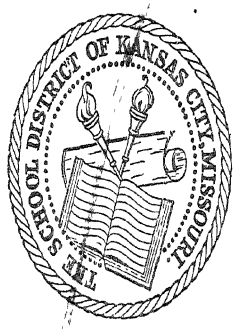
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# COPIOUS AND CRITICAL

# ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

BY


## WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.,

EDITOR OF THE CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES, CURTIUS'S GREEK GRAMMAR, THE STUDENT'S HUME, THE STUDENT'S GREECE, OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT HISTORIES, &c., &c.

AND

## THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A.

FELLOW OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.


TO WHICH IS ADDED

## A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES.




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E-P 1

# PREFACE.

It has been the object of the Authors of this Work to produce a more complete and more perfect English-Latin Dictionary than has hitherto existed; and the long delay in its publication has been owing to the time and labour necessary to execute this intention.

When the announcement of a new English-Latin Dictionary was first made, the extent of the labour involved in such a work was far from being adequately estimated. Had we anticipated that nearly fifteen years would have elapsed before the enterprize could be completed, we should probably have shrunk from the toil. Yet this has been the time expended upon the Work. The first announcement of this Dictionary was made in 1855; the completed work issues from the press in 1870.

In order to appreciate the nature and extent of the labour undertaken, three things require to be kept in view.

1. There was no existing English-Latin Dictionary, from which any considerable amount of help could be derived. The English-Latin Dictionary published under the joint names of Messrs. Riddle and Arnold is avowedly based upon the German work of Georges; but, though containing valuable matter, it is confused in arrangement, and in general does not indicate the different classical sources from which its Latin phraseology is derived. It was therefore of no use to us except in the way of suggestion; and, moreover, the whole of its material could, in most cases, be found by a simple reference to the pages of Georges, or, in a much more satisfactory and complete form, to those of Kraft.

Thus the lines of the work had to be laid *de novo*, as much so as if no other Dictionary of the kind existed. An entirely new plan was accordingly adopted; a new classification of the meanings of the English words had to be elaborated; and new examples and illustrations adduced.

2. In order to ensure the pertinency of the examples, it was necessary to use special care in the verification of references. Very many quotations, at first sight applicable, were found on actual reference to the context from which they were detached to be not exactly in point, or, if available at all, available only by way of suggestion. Only those who have had similar experience can appreciate the labour which such a task as this entails. Not a few works, in themselves excellent, have yet many false references; as, for example, the extremely valuable Ciceronian Lexicon of Nizolius; while even the most accurate are, of course, sometimes found fallible. In some cases an error of

this kind has been painfully tracked from one authority to another; and after appearing in every successive edition of Forcellini's great work, has met with its correction—probably for the first time—in our pages. Doubtless incorrect references are to be found here also, in spite of the extreme care which has been exercised; and the Authors will be grateful to any persons who will kindly communicate such should they be discovered; but it is believed that they are extremely few in proportion to the total number. And even in the case of these, the student may feel assured that the verification has been actually made, in spite of a clerical or typographical error in recording it.

3. The Work has grown and developed under our hands in such a way as to demand greatly increased time and labour. Owing chiefly to modifications of plan, not less than half of the book certainly—perhaps, it may safely be said, two-thirds—has been executed thrice over. It is hoped that in the improvement which the work has thus undergone exists an ample compensation for the delay which has occurred. The earlier part of the book will be seen to contain fewer exact references than the latter. In fact, it was not until a large portion of it had been printed, and a still larger portion prepared for the press, that the plan of specifying the precise place in an author where each example is to be found, was—from a growing sense of its advantages—adopted. This course involved an immense addition of labour, and was attended by the slight anomaly indicated; which may perhaps be allowed to mark the development of an enterprize more than ordinarily trying to patience and industry. From the very beginning, however, exact references had been introduced in cases where the special importance or interest of any illustration appeared to require it.

Every article in the book is the result of original and independent research; and it is not too much to say that a single column often represents the hard labour of several days. The progress of the work has been often delayed for hours by the difficulty of finding a passage in a Latin author wrongly quoted, or of meeting with a suitable Latin equivalent for an English word.

Some features of the plan of the Work require a brief exposition.

1. Great pains have been taken in classifying the different senses of the *English words*, so as to enable the student readily to find what he wants. The facilities afforded by the use of different kinds of type have been freely used; and those senses of words have been brought forward most prominently, and treated most fully, which appeared likely to cause perplexity to the student, minute subdivisions of meanings being avoided. At the same time, the logical order has been as far as possible followed; and even senses which have become obsolete have been noted where this appeared necessary to the proper development of the use of any particular word. The leading meanings of the English words are marked by black Roman numerals (**I.**, **II.**, **III.**, &c.), a brief

definition being in all such cases added in Italics. The work is thus to a large extent a Dictionary of the English language proper, as well as an English-Latin Dictionary.

2. Where there are several Latin equivalents, these are kept quite distinct, and marked with black Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.). To distinguish synonyms, short explanations of different Latin words are added in brackets. Each meaning is illustrated by examples from the classical writers, and those phrases are as a general rule given in both English and Latin. This Work—it must be borne in mind—is not a Latin-English, but an English-Latin Dictionary. Moreover, it is one professing to deal not only with English words considered by themselves, but with those words as occurring in their most frequent combinations with other words, and especially in characteristic and idiomatic phrases. The English given in any case is not therefore to be regarded as a mere translation of the Latin example—which any one might make for himself—but as furnishing a specimen of such combinations. Besides this, the presentation of English and Latin together—even when not absolutely needed for phraseological purposes—was thought likely to be of use to the student, by giving him a firmer grasp of the meaning of the Latin. A mere Latin extract is often passed over by the young student. The vehicle is foreign; and the extra time consumed in reading it, and, what is quite another matter, in bringing home to the mind a clear impression of its force, is a consideration not to be overlooked.

Further, and to this point the Authors attach great importance, the course adopted appeared to furnish a test of the pertinency of the illustrations, of the most decisive and even crucial nature. If the Latin equivalent in any given example could without harshness be translated by the English word under treatment, conclusive proof was thus afforded that the correspondence between the two was real and not merely apparent; and the laying of both together before the student seemed to be the plan best calculated to give him the fullest satisfaction on the point.

3. The Vocabulary of English words treated is for the most part limited to words in actual use or occurring in authors generally read. Should the student require the Latin equivalent of an obsolete English word, his obvious course will be to look under its current modern equivalent. Very many of the unnecessary Latinisms which crowd the columns of Webster and Richardson are omitted altogether. On the other hand, the student will find here many derived forms—especially the participial adjectives—which are not to be met with in any similar work. Technical terms of Art, Science and Theology have been given when such appeared to possess that kind of general interest which brings them within the range of all persons of culture, apart from their own special field. In representing theological terms, the language of theologians has been adopted. The nomenclature of Christian Theology —Catholic and Protestant—is itself mainly Latin; and must often be

used apart from all questions of elegance or classicality. To write a treatise on the Sacraments in words known only to Cicero would be as absurd as for an English author to attempt to describe a railway or a steam-engine in the phraseology of Shakspeare and Bacon. So on the principle—*artifici in sua arte credendum*—the authority of the Scriptores rei rusticae has been chiefly appealed to in matters relating to farming, gardening, and the management of stock; that of Priscian and the authors embraced in the copious collection of Putschius, in matters grammatical and verbal; that of the Scriptores gromatici, in the case of some terms relating to geometry and mensuration; and that of Pliny the Elder, for the miscellaneous vocabulary of the natural sciences. In the case of words for which there neither is nor can be any classical equivalent, recourse has been freely had to more modern sources. Such words are marked by an asterisk. But while special terms have been taken from writers of various ages, in all that relates to the complexion of sentences involving questions of taste or style, the aim of the Authors has been to follow in the steps marked out by Cicero and his contemporaries, or the writers of what is called the Augustan age.

4. In dealing with English words nearly synonymous, the Authors have carefully sought to avoid needless repetition. They have aimed to bring their matter in each case under its natural head; that is, under the English word by which the Latin equivalent in question is oftenest represented. When the same equivalent has to be adduced again under another English word, it is for the most part less fully treated, or the student is simply directed to another place for illustrations of its use. Mere cross references have, however, been avoided as far as possible; and pains have been taken to present under every article enough to be of service to the student, who may perhaps lack time for a prolonged consultation. Nothing is more vexatious than to be sent unprofited from article to article; on the other hand, no reasonable person will complain if, at times, his first consultation is rewarded by only an instalment of the information of which he is in quest, when a little further search will discover all he wants.

It is difficult in a work of this kind to express properly the obligations under which the Authors lie to previous labourers. But in the foremost rank, mention must be made of the German-Latin Lexicon of Kraft, which has been consulted throughout, and drawn upon for very many illustrations which might not have been otherwise arrived at. The briefer and inferior work of Georges supplies little that is not to be found in its predecessor. The French-Latin Dictionary of Quicherat furnishes perhaps a more extensive vocabulary than either, and has often been found extremely useful in the conversion of rarer and more technical words; the only drawback to its utility being the entire absence of precise references. The work of Riddle and Arnold, to which allusion has already been made, has also been consulted; and some examples and suggestions have been derived from it. These, however, when

appearing to be the original property of the work in question, are acknowledged, *in loco*, thus [R. and A.]. In most cases however they are derived from Georges. The excellent treatise of Nägelsbach (Die Lateinische Stilistik) has furnished some valuable hints for the conversion of various modes of speech in which German and English alike differ from Latin; also of some words partaking in an especial manner of the complexion of modern thought. The synonym books of Habicht and Döderlein have also been carefully consulted. To express indebtedness to the great work of Forcellini—the German edition of which has been chiefly used—is almost superfluous; while the indispensable Lexicon of Nizolius (before referred to), the 'Lexicon Quintilianeum' of Bonnell, the 'Lexicon Taciteum' of Bötticher, and the copious indexes to almost all classical authors of any importance to be found in the great standard Editions, have furnished aids without which our labour would have often been multiplied many fold. For scientific words we have derived valuable assistance from Mayne's 'Expository Lexicon of the Terms, Ancient and Modern, in Medical and General Science,' London, 1860. On lexical and grammatical points frequent reference is made to Dr. Smith's Latin-English Dictionary, and to the Student's Latin Grammar by the authors of the present Work.

It remains to notice the assistance which the Authors have received, and the part which they themselves have taken in the preparation of the Dictionary. It was projected by Dr. Smith, and upon him has mainly devolved the editorship and general superintendence of the work, in addition to the composition of various portions. He was originally associated in his labours with Mr. Robson, who had rendered valuable aid in the preparation of the Latin-English Dictionary. Mr. Robson devoted two years exclusively to making preparations for the work, taking as his basis Webster's quarto Dictionary, supplemented by other standard Dictionaries, and assigning from the best sources the ordinary Latin equivalent for each word and every meaning of each word. Having completed this laborious task, Mr. Robson proceeded to draw up the separate articles in detail, and had reached as far as nearly the end of C, when other engagements compelled him to resign his share in the undertaking. Dr. Smith then obtained the assistance of Mr. Hall, whose name now appears on the title-page along with his own. Mr. Hall originally entered on the work as a contributor; and as such has completed more than one half of the entire book—from the beginning of D to nearly the end of P, besides other detached portions. But prolonged association with Dr. Smith in the undertaking led naturally to a participation in the care and responsibility of the work as a whole. Notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hall, it was found necessary to call in further assistance in order to finish the Work in any reasonable time. Accordingly the Authors have to acknowledge their obligations to the following scholars: Mr. F. Millard, M.A., of the International College, London, and of Queen's College, Oxford, who has executed under their superintendence portions of R

and S, and the greater part of T; to Mr. Philip Smith, B.A., who contributed the articles from "Pull" to the end of Q; and to Mr. C. A. F. Fennell, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; Rev. C. E. Graves, M.A., Classical Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rev. W. C. Green, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, and Classical Lecturer, Queen's College, Cambridge; Rev. H. W. Phillott, M.A., Rector of Staunton-on-Wye, and late Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Mr. E. B. Rand, B.A., late Student of Caius College, Cambridge; and Mr. Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; for very valuable aid in preparing the later letters of the Alphabet. But strenuous exertions have been made by the Authors to secure the homogeneity of the work, and it is hoped that the student will in no part seriously miss that unity of treatment which is so essential to the utility of a work of this nature.

In conclusion, the Authors would commend the fruit of their long labour to the candid and favourable consideration of English scholars and students. It is inevitable that a work of such magnitude should have not a few blemishes and imperfections; but they nevertheless trust that it will be received as supplying, in a manner not altogether unworthy, a long and deeply felt want in our English schools and colleges.

*January 1st*, 1870.

# ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

## NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aem. Mac | Aemilius Macer, *poet,* | obiit | B C | 16 |
| Afran | Lucius Afranius, *writer of comedy,* | flor. | ,, | 94 |
| Aggen. | Aggenus Urbicus, *writer on husbandry,* circa | A D | 4th cent. | |
| Albin | C Pedo Albinovanus, *poet,* | ,, | A D | 8 |
| Alcim | Alcimus Avitus, *Christian writer,* | ,, | ,, | 360 |
| Alfen | P. Alfenus Varus, *lawyer,* | ,, | B C | 22 |
| Amm | Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist.,* | ,, | A.D. | 380 |
| Ampel. | L Ampelius, *hist.* about | | ,, | 300 |
| Apic. | Apicius Coelius, *writer on cookery* (date of work unknown). | | | |
| Apul., Appul, App. | Lucius Apuleius, *philosopher,* (Ed Delph.). | ,, | ,, | 150 |
| Apul, etc | L. Apuleius Barbarus, *botanical writer,* about | ,, | ,, | 350 |
| Arn, Arnob | Arnobius Afer, *Chr writer,* | ,, | ,, | 297 |
| Ascon | Q Asconius Pedianus, *grammarian,* | ,, | ,, | 40 |
| Asin | C Asinius Pollio, *orator and hist* | ob. | ,, | 4 |
| Att. *or* Acc | L Attius *or* Accius, *writer of tragedy,* | fl | B.C. | 130 |
| Auct. B Afr | Auctor Belli Africani. | | | |
| Auct B Alex | Auctor Belli Alexandrini | | | |
| Auct B Hisp. | Auctor Belli Hispaniensis | | | |
| Auct Har. resp | Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech usu attributed to Cicero). | | | |
| Auct pro Dom. | Auctor pro Domo sua (a speech usu attributed to Cicero). | | | |
| Auct Her | Auctor ad Herennium, *rhet.* | | | |
| Auct Pervig Ven. | Auctor Pervigili Veneris | | | |
| Aug | Aurelius Augustinus, *Christian writer,* | ob | A.D. | 430 |
| August | Caesar Octavianus Augustus, | ,, | ,, | 14 |
| Aur Vict. | Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist.* | fl. | ,, | 358 |
| Aus | D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet,* | ,, | ,, | 350 |
| Avien | R. Festus Avienus, *poet,* | ,, | ,, | 370 |
| Boeth. | Anicius Manl. Torq Severinus Boethius, *phil.* | ob. | ,, | 524 |
| Brut | M Junius Brutus, | ,, | B C | 42 |
| Caecil. | Caecilius Statius, *writer of comedy,* | ,, | ,, | 168 |
| Caes. | Caius Julius Caesar, *hist.* | ,, | ,, | 44 |
| Callistr. | Callistratus, *lawyer,* | fl. | A.D. | 200 |
| Calp | T. Julius Calpurnius, *poet,* perh. about | ,, | ,, | 285 |
| Cap. *or* Mart. Cap. | Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, *encyclopaedist,* about | fl. | ,, | 480 |
| Capitol. | Julius Capitolinus, *biographer,* about | fl | A D. | 293 |
| Cass. Hem. | L Cassius Hemina, *hist* | ,, | B.C | 140 |
| Cassiod | M A Cassiodorus, *hist* | ob | A D. | 562 |
| Cato | M Porcius Cato, *orator and hist* | ,, | B.C. | 149 |
| Cat | C. Valerius Catullus, *poet,* | fl. | ,, | 55 |
| Cels. | A. Cornelius Celsus, *physician,* perh | ,, | A.D | |
| Censor. | Censorinus, *chronologist,* | ,, | ,, | 238 |
| Charis | Flavius Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian,* | ,, | ,, | 400 |
| Cic. | M Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher,* | ob. | B C | 43 |

,, R R, De Re rustica

,, Acad, Academicae Quaestiones
,, Aem Scaur, Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro (**Frag**).
,, Agr, Orationes de lege Agraria
,, Am, de Amicitia, *or* Laelius
,, Arat, transl of Aratus.
,, Arch, Oratio pro Archia
,, Att, Epistolae ad Atticum
,, Balb, Oratio pro L Corn Balbo
,, Brut, Brutus, seu de Claris Oratoribus.
,, ad Br Epistolae ad Brutum
,, Caecin, Oratio pro Caecina
,, Cat, Orationes in Catilinam
,, Clod et Cur, Oratio in Clodium et Curionem (Frag)
,, Cl *or* Clu, Oratio pro Cluentio
,, Coel, Oratio pro M Coelio
,, Deiot, Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.
,, Div, De Divinatione
,, Div in Caecil *or* Div Verr, Divinatio in Caecilium.
,, Dom, Oratio pro Domo
,, Fam, Epistolae ad Familiares
,, Fat, De Fato
,, Fin, de Finibus
,, Flac, *or* Fl, Oratio pro L Flacco.
,, Font, Oratio pro M Fonteio
,, Fragm *or* Fr, Fragmenta.
,, Inv, De Inventione
,, Leg, De Legibus
,, Lig, Oratio pro Ligario
,, Man. *or* Manil, Oratio pro lege Manilia.
,, Marcell, Oratio pro Marcello
,, Mil, Oratio pro Milone
,, Mur, Oratio pro L Murena
,, N. D, De Natura Deorum
,, Off, De Officiis
,, Opt Gen, De Optimo Genere Oratorum.
,, Or, Orator, ad M Brutum
,, De Or, De Oratore
,, Par, Paradoxa.
,, Part Or, Partitiones Oratoriae
,, Phil, Orationes Philippicae
,, Pis, Oratio in Pisonem
,, Planc *or* Pl, Oratio pro Plancio
,, Prov Cons, De Provinciis Consularibus
,, Quint, Oratio pro P Quintio
,, Q Fr, Epistolae ad Q Fratrem
,, Rab Perd *or* C Rab, Oratio pro Rabirio perduellionis reo.
,, Rab Post, Oratio pro Rabirio Postumo
,, Rosc Am *or* R. Am, Oratio pro Roscio Amerino
,, Rosc Com *or* R Com, Oratio pro Roscio Comoedo
,, Rep, De Republica
,, De Sen *or* Sen, De Senectute, *or* Cato Major
,, Sest *or* Sext, Oratio pro Sestio (Sextio).
,, Sull, Oratio pro Sulla
,, Top, Topica
,, Tull, Oratio pro M Tullio (Frag)
,, Tusc, Disputationes Tusculanae
,, Tim, Timaeus *or* De Universo
,, Vatin, Oratio in Vatinium.
,, Verr, Orationes in Verrem quoted thus.—1 Div. Verr ; 2 Verr Act. 1 ; 3 Verr 2, 1, 4. Verr 2, 2, 5 Verr. 3, 6 Verr. 4 ; 7. Verr 5.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claud. | Claudius Claudianus, *poet,* | fl. | A.D. | 395 |
| Cod | Codex. | | | |

,, Greg, Gregorianus
,, Hermog, Hermogenianus
,, Just, Justinianus
,, Theod., Theodosianus

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coel. Aurel. | Coelius Aurelianus, *physician,* (date uncertain, but not later than 3rd cent. A D.). | | | |

,, Acut, Acutae Passiones.
,, Tard, Tardae Passiones.

* The dates in this List are derived, in most cases, from Dr. Smith's Biographical Dictionary, but they must, in many instances, be regarded as, at best only approximations to the true eras of the writers.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Col. | L Jul. Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry,* | fl. | A.D. | 20 |
| „ Arb, De Arboribus | | | | |
| Commod. | Commodianus, *Chr poet,* | „ | „ | 270 |
| Coripp | Fl Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian,* | „ | „ | 566 |
| Curt | Q Curtius Rufus, *hist* prob 1st cent A D, acc. to Buttmann, | „ | „ | 69 |
| Cypr. | Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, *Chr writer,* | ob | „ | 258 |
| Dig. | Digesta, *i e.* libri Pandectarum | | | |
| Diom | Diomedes, *grammarian,* prob. 5th cent A D | | | |
| Donat *or* Don | Aelius Donatus, *grammarian and commentator,* | fl | „ | 350 |
| Eccl | Scriptores Ecclesiastici. | | | |
| Enn | Q Ennius, *poet,* | ob | B C | 169 |
| Eutr. | Flavius Eutropius, *hist* | fl. | A D | 360 |
| Fenest | L. Fenestella, *hist* | ob. | A D. | 21 |
| Fest. | Sext Pompeius Festus, *grammarian,* 4th cent. A.D | | | |
| Firm | Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician,* | fl. | „ | 340 |
| Flor. | L Annaeus Florus, *hist* | „ | „ | 115 |
| Fronto *or* Front | M Cornelius Fronto, *orator,* | „ | „ | 150 |
| Frontin *or* Front. | S Julius Frontinus, *writer De Strategematis, de Aquaeductibus,* etc | ob. | „ | 106 |
| Fulg. | Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *grammarian,* 6th cent A D | | | |
| Gai *or* Cai | Gaius *or* Caius, *lawyer,* | fl. | „ | 160 |
| Gall | C. Cornelius Gallus, *poet,* | ob | B C | 26 |
| Gell | Aulus Gellius, *gram*, etc | fl | A D | 150 |
| Gloss. | Glossarium | | | |
| „ Cyrl, Cyrilli | | | | |
| „ Philox, Philoxeni | | | | |
| Grat Falisc. | Gratius Faliscus, *poet,* | fl | B C. | 6 |
| Hier | Hieronymus (Jerome), *Chr writer,* | ob. | A D | 420 |
| Hirt. | Aulus Hirtius, *hist* | „ | B C. | 43 |
| Hor | Q Horatius Flaccus, *poet,* | „ | „ | 8 |
| „ A. P, Ars Poetica | | | | |
| „ Carm Sec, Carmen Seculare. | | | | |
| „ Ep, Epistolae | | | | |
| „ Epod, Epodi | | | | |
| „ Od, Odae | | | | |
| „ S., Satirae | | | | |
| Hyg. | C. Julius Hyginus, *poet and fabulist,* | fl. | A.D. | 4 |
| „ Ast., Astronomia. | | | | |
| „ F., Fabellae | | | | |
| Hyg | Hyginus Gromaticus, *writer on surveying,* | „ | „ | 110 |
| Inscr. | Inscriptiones. | | | |
| „ Don, Donii | | | | |
| „ Fabr, Fabretti | | | | |
| „ Graev, Graevii | | | | |
| „ Grut, Gruteri | | | | |
| „ Gud, Gudii | | | | |
| „ Maff, Maffei | | | | |
| „ Murat, Muratorii. | | | | |
| „ Orell., Orelli | | | | |
| „ Rein, Reinesii. | | | | |
| Isid. | Isidorus Hispalensis, *gram* | ob | „ | 636 |
| „ Orig., Origines. | | | | |
| Jabol | Jabolenus *or* Javolenus Priscus, *lawyer,* | fl. | „ | 120 |
| Jornand | Jornandes, *hist.* about | „ | „ | 550 |
| Julian | Salvius Julianus, *lawyer,* | „ | „ | 148 |
| Just | Justinus, *hist* (date unknown) | | | |
| Justin *or* Just. | Justinianus, *emperor,* | ob. | „ | 565 |
| Juv | D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet,* | fl. | „ | 82 |
| Laber. | C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer,* | ob | „ | 43 |
| Lact. | L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, *Chr. writer,* | fl | „ | 301 |
| Lampr. | Aelius Lampridius, *hist.* about | | „ | 293 |
| Leg. XII. Tab. | Leges duodecim tabularum, | | B C | 450 |
| Liv | Titus Livius Patavinus, *hist* | ob. | A D. | 17 |
| Liv Andron. | Livius Andronicus, *writer of tragedy,* | fl. | B.C | 240 |
| Lucan. | M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet,* | ob. | A.D | 65 |
| Lucil. | C. Ennius Lucilius, *satirist,* | „ | B.C. | 103 |
| Lucr | T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher,* about | ob. | B.C. | 50 |
| M Corvin. | Messala Corvinus, *hist* | fl. | „ | 10 |
| Macer, | C Licinius Macer, *annalist and orator,* | ob | „ | 66 |
| Macr | Aur Theodosius Macrobius, *critic,* | fl | A D | 395 |
| „ Sat *or* S, Saturnalia | | | | |
| „ Somn Scip, Somnium Scipionis | | | | |
| Mamert. | Claudius Mamertinus, *panegyrist,* | „ | „ | 290 |
| Manil. | M Manilius, *poet,* | „ | „ | 16 |
| Marc. | Aelius Marcianus, *lawyer,* | „ | „ | 230 |
| Marc. Emp. | Marcellus Empiricus, *physician,* | „ | „ | 400 |
| Mart | M Valerius Martialis, *poet,* | ob. | „ | 104 |
| Mela, | Pomponius Mela, *geographer,* | fl. | „ | 45 |
| Min Fel. | Minutius Felix, *Chr writer,* | „ | „ | 230 |
| Modest | Herennius Modestinus, *lawyer,* | „ | „ | 230 |
| Naev | C Naevius, *poet,* | ob | B C. | 202 |
| Nemes. | M Aur Olympius Nemesianus, *poet,* | fl. | A.D | 288 |
| Nep. | Cornelius Nepos, *biographer,* | „ | B.C. | 44 |
| Nigid | P Nigidius Figulus, *philos* | „ | „ | 64 |
| Novat. | Novatianus, *Chr writer,* | „ | A.D | 251 |
| Non | Nonius Marcellus *gram.* between 2nd and 5th cent A D. | | | |
| Obseq | Julius Obsequens, *writer De Prodigiis* | | | |
| Ov | P Ovidius Naso, *poet,* | ob | „ | 18 |
| „ A A, Ars Amatoria | | | | |
| „ Am, Amores. | | | | |
| „ Cons, Consolatio. | | | | |
| „ Fast *or* F, Fasti | | | | |
| „ Hal, Halieuticon | | | | |
| „ H, Heroides | | | | |
| „ Ib, Ibis | | | | |
| „ Med., Medicamina | | | | |
| „ M, Metamorphoses. | | | | |
| „ Nux, Nux Elegia | | | | |
| „ Pont, Epistolae ex Ponto | | | | |
| „ R Am, Remedia Amoris | | | | |
| „ Tr, Tristia. | | | | |
| Pac *or* Pacuv. | M Pacuvius, *writer of Tragedy,* | fl. | B.C. | 154 |
| Pacat. | Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist,* | „ | A D. | 391 |
| Pall | Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry,* perh about | „ | | 350 |
| Papin. | Aemilius Papinius, *lawyer,* | „ | „ | 200 |
| Paul. | Julius Paullus *lawyer,* | „ | „ | 210 |
| Paul Nol | Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, *Chr writer,* | ob. | „ | 431 |
| Paul Vict. | Paulus Victor, *topographer,* | fl | „ | 390 |
| Pers | A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist,* | ob | „ | 62 |
| Petr | T Petronius Arbiter, *satirist,* | „ | „ | 66 |
| Phaedr | Phaedrus, *fabulist,* | fl | „ | 15 |
| Plaut *or* Pl. | T Maccius Plautus, *writer of comedy,* | ob | B C | 184 |
| „ Amph *or* Am, Amphitruo | | | | |
| „ Asin *or* As, Asinaria. | | | | |
| „ Aul, Aulularia. | | | | |
| „ Bacch or Bac, Bacchides | | | | |
| „ Capt, Captivei. | | | | |
| „ Cas, Casina | | | | |
| „ Cist, Cistellaria. | | | | |
| „ Cure, Curculio | | | | |
| „ Epid. Epidicus | | | | |
| „ Men, Menaechmei | | | | |
| „ Merc, Mercator | | | | |
| „ Mil, Miles Gloriosus | | | | |
| „ Most, Mostellaria. | | | | |
| „ Pers, Persa. | | | | |
| „ Poen, Poenulus. | | | | |
| „ Ps, Pseudolus. | | | | |
| „ Rud., Rudens. | | | | |
| „ Stich, Stichus | | | | |
| „ Trin, Trinumus | | | | |
| „ Truc, Truculentus | | | | |
| (Ed Tauchn) | | | | |
| Plin | C Plinius Secundus (major) | ob. | A.D. | 79 |
| H. N, Naturalis Historia. (Ed. Ian., Teubner) | | | | |
| Plin. | C Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor). | fl. | „ | 100 |
| „ Ep Epistolae. (Ed. Gierig) | | | | |
| „ Pan., Panegyricus. | | | | |
| Plin Val | Plinius Valerianus, *physician* 3rd century; or, acc. to others, | | „ | 500 |
| Pompon. | Sextus Pomponius, *lawyer,* | „ | „ | 138 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Porc Latro. | M Porcius Latro, *rhetorician*, | fl. | BC. | 17 |
| Prisc. | Priscianus, *grammarian*, (Ed. Keil) | „ | A D. | 440 |
| Prob. | M Valerius Probus, *grammarian* (date uncertain) | | | |
| Prop. | Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet*, | „ | BC. | 30 |
| Prud | Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Chr. poet* | „ | A.D | 397 |
| Ps.-Quint | Pseudo-Quintilianus; the author (or authors) unknown. | | | |
| „ Decl, Declamationes | | | | |
| Publ. Syr | Publius Syrus, *mimographer*, | „ | BC | 44 |
| Q Cic | Quintus Cicero, brother of Tullius, | ob. | „ | 43 |
| „ Pet. Consul., De Petitione Consulatus. | | | | |
| Quint | M T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*, | „ | A D. | 118 |
| Ruf. | Sextus Rufus, *hist* | fl. | „ | 364 |
| Rutil. | Claudius Rutilius Numatianus, *poet*, | „ | „ | 410 |
| Sall | C. Sallustius Crispus, *hist.* | ob. | BC | 34 |
| „ C, Catilina | | | | |
| „ Hist Historia (Frag) | | | | |
| „ J, Jugurtha | | | | |
| Salv | Salvianus, *Chr writer*, | fl | A D | 475 |
| Scaev | Q Mucius Scaevola, *lawyer*, | ob | BC | 82 |
| Scrib | Scribonius Largus, *physician*, | fl. | A D | 43 |
| Scrr Eccl, Scriptores Ecclesiastici. | | | | |
| „ Gram., „ | Grammatici. (Edd Putsch and Lindemann) | | | |
| „ Gromat., „ | Gromatici. (Ed. Goes.) | | | |
| „ R R, „ | rei rusticae (Ed. Bipont) | | | |
| Sedul. | Coelius Sedulius, *Chr poet.* | „ | „ | 450 |
| Sen. | M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician*, | „ | „ | 15 |
| „ Contr, Controversiae. | | | | |
| „ Suas, Suasoriae | | | | |
| Sen. | L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher*, | ob. | „ | 65 |
| „ Ben, De Beneficiis | | | | |
| „ Brev Vit, De Brevitate Vitae | | | | |
| „ Clem, de Clementia | | | | |
| „ Cons ad Helv, Consolatio ad Helviam | | | | |
| „ Cons ad Marc, Consolatio ad Marciam | | | | |
| „ Cons ad Poly., Consolatio ad Polybium | | | | |
| „ Const., De Constantia Sapientis | | | | |
| „ Ep, Epistolae | | | | |
| „ Ira or Ir, de Ira | | | | |
| „ Mort. Claud, De Morte Claudii Caes. | | | | |
| „ N Q, Naturales Quaestiones | | | | |
| „ Ot Sap, De Otio Sapientis | | | | |
| „ Prov, De Providentia | | | | |
| „ Tranq, De Tranquillitate Animi | | | | |
| „ Vit Beat, De Vita Beata | | | | |
| Sen | L Annaeus Seneca, *writer of tragedy* (acc to some, identical with the philosopher). | | | |
| „ Agam, Agamemnon. | | | | |
| „ Herc. Fur, Hercules Furens | | | | |
| „ Herc Oet, Hercules Oetaeus | | | | |
| „ Hippol, Hippolytus | | | | |
| „ Med., Medea. | | | | |
| „ Octav., Octavia | | | | |
| „ Oedip, Oedipus. | | | | |
| „ Phoen., Phoenissae (or Thebais) | | | | |
| „ Thyest, Thyestes | | | | |
| „ Troad., Troades | | | | |
| Ser Samm | Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *physician*, | „ | „ | 212 |
| Serv. | Servius Maurus Honoratus, *grammarian*, | fl | „ | 395 |
| Sev. | Cornelius Severus, *poet*, | „ | „ | 10 |
| Sic Fl. | Siculus Flaccus, *writer on surveying*, | „ | „ | 100 |
| Sid., Sidon. | Sidonius Apollinaris, *Christian writer*, | ob. | „ | 482 |
| Sil. | C. Silius Italicus, *poet*, | ob. | A.D. | 100 |
| Sisenn | L Cornelius Sisenna, *hist. and orator*, | fl. | B.C. | 78 |
| Sol | C Julius Solinus, *gram* | „ | A.D. | 238 |
| Spart | Aelius Spartianus, *biographer*, | „ | „ | 293 |
| Stat | P Papinius Statius, *poet*, | „ | „ | 87 |
| „ Ach, Achilleis | | | | |
| „ Silv *or* S, Silvae | | | | |
| „ Theb *or* Th, Thebais | | | | |
| Suet. | C Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*, | „ | „ | 116 |
| Sulp | Sulpicius Severus, *Christian writer*, | „ | „ | 400 |
| Symm | Q Aurelius Symmachus, *orator*, etc. | „ | „ | 395 |
| Tac. | C Cornelius Tacitus, *hist.* perh | ob. | „ | 118 |
| „ A., Annales | | | | |
| „ Agr., Agricola. | | | | |
| „ G, Germania | | | | |
| „ H, Historia | | | | |
| „ Or., De Oratoribus | | | | |
| Ter. | P Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*, | „ | B.C. | 159 |
| „ Ad, Adelphi. | | | | |
| „ And., Andria. | | | | |
| „ Eun, Eunuchus | | | | |
| „ Heaut, Heautontimorumenos | | | | |
| „ Hec, Hecyra. | | | | |
| „ Ph., Phormio | | | | |
| Ter. Maur. | Terentianus Maurus, *gram.* | fl | A.D | 100 |
| Tert. | Q Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr writer*, | „ | „ | 195 |
| Theod. Prisc. | Theodorus Priscianus, *physician*, | „ | „ | 397 |
| Tib | Albius Tibullus, *poet*, | ob | BC. | 18 |
| Titinn | Titinnius, *writer of comedy*, | fl | „ | 170 |
| Treb Poll. | Trebellius Pollio, *hist.* | „ | A D. | 320 |
| Turp. | Sextus Turpilius, *writer of comedy*, | ob. | B.C | 101 |
| Ulp | Domitius Ulpianus, *lawyer*, | „ | A.D. | 228 |
| Val Cato, | Valerius Cato, *poet*, about | fl. | B.C. | 80 |
| Val Fl. | C Valerius Flaccus, *poet* | „ | A.D | 70 |
| Val Max. | Valerius Maximus, *hist* | „ | „ | 26 |
| Varr | M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc | ob. | B.C. | 28 |
| „ L L, De Lingua Latina (Ed Müller, 1833). | | | | |
| „ R R, De Re Rustica | | | | |
| Veg. | F. Renatus Vegetius, *writer De Re Militari*, | fl. | A.D. | 386 |
| Veg. | P. Vegetius Renatus, *writer De Re Veterinaria* (his date is uncertain, but was long subsequent to that of the preceding author). | | | |
| Vell. | C. Velleius Paterculus, *hist* | „ | „ | 30 |
| Venant. | Venantius Fortunatus, *Chr. poet*, | „ | „ | 600 |
| Ver. Flac | Verrius Flaccus, *gram.* | „ | B.C. | 20 |
| Virg. | P Virgilius Maro, *poet*, | ob. | „ | 19 |
| „ Aen., Aeneis. | | | | |
| „ Cat., Catalecta | | | | |
| „ Cir., Ciris. | | | | |
| „ Cop., Copa | | | | |
| „ E, Eclogae | | | | |
| „ G Georgica | | | | |
| „ Mor *or* M, Moretum. | | | | |
| Vitr. | Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*, (Ed Schneider). | fl. | „ | 20 |
| Vop. | Flavius Vopiscus, *hist.* | „ | A D | 306 |
| Vulc Gall | Vulcatius Gallicanus, *historian*, about | „ | „ | 293 |
| Vulg. | Biblia Vulgatae Editionis. | | | |

# OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a, *or* act, active, -ly
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation
abl, ablative
absol *or* abs, absolute, -ly, -e without case or adjunct
abstr, abstract
acc, accusative *or* according
Acta Syn Dord, Acta Synodi Dordrechtensis
adj, adjective, -ly
adv, adverb, -bial, -ially, *or* adversus.
Ains, Ai., Ainsworth
al, alii *or* alia, others *or* other
al. leg, alii legunt
analog, analogous, -ly
anat, anatomical.
ant, antiquities
ap, apud (in)
app, appy., apparently.
appel, appellative.
arch, archaic
archit, architecture, -tural.
art, article
Aug, Augustin
bot *or* botan, botanical
Bau., Bauer.
Blumen., Blumenbach.
Calv. Inst, Calvin, Institutio Chr. Religionis
card, cardinal.
cf, confer (compare)
class, classic, -al
col, column
collat, collateral
collect, collective, -ly
com., comic, *or* in comedy.
comm *or* c, common gender.
comp, comparative, compound
compd, compound
conj, conjunction, *or* conjugation.
constr, construed, -ction
contr, contracted.
Corp Conf, Corpus Confessionum.
correl, correlative, -ively.
corresp, corresponding.
Cuv., Cuvier.
dat., dative
Ducang. *or* DuC, the Lexicon of Ducange
decl, declension
defect, defective
demonstr, demonstrative.
dep, deponent
dep., depend, dependent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
Dict. Ant, Smith's Antiquities
diff, different
dim, diminutive
disyl, disyllable, -abic
distr, distributive
Dod *or* Doderl., Doderlein's Synonyms
Donaldson, Varr, Donaldson's Varronianus
dub, doubtful.
eccl, ecclesiastical.
ed, editio
e g, exempli gratiâ.
ellipt., elliptical -ly.
Eng, English
Epith, Epither.
=, equivalent to, or identical with.
equiv, equivalent.
Erasm Coll, Erasmi Colloquia. (Ed. Tauch.)
esp, especially.
etc, et cetera.
etym, etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny
ex, exx, example, examples.
expr., express, expressed.
extr, quite at the end
Fabr., Fabricius
f *or* fem., feminine
fig, figure, -ative, -atively
fin *or* ad fin, at or towards the end.
finit., finite (opp to infinitive).
foll, following
fr, from
Forcell, Forc, Forcellini.
Fr, French
fragm, frag, *or* fr, fragmenta
freq, frequentative *or* frequent, -ly
fut, future
gen, genitive, generally, generic,—in gen, in a general sense.
geog, geography, -ical.
Georg or G, the Germ.-Lat Lexicon of Georges
ger, gerund.
Germ, German.
gr. *or* gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.
Gr., Greek
Hab, Habicht's Synonyms.
hist, history, -ian
hypoth, hypothetical.
i e, id est
i q, idem quod
ib, ibidem
id, idem
imperat, imper, imperative.
imperf, imperfect.
impers, impersonal, -ly.
incep., inceptive
indecl, indeclinable.
indef, indefinite
indic, indicative.
inf, infinitive
init, in *or* ad init, at or near the beginning
inscr, inscriptions
interj, interjection
interrog., interrogative, -tion
intrans, intransitive.
i q, idem quod
irreg, irregular
ICtus, juris consultus
jurid, juridical.
Kr, Kraft's Germ.-Lat. Lexicon
lang, language.
Lat, Latin
L G, Student's Latin Grammar by Dr Smith and Mr. Hall.
l, lege *or* lectio
leg, legit, legunt, legal
L *or* Linn, Linnaeus
lit, literal, in a literal sense.
l c *or* loc cit, loco citato
m *or* masc., masculine
Madvig, Madvig's Latin Grammar.
math, mathematics, -ical
Mayne, Mayne's Expository Lexicon.
Med Lat, Mediaeval Latin.
med, medio (in the middle); ad med., near the middle.
medic, medical.
met *or* metaph, metaphorical, -ly.
meton, by metonymy.
milit, military, in military affairs.
M L, Modern Latin.
min, minor.
Mosh, Mosheim.
MS, manuscript.
Mur *or* Muret., Muretus.
Nagels *or* Nag., Stilistik of Nägelsbach.
naut, nautical.
n *or* neut., neuter
neg., negative, -ly
nom., nominative
num *or* numer, numeral.
O. E., Old English.
obj *or* object, objective -ly.
obs, observe
opp, opposed to, opposite, -tion
ord, ordinal
orig, origin, original, originally.
P, Putschius, Grammaticae Latinae Auctores, Hanov. 1605
p, page
part, participle.
partit, partitive
pass, passive, -ly *or* passim
perf, perfect.
perh, perhaps
pers, personal, -ly.
philos, philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
Phr, Phrase, Phrases
Phys, physical, -ly.
pleon., pleonastically
pl, plu *or* plur, plural
poet, poeta, poetical, -ly.
pos, positive
praef, praefatio.
preced, preceding
prep, preposition.
prob, probably
prol, prologus
pron, pronoun
pronom, pronominal
prop, proper, -ly, in a proper sense
proverb, proverbial, -ly.
Quich *or* Q, the French-Latin Lex. of Quicherat
qs., quasi
q. v, quod vide, videas.
R and A, Riddle and Arnold.
rad, radical *or* root
rar, rare, -ly
ref, refer, -ence.
reflect, reflective, -tively.
rel, relative
rhet., rhetor, rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Rom, Roman
Ruhnk, Ruhnken.
s root
sc, scilicet.
Schleusn, Schleusner's New Test. Lex
Spreng, Sprengel
sq, sequens (and the following)
s, seu
s. v, sub voce
sign, signif, signifies, -cation.
sing, singular
SS, Sanctae Scripturae.
subaud, subauditur.
subject *or* subj, subjective, -ly.
subj, subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff, suffix
sup, superlative *or* supine.
syl, syllable.
syn, synonym, -ymous
syncop, sync, syncopated.
t. t, technical term
term., termination.
theol. theological
trans, transitive.
transf., transferred
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic
Tursell, Tursellinus.
usu, usual, -ly.
v, verb, vide; *or* vox; also, very.
voc, vocative.
Vulg., Vulgate.
Wahl, Wahl's New Test Lexicon.
Wytt. *or* Wyttenb., Wyttenbach.
Zumpt, Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

# AN

# ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

## A.

**A,** *first letter of the alphabet* A, *indecl f* (sc littera), more frequently *n*, Cic Phrase *to make the mark of the letter A*, litteram A imprimere, Cic

**a,** or (before vowels) **an:** I As the indefinite article prefixed to a substantive employed to designate *anyone* of a species, it has no representative in Latin, which in such cases employs the singular number of the substantive alone *he bore pain as a man*, tulit dolorem ut vir, Cic *a Greek*, Graecus, *a Roman*, Romanus. II. Even when a *definite* single object is spoken of, the indefinite article is usually unrepresented in Latin *there was a great plain, and in it a tolerably large earthen elevation*, planities erat magna et in ea tumulus terrenus, satis grandis, Caes III Sometimes, however, when special attention is to be directed to the object, aliquis or quidam is employed in a sense nearly equivalent to our expression, *a certain* *the Peripatetics maintain that there is in the minds of men, as it were, a divine voice*, Peripatetici censent esse in mentibus hominum tanquam oraculum aliquod, Cic *a (certain) soldier of the tenth legion*, quidam ex militibus decimae legionis, Caes. IV. When used distributively, as in the phrases *once a year, so much a head*, etc, it must be expressed with the help of a distributive numeral as *the price of corn had risen to 50 denarii a bushel*, jam ad denarios L in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Caes *he promises to the soldiers four jugers a man*, militibus polliceitur quaterna in singulos jugera, Caes *if ye are willing to quit Saguntum unarmed with two dresses a piece*, si inermes cum binis vestimentis vellitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv Phr. *twice a day*, bis in die, Cic ; bis die, Tib. *once a month*, semel in mense, Cat. *twice a month*, bis in mense, Plin *twice a year*, bis in anno, Varr, Cic ; bis anno, Plin V. When referring to a *particular* thing is, ea, id *a certain reward and not a small one*, certa merces nec ea parva, Cic *a thing which was easy to be done*, id quod facile factu fuit, Caes *at such a time*, id temporis, Cic *of such a kind*, id genus, Cic.—NOTE. The ordinary *indef. art.* must on no account be translated by *unus* · v SINGLE, INDIVIDUAL.

**abacus:** ābăcus Pers

**abaft** (*adv*), *in the hinder part of a ship* Phr *to sit ab*, in puppi sedere, Virg ; *ab the mast*, *post, pone malum* v BEHIND

**abandon:** I. *To forsake, leave behind*, or *cease to aid and protect* 1. rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3 (usu without any notion of *neglect:* v TO LEAVE). *ab'd possessions*, relictae possessiones, Cic. *Rome must be ab'd*, Roma relinquenda est, Ov *to ab. the standards*, signa r., Liv. Adv omnino, plane, prorsus. 2. dērĕlinquo, līqui etc. (usu. implying *neglect*) *we saw Ti. Gracchus ab'd by Q Tuberone*, Ti Gracchum a Q Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic. *an uncultivated and ab. d soil*, incultum et derelictum solum, Cic *ab. d not only by all good fortune, but even by all hope*, ab omni non modo fortuna verum etiam spe derelicti, Cic 3. dēsĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3 (usu implying *faithlessness*) *do not ab thy brother*, ne desere fratrem, Virg. *Varus is ab'd by his men*, deseritur a suis Varus, Caes *to ab. a cause*, causam d, Cic *to ab the path of virtue*, viam virtutis d, Hor. Adv. plane, omnino. 4. dēstĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum 3 (often stronger than desero) *to ab. his defenders in the most critical moment of danger*, defensores suos in ipso discrimine periculi d., Liv. *he complains that he has been ab'd*, quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. *the water had ab'd its channel*, aqua alveum destituerat, Liv. II. *To give up* or *over.* 1. dēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 : *to ab. a person to anyone's cruelty*, hominem crudelitati alicujus ded, Cic. · *to ab. oneself to pleasures*, voluptatibus se d., Cic . *to ab oneself to idleness*, desidiae se d, Cic v. TO SURRENDER 2. abjĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3 (lit. *to throw away*). *to ab. the design of making war*, consilium belli faciendi ab., Cic Hor 3. rĕlinquo, 3 *to ab. a siege*, obsidionem r., Caes *to ab. a war*, bellum r, Cic *to ab the city to plunder*, urbem diripiendam r., Cic. : *to ab a project*, inceptum r, Virg 4. dēsĕro, 3 *to ab. one's right*, suum jus d., Cic *to ab. life*, vitam d., Cic. 5. dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to ab all hope*, omnem spem di, Caes 6. ŏmitto, 3 *he ab'd the blockade of our men*, obsessionem nostrorum omisit, Caes. *to ab. pleasures*, voluptates om, Cic Join relinquere et prodere, Cic.. desere et derelinquere, Cic - NOTE Relinquo, dimitto, omitto, abjicio denote simply *to leave off, give up* · desero and destituo, *to abandon wilfully.*

**abandoned:** I *Part* · *forsaken*, dērĕlictus, Caes · dēsertus, Cic v. ABANDON. II. *Adj. extremely wicked*, perditus. *ab. designs*, p. consilia, Cic *ab. manners*, perditi mores, Cic. v. UNPRINCIPLED.

**abandoner:** dēsertor · *an ab of his friends*, amicorum d, Cic.

**abandoning, abandonment:** 1. rĕlictio *the ab and betrayal of one's consul* r prodītioque consulis sui, Cic 2. dērelictio *the ab. of the general interest*, communis utilitatis d., Cic 3. dēstĭtūtio · Cic Suet.

**abase:** v TO HUMBLE, LOWER.

**abasement:** *humiliation, depression:* 1. hūmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* . *abasement of the senate*, h senatus, Sen 2. dēmissio · *ab. of mind*, d animi, Cic 3. dējectio · *ab. of mind*, dej. animi, Sen.

**abash:** *to make ashamed* . v. TO CONFOUND, SHAME. Phr. *to ab. anyone*, alicui ruborem incutere, Liv. *I am abashed*, rubor suffunditur mihi, Sen.

**abate:** A. Trans I. *To lessen, mitigate* 1. imminŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *something is a'd from the pleasure*, imminutus aliquid de voluptate, Cic. 2. laxo, 1 · *to ab. a portion of one's toil*, sibi l. aliquid laboris, Liv. *to abate one's anger*, iram l, Stat 3. rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 · *to ab something of their former valour*, aliquid ex pristina virtute r., Caes *he every day a'd somewhat of his wrath*, quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, Liv. II. *to lessen the price of anything:* 1. rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3: de summa r, Cic 2. dētrăho, traxi, tractum, 3 ex summa d, Cic. 3. imminŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 summam r, Cic. Phr *I cannot abate a farthing*, non potest triobolum hinc abesse, Plaut. : v. ABATEMENT (II.) B. Intrans. *to decrease in strength* or *violence:* 1. cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 : *the violence of the wind wholly a'd*, venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. *has not your anger a'd?* non tibi ira cecidit? Liv. 2. dĕcĕdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to depart altogether*) *this anger will soon ab.*, decedet jam ira haec, Ter : *the quartan ague has a'd*, quartana decessit, Cic. 3. imminŭo, 3 (*to lessen*); with *pron. reflect* · *when the grief has a'd*, postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. 4. inclīno, 1, with *pron. reflect.* *the fever a.'s*, febris se inclinat, Cels 5. laxo, 1 *prices had abated*, annona laxaverat, Liv 6. rĕmitto, 3 ; sometimes with *pron. reflect* . *the wind had by chance a'd*, forte ventus remiserat, Caes Cic. Ter. *the pain and inflammation have a'd*, dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. 7. respīro, 1 : *the attack a.'d*, oppugnatio respiravit, Cic. 8 subsīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 *vices ab.*, vitia s , Sen. · Quint.

**abatement:** I. *Decrease, diminution* 1. dēcessio or dēcessus, ūs *the ab. of a fever*, decessio or decessus febris, Cels 2. rēmissĭo. *the ab of a fever*, r febris, Suet *of a disease*, morbi, Cic. *of a punishment*, poenae, Cic. 3. dēmĭnūtĭo *an ab. of taxes*, d vectigalium, Cic v. REMISSION. II. *Diminution of price*, *remissio *to make an ab. of* 10 *per cent*, *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere · *to make an ab in the price*, *remittere de pretio indicato III. Legal t t *failure the ab. of a writ*, exceptio dilātōria, Gai. *the ab of an action*, actionis abolitio, Dig.

**abattis,** concaedes, ĭum, *f.*. Tac. A 1, 50 arborum dejectus, ūs, *m.*, Liv. : arborum caedes, is, *f* , Liv

**abbacy:** 1. abbātĭa Hier. 2 dioecēsis abbatialis, Eccl. *the office*, *abbātus munus *the benefice*, *beneficium abbāti concessum.

**abbess:** 1. abbātissa Hier. 2. *antistīta virginum sanctarum if the abbess is a princess, regina abbatissa (like regina sacerdos in Virg Aen 1, 273)

**abbey,** abbātĭa, M L

**abbot:** 1. abbās, ātis : Sidon . 2. archimandrīta, ae Sidon.

**abbreviate,** imminŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 : *an abbreviated word*, verbum imminutum, Cic . v. TO SHORTEN, CONTRACT.

**abbreviation:** 1. *the act of shortening* . expressing, in breve cogere, etc v. TO CONTRACT. See also CONTRACTION, SHORTENING 2. *the thing shortened* . *abbreviations*, notae, arum ; sigla, orum. Cod Just v SHORTHAND

**abdicate:** I. Trans. 1. abdīco, 1 (usu. with *acc.* of *pron. reflect.* and *abl.* of the word denoting what is given up) *he a.'d his consulship*, consulatu se abdicavit, Cic. · Liv Also with *acc* of the office · *to a. the dictatorship*, dictaturam ab , Liv. *the office having been a'd*, abdicato magistratu, Sall. 2. ējūro, 1 (prop. *to swear that one is not able*

*to perform the duties of an office*) · *Silanus was compelled to a. his office*, adactus Silanus ej. magistratum, Tac Plin. **II.** Intrans. abdico, 1 *the consuls a'd*, consules abdicaverunt, Cic.

**abdication:** abdĭcātĭo *the ab. of the dictatorship*, ab. dictaturae, Liv

**abdomen:** abdōmen, ĭnis, *n.*. Plin Juv. v. BELLY

**abdominal:** expr. by *genitive* of abdōmen.

**abduction:** **1.** raptus, ūs *the ab of a maiden*, virginis r, Cic · Ov Tac. **2.** raptio Ter.

**aberration:** **I.** *Departure or wandering from right, truth*, etc, error *ab of mind*, mentis error, Cic Hor **II.** *Deviation from a straight line*· only in the phrase, *the ab of light*, lucis declinatio (= Lucr. 2, 249)

**abet,** *to aid a person in his designs* (now usu in a bad sense)· **1.** adsum, fŭi, with *dat* v. TO SIDE WITH. **2.** adjŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1 *now you too abet this woman's madness*, jam tu quoque hujus adjuvas insaniam, Pl Phr · *to ab. a crime*, ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic. v. ABETTOR. v. TO SUPPORT, MAINTAIN.

**abettor** (usu. in a bad sense) **1.** minister, tri (*m*), *and* minĭstra (*f*) *the a.s and slaves of seditions*, ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic *the a.s and partakers of crimes*, m atque socii scelerum, Lucr *your family ought not to have been the a. of this crime*, hunc facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, Cic. **2.** sātelles, ĭtis, *c as of his power*, satellites potestatis, Cic.

**abeyance, be in:** **1.** jăcĕo, ŭi, 2 *if an inheritance has been in ab for any time*, si jacuerit hereditas aliquo tempore, Ulp Hence, in a more general sense. *the laws were powerless, the courts of justice in ab.*, leges nihil valebant, judicia jacebant, Cic **2.** văco, 1 *the ownership of the estate is in ab.*, fundi possessio v, Paul. Dig. Phr *inheritances in ab*, hereditates cădūcae, Cic Phil 10, 5.

**abhor:** ăbhorrĕo, 2 (with *acc* or *ab* with *abl.*) *all scorned him, all ab'd him* omnes illum aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. *to ab. slaughter*, a caede abh., Cic. v TO ABOMINATE, DETEST. Phr *to abhor any one*, aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo, Cic.· aversissimum esse ab aliquo, Sen. invisissimum habere, Sen. *to ab. gladiators*, gladiatores invisos habemus, Cic

**abhorrence:** Phr. *to regard anyone with great ab.*, aversissimum esse ab aliquo, Sen. v. AVERSION, DETESTATION.

**abhorrent,** i. e *inconsistent with*· ălĭēnus (usu with *ab* or *abl* alone) *this seems to me abh to my way of life*, hoc mihi al. a vita mea videtur, Ter. *the gods think this abh to their majesty*, hoc dii al. ducunt majestate sua, Cic.

**abide:** **A.** Intrans. **I.** *to dwell*, hăbito, 1· Cic : v. TO DWELL. **II.** *to remain, stay* măneo, rĕmaneo, mansi, mansum, 2. Cic.. v. TO REMAIN, STAY. **B.** Trans **I.** *to await*, q v **II.** *sustain*, q v. **III.** *to abide by* măneo, sto (with *in* and *abl*) v. TO ADHERE or STAND TO.

**abiding** (*adj.*)· mansūrus (ptcp *part.* of măneo) ; *a love*, m. amor, Ov. *a faith, friendship*, m. fides, amicitia, Claud.· Tac. v CONTINUING, CONSTANT

**abidingly:** v CONSTANTLY, PERMANENTLY.

**ability:** **I.** *Power:* **1** pŏtestas, pŏtentia, facultas v. POWER, OPPORTUNITY. **2.** ŏpis, ŏpem, ŏpe *f.* (no *nom. sing.*) ; *to strive with one's utmost ab.*, summa ope niti, Sall · *the contest might seem scarcely within human ab.*, vix humanae opis videri pugna poterat, Liv. Phr.· *to the est or utmost of one's ab.*, pro (sua) parte, Cic. Ov.: pro parte virili, Cic. Liv. : Ov.: pro virili portione, Tac. **II.** *Mental capacity* ingĕnium *a man of very vigorous ab.*, vir acerrimo ing , Cic. . *to improve one's a.s*, ing. acuere, Cic. . *to excel in ab.*, ingenio abundare, valere, florere, plenum esse, Cic Join· ingenium et industria, Cic. animi et ingenii motus, Ci .

**abject·** **1.** abjectus *an ab soul*, animus ab , Cic **2.** projectus *ab patience*, p patientia, Tac **3.** hŭmĭlis, e *to bear griefs with an ab and weak mind*, dolores h animo imbecilloque ferre, Cic *a very ab. flatterer*, humillimus assentator, Vell. Join contemptus et abjectus, Cic.· abjectum et humile cogitare, Cic. animus perculsus et abjectus, Cic. humilis et abjecta oratio, Cic

**abjectly:** 1 hŭmĭlĭter *to think ab*, h sentire, Cic *to submit ab*, h. servire, Liv. **2.** abjectē : Tac

**abjectness:** hŭmĭlĭtas *ab and earnest entreating*, h et obsecratio, Cic.

**abjuration:** ējūrātĭo *the abj. of hope*, spei ej , Sen.

**abjure:** *to renounce upon oath, to renounce solemnly* · **1.** abjūro, 1 (rem alicui) Pl. Cic. **2.** ējūro or ējĭcio, 1. *to ab one's children*, liberos ej , Sen. *to ab one's country*, patriam ej , Tac

**ablative case:** ablātīvus, i, *m.* Quint.

**able:** **I.** *Competent, having sufficient power* pŏtens, entis (with *gen*). *the enemy, not a. either to fight or to flee, are slain*, hostes neque pugnae neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, Liv Tac. **2.** pŏtis, pŏte (but *potis* is often used with neuter words, and is rarely declined) usu. in connection with *esse*, expr. or understood· *two women are a to give more trouble than enough to a very great multitude*, duae mulieres maximo uni populo negotii plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl *which is never a. to be separated*, quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Lucr. *no force is a to restrain Evander*, non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg. **II.** *Possessing ability of mind:* ingĕniosus v. CLEVER, SKILFUL.

**able, be:** **1.** possum, pŏtui (with *inf*) : *the Aedui were not a. to defend themselves*, Aedui se defendere non poterant, Caes. *I was a. to reach the boughs*, poteram contingere ramos, Virg. v. CAN. **2.** hăbĕo, 2 (with *relat. clause or inf.*). *I am not a to agree with you*, non habeo quid tibi assentiar, Cic . *I am a to assert that as certain*, illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv. **3.** quĕo, 4 (conjugated like *eo*) . with *inf* · *I am not a to write the rest*, non queo reliqua scribere, Cic. Hor (Nĕqueo · *not to be ab..* v. CANNOT) **4.** vălĕo, 2 (usu with *ad* or *inf*). *you have been a. not only to disregard the laws, but even to subvert them*, tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, Cic *God is a to change the lowest to the highest*, v. ima summis mutare Deus, Hor. **5.** sufficio, fēci, fectum, 3 *we are not a. to stave against it*, nec nos obniti contra sufficimus, Virg Phr. *he was not a. to pay*, solvendo non erat, Cic.· *he is not a. to pay his debts*, solvendo aere alieno non est, Liv *to be a to bear a burden*, oneri ferendo esse Liv

**able-bodied:** vălĭdus v STRONG, EFFECTIVE

**ablution:** **1.** lăvātĭo, Pl. **2.** lōtūra, Matt.. Plin. **3.** ablūtio, Plin v. WASHING.

**ably:** i. e. *with ability*, ingĕnĭōsē· *your views are a. discussed*, tractantur ista ingenio, Cic

**abnegation:** v. DENIAL, SELF-DENIAL.

**aboard:** Phr. *to go ab. a ship*, navem or in navem conscendere, Caes . Cic.: *a going a.*, conscensio in naves, Cic

**abode:** **I.** *Continuance at a place*, mansio v. RESIDENCE, STAY. **II.** *Dwelling-place:* **1.** dŏmĭcĭlium Pl · Cic Fig.: *Rome, the ab. of empire and of glory*, Roma imperii et gloriae d., Cic. **2.** sēdes, is, *f.*. *they pretended to return to their own a.s*, reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes.. Ov.. v. HOUSE, RESIDENCE, SEAT.

**abolish:** **1.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *to ab the dictatorship*, dictaturam t., Cic. *to ab old laws*, veteres leges t., Cic *to ab friendship from life*, t amicitiam e vita, Cic v TO TAKE AWAY. **2.** ăbŏlĕo, lēvi, lĭtum, 2. *to ab an office*, magistratum ab., Liv. v. TO DO AWAY WITH, OBLITERATE. **3.** dissolvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3 *to ab the laws of Caesar*, leges Caesaris d. Cic. *to ab religious observances*, religiones d , Liv . *to ab the royal power*, regiam potestatem d., Nep *to ab. corporations*, collegia d , Suet **4.** exstinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3 · *to ab a law, custom*, legem, consuetudinem ex , Cic **5.** interrimo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *to ab sacred rites*, sacra ini , Cic. (rare in this sense). **6.** pĕrimo, etc. 3 to ab. *and do away with games*, ludos p. atque tollere, Cic v. TO DESTROY. **7.** abrōgo, 1 (*to repeal a law*) v. TO ABROGATE. **8.** extermino, 1 *to ab. authority from the state*, auctoritatem e civitate ex., Cic. v. TO BANISH.

**abolition:** **1.** ăbōlītĭo *the ab of tribute*, tributi ab , Tac. **2.** dissōlūtĭo *the ab. of all laws*, legum omnium d., Cic.. Phr *an ab. of debts*, tabulae novae, Cic.

**abominable:** **1.** dētestābĭlis· v. DETESTABLE. **2.** infandus *ab. reports*, i e. *of human flesh*, infandae epulae. Liv. **3.** nĕfandus, nĕfārĭus· v. DETESTABLE, EXECRABLE

**abominably·** nĕfārĭe *everything that has been ab. and scandalously done will be recounted*, omnia commemorabuntur quae n. flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic *impiously and ab.*, impie n que, Cic

**abominate:** ăbōmĭnor, 1, Liv.. v. TO DETEST, EXECRATE.

**abomination:** **I.** *Great hatred*, ăbōmĭnātio Lact. v HATRED. **II.** *That which excites hatred:* **1.** nĕfas, *n indecl. Mercury, whom the Egyptians consider at an ab. to name*, Mercurius quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic *the law has subdued the vile ab.*, lex maculosum edomuit n., Hor. **2.** flāgĭtium (*an odious and disgraceful crime*) *a man thoroughly polluted with crimes and ab.s*, homo sceleribus fl que contaminatissimus, Cic *to do and to speak ab.s*, flagitia facere et dicere, Cic. Liv.

**aborigines:** **1.** ăbōrīgĭnes, um Cic. Sall. **2.** terra orti . Quint. **3.** indīgĕnae, arum Virg. **4.** autochthŏnes (*αὐτόχθονες*) Apul.

**abortion:** **1.** ăbortus, ūs : Ter. Cic. **2.** ăbortĭo Pl.. Cic. Phr. *to procure ab.*, abigere partum medicamentis, Cic · fetus convellere, Ov. partum elidere, Cels.

**abortion, causing:** ăbortīvus : Plin. Juv.

**abortive:** **I.** *Born prematurely*, ăbortīvus : *ab. Sisyphus*, ab. Sisyphus, Hor. **II.** *Resultless, unsuccessful*, irritus *an ab. enterprise*, ir. inceptum, Liv. *ab missiles*, ir. tela, Virg : *to render injustice ab.*, injurias ir. facere, Cic · v. EMPTY, VAIN.

**abortively:** v. IN VAIN.

**abound:** **1.** ăbundo, 1 *whether nature falls short or ab.s*, s've natura deest, sive ab., Cic. *the needy abound*, egentes ab., Cic. **2.** ăbundē sum (adsum) *with them everything bad ab'd*, quibus mala ab. omnia erant, Sall.. *everything else ab.s*, omnia alia ab adsunt, Cic.: also with *gen.* of thing. *terror and fraud ab.*, terrorum et fraudis ab. est, Virg. **3.** sūpersum *for whom such wealth existed and ab'd*, cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter. **4.** sūpĕro, 1 *moisture ab'd in the fields*, superabat humor in arvis, Lucr.: *leisure ab.s*, otium s., Liv. **5.** exūbĕro, 1 *in consequence of much learning and many arts, eloquence overflows and ab.s*, ex multa eruditione, ex multis artibus exundat et exub. eloquentia, Tac. *ridicule ab'd* ludibrium exuberabat, Suet. **6.** affluo, fluxi, xum, 3 (rare in this sense v. TO ABOUND IN) *nature u*

*redundant and abs*, natura abundat atque aff, Cic

**abound in:** **I.** ăbundo, ī (with *abl*): *to ab in wealth*, divitiis ab, Ter · *the farm abs in swine*, villa ab porco, Cic Fig *the woman abs in boldness*, mulier ab audacia, Cic · *to ab in honours, genius*, honoribus, ingenio ab, Cic · *to ab in love*, amore ab, Per

**2.** affluō, flūxī, fluxum, 3 *to ab in riches, honour, and glory*, divitiis, honore, et laude aff, Luci · *to ab. in pleasures*, voluptatibus aff, Cic **3.** circumfluō, etc 3 (stronger than preceding) *to ab in all possible resources*, omnibus copiis c, Cic Join circumfluere et abundare, Cic **4.** exūbĕro, ī *the tree abs in fruit*, pomis ex. arbor, Virg *the rank foliage abs in shade*, luxuria foliorum ex umbra, Virg

**5.** suppĕdĭto, ī (*to be well supplied with* q v) *in all these things we ab, he is deficient*, his rebus omnibus nos s., eget ille, Cic **6.** scăteo, 2 (*to bubble up, teem*) *the citadel abs in fountains*, arx s fontibus, Liv · *the sea abs in monsters*, s bellua pontus, Hor. *the Nile abs in fishes*, Nilus s piscibus, Mel rarely and poet. with *gen* *the earth abs in wild beasts*, terra ferarum scatit (instead of scatet), Lucr Phr. *the poems of Lucretius ab in art*, carmina Lucretii multae sunt artis, Cic may sometimes be expr with an *adj*, as *to ab in money*, pecuniosum esse · v. WEALTHY.

**abounding:** **I.** v. q. *abundant* q. v **II.** *Abounding in*, followed by a *subs*. **1.** ābundans, ntis (usu with *abl*, also *gen*) *ab. in leisure*, otio ab, Cic. *a route ab. in everything*, via omnium rerum ab, Nep *ab in milk*, lactis ab, Virg. **2.** affluēns, ntis (with *abl*) *a man ab in goodness*, homo bonitate aff, Cic *a city ab in very learned men*, urbs eruditissimis hominibus ab, Cic **3.** cōpĭōsus (with *abl*, rarely with *ab*) *a town ab in provisions*, oppidum re cibaria c, Gell. *a place ab in corn*, locus a frumento copiosus, Cic. *ab in honourable accomplishments*, artibus honestis copiosus, Tac **4.** crēber, bra, brum (with *abl*) *the south-west wind ab in squalls*, c procellis Africus, Virg Cic v FREQUENT. **5.** fēcundus (with *abl.* or *gen*) *Calymne ab. in honey*, fecunda melle Calymne, Ov. v FRUITFUL **6.** largus (with *abl.* or *gen.*): *ab. in resources*, largus opum, Virg. · *leaves ab in sap*, folia larga succo, Plin. **7.** rĕfertus (with *abl*) *Xerxes ab. in all the rewards and gifts of fortune*, Xerxes r. omnibus praemiis domisque fortunae, Cic. *a letter ab. in every charm*, literae r. omni suavitate, Cic.. Tac — *Obs.* · may sometimes be expr. by an adjectival termination: as, *ab. in money*, pecuniosus, etc.. v. FULL OF (*fin*)

**about:** **A.** Prep **I.** *Around*. circā, circum (with *acc*). *they collected wood ab. the hut*, ligna contulerunt circa casam, Nep. *her hair thrown back carelessly ab. her head*, capillus circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. **II.** *In the neighbourhood of* circā, circum · *ab. rivers and lakes there is frequent mist*, circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen Vell *I shall tarry ab. these places*, circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. **III.** *In attendance on* · circā, circum *he had three hundred unarmed youths ab. him*, trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. *he always has a great body of cavalry ab. him*, magnum numerum equitatus circum se semper habet, Caes. **IV.** *Near* (in time) **1.** circā, circiter (with *acc.*): *ab the same hour*, circa eandem horam, Liv. · *ab. the time of Cicero*, circa Ciceronem, Sen. *he led the army back ab. noon*, circiter meridiem exercitum reduxit, Caes. **2.** ād (with *acc.*) *ab. evening*, ad vesperum, Caes. *when he was ab. forty years old*, quum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, Cic. **3.** dē (with *abl*) *ab. midnight*, de media nocte, Caes. *ab. the third watch*, de tertia vigilia, Caes Suet **4.** sŭb (with *acc.* or *abl*) *ab night-time Pompey sailed*, Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes · *ab the same time*, sub eodem tempore, Ov **V.** *Respecting, concerning* · dē (with *abl*) *a dream ab money*, de argento somnium, Ter *I wondered ab. Dionysius*, de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic **2.** sŭpĕr (with *abl*) · *I will write to you ab this matter*, hac re te scribam ad te, Cic. *often asking many things ab. Priam*, multa s. Priamo rogitans, Virg **3.** circā (with *acc* rare) *a dispute ab. words*, c. verba dissensio, Quint.

**B.** Adverb **I.** Of Place in combination with verbs as, *to walk about, ride about*, etc These are in reality compound verbs, and expr in Latin by a single word, as dēambŭlo, circumvĕhor, etc See TO WALK, RIDE, etc **II.** Of degree *nearly* circā (rare) *the victors slew ab 500 Romans*, c quingentos Romanorum victores cecidêrunt, Liv. **2.** cruciter: *he reached the frontiers of the Belgae in ab. fifteen days*, diebus c. quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Caes. · *ab. a fourth part was furnished with military weapons*, c. pars quarta erat militaribus armis instructa, Sall **3.** fērē *ab. the fifth hour*, quinta fere hora, Caes. · *for ab. 600 years*, sexcentos f annos, Cic. **4.** fermē · *this happened ab. two years ago*, hoc factum est f. abhinc biennium, Pl.. *ab. a half*, pars f dimidia, Liv. **5.** fortassĕ (like our *perhaps*): *out of many books of Isocrates he chose ab. thirty lines*, elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta f. versus, Cic **6.** quāsī (prop *as it were*) *I have collected ab fifteen talents*, quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, Ter *at ab. the bottom of the page*, q. in extrema pagina, Cic **7.** instar (prop a *neut subst.* = *likeness*, and hence with *gen*) · *Tuo has ab. seventy of my letters*, habet Tuo instar septuaginta mearum epistolarum, Cic. v. AROUND Phr: *to have one's wits ab. one*, praesenti animo esse, Cic. *to seize one ab. the middle*, medium aliquem amplecti, Ter.—N B The two languages do not exactly correspond in the uses of these words, and hence the English adverb is sometimes expressed by a Latin preposition, but the examples are classified in accordance with the English.

**above:** **A.** Prep. **I.** *In a higher place.* **1.** sŭpĕr (with *acc.*, rarely *abl.*), *ab. the bricks hides are drawn*, s. latera coria inducuntur, Caes.. *Nomentanus was ab. him (at table)*, Nomentanus erat s. ipsum, Hor · *ab. whose neck a sword hangs*, ensis cui s. cervice pendet, Hor. **2.** suprā (with *acc*) *he who lives ab us*, ille qui supra nos habitat, Pl. *ab that place*, supra eum locum, Caes. **II.** *In a higher rank or degree* **1.** sŭpĕr with *acc ab the usual honours*, s. solitos honores, Liv. *age and beauty, and ab. all, the Roman name*, aetas et forma et s omnia Romanum nomen, Liv. **2** suprā (with *acc*) · *to be raised ab other mortals*, attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin.. **3.** prae (with *abl.*) *he flourished ab. the rest*, prae ceteris floruit, Cic. Virg. **III.** *In greater number or quantity:* **1.** sŭpĕr (with *acc.*): *ab.* 60,000, s. sexaginta milia, Tac. **2** suprā (with *acc*) *ab* 20,000, supra milia viginti, Liv. **3.** amplius, plusquam v. MORE THAN. **IV.** *In excess.* **1.** sŭper (with *acc.*): *ab. measure, and almost ab. nature*, super modum ac paene naturam, Quint. **2.** suprā (with *acc.*) *ab measure*, supra modum, Liv. v. BEYOND. **V.** *Beyond, out of the power or reach of*: suprā (with *acc.*) · *ab one's strength*, supra vires, Hor. v. BEYOND. Phr. *ab. all things*, ante omnia, Liv, summŏpĕrĕ, Cic. *to be ab. doing something*; v. TO BE ABOVE

**B.** Adverb **I.** *Overhead:* **1.** suprā. *those parts which are below what is swallowed are dilated, while those ab are contracted*, partes eae quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic.: *all these things which are ab. and beneath*, omnia haec quae s et subter (sunt), Cic Caes Virg **2.** insŭpĕr *huge Etna piled ab*, ingens Aetna imposita, Virg. *walls on every side and a vaulted roof ab strengthen* (the prison), eum muniunt undique parietes atque ims. camera, Sall **3.** dēsŭpĕr (*from above*) *there were found many who leaped into the phalanxes and wounded* (*the enemy*) *from ab*, reperti sunt complures qui in phalangas insilirent et des. vulnerarent, Caes Virg. **4.** sŭpernē (*from above*) *he plunges his sword from ab into his throat*, gladium s. jugulo defigit, Liv **II** *Before* supĭā *what I wrote ab*, quae s scripsi, Cic Caes. The comparative, sŭpĕrĭus, sometimes occurs *I have said ab how much esteemed literature was among men*, quantum valeret inter homines literae dixi superius, Phaedr

**above, be,** I *not to be willing to condescend to something* · **1.** indignor, ī (with *acc.* or *inf.*) *to be a submitting to commands*, ind imperia, Quint.. *we must not be a learning*, non indignandum est discere, Quint Lucan. **2.** dēdignor: v. TO DISDAIN

**abrade:** abrādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3: Lucr. Cic.

**abraham's balm** (a tree) vĭtex, ĭcis, *f.* · Plin vitex agnus castus, Linn

**abrasion:** attrītus, ūs Plin.

**abreast:** Phr *to walk ab. of any one*, latus alicui tegere, Hor. *both the ships are propelled together and ab. of each other*, naves una ambae junctisque feruntur frontibus, Virg *the beaks of the ships ab* (in a race), rostra aequata, Virg

**abridge:** **1.** contrăho, traxi, tractum, 3 *to ab. a speech*, orationem c, Cic Quint **2.** brĕvĭo, ī *in a paraphrase it is allowable to ab. certain things*, paraphrasi b quaedam permittitur, Quint **3.** ēpītŏmo, ī *to ab. a history*, historiam ep., Tieb Poll. **4.** rĕdĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (with *ad*): *Diophanes ab d those very books to six books*, hosce ipsos libros ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, Varr. Phr: *to ab. a book*, *in compendium redigere. v. TO DEPRIVE, LESSEN, SHORTEN.

**abridger:** brĕvĭātor Oros

**abridgment:** **1.** ēpītŏmē or ēpītŏma, Cic **2.** summārĭum, Sen. **3.** brĕvĭārĭum, Suet Plin.

**abroach:** Phr. *I have set all the casks abroach*, relēvi omnia dolia, Ter. (rēlĭno)

**abroad:** **I.** *In the open air*: fōris. *bees feed ab, work within*, apes foris pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Varr. **II.** *Not at home* fōris *Cicero came to dine with us when Pomponia was dining ab.*, venit ad nos Cicero ad coenam quum Pomponia foris coenaret, Cic. *these pursuits are sources of enjoyment at home, and are no incumbrance ab* (i. e. *in public life*), haec studia delectant domi, non impedunt foris, Cic. **III.** *In or to a foreign country*: fōris and pĕregrē *loth dignity at home and influence ab. are maintained*, et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, Cic. *he fought ab.*, peregre depugnavit, Cic *to go ab.*, peregre proficisci, Suet Hor. **IV.** *From within into the open air* or *in public* · fōras · *the door has created, Amphitruo is going ab.*, crepuit fores, Amphitruo exit foras, Pl. Phr. *to come ab.*, in medium procedere, Cic. *I know that you seldom appear ab.*, scio te raro in publicum prodire, Cic.

**abroad, from:** **1.** fōris (fig.): *the art of the orator does not produce these things, but yet he handles them skilfully when brought to him from ab.*, ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata tamen arte tractat, Cic **2.** extrinsĕcus. *a war threatening from ab.*, extrinsecus imminens bellum, Liv

3. pĕregre *a letter brought from ab*, epistola peregre allata, Pl. Liv

**abroad, be, or live:** 1. pĕrēgrīnor, 1. *you seem to be living ab in a foreign state, not to be a public functionary in your own*, p. in aliena civitate, non in tua magistratum gerere videris, Cic. 2. patriā cărĕo, 2 Tac.

3. (poet.) peregrinum ducere coelum, Ov Tr. 4, 8, 25.

**abrogate:** 1. abrŏgo, 1 *(to repeal a law wholly*, whereas derogo is *to repeal partially*) *to ab (or repeal) the corn-laws*, leges frumentarias abr, Cic

2. rescindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 *to ab the acts of M Antonius*, acta M. Antonii r., Cic *to ab decrees*, decreta r., Suet v. RESCIND. 3. dissolvo v. ABOLISH. 4. tollo. v. REMOVE, CANCEL.

**abrogation:** 1. abrŏgātio (rare) · Cic. v. REPEAL. 2. antīquātio *the ab. of penalties*, poenarum antiquatio, Cod Theod.

**abrupt:** I. *Steep*. praeruptus *ab. rocks*, praerupta saxa, Cic. v STEEP, RUGGED. II. *Hasty, sudden* · sŭbĭtus, rĕpentinus v. HASTY, SUDDEN

III. *Unconnected* (of style) abruptus *an ab style*, abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. *ab. exordiums*, abrupta initia, Quint

**abruptly:** sŭbĭto, rĕpentĕ. v HASTILY, SUDDENLY.

**abruptness:** 1. *Steepness*, q. v 2. *Haste, suddenness*, q. v.

**abscess:** 1. abscessus, ūs Cels. 2. *Abscesses*, abscēdentĭa, ium, Cels. 3. ăpostēma, ātis, *n* Plin. 4. suppŭrātio: Cels Plin 5. vŏmica, Cic Cels.. Juv.

**abscond** (legal *t. t.*). 1. lātĕo, 2: *who says that he has absconded with a fraudulent intention?* quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic.

2. lātĭto, 1. Cic. v. WITHDRAW, CONCEAL ONESELF.

**absconding:** lātĭtātio Quint. · Ulp.

**absence:** I. *A not being present* · absentĭa *compare your ab. with mine*, confer absentiam tuam cum mea, Cic. II. *A being abroad* pĕrēgrīnātio Cic III. Fig.: *ab. of mind*, *animus parum attentus, aliud agens. Phr *in the ab. of a person*, aliquo absente, not in absentia or per absentiam alicujus, though these phrases occur in Curtius and Justin. *in the ab. of him who held the chief command*, eo absente qui summam imperii tenebat, Caes. *in the ab of the commander-in-chief*, absente imperatore, Caes

**absence, leave of:** commĕātus, ūs *to give leave of absence*, commeatum dare, Liv. · v FURLOUGH.

**absent:** absens, entis *ab. friends are (in one sense) present, and poor ones rich*, et ab amici adsunt, et egentes abundant, Cic: *she, though ab., both hears and sees him in his absence*, illum absens absentem auditque videtque, Virg Phr. · *the ab. are always in the wrong*, *absentium nulla ratio.

**absent, to be:** absum, abfui *am I ab from home?* (i. e *have I refused to see you?*), num ab domo absum? Pl. *when masters are ab.*, domini ubi ab. Ter. *I am sorry that you have been ab from us so long*, eo te abfuisse tam diu a nobis doleo, Cic. Phr. (poet) *I have been ab. the whole of August*, Sextilem totum desideror, Hor. *to be absent from Rome*, Roma carere, Cic *from one's country*, patria carere, Tac. II. *To be abroad*, pĕrēgrīnor, 1: *to be ab. in a foreign state*, in aliena civitate p, Cic. III. Fig. *to be ab. in mind*, animo (animis) non adsum (*aff.*): *so that you might perceive that he was ab in mind when the cause was conducted by others*, ut intelligeretis eum non affuisse animo quum ab aliis causa ageretur, Cic

**absent oneself:** v. BE ABSENT non committĕo, 2: *suspicion was roused against those slaves who ab'd themselves*, suspicio in eos servos qui non comparebant commovebatur, Cic.

**absentee:** I. *One temporarily ab.*, qui abest, qui non adest II. *One who is habitually absent from his proper residence or from his country*, pĕrēgrīnātor Cic

**absinth**, absinthium Pl. · Lucr.: Plin.

**absolute:** I. *Unconditional* 1. pūrus *an ab. decision*, p. judicium, Cic. · *ab. freedom*, p libertas, Scaev

2. absōlūtus. *I seem to see that some necessities are contingent, others simple and ab.*, mihi videor videre esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et ab., Cic *a true and ab gift*, vera et ab donatio, Paul Dig. II. *Uncontrolled* (v. also, SUPREME) Phr. · *ab. power*, infinita potestas, Cic. inf. imperium, Cic dominātus, ūs *all things were in the ab power of one man*, dominatu unius omnia tenebantur, Cic. *L Brutus freed the Roman people from the ab power of kings*, L Brutus populum R. dominatu regis liberavit, Cic also, dominātio Cic. Liv tyrannis, idis, *f to seize upon ab. power*, tyrannidem occupare, Cic *to aim at ab power*, tyrannidem affectare, Quint. · *an ab master or ruler*, dominus · *he is the ab ruler of a people whom the Greeks call a tyrant*, hic est dominus populi quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, Cic. III. *Complete, entire*. q v IV. *Unconnected* (gram. *t t*) *absōlūtus.

**absolutely:** I. *Unconditionally* 1. praecisē *to refuse anyone ab*, aliqui praecisē negare, Cic. *not ab, but on condition*, non praecise, sed sub conditione, Ulp 2. pūrē: *a contract is made ab*, p contrahitur, Ulp. *not does it make any difference whether the house has been bequeathed to both ab, or to one of them conditionally*, nec interest p utrique an sub conditione alteri aedes legatae sint, Papin. Phr., *some kinds of lawsuits are considered simply and ab, others involve some other sort of discussion also*, quaedam genera causarum simpliciter et ex sua vi considerantur; quaedam autem sibi aliud quoque aliquod controversiae genus assumunt, Cic II. *Completely*: 1. prorsum, prorsus · *I understand ab not a word*, verbum prorsus nullum intelligo, Cic. 2. pĕnĭtus. v. ENTIRELY. 3. lĭquĭdo *there are some things which I usually ab. deny, others which I defend*, alia sunt quae I negare soleam, alia quae defendam, Cic III. *Without control* Phr. · *to rule ab.*, dominor, 1 *excessive power rules ab. in the state*, nimia potentia in civitate dominatur, Cic *Caesar alone ab managed all public affairs*, Caesar unus omnia in republica ad arbitrium administravit, Suet.

**absolution:** I. *Acquittal*: q. v. II. In special sense; *forgiveness of sins, as announced by a priest; esp. the Pope* · absōlūtio, ōnis, *f* Eccl. Phr. *a pontifical letter of a.*, absōlūtōriae litĕrae papae, Eccl. also indulgentia papae, i.e., *a release from eccles penalties*, M.L. *to seek or obtain absolution*, *indulgentiam petere, impetrare.

**absolve:** I. *To release, acquit* · q. v. II. *To pronounce forgiveness, as a priest*: *veniam peccatorum dare or impertire alicui *to be absolved*, *peccatorum veniam impetrare (v. FORGIVENESS) · in mediaeval Lat. absolvo is used absolutely.

**absorb:** I. *To drink in, as a porous substance*, etc. 1. bĭbo, bĭbi, 3: *to ab. smoke*, fumum b., Hor. *of wools, the black abs. no colour*, lanarum nigrae nullum colorem b, Plin. 2. combĭbo, 3 *to abs. fell poison in one's body*, atrum venenum corpore c, Hor *the altar had a'd the blood*, ara cruorem combiberat, Ov. 3. concĭpio, cēpi, ceptum 3, (poet) *the moistened earth abs the falling tears*, madefacta terra caducas e lacrimas, Ov. Lucr. II. *To drink or swallow up*: haurio, absorbeo, combĭbo, ēbĭbo v. TO SWALLOW UP. III. Fig *to engross* 1. absorbeo, bui and psi, ptum, 2 *this man is ab'd by the love of glory* (lit *the tide of glory has swallowed him up*), hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, Cic. 2. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2. *to a any one completely*, aliquem totum t., Plin ep *unless perchance a man is a'd by passion*, nisi forte quem libido t, Sall Phr *this pursuit becomes more and more a ing every day*, hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, Cic.: *thinking of some trifle or other and a'd therewith*, nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor

**absorbent** (*adj.*) bĭbŭlus *a sand*, arena b, Lucr. *a. stone*, b lapis, Virg.

**absorbent** (*subs*):* absorbens, ntis, *n.* · M. L.

**absorption:** expr by part of verb. as, *by the a of smoke, colour, moisture*, fumum, colorem, humorem bibendo v. TO ABSORB

**abstain:** 1. abstĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2 (usu. with *abl.*, rarely *gen*, and often with *pron reflect.*) *I easily a'd from oysters and lampreys*, me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinebam, Cic.. *to a. from arms*, se armis abs, Liv. *to a. from injustice*, injuria abs, Cic. *to a. from wine*, vino abs, Hor. *a, he said, from resentments and heated strife*, abstineto, dixit, narum calidaeque rixae, Hor. *to a. from suicide*, manum a se abs, Cic. *they hardly a from attacking the camp*, aegre abs quin castra oppugnent, Liv —N B The Latin, like the English verb, is sometimes used absolutely in the sense of "to abstain from food" Cels v TO FAST.

2. parco, pĕperci and parsi, parcĭtum and parsum, 3 (*to spare* with *dat*): *to a from labour*, labori p, Cic. *to a. from war*, bello p., Virg 3. tempĕro: v. REFRAIN.

**abstemious:** abstēmĭus with *gen.* (properly denoting abstinence from intoxicating drinks, as mulieres vini abstemiae, Plin). *you being a. live upon herbs and the sea-nettle*, a. herbis vivis et urtica, Hor.. *being abs. he avoids wine, and delights in pure water*, vina fugit, gaudetque meris a undis, Ov. v MODERATE, TEMPERATE

**abstemiously:** no exact word *to live a.*, *parce et omissa palati voluptate vivere; summa in victu continentia uti · v. ABSTEMIOUSNESS may sometimes be expr. by *adj* · see ABSTEMIOUS (*init*).

**abstemiousness:** nearest expr., continentia in victu (i.e *temperance in diet*), Cic Tusc. 5, 34, 97 but this requires to be strengthened to expr. the English, as, *nimia, summa, austera in victu c. Or expr. by phr. as, *he was remarkable for his a*, *prae omnibus cibi ac potus abstemius erat.

**abstinence:** I. In gen sense, *refraining from*. best expr by *inf. mood*: as, *a. from injury is always a duty*, *injuria abstinere semper oportet · v. to ABSTAIN. II. *Abstaining from food* 1. media *to commit suicide by a from food*, media vitam finire, Plin. Ep 3, 7, 1 Cic. Fin 5, 27, *extr.* 2. abstĭnentia *to relieve fever by rest and a*, febrem quiete et a mitigare, Quint. (Cic would probably have added victus).

3. jējūnium v FASTING

**abstinent:** abstĭnens, entis (i e *refraining from all wrong gratification of the passions*) Phr: *it is noble to be abs, to restrain all one's desires*, esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates, praeclarum est, Cic

**abstinently:** 1. abstĭnenter (i.e. *uprightly and purely*) · Cic. 2. continenter v TEMPERATELY.

**abstract** (v.) I. *To separate from*. 1. abstrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *the soul as. itself as much as possible from the body*, animus quam maxime se a corpore a, Cic. 2. abdūco, xi, ctum, 3: v. TO DRAW OFF, SEPARATE.

II. Phil. *t. t*: *to consider* a notion *in itself, apart from the concrete*: cogitatione aliquid ab aliqua re separare, Cic.. acie mentis a consuetudine sen-

ɜuum abducta aliquid considerare (based on Cic). **III.** *To pitch away, to steal* q. v. **IV.** *To make an abridgement of a book* · v. TO ABRIDGE.

**abstract** (*adj*) · **I.** *Mentally separated:* 1. cogitatione a re singulari separatus (comp. *to abstract*) 2. abstractus *abs. quantity*, a. quantitas, Isid Phr. *the idea of God is a, not sensible*, species Dei percipitur cogitatione, non sensu, Cic. *an a. notion*, *notio cogitatione concepta et rebus particularibus sejuncta*; or simply as t. t, notio abstracta (v. 2).

**abstract** (*subs.*) v ABRIDGEMENT

**abstractedly:** Phr *these things differ abs from one another, but are closely connected in reality*, haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, Cic. Tusc 4, 11, 24.

**abstraction:** **I.** *Withdrawal* in gen sense; expr by part of verb. v. TO ABSTRACT **II.** Phil. t. t. *the act of contemplating a quality or notion in itself* usu expl. by part of verb · as, *the power of a*, *facultas ea mentis cujus ope per se et seorsum a rebus singularibus, notiones s qualitates considerantur* · or in tech language, *abstrahendi quae dicitur facultas*. Phr; *mental abstraction*, velut alienatus ab sensu animus, Liv 2, 12.

**abstruse:** 1. abstrūsus · *a somewhat a. discussion*, disputatio paulo abstrusior, Cic 2. rēconditus *a. and laboriously arrived at opinions*, r. exquisitaeque sententiae, Cic *a. learning*, reconditae litterae, Cic v. RECONDITE. 3. obscūrus v. OBSCURE. Join reconditus et penitus abstrusus, Cic

**abstrusely:** Phr.. *to speak a*, *abstrusis atque alte repetitis sententiis dicere*

**abstruseness:** obscūrĭtas *the a of the subject, not the obscurity of language, prevents the discourse from being understood*, rerum obs non verborum facit ut non intelligatur oratio, Cic. v OBSCURITY

**absurd:** 1. absurdus *a silly and a reason*, ratio inepta atque a., Ter *that (statement) how incredible, how a.!* illud quam incredibile, quam a.! Cic.. *very absurd*, pērabsurdus *these things seem very a*, haec videntur p., Cic. *somewhat absurd*, subabsurdus Cic Quint. Join absurdus homo, res, vox, sonus, factum, tempus absonum et absurdum incredibile et absurdum, Cic 2. ineptus v. SILLY. 3. insulsus (prop *insipid*) *a most a fellow* insulsissimus homo, Cat. *there seem to be many a things in the discourse*, multa in sermone in esse videntur, Cic 4. rīdīcŭlus *an a poem*, r poema, Hor v. RIDICULOUS

**absurdity:** **I.** *Want of sense* or *judgment* 1. ineptĭa *abs, folly*, ineptia, stultitia, Pl Ter 2. insulsitas *you are well acquainted with the a of the Greeks*, nostis insulsitatem Graecorum, Cic. **II** *An absurd thing*, ineptĭa esp in *pl* *I don't know that of all a s there is any greater*, omnium in haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic Phr. *what absurdity!* ridiculum! Ter inepte sane, Cic

**absurdly:** 1. absurdē *I know not how it is that nothing can be said so a as not to be advanced by some of the philosophers*, nescio quomodo, nihil tam a. dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum, Cic. · *somewhat a.*, subabsurdē. Cic 2. ineptē *to talk a.*, in dicere, Cic. *he attempts nothing a.*, ni molitur in, Hor. 3. insulsē *to speak a.*, in. dicere, Cic. Phr.: *to talk a*, nugas agere, Ter. obtusius dicere, Cic . v. NONSENSE.

**abundance:** 1. ăbundantĭa; *a. and plenty of all things*, omnium rerum a. et copia, Cic. · *a of love*, a. amoris, Cic. 2. cōpia (less strong than preceding. v. SUPPLY): *there was a great a. of robberies in that country*, magna c. erat latronum in ea regione, Sall.: *a. of matter begets a. of words*, rerum c. verborum c. gignit, Cic. 3. ăbundē (prop. an *adv*) *a. of provisions*, commeatūs abunde, Sall. *there is a of fraud*, fraudis a. est, Virg. 4. affātim (prop an *adv.*, or as two words, *ad fatim, to satisfy to a sufficient degree*: with *gen.*) · *there is a of wealth*, divitiarum aff. est, Pl. *a. of forces*, aff. copiarum, Liv (*Obs* Neither this nor the preceding word can become the *direct object* of a trans. verb v. ABUNDANTLY, 5. affluentĭa · *a. of all things*, omnium rerum aff, Cic Plin. Phr *to have a. of all things*, omnibus rebus abundare, affluere, refertum esse, etc. v TO ABOUND *a. of moisture in soil and sky*, multus humor terrarum coelique, Tac. *in c*, ăbundē, affātim, etc v. ABUNDANTLY

**abundant:** 1. largus *a. fodder*, l pabula, Lucr. · *when the sun has filled the lands with a. light*, quum sol terras l. luce compleverit, Cic *an a. harvest*, l messis, Ov. *a. produce*, l. fetus, Virg. 2. amplus (i e. *ample, spacious*: q. v) · *a. wealth*, a divitiae, Hor. *more a. waters*, ampliores aquae, Plin. 3. bĕnignus · v. LIBERAL. 4. cūmŭlātus (lit *heaped up*): *a measure*, mensura c., Cic. *more a glory*, gloria cumulatior, Liv, 5. fēcundus (v FRUITFUL): *a. cups*, f. calices, Hor.: *a gain*, f. quaestus, Cic.: *an a. spring*, fons f, Ov. 6. grandis, e (usu. *full-grown*) *more a. produce*, fetus grandiores, Cic. 7. ōpīmus. *a. wealth*, op. divitiae, Pl.. *a. and splendid booty*, op et praeclaram praedam, Cic. Virg. · v. RICH Phr *to possess a. talent, art, etc*, multi ingenii, multae artis esse, Cic.

**abundant, be:** sŭpĕro, 1 · *was money a.? Nay, you were needy*, pecunia superabat? at egebas, Cic. v. TO ABOUND

**abundantly, in abundance:** 1. ăbundanter *to speak copiously and a*, copiose et a. loqui, Cic *to bear fruit a*, fructum a ferre, Plin. 2. ăbundē *a to satisfy*, a. satisfacere, Cic. *to whose lot fall popularity, fame, in a*, cui gratia, fama contingit a., Hor. Sall 3. affātim · *to satisfy anyone a*, alicui af. satisfacere, Cic. *to provide supplies a.*, commeatum af. parare, Sall 4. affluenter · Apul.. *comp* affluentius, Cic Tac 5. cōpiōsē *to procure food a*, c comparare pastum, Cic 6. cūmŭlātē (i e *with heaped or overflowing measure*) *the farmers of the revenue have been a satisfied*, c publicanis satisfactum, Cic. *to satisfy anyone most a.*, alicui cumulatissime satisfacere, Cic 7. fēlĭcĭter (esp of *fruitful production*) · *grapes are produced more a.*, veniunt felicius uvae, Virg

8. largē *to give a*, l. dare, Cic · *having drunk too a.*, potus largius aequo, Hor

**abuse** (*verb*) **I.** *To use badly, misuse* ăbūtor, ūsus, 3 (with *abl*) *to a the laws*, legibus a, Cic *to a. anyone's patience*, alicujus patientia a, Cic **II.** *To violate* · ăbūtor, illūdo, comprimo v. TO VIOLATE **III.** *To revile* · 1. mălēdīco (with *dat*) v. TO REVILE. 2. lăcĕro, 1 *to a. a very excellent man with insulting language*, optimum virum verborum contumeliis l., Cic *to a poems*, carmina l. Ov 3. differo, distŭli, dīlātum, 3 *irr* · *slanderously to a any one*, aliquem maledicendo sermonibus d., Lucil · Tac. v. TO DEFAME.

**abuse** (*subs.*) **I.** *Wrongful using*: expr. by *inf.* or *ger.* of ăbūtor as, *such a use of the laws is an a. of them*, "legibus ita uti est abuti *by the a. of the laws*, "legibus abutendo v TO ABUSE **II.** *A corrupt practice* perversus mos, mōris: *unless, perchance, you are able by an a. to take from my client what belongs to him*, nisi forte tu, pro more, quod hujus est, huic eripere potes, Cic. **III.** *Reproachful language*: 1. contŭmēlĭa: *to annoy a person with every kind of a.*, aliquem omnibus c. vexare, Cic. 2. mălēdictum · v. REVILING. 3. probrum: v. INSULT.

**IV.** *Perversion of meaning*: dēprāvātio. *the defender complains that he is hard pressed, not by the fact, but by the a. of a word*, defensor non re sed d. verbi se urgeri queritur, Cic. Auct. Her

**abuser:** **I.** In gen sense · as, *the a. of friendship*, qui amicitia abutitur v. TO ABUSE. **II.** *A reviler, slanderer*. q. v.

**abusive:** 1. contŭmēlĭōsus *how a in his edicts!* quam c. in edictis! Cic.. *letters a. against any one*, epistolae in aliquem c, Cic. 2. mălēdĭcens, mălēdĭcus v. SCURRILOUS. Phr.. *a eloquence*, eloquentia canina, Quint.

**abusively:** 1. contŭmēlĭōsē *to speak ab. of the absent*, de absentibus c. dicere, Cic Liv 2. mălēdĭcē *to speak ab and spitefully*, m. ac maligne loqui, Liv. Cic.

**abut:** v TO ADJOIN, BORDER ON.

**abutment** (*of a bridge*) *pīla cui annititur extrema pars pontis

**abutting:** contermĭnus (with *dat*) *a house ab. on our land*, domus terrae c. nostrae, Ov.· v. ADJOINING.

**abyss:** 1. bărathrum (poet.): *the glowing a. (of Etna)*, candens b., Sil.: *the frightful a. (of Tartarus)*, immane b., Virg.: Pl. Fig. *to throw into an a.* (i.e. *squander*) *whatever you possess*, barathro donare quidquid habes, Hor. 2. guiges, ĭtis, *m.* (prop. *a raging a, a whirlpool*) *the turbid a seethes with mire*, turbidus coeno aestuat g, Virg. *from the deep a*, g. ab alto, Virg. often used fig · *to pour one's wealth into an utterly bottomless a. of lusts*, divitias in profundissimum libidinum g. profundere, Cic *that a.* (i.e *profligate spendthrift*), *and glutton*, ille g atque heluo, Cic. 3. prōfundum (fig) *blame nature, which, as Democritus says, has utterly concealed truth in an a.*, naturam accusa, quae in profundo veritatem, ut ait Democritus, penitus abstruserit, Cic. *an a of wretchedness*, p miseriarum, Val. Max. 4. vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f* (*a devouring a.*). *the horse sank in the a s*, submersus est equus voraginibus, Cic. Virg. Fig *an a of gulf of vices*, vorago aut guiges vitiorum, Cic.

**acacia:** ăcācĭa Plin.

**academic:** **I.** *Belonging to the Academy of Plato* ăcădēmĭcus, Cic.: *the A philosophy*, Acădēmĭa, Cic.. *an A. philosopher*, Academicus, Cic. **II.** *Belonging to any learned society* · academicus *an a dress*, "habitus a *an a. senate*, Senatus academicus.

**academically:** *Academicorum more or ritu* "ut solent Academici.

**academician:** *a member of an Academy*, vir in collegium doctorum cooptatus (cf. Cic. Brut. 1, 1) academiae sodalis or socius.

**academy:** **I.** *The Academy at Athens*, Acădēmĭa Cic. Liv **II.** *A school*, schŏla lūdus v. SCHOOL. **III.** *A society of learned men*: v. SOCIETY *the Royal Academy*, "regia pictorum societas, *or* collegium · *the academy of sciences*, "academia liberalium artium.

**acatalectic:** ăcătălectĭcus *or* ăcătălectus Diom. Prisc

**accede:** v TO AGREE, ASSENT; JOIN.

**accelerate:** 1. accĕlĕro, 1 · *to a a march*, iter a, Caes 2. appŏpĕro, 1 *to ac death*, mortem ac. Tac.

**acceleration:** accĕlĕrātio Auct Her. or expr. by part of verb (v. TO ACCELERATE). as, *it causes an a. of motion*, "efficit ut motus accelerentur: *an ac. of motion is inevitable*, "fieri non potest quin motus celeritas augeatur: etc. v HASTE, HASTENING.

**accent** (*subs*) **I.** In speaking: 1. vox, vōcis, *f.*, sŏnus, i, *or* vōcis sŏnus: *nature itself has placed an acute a. on every word*, ipsa natura in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.: *acute and grave a.s*, acutae gravesque v, Cic.: *the three a.s, the circumflex, the acute, the grave*, tres s., inflexus, acutus, gravis, Cic. 2. tĕnor, ōris.

Quint.. Diom **3.** tŏnus, i· Diom **4.** accentus, ūs *an acute ac*, ac acūtus, Diom. *a grave ac.*, ac gravis, Diom. *a circumflex ac.*, ac circumflexus *or* inflexus, Diom *words of this kind are distinguished by difference of a.s*, voces hujuscemodi diversitate accentuum separantur, Gell (The following passage from Gellius, 13, 6, contains various synonymes for *accent* quas Graeci προσῳδίας dicunt, eas veteres docti tum notas vocum, tum moderamenta, tum accentiunculas, tum vocationes appellabant) **II.** *An accentual mark in writing* căcūmen, inis, *n*, or fastīgium Capeli (The term apex is used by Quint to denote quantity marks employed to distinguish words otherwise written alike, as mālus and mālus, etc) **III.** *A peculiar tone in speaking, the a peculiar to a people*, sŏnus, i *they have preserved the a of the Greek language*, s linguae Graecae integrum servaverunt, Liv *a rude accent*, soni asperitas, Tac *a country accent*, soni rusticitas, Quint · *rather a country accent*, s. subrusticus, Cic Phr *poets born at Cordova having a certain broad and foreign a*, Cordubae nati poetae pingue quiddam sonantes et peregrinum, Cic. *to have quite a country a*, sonare subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic **IV.** *Language, expressions*, q v.

**accent** (*verb*) **I.** In speaking, ăcuo, 3 *to accent a syllable*, syllabam acuere, Quint Gell. Also, certum vocis admovere sonum, Cic Or 17, 55. **II.** In writing fastīgo, 1 Mart Cap. **apponere syllabae notam.*

**accentuate:** v. ACCENT

**accentuation:** **I.** In speaking: accentus, ūs Quint **II.** *The marking of accents in writing*. expr by part of verb (v TO ACCENT). *very careful in the a. of syllables*, * in syllabis acuendis diligentissimus

**accept:** **I.** *To take what is offered or given* **1.** accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *to a. money*, pecuniam a, Cic. *whatever has been given openly and rightly by him, I have willingly a'd*, ab illo aperte recte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. *to accept terms from an enemy in arms*, ab hoste armato conditionem a., Caes *to a. an apology*, a. excusationem, Cic., satisfactionem a., Caes *to a an omen*, omen a., Cic Liv. *the republic has a.'d me as surety for the young man*, me pro adolescentulo respublica accepit vadem, Cic *to a. often*, or *habitually*, accepto, 1 Pl. Quint **2.** rĕcĭpio, cēpi, etc, 3: *to a. flattery and be pleased with it*, assentationem r. atque ea delectari, Cic *I am excluded, he is a'd*, ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter v. TO RECEIVE. Phr *not to a. battle*, pugnam detrectare, Liv.; certamen detrectare, Tac.; proelium detrectare, Just. *to a an office*, munus suscipere, Cic. v UNDERTAKE **II.** *To regard with favour;* v. TO FAVOUR **III.** *To understand in a particular sense;* v. TO UNDERSTAND

**acceptable:** **1.** acceptus (with *dat*) *Divitiacus was a to the common people*, Divitiacus plebi a erat, Caes *Romulus was by far the most a. of all to the feelings of the soldiers*, Romulus longe ante alios acceptissimus militum animis fuit, Liv. *nothing is more a. to God than the meetings and assemblages of men*, nihil est Deo acceptius quam concilia coetusque hominum, Cic **2.** grātus (with *dat.*) *whose services, although they have often been more pleasant to me, were never yet more a.*, cujus officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, nunquam tamen gratiora, Cic.: *how many have thought it pious and most a to the gods to sacrifice human beings!* quam multi homines immolare et pium et dis gratissimum esse duxerunt! Cic. *the ivy is most a. to Bacchus*, hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov.: *very a.*, pergrātus, Cic . v AGREEABLE, PLEASANT; and foll. art.—NOTE. *Acceptus* stands to *gratus* in the same relation as an effect to a cause He who is *gratus*, that is *dear* to me, is for that reason *acceptus*, *I accept* or *receive* him with pleasure Hence we always find *gratum atque acceptum* never the contrary order Quod approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic Tusc. 5, 15, 45 munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep Hann 7

**acceptable, be:** plăceo v. TO PLEASE

**———, make,** plăcĭbo, 1 (with *dat* for *to whom*) · *to make my services a. to P Servilius*, officium meum P. Servilio p, Cic *in which embassy Ligarius made himself a both to his countrymen and to the allies*, qua in legatione Ligarius et civibus et sociis se probavit, Cic.

**acceptableness:** v. AGREEABLENESS, PLEASANTNESS

**acceptably:** ex (alicujus) sententia V. SATISFACTORILY

**acceptance:** **I.** *The act of accepting*, acceptio *neither a surrender nor a gift can be understood without a.*, neque deditio neque donatio sine a intelligi potest, Cic. *a of bail*, satisacceptio, Pomp. Dig. **II.** *Approval*, q. v approbātio Cic **III.** *A written promise to pay* · v. BILL

**acceptation** v ACCEPTANCE, MEANING

**accepter:** qui accipit *an ac of persons*, acceptor personarum, Eccl. *a female ac.*, acceptrix, icis Pl

**access:** **I.** Lit. *approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached*. and Fig *liberty or means of approach* **1.** ăditus, ūs · *he has been more difficult of a.*, a ad eum difficiliores fuerunt, Cic. *men are not allowed a into that shrine*, a. in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic *merchants have no a. to them*, nullus a est ad eos mercatoribus, Caes Fig *a. to the consulship*, a. ad consulatum, Cic **2.** accessus, ūs *to give or deny a*, a. dare, negare, Ov. *to examine every means of a.*, omnem a. lustrare, Virg. explorare, Suet. **3.** via *to this highest excellence the a. is most easy*, hujus summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint. v WAY. Phr *Without a.*, invius (v IMPASSABLE, INACCESSIBLE) *to open up a. to a country, make it accessible* (q v), regionem aperire, Liv. Tac. *prizes to which mercenaries have a.*, praemia quae stipendiariis patent, Cic (v. TO BE ACCESSIBLE) *a pilfering slave who has a to everything*, furax servus cui nihil sit occlusum, Cic (v TO LOCK UP) **II.** *Return or fit of fever*, accessus, ūs, Plin. accessio, Cels.. impĕtus, ūs, Cic. tentātio, Cic. Phr *he had only one access of fever*, febris semel tantum accessit, Cels.

**accessibility:** făcĭlĭtas (wh. includes all forms of *courteousness* · q. v.) with some qualifying word as, f aditūs *s* adeundi. Phr. *he showed ready a., conspicuous courtesy*, aditus (ejus) prompti (erant), obvia comitas, Tac. (Accessibilitas in Tert)

**accessible:** **I.** Of places *that can be reached*. Phr.. *an ac. place*, locus qui facilem habet aditum, Caes.; *ad quem patet, facilis est, aditus (v ACCESS, 1) Fig.. pervius *nothing in his house was venal or a to undue influence*, nihil in penatibus suis venale aut ambitioni pervium, Tac **II** Of persons · *easy of access, affable:* făcilis (v. AFFABLE) or phr. ad quem facilis est aditus (v. ACCESS). qui facile dat sui conveniendi copiam. comp. Cic. Phil 8, 10 homo obvius et expositus, Plin. Ep.: *a man who is not a.*, homo rari aditūs, Liv. (Accessibilis in Tert.)

**———, to be:** pătĕo, 2: *not even to flight was there a place a.*, ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv. *our advantages are a to the plebeians also*, mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, Ov. Phr.. *nor is the place a. to the winds*, quo neque ventis est aditus, Virg v ACCESS

**accessible, to render:** āpĕrio, ui, ăpertum, 4 *they rendered the world a. by their army*, aperuerunt armis orbem terrarum, Liv *to render nations and kings a.*, gentes ac reges a , Tac.

**accession:** **I.** *The act of joining:* usu expr. by verb as, *because their a. to our alliance had been voluntary* quia societatem nostram volentes accesserant, Tac *your a to our party*, *quod in partes nostras transgressus es (transisti) **II.** *A coming to power*, regni principium, Liv regni initia, *n. pl.*, Just Phr.· *on his a. to the throne*, ex quo regnum accessisset, Liv ut regnare coepit, Liv *in the year of Tarquin's a to the throne*, anno ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv. **III.** *Increase* · **1.** accessio *accessions of fortune and dignity*, accessiones fortunae et dignitatis, Cic **2.** cŭmŭlus *you will have enhanced your great kindness by a great a*, magnum beneficium tuum magno c auxeris, Cic Phr *thus two kings in succession in different ways, the former by war, the latter by peace, brought a s to the state*, ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt, Liv. v TO INCREASE

**accessory** (*adj.*). **I.** *Additional.* Phr *a circumstances*, adjuncta, orum · Cic *the ornamental accessories of a work of art*, illa quae in ornamentum operis accedunt, Quint 3, 3, 6. **II.** *Privy to* (of crimes) **1.** conscius (with *gen.* or *dat*) *he thought that C Fabricius had been a. to that crime*, C Fabricium conscium illi facinori fuisse arbitrabatur, Cic. **2.** particeps, ipis (with *gen*). v. ACCOMPLICE.

**accessory** (*subs.*) **1.** auctor (either in good or bad sense. *one who moves or instigates to*) · *an a. to the crime was not wanting*, auctor facinoris non deerat, Liv. Caes **2.** affinis, is (*a party to; implicated in* · with *gen.* or *dat.*): *if you think that there are few a.s to this crime you are greatly mistaken*, huic facinori si paucos putatis a esse, vehementer erratis, Cic. *an a to a capital offence*, rei capitalis affinis, Cic. **3.** conscius (*privy to* with *gen* or *dat*) *they had condemned both Scamander, the agent of Oppianicus, and Fabricius, the a to the crime*, et Scamandrum, ministrum Oppianici, et Fabricium, c. malefici, condemnarant, Cic

**———, the being:** conscientia *the being a to crimes of this kind*, conscientiae ejusmodi facinorum, Cic Clu. 20, 56 *he has convicted himself of the same crime, being a*, eodem se conscientiae scelere devinxit, Cic Coel. 21, 52.

**accidence:** grammatices ēlementa, Quint 1, 4, 6

**accident:** **I.** *An unforeseen or inexplicable event* casus, ūs *he looked for no a. of this kind*, nullum hujusmodi c. respectabat, Caes *an a. prevented me from doing that*, id c quidam ne facerem impedivit, Cic. *use an unlucky event if any a. should send the boy to Orcus*, si quis c puerum egerit Orco, Hor. *a serious a*, gravis c., Cic. **II.** *Chance* q.v esp in phr. *by accident*. v ACCIDENTALLY. Phr.: *the enemy commit the affair to the chapter of a.s*, hostes rem in casum ancipitis eventus committunt, Liv.: *by a lucky accident*, forte fortuna, Pl. **III.** *A non-essential property* **1.** accĭdens, entis, *n.*: *the a s of things*, rerum accidentia, Quint *to indicate genus, as animal; or differentia, as rational; or a., as an orator*, genus significare, ut animal; aut differentiam, ut rationale; aut a., ut orator, Apul. de syll.: *the a s of each substance*, accidentia uniuscujusque substantiae, Tert. **2.** ēventum (app. only in Lucr.). *whatever things are spoken of, you will see are either essential qualities or a.s*, quaecunque cluent, aut conjuncta aut eventa videbis, Lucr.

**accidental:** I. *Casual.* 1. fortŭītus (ītus and ĭtus) *presentiments not a.*, praesentiones non f., Cic. Hor 2. tēmĕrārius *it is not a when a rich man adds ease a poor one kindly*, non est ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Pl v CASUAL, FORTUITOUS. II. *Non essential* adventīcius *what is inborn and implanted is preferred to what is derived and a.*, innata atque insita assumptis et a antecedentibus, Cic Top 18, 69 v. ACCIDENT

**accidentally:** 1. cāsū (*abl* of casus v ACCIDENT) *to happen a.*, c accidere, Nep ; c evenire, Sen *to fall to the ground a.*, c procidere, Tac. v. BY CHANCE 2. fortĕ *it a happened that, etc.*, f. evenit ut, etc, Cic v TO CHANCE 3 fortŭito, or fortŭitu. *the house was in a blaze not a.*, domus ardebat non fortuito, Cic *which expression did not, as often happens, escape you a.*, quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut saepe fit, fortuito, Cic *to fall a. (of lightning)*, fortuito cadere, Juv · v BY CHANCE, CASUALLY, AT RANDOM. Join casu et fortuito, Cic temere et fortuito, Cic

**acclamation,** *shouts of applause:* 1 clāmor (also of *any kind of shouting*) *I spoke of you with the a. and agreement of the people*, dixi de te clamore consensuque populi, Cic *the a. of the joyful soldiers*, clamor militum gaudentium, Tac *those brave men of ours expressed their approval of that act with loud a.s*, nostri illi fortes viri magno illud c. approbaverunt, Cic · *why make a long story of it? as (followed)*, Quid multa? clamores, Cic *to gain a.s*, clamores facere, Cic. Join. clamor et plausus (plausus is *clapping of hands*) clamor et consensus Phr. incredibili clamore et plausu aliquid comprobare, Cic plausus et clamores movere, Cic ingenti omnium clamore atque assensu, Liv frequenti assensu succlamatum est, Liv 2. acclāmātĭo *the a.s of the multitude*, acclamationes multitudinis Liv. (in Cicero always of *disapprobation*). 3. conclāmātio (*general a.*). *to be saluted imperator by a.*, [universi exercitus] conclamatione imperatorem appellari, Caes B C 2, 26.

**acclimatized, become:** ad coeli naturam assuescere *or* assuefieri. v. TO BECOME ACCUSTOMED.

**acclivity:** acclīvĭtas: *the a. of a hill*, a. collis, Caes : v SLOPE, INCLINE

**accommodate:** I. *To fit or adapt* (with ad and *acc.* or *dat*): accommŏdo, 1 : *I will a. my plan to yours*, meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. *to a. oneself to the will of others*, ad aliorum arbitrium se a., Cic · *to a. the stories of the poets to what we are saying*, fabulas poetarum ad ea quae dicimus a., Cic. II. *To accommodate oneself* 1. ŏbĕdĭo, 4 (with *dat*) : *to a. oneself to the circumstances of many*, tempori multorum ob., Cic. 2. servĭo, 4 (stronger than the preceding, with *dat*) *to a. oneself to the times*, temporibus s., Cic. 3 mōnĭgĕro, 1 (with *dat.*) · *to a. oneself to slavery*, servitūti m., Pl · *to waive one's right and a. oneself to any one*, de suo jure concedere atque alicui m., Ter.. *speech ought to a. itself to the pleasure of the ears*, voluptati aurium m. debet oratio, Cic · v. TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH. III. *To supply, furnish.* 1. accommŏdo 1. *I beg of you to a. my friend in the matter of lodging*, peto a te ut amico meo de habitatione accommodes, Cic 2. commŏdo, 1 (with *dat* of person, and usu. *acc* of thing). *an enemy a.s an enemy with water*, aquam hostis hosti commodat, Pl. : *to a. Croesus with gold*, aurum Croesi c., Cic.

**accommodating** (*adj.*) · 1. obsĕquens, entis · *a more a. mind*, animus obsequentior, Sen. 2. facilis, e. *an a and generous father*, f. et liberalis pater, Cic. : *what shall I say about his most a. manners?* quid dicam de moribus facillimis? Cic. 3. mōrĭgĕrus *to be a. to any one*, alicui m. esse, Pl

**accommodation:** I. *Adaptation*, q v. II. *Reconciliation* compōsĭtĭo. *I did not cease to be the adviser of an a.*, compositionis auctor esse non desiti. Cic III. *Conveniences* Phr *we had excellent a.* (of an inn), peropportuno deversorio usi sumus (Cf. Cic de Or 2 57 234) v CONVENIENCE IV. *A loan of money* 1. commŏdum Cic. 2. commŏdātum Ulp

**accompaniment** (musical) Phr. *words which require an instrumental a.*, verba sociandа chordis, Hor *to sing with an a.*, ad chordarum sonum cantare, Nep *to sing with the a. of a flute*, ad tibiam canere, Cic

**accompanist:** accentor Isid

**accompany:** I. *To go with, attend* 1. cōmĭtor, ōri (less freq. except in *passive*) cōmĭto, 1 with *acc.* or less freq with *dat* *having a'd them they left the state*, comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Caes *Theseus a.d Perithous to the waters of the Styx*, Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas, Ov. Fig. *good fortune a.d Tarquin for a considerable time*, Tarquinio aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic Phr comitem esse alicui, Cic comitem sese praebere, Cic comitem se adjungere, Cic *he a.d me in all my journeys*, comes meus fuit omnium itinerum, Cic. *to a any one in his flight*, fugam alicujus exsequi Cic 2. prōsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (*to a. for some distance on a journey, out of respect*) *to a me setting out to Apamea*, me proficiscentem Apameam p., Cic *the embassies assembled to a Scipio out of respect*, legationes ad prosequendum Scipionem offĭcii causa convenientes, Liv *I wish to a the bridegroom to the country*, novum maritum voluntis p., Pl Fig *the dead live, so great is the respect of their friends that a them*, mortui vivunt, tantus eos honos p. amicorum, Cic v TO ATTEND. 3. dēdūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (*to a out of respect, especially from a man's house to the forum, and from the forum home*) *to a. him from home*, eum domo d., Cic *to a. him home*, eum domum d., Cic II. *To play an accompaniment to another performer.* 1. aspīro, 1 (with *dat*) *the flute as the chorus*, tibia a choro, Hor. 2. concĭno, 3 (with *dat*) *to a. a tragic actor while declaiming*, tragoedo pronuntianti c., Suet. 3. mōdŭlor, 1 *the maidens stepped along a ring the sound of their voice with the beating of their feet*, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv. 4. obloquor, lŏcūtus, 3 (rare) *he a.s the variations of the voices with his lute*, obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, Virg. : Ov 5. sŏcĭo, 1 : *I speak words that must be a.d by stringed instruments*, verba loquor sociandа chordis Hor.

**accomplice:** 1. conscĭus (with *gen.*) *to be an a. in the murder*, caedis c esse, Sall : *to deceive without any a.*, sine ullo c fallere, Cic.. *to betray any one's a.s*, c edere, Cic *to conceal them*, c celare, Cic . v. PRIVY TO 2. particeps, cĭpis (in good or bad sense with *gen* or in and *abl*) *an a. in the crime against his king*, p. sceleris in suum regem, Curt. *you became an a in a most foul conspiracy*, p. factus es in turpissimo foedere, Cic. . v. PARTAKER. Join: socius ac particeps. 3. affīnis (with *gen.* or *dat*) : *an a in the crime*, facinori a, sceleris a., culpae a., Cic. 4. pōpŭlāris, is : *as in a conspiracy*, populares conjurationis, Sall. 5. sātelles, ĭtis *the a.s of crimes*, satellites scelerum, Cic. v. ABETTER, ACCESSORY.

**accomplish:** I. *To fulfil; to carry out* something *completely* · v. TO FULFIL, COMPLETE. II. In more gen. sense: *to effect, perform, perpetrate.* 1. confĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to a. a business*, negotium c., Caes.. *to a. a crime*, scelus c., Cic. : v. TO FINISH. 2. perfĭcio, 3 (with more distinct ref to the *completion* of the act) : *to ac. a crime*, scelus p, Cic *to a one's undertakings*, conata p, Caes v TO FINISH, COMPLETE, PERFORM. 3. effĭcio, 3. *completely to a a task*, cumulate munus ef., Cic *to a crimes*, facinora ef., Cic v TO EFFECT, PERFORM. 4. pĕrāgo, ēgi, actum 3 (esp *poet*) *to ac. a course*, cursum, p, Virg v TO FINISH. 5. exĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (mostly *poet*) *I have a'd a work*, opus exegi, Ov Hor 6. patro, 1 *to a. works*, opera p., Cic. : *to a. ones promises*, promissa p, Cic. 7. perpetro, 1 v. TO FINISH 8. ōbeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (*irr*) *to a a business*, negotium o., Cic v TO EXECUTE, ATTEND TO 9. consummo, 1 *to a very great things*, maximas res c, Plin v TO FINISH, CONSUMMATE 10. exsĕquor, cūtus, 3 *to a. undertakings*, incepta e, Liv.. Cic. v. TO EXECUTE.

**accomplished:** I. *Of learning.* ērudītus · *more a. in literature than Curio*, literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. *a man not sufficiently refined by those sciences the masters of which are called a* (or *the learned*), homo non satis politus iis rebus quas qui tenent 3 appellantur, Cic. *a Greek scholar*, Graecas literas eruditi, Gell : v. LEARNED. II. Of culture in general : 1. pōlītus *a man most a. in all liberal learning*, vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, Cic. *an a man*, vir humanitate p, Cic *a style*, p. oratio, Cic. *an a. lady*, femina docta p-que, Plin 2. hūmānus (requiring however, like the preceding, some defining word or words) *a most learned and a man*, homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, Cic v REFINED III. Of speech disertus *I knew your grandfather, a most a speaker*, disertissimum novi avum tuum, Cic *that most a. orator Lysias*, disertissimus orator Lysias, Cic v FINISHED

**accomplishment:** I. *The act of accomplishing* 1 confectio v. FINISHING, COMPLETION. 2. pĕractio: v. COMPLETION 3. exsĕcūtio *the a. of an undertaken work*, e. instituti operis, Plin NOTE usu. best expr. by part of verb as, *in the a of great works*, in magnis rebus perficiendis *by the a of this*, hoc perfecto, etc v. TO ACCOMPLISH II. *Culture, refinement;* chiefly in *pl* · hūmānĭtas *a man not destitute of general literary acquirements and more refined as*, homo non communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic.. *a. and learning*, h. atque doctrina, Cic.

**accord** (*subs*) · I. *Musical* : v. CONCORD, HARMONY. II. *Consent, agreement* : chiefly in phr. *with a consent, of one's own a*, etc 1. sponte (*abl.* : *with free will, without compulsion*) *I reply that you are acting by your own judgment and of your own a*, respondeo te tuo judicio et tua sponte facere, Cic. *I am glad that you advise me to do what I had of my own ac. done the day before*, gaudeo id te mihi suadere quod ego mea sponte pridie fecerim, Cic. *the horses hasten of their own a*, equi suā s. properant, Ov 2. ultrō (*adv.*) : *when you wish, they do not, when you don't, they of their own a. desire it*, nolunt ubi velis; ubi nolis cupiunt u, Ter. · *to offer anything of one's own a.*, u. aliquid offerre, Cic. Caes. Virg [Ultro denotes the absence of external *solicitation*, and implies that the thing done is *more than might have been expected*, while sponte refers simply to freedom from *compulsion*.] Phr. *all his friends with one accord advised him to turn this girl out of doors forthwith*, amici omnes uno ore auctores fuere ut praecipitari hanc daret, Ter.. v. AGREEMENT.

**accord** (*verb*) : I. Trans.. *to grant* : q. v. II. Intrans.: *to harmonize, agree*: q. v.

**accordance with, in:** 1. ex *or* ē (with *abl.*) : *a thanksgiving was*

*decreed in a. with Caesar's despatch*, ex literis Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes. *in ac. with the vote of the senate*, ex senatus sententia, Cic *in a. with our dignity*, ex nostra dignitate, Cic *to speak in a with one's real feelings*, aliquid ex animo dicere, Ter . *in a. with custom*, ex instituto, Liv , ex consuetudine, Plin. *in a with what is just*, ex aequo, Liv. **2.** dē (with *abl*) *in a with the decision of the council*, de concilii sententia, Cic *in a. with my wishes*, de mea voluntate, Cic *in a with ancient custom*, de more vetusto, Virg (*Obs* This use of de is somewhat rare). **3.** sēcundum (with *acc.*) · *to live in a. with nature*, s naturam vivere, Cic *in a. with the law I appoint two commissioners*, duumviros s legem facio, Liv v. AGREEABLY, CONFORMABLY. **4.** prō (with *abl*) v ACCORDING TO

**according to:** **1.** often expr by the simple *abl* · *Caesar says that a to the custom of the Roman people, he cannot allow any one to march through the province*, Caesar negat se more populi R. posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes *to proceed a to law*, lege agere, Ter Cic **2.** ex or ē (with *abl.*) v IN ACCORDANCE WITH **3.** prō (with *abl*) *to praise any one a. to his worth*, aliquem pro dignitate laudare, Cic. *a to one's ability*, pro virili parte, Cic *a to time and circumstances*, pro tempore et pro re, Caes. *I for my part, a. to the high esteem in which I hold you, will approve whatever you do*, equidem pro eo quanti te facio, quidquid feceris approbabo, Cic **4.** ăd (with *acc*) · *wise a to the rule of those persons*, ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic . *a to circumstances*, ad tempus, Cic **5.** dē (with *abl.*) v IN ACCORDANCE WITH. **6.** ūt (with verb sum) *these indeed ought to seem old men a to the age of the Roman people, but young men as the ages of the Athenians are reckoned*, hi quidem ut populi R. aetas est, senes; ut Atheniensium secula numerantur, adoles centes debent videri, Cic.

**accordingly** (*adv and conj.*) · **I.** *Adv. Agreeably, conformably:* q. v. **II.** *Conj Consequently* **1.** ĭtăquĕ *he resolved to give Antonius battle · a, calling his troops together, etc*, statuit cum Antonio confligere · itaque contione advocata, etc., Sall · Cic. Caes (Itaque differs from igitur, ergo, etc., in not being used like them to draw a strictly logical conclusion) **2.** Ită *a, what is on the left appears more auspicious to us, on the right to the Greeks and barbarians*, ita nobis sinistra videntur, Graiis et barbaris dextra, meliora, Cic v THEREFORE

**accost:** **1.** appello, 1. *I will go to the man, I will a. him*, aggrediar hominem, appellabo, Pl.; accedam atque appellabo, Cic. *to a a person with cheerful countenance*, hominem hilari vultu a., Cic v. TO ADDRESS. **2.** compello, 1 *to a. any one by name*, aliquem nominatim c., Auct Her. Virg Pl. **3.** allŏquor, affāri v. TO ADDRESS **4.** ădŏrior, ortus, 4 (usu in hostile sense *to attack, fall foul of*: q. v ) *do I hesitate to a. the man*, hunc cesso ad ? Ter.

**accosting** (*subs*) compellātĭo Auct Her

**accoucheur,** female. obstetrix · v. MIDWIFE.

**accouchement:** **1.** partus, ūs: **2.** ēnixŭs, ūs **3.** puerpĕrium. v. LYING IN.

**account:** **I.** *Of money:* rătĭo · *the a. of debits and credits between us balances exactly*, bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl ; r constat, Cic Tac *of all this money a joint a. is kept*, hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctim r habetur, Caes. *to make up an a.*, r. conficere, Cic *to render an a.*, r reddere, Pl. r. reddere *or* referre, Cic.. *to give in false a.s*, **falsas** r. inferre, Cic. · *the a. comes right to a farthing*, r ad nummum convenit, Cic. Fig. *if any more serious event should occur, from thee they will demand an a.*, si gravius quid acciderit, abs te r. reposcent, Caes. Phr *to call any one to a*, aliquem ad calculos vocare, Liv **II.** *A statement of facts or events* · memŏria *two as of the death of Mago have been given*, de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. *he composed an a. of his life*, vitae m composuit, Suet v. NARRATIVE, NARRATION. **III.** *Reason, consideration, cause* only in phr, *on account of* · **1.** ŏb (with *acc.*). *not can we be either better or happier on a. of that knowledge*, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. · *on that a. he had fled from the state*, ob eam rem ex civitate profugerat, Caes *on that a.*, ob id, Liv. *on this a.*, ob hoc, Liv *on what a*, quam ob rem, Cic **2.** propter (with *acc*) *the corn crops were not ripe in the fields on a of the cold*, propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. · *on that a.*, propterĕā *because it is my birthday, on that a I wish you to be invited to dinner*, quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad coenam volo, Pl.: Caes. Cic. **3.** dē (with *abl.*): less frequent than the foregoing. *to weep on a of the death of a son*, de morte filii flere, Cic *to believe a thing more readily on a of one's hatred*, de odio facilius aliquid credere, Tac.. Curt **4.** ex or e (with *abl.*) · *distinguished on a of learning*, ex doctrina nobilis, Cic *to sleep more soundly on a. of weariness*, ex lassitudine arctius dormire, Cic **5.** pĕr (with *acc.*): *on a, of a storm it was not possible to set sail*, per tempestatem solvere non licebat, Cic. v THROUGH, BY MEANS OF **6.** prō (with *abl*) · v ON BEHALF OF. **7.** nōmĭnĕ (*abl.* of nomen with *gen.*) i. e. *on the score of · condemned on a. of a conspiracy*, n. conjurationis damnatus, Cic · *he hates the Romans on his own a., also*, suo etiam n. Romanos odit, Caes **8.** grātiā, causā (*abl* : with *gen.* or *possess pron.*): v. FOR THE SAKE OF, BECAUSE OF **9.** vĭcem (*defect acc.* · with *gen.* or *possess pron.*). lit. *in place of I often grieve on your a.*, tuam v. saepe doleo, Cic. *now anxious on his own a.*, suam jam v. anxius, Liv. **10.** ergo (with *gen.*, and put after its subst.· *archaic*). *to be presented with a military gift on a of valour*, dono militari virtutis e. donari, S. C ap Liv.· *on a. of that law*, ejus legis e, Cic. *on a. of him*, illius e., Virg. Phr. *on that a.*, propterĕā, idcirco, ideo. v. THEREFORE, FOR THAT REASON. *to have fears on any one's ac.*, alicui metuere, timere (v. TO FEAR) *justice has charms for the wise man on her own a.*, sapientem sponte sua justitia delectat, Cic.. may sometimes be expr by a *part*, as, *to do a thing on a of anger*, * ira commotus, iratus, aliquid facere. **IV.** *Importance, worth, estimation* . q. v. **V.** *Profit, advantage*. q. v.

**account, call to:** **1.** accūsō, 1: *if you do not call me to a. for this*, si id non me accusas, Pl.· v. TO ACCUSE, INDICT **2.** compello, 1: *he threatened that he would call to a. any young man who absented himself*, minatus est se judicem qui non affuerit, compellaturum, Cic. **3.** rătiōnem posco, postŭlo · v. ACCOUNT (I. *fin*).

**account** (*v*) i. e *consider, esteem:* **1.** dūco, duxi, ductum, *3. he a.'d that of small importance*, parvi id ducebat, Cic *they a. nothing right but what has been agreeable to themselves*, nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. **2.** nūmĕro, 1 (i e *to reckon amongst a certain number*). *he a'd Sulpicius his accuser, not his competitor*, Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorem, Cic. *Thucydides was never a'd an orator*, Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, Cic. **3.** hăbĕo. v. REGARD.

**account for:** **I.** *To render an account*, either lit or fig. v. ACCOUNT (I.). **II.** *To assign the cause of* (in which sense rationem reddere is also used Sen ) causam or rationem affĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *I think that we ought to a also for this being so*, rationes quoque cur hoc ita sit affer endas puto, Cic.. *you a satisfactorily for my not being able to see you at present*, justas causas affers quod te hoc tempore videre non possum, Cic · also without any subs : *I can a for my belief*, cur credam affeire possum Cic. v TO EXPLAIN.

**accountability:** may usu be expr. by ratio reddenda (v. ACCOUNT, I): *to call to mind one a*, * recordari nobis r. reddendam esse. *there is no doubt of the a. of the magistrates*, *non est dubium quin magistratibus sit r. reddenda v. ACCOUNTABLE

**accountable:** **1.** rĕus, rĕa (with *gen*) in particular sense *a for the ill-fortune of that day*, r. fortunae ejus diei, Liv. *he who enters into an engagement is a. for it*, qui stipulatur, stipulandi r. est, Dig *that each one may be a for defending his part*, ut suae quisque partis tutandae r. sit, Liv. **2.** by phr in general sense. qui rationem reddere debet *he was a. to his fellow citizens*, civibus suis r. referre debebat, Cic. *let us always live so as (to show) that we consider ourselves a*, sempet ita vivamus ut r nobis reddendam arbitremur, Cic. v also LIABLE

**accountant:** **1.** calcŭlātor Mart. Ulp **2.** rătiōnārius Modest **3.** actor summarum Suet **4.** a rationibus. Inscr. **5.** *The chief public accountant, accountant-general*, lōgista, ae, *m* : Cod. Just.

**account-book:** **1.** tăbŭlae, arum · *there is a wide difference whether money be deposited in one's box or be among the credits in an a.*, multum differt in arcane depositum sit argentum an in tabulis debeatur, Cic ; *to enter anything in an a.*, aliquid in tabulas referre, Cic. **2.** cŏdex, icis, *m* or codex accepti et expensi. Cic **3.** călendārium (esp. *a book in which accounts of interest were kept*; hence the name from calendae, as interest was payable on the first day of each month). Sen · Dig.

**accoutre.** v. TO EQUIP, ARM, FIT OUT

**accoutrements:** **1.** arma, orum · v. ARMS **2.** insignia, ium (i e *badges and decorations*): *there was not time to fit on the a.*, ad ins. accommodanda tempus deficit, Caes v. EQUIPMENT.

**accredit:** Phr. *Lycurgus a.'d his laws by the authority of the Delphic Apollo*, Lycurgus leges suas auctoritate Apollinis Delphici confirmavit, Cic.: *to a ambassadors*, legatos publica auctoritate mittere (not legatos cum auctoritate mittere, which is *to send plenipotentiary ambassadors* Cic. Att. I, 19, 2) *embassies a'd and attested have assembled from most friendly states*, ab amicissimis civitatibus legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus ac testimoniis convenerunt, Cic. *to ac. a minor*, auctoritatem pupillo s. pupillae accommodare, Ulp.

**accretion:** Phr.: *there is an a. of dirt on the side of the bowl*, lateri cratерae limus adhaesit, Hor. *the lichen forms an a upon stones*, nascitur in saxis lichen, Plin. (v. TO GROW ON) Fig.. *virtue is no mere a. or supplement*, virtus non accessio neque supplementum, Gell.. Liv.: v. APPENDAGE.

**accrue:** **1.** cēdo, cessi, 3 (with *dat* or *in* and *acc.*) *this profit a'd to him*, is quaestus huic cedebat, Cic. *to a. to any one's use*, alicui in usum c, Hor · *the armies of Lepidus and Antony a.'d to Augustus*, Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. Liv. **2.** rĕdundo, 1 (with *in* and *acc*) · *from this kindness no danger a'd to me*, ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit Cic.. v. TO REFOUND, RESULT.

**accumulate:** I. Trans 1. cūmŭlo, ı *to a wealth,* opes c , Curt. *to a all the titles of monarchy (upon him),* omnia principatus vocabula cumulare, Tac Fig *to a one crime upon another,* scelus scelere c , Cic 2 accŭmŭlo, ı *to a gold* aurum a , Cic. Fig. *to a. cares,* curas a Ov. Join auget, addit, accumulat, Cic 3. cŏăcervo, ı *sums of money are collected and a.d,* pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic Fig *a.d griefs,* coacervati luctus, Ov 4. colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *a.d money* collecta pecunia, Hor. Cic. *ears suffering from a.d filth,* aures collecta sorde dolentes, Hor. 5. congĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to a. the most beautiful things,* res pulcherrimas c , Cic v TO COLLECT, GATHER TOGETHER, HEAP UP. II. Intr expr by *pass* of foregoing as, *the multitude of adversaries a s,* cumulatur multitudo adversariorum, Auct. B. Hisp v. TO INCREASE

**accumulation:** 1. cūmŭlus, ı, *m* (v. HEAP) *to bring to any one an a. of joy,* afferre alicui c. gaudii, Cic *blessed with the a. of all praises,* laudum cumulo beatus omni, Stat. 2. ăcervus, strŭes v. HEAP, PILE 3. congestus, ūs, *m an a. of forces,* c. copiarum, Tac Or expr. by verb as, *an a. of money,* collecta pecunia, Hor *the a. of titles of dignity upon any one,* cumulata in aliquem dignitatis vocabula v. TO ACCUMULATE.

**accumulator:** accūmŭlātor · Tac.

**accuracy:** I. *Carefulness, diligence* q v. II. *Careful exactness in reasoning, calculations,* etc 1. cūra (strictly of the *pains bestowed,* not the accuracy of the result) *these things demand vigilant a. and carefulness,* haec acrem c diligentiamque desiderant, Quint Cic 2. subtīlĭtas v CORRECTNESS, EXACTNESS, NICETY.

**accurate:** I. *Careful, studied* q v. II. *Exact and correct in calculation,* etc 1. dīligens, ntis (strictly *careful*) *Myron is more a. in the symmetry (of his works),* M. in symmetria diligentior, Plin *the most a. naturalists say,* diligentissimi naturae tradunt, Plin *to examine a thing with a. nicety,* aliquid diligenti subtilitate exigere, Plin. 2. exactus , v. EXACT. 3. subtīlis, e. *an a. definition,* s definitio, Cic *a observation,* s observatio, Plin Phr *an a. copy,* exemplum summa cura et diligentia exscriptum, Cic

**accurately:** I. *Carefully* q v II. *Exactly, with true correctness* · 1. dīligenter (strictly, *carefully*) · *to speak in Latin and that a ,* Latine et d loqui, Cic. *to study a thing more a ,* aliquid diligentius cognoscere, Caes. 2. subtīlĭter *to discourse a. and at large,* disserere s et copiose, Cic *to investigate a number a ,* exsequi s. numerum, Liv *to study a science somewhat more a ,* scientiam paulo subtilius excolere, Cels.

**accursed:** 1. săcer, cra, crum *I am bad, I am a., wicked,* ego sum malus, ego sum s., scelestus, Pl · *may you be a ,* s. esto, Hor. *a greed of gold,* s. auri fames, Virg. 2. exsecrābĭlis, e *a. and dreadful soul,* e. ac dirum solum, Val. Max. Plin. 3. scĕlĕrātus *the a. madness of war,* s insania belli, Virg *the a. love of self,* s. amor habendi, Ov. 4. scĕlestus · *this house is a.,* s. hae sunt aedes, Pl *a. avarice,* s. avaritia, Phaed v. TO CURSE

**accusation:** 1. accūsātĭo (*a formal act of a.*) . *to prepare and arrange an a , a.* comparare atque constituere, Cic. *to abandon an a.,* accusatione desistere, Cic. *to press an a.,* ac. factitare, Cic 2. crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*a charge;* of which there may he more than one in an accusation) : *this letter obtained credit for the a.s of Perseus,* hae literae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv. . *an a. of such great crimes,* c. facinorum tantorum, Cic. *an a. of poisoning,* veneficii c., Quint. *to disprove an a ,* c defendere, Cic. *to bring a s,* crimina inferre, Cic. In the *plu* this word taken in connection with the context, sometimes means "*false a s*" *conversations full of false a.s against the senators,* sermones pleni criminum in patres, Liv. 3. crīmĭnātĭo *the a. which he brought against me in my absence,* criminatio qua in me absentem usus est, Cic *to repel a s,* criminationes repellere, Cic. Liv. 4. călumnĭa (*a false a*) *not could he, without incurring the disgrace attaching to a false a , abandon the prosecution,* nec sine ignominia calumniae relinquere accusationem poterat, Cic. *to bring a false a against a person on oath,* calumniam in aliquem jurare, Liv. 5. insīmŭlatĭo (usu if not always of *a false a*) *a false and unjust a ,* falsa atque iniqua in., Cic *a sudden a on a capital charge,* in repentina capitalis criminis, Cic Phr *To bring an a against a person,* aliquem accusare, insimulare; alicujus nomen deferre, etc v. TO ACCUSE *to betray one's cause in an a ,* praevārĭcor, ı *the conduct of one who does so,* r e. *collusion in a ,* praevaricatio Cic.

**accusative case:** accūsātīvus, ı, *m* Quint.

**accusatory,** accusātōrĭus *an a disposition* (or *intention*), a animus, Cic Liv.

**accuse:** I. In strict forensic sense 1. accūso, ı (the person in *acc.*, the charge usu. in *gen* or *abl.* with de) *to a a man of bribery,* hominem ambitus a., Cic. *to a a any one of an assault,* aliquem de vi a , Cic. *to a a person of assassinations and poisonings,* hominem inter sicarios et de veneficiis a , Cic. 2. jūdicem fĕro, tŭli, etc. (i.e *to offer a judge* with *dat* of person) *many persons were ready to a Volscius on their own account,* multi privatim ferebant Volscio judicem, Liv · *I a thee before the people,* populum tibi judicem fero, Liv. 3. arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3 (with *gen* or *abl* of the charge) *to a. any one of a capital offence,* aliquem capitis ar , Cic *to a a man of the crime of poisoning,* hominem veneni crimine ar , Suet. 4. argŭo v. TO CHARGE. 5. postŭlo, ı (constr same as accuso) *to a. a person of extortion,* aliquem repetundarum p , Suet. *to a a person before the praetor,* aliquem apud praetorem p., Cic also. reum p , Plin. 6. interrŏgo, ı. *a.d under the Plautian law,* lege Plautia interrogatus, Sall Cic.. Liv. 7. insīmŭlo, ı (with *gen.* or *abl.*) . *to a any one falsely,* aliquem falso ins , Cic. *to be a.d of the crime of treachery,* proditionis crimine insimulari, Liv. 8. rĕum făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (with *gen* of the charge, or *abl* with *de*) *to a. Sthenius of a capital offence,* Sthenium rei capitalis reum f., Cic. *Sthenius had not been a.d when present,* praesens Sthenius reus non erat factus, Cic v. TO IMPEACH, INDICT. 9. nōmen dēfĕro, tŭli, etc. (with *gen* of person and *abl* of crime with de) *to a Roscius of parricide,* nomen Roscii de parricidio d , Cic. hence simply defero, with *acc.* of person (*late*) as, *to a any one of treason,* aliquem de proditione d., Tac Similarly nomen recipere is *to receive an accusation* (said of the magistrate), Cic —NOTE. Of the above, accuso refers esp to the action of the *leading accuser;* judicem fero implies a *challenge* to the person accused; arcesso, postulo, interrogo, reum facio signify, *to call a man to account,* or *bring him to trial;* nomen defero is to *lay information* against any one , insimulo, to accuse *falsely* or *on mere suspicion.* II. In non-forensic sense , *to charge with* 1. incūso, ı (with *acc.* of person and *gen.* of things) *to a another of disgraceful conduct,* alterum inc. probri, Pl. *to a. any one of luxury and pride,* aliquem luxus et superbiae inc., Tac.: v. TO FIND FAULT WITH. 2. accūso, ı (constr. same as in I) *to a. any one of neglect in correspondence,* aliquem a de epistolarum negligentia, Cic. *but of what do you a. the man?* ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.

3. argŭo *they a.d this man as their master and tyrant,* hunc ut dominum et tyrannum arguebant, Just 4. crīmĭnor, ı *you a me of being ungrateful,* me esse ingratum criminaris, Cic. 5. insīmŭlo *they a themselves of sin,* peccati se insimulant, Cic v TO BLAME, CHARGE. NOTE —The *acc neut* of an adj or pron may be used to denote the matter of accusation as, *to a. oneself of many things,* se multa incusare, Virg *what do you a me of?* quid me accusas? Cic

**accused** (person) rēus, rēa *f* (usu. with *gen* of charge, or *abl* with de) (*a*) In forensic sense *to be a ,* reus, rea fieri, Cic (comp. TO ACCUSE, 8) *Clodius stood a. by Milo under the Plotian law,* reus Milonis lege Plotia C. fuit, Cic *a. of violence,* de vi reus, Cic. (*b*) Fig. of any kind of blame *a. of sloth,* r. desidiae, Mart. *a. of being the cause of the ill fortune of that day,* reus fortunae ejus diei, Liv.

**accuser:** 1. accūsātor · *a vigorous and bitter a ,* a acer et acerbus, Cic *the a. did not appear,* a. non aderat, Cic. *we may assume the character of a plaintiff and lay down that of an a.,* possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. in gen. sense, *to be one's own a ,* ipse suus esse a., Nep *Pertaining to an a ,* accūsātōrĭus : *which things were done according to the a's right and custom,* quae a. jure et more sunt facta, Cic *like an a ,* accūsātōrĭē *I will not deal with you like an a ,* non agam tecum a., Cic. *A female a ,* accūsātrix, īcis Pl. Plin.

2. praevārĭcātor (*a sham a , one who betrays his cause*) *to set up a sham a. of oneself,* sibi p apponere, Cic. *the sham a. of Catiline,* p Catilinae, Cic.

3. dēlātor (under the emperors . *an informer* q. v.) Tac Suet. 4. călumnĭātor, trix *f* (*a false, malicious a.*) *to set up false a s,* calumniatores apponere, Cic. Dig. 5. quadruplātor (*συκοφάντης, a covetous a., one awarded with a fourth of the accused's goods*): Cic. Liv. v INFORMER.

**accusing,** fond of crīmĭnōsus: *bitter, fond of a., a demagogue, and turbulent,* acerbus, c., popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. v. CALUMNIOUS,

**accusingly** 1. accūsātōrĭē . v. ACCUSER 2. crīmĭnōsē Cic. Liv.

**accustom:** 1. assuēfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (with *abl*, *dat*, *ad*, or *inf*): *barbarians a'd to a certain kind of fighting,* barbari genere quodam pugnae assuefacti, Caes. *Statorius enlisted footsoldiers for the king, and a'd them to work and to proper military duties,* Statorius regi pedites conscripsit, et operi aliisque justis militaribus assuefecit, Liv. *to a. the plebeians to the infliction of punishments upon the patricians,* ad supplicia patrum plebem ass., Liv : *they a. their horses to remain on the very same spot,* equos eodem remanere vestigio ass., Caes. 2. assuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (usu. in *pass*, and esp. in *perf. part.* constr. the same as that of *assuefacio,* but also with *gen.*, and *in* with *acc.*) *men a'd to constant and daily labour,* homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic . *a.'d to all the rights of intimacy,* in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv. : *the Romans a'd to Gallic rebellion,* Romani Gallici tumultus assueti, Liv. 3. consuēfăcĭo, 3 (with *ut* or *ne* and *subj.*, or *inf*): *I have accustomed my son not to conceal these things from me,* ea ne me celet consuefeci filium, Ter. *he a.s the Gaetuli to keep their ranks,* Gaetulos consuefacit ordines habere, Sall. 4. insuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (with *subj*): *my excellent father a.'d me to avoid this,* insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut fugerem, Hor.. Liv. 5. imbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (with *ad* or *inf.*) *by a ing the allies to the duties imposed by the laws,*

imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac *not are they a'd to anything sooner than to despise the gods*, nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, Tac v. TO INURE **6.** in eam consuetudinem adduco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *subj.*) (*Ipha cates*) *had a'd his soldiers so to arrange themselves*, etc, in eam consuetudinem adduxit (copias suas) ut ordinatae consisterent, etc, Nep. · Caes

**accustom oneself, become accustomed,** or (in perf tenses) **to be accustomed:** **1.** as-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (with *abl*, *inf.*, *dat* or *ad*): *the kind of fight to which they were a'd*, genus pugnae quo assuerant, Liv. *that he might a himself to overcome the horse with his voice*, ut fremitum assueseret voce vincere, Cic *according to the habit to which they were a'd*, ex more cui assuerunt, Quint **2.** consuesco, 3 (usu with *inf.* in later authors with *ad* or *dat*) . *to a oneself to recite many verses with a single breath*, versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare c, Cic *he saw that the Germans were becoming a'd to cross the Rhine*, Germanos c Rhenum transire videbat, Caes *on that day he follows the enemy at the distance to which he was a'd*, eo die quo consuerat intervallo hostes sequitur, Caes **3.** insuesco, 3 (with *inf*, *ad*, or *dat*) *to become a d to tell lies*, mentiri ins, Tei *to become a'd to military discipline*, ad disciplinam militiae ins, Liv. *he had a'd himself to the Roman mode of life*, cultu Romano insueverat, Tac.. v TO BE WONT

**accustomed, be:** sŏlĕo, sŏlĭtus sum, 2 (with *inf*) *he who is a. to lie, is habituated to perjury*, qui mentiri solet pejerare consuevit, Cic Caes. · Virg. v TO BE WONT

**accustomed** (*part.* and *adj*) **1.** assuēfactus v TO ACCUSTOM. **2** assuētus (with *dat.*) *a band of Spaniards more a to mountains*, Hispanorum cohors assuetior montibus, Liv. Ov **3.** sŏlĭtus *the rustic will go to his a work*, ad suos rusticos ibit opus, Ov *a. valour*, s. virtus, Virg v WONTED

**ace:** **1.** mŏnas, ădis, *f.*. Macr **2.** ūnio, ōnis, *f.*· Tert. Phr *he was within an ace of following him*, nec quicquam propius est factum quam ut illum persequeretur, Cic. v. also HAIRS-BREADTH.

**acerbity:** ăcerbĭtas *the a of crab-apples*, ac silvestrium malorum, Plin : v. SOURNESS. Fig . *I approve of strictness, but by no means of a*, severitatem probo, a. nullo modo, Cic

**acetate:** *ăcētas, ātis, *f.*: M. L.

**ache** (*v*)· dŏleo, 2 *my tooth a s*, dens d, Pl. *my head a s*, caput mihi d, Cic. *To a. greatly or much*, condŏlesco, dŏlŭi, 3 (usu in *perf*, the lit meaning being, "*to become painful*") *if a foot a s much, he cannot bear it*, si pes condoluit, ferre non possumus, Cic *the body attacked by cold a s greatly*, condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, Hor.

**ache** (*subs*)· dŏlor: *a head-a*, d capitis, Lucr. *an aching of the joints*, d. articulorum, Cic.: Hor.

**achieve:** confĭcio, perfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3· v. TO ACCOMPLISH, PERFORM, EXECUTE ; GAIN, OBTAIN.

**achievement:** **I.** *Exploit.* **1.** res gesta· *the people rejoices in its a*, populus re gestas laetatur, Cic *the success of one's a s*, felicitas rerum g, Caes. Phr.· *great a s both in military and in civil life were performed in those times by very brave men*, magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris gerebantur, Cic **2.** făcĭnus, ŏris, *n.* (usu. with an epithet, and more freq. in bad sense. v. CRIME) *a great and memorable a*, f. magnum et memorabile, Ter.: *I should consider that a most noble a.*, id f. pulcherrimum esse arbitrarer, Cic. **II.** *A coat of arms* *generis insigne, is, *n.* (usu in *pl*).

**aching** (*subs*) v. ACHE.

**achromatic:** **I.** *colourless*: **1.** (*f*) incŏlor Gloss. Philox. **2.** achrōmătus (ἀχρώματος) **II.** *Scient t t.* *achrōmăticus.

**acid** (*adj.*), ăcĭdus (ăcerbus is *sour*, i e *unripe*) *a. sorb apples*, a sorba, Virg . *a elecampane*, a inula, Hor. *Somewhat acid* or *a little acid*, ăcĭdulus, Plin sūbăcĭdus, Col *To become a.*, ăcesco, cŏăcesco, ăcŭi, 3 *all wines do not become a with age*, non omne vinum vetustate c, Cic Cels v. SOUR

**acid** (*subs*) *ăcĭdum

**acidity:** **1.** ăcor Quint **2.** ăcĭdĭtas Marc. Emp

**acidulous:** ăcĭdŭlus *an a. flavour*, a. sapor, Plin

**acknowledge:** i.e *to admit, own confess:* **1.** agnosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 (with *acc.* of object, but not *inf*) *to a a charge*, crimen agn, Cic *to a a debt*, aes alienum agn, Ulp.. *to a. an infant*, infantem agn., Suet v. TO RECOGNISE.

**2.** fătĕor, confĭteor v. TO CONFESS. **3.** suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to take up* and so acknowledge *offspring*). *I have promised to a the child*, puerum pollicitus sum (me) susceptuum, Ter Cic **4.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 (in same sense as suscipio) *to be unwilling to a. a female child*, puellam nolle tollere, Ter. *they resolved to a (the child)*, decreverunt tollere, Tac.. v. TO REAR

**acknowledgment:** **I.** *Admission, confession* **1.** confessio· *that was an a that Rome was the metropolis*, ea erat c, caput rerum Romam esse, Liv v. CONFESSION **2.** or expr by part of verb as, *in making this a, you acknowledge that you are guilty*, *quum hoc confiteris, confiteris te sontem esse v TO ACKNOWLEDGE. **II.** *A legal document:* ăpŏcha (*receipt*) *a.s of money paid*, apochae solutae pecuniae, Scaev Dig

**acme:** summa, fastīgium: v HEIGHT

**aconite:** ăcōnītum *ghastly* (i e *causing pallor*), *a*, lurida aconita, Ov. Virg Plin.

**acorn:** **1.** glans, glandis, *f* used also of *beech-mast* and similar products hence quernus should be added unless the context defines the kind *the beech-mast has one shape, the a another*, alia fageae g. figura, quernae alia, Plin *to strip off a.s*, quernas g stringere, Virg **2.** bălănus, i, *f* and sometimes *m* (βάλανος). also used of similar products. Plin.

**acorn-bearing:** glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum Lucr.

**acorn-shaped:** bălănītis, ĭdis Plin.

**acoustic,** audītōrĭus *the a passages* a. cavernae (*ἀκουστικοὶ πόροι*), Coel Aur.

**acoustics:** *ăcūstĭca, orum (*ἀκουστικά*) *scient t.t.* Or perh res auditōria (cf. ACOUSTIC)· or in non-scientific sense, *quae ad auditum s. ad sonos accipiendos pertinent* cf Cic. N.D. 2, 57.

**acquaint:** v TO INFORM.

**——— oneself:** nosco, cognosco. v TO LEARN

**acquaintance:** **I.** *Knowledge* (in general). q. v. **II.** *Personal intimacy:* **1.** consuētūdo *a. and intimacy*, c. ac familiaritas, Cic. v. INTIMACY. **2.** nōtĭtĭa. *this a between us is very recent*, haec inter nos nupera n. admodum est, Ter Cic **3.** fămĭlĭārĭtas (*intimate acquaintance*). *to form an intimate a.*, f. inducere, conflare, contrahere, Cic. **III.** *A person known.* nōtus, i, m esp in *pl* · *I have no one here, either a. or kinsman*, habeo hic neminem neque n neque cognatum, Ter.. *respecting his rank, Caelius himself easily answers his a.s and elders*, de dignitate Caelius notis ac majoribus natu facile ipse respondet, Cic *you all your neighbours, a.s, boys and girls, hate*, te omnes vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellae, Hor.—NOTE. Fămĭlĭārĭtas is an *intimate acquaintance* Hence we find in Cic ex domesticis et intimis familiaribus familiaris et necessarius: intimus, proximus, familiarissimus.

**acquainted with:** **1** gnārus (with *gen*) *not am I a with the place*, nec loci g sum, Pl *a with arms and warfare*, g. armorum et militiae, Col v AWARE. **2.** prūdens, entis (with *gen*) *well a. with the localities*, locorum p, Liv. *well a with the feelings of the province*, animorum provinciae p, Tac **3.** sciens, entis (with *gen.*) *well a with the localities*, s locorum, Sall *well a with the Latin language*, Latinae linguae s, Tac. **4.** pĕritus (with *gen* or *abl.*)· *a. with those parts*, p earum regionum, Caes *better a. with military affairs*, peritior rei militaris, Caes. *a with law*, p. jure (also juris), Cic v EXPERIENCED IN **5.** versātus (with *in* and *abl*) *well a. with Greek and Latin literature*, v in Graecis et Latinis literis v VERSED IN.

**———————, become:** **1.** nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3 *to become a. with laws and customs*, leges instituta n., Cic. *to become a with one's province*, n provinciam, Tac *that God with whom we become a through the mind*, deus ille quem mente noscimus, Cic **2.** cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 (with *acc.*) *to become a with learned Athens*, doctas c. Athenas, Prop *he wished to become a. with those countries*, eas regiones c. volebat, Caes *by constant hunting (on its banks) we have become a with the whole river*, venatu assiduo totum cognovimus amnem, Virg **3** pernosco, 3 (*to become thoroughly a*) *to become thoroughly a with men's manners from their person, eyes, countenance*, hominum mores, ex corpore, oculis, vultu petm, Cic. Phr *to become a with a person*, i e. *form an intimacy with him* in alicujus notitiam venire *intimate a*, consuetudinem *or* familiaritatem cum aliquo jungere, Cic. v TO FORM (*fin.*) INTIMACY.

**acquiesce in:** **1.** sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 (with *abl* with or without *in*): *all a in that opinion*, ea omnes s. sententia, Pl.· v. TO ABIDE BY **2.** contentus sum (with *abl.*)· *nor did Gellius a in the judgment of Lentulus*, neque Lentuli existimatione c. fuit Gellius, Cic . v. CONTENT **3.** aequi bonique făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (with *acc*) *I a. in what you propose*, istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. *my mind a s in all you do*, animus meus totum istuc aequi boni f., Cic. **4.** acquiesco, quēvi, quētum, 3 (usu with *in* and *abl*) *having tried everything, there is nothing in which I can a*, habeo nihil, tentatis rebus omnibus, in quo acquiescam, Cic Phr.. *at length Cotta, being prevailed upon, a.s*, tandem dat Cotta, permotus, manus, Caes. *to a. in any one's rule*, aequo animo pati alicujus imperium, Liv v. TO AGREE, ASSENT.

**acquiescence:** Phr. *with your a*, te non adversante, haud abnuente, etc. v ASSENT

**acquire:** acquīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3· *to a. dignity*, dignitatem a., Cic.: *the insatiable desire of a ing (wealth)*, acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.: v. TO GAIN

**acquirement:** **I.** *The act of acquiring* **1.** ădeptio *let us estimate a happy life not by the removal of evil, but by the a. of good*, nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed a. boni judicemus, Cic **2.** compărātio *let the a of pleasure be as easy as you will*, sit tam facilis quam vultus c. voluptatis Cic (More freq. expr by part. of verb as, *by the a of wealth*, divitiis compa atis, acquisitis. v. TO ACQUIRE.) **II.** *What is acquired; a mental attainment* usu. expr. by scientia, ars, etc. Phr : *a man of no eminence and of very scanty and humble a.s*, homo mediocris, et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditus, Cic. *to possess most valuable a.s*, habere optimarum artium scientiam, Cic.. *to gain difficult a.s*, artes difficiles discere, Cic.· *he was a man of extensive a.s, and those not common but profound and abstruse*, erant in eo plurimae literae, nec eae vulgares,

sed interiores quaedam et reconditae, Cic *a man not destitute of ordinary a's*, homo communium literarum non expers, Cic. v ACCOMPLISHMENT (II)

**acquirer** (late) qui acquīrit, acquīrens v. TO ACQUIRE.

**acquisition:** I. *The act of acquiring* 1. conciliātio *the a. of favour*, gratiae c, Cic. 2. quaestus, ūs *the a of money*, q. pecuniae, Caes v ACQUIREMENT II. *The thing acquired* quaesītum *careful of one's a's*, attentus quaesitis, Hor. v GAIN.

**acquit:** 1. absolvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3 (usu with *de*) *he was a'd of collusion*, de prevaricatione absolutus est, Cic *to a a person on a capital charge*, aliquem capitis a, Nep *that innocent slave is unanimously a'd*, servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, Cic 2. lībĕro, 1 (with *abl*) *to a. a person of a charge*, aliquem crimine l, Cic. 3. purgo, 1 (with *abl*) *Tiberius a'd the young man of the charge of cowardice*, Tiberius adolescentem crimine civilis belli purgavit, Tac v. TO RELEASE, DISCHARGE

**acquit oneself:** se gerere, praestare v TO BEHAVE, CONDUCT O ESELF

**acquittal:** 1 absōlūtio *the a of Gabinius*, Gabinii a, Cic. *a from a charge of high treason*, majestatis a, Cic 2. lībĕrātio *most arbitrary a's of defendants*, libidinosissimae reorum liberationes, Cic Phr *to give verdicts of a*, absolutorias sententias ferre, Sen. *verdicts of a.*, absolutoria judicia, Gai.

**acquittance** (legal) 1. acceptilātio (i e, accepti latio), Dig 2. āpŏcha v ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

**acre:** jūgĕrum, i, but in *plu* usu as of 3rd decln The Roman jugerum was about 625 of an English acre, so that it is only in a very loose way that the Latin word can be employed as equivalent to the English one Where exactness is necessary, the number of acres must be expressed in accordance with the above ratio *e g an estate of* 100 *acres*, fundus jugerum centum sexaginta.

**acrid:** 1. ācer, acris, acre *a. things, as mustard, onion, garlic*, acria, ut est sinapi, caepa, allium, Varr ap. Non *a humours*, a humores, Cic 2. asper, ĕra, ĕrum *a taste of sea-water*, a sapor maris, Plin v. PUNGENT, SHARP, SOUR

**acrimonious,** i e. *bitter or severe in temper or expression* 1. ācerbus *an a tongue*, a lingua, Liv *on that day we found Curio a*, eo die a. habumus Curionem, Cic 2. āmārus *old age makes me more a*, amariorem me senectus facit, Cic *a words*, dicta a., Ov. *a wit*, a sales, Quint v BITTER 3. asper, ĕra, ĕrum *a savage, a., abusive orator*, orator truculentus, a, maledicus, Cic *a. Juno*, a. Juno, Virg. v. SEVERE, SEVERITY.

**acrimony, acrimoniousness,** i e *bitterness or sharpness of temper or expression* 1. ācerbĭtas *a and plenty of wit*, acerbitas et abunde salis, Quint.: *severity I approve of, a not by any means*, severitatem probo; a. nullo modo, Cic 2. āmārĭtūdo *the a. of the poems of Hipponax*, Hipponactis carminum a., Plin v. BITTERNESS.

**across:** I. Prep 1. trans (with *acc*) *to lead a multitude of men a. the Rhine*, hominum multitudinem t Rhenum transducere, Caes. *they hasten a. the sea*, t. mare currunt, Hor. *to purchase gardens a the Tiber*, t. Tiberim hortos parare, Cic 2. transversus (in agr. with that which crosses or is crossed) *we saw Manlius walking a. the forum*, Manlium nos vidimus transverso ambulantem foro, Cic · *I come now to that line which is written a. at the end of your letter*, nunc venio ad transversum illum extremae epistolae tuae versiculum, Cic. · *he will make a black mark upon the unpolished verses by drawing his pen across them*, versibus incomptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum, Hor. II. Adv.. 1. transversus (in agr. with the subs. to which it refers) *to carry a moat a*, transversam fossam ducere, Caes *to rush a against* (fig), transversus incurrere, Cic. Esp as adv phrase, in transversum (cf in obliquum), OBLIQUELY, q v) *a peninsula stretching a in the form of a sword*, paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversa porrecta, Plin *the stone is marked a with a white line*, gemma in transversum alba linea praecingitur, Plin also poet transversā v ATHWART. 2. trans, in comp with a verb as, *to go a*, transire, transgredi, etc. for which see TO GO, etc

**acrostic,** i.e. *a poem in which the first letter of every line being taken forms the name of a person or thing* no Latin word (a quae ἀκροστιχίς dicitur, Cic Div 2, 54, 111. Suet Gr 6, appears to use paradistichis, idis, *f* in the same sense versus quorum primae litterae sensum reddunt, Aug *to make out or read an acrostic*, litteras, quae sunt in capitibus omnium versuum, connectere, Aug

**act** (*v*) A. Intrans I. *To be active* · ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *there is one time for acting, another for rest*, aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic. *Maecenas was a man who knew how to act*, erat M agendi sciens, Vell. II. *To conduct oneself, behave* · 1. ăgo *we act handsomely towards them*, praeclare cum iis agimus, Cic with *adv* to denote the character in which a person acts *to act as a friend*, amicum a, Tac. *to act as a subordinate*, ministrum a, Suet. Also with *reflexion* · *to act haughtily*, ferociter se a, Tac · Sall. 2. făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (esp with *adv*) *to act well or ill*, recte aut perperam f, Cic *Lucius a'd like a gentleman in coming to me*, fecit humaniter L quod ad me venit, Cic. v. TO DO 3. gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (with *reflexion*) *to act honourably*, honeste se g, Cic *to act as a citizen*, se pro cive g, Cic *to act shamefully upon an embassy*, turpiter in legatione se g, Plin v TO BEHAVE ONESELF. Phr. *to act in such a way that*, committere ut (also with *inf* poet.) *it is not like me to to act as to seem to have been negligent in correspondence*, non est meum committere ut in scribendo negligens fuisse videar, Cic Caes *to act cruelly towards any one*, crudeliter in aliquem consulere, Liv. Sall *to act under the influence of passion and anger*, cupidine atque ira grassari, Sall. Tac (v TO PROCEED). III. *To perform on the stage*: in scena esse, Cic.; in scenam prodire (the latter strictly *to appear upon the stage*) Nep. Pref. 5. Suet. (agere *alone* is simply *to deliver*, whether of an *actor* or an *orator*) Phr. *Domitian forbade players to act in public*, D. interdixit histrionibus scenam, Suet. *to act and gesticulate upon the stage*, gestum agere in scena, Cic. Or 2, 57: v. *infr* (trans). IV. Of medicine: v. TO OPERATE B. Trans. · *to sustain* a certain part, *on the stage* or fig 1. ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 · *to act a comedy*, comediam a, Pl.. *to act the principal part*, primas partes a, Ter. (v. PART): *Laberius acted his own farce*, Laberius mimum suum egit, Suet Hence fig *to act the part of a principal* or *subordinate*, principem, ministrum a, Suet Tac · v. *supr.* (intrans). *To act frequently*, actito, 1. *Aeschines, when a young man, had often acted tragedies*, Aeschines adolescens tragoedias actitaverat, Cic. ap. Aug. *Valens often acted farces*, Valens mimos actitavit, Tac v. TO PLAY. 2. sustĭneo, tĭnui, tentum 2 · *I act three parts all alone*, tres personas unus s., Cic.: Suet.

**act** (*subs.*). I. *The thing done* · 1. factum. *he is not only innocent of the act, but free from even the suspicion of being accessory to it*, non modo a facto sed etiam a conscientiae suspicione abest, Cic · *I am glad that my act is approved by you*, meum factum abs te probari gaudeo, Caes ap Cic.: *illustrious and glorious acts*, facta illustria et gloriosa, Cic v ACTION, DEED, EXPLOIT. 2. acta, orum (esp *acts of public functionaries* or *which partook of a public character*) *and do ye, who are overturning Caesar's laws, defend his acts*! et vos acta Caesaris defendite qui leges ejus evertitis? Cic *the acts of your tribuneship*, acta tui tribunatus, Cic *plans first, then acts, afterwards results*, consilia prima, deinde acta, postea eventus, Cic 3. actio (chiefly of *official proceedings*) *the acts of the tribunes*, actiones tribunorum, Caes. Liv v. PROCEEDINGS. 4. actus, ūs (rare) v ACTION Phr *our friends the Stoics deny that to flee is the act of a wise man*, Stoici nostri negant fugere sapientis, Cic *for me now to inquire closely into these things is the act of an unreasonable father*, nunc ea me exquirere inquit patris est, Ter *to commit host le acts*, hostilia facere, Sall *Indutiomarus was caught in the very act of crossing the river* in ipso fluminis vado Indutiomarus deprehensus est, Caes: *when the soldiers were in the very act of scaling the walls*, cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros miles evaderet, Liv. (the esset is *impers*) *An act of parliament* (v PARLIAMENT) *the acts of the Apostles*, acta Apostolorum, Vulg. II. *A division of a drama*, actus, ūs *the fourth act*, quartus actus, Cic *let not a play either close before or extend beyond the fifth act*, neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. Fig *the last act of life*, extremus actus aetatis, Cic

**action:** I. *The putting forth of power or exercise of faculty* 1. actio, ōnis, *f* *to divert the gods of motion and of divine a*, spoliare deos motu et a divina, Cic. *the a of the body*, a. corporis, Cic. *vital a*, vitae a, Cic.. *in understanding every a three things are to be observed*, in omni a suscipienda tria sunt tenenda, Cic Hence of definite things done: *a a right or honourable*, a. rectae, honestae, Sen. 2. actus, ūs: *a head liable to tremble with the least a.*, caput in quantulocunque a tremulum, Suet.. *to die in a*, in actu mori, Sen · *to be engaged in some kind of a*, in aliquo a. esse, Lact Hence of *particular acts*: *good and bad a's*, recti pravi a, Cic. (but the reading is doubtful, and no other example of such usage appears to occur in Cic) Sil. Claud. II. *Something done* v. DEED, ACT, CONDUCT.

III. *In works of art* esp. dramas· actio *the play has much a.*, fabula multas actiones habet, Cic. IV. *Gesticulation* in the delivery of a speech· 1. actio *a is a kind of bodily speech*, est a. quasi sermo corporis, Cic *varied and vehement a, full of spirit*, a. varia, vehemens, plena spiritus, Cic. 2. actus, ūs. Quint.· Suet. V. *A course of legal proceedings*, or *the right to institute them* 1. actio *to bring an a against any one*, a alicui intendere, Cic. Quint.: a. inferre cum aliquo, Dig. *to arrange the proceedings of an a.* (as an advocate), a. instituere, Cic *an a for personal injuries*, a injuriarum, Cic.: *an a. for theft*, a. furti, etc . *to allow an a.* (of the praetor), a. dare, Cic.. *to name the kind of a* (which was done by the plaintiff), a edere, Ulp · *to have a right of a.* (in case of injury), habere actionem, Cic. Actio sometimes means "*a formula of action.*" *Cn. Flavius, a scribe, made the fasti public, and drew up the forms of act ons*, Cn. Flavius, scriba, fastos protulit actionesque composuit, Cic . v. CAUSE, SUIT. 2. dĭca (δίκη. only of *an action in a Greek court of law*). *to bring an a. against any one*, alicui dicam scribere, Cic.: Ter. d. alicui subscribere, Pl : d. alicui impingere, Ter. NOTE. The word is used by Cic in speaking of a Sicilian court, and by the comic writers with reference to those of Greece. Phr.: *To bring an action:* 1. ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3· esp. with lege · *to bring an a. at law for an inheritance*, a. lege in hereditatem, Cic.

*o bring an a on an agreement*, ex sponso , Cic *to bring an a. at civil law*, ex ure civili a , Cic. **2.** litem, actionem ntendo, etc v. LAWSUIT, and *supr* V) **VI.** *An engagement, battle* q v

**actionable:** **1.** cujus rei actio est *enquire whether this is a or not*, quaeo sitne aliqua hujus rei a an nulla? lic v ACTION (V 1) **2** obnoxius only of persons) *my conduct is a under the Aquilian law*, ego lege Aquia obnoxius sum, Dig

**active:** **I.** *Full of action, of a nature to exert power* **1** actuōsus ntus is a , ntus a. est, Cic *a life*, a. ita, Cic. **2** activus *a. philosophy* opp to that which is purely contemplative or theoretical), a. philosophia, Sen Quint *To be a*, agere v TO ACT I 1) **II.** *Capable of quick movement* **1.** ălăcer, cris, cre *he used with the a in leaping, with the swift in running*, cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Sall ap. Veg (rare n this sense v CHEERFUL, BRISK) **2.** ăgilis, e *an a right hand*, a dexra, Stat *the a goddess* (i. e *Diana*), dea, Ov v AGILE, NIMBLE. **3.** mpiger, gra, grum *a with one's hand*, manu, Tac Cic **4.** Fig of *activity of mind* vĕgētus *non could the mind which is so (essentially) a lie ank in the blood*, nec tam v. mens in sanguine demersa jaceat, Cic · *an a soul in a lively bosom*, v ingenium in vivido pectore, Liv **III.** *Busy, industrious* **1.** impĭger, gra, grum *a service in the field*, militia, Liv *a tongues, sluggish souls*, linguae, ignavi animi, Sall with a *gen a in the field*, i. militiae, Tac **2.** ăgilis, e *mon I became an a man*, nunc a ho e, *a man of action*, Hor *the mind s by nature a*, natura animus a est, Sen **3.** ācer, acris, acie *a. in the transaction of affairs* (said of Caesar), . in rebus gerendis, Coel ap Cic *the a. husbandman*, a. agricola, Virg. v. EEN, VIGOROUS **4.** gnāvus or nārus *an a and industrious man*, homo gn et industrius, Cic *a farmers*, gnatores, Cic **5.** ŏpĕrōsus *a old age*, o senectus, Cic **6.** industrius. *peace keeps the a. and the inactive upon an equality*, industrios aut ignavos pax n aequo tenet, Tac Cic Phr. *to take a man away from a life*, a rebus gerendis abstrahere, avocare, Cic *to be ever a*, semper agere et moliri aliquid, Cic *to be more a.*, plus agere, Cic NOTE Imp ger signifies *readiness to undertake*, agilis, *busy activity*; acer, *keenness and vigour of enterprise*, gnavus and industrius, *activity in general as opp to indolence*, operosus, *a disposition to undertake many works* v also VIGOROUS Join acer et diligens acer et industrius gnavus et industrius, experientissimus et diligentissimus vigilans et industrius, Cic. **IV.** Gram *a. - active verbs*, ăgentĭa verba *to employ active verbs instead of those which have the passive form*, pro verbis habentibus patiendi figuram agentia ponere, Gell verba activa, Charis

**actively:** **1.** impĭgrē *to move a*, se movere, Liv *a to prepare for war*, parare bellum, Liv. Sall **2.** māvĭter or nāvĭter *to carry on war a*, gn bellum gerere, Liv **3.** strēnŭē v VIGOROUSLY Phr. *not less a*, non r haud segnius *the townspeople none the less a prepared for war*, oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall Liv.

**activity:** **I.** *Disposition or tendency to move and be in quick action* cf. ACTIVE, II.) **1.** ăgilĭtas v. AGILITY. **2.** mōbilĭtas *an animal of the most swift a*, animal celerima n., Cic *the a of cavalry*, m equitum, Caes **II.** *Actual motion*, ăgĭtātio *the a. and movement of the tongue*, a et motus linguae, Cic : *the soul can never be free from a. and motion*, animus a et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, Cic. *To be in a state of a*, agitari, moveri, Cic. . v. MOTION. **III.** *Industry* and *energy* **1.** industria: *to fit out ships with the greatest a*, naves summa i. armare, Caes. · *the a of Domitius saved Cassius*, Cassio i. Domiti salutem attulit Caes . *a on a journey*, itineris i, Suet. **2.** gnāvĭtas (or nav ) *your a for the public good*, tua in rempublicam gn, Cic *With great a*, strenue, impigre, etc v. ACTIVELY

**actor:** **I.** *One who acts* actor · *a speaker of words and an a. of things*, orator verborum actorque rerum, Cic v. DOER **II.** *A performer of plays* · **1.** actor (which also denotes *a pleader*, etc, and should not be used unless it is clear from the context that *a stage-actor* is meant) *good poets and diligent actors are wont to be most careful in the last act*, poetae boni et a industrii in extremo actu diligentissimi esse solent, Cic *a first-rate a*, a summus, Cic *to tolerate bad a s on the stage*, in theatro malos a. perpeti, Cic Hor Also a. scenicus, Quint **2.** histrio, ōnis, *m* (used of all kinds of *theatrical performers* v. inf 5). *as to the a. a certain delivery, to the dances a certain movement is assigned*, ut histrioni actio, saltatori motus certus est datus, Cic . *to hiss an a off the stage* h. exsibilare, explodere, Cic. *a miserable a*, pessimus h., Cic *an a. of tragedies or comedies*, comoediarum aut tragoediarum h., Plin **3.** lūdius and lūdio, ōnis, *m* (*an inferior kind of dancing player*). Liv Cic **4.** *an actor in a tragedy* tragoedus, *m* *the orator needs the voice of a tragic a*, vox tragoedorum est requirendus (oratori), Cic . Hor. **5.** *an actor in a comedy* cōmoedus, *m.* · *the man who was not even reckoned among the worst of theatrical performers, became the first of comic a s*, qui ne in novissimis erat histrionibus, ad primos venit comoedos, Cic **6.** mīmus, *f.* mīma. only used of *performers in pantomime* Cic. Ov **7.** artifex scēnĭcus. Sen.. Gell.

**actress:** NOTE As females were not employed in the Roman regular drama, there is no word exactly suitable mīma signifies *a low kind of theatrical dancer* and pantomimic performer scēnĭca (for scenica mulier) occurs in Cod Justin. Lūdia (Juv. Mart ) is apparently equiv. to mima

**actual** vērus v. REAL, TRUE.

**actuality:** metaphys. t t, opp. to POTENTIALITY. actus, ūs (ἐντελέχεια, Arist) Apul

**actually:** re vera, v. REALLY, TRULY

**actuary:** *actuārius (prop. a sort of *book-keeper or registrar*) Cod Just.

**actuate:** mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. impello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 v. TO MOVE, IMPEL, INDUCE, INFLUENCE.

**acumen:** v ACUTENESS

**acute:** **I.** Lit *sharp, pointed* (q v.) obsol except in phr *acute angle*, acutus angulus, Plin. **II.** Fig of the senses *sharp, penetrating* **1.** ācer, acris, acre. *very a. vision*, visus acerrimus, Plin · Quint. · Cic. **2.** ācūtus *an a scent*, a nares, Hor. **III.** Of the intellect *shrewd, penetrating*. **1.** ācūtus · *a man a. rather than learned*, homo a. magis quam eruditus, Cic. *Very a*, pĕrācūtus · *a very a speech*, p. oratio, Cic v. SHREWD, SUBTLE, NICE **2.** ācer *a man of a intellect*, vir a ingenio, Cic v. KEEN **3.** argūtus *an a speaker*, a orator, Cic *very a sayings*, argutissima dicta, Cic. **4.** subtĭlis. *an a. judge, judgment*, s. judex, judicium, Cic. Hor · v SUBTLE, NICE. **5.** perspĭcax (*seeing acutely*) *you know how a. you father is in seeing these things*, patrem novisti, ad has res quam p sit, l'er. Join acutus et perspicax: homo est acutus et multum providens acuta atque subtilia, Cic. NOTE. *Acutus* is opposed to *hebes*. Phr *an a. old man (Aesop)*, emunctae naris senex, Phaedr Hor **IV.** Of a disease: *severe, painful* · **1.** ācūtus · *an a. disease*, a. morbus, Cels. **2.** ācer *very a pain*, dolor acerrimus, Cic. **V.** In music and grammar. ācūtus *a very a sound*, acutissimus sonus, Cic. *an a accent*, accentus a., Gram *the circumflex, a, and grave tones*, sonus inflexus, a, gravis, Cic.

**acutely:** **I.** Physically ācūtē: *to sound a*, a sonare, Cic **II.** Fig.: **1.** ācūtē *to think very a*, acutissime cogitare, Cic *very acutely*, pĕrācūtē *to be very a affected*, peracute moveri, Cic. **2.** ācrĭter *a young man not a intelligent*, adolescens non a intelligens, Cic **3.** argūtē *to speak skilfully and a*, callide a que dicere, Cic *to argue most a about very difficult subjects*, argutissime disputare de rebus difficillimis, Cic. v. KEENLY, SUBTLY.

**acuteness:** **I.** Physical of the senses **1.** ācies, ēi, *f* (esp. *of the eyes*) *to sharpen the a of the eyes*, a. oculorum exacuere, Cic Plin **2.** ācūmen, ĭnis, *n. to be racked with a. of pain*, dolorum acuminibus torqueri, Amob. (rare in this sense) **3.** Expr. by *adj.* or *phr.*. as, *on account of the a of the pain*, propter acutos dolores (v ACUTE) *when the a of pain comes on*, dolorum cum admoventur faces, Cic. **II.** Of the intellect **1.** ācies *to study something with all the a of the intellect*, omni a ingenii contemplari aliquid, Cic. **2.** ācūmen *the a of intellects*, ingeniorum acumen, Cic **3.** subtilitas *a of opinions*, s sententiarum, Cic *that a which they call Attic*, ea s. quam Atticam appellant, Cic · Tac v. KEENNESS, SHREWDNESS **4.** Expr by *adj*, etc. comp supi (*I. fin*). *a person remarkable for his a*, vir maris emunctae, Hor.

**adage:** ădăgium. Gell. v. PROVERB, SAYING.

**adamant:** **I.** Lit. *magnet, diamond*. q. v. **II.** Fig · *something hard and indestructible*, ădămas, antis, *m* . *to make an impression upon a* (as we say, *to melt a heart of stone*), voce movere adamanta, Mart . Virg Ov.

**adamantine:** **1.** ădămantēus: Ov. **2.** ădămantĭnus Luci. Hor.: Plin

**adapt:** **1.** accommŏdo, 1 (with *ad*) v. TO ACCOMMODATE. **2.** compōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 *to a the mind to all circumstances*, animum ad omnes casus c, Quint . Tac Plin Phr to *a. oneself to another's pleasure*, se ad alicujus arbitrium, voluntatem, convertere, fingere, Cic.

**adaptation:** accommŏdātio · *eloquence is the a of suitable words and sentiments to the line of argument*, elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem a , Cic Inv. I, 7, 9. (Or expr. by part. of verb : as, *by the a of words to the subject*, verbis ad res accommodandis v. TO ADAPT).

**adapted:** **1.** accommŏdātus (with *ad* or *dat*) *a speech a. to persuade*, oratio ad persuadendum a , Cic. : v. FIT, *adj* (5) **2.** accommŏdus (with *dat*) · rare *a valley a for stratagem*, vallis a fraudi, Virg **3.** aptus (usu. with *ad* or *dat*) *a place better a. for ambushes*, locus ad insidias aptior, Cic . *what is true, straightforward, and sincere is best a to man's nature*, quod verum, simplex, sincerumque est, id est naturae hominis aptissimum, Cic.. *I have a hand a. to spin wool*, est mihi quae lanas molliat apta manus , Ov v. FIT (*adj*). **4.** ingĕnĭōsus *naturally adapted* (with *dat* or *ad*, poet) *a land naturally a for the cultivator*, terra i. colenti, Ov · *land naturally a. for corn*, i ad segetes ager, Ov. v. SUITABLE.

**add:** *to put or join to*, whether arithmetically or otherwise **1.** addo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat*, or *ad*) *to ascertain a balance by adding and subtracting*, addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic.: *to these he adds a few horsemen*, his paucos addit equites, Caes *they a'd this toil to their daily labours*, hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, Caes. · Cic. hence of speech *he a'd*

*that he did not dare to act contrary to the law*, addebat se contra legem facere non audere, Cic *he offered his sword, adding 'that it was sharper,'* obtulit gladium, addito 'acutiorem esse,' Tac. or of thought *add to this the ravaging of the lands*, adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. **2.** adjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (with *dat.* or *ad*, also *in* and *acc*) *to add a province to the empire*, a provinciam imperio, Justin Cic *to his warlike renown he a'd the glory of genius*, ad belli cum laudem, ingenii gloriam adjecit, Cic *to a sulphur to water*, a sulfur aquae, Cels also of speech, like addo (*fin*) *he a'd that there was poison in the man's house*, adjecit in domo ejus venenum esse, Tac **3.** adjungo, nxi, ctum, 3 (with *dat* or *ad*) *to a this one thing* (in treating of a subject), hoc unum a., Nep *he a'd all Olivia to the empire of Rome*, totam ad imperium P R adjunxit Civilis, Cic *to a. craft to force* (the sword), astus a ferro, Sil **4.** subjĭcio, jēci, etc. (*to a. to what has been said*) *and he a s a reason for so thinking*, et cur sic opinetur rationem s, Cic. *he a s that the Pompeians were urged on by Sulla*, subjecit Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsos, Cic **5.** astruo (ads), xi, ctum, 3 (with *dat*) chiefly in late authors *to a to the edict of another*, a. aliquid edicto alterius, Plin Pan *to a. to the glory of a man*, alicujus gloriae a aliquid, Vell **6.** affingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (with *dat*) i e, *to a. in forming, as one who moulds a figure to the one (pupil) he a'd only, from the other he pruned* (lit *filed*) *away*, alteri tantum affinxit, alteri limavit, Cic *it is by small momenta that nature a s. changes, or takes away*, parvis momentis natura aut af, aut mutat, aut detrahit, Cic Hence esp of *adding* something *by way of invention*. *I will give you to understand what misconception has a'd (to the facts)*, faciam ut intelligatis quid error affinxerit, Cic · *to a. to reports*, addere et af rumoribus (foll by *acc* and *inf*), Caes **7.** subjungo v. TO SUBJOIN Phr *to add one's name to a letter*, nomen epistolae ascribere, Cic. *to a the copy of a letter (to one you are writing)*, exemplum litterarum (alicujus) subscribere, infra scribere, Cic.: v. also, TO BE ADDED.

**added, to be:** accēdo, cessi, 3 (with *ad*, *dat.*, or *adverb*, a depend. clause is connected by *quod* or *ut*, the former being foll by *indic*, the latter by *subj*) *to the highest degree of virtue nothing can be a'd*, ad virtutis summam nihil accedere potest, Cic *Cato declared that the only persons whom he did not envy were those to whose dignity nothing or not much could be a'd*, Cato declaravit iis se solis non invidere quibus nihil aut non multum ad dignitatem posset accedere, Cic *to these were a'd eighteen ships*, huc accedebant octodecim naves, Caes *to this it was a'd that Hortensius came into the theatre*, accessit huc quod in theatrum Hortensius intrant, Cael. ap Cic.: *to this it was a'd that there was no hope*, eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, Liv.

**adder:** **1.** cŏlŭber, bri, *m.* · Virg. Ov. *A female adder*, cŏlubra · Hor Plin. **2.** vīpĕra Prop Vug Hor

**adder-stone:** ĕchītes, ae, *m* Plin

**addict:** *to devote* (oneself) v. TO DEVOTE; GIVE UP (II.). Chiefly in *pass.* and in bad sense, as, *to be a'd to gluttony*, ventri deditum (esse), Sall Phr. *to become a'd, or to a. oneself to disgraceful crimes* (lit. *to plunge into them*), se in flagitia ingurgitare, Cic. v. TO PLUNGE.

**addicted:** dēdĭtus (with *dat.*) *a disposition a. to lust*, animus libidini a, Cic. · *a. to sensual pleasures*, corporis gaudiis d, Sall.: v. DEVOTED.

**addition:** **I.** *The act of adding numerically* or *otherwise* · **1.** Expr **by** *inf.* and *ger.* of verbs given under *to add* (q. v.): as, *addition and subtraction are different*, *aliud est numero addere, aliud detrahere, etc **2.** accessio *the a. of a few years*, accessio paucorum annorum, Cic also of *the thing added an a. to a tax*, a decumae, Cic **3.** adjectio *heat is not aided by the a. of heat*, calor non adjuvatur adjectione caloris, Sen Also of *the thing added the power of Rome was increased by the a. of the Alban people*, Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv **II.** *The thing added* (v also supr. 2, 3)

**1.** additāmentum *an a. of enemies*, a. inimicorum, Cic **2.** appendix, īcis, *f.* · *the small a. of the Etruscan vau*, exigua a. Etrusci belli, Liv Phr *An a. in writing*, ascriptio Cic *in addition to*, praeter v BESIDES.

**additional:** additīcius *Cato thinks that the intercalary month is a*, Cato putat mensem intercalarem a esse, Cels Dig

**addled-egg:** ōvum inritum, ūrīnum, et zephyrium Plin ăbortīvum ōvum, Mart.

**addle-headed:** īnānis, vānus v SILLY, FOOLISH

**address** (*verb*) **I.** *To direct discourse either spoken or written to any one:* **1.** ădĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (with *ad* or *acc.*) *to address any one in writing*, per epistolam aliquem a, Pl *I remember that certain persons a'd me*, ad me adire quosdam memini, Cic *to a the gods*, deos a, Cic. **2.** affāri, fātus, 1 (v TO SPEAK TO). *to a any one by name*, aliquem nomine a., Cic. *ne a Vesta in prayer*, precando affamur Vestam, Ov **3.** allŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3 (v TO SPEAK TO) *to a. a person mildly*, hominem blande a, Ter *he a'd the senate in a set speech*, senatum composita oratione allocutus est, Tac **4.** appello, 1 (v TO ACCOST) *with what countenance shall I address my father?* quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. *he a'd the ambassadors too haughtily*, legatos superbius appellavit, Cic **5.** compello, 1 (v TO ACCOST) *to address in song*, carmine c, Cat **6.** aggrĕdior, gressus, 3 (usu. with some defining word). *why should not I a. this man about her?* quin ego hunc a de illa? Pl *to a. any one*, aliquem dictis a, Vug Tac. **II.** *To write a direction upon a letter*, etc.: inscrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 *the boy read a letter a'd to his father*, puer legit epistolam inscriptam patri, Cic · *I will thank you to cause to be conveyed to M Curius the small parcel which is a'd to him*, tu fasciculum qui est M. Curio inscriptus velim cures ad eum perferendum, Cic Phr · *I had a'd* (strictly, *given*, i. e. *to the letter-carrier*) *a letter to you about Dionysius*, literas ad te de Dionysio dedissem, Cic.

**address** (*subs*). **I.** *A speaking to* · **1.** allŏquium. *a gentle a*, lene a, Liv. **2.** affātus, ūs Vug. **3.** allŏcūtio Plin Suet. (esp *a consolatory address*) Cat. Sen **II.** *A document drawn up to be laid before some person or persons in authority* **1.** lībellus, i, *m* *Atticus drew up an a., and gave it me to present to Caesar*, Atticus l. composuit, eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, Cic. · v. PETITION. **2.** cŏdĭcillus, i, *m.* (usu. in *pl*) *to petition for anything by an a.*, precari aliquid per codicillos, Tac. **III.** *Manner of speaking to or behaving before others* · Phr. *to be a person of good a.*, omni vita atque victu excultum atque expolitum esse, Cic (v REFINED) *to have no a.*, inhumanum esse; urbanitatis expertem esse · in communi vita et vulgari hominum consuetudine hebetem esse ac rudem, Cic. communi sensu plane carere, Hor. · v. REFINED, RUDE **IV.** *Tact, dexterity* q. v. **V.** In *pl.*: *a s of courtship* · only in phr. *to pay one's a s*: pĕto · v. TO COURT. **VI** *The inscription on a letter*: inscriptio *the a of a letter*, epistolae inscriptio (gen. term, including all kinds of *inscriptions*: q. v.) Phr. *The greater part of your letters only announced to me your a.*, plerae-que (epistolae) tantummodo mihi nuntiabant ubi esses, Cic *I see that your a. in travelling is altogether uncertain*, loca et itinera tua nihil habere certi video, Cic

**adduce:** *to bring forward witnesses or testimony* **1.** do, dĕdi, dătum, dāre *when I shall a witnesses from Sicily, let him select whom he pleases*, cum testes ex Sicilia dabo, quem volet, eligat, Cic. *to a. witnesses of each fact*, testes in singulas res d, Cic **2.** prōdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *to a witnesses before the jury*, testes ad judices p, Cic. **3.** profĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irr.* *I will a. witnesses*, proferam testes, Cic. *to a evidence*, testimonia p, Nep Phr *they a many things as probable proofs against that view*, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentantur, Cic v TO ALLEGE, BRING FORWARD, CITE, QUOTE.

**adept** (*subs*). antistes, stĭtis (fig) v. MASTER.

**adequacy:** v SUFFICIENCY.

**adequate:** **1.** idōnĕus v. FIT, SUITABLE. **2.** sātis (*adv.* of *quantity deemed sufficient*) *to keep possession of the harbour with such garrison as he thought a.* cum eo praesidio quod s esse arbitrabatur portum tenere, Caes. *an a. supply of fodder*, pabuli s magna copia, Caes **3** aptus (v FIT) *setting out with an a army*, profectus a exercitu, Liv. *an ancestral estate with a. household goods*, avitus apto cum lare fundus, Hor **4.** dignus (*meet, worthy*) *an a. punishment*, d poena [pro factis], Sall. Cat 51, *ad init* Vug Aen I, 600. Phr *to be a. to the bearing of a burden*, oneri ferendo esse, Liv

**adequately:** v. SUFFICIENTLY.

**adhere:** **I.** *To stick or cling to*, whether lit or fig **1.** haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (usu with *in* and *abl*; *abl.* alone; or *dat*) *the shoe a s to the foot*, in pede calceus h, Hor. *foot a s to foot, and man to man in serried array*, h pede pes, densusque viro vir. Virg *the wrath a s to the head*, h. capiti corona, Hor Fig *all the blame a s to you*, in te omnis h culpa, Ter. **2.** cōhaereo, 2 (constr. same as haereo, or absol) *pearls a to shells*, margaritae c. in conchis, Plin. *she a'd to the rock*, scopulo cohaesit, Ov. *the universe a s so fitly together*, mundus ita apte c., Cic v. TO COHERE **3.** inhaereo, 2 (with *ad* and *acc.*, or as haereo) *to a to rocks (as shell-fish)*, ad saxa inh, Cic *the poisoned tunic had a'd to his entrails*, tincta tunica visceribus (also in visceribus) inhaeserat, Cic. NOTE In addition to the above we have the inceptives haerēsco (rare), cohaeresco, inhaeresco (only in imperf. tenses), with same construction and sense as the above as, *the atoms a. together*, atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic. *phlegm a ing to the throat*, pituita in gula cohaerescens Plin v. TO CLING TO **II.** *To remain attached to, to abide by*: **1.** mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2 (with *in* and *abl*): *if they would a. to what had been agreed upon*, si in eo manerent quod convenisset, Caes.. *to adhere to an opinion*, in sententia m, Cic *to a. to the truth*, in veritate m., Cic, (also veritatem retinere, Cic.) **2.** sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 (with *in* or *abl*) *we must adhere to what has been decided*, state oportet in eo quod sit judicatum, Cic. *to adhere to agreements*, conventis stare, Cic v. TO STAND TO OR BY; ATTACH ONESELF

**adhere together:** cōhaereo, cōhaeresco. v TO ADHERE (2).

**adherence:** v. ADHESION.

**adherent:** **1.** assecla (ads.), *m.* (usu. with an implication of contempt) *he had bestowed the tetrarchy upon some a, I know not whom*, tetrarchiam asseclae nescio cui dederat, Cic. **2.** assectātor *some old a*, quidam vetus a, Cic. *an auditor and a. of Protagoras*, auditor a que Protagorae, Gell. **3.** fautor · *an a. of the nobility*, nobilitatis f., Cic **4.** clĭens, entis: Caes.. Tac.. v. DEPENDENT. Phr. ·

*those a s of Plato and Aristotle*, illi a Platone et Aristotele, Cic *the a s of Sulla*, faventes Sullae partibus, Vell. · *to be the a s of any one*, stare ab aliquo, Cic v. FOLLOWER, SUPPORTER

**adhesion:** **I.** Lit *sticking to* adhaesus, ūs, *m* (very rare) *the a of dust*, a pulveris, Lucr. Better expr. by *ger.*, etc. of verb (v TO ADHERE). as, *to be fastened to or grow into anything by a*, *adhaerendo affigi, molescere, etc **II.** Fig *attachment to a person or party* Phr *he gave in his a to the party of Vespasian*, in partes Vespasiani transgressus est, transiit, Tac (v TO GO OVER) *to give in one's a to the party of the optimates*, optimatium partes sequi, Liv. Ep *one who has given in his a to no philosophical sect*, nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor

**adhesive:** **1.** tēnax, ācis *a wax*, cera t, Virg. *a very a soil*, tenacissimum solum, Plin. **2.** glūtīnōsus. v GLUTINOUS.

**adhesiveness:** **1.** lentor, lentitia v GLUTINOUSNESS **2.** tēnācitas perh not found in this precise sense but v. ADHESIVE Cic uses the word of the *grasping power of talons* **3.** tēnax natura v. NATURE Phr *a substance possessed of the greatest a*, res omnium tenacissima, Plin

**adieu:** āvē, salvē, vālē v FAREWELL.

**adjacent:** **1.** fīnītimus, confīnis v BORDERING. **2.** continens, entis *that part of Cappadocia which is a to Cilicia*, Cappadociae pars ea quae cum Cilicia c est, Cic **3.** subjectus (lit *lying under*) *a zone of the earth a to the north*, cingulus terrae s aquiloni, Cic · *a brook a to Scipio's camp*, rivus castris Scipionis s, Caes. Liv **4.** vīcīnus v NEIGHBOURING **5.** conterminus v. BORDERING *To be a*, adjūceo (with *dat* , *ad* and *acc.*, or *acc.* alone) *the Tuscan territory is a. to the Roman*, a. ager Tuscus Romano, Liv.: *the nations which are a to that sea*, gentes quae mare illud a., Nep. *to be a. to the Syrtis*, ad Syrtim a, Mela· v. TO BORDER ON, ADJOIN

**adjective:** **1.** adjectīvum nomen, Prisc **2.** adjectīvum, Macr. **3.** appōsītum, Quint

**adjectively:** ut appōsītum, pro appōsīto *the words used a*, *vocabulum pro apposito ponitur

**adjoin:** **I.** Trans v. TO JOIN TO. **II.** Intrans chiefly in *part adjoining* (q v) *To adjoin*, adjāceo v. ADJACENT (*fin.*). v. TO BORDER ON.

**adjoining:** **1.** adjunctus (with *dat.* or *absol*) *the windpipe has its entrance a. the roots of the tongue*, aspera arteria ostium habet a linguae radicibus, Cic *an island a the town*, insula a oppido, Nep. *a farms*, praedia a, Cic. **2.** conjunctus (with *dat* or *abso'.*) *a region a. the ocean*, regio oceano c., Hirt *dwelling-houses a. the wall*, tecta c muro, Liv. **3.** contīguus *they lived in a. houses*, c tenuere domos, Ov. Tac **4.** applicātus, applicītus (with *dat.* · strictly, *leaning against*) · *Leucas a. a hill*, L colli applicata, Liv. · *a sweating-chamber a. the bedroom*, applicitum cubiculo hypocaustum, Plin. **5.** appōsītus (with *dat*) *the tenth region of Italy a. the Adriatic sea*, decima regio Italiae Adriatico mari a., Plin Tac. **6.** confīnis: v. BORDERING.

**adjourn:** **A.** Trans. · **1.** amplio, 1 (only of legal cases) *the law gives a power of adjourning* (*the cause*), lex ampliandi facit potestatem, Cic *to a a man's case*, aliquem a., Cic (also compērendino, *to a. an accused person to the third day*: Cic). **2.** differo, distŭli, dilātum, 3 *let us a. the other subjects till to-morrow*, reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic. *to a (in the senate) the consideration of the Campanians' case*, Campanos dif., Liv. 26, 33. **3.** prōfĕro, 3: *the matter was a.'d for a year*, res in annum prolatae, Liv v. TO PUT OFF, POSTPONE. **B.** Intrans.: Phr. *the council resolved to a. till the following day*, visum est concilio rem (integram) in crastinum differre, proferre (*integram* would imply that the matter was *not discussed at all* on the first occasion)

**adjournment:** (*Of a legal case*) · **1.** ampliātio Sen. Ascon ad Cic (also compērendinātio, *which was an a of the accused person's case till the third day*) **2.** dilātio (gen. term) *to beg for an a of a case*, d petere, Suet Cic. v DELAY, POSTPONEMENT Phr *by the a of the matter from day to day*, *ex die in diem (diem de die, Liv ) rem differendo, proferendo to oppose the a*, *enitu ne aliquid differatur *during the time of the a. of the council*, *concilio intermisso; dum concilium intermittitur v TO ADJOURN

**adjudge:** **1.** addīco, dixi, dictum, 3 *to a a free person to slavery*, liberum corpus in servitutem a, Liv **2.** adjūdico, 1 *no one doubted that the house had been a.d to us*, nemo dubitabat quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, Cic. v. TO AWARD, DECREE, SENTENCE

**adjudicate:** v. TO DECIDE, JUDGE

**adjudication:** **1.** addictio *the a and delivery of goods and possessions* (*estate*), bonorum possessionumque a et condonatio, Cic **2.** adjūdicātio Dig **3.** More usu expr by part. of verb as, *to set any one's a at nought*, alicujus rem judicatam irritam facere, Cic v TO DECIDE, JUDGE

**adjunct:** **1.** adjunctio *an a of virtue*, virtutis a., Cic **2.** accessio. *Syphax an a of the Punic war*, Syphax a. Punici belli, Liv Plin. **3.** appendix, icis, *f.* v. APPENDAGE.

**adjuration:** i. e., *appeal to an oath or some sacred thing* **1.** obtestātio *it is my place to remember with what (solemn) a you charged me*, mei officii est meminisse qua ob mihi mandatis, Cic. · *to have recourse to prayers and a s*, in preces ob que verti, Liv. **2.** obsecrātio: *an a of the judges by their dearest ties*, o. judicum per carissima pignora, Cic · v ENTREATY.

**adjure:** **1.** obtestor, 1 *I a. you by all the gods to undertake the whole business*, per omnes deos te obtestor ut totam rem suscipias, Cic *I a and implore all the gods*, deos omnes implore atque ob, Cic. *I beseech and a you to show this man pity*, oro ob.que vos ut miserĭcordiam huic tribuatis, Cic. **2.** obsecro, 1 *to entreat and a. any one*, aliquem orare atque ob, Cic. *he o.d him by the ashes of his departed brother*, eum ob. per fratris sui mortui cineres, Cic. NOTE, *obtestor* and *obsecro* had both orig. a religious force, *obtestor* always retained this meaning, but *obsecro* freq means simply *to entreat* v TO ENTREAT often in combination with obtestor as, id ut facias obtestor atque obsecro, Cic

**adjust:** **I.** *To cause to fit, adapt* **1.** apto, 1 (with *dat*) · *to a. chains to the neck*, vincula collo a, Ov · *to a. arrows to the string* sagittas nervo a, Virg. **2.** concinno, 1 *to a. a robe*, pallam c, Pl v. TO ARRANGE, FIT. **II.** *To settle* (*differences*) q. v.

**adjuster:** v. ARRANGER.

**adjustment:** **1.** compōsītio *the a. of things*, rerum c., Cic. **2.** structūra *the a of stones* (*in building*), s lapidum, Quint · Cels.. *the a. of the toga*, togae s, Macr.: v. ARRANGEMENT, SETTLEMENT

**adjutancy:** optiōnātus, ūs · Cato. v. ADJUTANT.

**adjutant:** optio, ōnis, *m* (This was the title of *assistant officers appointed by the tribunes of the legion*: 'optiones ab *optando* appellati, quod antecedentibus aegritudine praepeditis, hi tanquam adoptati eorum atque *vicarii solent universa curare*,' Veget 2, 7). *a of the first legion*, optio tribuni legionis primae, Inscr Wc also find adjutor tribuni, Inscr while Kraft (s. v) gives adjutor castrensis, after Wyttenbach.

**admeasurement:** v. MEASURE, MEASUREMENT.

**administer:** **I.** *To manage, execute* (q v) administro, 1 *to a public affairs*, rempublicam a., Liv. *to a the laws*, leges a, Cic **II.** *To dispense* (*justice*) **1.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to a justice*, jura reddere, Liv ; jus reddere, Tac Suet **2.** dīco, dixi, dictum, 3 *Volcatius a s justice at Rome*, Volcatius Romae jus d., Cic **III.** *To cause to take* (*medicine*) **1** do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre *to a medicine to any one*, medicamentum alicui d, Cic. **2.** ădhĭbĕo, 2 *Hippocrates forbids us to a. medicine to those whose recovery is hopeless*, desperatis Hippocrates vetat a. medicinam, Cic **3.** ingĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (only with ref. to beasts with *acc.* and *ad*, *acc.* alone; or *abl*) Plin., Pall **IV.** *To cause to take* (*an oath*) **1.** ădigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (with *acc.* of person and jusjurandum this verb implies that the taking of the oath was compulsory) *an oath being a'd to all*, omnibus jusjurandum adactis, Caes *he a'd an oath to the accomplices of his crime*, ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adegit, Sall *he a'd an oath to the people*, populum jurejurando adegit, Liv. **2.** iŏgo, 1 (with *abl.* sacramento) *to a an oath to soldiers*, milites sacramento r., Caes Liv **V.** Legal *t t* · *to act as administrator* (q v) *of the property of an intestate person* pīcūro, 1 (?) *to a an inheritance*, hereditatem ab intestato p, cf Cic Att. 6, 9 *to a to one's father*, patri p, Scaev **VI.** *To supply or contribute to* q v

**administration:** **I.** *Execution, management* **1.** administrātio *the performance and a of great affairs*, rerum magnarum agitatio atque a., Cic.: *the a of public affairs*, a reipublicae, Cic **2.** cūra *the whole a of public affairs*, omnis c rerum publicarum, Sall. **3.** prōcūrātio *the a. of public affairs*, p. reipublicae, Cic Phr. *to intrust the consuls with the entire a of the state*, consulibus rempublicam permittere, Cic. v. DIRECTION, MANAGEMENT. **II.** *The persons constituting the government of a country* v GOVERNMENT (IV). **III.** *Dispensation, distribution* Phr · *the a of justice*, jūrisdictio *I had finished the a. of justice*, jurisdictionem confeceram, Cic. *time is given in trials and the a of justice*, tempus in judiciis ac foro datur, Quint Cic. **IV.** Legal *t t.* Phr. *to grant letters of a to an intestate's estate*, *permittere ut quis ab intestato heres fiat; s. bonis ab intestato succedat; jus bonorum ab intestato procurandorum alicui deferre v INTESTATE.

**administrative:** Phr.. *to possess a ability*, *in rebus ordinandis atque gerendis excellere as a politician*, *reipublicae administrandae peritum esse: *the whole a power is vested in the king*, *tota potestas reipublicae administrandae regem penes est *a. reform*, *rerum publicarum (or reipublicae) administrationis correctio v. TO ADMINISTER.

**administrator:** **I.** *A manager.* **1.** administrātor *a general is an a. for carrying on war*, imperator est a. belli gerendi, Cic. **2.** prōcūrātor: *the a. of a kingdom*, regni p, Caes. **II.** Legal *t. t a person empowered by* letters of administration *to manage and dispose of an estate* *procurator bonorum intestati; *or* ab intestato, v. INTESTATE.

**admirable:** *Deserving of admiration* **1.** admirābilis: *a man a. in oratory*, a in dicendo vir, Cic.: *a more a. speech*, admirabilior oratio, Cic. *a. and exemplary wisdom*, a et singularis sapientia, Cic **2.** mīrābilis (v. WONDERFUL) *you have done greater and more a. things*, majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. **3.** admirandus: *patient to an a. degree*, patiens a. in modum, Nep. v. WONDERFUL, EXCELLENT

**admirable** (*interj.*). eugē. Pl.: Ter.

**admirableness:** v WONDERFULNESS, EXCELLENCE.

**admirably:** **1.** admīrābiliter . *to*

*manage all things a.* omnia a. administrare, Cic *Asia has received us a*, nos Asia accepit a, Cic. **2.** praeclārē *a statue a made of marble*, simulacrum p factum e marmore, Cic *to say anything a*, aliquid p. dicere, Cic v. EXCELLENTLY.

**admiral:** **1.** praefectus classis, Cic Liv. **2.** classi praepŏsĭtus Suet. Phr. *to appoint any one a*, aliquem navibus praeponere, Cic.; aliquem classi praeficere, Caes. *to be an a*, classi praeesse, Suet *lord high a*, toti officio maritimo praepositus, Caes *the office of a*, *classis praefectura *the a's ship*, praetoria navis, Liv ; imperatoria navis, Plin.

**admiralty:** re *the board of direction in naval affairs* ii qui toti officio maritimo praepositi sunt (cf Caes B C 3, 5). *A board of two* corresponding to our *admiralty* are designated by Livy, 9, 30, duumviri navales classis ornandae reficiendaeque causa

**admiration:** admīrātio *those persons are objects of a who are thought to surpass others in virtue*, admiratione afficiuntur ii qui anteire ceteris virtute putantur, Cic *justice procures a (for those who display it)*, justitia conficit a, Cic. *this excites very great a. in me*, hoc mihi maximam a movet, Cic *the a. of men*, humana a, Liv. *worthy of a.*, admirandus, admīrābilis, etc. v ADMIRABLE.

**admire:** **1.** admīror, ī (usu but not always *in good sense*) *I greatly a your ability*, ingenium tuum vehementer admiror, Cic *people most of all a him who is not influenced by money*, maxime admirantur eum qui pecunia non movetur, Cic **2.** mīror, ī (strictly only *to wonder at* q v). *to a and extol anything too much*, aliquid nimium m atque efferre, Cic *to a foolishly*, stulte m, Hor *to a statues*, signa m., Sall *to a oneself* (re be vain), se mirari, Cat Phr *not to be a d*, admirationem non habere, Cic. *to be greatly a d*, in magna admiratione esse, Plin. **3.** āmo (*to love*) v. TO LOVE.

**admirer:** **1.** admīrātor *an a. of antiquity*, antiquitatis a, Quint. **2.** mīrātor *an a. of himself*, sui m, Sen **3.** laudātor *an a of the time when he was a boy*, l. temporis actī se puero, Hor. v. APPLAUDER. **4.** āmans (*a lover*) v. LOVER.

**admiringly:** mostly with *to look, gaze*, when it may be expr. by (**1.**) mīror · as, *to look a on statues, pictures, chased plate*, signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata m, Sall. A stronger expression is (**2.**) stŭpeo, *to gaze a*, or *in stupified astonishment* (with *in* and *abl.*; *abl.* alone; or absol also poet. *acc*) *while you speak thus, we look on a*, haec cum loqueris nos s, Cic . *to gaze a. on inscriptions and busts*, s. in titulis imaginibusque, Hor *to look a upon bronzes*, aere s., Hor *some look a. on the fatal gift*, pars stupet donum exitiale, Virg May also be expr. by *impef. part.* as, *she gazes a.*, *mirans intuetur; or, cum (magna, maxima, etc) admiratione intuetur

**admissibility:** expr. by *gerund.* of verbs signifying *to admit*, and verb sum as, *the judge decided in favour of the a. of the evidence*, praetor judicavit testimonium sumendum esse (cf. Cic. Rosc Com. 3, 9) *there can be no doubt as to the a. of the evidence*, *dubitari non potest quin sumendum sit testimonium *we were in doubt as to the a. of your friend into the club*, *dubitabamus num amicus tuus in sodalitatem co-optandus esset (or co-optari deberet).

**admissible:** expr. by *gerund* of verbs signifying *to admit* (q v.) as, *Caesar thought that proposals from those who had begged for peace, and then without provocation, had made war, were not a.*, Caesar conditiones accipiendas non arbitrabatur ab iis qui, petita pace, ultro bellum intulissent, Caes. *this evidence is not a.*, *hoc testimonium sumendum non est . *this man is not a into our club*, *hic homo in nostram sodalitatem non est co-optandus (or, dignus non est qui in nostram sodalitatem co-optetur) *your claim is not a*, *postulationi tuae concedendum non est

**admission:** **I.** *A letting in*, or *being let in* **1.** āditus, accessus v. ACCESS. **2.** admissĭo (in late writers esp of admission to a person of importance) *to grant a to any one*, alicui a. dare, Plin. Sen. **3.** admissus, ūs (late and very rare) *the a of the sun*, solis a. Pall **4.** expr by verb as *unworthy of a.*, indignus qui accipiatur, admittatur, etc *to pollute the senate by the a of the sons of freedmen*, senatum libertinorum filiis lectis inquinare, Liv : v. to ADMIT. **II** *Acknowledgment, confession*, q.v.

**admit:** **I.** *To allow to enter* **1.** admitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (with *in* or *ad* and *acc.*) *to admit an ambassador into one's bed-room*, legatum in cubiculum a., Cic Fig. *we are not a'd (to examine) the fasti*, ad fastos non admittimur, Liv. *the mention of peace must not be a.'d to our ears*, pacis mentio auribus admittenda non est, Liv. **2.** rĕcĭpĭo, 3 *I am shut out, he is a'd*, ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter *to a. anyone into one's territories*, aliquem finibus suis r, Caes. *to a. a person to one's house*, hominem domum suam r., Cic · *to a. anyone to banquets*, aliquem ad epulas r, Cic. Fig. *to a. Tarquin into the state*, Tarquinium in civitatem r, Cic. *to a. a person to one's friendship*, hominem in amicitiam r., Sall **3.** rĕcepto, 1 (*to a often*) *to a traders*, mercatores r, Liv. **4.** accĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *to a water (of a ship)*, a imbrem, Virg Fig *a'd to the rights of citizenship*, in civitatem accepti, Liv Cic. **5** ascisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (fig) *they were at the same time a.'d into the state and into the senate*, simul in civitatem et patres asciti sunt, Liv *few were a'd to a knowledge of the crime*, in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. **II.** *To admit of, allow* rĕcĭpĭo, 3 *the affair now admits no further delay*, res jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv *neither does virtue a. of inconstancy, nor nature of fickleness*, nec inconstantiam virtus r, nec varietatem natura, Cic *fear does not a. of pity*, timor misericordiam non r. Caes. **III.** *To receive as true or valid* · **1.** do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre *if you a the first you must a all* prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia, Cic v. to GRANT. **2.** nosco, nōvi, notum, 3 : *that part of the apology I neither a nor approve*, illam partem excusationis nec n. nec probo, Cic *I am afraid that no one will a. that reason*, vereor ne istam causam nemo noscat, Cic. : v. to ACKNOWLEDGE.

**admittance:** v ADMISSION.

**admitted, it is:** constăt, ĭ (usu with *acc.* and *inf.*) *it is a'd by all*, inter omnes constat, Cic *it is a d by the augurs that their number ought to be unequal*, inter augures constat, imparem numerum debere esse, Liv · *the major premiss contains some obvious fact, which must be a'd by all*, propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnes necesse est, Cic.

**admitting that:** v. GRANTING.

**admixture:** v. MIXTURE.

**admonish:** **1.** mŏnĕo, 2 (usu. with ut or ne and subj., unless it signify to remind of an actual fact. v. to REMIND) *nor do we attend to those things of which we are a'd by nature*, nec ea quae a natura monemur, audimus, Cic. · *he as Dumnorix to avoid all causes of suspicion for the future*, Dumnorigem m. ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet, Caes. **2.** admŏnĕo, 2 (sense and constr. same as moneo) *to a in a very friendly way*, amicissime adm, Cic. . *it is absurd for you to a me of that*, ridiculum est te istuc me adm, Ter. Caes **3.** commŏnĕo, 2 (somewhat stronger than moneo : constr. the same) *the examples of others a. me how easy and useful this is for me*, quam mihi sit facile atque utile aliorum exempla c, Ter Cic v to ADVISE, RECOMMEND, REMIND.

**admonisher.** mŏnĭtor, admŏnĭtor: v ADVISER, MONITOR

**admonishment, admonition:** **I.** *The act of admonishing* **1** mŏnĭtĭo. *let a be without bitterness*, m acerbitate careat, Cic **2.** admŏnĭtĭo *a. is a kind of more gentle reproof*, a quasi lenior objurgatio est, Cic **3** expr. by *gerund* of verbs *to admonish* (q. v) : as, *neither by a nor by reproof*, *nec admonendo nec objurgando, etc **II.** *The words uttered* **1.** mŏnĭtum · *to be led by the a s of the gods*, deorum monitis duci, Cic **2** admŏnĭtum (very rare) Cic. **3** mŏnĭtus, ūs *to deliver several a s*, m acres tradere, Val. Fl. *the a s of lightnings*, m fulminum, Plin **4** admŏnĭtus (found in *abl. sing.* only) *by the a of the pullarii (keepers of sacred fowl)*, admonitu pullariorum, Cic (monitio, admonitio, also may be used in this concrete sense. Cic. Suet) v ADVICE, WARNING

**admonitory:** mŏnĭtōrĭus · *a lightning*, m. fulmen, Sen.

**ado:** *Difficulty, trouble* · q. v. : chiefly in certain phr as, *with much ado*, aegrē, vix v WITH DIFFICULTY: *to make much ado about nothing*, arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. fluctus in simpulo excitare, Cic (v. FUSS) *without more ado*, statim v. IMMEDIATELY

**adolescence.** ădŏlescentia Cic. v. YOUTH

**adolescent:** ădŏlescens, entis *an a. man*, homo a., Cic *an a. daughter*, filia adolescens, Cic.

**adopt:** **I.** Lit. *To admit as a member of a family:* **1.** ădopto, 1 (of a minor) *he a'd the younger Scipio from the family of Paulus*, minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, Cic *to a. anyone into a family*, aliquem in familiam ad, Suet. **2.** arrŏgo, 1 (only of adults, or of persons *sui juris*, and effected only by a lex curiata) *to a as a son*, ar aliquem in locum filii, Ulp.. Gell. Dig. **3.** assūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 · *to a a son*, filium ass. Plin. Tac **4.** in familiam indūco · *he had a'd Agrippa's sons, Caius and Lucius, into the family of the Caesars*, genitos Agrippa, C. et L., in familiam Caesarum induxerat, Tac **II.** Fig · *To admit, resolve on, choose*, etc · **1.** ascisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (of laws, customs, rites, etc) *which laws the Latins a'd*, quas leges Latini asciverunt, Cic. : *to a. foreign rites*, peregrinos ritus asc., Liv *to a. new words*, asc. nova verba, Hor. **2.** assūmo, 3 : *the rites of Ceres were a'd from Greece*, sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia sunt, Cic. Phr.. *to a any one's opinion* (only of senators, who *divided* on a question), in alterius sententiam pedibus ire, Liv *to a. a certain course*, aliquam rationem sequi, Cic. (v to FOLLOW) *to a a plan of doing something*, consilium aliquid faciendi capere, inire, Caes *to a Persian customs*, mores Persarum induere, Nep. : similarly, peregrinis moribus se oblinere (only of *bad customs*), Cic *they had a'd Roman rites*, Romana sacra susceperant, Liv.

**adopter:** **I.** Lit **1.** ădoptātor (*of a minor*): Gell Ulp. **2.** arrŏgātor (*of an adult*) · Gaius. **II.** Fig.: expr. by *rel.* and *verb* · as, *the a s of this opinion*, *qui hanc sententiam sequuntur, tuentur : v. to ADOPT, FOLLOW.

**adoption:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** ădoptĭo (*of a minor*) : *a s of sons*, adoptiones filiorum, Cic *ad by a consul*, ad. consularis, Quint. **2.** ădoptātĭo (i q. adoptio) Sall : Gell. **3.** arrŏgātĭo (of an adult or a person *sui juris*) Gell.: Dig. **II.** Fig.: of *customs, laws*, etc. assumptio . *something worthy of a.* aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic.— NOTE. Often better expr. by part. of verb : as, *nor was the a of Tiberius as*

*his successor dictated by affection*, ne Tiberium quidem caritate successorem ascitum, Tac. *by the a. of this plan*, hoc consilio capto, mito, etc v. to ADOPT.

**adoptive** ădoptīvus *a. sacred rites*, sacra ad, Cic. *an a father*, pater ad, Ulp *an a son*, ad. filius, Suet.

**adorable:** i e. *deserving of adoration or worship* use *gerund.* of verbs *to adore, worship* · as, *O Phoebus and Diana ruler of the woods, ever a. and adored*, Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana, O colendi semper et culti, Hor.: similarly with adorandus (Suet); venerandus (Cic), though no one of the above is quite so strong as the English word

**adorably:** perh dīvīnē v. DIVINELY.

**adoration:** v WORSHIP.

**adore:** **I.** Strictly, *to worship, reverence, pray to* vĕnĕror, 1 ădōro, 1 v TO WORSHIP, REVERENCE, PRAY TO

**II.** In modified sense, *to be devoted to, admire*: q. v. (comp. also ADORABLE, *fin*)

**adorer:** v. WORSHIPPER, ADMIRER

**adorn:** **1.** orno, 1 *to a the horns with garlands*, cornua sertis o, Virg Fig *you have always a'd your art*, istam artem semper ornasti, Cic **2.** exorno, 1 · *statues a the place*, signa locum ex, Cic. Fig · *to a. philosophy with false glory*, philosophiam falsa gloria ex, Cic.—NOTE Both orno and exorno signify also to *fit out, equip* (q v.), while the two following words, decoro, distinguo (properly, *to mark here and there*), refer more exclusively to *decoration*. **3.** dĕcŏro, 1 *to a a town with monuments*, oppidum monumentis d, Cic. *to a. a funeral pile with glittering arms*, pyram fulgentibus armis d., Virg Fig. *they used to a the temples of the gods with their piety*, delubra deorum pietate decorabant, Sall. **4.** distinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3 (v Note, *supr.*) *to a. a cup with gems*, d poculum gemmis, Cic. · *the heavens a'd with stars*, coelum astris distinctum (*studded*) et ornatum, Plin. Fig. *to a a speech*, orationem d., Cic.

**5.** illustro, 1 · i. e. *to render brilliant, distinguished: to a. a man with praise*, il aliquem laudibus, Lucc ap. Cic *figurative expressions a. speech*, il orationem translata verba, Cic. **6.** cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *they a. their wrists and arms with gold*, brachia et lacertos auro colunt, Curt. (but this is a *rare use* it mostly denotes *to bestow care upon*, and so to *adorn*): *to a* (strictly, *attend to*) *the person*, corpora c, Ov.: Tib Similarly **7.** excŏlo, 3: *to a. a floor with marbles*, marmoribus solum ex Plin. **8.** cōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (strictly only of *the hair*): v. TO DECK, EMBELLISH.

**adorned:** (in addition to the participles ornatus, exornatus, distinctus, etc., v to ADORN) · dĕcŏrus · *Bacchus a with golden horn*, Bacchus aureo d cornu, Hor *Caesar a. with the well-earned wreath*, Caesar merita fronde d, Hor. *chiefs a. with purple*, ductores ostro d., Virg. · v. GRACEFUL, COMELY.

**adorner:** exornātor Cic

**adornment:** **I.** *The act of adorning.* **1.** exornātio *things which pertain to a*, quae ad ex. pertinent, Cic. ap. Col. **2.** ornātio Vitr. **3.** ornātus, ūs, *m. not is there only one mode of a (of the hair)*, nec genus ornatus unum est, Ov *for the a of his aedileship*, ad ornatum aedilitatis, Cic. **4.** Expr by *gerund.* as, *to use figures for the a of speech*, *ad orationem ornandam atque illustrandam verbis translatis uti v. to ADORN. **II.** *That with which anything is a'd*: ornāmentum, ornātus, cultus, etc v. ORNAMENT.

**adrift** (*adv.*). i. e. *drifting before the wind or current* (only in certain phr) *to be a upon the sea*, maritimis fluctibus jactari, Nep.; in salo fluctuare, Cic. (whether of *ships* or *persons*) *to set a ship a.*, *navem solvere et fluctibus committere; *navem fluctibus quoquoversus deferendam permittere: *to set a man a. in a small boat*, *aliquem lintriculo impositum aperto mari committere · v. to DRIFT.

**adroit:** **1.** callĭdus: *Mercury a. in concealing by a laughable theft whatever has taken his fancy*, Mercurius callidus quidquid placuit jocoso condere furto, Hor. v EXPERT, CLEVER. **2.** sollers, ertis (sōlers) v. SKILFUL, INGENIOUS, DEXTEROUS

**adroitly:** v. DEXTEROUSLY.

**adroitness:** v DEXTERITY.

**adulation:** ădūlātĭo, assentātĭo, etc. v. FLATTERY.

**adulator:** v. FLATTERER.

**adulatory:** v. FLATTERING.

**adult** (*adj*) **1.** ădultus · *an a. maiden*, ad virgo, Cic. *a lad of a age*, puer adulta aetate, Cic. **2.** pūbēs, is, and ĕris *till a. age*, ad p. aetatem, Liv **3.** grandis, e v GROWN UP.

**adult** (*subs.*) **1.** ădultus homo v. ADULT (*adj.*). **2.** pūber, pūbes, ĕris as subs only in *pl all the a's were put to the sword*, omnes p. trucidati sunt, Tac : Caes. Liv **3.** As *collect. subs.*, pūbes, *f.* (not including *aged persons*) · v. YOUTH, GROWN UP

**adulterate:** **1.** ădultĕro, 1 *to a. balsam, nard*, amomum, nardum ad., Plin *to a very successfully*, fallacissime ad, Plin **2.** vĭtio, 1. v to CORRUPT, TAMPER WITH

**adulterated:** **1.** ădultĕrātus · *a. saltpetre*, nitrum ad, Plin. **2.** ădultĕrīnus · *a scammony*, ad. scammonium, Plin. v. FALSE, COUNTERFEIT

**adulterater:** ădultĕrātor (app only found in sense of *counterfeiter of coin*) qui adulterat, etc.

**adulteration:** **1.** ădultĕrātĭo *the a of saffron*, croci ad, Plin. **2.** ădultĕrium *the a. of honey*, mellis adulterium, Plin.

**adulterer:** **1.** ădulter, ĕri Cic. Hor. **2.** moechus (μοιχός). Pl. · Ter. · Hor.

**adulteress:** **1.** ădultĕra, Hor **2.** moecha (μοιχή) Hor

**adulterous,** ădulter, ĕra, ĕrum · *a locks*, a. crines, Hor. *an a mind (bent on adultery)*, a. mens, Ov. *a offspring*, a. partus, Solin. Phr : *a intercourse*, adulterii consuetudo, Suet., v. ADULTERY.

**adulterously:** expr by case of adulterium. *to know another man's wife a.*, adulterio cognoscere alicujus uxorem, Justin. · *a begotten*, per adulterii consuetudinem procreatus, Suet.

**adultery:** **1.** ădultĕrium · *to practise a*, adulterio exercere, Suet *to be detected in the act of a*, in adulterio deprehendi, Cic *to commit a. with a man's wife*, a. committere in uxorem alienam, Dig. *to commit an act of a.*, ad facere, Cat v. also ADULTEROUSLY

**2.** stuprum (properly and in legal sense only of *commerce with an unmarried woman*: but in ordinary language of *all irregular commerce*) *he committed a with the queen*, s reginae intulit, Cic *matrons condemned for a*, matronae stupri damnatae, Liv Join stupra et adulteria Phr *to commit a*, adultero, 1 · Cic. moecho, 1 Hor : Cat.

**adumbrate:** ădumbro, 1 (v. to SKETCH, DELINEATE) *the lineaments and forms of your a.d* (i e *vaguely conceived*) *gods*, istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formae, Cic

**adumbration:** **I.** *The act of shadowing forth, of imperfectly representing:* ădumbrātĭo. *some, if not perfect achievement, yet at least adumbration a*, aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque ad, Cic **II.** *The representation itself.* Phr. *an ad. of glory*, adumbrata imago gloriae, Cic.

**adust:** v BURNT, PARCHED.

**advance** (*verb*) A. Trans.. **I.** *To move (push) forward* **1.** prōmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *Caesar a'd his camp*, Caesar castra promovit, Caes.. *the Romans a. their camp to Carthage*, Romam castra ad Carthaginem p, Liv. *Caesar a.s the legions*, Caesar legiones p, Hirt. *to a. piece* (in playing), calculum p., Quint. **2.** admŏveo, 2 *to a. a battering ram, attacking towers*, etc. *against fortifications*, (moenibus) arietem, turres adm, Liv. **3.** prōvĕho, xi, ctum, 3 (v to CARRY FORWARD) · esp. as *refl.* (v. B) Fig *to a any one to the consulate*, aliquem in consulatum pr., Vell. Suet. v. to EXALT, PROMOTE.

**4.** infĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 esp. in phr., *to a. the standards against* (i e. *attack*), signa inf. hostibus, Liv. Hirt.; signa inf. in hostes, Caes ; contra hostes, Liv. **II.** *To forward, promote* q. v.

**III.** *To pay beforehand* · praerŏgo, 1 · *to a the money for expenses*, expensas pr., Cod : v TO PAY BEFOREHAND. Phr.: *to a. ready money*, pecuniam praesentem nondum debitam solvere, Cic. : sometimes same as *to lend*, q. v. **B.** Intrans.

**I.** *To move forward:* **1.** prōcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *to a from the harbour*, a portu pr, Cic. *Caesar thought he ought to a farther*, Caesar longius procedendum existimabat, Caes. *to a. from the camp*, castris pr, Virg. Fig. *as the day a.d*, die procedente, Cic.. *he a.d to such a pitch of folly*, eo vecordiae processit, Sall. **2.** prōgrĕdĭor, gressus, 3 *to a. too far from the camp*, longius ex castris progredi, Caes *the ships a.d too boldly*, naves audacius progressae sunt, Caes **3.** prōvĕhor, vectus, 3 (esp. of *riding* or *sailing*) *the ships a.d from the land*, a terra provectae sunt naves, Caes *he a.d on horseback*, provectus est equo, Liv. **4.** incēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (strictly of *steady movement on foot*) *the barbarians a.d against the panic-struck Romans*, barbari in perculsos Romanos incedere, Sall . *the standards of the Spaniards were a.ing too slowly*, segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant, Liv Fig. *the mind will move easily a. to invention*, facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, Cic. **5.** vādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3 (esp of *the onward rush of troops*) *to a against the enemy*, in hostem v., Liv. *to a. to a not doubtful death*, haud dubiam in mortem v., Virg *Darius a.s to meet Alexander*, Darius obviam v. Alexandro, Justin **6.** grādum or pēdem infĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3: (only of military *movements*) Liv **II.** *To make progress* **1.** prōcēdo, 3. *to a. in philosophy*, in philosophia pr, Cic. *to a in honours*, honoribus pr, Cic.

**2.** prōgrĕdĭor, 3 *to go forward and a in virtue*, procedere et prog in virtute, Cic. **3.** prōvĕhor, 3 *they had a.d further in friendship*, longius in amicitia provecti erant, Cic : *to advance from being a private soldier to the chief command*, e gregario ad summa militiae pr., Tac **4.** prŏfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to a any way in philosophy*, in philosophia aliquid pr, Cic v. TO PROGRESS. **5.** grassor, 1 (rare) *the mind as towards glory the path of virtue*, animus ad gloriam virtutis via g, Sall. Phr . *to a. towards virtue*, progressionem facere ad virtutem, Cic. *advancing age*, ingravescens aetas, Cic. **III.** *To project*, q v

**advance** (*subs*) · **I.** *Onward movement* esp in hostile sense · **1.** prōgressus, ūs, *m. a heading a, an unsteady return*, p praeceps, inconstans reditus, Cic. (more frequent in sense II. q. v.). **2.** incursio (i e *a rapid a*): *the a. and onset of armed men*, inc. atque impetus armatorum, Cic . v. ATTACK. **3.** impĕtus v. ONSET, ATTACK. **4.** prōcessio or prōcessus (rare): *a quick return (of troops) rather than a farther a*, reditus magis maturus quam processio (*al.* processus) longior, Cic Phr *to make an a. against any one*, ire, vadere, pedem s. gradum inferre, in aliquem, etc. · v. to ADVANCE. **II.** Fig.. *progress*: q. v.

**III.** *Promotion, preferment*: q v.

**IV.** *Increase of price* · v. RISE, INCREASE. **V.** *A paying or giving beforehand:* Phr · *to make an a. of money to any one*, pecuniam nondum debitam alicui solvere, Cic.: v. to ADVANCE (III.).

**advance, in:** (chiefly in phr *to pay in adv*) v. TO ADVANCE (III) v also BEFORE BEFORHAND.

**advanced** (of time) 1. prōvectus *she died at an a age*, p aetate mortua est, Cic · *the night was far a*, provecta nox erat, Tac 2. grandis, e *a more a. age*, grandior aetas, Cic *not very a in years*, non admodum g natu, Cic. *a father more a in years*, grandior aevo genitor, Ov. Phr *summer being far a*, adulta aestate, Tac *till spring should be somewhat adv.*, donec ver adoleseret, Tac.

**advanced-guard:** 1. antēcursōres, um *to join battle with the a. guard*, antecursoribus (hostium) proelium committere, Caes. 2. antēcessōres, um Suet. 3. primum agmen Caes. v. also VANGUARD, RECONNOITRING PARTY.

**advancement:** v PROMOTION.

**advancer:** v PROMOTER. Phr *an adv of new opinions*, *qui novas sententias in medium profert

**advantage** (*subs*) I. *Benefit:* 1. bonum (*a real good*) *the greatest a.s are those which belong to the mind itself*, b. maxima sunt quae in ipso animo versantur, Cic. *it was for their a. that the man should be killed*, ut occidi hominem bono fuit Cic *for whose adv was it?* cui bono fuit? Cic. *the adv s of peace*, pacis bona, Tac 2. commŏdum *to derive great adv. from anything*, magnum c. (multa c.) ex aliqua re capere, Cic. Tac *to neglect one's own adv.*, c suum praetermittere, praeterire, Cic *the adv s of peace*, pacis commoda, Cic *with adv*, commodo, Cic , per commodum, Liv. 3. commŏditas *friendship includes very great adv s*, maximas c amicitia continet, Cic 4. ēmŏlūmentum *by no a are good men induced to deceive*, boni nullo e impelluntur in fraudem, Cic *the adv s of peace*, emolumenta pacis, Tac 5. opportūnĭtas *between such men friendship has great adv.s*, tales inter viros amicitia magnas op. habet, Cic *this kind of fortification has very great adv s for the defence of cities*, hoc opus ad defensionem urbium summam habet op, Caes. *adv. of ground*, op. loci, Cic 6. fructus, ūs. *I have derived very great adv from your letter*, ex tuis literis cepi (percepi) f maximum, Cic *the adv.s of riches*, f divitiarum, Cic. 7. ūtĭlĭtas *Time affords me wonderful adv s*, Tiro mirabiles u. mihi praebet, Cic 8. ūsus, ūs *they discovered what adv. we could derive from every beast*, invenerunt quem ex quaque bellua u. habere possemus, Cic. *that thing had happened to the adv of Gaul*, ea res ex usu Galliae acciderat, Caes. 9. rēs, rēi, *f* (in certain phr) *it is not for your adv that I should die*, ex tua re non est ut ego emoriar, Pl. · *upon you it depends whether I shall do this in vain, or with adv*, id frustra an ob rem faciam in vestra manu situm est, Sall Phr. *to take adv of any one's ignorance*, alicujus ignorantiam sibi quaestui habere (cf Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77) *I have taken my own adv into account*, duxi meam rationem, Cic *to consult any one's adv*, alicui consulere, Cic *to be of adv. to any one*, alicui prodesse, utilem esse (v TO DO GOOD): *to buy with adv.* (i. e *cheap*), bene emere, Cic. Pl. · *Aristippus appeared to adv. in every hue (of life)*, omnis Aristippum decuit color, Hor. *many women show to adv. with the hair neglected*, neglecta decet multas coma, Ov. (v TO BE BECOMING) · *in that cause Cicero did not appear to adv.*, *in ea causa minus placuit C. (v. also TO BE OF ADV.) II. *Superiority* Phr. · *the enemy had the adv. of us in number*, hostes nobis numero praestabant, Caes. *in the cavalry battle our men had the adv.*, equestri proelio nostri superiores fuerunt, Caes. . *the Romans had the adv.*, res Romana erat superior, Liv : v BENEFIT, GAIN, INTEREST

——— ——— **be of:** 1. prōsum, prōfui, prōdesse (with *dat.*) · *nor is it of any a. to thee*, nec quicquam tibi prodest, Hor . Cic v TO DO GOOD, BENEFIT 2. expĕdit, 4 (*impers* with *dat* or *absol*) *let them understand that nothing is of a that is unjust*, intelligant nihil expedire quod sit injustum, Cic *it is of a for you to be good*, expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter v ADVANTAGE (I)

**advantage** (*verb*) v TO BENEFIT

**advantageous:** 1. fructŭōsus v PROFITABLE 2. ūtĭlis, e *should he not do what is a., what is expedient?* non faciat quod u. sit, quod expediat? Cic. v. USEFUL. *To be a* . v. TO BE OF ADVANTAGE.

**advantageously:** 1. ūtĭlĭter Cic. Hor. v USEFULLY. 2. bĕnĕ *to buy a*, bene emere, Cic. Pl.

**advent:** adventus, ūs v ARRIVAL. Phr *the first Sunday in Advent*, prima dominica adventus, Eccl. *during Advent*, *per tempus Domini adventus.

**adventitious:** adventĭcius *an a advantage*, ad fructus, Liv. Cic.

**adventure:** I *An unexpected or strange event occurring to some one* 1. casus, ūs *our a.s will furnish you with abundant variety in writing*, multam c. nostri varietatem in scribendo suppeditabunt, Cic. *to make much of one's own a s*, suos c attollere, Tac 2. Expr by means of verb or context *he (Ulysses) went through many dangerous a s*, aspera multa pertulit, Hor . *this man met with many strange a s*, *huic mirabilia multa acciderunt *a s in which I bore a prominent part*, quorum (quarum rerum) pars magna fui, Virg. II. *A hazardous or remarkable achievement*, făcĭnus, ŏris, *n.*. *the wonderful a of two Carthaginians*, mirabile f duorum Carthaginiensium, Sall *a great and memorable a*, magnum ac memorabile f, Tac v FEAT, ENTERPRISE III. *A rush* Phr.. *to embark in a doubtful a. for dominion or slavery*, in dubiam imperii servitutisque aleam ire, Liv.: v. RISK, HAZARD

**adventure** (*v.*) · v. TO VENTURE, DARE

**adventurer:** I. In gen. sense *one who risks his life and safety* · *qui vitam, salutem, fortunas, periclitari solet; homo audax, periculi avidus, etc II. *A military a. by land or sea* lātro, pīrāta, etc. v. FREEBOOTER III. As term of contempt *a political a.*, etc *homo mihi (meus nebulo) qui ad rempublicam emolumenti spe ductus accessit, quasi Graeculus esuriens (cf Juv 3, 76) ad omnia paratus; plānus (v. VAGABOND) homo vafer, egens, rerum novarum avidus.

**adventurous:** v BOLD, RASH.

**adventurously:** v. BOLDLY, RASHLY.

**adventurousness:** v BOLDNESS, RASHNESS.

**adverb:** adverbium Quint.

**adverbial:** expr by case of adverbium . as, *an a clause*, *pars sententiae quae adverbii more adjungitur [But as *tech. t*, adverbialis may be used cf. ADVERBIALLY ]

**adverbially:** adverbiālĭter Diom.

**adversary:** adversārius. v. OPPONENT, ENEMY.

**adversative:** adversātīvus *a. conjunctions*, conjunctiones adv , Prisc

**adverse:** 1. adversus *most a winds*, adversissimi venti, Caes. Fig. · *the minds of the unprincipled are hostile and a. to me*, mentes improborum mihi infensae et adversae sunt, Cic. 2. asper, ĕra, ĕrum (fig.). *in a. times*, in a. temporibus, Cic · *a. circumstances*, res a , Sall 3. infensus · *the gods are angry and a.*, di irati inf que sunt, Sall. v HOSTILE. 4. inīquus v UNFAVOURABLE.

**adversely** v. AGAINST, HOSTILELY, UNFORTUNATELY.

**adversity:** 1. res adversae (most frequent) *to bear a.*, res adversas ferre, Cic. *to lighten (the load) of a.*, res a. sublevare, rebus a. profugium ac solatium praebere, Cic. 2. adversum (neut. of adj ) *no a*, nihil adversi, Cic.

usu in plu *the prosperity and a. of the Roman people*, prospera et adversa populi R , Tac (But adversum must not be used *by itself* in the *sing.* as = res adversae) 3. res asperae (fig) Sall 4. calāmĭta. *to be in a.*, in calamitate esse, Sall *to sustain a.*, calamitates perferre, Caes Cic . v. CALAMITY, MISFORTUNE

**advert to:** i.e. *to speak of, or mention slightly:* 1. attingo v. TO TOUCH UPON. 2. perstringo · v. TO GLANCE AT (*fin.*) v also TO MENTION

**advertise:** I *Inform* q v. II. *To publish a notice of*, esp. *of things for sale* · prōscrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 *he had that he would make a sale by auction*, auctionem se facturum esse proscripsit, Cic. *to a for sale another person's goods*, bona alterius p , Cic. *I have had my Tusculan villa for sale*, Tusculanum proscripsi, Cic *to a. a combat of wild beasts*, venationem p., Cic. Phr *to a the performance of a play in the daily newspapers*, *per acta diurna fabulam actum iri indicare, significare

**advertisement:** I. *Information:* q. v. II. *A public notice.* 1. proscriptio (*notice of sale*) *an a of the sale of property*, p. bonorum, Cic. 2. *indicium per acta diurna palam factum.

**advertiser:** *one who posts up a notice*, esp. *of sale* *qui bona, auctionem, etc, proscribit in general sense *qui aliquid per acta diurna promulgat, palam facit . v TO ADVERTISE.

**advice:** I. *Counsel* 1. consilium *we give good a to the sick*, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. *we will give you what shall seem to us to be the soundest a on the subject about which you have written to us*, quod verissimum nobis videbitur de eo quod ad nos scripsisti tibi c dabimus, Cic *honest* (or *sincere*) *a*, c fidele, Cic · *I have followed your a*, tuum c secutus sum, Cic. *in the letter you ask for my a*, literis a me c petis, Cic *the lad complied with my a*, puer meis c paruit, Cic. also, *to follow any one's a*, alicujus c. uti, obtemperare, Cic. *by my a*, de meo c., Cic · consilio meo, Ter. 2. auctōrĭtas (only of that given by persons of influence) *the a. of Regulus had prevailed*, Reguli a valuerat, Cic. Caes Phr *to ask a of*, consŭlo (v TO CONSULT) *to give a*, suādeo (v. TO ADVISE) *to give a. to those who ask for it on a point of law*, de jure consulentibus respondere, Cic. Tac. : *to adopt a plan on the a. of an enemy*, auctore hoste consilium capere, Caes. v. TO ADVISE. II. *Information*, q. v

**advisable:** Phr. *I doubt whether it is a to do this*, *dubito num hoc faciendum sit; num hoc facere expediat, etc v EXPEDIENT, PRUDENT.

**advisableness:** v. EXPEDIENCY.

**advise:** I *To give advice* · 1. suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, 2 (usu with *dat.* of person, what is advised is expr. by *acc.* or *subj.*, also poet by *inf.*) *what do you a. me?* quid mihi suades? Hor. : *I a d Juturna to hasten to assist her brother*, Juturnam succurrere fratri suasi, Virg *he a d me to be his legatus*, me ut sibi essem legatus suasit, Cic. : *there is no one who can a. you more wisely than yourself*, nemo est qui tibi sapientius s possit te ipso, Cic. Join hortari et suadere 2. auctor sum (with ut and *subj*, *inf.*, or *gen.* of *subs.*) *he strongly a.s me to absent myself*, mihi ut absim vehementer a. est, Cic · *I do not a. you to flee*, tibi non sum a te profugere, Att ap. Cic · *I a d the senate to make peace*, senatum pacis a. fui, Cic. 3. censĕo, sui, sum, 2 (prop. *to express an opinion*, but thus often *to advise*) · *I a. you to remain concealed in the same place*, tibi hoc censeo, latendum ibidem, Cic. · *I shall a. each man to practise the business he knows*, quam scit uterque, censebo, exerceat artem, Hor. : v. TO THINK.

BE OF OPINION. **4.** consĭlĭor, ī (rare) *to a. as a friend*, amice c, Hor **II.** *To give information* v TO INFORM **III.** *To recommend*, q. v.

**advisedly:** 1. consulto *to do anything a.*, aliquid c facere, Cic. **2.** consultē *things done cautiously and a.*, caute atque c gesta, Liv. v. DESIGNEDLY, PURPOSELY.

**adviser:** 1. auctor *the a. of the departure*, profectionis a., Caes. Cic v. TO ADVISE (2) **2** suāsor *the a. and auger of the departure*, s et impulsor profectionis, Cic *the a. of peace*, pacis s., Ov. **3.** consĭlĭārĭus *the friends and a.s of Verres*, amici et c Verris, Cic **4.** consultor *evil advice is worst to the a.*, malum consilium consultori est pessimum, Varr. Sall. Tac. **5.** consĭlĭātor Phaedr Plin.

**advocacy:** I. *Legal defence* · 1. patrōcĭnium *the a. of usurers*, p. feneratorum, Liv v DEFENCE **2.** advŏcātĭo (late in this sense) *he had not conducted the a. of the case in bad faith*, non fidem sibi in a defuerat, Plin. Ep. v. DEFENCE. **II.** *Recommendation* · suāsio *the a of a law*, suasio legis, Cic Phr *his a of the law was very vehement*, *vehementissime legem suasit v TO ADVOCATE

**advocate** (*subs*) **I.** *The pleader of a cause* 1. actor (usu. with defining words) *Molo, a very excellent a.*, Molo, a summus causarum, Cic *a middling lawyer and a.*, consultus juris et a causarum mediocris, Hor *not the cause but the a. is blamed*, non causa reprehenditur sed a, Quint *at Athens an a. was forbidden to excite the feelings*, Athenis a. movere affectus vetabatur, Quint. **2.** causidĭcus (prop *a mere pleader*), and hence often used in a contemptuous sense) *we are not seeking for some nameless a.*, non c nescio quem conquirimus, Cic. Juv. · Quint **3.** patrōnus (orig only of *one who defended a dependent*; hence it was always the most honourable term) *the a. in a cause*, p causae, Cic *I beg of you, Praetor, give that a to my opponent*, quaeso, praetor, advĕrsārio meo da istum p, Cic *the a. of the opposite side*, p. partis adversae, Quint **4.** advŏcātus (in Cic's time used only of *an assistant counsel*, but afterwards as synonymous with patronus) *such an a seems to be a proof of a bad cause*, videtur talis a. malae causae argumentum, Quint. Auct. Dial de Or **5.** rābŭla, ae, *m.* (*a brawling* or *blustering advocate*) Cic Quint Phr *to be an a* (in a particular case), causam agere, Cic ; causam dicere, Liv. (habitually), in judiciis versari, Cic.; causas actitare, Cic *to be a person's a*, causam pro aliquo dicere, Cic. *that province selected me as a of its rights*, me sibi illa provincia defensorem sui juris adoptavit, Cic. **II.** *One who recommends* or *speaks in favour of* **1.** suāsor *he himself was the a. and adviser of this surrender*, hujus deditionis ipse s. et auctor fuit, Cic. Vell. **2.** patrōnus (fig) *the a. of justice*, justitiae p., Cic.

**advocate** (*v*) suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, 2· *I add the Voconian law*, legem Voconiam suasi, Cic *to a. a proposed law*, rogationem s, Cic.· Liv.. Quint.

**advowee:** orig *the legal protector and patron of a religious house or church* · hence, in modern times, *the holder of the right of presentation to a living* advŏcātus (ecclesiae) Med Lat. (The advocatus was also designated patronus, and in some instances conservator: v. Du Cange, s v.). *A female a.*, advŏcatissa · Med. Lat.

**advowson:** advŏcātĭo *to hold the a. of a church*, ecclesiam in advocationem tenere, Med. Lat.: v. Du Cange, s. v. advocatio.

**adze:** ascĭa · Cic. Plin.

**aedile:** aedĭlis, is. Cic.: Liv.· *curule a.s*, curules a., Inscr.· *plebeian a.s*, a. plebis, Suet. Adj. *of* or *pertaining to an a*, aedĭlĭcius, -tius *the a.'s gown*, a toga, Cic *an a.'s clerk*, scriba a., Cic.

**aedileship:** 1. aedĭlĭtas *to canvass for the a*, a petere, Cic *to discharge one's a. with great splendour*, a. magnificentissima fungi, Cic *to enter on the a*, a inire, Suet **2.** aedĭlĭcium munus Cic Phr · *a defeat in canvassing for the a*, repulsa aedilicia, Cic · v AEDILE

**aegis:** aegis, ĭdis, *f.* *to shake the a.* (of Jove), aegida concutere, Virg. *the horrible a*, horrifica a., Virg. *the hurtling a*, sonans a., Hor

**aerial:** **I.** *Of the nature of air* ānĭmālis, e *the constitution of a living creature is either earthy, or fiery, or aerial, or watery*, natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida est, Cic. (or by circuml., aeris naturam habens, aeris natura praeditus). **II.** *Belonging to or situated in the air* **1.** āĕrĭus or āĕrĕus *the a. flights of birds*, a volatus volucrum, Cic *to strive to reach the a abodes*, a tentare domos, Hor Fig i q. *lofty*, *a towers*, a. turres, Virg. *a Alps*, a Alpes, Ov. **2.** aethĕrĭus or ĕus v ETHERIAL —(Obs. Aethereus has reference to *the upper regions of the air*; aerius, to the *lower.*)

**aerie:** v. NEST

**aerolite:** *lapis de coelo missus *aerolithus. Phi · *it was announced that an a. had fallen*, nuntiatum est lapidem de coelo cecidisse, Liv 41, 9

**aeromancy:** āĕrōmantia Isid

**aerometer:** āĕrōmetrum M L

**aeronaut:** āĕrōnautes, ae, *m* M L

**afar:** procŭl, longē. v. FAR, FAR OFF, at a DISTANCE.

**affability:** 1. cōmĭtas (v. COURTESY) *Crassus with very great a. had also sufficient gravity*, Crassus in summa c. habebat etiam severitatis satis, Cic Tac **2.** affābĭlĭtas (a rare word) *courtesy and a*, comitas af que sermonis, Cic. **3.** făcĭlĭtas (in gen, *easy, pleasant, manners*) *Pompey seems to be equal in a to the lowest in rank*, Pompeius facilitate par infimis esse videtur, Cic · *a of discourse*, f. sermonis, Cic. **4.** lĭbĕrālĭtas (i.e. *openness, freedom*) *a man popular not for his a, but for his gloominess and severity*, homo non l, sed ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, Cic. Phr · *to show a.*, affabilem, comem se praebere v. AFFABLE.

**affable:** 1. affābĭlis, e · *he wished to be a. to all*, omnibus af. se esse volebat, Cic. : Virg. **2.** commŏdus *to be a person of a manners*, commodis moribus esse, Cic · v. AGREEABLE. **3.** cōmis, e *who more a. than Laelius?* quis Laelio comior? Cic. : v. COURTEOUS **4.** făcĭlis, e. *to be a. in hearing people*, f se in hominibus audiendis praebere, Cic v GOOD-NATURED.

**affably:** 1. cōmĭter *to address anyone a*, aliquem c appellare, Cic Liv **2.** affābĭlĭter Gell Macr.

**affair:** 1. rēs, rēi, *f.*: *old age withdraws men from the management of a.s*, a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, Cic *he undertakes the a.*, rem suscipit, Caes · *military a s*, res militaris Caes.. *to transact public a.s*, rem publicam gerere, Cic. *domestic and private a s*, res domesticae ac familiares, Cic. **2.** nĕgōtium (*an a of business*) *to take part in an a.*, negotio interesse, Cic *to undertake an a*, n. suscipere, Cic *to settle an a. as soon as possible*, n. quamprimum conficere, Cic. v BUSINESS. **3.** may often be expr, esp. in *pl.*, by the *neut.* of an *adj.* · as, *to attend to great a.s, to neglect small ones*, magna curare, parva negligere, Cic. **4.** rătio (only in certain phrases). *to arrange one's private a.s*, r. familiares componere, Tac. · *the a.s of a state*, rationes civitatis, Cic. Phr. *as soon as I engaged in public a.s*, ut primum forum attigerim, Cic. Hor.

**affect:** **I.** *To act upon, influence:* **1.** affĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3: *the limbs are a'd with pain*, membra dolore afficiuntur, Luer *to be a'd with pains in the feet*, doloribus pedum affici, Cic *the whole lung is a'd*, pulmo totus afficitur, Cels Fig. *I was variously a'd by your letter*, varie rum affectus tuis literis, Cic. *let us be a'd ourselves before we try to a others*, afficiamur antequam at. conemur, Quint *he was not equally a'd even at his death*, ne mortuo quidem perinde affectus est, Suet NOTE.—The verb is not used absolutely by Cic, as in the example from Quint, but always has some qualifying word; as dolore, admiratione, etc. **2.** mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (esp. of *affecting* the feelings) *the speech of the consul had a'd the commonalty*, moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. *to a the feelings of judges*, animos judicum m, Quint **3.** commŏvĕo, 2 (stronger than the simple verb) *to be a'd by brotherly love*, amore fraterno commoveri, Caes. *the judge was a'd by the orator*, commotus est ab oratore judex, Quint. **4.** attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (*not* used of *working on the feelings*) *another cause too delights me, which does not a you*, me alia quoque causa delectat quae te non a., Cic *desire has a'd us*, desiderium nos attigit, Lucr. **5.** pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 *the beauty of no female prisoner had a'd him when a young man*, juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv. **II.** *To concern*, q v **III** *To aspire to, to aim at*, q v. **IV.** *To be fond of* v FOND, TO LOVE **V.** *To make a mere show of* (habitually) **1.** simŭlo, 1 *now I will put to the test what you really love, what you merely a*, nunc ego te experiar quid ames, quid simules, Pl. *Cicero instructed the ambassadors to a. a vehement zeal for the conspiracy*, Cicero legatis praecepit studium conjurationis vehementer simulent, Sall *my love is not a'd*, meus non simulatur amor, Ov.: v TO FEIGN, PRETEND **2.** affecto, 1 *to a an imitation of antiquity*, imitationem antiquitatis af, Quint *to a a fondness for poetry*, studium carminum af, Tac **3.** dissĭmŭlo, 1 (this verb denotes that something which really exists is feigned to be non-existent, and therefore can represent "*affect*" only when that verb is followed by a negative sentence) *I a'd to be paying no attention to their conversation*, dissimulabam me harum sermonum operam dare, Pl Cic

**affectation:** 1. sīmulātĭo *the a. of friendship*, s amicitiae, Cic . *the a. of the ancients about the concealment of eloquence*, veterum circa occultandam eloquentiam s., Cic. v. PRETENCE. **2.** affectātĭo *frigid and puerile a.*, frigida et puerilis af, Quint. *palpable a.*, manifesta af, Quint. *he rendered his style obscure by a. and pedantry*, affectatione et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum, Suet **3.** mōlestĭa (rare, and only where the context explains it). *careful elegance without a (tinsome pedantry)*, diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic. **4.** mōrōsĭtas. Suet. l c. (2).

**affected** (*adj.*) **I.** *Assumed, hypocritical:* **1.** sīmŭlātus, fictus v. FEIGNED, FALSE. **2.** ascītus (v rare). *a certain natural, not a artificial*, nativus quidam lepor non a., Nepos. **3.** quaesītus. *a. affability*, q. comitas, Tac. **II.** *Unnatural and offensive* in style, manner, etc.: **1.** pūtĭdus: *even Demosthenes is censured as a.*, etiam Demosthenes exagitatur ut p., Cic.. *I am afraid it will seem a.*, vereor ne putidum sit, Cic. **2.** mōlestus (cf. AFFLCTATION, 3). *a. words*, m. verba, Ov. *a mode a. expression of countenance*, vultus molestior, Quint.

**affectedly.** **1.** pūtĭdē. *to speak a., p.* dicere, Cic.· *to articulate letters too a.*, literas putidius exprimere, Cic.: Sen. **2.** cūrīōsē (rare) *to speak a. rather than in good Latin*, c. potius quam Latine loqui, Quint **3.** mōlestē: *to write a.*, m. scribere, Aug. ap. Suet.;

Quint 4. mōrōsē *to arrange one's cloak a*, in pallium ordinare, Pert.

**affecting** (*adj*) 1. misĕrābilis, e *my brother's grief appeared a to all men*, fratris mei maeror omnibus miserabilis m videbatur, Cic *a circumstances*, res m, Quint. 2. misĕrandus *in an a manner*, m in modum, Cic. Phr. *a most a. picture*, pictura quae in intimos penetrat affectus, Quint II, 3, 67 *a most a speaker*, orator in affectibus potentissimus, Quint 6, 2, 30 *an a speech*, oratio ad animos movendos compositus, aptus, based on Cic v TO AFFECT

**affectingly:** 1. misĕrābĭlĭter *an a. written letter*, epistola scripta m., Cic. *to speak of sad events a*, tristia m. dicere, Quint. 2 misĕrandē *to speak a*, m dicere, Gell v PITIABLY

**affection:** I. *A state of body or mind*, esp *those produced by external agency* 1. affectĭo *an a. is a change of mind or body from some cause*, af est animi aut corporis aliqua de causa commutatio, Cic *vices are permanent as*, vitia af sunt manentes, Cic *all the right as of the mind are called virtues*, omnes rectae animi af. virtutes appellantur, Cic 2. affectus, ūs *a praiseworthy a. of mind*, af animi laudabilis, Cic. *Euripides is indisputably pre-eminent in those as which are connected with pity*, Euripides in his af. qui miseratione constant, facile praecipuus est, Quint *to waver with irresolute as*, dubius af. errare, Ov 3. sensus, ūs. *in addressing the feelings of jurymen, I myself should be influenced by the very as to which I wished to bring them*, ipse in commovendis judicibus iis ipsis s. ad quos illos adducere vellem permoverer, Cic *the will and a of our fellow-citizens towards us*, voluntas erga nos s. que civium, Cic v FEELING II. *A disease*, affectus, ūs *other as of the body come after a fever*, alii corporis af febri superveniunt, Cels. v DISEASE III. *Settled good will or love* 1. āmor: v. LOVE 2 cārĭtas *the a which exists between children and parents*, c. quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic A dependent *gen.* usu. denotes the object *a. for the commonwealth*, reipublicae c, Liv. But it is sometimes subjective *I believe that you have ardently desired the a. of your fellow-citizens*, credo vos c. civium concupisse, Cic 3. studium (used of any *eager, ardent feelings*) *your name a. and concern for my safety*, s tuum cumque de salute mea, Cic.. *to show no small a. for any one*, significare s. erga aliquem non mediocre, Cic. *also in pl: to try to win the as of the soldiery*, militum studia affectare, Tac. v. FONDNESS, ZEAL 4. pĭĕtas (*dutiful affection, esp towards parents and relatives*). *cherish justice and a, which latter though important in reference to parents and relations, yet is most so in reference to one's country*, justitiam colet p, quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est, Cic *the last offices of a*, solemnia pietatis, Tac. *all your friends long for you with the greatest a.*, tui omnes summa p. te desiderant, Cic *your a, welcome to you parent, has enabled you to accomplish a difficult journey*, tua exspectata parentis vicit fĭdei dulium p, Virg. 5. affectĭo (late) *a (of apes) for their offspring*, af. erga fetum, Plin. *to love any one more than can be credited of human a*, aliquem amare ultra modum humanae af., Gell.. Justin. 6. affectus, ūs *the a of a parent*, parentis af., Suet. (Neither this nor the preceding is *Ciceronian*). Phr. *to display a for a man by conferring honours and kindnesses upon him*, hominem honoribus et beneficiis complecti, Cic *to feel an a. for any one*, studiosum esse alicujus, propendere in aliquem inclinatione voluntatis, Cic.

**affectionate:** 1. āmans, antis. *an a friend*, amicus a., Cic. *a most dear and a. brother*, frater carissimus atque amantissimus, Cic *most a. words*, amantissima verba, Cic *very a*, pĕrāmans, Cic. 2. pius (*of dutiful affection towards parents and relatives*) *a towards one's parents*, p in parentes, Cic *an a mother, brother*, p mater, frater, Ov. *a grief*, p dolor, Cic *a fear*, viz of a wife for her husband, p metus, Ov. Phr *a most a reproof*, objurgatio amoris plenissima, Cic

**affectionately:** 1. āmanter *I saw that my arrival was a expected by you*, exspectatum meum adventum abs te a videbam, Cic.. *you entreat me most a*, me obsecras amantissime, Cic 2. pĭē (comp AFFECTIONATE, 2) *to mourn a for any one's death*, aliquem p lugere, Cic *you will preserve the recollection of us a. and inviolately*, memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis, Cic Ov.

**affectionateness:** *ingenium in amorem pronum; animus ingenuus atque in amorem pronus. v AFFECTION (III)

**affiance** (*subs*) I. *Marriage contract* · sponsālia, ium, *n pl.* Sen. II. *Trust, confidence* q. v.

**affiance** (*v*) I. *To betroth* · spondeo, despondeo, spondi, sponsum *to a one's daughter*, alicui filiam d, Cic · v. BETROTH II. *To trust, confide* · q v.

**affianced:** sponsus, sponsa, Cic. · desponsata, Cic: prōmissa, Virg

**affidavit:** testimonium per tabulas datum (cf Quint 5, 6, 2). Phr. *no one makes an a. against his will*, nemo per tabulas testimonium dat, nisi sua voluntate, Quint *l. c he who takes an a* (or *before whom it is made*), signator (the context showing its precise sense) Quint *l. c.*: v. DEPOSITION

**affiliate:** I. *To prove any one to be the father of a child*, aliquem pueri patrem esse probare (cf Ov M 2, 91)

II. *To connect with or ascribe to* v TO FATHER ON Phr *to be a to a corporate body*, in collegium cooptari, Cic

**affiliation:** I. *Proof of paternity* Phr *an order of a*, *edictum de puero suscipiendo (?) II *Association, union* q. v.

**affinity:** I. *Relationship by marriage* affīnĭtas *P. Crassus bound himself closely to Galba by a.*, P Crassus cum Galba affinitate sese devinxit, Cic *they report that Latinus entered into an a. with Aeneas*, Latinum a. cum Aenea junxisse tradunt, Liv II. *Natural connexion, or resemblance* · 1. cognātĭo *all the virtues are connected together by a certain a*, omnes virtutes e quadam inter se conjunctae sunt, Cic. *a. of pursuits*, c studiorum, Cic. Quint 2. affīnĭtas (rare) *the a. of the letters of the alphabet*, af. literarum, Quint Gell Phr *the nature of the gods has no a. with our senses*, natura deum longe remota sensibus ab nostris, Luci *you have not the slightest a. with the fairness and modesty of Ti Gracchus*, tu a Ti. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus es, Cic.· v CONNEXION. III. Chem *t. t: a mutual tendency to combination* *affinitas

**affirm:** I. *To assert positively or solemnly* affirmo, 1 *I must speak, but in such a way as to a nothing, to inquire into everything*, dicendum est mihi, sed ita mihil ut affirmem, quaeram omnia, Cic · *Cicero as that the condition of the state is maintained by the laws of Sulla*, Cicero af. legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis, Quint v TO ASSERT.

II. *To confirm, establish*, q. v.

**affirmant:** affirmātor · Ulp. · Tert.

**affirmation:** I. *The act of affirming*, affirmātĭo *an oath is a solemn a. justi andum est a. religiosa*, Cic. *an a that we will accomplish what we say*, a. effectores nos quod dicimus, Quint

II. *What is affirmed* v. ASSERTION

III. *Confirmation, establishment*, q. v IV. Legal *t. t.*: testimonium absque jurejurando.

**affirmative:** A. *Adj* affirmātīvus *the a class of words*, a. species verborum, Dion. Phr. *to give an a. answer (to a question)*, fateri ita se rem habere v TO ACKNOWLEDGE (and seq.)

B *Subs* Phr *negatives are the opposites to as*, negantia contraria sunt asentibus, Cic *give me an answer either in the a or in the negative*, vel tu mi alias vel neges, Pl *Diogenes maintains the a, Antipater the negative*, Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic

**affirmatively,** I e, *in the affirmative* v. AFFIRMATIVE (*subs*)

**affix** (*v*) v TO FIX, FASTEN, OR ATTACH TO Phr: *to a. a particle to a word*, *particulam verbo adjungere or addere *to a. a seal to a will*, testamentum signo adsignare, Cic Clu 14, 41 signum in tabulis testamenti apponere (cf Cic. Ver. 1, 45, 117).

**affix** (*subst*) *particula verbo adjuncta s. addita

**afflatus:** afflātus, ūs *a divine a*, divinus a, Cic

**afflict:** 1. dolore afficere, dolorem facere, efficere, etc v TO GRIEVE, DISTRESS. 2 afflicto, 1 (prop *to dash about*) *I am very grievously a'd about domestic matters*, de domesticis rebus acerbissime afflictor, Cic *to a Italy with luxury and ferocity*, Italiam luxuria saevitiaque a, Tac. v. TO DISTRESS, GRIEVE, HARASS. — NOTE *Not* affligo alone; which is *to cast down, prostrate*, though dolore affligere may be used (Cic.).

**afflicted** (*adj*): I e, *suffering, troubled*. 1. aeger, gra, grum (*distressed either in body or mind*) *afflicted in mind*, aeger animo, Cic.: *a mortals*, aeg mortales, Virg *a with cares*, a curis, Virg Join aeger, et corpore et animo confectus, Cic 2. miser, ĕra, ĕrum *to succour the a*, miseris succurrere, Virg v. WRETCHED 3 dolore afflictus, m dolore jacens, Cic. v TO GRIEVE Phr *to be a with anything* conflictor, 1 *to be a. with great want of necessaries*, magna inopia necessariarum rerum conflictari, Caes *to be a with superstition*, superstitione c., Cic. *to be a. with a severe disease*, gravi morbo c, Nep.. v. also TO SUFFER.

**afflicter:** vexātor (late) *he was a cruel a of the commonwealth*, crudelis v. reipublicae fuit, Cic

**affliction:** I. *A state of pain, distress, a grief*. mĭsĕrĭa *he could by no means extricate himself from that a*, nulla ratione se ab illa m. expere poterat, Cic · v. WRETCHEDNESS, DISTRESS, GRIEF. II. *A cause of such a state:* mălum, adversae res v EVIL, MISFORTUNE, CALAMITY.

**afflictive:** 1. grăvis, e *a more wretched and a. condition*, miserior gravioque fortuna, Caes · *more a wars*, graviora bella, Cic. 2 ăcerbus *a. circumstances*, res a., Lucr *a most a. annoyance*, acerbissima vexatio, Cic. v. GRIEVOUS, PAINFUL.

**affluence:** dīvĭtiae v. WEALTH, RICHES

**affluent:** dīves, ĭtis · v WEALTHY, RICH

**afflux:** Phr *an a of blood to the head*, fluxio sanguinis ad caput, Plin.

**afford:** I *To supply, give, yield* · 1 praebeo, 2 *to a. a refuge and solace in adversity*, perfugium et solatium rebus adversis p, Cic v TO FURNISH. 2. suffĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3 *the willows a foliage for the cattle or shade for the shepherds*, salices pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras s, Virg. Lucr. Phr. *you have a'd me great consolations*, mihi magna solatia dedisti, Cic. *no hope even is a'd that affairs will improve*, ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur fore melius, Cic. v. TO FURNISH, GIVE II. *To be able to sell or expend without imprudence* [no single word]: Phr. *I cannot afford it cheaper*, *non possum minoris vendere: *I cannot afford it at so small a price*, *non possum tantulo vendere *if you build, you must take care not to go beyond what you can a. in expense and magnificence*, cavendum est si aedifices,

ne extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodeas, Cic *I cannot afford to live in so grand a manner*, *res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum, *non sum tam dives quam ut tantos sumptus facere possim *we cannot a. to let the farm for a smaller rent*, *minoris fundum locare non possumus *you cannot a. to carry on the war*, *sumptui belli gerendi pares non estis

**affray**: lixa *there was an a., and almost a battle*, i ac prope proelium fuit, Liv *bloody a.s*, r. sanguineae, Hor

**affright**: terreo, pāvēfacio. v. TO FRIGHTEN

**affright** (*subs.*). v. FEAR, TERROR.

**affront** (i.) I. *To face, to encounter*, q. v. II. *To insult openly*: 1. contūmēlia afficio, etc. v. TO INSULT. 2. sūgillo, 1 (not in Cic.) *the men were a'd*, viri sugillati sunt, Liv. *Sulla was a'd by his rejection when a candidate for the praetorship*, Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val Max v AFFRONT, TO INSULT

**affront** (*subs.*). *Open insult* 1. contūmēlia *to receive an a.*, c. accipere, Caes. *to cast an a. upon any one*, c in aliquem jacere, Cic. *to put an a. upon any one*, alicui c imponere, Cic *to expose oneself to an a*, praebere ad c. os, Liv. v. INSULT 2. sūgillātio (rare) Liv. · Plin

**affronting** (*subs.*) sūgillātio *the a of the consuls*, s consulum, Liv

**affronting** (*adj.*) v INSULTING

**affuse** affundo v TO POUR UPON

**affusion**: expr. by part of verb as, *to crush the kernels with a gradual a. of warm water upon them*, nucleos tundere affusa his paulatim calida aqua, Plin.

**afield** (*adv.*): in agros; agros versus v. FIELD

**afloat** (*adv.*) Phr. *it was a very laborious task to get the ship a*, res erat multae operae navem litore deducere (cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 398) *the vessel is a.*, natat carina, Virg *the ships were got a. on the forty-fifth day from the time when the timber was procured from the forests*, die quadragesimo quinto quam ex silvis detracta materia erat, naves in aquam deductae sunt, Liv. · v. TO LAUNCH Fig *this rumour is a.*, serpit hic rumor, Cic *painful rumours were a.*, graves rumores sparsi sunt, Cic *this report has got a.*, haec fama percrebuit, Cic.. v. TO GET ABROAD.

**afoot** (*adv.*) pēdibus *he began the journey a.*, ingressus iter pedibus est, Cic Phr *to set afoot*, in medium afferre, proferre, proponere, Cic

**aforegoing**: v. FOREGOING

**aforementioned, aforenamed, aforesaid**: suprā dictus *or* suprā commēmorātus or with *rel clause* as, *the aforementioned son*, filius de quo commemoravi supra, Nep v ABOVE (*adv.*)

**aforetime**: olim v FORMERLY.

**afraid**: 1. timīdus (of the ordinary *habit of mind*: v FEARFUL) *Codrus not a. to die for his country*, Codrus pro patria non t mori, Hor *a. of a storm*, t procellae, Hor 2. pāvīdus (this expresses a greater degree of fear than the preceding word) *a. of swimming*, p. nandi, Tac *a. of the sea*, p. maris, Lucan v ALARMED.

——, **be**: 1. timeo, ŭi, 2 (either absol., or with direct object in acc or *inf.*, also often with *dat.* of person *on behalf of whom* anxiety is felt concerning the distinction between timeo and metuo, v TO FEAR) *now I am a. for our side what he will answer*, nunc nostrae timeo partī quid hic respondeat, Ter *he was not at all a. about the legion's danger*, de legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes.. *they were a. of being surrounded*, timebant ne circumvenirentur, Caes *I am a. that you will not be able to endure the toils*, timeo ut labores sustineas, Cic.—NOTE. Timeo *ne* is positive; timeo *ut*, negative.

2. mĕtŭo, ŭi, 3 (constr. same as timeo). *they are not a. to swear anything*, nil metuunt jurare, Cat · *they were a. to try the hope of a contest*, tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv *to be a of Hannibal*, ab Hannibale m, Liv. 3. pāvĕo, pāvi, 2 (*to be in a panic*, q. v.) *I am a. for myself*, mihi p, Ter. 4. pāvīto, 1 (*of habitual fear*) · *things which children are a of in the dark*, quae pueri in tenebris p, Lucr Virg v. TO FEAR, BE ALARMED.

**afresh**: 1. dē integrō · Ter Cic. 2. dēnŭo Ter. Cic v ANEW, AGAIN.

**aft**: Phr · *the aft part of a ship*, puppis, is, *f* · *the captain ordered the sailors to go aft*, *magister navis nautis imperavit ut puppim versus irent *fore and aft*, *a prora usque ad puppim.

**after** (*adj.*) I. *Nearer the stern* Phr *the a sails*, *vela puppi propiora II. *Subsequent, later, next, following* q. v

**after** (*prep.*) I. *Behind* q v. II. *At a later time* 1. post (with *acc* the most general word) *a. the proconsulship of M Brutus*, post M. Brutum proconsulem, Cic *six years a. the taking of Veii*, sexennio post Veios captos, Cic *a. the death of Orgetorix*, post Orgetorigis mortem, Caes 2. ā or ăb (with *abl*, and usu with an adverb) *immediately a. the sacrifice*, jam ab re divina, Pl. *immediately a. the battle*, statim a proelio, Liv 3. ex or ē (with *abl*) *a his consulship Cotta set out into Gaul*, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic *one thing a another hinders me every day*, me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. *cheapness suddenly followed a the greatest scarcity*, repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia consecuta est, Cic.. 4. dē (with *abl.* very rare) *immediately a. the sale*, statim de auctione, Cic NOTE *A* or *ab*, *de*, and *ex* or *e*, all denote what happens *immediately after*, and *ex* frequently indicates that what follows *arises out of* what previously happened 5. sŭb (i e, *following immediately upon* with *acc*) *a. saying this, they all prostrated themselves in the vestibule*, sub haec dicta omnes in vestibulo procubuerunt, Liv. *your letter was read immediately a. that of Lepidus*, sub literas Lepidi statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic 6. sĕcundum (less precise than the foregoing of what *follows* in general with *acc*) *a this day*, s hunc diem, Cic *a. this battle the consul went to Messana*, s hanc pugnam consul Messanam venit, Liv. *Phr the day a the acquittal of Messala, Hortensius came into the theatre*, postridie Messalae absolutionem in theatrum Hortensius intravit, Cael ad Cic N B When the Eng word is foll. by a verbal subs, the phrase may often be rendered (*a*) by the *abl absol*. *a. the completion of that work, he posts guards in various places*, eo opere perfecto praesidia disponit, Caes *a. the taking of Saguntum Hannibal had retired into winter-quarters*, Hannibal, Sagunto capto, in hiberna concesserat, Liv or (*b*), by the *conj.* quum with *subj* · as, *a my arrival in Africa*, etc, cum in Africam venissem, Cic *the consuls, a laying the state of the commonwealth before the senate*, etc, consules quum de republica retulissent, Liv. III. *In an inferior degree to* sĕcundum (with *acc.*) *next to and a the gods, men can be the most useful to men*, proxime et s deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic IV. *In imitation of* 1. ăd (with *acc*) · *a the likeness of warlike discipline*, ad similitudinem bellicae disciplinae, Cic Liv. 2. dē (with *abl*). *a. the old fashion*, de more vetusto. Virg v ACCORDING TO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH. – N.B When *after* is attached to verbs, forming a kind of *separable compounds*, as, *to run after, to follow after, to seek after*, it is not represented in Latin by any single word see the several verbs.

**after** (*adv.*). 1. Of place perhaps only in separable compounds, as *to follow after* for which see TO FOLLOW, etc. 2. Of time; post *many years a*, multis post annis, Cic *soon a.*, post paulo, Caes *so long a*, post tanto, Virg v AFTERWARDS

**after** (*conj.*) 1. postĕā quam (with *perf.*) *a I began to aim at honours*, p quam honoribus inservire coepi, Cic *but a the cavalry came in sight, the enemy turned their backs*, p vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, hostes terga verterunt, Caes 2. postquam, or separately post . . . quam (also with *perf.*) *on the eleventh day a. I had left you*, undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic *which had happened a I had given to the freedman a letter for you*, quod post accidisset quam dedissem ad te liberto literas, Cic. Caes. Virg. 3 May often be expr by *perf. part.* (v AFTER, *prep.* II *fin.*) as, *a the battle was finished*, proelio confecto, Sall. *six years a Veii was taken*, sexennio post Veios captos, Liv. v also WHEN, AS SOON AS. Phr : *the day a you set out I came to Pompey*, postridie quam tu es profectus, veni ad Pompeium, Cic *Saguntum was taken eight months a. the siege began*, octavo mense quam coeptum est oppugnari captum est S, Liv *he died the fourth year a he was exiled*, decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, Nep

**after-ages**: v POSTERITY.

**after all** (*adverb phr.*) 1. tămĕn *though the achievements of the Athenians were sufficiently great, they were, after all, considerably less important than*, etc, Athenensium res gestae satis amplae fuere, aliquanto minores tamen quam, etc, Sall. *though strength be wanting, yet after all, the wish is praiseworthy*, ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov v YET, NOTWITHSTANDING 2. quanquam *after all, why do I speak*, q. quid loquor? Jic.: v. ALTHOUGH. 3. saltem *if not in a good condition of the commonwealth, yet after all, in a sure one*, si non bono, at s certo reipublicae statu, Cic. · v. AT LEAST

**after-birth**: sĕcundae, arum Cels. Plin secundae partūs, Plin.

**after-growth** (of trees when cupped) hēres, edis, *m* . Plin.

**aftermath**: 1. chordum fēnum Plin 2. sĭcĭlīmenta, orum Cato

**afternoon** (*subs.*) 1. post mĕrīdiem *having devoted the forenoon to declaiming, we went down into the Academy in the a.*, quum ante meridiem dictum operam dedissemus, post meridiem in Academiam descendimus, Cic. 2. pōmĕridiānum *or* postmĕridiānum tempus Cic.

**afternoon** (*adj.*) · postmĕridiānus *or* pōmĕridiānus *an a. walk*, ambulatio p, Cic *an a letter*, i e, *one delivered in the a.*, literae p, Cic. *the a. service* (at church), *publica sacra p.

**after-pains**: dolores ex partu, Cels. 2, 8.

**after-piece**: *fābella brevis post majorem fabulam actam data

**after-thought**: postĕrior cōgĭtātio: *after-thoughts, as they say, are usually the wiser*, p. cogitationes, ut aiunt, sapientiores solent esse, Cic.

**afterwards**: 1. post. *some time a.*, aliquanto post, Cic.: v. AFTER (*adv.*) 2. postĕā *P. Considius had been in Sulla's army and a. in that of Crassus*, P. Considius in exercitu Sullae et p. in Crassi fuerat, Caes.: *some time a.*, p. aliquanto, Cic. 3. posthāc: v. HEREAFTER. 4. deindĕ, deinceps, dēhinc: v. THEN, THEREUPON, NEXT (*adv.*).

**again**: I. *Once more*: 1. dēnuo (i. e. de novo, *afresh*: q. v.) *read the letter a.*, literas recita d., Cic.: *cities overthrown by an earthquake he built a.*, urbes terrae motu subversas d condĭdit, Suet. 2. ĭtĕrum (*a second time*) *once and a*, semel atque, Cic.:

*Caesar sends ambassadors to him a.*, i. ad eum Caesar legatos mittit, Caes

**3.** rursus *and* rursum *the Helvetii began to press on a*, Helvetii rursus instare coeperunt, Caes Ter Cic Phr *I must lose as much a*, alterum tantum perdundum est, Pl *as large a*, altero tanto major, Cic., duplo major, Plin. *as much money a*, dupla pecunia, Liv. *to compare arguments with arguments a. and a*, etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic *to look a and a*, etiam atque etiam aspicere, Hor. N B This word is frequently **ex**pressed by the particle rĕ prefixed to the verb; as, *to grow a*, recresco; *to boil up a*, rĕcŏquo, Cic v. TO GROW, etc **II.** *Further, in addition.* **1.** autem v. MOREOVER

**2.** jam *a, how sensible his advice is, ye have often experienced from this very place*, jam quantum consilio valeat hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis, Cic Liv **3.** porro *I have often heard from my elders, who said that they a. when boys had heard it from old men*, saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se puĕros a sembus audisse dicebant, Cic Liv. **4.** rursus *and* rursum *whatever they say I praise, a. if they say the opposite to that, I praise that too*, quicquid dicunt laudo; id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter *a shout having been raised, a shout from the rampart answers it a*, clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, Caes

**5.** praetĕrĕā v BESIDES, FURTHER

**against:** **I.** *Upon* (usu with an implication of force) **1.** in (with *acc*) *he runs and falls a me*, in me incurrit atque incidit, Cic. *the Gauls rush a. the Romans*, Galli in Romanos incurrunt, Liv **2.** ăd (with *acc*) *to strike one's head a an arch*, caput ad fornicem offendere, Quint *they lean a the trees*, se ad arbores applicant, Caes v UPON. (In this sense *against* is usu expr. by prefixes to the verbs, as, *to run a*, incurro, occurro, etc. for which see the several verbs) **II.** *In opposition*, denoting *hostility, contradiction, disapprobation, injury, protection from* **1.** contrā (with *acc* in all the above senses) *to conspire a the Roman people*, conjurare c populum R., Caes Cic *one man can do nothing a many*, nihil unus potest c multos, Cic *a any one's judgment*, c alicujus judicium, Cic. (v CONTRARY TO) *evidence which is a any one*, testimonium quod c. aliquem est, Cic · *this is not only not in my favour, but is a me*, hoc non modo non pro me sed c me est, Cic. *a protection a. cold*, tutela c. frigora, Plin.. Cic.

**2.** in (with *acc.* · esp of *direct attack upon*) · *to inflame the people a evil men*, populum inflammare in improbos, Cic. *to inveigh a the tribunes*, in tribunos incurrere, Liv. **3.** adversŭs *or* adversum (with *acc* of *direct hostility* and of *remedies a*) *I will follow you a my old allies*, sequar vos adv. veteres socios meos, Liv . *I will not contend a. you*, non contendam ego adv. te, Cic *remedies a. poisons*, remedia adv venena, Cels **4.** ăd (with *acc.*. rare) *they dare to go a any number of horse-soldiers*, ad quemvis numerum equitum adire audent, Caes *to prepare for war a. the enemy*, ad hostes bellum parare, Liv v. also, CONTRARY TO, FROM, FOR. **III.** *In a contrary direction* · contrā (with *acc*) · *the beams turned a the force and current of the river*, tigna c vim atque impetum flumĭnis conversa, Caes. Phr. *a the stream*, adverso flumine *or* in adversum flumen, Caes. · Liv. *the winds are dead a. us*, venti nobis adversissimi sunt, Caes.. v. OPPOSITE TO. **IV.** *By a given time*, v. BY.

**agape:** v GAPING.

**agaric:** v MUSHROOM, TOUCHWOOD.

**agate:** ăchātes, ae, *m.* and *f* · Plin. *white a.*, leucăchātes, ae, *m.* · Plin.

**agave:** *aloe americana: Linn

**age:** **I.** *Time of life:* **1.** aetas, ātis, *f.*: *the a. of men*, aet. hominum, Cic *the a. of trees*, aet arborum, Plin *we are now of such an a that we ought to endure all things courageously*, id aetatis jam sumus ut omnia fortiter ferre debeamus, Cic *Fimbria was more advanced in a*, Fimbria longius aetate provectus fuit, Cic *a child in a*, aetate puer, Cic Of definite periods of life *an advanced a.*, aet provecta, Cic. *advancing a*, ingravescens aet., Cic *of all (the other) a.s there is a fixed limit, but none of old a*, omnium aet certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus, Cic *the a. of boyhood*, aet. puerilis, Cic *the inexperience of youthful a*, imeuntis aet inscitia, Cic *the flower of a*, re, *youth*, flos aetatis, Cic *middle a*, aet media, constans, Cic.. *the legal a for the consulship* aet consularis, Cic **2.** aevum (poet) *human nature is weak and of short a*, natura humana imbecilla atque aevi brevis est, Sall *if any one shall ask you my a*, meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor. *the flower of a*, flos aevi, Ov *he would now be blooming at the same a as you*, nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg — NOTE *Age* when = *old-age* may be expr. by aetas or (poet) aevum when the context explains the sense in which the words are used as, *a man worn out with disease and a*, vir morbo atque aet confectus, Sall *worn out with a*, confectus aevo, Virg v. YEARS, OLD AGE Phr *I am in the 84th year of my a*, quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic *this end had Galba at the a of* 73, hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac. *a man more than* 40 *years of a.*, vir annos natus major quadraginta, Cic *with children above the a. of* 15, cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv *P Orbius is about my a*, P Orbius meus fere aequalis est, Cic *under a*, minor XXI annis *or* annorum, Dig. *above a.*, major XXI annis (N.B. The Roman law differed from the English in respect of the age at which legal competency began. and hence none of its terms are exactly equivalent to our phrases, which must therefore be literally rendered) **II.** *A particular period, an epoch* · **1.** aetas *the chief astronomers of that a.*, summi astrologi illius aet., Cic. *the heroic a.s*, heroicae aet, Cic *the golden a*, aurea aet., Ov. **2.** aevum *in our a*, in nostro aevo, Plin **3.** sēculum *I myself perhaps am involved in the error of this a*, ipse fortasse in hujus s errore versor, Cic *lest the a of Pyrrha should return*, ne redeat s. Pyrrhae, Hor. **4.** tempus, ŏris, *n the heroic a.s*, heroica t, Cic. v. TIMES **III.** *All the human beings existing at any one time* **1.** aetas *what have we, a hardened a, shrunk from?* quid nos dura refugimus aetas? Hor. **2.** sēculum *I know what are the manners of this a.*, novi ego hoc s., moribus quibus sient, Pl. *the insolence of this a*, hujus s. insolentia, Cic. *the judgment of succeeding a.s*, s. reliquorum judicium, Cic Esp of *the spirit or morals of an age. nor is debauchery called the spirit of the a*, nec corrumpere ac corrumpi seculum vocatur, Tac. **IV.** *A century or any long, indefinite period* · **1.** sēculum *some a.s afterwards Scipio took Carthage*, aliquot seculis post Scipio Carthaginem cepit, Cic. Hor. **2.** aetas *I have lived 200 years, the present is the third a of my existence*, vixi annos bis centum; nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov : v CENTURY.

**aged:** **I.** *Old* · **1.** sĕnex, sĕnior prop only of *living beings* v. OLD, OLD-MAN **2.** sĕnīlis, e (*belonging to an old person*) *an a body*, s. corpus, Cic *a limbs*, s artus, Ov *a throat*, s guttur, Hor. **3.** annōsus (poet and in late writers) *an a. crow*, a cornix, Hor *a. trees*, a arbores, Plin **4.** grandaevus (poet.) *a Nereus*, g. Nereus, Virg *an a. father*, g pater, Ov **5.** longaevus (poet) *an a parent*, l. parens, Virg. · *an a. head*, l. caput, Prop *an a. woman*, longaeva, Ov Phr *an a man*, vir aetate provectus, Cic v OLD, ADVANCED IN YEARS **II.** *Of a certain a* nātus *a man a* 40 *years*, vir annos quadraginta natus, Cic *a man a upwards of* 50, homo annos natus major quinquaginta, Cic v OLD

**agency:** **I.** *Action* q. v. **II.** *Administration, instrumentality* · **1.** administrātĭo *without the a. of men*, sine a hominum, Cic. **2.** ŏpĕra (chiefly in *abl*) *he learned that Tasgetius had been killed through their a.*, eorum op Tasgetium cognovit interfectum, Caes *whence could we have harbours without the a of men?* unde sine hominum op portus habere possemus? Cic Phr *it is through my a.*, per me fit, stat (esp in negative sentences, foll. by ne *or* quominus) *it was through the a of your adversaries that it did not take place*, quominus fieret, factum est per tuos adversarios, Cic Ter. **III.** *The duty or business of an agent* prōcūrātĭo *an ill-managed a.*, male gesta p., Quint

**agent:** **I.** *An actor, he that acts* **1.** actor *Cato was the a. in those things* Cato a illarum rerum fuit, Cic. **2.** auctor *the inquiry refers both to the act and to the a.*, quaeritur et de facto et de a, Quint. Phr. *the man is a free a.*, homo sui juris est, Cic. *not to be a free a*, ad aliorum arbitrium vivere, non ad suum, Cic. *Antony was never a free a*, Antonius in sua potestate nunquam fuit, Cic. **II.** *One who acts for another* · **1.** prōcūrātor (in the strictly legal sense) *it makes no difference whether you act through a.s or in person*, nihil interest utrum per procuratores agas an per te ipsum, Cic *the a.s of Dolabella*, Dolabellae p, Cic *a legally-appointed a*, legitime p. dictus, Cic Quint. **2.** cūrātor (with some limiting word) *he had a faithful a*, erat ei negotiorum curator fidus, Sall. *a of the commonwealth* (said by Bocchus of Sulla), c. reipublicae, Sall **3.** auctor (rather rare) *that admirable a of his state!* praeclarus iste a suae civitatis, Cic. *the a. of many societies*, multarum societatum a., Cic. **4.** interpres, ētis (esp. in bad sense) *a.s for corrupting the administration of justice*, interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic Liv. **5.** mĭnister, tri *the freedman of Fabricius had been his a in a crime*, Fabricii libertus m. in malefacto fuerat, Cic.. *the a.s of their wickedness were arrested*, sceleris ministri comprehensi sunt, Liv. · v ABETTER **6.** administer, tri *a.s and abetters of Naevius*, a. et satellites Naevii, Cic (*Obs* Both this and the preceding are general terms, and must not be used for *agent* in its strict and legal sense) Phr *to be a. for any one*, alicui procurare, Dig. *to be a. for distributing provisions*, alimentis divi dendis procurare, Capit **III.** *An active power or cause* in such phr as, *fire is a powerful a.*, when it must not be literally trans. as, *a powerful a. in checking pains of the stomach*, (herba) in dolore stomachi efficax, Plin. · *wind is a powerful a*, *magna s. ingens est vis ventorum

**agglomerate:** glŏmĕro, 1 *to a wool into balls*, lanam in orbes g, Ov. · *snows a.d by an eddy of wind*, glomeratae turbine nives, Sil.

**agglutinate:** agglūtĭno, 1 (v. rare) Cic . Cels. v. TO STICK TO.

**agglutination:** conglūtĭnātĭo (v. rare). Cic. v. ADHESION.

**aggrandize:** **1.** amplĭfico, 1: *a few a.d by honour and glory may corrupt the manners of the community*, pauci honore et gloria amplificati mores civitatis corrumpere possunt, Cic. **2.** attollo, 3 *to a. the republic by war and arms*, bello et armis rempublicam a. Tac **3.** augeo, auxi, auctum, 2 (usu with a defining *abl*): *to a. the occupants with wealth*, possessores divitiis a., Cic. *to a any one in rank*, aliquem dignitate a, Cic. Phr. *to a any one*

*excessively*, immensis auctibus aliquem extollere, Tac v TO ENLARGE, INCREASE, EXALT.

**aggrandizement.** 1. amplificātio *the a. of one's private property*, rei familiaris a, Cic. 2. incrementum *Cicero was indebted to himself for all his a.*, Cicero omnia incrementa sua sibi debuit, Vell. Phr *he seeks only the a. of his own family*, *id solum quaerit, ut suos potentia, honore, divitiis, augeat *he is bent only on his own a*, *hoc unum studet ut fortunas suas amplificet, augeat

**aggrandizer:** amplificātor *you shall learn that I am not merely the supporter but the a. of your dignity*, me tuae dignitatis non modo fautorem sed etiam a cognosces, Cic

**aggravate:** I. *To make worse or less endurable* 1. grāvo, 1 *forbear to a. my hard lot*, tu fortunam parce g meam, Ov. *to a. one's unpopularity*, alicujus invidiam g, Tac 2. aggrāvo, 1 *affairs had been a.d by a war*, bello res aggravatae erant, Liv. Plin. 3. ingrāvo, 1 (less frequent) *the one a.s my misfortunes, the other relieves them*, illa meos casus i, illa levat, Ov . Virg. 4. aspēro, 1 *to a. the wrath of a conqueror*, iram victoris a, Tac 5. exulcēro, 1 (as a sore) *what they cannot heal they a*, ea quae sanare nequeunt, e., Cic *to a. grief*, dolorem e, Plin Ep 6. dnēro, 1 (chiefly in Liv and Tac.) *to a. a wrong*, injuriam o, Liv *to a. anxieties*, curas o, Tac. 7. augeo, M, ctum, 2 *to a. any one's grief*, alicui dolorem, Cic. *age as gluttony*, vitium ventris et gutturis aetas a., Cic v TO INCREASE. II. *To describe in exaggerated terms* 1. augeo, 2 *to a. the heinousness of an action*, facti atrocitatem a, Cic *to a. a charge*, crimen a., Quint 2. aspēro, 1 *that he might seem neither to soften nor to a. the accusations*, ne lenire neve a crimina videretur, Tac v TO EXAGGERATE.

**aggravating** (*adj*) I. *Making worse* Phr *circumstances a.a a crime*, *quod peccati atrocitatem auget v. TO AGGRAVATE II. *Annoying, vexatious* molestus v ANNOYING, VEXATIOUS.

**aggravation:** I. *The making pain, grief, &c, more intolerable* 1. exulcērātio *I was afraid that this might be, not a consolation, but an a. (of your grief)*, verebar ne haec non consolatio sed e. esset, Sen. 2. (more usu) expr. by phr. as, *this is an a. of our misery*, *auget, gravat, onerat, hoc miseriam nostram v. TO AGGRAVATE II. *A making worse*, Phr *it is an a. of the crime that the injured man was a friend*, *auget atrocitatem facinoris quod homini amico injuriam intulit *to consider the a.s or the extenuations of an offence*, *quae crimen aut augent aut diluunt aestimare, s. reputare v. TO AGGRAVATE.

**aggregate** (*v*) v. TO BRING TOGETHER.

**aggregate** (*adj*) v. WHOLE, TOTAL

**aggregate** (*subs.*) · summa v SUM, TOTAL (*subs.*).

**aggregation:** I. *The act of bringing together* collātio Liv. . II. *An aggregate*. q. v.

**aggression:** Phr. *to make a.s on the territories of one's neighbours*, incursiones in finitimorum fines hostiliter facere, Liv. *we will not submit to your a.s*, *injurias tuas non patiemur, feremus. v. ATTACK

**aggressive:** Phr. *the Romans took the a. in the war against Philip*, ultro bellum Philippo Romani inferebant, Liv. *those who are acting on the a. have more spirit than those acting on the defensive*, animus est major inferentis vim quam arcentis, Liv also, *to take the a.*, arma hostibus ultro inferre, Liv. prior hostes bello lacessere, Caes. Cic. infesta arma contra aliquem ferre, Justin and of *an a. movement in the field*, infestis signis in hostes impetum facere, ad hostes ire, Caes *the Romans always pursued an a. policy*, *semper hostes petere quam ab his peti malebant Romani *an a spirit*, animus infestus, Cic v. HOSTILE

**aggressor:** qui bellum ultro infert; qui alterum prior lacessit v. AGGRESSIVE.

**aggrieve.** I. *To grieve*. q. v. II. *To injure* q v

**aghast:** stupēfactus *men gaze a. upon him while speaking*, homines eum stupefacti dicentem intuentur, Cic Esp in phr *to stand or be a.*; obstupesco, stupui, 3 *I was a. at the sight, my hair stood on end*, obstupui, steteruntque comae, Virg v. AMAZED, ASTONISHED.

**agile:** 1. ăgilis, e *the a goddess*, a. dea, Ov. 2. pernix, icis *a. bodies*, p. corpora, Liv. *the a Appulian*, p Appulus, Hor. · v ACTIVE, NIMBLE

**agility:** 1. ăgilitas Quint. 2. pernīcitas *a and swiftness*, p et velocitas, Cic Caes. v NIMBLENESS.

**agio:** collybus *how can there be an a when every one uses the same kind of coins?* c. esse qui potest quum utantur omnes uno genere numorum? Cic *to make a deduction for the a.*, deductionem facere pro c, Cic.

**agist:** v. TO PASTURE

**agistment:** v. PASTURING

**agitate:** I. *To move rapidly to and fro* 1. ăgito, 1 *the sea is a.d and disturbed by the violence of the winds*, mare ventorum vi agitatur atque turbatur, Cic 2. sollicito, 1 (mostly poet) *to a. the sea with oars*, freta remis s, Virg v TO SHAKE. II. Fig *to excite or disturb* 1. ăgito, 1 *to a. the commonalty*, plebem a., Liv. *the republic was fiercely a.d by the dissensions of the tribunes*, seditionibus tribunicis atrociter respublica agitabatur, Sall *lest ungratified desire continually a. and harass thee*, ne te semper inopsagitet vexetque cupido, Hor. 2. commŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *my mind has been a.d by fear, hope, joy*, animus commotus 'st metu, spe, gaudio, Ter *to be a.d by any strong desire or by fear*, aut libidine aliqua aut metu commoveri, Cic 3. perturbo, 1 (v TO DISTURB, TROUBLE) *to a. the mind*, animum p., Cic. *to be a.d respecting the safety of the state*, de reipublicae salute perturbari, Cic. 4. pulso, 1 (poet) *fear agitating their hearts*, corda pavor pulsans, Virg. Ov v. TO DISTURB, EXCITE, STIR UP. III. *To discuss, debate* ăgito, 1 · *these matters having been a.d*, his rebus agitatis, Caes v TO DISCUSS, DEBATE

**agitated** (*adj*) 1. sollicĭtus *the a sea*, mare s., Virg Fig *a state a. by suspicion*, sollicita civitas suspicione, Cic. *I am not ignorant how a and anxious all love is*, non ignoro quam sit amor omnis s atque anxius, Cic. *an a. life*, s vita, Hor 2. trĕpĭdus. *the iron hisses when plunged into the a water*, ferrum in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov Fig. *a with fear*, t metu, Sall. Virg with *gen. a. with wonder and fear*, t admirationis ac metus, Tac. *an a look*, t vultus, Ov 3. tumultŭōsus *the a sea*, t. mare, Hor. Fig. *a seditious and a. life*, seditiosa ac t. vita, Cic. 4. turbŭlentus *the a. water*, t. aqua, Phaedr. Fig *an a commonwealth*, t respublica, Cic.

———, **to be:** trĕpido, 1 · *my mind is a. with recent fear*, recenti mens t. metu, Hor. *to be a. with dread of war*, formidine belli t, Ov.. v. TO BE DISTURBED, TROUBLED

**agitation:** I. *Violent movement*. 1. ăgĭtātio *the movements and a.s of the waves*, motus et agitationes fluctuum, Cic Liv. 2. jactātio. *the soldiers not being yet sufficiently recovered from the a. of the sea*, necdum satis refectis ab j. maritima militibus, Liv. Cic , v TOSSING. II. *Mental or political disturbance* · 1. commōtio *a of mind*, c animi, Cic 2. concĭtātio *more violent mental a.s*, c. vehementiores animi, Cic. Liv. 3. perturbātio *I for my part am disturbed by great mental a*, equidem sum magna animi p commotus, Cic. *after the death of Caesar, causes of new a.s seemed to be sought for*, post interitum Caesaris novarum p causae quaeri videbantur, Cic 4. tumultus, ūs *the a. of the mind*, t mentis, Hor Lucan 5. trĕpĭdātio *was there any a.? any disorder?* numquae t? numqui tumultus? Cic. Vell Phr. *the corn-law a*, *populi concitatio de legibus frumentariis abrogandis v DISTURBANCE III. *Discussion, debate:* q v Phr *I hear that it is in a. to bring forward a law establishing vote by ballot*, *audio id jam moveri ut lex tabellaria feratur.

**agitator** (political) 1. qui sollicitando animos hominum turbat statum civitatis, Liv 34, 62 2. turbător vulgi, Liv 3. plebis turbator, Tac 4. seditiosus civis et turbulentus, Cic 5. turbae ac tumultus concitator, Liv *the mob, having been roused, outstripped the a himself*, multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen.

**agnail:** rĕdĭvĭa Cic · Plin.

**agnate:** *a relation by the father's side* agnatus, Cic

**agnus castus:** agnŭs, i, *f* Plin.. vitex agnus castus, Linn.

**ago:** ăbhinc *then father died* 22 *years a*, horum pater a duos et viginti annos est mortuus, Cic *when? four years a*, quo tempore? a annis quatuor, Cic 30 *days a*, a triginta diebus, Cic Phr *six months a*, ante hos sex menses, Phaedr *a few days a*, paucis his diebus, Cic *long a*, *some time a.*, dūdum, prīdem; jamdūdum, jamprīdem v foll articles

——, **long:** 1. dudum · *when? not long ago*, quando? haud d, Pl *how long a.? just now*, quam d? modo, Ter . Cic. 2. jamdūdum *has she already left the soldier? long ago*, anne abiit jam a milite? j, Ter. 3. prīdem *how long a is it since you entered this debt in your journal?* quam p hoc nomen in adversaria retulisti? Cic *not very long a.*, haud ita p, Hor 4. jamprīdem *this ought to have been done long a*, hoc j. factum esse oportuit, Cic. Virg. (Dudum strictly refers to a time *longer ago* than prīdem, but is often used, like the Greek πάλαι, of a time only a little removed from the present. Both words are strengthened by jam v. LONG SINCE). Phr. *I foresaw the coming storm long a*, multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic.

——, **some time:** 1. dūdum (see preceding art *fin.*) *I am telling this man what you told me some time a*, narro huic quae tu d narrasti mihi, Ter Cic 2. prīdem *which you had written to me some time ago*, quod ad me p. scripseras, Cic.

**agog:** v. EAGER, LONGING.

**agoing:** only in phr *to set a.* . I. Lit *of physical motion* incĭto, 1 (only of *rapid motion*) *to set stones a. downhill*, inc saxa per pronum, Sall. fr *to set horses rapidly a*, equos vehementer inc, Caes. II. Fig. mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *as it I who set those things a?* ego isthaec m.? Ter. v. TO BEGIN, UNDERTAKE

**agonize:** I. Trans *to distress severely*. 1. crŭcio, 1 *to be a.d with bodily pain*, dolore corporis cruciari, Cic 2. discrŭcio, 1 *to be a.d in mind*, discruciari animi, Ter. 3. excrŭcio, 1 (stronger than the preceding): *I say no more, lest I should a. you too*, non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, Cic.. v. TO TORTURE, TORMENT. II. Intrans.: *to be in agony* · v. AGONY.

**agonizing:** crŭcians, antis · *a. grief*, aegritudo c., Cic.

**agony:** 1. acerbissimus animi sensus ac dolor, Cic. 2. acerbissimus *or* acerrimus dolor, Cic. v. GRIEF, PAIN. Phr. *in what a the wretched mothers are!* ut miserae matres cruciantur! PL. *I am in mental a*, discrucior animi.

ter Pl *to be in a*, dolore angi, Cic *I am in a about that*, id ego exercitor, Pl (In Vulg Luc 22, 44, *being in an a, he prayed more earnestly*, factus in agonia, prolixius orabat)

**agrarian:** agrārius *a laus*, leges agrariae, Cic

**agree:** **I.** *To be of the same mind in opinion* **1.** consentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4 (with *prep*) *I a with you on that subject*, de ca re tecum consentio, Cic *all as with one breath a*, omnes uno ore c, Cic, so, una et mente et voce in aliqua re c, Cic also with *acc* and *inf*. *all men a that arms ought to be taken up*, omnes mortales c arma esse capienda, Cic **2.** assentĭo, *or* (more freq) assentĭor, 4 (i.e *to assent to* with *dat*) *they a with Bibulus*, Bibulo assensum est, Cic *the senate very often a with you about the most important affairs*, saepissime tibi senatus maximis de rebus assensus est, Cic **3.** sentĭo, 4 (with cum or some other word) *I a. with you*, tecum sentio, Pl *to a with Caesar*, cum Caesare s, Cic *if only all would a to and approve the same*, si modo unum omnes sentiant ac probent, Caes **4.** congruo, ŭi, 3 *about one thing only they differ, about the rest they a wonderfully*, de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice c, Cic **5.** consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *to a with any one in words, but to differ in fact*, cum aliquo verbis c, re dissidere, Cic **6.** convĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (with *prep* esp *impers*) *thus was the only thing in which they could not a*, exstitit hoc unum quod non convenerit illis, Ov *herein I a with Brutus*, hoc quidem mihi cum Bruto convenit, Cic **7.** concĭno, cĭnui, centum, 3 (with *prep*) *to a in fact with any one, but to differ in words*, re c cum aliquo, verbis discrepare, Cic *so it happens that no two a (in the measurement)*, ita fit ut nulli duo c, Plin **8.** audĭo, 4 (i.e *to listen to and accept what some one says* with *acc*) *I a with Socrates when he says, etc*, id Socratem audio dicentem, etc, Cic *non do I a with Homer, who says, etc*, nec Homerum audio, qui ait, Cic Phi *I used to say that you were the only person who a.d with me*, commemoram te unum mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic **II.** *To settle mutually* **1.** compōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *as had been a d upon with Marcius*, ut compositum cum Marcio fuerat, Liv *the treaty has been already concluded, and all its terms a d upon*, ictum jam foedus et omnes compositae leges, Virg *at the hour a.d upon*, composita hora, Hor **2.** constĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *the day which he had a.d upon with the ambassadors had come*, ea dies quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes. *we a.d to finish our walk in the Academy*, constituimus inter nos ut ambulationem in Academia conficeremus, Cic. *I could wish that I had not a.d with Laelius to come to day*, vellem non constituissem me hodie venturum esse Laelio, Cic **3.** condīco, dixi, dictum, 3 (rare) *he a.d for a fixed price*, certo condixit pretio, Phaedr. . *to a. upon a truce*, inducias c, Just **4.** consentĭo, 4 *the whole senate a.d to decree a triumph*, universus senatus ad decernendum triumphum consensit, Liv **5** pācisco, pactum, 3 *he a.s for a large reward with the chiefs*, paciscitur magna mercede cum principibus, Liv. Cic. v. TO BARGAIN. **6** dēpācisco (dēpĕc), 3 *he a.d with them to leave his arms*, depactus est cum eis ut arma relinqueret, Cic **7.** pango, pĕpĭgi, pactum, 3 (in *perfect tenses* only) *a treaty a.d upon*, pactum foedus, Cic. *you have a.d upon peace with us*, pacem nobiscum pepigistis, Liv., Ov.: Tac. **8.** convĕnit (*impers.*) v. AGREED UPON, TO BE; TO APPOINT, TO SETTLE **III.** *To assent to:* assentĭo and (more freq.) assentĭor, 4 (with *dat.*). *the citizens always a.d to his wishes*, ejus semper voluntatibus cives assenserunt, Cic.: *I entirely a. with what you have said*, illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi assentior, Cic v. TO ASSENT **IV.** *To be consistent with* **1** consentĭo, 4 *the countenance of Domitius did not a with his words*, vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiebat, Caes *all the parts a with one another*, inter se omnes partes c, Cic *what is related a s with the times and places*, temporibus et locis ea quae nuntiantur c, Cic **2.** consto, stĭti, 1 *he will consider whether what is said a s with the fact, or with itself*, considerabit constetne oratio aut cum re, aut ipsa secum, Cic *the account a s*, i.e. *balances*, or *is correct*, ratio constat, Cic **3.** convĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 *when the resemblance of his features, and the time of his exposure, and the confession of the shepherd a d*, cum et vultus simulitudo, et expositionis tempora et pastoris confessio conveniunt, Just v TO CORRESPOND, BE CONSISTENT **V.** *To suit, be adapted to* q v Phi *liquid food a s with the fatigued*, cibus humidus fatigatis convenit, Cels **VI.** *To be in harmony* **1.** concordo, 1 *you will a with her*, concordabis cum illa, Ter. *not even then could the brothers a*, ne tunc quidem fratres c potuerunt, Just **2.** congruo, 3 *a woman a s better with a woman*, mulier mulieri magis c, Ter **3.** convĕnĭo, 4 *to a. very well with any one*, optime cum aliquo c, Cic. **VII.** As Gram *t t* sēquor, sĕcūtus, 3 as, *adjectives a with substantives in case, gender, number*, *adjectiva substantivorum suorum casum, genus, numerum s.

**agreeable:** **I.** *Pleasing* **1.** grātus *an a truth*, veritas g, Cic *an a mistake*, g error, Hor *an a. place*, g locus, Hor *very a*, peregrātus *a very a letter*, perg literae, Cic **2.** acceptus (with *dat* v ACCEPTABLE) *nothing is more a to God*, nihil Deo acceptius, Cic **3.** commodus (esp of *manners*) *a to my companions*, c. sodalibus meis, Hor **4.** amābĭlis, e *an a coolness*, frigus, Hor v. LOVELY. **5.** blandus (of things *flattering* and *seductive*) *by use base became more a every day*, otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. **6.** jūcundus v PLEASANT, DELIGHTFUL. **7.** prŏbābĭlis, e (of *what pleases any one's taste* with *dat*) *a speaker more a to the people*, probabilior populo orator, Cic. **8.** prŏbātus (i.e. *in favour with*. with *dat*) *no one was more a to the chiefs of the patricians*, nemo probatior primoribus patrum erat, Liv v. PLEASANT, CHARMING, DELIGHTFUL. **II.** *Of persons or personal manners* **1.** commŏdus *an a. and charming woman*, mulier c et faceta, Ter. *a guests*, c convivae, Pl *to be a person of a manners*, commodis moribus esse, Cic **2.** făcĭlis, e *to be a and pleasant with anybody*, f et festivum esse alicui, Ter. *a and kind*, f. benevolusque, Ter Cic v. GOOD-TEMPERED **3.** lēpĭdus *I found him kind, a, and courteous*, ego usu sum benigno, l, comi, Ter *a. manners*, l mores, Pl. **4.** festīvus *they think you a.*, te f putant, Ter v PLEASANT, POLITE, COURTEOUS, AFFABLE. **III.** *Suitable, agreeing with, consistent* aptus, accommodatus, congruens, consentiens: v SUITABLE, AGREEING WITH, CONSISTENT.

**agreeableness:** **I.** *Pleasantness in general* **1.** dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* v. SWEETNESS, DELICIOUSNESS, CHARM **2.** sūvĭtas *the a. of a colour*, coloris s, Cic. *a country seat of surprising a*, villa mirifica s, Cic. **II.** *Of persons and personal manners*. **1.** făcĭlĭtas *a. and politeness*, f. et humanitas, Cic. *he treated his friends with such a and indulgence*, amicos tanta f. indulgentiaque tractabat, Suet **2.** lēpor, ōris, *m.*: v. GRACE. **3.** festīvĭtas v. PLEASANTRY. **4.** commŏdi, făciles, lepidi mores: v. AGREEABLE (II).

**agreeably:** **1.** suāvĭtĕr: *I see how a pleasure flatters our senses*, video quam s. sensibus blandiatur, Cic *to live a*, suaviter vivere, Hor *a sounding strong*, odor s gravis, Plin **2** dulcĭtĕr (poet dulcĕ, Hor) *pleasure by which feeling is a and pleasantly excited*, voluptas qua sensus d ac jucunde movetur, Cic *a most a written history*, historia scripta dulcissime, Cic Quint **3** jūcundē *to live a*, jucunde vivere, Cic. Suet **4.** lēpĭdē (colloq.) *to happen a and fortunately*, lepide eque evenire, Pl. Ter v PLEASANTLY, DELIGHTFULLY.

**II.** *Consistently, in accordance with* **1.** accommŏdātē *to speak a as a as possible to truth*, dicere quam maxime ad veritatem ac, Cic **2.** congruenter *to live a to nature*, c naturae vivere, Cic Jo in apte congruenterque dicere, Cic v. CONSISTENTLY **3.** ăd *to act a to orders*, ad praescriptum agere, Caes

**agreed, to be:** constat, stĭti, 1 *it is a among augurs that the number ought to be odd*, inter augures constat, imparem numerum debere esse, Liv *it is universally a that there are gods*, inter omnes c esse deos, Cic

**agreed upon, to be:** convĕnit, vēni, ventum, 4 *these things are not a upon between my brother and me*, haec fratri mecum non conveniunt, Ter *the time had been a. upon between them for joining battle*, tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, Caes *it was a upon by myself and Deiotarus that he should be in my camp*, mihi cum Deiotaro convenit ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic *the army, as had been a upon, was withdrawn from Numidia*, exercitus, uti convenerat, Numidia deductus est, Sall v TO AGREE (II).

**agreeing** (*adj*) **1.** congruens, entis *there were other letters a with yours*, tuis literis c fuerunt aliae, Cic *oratorical action a with the sentiments expressed*, gestus cum sententiis c, Cic. **2.** consentāneus *actions a with these emotions*, actiones his motibus c, Cic **3.** convĕnĭens, entis *friends a well together*, convenientes bene amici, Cic. Ov **4.** consentiens, entis *movements a with one's words and sentiments*, motus cum verbis sententiisque c, Cic.

**agreement:** **I.** *Conformity, consistency* **1.** constantia *the a of all words and actions*, c. dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. **2.** convĕnientia *a with nature*, c naturae, Cic **3.** consensus, ūs *the wonderful a and harmony of all branches of learning*, c concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, Cic. **II.** *Harmony of opinions or feelings* **1.** consensio *the a of all nations*, c omnium gentium, Cic Caes. **2.** consensus, ūs *never was you a greater in any cause*, nunquam major vester c. in ulla causa fuit, Cic. **3.** conspīrātio *the a of all good men*, bonorum omnium c., Cic.. Suet. **4.** constantia *what a is there among augurs?* quae est inter augures c? Cic. **III.** *Mutual arrangement, compact:* **1.** conventum *to adhere to one's a.s*, stare conventis, Cic Liv. **2.** conventio *contrary to the faith of the a*, contra fidem conventionis, Liv. Tac **3.** pactio *in making a.s to regard the law*, in p. faciendis legem spectare, Cic *a marriage a.*, p nuptialis, Liv. **4.** pactum v. COMPACT. **5.** sponsio v. ENGAGEMENT, STIPULATION. **6.** foedus, ĕris, *n.*: v LEAGUE, COMPACT. Phr. *according to a*, compacto, Cic.; ex compacto, Suet.; ex pacto, Nep.; compŏsĭto, Ter.; ex compŏsĭto, Liv.; ex instĭtūto, Liv.; ex sponso, Cic v. ARRANGEMENT, BARGAIN

**agricultural:** **1.** rustĭcus · *Nicander wrote about a affairs*, Nicander de rebus r. scripsit, Cic. **2.** agrĭcōlāris, e · *a. work*, ag. opus, Col. **3.** cōlōnĭcus *a. laws*, c. leges, Varr. Phr.: *the number of the a. population*, numerus aratorum, Cic. · *the Germans are by no means an a. people*, minime Germani agriculturae studiosa gens, Caes.: *to give*

*a good deal of time and attention to a pursuits*, aliquantum operae temporisque consumere in agris colendis, Cic

**agriculture:** 1. agricultūra, or separately, agri cultūra *to pay attention to a*, a. studere, Caes 2. agricultio, or separately, agri cultio, Cic 3. agrorum cultus v. CULTIVATION.

**agriculturist:** agricōlātio Col (who uses the word of agriculture as distinguished from the care of live stock) 5. rēs rustĭcae (*i.e.* agriculture abstractedly considered) v. AGRICULTURAL

**agriculturist:** v. FARMER, HUSBANDMAN

**agrimony:** agrimōnĭa Cels. Plin.

**agrostis:** 1. agrostis, is, *f.* App 2. dactylon. Plin. cynodon dactylon Plin

**aground:** Phr. *the light skiffs were a.*, leves cymbae sidebant, Liv. *a ship having got a*, navis cum per vada haesisset, Tac.: *they ran their ships a. at Chios*, ad Chium naves ejecere, Liv *to run a ship a. on shallows or rocks* (vadis, scopulis) navem impingere, Quint 4, 1, 61

**ague:** I. *The cold fit which precedes some fevers*, horror. ōris, *m* *fevers generally begin with a.*, febres incipiunt fere ab h, Cels. II. *An intermittent fever*, febris, is, *f* (with a defining word) *a quartan a*, f quartana, Cels. (frigida quartana, Hor) *an a.*, febris intermittens, Cels; frigida febris, Plin. *a tertian a*, febris tertiana, Cic Cels. *suffering from a tertian a.*, tertiana febri laborans, Cic

**ague-fit:** horror Cels.

**ah** (*interj*) expr of *grief, concern, surprise* 1. ah (used in most senses of the Eng.) *ah! you know not my grief*, ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter *ah! cease*, ah! desine, Ter *ah! be not so cruel*, ah! ne saevi tantopere, Ter. 2. vah (of *grief, indignation*. also of *joy*): *ah! I am ruined*, vah! perii! Ter · *ah! how I would mangle him*, vah! quibus illum lacerarem modis, Pl. v. HAH. 3. ēja (expr of *wonder, admiration, eager appeal*) *ah! how nice he is*, eja! ut elegans est, Ter *ah! be of good cheer*, eja! bonum habe animum, Pl. v. HO! COME! 4. heu, eheu v ALAS. 5. ătăt (of something that *strikes suddenly*. also of *grief*) *ah! that's what it meant*, atat! hoc illud est, Ter. *ah! I am ruined*, atat! perii, Pl. v HAH! 6. prō *or* prōh (of *shame, regret*, etc usu. with *acc*) *ah! how great is the power of thy sway*, pro! quanta potentia regni est tui, Ov. · v. OH! 7. hei (with *dat*) *ah me!* hei mihi! Vulg. v ALAS, WOE!

**aha** (*interj*) aha Pl. v. also HO, AH.

**ahead:** v FORWARD. *To go a.*, procedere: v. TO GO FORWARD *to get a of any one*, praeverto. v. TO GET AHEAD.

**aid** (*subs.*) I. *Assistance, help* auxĭlium v. ASSISTANCE, HELP. Phr. *provided with all the aids either of nature or of learning for speaking*, omnibus vel naturae vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum paratus, Cic v. RESOURCES, APPLIANCES. II. *An assistant, helper*: q v. III. *A kind of tax granted to government*, *auxilium quod de gratia et non de jure fit; hb rum adjutorium v. Du Cange, s vv

**aid** (*v*) v. TO ASSIST, HELP, SUCCOUR.

**aide-de-camp:** perh the nearest term is optio v. ADJUTANT. Or by periphr., *qui ducis imperata ad alios defert.

**aiding** (*adj.*) v AUXILIARY.

**ail** (*v.*): dŏlĕo, 2 (with *dat.*) *nothing a'd any one*, mihi cuiquam dolunt, Cic *I am not afraid lest anything should a me*, non metuo ne quid mihi doleat, P. Phr *to be ag*, laborare male, graviter se habere etc v. ILL, UNWELL

**ailing:** v. DISEASED, ILL

**ailment:** v. DISEASE, ILLNESS.

**aim** (*v.*): I. *To direct* an arrow or other weapon *at*. 1. intendo, di, tum and sum, 3 (with in and *acc.*; or *dat.*). *to aim a weapon at the neck, temples, in jugulum int*, Plin. Ep. *weapons aimed at the vitals of the state*, tela intenta jugulis civitatis, Cic. also *absol, to aim arrows in war*, bello int. sagittas, Virg 2. dīrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (with in and *acc*; or *dat*). *to a. a spear at an antagonist's face*, hastam in os adversarii d., Curt. · *Pallas had a'd her spear at Ilus*, Pallas Ilo direxerat hastam, Virg. *he a'd arrows at the outstretched hand of a boy*, in pueri dispansam palmam sagittas direxit, Suet 3. collĭneo, 1 (*to take exact aim* take) *to a a spear or arrow at some mark*, c hastam aliquo aut sagittam, Cic II. *To a at with an arrow*, etc.; *to try to hit*: 1. pĕto, īvi, and ĭi, ītum, 3 (with *acc*) *to a. at anyone with a javelin*, aliquem spiculo p, Liv *to a at anyone with an apple*, aliquem malo p, Virg *to a high*, alta p., Virg 2. destĭno, 1 *the slingers used to wound any part of the face at which they had a'd*, funditores vulnerabant quem locum destinassent oris, Liv Curt. III. Fig. *To endeavour or purpose to attain* 1. affecto, 1 *to a at regal power*, regnum af., Liv *to a. at obtaining the favour of the soldiery*, studia militum af, Tac *to a at the mastery of Gaul*, Gallias af, Tac *to a. at splendour of diction*, magnificentiam verborum af, Quint Vell 2. pĕto, 3 *to a at any one's life by poison*, aliquem veneficio p, Auct. Her *to a at heaven*, coelum p, Hor *to a. at the foremost place in eloquence*, eloquentiae principatum p, Cic. v TO SEEK, CANVASS FOR 3. quaero, quaesīvi, quaesītum, 3 *to a at flight*, fugam q, Cic. *which was what he a'd at*, id quod quaerebat, Cic v TO SEEK 4. sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 *to a. at expediency*, utilitatem s, Cic. *to a at Caesar's favour*, gratiam Caesaris s, Caes. Hor v. TO PURSUE

5. specto, 1 *to a at the general good*, commune bonum s, Lucr. *to a at one's own glory rather than at the public welfare*, ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem reipublicae s, Cic v. VIEW, TO HAVE IN 6. stŭdĕo, 2 (i.e. *to be bent on* with *dat*) *to a at virtue, renown, dignity*, virtuti, laudi, dignitati s., Cic also with *acc.* of *neut. pron.* · *you a at one thing, namely to avert the attempt of Antony from the republic*, unum studetis. Antonii conatum avertere a republica, Cic Hor. 7. tendo, tĕtendi, tentum and sum, 3 (with *prep*) *to a at higher and illegal objects*, ad altiora et non concessa t, Liv. Hor. 8. id ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (usu foll. by ut and *subj*) *they a. at seeming good men*, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. also *absol.*: *that is what they are a g at and plotting*, id est agunt et moliuntur, Cic. 9. incumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3 (with *dat.* or *prep to a with all one's powers*) · *to a. earnestly at avenging the wrongs of the commonwealth*, inc. ad ulciscendas reip injurias, Cic. *to a at praise*, ad laudem inc., Cic.. v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF, PURPOSE, PURSUE.

**aim** (*subs*) I. LIT *the act of directing a missile or weapon*: chiefly in certain phr as, *to be able to take sure a*, certo ictu destinata ferire, Curt. *who is there who if he throw the javelin a whole day, will not sometimes take a good a.?* quis est qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineet? Cic. *he took a*, particeps oculos telumque tetendit, Virg. v. TO AIM II. *The object aimed at* v MARK III. Fig *a purpose, object, intention* q v

**air** (*subs*) I. *The fluid which we breathe* 1. āēr, āĕris, *acc* usu āĕra *m.* (at and near the surface of the earth) *pure and thin a.*, aer purus ac tenuis Cic *a and pure always tend to rise*, aer et ignis supera semper petunt, Cic. *the a which we breathe*, aer quem spiritu ducimus, Cic. *very thick a.*, crassissimus aer, Cic. *the thickness of the a*, aeris crassitudo, Cic · *the a. is condensed into a cloud, in nubem cogitur* aer, Virg *the chamaeleon lives on a. alone*, a. so.o pascitur chamaeleon, Plin 2. aether ĕris, *m* (the upper and pure air) *he flies through the vast a.*, volat ille per magnum a, Virg *water is produced from earth, the lower a from water, the upper a. from the lower*, ex terra aqua oritur, ex aqua aer, ex aere aether, Cic. v. AETHER 3 ānima (rare) *to be produced from fire, earth, and a.*, ex igni, terra atque a procrescere, Lucr Cic. 4. aura (*air in motion* v BREEZE: usu *plu.* and with a qualifying word): *he breathes the vital a.*, vitales suscipit a, Luct *you inhale the vital a.*, a. vitales carpis, Virg. *to sniff the a.*, captare naribus auras, Virg *the winds will carry the clouds across through the a.*, nubila portabunt venti transversa per auras, Luct *Eurydice was coming to the upper a.* (from Orcus), Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Virg Esp. *the open a.* (as opposed to concealment or confinement) *the wooden horse being opened restores them to the open a.*, illos patefactus ad auras reddit equus, Virg Fig. *to bring everything into the open a.*, i e to reveal, omnia ferre sub auras, Virg Phr. *in the open a.*, sub dīvo, Cic Hor. *Venus departs to Paphos through the upper a*, Venus Paphum sublimis abit, Virg *to take the a* (for health or recreation), gestor, 1 (*in some conveyance*) Sen. Mart ambŭlo, 1 or dēambŭlo, 1 (*on foot*) Ter Cic v. ATMOSPHERE. II. *A gentle breeze* v. GALE, BREEZE III. Fig. *manner, mien, look* 1. spĕcies, ēi, *f.*. *a woman with a charming a*, specie lepida mulier, Pl *the a of those men is most respectable*, horum hominum species honestissima, Cic 2. gestus, ūs (*bearing*), *a graceful a and movement of the body*, venustus g et motus corporis, Cic *I must now assume a new a and expression of countenance*, nunc g mihi vultusque est capiendus novus, Ter *to have an effeminate a*, mollem in gestu esse, Cic 3. habĭtus, ūs *add the look and the a of the man*, adde vultum hujus hominis, Hor · *a maidenly a and dress*, virginalis h atque vestitus, Cic Plin *that was the more readily believed, because it had an a of probability*, id eo facilius credebatur quia simile vero videbatur, Cic *he has the a of a madman*, furere videtur, Cic. *what a.s the creative gives herself!* quam putide sese muliercula gerit! *they give themselves too many a.s* (v. AFFLICTEDLY), intolerantius se jactant, Cic. · *he had been accustomed to give himself very great a.s in that place*, solitus erat jactare se magnificentissime illo in loco, Cic. v. FEATURES, MIEN, MANNER, LOOK IV. *A tune or melody*: 1. mŏdus v MEASURE, STRAIN 2. nūmĕri, orum *I remember the a, if I could recollect the words*, numeros memini si verba tenerem, Virg v TUNE, MELODY, MUSIC

**air** (*v*): I. *To admit the fresh air* Phr. · *the hall is well a'd by means of open windows* cryptoporticus patentibus fenestris auras admittit transmittitque, cf Plin Ep 2, 17 *the hall has a enough of its own, and wants no a.ing*, cryptoporticus contenta aere suo nec desiderat auras nec admittit, Plin. Ep *to be badly a'd* (of a room), aere pigro et manente ingravescere, Plin. Ep. II. *To render dry* · v TO DRY.

**air-balloon:** v. BALLOON

**air-bladder:** vēsīcŭla Lucr.: *of fishes*, *vēsīca nātātōria.

**air-built:** v. UNSUBSTANTIAL.

**air-drawn:** v. IMAGINARY.

**air-gun:** *bombarda ventosa, Kr., *tormentum pneumaticum.

**air-hole:** 1. spīrāculum · Virg.: Plin. 2. spīrāmentum. Virg. Ov.. Just.

**airiness:** I. *Free exposure to the air* · Phr *a. of a locality*, *loci situs ventosus (*windiness*), loci situs auris objectus *on account of the a of the house*, *propter auras aedibus admissas

transmissasque (v TO AIR) *want of a*, ser pigor et manens, Plin Ep **II.** Fig *gaiety, sprightliness*; q. v.

**airing** (*subs*) (for health, etc.): **1.** gestātĭo (*in a conveyance*). Cels. Sen. **2.** ambŭlātĭo or dēambŭlātĭo (*on foot*) Cic. Ter. Phr.: *to take an a.*, gestor, ambŭlo, dēambŭlo v. AIR (L. *fm*)

**airless:** āere cārens; aēris expers. v. VOID OF.

**air-pump:** *antlĭa pneumatica Ruhnk. ap. Kr.

**air-shaft:** (in mines) **1.** aestŭārium Plin. **2.** lūmen, ĭnis, *n* Plin

**air-vessel:** (in plants) *vēsīcŭla, follĭcŭlus v. FOLLICLE

**airy:** **I.** *Consisting of or pertaining to air*. v. AERIAL. **II.** *Open to the air*· **1.** perflābĭlis, e· *the threshing-floor should be on a high, a spot*, sit area loco sublimi, et undecunque perflabili, Pall – (Cic. calls the *filmy* gods of Epicurus, *perflabiles*) **2.** auris pervius; qui auras admittit transmittitque. v. TO AIR. **3.** ventōsus stronger than the English word v. WINDY. **4.** āpertus, pātens v. OPEN. **III.** *Light as air* v. LIGHT, FINE **IV.** *Gay, sprightly* q.v.

**aisle:** āla (the general term for a *side-structure*· v. WING) v. Du Cange, s.v.

**akin** (*adj*)· **I.** *Related by blood* consanguĭnĕus v RELATED. **II.** *Closely connected or resembling* **1.** cognātus: *nothing is so a. to our minds as rhythm and words*, nihil est tam c. mentibus nostris quam numeri atque voces, Cic· *words a. to things*, vocabula rebus c, Hor. **2.** fīnĭtimus *boldness is a. to confidence*, audacia fidentiae f. est, Cic. This word is sometimes joined with propinquus and vicinus, the two words being perhaps equivalent to our phrase "*near akin*:" *emotions near a. to these mental disturbances*, motus finitimi et propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.· *knowledge of logic is near a. to eloquence*, dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima est eloquentiae, Cic. v. RELATED, CONNECTED.

**alabaster:** ălābastrītes, ae, *m.*· Plin *an al box*, ălābaster, tri, *m.*. Cic

**alack:** hem! Ter. Cic.· v. ALAS

**alacrity:** ălacrĭtas *a. and eagerness for fighting*, a. studiumque pugnandi, Caes *a. in defending the republic*, a. reipublicae defendendae, Cic· *the a. of dogs in hunting*, a canum in venando, Cic. *to display a.*, a uti, Caes.

**alarm** (*subs.*) **I.** *Loud notice of imminent danger*. clāmor *an a. is raised by the watchmen and guards of the temple*, c a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic Phr. *an a to arms was sounded*, conclamatum (est) ad arma, Liv. *to sound an a* (military). bellicum canere, Liv. Cic *there is an a. of fire in the neighbourhood*, conclamatio in vicinio incendium, Sen **II.** *The panic and disturbance caused by the approach of danger*: **1.** trĕpĭdātĭo· *the unexpected occurrence caused the more a.*, nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv. *the a and flight of the enemy*, tr. fugaque hostium, Liv. *what was the a. of the senate, the confusion of the people, the fear of the city*, quae senatus tr., quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. **2.** tūmultus, ūs. *they brought a rather than certain intelligence to the camp*, t. magis quam certum nuntium castris intulerunt, Liv.: *he wrote to the senate in what a. the province was*, senatui scripsit quo in t. provincia esset, Liv. Phr. *I perceive that there is a.*, trepidari sentio, Ter.: *to be in a state of a.*, trepidare v. ALARMED, TO BE. v. CONSTERNATION, CONFUSION. **III.** *Terror, fright*. pāvor *fright and a took possession of all*, terror pavorque omnes occupavit, Liv. *nocturnal a's*, nocturni p., Tac.: v DREAD, TERROR

**alarm:** (v.) **1.** perturbo, ī *to be a.'d by shouts*, clamore perturbari, Cic.. *to be a.'d for one's own safety*, de sua salute perturbari, Cic. **2.** terreo perterreo (*intens.*) v TO FRIGHTEN, TERRIFY. **3.** exănĭmo, ī (a strong expression *well-nigh to kill with fear or anxiety*). *the illness of my Tullia a s me greatly*, Tulliae meae morbus me ex, Cic

**alarmed** (*adj*). **1.** pāvĭdus· *a. mothers*, p matres, Virg. *the woman a. out of sleep*, p. ex somno mulier, Liv. Hor. **2.** trĕpĭdus· v AGITATED, ANXIOUS

——, **to be:** **1.** trĕpĭdo, ī (denoting *agitation and panic*) *children are a. and fear everything in the blinding darkness*, pueri tr. atque omnia caecis in tenebris metuunt, Lucr. Virg **2.** extimesco, tĭmŭi, 3 (*to be greatly in fear*) *even the horses of the gladiators were greatly a by the sudden noises*, equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic Ter. **3.** pāvĕo, pāvi, 2 (of *strong panic-fear*) *I am greatly a when in doors, and terrified when out of doors*, et intus paveo et foris formido, Pl v TO BE AFRAID, DREAD

——, **to become:** pāvesco, 3 v FRIGHT, TO TAKE.

**alarm-bell:** *campāna qua pericŭlum, incendium, repentinus hostium aggressus, nuntiatur.

**alarming:** quod terret, timorem affert, incutit, etc ›. TO ALARM. Sometimes to be expressed by such a word as magnus, ingens, etc as, *so a. and so unexpected a danger*, tantum tamque inopinatum periculum v. GRIEVOUS, SEVERE.

**alarmingly:** Phr. *the disease was al. severe*, *morbus tam gravis erat ut metu omnes exanimarentur· the fire was al close to our house*, tam propinquum nostris aedibus fuit incendium ut magnopere commoveremur v. TO ALARM

**alarum:** *tintinnābŭlum ad excitandum aliquem e somno

**alas:** **1.** heu (either absol., or with acc.). *alas! by how different a master art thou governed*, heu! quam dispari domino dominaris, poet ap Cic. *alas, the vanity of man*, heu vanitas humana, Plin. *alas for unhappy me!* heu me infelicem, Ter. **2.** ēheu (ēheu, Ov. constr. same as heu) *alas, the fleet years glide on*, eheu, fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. Virg: Ter. **3.** vae (either absol. or with *dat.*). *alas my back!* vae tergo meo, Pl. *Mantua, too near, alas, to unhappy Cremona*, M. vae miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg.. v. WOE TO **4.** hei (constr same as vae) *alas, I am undone*, hei, perii miser! Pl : *alas for me*, hei mihi! Pl. **5.** ah, vah v AH! **6.** o, pro v. OH, AH!

**alb** (*a surplice*): *alba sacerdotis vestis.

**albatross:** *diomedea exŭlans, Linn.

**albeit:** v. ALTHOUGH

**albino:** leucaethiops, ōpis Plin

**albugo** (*a disease of the eye*). albūgo, ĭnis, *f.* Plin

**album** (*a book*): perh *nugarum album s liber*· the term *album* was applied to various register-books v. Dict. Ant. *s. v.*

**albumen:** albūmen, ĭnis, *n.* strictly *the white of egg*: but also used by modern writers in the scientific sense of the English word (Palmer)

**albuminous:** albūmĭnōsus, M. L (Palmer).

**alburnum:** **1.** ădeps, ĭpis, *c.*: Plin. **2.** alburnum Plin.

**alcahest** (*a pretended universal solvent*). menstruum universum· M L

**alcaic:** alcăĭcus. *alcaics* or *alcaic verses*, versus alcaici, Diom.

**alchemist:** *alchēmista or alcumista, ae, *m* Erasm Bacon.

**alchemy:** *alchēmistĭcē or -a (sc. ars) Eras m (also perh, alchimia or alchēmea Firmic, but the reading is doubtful)

**alcmanian metre:** alcmānĭum metrum. Serv

**alcohol:** spīrĭtus vīni M. L. (Palmer) or as scient t, alcohol or alkohol is, *n* (Freund).

**alcoholic:** alcoolĭcus, M L. (Palmer); or perhaps better by circumi; e g. *an al fluid*, liquor cui inest spiritus vini

**alcoran:** v. KORAN.

**alcove:** zōthēca Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: dim., zōthēcŭla, *a small a.*. id. 5, 6, 38 v. also RECESS.

**alcyon:** v. KING-FISHER

**alder:** alnus, ī, *f* Plin *hollowed a s*, i e., *canoes*, a. cavatae, Virg.

**alderman:** perh dēcŭrĭo Cic.

**aldern:** (i e, *of alder*) alnĕus. *an a. stake*, palus a, Vitr

**ale:** cerevisia v. BEER.

**ale-brewer:** v BREWER.

**ale-house:** caupōna (prop *a shop* or *inn*) Cic Hor v INN

**ale-house-keeper:** caupo. v INN-KEEPER

**a-lee:** (naut *t. t.*) *ad latus navis a vento aversum Phr. *helm a-lee!* *gubernaculum a vento averte!

**alembic:** ălembīcus, ī, *m.* M. L.

**alert:** ălācer, promptus v WATCHFUL, VIGILANT Phr. *the senate was by no means on the a.*, senatus nihil sane intentus, Sall

**alertness:** ălacrĭtas, ātis v. BRISKNESS, WATCHFULNESS, SPRIGHTLINESS.

**alexanders** (a plant) ŏlus atrum Plin. Col.

**alexandrian** (*adj*) Ălexandrīnus Caes.

**alexandrine** (*subs, a verse*) *ălexandrīnus versus

**alexipharmic** (*subs*). ălexĭpharmăcon, ī, *n.* Plin.

**algebra:** algēbra· M. L.

**algebraic:** } algēbraĭcus M. L.
**algebraical:** }

**algebraist:** algebrae pērītus M L

**alias:** Phr.: *Turner alias Powell*, *Turner aliter nominatus Powell.

**alibi:** Phr: *the prisoner pleaded an a*, reus dixit se non interfuisse, Liv.

**alien** (*adj.*) **I.** *Not native* pĕregrīnus *a. troops*, i e *foreign soldiers in Roman armies*, p milites, Inscr. also of that which *belongs to aliens*; as, *a. land*, ager p., Varr. *he forbade men of a. condition to assume Roman names*, p conditionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, Suet. **II.** *Unconnected* āversus: v. FOREIGN.

**alien** (*subs*): pĕregrīnus (in the strict legal sense). *they forbid a s to dwell in cities*, peregrinos urbibus uti prohibent, Cic *by that law a.s are expelled from Rome*, illa lege p Roma ejiciuntur, Cic. *there is a very wide difference whether (a man) is a citizen or an a*, civis an p sit, plurimum distat, Quint. Phr. (fig.) *philosophy seemed to be an a. at Rome*, philosophia peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic. (For the looser sense of "alien," v FOREIGNER)

**alienable:** quod abalienari potest. v. TO ALIENATE.

**alienate:** **I.** *To transfer the ownership of anything to another*: **1.** ălīēno, ī *to al. the public revenues*, vectigalia rei pub, Cic Join: vendere et al. **2.** ābălīēno, ī· *to a. the lands of the Roman people*, agros populi R abal, Cic. **II.** *To render averse, to estrange*: **1.** ălīēno, ī *they endeavoured to a. my good will from you*, conabantur al. a te voluntatem meam, Cic.: *an a.d province*, alienata provincia, Liv. **2.** ābălīēno, ī. *my speech a.d Pompey's good will from me*, Pompeii voluntatem a me abalienabat oratio mea, Cic.: Liv. **3.** abdūco, duxi, ductum, 3: v. TO DRAW AWAY, DIVERT. **4.** abstrăho, traxi, tractum, 3 (rare): *he had a.d the soldiers from Lepidus*, milites a Lepido abstraxerat, Cic. **5.** āverto, tī, sum, 3 *to a states from our friendship*, civitates ab amicitia nostra a., Caes.: Cat **6.** āvŏco, ī: *to a. any one from intimacy with another*, aliquem ab alicujus conjunctione a., Cic.: v. TO CALL AWAY, DIVERT.

**alienated** (*adj*): **1.** āversus:

*accustomed to reconcile al. friends*, a solitus componere amicos, Hor. **2.** inimicus ex amico factus v. UNFRIENDLY.

**alienation:** **I.** *A transfer of ownership* · **1.** ăbălīēnātio, Cic **2.** ălīēnātio Pomp Dig. **II.** *Estrangement* ălīēnātio *the sudden desertion of Pompey, the a. of the consuls*, subita defectio Pompeii, a consulum, Cic. *the a. and breaking off of friendship*, a disjunctioque amicitiae, Cic **III** *Insanity* ălīēnātio *a of mind*, a mentis, Cels a (alone), Sen

**alienator:** qui abalienat v to ALIENATE.

**alight:** **I.** *To get down* **1.** descendo, di, sum, 3 *to a from a horse*, ex equo d (or *equis*, of more than one), Cic *to a from a chariot*, a curru d, Suet and in gen, *to a*, whether *from a horse or a vehicle*, ad pedes d., Liv **2.** dēsīlio, lŭi, 4 (lit *to leap down*, hence it implies *rapidity* or *haste*) *to a from a travelling carriage*, de rheda d Cic *to a from horseback*, ex equis d, Caes. in gen (cf. supr 1), *to a*, ad pedes d, Caes Hor **II** *To settle on* (of winged animals) insīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 *the bees a upon the flowers*, apes floribus ins, Virg *birds of ill omen had a'd on the Capitol*, insessum diris avibus Capitolium, Tac

**alike** (*adj*) pai, sīmĭlis · v LIKE, SIMILAR. Phr. *these things are all a*, haec omnia sunt inter se similia, Cic

**alike** (*adv.*) · pāriter, sīmĭlĭter v. EQUALLY, SIMILARLY

**aliment:** ălīmentum Cic Cels. Ov v FOOD, NOURISHMENT

**alimental:** Phr *chyle is a*, *alit corpora chylus a. substances*, *eae res quae corpora alunt v to NOURISH

**alimentary:** ălīmentārius *a substances*, res a., Amm *an a law*, (i.e. *relating to the distribution of food to the poor*), lex a, Coel. ap Cic *the al canal*, canalis a, or canalis intestinorum, M. L. (Palmer)

**alimony** (*allowance for the support of a wife separated from her husband*). **1.** ălīmōnium Suet · Juv. **2.** ălimentum Dig N B. There was nothing in Roman law corresponding to the tech. sig of *alimony*, but the above words are used by modern writers in the modern sense.

**alive:** **I.** *Having life* vīvus *the laws forbade two of one family, both being a, to be made magistrates*, leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetabant, Caes. *Calanus was burnt a.*, Calanus vivus combustus est, Cic.. *the consulship of Milo could not be endangered even were Clodius a*, Milonis consulatus, v Clodio, labefactari non poterat, Cic Join vivus et videns, vivus et spirans, Cic vivus vigensque, Plin. Phr. *he is the wisest man a.*, *omnium mortalium qui nunc sunt sapientissimus est v. LIVING, ALIVE, TO BE. **II.** *Active, in force*. Phr. · *to keep love a.*, amorem fovere, Cic. *honour keeps the arts a*, honos alit artes, Cic. **III.** *Lively, alert*. ălăcer, v. LIVELY. **IV.** *Taking a warm interest in*: Phr. *he is a. to that subject*, illi rei studet, Pl. *to be a. to renown*, laudi studere, Cic.. v. INTERESTED.

**——, to be:** **1.** vīvo, vixi, victum, 3 *my wife is a, and is likely to live*, uxor mea v., victuraque est, Pl **2.** sŭpersum. *provided I am a.*, modo vita supersit, Virg . v TO SURVIVE: Phr · *to be alive*, inter homines esse, Cic.. inter homines agere, Tac. v. TO LIVE.

**alkali:** **1.** alcāli, *n. indecl.* · M. L. (Palmer). **2.** alcālīna, ae, *f.*. M. L. (Freund).

**alkaline:** alcālīnus · M. L (Palmer).

**alkaloid:** alcālŏides, ae, *m* : M L. (Freund).

**alkanet:** v BUGLOSS

**all** (*adj*): **I.** *Every individual*. **1.** omnis, e *all men of all ranks*, omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic.: *they are all without exception, of the same opinion*, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic *the ships were all without exception wrecked*, naves ad unam omnes elisae sunt, Caes. It is very freq used without a subs *all men in all places who know Latin*, omnes qui ubique sunt qui Latine sciunt, Cic *I agree with him on all subjects*, cum eo omnia mihi sunt, Cic *before all things*, ante omnia, Liv ; omnium primum, Cic Liv **2.** ūniversus (denoting a union of the individuals included hence it is often equivalent to "*all together*") *the advantage of each separate person and of all together*, utilitas unusquisque et universorum, Cic *all had been oppressed by the cruelty of one*, crudelitate unius oppressi erant universi, Cic. Caes **3.** cunctus (conn from conjunctus, and so denoting a *connection* between the individuals, though a less close one than universus never used in sing in sense of *every* v inf II. 2) *the Roman people excelled all nations in valour*, P R antecedebat fortitudine c nationes, Nep. *having abandoned all their towns and forts*, c. oppidis castellisque desertis, Caes poet with *gen all the world*, cuncta terrarum, Hor *all the plains*, cuncta camporum, Tac. **4.** quisquĕ, quaeque, etc. esp with superlatives *all the best things are rarest*, optimum quidque rarissimum est, Cic *all the most learned persons*, doctissimus q, Cic v. EACH, EVERY. **II.** *Whole, entire* · **1.** tōtus *the Peloponnesus itself is almost all in the sea*, ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, Cic. *the fellow was all deceit and falsehood*, homo erat totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic v WHOLE. **2.** cunctus (v supr. I. 3) *all the senate*, c senatus, Cic *all the world*, cunctus orbis terrarum, Virg *all the people, state*, c populus, civitas, Cic **3.** omnis, e (simply of *quantity* or *extent*) *they burn up all the corn*, frumentum o comburunt, Caes. *all Gaul is divided into three parts*, Gallia est o divisa in partes tres, Caes. **4.** ūniversus (denoting the *unity of parts in a body*) *the agreement of all Gaul*, u Galliae consensio, Caes *the fellowship of all mankind*, u. generis humani societas, Cic Phr *he is all for himself*, *sibi soli cavet *all the ships of war he had, he assigned to the legates*, quidquid navium longarum habebat, legatis distribuit, Caes *O all ye gods that rule the earth*, O quicquid deorum regit terras, Hor. *the soldiers were all but the head under water*, milites capite solo ex aqua exstabant, Caes. *the soldiers made all the haste they could*, milites mihi ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, Caes. *all the more, all the better, etc.*, eo, tanto, with plus, melius, etc. · v. so MUCH : *it is all over with me*, actum est de me, Pl Cic *above all things*, maximē as, *write me some news, and above all things if Pompey, etc*, scribe aliquid, et m si Pompeius, etc., Cic. *that was above all things agreeable to the senate*, grata ea res ut quae maxime senatui unquam fuit, Liv (v ESPECIALLY) after personal pron *above all* may sometimes be expr. by adeo as, *thou, above all*, tuque adeo Virg (but the particle is less forcible than the Eng. phr). *All* (men) may sometimes be expressed by a double negative, nemo non v EVERYBODY. v EVERY, WHOLE, WHOEVER, ANY.

**all** (*subs*): may usu be rendered by the neut. forms of the Latin adj. v. supr. Phr. *write all you can*, scribe quantum potes, Cic. *for all that you have proved, I do not perceive that there are gods*, quantum quidem in te est, non intelligo deos esse, Cic *so I do all I can to maintain harmony*, sic tueor, ut possum, concordiam, Cic *it is all one to you whether they have done it (or not)*, tua refert nihil utrum illae fecerint, Ter. *it is all one to the republic whether the colony is established or not*, nihil interest reipublicae colonia deducatur necne, Cic.: *all I am afraid of is lest you should disapprove*, unam rem vereor, ne non probes, Cic. *all I say is this, if Alphenus was powerful, Naevius was very powerful*, unum illud dico, si potens erat Alphenus, potentissimus Naevius, Cic *Demetrius is all in all to them*, Demetrius is unus omnia est, Liv *he was all in all to us*, nobis omnia solus erat, Ov v also AT ALL, IN ALL

**all, at:** **1.** omnino (usu with negatives) *they do nothing at all against their will*, nihil o contra voluntatem faciunt, Caes *the law could ha dly, if at all, be repealed*, lex vix aut o non potest infirmari, Cic *Theopompus and Ephorus were never concerned in causes at all*, T et E causas o nunquam attigerunt, Cic **2.** admodum (not very freq used with some negative word, as nihil, nullus) *the other left nothing at all in writing*, alter nihil a scripsit reliquit, Cic *no money at all*, nulla a. pecunia, Liv. *there was no cavalry battle at all*, equestris pugna nulla a. fuit, Liv. For "*not at all*," v. NOT

**all, in** (with numerals) **1.** omnino *there were five in all*, quinque o fuerunt, Cic. *eighteen days in all*, dies o. decem et octo, Caes **2.** in summā · *four votes in all*, in s quattuor sententiae, Cic

**all-bearing** : omnifer, ĕra, ĕrum, Ov.

**all-devouring:** omnivŏrus Plin

**all-hail!** salve, salvēte! v HAIL!

**all-happy:** perfectē bĕātus Cic

**all-knowing:** qui omnia scit omnipĕritus Albinov (not however to be used in prose, at any rate) v OMNISCIENT

**all-powerful:** omnipŏtens, entis, Cat Virg. v ALMIGHTY

**all-producing:** omniparens, entis *the all-p. earth*, tellus omn, Lucr Virg

**all-ruling:** qui omnem mundum regit Cic (cf. too Hor. Od. I, 12, 14)

**All-Saints' day:** festum omnium sanctorum, Alcuin.

**all-seeing:** omnitŭens, entis Lucr.

**all-wise:** perfectē *or* plēnē sapiens, entis Cic

**allay:** **I.** *To quiet, appease* **1.** sēdo, 1 *to a. a tumult*, tumultum s., Caes *to a. discords*, discordias s., Cic **2.** compōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 *to a disputes*, c lites, Virg Liv. *to a discords*, discordias c, Tac. v TO APPEASE **II.** *To abate, to mitigate* **1.** sēdo, 1 *to a thirst*, sitim s., Luc *to a. hunger and thirst*, famem ac sitim s., Plin **2.** mulceo, si, sum, 2 *to a pains of the nerves*, dolores nervorum m, Plin.: v. TO ASSUAGE.

**allegation:** v. ASSERTION, PLEA

**allege:** **I.** *To assert* **1.** argŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (*against anyone*). *that they had was done by the malice of the patricians*, id fraude patriciorum factum arguere, Liv **2.** rĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *Ajax has said that he is the great grandson of Jove*, retulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. v. TO ASSERT. **II.** *To cite or quote* (as an argument or excuse) **1.** affĕro, 3 *what reason shall I a.?* quam causam afferam? Ter.: *what will he be able to say? will he a. his age?* quid poterit dicere? an aetatem afferet? Cic. **2.** rĕfĕro, 3 *if any one a this example*, si quis hoc referat exemplum, Quint **3.** oppōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 *you did as a reason the ill-health of our Cicero*, opposuisti causam, Ciceronis nostri valetudinem, Cic. **4.** praetendo, di, tum, 3 (*to put forward by way of defence*) · *you are wont to a. the name of a very learned man in excuse for your own barbarous manners*, hominis doctissimi nomen tuis barbaris moribus praetendere soles, Cic.. Ov. **5.** obtendo, 3 (= praetendo). *alleging the entreaties of his mother*, matris preces obtendens, Tac. **6.** allēgo, 1 *to a. an example*, exemplum a., Plin.: Tac.

**allegiance:** **1.** fides, ēi, *f.*: *he exhorts them to embrace the a. of the R. people*, hortatur ut populi R. f. sequantur, Caes. *they had received nations conquered in war into a.*, nationes de-

victas bello in fidem acceperant, Cic *to retain wavering states in their a*, mutantes ac dubias civitates in fi retinere, Suet *to remain in the a and friendship of any state*, in f atque amicitia alicujus civitatis esse Caes **2.** officium *he directs Labienus to keep the Belgae in their a*, Labieno mandat ut Belgas in officio contineat, Caes *not to be faithful to a*, in o non mancie, Nep Phi *they took an oath of a to Galba*, in verba Galbae jurarunt, Suet *Claudius allowed the armed men to take an oath of a to himself*, Claudius armatos jurare in nomen suum passus est, Suet *Tiberius forbade the taking of an oath of a to himself*, Tiberius intercessit quominus in acta sua juraretur, Suet *they swear a to his guardians*, in tutorum obsequia jurant, Justin

**allegorical:** allēgŏrĭcus Arnob v. also FIGURATIVE.

**allegorically:** allēgŏrĭcē, allegorice more Arnob August Phr. *to describe anything a*, *aliquid per continuas translationes (or, continuis translationibus) describere* v FIGURE (III)

**allegorization:** re *allegorical explanation* · allegorica explanatio, Arnob

**allegorize:** **I.** *To represent allegorically* **1.** allēgŏrĭcē *s* ambagibus allegoricis scribere Arnob (Cic uses the Gk form ἀλληγορικῶς) **2.** allēgŏrĭzo, ī Tert Hier **3** *perpetua* translatione scribere, describere v FIGURE, METAPHOR. **II.** *To interpret allegorically*. *allegorice explicare, explanare; quasi per allegorias scriptum explanare. Or in more classical phr *quasi per translationes scriptum explanare* v. ALLEGORY

**allegory:** **1** allēgŏrĭa *the continued use of metaphor results in a and riddles*, continuus translationis usus in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint 8, 6, 14 *a which they translate inversion*, ἀλληγορία quam inversionem interpretantur, Quint *when several metaphors succeed without interruption, the language becomes quite different, and therefore the Greeks call this style a*, quum fluxerunt plures continuae translationes alia plane fit oratio; itaque genus hoc Graeci appellant ἀλληγορίαν, Cic. Or 27, 92 *the explanation of a s*, allegoriarum explanatio, Arnob **2** translātiōnēs Cicero (*l. c.*) prefers in such cases this plural to the Greek word. **3.** inversio Quint. (But in strictly technical sense allegoria must be used cf. Arnob 5, 42, seq)

**alleviate:** **1.** lĕvo, ī *to a a disease*, morbum l, Pl *to a suspicion*, suspicionem l, Cic **2.** allĕvo, ī *to a anxieties*, sollicitudines a., Cic **3.** ēlĕvo, ī *to a. grief*, aegritudinem e, Cic. **4.** sublĕvo, ī *adversity is a'd*, res adversae sublevantur Cic *to a the labour of the soldiers*, militum laborem s., Caes. v. TO ASSUAGE, MITIGATE, LESSEN.

**alleviation:** **I.** *The act of alleviating:* **1.** lĕvātĭo *an a of sorrows*, l. aegritudinum, Cic **2.** allĕvātĭo *we ought to hope for no a.*, nullam a spem ne debemus, Cic **3.** Or expr. by part. of verb *he devoted himself to the a of human sorrow*, *ad levandos hominum dolores incubuit v. TO ALLEVIATE. **II.** *That which alleviates:* **1.** lĕvāmen *if there were any a, it would be in you alone*, si esset aliquod l, id esset in te uno, Cic **2.** lĕvāmentum *an a of misfortunes*, miseriarum l, Cic. **3.** allĕvāmentum *to remain without any a.*, sine ullo a. permanere, Cic. **4.** lōmentum *these are the solaces, these the a s of the greatest misfortunes*, haec sunt solatia, haec f. summorum malorum, Cic.: v MITIGATION.

**alley:** **I.** *A walk in a garden, &c.* · xystus, ī, *m.*: Cic. Plin. ep . v. WALK. **II.** *A narrow way in a town* · angĭportus, ūs, and angĭportum . Ter. Cic · Hor

**alliance:** **I.** *A union between states:* **1.** sōcĭētas *an a had been made with Ptolemy*, cum Ptolemaeo s erat facta, Caes *the Treviri unite Ambiorix to themselves by an a and a treaty*, Treviri Ambiorigem sibi s et foedere adjungunt, Caes *to join an a with any state*, s conjungere cum aliqua civitate, Sall *to be faithful to an a*, in s manere, Nep *to induce (a people) to break off a with another people*, a s alicujus gentis avellere, Nep *an offensive and defensive a*, *s ad bellum et defendendum et inferendum facta s conjuncta (*foedus ad bellum et def et inf mixtum, Kr and Georg) **2.** foedus, ĕris, *n to conclude a treaty of peace and a with any one*, cum aliquo pacem et f. facere, Cic. v TREATY, LEAGUE **II.** *A treaty establishing such union* v. TREATY **III.** *Connection between bodies of men or individuals* **1.** sōcĭētas *to enter into a defensive a with any one*, s. salutis cum aliquo conire, Cic *to form a general a. with any one*, s omnium rerum cum aliquo facere or inire, Cic *robbers united by a nefarious a* latrones inter se nefaria s conjuncti, Cic *to break off an a.*, s. dirimere, Cic **2.** conjunctĭo *our a and affection*, nostra c amoreque, Cic *the bands of the closest a with you*, vincula tecum summae c, Cic · v CONNECTION, UNION **IV.** *Union arising from marriage* conjunctio *I hope that this a* (of his daughter with Cassipes) *will be a source of pleasure to us*, spero nobis hanc c voluptati fore, Cic. v RELATIONSHIP, AFFINITY, MARRIAGE

**allied** (of states) **1.** foedĕrātus *an a people*, f. populus, Cic **2.** sōcĭus *an a city*, s. urbs, Liv. *a state a with us*, civitas s. nobis, Tac *a bands*, s agmina, Virg **3.** sōcĭālis, e *an a army*, s exercitus, Liv. Tac (For the fig applications of the word, v. CONNECTED, RELATED)

**alligator:** crŏcŏdīlus Lucius, Cuv

**alliteration:** in *tech.* sense, *παρήχησις vel quae hodie alliteratio dicitur or by phr., as *to be fond of a*, verbis ab eadem litera incipientibus saepius iteratis *s* repetitis gaudere *the early English poetry has rhythm and a*, *vetus poesis Anglica rhythmo consistit et verbis quae ab eadem litera incipiunt geminatis vel etiam saepius iteratis.

**alliterative:** *παρηχητικός, vel, ut hodie dicunt, alliterans

**allocution:** allŏcūtĭo Suet . Plin. v ADDRESS.

**allodial:** *allodiālis (alod ), e M. L. Phr *a lands*, may be described as agri immunes liberique, Cic Verr 2, 69.

**allodium:** *allodĭum (alod ) a. dicitur hereditas quam vendere et donare possum, Brito, Voc, ap Du Cange s v. See also preceding art., and FREEHOLD

**allot:** **1.** distrĭbuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *Caesar a'd ships to the different commanding officers*, Caesar naves praefectis distribuit, Caes v TO DISTRIBUTE, QUARTER **2.** describo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 *to a sums of money to the states*, civitatibus pecuniarum summas d., Cic Fig. *to a his proper duty to each man*, suum cuique munus d, Cic. Hor **3.** assigno, 1 *land was a'd to the soldiers*, militibus ager assignatus est, Caes. Fig. *a duty a'd by God*, munus assignatum a Deo, Cic. v. TO ASSIGN. **4.** do, dĕdi, dātum, dāre · esp in phr , *triumvirs for allotting land*, triumviri agro dando, Liv. v. TO BESTOW.

**allotment:** **I.** *The act of allotting:* **1.** assignātĭo *this a. of lands*, haec agrorum a., Cic. **2.** Or expr. by part. of verb as, *to have the direction of the a of lands*, *agris assignandis s. dandis praeesse v. TO ALLOT. **II.** *That which is allotted:* quod assignatum est (v TO ALLOT). as, *an a. of land*, ager assignatus, Cic (or ager alone may be used . as, *to receive under the name of a. s*, per nomen agrorum accipere, Tac.)

**allotter:** assignātor: Ulp.

**allow:** **I.** *To grant, bestow:* q. v.. attribŭo, praebĕo **II** *To acknowledge, grant, agree with, admit*, q v probo, comprobo **III.** *To concede, permit, suffer* **1.** patior, passus 3 *he a'd no day to pass without speaking in the forum*, nullum patiebatur esse diem quin in foro diceret, Cic **2.** sino, sīvi, sĭtum, 3 (constr usu with *acc* and *inf* or *subj*) *a me to clear myself*, sine me expurgem, Tac *we do not a the Transalpine nations to plant the olive and the vine*, nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Ov v TO SUFFER, PERMIT. **3.** concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *dat* of person esp as impers). *they are not a'd to speak on public affairs except in the council*, de republica, nisi per concilium, loqui non conceditur, Caes *we a slaves to beat our sons*, concedimus servis verberare pueros, Curt *he a'd that there should be an annual holiday*, concessit ut annua vacatio esset, Suet *to a soldiers to plunder the town*, c. militibus oppidum ad diripiendum, Caes **4.** permitto, misi, missum, 3 (with *dat* of person, and *subj* with ut also *inf*) *no one would he have left me had I not a'd him*, neque discessisset a me nisi ei permisissem, Cic *he a'd him to choose whom he pleased*, ei permisit quem vellet eligere, Nep v. TO PERMIT **5.** (In *Pass*) licet v. TO BE ALLOWED

**allowable:** **1.** fās (*n. indecl*): *a by divine law if this is a to be said*, si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. . v LAWFUL *That which is not a.*, nĕfas v. FORBIDDEN, UNLAWFUL. **2.** licītus *a. conversation*, l sermo, Virg. *by means a and not a*, per licita atque illicita, Tac v LAWFUL, PERMISSIBLE

**allowableness:** Phr *the a of doing this is obvious*, *constat fas esse haec facere

**allowably:** jūrĕ (*abl* of jus) *he might a have killed him*, eum jure potuit occidere, Cic

**allowance:** **I.** *Acknowledgment* q v confessio **II.** *Permission* q v **III.** *A stated quantity allowed* · lĭcentia, potestas **1.** dēmensum (*a slave's daily allowance of food*). Ter **2.** diāria, ium (*sc.* cibaria *daily a of food or pay*) *slaves clamour for their daily a.*, servi d. poscunt, Mart Hor *of the daily a. of tame animals*, Petr. *to quicken the speed of soldiers by a s*, diaria militum celeritatem incitare, Cic. **3.** praebĭta, orum (=demensum. rare) *annual a s (of slaves)*, annua p., Suet Col. Phr *his mother keeps him on short a (of money)*, illum mater arcte contenteque habet, Pl As 1, 1, 64. **IV.** *Indulgence:* Phr . *I should wish you to make a for my haste*, ignoscas velim festinationi meae, Cic. *make a. for your ill-health*, indulge valetudini tuae, Cic. *the people does not forgive the poet, but makes a s for us*, vulgus poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, Cic. **V.** *Deduction* · esp in phr, *to make an a (from a price)* ex pecunia remittere; de summa remittere, Cic Verr. 3, 35, 82

**allowed, it is:** **1.** licĕt, licĭtum, and licĭtum est, 2 *impers* (with *dat.* of person) *if that is not a., thus at least will be*, si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter *no one is a. to lead an army against his country*, licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic.. *thus was the year in which he was a by the laws to be made consul*, is erat annus quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret, Caes. also with *subj.*. *you are a. to play*, ludas licet, Ter. **2.** concēditur, concessum est, 3 (as *impers.* with *dat.* of person) v TO ALLOW (III. 3), **3.** permittĭtur, missum est, 3 (as *impers.*): *if it is a to guess*, si conjectare permittitur, Plin . v. TO ALLOW (III. 4).

**alloy** (*v*) **I.** *To mix a less valuable with a more valuable metal* **1.** misceo, cui, mixtum, 2 (the context showing the exact sense): *the triumvir Antony a'd the denarius with iron*, miscuit denario triumvir Antonius ferrum, Plin. 33, 46. **2.** perh tem-

pĕro, 1 (i e. *to adjust precisely*): Cic. Off 3, 33, 119, uses misceri et temperari of the *mixture and adjustment* of parts in a compound (cf ALLOY, subs. II.) v. TO MIX, ADULTERATE **II.** Fig *to blend an element of evil with good* **1.** corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *to a the fame of great achievements*, rerum gestarum famam c, Curt. v TO TARNISH, MAR **2** misceo, 2 (with inverted constr as compared with the Eng) *joy is a'd with sorrow*, miscentur tristia laetis, Ov Phr *pleasure is a d with pain*, medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid, Luci 4, 1129.

**alloy** (*subs*) **I.** *A less valuable metal mixed with a more valuable one* no exact equivalent Phr *copper is used as an a of gold*, *aurum aere Cyprio misceri et temperari solet · *both silver and gold require a s*, *et aurum et argentum aliis metallis ad temperaturam egent **II.** *A mixture of different metals*. temperātĭo *the same bronze, the same alloy*, idem aes, eadem temperatio, Cic Acad 2, 26, 85. Phr. *an alloy of gold and silver*, electrum (acc. to Pliny composed of ⅘ gold and ⅕ silver) *an alloy of zinc and copper* (i e. *brass*), ŏrīchalcum (or aurichalcum) *an alloy of copper and tin* (i e *bronze*), aes, aeris, *n an alloy of gold and bronze*, subaeratum aurum, Pers. 5, 106 **III.** *Evil regarded as a deduction from good* Phr *joy without alloy*, sincerum gaudium, Liv. *pleasure without alloy*, sincera voluptas, Ov. voluptas liquida puraque, Lucr. liquida voluptas et libera, Cic v. TO ALLOY (*fin*)

**all-spice:** **I.** *The tree* · *myrtus pimenta*, Linn. **II.** *The berry*, *pĭper Jamaicum*.

**allude to:** **1.** signĭfico, 1 (only in explaining the meaning of a reference) *that (he said) was the wooden wall a d to by the god*, eum a deo significari murum ligneum, Nep *I can see nothing else to which I can imagine you to a. in those words*, aliud nihil habeo quod ex iis a te verbis significari putem, Cic v TO MEAN, HINT AT. **2.** tango, attingo, perstringo, strictim dico, etc v TO TOUCH UPON, GLANCE AT **3.** dēsigno, 1 (i e *to aim at* some person in what is said) *Caesar saw that Dumnorix was a.d to by this speech*, Caesar hac oratione D. designari sentiebat, Caes v TO MARK OUT **4.** dēnōto, 1 (equivalent to designo) Liv v. TO MARK OUT **5.** specto, 1 v. TO REFER TO **6.** cāvillor, 1 (*to a banteringly to*) *I a d to his toga praetexta*, togam sum ejus praetextam cavillatus, Cic. **7.** jŏco, 1 (similar to cavillor) *that is plain even to a blind man, says Philip, a.ing in jest to the weakness of Phaeneas' eyes*, adparet id quidem, inquit Philippus, etiam caeco; jocatus in valetudinem oculorum Phaeneae, Liv.

**allure:** **1.** allĭcĭo, lexi, lectum, 3 *to a. youth to knowledge*, juventutem ad cognitionem al., Quint. *he began to a. by great rewards exiles to himself*, exsules magnis praemiis ad se a coepit, Caes **2.** allecto, 1 (prop *freq* of preceding) v TO ENTICE. Join allectare et invitare **3.** illĭcĭo, lexi, lectum, 3 *to a any one into deception*, aliquem in fraudem i, Pl *whom the hope of plunder had a'd to war*, quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall. *a.d by the deceit of the Gauls*, Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac **4.** pellĭcĭo, 3 v. TO ENTICE **5.** dūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (in gen *to lead, influence* · q v.) *if any one is a.d by the honour of statues or by glory*, si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cic. **6.** indūco: v. TO INDUCE, PREVAIL UPON.

**allurement:** **1.** blandīmentum *nature herself has produced many a s for us*, multa nobis b natura ipsa genuit, Cic. **2.** blandĭtĭa (like the former, of *that which flatters s and wins upon the senses*): *corrupted by the a s of present pleasures*, blanditiis praesentium voluptatum corruptus, Cic **3.** illĕcebra (esp in *pl.*. v. ENTICEMENT) *pleasure is the a to baseness*, voluptas est l. turpitudinis, Cic **4.** lēnōcĭnĭum (always of *meretricious allurements*). *the a of desires*, l. cupiditatum, Cic. v. FASCINATIONS. **5.** esca (fig. lit *bait*) · *pleasure, the a. to vice*, voluptas e. malorum, Cic.

**allurer:** allector Col

**alluring** (*adj*) blandus (cf. *allurement*, 1) *a pleasure*, b voluptas, Cic.. v DELIGHTFUL, TEMPTING

**alluringly:** blandē *to address a*, b. alloqui, Ter Cic

**allusion:** expr by Phr *as the a. (he made) was to Zeno*, Zenonem significabat, Cic. *to make a s to a painful subject*, ulcus tangere, Ter.. v TO ALLUDE TO.

**allusive:** v. FIGURATIVE.

**allusively:** v FIGURATIVELY

**alluvial:** allŭvĭus Auct de limit.

**alluvium:** **1.** allŭvĭo Cic Gaius. **2.** aggesta flumminibus terra Plin

**ally** (*v.*) **I.** *To unite closely* · sŏcĭo, 1 *to a oneself to another by the marriage bond*, se alicui vinclo jugali s, Virg. *the whole human race is a.d together*, omne genus humanum inter se sociatum est, Cic Liv v CONNECT, UNITE **II.** *To form an alliance with* v ALLIANCE.

**ally** (*subs*) sŏcĭus *they unite the Boii to themselves as a s*, Boios socios sibi asciscunt, Caes *an a and friend of the Roman people*, s et amicus populi R., Sall *the Latin a s*, socii Latini nominis, Liv Phr *a law relating to a s*, lex socialis, Cic Liv. *the war with the a s*, bellum sociale, Flor. v ALLIED.

**almanac:** fasti, orum v CALENDAR.

**almightiness:** v OMNIPOTENCE.

**almighty:** omnīpŏtens, entis *a. fortune*, fortuna o, Virg.. *a. Jupiter*, o. Jupiter, Cat Phr. *a. Jupiter*, rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Cic *God is a.*, nihil est quod Deus efficere non possit, et quidem sine labore ullo, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92

**almond:** **1.** ămygdăla (also used for *the tree itself*) Plin **2.** amygdala nux Plin **3.** nucleus amygdalae Plin **4.** ămygdălum Ov Phr. *a oil*, ămygdălīnum ŏlĕum, Plin.: *oil of a.s*, *alenon, Pharm

**———, bitter:** **1.** nux ămāra Cels Plin. **2.** amygdăla amara Phr Plin. *oil of bitter-a.s*, mĕtōpĭon Plin.

**almond-tree:** **1.** ămygdălus, i, *f* Pall. **2.** ămygdăla Col. Plin **3.** ămygdălum (rare) Col. (Virg. appears to use *nux* alone of the *almond-tree* G. 1, 187)

**almoner:** ēlēēmōsўnārĭus Eccl.

**almost:** **1.** paenĕ (the most frequent and *exact* word) *a a friend*, p. amicus, Cic *not only in all states, but a. even in each house, there are factions*, non solum in omnibus civitatibus sed p. etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, Caes. *I had a. said*, p dixi, Cic. *a. to touch with the hand*, p manu tangere, Ov. Hor. **2.** prŏpĕ *affairs being a. desperate*, p desperatis rebus, Cic *the soldiers had a. garned the top*, milites p summa ceperant, Sall Caes v. NEARLY. **3.** prŏpĕmŏdum *I a. agree with you*, p. assentior, Cic *a the same*, idem p., Cic. (also propemodo, *al.*). **4.** fĕrē (i. e. *near about* used in making *loose general statements*) *he pitched his camp a. directly opposite*, f e regione castra posuit, Caes *we have said a. enough*, satis f diximus, Cic. Esp. to qualify negatives. *than whom there was a. no one* (i. e. *scarcely any one*) *older*, quo erat nemo f. senior, Cic. **5.** fermē (*i q* fere): *a. all the same things*, f. eadem omnia, Ter. Esp with negatives *a. no one* (i. e. *hardly any one*) *puts up here without loss*, nemo f huc sine damno devertitur, Pl.. Cic Phr *he a. met his death at the hands of the exiles*, haud multum abfuit (nihil propius factum est quam ut, Cic.) quin ab exulibus interficeretur. Liv. v. NEAR, VERY.

**alms:** 1 stips, ipis, *f.* (the *nom.* does not occur) · *to collect a* (for religious purposes), stipem cogere, vet leg ap Cic *who calls the a of a thrown copper a benefit?* quis beneficium dixit s aeris abjecti? Sen *the needy stretch forth their hands for a*, egentes manum ad s porrigunt, Sen Vit B 25 *to ask* (or *beg for*) *alms*, s emendicare, Suet : *to beg a from door to door*, s ostiatim mendicare, Hier *to live upon a*, collaticia stipe vivere, Apul. **2** elēēmōsўna (*Christian word*) *to give a.*, eleemosynas facere, August

**alms-giver:** ēlēēmósўnārĭus *fem.* ēlēēmōsўnārĭa Eccl. (or in class. phr. qui *or* quae stipem dat v. ALMS).

**alms-giving.** expr by verb; **as,** *famous for a*, *propter eleemosynas factas clarus (or simply, propter eleemosynas) *to practise a*, *stipem pauperibus dare solitum esse.

**alms-house** · ptōchotrŏphĭum (πτωχοτροφεῖον) Imp Cod : *an a for the aged* gērontŏcōmium Cod Just

**aloe:** ălōē, ēs, *f.* (both *the plant* and *the extract* from it). Plin Cels. *it partakes more of a.s than of honey*, plus aloes quam mellis habet, Liv. *aloe-wood*, tarum, Plin.

**aloft** (*adv.*) **1.** sublīmē (both of *motion* and of *rest*) *shields fixed a*, scuta s. fixa, Cic. · *to be carried a*, s ferri, Cic · *to fly a*, s volare, Luci Liv. Virg **2.** in sublīmē (only of *motion upwards*) *sound naturally rises a*, sonus natura in s fertur, Cic Suet Plin. **3.** per sublīmē (only of what *takes place aloft*) *cranes flying a*, grues per s volantes, Plin. **4** sublīmis, e (as *adj of motion or rest on high*) *thus having spoken, he departed a*, haec locutus, sublimis abiit, Liv . *Nisus appears a in the pure air*, apparet liquido sublimis in aere Nisus, Virg Ov.

**alone** (*adj.*) · **1.** sōlus *he a. does not fear*, s. non timet, Sall. *I a did it*, id egomet s. feci, Pl . *he a out of very many slaves*, s. ex plurimis servis, Pl. *Africanus used to say that he was never less solitary than when he was a*, Africanus solitus est dicere se nunquam minus s esse quam cum s. esset, Cic. **2.** ūnus (not to be used with ref. to *solitude*). *Pompey a has more power than all the rest*, Pompeius plus potest unus quam ceteri omnes, Cic Caes.. Virg. The two are sometimes joined; as, *the one thing alone*, res una solaque, Hor. Ep 1, 6, 1 Phr. *to let a.*: v. TO LET. v. also ONLY, UNIQUE.

**alone** (*adv*) v. ONLY.

**along:** **A.** *Prep.*. **1.** sĕcundum (with *acc.*) *the legions are marching a. the upper sea*, legiones iter s. mare superum faciunt, Cic. *he led six legions a. the river Allier*, sex legiones s. flumen Elaver duxit, Caes **2.** praeter (with *acc.*) *he despatched the Ligurians a. the shore of the Etruscan sea to Naples*, Ligures p. oram Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit, Liv Phr *to sail close a. the coast of Italy*, navibus oram Italiae legere, Liv Suet. v. also TO SAIL PAST, PASS BY. **B.** *Adv.* Esp in such expr. as *to drive a.*, *go a.*, etc.; where however it is to be regarded rather as forming a compound with the verb. v. TO DRIVE, etc. also in the phr *all a. from the beginning*, jam inde (jam usque) a principio, Cic., and the like v. EVER SINCE

**along with:** cum v. WITH.

**aloof:** prōcŭl. v. AT A DISTANCE. Phr. *to stand a*, i. e. *to have nothing to do with*: **1.** discēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (i. e. *to give up what one has been engaged in*) · *to stand a. from courts and cases*, a judicus causisque d., Cic. **2.** rēmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (with *refl. pron.*): *to stand a. from any one* (i. e. *to break off intercourse with him*), se ab aliquo r., Cic *I stood a. from abetting crime*, me ministerio sceleris removi, Ov. **3.** dēfŭgio, fūgi, fŭgitum, 3, i. e. *to shrink from* q. v. **4.** non attingo. v. TO MEDDLE WITH. Phr · *to stand a. from parties*, *a studius partium remotum esse, neutri parti studere.

**alopecy** (*falling off of the hair*) ălōpēcia Plin.

**aloud:** clārē. *they groan a*, c. gemunt, Cic. Caes. Phr. *to call a.*, clara voce vocare, Lucr Cic. Phr. *to read a.*, rēcĭto; v. TO READ *to shout a*, clāmo, exclāmo; v. TO SHOUT

**alphabet:** 1. lĭtĕrātūra (litt.) *the Greek a*, i. Graeca, Tac Sen. appears to use this word as we do '*horn-book*" prima illa, ut antiqui vocabant, literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Ep 88, 18 comp Cic part 7, 26, where it appears to have the same sense. 2. ēlēmenta, ōrum Hor. Suet Sen *to learn the a*, el. discere prima, Hor v LETTERS. 3. alphābētum Pert. Phr. *to learn the a.*, literarum nomina et contextum discere, Quint.

**alphabetical:** Phr. *we will give an account of the other gems in a. order*, reliquas gemmas literarum ordine explicabimus, Plin

**alphabetically:** Phr. *to arrange a*, in literam digerere, Sen. v. ALPHABETICAL.

**alpine:** alpīnus Virg : Ov.

**already:** jam *I know a what you wish to say*, scio jam quid vis dicere, Pl. *a. in ancient times*, jam inde antiquitus, Liv. *all the embassies had been a. settled*, omnes jam legationes erant constitutae, Cic. Sometimes doubled for emphasis; esp. in eager, impassioned language · v. NOW, PRESENTLY also strengthened with nunc; as, *a. I anticipate what will be*, jam nunc mente et cogitatione prospicio quae futura sint, Cic

**also:** 1. ētiām *Caesar found out a that the beginning of the fight was caused by Dumnorix*, reperiebat e Caesari initium fugae a Dumnorige factum esse, Caes *Caesar avenged not only public but a private wrongs*, Caesar non solum publicas sed e privatas injurias ultus est, Caes 2. quŏque v TOO. 3. ĭtem v LIKEWISE 4. Idem, ĕădem, Idem (when several qualities are attributed to *the same* person or thing) *a most moral and a. most learned man*, vir innocentissimus i. que doctissimus, Cic *musicians who formerly were poets a*, musici qui erant quondam i poetae, Cic v TOO. 5. necnŏn (or as two words nec non) v. MOREOVER 6. ĕt (sometimes used by Cic. as equiv. to etiam) v. TOO.

**altar:** 1. āra *to sprinkle the a.s with much blood*, aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr *he swore at the a*, a. tenens juravit, Cic. *to build and dedicate an a*, a condere atque dicare, Liv. *to fight in defence of one's a.s and hearths*, pro aris et focis pugnare, Cic *a small a*, ārŭla, Cic 2. altāre, is, *n.* (prop. *a high altar*, but the distinction is not always observed; the *sing* does not occur in the best authors) *behold four a.s two for thee, Daphnis, two, high a.s, for Phoebus*, en quatuor aras ecce duas tibi, Daphni; duas, altaria, Phoebo, Virg *driven from the a.s*, ab altaribus fugatus, Cic *it is said that Hannibal was taken to the a and made to swear, touching the sacrifice*, fama est H. altaribus admotum, tactis sacris, jurejurando adactum, Liv

**altar-cloth:** *tegumentum arae or altarum

**altar-piece:** *tabula picta super altaribus affixa

**alter** (*v*) **A.** Trans **1.** mūto, i (*o modify, change partially*). *to a a will*, testamentum m., Cic. *to a. one's opinion*, sententiam m., Cic *Tarquinius did not a. the centuries of knights at all*, nec T. de equitum centuriis quidquam mutavit, Liv. v. TO CHANGE. **2.** immūto, i *to a. the arrangement of words*, i. verborum ordinem, Cic. *to a. the arrangements of another*, aliquid de alicujus institutis i, Cic. **3.** dēmūto, i (*partially to change*· hence closely corresponding to the Eng.): *they resolved that nothing should be a'd in the institution of the flamens*, placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Liv *to a one's opinion about a matter*, sententiam in aliqua re d, Gell.. *I must a. my style of speech*, oratio mihi demutanda est, Pl — NOTE. *Muto* must not be used for *to alter*, unless the context shows that only a *part*, not the whole is changed thus mutare vestitum is *to change one's dress altogether*, esp. of *going into mourning to a one's style of dress* may be expr by aliquid de vestitu solito mutare, immutare. v TO CHANGE Phr *to a (a will*, etc) *by falsifying*, corrumpere, vitiare, etc v TO FALSIFY *to be very much a'd*, i e *in personal appearance*, *species oris vultusque multum immutatum esse* **B.** Intrans. *to undergo change*· mūtor, immūtor, dēmūtor, used reflectively, as, *times a. and we a with them*, tempora mutantur, et nos m in illis, Hor v (A) and TO CHANGE

**alterable:** mūtābĭlis v CHANGEABLE.

**alteration:** 1. mūtātĭo v CHANGE 2. inclĭnātio *the a.s of affairs in a state*, in re publica rerum inclinationes, Cic 3. lĭtūra (i e *an erasure in a document*): *nor let there be any a in his decrees*, nec ulla in decretis ejus l. sit, Sen. 4. mōmentum (*alteration of a balance*)· to *make no a in prices*, nullum m annonae facere, Liv. v. CHANGE.—NOTE But the subs may very frequently be rendered by means of a verb *to alter* = *to make an alteration* Thus, *not to make any a in a law*, nihil de lege aliqua immutare *many a.s are taking place from day to day*, *multa in dies mutantur *s* immutantur v. CHANGE (*v.* and *subs*)

**alterative** (*med t t*) altĕrans, antis, *n.* M. L.

**altercate:** altercor, ī *dep.* v TO WRANGLE

**altercation:** 1. altĕrcatĭo *the day was wasted in a*, dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic *a great a arises between me and Velleius on the subject*, oritur mihi magna de re ad cum Velleio, Cic. 2. jurgium v QUARREL, WRANGLING

**alternate** (*adj*) alternus *a trees*, a. arbores, Pl. *with a beams and stones*, a. trabibus ac saxis, Caes *on a. days*, a. diebus, Cels *a. angles*, *anguli alterni.

**alternate** (*v*). **A.** Trans. alterno, ī (i e *bear fruit every other year*), alternant fructus quibus siccius lignum, Plin (in same sense *intr*, arborum fetu omnium fertilitas alternat, Plin) *to a changes*, vices a, Ov. 2. vārio, ī *to a labour with repose*, laborem otio v., Plin Ep. Phr *to a fruit-bearing from year to year*, alterna fructibus indui, Col. **B** Intrans 1. alterno v. supr (A). 2. (in looser sense) vārio, ī v. TO FLUCTUATE; ALTERNATELY.

**alternately:** 1. invĭcem (also separately, in vicem) *fear and anger had a. changed their opinions*, timor atque ira i. sententias variaverant, Liv. *with many vicissitudes, a. conquered and conquerors*, multis i. casibus victi victoresque, Liv.. *we used to visit each other a.*, simul eramus i, Cic. Virg. 2. per vices *she a calls aloud, now Persephone! now daughter!* perque vices modo, Persephone! modo filia! clamat, Ov. 3. alternīs (*sc.* vicibus) *to enjoy command a.*, imperitare, Liv. Lucr. 4. vicĭbus Quint. Just.

**alternation:** 1. vicissĭtūdo *the a.s of days and nights*, dierum noctiumque vicissitudines, Cic *the a.s of fortunes*, v. fortunae, Cic. 2. vicis (*genitive sing* not found), *f*. *the a.s of questioning oneself and of replying to oneself are usually not unpleasant*, et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae v., Quint. *by a.*, in vicem· v. ALTERNATELY.

**alternative:** 1. discrīmen· *the matter is reduced to this a., whether he shall suffer punishment, or we be slaves*, res in id d adducta est, utrum ille poenas luat, an nos serviamus, Cic **2.** alternāta conditĭo *the a is, that he either comply with the terms or sueat*, a conditio est, ut aut pareat conditioni aut juret, Ulp. Phr *it is for you to choose, take which a you will*, optio haec tua est; utram harum vis conditionum accipe, Pl. *all the a.s between victory and death being cut off*, omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, Liv 21, 44 (*jm.*).

**although:** 1. etsi (i e. *even if, notwithstanding* with the *Indic* when referring to an *actual fact*, with *Subj* of a mere hypothesis) *a. the Cevennes impeded the march with very deep snow, yet*, etc, etsi montes Cevenna altissima nive iter impedibat, tamen, Caes · *I am glad, a I have no reason for being so* gaudeo etsi nihil scio quod gaudeam, Pl *a you had deprived Sulla of nothing but the consulship, yet you ought to have been satisfied with that*, etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abstulisseris, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat, Cic.

**2.** ĕtiamsi (same constr. as etsi, but more emphatic) *a the truth is not pleasant, yet*, etc, veritas e. jucunda non est, tamen, etc, Cic *with your aid, a we were fearful, yet we would cast away all fear*, tuis opibus, e timidi essemus, tamen omnem timorem abjiceremus, Cic. **3.** licĕt (only hypothetical, and strictly *a verb* with *subj.*) *a. all dangers may threaten me, yet I will assist (my client) and encounter (them)*, licet omnia in me pericula impendeant, succurram atque subibo, Cic. *life is short, a. it should exceed a thousand years*, vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos excat, Sen (v IT IS ALLOWED)

**4.** tămetsi or tămĕnetsi (= *notwithstanding*, of actual facts, hence usu. with *Indic*) *I should not really believe what I am saying, a. I had generally heard it*, non mehercule haec quae loquor credederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, Cic *and a Caesar understood these things, yet he summons the ambassadors*, quae tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen legatos appellat, Caes **5.** quanquam (constr. same as preceding) *a. he is wicked*, q. est scelestus, Ter · *a. you are in haste, the delay is not long*, q festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.. esp used by a person correcting himself, where it forms a kind of sentence in itself *a. (were it so), even that would give rise to no suspicion of a coalition*, q, ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, Cic. **6.** ŭt (with *subj*.. esp in sense *granting that*. q v) *but a it be so, yet you cannot predicate this*, verum ut ita sit, tamen non potes hoc praedicare, Cic also without a verb *all these things were done, the patricians a unwilling, yet not being openly opposed*, haec omnia ut invitis ita non adversantibus patricius transacta, Liv *they go together to the waters of the Cephisus, a not yet clear, yet already flowing in their wonted channel*, adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas, ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes, Ov.

**7.** quum (with *subj*) *he says that a these things are so, yet he will make peace with them*, dicit quum ea ita sint, tamen sese cum iis pacem facturum, Caes Cic. **8.** quamvīs (prop. *however much* hence esp. in connection with adjectives· constr same as 1, 2) *in war he had performed deeds, a numerous to the state yet great*, res bello gesserat q reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. *did not your anger abate as you entered our territories, a. you had come with hostile feeling?* non tibi q. infesto animo perveneras, ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv.. *a expectation may be great, yet you will surpass it*, q sit magna exspectatio, tamen eam vinces, Cic. **9.** quŏd (poet. and late). v WHEREAS

**altitude:** altĭtūdo v. HEIGHT.

**altogether:** 1. omnīno *either a or in great part*, aut om aut magna parte, Cic . *they thought that their flight*

*might remain a unknown*, suam fugam om ignorari existimabant, Caes *our men were a unexperienced in this kind of fighting*, nostri hujus om. generis pugnae imperiti erant, Caes · Hor **2.** prorsus v ABSOLUTELY (II) **3.** plane *to be a destitute of common good-feeling*, communi sensu p carere, Hor. v. QUITE, IN ALL, ENTIRELY, UTTERLY

**alum**: ălūmen Plin. Cels *full of a*, ălūmĭnōsus Plin *containing a in solution*, ălūmĭnātus. *a water*, aqua aluminata, Plin

**alumina**: *ălūmĭna M L

**aluminum**: *ălūmĭnum M L ălūmĭnium M L

**alveolar**: *alvĕōlāris, e M L

**alveolus**: *alvĕōlus M L

**alvine**: alvi, *f* (*gen* of alvus, the bowels) *alvīnus

**always**: **I.** *Perpetually* whether in strictly philosophic sense, or colloquially sempĕr *what a mores is eternal*, quod s movetur aeternum est, Cic *nor does Apollo a bend the bow*, neque s arcum tendit Apollo, Hor . of that which is *regularly done at stated times*. *country-folks always harrow before they hoe* s occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plin . *I a shudder when I begin to knock at this door*, horresco s ubi pultare hasce occipio fores, Ter Phr. *he was almost a in the country*, rari fere se continebat, Ter *when the sky was stormy, he a wore a laurel wreath on his head*, turbatiore coelo nunquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, Suet. Tib 69 v CONSTANTLY, PERPETUALLY **II.** *Without exception* this sense occurs chiefly with superlatives; when it may be expl. by quisque *the best speakers are a the most alive to the difficulty of speaking*, ut quisque optime dicit, ita maxime dicendi difficultatem timet, Cic *the newest things are a the most correct and free from faults*, recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, Cic

**amadou**: **I.** *The plant* *bōlētus ignārĭus Linn **II.** *The substance prepared from it* · ĭgārĭcum Plin.

**amain**: per vires v FORCIBLY

**amalgam**: ămalgăma, ătis, *n* M L

**amalgamate**: **I.** *To mix mercury with another metal* *argentum vivum cum alio metallo miscere. **II.** *To mix, unite, combine* q v.. misceo.

**amalgamation**: **I.** *The mixing of mercury with another metal* · ămalgămātio M L **II.** *Union, combination, mixture* q.v mixtio

**amanuensis**: **1.** lĭbrārĭus *the letter is in the handwriting of an a.*, epistola librarii manu est, Cic. **2.** ad manum, a manu (servus) *a slave whom he employed as a.*, quem servum ille habuit ad m., Cic. *Philaemon, a to Tiberius*, Ph. a manu servus (Tiberii), Suet. **3.** ămănŭensis, is Suet.

**amaranth**: ămărantus, i, *m* Plin.

**amass**: ăcervo, cŏăcervo, cŭmŭlo, 1. v. TO HEAP UP, ACCUMULATE.

**amateur** (*of the fine arts*) · *artium amator, liberalium artium studiosus. *to be an am.*, *rebus artificiosis se delectare.

**amatory**: ămātōrius *a poetry*, poesis am , Cic. · *an a. potion*, am. virus, Plin.

**amaurosis**: **1.** ămaurōsis (ἀμαύρωσις), eos, *f*. M.L **2.** gutta sĕrēna. M.L. (P)

**amaze**: obstŭpĕfăcio, 3 *he a d the enemy by a very miracle of bravery*, ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv.· Ter.· v. TO ASTONISH.

**amazed** (*adj.*) **1.** stŭpĭdus· *I stand a , deprived of sense*, stupida sine animo asto, Pl *a , they became silent with fear*, stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct Her. **2.** stŭpefactus. *what speaker is it that men gaze upon a.?* quem stupefacta dicentem intuentur? Cic. *a. at such strength*, s. tanto robore, Lucan.

———, **to be**: **1.** stŭpĕo, ui, **2.** *which I being a., gazed upon*, quae intuebar stupens, Cic with an acc. *some are a at the fatal gift*, pars s. donum exitiale, Virg **2.** obstŭpesco, stŭpui, 3 v AGHAST v also TO BE ASTONISHED

**amazedly**; expl. by *adj.* v. AMAZED *I look a. at*, stŭpeo, 2 v. TO BE AMAZED.

**amazement**: stŭpor *a possesses the minds of all*, s omnium animos tenet, Liv. Cic v ASTONISHMENT

**amazing**: mīrus admīrābilis v ASTONISHING.

**amazingly**: admīrābĭlĭter v ASTONISHINGLY

**amazon**: **I.** *As a proper name*. **1.** Ămazon, ōnis, *f* Virg **2.** Ămazŏnis ĭdis, *f* Virg Prop **II.** *A masculine woman* vīrāgo, ĭnis, *f*. Virg Ov

**amazonian**: **1.** ămazŏnĭus Hor Ov **2.** ămazŏnĭcus Suet Plin

**ambassador**: **1.** lēgātus *to send a s to declare war*, legatos ad indicendum bellum mittere, Liv. *the rights of a s*, jus legatorum, Caes. Cic Hor **2.** ōrātor (prop *a speaker*) *Fabricius, sent as a to Pyrrhus about the prisoners*, Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus orator, Cic Liv. Phr. *they sent an honourable man as a. to Apronius*, hominem honestum legarunt ad Apronium, Cic *to carry instructions in the character of an a*, (yet not formally an a ), oratoris modo (ad aliquem) mandata perferre, Caes. Or expl by oratoris s legati loco cf. ORATOR (2)

**ambassadress**: ōrātrix, trĭcis Cic calls the Sabine women orantes pacis et foederis, de Rep. 2, 8 where however the word is, perhaps, rather used in the sense of *pleaders for*

**amber** (*subs*.) **1.** sūcĭnum (succ.) *they pick up a in the shallow waters and on the shore*, s inter vada atque in ipso litore legunt, Tac Plin.· this was the proper Latin name (arboris *sucum* prisci nostri credidere, ob id *sucinum* appellantes Plin 37, 2, 11) but Latin writers use also, **2.** ēlectrum (ἤλεκτρον) Plin in *pl* of *a.-beads*, Ov. Met 2, 364.

**amber** (*adj*.)· **1** sūcĭnĕus. *razors with a handles*, s novaculae, Plin **2.** sūcĭnus *an a. drop*, s. gutta, Mart *a balls*, sucina, orum Mart **3.** ēlectrus, ĭdis *a islands* (i e *yielding a*), e insulae, Plin.

**ambergris**: i.e *grey amber*, as distinguished from *amber* proper (*brown* or *yellow*) *ambra, ambrum (prob. derived from *ambrosia*, from its fragrance) applied by medieval writers both to *amber* and to *ambergris* v. Du Cange, s v . *ambra grisea*. M. L (Palmer).

**ambidexter**: } **I.** *Using both* **ambidextrous**: } *hands with equal facility* aequimanus, a, um Auson **II.** *Double-dealing, deceitful*: q. v.

**ambient**: circumfūsus *the a. air*, c aer, Ov.

**ambiguity**: **1.** ambĭgŭĭtas *the a. of a name*, a nominis, Cic *to explain an a*, a. solvere, Quint.: *to fall into a.*, in a incidere, Sen Liv **2.** amphĭbŏlia: *the a which deceived Croesus*, illa a. quae Croesum cepit, Cic . Quint (The latter word is esp. used of rhetorical ambiguities ) **3.** ambāges, is, *f*. (used only in *abl. sing.*; *pl* complete)· *the senate are at a loss to understand the a s of the obscure oracle*, obscurae sortis patres ambagibus errant, Ov. *to speak without a.*, positis a. loqui, Ov.

**ambiguous**: **1.** ambĭgŭus. *a. words*, verba a., Cic . *a. oracles*, oracula a., Cic. **2.** mĕdius (i e *lying between two acceptations*): *an a answer*, responsum m., Liv. *a. words*, vocabula m. et communia, Gell 12, 9. **3.** anceps, cĭpĭtis *a. words*, vocabula anceps, Gell 1 c. **4.** perplexus (i e *entangled*, and so eluding comprehension) *an answer a with Punic craftiness*, p Punico astu responsum, Liv **5.** flexĭlŏquus (v. rare) *a and dark oracles*, oracula fl et obscura, Cic. v DOUBTFUL

**ambiguously**: **1.** ambĭgŭē *to speak a*, a loqui, Cic *a words placed*, verbum a positum, Cic **2.** per ambāgĕs *to predict anyone's end a*, alicui per a exitium canere, Tac Liv.

**ambit**: ambĭtus, ūs v CIRCUMFERENCE

**ambition**: **1.** ambĭtĭo *to be the victim of wretched a*, miseranda laborare, Hor. *to be a stranger to all a*, ab omni a remotum esse, Cic ; solutum esse, Hor. *to be the slave of a*, ambitione teneri, Cic *a certain a led me to the pursuit of honours*, me a quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. *although a. itself may be a vice, yet it is often the cause of virtues*, licet ipsa vitium sit a., tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint *a wrong a*, pravus a., Sall **2.** glōrĭa *a drags men bound to her glittering car*, constrictos g trahit fulgente curru, Hor *a. of keeping a good table*, (magnae) g mensae, Lucan *the a of producing honey*, generandi g mellis, Virg. and esp in certain phr as, *to be led by a*, gloriā duci, Cic , g expetere, sequi, Cic *he was swallowed up by a.*, hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, Cic v. GLORY. Phr *blind a*, honorum caeca cupido, Lucr *we are all influenced by a.*, trahimur omnes laudis studio, Cic *headlong and hazardous a*, cupiditas dominandi praeceps et lubrica, Cic. . *induced by the a of being a king*, regia cupiditate inductus, Caes *inflamed with wicked a*, malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac

**ambitious**: **I.** *Eager for praise, power, glory*, etc laudis, gloriae, honorum, potentiae cupidus, appetens, avidus · as, *you (Caesar) will not deny that you are very a of glory*, gloriae te esse avidissimum non negabis, Cic v DESIROUS OF, EAGER. — NOTE The adj. *ambitiosus* is rarely, if ever, used in precisely the sense of the Eng word; denoting rather the character of one who *obsequiously courts (public) favour* So Cic appears always to employ it . thus, homo minime ambitiosus (Fam. 13, 1, *fin.*), is *a man who is not at all offensively obsequious* Phr *to be a*, gloriam petere, exsequi ; ambitione teneri, captum teneri, laborare, etc. *to be not at all a*, omni ambitione remotum esse, Cic v AMBITION. *to be extremely a. of power*, potentiam concupiscere, Cic . *those who are unscrupulously a.*, qui omnia recta et honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 82. **II.** *Pretentious, ostentatious*. ambĭtĭōsus *an a. death*, a mors, Tac *to lop off a ornaments*, a ornamenta recidere, Hor.

**ambitiously**: expr by phr. as, *to do anything a*, laudis cupiditate, gloria ductus, aliquid facere v AMBITION — NOTE. The adv ambitiose appears never to be used = *ambitiously* ambitiose petere regnum, is *to aim at kingly power by courting popular favour* (Liv 1, 35)· and Cic. uses the word similarly.

**amble** (*n*.) i e. *to trot gently*, *lēnĭter ac tolūtim īre v. TO TROT

**amble** (*subs*.) 1 ambŭlātūra· Veg. **2.** mollis alterno cruum explicatu glomeratio Plin. **3.** *lēnis gradus ac tolūtilis: v. TROT.

**ambler**: **1.** equus grădārĭus· Lucil in Non. **2.** thieldones or asturcones (Spanish words) . *ambles, i e.* horses whose *natural* pace is an amble, Plin.

**amblingly**: *lēnĭter ac tolūtim.

**ambrosia**: ambrōsĭa Cic.: Ov.

**ambrosial**: ambrōsius Virg.: Mart.

**ambulatory**: ambŭlātōrius *an a. portico* (i. e. *for walking in*), a. porticus, Ulp : v. MOVEABLE.

**ambuscade**: v. AMBUSH.

**ambush**: *either of the place in which troops, &c. are concealed, or of the men*: insĭdiae, arum . *to station soldiers in a.*, milites in insidiis collocare, Caes.· *to go into an a.*, insidias intrare, Caes.. *he*

*was fearful of an a.*, insidiae ventus est, Caes *Clodius placed an a for Milo*, Clodius Milonem insidiis collocavit, Cic. *to lay an a for anyone's life* (fig.), insidiae vitae alicujus facere, ponere, opponere, facere, parare, instruere, Cic *to lead into an a*, in insidias inducere, Nep ; deducere, Justin *to surround and cut off anyone by an a*, aliquem insidiis circumventum occidere, Nep *to attack anyone from an a.*, aliquem ex insidiis invadere, Sall

———, **to lie in ;** insidior, 1 (with *dat*) · Caes Hint Fig *how long did you, Catilina, lie in a for me?* quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es? Cic. v. also AMBUSH

**ameliorate** } mēliōrem or mēlius
**amelioration** } făcĕre v. TO IMPROVE, IMPROVEMENT

**amen:** āmen Eccl If used in non-Eccl. sense, fiat, esto v. FIAT, BE IT SO

**amenable:** **I.** *Obedient, compliant* obēdiens, entis *to render appetite a. to reason*, appetitum rationi ob̆ temperare, Cic v OBEDIENT, YIELDING **II.** *Owing obedience to, responsible, accountable to*, q v Phr *they are a. to the laws*, legibus obstricti sunt, Cic Inv. 2, 45, 132 *he is not a to the laws, on account, I suppose, of his extraordinary dignity*, leges eum non tenent, propter eximiam, credo, dignitatem, Cic Phil. II, 5, II v. TO BIND, BE BOUND

**amend:** **A.** Trans **I.** *To free from error, correct* **1.** corrīgo, rexi, rectum, 3 *it is easier to blame what is past than to a it*, praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv *to a a speech*, orationem c, Cic *to a the morals of a community*, mores civitatis c, Cic **2.** ēmendo, 1 *to a a law*, legem e, Suet *to a a vicious custom*, consuetudinem vitiosam e, Cic *to a the vices of youth*, vitia adolescentiae e, Nep v TO CORRECT, IMPROVE **B.** Intrans v TO MEND, IMPROVE

**amender:** corrector ēmendātor v. CORRECTOR, IMPROVER

**amendment:** **I.** *Correction, improvement* q v. correctio ēmendātio **II.** *A secondary resolution proposed at a meeting* no exact word sententia being the term applied to *any formal resolution* · thus, *he had said he would vote for T. Nero's a.*, pedibus in sententiam Ti. Neronis iturum se dixerat, Sall Cat 50, fin Phr. *some voted with the proposer of the a.*, quidam hunc qui post ipsos censuerat, sequebantur, Plin ep 2, 11, 21 —(NOTE. Censeo is the formal word for enunciating *any* proposal)

**amends:** compensātio · sātisfactio v. COMPENSATION, SATISFACTION

———, **to make:** **1.** explo, 1 *to make a for the wrongs of the ambassadors*, legatorum injurias ex , Liv *to make a for a disaster*, incommodum ex , Caes. **2.** sātisfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 *to make a to the Aedui for their wrongs*, Aeduis de injuriis s , Caes **3.** penso, compenso v TO COMPENSATE v also TO ATONE FOR

**amenity:** āmoenĭtas v. AGREEABLENESS

**amerce:** multo, 1 v TO FINE.

**amercement:** multa v FINE.

**amethyst:** āmēthystus, i, *f* Plin.

**amethystine:** āmēthystĭnus. Juv. Mart.

**amiability:** } **1.** suāvĭtas *whom*
**amiableness:** } *we ought all to love on account of his remarkable a*, quem omnes amare pro ejus eximiis s. debemus, Cic. v AGREEABLENESS **2.** āmābĭlĭtas Plaut.

**amiable:** **1.** āmābĭlis, e *I feel assured that your little daughter is a.* filiolam tuam a esse certo scio, Cic **2.** suāvis, e *an a man*, s homo, Ter. . *a. men*, s. homines, Cic. Phr. : *he was a. then*, erat tum dignus amari (= qui ametur), Virg.. v. AGREEABLE.

**amiably:** **1.** suāvĭter *as you in the most friendly manner, and most a. desire*, sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, Cic. **2.** āmābĭlĭtĕr v LOVINGLY, AFFECTIONATELY.

**amicable:** i e. *friendly*, esp. with reference to those *who have been engaged in hostilities*. pācātus. *nor did they receive any very friendly or a. reply*, nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve satis auditum, Liv *language of too a a kind* (for courts of law), ōrātio pācātior, Cic. fig *manners fly across the a. sea*, p volitant per mare navitae, Hor. · v. FRIENDLY, KIND.

**amicably:** pācātē Peti. (v. AMICABLE) v also KINDLY, FRIENDLY

**amice:** āmictus, ūs · Eccl

**amid:** } inter (with *acc*) *to be a*
**amidst:** } *the weapons of enemies*, inter tela hostium versari, Cic v AMONGST, IN THE MIDST OF

**amidships:** mĕdĭa nāvi v MIDDLE.

**amiss:** perpĕram, prāvē, etc v BADLY, WRONGLY Phr *to take a*, aliquid malo animo ferre, moleste ferre, aliquid haud sine offensione accipere, Cic *it is a consolation to remember that although things have turned out a, yet you had formed correct and sound opinions*, consolatio est quum recordare, etiamsi secus acciderit, te tamen recte vetereque sensisse, Cic *nothing comes a. to me*, omnibus me accommodo rebus, ci. mihi res non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor

**amity:** āmīcĭtia v. PEACE, FRIENDSHIP

**ammochryse:** ammochrysus, i, *m.* Plin

**ammodyte:** ammŏdȳtes, ae, *m.*. Plin.

**ammonia:** ammōnĭăca, M L

**ammoniac** (*a gum*) ammōnĭăcum Plin.

**ammoniacal:** ammōnĭăcus M L *an a. salt*, sal a *a. soap*, sapo a.

**ammonite** (*a fossil*) ammōnis cornu Plin

**ammonium**, ammōnĭum M L.

**ammunition:** formerly used of military stores generally (belli apparatus, instrumenta); now used almost exclusively of *stores for serving firearms* *pulveris (nitrosi) et missilium (bombardicorum) copia v. GUNPOWDER, SHOT.

**amnesty:** **1.** oblīvio (= Gr ἀμνηστία) usu in combination with some other word or words as, *he sanctioned and carried into effect an a for all that had been done and said during those two days*, omnium factorum dictorumque in eo biduo veniam et ob. in perpetuum sanxit ac praestitit, Suet *he proposed a law that no one should be accused or punished for what was past, and they called that an a*, legem tulit ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur neve multaretur, eamque illi (legem) oblivionis appellarunt, Nep. **2.** ābōlītio *a tyrant, who had laid down his power under an a*, tyrannus qui sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deposuerat, Quint (the word is perhaps so used also in Suet Tib. 4). **3.** amnestia (to which Cic. appears to refer in Phil I, I Graecum verbum usurpavi atque omnium discordiarum memoriam oblivione sempiterna delendam censui) Vop. Aur

**amomum:** āmōmum Virg Plin

**among:** **I.** *Amidst*, inter (with *acc*). *may I wander naked a. lions*, utinam inter ferrum nuda leones, Hor *we are conversing a ourselves* (i e *confidentially*), inter nos colloquimur, Cic

**II.** Less precisely: *in the country or society of:* **1.** apŭd (with *acc*) · *a our countrymen justice is cultivated*, apud nostros justitia culta est, Cic. *that (taxation) was even worse borne among the Germans*, id apud Germanos difficilius tolerabatur, Tac. . *a the Helvetii the richest man was Orgetorix*, apud Helvetios ditissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes. **2.** ăd (with *acc*) · *there was no more spirit a. the enemy*, non plus animorum ad hostes erat, Liv. *a name sacred and inviolate a all nations*, nomen ad (*al.* apud) omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque, Caes . *to remain a. the shades*, ad umbras manere, Sen Trag. **3.** per (with *acc*). *a family celebrated even a. those nations*, familia per illas quoque gentes celebrata, Tac Suet. **4.** circum (with *acc* rare) *she, in her rage, will defame you a all the other maidens*, te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet, Prop **III.** Implying the including of a part in a whole **1.** in (with *abl*) *almost all the centurions were wounded, a them the chief centurion*, omnes fere centuriones vulnerati sunt, in his primipilus, Caes *pain is reckoned a the greatest evils*, dolor in maximis malis ducitur, Cic **2.** inter (with *acc*) *Croesus the richest a kings*, C inter reges opulentissimus, Sen *a battle memorable a. the few disasters of the R people*, pugna inter paucas memorata populi R clades, Liv **3.** ex (with *abl*) *Solon, the only legislator a the seven*, S legum scriptor solus ex septem, Cic *the gladiators who were a Blaesus's staff of servants*, gladiatores qui e servitio Blaesi erant, Tac v. OF **IV** Implying *distribution* · **1.** inter *I will divide the booty a the partners*, inter participes praedam dividam, Pl *to distribute the tasks a the maidens*, pensa inter virgines partiri, Just. **2.** in (with *acc*) *to distribute the soldiers a the legions*, milites in legiones distribuere, Caes *to divide the whole army a the states*, exercitum omnem in civitates dividere, Liv *he shares the game a all his companions*, praedam socios partitur in omnes, Virg **3.** per (with *acc*) *to apportion the lands a. the veterans*, agros per veteranos dividere, Suet Ov. **4.** It may sometimes be expr by *dat*. as, *to distribute the wine among one's comrades*, dividere vina sociis, Virg. (chiefly poet)

**amorous:** **I.** *Prone to sexual love* **1.** libīdĭnōsus Cic. Hor. **2.** mulĭĕbrōsus (of men v rare) Cic **3.** vīrōsus (of women) Lucil Apul.

**II.** *In love, enamoured* q v. āmans. āmōre captus **III.** *Pertaining to love.* āmātōrĭus *a pleasure*, am voluptas, Cic.

**amorously:** āmātōrĭē *to write a*, am. scribere, Cic Phr *all will look a at Damalis*, omnes in Damalim putres deponent oculos, Hor

**amorousness:** **1.** libīdo, ĭnis, *f.* (always in bad sense) Cic Sall **2.** mulĭĕrōsĭtas (v rare ; and of men) Cic.

**amorphous:** informis, e *an a lump of flesh*, inf. caro, Plin : v SHAPELESS

**amortization:** i e *alienation of land in mortmain* *amortizatio or admortizatio ("praediorum translatio in manum mortuam," Du Cange) *to perform an act of a an estate*, praedium amortizare (adm.), v. Du C s v

**amortize, to:** *amortizare (adm); in manum mortuam transferre v. AMORTIZATION.

**amount to** (v.) **1.** efficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (with *acc*) *this does not a to enough for the monthly interest*, nec id satis efficit in usuram mensĭtuam, Cic.

**2.** esse *the total of them all a'd to* 368,000, summa omnium iucrunt ad milia CCCLXVIII, Caes · *those who give the highest numbers state that his infantry a'd to* 100,000, *his cavalry to* 20,000, qui plurimum, centum milia pedĭtum, viginti equitum fuisse scribunt, Liv v. also TO COST. Phr *to ascertain what the balance a.s to*, videre quae reliqua summa fiat, Cic. Fig. *my argument a.s to this*, haec est summa conclusionis meae, Cic *the little that he said a'd to this, that I would forgive him*, ille perpauca locutus, hanc summam habuit orationis, ut sibi ignoscerem, Cic. *all these words now a. in short to this*, omnia haec nunc verba huc redeunt denique, Ter.: *it a.s to the same thing, so far as the state is concerned, whether the colony is founded or not*, nihil interest reipublicae colonia deducatur necne, Cic

**amount** (*subs.*): fīnis, is, *m.* (only in legal writers). *the a. of the price*, f. pretii, Papin. : v. SUM.

**amour:** **1.** āmātio, *there is no*

*a. in this play*, neque in hac fabula ulla a. est, Pl. **2.** ămor, ōris *a secret a.*, furtivus amor, Virg *to have an a.*, amori operam dare, Ter *amours*, amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur, Cic Ov

**ampelite** (*a mineral*): ampēlītes, ĭdis, *f.* Plin.

**amphibia**: v. foll art

**amphibious**: Phr. *a animals*, bestiae quasi ancipites, in utraque sede viventes, Cic animalia quibus aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est, Flor *frogs are a animals*, ranarum et in terra et in humore vita, Plin As scient. t *the class of a. animals*, *amphĭbia, orum

**amphibology**: amphĭbŏlĭa Cic. v AMBIGUITY

**amphibrach**: amphĭbrāchys, yos, *m.*, Quint.

**amphimacer**: amphĭmăcrus, ı, *m* Quint.

**amphisbena** (*a serpent*). amphisbaena, ae, *f.* Plin.

**amphitane** (*a fossil*) amphītānē, ēs, *f* Plin.

**amphitheatre**: amphĭthēātrum l'ac Suet.

**amphitheatral**: amphĭthēātrālis, e. Mart. Plin.

**amphitheatrical**: amphĭthēātrĭcus Plin

**amphora**: amphŏra Cato Hor.

**ample**: **I.** *Spacious*: amplus, magnus et amplus v. SPACIOUS, **II.** *Fully sufficient* amplus. *very a. fortunes*, amplissimae fortunae, Cic *a wealth*, a divitiae, Hor *very a. banquets*, amplissimae epulae, Caes. Phr. *Caesar thought that there was a cause for punishing him*, Caesar satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in eum animadverteret, Caes. v. ABUNDANT. **III.** *Full, complete*. **1.** longus *an a. statement*, l expositio, Quint. **2.** cōpĭōsus. *an a stock of words*, c. verborum supellex, Quint Cic. v COPIOUS

**ampleness**: amplĭtūdo, magnĭtūdo. v SPACIOUSNESS, ABUNDANCE, FULNESS, LARGENESS.

**amplification** (v TO AMPLIFY). expr. by part of verb *as to heighten any impression by a.*, *aliquid dilatando augere. (Not amplificatio, which denotes the *magnifying and heightening* of a theme)

**amplifier**: qui dilatat; qui de aliqua re uberius disputat et fusius v TO AMPLIFY.

**amplify**: now used only in sense, *to enlarge rhetorically, to dilate upon* dilāto, ı *what is thus a'd by us, Zeno thus condensed*, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic *to a. an argument*, argumentum d, Cic. Quint v. TO ENLARGE. — (NOTE Amplifico appears never to mean simply *to expand, enlarge*, but rather *to magnify, exalt* a subject q v). Phr. *to a. a subject*, aliquid uberius disputare et fusius; de aliqua re copiose dicere, Cic.

**amplitude**: amplĭtūdo v. LARGENESS

**amply**: amplē. ābundē· v ABUNDANTLY.

**amputate**: **1.** ampŭto, ı *limbs are a'd if they injure the other parts of the body*, membra amputantur si nocent reliquis partibus corporis, Cic., *to a. the hands*, manus am., Suet Sen. **2.** sĕco, ŭi, ctum, ı *we suffer parts of the body to be cauterized or a.d*, in corpore aliquid uri secarique patimur, Cic *to a limbs*, membra s., Plin. (Sen uses legere ossa of the *removal of bones* by a surgical operation Prov 3, 2)

**amputation**: **1.** amputātĭo M L (Cicero uses this word, but applies it to the *pruning of trees*) **2.** sectĭo Plin. Phr *to perform the a. of a leg*, *crus amputare· *the a of the man's hand saved his life*, *manu amputata, vita homini servata est *to cure by a.*, amputando sanare *parts the a. of which is dangerous*, membra quae periclitantur secari, Plin. v TO AMPUTATE

**amulet**: **1.** ămŭlētum. Plin **2.** phȳlactērium Marc. Emp

**amuse**: **I.** *To entertain the mind agreeably* **1.** dēlecto, ı *send for Pamphilus to a. us*, Pamphilum accerse, ut delectet nos, Ter *to a other people's leisure*, aliorum otium d., Plin **2.** oblecto, ı (esp of *diversion after labour, drudgery to a with pictures the minds of readers*, fictus o legentium animos, Tac *to a oneself with agriculture*, se agri cultione o, Cic. *we are a'd with games*, ludis oblectamur, Cic. *a yourself with Cicero*, oblecta te cum Cicerone, Cic. v. also TO AMUSE ONESELF **II.** *To delude*, q v dēlūdo

**——— oneself**: **1.** lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3 *the countryfolk a. themselves with rude verses*, coloni versibus incompti l, Virg Cic. **2.** illūdo, 3 (rare in this sense) *I a myself with writing*, illudo chartis, Hor

**amusement**: **I.** *Agreeable occupation* **1.** ănĭmus (only in dependence on causā or gratiā) *do you suppose that the Romans are drilled every day by way of a?* Romanos immine causa quotidie exercerı putatis? Caes. Cic **2.** dēlectātĭo· *learning and literature which in prosperity seemed to afford a. only, now really (afford) safety too*, doctrina et litterae quae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, Cic. **3.** oblectātĭo *a for the mind is sought for, and a respite from cares*, o quaeritur animi requiesque curarum, Cic **II.** *That which amuses* **1.** dēlectāmentum. *the a s of boys*, delectamenta puerorum, Cic **2.** oblectāmentum *the a s of old age*, oblectamenta senectutis, Cic· *the a s of agriculture*, o rerum rusticarum, Cic **3.** oblectāmen Ov. Stat — NOTE. Delectatio and delectamentum refer to things as *in themselves sources of delight*, oblectatio and oblectamentum rather to things which serve as *diversion after toil* v. also PLEASURE.

**amuser**: qui delectat v AMUSE

**amusing**: festīvus *nothing can be more a. than children*, pueris nihil potest esse festivius, Cic *an a. conversation*, f sermo, Cic v PLEASING

**amusingly**: **1.** festīvē· *to act a play a.*, l agere fabellam, Cic. **2.** festīvĭter *to answer a.*, l respondere, Gell v PLEASANTLY, HUMOUROUSLY

**amylaceous**: ămȳlācĕus M. L

**an**. v. A.

**anabaptism**: ănābaptismus (Augustine uses this word in the sense of "*second baptism*")

**anabaptist**: ănăbaptistes, ae, *m.*: Corp Confess

**anachronism**: *temporum inversio: "peccatum in temporum ratione (admissum)" (Kraft and Georges give the latter phr) Phr *to commit many a s*, *temporum rationem perturbare atque miscere· v CHRONOLOGY

**anacreontic** (*adj*) ănacrĕontĭcus, ănacrŏntĭcus, Diomed

**anacreontic** (*subs.*) ănacrĕontĭcus versus· or anacreontion colon, Quint. 9, 4, 78.

**anaesthetic**: *i.e reducing to insensibility* sōpōrĭfer appears to be the nearest word (the medical writer Scribonius says of opium, "mentem soporat, sensusque abalienat"): or as *tech t.*, *anaesthētĭcus

**anaglyphs**: ănaglypta, orum Plin.

**anaglyptic**: ănaglyptĭcus. Sidon

**anagram**: *ănăgramma, ătis, *n.* (a species of trifling of modern invention. v. Morhof. Poly. 7, 3, 6).

**analogical**: Phr.. *an a. argument*, *argumentum ex analogia (s. proportione v. ANALOGY) ductum

**analogically**: per ănălŏgĭam *our intellects judge what is honorable and good a.*, per a. nostri intellectus et honestum et bonum judicant, Sen. Ep. 120.

**analogous**: ănălŏgus. Varr. (But in most cases similis is near enough. v. LIKE.)

**analogy**: **1.** ănălŏgĭa (*ἀναλογία*. Quint thus explains the force of the word; "*analogia*, quam ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt Ejus haec vis est ut id quod dubium est ad aliquid simile de quo non quaeritur referat, et incerta certis probet," 1, 6, 3, 4). *to follow a.*, a sequi, Quint Sen (who speaks of the word as a foreign one, and explains it as Quint does Ep. 120. Cic. writes the word with Greek letters and "ventures" the translation comparatio proportionve, Univ 4, fin) **2.** prōportĭo v PROPORTION. **3.** compărātĭo Tac l c (v. supr) v. COMPARISON

**analysis**: **I.** *The separation of a compound body into its elements* **1.** *corporum separatio et solutio, Bacon, Nov Org 2, 7 **2.** *corporum reductio ad naturas simplices, ib **3.** (As *t. t*) ănălȳsis, eos, *f* M L. Phr *to make an a of a compound substance*, *compositum ad principia redigere **II.** *The examination of each separate part of any abstract subject*. **1.** explĭcātĭo (perhaps the nearest term, but needing some qualifying word for precision as, *subtilis alicujus rei explicatio atque enodatio) Cic **2.** ănălȳsis, eos, *f* (in purely technical sense as opposed to synthesis) **III.** *A summary, abridgment*, q v ēpĭtŏmē, summārium.

**analyst**: *analyseos peritus

**analytical**: ănălytĭcus M L.

**analytically**: *per analysin

**analyze**: composita in principia redigere *or* resolvere Fig *to a. what is complicated*, perplexa discernere, Quint 12, 2, 10 *to a a subject*, rem quasi in membra discerpere, Cic Top 5, 28 *to a a word*, vocabulum s verbum subtilitei enodare (cf Cic Fin 3, 24, 62)

**analyzer**: v. ANALYST.

**anapaest**: ănăpaestus pes, Cic.

**anapaestic**: ănăpaestĭcus Sidon *an a. poem*, anapaestum, Cic.

**anaphora** (*rhet. figure*) ănăphŏra Diom.

**anarchical**: turbŭlentus (prob the nearest single word v TURBULENT) *an a.* (*state of the*) *commonwealth*, t. respublica, Cic. *a seditious and a citizen*, seditiosus civis et t, Cic But in gen. it may be more accurately expressed by a phr. as, *an a state*, etc *civitas legitimo imperio carens, in qua legibus non paretur; respublica in qua nec leges ullae sunt nec judicia (cf Cic Fam 10, 1, 1), civitas in qua populus liberrimus in libidinem vertit (cf. Sall. Jug 41).

**anarchist**: civis seditiosus et turbulentus, Cic. (v. ANARCHICAL). *concionator seditiosus (i e. *one who by speeches promotes sedition*). *civitatis evertendae suasor, homo multitudinis sollicitandae peritus

**anarchy**: *immoderata atque effrenata licentia v LICENCE Phr *bad government is better than utter a.*, *melius est male regi quam nullum omnino imperium habere

**anastomosis** (anatom *t. t*) **1.** oscŭlātĭo Coel Aur. **2.** anastŏmōsis, eos, *f* M. L

**anathema**: ănāthĕma, ătis, *n.*: Tert. Aug. v CURSE, EXCOMMUNICATION.

**anathematize**: ănāthĕmātizo, ı Aug. v. TO CURSE, EXCOMMUNICATE

**anatomical**: ănătŏmĭcus Marc

**anatomist**: ănătŏmĭcus Marc.

**anatomize**: v. TO DISSECT.

**anatomy**: **1.** ănătŏmĭa, ănătŏmĭca, or ănătŏmĭcē, ēs, *f.* Macr. Coel. Aur. **2.** dissectĭo· M.L. (Forcell. suggests [s v. anatomia] that incisio might be used in this sense.)

**ancestor**: **1.** esp. in *pl.*; măjōres: *our fathers and a.s*, patres m que, Cic.: *according to the custom of our a.s*, more majorum, Cic The *sing.* may be expr. by (unus) ex majoribus **2.** āvus, prōāvus, ābāvus, ătāvus· these four words denote four different removes, from *grandfather* backwards but they are often used in *pl* to denote *ancestors* in general = ma-

jores 3. auctor (chiefly poet., and only of *the founder of a race or family*) usu with some defining word: as, auctor generis *or* sanguinis, Virg gentis auctor, Suet. Hor. 4. părens, entis, c (also only of *the founder of a family*) Cic Virg 5. imāgines, um, *f* (by meton with reference to the *wax busts* of ancestors kept in the atrium) *I have no distinguished ancestors, and my nobility is of recent date*, imagines non habeo, et mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall: Cic Hor. 6. prōlēs, um Ov Plin.

**ancestral:** 1 āvītus *paternal and a possession*, paternae atque a possessiones, Cic *an a. estate*, a fundus, Hor. *a. wealth*, av divitiae, Cat. 2. prōāvītus *a. realms*, p regna, Ov Stat

**ancestry:** v ANCESTORS Phr *those whose a. is noble* (i e *distinguished* v NOBLE), ii qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic *a man of very distinguished a.*, amplissimo genere natus, Caes *a man of base a.*, malo genere natus, Cic., *persons who have a common a.*, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, Cic. v FAMILY (*fin*).

**anchor** (*subs*) ancŏra *to cast a.*, ancoras jacere, Caes Virg *Caesar remained at a. one night*, Caesar ad ancoram una nocte constitit, Caes *some ride at a., others cut their cables*, alii in ancoras evehuntur, alii ancoralia incidunt, Liv. *a part (of the fleet) remained at a. at the mouth of the harbour*, pars ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit Liv Hor *to weigh a.*, ancoram tollere, Caes; a. solvere, Cic. *to wait at a.*, in ancoris exspectare Caes.; commorari, Hirt; in salo navem tenere in ancoris, Nep Fig *no a. now holds our bark*, ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov Phr *to weigh a.* (= *to set sail*), naves solvere, *or simply*, solvere, Caes Cic v. TO ANCHOR

**anchor** (*v*) **A.** Trans *the ships had been a'd*, naves ad ancoras deligatae erant, Caes **B** Intrans sto, stĕti, ĭ (of ships). *the ships could not a. in the open sea*, naves in salo stare non poterant, Liv. *ten ships were a'd in the Malacan gulf*, decem naves in sinu Malacco stabant, Liv Phr *the ships having a'd were being filled by the waves*, naves, ancoris jactis, fluctibus complebantur, Caes.

**anchorage:** stătĭo *a smooth a.*, quieta s., Caes *an unsafe a.*, s malefida carinis, Virg. *there was no safe a. near the city*, circa urbem tuta s. non erat, Liv. Phr. *anchorage dues*, vectigalia ancoralia. *the places afford excellent a.*, loca sunt egregia ad tenendas ancoras, B. Alex. 9, *in* iis locis commodissime in ancoris consisti, stari potest.

**anchorite:** ănăchōrēta, ae, *m.* Sulp. Sever. v. HERMIT.

**anchovy:** *engraulus encrasicholus, Cuv.: *a. sauce*, gărum Hor.

**ancient** (denoting both *what has now ceased to exist, and what still exists*) 1. antīquus (chiefly but not solely of that which *has ceased to exist* v. ANTIQUATED) *an a. custom*, mos a., Pl *a very a. period*, antiquissimum tempus, Caes. *these are the true and a. names*, ea vera et a. nomina, Tac *these things are too a., and old-fashioned*, haec nimis a. et obsolcta sunt, Cic *a temples*, a. templa, Hor. *very a. writings*, antiquissima scripta, Hor. Phr.: *from a. times*, antĭquĭtŭs: Liv. Quint. *Very ancient*, pĕrantĭquus: *a very a. shrine*, p. sacrarium, Cic. 2. vĕtus, ĕris only of that *which still exists or still remains in force*: (vetus and antiquus are sometimes used together: as veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos proferam, Pl. Amph. prol. 118. antiquus is opposed to novus, vetus to recens, Habicht, 768): *the a. kingdom of Priam*, regnum Priami v., Hor. *a. statues*, v. statuae, Hor.: *the a. poets*, v. poetae, Hor.: *the a. men of olden time*, veteres et prisci viri, Cic. *Very a.*, pervĕtus: *a very a. town*, oppidum pervĕt., Cic.: v. OLD, OLD-STANDING. 3. vĕtustus (derived from vetus: hence of that which *is old*, esp which *bears the marks of age*) *an a. opinion*, v. opinio, Cic *an a. nation*, v gens, Virg *very a. public records*, vetustissimum instrumentum imperii, Suet *an a. temple*, v templum, Virg. *an a. town*, v. oppidum, Hor 4. priscus (only of what *has now passed away* v ANTIQUATED) *in the a. literature of the Greeks*, in p Graecorum litteris, Cic *let others take delight in a. times, I congratulate myself on having been born in these latter ages*, prisca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov 5. pristĭnus v OLDEN, FORMER 6. cānus (poet prop *grey, hoary*) *a. fidelity*, c fides, Virg *a. ages*, secula c, Mart v OLD.

**ancient** (*subs*) 1. q ENSIGN q. v

**ancients, the** (esp. ancient writers) 1. antīquī, orum *the authority of the a.s*, antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Hor. 2. antīquĭtas (abstract for concrete) *the a.s were mistaken in many things*, errabat multis in rebus a, Cic 3. vĕtĕres, um *the a.s, our ancestors*, majores nostri, veteres illi, Cic. *the rule of the a.s*, veterum norma, Hor. *to be reckoned among the a.s* (i e *ancient writers*), in veteres referri, Hor —(NOTE Antiqui denotes the a.s as those *who lived long ago*, veteres, as *still known to us and exerting an influence upon us* v. ANCIENT, 2). Phr *he admits that they express themselves in some respects too much like the a.s*, quaedam nimis antique dicere cedit eos, Hor. *the inland tribes, more simply and more like the a.s, use barter*, interiores simplicius et antiquius permutatione mercium utuntur, Tac v also ANCESTORS

**anciently:** 1. antīquĭtŭs (*in ancient times*) *the Belgae were led across the Rhine*, Belgae Rhenum ant. transducti sunt, Caes Nep. 2. ōlim, quondam: v ONCE, FORMERLY.

**ancientness:** v ANTIQUITY

**ancillary:** v. SUPPLEMENTAL.

**and:** 1. ĕt et properly joins words or sentences which have, or are represented as having, only a fortuitous or temporary connection (i) the simple conjunction *cold and hunger and thirst*, frigus et fames et sitis, Cic.: *Caesar orders Divitiacus to be summoned to him and converses with him*, Caesar Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet et cum eo colloquitur, Caes —*Obs.* When several substantives are connected in English by *and*, as in the first of the above examples, the et must either be repeated with each additional member, as there (πολυσύνδετον) · or else omitted altogether (ἀσύνδετον) · as, *honour, faith, intellect, concord*, honos, fides, mens, concordia, Cic. When a number of words are connected, the latter mode is usually preferred unless special emphasis is needed (Cic. has in one place, composite, ornate, copiose loqui; and in another, prudenter *et* composite *et* ornate *et* memoriter dicere (Or. 1, 15, 64): the several words being in the latter case brought out with more distinctness and emphasis) *Que* (v *inf* 3) is however frequently used with the last member of a series, when that member gathers up a number of particulars · as, *in astronomy, the rising, setting, and movements of the stars*, in astrologia, ortus, obitus, motusque siderum, Cic. (ii) the conj. emphasized = *and indeed* · *you were wrong and indeed exceedingly wrong*, errabas, et vehementer errabas, Cic. (iii) = *and then* (indicating an immediate result): *he said, and then instantly perceived that he had fallen into the midst of the enemy*, dixit, et extemplo sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg.: (iv) = *and yet* (subjoining an emphatic question or exclamation): *and yet are there people who complain about the Appian way?* et sunt qui de via Appia querantur? Cic. (v) = *and so too, and also: these things themselves are a source of pleasure to me, and so too were those to the Torquati*, haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati, et erant illa Torquatis, Cic 2. atque *or* ac (the latter in classical prose generally only before consonants) · this conj differs from et in denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by the connected words or clauses · hence it is often employed to join two substantives which together represent a single complex idea (i) the simple conj *to speak from the heart and truly*, ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter *the dangers of this city and empire*, pericula hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic. *with your virtuous feeling*, isto animo atque virtute, Cic *Caesar gave the signal for joining battle, and having set out for the other wing, he fell in with those actually engaged*, Caesar proelii committendi signum dedit, atque in alteram partem profectus, pugnantibus occurrit, Caes (ii) the conj emphasized = *and indeed, and even, and especially a difficult affair, and indeed the most difficult of all*, res difficilis atque omnium difficillima, Cic: *great thanks are due to the immortal gods, and especially to this very Jupiter Stator*, magna dis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, Cic *the river can be crossed on foot in one place only, and even in this with difficulty*, flumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc aegre transiri potest, Caes. 3. quĕ, an enclitic which connects words rather than sentences, and words usually standing in the same relation to the rest of the sentence, and representing things very closely connected, either naturally and generally, or at least under the circumstances spoken of; hence such words often denote a single complex idea. *Que* must be affixed to the *second* of the two words, and it is to be specially observed that it is rarely added to words ending in a *short* vowel, especially ĕ *that force overcame all the allurements of pleasure and ease*, ea vis omnia blandimenta voluptatis atque otii vicit, Cic *the Aulerci and Lexovii shut their gates*, Aulerci Lexoviique portis clauserunt, Caes *having collected their troops and undergrowth they go straight to the camp*, sarmentis virgultisque collectis ad castra pergunt, Caes *the arrangement and order of the line of march*, ratio ordoque agminis, Caes. *a shout and din arose, and some rushed one way, some another, panic-stricken*, clamor fremitusque oriebatur aliique alium in partem perterriti ferebantur, Caes. *Que* may be used after a substantive preceded by a preposition as, *he went to Rome and began to appear in the forum*, Romam demigravit, in foroque esse coepit, Nep Cic —N B. (1) When a connected clause contains a *negative*, the conjunction "and" and the negative are often expressed by *neque* or nec, especially where the former clause contains a correlative conjunction *you perceive that he both had presence of mind and was not wanting in prudence*, intelligitis et animum ei praesto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse, Cic *at that time games were celebrated during ten days, and nothing was omitted with a view to appeasing the gods*, tunc et ludi decem per dies facti sunt, neque res ulla quae ad placandum deos pertineret, praetermissa est, Cic · *he saw that affairs were in a critical state and that there was no reserve that could be sent up*, rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium quod submitti posset, Caes. (ii) "And" connected with a demonstrative or personal pronoun may often be expressed in Latin by the relative pronoun alone *and Caesar having been informed of these things orders ships of war to be built*, quibus de rebus Caesar certior factus naves longas aedificari jubet, Caes. *the soldiers were endeavouring to board the enemies' ships, and when the barbarians observed this, they strove to save themselves by flight*, milites transcendere in hostium naves contendebant Quod postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt fuga salutem petere contenderunt, Caes.

(¶¶) In many cases where "and" is employed to connect single words, it must or may be omitted in Latin, especially in enumerations, but as it is impossible to reduce such cases to rule, they must be left to observation It frequently happens also that where we employ two or more co-ordinate sentences or clauses, connected by "and," the Latin language expresses the sense of one or more of the clauses by a participial or relative clause, attached to one of the terms of the principal sentence, and therefore forming part of the latter, so that a conjunction is not required. But the grammar rather than the dictionary must be consulted on such points. v. also BOTH (conj)

Respecting the Latin conjunctions above spoken of, see Allen's Doctrina Cop Ling Latinae.

**androgynous**: v. HERMAPHRODITE.

**anecdote.** 1. fābella *of anything is told as an a.*, si quid tanquam f narratur, Cic 2. narrātiuncŭla *the speech is enlivened with many a s*, oratio narratiunculis pluribus renovatui, Plin. v. STORY.

**anecdotical**: Phr. *a very a. book*, *liber plenus fabellarum festivarum

**anemometer**: anĕmŏmētrum M.L.

**anemone**: ănĕmōnē, ēs, *f* Plin

**aneurism**: ăneurisma, ătis, *n*. M L.

**aneurismal**, ăneurismāticus M.L.

**anew.** 1. dĕnŭo *the whole house is being built a.*, aedificantur aedes totae d, Pl *Sicily was assessed a*, Sicilia censa d est, Cic 2. de, ab, ex integro: *the war broke out a with more fierceness*, acrius de integro obortum est bellum, Liv.: *the great cycle begins a*, magnus ab integro saeculorum nascitur ordo, Virg.. *to get strength a.*, recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 3. It may sometimes be expr. by re in comp with a verb as *to break out a.* (of an old wound), recrudesco · v. AGAIN.

**angel**: angĕlus. Tert Aug. Hier · *a guardian a.*, an custos or tutelaris, Eccl. Phr.· *to sing like an a*, *scite admodum canere. As a term of endearment: my a !* meae deliciae, Pl. v LOVE, DARLING

**angel** (*adj*): v ANGELIC.

**angel-fish**: 1. squātīna (?) Plin 2. rhīna (?) Plin

**angelic**: angĕlĭcus Eccl. *a food*, angelici panes, Prud. (When used loosely and figuratively, as *angelic patience, goodness, etc.*, it may be expr by eximius egregius; plus quam humanus, etc.): v. REMARKABLE, SUPERHUMAN.

**anger**: 1. īra (denoting the emotion as actually existing) *a. is a short madness*, ira furor brevis est, Hor. *perhaps some single word has stirred up this a. between them*, fortasse unum aliquod verbum inter eas iram hanc conciverit, Ter. *to do anything in a*, aliquid per iram facere, Cic. *to give way to a*, irae indulgere, Liv . *to lay aside a*, iram ponere, Hor *to turn one's a. against a person*, iram in aliquem vertere, Hor *let his a. cool*, defervescat ira, Cic v. WRATH, INDIGNATION. 2. īrācundĭa (prop denoting *a natural proneness to anger*, from īracundus; and hence, *a violent fit of anger*). *the man blazed out with a and irritation*, homo exarsit īracundia ac stomacho, Cic. v. IRASCIBILITY, PASSION. 3. bīlis, is, *f*. (lit. *the bile*). *that excites one's a*, bilem id commovet, Cic *to vent one's a*, b. effundere, Juv v. BILE. 4. stŏmāchus, ī (lit. *the stomach*, as the reservoir of *the bile* · v. supr. 3) · *to laugh in the midst of a.*, in stomacho ridere, Cic.: esp in phr *to excite any one's a.*, movere alicui stomachum, Cic.· v VEXATION. —(NOTE. Both this and the preceding word denote rather an ebullition of *vexation*, than stern, settled anger) Phr · *to do anything in a.*, aliquid irate facere, Phaedr.. Col.: v. ANGRILY *prone to a.*, īracundus · v. ANGRY. v INDIGNATION, FURY, IRRITATION

**anger** (*v.*): irrīto. v. TO IRRITATE, PROVOKE,

**angina** (*inflammation of the throat, etc*) angīna Pl Plin.

**angle** (*subs*): angŭlus *an obtuse a*, a. obtusus, Lucr *an acute a*, a. acutus, Plin.. *equal* (or *right*) *a.s*, pares anguli, Cic. *a right a*, a. normalis, Quint *the meridian cuts the horizon at right a.s*, meridianus circulus horizonta rectus angulis secat, Sen *the a.s of walls*, anguli parietum, Plin (Vitruvius expresses this by the one word, versūrae) *a small a.*, angellus, Luer

**angle** (*v*) 1. hāmo piscari . Suet. 2. pisces arundine captare Tib Ov. 3. pisces hamo capere (when the fish are actually caught) Cic v. TO CATCH, FISH FOR

**angler**: piscātor (*fisherman*): Ter. Cic Phr : *my father himself was a poor man, and used to gain his living as an a*, pater pauper et ipse fuit, hinque solebat et hamo decipere et calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov v TO ANGLE

**angler** (*a species of fish*) · 1. piscātrix, īcis, *f*. · Plin 2. *lophius piscatorius, Linn.

**anglicism**: *anglicismus; linguae Anglicae consuetudo propria loquendi genus ab Anglico fonte deductum

**anglicize**: *ex consuetudine linguae Anglicae loqui *Anglicisso (cf GREEK, fin).

**angling** (*subs*) · expr by phr. as, *fond of a*, *hamo, arundine piscandi studiosus; or fig, *hamo calamoque deditus *to get a living by a.*, *arundine hamoque victum quaerere · v. TO ANGLE

**angling-rod**: cālămus, ărundo : v. FISHING-ROD.

**angrily**: 1. īrācundē *they did nothing a and fiercely*, nihil ir rabioseque fecerunt, Cic.. *to speak too a*, nimis ir dicere, Cic. 2. īrātē · Phaedr : Col —NOTE There is strictly the same difference between īracunde and irate as between the corresponding adjectives (v. ANGRY) thus irate dicere, *would be to teach while in a passion*, īracunde docere, *habitually to teach with irritability*: v. IRRITABLY. Yet practically the adverbs are often synonymous

**angry**: 1. īrātus *are you at all a with me about these matters?* numquid ir. es mihi propter has res? Pl *Caesar had been very a with them*, Caesar illis fuerat maximus, Cic *a gods and poets*, irati Di atque poetae, Hor. *a. imprecations*, iratae preces, Hor. *the a. sea*, ir mare, Hor · *the a. winds*, ir. venti, Prop. *Very angry*, pērīrātus *Mars was very a with my father*, fuit Mars meo p patri, Pl Cic *Somewhat angry* · sŭbīrātus *a man somewhat a with you*, homo tibi s, Cic v. INDIGNANT, IRRITATED. 2. īrācundus (prop. *prone to anger, irascible*, whereas īratus is *actually angry* but sometimes, esp in the poets, īracundus seems to be equiv. to īratus). *the a fleet of Achilles*, ir. classis Achillei, Hor . *a. thunder-bolts*, ir fulmina, Hor.: *to be a. with any one*, ir. in aliquem esse, Cic : *to become a.*, ir. fieri, Cic. v. IRASCIBLE Phr · *how a. children are with one another for slight offences*, pueri inter sese quas pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt! Ter v. also TO BE ANGRY.

**——, to be**: 1. īrascor, 3 (with *dat.* or *absol*) · *a wise man is never a.*, nunquam sapiens ir., Cic. *to be a with one's friends*, amicis ir., Cic.. *to be very a*, graviter ir, Pl . *to be a. about nothing*, de nihilo ir., Pl : *to be a little a.* subirascor Cic 2. succenseo, ui, sum, 2 (denotmg *settled, well-grounded anger* with *dat.*) · *nor in truth have I any reason to be a. with them*, nec vero iis habeo quod succenseam, Cic Ter : Caes 3. stŏmāchor, 1 (*to be vexed and irritated at* with *dat., prep* cum : or clause): *when Scipio was a with Metellus*, Scipio quum stomacharetur cum M., Cic.: *I was a. with your most delightful letter at the end*, jucundissimis tuis literis stomachatus sum in extremo, Cic.. v. TO BE VEXED.

**anguish**: 1. ācerbĭtas. *the a. of extreme grief*, a summi luctus, Cic. 2. angor, ōris, *m a. of mind*, a. animi, Cic *to be overpowered by a.*, angoribus confici, Cic Phr *I hear that you are suffering from mental a.*, audio te animo angi, Cic v AGONY

**angular**: 1. angŭlāris, e *an a. stone*, a lapis, Cato Vitr 2. angŭlātus *atoms, some circular, others a*, corpuscula rotunda alia, partim a , Cic. 3. angŭlōsus (*full of angles*) . *a gems*, a gemmae, Plin

**angularity**: *forma s figura angularis.

**anhydrous**: ānhydrus: M L.

**anile**; ānilis, e *follies almost a.*, ineptiae pene aniles, Cic. Virg

**anilely**; ānĭlĭter *to speak superstitiously and a*, superstitiose atque an. dicere, Cic.

**anility**: ānĭlĭtas Cat.

**animadversion**: ănĭmadversĭo *paternal a.*, paterna a, Cic. *all a and punishment should be without insult*, omnis a et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. v. REPROOF, CENSURE

**animadvert**; ănĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3 *the matter was to be a.d upon by the magistrates*, res a magistratibus animadvertenda fuit, Cic · v TO OBSERVE, REMARK, CENSURE

**animal** (*subs*) · I. *Any living creature* · 1. ănĭmal, ālis, *n*, *alive a.*, a. vivum, Cic *this provident and sagacious a which we call man*, a. hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, Cic *men who aim at excelling the other a.s*, homines qui sese student praestare ceteris a , Sall *that animal* (contemptuously of *a man*), illud a , Cic 2. ănĭmans, antis (*m f.* and *n*) *every kind of a.s*, genus omne animantum, Lucr.: *a.s which are known to us*, quae sunt nobis nota animantia, Cic. II. *An irrational animal*. 1. pĕcus, ŭdis, *f*. (esp of *domestic* animals) *the constitution of man surpasses (that of) the domestic a.s and other beasts*, natura hominis p. reliquisque bestiis antecedit, Cic.: *the races of wild a.s*, genera pecudum ferarum, Varr. 2. fēra (a *wild* animal) *many kinds of wild a.s*, multa genera ferarum, Caes *wild a.s lurk in the woods*, latent silvis ferae, Hor Cic. 3. pĕcus, ŏris, *n* (collective) *bristle-bearing a.s*, setigerum pecus, Ov.: *flying animals*, volatile p , Col v. CATTLE, FLOCKS 4. ĭerus (= fēra). Virg Phaedr v BEAST, BRUTE.

**animal** (*adj.*) ănĭmālis, e *a bodies*, a. corpora, Lucr. Cic Phr. *a appetites*, animalium appetitiones naturales (cf Cic N D. 3, 13, 33); animantium appetitus, Cic. Off 1, 4, 11 *a life*, vita animalium *the a. kingdom*, animantium genera omnia: *a food*, cibo, carnis, *f* v MEAT · *a. pleasures*, corporis voluptates, Cic

**animalcule**: *adeo immensae subtilitatis animal ut oculis solis cerni non possit; *minutissimum quoddam animal et cujus cerni non possit exilitas (cf. Plin. 11, 1). in the passage referred to the smallest creatures are described as, immensae subtilitatis animalia. The dim. animalculum has no ancient authority, but may be used as *scient t t.*

**animate** (*v*) I. *To give life to*: ănĭmo, 1 *the stars and by divine souls*, stellae divinis animatae mentibus, Cic : *he and the drops into snakes*, guttas animavit in angues, Ov Phr.. *he and the body with a soul*, animum conclusit in corpore, Cic. II. *To inspirit, incite*: 1. hortor, 1 v. TO ENCOURAGE. 2. fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2 *the people looking on and first these then the others by shouting and applause*, spectator populus hos rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, Tac : *they and them with well-nigh certain hope*, prope certa fovebant spe, Liv.: v. TO ENCOURAGE, INCITE, INSPIRE WITH.

**animate** (*adj.*) : v ANIMATED.

**animated** (*adj. and past*) · I. *Endowed with life*: 1. ănĭmans, antis *the world is a*, mundus est animans, Cic.. *not even to grant that the gods are a.*, ne a quidem esse deos con-

cedere, Cic **2.** ănĭmālis, e: *a. bodies*, a. corpora, Lucr.. *a. links (of bodies)*, vincula a., Cic · *an a. intelligence pervades all things*, quaedam a. intelligentia omnia per omnia permeat et transit, Cic.

**II.** *Lively, vigorous:* **1.** vīvĭdus · *a. statues* (i e *life-like*), v. signa, Prop. (Virg s spirantia aera): *an a image* v. imago, Claud.: *a. epigrams*, v epigrammata, Mart. **2.** vĕgĕtus · *black a eyes*, nigri vegetique oculi, Suet . *the bull has a more a. look*, tauro vegetior aspectus, Col fig.. *this interval of time is the most a* (i e, *busy, full of life*) *with the farmer*, hoc intervallum vegetissimum agricolis, Plin. . v. FRESH, LIVELY — NOTE Vividus refers rather to *vigour*, vegetus to *liveliness and activity* **3.** vĕhĕmens, ntis (stronger than the preceding v. FORCIBLE): *a vehement a speaker*, orator acer et v., Cic. *an a speaker*, v. orator, Cic *a vigorous and a speech*, acris et v. oratio, Quint. **4.** ălăcer: v. BRISK, ACTIVE **III.** *Actuated by certain feelings* ănĭmātus *I have always been a. towards you by the kindliest feelings*, erga vos omni tempore optime fui a., Cic *we see that the state is a towards you just as it has been treated by you*, civitatem ut abs te affecta est, ita in te esse animatam videmus, Cic (*To be a by certain feelings* = *to entertain them* q v)

**animating** (*adj*): hortans stĭmŭlans · v ENCOURAGING.

**animation:** **I.** *The bestowal of life* ănĭmātĭo *divina a*, divina a, Cic. Univ 10 *the a of a tree*, a. arboris, Tert Phr *after the a of the body he bestowed on it intelligence*, animo in corpore concluso, intelligentiam in animo conclusit, Cic Univ 3 **II.** *Life* q v **III.** *Liveliness, vigour* **1.** vīgor, vis, vĕhĕmentia all somewhat stronger than the English v VIGOUR, ENERGY, FORCE **2.** contentio (only of animation in speech) *the utmost vigour and a is commendable* (as opp to lenitas), summa vis et c probatur, Cic de Or 1, 60, 255 **3.** spīrĭtus, ūs, *m* · v. SPIRIT **4.** ardor: i e. *ardour, eagerness* · q v. **5.** aĭgūtĭae, arum (of works of art) . *Parrhasius first showed a of features* (in his works), Parrhasius primus dedit aigutias vultus, Plin Phr *to speak with a*, vehementer dicere, Cic Quint *an orator should have a.*, oratorem decet vegetum, vividum esse : v ANIMATED (II).

**animosity:** **1.** sīmultas (usu in *plu*) *he had abandoned the a which he entertained against me*, simultates quas mecum habebat deposuerat, Cic *they strove for preferment with the greatest* (*mutual*) *a.*, de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes · *to provoke a*, s provocare, Quint *to cherish a*, s nutrire, Tac **2.** ācerbĭtas *to vomit the venom of one's a against any one*, evomere acerbitatis virus in aliquem, Cic v BITTERNESS **3.** īrācundia (prop. *proneness to anger*, but often used of *vehement animosity*) v PASSION, ANGER

**anise:** ānīsum Plin *aniseed*, anisi semina, Plin.

**ankle, ankle-bone:** tālus: Cels Ov. *the ankles*, tālārĭa, ium, Sen.. *a tunic reaching down to the ankles*, tunica talaris, Cic.

**anklet:** pĕrīscĕlis, ĭdis, *f.*: Hor

**annalist:** annālium scriptor v ANNALS.

**annals:** annālēs, ium, *m* : *the drawing up of a s*, annalium confectio, Cic *the a s of the Roman people*, an populi R., Cic · *meagrely written a s*, an. exiliter scripti, Cic v HISTORY.

**annats:** prīmĭtiae · v. FIRST-FRUITS.

**anneal:** **I.** *To temper* metals. **1.** tempĕro, 1: *other kinds of iron are a.'d from pure steel*, alia genera ferri ex mera acie temperantur, Plin 34, 14, 41. **2.** excŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3 *fine a.s iron*, ferrum ex ignis, Ov. M. 14, 712: *the hardest iron is a.'d in furnaces in order to harden its edge*, nucleus ferri excoquitur in fornacibus ad indurandam aciem, Plin. *l. c.* But annealing is often practised to render a metal more pliable. to expr. this we may perhaps use *temperare atque mollire ; or ita temperare ut (metallum) flexibile fiat. v. ANNEALING. **II.** *To paint on glass, burning the colours in*: *vitrum tingere ; (vitro) picturam inurere : encaustа (in vitro) pingere : Plin . v. ENCAUSTIC PAINTING

**annealing** (*subs*): **I.** *Tempering* tempĕrāmentum · *the a of glass so as to render it flexible*, vitri t. ut flexibile sit, Plin. 36, 66. **II.** *The art of encaustic glass-painting*: ars vitri tingendi v. TO ANNEAL (II)

**annex:** **I.** *To unite to* **1.** annecto, nexui, nexum, 3: *a clause a.'d to a speech*, membrum annexum orationi, Cic . v. TO JOIN, UNITE. **2.** addo : v TO ADD. Phr.: *to a land to land*, agros continuare (continuare domos, Sall.), Liv , longos jungere fines agrorum, Lucan *to a nations* (to one's dominion), (gentes) jungere, Liv 21, 5 *init.* **II.** *To subjoin* suppōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *to a a copy of a letter*, exemplum epistolae s , Cic. v TO SUBJOIN

**annexation:** adjectio . *the a of the Alban people*, ad populi Albani, Liv.. or expr by ger of adjicio, jungo, etc v TO ANNEX, JOIN v UNION, ADDITION

**annihilate:** **I.** *To reduce to nothing* · ad nihil revocare, Luct. 1, 267 *to be a d*, in nihilum occidere, *or* interire ; ad nihilum venire *or* recidere, Cic **II.** *To destroy completely* **1.** dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2 *the enemy were scattered and almost a d*, hostes dispersi ac pene deleti sunt, Caes *men a d by death*, homines morte deleti, Cic. **2.** extinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3 . *the nation was utterly a d*, a stirpe exstincta gens, Liv Cic Phr. · *the nation and name of the Nervii having been almost a d*, prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes · *to be utterly a d* (of a city), funditus perire, Hor. v TO DESTROY.

**annihilation:** **1.** exstinctio · *that last day will bring not a but change of place*, supremus ille dies non ex. sed commutationem afferet loci, Cic. **2.** internĕcio *the a of an army*, int. exercitus, Caes. Tac : v. DESTRUCTION.

**annihilator:** exstinctor . Cic.

**anniversary** (*adj.*). **1.** annĭversārius: *a. religious services*, an sacra, Cic **2.** annŭus annua sacra, Virg. **3.** sollennis, e · *an a and established sacrifice*, s. et statum sacrificium, Cic (cf Liv 1, 31).

**anniversary** (*subs*) · **1** annua tempora · Lucr. **2.** festus dies anniversarius · *the Sunacusans keep the a s*, Syracusani festos dies an. agunt, Cic. **3,** dies festus atque sollennis : Cic. Pis 22, 51.

**annotate:** **1.** annōto, 1 *the book was read, was a d*, liber legebatur, annotabatur, Plin. **2.** commentor, 1 *to a poems*, carmina c , Suet

**annotation:** **1.** annōtātio · *I am expecting my book from you with your a s*, a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis exspecto, Plin. **2.** commentārium . *the grammarians who have composed a s on Virgil*, grammatici qui commentaria in Virgilium composuerunt, Gell : Suet. **3.** annōtātiuncŭla (a *short* an.) Gell.: v. COMMENTARY. **4.** *nōta . used in this sense by modern commentators only.

**annotator:** commentariorum *or* annotationum scriptor: v ANNOTATION.

**announce:** **1.** nuntio, 1 · *those who wish to bring good news add some invention of their own to make what they a more joyful*, qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingunt aliquid quo faciant id quod nuntiant laetius, Cic. . *to a the hours*, horas n , Mart. **2.** dēnuntio, 1 (generally of what is *threatened*) *he a d that he was ready for everything*, se ad omnia paratum denuntiavit, Cic *those weapons do not a. danger for us, but protection*, illa arma non pericula nobis sed praesidium d , Cic. **3.** prōnuntio, 1 (of *public* announcements): *he openly a s that he will receive his name*, palam pronuntiat sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. · *the jurymen a their verdict*, judices sententiam pr., Cic. : *to a. a battle for the next day*, praelium in posterum diem pr., Liv. **4.** praenuntio, 1: (to announce *beforehand*) *go, a that she will come*, abi, praenuntia hanc venturam, Ter **5.** rēnuntio, 1 (*to report* q v . and esp of announcing to the people names of successful candidates): *to a. any one's election as praetor, consul, etc*, aliquem praetorem, consulem r., Cic. Liv **6.** perfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (*to convey* news) *Caesar's successes were a.d by messengers and letters*, Caesaris secundae res nuntiis ac literis perferebantur, Caes **7.** proscribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (of *public written a s*) *to a a law*, legem p , Cic : Tac : v. TO REPORT, ADVERTISE, PUBLISH

**announcement:** **1.** nuntĭātio (rare, and as *t. t*) Cic.: Dig · **2.** dēnuntĭātio. *an a. of misfortunes*, d calamitatum, Cic . **3.** rēnuntiātio (cf. *to announce*, 5): *an a of the votes*, r. suffragiorum, Cic Ulp. **4.** prōnuntiātio *to make an a*, p. facere, Caes v DECLARATION, PUBLICATION, ADVERTISEMENT.

**announcer:** nuntius v. REPORTER, MESSENGER.

**annoy:** mālĕ hăbĕo, 2 · *this a s the man*, hoc male habet virum, Ter *to a. the enemies' line of march*, agmen adversariorum male h , Caes.: v. TO VEX, HARASS, TEASE

**annoyance:** **1.** mōlestĭa: *to be subject to the greatest a*, in maximis molestiis esse, Cic *to give any one a*, alicui m facere, exhibere, Cic. v. TROUBLE **2.** vexātio. *they advanced exposed to every kind of a*, cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, Liv.: Cic v. VEXATION, DISCOMFORT.

**annoyed, to be:** **1.** mōlestē *s.* grăvĭter fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (with *acc.*): *they were a. at the army wintering in Gaul*, exercitum in Gallia hiemare m. ferebant, Caes. *I am very much a that I don't know where I shall see you*, molestissime fero quod te ubi visurus sim nescio, Cic.: *to be grievously a. at anything*, graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, Cic (similarly graviter accipere, Cic).

**2.** stŏmachor, 1 (of *peevish, fretful irritation* with *dat.* of person or with cum, etc) . *to be a at a nail ill-pared*, prave sectum s ob unguem, Hor : with *acc* of *neut pron* *to be a at everything*, omnia s , Cic . v. TO CHAFE, BE VEXED.

**annoyer:** vexātor, Cic.

**annoying** (*adj*): . **1.** mōlestus : *there are some people who make (even) friendships a*, sunt quidam qui molestas amicitias faciunt, Cic. . v. TROUBLESOME, VEXATIOUS. **2.** ŏdiōsus: *it is a. and vexatious*, od et molestum est, Cic : Pl *very a*, pĕrŏdiōsus *a very a. inflammation of the eyes*, p. lippitudo, Cic.

**annual:** **1.** annĭversārius, *that occurs every year a religious services*, a sacra, Cic **2.** annŭus (also *lasting a year*). *a changes*, a commutationes. Cic. *the a labour of husbandmen*, a. labor agricolarum, Cic

**annual** (*subs.*) · **I.** *A plant*: *herba annua **II.** *A book appearing annually.* *annālis liber, *or* annālis, is, *m.*

**annually:** quŏtannis *to pay tribute a.*, stipendium q. pendere, Caes. Phr.: *the sun makes two turns a.*, sol binas in singulis annis reversiones facit, Cic. : *to renew interest a.* (i.e *to take compound interest*), fenus in singulos annos renovare, Cic . *the chief magistrate is appointed a.*, summus magistratus creatur annuus, Caes.

**annuitant:** *cui annua pecunia praestatur, praebetur, ministratur.

**annuity:** **1.** annŭa pĕcūnĭa: *the a was provided by Antejus*, annua p. ab Antejo ministrabatur, Tac.. *the emperor settled an a. on Cotta*, Cottae a. p. statuit princeps, Tac. **2.** annŭa, orum: *he*

*defrauded his wife of the a provided for her*, uxorem praebitis annuis fraudavit, Suet. · Sen. **3.** annŭum. *to bequeath an a. to any one*, alicui an relinquere, Papin Dig. Phr. *L Apuleius was engaged by Calvinus for an a of 400,000 sesterces*, L. Apuleius a Calvino quadringenis annuis conductus est, Suet

**annul:** **1.** convello, velli, vulsum, 3 *to a legal sentences, contracts, etc*, judicia, stipulationes c, Cic . *to a. the acts of Dolabella*, acta Dolabellae c., Cic (also acta dissolvere, pro nihilo habere, Cic ; **2.** dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2 *to a all the laws by a single bill*, omnes leges una rogatione d., Cic. **3.** infirmo, 1 · *to a a law*, legem in, Liv. Quint.: *to a a contract*, contractum in, Dig. **4.** induco, xi, ctum, 3 (prop *to draw* the stylus *over* something written in wax · hence *to cancel, annul*) *to a a decree of the senate*, senatus consultum ind, Cic *to a contracts*, locationes ind, Cic. **5.** rĕtexo, xui, xtum, 3 *to a a pactorship*, praeturam r., Cic. **6.** rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *to a. a will*, testamentum r, Cic . *to a. edicts*, edicta r, Hor. **7.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *to a. sentences*, judicia t, Cic . v. TO ABOLISH, RESCIND, REPEAL.

**annular:** *instar anuli (ann) *an a eclipse*, *talis defectio solis ut (ad) instar anuli appareat as *tech t*, *defectio solis annularis. (It is remarkable that Seneca when noticing the different kinds of solar eclipses, mentions the *total* and the *partial*, but not the annular N. Q 1, 12, 2).

**annulet** (in arch.) ānŭlus Vitr.

**annulling** } **1.** infirmātio *the annulment* } *a of decisions*, in. rerum judicatarum, Cic **2.** ăbŏlītio. *the a. of a law*, legis ab., Suet. **3.** Expr. by part. of verb as, *wishing for an a of the contract*, cupidus locationis inducendae v TO ANNUL

**annunciation:** (only used with ref to the Virgin Mary). annuntiātio B.V. (Beatae Virginis) Mariae. Eccl.

**anodyne** (*subs*): **1.** ănōdўnon mĕdĭcāmentum Cels **2.** ănōdўnon. Marc Emp. · v ANAESTHETIC.

**anodyne** (*adj*) ănōdўnos Cels

**anoint:** **1.** ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3 (the most gen term, and used of anointing the *person* in whole or part ; also with reference *to corpses* and *inanimate objects*) *he a'd himself, he took a siesta*, unctus est, accubuit, Cic *to a a statue of Diana with unguents*, Dianam unguentis u , Cic · *to a the head*, caput u., Hor . *to a. a person's limbs, corpse* (for burial or the pyre), artus, corpus, u , Ov. **2.** ĭnungo, 3 (esp. of anointing diseased or weak eyes) *to a the eyes*, oculos in , Varr *to have one's eyes a'd*, inungi, Hor *to a statues on festive days*, in signa festis diebus, Plin. **3.** pĕrungo, 3 (*to anoint all over*) *to a bodies with oil*, corpora oleo p , Cic . Hor. · v. TO BESMEAR

**anointer:** unctor Cic Mart.

**anointing** (*subs.*): unctĭo Pl Cic. (or expr by *ger* , etc., of verb: v. TO ANOINT).

**anomalous:** ănōmălus *a. nouns*, an. nomina, Diom Prisc.. v. IRREGULAR.

**anomaly:** ănōmălĭa *neither a. nor analogy is to be rejected*, neque an neque analogia est repudianda, Varr. · v IRREGULARITY.

**anon:** **I.** *Immediately, presently*, q. v. : stătim. **II.** *Sometimes*, q. v. : interdum.

**anonymous:** Phr.: *the letter was a.*, literae erant scriptae sine nomine, Cic. Cat 3, 5, 12 *an a document*, propositus sine auctore libellus, Plin 10, 96, 5 *a poems*, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata, Tac. A. 1. 72 *very notorious a verses*, sine auctore notissimi versus, Suet

**anonymously:** Phr *the work was published a* , liber sine auctoris nomine editus s propositus est v. ANONYMOUS.

**another:** **1.** ălĭus *it is one thing to slander, a to accuse*, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. *some ornaments in one place, others in a*, ornamenta alia alio in loco, Cic *one man thinks pleasure a good, a money*, putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum; alius autem pecuniam, Cic *to contrive delays one after a.*, alias ex alia nectere moras, Liv *one crime after a* , aliud super aliud scelus, Liv *he procured for himself one office after a* , magistratum alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall With an adverb denoting *addition* = *one more · a row is added*, alius insuper ordo adjicitur, Caes. *he said that he and a had been made magistrates*, se et alium praeterea factos esse magistratus dixit (cf. Cic. Clu 8, 25) **2.** alter (only with reference to a *single* other person or thing v OTHER, THE) *he does nothing for the sake of a person*, nihil alterius causa facit, Cic *lest any legion should come to the support of a* , ne qua legio alteri legioni subsidio veniret, Caes . Hor · *Hamilcar, a. Mars*, Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. : *he respects me as a parent*, me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic . v SECOND Phr. *at a time*, ălĭās, Cic · Ter. *on a. day*, (formula of deferring business), alio die, Cic. . *in a place*, ălĭbi, Cic. Liv. *to a. place*, ălŏ, Cic. Ter · *in a way*, ălĭtĕr, Cic. *to grant just a. day*, insuper unum diem concedere v MORE. See also the foll article

**another, one** (reciprocal) usu. expressed by the reflective pronouns dependent on *inter* *they give a pledge and an oath to one a* , inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant, Caes . *the children love one a.*, pueri amant inter se, Cic *they were stealthily looking at one a.*, illi furtim inter se aspiciebant, Cic.: *our only hope of safety is the disagreement of those persons with one a* , una spes salutis est istorum inter ipsos dissentio, Cic *the men are not even known to one a* , homines inter se ne noti quidem sunt, Pomp. ap Cic *let us be more intimate with one a* , ipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, Cic It is sometimes expressed (1) by a subst . *the association of men with one a* , hominum inter homines societas, Cic (11) by alius repeated in a different case *we ask one a whose ship it is*, alius alium percontamur cuja est navis, Pl *they ask one a the cause of the disturbance*, alius ex alio causam tumultus quaerit, Caes *they may be of use to one a* , ipsi inter se alii alios prodesse possunt, Cic

**another's** (i. e *belonging to another person*) ălĭēnus *the charge of a's affairs is troublesome*, difficilis est cura rerum alienarum, Cic. *a's wife captivates you*, te aliena conjux capit, Hor.

**answer** (*v.*) **I.** *To speak or write with reference to what has previously been spoken or written* · **1.** respondĕo, di, sum, 2 (of both speaking and writing with *dat* of person, *acc.* of thing, with ad) *to a. questions*, ad interrogata r, Cic *I will a you point by point*, ego tibi respondebo ad singula, Cic · *Aelius a'd the speech*, oratioui respondit Aelius, Cic · *to a. a person who asks for one's advice on a point of law*, de jure consulenti r., Cic *I will first a. your last page*, respondebo primum postremae tuae paginae, Cic.: *to a. arguments*, argumentis r , Cic . *he a'd the ambassadors that he would take time to deliberate*, legatis respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum, Caes. also absol *they often do not a. at the time*, saepe non respondent ad tempus, Cic. *I rose to a*, ad respondendum surrexi, Cic *I will a. for Brutus*, (i e as his representative), pro Bruto respondebo, Cic *no one a'd to his name*, ad nomen nemo respondebat, Liv. *they a'd that the Rhine was the boundary of the Roman empire*, responderunt populi R imperium Rhenum finire, Caes. **2.** rescribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (only of *written* answers with *ad* or *dat*). *in this letter I have a'd that which I had received*, his literis ad eas rescripsi quas acceperam, Cic *a letter from Pompey was delivered to me, I immediately a'd him*, redditae mihi literae sunt a Pompeio et statim rescripsi, Cic **3.** rĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (rare) *to a a plea*, defensionem , Cic *I a you*, tibi refero, Cic. *Anna a s*, A refert, Virg v TO REPLY **II.** *To correspond to* respondĕo, 2 *your good qualities a the expectation of men*, tua virtus opinioni hominum r, Cic *our good will towards our friends fully a.s their good will towards us*, nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum ergo nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque r, Cic. v. TO CORRESPOND, AGREE **III.** *To operate or succeed agreeably to our expectations* respondeo *the double vine does not a well, except in rich soil*, gemella vitis non respondet, nisi in praepingui solo, Col · *vines a better (when propagated by) the layer*, melius propagine vites r., Virg so of remedies *which a their purpose* · Cels v. TO SUCCEED **IV.** *To pay, satisfy*, q v. Phr. *the fire of our ships a. d that of the enemy*, *a nostris acriter est responsum telis ex hostium navibus conjectis *the ship having been drawn into the whirlpools did not a. its helm*, vorticibus intorta navis gubernaculi impatiens erat, Curt **V.** *To solve*, q v. creditoribus satisfacere.

——— **for:** **I.** *To be surety for* . **1.** praesto, stĭti, stĭtum or stātum, 1 (with *acc* of object) *to a to the state for one's agents*, ministros suos reipublicae p, Cic *which I can a for as to myself*, quod de me p possum, Cic *who could a for there being no pirates?* praedones nullos fore quis p poterat? Cic. **2.** rĕcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *I will a. for Cassius and you*, pro Cassio et te recipiam, Cic · v SURETY. **II.** *To serve for, be instead of* Phr *these hedges a. for a wall*, hae sepes instar muri sunt, Caes *the place will a for drawing up the army*, locus ad aciem instruendam idoneus erit, Caes v USEFUL, SUITABLE.

**answer** (*subs.*) | *A reply*: **1.** responsum . *a s to demands*, postulatis responsa, Caes *to give an a. to any one*, alicui r. reddere, Cic. *the a of the senate*, r senatus, Liv. *to receive an a* , r ferre, Cic *to beg for an a* , r petere, Hor **2** responsio (less frequent) *an interpretation not deserving of an a.*, interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic *an a to one's own arguments*, sibi ipsi r., Cic. Phr . *they say that you give no a.*, te nihil respondere dicunt, Cic. *let him take care what a. he gives about them*, videat quid de illis respondeat, Cic *to give an a. on a point of law*, de jure respondere, Cic *if I were to decline to give an a. to the senator when he asks a question, I should seem proud*, interroganti senatori si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. **II.** *A legal reply*. defensio · *an a to a charge*, crimini d , Cic *the whole of what you have said admits of a short a* , ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic *the a of Cicero* d Ciceronis, Suet Plin **III.** *A solution* (of a problem) q v.

**answerable:** **I.** *That can be answered* Phr *an a argument*, argumentum cui responderi potest. **II.** *Responsible*, rĕus (v. rare) *proper places must be assigned to the commanding officers, so that each man may be a for guarding his own post*, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis sunt ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, Liv. Virg. v. ACCOUNTABLE, RESPONSIBLE. **III.** *Correspondent, proportionate, suited*. q. v. consentāneus · convēnĭens.

**answerably:** v. CONFORMABLY, PROPORTIONATELY.

**answerer:** responsor : Pl respondens (in apposition with some subs expr. or understood). qui respondet: v. TO ANSWER.

**ant:** formĭca Cic.: Hor. *abounding in ants*, formĭcōsus: as, arbor formicosa. Plin. *a small ant*, formĭcŭla

Apul. *ants' eggs*, ova formicarum (cf. Virg G. 1, 379) *an ant-hill*, *grūmŭlus formicarum.

**ant-eater**: myrmēcŏphāga · Linn.

**antacid**: antăcĭdus, a, um M. L

**antae** (*corner-pillars*): antae, arum (v. Dict. Ant s v.) · Vitr

**antagonism**: adversĭtas *there is great a between scorpions and lizards*, magna a scorpionibus et stellionibus est, Plin antăgōnismus, ī, M L v OPPOSITION, HOSTILITY.

**antagonist**: adversārĭus Cic *a female a*, adversātrix, īcis Pl Ter.: antăgōnista, ae, *m.* Hier Phr. *to refute the arguments of an a*, adversaria argumenta evertere, Cic.: v. OPPONENT, ADVERSARY.

**antagonist** (*adj.*) · v ANTAGONISTIC. Phr. *an a muscle*, *musculus alteri musculo in actione oppositus antăgōnista, ae, *m.*. (Mayne).

**antagonistic**: contrārĭus · *things mutually a*, inter se contraria, Cic. *a vice a to that virtue*, illi virtuti c. vitium, Quint. v. OPPOSED

**antarctic**: antarctĭcus Hyg

**antecede**: praeeo v. TO PRECEDE.

**antecedence**: v PRECEDENCE

**antecedent** (*adj.*) antĕcēdens, entis: *a. causes*, causae a., Cic. v. PREVIOUS.

**antecedent** (*subs.*): **I** In philos *a cause*, antĕcēdens, entis, *n. antecedents, consequents*, antecedentia, consequentia, Cic. **2.** antĕcessĭo *man is not ignorant of the antecedents of things*, homo rerum antecessiones non ignorat, Cic. **3.** praecurrens, entis, *n.*: *the commencements, and as it were the ass of things*, primordia rerum et quasi praecurrentia, Cic. **II.** In gram *nomen antecedens.

**antecedently**: v PREVIOUSLY.

**antechamber**: **1.** ātrĭŏlum (*a smaller and adjoining atrium*) Cic Att 1, 10. **2.** prōcoetōn, ōnis, *m* (*to a bed-room*): Plin.

**antedate**: Phr. · *to a a letter*, in literis diem vero antiquiorem ascribere (cf Cic. Q Fr. 3, 1, 3)

**antediluvian** (*adj.* and *subs*) qui ante diluvium fuit (Sulp Sev 1, 4 uses diluvium for the general or Noachic deluge).

**antelope**: *antĭlōpe. Pallas. *antĭlōpus. *căprĭcerva.

**antenna** (of insects) · antenna M.L

**antenuptial**: antĕnuptĭālis, e Just Novell.

**antepenult**: syllaba antĕpēnultĭma Capell.

**antepenultimate** (*adj.*): antĕpēnultĭmus Dion.

**anterior**: **I.** *More forward* (in place): **1.** anticus *the a part*, a pars, Varr.: Cic. **2.** antĕrĭor Amm Sulp. Sev.: v. FORE. **II.** *Preceding* (in time): v. PREVIOUS.

**ante-room**: v. ANT CHAMBER

**anthelmintic**: anthelmintĭcus M.L

**anthem**: cantĭcum sacrum; *hymnus elatior: v. SONG, HYMN

**anther**: anthēra: M L.

**anthology**: **1.** anthŏlŏgĭca, orum Plin. **2.** *anthŏlŏgia M.L.

**anthony's fire**: pūsŭla Col. v. ERYSIPELAS.

**anthracite**: anthrăcītes, ae, *m*: M L

**anthropophagi**: anthrōpŏphāgi Plin.: v. CANNIBAL.

**antibacchius**: antĭbacchīus pes Ter. Maur.: Diom.

**antichrist**: antichristus: Lact.. Tert.

**antichristian**: *antichristĭānus; *quod Christo et doctrinae ejus adversatur.

**anticipate**: **I.** *To interfere with, so as to prevent*: **1.** praevĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *death a'd him while brooding over such plans*, talia agentem mors praevenit, Suet **2.** praeverto, tī, sum, 3: *he said, the fates a. me*, praevertunt, inquit, me fata, Ov.: Liv. **3.** antĕverto, 3. *Fannius a.d (me)*, Fannius antevertit, Cic. **4.** occŭpo, 1 · *I have a.d thee. Fortune; I have barred up every access*, occupavi te, Fortuna; interclusi omnes aditus, Cic *since another had a.d me, so that I could not be the first*, quoniam occuparat alter, ne primus forem, Phaedr **5.** praeoccŭpo, 1 *for fear that one might a the other* (and cut him off), ne alter alterum praeoccupet, Nep. **II.** *To take or do before the proper time* **1.** antĭcĭpo, 1 *to a. death*, mortem a, Suet. *the secular games were a.d*, seculares anticipati (sunt), Suet *you a. the annoyance of that affair*, ejus rei molestiam anticipas, Cic **2.** praesūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 *to a the duties of heirs*, heredum officia p, Plin Pac. **3.** praecerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (rare) *anticipated joy*, praecerpta laetitia, Liv. Cic. **4.** praecĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *already they mentally a.d victory*, jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, Caes **5.** occŭpo, 1 (rare in this sense, and chiefly poet) *to a crime*, i. e *to do it before another*, o facinus, Sen. poet. *to a prayers*, i. e *pray before another*, occupare precari, Sen. *Scipio a.d him (Hannibal) in crossing the Po*, occupavit Scipio Padum trajicere, Liv. **6.** praeoccŭpo, 1 *your speech has a.d all that I meant to say*, quas mihi ipse partes sumpseram, praeoccupavit oratio tua, Cic *the consuls a.d (the tribunes) in bringing forward a law*, legem consules praeoccupaverunt ferre, Liv **III.** *To foresee and take measures in reference to what is foreseen* **1.** antĕvĕnĭo, 4 *to a. the enemies' plans*, consilia hostium a., Sall **2.** antĕverto, 3 *to a condemnation by taking poison*, damnationem veneno a., Pac. **3.** antĕĕo, 4 *he a.d his condemnation*, damnationem anteit, Tac **4.** praecĭpio, 3 *to a. the enemies' plans*, consilia hostium p, Cic. **5.** praevĕnĭo, 4 *he a.d the wish of the plebeians*, desiderium plebis praevenit, Liv **IV.** *Not to wait for*. **1.** antĕcăpio, 3 *to a. the night*, noctem a., Sall **2.** antĕĕo, 4. *you have a.d my age by your honours*, aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv.

**anticipating, not**: **1.** imprūdens, entis *they attack the enemy, not a or expecting them*, imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes Cic. **2.** imprōvīdus (with *gen*) *the Romans were approaching, not a. the coming contest*, im futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. Cic.

**anticipation**: **I.** *A taking beforehand*: **1.** antĕoccŭpātĭo (only of an expected objection) · Cic. **2.** praesumptĭo (the same): Quint. **II.** *A foretaste or foreseeing*: praesumptĭo. *the mere a. of what you desire to get is pleasant*, rerum quas assequi cupias, p. ipsa jucunda est, Plin.

**anticipatory**: Phr. "*prophecy being an a. history*," (More), *praedictio (prophetĭa, Tert.), utpote quae in historia praesumenda consistit

**anticlimax**: *retrogradatĭo; climax s. gradatio inversa v. CLIMAX.

**antics**: *motus ridiculi, *or* motus sannionis (cf Virg G 1, 350, de motus incompositos).

**antidote**: **1.** antĭdŏtum, *or* antĭdŏtus, i, *f.* (lit and fig.) Cels. · Suet. **2.** ălexĭpharmăcon Plin **3.** thērĭăca (against the bite of serpents) Plin.

**antilogarithm**: antĭlŏgărĭthmus M. L.

**antimonial**: *antĭmŏnĭālis, e M.L. *a. wine*, vinum antimonii M.L *a. powder*, pulvis antimonialis or pulvis antimonii compŏsĭtus (Mayne).

**antimony**: **1.** larbāson Plin. **2.** stĭbium, stĭbi, *or* stimmi (prob. *a sulphuret of antimony*): Cels.: Plin. **3.** antĭmŏnium M. L.

**antinomian** (*adj.* and *subs.*): *antĭnŏmus M. L.

**antinomianism**: *dogmata *or* haeresis antinomorum.

**antipapal**: pāpae *or* pāpis adversus.

**antipathy**: **I.** *A natural or innate incompatibility*: **1.** rĕpugnantĭa the *a of things*, rerum a., Cic Plin **2.** ŏdium *there is the greatest a between radishes and the vine*, odium raphanis cum vite maximum, Plin. *the oak and the olive have an unconquerable a to each other*, quercus et olea pertinaci odio dissident, Plin. **3.** antĭpathĭa Plin Phr *there is a kind of natural a between the kite and the crow*, milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic **II.** *Aversion, hatred* · q. v

**antiphlogistic**: *antiphlŏgistĭcus M L

**antiphonary**: antĭphōnārĭum · M.L.

**antiphony**: antĭphōna Isid.

**antiphrasis**: antĭphrăsis, is, *f.*: Diom.

**antipodes**: **I.** *Those who inhabit the opposite part of the earth* · antĭpŏdes, um *you say that there are people opposite to us, on the opposite side of the earth, who stand with feet diametrically opposed to ours, whom you call antipodes*, dicitis esse e regione nobis, e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos antipodas vocatis, Cic **II.** *The opposite part of the earth* contraria pars terrae, Cic

**antipope**: antĭpāpa M L.

**antiquarian** (*adj*) Phr *a. zeal*, antiquitatis cognoscendae studium *a knowledge*, antiquitatis notitia, Suet. (But antiquitas includes the entire study of ancient times.)

**antiquarian** } * rerum antiquarum
**antiquary** } studiosus rerum antiquarum literate peritus (cf Cic. Brut. 56, 205) *a very learned a*, peritissimus omnis antiquitatis, Quint *an enthusiastic a*, antiquitatis nimius admirator Quint.

**antiquated**: priscus, vĕtustus v OBSOLETE, OLD-FASHIONED

**antique** (*adj*) · antīquus: vĕtus v ANCIENT, OLD.

**antique** (*subs*) opus antiqui artificis; monumentum antiquitatis Phr *these most artistic antiques*, haec antiquo opere et summo artificio facta, Cic Verr 4, 21, 46

**antiquity**: **I.** *Ancient times* **1.** antiquĭtas *stones derived from the remotest a.*, fabulae ab ultima a repetitae, Cic *an extravagant admirer of a*, antiquitatis nimius admirator, Quint *a knowledge of a.*, antiquitatis notitia, Suet *a lover of a.*, antiquitatis amator, Nep **2.** vĕtustas *history, the messenger of antiquity*, historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. *all the precedents of a.*, omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes —NOTE Antiquitas is used of things simply as *belonging to ancient times*, vetustas of what has remained and become old (cf ANCIENT, I, 2) the difference is brought out in the following passage of Cic errabat multis in rebus *antiquitas (bygone ages)* quam vel usu jam.. .vel vetustate (*through having become old*, and so *obsolete*) immutatam videmus, Div. 2, 33, 70 **3.** aetas vetus, Cic Join vetus illa atque antiqua aetas. **II.** *The people of ancient times*: **1.** antiquĭtas *a fabulously related*, a fabulose narravit, Plin Cic (l c supr.). **2.** vĕtustas *who would believe this, if a were not its witness?* quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas? Ov. Met 1, 400 **III.** *The remains of ancient times* · **1.** antiquĭtas (but antiquitas is much more extensive in its application than the English *antiquities*, including *history and the origin of nations*) *the Greeks were fond of a's*, laetum antiquitatibus Graecorum genus, Tac *Roman a's*, antiquitates Romanae. **2** monumenta antiquitatis (al vetustatis) Cic dom 32, 86; but here too the reference is to *records*, not existing remains · the phrase however will include all that preserves the memory of antiquity **IV.** *Ancientness* } antiquĭtas *the a of a family*, generis a., Cic **2.** vĕtustas (i. e. old standing) *the reputation and a. of a state*, nomen et v. civitatis, Caes.: *they defend themselves by the a. of their possession, not by their right*, vetustate possessionis se non jure defendunt, Cic.

**antiscorbutic**: antiscorbūticus · M L.

**antiseptic**: antisepticus M L

**antispasmodic**: antispasmodicus M L

**antispast** (in prosody, the foot ⏑ – – ⏑) antispastus Diom

**antistrophe** antistrŏphē, ēs, *f* Victor.

**antithesis**: 1. contrārium (strictly *a contrary thing* or *proposition*, not antithesis abstractedly) *there is an a (in the passage)*, contraria opponuntur, Cic. Or. 49 *the statement of an a*, relatio contrariorum, ib (in this passage he describes such passages as "quae Graeci ἀντίθετα nominant, quum contraria contrariis opponuntur") 2. contentio Cic. Quint 3. contrāpŏsitum Quint. 4. distinctio Quint.: contrapositum is stated by Quint (9, 3, 81) to be synonymous with contentio whereas distinctio is a peculiar kind of antithesis, in which the members are exactly balanced, word by word 5. antithēton (v Cic l c supr) *polished antitheses*, rasa antitheta, Pers —NOTE *Not* antithesis, which denotes *a change of letter* · Charis

**antithetical**: Phr *an a style*, *genus scribendi* (orationis) contrapositis refertum *an a writer*, *scriptor* contrapositorum studiosus; or, scriptor qui contraria contraria opponere solet v ANTITHESIS

**antitype**: exemplārium · Arnob Hier (Antitypum, antitypus, are late Latin, but should be used where technical exactness is needed)

**antler**: rāmus (in connection with cornu) *from its top* (i e *the top of a single horn*) *spread wide-branching as a*, ab ejus summo tanti quam late diffunduntur, Caes

**antlered**: āmōsus · *the a horns of a long-lived stag*, ramosa vivacis cornua cervi, Virg Phaedr

**antonomasia** (rhet. *t t*) antonŏmăsĭa Quint

**anus**: 1. ānus Cic Cels 2. podex, ĭcis, *m* Hor, Juv v. FUNDAMENT

**anvil** · incus, ūdis, *f* *without bellows and a s*, sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. Fig *to be hammering the same a*, i e. *to have the same thing in hand*, i eandem tundere, Cic *to put verses upon the a again*, i e *to revise them*, incudi reddere versus, Hor.

**anxiety**: 1. anxĭĕtas Cic *constant a*, perpetua a., Juv. *mental a*, a animi, Ov 2 sollĭcĭtūdo *that affair is a source of a to me*, istaec mihi res sollicitudini est, Ter · *know that I am in the greatest a*, scitote me esse in summa s., Cic. . *mental a. and fear*, s animi et timor, Cic *sleep is a refuge from all toils and a s*, somnus est perfugium omnium laborum et s, Cic · Hor 3. cūra *a unarmed mind, worn out with a*, animus lassus, cuiā confectus, Ter Cic 4. pāvor *a. lest the wound should be mortal*, pavor ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 5. scrūpus *some a. always remains in the minds of the wicked*, improbis semper aliquis in animis haeret s., Cic. 6. scrūpŭlus. Ter · *the a.s of domestic cares*, domesticarum sollicitudinum scrupuli, Cic v CARE.—NOTE. Of the above, cura is the most general term, and includes all kinds of *mental concern* sollicitudo is *restless, harassing care*, anxietas, *keen, distressing anxiety* pavor, the anxiety of *alarm* (q. v.), scrupus and scrupulus denote the *petty, disturbing trouble* which worries like *a pebble in the shoe* v. also DISTRESS, TROUBLE

**anxious**: I. *Solicitous* · 1. an xĭus *ill-tempered and a old men*, senes morosi et a, Cic. The source or cause of the feeling is expr. by *abl*, *gen*, *de*, or *clause* *a with anger and fear*, ira et metu a, Sall · *a on account of the scarcity*, inopiae a., Liv. *a. about his intellectual reputation*, de fama ingenii a., Quint. . *a. lest was should break out*, a. ne bellum oriatur, Sall 2. sollĭcĭtus *my beauty keeps me a*, me mea forma sollicitum habet, Pl. *how a I am as to what will happen!* quam sum s quidnam futurum sit! Cic (Concerning the diff between sollicitus and anxius, compare ANXIETY, *fin*) 3. trĕpĭdus (i e *agitated with alarm*) *a Dido*, t Didō, Virg *the senate sad and a with a double fear*, curia moesta ac t ancipiti metu, Liv II. *Causing, or attended with, anxiety* 1. anxĭus *a. fear*, a timor, Virg . *a cares*, a curae, Liv 2. sollĭcĭtus *a. old age*, s. senecta, Ov *a. wealth*, s. opes, Hor. *a. fear*, s. timor, Ov 3. trĕpĭdus *an a contest*, t certamen, Hor. *in a circumstances*, in re t., Liv · *an uncertain and a life*, incerta et t vita, Tac. *To make a*, sollicito, angō v TO TROUBLE, VEX, DISTRESS v also TO BE ANXIOUS

———, **to be**: 1 lăbōro, i (usu with *ut* or *ne* and *clause*) *he was a. to unite the other states*, animo laborabat ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes *he is not at all a. about himself*, de se nihil laborat, Cic.. also with *inf* . *I am a to be brief*, brevis esse laboro, Hor v TO LABOUR, STRIVE. 2. anxium *or* sollicitum esse de re aliqua. Join: suspenso animo et sollicito esse, Cic esse anxium ac sollicitum, quidnam . . . , Cic

**anxiously**: 1. anxĭē Sall Suet 2. sollĭcĭtē · Sen · Suet 3. trĕpĭdē (i e *with agitation and alarm*) Liv Phaedr

**any**: **any one, any thing**: 1. quis *or* qui, quae, quod *or* quid (usu with si, ne, or num the forms quis and quid are for the most part used *substantively*, while qui and quod are used adjectively; so in the compounds aliquis, aliqui, etc · quis is less *emphatic* than quisquam or quisquam, and less *definite* than aliquis It is precisely = Gr. τίς) *the question is whether any one duty is greater than another*, quaeritur num quod officium aliud alio majus sit. Cic · *if any one had fallen from his horse*, si qui equo deciderat, Caes *if any one bring an action against you*, si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic *if I have committed any offence against you, forgive it*, si quid in te peccavi, ignosce, Cic *lest any danger might befal*, ne quod periculum incideret, Cic 2. ălĭqui *or* ălĭquis, ălĭqua, ălĭquod *or* ălĭquid (usu emphatic, and opposed either expressly or impliedly to such words as *all, much, none, &c*). *thus or any (other) condition of the republic*, hic aut aliqui status reipublicae, Cic *name any one* (or *some one*) *person*, unum aliquem nominate, Cic *any one* (or *some one*) *of you*, aliquis ex vobis, Cic. *any* (or *some amount of*) *strength*, aliquid virium, Cic *if any one* (or *some one*) *person out of many excels*, si aliquis excellit unus e multis, Cic. . *anything final*, aliquid extremum, Cic v SOME, SOMEONE

3. ecqui *or* ecquis, ecquae *or* ecqua, ecquod *or* ecquid (interrog) *is there any shame?* ecqui pudor est? Cic *does any one ask for breakfast?* ecqui poscit prandio? Pl . *will any one open this door?* ecquis aperit hoc ostium? Pl.. Cic.. Virg. 4. quispiam (not differing materially from the simple quis, but rather more emphatic · usu with si). *what if any god has willed this?* quid si hoc voluit q deus? Ter. *when any cohort had left the circle*, cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes *if fortune has deprived any one of money*, si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, Cic

5. quisquam (i e *any single one*, as opp. to quivis, *any one at random*): *is there any one in the whole world so unfortunate?* an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter *this tyrant was more hateful than any one of the preceding*, tetrior hic tyrannus fuit quam q superiorum, Cic . *is there any human being of whom you have a better opinion?* estne q. omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu? Cic 6. ullus (equiv. in force to quisquam, only used *adjectively*, whereas quisquam is used *substantively*) · esp. (i) in sentences conveying a negation, expressed or understood *in no other state has freedom any abode*, nulla alia in civitate ullum domicilium libertas habet Cic *to march through the province without doing any damage*, sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes *he says that he cannot grant a passage to any one*, negat se posse iter ulli dare, Caes (ii) in interrog. and hypoth. sentences *is then anything of so much value?* est ergo ulla res (= quicquam) tanti? Cic.: *if any recommendation of mine has had weight with you*, si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, Cic 7. omnis, e (only with *sine*: when *any* = *all*) *without any danger*, sine omni periculo, Ter *without any wisdom*, sine omni sapientia, Cic. Phr *hardly any one*, nemo fere, non fere quisquam, Cic v foll article.

**any soever, any you please**: 1. quilĭbĕt *any the most trifling circumstance soever*, quaelibet minima res, Cic *any name whatever*, quodlibet nomen, Hor. 2. quivis: *they, however few, dare to encounter any number of horsemen*, ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes . *not any one you please taken at random, but an accomplished connoisseur*, non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, Cic —NOTE Quilibet and quivis are opp. to quisquam, ullus, and signify *any one at random, all alike* thus, *I doubt whether any (single) man can do this*, is, dubito num quisquam hominum hoc facere possit; whereas, *any man* (i e *all indiscriminately*) *can do this*, is, cujuslibet, cujusvis est hoc facere

**anywhere**: I. *In any place* 1. ălĭcŭbi (usu. with reference to *a definite* place) *I wish he were anywhere* (=*somewhere*) *here about*, utinam hic prope adesset a, Ter.: Cic 2. usplam (freq. with si if *in any place* quite indefinitely) *I will search the temple through to see if I can find the gold anywhere*, perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam usquam aurum, Pl. *whether that law is written anywhere or nowhere*, sive est illa lex scripta usquam sive nusquam, Cic 3. usquam (usu with *neg*. *in any single place*) Ter *for him there was no place anywhere*, ei nullus erat usquam locus, Cic 4. ūbīquĕ (= *in all places*) Cic *to avoid everything that is anywhere injurious*, illud quicquid ubique officit evitare, Hor 5. ūbīvīs (*anywhere you please*) *there is no one but would rather be anywhere than where he is*, nemo est quin ubivis quam ibi ubi est esse malit, Cic. Hor. Comp. ANY throughout. II. *To any place* 1. quō (usu. with si, ne, num . comp ANY, I) *if you wish me to go anywhere*, si quo tu me ire vis, Pl Caes.· Liv 2. ălĭquŏ · v. SOMEWHERE. 3. usquam · *nor indeed was I going any where*, nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic · Hor · Ov 4 quōpiam. Ter Pl 5. quōquam · Cic Nep —NOTE For the distinction between the above, compare quis, aliquis, quisquam, quispiam, s. v. ANY

**aorist**: tempus verbi indēfīnītum ăŏristus.

**aorta** (*the great artery*): grandis vena cordis, Plin aorta M. L. (ἀορτή, Aristot) artēria magna, crassa arteria (Mayne).

**apace**: cĕlĕrĭtĕr v. QUICKLY, RAPIDLY.

**apart**: sēorsum (*adv.*) *the old man had led me aside, apart from the house*, me senex seduxit s. ab aedibus, Pl.: *a. from the body*, s corpore, Lucr : *kept a in custody*, in custodia s. habitus, Liv. It is often expressed by an adjective ·

1. dīversus (*adj.*). *stand a.*, diversae state, Pl. *drive them a.*, age diversas, Virg. 2. rārus (=*far apart*): *harbours far a.*, rari portus, Caes. · *you see that the earth is inhabited in places far a.*, vides habitari in terra raris in locis, Cic. . *ranks far a*, rari ordines, Liv. 3. It is often expr. also by the prefixes *dis* and *se* · as, *to stretch a.*, distendo : for which

see TO STRETCH, etc. Phr. *the bars ought to be a foot a*, clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato *beams two feet a*, trabes distantes inter se binos pedes, Caes *joining a*, ioco amoto, Hor. v. SEPARATELY

**apartment**: conclāve · v ROOM

**apathetic**: lentus. *I am considered to be too patient and a.*, nimium patiens et I existimor, Cic. *an a spectator*, l spectator, Hor Phr. *the very fact of being altogether a is more pitiable than being subject to pain*, id ipsum carere omni sensu doloris miserius est quam dolere, Cic v INSENSIBLE.

**apathy**: 1. lentitūdo. *not to become angry under any circumstances is a proof not merely of seriousness, but sometimes even of a.*, omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis sed nonnumquam etiam lentitudinis, Cic 2. stupor. *that insensibility of mind, like that of the body, which feels not when it is burning, I should consider a. rather than courage*, eam animi duritiam, sicut corporis quod quum uritur non sentit, stuporem potius quam virtutem putarem, Cic 3. ignāvia (i.e *apathy, showing itself in backwardness and inaction*) *to arouse any one's a to action*, l alicujus ad opera excitare, Plin.. Liv. 4. apathīa Gell. v. INACTIVITY.

**ape**: 1. sīmia Pl Cic. 2 sīmius Hor Sen. Meton: *an absurd imitator* 1. sīmia · Pl. Plin 2. sīmiōlus Cic. · v IMITATOR

**ape** (v.) v. TO IMITATE, COPY.

**aperient** (*adj*) 1. aperītīvus M. L 2. purgātīvus, purgātōrius · M L v. PURGATIVE

**aperient** (*subs*) 1. *medicamentum aperiens M L 2. aperiens, entis, n · M L 3. cathartĭcum M. L (For classical phrr v. OPENING, *adj*)

**aperture**: 1. fōrāmen: Cic Hor. 2. hiātus, ūs Luci : Cic. 3. aperītūra Vitr : v OPENING, FISSURE, HOLE

**apex**: cacūmen v TIP, POINT.

**aphelion**: *aphēlium (only as scient. *t. t.* so Kr and Georg)

**aphis**: *aphis, idis, *m.* M L. a vastator (Mayne)

**aphorism**: sententia · Cic · Quint.: (aphorismus only in late Latin) v. MAXIM.

**aphoristic**: sententiōsus. *an a and witty style of speaking*, s et argutum genus dictionis, Cic.

**apiary**: 1. alvĕārium. *to make an a round the whole of a farm-house*, circum villam totam a facere, Varr. v HIVE 2. mellārium. used by Varr as equiv to alvearium or apiarium, and approved by Gell. 2, 20, fin 3. apiārium (the current word in the time of Gell). *places where bee-hives are set are commonly called apiaries*, apiaria vulgus dicit loca, in quibus sunt situ alvei apum, Gell l. c Col.

**apiaster** (*bee-eater*): apiastra: Serv.

**apiece**: there is no distinct Lat word equiv. to this, but its sense is expr by the distributive numerals, with which, by a kind of tautology, some word answering to our "*each*," "*every*," is sometimes employed *we have received two maid-servants a*, binae singulis sunt datae nobis ancillae, Pl *he begged that Apronius would not exact for each juger more than three modimna a*, petiit Apronius ne amplius in jugera singula quam terna modimna exigeret, Cic.: *they went out with two dresses a.*, cum binis vestimentis exierunt, Liv. · v. EACH.

**apish**: cācōzēlus Suet.: v. AFFECTED, FOPPISH.

**apishness**: cācōzēlia Quint v. AFFECTATION, FOPPISHNESS.

**apocalypse**: apŏcālypsis, is, *f.* · Tert v. REVELATION

**apocalyptic**: *gen* of apocalypsis

**apocopated**: Phr *an a word*, *verbum ab extremo mutilum s decurtatum*; verbum cui ultima syllaba sive littera adimitur.

**apocope** · apŏcŏpē, ēs, *f.* · Tert.

**apocrypha**: libri apŏcrўphi. Tert

**apocryphal**: apŏcrўphus Tert For the more gen. sense, v UNCERTAIN, DOUBTFUL.

**apodictical**: v. DEMONSTRATIVE

**apodosis**: *apŏdōsis, is, *f.* Donat

**apogee**: *apŏgæum only as scient. *t. t* · so Kr. and Georg

**apologetic**: apŏlōgētĭcus Tert. (in the title of his *Defence of Christianity*). Phr · *I have written an a letter*, me per literas excusavi (cf. Cic. Fam II, 15) *to make an a speech for any one*, excusationem alicujus oratione proponere (But if the reference be to formally a works, apologeticus should be preferred)

**apologist**: I. *A person who excuses faults or crimes* 1. dēprĕcātor (strictly, *one who begs off*) *not only his own a, but my accuser too*, non solum suu d, sed etiam accusator mei, Cic.. *to send ambassadors and as to any one*, mittere legatos et d. ad aliquem, Cic v INTERCESSOR 2. excūsātor app only in Augustine 3. expr by verb as, *to be the a. of vice*, *vitia excusare atque extenuare; *vitiis excusandis atque extenuandis servire v. TO EXCUSE, PALLIATE II. *One who writes in defence of a person or doctrine* 1. libri apologetici s apologiae scriptor v. APOLOGY. (This term may most accurately describe any writer, as a *Christian a* the title of Tertullian's work is Liber apologeticus.) 2. dēfensor. *i. e.* CHAMPION, DEFENDER. q. v.

**apologize** (unlike the subs., used only when *a fault* is implied): 1. excūso, 1 (with *pron reflect.* when the apology is offered for oneself; the thing apologized for in *acc.* or with *de*). *you directed your colleague to a for you to me by letter*, collegae mandasti ut te mihi per literas excusaret, Cic.. *the Morini ad for their former design*, Morini se de superioris temporis consilio excusarunt, Caes. *I do not a too much to good men*, viris bonis me non nimis excuso, Cic *remember to a to Varro for my delay in writing*, Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic. 2. dēfendo, di, sum, 3 *to a for any one's vices on the ground of his youth*, alicujus vitia excusatione adolescentiae d., Cic 3. sātisfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *to send ambassadors to a*, legatos satisfaciendi causa mittere, Caes (But satisfacio always denotes the making of *such* an apology or compensation as may *satisfy* the offended party) v. TO SATISFY; SATISFACTION, GIVE

**apologue**: 1. apŏlōgus. Cic. 2. fābŭla. v FABLE.

**apology**: I. *An excuse for a fault* 1. excūsātio · *a reasonable a*, ex. justa, Cic. *those as for your unjustice have weight with me*, illae valent apud me ex injuriae tuae, Cic. *an utterly unadmissible a*, ex minime accipienda, Cic. *to no citizen did there appear to be any satisfactory a for his absence*, nemini civi ulla quo minus adesset, satis justa ex. visa est, Cic 2. sātisfactio (denoting such an a *or amends* as may satisfy the injured party). *Caesar accepted the a. of the Ubii*, Caesar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes Cic v. JUSTIFICATION, SATISFACTION II. *A treatise written in defence of a man or doctrine*. 1. apŏlŏgia (ἀπολογία) Apul. Hier. 2. liber apologeticus. Tert. · v APOLOGETIC. 3. dēfensio v DEFENCE.

**aponeurosis**: apŏneurōsis, is, *f.* · M. L.

**apophthegm**: sententia Cic . Quint : v. SAYING, MAXIM.

**apophyge** (arch *t. t.*). apŏphўgis, is, *f.*: Vitr.

**apoplectic**: apŏplecticus, or apŏplectus Coel Aur. (apoplectus and apoplecticus may both be used of apoplectic *persons*, but the latter only as abstract term e g *an a. habit of body*, *corporis habitus apoplecticus, *not* apoplectus). Phr. · *he died of an a stroke*, apoplexi arreptus perlit. Capitol

**apoplexy**: apŏplexia, or apŏplexis is, *f* Coel Aur (Celsus uses the Greek form once)

**aposiopesis**: 1. apŏsiōpēsis, is *f.* Quint. 2. interruptio Quint.

**apostasy**: *apostăsia. Aug Salv For the more gen. sign., v. ABANDONMENT, DESERTION

**apostate**: apostăta, æ, *m* · Tert. Phr *to contradict the Church like a Jew and an a*, ecclesiae contradicere Judaice et apostatice, Just. Cod

**apostatize**: apostăto, 1 Cypr.: *veram religionem deserere *or* abjurare.

**apostatizing** (*adj*): apostāticus: Tert *an a mob*, plebs a, Sedul.

**aposteme**: apostēma, ātis, *n* Plin.. v ABSCESS.

**apostle**: apostolus Tert

**apostleship**: apostŏlātus, ūs Tert.

**apostolic**: apostŏlicus. *the a. age*, a. aetas, Tert.

**apostolically**: Phr.: *to act a*, agere ut apostolus; *a. appointed*, ab apostolo (apostolis) constitutus, etc

**apostrophe**: I. *In rhet* apostrophē, ēs, *f* Quint II. *In gram.* apostrophus, i, *f.* Donat

**apostrophize**: abruptē compello, 1 v. TO ADDRESS

**apothecary**: mēdĭcāmentārius: Plin *apothēcārius M. L. *an a's shop*, mēdĭcīna (sc taberna) Pl · apŏthēca M L. v. DRUGGIST.

**apotheosis**: apŏthēōsis, is, *f.*: Tert.: v. DEIFICATION.

**apozem**: apozēma, ātis, *n* : Aem. Macer.

**appal**: exterreo · v. TO TERRIFY

**appanage**: *apanagium *s.* apanamentum · Mediaev Lat ("apanagium est certa pensio seu annuus reditus ratione praedii quod divisionem non recipit, assignatus secundo genitis, quo sibi panem [= *a maintenance*] ad victum comparent" Du Cange, s v) The appanage might consist either of the revenues of the lands or of the lands themselves, but it reverted to the sovereign in default of male heirs. ib.

**apparatus**: apparātus, ūs *military a.*, belli a, Caes Cic. *siege a*, a oppugnandarum urbium, Liv. Phr.: *a. for refitting ships*, quae ad naves reficiendas usui sunt. Caes. (including *materials* as well as *tools*) v. TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS

**apparel** (*subs*) · vestis, vestitus, ūs: v DRESS, CLOTHES

**apparel** (*v.*). vestio: v. TO DRESS, CLOTHE.

**apparent**: I. *Visible, in sight.* aspectābilis (rare), Cic · *apertus*, Cic.: v. VISIBLE, IN SIGHT. II. *Evident, clear* · *apertus, manifestus: v. EVIDENT CLEAR esp in phr. *to be apparent*: appāreo, ui, 2: *what is right is a., what is expedient is yet in the dark*, quid rectum sit, apparet; quid expediat, obscurum est, Cic.. v TO BE EVIDENT. III. *Seeming* (as opposed to *true, real*): fictus, assimulatus, etc · v FEIGNED PRETENDED It may often be expressed by some case of species; as, *when any a advantage is presented, we are necessarily influenced by it*, cum aliqua species utilitatis objecta est, nos commoveri necesse est, Cic. *Caesar had attacked his opponents by a clemency*, Caesar adversarios clementiae specie devinxerat, Cic . v APPARENTLY.— NOTE. *Not* to be rendered by speciosus, which means *handsome, showy*

**apparently** (as opposed to *really, truly*): specie, in speciem, per speciem. *that Demetrias was a free, but that in reality, etc.*, specie liberam Demetriadem esse, severa, etc, Liv. *the proceedings being a. postponed, in reality done away with altogether*, dilata in speciem actione, re ipsa sublata, Liv.. Cic · v. OSTENSIBLY, APPEARANCE It may also sometimes be expressed by speciem habere, ferre, i e. *to be apparently* as, *if what was a. honourable were at variance with what seemed to be expedient*, si id quod speciem haberet honesti pugnaret cum eo quod utile videretur, Cic.: *this man is a. good*,

hic speciem prae se fert boni viri, Cic. v FEIGNEDLY.

**apparition:** I. *Appearance* q v. II. *A ghost, phantom* 1. sīmŭlācrum · *why do you vainly attempt to catch fleeting a.s?* quid frustra s fugacia captas? Ov. Plin 2. spĕcĭes, ei, *f.*: *no turnal a.s,* nocturnae s, Liv.: Ov v. GHOST, SPECTRE, PHANTOM.

**apparitor:** vĭātor: prop the designation of officers inferior in dignity to lictors, employed by tribunes and some other magistrates (Liv Cic.) the term was afterwards applied to *apparitors in law courts:* Justin. Inst v Dict. Ant and Forcell. s. v. VIATOR.

**appeal** (n) I. *Legal t t* 1. appello, ī (from one magistrate or court to another in the best writers appello is used without *ad*, in later writers with *ad*) · *to a. from the praetor to the tribunes,* a praetore tribunos a, Cic *the praetor was a.'d to,* praetor appellabatur, Cic. *they a.'d to the emperor,* imperatorem appellavere, Tac 2. prōvŏco, ī (to the populus in a matter affecting life used with *ad*), *those condemned for high treason a. to the people,* de maiestate damnati ad populum provocant, Cic . *leave is given to a. from every sentence and punishment,* ab omni judicio poenaque provocari licet, Cic. II. *To refer to another for decision* 1. appello, ī *you too I implore and a. to, most holy goddesses,* vos etiam imploro atque a , sanctissimae deae, Cic . *to a. to authorities,* auctores a , Plin 2. prōvŏco, ī *how right this is you shall judge, not to Cato even will I a ,* quam id rectum sit tu judicabis; ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. 3. cīto, ī (with testis) *Salamis is a.'d to as witness of the victory,* citatur Salamis testis victoriae, Cic.. *I will a. to the testimony of all Sicily to this fact,* in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cic Liv. (similarly, teste sti aliquo ; testimonio alicujus uti, etc. v. EVIDENCE, WITNESS). 4. testor, ī (used chiefly in poet. and passionate language . esp. of appealing to the *gods*) *I a. to all the gods as witnesses, that I, etc ,* testor omnes deos, me, etc , Cic . also with testem, *I a. to thee* (*Venus*) *as my witness,* testem te testor mihi, Pl. v WITNESS, CALL TO III. *To implore, entreat,* q. v. · ōro , obsecro IV. *To excite, affect* (chiefly in phr *to appeal to the feelings*): mŏveo, commŏveo v. TO AFFECT. Phr.. *to a. less vividly to the feelings,* segnius irritare animos, Hor. V. *To have recourse to* . q v. . invŏco.

**appeal** (*subs*): I *Legal t t.* 1. appellātio , *all a.s from the judges were made to the senate,* omnes ap. a judicibus ad senatum fiebant, Suet. · *an a against the injustice of magistrates,* a. adversus injurlam magistratuum, Liv.. *to make an a.,* a interponere, Dig. *to disallow an a ,* a. improbare, Ulp · *to allow it,* a. admittere, Ulp. 2. prōvŏcātio (for the difference between this and the foregoing, v. TO APPEAL): *the right of a. could not be granted to the People,* provocatio populo R dari non potuit, Cic.: *there shall be right of a. to the people,* p. ad populum esto, Cic. *a from a commander,* p. ab eo qui imperabit, Cic. (also p. adversus aliquem, Liv ) *to lay an a ,* p. interponere, Dig.: *to allow a.,* provocationi cedere, Liv. Phr *a court of a ,* *judices ad quos appellari licet ; ad quos appellatio est *there is no court of a.,* *appellatio nulla est.

II. *In non-legal sense: reference to some authority or witness* . chiefly in phr *to make an a. to.* v. TO APPEAL (II). III. *An address of entreaty.* obsecrātio . v. ENTREATY

**appear:** I. *To be visible* 1. appārĕo, 2 (= Gr. *φαίνεσθαι, to be presented to view*): *place a thing opposite a mirror, its image a.s,* rem contra speculum ponas, a. imago, Lucr . *a snake a.'d to Sulla,* anguis Sullae apparuit, Cic. 2. compārĕo, uī, 2 *(to be visible, to be found:* whereas appareo is *to be before the eyes*) *not a bird a'd* (i e *was to be seen* during the plague), nec ulla comparebat avis, Lucr.. *a speech which scarcely a.s* (i. e. *is almost lost*) *amongst the crowd of books,* oratio quae vix c in turba voluminum, Cic 3. conspĭcior, spectus, 2 (i e *to be descried*): *meanwhile Metellus a.s descending the hill,* interim M. monte degredientem conspicitur, Sall. · Caes . v TO SEE, DESCRY.

4. ostendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (with *refl. pron.* of that which *presents itself to view*) *the cavalry a. (come in sight),* equites sese ostendunt, Caes

5. exsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (of that which *comes forth,* usu. suddenly, *to view*) *a cave where they say Dis suddenly a'd with his chariot,* spelunca qua Ditem ferunt repente cum curru exstitisse, Cic Liv. (v. TO COME FORTH). *mists do not a. in summer or in intense cold,* nebulae nec aestate nec maximo frigore ex., Plin 6. prōdeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (i e. *to come forth,* q v.) *to a. on the stage,* in scenam p , Nep. *to a. in public,* in publicum p Cic (also in medium procedere, Cic) 7. exōrior (only of that which *suddenly* appears) v. TO ARISE —NOTE Videor, *to appear* (= *seem*) must not be used as equiv. to appareo (v. supr 1) yet it is employed with reference to what is (or appears to be) *seen* in dreams, where it is *passive:* as, *what a'd to him while asleep,* quae ei secundum quietem visa sunt, Cic. II. *To be present* (chiefly legal *t. t*) · 1. adsum (ass), fui *heirs had determined not to a. at the trial,* Verres statuerat ad judicium non adesse, Cic.: *to a. (as advocate) against any one,* contra aliquem a , Plin ep 2 compārĕo, 2 . *the slaves did not a* (i.e. *were not forthcoming*), servi non comparebant, Cic. 3. sisto, stĭti, stātum, 3 (usu *reflect*): *Alfenus promised that Quintius should a ,* Quintium sisti Alfenus promisit, Cic.. *he gives evidence that Quintius did not a ,* testificatur Quintium non stitisse, Cic. Phr *to fail to a ,* vadimonium deserere, Cic. III. *To be evident, or clear* : q v. pātet appāret . līquet. IV. *To seem* . q. v. · vīdeor.

**appearance:** I. *A becoming or being visible* adspectus (asp.), ūs *the enemy were thrown into confusion at the first a. of the Romans,* hostes primo a. Romanorum perturbati sunt, Caes *the a. of the stars,* a. siderum, Plin Phr · *he makes his a. in public in a state of intoxication,* procedit in medium vini plenus, Cic. *you say that you had no opportunity of making your a. in public,* prodeundi tibi in publicum potestatem factam negas, Cic.: v. SIGHT, APPROACH.—NOTE. The abstract subs. *appearance* may often be expr. by means of a verb. as, *to make one's a. on the stage,* in scenam prodire, Nep.: *you are making your a in the very nick of time,* opportune te mihi in ipso tempore ostendis, Ter., where *to make one's a.* = *to* APPEAR, q v. II. *A being present in court* . *to make one's ap.* = TO APPEAR, q. v. (II). III. *Look, visible qualities* 1. spĕcĭes, ei, *f.*: *the image bears a similar a and shape,* speciem ac formam sim lem gerit imago, Lucr. · *a woman of pleasing a ,* speciē lepida mulier, Pl. · *the a of the ships was more unusual,* navium s erat inusitatior, Caes *the very beautiful a of the town,* s praeclara oppidi, Cic *the a of these men is most respectable,* horum hominum s, est honestissima, Cic 2. fĭcĭes, ei, *f.*: *you see as it were the a. of what is honourable,* tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic *this was the a. of Troy,* haec f. Trojae erat, Ov. 3. aspectus, ūs *a more dreadful a.,* horribilior a , Caes. 4. habĭtus, ūs *the a. of the face,* h. oris, Cic v MIEN IV. *Semblance, mere show* 1. spĕcĭes *a fleet splendid in a , but helpless and weak,* praeclara classis in specie, sed inops et infirma, Cic. · *a few tents were left for the sake of a ,* pauca ad speciem tabernacula relicta sunt, Caes . *an a of virtue,* s virtutis, Cic. *free in a.,* specie liber, Liv. v. APPARENTLY 2. frons, tis, *f.* · *Pompey cultivates the friendship of Scaurus, but whether in a. only or sincerely is doubted,* Pompeius Scauro studet, sed utrum fronte an mente dubitatur, Cic *the first a decries many,* decipit f prima multos, Phaedr 3 simŭlācium . *an a. of virtue,* s virtutis, Cic *an a. of freedom,* s libertatis, Tac Phr *he assumed the a of madness,* furere se simulavit, Cic v IMAGE, SHADOW. V. *What appears spurious a new and unusual a ,* nova atque inusitata s , Caes Cic Phr *to observe the a s of the sky,* de coelo servare, Cic (of augurs, etc) v VISION, PHENOMENON.

VI. *Probability, likelihood* q v

**appeasable:** plācābilis, e Cic. v. PLACABLE

**appeasableness:** plācābĭlĭtas Cic. v. PLACABILITY

**appease:** 1. plāco, ī (with reference to *angry* or *hostile* feeling) *to a. the gods,* numen deorum p , Caes · *to a and soften the feelings,* animos p ac lenire, Cic Hor 2. sēdo, ī (*to quiet* any agitated feeling) *to a. thirst,* sitim s., Luci. Phaedr. (v TO QUENCH) *to a. hunger,* famem s , Plin. *to a the feelings of the soldiers,* animos militum s , Liv *to a rage,* tabiem s , Hor 3 compōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 (*to bring together, adjust, reconcile*) *to a the agitated waves,* motos e fluctus, Virg *to a a tumult,* tumultum c Lucan 4 mulceo, si, sum, 2 (v. TO CARESS, SOOTHE) *to a anyone by words,* aliquem dictis m , Virg *to a. the waves,* fluctus m., Virg Vell 5 mītigo, ī *to a resentments,* iras m , Ov. *to a any one with money,* aliquem pecunia m., Tac. · v. TO MITIGATE, MOLLIFY, ASSUAGE 6. expĭo, ī (only in certain phr ): *to a. the manes of the dead,* manes mortuorum ex., Cic v TO ALLAY, TO PROPITIATE

**appeaser:** qui placat, etc v. TO APPEASE

**appeasing** (*subs*) plācātio *the a of the gods,* deorum p , Cic

**appellant** (*one who appeals*) appellātor Cic (Provocator is not found in a corresponding sense so that we must use either the participle provocans, or qui provocat, provocavit v TO APPEAL (1)

**appellate** (*adj*) no exact word * quod ad appellationes judiciorum attinet.

**appellation:** vŏcābŭlum *nor is there so great an abundance of words in our language that all things are named by their fixed and appropriate a s,* neque verborum tanta copia est in nostra lingua res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, Cic. Hor. · v NAME

**appellative** (*adj.*) appellātīvus Charis

**appellatory:** appellātōrius Ulp.

**append:** addo v TO ATTACH, ADD. (Not appendo, which is *to pay to* any one)

**appendage:** 1. appendix, īcis, *f.*: *he saw that the body is an a. of the mind,* vidit appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic. *the cities were as it were to the greater gift,* urbes velut appendices majoris muneris erant, Liv 2. accessio *Epirus has always been a very small a of the kingdom of Macedonia,* minima a semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit. Liv Plin 3. appendīcŭla (*dim.*) *this cause is a kind of little a to the cause already decided,* est haec causa quasi quaedam a. causae judicatae, Cic. v. ADDITION.

**appendix:** v. APPENDAGE. Phr.: *to write a short a. to a book,* *libro pauca quaedam subjicere v. TO SUBJOIN. As t. t., *appendix, appendicula v APPENDAGE.

**appertain:** esse (with *gen.*): pertĭneo v. TO BELONG, PERTAIN.

**appetence:** v APPETITE, DESIRE.

**appetite:** I. *Any natural desire:* 1. appĕtītus, appĕtītio, appĕtentia (these three cognate words are precisely

synonymous in the sense of *appetite:* but appetitio also denotes the *act* of seeking or aiming at something, while both it and appetentia are of less frequent occurrence) *appetite, which the Greeks call* ὁρμη, appetitus quae est ὁρμὴ Graece; appetitiones quas illi ὁρμὰς nominant, Cic. *to control the a's,* appetitus regere, sedare, contrahere, Cic · *unbridled a.,* effrenata appetentia, Cic.

**2.** cupīdĭtas (stronger and more active than the preceding; it usu denotes that the particular object of the appetite is already desired with violence) v DESIRE, LUST, LONGING **II.** *Actual desire for food* **1.** appĕtentia (cibi) *to provoke the a. by drinking,* invitare vino a. ciborum, Plin. **2.** appĕtītio (the context showing that the reference is to *food*) Gell. **3.** voluntas cibi capiendi Gell. **4.** cupiditas cibi Cels. **5.** cibi potionisque aviditas (evidently used of an *eager* desire for). Cic ; also, aviditas ad cibos, Pl. **6.** ēsŭrītio (stronger than the foregoing and denoting actual *hungriness*) Gell. Phr *to get an a. by walking,* famem ambulando obsonare, Cic *to have an a. for small fish,* pisciculos appetere, Suet *I begin dinner with a good a.,* integram famem ad ovum affero, Cic. *to take one's meals with a good a.,* libenter edere, coenare, Cic. Plin ep. *to pacify a ravenous a.,* stomachum latrantem lenire, Hor *a good a.,* jejunus stomachus (fig), Hor.: *to provoke a. by a vomit,* ἐμετικὴν agere, Cic.. *the satisfying of a.,* cibi satietas, Cic. *to have no a. for a thing,* fastidire aliquid, Hor. v HUNGER.

**applaud:** **I.** *To express approbation by audible signs* · **1.** plaudo, plausi, sum, 3 (*to clap hands* intrans) *now spectators, a loudly!* nunc spectatores, clare plaudite! Pl *to tire one's hands with a.ing,* manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic **2.** applaudo, 3 (with *acc* or *dat* , the latter in Cic) *to a a play,* fabulam a , Pl *what class of citizens is most a'd?* cui generi civium maxime applauditur? Cic **3.** astrĕpo, ŭi, 3 (to a. *vociferously*) · *the mob a'd him as he said this,* haec dicenti astrepere vulgus, Tac. **II.** *To approve, praise,* whether by outward demonstrations or not **1.** approbo, I v TO APPROVE. **2.** fāvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2 (with *dat.*). v. TO PRAISE, APPROVE.

**applauder:** **I.** *In theatrical sense* (v TO APPLAUD, I.) **1.** plausor *a hired a (claqueur),* p redemptus, Petr Hor **2.** applausor. Plin Pan **3.** Expr. by *imperf. part.,* esp. in *pl.* : as, *a great number of a's,* plaudentium magnus numerus v. TO APPLAUD. **II.** In a general sense. *one who approves or praises* · **1.** laudātor *an a of the past,* i temporis acti, Hor.: v PRAISER. **2.** fautor v. FAVOURER. **3.** expr. by part (*cf* supi I 3.) as, *the crowd of a's,* turba faventium, Hor . *to smile on a's, to hate censurers,* *laudantibus arridere, culpantes odisse.

**applause:** **I.** *Approbation audibly expressed* · **1.** plausus, ūs (*a clapping of the hands*) *the plebs signified its congratulation to me by very great a.,* a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata, Cic. Phr . *to excite loud a.,* plausus et clamores movere, Cic.. *to express hearty approval of an thing by uproarious a.,* incred bili clamore et plausu aliquid comprobare, Cic **2.** clāmor, acclāmātio (*cheers*) v. ACCLAMATION **3.** assensio (*expression of agreement*) *frequent bursts of a.,* crebrae assensiones, Cic.: *the a. of the people,* assensio populāris, Cic. **4.** assensus, ūs. *others perform their parts by a.,* alii partes assensibus implent, Ov **5.** fāvor *Pannygus brought a. with him on to the stage,* favorem secum in scenam attulit Pannygus, Cic. Virg. **II.** *Praise in general* **1.** laus: v. PRAISE **2.** plausus (fig.) *to bestow a. on any one,* alicui plausus impertire Cic : *to fish for a.,* p captare, Cic. Phr *a speech deserving of a.,* plausibilis oratio, Sen.

**apple:** mālum (including various sorts of fruits, as the *orange, peach, etc* . q v) *from the eggs to the a's,* i e *from beginning to end,* with reference to the *first and the last course,* ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor Plin Fig *the a of discord,* discordiae m , Justin *an a core,* mali volva, Scrib *an a pie or tart,* scribita ex malis facta *a. sauce,* pulmentum ex malis confectum. —NOTE Pomum is far more comprehensive than malum v. FRUIT

**apple (of the eye).** v. PUPIL, EYE

**apple-tree:** mālus, i, *f.* · Varr . Virg.

**appliance:** **I.** *Application,* q v ădhĭbĭtio appŏsĭtio. **II.** Esp in *pl.*= *instruments and materials* Phr *all the a's for refitting ships,* (omnia) quae ad naves reficiendas usui sunt, Caes. v. INSTRUMENTS.

**applicability:** Phr.. *I do not see the a. of that argument,* *istud argumentum quo pertineat non perspicio v. APPLICATION (fin ). *there is no doubt of the a. of iron to useful purposes.* *non dubium est quin magnae ferrum commoditates ad usum hominum habeat

**applicable:** **1.** commŏdus.. *no law is a to all,* nulla lex commoda omnibus est, Liv. **2.** convĕnien, ntis *this circumstance (fable) may be a. to the avaricious,* haec res avaris c esse potest, Phaedr *To be a ,* convĕnit, vĕnit, 4 (*impers*) : *the insult was a to the greatest part of the citizens,* contumelia ad maximam partem civium convenit, Cic : v TO APPLY

**applicant:** pĕtītor (chiefly with reference to an *office*) Hor Macr.: v PETITIONER, CANVASSER.

**application:** **I.** *The act of putting to:* **1.** ădhĭbĭtio. *the a of cupping-glasses,* cucurbitarum a , Marc. Emp **2.** appŏsĭtio *the a of a cupping-glass,* cucurbitae a , Coel Aur. **3.** expr by part. of verb: as. *he supports the lad's fleeting life by the a. of herbs,* puerı animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis, Ov. *to cure by the a of cupping-glasses,* *cucurbitis adhibitis s. corpori appositis, sanare . v. TO APPLY; EMPLOYMENT. **II.** *The thing applied:* expr. by phr.: as, *the leaves are employed alone as an external a.,* imponuntur per se folia, Plin.. *myrtle wine is useful as an a ,* myrtidanum prodest appositu, Plin. **III.** *The act of requesting* pĕtītio (esp. ior an office) *an a for the consulship,* p. consulatus, Cases Cic : *I cannot refuse your a ,* petitioni tuae negare non sustineo, Traj ap. Plin : v. CANVASS, REQUEST. **IV.** *Direction of mind or effort* · **1.** studium *to bestow a and labour upon any thing,* s operamque in aliqua re ponere, Cic. **2.** sēdūlitas Ov.. Suet v. INDUSTRY, DEVOTION TO DEVOTE (ONESELF) **V.** *Reference, relation* Phr.· *what then is the a of this lengthy speech?* quorsum igitur haec sp ctat tam longa oratio? Cic *they confirm these things by explaining the a of each,* haec confirmant, interpretando quorsum quidque pertineat, Cic : *the a of this (a fable) is to those who, etc ,* hoc dictum est illis qui, etc ; hoc pertinere ad illos dixerim. Phaedr. . so, haec significat fabula, etc , Phaedr.

**apply:** **A.** Trans · **I.** *To lay or put on or to* (lit. and fig.) **1.** ădhĭbĕo, 2 (with *ad* or *dat*) *to a. healing hands to wounds,* medicas a. manus ad vulnera, Virg.. *to a. the spur to one, the bit to another,* alteri calcaria a., alteri frenos, Cic. **2.** admŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (with *ad* or *dat.*). *red-hot plates of metal were repeatedly a d to a Roman citizen,* ardentes laminae civi Romano admovebantur, Cic *to a eloquence to the minds of jurymen,* animis judicum a. orationem, Cic **3.** appōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (with *ad* or *dat.*) *to a. a cloak to a wound,* paenulam ad vulnus a Suet · *to a a candle to the folding doors,* candelam valvis a., Juv **4.** impōno, 3 (esp. of *medical* as with *in* or *dat*) *garlic is a'd to wounds,* allium imponitur in vulnera, Plin **5.** sŭperpōno, 3 (used like impono) Cels Plin **6.** subdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (prop to apply from *beneath,* with *dat*) *to a. spurs to a horse,* calcaria equo s, Liv. Fig *to a incentives to the intellect,* ingenio stimulos s , Ov *to a fire to the irritated minds of the soldiers,* irritatis militum animis s. ignem, Liv **II.** *To employ for a given purpose* confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (with *ad* or *in*) *to a booty to the adornment of the city,* praedas in urbis ornamenta c , Cic v TO EMPLOY, DEVOTE **III.** *To refer, use* q v **IV.** *To direct one's attention or efforts towards:* **1** confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (with *refl pron.* foll by *ad*) *to a oneself to literature, writing,* se ad studia literarum, ad studium scribendi c , Cic **2.** ădhĭbĕo, 2 *a. your mind,* animum adhibe, Lucr *a yourself to true reason,* te adhibe veram ad rationem, Lucr **3.** applico, I (with *refl pron.* and *ad*) · *the mind a's itself to virtue,* ad virtutem animus se a , Cic *to a oneself to philosophy,* se ad philosophiam a , Cic **4.** attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (with *acc.* of direct object) *as soon as I a'd myself to public business,* ut primum forum attigi, Cic **5.** incumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3 (implying *earnest* application, with *ad, in,* or *dat*) *he a'd himself to the war,* in bellum incubuit, Caes *to a. oneself to avenging the wrongs of the state,* ad ulciscendas reipublicae injurias i., Cic *to a oneself to a new thought,* novae cogitationi i, Tac. **6.** insisto, stĭti, 3 (= incumbo, with *acc, in,* or *dat.*) *he a's himself wholly to the war,* totus in bellum insistit, Caes *to a. oneself to a task,* munus i , Cic. *to a. oneself to studies,* studiis i , Quint **B.** Intrans **I.** *To refer or relate to* · **1.** accĭdĭt, 3 (*impers* , foll by *in*) *that expression of yours a's exactly to yourself,* istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter **2.** pertĭneo, 2 (foll by *ad*). *this art is extensive in its scope, and a's to many,* haec ars late patet et ad multos p., Cic *he begins to see clearly how far each thing affects and a's to himself,* quatenus quicquid se attingat ad seque pertineat perspicere coepit, Cic . *this a.s to those people who, etc ,* hoc ad illos p , etc., Phaedr. v. APPLICATION (fin) **3.** convĕnio, 4 (with *dat*) · *this complaint (in a fable) a's to the man who has been cheated by hope,* quem spes delusit, hunc querela c , Phaedr.: v. APPLICABLE (2) **4.** cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 (foll by *in* and *acc*) · *these words a. especially to a man who, etc ,* in eum c hoc verbum maxime, qui, etc , Cic **II.** *To ask the help or advice of* **1.** aggrĕdior, gressus, 3 : *I will a to Locusta (an architect) at Rome,* Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, Cic **2.** convĕnio, 4 (with *acc to have an interview with* any one, whether on business, for advice or otherwise) Cic v INTERVIEW, TO HAVE AN **3.** perfŭgio, confŭgio (*to a. for protection* to any one) · v TO FLEE FOR REFUGE; also TO CONSULT

**appoint:** **I.** *To make or nominate;* with reference to *offices* (*a.*) *chiefly public:* **1.** cĭo, I (esp. of the *people electing,* or the consuls *holding the election*) v. TO MAKE, CREATE. **2.** făcio, fēci, factum, 3 : *these consuls were a'd,* hi consules facti sunt, Cic : *to a any one heir,* aliquem heredem f., Cic · v. TO MAKE **3.** dēsigno, I (esp. of the *people* appointing magistrates) · *that those should hold the decemvirate whom the people a'd,* ut ii decemviratum habeant quos plebs designavent, Cic · esp in *pass,* consul, praetor, designatus : i.e. *a'd to, but not yet entered on an office* v. ELECT **4** destĭno, I (sim. to designo, but esp. used of *arbitrary* appointments) *to a. a king in room of Pacorus,* regem in Pacori locum d , Liv. (Liv. also has consules destinare, 10, 21: but the

word there rather means *to mark out for* the office.) **5.** praefĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to a to a command* with *dat.*): *to a any one to the command of the fleet*, alquem classi p., Caes. Cic *to a to the conduct of the war*, alquem imperatorem bello p, Cic v. TO SET OVER. **6.** praepōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (with *dat* 1 q 5) *to a any one governor of a province*, alquem provinciae p, Cic *to a any one to the supreme command*, alquem summae rerum p, Just Phi. *to a a magistrate in the place of another*, magistratum sufficere, Liv v. TO SUBSTITUTE. (*b*) chiefly *personal* and *private* **1.** stātuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *he was a ing me arbiter in this matter*, arbitrum me statuebat hujus rei, Cic **2.** constĭtuo, 3 *Caesar had a'd Commius king*, Caesar Commium regem constituerat, Caes Cic *to a guardians for minors*, tutores pupillis c., Dig **3.** instĭtuo, 3 *to a a guardian*, tutorem in, Cic *to a any one heir*, alquem heredem i, Cic (Of the three preceding words, constituo is the most widely used in the sense of *to appoint*· instituo seems to be chiefly used of appointing *a guardian* or *heir* statuo is more frequently = *to fix, settle, determine*. q. v.) **4.** scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to a. by writing*) *he had publicly made a will and a'd him heir*, testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem scripserat, Cic *to a a guardian to one's children*, tutorem liberis suis s., Cic Hor. **5.** ascrĭbo (ads), 3 *to a. a guardian to a son*, tutorem filio a., Cic v. TO NAME, NOMINATE **II.** *To fix settle, determine*: q v

**appointment:** **I** *The act of appointing*· **1.** cĭcātĭo *the a of magistrates*, c magistratuum, Cic **2.** dēsignātio Tac **3.** ordĭnātio Suet Phr *the a of magistrates was transferred to the senate*, comitia ad Patres translata sunt, Tac. *the a. of lieutenants rests with the commander*, *jus legatorum praefectorumve penes imperatorem est **II.** *An agreement to meet* constitūtum. *he replied that he had an a with you*, rescripsit se tecum habere, Cic *if you have any a with the gout, contrive to put it off till another day*, si quod cum podagra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas, Cic., v. AGREEMENT. **III** *A command, direction*, q v. **IV** *Equipment*, q. v

**apportion:** dīvĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3: *to a. places to the commanding officers* loca praefectis d, Liv.. *to a a tuo farms to two sons*, duo praedia natis duobus d, Hor.. *to a times for business and amusements*, tempora curarum remissionumque d., Sen : v TO DISTRIBUTE, ALLOT

**apportioner:** dīvisor: v DISTRIBUTOR.

**apportionment:** dīvisio v DISTRIBUTION, ALLOTMENT

**apposite:** **1.** appŏsĭtus *a line of argument most a. to a judicial investigation*, argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, Cic **2.** aptus *arguments a. to each kind of causes*, argumenta apta singulis causarum generibus, Cic.: v APPLICABLE, SUITABLE, FIT.

**appositely:** **1.** appŏsĭtē *to speak a. for persuasion*, a ad persuasionem dicere, Cic **2.** aptē *to speak a and rhythmically*, a. numeroseque dicere, Cic. v. PERTINENTLY, FITLY.

**appositeness:** Phr.: *all his remarks were characterized by a*, * nihil dicebat nisi quod ad rem apte pertineret; nisi quod convenienter in rem caderet. v. TO APPLY (B)

**apposition** (*in gram*)· appŏsĭtio· M L.

**appraise:** aestĭmo, 1 v. TO VALUE.

**appraisement:** aestĭmātio: v ASSESSMENT, VALUATION

**appraiser:** aestĭmātor v. VALUER

**appreciable:** aestĭmābilis, e (v. rare): Cic. Fin 3, 6, 20 Phr. *the influence of that circumstance is so small as to be hardly a.*, *tam parvo est ea res momento, ut vix id aestimari possit.

**appreciate:** aestĭmo, 1: *he highly a s his own influence*, is auctoritatem suam magni a., Cic . more precisely, when *to a* = to form a *just* estimate of, *juste, ex aequo aestimare*; tantidem aestimare quanti aequum est

**appreciation:** **1.** aestĭmātio *a most just a.*, aequissima a (based on Cic , who has aequissimus existimator et judex, Fin 3, 2, 6) *the a of virtue*, a virtutis, Cic **2.** dignātio v RESPECT

**apprehend.** **I.** *To arrest* comprĕhendo, apprĕhendo v TO ARREST **II.** *To comprehend, conceive* **1.** percipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 very often in combination with some other word, as, aliquid p et comprehendere, comprehendere et p, cognoscere et p, Cic by **2.** comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 (usu in this sense with some such word as animo, cogitatione, or with another verb, v supr) animo et cogitatione c aliquid, Cic v. TO GRASP (II), COMPREHEND

**apprehension:** **I.** arrīpio, rīpŭi, reptum, 3 (*to a quickly*). *children quickly a innumerable facts*, pueri celeriter res innumerabiles a., Cic *to a quickly what is taught*, quod doceatur celeriter a, Cic v. TO COMPREHEND, CONCEIVE **III.** *To believe, be of opinion*, q v **IV.** *To entertain fear of future evil* spēro (a neutral word), timeo, mĕtuo, vĕreor v TO EXPECT, FEAR—NOTE. Apprehendo is not found in any classical writer in the sense of *to apprehend mentally*

**apprehension:** **I.** *The act of arresting* **1.** comprĕhensio *the a. of the guilty*, sontium c, Cic. **2.** prĕhensio or prensio *the tribunes of the people had the right of a.*, tribuni plebis prensionem habebant, Att. Capit et Varr ap Gell. v. ARREST **II.** *Conception, comprehension, understanding*, q v Phr. . *a man of quick a*, homo perspicax, Ter *persons untaught and slow of a*, indocti stolidique, Hor —NOTE As philos t t, Sir W Hamilton gives apprehensio simplex (i e *simple apprehension*), "das Begreifen" (Reid, p. 708, *a*). **III.** *Opinion, notion*, q. v **IV.** *Fear of future evil* spēs, ei, *f.* (a neutral word) *the reality was bad, the a much worse*, res mala, s multo asperior, Sall *he found the rest safe, contrary to his a*, cetera contra s. salva invenit, Liv Lucan v FEAR, EXPECTATION. Phr *I shall not cease to have a.s about Carthage, until I hear that she is razed to the ground*, non desinam vereri de Carthagine, donec penitus excisam cognovero, Cic.

**apprehensive:** timĭdus. v FEARFUL.

**apprentice:** **1.** discĭpŭlus Pl Aul. 3, 1, 4 (the Eng word signifies prop *a learner*, from *apprendre*) **2.** tiro Cic. *a young ap*, tirunculus, Sen.

**3.** ālumnus *as ap. to a shoemaker*, sutrinae tabernae al, Tac A. 15, 34. More definitely, and in the legal sense *puer artificio alicui in certum tempus addictus ut ejusdem peritus fiat. (The mediaeval authors use apprenticius, from Fr. apprendre: e. g. "*apprenticii* quoque multi, relictis magistris suis, illuc accurrebant," Hen. de Knighton, ap Du Cange, s. v.)

**apprentice** (v.): *puerum artifici addicere ut artem ejus discat.

**apprenticeship:** tirōcĭnium, Sen *pueri addictio ut artem quampiam discat: *an indenture of a.* *acconventatio· M. L (Penny Cyc s v. apprentice); also indentura, whence our word is derived. the mediaeval writers use *apprenticatus* or *apprenticetus* for *apprenticeship*: v Du Cange, s v.

**apprize:** dŏcĕo v. TO INFORM.

**approach** (*n.*). **I.** *To come or go near in place*· **1.** accĕdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *ad, dat* [rare], or *acc.*): *the pirates begin to a. Syracuse*, praedones a incipiunt ad Syracusas, Cic.. *to a the walls*, muris a., Liv. *he a.s the places*, loca accedit, Sall.. Virg. **2.** advento, 1 (prop a frequent v.: *to be on the point of arriving*: v. TO ARRIVE): *you ought to be a ing, and to be already close at hand*, tu a. ac prope adesse jam debes, Cic Caes Fig *disaster was a ing the city*, urbi clades adventabat, Liv. **3.** prōpinquo, 1 (rare and chiefly poet with *dat.*). *the day of fate a s*, Parcarum dies p, Virg . Tac v. TO NEAR. **4.** appropinquo, 1 (with *ad* or *dat*) *to a. the mountain tops*, ad juga montium a , Liv . *the soldiers a 'd the enemy*, milites hostibus appropinquarunt, Caes Fig . *to us freedom a s*, nobis libertas a , Cic. **5.** appĕto, īvi, ītum, 3 (esp absol of *seasons of the year*, etc.. v. infr. *II*): v. TO MAKE FOR, DRAW NIGH. **6.** insto, stĭti, stātum, 1 (of that which is *imminent*) v TO PRESS ON **7.** admŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (with exercitum, copias, etc, and foll by *ad* or *acc.* alone of course only of *a military approach*) *Hannibal had a'd Lacinium*, Lacinium H admoverat copias, Liv Phr *to prevent the enemy from entering harbours or a ing the shore*, hostem portibus et litorum appulsu arcere, Liv. **II.** *To come near in respect of time*: **1.** appĕto, 3· *the seventh day was a ing*, dies appetebat septimus, Caes *the spring was a ing*, ver appetebat, Liv. **2.** appropinquo, 1 *winter was a ing*, hiems appropinquabat, Caes **3.** insto, 1 *the public games are a ing*, instant ludi, Cic **4.** incĕdo, 3 *darkness was a ing*, tenebrae incedebant, Tac **III.** *To approximate to, resemble* **1.** accĕdo, 3 (with *ad* or *dat*) *in nothing do men a nearer to the gods than in conferring safety upon their fellows*, homines ad deos nulla re propius a ad deos quam salutem hominibus dando, Cic *Philip a 'd nearest to Antonius, though at a wide interval*, Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, sed longo intervallo, Cic **2.** aspīro, 1 (lit. to approach near enough to be able *to breathe on*) *no one can a Africanus in warlike renown*, bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, Cic

**approach** (*subs*) **I.** *The act of approaching* (of place or time) **1.** accessus, ūs *an a to the city by night*, a nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. *the a. and departure of the sun*, solis a. discessusque, Cic. *an a to a subject of discussion*, a. ad causam, Cic. **2.** ădĭtus, ūs *a to Antony is said to be more difficult*, a ad Antonium difficilior esse dicitur, Cic v ACCESS **3.** adventus, ūs (usu = *arrival*, q v.): *the a. of evils*, malorum a , Cic **4.** appulsus, ūs (prop. of the *a of a ship to the shore*: hence of other kinds of *a.* which are characterized by *forcible* motion): *the a. of the sun*, a. solis, Cic. **5.** appropinquātio (of *time* only): *the a. of death*, mortis a, Cic. **II.** *A means of approaching* **1.** accessus, ūs· *to examine every a*, omnem a. lustrare, Virg **2.** ădĭtus, ūs. *a gently sloping a*, leniter acclivis a., Caes.. *he carefully inquires about the a s and roads into the country of the Suevi*, aditus viasque in Suevos perquirit, Caes. **3.** appulsus, ūs, *m.* (*of the a.s to a place by sea*) *the island of the Batavi, on account of its convenient a s*, insula Batavorum ob faciles a, Tac **III.** *The works by means of which besieged s draw near to the place besieged*. ŏpĕra, um (including the entire *siege-works*) *the Gauls sometimes made attempts upon our a.s*, nonnunquam opera nostra Galli tentare, Caes.: Liv.

**approachable:** v. ACCESSIBLE.

**approbation:** **1.** approbātio (not probatio v. PROOF): *assent and a.*, assensus et a., or assensio atque a , Cic.: *the unbounded a. of men*, ingens a. hominum, Liv. *to excite a.*, a. movere, Cic Fig. · *low sneezes out his a.*, amor sternuit approbationem, Cat. **2.** comprobātio (v. rare): *the a. of what is honourable*, c. honestatis, Cic. v. APPROVAL. **3.** laus: v. PRAISE.—NOTE. For approbation expressed with outward *signs and gestures*, v. APPLAUSE.

**appropriate** (*v.*)· **I.** *To set apart for a particular purpose*: **1.** dico,

I: *read on, I a the service of my ears to you,* recita, aurium operam tibi dico, Pl.. *we a. the whole of this day to you,* hunc tibi totum dicamus diem, Cic v TO DEDICATE, DEVOTE. 2. dīco, dixi, dictum, 3 *to a all one's money for a dowry,* pecuniam omnem suam doti d., Cic v. TO SET APART. II. *To take for oneself* (esp in exclusion of others) · 1. arrōgo, 1 (i. e. *to claim presumptuously*) with *dat.* of *pron. reflect. what they a from other men's merit, that they do not allow to me from my own,* quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall. 2. ascisco (ads.), scīvi, scītum, 3 (without any invidious sense v TO ADMIT, ADOPT) with *dat.* of *pron reflect* · *which neither earth nor sky has a d,* quae neque terra sibi ascivit neque maximus aether, Lucr *to a. a town,* sibi oppidum a., Cic . *to a the praise of eloquence,* eloquentiae laudem uni sibi a , Tac 3. attrecto, 1 (*to lay hands on dishonestly*) : *to a. the king's treasures,* regias gazas a., Liv. 4. vindico, 1 (*to assert a claim* . v. TO CLAIM) with *pron. reflect.. each one a s some part of what remains,* ceterarum rerum partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, Cic : *to a the greater part of (the merit of) a victory,* victoriae majorem partem ad se v , Liv. 5. sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 . with *dat.* of *pron. reflect to a. the functions of a commander-in chief,* sibi imperatorias partes s , Caes. 6. assūmo, 3 (constr. same as sumo) · *to a to oneself what one has taken from another,* quod alteri quis detraxerit sibi a., Cic. (Both in this and in the foregoing word, the notion of *wrongfulness* lies not in the verb, but in the context in another place Cic has, si id mihi assumo, videor id meo jure quodam modo vindicare, i. e *" If I take thus much to myself, I seem therein to be in a manner claiming my own right,"* Off I, 1, 2 similarly with vindico and other words thus, *to a. to oneself exclusively the title of philosopher,* may be expr by sibi unum nomen philosophi inscribere, cf. Cic Tusc. 5, 26, 73)

**appropriate** (*adj.*) I. *Belonging peculiarly to, peculiar* · proprius *this is the a character of a letter, that it informs him to whom it is addressed of circumstances not known to him,* hoc est epistolae proprium, ut is ad quem scribitur de his rebus quos ignoret, certior fiat, Cic . v. PECULIAR. II *Suitable* congruens, entis (with *dat* ) *an action a to the mind,* e. actio menti, Cic. · *a fit and a. style of speaking,* genus dicendi aptum et c , Cic v APPOSITE, SUITABLE, FIT.

**appropriately**: v aptē, congruenter v. FITLY, SUITABLY

**appropriateness** , convēnientia congruentia v. SUITABLENESS, FITNESS

**appropriation**: usu exp by ger or other part of verb e. g *they resolved on the a. of the money to building a temple,* *statuerunt templum e pecunia aedificare . *by the a of what one has taken from another,* *id quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumendo . v. TO APPROPRIATE.

**approval**: 1. approbātio · Cic. Liv. 2. comprobātio Cic · v. APPROBATION. Phr.: *I am glad that my books meet with your a* , lib os (meos) tibi probari gaudeo, Cic · *not to meet with the a of the multitude,* non probari in vulgus, Cic.. *not without the a. of the gods,* non sine dis, Hor.. *without the a. of Jove,* Jove non probante, Hor.. *without the a. of Minerva, as the saying is,* i.e. *in opposition to your genius,* invita, ut aiunt, Minerva, i. e. est, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic Hor.

**approve**: I *To regard as right and* (sometimes) *to command* · 1. probo, 1: *I greatly p aise and a of your plan,* istam rationem laudo vehementer et p , Cic · *to a of a place,* locum p , Cic 2. approbo, 1. *the R people a d of my oath,* populus R meum jusjurandum approbavit, C a.. *they a the speech,* orationem approbant, Caes.: Liv 3. comprobo, 1: *I very strongly a of that opinion of yours,* istam tuam sententiam vehementissime comprobo, Cic (The foregoing words are nearly equivalent, but comprobo is the strongest) 4. scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (usu of the *sanction* of the people in its legislative capacity) *the consuls legally asked the assent of the people, and the people legally a d,* consules populum jure rogaverunt, populusque jure scivit, Cic. 5. ascisco, 3 (rare in this sense v. TO ADMIT, ADOPT) *the Latins a d what the R people had directed,* quod populus R. jusserat, Latini asciverunt, Cic 6. annuo, ui, 3 (with *dat.* chiefly poet.) *a. my bold undertaking,* audacibus annue coeptis, Virg. Phr · *to a. of an alliance,* societatem ratam cucere, Liv *your proceedings will be a d by me,* ista rata mihi erunt, Cic *I do not a of the transaction,* nollem factum, Ter : Cic *that (poet) is a d by all, who blends the useful and the agreeable,* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor *do you a of everything?* tu nihil reprehendis? Hor : *I should like them to a,* quibus haec arridere velim, Hor · *to a with outward signs, clapping,* etc, plaudo, applaudo v. TO APPLAUD II. *To prove, show oneself to be:* v. TO PROVE

**approved** (*adj* ) spectātus · *most illustrious and a man,* clarissimi et spectatissimi viri, Cic v PROVED, TRIED.

**approver**: I. *One who approves,* 1. probātor · *what difference is there between the adviser and the a of a deed?* quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? Cic 2. approbātor *you were the a of my journey,* profectionis meae a. fuisti, Cic 3. comprobātor. Cic v PRAISER, APPLAUDER (II) II. *One who gives evidence against an accomplice* index, icis (prop *an informer*), may be used when the context serves to define it Cic : but perhaps the phrase, index idem et testis (Tac), is preferable still more definite would be, corrēus (Nep.) idem et testis.

**approximate** (*adj* ) prōpinquus PROXIMUS. v. NEAR, NEXT

**approximate** (*v.*) accēdo v TO APPROACH (III)

**approximation**: Phr.. *the most successful of human productions are only a s to perfection,* *vel optima hominum opera ad perfectionem prope quidem accedere possunt, non tamen eam attingere *the nearest a.*, *quod proximum est v. NEXT, NEAREST

**approximative**: quod prope accedit

**appurtenance**: appendix v APPENDAGE

**appurtenant**: v. BELONGING TO, ANNEXED.

**apricot**: mālum armēniācum *or* armēnium (or without malum). Col *an a tree,* armēniāca Col Plin

**April**: Aprīlis, is, *m., or* mensis Aprīlis, Cic *the 13th of A* , Aprīles idus, Ov · *the 1st of A* , kalendae Aprīles, Caes

**apron**: I. *An article of dress* 1. praecinctōrium Aug (of the fig-leaf "aprons" in Genesis) 2. succinctōrium Aug — NOTE. Both the above words are post-class. the use of the tunic appears to have rendered that of an *apron* unnecessary The words subligaculum, subligar, campestre, denote a kind of *drawers,* not an *apron* II. *A flat piece of lead to cover the vent of a cannon.* operculum or ōpērimentum (both used by Cicero in the general sense of "*covering*"). III. *A covering used to protect the legs of persons riding in open vehicles* · operculum *or* ōpērimentum (v No II).

**apropos**: *opportunely, seasonably* ; q. v Phr.· *a. of that* (introducing something connected with what was before mentioned), quod ad illud attinet ; quod dicis, quod dictum est, etc. · v. AS FAR AS.

**apsis**: absis *or* apsis, idis, *f.*: Plin.

**apt**: I. *Fit, suitable, adapted, appropriate:* aptus, idōneus, appositus: v. FIT, SUITABLE, ADAPTED, APPROPRIATE. II. *Inclined, prone* , prōnus, prōpensus v. INCLINED, PRONE. Phr.. *shade is a. to be hurtful to singers,* solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Virg v TO BE ACCUSTOMED, WONT. *Apt to* may sometimes be expr by a derived adjective · as, *a to get into a passion,* iracundus, iracundior *a to forget,* immemor · for which see the nearest adj.

**aptitude**: i e. *natural tendency or fitness* . 1. habilitas (v. rare) *the a.s of the body,* habilitates corporis, Cic. 2. ingenium (i e *ability, genius*; q v). *a for invention,* ad fingendum i., Cic. v. FITNESS, SUITABLENESS

**aptly**: aptē, appositē v. FITLY SUITABLY, PERTINENTLY

**aptness**: I. *Fitness, suitableness,* q v convēnientia congruentia. II. *Aptitude, tendency, propensity* , q v · habilitas prōclivitas. III. *Quickness, readiness* q v. sollertia

**aptotes** (*indeclinable nouns*) . aptōta, *n. plu* Diom.

**aquafortis**: *ācidum nitricum M. L

**Aquarius**: Aquārius Cic.

**aquatic**: 1. aquātilis, e *animals,* bestiae a., Cic ; aquātilia, ium Plin 2. aquāticus. *the a. lotus,* aquatica lotus, Ov · *a birds,* aves a., Plin

**aquatinta**: *caelatura in aere ope acidi nitrici facta

**aqueduct**: 1. aquae ductus, ūs Cic Plin . 2. aquarum ductus, ūs Plin —NOTE An aqueduct is also often called aqua when its proper designation is added as, Aqua Marcia, A Julia, etc v Dict Ant pp 109, sqq

**aqueous**: aquātilis aquōsus v. WATERY

**aquiline**: I. *Pertaining to the eagle* aquilinus Pl II. *Hooked like an eagle's beak* aduncus *an a. nose,* nasus ad, Ter Hor.

**arabesques**: *ornamenta more Arabum frondibus et floribus distincta (Kr); *picturae monstra (cf Vitr. 7, 5, 3); rerum quae nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerunt imagines (Georg) Of these phr the first seems preferable : as the Arabesque ornamentation is based on foliage . the two latter (?) are far too vague Perhaps *Saracenica ornamenta may be used as *t. t* : or, *ornamenta Saracenica, more festivissimo floribus et foliis cujusvis generis distincta.

**arable land**: 1. arvum *meadows and a. lands,* prata et arva, Cic *the Numidians pay more attention to green crops than to a. land,* Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. 2. arātio Plin 3. arātiuncula (*a small piece of a. land*) . Pl.

**arbalist**: arcuballista Veg.

**arbalister**, arcuballistārius Veg

**arbiter**: I. Legal *t. t.*. v. ARBITRATOR II In gen *one who decides on any differences*: arbiter, tri: *an a. between the old Academy and Zeno,* a. inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic *Paris, the a of beauty,* Paris, a. formae, Ov III. *A governor, master* . 1. dominus v LORD, MASTER 2. arbiter *Mars the a of arms,* Mars armorum a, Ov *the a. of a kingdom,* regni a, Tac *the gods, the a s of powerful nations,* dii potentium populorum arbitri, Tac

**arbitrarily**: i. e. *according to one's mere will or caprice* . 1. ad arbitrium (with *adj* pron) . *the Roman people is accustomed to rule the conquered a* , populus R victis ad suum a. imperare consuevit, Caes 2. ad libidinem (also with *adj. pron.*) · *to harass any one a.*, ad l. suam aliquem vexare, Cic. 3. ex libidine · *fortune renders all things renowned or obscure, a. rather than in accordance with fact,* fortuna res cunctas ex l. magis quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. 4. libidinose *what he did a., what wickedly, what cruelly,* quae ille l., quae nefarie

quae crudeliter fecit, Cic.: Sall. v. ABSOLUTELY, DESPOTICALLY.

**arbitrary:** I. *Depending on the mere will* libidinōsus *very a. acquittals,* libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Phr. *an a. punishment* *poena ex libidine sumpta In philos language *the solutions of the mind are not purely a.,* *voluntas hominis non ex mera animi libidine pendet; voluntates nostrae non omnino temerariae sunt, s.* temere fiunt. II. *Absolute, despotic,* q. v impĕrĭōsus sŭperbus.

**arbitrate** · discepto, 1 *to a between the people and the king,* inter populum et regem d, Liv. Cic v TO DECIDE, JUDGE

**arbitration:** 1. arbitrium *a judgment is one thing, an a another,* aliud est judicium, aliud a. Cic *an a respecting a down y,* a rei uxoriae, Cic 2. arbitrātus, ūs Cato v DECISION (v. also foll. art.)

**arbitration, pertaining to:** arbitrārius. Gai Ulp (in certain phr, as judicium, actio, a i e *a case in which arbitration,* or as we say *equity,* is exercised by the judge).

**arbitrator:** 1. arbĭter, tri also arbiter lītis Cic *our neighbours here are at variance about their boundaries, and have chosen me as a,* vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus; me cepere a, Ter; also arb sumere, adigere, and in less formal sense (Att 15, 1, 2) statuere, Cic *to appoint an a to two parties,* aliquem arbitrum dare, Cic Off 1 10, 33 *to have recourse to an a,* ad a adire, confugere, Cic *Caesar, as their common friend and a, wished to settle the disputes of the kings,* Caesar volebat pro communi amico atque arbitro contio versias regum componere, Caes 2. disceptātor *a private a,* domesticus d, Cic *he says that he has been chosen a between the father and the son,* disceptatorem ait, se sumptum inter patrem et filium, Liv. v UMPIRE. NOTE Disceptator is less frequent than arbiter, and appears especially to be used of *non-legal* disputes Cic. combines the two (Fam 13, 26) "te *arbitro,* et quod commodo tuo liceri posset, te *disceptatore* uteretur," where the latter word perhaps refers to the more *careful discussion* of a case

**arbitrement:** arbitrium jūdĭcium v. ARBITRATION, DECISION.

**arborescence:** *species arbori similis quae in metallis apparere solet

**arborescent:** *arborescens, entis: M. L

**arbour:** 1. umbrācŭlum Cic. Virg 2. trĭchĭla. Virg. Col.

**arbute:** I. *The tree.* 1 arbūtus, i, *f* Virg · Hor. 2. arbūtum: Virg 3 ūnēdo, ōnis, *m* Plin II. *The fruit* 1. arbūtum Lucr Virg 2 arbūtĕus fētus: Ov. 3. ūnēdo Plin

**arc** · arcus, ūs · *t.t.*: v ARCH.

**arcade:** 1. porticus, ūs, *f.*: v. PORTICO, COLONNADE. 2. jānus, i, *m.*. *the top or bottom of the a,* j. summus, imus Hor · Cic.. Liv —NOTE Janus was prop the name of a particular arcade in the forum, but the term was also applied to all *arched passages* ("Jani dicebantur omnes *transitiones perviae,* sive aedificia fornicata et pervia," Forcell s. v.).

**arch** (*subs*) · 1. fornix, īcis, *m* · *the Fabian a.,* Fabius fornix, Cic. *a.s in a wall,* fornices in muro, Liv. Fig.: *the a.s of the sky,* fornices coeli, Enn (censured by Cic.) 2. arcus, ūs. *a low a,* humilis a., Ov.: *a marble a.,* marmoreus a, Suet · Tac.. *a black a of waters* (i e *the curved billows*), niger a. aquarium, Ov. Phr. · *constructed on a.s, or adorned with them,* fornicātus: v ARCHED.—NOTE. *Fornix* and *arcus* are both used in the sense of a triumphal arch, but the epithet *triumphalis* rarely, if ever, occurs in the classical writers.

**arch** (*v*): 1. arcuo, 1: i. e. *to construct in the form of an a* (rare) *the (millipede) which does not a. itself in creeping,* illa quae non arcuatur, Plin. 29, 6, 39 (where it is opposed to arcuatim repere, a little before) *an a.'d chariot,* arcuatus currus, Liv *a.'d work* (of an aqueduct), arcuatum opus, Plin. 2. concămĕro, cămĕro (rare). v. TO VAULT. 3. confornico, 1 (rare): *to a. cells, buildings,* cellas, structuras c, Vitr. 4. Perhaps better than the above in ordinary lang., fornicibus instruere, suffulcire: v TO CURVE, VAULT.

**arch** (*adj.*) 1. argūtus *an a. orator,* a. orator, Cic *a sayings,* a. dicta, Cic 2. lascīvus v PLAYFUL 3. mălus (comicē) *the a one has had herself,* delitunt mala, Pl

**archaeological:** Phr · *a. learning* = *archaeology,* q v. *the A Society,* *Societas Archaeologica

**archaeologist:** *doctus literis monumentisque antiquitatis *a very eminent a,* *vir literarum monumentorumque antiquitatis peritissimus

**archaeology:** peritia *s.* scientia literarum monumentorumque antiquitatis (cf. Cic pro Dom 32, 86)

**archaism:** I. *Of a single word* 1. verbum priscum et inusitatum Cic 2. verbum obsoletum Cic 3. verbum priscum ac vetustum et ab usu quotidiano sermonis jam diu intermissum Cic de Or 3, 38, 153 4. verbum a vetustate repetitum Quint 5. verbum ab obsoleta vetustate sumptum Quint II. *Of a phrase,* or *style* *locutio obsoleta (of a phrase); *antiqua ac minus vetusta oratio; obsoletum dicendi genus (of a *style*)

**archangel:** archangĕlus Hier.

**archbishop:** archiĕpiscŏpus. Cod. Just.

**archbishopric:** *archiĕpiscŏpātus, ūs. M L

**archdeacon:** archidiāconus. Hier

**archdeaconry:** } * archidiāconā-

**archdeaconship:** } tus, ūs. M L

**archdeacon:** to be expr by *gen.* of archidux.

**archduchess:** *archidux: M L

**archduchy:** *archidūcātus, ūs M L

**archduke:** *archidux, dŭcis M L

**arched:** 1. fornicātus; Cic Plin 2. arcŭātus. Liv Plin · (v TO ARCH, 1). Phr *an a'd roof,* cămĕra Cic. Sall

**archer:** I. *A bowman* · săgittārius Caes · Cic II. *The constellation Sagittarius* · 1. săgittārius Cic.. Plin 2. săgittĭfer, ĕri Manil. 3. arcitĕnens, entis Cic

**archery:** *the practice* or *art of a.,* ars, usus sagittandi, Curt Phr. *they teach them riding and a with great industry,* equitare et sagittare magna industria docent, Just. in poetry, săgitta as, *to be dreaded for their unerring a,* certa metuende sagitta, Hor. so Tac., *their only resource is their a.,* sola in sagittis spes, Ger 46.

**archetypal:** archĕtўpus: Juv.

**archetype:** archĕtўpum · Varr.: Plin: v TYPE, IDEA.

**archiepiscopal:** *archiĕpiscŏpālis, e: M. L

**arching** (*subs.*) fornicātio *the a. of the vaults,* t. parietum, Vitr.. Sen.

**archipelago:** I. In gen. sense *maris insulis crebrum; *celebritas insularum. II. *The Aegean sea,* Aegēum mare Cic.

**architect:** 1. architectus Cic.: *an a. ought to have a knowledge of literature,* literas architectum scire oportet, Vitr. 2. architecton, ōnis Pl Sen. (For the general sense, v CONTRIVER, MAKER) Phr. (poet.) · *the architect of the universe,* mundi opifex, Cic.: v. FRAMER.

**architectural:** architectŏnĭcus: Vitr.

**architecture:** 1. architectūra. Cic.. Vitr. 2. architectŏnĭcē, ēs, *f.*: Quint.

**architrave:** ĕpistўlium: Vitr.

**archives:** I. *Records:* 1. tăbŭlae · *the public a.s,* t. publicae, Cic.. Liv. 2. tăbellae: *the public a.s,* publicae t., Cic Liv. II. *The place in which records are kept* tăbŭlārium v. RECORD-OFFICE, REGISTRY

**archly:** argūtē Pl Cic

**archness:** 1. argūtiae (*of liveliness and keenness*) · *there is some a. in her babbling,* ejus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, Cic 2. prŏtervĭtas (usu. in bad sense, but implying less reproach than petulantia or procacitas) *pleasing a.,* grata protervitas, Hor.

**archon:** archōn, ontis Cic

**archpresbyter:** archĭpresbўter, ĕri Hier.

**archpriest:** pontĭfex maximus. v. PRIEST.

**arctic:** 1. arctĭcus: *the a. circle,* a circulus, Hyg 2. arctōus *an a. race,* arctoa gens, Mart v. NORTHERN.

**Arcturus:** Arctūrus Cic.. Virg.

**ardency:** v ARDOUR.

**ardent:** I. Lit. *fiery, hot:* q v ardens. II. Fig. of that which has *the appearance of fire,* ardens. or of the mind, fervĭdus, călĭdus v. FIERY

**ardently:** ardenter *to desire a.,* a. cupere, Cic . v WARMLY, EAGERLY, PASSIONATELY.

**ardour:** I. *Heat* q v. călor: ardor II. *Eagerness, passion* 1. ardor *the a of the soul towards glory,* a mentis ad gloriam, Cic *the a of the soldiers,* a militum, Liv. *to quench the a of desires,* restinguere cupiditatum a, Cic 2. fervor *mental a. and excitement,* f concitatioque animi, Cic: *a of reciting,* f pectoris, Hor *youthful a.,* f aetatis, Cic 3. incĭtātio *a. of mind,* animi in, Caes. mentis in, Cic. · v PASSION, WARMTH, FERVOUR, FIRE (IV. fin.) Epith. acris, vehemens, divina, tanta, Cic

**arduous:** I. *Lofty* q v.. altus · celsus. II. *Difficult,* ardŭus. *we attempt a great and a task,* magnum opus et a conamur, Cic . *they thought nothing was a for them,* nihil arduum sibi existimabant, Caes Hor.. v DIFFICULT

**arduousness:** difficultas v. DIFFICULTY

**area:** I. *An open space,* esp. *around or attached to a building* ārea (prop *a clear space within a city suitable for building on,* but also used of *any open space before, behind, or in the middle of a mansion*) *to occupy and build upon open areas,* vacuas a occupare et aedificare, Suet Cic *we sat in the a of the house* (for security in apprehension of an earthquake), resedimus in a. domus, Plin ep *an a on either side of the house,* a. ab utraque parte aedium, Dig. II. In geom *superficial content:* 1. ārĕa. Gell. 2. sŭperfĭcies, ēi, *f.*: Plin.

**area, a small:** ārĕŏla Plin. ep.

**arena,** i. e. *the open space in the centre of the Roman circus:* 1. ārĕna Suet · Juv.: hence fig. *the scene or theatre of any kind of contention · an a. for civil war,* civilis belli a, Hor.. Plin. 2. pulvis, ĕris, *m.* (poet) *they control the chariots in the a,* dominant in pulvere currus, Virg Fig: *the a. of the forum,* forensis pulvis, Quint.—NOTE. For the fig. sense of *arena,* cf. FIELD (III.).

**arenaceous:** ārĕnācĕus, Plin.

**areola:** *ārĕŏla *the a. of the breast,* areola papillaris M. L. (P)

**argillaceous:** argillācĕus: *a. earth,* a. terra, Plin.. v. CLAYEY.

**Argo** (constellation). Navis Argolica; Argo, ūs, *f.*: Cic.

**argonaut:** argŏnauta: *the ship of the a.s,* navis argonautarum, Cic.

**argonautic:** argŏnautĭcus (the pl. Argonautica is the title of some poems on the A. expedition): in other uses exp by gen. pl. of Argonauta.

**argosy:** magna navis oneraria: v. MERCHANTMAN.

**argue:** A. Intrans.: I. *To reason:* 1. argūmentor, 1: *why should I a. further on a point about which no one can doubt?* quid porro argumentor qua de re dubitare nemo possit? Cic.: *you said that this was a mark of love*

**argumentatus** es amoris hoc esse signum, **Cic.** also used with *acc.* of *neut pron* *he a d at length in support of that view,* multa in eam partem argumentatus (est), Liv Cic. **2.** dispūto, ī *they a on the opposite side,* contrā disputant, Cic *to a with any one upon any thing,* d de aliquā re cum aliquo, Cic **3.** dissĕro, sĕrui, 3 *to a with any one,* cum aliquo d , Cic. *the custom of a ing about everything on opposite sides,* consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, Cic v TO DISCUSS (Both this and the preceding word imply the *careful sifting* of a subject, and not merely disputation ) **II.** *To infer* q v **B.** Trans · *To discuss.* q v Phr *to argue a cause,* causam agere or dicere, Cic

**arguer:** disputātor *a subtle a* , d. subtilis, Cic v DISPUTANT

**argument:** **I.** *A reason alleged in support or proof of any proposition* · **1.** argūmentum *an a is a reason which gains assent to a doubtful matter,* a est ratio quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem, Cic *you show by many weighty a s that there are gods,* multis et gravibus a deos esse doces, Cic *he endeavoured to refute these positions by instances rather than by a s,* ea exemplis magis quam argumentis conabatur refellere, Cic *to amplify an a,* a. dilatare, Cic · *the force of an a,* vis argumenti, Quint *an assemblage of a s,* congregatio argumentorum, Quint · *some a s it is not enough merely to state; they must be supported,* quædam a. ponere satis non est; adjuvanda sunt, Quint *very powerful a s,* potentissima a., Quint *To produce or allege a s,* argūmentor, ī *I shall not produce those circumstances as a s, weighty as they are,* illa non argumentabor, quæ sunt gravia vehementer, Cic *to produce probable a s,* probabiliter a , Liv. v TO ARGUE (1) **2.** rătĭo Cic . v REASON **II** *A debate, discussion* · q v disputātĭo. **III.** *The subject of a discourse or literary production* argūmentum *the a of this tragedy,* a hujus tragœdiæ, Pl *the a of a play,* fabulæ a., Ter.. *the a of a letter,* epistolæ a., Cic. So Milton "*rise to the height of this great a*," "ad res tantas tamque excelsas emti v. SUBJECT **IV.** *An abstract or summary.* q. v · epitome

**argumentation:** argūmentātĭo : *a s the unfolding of an argument,* a est argumenti explicatio, Cic *subtle a,* subtilis a , Quint (or expr by gen. of argumentor) v REASONING.

**argumentative:** rătĭōcĭnātīvus *an a inquiry,* ī quæstio, Quint *an a style of speech,* *oratio argumentis crebra ac referta.

**argumentatively:** Phr · *to speak a* *argumentis uti* sermone argumentis crebro uti

**aria** (mus *t t*) cantĭcum. v. AIR.

**arid:** ārĭdus, siccus · v DRY, PARCHED

**aridity:** ārĭdĭtas, siccĭtas v. DRYNESS

**Aries** (constellation) · Ărĭes, ĕtis, *m* · Ov Hyg

**arietation:** ārĭĕtātĭo Sen.

**aright.** rectē v. RIGHTLY, CORRECTLY.

**arise:** **I.** *To mount aloft* sublimem abire , in sublime ferri, etc.: v TO ASCEND, MOUNT. **II** *To rise* (of heavenly bodies and of rising from bed, &c) · ŏrĭor v TO RISE. **III.** *To begin, spring up:* **1.** ŏrĭor, ortus, 4: *who but will believe that this has arisen from you?* hoc quis non credat abs te esse ortum? Ter. *a dispute arises,* oritur controversia, Cæs. **2.** cŏŏrĭor, 4 (used in preference to the simple vĕrb when a *number* of things, or the *operation of a number of causes* is spoken of), *suddenly very great storms arose,* subito tempestates coortæ sunt maximæ, Cic. : *a sedition has arisen,* coorta est seditio, Virg. *there arose a laugh from all,* risus omnium coortus est, Nep.: v TO BREAK OUT. **3.** exŏrĭor, 4 (usu. *to a suddenly* also *to a out of*) *may some avenger a from our bones,* exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg *when this takes place, love must needs a,* id quum contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, Cic *suddenly very great confusion arose,* subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, Cic. *so many wars suddenly arose,* tot bella repente orta sunt, Liv **4.** exsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (i e *to come into existence, to arise out of*) *a somewhat difficult question a s,* e. quæstio subdifficilis, Cic *a great dispute a s between them,* magna inter eos e. controversia, Cæs *avarice must needs a out of luxury,* ex luxuria exsistat necesse est avaritia, Cic **5.** nascor, nātus, 3 (lit *to be born* q. v., hence fig, *to originate, arise*) *Trojan Cæsar shall arise from beauteous origin,* nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Cæsar, Virg *the departure arose from fear of a revolt,* profectio nata est a timore defectionis, Cæs Cic **IV.** *To arouse oneself to action* expergiscor, 3 v TO BESTIR ONESELF

**arising from** (*as adj*) aptus (prop. *connected with* · with ex or *abl.*) *a cause arising from eternal causes,* causa ex æternis causis a., Cic *to enjoy a life arising from virtue,* vita apta virtute perfrui, Cic

**aristocracy:** **I.** *A form of government, or a state, in which the nobles have the chief power* **1.** civitas (quæ) optimatium arbitrio regitur, Cic Rep 1, 26 ("quum regnum est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur," Cic. l c) **2.** optimatium dominatus, ib 27 **3** paucorum et principum administratio civitatis, ib. 28. **4.** patrum dominatio, ib 32 **5.** optimatium status, ib 44 **II.** *The nobility, esp regarded as rulers* **1.** delecti ac principes cives, ib 26 **2.** optimātes, ĭum *the power and wealth of the a,* potestas atque opes optimatium, ib 32 *to be subject to an a,* optimatibus servire, ib 35 **3.** patres, um *the a had the management of affairs,* patres rerum potiebantur, ib. 32. **4.** nōbĭles v NOBILITY

**aristocrat:** **I.** *A member of an aristocracy* · optimas, ātis (usu. plur ) *you are ashamed of being too little of an a,* pudet te parum optimatem esse, Coel ap. Cic *the contests of the plebeians and a,* plebis et optimatum certamina, Tac.· v ARISTOCRACY. **II.** *A favourer or supporter of an aristocracy:* optimatium fautor, Nep. (applied to Alcibiades): also, nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Phr *to be an a,* optimatibus, s optimatum parti, favere.

**aristocratic:** **1.** optimas, ātis (rare) *an a form (of government),* genus optimas (reipublicæ), Cic ap Non. *a ladies,* matronæ optimates, Enn ap Cic **2** patrĭcius *an a family,* p. familia, Cic ; p gens, Juv Phr. *to hold a sentiments,* populi potentiae amicum non esse ; optimatium fautorem esse, Nep *to be on the side of the a party,* a partibus optimatium stare v. TO FAVOUR (5). *to be of a family,* claros parentes habere, Hor *to admire stupidly a. distinctions,* stupere in titulis et imaginibus (referring to the *busts* of the Roman noble), Hor . *no one is of more a blood than thou,* nemo generosior est te, Hor.: *a man not of a family,* vir nullis majoribus ortus, Hor.: *a pride,* contemptor animus et superbia, commune nobilitatis malum, Sall ; *generis s. familiæ fastus, superbia (v PRIDE). *a appearance,* facies liberalis, Ter (v. GENTLEMANLY); or more precisely, *quæ sibi ortum minime ignobilem vindicat: v NOBLE, PATRICIAN

**aristocratically:** more optimatum, *or* more patricio (Cic. uses ἀριστοκρατικῶς playfully: Att. 1, 14, 3.)

**arithmetic:** **1.** ārithmētĭca, orum · Cic **2.** ārithmētĭca, *or* ē, ēs Vitr . Plin. **3.** nŭmĕri, orum : *a knowledge of a.,* numerorum notitia, Quint.

**arithmetical:** ārithmētĭcus Vitr.

**arithmetically:** *secundum arithmeticas leges* ex numerorum ratione

**arithmetician:** **1.** in arithmeticis exercitatus Cic **2.** arithmeticorum peritus

**ark:** I e *a chest or coffer:* arca esp *Noah's the dove returning to the ark,* rediens ad a columba, Aug *the dove brings back in its mouth to the ark a branch of budding olive,* ad a ore columba refert ramum viridantis olivae, Prud also of the "*ark of the testament,*" a. testamenti, Vulg v CHEST.

**arm:** **I.** *A limb of the human body* · **1.** brāchium (prop *the fore-arm,* from the wrist to the elbow ; but it more usu denotes *the whole arm*) *the fore and upper a s,* brachia et lacerti, Ov *he attempted to throw his a s about his father's neck,* conatus est collo patris dare brachia circum, Virg *to break an a ,* b frangere, Cic *to keep time with the movement of the a s,* brachia in numerum jactare, Lucr Fig. *the sea had stretched out its a s,* brachia porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov cf inf (II ) Phr *the tendon of the a ,* nervus brachialis, Pl. *the thickness of an a.,* brachialis crassitudo, Plin. *a small or delicate a ,* brachiŏlum, Cat **2.** lăcertus (prop *the part between the elbow and the shoulder* , but often used for the *whole arm*) *the fore-arms are placed below the upper-arms,* subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, Ov. *Milo honoured for his sides and arms,* Milo nobilitatus ex lateribus et l suis, Cic *one white a s,* nivei l, Virg **3.** hūmĕrus, prop *the shoulder,* sometimes used poetically or lăcertus Stat — NOTE *Humerus* is the shoulder of a man, *armus* of a quadruped see SHOULDER Phr *the republic will receive Pompey's son with open a s,* Pompeii filium respublica sinu complexuque recipiet, Cic Phil 13, 4, 9 *to sit with folded a s,* compressis manibus sedere, Liv. *I have carried him when a little boy in my a s,* puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi, Ter *to carry a bundle under one's a ,* sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor. *who is this walking with his a s akimbo?* quis hic ansatus ambulat? Pl. (comice) v HAND, EMBRACE, PROTECTION. **II.** *Any object analogous to an arm* (*a*). *an a of a tree,* brāchium *the oak shakes its a s,* quatit brachia quercus, Cat v. BOUGH, BRANCH (*b*). *an a of the sea* (v supr. I 1) v ESTUARY. (*c*). *the a. of an anchor* dens v FLUKE Phr *an anchor with two a s.* ancora bidens, Plin. (*d*) *the a s of polypi .* v FEELERS. (*e*) *the a of a chair,* ancōn, ōnis, *m* Coel Aur. **III.** *A weapon:* tēlum, armā v ARMS, WEAPON. **IV.** *Part, department* (milit *t t*) Phr. *artillery is a very important a. in all modern armies,* *tormentorum bombardicorum apud omnes recentiores exercitus usus est maximus **V.** *Power* (q.v.) brāchium . *to lend one's a s to crime,* brachia sceleri præbere, Ov. Phr.. *to deliver any one over to the secular a ,* *aliquem magistratui ad pœnas sumendas, ad supplicia, tradere · v. POWER.

**arm** (v): **A.** Trans armo, ī *slaves were a'd against their masters,* servi in dominos armabantur, Cic *the place itself a'd them with stones in abundance* saxis eos affatim locus ipse armabat, Liv . *to surround one's person with a'd men,* armatis corpus circumsepire, Liv Fig. *to a. the rashness of an excited multitude with public authority,* temeritatem concitatæ multitudinis auctoritate publica a , Cic. *a very great and superior intellect has a'd you for everything,* te ad omnia summum atque excellens ingenium armavit, Cic. : *rage a'd Archilochus with the fitting iambus,* Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor Phr *we a'd him then that we might now have to fight with him well prepared,* illi tunc arma dedimus ut nunc cum bene parato pugnaremus, Cic. *of all the number about a fourth part was regularly a. d.,* ex omni copia circiter pars quarta erat

militaribus armis instructa, Sall *light, heavy-a'd*, levis, gravis armatura; gravior armatus v. LIGHT-ARMED, etc Fig. *a d with fortitude*, tectus fortitudine, Cic **B.** Intrans **I.** *to take one's a s* armor, I *he o ders the other cohorts to a.*, reliquas cohortes armari jubet, Caes *prepare the young men to a*, armari pubem para, Virg. Phr. *the king orde s the men to a*, induere arma viros rex jubet, Ov in prose more freq arma capere, Cic poet accingi armis v TO GIRD ON. **II.** In sense of *making preparation* for war bellum parare, Caes *he a s ayain*, ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, Sall: *the state is a ing*, ad arma it civitas v. WAR.

**armada:** classis magna v FLEET

**armadillo:** *dăsypus Linn.

**armament:** **I.** *A body of forces equipped for war* cōpiae, exercitus; classis v ARMY, FORCES, FLEET **II.** *The guns* (collectively) *with which a ship of war is armed*, *apparatus belli quo navis longa instructa est

**arm-chair:** **1.** sella (with some qualifying word) in Coel. Aur we have a direction for a patient to sit "*in a barber's chair, made with sloping a ms*" (sella tonsoria, quae sit *obliquis fabrefacta ancombus*), which would imply that easy chairs were not in common use. Probably the use of the *couch* rendered them unnecessary. **2.** cathedra needing to be qualified like the preceding the cathedra was a *delicate, couch-like seat* v COUCH

**armed** (*adj*) armātus *an assembly of a. men*, concilium armatum, Caes *a city a with walls*, urbs muris armata, Cic. *a multitude of a. men*, multitudo armatorum, Caes v TO ARM

**arm-hole:** āla axilla Cic

**armillary sphere:** sphaera κρικώτη, Gell 3, 10.

**armistice:** indūtiae (cīe), arum: *an a of thirty days had been agreed on with the enemy*, triginta dierum erant cum hoste pactae i, Cic *to grant an a of two years*, i. biennii dare, Liv. *to break off an a.*, indutias tollere, Liv. · v TRUCE.

**armless:** inermis. v. UNARMED.

**armlet:** **1.** armilla. Pl.. Liv. **2.** brachiāle, is, *n.*: Plin.: v. BRACELET.

**armourer:** faber, bri (in *gen. pl* more usu. fabrum) with something in the context to determin e what kind of *a smith* is meant. as, faber ferrarius, aerarius, armorum, etc.. *no had the cruel a forged the sword*, nec ensem saevus duxerat f., Tib. v SMITH.

**armorial bearings:** **1.** *arma gentilicia M L (Alciatus, Pref. Emblemata, p i see Ducange) **2.** insigne, insignia v BADGE.

**armour:** **1.** armātūra (the whole of the *arms offensive and defensive*) *the various a of the infantry and cavalry*, a. varia peditatus et equitatus, Cic Caes. **2.** arma, orum · *the a. they were ordered to have was, a helmet, shield, greaves, corslet, all of bronze*, arma his imperata galea, clipeus, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv. **3.** armātus, ūs (app. only in *abl. sing.*). *Carians and Cilicians with the same a.*, eodem a. Cares et Cilices, Liv. · *accustomed to bear the weight of their a*, a. sustinendo assueti, Front. **4.** tēgūmenta corporis. Liv. 1, 43.

**armour-bearer:** armiger, ĕri. Cic.: Virg.

**armoury:** armāmentārium. Cic · Liv.. Juv.

**arm-pit:** **1.** āla Liv Hor. **2.** axilla: Cic. **3.** (in offensive sense, with ref. to *foul odour*) hircus · Hor.

**arms:** **I.** *Weapons* · arma, orum (including those both of defence and of offence; but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from missiles). *the conveyance of a. and missiles*, armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. *some a. are for defence, others for offence*, a alia ad tegendum, alia ad necendum, Cic *to take up a*, a capere *or* sumere, Cic *to be under a.*, in armis esse, Caes *to lay down one's a*, a. deponere, Cic. *he strips the enemy of their a*, hostes armis exuit, Caes. *men fit to bear a.*, qui a ferre possunt, Caes *to raise the cry, To arms!* ad arma! conclamare, Caes Cic (v. also TO ARM) Fig *let him reflect that if he shall aim any weapon at me, I will at once snatch up the a of the courts of justice and of the laws*, cogitet si quod in me telum intenderit, statim me esse arripturum arma judiciorum atque legum, Cic v WEAPON, MISSILE. Met *war, hostility amid a. the laws are silent*, silent leges inter a., Cic *let arms yield to the gown (of peace)*, cedant a. togae, Cic *too prone to dreadful a*, ad horrida promptior a., Ov. **II.** *Armorial bearings* q v

**army:** **1.** exercitus, ūs (the general term, denoting *a body of men trained for war*). *to enlist an a.*, e conscribere, Cic., e scribere, Liv : *to collect an a*, e contrahere *or* cogere, Caes *to disband an a*, e. dimittere, Caes . *to have the command of an a.*, exercitui praeesse, Caes ; e ducere, Cic.. *to raise recruits for an a*, exercitui supplementum scribere, Sall.: *an a. of mercenaries*, e conducticius, Nep.: *an a of raw recruits*, e. collecticius, Cic.: *an a. in fighting condition*, aptus e, Liv. **2.** agmen, inis, *n* (prop *an army when marching*) *they attacked our a on the march*, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes. · *the a. having been drawn up in order of battle*, instructo agmine, Liv. **3.** aciēs, ēi, *f* (*an army in battle array*) *he drew up the a. in battle array*, aciem instruxit, Caes.. *the a s fought rather in marching order than in battle array*, agmine magis quam acie pugnabant, Liv. **4.** lēgio, ōnis, *f* (poet.) Lucr.. Virg. **5.** cōpiae · v FORCES. **6.** milites · v. TROOPS Par *a small a.* ("*a handful of men*"), parva manus, Sall. · v. FORCE, BAND.

**aroma** · ărōma, ătis, *n* . M L. (P)

**aromatic** . ărōmăticus Spart.

**aromatite:** ăromātītes, ae, *m*.. Plin.

**around:** **A.** *Prep* . **I.** *On every side*: **1.** circum (with *acc.*) *you are pressed by the crowd standing a. you*, urgeris turba c. te stante, Hor Cic. **2.** circā (with *acc*) *Romulus sent ambassadors a. to the neighbouring nations*, Romulus legatos c. vicinas gentes misit, Liv. **II.** *From place to place*: **1.** circum, circā *I rush to ramble a. our little country-seats*, circum villulas nostras errare volo, Cic v. ABOUT. **2.** per (with *acc*) *to gossip a. the streets*, per vias fabulari, Pl v THROUGH, THROUGHOUT. **B.** *Adverb* . **I.** *On every side* **1.** circum . *the works which were a.*, quae c. erant opera, Caes. **2.** circā *there was grass a.*, gramen erat c, Ov. **II.** *From place to place*: **1.** circum *they assembled from all places a.*, c. undique convenire, Virg. **2.** circā · *the corn had been collected from all the fields a.*, frumentum undique c. ex agris convectum erat, Liv.—N.B. This adverb is most frequently expressed in Latin by some prefix to the verbs as, circumsedeo, *to sit a.*, circumscribo, *to draw a line a :* for which v TO SIT, DRAW A LINE, &c Phr · *an audience standing a*, corona (cf vulgi stante corona, Ov. Met. 13, 1) · Cic

**arouse:** **1.** suscito, 1 · *to a. any one from sleep*, aliquem e somno s, Cic. *to a. any one from gentle repose*, aliquem e molli quete s., Cat Fig. *to a. oneself to duty*, se ad suum officium s., Pl : *to a. the silent muse*, tacentem Musam s., Hor.. *anger a s his strength*, vim s. ira, Virg **2.** ērīgo, rexi, rectum, 3 Fig · *a. your minds and ears, and attend to me*, erigite mentes aures que et me attendite, Cic. Liv.. v. TO EXCITE. **3.** expergiscor (*to a. oneself* : i.e *to be up and doing*) · v. TO RESTIR ONESELF.

**arquebus:** v FIRE-ARM, GUN.

**arrack:** *liquor alcoholicus ex succis phoenicum dactyliferarum coctus.

**arraign:** accūso v. TO ACCUSE

**arraignment:** accūsātio v ACCUSATION

**arrange:** **I.** *To put in proper order*: **1.** strūo, strūxi, structum, 3 *he a s his forces in front of the camp* copias ante frontem castrorum struit. Caes *to a words*, verba s, Cic *to a a speech*, orationem s, Quint Virg **2.** instruo, 3 *to a. an army in order of battle*, exercitum i, Sall *to a. a speech*, orationem i, Cic *to a a prosecution*, accusationem i, Cic **3.** ordīno, 1 *to a. a line of battle*, aciem o., Just Liv *to a a library*, bibliothecam o, Suet *to a. the parts of a speech*, partes orationis o, Cic **4.** dispōno pōsui, pōsitum, 3 *Pisistratus is said to have a d the books of Homer*, P Homeri libros disposuisse dicitur, Cic *to a. palisades*, cippos d, Caes · *to a the hair badly*, capillos male d., Ov *they a. words just as painters do a variety of colours*, verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic *to a. a line of battle*, aciem d., Tac *to a garrisons and posts on the banks of the Loire*, praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris d, Caes. (The preceding are the words most frequently used of arranging *troops*, though by no means confined to that application *Instruo* and *struo* refer to the *forming* of a line of battle, ordino is also used in the sense of *to reduce to order, organize* dispono is *to arrange or post at intervals*, to arrange *in order*) **5.** collōco, 1 · *time was scarcely given for a.ing and executing these matters*, vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus dabatur, Caes *to a a cloak so that it may hang properly*, chlamydem c ut pendeat apte, Ov. *to a words properly*, verba apte c, Quint. **6.** compōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3: *to a. the hair*, capillum c., Cic *to a. words or thoughts* (in oratory), c. verba, inventa, Cic. **7.** dīgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to a. the hair*, capillos d., Ov.: *to a a library*, bibliothecam d, Suet.. *to a the whole of the municipal law into classes*, omne jus civile in genera d, Cic **8.** instruo, ūi, ūtum, 3 *you a an action at law, he draws up an army in battle array*, tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, Cic **9.** dispenso, 1 *to a the year*, annum d., Liv Cic **10.** cōmo, compsi, comptum, 3 (only of *hair*). *to a. the hair in steps and rings*, caput in gradus atque anulos c., Quint. **11.** fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (poet of *artificial* arrangement) *to a grey hair*, canas f. comas, Tib. · Virg Ov. (Of the preceding words, 5–9, *collocо* and *compono* denote the bringing of things *together*, and so esp. a *decent* and *orderly* arrangement; *digero* is to *put each thing separately in its place*, *instituo* is about equivalent to *institue*, only usu. in non-military sense, *to draw up, form dispenso* is properly *to distribute*.) Phr · *sort as a d according to the custom of our ancestors*, ita comparatum more majorum erat, Cic. · *to a one's plans*, consilia sua expedire, Tac. · *to a the plan of a war*, belli rationem explicare, Cic *to a. a plan, consilium* e., Caes **II.** *To adjust, settle, regulate, agree*. q. v.

**arranged, well:** **1.** compŏsĭtus. *a battle better a*, compositior pugna, Liv *a very well a little letter*, literul.e compositissimae, Cic. **2.** descriptus *nothing is better a. than nature*, natura nihil est descriptius, Cic. **3.** dispŏsĭtus. *pursuits well a. with a view to preferment*, studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Phr.: *to speak in well-a. language*, composite dicere, Cic.

**arrangement:** **I.** *Orderly disposition* · **1.** collŏcātio. *the a. of walls*, moenium c., Vitr.. *the a. of words*, c. verborum, Cic. **2.** compŏsĭtio: *the a. of the magistracies*, **magistratuum c.**, Cic. · *the varied a. of sounds*, **c. varia** sonorum, Cic. **3.** contextus, ūs: *the a. of speech*, c. orationis, Cic.: Quint. **4.** dēsignātio. *the a. of my books* d. librorum meorum, Cic. **5.** dēscriptio: *the*

*a. of the republic*, d reipublicae, Cic *the a. of public offices*, d magistratuum, Cic. **6.** dispŏsĭtio (i) in oratory Cic. · Quint (ii) in architecture Vitr (iii) in painting Plin. **7.** digestio (in orat). Cic. Quint. **8.** institūtio *the a. of things*, rerum i, Cic. **9.** institutio *the a. of the standards*, signorum i., Cic. **10.** ordinātio *the a. of the year*, anni o, Suet *the a. of the elections*, comitiorum o, Vell (Cic has institutio, and Front instructura, of the *arrangement of troops in line of battle* but for the most part this sense of the Eng word may better be represented by means of a verb as, *skilled in the a. of troops for battle*, peritus aciei instruendae, etc. v. TO ARRANGE) ‖. *Settlement, adjustment*, compārātio · *the province was allotted to the Manlii without casting lots, without a*, Manlius provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione data, Liv. · v. SETTLEMENT

**arranger:** **1.** compŏsĭtor Cic : Ov. **2.** dispŏsĭtor Sen.

**arrant:** v. NOTORIOUS, INFAMOUS. Phr. *an a. thief*, trifur, ūris : Pl. *an a. rogue*, trifurcifer, ĕri Pl

**arrantly:** nēfāstē v INFAMOUSLY.

**arras:** tăpēte, is, *n.* v TAPESTRY.

**array** (*subs.*) |. *Orderly disposition:* v ARRANGEMENT, ORDER. Phr. · *battle array*, ăcies, ēi, *f* *the b. a. of the enemy*, a hostium, Caes · *he drew up the army in b. a.*, aciem instruxit, Caes v. TO ARRANGE (*mil.*) ‖. *Dress, clothing* · q v . vestītus. ‖‖. *A list of persons qualified to be jurymen* album iudicum, Suet [See Dict. Ant. s v. album.]

**array** (*v.*) |. *To arrange, draw up* q v instruo ‖. *To dress, deck* q v vestio. ‖‖. *To select proper persons to compose juries :* iudices sehgere v TO SELECT

**arrear:** } **1.** rĕlīquum (usu *plu* )

**arrears:** } *I now wish to pay in full what remains in a*, nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl *Camillus writes that he has received the a.s due to me*, reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic *Stichus being in a*, Sticho reliqua habente, Paul Dig. **2.** rĕsīdŭae pĕcūniae *to exact the payment of all a.s*, omnes r pecunias exigere, Liv Cic **3.** rĕsīdŭum *the a.s of taxes*, residua vectigalium rum, Suet, Aug 101 Phr *to be in a.s*, rĕlīquo, i (with *reflexion*, or, more usu as *dep.*) *to owe large a.s*, amplas summas reliquari, Dig *to exact the payment of a.s*, exigere reliqua, quae quis se reliquavit, ib. *he owes some a.s of public money*, apud eum publica pecunia resident, Dig

**arrest** (*v*) |. *To stop, check* q v ‖. *To apprehend legally* **1.** comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 *to a. the leaders*, duces c, Cic *to a. any one and give him into custody*, aliquem c et in custodiam tradere, Cic **2.** dēprĕhendo, 3 *to a. the go-betweens*, internuntios d, Caes Sall **3.** arripio, rīpui, reptum, 3 (i e. *to arrest suddenly*) · *he was a'd by the officer in attendance*, arreptus est a viatore, Liv Phr *they were of opinion that Lentulus should be a'd*, censuerunt ut Lentulus in custodiam traderetur, Cic v TO APPREHEND. ‖‖. *To fix* (the attention, &c.). Phr · *hereupon a far more terrible sight a.s our attention*, hic aliud multo tremendum objicitur magis, Virg *what is perceived by the ear does not so a. the attention*, segnius irritant animos quae sunt demissa per aures, Hor . *to a. the attention of all* (in admiration), oculos omnium in se convertere, Nep · Suet also simply convertere as, *wherever he went, he a'd the attention of all*, quaqua iret convertit homines, Suet

**arrest** (*subs.*): |. *Legal apprehension* · comprĕhensio *the a. of the guilty*, sontium c, Cic v APPREHENSION ‖. *A stopping* (legal t t) *arrest of judgment*, (?) ampliatio strictly an adjournment of a trial (In Med L. arrestum · v. Du Cange, *s v*)

**arrival:** adventus, ūs *a sudden a.*, repentinus a, Caes *the a. of the consul at Rome*, a consulis Romam, Liv *their a.s in the cities of the allies do not differ much from a hostile taking by storm*, ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differunt, Cic *the a. of misfortunes*, malorum a, Cic v APPROACH

**arrive:** |. *To come to, reach* **1.** advĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 *to a. at the forum*, ad forum a, Pl *to a. in a province*, in provinciam a, Cic *to a. at the Tyrian city*, Tyriam urbem a, Virg *a letter has a.d*, advenere literae, Suet Hence, *to be on the point of arriving*, advento, 1 (prop *frequent*) *it was reported to Caesar that his cavalry were on the point of arriving, and were even now a'd*, Caesari adventare jamque adesse ejus equites nuntiabatur, Caes v. TO APPROACH **2.** pervĕnio, 4 (denoting that *the end* of a journey is reached) *the Germans a'd in our territories*, Germani in nostros fines pervenerunt, Caes · *to a. at the gate*, ad portam p, Cic · *to a. in a harbour*, in portum p, Quint **3.** dēvĕnio, 4 (prop of places *lower* than those from which the persons come) *to a. in a place*, in locum d, Liv. *they a.d in the same cavern*, speluncam eandem devenere, Virg. Fig *to a. at maturity*, ad maturitatem d., Plin v TO ATTAIN TO. **4.** attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (rarely except of arriving *by ship*) with *acc.*. *Caesar a.d at Britain with the foremost ships*, Caesar Britanniam attigit primis navibus, Caes. Tac **5.** advĕhor, vectus, 3 (only of going by *ship* or *horse*). *Marius in a few days a.s at Utica*, M. paucis diebus Uticam advehitur, Sall. more fully, navi adv, Sulp ap Cic · classibus adv., Tac **6** pervĕhor, 3 (similar in meaning to advehor, only indicating, like pervento, that the *end* of a journey is reached) *to a. in a harbour*, in portum pervehi, Cic *he a.d at Chalcis*, pervectus est Chalcidem, Liv **7.** appellor, pulsus, 3 (of ships *only*) *the ship a.s at Syracuse*, appellitur navis Syracusas, Cic In later authors the active forms occur *the ship a.d at Dertosa*, navis Dertosam appulit, Suet · Tac Phr . *news a.d that the Etruscans had renewed the war*, rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, Liv v TO REACH. ‖. *To arrive at*, i e. *to attain* · ădĭpiscor v. TO REACH

**arrogance:** **1.** arrŏgantĭa (i e. *claiming too much for oneself*) *elated by foolish and barbarous a., they despised their countrymen*, stulta ac barbara a. elati despiciebant suos, Caes Cic. **2.** spīritus, ūs (i e *a haughty, contemptuous temper* · often in pl) *lawless a.*, regius s, Cic *to assume great a. in military affairs*, magnos spiritus in re militari sumere, Caes. Liv **3.** fastus, superbia. v HAUGHTINESS, PRIDE.

**arrogant:** **1.** arrŏgans, antis (i e *claiming too much for oneself*) *that threatening and a. man*, iste minax atque a, Cic *a. to one's inferiors*, a minoribus, Tac. v. PRESUMPTUOUS **2.** spīnerbus *a very a. law*, lex superbissima, Liv. v HAUGHTY, PROUD. **3.** insŏlens v INSOLENT

**arrogantly:** **1.** arrŏganter *to act a.*, a facere, Caes *to ask a. for anything*, aliquid a petere, Cic . *somewhat a.*, sŭbarrŏganter Cic **2.** insŏlentĕr v. INSOLENTLY

**arrogate:** arrŏgo, 1 (with *dat.* of *pron. reflect*). *I do not assume nor a. so much to myself*, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, Cic. *to a. wisdom*, sapientiam sibi a, Cic.. v TO APPROPRIATE (II.), ASSUME, CLAIM.

**arrow:** **1.** sāgitta · *to discharge a.s*, sagittas conjicere, Caes · *swift a.s*, celeres sagittae, Hor. **2.** spīculum (prop. *the point* of any missile · in this sense chiefly poet , and esp of *Cupid's arrows*) Virg Hor Prop Ov **3.** tēlum (prop any *missile*, and in this sense chiefly poet ) Hor. Ov. Phr *a reed fit for an a.*, calamus sagittarius, Plin. : *an a.-bearing quiver*, sagittifera pharetra, Ov *an a.-maker*, sagittarius Tarrunt

**arrow-head:** |. *The point of a arrow*, cuspis sagittae (cf Ov M. i, 47) ‖. *A plant so called* **1.** sagittāna Plin **2.** sāgitta Plin. **3** *sagittaria sagittifolia Linn

**arrow-headed:** *arrow-headed characters or letters*, *cuneatae litterae.

**arrow-root:** *farina ex maranta arundinacea confecta

**arrowy:** |. *Of arrows* Phr *a thick a. shower*, sagittarum densissimus imber (cf. Virg Aen 12, 284, and G i, 333) ‖. *Like an arrow* as Byron, "*the a. Rhone*" sagittātus cf. Pl Tr. 2, i, 16.

**arsenal:** **1.** armāmentārium Cic Liv *a naval a.*, a navium, Plin. **2.** officīna armorum (*a manufactory of arms*) Caes **3.** nāvālia, ium (*a naval a.*) Cic

**arseniate:** arsēnias, ātis M L.

**arsenic:** *a metal, the common name for arsenious acid.* |. arsēnicum M L. N B This word occurs in Pliny, but with him it designates *native sulphuret of arsenic* **2.** oxydum arsenici album M. L. **3.** acidum arsenicosum M L.

**arsenical:** arsēnĭcālis, e M.L

**arsenite:** arsēnis *a. of potash*, a. potassae M L.

**arsis:** **1.** sublātio Quint. 9, 4, 48 **2.** arsis, is, *f* Marc. Cap.

**arson:** incendium dolo malo s. malitiose factum v. Dict Ant s v. incendium.

**art:** |. *Human skill* (as opposed to nature). **1.** mānus, ūs, *f* (only in *abl.*) *a town fortified both by natural situation and by a.*, oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes *for what, either in nature or in the productions of a., can be found so well arranged?* quid enim aut in natura aut in operibus manu factis tam compositum invenri potest ? Cic *harbours made by a.*, portus manu facti, Cic. : *without the a. and labour of men*, sine hominum manu atque opera, Cic **2.** ŏpus, ĕris, *n.* (only in *abl*) *they found a place admirably fortified both by nature and by a.*, locum nacti sunt egregie et natura et opere munitum, Caes *a camp very strongly fortified both by natural situation and by a.*, et opere et natura loci munitissima castra, Caes. v SKILL ‖. *Any particular application of human skill* **1.** ars, artis, *f* *shaping fire, the master of the other a.s*, ignis artificiosus magister artium reliquarum, Cic . *liberal and refined a.s*, ingenuae et humanae artes, Cic · *the fine a.s* (but in a wider sense than our phrase, including *rhetoric, poetry*, etc ) artes elegantes et ingenuae, Cic. Fin 3, 2, 4 (for our "*fine arts*" we may perhaps use, artes elegantiores) *the rhetorical a.s*, artes oratoriae, Cic *to cultivate the fine a.s*, artes liberales colere, Suet. Ov . *to practise an a.*, artem exercere, Hor. *to be engaged in the practice of the liberal a.s*, in ingenuis artibus versari, Cic *you have devoted your attention to these a.s*, his artibus studium tuum dedisti, Cic : *to study an a.*, arti studere, Cic *is not medicine to be considered an a ?* an medicina ars non putanda est? Cic *healing a.s*, medicae artes, Ov *city a.s*, i e *jurisprudence and oratory*, artes urbanae, Liv. *the a. of debating*, i. e. *logic*, ars disserendi, Cic *the a. of music*, ars musica, Plin *he published a book on the a. of gambling*, de aleae arte librum emisit, Suet *all artisans are employed in some mean* (*mechanical*) *a.*, opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. *the a. of navigation*, ars gubernandi or gubernatoria, Cic. *the works of a which Parrhasius produced*, artes quas Parrhasius protulit, Hor. **2.** artĭficium (i e *the practice* of some craft, ars. hence a term of more respect than opificium, from opera the latter including the meanest manual occupations · cf. Cic. Off 1, 42, 150). *respecting a.s and occupations, which are to be considered*

*liberal, which mean, we have learnt somewhat as follows*, de a et quaestibus qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accepimus, Cic *I believe that the arts had flourished in that island*, credo magna a fuisse in ea insula, Cic also in bad sense, *the arts of deception*, a. simulationis, Cic **3.** ōpus, ĕris, *n.* *helmets chased in the Corinthian style of a*, galeae caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic. *things made in the ancient style of a.*, antiquo operе facta, Cic *they have plenty of Corinthian works of a*, Corinthius operibus abundant, Cic. **III.** *The principles of art, art in the abstract* ars· *Zeno holds that it is the special function of a to create and produce*, Zeno censet artis maxime proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic.. *to reduce every thing to a and rules*, omnia ad artem et ad praecepta revocare, Cic. *a is a surer guide than nature*, ars est dux certior quam natura, Cic *the thing seems to me to be very good in practice, but only tolerable in a.*, res mihi videtur esse facultate praeclara, arte mediocris, Cic.

**IV.** *Skill* (q. v.) sollertia Cic

**arterial:** artēriōsus *a. blood* sanguis a., M. L.

**artery:** **1.** artēria. *an a when divided does not unite*, a incisa non coit, Cels (But in Cic. arteria is the *windpipe* q. v.) **2.** vēna (used of all the *blood-vessels*) *if any one's a s pulsate in this way, he has a fever*, si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic *if the a s pulsate irregularly*, si v non aequis intervallis movebuntur, Cels

**artful** (= *crafty, cunning* q v.): **1.** argūtus *an a courtesan*, a. meretrix, Hor **2.** astūtus: *an a. plan*, a. ratio, Cic *an a nation*, a. gens, Tac., Hor. **3.** callĭdus: *a men*, hommes c., Cic. *a. boldness*, c audacia, Cic. **4.** vāfer v. CLEVER, CUNNING.

**artfully:** callĭdē, vafrē. v. CRAFTILY, CUNNINGLY, INGENIOUSLY.

**artfulness:** **1.** artĭfĭcium: *to gain something by a kind of a*, a quodam aliquid consequi, Cic.: v INGENUITY. **2.** callĭdĭtas. Ter.· Cic.. Liv. v. CRAFT, CUNNING

**arthritis:** **1.** arthrītis, ĭdis, *f.*: Vitr. **2.** arthrīticus morbus. Cato Plin. **3.** artĭcŭlāris morbus: Plin.. v. GOUT.

**artichoke:** *the common a*, cīnara. Col. *cinara scolymus, Linn.. *the Spanish a*, carduus Plin.. Col · *cinara cardunculus, Linn : *Jerusalem a*, *helianthus tuberosus, Linn.

**article:** **I.** *A distinct part.* Phr. *to explain anything a by a*, aliquid articulatim explicare, Varr , *those things are spoken of a by a., and point by point*, ea articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic.· *an a in a lexicon, or other work alphabetically arranged*, vocabulum (*i. e.* WORD). **II.** *A clause in a law, treaty, &c.*· **1.** căput, ĭtis, *n from the first a of the law to the last*, a primo c. legis usque ad extremum, Cic.. v HEAD. **2.** conditĭo *a s of peace*, pacis conditiones, Caes. Phr. *the a s of war*, leges militares, Cic , v HEAD, ITEM, TERMS **III.** *A proposition in theology:* **1.** decrētum fidei Labbe, Concil. **2.** cānon ōnis, *m* id. **3.** artĭcŭlus, Acta Syn. Dord M. L **4.** symbŏlum (*a collection of the a s of faith*): v CONFESSION. **IV.** *A commodity or substance* (q. v.): **1.** rēs, rei, *f* (in the most general sense)· *the most recherché a s for banqueting*, res exquisitissimae ad epulandum, Cic. **2.** merx, mercis, *f.* (as a thing *for sale*) *a s for women*, merces femineae, Ov. *the twigs are an a. of merchandize*, sarmenta in merce sunt Plin. **3.** The word may very often be expr. by the neut forms of pronouns and adjectives: *they import those a.s which have a tendency to render the mind effeminate*, ea quae ad effemmandos animos pertinent important, Caes. **V.** Gram *t. t*: artĭcŭlus Quint.

**article** (*v*): Phr.: *to a. an apprentice to a mechanic*, puerum artifici *s.* opifici addicere ut artem ejus discat: v TO APPRENTICE.

**articled-clerk:** discĭpŭlus v APPRENTICE.

**articular** (*relating to the joints*) **1.** artĭcŭlāris, e. Plin **2.** artĭcŭlārius Cato Plin

**articulate** (*adj*) **I.** *Distinct* (gram *t. t.*) **1.** distinctus· *the tongue renders the sounds of the voice a and defined*, lingua sonos vocis distinctos et pressos efficit, Cic N D 2, 59, 149. **2.** dīlūcĭdus *a pronunciation*, d. pronuntiatio, Quint II, 3, 33 **3.** explānātus (rare). *in the tongue lies the power of) a utterance of words*, in lingua explanatam vocum expressionem. Cic **4.** explānābĭlis (?) *they* (i e. beasts) *have a kind of speech, but that not a*, vox est quidem, sed non ex, et perturbata, et verborum inefficax Sen Ir. I, 3, 5. (Perhaps the two latter expressions more precisely represent the English word). **II.** In logical sense; *clearly defined* (Sir W. Hamilton), enucleatus· or more definitely, articulatim distinctus atque enucleatus cf. ARTICLE (1); and v. DISTINCT, CLEAR.

**articulate** (*v.*): **1.** artĭcŭlo, 1. *the nimble tongue a.s wondrous words*, mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, Lucr.· *to a sounds, and to frame the voice to words*, sonos a. et vocem in verba conformare, Arnob Apul **2.** exprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3 *I do not like every letter to be a d in an affected way*, nolo exprimi literas putidius, Cic v. TO PRONOUNCE **3.** explāno, 1 cf ARTICULATE, *adj.* (3). Plin

**articulately:** **1.** artĭcŭlātim *to distinguish words a*, verbo a discernere, Lucr. **2.** artĭcŭlātē *to speak plainly and a*, plane et a eloqui, Gell. (Not distinct alone, which refers usu. to the matter rather than to the manner v DISTINCTLY) Phr · *to utter every letter and syllable a*, *unamquamque literam et syllabam accuratius exprimere cf* TO ARTICULATE..

**articulateness:** dilucida pronuntiatio. Quint.

**articulation:** **I.** *A joint or mode of joining* (anat. *t. t*): artus, commissura: v. JOINT. **II.** *Distinct utterance.* explānātio· *the a of words is necessary*, necessaria est verborum ex, Quint.· *the faultless a. of words*, emendata vocum ex, Quint.· v. PRONUNCIATION

**artifice:** **1.** ars, artis, *f.*: *they were entrapped by the same a by which they had entrapped the Fabii*, capti eadem arte sunt qua ceperant Fabios, Liv.. *the a.s of war*, artes belli, Liv Virg **2.** artĭfĭcium· *by their a s the republic has been brought into its present state*, earum artificiis effectum est ut respublica in hunc statum pervenret, Caes ap Cic.: *some a must be devised*, a. quoddam excogitandum est, Cic **3.** cālumnia (unlike the preceding words always in *bad* sense)· *Metellus occupied the time for speaking by a*, Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, Cic.

**4.** dŏlus v. DECEIT, CRAFT. **5.** insĭdiae, arum (Fig)· *too much a. seems to be employed for captivating the ears*, nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic.· v. TRICK, STRATAGEM.

**artificer:** **I.** *A craftsman, artisan:* **1.** artĭfex, fĭcis: *the a s of engines of war*, artifices tormentorum, Liv.: v. ARTIST. **2.** ŏpĭfex, fĭcis (concerning the difference between this and the preceding word. v. ART, II. 2) v. WORKMAN **II.** In rhetorical sense, creator, ŏpĭfex · v. FRAMER, CONTRIVER, MAKER.

**artificial:** **I.** *Produced by human labour or skill*· **1.** artificiōsus *those kinds of divination are not called natural but a*, ea genera divinandi non naturalia sed a dicuntur, Cic *there are two kinds of memory, the one natural, the other a*, sunt duae memoriae, una naturalis, altera a., Auct. Her. **2.** artĭfex, fĭcis (rare) *four a. oxen*, quatuor artifices boves, Prop. **3.** manu factus *a harbours*, portus manu facti, Cic : v ART (1). **4.** factĭtius· *a. gems*, f. gemmae, Plin : v. FACTITIOUS, FALSE **II.** *Displaying art or skill.* v. INGENIOUS, SKILFUL, ARTISTIC.

**artificially:** **1.** manu *a town fortified both naturally and a*, oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes (v ART, I) *diseases which we have a. produced*, morbi quos manu fecimus, Sen **2.** artē (*abl* of ars) *arguments which are made a*, argumenta quae arte fiunt, Quint *colours produced a*, colores arte facti, Vitr.

**artillery:** **I.** *Cannon and all that pertains to them* tormenta, orum (of course not strictly referring to *fire arms*, but the etymology of the word [*from torquo*], as well as its wide application in classical authors, makes it very well adapted to represent the English word; which indeed itself is equally applicable to the ancient engines of war cf 1 Sam. xx. 40. the foll. examples are added to illustrate the use of the ancient word). *Antony battered Mutina with a*, Antonius Mutinam verberavit tormentis, Cic *Caesar placed his a in the forts*, Caesar in castellis tormenta collocavit, Caes *he arranges the a on the walls* tormenta in muris disponit, Caes *he drew up his army in a place from which the fire of his a might be directed against the enemies' columns*, aciem e loco constituit, unde tela tormentis missa in hostium cuneos conjici possent, Caes *a. of various calibres*, variae magnitudinis tormenta, Liv. *the ships were too near (to the walls) to be under the fire of the a*, naves interiores ictibus tormentorum erant, Liv. *heavy a*, tormenta majora (or, majoris formae. *see* Livy 26, 47) *a park or train of a.*, tormentorum multitudo, Caes **II.** *The troops who manage cannon, &c.*· *milites a quibus tormenta administrantur· *horse-artillery*, *turmae equitum qui tormenta administrant (" tormenta quae ab equitibus administrantur," Kr ): *an artillery-man*, ballistārius Veg. Mil. 2, 2. (The word tormentarius is without ancient authority, but may be used for the sake of convenience Kr.)

**artisan:** **1.** faber, bri (usu. *a worker in some hard material*· *he selects a s from the legions*, ex legionibus fabros delegit, Caes Cic Hor Phr *the workshop or business of an a*, fabrica. Cic. **2** ŏpĭfex, fĭcis. *the hands of a s*, opificum manus, Cic · *a s and slaves*, opifices atque servitia, Sall. Liv. **3.** artĭfex, fĭcis (v. ART, II 2 only of *skilled* occupations) Nep Att 13.

**artist:** **I.** *One who practises any of the fine arts*· artĭfex, fĭcis (more comprehensive than the Eng word; yet *chiefly* used of *painters, sculptors* and *actors* v. ART, II. 2): *stage a.s*, *e actors*, scenici artifices, Cic . Suet *Apelles and Lysippus, a s*, Apelles et Lysippus, artifices, Cic.. *the same a. made that Cupid which is at Thespiae*, idem a Cupidinem fecit illum qui est Thespiis, Cic. **II.** i q. *painter*. q. v.. pictor.

**artistic:** **1.** artĭfex, fĭcis *a. gesticulation*, a. motus, Quint.· *a man of a. genius*, vir artificis ingenii, Plin. (This passive use of artifex appears not to be found in Cic for artifex stilus [Brut. 25, 96] signifies not "an artistic style," but "*a stilus* or *pen that is itself a master of art.*" stilus in the sense of "*style*" is of later usage than Cic.).

**2.** artĭfĭcōsus *most elegant and a. rhetoricians*, rhetores elegantissimi et artificiosissimi, Cic : v. INGENIOUS.

**artistically:** **1.** artīfĭcĭōsē· *what the hand effects in the productions of our arts, that nature effects much more a.*, quod in operibus nostrarum artium manus efficit, id multo artificiosius natura efficit, Cic. **2.** affabrē: *a statue a. made*, signum a. factum, Cic.

**artless:** **I.** *Destitute of art:* **1.** incomptus: *a. oratory*, oratio i., Cic.: *the countrymen amuse themselves with a. verses*, coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, Virg.· Hor **2.** inconditus: *a. songs*, i. carmina, Liv.: *to give forth*

*a. strains*, i jactare, Virg 3. incompŏsĭtus *to sport with a. verses*, versibus i. ludere, Virg ||. *Simple, frank, guileless* q. v.: simplex, ingenuus

**artlessly:** I. *Without art* incomptē · *to praise a.*, incompte laudare, Stat ||. *Simply, frankly, guilelessly* · q. v.· ingenue, sine dolo

**artlessness:** simplĭcĭtas v SIMPLICITY, FRANKNESS

**as:** I. As a particle of comparison, denoting *equality* or *similarity* 1 atquĕ, *or* ăc (after the *adv* s juxta, æque, similiter, the *adjs* idem, talis, similis, æquus; and other words denoting *identity, equality* or *resemblance*) *my disposition towards you is the same as it was*, est animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter *the Gauls have the same way of attacking towns as the Belgae*, Gallorum eadem atque Belgarum oppugnatio est, Caes *you will avenge your uncle's death by the same right as he punished that of his brother*, simili jure tu ulciscēris patrui mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, Cic *he pays as much respect to me as to his own patron*, me colit et observat æque atque patronum suum, Cic *they made an attack upon the enemy as soon as they gained a footing on the beach*, simul atque in arido constitērunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes 2. et (only so used to imply that what is true of one thing is true of another *also*) *we love our friends as well as ourselves*, æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligimus, Cic *the question is, whether obstinacy is the same as determination*, quæritur idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, Cic 3. quam (esp. as correlative to tam, answering to the English *as . . . as* it denotes a comparison of *degree* between two things v Habicht, § 79) *I was formerly as free as your son*, tam ego fui ante liber quam gnatus tuus, Pl *a tyrant can be as merciful as a king can be severe*, tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. *he lived as long as he could*, vixit tam diu quam potuit, Cic.: *as much as each one can*, quam quisque potest, Ov esp with *super* · *to give thanks as great as possible*, quam maximas gratias agere, Cic *nothing frightened them so much as the vigour and complexion of the general*, nihil æque eos terruit quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv (in this instance *quam* is probably used in preference to *atque*, *ac* [v supr 1], because of the following ac). *they do not act as they proposed*, contra faciunt quam professi sunt, Cic 4. qui (only after idem; = eadem, v. supr 1) *the slaves had the same manners as their masters*, servi moribus isdem erant quibus domini, Cic *all the Gauls must do the same thing as the Helvetii have done*, omnibus Gallis idem faciendum est quod Helvetii fecerunt, Caes 5 prō (*prep* with *abl*) · *I loved him as my own (child)*, hunc amavi pro meo, Ter . *to state as a fact*, pro certo ponere, Caes 6. quemadmŏdum (or as separate words, quem ad modum=*in the same manner as*) · *he was elated by the promises of my colleague, as he himself said*, inflatus est collegæ mei, quemadmodum dicebat ipse, promissis, Cic *if you were to discuss friendship as you are in the habit of doing with other subjects*, si, quemadmodum solet de cæteris rebus sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic. 7. ŭt (= quemadmodum, v. supr.) *go on as you have begun*, perge ut instituisti, Cic : *the army was drawn up as the nature of the position required*, instructus est exercitus ut loci natura postulabat, Caes *I have spoken of these things as briefly as possible*, hæc ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, Cic. rarely and late = atque *in pleading nothing pleases him so much as brevity*, ei nihil æque in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. 8. sīcŭt (= quemadmodum, ut only more emphatic than the last) (i) in comparisons. *as I have said I will do*, sicut dixi faciam, Pl . *as had formerly been done*, sicut erat antea factum, Cic *I now take no pleasure as I used formerly in writing trifling verses*, nihil me sicut antea, juvat scribere versiculos, Hor. (ii) to confirm a statement = *as indeed let your affair be important, as it is indeed*, sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic *which he saw would take place, as really happened*, quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes (iii) to introduce a simile *nature has placed the reasoning faculty in the head, as in a citadel*, natura rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, Cic (iv) to introduce illustrations *in all which causes, as in that of M' Curius itself, there was very great difference of opinion on points of law*, quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M'. Curii, fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic 9. vĕlŭt, vēlŭtī (used to introduce a *parallel* case) (i) in comparisons *as the fall of Saguntum had given confidence for the war to Hannibal, so had the destruction of the people of Abydos to Philip*, velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydenorum clades ad bellum animos fecerat, Liv. (ii) to introduce a simile *Sipylus was giving rein, as when the captain of a ship spreads out the sails*, frena dabat Sipylus velut quum carbasa rector deducit, Ov.: Hor Quint. (iii) to introduce illustrations. *there is something wonderful in those aquatic animals which are born on land, as for example, crocodiles*, est admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis quæ gignuntur in terra, velut crocodili, Cic (iv) in hypotheses (usu. with sī). *they shuddered at the cruelty of Ariovistus though absent, as if he were before them* absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrebant, Caes *this, as if obtained by valour, he hoped would bring him great credit*, hoc velut vir tute paratum, sperabat magnæ laudi fore, Hor 10. ĭta (in asseverations and oaths, there being probably an ellipsis of ut, which, however, is sometimes expressed) *as true as I live, I thought so*, ita vivam, putavi, Cic *as true as I live, I am incurring great expenses*, ita vivam ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic 11. quālis, e (usu as correl. to talis) *show yourself to us such as you formerly displayed your self to the Roman people*, qualem te jam antea populo R. præbuisti, talem et nobis impertī, Cic. 12. quantus (usu as correl. to tantus) *a contest as great as has never yet been*, tanta dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. 13. quum (usu as correl. to tum) · *fortune, as it has very great influence in other affairs, so has especially in war*, fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum præcipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes . v. JUST. ||. *While, during, just as* · q v dum ||| *Since, inasmuch as, seeing that.* q v quŏniam

Phr (A) *As if.* (i) ceu (in similes) *flying through the open seas, as if free from the reins*, per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, æquora, Virg Suet. (ii) tanquam (= *just as if* sometimes with sī) *there was darkness there, as if (it had been) night*, tenebræ ibi erant t nox, Pl . *I was at his house, just as if in my own*, apud eum sic fui, t domi meæ, Cic *he knows every thing, as if he were admitted to the king's secrets*, t regis arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. *whatever pen comes into my hands, I use it as if it were good*, quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo sic utor t. bono, Cic (iii) quāsī (less emphatic than tanquam equiv to *as though, as it were*) · *I fastened greedily upon Greek literature as if I were desirous of satisfying my long thirst*, Græcas litteras sic avide arripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic *philosophy, the parent, as it were, of all praiseworthy arts.* philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, Cic. (B) *As being* · (i) utpŏtē (usu. with *relat pron.*. but also with participles and adjectives): *I am worthless enough, as being one who have to-day begun to be in love*, satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Pl *when I was a very little boy, as being not more than nine years old*, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep *a people that can be counted, as being small*, populus numerabilis utpote parvus, Hor (ii) quippe (usu with a *relat pron* or *adv*) *nor was it a disgrace to Cimon to wed his sister, as his fellow citizens followed the same custom*, neque Cimoni fuit turpe sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe cum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep. v INASMUCH AS, SINCE.

(C) *As to or for:* (i) ăd (with *acc*) *as to all other things we grow wiser by age*, ad omnia alia ætate sapimus rectius, Ter v. IN RELATION TO, CONCERNING (ii) dē (with *abl*) *as to wool-work, I am not afraid of anybody*, de lanificio, neminem metuo, Pl . Cic. (iii) quod (= *as to what*). *as to what you write, that you will come to me*, quod scribis te ad me venturam, Cic Caes *as far as depends on me*, quod ad me attinet, Cic (D) *As follows.* ĭtă *he negotiated with Cæsar as follows*, is ita cum Caesare egit, Caes (For *as far as, as soon as, as great as, etc*, v FAR, SOON, etc.)—N B "*As*" is often not to be translated into Latin (i) when it connects two substantives in apposition, or a subst in apposition to the subject of the verb, or introduces a factitive accusative e g *they send as ambassadors to Caesar the most illustrious men of the state*, legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt nobilissimos civitatis, Caes *I have sat as juryman, I have conducted the investigation as praetor*, judex sedi, praetor quæsivi, Cic. *Servilius alone as consul had authority to appoint a dictator*, uni consuli Servilio jus fuit dicendi dictatoris, Liv (ii) when it is used with such verbs as "*to regard*," "*to consider*," "*to esteem*" where it is usu an expletive even in English e.g.: *you regard him as faithful to you*, eum tu habes fidelem tibi, Pl.

**asafoetida:** lāser, ĕris, *n* . Plin. · Col. the *plant* from which it is produced, lāserpĭtium Pl.. Plin *ferula asafoetida or narthex asafoetida.

**asbestos:** asbestos, i, *m.*: Plin.

**ascend:** 1. scando, di, sum, 3 (but the compounds are more usual, esp. in prose: v *infr.*) *to a on a mound*, in aggerem s , Liv *to a the Capitol in a chariot*, in curru Capitolium s , Liv.· Hor. v. TO CLIMB 2. ascendo, 3 (either with *acc* alone or with *prep*) · *to a into a city*, in urbem a., Cic.. *to a. the highest ridge of a mountain*, summum jugum montis a , Caes *to a the rostra*, in rostra s concionem a., Cic Liv. Fig. *to a to the highest position in a state*, in summum locum civitatis a., Cic *to a from less to greater things*, a minoribus ad majora a., Cic. *the voice as by degrees*, gradatim a vox, Cic. 3. conscendo, 3 (less freq in prose, except in sense of *to mount, embark*, q. v ) *to a. mountains*, montes c , Cat. Virg 4. escendo, 3 *to a. from a deep well to the surface*, ex alto puteo ad summum e., Pl *to a into the rostra*, in rostra e , Cic ; rostra e , Liv (v also *supr* 2) 5. succēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *acc.*. whereas with *dat*, except in poetry, it means *to come up to* q v.) *to a. the walls*, muros s., Liv. Tac *the higher he a.'d* (of the Gaul climbing the Capitol), quo successerit magis in arduum, Liv.. poet with dat.: *to a. the lofty sky*, alto cœlo s , Virg Fig. *to a. to the highest honour*, ad summum s. honorem, Luci. Virg 6. sūbeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (same constr as succedo). *if the Romans should attempt to a. the hill*, si Romani s collem conarentur, Hirt.. Liv.. *rain-water is capable of rising and floating in the air*, imbrium aqua s. potest, ac pendere in aere, Plin. 7. ēgrĕdĭor, gressus, 3 (=*to make one's way to a point*): *to a. too high*, altius e., Ov.. *to a. to the top of a moun-*

*tain*, ad summum montis e, Sall. **8.** ēnītor, nīsus, 3 (implying an *effort* in the ascent) *to a the Alps*, Alpes e., Tac **9.** ēvādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3 (esp. poet.). *she had a'd the lofty steps*, gradus evaserat altos, Virg. Liv v. TO MOUNT, CLIMB, RISE Phr. *to a. the throne* regnum suscipere: v. TO SUCCEED TO

**ascendant** (*subs*), now chiefly used in the phrase *to be in the ascendant, of one rising to greater and greater eminence* (a figure borrowed from astrology) Phr. · *such were the vicissitudes of fortune in these times, that now the one party, now the other was in the a*, tanta varietas his temporibus fuit fortunae ut modo hi modo illi in summo essent fastigio, Nep *the influence of the wisest was completely in the a*, auctoritas sapientissimorum maxime florebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34 (but neither of the above phrases exactly expresses the idea of the English · we may prosaically expr. such a sentence as "*the star of Caesar was in the a.*," by, Caesar in dies major fieri; illuc cuncta vergere cf Tac. A. 1, 3) v ASCENDENCY.

**ascendency**: i e *superior influence* · **1.** pōtentia (esp used of power or influence exerted without constitutional right) *against the fashion and a. of the few*, contra factionem et paucorum, Sall. *he insidiously maligned my a.*, meam p invidiose criminabatur, Cic. **2.** auctōritas v. AUTHORITY, INFLUENCE. Phr *the democracy gained the a.*, populus superior factus (est), Nep *to have the a.*, superiorem esse, Cic Nep *to gain an a. over a person* (i e *to gain a strong influence over him*), aliquem sibi devincire, Cic v. TO ATTACH

**ascension**: v ASCENT Phr *the Ascension*, Christi in coelum ascensio Aug *Ascension-day*, Dies Ascensionis Domini, Eccl festum ascensionis Dominicae Du Cange

**ascent**: **I.** *The act of ascending*. **1.** Expr by verb as, *during the a. to the summit*, dum in summum ascenditur v. TO ASCEND **2.** ascensus, ūs *they began to hinder the foremost from the a.*, primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes Fig · *an a. to a degree of higher honour*, ad honoris amplioris gradum a., Cic. **II.** *The way or means of ascending*. ascensus *a difficult and steep a.*, a difficilis atque arduus, Cic **III.** *Inclination or slope upwards*, q v Phr *the road has an a. of not less than a foot in 200*, via libramenta habet fastigata non minus in centenos pedes semipedē (cf Vitr 8, 6, 1).

**ascertain**: **I.** *To make certain*. v. TO DEFINE, PROVE **II.** *To obtain certain knowledge* · **1.** comperio, pēri, pertum, 4 *they a'd that a bridge was being made*, pontem fieri compererunt, Caes *he had a'd this from sure informants*, id certis auctoribus comperat, Cic (A stronger expression is compertum habere; which denotes the *possession of* well-grounded knowledge as, *I have a'd that words do not make men brave*, compertum habeo verba virtutem non addere, Sall.) **2.** rēpĕrio, 4. *Pythagoras is a'd to have come to Sybaris*, Sybarim Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic.: Caes. v. TO LEARN

**ascertainable**: quod comperiri potest v. TO ASCERTAIN

**ascertainment**: cognītio *the a of facts*, rerum e, Cic Quint (But usu better expr by gen. or other part of verb v TO ASCERTAIN)

**ascetic** (*adj*) ascēticus M. L (Gr. ἀσκητικός) v. also ABSTINENT.

**ascetic** (*subs*) · ascēta, *m* · M. L. *a female a.*, ascētria Just Nov *places of retirement for a.s*, ascētēria, orum, Cod. Justin.

**ascetism**: **1.** nimia continentia in victu omni atque cultu. Cic Off 2, 24. **2.** nimia temperantia in victu, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 57. **3** immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis, Cic. Part 23, 81.

**ascites** (*a kind of dropsy*): ascītes, ae, *m.* Coel. Aur.

**ascititious**: v. ADDITIONAL

**asclepiad**: metrum asclēpiādēum Diom

**ascribable**: ascribendus etc: v. foll art.

**ascribe**: **I.** *To refer to, as to a cause* **1.** adjūdĭco, 1 *Pompey often a'd to me the safety of this empire*, Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, Cic **2** ascrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 *this loss is to be a'd to Scipio* hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum est, Cic **3.** assigno, 1 *do not a this to my dishonesty*, ne hoc improbitati meae assignes, Cic · *we a all fortunate events to your prudence*, omnia prospera tuo consilio assignamus, Liv **4** attrĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *we a. good results to the gods*, bonos exitus dis attribuimus, Cic.—(NOTE The four preceding words do not materially differ from each other; except that *adjudico* denotes a more *formal* expression of opinion than the rest) **5** confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (espec. in phr culpam, laudem conf, and the like) *to a one's vices to old age*, sua vitia in senectutem c, Cic. Luer **6.** rĕfĕro, 3 (i e *to refer to* as a cause q. v) *to a everything to fiery force*, omnia ad igneam vim referre, Cic. **7.** congĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (i e. *to heap upon, to accumulate* praise, honour, blame, etc upon any one) *all would a to them the blame of the land being devastated, and of the imminent dangers*, omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in se congesturos, Liv Cic **8** tribuo, tŭi, tractum, 3 (usu of what is *unfairly* or *incorrectly* ascribed) *they a to the consul the honour of taking Nola*, captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, Liv *whatever was rash was a to bravery*, omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, Sall Phr *to the Roman people must be a'd the praise that that city was preserved*, Populi Romani est, urbem illam esse servatam, Cic *my inspiration and my power to please I a to thee*, quod spiro et placeo, tuum est, Hor **II.** *To refer to, as to a possessor or author*. v TO ATTRIBUTE.

**ascription**: expr. by part of verb as, *to join in the a of praise to any one*, uno ore alicui laudem tribuere, cumulare, congerere v. TO ATTRIBUTE, ASCRIBE

**ash-tree**: **1.** fraxĭnus, i, *f.*: Virg Hor Plin. **2.** ornus, i, *f (the flowering ash)* Virg Hor Plin **3.** *pyrus aucuparia (the mountain-ash)* · Linn

**ash, ashen**: **1.** fraxĭnĕus Virg. Ov. **2.** fraxĭnus Ov **3.** ornĕus Col.

**ash-colored**: cĭnĕrĕus. Col. · Plin.

**ashamed**: **1.** pūdĭbundus *she will mingle with the wanton satyrs somewhat a.*, interibit satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor. *a. and sorrowful*, p ac moerens, Plin. **2.** pudore confūsus Ov

**———, be or feel**: pūdĕt, ŭit *or* pūdĭtum est, 2 (with *acc* of the person who experiences, and *gen* or *inf.* mood of that which excites the feeling) *there are men who are neither a. nor vexed at their infamy*, sunt homines quos infamiae suae neque pudeat, neque taedeat, Cic. *we are a. of our scars*, cicatricum pudet, Hor. *I should be ashamed to say I did not understand*, puderet me dicere non intelligere, Cic · also with supine in u *I am a to say*, pudet dictu, Tac –(NOTE. In Plautus is found the personal form pudeo Cas 5, 2, 3.) *To feel somewhat a*, suppŭdet (consti same as that of the simple verb). Cic. Phr · *I am a*, mihi rubor suffunditur, Sen (v. TO BLUSH) *to fortify oneself against being a*, se contra pudorem munire, Tac.

**ashes**: **1.** cĭnis, ĕris, *m* rarely *f.* (in ordinary sense usu *sing*, in fig. sense, and esp of the *ashes of the dead*, more frequently *pl*) · *live ashes*, c. lixivius, Col Pl *ashes extinct and already cold*, c. extinctus et jam frigidus, Suet *to reduce to smoke and ashes*, vertere in fumum et cinerem, Hor. (but in ordinary language *to reduce to ashes* may best be expressed by concremare v. TO CONSUME, BURN) Fig of a dangerous work · *you walk over fires concealed beneath the treacherous a.*, incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor *the a of one's native land*, cineres patriae, Virg Esp. of the *a of the dead he besought him by the a of his dead brother*, obsecravit per patris sui mortui cinerem, Cic. *swear by the a of your patron*, jura per patronum tui cineres, Quint **2.** favilla (*hot a.*: only *sing*) *cinders and cast-out a.*, cineres ejectataque f., Ov. Plin *you will sprinkle with the tear that is due the glowing a. of the poet*, calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam vatis, Hor. · Virg v. EMBERS **3.** lix, licis, *f* (late) Plin Phr · *to repent in sackcloth and a*, *in cilicio et cinere poenitentiam exercere, Vulg (but the expression is unclassical; the Roman mode of exhibiting grief being simply the wearing of *unwashed, foul* garments. whence the phr. sordidatum, atratum esse v TO MOURN, MOURNING)

**ashlar**: caementa, orum. Cic · Liv.: Vitr

**ashore**: **I.** *On to the shore*. Phr.: *to go ashore (from a vessel)*, in terram egredi, Cic, in terram evadere, Liv *to drive a ship a*, navem in terram ejicere, Caes *the soldiers had been put a*, milites ex navibus erant exposiți, Caes: *the tyrannic came a in the country of the Chauci* finibus Chaucorum terram appulit, Tac **II.** *On the shore* Phr: *many snares have been laid for me both a. and afloat*, multae mihi insidiae terra marique factae sunt, Cic v. SHORE, LAND.

**Ash-Wednesday**: Dies cineris et cilicii, qui caput jejunii dicitur, Synod ap Du Cange

**ashy**: cĭnĕrĭcĕus · *a. earth*, c. terra, Plin *an a colour*, c color, Plin.

**Asiatic**: ăsĭātĭcus Cic · Plin

**aside**: v APART. Phr. *I kept saying something, I know not what, a to my slave*, in aurem dicere nescio quid puero, Hor *I said a, O Balanus! happy in thy choleric vein*, O te Bolane! cerebri felicem, aiebam tacitus, Hor.

**asinine**: **I.** *Pertaining to the ass*: ăsĭnīnus Varr Plin **II.** *Stupid*, q v. stūlĭdus v also ASS

**ask**: **I.** *To request beg* · **1.** rōgo, 1 (foll. by *ut* or *ne* and *subj* · also by a double *acc* when the second is a neuter pronoun). *you brother ask us not to go farther away*, rogat te frater ne longius abeas, Ter. · *for this I urgently ask you again and again*, hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. also in the poets with a full double accusative (like posco) as, *he as the gods for ease*, otium divos rogat, Hor **2,** pĕto v. TO BEG. **3.** posco v TO CLAIM, DEMAND.—NOTE *Rogo* is the ordinary word for *to ask*, as one would put a request to an equal *peto* is *to beg, petition for*, esp of a request made to a superior *posco* implies a *claim* on the part of the person asking · *postulo* is even stronger than posco while *flagito, efflagito* are used only of *importunate or clamorous demands* **II.** *To interrogate, inquire* · **1.** rōgo, 1. *I a. who she is*, quae sit rogo, Ter. . *why do you a me that? I said; ask the Stoics*, quid me istud rogas? inquam; Stoicos roga, Cic *to a. about you*, de te rogare, Cic.: *he first was a'd his opinion*, primus rogatus est sententiam, Sall. *To a again and again*, rōgito, 1 (*freq.*): *they repeatedly a. how I am*, rogitant me ut valeam, Pl.: Virg. **2.** interrōgo, 1 (unlike *rogo*, never used in sense I): *answer what I a. you*, hoc quod te interrogo responde, Pl.: *do you a. me whether (I bid you go) into exile?* interrogas num in exilium? Cic.: *when he was a'd whether he thought more of his father or of his mother*, is cum interrogaretur utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. **3.** percontor (percunctor), 1: i. q. interrogo: *a. him how he*

*does*, ut valeat percunctare, Hor. Quint v TO ENQUIRE **4.** quaero, quaesīvi, quaesītum, 3 (usu with prep *ex* or *ab*) *he a'd his physicians how he was*, quaesivit a medicis quemadmodum se haberet, Nep. *having a'd whether Caesar had come*, quaesito (*neut abl. absol*) an Caesar venisset, Tac v. TO ENQUIRE; QUESTION (*subs*). **5.** sciscītor, 1 *to a. any one's opinion*, sententiam ex aliquo s, Cic . *to a. the consul's wish*, consulis voluntatem s, Liv. **6.** scītor, 1 *to a. and inquire the causes*, scitari et quaerere causas, Virg *he a's why she comes*, quid veniat scitatur, Ov.. v. TO INQUIRE.

**askance:** Phr.: *to look a*, limis oculis aspicere, Pl.. *she smiled a*, limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. v. OBLIQUELY

**asker:** percontātor: Pl.. Hor. (or expr by part of verb. as, *to turn away from a.s*, rogantes aversari): v. TO ASK.

**aslant:** oblīquē v. OBLIQUELY

**asleep, to be:** dormīo, 4. *to be fast a.*, arote et graviter d., Cic. Phr · *Cannius has not been a. during his whole consulship*, Caninus suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic · *he when a. has true visions*, is vera cernit in somnis, Cic. · v. SLEEP

**asleep, to fall:** **1.** obdormisco, 3 · *what is better than to fall a in the midst of the labour of life?* quid melius quam in mediis vitae laboribus o.? Cic : Suet. **2.** obdormīo, 4 · *Endymion fell asleep in Latmos*, Endymion in Latmo obdormivit, Cic · Suet. Phr: *I fell a. more soundly than usual*, me arctior quam solebat somnus complexus est, Cic.

**asleep, to put:** **1.** sōpīo, 4: *to put a. men overcome with wine*, s vino oneratos, Liv.. Tib. **2.** consōpīo, 4 (stronger than preceding) *Endymion is thought to have been put a by Luna*, Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur, Cic **3.** sōpōro, 1 (esp of the effect of *a sleeping draught*) · *opium puts the mind a*, opium mentem s, Scrib v. TO LULL

**asleep, half:** sēmīsomnus *or* is, e · Virg Liv.

**asp:** aspis, īdis, *f*. Cic · Plin.

**asparagus:** aspărăgus · Plin Suet.: *wild a*, corīūda, Plin. acanthillis, īdis, *f* · Apul.

**aspect:** **I.** *Look, appearance:* q v · aspectus, ūs, vīsus, ūs, forma, fācies Phr.: *the following is the a of city affairs*, urbanae res sic se habent, Cic : *such is the a. of public affairs*, haec sunt in republica, Cic · *you see the entire a of my affairs*, qui sit rerum status noster vides, Cic.. *nothing could be more desperate than the a. of public affairs*, republica nihil desperatius, Cic. **II.** *Countenance* · q v. vultus, ūs. **III.** *Position; with respect to prospect or exposure* Phr. *the part of the city which had a sea a*, urbis pars quae ad mare spectabat, Cic. *let winter dining-rooms have a western a*, hiberna triclinia occidentem spectent, Vitr *bedrooms ought to have an eastern a.*, cubicula ad orientem spectare debent, Vitr **IV.** *The relative situation of the planets:* aspectus v. Plin 2, 68.

**aspen:** *pōpŭlus trēmŭla · Linn. (the tree which Pliny describes as populus foliis ludentibus, is supposed to be the aspen).

**asperity:** ācerbĭtas · v. ROUGHNESS, SEVERITY, MOROSENESS.

**asperse:** aspergo, spersi, spersum, 3 (with some defining word): *to a. a man (with abuse or calumny)*, aliquem lingua a, Auct. Her.: v. TO SLANDER, CALUMNIATE.

**asperser:** călumnĭātor. v. SLANDERER.

**aspersion:** opprobrium: v. REPROACH, SLANDER.

**asphalt:** bītūmen, ĭnis, *n.* · Tac. Plin.

**asphaltic:** bītūmĭnātus, Plin.: bītūmĭnĕus, Ov.. v. BITUMINOUS.

**asphodel:** **1.** asphŏdēlus: Plin. **2.** albūcus: Apul. (Plin. uses this word to designate *the stalk of the asphodel*).

**asphyxia:** asphyxia . M L

**aspic:** v ASP

**aspirant:** **1** appētens, entis (prop a participle) · *Jugurtha was an a for military renown*, erat Jugurtha appetens gloriae militaris, Sall **2.** affectātor *an a. for love*, amoris a, Eutr **3.** appētītor *an a. for praise*, a laudum, Amm v CANDIDATE

**aspirate** (*v*) aspīro, 1 (with *dat.*) · *to a consonants*, consonantibus a., Quint Phr *our ancestors used to a. vowels only*, majores nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione utebantur, Cic.

**aspirate** (*subs*) · **I.** *The rough breathing or its mark* **1.** aspirationis nota Quint **2.** spīritus asper Prisc. **II.** *An aid sound or its symbol* vocis sonus s litera cui aspiratio adjicitur (cf Quint. 1, 5, 19).

**aspiration:** **I.** Gram. *t. t* aspīrātio Cic Quint. v ASPIRATE. **II.** *Ardent desire, chiefly for what is noble and elevated:* affectātio . *philosophy is love for and a after wisdom*, philosophia sapientiae amor est et a , Sen. *a after supreme power*, imperii a., Suet. Phr.: *young men ought to have lofty aims*, juvenes magna spectare debent, Cic . v. TO ASPIRE.

**aspire:** **1.** affecto, 1 *to a. to royal power*, regnum a , Liv. Ov : *the honour to which he a's*, honor quem affectabat, Suet. **2.** pĕto, īvi, ītum, 3 . *to a to glory*, gloriam p., Sall.. *to a. to supremacy in eloquence*, eloquentiae principatum p., Cic. **3.** ˈspecto, 1. *to a. high*, alte spectare, Cic : *the eloquence to which I a*, ea eloquentia quam specto, Cic *I have always aid to being connected with you as closely as possible*, spectavi semper ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus, Cic. **4.** spīro, 1 *to a to lofty things*, altum s , Stat : *to a to greater things*, majora s, Curt Phr.: *Metellus waned Marius not to a. beyond his condition*, Metellus Marium monebat ne super fortunam animum gereret, Sall v. TO STRIVE AFTER —NOTE. The verb aspīro (ads ) appears sometimes to be used in the sense of *to aspire*, esp after negative or virtually negative sentences: as, in Virg 12, 352 "nec equis aspirat Achillis," or in Cic Brut. 21. "ex bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest." but the meaning of the expression seems rather to be "(*not*) *to be able to get near enough to breathe upon*:" v. TO APPROACH.

**aspiring** (*adj.*): appētens, entis (with *gen.*): *a. after glory and greedy of praise*, a gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic.: Sall

**asquint:** *to look as.*, strabonem esse, Cic.: perversis simis oculis esse, Cic. v TO SQUINT.

**ass:** **I.** Lit: *the animal:* ăsĭnus · Cic.: *a young ass, an ass's colt*, or simply (poet.), *an ass*, ăsellus Cic. Virg.. Hor. · Ov.. *a she ass*, ăsĭna Varr Plin. *a small or young she ass*, ăsella, Ov *a wild ass*, ŏnăger *or* ŏnăgrus, Virg Plin *an ass-driver*, ăsĭnārĭus, Cato · *asses' milk*, lac ăsĭnōrum, Plin **II.** Fig *a stupid person*. **1.** ăsĭnus · Ter. · Pl. **2.** vervex, ēcis, *m.* (prop. *a sheep*) · Pl. Juv.. v. FOOL, SIMPLETON, BLOCKHEAD.

**assail:** **1.** appĕto, īvi, ītum, 3 *the life of his son was often a'd by open violence and by treachery*, filii vita saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita est, Cic. Fig.: *a'd by every insult*, ignominiis omnibus appetitus, Quint. **2.** oppugno, 1: *to a. a camp*, castra op., Caes Fig.: *to a. any one with money*, aliquem pecunia op., Cic. v. TO ATTACK, ASSAULT. **3.** invĕho, vectus, 3 (of *assailing with abuse, etc.*) v TO INVEIGH AGAINST.

**assailable:** qui oppugnari potest

**assailant, assailer:** oppugnātor. *the a. of his country*, o. patriae, Cic.. *the a. of my safety*, o. meae salutis, Cic. (or expr. by part. of verb. as, *a place suitable for the a s*, locus oppugnantibus opportunus v. TO ASSAIL)

**assassin:** **1.** percussor: *an a. was apprehended with a dagger in his possession*, p deprehensus est cum sica, Cic. *a nocturnal a*, nocturnus p , Petr **2.** sīcārius (esp of *one who makes murder his trade*) *an old a*, vetus s , Cic. Hor **3.** lānista (fig prop *a master of gladiators*) Cic v. MURDERER.

**assassinate:** insidiis *or* per insidias interfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *Marcellus had been a d*, Marcellus insidiis interfectus erat, Cic. *what had he done that you wished to a. him?* quid fecerat quod eum per insidias interficere voluistis? Cic v. TO MURDER.

**assassination:** **1.** caedes, is, *f.*: *to have any one to commit an a.*, aliquem ad caedem faciendam conducere, Cic *Clodius effected the a of many private persons*, Clodius multorum privatorum caedes effecit, Cic. **2.** glādius (by meton) · *there is impunity for a s*, gladiorum est impunitas, Cic. **3.** sīca (by meton ). *hence a.s, hence poisonings hence forged wills proceed*, hinc sicae hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, Cic. Phr. *an inquiry into a charge of a.*, quaestio inter sicarios, Cic. *to defend or accuse any one on a charge of a*, aliquem inter sicarios defendere accusare, Cic v MURDER.

**assault** (*subs*) · **I.** *A hostile and violent onset.* **1.** impĕtus, ūs (i e. *a sudden rush or onset*. q. v ) *to attack a town with a vigorous a*, oppidum magno i oppugnare, Caes. **2.** oppugnātio (more comprehensive than the preceding, and including the whole offensive operations of a siege) *a.s of towns*, oppidorum oppugnationes, Cic . *to sustain an a*, oppugnationem sustinere, Caes **3.** vīs, *f.* (i e *violent attack*, as opp. *to blockade*) *the town could be taken neither by a. nor by blockade*, oppidum nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, Liv. **4.** impressio (i e *an attack* of troops which *presses hard upon* the enemy) *to make an a*, dare im , Liv. ; im facere, Liv. Varr. **5.** assultus, ūs (lit *a. springing upon*: rare) : *he presses the place by various a s*, locum variis a. urget, Virg Phr . *the walls are taken by a.*, moenia scalis capiuntur, Liv.: v. TO STORM. **II.** *Violence exercised or threatened against a person* (legal *t. t.*): **1.** vīs, vim, vī, *f* : *this is an a , indeed!* to be both *drugged* and *pushed at the same time*, vis haec quidem est et trahi et trudi simul! Pl.. *I charge you to commit no a upon her*, edico tibi ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter *he had committed an a upon me*, mihi vim et manus intulerat, Cic.. *he kept shouting out at the top of his voice that I was committing an a. upon him*, voce maxima vim me sibi afferre clamabat, Cic · *a person charged with a.*, de vi reus, Cic. Esp. *a "criminal" assault. the tribune was killed by him upon whom he was committing a c a* , tribunus interfectus ab eo est cui vim afferebat, Cic.: *a c. a. on a woman*, vis illata mulieri, Ov v RAPE **2.** mānus, *f* (in *pl.*, only in certain phr) *to commit an a upon any one*, alicui manus afferre, inferre, Cic. · vis and manus are sometimes combined in this sense v supr (1).

**assault** (*v*) · **I.** *To employ force against* · **1.** ădŏrĭor, ortus, 4 *to a. a city*, urbem vi adoriri, Liv. Cic **2.** oppugno, 1 *to a. a camp*, castra o., Caes : *to a a town*, oppidum o., Cic v. TO ATTACK, ASSAIL **II.** Legal *t.t.* v. ASSAULT (*subs.* II.)

**assaulter:** v. ASSAILANT.

**assay** (*subs*). i.e. *trial of metals:* **1.** obrussa (only of gold): *fire is the test of gold; that they call the assay*, auri experimentum ignis est; id obrussam vocant, Plin.· Suet. Fig . *reason must be applied as the assay*, adhibenda est tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic. **2** spectātio (in a looser sense) *deductions used to be made from the whole sum on account of the assay and agio*, ex omni pecunia deductiones fieri solebant pro spectatione et collybo, Cic. **3.** expĕrimentum: v. supr. (1. *init.*)

**assay** (*v.*) **I.** *To try metals:*

spectō, 1 (only in a loose sense) *to give silver to be a.'d*, argentum dare spectandum, Pl · *gold is a.'d by fire*, spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. **II.** *To attempt* (q v) cōnor, tentō v TO TRY.

**assay-balance:** stātēra ad obrussam v BALANCE.

**assayer, assay-master:** pecuniae spectator, Donat. monetae aequator, Inscr qui obrussae praeest

**assemblage:** 1. congrēgātĭo *an a. of arguments*, c. argumentorum, Quint. 2. congĕries, ēi, *f* : *an a. of corpses*, c. cadaverum, Val. Fl. v COLLECTION, HEAP, ACCUMULATION.

**assemble:** **A.** Trans. 1. cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3 *to a. an army into one place*, exercitum in unum locum c., Caes *I a.d the senate*, senatum coegi, Cic. 2. contrāho, xi, ctum, 3 *to a. an army into one place*, exercitum in unum locum c , Caes *to a. a large fleet*, c. magnam classem, Nep 3. compello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (usu. of *forcible* action) *he a.d scattered men into one place*, dispersos homines compulit unum in locum, Cic 4. concĭo, cīvi, cītum, 2; *or* concĭo, 4 (by *mental* stimulus). *to a. men by the wonder of a new thing*, homines miraculo rei novae conciere, Liv : *to a. an army from the whole island*, exercitum ex tota insula c , Liv. 5. conduco, duxi, ductum, 3 (lit *to lead together*) *to a. an army into one place*, exercitum in unum locum c., Caes *to a. auxiliaries*, auxilia c., Liv 6. convŏco, 1 (lit *to call together* v. TO CONVENE) · *to a. scattered men to community of life*, dissipatos homines in societatem vitae c., Cic. v. TO COLLECT, BRING TOGETHER. 7. congrĕgo, 1 v TO GATHER TOGETHER. **B.** Intrans. 1. cōĕo, 4 *the soldiers a.*, milites c., Caes *thousands of hornets a.*, millia crabrorum c., Ov. 2. convĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *the soldiers had a.d out of the province*, milites ex provincia convenerant, Caes. *they did not cease secretly to a. together*, non desistebant clam inter se c., Cic v. TO MEET TOGETHER 3. congrĕgo, 1 (in *pass.* or with *pron. refl*) v. TO GATHER TOGETHER.

**assembly:** 1. coetus, ūs: *an a. of spirits*, c. animorum, Cic *an a. of married ladies*, matronarum c , Cic · Virg. 2. conventus, ūs (like the preceding, applicable to *any* a ) *Persius is laughed at by the whole a* , Persius ridetur ab omni c , Hor Cic . Liv. 3. concĭlium (*a formal* a and usu *a large one*) : *an a. of the gods*, c. deorum, Cic *to proclaim, give notice of an a.*, c. indicere, Liv *to convene an a.*, c. convocare, Caes.; c. vocare, Virg *to hold an a. of the people*, c. plebis habere, Cic *to adjourn an a. (to another place)*, c. transferre, Caes *to dismiss an a*, c. dimittere, Caes 4. consĭlium (usu *a select assembly* for deliberation) *the supreme a. of the world*, summum c. orbis terrae, Cic. 5. contĭo (*an a. convoked by authority, and for the purpose of hearing an address*) · *to summon an a. of the people*, c populi advocare, Sall. · *to summon an a. of soldiers*, c. militum advocare, Caes : *what I said in the (popular) a.s*, quae in contionibus dixi, Cic. 6. cōmĭtia, orum (the historical name for three great *a.s* of the Roman people, viz c. curiata, tributa, centuriata v. Dict. Ant. s. v.) · *to propose a law at the centuriate a.*, legem ferre comitiis centuriatis, Cic : *the curiate a has only remained for the sake of the auspices*, c. curiata tantum auspiciorum causa remanserunt, Cic.. v. ELECTIONS 7. consessus, ūs (any a. of *seated* persons) *the crowded a. of the theatre*, frequens c. theatri, Cic.. Virg. 8. conventĭcŭlum (*a small or petty a*) Cic. 9. acrōāsis, is, *f*. (*an a. of learned persons, conversazione:* rare) · Cic. 10. cōrōna (an a. of people *standing round*) · Cic.: Ov.: v. COUNCIL, CONCOURSE.

**assembly-room:** perh. concĭlĭābŭlum (not strictly *a room*, but denoting *a minor place of a*, whether in the open air or not. in Tert. the places of public amusement are called concĭliabula spectaculorum v. Forcell s v) Liv.. Tac or *atrium ad coetus habendos.

**assent** (*subs.*): 1. assensĭo *popular a.*, popularis a., Cic . *frequent expressions of a*, crebrae assensiones, Cic.

2. assensus, ūs *to speak with the assent of all*, assensu omnium dicere, Cic Liv. *to withhold one's a*, a. cohibere, Cic. Phi : *he will not be able to withhold a on the other points*, in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, Cic.· *with my a*, me assentiente (v. TO ASSENT) or, meo assensu v supr (2) v CONSENT

**assent** (*v.*). 1. assentio, si, sum, 4 *his fellow-citizens always a'd to his wishes*, ejus semper voluntatibus cives assenserunt, Cic 2. assentĭor, sus, 4 (the dep. is more usual v Gell 2, 25 *fin.*) *to a. to any one's opinion*, a. alicui, Cic (v TO AGREE WITH). *they a.d to the opinion*, sententiae sunt assensi, Cic 3. concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 . v TO GRANT (II 2), YIELD. 4. annŭo (adn ), ŭi, ūtum, 3 (strictly *to nod by way of assent*) *it may be that he spoke in anger: Silus a s*, fieri potest ut is iratus dixerit· Silus annuit, Cic. also with *dat* · *to a. to a request*, petenti a, Virg · v. TO COMPLY WITH. 5. subscrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (prop *to put one's signature to* hence *to endorse, support, consent to*): *I have a.d to your desire*, desiderio tuo subscripsi, Traj ad Plin · v. TO SECOND, TO AGREE, APPROVE.

**assenter:** 1. acceptor. *I was an a to their false words*, illorum verbis falsis a. fui, Pl. 2. assensor Cic (But usu. better expr. by verb: v TO ASSENT.)

**assentingly:** *assentientis *s.* annuentis modo v. TO ASSENT.

**assert:** I. *To affirm positively* 1. affirmo, 1 *I a. nothing, I examine all things*, nihil affirmo, quaero omnia, Cic 2. confirmo, 1: *they a'd that Caesar had hastened into the provinces*, Caesarem in provincias contendisse confirmabant, Caes Cic (NOTE Confirmo is stronger than affirmo, and often means *to establish, prove*, but both are somewhat more emphatic than the Eng. word) 3. dīco, dixi, dictum, 3 *they a'd, I denied*, illi dicebant, ego negabam, Cic. *I a. that you went the preceding night into the house of M. Laeca*, dico te priori nocte venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic (The negative, *to assert* that something is not so, may be expressed by *nego* · v TO DENY) 4. āio, *defect* (less emphatic than dico) *they a.'d that Tarquinius had been instigated by Cicero*, Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall v TO AFFIRM, ASSEVERATE —NOTE In this sense assĕro is found in late writers only; as Arnob.

**II.** *To maintain, claim, vindicate*. q. v : exsĕquor, asserŏ.

**assertion:** I. *A positive statement*. 1. affirmātĭo *I believed the a of Laterensis*, credidi affirmationi Laterensis, Cic. Caes. 2. confirmātĭo. *the a. of the deserter*, c perfugae, Caes. 3. assĕvērātĭo (*vehement a*) v. ASSEVERATION **II.** *Maintenance, claim, vindication;* q. v.: postŭlātĭo (assertio often in Arnob.)

**assertor:** I. *One who asserts:* qui affirmat, confirmat, etc. **II.** *A maintainer*: assertor: Suet. ; Arnob.

**assess:** I. *To determine the value of property, in order to fix the amount of taxes to be imposed upon it*: hence, in gen , *to tax*: censĕo, sŭi, sum, 2 · *I will take care that you are not a.d in your absence*, ne absens censeare curabo, Cic.: *Sicily is a.d every fifth year*, quinto quoque anno Sicilia censetur, Cic.. v. TO TAX, ESTIMATE. **II.** *To value* q.v.: aestimo. **III.** *To ascertain the amount of* · Phr *it is the duty of a judge to a. damages*, judicum est litem aestimare (cf. Caes B. G. 5, 1).

**assessment:** I. *A valuation*, esp. *for purposes of taxation*, also *the amount assessed* 1. census, ūs *Metellus had intimated that he would not adhere to the a s which had been made*, census qui sunt habiti non servaturum se Metellus ostenderat, Cic Verr 2, 26, 63 *the Sicilians pay taxes according to an a every year*, Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic ib 53, 131 *they had lowered the a s of all the most wealthy persons, and raised those of the poorest*, locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, Cic Suet 2 aestimātĭo *an a. of real and personal property*, aes. possessionum et rerum, Caes . *the a of property*, aestimatio census, Cic **II.** *A tax imposed* v TAX, TRIBUTE **III.** Legal *t t determination of an amount* aestimātĭo *the a of a fine*, aes poenae, Cic *the a of damages*, aes litium, Cic.

**assessor:** I. *One who assesses* censor (esp of the Roman magistrates so called) **II.** *An assistant*, esp *to a judge* 1. consessor Cic Fin 2, 19, 62 2. assessor *they gave an a. to their kings*, regibus suis assessorem dederunt, Cic Suet Phr.. *when I was assessor to the praetor :* nobis in tribunali praetoris sedentibus, Cic.

**assessorship:** assessūra: Ulp.

**assets:** bŏna, orum . v GOODS, PROPERTY.

**asseverate:** 1. assĕvēro, 1 *he a.d most positively that he would go into exile*, firmissime asseverabat in exsilium se iturum, Cic. 2. affirmo, confirmo v. TO AFFIRM, ASSERT

**asseveration:** 1. assĕvērātĭo *to assert with all possible a* , omni a. affirmare, Cic 2. obsecrātĭo (implying also an appeal to the gods). Cic.

**assiduity:** 1. assĭdŭĭtas. *a and diligence*, a et diligentia, Cic : of *attention to persons · the daily a. of friends*, quotidiana amicorum a., Cic.. *the a of a physician*, medici a , Cic . v ATTENTION. 2 sēdŭlĭtas. v DILIGENCE

**assiduous:** 1 assĭdŭus *I heard that the man had been a* , audivi hominem fuisse a , Cic *a. toil*, a labor, Caes 2. sēdulus *an a. farmer*, s. agricola, Plin . *an a nurse*, s. nutrix, Ov. v. DILIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS, ATTENTIVE

**assiduously:** sēdŭlo v DILIGENTLY

**assign:** I. *To allot, appoint* · 1. tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (with ref. to what is a *right* or *property*) *to a. to each man what belongs to him*, suum cuique t., Cic. 2. attrĭbŭo, 3 : *I see to whom Apulia has been a.'d (as a province)*, video cui Apulia sit attributa, Cic.. v. TO ATTRIBUTE, ALLOT. 3. assigno, 1 (i e *to mark out* q.v.): *the duty of man has been a'd by God*, munus humanum assignatum a Deo est, Cic.· *nature has a'd the sky to birds*, natura avibus coelum assignavit, Plin. 4. describo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (*i.e.* to assign *in writing* or *formally*): *he a.d two assessors to each state*, describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic.· Caes. · v. TO ALLOT. **II** *To make over formally, transfer:* 1. dēlĕgo, 1 (v. TO DELEGATE) *if anything is left after my debts are paid, I will a it to Quintus*, Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. 2. perscrĭbo, 3 (with ref. to the *mode* of assignation; *by writing*) : *I have a.'d the money to those to whom I was indebted*, argentum perscripsi illis quibus debui, Ter.· Cic.: v. TO TRANSFER. **III.** *To allege* : 1. suggĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *for this incredible opinion he a s trifling reasons*, huic incredibili sententiae rationculas suggerit, Cic.: v. TO ALLEGE. 2. affĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3: *to a. a probable reason*, causam probabilem a , Cic. v. TO BRING FORWARD. **IV** *Legal t. t.*: *to show or set forth distinctly*, confirmare ; testimonia confirmare atque probare; testibus prolatis confirmare: v. TO PROVE.

**assignable:** I. *That may be transferred* Phr.: *you have no a.*

*interest in the estate*, *tua pars fundi* delegari (perscribi) non potest *your interest is not a.*, delegationem res ista non recipit, cf Sen Ep 27 **II.** *That may be specified or stated* · Phr. *have you any a reason for not seeing me now?* causam ullam afferre potes quod me hoc tempore non videas? (cf Cic. Att II, 15).

**assignation:** **I.** *An engagement:* constitūtum (i e. *an appointment of any kind* q. v) *to have an a with any one*, c cum aliquo habere, Cic Phr *where Numa used to have a s with his mistress*, ubi Numa constituebat amicae, Juv · *they make an a to meet at the tomb of Nmus*, statuunt ut conveniant ad busta Nmi, Ov. **II.** i q *assignment* q v

**assignee:** v. TO ASSIGN. *an official a. in bankruptcy*, *is cui res alicujus qui bonis cessit, ex lege committitur.*

**assigner:** dēlēgātor Cassiod. · qui delegat *s* perscribit v TO ASSIGN (II.)

**assignment:** **I.** *An allotting:* assignātio *an a. of lands*, agrorum a, Cic v ALLOTMENT. **II.** *A transfer of interest or property*; esp *of debt:* **1.** attrībūtio *to settle about an a*, de a. conficere, Cic. **2.** dēlēgātio (apparently resembling "*a bill*" with us): *an a. from a purchaser* (i.e some kind of *draft* or *assignment* of a debt in lieu of ready money), d. a mancipe, Cic. Att. 16, 3 (cf. Sen Ben. 6, 5, 2). **3.** perscriptio (i q. delegatio v. TO ASSIGN). Cic. **4.** transcriptio · Gai.

**assimilate:** **I.** *To make like* assimīlo, 1. similem făcĕre v. LIKE. **II.** *To convert into blood*. appŏprio, 1 *to a food*, cibum a., Coel. Aur. · v. TO DIGEST

**assimilation:** **I.** *A making like* · assimīlātio v. LIKE. **II.** *The conversion of food into blood* · appŏpriātio *a of food*, a ciborum, Coel Aur . v. DIGESTION.

**assist:** **1.** jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum (*part.* jūvātūrus), 1 with *acc.* (this verb and its comp adjŭvo are the most general terms for rendering all kinds of assistance) *to a any one by all honourable means you can*, j aliquem quibuscunque rebus honeste possis, Cic *to a any one by counsel, consolation*, aliquem consilio, consolando j, Ter. · v TO HELP. **2.** adjŭvo (with *acc.*: v. supr) *to a any one in any matter*, aliquem a in alhqua re, Ter.. *to a. any one in marrying his daughters*, a. aliquem in collocatione filiarum, Cic. **3.** auxĭlior, 1 with *dat* (implies a *want* of help on the part of the person assisted = *auxilium fero*) **4.** ŏpītŭlor, 1 with *dat.* (equiv to auxilior) Pl *to a. the guilty*, sontibus o., Cic **5.** subvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (prop. *to come to the help of* with *dat.*) *Lucanius came to a. his son*, Lucanius filio subvenit, Caes *you came to a a man already ruined*, subvenisti homini jam perdito, Cic (in some cases *to assist* may be expr. by adsum or aspiro; esp. of the deities, whose *presence* or *breath* implies their *favour* · e. g. *fortune a s our toil*, aspirat fortuna labori, Virg. *a. me, O goddess!* ades dea! Ov).—NOTE. *Opem* or *auxilium ferre*, *opitulari*, and *auxiliari* are to bring help to a person in difficulty or danger, and are opposed to *deserere, destituere*, etc. *Juvare* and *adjuvare* are to help a person striving to do something, and are opposed to *impedire*. Also *adjuvare* signifies the assistance given by an equal to an equal *opitulari* the assistance given by the strong to the weak.

**assistance:** **1.** ŏpis, ŏpem, ŏpe, *f* (the *nom sing.* does not occur). *you bring a and safety to the needy*, opem indigentibus salutemque fertis, Cic.: *without your a.*, sine tua ope, Cic **2.** auxĭlium *to be of a to any one*, alicui auxilio esse, Ter *they came to the a. of the Nervii*, auxilio Nerviis venerunt, Caes.. *the gods will bring us a.*, Di nobis auxilium ferent, Cic.. *to beg for any one's a.*, a. ab aliquo petere, Cic. **3.** adjūmentum (prop. *means* of assisting): *to be of great a. to any one towards gaining the victory*, esse alicui magno a. ad victoriam, Cic. Quint. Phr *they were unable, without a, to persuade the Sequani*, Sequanis sua sponte persuadere non potuerant, Caes v HELP, AID, SUPPORT —NOTE. *Opis* and *adjumentum*, assistance or aid in general *auxilium* (from augeo), assistance, giving an addition of strength Join opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic

**assistant** (*subs*) **1.** adjūtor *in this war I am compelled to be a sharer, a partner, and an a.*, hujus belli ego participes et socius et a esse cogor, Cic *the partner and a. of my plans*, socius atque a. consiliorum meorum, Cic Caes *an a. teacher*, rhetorum a., Quint *fem* adjūtrix, īcis (*a female a*) Ter Cic. **2.** administer, tri. *the a s and attendants of Naevius*, administri et satellites Naevii, Cic : Sall **3.** advŏcātus (a *legal a*, or *a -counsel*) · Cic v. ADVOCATE. **4.** minister, tri; and *fem.* ministra: *to be an a in mischief*, m esse in maleficio, Cic. Virg. *the arts, the attendants and a.s of the orator*, artes, comites et ministrae oratoris, Cic. **5.** auxĭlĭator. Quint . Tac · v HELPER —NOTE The words minister and administer denote a position of inferiority; which adjutor and auxiliator do not · v. SERVANT, ABETTOR

**assistant** (*adj*): v. ASSISTANT (*subs*), AUXILIARY.

**assister:** adjūtor v. ASSISTANT.

**assize:** **I.** *A court of justice held in the provinces:* **1.** conventus, ūs. *Caesar dispatched into Italy to hold the a.s*, Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes *the a s having been concluded*, conventibus peractis, Caes.. *towns in which the judges are accustomed to hold the a s*, oppida in quibus praetores conventum agere solent, Cic Phr. *a judge of a.*, *qui conventibus jus dicit* **2.** fōrum (rare) *Appius is holding an a*, Appius forum agit, Cic.: v. also TRIAL, JUSTICE, COURT OF **II.** *The price of any commodity as fixed by public authority:* *pretium a magistratibus constitutum.

**assize-town:** **1.** jūrĭdicus conventus Plin. **2.** jūrisdictio Plin

**associate** (*v.*) **A.** Trans. **I.** *To make a companion, etc.* · **1.** sŏcio, 1 · *to a. oneself with another*, se alicui s., Virg Tib **2.** consŏcio, 1 · *never have you been so firmly a d with the senate*, nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic . *Ararathes had a d himself with all their plans*, Ararathes in omnia se consociaverat consilia, Liv. **3.** adscisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 *they a. the Boii with themselves as allies*, Boios socios sibi adsciscunt, Caes Cic · v. TO UNITE, JOIN **II.** *To combine*; q. v **B** Intrans.. **1.** ūtor, ūsus, 3 *with these Fabricii he always a.d on very intimate terms*, his Fabriciis semper est usus familiarissime, Cic. *if he knew how to a. with kings*, si sciret regibus uti, Hor **2.** conversor, 1 (with *prep* or *dat.*) · *an ass having a.d with horses*, asinus conversatus equis, Col. *to a. with any one*, c cum aliquo, Sen **3.** congrĕgo, 1 (in *pass.*). *i.e* absol. *to a together (in flocks* or *companies) swarms of bees a. together because they are of a nature to a.*, examina apum congregantur quum congregabilia natura sint, Cic. *men having a.d*, homines congregati, Cic.

**associate** (*adj.*): **I.** *Confederate, allied*; q. v.: sŏcius. **II.** *Joined in office*: collēga (*subs.*): *an a. judge*, c. in praetura, Cic · *an a magistrate*, c. in magistratu v. also ASSESSOR.

**associate** (*subs.*) · **I** *A companion, partner*: **1.** sŏcius · *to seek an a. for a bad purpose*, s. ad malam rem quaerere, Pl. *to be an a in business*, s esse in negotiis, Ter *an a. and companion in all things*, rerum omnium s comes, que, Cic. **2.** consors. v. COMPANION, COMRADE, PARTNER **II** *A fellow, member* (of a society); q v . sŏcius.

**association:** **I.** *The act or state of associating, union* · **1.** sŏcietas (of the *state*) · *we are born for a and intercourse with mankind*, nati sumus ad s. communitatemque generis humani, Cic. **2.** communĭtas (very similar in force to societas, with which and similar words Cic joins it v. *last ex*) *the a and union of men*, c et conjunctio humana, Cic **3.** consŏciātio (prop of the *act* of associating together) *the a of men*, c hominum, Cic **4.** congrĕgātio (v. TO ASSOCIATE, II 3) *we are born for union and a with men*, ad conjunctionem c.que hominum nati sumus, Cic **5.** conjunctio v. UNION. **6.** consortio (*an a for a special purpose*): *every human a. will be dissolved*, omnis c humana dissolvetur, Cic. **II.** *A company, society*, q. v. sŏcietas. **III.** *Connection:* sŏcietas *the a of seriousness with politeness*, s gravitatis cum humanitate, Cic Phr *the a of ideas*, *(ea) imaginum s.* cogitationum in mente inter se conjunctio qua altera alteri subjicitur · v. CONNECTION.

**assonance:** v. HARMONY, RHYME.

**assonant:** Phr.: *a. syllables*, *syllabae quae similiter desinunt* v. TO RHYME

**assort:** **A.** Trans. · dīgĕro: v. TO ARRANGE, CLASSIFY. **B.** Intrans congrŭo. v TO AGREE, SUIT.

**assortment:** **I.** *Arrangement, classification*, q v. . dīgestio dispŏsĭtio. **II.** *A classified or selected collection* perh. only in the phr of trade, *an a. of goods, jewellery, etc.*, where it will generally suffice to use merces; gemmae venales, etc. · *a large a. of jewellery*, *gemmae plurimae et cujusvis generis.

**assuage:** lēvo allĕvo plăco mulceo v. TO ALLEVIATE, APPEASE.

**assuagement:** rēmissio: lēvātio · allĕvātio. v ABATEMENT, ALLEVIATION.

**assuager:** qui lenit, &c. v. *verb.*

**assume:** **I.** *To take upon or for oneself:* **1.** suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *to a a father's authority and severity*, sibi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque s., Cic. **2.** indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *he lays aside the character of a friend when he a s that of a juryman*, ponit personam amici cum induit judicis, Cic. **3.** sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 · *to a. the manly dress*, virilem togam s., Cic.. *to a the title of king*, regium nomen s., Nep *to a the crown*, diadema s., Suet. Phr.: *to a a form*, faciem capere, Ov *to a. stiffness*, rigorem percipere, Ov.: *to a. a colour*, colorem percipere, Plin.. *to a a name (in accordance with the directions of a will)*, nomen adire, Vell. **II.** *To take improperly.* **1.** arrōgo, 1: *what they a. from others' merit, that they do not yield to me from my own*, quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall.: Cic. **2.** sūmo, 3 (with *dat.* of *pron. reflect.*) *the soldiers a the functions of the general*, milites sibi imperatoriis partes sumunt, Caes. *I do not a. nor arrogate so much*, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, Cic **3.** assūmo, 3 *I a. nothing*, nihil mihi a, Cic v. TO ARROGATE **III.** *To take for granted* (in argument) 1. pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3: *but a that he is conquered*, verum pone esse victum eum, Ter. · *let it then be a.d to begin with*, positum sit igitur in primis, Cic. **2.** sūmo, 3: *you must a. one alternative or the other*, alterutrum sumas necesse est, Lucr. · *you have a.d that the gods are happy*, beatos esse deos sumpsisti, Cic v. TO SUPPOSE. **IV.** *To take an appearance only*: may be expr. by any of the verbs under (I), if the context makes the sense clear: as, *to a the character of a good man*, personam viri boni suscipere, Cic . *to a. the air and tone of sorrow*, habitum ac voces dolentum induere, Tac. A. 4, 12. Phr. · *Solon a d the character of a madman*, Solon furere se simulavit, Cic · v TO FEIGN, COUNTERFEIT.

**assumer:** qui sumit, etc. . v. *verb.*

**assuming** (*adj*): arrōgans, antis: *that he might not seem a. in anticipating*

*the favour of the people*, ne a in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. · Cic. v ARROGANT, HAUGHTY.

**assumption:** | *A taking to oneself* · assumptio · *in the arts there is something worthy of a*, est in artibus aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic. (But more usu expr. by part. of verb as, *by the a of the title of king*, sumpto nomine regio, *after his a of the manly gown*, quum togam virilem sumpsisset · v TO ASSUME, I). || *An unjust taking to oneself*: arrogantia · *although all a is hateful, yet that of wit and eloquence is by far the most annoying*, quum omnis a. odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. v ARROGANCE, PRETENSION ||| *A taking for granted* v. TO ASSUME, and SUPPOSITION. |V *A proposition assumed*. sumptio (*not* assumptio) *let us grant you two a s*, demus tibi istas duas sumptiones, Cic V *With reference to the Virgin Mary* *assumptio B V. Mariae Eccl.

**assurance:** |. *The act of assuring*, esp. by positive statements confirmātio. *the a. of the deserter*, perfugae c, Caes Phr. *I remember that I heard you give a s respecting my return*, memini me audire te de reditu meo confirmare, Cic. v ASSERTION, AFFIRMATION || *Confidence* fīdūcia *to afford him a of safety* certam t. salutis praebere, Liv . *I now have hope of you, but not yet a*, jam de te spem habeo, nondum f., Sen . v. CONFIDENCE. ||| *Intrepidity* (q v) confidentia (rare). *firm a of mind*, c. firma animi, Cic |V *Effrontery*, q v impūdentia V. *Mercant t t.* Phr. *I have effected an a on my life for a large sum*, perh *mihi magna pecunia de vita mea cautum est* v. INSURANCE

**assure:** | *To give confidence by a declaration, promise, etc.* 1. confirmo, 1 · *he had not only a'd but convinced me of this*, hoc mihi non modo confirmarat, sed etiam persuaserat, Cic. 2 prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 : *I a. you that he will not leave a single tile in Italy*, promitto tibi tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic. · v also ASSURED, TO BE. || *To confirm, secure*; q v ||| *To encourage, strengthen*; q v.. hortor adhortor |V *Mercant t t.* · v ASSURANCE (V)

**assured, to be** or **feel:** confido, fīsus, 3 *I feel a that he will not abandon his duty*, confido illum fore in officio, Cic. Phr.: *be a that you yourself are not mortal, but this body only*, sic habeto, non esse te mortalem sed corpus hoc, Cic *I feel a that he will not reject my favour*, mihi persuadetur eum gratiam meam non repudiaturum, Caes. *I would wish you to be a. that I will not fail to promote your designs on every occasion*, velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. *I feel a. that he has done nothing*, mihi exploratum est, nihil eum fecisse, Cic *be a. of this, that I will do everything that I may think is for your interest*, illud cave dubites quin ego omnia faciam quae interesse tua existimem, Cic.

**assured** (*adj.*) explōrātus. *an a. victory*, e. victoria, Caes. · v. CERTAIN, CONFIDENT.

**assuredly:** prōfecto. v. CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

**assurer:** confirmātor · Cic.. v INSURER

**asterisk:** astĕriscus · Isid

**astern:** Phr.. *the pilot sitting a. holds the tiller*, gubernator sedens in puppi clavum tenet, Cic.: *the wind rising a*, ventus surgens a puppi, Virg · *he looks back at Cloanthus close a*, Cloanthum respicit instantem tergo, Virg.

**asteroids:** *minores stellae errantes quaedam.

**asthma:** 1. difficultas spirandi, Cels. 4, 4, 2. 2. dyspnoea (δύσπνοια, for which the difficultas spirandi of Cels. is the Latin equivalent): *the greater centaury cures a.*, dyspnoeae medetur centaurium major, Plin. 3. anhēlātio Plin. · also anhēlītus, ūs. Plin 4. suspīrium Sen Col. 5 asthma, ătis, *n.* M L (Celsus [4, 4, 2] uses the Greek form)

**asthmatic:** 1 asthmătĭcus. Plin. M. L 2. suspīriōsus Plin 3. dyspnoicus · *ammoniacum is good for those who are a*, ammoniacum prodest dyspnoicis, Plin. Phr *to be a*, suspirio laborare, Col. (used with ref to cattle)

**astonish:** obstŭpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 · *he a'd the enemy by the mere wonder of his boldness*, ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv Cic v TO BE ASTONISHED, TO AMAZE, ASTOUND

**astonished, to be:** 1. admīror, 1 (with *acc.* or *dep clause*) *to be a at nothing*, nil admirari, Hor · v TO WONDER AT 2 stŭpeo, ui, 2 (stronger than the preceding, and denoting *mute astonishment*) v. ASTOUNDED, TO BE 3. astŭpeo, 2 (with *dat* · rare) *he is a at himself*, astupet ipse sibi, Ov. 4. obstŭpesco, pui, 3 : *they are a. at these favours*, his beneficiis illi obstupescunt, Cic TO BE AGHAST, ASTOUNDED, TO WONDER

**astonishing** (*adj*) · 1. mīrus: v WONDERFUL 2. admīrābilis, e: *a strange and a occurrence*, res nova et a, Cic *a wisdom*, a sapientia, Cic 3. immānis, e (= *astonishingly vast, or dreadful*) *images of a. size*, simulacra immanitudine, Caes v. MONSTROUS, WONDERFUL.

**astonishingly:** admīrābĭlĭter. *Asia has received me a well*, nos Asia accepit a, Cic. · v WONDERFULLY.

**astonishment:** 1 admīrātio *this excites my very great a.*, hoc mihi maximam a movet, Cic. *this exordium of mine is likely to occasion some a*, haec ingressio mea admirationis aliquid habitura est, Cic . v. WONDER. 2. stŭpor (implying *speechless a*): v AMAZEMENT. Phr *to feel a.* v TO BE ASTONISHED *to be seized with a.*, obstupesco: v. AGHAST, ASTOUNDED, TO BE *to be fixed in mute a.*, defigi torpidum stupore ac miraculo, Liv · *the sight held them for a moment motionless with a*, res objecta immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv.

**astound:** 1 stŭpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 *they gaze upon the speaker a'd*, stupefacti dicentem intuentur, Cic · Ov. 2 obstŭpĕfăcio, 3 *the enemy were a'd (at the novel sight)*, hostes obstupefacti (sunt), Tac. · v. TO ASTONISH 3 dēfīgo, fixi, fixum, 3 chiefly in certain phr. v. ASTONISHMENT (*fin*).

**astounded, to be:** 1. stŭpĕo, 2 (with various constr. v examples): *he is a and remains fixed in one long gaze*, stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. · *to be a by novelty*, novitate s, Quint.: *the mother was a. at the words she heard*, mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. 2. obstŭpesco, obstŭpui, 3 (denoting the *rise* of the feeling in the mind, while stupeo indicates its *continuance*) · *I was a.; my hair stood on end*, obstupui; steteruntque comae, Virg.. Cic. v. TO BE ASTONISHED.

**astragal:** |. *An architectural ornament* · astrăgălus · Vitr || *The upper bone of the foot* · astrăgălus. Plin.

**astray:** Phr . *to go a :* 1. erro, 1 *she went a from the road*, viā erravit, Virg . *the mind often goes a.*, errat saepe animus, Lucr . v. TO WANDER, ERR 2. pālor, 1 (fig.): *as they go a they search for the path of life*, viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr . v. TO ROAM. Phr. *to lead the unskilful a.*, imperitos in errorem inducere, Cic · *success began to lead them a.*, coepit transversos agere felicitas, Sen.: v. TO SEDUCE.

**astride:** Phr *seated a. on its (the crocodile's) back*, dorso equitantium modo impositus, Plin 8, 25, 38.

**astringency:** astrictio · *a plant of bitter taste with a*, herba gustus amari cum a., Plin.. v. ASTRINGENT.

**astringent** (*adj*): astrictōrius: *the leaves have an a. force*, folia a vim habent, Plin.

**astringent** (*subs.*) astringens, entis, *n* : M L. Phr. *this plant acts as an a. when taken internally*, ea herba gustu astringit, Plin . v. also ASTRINGENT

**astrolabe:** *astrŏlābium M L

**astrologer:** 1. astrŏlŏgus *predictions of a s*, astrologorum praedicta, Cic Suet 2 māthēmātĭcus. Tac.. Juv Suet 3. Chaldaeus (esp in *pl*) *predictions of a s*, Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic Luci 4. gĕnethlĭăcus Gell

**astrological:** Chaldāĭcus. *versed in a. calculations*, c rationibus eruditus, Cic (Or expr by *gen* of astrologus, etc as, *a conjectures*, astrologorum *s.* Chaldaeorum divinationes, etc) v. ASTROLOGER.

**astrology:** 1. astrŏlŏgia a term comprising both the modern *astronomy* and *astrology* Cic Div. 2, 42, 88 similarly we find elsewhere the term astrorum cognitio used with especial reference to astrology, ib 1, 41, 91. In the previous passage *astrology* is explained as "praedictio et notatio cujusque vitae ex natali die " in another passage Cic uses the term astrologia *divinans* by way of distinction from astronomy properly so called · Hier (Morhof uses the phrase astrologia divinatrix) 2. mathēmātĭca Suet. 3 Chaldaicum praedicendi genus Cic l c 4 sidĕralis scientia Plin 7, 50. 5. disciplīna Chaldaeorum Gell 14, 1 (q v)

**astronomer:** 1. astrŏlŏgus (including the art of the *astrologist*. cf. ASTROLOGY, 1) *the most eminent a s of that age*, summi astrologi illius aetatis, Cic 2 astrōnŏmus Firmic.

**astronomical:** 1. expr by gen of astrum, etc as, *a. knowledge*, astrorum cognitio, Cic . or freq by phr as *a phenomena*, res superae atque coelestes Cic. 2 astrōnŏmĭcus. Manil. sīdĕrālis, e (also with ref. to *astrology*; q v) *an a. difficulty*, s. difficultas, Plin 18, 25, 56.

**astronomy:** 1. astrŏlŏgia (v. *astrology*, 1) Cic. 2 astrōnŏmia Sen

**astute:** callĭdus v SHREWD

**asunder:** esp in conjunction with verbs, as *to burst a*, dis-silio, etc v. APART; and the several verbs.

**asylum:** 1 asylum Cic Virg. 2 perfŭgium · *to be a harbour and a*, portum ac p esse, Cic Caes. v. REFUGE, RETREAT

**asymptote:** *līnĕa asymptōtos

**asyndeton:** asyndĕton: Diom.

**at:** |. *Of place* (for *proper* names, v. 5) · 1. ăd (with *acc*) *to be at market*, ad forum esse, Pl.: *at the end*, ad extremum, Liv.: *the alarm at (before) Veii assumed various forms*, ad Veios terror multiplex erat, Liv . *the battle at the Trebia*, pugna ad Trebiam, Liv. 2. ăpūd (*i.e* strictly *near*, q v.. with *acc*.). *we stayed one day at Alyzia*, nos a Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic. *he is at your house*, a. te est, Cic 3. ăb (= *on the side of, by*: with *abl*) · *the camp was not fortified at the main entrance*, castra ab decumana porta munita non erant, Caes. of a letter, (*written*) *at Appii Forum*, ab Appii Foro, Cic. (= *dispatched from*). 4. in (with *abl* usu with names of towns, and in the best writers only with those of such places as had harbours) . *there is a ship in readiness for us at Careta*, navis in Caieta est parata nobis, Cic . *he had ships made at Hispalis*, naves in Hispali faciendas curavit, Caes.: also to designate the *house* at which anything is done: *I am at my Formian villa*, in Formiano sum, Cic.: *I shall see you at my villa at Arpinum*, te in Arpinati videbimus, Cic. 5. the *locative* of proper names and of domus (domi): (N.B. The rule as usu., and for practical purposes correctly, stated, is, that sing. nouns of the first and second decl. are put in the *genitive*, all others in the *ablative*, v. L. G § 257) *the philosophers who were at Athens*, philosophi qui

Athenis fuerunt, Cic. · *this lenity is popular at Rome*, haec lenitas grata Romae est, Cic *to sit at home*, domi sedere, Cic *I said the same at my own house*, haec eadem locutus sum domi meae, Cic —NOTE Such expr as ad, apud, Cannas, *in the neighbourhood of Cannae*, must be carefully distinguished from the simple locative Cannis, *at Cannae* Similarly, ad urbem esse is the technical phr to denote waiting *at the gates of* the city (for a triumph) Concerning the constr of a subs like urbs, oppidum, etc along with a proper name, v. L G § 257, *Obs.*, § 259, *Obs.* || *Of time:* **1** By the *abl.* (the most usu and exact mode of expression) *at daybreak he sent the cavalry in advance*, prima luce equitatum praemisit, Caes : *at the same time*, eodem tempore, Caes · *there are flowers at every period of the year*, sunt flores omni tempore anni, Cic.

**2.** ad (esp of that which *arrives at the time*) *at the appointed hour*, ad horam destinatam, Cic. *at the time*, ad tempus, Cic. *at last*, ad postremum, Pl. ; ad extremum, Caes *at present*, ad praesens, Tac. **3** ab (strictly *all along from*) *at the beginning of this defence*, ab initio hujus defensionis, Cic.

**4.** cum (with *abl.* · denoting a point of time with which some action coincides) · *he is said to have come home at daybreak*, cum prima luce domum venisse dicitur, Cic : *Crassus went out at the same time as the messenger*, exiit cum nuntio Crassus, Caes. **5.** in (only in certain phr.): *at the right time*, in tempore, Ter.. *at present*, in praesentia, Caes Cic. ; in praesenti, Cic. ||| *Of cost or price* · when this is denoted by a subst , or by a subst and adjective, these words are in the *abl* : *to farm the taxes at a small price*, vectigalia parvo pretio redimere, Caes. . but when, as is usu the case, the subst. is omitted, the adj may often be in either the *abl* or the *genitive* vili, however, is always in the *abl* , and the following words always in the *gen* : majoris (very rare), maximi, minoris, pluris, tanti, quanti (v. L. G. § 281).

IV. When "*at*" is used after an intransitive verb as its complement, by which it is made transitive, it is not expressed e. g. *to aim at any one*, aliquem petere, Virg : *I laugh at your jokes*, tua joca rideo, Cic v. TO AIM, LAUGH, etc For *at all, at once*, etc , v. ALL, ONCE, etc

**atheism:** opinio eorum qui naturam deorum tollunt; *or*, qui deos esse negant. v Cic N D I, 22, seqq.

**atheist:** ăthĕos. *Diagoras has been called an atheist*, Diagoras atheos (al ăthεos) dictus est, Cic.. Arnob. Phr: *Epicurus is really an a., but in words admits the existence of gods*, re tollit, oratione relinquit deos Epicurus, Cic Poet.; parcus deorum cultor, Hor.

**atheistic:** Phr *his opinions are a.*, negat deos esse, Cic.: v. ATHEISM.

**atheistically:** Phr.. *he is a inclined*, *propensus est ad opinionem eorum qui deos esse negant.

**athirst:** sĭtiens: v THIRSTY

**athlete:** athlēta, ae, *m* · *a contest of a.s*, certamen athletarum, Liv . Cic.

**athletic:** I. Strictly *appertaining to an athlete:* athlēticus *the a art*, a. ars, Gell.. Cels II. i. q. *vigorous, strong* (q v) lăcertōsus (lit. *having sinewy muscular arms*): *fighting, a. centurions*, centuriones pugnaces et l , Cic : *a. husbandmen*, l. coloni, Ov.: v. ROBUST, STRONG.

**athwart:** trans: v. ACROSS.

**atlas:** *liber *s.* volumen tabularum geographicarum (The term Atlas is used by modern geographers · *an a. of ancient geography*, *atlas antiquus.

**atmosphere:** **1.** āēr, āĕris, *m.*: Cic. Ov. **2** coelum ("hoc *coelum* appellavere majores quod alio nomine *aëra*," Plin.) : *a dense, thick a.*, pingue et concretum c., Cic.. *a thin a.*, tenue c., Cic. **3.** ĭmāne, is, *n.* (i. e. *the void*, poet.) · *to fly through the vast a*, magnum per i. volare, Virg. · Ov.: v. AIR.

**atmospheric:** expr by *gen* of aër, coelum as, *a changes*, aëris vices or coeli mutationes

**atom:** I. *An ultimate particle* **1.** ătŏmus, i, *f* Cic. **2.** corpus individuum, Cic. Vitr **3.** corpus insĕcābile Vitr. · Quint. **4.** (In *pl* of the *Epicurean atoms*) semina rerum, primordia. Lucr. I, 502 ; also figurae, ib. 3, 191, etc. II. *A very small quantity* mica, particŭla v GRAIN, MORSEL. Phr *not an a* , ne tantulum (tantillum) quidem, Cic

**atomic:** ătŏmĭcus, M L Phr *the a. theory* *doctrina atomorum *the a philosophers*, i e. *the Epicureans*, minuti philosophi, Cic

**atone:** **1** pĭo, I *to a. for a crime*, nefas p , Virg *to a for losses*, damna p , Ov. **2**, lŭo, lŭi, 3 *to a for an offence*, noxam l , Liv Cic **3.** abluo, lui, 3 *to a for perjuries*, perjuria ab., Ov · v TO EXPIATE, MAKE AMENDS (N B. In old Eng *to atone* = *to agree, reconcile*, q v)

**atonement:** **1.** pĭāculum Cic Hor. **2.** pīamen Ov v EXPIATION. **3,** (In theological sense) rĕconcĭlĭātio: Vulg.

**atonement for, make:** *i e.* formally **1.** expĭo, I more fully, procurare atque expiare aliquid, Cic Div 2, 63 v. TO ATONE FOR, EXPIATE. **2.** lustro, I (i e. *to purify by sacrifice*) *to make a. for the people*, populum l , Cic Liv. **3.** purgo, I: *to make a. for a crime*, nefas purgare, Ov.. *to make a for the people*, populos p , Ov.. Lucan

**atony:** *ătōnĭa: M. L

**atrabilious:** mĕlancholĭcus . Cic. Plin.

**atrocious:** **1.** nĕfārĭus, nĕfandus: v. ABOMINABLE. **2.** immānis, e (i e. *monstrous, enormous*): *the a and barbarous custom of sacrificing human beings*, i ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic **3.** dīrus. *an a. crime*, dirum nefas, Virg. v. DREADFUL. **4.** atrox, ōcis · *a thing so wicked, so a., is incredible*, res tam scelesta, tam a. credi non potest, Cic. v. SHOCKING

**atrociously:** **1.** nĕfārĭē : *a father a slain*, n. occisus pater, Cic · *to act a*, n facere, Cic.. v. ABOMINABLY. **2.** foedē v. FOULLY.

**atrociousness:** } atrōcĭtas. *the a.* **atrocity:** } *of a deed*, facti a , Cic.: *the a of a crime*, sceleris a , Sall Phr.: *an atrocity*, dirum nefas, Virg. ; atrox facinus, Liv.

**atrophy:** **1.** ātrŏphia. Coel. Aur.. M. L.

**attach:** I. *To cause to adhere, to fasten* · **1.** applĭco, āvi *or* ŭi, ātum *or* ĭtum, I *the tendons a'd to the bones*, nervi applicati ossibus, Plin. : *vines a'd to trees*, vites arboribus applicitae, Quint. **2.** annecto . v. TO FASTEN TO. **3.** agglūtĭno, I *the linen cloth must be a.'d to the forehead*, linteolum fronti agglutinare oportet, Cels.. v. TO FASTEN. II. *To connect* (Fig): **1.** adjungo, junxi, junctum, 3 . *to a. suspicion to poverty*, suspicionem ad egestatem a , Cic. . *to a credit to what is seen*, visis fidem a , Cic. **2.** subjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *Epicurus says that they do not understand what meaning is to be a'd to the word honour*, Epicurus ait eos non intelligere sub hac voce honestatis quae sit subjicienda sententia, Cic.: Quint Phr. · *I a great importance to seeing you*, illud mea magni interesse arbitror, te ut videam, Cic III. *To bind by affection or interest* (v. TO GAIN, WIN OVER) · **1,** adjungo, 3 *he whom you a by kindness, acts from the heart*, ille quem beneficio adjungas, ex animo facit, Ter . *to a. any one to oneself*, sibi aliquem a , Cic. **2.** applĭco, I . *Scilly a'd itself to the friendship of the Roman people*, Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi R. applicavit, Cic. **3.** dēvincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4 (stronger than the preceding). *to a any one to you for ever*, aliquem in perpetuum tibi d , Cic.: *blood-relationship a.s people to each other with good-will and affection*, sanguinis conjunctio benevolentiaque hominum et caritate, Cic Nep **4.** haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (*mid* to attach *one-self*) · *Antor had a'd himself to Evander* Antor haeserat Evandro, Virg Plin v TO BIND IV. *To arrest, seize*, q v comprehendo

**attached** (*adj.*) I. *Fastened:* aptus *a sword a by a horse-hair*, gladius seta equina a , Cic. || *Bound by affection* **1.** studiōsus (with *gen*) . *I have some people a to me*, mei habeo studiosos, Cic *he is more a. to the other party*, studiosior est alterius partis, Sall. **2.** dēvinctus (*greatly a*) *he was greatly a to his wife*, uxori devinctus erat, Tac Hor v DEVOTED

**attachment:** I. *Connexion, contact*, q v II. *Close affection, devotion* studium *the very great a of Divitiacus to the Roman people*, Divitiaci summum in populum Romanum s., Caes *a to the Carthaginians*, s Poenorum, Cic amor cāritas v AFFECTION, DEVOTION, LOVE III. *Arrest, seizure*, q v. comprĕhensio

**attack** (v). I. *To act against with physical force* · **1.** adōrior, ortus, 4 (usu. of an *unexpected* attack). *he a.'d Milo from behind*, a tergo Milonem adortus est, Cic *to a a city*, urbem a , Liv **2.** aggrĕdior, gressus, 3 (the most general word) *who would dare to a a man well attended?* quis audeat bene comitatum a.? Cic. *the horse-soldiers a. the enemy*, equites hostes a., Caes. **3,** impugno, I (of an attack of troops): *to a. the enemies' rear*, terga hostium I , Liv : *to a. with spirit*, acriter I., Caes **4.** oppugno, I (esp. of regularly attacking *cities*) *changing one's plans from a ing a city to blockading it*, consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, Liv Caes. v TO LAY SIEGE TO, ASSAULT **5.** invādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3 (v TO FALL ON, UPON) *to a any one with a sword*, cum ferro in aliquem i , Cic. *to a. a camp*, castra I , Liv **6.** pĕto, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, 3 (with bello *or* armis, esp. poet) *to a. a city*, bello urbem p., Virg v TO AIM AT **7.** rĕpĕto, 3 (*to a again or repeatedly:* with some explanatory word. cf preceding) · *to a Nola again with arms*, Nolam armis r , Liv. · v. TO STRIKE AGAIN **8.** tento, I (i e. *to make an attempt upon*) · *to a. Achaia*, Achaiam t., Caes. **9.** incesso, cessīvi *or* cessi, 3 (esp. of *repeated, harassing* attacks): *they a.'d the stragglers with stones*, vagos lapidibus incessebant, Liv. — *Obs.* Of course any of the above may be used fig., *as to a. any one with money*, pecunia aliquem oppugnare, Cic : *to be a'd by poison*, veneficiis impugnari, Suet.. cf. *infr.* (II.). Phr . *to a the enemy*, impetum in hostes facere, Caes. (of a *charge* or *onset*). v. ATTACK (*subs* ) v. TO ASSAIL, ASSAULT, FALL UPON.

II. *To assail with words:* **1.** ădōrior, 4 (with some defining word) *to a any one with railing*, aliquem jurgio a , Ter *they a. Seneca with various accusations*, varias criminationibus Senecam adoriuntur, Tac. **2,** invĕhor, vectus, 3 (with *prep* in and *acc* ) *openly to a any one in the senate*, in senatu aperte in aliquem invehi, Cic · Liv.

**3.** oppugno, I (Fig comp 1. 4) · *to a. an opinion*, sententiam o., Cic : *to a. with words*, verbis o., Cic. **4.** impugno, I (Fig . comp l. 3) · *to a. an opinion*, sententiam i., Tac.· Sall. **5.** incesso, 3 (with *abl* of means of attack). *to a. kings with fouard words*, reges dictis protervis i., Ov.: *to a. any one with accusations*, aliquem criminibus i., Tac **6.** pĕto, 3 (also with *abl.* of means of attack). *to a. any one in a letter*, aliquem epistola p., Cic.: *to a. any one with false accusations*, aliquem falsis criminibus p , Tac. **7.** prōsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (denoting an attack which is *followed up or continued*) · *to a. any one with insulting expressions*, aliquem contumeliosis vocibus p., Caes.: *he a.s the man with too violent language*, hominem verbis vehementioribus prose-

quitur, Cic.: v. TO ASSAIL. **III.** *To seize* (esp. of disease). **1.** corrĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3 (*suddenly*). *he was twice a'd by the disease while transacting business,* morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet. **2.** invādo, 3. *the pain a's the eyes,* dolor in oculos i., Lucr.: *he says that no greater plague has a'd the life of man,* negat ullam pestem majorem in vitam hominum invasisse, Cic. **3.** tento, 1 · *strong minds cannot be a'd by disease,* animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, Cic Hor. · *wines a. the head,* vina tentant caput, Plin. **4.** attento (rare) · Apul. **5.** (To attack *again*): rĕpĕto. v. TO RETURN.

**attack** (*sb.*) **1.** impĕtus, ūs (i. e *a charge, onset*) · *they made an a upon the enemy with drawn swords,* gladiis destrictis in hostes i. fecerunt, Caes. *to sustain an a*, impetum sustinere *or* ferre, Caes *to make an a*, i dare, Liv. *to ward off an a.*, i. propulsare, Cic. · *an a of fever,* febris i, Cels. **2.** pĕtītĭo (of a *thrust* or *cast* at any one rare) *I have escaped your a's,* petitiones tuas effugi, Cic. **3.** impugnātio (rare) Cic (of an attack on Milo's *house* Att i, 4 *med*). **4.** oppugnātio (usu. of an attack upon a *town* v SIEGE). Fig of *a forensic attack,* Cic Vat 2, 5. **5.** incursus, ūs (esp of the *a of cavalry*) *to sustain a's of cavalry,* i equitum sustinere, Caes. Liv. **6.** concursus, ūs (*a combined a*): v ENCOUNTER. Fig *to sustain the combined a's of all the philosophers,* c omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. **7.** tentātio (esp of the attacks of *disease*) · *I am glad that your health has recovered both from the old disease and from the new a.s,* valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a veteri morbo et a novis t gaudeo, Cic. · v. FIT (*subs.*). Phr. · *he had heard the signal for a. sounded,* bellicum cani audierat, Liv.: *to make an a on,* oppugnare, impugnare, etc. v. TO ATTACK, ONSET, ASSAULT.

**attacker:** oppugnātor: v. ASSAILANT.

**attain:** **A.** Intrans.: pervĕnio v. TO ARRIVE AT, REACH. **B.** Trans **1.** ădĭpiscor, eptus, 3: *all are eager to a. old age,* senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, Cic. **2.** consĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3. *to a. a public office,* magistratum c., Cic.: Caes. *to a. a resemblance to truth,* similitudinem veri c, Cic.: v. TO GAIN, OBTAIN.

**attainable:** impetrābĭlis, e (prop *a. by a treaty or request*). *when he demanded a triumph, the greatness of his exploits rendered it easily a*, postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. *expenses to Juno an a. wish,* i. votum facite Junoni, Prop. Phr *that end is not a. to all,* *non ab omnibus eo pervenire potest; non cujusvis est eum finem consequi. v. TO ATTAIN TO, GAIN. *rewards which are a. by mercenaries,* praemia quae patent stipendiariis, Cic.: v. TO BE OPEN.

**attainder:** privĭlēgium (i e. *a law aimed at a particular person* · probably the nearest Latin word) *they did not wish laws against private persons to be proposed, for this is what is meant by an a*, in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt; id est enim p, Cic.. *to propose a bill of a against one,* de aliquo p ferre, Cic. · *they shall not propose bills of a.*, privilegia ne rogranto, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.

**attainment:** **I.** *The act of getting:* **1.** ădeptĭo *the a. of good,* a. boni, Cic . Quint **2.** compărātio · *the a. of pleasure,* c. voluptatis, Cic. **3.** or expr by part of verb · e.g *to devote oneself to the a of wealth,* divitias comparandis incumbere v. TO ATTAIN. **II.** *Acquired knowledge or skill:* v LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE. Phr *he was a man of very great a.s,* erant in eo plurimae literae. Cic · *a man of refined a.s,* (homo) doctrina liberaliter institutus, Cic.: v ACCOMPLISHMENT.

**attaint** (*v.*): privĭlēgium ferre, Cic.: v. ATTAINDER.

**attemper:** v. TO TEMPER, MITIGATE.

**attempt** (*v.*): **I.** *To endeavour.* **1.** cōnor i (with *acc., inf.*, or *absol*). *to a a great and difficult work,* opus magnum et arduum c, Cic. *you see that Demosthenes accomplished many things, that we a. many,* vides Demosthenem multa perficere, nos multa c., Cic. *to a. to do anything,* aliquid agere conari, Cic. **2.** coepto, 1 · *he a'd to repress the mutiny,* coercere seditionem coeptabat, Tac. *an animal a's to get what it perceives to be adapted to its nature,* animal c ea quae naturae sentit apta appetere, Cic. also with *acc* · v TO BEGIN. **3.** mōlior, 4 (i. e to a. some *great* or *difficult* work) *he a's nothing amiss,* nil molitur inepte, Hor. (of *Homer*) v. TO SCHEME, PLOT. **4.** nītor, ĕnītor · v. TO STRIVE, ENDEAVOUR (N.B. *Not* experior, which signifies the trial of an *experiment*, not the attempt to do something v. TO TRY) **II.** *To attack* **1.** tento, 1 · *to a. the walls of a town,* moenia oppidi t, Caes. Liv : v TO ATTACK. **2.** attento, 1 *to a* (*make an attempt on*) *Capua,* a Capuam, Liv

**attempt** (*subs*) **1.** cōnātum (esp. in *pl*) Caes Juv **2.** cōnātus, ūs *to desist from an a*, conatu desistere, Caes *I have checked your atrocious a's,* compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. **3.** inceptum *to desist from an a.*, incepto absistere, Liv *favour, O goddess, my a's*, inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. **4.** tīrōcĭnium (*a first a*) *he wished to make his first a., and to give a proof of his eloquence in impeaching L. Paulus,* in L Paulo accusando t. ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, Liv Quint. **5.** pĕrīcŭlum v TRIAL, EXPERIMENT —NOTE Of the preceding words, conatus and conatum imply *effort* inceptum only *a beginning* · tirocinium is fig and rare

**attempter:** qui tentat, etc · v. verb.

**attend:** **I.** *To accompany.* **1.** cōmĭtor, 1 · *they a'd the dead youth (to the grave) with vain respect,* juvenem examinum vano honore comitati sunt, Virg. **2.** prōsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (usu. *to a distance*): *to a. a funeral,* exsequias p, Ov . *may the same esteem a. Quintus to the funeral pile,* eadem existimatio Quintum usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic **3.** dēdūco · v TO ESCORT, TO ACCOMPANY. **II.** *To be present:* **1.** intersum, fui (with *dat* or *prep*) · *to a a sacrifice,* rebus divinis i, Caes · *to a a banquet,* in convivio i, Cic **2.** adsum, fui (strictly *to be present at*, whereas intersum is *to take part in* · constr. same as preceding) *to a. an auspice-taking,* auspicio adesse, Liv. (also interesse, Liv.): v. TO BE PRESENT AT. **III.** *To follow as a consequence:* v TO FOLLOW. **IV.** *To await, stay for.* q. v. · oppĕrior, etc

——— **at:** v. TO ATTEND (II.).

——— **on:** v. TO ATTEND UPON.

——— **to:** i. e *to pay attention to* · **1.** ănĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3 *these things are not a'd to during peace,* haec non animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. **2.** attendo, di, tum, 3 (sometimes with animum *or* animos the object of attention is expr. by *ad, acc*, or *clause*): *attend to what follows,* attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur, Cic. *to a. to the first line of a law,* primum legis versum a., Cic. *a. now to what I wish,* nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. **3.** circumspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 (to look carefully *round* upon) · *these and the like things must be carefully a'd to,* haec et talia circumspicienda sunt, Cic. · *there are a great many things to be a'd to in conducting causes,* permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, Cic. · also strengthened with diligenter, Cic **4.** cūro, 1 (i. e. to undertake the care of) · *to a. to other people's affairs,* aliena negotia c, Cic. *they a. to nothing except the mind,* praeter animum nihil curant, Cic.: *it shall be a'd to,* curabitur, Ter **5.** prōcūro, 1 (esp. of attending to the affairs of *another*, and of *sacred things*) · *to a. to the sacrifices,* sacrificia p, Caes : *to a to accounts,* rationes p., Cic v. TO TAKE CARE OF, BE AGENT **6.** servĭo, 4 (i. e. *to be the slave of, be altogether devoted to*: with *dat.*): *they a'd to their own private profit,* compendio suo privato serviebant, Caes.: *to a. to one's private affairs,* rei familiari s., Cic. *to a. to rumour,* rumori s., Caes **7.** inservĭo, 4 (i q servio with *dat.*) *to a to one's own interests,* suis commodis i, Cic.: *to a to reputation,* famae i., Tac. **8.** invĭgilo, 1 (i e *to be watchful over* · with *dat.*). *other (bees) a watchfully to the food,* aliae victu invigilant, Virg v. TO WATCH OVER. **9.** exaudĭo, 4 (i. e *to listen to*: q. v) *the adviser not a'd to will laugh,* ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor **10.** obtempĕro, 1 (i. e. *to hearken to, comply with*. usu. with *dat.*). *I know for certain that the gods will a. more to you,* tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, Ter . *I don't a to what he says,* non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, Pl.: *if I had been a d to,* si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic **11.** praevĕnio (in *imperf.* tenses), praeverti, 3 (to a. to *first* or *in preference*. usu with *dat.*) *he thought that he ought first to a to this matter,* hunc rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes *let us first a to that,* illuc praevertamur, Hor Phr. *are you a.ing or not?* hoccine agis an non? Ter *not a.ing, and thinking of nothing of the kind,* aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Cic.

——— **upon** or **on:** **1.** appārĕo, 2 (of *formal* or *legally required* attendance with *dat*) *the priests must a upon the gods,* sacerdotes diis apparento, Cic *four-and-twenty lictors a. upon the consuls,* quatuor et viginti lictores a consulibus, Liv. **2.** sector, 1 (of *slaves, dependents*, etc) *I have now been a ing upon you for five years,* equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Pl.. *to a upon the praetor*, praetorem s., Cic *a body of horsemen a.s upon the king,* equitum manus regem sectatur, Tac **3.** assector, 1 (esp of the *friends of candidates*) *Galba a'd on Crassus when he was a candidate for the aedileship,* quum aedilitatem Crassus peteret, eum Galba assectabatur, Cic Tac **4.** assum (ads.), fui (in most general sense *to be present with* with *dat*) *so much grace a'd on her art,* tantus decor affuit arti, Ov **5.** frĕquento, 1 (only of *great numbers*). *the work-people a'd upon Marius in great numbers,* opifices Marium frequentabant, Sall.: Tac.

**attendance:** **I.** *The act of waiting on or serving* · **1.** apparĭtio (*official* a.) · *during his long a* (in the capacity of *interpreter*), *I have learnt his fidelity,* in longa ejus a. fidem cognovi, Cic **2.** assectātio (of the a. of *dependents*) Cic.: Q Cic **3.** assiduĭtas (*constant a*) *the constant a. of a physician,* medici a, Cic *he danced a. on you the next day,* assiduitatem tibi praebuit postridie, Cic **4.** frĕquentĭa (a. *in great numbers*): *the daily, constant, and numerous a. of friends,* quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et f., Q. Cic. **5.** officium (*complimentary*): *a. on the new consuls,* of novorum consulum, Suet **II.** *Service* · ministĕrium *to render any one a.,* alicui m. facere, Just. · *a upon the emperor,* ministeria principatus, Tac.: v SERVICE. **III.** *A body of a.s:* v. RETINUE, ATTENDANT.

**attendant** (*adj.*): **1.** adjunctus: esp in *neut pl*, adjuncta, *a. circumstances* · Cic. **2.** quod sequitur, comitatur, etc

**attendant** (*subs*) · **1.** accensus (a kind of *assistant lictor*: esp. of the a. on the consul who had not the fasces). *Tettius was an a. on Nero,* Tettius a. Neroni fuit, Cic. **2.** apparĭtor (the most comprehensive term to denote *all kinds of official a.s* on magistrates: as, lictors, apparitors, accensi): Cic.: Suet. **3.** assectātor (*a dependant*): *a certain old a., one of my friends,* quidam vetus a., ex numero amicorum, Cic. **4.** stipātor (esp. of

the *body-guard* of kings) *personal a.s*, corporis stipatores, Cic. Hor. **5.** sectātor (an a on a *candidate for office*): *what need is there of a.s?* quid opus est sectatoribus? Cic. **6.** sātelles, ĭtis (esp. of a *king's guard*: but also used of other dependants) *gold loves to make its way through the midst of a.s*, aurum per medios ire satellites amat, Hor. *the a.s of Caesar*, Caesaris s, Tac Fig *the guardian and inflexible a. of true virtue*, virtutis verae custos rigidusque s, Hor. **7.** fămŭlus, *fem.* fămŭla (*a slave* esp poet) *the a.s of the Idaean mother*, Idaeae matris famuli, Cic *the a.s carried him in a swoon into the house*, famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant, Virg. *her female a.s raise her up*, suscipiunt famulae, Virg Fig. *merit is the a. of fortune*, virtus famula fortunae est, Cic **8.** mĭnister and mĭnistra (*a servant*: not necessarily a slave) *a hundred a.s of the same age*, centum paies aetate ministri, Virg. Liv. *a.s in peace and war*, pacisque bellique ministrae, Virg. *a body of a.s*, mĭnistĕrium, Tac. Plin. **9.** mĭnistrātor (rare). *I pass through the crowd of a.s*, transeo turbam ministratorum, Sen **10.** pēdĭsĕquus and pēdĭsĕqua (*a lacquey, personal a*) *my daughter's a.*, meae gnatae pedisequa, Pl. *the shouting of the a.s*, clamor pedisequorum, Cic Fig. *you have united your knowledge of law to eloquence as its waiting-maid and a*, istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. v COMPANION, SERVANT.

**attention:** **I.** *The act or state of attending:* **1.** ănĭmadversĭo (rare and denoting *notice, observation*, rather than fixed attention) *a and care must be raised into activity*, excitanda est a. et diligentia, Cic **2.** attentus animus (the most perfect equiv for the English word): *to listen to anything with a and admiration* (of a number of persons), aliquid animis attentis admirantes excipere, Cic.: *to pay a to the maintenance of propriety*, attentos animos (attentum a of *one* person) ad decoris conservationem tenere, Cic. (Similarly the word may be expr. by attenta aures, if *listening* be referred to; or attentum studium of *earnest a.* in general. *Intentus* may be used if the idea is that of *intently fixing* the mind upon something) **3.** intentio (both with and without animi or mentis): *I will tell you if you will lend me your a.*, dicam si mihi accommodaveris intentionem tuam, Sen.. in. animi *or* mentis, Quint.: *the a. of hearers*, i. audientium, Quint.· *nor let a discourse be so long that the a. cannot follow it to the end*, nec sit sermo tam longus ut eum prosequi non possit i., Quint **4.** audientia (*hearing*): *I foresee how much a his unprincipled conduct will procure for my speech*, prospicio quantam a. orationi meae improbitas illius factura sit, Cic.· Liv. Phr.: *to gain the a. of a judge*, judicem attentum facere, Cic.· *to draw everybody's a. upon oneself*, omnium oculos ad se convertere, Nep.. Curt ; also simply, conspici, Liv.· Nep.. *to attract a. by novelty in speaking*, animos hominum ad se convertere novitate dicendi, Cic.: *as the king was paying his whole a. to the man*, cum intentus in eum se rex totus adverteret, Liv. *to pay a. in silence* (to a play), (cum) silentio animum advertere, Ter.: Cic. **II.** *A polite act, obliging conduct:* **1.** sēdŭlĭtas (*careful a.*)· *feigned a.*, simulata s., Cic.: *obliging a.*, officiosa s., Hor. **2.** observantĭa (esp. with ref. to a *superior*: but not solely) *to retain friends by a*, amicos observantia retinere, Cic.: *a. to the king*, o in regem, Liv. **3.** cultus, ūs (with ref. either to *equals* or to *superiors*): *to those connected by blood, service and careful a. is paid*, sanguine conjunctis officium et diligens tributur c., Cic.: v. SERVICE, KINDNESS; and foll. art.

**——, to pay:** **1.** ŏpĕram do, dĕdi, dătum, 1 (*to do all in one's power* for a certain end): *to pay a to one's health*, valetudini o dare, Cic : *to pay a. to a conversation*, sermoni o dare, Cic : v. TO EXERT ONESELF **2.** observo, 1 (*to show marks of respect to*). *to pay a. to one's fellow-tribesmen*, tribules suos observare, Cic *the victors pay marked and very loving a. to me*, victores me perofficiose et peramanter observant, Cic Virg. **3.** stŭdeo, 2 (*to devote oneself to* with *dat*) *to pay a to agriculture*, agriculturae s , Caes : *to pay a. to literature*, literis s, Cic *he paid exclusive a to none of these things*, horum ille nihil egregie studebat, Ter.

**4.** cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3 (prop *to bestow care upon*) *to pay a to the study of philosophy*, studium philosophiae c , Cic *to pay a to the liberal arts*, artes liberales c, Suet v. also ATTENTION (I 2).

**attention, deserving of,** or **attracting:** conspĭcĭendus *let him sit upon a swift horse, attracting a*, insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib. *a work worthy of a.*, opus c., Liv v. TO ATTEND TO (4).

**attentive:** **I.** *That pays attention·* **1.** attentus: *an a. mind*, a. animus, Ter *an a juryman*, judex a , Cic.: v. ATTENTION (I 2 and Phr.) *Very a*, perattentus *a very a. mind*, p. animus, Cic **2.** intentus (stronger than attentus v INTENT, EAGER) *he listened to your prayers with a. ear*, intenta tuis precibus se praebuit aure, Tib. **3.** ērectus (*aroused* q v) *a jurymen*, e judices, Cic. Liv. **4.** aurītus (lit. *possessed of ears* poet) *a. oaks*, a. quercus, Hor. *make the people a*, face (i. e fac) auritum populum, Pl. (somewhat simly Hor has acutae aures (of the satyrs) for *up-pricked, attentive ears*). Phr *he was not a when the cause was being conducted by others*, non affuit animo quum ab aliis causa ageretur, Cic. v. TO PAY ATTENTION and CAREFUL **II.** *That waits upon* **1.** sēdŭlus *an a nurse*, s nutrix, Ov. *let the a crowd of young men escort the old man home*, deducat juvenum s. turba senem, Tib **2.** observans, antis *a man most a to me*, observantissimus mei homo, Cic. **3.** officĭōsus *the people of Lampsacus are most a.* (= *respectful*) *to all Roman citizens*, homines Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives Romanos o., Cic (For the difference between the above words, comp ATTENTION, II.)

**attentively:** **1.** attentē *to listen to any one most a*, aliquem attentissime (*or* perattente) audire, Cic **2.** intentē (rather stronger than 1) *teachers wish to be listened to a. and modestly*, praeceptores se i. ac modeste audiri volunt, Quint Tac. **3.** sēdŭlo: v. DILIGENTLY. **4.** officĭōsē (paying *respectful attentions*) Cic Phr *to listen to a*, attento animo (attentis animis, *of a number*) aliquid excipere v ATTENTION (I. 2)· *to look a. at something*, contemplari v TO GAZE AT

**attenuant** (*adj.*): attĕnŭans, antis M. L.

**attenuant** (*subs.*): mĕdĭcāmentum attenuans M. L.

**attenuate:** **1.** attĕnŭo, 1. *sleepless nights a. the bodies of young men*, a juvenum vigilatae corpora noctes, Ov **2.** extĕnŭo, 1: *to a. a line of troops*, aciem e., Liv.. v. TO EXTENUATE. **3.** tenue s. gracile (*e. g* corpus), reddo, efficio v. THIN.

**attenuated:** **1.** attĕnŭātus *a by love*, a. amore, Ov.: Suet. **2.** extĕnŭātus *a. ar*, e. aĕr, Cic.. Ov. v THIN

**attenuation:** extĕnŭātĭo *the a. of the air*, aeris e., Sen.

**attest:** **1.** testor, 1 *the plain as battles by its tombs*, campus sepulcris proelia t, Hor. **2.** testĭfĭcor, 1 v TO TESTIFY, BEAR WITNESS **3.** signo, 1 (i. e. to attest by one's *signature* or *seal*). v. TO SIGN.

**attestation:** **1.** testĭfĭcātio Cic. **2.** testĭmōnĭum· *forged a s*, falsa t., Liv. Phr· *the a. of a will*, testamenti testium subscriptio· v. EVIDENCE.

**Attic** (*adj.*) **1.** Attĭcus: *A. faith* (i e *sincerity*), A fides, Vell *A. grace*, A lepos, Mart . *A refinement*, A. subtilitas, Cic **2.** Actaeus (chiefly poet.): Ov. Stat

**attic** (*subs.*) coenācŭlum Cic.: Hor. v GARRET

**attire** (*v.*): vestio v TO DRESS

**attire** (*subs.*): vestĭtus v. DRESS, CLOTHES.

**attitude:** **I.** Lit *of the body:* **1.** stātus, ūs *an erect and lofty a*, s erectus et celsus, Cic *an unbecoming a*, s indecorus, Quint *he frequently changes his a s*, crebro commutat status, Pl *a threatening a.*, minax s, Hor. Fig. *to force the terrified mind from its position and fixed a*, animum perterritum loco et certo de s demovere, Cic **2.** habĭtus, ūs (usu of what is *permanent* v MIEN, AIR). *an a of wonder*, admirationis h., Quint Sen. v. POSTURE **II.** Fig. *bearing* or *demeanour towards.* Phr *to assume this or that a. towards any one*, ita, tali modo, se gerere adversus aliquem, Cic.. v TO BEHAVE ONESELF.

**attorney.** **1.** cognītor (probably the nearest word to the English; and denoting a regularly *appointed legal adviser*, cf. Cic. Rosc Com. 18, 53 "alteri nemo (petere) potest, nisi qui cognitor est factus " but the law was not divided into separate professions as with us): *you were appointed the a. of Roscius in that suit*, in eam litem c Roscii es factus, Cic *to appoint an a. for any one*, cognitorem alicui adscribere, Cic. Hor **2.** prōcūrātor Cod Theod. (N.B. There was a technical distinction between the cognitor and the procurator which cannot be preserved in English v. Heinec Syn Ant iv 10, 2) **3.** advŏcātus (i e *a kind of assistant-counsel*) v ADVOCATE Phr *your business cannot be managed by a* (or *deputy*), delegationem istam res non recipit, Sen.. *a letter of a*, *literae procurationis*

**attorney-general** · **1.** advŏcātus fisci Spart (v Dict Ant p 18) **2.** *cognītor publicus, procurator publicus a causis (v Forcell s v. procurator).

**attorneyship:** **1.** cognitio (i e. *the acting* as a cognitor) Edict. Imp (vide Forcell, s. v.). **2.** prōcūrātio (i e. *the acting* as procurator) Dig Phr *to bestow on any one the a.*, aliquem cognitorem, etc. facere v ATTORNEY.

**attract:** **I.** Physically. **1.** trăho, traxi, tractum, 3 (with *prep*): *the loadstone allures and a.s the iron to it*, magnes ferrum ad se allicit et t , Cic.: also with *prep* in Plin **2.** attrăho, 3 *the loadstone a.s iron*, magnes ferrum a., Plin v. TO DRAW **II.** Fig · **1.** trăho, 3 · *we are all a.'d and led to a desire of knowledge*, omnes trahimur et ducimur ad scientiae cupiditatem, Cic. **2.** attrăho, 3. *to a a man to Rome*, hominem Romam a , Cic. · *to a disciples*, discipulos a., Ov. **3.** allĭcio: v. TO ALLURE.

**attraction:** **I.** *The power of drawing towards:* *vis attractionis· M. L. **II.** *The act of drawing towards:* attractus, ūs. Dict Cret. **III.** *Charm, allurement*, q v.· illĕcĕbra (usu. in *pl.*): *what a. for the young was ever possessed by any one equal to that which he possessed?* quae tanta in ullo homine juventutis i. fuit quanta in illo ? Cic · *the a.s of pleasure*, illecebrae voluptatis, Cic . v. CHARM, FASCINATION, SEDUCTION

**attractive:** **I.** Phys.: Phi.· *the a. force of bodies*, *ea corporum vis qua invicem attrahuntur **II.** Fig.· **1.** blandus Cic. **2.** illĕcĕbrōsus (rare): Pl Phr *she had something indescribably a about her*, *inerat ei nescio quid suavitatis atque illecebrarum: v. CHARMING, ALLURING

**attractively:** blandē: v. ALLURINGLY.

**attractiveness:** lēpos, ŏris. v. CHARM.

**attributable:** expr. by *ger.* or *part.*

of verbs = *to attribute* as, *the fault is not a. to me*, culpa in me conferenda non est, Caes. Phr.: *it was a to you that we did not take the town*, per te stetit quominus oppido potiremur, Caes

**attribute** (v.). 1. tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3: *to a anything to the bravery of the enemy*, aliquid virtuti hostium t, Caes Cic v. TO ASSIGN. 2. attribuo, 3 *if he (Cato) seems to talk too eruditely, a. it to his Greek studies*, si eruditius videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis literis, Cic. v. TO ASCRIBE. 3. assigno, 1. *do not a. this to my wickedness*, ne hoc scelerī meo assignes, Cic 4. dēlēgo, 1 (*to delegate*). *to a the honour of saving the consul to a slave*, servati consulis decus ad servum d, Liv: *to a. crimes to others*, scelera alīs d., Tac

5. affingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (to a *wrongly*) *to a an honest speech to a bad man*, probam orationem improbo a., Cic. *to a. a crime to any one*, alicui crimen a, Tac v TO ATTACH, ASCRIBE, IMPUTE. Phr *plays which are a d to Plautus*, fabulae quae nomini Plauti adiunctae sunt, Gell 3, 3 (where he is speaking of *spurious* plays to attribute *rightfully* would rather be tribuere: v. TO ASSIGN)

**attribute** (*subs*) Phr · *philosophy is naturally an a of this man's mind*, inest natura philosophia in hujus viri mente, Cic *it is an a of a wise man to do nothing against his will*, sapientis est proprium nihil facere invitum, Cic . *right, unchanging reason is to be regarded as an a. of God*, Deo tribuenda est ratio recta, constans, Cic v PROPERTY, QUALITY, CHARACTERISTIC — N.B. Lucr. uses conjuncta of the *primary a.s* of bodies (1, 450); but his nomenclature does not seem to have been followed by others.

**attributive** (*subs*) · i e *adjunct*

1. attribūtĭo : Cic. 2. attribūtum : Cic.

**attrition**: attrītus, ūs Plin.. v. ABRASION, FRICTION.

**attune**: I. *To render musical*· mŏdŭlor, 1 · *men's ears naturally a. their voice*, hominum aures vocem natura m., Cic II. *To adjust one sound to another*: Phr. *to a. the voice to a lyre*, *efficere ut vox lyrae concinat; vocem lyrae consonam reddere

**auburn**: 1. fulvus *a hair*, fulva caesaries, Virg. Aen. 11, 642. 2. aureus: v. YELLOW, GOLDEN

**auction**: 1. auctĭo *to give notice or advertise an a.*, auctionem proscribere, Cic . *the a had been arranged to take place at Rome*, erat constituta a. Romae, Cic . *to adjourn or put off an a.*, a proferre, Cic *to sell by a*, auctione vendere, Cic *a regular frequented of a.s*, circulator auctionum, Cic. Phr *catalogues of a sales*, tabulae auctionariae, Cic ; auctionalia, ium. Ulp. *To hold an a*, auctĭōnor, 1: Cic Caes

2. hasta (because *a spear* was stuck in the ground to indicate the sale. only of auctions of *public* property) *a purchase at an a.*, emptio ab hasta, Cic. . *to sell by a.*, sub hasta vendere, Liv.

3. tābŭla *Aebutius is present at the a.*, Aebutius adest ad tabulam, Cic

**auction-room** or **mart**: atrium auctiōnārium: Cic.

**auctioneer**: 1. auctiōnans, antis Cic. 2. *qui auctioni praeest. 3. praeco: to subject any one's goods to the offensive voice of the a*, bona alicujus voci acerbissimae subjicere praeconis, Cic. (the praeco, however, was not strictly the auctioneer but the *crier*)

**audacious**: 1. audax, ācis (usu. in bad sense) · *the a rate (son) of Iapetus*, a. Iapeti genus, Hor.. *an a. crime*, a. facinus, Tac. 2. confidens, entis (also in good sense): *an a. fellow*, homo c., Ter Cic : v. BOLD, IMPUDENT. Phr.. *an a crime*, facinus: v. CRIME.

**audaciously**: 1. audacter (usu. in bad sense): Cic.: Liv. 2. confidenter (more usu. in good sense): Cic.: Pl.: v. BOLDLY.

**audaciousness** } 1. audācĭa (usu in
**audacity** } bad sense) whereas audentia is simple *daring*, q v) *a. rather than courage*, a. potius quam fortitudo, Cic 2. confidentia (also in good sense. v CONFIDENCE) *your a. and rashness*, c et temeritas tua, Cic v BOLDNESS.

**audible**: *quod audiri (exaudiri) potest, quod auribus percipi potest v TO HEAR. Phr *he spoke in so low a tone that he was not a*, *tam submissa voce loquebatur ut exaudiri non posset *the clash of arms becomes more and more a*, clangescunt sonitus armorum, Virg — N B Clarus as applied to the voice is *clear, loud, distinct*, not merely audible (cf. Cic Cl 48, 134 "clara voce ut omnis concio audire posset")

**audibly**: Phr. *to speak a*, clara voce dicere ita ut (or simply, ita dicere ut) omnes exaudire possint. v. ALOUD, AUDIBLE.

**audience**: I. *A hearing*: audientia *gentle speech gains a. for itself*, facit ipsa sibi a. mitis oratio, Cic Phr. *to give favourable a. to any one*, aliquem benigne audire, Liv. II. *Admittance to a hearing*. 1. admissĭo *to admit to an a*, a. dare, Plin · *the readiness with which you granted a s*, admissionum tuarum facilitas, Plin. Sen. 2. āditus, ūs: *to obtain an a with the emperor by bribery*, principis aditum emercari, Tac : *Hamilcar had an a with the king*, Hamilcar aditum regis obtinuit, Just . v. ACCESS Phr . *he gave a to no one*, neminem admisit, Cic *they begged to be admitted to an a*, admittier orant, Virg *to give an a of the senate*, senatum dare, Sall. *a full senate gave a to the ambassadors*, legatis est senatus datus frequens, Cic. *to ask for a private a.*, secretum petere, Tac. Suet . *to admit a man to a secret a*, aliquem in secretum recipere, Sen. III. *A body of auditors*: 1. auditōres. *the good sense of the a has always been a check on the eloquence of orators*, semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic. *a numerous a.*, auditorum frequentia, Quint. 2. qui audiunt (or *part.* audientes) *to soothe or to excite the minds of the a*, eorum qui audiunt mentes aut sedare aut excitare, Cic. *it makes a difference whether the a. is numerous or small*, refert qui audiant, frequentes an pauci, Cic. *fit a. let me find though few*, *digni sint quamvis pauci qui me audiant *to inflame, excite the minds of an a*, audientium animos inflammare, permovere, Cic v AUDITORY. 3. cōrōna (an a. standing round *in a circle*): *to plead a cause with a very large a.*, dicere causam magna c, Cic Ov. Phr . *a crowded a*, *frequentia *s.* celebritas audientium (v. supr. III. 1) *a select rather than a numerous a*, *auditores magis eruditi atque politi quam frequentes.

**audit** (*subs.*): 1. rātiōnum inspectio: Traj ap. Plin. (but as the word *audit* implies more than mere examination, more fully), 2. *rationum inspectio atque explicatio. v. TO AUDIT. 3. dispunctio: *an a must be granted to the creditors*, d concedenda est creditoribus, Ulp.

**audit** (*v*): 1. inspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 · *they did not object to your a ing their accounts*, te ut rationes suas inspiceres non recusaverunt, Traj. ap. Plin.; ores more fully, *rationes inspicere atque explicare. 2. consŏlīdo, 1: *a'd accounts*, rationes consolidatae, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. 3. dispungo, punxi, punctum, 3: *to a. is to compare receipts and payments*, d. est conferre recepta et data, Ulp *to a the accounts of payments and receipts*, rationes expensorum et acceptorum d., Liv.

**auditor**: I. *A hearer*. 1. audiens, entis . Cic.: Quint. 2. auditor. Cic.. Quint. 3. qui audit. Cic.: Quint.: v. AUDIENCE (II.). II. *One who examines and settles accounts*: 1. dispunctor: Tert. 2. qui rationes consolidat· cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 20. 3. *qui rationes inspicit atque explicat v. TO AUDIT.

**auditory** (*adj*) auditōrius. *the a. passages*, a caveinae, Coel Aur.

**auditory** (*subs*) auditōrium Plin : v. AUDIENCE (III)

**auger**: perforācŭlum Arn.

**augment** (v.) A. Trans. 1. augeo, ādaugeo v TO INCREASE. 2. multiplico, 1 (prop to increase *manifold* v Caes B.C 3, 32) *the rivers are a'd by the accumulated waters*, flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov v TO MULTIPLY. B. Intrans.. augeor cresco v TO INCREASE

**augment** (gram. *t t*) *augmentum Gram. *the syllabic a*, *a syllabicum; *the temporal a*, *a temporale.

**augmentation**: incrementum accessio v. INCREASE, ENLARGEMENT.

**augmentative**: quod auget, etc

**augur** (*subs*) · augur, ūris *to elect an a* (by cooptatio), augurem cooptare Cic ; also a create, Liv *the college of a.s*, augurum collegium, Liv *to consult the a s*, augures consulere, Liv. Phr *the office of a.* augŭrātus, ūs Cic *an a.'s staff*, lĭtŭus Cic Liv augŭrāle, is, *n* : Sen v. also SOOTHSAYER

**augur** (v.) 1. augŭror, 1 (*Calchas a.'d the years of the Trojan war from the number of sparrows*, Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. also as *act.* · *of the mind as any truth*, si quid vera mens augurat, Virg 2. vāticĭnor v. TO FORETELL, FOREBODE, PROPHECY

**augural**: augurālis, e. *a. books*, libri a, Cic Phr *the a region of observation*, templum Liv.

**augury**: I. *The act or practice of foretelling events* 1. augŭrātio (rare) Cic 2. augŭrium *to practise a.*, a agere, Cic 3. auspĭcium · Liv. Cic. v. AUSPICES. II. *An omen* · 1. augŭrium. *to announce an a*, a nuntiare, Liv. 2. auspĭcium: *we consider lightning the best a if on the left*, fulmen optimum a habemus si sinistrum fuerit, Cic. 3. āles, ĭtis, *f* (poet). Hor Cat. Phr *after taking the auguries*, augŭrato. Liv *to practise a*, *to take the a s*, inaugŭro, 1. Pl. Liv.. v OMEN, PROPHECY

**august** (*adj*): augustus (prop of that which has *augural sanction*) · *to render the origin of cities more a.*, primordia urbium augustiora facere, Liv v MAJESTIC, GRAND.

**August** (*subs*) sextilis, is, *m*.. sextilis mensis (the name in the republican period, changed into Augustus in honour of the Emperor) Cic.. Hor.: *on the first of August*, Kalendis sextilibus, Liv. also, mensis augustus or Augustus Juv · Plin.

**aunt**: I. *Paternal*: āmĭta Cic.. Liv. *a great-aunt*, amita magna, Dig.

II. *Maternal* mātertĕra Cic. Ov.: *a great-aunt*, magna matertera, Paul Dig

**auricle**: I. *The external ear* · auricŭla Cic. v. EAR. II. *A cavity of the heart*: auricŭla: M. L.· *the right a*, a dextra, *or* atrium venarum cavarum: M. L.

**auricula** (*species of primrose*): *auricŭla primula Linn.

**auricular**: auricŭlāris, *e· the a. muscles*, musculi a M L. Phr : *a. confession*, *confessio peccatorum sacerdoti in aurem dicta, (Kr.) (The phrase confessio auricularis should only be used in strictly technical sense. Calv. Inst. Christ. Rel.)

**auriferous**: aurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. Tib.: Plin.. v. GOLD.

**aurist**: auricŭlārius medicus: Ulp.

**aurochs**: 1. ūrus: Caes.: Virg 2. bison, ontis. Plin.

**auscultation**: *auscultātio: M. L. (the word occurs in Seneca in the sense of *listening*).

**auspices**: I. *Omens*: auspĭcium. *the consul said that what was done for the safety of the state was done with the most favourable a.*, consul dixit optimis a. ea geri quae pro reipublicae salute ge-

rerentur, Cic. *against the a.*, contra auspicia, Cic. Phr.. *after taking the a.*, auspĭcāto Cic . *the taking of the a.*, auspĭcātus, ūs · Plin · *in a place consecrated by the a.*, auspicato in loco, Cic Hor . *Gracchus forgot to take the a.*, Gracchus auspicari est oblitus, Cic. **II.** *Direction, protection*, q v auspicium *under your a. wars have been terminated throughout the world*, tuis a totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Phr *under the a. of Teucer*, auspice Teucro, Hor *under the a. of the gods*, dis auspicibus, Vrg. Ov

**auspicious:** **1.** faustus *an a omen*, f omen, Liv · *a fortunate and a departure*, exitus felix f que, Luc.. *O night, a. for this city*, O nox illa f. huic urbi, Cic. **2.** auspĭcātus (prop *appointed or sanctioned by auspices*: v. AUSPICES, I *fin.*): *a more a. love*, auspicatior Venus, Cat. *a omens*, a omina, Vell *a most a. commencement*, auspicatissimum initium rebus agendis, Tac **3.** dexter, tĕra and tra, tĕrum and trum *an a omen*, d. omen, Val Fl *a Jove*, d Jupiter, Pers **4.** bŏnus, and esp. in *superl*, optimus. **5.** laetus (v. JOYFUL) *an a augury*, l. augŭrium, Tac. Plin **6.** fēlix · v. LUCKY, FAVOURABLE, PROPITIOUS.

**auspiciously:** **1.** auspĭcāto (strictly, *after having taken the auspices* v. AUSPICES, Phr) *to arrive a*, a se afferre, Ter. **2.** fēlĭcĭter . Caes.: Cic.: v. FAVOURABLY, PROPITIOUSLY.

**austere:** **I.** *Harsh, rough* (to the taste); q. v austērus **II.** *Severe, stern, harsh*; q v austērus, sēvērus.

**austerely:** austērē, sēvērē. v. SEVERELY.

**austerity:** austērĭtas, sēvērĭtas · v HARSHNESS, ROUGHNESS, SEVERITY. Phr *the austerities of a monastic life*, *duritia ac parsimonia monachorum (ascētica M L)

**authentic:** **1.** certus *to write all a news*, omnia c perscribere, Cic. *a most a proof of my affection*, amoris mei signum certissimum, Cic **2.** vērus · *a perfectly a. letter*, verissimae literae, Cic . v TRUE, REAL **3.** rātus *a. wills*, r testamenta, Cic. **4.** authenticus (freq. in late Latin, esp. *legal*): *an a. will*, a. testamentum, Ulp. **5.** ĭndĕ dignus. **6.** gĕnŭinus . v. GENUINE

**authentically:** certō auctōre : cum auctōrĭtāte (Georges). Phr . *the fact was a proved*, res praeclaro testimonio comprobata est (cf Cic Verr. 2, 48) *he says that he has ascertained this a*, dicit se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic · *this was a. reported*, id ἀνθεντικῶς nuntiabatur, Cic Att 10, 9 "*registers a made*," (Hall, chron.), *tabulae optimis auctoribus conscriptae.

**authenticate:** rēcognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3 (*to look carefully into for the sake of verifying*). *to a a decree*, decretum r., Cic. . *to a. an account-book*, codicem r , Cic · v. TO VERIFY.

**authenticated, well** (*adj.*) · certus, compertus, quod constat v. AUTHENTIC.

**authentication:** Phr. *he read the account-book for the purpose of a.*, codicem legit recognoscendi causa, Cic

**authenticity:** **1.** auctōrĭtas *let them cease to think that that evidence possesses any a.*, desinant putare auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, Cic. *what a. or credit can the documents possess?* quam habere a. aut quam fidem literae possunt? Cic Phr.. *to doubt the a. of a statement* (with ref. to Metellus's accounts), dubitare verumne an falsum sit, Cic. **2.** In tech. sense of the a of an *ancient book* *authentĭa (without ancient authority, but used by modern critical writers): *to assail the a of an epistle*, a epistolae impugnare, Hefele, Patr. Apost : *its a. is still in dispute*, de cujus a. adhuc sub judice lis est, ib. (But the word should be used only in purely critical writings.)

**author:** **I.** *A maker, contriver, originator:* **1.** auctor *they were unwilling to be the a.s of a war*, auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes *the a of a plan*, consilii a , Caes. v. FOUNDER. **2.** conditor (*i. e* one who *puts together*) · *the a of the whole affair*, c. totius negotii, Cic *the a of Roman law*, c. Romani juris, Liv. **3.** inventor (v INVENTOR). *the a of all the arts*, omnium artium i , Caes Cic **4.** rēpertor *the a. of laws*, legum i , Quint. *the a of a new system of law*, novi juris r , Tac **5.** princeps, ĭpis (*beginner, chief*) · *the a of a plan*, consilii p , Cic.. v. FRAMER, CONTRIVER, INVENTOR **II.** *The writer of a book:* **1.** scriptor *a s of accounts of their own actions*, scriptores rerum suarum, Cic *a perspicuous a.*, s luculentus, Cic *the a of satyric dramas*, satyrorum s., Hor.: *a.s of great genius arose there*, provenere ibi scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall *that very ancient a*, *Lysias*, vetustissimus ille s, Lysias. Cic. **2.** auctor (a word which applying as it does to other things besides books, requires to be used with caution, and only where the context furnishes the necessary limitation it is used in Cic only of *an authority* for a particular opinion or statement) *Polybius an exceedingly good a* (*i e authority*; q. v) *writes*, P. bonus a in primis scribit, Cic Off 3, 32, 113 (cf Att 12, 18, 1. "quos nunc lectito auctores," where it denotes *advisers or warranters* of a particular course of action) *writings ruinous to their a.*, scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov.. *a s of comedy*, auctores comoediae, Quint. *the a of the African war*, Belli Africi a., Suet. **3.** conditor (i. e. *compose*) · *the a of a history*, historiae c., Ov.. *an a of poems*, c. carminum, Curt.. v. WRITER, COMPOSER

**authoress:** **1.** pōētria (a rare word, and denoting prop. *a poetess*), *a. of a host of fables*, plurimarum fabularum p , Cic Coel 26, 63. **2.** *auctor (Georges) the subs. is c *g.* (v Liv 40, 4, *fin.*, etc), and therefore equally applicable to an *author* or *authoress* **3.** Expr by phr as, *the a of this work*, *femina quae hunc librum conscripsit

**authoritative:** **I.** *Possessing authority*. quod auctoritatem habet *there are in laws certain words somewhat antiquated, in order that they may be more a*, sunt certa legum verba, quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, Cic : *justice even without prudence is sufficiently a.* justitia sine prudentia satis habet auctoritatis, Cic **II.** *Assuming, overbearing:* impĕriōsus *he is too a.* (in his manners), nimis i est, Cic

**authoritatively:** Phr. *I know no one who said nothings more a.*, nec cognovi quemquam qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, Cic. (v. AUTHORITY) *stop instantly!—hem! you speak a. enough, whoever you are*, sta illico! hem! satis pro imperio quisquis es, Ter. v IMPERIOUSLY.

**authoritativeness:** imperium *or* auctoritatis ostentatio · v AUTHORITY.

**authority:** **I.** *Lawful power*. **1.** auctōrĭtas *he has a. for making laws from the senate*, habet a. legum dandarum a senatu, Cic *the a. of the Roman people*, a. populi Romani, Cic **2.** pōtestas (the most general term for *a lawfully constituted a*) · *to have civil and military a in the state*, in republica cum p imperioque versari, Cic *praetorian a.*, praetoria a., Cic.: *to give any one a.* (to do something), potestatem alicui facere ut aliquid faciat, Cic : v. POWER. **3.** dĭtio (usu of a. *founded on conquest*: only in the *sing* and without *nom*): *he has brought many cities under the empire and a of the Roman people*, urbes multas sub imperium populi R ditionemque subjunxit, Cic **4.** imperium (when used in connection with or contrast to other words, it usu. denotes *military* a.): *without a. military affairs cannot be managed*, sine imperio res militaris administrari non potest, Cic.. *he was in a*, in imperio fuit, Suet. *domestic a*, i. domesticum, Cic.: *Jove has a. over kings themselves*, reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. *the a of the laws is greater than that of persons*, imperia legum potentiora sunt quam hominum, Liv. **5.** jūs, jūris, *n.* (*rightful a*). *the a of a father*, jus patrium, Liv · *a over women*, jus ad mulieres, Pl v. POWER, RIGHT

**II.** *The influence of character, &c* auctōrĭtas *their a with the common people is very great*, eorum a. apud plebem plurimum valet, Caes *old age has very great a*, senectus maximam habet a , Cic · *the a of Peducaeus has great weight with me*, Peducaei a multum apud me valet, Cic *a mere note-book has not the same force and a as a ledger*, eandem vim a que non habent adversaria quam tabulae, Cic *to weaken a*, a imminuere, Cic Phr *they had very great a in the state*, in republica plurimum pollebant, Caes *they knew not what a virtue possessed*, ignari erant quid virtus valeret, Cic v INFLUENCE.

**III.** *Warrant, permission* auctōrĭtas *he had made a treaty without the a of the senate*, sine senatus a. foedus fecerat, Cic . *the discourse seems to adduce a for sinning*, oratio videtur a afferre peccandi, Cic *be assured that I write to you with his concurrence and a.*, sic habeto, me de illius ad te sententia atque auctoritate scribere, Cic. Phr *you will get a. from Caesar to absent yourself*, impetrabis a Caesare ut tibi abesse liceat, Cic *laugh at and despise all those persons on my a*, omnes istos, me auctore, deridete atque contemnite, Cic.

**IV.** *Those on that on whose credit or testimony belief is founded* · **1.** auctor *Polybius a good a*, Polybius bonus a , Cic *he ascertained this on sure a.*, haec certis auctoribus comperit, Caes. **2** auctōrĭtas *you despise a s and contend by reasoning*, auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, Cic *a. prevailed without reasoning*, sine ratione valebat a., Cic *neglecting a s, we may search out the truth by fact and argument*, omissis a. ipsa re et ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, Cic **V.** *Those who exercise the powers of government*. esp in *pl* the *authorities*: **1.** imperĭa, orum (esp of *military* a) · *the military and civil a s must go out of the city*, imperia, potestates ex urbe exeunto, Cic. Caes. **2.** pōtestas *summoned by a magistrate or by some lawful a.*, a magistratu aut ab aliqua p. legitima evocatus, Cic. **3.** măgistrātus, qui magistratui praeest, qui magistratum habet. v. MAGISTRATE

**authorization:** v. AUTHORITY (III); TO AUTHORIZE

**authorize:** *to give authority to or for* **1.** pōtestatem *s.* auctoritatem făcio *s.* do (with *dat.* of person). *they a.d the painter to choose which he pleased*, pictori quas vellet eligendi p. dederunt, Cic. *we a. the corporate towns to shut out Antony*, municipiis ad excludendum Antonium auctoritatem damus, Cic Phr *it is the province of the augurs to a. or to forbid the transaction of business with the people*, auguium est cum populo agendi jus aut dare aut non dare, Cic. **2.** Simly in *pass.*, *to be authorized* may be expr by potestatem, or jus habere *he is a.d and empowered to command in Syria*, imperandi in Syria jus potestatemque habet, Cic . v. TO EMPOWER. Phr *this shall be explained afterwards, if you a. me*, id postea, si per vos licitum erit, aperietur, Cic.: *to a. to commit sin*, peccandi auctoritatem afferre, Cic.. *this the Cornelian laws do not a.*, hoc Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic. (v SANCTION) *nothing pleased Clodius which was either a.d by nature or allowed by the laws*, Clodium nihil delectabat quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.: *the a.d version of the Scriptures*, *Scripturarum sacrarum translatio de publica auctoritate facta *I a.d that report*, *ego illius rumoris auctor fui. v. AUTHOR.

**authorship:** Phr.: *to prove the a of the book*, *probare ab aliquo esse libri scriptum: *the a. of this work is*

*disputed*, *de hujus libri auctore adhuc sub judice lis est: v AUTHENTICITY.

**autobiographer:** suarum rerum gestarum scriptor, Cic

**autobiography:** *liber, quem aliquis de vita sua scripsit. Phr.· *to write an a.*, *suas res gestas scribere; librum de sua vita scribere.

**autocracy:** v. DESPOTISM

**autocrat:** dŏmĭnus v DESPOT.

**autocratic:** v DESPOTIC.

**auto-da-fé:** lit. *actus fidei (eccl.): *i. e* haereticorum combustio.

**autograph** (*adj*). 1. manu (meâ, tuâ, etc) scriptus: *I think you have never before read a letter from me that was not a.*, nunquam ante arbitror te epistolam meam legisse, nisi mea manu scriptam, Cic.: *an a. letter of Timarchides*, epistola Timarchidis manu scripta, Cic. 2. autŏgrāphus. *an a. letter*, epistola autographa, Suet.

**autograph** (*subs.*) 1. mānus, ūs, *f*. *he recognized his a*, cognovit manum suam, Cic. 2. chirŏgrāphum (v HAND-WRITING) *I will give all the a.s to you*, omnia c tibi dabo, Cic. 3. autŏgrāphum Symm

**automatic:** autŏmātārĭus: Paul. Dig (used as descriptive of the class of instruments called *automata*): v. INVOLUNTARY.

**automaton:** autŏmăton, i, *n*. Vitr

**autopsy:** autopsĭa M. L. or, *cadaveris inspectio a medico facta.

**autumn:** auctumnus *unhealthy a*, gravis a., Caes.: *fruit bearing a*, pomifer a., Hor.· *about the middle of a.*, a adulto, Tac.

**autumnal:** 1. auctumnālis, e *the a. equinox*, aequinoctium a, Liv. *a. light*, a lumen, Cic. 2. auctumnus (poet): *a. cold*, a frigus, Ov. Phr.· *to be a* (as of the *season* or *wind*) auctumno, 1. Plin.· *incept.* auctumnescit, 3 (*to become a.*): Capel.

**auxiliary** (*adj.*): 1. auxĭlĭāris, e· *a waves*, a. undae, Ov.· *a. cohorts*, a. cohortes, Caes. 2. auxĭlĭārĭus *an a. cohort*, a cohors, Cic. Sall. Phr *an a force*, auxĭlĭum Tac.· Ov.· esp in *pl*, which is used almost exclusively in this sense Cic Caes

**auxiliary** (*subs.*) adjūtor· v. HELPER

**auxiliaries** (*milit.*): 1. auxĭlĭāres *milites*, or simply, auxĭlĭāres (rare). Caes 2. auxĭlĭa, ōrum Caes Cic. 3. sŏci: v. ALLIES Phr.· *the pay of a.*, stipendia auxiliaria, Tac.

**avail** (v.): I. *To make use of*: ūtor, ūsus, 3 (with *abl.*). *they stated that they would a themselves of that offer*, ea conditione se usuros ostendebant, Caes *I a myself of your judgment*, tuo judicio utor, Cic.. v. TO USE. II. *To assist, profit, have force*: 1. prōsum, fui (with *dat*) *my letter will a. you nothing*, nihil tibi literae meae proderunt, Cic *what does it a. me to feign?* quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. 2. vălĕo, 2 (either absol or with *prep*): *fortune a.'d greatly for avoiding the danger*, ad periculum vitandum multum fortuna valuit, Caes *whatever is the definition of man, one a.s for all*, quaecunque est hominis definitio, una in omnes v., Cic.: *poisons a. less*, minus venena v, Hor. (v. EFFECTUAL). *rue a.s as an antidote*, ruta pro antidoto v., Plin.: v. TO PROFIT, SERVE, BE USEFUL.

**avail** (*subs*) perhaps only in phr. *"to be of (no) avail,"* Lat. usui esse, valere, etc *one thing was of great a*, una erat magno usui res, Caes.: *does not this seem to be of a. against you?* hoc nonne videtur contra te valere? Cic.· *to be of less a*, minus valere, Hor.: *to be of no a. whatever*, *ne minimum quidem prodesse, valere: nullam vim habere v TO AVAIL (II)

**available:** Phr· *they had fresh troops a. for rendering assistance*, in expedito habebant integras copias ad opem ferendam, Liv *he sent all the a. troops to the assistance of the legion*, *omnes copias quae ad manum (*or in promptu) erant, auxilio legioni misit *I don't think that argument is a. for your purpose*, *nor puto te posse eo argumento uti; non puto ea a te facere, esse

**availableness:** Phr *the value of a thing is in proportion to its a.*, *quo promptior ad usum quaeque res, eo pluris est

**availably:** Phr. *nothing was a. at hand*, *nihil erat promptum ad usum

**avalanche:** nĭvis cāsus, Liv 21, 35

**avarice:** 1. ăvārĭtĭa Ter· Cic. Hor. 2. ăvĭdĭtas (rare) Cic . v COVETOUSNESS (Other expr are, auri [sacra] fames, Virg; amor nummi, *or* amor habendi, Hor)

**avaricious:** 1. ăvārus Cic Hor.. Tac. 2. ăvĭdus (where the context limits the word). Cic Hor.. v. COVETOUS

**avariciously:** ăvārē: Cic Sen.· v COVETOUSLY.

**avaunt:** 1. ăpăgē ! Pl 2. ăbī Pl Ter · v. BEGONE.

**avenge:** I e *to take* or *obtain satisfaction* I. For the injured *person* or *thing*: 1. ulciscor, ultus, 3 (the most usu. word. in some forms it is used in a *passive* sense) *with which arms you may a yourself*, quibus armis possis te u, Cic *to a one's slaughtered brothers*, caesos fratres u, Ov: *to a. one's falling country*, cadentem patriam u., Virg *they punished their mother in order to a their father*, patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpserunt, Cic

2. exsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (prop with ref. to the *offence*· v. infr. II.) *has my father been killed? I will a him*, pater caesus est? exsequar, Sen 3. părento, 1 (prop *to offer sacrifices to the dead*, hence only of avenging *death*; the person whose death is avenged, in *dat*): *to a Roman citizens*, civibus Romanis p, Caes *the king must be a.d by the blood of the conspirators*, parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum, Liv.. Ov. 4. vindĭco, 1 (rare) *to a. any one thoroughly*, aliquem valde v., Cic Tac. with *perfect pron* and *prep* ab. *I ought to a. myself on him*, me ab illo vindicare debeo, Sen.: v also TO TAKE REVENGE ON. II. *For the offence committed* 1. ulciscor, 3· *Caesar a.d his private wrongs*, Caesar privatas injurias ultus est, Caes.: *to a. the uncle's death*, patrui mortem u., Cic. also as *pass* · *letter whatever cannot be a.d without shedding the blood of citizens be allowed to have been legally done*, quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall Hor. 2. exsĕquor, 3: *to a. the violated rights of gods and men*, deorum hominumque violata jura e, Liv. 3. persĕquor, 3: *to a any one's death*, mortem alicujus p., Cic · Caes 4. vindĭco, 1 *to a. an evil deed*, maleficium v, Cic *to a the death of Crassus*, necem Crassi v., Ov. 5. pūnĭo, 4 *anger is an eager desire to a pain*, iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, Cic · v. TO PUNISH.—NOTE. Ulciscor conveys precisely the same notion as the English *revenge*, *vengeance*: exsequor and persequor signify *to follow a thing up, not to let it rest*· vindico denotes rather the assertion of *right* (v TO CLAIM) than the gratification of a feeling of revenge punio is usu = *to punish*; q. v.

**avenger:** 1. ultor *the a. of our wrongs*, nostrarum injuriarum u., Cic. Virg. 2. vindex, ĭcis· *the a.s of crimes (the Furies)*, vindices scelerum, Cic.: *the a. of a parent*, v. parentis, Ov.

3. pūnītor Cic v PUNISHER.

**avenging** (*adj*)· 1. ultrix, ĭcis *a. goddesses*, ultrices deae, Sen . *a. cares*, ult. curae, Virg · *a. weapons*, u. tela, Stat. 2. vindex, ĭcis (poet): *a. punishment*, v poena, Cat · *a flame*, v. flamma. Ov.

**avenue:** I. *A passage, approach*, q. v II. *An alley or walk in a garden* · (?) Aystus: Cic Plin. ep : *ambulatio quae inter arbores utrimque dispositas jacet

**aver:** affirmo v. TO AFFIRM.

**average** (*subs*)· *quod medium est inter maximum et minimum (cf. Thucyd. 1, 10, τὸ μέσον προς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας) Phr *to strike an a*, peraeque ducere, Varr R R. 3, 16, *med he used to carry to the account of expenses in his day-book not more than 3000 asses per month on an a*, non amplius quam terna millia aeris, peraeque in singulos menses ex ephemeride expensum sumptui ferre solitus est, Nep Att 13.

**average** (*adj*) *mĕdĭus inter maximum minimumque

**average** (*v*)· Phr. *their returns from honey used to average not less than* 10,000 *sesterita*, nunquam minus, ut peraeque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere sunt solīti, Varr.

**averment:** affirmātĭo Cic.. Caes : v. AFFIRMATION.

**averse:** I. *Disinclined to, disliking*. 1. ălĭēnus (with *dat.*, or *abl* with ab) *he is more a. to me*, a me est alienior, Cic *a to ambition*, a ambitioni, Sen 2. āversus (with *ab.* or *dat.*)· *a to truth*, a vero, Cic *a to traffic*, a mercaturis, Hor 3. pĭger, gra, grum (*slow*. with ad) *a nation very a to military labours*, gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. Hor 4. fŭgiens, entis (with *gen*) *a. to labour*, f. laboris, Caes II. *Unfavourable*, q v. v ADVERSE, TO BE.

——, **to be:** ăbhorrĕo, 2 (with ab) *to be a. to marriage*, ab nuptiis (are uxoria) a., Ter *to be a to writing*, a scribendo a , Cic.

**aversion:** I. *Disinclination, dislike*. 1. ŏdĭum *I have conceived a great a to the thing*, magnum me rei o. cepi, Cic v HATRED Fig., *radishes have a great a to the vine*, o. raphanis cum vite maximum, Plin. 2. fūga (with *gen.*): *a to death*, leti f, Hor *a. to poverty*, paupertatis f., Hor.: Cic. 3. ălĭēnātĭo (i. e. *estrangement*): *a. to Vitellius*, in Vitellium a., Tac. 4. dēclĭnātĭo (*a shrinking from*): *an a. to labour*, laboris d., Cic. II. *A cause of dislike* ŏdĭum (in *dat*): *to be an a to any one*, odio esse alicui, Pl · Cic.

**avert:** I. *To turn aside or away*, q. v. āverto, āmŏveo II. *To keep off, prevent* 1. dēpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *to a. imminent danger*, instans periculum d., Nep *to a fire and sword from altars and hearths*, ab aris et focis ferrum flammamque d, Cic 2. āmōlĭor, 4 (implying *effort*)· *to a. an accusation from any one*, crimen ab aliquo a., Tac *to a. disgrace*, dedecus a., Tac.

3. āverrunco, 1 (an old religious term). *to a prodigies*, prodigia a., Liv.

4. prōcūro, 1 (by sacrifice). *to a. prodigies*, monstra p , Cic.. Phaedr. 5. prōhĭbĕo, 2 (said of the gods). *which may the gods a*, quod di prohibeant, Ter.: *O gods a. the threats!* dii prohibete minas, Virg.. v. TO WARD OFF; FORBID. 6. dēfendo, prōpulso. v. TO WARD OFF.

**aviary:** ăvĭārium: Varr.

**avidity:** ăvĭdĭtas: *a. for drink and food*, potionis et cibi a., Cic.: *a for glory*, gloriae a., Cic : v. EAGERNESS, GREEDINESS. *With a.*, ăvĭdē· v. EAGERLY.

**avocation:** officium: nĕgotĭa (*pl.*): v OCCUPATION, VOCATION

**avoid:** 1. fŭgio, fūgi, 3· *to a. the sight of the multitude*, conspectum multitudinis f., Caes.: *I a no one*, neminem f., Liv Hor *to a. no vexation*, nullam molestiam f, Cic.: *too intimate friendships should be a.'d*, fugiendae sunt nimiae amicitiae, Cic : rarely with *inf.*: v. TO FORBEAR. Hence, *freq* fŭgĭto, 1: *to make repeated efforts to avoid*: *to be in the habit of a.ing one's master*, herum fugitare, Ter.: Plin.. *they studiously a. an investigation*, quaestionem fugitant, Cic 2. dēfŭgio, fūgi, 3 (stronger than the simple verb): *to a. speaking with any one*, alicujus sermonem d., Caes : *to a. giving battle*, proelium d., Caes (v. also Phr.) 3. vīto 1 (denoting simple *avoidance*; whereas fugio and its derivatives imply active and energetic *flight from*): *to a. all suspicions*, omnes suspiciones v., Caes *to a.*

*vices*, vitia v., Cic. · *you a. me, Chloe, like a young doe*, vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloe, Hor. . with *inf.* (poet) · *let him a. touching writings*, tangere vitet scripta, Hor **4.** dēvīto, ī (stronger than simple verb) · *to a. pain*, dolorem d., Cic. : Hor. **5.** ēvīto, ī (= devito) . *to a causes of suspicions*, causas suspicionum e., Cic. : *to a. pain*, dolorem e., Cic · Hor. **6.** dēclīno, ī (i. e. *to lean aside* so as to escape both as *trans.* and with *prep*) · *I thought those things should be a'd if I could honourably a them*, ea declinanda putavi, si honeste vitare possem, Cic. *in order to a envy*, ad declinandam invidiam, Suet *we must carefully a. them* (i. e. *small faults*), ab iis est diligentius declinandum, Cic Join fugere, vitare, declinare aliquid, Cic. **7.** āversor, ī (*to turn away from* with dislike) · *to a. supplicants*, petentes a , Ov · *to a. conversation*, sermonem a., Tac **8.** ēlūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3 (v. TO ELUDE): *to a. a battle*, pugnam e , Liv. (v. TO DECLINE). Phr *I was determined to a. ambition*, fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. . *to a giving battle*, pugnam, proelium, detrectare, Liv. : Just. · Tac ; also proelium defugere, Caes When to *avoid* is in Eng followed by another verb, it may be expr. by nolo as, *he a.'d sending me to the school of Flavius*, noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, Hor also sometimes by fugio (v TO FORBEAR) v. TO ESCAPE, SHUN.

**avoidable:** **1.** ēvītābilis, e · *a. missiles*, e. tela, Ov. *a. evils*, e. mala, Sen **2.** quod effugi, etc., potest v. TO AVOID.

**avoidance:** **1.** fūga. *the a of labours and pains*, laborum et dolorum f., Cic · *the a. of danger*, periculi f , Virg. **2.** dēclīnātio *the a of danger*, d. periculi, Cic. **3.** vītātio *the a. of pain*, doloris v , Cic **4.** ēvītātio · *the a of evils*, malorum e , Quint Sen — NOTE For the distinction between the above, compare the corresponding verbs under *to avoid*.

**avouch:** affirmo: v. TO ASSERT, ALLEGE

**avow:** fāteor v. TO CONFESS, ACKNOWLEDGE, DECLARE

**avowal:** confessio *an a. of ignorance*, c. ignorationis, Cic. : *an a. of a fault*, culpae c., Liv. : v. CONFESSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

**avowed** (*adj*): **1.** prōfessus · *an a. fault*, culpa p , Ov. : *the a leader (of Greece)*, dux p , Just. **2.** apertus (lit *open* · q. v): *we have driven him from concealed snares into a robbery*, illum ex occultis insidiis in a. latrocinium conjecimus, Cic.

**avowedly:** **1.** apertē *pains are a. and openly taken that words may correspond to words*, a. ac palam elaboratur ut verba verbis respondeant, Cic. **2.** ex professo · *a man a effeminate*, vir ex p mollis, Macr. *a. to seek after anything*, aliquid ex p. petere, Sen also de professo · Apul. **3.** ex confesso : *things which are a. disgraceful*, quae ex c. sunt turpia, Quint

**await:** **I.** *To wait for* · **1.** exspecto, ī: v TO WAIT FOR. **2.** mānĕo, mansi, mansum, 2 (implying *firmness*) : *he a'd the arrival of the enemy*, hostium adventum mansit, Liv. **3.** oppĕrior, oppertus and oppĕritus, 4 (*to hold oneself in readiness for* with *acc.*): *a. ing his magnanimous foe*, magnanimum opperiens hostem, Virg v. TO WAIT FOR. **II.** *To be in store for* : **1.** exspecto, ī (poet) : *a calm old age a s me*, me tranquilla senectus exspectat, Hor **2.** mānĕo, 2 (with *acc*) : *death a s every one*, mors quemque m , Prop. *his (Clodius's) fate a s thee*, cujus te fatum m , Cic · *what a s the conquered?* quae manent victos? Liv **3.** resto, stĭti, 3 (with *dat.*): *what now at length a s me?* quid jam mihi denique restat? Virg.

**awake** (*v*): **A. Trans.**: **I.** *To rouse from sleep*: **1.** excito, ī (usu. with e somno): *to a. the drowsy spectators*, dormientes spectatores e somno e , Pl. *pray do not a. me*, quaeso ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Fig. · *you would have awaked his father from the dead*, patrem ejus a mortuis excitasses, Cic. **2.** suscito, ī (usu. with some defining expression): *my wife a s me*, uxor me somno s., Pl. : Cic. : *he a.s you from gentle repose*, te quiete e molli suscitat, Cat. **3.** exsuscito, ī (stronger than the simple verb · v. TO AROUSE) *the crowing of cocks a s you*, te gallorum cantus e , Cic **4.** expergĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (with e somno). *he was awaked from sleep*, expergefactus est e somno, Suet **II.** *To rouse from inattention or inaction* · v TO AROUSE, ROUSE. **B.** Intrans . expergiscor, perrectus, 3 *if you are asleep, awake!* si dormis, expergiscere ! Cic. . *I awoke at daybreak*, simul cum sole experrectus sum, Cic. Hor Fig *the nobility having awoke, restored the constitution*, experrecta nobilitas rempublicam recuperavit, Cic Phr *he departed, I awoke*, ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic . *I a* , excutior somno, Virg. (also *to a* may generally be expr. by the *pass* of verbs *to a* [trans ]. q. v.) v. TO WAKE

**awake** (*adj*): **1.** vigilans, antis *a pilot asleep or a.*, gubernator dormiens vel v , Cic. **2.** vigil *being a before sunrise, I ask for pen and paper*, prius orto sole vigil calamum et chartas posco, Hor

**awake, to be, or to keep:** **1.** vigilo, ī · *you keep a till day light*, usque ad lucem vigilas, Ter *I had been a till late at night*, ad multam noctem vigilaram, Cic **2.** pervigilo, ī *to remain a. all night*, noctem p , Cic. . v SLEEPLESS.

**awaken:** v TO AWAKE

**awakener:** **1.** suscitator Tert **2.** *qui e somno excitat*, etc. : v. TO AWAKE.

**award** (*v*). **I.** *Legally* · **1.** addico, dixi, dictum, 3 *the praetor will a the whole gang of slaves to you*, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Pl Cic. **2.** adjūdico, ī: *the house had been a'd to us*, domus nobis adjudicata erat, Cic. · v. TO ADJUDGE, DECREE **II.** Less formally *to assign, or bestow*: **1.** tribuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (esp *to a. as due*) : *you shall a the second share to me*, secundam (partem) tributis mihi, Phaedr. *to a. prizes for crimes*, sceleribus praemia t., Sall. : Ov. **2.** assigno, ī · v. TO ASSIGN.

**award** (*subs*): **1.** addictio (a. of the *praetor*) · Cic. **2.** arbitrium (of an *arbitrator*) : *a judgment is something, an a another*, aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium, Cic. : v. JUDGMENT, SENTENCE.

**aware:** gnārus. *well a. that Hannibal had in some instances paid for permission to pass*, satis g Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. : Plin. also as *pass.* · *Caesar became a. of that*, gnarum id Caesari, Tac. . v ACQUAINTED WITH Phr. *not a of the impending misfortunes*, imprudens impendentium malorum, Cic . v. KNOWING, INFORMED.

———, **to be:** sentio, sensi, sensum, 4. *I have never, so far at least as I am a., offended him in even the smallest matter*, nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, Cic. : *they are a. that I know what they are meditating*, quid cogitent me scire sentiunt, Cic : *the enemy became a of their departure*, hostes de eorum profectione senserunt, Caes. Phr. · *you are a how difficult that is*, illud quam sit difficile non te fugit, Cic . *the madman is not a. of this*, hominem amentem hoc fugit, Cic. *I am a that I have been insensibly led too far*, non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic · *I am a that there is utility in history*, non sum inscius esse utilitatem in historia, Cic. . *not to be a* , nescire: v. TO BE IGNORANT *to become a.*, cognosco, certior fieri: v. TO LEARN, ASCERTAIN, BE INFORMED.

**away** when this word qualifies verbs, it is generally expr. in Latin by the prefix ā or ăb : e g. *to carry a.*, auferre; *to snatch a.*, abripere ; *to be a.*, abesse. It is sometimes used in commands elliptically for "*go away*," "*take away*," and must then be translated by the imperative of the proper Latin verb e. g. : *a with you, scoundrel!* abi hinc, scelus ! Ter. . *a. with tears*, aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. · *a. with the barbarous fashion*, morem tollite barbarum, Hor For such sentences as "*I cannot away with this trifling*," where the meaning is "*I cannot endure*," v. ENDURE.

**awe** (*subs*) **1.** formīdo, inis, *f* (applied to all strong *fear* or *dread*, q v. hence needing something in the context, or some adjunct to make it express the Eng) *a jovial consecrated by the auguries of their fathers and olden a.*, silva augurus patrum et prisca f ara, Tac *worshipped with a.*, formidine cultus, Sil. Fig *caskets full of silent a* , plenae tacita f. cistae, Val. Fl. . *to inspire with a* , f alicui injicere, Cic. **2.** rēvĕrentia *a of the (Roman) empire* (as entertained by the barbarians), r. imperii, Tac. v REVERENCE, RESPECT. **3.** mĕtus, ūmor: v. FEAR. Phr *to stand in a of* (i). vĕrĕor, 2 (v TO FEAR, REVERENCE) *to stand in a of the gods*, deos v., Cic *his slaves feared him, his children stood in a of him*, metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. (ii). rēvĕrĕor, 2 (v. TO REVERENCE) : *I stand in a. of my son*, filium r, Pl. . Liv. (iii) vĕnĕror, ī (v TO WORSHIP) *to stand in a of the gods*, deos v., Cic · *to stand in a. of the temples of a god*, templa dei v., Virg.

**awe** (*v*) Phr *the unusual silence a d those who approached near*, per pius adeuntibus insolitum silentium admirationem fecit, Liv *he a d the unfortunate people*, infimidmem miseris injiciebat, Cic *Caesar led his army across the Rhine to a* (overawe) *the Germans*, Caesar exercitum Rhenum transduxerat ut Germanis metum injiceret, Caes.

**awestruck** (*adj*) **1.** pāvĭdus v. Liv. 21, 22 v. AFRAID. **2.** pāvĕfactus · *a, bosoms* (of those in attendance at Delphi), p pectora, Ov Sen poet **3.** pāvens Ov · Sall

**awful:** **I.** *Full of awe* · v. AWE-STRUCK. **II.** *Awe-inspiring* · **1.** vĕrendus · *a majesty*, v majestas, Ov. · *the a. senate*, verendi patres, Ov. **2.** formidŏlōsus. *regions noisome, foul, a.* (in Tartarus), loca tetra, foeda, f., Sall. · v FORMIDABLE, DREADFUL. Phr. *a gloomy, a. grove*, caligans nigra formidine lucus, Virg v. AWE.

**awfully:** v REVERENTLY, FEARFULLY

**awfulness:** formīdo; mājestas: v AWE, VENERABLENESS, SOLEMNITY.

**awhile:** **1.** paulisper (*for a little while*) Ter : Cic. **2.** pārumper (*just for a moment*). Cic. : Virg. · v WHILE.

**awkward:** **I.** *Not dexterous* : laevus: impĕritus v. UNSKILFUL. **II.** *Inelegant, clumsy* · **1.** rustĭcus · *a hands* (in gesticulation), r. manus, Quint Cic **2.** rūdis, e · *Ennius very great in genius, but a in art*, Ennius ingenio maximus, arte r , Ov. *an a style*, r. stilus, Quint. *to be a in anything*, rudem esse in re aliqua, Cic. **3.** agrestis. Cic. Join. rusticus et agrestis. v INELEGANT, CLUMSY.

**awkwardly:** **1.** rustĭcē *to do anything a.*, aliquid r. agere, Cic · *a. cut* (of the beard), rusticius tonsus, Hor **2.** agrestĕ (app. found in *compar* only) *to deliver a speech somewhat a* , orationem agrestius pronuntiare, Spart **3.** inscītē (*unskilfully*) . *ships a made*, naves i factae, Liv **4.** dūrē, dūrĭtĕr v. HARSHLY, STIFFLY.

**awkwardness:** **1.** rustĭcĭtas · *that was a., not modesty*, r. non pudor ille fuit, Ov. **2.** impĕrītia, inscītia v. UNSKILFULNESS, INELEGANCE.

**awl:** sūbŭla: Mart. : Pall.

**awn:** ārista: Varr. : Sen

**awning:** **1.** vēlum (in *pl.*). *to*

shade the forum with an a., velis forum inumbrare, Plin : *to put an a. over a theatre*, vela in theatro ducere, Plin *sky blue, star-decorated a.s*, vela colore coeli, stellata, Plin Ov.. Prop **2.** vēlārium Juv' **3.** carbăsus, i, *f* Luci. **4.** inductio Vitr Phr *to put an a. over the whole forum*, totum forum integere, Plin 19, 1, 6, q v

**awry:** perversē *a thing placed a.*, scilla p. collocata, Suet Phr. *she puts on her false hair a.*, perversas addit comas, Ov v. OBLIQUELY.

**axe:** **1.** sĕcūris, is, *f.* (the most general name). *to strike with an a.*, i e *to behead*, securi ferire, Liv Hor *of a battle a* : Virg. Hor **2.** sĕcūrĭcŭla (*a small a*) Pl. Plin **3.** bīpennis, is, *f* (*a double a*) Virg Hor Tac **4.** dōlābra (*a pick-a*). Liv Col. **5.** ascia v ADZE

**axe-bearing:** sĕcūrĭfer, or sĕcūrĭger· Ov.

**axilla** (botan. *t. t.*) āla Plin

**axillary** (botan. *t. t.*). axillāris, e M. L.

**axiom:** i e. *a self-evident proposition* **1.** maxima propositio, or simply maxima Boeth v. Sir W. Hamilton's Reid, p 766. (Hence the Eng *maxim*, q v) **2.** prōnuntiātum so used in M. L (v. Sir W H *l c*), but in Cic. like effatum, used to represent ἀξίωμα in its sense of *proposition* generally ("id est pronuntiatum quod est verum *aut* falsum," Tusc i, 7, 14) (Sir W H gives the following equivalents among others effatum hde dignum rata, firma sententia, ib p 764 For the sake of perspicuity it may be necessary to use *axioma* which, however, as a Latin word, has only modern authority)

**axis, axle:** axis, is, *m* . *the a of the sky*, a. coeli, Cic.. *the earth is supported on its a*, terra axe sustinetur, Cic Tim. 10 *the axes of volutes*, axes volutarum, Vitr *The a of a sun dial*, axon, ōnis, *m* Vitr

**axle-tree:** axis, is, *m* · *a beechen a*, fagineus a., Virg · *a small a*, axĭcŭlus, Vitr.

**aye:** v. YES, ALWAYS

**azote:** azōtum M L.

**azure:** coerŭlĕus. Cic . Virg

# B.

**BABBLE** (*v*) · **I.** *To talk foolishly* **1.** balbūtĭo, 4 (prop. *to stammer and stutter*) *Epicurus b ing about the nature of the gods*, Epicurus balbutiens de natura deorum, Cic **2.** blătĕro, 1 (*nonsily*): *you b. with great noise*, magno blateras clamore, Hor with *acc* · *to b foolishly*, stulta b, Gell **3.** dēblătĕro, 1 (stronger than the simple verb) Pl **II.** *To talk much* · garrio, 4 Cic Hor v TO CHATTER

**babble** (*subs.*) v. BABBLING.

**babbler:** **1.** garrŭlus (prop. an *adj*) · *avoid a questioner, for he is a b. too*, percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, Hor. **2.** blătĕro, ōnis · Gell **3.** sēmĭnĕrverbius Vulg (Gr. σπερμολόγος, Acts xvii 18)

**babbling** (*adj*): **1.** garrŭlus: Fig. *a b brook*, g. rivus, Ov. *the b. lyre*, g lyra, Tib. v. CHATTERING, TALKATIVE. **2.** lŏquax. Fig *b waters*, l lymphae, Hor.

**babbling** (*subs.*) usu expr. by verb: *as, cease your b*, *desine blaterare. *there was an immense b on all sides*, *undique stulta atque immodica blaterabantur · v TO BABBLE

**baboon:** *cynŏcĕphălus Cuv.

**baby, babe:** infans (more comprehensive than the Eng.). parvŭlus: v. INFANT, CHILD.

**babyhood:** infantia (*childhood*; q. v.): Tac.: Quint.

**babyish:** infantilis, e (*childish*; q. v.): Just. Ulp.

**bacchanal:** ( (*subs.*): bacchans, **bacchanalian:** ( antis: Ov.. *a female b*, baccha: Ov.

**bacchanalian** (*adj*) bacchānālis, e Val Max. Phr. *to live a b life*, bacchanalia vivere, Juv . *the b festivals*, bacchānālĭa, ium, and iorum Cic Liv

**bacchic:** **1.** bacchĭcus *the b metre*, metrum b, Diom **2.** bacchīus *the b foot* (*the bacchius*), b pes, Ter Maur.

**bachelor:** **I.** *An unmarried man* **1.** coelebs, lĭbis *what shall I, a b, do on the first of March?* Martius c quid agam calendis? Hor *a bachelor's life*, coelebs vita, Hor. **2.** puer, ĕri (cf Fr garçon) Ov **II.** *One who has obtained the lowest academical degree* baccălaurĕus M. L

**bachelorship:** **I.** *The unmarried state* · coelebs vita. Hor **II.** *The academical rank of bachelor* baccălaurĕātus, ūs M. L.

**back** (*subs*) **I.** *Of an animal* (including *man*) **1.** tergum *to be punished on the back and head*, i e *to be scourged and beheaded*, tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. · *all the enemy turned their b s*, omnes hostes terga vertebant, Caes *they had turned their b s*, terga dederant, Liv.: *to bind a man's hands behind his b*, hominis manus post tergum revincire, Virg . *the b s of oxen*, terga boum, Cic *the god directed him not to concern himself about what was done at his back*, i e *behind him*, deus illi praecepit quid a tergo fieret ne laboraret, Cic. **2.** dorsum (prop referring to *the ridge of the spine*) *to fit one's shield to one's b.*, clipeum ad d accommodare, Pl . *the horse shook not his rider from his b , nor the bit from his mouth*, equus non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor. v RIDGE. Phr *you are shameless, both front and b.*, et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic *a wound in the b* , caecum vulnus, Virg ; caecus ictus, Liv *lying on my b , I gaze upon the sky*, resupinus in coelo contueor, Att. ap. Cic. Ov. *he snores, lying on his b.*, sterti tit supinus, Hor *the boy lays hold of me behind by the robe, and throws me on my b* , puer me pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter.. *to malign any one behind his b* , aliquem absentem rodere, Hor **II.** *The part of anything opposite to the front* · tergum (rare) *to write on the margin and b of a book*, margine libri scribere et in tergo, Juv. Phr. *he writes upon the b of the paper*, scribit in aversa charta, Mart *the b of the head*, pars capitis aversa, Plin *the b of a house*, postĭcae aedium partes, Liv or simply, posticum, Vitr.. *the b of a couch*, plūtĕus, Suet **III.** *The more distant part of a place*: āversum, or more freq āversa, orum *the b of a city*, aversa urbis, Liv *the b. of an island*, a insulae, Liv.

**back** (*adject. prefix*) · postĭcus · *a b.-door*, p ostium, Pl.: v. BACK-DOOR HIND (*adj.*)

**back** (*adv*) · v BACKWARDS It is generally expr. by the prefix re *or* red; as *to go b* , redire ; *to fall b* , recidere ; *to push b* , repellere · for which v. TO GO BACK, etc.

**back** (*v*) · **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To move back*: rĕjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3: *to b. the lads from a stream*, capellas a flumine r, Virg. Phr · *to b water*, i e *to row backwards or stern foremost*: inhibere, Liv. (cf. Cic Att. 13, 21, 4, where the term is discussed): retro navem inhibere, Liv.; remis inhibere, Just. **II.** *To support*, q. v **B.** Intrans . *to go b* , q v. Phr . *this horse will not b.*, *hic equus repugnat quominus retrorsum agatur

**backbite:** **1.** rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3 . *they b. at banquets*, rodunt in conviviis, Cic.. more precisely, *to b. a friend*, absentem amicum r., Hor. **2.** vellĭco, 1 Cic. Join. rodere et vellicare. **3.** maledico dente carpere, Cic. Phr.· *they all envied, b.bit me*, invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter . v TO SLANDER.

**backbiter:** mălēdĭcus : v SLANDERER.

**backbiting** (*subs*). morsus, ūs . *no poisons my enjoyment with secret hatred and b* , mea commoda non quisquam odio obscuro morsuque venenat, Hor . v SLANDER

**back-board:** plūtĕus Mart Suet

**back-bone:** spīna Cels Virg

**back-door:** **1.** postĭcum ostium Pl **2.** postĭcum Pl Hor **3.** postĭcŭla (*a small b*) Apul

**back-gammon-board:** tābŭla (lūsōria), alvĕus v BOARD

**background** (in paintings) abscēdentia, ium Vitr Fig. *his majesty kept him in the b* , *modestia ejus prohibuit quominus clarius fieret ; quominus primas (partes) ageret

**backside** · nātes clūnes v. BUTTOCKS

**backslide:** lābor, lapsus, 3 Cyprian v. to go astray, apostatize

**backslider:** lapsus, esp in *pl.*: Cyprian Eccles. v also APOSTATE

**backstairs:** scālae posticae v. BACK (*adj*).

**backward:** (*adj*) **I.** *Reversed* supīnus *the b. course* (*of rivers*), v cursus, Ov *the b wave*, undas, Ov Mart **II.** *Averse, reluctant*, q v pigeр **III.** *Slow, dull* pigĕr, gra, grum *you seemed sometimes b , sometimes timid in military matters*, interdum p, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. *b in warfare*, militiae piger, Hor v SLOW, DULL. **IV.** *Late*, q. v

**backwardness:** tarditas, pigritia. v RELUCTANCE, LATENESS

**backwards:** **I.** *With the back foremost* retro *to row a vessel b* , retro inhibere navem, Liv · v TO BACK Phr *he dragged the oxen by their tails b into the cave*, aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, Liv **II.** *Towards the back, or in a contrary direction* **1.** retro . *I follow the footsteps b* , vestigia r. sequor, Virg.. *to turn one's face b* , ora r. flectere, Ov. **2.** retrorsum *to sail b* , r vela dare, Hor. *to return b.*, r. redire, Plin **3.** rursus: *to fall b. from the top*, a summo r cadere, Pl. Ter Phr. *to sail b and forwards*, ultro citroque navigare, Cic · *to send ambassadors b and forwards*, ultro citroque legatos mittere, Caes **III.** *Towards past times* retro *b. up to Romulus*, r usque ad Romulum Cic. · Hor. **IV.** *In reverse order* **1.** retro: *from the lowest note to the highest and b there are many gradations*, ab ima voce ad summam ac r multi sunt gradus, Quint. **2** retrorsum *as you would say, men and women day and night, rather than b.*, ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicas, potius quam r, Quint Phr *we have gone b.*, i e. *are in a worse condition*, deteriore statu sumus, Cic.

**bacon:** lārĭdum or lardum . Pl. : Hor. Plin.

**bad:** **1.** mălus. *comp* pējor, *sup* pessimus *bad goods* (of a good for nothing person), mala merx, Pl · *b weight*, malum pondus, Pl *a b smell*, m. odor, Hor. *a b. and worthless fellow*, m et nequam homo, Pl. *b philosophers*, m. philosophi, Cic. · *a b. habit*, m consuetudo, Hor.. *a very b. example*, pessimum exemplum, Liv.. *to have a b. opinion of any one*, m. opinionem de aliquo habere, Cic.. *a b. citizen*, m civis, Quint : *b. poems*, m. carmina, Hor. *a b. conscience*, m. conscientia, Quint : *a b. and weak voice*, m et imbecilla vox, Quint. **2.** improbus (usu. in moral sense): *a b. disposition*, ingenium im., Plin.: *a b. and treacherous man*, im. homo et perfidiosus, Cic. *a b. will*, i. e *unformal*, im. testamentum, Cic.: *b. bread*, im panis, Mart. **3.** prāvus (prop. *crooked, mis-shapen*): *a very b. rule*, pravissima regula, Cic · *b morals*, p. mores, Sall.: *a b man*, p vir, Sen. **4.** perversus: *a b. custom*, p mos, Cic.: v. PERVERSE, WILFUL. **5.** nēquam (*indec.*): v. NOTHING, GOOD FOR. Phr.: *b. weather*, tempestas adversa, Cic.; t. foeda (*shockingly bad*), Liv : *a b. road*, vie iniqua, Liv.. *a very b. road*, via deterrima, Cic · *bad health*, valetudo incom-

moda, Cic.; dura v., Hor *to bring any one b. news*, acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. *b. money*, adulterini numi, Cic.. *to have a b reputation*, male audire, Cic · v FAULTY, WRONG, WICKED.

**badge:** 1. insigne, is, *n. Pompey having torn off the b s of command, threw himself out of the camp*, Pompeius detractis im. imperatoriis se ex castris ejecit, Caes · Cic 2. infula (late) *the emperor's b s of honour*, inf imperiales, Cod Just 3. fasces, ium, *m* (special term for the consular badge of office) · Cic. Liv.. v. FASCES; also, SIGN, TOKEN.

**badger:** mēles and mēlis, is, *f.* Plin. *ursus meles Linn.

**badinage:** nūgae, arum. *away with your b.!* auferte nugas ! Pl *a man pleased with such b*, homo tantis delectatus n., Cic v JOKE, RAILLERY.

**badly:** 1. mālē *to smell b.*, m olere, Cic.. *may it go b with you!* tibi male sit, Cic.: *to behave very b. to any one*, in aliquem pessime consulere, Ter · *to manage a thing b.*, male rem gerere, Cic *badly mauled*, m multatus, Cic.: Phaedr 2. improbē. *why do I wonder if I am b. spoken of by the bad?* quid ego miror si quid ab improbis de me im dicitur? Cic 3. prāvē (prop of that which is *awry*) *a b cut nail*, p. sectus unguis, Hor.· *b made verses*, p. facti versus, Hor. 4. sēcus (lit. *otherwise* than well) *there is a great consolation, even if it turn out b.*, magna consolatio est etiam si s acciderit, Cic *to speak b of any one*, de aliquo s. loqui, Tac *to think b of any one*, de aliquo s existimare, Cic . v WRONGLY, WICKEDLY

**badness:** 1. mālitia · *b. of soil*, terrae m , Pall.. *to please by virtue, not by b*, virtute non m. placere, Sall *the b of so many generals*, tot imperatorum m , Tac 2. nēquitia (prop *worthlessness*, q v) *the b of vinegar*, aceti n , Plin *set a limit to your b.*, nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor 3. improbitas (usu in moral sense v WICKEDNESS) · *the b of crab-apples*, im. malorum silvestrium, Plin.

**baffle:** 1. ēlūdo, si, sum, 3 *to b any one and in every possible way to disconcert him*, aliquem e et omni ratione jactare, Cic v TO ELUDE. 2. contundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3 (prop. *to break in pieces* hence implying *force*, whereas eludo implies *dexterity* in escaping) *I have b.d and broken the boldness of the robber*, contudi et fregi praedonis audaciam, Cic *to b the threats of kings*, minas regum c, Hor Phr . *a b d hope*, spes ad irritum redacta, *or*, ad irritum cadens, Liv. *to go away b d*, re infecta abire, Liv *he returned home b d*, domum irritus redit, Serv. v TO DEFEAT, FRUSTRATE.

**bag:** 1. saccus Pl Cic *money bags*, sacci numorum, Hor. *a small bag*, sacculus Juv · Plin. 2. cūleus (of leather, esp. for *holding liquids*): Pl Cic.· Juv 3. ūter, utris, *m* (of an animal's *skin*) Caes Virg. 4. follis, is, *m* (of leather, *for money*). Juv. 5. follĭcŭlus (*a small bag*) *to carry corn in small bags*, folliculis frumentum vehere. Liv · Cic. 6. rētĭcŭlum (*of network*). Cic. v HAIR.

**bagatelle:** nūgae v TRIFLE.

**baggage:** I. *Moveable goods of an army:* 1. impedimenta, orum (denoting the baggage of the army *collectively*) *our men captured the b.*, impedimentis nostri potiti sunt, Caes *to abandon the b*, im relinquere, Caes.· *to lose the b*, im. amittĕre, Caes *a b. train*, impedimentorum agmen, Tac 2. sarcĭnae, arum (*the bundles or knapsacks* carried by the men *individually*) : *to collect the b*, sarcinas conferre, Caes., Liv. 3. vāsa, orum (*the moveable goods of an army* esp in the foll. phrases). *to pack up the b.*, vasa colligere, Liv · *to raise the shout for packing up the b.*, vasa conclamare, Caes. Phr *Caesar led six legions without b*, Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes.: *b. animals*, sarcinaria jumenta, Caes.: v. LUGGAGE II. *As a term of abuse* 1. scēlesta (*fem*) · Ter. 2. scēlus, ĕris Pl. · Ter.

**bagnio:** I. *A bath*, q v. balneum. II. *A brothel*, q v · lūpānar

**bag-pipes:** *tībiae ex utre inflatae.

**bag-piper:** 1. ascaulēs, is, *m.* (Gr. ἀσκαύλης) Mart. 2. utrĭcŭlārius Suet

**bail** (*v.*) I. *To give bail for* 1. spondeo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 (in gen. *to undertake formally, become surety*, q. v) *to b any one*, i e. *to become bail for any one*, pro aliquo s, Cic. v Dict. Ant. p II 2. fīdējūbeo, jussi, jussum, 2. Ulp 3. fīdēprōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 Gaius. (The verb fidejubeo implies a more serious and permanent responsibility than fide promitto. v Forcell s v. fidepromissor both words seem to belong to the later terminology of Roman law) Phr *the other b'd him*, vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, Cic. *will you deliver yourself to a tyrant for death by b ing a friend?* vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico? Cic II. *To accept bail for* (which, acc to Roman law, was the part of the plaintiff or prosecutor) vădor, ī *he does not accept b for the man at present*, hominem in praesentia non vadatur, Cic.· *the prosecutor b'd the prisoner with so many sureties*, tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv. v. BAIL (*subs.*)

**bail** (*subs.*)· I. *The person who gives bail* 1. vas, vădis *the other became b for his appearance*, vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, Cic.. *the other that he might release his b. was present at the hour appointed for his death*, alter ut vas suum liberaret praesto fuit ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic. v SURETY 2. appromissor Dig 3. fīdējussor Dig 4. fidepromissor Gaius II. *Security for a legal appearance* 1. vādimōnium *to take b*, v capere, Ov. *to keep one's b*, v sistere, Cic.. *to forfeit one's b*, v desere re, Cic *to enlarge b.*, v. differre, Cic 2. sātisdātio Cic : Gai. 3. fīdējussio. Dig : v SECURITY, SURETY.

**bailable:** *pro quo vadimonium capi potest * pro quo sponderi potest v BAIL.

**bail-bond:** vādīmōnium *to draw up a b*, v. concipere, Cic *to settle a b*, v. constituere, Cic.

**bailiff:** I *The manager of a farm* · 1. villĭcus Cic Hor. *a b's wife*, villica. Cato. Juv 2. officiorum or operarum magister, Col II. *an officer attached to a court of justice* appāritor. Cic

**bait** (*subs.*)· I. esca · Pl Mart. Fig *Plato calls pleasure the b of evils*, Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. 2. cibus Tib . Plin. v. ALLUREMENT.

**bait** (*v*) I. *To apply a bait* · Phr. *to bait hooks*, cibis hamos illinere, Plin. *to bait a trap*, *escam in nassa ponere II. *To furnish animals with food on a journey* Phr *to b horses*, *equis (jumentis) in itinere pabulum suppeditare; *or* *in itinere subsistere ut equis pabulum suppeditetur III. *To attach an animal with dogs*, usu. for amusement Phr *to b a bear*, *ursum canibus lacessere immissis ; canes in ursum immittere.

**baize:** *pannus laneus : v. FRIEZE

**bake:** I. *To cook in an oven* . 1. torreo, torrui, tostum, 2 (with in furno, etc): *to b anything*, aliquid in furno t, Plin. *they used to b. their grain*, furnis torrebant farra, Ov v. TO ROAST. 2. cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3 (prop *to cook* in gen ; q. v) *bread swells in b ing*, panis crescit coquendo, Plin. II. *To dry and harden by heat* 1. cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3 *to b. tiles*, laterculos c , Cato. *summer b s the clods with its ripe suns*, glebas aestas maturis solibus c , Virg.: *to b. ores*, aera fornacibus c , Lucan. 2. excŏquo, 3 (stronger than simple verb also = to bake *out*) *the sun b.s the soil*, terram sol e., Lucr.: *to b. sand into glass*, arenas in vitrum e , Tac · *to b all the bad quality out (of the soil)*, omne vitium e , Virg 3. ārēfăcio, 3 Plin. Lucr . v TO DRY UP, PARCH

**baked:** 1. coctĭlis, e (cot of food) *b. tiles* c. lateres, Varr.· *b walls*, i e *made of bricks*, c. muri, Ov. 2. furnācĕus (of food) *b bread*, f panis, Plin Phr *bread b too much*, panis adustus, Hor

**bakehouse:** v. BAKERY.

**baker:** 1. pistor *we go to get bread from the b.*, a p panem petimus, Pl. Cic. *A female b*, pistrix, icis Lucil. ap Varr. 2. furnārius (prop. *adj*) Ulp *The business of a b*, furnāria: Suet. Phr · *to be a b by trade*, furnariam exercere, Suet 3. artopta, ae, *m.* (Gr. ἀρτόπτης) Juv

**bakery:** 1. pistrina Plin 2. pistrinum. Suet

**baking-pan:** artopta · Pl.

**balance** (*subs*) · I. *A pair of scales* · 1. libra *in one scale of the b. he placed mental advantages, in the other, corporeal*, in alteram librae lancem animi bona imposuit, in alteram corporis, Cic Fig. *the b. of a hesitating mind*, animi cunctantis libra, Claud 2. trūtina · Varr Vitr. Fig *the Roman writers are weighed in the same b*, Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor Cic. v. STELLIARD, SCALLS. II. *Equipoise* 1. libra *a firm b against the winds*, contra flatus pervicax l., Plin (a rare use of the word) 2. librāmen, librāmentum. *round this weapon three feathers were placed as a b*, huic telo ad librāmen pinnae tres circumdabantur, Liv. *to weight a battering-ram with a b of lead* arietem libramento plumbi gravari, Liv 3. pondus, ĕris, *n* v WEIGHT 4. compensātio (only fig) *an equitable b of privileye and duty and reward*, aequabilis c juris et officii et muneris, Cic. v EQUILIBRIUM III. *The difference between two sums* (in bookkeeping) rēlīquum (usu plu) *I now wish to pay the outstanding b*, nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl *Camillus writes that he has received my b s*, reliqua mea Camillus scribit se recepisse, Cic.

**balance** (*v.*) I. *To keep in equilibrium* · libro: v. TO POISE II. *To counterpoise* compenso, 1 *to b joy by grief*, laetitiam cum doloribus c., Cic. *to b virtues by vices*, bona cum vitiis c , Hor. III. *To ascertain the difference between receipts and expenses:* 1. consōlīdo, 1 · *b d accounts*, rationes consolidatae, Cic 2. dispungo, punxi, punctum, 3 *to b. accounts*, rationes d., Sen. Ulp

**balancing of accounts:** dispunctio: Ulp.

**balas-ruby:** anthrăcītis, idis, *f* Plin

**balcony:** maeniānum (usu. plu) *a projection without support, of the nature of b s*, projectum quod ita proveheretur ut nusquam requiesceret, qualia maeniana, Javol Dig (v Forcell s v.) · *to build b s to porticoes, doors, houses*, aedificare porticibus m., et adjicere foribus, domibus, Ammian. ap id. (v. GALLERY) · Cic. Suet

**bald:** I. *Without hair* 1. calvus Pl . Suet. Phr *to be b.*, calvēo, 2 Plin *to become b*, calvesco, 3 Col. Plin *Bald in front*, praecalvus · *to be b. in front*, praecalvo capite esse, Suet. 2. glăber, bra, brum (of the body generally, and chiefly of the lower animals v. SMOOTH) Pl.· Varr.: Col. Phr. *to make b.*, glabro, 1: Col. *A b spot*, ārea, Cels. II. *Unadorned, inelegant* (q. v.): ārīdus: *a b. style of narration*, narratio a , Quint. Cic. v DRY, JEJUNE.

**balderdash:** v. JARGON, NONSENSE.

**baldly:** jējūnē · v. JEJUNELY. Phr.: *to state things b and without ornament*, res nudas atque inornatas indicare, Quint. (But nudus alone is used by Cic. as a laudatory term, with ref. to the Commentaries of Caesar v UNADORNED.)

**baldness:** I. *Want of hair:* 1. calvĭtium *the disfigurement of b*, calvitii deformitas, Suet.. Cic Plin. 2. calvĭties, ei, *f* Suet. II. Of style v INELEGANCE, JEJUNENESS

**baldric:** balteus v BELT, GIRDLE.

**bale** (v.) ēgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *this man b.s out the waves*, egerit hic fluctus, Ov Phi. *to b out the bilge-water*, sentinam e, Cic. v TO EMPTY OUT.

**bale** (*subs*) fascis, is, *m* · Tac. Plin. v BUNDLE

**baleful:** lūnestus, pernĭcĭōsus v FATAL, DESTRUCTIVE

**balk** (*subs*): I. *A ridge of land in a ploughed field* 1. līmes, ĭtis, Varr.: Col. 2. porca Varr Col 3. scamnum Col II. *A beam, rafter*; q v trabs. tignum. III. *Disappointment*, q v. frustrātio.

**balk** (v.). frustror, lūdĭfĭcor, ēlūdo v. TO BAFFLE, DISAPPOINT.

**ball:** I. *A round mass:* 1. glŏbus *fire-b.s were seen in the sky*, in coelo animadversi globi, Cic *the eye-b.*, g. oculi. *a small b*, glŏbŭlus Cato. Plin 2. glŏmus, ĕris, *n a b of wool*, lanae g, Lucr.: *a b. of thread*, lini g., Plin.: Hor II. *A playing-ball:* 1. pīla (filled with hair, feathers, &c) *to play at b.*, pila ludere, Cic. *to throw back a b.*, p. reddere, Mart *to catch a b. and throw it back*, p. excipere et remittere, Sen. *a playing-b*, pila lusoria, Plin.. also sometimes of *anything round b.s of down*, pilae lanuginis, Plin. 2. follis, is, *m* (a b. filled with *air*) · *to play at b*, folle ludere, Mart Pl *A small b of that kind*, folliculus Suet Phr *a game at ball*, pilaris lusio, Stat *a particular kind of game at b. played by three persons*, lusus trigon ; l trigonalis, Hor. Mart *an ink-b* (in printing), *folliculus typographicus a cannon-b*, *glŏbus (the context defining it) *a musket-b*, glans · v BULLET III. *A meeting for dancing* saltātio (prop. the *act of dancing*) Cic. Quint *to invite to a b*, *ad saltationem vocare, invitare.

**ballad:** 1. nēnia (orig. *a dirge*), *children's b.s*, puerorum neniae, Hor *worthless b.s*, viles n, Phaedr 2. carmen triviale (*a street b.*) Juv.

**ballad-singer:** *qui (quae) cantilenas in trivĭis canit ; cantātor *s. cantatrix trivialis.

**ballast** (*subs*) · sāburra *to take up b.* (of bees), s tollere, Virg *to steady with b*, saburrā stabilire, Plin.

**ballast** (v). sāburro, 1 (= saburrā onerare) Plin (fig)

**ballet:** pantŏmīmus Plin

**ballet-dancer:** pantŏmīmus (*male*) Suet. Macr . pantŏmīma (*female*) Sen

**ballista:** ballista Cic Caes. *a maker of ballistae*, ballistārius: Veg

**balloon.** *machĭna aerobatica (Kr ; Georg).

**ballot** (*subs.*) I. *A ball or ticket used in voting* 1. tăbella · *three b.s are given to each of those who are of senatorian rank for delivering their verdict*, ternae t dantur ad judicandum iis qui ordinis sunt senatorii, Caes · *to sort the b.s*, tabellas dirĭbēre, Cic . Prop. 2. suffrāgium *the b.s are being sorted*, diribentur suffragia, Varr. · Cic. 3. tessĕrŭla Varr. Phr *a sorter of the b.s*, dīrĭbĭtor Cic. *a sorting of b.s*, dīrĭbĭtio Cic. II. *Voting by b.:* tăbella (meton) *the b. is in favour with the people, because it displays the face but conceals the minds of men*, populo grata est t, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegit, Cic. *the whole state by the b declared me consul*, me universa cīvitas tabella consulem declaravit, Cic. Phr. *a law establishing vote by b.*, lex tabellaria Cic. · Plin.

**ballot** (v.) · tabella *or* tabellis suffragari · v. BALLOT (*subs.*). Phr : *we b. for all new members of the club*, *omnes novos sodales tabella cooptamus.

**ballot-ball:** v. BALLOT (I.).

**ballot-box:** 1. cista Auct. Her : Plin. 2. cistŭla. Auct. Her.

**ball-room:** *atrium saltatorium.

**balm:** I. *Any aromatic sap:* balsămum : Virg. : Plin II. *An aromatic plant* 1. balsămum Plin 2. mĕlissophўllum . Virg Plin 3. citrāgo, ĭnis, *f*. Pall. III. *Solace, comfort*, q v sōlātium

**balmy:** I. *Containing balm* 1. balsāmĭnus Plin. 2. balsāmōdes Plin II. *Fragrant, odoriferous*, q v ambrōsius, suāvis, etc *b breath*, spiritus suavis. III. *Soothing, soft, mild*; *s v b slumbers*, molles somni

**balsam:** v BALM.

**balsamic:** balsāmĭnus : Plin.

**baluster:** v BALUSTRADE.

**balustrade:** I. *For stairs* · ĕpimēdion (i e. *a safeguard* ἐπιμήδομαι) Inscr II. *Between pillars* plūtĕus : Vitr III. *Rails inclosing any place.* cancelli Cic

**bamboo:** ărundo indĭca. Plin. (*Arundo bambos. Linn.).

**bamboozle:** os alicui sublĭnere, Pl. v. FOOL, TO MAKE A ; TO CONFOUND, CHEAT.

**ban** (*subs*). I. *A proclamation*; q v. II. *A public notice of an intended marriage.* Phr. *to publish the bans*, *promulgare in ecclesia nomina sponsi et sponsae. III. *Proscription, interdiction*, q v · proscriptio Phr *a person who is under a ban*, homo cui ignis, aqua, terra, etc interdictum est v. TO BANISH ; OUTLAW. In M. L. "bannum" is used (See Ducange)

**ban** (v) · v TO CURSE

**banana:** I. *The tree* (?) pāla · Plin 12, 6, 12. II. *The fruit* ărĭēna Plin 1b.

**band** (*subs.*) I. *That which binds* 1. cōpŭla *a hempen b.*, spartea c., Apul. Pl. v. LEASH 2. vĭncŭlum : *a b for grafting*, v ad insitionem, Col *to loosen the b.s off any one*, alicui vincula exsolvere, Virg.. v BOND, CHAIN. 3. lĭgāmentum, lĭgāmen *b.s for tying vines*, ligamenta vitium, Col Prop. : v. BANDAGE 4. rēdĭmĭcŭlum (prop. *a headband or necklace*, q v) Pl. 5. ănādēma, ătis, *n.* (*for the head*) · Lucr. Phr · *the b.s round the volute of an Ionic capital*, baltei pulvinorum, Vitr II. *That which connects* (fig) v. BOND III. *A body of persons united for any purpose:* 1. mănus, ūs, *f*. (for purposes of *force*). *he will come to Rome with a great b.*, Romam veniet cum magna m., Cic. *a b of youths*, m. juvenum, Virg 2. cătĕrva (*a troop*; q v) *armed b.s of desperate ruffians*, armatae c. perditorum hominum, Cic *a b of young men*, juvenum c, Hor *the Lycian b.s*, Lyciae c, Hor. 3. chŏrus (prop of *dancers* · v CHORUS, COMPANY) *a b of youths*, c juventutis, Cic Hor. 4. grex, grĕgis, *m* (prop. *a herd* hence of persons *associated together*) *a b. of friends*, g. amicorum, Cic : Hor.

—— **together** (v.) mostly in bad sense : conjūro, jūrāvi and jūrātus sum, 1 : *Greece b.d together to burst your nuptial tie*, Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor. *witnesses b.d together*, testes conjurati, Cic. v. TO COMBINE, UNITE

**bandage** (*subs*): esp. for medical purposes · 1. fascia. *to tie any one up with b.s*, aliquem fasciis devincire, Cic · *to bind the stomach round with very tight b.s* (to assuage hunger), fascias ventrem strictissime circumligare, Gell. *A small b*, fascĭŏla · Hor 2. lĭgāmentum *to prepare b.s for wounds*, l. vulneribus parare, Tac. Quint 3. lĭgāmen, ĭnis, *n*. Col.· Prop.

**bandage** (v.) 1. lĭgo, 1 · *to b wounds with one's dress*, vulnera veste l., Ov. 2. dēligo, 1 : *to b. an arm*, brachium d., Cels *to b a wound*, vulnus d., Quint.. v. BANDAGE (*subs.*) ; TO BIND UP.

**band-box:** capsŭla. Cat . Plin. Prov · *as spruce as if just out of a b.*, de capsula totus, Sen.

**band-fish:** 1 anthĭas, ae, *m*. (?) : Plin. 2. taenĭa (?) · Plin.

**bandit:** lātro v. ROBBER, OUTLAW.

**bandstones:** dīātŏm lateres, Vitr.

**bandy** (v.) Phr *the slave b.s words with me*, mihi servus sermonem serit, Pl v TO EXCHANGE.

**bandy-legged:** lōrīpes, pēdis Pl Juv v BOW-LEGGED, KNOCK-KNEED

**bane:** I. *Poison*, q. v vēnēnum. II. *Fatal injury* 1. pernĭcies, ei, *f a pimp, the general b. of young men*, leno p communis adolescentum, Ter. *the b of Sicily*, Sicilhae p, Cic v. DESTRUCTION, RUIN 2. pestis, is, *f* v PLAGUE, SCOURGE

**baneful:** pernĭcĭōsus, exĭtĭōsus Cic v PERNICIOUS, DESTRUCTIVE, POISONOUS.

**banefully:** pernĭcĭōsē, exĭtĭōsē Cic v DESTRUCTIVELY

**banefulness:** v. DESTRUCTIVENESS.

**bang** (v): v. TO STRIKE, BEAT. Phr. *the doors b.d*, sonitum fecerunt fores, Pl. Mil 4, 8, 66

**bang** (*subs.*) crĕpĭtus, sōnĭtus, v. EXPLOSION

**banging** (*subs*) · strĕpĭtus, ūs · *a great b of doors*, ingens valvarum s., Hor. Ter

**banian-tree:** (?) ficus (Indica) : Plin. 12, 5, 11.

**banish:** I *To condemn to exile.* 1. extermĭno, 1 (the most general term for *banishing from the confines of a state*) · *Protagoras was by order of the Athenians b.d from the city and territory*, Protagoras, Athenienstum jussu, urbe atque agro est exterminatus, Cic. . *to b foreigners*, peregrinos e, Cic Fig. *to b any one from the society of men*, aliquem ex hominum communitate e., Cic. . *to b any one from his household gods* (=*from home*), aliquem a suis dīs penatibus e, Cic. 2. āquā et igni interdĭco, dixi, dictum, 3 (usu. formula of banishment in the time of Cic.. with *dat.* and often in *pass. impers.*). *I think that I shall be b.d*, futurum puto ut aqua et igni nobis interdicatur, Cic . *having b.d them he set out into Italy*, quibus quum aqua et igni interdixisset, in Italiam profectus est, Caes 3. pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 (with some defining word): *to b any one from the state*, aliquem civitate p, Cic *to b. any one from the kingdom* aliquem regno p., Hor v TO EXPEL 4. rĕlĕgo, 1 (usu *for a limited time only, and without affecting the civil status*) · *the consul b.d L. Lamia*, consul L. Lamiam relegavit, Cic. *the army was b.d to Sicily, and forbidden to return till the end of the war*, exercitus relegatus in Siciliam ne ante belli finem in Italiam reverteretur, Liv. : *Piso is b.d for ten years*, Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac. 5. dēporto, 1 (*for life*, and to some desert place, usu. *an island* : frequent under the emperors) *Serenus is b.d for life to an island*, Serenus in insulam deportatur, Tac. Quint 6. ējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (usu but not always, with some defining word or words) · *bring those who had been favourable to Athens*, qui Atheniensium rebus studuissent ejectus, Nep. : *he was b.d and went to live at Argos*, e civitate ejectus Argos habitatum concessit, Nep. Cic. 7. sēpōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 (*to cause to withdraw*) *to b. any one to a province*, aliquem in provinciam s., Tac.. Suet. 8. abdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (rare) *to b to an island*, in insulam a., Tac. 9. āmŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (of banishment *under the emperors*) · *to b to an island*, in insulam a., Tac.

II. *To drive away* (fig.) 1. exterminо, 1 (rare) *to b. physical questions*, quaestiones physicorum e., Cic. 2. pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 : *b. cares from mind*, curas animo p., Cic : v. TO DRIVE AWAY. 3. ējĭcio, 3 *to b. affection from the mind*, amorem e ex animo, Cic.: *to b. care*, e. ex animo curam, Liv. 4. abstergeo, tersi, tersum, 2 (lit. *to wipe away*) · *to b. grief*, dolorem a., Cic.: *to b. vexations*, molestias a., Cic. : Lucr. 5. solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (rare) *to b. night* (by the aid

of torches, &c), noctem s, Plin. ep · *to b shame*, pudorem s, Virg Cels. **6.** sēpōno, 3 *to b cares*, curas s., Ov. · v. TO REMOVE.

**banished:** v TO BANISH, EXILED

**banishment:** **I.** *The act of banishment* **1.** ējectio (a gen term) *te fear death and b*, mortem et e timere, Cic **2.** interdictio (with some defining word) *exile may consist in b from certain places*, exsilium est certorum locorum i., Mart Dig the Roman formula was int tecti et aquae et ignis, Cic Liv **3.** dēportātio (v TO BANISH, I 5) Ulp. **4.** rēlēgātio (for a limited period) Cic Liv. **5.** ablēgātio (=relegatio) Plin **II.** *The state of exile* · exsilium; v EXILE

**banister:** ēpīmēdion v BALUSTRADE

**bank** (*subs*) · **I.** *A mound of earth* · **1.** pulvīnus *to make banks* (for flower beds) *by heaping up soil*, terra adruenda pulvinos facere, Varr. Plin **2.** tōrus Virg · Plin also torus pulvini, Plin . v MOUND, RIDGE **II.** *An elevation of the bed of the sea*. **1.** dorsum Virg. · v RIDGE. **2** syrtis, is, *f.*: v. QUICKSAND **III.** *The border of a river or lake* · rīpa *the b of a river*, r fluminis, Caes *Romulus placed his city on the b of an ever-flowing river*, Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic · Hor . v SHORE **IV** *A bench for rowers* **1.** transtrum Caes Cic. Virg **2.** scamnum Hor. Ov. **V.** *An establishment or company for dealing in money* · **1** argentāria taberna Liv. **2.** argentāria mensa Ulp **3.** argentāria Pl Liv *the affairs of the bank were wound up*, argentaria dissoluta est, Cic **4** publica mensa (*a bank in which public money was deposited*) Cic. **5.** aerārium. Nep. Att v TREASURY

**bank** (*v*) · **A.** Trans Phr. *to b. a house against a river*, *aedes aggere contra vim fluminis munire *to b a stream*, *flumen intra alveum aggere continere **B.** Intrans (in commercial sense) Phr. *to b with a certain company*, *pecuniam apud societatem quandam deponere

**banker:** **1** argentārius Pl. *to have a b.'s book in which money is entered to one's debit and credit*, habere argentarii tabulas in quibus sibi expensa pecunia lata sit, acceptaque relata, Cic **2.** mensārius (*one intrusted with public money for the purpose of paying the state creditors*) Cic · Liv. **3.** nēgōtiātor (*a provincial b* v. Dict. Ant. · s. v.). *a merchant or a b*, mercator an n, Cic. Caes Phr. *he was a well-known b at Rome*, Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic.

**banking** (*subs.*): **1.** argentāria (prop adj) *to be engaged in b*, argentariam facere, Cic **2.** nēgōtiātio (in the provinces v. supi) · Cic Suet Phr. *Curius carries on b. at Patrae*, Curius Patris negotiatur, Cic

**bank-martin:** rīpāria hīrundo Plin.

**bank-note:** *tessēra mensae publicae (Georges).

**bankrupt** (*subs*). dēcoctor (*a spendthrift-b.*); Cic. Phr · *a fraudulent b.*, creditorum fraudator, Cic.

**———, to be or become:** **1.** rationes conturbare, Cic. and absol., *Pedo becomes b, Matho fails*, Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, Juv. **2.** dēcōquo, coxi, coctum (with or without creditoribus): *do you remember that you were a b before you came of age?* tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic · decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin **3.** fōro cēdere, *if my debtor become b, I shall receive a dividend*, si debitor foro cesserit, portionem feram, Sen. **4.** cādo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 (opposed to sto). turpius est privatim cadere quam publice, Cic Att 16, 15, 6. Phr · *I became utterly b. in my business*, omnis res mea fracta est, Hor (fig. with ref. *to shipwreck*): *but for Caesar's generosity towards my client, thus Postumus would have been b. long ago*, nisi Caesaris in hunc liberalitas exstitisset, nos hunc Postumum jampridem in foro non haberemus, Cic.

**bankruptcy:** **1** dēcoctio. Cod Theod. **2.** (fig.) naufrāgium patrimonii Cic comp BANKRUPT, TO BE or BECOME **3.** tābulae nōvae (*public or general bankruptcy*) *he saw that Trebellius could not be secure without the enactment of a general b*, Trebellium vidit sine tabulis novis salvum esse non posse, Cic.

**banner:** vexillum Caes. Cic. v STANDARD, ENSIGN, FLAG.

**banneret:** *eques vexillārius

**bannock:** plācenta āvēnācea v. CAKE

**banquet** (*subs.*) **1.** convīvium *to be present at a public b*, c publicum inire, Cic . *to prepare a b.*, c ornare, parare, *or* instruere, Cic. Virg. **2.** epulum, *plu.* epulae, arum (when used of religious or solemn b s usu *sing*) *a funeral b.*, epulum funebre, Cic · *the b of Jupiter*, Jovis epulum, Liv *songs used to be sung at b s*, carmina in epulis cantitata sunt, Cic. . Hor **3.** coena (*the ordinary principal meal*) *a splendid b*, lauta c., Suet Cic (passim) v. SUPPER. Phr.. *reclining at b.s*, epularis accubitio, Cic.: v. FEAST.

**banquet** (*v.*). **A.** Trans. convīvio excipĕre v. TO FEAST. **B.** Intrans.. **1.** convīvor, 1 · Ter. Cic **2.** epŭlor, 1. Cic. Virg. v. TO FEAST.

**banter** (*v.*): **1.** cāvillor, 1 *I b and joke in a familiar manner with the man himself too*, familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic v. TO JOKE **2.** illūdo, si, sum, 3: v TO MOCK, MAKE MERRY WITH **3.** jŏcor, 1 v. TO JOKE

**banter** (*subs*), **1.** cāvillātio · Cic. Suet. **2.** jŏcus v. JOKE.

**banterer:** **1.** cāvillātor Pl. Cic. **2.** lūsor Pl. **3.** rīsor Hor

**bantling:** infans v. INFANT.

**baptism:** baptisma, ātis, *n*; baptismus, i, *m.*, or baptismum. Tert. Aug. Phr *a register of b*, *tabulae in quas eorum qui baptizati sunt nomina referuntur: *a certificate of b*, *scriptum quod docet aliquem baptizatum esse

**baptismal:** Phr.. *a b. font*, baptistērium, Sidon · *b vows*, *vota in baptismo suscepta *to believe in b. regeneration*, *regenerationem una cum baptismo fieri credere · v BAPTISM

**baptist:** **1.** baptista, ae, *m* Sedul. **2.** baptizātor Tert.

**baptistery:** baptistērium. Sidon.

**baptize:** **1.** baptizo, 1. Tert. Aug **2.** intinguo, tinxi, tinctum, 3 Tert

**baptizer,** qui baptizat.

**bar** (*subs*): **I.** *A long piece of wood, iron, &c* (i) used for *fastening or confining*: **1.** clathri, orum (*bars of cages for confining animals*) Hor. Col **2.** claustra, orum (esp *of a gate*): *to pull back the bars*, c. revellere, Cic. · *to bar at the bars*, c. rumpere, Virg.. v. BARRIER. **3.** ōbex, ĭcis and jŏcis, *m.* and *f.* (usu *of a gate*): *the iron bars of gates*, ferrati portarum o., Tac.. *he had closed the gates with a strong bar*, portas o. firma clauserat, Ov. **4.** sēra (v BOLT): *bars closed a thousand houses*, mille domos clausere serae, Ov.: Varr. **5.** rēpāgŭla, orum (v. BARRIER). Pl. · Cic. (ii) in general, whether used as a barrier or not: **1.** vectis, is, *m* (used of any kind of *lever* or *crowbar*, q v.). Caes. **2.** assĕr, ĕris, *m.* (only of *wood*): *strong bars*, validi a., Tac. Caes : v. POLE, BEAM. **II.** *A hindrance or obstruction*, q. v. impedimentum. **III.** *A bank at the mouth of a river or harbour*, *agger arenae ad ostium fluminis pertusve situs. **IV.** *An ingot* or *wedge of metal*: **1.** lāter, ĕris, *m* · *bars of gold and silver*, lateres aurei argenteique, Plin **2.** tūbŭlus Plin. **V.** *An inclosed place*: (i) *in a court of justice* · cancelli. Cic. (ii) *in an inn* (?) cancelli cauponii s cauponae (but it is impossible to express the term with any certainty)

**VI.** *A tribunal, or the place in a court of justice where the advocates are placed*. Phr. *my exertions at the bar* meus forensis labor, Cic *the eloquence of the bar*, forense dicendi genus, Cic *they plead at the bar*, apud tribunalia dicunt, Quint *he had once been the leader of the bar*, princeps fuerat quondam fori, Quint *the lad is intended for the bar*, puer foro destinatur, Quint. *the bar requires a more powerful and fuller voice*, subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, Cic. *to enjoy a reputation for skill at the bar*, Malte forensi florere, Ov *the prisoner at the bar*, reus hic, or, reus iste, according as the speaker is for the defence or for the prosecution **VII.** *The entire body of advocates* **1.** advŏcātio: *the bar of Caesarea*, a Caesariensis, Cod. Just. **2.** advŏcāti, orum *they are deserted not only by the audience, but even by the bar*, non modo a corona sed etiam ab advocatis relinquuntur, Cic Quint. **VIII.** Mus. *t t*: *linea transversa, or, notae musicae quae intra lineas transversas continentur.

**bar** (*v.*) · **I.** *To fasten with a bar*. obsĕro, 1 . *to bar a door*, ostium o., l'er.; fores o, Suet. Phr. *bar the door, if you please, with both bolts*, occlude, sis, fores ambobus pessulis, Pl.. *I bar the door*, pessulum ostio obdo, Ter. (the pessulus, however, was smaller than the sera or repagulum v. BOLT.)

**II.** *To hinder, prevent* (q. v.). obsto (with *dat*), prōhibeo (with *acc*)

**barb** (*subs.*) **I.** *That which resembles a beard, as in a fish, etc.* · barba v BEARD. **II.** *A horse*, esp *one from Barbary* · ĕquus, sŏnīpes v. HORSE. **III.** *A part of a hook, arrow, etc* · **1.** uncus (which, however, appears to denote prop. some *large* hook; as the hooks of *grappling irons*; the hook used *to drag men to execution*, etc) **2.** hāmus (arrows made with b.s are called hamatae v. BARBED) v. HOOK. **3.** hāmŭlus: *dimin.* of preceding Pl.

**barb** (*v*). Phr.. *to b. an arrow*, *sagittam hamatam facere; or (?) sagittae hamos s. uncos addere.

**barbacan:** **I.** *A small round tower* · turris v TOWER **II.** *A watchhouse*: spĕcŭla: Cic.· Virg. **III.** *A loophole*: fenestra ad tormenta mittenda. Caes.

**barbarian** (*subs.*). **I.** *An uncivilized person* · barbărus (esp in *pl.* and applied to all nations excepting the Greeks and Romans): Caes Hor · *of b s the Germans are almost the only people content with one wife apiece*, barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. **II.** *A cruel or brutal person*. **1.** barbărus. *O barbarian! by your dreadful deeds!* pro diris, barbare, factis! Ov **2.** homo crūdēlis, immānis, etc . Cic. Virg

**barbarian** (*adj*): v BARBAROUS.

**barbaric:** barbăricus *b garments*. b vestes, Lucr . *doorposts proud with b gold and spoils*, barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. · v. FOREIGN

**barbarism:** **I.** *Incorrect language*. **1.** barbăries, ei, *f*: *a vernacular b*, domestica b, Cic. **2.** barbărismus Anct. Her. Quint. **II.** *An uncivilized condition*: barbăria and barbăries, ēi (also more fully inculta barbaries, Just.): *to lay aside and soften b*, barbariem deponere et mansuefacere, Just.. *such is their b. that they do not understand peace*, tanta barbaries est ut pacem non intelligant, Flor. (N B Not barbarismus, which is a *barbarism in speech*.) Phr.. *it is a mark of b.*, *barbarorum est considerable sagacity for a people living in a state of b*, *aliquantum ut inter barbaros prudentiae. **III.** *Barbarity*, q. v.

**barbarity:** **1.** barbăria, barbăries, ēi, *f.*, *he extirpated their inveterate b. from the manners of the people of Gades* (with ref. to human sacrifices), inveteratam

barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus delevit, Cic. · v. BARBARISM 2. fĕrĭtas · v FEROCITY. 3. immānis atque inhūmana crūdēlĭtas. v CRUELTY.

**barbarize:** Phr. *to b. a nation,* *nationem barbarīei insuefacere; ad b. reducere; mores feros atque inhumanos reddere; efferare v. TO BRUTALIZE

**barbarous:** I. *Uncivilized:* 1. barbărus *a b custom,* b mos, Hor. *the b. Allobroges,* Allobroges b, Cic · *to others he seemed unpolished and b.,* alĭis inhumanus ac b. videbatur, Cic *a b country,* b patrĭa, Virg. 2 incultus (not so strong as the preceding). *what could be more unmviting than those countries? what more b. than their towns?* quid illis terris asperius? quid oppidis incultius? Cic., v UNCIVILIZED. 3. fĕrus: *a b. mode of life,* f. victus, Cic., v. WILD. II. *Cruel, ferocious* · 1. fĕrus · *an exceedingly b and cruel enemy,* hostis nimis f et immanis, Cic · *the Britons b to strangers,* Britanni hospĭtibus f., Hor. *b sacrifices,* f. sacra, Ov.· v FIERCE, CRUEL 2. immānis, e: v. SAVAGE, MONSTROUS (N.B. Not barbărus in this sense; except as cruelty is an element implied in a barbarous or uncivilized condition.)

**barbarously:** I. *Without refinement* barbărē *to speak b,* b loqui, Cic.: *to hunt b* (*like a barbarian*), b laedere, Hor II. *Cruelly:* q v crūdēlĭter, saevē Join inhumane atque crudeliter; tanta saevitia atque crudelitate.

**barbarousness:** v BARBARITY.

**barbed:** 1. hāmātus *a b. arrow,* h. sagitta, arundo, Ov. Cic 2. uncīnātus v. HOOKED 3. uncus *a b. hook,* u hamus, Ov

**barbel** · barbus Auson.

**barber:** tonsor *Dionysius taught his own daughters to act as barbers that he might avoid trusting his neck to a b,* Dionysius ne tonsori collum committeret tondere filias suas docuit, Cic *a b that cuts hair unevenly,* inaequalis t, Hor. *A b's shop,* tonstrīna Pl Plin *a female b,* tonstrix, īcis Pl. Mart.· *a little female b.,* tonstrīcŭla Cic. *Adj: of or belonging to a b, barber's,* tonsorĭus *a b's tools,* ferramenta t, Mart *a b.'s knife,* culter i., Cic. v RAZOR

**barberry:** I. *The plant* · 1. appendix, īcis, *f.*: Plin. 2. spīna appendix· Plin 3. *berberis vulgaris,* Linn (also called *Oxyacantha, Pyracantha, Spina acida,* Mayne). II. *The fruit* bacca (appendicis) v FRUIT

**bard:** I. *A Celtic poet and musician,* bardus Lucan. Amm. II. *A poet,* q. v.. vātes.

**bare** (*adj*): I. *Uncovered, naked* · 1. nūdus *with b. head (bareheaded),* capite nudo, Sall · *b. footed,* nudis pedibus, Hor *b. benches,* n subsellia, Cic · *she sat on the b ground,* sedit humo n., Ov. 2. mērus (rare) *a b foot,* pes m, Juv Phr. *to lay b the natures of things,* rerum naturas persecare, Cic.; rerum naturam expandere, Lucr . v TO UNFOLD II. *Destitute* nūdus (with *abl.* or *gen.*) *places b. of vegetation,* loca n gignentium, Sall. v DESTITUTE. III. *Mere, simple* 1. mērus *nothing except b. hope,* mihi nisi spes m Ter. *the money was received on his b. word of honour,* m fide accepta pecunia est, Apul 2. nūdus *the b. anger of Caesar,* n ira Caesaris, Ov *b names of places,* locorum n nomina, Plin IV. *Plain, unadorned* : of style pressus Cic. Quint. v. PLAIN, MEAGRE.

**bare** (*v*). 1. ăpĕrĭo, ŭi, ăpertum, 4: *he b d his head,* caput aperuit, Cic.: *with b d bosom,* aperto pectore, Ov 2. nūdo, 1 *to b the head,* caput n, Virg. *to b swords,* gladios n, Ov.: v. TO UNCOVER.

**bareface:** impūdens. Phr.: *a b. fellow,* homo frontis urbanae, Hor.: *you are b,* os perfricuisti, Cic. v. IMPUDENT, UNDISGUISED.

**barefacedly:** impūdenter v. IMPUDENTLY.

**barefacedness:** impūdentia v. EFFRONTERY. IMPUDENCE.

**barefoot, barefooted:** 1. nudo pede, *or* nudis pedibus Hor. 2. nūdipes, pĕdis: Tert 3. discalcĕātus. Suet

**bareheaded:** v BARE (*adj*).

**barely** (= *scarcely*), 1. exīgŭē *he had b corn enough for* 20 *days,* frumentum ex. xx. dierum habebat, Caes 2. vix v SCARCELY, ONLY.

**bareness:** nūdĭtas; stĕrĭlĭtas v. NAKEDNESS, BARRENNESS

**bargain** (*subs.*): I. *Agreement,* esp *to sell* or *buy.* 1. pactĭo. *to make a b about anything,* p de aliqua re facere, Cic 2. pactum *he adhered to the terms and b.,* mansit in conditione atque p, Cic . *b s and agreements,* p. conventaque, Sen Phr *to make a b,* păciscor, pactus, 3 *to make an unfair b.,* inique p, Cic.: v. TO BARGAIN; AGREEMENT II. *A purchase,* or *the thing bought* · Phr. *he bought the house a good b.,* domum bene emit, Cic · *I shall be very glad to return the bad b.,* mihi maxime placet ea quae male empta sunt reddi, Cic. *that purchase has proved a bad b.,* *male eventi emptio illa.

**bargain** (*v.*). 1. păcisco*r*, pactus, 3: *you may b. with him for a small sum,* p cum illo paulula pecunia potes, Pl : *he had b'd for the province for himself,* provinciam sibi pactus erat, Cic *he b'd for the return and safety of all the proscribed,* omnibus proscriptis reditum salutemque pactus est, Liv

2. dēpăcisco*r* (depec), 3 *he b'd for three farms for himself,* tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.

**bargainer.** pactor (rare) · Cic

**barge:** I. *A vessel of state* · thălămēgus. Suet . Sen II. *A flat-bottomed vessel of burthen* 1. linter, tris, *f.* (prob. the nearest word Hor S 1, 5, 20, calls the canal-boat drawn by a mule by this name) · v BOAT. 2. *nāvĭgium longum plana carina instructum.

**bargeman:** nauta (gen. term applied by Hor. to the *canal-b,* S 1, 5, 19), v. BOATMAN.

**barilla:** I. *The plant* · *salsola kali* M. L. II. *The alkali produced from it* · *soda: M L.

**barium:** *bărĭum *or* plūtōnium M L.

**bark** (*subs.*): I. Of trees 1 cortex, ĭcis, *m* and *f.* (*the outer bark*) Cic Virg. *smooth or rough b,* c. levis aut scaber, Plin. 2. liber, bri, *m* (*the inner bark*): Cic. Virg. *Peruvian bark* is *cortex Peruvianus,* or simply cortex sometimes *cinchona,* properly the name of the tree, so called after the Countess del Cinchon at Lima, who was cured by its use in 1628 (Mayne). II. Of dogs latrātus, ūs · *to utter b s,* l ĕdere, Ov. Virg.. Plin. Proverb. *a cur's bark is worse than his bite,* canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, Curt III. *A ship* · rātis v. BARQUE

**bark** (*v*): I. *To strip trees of their b.*: 1. dēcortĭco, 1: Plin. 2. glūbo, 3 . Cato Varr. · v TO PEEL. II. *To make the noise peculiar to dogs:* latro, 1 · *dogs b.,* canes l., Cic : *to b. at a stag's hide,* cervinam pellem l., Hor. Fig . *if any one shall have b'd at a man worthy of abuse,* si quis opprobrius dignum latraverit, Hor.. In this sense allatro is more usu. in prose. v. TO BARK AT.

**bark at:** allātro esp ūg. · v TO RAIL AT.

**barker:** 1. latrātor (= *dog*): Virg.· Mart. 2. latrans, antis. Ov.

**barking** (*subs*): I. *A stripping off of bark:* dēcortĭcātĭo Plin II. *Of dogs:* latrātus, ūs: Virg.: Ov.: v. BARK (II.)

**barley:** hordĕum · Liv. Virg.: *winter-barley,* cantĕrinum hordeum: Col.: *b-meal,* hordĕācĕa farina, Cato: *b-bread,* hordeaceus panis, Plin. *pearl b.,* pōlenta· Plin.· Ov ; ptĭsāna· Cels. Mart.

**barleycorn:** grānum hordei

**barley-sugar:** *alphanicum (Kr. and Georg.)

**barley-water:** ptĭsāna (*a mess made from barley*) Varr.: Plin.: ptĭsanarium (also applied to a decoction of rice, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155, ptisanarium oryzae).

**barm:** fermentum v YEAST.

**barmaid:** 1. caupōnĭa ancilla (cf Pl Poen 5, 5, 19). 2. *ministra caupōnae* (i. e. *female innkeeper's servant*) · Cod Just

**barnacle:** I. *A mollusk.* *pentelasmis anatifera. Leach II. *A kind of goose* *anser bernicla Fleming. III. *In farriery* postōmis, ĭdis, *f*: Gloss IV. *A kind of spectacles,* q v.

**barometer:** *bărōmētrum M L

**barometrical:** *bărōmētrĭcus M L Phr *b. observations,* *observationes barometro factae.

**baron:** *bāro, ōnis M L. (N B. This word should be used only when it is necessary to specify precisely the feudal or heraldic dignity of *baron* · in a general sense the nearest word is princeps, applied by Tac to chiefs amongst the Germans inferior in dignity to kings Ger. 11) In addresses he may be called amplissimus et nobilissimus. *To create a baron,* *baronis dignitate et nomine ornare

**baronage:** I. *The whole body of barons.* *bārōnes, um bārōnāgium M L. II. *The rank of a baron* *bārōnĭa bārōnātus M L

**baroness:** *bārōnissa M L

**baronet:** *bārōnettus M L.

**baronetage:** I. *The whole body of baronets* *bārōnetti, orum M L II. *The rank of a baronet* *bārōnetti dignitas. M L

**baronial:** Phr.: *a b residence,* *bārōnis domus *or* villa· *b. privileges,* jura baronum. v BARON. In looser sense perh *vĕtus atque ŏpŭlentus.

**barony** *bārōnĭa · M. L.

**barque:** 1. nāvis parva, nāvĭcŭla· Cic 2. rātis, is, *f.* (esp poet) *to entrust one's head b. to the pitiless ocean,* fragilem truci committere pelago r, Hor

**barrack, barracks:** (nearest word) castra, orum (this was the term applied to the b. of the praetorian guard at Rome "cohortes una in castra conducendo," Tac. A 4, 2) also castra stativa Liv v CAMP

**barrack-master:** praefectus castrorum (nearest term) v. BARRACK.

**barrel** (*subs*) I. *A kind of cask,* ligneum vas circulis cinctum: Plin 14, 21, 2,. II. *A tube* · 1. tūbus: *a gun-b,* *sclŏpĕti tubus: v. TUBE. 2. fistŭla· v BORE. III. *A cylinder:* cylindrus or (?) fūsus· *the b of a watch,* *horologii c. *or* f.· M L

**barrel** (*v*): i e. *to put in barrels,* ligneis vasis condere. Plin 14, 21, 27.

**barren:** 1. stĕrĭlis, e *a b cow,* s vacca, Virg.: *a b plant,* s. herba, Ov · *b. fields,* s. agri, Virg. Fig.: *a lover b. of gifts,* sterilis amator a donis, Pl.: *a b. February,* s. Februarius, Cic.· *b. letters,* s. epistolae, Plin.· *a b. peace,* s. pax, Tac. *an age not so b. of virtues,* non adeo virtutum s. saeculum, Tac

2. măcer, cra, crum (v. LEAN) *a b. farm,* m. agellus, Hor.. *poor, b. soil,* solum exile et m., Cic . *b. vineyards,* m. vineae, Col. 3. infēlix (esp. of that which is by nature *unfruitful*, q. v.)· Cic . Virg. 4. jējūnus (rare): *a b. field,* j. ager, Cic : *b. gravel,* j. glarea, Virg. Fig.: *a b and narrow mind,* j. animus et angustus, Cic · *solitary and b knowledge,* solivaga cognitio et j., Cic. 5. exĭlis, e: v MEAGRE.

**barrenness:** stĕrĭlĭtas: *the b. of women and of trees,* s. mulierum et arborum, Plin.: *the b. of fields,* s. agrorum, Cic. Fig : *b. of wit,* sterile ingenium: v. BARREN.

**barricade** (*subs.*): 1. concaedes, ium, *f.* (*of felled trees*): Tac.: Amm. 2. *agger ex carris, trabibus, lapidibus ceterisque ejusmodi rebus factus: cf. Veg 3, 10.

**barricade** (*v*): **1.** praesēpīo, sepsi, septum, 4 *to b the approaches and roads with beams*, aditus atque itinera trabibus p, Caes. **2.** *aggerem in via, pro domo, facere: cf* Veg. 3, 10. v. TO BLOCK UP, OBSTRUCT

**barrier: 1.** septum *the b s of the forum*, fori septa, Cic.· *to confine wild beasts by b.s* septis beluas continere, Cic.: v FENCE, ENCLOSURE **2.** ŏbex, obicis, and ŏbjĭcis, *m* and *f* . *bursting its b s*, objectibus tuptis, Virg *a b of rock*, ob saxi, Virg **3.** cancelli, orum (*a grating or lattice*, q v.). *the b.in the circus*, c. circi, Ov Cic. **4.** carcer, ĕris, *m* (usu plu and only of the *starting-place in the circus*) Cic. Hor *the horse let go from the b.*, carcere missus equus, Ov. **5.** claustra, orum (v. BAR) *to break down the b s of shame and respect*, claustra pudoris et reverentiae refringere, Plin· *the b s of nature*, naturae c, Lucr *the b s of nobility*, c nobilitatis, Cic. v. BOUNDARY

**barrister:** patrōnus, advŏcātus. v. ADVOCATE.

**barrow: I.** *A kind of vehicle*· (i) *a hand-b.*, fercŭlum Liv. Suet (ii) *a wheel-b* (?), pābo "vehiculum unius rotae," Gloss. Isid ap. Forcell **II.** *A castrated hog* mājālis. Varr Cic **III.** *A mound over a grave* tŭmŭlus· Cic : Virg

**barter** (*v*). **A.** Trans.: **1.** mūto, 1 (with *acc* of the thing given and *abl* of that received in exchange also sometimes vice versa): *to b. plunder for wine with traders*, praedas m cum mercatoribus vino, Sall. Hor **2.** păciscor, pactus, 3: *to b. one's life for glory*, vitam pro laude paciscī, Virg.· v TO BARGAIN, EXCHANGE **B.** Intrans: merces mutare, Hor. res inter se mutare, Sall.

**barter** (*subs*) **1.** mūtātio Ter. **2.** permūtātio. Cic Dig *the inhabitants of the inter ior employ b*, interiores permutatione mercium utuntur, Tac . v TO BARTER, EXCHANGE

**baryta** (one of the primitive earths) *băryta, bărytes also termed *terra ponderosa

**barytone:** v. BASS

**basalt:** basaltes, is, *m.*: Plin. (who uses the term of a kind of *Egyptian marble*)

**basaltic:** *basalticus.

**base** (*adj*)· **I.** *Worthless:* chiefly in expr *b money*, nummi adulterini, Cic . v. COUNTERFEIT, FALSE. **II.** Without moral ref, *low, obscure, mean* esp of ancestry **1.** hŭmĭlis, e *born of b parentage*, h parentibus natus, Cic *b -born*, humilis natus, Phaedr. **2.** ignōbilis v. OBSCURE, MEAN. **III.** *Grovelling, abject*, q v abjectus **IV.** In moral sense, *disgraceful* turpis *no one becomes utterly b all at once*, nemo repente fit turpissimus, Juv . *b deeds*, t facta, Cic v SHAMEFUL, DISHONOURABLE **V.** Of musical tones *deep, grave* gravis, e *a very b sound*, gravissimus sonus, Cic v BASS.

**base** (*subs.*)· **I.** *The bottom or groundwork of anything*· **1.** bāsis, is, *f* *on the b of the statues*, in basi statuarum, Cic.: *the b of a triangle*, b trianguli, Cic **2.** bāsella (*a small b*) Pall. **3.** spīra (only of *columns*) Vitr.: Plin. Phr.. *two rivers washed the b. of that hill*, ejus collis radices duo flumina subluebant, Caes.: v. FOOT, FOUNDATION. **II.** Milit. *t. t.*· *base of operations* (Gr. ἀφορμή) *ea regio unde exercitui copiae cujusque generis suppeditantur.

**baseless** (only used in fig sense): vānus, īnānis, commenticius, falsus. v. GROUNDLESS, EMPTY, IMAGINARY. Phr. *the b. fabric of this vision*, *inania haec somniorum commenta

**basely:** turpĭter: *to act rightly or b*, recte aut t facere, Caes : *I will allow you to do nothing b*, te t. facere nihil patior, Cic : v MEANLY, DISGRACEFULLY

**basement:** bāsis, is, *f.*: *ivy has completely covered the b. of the country-house*, hedera convestivit basim villae, Cic Phr *the b. story of a house*, domus tabulatum imum v. BASE.

**baseness: I.** *Meanness of origin* hŭmĭlĭtas· *b of family and name*, h. generis ac nominis, Suet.: v. MEANNESS. **II.** *Ignominy, abjectness*, q v Phr *b of fortune and of life*, sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic **III.** In moral sense turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* · v. MEANNESS, SHAMEFULNESS.

**bashaw:** sātrăpes, is; *plu.* satrapae v SATRAP.

**bashful: 1.** vērēcundus *you are too b*, nimis v. es, Pl. *a man not too b*, homo non nimis v, Cic *a b. face*, v vultus, Ov *To be* or *to feel b.*, vērēcundor, ī (rare). Cic. Quint. **2.** pūdens v. MODEST, SHAMEFACED.

**bashfully:** vērēcundē *timidly or rather b*, timide vel potius v, Cic v BLUSHINGLY, MODESTLY.

**bashfulness: 1.** pŭdor *the b of a very modest lad*, adolescentuli modestissimi p, Cic v MODESTY. **2.** rūbor (lit *blushing*, q v.) Cic Liv **3.** vērēcundĭa *Caesar chided my b in asking favours*, Caesar meam in rogando v. objurgavit, Cic *b in refusing*, v negandi, Cic *b is a fault indeed, but a loveable one*, v vitium quidem sed amabile, Quint (NOTE. Pudor is *modesty* or *the sense of shame* in its widest extent verecundia, *a modest, bashful* regard for the feelings of others pudicitia is *chastity* rubor, lit *a blush*, is in its fig. sense equiv to pudor)

**basil** (a plant). ocīmum Cels. Plin *wild basil*, ăcīnos, i, *f or* clinŏpŏdĭon Plin

**basilica:** bāsĭlica (*a building used as a court of justice and as an exchange*, subsequently *as a church*) Cic

**basilisk:** bāsĭliscus Plin

**basin: I.** *A vessel for washing*, &c. **1.** pelvis, is, *f* (derived by Varr from pedes, lavo; being used for the *feet*)· Varr. Juv. Plin **2.** trulla· Varr.: Juv v PAN **3** trullĕum (*for washing the hands*). Varr L L 5, 25 **4.** āquaemānāle, is, *n* or aquiminale, is, *n.* (only for *the hands*)· Varr **5.** āquālis, is, *c. g* (for the *hands*): Pl. **II.** *A reservoir:* **1.** labrum. Virg· *a marble b.*, marmoreum l, Plin **2.** castellum (only of aqueducts) Vitr Plin **III.** *A dock*, q v. nāvālia, ium **IV.** Geog *t. t.*. *the b of a river*, *regio cujus omnes aquae in unum fluvium funduntur.

**basis:** bāsis, fundāmentum· v. BASE, FOUNDATION.

**bask:** aprīcor, 1 Cic.

**basket: 1.** călăthus (Gr. κάλαθος; usu of *a b for carrying ladies' working materials, flowers*, etc) Virg. Ov. *a small b of that kind*, călăthiscus Cat **2.** cānistrum (esp in *plu* and of those *employed in sacrifices*) Cic. Virg. **3.** cŏphĭnus (*a large wicker basket*) Juv Col. **4.** corbis, is, *f* (= preceding) *a reaper's b.* (i e. *for holding the ears of corn*), c. messoria, Cic. Ov. *a small b.*, corbŭla Pl Suet **5.** fiscus (esp *a money-basket*): Cic Phaedr. *a smaller b of the kind*, fiscĭna Cic.. Virg· fiscella Tib. Virg **6.** quālum and quālus (usu of *close* wicker-work) Hor (of *a lady's wool-basket* Od 3, 12, 4) Virg. (of *a larger, coarser kind*· G 2, 241) *a small b*, quāsillus *or* quăsillum (= Gr. κάλαθος, Fest.) Varr.· Cic **7.** sporta (*a moderate-sized, portable b*) Cato Plin *a smaller b. of the kind*: sportŭla, Pl. Juv.· also sportella (for *fruit* = *pottle*)· Cic.

**basket-maker:** corbium, calathorum, etc textor.

**basking** (*subs.*): aprīcātio Cic.

**bas-relief: 1.** caelāmen (of any kind of *carved or chased work*)· Ov. **2.** tōreuma, ātis, *n.* (of *figures chased* on vases, plate, &c.)· Cic · Sall. **3.** ănăglypta, orum: Plin. 33, 11, 49—N.B. The last is the most exact and technical expression: v. Plin. l. c · v. RELIEF.

**bass:** in music (i) *adj.* grăvis, e. *a very deep b. tone*, sonus gravissimus (as opp to acutissimus), Cic Phr· *the lowest b pitch*, vox resonat quae chordis quatuor ima, Hor. (ii) *subs* Phr. *to sing the b*, *voce ima cantare (cf.* Hor Od 1, 3, 7), *gravis vocis partes sustinere (Kr.) *to sing b to a tune*, *sociare vocem gravem alicui cantu (Kr) *the b of an organ*, *fistulae gravioris soni (Bau. ap Kr). *Thorough b.*, i e, *the science of harmony*, *conc entus ratio, scientia.

**bass-viol:** fīdes gravioris soni (Kr).

**bassoon:** *tĭbia gravioris soni: *gingrina major (Kr)

**bast:** tīlia. Plin.

**bastard** (*adj*) spūrĭus· *b. sons*, s. filii, Gai Inst v ILLEGITIMATE.

**bastard** (*subs.*) nōthus (Gr νόθος). *the b of Sarpedon*, n Sarpedonis, Virg.· Quint v. BASTARD (*adj.*).

**bastardize:** *aliquem nothum esse, haud justa uxore natum esse, decernere. v. ILLEGITIMATE

**bastardy:** *nothi s filii haud justa uxore nati, conditio

**baste: I.** *To beat*, q. v fuste caedo **II.** *To pour butter, etc., over*· *canem dum assatur lardo aut butyro perfundere (or simply perfundere, when the context fixes its meaning)

**bastinado** (*subs*) no exact word the nearest, fustĭārum (*a cudgelling*)· Cic Liv Phr *to inflict the b. on any one* v. TO BASTINADE.

**bastinade** (*v.*)· *plantas pedum fustibus verberare. v TO BEAT.

**bastion: 1.** turris projecta (cf. Vitr 1, 5, 2) **2** prōpugnācŭlum. *the walls were strengthened, b s were added*, solidati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac **3.** castellum. *a rampart and numerous b s*, vallum crebraque castella, Caes.

**bat: I.** *A heavy, broad club for playing* clāva lūsōria (v. CLUB). Cic. Ov **II.** *An animal* vespertīlio, ōnis, *m* Plin Macr

**batch:** i. e prop. the whole quantity of bread *baked* at one time (nearest word) massa (prop *a quantity of dough for baking*) "*a little leaven leaveneth the whole b*" (old E V of 1 Cor 5, 6), modicum fermentum totam m. fermentatur, Vulg hence of other masses accumulated *the entire b of comminuted figs*, tota m comminutae fici, Col 12, 15 v MASS, LUMP. Phr. "*a whole b almost of the same leaven*" (Massinger v. Rich. Dict *s v*), *cuneus fere ejusdem farinae (cf* Peis 5, 115)

**bate:** v TO ABATE.

**bath** (both the *place* for bathing and the *water*) **I.** *Ordinary:* **1.** balneum *or* bālĭnĕum (*a private b.*)· Cic. *a small b*, balnĕŏlum: Sen. **2.** balnĕae, arum *or* balnĕa, orum (*public b.s*) *the b.s on the Palatine*, balneae Palatinae, Cic. *he changes his b s*, mutat balnea, Hor. *small b s*, balnĕŏlae. Cic.. Plin. **3.** balnĕātĭa, orum (*private b s*): Cic. **4.** lăvātio (*a b. in a house* esp. *the utensil*) *the bath was got ready*, l. parata est, Cic· *a silver b.*, l. argentea, Phaedr **II.** *Extraordinary* or *special:* **1.** thermae, arum (esp of large public edifices, where every kind of convenience and luxury for bathing was furnished v. Dict. Ant. p. 193 *b*)· Sen. Mart.. Plin **2.** āquae (esp. of places having natural facilities for bathing) Cic . Varr. Phr *a hot b*, calda lavatio (Vitr); calida piscina (Plin Ep) *a hot sweating b.*, sudatio (Vitr ); sudatorium (Sen.)· assa (Cic); laconicum (Vitr., Cels.) *a swimming b.*, natatio, Cels.· Coel. Aur (v. Dict Ant *s. v.* balneae).

**bathe: A.** Intrans· **1.** lăvor, lautum, lōtum or lōtum, 1 and 3: *sons-in-law do not bathe with their fathers in-law*, cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Caes.· also in *act.* (with ellipsis of se)· Ter. Liv. **2.** perlĭor, lūtus, 3 *they b. in rivers*, in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes Hor. **B.** Trans.· and usu. fig. **1.** tingo, tinxi, tinctum, 3· *to b. bodies in a river*, flumine corpora t., Ov· *to b. a jewel*

*with tears*, gemmam lacrimis t., Ov.: *to b. with light*, lumine t., Lucr. **2.** perfundo, fudi, fusum, 3: *sweat b.d his bones and joints*, ossaque et artus perfudit sudor, Virg: Plin.: v. TO WASH. Phr: *to b. the bosom with tears*, sinum lacrimis implere, Virg.: *to b. one's face in tears*, lacrimis opplere os sibi Ter: *her bright eyes b.d in tears*, lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Virg.: *to b. oneself in tears*, in lacrimas se effundere, Tac.; largos effundere fletus, Virg.

**bather:** qui lavat *or* lavatur: or, esp in *pl.*, lăvantes

**bathing** (*subs.*): **1.** lăvātĭo: Pl: Cic (lōt'o, Vitr, lōtus, ūs, Cels.). **2.** năt'ā'o (*cold b. and swimming*): *to practise cold b*, frigidis n. uti, Cels. Phr: *after bathing*, a balneis, Plin.

**bathing-place:** esp *in a stream* or *by the sea* **1.** nătātĭo· *natural or artificial b.s*, naturales vel etiam manufactae n., Cels **2.** lăvācrum. cf. Gell. 1, 2

**bathing-tub:** **1.** alvĕus Cic. **2.** labrum Vitr **3.** sōlium Liv.

**bath-keeper:** balnĕātor Cic.. *a female b*, balnĕātrix, īcis Petr

**bathos:** *exitus (sermonis) ineptus atque ridiculus, tanto hiatu indignus (?) fumus ex fulgore (cf Hor A P 143) "parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus," ib 139.

**baton:** *scīpĭo. imperatoris insigne

**battalion:** **I.** *A body of infantry*, esp. regarded as *part of a regiment*. cŏhors, cohortis, *f* (v. COHORT)· Caes. Cic. **II.** *An army in battle-array* **1.** agmen quadrātum (*formed in an oblong square*) Cic Sall **2.** ăcĭes, ei, *f*. Caes.

**batten:** pascor v. TO FATTEN.

**batter** (*v*) **1.** pulso, 1 *to b walls with a ram*, muros ariete p., Virg. **2.** pulto, 1 (esp. in comic sense). *to b. doors*, fores p, Ter.: Pl. **3.** verbĕro, 1 (with some explanatory word) *Antony b'd Mutina with artillery*, Antonius tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. **4.** fĕrio, 4 *the walls were being b'd with rams*, feriebantur arietibus muri, Liv **5.** percūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to shake by battering*). *although the ram has already b'd the walls with effect*, murum quamvis aries percusserit, Cic. Phr. *to b down*, ariete, tormentis, dejicere, destruere, sternere. v. TO DEMOLISH, DESTROY —N.B If the ref. is to *modern* artillery, the most suitable expr. is probably, tormentis oppugnare: v. TO ASSAIL

**batter** (*subs*): farina lacte, ovis, alisque rebus commixta

**battering-ram:** ărĭes, ētis, *m* (anciently called equus, Veg): *to bring up the b against the walls*, (muris) a. admovere, Liv

**battery:** **I.** *A beating, assault*, q. v. vis. **II.** Milit. *t t* (1) *a place in which cannon are arranged*: *agger s. suggestus tormentarius (Kr.) (2) *the cannon so arranged*. *tormenta in aggere s suggestu disposita. Phr.: *to form a b*, *tormenta disponere, locare. **III.** *An electrical battery*. *machina ad vim electricam excitandam (phialarum Leidensium complexus, Kr. and Georg).

**battle:** **1.** proelium (only of *military* engagements): *to join b.*, p. committere, Caes.. *to fight a b.*. p facere, Cic. *to renew a b.*, p. redintegrare, Caes. *to begin b.*, p. inire, Liv.: *the b. of Pharsalus*, p. Pharsalicum, Cic. *a disastrous b*, p. calamitosum, Cic.; adversum, Caes.· *a successful b.*, p. secundum, Cic Ov. **2.** pugna (the most general term). *the horse-soldiers challenge our men to b.*, equites nostros ad pugnam evocant, Caes . *a b. of cavalry*, equestris pugna, Cic.· *the naval b off Tenedos*, p navalis ad Tenedum, Cic.: Caes *b.s on land or sea*, pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic · *pitched b s*, pugnae proeliares, Pl. **3.** ăcĭes, ei, *f* (a regularly fought *field*): *in the b of Pharsalus*, in acie Pharsalica, Cic.. *to give b.*, in aciem descendere, Liv. Phr. *to prepare for b*, saga sumere, Cic. Liv.; ad saga ire, Cic.: Vell.: *the b lasted from dawn till evening*, a prima luce ad vesperam pugnatum est, Caes.: *to give b*, in certamen de-cendere, Cic

**battle-array:** ăcĭes, ei, *f*.. *the b. of the enemy was described*, hostium a cernebatur, Caes.· *to draw up an army in b*, aciem instruere, Caes : v TO DRAW UP.

**battle-axe:** **1.** bīpennis, is, *f* (*with two edges*): Hor.· Virg **2.** s cūris, is, *f.*: Virg.: Hor.

**battle-cry:** **1.** clāmor militum: Caes.: Liv **2.** barītus, ūs (*of barbarians*): Tac.: Amm

**battle-dore:** *palmŭla lūsōria.

**battle-field:** locus pugnae: v. FIELD (II.)

**battlement:** pinna: *to this rampart he added a breastwork and b s*, huic vallo loricam pinnasque adjecit, Caes · *the b of a wall*, p muri, Liv

**battue:** *venationis quoddam genus quo ferae una coactae atque conclusae trucidantur

**bauble:** ? bulla cf. Juv. 13, 33 v. PLAYTHING, TRIFLE.

**bawd:** lēna, *f.*: Cic Ov.· v. PANDAR

**bawdry:** lēnōcĭnĭum· Pl Suet. v OBSCENITY.

**bawdy:** obscēnus· v. OBSCENE.

**bawl:** **1.** clāmĭto, 1 *why are you bawling?* quid clamitas? Ter *they keep b'ing after me to return*, clamitant me ut revortar, Pl **2.** prōclāmo, 1 (*to speak vociferously*): Cic Liv · Virg. **3.** vōcĭfĕror, 1. v. TO SHOUT

**bawler:** **1.** clāmātor Cic. **2.** latrātor. Quint. **3.** prōclāmātor (of a speaker) Cic. **4.** bucca (of a declaimer) Juv

**bawling** (*subs*): **1.** clāmor. v. SHOUTING **2.** vōcĭfĕrātĭo (v. EXCLAMATION) Cic.: Quint.—N B. The full sense of the Eng word may be better exp with an adjunct. as, *clamor indecorus. *to indulge in b*, *nimia proclamatione atque vocis contentione uti

**bay** (*adj*)· **1.** bādĭus Varr **2.** helvus (*light bay*) *a light bay, a colour of cows*, helvus, color vaccarum, Varr. **3.** spādix, īcis (inclining to *brown*) Virg. (of horses).

**bay** (*subs*) **I.** *An arm of the sea* sinus, ūs· *the bay curves from the shore to the city*, sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic.: Virg.. Hor. v. GULF. **II.** *A tree* **1.** laurĕa Liv.. Hor **2.** laurus, i, *f.*: Cic . Tib. (In addition to the bay, the ivy had with the ancients the symbolical sense of the Eng word· doctarum hederae praemia frontium, Hor).

**bay, at:** Phr.. *to stand at bay*, se convertere et hostibus opponere (v. TO FACE); *he stood at b.*, *constitit ad pugnam paratus *to keep the enemy at b*, *hostes prohibere quominus propius accedant *to bring a wild beast to b.*, *feram in angustum deducere et ut se convertat cogere.

**bay** (*v.*) allatro. v. TO BARK, BARK AT.

**bayonet** (*subs*) *pūgĭo sclopeto praefigenda *to charge the enemy with the b.*, infestis pugionibus impetum in hostes facere (cf. Caes. B C 3, 93) *praetentis pugionibus incurrere in hostem (Kr.).

**bayonet** (*v.*)· *pugione fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3 *the infuriated soldiers b'd all the prisoners*, *irati milites captivos omnes pugionibus sclopetis praefixis foderunt.

**bay-window:** *fēnestra prōmĭnens; fenestra arcuata (only of a *rounded* one) v. PROJECTING, ARCHED.

**bazaar:** no exact word perh. *forum rerum venalium *s* mercium minorum cujusque generis (Kr. gives simply forum mercatorum, which would rather be "*an Exchange*").

**bdellium:** bdellium (both *the plant* and *the gum* produced from it)· Plin. Veg.

**be:** **1.** sum, fui, esse **A** Denoting simple existence: (1) In a simple proposition: *there is a river Arar*, flumen est Arar, Caes.: *the most worthless fellow of all who are, have been, or shall be*, homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic. (2) When a relative clause follows, its verb is in the *indic.* when it states a fact; but in the *subj* when it expresses a mere conception, or implies contingency: *there are some who do not dare to say what they think*, sunt qui quod sentiunt non audent dicere, Cic (with reference to *certain* persons): *yet there are offences which* (=*of such a kind that*) *we should be willing to forgive*, sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus, Hor. (3) The perfect tenses sometimes denote the cessation of existence: *we Trojans have been, Troy has been, and the great glory of the Teucrians*, fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, et ingens gloria Teucrorum, Virg. *they have ceased to be*, fuerunt (Cic's announcement of the death of the conspirators). (4) The *dat* is often used with sum to denote with what the subject of the verb is connected or to what it belongs *their private property was scanty*, privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor *the name of this place too is Troy*, Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. (concerning the double *dat*, v. L G § 297) (5) The Latin verb is employed elliptically = *to be the fact, to be possible*, &c. *what do you wish me to say to you except what is the fact?* quid tibi vis dicam nisi quod est? Pl *what you say, Laelius, is true*, sunt ista, Laeli, Cic. *there is no reason why we should say much*, non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. *which it is not possible to say in verse*, quod versu dicere non est, Hor.

**B.** In connection with attributives, denoting a definite manner of being; the verb being merely *the logical copula*. (1) *we are at leisure*, otiosi sumus, Cic.. sometimes with an adv.. as, *that enterprise was unsuccessful for the Volsci*, frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. (with an *adv.* however *to be* is often expr by habeo · v *infr* 4) (2) When a *subs* and an *adj* together are employed to describe, in connection with the verb "*be*," they are in Latin put in either the *abl* or the *gen.*: *let your friends and mine be of good cheer*, bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, Cic *I confess that I have been too fearful, spiritless*, nimium me timidum, nullius animi fuisse confiteor, Cic (in) "*To be a duty, characteristic*," &c. is often expressed by sum with a *gen.*: *rashness is characteristic of youth, prudence of age*, temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic.· *it is the duty of a young man to respect his elders*, est adolescentis majores natu vereri, Cic.. *Ptolemy was subject to the will of others*, Ptolemaeus alieni arbitrii erat, Liv. (iv) The object or result (in Eng. simply a predicate) is sometimes expressed by a *dat* dependent on sum (v. L. G. § 296) *you think that this country life ought to be a reproach and subject of accusation*, vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic.

**2.** exsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *this is* (=*arises*; q. v.) *chiefly the case in the greatest intellects*, id in maximis ingeniis exsistit maxime, Cic *I fear that I am too severe towards him*, timeo ne in eum exsistam crudelior, Cic.: v. TO PROVE, TURN OUT (*intr.*). **3.** versor, 1 (*to go in and out amongst; be engaged or situated in any particular way*): *they saw that the enemy were in our camp*, hostes in nostris castris versari vidēbant, Caes.· *nor shall I be able to be among them without disgrace*, nec v. inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic.: *you know not in what great distress I am*, nescis quantis in malis verser, Ter.. *they are now in peace*, illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. **4.** hăbĕo, 2 (usu. with *pron. reflect.*; but the reflect. form is sometimes used; and the verb may be employed as an impersonal. esp. of *manner*

of being, and hence usu with *adv*) *he seemed to be not very ill,* videbatur se non graviter habere, Cic.: *I am well,* ego me bene habeo, Tac. *I long to know how the matter is,* scire aveo quomodo res se habeat, Cic.. *as is the case with most human affairs,* sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, Sall *it is well,* bene habet, Cic : *you tell great news, hardly credible,—and yet it is even so,* magnum narras, vix credibile;—atqui sic habet, Hor. Phr. *so the matter is,* ita dat se res, poet. ap. Cic *just as the time and circumstance might be,* prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv : *they were within a little of being killed,* haud multum abfuit quin interficerentur, Liv *it would be tedious to relate,* longum est (*not* esset) dicere, Cic. (For *to be well* or *ill,* v. WELL, ILL, etc.)

**be amongst:** 1. intersum, fŭi, esse (with *dat.* or *prep*) v. PRESENT AT (TO BE) 2. versor, 1 v. TO BE, 3

**— between:** intersum (with *prep.* or absol.) *that the Tiber might be b. them,* ut Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic *the region which is b ,* regio quae is, Plin . v. TO LIE BETWEEN.

**— in or upon:** insum (with *dat* or *in* and *abl.*) · *there were* 800 *gold pieces in the purse,* numi octingenti aurei in marsupio inerant, Pl. *nor is there any ring on the fingers,* nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. *there is some vice in manners,* vitium aliquod inest in moribus, Cic *in this man there was not less truth,* huic homini non minor veritas inerat, Sall.

**beach:** acta, litus v. SHORE

**beacon:** I. *A fire employed as a signal* 1. ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. 2. praenuntiātivus ignis· Plin. From the context ignis may sometimes suffice. Phr. *to signal by means of beacons,* ignibus significationem facere Caes. *beacons for directing the course of ships by night,* noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes, Suet

II. *A light-house;* q. v. phārus.

**bead:** 1. bacca (poet.). Ov. 2. *globŭlus perforātus v GLOBULE 3. Particular kinds of beads (1) *amber beads,* electra, sūcina v. AMBER (11) *coral beads,* coralia *or* corallia. v. CORAL. (111) *beads of any kind of stone or gem* *lăpilli perforati (IV) *the beads of a rosary,* *calculi precatorii, Jan. ap. Kr.

**beadle:** I. *An attendant on certain officials* 1. appāritor Cic. 2. accensus Cic. Liv . v APPARITOR, ATTENDANT *university beadle,* *accensus academicus *school beadle,* *accensus scholasticus II. *A parochial officer* · aedituus (as keeper of the church, or sexton) *mastigŏphŏrus, Plud (as a policeman).

**beagle:** parvus canis venāticus Pl.

**beak:** rostrum (1) Of birds *birds with a horny and long beak,* aves corneo proceroque rostro, Cic Liv. Ov. *A little beak,* rostellum Col Plin. (11) Of ships *to damage ships with a beak,* navibus rostra nocere, Caes *the ship received the blow of the other's beak on its side,* navis obliqua ictum alterius rostri accepit, Liv · Ov.

**beaked:** rostrātus *a beaked ship,* i. e. *a ship of war,* navis r., Cic · *the beaked prows of ships,* ora navium r, Hor. *a beaked pillar,* i. e. *adorned with the beaks of captured ships,* columna r., Virg.. Quint.

**beaker** (*drinking vessel*): 1. pōcŭlum · v. CUP. 2. carchēsium Virg 3. cŭllullus Hor.

**beam** (*subs*) · I. *A large piece of timber:* 1. tignum. *above that place they threw two transverse beams,* supra eum locum duo transversa injecerunt, Caes : Hor *a small beam,* tigillum Liv · Cat 2. trabs, trābis, *f* (sometimes compacted of several *tigna;* and generally larger) *timbers and beams,* tigna trabesque, Lucr. Caes. Ov 3. transtrum (prop. of the *cross-benches of ships*): Caes.. Virg.: Vitr *Adj* · trābālis, e, *beam-like* · *a huge beam-like nail,* clavus t , Hor. *a beam-like weapon,* t. telum, Virg. II. *The cross-beam of a loom:* jūgum Ov v. Dict Ant p 1100. III *The cross-bar of a balance* · scāpus. Vitr. IV. *A sun-beam,* 1. jubar, āris, *n.* Lucr.: Ov. 2. rādius *or* r solis v. RAY

**beam** (*v.*): 1. affulgĕo (adf.), fulsi, 2 · *thy countenance beams like the spring,* instar veris vultus tuus affulsit, Hor.

2. rĕfulgeo, fulsi, 2 *the auspicious star beams upon the mariner,* alba nautis stella refulsit, Hor 3. rādio, 1 *the beaming moon,* radians luna, Virg 4. rēnīdeo v TO GLEAM, GLITTER.

**beaming** (*adj*) lūcĭdus, nītens v BRIGHT, SHINING.

**beaming** (*subs.*) · 1. rādiātio *the beams of the sun,* solis r, Firmic *the beams of marble,* marmoris r, Plin. 2. nītor v BRIGHTNESS

**bean:** 1. fāba (*? the broad bean,* but the precise kind is uncertain both of the *plant* and its *seeds,* which were used as ballots) Cic. Hor Phr *the beans harvest,* messis fābācea, Pall *a crop of beans,* fābālis seges, Varr *beans stalks,* fabales stipulae, Ov.; *or* fabalia, ium Cato Plin. 2. phăsēlus, *m* and *f.* (*the French or kidney beans*): Virg.. Col 3. cĭbōrĭa (*the Egyptian bean*) Apul 4. cyămos, i, *m* : Plin.

**bean trefoil:** ănăgўros, i, *f.* · Plin.

**bear** (*v.*). I. *To support, sustain, carry:* fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3 (*irr*): *they were able to bear arms,* arma ferre poterant, Caes. *to bear a corpse upon one's shoulders,* cadaver humeris f., Hor *whither the wind bore them,* quo ventus ferebat, Caes Fig · *to bear the burthen of old age,* onus senectutis f, Cic. *to bear an attack,* impetum f., Caes. Fig. *to bear the bell* (lit. *palm*), palmam f., Hor Cic. · v. TO CARRY, SUSTAIN. II. *To undergo, submit to* · 1. fĕro, 3 · *to bear a loss with resignation,* detrimentum aequo animo f., Caes.. *the youth has borne and done many things* (to obtain the prize), multa tulit fecitque puer, Hor. *should I, who have never borne the insolence of the most powerful men, bear this menial?* qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tulerim, ferrem hujus assecIae? Cic. 2. perfĕro, 3 (*to bear through; or patiently*) *to bear cold, hunger, thirst,* frigus, famem, sitim, p., Cic. · often along with patior as, *to endure, to bear, not to succumb,* pati, p., non succumbere, Cic. 3. pătior, passus, 3 v. TO SUFFER, ENDURE 4. suffĕro (rare) *to bear the punishment of a crime,* poenam sceleris s., Cic. *I will bear toil, heat, thirst,* laborem sufferam, solem, sitim, Pl.. *vines bear winds and rains without injury,* vites valenter sustinent ventos et imbres, Col. 5. accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (only in certain phr). *to bear rein,* frenum a, Virg. · *to bear an insult,* contumeliam in se a, Ter . v. *infr* (VI.). III. *To wear, have, be distinguished by,* etc.: 1. fĕro, 3: *to bear a name,* nomen f., Cic . Hor. *thus was the end of Appius' being an assumed character,* ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, Liv. 2. gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3: *to bear a character,* i. e. *to play a part,* personam g , Cic IV. *To be liable to pay* 1. suffĕro, 3 *to bear expenses,* sumptus s., Ter. 2. ptaesto, stĭti, stitum, 1 *to bear a loss,* damnum p., Cic.: v RESPONSIBLE, TO BE V. *To entertain, cherish;* q. v.. gĕro, 3 *they bore especial hatred to the Romans,* praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv VI. *To admit, be susceptible of:* rĕcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 . *the affair will not bear further delay,* res non ultra r. cunctationem, Liv. VII. *To bring forth, produce,* q v.. 1. pārio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 · *she who bore you was like you,* quae te peperit talis qualis ea ipse, fuit, Ov. Cic 2. fĕro, 3 *the earth bears crops,* terra fruges f., Cic. *a fierce lioness bore thee,* te saeva leaena tulit, Tib 3. gĕro, 3 *the earth bears the violet,* violam terra g.. Ov. *barren planes have borne apples,* steriles platani malos gessere, Virg v TO YIELD. Miscell Phr *we were able to bear all our allies harmless,* omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic *bear a hand, companions,* adeste, comites; *or* opem ferte, comites (v. TO AID). *to bear witness;* testor v WITNESS · *to bear company,* cōmitor. v. COMPANY *to bear a prize,* v. PRICE: *to bear date,* v. DATE.

**bear away or off:** 1. auferō, abstŭli, ablātum, 3. *to bear away the credit of anything,* famam alicujus rei a., Hor v. TO CARRY AWAY. 2. fĕro, 3 *he has already borne off the prize in this contest,* iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus, Ov. *he bore off the arms* (of Achilles), tulit arma, Ov. Fig. · *he bore off all the praise,* omne tulit punctum (lit *every vote*), Hor.

**—— down:** I. Trans.: *to overpower* opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 *I am borne down by the weight of responsibility,* onere officii opprimor, Cic · v. TO WEIGH DOWN II. Intr.. *to endeavour to come up with,* esp. *by sea;*

1. contendo, di, sum *and* tum, 3 . v. TO HASTEN 2. curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3 (with compounds incurro [with hostile sig ], accurro, concurro; the last of the action of *several* persons or things) · *all the ships bore down to the assistance of their countrymen,* omnes naves ad operam ferendam suis concurrerunt, Liv fig. *envy bore down upon the captain of the plan,* invidiam in caput consilii incurrere, Liv. 3. appropinquo, 1 *and now the Romans were bearing down upon them* (with their fleet), et jam Romanus appropinquabat, Liv. : v. TO APPROACH. 4. cursum in aliquem dirigere, contendere Liv · v COURSE.

**—— off:** v. TO BEAR AWAY (*supr.*).

**—— out:** I. Lit *to carry out;* q. v : effĕro, 3, *irr* II. Fig : *to support* · praesto, 1 . v. TO WARRANT.

**—— to or towards:** I. Trans.: *to bring to,* q. v. affĕro, 3, *irr* II. Intr *to direct one's course towards:* v. TO BEAR DOWN (II.).

**—— up:** I. Trans *to support:* q v · sustĭneo, 2. II. Intr . *to maintain one's spirit, endure:* 1. obsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (with *dat*) *to bear up under pain,* dolori o., Cic.: *to bear up under the heat of the sun,* o. Phoebo, Ov.: v TO RESIST. 2. sustĭneo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2: *to bear up with difficulty under the weight of armour,* vix arma s , Liv.: *to bear up under present ills,* mala praesentia s , Cic.. v TO ENDURE

**—— upon** (*intr.*): I. Of missiles, artillery, etc *to strike, affect* Phr.: *he at length got his artillery to bear upon the enemies' ships,* *tandem tormenta ita disposita habuit, ut tela eorum in naves hostium inciderent, *or* naves hostium ferirent *to bring a battering-ram to bear upon the walls,* arietem muris admovere, Liv. II. *To have reference to;* q. v.: pertĭneo, 2. Phr.· *to bear too hard upon any one,* acerbius in aliquem invehi, Cic

**—— with:** i. e. *to put up with, endure in a friendly way* · 1. mōrem gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *ah! bear with me,* ah! gere morem mihi, Pl *you must bear with the young men,* gerendus est tibi mos adolescentibus, Cic. v. TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH 2. fĕro, 3 (less strong than the preceding) · *I am full of joy; bear with me,* gaudeo; fer me! Ter.: *whom should one bear with if not his own father?* quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter.· *who would bear with a lad, if he were to pronounce an opinion?* quis ferat puerum, si judicet? Quint.

**bear** (*subs.*). I. *An animal;* ursus, *m* · Hor.. Liv. Plin. ursa, *f* (out sometimes without reference to sex) Virg Ov. Phr.· *bear's blood,* sanguis ursīnus, Col. *bear's grease,* adeps ursinus, Plin. II. *A constellation.* (i) the double constellation, consisting of the Great and the Little Bear 1. arctos, i, *f.*· Virg. Ov 2. septentriones, um, *m.* Cic.. Ov 3. triones, um, *m.*· Virg Ov (ii) the separate constellations *the Great Bear* . ursa major: Ov. Suet.· major septentrio: Vitr.: *the Little Bear* · ursa minor Ov. Suet : minor septentrio Cic III. *A rough, morose person* · 1. homo agrestis. Cic. 2 homo durior et oratione et moribus: Cic.

**bear's-breech** } (*a plant*): ācanthus, **bear's-foot** } i, *m.*. Vug., Plin **bear's-wort** (*a plant*): meum (āthāmanticum) Plin.

**beard** (*subs.*). **I.** Of men or other animals. 1. barba *to let the b. grow*, b promittere, Liv. · *to trim the b.*, b tondere, Cic. *to shave off the b.*, b. abradere, Plin. *the first b.*, b prima, Juv *to pluck a man by the b.*, hominī barbam vellere, Hor. *a b. combed* (or *hanging*) *down over the breast*, propexa in pectore barba, Virg. *the b.s of he-goats*, barbae hircorum, Plin. 2. barbūla (*a small* or *young b.*) Cic. · Plin 3. mentum (including *the lower part of the face* v. CHIN), *the king's grey b*, incana mentа regis, Virg.: Plin. 4. lānūgo i.e. the first *down* of the beard; v DOWN. **II.** Of plants. 1. barba · *the b of nuts*, b. nucum, Plin 2. hasta (of corn = *awn*) Varr.: Cic

**beard** (*v.*) · **I.** *To seize by the beard*. barbam alicui vellō, vulsī, vulsum, 3. Hor **II.** *To defy openly*: Phr *the people b.d its kings*, populus regibus suis contumax erat, Sen : *to b. a lion in its den*, leoni in latebra sua obviam īre (*?*).

**bearded**: 1. barbātus *b Jupiter*, Jupiter b , Cic Hor. *a b. he goat*, b hirculus, Cat. · *b mullet*, b mullī, Cic *a b nut*, b. nux, Plin. 2. barbātulus (*dim.* and implying *coxcomby*). *b young men*, b iuvenes, Cic 3. intonsus (i.e unshaven; *poet.*) *our b ancestors*, intonsī avī, Ov *b Cato*, i Cato, Hor (Apollo also has the epithet, being *ever young* and *unshaven*, Hor ).

**beardless**: 1. imberbis, e · *Apollo was b.*, Apollo i. erat, Cic · *a b. youth*, i juvenis, Hor. 2. intonsus poet. epithet of Apollo · cf BEARDED (3).

**bearer**: **I.** In gen. sense; *porter, carrier*, q v bājulus. **II.** *The b. of a litter*, lectīcārius. Cic. · Sulp. ad Cic **III.** *The b of a corpse*. vespa, vespillo (but only of the *very poor*: in the case of the rich, friends or relatives acted as bs · Dict Ant p 559 *a*). Phr. *to have b.s for a corpse*, cauaver portandum locare, Hor Sat 1, 8, 9· *they exclaim that has corpse should have senators for b.s*, conclamant corpus ad rogum humeris senatorum ferendum (efferendum), Tac

**bearing** (*subs*) **I.** *Conveyance* · expr by part of fero. **II.** *Gesture, mien*; q v. · gestus **III.** *Relative situation*, esp in navigation. Phr *we observed the bearings of the lighthouse*, *animadvertimus in quam regionem pharus spectaret*; *or* quem situm haberet v ASPECT, SITUATION. **IV.** *Relation, reference*, q v Phr *this argument has no b on the subject*, hoc argumentum nihil ad rem pertinet v. TO RELATE. **V.** In heraldry insignia v ARMS.

**bearish**: agrestis, mōrōsus v RUDE.

**bear-warden**: 1. Arctŏphȳlax, ācis, *m.*. *the b. commonly called the waggoner*, A qui vulgo dicitur Bootes, Cic. 2. Bōōtes, ae, *m.* (strictly *the waggoner*) · Cic. i c.. Ov. 3. *custos ursarum (lit. trans of 1).

**beast**: **I** *An irrational animal*: 1. bēlua (bellua) (esp applied to *large* animals) *of b.s none is more sagacious than the elephant*, elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.. *the nature of man surpasses that of cattle and other b.s*, natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque belуis antecedit, Cic.: *a savage b.*, b saeva, Hor. Fig · *avarice, a wild b.*, avaritia b fera, Sall. 2. bestia (esp of *savage b.s*) *if this is apparent in b.s, how much more in man?* si hoc apparet in bestiis, quanto magis in homine? Cic.: *to send any one to the wild b.s*, i e. *to compel him to fight with them in the arena*, ad bestias aliquem mittere, Cic *to condemn to fight with the b.s*, ad bestias condemnare, Suet. 3. fēra (prop an *adj.* with the ellipsis of bestia . hence, *a wild beast*, esp as *game*; q. v): Cic.: Caes. Hor. Less freq., fērus, *masc.*: Phaedr. 1, 21, 8 Virg. *Adj.* fērīnus: *of wild b.s, pertaining to wild b.s the flesh of wild b.s*, f caro, Sall *the slaughter of wild b.s*, caedes ferina, Ov 4. bestīola (*a little b , an insect*) Cic 5. pēcus, ūdis, *f* v BRUTE, CATTLE 6. jūmentum (*b of burthen*, but not the *ox*). *b.s of burthen and waggons*, jumenta et carri, Caes. *b.s of burthen and oxen*, jumenta bovesque, Col. 7. animentum (*b. of draught*, esp. *an ox* also *a herd* q v.): Cic. Tac. **II.** *A brutal man* 1. bēlua (bell.) *come now, you b , do you believe what he says?* age nunc, b , credis huic quod dicat? Ter 2. bestia *you are a horrid b.*, mala tu es b., Pl. 3. pēcus, ūdis, *f.* (*one brutally insensible*). *the plan of that b*, istius pecudis consilium, Cic. v. BRUTE.

**beastliness**: obscēnitas v. FILTHINESS.

**beastly**: obscēnus· v. FILTHY

**beat** (*v*) **A** Trans. **I.** *To strike*. (i.) of *persons* 1. caedo, cēcidī, caesum, 3 (to b. so as to *bruise* or *cut*) *to b. any one with the fists*, aliquem pugnis c., Pl. *they were beaten to death with rods*, virgis ad necem caesi sunt, Cic. 2. concīdo, 3 (*b severely*). *to b. a man severely with rods*, hominem virgis c, Cic. Juv 3. mulco, 1 (*to handle roughly, maul*): *he b. the master himself and all his slaves*, ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam mulcavit, Ter *they were severely beaten with clubs and sticks*, male mulcata sunt clavis et fustibus, Cic. 4. verbĕro, 1 *lictors well practised in b ing men*, lictores ad verberandos homines exercitatissimi, Cic Suet. 5. pulso, 1 (including all kinds of *knocking about* · whereas verbero properly means verberibus caedere, *to scourge*): *to b. and scourge men*, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines, Liv 6. In *pass.* vāpŭlo, 1 (*to be beaten*) *I was hired to cook, not to be beaten*, coctum non vapulatum conductus fui, Pl *to be beaten with cudgels*, fustibus vapulare, Quint Fig.: *to be beaten* (i e. *lashed, abused*) *by the speech of all men*, omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. (ii ) both of persons and of things 1. pulso, 1 (the most common word) · *to b. the ground with the foot*, terram pede p , Ov Hor *the (mountain) top is beaten with wind and rain*, caput vento pulsatur et imbri, Virg *to b the air with hoofs*, p calcibus auras, Sil · *to b the doors*, fores p Ov also *archeare*, in form pulso *he b s his breast with his fingers*, pectus digitis pulsat, Pl 2. tundo, tŭtŭdī, tunsum, and tūsum, 3 (esp with *a noise* of striking) *to b. the breast with the hand*, pectora manu t., Ov. *to b. the ground with the foot*, terram pede t, Hor. *to b. the hoarse cymbals*, cymbala rauca t, Prop. 3. pāvīo, 4 (rare) *the sea b.s the sand*, pavit aequor arenam, Lucr. *to b. the earth*, terram p, Cic (only in an etymological passage). 4. plango, planxī, planctum, 3 (chiefly poet. and with reference to the sound produced) *the waves b.ing the rocks*, fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr.. *to b. a timbrel with the hands*, tympana palmis p., Cat. Phr. *they will b. you black and blue*, te pingent pigmentis ulmeis, Pl. · *to b. a retreat*, signum dare receptui, Liv.; also, receptui canere, Caes Cic. **II.** *To defeat* (q. v.) 1. sūpĕro, 1. *I was not beaten by him* (of Hector and Ajax), haud sum superatus ab illo, Ov. v. TO OVERCOME. 2. pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 *the army was b en by the Helvetii*, exercitus ab Helvetiis pulsus est, Caes.. Cic. *to b. far greater forces of the enemy*, multo majores adversariorum copias p, Nep. v. TO ROUT, VANQUISH.

**B.** Intrans. · 1. palpito, 1 · *the heart b s*, cor p, Cic. 2. sălio, ŭi, saltum, 4 (usu of *more violent motion*): *my heart b s violently*, cor s , Pl. *the veins b.*, venae s., Ov v. TO THROB 3. ēmico, ŭi and āvi, ātum, 3: *the region where the heart b.s*, locus qua cor emicat, Vell. Phr. · *you stated the simple fact plainly, and did not b. about the bush*, aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nihil circuitione usus es, Ter. *what occasion is there to b about the bush?* quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic

—— **back** or **off**: rĕpello, ābigo v. TO DRIVE BACK

—— **down**: **I.** *To strike down* 1. dējĭcio, jēci, jectum 3 *the ballista b s down the wall* ballista d murum, Auct B. Hisp. Fig. *to b. any one down from his position*, aliquem de statu (suo) d., Cic. (Sometimes appy intrans. in Eng. as, *the winds b down from the lofty mountains*, venti praealtis montibus se d , Liv ) 2. sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (*to lay flat*) *the walls were beaten down with the ram*, muri ariete strati sunt, Liv *the crops are beaten down to the ground*, sternuntur segetes, Virg v. TO LEVEL **II.** Fig. *to cheapen in buying* aliquid ex summa (pretio) detrahere, Cic Att 10, 5, *fin.*. *he wanted to b down the price*, volunt minoris emere v TO BUY.

—— **in** or **into**: **A.** Trans **I.** Lit 1. perfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 *to b in gates by force*, portas vi p , Lucan *to b in a man's skull*, *alicui caput p v TO BREAK THROUGH 2. illīdo, si, sum, 3 *the plow beaten in (by the rocks)*, pluta illisa, Virg *he b.s in his skull with the cestus, and dashes out the brains*, caestus effracto illisit in ossa cerebro, Virg. **II.** Fig. *to b anything into one* v. TO INCULCATE. **B.** Intrans. *to force a way in*, esp of *wind, rain* the *rain b into the house in torrents*, *imber se in aedes effusis aquis immisit

—— **in pieces**: 1. contundo, comminuo v. TO BREAK IN PIECES, POUND 2. cōdo v. TO DASH IN PIECES

—— **out**: **I.** *To drive out by beating*; esp. *of corn*, etc excūtio, extĕro v. TO THRESH OUT. Phr. *I will b out the fellow's brains*, hominī cerebro excutiam, Pl v TO DASH OUT **II.** *To make thin by beating* · 1. extendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (with malleo) *to b out parchment with a hammer*, ex malleo chartam, Plin *to b out gold very thin*, *aurum ad subtilissimam tenuitatem malleo extendere. 2. malleo tĕnŭo, 1 Plin 3. prōcūdo 1 e TO FORGE q v.

—— **up**: Phr *to b up food with eggs*, cibum ovis obligare, Apic *to b up the enemies' quarters*, castra hostium ex improviso adoriri (v TO ATTACK) *to b up vigorously for recruits*, *milites summa diligentia conquirere.

—— **upon**: 1. dējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (with *refl. pron.*). *had not such a deluge of rain b. upon them*, ni se tanta vis aquae (in eos) dejecisset, Liv. 2. ingruo, 3. *the rain and hail b.ing vehemently upon them*, *ingruente imbre et grandine *the iron shower b s upon them*, ferreus in imbri, Virg. Phr. *the wave b.s upon the shore*, fluctus se in litore illidit, Quint. *the winds came and b. upon that house, and it fell*, venerunt venti et irruerunt in domum illam et cecidit, Vulg Matt. VII. 27

**beating** (*subs.*). **I.** In gen.; *a striking* · 1. ictus, ūs *to move to the b of feet in rhythm*, ad ictus modulantum pedum moveri, Plin · *to shake windows with repeated b.*, ictibus crebris quatere fenestras, Hor. · v. BLOW, STROKE. 2. planctus, ūs (chiefly *of the breast, as a mark of grief*) Sen.. Tac. 3. plangor (in the same sense): Cic. Virg. 4. percussio (*of time*, in music) Cic. Quint. 5. percussus, ūs. *the b of the veins*, p. venarum, Plin. 6. palpitātio (*of the heart*): p cordis, Plin. **II.** *B. of a person*: verbĕra, um, *n.* (lit. *blows*): *this fellow will get a b.*, huic homini parata erunt v, Ter . *to give any one a b.*, aliquem verberibus caedere, Ter.. also simply, verbero v. TO BEAT, FLOG. *To get a b*, vāpŭlo, 1 : v. TO BEAT. Phr.: *What a b I would have given you, had I not been angry*, quomodo te accepissem nisi iratus essem, Cic.

**beaten:** ūrītus (only of roads) *a b road*, t. iter *or* t. via, Cic.

**beatific:** bēātĭfĭcus Apul Aug. (But for the most part beatus may better be used.)

**beatification:** in beatorum numerum ascriptio

**beatify:** **I.** *To bless, make happy* q. v beo. **II.** *t. t* in the Romish Church. in numerum beatorum, in canŏnem sanctorum referre M L v TO CANONIZE

**beatitude:** bēātĭtūdo v. BLESSEDNESS

**beau:** homo elegans, bellus homo v. FOP, LOVER

**beauteous:** v BEAUTIFUL

**beautifier:** 1. qui (quae) ornat, etc. 2. (*Of a lady's-maid*) ornātrix, īcis, *f* · Ov. Suet

**beautiful:** 1. pulcer, cra, crum *a b maiden*, virgo p., Ter. *O b, face!* O faciem pulcram! Ter *a b boy*, puer p., Cic *a b colour*, p. color, Lucr *b tunics*, p tunicae, Hor. *features b. rather than attractive*, vultus p magis quam venustus, Suet. 2. formōsus (prop of the beauty of *form*) *most b maidens*, virgines formosissimae, Cic. *the most b season of the year*, f. annus, Virg. 3 candĭdus (of the beauty of *colour* or *complexion*, prop *fair*) · *a b. girl*, c puella, Cat. · *a b. foot*, c. pes, Hor. *b arms*, c brachia, Prop. 4. dēcōrus (of the beauty which arises from *fitness and propriety*): *b. eyes*, d. oculi, Virg. *a b countenance*, facies d, Hor. 5. vēnustus v. GRACEFUL 6. praeclārus (*very fine; distinguished* q. v) *a very b face*, vultus p, Lucr. *a city in a very b situation*, urbs sĭtu praeclaro, Cic v. CHARMING, LOVELY, PRETTY

**beautifully:** pulcrē *b said*, p. dictum, Ter. Cic. As an exclamation Ter. Hor. v. GRACEFULLY, CHARMINGLY.

**beautify.** orno. v TO EMBELLISH, ADORN

**beauty:** 1. pulcrĭtūdo (the most general term): *there are two kinds of b., in one of which there is grace, in the other dignity*, pulcritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, Cic · *the b. of a city*, urbis p, Hor.: *the b. of virtue*, p virtutis, Cic.. *the b of words*, p verborum, Quint. *a woman of remarkable b*, muller eximia p, Cic. 2. forma (prop. *b. of shape*, and only of *persons*): *the gods had given to you b.*, di tibi f dederant, Hor. · Cic 3. candor (prop. of *the complexion*) *b s of person*, corporis candores, Pl *false b.*, fucatus c. (of style) Cic 4. cŏlor (poet and in the same sense) · *O handsome boy, trust not too much to b!* O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori! Virg. Hor. 5. vēnus, ĕris, *f.* (i. e *charm, grace, attractiveness*) · *a play of no b.*, fabula nullius v., Hor *Isocrates strove to attain all b s of style*, Isocrates omnes dicendi v. sectatus est, Quint Phr *to cultivate the sense of b*, *elegantiam colere: *the b.s of nature*, amoenitates locorum, Cic : (v. LOVELINESS) *meretricious b s* (of style), lenocinia, Quint : *the b.s of an author*, flosculi alicujus scriptoris, Sen.: *to search for an author's b s*, flosculos captare, Sen ; ingenia maximorum virorum summatim degustare, Sen

**beaver:** **I.** *An animal:* 1. castor, ōris, *m.* (κάστωρ) · Juv Plin *A b. skin*, castŏrīna pellis, Edict. Diocl 2. fiber, bri (the proper *Latin* name) Plin.: Sil *b. skins*, fibrinae pelles, Plin. **II.** *A hat made of beaver fur:* *galērum e fibri pilis contextum. v. HAT. **III.** *a part of a helmet* buccŭla. Liv. · Juv.

**becafico** (*a small bird*) · fĭcēdŭla · Plin Juv. (*alauda pratensis. Linn.).

**becalm:** perh. only in *p part. becalmed:* Phr. *to be b.*, vento destitui, deseri cf. Liv 30, 24; Pl. Most. 3, 2, 48

**because:** N.B. The various Latin equivalents for this conjunction are foll. by either the *indic.* or the *subj* in accordance with the general principles which regulate the use of the moods. 1. quĭă · *the city is named Neapolis b it was built last*, urbs, quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. *no one avoids pleasure merely b. it is pleasure, but b. great pains befall those who know not how to pursue pleasure rationally*, nemo ipsam voluptatem, quia voluptas sit, fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt, Cic Virg. 2. quod (less emphatic than quia) *the city was named Tyche b there was a temple of Fortune in it*, urbs quod in ea Fortunae fanum fuit, Tyche nominata est, Cic *Caesar answered that he had the less hesitation b he remembered those things*, Caesar respondit eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res memoria teneret, Caes. v THAT (*conj*) 3. propterea quod (more precise than quod alone) · *they said that they intended to march through the province (simply) b they had no other road*, dixerunt sibi esse in animo iter per provinciam facere p quod aliud iter haberent nullum, Caes 4. pro eo quod (for pro in this sense v. ACCORDING TO): *Hannibal had been invited by his hosts b. his name was in great renown with all*, Hannibal pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, invitatus erat ab hospitibus, Cic (For *because of*, expressed in Lat. by a *prep.*, v. ON ACCOUNT OF; FOR) v. SINCE, AS. N.B. The cause or reason is often expressed in Latin by a participial clause *Caesar sent a deputy into Epirus, b. he thought that the war would be prolonged*, Caesar longius bellum ductum iri existimans, in Epirum legatum misit, Caes · *the Gauls could not fight with any ease, b. their left hands were hampered*, Galli, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes.

**beck** (*subs*). nūtus, ūs *to be ready at a b.*, ad n paratum esse, praesto esse, Cic.

**beck** (*v*) · v. TO BECKON

**beckon:** **I.** *To nod* · q v.: annuo. **II.** *To signal to any one by nod or other gesture.* 1. innŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (with *dat*) *let there be no tarrying if I but b.*, ne mora sit si innuerim, Pl.: *to b to any one by shaking a whip*, commota virga alicui in. (al ann), Juv. 2. annŭo, 3 (rare in this sense · prop *to assent* by giving a nod) *b.ing to him to know whether he should draw his sword*, annuens an destringeret gladium, Tac : v. TO NOD TO. 3. significo, 1: with some defining word. as, nutu s, Ov ; manibus s., Caes.. v. TO SIGNIFY. Phr.. *to b the enemy to come on*, nutu hostes vocare, Caes.

**become** (= *be made*). 1. fio, factus sum, fiĕri *the state became wiser by training*, disciplina doctior facta est civitas, Cic. *the bones b. stone*, ossa lapis f., Ov *and from a god you shall b. a bloodless body*, eque deo corpus fies exsangue, Ov : *he will suddenly b a bristly boar*, fiet subito sus horridus, Virg : *I wish to ask what has b. of my younger son*, volo erogitare meo minore quid sit factum filio, Pl. · *what will b. of my brother?* de fratre quid fiet? Ter *what will b. of the arts?* quid fiet artibus? Cic . *what will b. of me?* quid mihi fiet? Ov. 2. ēvādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3 (pointing more definitely to the *issue: to turn out*) : *he judged that they could not b orators*, judicabat eos non posse oratores e., Cic · *the minds of the people b. effeminate*, molles mentes e. civium, Cic. 3. exsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (prop *to stand forth, arise* · q v.): *for these reasons I have b advocate in this case*, his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, Cic. 4. exŏrior, ortus, 4 (*to spring forth, arise* suddenly · q. v.) *Gyges suddenly became king of Lydia*, repente Gyges rex exortus est Lydiae, Cic.—NOTE *To become*, esp. in connexion with adjectives, may often be expr. by means of an *inceptive* verb · as, *to b rich*, ditesco; *to b. white*, albesco; *to b old*, senesco, etc for which v RICH, etc.

**become** (= *to be suitable, to adorn*): 1. dĕcĕt, dĕcŭit, 2 (in 3 pers *sing.* and *pl.* only, but usu *impers.* the *person whom* is expr. by *acc.* v. L. G. § 242), *thus dress b s me*, haec vestis me d, Pl.: Ov.· Plin.: *it does not b you to be angry with me*, non te mihi irasci decet, Pl . *you act as b s you*, facis ut te decet, Ter. *nothing is more difficult than to see what is b ing*, nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic.. Hor. 2. convĕnit, vēnit, 4 (usu foll by *acc* and *inf*) *it does not b a general to travel in company with a mistress*, haud convenit una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter *what less b s this order?* quid minus in hunc ordinem convenit? Cic. v BECOMING (*adj*)

**becoming** (*adj*) 1. dēcōrus *a white colour is most b. for a god*, color albus praecipue d deo est, Cic. *to admire nothing but what is honourable and b*, nihil nisi quod honestum d que sit admirari, Cic 2. dēcens, entis *a b motion*, d motus, Hor. *a more b. dress*, decentior amictus, Quint. v SUITABLE

**becomingly:** 1. décenter *b. said* d moesta, Ov. *to weep b*, d. lacrimare Ov. Hor. 2. dignē *b. dressed*, d ornata, Pl.. Hor. 3. hŏnestē (*honourably*, q v) *they behave very b*, valde se h. gerunt, Cic.. Hor. v. SUITABLY PROPERLY.

**becomingness:** décor v SUITABLENESS, FITNESS, PROPRIETY.

**bed:** **I.** *A piece of furniture for sleeping or resting upon:* 1. cŭbīle is, *n. my b. is the ground*, mihi est c terra, Cic.: *to ascend the (marriage) b. of Jove*, Jovis ascendere c., Virg v. COUCH. 2. lectus. *he told me that you were in b.*, dixit mihi te in lecto esse, Cic : *to be confined to one's bed*, lecto teneri, Cic.: *a b. for sleeping in*, l cubicularis, Cic.: *a bridal b*, l. genialis, Cic.. Prop ; l. jugalis, Virg.. *to get out of b.*, e lecto surgere, Ter. *to make a b.*, l e. *to arrange it for sleeping in*, l. sternere: Pl.. Cic. 3. lectīlus (*a small bed*): *he got out of b*, surrexit e lectulo, Cic. 4. tōrus (chiefly *poet.*). *the b of the ancients was of straw*, antiquus torus e stramento erat, Plin : *Deucalion with the partner of his b*, Deucalion cum consorte tori, Ov. 5. strātum (in the poets very often *pl.*) *a soft b*, molle s., Liv : Suet.: *my b seems hard*, mihi dura videntur strata, Ov.: *to leap from one's b.*, stratis exsilire, Ov.· Virg. Phr.. *he orders his b to be made in the fore-part of the house*, jubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, Plin.· *to go to b*, cubitum ire, Cic.; dormitum ire, Pl.. *she is confined to her b, he is well*, haec cubat, ille valet, Ov.. *to be brought to b of a son* filium parĕre, Cic. **II.** *Marriage* · q. v.. connūbium **III.** *A space in a garden* · 1. ārea: Col · *to lay out a garden in b.s*, hortum areis distinguere, Plin 2. ārĕola (*a small b.*): Col. 3. hōrus. Col. Phr.. *flower-b s*, flōrālia, ium, Varr. *a b. of roses*, rōsārium, Virg Col. **IV.** *A channel* q. v. alvĕus. Hor, **V.** *Any hollow place, formed artificially* · 1. cubile Vitr. 2. cŭbĭcŭlum Vitr. **VI.** *A layer, stratum.* q v

**bed** (*v.*) rare, and chiefly in part *bedded:* v. IMBEDDED.

**bedabble:** oblīno v. TO BEDAUB BESMEAR

**bedaub:** līno, illīno, oblīno, per ungo; inquīno. v. TO BESMEAR, BEFOUL.

**bed-chamber:** 1. cŭbĭcŭlum: Pl.: Cic . also dormitorium cubiculum, Plin. ep. 5, 6, 21; but he subsequently uses cubiculum alone several times · we also find dormitorium without cubiculum, Plin. N. H. 30, 6, 17. The term cubiculum was also applied to rooms for resting during the day hence c. diurna nocturnaque, Plin. ep. 1, 3, 1. Phr.: *a b lamp*, cubicularia lucerna,

Mart. *ships furnished with b s*, naves cubiculatae, Sen. *a gentleman or lord of the b.*, decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

**2.** thălămus (*a bridal-chamber*: q. v.) Virg. Ov.

**bed-clothes:** **1.** strāgulum (gen term for any *bed-covering*: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 167) Sen. ep. 87, 2, distinguishes between stragulum and opertorium; the former answering appy. to our *blanket*, the latter to the *coverlet* **2.** ŏpertōrium (rare) Sen. v. *supr.* **3.** strāta, orum Lucr (far more freq = *bed* q. v.) **4.** lōdix, īcis, *f.* (also used in *pl.*, v. Quint 1, 6, 42) Juv. Pollio ap. Quint *l c. Dimin.* lōdīcŭla Suet. Aug. 87 (appy. used for a *coverlet* or *blanket*). Petr

**bedding:** v. BED, BED CLOTHES

**bedeck:** orno, dĕcŏro · v. TO ADORN, DECK

**bedecked:** dĕcōrus · *leaders b. with purple*, ductores ostro d , Virg *Phoebus b with shining bow*, Phoebus fulgenti d arcu, Hor. **2.** insignis, e v CONSPICUOUS. (Or by *p part* of orno, etc.)

**bedew:** i e. *to moisten with dew* but usu. hg or poet., as *to b. with tears, etc.* **1.** irrōro, 1 (with *acc.* and *abl.*, or *dat.* and *acc.*) *to b. the eyes with tears*, oculos lacrimis ir., Sil.: *they b'd them garments and head with a libation of water*, libatos irroravere liquores vestibus et capiti, Ov. v. TO MOISTEN. **2.** perfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 . "*b.'d with liquid odours*" (Milt.), perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.. v. DEWY.

**bed-fellow:** consors *or* sŏcius tōri (in prose better, *lecti*) Ov. *Fem.:* sŏcia tori (lecti), Ov. M. 10, 268.

**bed-hangings:** aulaea, orum· v. CURTAINS.

**bedim:** obscūro · v TO DIM, OBSCURE

**bedizen:** *lucatis lenociniis, nimiis mundiiis, exornare: v. FINERY, TO ADORN.

**bedlam:** insanis receptaculum v. MADHOUSE.

**bedlamite:** homo insanus v MADMAN.

**bed-post:** **1.** fulcrum Virg · Prop.· Suet. **2.** fulmentum: Cels.

**bedrench:** v. TO DRENCH.

**bed-ridden:** (?) lecto affixus. (So Kr., Georg. etc.: cf. Hor. Sat 1, 1, 81, "si casus lecto te affixit" but the reference here is to temporary *confinement to one's bed* only) perh. lecto in perpetuum affixus.

**bed-room:** v. BED-CHAMBER.

**bed-stead:** sponda Ov.. Petr.

**bed-time:** hōra somni Suet

**bee:** ăpis *or* ăpes, is, *f* : *a swarm of b s*, apum *or* apium examen, Cic *honey-making b s*, melliferae a., Ov.: *b.s feed on thyme*, thymo pascuntur apes, Virg. *the sting of a b.*, apis aculeus, Cic.. *king b.* (i. e. *queen*), rex, Virg.: Col. (who also uses the terms princeps and dux) *a little b*, ăpĭcŭla Pl. Plin . *the young* (or grubs) *of b.s*, pulli, Col ; or collectively, pullities, progenies, Col.

**bee-bread:** ĕrīthăcē, ēs, *f.* · Plin.

**bee-eater** (a bird) mĕrops, ŏpis, *f.*: Virg.

**bee-hive:** **1.** alvĕus · Col : Plin. **2.** alvus Varr.. Plin **3.** alvĕārium: Varr Virg · Col. **4.** alvĕāre, is, *n.*: Virg Plin · v. also APIARY.

**bee-keeper:** **1.** mellārius Varr. **2.** ăpĭārius. Plin

**beech-tree:** fāgus, i, *f* : Caes.. Virg.

**beechen:** **1.** fāginus: *b. foliage*, f. frons, Ov : *b. cups*, pocula f , Virg. **2.** fāgĭnĕus: *a b. trough*, alveus f., Ov. **3.** fāgĕus · *a b. grove*, lucus f., Plin

**beech-nut:** glans, glandis, *f.* (used of all similar products v. ACORN) Cic. · Virg.

**beef:** **1.** būbūla căro · Plin. **2.** **būbūla** · *roast b.*, assa b., Pl. Cels. *salt b*, b. sālīta *a b. steak*, *ofella (offula) bubula: cf. Mart. 10, 48, 15; or *frustum bubulum: cf. Virg. A. 1. 210, where the frusta are evidently "steaks": q. v.

**beer:** **1.** cerevisia *or* cervisia (the word used by modern writers of Latin) · Plin **2.** zythum Plin. Col. (Tac Ger. 23, describes *beer* as "humor ex hordeo aut frumento, in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus.")

**beet:** bēta. Plin.. *white b*, *b. alba, Linn. *red b*, b. rubra vulgaris, Linn. *beet-roots*, pēdes bētācēi, Varr.

**beetle** (*subs*) **I.** *A hammer* · fistūca Caes Plin **II.** *An insect* scărābĕus or scărābaeus Plin (A kind of *large horned b* was called lucanus (*al.* lucavus) Nigid ap Plin. 11, 28, 34

**beetle** (v) · prōmĭneo v. TO PROJECT, OVERHANG

**beetle-browed:** Phr. *a b man*, *homo supercĭliis prominentibus

**beeves.** bŏves · v. OXEN, CATTLE

**befall:** **1.** contingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (with *dat.* and usu. of what is agreeable to one's wishes) *whom so many advantages have so suddenly b'n*, cui tam subito tot contigerunt commoda, Ter. *slavery has often b'n powerful nations*, servitus potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. **2.** obtingo, tĭgi, 3 · *I am glad that that has b'n you as you desired*, istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse laetor, Ter · Cic. **3.** ēvĕnio v TO HAPPEN, FALL OUT.

**befit:** convĕnio . v. TO BECOME, SUIT, BE FITTING

**befitting** (*adj*) · dĕcens · v. BECOMING, FITTING

**befool;** lūdĭfĭcor. v. TO DELUDE, TO DECEIVE.

**before:** **A.** Prep. **I.** *In front of*. **1.** antĕ (with *acc*) *I see him b the house*, eum ante aedes video, Pl *he sends all the cavalry b. him*, equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes · *behind me was Aegina, b me, Megara*, post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic ap. Cic Tac. **2.** prae (with *abl.*: of what is only *a little way on before*: usu. with verbs of motion, and esp. before *pron. reflect.*) *he drives the herd b. him*, prae se armentum agit, Liv.. *he sent the unarmed b him*, prae se inermes misit, Sall. **3.** prō (the most usu prep. for *directly in front of* with *abl.*): *they were on guard b. the gates*, pro portis in statione erant, Caes Cic.. Tac : v. IN FRONT OF **4.** ŏb (of that which *presents itself*, esp *to the eyes* · with *acc*) · *a mist b the eyes*, ob oculos caligo, Pl.· *death has often appeared b his eyes*, mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. **5.** adversus (= *opposite to* · with *acc.*) *he dresses every day b. a mirror*, quotidie ad. speculum ornatur, Gell. (a rare idiom) Phr *he draws up his forces b the camp*, copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes *I see a ship sailing b. the wind*, video navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic **II.** *In the presence of* (usu with an implication of authority or jurisdiction) **1.** antĕ · *to plead a cause b. the praetor*, causam ante praetorem dicere, Cic **2.** ăd (esp after such words as *to speak, accuse, defend*) *no one could bring you b. the Roman people*, nemo te ad populum R adducere poterat, Cic *this is the usual course b. a jury*, ad judices sic agi solet, Cic.. *to accuse any one b. a praetor*, aliquem ad praetorem reum facere, Liv. **3.** ăpūd (with *acc.*: used in similar cases to ad, but more frequently) *he was brought to trial b. a jury*, apud judices reus est factus, Cic. *he spoke b. the senate*, verba apud senatum fecit, Cic. *Caesar made an harangue b. the soldiers*, Caesar apud milites contionatus est, Caes. **4.** cōram (with *abl.*) · *what did you dare to say b. my son-in-law?* c genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic.. v. PRESENCE OF, IN. Phr. *to bring any one b. a court of justice*, aliquem in judicium adducere, Cic. **III.** *In preference to*. **1.** antĕ . *whom I love b. myself*, quem ante me diligo, Cic. *the Greeks were b. the Romans in eloquence*, facundia Graeci ante Romanos fuerunt. Sall **2.** prae (with *abl*) · v COMPARISON WITH, IN ; MORE THAN **IV.** *Preceding* (in time) **1.** antĕ *b. this day*, ante hunc diem, Ter *b night*, ante noctem, Hor *b. the foundation of this city*, ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic *b. the proper time*, ante tempus, Liv. **2.** suprā (with *acc.* · infrequent) · *a little b the present generation*, paulo s hanc memoriam, Caes · Liv N B When "*before*" is connected with verbs of motion, it is generally expressed in Latin by the prefixes of the verbs *the lictors used to go before the praetors with two fasces*, lictores praetoribus ante ibant cum fascibus duobus, Cic *Pompey had gone b the legions*, Pompeius legiones antecesserat, Cic *the lictors used to go b the consuls*, consulibus lictores praeibant, Cic **B.** Adverb **I.** *Of time* **1.** antĕ (with either an *abl.* or an *acc* which denotes duration, and is not dependent on ante) *a very few days b*, perpaucis ante diebus, Cic. *you were lost four years b*, ante quadriennium amissus es, Tac *some years b.*, aliquot ante annos, Suet . *I foresaw long b that there would be a storm*, multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. **2.** antĕquam (a kind of conjunction, and used to connect clauses sometimes written as two separate words) *that he might see you b he died*, ut te ante videret quam e vita discederet, Cic . *you will have no letter from me before I am settled somewhere*, antequam aliquo loco consedero, literas a me non habebis, Cic *I was always his friend b he became an enemy to his country*, ei fui semper amicus antequam ille reipublicae est factus inimicus, Cic **3.** prius (rare) *all things have been tried b.*, cuncta prius tentata, Ov. **4.** priusquam, or separately prius... quam (v antĕquam) *they are here b it dawns*, prius quam lucet, assunt, Pl. *b he attempted anything, he ordered the brother to be called to him*, priusquam quidquam conaretur, fratrem ad se vocari jubet, Caes *how did they give over flight b they arrived at the river Rhine*, neque prius fugere desisterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes Cic (Concerning the mood which follows priusquam, v L G.) Phr. *the day b. I came to Athens*, pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Cic.. v. FORMERLY, PREVIOUSLY, ABOVE **II.** *Of space* prae *go you b , maiden*, i tu prae, virgo, Pl.. *go b , I will follow*, i prae, sequar, Pl. Phr.. *if he come into Gaul he will be hemmed in behind, b , on his flanks*, a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. N.B "*Before*" *as* an adverb is very often expressed by the prefixes of the Latin verbs as, *to bear b* , antefero ; *to go b* , anteeo, etc. for which see the several words

**beforehand** (*adv*) · usu. expr. by prep prae in compos . as, *to receive money b. from any one*, pecuniam ab aliquo praecipere, Cic *this first I tell you b.*, hoc primum tibi praedico, Ter.. *to be b. in stealing a kiss*, praeripere dulcia oscula, Lucr.· *to fix the expense of a funeral b* , sumptum funerum praefinire, Cic . *to seize on places b* , loca praeoccupare, Liv. Phr.: *to be b* (with any one), i e. TO ANTICIPATE: q v . praeverto

**befoul:** **1.** inquīno, 1 *to be b.'d with ordure*, merdis inquinari, Hor.: Pl **2.** foedo, 1 . *the harpies b. everything*, Harpyiae omnia f , Virg.. v. TO POLLUTE, DEFILE. **3.** concăco, 1 (*to b. with ordure*): Phaedr.. Sen.

**befriend:** adjŭvo: v. FRIEND; TO FAVOUR, ASSIST, etc.

**beg:** **I.** *To request* or *ask for earnestly* · **1.** pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3 (with *ab* and *abl.* of the person *from whom*, the object of the petition being expressed either by an *acc.*, or by a clause with *ut* or *ne*) · *to b. for peace*, pacem ab aliquo p., Caes.: *to ask and b. earnestly*, rogare et vehementer p., Cic.: *I b. and entreat you not to, etc.*,

peto et oro ne, etc., Petr. · with *dat.* of person *on behalf of whom*. *to b. the life of a guilty person*, vitam p nocenti, Tac Cic. N B Peto (=Gr. *αἰτέω*), usu denotes a position of inferiority either real or assumed on the part of the suitor. **2.** contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (esp with peto to beg *earnestly*) *he requested and most earnestly b'd of me that I would defend his relation*, a me petebat et summe contendebat ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. so, a te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendo, Cic **3** prĕcor, 1. v. TO PRAY, BESEECH **4.** dēpĭcor, 1 (*to b earnestly for* also often, *to b. that some evil may be averted*) *to b. for peace*, pacem d., Cic *to b. nothing for oneself*, nihil pro seipso d., Cic. *to beg the senate to forego their anger*, ad deprecandam iram senatus, Liv. · *my client b'd for the life of many persons from L. Sulla*, multorum hic vitam est a L Sulla deprecatus, Cic. **5.** posco, pŏposci, 3 *b. pardon of the gods*, posce deos veniam, Virg. (but posco usu implies *a claim* v. TO ASK, *sym*) **6.** exposco, pŏposci, 3 (stronger than simple verb) *to b. for the battle signal*, signum proelii exposcere, Caes Tac v. TO ASK, REQUEST, ENTREAT. **II.** *To ask for alms* mendĭco, 1: *it does not become me to live by b.ing*, me non decet mendicantem vivere, Pl . *he lives on food that he has b'd for*, mendicato pascitur cibo, Ov. Phr. *to b from door to door*, stipem ostiatim petere *to hold out one's hand to b.*, manum ad stipem porrigere, Sen ; manum concavam asses praebentibus praebere, Suet

**beget:** **1.** gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3 *Jupiter begot Hercules*, Herculem Jupiter genuit, Cic. Ov. Fig *this virtue itself b s friendship*, haec ipsa virtus amicitiam g., Cic *anger begot savage enmities*, ira genuit truces inimicitias, Hor. **2.** gĕnĕro, 1 *Oebalus whom Telon is said to have begotten*, Oebalus quem generasse Telon fertur, Virg. v. TO PRODUCE. **3.** crĕo, 1 (esp poet) · *Silvius b s Aeneas Silvius*, Silvius Aenean Silvium c, Liv. Hor. Fig *the resemblance b.s error*, errorem c. similitudo, Cic. **4.** prōcrĕo, 1 *to b. sons by any one*, de aliqua filios p., Cic. Fig · *the tribunate, whose first rise we see begotten amid civil war*, tribunatus cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.

**5.** suscĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (prop *to take up*, i e. *to acknowledge* offspring) *you had begotten children not for yourself only, but for your country also*, susceperas liberos non solum tibi sed etiam patriae, Cic.. Ter. **6.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 (=suscipio) *he begot children by Fadia*, ex Fadia liberos sustulit, Cic . Suet. **7.** părio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 (*to give birth to* v. TO BRING FORTH). Fig.. *truth b.s hatred*, veritas odium p., Ter v. TO GET, CAUSE.

**begetter:** **1.** gĕnĭtor: Cic.: Hor. **2.** gĕnĕrātor: Cic · Virg **3.** crĕātor Cic : Ov. **4.** prōcrĕātor · Cic **5.** sător (poet.). Virg.: Phaedr.: v. FATHER.

**begetting** (*subs.*): **1.** sătus, ūs: Lucr . Cic **2.** crĕātĭo · Ulp. **3.** prōcrĕātĭo. Cic. (Or usu. better expr. by part of verb: as *for the b of children*, propter liberos creandos, etc.: v. TO BEGET.)

**beggar** (*subs*). **I.** *One who asks for alms*. **1.** mendĭcus *from b.s to become suddenly rich*, ex mendĭcis fieri repente divites, Cic · Hor. Ter. **2.** mendĭcābŭlum (a term of greater contempt) . *a street-b*, circumforaneum m., Apul. *b.s of men*, i.e. *beggarly fellows*, mendicabula hominum Pl. **3.** (*A female b.*) : mulier mendĭca (tor mendĭcus is prop. an *adj*). **II.** *A very poor person*: ĕgens, entis *he had made them wealthy from being b.s*, locupletes ex egentibus fecerat, Caes. v. NEEDY, INDIGENT.

**beggar** (*v.*): Phr. *he will b. his father by his abandoned conduct*, per flagitium ad inopiam rediget patrem, Ter *they are in a hurry to b themselves*, ad mendicitatem se properant detrudere, Pl *I will not b myself*, me in paupertatem non detrudam, Tac

**beggarliness:** mălignĭtas v. POVERTY, MEANNESS

**beggarly:** mendĭcus *b luncheons*, prandia m , Mart. Fig *a b instrument*, instrumentum m, Cic. *in a b way*, mendĭcē, Sen. Tert. Phr. *b fellows*, mendicabula hominum, Pl : v. MEAN, CONTEMPTIBLE

**beggary,** mendĭcĭtas · *to be in the greatest b.*, in summa m. esse, Cic. Pl v. POVERTY, INDIGENCE.

**begging** (*subs.*) mendĭcātĭo Sen. Phr *to get one's living by b.*, mendicantem vivere, Pl . v. TO BEG (II)

**begin:** **1.** (coepĭo), coepi and coeptus sum, 3 (the *imperfect* tenses are rare and occur in the early writers only) · *I began to love*, amare coepi, Ter.: when a pass. verb follows, the pass. form of the perfect is used; as, *these things had begun to be discussed between them*, eae res inter eos agi coeptae erant, Caes · *the battle began*, pugna coepit, Liv. *he who has begun has done half his task* (='well begun is half done'), dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. *you began better than you end*, coepisti melius quam desinis, Ov

**2.** incĭpĭo, ceptum, 3 (the most usual word: but the *perfect act* tenses do not occur) *these things have been begun*, haec sunt incepta, Ter *the corn crops were b.ing to ripen*, maturescere frumenta incipiebant, Caes *they are b.ing to carry on war*, bellum gerere incipiunt, Cic *he had been struck where the leg b s*, ictus erat qua crus esse incipit, Ov *the king b s (to speak)*, rex incipit, Sall. *to b a work*, opus im., Liv. N B *To b. with* or *at* is expr with prep a or ab *it seemed best to b with Egypt*, in rem visum est ab Aegypto in , Justin · so, *one portion of them (the Gauls) b s with the river Rhone*, eorum una pars initium capit a flumine Rhodano, Caes · v. *infr.* **3.** occĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (less frequent) *to b. a song*, cantionem oc., Pl *the play was begun*, fabula occepta est agi, Ter. . *to b. to drive a herd*, armentum agere oc , Liv. **4.** ordĭor, orsus, 4 (usu. of the first of a *series*, Gr. *ἄρχειν*, and esp. of speaking or writing) *to b. a conversation*, sermonem or, Cic · *let us b with the simplest facts*, a facillimis ordiamur, Cic *let my speech conclude with the same subject as it began with*, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. *thus the prophetess began to speak*, sic orsa loqui vates, Virg **5.** exordĭor, 4 (like ordĭor) . *he began to speak*, dicere exorsus est, Cic. *to b. with truth*, a veritate ex., Cic *he b.s in these words*, his verbis exorditur, Tac *to b. a war*, bellum ex., Liv. *to b. entreaties*, preces ex, Ov. **6.** ŏrĭor, ortus, 4 (*to arise, have its origin*: hence not toll by an *infin*.): *this fear first began with the tribunes*, hic timor primum ortus est a tribunis, Caes.: *the conversation b s with him*, ab eo sermo or., Cic **7.** ingrĕdĭor, gressus, 3 (prop. *to enter on* · q. v.) *to b. to speak*, dicere ingredi, Cic. *thus Venus began (to speak) in reply*, sic contra est ingressa Venus, Virg.· *to b. a long journey*, longinquam profectionem in , Suet.

**8.** instĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (prop. *to form, appoint* · hence to b. anything which involves *purpose, plan, custom*, or the like) *proceed as you have begun*, perge ut instituisti, Cic · *the Gauls began (habitually) to fortify their camps*, Galli castra munire instituerunt, Caes.: *Phidias can b. a statue from the first and finish it*, Phidias potest a primo in. signum idque perficere, Cic.

**9.** committo, mīsi, missum, 3 (prop. *to put* or *match together*) hence usu of some kind of *contest*): *to b. (=join) a battle*, pugnam c, Cic. · *the games were begun*, ludi committebantur, Cic **10.** initium făcio, căpio sūmo, 3 *to b a narrative*, in facere narrandi, Sall *to b. a massacre with any one*, caedis in ab aliquo facere, Cic Caes. v BEGINNING. **11.** inchōo, 1 (which usu. implies *leaving unfinished*) · v TO COMMENCE Phr. *he b s to speak*, infit fari er, Virg or simply, infit, Liv.. *b. your journey at once*, carpe viam, Virg . *to b life anew*, quasi ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic *few men since the world began have been found to, etc.*, pauci post genus hominum natum reperti sunt qui, etc, Cic. *he began well and ended ill*, ex bonis initiis malos eventus habuit, Sall N.B When the verb "*to begin*" is followed by words denoting *a state*, the phrase is frequently to be expressed by a Latin inceptive verb *the sun b s to shine*, sol lucescit, Virg.. *the sea b.s to be hot*, unda calescit, Ov.

**beginner:** **I.** *The person who begins* · **1.** auctor *they were unwilling to be the b s of the war*, auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. v. ADVISER, PROMOTER. **2.** inceptor (v. rare) Ter **3.** Usu. better expr by part of verb as, *agreeable to b s*, incipientibus jucundus, Quint *the praise of the b. is not that of the finisher*, *incipientis ac perficientis haud eadem laus . *be you the b. Menalcas*, incipe, Menalca! Virg.

**II.** *An inexperienced person, a learner* (v. also *supr.*). tīro *he is in no respect a b. and inexperienced*, nulla in re tiro ac rudis est, Cic. Quint. . Ov . *a young b.*, tīrunculus, Sen. : Juv. Phr *he is a b in politics*, rudis est in re publica, Cic. *b s will hardly dare to expect to attain to perfect eloquence*, vix se prima elementa ad spem tollere effingendae eloquentiae audebunt Quint. *he is a mere b.*, *prima elementa discit *the imitation of their school-fellows is easier for b s*, incipientibus condiscipulorum facilior imitatio est, Quint.

**beginning:** **I.** *The act of b.*: inceptio (rare). Cic. (More usu. expr. by part of verb · as, *the mode of b.*, incipiendi ratio, Cic) v. TO BEGIN.

**II.** The *commencement* itself **1.** initium *one part of Gaul takes its b. from the Rhone*, una Galliae pars in. capit a Rhodano, Caes *to make a b.*, in. facere, Cic.. v. TO BEGIN (10) *the senate in the b.* (i. e. *at first*) *was of this opinion*, senatus initio ita censuit, Cic.: also in pl , *a thing that had a small b.*, res ab exiguis prolecta initiis, Liv. **2.** principium *to have neither b. nor end*, nec p nec finem habere, Cic. : *at the b.*, principio, a principio *or* in principio, Cic *Obs.* Initium, says Kr., has relation simply to *time*, and is opposed to exitus: whereas principium denotes the b. of an action as that *on which the sequel is based* · v. PRINCIPLE. **3.** exordium (esp. in rhetoric): *the b. of evil*, ex. mali, Cic. *I have often observed that the greatest orators are nervous at the b. of their speeches*, saepe animadverti summos oratores in dicend exordio permoveri, Cic. **4.** exorsus us (rare) · *the b. of a speech*, orationis ex., Cic. **5.** inceptum (more usu. in *pl.*: v. UNDERTAKING) *let it be kept till the end such as it was at the b*, servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor. **6.** ingressio (*entrance on*: rare) · Cic. **7.** ingressus, ūs (i. q. ingressio) · *at the b. of a work*, in ingressu operis, Quint. · Virg **8.** commissio (only of *public games*). Cic Suet. Phr : *at the b of summer*, inita aestate, Caes.; ab ineunte aestate, Cic.; incipiente aestate, Plin.: *at the b. of spring*, vere novo, Virg.: *the b.s of battles*, prima proelia, Liv.: *from the b. of the world*, post homines natos, Cic. (*not ab initio mundi,' Kr) cf. TO BEGIN (*fin.*).

**III.** *Rudiment, earliest state* · **1.** ēlĕmentum *the first b s of Rome*, prima el Romae, Ov.: *the b s of vicious desire*, el cupidinis pravae, Hor. **2.** rŭdīmentum . v. RUDIMENT. **3.** exordium. *the b of the city*, ex. urbis, Suet.

**4.** primordium (usu *pl.*) *the b. of the world*, primordia mundi, Ov Liv.. v. ORIGIN, PRINCIPLE.

**begird:** cingo, accingo v. TO GIRD.

**begone:** ūpăgē Pl.. *begone out of my sight*, extemplo meo e conspectu abscede, Pl ; te hinc amove, Ter. v. BE HANGED

**begrimed:** squālens, squālĭdus v GRIMY

**begrudge:** invīdeo, parco v TO GRUDGE.

**beguile:** I. *To cheat, deceive*, q. v. fallo. II. *To wile away, to release from imperceptibly* (mostly poet.).

**1.** dēcipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *he is b.d of his sufferings by the sweet melody*, dulci laborum decipitur (=Gr. πόνων ἐπιλανθάνεται) sono, Hor *so I b. the day*, sic decipio diem, Ov **2.** fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 *they b the intervening hours by conversation*, medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Ov. *seeking to b one's care, now by wine, now by sleep*, jam vino quaerens, jam somno i curam, Hor

**beguiler:** fraudātor v DECEIVER

**behalf of, in or on:** prō (with *abl*) *Divitiacus spoke on b of the Sequani*, locutus est pro Sequanis Divitiacus, Caes *each of them strove on his own b*, pro se quisque eorum certabat, Cic *he besought the R. people on my b*, populum R. pro me obsecravit, Cic. v FOR, ON ACCOUNT OF, SAKE.

**behave:** **1.** gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (with *pron reflect*) *I have acted upon your advice as to how I should b. towards Caesar*, quonam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. *they b. very honourably*, valde se honeste gerunt, Cic *to b. too thoughtlessly*, se inconsultius gerere. Liv.. *to b. as a citizen*, se pro cive g , Cic **2.** ūtor, ūsus, 3 (with *abl.*). *if he knew how to b towards kings*, si sciret regibus uti, Hor.. *it did not befit the prudence of Antigonus to b so towards him though conquered*, non hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiae, ut sic se uteretur (*al* deuteretur) victo, Nep (*Obs* se gerere refers to the character in which a person *shows himself*, utor to the way in which he acts towards *another*) **3.** consŭlo, sŭlŭi, sultum, 3 (esp of *a deliberate act* · with de or in and *acc*). *it is not becoming to b. arrogantly towards any one in time of prosperity*, in secundis rebus nihil in quenquam superbe c decet, Liv. *to b. in an unfriendly way towards any one*, de aliquo inimice c., Liv. v. MEASURES, TO TAKE. Phr. *he b.d as a friend*, amicum agebat, Tac (but the phr. usu signifies to *act a certain part* q v) *they reminded him how liberally he had b d to them before*, commemorarunt istum quam liberaliter eos tractasset antea, Cic *he b d not as the king's heir but as the king*, nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. v TO ACT.

**behaviour:** mōres, um, *m.* (including however *character* as well as *manners*) · *his b is temperate and moderate*, est temperatis moderatisque moribus, Cic. · *very agreeable b.*, suavissimi mi , Cic . *you ought to have imitated your grandfather's b*, imitari avi mores debebas, Cic *your b is very unbecoming*, *minime te decent isti m. Phr. your b. towards me has been unfriendly*, inimice te in me gessisti. *rules for one's b. towards friends*, praecepta quibus docetur quomodo amicis uti oporteat: v. TO BEHAVE *the propriety of all your attendants' b towards others*, omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, Cic. v MANNERS and for various specified kinds of b, v MODESTY, ATTENTION, IMPUDENCE, etc

**behead:** **1.** secūri fĕrio, 4, or percūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (the former usu. in imperf. tenses) Cic. · Liv. **2.** securi nĕco, 1 (less frequent) Liv **3.** dētrunco, 1 · *bodies b.d with a sword*, gladio detruncata corpora, Liv. **4.** decollo, 1 Sen. Apocol Suet. N.B. The axe (securis) was the legitimate instrument of decapitation; hence securi ferio, etc are the proper expr for the *punishment* of beheading detrunco is *to sever a man's head from his body*, in battle or elsewhere (=caput alicui praecidere, abscidere) decollo is a late and inelegant word

**beheading** (*subs*) usu expr by phr as *to punish by b*, securi ferire *b. was an ancient form of capital punishment with the Romans*, *Romanis antiquitus usitatum in damnatos gladio animadvertere v TO BEHEAD (N.B The substantive decollatio is of no good authority cf. TO BEHEAD, 4 )

**behest:** jussum · v COMMAND

**behind:** **A.** Prep I. *At the back of in the rear of* **1.** post (with *acc.*) · *b our camp*, post nostra castra, Caes *black care is seated b. the horseman*, post equitem sedet atra cura, Hor *to throw bones b one's back*, ossa post tergum jactare, Ov **2.** pŏnē (with *acc* esp. after verbs of *motion*) · *go b. us*, pone nos recede, Pl. *they went b. the camp*, p. castra ibant, Liv. *hands bound b. the back*, vinctae p (post Virg) tergum manus, Tac. Phr *you have left b. you no burthen on any one*, nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisti, Cic Phr *to malign a friend b his back*, absentem rodere amicum, Hor v BACK II. *In a state of inferiority to* post: *nor was Lydia b. Chloe*, neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor v. AFTER, INFERIOR. **B.** Adverb **1.** post *the slaves who were b*, servi qui p erant, Cic *to fight before or b*, ante aut p pugnare, Liv. **2.** pōne (v *supra*) *to move both before and b*, et ante et p moveri, Cic. *to come b*, p venire, Prop. *following b*, p. sequens, Virg **3.** retro (less frequent) *I have a certain room b., in the remotest part of the house*, est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam, r., Ter · Cic **4.** ā tergo (esp of military operations) *the pirate left b (him) a great part of the city*, pirata a tergo magnam partem urbis reliquit, Cic. *the enemies' army closed in the Romans before and b.*, Romanos a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claudebat, Liv. *to attack anyone from b*, aliquem a tergo adoriri, Cic. N.B. This adverb is sometimes expressed by the prefix re, esp when it is pleonastic in English; it is less freq represented by sub *he was not to look b*, ne respiceret, Cic *he left Fabius b. with two legions*, Fabium cum legionibus duabus reliquit, Caes *the woods hold the mud left b. in their foliage*, silvae limum tenent in frondе relictum, Ov *Catulus remained b , we went down to our skiffs*, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. *you think that there is something b., which must be guarded against*, subesse aliquid putas quod cavendum sit, Cic. *to look out b*, recalcitrare, Hor.

**behindhand:** Phr *the consul promises that he will not be b. in supporting the senate*, consul senatui se non defuturum pollicetur, Caes. *the work is b.*, *opus parum procedit, tardatur v. IN ARREAR.

**behold** (*v*) **1.** conspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 *to b. the rising of the sun*, solis ortum c, Cic. *at length she b.s the citadel of Minerva*, tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem, Ov. v TO LOOK AT, SEE. **2.** conspĭcor, 1 v. TO CATCH SIGHT OF. **3.** tŭĕor, tŭĭtus, 2 (poet) v TO GAZE.

**behold** (as an exclamation) **1.** ecce (regularly followed by *nom*, but sometimes by *acc*) *but b., I see the old man*, ecce autem, video senem, Ter. *just as I am writing this, b., here is your friend Sebosus*, quum haec maxime scriberem, ecce tibi Sebosus! Cic.: *b. me* (=*here I am*), ecce me, Ter. Pl in the comic writers ecce often contracts with eum, eam, eos, eas, into eccum, eccam, etc : Pl. Ter. Ecce is often used to call attention to something about to be said when it indicates *surprise* only. as, *b, the news comes*, ecce nuntiatur, Cic **2.** ĕn (constr. same as ecce) *b., the consul is here, he says*, consul en, inquit, adest, Liv Pl Often used like *ecce* to call attention to what is to be said; when it denotes *indignation* or *irony* · as, *b what interpreters of treaties*, en foederum interpretes! Cic. v. LO

**beholden:** obnoxĭus *I am b. to my wife*, uxori ob. sum, Ter.. *all Greece was b to the Romans for the blessing of its freedom*, tota Graecia beneficio libertatis obnoxia Romanis erat, Liv v. OBLIGED.

**beholder:** spectātor (often of *spectators* at plays, etc q. v.) or esp. in *pl* spectans as, *do not all things fill the b s with admiration?* *nonne haec omnia spectantes admiratione afficiunt?

**behoof:** v. ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT

**behove** (*v. impers*) ŏportet (foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*) v OUGHT, IT IS THE DUTY OF, ETC.

**being** (*subs.*) · I. *Existence* (no precise word) Phr *to deny the b. of the gods*, deos esse negare; deos s deorum naturam tollere, Cic (N.B. The substantive existentia belongs to modern writers the infin. existere sometimes takes its place · as, *to the nature of substance pertains b*, *ad naturam substantiae pertinet existere, Spinosa) II. *A person* **1.** hŏmo, ĭnis, *c.* (*a human b*) *I am a human b. and think nothing relating to man unmeditating to myself*, h sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter *the mother's stupidity is such that no one can call her a rational b*, matris ea stultitia est ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, Cic **2.** nātūra (late) *every intelligent b.*, omnis intelligens n, Anob I 31 (N.B. The subs. *ens* belongs to the language of the schoolmen) Phr *to regard the gods as finite b s*, *deos finita natura esse credere *O thou august b.*, *O tu numen augustum (v. POWER) *no finite b. is eternal*, *nihil quod est natura finitum, est aeternum. *The Supreme Being:* *ille optimus et maximus; numen illud maximum atque supremum.

**belabour:** **1.** obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (are in ht. sense v. TO DEAFEN): *I have been very badly b.'d with fists*, sum obtusus pugnis pessume, Pl **2.** mulco, 1 *he b'd all the slaves to death*, omnem familiam usque ad mortem mulcavit, Ter. also verberibus m , Tac v. TO BEAT.

**belated:** v. BENIGHTED.

**belay:** I. TO BLOCK UP q. v. II. TO FASTEN q v.

**belch:** **1.** ructo, 1 · *it was disgraceful for him to b*, eum turpe erat, Cic . Juv. *to b out blood*, cruorem r , Sil. **2.** ērūcto, 1 (to b. *forth*) *you drove us out by b ing*, tu nos eructando ejecisti, Cic Fig *Tartarus b s forth dreadful fires*, Tartarus horribles er aestus, Lucr.

**belching:** ructūs, ūs. Cic Mart.

**beldam:** v. OLD WOMAN, HAG.

**beleaguer:** obsĭdeo: v. TO BESIEGE, BLOCKADE.

**belfrey:** *turris campānis instructa (campanile M.L.).

**belie:** I. *To be at variance with*: *to b. the tenor of his life* (Burke), 1 e. *by acting inconsistently with it*, *aliquid in se adhaerentia quod a vita sua priori abhorreat · v. INCONSISTENT, TO BE *his appearance b d his age*, *annos dissimulabat species ac vultus · v. TO HIDE, DISGUISE: *men whose conduct b s their professions*, *qui aliud prae se ferunt, aliud peragunt (‘qui Curios simulant et Bacchanalia vivunt,’ Juv.). II. *To counterfeit, mimic*: q.v. III. *To misrepresent, to calumniate*, q. v. · mălĕdīco.

**belief:** I. *The assent of the mind induced by evidence*: **1.** fĭdes, ei, *f.*: *to give b. to evidence*, testimonio f tribuere, Cic.: *the speech inspires b.*, f. facit oratio, Cic. foll. by *acc.* and *inf.* · Cic.: *to pass all b.*, omnem f. excedere, Suet.: *beyond human b.*, supra humanam f.,

Plin. **2.** ŏpīnio, ōnis, *f.* (weaker than fides, but stronger than the Eng. *opinion*: q. v.) *a b. in the immortal gods is found in all persons*, op de dis immortalibus omnium est, Cic. *I believe Romulus to have entertained the b. that the science of augury consists in the anticipation of events*, credo Romulum habuisse op, in providendis rebus esse augurandi scientiam, Cic. *the b. in immortality*, *op immortalitatis (based on Cic). **3.** persuāsĭo (*a settled conviction*) · Quint Suet. Phr. · *narrations worthy of b*, narrationes credibiles, Cic. v CREDIBLE *easy of b.*, credulus v. CREDULOUS. **II.** *Opinion*. q. v.

**III.** *Theological opinion:* religio v RELIGION. **IV.** *Creed*, q v. *formula dogmatis (-um) theologiae.

**believe:** **I.** *To regard as proved* **1.** crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (with *acc.* or *acc.* and *inf.*) · *that was believed because it seemed probable*, id credebatur quia simile vero videbatur, Cic. *I have heard indeed what you say from my elders, but have never been induced to b. it*, audivi equidem ista de majoribus natu, sed nunquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic *men generally readily b. what they wish*, fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. *you are right not to b. about the number of the soldiers*, recte non credis de numero militum, Cic. *we b. that they foresee the future*, eos futura prospicere credimus, Cic. In the pass. voice the personal is preferred to the impersonal form as, *it is b.d that Athos was once traversed by sails*, creditur olim velificatus Athos, Juv.: Ov **2.** persuādeo, suāsi, suāsum, 2 (with *dat. of pron. reflect.* this differs from credo as implying that the will has been employed in producing the belief; the literal meaning being "*to persuade oneself*") *I would wish you to b. that I will on no occasion fail to second your plans*, velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic : *who would b. this?* quis hoc sibi persuaderet? Caes.: *we ought all to b. that nothing should be done unjustly*, nobis persuasum esse debet, nihil injuste esse faciendum, Cic.. *I never could b. that souls die*, mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit animos emori, Cic Phr. · *the thing was b.d*, res fidem habuit, Ov. *this is more than can be b.d*, hoc est extra fidem, Sen.; supra f., Plin. v BELIEF · *I b. in or on* (as theol. t), credo in Deum, etc, Symbol *to cause to b*, v. TO CONVINCE, PERSUADE · *to make b*, v. TO PRETEND, FEIGN. **II.** *To have faith or confidence in* crēdo, 3 (with *dat*) · *I know that he will b. me without an oath*, injurato scio credet mihi, Pl.. *believe me* (i. e. *take my word*), mihi crede or (less freq) crede mihi, Cic. *will he say that he whom he has himself b.d ought not to be b.d?* ei negabit credi oportere cui ipse crediderit? Cic *I don't understand why the visions of dreamers should be b.d*, cur credatur somniantium visis non intelligo, Cic. *b. me, I would follow thee*, crede mihi, te sequerer, Ov. *they are b.d*, illis creditur, Juv. Phr. *men b. in just and trusty persons*, justis et fidis hominibus fides habetur, Cic *the visions of the mad are not to be b.d*, insanorum visis fides non est habenda, Cic.. *to b. evidence*, testimonio fidem tribuere, Cic. *to b. in imaginary things*, fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic. · v. CONFIDENCE, TO TRUST. **III.** *To be of opinion, to think, suppose;* q. v. arbitror, pŭto.

**believer:** **1.** qui credit, etc. · v. TO BELIEVE. **2.** crēdens, entis · *all b.s were baptized*, omnes cr. tinguebantur, Tert. "*thou didst open the kingdom of heaven to all b.s*," aperuisti credentibus regna coelorum, Te Deum. Phr. *a b. in the Christian religion*, qui fidem dominicam tenet, Cypr Ep. 6, 3; catholicae et apostolicae fidei cultor, Preces Missae: v. FAITHFUL.

**bell:** **1.** tintinnābŭlum (*a small house-bell, used also as a signal in the public baths*, etc) *the b. never rings by chance, unless some one pulls it or shakes it, it is mute, is silent*, nunquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum, nisi qui illud tractat aut movet, mutum est, tacet, Pl. *the sound or ring of a b*, sonitus *s.* pulsus tintinnabuli, Plin. Paul Nol. *b.s used generally to hang at the doors*, t fere januis dependebant, Suet. · *to ring a b.*, t pulsare, Juv tintinnābellum, *a little b.* Forcell **2.** *campāna (*a large church or alarm b*). M L *a passing b.*, c funebris; *a peal of b.s*, *series campanarum; *the clapper of a b.*, campanae malleus. Phr *the bath-b rings*, sonat aes thermarum, Mart. (so aes is used for any instrument of brass) *the nightly alarm-b rings*, sonat aes nocturnum cf. Vell. 1, 4. fig. *to bear the b*, palmam ferre; omne ferre punctum, Hor

**bell-flower:** *campānŭla M L

**bell-founder:** *campānārius. M L campanarium fusor (Kr).

**bell-foundry:** *campanarum officīna (Kr).

**bell-man:** *qui tintinnabulum agit tat praeco · v. also CRIER

**bell-metal:** *aes campanarum (Kr.).

**bell-ringer:** *campānārius M.L. campanarum agitator (Kr).

**bell-shaped:** *formam campanae habens *s.* referens.

**bell-wether:** *vervex tintinnabulo indutus ut gregem ducat.

**belle:** formōsa puella v. BEAUTIFUL.

**belles-lettres** **1.** literae exquisitae (or perh. exquisitiores) Cic **2** liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae, Cic v LITERATURE

**belligerent** (*adj. and subst*). **1.** belligĕrans, antis Cic. Liv. **2.** bellans, antis Caes.: Cic. **3.** belliger, ĕra, ĕrum (poet) · Ov

**bellow:** mūgio, 4 *the oxen had b'd*, boves mugierant, Liv. *you b in reply to my words*, ad mea verba remugis, Ov *the Ionian sea b ing back to the south wind*, Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor. v. BELLOWING.

**bellowing** (*subs.*). mūgītus, ūs · *to raise fearful b s*, horrendos m. tollere cf. Virg A 2, 222 also, m ciere, Virg; m. dare, edere, Ov

**bellows, a pair of:** follis, is, *m.* Cic.. Hor.. *a blacksmith's b*, f. fabrilis, Liv.

**belly** (*subs.*) **I.** *That part of the body which contains the organs of digestion:* **1.** venter, tris, *m.* Cic *the b. is sometimes pierced*, nonnunquam venter perforatur, Cels. · *the bottom of the b*, imus venter, Cels. **2.** ventrĭcŭlus (more precisely *the stomach*, and in present sense rare) · Juv **3.** abdōmen, ĭnis, *n* (prop *the external covering* of the intestines) Cels. The word is chiefly used in the sense of *gluttony* (q v.) *he is the slave of his b*, natus abdomini suo est, Cic . Ter. **4.** ūtĕrus (prop. *the womb*, and in present sense rare) *the diaphragm separates the b from the chest*, transversum septum a praecordiis uterum diducit, Cels. Juv. Lucan **5.** alvus, i, *f.* (more properly designates the *lower* contents of the b.). v. BOWELS, ENTRAILS Phr *a b.-full*, cibi satietas, Cic. **II.** *That which resembles the b. of an animal*

**1.** venter *the b of a pot*, v lagenae, Juv : Prop. Virg. **2.** ūtĕrus of the wooden horse, Virg. (several times). *the b. of a vat*, ut. dolii, Col. **3.** sĭnus, ūs · *the full b s of the sails*, velorum pleni s., Prop. Virg · Quint. **III.** *The stomach* q v.: stŏmăchus **IV.** *The womb* · q. v. vulva.

**belly** (v.) · tūmeo v. TO SWELL OUT, PROJECT.

**belly-band:** ventrāle, is, *n*.. Plin. · Ulp.

**belly-god:** hĕluo · v. GLUTTON.

**belong:** **I.** *To be the property of:* Expr by verb esse and *gen.* or *possess adj* of the person *to whom · as to whom do you b. now? To you*, cujus (= cujus *or* cujum cf. Virg. E. 3, 1) nunc es? Tuus, Pl Cic *things that b. to others*, res alienae, Cic. N B. Somewhat similar is the use of the *dat.* with sum (v L. G § 262), but while the *gen* of *possess adj* asserts *ownership*, the *dat* simply asserts *possession*: v. TO HAVE.

**II.** *To be the concern or characteristic of* also expr. by sum with *gen.* or *possess adj. the subject b s to your prudence, jurymen*, vestri consilii, judices, res est, Cic. *to you, certainly, if to any one, it b'd to reckon nothing except virtue among advantages*, erat, si cujusquam, certe tuum mihi praeter virtutem in bonis ducere, Cic *rashness b.s to youth, prudence to advancing age*, temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. N B In neither of the above cases must the person to whom a thing belongs be expr by the gen. of a *personal pron* Thus, *it b.s to you, me, us*, tuum, meum, nostrum est; *not tui, mei*, etc. **III.** *To relate to, concern* **1.** attĭnĕt, tĭnŭit, 2 *this business b.s to me*, negotium hoc ad me at, Pl. *what b.s to that state shall be explained in another place*, alio loco quod ad eam civitatem at. demonstrabitur, Cic. **2.** pertĭnĕt, 2 *that matter b.s to my office*, illa res ad meum officium p., Cic v. TO CONCERN, RELATE TO.

**beloved:** **1.** dilectus (denoting *affection and esteem* v TO LOVE): *b. Maecenas*, dilecte M ! Hor.: Virg **2.** cārus. v. DEAR **3.** grātus · v. FAVOURITE.

**below:** **A.** Prep **I.** Of place, *lower down than* **1.** infrā (with *acc*) *the sea is b the town*, mare infr oppidum est, Cic *the sea which washes it b*, mare quod alluit inf. Virg (= mare inferum) **2.** subter (with *acc* or less freq. *abl*) v BENEATH, UNDER.

**II.** Of rank or dignity infrā · *to consider everything to be b. oneself*, omnia inf se esse judicare, Cic *a client is b slaves*, inf. servos est cliens, Vell. v. UNDERNEATH. **B.** Adv.. **I.** Of place. **1.** infrā. *I have written b.*, infra scripsi, Cic. *a copy of it (the letter) is given b*, quarum exemplum inf. scriptum, Sall **2.** dēorsum (nearly always of *motion*) v. DOWNWARDS, LOWER DOWN **3.** subtĕr · *all these things above and b.*, omnia haec quae supra et subter, Cic.: Lucr

**II.** *On the earth* (as opp. to *heaven*) in terris v EARTH: (Cic's "infra *se* lunam nihil est nisi mortale," etc., has reference solely to the dream of Scipio Rep. 6, 17) **III.** *In* or *to the regions of the dead* infrā *there are no cornfields b.*, non seges est infra, Tib. Phr : *the shade of me will go b.*, mei sub terras ibit imago, Virg : *the laws of the gods are in force b.*, sub terris sunt jura deum, Prop : *three headed Cerberus b.*, triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic.

**belt:** baltĕus (*a sword belt*) Caes · Virg · v GIRDLE.

**belted:** baltĕātus: Mar. Capell.

**bemire:** lūto inquinare, illimere v TO BEFOUL, BESMEAR, MIRE.

**bemoan:** **1.** gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3: *to b in silence the sad vicissitude of fortune*, tacite g. tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr · *with tears b.ing Itys*, Ityn flebiliter gemens, Hor *these things the good b'd, the bad hoped for*, haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, Cic **2.** ingĕmo, 3; *to b. any one's death*, alicujus interitum in, Virg. in prose more usu with *dat. they b'd their condition*, ingemuerunt conditioni suae, Liv **3.** ingĕmisco, 3 v. TO GROAN, TO BEWAIL

**ben,** or **ben-nut:** bālănus, i. *m.* and *f.* · Hor.· Plin. *oil of ben*, balaninum oleum, Plin.

**bench:** **I.** *A seat:* **1.** scamnum (prop. *a stool* for mounting: scando): *to sit upon long b.s*, longis considere s, Ov : Cels. **2.** subsellium (only *for sitting on* usu. in plu) · *the b.s of the senate*, subsellia senatus, Cic.. *to sit on the prosecutors' b.s*, in accusatorum subsellis sedere, Cic Quint. **3.** tran

**strum** (*for rowers*) · Caes. Virg **II.** The b. *of an artificer* or *tradesman* **mensa**: *a butcher's b*, m. lanionia, Suet. Hor. **III.** Esp *a seat for judges*, and hence, *a court of justice*. **1.** subsellia (v. *supr*) · *the tribune of the people made the same accusation in the assemblies, the same before the b*, accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad s., Cic *but come, do not for ever think about the forum, the b, the rostrum, and the senate-house*, age vero, ne semper forum, s, rostra, curiamque meditere, Cic **2.** jūdĭcium: v. COURT **3.** consessus ūs v ASSEMBLY **4.** *bancus, M L. *the King's Bench* *Bancus Regius, M L

**bencher** (of an Inn of law): *advocatus senior, or advocatorum praeses (?).

**bend** (v) **A.** Trans. **I.** *To move from a straight line* **1.** flecto, flexi, flexum, 3 *to bend a bow*, arcum t., Virg *every animal bends its limbs in whatever direction it wishes*, animal omne membra quocunque vult f., Cic. **2.** inflecto, 3 *to bend a staff*, bacillum in., Cic.. Prop. **3.** curvo (i e. *to curve, round*) · *he bent the flexile bow*, curvavit flexile cornu, Ov . *limbs bent with old age*, curvata senio membra, Tac. **4.** inclīno, 1 *(to cause to lean) some of the oxen had bent their knees on the yellow sands*, pars boum fulvis genua inclinarat arenis, Ov.: v. TO BEND DOWN. **II.** *To direct* (q. v) esp in phr. *to b. one's course* **1.** tendo, tĕtendi, tensum and tentum, 3 *they bent their course towards Spain*, iter in Hispaniam tendebant, Hirt.: more freq without a substantive: *I doubt whether to b my course towards Venusia* dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic *backward b my his course*, retro tendens cursum, Sil. **2.** flecto, 3 (implying *an alteration* or *winding of route*) · *we bent our course towards the left*, fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov ; i. iter ad aliquem locum, Liv.. also without any *subs.* (*post-Ciceron*) · *Hasdrubal, finding the passage of the river closed, bent his course towards the ocean*, H clauso transitu fluminis ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. **3.** inclīno (like flecto; but less frequent). v TO LEAN, INCLINE.

**III.** *To apply to a particular purpose* q v **IV.** *To subdue*: *render submissive* · **1.** dōmo, ui, itum, 4 (i e. *to tame, quell, subdue* q v) *their energy had bent all things to its sway*, vis tua omnia domuerat, Sall.. Hor **2.** flecto, 3 v. TO PREVAIL UPON, INFLUENCE

**B.** Intrans **I.** *To deviate from a straight line* · **1.** flecto, 3 (with *pron reflect.* or *pass*) *I b. into a snake*, flector in anguem, Ov **2.** inflecto, 3 (like flecto) *the iron had bent*, ferrum se inflexerat, Caes. **II.** *To make a bend*. v. BEND (subs).

—— **back**: **1.** reflecto, 3 · *to bend b the head*, caput r., Cat. *a neck bent b.*, cervix reflexa, Virg **2.** rēsŭpīno, 1. *to bend b the nostrils*: nares t., Quint. *turtle-doves bend b. their necks*, turtures colla, r., Plin

—— **down**: **I.** Trans.: **1** deflecto, 3 *to bend d. the bough of an olive tree*, ramum olivae d., Col **2.** inclīno, 1 (*to lean* or *slope*) · *the tree bends d. its foliage*, arbor in comas, Mart.: v. TO WEIGH DOWN. **II.** Intrans dēflecto, with *refl pron.* or as *pass* : cf TO BEND.

**bend** (*subs*) · **1.** flexus, ūs *in a b. of the road*, in flexu viae, Liv. · *the ears have horny passages and those with many b s*, aures cornelos habent introitus multisque cum flexibus, Cic. **2.** anfractus, ūs: v. WINDING. **3.** curvāmen, ĭnis, *n* : Ov ; Plin. **4.** curvātūra Vitr · Plin. Phr. · *to make a b.*: **1.** flecto, 3 (with *pron refl.*, or as *pass.*): *the wood makes a b. to the left*, silva se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. *the Euphrates makes a b to the south*, Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, Plin. **2.** inflecto, 3 *the bay makes a b. towards the city*, sinus ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. **3.** inclīno, 1 (usu. *reflect.*): *bodies must make a trifling b. in*, paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr *to b towards anyone*, inclinari ad aliquem, Quint

**bending** (*subs.*): **1.** flexĭo *a b of the sides* (of oratorical action), laterum f., Cic. **2.** inclīnātio (like flexio) *the b of the body*, corporis in , Cic Quint. **3** flexūra Lucr Suet *virtue is straightforward, it admits of no b.*, virtus recta est, fl non recipit, Sen. **4.** dēclīnātio (bending *aside*) Cic.

**beneath**: **A.** Prep · **I.** *Under* q v.. sub, subter **II.** *Too low or mean to deserve notice*, etc. infrā (with *acc* ) *the unconquered man must despise human affairs and think them b him*, necesse est invictum res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic · *that is b the duty of a grammarian*, id inf. grammatici officium est, Quint. Phr. *I consider this disgraceful, and b. me*, hoc turpe et me indignum puto, Cic v. ABOVE, TO BE **B.** Adv.: subter v BELOW

**benediction**: bĕnēdictĭo *the solemn words of the b.*, benedictionis verba solennia, Sulp Sev. v BLESSING

**benefaction**: v. BENEFIT, DONATION.

**benefactor**: } Expr. by verb as.

**benefactress**: } *to be a great b. to the state*, *plurima beneficia in rempublicam conferre , civitatem beneficiis ornare, Cic *he is a real b who acts kindly, not for his own but for another's sake*, beneficus est qui non sui sed alterius causa benigne facit, Cic

**benefice**: *bĕnēfĭcium ecclesiasticum M L

**beneficed**: bĕnēfĭcīārĭus *a b clergyman*, clērĭcus b. M L

**beneficence**: bĕnēficentĭa *what is more excellent than goodness and b.?* quid praestantius bonitate et b.? Cic., Tac.

**beneficent**: bĕnēfĭcus *the gods are b. and friends of the human race*, dei sunt b generique hominum amici, Cic.: *a b will*, b. voluntas, Cic.

**beneficently**: bĕnēfĭcē *to act b*, b facere, Gell.

**beneficial**: **1.** sālūtāris, e: *the cultivation of the soil is b. for the whole human race*, hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est s., Cic : *a plant b. for the nerves*, herba nervis s, Plin **2.** ūtĭlis, e · *the juice of liquorice is most b. to the voice*, glycyrrhizae succus utilissimus voci, Plin : Cic.. Mart . v. USEFUL. Phr. *to be b* . **1.** prōsum, fŭi, prōdesse (with *dat* · or absol): *I take a bath because it is b ; wine, because it is not injurious*, balneum assumo quia prodest , vinum quia non nocet, Plin. Cic.. Hor v. TO DO GOOD. **2.** expĕdit, 4 v. EXPEDIENT, TO BE. **3.** condūco, duxi ductum *we cannot doubt that those things which are most right are most b.*, dubitare non possumus quin ea maxime conducant quae sunt rectissima, Cic **4.** făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (of medicines) · *to be b in strangury*, ad difficultatem urinae f, Plin. Col.

**beneficially**: **1.** sālūbrĭter: *to use weapons b.*, armis s. uti, Cic **2.** ūtĭlĭter Cic Hor . v. USEFULLY.

**beneficiary**: bĕnēfĭcīārĭus . Sen.

**benefit** (*subs.*) **I.** *A favour, kindness* (q v.) bĕnēfĭcium *you can confer no greater b. upon me*, majus mihi dare b nullum pote , Cic.: *I think that a b. is better bestowed upon the good than upon the successful*, melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos b. collocari puto, Cic. **II.** *Advantage, profit*: q v. Phr.. *I should wish you to do what is for your own b*, ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter.

**benefit** (v): **A.** Trans.: **1.** prōsum, fui, prōdesse (with *dat.*): *they b. neither themselves nor their fellow-creatures*, nec sibi nec alteri prosunt. Cic. *what does it b. me to feign?* quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov **2.** jŭvo. jūvi, jūtum, 1 (with *acc*) · *eloquence b'd the cause*, juvit facundia causam, Ov.: *he b.s the weary by his health-giving skill*, salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor **3.** condūcit, duxit, 3 usu with *dat.*, v BENEFICIAL also *acc* · *vans do not b vines*, imbres non conducunt vites. Plin Cic Phr *he is not b'd by this exception*, hac exceptione non afficitur beneficio, Cic **B.** Intrans. v. TO PROFIT

**benevolence**: bĕnēvŏlentĭa (al. bĕnēficentĭa) i e *a general disposition to do good to others* cf Cic N D i, 43, 121, and Off i, 7, 20, in which latter place it is made synonymous with benignitas and liberalitas v GENEROSITY. N B. *not* simply bĕnēvŏlentĭa, which is *good-will* (q v) *towards* any one (In Suet Cal 3, singularis benevolentia significs *a remarkably amiable disposition*.)

**benevolent**: **1.** bĕnēficus, *comp* beneficentĭor, *sup* beneficentissimus: *good-will is gained by a b. intention, even though the means should chance to be lacking*, voluntate b benevolentia movetur, etiam si res forte non suppetat, Cic. **2.** bĕnēvŏlus *comp* benevolentĭor, *sup.* benevolentissimus i. e *well-disposed towards, kind* q v Tc express the wide sense of the Eng. word some adjunct is necessary as, omnibus erga omnes benevolus, etc. **3.** bŏnignus, lĭbĕrālis v GENEROUS.

**benevolently**: bĕnēvŏlē, benevole animo v. KINDLY.

**benighted**: **I.** Lit. Phr. *to be b*, nocte opprimi, ct Cic. Sen. 14 *we were b in our journey*, iter facientibus nox intervenit cf Liv. 23, 18. **II.** Fig. tĕnēbrĭōsus *a b. mind*, t. cor Prud

**benign, benignant**: bĕnignus. v KIND, GENEROUS, FAVOURABLE

**benignity**: bĕnignĭtas v KINDNESS

**benignly**: bĕnignē v. KINDLY.

**benison**: v. BLESSING

**bent** (*adj*) **I.** Lit. **1.** curvus: *the b ploughman*, c. arator, Virg.. v CURVED **2.** pandus (esp poet): *b boughs*, p. rami, Ov. Virg **II.** Fig. *eagerly devoted* to anything attentus *we are all too b. on wealth*, attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter. *severe and b. on gain*, asper et attentus quaestūs. Hor v. DEVOTED TO.

**bent-back**: **1.** rēsŭpīnus *a neck b back*, collum r, Ov *a head b back* caput r., Plin. **2.** obstĭpus (cf. BENT FORWARDS, 2) *a neck stiff and b back* cervix rigida et ob , Suet · Hor

**bent-forwards**: **1.** prōnus · *hanging b. forwards over the lash*, p pendens in verbera, Virg Varr. v. STOOPING **2.** obstĭpus (bent out of the perpendicular cf Lucr 4, 516) . *with head b. forwards*, capite ob., Hor.

**bent-inwards**: cămūrus: *horns b inwards*, c. cornua, Virg.

**bent** (*subs*) **I.** *A curve*: v. BEND **II** *Inclination* ingĕnium (*a natural b*) · *to return to one's natural b.*, redire ad ing , Ter.: *to live agreeably to one's natural b.*, ing. suo vivere, Liv. v NATURE, INCLINATION. Phr. *contrary to the b. of one's mind*, invita Minerva, Hor.

**benumb**: torpĕfăcio, fēci, 3 (rare) Non More usu expr. by torporem afferre, inducere, obducere ; torpore afficere, hebetare. v NUMBNESS. (Obstupefacio occurs in this sense in Val Max.) v. also BENUMBED.

**benumbed** (*adj*): **1.** torpens; v. *inf.* **2.** torpĭdus · Liv. (in fig. sense v. STUPIFIED): Auson. *To be b.* torpĕo, 2 *to be b. with intense cold*, gelu t., Liv.: fig *to be b. with fear*, metu t, Liv. *To become b.*: **1.** torpesco, ui, 3, *part of the body becomes b.* pars corporis t., Plin. **2.** obtorpesco, 3 *their hands had become b. through fear*, manus prae metu obtorpuerant Liv.

**benumbing** (*adj.*): **1.** ignāvus (poet. and fig.): *b. cold*, ig. frigus, Ov **2.** piger, gra, grum (poet.) *b. cold* p. frigoris, Tib.. *b. old age*, p. senectus, Tib.

**benzoic**: benzōĭcus: *b. acid*, acidum b , M. L.

**benzoin:** 1. benzŏīnum 2. Styracis benzoini balsamum M L

**bequeath:** 1. lēgo, 1. *the money was b d to Fabia by her husband,* Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, Cic *to his wife by will he b s a large sum of money to be paid by his son,* uxōri testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, Cic 2. rēlēgo, 1. Ulp v. TO LEAVE. N B *to b one's (entire) estate to any one* must be expr. by heredem aliquem (ex asse) instituere (v. HEIR) the term legare implying only that something is left to a third party, *to be paid out of the estate*

**bequest:** 1. lēgātum. Cic. · Quint. 2. rēlēgātio · Ulp

**bereave:** orbo, 1 *he was bereft of his son,* filio orbatus est, Cic. *to be b.d of a friend,* amico orbari, Cic . *you bereft Italy of its youth,* orbabas Italiam juventute, Cic *the forum despoiled and bereft of a learned voice,* forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, Cic v. TO DEPRIVE

**bereaver:** orbātor · Ov

**bereavement:** orbĭtas. Pl.: Cic. v. DEPRIVATION

**bereft:** 1. orbus (usu with *abl.,* rarely *gen*) · *the plebs b of its tribunes,* plebs or. tribunis, Cic · *b of light,* lumine or., Ov *a parent b of his children,* parens liberorum or, Quint. 2. captus v. DEPRIVED. Phr · *to be b,* cāreo, 2 . *to be b of light,* L e., *life,* luce c., Virg. v. TO BE WITHOUT

**bergamot-pear:** *pirum Bergamense or Ĕtruscum (Ains)

**berry:** 1. bacca (al bāca) *an olive b,* oleae b, Cic *a myrtle b,* b myrti, Ov *a laurel b.,* lauri b, Virg 2. baccŭla (*a small b.*) Plin 3. ācīnus (*a juicy b. with seeds*) Col Plin

**berry-bearing:** 1. baccĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum Plin : Sen 2. baccālis, e Plin

**berth:** I. *Space for a ship at anchor* stătio v. ANCHORAGE II. *A cabin* · q v III. *A place, situation* · q. v Phr. *to give any one a wide b,* aliquem longe fugere, Hor

**beryl:** bēryllus Juv. Plin.

**beseech:** 1. quaeso, 3 (rare except in pres tense and i. pers *sing* and *pl*) *I b you to give me this indulgence,* quaeso a vobis ut mihi detis hanc veniam, Cic *we b you to permit this,* id uti permittatis quaesumus, Liv *write often to me, I b.,* tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. 2. obsecro, 1 · *we b. you to take us under your protection,* te obsecramus nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Pl *how, I b you, is my Attica?* Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic v. TO ENTREAT, PRAY

**beseem:** dĕcet v TO BECOME.

**beset:** I. *To occupy,* esp. *with noxious or hostile purpose:* obsĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2; also obsĭdo, 3. *others b the narrow passages in arms,* obsedere alii telis angusta viarum, Virg . Cic.: v. TO BLOCK UP, INFEST. II. *To surround hostilely, to set upon:* 1. circumvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *they b. all the walls with an army,* cuncta moenia exercitu circumvenere, Sall.: v. TO ENCOMPASS Hence fig *to press upon, harass,* etc.: *being b by enemies,* circumventus ab inimicis, Sall · *many inconveniences b. an old man,* multa senem c. incommoda, Hor. · Cic. 2. urgĕo, ursi, 2 *on this side the wolf b.s him, on that the dog closes upon him,* hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.

**besetting** (*adj.*): *quod praecipue urget. quod cuique praecipue pronum est (sc. peccatum).

**beshrew:** v. TO CURSE.

**beside** (*prep*): I. *Near, by, by the side of:* q. v. Phr.: *to walk b. any one,* alicui latus tegere, Hor. *to sit b. a sick person,* aegro assidere, Ov. II. *Over and above:* v. BESIDES. III. *Not belonging to:* Phr. *I did not think it b. my object to write this to you,* non putavi esse alienum institutis meis haec ad te scribere, Cic. . *but whether it was or was not so, is quite b. the point,* sed sive fuit sive non fuit, nihil ad rem, Cic *I am b myself,* non sum apud me, Ter.

**besides:** I. *Prep* 1. praeter (with *acc.*) *they each brought ten men b. themselves,* p. se denos adduxerunt, Caes 2. praeterquam (*adv* or *conj.*). *I ask for no reward b the eternal remembrance of this day,* nullum praemium postulo praeterq hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic 3. ăd (=*in addition to*. with *acc*) *b other wounds, to inflict this deadly blow,* ad cetera vulnera hanc quoque mortiferam plagam infigere, Cic. Liv. esp with hoc, haec, id. *b this his long beard and hair had given a wild look to his countenance,* ad hoc promissa barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris, Liv : Sall. Cic cf. *inf* (II.) II. *Adv* : 1. praetĕrea *all the ships that he had b.,* quidquid p. habebat navium, Caes Cic Liv. 2. insŭper (i. e *over and above* · chiefly poet and app not in Cic) *she added these words b,* haec ins addidit, Virg.. Liv 3. ultro (of something which goes *beyond* what has been said or what was to be anticipated) *he even comes to accuse me b,* etiam me ul accusatum venit, Ter. Cic 4. sŭper (chiefly poet.) *the gods had assented to his prayer, and granted b that he could not be wounded,* voto deus annuerat dederatque s ne saucius fieri posset, Ov.. Liv. 5. ad hoc, ad haec; adhuc (i e. *in addition to this, above this* comp. *supr* 1) · *with three cohorts, three troops of cavalry, and velites b,* cum ternis cohortibus, ternisque turmis, ad hoc velitibus, Liv. ad haec is esp used with reference to something *said* before Cic Am 9 (adhuc appears not to occur in Cic in this sense, but is found in Quint and Plin.) v ALSO MOREOVER

**besiege:** 1. circumsĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2 *to b. Mutina,* Mutinam c, Cic. Liv Fig . *I am affected by the tears of these persons by whom you see me b d,* moveor horum lacrimis a quibus me circumsessum videris, Cic. 2. circumsīdo, 3 (of the *act* of sitting down before a place) · *to b Phstia,* Phsiam c, Liv Tac 3. obsīdĕo, 2 *to b Utica,* Uticam ob., Cic 4. obsīdo, 3 (rare differs from obsideo as circumsido from circumsedeo). *to b the walls,* moenia ob., Cat.

**besieger:** obsessor. Liv : Tac. But more freq. expr. by imperf. part · as, *the b s were nearer starving than the besieged,* propius inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi, Liv

**besieging** (*subs*) · 1. circumsessĭo Cic. 2. obsessĭo. Caes.. v. SIEGE.

**besmear** · 1. lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3 (less freq in proho bubulo c, Plin. 3. perlĭno, 3 (*to b. all over*) · *to b a person all over with honey,* aliquem melle p, Apul Col. 4. collĭno, 3 (about equiv. to perlino, but rare): *to b the face with drugs,* ora venenis c, Ov. Gell 5. illĭno, 3 *to b. torches with pitch,* faces pice il., Liv. Ov. 6. oblĭno, 3 *his face was b.'d with his own blood,* oblitus est faciem suo cruore, Tac. Plin. 7. allĭno, 3 (rare): Plin (N.B illino, oblino, allino, denote the smearing of a substance *upon* something.) 8. pĕrungo, unxi, unctum, 3 *with faces b.'d with wine lees,* faecibus ora peruncti, Hor.

**besmeared:** dēlĭbūtus, oblĭtus · Cic. · Hor. · v. also TO BESMEAR.

**besom:** scōpae, arum (lit. *twigs*): Cic. Hor.

**besot:** v. TO STUPIFY, INFATUATE.

**besotted:** v. STUPID, INFATUATED

**bespatter:** aspergo, si, sum, 3 (with *acc.* and *abl* , or *dat.* and *acc.*). *b'd with rain and mud,* imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor *to b. an altar with blood* aram sanguine asp. (which might be, aras sanguinem asp.), Liv v TO SPRINKLE ON.

**bespeak:** I. *To order beforehand, engage* Phr. *I bespoke a vessel to convey us to Sicily,* *navem parari jussi quae nos in Sicĭliam veheret; *I shall b. a pair of shoes of the shoemaker,* *sutori calceos mihi faciendos mandabo v TO HIRE. II. *To address* · q. v allŏquor III. *To indicate, show.* q. v.: indĭco

**bespread:** v. TO SPREAD.

**besprinkle:** 1. conspergo, si, sum, 3 (with *acc* and *abl*) · *to b the doors with wine,* fores vino c., Pl Fig *the speech was b d, as it were, with the flowers of words and sentences,* oratio conspersa est quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. 2 aspergo, si, sum (with *acc.* and *abl.*: or *dat.* and *acc*): v. TO SPRINKLE ON 3. irrōro, 1 (i e. to sprinkle as with *drops of dew* · constr twofold like aspergo) · *to b. the hair with water,* crinem aquis ir , Ov.: also intrans. *tears b the leaves,* lacrimae irrorant folia, Ov.· v. TO SPRINKLE.

**best** (*adj*): super to GOOD q v. Phr. *to oppose the enemy to the b of one's power,* omnibus viribus atque opibus hosti repugnare, Cic. *to act to the b of one's ability,* pro viribus agere, Cic. *I enquired what it would be b. for me to write to you,* quaesivi quid ad te potissimum scriberem, Cic. *his conduct is at b suspicious,* facta ejus, ut optime (in optimam partem) ea interpretemur, suspicionem habent (cf Cic Mur. 31, 64) *to the b of my knowledge,* quantum scio, Quint *I will do my b,* sedulo faciam, Pl *our men had the b of that battle,* in eo proelio nostri superiores fuerunt, Caes. *a good steward makes the b. of everything,* *boni villici est ex omnibus rebus maximam utilitatem capere *to make the b of anything (unfortunate),* *optime vertere quae infeliciter evenerint

**best** (*adv.*): v. WELL.

**bestial:** bestiālis, e Prud v. BEASTLY.

**bestir oneself:** experrĭscor, perrectus, 3 *by Hercules, Libanus, you had better now b yourself,* hercle vero, Libane, nunc te melius expergiscier, Pl. *why then do you not b yourselves?* quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall . Cic.: v. TO EXERT ONESELF.

**bestow:** I. *To give, grant:* 1. tribuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (usu of what is *due*. v. TO ASSIGN: with *acc.* and *dat* ) *we b. the most* (of our good will) *upon him by whom we are most beloved,* ei plurimum tribuimus a quo plurimum delighmur, Cic. *to b. rewards,* praemia t, Caes. . *he had b'd so much dignity upon the Aeduan state,* tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. 2. attrĭbuo, 3 *he has b.d money upon me,* mihi pecuniam attribuit, Cic.: v. TO ASSIGN 3. confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*) · *to b. a kindness upon any one,* beneficium in aliquem c., Cic. 4. dōno, 1 (with *acc* and *dat* or *acc.* and *abl.*): *to b. immortality upon any one,* alicui immortalitatem d., Cic. . *to b. the franchise on any one,* aliquem civitate d., Cic.. v. TO PRESENT. 5. impertĭo, 4 (*to b. a share:* const. twofold, like dono): *to b. a part of one's property upon the needy,* homĭnibus indigentibus de re familiari im., Cic. . *praise is b'd upon my colleague,* collegae meo laus impertitur, Cic.: *to b. a kiss on any one,* aliquem osculo imp., Suet. 6. largĭor, 4 (*to b freely or bountifully:* with *acc* and *abl*): *to b. a dinner upon the hungry,* coenam esurientibus l., Pl *nature b.d upon Hortensius the greatest fluency and ability in speaking,* Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. 7. reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: v. TO GIVE, GRANT. 8. trādo, 3 · v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. II. *To apply, devote to:* 1. tribuo, attrĭbuo, 3:

v. TO GIVE, DEVOTE. **2.** confero, ĕ. *to b. care upon one's health*, diligentiam in valetudinem c, Cic. **3.** impertio, 4 (to devote a portion of one's care, etc) *I beg of you to b. some time upon this consideration too*, a te peto ut aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, Cic.: Tac. **4.** insumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (usu. with *in* and *acc.* or *dat.*) *to b. expense upon anything*, sumptum in aliquam rem in, Cic.. *to b labour in vain*, operam frustra in, Liv *to b a few days on refitting the fleet*, paucos dies reficiendae classi in., Tac **III.** *To give in marriage* · collŏco v. TO BETROTH **IV.** *To deposit, store* · q v

**bestowal:** largītio (i. e *liberal b*) *the bestowal of citizenship*, l civitatis, Cic. (But usu expr by means of part of verb as, *by the b of favours, by clemency*, dando, ignoscendo, Sall.: v. TO BESTOW, GIVE.)

**bestower:** largītor (i. e. *liberal, lavish b*) *a b. of money*, pecuniae l, Sall Liv (But usu expr by part of verb, as, *the b is looked upon with more favour than the receiver*, *major dantem quam accipientem sequitur gratia v TO BESTOW.)

**bestrew:** consterno, sterno, etc. v TO STREW

**bestride:** ĕquito, 1 (with *prep*) *to b a long stick* (i. e *to make a horse of it*, as children), e in arundine longa, Hor more fully, *b.ang* (the crocodile) *like a horse*, dorso equitantium modo impositus, Plin 8, 25, 38 Phr *to b. a horse*, in equo sedere, Cic

**bet** (*subs*) pignus, ŏris, *n* v. WAGER.

**bet** (*v.*) pignore contendere, certare. v. TO WAGER

**betake oneself** (both lit and fig.). **1.** confĕro, contŭli, collātum, 3 (with *pron. reflect*) *the tribunes b themselves to Caesar*, tribuni sese ad Caesarem c, Caes. *to b oneself to flight*, se in fugam c, Cic. Fig *to b. oneself to literature*, se ad studia literarum c, Cic **2.** rĕcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (prop, to b oneself *back* to a place with *pron. refl*) *to b themselves back into their chariots with all speed*, se in currus citissime r., Caes v. TO RETIRE, RETURN, WITHDRAW Fig *you b. yourself to your old wily character*, ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Pl **3.** affĕro, attŭli, allātum, 3 (with *pron refl.* or in *pass* chiefly poet) *thou betakest thyself hither*, huc te affers, Virg.. Pl. Ter. (Bentl e MS) *we b ourselves to the city*, urbem afferimur, Virg Phr *to b oneself to flight*, se in fugam *or* fugae dare Cic v FLIGHT *to b. oneself to verses*, se in versum conjicere, Cic. v. TO GO TO, HAVE RECOURSE TO

**betel:** *piper betele Linn.

**bethink oneself:** respĭcio, spexi, 3 *b. yourself of your age*, aetatem tuam respice, Ter.. *presently they bethought themselves of the gods*, mox deos respexere, Tac v TO RECOLLECT, REMEMBER, REFLECT.

**betide:** v. TO HAPPEN, BEFALL

**betimes:** mātūrē *to set out b*, m proficisci, Cic.. Caes. · v. EARLY, SOON

**betoken:** i e. *to indicate, give intimations of, forewarn of.* **1.** significo, 1 *the wind b.s a storm*, ventus tempestatem s., Col. **2.** dēnuntio, 1 *to b. war* (of *portents*), bella d., Cic v. TO FOREBODE, PROGNOSTICATE.

**betony:** vettonica Plin.

**betray:** **I.** *To deliver up treacherously or act treacherously towards:* **1.** prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: *to b. a fleet to pirates*, classem praedonibus p, Cic. · *to b. one's country*, patriam p, Cic. *to b. one's followers*, suos p, Caes **2.** trādo, 3 (less strong than prodo): *to b. one's cause to the adversaries*, tr. causam adversariis, Ter.. Ov.: *those who you hoped would b. (their trust), you see are acting as judges*, quos tradituros spemabas, vides judicare, Cic. · v. also TO ABANDON. **II.** *To disclose* (what is intended to be concealed, or is not obvious) **1.** prōdo, 3 *to b one's crime in one's countenance*, crimen vultu p, Ov **2.** dētĕgo, texi, tectum, 3 *to b a plan*, consilium d., Liv . *speech b.s the secrets of the soul*, oratio animi secreta d., Quint. v. TO DISCLOSE **3.** ŏlĕo, 2 (lit *to smell of*) *to b the fact (unintentionally) that one is a foreigner*, peregrinum o, Cic. *to b malice*, malitiam ol, Cic **III.** *To mislead* q v

**betrayal:** prōdĭtio *the b of a town*, p oppidi, Caes *b.s of friendships*, amicitiarum proditiones, Cic (Or expr by part of verb as, *to form a plan for the b. of a friend*, amici prodendi consilium inire v. TO BETRAY)

**betrayer:** prōdĭtor. *the b. of his country*, p patriae, Cic. v. TRAITOR.

**betroth:** **1.** spondeo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 (used only of the act of a *father* or *guardian* of a marriageable woman): Pl. **2.** despondeo, 2 *to b. one's daughter to any one*, filiam alicui d, Pl. *we have b'd Tulliola to Piso*, Tulliolam Pisoni despondimus, Cic (NOTE The compound verb was more frequently used in this sense It is also used with ref. to the father of the intended *husband*)

**betrothal:** **1.** sponsālĭa, ium and iorum, *n. to perform the ceremony of b. in due form*, sp. rite facere, Liv ; *in the form of words dictated*, verbis dictatis, Ov. *day of b*, dies sponsaliorum, Suet. **2.** pactio nuptialis Liv.

**betrothed** (*part* and *adj*): **1.** sponsa (of course only of the *bride* cf. TO BETROTH) Ter **2.** pactus, a, um (of either *bride* or *bridegroom*) · *to whose son the daughter of Artavasdes is b*, cujus filio pacta est Artavasdis filia, Cic *a b. son-in law*, pactus gener, Liv. Liv.

**better** (*adj*). *compar* to GOOD q. v. **I.** *Preferable.* Phr. *it is better* (impers.) **1.** praestat, stĭtit, 1. *it would have been b to die a thousand times over*, mori millies praestitit, Cic · *it is b to submit to the commands of Gauls than of Romans*, praestat Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, Caes. **2.** sātius est: *it is b. for a slave to know than to speak*, scire satius est quam loqui servum hominem, Pl.. *no one was found to say that it was better to die*, reperitus est nemo qui mori diceret s. esse, Cic. **3** mĕlius est v. GOOD often foll by perf. Inf. **II.** *In improved health* Phr. *I understood from the letter that Lentulus was b*, literis intellexi Lentulo esse melius (*dim* meliuscule, *somewhat b*), Cic *he has begun to be rather b*, melliusculus esse coepit, Cels. **III.** As subs ; *the better=the advantage*: *neither party had the b. of the other*, aequo Marte discessum est, Liv. *wisdom always gets the b of bravery*, virtute semper praevalet sapientia, Phaedr. v. ADVANTAGE (*fin.*).

**better** (*adv*): v WELL. Phr *nothing can be b.*, optume habet, Pl *the affair begins to progress b than I had expected*, incipit res mellius ire quam putaram, Cic *you had b do this or that*, praestat, melius, satius est, te aliquid facere, Pl : Cic. v. BETTER, *adj* (I.).

**better** (*v*) · v. TO MEND, IMPROVE.

**between:** **I.** *Prep* · inter (with *acc.*) · (l) of place *mount Jura is b. the Sequani and the Helvetii*, mons Jura est in. Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes. *Caesar was b. me and Brundisium*, inter me et Brundisium Caesar erat, Cic (II.) of time *between his first and his sixth consulship there were 46 years*, ejus in. primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, Cic *darkness had arisen b. the third hour and the fourth*, in. horam tertiam et quartam tenebrae obortae fuerant, Liv. (iii). of other relations · *what difference is there b a citizen who aims at popularity, and one who is consistent, strict, and sedate?* quid interest in. populari em civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem? Cic.. *to decide b opinions*, in. sententias dijudicare, Cic. *he brought about peace b. the two states*, pacem in duas civitates conciliavit, Nep *hesitating b anger and fear*, in. iram et metum cunctatus, Tac *but let that be b ourselves*, quod inter nos sit, Sen (N.B The prep is often strengthened by means of medius as, *he declined b Tarquinius and Perperna*, discubuit medius inter T et P, Sall fr *there is no alternative b. peace and war*, inter bellum et pacem medium nihil est, Cic · v also *inf phr.*) Phr. *Megara, a city midway b Corinth and Athens*, Megara, media Corinthus Athensque urbs, Vell *b Pollux and Castor*, medius Pollux et Castore, Ov *there is friendship b. me and those brave men*, mihi cum illis fortibus viris est amicitia, Cic *the nose is so placed that it seems to be a kind of wall b the eyes*, nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. **II.** *Adv.*: *Between* is sometimes used in combination with verbs, as *to lie between, go between*, etc.: for which see the several verbs.

**bevel** (*subs.*) rēgŭla obliqua; regula Lydia (?).

**bevel** (*v*) · (?) obliquo, 1 v. TO SLOPE

**beverage:** **1.** pōtio Cic **2.** pōtus, ūs Tac Cels v DRINK

**bevy:** grex v. FLOCK, COMPANY

**bewail:** **1.** dēplōro, 1 (with *acc.* or de and *abl*) · *to b such calamities*, tantas calamitates d, Cic *to b. any one's wickedness*, de alicujus pravitate d., Cic (N B. The simple verb ploro is rarely used with an *acc* v TO WAIL The compound comploro is used of persons *joining* to bewail.) **2** gĕmo, ingĕmo, ingĕmisco 1 e *to groan over* v TO BEMOAN. **3.** fleo, defleo; lacrīmo, illacrīmo, collacrīmo v. TO WEEP OVER OR FOR. **4.** lūgeo, moereo. v. TO GRIEVE, MOURN FOR **5.** quĕror, questus, 3. *they b.'d their fate*, suum fatum querebantur, Caes Cic v TO COMPLAIN OF. **6.** conquĕror stronger than the simple verb, and yet expressing rather *just, jutting expostulation*, than unmanly complaint, cf Cic. Tusc I, 21, 50 "*conqueri* adversam fortunam, non *lamentari* decet" **7.** lamentor. 1. v TO LAMENT, and cf supr Cic. l. c. (N B. All the above verbs are capable also of being followed by *acc* and *inf.*)

**beware:** **1.** căveo, cāvi, cautum, 2 (used absol ; or foll by *acc.* of direct object : also by a or ab and *abl.*: or by *subj.* either with or without ne, the latter esp in colloquial language) *b, if you please*, cave, sis (= si vis), Ter. *to b. of poison*, a veneno c, Cic. *b. of any one seeing you*, cave ne videat aliquis, Ter. *b of saying so*, cave dixeris, Tib. *b of having compassion on your brethren*, cave te fratrum misereatur, Cic.. *of this man you must b*, hunc tu caveto, Hor.. *he should b. of asking for this from the R people*, caveret id petere a populo R, Sall. rarely with *inf.* *b of doing an injury*, caveto laedere, Cat. **2.** praecăveo. v. TO GUARD AGAINST

**bewilder:** v. TO CONFUSE, PERPLEX. Chiefly used in *p. part.*: Phr. *men seeking b'd for the path of life*, viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr.. Ov.: v TO GO ASTRAY.

**bewilderment:** v. PERPLEXITY, CONFUSION.

**bewitch:** **I.** *To fascinate by magic:* **1.** fascino, 1 (having ref to the supposed power of *an evil eye*) · *some eye or other b.s my tender lambs*, nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg. **2.** effascino, 1 Plin · Gell. **3.** dēvŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2 (with ref. to the *imprecations and incantations* of sorcery). *has some old woman b.'d you by her incantations?* num te carminibus devovit anus? Tib.: **Ov.** **II.** *To charm, fascinate*: q. v.

**bewitcher:** v. ENCHANTER.

**bewitching** (*subs.*): fascĭnātio: Plin. v. ENCHANTMENT

**bewitching** (*adj.*). Fig. v. CHARMING

**beyond:** **A.** Prep **I.** *On the farther side of, past.* **1.** ultrā (both of *place* and of *time* with *acc.*) *on this side of the Padus and b it,* cis Padum ultraque, Liv. *he formed his camp two miles b that mountain,* mīlibus passuum II ul. eum montem castra fecit, Caes. *b the years of childhood,* ul. puerīles annos, Quint. Prop. **2.** extrā (with *acc.*) · *b. the province,* ex provinciam, Caes *b. the Colline gate,* ex. portam Collinam, Cic. **3.** trans (with *acc.*) *buildings b. the river,* aedificia tr flumen, Caes. *at that very time I was b the sea,* eo ipso tempore tr. mare fui, Cic v. ACROSS. **4.** sūper (rare with *acc.*) · *he will extend the empire b. the Indians,* s Indos proferet imperium, Virg.. *b. Numidia,* s. Numidiam, Sall. **5.** suprā (with *acc.*) · *b Suessula,* s. Suessulam, Liv. Plin. **II.** With ref to *limits* or *degrees:* **1.** ultrā · *if a mortal is anxious b. due limits,* sī mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor : *b the strength and condition of old age,* vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. **2.** extrā *bounds and limits b. which I cannot go,* fines terminque ex quos egredi non possum, Cic. **3.** suprā *b. one's power,* s vires, Hor. *b human belief,* s humanam fidem, Plin.. *b. measure,* s modum, Col *his frame was capable of enduring fatigue to a degree b human belief,* corpus patiens inediae, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. **4.** praeter (with *acc.*) · *the lake had swollen b. its limits,* lacus p. modum creverat, Cic. *you will exert yourself b. others,* p. ceteros laborabis, Cic. Hor. **5.** sūper (= *more than*) · *hunger affected the army even b disease,* exercitum s morbum etiam fames effecit, Liv. *b. all things,* s. omnia, Virg . v. ABOVE. **B.** Adv.: **1.** suprā *love so great that nothing could be b,* amor tantus ut nihil s. possit, Cic. **2.** ultrā *is there anything b. to which cruelty can proceed?* estne aliquid ul. quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic.: *up to the time of Attius and b. they wrote long syllables with double vowels,* usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, Quint. **3.** ultĕrĭus *b. there is nothing but uninhabitable cold,* ulterius nihil est nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov.: Prop.

**bezel:** **1.** pāla *the b. of a ring,* p. anuli, Cic. **2** funda Plin.

**bezoar:** lapis bezoardicus M. L

**bias** (*subs*) (prob always used of a *perverted* direction) inclinātĭo *the b. of the feelings,* animorum in., Liv. *a b. in favour of any one,* in. in aliquem, Tac. v. INCLINATION. Phr. *I demand that you bring no b. to this trial,* postulo ne quid huc praejudicati afferatis, Cic

**bias** (*v.*). inclīno, 1 *these things b. the mind,* haec animum in., Liv. *pity b.s the juryman,* judicem in. misericordia, Quint. Phr.. *to be b'd in any one's favour,* inclinatione animi propendere in aliquem, Cic Or. 2, 29, 129 *not to be b'd by hatred or friendship* (of judges), ab odio, amicitia, vacuos esse, Sall Cat. 51, *init.*: *to record events without being b'd by resentment or party-spirit,* tradere sine ira et studio, Tac. A. I, 1: v. TO INCLINE, PREJUDICE.

**bib:** *fascia pectoralis (infantum) R and A.

**bibber:** pōtātor Pl.: v. DRUNKARD.

**bible:** **1.** bibl͡ia, orum Eccl. **2.** sacrae litĕrae · Sulp. **3.** scriptūra Ambr. **4.** dīvīna scriptura. Erasm. **5.** sacra volumina Sulp. **6.** sacrae scripturae: M L Phr.. *copies of the b.,* biblica exemplaria M. L.

**biblical:** *bibl͡icus · M L · Phr. *b. criticism,* sacrarum literarum censura. *a b. scholar,* sacr. lit. pĕritus

**bibliographer:** *bibl͡iŏgrăphus: M. L.

**bibliography:** *bibl͡iŏgrăphĭa. M L.

**bibliomania:** *bibl͡iŏmānĭa M. L

**bibliomaniac:** *librorum rariorum helluo, studiosus.

**bibliopolist:** bibl͡iŏpōla Plin Mart

**bibulous:** bībŭlus Virg. Plin

**bicker:** v. TO WRANGLE.

**bickering** (*subs*) · **1.** vēlĭtātĭo Pl **2.** rixa (or *ger.* of rixor) v QUARREL, FRAY.

**bid:** **I.** *To request, tell:* q. v. jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2 · *b. him be of good cheer,* jubeto habere bonum animum, Pl *our friends b us hope,* sperare nos amici j, Cic.. *I saluted him, then bade him farewell,* illum salutavi, postea jussi valere, Ter **II.** *To offer* (a price), licĕor, lĭcĭtus, 2 · *when he bids, no one dares to b. against him,* illo licente, contra l audet nemo, Caes *to b by raising the finger* (the usual way), digito licēri, Cic *they are thinking of b.ing for your gardens,* istos hortos l. cogitant, Cic. Phr *he bade me defiance,* ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, Cic. *he b.s fair to do better,* spes est eum melius facturum, Pl *the harvest b.s fair to be abundant,* *spes bona est messem largam fore.

**bidder** (of a price) expr by verb

**illicitator** is one who endeavours to *raise* the price. Cic.. v. INVITER, COMMANDER.

**bidding** (of a price) lĭcĭtātĭo *to make bids,* licitationes facere, Cic. v ORDER, INVITATION.

**biennial:** **1.** bĭennālis, e Cod. Just. **2** bĭennis, e (v. rare) Suet. **3.** bīmus. *b plants,* b plantae, Plin.

**bier:** **1.** fercŭlum (denoting a kind of *dish* or *tray* used for the table; also for carrying in procession the *ashes of the dead,* busts, etc) Suet. **2.** fĕrĕtrum (l. q. fercŭlum) Virg.· Ov **3.** lectĭca (prop *a litter* · litters being used, esp by the rich, as *biers*). Suet. *a small litter or bier,* lectĭcŭla Nep. **4.** sandăpĭla (for the *poor*) · Suet. Juv.

**biestings:** cōlostra, ae ; cōlostra, orum ; or cōlostrum Plin.· Mart

**bifurcation:** usu. best expr by phr., as *near the b. of the river,* prope ad locum ubi fluvius se (in duas partes) dividit, scindit.

**big:** **I.** *Large, huge* · q. v.. ingens, vastus. **II.** *Pregnant, full, teeming* · q v. fētus. Phr *a year b. with the fate of the city,* annus fatalis ad hujus urbis interitum, Cic. **III.** *Boastful* q. v. Phr. *to talk b.,* ampullari, Hor. (with ref to *tumid* language); maria montesque polliceri, Sall (of boastful *promises*) · *this man has deceived you by his affected gravity and b looks,* is vos rugis supercilioque decepit, Cic.

**bigamist:** **1.** bīmārītus (a word censured by Cic Pl 12, 30) Hier **2.** dīgămus (δίγαμος) Hier Or expr by phr., as neither of the above words has good authority *qui alteram mulierem matrimonio haud justo (legitimo) habet, viva adhuc uxore.

**bigamy:** bīgămĭa M. L Phr *to be living in b.,* *alteram mulierem haud justo matrimonio tenere

**bight:** sinus v BAY

**bigness:** v. BULK, SIZE

**bigot:** qui suae de religione opinioni nimium fidit *s.* servit (cf. Cic. Or. 8, 25). *qui alienarum de religione sententiarum impatiens est.

**bigoted:** *intemperanter *s.* obstinate suae opinioni, suis partibus, etc. deditus; alicui opinioni, religioni, caeco quodam impetu deditus. v BIGOT.

**bigotedly:** nimis obstĭnātē ; cum pervicacia v. BIGOTRY, OBSTINACY.

**bigotry:** *nimia suae (de religione) opinionis fiducia ; pervicacia, (inflexibilis) obstinatio (cf. Plin ep 10, 96, 2)

**bilberry:** **I.** *The plant* *vaccinium Myrtillus. Linn **II.** *The fruit.* vaccinium Virg.

**bile:** bīlis, is, *f.*. *black b,* b. nigra, Cels . Plin. Fig *that stirs the b.,* bilem id commovet, Cic. *to vent one's b,* bilem effundere, Juv v GALL, INDIGNATION.

**bilge-water:** **1.** sentīna Cic. Caes **2.** nautĕa (?) Plin

**biliary:** Phr. *the b duct,* *bilis ductus.

**bilious:** bĭlĭōsus : Cels.

**bilk:** v TO CHEAT

**bill** (*subs*) **I.** *A beak* (of a bird). **1.** rostrum v BEAK. **2.** cornu, *n.* (poet.) Ov. **II** *A mattock, battle-axe* · q. v. sĕcūris, is, *f.*

**bill** (*a document in writing*) **I.** Legal t t · lībellus (the most gen. term v. ADDRESS, PETITION) Juv. Paul. Dig.: *to bring in a b of indictment against any one,* aliquem libello citare, Pl. v TO ACCUSE, INDICT **II.** *A written promise to pay.* **1.** nōmen *he owed you a large sum on good b.s,* tibi certis n grandem pecuniam debuit, Cic *to meet a b,* nomen suscipere, Cic *to draw b.s,* nomina facere, Cic *to assign a b.,* n. in alium transcribere (?), Liv **2.** syngrāpha *you advanced him money on his b,* pecuniam ei per s creditam, Cic *a b payable at sight,* *s ex qua praesenti die pecunia debetur. Phr *an accommodation b,* versūra (?) Ter. Cic v BOND **III** *A proposed law* · **1.** rōgātĭo (in the class. authors only of bs brought before the *people*): *to propose b.s to the people,* rogationes ad populum ferre, Caes *an argument against a b,* dissuasio rogationis, Cic. *he spoke in favour of the b,* suasit rogationem, Cic. *to reject a b,* r antiquare, Liv **2.** lex, lēgis, *f* (a term applicable to all measures which have passed into *law*, q v) *to bring forward a b,* l. ferre, rogare, Ulp. *to carry a b,* legem perferre, Liv. **3.** plēbiscītum (i e a b passed by the *commons*) Cic. Dig. **4** prīvilēgium (a b affecting a single *individual*) *to bring forward such a b,* de aliquo p ferre, Cic. Phr. *the consuls proposed a b to the people,* consules populum rogaverunt, Cic. **IV.** *A written* (or *printed*) *notice* · **1.** libellus *b.s of the gladiators* (= *bills of the play*), gladiatorum libelli, Cic. *Alfenus tears down the b.s* (announcing the auction), libellos Alfenus dejicit, Cic Suet. **2.** tĭtŭlus *to put up a b on a house* (to show that it is for sale or letting), lates sub titulum mittere, Ov. Plin v ADVERTISEMENT, PLACARD **V.** *An account* (*rendered*) *of money due* · *ratio (summa) accepti, debiti Kr. v ACCOUNT, DEBT Miscell *a b. of lading,* tabella (? libellus) rerum vectarum (Ains.) *a b of sale,* emptio, Scaev. Dig : *the b.s of mortality,* *tabulae mortuorum · (cf Suet. Ner. 39 : "triginta millia in rationem Libitinae venerunt," which is about equiv. to our saying, "*the bills of mortality exhibited the number of* 30,000 *deaths*") *to send a b. of divorce to a wife* (prop of persons *betrothed*), *repudium* uxori mittere, Suet scribere, Tert . nuntium uxori mittere, Cic (though a written document is not necessarily implied) v DIVORCE.

**bill** (*v.*) · Phr *to b. and coo,* columbulatim labia conserere labris, Mat ap Gell labra labris ferruminare admodum, Pl.

**billet** (*subst*) · **I.** *A short letter* · **1.** ēpistŏla brĕvis *a b.-doux,* epistola amatorie scripta, Cic. **2.** epistŏlium Cat. **3.** cōdicilli, orum v. NOTE. **II.** *A ticket for the lodging of soldiers,* *tessera hospitii militaris (R. and A.). **III.** *A log of wood* : lignum, stīpes : v. LOG, STICK.

**billet** (*v.*): Phr. *the pretorian cohorts were b'd* (on the people), praetorianae cohortes per hospitia dispersae sunt, Suet. *he b.s the army, in the towns,* exercitum per oppida dispertit, Liv.. *the Etruscans were kindly received at Rome, and b'd on private persons,* Etrusci Romae benigne excepti divisique in hospitia, Liv.

**bill-hook:** falcŭla . Cato: Col.

**billiards**: *ludus tudicularis s tudicularius (Ki) *to play at b s*, *globulos cburneos clava lusoria super mensam agitare s impellere (Ki and Georg.).

**billion**: *billio · Ein ap Kr.

**billow**: fluctus. v WAVE.

**billowy**: 1. undōsus *the b sea*, un aequor, Virg Sil 2. undans, ntis. Acc. ap Cic Claud 3. undā bundus (stronger than undans). Gell. 4. fluctuōsus Pl (but used by Plin. in sense of *wavy*, of gems)

**bin**: 1. lācus, ūs (*for corn*, etc) · Col. 2. lōcŭlus (*in a wine-cellar*) Pl Mil 3, 2, 38

**binacle**: *locus in quo servatur pyxis acus magneticae

**binary**: binārius Lampr.

**bind**: I. Lit *to tie together, to confine, restram*. 1. ligo, 1 · *to b a handkerchief about the neck*, sudarium circum collum l, Suet. 2. vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4 (to b. in order to *confine* or *fetter*; whereas ligo prop signifies to b so as *to hold together* or *preserve from injury* · v Habicht, § 597) *it is a crime to b a Roman citizen*, facinus est v civem Romanum, Cic *to b with chains*, catenis v, Caes *to b the temples with fresh flowers*, tempora novis floribus v, Hor (The comp evincio is intens Tac.) 3. necto, nexui or nexi, nexum, 3 (prop. *to twine together*, *weave* q v) *to b winged sandals on the feet*, talaria pedibus n, Virg. 4. stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3 v TO SQUEEZE, CONFINE, PRESS (See also the compounds.) II. Fig *to restrain, hold in check*: 1. tĕneo, ŭi, ntum, 2 *the laws do not b him*, leges illum non t, Cic.. Virg. *to be bound neither by oath nor by hostages* neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneri, Caes. 2. obstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 *to b a state by an oath*, civitatem jurejurando ob, Caes *to be bound by laws*, legibus obstringi, Cic (a stronger expr. than legibus teneri). 3. astringo, 3 (=2) *to b. by laws*, legibus as, Cic. *to b. by conditions*, conditionibus as, Cic 4. vincio (rare in this sense). *to b by a marriage contract*, pacto matrimonii v., Tac. *bound (fettered) by a religious scruple*, religione vinctus, Cic. 5. alligo, 1 · *the law b s all persons*, omnes mortales al lex, Cic . *to b. any one (to something) by oath*, aliquem jurejurando al., Pl (The simple verb ligo in this sense is chiefly *poet.*) 6. obligo, 1. *to b a surety in* 3000 *asses*, vadem tribus millibus aeris ob, Liv Phr *to b any one by oath* · aliquem (ad) jusjurandum adigere; also, jurejurando, sacramento adigere. v OATH *bound to no school in philosophy*, nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor · *to be bound by religious scruples so as not to be able to do a thing*, religionibus impediri, Caes.

III. *To render costive or firm*: 1. astringo, 3. *to b. the bowels*, alvum as., Cels. Ov. 2. constringo, 3. Plin. v. ASTRINGENT. 3. stringo, 3: *the sea is bound by intense cold*, mare gelu stringitur, Gell. 4. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3. *to b the bowels*, alvum c., Cels. IV. *To fasten or secure the edges of anything*: 1. praeligo, 1 · *a wreath bound with a white band*, corona candida fascia praeligata, Suet 2. praetexo, xui, xtum, 3: v. TO BORDER, FRINGE

V. *To bind books*: libros compingere: Ulp. (compingere, tegumentis munire, Kr.).

—— **back** or **behind**: 1. rĕligo, 1: *to b. back the hair*, comam r., Hor *Achilles drags Hector bound behind his chariot*, trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achilles, Cic. 2 rĕvincio, 4 (strictly to b. *back*; hence to b *firmly*): *to b. any one fast to rocks*, aliquem ad saxa r., Ov.: Virg.: v TO FASTEN. 3. restringo, 3 · *to b. back the arms (tightly)*, lacertos r., Hor.: Cic.

—— **before, in front**, or **to the end of**: 1. praeligo, 1. *dry twigs are bound to the tips of the oxen's horns*, arida sarmenta praehgantur cornibus boum Liv Cic 2. praevincio, 4 Gell 3. praenecto, 3 Sol

—— **down**. 1. dēligo, 1 *he orders the man to be stripped and bound d*, hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic . v. TO FASTEN DOWN 2. dēvincio, 4 *to b any one down with bandages*, aliquem fasciis d, Cic

—— **over**: I. Lit. *to b one thing over another* 1. obligo, 1. *with something bound (a bandage) over the eyes*, obligatis oculis, Sen Cic v. TO BIND UP. 2. obstringo, 3 v TO BIND UP. II. *To make a legal engagement with any one* · 1. obligo, 1 more fully, nexu se obligare, Cic *to b oneself over by a compact*, foedere se ob, Liv.: Suet. 2. astringo, obstringo, 3 v. TO BIND (II.) 3. vādor 1 (i. e *to b over* a defendant by sureties *to appear*) v. BAIL.

—— **round**: 1. circumligo, 1 · *to b iron round with tow*, ferrum stuppa c Liv Virg 2 obligo, 1 · *bound r with a hide*, obligatus corio, Auct ad Her. · *to b. a shoot round with fine bark*, surculum libro obl, Varr. v. TO BIND UP.

—— **to**: 1. alligo, 1 *to b a man to a statue*, hominem ad statuam al., Cic 2. astringo, 3 *to b a man fast to a pillar*, aliquem ast ad columnam fortiter, Pl Cic 3. (Fig) devincio, astringo, etc.. v. TO ATTACH TO.

—— **together**: 1. colligo, 1 *to b the hands together*, manus c., Liv. · *to b. the hair together*, capillum c., Varr Fig *men are bound together by the bond of speech*, homines sermonis vinculo colligantur, Cic 2 constringo, 3 (to b together *tightly*) *to b. the hands together*, manus c., Pl. *to b the world together by laws*, orbem terrarum legibus c., Cic (*To b together* may also be expr by the simple verbs, as, *to b. the hair together*, stringere comas, Lucr.) v. TO FASTEN TOGETHER. 3. contĭneo, 2 (esp fig.): v. TO HOLD TOGETHER, CONNECT.

—— **up**: I. *Of dressing wounds*, etc : 1. ligo, 1. *to b up a wound*, vulnus l, Liv. 2. (more usu) obligo, 1 *to b. up a broken leg*, crus fractum ob, Pl . *to b up a wound*, vulnus ob., Cic. 3. alligo, 1 *to b. up a wound*, vulnus al, Liv. Just. 4. colligo, 1 · *to b up wounds*, vulnera c , Suet 5. praeligo, 1 · Plin. II. *To fasten together, confine*: 1. obstringo, 3 · *to b. up the winds*, ventos ob, Hor v. TO CONFINE. 2. substringo, 3 *to b the hair up in a knot*, crinem nodo s., Tac. 3. (In medical sense). stringo, astringo, constringo, comprimo: v TO BIND (III.). III. Only in *pass.*: *to be bound up in* or *with*, contineor, 2 *the league with Rome, in which all our interests are bound up*, Romanum foedus quo nostra omnia continentur, Liv. *my return* (from exile) *is bound up with your decision*, meus reditus vestro judicio continetur, Cic.

—— **upon** or **on**: 1. illigo, 1 · *he b.s Mettius outstretched upon the chariots*, in currus distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 2. innecto, 3 *to b. garlands upon the temples*, tempora sertis in., Ov.: Virg. 3. alligo, 1. v. TO BIND TO. 4. subligo, 1. *to b a sword upon the side*, ensem lateri s , Virg.

**binder** (*subs.*) · rarely used except in sense of *book-binder*: q v. (The Lat. substantives vinctor, alligator, in general sense are rare, and their meaning is usu. best conveyed by part of a verb)

**binding** (*adj*) obligātōrius: Gai. Chiefly used in phr. *it is binding*, i. e. *incumbent upon* · oportet v IT BEHOVES, BECOMES

**binding** (*subs.*): I. In gen sense 1. rēligātio: *the b. up of vines*, r. vitium, Cic. 2 (more usu) expr. by part of verb as, *to pay attention to the b. up of vines*, vitibus religandis operam dare. II. Of *books*. *tegumentum (Kr.). v. COVERING. III. Of a *dress*: v. BORDER, FRINGE.

**bind-weed**: convolvŭlus Plin.

**binocular**: *bīnŏcŭlāris, e · M. L.

**binomial**: *bīnōmĭālis, e M. L.

**biographer**: vitae rerumque gestarum alicujus narrator s scriptor · v. WRITER. Phr. *those who are their own b s*, scriptores rerum suarum, Cic

**biographical**: Phr *a b work*, liber de hominis (hominum) vita cf. Nep Pref *fin.*: *a b writer*, v. BIOGRAPHER

**biography**: Phr. *to write the b s of distinguished men*, vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae tradere mandare, Gell . *in this book we will write the b. of illustrious commanders*, hoc exponemus libro vitam (*al.* de vita) excellentium imperatorum, Nep

**bipartite**: bīpartītus Varr.: Cic

**biped**: bīpes, pēdis *vilest of b s*, bipedum nequissimus, Plin ep.

**birch-tree**: betula or betulla. Plin.

**birchen**: ex betula factus · or by analogy, betulinus.

**bird**: 1. āvis, is, *f* *a b shut up in a cage*, a inclusa in cavea, Cic.. *deceived by a false b* (i. e. *omen*), ave deceptus falsa, Ov 2. āvĭcŭla (*a little b.*): Gell 3. vŏlucris, is, *f.* (prop. *any flying creature*) Cic . Hor 4. ālēs, ītis, *com* (chiefly poet.; and usu of *a single large bird*) *a white b.* (i. e. *swan*), a albus, Hor. *the watchful b.* (i e. *cock*), vigil a , Ov . *the tawny b. of Jove* (i e. *eagle*), fulvus Jovis a., Virg 5. praepes, ētis (prop. indicative of *rapid motion* poet.) *the b of Jove*, p Jovis, Ov Virg

**bird-cage**: (avis) cavĕa Cic.

**bird-call**: *nstŭla aucŭpātōria.

**bird-catcher**: auceps, cŭpis : Pl Hor.

**bird-catching**: aucŭpium Cic.

**bird-keeper**: āviārius Col.

**bird-lime**: viscum Cic. Virg.

**bird-net**: rēte āviārium. Varr.

**bird's-nest**: nidus Cic., Ov. Virg.

**bireme**: bīrēmis, is, *f* . Caes.. Cic.

**birth**: I. *A coming into life*: 1. ortus, ūs (N.B. Not *natus*; which only occurs in *abl sing.*, in sense of *age* · q v) *the moon controls the b s of those who are just coming into existence*, ortus nascentium luna moderatur, Cic 2. nātivitas *the gateway of b*, janua nativitatis Tert 3. More freq expr by help of verb as, *the father rejoiced at the b of a son*, pater gavisus est filium sibi natum esse *do you know the exact time of the girl's b.?* scisne (scin') quota maxime hora puella nata sit? v TO BE BORN *the hour of b.*, natalis hora, Hor *to give b to*, părĕre, gĕnĭti (esp in perf. tenses) v. TO BRING FORTH. II. *Lineage, descent* · 1. gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* (usu in connexion with natus, and often = *high birth*): *they are of noble b*, nobili g. nati sunt, Cic · *to boast of one's b.*, genus jactare, Hor 2. ortus, ūs *Cato by b a Tusculan*, Cato ortu Tusculanus, Cic. 3. nātāles, ium, *m.*. *a man of distinguished b*, vir claris natalibus, Tac Juv. Phr.· *a maiden of noble b.*, generosa virgo, Cic · *no one, Maecenas, is of better b. than you*, Maecenas, nemo est generosior te, Hor.. *a person of the lowest b*, homo infimo loco natus, Cic. v DESCENT, FAMILY. III. *The act of giving birth* 1. partus, ūs *the b. was thought to be at hand*, jam appropinquare p putabatur, Cic.· *the incantations arrested the b*, tenuerunt carmina partus, Ov. 2. fētus, ūs. Pl Cic IV. *The thing born*: v. CREATURE V. *Origin, beginning*: q v chiefly in phr. *to give birth to*; părio . v. TO OCCASION, GIVE RISE TO.

**birth-day**: 1. dies nātālis · *the b. day of this city*, dies n. hujus urbis, Cic. *you wrote a letter to me on your b.*, n die tuo scripseisti epistolam ad me, Cic also simply nātālis, is, *m.*: *I came to the city on my b.*, ad urbem n. meo veni, Cic. *it is my b.*, meus est n., Virg. 2. gĕnĭtālis dies Tac. Phr.. *he gives a b. entertainment in his gardens*, dat natalitia in hortis, Cic.: *I*

*was invited to a b. feast*, ad natalitias dapes vocabar, Mart

**birth-place:** 1. sōlum nātāle Ov 2. gĕnĭtāle sōlum Vell. 3. incūnābŭla, orum (fig) *I will proceed to my b*, ad in. nostra pergam, Cic *the b of Jove*, Jovis in., Ov. v. CRADLE. Phr *this is my real b.*, haec est mea germana patria, Cic.

**birth-right:** ǁ. *Right having its foundation in descent.* *jus quod ex genere est *s* oritur not simply jus hereditarium (Auct Har. Resp 7, 14), for the *heir* was not necessarily related by blood. ǁǁ. *The right of the eldest born* *jus filiifamilias majoris, maximi Phr. *he sold his b.*, vendidit *primitiva sua, Vulg Hebr 12, 16.

**birth-wort:** 1. āristŏlŏchĭa · Plin. 2. clēmātītis, ĭdis, *f*: Plin. 3. pistŏlŏchĭa Plin.

**biscuit:** buccellātum (this was the bread furnished to soldiers when it was necessary for them to take provisions for a longer time than usual) Ammian. Spart *sweet biscuits*, dulcia, ium · Lampr.

**bisect:** in duas partes aequales secare *s* dividere.

**bisection:** expr by *inf mood*, or other part of verb v. TO BISECT

**bishop:** 1. ĕpiscŏpus Eccl *a suffragan b.*, chŏrĕpiscŏpus, Cod Just *an associate b.*, cŏĕpiscŏpus, Hier 2. pontĭfex, ĭcis · Sidon. *the office of a b.*, pontificium · Sol. Cod Theod

**bishopric:** ǁ. *A bishop's district* · dīoecēsis, is, *f*. Sid. ǁ *A bishop's office:* ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs Tert

**bismuth:** bismūthum M L

**bison:** bīson, ontis, *m*.. Plin.

**bissextile** (*subs*). 1. intercălāris annus Plin 2. bīsextĭlis annus Isid

**bissextile** (*adj*) bīsextĭlis, e Isid

**bistoury:** *glădius Pistoriensis M L

**bit** (for a horse's mouth), frēnum; usu in *plu.*, frēna *or* frēni *the horse submits to the b*, equus frenum recipere solet, Cic. Hor. *to take the b. in one's teeth* (i e *to resist*), frenum mordere, Cic · *the sounding b.*, freni sonantes, Virg.. *a jagged kind of b.* (used for hard-mouthed horses), frena lupata (also simply lupata, Virg, and lupus, Ov.) Hor.

**bit** (a small piece) 1. frustum (usu. of *food*) *a b. falls from the chicken's mouth*, f. ex pulli ore cadit, Cic. Hor. 2. offa (prop *a lump of cake or meat*) Cic. Virg 3 offŭla (*a little b*) *a little b. of meat*, carnis of, Col. *a little b of bread*, panis of, Veg Phr. *to cut anything into little bits*, aliquid minutatim secare, Varr v. MORSEL, WHIT

**bit** (*v*). Phr. *to b a horse*, frenos equo adhibere cf. Cic Brut. 56, 204.

**bitch:** cānis femina Plin. (Not simply canis, which is found in the *fem* quite irrespective of sex)

**bite** (*v.*) ǀ. *To pierce with teeth, etc.* · 1. mordĕo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2 *dogs can b.*, canes m possunt, Virg *the flea b.s*, pulex m, Mart. *he bit the ground when dying*, moriens humum ore momordit, Virg Fig *in ploughing, the share b s* (the ground), in arando m vomer, Plin. 2. praemordĕo, praemordi, 2 (*to b off the extremity of*) *to b off the tip of the tongue*, linguam p, Lucan. 3. admordĕo, 2 (*to nibble* q v) *her arms were bit at by adders*, sunt bracchia admorsa colubris, Prop 4. dēmordĕo, 2 (*to bite off*) · *to b. off one's nails*, ungues d, Pers. Phr.. *to b. off the lobe of the ear*, auriculam mordicus auferre, Cic ǁ. *To produce a keen, pungent sensation* · mordeo *now the morning chills b those who are not careful enough*, matutina parum cautos jam frigora m, Hor. *the root b.s with a sharp taste*, radix gustu acri m., Plin.: so of pain caused by *sarcasm*, etc.: *a biting jest*, jocus mordens, Juv.

**bite** (*subs.*): morsus, ūs (i). *the act of biting: wounds which are made by a b.*, vulnera quae morsu fiunt, Cels. *to attack with b s*, morsibus insequi, Ov. (ii) *a wound made by biting the ulcerated b. of a serpent*, ulceratus serpentis m., Cic.. *wool pressed upon the b's of a mad dog*, lana canis rabiosi morsibus inculcata, Plin . Cels Phr. *with a b.*, or *with the teeth*, mordicus Varr. Cic.

**biting** (*adj*). ǀ. *Apt to bite* mordax, ācis *a b dog*, m canis, Pl *a b horse*, m equus, Gell. ǁ. *Cutting, severe* 1. asper, ĕra, ĕrum *more b witticisms*, asperiores facetiae, Cic 2. mordax *a b poem*, m. carmen, Ov · *b envy*, m. invidia, Phaedr. 3. mordens · Juv. v. GALLING, STINGING.

**bitter:** ǀ. *Of the taste.* āmārus *sensation judges (what is) sweet or b*, sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic. *a b taste in the mouth*, os amarum, Cels *Somewhat b*, sūbāmārus *things somewhat b please others*, alios subamara delectant, Cic. Phr *To become b.*, āmāresco, 3 Pall inămāresco, 3 Hor.. v also SOUR ǁ. *Sharp, severe.* 1. ācerbus *b. cold*, a. frigus, Hor. *he was b. in vituperation*, a. erat in vituperando, Cic. 2. āmārus *b words*, a dicta, Ov 3. asper, ĕra, ĕrum *b. hatred*, a. odia, Virg. Cic · v. BITING ǁǁ. *Painful.* 1. ācerbus *a b and mournful day for the Roman people*, a. et luctuosus populo R. dies, Cic *a very b annoyance*, acerbissima vexatio, Cic. 2. grāvis, e · v. GRIEVOUS.

**bitterly:** 1. ācerbē (i e. *with austerity*) · *he was b. severe upon his son*, a. severus in filium fuit, Cic. Also with ref. to *grief, vexation*. *to be b vexed at anything*, aliquid a ferre, Cic. 2. a-pērē (implying *anger and harshness*) *Cato spoke b and violently*, Cato a et vehementer est locutus, Cic 3. infensē (implying *hostility and exasperation*) · *to inveigh b*, in. invehi, Tac. 4. āmārē (less frequent than the foregoing; and denoting *wounded feeling* rather than hostility) *to reprimand b*, admonere a., Sen. Suet.

**bittern:** 1. ardĕŏla Plin 2. astĕrĭas, ae, *m*.: Plin. 3. būtĭo, ōnis, *m* Carm. Phil.

**bitterness:** ǀ. Of taste 1. āmārĭtas *the b. of the juice*, am succi, Vitr. 2. āmārĭtūdo Varr.. Plin 3. āmāror (rare) Lucr Virg. ǁ. *Sharpness, severity* 1. ācerbĭtas *a difference of opinion without b.*, dissensio sine a., Cic. 2. aspĕrĭtas (of b as *hostile, aggressive*) · *words of studied b*, verba quaesita asperitate, Tac 3. āmārĭtūdo (*bitter, wounded feeling*) *lest injustice turn to b*, ne in amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin ǁǁ. *Severe affliction* 1. ācerbĭtas *the b of extreme grief*, a. summi luctus, Cic 2. āmārĭtūdo Val Max v GRIEVOUSNESS.

**bitter-sweet** (a plant) 1. ampĕlos, i, *f*.. Plin. 2. sălĭcastrum Plin.

**bitumen:** bītūmen, ĭnis, *n*.: Tac Plin

**bituminous:** 1. bītūmĭnĕus · Ov 2. bītūmĭnōsus Vitr

**bivouac** (*subs.*) excūbĭae, arum Cic Tac v WATCH, GUARD

**bivouac** (*v.*) excūbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *they ascertained by the fires that our cohorts were biving at night near the fortifications* animadverterunt ex ignibus noctu cohortes nostras ad munitiones ex, Caes. *he orders two legions to b in readiness for action*, duas legiones in armis ex jubet, Caes.. Virg

**blab** (*v*) · 1 dēblātĕro, 1 (rare) Pl. 2. gesto, 1 Pl. Sen. v. TO DIVULGE, SPREAD ABROAD

**blab** (*subs*) 1. garrūlus (strictly an *adj.*) Hor v. GOSSIP. 2. gestor (rare) Pl 3. vulgātor. Ov.: v. BABBLER

**black** (*adj.*) ǀ. Of colour: 1. āter, tra, trum (prop *dead b*): *do you drink while on b. wine?* album an a. vinum potas? Pl . *I will make her as black as a coal*, reddam tam atram quam carbo est, Ter . *a b cloud*, a nubes, Cic. *a b (gloomy) colour*, color a , Ov. 2. niger, gra, grum (prop *a glossy b*) *to say what things are white, what b*, quae alba sint, quae n dicere, Cic. *although he was b* (or *swarthy*), *you fair*, quamvis ille n , quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg. *volumes of b smoke*, n. volumina fumi, Ov *b. blood*, n. sanguis, Ov. *the sky was blacker than pitch*, coelum pice nigrius fuit Ov 3. nigrans, antis (chiefly poet) · *b. wings*, nigrantes alae, Ov. Virg Phr *to be b*, nigrare, Lucr. *to become b*, nigrescere, Ov Plin v DARK, DIRTY ǁ. *Dismal, calamitous:* 1. āter *a b day*, dies a., Virg . *b death*, a mors, Hor. 2. niger · *a b. day*, n. sol, Hor. Ov. ǁǁ. *Horrible, atrocious* q. v.

**——and blue:** v LIVID Phr.. *a b. and blue spot or mark*, livor Tib *to make b and blue*, vārĭare Pl.

**black** (*subs*): ǀ. *The colour* nigrum *the colour is changed from b. to white*, e nigro color est mutatus in album, Ov. ǁ. *Black dress* Phr. *pray who ever dined in b?* quŏ quis unquam coenarit atrātus? Cic *tutors clothed in b*, fictores atri, Hor v MOURNING ǁǁ. *A black man* Aethiops, ōpis *let the white man laugh at the b.*, rideat Aethiopem albus, Juv.

**black-art, the:** 1. māgĭca ars Virg. 2. māgĭa Apul.

**black-ball** (*v*) · *nigro calculo *s.* lapillo rejicĕre, repellĕre

**black-berry:** 1. mōrum Ov. Plin. 2. rūbus (prop *the plant*) Prop.

**black-berry bush:** rūbus Caes. Hor v BRAMBLE.

**black-bird:** mĕrŭla Cic Hor.

**black-cap** (bird) sylvia atricapilla · Latham 2. mĕlanocŏryphos Plin.

**black-cattle:** v OXEN

**black-cock:** 1. tĕtrāo, ōnis, *m*. · Plin Suet. (t tetrix, Linn ). 2. *lyrurus tetrix Swainson

**blacken:** ǀ. *To make b* 1. nigro, 1 *to b one's arms by beating*, planctu lacertos n., Stat. 2. dēnigro, 1 (intens) *to b. the hair*, capillum d., Plin (More usu. expr. by nigrum, atrum facere, reddere v. TO MAKE.) ǁ. *To darken* q. v ǁǁ. *To sully* · dēnigro, 1 *to b. any one's honour and reputation*, alicujus honorem famamque d., Firmic. v. TO SULLY, CALUMNIATE.

**blackguard:** nēbūlo, ōnis. Cic. Hor v. RAKE.

**blacking:** atrāmentum: Cic.

**blackish:** 1. subniger, gra, grum. Pl Cels. 2. fuscus, subfuscus: v. DARK, DARKISH.

**black-lead:** plumbāgo, ĭnis, *f*.: Plin.

**blackness:** 1. nigrĭtia *or* nigrĭtĭes Plin. Cels. 2. nigror · Lucr.: Cels. 3. nigrĭtūdo Plin. 4. atrĭtas Pl

**black-smith:** 1. ferrārius făber. Pl. 2. ferrārius Firmic.

**black-thorn:** prūnus silvestris, *f*.: Col Plin. 2. spīnus, i, *f*.. Virg: Pall.

**bladder:** vēsĭca (*the urinary or any other b.*) Cic. Cels Hor. *A small b.*, vēsĭcŭla Lucr. v. VESICLE.

**bladder-nut:** stăphylŏdendron: Plin.

**blade:** ǀ. *The young shoot of a plant* herba *the crops are in the early b*, primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov Cic. ǁ. *The cutting part of a knife*, etc: lāmina: *the b. of a saw*, serrae, Virg . v. also SWORD ǁǁ. *The flat part of an oar:* 1. palma: Cat. Vitr. 2. palmŭla Virg

**blade-bone:** v. SHOULDER-BLADE.

**blame** (*v.*) · 1. rēprĕhendo, di, sum, 3. *he b.s the rashness of the soldiers*, temeritatem militum reprehendit, Caes.. *you b. that in me which was praised in Metellus*, tu id in me r. quod Metello laudi datum est, Cic.: *to b. others*, alios r., Cic. 2. accūso, 1: *for what do you b. the man?* hominem

quid accusas? Cic. v TO FIND FAULT, ACCUSE. **3.** incūso, ī (=accuso v. TO ACCUSE) *he b d them severely*, vehementer eos incūsavit, Caes · *to b an action*, factum in, Ov. **4.** condemno (prop. *to condemn*) *to b. any one for sloth*, aliquem inertiae c., Cic **5.** culpo, ī (not in Cic) *he is praised by some, b.d by others*, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Varr Suet. **6.** improbo, ī v TO DISAPPROVE. **7.** vituperō, ī v TO FIND FAULT WITH **8.** perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v TO CENSURE

**blame, blaming** (*subs*): **I.** *Censure* culpa (prop. *the fault*, but in certain connexions, *the blame of it*). *fortune bears the b of all these evils*, horum malorum omnium c. fortuna sustinet, Cic *I have avoided b., not deserved praise*, vitavi c, laudem non merui, Hor. v. inf. (II) **2.** reprehensio *the b of a fault*, culpae r, Cic *things deserving of no b*, nullā r digna, Suet. **3.** vituperātio (stronger than the preceding) *to avoid b*, v. vitare, Cic v. REPROOF. **4.** incūsātio (denoting an *emphatic upbraiding*): Cic. **5.** improbātio v. DISAPPROVAL **II.** *The fault itself* · **1.** culpa *they laid the b thereof on the multitude* ejus rei c in multitudinem contulerunt, Caes *to lay the b. on another's shoulders*, c in aliquem transferre, Cic. Hor **2.** noxia *to be free from b*, esse extra n, Ter; noxiā carere, Pl. v FAULT

**blameable**: **1.** culpābilis, e (not in Cic) Apul Arnob **2.** vituperābilis, e (rare) *what is in its own nature b., that, I think, is called a vice*, quod v est per seipsum, id vitium nominatum puto, Cic **3.** Expr by *ger* of verbs for *to blame* (q v) as, *if those who were panic-stricken were b, still more worthy of censure are those who pretended fear*, si accusandi sunt ii qui pertimuerunt, magis etiam reprehendendi qui se timere simulaverunt, Cic

**blameably**: **1** culpābiliter (rare) Symm (The compar. culpabilius occurs in Paul Nol) **2.** More usu expr. by phr as, *to act most b*, res magna reprehensione dignas facere v. BLAME

**blameless**: **I.** Not blameable with respect to *any particular act* culpa liber; reprehensione haud s. minime dignus, etc. v. FREE FROM, UNDESERVING OF (blame). **II.** Of general character *spotless, unblemished*. **1.** sanctus *men most frugal and b*, homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, Cic *a most b philosophy* (the stoic), sanctissima disciplina, Gell v MORAL, UPRIGHT **2.** innocens, ntis *a good man and a b one*, vir bonus et n, Cic v INNOCENT. **3.** integer, gra, grum (i. e *incorruptible*) *b men*, homines in, Cic. *a most b life*, integerrima vita, Cic. Hor **4.** irreprehensus *your b. uprightness*, tua probitas ir, Ov. v. INNOCENT, IRREPROACHABLE

**blamelessly**: **1.** sanctē *to govern (a province) b.*, (provinciam) s obtinere, Cic v QUINT v RELIGIOUSLY. **2.** integrē Cic Suet **3.** innocenter Quint Tac. v. IRREPROACHABLY.

**blamelessness**: **1.** innocentia Cic. · Liv **2.** integritas v. UPRIGHTNESS

**blamer**: **1.** reprehensor Cic. · Ov **2.** vituperātor *envious b's*, invidi v, Cic. **3.** Or expressed by verb v. TO BLAME.

**blanch** · v. TO WHITEN. Phr. · *to b. almonds*, amygdalas decoriare, Pall.

**bland**: blandus v MILD, AFFABLE, GENTLE.

**blandishment**: **1.** blanditia · Pl. Cic. **2** blandimentum Pl. · Cic. **3.** lēnōcinium (esp. in *pl.*). v. FASCINATIONS.

**blank** (*adj.*): **I.** *Not filled or written on*: **1.** pūrus · *b. papers*, chartae p, Ulp. **2.** vācuus (Kr. and Georg). **II.** *Pale, confounded, dismayed* · q. v. Phr. *me b horror seized*, me luridus occupat horror, Ov, obstupui, Virg v AGHAST **III.** Of heroic verse; *without rhymes* *versus heroicus purus; versus non assonantes* **IV.** Phr *a b. cartridge*, *embolus sine glande *s.* globulo.

**blank** (*subs*) **I.** *An unoccupied space* inānes, is, *n* Lucr Cic Phr · *there is a b in the letter*, *est in epistola lacuna; desunt in epistola quaedam *his mihi visa a b*, animus ejus omni cognitione vacuus erat **II.** *A ticket which draws no prize* · *sors cassa *s* inanis

**blanket**: **1.** lōdix, īcis, *f* · Juv · Mart. **2.** lōdīcula (*a small b.*) Suet. **3** strāgula vestis Cic. Hor

**blaspheme**: blasphēmo, 1 Tert v TO REVILE

**blasphemer**: blasphēmus · Tert

**blasphemous**: blasphēmus Prud

**blasphemously**: mostly in phr. *to speak b of* · v TO BLASPHEME

**blasphemy**: **1.** blasphēmātio Tert. **2.** blasphēmia Hier.

**blast** (*subs*) · **I.** *A gust of wind* **1.** flāmen, inis, *n.* · *a b of wind*, venti f, Lucr Virg **2.** flābra, orum (poet) *b s of winds*, f ventorum, Luci *the b s of Boreas*, f Boreae, Prop v. GUST, GALE **II.** *The sound of a wind instrument* **1.** flāmen *the b s of the flute*, flamina tibiae, Hor **2.** (more usu) flātus, ūs *to fill the theatre with its b* (of the tibia), complere sedilia flatu, Hor **3.** in flātus, ūs (lit *a blowing into*) *at the first b of the flute-player*, primo in tibicinis, Cic. **4.** buccinum (*of a trumpet*) Plin. **III.** *Any pernicious influence* afflātus, ūs (either of *good* or of *evil*) · *they were scorched by the b of the hot air*, ambusti sunt afflatu vaporis, Liv. *the serpent's b*, serpentis af, Stat v BLIGHT

**blast** (*v*) **I.** *To cause to wither* v. TO BLIGHT Phr.: *b'd with lightning*, de coelo tactus, Liv.; e coelo ictus, Cic. **II.** *To ruin, cause to fail* v TO OVERTHROW, FRUSTRATE, etc Phr *to b ones hope*, spem frustrari, Suet (or peih spem extinguere v TO EXTINGUISH) *to b a design*, consilium turbare, Tac. *to b. a person's reputation in a libellous poem*, aliquem probroso carmine diffamare, Tac

**blasting** (*subs*) · Phr *to remove rocks by b*, *rupes supposito pulvere mitato disjicere.

**blaze** (*subs*) v. FLAME, FIRE

**blaze** (*v*): **A.** Intrans **1.** ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2 *the woods and mountains b*, silvae cum montibus a, Ov. Cic **2.** ardesco, 3 (*begin to b*) *the waves begin to b with the fires*, ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. v. FIRE, TO TAKE **3.** exardesco, 3 v FIRE, TO TAKE. Fig. *the violence of Turnus b'd forth*, exarsit violentia Turni, Virg *a sedition b'd forth*, seditio exarsit, Tac **4.** flagro, 1 *the fires were b'ing*, flagrabant ignes, Ov · *b'ing merchant-ships*, flagrantes onerariae, Cic Fig *Italy is b'ing with war*, bello f Italia, Cic. **5.** conflagro, 1 (of *many* things burning *together*) *they perceived that the baggage was b'ing*, impedimenta conflagrare intelligebant, Caes *the fleet was b'ing*, classis conflagrabat, Cic.. v. TO BURN (intrans.). **B.** Trans. *to blaze abroad*. vulgo, palam facio. v. TO PUBLISH.

**blazon** (*v*) **I.** In heraldry *insignia gentilicia scite describere, *or* propriis coloribus depingere (Ains.). **II.** *To adorn, deck*. q v. **III.** *To make public* · vendito, 1 *he very craftily b'd abroad all the decrees*, omnia decreta callidissime venditabat, Cic. Liv. · v. TO CRY UP, RECOMMEND, PUBLISH.

**blazon, blazonry** (*subs*) · **I.** *A coat of arms*: *insignia gentilicia in scuto descripta (Ains.). **II.** *Publication*: venditātio *everything is done without b and without the presence of the public*, omnia sine v. et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic v. NOTORIETY, DISPLAY.

**bleach**: candidum facio *or* efficio, 3. Phr. *exposure to the sun b.s*, insolatio candorem facit (cf. Plin. 21, 49).

**bleacher**: qui vestes candidas facit v TO BLEACH

**bleaching** (*subs*) insōlātio Plin. (who applies the word to the *exposure of wax to the sun*)

**bleaching-ground**: *locus ubi fit insolatio

**bleak** (*adj*) **1.** algidus (frigidus) atque ventosus v COLD, CHILLY; WINDY **2.** immitis, e *b and desert places*, im et deserta loca, Plin. *b. winds*, im venti, Tib.

**bleak** (*subs.*) alburnus Auson.

**bleakness** · Phr *b of situation*, *loci situs frigidus atque ventis nimis expositus

**bleariedness**: **1.** lippitūdo Cic Cels **2.** oculorum fluxio Plin.

**blear-eyed**: lippus *a b woman*, f mulier, Pl. Hor. Phr. *to be b*, lippio, 4 Cic *heat is beneficial to the b.*, calor adjuvat lippientes, Cels.

**bleat** (*v*) · bālo, 1 *the sheep are not even b'ing*, oves ne b quidem, Pl *the b'ing flock*, pecus balans, Juv *a flock of b'ing creatures* (i. e. *sheep*), balantum grex, Virg

**bleat, bleating** (*subs.*): bālātus, ūs *to keep up a b*, balatum exercere, Virg. Ov.

**bleed**: **A.** Intrans Phr *his nose b s*, sanguis ei ex naribus fluit, Cels *the wound b s copiously*, profusio sanguinis ex vulnere fit, Cels *the nose will b (violently)*, sanguis per nares erumpet, Cels *he died to death*, *effuso per vulnera sanguine mortuus est Fig *these things make the heart b*, haec res magnum et acerbum dolorem commovent, Cic. *my heart b s*, animus mihi dolet, Pl. **B.** Trans. sanguinem mitto, misi, missum, 3 (with *dat* of person) *it is nothing new to b young persons by opening a vein*, sanguinem incisa vena, juvenibus mitti, novum non est, Cels *if the woman is not strong, it is wrong to bleed her*, si mulier parum valet, male sanguis mittitur, Cels *to b. from the arm*, ex brachio sanguinem m., Cels. Fig. · *to b a province* (i. e *to exhaust it of wealth*), sanguinem provinciae m, Cic. Phr *the man is not strong enough to be b*, homo detractionem sanguinis sustinere non potest, Cels v BLOOD

**bleeding** (*subs*) **I.** *A letting of blood*. **1.** sanguinis detractio, Cels. **2.** sanguinis missio, Cels. **II.** *A flowing of blood*: Phr *a b from the nose*, sanguinis e naribus fluxio, Plin; narium profluvium, Plin · *to stop a b*, sanguinem sistere, Plin; sanguinem supprimere, Cels *an excessive b*, sanguinis profusio, Cels.

**bleeding** (*adj*) crūdus *b. wounds*, vulnera c, Ov Plin v RAW, FRESH

**blemish** (*subs*) **I.** Physical **1** vitium v FLAW **2.** labes, is, *f* *a victim free from b*, victima labe carens, Ov *b of person*, corporis l., Suet. **3.** menda *there was no where a b in her whole body*, in toto nusquam corpore m. fuit, Ov **4.** mendum *seldom is a face without a b.*, raro mendo facies caret, Ov. Cic. v. STAIN, DEFECT. **II.** Moral mācula Pl. · *there is a certain stain and b. of this age, viz to envy excellence*, est hujus seculi labes quaedam et m., virtuti invidere, Cic.: v. STAIN, DISGRACE, FAULT.

**blemish** (*v.*): mācŭlo, 1; mācŭlo aspergo, 3 v. TO STAIN, DEFILE.

**blend**: immisceo, commisceo v. TO MINGLE. Phr. *two peoples b'd in one*, duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.

**bless**: **I.** *To pronounce a blessing on, to declare blessed*: bĕnēdico, xi, ctum, 3 (prop. with *dat.*, but in later and Christian authors often with *acc.*): *to b. God*, Deum b., Tert. · *Isaac was preparing to b. his son Esau*, Isaac Esau filium b. parabat, Sulp. Sev.

**II.** *To prosper, make successful* · **1.** sēcundo, 1 *may the gods b our enterprise*, di nostra incepta secundent! Virg. **2.** fortūno, 1 *the gods will b. your plans*, di fortunabunt vostra consilia, Pl.. Cic. Phr. *God b you!* Di te amento! Pl · *O gods, b my undertaking*, Di coeptis aspirate meis, Ov.: *God b. your endeavours*, faveant superi conatibus tuis, Erasm. **III.** *To consecrate*: bēnēdīco, 3 (usu with *acc*): *God rested on the seventh day and b.d it*, Deus requievit die septimo eumque benedixit, Lact.: *to b. an altar*, altarium b, Sulp Sev. v. TO CONSECRATE **IV.** *To glorify, extol*. q. v.· bēnēdīco, 3 *to b God*, Deum b., Apul · Tert **V.** *To favour, endow liberally*, esp in *p. part.*, *blest* · v. GIFTED, ENDOWED Phr.· *old age is usually b. with prudence, influence*, senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, Cic

**blessed:** **1.** bēātus *the b enjoy eternal life*, beati aevo sempiterno fruuntur, Cic · *the islands of the b*, beato rum insulae, Cic. *a man of b memory*, vir b. memoriae, Hier. **2.** pius (of the *dead* only) *the abode of the b.*, piorum sedes, Cic., arva piorum, Ov.. v. HAPPY, FORTUNATE.

**blessedness:** **1.** bēātĭtas Cic. **2.** bēātĭtūdo Cic. v. HAPPINESS

**blessing:** **I.** *A benediction*: bēnēdictĭo *I asked for his b.*, benedictionem flagitabam, Suet. Cic. **II.** *What conduces to happiness*: bŏnum *the chief b.*, summum b., Cic. *the b s of peace*, bona pacis, Tac. v. ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT.

**blight** (*subs.*): **1** rōbīgo, ĭnis, *f.* (i. e. *mildew, canker*) Hor. Plin. **2.** ūredo, ĭnis, *f.* Cic Plin. **3.** lūes, is, *f.* (a more general term than the preceding), *a lamentable b came upon the trees and crops*, miseranda venit arboribusque satisque lues, Virg. **4.** sīdĕrātĭo · Plin.

**blight** (*v.*) · ūro, ussi, ustum, 3 *the cold has b.d them*, ea frigus ussit, Plin Phr., *the trees have been b.d*, uredo arboribus nocuit, Cic.

**blind** (*adj*) caecus : in most senses (I). Lit.. *b. puppies*, catuli c., Cic *as if the b. would lead the b.*, ut si c iter monstrare velit, Hor (ii). *destitute of discernment: not only is Fortune herself b, but she generally makes her favourites b. too*, non solum ipsa Fortuna c. est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit c quos complexa est, Cic *b. to these tricks of war*, c ad has belli artes, Liv. (iii). *heedless, inconsiderate b fear*, c. timor, Cic. *b chance*, caeca sors, Hor Phr. *born b.*, caecigĕnus, Lucr. · *b. of one eye*, cocles, ĭtis Pl. Plin ; luscus Cic. Juv. *to become b.*, lumina amittere, Cic. · *to become quite b.*, aspectum omnino amittere, Cic

**blind** (*v*) · *To deprive of sight* · **1.** caeco, 1 *the sun b s*, sol c., Lucr. Fig · *they b'd the minds of the unskilful by lavish expenditure*, largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. **2.** excaeco, 1 (rare) Cic **3** occaeco, 1 *to b. the eyes*, oculos oc , Cels Plin. Fig. *b'd by folly*, stultitia occaecatus, Cic. · Liv.: v. TO DAZZLE, DARKEN.

**blind** (*subs.*): *A screen*: **1.** vēlum (*of cloth*): v. AWNING. **2.** transenna (*a Venetian blind, or one made of moveable pieces of wood, etc.*): Cic. **3.** clatbri (cancelli) fenestrarum (*like* transenna).

**blinded:** luminibus (oculis, Virg.) captus, Liv.· *b. of one eye*, altero oculo captus, Liv.

**blindfold** (*v.*): oculos alicui obligare, Sen.

**blindfold, blindfolded:** Phr. *the man being b. ran against me*, homo obligatis oculis in me incurrit, Sen

**blindly:** tēmĕre · v. INCONSIDERATELY, THOUGHTLESSLY.

**blindman's-buff:** *ludus in quo aliquis oculis obligatis ceteros apprehendere conatur.

**blindness:** caecĭtas · *b. is a great affliction*, miserum caecitas, Cic. Fig. *mental b.*, animi c , Cic.

**blink:** conīvĕo, nīvi *or* nixi, 2 *to b. with sleep*, somno c., Tac · *to b. at thunder and lightning* ad tonitrua et fulgura c., Suet. v TO WINK.

**bliss:** bēātĭtūdo v HAPPINESS, FELICITY.

**blissful:** bēātus. v HAPPY, BLESSED.

**blister** (*subs*) · **I.** *A watery tumour* v. PUSTULE, TUMOUR **II.** *A kind of plaster for raising blisters* · vēsĭcātōrium M L.

**blister** (*v.*): **A.** Trans.. *to raise blisters on the skin* · **1.** pustŭlo, 1 (not of the medical treatment) · Coel Aur *b.'d silver*, argentum pustulatum, Suet. **2.** (*to put on a blister*) · *vēsĭcātōrium applicare v. TO APPLY **B.** Intrans **1.** pustŭlo, 1 Tert **2.** pustŭlesco, 3 Coel Aur.

**blithe, blithesome:** hilāris and hilārus v. CHEERFUL, GAY

**blithely:** hilārĭtĕ v. CHEERFULLY, GAILY.

**blitheness:** hilārĭtas. v. CHEERFULNESS, GAIETY.

**bloat:** v. TO SWELL

**bloated** (*adj*) · sufflātus *a b body*, s corpus, Varr. v. FAT, SWOLLEN.

**block** (*subs*) **I.** *A heavy piece of wood*: **1.** stīpes, ĭtis, *m.* Caes. Tib. **2.** lignum v. LOG. Phr.· *a butcher's block*, mensa lanionia, Suet. Claud. 15 *a hat-b.*, *pilei forma *he was at last brought to the b*, tandem securi percussus est, Cic. v. TO BEHEAD. **II.** *A large mass of any heavy substance*: **1.** massa *marble in the b*, marmor in massa, Plin. **2.** glēba *a b of marble*, marmoris g, Plin **III.** *The piece of wood in which a pulley moves* · **1.** rechamus Vitr **2.** trochlea Lucr Vitr. **IV** *A blockhead* q v.· caudex, stipes Ter.

**block up** (*v*) **1** obsēpĭo, sepsi, septum, 4 *the roads were b'd up*, obsepta sunt itinera, Liv. Fig *to b up the road to the curule offices*, iter ad curules magistratus ob , Liv. Cic. **2.** obstrŭo, struxi, structum, 3 *b'd up windows*: obstructae fenestrae, Varr *to b. up a road*, iter ob , Cic. *to b. up the gates*, portas ob., Caes. **3.** praestrŭo, 3 (to b. up *in front*: less frequent) Ov. **4.** opplĕo, plēvi, plētum, 2 (*to fill or choke up*) · *the snows had b'd up everything*, nives omnia oppleverant, Liv. Cic.. v. also TO BLOCKADE.

**blockade** (*subs*) · **1.** obsĭdĭo *to take cities partly by storm, partly by b*, partum vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic *to maintain the b of anyone*, aliquem in obsidione habere, Caes. *to abandon a b*, ob. omittere, Tac. *to raise* (i. e. *relieve*) *a b*, ob. solvere, Liv *to undergo a b for ten years*, annis decem in obsidione tenēri, Tac

**2.** obsessio · *to abandon a b*, obsessionem omittere. Caes. · Suet. (But obsessio is rather the *act* of blockading; obsidio *the blockade itself*). **3.** obsĭdium : Pl. Tac v. SIEGE

**blockade** (*v.*). **1.** obsĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2 *armed men b'd all the approaches*, omnes aditus armati obsidebant, Cic. *to b a city*, urbem ob, Liv. Caes **2.** obsīdo, 3 (obsido refers to the *taking up* of the position, obsideo to the *holding* of it) *to b. a bridge*, pontem ob., Sall *to b. the gates*, portas ob , Virg **3.** circumvallo, 1 (*to surround with entrenchments*) : *Pompey was b.d*, circumvallatus est Pompeius, Cic. **4.** claudo, clausi, clausum, 3 · *they b. Capua with siege-works*, Capuam operibus claudunt, Liv.: Virg v. TO BESIEGE.

**blockader:** obsessor in *pl* obsidentes Liv.· Tac. v. BESIEGER.

**blockhead:** **1.** caudex, ĭcis, *m.* (prop *a trunk* or *block*): Ter. **2.** stīpes, ĭtis, *m.*: v. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. **3.** truncus. *how can there be wisdom in a b. of that kind?* qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. See also ASS.

**blood:** **I.** *The vital fluid*: **1.** sanguis, ĭnis, *m* (vital b.) *the b. is diffused through the veins to every part of the body*, s per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. *to let b.*, s mittere, Cic. *to staunch the b.*, s supprimere, Cels. meton for *life* · *he freely bestowed his b. for his country*, largitus est patriae suum s , Cic. *he was thirsting for our b*, sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Fig *he had drawn these sums from the b of the treasury*, haec de s. detraxerat aerario, Cic (s mittere, *of 'bleeding,'* the treasury, Cic.) · *to shed the first b. in a war*, bellum sanguine imbuere, Virg *the b. of the grape*, s uvarum, Cassiod ; Beccabus s , Stat.. v. JUICE. Prov *to squeeze b from a stone*, aquam a pumice postulare, Pl. **2.** crūor (usu. *b shed; gore*, q v). *the freshest b of an enemy*, inimici recentissimus c , Cic *the leech full of b*, plena cruoris hirudo, Hor. Phr. *to stain a sword with b*, gladium cruentare, Cic **3.** sānĭes, *f* (i. e. *serious matter, gore*: q v): Cels. Virg Tac **4.** caedes, is, *f.* (prop *slaughter, carnage*) : *rivers mingled with b*, permixta flumina caede, Cat. Liv.· Ov **II.** *Kindred, lineage* · **1.** sanguis *connected by b*, sanguine conjuncti, Cic.· *whether he celebrates gods or kings, the b of gods*, sive deos regesve canit, deorum sanguinem, Hor **2.** nātūra *you are his father by b, I by training*, natura tu illi pater, consilii ego, Ter Cic. **3.** gĕnus, v. RACE, FAMILY. **III.** *Bloodshed* q. v. **IV.** *Temper of mind, state of the passions* Phr *all men's b. was up for revenge*, omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, Caes *there was all b between this man and Curio*, huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. *all the prisoners were killed in cold b.*, *captivi omnes nihil resistentes (?) et amoto pugnae studio necati s trucidati sunt or simply trucidati sunt. (Not 'consulto' or 'tranquillo animo,' which some of the Dictionaries give.) **V.** In phr. *'flesh and b,'* i.e *human nature*. Phr. *flesh and b. shall never drive me to fear*, nunquam me caro ista ad metum compellet, Sen. *accursed flesh and b*, scelerata pulpa, Pers *flesh and b. can bear it no longer* *haec non sunt humanae patientiae extra humanam patientiam sunt.

**blood** (*v.*): v. TO BLEED.

**blood-guiltiness:** v. MURDER

**blood-hound:** *canis qui fugitivos sanguine indagat *or* vestigat.

**bloodiness:** v. CRUELTY.

**bloodless:** **I.** *Destitute of blood*: exsanguis, e *the b. bodies of the dead*, ex. corpora mortuorum, Cic. · *the b. shades*, ex. umbrae, Virg. Phr. *to be b*, sanguine carere, Cic . v. PALE. **II.** *Not attended with bloodshed*: incruentus *a far from b. battle*, haud incruentum proelium, Liv.· *a b. victory*, in victoria, Liv

**blood-letting:** sanguinis detractio *or* missio Cels . v TO BLEED.

**blood-red:** **1.** cruentus · *b myrtle-berries*, c myrta, Virg. **2.** sanguĭneus *b. manes of horses*, s. jubae, Virg. *b. juice, hue*, s. succus, color, Plin **3.** sanguĭnŏlentus *a b colour*, s. color, Ov

**bloodshed:** **1.** caedes, is, *f.* v. SLAUGHTER. **2.** crūor (meton.) · *hence comes b, hence slaughter, and nearer death*, hinc c., hinc caedes, mors propiorque venit, Tib.· Hor v. SLAUGHTER. **3.** sanguis, ĭnis, *m* : *that was the end of the b.*, is finis sanguinis erat, Liv. Phr. *attended with b.*, cruentus, haud incruentus : v. BLOOD-STAINED, BLOODLESS

**blood-shot:** Phr.· *the eyes are b*, cruore suffunduntur oculi, Plin.· *b. eyes*, sanguis oculis suffusus, Plin. (cf. Virg. A. 2, 210, 'oculos suffecti sanguine et igni.')

**blood-stained:** **1.** cruentus. *b. with the blood of citizens*, c. sanguine civium, Cic . *a b. carriage*, c. vehicu-

lum, Liv.. *b. peace*, c. pax, Tac. **2.** crŭentātus. *b. men*, viri c, Ov.: v. BLOODY. **3.** sanguĭnolentus *the b. Allia*, s. Allia, Ov *b seditions*, seditiones s., Varr. (*fr*)

**blood-stone**: haemătītes, ae, *m.* Cels.: Plin.

**blood-sucker**: sanguisūga, hĭrūdo v. LEECH.

**blood-thirstily**: crŭentē Sen.. Justin.

**blood-thirsty**: **1.** sanguĭnārius *cruel and b. by nature*, saevus et s. natura, Suet Cic., v. SANGUINARY. **2.** crŭentus · *b Mars*, c. Mars, Hor. *b. anger*, c. ira, Hor. v. SANGUINARY **3.** sanguĭnŏlentus (prop *laden or stained with blood*) *b Erinnys*, s Erinnys, Ov. **4.** sanguĭneus (rare) Ov. · Sil.

**blood-vessel**: vēna Cic. Cels. v. VEIN, ARTERY.

**blood-wort**: sanguĭnālis herba Cels.

**bloody, of blood**: **I.** *Stained with blood* **1.** sanguĭnĕus *b. hands*, s. manus, Ov. *b. vein*, i. e *of blood*, s. imber, Cic. **2.** sanguĭnŏlentus *b. breasts*, s pectora, Ov Tib **II.** *Bloodthirsty* q v. **III.** *Attended with bloodshed* **1.** crŭentus *that day most b to the Roman name*, ille cruentissimus Romano nomini dies, Vell. v BLOOD-STAINED, GORY. **2.** sanguĭneus *a b. spear*, s. hasta, Stat. Ov. **3** sanguĭnŏlentus *a b. victory*, s. palma, Auct Her.

**bloody-minded**: v. BLOODTHIRSTY.

**bloom** (*subs*). **I.** *Blossom* q v **II.** The kind of *dew* which covers certain fruits (?) flos, flōris, *m*, quasi ros (quidam) subtilis baccis quibusdam inhaerens. Phr.· *to take the b off anything*, dēlĭbo, 1 *to take off the b. of a maiden's innocence even by a look*, de virginitatis integritate d, Flor. Cic. **III.** *A period of health and vigour*, flōs *the b. of life*, f. aetatis, Lucr.. *a girl in her freshest b.*, viridissimo f. puella, Cat. *the young man died in his first b.*, in f. primo juvenis extinctus est, Plin Phr *the rosy b. of youth*, lumen juventae purpureum, Virg

**bloom** (*v.*) **1.** flōrĕo, 2 *this tree b s thrice*, haec arbor ter f, Cic. Virg Hor. **2.** flōresco, 3 (*to begin to b*) · *shrubs begin to b at a fixed period*, f. tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. Cic (For the fig. signification, v TO FLOURISH.)

**blooming**: **1.** flōrens, entis *the b. cytisus*, i. cytisus, Virg. *thresholds b. with garlands*, i limina sertis, Virg *b. fields*, f. arva, Ov **2.** flōrĭdus *b. meadows*, f. prata, Lucr *a b little girl*, f. puellula, Cat **3.** nĭtens, entis *b. crops*, n. culta, Virg. *a b. wife*, uxor n, Cat. **4.** nĭtĭdus *very b plains*, campi nitidissimi, Cic *you will see me fat and b*, me pinguem et n visēs, Hor v FLOURISHING

**bloomingly**, flōrĭdē Apul. Lact.

**blossom** (*subs*). **1.** flos, flōris, *m.*. *to pluck fresh b s*, novos decerpere f., Luci *rose b s*, flores rosae, Hor *the thistle produces a purple b*, carduus f. purpureum mittit, Plin **2.** flosculus (oftener fig. v FLOWER) Cic. Phr. *when the bean has shed its b s it requires little water*, cum faba defloruit exiguas aquas desiderat, Plin Fig.· *you knew him when already shedding his b s* (i e. *losing his mental energy*), eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic.

**blossom** (*v.*) flōrĕo, 2 · Cic. · Virg.: Hor. · v. TO BLOOM, FLOURISH

**blot** (*v.*) **I.** *To spot or bedaub with ink, etc* Phr *to b. paper*, *chartam atramento aspergere. **II.** *To blot out* i. e. *to obliterate*. **1.** delĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2 *I have almost b d out the letter with my tears*, epistolam lacrimis prope delevi, Cic. Fig.· *to b. out the disgrace of flight by* (*subsequent*) *bravery*, turpitudinem fugae virtute d., Caes. **2.** exstinguo, xi, ctum, 3. *to b. out utterly what he had previously written*, quae antea scripserat plane ex., Cic. *to b. out the name of the Roman people*, nomen P R. ex., Cic *to b. out the public record* (of a deed), memoriam publicam ex., Cic. v. TO ERASE, OBLITERATE.

**blot** (*subs*). **I.** *A blot or stain on paper, etc* · **1.** labes, is, *f.*. *ink when touched leaves a mark and b*, tractata notam labemque remittunt atramenta, Hor.. v. STAIN. **2.** litūra (prop *an erasure*, q v.) *this b will have been made by my tears*, haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop. Ov v SPOT. Phr.· *a page covered with b s*, *pagina atramento commaculata **II.** Fig.. măcŭla, lābes v. STIGMA, DISGRACE, BLEMISH

**blotch**: vārus, Cels Plin

**blotting books**: lĭtŭrārii, orum: Auson.

**blotting paper**: bĭbŭla charta: Plin.

**blow** (*subs*): **I.** *A stroke* **1.** plāga *to endure b s*, plagas pati, Tac ; p perferre, Cic . *the sound of b s*, crepitus plagarum, Cic : *to inflict a mortal blow*, p. mortiferam infligere, Cic. **2.** ictŭs, ūs. esp. of a blow which *penetrates and wounds*: v. STROKE. **3.** cŏlăphus (*a b. with the fist*): Pl *I will give you a b*, colaphum tibi dicam, Quint. **4.** ălăpa (*a flat-handed blow* · so called from the noise produced) v. SLAP. Phr. *to aim a b at any one with a javelin*, aliquem spiculo petere, Liv.: *he aims a b at his breast with a sword*, pectora gladio petit, Ov. **II.** *An act of hostility* plāga *a b. from a friend is more bearable than one from a debtor*, levior est p. ab amico quam a debitore, Cic Phr. *the matter has come to b s and fighting*, res venit ad manus et ad pugnam, Cic. **III.** *A sudden event or act involving loss or evil* · **1.** plāga. *a b. was given to your candidateship*, p. est injecta petitioni tuae Cic · *to give a death-b. to the constitution*, plagam mortiferam rei publicae imponere, Cic. Phr. *to deal a heavier blow on the state*, graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, Cic. **2.** ictus, ūs *the b of a new calamity*, ic. novae calamitatis, Cic · v. STROKE. **3.** vulnus . v. WOUND.

**blow** (*v*)· **A.** Intrans · **I.** *to make a current of air*: **1.** flo, 1 *the wind blew favourably for us from Epirus*, belle nobis flavit ab Epiro ventus, Cic . Caes. **2.** perflo, 1 (*b through or over*) *the winds b through the clouds*, venti nubila p, Lucr. *the winds b. over the earth*, venti terras p, Virg **3.** reflo, 1 (*b back or against*) *the Etesian winds b. greatly against us* (i. e. *are directly contrary*), Etesiae valde reflant, Cic. **4.** spīro, 1 (poet. · v. TO BREATHE) *the east wind began to b. more strongly*, coepit sp. valentius Eurus, Ov. Plin **5.** aspīro, 1 *towards night the breezes b*, asp aurae in noctem, Virg. **6.** inspiro 1 (*b upon or into*) *the breezes b upon the boughs of the trees*, in. ramis arborum aurae, Quint. *to b into an orifice*, foramen ins, Plin. **II.** *To sound* (of instruments)· cano, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3 *the trumpets blew*, cecinere tubae, Prop.· v. TO SOUND **III.** *To pant* · anhēlo, 1 · v TO PANT **IV.** *To blossom* · q. v flōreo **B.** Trans.. **I** *To drive by a current of air*: **1.** flo, 1 *dust blown by the wind*, pulvis vento flatus, Auct B. Afr. **2.** affio, 1 (*to b upon*) *to b. a warm vapour upon the limbs*, calidum membris af. vaporem, Lucr.. Plin. **3.** efflo, 1 (*b. out*) *whales b out showers aloft*, balaenae nimbos in sublime ef., Plin. Ov. Phr.: *others b. the bellows*, alii follibus auras accipiunt redduntque, Virg *to b. a fire*, ignem conflare, Pl ; ignem sufflare, Plin *by b.ing a spark of fire they made it burn up*, scintillam ignis flando accenderunt, Liv.. *to b. out a light*, *lumen flatu exstinguere *to b. up fortifications*, moenia pulvere nitrato destruere (cf Virg. Aen 4, 326) *to b *the nose*, ēmungo, munxi, munctum, 3: with *pron. reflect* or as *reflect. v.*: Auct Her.· Juv. N.B.—In many cases this verb when employed in connexion with such words as "wind," "storm," etc., may be translated by the Latin verbs for "to drive," "throw," etc.· *the wind has blown off the roof of the farmhouse*, detexit ventus villam, Pl. *the wind has blown all the tiles from the roof*, ventus omnes de tecto detulit tegulas, Pl.. *the wind had blown me back to Italy*, ventus me retulerat in Italiam, Cic.. *to be blown back by adverse winds*, ventis reflantibus rejici, Cic.. *the ships were blown back by a storm*, naves tempestate rejectae sunt, Caes. **II.** *To sound a wind instrument*: **1.** inflo, 1 (*to b into*)· *to b. into the light reeds*, calamos leves inflare, Virg.. Cic **2.** flo, 1 (poet.): *the flute is blown*, tibia flatur, Ov.: v. TO SOUND, PLAY UPON. **III.** *To shape glass*: Phr. *glass is blown*, flatu figuratur vitrum, Plin.

**blower**: flātor Fest.

**blowing** (*subs*). flātus, ūs: *the b. of a flute*, f. tibiae, Hor. (or expr. by verb v. TO BLOW). Phr.: *a b. of the nose*, emunctio, Quint.

**blow-pipe**: **1.** phȳsēter, ēris, *m.* Pelag. **2.** *tūbus ferrumentārius M. L.

**blubber** (*subs*)· *adeps balaenarum aliorumque animalium marinorum.

**blubber** (*v*) v TO WEEP

**bludgeon**: fustis, is, *m.*: Cic.: Hor.. v. CLUB.

**blue** (*adj*)· **1.** caerŭlĕus, and (poet) caerŭlus (*dark or sky-b*) *a b. colour*, c color, Caes *the b. sea*, c pontus, Cat. *the dark b. Tiber*, c. Ti bris, Virg. *a b dress*, c. vestis, Juv. *b. eyes* (of the Germans), c. oculi, Tac **2.** subcaerŭleus (*pale b.*): Cels **3.** cyănĕus (*dark blue*). Plin.. v VIOLET, PURPLE.

**blue** (*subs*). **1.** caerŭlĕus color Caes. **2.** caerŭleum (concrete the artist's *material*). Plin.. v. INDIGO.

**blue-bird**: *motacilla sialis. Linn.

**blue-bottle** (flower). cyănus Plin

**blue-eyed**: caerŭleus (comp BLUE) *b. Britons*, c. Britanni, Mart . Hor (More prosaically, caeruleos oculos habens; or with *abl.* of description, caeruleis oculis)

**bluff** (*adj*) v. ROUGH, UNCOUTH; STEEP.

**bluish**: **1.** lĭvĭdus · *b. bunches of grapes*, l. racemi, Hor . Virg. **2.** lĭvens, entis (prop. *black and blue*: q v): *b. lead*, l. plumbum, Virg.: Ov.

**bluish-grey**: **1.** caesius *b-grey eyes*, c. oculi, Cic. **2.** glaucus *b.-grey waves*, g undae, Lucr.. *b-grey eyes*, g. oculi, Plin v. GREY.

**blunder** (*v.*) **I.** *To mistake grossly*: **1** offendo, di, sum, 3 · *in conducting causes very many things are to be considered lest you b in any respect*, permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda ne quid offendas, Cic. **2.** lābor, lapsus, 3: *to b. over a word*, in verbo l., Ov. *to b and fail over a thing*, in aliqua re l. et cadere, Cic. v. TO ERR **3.** pecco, 1 v. BLUNDER (*subs.*). *fin.* **4.** erro, 1 v TO ERR, MISTAKE **II.** *To blunder on*, i. e *to hit upon accidentally* · Phr : *in speaking we often b. upon verses*, versus in oratione saepe per imprudentiam dicimus, Cic. *the old man has b'd upon a correct description of their doings*, probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, Ter. *he b s now and then upon the truth*, *in veritatem nonnunquam temere incurrit (based on Cic.).

**blunder** (*subs*): **1.** mendum (chiefly in writing). *what b. did that erasure correct?* quod m. ista litura correxit? Cic *the b.s of copyists*, menda librariorum. Cic. *the Ides of March involve a great b.*, Idus Martiae magnum in continent, Cic. Phr : *a history full of b s*, historia mendosior, Cic **2.** menda (less frequent)

Suet. Gell. · v. BLEMISH 3. peccātum *if any b of an orator is observed it seems to be a b. arising from stupidity*, oratoris p si quod est animadversum, stultitiae p. videtur, Cic . v. ERROR. 4. sŏloecismus (*a b. in language*) Auct ad Her Phr *to make b s* 1. pecco, I · *Xenophon in fewer words commits nearly the same b s*, Xenophon paucioribus verbis eadem fere peccat, Cic. *they commit a double b*, dupliciter peccant, Quint 2. lābor, offendo, etc. v TO BLUNDER v. FAULT, MISTAKE.

**blunderbuss**: *sclopētum latius et brevius v. GUN.

**blunderer**: 1. homo ineptus · Cic Hor 2. qui peccat, errat, etc

**blundering** (*adj.*): mendōsus *a b. slave*, servus m , Cic.

**blunderingly**: ineptē *to talk b.*, in dicere, Cic.

**blunt** (*adj.*) I. Lit. *not sharp* 1. hĕbes, ētis. Pl.. *b. swords*, h gladii, Ov. Phr *is the sword b. now?* ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. *to become b.*, hĕbesco, hĕbĕtesco, 3 *to be b.*, hebeo, 2 *the edge on razors becomes b*, acies in cultris tonsorum hebetescunt, Plin 2. obtūsus *a b. ploughshare*, ob vomer, Virg *a b. dagger*, ob. pugio, Tac. 3. rētūsus *a b sword*, ferrum r, Hor. *a b axe*, r securis, Pl.: *b. weapons*, r. tela, Ov v DULL. II. *Abrupt, unceremonious* no single word. Phr *a b. remark*, *(aliquid) liberius et quasi rusticius s.* horridius dictum *there was a b. honesty about the man*, *libera quadam et paene agresti simplicitate erat *we should be frank not blunt*, *decet liberum non inurbanum esse v. FRANK, UNCEREMONIOUS, RUDE

**blunt** (*v*) 1. hĕbĕto, I *to b the spears*, hastas h , Liv. Fig *sadness and care are b'd by wine*, vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin 2. rētundo, tŭdi tusum, 3 *to b. a sword*, ferrum r , Cic. *the lime-tree b.s an axe very soon*, citissime r ascias tilia, Plin Fig *to b. the edge of the mind*, mucronem ingenii r., Quint. 3. obtundo, 3 · Lucr Fig.. *to b. the mind*, mentem ob., Cic.. *to b grief*, aegritudinem ob , Cic. 4. praestringo, strinxi, strictum, 3 *the edge of the sword is b'd*, acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. Fig *to b. the edge of the mind*, aciem animi p , Cic.

**bluntly**: Phr.: *to speak bluntly*, liberius loqui, Cic. (v. FRANKLY) plane et aperte loqui, Cic. plane et Latine loqui, Cic . v PLAINLY, OPENLY

**bluntness**: Phr. I. Lit. hĕbĕtūdo (rare) Macr. Phr. *the b of the swords was a great hindrance to the soldiers*, *magno militibus impedimento erat quod gladii retusi erant. II. Fig *unceremonious frankness* Phr. *what in some is b (of speech) in others is called licence*, quae in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint . v. FRANKNESS

**blur** (*subs.*) v. SMEAR, BLOT.

**blur** (*v.*) · TO SMEAR, BLOT

**blush** (*v.*) 1. ērūbesco, bŭi, 3 *(to turn red, reddening) the modest b. even to speak of modesty*, erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. *to b. for a man*, viro er., Ov.· *to b for one's brothers*, fratres ei , Prop 2. rūbĕo, 2 *(to be red). believe me I b.*, rubeo, mihi crede, Cic.. Hor.: *a living face*, os rubens, Tib. 3. suffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 with some case of the *subs.* rubor: as, suffundere ore rubrem, Virg suffundi ora rubore, Ov. *so deeply did he b.*, adeo illi ex alto suffusus est rubor, Sen. Similarly, *even the most excellent men will suddenly b*, rubor gravissimis quoque virīs subitus offunditur,,Sen (Absol. *to make a person b.*, suffundere aliquem, Hier.) Phr · *nor did they b.*, nec fuit iis rubori, Ov.. Tac. (the latter has also the *nom.* "nec rubor inter comites adspici," Ger. 13). *to make any one b.*, ruborem alicui incutere, Liv. inferre, imponere, Mart rubores alicui elicere, Auct. Her

**blush** (*subs*) · rŭbor · *a b. follows shame*, pudorem r consequitur, Cic *a modest b*, verecundus r , Ov. *this appellation may put you to the b*, nomen hoc vobis ruborem incutere potest. Liv. Phr · *an inquiry difficult at the first b*, dura prima fronte quaestio, Quint. v. TO BLUSH.

**blushing** (*adj.*) · rūbens v RED, RUDDY.

**blushingly**: Phr. *he said b*, quum erubuisset, inquit, Cic.

**bluster** (*v*). I. *To make a great noise, to swagger* · 1. dēclāmo, I *to b against anyone*, in aliquem d , Cic 2. declāmito, I *to b about anything*, de aliqua re d , Cic v. TO RAGE, FUME. II. *To roar, be boisterous* q v

**bluster** (*subs.*) I strĕpĭtus, ūs v. NOISE, DIN. 2. jactātio v. BOASTING. 3. declāmātio Cic. Phr *though you should bawl and make a great b., I too am a man*, clames licet et mare coelo confundas, homo sum, Juv. v NOISE, TURBULENCE

**blusterer**: sālāco, ōnis. Cic. v. BOASTER SWAGGERER.

**boa** (*a serpent*) bŏa Plin

**boar**: 1. verres, is Varr. Hor. Adj. verrinus *b.'s fat*, adeps v , Plin 2. sūs, sŭis (with some qualifying word, as mas, masculus) v. SWINE 3. sētiger, ĕri (poet lit. *bristle-bearing*). Ov. Mart 4. āper, apri (*a wild b*) Cic Ov Adj. aprugnus: as, *the loin of a wild b*, aprugnus lumbus, Plin v. PIG, HOG.

**board** (*subs.*) I. *a plank* 1. tābŭla *to put up a b* (stating that a house is to let), tabulam ponere, Cic Juv. 2. tābella (*a small b*) Ov. 3. axis, is, m. Caes *oak b.s*, querni axes, Plin. v PLANK II. *A table* q v mensa. III. *Food, diet*. q v. victus, ūs *necessary b and clothing*, v. vestitusque necessarius, Cic. *to furnish anyone with his daily b*, alicui v. quotidianum praebere, Cic *to pay a high price for b. and lodging*, *v mansionemque magno pretio emere IV. *A table on which games are played*. 1. ălăcus (divided into squares like *a draft-b*) Suet. 2. tābŭla lūsōrĭa Mart. 3. tābella Ov 4. alvĕus *or* alveus lūsōrius Plin . Val Max. 5. alvĕolus Cic. V. *A body of men, council*, etc. 1. consĭlium *a military b*, c. militare, Liv. Cic. 2. collēgium (*a permanent b. of officials*) *to elect anyone member of a b.*, aliquem in c. cooptare, Cic Caes. Phr *to go on b. a ship*: v. TO EMBARK *to leap over-b.*, ex navi se projicere, ex navi desilire, Caes : *to be a passenger on b. a ship*, in navi vehi, Cic. *to throw goods over-b.*, in mari jacturam (mercium) facere, Cic.. *to act above b.*, sincere agere, Cic.

**board** (*v*) A. Trans I. *To cover with boards* contābŭlo, I *to b turrets*, turres c., Caes. *to b with oak planks*, quernis axibus c., Plin. Phr *a b'd passage*, transitus tabulatus, Plin II. *To enter (a ship) hostilely*. in naves hostium (vi) transcendere, Caes III. *To furnish with food*. *victum alicui pacto pretio praebere. B. Intrans. *to live at another person's table* victito, I v. TO LIVE Phr. *to b. and lodge in a friend's house* (without payment), *amici hospitio uti.

**boarder**: expr. by verb. v. TO BOARD

**boarding-school**: Phr.. *to keep a b.*, *pueros in suam domum educandos atque alendos recipere; puerorum educandorum atque alendorum curam suscipere *to send a son to a b* filium alicui alendum atque instituendum tradere

**boast** (*v*) 1. glorior, I (with *abl.*, either with or without a prep ; also with *acc.* and *inf.*) · *to b. of one's riches*, de suis divitiis g , Cic. (also, in aliqua re g., Cic ) *to b of one's victory*, sua victoria g., Caes.: *he b.s that he will be a second Sulla*, se alterum fore Sullam gloriatur, Caes. with acc. of *neut.* pron. *to b. of the same thing* (or *to make the same b.*), idem g , Cic. v. TO GLORY. 2. jacto, I (usu. with *pron. reflect* of *noisy vain-glorious* boasting) *to b. more insufferably*, intolerantius se j., Cic. *he has long b'd about Calidius*, jactat se jamdudum de Calidio, Cic. *to b. of one's lineage*, genus jactare, Hor. 3. ostento, I *to b. of one's prudence*, prudentiam os , Cic v. TO DISPLAY 4. praedĭco, I (less strong than the foregoing) *the Gauls b that they are all descended from Pluto*, Galli se omnes ab Dite prognatos p., Caes.: *to b of one's services*, de suis meritis p., Caes . Cic Phr. *he b.s of my friendship wherever he goes*, ille amicitiam meam latissima praedicatione circumfert, Plin ep. similarly, gloria, praedicatione efferre, Cic. v. TO EXTOL.

**boast** (*subs*) v BOASTING. Phr. *to make a b of anything* v. TO BOAST: *a mere empty b*, *mera (inanis) verborum jactatio v. BOASTING.

**boaster**: 1. jactātor. Quint.: Suet. 2. ostentātor Liv. 3. glōriōsus homo Cic.

**boastful** } 1. glōriōsus: *b philo-
**boasting** } *sophy*, g philosophia, Cic *b letters*, epistolae g., Plin 2. jactans, antis. Hor. Plin.

**boasting** (*subs*) 1. glōrĭa *full of b.s*, gloriarum plenus, Pl. v. GLORY. 2. glōriātio Cic. 3. jactantia Tac. Quint. 4. jactātio Cic.

**boastingly**: 1. glōriōsē Pl. 2. jactanter Tac.

**boat**: 1. linter, tris, *f.* (a kind of *barge* or *canoe*) Caes. Cic. Ov. 2. lintĭcŭlus (*a small b.*) Cic 3. cymba (esp. in poet) Hor. Ov. Cic. 4. scapha (a *light b*) *they jumped overboard into the b*, de navi desiluerunt in s., Pl *the men of-wars' b.s* scaphae longarum navium, Caes.. *a fishing-boat*, s piscatoria, Just. 5. nāvicŭla Cic.

**boat-hook**: *contus hāmatus

**boating**: lintrium rēmigātio.

**boatman**: 1. nauta (the most gen term) Hor. S. I, 5, 11. 2. lintrārius Ulp.

**boatswain**: (?) scaphae magister.

**bobbin**: v. REEL.

**bode**: v TO PORTEND, PRESAGE.

**bodice**: māmillāre, is, *n.* Mart.

**bodiless**: incorpŏrālis v. INCORPOREAL, UNSUBSTANTIAL.

**bodily** (*adj*) 1. e *pertaining to body, having the nature of body*: 1. corpŏreus: *b. nature*, c. natura, Lucr.: Cic.. *b. plagues*, c pestes, Virg. 2. expr. by gen of corpus *inclosed in b. structures*, inclusi in compagibus corporis, Cic.: *b. weakness*, c. imbecillitas, Cic 3. corpŏrālis, e (mostly in late writers) *b defects*, c. vitia, Sen

**bodily** (*adv.*): corpŏrālĭter. Vulg. Col 2, 9 Arnob

**bodkin**: ăcus obtūsa · v. NEEDLE.

**body**: I. *The frame of an animal*: corpus, ŏris, *n. a b. subject to death*, mortale c , Cic. *the b should be exercised*, c exercendum est, Cic. *the arms were stripped from the (dead) b.s of the enemy*, arma detracta sunt corporibus hostium, Liv. v. CORPSE. II. *Matter, any substance*: corpus. *b cannot be conceived of apart from space*, c intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic.: *rough, smooth b.s*, c. aspera, levia, Cic. *invisible b.s*, c. individua, Cic (v. ATOM) · *there are four kinds of b.s*, quattuor sunt genera corporum, Cic. III. *A person* · v. NOBODY, SOMEBODY, etc

IV. *Any collective mass*, esp. of persons 1. corpus *the whole b. of the state*, totum c. reipublicae, Cic.. *a political b.*, c civitatis, Liv. *a head was wanting to the powerful b.*, c. valido caput deerat, Liv. *the b. of the entire Roman law*, c omnis Romani juris, Liv. 2. glŏbus (prop. *a circular mass*) · *the b of men round Fabius blamed the dictator*, circa Fabium g. increpabat dictatorem, Liv.: *b.s of*

*soldiers scattered the mob*, militum globi turbam disjecere, Tac. **3.** mānus, ūs, *f.* (*a band* of men . usu. as collected for *active service*). *the new b. had joined the old forces*, nova m. cum veteribus copiis se conjunxerat, Caes. Liv. · v. BAND. **4.** nūmĕrus *a large b. of cavalry*, magnus n. equitatus, Caes.: v. NUMBER. **5.** multitūdo (*a numerous b*) *a numerous b of cavalry*, m. equitum, Caes Cic **6.** collēgium (only of *persons holding the same offices*): *the b. of praetors*, praetorum c., Cic . *the b of tribunes*, tribunorum c., Caes. **V.** By analogy with animals, *the middle* or *bulkiest part the b. of a carriage*, capsus rhedae, Vitr. *of a ship* · v. HULL

**body-guard:** **1.** stīpātōres corporis · Cic (or simply stīpātōres Cic) **2.** sătellītes, um *the king's b*, regii s, Liv *Caesar's b.*, s Caesaris, Tac. **3.** corporis custōdes Ulp. **4.** cōhors praetōrĭa (of a *general*) Caes. Cic. **5.** exercĭtus praetōrĭānus (of the emperors) Suet. also praetoriani milites, Plin.. v PRAETORIAN.

**bog:** pălus, ūdis. v FEN, MARSH.

**boggle:** v TO HESITATE, SHUFFLE.

**boggy:** pălustĕr. v. FENNY, MARSHY

**boil** (*v*): **A** Intrans. **I.** Lit. whether of *the liquid*, or *of the vessel containing it:* **1.** ferveo, bŭi, 2, and sometimes 3 (fervēre Lucr.) *b ing water*, aqua fervens, Cic. **2.** fervesco, 3 (*to begin to b*) *the pots are beginning to b.*, seriae f., Pl **3.** effervesco, fervi, 3 *waters b when fires are put under them*, aquae et subditis ignibus, Cic. **II.** *To be cooked in liquid* · infervesco, bui, 3 *when this has b.'d*, hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. Plin. Phr *to b quickly* (i.e *to become soon soft in b ing*), in coctura celeriter madescere, Col · comp inf. B. (9). **III.** *To be agitated by heat*, or *in a similar way* · **1.** fervĕo, 2 · *the sea b s with the tide*, f. aestŭ pelagus, Cic.: Virg. **2.** aestŭo, 1 *the whirlpool b s*, a gurges, Virg.. *the wave is b ing*, a unda, Hor. **3.** effervo (-esco), 3 (*to b over*) *we have seen billowy Aetna b over into the fields*, ef in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Virg. **4.** exaestŭo, 1 (*to b up*) *Etna b s up from its lowest depth*, Aetna fundo ex imo, Virg. **IV.** *To be hot* or *fervid* (fig ). **1.** fervĕo, 2 *his soul was b ing with swelling wrath*, animus tumida fervebat ab ira, Ov.. Hor. **2.** fervesco, 3 *the mind begins to b. with anger*, animus ira f., Lucr. **3.** effervesco, 3 Cic. **4.** aestŭo, 1: *his mind b s up with anger*, mens ex ira, Virg v. also TO BE ON FIRE.

**B.** Trans. **1.** fervĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 *to b brine*, muriam f., Cels Plin. **2.** infervĕfăcĭo, 3 *to b. vinegar*, acetum in., Col. **3.** cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3 (gen. term for every kind of *cooking*) · *to b. food*, cibum [aqua ferventi] coquere, Lucr. Liv.· Ov. **4.** concŏquo, 3 (*b. together*) · Lucr.· Plin. **5.** dēcŏquo, 3 (*b. down* or *thoroughly*): *to b. anything down to half the quantity*, aliquid in dimidiam partem d., Hor.· Plin. **6.** excŏquo, 3 (*b. out* or *away*): *b it till you b. away the half*, usque coquito dum dimidiam excoquas, Cato. **7.** incŏquo, 3 (*b. in* or *with*): *to b. roots in wine*, radices Baccho in., Virg.: *to b. blood with herbs*, cruorem herbis in , Hor.. *to b. down juice with honey*, succum cum melle in., Cels **8.** percŏquo, 3 (*b. thoroughly*) *to b. beef thoroughly*, bubulas carnes p., Plin. **9.** In pass, *to be b.'d*: mădeo, ui, 2 (strictly *to be soaked*; hence, *to become tender with boiling*) *these things shall be b.'d directly*; *I will see to it*, haec madebunt, faxo, Pl.

**boil** (*subs.*): **1.** fūrunculus: Cels.: Plin. **2.** vŏmĭca · Cic.: Cels.: Juv.

**boiled** (*adj.*): ēlixus: *the meat is better b.'d than roasted*, caro elixa esse quam assa solet suavior (cf. Pl. Most. 5, 1, 66): Hor.· Plin.

**boiler:** **I.** *A person who boils:* **1.** coctor: Petr. **2.** expl. by verb v. TO BOIL. **II.** *A large vessel for boiling in.* **1.** āhēnum v CALDRON **2** caldārium (prop. *a vessel for hot water at baths*) Vitr. **3.** cortĭna (*a circular three-footed vessel*) Pl. Plin v. TRIPOD

**boiling** (*subs*) **1.** coctūra Col Pl **2.** expr by verb v TO BOIL (trans ).

**boisterous:** **I.** *Windy, stormy* **1.** prōcellōsus (*abounding in squalls*) *a b. spring*, ver p., Liv *a b wind*, ventus p., Ov **2.** turbĭdus (*unquiet, troubled*) *there was b weather yesterday*, t tempestas heri fuit, Pl Caes *the b south-west wind*, t. Auster, Hor *b rain*, t imber, Virg **3.** turbŭlentus (stronger than turbidus) Pl *b weather*, t tempestas, Cic **4.** inquĭētus *the b. Adriatic*, inq Hadria, Hor **II.** *Noisy, turbulent* turbĭdus *b manners*, t mores, Pl *a b and bawling disputant*, t et clamosus altercator, Quint.. v TURBULENT

**boisterously:** **1.** turbĭdē Cic. Tac. **2.** turbŭlentē. Cic v. TURBULENTLY

**bold:** **I.** *Possessing courage:* **1.** ănimōsus v. SPIRITED. **2.** audax, ācis (usu. of *reckless, evil daring*, whether of *persons* or of *actions*) · *what second man is b.er than I?* qui me alter est audacior homo? Pl. · *b er for crime*, ad facinus audacior, Cic *b. to endure all things*, a omnia perpeti, Hor *a b. deed*, a facinus, Ter. **3.** audens, entis (rare, and only of *persons*) Virg Tac **4.** ferox, ōcis (i e *high-spirited, martial*, q v. only of *persons*) *b in war*, f. bello, Hor *b. in warfare*, f. ad bellandum, Liv. **II.** Of expression *novel, striking*. audax *b dithyrambs*, a dithyrambi, Hor.· *b. hyperbole*, a hyperbole, Quint. **III.** *Prominent, projecting* · q v prōminens.

**bold-faced:** Phr. *a b-faced boy*, duri puer oris, Ov. (urbanae frontis, Hor Ep. I, 9, 11) v. IMPUDENT

**boldly:** **1.** audacter. Caes · Cic. **2.** ferōcĭter (*with spirit* comp. BOLD, 4) *things b. done in war*, f facta in bello, Liv Sall **3.** ănimōsē v COURAGEOUSLY; v also, RECKLESSLY, BRAVELY.

**boldness:** **I.** *Courage:* **1.** audācia; usu in bad sense · v. AUDACITY, DARING **2.** audentĭa (a neutral word acc to Nonius, 5, 84, but rare) *non was Drusus wanting in b.*, nec defuit a. Druso, Tac. **3.** fīdentia v CONFIDENCE. **II.** *Freedom* (of speech) **1.** lībertas. v. FREEDOM, FRANKNESS **2.** audentia Plin. ep. (used with ref to the use of novel or extraordinary language). Phr. *with b.*, libere, aperte v OPENLY, FRANKLY. **III.** *Assurance, impudence*: q v.· impūdentia. **IV.** *Prominence, projection*: q. v.

**bole:** v. TRUNK, STEM.

**bole** (*fine earth*). bolus *or* terra bolaris M. L.

**boll:** i. e. *a round seed-vessel*: follĭcŭlus v. POD, FOLLICLE.

**bolled:** i. e. *swollen*: q. v.

**bolster** (*subs.*)· **1.** cervīcal, ālis, n.. v. PILLOW. **2.** pulvīnus. v. CUSHION.

**bolster up** (*v*): v TO PROP UP.

**bolt** (*subs*): **I.** *A missile* · q. v.: tēlum, fulmen. **II.** *A bar of iron*, etc., esp. for securing doors **1.** pessŭlus: *I fasten the door with the b.*, pessulum ostio obdo, Ter. **2.** obex, icis, *m.* and *f.*. Virg. Tac. v BARRIER. **3.** sēra: Varr. Ov. Juv. **4.** rēpāgŭla, orum · Pl. Cic. (NOTE —All the above denote some kind of *bar* or *bolt*; the pessulus being, however, smaller than the others, and usually of *iron*. Obex and repagula are used also of other kinds of *barriers*; pessulus and sera only of *door-fastenings*.) **III.** *In ship-building*, etc. · clāvus: *iron b.s*, clavi ferrei, Caes v. NAIL, STUD.

**bolt** (*v*): **I.** *To fasten by a bolt*, etc. **1.** obsĕro, 1. *to b. a door*, ostium ob., Ter.; fores, Suet. **2.** occlūdo, si, sum, 3 *double b the doors if you please*, occlude, sis, fores ambobus pessulis, Pl : v. TO BAR, LOCK **II.** *To sift flour* v. TO SIFT. **III.** *To gulp down*. q v. obsorbeo Hor

**bolter, bolting-sieve:** pollĭnārium cribrum Pl Plin.

**bolus:** bōlus, M L.

**bomb:** *pȳrōbōlus Kr. (after Reichard), and Georg Or by circuml., *globus ferreus pulvere nitrato ferroque confertus

**bombard:** verbĕro, 1 v TO BATTER.

**bombardier:** *pȳrōbōlārius (or, as gen term, tormentārius) v. ARTILLERYMAN

**bombardment:** Phr *during the b*, *dum urbs tormentis (nitratis) verberatur *the b. of the city lasted three days*, *per tres (continuos) dies non desierunt hostes omni telorum (nitratorum) genere urbem oppugnare.

**bombasin:** **1.** bombycĭnum Isid.: v SILK **2.** Cōa vestis a kind of exceedingly *thin, transparent fabric*: v Dict Ant. *s. v*

**bombast:** **1.** ampullae, arum (prop denoting *bottles with round swollen bellies* ληκυθοι, Cic.) *he flings aside b.*, projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. Hence, *to talk b.*, ampullor, 1 Hor. **2.** tūmor (verborum) Quint Gell v INFLATION. Phr *to unite b*, rumpere bucas, Pers. (N.B.— Magniloquentia and magnificentia (verborum) are often found in good sense v GRANDEUR, MAGNILOQUENCE.)

**bombastic:** **1.** inflātus *b language*, oratio quae turget et inf est, Auct Her Quint. v INFLATED **2.** tūmĭdus *what in one passage is grand in another is b*, quod alibi magnificum, alibi, Quint *a more b discourse*, tumidior sermo, Liv. Phr. *to be b.*, tūmĕo, 2· Tac.: Mart. (v. also preceding art.)

**bond:** **I.** *That which binds* **1.** vincŭlum (both for *repressing* and for *uniting*) · *bodies tightly bound with b s*, corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. Virg. Fig *to fly forth from the b s of the body as from a prison*, ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolare, Cic *the marriage b*, v jugale, Virg *b s of relationship*, v propinquitatis, Cic. **2.** nōdus. *the b s of superstition*, nodi religionum, Lucr *the b of friendship*, n. amicitiae, Cic.. v. KNOT, ENTANGLEMENT. **3** cātēna. *the b. of the laws*, c legum, Cic. v. BAND. **4.** cōpŭla (of that which *unites*) *the unbroken b.* (of mutual love), irrupta c., Hor.. *the nuptial b.*, nuptialis c., Apul. v. TIE, LEASH. **II.** In *pl.*, i. q. *imprisonment* (q. v.) vincŭla, orum *to be hurried away to b s and darkness*, in vincla atque in tenebras abripi, Cic Liv **III.** *A legal document which binds:* **1.** syngrăpha · *to lend money on a b.*, pecuniam alicui per s credere, Cic.· *to deliver judgment on a b*, jus ex s. dicere, Cic. **2.** chīrŏgrăphum. Suet : Gaius **3.** nōmen *I wish to pay in full, so that the b may be cancelled and I may owe nothing*, volo persolvere ut expungatur n ne quid debeam, Pl. v. DEBT.

**bond** (*adj.*) · peih only in phr. *bond or free*, where *bond=slave*, q. v.

**bondage:** **1.** servītus, ūtis, *f.* (*loss of freedom* · whether of an individual or of a community). *Themistocles freed Greece from b.*, Themistocles servitute Graeciam liberavit, Cic.: Caes.: v. SLAVERY. **2.** servĭtium (=servitus) *he was led by his creditor into b*; ductus est ab creditore in s., Liv.: Ter. **3.** fāmŭlātus, ūs, *m.*: *to be in a state of b.*, in f. esse, Cic. Fig.: *the b. of virtue to pleasure*, virtutis f. servientis voluptati, Cic. **4.** captīvĭtas· v. CAPTIVITY.

**bonded:** Phr.: *b. goods*, *merces importatae pro quibus portoria nondum soluta sunt: or perh., servae merces (just as servae aedes denotes a house *liable to some charge*: v. COPYHOLD).

**bond-maid, bond-woman** fămŭla. Vulg. Cic: v HAND-MAID, SLAVE.

**bondman, bond-servant:** 1. fămŭlus, servus: v. SLAVE. 2. (strictly, of one *assigned over* to another in bondage): addictus· Cic.· Quint.: v. SLAVE.

**bone** (*subs.*)· 1. ŏs, ossis, *n.*: *he is nothing but skin and b*, ossa atque pellis totust (=totus est), Pl. (comp. Virg. 'vix ossibus haerent') *the b s placed beneath the flesh have wonderful joints*, o. subjecta corpori mirabiles commissuras habent, Cic. *an infant's b s*, infantia o., Ov.· *broken b s*, fracta o, Cels.: *b.s are sometimes dislocated*, moventur o. interdum sedibus suis, Cels.: *to set b s*, ossa reponere, collocare, Cels.: *to remove a b.* (by a surgical operation): o. legere, Sen. 2. ossĭcŭlum (*a small b*)· Plin. 3. spīna (*a fish b*)· Quint. (For the particular bones of the human body, as *back bone, spine-bone*, etc, see the several words) 4. Fig.· of the *bones* or *body of the dead*. cinĕres (also in *sing*). v. ASHES

**bone, of bone** (*adj*): ossĕus· *the b. handles of knives*, manubria cultellorum o, Juv.. Plin.

**bone** (*v*) 1. e. *to remove bones*· exosso, ī· *to b. a conger-eel*, congrum ex., Tar. Pl.

**boneless:** exos, ossis· Lucr.

**bone-setter:** qui (quae) ossa reponit, collocat. v. TO SET.

**bone-setting:** ars ossium reponendorum *s.* collocandorum.

**bonfire:** (?) ignes festi· Stat Sil 4, 8, 37 (Kr): (S's full expression is 'festos cumulare altaribus ignes').

**bon-mot:** dictum: Cic. Or. 2, 54, 222 *to indulge in b s upon one's friends*, in suos d. dicere, Cic.. v WITTICISM

**bonnet:** no exact word, the covering of a woman's head was by the Romans called mitra or calvatica (not calautica: v. Forcell. s. v. *Germinea*), and for a man to wear such an article of dress was infamous. But it was rather a *turban* than at all like a *bonnet*

**bonny:** pulcher. v. HANDSOME, PRETTY.

**bony:** ossĕus. *b hands*, o. manus, Juv.

**booby:** stultus v BLOCKHEAD, FOOL.

**book:** I. *A literary work*· 1. lĭber, brī, *m.*: *to read b s*, l. legere, Cic.. *to publish a b*, l edere, Cic : *to write a b.*, l. scribere, Cic. *the b has been published*, l. exiit, Cic. *a bound b*, l. conglutinatus, Ulp· *he* (the elder Pliny) *used to say that no b was so bad as to be utterly use'ess*, dicere solebat nullum esse l. tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset, Plin. ep. 3, 5. 2. lĭbellus (*a small b*): Cic· Ov. 3. vōlūmen (*a roll*)· *to unroll=turn over* (hence, *to read*), *to open a b*, v explicare *or* evolvere, Cic. *Epicurus' divine b. respecting rule and judgment*, coeleste Epicuri v de regula et judicio, Cic. 4. cōdex, ĭcis, *m* (*the leaves of which were arranged like those of modern b.s*): *Piso has filled many b.s*, Piso multos c. implevit, Cic Ulp 5. charta (strictly *a leaf of papyrus*): *to grow pale with study of b s*, impallescere chartis, Pers.· *the b s of Cicero*, chartae Arpinae, Mart. Phr.· *to get to the end of a b*, ad umbilicos pervenire, Mart. (the roller being finished off with *bosses*). *to explain anything without b*, aliquid ex memoria (memoriter) exponere, Cic.: v BY HEART. II. *A division or portion of a literary work*: 1. lĭber: *three b s respecting the nature of the gods are finished*, tres l. perfecti sunt de natura Deorum, Cic.: *I have lately read your fourth* (*book*) *de Finibus*, legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus, Cic. 2. vōlūmen (inasmuch as each often occupied *a separate roll*). *there are too fifteen b.s of the Metamorphoses*, sunt quoque mutatae ter quinque v. formae, Ov. III. In *pl.* books *of business*: tăbŭlae: v. ACCOUNT-BOOK, and foll. art.

**book** (*v*)· Phr.· *to b. a debt*, nomen in tabulas, in codicem, *or* in libellum referre, Cic.

**book-binder:** glūtīnātor. Cic.

**book-binding:** v. BINDING

**book-case:** 1. armārium (also of other *closets* or *presses*) *the sixth b* (of the Ulpian library), sextum a., Vopisc.. Vitr. · 2. fōrŭli, plŭtei. v BOOKSHELF.

**bookish:** lĭbris deditus; librorum studiosior; librorum helluo (lit. *a glutton of books*, Cic)· v. FOND OF, DEVOTED TO

**book-keeper:** actŭārĭus Aur. Vict.· v. ACCOUNTANT

**book-keeping:** ars rationaria: v. ACCOUNTS.

**book-seller:** 1. bibliōpōla Plin. ep Mart. 2. lĭbrārius (esp of one who *transcribed* books as well as sold them) Sen Gell. Phr *that's your book to pay the b s*, hic meret aera liber Sosiis (with a jocose allusion to the name of a particular firm), Hor A. P. 345· *to keep a b's shop*, librariam exercere (Kr)· *to be a great b*, nobilem librariam factitare, Eutrop. (ap. Kr).

**book-shelf:** 1. plūteus: *the b.s round the walls*, plutei circa parietes, Ulp.. Pers. 2. (In *pl.*): fōrŭli, orum (*a book-case*)· *he put the Sibylline books in two sets of* (*') gilded shelves*, libros Sibyllinos conditit duobus f. auratis, Suet. Aug. 31: v BOOK CASE.

**book-worm:** I. *An insect that eats books*: 1. tīnea: Cato Hor. 2. blatta: Hor.: Mart. II. *A person extremely fond of books*. v. BOOKISH.

**boom** (*subs.*): I. *A long pole or spar*: longūrĭus· Varr.: Caes II. *A chain to prevent entrance into a harbour*, etc . cātēna: Vitr. 5 12 1

**boom** (*v.*). sŏno. v. TO ECHO.

**boon:** bŏnum v. GOOD, FAVOUR, BLESSING.

**boon-companion:** 1. compransor (*table-companion*): Cic. 2. compōtor (*fem.* compōtrix, Pl.), combĭbo, ōnis (both of *drinking companions*) Cic. 3. sŏdālis. Pl· Cic.: v. COMRADE.—(N B All the above words excepting the last are terms of *reproach*)

**boor:** (homo) agrestis, is (in *pl.* without *subs*) Cic. Virg.: v. PEASANT, CLOWN

**boorish:** 1. agrestis, e· *an unlearned and b race of men*, hominum genus indoctum et a, Cic. 2. sūbagrestis (*somewhat b.*) Cic . v. CLOWNISH, RUSTIC.

**boorishly:** rustĭcē· Cic.: Hor.

**boorishness:** rustĭcĭtas. Ov *politeness, the opposite of which is b.*, urbanitas, cui contraria est r., Quint.

**boot** (*v.*) prōsum· v. TO BENEFIT.

**boot, to:** v. BESIDES, IN ADDITION

**boot** (*subs*)· 1. calcĕus (the generic term for any kind of *covering for the feet*) Cic. Hor.. v. SHOE 2. cōthurnus (*a high boot*, worn by hunters, tragedians, etc.): Cic.: Virg . Hor. 3. pēro, ōnis, *m.* (made of raw hide, and worn chiefly by rustics) Virg · Liv. 4. călīga (*a heavy low b.* worn by soldiers): Cic.: Suet.

**booted:** 1. calcĕātus (strictly, wearing *shoes*: q. v)· Cic 2. călīgātus (wearing the soldiers' *heavy boot*) Suet.

**booth:** tăberna· v TENT.

**bootjack:** *instrūmentum ad calceamenta detrahenda.

**bootless:** irrĭtus· v. UNAVAILING, FRUITLESS

**bootlessly:** frustrā· v. IN VAIN

**boot-tree:** forma călīgāris· Edict. Diocl. (or more generally, forma calceamenti).

**booty:** 1. praeda *to employ b. and its proceeds on the decorations of the city*, praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic *to grant the b. to the soldiers*, praedam militibus donare, Caes.. v. PLUNDER 2. mănŭbĭae, arum (*the money obtained by the sale of b.*): *Hostilius with the proceeds of the b. inclosed the comitium*, Hostilius sepsit de m. comitium, Cic : Liv. · v SPOILS 3. praemium (poet.). *to carry stolen b in one's dress*, rapta p. veste ferre, Tib.: Ov Phr. *to carry off b*, praedari v TO PLUNDER.

**booze:** pōto v TO GUZZLE

**boracic:** *boracicum M L.

**borax:** *subboras sodae M. L.

**border** (*subs.*): I. *Edge*: 1 limbus (of dress). *a cloak with an embroidered b*, picto chlamys l, Virg · Ov 2 margo, ĭnis, *m* and *f.*. *the b of a fountain*, m fontis, Ov. 3. ōra *the b of a shield*, o. clipei, Virg.· v EDGE, RIM II. *A side bed in a garden* (') area maceriae semitaeve adjacens v. BED III. *Boundary* fīnis, is, *m*, rarely *f.* *to have a farm on the b s*, finem sub utrumque [eorum] arare, Hor. *there was neither river nor mountain to mark their b s*, neque flumen neque mons erat qui f. eorum discerneret, Sall.. v. BOUNDARY Phr. *the b s* (i. e *the districts situated near the boundaries*), agri limitanei, Cod. Theod.

**border** (*v*): A. Intrans.. I. *To b. on*· i e. *to adjoin, have a common boundary with*: 1. tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3 *the farms b on the Tiber*, fundi Tiberim t, Cic Caes 2. attingo, 3 *the district b'd on Cilicia*, regio Ciliciam attingebat, Cic *the Nervii b'd upon their territories*, eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes 3. contingo, 3. *they border upon the territories of the Averni*, fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes. Liv 4. circumjăcĕo, 2 (with *dat.*)· *the Chersonesus and the parts which b. on Europe*, Chersonesus quaeque c. Europae, Liv . v TO ADJOIN, BE ADJACENT II. *To resemble closely* finitimum, confinem esse *the false b.s so closely on the true*, ita finitima falsa sunt veris, Cic *the poet b s on the orator*, poeta oratori finitimus est, Cic B. Trans praetexo, texui, textum, 3 *bright purple often b s your dress*, purpura saepe tuos fulgens p. amictus, Ov.. *the Mincius bears its banks with reeds*, p. arundine ripas Mincius, Virg.. *both nations are b'd by the Rhine*, utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, Tac Phr *a gold edge b'd the cloak*, chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov.. v. TO EDGE, TO BIND.

**borderer:** 1. finītĭmus Caes Cic. 2. accŏla: Pl Liv. 3. (esp. in *pl*) qui attingunt, etc.: v. TO BORDER.

**bordering** (*adj*) 1. affīnis, e *a nation b upon the Moors*, gens et Mauris, Liv. 2. finītĭmus *the Gauls b upon the Belgae*, Galli Belgis f., Caes. *the atmosphere b. on the sea*, aer mari f., Cic. Fig.· *a vice will be found b. upon each virtue*, uniuiique vitiuti finitimum vitium reperietur, Cic.

**bore** (*v*): I. *To make a circular hole*. 1. perfŏro, ī (simple verb foro, āre· Col. Macr.). *to b. a hole through a ship*, navem p., Cic . Col. 2. excāvo, ī *the Gallic gimlet b.s a hole* (*in a tree*) *without becoming heated*, Gallica terebra ex., nec urit, Plin : Col. 3. tĕrĕbro, ī· *to b. vines*, vites t, Col · *to b. the eye with a sharp weapon*, lumen telo acuto t., Virg 4. exterĕbro, ī (*to b. out*) *the gold had been bored out*, aurum exterebratum erat, Cic. 5. pertĕrĕbro, ī (*to b. through*)· *to b. through a pillar*, columnam p, Cic. Vitr. II. *To wearyby importunity*, etc. obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *if I could sleep, I would not b. you with such long letters*, ego si somnum capere possem, tam longis te epistolis non obtunderem, Cic. Att. 8. 1. Phr.: *to b. any one as he is reading, by gossiping*, aliquem legentem impellere quovis sermone molestum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65 *b.d with hoarse-throated Cordus' Theseid*, vexatus rauci Theseide Codri, Juv. *you b. me*, odiosus mihi es, Pl.· v. TO WORRY, HARASS.

**bore** (*subs.*). I. *That which bores*: v. BORER, GIMLET. II. *A hole made by boring*: fōrāmen. v. HOLE. Phr.. *the b of a gun*, *cava pars (cavum?) sclopeti. III. *One who wearies*. 1.

ineptus (the nearest word · cf. Cic.'s description of the ineptus, Or 2, 4, 17) *he is a b. and a bit of a brag*, ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor. S 1, 3, 49. **2.** importūnus v DISAGREEABLE, UNAMIABLE **3.** ŏdiōsus cf. TO BORE (fin.). **4.** mōlestus v TROUBLESOME (and cf. Hor. S 1, 3, 65).

**borer:** tĕrĕbra (instrument) Col. Plin v. GIMLET.

**boring** (*subs.*) tĕrĕbrātĭo Col.

**boring-worm:** tĕrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* Plin. Ov.

**born:** **1.** nātus (v BORN, TO BE) *young men b of a most distinguished family*, amplissima familia n adolescentes, Caes *b of a tigress*, de tigride n., Ov. · *nations b. for slavery*, nationes n. servituti, Cic. *an animal b to endure toils*, animal n. tolerare labores, Ov **2.** gĕnĭtus *b. of a concubine*, pellice g., Liv. · *b. in the seventh month (of pregnancy)*, septimo mense g., Plin.

——, **be:** **1.** nascor, nātus, 3. *we are b. for wretchedness*, in miseriam nascimur, Cic *grandchildren, and those who shall be b of them*, nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis, Virg *to be b. feet foremost*, in pedes procedere nascentem, Plin. **2.** rĕnascor, 3 (*to be b. again*) *nor let the mysteries of Pythagoras, b. again, deceive you*, nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, Hor. **3.** ŏrĭor, ortus, 4 *the soil upon which you were b and begotten*, solum in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic v. TO ARISE, SPRING. Phr *it is natural to be b head first*, ritu naturae capite hominem gigni est, Plin *when twins are b.*, editis gemĭnis, Plin. *to be born defective, fully formed*, truncos, integros gigni, Plin

**boron:** *bora or borium M L

**borough:** mūnĭcĭpium (prop. *an incorporated b*, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws) *the foremost man of his b*, sui m primus, Cic v. MUNICIPAL TOWN. For the looser sense, v. TOWN

**borrow:** **I.** As the correlative of "lend" mūtŭor, 1 *to b. sums of money*, pecunias m., Caes *we will b. of Caelius*, a Caelio mutuabimur, Cic. Phr. · *to endeavour to b money*, mutuum argentum quaerere, Pl *to b. money of any one*, mutuas pecunias ab aliquo sumere, Cic *to b. money at interest*, numos conducere, Hor.; pecuniam c., Juv *to b. money for the sake of paying a debt*, versuram facere, Cic. **II.** *To take from another for one's own use; to adopt* **1.** mūtŭor, 1. *to shine with light b'd from him* (the sun), mutuata ab eo lŭce fulgere, Plin *the orator b.s his subtlety from the Academy*, orator subtilitatem ab Academia m., Cic. **2.** pĕto, īvi, ītum, 3. *to b. words from the Greeks*, verba a Graecis p, Cic: Tac. v. TO DERIVE. Phr. *b. shame, if you have none*, si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, Pl v. TO DERIVE, TAKE, ADOPT **III.** *To assume, imitate*: q v.

**borrowed:** Lit of *money*; and by analogy, of other things: **1.** mūtŭus: *b. money*, m. argentum, Pl.; m. pecunia, Cic. Phr. *money b. from bankers*, aes circumforaneum, Cic **2.** mūtŭātus v. TO BORROW (II. 1.) **3.** ălĭēnus (i. e. *belonging to another*) *to shine in b. plumes*, alienis bonis gloriari, Phaedr · *to frame edicts with the help of b talent*, edicta al. formare ingenio, Suet.

**borrower:** qui mutuatur.

**borrowing** (*subs.*): **1.** mūtŭātĭo Cic **2.** versūra (*a b. of money to pay a debt*) Ter Cic.

**bosky:** silvestris, e *a b. hill*, s. collis, Caes. . *a b place*, s. locus, Cic

**bosom** (*subs.*) · **1.** sĭnus, ūs (*the breast*; also, *the folds of the dress about the breast*): *to put one's hand into a person's b.*, manum in s. alicui inserere, Ter. . *give me the letter from his b.*, cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu litteras, Cic.: *Antony opposed his b. to the drawn sword*, opposuit s. Antonius stricto ferro, Tac Fig.. of *an embrace; affection: to receive a person to one's b. and embrace*, suo s complexuque aliquem recipere, Cic *to weep in the bosom of a friend*, in amici s. defiere, Plin So of the *interior, midst*, of any place *to be dragged from the b and lap of one's country*, e s. gremioque patriae abstrahi, Cic *in the b. of profound peace*, in intimo s. pacis, Plin.

**2.** grĕmium (strictly *lap* q. v, but also sometimes used for *bosom*, esp in its more fig. acceptations) *he flings himself upon thy b.*, in g. tuum se rejicit, Lucr (of Mars and Venus) (the land) *which embraces in its b. my father's bones*, quae patris gremio complectitur ossa, Virg. *the Po issues from the b. of mount Vesulus*, Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluit, Plin *the earth receives the seed in its b*, terra gremio semen excipit, Cic. **3.** pectus, ŏris, *n.* (*the breast*: whereas sinus and gremium do not denote parts of the body, but of the dress as connected with *posture*). *to beat the b*, ferire pectora, Ov v BREAST In fig. sense it is equiv. to the Eng. *heart* (q v) hence phr *a bosom friend*, pectus amicitiae, Mart, 9, 14 Phr. *he is one of my b friends*, est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic. *your b friend*, tuus amicus et sodalis, Pl *they are b friends*, uterque utrique est cordi, Ter · *thee my b friend*, te partem meae animae, Hor (but the Latin is much stronger). v. BREAST, HEART, BOWELS.

**bosom** (*v*): chiefly in *p part* '*bosomed*' Phr: *a town b'd in woods*, *oppidum silvis undique cinctum.

**bosquet:** salvŭla. Col.

**boss:** **1** bulla *to remove the golden bs from the folding doors*, b. aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic. *the b the ornament of bayhood*, b. ornamentum puertiae, Cic (v. Dict Ant s. v.). **2.** umbo, ōnis, *m.* (*the b. of a shield*) · Virg **3.** umbĭlĭcus (*the end of a roller for books, maps, etc*): Cat · Mart.

**botanic, botanical:** **1.** herbārĭus: *b.* (science), herbaria sc. ars, Plin.: *a b. subject*, *res h, Linn. **2.** bŏtānĭcus: *b gardens*, *hortu b, Linn. *b. friends*, *amici b, Linn

**botanist:** **1.** herbārĭus: Plin **2.** *bŏtānĭcus: *most distinguished bs*, praestantissimi botanici, Linn

**botanize:** *herbariam exercere; herbas legere *or* colligere: v. BOTANY

**botany:** **1.** herbāria (sc. ars): Plin. **2.** *bŏtānĭca. Linn.

**botch** (*subs.*): **I.** *A swelling on the skin*: v. BLOTCH. **II.** *A clumsy piece of work*, usu of repairing centunculus male consarcĭnātus, Apul; pannus male, imperite s inconcinne assutus: cf. Hor. A P. 16 v. PATCH, MESS.

**botch** (*v.*) · **I.** *To mend clumsily* · **1.** sarcio, rĕsarcio, 4 with some qualifying word, as male, imperite v TO PATCH UP. **2.** (mălĕ) consarcino, 1 Apul. **II.** *To do anything clumsily* Phr. *this has been b'd*, est hoc imperite factum, Cic *to b. an affair*, rem (negotium) male gerere, Cic. *to b words*, verba (male) consarcinare, Gell.. *the ship was b'd*, navis inscite facta est, Liv.

**botcher:** i e. *a clumsy workman*; esp of the *tailor's* craft *sartor (sarcinator) imperitus. v. CLUMSY, UNSKILFUL.

**both:** **1.** ambō, ambae, ambō (regarded as forming a *unity*): *we are b very curious*, sumus a. belle curiosi, Cic. · *b. the consuls*, consules a., Liv. **2.** gĕmĭnus (of things that are naturally or usu. in *pairs*) *b eyes*, geminae acies, Virg *b. feet*, g pedes Ov. *b. hands*, g. manus, Mart. **3.** duo, duae, duo (used like the preceding but chiefly poet.) *he raised an immense bowl with b. his hands*, ingentem manibus tollit cratera d., Ov. *mutual regard and social love ruled them b*, mutua cura duos et amor socialis habebat, Ov. **4.** ŭterque, utraque, utrumque (regarded as separate, yet placed in the same relation to a third object Although the Eng word is plu and takes the plu verb, the Latin word is gen. sing, except when it denotes two *parties*; but the verb is sometimes plu. with the sing of uterque) *b came with an army*, uterque cum exercitu venit, Caes *b parents*, uterque parens, Ov *to argue on b sides*, in utramque partem disserere, Cic *they are b mad*, uterque insanunt, Sall *he stretched out b hands*, palmas utiasque tetendit, Virg. Phr *on b. sides*, utrimque as, *the trumpets sound on b. sides*, tubae utrimque canunt, Pl *to mutilate a viper at b ends*, viperam u praecidere, Plin.. Cic. *to b places, in b. directions*, utroque, Cic Liv also in same sense utrobique · Cic Hor

**both** (*conj*) **1.** *both . . . and* (i) ĕt . . . ĕt *b the pupil and the teacher*, et discipulus et magister, Pl (ii) ĕt quĕ *this has always been an honour b to individuals and to communities*, id et singulis universisque semper honori fuit, Liv. (iii) quum . . tum. *fortune has very great influence b over affairs generally and especially in war*, fortuna q in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes.. Cic (iv) tum . . . tum (N B Not tum . . . quum): *b. elegant, and also full of strength*, tum elegans, tum fortissimum, Quint. (But in Cic probably always of what is done at *successive* times.) (v). quā . . . quā (only with ref. to *place*): *ivy clothes everything, b. the lower part of the villa and the spaces between the pillars*, omnia convestit hedera qua basim villae, qua intercolumnia, Cic Plin. (vi) sīmŭl . sīmŭl (i e *at one and the same time*) *they came to him to the camp, b to excuse themselves, and that they might obtain their request about the truce*, ad eum in castra venerunt, s sui purgandi causa, s. ut de inducias impetrarent, Caes. Liv. **2.** *both . . and not* (i) et . . . nēquĕ (nec) · v NOT ONLY . BUT ALSO. (ii) ĕt . . ĕt nōn (where a single word is qualified by the negative) *this will b be very agreeable to me, and not very much out of the way for you*, id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sane devium, Cic See L. G. § 568.

**bother** (*v.*) · v. TO TEAZE, ANNOY.

**bots:** ascarides, um, *f.*: M. L.

**bottle** (*subs*) · **I.** *A vessel for holding liquids*: **1.** ampulla *a b. covered with leather*, a. rubida, Pl. Cic. · *an oil-b.*, am olearia. *a dealer in or maker of b.s*, ampullārius, Pl. **2.** lăgēna (with handles=*flagon*, q v.) · *the bs were emptied*, l exsiccatae sunt, Cic Hor. *the neck of a b*, cervix lagenae. *A small b.* of the kind, lăgunccula Plin. Col. **II.** *A bundle* or *truss* (of hay) feni fascis (?). v. BUNDLE

**bottle** (*v*): Phr. *to b. wine from the casks*, vinum de doliis diffundere, Col . Hor.; *in ampullas infundere.

**bottom** (*subs*) · **I.** *The lowest part* **1.** fundus *the b. of a chest*, armarii f, Cic *Nereus stirs up the sea from the b*, Nereus ciet aequora fundo, Virg. **2.** sōlum (only where the bottom is formed by the *ground*): *the b. of a trench*, fossae s., Caes.: *the b. of a pond*, s. stagni, Ov **3.** imus (*adj.* usu. agr. with word corresp. to the Eng word dependent on "bottom": see L. G. 342) · *at the b. of an oak*, ad imam quercum, Phaedr.: *at the b of the car*, in aure ima, Plin.: *a hill gradually rising from the b.*, locus editus paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes. · *from the b. to the top*, ab imo ad summum, Hor.. *the b. of the sea*, ima (*pl.*) maris, Plin. **4.** infimus (used like imus): *from the b. of an altar*, ab infima ara,

Cic. · *at the b. of a hill*, sub inf. colle, Caes. · *a hill gently rising from the b.*, collis leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes. Phr., *the net went to the b*, abit rete pessum, Pl. *many cities have sunk to the b. of the sea*, multae per mare pessum subsedere urbes, Lucr *in certain channels the sea is so deep that no anchors can find b*, mare certis canalibus ita profundum ut nullae ancorae sidant, Plin · *to send to the b*, v. TO SINK · *to understand a thing to the b*, rem penitus intelligere, Cic. v. THOROUGHLY, COMPLETELY **II.** *Low ground* vallis v VALLEY **III.** *A ship*: q. v. **IV.** *Foundation, cause* · q. v. Phr. *he was at the b of that plan*, ejus consilii auctor fuit, Caes *who will not believe that you have been at the b. of this?* hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter **V.** *Dregs* q. v., faex, cis

**bottom** (*v*) · **I.** *To found or rest upon*: q. v. **II.** *To furnish with a bottom* Phr. *to b a chest* *armarium fundo instruere **III.** *To examine to the bottom*, i. e. *thoroughly* rem penitus perspicere, cognoscere v. TO STUDY.

**bottomless**: **1.** prōfundus (not strictly *without any bottom*: but *very deep, unfathomable*) *a b and boundless sea*, mare p. et immensum, Cic *b Chaos*, p. Chaos, Val Fl Virg. As *subs.*, profundum, *a b. abyss*, Virg. Ov More precisely, **2.** fundo cārens *a b river*, amnis f carens, Plin. Phr. *an absolutely b ocean*, *mare prorsus infinita altitudine v. DEPTH.

**bottomry**: Phr. *a contract of b*, contractus trajecticius, God Just. *money lent on b*, pecunia trajecticia, Ulp.: Papin. pecunia nautica, Scaev Dig *interest payable on b*, fenus nauticum, Dig.: nautica usura, Dig.

**bough**: **1.** rāmus Cic. Virg **2.** frons, dis, *f.* (*a leafy b.*). Cic. Hor.: v. BRANCH.

**bougie**: *virga cērĕa M. L.

**boulder**: saxum magnum ac teres.

**boulevard**: v. SUBURB, STREET

**bounce** (*v*) **I.** *To spring* sālio, exsilio, 4. **II.** *To boast* q. v.

**bouncing** (*adj.*) · v. STOUT, STRONG

**bound** (*subs.*) **I.** *A physical limit* v. BOUNDARY. **II.** *A moral limit* **1.** finis, is, *m.* and *f.* (usu *m*) *there are fixed b s* (of right and wrong). sunt certi f., Hor. Cic. *to live within the b s of nature*, intra naturae f vivere, Hor **2.** mŏdus *to set some b s and limits to a speech*, m. aliquem et finem orationi facere, Cic. · *to put b s to mourning*, modum lugendi facere, Cic. Hor. *to overstep the b s* (of propriety), finem et m transire, Cic. *to keep within b s in our sport*, ludendi modum retinere, Cic **3.** terminus *we must settle what are the limits in friendship, and as it were the b s of love*, constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi t. diligendi, Cic v. LIMIT. Phr. *appetites which exceed due b s*, appetitus qui longius evagantur; non satis a ratione retinentur, Cic **III.** *A leap, spring*: q. v. saltus, ūs

**bound** (*v*) **A.** Trans. **1.** continĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2 *they are b'd on every side by the nature of their country*, undique loci natura continentur, Caes. · *the Helvetii are b'd on one side by the river Rhine*, H una ex parte flumine Rheno continentur, Caes. **2.** fīnio, 4. *the tongue is placed in the mouth, b'd by the teeth*, in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. Ov. **3.** dēfīnio, 4 *olive trees b. the farthest part of the farm*, fundi extremam partem oleae d., Cic **4.** termino, 1 *the sea b.s all lands*, mare terras t omnes, Lucr. · *olive trees b'd the place*, locum oleae terminabant, Cic.. *to be glory by the same limits as life*, iisdem finibus gloriam quibus vitam t, Cic **5.** ambio, 4 (only of a boundary which *winds round*, as a river, etc.) *on the other sides Germany is b'd by the Ocean* cetera Oceanus ambit Tac v TO ENCIRCLE. (*To be b.'d* in geog. sense may also be expr. by separari, as Germania a Gallis . . Rheno [flumine] separatur, Tac.). **B.** Intrans. sālio, exsilio, 4: v TO LEAP, SPRING.

**bound** (*adj.*): Phr., *the ship is b. for Greece*, *navis in Graeciam tendit · *we are b for Latium*, tendimus in Latium, Virg *the ships were wind b*, naves vento tenebantur, Caes *we were ice-b.*, *glacie retenti sumus

**boundary**: **1.** finis, is, *m.* (also sometimes *f.*): *the b of an empire*, f. imperii, Sall. *the b of a province*, f provinciae, Liv *our neighbours are at variance about their b s*, vicini nostri ambiguntur de finibus, Ter. *to extend one's b s*, fines proferre, Cic v TERRITORIES. **2.** līmes, ĭtis, *m* (esp *a fortified b or b-wall*). *to divide a plain by a b.*, partiri limite campum, Virg · *to advance the b.*, l agere, Tac., Vell. **3.** terminus *a dispute about b.s*, contentio de terminis, Cic. *the b s of estates*, possessionum termini, Cic. **4.** confinium (*a mutual b.*): Caes Tac Phr. *the extreme b of the world*, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. · *a fixing of b s*, terminātĭo, Inscr *a marker of b.s*, mētātor, Cic *the god of b s*, Terminus; his festival, Terminalia v Dict. Ant s v.

**boundary** (*adj.*): **1.** terminālis. e· *b stones*, t lapides, Amm **2.** līmitānĕus (see BOUNDARY, 2) *b. lands*, agri l., Cod Theod *b troops*, milites l., Cod. Theod.

**bounden**: dēbĭtus *a b. duty*, d officium, Cic. Phr *it is our b duty*, omnino oportet nos, debemus v. IT BEHOVES

**boundless**: **1.** infīnītus *a b empire*, in imperium, Cic. **2.** prōfundus (v. BOTTOMLESS) *b.* (i. e *insatiable*) *lusts*, p. libidines, Cic *b. avarice*, p. avaritia, Sall : v INFINITE

**boundlessness**: v. INFINITY.

**bounteous**: v. BOUNTIFUL

**bounteously**: v BOUNTIFULLY, LIBERALLY

**bountiful**: **1.** bĕnignus *those who wish to be more b than them means allow, are wrong*, qui benigniores esse volunt quam res patitur, peccant, Cic. v. GENEROUS. **2.** largus Cic *b. in disposition*, largus animo, Tac v. PLENTIFUL, LIBERAL. **3.** plēnus (poet) *b. horn*, p. cornu, Hor.

**bountifully**: **1.** bĕnignē *to supply money b.*, b. pecuniam praebere, Pl : Cic. **2.** largē *to give b*, large dare, Cic . Hor. v. GENEROUSLY, LIBERALLY.

**bountifulness**: bĕnignĭtas *the b. of nature*, b. naturae, Cic

**bounty**: **I.** *Liberality* · **1.** largītas Ter *the earth pours forth its produce with the greatest b*, terra fruges cum maxima l fundit, Cic v LIBERALITY **2.** bĕnignĭtas, lībĕrālĭtas v GENEROSITY. **II.** *A premium, reward*. **1.** praemium *to prevail upon any one by b s and promises*, aliqui p. pollicitationibusque persuadere, Caes. Cic **2.** auctōramentum *a b. for retired gladiators* (to induce them to appear again in the arena), rudiarius a, Suet.

**bouquet**: **I.** *A bunch of flowers* v NOSEGAY **II.** *The perfume of wine* **1.** flōs, flōris, *m. the b of wine*, flos Liberi, Pacuv. *the b of old wine*, flos veteris vini, Pl **2.** ŏdor, ōris Pl · Phaedr

**bourgeon**: flōreo: v. TO BUD, SPROUT.

**bourn**: v. BOUND, LIMIT

**bout**: **1.** certāmen, ĭnis, *n. a drinking-b.*, vini c., Tib. 3, 6, 11 *they have a b. at quoits*, meunt certamina disci, Ov M 10, 177 (Similarly with verb, *it is no pleasure [to me] to join in drinking-b.s*, nec juvat certare meo, Hor.) **2.** cōmissātio (*a drinking-bout, a revel*, q. v.) · *to spend one's leisure in banquets and drinking-b.s*, convivis c que otium terere, Liv. · Cic. v. REVELLING.

**bovine**: **1.** būbŭlus. Varr. Col. **2.** bŏvīnus. Theod. Prisc

**bow** (*v.*): **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To bend* flecto, inclino: *to incline*, q. v **II.** *To lower by bending, esp in token of respect*: **1.** dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to b one's head* (in order to pass under an archway), caput d., Cic.. of *drooping* flowers, Ov. (comp. the phr. fasces demittere, *to lower the fasces* in token of submission, Cic). **2.** submitto, 3. *b ing their heads they entered the low gateway*, summisso humiles intrant per vertice postes, Ov. · *to b, as do girls, curtsey*, *genua flexa s (Georg.). **3.** inclino, 1 v. TO BEND. **III.** *To depress, subdue* (q.v.) submitto, 3: *to b one's spirits to misfortunes*, ad calamitates animos s, Liv *to b. minds to love*, animos amori s, Virg · v. TO SUBJECT. **B.** Intrans *To lower the head or incline the person*: esp. in token of *respect* or *submission* Phr.: *I b. to your potent wisdom* (lit. *yield the hands* to be bound, in token of defeat), efficaci do manus sapientiae, Hor Caes *to take off one's hat and b. to any one*, caput revelare et salutare acclinem, Arnob 7, p. 221 · (but this does not appear to have been a usual mode of respectful salutation, not being mentioned by Cic. where we might have expected to find it, de Sen 18, 63 q v): *to b to any one*, aliquem summisso capite salutare v sup II (1, 2).

**bow** (*verb subs*). Phr: *to enter a house with a b*, domum summisso capite (honoris causa) intrare *to make a b. to any one* v. TO BOW (*fin*) But generally salutatio may be used as the Latin correlative to the Eng word. v. SALUTATION.

**bow** (*subs.*): **I.** *An instrument for discharging arrows* **1.** arcus, ūs *to bend a b against any one*, a in aliquem intendere, Cic, tendere, Hor.; dirigere, Pers; lunare, Ov *a bent b.*, a. adductus, Virg. *an ardent b.*, a. remissus Hor. Phr. *a manufactory of b s*, fabrica arcuaria, Veg *a b-maker*, arcuarius, Dig. **2.** cornu, *n* (poet.: lit. *a horn*): *to discharge arrows from a Parthian b.*, Partho torquere c. spicula, Virg Ov. Prov *to have two strings to your b.*, duplici spe uti, i.e. uti, Ter. Phor. 4, 2, 13 **II.** *Anything shaped like a bow*, or *curved* arcus. *a harbour curved to a b.*, portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Ov v. ARCH. **III.** *A musician's b.* (not plectrum, which was a *small quill or stick* used for striking the strings of a lyre) arcus, with some such word as fidium or *violinarius understood v. FIDDLE-STICK. **IV.** *A tie of ribbon, etc* · *fasciolae plexus *s.* nexus (or perhaps nodus, cf Virg. Ecl. 8, 77)

**bow-bearing**: arcĭtĕnens, entis, Ov.

**bowed**. **1.** curvus *b. limbs*, c. membra, Ov *b. old age*, c senecta, Ov. **2.** incurvus: Ter. *a b. statue*, in. statua, Cic.

**bow-legged**. **1.** valgus: Pl.: Cels. **2.** vātius Varr.

**bowman**: sāgittārius Caes.: Cic.

**bowels**: **I.** *The intestines of an animal* **1** alvus, i, *f.*, *a purging of the b.*, purgatio alvi, Cic.: *to relieve the b*, a. exonerare, Plin *to confine the b.*, a astringere, cohibere, comprimere, etc., Cels **2.** pantices, um, *m.* (comicé) · Pl Mart **3.** venter, tris, *m.* (prop. *the stomach*) · Col : Plin **4.** viscĕra, um (including all the *interior parts*): Cels. Ov. v. INTESTINES. **II.** *The interior of anything*: viscĕra, um: *the b. of the earth*, v terrae, Ov. *the b. of Mount Etna*, v. Montis Aetnae, Virg.: *in the veins and b. of the republic*, in venis atque in v. reipublicae, Cic **III.** Fig. of *emotion* v. PITY, COMPASSION, HEART.

**bower**: **1.** trichīla · *a cool b. with shady reeds*, t umbrifera frigida arundinibus, Virg Cop. Col. **2.** umbrācŭlum *the pliant vines twine into b.s*, lentae texunt umbracula vites, Virg : Vari Cic. **3.** umbra *a secret b.*, secreta u, Prop.

**bowl** (*subs.*): **1.** crāter, ēris, *m.*

(*a large b for mixing*) Virg. Ov
**2.** crātēra (=crater) Cic Hor
**3.** pătĕra (*a flat, open* b, used esp. in sacrifices) Cic Hor. v CUP, GOBLET. Phr. *the b. of a spoon*, cava pars cochlearis.

**bowl** (*v.*): I. *to roll* a ball or round body *forcibly along* · v. TO ROLL, HURL. Phr.: *to b. well*, *scite globulum intendere (?)*

**bowler:** expr by verb v TO BOWL.

**bow-line:** (?) funis veli orae annexus

**bowling-green:** locus planus et herbidus ad globulis ludendum aptus.

**bowls:** *globuli lusorii.

**bows** (of a ship) prōra. v. PROW.

**bowsprit:** *mālus prorālis (Kr and Georg.).

**bowstring:** nervus *a supply of b.s* (including strings for catapults, etc), copia nervorum, Veg

**box** (*subs*) · I. *A chest, etc* **1.** arca (intended for keeping things out of the reach of others arceo) *a large b full of poisons*, a ingens venenorum plena, Suet *a small b. or chest*, arcŭla Cic. **2.** capsa (esp. for *books*) Hor. *a small b. of the kind*, capsŭla Cat. Plin. **3.** cista (for *clothes, money, etc*): Cic Hor. cistŭla, cistella, cistellŭla (denoting *small b s* of the kind) **4.** scrīnium (for *papers*, etc., *a writing-desk*.) Hor **5.** ălăbaster, tri, *m.* (for *perfumes* v ALABASTER) Cic (also alabastrum, or -tra Mart). **6.** pyxis, ĭdis, *f* (a small b for *medicines, etc*) *a small b of poison*, p venēni, Cic. *a gold b*, aurea p, Suet. II. *An enclosed seat in the theatre* *sedes in podio theatri clausa, secreta. III. *The front seat on a coach*, *sedes anterior currus (?).

**box,** a shrub buxus, i, *f.* · *the b thick with leaves*, b densa foliis, Ov. Phr. · *a plantation of b.*, buxētum, Mart. *a mould made of b*, buxea forma, Col *b.-wood polished by the lathe*, torno rasile buxum, Virg

**box,** *a blow with the hand* · **1.** ălăpa · *to give any one a smart b on the ear*, alicui gravem ducere a., Phaedr. Juv **2.** cŏlăphus (with the *fist*). v BLOW. Alapa, is *a blow with the flat hand* ('a slap'), hence less severe than colaphus

**box** (*v.*): I. *To give a b. on the ear*, etc. v BOX (*subs.*). II. *To fight with the fists* **1.** pugnis certare. Cic. **2.** pūgilor, ī Apul.

**boxer:** pūgil, is. Tert. Cic Hor.

**boxing, boxing-match:** I. pūgilātio· Cic **2.** pugilātus, ūs Pl. Plin (*Pugna* may also be applied to a *boxing-match*, cf. Virg A 5, 365.) Phr *famed* (Pollux) *for prowess in b*, superare pugnis nobilis, Hor.

**boxing-glove:** caestus, ūs Cic.: Virg.

**boy:** **1.** pŭer, ĕri (*a male child, a lad*; also *a slave*) *provide a nurse for the b*, puero nutricem para, Ter. · *the b Ascanius*, p. Ascanius, Virg. *the dinner is served by three b s* (*slaves*), coena ministratur p tribus, Hor *Dimin.*, pŭĕrŭlus, *a little b.* Cic. **2.** pūsio, ōnis, *m* (*a little fellow*. sometimes with an imputation of unchastity cf. Juv 6, 34). Cic. **3.** pūpus v. BABY, INFANT *Dimin*, pūpŭlus, *a little boy*: Cat. Phr.: *a bit of a b.*, frustum pueri, Pl.: *to become a boy again*, rĕpŭĕrascĕre, Cic.

**boyhood:** **1.** pŭĕrĭtĭa (v. CHILDHOOD) · *to keep the tenor of one's life from b.*, vitae cursum a p. tenere, Cic. Sall **2.** aetas pŭĕrĭlis: Cic. Phr *we were devoted to these pursuits from b*, his artibus a pueris dediti sumus, Cic. · *I have known the man from b.*, hominem a puero cognovi, Cic

**boyish:** pŭĕrĭlis, e. *that was done with manly spirit, b. judgment*, acta illa res est animo virili, consilio p., Cic.: *b. wishes*, p vota, Ov v. CHILDISH.

**boyishly:** pŭĕrĭlĭter. Pl Cic

**brace** (*subs*): I. *A support* (in architecture): **1.** fĭbŭla: *the beams were kept apart by a pair of b s on each side*, trabes binis utrimque f distinebantur, Caes **2.** cātēna Cato. Vitr. II. *A fastening, bandage* q v. III. *A stay to support anything* · fascĭa *trousers b.s*, *fasciae braccarum *a bed-b*, f lecti cubicularis, Cic v STRAP, GIRTH. IV. *Naut t t* applied to the *ropes by which the sailyard was turned* ŏpĭfĭcĭae (ὑπέραι) Isid (v. Dict Ant. p 791 *b*) V. *A pair* (of birds that are game). Phr *a b of partridges*, bina capita perdicum *six b of pheasants*, duodena capita phasianina

**brace** (*v.*) I. *To tighten, stretch* q.v. ligo, allīgo. II. *To strengthen*

**1.** firmo, ī *they wished the bodies of young men to be b d by labour*, corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.. *to b. the nerves*, nervos f, Caes

**2.** astringo, nxi, ctum, *to b the relaxed body*, remissum corpus as, Mart · Plin.

**bracelet:** **1.** armilla Pl · Liv. (Hence, *wearing a b.*, armillātus, Suet)

**2.** brāchĭāle, is, *n*. Plin. **3.** spinther, ēris, *n.*: Pl.

**bracket** (*subs*) · I. *A support*: mūtŭlus Varr.. Vitr II. In *pl*: *marks used to separate words, etc, in writing* uncī · *to include words in b s*, *verba uncis s.* uncinis includere

**bracket** (*v*) v. BRACKET, *subst* (II).

**brackish:** **1.** subsalsus *b water*, s. aqua, Cels **2.** āmārus (acc. to the etymologists having ref originally to the taste of *salt-water*) · Virg. Ov v SALT, BRINY.

**brackishness:** salsĭtūdo, *or* salsūgo Vitr. Plin.

**brad** (*a kind of nail*) clāvŭlus Cat.

**brad-awl:** tĕrebra v BORER, GIMLET

**brag:** glōrĭor v. TO BOAST

**braggadocio:** } **1.** sălăco, ōnis·

**braggart:** } Cic. **2.** jactātor Quint. Suet. · v. BOASTER Phr. *to play the b*, militem gloriosum imitari, Cic (with allusion to the play of Plautus)

**bragging** (*adj*) glōrĭōsus v BOASTING.

**bragging** (*subs.*) · ostentatio sui, jactantia sui v BOASTING, BOAST.

**brahmins:** Brachmannae, arum, and Brachmānes, um (prob. only found in pl) Strab. Tert. (cf Plin 6, 7, 21, *fin.*). Curt. speaks of the Bs simply as Sapientes (8, 9) The sing may be expr by Brachmannicus vir or by unus ex Brachmannis.

**brahminical:** *brachmannĭcus

**braid** (*v*) · I. *To plait, weave* q. v. necto, plecto II. *To border* or *adorn with a braid* limbo (?) praetexere, ornare v TO BORDER. Phr *a cloak b.'d with a border of gold* (lace), chlamys quam limbus obibat aureus, Ov

**braid** (*subs*) · **1.** limbus (an ornamental *border* or *braid*) v TO BRAID (II) **2.** grădus, ūs (of hair, arranged like *steps*) Quint. Suet. **3.** spīra (*of hair*). Plin. Val Flac · v PLAIT

**brain** (*subs.*). I. *The organ of the mind*: **1.** cērĕbrum · *some have said that in the b. is the seat of the soul*, nonnulli in c. dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic Cels **2.** cērebellum (*small b* esp. of inferior animals). Cels [In modern anatomy the term cerebrum denotes the *brain proper*, and cerebellum that portion of the nervous mass which occupies the inferior occipital fossae; but the words are not so distinguished in classical writers; and the English word *brain* designates the whole of the nervous matter situated in the head ] II. Meton. for *sense*. cor, cordis, *n* (*heart*): *to have no b s*, c non habere, Cic.: v. SENSE.

**brain** (*v*): alicui cerebrum (lapide, clava, etc.) excutere, alicui caput elidere, Pl. · (also simply aliquem elidere, Curt. 9, 7)

**brainless:** socors, stolidus · v. SENSELESS, STUPID.

**brake:** I. A kind of *fern*: *pteris aquilīna Linn. v. FERN. II. *A thicket*. dūmētum.

**brake:** I. *A machine for preparing hemp* (or *flax*), *instrumentum ad cannabim decorticandam (cf Plin 19, 56) II. *A sharp bit*. frēnum lupatum v BIT.

**bramble:** **1.** dūmus (of any kind of *rough bush*): *rough b.s*, horrentes d., Virg Cic v BUSH **2.** rūbus (*the common b*, or *blackberry bush*) *rough b s*, horrentes r, Virg *prickly b.s*, hamati r, Tib; hirsuti r, Prop Hence, *a b thicket*, rūbētum Cic (Linnaean name of *the common b* is rubus fruticosus) **3.** sentis, is, *m*. Caes. Virg v THORN **4.** vepris, is, *m*. (usu *pl.* applied to any kind of *rough, thorny bush*). Cic Hor Hence, veprētum, *a b.-thicket*, Col.

**brambly:** **1.** dūmōsus (i. e. *overgrown with bushes or b.s*): Virg.. Ov **2.** sentōsus v. THORNY.

**bran:** furfur, ŭris, *n* · Pl. Plin Phr *bread made of b*, panis furfŭrĕus, Gell *fine b*, furfŭrācĕus, arum Marc Emp *b-like*, furfŭrōsus, furfŭrāceus Plin.

**branch** (*subs*) · I. *A limb of a tree* **1.** rāmus *the b s of a tree*, arboris r, Lucr *to break off a b. of a tree*, r arboris defringere, Cic. *the oak stretches out its strong b s and arms widely*, aesculus fortes late r et brachia tendit, Virg *leafy b.s*, r frondentes. Virg Fig *to lop off the b s of unhappiness*, r amputare miserarum, Cic *Dimin.* rāmŭlus, *a small b*, Cic; also, ramusculus Hier **2.** frons, dis, *f* (*a b with leaves*) *a b of oak*, f quernea, Cato *to apply the pruning-knife to young b.s*, f teneris falcem adhibere, Quint Cic v. FOLIAGE **3.** brāchĭum (poet.) *the b s of an oak*, b quercus, Cat Virg II. *Anything analogous to a bough*: **1.** rāmus (*a*) *of horns from the top of the horn b s spread out*, ab cornus summo r. diffundunturque, Caes. (*b*) *of mountains: mount Cambalidus is a b of the Caucasus*, mons Cambalidus est Caucasi r., Plin. (*c*) *of a member of a family: a b from a Tuscan stem*, stemmate Tusco r., Pers. **2.** brāchium. (*a*) *of mountains the Taurus sends off b s*, Taurus b. emittit, Plin. (*b*). *of the sea* v. ARM. III. *A part, division*. q v gĕnus, ĕris, *n* Cic Phr. · *b s of learning*, doctrinae, id

**branch** (*v.*). I. *To shoot or spread in branches*. Phr.. *the tree has b.'d to the sky*, exit ad coelum ramis arbos, Virg · *the oak b's out*, quercus ramos tendit, Virg II. *To separate into parts* · **1.** dīvīdor, dīvīsus, 3 · *the Fibrenus b's into two parts*, Fibrenus in duas partes dividitur, Cic **2.** scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 (with *pron reflect*, or as *v reflect*) *the family of both b.'s off from a single progenitor*, genus ambo rum s. se sanguine ab uno, Virg *the physical part of philosophy b's into two parts*, naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur, Sen. **3.** diffundor, fūsus, 3. *the nation b.'s out through Latium*, d gens per Latium, Virg.

**branching, branchy:** **1.** rāmōsus. *a b tree*, r. arbor, Lucr: *the b. horns of a stag*, r. cornua cervi, Virg **2.** pătŭlus (i. e. *with wide-spreading branches*). *a b. tree*, p. arbor, Ov.: Virg.

**brand** (*subs.*): I. *A burning or burnt piece of wood*: torris v. FIREBRAND. II. *A mark made by burning* **1.** nōta (prop of the *censor's mark* of disgrace) · Virg. · Suet. **2.** stigma, ătis, *n*. (*a mark*, usually consisting of a letter or letters, *branded upon slaves*, especially runaways) *to put a b. upon any one*, alicui stigmata imponere, Vitr.; alicujus fronti stigmata imprimere, Petr. Also of *any mark of disgrace*, aliquem stigmate notare, Mart. Phr.: *a b. on the forehead*, frontis inscriptio, Petr.: v. MARK, STIGMA. III. *A sword*: q. v.

**brand** (*v.*): . I. inūro, ussi, ustum, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat.*): *they b. the calves*, vitulis notas inurunt, Virg.. *to b. a stain upon the Claudian gens*, maculam Claudiae genti in., Liv. Cic. **2.** stig-

mata imponere, imprimere v. BRAND (*subs.*). 3. nōto, 1 *to b a man* (as a thief, etc) *with no little freedom*, aliquem multa cum libertate n, Hor 4. literam ad caput affigere Cic.

**branded:** litĕrātus *a b. slave*, l servus, Pl (= stigmatias, Cic).

**branding-iron:** 1. cautēr, ēris, *m.* Pall. 2. cautērium Plin.

**brandish:** 1. vibro, 1. *to b spears*, hastas v, Cic Claud. 2. cōrusco, 1 (poet) *they b two javelins in the hand*, duo coruscant gaesa manu, Virg. 3. crispo, 1 (poet) *to b javelins*, hastilia c, Virg

**brandy:** 1. *aqua vitae M. L 2. *vinum igne vaporatum et stillatum M L 3. *aqua fortis (Quich) 4. *vinum adustum, sublimatum (Kr.). 5. *vini spiritus 6. *Spīritus Gallicus, *or* Spīritus Vini Gallici (name in the Pharmacopeia)

**brank-ursine:** ācanthus Virg Plin

**brasier** (*a pan for coals*) 1. fŏcŭlus Pl. Liv 2. hātillum (plunae) Hor.

**brass:** ōrichalcum Cic Hor (v Dict Ant p 845). In a general and loose sense it may be represented by the Latin words which strictly refer to BRONZE q v

**brassy:** v BRAZEN

**brat:** infans v. CHILD

**bravado:** v. BOAST, DEFIANCE Phr *he said this out of b*, *hoc fecit per speciem periculi contemnendi.

**brave** (*v*). v. TO DEFY, DISREGARD, ENDURE Phr. *to b. a mortal danger*, periculum capitis adire, Cic *to b the risk of losing one's life in defence of any one*, in vitae discrimen pro aliquo se inferre, Cic.. v. TO FACE.

**brave** (*adj.*) I. *Courageous.* 1. fortis, e (opposed to ignavus) *fortune favours the b.*, fortes fortuna adjuvat, Ter. · *the Belgae are the bravest*, fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes *a man b. in dangers*, vir ad pericula f, Cic *b in handling serpents*, f tractatae serpentes, Hor.. *a b. deed*, f factum, Caes. *a b. and manly speech*, oratio f et virilis, Cic. *a b. breast*, f. pectus, Hor 2. bŏnus (rare, and usu opposed to ignavus) *the b and the cowardly*, b. atque ignavi, Sall. *all the bravest*, optumus quisque, Sall 3. ănĭmōsus v. COURAGEOUS, FEARLESS. 4. strēnuus v VIGOROUS. (*Fortis* is stronger than *strenuus*: Cic. says "si minus *fortis*, attamen strenuus," *if not brave, yet at any rate alert*) Join fortis et animosus; vir fortis et acris magnique animi fortis animus et magnus · oratio fortis, acris, vehemens Cic II. *Gallant, magnificent, excellent* · q v

**bravely:** 1. fortĭter *to sustain an attack b*, impetum f. sustinere, Caes. Cic. · Hor · *very b*, perfortĭter Ter. 2. acrĭter: *to fight b* (*with vigour, keenness*), a. pugnare, Cic. *to fight very b*, acerrime rem gerere, Sall. 3. ănĭmōsē: v. COURAGEOUSLY 4. strēnuē: v. VIGOROUSLY, EXCELLENTLY

**bravery:** I. *Courage:* 1. fortĭtūdo · *renown for war and b.*, gloria belli atque f, Caes . *the b. of the Germans*, f. Germanorum, Quint. 2. virtus, ūtis, *f.*: *the Helvetii surpass the other Gauls in b*, Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes.. Cic. Hor. · v. VALOUR, INTREPIDITY. II. *splendour, finery, magnificence*: q. v.

**bravo** (*subs.*) · sīcārius: Cic.: Hor. v. ASSASSIN.

**bravo** (*interject.*) · 1. eu. Pl.: Ter. 2. eugē· Pl Ter. 3. ēvax: Pl. 4. mactĕ (*sing.*), mactī (*plu*), either alone or with virtute esto *or* este: Cic. · Hor. 5. sōphōs (expression of admiration during a reading) Juv.

**brawl** (*v.*): rixor, 1. Luci.: Cic. v. TO WRANGLE, QUARREL.

**brawl** (*subs*) · 1. rixa *the b. was appeased*, rixa sedata est, Liv.: v. FRAY 2. turba (any kind of *disturbance*): Ter.: Cic : v. WRANGLING, QUARREL

**brawler:** rixātor Quint

**brawling** (*adj*): v. QUARRELSOME *A b. advocate*, rābŭla Cic

**brawn:** I. *Boar's flesh:* 1. callum aprugnum Pl. 2. (caro) aprugna Capit Max. II. *Muscle* lăcertus, tōrus v. MUSCLE.

**brawny:** 1. lăcertōsus. *b. centurions*, l centuriones, Cic Ov. 2. tōrōsus *the b. necks of oxen*, t colla boum, Ov.. v. MUSCULAR

**bray** (*v*). I. *To pound* (q v) contundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 *to b roots with iron pestles*, radices ferreis pilis c, Col II *To emit a hoarse noise* rūdo, īvi, ītum, 3 *the ass brays*, r asellus, Ov. Pers Phr *some orators now-a-days b instead of speaking*, latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. *the clarions b*, litui strepunt, Hor. *the horns hoarsely b.d*, strepuerunt rauco cornua cantu, Virg.

**bray, braying** (*subs*) I. Lit of *asses* · rūditus, ūs Apul. II. of *any harsh sound*: stridor, ōris v. DIN

**braying:** contūsio v. POUNDING

**brazen:** I. *Made of brass* (The foll words may be employed, although strictly referring to bronze) 1. aēnĕus *or* ahēnĕus *a b tablet* a tabula, Cic · *the b age*, a proles, Ov 2. aĕnus *or* ahēnus (poet) *b. pruning-hooks*, a. falces, Lucr. Virg Hor. 3. aerĕus *b horns*, a. cornua, Virg Plin 4. aerātus (*fitted with b.*) · *couches with b. feet*, lecti aerati, Cic. v BRONZE II. *Shameless* · impūdens, impūdentissimus Cic Phr. *a b.-faced person*, os durum, Ter ; os durissimum, Cic ; duri pueri ora et audax, Ov ; os impūdens, Tert *you are a b.-faced fellow*, os perfricuisti, Cic v. BOLD-FACED, IMPUDENT

**brazen-faced:** v BRAZEN (*fin.*).

**brazen-footed:** 1. aēnipes, pēdis: Ov. 2. aeripes, pēdis Virg Ov.

**brazier:** faber aerārius, or simply, aerārius Plin.

**brazil-wood:** *Brāsilia, old name for the genus Caesalpina.

**breach** I. Lit *a break, gap, rent* q. v. Esp *an opening made in fortifications by battering* nearest word, rūina, or *pl.* ruinae *bodies of armed men were marching into the city through an opening afforded by the b.*, per patentia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebant, Liv *by that b. the town was taken*, captum est oppidum ea r., Liv *the armies were drawn up between the b in the wall and the buildings of the city*, acies inter ruinas muri tectaque urbis constiterant, Liv. *the townspeople were building a new wall at the part where the town was exposed by the b.*, oppidani novum murum ab ea parte qua patefactum oppidum ruinis erat, reficiebant, Liv. Phr. *he made a small b. in the wall with three battering-rams*, tribus arietibus aliquantulum muri discussit, Liv. *to make a b. in a wall by means of violent strokes* (of a ram), vehementibus plagis murum dejicere, Vitr · murum subruere, destruere, Veg v. TO BATTER DOWN. Similarly of *an opening made by an inundation* in the banks of a river, etc. *the river overflowed and made a b. in the dyke*, *flumen exundans aliquantum aggeris dejecit ; aggerem perrupit. II. *Violation*: Phr. *Regulus preferred returning to punishment to being guilty of a b. of the promise made to the enemy*, Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. *to commit a b. of promise*, fidem frangere, Cic. ; promissum non servare, Cic. ; promissis non stare, Cic. *to commit a b of a treaty*, foedus violare *or* rumpere, Cic. ; contra foedus facere, Cic. *to commit a b. of friendship*, amicitiam violare, Cic. *a public b. of faith*, publica fidei violatio, Vell. *these things involve a b. of faith*, haec contra fidem fiunt, Cic. *trials respecting b. of trust*, judicia de fide mala, Cic.. *to commit a b. of duty*, officium deserere, Cic.; ab officio discedere, Cic. *Zeno placed certain things between duty and b of duty*, Zeno inter officium et contra officium media locabat quaedam, Cic.. *a b. of the peace*. v. RIOT, ASSAULT. III. *Separation, difference:* 1. disjunctio: *alienation and b. between friends*, alienatio atque amicorum, Cic. 2. dissidium *care must be taken that no b. take place between friends*, danda opera est ne qua amicorum dissidia fiant, Cic.

**breach** (*v.*). v BREACH, *subs.* (I. *fin.*).

**bread:** I. *Baked food made of flour:* 1. pānis, is, *m.* (also used for a single *loaf*. q. v.) *good, bad b.*, p. bonus, malus, Sen. *capital b.*, p pullicernmus, Hor . *second-rate b.*, p. secundarius, Plin. (p secundus, Hor.); p cibarius, Cic , p plebeius, Sen *black* (i e. *spoiled, mouldy*) *b*, p ater, Ter : p sordidus, Sen *dry, hard b*, p siccus, durus, Sen *yesterday's* (*stale*) *b*, p hesternus, Cels ; p vetus, Pun *the crumb of b*, mollia panis, Plin. · *the crust of b.*, crusta panis, Plin · *leavened b*, p. fermentatus, Cels. *unleavened b.*, p. sine fermento, Cels. *new b*, *p. recens *to make b.*, panem facere, Plin. *to bake b.*, p coquere, Plin. · *nature requires* (*only*) *b and water*, panem et aquam natura desiderat, Sen. 2. Cĕres, ĕris, *f* (*poet*) Virg. Hor. II. Meton for *subsistence* victus, ūs · *one's daily b.* v quotidianus, Cic.. *to get one's b*, sibi victum quaerere, Phaedr v LIVING. Phr. *to take any one's b out of his mouth*, aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter.

**bread-basket:** pānārium · Suet Plin.

**bread-pan** (*for baking*) clibānus Plin.

**bread-making:** pānificium Varr

**bread-nut:** *brōsĭmum alicastrum

**bread-poultice:** *cătăplasma panis

**breadfruit-tree:** *artocarpus incisa.

**breadth:** I. *Dimension from side to side* lātĭtūdo *the b of a river*, l. fluminis, Caes. *in b.*, in latitudinem, Caes. : *a line is length without b*, lineamentum est longitudo latitudine carens, Cic. Phr *a finger's b.*, digitus transversus, Cic *a nail's b.*, unguis t., Cic. *not to swerve a finger's b. from anything*, digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, Cic. same phrase without transversum in Cic.: see BROAD II. *A portion of stuff composing a dress* · plāgŭla Varr. III. Fig . *of extensiveness of view* also of *broad effects* in painting Phr. *his writings show great b. of view*, *scripta ejus longe lateque prospicientis animi sunt *his paintings have elegance but want b.*, *scite quidem atque venuste (eleganter), sed nimia quadam subtilitate pingit.

**break** (*v*) A. Trans I. *To divide forcibly:* 1. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 · *the golden ring was broken*, anulus aureus fractus est, Cic. · *to b. a dish*, patinam f., Hor. *to b. an arm*, brachium f., Cic *to b the necks of citizens*, cervices civium f, Cic. 2. confringo, 3 (*b in pieces*, q. v.; *b. completely*) *to b the fingers*, digitos c., Cic. 3. diffringo, 3 (rare): *to b. the legs* (in several places), crura d, Pl Suet 4. infringo, 3 (prop to b. *upon* something; rare) *to b. a pot about anyone's head*, aulam in caput (alicui) in, Pl (fr.). 5. perfringo, 3 (*b through or thoroughly*): *the stone having been broken, the lots sprang out*, perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic 6. rĕfringo, 3 (to b. *back* or *open*) *to b. off the point of a claw*, mucronem unguis i, Plin . *to b. off a bough* (by bending it), ramum r., Virg.. v. TO BREAK OPEN. 7. suffringo, 3 (to b *below*, hence esp of *the legs*): *to b. anyone's shins*, talos alicui s., Pl.: *to b. anyone's legs*, crura alicui s., Cic. Phr. *to b one's head with a plank*, caput tabula dirumpere, Pl. Ter.: *the enemy broke ground before our camp*, *hostes opera pro castris nostris facere instituerunt. *he pointed out with broken and dying*

*words how great a storm threatened the city*, significabat interruptis atque morientibus vocibus quanta impenderet procella urbi, Cic. **II.** *To weaken, lessen the force of, subdue*: **1.** frango, 3 *I alone crushed and broke the audacity of the brigand*, ego unus contudi et fregi praedonis audaciam, Cic · v. TO ENFEEBLE. **2.** infringo, 3: *to b the spirits of the enemy*, animos hostium inf, Liv.· *that the first onset and violence of the soldiers might be broken*, ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes. **3.** refringo, 3· *to b the force of a river*, vim fluminis r, Caes · *to b. the Achivos*, Achivos r, Hor. Phr *he is being his heart with grief*, moerore se conficit, Cic. *my son is being my heart with care and anxiety*, me cura et sollicitudine afficit gnatus, Ter. *to b a fall*, casum mitigare s. leviorem reddere *I broke your fall*, *te cadentem excepi *the Suevi broke the power of the Ubii*, Suevi Ubios multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes : *to b. a bank*, argentariam dissolvere, Cic **III.** *To violate, infringe* **1.** frango, 3 *to b. a treaty*, foedus f., Cic. *to b. an engagement*, fidem f, Cic . Hor.. v. BREACH (II) **2.** vīōlo, 1· *to b. treaties*, foedera v., Liv. *to b. faith*, fidem v., Ov. v TO VIOLATE. **3.** rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *to b treaties*, foedera r, Cic **IV.** *to stop, interrupt* v TO BREAK OFF. Phr *to b. silence*, silentia voce rumpere, Ov. *I have not yet b oken my fast*, fames adhuc mihi integra est (cf. Cic Fam 9, 20) *the maiden had broken her fast*, jejunia virgo solverat, Ov *to b. a person's rest*, aliquem ex somno excitare, Cic. **B.** Intrans.: **I** *To part, separate*. this sense may gen be translated by the reflective forms of the Latin verbs given under (A.) e. g. *the oars b*, franguntur remi, Virg. *the treacherous sword b.s*, perfidus ensis frangitur, Virg *the black waterspout b.s*, niger arcus aquarum frangitur, Ov. Phr.· *my heart is being*, dirumpor dolore, Cic **II.** *To open* · v. TO BURST Phr. *the cloud b.s*, scindit se nubes, Virg. **III.** *To become bankrupt* · rationes conturbare, Cic. **IV.** *To decline in health and vigour*. dēflōresco, ui, 3 *you knew him when already being*, eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic. Liv. Phr.. *my strength is being*, me vires deficere incipiunt, Cic. **V.** Of *daybreak*· Phr. *day was b.-ing*, dies appetebat, Caes.· *day is already being*, luciscit hoc jam, Pl.· *when day broke they were found dead*, ut dies illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, Cic *day was already breaking when the consul gave the signal*, jam dilucescebat, quum signum consul dedit, Liv.

**break asunder** or **in sunder: 1.** rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *to b. a bow as.*, arcum r, Phaedr *to b. a keel as*, carinam r., Ov. v. TO BURST **2.** dīfringo, 3 v TO BREAK (I. 3)

—— **away**: disjĭcio, dissīpo v TO DISSOLVE, DISSIPATE

—— **down**: **I.** Trans. **1.** dējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to b down a tower* (of a ballista), turrim d., Auct. B. Hisp Hor.: v. TO OVERTHROW, DEMOLISH **2.** rescindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 (prop *to cut away*). *to b. down a rampart*, vallum r. (scindere), Caes *to b down a bridge*, pontem r., (also scindere, Tac), Caes.. Liv. **3.** destruo, xi, ctum, 3: *to b. down a wall*, murum d, Veg.. v. TO DEMOLISH, DESTROY. Phr.: *to b. down a bridge*, pontem rumpere, Liv., p interrumpere, Caes.; p interscindere, Caes ; p. solvere, Tac. Fig. *to b. down the restraints of superstition*, religionum nodos resolvere, Luci.. *to b. down all distinctions*, miscere omnia, Cic. (v TO CONFUSE) *broken down by misfortunes*, calamitatibus fractus, Caes.. v. ENFEEBLED, WORN OUT. **II.** Intrans.: *to fail*, in speaking, etc.. **1.** haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (lit *to stick fast*) *you will b. down over a great many of the names* (i. e. *in the attempt to explain them*), in multis nominibus h, Cic also, h in salebra, Cic. Fin 5, 28, 84 *he preferred to confess his fault rather than that the authority of religion should b down*, peccatum suum confiteri maluit, quam haerere religionem, Cic **2.** offendo, 3 v TO FAIL Phr *to b down under fatigue*, etc, laboribus frangi, confici v TO ENFEEBLE, WEAR OUT

—— **forth**: intr. ērumpo v. TO BREAK OUT

—— **in**: *to tame*, horses, etc **1.** dŏmo, ui, ĭtum, 1 *to b in oxen for the plough*, tauros aratro d, Col *oxen easy to be broken in*, ad domandum proni boves, Varr. **2.** sūbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to b in bullocks*, juvencos s., Col Phr *there is little trouble in being them in*, exiguus in domitura labor eorum, Col *oxen that are thoroughly broken in*, boves perdomiti, Col. *to b. in a bullock thoroughly to the plough*, juvencum aratro consuescere, Col · v. also TO BEAT IN, CRUSH

—— **into**: *to effect an entrance* into a house, etc *by force* **1.** irrumpo, 3 (with or without a *prep.*) *to b. into anyone's house*, domum alicujus ir, Caes.; ir. intra tecta, Sen v. TO BURST IN. **2.** intrōrumpo, 3 *to b straight into a house*, int recta aedes, Pl. Caes. **3.** invādo, si, sum, 3 (with *acc* or with *prep.* in). *to b into a city*, urbem in., Virg.; in urbem in, Virg Phr. *to b. into houses and rob one's neighbours*, parietes perfodere, vicinos compilare, Cic.

—— **in pieces**: **1.** comminuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to b. doors to pieces with axes*, foribus securibus c., Pl. *to b a statue in pieces*, statuam c, Cic. Ov **2.** mĭnuo, 3 (less freq in this sense than the comp verb, and poet) Ov Stat **3.** confringo, frēgi, actum, 3 *to b. in pieces pots, cups*, aulas, calices c, Pl. *swords broken in pieces by swords*, enses ensibus confracti, Lucan. **4.** concīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (prop. *to cut in pieces*) *to b. ships to pieces*, naves c, Liv. Fig *to b. up* (speech) *into short clauses*. Cic **5.** dīrumpo, 3 *to b. images in pieces*, imagines d, Tac

—— **loose**: ērumpo, 3. *an incredible fury broke l in my consulate*, incredibilis furor in meo consulatu erupit, Cic. v. TO BREAK OUT. Phr.· *I broke l*, vincula rupi, Virg *it* (the bird) *broke l from its flaxen bands*, vincula linea rupit, Virg. v. TO BURST *he broke l from the hands of the soldiers*, se ex manibus militum eripuit, Cic. *a calf broke l from the hands of the officiating (priests)*, vitulus e manibus sacrificantium se proripuit, Liv. (comp. Virg A 2, 223).

—— **off**: **A.** Trans: **I.** *to detach a portion*: **1.** defringo, 3 *to b. off the branch of a tree*, ramum arboris d., Cic ; *to b. off the iron head from a spear*, ferrum ab hasta d, Virg. **2.** praefringo, 3 (*to b. off the point*) *to b off the points of spears*, hastas p, Liv.· *to b. off the beak of a trireme*, triremis rostrum p, Caes. **3.** abrumpo, 3 *to b. the fetters off from Prometheus*, vincula Pirithoo ab, Hor. **4.** praerumpo, 3 (similar to 2, only implying a *sudden* breaking off) *the cables were broken off*, funes praerumpebantur, Caes Ov. **II** *To discontinue, put an end to* **1.** rumpo, 3· *to b. off a marriage*, nuptias r, Hor.· *to b off amours*, amores r., Virg **2.** abrumpo, 3· *to b off a conversation*, sermonem ab., Virg **3.** dīrumpo, 3· *to b off friendships*, amicitias d., Cic **4.** interrumpo, 3 *to b. off a conversation*, sermonem in., Pl *to b. off a custom*, consuetudinem in., Cic **5.** dīrĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *to b off the union of citizens*, conjunctionem civium d, Cic. *to b off a conference*, colloquium d., Caes *to b. off friendships*, amicitias d., Tac. **6.** praecīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 *to b off a friendship*, amicitiam p., Cic (implying a *sudden rupture*, Off. 1, 33, 120). **7.** incīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *to b. off a conversation*, sermonem in., Liv *all deliberation is broken off*, inciditur omnis deliberatio, Cic **B.** Intr. **I.** *To detach itself* expr. by *pass.* of verbs given under (A.), as, *the stalk b.s off*, caulis praefringitur, Cato **II.** *To cease suddenly* **1.** praecīdo, 3 (*absol*) Cic v. TO CUT SHORT, STOP SHORT. **2.** subsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *she* (lit *her tongue*) *broke off in the midst of her words*, substitit in medios lingua sonos, Ov. **3.** dēsĭno, sīvi and sĭi, sĭtum, 3 (with some qualifying word, as repente, subito): v TO CEASE. (N.B.— The effect of the Eng verb may sometimes be conveyed by the use of such a pluperfect as dixerat, finierat comp. Ov Met 13, 123 )

—— **open**: **1.** refringo, 3: *to b open gates*, portas r , Caes *to b. open a prison*, carcerem r, Liv. **2.** effringo, 3 *to b open a door*, januam ef., Cic.: *to b. open a prison*, carcerem ef., Tac. *to b open a box*, cistam ef., Hor. **3.** solvo, 3 (of *letters, seals*) *to b. open a letter*, epistolam s , Cic. v. TO OPEN.

—— **out**: **1.** ērumpo, 3 *they b out of the camp*, ex castris erumpunt, Caes *fires b. out from the top of Etna*, ignes ex Aetnae vertice e, Virg · *the conspiracy had broken out from the darkness*, conjuratio ex tenebris erupserat, Cic. *to b out into every kind of cruelty*, in omne genus crudelitatis e., Suet. **2.** prōrumpo, 3 *that plague will b out*, illa pestis prorumpet, Cic.. *a fire had broken out*, incendium proruperat, Tac *to b out into threats*, ad minas p., Tac **3.** exōrior, ortus, 4. *a war is out*, bellum ex , Liv. v. TO ARISE **4.** exardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. *a war broke out*, bellum exarsit, Cic. : *to b. out into a mutiny*, in seditionem ex , Liv. *to b out into resentments*, in iras ex , Virg. **5.** To b. out *anew, as an old sore* recrūdesco, crūdui, 3. Fig *the wounds which seemed to be healed broke out anew*, illa quae con sanuisse videbantur r , Cic.. Sen

—— **up**: **I.** *To break in pieces* (q v.) **1.** frango, 3. *to b. up a clod*, glebam f., Virg. **2.** solvo, 3. *to b. up a ship*, navem s., Ov. **3.** dissolvo, 3 *to b. up a ship*, navigium d , Cic. Phr. *to b up land*, arva subigere, Virg terras vomere imbuere, Ov **II.** *To put an end to, to dismiss* **1.** solvo, 3 *Tarquin broke up the custom of consulting the senate*, Tarquinius morem senatum consulendi solvit, Liv. **2.** discūtio, cussi, cussum, 3: *to b. up a council*, consilium d , Liv.: v. TO DISMISS. Phr. *to b. up an army*, exercitum dimittere, Caes . v. TO DISBAND. **III.** Intr *to go to pieces; to separate, to leave a position* · Phr.: *the ship has broken up*, navigium dissolutum est, Cic. · *the sharp frost is up*, solvitur acris hiems, Hor *the council is up*, consurgitur ex consilio, Caes · *next day the enemy b. up* (i e. *leave their position*), postero die hostes castra movent, Caes *we shall b. up to-morrow* (of a school), *cras nobis feriae incipient · v. TO SEPARATE, DISBAND

—— **through**: **I.** Lit: **1.** rumpo, 3 (prop to burst; of force exerted *from within*) v TO BREAK ASUNDER. **2.** perrumpo, 3 *to b. through a threshold with an axe*, limina bipenni p , Virg . *to b. through a rib*, costam p., Cels. **3.** perfringo, 3: *to b. through gates*, portas p, Lucan: *to b. through walls*, muros p., Tac.. *to b. through the main body of the enemy*, phalangem hostium p , Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to violate* laws, treaties, etc.. **1.** vĭōlo, 1: v. TO VIOLATE. **2.** rumpo, frango v TO BREAK (III)

—— **upon**: Intr. of *waves*, etc.; *to dash against* · Phr *the winds b. upon the threshold*, frangunt se in limine venti, Val. Flacc : *the wave b.s upon the shallows*, frangitur unda **vadis**, Ov.

**break with:** i. e. *to come to a rupture with* dissĭdeo · v. TO QUARREL, BE AT VARIANCE WITH. Phr., *Scipio had broken with Pompey*, Scipio ab amicitia Pompeī se removerat, Cic.

**break** (*subs.*): **I.** *An interruption* expr. by verb locus intermissus, interruptus; qui patet, etc. **II.** *An instrument applied to carriage wheels to stop their motion:* sufflāmen *he confines the wheels by a powerful b.*, rotam astringit multo s., Juv Prud. **III.** Break *of day* dilūcŭlum v. DAY-BREAK.

**breakage:** fractūra: v. FRACTURE, BREAKING.

**breaker:** **I.** *One who breaks* **1.** ruptor. *the b. of a treaty*, foederis r, Liv.: Tac.: v. VIOLATOR Or expr. by verb, as, *the b of a door*, qui fores effringit, Cic. **2.** dŏmĭtor (*a tamer*) *a b. of horses*, equorum d, Cic Virg **II.** *A wave broken against any obstacle:* fluctus a saxo fractus, Cic. Fam 9, 16.

**breakfast** (*subs.*) **1.** jentăcŭlum Pl. Mart.: Suet **2.** prandium (a kind of *lunch*) *to cook a b*, p coquere, Pl. *to invite anyone to b*, aliquem ad p. invitare, Cic. *to get up to b.*, ad p. surgere, Suet. *my wife is calling me to b.*, ad p. uxor me vocat, Pl.

**breakfast** (v.) **1.** jento, 1 Suet. Mart **2.** prandeo, di, sum, 2 (v. BREAKFAST, *subs.*) Pl. Cic. *to b on nightingales*, luscinias p., Hor.

**breaking** (*subs.*) **1.** fractūra *the b. of a bone*, ossis f, Cels **2** dŏmĭtus, ūs (*the b. in of animals*) Cic **3.** dŏmĭtūra (i. q. domitus) Col. Plin **4.** interruptio (*a b off*, in discourse) Quint **5.** eruptio (*a b out*, med *t. t*) Plin. **6.** dissŏlūtio (*a b up*) *the b. up of a ship*, navigii d, Tac *the b. up of an empire*, imperii d., Tac.

**break-water:** **1.** mumtio ac moles lapidum; moles lapidum in mari structa, *or* fluctibus opposita cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118. **2.** structūra s agger· Vitr 12, 5, 2. **3.** pīla Virg.

**bream:** **1.** *abramis, brama M L **2.** *brama bhcea M L

**breast** (*subs*) **I.** *The organ that secretes milk.* **1.** mamma, mammilla, *or* mămilla· *to give the b. to a child*, puero mammam dare, Pl Cic (In medical writers *mamma* is the breast of females; *mammilla* of males Mayne.) **2.** über, ĕris, *n. (when full of milk). milky b s*, lactea u, Virg. *his own mother nourishes every (child) with her b s*, sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac **3** pāpilla (poet) Cat. Virg **II.** *The upper and front part of the body;* also, *the cavity situated behind it:* **1.** pectus, ŏris, *n.* Ov.· Cels Plin Phr.· *having a broad or full b.*, pectŏrōsus: Plin. Col. **2.** praecordia, orum *the breath remaining in the b*, spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. v. CHEST. **III.** *The feelings* **1.** pectus· *he soothes their grieving b.s*, moerentia p. mulcet, Virg *pure b.s*, p. casta, Ov. **2.** praecordia *at times valour returns into the b. even of the conquered*, quondam etiam victis redit in p. virtus, Virg : Hor.· v BOSOM, HEART

**breast** (v.)· Phr., *he courageously b.s the waves*, *fortiter pectus (pectora) fluctibus opponit, fluctus adverso pectore excipit: v. TO FACE

**breast-bone:** **1.** os pectŏris Cels. **2.** pectŏrāle os Cels. **3.** *sternum (from the Greek). frequently used by modern medical writers.

**breast-plate:** **1.** lōrica· Cic : Liv.· v. CORSLET. **2.** thōrax, ācis, *m.*: Liv . Virg. **3.** pectŏrāle, is, *n.*. Varr. Plin

**breast-pump:** *antlia mammaria (Mayne)

**breast-work:** **1.** lōrica Caes. Tac *Dimin* lōrĭcŭla, *a low b.*· Hirt. Veg **2.** plūtĕus (less freq pluteum). Caes · Veg

**breath:** **I.** *The air taken into and expelled from the lungs;* also, *the act of respiration* · **1.** spīrĭtus, ūs *to draw b*, s. ducere, also, animam spiritu ducere, Cic *to receive a son's last b*, filii postremum s excipere, Cic *to take b*, s colligere, Quint. *to be fetching one's last b.*, i. e. *expiring*, trahere extremum s., Phaedr. *to utter a sentence in a single b.*, complexionem verborum uno s. volvere, Cic. Fig *the b. of the N wind*, Boreae s, Virg **2.** ānima (esp. in poet) *I stopped my b*, a. compressi, Ter. *to hold one's b*, a. continere, Cic (tenere, Ov) *to take b*, a. reciprocare, Liv. *the passage of the b*, itei animae, Cic · *badness of b.*, animae gravitas, Plin. v. also AIR **3.** afflātus, ūs (*b directed upon some object*) Ov Stat. Fig. *the b of the W. wind*, af. Favonii, Plin. **4.** hālĭtus, ūs (esp *hard or bad*) *badness of b. from the lungs*, a pulmone graveolentia halitus, Plin *for the purpose of improving the b.*, commendandi h gratia, Plin v. FUMES. **5.** ānhēlĭtus, ūs (prop. *a hurried* or *difficult b, shortness of b.*) · *to take b*, an recipere, Pl.: *the dry b. came from his weary mouth*, aridus a lasso veniebat an. ore, Ov Phr *out of b. with running*, exanimatus cursu, Caes **II.** *Life* · **1.** ānima *while a sick man has b there is said to be hope*, aegroto dum a. est, spes esse dicitur, Cic v LIFE **2.** spīrĭtus· *to take away anyone's b.*, spiritum alicui auferre, Cic. *to give up one's b.*, s. reddere, Vell. **III.** *Breeze:* q. v.

**breathe:** **A.** Intrans. **I.** *To respire, be alive:* **1.** spīro, 1 *they cannot even b. without fear*, ne s. quidem sine metu possunt, Cic *Catiline was found still b ing a little*, Catilina repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. Fig. *the mind of Laelius seems to be still b ing in his writings*, videtur Laelii mens s. etiam in scriptis, Cic *the b.ing* (i e. *life-like*) *statues*, spirantia signa, Virg. **2.** respiro, 1 *those who are sunk in water cannot b*, qui demersi sunt in aqua non possunt, Cic *power to b*, respirare potestas, Virg. Juv Phr *to b.*, spiritum ducere, animam spiritu ducere, Cic.; spiritum trahere, Phaedr. **II.** *To pause, rest* v TO BREATHE AGAIN **B.** Trans. **I.** *To draw into and expel from the lungs* Phr *we b the air*, aerem spiritu ducimus, Cic *the windpipe b s back the air from the lungs*, aspera arteria animam a pulmonibus r, Cic. *could I any longer b. the common air?* auram communem haurire amplius potui? Quint *to b the vital air*, auras vitales carpere, Virg. **II.** *To exhale* (q v) spiro, 1 *her locks b'd a divine odour*, comae divinum odorem spirabere, Virg. **III.** *To express, manifest* (q. v) **1.** ānhēlo, 1 (implying *violence*) *to b. out wickedness*, scelus an., Cic. **2.** spiro, 1 *to b. war*, bellum s., Lucr.. *to b love*, amores s, Hor.

**IV.** *To utter softly* v TO WHISPER

**——— again** (i. e *take breath* or *heart anew*): respiro, 1. *to b again after repeated disasters*, r. a continuus cladibus, Liv.: *to b again after fear* r a metu, Cic. *I shall b. again if I see you*, respirabo si te videro, Cic. Pl

**——— in** or **into:** inspiro, 1 v. TO INSPIRE.

**——— out:** · **1.** exspīro, 1: *to b out a stream of blood from the breast*, flumen sanguinis de pectore ex., Luci *to b out flames*, flammas ex., Virg. **2.** spiro, 1 (poet) *oxen b.ing out flames*, flammas spirantes boves, Liv. Virg v. also TO BREATHE (III.). **3.** effio, 1 *they b. out fires from their mouth and nostrils*, ignes ore et naribus effiant, Ov . *to b. out one's life*, i. e. *to die*, animam ef, Cic. **4.** profio, 1 *to b out flames*, flammas p, Ov. **5.** exhālo, 1 *orifices b.ing out flame*, spiramenta flammam exhalantia, Ov · *to b. out life*, i e. *to die*, vitam ex., Virg.

**——— upon:** **1.** aspīro, 1 *that cold may not b. upon him*, ut ne ad eum frigus aspiret, Cels. Virg **2.** afflo, 1 (stronger than aspiro *to blow upon*) *as if Canidia had b. d upon them*, velut illis Canidia affiasset, Hor. *to b. perfumes on anyone*, odores alicui af., Prop.

**breathing** (*subs.*). **I.** *The act of breathing* **1.** aspīrātio *living creatures are supported by the b. of air*, animantes aspiratione aeris sustinentur Cic. **2.** spīrĭtus, ūs *air drawn in by b. nourishes and supports living beings*, aer spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Cic Ov **3.** re spīrātio Cic Plin **4.** Or expr. by gerund, etc v. TO BREATHE. **II.** Gram. *t. t.* **1.** aspīrātio Cic. Quint **2.** spīrĭtus *the rough b.*, s. asper, Prisc *the smooth b*, s lenis, Prisc.

**breathing-hole:** spīrāculum. v. AIR-HOLE, VENT.

**breathing-time:** i e. *time or space to recover from fear or other agitation* Phr *to have (a moment's) b. from anything*, (punctum temporis, Cic) ab aliqua re respirare, Liv. Vell. *the Saguntines had had a few days b.*, Saguntini a proelio quietem per aliquot dies habuerant, Liv v RESPITE.

**breathless:** **1.** exānĭmis, e, *or* exānĭmus, a, um *a b. corpse*, ex corpus, Quint. Virg. v LIFELESS Fig of *extreme fear*, etc : *b with fear*, metu ex , Hor. Virg. **2.** exānĭmātus v. LIFELESS, DEAD. Fig., *my wife b.* (with alarm), ex. uxor, Cic *b with alarm*, (a metu, Ter Curt. v. also BREATH (1 *fin.*)

**bred:** nutritus *b. at Thebes* or *Argos*, Thebis n. an Argis, Hor. esp. in the compounds, *well-bred, thoroughbred* q v.

**breech** (*subs*) ānus nātes clūnes v. BUTTOCK, FUNDAMENT. Phr. *the b. of a gun*, *sclopeti pars inferior.

**breeches:** **1.** brācae *or* braccae, arum (*the loose trousers* of Celtic nations)· Prop. Tac Phr *nations that wear b.*, nationes bracatae, Cic. *a soldier wearing b*, bracatus miles, Prop. **2.** fēmĭnālia, ium (*drawers*, q v.). Suet Hor. Phr.: *to take the b. from a highlandman*, nudo vestimenta detrahere, Pl. As 1, 1, 79

**breed** (*v.*) **A.** Trans · **I.** *To engender, give birth to* **1.** pārĭo, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 *rotten wood b s maggots*, ligna putrefacta vermiculos p, Lucr. *the earth bred other animals spontaneously*, cetera tellus animalia sponte sua peperit, Ov. v TO BEGET. Fig · *truth b.s hatred*, veritas odium p., Ter v. TO PRODUCE **2.** gĕnĕro, 1 *such a monster as Africa b s*, quale portentum g Africa tellus, Hor. *germs b.ing green frogs*, semina virides generantia ranas, Ov. Fig. *to b. strife*, litem g., Quint. v. also *inf.* (B.). **3.** gigno v. TO BEGET. **4.** procreo v TO ENGENDER, BEGET Phr.· *we may see worms bred from dung*, videre licet vivos exsistere vermes de stercore, Lucr. **II.** *To raise a breed:* **1.** ălo, ălui, 3 *to b horses*, equos a, Ter. *they b. these animals for the purpose of amusement*, haec animalia alunt animi causa, Caes. v TO REAR. **2.** pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3 (lit. *to feed*) *to b fleeced (small) stock*, pecus lanare p , Varr *to b. horses*, equos p, Virg. **B.** Intrans.· **I.** *To engender* **1.** concĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 v TO CONCEIVE. **2.** fĕto, 1 *ducks b. in marshes* anates in paludibus f , Col. **3.** gĕnĕro, 1. *the she-ass has begun to b.*, asina g coepit, Plin. **II.** *To have birth:* **1.** nascor, nātus, 3 : *bees b from the putrid entrails*, de putri viscere nascuntur apes, Ov.. *gnats b. in the fig-tree*, in fico culices nascuntur, Plin. **2.** prōvĕnio, vēni, 4 *muscles b in sandy places*, mituli in arenosis p , Plin **3.** gignor, gĕnĭtus, 3 *there is nothing but what b s in the sea*, nihil non g in mari, Plin.

**breed** (*subs.*). **1.** sēmĭnium. *females of good b.*, feminae boni s , Varr. *a good b. of asses*, asinorum s. bonum, Varr.. Lucr. **2.** gĕnus, ĕris *n : b.s of wild cattle*, genera pecudum fera-

rum, Varr v KIND, RACE **3** gens, gentis, *f* (poet) Virg. Ov. Phr. *the best b s of oxen have an ugly head,* optima forma bovis cui turpe caput, Virg *cattle of good b*, generosum pecus, Virg

**breeder:** **I.** *the female that produces*. mātrix, īcis, *f* (i) of *a cow* Varr. (ii.) of *a ewe* Col (iii) of *a hen* · Col (It may also be expressed by the adj feta qualifying the substantive, but this is usu said of *a female that has recently given birth to offspring*. Plin Vulg) **II.** *One who devotes attention to the rearing of any kind of animal* gĕnĕrātor *a b. of horses*, g equorum, Virg Phr *he had a great reputation as a b. of the best sheep*, *magnam cepit gloriam ex studio ovium optimarum alendarum.

**breeding** (*adj*) fēta v. BREEDER.

**breeding** (*subs*) **I.** *The act* or *time of generating* · fētūra *an age fit for b.*, aetas feturae habilis, Virg. *during b. time*, in fetura, Varr **II.** *The rearing of a breed* sēminātio Varr. **III.** *Formation of manners*; also *manners*: v EDUCATION, MANNERS Phr. *good b*, hūmānitas *those things are very inconsistent with good b*, ea multum ab h. discrepant, Cic. v REFINEMENT, POLITENESS.

**breeze** (*the insect*) oestrus v GAD FLY.

**breeze** (*of wind*) **1.** aura *the night b*, nocturna a, Caes Fig: *a little b. of rumour*, parva a rumoris, Cic *the b of popular favour*, a popularis, Cic. Hor. **2.** flātus, ūs *the sails moved by a favouring b*, f. secundo carbasa mota, Ov. Virg. Fig · *we are enjoying the propitious b of fortune*, prospero f. fortunae utimur, Cic. **3.** ānima (mostly poet.) *Thracian b s*, a. Thraciae, Hor. **4.** spīritus, ūs Sen.

**breezy:** ventōsus v. WINDY.

**breviary:** **I.** *An abridgement, epitome* q v. ĕpitŏme summārium brĕvĭārium. **II.** *A manual of prayers*, brĕvĭārium: M.L

**brevity:** **I.** *Shortness* q v. **II.** *Conciseness* (of language) **1.** brĕvĭtās *when there is no superfluous word, it is to be called b*, b appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, Cic. *the* (peculiar) *b. of Sallust*, illa Sallustiana b., Quint. **2.** brĕvĭlŏquentia. Cic. ap. Gell. Phr. *I desire b. of speech*, fieri dictis compendium volo, Pl.

**brew:** **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To make beer*: *cerevisiam coquĕre; *or* ex hordeo corruptio conficere (cf. Tac. G 23) **II.** *To mix* q v **III.** *To contrive, plot, hatch* · q v. Phr. *see what mischief the woman is b ing*, vide quod inceptet (meretrix) facinus, Ter. *don't you see what mischief you are brewing?* non vides quantum mali concites? Ter. **B.** Intrans Phr. *the maid-servant b s famously*, *ancilla cerevisiam scite conficit *a tempest is b ing in the west*, ab occidente (sole) tempestas excitatur *s* concitatur (cf. Auct Har. Resp. 3, 4; and Cic Mur 17 36) *there is some mischief b ing*, *nescio quid mali concinnatur, paratur (cf. Phaedr 2, 4 *fin*). see *supr* (A. *fin*).

**brewer:** *cerevisiae coctor

**brewhouse:** *aedificium ad cerevisiam coquendam exstructum

**brewing** (*subs.*) *cerevisiae coctura

**briar, wild:** *rōsa cānina M L.

**bribe** (*subs.*) prētium *to be induced by a b. to condemn a man*, pretio adduci ad hominem condemnandum, Cic *to corrupt a juryman by a b.*, pretio judicem corrumpere, Cic. (N B — Any Latin word signifying *money, reward*, etc., may in certain connexions be used v. TO BRIBE, BRIBERY.) Phr *they accused us of taking a b.*, nos pecuniae captae arcessebant, Cic

**bribe** (*v*) · **1.** largior, 4 (prop. *to give profusely*) *to procure great means for b ing*, facultates ad largiendum magnas comparare, Caes.: *to become popular by b ing with other men's money*, largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv **2.** corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (usu with some defining word, as pecunia, pretio, auro, etc) *the juryman is b d*, judex pretio corrumpitur, Cic *there were some who had been b d*, fuere qui auro corrupti essent, Sall. *Jugurtha b s the king's nearest relations*, Jugurtha regi proximos domi c, Sall. *I will b his slaves*, muneribus servos corrumpam, Hor. Phr *to attempt to b a court of justice*, judicium pecunia tentare, Cic *he directed his ambassadors to attempt to b everyone*, legatis praecepit omnes mortales pecunia aggrediantur, Sall similarly, spe et pretio sollicitare, Cic. *the multitude is easily b d*, multitudo pretio venalis est, Liv. *not to be b d*, integer, incorruptus v. INCORRUPTIBLE.

**briber:** **1.** corruptor Cic. Suet **2.** dīvīsor (*an agent employed to distribute the bribes*) Cic Suet. **3.** largītor: Cic

**bribery:** **1.** ambītus, ūs (of voters for public offices; including all kinds of *illegal canvassing*) *to accuse a man of b*, hominem ambitus (de amb.) ac causare, Ci *a man found guilty of b.*, vir ambitus damnatus, Cic. *a law respecting b*, ambitūs (de a., Suet) lex, Cic **2.** corruptēla *he said that profuse expenditure was b*, largitionem c dixit esse, Cic v. CORRUPTION. **3** largītio (*profuse b*) *to corrupt a tribe by disgraceful b*, tribum turpi l corrumpere, Cic Sall **4.** rēdemptio (i e *buying* a verdict, etc) *the b of a court of law*, judicii r, Cic Phr *to endeavour to prevail over anyone by b*, aliquem pecunia sollicitare, Cic v TO BRIBE (*fin.*)

**brick** (*subs*) **1.** lātei, ēris, *m. the city was built of b s or rough stone*, urbs ex latere aut caemento effecta est, Cic.. *to make b s*, lateres ducere, facere, parare, Vitr.; l. fingere, Plin. *to dry b.s*, l. arefacere, Vitr. *to bake b s*, l coquere, Vitr. *to lay b s*, l. struere, Caes.. *a burnt* or *unburnt b*, coctus l. sive crudus, Vitr. Hence, *a half b*, sēmilāter, Vitr. *Dimin.* lātercŭlus, *a small b*, Caes.; Plin. **2.** testa (*earthenware* in general v JAR) Cato Vitr

**brick** (*adj*) **1.** lātĕrĭcĭus *b walls*, l. muri, Caes · *b. shrines*, l cellae, Vitr **2.** testācĕus *a b. structure*, t structura, Vitr Plin.

**brick-bat:** **1.** *lateris fragmen *s* frustum. **2.** testa (of *broken pieces of earthenware*) Ov Tac

**brick-clay** or **earth:** terra lātĕrāria Plin.

**brick-kiln:** lātĕrārĭa Plin.

**brick-layer:** lātĕrum structor; or perhaps, structor (alone) Cic.

**brick-maker:** lātĕrārius Non.

**brick-making:** lātĕrīna· Tert.

**brick-work:** lātĕrĭcium; *or* opus lātĕrĭcium Caes Vitr.

**bridal** (*subs*) · nuptiae v. MARRIAGE, WEDDING.

**bridal** (*adj*) · **1.** nuptiālis, e *b. gifts*, n. dona, Cic. · v. NUPTIAL. **2.** prōnūbus (poet) *a b torch*, p flamma, Claud Phr *a b. veil*, flammeum Juv Plin *a b bed*, gĕnĭālis lectus, Cic; g. torus, Virg. v. WEDDING

**bridal-chamber:** thălămus Virg.. Cat.

**bride:** **1.** nupta *or* nova nupta (*just married*) · Ter Ov. **2.** sponsa (*about to be married*) · Pl.. *a weeping b*, flebilis s, Hor

**bride-cake:** mustācĕus, *or* -um Cato Juv.

**bride-groom:** **1.** mārītus, *or* nŏvus maritus (*just married*): Pl. *a maiden conducted to her young b*, juveni virgo deducta marito, Tac **2.** sponsus (*betrothed*: q v) Cic. Hor

**bridesmaid:** prōnūba Cat.. Stat.

**bridesman:** **1.** auspex nuptiarum Cic. **2.** pārānymphus Aug.

**bridewell:** v. PRISON.

**bridge** (*subs.*). pons, pontis, *m to make a b. over a river*, pontem in flumine facere, faciendum curare, Caes.; flumen ponte jungere, Liv *to make a b. of boats*, pontem navibus efficere, Tac *to break down a b*, p interscindere, Cic; p rescindere, Caes. v TO BREAK DOWN *Dimin* ponticŭlus, *a small b* Cic Cat Phr *the toll taken at a b.*, pontātīcum, Amm *a b.-master*, *pontis curator *the b of the nose*, *pars nasi superior *the b of a violin*, *fidium jugum (Georg).

**bridge** (*v*) ponte jungo, pontem facio, etc v BRIDGE

**bridle** (*subs*) **1.** frēnum *pl* -i and -a strictly *bit, curb*: q v Fig *to put a b on anyone's madness*, alicui frenos furoris injicere, or, adhibere, Cic. (N B — Not dare, which is to *give* the reins, i e *relax* them) **2.** lōrum (esp. poet) *to lead horses by their b s*, equos loris ducere, Liv Virg. Ov **3** hābēna· v REINS.

**bridle** (*v.*) · **1.** frēno, 1 (rare in prose except fig) *to b dragons* (i e *put a bridle on them*), dracones f, Ov *a caparisoned and b d horse*, instructus frenatusque equus, Liv Fig *to b anyone's fury*, alicujus furores f., Cic *to b pleasures*, voluptates f, Liv. **2.** infrēno, 1 *to b a horse*, equum inf, Liv. Virg (v rare in fig sense) **3.** frenos impono, injicio v. TO PUT ON (For fig sense, see also TO CURB, RESTRAIN.)

**bridler** (rare) frēnātor Stat

**brief** (*adj.*) **1** brĕvis, e *b enjoyment*, b fructus, Luci *a b narrative*, b narratio, Cic *I strive to be b, I become obscure*, b esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor **2.** angustus used by Cic. as antithesis to dilatatus, i e. *expanded, diffuse* v. COMPRESSED, CONCISE, TERSE Phr *I will be very b with you*, compendi verba multa faciam tibi, Pl. *to be brief* (as parenthetical clause), ne longum sit, Cic; ne longum faciam, Hor.; ne multa *or* ne multis, Cic; quid quaeris, Hor Ep 1, 10, 8

**brief** (*subs*) **I.** *A despatch* q v **II.** *An outline of a legal case* · causae commentarius; brevis annotatio; libelli Quint 10, 7, 30, 31 (where however the expressions mean *notes made by the advocate himself*). Phr. *to be engaged with one's first b.*, primam causam *s.* advocationem agere. *he did not get a single b*, *nemo omnium eum ad causam suam defendendam advocavit, eum causae suae patronum habuit *he failed over his first b*, quam primam suscepit causam, in ea offendit, v. TO FAIL

**briefless:** only facete · *a b. barrister*, *sine clientibus patronus.

**briefly:** **1.** brĕvĭter *to speak b and aptly*, b. et commode dicere, Cic *as b. as I could*, quam brevissime potui, Cic *very b*, perbreviter, Cic. **2.** paucis (lit. *in few* words) *to speak as b. as possible*, quam paucissimis dicere, Sall. Ter. **3.** stricte v. CURSORILY. **4.** angustē, pressē (signifying *compression of matter* into few words; whereas breviter and paucis denote only the *use* of few words) v TERSELY, COMPASS, IN SMALL (phr.). Phr. *to treat of anything b*, aliquid brevi praecidere, percurrere, Cic. (but brevi is here an *abl*, and signifies within a short time or limits); aliquid in pauca, paucissima conferre, Pl.

**briefness:** v. BREVITY.

**brier:** i. e. prop. *the dog-rose bush*; rōsa cānina (cynosbātos, Plin.); but generally = *bramble* · q. v.

**brig:** *navis duobus malis instructa

**brigade:** **I.** Of infantry: lēgio, ōnis, *f.*: Caes. (the Roman legion contained about as many troops as the modern infantry b, and like the latter, it was complete in itself, and capable of independent action). **II.** Of cavalry: (?) turma equitum · Caes.. v. TROOP.

**brigadier:** tribūnus. Caes. (Prob. the nearest word v. Dict. Ant. p. 503, *a.*)

**brigand:** **1.** latro · Caes. · Cic **2.** latrunculus Cic. v. BANDIT.

**brigandage:** 1. latrōcinium (the

practice) Caes.: Cic. **2.** latrōcĭnātĭo (a particular act): Plin. *To be engaged in b.*, latrōcĭnor, ī Pl . Cic.

**brigantine:** **1.** lĭburna (*a light galley*). Caes.. Hor. **2.** lĭburnĭca (= 1) Suet Plin.

**bright:** |. *Shining, lustrous:* **1.** clārus (the most general term: v. CLEAR) *a b star*, c stella, Cic *very b. jewels*, clarissimae gemmae, Cic. *a wreath b with gold and gems*, c auro gemmisque corona, Ov *very b*, praeclarus Lucr. **2.** lūcĭdus (usu of that which *shines with a calm lustre*) *b. stars*, l sidera, Hor Vith *a b. gem*, l gemma, Ov. *very b*, perlucidus (also pellucidus). *a very b star*, p. stella, Cic. (more usu. in sense of *transparent* q. v.) **3.** splendĭdus strongei than lucidus v. GLITTERING, BRILLIANT **4.** nĭtĭdus (prop. only of that which is *externally bright* or *beaming*) · *b ivory*, n. ebur, Ov . *b. shining hair*, n. caesaries, Virg. v. GLEAMING **5.** candĭdus (*bright-white, shining*) · *b stars*, c. stellae, Lucr. *the b. moon*, c luna, Virg v. WHITE. **6.** fulgĭdus (*flashing* · q v.) Lucr. To the above may be added the participial adjectives, lucens, fulgens, splendens, nitens, candens concerning the difference between which, see TO SHINE, SHINING. Phr · *b. (lively) eyes*, vegeti oculi, Suet. (nitentes oculi in Virg., is rather used with ref to their *shining with tears*) · *to be b* nitēre, fulgēre, splendēre, etc. · v. TO SHINE *to become b*, claresco, Tac. Sen ; splendesco, Virg Ov., nītesco, Virg Plin v TO BRIGHTEN. *to keep a b fire*, luculento uti camino, Cic || *Smart, clever:* q v. · perh. făcētus, argūtus.

**brighten:** **A.** Trans: |. Lit.: *to make bright* (infrequent) v TO POLISH, ILLUMINE, MAKE LIGHT ||. *To cheer, enliven* q v. **B.** Intrans. |. Lit. **1.** splendesco, dui, 3 *let the ploughshare, rubbed in the furrow, begin to b*, incipiat sulco attritus s. vomer, Virg *we saw the sky b. with the flame of Etna*, vidimus Aetneae coelum s. flamma, Ov. **2.** nītesco, tui, 3 *as the new moon b.s*, nitescente nova luna, Plin **3.** clārĭesco, clārui, 3 Tac Sen **4.** rēlūcesco, luxi, 3 (*b. again*) · *the image of the sun b'd again*, solis imago relucit, Ov *the day b d again*, reluxit dies, Tac. v. TO CLEAR UP. ||. Fig of the aspect of affairs, the countenance, intellect, etc. often, *to brighten up* Phr. (*his*) *face b.'d up*, *vultus se explicavit*, in hilaritatem solutus est. *affairs begin to b*, jam res melius ire incipiunt v TO IMPROVE: "*even slowness b s up with affection*," *amore etiam tarda ingenia nitescunt.*

**brightly:** clārē, lūcĭdē, splendĭdē · for the difference between them, v BRIGHT.

**brightness:** |. *Splendour* · **1.** candor *the b of the sun*, c. solis, Cic. *the b. of the sky*, coeli c , Cic v WHITENESS **2.** nītor (of that which has a *bright surface*) *the b of the dawn*, n auroiae, Lucr *the b. of silver and gold*, n. argenti et auri, Ov : *the b of a sword*, n. gladii, Plin. **3.** fulgor (*flashing b*) · *the b. of a candelabrum*, candelabri f., Cic.: *the b. of the sun*, solis f, Plin *eyes gleaming with tremulous b*, oculi tremulo f. micantes, Ov. Fig *the b of fame*, famae f., Ov.· Quint (in Lucr also fulgur: v. FLASH) **4.** clārĭtas (rare) *the b of a star*, c. sideris, Plin. also clārĭtūdo: Tac **5.** splendor v. BRILLIANCY. **6.** cŏlor (poet.) *silver has no b.*, nullus argento c est, Hor.: *b of wool*, (vellerum) colores, Hor.· v. HUE. ||. *Acuteness, cleverness*, q v

**brill** (a fish) (?) psetta *or* psitta Plin.

**brilliancy:** **1.** splendor . *the b. of flame*, s. flammae, Ov.: *the b. of silver*, s argenti, Hor. Fig. · *all the b. and splendour of these things*, harum rerum s omnis et amplitudo, Cic **2.** nĭtor (v. BRIGHTNESS, 2). *the b. of a mirror*, n. speculi, Plin. Fig. · *b. of style*, n. orationis, Cic.: *b. of figurative language*, translationum n , Quint. *to show b* (in writing), n. uti, Auct. Dial. de Or. **3.** lūstre, ĭnis, *n* (only in fig sense, of *lustre of style*) · *b. of eloquence*, l eloquentiae, Cic.: *things that add b to style*, lumina sententiarum, Quint

**brilliant:** **1.** splendĭdus *the b. constellations*, s signa coeli, Lucr. *b eyes*, s oculi, Lucr *a fountain more b than glass*, fons splendidior vitro, Hor Fig *a b style of oration*, s ratio dicendi, Cic. *b. deeds*, s. facta, Hor **2.** nītens, ntis *a flower more b. than Tyrian purple*, Tyrio nitentior flos ostro, Ov Fig *a b speech*, n. oratio, Cic. **3.** luculentus (esp. in fig sense ; v *splendid*). *a b* (or acc to others, *lucid*) *speech*, l oratio, Sall *a b engagement*, pulchrum et l proelium, Pl *a b achievement*, facinus l, Pl **4.** praeclārus v FAMOUS, DISTINGUISHED. Phr *to prepare a b. entertainment*, convivium opipare (adv.) parare, Cic ; epulas apparatissimas, Sen. v SPLENDID **5.** fulgens, ntis · v SHINING. Fig *with most b, nay divine eloquence*, fulgentissimo et coelesti ore, Vell.

——, **be:** **1.** splendĕo, 2 *her eyes are b*, oculi s, Pl. Hor Fig. *virtue is always b of itself*, virtus s per se semper, Cic Liv **2.** nīteo, 2 *you see how b their orators is*, illorum vides quam niteat oratio, Cic. Hor v TO BE BRIGHT, SHINE.

**brilliantly:** **1.** splendĭdē. *to set out a banquet magnificently and b*, ornare magnifice s que convivium, Cic . *a life honourably and b. spent*, acta aetas honeste ac s, Cic Hor **2.** (esp. of style) lūcŭlentē *or* -ter *it is b. said* (i. e *finely*), l dicitur, Cic . v LUCID.

**brim:** |. *Rim, border* q v margo. Phr *the b. of a hat*, *pilei ora ||. *The upper edge of a vessel for liquids* · **1.** ōra *to flavour the b of a* (*medicine*) *cup*, oras pocula circum contingere, Lucr . *to fill a cup to the very b*, *poculum ad summam o implere. **2.** labrum (of any *large* vessel) *to smear the b.s of jars all round*, l doliorum circumlinere, Cato v. BRINK. Phr. *to fill a jar to the b.*, amphoram ad summum implere, Col.: v. TO FILL.

**brimful:** ad summum plenus, impletus · v. BRIM

**brimstone:** sulfur, ŭris, *n.* : v SULPHUR.

**brindled:** **1.** discŏlor · v. PARTICOLOURED. **2.** vārius: *a b. hog*, v. porcus, Petr.

**brine:** |. *A solution of salt:* **1.** mūrĭa Hor. Cels. **2.** salsāmentum Cic **3.** salsūra Varr. ||. *The sea* · q. v. sālum Virg.

**bring:** |. *To carry to:* **1.** affĕro, attŭli, allātum, 3 (with *dat* or *prep.* also *adv* of place *whither*) *b. hither goblets*, affer huc scyphos, Hor. *to b. a letter to anyone*, literas ad aliquem *or* alicui af, Cic Fig *I b. you peace*, pacem ad vos affero, Pl. *frequent reports were brought*, crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes *to b the consulship into a family*, consulatum in familiam af., Cic. It sometimes means "to bring *news*" *the scouts brought news that everything was quiet*, exploratores attulerunt quieta omnia esse, Liv · Caes. **2.** infĕro, 3 *to b into or to* q v. **3.** perfĕro, 3 (usu of letters, news, etc., and implying the safe arrival of the thing at its destination) *to b. a letter to anyone*, literas ad aliquem p., Cic. *he brought me news of the battle*, mihi nuntium proelii pertulit, Cic.. *the report had been brought to him*, fama ad eum perlata erat, Liv **4.** apporto, 1 *shell-fish are brought from Illyricum*, cochleae de Illyrico apportantur, Varr.. *he brought the statues to the Roman people*, signa populo R. apportavit, Cic. **5.** advĕho, xi, ctum, 3 . *to b. corn to Rome*, frumentum Romam ad., Cic.: v. TO CONVEY (Adveho and apporto are esp used of things *not to be carried in the hand.*) ||. *To cause to come to:* **1.** affĕro, 3 (with *dat* or absol ) *winter b s snows*, bruma nives af, Lucr. Fig. *to b a man grief*, alicui aegritudinem af, Ter Cic . v TO CAUSE, OCCASION. **2.** addūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (lit *to lead to* usu foll. by *prep.*). *we usually b. physicians to the sick*, ad aegros medicos solemus ad., Cic. Hor. Fig · *to b. a man into extreme danger*, hominem in discrimen extremum ad., Cic **3.** dēporto, 1 (*to b home*) : *to b. home a victorious army*, victorem exercitum d , Cic Liv. Phr. *this has brought to ruin great states*, ea res magnas civitates pessumdedit, Sall · *to b to pass*; v. TO B ABOUT *antiquity will b. credit to the work*, fidem est operi latura vetustas, Virg *those things have brought me immortal glory*, illa immortalem gloriam mihi dederunt, Cic *it lately brought very great honour to Milo, that he checked all the attempts of Clodius*, honori summo nuper Miloni fuit quod omnes Clodii conatus compressit, Cic *the farm will b a smaller price*, fundus minoris venibit, Cic *to bring an action* v ACTION. ||. *To cause to come to any state or determination:* **1.** dēdūco, 3 *to b. anyone to weeping and pity*, aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque d , Cic. *to b a man to the same opinion*, ad eandem sententiam hominem d , Caes **2.** indūco, 3 *he brought himself to forget that he was a father*, induxit animum ut patrem esse sese obliviscĕretur, Cic. *to b a friend's mind to a better hope*, amici animum in spem meliorem in, Cic. Ter.. Liv. v TO PREVAIL ON. **3.** vōco, 1 *to b. anyone to grief*, aliquem in luctum v , Cic *you are bring Italy to ruin and devastation*, Italiam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, Cic. *to b friendship to a reckoning*, amicitiam ad calculos vocare, Cic **4.** rēdigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (esp. to b *by power or authority*). *to b anyone into favour again*, aliquem in gratiam r , Ter. *to b a man to poverty*, hominem ad inopiam r , Ter. *to b. nations into subjection to this empire*, gentes in dicionem hujus imperii r., Cic.

**5.** perdūco, 3 (comp perfeio, *supr.* I 3) *to b to an end*, ad exitum p , Cic

**bring about:** **1.** confĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 · *to b. about peace*, pacem c , Ter *to b. about a marriage*, nuptias c , Ter *to b. about anyone's return* (from exile), reditum alicui c., Cic. **2.** efficio, 3 *if I b it about, will you give me the money?* si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? Pl.· *to b. about great changes*, magnas rerum commutationes ef., Caes **3.** perfĭcio, 3 · *he b s about an exchange of hostages between them*, obsides uti inter sese dent perfĭcit, Caes.· Cic. **4.** concĭlio, 1 (with ref. to *unions*). *to b. about peace between citizens*, pacem inter cives c , Cic · *to b about a marriage*, nuptias c., Nep. **5.** conflo, 1 (implying *violent* action) Ter. *to b about a thing by shedding the blood of citizens*, rem sanguine civili c., Lucr.

**6.** pervinco, vīci, victum, 3 : i. e. *to carry one's point, prevail* q. v.

—— **back:** **1.** rĕfĕro, 3 · *he brought the ring b. to me*, anulum ad me retulit, Pl.. *he orders all the corn to be brought b. to him*, frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, Caes.· *to b. back scars* (from the field), cicatrices domum r., Curt. Fig.. *this man brought b. disgrace into his own house*, hic in suam domum ignominiam retulit, Cic.: *these messages were brought b. to Caesar*, haec Caesari mandata referebantur, Caes. **2.** rēdūco, 3 (usu. *to be the means of recalling*) *to b. anyone b. from exile*, aliquem de exsilio r., Cic. *to b. (back) to remembrance*, in memoriam r., Cic. : *to b. back wintes*, hiemes r., Hor.: *to b. a man b. to his duty*, hominem ad officium r., Cic. **3.** rĕporto, 1 : v. TO CARRY BACK. **4.** rēvŏco, 1 (lit. *to call or summon b.*): v TO RECALL. **5.** repraesento, 1 (only fig.: *to make present again; to recall vividly*) : *to b*

*back the anger of the gods*, iram deûm r., Liv.. *the sight of the temple brought b. the recollection of my consulship*, templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic **6.** rĕdūco, ēgi, actum, 3 (esp. of bringing b by *force*) · *to b. back military discipline to early manners*, disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores r., Liv · *he brought b the matter to the original plan*, rem ad pristinam rationem redegit, Caes Hor. Phr. *to b anyone back*, aliquem reducem facere, Pl

**bring before** (*call attention to*) · **1.** dēfĕro, 3 *the affair was brought before the council*, res ad consilium delata est, Caes. **2.** rĕfĕro, 3 (esp. of laying a matter before *the senate*) *to b a matter before the senate*, rem ad senatum r., Sall *the matter was again brought b the senate*, relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv **3.** prōdūco, 3 *to b anyone b a court of law*, aliquem in judicium p., Cic Phr.. *to b a proposal before the people*, legem, rem, ad populum ferre (not referre; v. *supr.* 2). also rogare, of measures brought before the people *by tribunes*. Liv. *to b a man b the praetor*, hominem in jus rapere (whereas vocare is simply to *summon*), Hor.

—— **down:** Lit **1.** dēfĕro, 3 *to b down a wreath from Helicon*, ex Helicone coronam d., Lucr. *to b. down an army into the plains*, aciem in campos d, Liv **2.** dēdūco, 3 *the whole cause is brought d to this*, huc universa causa deducitur, Cic *to b a continuous poem down from the first origin of the world to my own times*, prima ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuum deducere tempora carmen, Ov. **3.** dējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (to bring d *forcibly*, as with a *blow*, *etc.*) · *the ballista brought d. a tower*, ballista turrim dejecit, Auct B Hisp. *to b. down an axe upon a man's head*, securim in caput alicujus d, Liv. v. also TO HUMBLE.

—— **forth:** I *To bring out* · **1.** prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *he brings forth wines stored in a smoky jar*, prodit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov *to b. forth sighs from the breast*, suspiria pectore p., Ov **2.** prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3 (esp of *stores* brought out) *to b. forth money from the treasury*, pecuniam ex aerario p., Cic So its comps (l) dēprōmo, 3: *to b forth four-years-old wine*, d. quadrimum merum, Hor. *to b forth money from a chest*, pecuniam ex arca d, Cic *to b forth arguments* (as from a storehouse), argumenta d., Cic (u) exprōmo, 3 Pl *to b forth sad words*, moestas ex. voces, Virg II. *To give birth to:* **1.** părio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 (the most frequent word) *to b. forth children*, liberos p., Cic. Ter. · *to b. forth (lay) eggs*, ova p., Cic.. v also TO PRODUCE. **2.** ēnītor, nīsus and nixus, 3 (referring to the *labour* of child-birth chiefly used in *p. part.*): *to have brought f. several children*, plures partus enixam esse, Liv : Virg **3.** gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3 (strictly of the *male*) · *to b. forth (lay) eggs*, ova g, Cic · *all things which the earth b.s forth*, omnia quae terra g, Cic **4.** ēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (esp. poet. and in elevated style) *Latona brought f. twins*, edidit geminos Latona, Ov. *the earth brought forth innumerable forms*, tellus edidit innumeras species, Ov.· Cic.· v. also TO GIVE BIRTH TO, BEAR III. *To yield, produce*; q. v.

**1.** fĕro, 3 · *my acres b forth corn*, jugera Cererem f, Hor. *this age has brought f. an almost perfect orator*, haec aetas oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. **2.** effĕro, 3 *that which the fields b. forth*, id quod agri ef, Cic. *Italy has brought f. an energetic race of men*, Italia genus acre virum extulit, Virg.

—— **forward:** **1.** offĕro, 3 *to b forward charges (against* some one), crimina of., Cic. **2.** prōfĕro, 3 *to b. forward anything in public*, rem in medium p., Cic. *to b. forward witnesses*, testes p, Cic. **3.** ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (lit *to discuss*, q v.) *the subject is not afterwards b. forward in the senate*, in senatu postea causa non agitur, Cic. **4** rĕfĕro, 3: esp. with reference to *the senate* v. also TO BRING BEFORE, FORTH

**bring in** or **into:** I. *To carry in:* **1.** infĕro, 3 (with *dat* or *prep.*) *to b ladders to the walls*, scalas ad moenia m, Liv. *to b. spoils into a temple*, spolia templo m., Liv *to b in false accounts*, rationes falsas m, Cic *to b anything into account*, aliquid rationibus m, Col **2.** importo, 1 *he prevented supplies from being brought into the town*, commeatus importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. **3.** invĕho, vexi, vectum, 3 (this and the preceding word of things *not brought on the person*) *to b money into the treasury*, in aerarium pecuniam m., Cic.. *to b in the corn crops*, frumenta m, Plin *wealth has brought in avarice*, divitiae avaritiam invexerunt, Liv. **4.** inducо. 3 (*to b. in* · usu with *prep.*) *to b the accused into the senate house*, reos in curiam m, Suet *to b. the sea by a trench to the city*, mare fossa urbi m., Suet. Fig *to b. discord into a state*, discordiam in civitatem m, Cic . *to b. money into account*, pecuniam in rationem m., Cic. II. *To yield, produce*, q v. **1.** effĭcio, 3 *vineyards b in 100 sestertii per acre*, vineae centenos sestertios in singula jugera ef, Col Cic. **2.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *the farms b. in produce*, fructum praedia r., Ter

—— **off:** esp. *from a field of battle* · rĕfĕro, 3 (lit. to b *back* · q v) *to b. an image off from the field*, simulacrum ex acie r., Curt. v. TO SAVE, RESCUE.

—— **on** or **upon:** **1.** affĕro, 3. *nothing shall hereafter b. grief upon me*, nulla res posthac mi aegritudinem afferet, Ter. **2.** infĕro, 3 (esp. of *hostile* action) *to b war upon the R. people*, populo R. bellum m., Caes. *to b. infamy upon the good*, infamiam bonis in, Cic **3.** apporto, 1 *he does not know how much loss the little gain may b. upon him*, ille haud scit paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, Ter **4.** impono, 1: *to b on painful illnesses*, morbos acerbos im, Cic. *to b a misfortune upon anyone*, calamitatem alicui im., Cic. Phaedr **5.** addūco, 3 *to b on fevers*, febres ad, Hor **6.** indūco, 3 *the winds which b on cloudy weather*, venti qui nubilum in., Plin. **7.** conscisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (of what is voluntarily incurred). *to b. death upon oneself*, i. e. *to commit suicide*, sibi mortem c., Caes. Cic *to b. on blindness*, caecitatem sibi c, Gell. 10, 17. **8.** contrăho, traxi, tractum, 3 (of *bringing* persons or things *together* q. v.) *I have brought trouble on myself*, mihi negotium contraxi, Cic *to b on a contest*, certamen c, Liv. **9.** objĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to b a panic upon the enemy*, terrorem hosti ob, Liv. Cic. Virg.

—— **out:** I. *To carry out, cause to come out* **1.** effĕro, 3 *to b. out money*, argentum ef., Pl. *to b. a child out of doors*, puerum extra aedes ef., Ter. **2.** prōfĕro, 3 · *to b arms out from a town*, arma ex oppido p, Caes : Cic. **3.** prodūco, 3 *he brought out Roman knights on the stage*, equites R. produxit in scenam, Suet **4.** ēlĭcio, lĭcŭi, lĭcĭtum, 3 (of that which is brought out with *effort* or *contrivance*) · *to b out wine from hollow places in the earth*, e cavernis terrae ferrum e., Cic . *to b. out words from the bottom of one's breast*, voces pectore ab imo e., Luci . v. TO ELICIT **5.** excĭo, 4 (*to summon* forth) *to b out souls from the tombs*, animas sepulcris ex., Virg *to b. the consul out of the city*, consulem ab urbe ex, Liv. Phr.. *he brought out the veins*, i e. *represented them in relief in paintings*, venas protulit, Plin. II. *To publish:* q v. Phr *to b. out a play*, fabulam dare or docere, Ter. Cic. Hor

**bring over:** I. *To carry or cause to come across:* **1.** perdūco, 3 *he brought all the ships over in safety*, omnes incolumes naves perduxit, Caes. **2** trādūco, 3 *to b a king over into Europe*, regem in Europam t, Liv. Caes. II. *To induce to agree with.* **1.** concĭlio, 1 *to b over legions to one's side*, legiones sibi c, Cic. Tac. **2.** perdūco, 3. *to b. over anyone to one's opinion*, aliquem ad suam sententiam p, Cic **3.** trādūco, 3 *he brought me over to his opinion*, traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic

—— **to** (naut t t.) **1.** appello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (with *acc*, *abl*, or absol). *the Persians had brought their fleet to at Delos*, Persae classem ad Delum appulerant, Cic. *he had brought to at Rhegium in a merchant vessel*, Rhegium onerariа nave appulerat, Suet. *they brought to at the island*, ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. **2.** applico, 1 (same constr. as 1). *he brought the ships to at Heraeum*, ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv *they b. to land*, ad terram applicant, Bell. Hisp *what force b.s (you) to these savage shores?* quae vis immanibus applicat oras? Virg.

—— **together:** 1 cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3 *to b. together ships, infantry, cavalry*, naves, peditatum, equitatum c., Caes v TO COLLECT. **2.** contrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *friendship b.s all things together*, amicitia omnia c., Cic. *to b together an army*, c. exercitum in unum locum, Caes. *to b. people together for a conference*, homines in colloquium c, Liv. v. TO ASSEMBLE, COLLECT. **3.** compăro, 1 esp in phr. *to b. together forces*, copias c, Cic (the phrase includes the *raising* of the forces as well as the concentration of them, which last is expr. by cogo or contraho v. *supr* 1, 2). **4.** congĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 v. TO COLLECT Fig.. *to b together arguments*, argumenta c., Quint. **5.** concĭlio, 1 (chiefly in Lucr.) *particles of matter are brought together*, corpora materiai conciliantur, Lucr. Also of *matrimony* · v. TO MAKE A MATCH. **6.** corrādo v TO SCRAPE TOGETHER. **7.** corrōgo, 1 (i. e. to b. together *by asking*) · *to b together one's connexions*, suos necessarios c., Cic.. Liv. Phr. *to b lovers together*, amantes inter se facere convenas, Pl.

—— **under:** v. TO SUBDUE.

—— **up:** I. *To cause to come to* **1.** subdūco, 3 *to b up the transports from the rearmost line*, triarios ex postrema acie s, Liv.· *to b. up the soldiers at quick march on to the hill*, milites pleno gradu in collem s, Sall. **2.** cōgo, cōēgi, actum, 3 *he brought up his slaves to the place of trial*, ad judicium omnem suam familiam coegit, Caes.. *the cavalry brought up the rear*, equites agmen cogebant, Liv Phr *to b up the rear*, agmen claudere, Caes II. *To train up* · ēdūco, 1 · v. TO EDUCATE.

**brink:** margo, ĭnis, *c* · v. EDGE, MARGIN. Phr. *he was brought to the b of the grave*, *imminum abfuit quin morte opprimeretur.

**briny:** salsus *the b. sea*, s aequor, Luci. *b tears*, s. lacrimae, Lucr. Virg

**brisk:** **1.** ălăcer, cris, cre (*lively and cheerful*). *they saw Catiline b and cheerful*, videbant Catilinam a atque laetum, Cic **2.** vĕgĕtus (*fresh, untired*): *the tired fought with the fresh and b.*, fessi pugnabant cum recentibus et v, Liv. (But both of the above words denote usually a higher quality than the English; implying *vigour, enterprise, spirit.*) Phr. *a b. gale of wind*, *venti flatus vehementior.

**brisket:** *pectus (agninum, bovinum, etc.).

**briskly:** **1.** ălacrĭter · Justin. **2.** strēnŭē *go b. before and open the door*, abi prae strenue ac aperi fores,

Ter. Cic. v. VIGOROUSLY. (Or expr. by *adj*, as, *he rises b to his appointed work*, vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. v. BRISK.)

**briskness:** ălacrĭtas Cic. Caes . v. SPIRIT, LIVELINESS.

**bristle** (*subs*). sēta (saeta): Cic.. Ov. · Juv

**bristle** (*v*)· **1.** horrĕo, 2· *his rough legs were b.nu with thick hairs*, horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov. *b.ng spears*, horrentes hastae, Virg. **2.** horresco, horŭi, 3 (*begin to b.* poet in this sense) *his arms began to b with black feathers*, brachia coeperunt nigris h villis, Ov. **3.** inhorresco, 3 *hens b up when they have laid an egg*, gallinae in edito ovo, Plin. Virg. **4.** By circumi setas erigere v. BRISTLE.

**bristling** (*subs*) horror. *the b. up of the hair*, comarum h., Lucan

**bristly:** **1.** hirsūtus *animals b. with prickles*, animantes spinis h., Cic *icy winter b with hoary locks*, glacialis hiems canos h. capillos, Ov **2.** hirtus (poet) *rocks b. with thickets*, saxa dumis h, Stat Ov. **3.** horrĭdus *a b. pig*, h. sus, Virg *a b. beard*, barbula h , Cic. **4.** sētĭger, ĕra, erum (poet. in *masc* used as *subs* for *boar, swine*) *the b. swine*, s sus, Lucr. *the b. head*, s. pecus, Ov. **5.** sētōsus *the b. boar*, s. aper, Virg *a b. forehead*, s frons, Hor. Cels.

**brittle:** frăgĭlis, e *b boughs*, f rami, Virg. *b. bronze*, aes f , Plin.

**brittleness:** frăgĭlĭtas *frankincense is tested by its b.*, tus probatur fragilitate, Plin

**broach** (*subs*) vĕru v. SPIT

**broach** (*v.*) **I.** *To spit* q v. **II.** *To tap, pierce* q. v (For ordinary purposes *to broach* may be nearly enough expressed by rĕlĭno v. Ter Heaut 3, 1, 51) **III** *To utter an opinion for the first time*, *opinionem novam in medium profeire v. TO BRING FORWARD.

**broad:** **I.** *Wide:* lātus *a b. road* l via, Cic. *trenches* 15 *feet b*, fossae xv pedes l., Caes. *b. shoulders*, l humeri, Virg Phr. *it is as b as it is long*, i. e *it comes to the same thing, it makes no difference* eodem redit, eodem revolvitur res; nihil interest, etc **II.** *Extensive, vast.* amplus. **III.** *Of pronunciation* Phr *a b pronunciation*, verborum latitudo, Cic. (Vastus is more extensive in its reference than the Eng. word v. AWKWARD, UNCOUTH The *adj* latus appears not to occur in this sense.) **IV.** *Open, clear.* q v Phr *to sleep till it is b daylight*, ad multum diem dormire (ad medios dies dormire), Hor. **V.** *Gross* q v Phr. *to frolick with rude verses and b grins*, versibus incomptis ludere, risuque soluto, Virg.. *to set people on the b. grin*, risu diducere rictum, Hor. *to know the difference between a b. joke and a refined one*, inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

**broad-cloth:** v. CLOTH.

**broad-leaved:** lātĭfŏlius: *the b myrtle*, l. laurus, Plin.

**broadly:** lātē· v. WIDELY. Phr *to pronounce letters b.*, literas dilatare, Cic. latitudine verborum uti v. BROAD (III.)

**broadside:** Phr. *to fire a b.*, *ex omnibus tormentis quae ad unum latus navis longae collocata sunt globos ferreos simul projicere.

**broad-sword:** glădius: see Tac Agr. 36.

**brocade:** sērĭcum aureo vel argenteo filo intertextum. Phr. *dresses of b.*, vestes attalicae, Prop.

**brocket** (*a deer two years old*). sūbŭlo, ōnis, *m.*: Plin.

**brocoli:** brassica oleracea Botrytis. Plin.

**brogue** (*a shoe*): pēro, ōnis, *m.* Virg Juv.

**broil** (*subs.*): **rixa:** v. QUARREL, WRANGLE, FRAY.

**broil** (*v.*): **A.** Trans.· torrĕo, ul, tostum, 2: *to b. meat on a gridiron*, *carnem in craticula torrere . v TO ROAST **B.** Intrans. torrĕor, tostus, 2 *the middle zone b s with the heat of the sun*, medius cingulus solis ardore torretur, Cic.

**broiling** (*adj*) **1.** torrĭdus *b. summer, fire*, t aestas, ignis, Virg Prop **2.** aestŭōsus *the b Syrtes* (desert), a Syrtes, Hor

**broken** (*part.* and *adj.*) for the *part*, v. TO BREAK. Phr. *b. down*, confectus v WORN OUT, DISABLED *b-hearted*, *animo penitus fracto atque afflicto *s.* dejecto *to speak in b. words*, infracta et amputata loqui, Cic. (cf. incondita jactare, Virg. E. 2, 5). *to become b.-minded*, ilia ducere, Hor.: *to become decrepit and b.-down* (fig ), consenescere atque decoquere, Flor.

**broker:** **1.** interpres, prĕtis. Cic. **2.** cōcĭo, ōnis Pl v. AGENT, FACTOR

**brokerage:** **1.** interprĕtium Amm **2.** proxĕnēticum Ulp

**bronze** (*subs.*) aes, aeris, *n.* Cic Virg. *b.s, i. e. works of art in b.*, aera, Hor.

**bronze** (*adj.*): **1.** āĕneus *or* āhēneus *a b. statue*, signum aeneum, Cic. Hor. *a b. coloured beard* barba aenea, Suet. **2.** āēnus *or* āhēnus (poet.) *b. statues*, aena signa, Lucr. Virg· **3.** aerātus (of things *partly made of or ornamented with b.*). *b ships*, a. naves, Hor. **4.** aerĕus. *b. horns*, a cornua, Virg.: Suet.

**bronze** (*v.*). Phr.: *to b. an iron gate*, *porta ferreae speciem aeris inducere.

**brooch:** fĭbŭla *a gold b*, aurea f, Virg Liv.

**brood** (*v*): **I.** *To sit on* (as a hen) incŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1· *we allow hens to b. upon the produce of other* (*birds*), gallinas in. fetibus alienigenis patimur, Col. **II.** *To dwell mentally upon* **1.** incŭbo, 1 *to b. over money*, pecuniae in., Cic *to b. over gold*, auro in, Virg. **2.** fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2 *I b'd upon my prayers*, animo mea vota fovebam, Ov so, in pectore f., Pl **3.** ăgĭto, 1 *to b. long over a subject*, rem multa cum animo a., Cic.; agitare secum, Ter.; cogitatione a., Quint v. TO CONTEMPLATE, MEDITATE ON.

**brood** (*subs*)· **I.** *All the young birds, etc, hatched together*· **1.** fētūra *the best b. of hens*, optima gallinarum f, Plin. **2.** nīdi, orum (chiefly poet ) *a chattering b.*, n loquaces, Virg. Sen. **3.** fētus, ūs *the b. of honey-making bees*, f. melliferarum apium, Ov. **II.** *Offspring, progeny* **1.** fētus, ūs: *who fears the b.s which shaggy Germany brings forth?* quis pavet Germania quos horrida parturit fetus? Hor. **2.** gens, gentis, *f* : *the Clodian b*, Clodiana g, Cic. **3.** partus, ūs *earth mourns for her b.* (of giants), terra maeret partus (suos), Hor.

**brood** (*adj*)· Phr.: *b mares*, equae feturae habiles (cf. Virg. G. 3, 62)

**brooding** (*subs.*). **1.** incŭbātĭo Plin. **2.** incŭbĭtus, ūs Plin.

**brook** (*subs*): **1.** rīvus *Caesar had diverted the course of all the rivers and b.s*, omnia flumina atque omnes r. Caesar averterat, Caes. *icy b.s*, gelidi r., Hor. *Dimin.*, rīvŭlus, *a small b.*, Prud. **2.** amnĭcŭlus: Liv.

**brook** (*v.*): fĕro, 3: v. TO ENDURE, PUT UP WITH.

**broom** (*a plant*): **1.** gĕnista (*Spanish b.*, *Spartium junceum, Linn., and *dyers b.*, *genista tinctoria, Linn.) Virg. Plin. **2.** spartum Plin.

**broom** (*a domestic implement*)· scōpae, arum (prop. *twigs*): Cic. Hor

**broom-rape** (*a plant*): ŏrŏbanchē, ēs Plin.

**broom-stick:** *scōparum mānubrĭum

**broth:** jūs, jūris, *n.*: *black b.*, nigrum j, Cic Pl *mutton b.*, jus ovillum, Cels · *veal b.*, j vitulinum, Cels. Phr.· *the same thing made into b. is more nourishing than when roasted*, res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa, Cels

**brothel:** **1.** lustra, orum, *n pl.*. Pl. Cic. **2.** lūpānar, āris, *n* : Quint. **3.** gănĕum Pl. Tert **4.** gănĕa Cic. Liv **5.** fornix, ĭcis, *m.* Hor Juv. **6.** stăbŭlum (=prostĭbŭlum) prop. *a place of sale or hire*: Pl Cic

**brother:** frāter, tris *twin b s*, f. gemini, Cic ; f. gemelli, Ov.· *uterine b.s*, f uterini, Cod Just *a full b.*, (i. e. having the same parents, or at least the same father), germanus frater, Ter : Cic. sometimes germanus alone has this sense Ter Virg. *the Aedui have many a time been called b.s and kinsmen by the senate*, Aedui f. consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati sunt, Caes *Dimin* frātercŭlus, *a little or dear b* · Cic Juv. *A b.-in-law (husband's b.)*, lēvir, īri Dig Non.: sororis maritus (*sister's husband*): Cic. Phr. *to act, love, like a brother*, fraterne facere, amare, Cic. v. BROTHERLY.

**brother's** (*adj*) frāternus *the guilt of a b.'s murder*, scelus fraternae necis, Hor. *envy against one's b*, fraterna invidia, Sall.. v. BROTHERLY

**brotherhood:** **I.** *The relationship of brothers*: **1.** germānitas (comp. BROTHER) Cic Liv. **2** frāternа necessĭtūdo. Cic **3.** frāternĭtas Tac. (The latter terms are less precise) **II.** *An association of men*: perh. sŏdālĭtas v FRATERNITY, SOCIETY.

**brotherly:** frāternus: *b. love*, amor f, Caes.· Cic.. *b. souls*, f. animi, Hor. Phr *you act in a b. way*, facis fraterne, Cic.

**brow:** **I.** *The eye-brow* supercilium. **II.** *The forehead* (q v.) frons, tis, *f* . *to knit the b s*, frontem contrahere, Cic. *to smooth the b s*, f explicare, Hor. *to smite the b*, f ferire, Cic.: *a joyful b*, laeta f., Virg *an anxious b.*, sollicita f, Hor **III.** *The edge of a steep place*: supercilium *the b. of a hill*, s. tumuli, Liv Virg.

**browbeat.** Phr. *to b. one's opponents*, adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic *to b. a witness*, testem terrere, *or* testem aspere incessere, Quint : *to b. the jury*, judices minis et terrore commovere, Cic. Font. 11, 24

**browbeating** (*subs*) mĭnae v. MENACES; also preceding art.

**brown** (*adj*) **1.** fulvus *there are four colours in nuts, white, b, blood-red, black*, colores nucis quatuor, albus, f, sanguineus, niger, Plin. *b. kine*, f. boves, Plin.. *b. hair*, f. caesaries, Virg (*Fulvus* however more nearly applies to our *tawny*, and implies a dash of *gold* or *yellow*. whence fulva sidera, Tib ). **2.** spādix, ĭcis i. e. *chestnut colour*: q. v. **3.** rūbĭdus, (something *between red and black* Gell. 2, 26) Pl. N B. *Fuscus* is not the name of a colour, but signifies only a *dark, murky, hue* (similarly infuscus, Col.) it may of course be applied to brown objects· v. DARK, DUSKY. Gell. remarks on the indistinctness of Latin words expressing *reddish* or *brownish colour*. l c.

**brown** (*v.*): **I.** *To bring to a brown, swarthy hue*· cōlōro, 1: v. TO TAN; SUNBURNT **II.** *To brown meat in cooking*: *carnes torrere donec rubido colore fiant (cf Pl Cas. 2, 5, 2)

**browse:** **1.** carpo, psi, ptum, 3: *to b. the grass*, gramen c., Virg. (*of horses*): *let us b.* (i e. *make our cattle do so*) *the cool pastures*, carpamus frigida rura, Virg. **2.** tondeo, tĕtondi, tonsum, 2 *the bullocks b. on the coppices*, t. dumeta juvenci, Virg. Lucr.

**3.** attondeo, di, sum, 2: *the kids b. on the young shoots*, tenera at. virgulta capellae, Virg. v. TO NIBBLE. **4.** dēpasco, pāvi, pastum, 3: *kids b. on the dewy pasture*, haedi roscidas herbas d., Col v. TO FEED ON.

**bruise** (*v*): **1.** contĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (of things without life): Ov.: Plin.· v. TO POUND. **2.** contundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 · *to b. anyone with the*

*fists*, aliquem pugnis c., Pl · *to b the breast by a blow*, pectus ictu c., Ov.

**3.** infringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 . *to b one's side*, latus in , Hor **4.** sūgillo, 1 (*to make black and blue*) . Sen . Plin.

**bruise** (*subs.*) · **1.** contūsio Scrib. **2.** contūsum Plin **3.** sūgillatio (*the mark of a b*) Plin

**bruit** (*subs*) clāmor, rūmor v NOISE, RUMOUR.

**bruit** (*v*) chiefly in phr *to b. abroad* · vulgo, 1 v. TO SPREAD, GET ABROAD

**brunette**: puella fusca, subfusca, subfuscula v DARK.

**brunt**: Phr *to sustain the b of unpopularity*, molem invidiae sustinere, Cic.. *to bear the b. of the battle*, *maximum proelii impetum sustinere (Ains.), totam vim hostium experiri, sustinere.

**brush** (*subs.*) **I.** *An instrument for removing dust, dirt, etc.* **1.** pēnicillus: used *for scowing tables*, Pl Men. 1, 1, 2; *for cleaning boots*, qui detergentur baxeae, tb. 2, 3, 40. *Dimin.* pēnicillus or -um; *an artist's b* Cic. Plin. **2.** scōpula (*dimin of* scopae · v. BROOM) used *in pitching jars*, Col. 12, 18; *in cleaning out jars*, Cato, R R. 26. **3.** muscārium (for *brushing away flies*). Mart. (lemm.) **II.** *A bushy tail* muscārium . used of a horse's tail Veg. Vet. **III.** *A fray, skirmish* q v

**brush** (*v*) · **I.** *To take the dirt off*: **1.** dētergeo, si, sum, 2 *to b. a table clean*, mensam d , Pl. *to b shoes*, baxeas d , Pl **2.** extergeo, 2 (1 e *to b. out* the interior of a vessel) Cato. Phr. *to b out a closet, b the teeth*, *armarium, dentes purgare v. TO CLEANSE **II.** *To sweep or touch lightly* · verro, verrī, versum, 3: *the surface of the sands is b.'d by its tail*, summae cauda verruntur arenae, Ov.: Virg Phr : *to b. past a person*, hominem praetereundo leviter terere . v TO GRAZE, TO SWEEP. **III.** To b *away, remove*: Phr. *to b away tears*, lacrimas detergere, Ov. *the wandering heifer b's off the dew*, errans bucula decutit rorem, Virg. **IV.** *To brush up* v. TO FURBISH UP, ADORN

**brushwood**: **1.** sarmentum (usu *pl*): Caes. Cic. **2.** rāmālia, ium (*cut b.*) Ov. Tac. **3.** virgultum (usu. *pl*): virgulta and sarmenta are sometimes combined; as, Caes. B G. 2, 18, *fin.* (Sarmenta are properly *cuttings, prunings*, virgulta *twigs* and *brushwood* generally.)

**brushy**: v BUSHY, SHAGGY.

**brutal**: i. e. *inhuman, cruel, rude* **1.** fērus (1 e. *wild, rude, unsoftened by any influences*) *no one is so b but he may become gentle*, nemo adeo f. est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. *the Britons b. to their guests*, Britanni hospitibus f., Hor. Cic. v. WILD. **2.** agrestis, e (1 e *rude, boorish*, q. v) *a b. and passionate master*, dominus a et furiosus, Cic. *a b. countenance*, vultus a., Ov. **3.** inhūmānus v. INHUMAN **4.** immānis, e · v SAVAGE, CRUEL.

**brutality**: **1.** fērītas (*savage wildness* · v. BRUTAL) *to lay aside b* (of manners), f. exuere, Ov (of the early Romans) · *b., which takes a pleasure in cruelty*, f. cui voluptati saevitia est, Sen. (N B.—*Not* ferocitas or ferocia; which usu signify *high spirit, martial temper, etc.*) **2.** immānitas (*savageness; monstrous and inhuman cruelty*): *in b of manners he surpasses the most monstrous beasts*, morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, Cic v. CRUELTY, INFUMANITY.

**brutalize**: efferō, 1 *to b the feelings*, animos ef , Liv. · *purposely to b. one's features*, vultum de industria ef., Suet Phr *to become altogether b.d*, omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic. *omnino ferum atque inhumanum fieri.

**brutally**: inhūmānē, immānīter v. CRUELLY, BARBAROUSLY.

**brute** (*subs.*) · v BEAST Phr · *like o.s, they prefer everything to pleasure*, pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic . *a thorough b*, *homo omnis humanitatis expers.

**brute** (*adj*) · v. IRRATIONAL, SENSELESS.

**brutish**: v. BRUTAL, SENSELESS.

**bryony**: bryōnia. Plin. · *white b.*, ampĕlŏleucē, ēs, *f*: Plin . *black b.*, ampĕlos, i, *f*. · Plin.

**bubble** (*subs.*) · **I.** *A small watery vesicle* **1.** bulla *a transparent b.*, b pellucida, Ov. **2.** pustula *to form in b s in water* (of false opium), in pustulas (*al* pusulas) coire in aqua, Plin Viti v. BLISTER **II.** *Anything unsubstantial or unreal* bulla *of man is a b, much more so is an old man*, si est homo b., eo magis senex, Varr **III.** *A delusive scheme* v. CHEAT, DECEPTION. Phr. *a mere b.*, meta somnia! v. DREAM, FANCY.

**bubble** (*v*) · **1.** bullo, 1, and bullio, 4 *when the wine (boils), draw the fire from under it*, ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato *b ing springs*, bullientes fontes, Vitr. **2.** (of a spring) scāteo v. TO GUSH UP. Phr *to b*, bullas s. pustulas emittere (cf. Vitr 7, 2); *in pustulas quasi efflorescere cf BUBBLE (1. *fin.*)

**bubbling** (*subs.*) . **1.** bullītus, ūs · Vitr. **2.** scātebra · *the b. up of water*, undae scatebra, Virg . Plin

**bucaneer**: praedo, pīrāta v. PIRATE.

**buck**: **1.** cervus (*a male stag*) Cic Hor. **2.** hircus (*a male goat*) Virg Plin. **3.** cūnīculus (*a male rabbit*) . Plin. · Mart.

**bucket**: **1.** hāma (esp. *for extinguishing fires*) . Juv Plin **2.** sītula Pl. Dig also, sītulus Cato Vitr. **3.** mōdĭŏlus (*a b. on a water-wheel*) · Vitr.

**buckle** (*subs*): fībula Liv. Virg

**buckle** (*v.*): fībulā nectĕre · v. TO BIND

**buckle to**: v. TO APPLY OR GIRD ONESELF TO.

**buckler**: parma · v. SHIELD.

**buckram**: *linteum crassum ac rigidum.

**buckskin**: pellis cervīna . v. SKIN.

**buckthorn**: rhamnos, i, *f*. Plin. Veg.

**buckwheat**: *pŏlўgŏnum fagopўrum, Linn.

**bucolic**: būcŏlĭcus *a b poem*, bucolicon poema, Col.

**bucolics**: būcŏlĭca, orum Ov *the b.s of Theocritus and Virgil*, bucolica Theocriti et Virgilii, Gell

**bud** (*subs*) **1.** gemma (ea quae g dicitur, Cic.) *the b s push themselves from the midst of the bark*, se medio trudunt de cortice g , Virg. **2.** germen, ĭnis, *n.*: *the b.s venture to trust themselves to the early suns*, in novos soles audent se g credere, Virg. v. GERM **3.** călyx, ўcis, *m.* (*a flower-b*): *a rose-b*, rosae c , Plin **4.** ŏcŭlus (esp with ref to *grafting*): Virg. · Col. Phr. *to nip in the b.*, *aliquid immaturum occupare.

**bud** (*v.*) · **A.** Intrans. **1.** gemmo, 1 *country-people speak of vines b ing*, gemmare vites rustici dicunt, Cic *a b ing eye*, g. oculus, Col *To begin to b*, gemmasco, 3 Col. Plin **2.** prōgemmo, 1 i. e. *to put forth buds* . Col. **3.** gemmas movēre Col. 4, 29, *ad init.* **4.** germino 1 v. TO GERMINATE. **B.** Trans of the operation of budding: **1.** oculos inserĕre *s imponĕre Virg. **2.** emplastro, 1: Col.

**budding** (*subs.*): **I.** *The putting forth of buds*: **1.** conceptus, ūs Plin. **2.** germinātĭo. Plin. (or more usu. expr. by verb: v. TO BUD). **II.** *A kind of grafting*: emplastrātĭo Plin · Col.

**budge**: v. TO MOVE, STIR.

**budget**: **I.** *A bag, stock, store*: q v. **II.** Polit. *t.t.* · publicae pecuniae, accepti atque expensi ratio: v. ACCOUNT

**buff** (*subs*) · v. LEATHER

**buff** (*adj*) · lūteus *a b. mantle*, l. palla, Tib. Hor v. YELLOW.

**buffalo**: bos bubalus M. L.

**buffet**: v. SIDEBOARD.

**buffet** (*subs.*) cōlăphus v BLOW

**buffet** (*v*) **I.** Lit. cōlaphos infringere alicui . Ter Phr. *we were long b'd by the winds and waves*, *ventis undisque diu jactati sumus. **II.** *To contend with*. q. v. Phr · *the shipwrecked man buffets the waves*, *naufragus fluctibus obluctatur, obnititur

**buffoon**: **1.** scurra (*a professional b*) Pl. Cic. Hor. Phr *to play the b.*, scurrari, Hor., scurrilitei ludere, Plin **2.** sannio, ōnis (a kind of *pantomimic jester*) Cic **3.** pălāsitus (a professional b. *who dines out for the amusement of guests*): Pl.. Cic **4.** bălātro, onis Hor.

**buffoonery**: **1.** scurrīlitas Quint. Tac **2.** scurrilis jocus Cic. Phr. *to practise b.*, scurrari v. BUFFOON (1)

**buffoon-like**: scurrilis, e Cic Quint. v. SCURRILOUS.

**bug**: cimex, icis, *m.* Hor . Plin.

**bug-bear**: **1.** terrĭcŭla *an empty b*, cassa t., Afran. ap Non . Lact Also terricula, orum Liv. v INTIMIDATION **2.** terrĭcŭlāmentum *b.s of grave-yards*, t sepulcrorum, Apul. **3.** formīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.*. Apul (cf. Hor. S 1, 8, 4). Phr. *to frighten children with b.s*, *liberis vanos terrores incutere vanis pavoribus terrere

**bugle**: **I.** *A hunter's horn*. buccĭna . v. HORN. **II.** *A bead* q v

**bugloss** (*a plant*) buglossos, i, *m.* · Plin (*echium vulgare M L).

**build**: **1.** aedĭfico, 1 . *to b. a house*, domum aed , Cic *to b a ship*, navem aed., Caes. *to b more carefully*, accuratius aed , Caes *he pulls down, he builds*, diruit, aedificat, Hor. Compounds, (1) exaedĭfĭco, 1 (*to finish building*): *to b. a town*, oppidum ex , Caes.. *to finish b ing the Capitol*, Capitolium ex , Cic. (2) inaedĭfico, 1 (*to b. in or over*) *fortifications built upon the walls*, inaedificata in muris moenia, Cic. *to b. upon a place*, locum in , Scaev. **2.** strŭo, struxi, structum, 3 (prop. *to heap, pile up*. q v) · *to b walls*, moenia s , Virg *to b. houses*, domos s., Hor *Comps* (1). construo, 3. *birds b. nests for themselves*, aves sibi nidos c., Cic. (2). extrŭo, 3 (*b up*) · Fig.. *Plato selected an unoccupied spot in which he might b. up a state according to his own fancy*, Plato aream sibi sumpsit in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitratu suo, Cic. (3). obstrŭo, 3 (*b. before*) *to b. a strong wall in front*, validum murum ob., Liv. (4). substrŭo, 3 (*b. beneath* or *at the bottom*): *to b. a foundation*, fundamentum s., Pl. *to b. the Capitol at the bottom with hewn stone*, Capitolium saxo quadrato s., Liv. **3.** condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (lit *to put together*): *to b. an altar*, aram c., Liv.. *to b. a tomb*, sepulcrum c , Hor.. *to b. walls*, moenia c., Just . v. TO FOUND. **4.** dūco, duxi, ductum, 3: (esp. of what has *length* as its principal dimension) *to b walls*, muros d., Caes.: Hor. (cf. the phrase, "*to carry a wall*"): *to b. an arch*, arcum d., Ov. **5.** mōlior, 4 (implying *effort, labour*): *to b. walls*, muros m., Virg. *to b a fleet*, classem m., Virg. **6.** texo, xui, xtum, 3 (prop *to weave*. hence of what is composed of *flexible materials*): *to b. ships of oak*, robore naves t., Virg.: *to b. nests*, nidos t., Quint. Phr. · *to b. a bridge*, pontem facere · v. BRIDGE · *to b. cells* (of bees), favos fingere, Cic. Fig.: *to b. upon any one*, alicui confidere, in aliquo spem omnem collocare, in aliquem ponere, Cic. · *you are b.ing castles in the air*, spes passus inanes, Virg.. *to b. upon sand* (fig.), fundamenta in aqua ponere, Cic. v. TO CONSTRUCT, ERECT

—— **upon** (fig.). v TO BUILD (*fin.*), TRUST TO.

**builder**: **1.** aedĭfĭcātor: Cic **2.** structor: Cic.

**building**: **I.** *The act of b.*. 1

aedĭfĭcātĭo · Cic **2.** exstructĭo. Cic Vitr. (or expr by verb. v. TO BUILD)

**II.** *A structure:* **1.** aedĭfĭcĭum. Cic. Liv. Caes. **2.** aedĭfĭcātio (rare) Cic *Dimn.*, aedĭfĭcātĭuncŭla Cic. **3.** tectum (*a dwelling*): Caes. Cic. *b's in good repair*, sarta tecta, Cic. (legal phr)

**bulb:** **1.** bulbus Plin. **2.** bulbŭlus (*a small b*) Pall

**bulbous:** **1.** bulbācĕus: Plin. **2.** bulbōsus: Plin

**bulge** (*subs.*) · v. PROTUBERANCE

**bulge out** (*v.*). tumeo, tŭmesco. v. TO SWELL OUT

**bulk:** **I.** Lit magnĭtūdo, mōles. **II.** *The greater part.* Phr. *the b. of the people*, major pars populi, Cic. *the b. of men*, maxima pars hominum, Hor.: *the b. of the nobles*, pleraque nobilitas, Sall *the b of us avoid labour*, laborem plerique fugimus, Cic. **III.** *A projecting part of a building.* v. PROJECTION.

**bulk-head:** *septum navale; *or* septum quo navis alveus dividitur.

**bulky:** ingens, praegrandis; ŏbēsus v. BIG, CORPULENT.

**bull** (*subs*): **I.** *The animal* · taurus, Cic., Virg. *Adj: of* or *belonging to a b.*, taurīnus: Ov. Virg. also tauĕus, Virg **II.** *The constellation* so called **1.** taurus *the Tyrian b*, Tyrius t, Mart.; so, t Agenoreus, Ov. Cic **2.** bos, bŏvis, *m.*: Gellm. **III.** *An absurd blunder:* Phr. *to perpetrate b's*, *ridicula atque inter se contraria dicere v. CONTRADICTORY. **IV.** *A Pope's rescript:* **1.** diplōma summi Pontificis · Labbe, Concil. **2.** *literae signo Pontificis Romani impressae (Kr and G.). **3.** bulla (prop *the seal* · bulla plumbea v. Du Cange, *s v.*): Labbe · Calvin. (with or without Papae)

**bull-baiting:** Phr *the practice of b. has become extinct*, *obsolevit lusus quo taurus immissis canibus mitiati atque agitati solebat.

**bull-dog:** *canis Molossus, Linn

**bull's-eye:** **I.** *A thick circular piece of glass:* *vitreus globus. **II.** *The centre of a target:* Phr.. *to hit the b.*, *scopum medium ferire, or, tauri quem dicunt oculum ferire.

**bullet:** glans (plumbea). *to skimmish with b.s or stones*, eminus glande aut lapidibus pugnare, Sall.: Liv.

**bulletin:** libellus v. BILL, ADVERTISEMENT. (It may in some cases be expr. by nuntius cf. Hor Od 4, 4, 69 Karthagini jam non ego *nuntios* mittam *superbos*)

**bull-fight:** *taurŏmăchĭa (Gr ταυρομαχία) Phr. *to see a b*, *pugnam hominum cum tauro (taurīs) compositorum spectare.

**bull-finch:** pyrrhula M. L.

**bull-frog:** *rana ocellata M. L

**bullion:** aurum argentumve infectum cf Liv. 34, 10: (not aurum rude, which might mean *gold-ore*). **2.** massa: v. MASS.

**bullock:** **1.** taurus castratus **2.** juvencus (*a young b*). Virg. · v. OX

**bully** (*subs.*): homo pŏcax; or perhaps, homo procax ore, Tac. H 2, 23; or procax in lacessendo, Cic. Fam 7, 13: Thraso alter (after the miles gloriosus in Ter. Eun). *minis colaphisque promptior quam aequum est

**bully** (*v.*): pŏcăciter lăcesso, īvi, ītum, 3: v. TO BROWBEAT.

**bulrush:** **1.** scirpus: Ter.: Plin. **2.** juncus: Ov.: Plin.

**bulwark:** **I.** *A fortification* · q. v. **1.** mūnīmentum, moenia v. FORTIFICATIONS. **2.** pŏpugnācŭlum *they connect the bridges and the b.s*, pontes et p. jungunt, Virg. Cic. **II.** *Any means of defence:* **1.** pŏpugnācŭlum · *the b.s of tranquillity*, p tranquillitatis, Cic. **2.** arx, arcis, *f.*: *this city is the b. of all nations*, haec urbs arx est omnium gentium, Cic. · *Philip regarded that city as a b. against the Grecian states*, eam uibem pro arce habuit Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, Liv. **3.** claustra, orum *the b.s of Egypt*, c. Aegypti, Liv. *a b. of mountains*, montium claustra, Tac. **4.** agger, ĕris, *m.*: *Alpine b.s*, a Alpium, Virg. Sen. v. DEFENCE. **III.** *That part of the side of a ship which is higher than the deck* moenia, ium *the b.s of a ship*, moenia navis, Ov.

**bump** (*subs*) **I.** *A swelling* · q v. tūber, ĕris, *n. his whole head is one b. with blows*, colaphis tuber est totum caput, Ter. Plin. **II.** *A thump.* Phr.. *to come with a b. against the door*, *se ad fores cum sonitu impingere; fores capite, toto corpore, tundere

**bump** (*v*): offendere, impingere in aliquid v. TO KNOCK, THUMP.

**bumper:** Phr *a b of wine*, *poculum ad summum impletum; poculum meio impletum v CUP

**bumpkin:** rusticus. Cic.: Hor. v. BOOR.

**bun:** lībum, plăcenta v. CAKE.

**bunch:** **I.** *A protuberance, hunch* · q. v. **II.** *A cluster of fruit.* racemus, ūva. v CLUSTER **III.** *A number of things connected together* · v. BUNDLE Phr.. *a b of keys*, *claves in anulo suspensae *a b of flowers*, fasciculus, Cic. v. NOSEGAY

**bundle** (*subs.*): **1.** fascis, is, *m. *b s of twigs*, f virgultorum, Hirt.: *b's of sticks*, f. lignorum, Tac . *I will relieve you of this b.*, ego hoc te f. levabo, Virg. fascĭcŭlus, *a small b.*: *a b. of letters*, f. epistolarum, Cic. · Hor. **2.** mānĭpŭlus (a b *of straw etc*): Varr. Virg. **3.** sarcina (*a wallet, knapsack*) · Pl. Hor. v BAGGAGE sarcĭnŭla, *a small b. of the kind*: Cat. Plin. Phr. · *in b s*, fasciatim *or* fasceatim (v rare). Quint. 1, 4, 20 (perh. better expr by pel fasces singulos, *or* in fasces, fasciculos).

**bundle out** (*v.*): colloq. foras exturbare, extrudere. v. TO TURN OUT.

**bung** (*subs*): **1.** cortex, ĭcis, *m* and *f.* (*a cork* of any kind) Cato Hor **2.** obtūrāmentum (gen. term for the *stopper of casks, etc*). Plin **3.** obtūrācŭlum (=foregoing) Marc. Emp

**bung** (*v*) cortice obtūro, or simply obtūro v. TO FASTEN UP

**bung-hole:** *locus obturamenti; or simply, fōrāmen v HOLE

**bungle** (*v.*): **A.** Trans. Phr · *to b. a business*, *rem inscite gerere; negotium corrumpere v UNSKILFULLY, and TO MAR, SPOIL **B.** Intrans *inscite agere; (turpiter) labi, errare v. TO BLUNDER

**bungle** (*subs*): *inscitum (inscite) factum v. UNSKILFUL.

**bungler:** **1.** homo rūdis, or simply, rūdis (strictly denoting *absence of culture*): *was I such a b.? so ignorant of affairs*, tam eram r.? tam ignarus rerum? Cic **2.** imperītus v UNSKILFUL, and foll. art

**bungling** (*adj*) · imperītus, inscītus; inēvus. v. UNSKILFUL.

**bunglingly:** imperītē, inscītē. v. UNSKILFULLY.

**bunting** (*a bird*) · anthus Plin.: *the yellow b.*, chlōrīon, ōnis, *m.* Plin.

**bunting** (*stuff for flags*) *tenuis pannus laneus ad vexilla facienda aptus.

**buoy** (*subs.*): *index in freto positus (in summa aqua innatans, et catena destinatus) ad navium cursus signandos.

**buoy** (*v*). **I.** *To keep afloat:* Phr. *the sailors b'd the vessel by attaching empty casks to its sides*, *cadis vacuis ad navis latera alligandis nautae eam submergi prohibebant. **II.** *To fix buoys over or near to:* Phr. *to b. a coast*, *navium secundum oram cursus indicibus fluitantibus signare. **III.** Fig. *to sustain* · Phr.. *b'd up by empty hope*, spe elatus inani v. TO SUSTAIN.

**buoyancy:** **I.** Lit.. (*a*). of the power *to float:* lēvitas. v. LIGHTNESS. (*b*). of the power *to cause to float* · vis: *the waters of that sea have such b. that it is impossible to sink*, *ejus maris aquae tanta vis est ut in ea submergi nequeas **II.** Fig.. of the mind hilăritas, quasi immersabilis vis animi (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22) v CHEERFULNESS, ELASTICITY.

**buoyant:** **I.** Lit. (*a*). of that which *will not sink* · lēvis v. LIGHT. (*b*). of a fluid which *bears up:* *quod sustinet; quod eam vim habet ut corpora innatantia sustineat v TO FLOAT.

**II.** Fig of the *spirits*. hilăris, immersābilis (?) v. CHEERFULNESS.

**bur:** i. e. *the prickly flower of the burdock* *lappae flosculus hirsutus. Plin. *to stick to one like a b*, cf., non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo, Hor A. P. *fin.

**burbot** (*fish*) mustēla Plin. (*lota fluviatilis M. L.).

**burden** (*subs*): **I.** *Load* ŏnus, ĕris, *n.*: *to support a b.*, onus sustinere, Pl · *to remove the b s from the draught cattle*, jumentis o. deponere, Caes Ov. Fig. *the b. of duty*, officii o, Cic *to be a b. to any one*, oneri esse alicui, Liv. *the b of proof*, o. probandi, Dig Phr.: *beasts of b.*, jumenta onerāria, Liv. or simply jumenta, Caes. *ships of b.*, naves onerariae, Caes **II.** *Taxes, pecuniary imposts* (q v.). ŏnus *a borough weighed down by very great b s*, municipium maximis o. pressum, Cic. Phr. *estates which were subject to b.s*, praedia quae serviebant, Cic . *estates subject to b s*, praedia serva, Cic *liability of property to b s*, servītus, ūtis, *f.*. Cic Ulp *free from b s*, immūnis, Cic. **III.** *The capacity of a ship:* Phr. *a ship of 300 amphorae b.*, navis trecentarum amphorarum, Liv **IV.** *A verse repeated in a song at certain intervals* versus intercalaris Serv

**burden** (*v*) **I.** Lit **1.** ŏnĕro, 1 (not implying *excess* of load) v. TO LOAD **2.** opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 *to be b'd with too much clothes*, opprimi injectu multae vestis, Tac.. Cic.

**3.** grāvo, 1 *mules b'd* (i. e. *heavily laden*) *with packages*, muli gravati sarcinis, Phaedr. For *burdened* as *adj.* (onustus), v. LADEN. **II.** Fig *To oppress, overpower* (q v.) **1.** ŏnĕro, 1 *to b. a jury man with arguments*, judicem argumentis o, Cic. *to b anyone with misfortunes*, aliquem malis on, Virg.

**2.** opprimo, 3 (stronger than onero) *to be b'd with a load*, onere opprimi, Cic v TO OPPRESS.

**burdensome:** **1.** grăvis, e · *a golden cloak is b in summer, cold in winter*, aestate g. est aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic.. *to some persons every period of life is b*, nonnullis omnis aetas g est, Cic. **2.** ŏnĕrōsus. *b. plunder*, on. praeda, Virg . *a more b. lot*, onerosior sors, Ov. Plin. **3.** mōlestus v. TROUBLESOME. Phr.· *to be b. to anyone*, alicui oneri esse v L G. § 297.

**burdock** (*plant*) · lappa Virg.

**bureau:** armārium, scrīnium. v CLOSET, WRITING-DESK.

**burgess:** **I.** *The inhabitant or freeman of a borough.* mūnĭceps, cīvis v BURGHER. **II.** *The representative in Parliament of a borough*, plebeius sēnātor Milt. Defens. collectively, plebs, id.

**burgher:** **1.** mūnĭceps, ĭpis (belonging to a municipium or *chartered town*) *a b of Cosa*, m Cosanus, Cic. *our fellow-b.*, m. noster, Cic. **2.** cīvis v CITIZEN.

**burglar:** **1.** perfossor parietum Pl. **2.** effractārius Sen. **3.** effractor Paul. Dig. **4.** dīrectārius Ulp. v. ROBBER.

**burglarious:** Phr. *to change anyone with the b. entry of a house*, *aliquem reum facere (s. arguere) quod in domum alienam vi irruperit; domum al. effregerit v. TO BREAK INTO.

**burglariously:** more (ritu) perfossorum. Phr *to enter a house b.*, *in domum vi irrumpere.

**burglary:** (domus) effractūra: Paul. Dig. Phr.· *to commit a b.*, parietes perfodere, Cic.

**burial:** 1. fūnus, ĕris, *n. to fix the price of a b. and interment*, mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, Cic Hor. (often = death q v) 2. sēpultūra (*the act of burying*). *the most ancient kind of b.*, antiquissimum sepulturae genus, Cic *to give anyone b.*, aliquem sepultura afficere, Cic. *to be deprived of the honours of b.*, honore sepulturae carere, Cic. *to claim the bodies of the slain for b*, corpora interfectorum ad s poscere, Just 3. exsēquiae. v. FUNERAL. Phr *to be recorded in the office for the registration of b s*, in tabulas Libitinae (prop *the goddess of b s, or her temple*), venire, Suet. Ner 39.

**burial-place:** 1. sēpulcrum (the b.-place of an *individual* or *family*). v SEPULCHRE. 2. locus sepulturae Tac. also, locus ad sepulturam Suet 3. sēpulcrētum Cat

**buried** (*adj*) situs: *the remains of Marius b. on the banks of the Arno*, Marii situae reliquiae apud Amenem, Cic. Tib.

**burin:** caelum v. GRAVER.

**burlesque** (*adj.* and *subs.*). rīdīculus: r. carmen, etc (but this of course includes all kinds of amusing *composition:* Kr. and Georg. give [after Eichstädt], poetae versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum detorti) Phr. *a b of grief, and anger, and indignation*, et luctus, et irae, et indignationis ridicula imitatio, Quint 6, 2, 26

**burlesque** (*v.*): Phr. *to b. a person's gait.* *incessum alicujus ridicule imitari *to b. a poem*, carmen ad aliud quoddam idemque ridiculum argumentum detorquere v *subs.*

**burletta:** *drāma musicum.

**burly:** corpŭlentus *a fat b. fellow*, homo corpulentus et pinguis, Gell v. STOUT, LARGE.

**burn** (*v.*): **A.** Trans. **I.** *To consume with fire* 1. ūro, ussi, ustum, 3 (the most general term also used of other agencies besides fire) *you shall neither bury nor b a dead man in the city*, hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, xii. Tab. ap. Cic. *she b s the fragrant cedar-oil for lights at night*, unti odoratam noctuma in lumina cedrum, Virg *to b ships*, naves ur., Hor. *to b. cities*, urbes ur., l'ac. So the compounds of uro (1) ādūro, 3 (to b. *on the surface* or *partially*) *to b. a person's clothes*, alicujus vestimenta a., Liv. *to b. (singe off) anyone's beard or hair*, alicui barbam, capillum a., Cic. v. TO SINGE (ii.) ambūro 3 (to b. *all round; over the entire surface*) *the burnt body of Hercules*, Herculis ambustum corpus, Cic *to restore a theatre that has been burnt (gutted)*, theatrum ambustum restituere, Suet. (iii.) pĕrūro, 3 (rare *intens.*) v TO BURN UP. (iv.) combūro, 3 (stronger than uro *to burn completely, burn up.* q. v) *to b anyone alive*, aliquem vivum c, Cic. Caes (v) exūro, 3 (= comburo) *he was burnt alive in his own house*, domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic.. v also TO BURN UP, DOWN. 2. crĕmo, 1 (to b. *to ashes, completely to destroy by fire:* Habicht, § 15) *to b. and destroy a city*, c. et diruere urbem, Liv.. *to b ships*, c. naves, Liv the most regular word to denote the *cremation* of a corpse. *Sulla wished his body to be burnt by fire*, Sulla igni voluit cremari, Cic. So its comp. concrĕmo, which is stronger *they threatened to b them alive*, vivos igni concrematuros minabantur, Liv. *to b. a city with fire (reduce it to ashes)*, urbem igni c, Liv. 3. incendo, di, sum, 3 (strictly, *to set on fire*) v TO FIRE *to b. incense and perfumes*, tus et odores in., Cic. Virg. 4. inflammo, 1: v TO FIRE, KINDLE **II.** *To affect or injure by fire or heat:* 1. ādūro, 3 (v. *supr.* I. 1). *the philosophers in India submit to be (partially, in the extremities* or *skin*) *burnt without groaning*, in India sapientes sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.: *burnt bread, panis adustus*, Hor. 2. torreo, ui, tostum, 2 *to be burnt with flame*, flamma torreri, Cic. v. TO SCORCH 3. ambūro, 3 (v *supr* I, II) *to b the throat (of hot food or drink)*, gutturem (i. e. guttur) a., Pl v. TO SINGE. 4. cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3 v. TO BAKE v also, SUNBURNT. Phr *a burnt child dreads the fire*, *refugit ignem puer qui semel adustus est. **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To be on fire* 1. ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2 l'ac. Virg. v FIRE, TO BE ON 2. flagro, 1 v. TO BLAZE. **II.** *To be inflamed with passion:* 1. ardeo, 2: *to b. with grief and anger*, dolore et ira a., Cic *to b with love*, amore a, Ter. *to b for love of anyone*, aliquam a., Hor. (or with abl al); in aliqua a, Ov. 2. flagro, 1 *to b with desire and madness*, cupiditate atque amentia f, Cic (a stronger expr. than ardere). 3. aestuo, 1 (prop. *to boil, be agitated*): *to b. with desire*, cupiditate a., Cic.: v. TO BE INFLAMED

**burn at the end:** placuro, 3: *stakes burnt* (and so *hardened*) *at the end*, praeustae sudes, Caes.: *a spear b. at the point*, hasta praeusta, Liv.

—— **down:** 1. dēuro, 3 *to b. down a village*, vicum d, Liv.. *to b down the parapets of towers*, pluteos turrium d., Caes. 2. exūro, 3. *to b. down villages* (*completely*), vicos ex, Cic v. TO BURN UP 3. In pass *to be burnt down:* dēflagro, 1 *the temple of Diana was burnt down*, Dianae templum deflagravit, Cic.. Liv

—— **in:** 1 e *fasten in* marks or colours *by burning:* inuro, 3 *to b. in pictures* (of encaustic painting), picturas in., Plin. Esp of *fixing a brand of infamy upon* any one, alicui notam turpitudinis in, Cic *to b in marks of indelible infamy*, aeternas alicujus memoriae in. notas, Vell. (of Cicero's invectives against Antony) v. TO BRAND.

—— **out:** A. Trans. exūro, 3 Fig. *the wickedness ingrained in others is burnt out by fire*, alius infectum scelus exuritur igni, Virg **B.** Intrans *to go out, expire:* extinguor, 3 v TO BE EXTINGUISHED Fig *your resentments may burn out*, deflagrare irae vestrae possunt, Cic.

—— **up:** 1. e *burn completely:* 1. concrĕmo, 1: *two ships were burnt up by a stroke of lightning*, duae naves fulminis ictu concrematae sunt, Liv. (cf. simple verb). 2. exūro, 3 v. TO BURN, DRY UP. 3. combūro, 3: *to b. up corn*, frumentum c, Caes 4. pĕrūro, 3 Lucr. 5. In Pass. *to be burnt up*. conflāgro, 1 *the world must needs be burnt up by such heats*, conflagrare terras necesse est tantis ardoribus, Cic.

**burn** (*subs.*): 1. ădustio (*an external b* v. TO BURN, I, 1.) Plin. also, ādusta, orum, Cels 2. ambustum (*a singeing or scorching*): Plin also, ambustio Plin. 3. combustum (a b. *in general*) Plin. 4. inusta, orum Plin.

**burnt, half:** sēmustus: v. HALF-BURNT.

**burner** (of dead bodies) 1. ustor Cic.. Cat. 2. bustŭārius Amm

**burning** (*adj.*): 1. ardens, entis *a b. zone*, zona a, Ov. *the b. pain of a wound*, vulneris a. dolor, Lucr.. *b. avarice*, avaritia a, Cic. v. FIERY. 2. fervens, entis *a b. wound*, f. vulnus, Ov.. v. INFLAMED.

**burning** (*subs*): 1. ustio (*cautery*): Cels.. Plin. 2. ădustio (v. BURN, *subs.*): Plin. 3. deflagrātio (*a b up*). *the b up of heaven and earth*, coeli atque terrarum d., Cic.· v. CONFLAGRATION.

**burning-glass:** 1. spĕcŭlum comburens (only applicable to *mirrors*) Bacon, Nov. Org. 2, 13, 28. 2. *vitrum causticum. scient. t t. (Kr. and G).

**burnish** (*v.*) pŏlio, 4· *to b. statues*, signa p, Lucr Plin. · v. TO POLISH.

**burnish** (*subs.*): v. GLOSS, LUSTRE

**burnt-offering:** hostia, victima· v VICTIM, OFFERING. Phr *a whole b.*, hŏlŏcaustum Plaud.

**bur-reed:** sparganion. Plin.

**burrow** (*subs*). cūnĭculus (prop. *a rabbit*. hence of such *subterranean passages* as those animals construct) *to make b s under ground*, c. sub terra facere, Varr Plin Phi. *to make b s*, sub terris ponere domos, fodere cubilia, Virg G. I, 183 *moles always live in b s*, talpae semper defossae vivunt, Plin.

**burrow** (*v.*) sub terra cuniculos facere, etc. (v. preceding art.).

**burrowing** (*adj*) subterrānĕus *b. mice*, s. mures, Sen : *a b. animal*, s. animal, Plin.

**bursar:** **I.** *Treasurer* q v. **II.** *The holder of a bursary* *bursārius, M. L. ("*Bursaria* quibus ex bursa stipendia praestantur" Du Cange, *s v*).

**burst** (*v.*): **A.** Trans. 1. rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *the force of the wind is unable to b. the cloud*, non quit vis venti r. nubem, Lucr.: *to b. fetters*, vincula r., Cic.· Virg. Prop.. *the water strives to b. the lead*, aqua tendit r plumbum, Hor. 2. dirumpo, 3 (*b asunder*)· *the winds b. asunder the thinnest part of the cloud*, venti nubis tenuissimam partem d., Cic 3. displodo, plosum, 3 (to b. *with a noise:* rare and usu in *perf. part.*) Lucr. *a b. bladder*, displosa vesica, Hor. 4. diffindo, fidi, fissum, 3 v TO BURST ASUNDER **B.** Intrans. 1. Expr. by *refl* of verbs given under (A) as, (1) rumpor *inflated vesicles b*, inflatae vesiculae rumpuntur, Cic. *the snake b.s in the meadows*, in pratis rumpitur anguis, Virg Fig. *to be b.ing with anger*, ira rumpi, Hor.. (ii) dirumpor: *to be b ing with grief*, dirumpi dolore, Cic *to b with laughter*, risu d., Apul.: (iii.) findor *snakes b*, finduntur angues, Ov. Fig.. *my heart is b ing*, cor meum f, Pl. 2. dissilio, ŭi, 4 (*to spring asunder* q.v.). *the rocks b with the hot vapour*, d ferventi saxa vapore, Lucr. Virg. Fig *to b. with laughter*, risu d., Sen

—— **forth** or **out** (*intr.*). 1. ērumpo, 3 (sometimes with *pron reflect*)· *to b forth from a camp*, ex castris e., Caes. *they b. forth from the gates*, portis se foras e, Caes *fires b out from the top of Etna*, ignes ex Aetnae vertice e., Virg. Fig. *his rage b forth*, furor erupit, Cic. *his passion b out against the ships*, in naves iracundia erupit, Caes. 2. prōrumpo, 3 *they b. out through the centre*, per medios proruperunt, Caes.: *to b. out from the gates*, portis p, l'ac. *the tears, long restrained, b. forth*, diu cohibitae lacrimae proruperunt, Plin 3. prōsilio, 4 (*to start out*): *tears b forth*, p lacrimae, Mart Phr. *to b. out laughing*, cachinnum tollere, Cic. (v. TO LAUGH); in cachinnos effundi, Suet · v also, TO BURST (B. 1) v. TO BREAK OUT.

—— **into:** irrumpo, 3 *to b. into a house*, in aedes ir, Pl.. Caes v. TO BREAK IN. Phr· *she perceived that her countrymen were b ing into tears*, sensit lacrimas effundere cives, Lucr.: *the senators b into tears*, Patres in lacrimas effundi, Tac also, lacrimis effundi, Virg.

—— **open:** v. TO BREAK OPEN.

—— **upon:** Phr. *a dreadful cry b upon their ears*, *clamor horrificus aures invasit. *at length the long-wished for shore b.s upon their sight*, *tandem exoptata oculis objicitur ora (cf. Virg. A 2, 200)· *what a spectacle all at once b.s upon the view*, *ecce, quantum spectaculum se oculis pandit!

—— **through:** perrumpo, 3: *to b. through the midst of the enemy*, per medios hostes p., Caes. *to b. through Acheron*, Acheronta p., Hor.

**burst** (*subs*)· Phr. *a b. of applause*, clamores v. ACCLAMATION: *a b. of indignation*, iracundiae impetus v. FIT *b.s of eloquence*, fulmina (?) cf. Cic. Or. 6, 21.

**bursting forth** (*subs.*) · ēruptĭo : Plin.

**bury:** I. *To inter* a corpse · 1. sēpĕlĭo, īvi, and ĭi, sēpultum, 4 (the most usual term; including *all modes of sepulture*), *arise and b your son*, surge et sepeli natum, Cic *to b. bodies*, corpora s, Liv. *to b. bones*, ossa s, Ov. 2. hūmo, 1 (to b. *in the ground*. but also in gen *to inter*). *to b. a dead man*, mortuum h, Cic. Virg *to be covered with earth and b.d*, obrutos terra humari, Plin 3. condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (prop *to store away*, hence, with some qualifying word) *to b. the dead in a tomb*, mortuos sepulcro c, Cic. : *to b. the bones of a parent in the earth*, ossa parentis terra c, Virg. 4. effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, 3 (lit. *to carry out*; i. e. *to attend to the grave*) *Maximus b.'d his son who had been consul*, Maximus extulit filium consularem, Cic. : Hor. 5. pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*to place*; chiefly poet, and in epitaphs) Luer Virg. 6. compōno, 3 · *I have b'd all my relations*, cognatos omnes composui, Hor. Tac. 7. dēfŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3 (prob *never of proper interment*) *to b. a slain guest*, hospitem necatum d., Pl *to b. a Vestal virgin alive*, Vestalem vivam d., Plin. Ep (cf. Ov. M. 4, 239). 8. infŏdĭo, 3 (similar to No. 7) *to b bodies in the earth*, corpora terrae in., Virg.. Nep. 9. contĕgo, texi, tectum, 3 (*to cover*) : *to b. those who had fallen in battle in one grave*, qui in acie ceciderant eos uno tumulo c., Liv. Ov. Phr. *Simonides seemed to be warned by the man whom he had b'd*, Simonides moneri visus est ab eo quem sepultura affecerat, Cic. II. *To cover or overwhelm* · 1. obrŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *to b a treasure*, thesaurum ob, Cic *to b. lupine-seed*, lupinum ob, Col. · *night b.s the earth in shadows*, tenebrae nox obruit umbris, Luer. Fig *to b adversity as it were in perpetual oblivion*, adversa quasi perpetua oblivione ob., Cic. v. TO OVERWHELM 2. sēpĕlĭo, 4 (hg) *these things were b'd in the lap of your consulship*, haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic *they march into the city b'd in sleep and wine*, invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. 3. dēfŏdĭo, 3 *to b a razor in the comitium*, novaculam in comitium d, Cic. Liv. 4. infŏdio, 3 *the stakes were entirely buried in the earth*, taleae totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. 5. abdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *he b'd the sword in his side*, latera abdidit ensem, Virg Luer Phr *to b in perpetual oblivion the remembrance of discord*, memoriam discordiae oblivione sempiterna delere, Cic v TO BLOT OUT III. *To withdraw from public life* abdo, 3 *he has b'd himself in the heart of Macedonia*, abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, Cic. *I b myself in my library*, abdo me in bibliothecam, Cic *to b. oneself in an island*, se in insulam ab, Tac.

**bush:** 1. dūmus (*a thorny b.*) · *a small column not rising far above the bs*, columella non multum exstans e dumis, Cic Virg. Hence, dūmētum, prop *a collection of bs*, but also used in *pl.* for *bushes the bullocks crop the bs*, tondent dumeta juvenci, Virg Cic. 2. frŭtex, ĭcis, *m* · v SHRUB Also used for *bushes* : (*the lion*) *had him* (*the ass*) *in the bs*, contexit illum frutice, Phaedr. : v. also, BRIAR, BRAMBLE. Phr. · *you did not beat about the b*, nil circuitione usus es, Ter *what need is there for beating about the b?* quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic . *good wine needs no b*, proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl (*bona merx praeconio non eget*) *a bird in the hand is worth two in the b.*, spem pretio non emo, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11 (= rem incertam certa jactura non quaero).

**bushel:** mēdĭmnum *or* mēdĭmnus (the nearest measure about 1½ bushel): Cic. Nep (N.B.—Not modius, which was about *a peck*, or *a quarter of a b.* In Matt. iv. 15, however, the word is μόδιος in the original, representing the Roman modius)

**bushy:** I. *Thick, bush-like* · frūtĭcōsus (*shrub-like*) *a b tree*, arbor f, Plin. *to become b*, frūtĭcor, 1 *you see how b the tree is becoming*, arbor quam fruticetur vides, Cic . *the hair becoming b*, fruticante pilo, Juv II. *Full of bushes* · 1. frūtĭcōsus *b shores*, f. litora, Ov 2. dūmōsus Virg. Ov. 3. frūtectōsus *a b place*, locus f, Plin.

**busied** (*adj.*) occūpātus, intentus, operā distentus v. EMPLOYED, ENGAGED

**busily:** nāvĭter, industrĭē, sēdŭlo, *etc.* · v. INDUSTRIOUSLY, ACTIVELY.

**business:** I. *Trade, calling* · 1. ars, artis, *f.* (including all *skilled work*) · *the b. of a shoemaker*, ars sutrina, Plin. *the b. of a coppersmith*, aeraria ars. Just . *all workmen are employed in a mean b*, opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic 2. artĭfĭcium (strictly the *practice* of an art ; hence *the craft itself*) v CRAFT. 3. quaestus, ūs (applicable to *any method of getting a living*, creditable or discreditable) Cic. Off. 1, 42. II. *Occupation, affairs, concerns* 1. nĕgōtĭum *forense b*, forensia n, Cic. *to manage the b. of a borough*, n. municipii administrare. Cic *to be engaged in b.*, versari in negotio, Cic *to transact b.*, n. transigere, Cic. *we have finished our b.*, n. nostrum confecimus, Cic. Caes. *I wondered what b. you had here*, mirabar quid hic negotii esset tibi, Ter. *they carry on their b. at their ease*, suum n gerunt otiosi, Cic *a good man of b*, *vir negotii gerendi peritus *Dimin* nĕgōtĭŏlum, *little or unimportant b.* · Cic. 2. res, rei, *f.* (i e. *matter*. q v) *he undertakes the b*, rem suscipit, Caes. *to transact b with anyone*, rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic. *I have b. with you*, tecum mihi est res, Cic. 3. In such phrases as *it is my, your b*, etc., expr by *neut of possessive adj* or *gen. of subs* as, *it is your b to see what is going on*, tuum est videre quid agatur, Cic. *it is the b of a good judge*, est boni judicis, Cic. (v L G § 266) 4. rătio (i e. *reckoning, dealings with*) *pecuniary b.*, numaria *or* aeraria r., Cic. *Messala undertook the b of the forum and the law-court*, fori judicique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic 5. occūpātĭo v. ENGAGEMENT, EMPLOYMENT Phr. · *this is your duty, your b* (cf *supr.* 3), tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, Cic. *then b was money-getting*, in quaestu sunt versati, Cic *one time for b., another for rest*, aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic *I have always made it my b to keep out of wars*, ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, Cic. · *what b is it of his where you are?* quid illius interest ubi sis? Cic *what b is that of yours*, quid id refert tua? Pl. *letters on b.*, epistolae negotiales, Jul. Val. *b days*, negotiosi dies, Tac. *of legal b*, dies fasti, Ov. *a genuine man of b.*, germanus negotiator, Cic III. *Right (of acting)* only in certain colloquial phr., as, *you had no b. to do so*, *minime ita facere debuisti*, etc v. OUGHT, RIGHT.

**buskin:** cōthurnus · Virg. Hor.. *wearing the b., "buskined"* (Milt.), cōthurnatus Ov. Sen : v. TRAGIC

**bust:** I. *The neck and bosom of a human being* : nearest word, pectus, ŏris, *n.*; and esp in the poets pectora v. BOSOM : but there is no precise equivalent. II. *A statue representing the b.* · thōrax, ācis, *m.* : or more precisely expressa thorace vultus imago, Treb The term *imago* was, however, employed to denote the *waxen busts* of distinguished ancestors which stood in the atrium of a Roman Cic . v. STATUE.

**bustard:** ōtis, ĭdis, *f* Plin

**bustle** (*v.*) : 1. trĕpĭdo, 1 v TO BE ALARMED, AGITATED 2. discurro, curri and cūcurri, cursum, 3 (i. e. *to run hither and thither*) : *the sailors b about to their duties*, d. nautae ad officia, Petr. *Impers.* : *they b. about to serve up supper*, discurrunt ad coenam inferendam, Sen 3. festīno, 1. v. TO HURRY

**bustle** (*subs.*). 1. festinātĭo (v. HURRY). *what does this great hurry and b. mean?* quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. 2. trĕpĭdātĭo · v. ALARM, AGITATION 3. discursus, ūs (lit. *running to and fro*; perhaps the most exact word) Plin. Ep. Phr. *there is a b.*, discurritur (v. *verb*) *there is an unusual b. in the Roman camp*, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuatur, Caes. v. STIR, TUMULT.

**busy** (*adj*) · 1. occūpātus (i. e *employed, engaged*. q. v.) *I don't doubt that you were very b*, non dubito quin occupatissimus fueris, Cic. *b. times*, tempora o., Cic. 2. nĕgōtĭōsus (*full of business*) · *we were b. with our own affairs*, n eramus cum nostris negotiis, Pl . *a b and troublesome employment*, provincia n. et molesta, Cic Sall 3. vĕgētus (rare) *an exceedingly b. interval of time for the husbandman*, intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis, Plin. 4. ŏpĕrōsus *the b farmer*, o. colonus, Ov. *a b time*, tempus o., Plin v LABORIOUS, ACTIVE. (N B —vegetus denotes *brisk, lively* : operosus, *fully engaged*) Phr. *to be b with other peoples' affairs*, in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic *b. idleness*, inepti labores, Plin. Ep. : v. also, ACTIVE, OFFICIOUS.

**busy** (*v*) chiefly as *refl.*, *to b. oneself about* something versor, 1 *to b oneself about a mean craft*, v · in arte sordida, Cic. : v TO ATTEND TO, TAKE CARE OF

**busy-body:** ardēlĭo Phaedr.: Mart v MEDDLER.

**but:** I. *Except* · 1. praeter (*prep.* with *acc.*). v BESIDE, EXCEPT 2. nisi (only after negatives, or after questions which imply negatives). *what is natural affection but a grateful feeling towards one's parents?* quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. *history was nothing else but the compilation of annals*, erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic *nothing is wanting here but songs*, nihil hic nisi carmina desunt, Virg *for no other reason but that*, etc., non aliam ob causam nisi quod, *etc*, Hor. Phr *the vineae now all but touched the walls*, vineae tantum non jam injunctae moenibus erant, Liv. *promising all but mountains of gold*, modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. *he was all but killed*, haud multum abfuit quin interficeretur, Liv. ; parum abfuit quin occideretur, Cic *the last day till but one*, dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic. II. *Only* (q v) mŏdo, tantum Phr · *if but*, dummŏdo v. PROVIDED THAT *but for a time*, duntaxat ad tempus. Cic.. *I had but just come from my villa at Arpinum*, tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, Cic. *but little*, părum (i. e *less than should be*) · *plenty of eloquence, but little wisdom*, satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall Cic. III. *Conj* denoting *contrast* or *opposition* : 1. sĕd (the most freq equivalent of the Eng. word. it stands first in its clause) (i) denoting distinct opposition · *Pausanias was a great man, but marked by contrasting features*, P. vir magnus, sed varius, Nep. · Cic. Esp. after negatives as, *I am not your master, but your slave*, non ego herus tibi sed servus sum, Pl. · *this often happens, not only to individuals, but also to most powerful nations*, id non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, Cic. (For *not only . . but also*, v. ONLY.) (ii) denoting limitation or correction *that is not perfect indeed, but it is tolerable*, non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, Cic. (iii.) in transitions and resumptions. *but let us return to our subject*, sed ad instituta redeamus, Cic *but enough of words*;

*attend to my orders*, sed satis verborum est; cura quae jussi, Pl. *but in fact*, sed enim, enimvero v IN FACT. **2.** vērum (similar in force to sed also at the beginning of its clause) (i) of opposition, esp. in *thought we are inquiring, not what is useful to us, but what is necessary for the orator*, non nos quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit quaerimus, Cic. *not only in acting but even in thinking*, non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic *he adopts a foolish, but yet a merciful plan*, consilium capit stultum, verum tamen clemens, Cic. (ii) esp in transitions *the calends of January were waited for, perhaps not rightly—but let us say nothing about the past*, exspectabantur calendae Januariae, fortasse non recte—verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. Esp. with the emphatic enimvero, *but indeed! in very truth!* cf. Sall. C. 20 (*med.*). **3.** autem (denoting less of opposition than the two preceding words, being often = *and then, moreover*: as it is less emphatic, it *follows* the first word of the sentence which it introduces) (i) to introduce a gentle contrast; esp where a word is repeated. *I myself write nothing, but I read* (or, *I read however*) *with the greatest pleasure*, ipse nihil scribo; lego autem libentissime, Cic *Croesus thought that he should overturn the power of his enemies, but he overturned his own*, Croesus hostium vim sese pervertisse putavit, pervertit autem suam, Cic. (ii.) with interjections *but lo! a sudden divorce*, ecce autem subitum divortium; Cic . v. HOWEVER, MOREOVER **4.** vēro (implying, not so much opposition, as corroboration like autem it *follows* the first word of its clause) *the Helvetii had led three parts of their forces across the river, but the fourth was left on the hither side of it*, Helvetii tres copiarum partes flumen transduxerant; quarta vero pars citra flumen reliqua erat, Caes. Cic **5.** at (ast archaic always placed at the beginning of its clause)· (i.) to denote transition of thought, and to introduce an addition, which usu. modifies what precedes. *the contest was carried on vigorously, hand to hand with swords, but the Germans sustained the onset*, cominus gladiis acriter pugnatum est, at Germani impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. (ii) in passionate exclamations, where it often introduces something quite abruptly *but how like they are! but how beautiful both!* at quam sunt similes! at quam formosus uterque! Ov. F. 2, 395; cf Hor Epod. 5, 1 *but by the immortal gods! what can be said about this?* at per deos immortales! quid est quod de hoc dici possit? Cic. (iii.) to introduce the answer to an objection which is anticipated· *what further is to be inquired? whether it was done? but it is admitted: by whom? but it is evident*, quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat a quo? at patet, Cic. *but (you urge), the memory fails* (in old age): *so I believe, unless you keep it exercised*, at memoria minuitur: credo, nisi eam exerceas, Cic. **6.** atqui, usu = *and yet*, q. v. (i) to connect an emphatic adversative clause Cl.—*she makes you fine enough promises*; Sy —*but do you suppose that she is jesting? Cl.*—satis scite promittit tibi; *Sy.*—atqui tu hanc jocari credis? Ter. (ii.) in conditional clauses: *let him come; but if he lay a finger on her, his eyes shall be torn out instantly*, sine veniat; atqui si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, Ter. Cic. (iii) after an expressed or virtual negative Ni.—*you shall never carry off the gold*; Ch.—*no, but you will give it to me now*, *Ni.*—nunquam auferes hunc aurum; *Ch* —atqui jam dabis, Pl *you state a wonderful thing; scarcely credible. But it is the fact*, magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, Hor.: Cic. (iv) to connect a minor premiss. Cic. v. NOW. **IV.** Equivalent to the relative pronoun and a negative quīn (only after negative or virtually negative sentences v Gell 17, 13) *there is hardly a day but he comes to my house*, dies fere nullus est quin domum meam veniat, Cic : *there was no one but said that he had heard this*, nemo erat quin hoc se audisse diceret, Cic *I cannot but send letters to you*, facere non possum quin ad te litteras mittam, Cic *there was no doubt but that they were the most powerful*, non erat dubium quin plurimum possent, Caes : *not but that an answer might have been briefly given*, non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, Liv. Phr.. (i) *but if*, quod si, also when an alternative with si has gone before, sin *but if not*, quod nisi or quod ni v. IF (ii.) *but for, but that*· (*a*) nisi or ni, foll. by *subj.*· as, *me the trunk would have cut off, but that Faunus lightened the blow*, me truncus sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum levasset, Hor. (*b*) absque (prep. with *abl.*; only in the colloq language of the comedians) *but for this one thing, how fortunate am I in everything else*, quam fortunatus sum ceteris rebus, absque hac una re, Ter.· Pl . so, *but for me, you*, etc, absque me, te Ter. Pl. (*c*) also sometimes expr. by the help of quominus as, *but for Trebonius, it seemed they would have taken the place*, stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. (iii.) *not but that*, non quin *not but that I could pay my debts . . but because . . . .*, non quin aes alienum solvere possem . . . sed quod, etc., Sall. Cic. (the same sense may be conveyed by non quod [quia] non . . . with *subj.*, followed as before by sed quod *or* quia v. THAT, BECAUSE).

**butcher** (*subs.*). **I.** Lit lānius Ter.. Cic.. *a b's stall*, lānīēna Pl Liv. *a b's block*, mensa lanionia, Suet. **II.** Fig. **1.** carnifex, īcis, (a term of strong reproach) Suet v HANGMAN **2.** homo sanguinarius, trucŭlentus . v. BLOOD-THIRSTY.

**butcher** (*v*)· **I.** *To slaughter animals*. caedo, obtrunco v TO KILL. **II.** *To murder cruelly*: **1.** trūcīdo, 1: *beware, lest if taken prisoners, ye be b'd like cattle*, cavete ne capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. **2.** obtrunco, 1· *to be b'd like cattle*, vice pecorum obtruncari, Sall. fr. v. TO MURDER, MASSACRE

**butcher-bird**: *lānius excubitor: Linn

**butcher's-broom**: ruscum. Virg.. Plin

**butchery**: trūcīdātio. Cic.· Liv.· v. SLAUGHTER, MASSACRE. Phr *indiscriminate b.*, promiscua caedes, Liv.

**butler**: **1.** prōmus. Pl . Varr.: *under-b.*, subpromus. Pl **2.** cellārius Pl. Col

**butt** (*subs*): **I.** *Mark, target* (q. v.)· scopus. **II.** *An object of ridicule*. lūdibrium Liv. Hor.: *you have hitherto made me your b.*, ludibrio adhuc me habuisti, Pl. *to be a b. of the court*, inter ludibria aulae esse, Suet.. v. LAUGHING-STOCK. **III.** *A push* or *thrust with the head*: ārietātio Sen **IV.** *A large cask*· vas ligneum majoris formae: v. BARREL.

**butt** (*v*): ārīēto, 1· Virg : Curt. Phr.· *beware of encountering the goat, he b's*, occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, Virg.: *apt to b., fond of b.ing*, pĕtulcus Lucr.· Virg

**butter** (*subs.*): būtyrum (not used by the Romans themselves: v. Plin. 28, 9, 35) *butter is made from milk*, e lacte fit b , Plin. l. c. *to churn b*, b. exprimere crebro jactatu in (longis) vasis, Plin. Cels.

**butter** (*v.*): Phr.: *to b. bread*, *panem butyro inducere.

**buttercup**: *ranunculus tuberosus Linn.

**butterfly**: pāpīlio, ōnis, *m.* ; Ov.: Plin.

**butter-milk**: (lactis) sērum· Plin.

**buttery**; cella pēnāria; cellārium. v. LARDER.

**buttock**: clūnis, is, *m.* and *f.*: Hor. Plin *a b of beef*, pālāsēa or plasĉa, Arnob

**button** (*subs.*). *orbĭculus *or* glŏbŭlus vestiārius *a b-hole*, (?) fissūra, fōrāmen v. HOLE *a spear tipped with a b* (like fencing foils), hasta praepilāta, Plin

**button** (*v.*). necto (nearest word) v. TO FASTEN.

**buttress**: **1.** antēris, ĭdis, *f*: Vitr. antĕrĭdion, *a small b*· Vitr. **2.** ĕrisma, ae, *f* Vitr

**buxom**: **I.** (*obsol*), q v **II.** *Comely, gay* (q v.) festīvus vĕnustus, *etc.*

**buy**: **1.** ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (constr with *abl.* of price, except in the case of certain words, as tanti, quanti, *etc.*· v. L. G. § 281) *for how much did he b. her?* quanti eam emit? Pl *to b. at a less or greater price*, minoris aut pluris em., Cic. *to b at a great or small price*, magno aut parvo em , Cic. *to b. cheaply or dearly*, bene aut male em , Cic. *to b pepper by the pound*, piper in libras em , Plin. *to b. a farm on credit*, fundum in diem em., Nep. *to b. an oath*, jusjurandum em., Cic : *to b pleasure by pain*, voluptatem dolore em , Hor. *to b the verdicts of jurymen*, sententias judicum em., Cic. **2.** rĕdīmo, 3 (lit *to buy back* or *off* also esp. in fig. sense, of purchasing *rights, privileges*, etc ) *to b. peace with hostages*, pacem obsidibus r , Caes. *to b. oneself off from a jury* (obtain an *acquittal by bribery*), pecunia se a judicibus r., Cic v TO PURCHASE. **3.** pāto, 1 (lit *to get*, q v.) *I am thinking of buying some gardens on the other side of the Tiber*, cogito trans Tiberim hortos aliquos p , Cic *to b at an immense price*, impenso pretio p , Caes.. v. TO PROCURE. **4.** mercor, 1 (refers to *regular traffic*) v TO TRADE, PURCHASE. **5.** nundĭnor, 1 (strictly like No. 4· often in bad sense, *to make a market of what ought not to be sold*)· *to b the name of senator*, senatorium nomen n, Cic v TO TRAFFIC. **6.** sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (refers to the act of *taking up* what has been bought from the stall) *to b provisions*, obsonia s., Hor *to b. statues*, statuas s , Cic.

— **back** or **off**: rĕdīmo. v. TO RANSOM, BUY (2)

— **up**: **1.** cōmo, 3 *to b. up all the goods*, omnia bona c., Cic.. *to b up with a view to selling dearer by retail*, c. ut pluris postea distrahat, Suet. **2.** rĕdīmo, 3. *to b. up suppressed books*, libros suppressos r , Suet. **3.** comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: *to forestall the market*. q. v. **4.** compăro, 1. v. TO GET TOGETHER.

**buyer**: **1.** emptor *there was no b for the Tusculan villa*, Tusculano e. nemo fuit, Cic. Hor. **2.** expr. by part of verb v. TO BUY. Phr.. *to be disposed to become a b.*, emptūrio, 4. Varr.

**buying** (*subs*). emptio Cic Tac. (or expr by verb). *Fond of buying*, ēmax, ācis. Cic· Ov.

**buzz** (*v*) bombum facĕre: Varr.

**buzz, buzzing** (*subs*)· bombus· Varr.

**buzzard**: **1.** būtĕo, ōnis, *m* · Plin. **2.** tinnuncheus, ae, *m.*: Plin.

**by**: Prep **I.** Of place (1.)· *Near* **1.** ăd (with *acc*). *the dun is standing by the door*, flagitator astat ad ostium, Pl. *you have gardens by the Tiber*, habes horatos ad Tiberim, Cic. **2.** ăpud (with *acc.*): *to stay by a town*, apud oppidum morari, Caes.: *to pass a night by the water*, apud aquam noctem agitare, Sall *Sulpicius was sitting by Crassus*, Sulpicius apud Crassum sedebat, Cic. **3.** sĕcundum (*along*: with *acc.*): *he had his camp by the sea*, castra s. mare habebat, Caes. *centaurion grows by springs*, centaurion s. fontes nascitur, Plin.. v. NEAR, AT. (ii.) *past, along*: q. v. (chiefly in combination with verbs; as, *to sail* or *ride by, flow by*, etc. usu expr. by means of a *prep.* in com-

position; as, praetervehor, praeterfluo, etc) (III.) on· usu. expr by the *abl* · *he prepares for war by land and sea*, bellum terra et mari (terra marique) comparat, Cic *that journey is usually performed by land*, illud iter pedibus fere confici solet, Cic. *whether we pursue the Parthians by land or the Britons by sea*, seu pedibus Parthos sequimur seu classe Britannos, Prop Phr. *to travel by sea*, in navi vehi, Cic *he attacked the town by the way*, oppidum ex itinere oppugnavit, Caes *Africanus used to say that he was never less alone than when he was by himself*, Africanus solitus est dicere se nunquam minus solum esse quam cum solus esset, Cic. *journeys by land*, pedestria itinera, Cic v ON FOOT **II.** Of time *at, within, not later than* **1.** ād (with *acc*) · *I will write by what days I shall return*, ad quos dies redituros sim scribam, Cic.: *all things were done by the (appointed) day*, omnia ad diem facta sunt. Caes *to return by the Ides of April*, ad Idus Aprilis reverti, Caes **2.** sub (i. e. *just upon* · with *acc*) *the client knocks at (the lawyer's) door by cock-crow*, sub galli cantum consultor ostia pulsat, Hor **3.** intrā (strictly *within* · with *acc*) *the judge will deliver judgment by the Calends*, judex intra Calendas pronuntiat, Gell **4.** the *abl.* 's often used to express this sense, and also when "*by*" is equivalent, or nearly so, to "*during*:" *by early dawn the messenger came to Ameria*, primo diluculo nuntius Ameriam venit, Cic. · *Themistocles used to walk about by night*, noctu ambulabat Themistocles, Cic *sometimes by day, oftener by night*, nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes Phr. *by and by*, jam, mox, brevi tempore v. SOON, PRESENTLY **III.** Of other relations as to denote the agent, instrument, or cause; measure of excess or defect; distribution, *etc* (I) of the *agent*, after a passive verb ā or ăb (with *abl*) Caes Cic (*passim*). NOTE.—This construction is confined to the case of a personal agent. We also find, instead of the prep and *abl.*, the *dative*, esp after the gerundive participle; as, *wisdom should be enjoyed by us*, sapientia nobis (*not* a nobis) fruenda est, Cic After the gerund, indeed, the prep is only used to avoid occasional ambiguity thus, we should say for *these men must be resisted by you*, a te (*not* tibi) his hominibus resistendum est The dative after other forms of the passive, and the ablative without a preposition, belong to the poets as, *nor is she seen by any*, neque cernitur ulli, Virg. *thou shalt be celebrated by Varius, a swan of Homeric tune*, scriberis Vario, Maeonii carminis alite, Hor (II.) of the *means* or *instrument*, after active and passive verbs 1 pĕr (with *acc*): *I did not hesitate to ask you for that by letter*, non dubitavi id a te per literas petere, Cic *to march through a province by force*, iter per provinciam per vim facere, Caes. *Caesar ascertained this by the scouts*, id per exploratores Caesar cognovit, Caes. *he has by himself, without any helper, mustered the forces*, per se, nullo adjuvante, copias confecit, Cic. **2.** Usu. expr by the simple *abl. : to excite the feelings of the mob by the mere name and recollection of his father*, nomine ipso et memoria patris animos multitudinis concitare, Cic *by a law they fix the departure for the third year*, in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant, Caes. Phr. *by your leave*, bona tua venia dixerim, Cic. · v. LEAVE *by themselves they were unable to prevail upon the Sequani*, Sequanis sua sponte persuadere non poterant, Caes (III) of the *cause, means*, or *mode*: **1.** ē or ex (with *abl* : rare, and only of that *out of which* something arises) · *she is pregnant by Pamphilus*, gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter · *led into hope of victory by the advantage of the position*, in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall **2.** expr. by the *abl* alone *a place suitable by nature*, locus natura idoneus, Caes *this has been occasioned more by easiness than by any other fault of mine*, magis id facilitate quam ulla alia culpa mea contigit, Cic . *the consul himself, holding Lentulus by the hand, leads him into the senate*, consul Lentulum, ipse manu tenens, in senatum perducit, Sall *pepper is bought by weight*, piper pondere emitur, Plin. Phr. *he ran by stealth into the plain*, furtim in campum currebat, Cic *Thisbe saw the lioness by the rays of the moon*, leaenam ad lunae radios Thisbe vidit, Ov. *by fair means*, recte, Hor "*by hook or by crook*," quocunque modo. Hor (IV) with words of measurement, to denote *excess* or *defect* this is gen expr by the *abl.* of the words denoting the excess or defect *he is taller than you by a foot and a half*, sesquipede est quam te longior, Pl *Ireland is less by a half than Britain*, Hibernia dimidio minor est quam Britannia, Caes. (V.) to denote the separate succession of a number of items this sense is usu expr by adverbs or distributive numerals sometimes also by in and *acc* *the number of the enemy is increasing day by day*, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic *the siege was more severe day by day*, erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, Caes · *to buy pepper by the pound*, piper in libras emere, Plin.. *they began by degrees to leave the camp*, paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes. *the waggons were drawn one by one*, singuli carri ducebantur, Caes *to engage a servant by the year*, *annua mercede famulum conducere v. the respective substantives (VI) in adjurations **1.** per (with *acc*) · *by gods and men*, per deos atque homines, Cic. *I beseech you by your friendship and love*, te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, Ter. sometimes per stands at the beginning of the adjuration without an acc , the object appealed to being defined by the clause following cf Virg A. 2, 142 Ov **2.** prō *or* proh (prop an *interj.*: v. AH ! also sometimes followed by the *acc.*) *by the faith of gods and men* ! pr deum atque hominum fidem ! Cic. *by Jupiter !* pro Jupiter ! Ter. (but in a formal oath it would be *per*) Phr. *by Hercules !* mehercŭles ! mehercūle ! mehercle ! hercules ! hercule ! herclè ! Cic. Ter. of the same import is medius fidius, i. e me dius *or* deus fidius (juvet), *by the god of faith* ! (Hercules) ! *by Castor !* mēcastor, ēcastor ! Pl. Ter. (rarely used except by *women*) · *by Pollux* ! ēdĕpol ! Pl . *by Ceres* ! eccĕrĕ *or* ēcĕrĕ Pl Ter

**by the by**: ōbĭter, in transcursu dicendum est v. IN PASSING.

**by-gone**: **1.** praetĕritus · *a by fault*, p. culpa, Ov. v PAST **2.** priscus v. OLDEN, ANCIENT

**by-law**: praescriptum, rēgŭla · v. RULE, ORDINANCE

**by-path, -road,** or **-way**: **1.** dēverticŭlum Cic · Suet. **2.** dēvium iter. Cic. **3.** dēvĭa calles · Liv **4.** trāmes, ĭtis, *m* Cic Virg **5.** sēmīta (any *narrow less frequented path*) Cic.. Virg.

**by-place**: lŏcus rēmōtus. Cic.. Caes.

**by-stander**: **1.** arbĭter, tri v. EYE-WITNESS. **2.** in *pl* circumstantes, ium (lit. those who stand *around*): *among the bs*, in circumstantibus, Gell. *hoisted on the shoulders of the bs*, alle vatus circumstantium humeris, Tac. · Curt. (the *sing.* may be expr. by unus [e numero] circumstantium). **3.** spectātor. v. SPECTATOR. Phr *to be a b at any occurrence*, adesse alicui rei (*not* interesse, which is *to take part in*) : v TO BE PRESENT AT

**by-word**: v PROVERB. Phr *to become a b*, ludibrio *or* opprobrio haberi

**byssus** (*a kind of flax*) · byssus, i, *f.*: Apul.. Plin.

# C.

**CAB**: cĭsium v. CHAISE.

**cabal** (*subs*) · **I.** *A body of intrigues* (?) societas clandestina; factio v. FACTION, PARTY. **II.** *An intrigue*. clandestinum consilium: *to concoct cs*, c. consilia concoquere, Liv.: *to expose cs*, c. consilia efferre, Cic.

**cabal** (*v*) clandestina consilia concoquere Liv.. *to c. against anyone*, clandestinis consiliis aliquem oppugnare, Cic.

**cabala**: i. e. *a mystic discipline of the Jews* · *cabăla *or* cabbăla, arcana (*pl*) Judaeorum ("Hebraeorum Theosophiae libri, quos illi *Cabalae* nomine vocarunt," Morhof, Polyh. 1, 10, 23).

**cabalist**: *cabalista M.L. (=Judaeorum arcanae doctrinae peritus).

**cabalistic**: *cabalisticus M.L. In a more general sense; arcānus · v. SECRET, MYSTICAL.

**caballer**: qui clandestina consilia concoquit.

**cabbage**: **1.** brassica Cic Plin (Three sorts of brassica are enumerated by Plin. 20, 9, 33 . b crispa, *curly-leaved, parsley-like c.*, b. helix, appar. the common *smooth-leaved kind*; and b crambe, *with thin leaves growing very thick and close*) **2.** caulis, is, *m* (prop. a cabbage-*stalk*). Cic. Plin sometimes this word is employed for brassica Hor. **3.** ōlus, ĕris, *n.* (prop. *any garden vegetable*) · Hor. · Plin.

**cabin**: **I.** *A cottage* q v. căsa. **II.** *An apartment in a ship* · **1.** daeta *the captain's c.*, d. magistri, Petr **2.** *conclāve navale. Phr. *ships fitted with cabins*, naves cubiculatae, Sen *c-boy*, *puer (servus, servulus) nauticus.

**cabinet**: **I.** *A small room* conclāve, zōthēca, sanctŭārium (*of a prince*) v. CHAMBER. Phr *a c. picture*, tabula minor *or* tabula conclavi s. cubiculo privato idonea. **II.** *A piece of furniture with drawers, doors*, etc. **1.** armārium (prop. *a chest*). Pl.: Cic. **2.** scrīnium (*a box for papers, writing materials*, etc) Hor v. BOX **III.** *The select council of a ruler , the body of men who have the chief administration of affairs*. **1.** summum principis consilium (cf. Cic. Phil. 7, 7). **2.** *penes quos est summa rerum (administratio) Phr. *a man distinguished both in the c and in the field*, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes.

**cabinet-council**: **1.** *conventus eorum quos penes est summa rerum (administratio). **2.** *consilium secretius (Ains ).

**cabinet-maker**: faber intestinārius (i. e. *a joiner*, whose work is about the *interior* of a house) Inscr. Cod. Theod. supellectilis faber (?).

**cabinet-minister**: **1.** qui regi a consiliis secretioribus est (?) **2.** *unus ex iis quos penes est summa rerum (administratio).

**cable**: **1.** ancōrāle, is, *n.* (*anchor* · c): *to cut the cables*, ancoralia incidere, Liv. **2.** ancōrārius fūnis (= ancorale): Caes. **3.** rūdens v. ROPE, RIGGING. Phr *to cut the c.*, ancoram praecidere, Cic.

**cabman**: cīsiārius Ulp.

**cabriolet**: perh. **1.** cīsium: Cic. **2.** birŏta: Cod. Theod.

**cachinnation**: căchinnus, căchinnātio · Cic v. LAUGH.

**cackle** (*v.*): **1.** strĕpo, ŭi, 3 . *the goose seems to cackle among the clear-voiced swans*, videtur argutos inter s. anser olores, Virg. **2.** gracillo, 1 (of hens) . Auct. Carm. Phil **3.** gingrio, 4 (of geese ) Fest.

**cackling** (*subs.*) . **1.** strĕpĭtus, ūs cf. TO CACKLE (1) · v. NOISE. **2.** clangor, ōris, *m.* : *a perpetual c.* (of geese), perpetuus c., Plin. **3.** gingrītus, ūs Arnob.

**cacophonous**: asper, discors, insuāvis · v. HARSH, DISCORDANT.

**cacophony:** aspĕrĭtas Cic. Or 49, 164 · it may also be expr. by vocum *s.* litterarum insuavis concursio; voces male sonantes, etc : cf. Cic. Or. 44, sqq.

**cactus:** *cactus M. L.

**cadaverous:** 1. cădāvĕrōsus · Ter. 2. lūrĭdus, vēpallĭdus v. GHASTLY.

**cadence:** i. e. *a musical* or *rhythmical fall* in singing *or speaking* quidam certus cursus conclusioque verborum (?), Cic Or 53, 178 or perhaps, conclusio verborum suavis ac numerosa Phr *clauses which have a pleasant c.*, clausulae quae numerose et jucunde cadunt, Cic.

**cadet:** I. *A younger son* or *brother:* fīlĭus junior, natu minor v. YOUNGER. II. *A student in a public military school:* discipulus (the precise application of the word being determined by the context)

**cadmium:** cadmium M L

**caesura:** 1. caesūra Diom. (the current term with modern writers, as Porson) 2. comma, ātis, *n.* Mar. Vict. 3. incīsio Diom.

**caffein:** *caffeina · M. L.

**cage** (*subs*) · I. *An inclosure for animals.* 1. cāvĕa *a bird shut in a c*, avis inclusa in c, Cic Peti. of *a bear's cage* Hor. 2. septum locus septus (only of *a large c for animals.* v. ENCLOSURE). II. *A prison* q v.

**cage** (*v*) · includo v. TO CONFINE.

**caged:** cāvĕātus Plin

**cairn:** lapidum acervus.

**caisson:** I. *A wooden frame used in bridge-building.* arca: Vitr. 5, 12. II. *An ammunition waggon* · *carrus ad bellicum apparatum portandum

**caitiff:** nēbūlo, scĕlestus v. KNAVE

**cajeput** (*an oil*). *oleum cajuputi M. L.

**cajole:** 1. lacto, 1. *to c. a lover*, amantem l., Ter. Pl. 2. lūdĭfĭco, 1. v. TO FOOL, DECEIVE

**cajoler:** blandus homo; frustrātor v. DECEIVER, FLATTERER.

**cajolery:** blandĭtiae, blandīmenta. v. FLATTERY.

**cake** (*subs*) I. *An article of food:* 1. lībum (made of *flour, cheese, and egg*) · Cato Ov. Hor. 2. plăcenta (also *a sweet cake*, of thin *flat* shape) Cato Hor (who uses it as synon. with libum, Ep 1, 10, 10). 3. pōpānum (*a sacrificial cake*) Juv. (The terms libum and placenta likewise denote *cakes used in sacrifices*) II. *A cake-like mass* · massa, offa v MASS, LUMP.

**cake** (*v. intr.*): concresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (i. e. *to become clotted, to adhere together*): Luci. Cic

**calamine:** 1. cadmia Plin. 2. calamina. M L.

**calamitous:** 1. exĭtĭōsus, pernĭcĭōsus v. DESTRUCTIVE. 2. călămĭtōsus *a most painful and c. war*, acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. *c. victories*, c. victoriae, Suet. 3. lacrĭmōsus, luctuōsus: v. LAMENTABLE. 4. fūnestus v FATAL.

**calamitously:** călămĭtōsē Cic.

**calamity:** 1. călămĭtas *a great public c.*, magna c. reipublicae, Cic *to endure c.s*, calamitates perferre, Caes. 2. clādes, is, *f.*, stronger than No. 1 · v. DISASTER, DEFEAT 3. mălum (the most general term · v. EVIL) *no c*, nihil mali (with ref. to the death of Scipio), Cic. *yield not thou to c.*, tu ne cede malis, Virg *civil c s* (i. e. *wars, factions*, etc ), civilia m., Cic. 4. fātum: *a day of destruction and c.*, exitĭ ac f. dies, Cic. v. FATALITY. 5. infortūnium, res adversa v. MISFORTUNE, ADVERSITY. Phr.: *in the midst of these c s*, in his asperitatibus rerum, Cic *to be in the midst of c s*, in miseris versari, Cic v. MISERY.

**calcareous:** calci similis; calcis naturam habens. v. LIME.

**calcination:** *calcinatio M L.

**calcine:** Phr.: *to c. bones*, *ossa in pulverem comburendo redigere (vertere).

**calcium:** calcium M L

**calculable:** *quod numerari *s.* aestimari potest v TO CALCULATE

**calculate:** I. *To compute:* 1 expr by some verb with calculus (lit. *a pebble*, pebbles being used in calculations) *to c. the value of anything narrowly*, aliquid exigue ad calculos vocare, Cic *to c the pleasure to be derived from anything*, voluptatum calculos subducere, Cic.. more fully, imposito calculo alicujus rei naturam computare, Col 2. compūto, 1 *to c time not by days but by nights*, non dierum numerum sed noctium c, Tac. Col. (*l c*) Plin. 3. ineo, 4 *the number of the slain could not easily be c d.* numerus interfectorum haud facile inīri potuit, Liv. *to c. an account*, rationem in, Cic. 4. rēpūto, 1 *to c. eclipses of the sun*, solis defectiones r., Cic. Tac. 5. subdūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to c. the total*, s summam, Cic Fig · *the accounts having been c d I have summed up my deliberations*, rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, Cic. Ter. II. *To estimate* (q. v) aestīmo, existīmo

**calculated** (*adj*): i e. *adapted* aptus, accommŏdātus. v. also TO FIT

**calculation:** 1. rătio *to make a c*, 1. ducere, Cic., r. inire, Cic *long cs*, longae r, Hor. v. ACCOUNT 2. calculus *c.s and accounts*, c. atque rationes, Quint *to subject anything to an exact c.*, ad calculos aliquid vocare, Cic. v. TO CALCULATE (1).

**calculator:** 1. rătiōcĭnātor Cic Ulp. 2. compŭtātor Sen 3. (an *instrument* for making calculations). ăbăcus v. Dict. Ant. *s. v.*

**calculous:** calcŭlōsus Cels.

**caldron:** 1. cortīna *a c. of lead*, c. plumbea, Cato. *of copper*, c. aerea, Plin 2. ăhēnum (also aēnum poet) *a blazing* (i. e. *surrounded with flame*) c., ardens a., Juv. Virg. 3. lēbes, ētis, *m.* (Gr. λέβης) v TRIPOD

**calendar:** 1. fasti, orum *Caesar corrected the c.*, Caesar fastos correxit, Suet. *to expunge the (names of) consuls from the c*, consules ex f. evellere, Cic *he has recourse to the c, and estimates excellence by years*, redit ad fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, Hor. v. ANNALS, ALMANAC 2. călendārium Inscr. Phr.: *a c. month*, *mensis legitimus *s.* ex fastis dictus.

**calender** (*v*) *textilia inter calefactos cylindros premere.

**calender** (*subs.*). (?) tormentum Sen. Tranq 1, 4.

**calendrer:** qui textilia premendo splendida reddit cf. Sen *l c*

**calends:** călendae, arum (Kal.) · v. Dict. Ant art "Calendarium." Proverb. *to pay at the Greek Cs*, i. e. *never*, ad Calendas Graecas solvere, Suet. (N.B.—The name of the month is used with calendae, as an *adj* · e. g, *at the Cs of March*, Kal. Martius, *not* Martii.)

**calenture:** călentūra: M. L. · v. FEVER

**calf:** I. *The young of the cow* · vĭtŭlus and vĭtŭla: Cic. · Virg *Adj.* vĭtŭlīnus, *of* or *belonging to a c.*: Cic. II. *A dolt, blockhead.* q. v. III. *The c. of the leg.* sūra *well-turned c.s*, teretes s., Hor · *thick cs*, tumentes s, Hor · Virg.. Plin.

**calibre:** Phr. *the c of a gun*, *mensura tubi sclopeti (tormenti) *a man of small c*, homo parvo ingenio v. ABILITY

**calico:** lina xylīna (*n. pl.*). Plin. 19, 1, 2, 3.

**caligraphy:** v. PENMANSHIP.

**calk:** 1. pīco, 1 v. TO PITCH. 2. expr by circumi *rimas navium stuppa farcire et pice oblinere.

**calker:** expr. by verb. v. TO CALK

**call** (*v.*): A. Trans · I. *To name* · 1. appello, 1 *do not c. me by a false name*, ne me appella falso nomine, Pl *we c corn Ceres, wine Bacchus*, fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, Cic.. *he is c.d king*, rex appellatur, Caes. 2. nōmĭno, 1 v. TO NAME 3. vŏco, 1 (more freq. *to summon:* v *infr.*) *the hall is now c.d the Quirinal*, collis nunc Quirinalis vocatur, Cic. *you would c. me unfortunate*, me miserum vocares, Hor. 4. vōcĭto, 1 (*to c. habitually*) *Demetrius, who was usually c.d Phalereus*, Demetrius, qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. Lucr 5. dīco, dixi, dictum, 3 *he c.d the whole country Chaonia*, Chaoniam omnem dixit, Virg Cic Hor. 6. ūsurpo, 1 (*c. habitually*) · *Laelius is usually c.d the wise*, Laelius sapiens usurpatur, Cic. 7. In *pass., to be c'd* audio, 4 (esp poet., and in special phr) *or choosest thou rather to be c.d Janus?* seu Jane libentius audis? Hor (Milton, "or *hear'st thou rather* pure ethereal stream") *to be c.d all names, be all spoken of*, male a, Cic v. TO BE SPOKEN OF. 8. clūeo, clūo, 2 and 3 (also with pass sense only in archaic language) Lucr. Phr.. *that disease is c.d avarice*, ei morbo nomen est avaritia, Cic · *the boy was c.d Egerius*, puero nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. II. *To summon, invite* q. v. 1. vŏco, 1 *who cs? who names me?* quis v.? quis nominat me? Pl. *to c. the Roman people to arms*, populum R ad arma v, Caes Fig. *I c. your proceedings to account*, quae fecisti in judicium voco, Cic 2. advŏco, 1 *to c. the chief men to a council*, viros primarios in consilium ad, Cic Fig *we c. the mind home*, animum ad se ipsum advocamus, Cic *to c to mind*, in memoriam redigere *or* reducere, Cic. *Alcides cs all arms (to his aid)*, Alcides omnia arma advocat, Virg. B. Intrans chiefly in phr *to call out*, etc. q v

— **aside** or **apart:** sēvŏco, 1 *to c. one's master aside*, herum s., Pl. *he began to c. them aside one by one*, s singulos coepit, Caes Cic.

— **away:** 1. āvŏco, 1 *to c away a part of an army for war*, partem exercitus ad bellum av., Liv. *old age cs us away from active life*, a rebus agendis avocat senectus, Cic. 2. dēvŏco, 1 (lit to call *down*, q. v.). Fig *avarice did not c. him away from his settled course*, non illum avaritia ab instituto cursu devocavit, Cic 3. rēvŏco, 1 esp. in fig sense *the hope of plunder called them away from labour*, spes praedandi eos a labore revocabat, Caes. *to c away the mind from the senses*, mentem a sensibus r., Cic.. v. TO WITHDRAW.

— **back:** rēvŏco, 1 *as often as I wish to go out you detain me, c me back*, quoties foras ire volo, me retines, revocas, Pl *to c anyone back from a journey*, aliquem ex itinere r., Cic.

— **down:** dēvŏco, 1 *he c.d down his men from the rising ground*, suos ab tumulo devocavit, Liv *to c down philosophy from the sky*, philosophiam e coelo devocare, Cic.

— **for:** postŭlo, quaero v. TO DEMAND, REQUIRE.

— **forth** or **out:** 1. ēvŏco, 1 *to c legions forth from winter-quarters*, legiones ex hibernis e., Caes. *they c out our men to fight*, nostros ad pugnam evocant, Caes. Liv. 2. prōvŏco, 1 v. TO PROVOKE, CHALLENGE. 3. excĭeo and excĭo, cīvi, citum and cītum, 2 and 4 *why have you c.d me out in front of the house?* quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? Pl. *to c. forth the enemy to fight*, hostes ad dimicandum acie ex., Liv. 4. ēlĭcio, lĭcui and lexi, lectum, 3 (*to draw, entice out:* esp. of calling forth *a deity*) · *to call forth a deity from the sky*, e. caelo deum, Ov.: *to c. forth the dead from their tombs*, e manes sepulcris, Hib. v. TO CALL UP.

— **in:** advŏco, 1 (*c. as legal adviser*) *he cs in many good men*, viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Phr.: *to c. in a physician*, medicum arcessere, Pl · *to c. in a physician to a sick man*, medicum aegro admovere, Suet.: *to c.*

*in one's (lent) money*, pecuniam religere, Hor. *to c. in one's debts*, nomina sua exigere, Cic.

**call out:** I. Trans. ēvŏco, prōvŏco, etc. v. *supr.* TO CALL FORTH II. Intrans *to call aloud* · clāmo, exclāmo v. TO CRY OUT.

**— over:** rēcito, 1 *to c. over the senate*, senatum r, Liv.

**— on or upon:** I. *To appeal to* · esp. *for help* 1. inclāmo, 1 (with *dat* or *acc.*) *he c'd upon his companion*, comitem suum inclamavit, Cic *the Alban army c's upon the Curiatii to assist their brother*, Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv. Hor 2. cīĕo, civi, citum, 2 (*to call* any one's name *aloud*): *to c. on one's master*, herum c, Pl. *to c upon one's ancestors*, majores suos c, Tac 3. appello, 1 (v TO APPEAL TO) *whither shall I go, or whom shall I c. upon?* quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. Cic II. *To pay a short visit to*. 1. convĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (with *acc*) *Balbus has got the gout so badly that he doesn't wish to be c'd upon*, B tantus pedum doloribus afficitur ut se convenīri nolit, Cic · Pl. but the word is equally applicable to a meeting in the street or elsewhere v INTERVIEW. 2. intrŏeo, 4. *to c. upon Cicero with the pretence of paying their respects to him*, sicuti salutatum ad Ciceronem in., Sall. 3. vīso, 3 v TO VISIT, GO TO SEE. 4. sālūto, 1 (strictly *to salute*; q. v.. hence, *to pay a complimentary visit*) Cic Virg.

**— to** (oneself) advŏco, vŏco v TO CALL (II.).

**— together:** convŏco, conclāmo (*by shouting*) v TO ASSEMBLE, CONVENE

**— up:** 1. excĭto, 1 · *to c. up any one from the dead*, aliquem a mortuis ex., Cic. *to c up witnesses*, testes ex., Cic. *to c. up a laugh* risum ex, Cic. 2. suscĭto, 1 *I will c. you up as a witness against yourself*, te contra te testem suscitabo, Cic v TO AWAKE. AROUSE. 3. ēlicio, 3 (v TO CALL FORTH). *to c. up the souls of the dead*, animas inferorum e., Cic Ov Tib.

**call** (*subs.*) · I. *A verbal summons or address:* 1. vōcātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing*). *the senate at the c of Drusus entered the senate-house*, senatus vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic · Virg. 2. More usu. expr. by part. of verb as, *thou hearest our c* (of a deity), audis vocatus. Hor. *refuse not to hear our c.*, *ne asperneris vocantes* v TO CALL 3. vox, vōcis, f · v VOICE, CRY. 4. clāmor (a *loud* cry) v SHOUT Phr. *to take up arms at the c. of one's country*, *patria jubente arma sumere *a c. of the house*, *recitatio senatorum nominum, or simply recitatio senatus v TO CALL OVER (better expr. by verb as, *a c. of the house took place*, senatus recitatus est) II. *Demand, requisition* q v. Phr *the c's of nature*, requisita naturae, Sall *to make large c's upon any one*, *magna ab aliquo postulare III *Invitation* (either external *or* internal) *to undertake any office*: Phr. *lest ye should seem to have refused to accept a c from God*, ne munus a-signatum a Deo defugisse videamini, Cic. *to have a c. from heaven to any particular work*, *a Deo ad aliquod ministerium vocari, designari *to be obedient to the heavenly c*, *divinis jussis parēre. IV. *A pipe or whistle* · fistŭla v CAT CALL. V. *A short visit*: sālūtātio Cic Sen. Phr.: *to pay a c.*, sālūto, convĕnio, etc v. TO CALL UPON.

**caller:** I. *One who calls*: vōcātor · Sen. · Plin (or, more freq., expr. by part of verb v. TO CALL) II *A visitor*: 1. sālūtātor Suet. Mart 2. esp. in *pl.* sālūtans, ntis Virg Mart.

**calling** (*subs.*). I. Verbal subs. · expr. by verbs for *to call*: q. v. II. *Vocation, profession* · 1. ars, artĭficium; quaestus v. BUSINESS. 2. mūnus, ĕris, *n.* v OFFICE, FUNCTION III. Calling *in* of money 1. exactio · Cic Liv 2. cōactio Suet.

**callosity:** 1 e. *a hard skin*, or *the quality* of such 1. callum *or* callus Cic. Cels 2. callōsitas Veg · Scrib.

**callous:** I. Lit callōsus Cels : Plin II. Fig of the mind expers sensūs v INSENSIBLE Esp in phr *to become c* · 1. occallesco, callui, 3 (also found in lit sense Pl) *I have now become entirely c*, jam prorsus occallui, Cic 2. percallesco, 3 (to become *quite* c) Cic. 3. obdūresco, dūrui, 3 · v HARDENED, TO BE.

**callousness:** v. INSENSIBILITY Phr. *endurance of pain is one thing, c another*, *alrud est patientem doloris esse, aliud jam occalluisse.

**callow:** implūmis, e *a bird sitting upon her c. young*, assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor . Plin.

**calm** (*adj*) 1. plācidus (v. GENTLE). *c. sleep*, p somnus, Ov *a c sky*, p coelum, Sil *a c. sea*, p mare, Plin Fig. *c and gentle old age*, p. ac lenis senectus, Cic.. *a c speech*, p oratio, Cic. · *a very c. peace*, placidissima pax, Cic. 2. sēdātus (i e. *quiet, still*) *a c. river*, s amnis, Cic Fig . *to unite with a c and mild*, sedatiore animo scribere, Cic. 3. tranquillus (*unruffled, undisturbed*) · *the seas in its own nature c*, mare sua natura t. est, Cic. · *c. waters*, t. aquae, Ov · *a c. day*, t. dies, Plin *a c. and serene forehead*, t. et serena frons, Cic. Fig . *a c. mind*, t animus, Cic. *c. old age*, t senectus, Hor. 4. plācātus (strictly of what once was *not* calm). *c seas*, p maria, Virg *very c rest*, quies placatissima, Cic. Fig. *a cer mind*, placatior animus, Liv. 5. quĭetus (i e *at rest*). v. QUIET. 6. aequus (i. e. *even, equable*; only of the *mind*). *to bear anything with a c. mind*, aliquid aequo animo pati, Cic . Hor v EQUANIMITY Phr.. *to become calm* rĕsīdo, sēdi, 3 *he hoped their minds had not yet become c from the previous war*, eorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, Caes . *their hearts have become c from swelling wrath*, corda ex tumida ira resederunt, Virg

**calm** (*subs.*) · 1. tranquillĭtas *we in the long ships intended to lie in wait for the c's*, nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus Cic. Caes : Liv 2. tranquillum (only in oblique cases *sing*): *to wish in a c for bad weather*, in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare, Cic. *in a c., as they say, any one who pleases is steersman*, tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen 3. mālăcia (*a dead c. at sea* Gr μαλακία) Caes : v. CALMNESS

**calm** (*v.*): I. Lit. · to still *the sea*, etc 1. sēdo, 1 (*to still, quiet, allay* · q v.) *the tempest is c'd*, tempestas sedatur, Cic 2. tranquillo, 1 (*to render smooth, unruffled*) · *"to c. the troubled waters,"* mare t. (of *oil*), Pol. 3. plāco, 1 (fig.) *Aeolus c's the seas*, Hippotades aequora p, Ov. 4. lēnio, 4 v TO APPEASE. II. Fig · 1. sēdo, 1 *to c. anger*, iram s, Pl · Cic.. v TO ALLAY. 2. tranquillo, 1 *to c the feelings*, animos t, Cic (Tranquillo is a more fig. expression than sedo of *supr* 2) 3. plāco, 1 (i. e *to reduce to peace and quietness*): *to c. and appease the feelings*, animos p. ac lenire, Cic v. also TO SOOTHE

**calming** (*subs.*): sēdātio *the c of the mind*, animi s., Cic. (But usu. best expr. by part of verb v. TO CALM.)

**calmly:** 1. lēnĭter (i e. *with gentle, even course*): *to bear a thing* c, aliquid l. ferre Ov *to pass one's life c*, l traducere aevum, Hor. 2. plācātē *let us bear all human events c. and with moderation*, omnia humana p. et moderate feramus, Cic 3 plācidē: *to bear pain c and composedly*, p et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. 4. sēdātē Pl Cic. 5. tranquillē *to speak c*, t. dicere, Cic Sen. (For the diff. between the above, comp CALM, *adj.*)

**calmness:** 1. tranquillĭtas (both lit. and fig) *c. of mind*, animi t., Cic. *c. of life*, t. vitae, Cic. 2. tranquillum · *the republic was reduced to c.*, respublica in tranquillum redacta est, Liv. Ter.: v. CALM. 3. Of the mind. aequus animus *to witness anything with c*, aliquid aequo a videre, Cic · v. EQUANIMITY. (*Calmness of mind* may also be expr. by placidus animus, tranquillus animus, etc.. v. CALM)

**calomel:** călŏmĕlas, anis, *n.* · M. L

**caloric:** prob the best word for scient *t t* is ignis of Lucr. I, 637.

**calorific:** călōrĭficus (tare): Gell.

**caltrop:** I. *A kind of thistle*: tribŭlus . Virg.. Plin. II. *A military instrument* 1. tribŭlus Veg. 2. mūrex, ĭcis, *m.*: *iron c.s*, m. ferrei, Curt.

**calumniate:** 1. crīmĭnor, 1 : *I was afraid lest she should c. me to you*, hanc metui ne me crimineretur tibi, Ter. v. TO SLANDER. 2. opprobria falsa dicere · v CALUMNY. 3. obtrecto, 1 v TO REVILE, DISPARAGE. 4. mălĕdīco · v. TO REVILE.

**calumniation:** v CALUMNY

**calumniator:** 1. obtrectātor: *the charges of c's*, obtrectatorum criminationes, Suet. Cic v. REVILER. 2. mălĕdīcus s mălĕfīcens homo v CALUMNIOUS. 3. crīmĭnātor (v rare) Pl Tac. (Not *calumniator*, which denotes *a false accuser*, or *one who brings legal actions against any one for gain*: Gr. συκοφάντης)

**calumnious:** 1. crīmĭnōsus: c. *Iambics*, c Iambi, Hor Cic v SLANDEROUS. 2 călumnĭōsus *a c. accusation*, c accusatio, Ulp *c. charges*, c criminationes, Arnob.

**calumniously:** 1. crīmĭnōsē: Cic Suet 2. calumnĭōsē Dig 3. per calumniam (only if the reference is to a *formal false accusation* q v)

**calumny:** 1. mălĕdictum *to heap c's upon a person's life*, m in alicujus vitam conjicere, Cic v. ABUSE. 2. crīmĭnātio falsa Cic. (also simply crimination, esp in *pl.* · Liv). 3. opprobrium falsum *to be assailed by c's*, op. falsis morderi, Hor.: v. REPROACH Phr. *to invent c's*, crimina fingere, Cic. *to despatter the lustre of a life with c's*, splendorem vitae maculis adspergere, Cic. *to indulge in c's against a man behind his back*, absentem aliquem rodere . Hor.· v. TO BACKBITE.

**calve:** parĕre v. TO BRING FORTH.

**calvinism:** *calvinianismus · Morh. Poly. 1, 10, 35. (But the word should only be used in purely technical sense and even then Calvini dogmata would usu be preferable.)

**calvinist:** *calvinianus · Morh. l. c. (Better usu Calvini sectator s discipulus v. FOLLOWER)

**calyx:** 1. călyx, ȳcis, *m.*: Plin. 2. călăthus . Col.

**cambric:** tēnuissimum līnum . Cic. Verr. 5, 11 v LINEN.

**camel:** cāmēlus: Cic.· Plin. c. Bactrianus . Linn Phr. *camel's milk*, camelinum lac, Plin.: *a c. driver*, cămēlārius, Arcad. Dig.

**camelopard:** cāmēlŏpardālis, is, *f.* Varr Plin.

**cameo:** 1. imago ectypa · Sen. Ben 3, 26. 2. ectypa sculptura Plin 37, 10, 63.

**camera obscura:** *cămĕra obscūra M. L.

**camlet:** pannus ex pilis caprinis factus

**camomile:** anthēmis, ĭdis, *f.*: Plin.

**camp** (*subs.*) castra, orum *to pitch a c.*, c. ponere. Caes.· *to choose ground for a c.*, locum castris capere, Sall.· *to break up a c*, c. movere, Caes.. Liv · *a permanent c.*, castra stativa, Cic.· *a summer c.*, aestiva c., Suet. (or simply aestiva . Cic. Tac.) *a winter c*, c. hiberna, Liv (or oftener, simply hiberna, Caes.) *a very strongly fortified c.*, munitissima c, Cic. Phr. *the method of c.s*

*and warfare*, castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic. *c. amusements*, castrenses ludi, Suet. *to measure or lay out a c.*, castramĕtor, ī (or as two words, castra metor) Tac. Liv

**camp** (*v.*) v TO ENCAMP

**camp-follower**: 1. cālo, ōnis Caes.: Liv. 2. lixa Liv. Quint.

**campaign**: 1. stīpendium (esp in *plu*) *the young men had now completed the eighth c.*, juventus octavo jam s functa erat, Hirt *he had served the fewest c s*, minime multa s. habebat, Liv.· *thirty c.s*, tricena s, Tac. 2. aestīva, orum (as operations were confined to the *summer* months) Hirt Vell 3. tīrōcĭnĭum (*one's first c*) Liv. Just.

**camphor**: camphora M. L.

**camphorated**: camphoratus M L

**can** (*subs.*). hirnĕa v. JUG.

**can** (*v.*) 1. possum, pŏtui, posse (foll. by *inf.*, and used *of all kinds of ability or possibility*) *the enemy can no longer hold out*, hostes diutius sustinere non possunt, Caes. *he says he cannot grant any one a passage through the province*, negat se p. iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes *all is now being done which I affirmed could not be done*, omnia nunc fiunt fieri quae posse negabam, Ov *as diligently as I possibly could*, ut [quam] diligentissime potui, Cic (v POSSIBLE, POSSIBLY) *I cannot but exclaim*, non possum quin exclamem, Cic. (more freq. *facere* non possum quin, etc. v. BUT, IV) *I cannot but write to you*, ut nihil ad te dem literarum facere non possum, Cic. 2. queo, quīvi, quītum, 4 (less freq. than possum, and referring rather to *possibility from circumstances* than to inherent ability with *inf.*). *as we can, since we are not at liberty to do as we will*, ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet, Ter. most freq. with negative· as, *I cannot write the rest*, non queo reliqua scribere, Cic. Hor.· for which we have 3. nēqueo, quīvi, ĭtum, 4, which is far more frequent than the simple verb. *I cannot but weep*, nequeo quin lacrimem, Ter.· *ye cannot look straight at the sun*, solem adversum intueri nequitis, Cic Hor. Phr *which cannot be said in verse*, quod versu dicere non est, Hor.: *do what you can to save my son*, serva, quod in te est, filium, Ter. *he can do what he chooses*, i e is his own master, suae potestatis est, Nep. *I cannot tell what to do about the children*, de pueris quid agam non habeo, Cic *I can assert that as a positive fact*, illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv.. *"what cannot be cured must be endured,"* levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. When *can* or *cannot* refer to knowledge or ignorance, as of *an art*, they may be rendered by scio, nescio v. TO KNOW HOW when *can* signifies *to be at liberty*, it is expr. by licet v. MAY; TO BE AT LIBERTY. Also *can* in combination with a passive verb may often be expressed with an adjective in bilis *or* ilis: as, *towers which can be moved*, mobiles turres, Curt.. *a beast that can be taught*, belua docilis, Cic.: *a knot that cannot be untied*, nodus indissolubilis, Plin.

**canal**: 1. fossa nāvīgābilis. *to excavate a c.*, f. navigabilem deprimere, Tac. (but f. facere is equally good Latin)· or simply fossa *the c of the Rhine*, Rheni f, Cic. 2. nīlus *or* eurīpus (rare). v. CONDUIT. (N B. Not *canalis*, which is *a water-pipe* or *conduit*.)

**canary-bird**: *fringilla Canaria Linn

**canary-grass**: phălăris, ĭdis, *f* (?) Plin.

**canary-wine**: *vinum ex insulis Fortunatis importatum.

**cancel**: I. Lit. *of written characters*: dēleo, lītūram facio v. TO ERASE, BLOT OUT. II. Fig. *to revoke or annul* (q v) a will, engagement, etc. 1. indūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (with ref. *to drawing* the end of the stylus over writing in wax) *to c. a decree of the senate*, senatus consultum in, Cic.. *to c. contracts*, locationes in, Liv. 2. tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 v TO ABOLISH. 3. cancello, ī (from the practice of obliterating writing by *cross lines*) *to c. a will*, testamentum c., Ulp v. TO REPEAL, RESCIND.

**cancelling** (*subs.*) rēsōlūtio (rare) *the c of a sale*, venditionis r, Ulp (more usu. expr by part of verb v TO CANCEL)

**cancer**. I. *One of the signs of the zodiac* cancer, cri Lucr Ov. II. *A disease*. 1. cancer, cri Cels 2. carcĭnōma, ātis, *n* Cels. Plin 3. phăgĕdaena: Plin

**cancerous**: 1. phăgĕdaenĭcus *c. wounds*, p. vulnera, Plin. 2. cancrōsus M L

**candelabrum**: candēlābrum (*a candlestick* q v) Cic Plin

**candid**: 1. āpertus (lit *open*, and so, *unprejudiced*) *a c mind*, a animus, Cic. 2. candĭdus (lit *bright, fair*) *a c judge*, c. judex, Hor. *a c. disposition*, c. ingenium, Hor 3. liber v. FRANK 4. sincērus. v SINCERE.

**candidate**· 1. candĭdātus (prop a cand *for a public office*, as such wore *whitened togas*)· *a c for the praetorship*, praetorius c, Cic *a c for the consulship*, consulatus c, Plin. *a c recommended by Caesar*, c Caesaris, Vell *a c not for the consulship only, but for immortality and glory*, c non consulatus tantum sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin. *a c for crucifixion*, c crucis, Apul 2. pĕtītor (rare)· Hor. Phr *to be a c for the consulship*, consulatum petere, Cic.· Liv. *to announce oneself as a c*, prōfĭtēri. Liv.· Sall. *the duty of a c.*, candidatorium munus, Cic.

**candidateship**: pĕtītĭo Cic.. *a c. for the consulship*, consulatus p, Caes *to abstain from c. for public offices* petitione honorum abstinere, Tac.

**candidly**: 1. sincērē. *to speak c.*, s. dicere, Ter ; s. loqui, Cic. 2. candĭdē· Coel. ap. Cic 3. lībērē v. FRANKLY. 4. āpertē v OPENLY, UNDISGUISEDLY Phr *I was wont c to acknowledge that I had been anxious to be praised by you*, quod me abs te cupissem laudari, aperte atque ingenue confitebar, Cic.

**candied**: *saccharo conditus.

**candle**: 1. candēla (made from *rushes, reeds, cords*, etc) *to make tallow c.s*, candelas sebare, Col. 2. sēbācĕus (*a tallow c*) Apul. 3. cērĕus (*a wax c.*): Cic Sen. 4. cēra v TAPER.

**candlemas**: *candēlaria (*pl*); festum purificationis B. Mariae; festum S. Mariae candelarum Du Cange, s. v

**candlestick**: candēlābrum· Quint.· Plin.

**candour**: candor, lībertas. v FRANKNESS, INGENUOUSNESS

**candy**: *saccharo condĭo, 4· M L.

**candy-tuft**: ībĕris, ĭdis, *f* (?) Plin.

**cane** (*subs.*) 1. canna (strictly *reed*: q. v.) Col.: Ov. 2. (For *riding or walking*) bācŭlus, virga. v. STICK.

**cane** (*v.*) *baculo, virgā, ferulā ferire *s.* verberare

**canicular**: cānĭcūlāris, e Pall.

**canine**: cānīnus Ov Juv.· *c. teeth*, dentes c., Plin.

**canister**: 1. pyxis, ĭdis, *f*. (*any small box*) *a tin c.*, pyxis stannea, Plin. 2. capsŭla. v. BOX.

**canker** (*a disease of plants*): I. Lit. rōbigo v. RUST, BLIGHT. II. Fig.. of that which *eats away and destroys*: 1. aerūgo, ĭnis, *f*. (lit. *copper rust*): *this is sheer c* (with ref. to insidious calumny), haec est ae mera, Hor. 2. lābes, is, *f*. (lit. *stain*): *here was the first c-spot of my woe*, hinc mihi prima mali labes, Virg

**canker** (*v.*): pĕrĕdo, corrumpo: v. TO CORRODE.

**canker-worm**: ērūca: Plin.: Col

**cannibal**: anthropŏphăgus Plin.

**cannibalism**: *hominibus vescendi mos *to practise c.*, corporibus humanis vesci, Plin.

**cannon**: *tormentum (the precise sense being determined by the context v. ARTILLERY). Phr. *to load a c.*, globum ferreum una cum pulvere (nitrato) in tormentum injicere. *to discharge a c*, *missila (missilem globum) ex tormento, igni admoto, projicere.

**cannonade** (*subs*) Phr. *the town sustained a heavy c.*, *oppidum tormentis graviter verberatum est· *the c lasted four hours*, *per quattuor horas tormentis pugnabatur. v TO BATTER.

**cannonade** (*v*)· tormentis verberare *or* oppugnare v. TO BATTER

**cannon-ball**: *globus ferreus tormentarius; missilis globus.

**cannon-shot**: v. C-BALL Phr. *the ships soon got out of c.-shot*, *naves extra tormentorum ictus brevi evaserunt.

**canoe**: linter, scapha· v. BOAT.

**canon**: I. *A rule*: 1. cānon (*κανών*), ōnis, *m* (strictly, *a carpenter's rule*): *the c s of grammar*, c. grammatici, Auson. in M L often used of eccl. regulations· Concil Trident. (Labbe). 2. rēgŭla, norma. RULE, LAW Phr. *the c-law*, jus canonicum. Eccl II. *An ecclesiastical dignitary* cānōnĭcus· Eccl

**canoness**: *cānōnica· M L.

**canonical**: *cānōnĭcus M L

**canonically**: *cānōnĭcē M. L.

**canonicals**: *vestis sacerdōtālis.

**canonization**: *alicujus inter sanctos relatio (But usu better expr. by a verb as, *after the c. of .....*, postquam inter sanctos est relatus. v. foll art.)

**canonize**: Phr : *aliquem inter sanctos referre; sanctorum ordini aggregare (Kr) sanctorum ordinibus adscribere (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 35); excellentes viros in coelum tollere, Cic v. TO IMMORTALIZE.

**canonry**: *cānonicatus, ūs. M L.

**canopy**: 1. cōnōpēum (conopium, Hor) i e originally, *a curtain for keeping off* mosquitoes (*κωνωπες*)· Juv 2. vēla, orum v. AWNING. 3. aulaeum (more freq *pl*) v. CURTAIN.

**cant** (*subs*): *pietatis (erga Deum) inanis ac verbosa ostentatio Phr· *a c term of trade*, *vocabulum minus usitatum et opifici alicujus proprium.

**cant** (*v.*), *fictae pietatis ostentatione se efferre.

**cantata**: *carmen ad musicam accommodatum

**canteen**: *caupōna (taberna) militaris s castrensis

**canter** (*v*) *leniter ac quiete currere; leniter quadrupedare. v TO GALLOP.

**canter** (*subs.*): (?) gradus lenis atque quadrupedans: v. GALLOP

**cantharides**: canthărĭdes um, *f* Plin

**canticle**: used only in eccles. sense. canticum *- the book of C's*, canticum canticorum, Vulg.

**canting** (*adj*): (?) verbōsus. cf. Cic Mur. 14· *ficta pietate se efferens: v. HYPOCRITICAL.

**cantingly**: Phr *to speak c.*, *pietatis simulatione loqui, *simulata pietate.

**canto**: of a poem liber· v. BOOK.

**canton** (*subs*) pāgus· *the state is divided into four c s*, civitas in quatuor p. divisa est, Caes.

**canton** (*v*). Phr: *to c. troops for the winter*, milites in hibernis collocare, Caes

**cantonment**: *loca exercitui castris assignata, or simply, castra: v QUARTERS.

**canvas**: I. *Coarse cloth*. *linteum crassum. II. *Sails*: q. v.: vēla, orum. III. *Cloth for painting*· textile, is, *n.*: *a painting on c.*, pictura in textili, Cic.: Prop.

**canvass** (*v.*): I. *To solicit for votes*: 1. ambĭo, 4· *the citizens are c.d by the candidates*, ambiuntur a can-

didatis cives, Cic. **2.** circumeo *or* circŭeo, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (like ambio, meaning *to go round* from house to house but while amb. is the technical word for canvassing *in general*, circum. refers more to *the act of visiting*): *Furnius and Lentulus c'd and worked with us*, F. et L una nobiscum circumierunt et laboraverunt, Cic. *Antonius was c.ing the veterans to secure the ratification of Caesar's acts*, Antonium c. veteranos, ut Caesaris acta sancirent, Cic **3.** prĕhenso *or* prenso, 1 (lit. *to take hold of* the hands of voters) often in combination with circumire as, circumire et p patres, Liv.. Cic. **II.** *To sift, discuss*: q. v.

**canvass** (*subst*) · **1.** ambītĭo (*a legal c.*) *my c. withdrew me from that consideration*, mea me a. ab illa cogitatione abstrahebat, Cic **2.** ambītus, ūs (*an unlawful c*): v. BRIBERY Cic. **3.** pĕtītĭo *to devote oneself to a c.*, i. e. *to solicit an office*, petitioni se dare, Cic.: v. CANDIDATESHIP **4.** prensātio (*opening of a canvass by shaking people's hands*). Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init*

**canvasser**: (?) circuītor. (Or expr. by part of verb as, *to choose c.s for the different parts of the city*, homines deligere qui singulos urbis vicos circumeant v. TO CANVASS)

**canvassing** (*subs*) · v. CANVASS

**cap**: **1.** pīlĕus and pīlĕum (prop. *a felt c* · the most common term). Liv . Suet. *wearing such a c*, pīlĕātus Liv.. Suet pīlĕŏlus and -lum, *a small c.* of the kind Hor.. Col. **2.** gālĕrus, seldom -um (a kind of pileus or cap worn by priests, and made of the skin of a victim, Serv. ap. Fasc *s v.*): Varr : Apul. Also used for any *close-fitting c.*: Virg.: Suet. **3.** apex, icis, *m.* (*a conical cap worn by flamens*) Virg Liv. **4.** pētāsus, (*a broad-brimmed c.* like that of Mercury) Pl.

**capability**: **1.** facultas. *the c. of bringing forth*, f pariendi, Ter.: *the c. of speaking*, f. dicendi, Cic **2.** esp. in *pl.*: opportunītas *naval c.s* (of a place), maritimae op, Liv Cic v. ADVANTAGES **3.** habĭlĭtas v. CAPACITY

**capable**: **1.** căpax, ācis (with *gen.*): *an animal more c. of lofty reason*, animal mentis capacius altae, Ov. · *c of ruling*, c. imperii, Tac **2.** Expr. by verbal adj in -ans or -ens in *act.* sense: or -bĭlis, -ĭlis, in *pass* · as, *c of enduring fasting, cold*, patiens inediae, frigoris, Sall *c of resisting temptation in respect of money*, continens in pecunia, Caes In *pass.* sense *c of being taught*, docĭlis with *abl* (Plin ); *gen.* (Hor.); ad and *acc* (Varr) *c. of being penetrated*, pĕnetrābĭlis Ov Sen.

**3.** Expl by circuml.; by possum, etc.. as, *the words are c of both interpretations*, *verba in utramque partem accipi possunt: my friend is not c of doing a base action*, *amicus meus non is est qui turpe quicquam in se admittat. Phr : *to be c. of division, destruction*, divisionem, interitum capere, Lact v TO ADMIT OF

**capacious**: **1.** căpax, ācis · *a c urn*, urna c., Hor *a roomy and c. house*, spatiosa et c domus, Plin *a c. intellect*, c. ingenium, Ov. **2.** amplus: v. SPACIOUS.

**capaciousness**: căpācĭtas . Cic · Plin.

**capacity**: **I.** *Of extent of space*: căpācĭtas Cic.: Plin. **II.** *Extent of mental power*: **1.** mensūra *to lower oneself to the c. of a learner*, se ad m. discentis submittere, Quint. **2.** mŏdus. v. MEASURE. **III.** *Ability itself*: **1.** captus, ūs: esp in phr ut c. [meus, etc.] est, pro c. [meo, etc], *to the extent of any one's c.*, Cic **2.** ingĕnium: *docility, memory, which are usually designated by the single name of c.*, docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic. · v. TALENTS, FACULTY. **IV.** *Legal ability* căpācĭtas: Gaius.

**caparison** (*subs.*): strātum, strāgŭlum: v. TRAPPINGS.

**caparison** (*v.*): insterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 *horses c'd with purple*, instrati ostro alipedes, Virg *shall your horse be c.'d more beautifully than your wife is dressed?* equus tuus speciosius instratus erit quam uxor vestita? Liv.

**cape**: **I.** *A promontory*: prōmontōrium *to double a c.*, p. flectere, Cic.; p. superare, Liv. **II.** *A covering for the shoulders* hūmērāle, is, *n* · Paul.Dig.

**caper** (*v.*) exsulto v. TO FRISK.

**caper** (*subs*): exsultātĭo Plin.. Col. Phr.: *to cut strange c.s*, motus ridiculos dare v. ANTICS.

**caper-bush**: capparis, is, *f.* Plin . Col.: *capparis spinosa*, Linn.

**capercailzie**: tētrāo, ōnis, *m* Suet.. Plin.

**capillary**: **1.** căpillāris, e Apul. **2.** căpillācĕus: Plin. (N B Used by those writers in the sense of *hairy, hair-like*.) Phr.: *c attraction*, *ea attractio quae quasi per capillamenta fit (?) *the c.s* (in anatomy), *venae capillares.

**capital** (*adj*) · **I.** *Chief* princeps, praecipuus v. PRINCIPAL. **II.** *Affecting life* (of offences and punishments) căpĭtālis, e *to accuse any one of a c. offence*, aliquem rei c. accusare, Cic *a c. crime*, c noxa, Liv *c. trials*, judicia c, Quint *c. punishment*, c. poena, Suet Phr. *a c crime*, capitale, Cic *a c. trial*, judicium capitis, Cic. *c. punishment*, capitis poena, Caes *to accuse of a c offence*, capitis accusare, Nep. **III.** *Large*, only in the phrase, *c letters*, literae capitaneae, Auct. rei agr ; literae unciales (prop letters *an inch in size*), M. L. (the term usually employed in distinguishing MSS. written in large square characters from those written in cursive hand) **IV.** *Excellent* (q. v.) **1.** insignis, e cf Phaedr 1, 11, 14. **2.** lĕpĭdus (comicé) v. FINE

**capital** (*subs.*): **I.** *The highest member of a column*: căpĭtŭlum Vitr.: Plin **II.** *A chief city*. **1.** căpŭt, ĭtis, *n. Rome, the c. of the world*, Roma, orbis terrarum c, Liv : *the c. and stronghold of the kingdom*, c arxque regni, Liv. **2.** rēgia (as the residence of the sovereign) · *Sardis, the c. of Croesus*, Croesi regia Sardes, Hor.. Plin v. METROPOLIS. **III.** *Money employed for profit* **1.** căpŭt *to deduct interest from c*, capiti mercedem exsecare, Hor. **2.** sors, sortis, *f. both c and interest*, et s. et fenus, Pl. *the interest eats up the c*, mergunt sortem usurae, Liv. Cic. **3.** fēnus (foen.), ŏris, *n* (rare, and only of *c. lent at interest*) · Pl Cic. Phr *he gives out of his profit, and has taken nothing from his c.*, dat de lucro, nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic.. *c. out at interest*, positi in foenore nummi, Hor v PRINCIPAL, STOCK

**capitalist**: *qui pecunias suas fenore ponit, collocat; qui ex opibus suis lucra facit (cf. Cic Verr. 3, 38) or perhaps simply homo bene nummatus (Hor ), or fēnĕrātor. v. MONEY-LENDER.

**capitally**: **I.** *In a way affecting life* Phr. *to punish c.*, capite punire, Liv. **II.** *Excellently, admirably* (q. v ) ēgrēgiē, insigniter.

**capitation**: **I.** *Poll-tax* · tributum in singula capita impositum Caes. **II.** *A grant of money made* per head *pecunia in singula capita collata.

**capitol**: căpĭtōlium Liv. in poet. often pl · Hor.. Virg.

**capitulate**: i. e. *to surrender on terms*: ex pacto (*or* pactis) urbem tradere, dedere: v. foll. art., and TO SURRENDER.

**capitulation**: i. e. *a surrender on conditions*: **1.** deditio ex conditionibus facta cf. Caes B G. 2, 32; 3, 22. Sometimes, from the nature of the context, deditio alone is enough. as, *a c. was determined on: the terms being, etc*, deditio facta est pacta (sunt) ut, etc, Liv. 22, 52. **2.** pactio · *let them take back their arms which they delivered up in accordance with the c*, reciplant arma quae per p. tradiderunt, Liv.

**capon**: **1.** căpo, ōnis, *m.*: Varr Mart. **2.** gallus spādo Pub Syr.

**caprice**: **1.** lĭbido (lūb), inis, *f* (often in sense of *lust* . q v.) · *what depends upon another's will, not to say c.*, quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic.. Sall. **2.** inconstantia v. INCONSTANCY, FICKLENESS Phr. *if such shall be the c. of usage*, si volet usus, Hor.· v. TO PLEASE.

**capricious**: **1.** lĕvis, inconstans, mōbĭlis, etc. v. FICKLE. **2.** ventōsus (i e. *changing like the wind*): *the suffrages of the c people*, v plebis suffragia, Hor. Cic. (Virg expresses the idea fully in his "*varium et mutabile* semper femina")

**capriciously**: **1.** ex lĭbidine (lub.). Sall. **2.** inconstanter Cic.

**capriciousness**: lĕvitas, mōbĭlitas v. FICKLENESS

**capricorn**: **1** caprĭcornus Cic. Hor. **2.** brūmāle signum · Cic.

**caprification**: caprĭfĭcātĭo Plin

**capsicum**: **1.** pīpĕrītis, is, and ĭdis, *f.* Plin. **2.** siliquastrum Plin **3.** *capsicum annuum Linn.

**capstan**: **1.** sūcŭla. Cato **2.** ergāta, ae, *m.* · Vitr.

**capsular**: capsŭlāris, e M L

**capsule**: **I.** In botany vascŭlum Plin **II.** In anatomy capsŭla M. L. *the c of the crystalline lens*, *c. crystallina.

**captain**: **I.** *Chief* (q v.) · princeps, dux, etc. Phr. *c of the watch*, vigilum or vigilibus praefectus, Paul. Dig *a c of pirates*, archīpīrāta, Cic. Liv **II.** *The commander of a company or troop of soldiers* · centurio (of infantry), praefectus (of cavalry), are perhaps the best terms v. OFFICER **III.** *The chief officer in a ship*. **1.** nāvarchus (of a war ship) Cic **2.** nāvicŭlārius (of merchant vessels) Cic Tac **3.** nauclērus i q. naviculārius Pl. **4.** magister (the most gen. term) *the pilots and c.s of the ships*, gubernatores et m navium, Liv Virg. Phr *the c. of a ship of war*, centurio classiarius, Tac. **IV.** *A master of the military art* · imperator, dux · v. GENERAL Phr . *Considius was considered a very great c.*, Considius rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes.

**captaincy** } (?) centurĭātus, ūs, (cf **captainship** } CAPTAIN, II ) Cic.

**caption**: v. APPREHENSION.

**captious**: **I.** *Disposed to find fault, or to cavil*. mōrōsus. *we are so hard to please and so c, that Demosthenes himself does not satisfy us*, usque eo difficiles ac m. sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic. **II.** *Intended to ensnare* captiōsus: *c. questions*, c. interrogationes, Cic Phr.. *to make c objections*, cavillari, Cic. Liv. v. INSIDIOUS

**captiously**: captiōsē · *to question* c., c interrogare, Cic.

**captiousness**: mōrōsĭtas Cic.

**captivate**: **1.** căpĭo cēpi, captum, 3 *to be c.d by pleasure*, voluptate capi, Cic. *the minds of the young were craftily c.d*, adolescentium animi dolis capiebantur, Sall **2.** dēlēnio, 4 *to c. any one by the allurements of pleasure*, aliquem blanditiis voluptatum d., Cic Ov v. TO CHARM.

**captive** (*subs*) captīvus: *fem* captīva *to ransom c.s from slavery*, captivos e servitute redimere, Cic : Ov.. v PRISONER.

**captive** (*adj.*) · captīvus. *c. bodies*, c. corpora, Liv : *a c mind*, c mens, Ov Phr. *Jugurtha is led c. to Rome*, J. Romam adductur vinctus, Sall.

**captivity**: captīvitas: *the end of a long c.*, finis diuturnae c., Cic : Tac.: v. SLAVERY.

**captor**: qui capit, etc. Phr.: *the c of a city*, urbis expugnator, Cic.

**capture** (*subs*): *The act of taking* **1.** captūra *the c of fishes*, c piscium, Plin **2.** expugnātio: *the c. of a city*, urbis ex., Caes. **3.** More usu expr. by verb *the c. of Saguntum increased the fame of Hannibal*, *Sa-

guntum captum Hannibalis famam belli auxit *after the c of the fort they attempted to demolish it*, cum castellum ante cepissent, id demolīri sunt conati, Vitr

**capture** (*v.*): căpio, excĭpio v TO CATCH, TAKE.

**captured** (*adj.*): captīvus *c ships*, c naves, Caes *c standards*, c signa, Liv *c lands*, c. agri Tac.

**capuchin**: *capucinus; monachus ex ordine capucinorum M L

**car**: I. Equiv. to *chariot* (q. v.) currus, ūs, *m* II. *A ponderous vehicle*, as the *c. of Juggernaut* *ingens ac turritus (excelsus) currus. III. *An ordinary light vehicle* (?) cisium v CHAISE.

**carat**: I. *The third part of an ounce*. uncĭae triens, entis, *m* M L II In measuring the fineness of gold *a proportionate part of the unit regarded as divided into 24 equal parts*: as, *gold 20 c s fine*, *aurum purum ex decĭmte (and so with the other fractions of the as).

**caravan**: I. *A company of travellers, etc*: 1. commĕātus, ūs *c s coming from the sea of Pontus*, c. Ponticus mari adventantes Tac: Suet. 2. cōmĭtātus ūs Caes. Liv II. *A large covered vehicle* *vehiculum magnum atque tectum.

**caravansary**: 1. xĕnŏdŏchĭum, or -ēum Hier Cod Just 2. dēversōrium · v INN

**caraway**: cărĕum Plin: *cāreum carvi Linn.

**carbine**: *sclopētum breve · M. L

**carbineer**: *eques sclopeto brevi armatus: M L

**carbon**: *carbŏnĭum M. L.

**carbonate**: *carbŏnas, ātis, *m.*: M. L.

**carbonic**: *carbŏnĭcus. M. L.: *c. acid*, *acidum c.

**carbonize**: *in carbonium, (? carbonem) redigere.

**carbuncle**: I. *A tumour*: 1. fūrunculus Cels Plin 2. carbunculus Cels II. *A precious stone*: carbunculus Plin

**carburet**: carbŭrētum M L

**carburetted**: carbŏnātus M L.

**carcass**: 1. corpus v. BODY. 2. tergum or tergus, ŏris, *n.* (poet). *a hundred bristling c.'s of swine*, horrentia centum terga suum, Virg *the c. of an ox*, perpetui tergum bovis, Ov. Phaedr. 3. cădāver v CORPSE Phr. *a lion was standing over the c. of a bullock*, super juvencum stabat dejectum leo, Phaedr.

**card** (*subs.*). I. *Thick paper*: *charta crassior. II. *A piece of such paper used for special purposes*: 1. *a visiting card* *tessera salutatrix (?) cf. Mart. 9, 99. 2. *A playing card*: *charta lūsōria *to play at c s*, *chartis ludere *to shuffle the c s*, *chartas l permiscere: *to deal the c s*, *chartas l. distribuere: *a trump c.*, *charta dominatrix (?).

**card** (*subs*): *an instrument for combing wool*: pecten, ĭnis, *n*: Plin Claud.

**card** (*v*): 1. pecto, pexi, pexum, 3 Plin. · Col. 2. carmino, 1 Plin.

**carder of wool**: carmĭnātor · Inscr.

**cardiac**: cardĭăcus: Cels.

**cardinal** (*subs.*): *cardĭnālis; purpŭrātus: *a c.'s hat*, tiara cardinalis *to be made a c.*, in sanctum cardinalium (*or*, purpuratorum patrum) collegium cooptari, M L.

**cardinal** (*adj.*): v. CHIEF, PRINCIPAL Phr. *the c numbers*, card nales numeri, Prisc.: *the c. winds*, cardinales venti, Serv.: *the c. virtues*, *virtutes primariae (?); virtutes eae quae quasi fontes universae honestatis sunt.

**cardinalate**: cardĭnālātus, ūs. M. L.

**carding of wool**: carmĭnātio. Plin.

**cardoon**: cactus · Plin

**care** (*subs.*): I. *Anxiety*: 1. cūra. *c.s and fears*, c. metusque, Cic. *consuming c.s*, c. edaces, Hor. 2. sollĭcitūdo. v. ANXIETY. Phr. *free from c*, sēcūrus · Cic · Ov. · v. CARELESS, SECURE II. *Caution, attention*: cūra *these things require active c and diligence*, haec acrem c. diligentiamque desiderant, Cic *to display c*, c praestare, Suet *to devote one's c to a single object exclusively*, in re una consumere c., Hor Phr *to take care* (*of*) (1) cūro, 1 (with direct *acc*, or *subj*. with ut, ne) *you have taken good c of yourself*, te curasti molliter, Pet. *the gods take c of great things, but neglect the small*, magna du c, parva negligunt, Cic. *take c. of your health*, cura ut valeas, Cic (2) căveo, cāvi, cautum, 2 (for constr v TO BEWARE). *take c, if you please*, cave sis, Ter *take c., gentlemen, lest a new proscription should seem to be set on foot*, cavete judices ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic *I wish to take better c. of him than he usually does of others*, melius ei cavere volo quam ipse alius solet, Cic Phr *c. must be taken lest he should rashly despair*, considerandum est ne temere desperet, Cic. *it is all over with you unless you are taking c*, actum est de te nisi provides, Cic. III. *Charge, oversight*: 1. cūra *the c. of other people's affairs is difficult*, difficilis est c rerum alienarum, Cic. *the c. of the body*, corporis c., Suet. 2. cūrātio *the c and management of affairs*, c. et administratio rerum, Cic 3. custōdia (i e *watching over*) · *the c of the city*, c urbis, Liv *the c of the body*, c. corporis, Suet. *the c of the shepherd*, c. pastoris, Col Hor IV. *The object of care*. cūra *thou (the commonwealth) no slight c. of mine*, c non levis, Hor. Od 1, 14, 18 this sense usu expr. by the *dat* (L G. § 297): *Caesar promised that that matter should be his c*, Caesar pollicitus est sibi eam rem curae futuram, Caes. *while love is a (subject of) care*, dum amor est curae, Ov.

**care** (*v.*): 1. cūro, 1 (with direct *acc*, or *subj* with ut, ne) *whack! whack! it will be for my back; I don't c*, tax, tax, tergo erit meo; non curo, Pl. *I don't c. that, who he is*, non ego istuc c, qui sit, Pl *to c. for the wrongs of the allies*, injurias sociorum c, Sall 2. pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 (i. e *to value, esteem* with such genitives as parvi, flocci, etc.) *I c. less for their lac's than mine*, minoris pendo tergum illorum quam meum, Pl. *not to c a straw for*, (non) flocci p aliquid, Ter. Pl 3. (in negative sentences). mŏror, 1 *I don't c. for the wines of that region*, vina nihil moror illius orae, Hor *I don't c. for purple*, purpuram nil moror, Pl 4. prospĭcio, 3 (to care *for*, i. e. *take thought for* · with *dat*.). v TO PROVIDE FOR Phr. *I don't c. in the least which sandals I take*, nec mihi adest tantillum pensi, quos capiam calceos, Pl; similarly, pensi habere, Sall. *they never cared at all, either what they said or what they did*, illis quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam unquam pensum fuit, Liv.

**careen**: *navem in latus inclinare ut reficiatur.

**careening** expr. by verb v. preceding art.

**career**: 1. currĭculum · *nature has marked out for us a brief c. of life, an unbounded one of glory*, exiguum nobis vitae c natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic. 2. cursus, ūs *the c. of life is short, of glory eternal*, vitae brevis c., gloriae sempiternus, Cic. *an uninterrupted c. of battles*, continuus c proelĭorum, Tac. 3. dēcursus, ūs (*a completed* c.) *by going through the whole c of honours*, decursu honorum, Cic. Or. 1, 1. 4. tĕnor. v. COURSE.

**careful**: I. *Full of, or causing, care* · sollĭcitus, anxĭus · v. ANXIOUS. II. *Prudent, cautious* (q. v.). 1. diligens, entis *most c. in guarding the man*, ad hominem custodiendum diligentissimus, Cic. *c. of every duty*, omnis offĭci d, Cic *c. of life*, vitae d, Plin. 2. attentus (somewhat stronger) · *a prudent and c head of a family*, paterfamilias et prudens et at., Cic. Hor. III. *Accurate* (q. v.) 1. cūrĭōsus (of persons) *c. in every part of history*, in omni historia c, Cic. 2. dĭligens. *c in composition*, d. in compositione, Quint *constant and c. writing*, assidua ac d scriptura, Cic 3. accūrātus (of things) *a c speech*, ac. oratio, Cic.

**carefully**: I. *Anxiously* · q v. II. *Attentively, cautiously*: 1. dilĭgenter *to read a book c.*, librum d. legere, Cic *the second time he spoke much more c.*, iterum multum diligentius dixit, Cic · Caes 2. cautē *what could he effect more c?* quid efficere cautius potuit? Cic *to travel c.*, iter c facere, Caes. III. *Accurately*. 1. accūrātē *to write c and deliberately*, ac. cogitateque scribere, Cic 2. exquīsītē *to discuss accurately and c.*, accurate et ex. disputare, Cic.

**carefulness**: I. *Anxiety* (q. v.): cūra, sollĭcitudo, etc II. *Cautiousness* · diligentia *the enemy perceived that through the c of our men, no advantage could be gained*, hostes intelexerunt diligentia nostrorum nihil profici posse, Caes. v CAUTION.

III. *Accuracy* q. v.

**careless**: I. *Free from anxiety*: sēcūrus *quite c what may alarm Tiridates*, quid Tiridatem terreat unice s., Hor. · Cic · v. UNCONCERNED. II. *Inattentive, neglectful* 1. negligens. *c. in speech*, n. in oratione, Sen v. NEGLIGENT *a c. disposition*, n natura, Cic.: *too c. of one's allies and friends*, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. *too c. about the gods*, circa deos negligentior, Suet. 2. indĭligens: Caes. 3. dissōlūtus (i e. *loose*) *c. in one's private affairs*, d. in re familiari, Cic.

III. *Inaccurate*. q. v.

**carelessly**: 1. negligenter · v. NEGLIGENTLY. 2. indĭligenter: Cic. · Caes 3. sēcūrē (i e. *without care or concern*) · v UNCONCERNEDLY. 4. incūrĭōsē. *a camp c pitched in an enemy's country*, castra in hostico in posita, Liv Gell 5. sōlūtē, dissōlūtē v. LOOSELY, LAXLY.

**carelessness**: 1. incūrĭa · *soldiers destroyed by c.*, milites incuria consumpti, Cic. *the c of public officers*, magistratuum in, Tac. 2. negligentia (stronger than incuria v. NEGLECT) *c. in accusing*, n in accusando, Cic *a neatness which shuns rustic and rude c*, munditia quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam n., Cic. 3. sēcūrĭtas (i e *freedom from concern or apprehension*) · Quint : Tac.

**caress** (*v.*) · 1. blandior, 4 (with *dat.*) · Ov. Plin.: v. TO COAX. 2. mulceo, permulceo; palpo or palpor, 1: v. TO FONDLE. 3. oscŭlor, 1 (strictly *to kiss*: q. v.) *they embraced, they c'd my enemy*, inimicum meum amplexabantur, osculabantur, Cic. · v. TO EMBRACE.

**caress** (*subs.*): 1. blandīmentum (usu. in *pl.*) *women's c.s*, mulliebria b., Tac 2. blanditia (usu. in *pl.*) · *women's c s*, mulliebres blanditiae, Liv. 3. amplexus, ūs v. EMBRACE. 4. (more usu) expr. by part of verb: as, *to present the neck* (*of a stag*) *for c.s*, colla mulcenda praebere, Ov. *she refuses his c s*, *permulcentem s. palpantem (pectora, colla, etc.) aversatur: v. TO CARESS. *To obtain a thing by c.s*, eblandiri (rare): Cic. TO WHEEDLE.

**caressing** (*adj.*): blandus: *you are not sufficiently c.*, blanda es parum, Pl.

**caressingly**: blandē. Cic. Hor.

**cargo**: onus, ĕris, *n.*: *thither they all resorted with their wares and c.s*, eo omnes cum mercibus atque meribus commeabant, Cic. Phr. *to put a ship's c. aboard*, navem onerare, Sall. *to discharge a ship's c.*, navem exonerare, Pl.

**caricature** (*subs.*): imago ficto in pejus vultu posita: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 265, *imago ridicule in pejus detorta. (Plin N. H. 35, 10, 37, speaks of ludicrous pictures called *grylli*: these were probably a kind of caricatures.)

**caricature** (*v*) vultum alicujus in pejus fingere, Hor I c (of course only of a caricature likeness). **cf.** *subs.*

**caricaturist**: (?) grylliorum pictor or expr by verb v CARICATURE

**caries**: cāries, ei, *f.*· *the c. of a bone*, c. ossis, Cels.· v ROTTENNESS

**carious**: cārĭōsus *a c. bone*, os c, Cels.. *c. teeth*, c. dentes, Plin

**carman**: 1. qui carrum agit, ducit. 2. vectūrārius Cod Theod. v WAGGONER.

**carmelite**: *carmelītānus or carmelīta. M. L

**carminative** (*adj.*)· *carmĭnātīvus M. L Phr *c medicines*, medicamenta quae inflationem discutiunt, Plin.

**carminative** (*subs.*) remedium vel medicamentum carminativum M L.

**carmine**: (?) coccum. Plin.: v. SCARLET.

**carnage**: caedes, strāges: v. SLAUGHTER.

**carnal**: I. *Appertaining to the flesh* esp. of *sensuality* expr. by gen of corpus *c. pleasure*, corporis voluptas, Cic v. SENSUAL, BODILY. II. Theol *t t* carnālis, e l'ert

**carnality**: v SENSUALITY. In theol. sense, carnālĭtas Aug

**carnally**: esp. in phr. *to know c.*. ĭneo v. INTERCOURSE. In theol. sense, carnālĭter, l'ert.

**carnation**: I. *Flesh colour*. color carnis. Plin. II. *A flower* *dianthus caryophyllus Linn.

**carnival**: *fĕriae ante quadragesimam. In a looser sense, Sāturnalia, *n. plu.*, may perhaps be used

**carnivorous**: carnīvŏrus Plin.

**carob**: 1. sĭlĭqua Plin. 2. sĭlĭqua Graeca Col

**carol** (*subs*) cantus v SONG *A Christmas c.*, hymnus de Christi natu

**carol** (*v*): canto, cantillo v. TO SING.

**carotid arteries**: *artērĭae cārōtides M. L.

**carousal, carouse**: 1. cōmissātĭo. Cic. Liv. v. REVEL. 2. pōtātĭo *a dinner, a c., or a supper*, prandium, p., coena, Pl.· *yawning from yesterday's c.*, hesterna p oscitantes, Cic. ap. Quint. v. DRINKING.

**carouse** (*v.*) 1. cōmissor, 1 Ter Liv Hor. 2. pōto, pōtāvi, pōtātum and pōtum, 1 *they were caring all day long*, totos dies potabatur, Cic v. TO DRINK Sometimes, from the context, bibo may suffice cf. Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1, nunc est bibendum, "*now must we c.*" 3. perbacchor, 1 *to c. during many days*, multos dies p, Cic. Claud

**carouser**: cōmissātor. Ter. Cic v. REVELLER

**carousing** (*adj*): cōmissābundus (*riotously*) Liv.

**carp at**: 1. carpo, carpsi, carptum, 3 *Sabinus was c'd at in the conversations of the soldiers*, Sabinus multum vocibus carpebatur, Caes Liv. 2. vellĭco, 1 (lit. *to peck at*)· Cic. Hor v TO CENSURE, CAVIL. 3. mordeo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2 *to be c.d at by the tooth of jealousy*, invido dente morderi, Hor.

**carp** (*subs.*) cyprīnus, Plin.

**carpenter**: 1. făber; with a qualifying word as, f. tignarius, Cic.; f. lignarius, Pall.; f. materiarius, Inscr. (these specific words are also sometimes used as *substantives*) 2. structor Cic. v. BUILDER. 3. naupēgus, naupēgiarius (*ship's c.*): v. *ship builder* (N.B —Not carpentarius, which is a *coach-maker*)

**carpentry**: 1. *the craft*. 1. mātērĭārĭātūra fabrilis Vitr. 2. mātērĭāria fabrica Plin.

**carper**: v. CAVILLER

**carpet** (*subs.*): 1 strāgŭlum the gen. term for all kinds of *coverlets* (q. v.) Varr.: Cic. 2. tāpes, ētis, *m.*: tāpētē, is, *n.*: *pl.* tāpēta used of worked tapestry (q v.) of all kinds Virg.: Plin. (N.B.—The rooms of the ancients were *uncarpeted*, and the above words occur chiefly in sense of *coverings for couches, etc*)

**carpet** (*v.*)· Phr *to c. a room*, *conclave tapetis sternere.

**carping** (*adj*) mordax, ācis *a c. and envious person*, m et lividus, Hor.

**carping** (*subs.*) expr by *verb* v. TO CARP. Phr *fond of c.*, mordax, invidus v JEALOUS.

**carpingly**: expr by verb as, *to speak c*, cāvillor, etc v TO CAVIL.

**carriage**: I. *The act of carrying* vectūra. *we sent a person to pay for the c*, missimus qui pro v. solveret, Cic. *the c of goods*, v mercium, Paul Dig. II. *A wheeled vehicle*· 1. vĕhĭcŭlum (most gen. term) Pl. Cic 2. rhēda (*four wheeled c*) Caes Hor 3. carpentum (*a two-wheeled c.* esp. for ladies) Liv. Ov. 4. pilentum (*an easy c., chiefly for ladies*, by whom it was used *on festival days*) Liv · Virg. 5. carruca (*four wheeled travelling c.*) Suet. Plin. 6. pētorrĭtum (*a four-wheeled c*, of Gallic origin) Cic. III. *The cost of conveying* vectūra (=pretium vecturae) Pl Sen. IV. *Gesture, mien* (q v) incessus, hăbĭtus, gestus

**carriage-maker**: 1. rhēdārĭus Capitol. 2. carpentārius artifex Lampr.. also simply, carpentārĭus l'arrunt. Dig.

**carrier**: 1. gĕrŭlus Suet Hor v POETER. 2. vector. *there ought always to be more strength in the c than in the burthen*, debet semper plus esse virium in vectore quam in onere, Sen *the c of Silenus*, Sileni v, Ov 3. portĭtor Claud Cod Just.

**carrion**: morticīna cāro Sen.

**carrot**: 1. cārōta Apic 2. pastināca. Plin 3. *daucus cārōta Linn.

**carry**: *To bear, convey* (lit and fig): 1. fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *he was c'd in a closed litter*, operta lectica latus est, Cic. *he ordered the standards to be c'd*, signa ferri jussit, Caes *to c a corpse* (to the grave), cadaver ferre, Hor. prov "*to c. coals to Newcastle*," ligna in silvam f., Hor. 2. porto, 1 (esp of *heavier* things) *to c. burthens*, onera p., Caes.· *to c. bread on one's shoulders*, panem humeris p, Hor *they c'd the joyful news to their wives and children*, ad conjuges liberosque laetum nuntium portabant, Liv. 3. vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3 (esp. of conveying *passengers* or *goods*): *a bull c'd Europa*, taurus vexit Europam, Cic. *to c. a basket of bread on one's shoulder*, reticulum panis humero v, Hor 4. gĕro, 3 v. TO BEAR. 5. gesto, 1 (*c. about*)· *he cut off the head and ordered it to be c.d about fixed on a pike*, caput abscidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. *I have c'd the boy in my hands*, puerum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. 6. bājŭlo, 1 (of *porters* rare). *I will c. the load*, ego bajulabo, Pl. Phaedr. Phr. *to c. a law*, legem perferre, Cic. *to c. one's point*, pervincere ut, Liv. *to c. a town by storm*, oppidum expugnare or vi capere, Caes *the engines c. a missile across the river*, *tormenta tela trans flumen projiciunt *to c. to an account*, in rationes referre, Cic.

—— **away**: 1. aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, 3 *he used to c. away many things to his own house*, multa domum suam auferebat, Cic.: *I am c'd away against the cliffs*, auferor in scopulos, Ov. Fig. *I exhort you not to allow the advice of others to c. you away*, te hortor ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. 2. effĕro, 3 (only in *pass* and fig): *to be c'd away by zeal, by desire*, studio, cupiditate efferri, Cic. 3. asporto, 1 *to c. away an image*, simulacrum as., Cic.· Liv. 4. āvĕho, 3 *to c. away anyone from his native country*, aliquem a patria av., Pl.· *they c'd away the corn in ships*, frumentum navibus avexerunt, Caes. 5. ēvĕho, 3 (fig.)· *c'd away by unfounded hope*, spe vana evectus, Liv. 6. prōvĕho, 3 (fig) *I feel that I have been c'd further than the proposed plan required*, sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postularet, Cic.. Liv. 7. rāpĭo, rāpŭi, raptum, 3 (fig) *blind desire for plunder and rapine c'd you away*, praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic *by the opinions of the mob we are c'd away into error*, opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, Cic

**carry along** (of buildings, etc.) 1. dūco, duxi, ductum, 3 *to c a wall along through a vestibule*, parietem per vestibulum d, Cic *to c along a trench*, fossam d, Caes 2. perdūco, 3 (of reaching a certain *limit*) *he c's a wall along from Lake Lemanus to Mount Jura*, a lacu Lemanno ad montem Juram murum perducit, Caes 3. ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (rare) *the main sewer had to be c'd along under ground*, cloaca maxima sub terram agenda erat, Liv

—— **back**: 1. rĕĭĕro, 3 *c. the vessels back to the house*, vasa domum referi, Pl *the ships were c'd back to the same place*, naves eodem referebantur, Caes. 2. rĕporto, 1 *to c back the gold*, aurum r., Pl *to c. back an army in ships*, exercitum navibus r, Caes. 3. rĕvĕho, 3 *to c back the booty*, praedam r, Liv Hor. 4 rĕgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (rare)· Liv. Ov.

—— **off**: I. *To take away forcibly* 1. fĕro, 3. *he saw the property of his allies c.'d and driven off*, res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv *the fates have c.'d you off*, te fata tulerunt, Virg 2. aufĕro, 3 *swift death c.'d off illustrious Achilles*, abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor *their children are c'd off to serve elsewhere*, liberi alibi serviturī auferuntur, Tac 3. intercĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 v. TO CUT OFF. 4. rāpĭo, 3 *to c off maidens*, virgines r, Liv. Hor v TO RAVISH 5. plaerĭpĭo, 3 (to c. off *first, before someone else*) *why did you come hither to c off my betrothed?* quid huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Pl. *to c. off the arms of Minerva*, arma Minervae p, Ov Lucr 6. trăho, traxi, tractum, 3 *to c off spoils from anyone*, de aliquo spolia t, Cic.. *to c. off booty from the fields*, praedam ex agris tr., Liv.

II. *To gain* (in a contest) 1. fĕro, 3· *to c off the victory*, palmam f., Cic.· *to c. off a victory from an unarmed man*, victoriam ex inermi f., Liv. 2. aufĕro, 3 *to c. off a reward*, praemium auf., Suet. 3. dēporto, 1. *to c off a triumph*, triumphum d, Cic. 4. rĕporto, 1. *to c. off nothing except renown from either foes or allies*, nihil praeter laudem ex hostibus reportare, Cic. 5. tollo, 3. Virg.

—— **on**: 1. exerceo, 2· *to c. on a trial*, judicium ex, Cic.. *to c on an investigation about an assassination*, quaestionem inter sicarios ex., Cic 2. făcio, fēci, factum, 3 *to c. on the business of a banker*, argentariam f., Cic 3. gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (esp of *public* business) *to c. on and manage public affairs*, rem publicam g et administrare, Cic.. *to c. on an undertaking*, susceptum negotium g, Cic. *to c. on war*, bellum g, Caes. Cic. Phr. *to c. on war in concert*, bellum conjungere, Cic.

—— **out**: I. *To convey out* 1. effĕro, 3 (esp. *to carry out for burial*): Pl. Cic.. *to c. out provisions from home*, cibaria domo ef., Caes. *he ordered the standards to be c.'d out of the camp*, vexilla efferri e castris jussit, Liv. 2. exporto, 1· *to c. the bodies of the dead out of the houses*, corpora luce carentum tectis ex., Virg.· Caes. 3. ēgĕro, 3 *to c. the booty out of the houses*, praedam ex tectis eg, Liv. 4. ēvĕho, 3 *the statues were c'd out of the temples in waggons*, signa ex fanis plaustris evecta sunt, Cic.: *to c. ships out into the open sea*, naves in altum ev, Liv. II. *To perform fully* exsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3: *to c. out one's undertakings*, incepta ex., Liv.: v. TO ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT.

**carry over:** transfĕro, ; *a statue of Diana c.'d over to Carthage*, simulacrum Dianae translatum Carthaginem, Cic. · *the system is thought to have been invented in Britain and thence c'd over into Gaul*, disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes v TO TRANSFER

—— **round:** 1. circumlĕo, ; *come, c. round the wine*, age, circumfer mulsum, Pl *to c. an infant round through the temples*, infantem per templa c, Suet. 2. circumgesto, ī *to c round a letter*, epistolam c., Cic.

—— **through:** perfĕro, ; *he c.'d the law through*, i e *succeeded in passing it*, legem pertulit, Liv. · *to c through an action at law*, actionem p., Paul. Dig

**cart** (*subs.*) plaustrum plostellum · v. WAGGON. Phr *to put the c. before the horse*, praeposterum utī consilium, Cic

**cart** (*v.*) plaustro vĕhĕre v TO CARRY.

**cartage:** vectūra v. CARRIAGE.

**cart-grease:** axungĭa Plin. . v. GREASE.

**cart-horse:** jūmentum (gen. term for *beast of burden*) Caes . (?) ĕquus plaustrarius (cf. p asm, Cato).

**cart-load:** vĕhes, is, *f* Plin. · Col.

**cart-wright:** plaustrārius Lampr

**cartel:** originally the piece of paper or card on which a communication was sent (tabula, tabella) hence, *the communication itself* · (1) respecting *exchange of prisoners*. pactio de captivis permutandis v. AGREEMENT (2) of *a challenge*. (?) epistola provocatoria v TO CHALLENGE

**carter:** plaustrārĭus Ulp.

**cartilage:** cartilāgo, ĭnis, *f.* · Cels. Plin

**cartilaginous:** 1. cartilāgĭnĕus Plin. 2. cartilāgĭnōsus Cels Plin

**cartoon:** *picturae adumbratio in charta spissiore facta: v SKETCH

**cartouche:** I. *A cartridge-box*: q. v. II. *An architectural ornament* 1. hĕlix, ĭcis, *f.*: Vitr. 2. vōlūta Vitr.

**cartridge:** *embŏlus (Kr. and Georg ) · as *i term*

**cartridge-box:** *embolorum pyxis v *supr.*

**carve:** I. *To cut artistically*. 1. caelo, ī (chiefly of work *in metal*, esp. *gold or silver*: and always of designs *on the surface*. v TO CHASE, EMBOSS) *the brave deeds of their fathers c.d on gold*, caelata in auro fortia facta patrum, Virg. · *c.d work*, caelatum opus, Virg. 2. sculpo, sculpsi, sculptum, ; (of carving *an entire work*, not merely the surface) *a wise man is not c.d out of stone nor hewn out of oak*, sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. *he c.d snow-white ivory with wonderful skill*, niveum mira arte sculpsit ebur, Ov. 3. exsculpo, ; (*to carve out*): *I had c.d out of an oak something which seemed like a resemblance*, e quercu exsculpseram quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. 4. insculpo, ; (*to c. in or upon*) · *lots c.d upon oak*, sortes in robore insculptae, Cic. : *to c the amount of one's patrimony upon a stone*, summam patrimonii in saxo, Hor. 5. scalpo, ; i e. *to engrave*: q. v. 6. incīdo, cīdi, cīsum, ; v. TO ENGRAVE *to c. one's loves on trees*, amores arboribus in., Virg. II. *To cut up food for distribution*: 1. sĕco, āvi and ŭi, ātum and ctum, ī *to c. viands with propriety*, alitilia decenter s., Sen. Ep. 47, 5 Juv. 2. scindo, scīdi, scissum, ; *to c. viands*, obsonium s., Sen. *to c. birds*, aves s., Sen. 3. carpo, psi, ptum, ; (prop. *to take with the fingers*): Petr. Phr.: *to be clever at c ing*, certis ductibus circumferens eruditum manum in frusta excutere, Sen. *l. c*

**carver:** I. *An artist who carves*: 1. caelātor: Cic : Juv. 2. scalptor · Vell. Plin. II. *A cutter up of meat*: 1. carptor. Juv. 2. scissor Petr. 3. structor. *the c.'s knife*, structoris ferrum, Mart.: Juv



**carving:** caelatūra (either *the art*, or *the carved object*) Quint . Suet v. RELIEF

**carving-knife:** cultellus · Juv.

**caryatides:** cărўātides, *f. plu* : Vitr.

**cascade** · dējectus, ūs v. WATERFALL (More precisely, perh. aquae dejectus multis saltibus per saxa fluctus.)

**case** (*subs*) = *covering, sheath* q v.

1. involūcrum Cic Plin 2. thēca *when the razor is safe in its curved case*, fuerit curva cum tuta novacula theca, Mart Cic.

**case** (*subs.*) I. *State, condition, circumstances*: q v. 1. res, rĕi, *f* *if the c shall require it*, si res postulabit, Cic *the c is this*, ita res se habet, Cic *considering the circumstances of the case*, pro re nata, Cic 2. causa (chiefly in certain phr v examples). *sometimes it is the duty of a man to commit suicide, while of another, in the same case, it is not*, nonnunquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere aliquis debet, alius in eadem causa non debet, Cic. *in the same c. were the Usipetes*, in eadem c. fuerunt Usipetes, Caes *to be in better (more desirable) c.*, in meliore c. esse, Cic 3. cāsus, ūs (ht. *a chance* hence esp. *a contingent c*) · *to make preparations for every contingent c.*, ad omnes c subsidia comparare, Caes Cic 4. tempus, ŏris, *n.* (esp. *a particular c., or crisis*; q. v.) *Caesar accuses the Aedui of not assisting him in so urgent a c.*, C Aeduos incusat quod tam necessario t. ab iis non sublevetur, Caes · *c.s often happen when. etc.*, t saepe incidunt quum, etc., Cic. 5. Very often expressed by a neuter adjective or pronoun, or left to be understood as, *since such is the c*, quae cum ita sint, Cic. *the c is as you say*, sunt ista, Cic.. *and yet the c. is so*, atqui sic habet, Hor. *I was afraid that the c which has occurred might befal* timebam ne evenirent ea quae accidunt, Cic *c.s often occur in which debtors do not meet their engagements punctually*, fit saepe ut ii qui debent non respondeant ad tempus, Cic. *the same c. has not happened to me as you write has befallen you*, non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Phr. *his c is dangerous* (of a sick person), periculose aegrotat, Cic. *were my c yours you would think differently*, tu si hic sis, aliter censeas, Ter *impartial law has always been striven after, for in any other c. it would not be law*, jus semper est quaesitum aequabile; neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic. *fear is embarrassing in both c s*, pavor est utrobique molestus, Hor . *in case*. v. IF, SUPPOSING II. *A statement of facts, a point submitted for decision or opinion* · 1. quaestio · *to state a c*, q ponere, Cic.. *a c. of conscience*, *q ad conscientiam pertinens v. CASUISTRY. 2. prōpŏsĭtio (legal) Afric. Dig. III. In law causa v. LAWSUIT. IV. *The inflection of a noun* · cāsus, ūs *the nominative c*, c. rectus, Cic.. *the oblique c s*, c obliqui, Quint.

**case** (*v.*): tĕgo, inclūdo: v. TO COVER, ENCLOSE.

**case-harden:** *extrinsecus dūrare v. TO HARDEN.

**casemate:** (?) cella tormentaria (Kr.)

**casement:** fēnestra mobilis, or simply, fenestra. perhaps, fēnestrella. Col. or fēnestrūla: Apul.

**cash** (*subs*) 1. nūmĕrātum. *I had no c.*, numeratum non habebam, Cic.: Liv Hor. 2. nūmĕrāta pecunia: Cic Mart. 3. praesens pecunia *to deal for c.*, praesenti p. mercari, Pl. · *everything will be sold for c.*, omnia venibunt praesenti p., Pl.. Cic. 4. nūmus (nummus) in *pl* : *virtue after c.*, virtus post nummos, Hor.. v. MONEY.

**cash** (*v.*) : pecuniā numerātā solvere or pendere · *to c. a bill*, nomen praesenti pecunia solvere (cf. Cic Att. 6, 2).

**cash-book:** cŏdex accepti et expensi, Cic : v. ACCOUNT-BOOK.

**cashier** (*subs.*) : *scriba (procurator ?) nūmularius, pecuniarius.

**cashier** (*v*): 1. exauctōro, ī *Caesar c'd the centurion and even banished him* (for adultery), Caesar (i e Trajanus) centurionem exauctoravit, atque etiam relegavit, Plin. Ep Tac Suet (But the verb is also used in the sense of *to discharge* a soldier who has served his time q. v.) 2. cum ignominia dimitto, mīsi, missum, ; (stronger than 1). *he c'd the whole of the tenth legion*, decimam legionem cum ignominia totam dimisit, Suet

**casino:** perh. conventiculum . cf Tac. A. 14, 15.

**cask:** cūpa · Caes. Cic v BARREL, TUB

**casket:** 1. arcŭla Cic. *a c-maker*, arcŭlārius, Pl. 2. pyxis, ĭdis, *f.*: v. BOX.

**casque:** cassis v. HELMET.

**cassia:** cāsia *or* cassia Plin.

**cassock:** *tunica clericalis.

**cassowary:** *casuarius M L.

**cast** (*v*). I. Lit · jăcio, conjĭcio; jacto, mitto · v. TO THROW. Phr. *to c. anchor*, ancoras jacere, Caes . *to c. a man into prison*, aliquem in carcerem conjicere, Cic. *to c. those overpowered with wine into a deep sleep*, vino oneratos sopire, Liv.: *lots had been c to decide this*, dejecta in id sors erat, Liv. (v LOT) · *to c a play*, *fabulae partes in singulos histriones (actores) distribuere *to c. a nativity*, fata pei genituram interpretari (cf. Amm. 29, 1, 5) v HOROSCOPE. *the eyes of all the jurymen were c upon Oppianicus*, oculi omnium judicum in Oppianicum conjiciebantur Cic *to c. one's eyes (covetously) upon a thing*, in rem oculos adjicere, Cic *a c.ing vote*, quae ad cumulum accedit sententia, Cic. Cl. 27, 74 II. *To suffer to fall off*. exuo, ŭi, ūtum, ; : *serpents c. their old skin*, angues vernationem ex., Plin (also vernant, Plin.) · v. TO SHED III. *To condemn* (q. v.). damno, ī *C Licinius Stolo was c by M Populius Laenas in* 10,000 *asses*, C. L. Stolo a M. P Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus, Liv. Phr. *to be c. in a suit*, causa cadere, Cic v TO FAIL IV. *To form out of molten metal* · 1. fundo, fūdi, fūsum, ; (more usu.) *to c. the lumbs of a statue*, statuae membra f, Quint. Hor v TO FOUND

—— **down:** 1. dējĭcio, jēci, jectum, ; *to c down one's eyes upon the ground*, oculos in terram d, Virg. Quint. Fig. *they were c down from that hope*, ea spe dejecti sunt, Caes 2. affligo, flixi, flictum, ; (fig. stronger than dejicio) *to c. down and weaken one's spirits by fear*, animos af et debilitare metu, Cic.

—— **off:** 1. āmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum 2 (fig.) *c. off your sloth*, segnitiem amove, Pl.: *fear being c. off*, amoto metu, Ter. 2. exuo, ŭi, ūtum, ; (v TO STRIP OFF) *to c. off the yoke*, jugum ex., Liv Fig.: *to c off one's country*, patriam ex , Tac. 3. pōno, ; : v. TO LAY ASIDE.

—— **out:** 1. ējĭcio, jēci, jectum, ; *it was a great thing to c me out* (drive *me into exile*), e. nos magnum fuit, Cic. v TO EXPEL. 2. expello, pŭli, pulsum, ; v. TO DRIVE OUT, BANISH 3. exspūo, ŭi, ūtum, ; (*to vomit forth*): *what sea c. you out from its foaming waves* ? quod mare te spumantibus exspuit undis ? Cat.

—— **up** (of accounts): subdūco duxi, ductum, ; *to c. up the total* summam s, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

—— **upon:** I. Lit.: chiefly in *pass* , as, *to be c. upon an island*, in insulam depelli, dejici, deferri (v. TO DRIFT) II. Fig. esp of *blame, imputation*: 1. aspergo, spersi, spersum ; . *by your praise you c. a reflection upon a most distinguished man*, clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labem culam aspergis, Cic. 2. conjĭcio, ; *to c. blame upon the one watchful person*, culpam in unum vigilem c., Liv. · Cic. 3. confĕro, tŭli, lātum, ; *to*

*c. blame upon the mob*, culpam in multitudinem c, Caes v BLAME.

**cast** (*subs*) **I.** *The act of throwing:* jactus, ūs Cic v THROW. **II.** *The distance that a thing is thrown:* jactus, ūs. *within a missile's c.*, intra teli jactum, Virg **III.** *A throw of dice* jactus Liv Ov. **IV.** *A tinge:* Phr *a pearl that has a c. of brown*, margarita suffusca, Tac *a tragic cast* (of style), tragicus color, Hor. **V.** *An oblique turn in the eye* Phr *to have a c in the eyes*, perversis oculis esse, Cic.: *a man that has a c. in the eye*, paetus, Hor **VI.** *Anything cast in metal, plaster*, etc. **1.** typus Cic Plin. **2.** aes, aeris, *n* (*of bronze casts*) · Hor. Plin Phr. *to form a wax c. in a mould of plaster of Paris* ceram in formam gypsi infundere, Plin **VII.** *The distribution of parts in a play:* *fabulae partium in singulos actores distributio.

**castanet:** **1.** crŏtălum Cic **2.** (?) crusma, atis, *n* : Mart 6, 71

**castaway:** perditus v OUTCAST, RUINED.

**caste:** ordo, inis, *m* (used by Bopp to denote caste Gloss. Sans.) more precisely, ordo hominum qui semper eundem vitae statum tenent quem patres tenebant

**castellan:** *castellānus M. L.; arci *or* castello praefectus.

**castellated:** turrītus c. *walls*, t muri, Ov. *c ships*, t. puppes, Virg.

**caster:** **I.** *A thrower* · jăcŭlātor. Liv. Hor **II.** *A caster of metals* · **1.** flātor Pomp Dig. **2.** flātūrārius · Cod. Theod. **III.** *Of nativities.* **1.** astrŏlŏgus Cic. Suet. **2.** fatorum per genituras interpres Amm **IV.** *A small metal wheel.* *rŏtŭla aenea.

**castigate:** castīgo, 1 Cic Virg.. v TO CHASTISE, PUNISH.

**castigation:** castīgātĭo Cic. Liv. (or expr. by verb v TO CHASTISE).

**castigator:** castīgātor Liv. Hor

**casting** (*subs*) **1.** conjectus, ūs *c. of the eyes upon any one*, oculorum conjectus, Cic. **2.** fūsūra (of metals) Plin. **3.** flātūra (= No 2): *the c of bronze*, aeris f., Vitr.

**casting-net:** **1.** funda Virg **2.** rētĕ jăcŭlum Pl or simply, jăcŭlum · Ov.

**castle:** **1.** castellum · Cic. Phr *the defenders of a castle*, castellāni, Liv **2.** turris, is, *f.* as the residence of a prince, etc) *the huts of the poor, and the c.s of kings*, pauperum tabernae, regumque turres, Hor *a royal c*, turris regia, Ov. Phr · *he builds c.s in the air*, hic vigilans somniat, Pl.

**castor:** v. BEAVER

**castor-oil plant:** **1.** cīci, *indecl n* : Cels.: Plin. **2.** croton Plin **3.** rīcīnus Plin (r. communis, Linn.)

**castor-oil:** cīcĭnum oleum Plin.

**castrate:** **1.** castro, 1 Varr. Suet **2.** exsĕco, 1. Cic.: Mart **3.** sĕco, ŭi, sectum, 1 Mart

**castrated** (*adj*) · **1.** castrātus. Cic. Plin. **2.** sēmĭmas, māris Varr : Ov.: v EUNUCH.

**castration:** **1.** castrātĭo · Col. **2.** castrātūra. Pall.

**casual:** **1.** fortŭītus. *a c. advantage*, f. bonum, Cic. v. ACCIDENTAL. **2.** tĕmĕrārius (rare) : Pl.

**casually.** **1.** fortĕ · *whether c or providentially*, vel f. vel providentia, Vell. **2.** fortŭīto. Caes.: Cic. **3.** tĕmĕrĕ Ter. Virg.· v. BY CHANCE.

**casualty:** cāsus, ūs. v ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

**casuist:** *quaestionum conscientiae s. ad conscientiam pertinentium, disceptator; qui quaestiones de officiis difficiliores solvit, disceptat causarum dubiarum disceptator (Kr.) qui consilium dubitantibus de officiis dat (cf. Jer. Taylor's "dubitantium ductor").

**casuistical:** ad quaestiones conscientiae dubias pertinens: v. SOPHISTICAL.

**casuistry:** doctrina de officiorum controversus Bauer ap. Kr.

**cat:** **I.** *An animal* · fēles *or* fēlis (usu *fem*) Cic . Ov *a male c*, feles mas, Plin *or* cātus Anthol. Pall Proverb *to bell the c*, lupo agnum eripere, Pl **II.** *A scourge* (q v.). flăgellum.

**catachresis:** **1.** ăbūsĭo Cic. Quint. **2.** cătachrēsis, is, *f* Quint.

**cataclysm:** cătăclysmos Varr. Aug.

**catacombs:** pūtĭcŭli, orum, or pūtĭcŭlae, arum Varr.

**catafalque:** aedes aurata Suet Caes 84.

**catalectic:** cătălēctĭcus Prisc.

**catalepsy:** cătălēpsĭa, *or* cătălēpsis M L

**catalogue:** **1.** cătălōgus Macr. **2.** rēpertōrium Ulp **3.** index, ĭcis. (?) cf Sen Tr. 9, 4 Phr *auction c.s*, tabulae auctionariae, Cic (= tabulae rerum venalium)

**catapult:** cătăpulta Vitr.

**cataplasm:** cătăplasma, ătis, *n*.. Cels Plin

**cataract:** **I.** *A vast waterfall* · cătăracta, cătarracta, ae, *f*, and cătaractes, ae, *m*. Plin · Viti. **II.** *A disease of the eye* **1.** glaucōma, ătis, *n* Plin **2.** squāma Phn. **3.** suffūsio oculi Cels.

**catarrh:** **1.** grăvēdo, inis, *f*. Cic . Cels *subject to c*, grăvēdĭnōsus, Cic. **2.** cŏrўza: Coel Aur **3.** cătarrhus Marc. Emp.

**catastrophe:** **I.** *The denouement of a work of art.* cătastrŏpha (Gr. καταστροφή) Petr **II.** *A final event*, esp. *if unfortunate* **1.** ruīna *that was an act of violence, and a kind of cand storm*, vis illa fuit, et r quaedam atque tempestas, Cic Liv **2.** tempestas (v preceding ex ), procella v. STORM **3.** exĭtus, ūs *a jell c*, saevus e, Juv (of the death of Demosthenes) · v. FATE, DISASTER.

**catch** (*v*) **I.** *To seize, lay hold of* · **1.** căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3 *to c. birds*, aves c., Varr. *to c a stag*, cervum c , Phaedr. **2.** excĭpĭo, 3 (i e *to stop the flight of, encounter while fleeing*). *to c wild animals as they fly* (of game beaten out), ex. feras fugientes, Phaedr. *to c. a goat by snares*, caprum insidus ex , Virg. **3.** capto, 1 (strictly only a frequent. of capĭo) *to c birds in a snare, fishes with a rod*, laqueo volucres, arundine pisces c., Tib *to c flies*, muscas c., Suet. **4.** prĕhendo, di, sum, 3 (prop *to lay hold of with the hand* hence, *to detect*) *to be caught in a theft*, in furto prehendi, Pl. Fig *to c any one in a lie*, aliquem mendacii p., Pl. **5.** comprĕhendo, 3 (*to overtake, seize* q v) *many were caught while fleeing, and slain*, multi in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti, Caes *to c thieves*, fures c., Cat **6.** dēprĕhendo, 3 (*to overtake, surprise* q v) *he was caught just as he was fording the river*, in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus est, Caes *a sailor caught in the Grecian seas*, nauta Argolico mari deprehensus, Virg Phr. *to c birds*, aucŭpor, 1. Varr *to c. fishes*, piscor, 1 v TO FISH. **II.** *To receive* (esp. that which is falling): **1.** excĭpĭo, 3 (cf *supr.* 2) *to c. blood in a bowl*, sanguinem patera ex., Cic. **2.** suscĭpĭo, 3 *to c. one's falling mistress*, dominam ruentem s, Virg. *to c. blood in bowls*, cruorem pateris s, Virg. **III.** *To communicate with* (of fire). **1.** concĭpĭo, 3 · *the engines of war caught the flame*, tormenta flammam conceperunt, Caes *to c. fire*, ignem c, Cic. **2.** comprĕhendo, 3. *the fire c.s the trunks of the trees*, ignis robora c., Virg · *the huts caught fire*, casae ignem comprehenderunt, Caes. **3.** răpĭo, răpui, raptum, 3 (poet.) *Achates caught the fire in the dry leaves*, Achates raput in fomite flammam, Virg **IV.** *To take* (of diseases *by contagion*) : **1.** contrăho, traxi, tractum, 3 *to c. a disease*, morbum c., Plin. **2.** nanciscor, nactus, 3 *he caught the disease*, nactus est morbum, Nep. **V** *To ensnare* (q v) capto, 1 *he wishes to c you in your talk*, te c. vult loquentem, Cic

**catch at:** **1** arrĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 *to snatch at* eagerly q. v **2.** capto, 1 *thirsty Tantalus c s at the streams ever fleeing from his lips*, Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia c fluminа, Hor. Fig. *to c at applause*, plausus c., Cic.: *to c. at pleasure*, voluptatem c, Cic **3.** aucŭpor, 1 (orig. of the art of the *fowler*) *to c. at empty fame*, inanem au rumoiem, rumusculos au., Cic. v. TO ANGLE FOR.

—— **away:** abrĭpio, 3 · v. TO SNATCH AWAY.

—— **out:** dēprĕhendo, 3 v. TO DETECT.

—— **up:** excĭpio, 3 *nothing is more quickly caught up than slander*, maledicto nihil citius excipitur, Cic. *to c. up reports*, rumores ex., Cic.

**catch** (*subs.*) **I.** Only in colloq. language as, *to think anything a great c.*, aliquid magni facere, omnino in lucro ponere, deputare. v. TO VALUE, GAIN. **II** *The catch of a lock*, pessŭlus (?) v BOLT **III.** *A species of musical composition.* cantus vocibus alternis festive compositus (?)

**catching** (*subs*) **1.** captūra. *the c. of fish*, c. piscium, Plin **2.** captus ūs. Plin Val. Max. **3** aucŭpium (catching *at* in fig. sense) *a c. at pleasure*, a. delectationis, Cic . *word catchings*, aucupia verborum, Cic. (also captatio verborum, Cic ) v CAPTURE.

**catching** (*adj*) · contăgiōsus v. CONTAGIOUS.

**catchpenny:** res nihili v WORTHLESS

**catechetical:** *cătēchētĭcus M. L.

**catechetically:** per cătēchēsin; (or "per interrogandi ac respondendi vices," Kr)

**catechiser:** cătēchista, ae, *m*. Hier

**catechism:** **1.** (religious) cătēchismus Aug. **2.** (general) *libellus in quo res edocentur per vices interrogandi ac respondendi.

**catechist:** cătēchista, ae, *m* . Hier.

**catechize:** cătēchizo, 1 Tert. (the tech term with ref to Christian doctrine) v TO INTERROGATE.

**catechu:** *terra Japonica M L

**catechumen:** cătēchŭmēnus (Gr κατηχούμενος) Tert · *jem* cătēchŭmēna Aug.

**categorical:** **1** cătēgŏrĭcus · Sidon **2.** praedicātūrus: *a c. proposition*, p propositio, Apul. *a c. syllogism*, p syllogismus, Mart. Cap. v ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE.

**categorically:** *cătēgŏrĭcē M. L. v. DIRECTLY, ABSOLUTELY

**category:** **I.** Logical **1.** cătēgŏrĭa. *the c.s of Aristotle*, c. Aristotelicae, Isid. **2.** *praedicāmentum M. L. **II.** Colloquially nūmĕrus · *in the c. of invalids*, numero aegrotum, Auct. B Alex . Hor.

**cater:** **1.** obsōno *or* obsŏnor, 1 Pl.: Ter. **2.** cĭbum *or* cibos suppeditare · Cic.

**caterer:** obsōnātor Pl Sen.

**caterpillar:** ērūca. Plin Col.

**caterwauling:** ūlŭlātus (of any *yelling, howling noise*). v. HOWL (More precisely, ululatus acutus atque discors qualis *felium* est)

**cates:** cŭpēdia, orum; -ae, arum: v DAINTIES

**catgut:** chorda Cic.: Ov v. STRING.

**cathartic** (*adj.*) purgātīvus: Coel. Aur. v APERIENT.

**cathartic** (*subs.*): cătharticum: Tert.

**cathedral:** *aedes *s* ecclēsia cathedrālis M. L. v. CHURCH.

**catheter:** cătheter, ēris, *m*.: Coel. Aur.

**catholic** (*adj*) · cătholĭcus · *the c faith*, c. fides, Prud. Phr · *the Roman c. doctrine*, doctrina ecclesiae Romanae

**catholic** (*subs.*): *dogmatum eccle siae Romanae sectator.

**catholicism**: perhaps only in phr. *Romanæ*.., *doctrinas & dogmata Romanæ ecclesiæ.

**catkin**: nūlus: Plin.

**cat's-eye** (a stone): 1. astēria (?): Plin. 2. Beli ŏcŭlus Plin.

**cattle**: I. *Animals of the bovine genus*: 1. bŏves, boum, c · *untended c.*, incustoditae b, Ov. *stolen c.*, b. abactae, Ov.. Cic 2. būbūlum pecus. Varr. 3. armenta, orum: Varr Cic. II. In a wider sense, including sheep, horses, etc, as well as oxen 1. pĕcus, ŏris, *n* (collective subs) *they drove away the c.*, pecus abegerunt, Cic · *stolen c*, pecora abacta, Liv. · *a master of c.*, pecorum magister, Col *brastly c*, i. e *suvne*, setigerum p, Ov 2. pĕcu, *n* (late). Lucr. Liv 3. pĕcus ūdis, *f.* (a *single* animal, chiefly of *sheep*) *c follow the flocks of their own kind*, pecudes sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic Lucr Phr. *herds of c*, pĕcŭāri greges, Varr.; pecuaria, orum, Virg. *a c. breeder*, pecuarius, Cic. *c. breeding*, pecuaria (*sc.* res), Varr. · *c. doctors*, vĕtĕrīnārii, Col. (also, pecorum medici, Varr) *a c market*, fōrum bŏārium, Liv. · Ov *a c. stealer*, abactor, Apul. III. As a term of reproach v. BRUTE

**caudle**: sorbĭtĭo (applicable to any *broth-like fluid*): Cels.: or perhaps, sorbitio ex vino.

**caul**: I. *A membrane in the abdomen*: ōmentum · Plin Cels. II. *A membrane sometimes found on the heads of new-born infants*: pilleus Lampr.

**cauliflower**: *brassĭca oleracea botrytis M L

**causal**: causālis, e: Aug · *c. conjunctions*, causales conjunctiones, Charis

**causality**: metaph *t. t.*: may usu be expr. by causa. as, *the notion of c*, *causarum efficientium notio.

**causation**: effectĭo. Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6.

**causative**: efficiens, entis: Cic. ib.

**cause** (*subs.*): I *That which produces an effect* · 1. causa *a c. is that which produces that of which it is the c.*, c. ea est quae id effici jubet cujus est c., Cic. *an efficient c*, c. efficiens, Cic *a final c*, c. finalis, M. L. 2. mātĕrĭes *or* mātĕrĭa (*material*: q v) · *the c. of all evils*, materies omnium malorum, Sall. · *to give c. for envy*, materiam invidiae dare, Cic. Phr.: *Tiberius seemed to be the c. of their not getting possession of the town*, stetisse per Tiberium quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes · *he has given you no c. to be angry*, nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter · *I will give him c. to remember me as long as he lives*, faciam ut mei semper meminerit, Pl. *I hear that you accuse us all without c.*, te omnes nos accusare audio immerito, Ter. *Milo is shocked at this, and not without c*, hoc horret Milo, neque injuria, Cic : v. REASON, ACCOUNT II. *A subject of litigation; a legal suit*: 1. causa. *to decide a c. in one's favour*, causam alicui adjudicare, Cic . *to abandon a c* (of an advocate), c affligere, Cic. *private c's*, c. privatae, Cic. · *public c.s*, c. publicae, Cic. *a c affecting life or reputation*, capitis aut famae c., Cic · *to lose a c.*, causam perdere, *or* causā cadere, Cic : *to plead a c*, causam dicere, Caes.: Liv.. *a petty or unimportant c.*, causŭla, Cic. 2. rēs, rēi, *f* *to speak about c.s already investigated and decided*, de rebus cognitis judicatisque dicere, Cic. · Ulp 3. sacrāmentum (late; and orig. denoting *the deposit* made by litigants) · *the decemvirs adjudged our c. to be just*, decemviri s. nostrum justum judicaverunt, Cic. v. SUIT, ACTION. I'I. *Side, party, object*: causa *that he might not seem to condemn that c. to which he had attached himself, he came to the camp*, ne condemnare c. illam quam secutus esset, videretur, ad castra venit, Cic.: *your zeal in the c. was less active*, languidiore studio in causa fuistis, Cic.: *the c. of the conquerors found favour with the gods, that of the conquered with Cato*, victrix c deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Lucan Phr *to be active in the c. of the oppressed*, *circumventos acriter defendere · *we will one and all take up arms in our country's c.*, *pro patria arma capiemus universi.

**cause** (*v*): 1. făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (joll. by ut, when the object is a *sentence*) · *I will c. him to remember the day*, faciam ut ejus diei meminerit, Pl *to c. delay*, moram f, Cic poet. with *infin. you have cd me to behold the death of my son with my own eyes*, nati coram me cernere letum fecisti, Virg. *to c any one's destruction*, perniciem alicui f., Tac 2. efficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (constr. same as facio also sometimes joll. by ne). *this cd it to be possible for provisions to be brought to him*, quae res commeatus ut ad eum portari possent efficiebat, Caes Cic with *infin.* · *to c. things to unite*, res coire eff., Vitr v. TO BRING ABOUT. 3. cĭĕo, ī (of that which any one *orders* or *secures* the *doing of*: with *acc.* of gerund or gerundive) *he c s a bridge to be made over the Arar*, pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes Cic. 4. crĕo, ī (*to make, produce* q v) *to c griefs*, aerumnas c, Pl *to c luxury*, luxuriam c., Cic 5. mŏveo v TO EXCITE. 6. cĭeo, cīvi, cītum, 2 (*to stir up, excite*): *to c. motions*, motus c, Cic. Plin. 7. concĭeo, 2 (stronger than the simple verb) *to c the tide*, aestum c., Lucr *to c. various emotions of the soul*, varios motus animorum c, Tac. Phr. · *to c any one trouble*, alicui molestiam exhibere, Cic. · *to c. delay*, alicui cunctationem injicere, Liv.; Pl *to c. hatred*, odium patere, Ter · *to c. alarm to the enemy*, terrorem hosti objicere, Liv v. TO EXCITE, PRODUCE, CREATE.

**causeless**: I. *That has no cause*. Phr.. *nothing c. can exist*, nihil fieri potest sine causa, Cic II. *Without reason or ground*: vānus *c fear*, v. metus, Hor v. GROUNDLESS

**causelessly**: 1. sine causā. Cic. 2. immĕrĭto Ter.

**causer**: 1. auctor *the c. of death*, a. mortis, Ov. 2. effector, or effectrix Cic.

**causeway**: agger, ĕris, *m.* (any *bank-like mound*) or agger viae Tac.

**caustic** (*adj*): I. *Burning* 1. causticus: Plin. 2. ērōdens, entis: *c. remedies*, medicamenta erodentia, Cels. 3. ādūrens, entis: *c. remedies*, medicamenta adurentia, or simply, adurentia, Cels Phr *those compositions are more powerfully c.*, eae compositiones vehementius adurunt, Cels II. *Pungent, biting, severe* (q. v). mordax, ācerbus.

**caustic** (*subs*). *nitras argenti · M. L.

**cauterisation**: 1. Expr. by ger of aduro · Cels. 5, 28, 1 2. ādustio caustĭca · M L : v. TO CAUTERIZE.

**cauterize**: ferro ādūro, ussi, ustum, 3; or simply, ādūro, 3: Cels. 5, 28

**cautery**: 1. ustĭo. Cels. Plin. 2. cauterium (*the instrument*). Plin.

**caution** (*subs.*). I. *Warniness* · 1. cautĭo · *c. and timidity*, c. et timiditas, Cic : *about things which will not allow of the exercise of c., I do not give myself very much trouble*, quae cautionem non habebunt, de iis non ita valde laboro, Cic. *the matter requires c*, res cautionem habet, Cic. 2. cūra v. CARE. Phr. *to use great c*, circumspicere diligenter, Cic *with c.* (adverb phr.), cautē, pĕdētentim · v. CAUTIOUSLY. II. *A warning*: chiefly in certain phr. · *to give any one a c. respecting a person or thing*, *monere aliquem ut ab aliquo caveat; aliquem de aliqua re monere, commonere . v. TO WARN, WARNING · *this may act as a c. to others*, *hoc alios deterrere potest v TO DETER.

**caution** (*v.*): mŏneo, commŏneo : v. TO WARN.

**cautious**: 1. cautus (of both persons and things) · *c. in dangers*, c. in periculis, Cic. *more c in reference to the more immediate evil*, ad praesentius malum cautiores, Liv. *a c plan*, c consilium, Cic : *very c old age*, cautissima senectus, Tac. *Very c*, percautus Cic. 2. considĕrātus (i e. *deliberate*) · *a c. person*, c. homo, Cic . *a more c. plan*, consideratius consilium, Cic 3. circumspectus (*carefully considered*: hence prop of things, as plans, counsels but also used of persons) v. CIRCUMSPECT.

**cautiously**: 1. cautē Cic. . Caes. 2. parcē (strictly *sparingly* · q v) · *to attack any one c and gently*, p et molliter aliquem lacĕre, Cic Hor 3. pĕdētentim (of approach. *step by step*) · *to approach c and gradually*, p et gradatim accedere, Cic. Per. 4. circumspectē v. CIRCUMSPECTLY

**cautiousness**: cautus animus ; cautum ingenium: v. CAUTIOUS

**cavalcade**: pompa equestris. v PROCESSION.

**cavalier**: I. *A horseman*: q. v. II. *In Eng. Hist* *regiae partis sectator.

**cavalierly**: impĕrĭōsē, sŭperbē: v HAUGHTILY, DISDAINFULLY.

**cavalry**: 1. ĕquĭtātus, ūs *he sends all the c. in advance*, eq. omnem praemittit, Caes *the Nervii are extremely weak in c*, Nervii equitatu nihil possunt, Caes Cic 2. ĕquĭtes, um *the c of Ariovistus took up a position 200 paces from the mound*, equites Ariovisti passibus CC. a tumulo constiterunt, Caes. *light and heavy c*, equites levis, gravis armaturae, Kr (based on Caes.) *the c. began to deploy by troops*, eq se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. *troops of c*, equitum turmae, Tac. *a colonel of c*, praefectus, Caes ; equitum praefectus, Hirt. (The *singular* is sometimes used in the collective sense *that c. was then by far the best in Greece*, is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia fuit, Liv · Curt) 3. cōpĭae ĕquestres: Cic Curt. 4. āla (sometimes used of the cavalry in a Roman army, as being placed in the *wings*) v Dict Ant *s v* Phr . *to commit infantry into c.*, legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. *to serve in the c.*, equo merere, Cic *a plan well adapted for the manoeuvres of c*, planities equitabilis (= equitatui apta) Curt.

**cavalry** (*adj*) ĕquestris, tre *a c. battle*, proelium eq, Caes., eq pugna, Cic . *c weapons*, eq arma, Liv. Phr.: *a c regiment*, equitum cohors

**cave, cavern**: 1. spēcus, ūs, *m.* and *n.* (Gr. *σπέος* esp used of caves excavated *in rocks*): Virg. Hor . Liv. 2. spēlunca (i q specus) *a c. of infinite depth*, s mīnita altitudine, Cic.: Virg. 3. antrum (esp. in the poets: and usu. of a *pleasant* place v. GROTTO) · *a c in the woods*, a. nemorale, Ov. *an ice-cold c*, gelidum a, Ov · Virg · Hor. 4. căverna v CAVITY, HOLE. 5. căvum \ HOLLOW. (See Habicht, Syn § 864).

**cavernous**: căvernōsus · Plin. (or by circuml, cavernis abundans, etc.).

**caviare**: ova acipenseris garo condīta (?).

**cavil** (*v.*) · 1. cālumnior, ī (prop. *to accuse falsely* · hence, *to blame without reason*) *thus man seems knowingly to mock and to c*, is ludificari ac c sciens videtur, Cic.. Quint. 2. căvillor, ī (to censure *mockingly, jestingly*): *to c. at the words of the senators*, verba patrum c., Tac. *to c. at the tribunes*, tribunos c., Liv. 3. carpo 3. v. TO CARP AT.

**cavil** (*subs.*): argūtĭŏla Gell.

**caviller**: 1. auceps syllabarum (one who catches at every syllable) Cic. 2. căvillātor: Pl · Sen.

**cavity**: 1. căverna · *the c.s of the earth*, c. terrae, Cic. : *to have c.s in place of ears*, c. habere aurium loco, Plin. *Pimn.*: căvernŭla, *a small c.*: Plin. 2. căvea (rarely): Plin. 3. spēcus, spēlunca v. CAVERN.

**caw**: 1. cornīcor, ī (v. rare)· Pers. 2. crōcĭo, 4; and crōcĭto, ī Pl.

**cawing** (*subs*): crōcātio Fest

**cease**: I. *To desist, leave off doing*· 1. dēsĭno, sīvi, *or* sĭi, ĭtum, 3 (with *inf*)· *I shall c to love you*, te amare desinam, Pl. c., *I pray you, from common places*, desine, quaeso, communibus locis, Cic *to c from complaints*, querelarum d (poet gen L G. § 284), Hor. *the old speeches have c d to be read by most people*, veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic 2. ōmittō, mīsi, missum, 3 (usu in sense *of to abandon*, with acc less freq. with *infin.*) *c. to be angry*, omitte hiatus esse, Pl *to c. to mourn*, lugere om. Cic. Hor 3. rēmitto, 3 (constr. same as omitto) *if you were to reflect you would at once c. to load me with insults*, si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter Sall 4. mitto, 3 (chiefly poet) v TO FORBEAR 5. dēsisto v TO DESIST. 6. intermitto, 3 (to cease *for a time*)· v. TO INTERMIT. Phr. *Caesar begs him to c entreating*, Caesar rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes *Apollo had c d speaking*, finierat Paean, Ov.: v. TO DESIST, LEAVE OFF II. *To come to an end* 1. dēsĭno, 3 *the showers had c d*, desierant imbres, Ov. *let anger c.*, desinat ira, Ov. in pass impers. *men have long ago c d to argue against them*, jam pridem contra eos desitum est disputari, Cic. 2. fīnio, 4 (with some such word as verba understood; of *speakers*): v. TO END 3. Often expr. in poets by using the pluperf tense; to indicate the ceasing of a speaker as, *Faunus c.d*, dixerat haec Faunus, Ov F. 3, 319 cf id M. 13, 123. 4. conquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 *(to become quiet, still). the voyaging of merchants c.s*, navigatio mercatorum c, Cic.· *the fever has c d*, febris conquievit, Cels. 5. intĕrquiesco, 3 *(to c. for a time)*: *the pain has c d for a time*, dolor interquievit, Sen. Plin. 6. consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *(to stand still, pause). the toil of forensic business had c d*, forensium rerum labor constiterat, Cic. 7. subsisto, 3 *(to stop* a while q. v.): *the shouting c d*, substitit clamor, Ov.: *the tears have c d*, lacrimae substiterunt, Quint. 8. concĭdo, cĭdi, 3 *(to fall* like a wind subsiding)· *all his haughtiness c d*, omnis ferocia concidit, Liv.. *war has c d*, concidit bellum, Tac Phr. *the disorder c d*, tumultus conticuit, Liv. Cic *hatred which has now c d from length of time*, exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv N.B —*Not* cesso; which is *to loiter, flag* q. v

**ceaseless**. perpĕtŭus; assĭdŭus· v PERPETUAL CONSTANT

**ceaselessly**: perpĕtuo assĭduē v INCESSANTLY, PERPETUALLY.

**cedar** (*subs*) cedrus, ī, *f*· Plin *c.-wood*, cedria Col. Plin *the berry of the c*, cedris, ĭdis, *f*. Plin. *c oil*, cedrium Plin. (also, cedrus, ī, *f*. Hor Pers.). Adj. *of cedar, cedar*· (1) cedrĕus. Vitr. (2) cedrinus Plin.

**cede**: dēcēdo, 3 (with *abl.*)· v. TO SURRENDER, GIVE UP, YIELD.

**ceiling**: 1. tectum (also *roof*, q v.) *marble c s*, marmorea t., Cic. *panelled c s*, t. laqueata, Hor. 2. lăcūnar, āris, *n*. (*a panelled* c) Cic. Hor 3. lăquear, āris, *n*. (usu. *plu* i q lacunar) Virg. Plin 4. cămĕra (*an arched or vaulted* c.)· Cic. Vitr

**celandine**: chĕlĭdōnĭa major Plin.

**celebrate**: I. *To publish the praises of*: 1. cano, cĕcini, cantum, 3 (of verse or song) *he c d Bacchus*, Liberum canebat. Hor.· *to c. kings and battles*, reges et proelia c., Virg. 2. concĭno, 3 (of *choral* songs) *to c. joyful days in choral songs*, laetos dies c., Hor. 3. canto, ī *we shall be c d in song all over the world*, per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov.: Cic. 4. cēlĕbro, ī (to render famous *in any way*). *to c. one's name in writings*, alicujus nomen scriptis c., Cic.. *to c. a man or hero in lyric verse*, virum aut heroa lyra c., Hor. 5. concēlĕbro, ī (rare)· *to c. one's tutelar deity*, genium c., Tib. 6. praedĭco, ī v TO PROCLAIM, BOAST OF. 7. sōno, ui, ĭtum, ī (poet) *our poems shall c you*, te carmina nostra sonabunt, Ov. *to be c d by the lying harp*, mendaci lyra sonari, Hor. II. *To honour by ceremonies; to perform in a solemn manner*· 1. cēlĕbro, ī to *c. holidays*, festos dies c., Cic. *to c. a marriage*, nuptias c, Liv. *to c a funeral*, exsequias c, Liv 2. concēlĕbro, ī (rare stronger than simple verb) *to c a birthday*, diem natalem c, Pl. *to c a funeral*, funus c, Liv. 3. frĕquento, ī (implying *numerous* attendance) *that is public which a whole community c.s*, publicum est quod civitas universa frequentat, Cic. Ov. Phr *to c as a holiday*, diem festum habere, Nep. *to c divine service*, publica sacra conficere *or* curare, Cic. (*or* sacris *s* divinis rebus interesse v. TO TAKE PART IN) v. TO SOLEMNIZE, KEEP

**celebrated**: 1. cēlĕber, bris, bre. *Daedalus very c for his skill in constructive art*, Daedalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis, Ov.. *a name c. with praise*, nomen celebre laudibus, Liv.

2. nōbĭlis, e *a very c. pair of gladiators*, gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic *Corinth c. for its bronze*, naere Corinthus, Ov. Phr. *this man is very c*, hic in maxima gloria est, Cic.. *he has become very c. for his most faithful observance of friendship*, ob amicitiam summa fide servatam maximam gloriam cepit, Cic.· *the injustice of men will make your greatness c*, illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic.. v. FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS, DISTINGUISHED.

**celebration**: I. *A public praising*. (usu. best expr. by part of verb as, *the lyre, made for the c of the praises of the gods*, ^nata ad laudes deorum canendas testudo v. TO CELEBRATE). v. PRAISE. II. *A solemn observance*· 1. cēlĕbrātio *the c. of games*, c. ludorum, Cic 2. cēlĕbrĭtas (rare)· *the c. of a funeral*, supremi diei c., Cic 3. Or expr. by verb. v. TO CELEBRATE (II.)

**celebrity**: 1. cēlĕbrĭtas· *the cause of c and renown*, causa celebritatis et nominis, Cic 2. clārĭtas, clārĭtūdo v GLORY, RENOWN.

**celerity**: cēlĕrĭtas. v. QUICKNESS, RAPIDITY.

**celery**: 1. hĕlĕōsĕlīnum Plin. 2. āpium (*wild* c) Plin.. Virg

**celestial**: 1. coelestis, e *the c. regions*, c. plagae, Ov. *c. strength*, vis c, Cic *the c. bow*, i. e. *the rainbow*, c arcus, Plin.: v. HEAVENLY 2. coeles, ĭtis (poet.): *he had been driven from the c. regions by Jove*, coelitibus regnis a Jove pulsus erat, Ov esp. in *pl* as *subs*· coelites, *the heavenly beings* Ov 3. dīvinus v. DIVINE

**celibacy**: 1. caelĭbātus, ūs Sen. Suet. 2. caelebs vita Hor.

**cell**: I. *A small apartment or dwelling*· 1. arca (v. rare) *the slaves are thrown into cells that no one may be able to converse with them*, servi in arcas conjiciuntur ne quis cum iis colloqui possit, Cic. 2. cella *I will shut myself up in some c.*, me in c. aliquam concludam, Ter.. *the c.s of slaves*, servorum cellae, Cic. II. *A small cavity*, esp *in a honey-comb*· 1. cella: Virg. 2. fōrus Virg.

**cellar**: 1. cella (prop *a store closet*) *a wine c.*, c vinaria, Pl Cic 2. hўpŏgaeum (*underground c.*): Vitr.

**cellarage**: I. *Space occupied by cellars*: *cellarum spatium. II. *Rent for the use of cellars*, *merces cellarum.

**cellarer**: 1. cellārius· Pl. Col 2. prōmus· Pl. Col.

**cellular**: cellŭlāris, e· *c. tissue*, tela c, M. L

**cellule** (anat *t. t*): cellŭla· M L.

**cement** (*subs.*): 1. ferrūmen. *rough stones are put together without c*, sine f. caementa componuntur, Plin. 2. maltha (composed *of lime, lard, and figs*). Plin v. MORTAR, SOLDER, GLUE. For the fig. sign, v BOND.

**cement** (*v.*): 1. conglūtĭno, ī Vitr.: Plin. Fig. *to c friendships*, amicitias c., Cic. 2. ferrūmĭno, ī Plin.: v TO GLUE, SOLDER For fig sign., v. TO CONFIRM, STRENGTHEN.

**cementing** (*subs.*): conglūtĭnātio Cic

**cemetery**: 1. sēpulcrētum· Cat. 2. coemētērium (Gr. *κοιμητήριον*). Tert.

**cenobite**, coenōbīta, ae, *m* : Hier . v MONK

**cenotaph**: 1. tūmŭlus Inānis Virg. 2. hōnōrārius tūmŭlus: Suet 3. cēnōtāphium Ulp

**censer**: tūrībŭlum (thur) Cic Liv.

**censor**: I. *A Roman magistrate*. 1. censor: *the c s shall hold office for five years*, c magistratum quinquennium habento, Vet Leg ap. Cic Liv. Phr *the lists made out by the* c, censōriae tabulae, Cic. *a man who had been c*, censorius homo, Cic. 2. magister morum Cic. II. *One who blames*· v. CENSURER. III. *A public officer appointed to examine books, plays, etc., before they are published or performed*, *librorum fabularumve censor, M. L

**censorious**: *ad vituperandum s reprehendendum proclivis; studiosus reprehendendi *the c.* (as *subs.*), obtrectatores, Cic.

**censoriously**: *studio *s* libidine reprehendendi.

**censoriousness**: *animus ad vituperationem proclivis, merum studium reprehendendi

**censorship**: I. *The office of the Roman censors* 1 censūra Cic . Liv 2. māgistrātŭum morum Cic II. *The office of the supervisor of literature*, *literarum censura

**censurable**: 1. rēprehensĭōnē dignus: Quint 2. rēprehendendus Quint. 3. culpandus v. BLAMABLE

**censurably** (rare) ita ut culpam aliquis mereatur v. BLAMABLY.

**censure** (*subs.*)· vītŭpērātio *I had escaped two very great c s*, duas maximas v. effugeram, Cic.· v. BLAME.

**censure** (*v.*) 1. ănĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3· *to c. offences*, peccata an, Cic 2. perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (prop *to wound slightly*)· *to c. indirectly*, aliquem p oblique, Tac . *to c. with gentle words*, lenibus verbis p, Tac Cic. 3. destringo, 3 (=perstringo) *to c. anyone in a biting poem* aliquem mordaci carmine d, Ov Phaedr. 4. exăgĭto, ī (of *repeated* attacks upon a thing) *some have been found to c. and despise this practice of oratory*, inventi sunt qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, Cic 5. nōto, ī (prop. said of some authority, and with permanent results). *the senate did the thing, not the man*, senatus rem non hominem notavit, Cic . *this love deserves to be c d*, hic amor est dignus notari, Hor

6. vītupĕro, ī *you deserve to be c d on many accounts*, multis modis es vituperandus, Ter *to c philosophy* philosophiam v , Cic v. TO BLAME

**censurer**: 1. censor *the re proves and c. of the young*, castigator c que minorum, Hor.. Cic. 2. exăgĭtātor: Cic. 3. vītupērātor: Cic.

**census**: I. In the Roman sense: census, ūs *to hold the c.*, c habere, Cic.; c. agere, Suet ; c. facere, Gell.· *to exclude from the c.*, ī e. *to deprive of the franchise*, censu prohibere, Cic.; censu excludere, Liv. Phr. *the c. is taken throughout Sicily every fifth year*, quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur, Cic II. In the modern sense it may perhaps be expressed by civium enumeratio.

**cent**: Phr.: *there is plenty of money at 6 per c.*, semissibus magna est copia pecuniae, Cic.: *12 per c. per annum*, centesimae usurae, Cic.: *interest at 4 per c.*, trientes usurae, Paul. Dig.: *eight per c.*, uncia, Scaev.: *interest at 8*

*per c*, fenus unciarium, Liv. Tac. v. INTEREST.

**centaur:** 1. centaurus Ov. Also as the name of a constellation · Cic : Manil. 2. bimembris Virg

**centaury** (a plant) 1. centaurēum Virg . Plin. 2. fel terrae. Plin

**centenary** (*subs*) centēnārius nūmĕrus Varr.

**centenary** (*adj*) centēnārius : Varr. Plin

**centennial:** quod per centenos annos, *or* centesimo quoque anno, fit

**centipede:** centipēda Plin

**cento:** cento, ōnis, *m* Aus Isid.

**central:** 1. mĕdĭus *a c place*, m. locus, Cic Caes . v. CENTRE 2. centrālis, e (late) *a c. land*, c terra, Plin

**centralization:** expr by verb as, *c. is an evil*, *mmime omnia ad summum imperium referenda sunt v. foll art.

**centralize:** Phr · *to c government*, rerum administrationem ad unum vel ad paucos deferre *or* omnia ad unum deferre, Cic Manil 23, 67

**centrally:** Phr *a house c situated*, *domus opportune ad mediam urbem sita ; omnibus opportunitatibus urbis commode vicina

**centre** (*subs*) 1. centrum (*mathem c of a circle or sphere*) *the c s of the sun and earth*, solis terraeque centra, Plin. . *c. of gravity*, c gravitatis. M L 2. mĕdius (an adj in agreement with the substantive corresponding to the governed subst in English) *the earth is situated in the centre of the universe*, terra in medio mundo sita est, Cic *the c. of the universe*, m. mundi locus, Cic. *the auxiliaries were placed together in the c of the line*, auxilia in mediam aciem conjecta sunt, Caes *to have the charge of the c*, m aciem tueri, Liv (But we often find simply medium in oblique cases only as, *the Ligurians were posted in the c*, Ligures in medio positi, Liv *to station cavalry in the c*, equites in medium accipere, Liv.). Phr. *he himself takes up his post in the centre* (by the eagle), ipse prope aquilam assistit, Sall C. 59 *the c of public anxiety*, caput publicarum curarum, Liv.

**centre** (*v*) · fig *to turn upon, be engaged about* 1. contĭneor, 2 r e TO BE BOUND UP WITH. 2. situm esse (also in pass sense) *the whole of morality c s in the performance of duty*, in officio colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis, Cic. v TO LIE 3. nītor, nīsus, and nixus, 3 (lit *to lean upon*) · v. TO DEPEND. Phr . *my whole wishes c here*, *in hac re versatur omnis voluntas mea *all their anxieties are c d on the safety of the state*, omnes suas curas in reipublicae salute defigunt, Cic.. v TO REST UPON.

**centrifugal:** Phr : *c. force*, *vis centrifūga (a scient t. t.)*: or by circuml , vis (s. momentum) ea qua aliquid a medio depellitur

**centripetal:** Phr.· *c. force*, vis ea qua aliquid medium locum expetit · cf Cic N D 2, 45.

**centurion:** 1. centurĭo *c. of the first pilus* (i e *the foremost in rank*), c primipĭi *or* c. primipilus, Caes Liv. (also primĭpĭlaris Suet). *the office of c*, centurĭātus, ūs, Cic 2. ordo, ĭnis, *m.. to assemble the tribunes and the highest c s*, tribunos militum ordinesque primos convocare, Caes Tac. (N B —The full expl. is ordinis ductor ; the century itself being called ordo · v. Dict. Ant p 504 *b*) Phr *to degrade from the office of c*, ordinem adimere, Tac.· *to restore it*, ord reddere, Tac. H. 1, 52 *a c.'s wand, or badge of office*, vītis, is, *f*. Ov.: Tac. (this word is sometimes employed to denote *the c's office* Juv.)

**century:** I. *A hundred*. centŭria Col.: *to divide into c.s*, centŭriāre, Hyg.

II. *A political division of the Roman people*; also, *a subdivision of the legion*: 1. centŭria: Liv.: Cic. *to divide into c.s*, centŭriāre, Cic Liv.. *by c s*, centŭriatim, Caes Cic 2. ordo, ĭnis, *m.* · Caes. Cic. III. *A hundred years* 1. saeculum Cic. Hor. 2. spătium annorum centum. Varr.. Liv 9, 34.

**cerate:** cērātum Cels Plin.

**cerebellum:** cērĕbellum . Cels. Plin (though not in the modern anatomical sense , but=parvum cerebrum)

**cere-cloth, cerement:** *linteum cērātum v GRAVE-CLOTHES

**ceremonial** (*adj*) caerĭmōnĭālis, e Amob v FORMAL

**ceremonial** (*subs.*) . i e *a collection of ceremonies* ritus (in *pl*) v CEREMONY.

**ceremonially:** 1 rītē Cic Hor 2. sollennĭter Liv . Just

**ceremonious:** I. *Attended with due ceremony* sollennis, e (*or* sōlennis, -emnis) *c banquets*, s epulae, Cic Hor II. *Excessively attentive to ceremony or forms* perh officii putide studiosus atque molestus v FORMAL

**ceremoniously:** I. *With due ceremony* sollennĭter Liv Just. II *With excessive attention to forms* *molesto quodam officio atque urbanitate

**ceremoniousness:** (?) nimia ac molesta urbānĭtas

**ceremony:** I. *A solemn observance* 1. caerĭmōnĭa *the c s of tombs*, c sepulcrorum, Cic *new c s*, novae c , l'ac *foreign c s*, c externae, Suet 2. officium (of c s showing *polite or respectful attention*) *I was present at the c of assuming the manly gown*, officio togae virilis interfui, Plin *he was not present at the c s of his mother's funeral*, supremis in matrem officiis deerat, Tac *at the c of the levee*, in officio salutationis, Suet 3. ritus, ūs (esp *a religious c*) *the custom and c. of the primitive religion*, mos ritusque priscae religionis, Suet · *a magic c.*, magicus ritus, Ov Phr.. *master of the c s*, designātor: it was the business of this officer to assign people their places in the theatre, etc. the title, designator Caesaris Augusti (*master of c s to the emperor*), is found in an Inscr . v. Forcell s v. II. *Pomp, display* 1. apparātus, ūs. Hor. Cic 2. caerĭmōnĭa *to celebrate public games with very great c.*, ludos maxima cum c facere, Cic

**certain:** I. *Undoubted, sure* (objective) 1. certus *a more c. fact*, certior res, Liv. *to consider as c*, certum habere *or*, pro certo habere, Cic v also UNFAILING 2. explōrātus (of the future) *a c victory*, ex. victoria, Caes *who is so foolish as to think it c he will live till evening?* quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum se ad vesperum esse victurum? Cic 3. nātus v. FIXED Phr. *to know for c*, certo (better than certe) scire, Cic. ; Ter. also, manu *s.* manibus tenere (cf. manifestus : manus, fero) ; compertum habere, Sall. (stronger than comperisse) *it is c.*, constat, stĭtit, r v. AGREED ON II. *Convinced, believing firmly* (subjective) certus (rare) *are you any more c. now?* numquid nunc es certior? Pl. *to be c. about anything*, de aliqua re c esse, Suet. Gell (but probably not in Cic. cf *supr* I) III *Particular, but undefined* · 1. quīdam, quaedam, quoddam *a c. soldier*, quidam ex militibus, Caes · *at a c. time*, quodam tempore, Cic. *c of these went to the Nervii*, quidam ex his ad Nervios pervenerunt, Caes 2. certus (more definite than quidam ; and implying that the speaker could mention names if disposed to do so) *he has c. persons in his interest*, habet certos sui studiosos, Cic.: *bound by c laws of speaking*, ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligatus, Quint.

**certainly:** I. *Undoubtedly, surely:* 1. certē *if it will c happen*, *there is no chance*, si c. eveniet nulla fortuna est, Cic.. Ter. 2. certo (=*for certain* cf. CERTAIN, I. Phr.). *my name is c. Sosia*, mihi certo nomen Sosia'st, Pl. : *to expect nothing so as if it would c. happen*, mihi ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic 3. prōfecto v. ASSUREDLY. II. In replies, to denote emphatic assent. 1. sānē *do you wish to be advised? c. I do*, te moneri numne vis? sane volo, Pl. Ter 2. vēro *you have often, I think, been in the schools of the philosophers?—C and with great pleasure too*, fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum?—Vero, ac libenter quidem, Cic.. esp after a pronoun as, *I ask whether he in that acted unjustly?—C he did, he replies*, quaero num id injuste fecerit?—Ille vero, Cic Nep 3. (Still stronger than the preceding) ĕnimvēro *Do you really say so?—Most c. I do*, am' vero? —aio enimvero, Pl. v VERILY. 4. certē (=sane) *do you say so?—C I do*, am' tu vero? c. inquam, Pl Cic 5. quippē (usu ironically) *would you then correctly say that you had restored the state?—C*, recte igitur diceres te rempublicam restituisse?—Quippe, Cic. Virg v OF COURSE III. *To denote a concession*, foll by a qualification 1. quīdem, ĕquīdem (the latter usu with first person sing) v INDEED 2. ĕtiam (only in dialogue) *Zeno thinks that a happy life consists in virtue alone What says Antiochus?—C a happy life, he says, does, but not the most happy*, Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus?—Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic

**certainty:** I Abstract expr by adj as, *the question is not respecting the c of these things*, *non quaeritur num haec certa sint *to attain to c*, compertum aliquid habere ; penitus exploratum habere v CERTAIN (1) *to reduce anything to c*, aliquid ad liquidum redigere, Sen , veritatem ad liquidum explorare, Liv *the c. of punishment is more efficacious than its severity*, *quo certior, non quo gravior poena est, eo plus valet. II Concrete = *a certain thing*. res certa; or in pl certa (*neut*) v CERTAIN.

**certificate:** *testimōnium scriptum *s.* per tabulas factum Phr *a c. of proficiency*, (?) laudātio (used in Cic. of the certificates to character read in court) *a bankrupt's c*, (?) tabulae novae legitimae (the term employed to denote a general release from debts being tab novae)

**certify:** I. *To attest in writing, etc*, recognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3 *all these things have been c'd and compared with the greatest care*, haec omnia summa cura recognita et collata sunt, Cic Verr 2, 2, 77, 190 *to c a decree*, decretum r., Cic. II. *To inform* · q. v.

**cerulean:** caerŭleus Caes.: Virg . v. BLUE.

**cerumen:** sordes (-ium) aurium. Cic

**ceruse:** cērussa. Ov . Plin

**cessation:** 1. quies, ētis, *f.* · *there was a c. of the conflicts*, q certaminum erat, Liv. v. REST, RESPITE. 2. intermissio (a leaving off *for a time*) Cic · Liv. v. INTERMISSION. 3. cessātio (esp of the inactivity of an *indolent* person) Cic . *a c. from arms by agreement*, c pugnae pactiola, Gell 4. Expr. by verb as, *there was no c from the business of preparing works*, ab apparatu operum nihil cessatum, Liv. *that there might be no c. from work during any of the time*, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur, Caes.. v BREATHING-TIME.

**cession:** expr by verb: as, *they stipulated for the cession of Asia as far as Taurus*, pepigerunt ut Asia omni quae cis montem Taurum esset decederet; ut cis T. montem possessione Asiae cederet (Antiochus) ci. Liv. 37. 36, 45 N.B.—Cessio is used only in civil jurisprudence ; of cession of property.

**cestus:** cestus . Mart.

**cetaceous:** cētŏsus Avien.

**ceterach:** 1. asplēnum: Plin. 2. splēnium Plin

**chafe:** I. *To warm by rubbing* agitando fovere, calefacere: cf. Liv. 21

59 (*fin.*) *fricando calorem ciere, injicere. (Not contero or attero, which imply *bruising* or *abrasion*) II. *To excoriate* attĕro v. TO GALL III. *To irritate* (q. v.) irrĭto, stomachum alicui mŏveo, etc. IV. Intr. *to be impatient and angry*. 1. stŏmăchor, *I to c and be vexed*, s. et moleste ferre, Cic v. TO BE ANGRY. 2. aegrē, mŏlestē fĕro, pătior v. TO BE IMPATIENT, VEXED.

**chafer**. scărăbēus (-baeus) Plin v. BEETLE.

**chaff**: I. *The husk of corn* 1. pălĕa (as collect. used in both *sing.* and *pl.*: the latter more freq.). Virg. Col 2. ăcus, ĕris, *n.* (also in *pl.* aceres, *fem.*: Col) *to strew c. in hen-roosts*, in cubilibus (gallinarum) acus substernere, Varr. Cato. Col. II. *Anything worthless*. quisquiliae · v. RUBBISH

**chaffer** (*v.*) de pretio ambigĕre.

**chaffinch** · fringilla (?) Varr.: Mart. (fringilla coelebs Linn.).

**chaffy**: ăcĕrōsus. Lucil.

**chafing** (of the skin). 1. intertrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* · Varr.: Plin. 2. intrīgo, ĭnis, *f.*: Varr.

**chafing-dish**: 1. fŏcŭlus · Pl: Liv. 2. bătŭillum (also a fire-shovel) Hor.

**chagrin** (*subs.*). stŏmăchus *lest they should vent their c upon me*, ne in me s. erumpant, Cic. *to excite laughter rather than c*, risum magis quam s movere, Cic *to cause any one c*, s. alicui facere, Cic Hor.. v. VEXATION, ILL-HUMOUR.

**chagrin** (*v.*) · stomachum alicui movere: v. TO VEX.

**chain** (*subs.*) · I. Lit. *of metal*. 1. cătēna (rarely if ever used of a chain worn for ornament) *to put anyone in c s*, aliquem in catenas conjicere, Caes (= injicere c alicui, Cic.) *the links of a c*, catenae anuli, Plin (also used fig v. inf *fin.*) *Dimin.* cătēnŭla (rare), cătella, *a small c.*, esp *used for adornment* · Hor. Liv. (who use catella) 2. vincŭlum · *a bond* of any kind q v 3. torques, is, *m* and *f.* (only for personal adornment, and mostly worn by barbarians) *a gold c.*, t. aureus, Liv. Hor II. By meton.. *bondage* (q v) vincŭla, servĭtus. Phr. *the c.s of slavery*, servile jugum, Cic v. YOKE. III. *A series* or *succession of anything*: sĕries, ēi, *f.* · *a c. of guards*, s custodiarum, Suet. *a c. of causes*, s causarum, Cic. Plin. *a c of mountains*, montes continui, Hor. (who, however, uses the expr. to denote *an unbroken range of hills* · Ep 1, 16, 5) · or perhaps, montium juga perpetua inter se connexa · *a c. of things*, res inter se aptae colligataeque, Cic *fate is an eternal and unalterable succession and c. of things*, fatum est sempiterna quaedam et indeclinabilis serierum et catena, Gell. 6, 2 (*init.*).

**chain** (*v.*): catenis constringĕre, homini catenas injicere, Cic: v. TO BIND.

**chained**: 1. cătēnātus. *a c. door-keeper*, c. janitor, Ov · Hor. 2. cătēnārius: *a c. dog*, c canis, Sen.

**chair** (*subs.*): I. *A seat*: 1. sella: *why don't you give him a c.?* datin' isti s.? Pl.: *a curule c. (a portable chair* for the higher magistrates), s. curulis, Cic.. Hor.: *a sedan* c, s. gestatoria, Suet. *the back of a c.*, arcus sellae, Tac. Phr. *the arm of a c.*, ancōn, ōnis, *m.*: Coel. Aur. 2. cāthēdra (*an easy couch-like chair*) Hor.: Juv. II. *The office of a public teacher* or *officer*: cāthēdra · Aus. Phr · *a man who has passed the c.*, i. e. *been chief officer* or *magistrate*, vir censorius, consularis, praetorius, etc, according to the nature of the office held.

**chair** (*v.*): *aliquem sellae impositum humeris circumvectare.

**chairman**: I. *He who presides at any meeting*: măgister, tri. *the c of a company*, m. societatis, Cic. *the c of a feast*, m. convivii; Varr. II. *One who carries a sedan*. 1. lectĭcārius Cic. Suet. 2. homo ad lectĭcam Cat

**chaise**: cisium (*a light two-wheeled vehicle*) · *to ride to Rome in a c*, Romam cisio advehi, Cic. *to fly along in a c.*, cisio pervolare, Cic.. v. also CARRIAGE.

**chalcedony**: ăchātēs chălcēdŏnius

**chalice**: călix, ĭcis, *m.* · Cic · Juv. · v. CUP.

**chalk** (*subs.*). crēta · *to mark with c* (as lucky; opp. to carbone notare), creta notare, Hor · Cic. *Adj*: *marked with c*, crētātus *bands marked with c.*, fasciae c., Cic.. Juv.

**chalk** (*v.*) 1. crētā nōtare (*to mark with c*): Hor. 2. incrēto, 1 (*to whiten with c.*) · *to c the face* faciem in., Petr. 3. crētam *s* creta illĭno v. TO BEDAUB.

**chalk out**: designo v TO MARK OUT

**chalk-pit**: crētifŏdīna Ulp.

**chalky**: I. *Abounding in c*. crētōsus Ov.: Plin. II. *Resembling c* crētācĕus Plin.

**challenge** (*subs.*): I. *A summons to fight* · prōvŏcātio. Vell.. Plin II. (legal *t. t*) *a formal objection to a juror*: 1. rejectio. *the c. of jurymen*, judicum r, Cic. 2. recūsātio Cod 3, 1, 16.

**challenge** (*v*) · I. *To call upon to fight* or *contend*: 1. prōvŏco, 1 (with some defining word) *to c. any one*, aliquem ad pugnam p., Cic · Liv *he c s me to a game at dice*, provocat me in aleam, Pl. *to c. any one to sing*, aliquem cantatum p, Ter. 2. lăcesso, 3 v TO PROVOKE, TO CALL UPON. II. *To object to a juror* (leg *t. t*). rejicio, jēci, jectum, 3 *the defendant cd 75 jurors out of* 125, ex CXXV. judicibus, quinque et LXX. reus rejecit, Cic Plin

**challenger**: prōvŏcātor Liv. Epit. Just

**chalybeate** (*adj*). ferrūgĭnĕus *the c taste of a spring*, f. sapor fontis, Plin.

**chamber**: I. *Any room* (q v) conclāve, diaeta, etc. II. *A bed-room* · cŭbĭcŭlum. Cic · Liv v. BED-CHAMBER. III. *Any inner space* *pars interior · *the c. of the eye*, *pars oculi interior *the c. of a cannon*, *tormenti pars interior.

**chamberlain**: cŭbĭcŭlārius · Cic Phr. *high* or *lord c* 1. praepŏsĭtus cubiculo Suet. 2. decurio cubiculariorum Suet. 3. magister admissionum Amm.

**chamber-maid**: ancilla cubicularia.

**chamber-pot**: 1. mātella. Mart. 2. mātŭla Pl · Petr.

**chameleon**: chămaelĕon, ōnis, and ontis, *m* · Plin Gell.

**chamfer** (*v*): strĭo, 1 Vitr · Plin.

**chamfer** (*subs.*) stria. Vitr. v. CHANNEL (II).

**chamfering**: strīātūra · Vitr.

**chamois**: 1. căprĕŏlus: Virg: Col. 2. rupicapra Plin

**chamomile**: chamaemēlon Plin

**champ** (*v*). mando, di, sum, 3 *the horses c. the yellow gold under their teeth*, equi fulvum m. sub dentibus aurum, Virg. Phr.. *the horse c.s the bit with his teeth*, equus dente frena premit, Ov.: v. TO BITE

**champaign** (*adj*). campester: v. FLAT.

**champaign** (*subs*): campus. v. PLAIN

**champignon**: bōlētus parvus: v. MUSHROOM.

**champion**: 1. prōpugnātor. *the defender of his father's rights, and the c., as it were, of his patrimony*, paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii p, Cic. 2. dēfensor: v. DEFENDER. 3. dux, dūcis (applicable to the *chief* or *ringleader* in any enterprise): *with him (Caesar) as their c.*, hoc duce, Liv. 3, 11 (*med*): v. CAPTAIN.

**chance** (*subs*): I. *Accident, fortune*: 1. casus, ūs · *they commit the matter to c*, rem in casum ancipitis eventus committunt, Liv. esp. in *abl.*, casu, *by chance*. *I mentioned them, not designedly but by c*, non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi, Cic *whether by c. or by design*, sive c sive consilio, Caes. 2. fors, fortis, *f* *abl* forte (both of which, esp. forte, are also used as adverbs the *nom* often has a quasi-personal meaning=fortuna). *c. is more influential in some things than reason*, f in aliquibus rebus plus quam ratio potest, Cic. *what c. may bring we will bear with resignation*, quod f feret feremus aequo animo, Ter. *to happen by c.*, forte evenire, Ter. · Cic 3. fortūna v. FORTUNE 4. ālea (strictly of *gambling* q v.) *the c of war*, a belli, Liv · *there is c in the selection of victims*, a hostis deligendis inest, Cic 5. tĕmĕritas (i. e *a reckless, random* distribution of things. rare) *things in which no c. but order appears*, in quibus nulla t sed ordo apparet, Cic. Phr. · *it is not by c. that the crow is now cawing on my right hand*, non temere est quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Pl. · Virg · *nothing abounds so much in c s as the sea*, nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac *a c customer*, emptor fortuitus *to take care of the main c.*, rem servare, Hor A. P 329 rem facere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65 pecuniam primum quaerere, ib v. 53. II. *Probability* or *prospect of success* spēs, spēi, *f.* v. PROSPECT, HOPE.

**chance** (*v.*) v TO HAPPEN Often expr by means of adv forte, casu as, *I c d to be walking along the Sacred Way*, ibam forte Via Sacra, Hor.

**chancel**: *cancelli M. L. v Du Cange, s v or, locus in ecclesia ad aram cancellis septus

**chancellor**: cancellārius Cassiod. *lord-c*, regni or magni regni c., Poly. Verg *c. of the exchequer*, (.) lōgista, ae, *m.* · Cod. Just. (*cancellarius aerarii).

**chancellorship**: cancellarii munus · Poly. Verg

**chancery**: *cancellarii curia.

**chandelier**: candēlābrum: Cic.

**chandler**: candelarum venditor, propōla.

**change** (*v*) · A. Trans I. *To alter*, either *in whole* or *part* · 1. mūto, 1. *to c one's dress* (esp. of going into mourning), vestitum m, Cic.; vestimenta m. (of an ordinary change of raiment), Suet. *everything has been altered and cd for the worse*, omnia versa et mutata in pejorem partem, Cic: v. TO ALTER. 2. commūto, 1 (to c. *altogether*): *to c the countenance*, vultum c., Cic · *Scipio c s his plan and his march*, consilium Scipio iterque c., Caes *to be cd from true to false*, ex veris in falsa c, Cic 3. immūto, 1 (esp of al eration *in a thing*; *partial* change) *to be cd by prosperity*, prosperis rebus im, Cic. v TO ALTER. 4. permūto, 1 (*c. completely*). *to c one's opinion*, sententiam p., Cic 5. verto, ti, sum, 3 i. e. *to turn, convert* q. v 6. converto, 3 (to turn about *completely*) *all things c their forms*, omnes res c. formas, Lucr *cd pursuits*, conversa studia, Hor *cd in mind and countenance*, conversi animum vultumque, Tac. 7. nŏvo, 1 (to make *innovations*) · *to c. anything in the laws*, aliquid in legibus n, Cic.: *to c one's name and appearance*, nomen faciemque n., Ov.: *to c. the government*, res n, Liv. *to wish to c. everything*, omnia velle n., Liv. Phr.: *let us c the subject*, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic II. *To exchange* · permūto, 1 · *to c a denarius for sixteen asses*, denarium sedecim assibus p, Plin: v. TO EXCHANGE. B. Intrans: 1. mūto, 1 (esp as *refl*): *the times c., and we c. with them*, tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis, Hor.: Cic. · also in *act voice*, with ellipsis of *refl. pron.*: *how much manners have cd*, quantum mores mutaverint, Liv.: *to such a degree had men's feelings cd*, adeo animi

mutaverant, Liv. **2.** verto, ti, sum, 3 (often with *mon. reflect*, or as *v. reflect*) · *the south wind c.s to the south-west*, Auster in Africum se v., Caes.: *fortune had already c.d*, jam verterat fortuna, Liv. *all things c*, omnia vertuntur, Prop **3.** inclīno, 1 (to incline; as *a scale* with *mon reflect*) *fortune had c.d (for the worse)* se fortuna inclinaverat, Cic **4.** ābĕo, 4 (with *in* and *acc.* poet) *his dress c.s into shaggy hair*, in villos ab vestes, Ov. Lucr **5.** transeo, 4 *he c.s into earth and stone*, ille in humum saxumque tr, Ov **6** cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *in* and *acc.*) Liv. Plin v TO TURN

**change** (*subs*) · **I.** *Alteration* **1.** mūtātio (for the distinction between this and the foll. words, comp. the *verb*) · *a c of plan*, consilii m, Cic. *to make a c.*, m facere, Cic *a c of weather*, coeli m, Col **2.** commūtātio. *c. of manners* or *pursuits*, morum aut studiorum c, Cic *a c of circumstances*, c. rerum, Caes **3.** immūtātio *a c. of words*, verborum im, Cic *c of order* (in words), ordinis im, Cic **4** permūtātio *a great c of affairs*, magna rerum p, Cic Quint **5.** vĭcis, vīcem, vīce; *plu* vīces (*nom* and *acc.*), vicĭbus, *f* (only of *alternations, vicissitudes*) · *silently bewailing the sad c. of fortune*, tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr *severe winter melts away at the agreeable c of spring and of the south-west wind*, solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor.: *c.s are generally agreeable to the rich*, plerumque gratae divitibus v, Hor. **6.** vicissĭtūdo (like vicis) *c.s of fortune*, vicissitudines fortunae, Cic. · v. ALTERNATION. **II.** *Revolution* (political) rēs nŏvae *Dumnorix was fond of c.*, Dumnorix cupidus r. novarum erat, Caes *the commonalty fond of c.s*, plebs novarum r cupida, Sall.: Cic. **III.** *Small coins* · Phr.: *to give any one c*, *alicui numos majores minorum justo nu mero pe mutare **IV.** *A balance out of a sum of money* *numi minores quae adhuc de pecunia restant (cf. Hor. A. P 328) **V.** *An exchange* q v

**changeable:** **1.** mūtābĭlis, e *woman ever inconstant and c*, varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg **2.** commūtābĭlis, e (less freq) *a c mind*, c. animus, Cic. **3.** ambĭguus (poet) *c. Proteus*, am. Proteus, Ov. **4.** inaequālis, e (poet). *c Autumns*, in. Autumni, Ov. Hor. **5.** inconstans, antis *c winds*, inconstantes venti, Plin · v. FICKLE. **6.** mōbĭlis, e v. FICKLE. **7.** ventōsus (*c as the wind*). Hor.: v. CAPRICIOUS

**changeableness:** **1.** mūtābĭlĭtas *unsteadiness and c of mind*, inconstantia m.que mentis, Cic **2.** vōlūbĭlĭtas *the c. of fortune*, fortunae v, Cic · v. FICKLENESS

**changeless:** immūtābĭlis, e v UNCHANGABLE

**changeling:** **1.** subdĭtus (*p. part* of subdo): *he suspects that he is a c*, s. se suspicatur, Ter. *they call me a c*, s. me appellant, Liv. **2.** suppŏsĭtus v. SUPPOSITITIOUS.

**changer:** mūtātor. Lucan. · Val. Flac.

**channel** (*subs*) **I.** *A watercourse* · **1.** cānālis, is, *m. artificial c.s*, constructiles, Vitr. (also used of *natural c.s*): Varr. Caes *Dunan* cānālĭculus, *a small c.* · Col. **2.** rīvus (usu *a brook* · q. v.) · *to shut up c.s (watercourses)*, rivos claudere, Virg · *a sloping c.* (of a rivulet), pronus r., Hor. **3.** alvĕus (*the bed of a river*) *the c. of a river*, fluminis a, Virg Hor · Plin. *Dimin.* alvĕŏlus, *a small c* Curt. **4.** mēātus, ūs (*a passage*) *the Danube discharges itself into the Euxine through six c.s*, Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus erumpit, Tac **5.** limes, ĭtis, *m.*: *until the rivers run in their accustomed c.*, solito dum flumina cursant limite, Ov.: Prop. **II.** *A furrow in a pillar*: **1.** cānālis Vitr.; also, cānălĭculus (dim) Vitr. **2.** stria Vitr. **III.** *An arm of the sea* trĕtum *the British c*, *tretum Britannicum v. STRAIT

**channel** (v) strīo, 1 · *to c pillars with twenty flutings*, columnas viginti striis s, Vitr

**channelled** (archit) **1.** alvĕŏlātus Vitr **2.** cānălĭcŭlātus Plin

**channelling**, strĭātūra Vitr

**chant** (*v*) canto v TO SING

**chant** (*subs*) cantus (ecclesiasticus) v. SONG

**chanter:** cantor v SINGER

**chantry** cantaria M L

**chaos:** **1.** chāos, *n.* Ov. **2.** (By circuml) rūdis indigestaque mōles · Ov. Phr: *he brought this out of c into order*, id ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic v. CONFUSION, DISORDER

**chaotic:** **1.** confūsus *the c rum of the world*, mundi c ruina, Luci v. CONFUSED **2.** indigestus Ov.

**chap** (*v*) **A.** Trans **1.** scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 Cels **2.** diffindo, fīdi, fissum, 3 *the cold c.s the hands*, *frigus cutem manuum diffindit. **B.** Intrans scindor, scissus, 3. *the skin c.s*, cutis scinditur, Cels

**chap** (*subs*) fissūra *c.s on the lips*, labrorum f., Plin

**chapel:** **1.** aedĭcŭla Cic. **2.** sācellum Cic. Liv. **3.** sacrārium Nep **4.** *căpella M L

**chaplain:** **1.** *căpellānus (in the R Catholic Ch.) Kr **2.** diācŏnus (Gr διάκονος a word used of *Christian ministers* generally) Germ. Evang Ch (Kr)

**chaplaincy:** *sacerdotis munus

**chaplet:** **I.** *Of flowers* **1.** cōrōna v. WREATH. **2.** sertum; and esp in *pl.* serta v GARLAND, FESTOON. (In poetry *the name of the plant* from the leaves of which the chaplet is constructed is often used alone · as, *to encircle the brows with a c of vine-leaves*, pampino tempora cingere, Hor., so with myrto, hedera, etc). **II.** *A string of beads*. *lapilloium, margaritarum, etc. (v BEAD), series.

**chapman:** caupo v. TRADER, SHOPKEEPER.

**chapter:** **I.** *A division of a book*, etc **1.** căpŭt, ĭtis, *n*, esp of the divisions or chapters *of a law from the first c. of the law to the last*, a primo capite usque ad extremum, Cic *of a book* Cels (and later Latin, *passim*). **2.** căpĭtŭlum Tert Just. Cod. **II.** *A body of canons* *canonicorum collegium (Kr) **III.** *A meeting of canons* *(canonicorum) conventus.

**chapter-house:** canonicorum cūria (Kr)

**char** (*v*) **1.** *in carbonem redigere (i e *to reduce to charcoal*) **2.** ambūro, ussi, ustum, 3 (i e *to burn anything so that the extension* is charred) v TO BURN. *To become c'd*, carbŏnescĕre Coel Aur.

**char-woman:** mercēnārĭa (*f*), ŏpĕrāria

**character:** **I.** *A written* or *engraved symbol:* chăractēr, ēris, *m*. Aug.. v. LETTER **II.** *Moral qualities*, taken collectively. **1.** mōres, um *to become acquainted with the entire life, disposition, and c. of any one*, totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, Cic *a speech portrays the c. of the speaker*, mores oratoris effingit oratio, Cic *you have c., eloquence a good name*, sunt (tibi) mores et lingua fidesque, Hor. **2** hābĭtus, ūs (i e *peculiar constitution*) *the prudent man does not judge from his own c., but from some external circumstance*, prudens non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicat, Cic., Phaedr. **3.** nātūra (*natural disposition*): *a benevolent c*, benefica n., Cic. Hor. **4.** ănimus: i e. *disposition, temper:* q. v. Phr *a man whose c is such as reason requires*, vir ita moratus ut ratio postulat, Cic. **III.** *Reputation*, esp *of a good kind:* **1.** existīmātio (*esteem, repute*): *a needy man, without c., without property*, homo egens, sine ex., sine censu, Cic *to injure any one's c*, alicujus ex offendere, Cic **2.** hŏnestas (*honourable c*) · *which families I name on account of their c and respectability*, quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, Cic Phr *of good c*, hŏnestus v HONOURABLE, RESPECTABLE *a person of most infamous c*, homo flagitiosissimus, Cic (Sall has the abstract flagitium = flagitiosus "flagitiorum atque facinorum catervae," Cat 14) *to bear a very bad c*, flagrare rumore malo, Hor. S I, 4, 125 Cic. *to have got a c for roguery*, timpi fraude innotuisse, Phaedr. *to care nothing for c., fortune, or danger*, fidem, fortunas, periculaque vitae habere, Sall. v REPUTATION **IV.** *Peculiar* or *specific nature* (of things) **1.** prōprĭĕtas *the c. of a soil or climate*, terrae, coeli p, Liv.. v CHARACTERISTIC **2** cŏlor (fig.) *what after all, said he, is that c. of refinement (to which you refer)?* qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis c? Cic: v COMPLEXION **3.** hābĭtus, ūs: *the c. of a speech*, h orationis, Cic v CHARACTERISTIC **V.** *Office, capacity*. **1.** persōna *to assume the c of a plaintiff*, petitoris p capere, Cic. · *to represent the c. of another*, alienam p. ferre, Liv **2.** partes, ium *the c. of a (single) actor*, actoris partes, Hor.: v *inf* **3.** nūmĕrus *in the c of a soldier*, numero militis, Caes **VI.** *A part* or *personage*, esp *in a drama* **1.** partes, ium, *f he who will play the principal c will be Phormio*, primas p qui aget, is erit Phormio, Ter *the second* or *inferior c*, p secundae (or simply secundae), Cic Plin. **2.** persōna *the c. of a parasite*, parasiti p., Ter Gell

**characteristic** (*adj*) · **1.** proprius (with *gen*) *this vice is not c. of old age, but is common to weakness generally*, id non p senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, Cic *to create and to produce is chiefly c of art*, artis maxime p est creare et gignere, Cic. **2.** mōrātus *a c poem* (i e *abounding in character*), m poema, Cic Hor Phr *some traits in you are c, others common to you and many persons*, sunt quaedam in te singularia, quaedam tibi cum multis communia, Cic *with his c, that is to say, dubious, fidelity*, sua, id est dubia, fide, Vell

**characteristic** (*subs*) **1.** proprium (prop an *adj* v *supr*) *this they consider the c. of bravery*, hoc p virtutis existimant, Caes Cic **2.** hābĭtus, ūs *the natural c.s of soils*, patrii h locorum, Virg more usu. collectively v CHARACTER (**IV**). **3.** prōprĭĕtas *everything has its peculiar c.s*, singularium rerum singulae p sunt Cic **4.** Expr by *gen* of the subs denoting that whose c is spoken of, as, *it is the c of a wise judge*, sapientis judicis est, Cic (or by a derivative adj, as, *it is the c of human beings*, humanum est) **5.** chăractēr, ēris v. STYLE.

**characteristically:** **1.** proprĭē · *it is difficult to treat hackneyed subjects c*, difficile est communia p. dicere, Hor **2.** ex more suo, tuo, etc.. v. MANNER

**characterize:** **I.** *To assign a character to* **1.** describo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. *to c any one as a robber and assassin*, aliquem latronem ac sicarium d., Cic. **2.** nōto, 1 (in bad sense) *to c* (vicious persons) *with abundant freedom* (of the Old Comedy), multa cum libertate notare, Hor. · v. TO BRAND. **II.** *To be a distinguishing mark of:* proprium esse. *this one thing chiefly c.s an orator*, hoc est unum oratoris maxime p., Cic.

**charade:** *aenigma syllabicum (Kr.).

**charcoal:** carbo, ōnis, *m.*: *I will make her as black as c.*, tam atram reddam quam c. est, Ter. Phr.: *a c.-burner*, carbŏnārius, Pl. *a small piece of c.*, carbunculus, Auct. Her.

**charge** (v). **A.** Trans **I.** *To load* or *burthen* q. v. Phr *to c. a gun*, *tela, missilia, glandes, pulvereмque nitratum tormento (sclopeto) ingerere. **II.** *To rush against, attack* **1.** incurro, curri, and cucurri, cursum, 3 (with *dat.* or *acc.*) *the infantry c d the wings*, peditum signa incucurrerunt cornibus, Liv Tac *to c. the (enemies') flank*, latus (hostium) in, Tac: Sall (N B. incurrere *in* with *acc.* appears to be used only of *incursions* into an enemy's country.) **2.** invādo, 3 v TO ATTACK **3.** irrŭo, rŭi, 3 (foll by *in*) *to c the centre*, in mediam aciem ir., Cic **4.** signa inferō, tŭli, lātum, 3 (with *in* and *acc.*, or *dat.*). *to c the enemy*, signa in hostes in., Caes. *the Romans change the wavering foe*, trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, Liv : v TO ATTACK **III.** *To place on the debit side, regard as a debt* · **1.** ferō, tŭli, lātum, 3 (with the *perf. part* expensus agreeing with the subst.): *what did you gain by not lending it to them?* quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? Cic . *if you had c.d those* 100,000 *sesterces to me*, si mihi expensa ista H S centum tulisses, Cic. **2.** inferō, tŭli, lātum, 3 *to c an expense to the citizens*, sumptum civibus inf., Cic.. *to c. in accounts*, rationibus in., Col. **3.** impŭto, 1. *bailiffs c. for far more seed-corn than they have really sown*, villici longe plus im. seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col : *to c expenses to any one*, sumptus alicui im., Ulp Fig. *he perceives that the days which are lost, yet c.d to us, are vanishing and departing*, soles effugere atque abire sentit qui nobis pereunt et imputantur, Mart. Phr.: *to c. a certain price for goods*, pretium statuere merci, Pl *to c a fixed price*, pretium certum constituere, Cic. **IV.** *To impute to, accuse of* **1.** arguo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (the offence charged is expr by *gen., abl.*, or *de*, also by *acc.* and *inf*) *to c. dead men with the greatest wickedness*, viros mortuos summi sceleris ar, Cic.: *I do not c. you with this crime*, te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.. *he is c.d with this crime*, de eo crimine arguitur, Cic.. *Roscius is c d with having killed his father*, occidisse patrem Roscius arguitur, Cic. **2.** impŭto, 1 (with *dat.* of person and *acc* of crime imputed) *the murder should be c.d upon him who began the quarrel*, ei caedes imputanda est a quo jurgium coepit, Quint. v. TO IMPUTE. **3.** insimŭlo, 1 (usu. of *false* or *malicious* charges) *to c. any one with treachery*, aliquem proditionis in., Caes. Cic *to be c d with the offence of treachery*, proditionis crimine insimulari, Liv. *to c. any one falsely*, aliquem falso in., Cic v TO ACCUSE, ASCRIBE. **V.** *To engage upon* · q v . mando, 1 (with *dat.* of person and *subj*): *he c s Volusenus to return to him as soon as possible*, Volusenо mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes. · *Caesar had by letter particularly c.d Trebonius not to allow the town to be taken by assault*, Caesar per literas Trebonio magnopere mandaverat ne per vim oppidum expugnari pateretur, Caes. **VI.** *To charge* any one *with* some duty . **1.** committo, mīsi, missum, 3 (foll by ut or ne). *the senate c d him with the responsibility of seeing that*, etc., senatus ei commisit ut videret, *etc*, Cic. v. TO COMMIT **2.** crēdo, 3 · v. TO ENTRUST. **3.** impōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (with *acc.* of thing and *dat* of person) . *to c. oneself with severer labours*, sibi graviores labores im , Caes *you c d me with the part of defending*, vos mihi personam imposuistis, ut tuerer, Cic v. TO IMPOSE UPON. Phr. *to c. any one with the oversight of any matter*, aliquem negotio praeficere, Cic.. Caes. v. TO APPOINT. **B.** Intrans.: *to make an onset* **1.** concurro, curri, cursum, 3 *they c with presented standards*, cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. *to c. from an ambush*, ex insidiis c , Liv. **2.** irruo, 3 . *we c. with the sword*, irruimus ferro, Virg. **3.** invādo, 3 . v TO ATTACK v *supr*. (II.).

**charge** (*subs.*) · **I.** *Load, cargo* q. v. Phr. *the c of a gun*, *embŏlus v. CARTRIDGE. **II.** *An onset, attack* q. v. **1.** incursus, ūs *to withstand c.s of cavalry*, incursus equitum sustinere, Caes. *to be routed at the first c*, primo in. pelli, Liv **2.** incursio (less freq in this sense) Cic · v. INROAD. **3.** concursus, ūs (the rushing *together* of two armies) *the c of both armies*, c. utriusque exercitus, Caes **4.** impĕtus, ūs (a furious *onset* · q. v.): *to sustain a c of swords*, im gladiorum excipere, Caes : *to make a c. upon the enemy*, impetum in hostes facere, Caes. Phr. *an impetuous c of cavalry*, prōcella equestris, Liv **III.** *An injunction, mandate* (q. v ) mandātum *to give c.s to any one*, alicui mandata dare, Cic : *to pay no attention to c s*, m. negligere, Ov. Phr. *a judge's c*, *allocutio judicialis or praetoria. **IV.** *Oversight, care, duty of attending to*: **1.** cūra (most general term) *the c. of equipping a legion*, legionis armandae c., Tac.: *the c. of the treasury*, c. aerarii, Suet. **2.** cūrātio (=cura : less freq ) *let me look after the maid-servants, which is my c.*, me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est c., Pl. **3.** tūtēla (prop of *protection, guardianship*). *to have c. of the door*, t januae gerere, Pl. *c. of the highway*, viae t, Cels. Dig. Phr.: *where each legate or tribune had c.*, ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, Sall *to have c. of a business*, negotio praesse, Caes. *I give this man in c. to you*, hunc hominem in tuam custodiam trado, Pl. v. OFFICE, DUTY **V.** *That which is attended to*: **1.** cūra (esp. in *dat.*, after esse): *Caesar promised that that matter should be his c*, Caesar pollicitus est sibi eam rem curae futuram, Caes *the boy, my chief c.*, puer, mea maxima cura, Virg **2.** ălumnus (*one who is being nourished and cherished*) *what greater boon could the nurse implore for her sweet c.?* quid voveat majus dulci nutricula alumno? Hor. Virg v. FOSTER-CHILD **3.** tūtēla (rare): *the foremost maidens, the c. of the Delian goddess*, virginum primae, Deliae tutela deae, Hor Prop **VI.** *Accusation*: q. v.. crīmen, ĭnis, *n* Phr. *a false and unjust c*, falsa atque iniqua insimulatio, Cic. **VII.** *Money to be paid*. prētium ; sumptus. v. PRICE, EXPENSE

**chargeable:** **I.** *That may be imposed*: Phr. *a tax c. on an estate*, *tributum praedio imponendum **II.** *Subject to a burthen* or *tax*: chiefly with verb *to be*, when it may be expr by servire · Cic. Rull. 3, 2, 9 Digest. **III.** *That may be imputed* or *attributed* · v ATTRIBUTABLE Phr · *this misfortune is c. to our folly*, *hoc malum stultitiae nostrae imputandum est. **IV.** *Subject* or *exposed to* (e g *to an accusation*) **1.** obnoxius (with *dat*) *c. with a fault*, culpae ob., Ov. *c with an act*, ob. facto, Tib. **2.** affīnis, is (also with *dat*): *c. with guilt*, af. noxae, Liv *to adjudge any to be c. with infamous conduct*, aliquem af turpitudini judicare, Cic.. v. GUILTY, RESPONSIBLE

**charger:** **I.** *A large dish* pātēra v DISH. **II.** *A war-horse*, ĕquus bellator . Tac. Ger 14

**charily:** parcē, mălignē: SPARINGLY, GRUDGINGLY

**chariness:** v PARSIMONY.

**chariot:** **1.** currus, ūs · *to drive a c*, c. agere, Ov. *to ride in a c drawn by four horses*, curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic *a c drawn by two horses*, bijugus c, Lucr.: *to upset a c.*, c evertere, Curt **2.** curriculum (*a c. for racing*) Tac . Suet **3.** essēdum (prop. *a war c.*, esp. of the Gauls and Britons) *fighting from c.s*, ex essedis pugna, Caes Cic. (The *war-cs* of the ancient Britons are also called cōvīni Lucan.) **4.** bīgae, arum (contr. from bijŭgae. hence, a c. *drawn by a pair* of horses). *to ride in a c*, bigis vehi, Virg.: *to yoke a c and pair*, bigas jungere, Plin. Less freq in the *sing* · Tac. Stat. (We also find the uncontr. forms bijugae, bijugi ; but mostly in the poets: Virg )

**5.** quadrigae, arum (= quadrijugae: hence, *a c. and four*) *to yoke a c. and four*, q. jungere, Plin.. Virg. Phr.: *c. horses* (i. e *for c. races in the circus*), equi cūrŭles, Liv.. v. CARRIAGE.

**charioteer:** **1.** auriga. Caes.; Cic Virg **2.** quadrīgārius (the driver of a *four-horsed chariot*; esp in the circus) Varr. · Cic. The word also occurs as an *adj.*, as, *in the guise of a c*, quadrigario habitu, Suet **3.** ăgĭtātor (esp of *cs in the public games*): Pl. Cic **4.** essēdārius (of the combatants *in war-cs*) Caes : Cic. **5.** cōvīnārius (i. q essedarius) · Tac

**chariot-race:** (?) curriculum (equorum) Hor Od 1, 1, 3 . Liv. 45, 33 (but the phrase perhaps is equally applicable to simple *horse-races*). Phr.: *to be a driver in a c.*, quadrigas agitare, Suet.

**charitable:** **I.** *Liberal, bountiful*: bēnignus, bĕnĕficus v. BENEVOLENT, KIND. **II.** *Lenient in judgments*, no exact word ; perhaps mītis is the nearest: cf Tac Agr. 16: "Turpilianus delictis hostium novus eoque poenitentiae *mitior*:" v. GENTLE. Phr.. *to put the more c construction upon a thing*, aliquid in mitiorem partem interpretari, Cic.: v CHARITY.

**charitableness:** **I.** Of *giving liberally* · bēnignĭtas: v. KINDNESS, GENEROSITY. **II.** *The disposition to form kindly judgments* · *animus mitis; animus qui omnia in mitiorem (meliorem) partem interpretari solet; judicium facile ac benignum: v. CHARITABLE

**charitably:** **I.** *Of bounty*: bēnignē v. KINDLY. **II.** *Of kindly, charitable feeling* · miti animo; in mitiorem partem v. CHARITABLE.

**charity:** **I.** *Christian love* cārītas (chāritas) Vulg 1 Cor. xiii. : Aug. **II.** *The spirit of generous allowance for others*. v. CHARITABLENESS (II.). **III.** *Alms* · q v. N.B—The word *charity* being expressive of a Christian sentiment cannot be expressed with entire accuracy in a classical prae-Christian language. The words given in this and the preceding articles must be regarded as approximative.

**charlatan:** **I.** *A quack doctor*: **1.** circŭlātor Cels Sen. **2.** pharmăcōpōla circumforāneus: Cic. **II.** *A pretender to skill or knowledge which he does not possess*: **1.** ostentātor. Pl.. Liv. **2.** jactātor: Quint.

**charlatanry:** **I.** *Medical quackery*: *mēdicina circulātoria. **II.** *Pretence to skill* or *knowledge* : **1.** ostentātio: Cic. **2.** circŭlātoria jactātio: Quint.

**Charles'-wain:** plaustrum : Ov.: v. BEAR.

**charlock** (a plant) · lapsāna: Cels.: Plin.

**charm** (*subs*) **I.** *Spell, fascination* (q v.) **1.** carmen *cs can even bring down the moon from the sky*, c. vel coelo possunt deducere lunam, Virg Hor **2.** vox, vōcis, *f* : *to bring down the moon by cs*, deripere lunam vocibus, Hor **3.** cantio. Cic. **4** cantus, ūs Tib. Ov. **5.** incantātio (rare) *magic cs*, magicae in, Firm (N B.—All the above words denote charms *said* or *sung*) **6.** fascĭnum (v. Lat. Dict. *s. v.*) Gell.: Symm. **7.** ămŭlētum: v. AMULET. Phr. *the snake is made to burst asunder by cs*, rumpitur anguis cantando, Virg **II.** *Pleasing influence, grace*. **1.** grātia *the c. of beauty*, g formae, Ov . *the c of the Attic language*, g. sermonis Attici, Quint. **2.** blandīmentum (of that which *wins upon and flatters*). *the cs of life*, vitae b , Tac. **3.** blandĭtia (= No. 2). Cic.: Quint. **4.** dēcor, ōris, *m.* (only of *personal* charms) Hor.: Ov **5.** dulcēdo (*sweetness, deliciousness*) · *the c. of glory*,

gloriae d., Cic *by some unaccountable c.*, nescio qua d , Virg. *the c of love*, amoris d , Virg **6.** lēpor and lēpos, ōris, *m.* (esp of c. and elegance *of manners*) *the games had not even that c*, ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic. *the whole c. of life*, omnis vitae l, Plin.. *abounding in every c. and grace*, affluens omni l. ac venustate, Cic **7.** vēnustas v LOVELINESS, GRACE

**charm** (*v*) **I.** *To affect* or *influence by supernatural means* v TO BEWITCH, ENCHANT. Phr *to have a charmed life*, vitam divinitus munitam, deorum ope in omnem vim tutam, gerere. **II.** *To allay, assuage* q v. **1.** dēlēnio, 4 *to c. the feelings of men*, animos hominum d , Cic. *to c any one with a song*, aliquem carmine d., Ov. **2.** lēcanto, 1 (*to c. away*) *to c. away cares*, curas r , Ov. **III.** *To delight* căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 *to be c.'d by the sweetness of a sound*, vocis dulcedine capi, Ov. *thee another's wife c s*, te capit aliena conjux, Hor · Cic. v. TO DELIGHT, PLEASE

**charmer:** **I.** *An enchanter* q v **II.** *One who delights* **1.** dēliciae Pl. Cic Virg. **2.** vŏluptas *my c*, mea v., Pl. Virg.

**charming** (*subs*) · fascĭnātĭo, effascĭnātĭo v FASCINATION, CHARM

**charming** (*adj.*) **1.** āmoenus (esp. *to the eye*) *c. places*, am. loca, Sall. *c shade*, am. umbra; Ov *a c. picture*, am pictura, Plin **2.** bellus (*pretty, elegant*) *a very c girl*, bellissima puella, Cic **3.** dulcis, e (*delightful*) · *a c. speaker*, d orator, Cic *c poems*, d poemata, Hor *a very c. letter*, dulcissima epistola, Cic **4.** suāvis (in this sense = dulcis) v. DELIGHTFUL **5.** lēpĭdus (*of graceful, charming manners*) · *I was handsome, c.*, fui ego bellus, lepidus, Pl. *O most c. little creature!* o capitulum lepidissimum! Ter **6.** vēnustus, pulcher v. BEAUTIFUL, LOVELY. **7.** grātus . v PLEASING

**charmingly:** **1.** lēpĭdē (prop. *tastefully, with elegance of manner*) . *a c. dressed sister*, l ornata soror, Pl.. *charmingly* (as an expression of admiration), lepide! Ter. **2.** vēnustē (*gracefully*. q v) Quint. Sen **3.** bellē (v. NICELY) Cic **4.** festīvē (facetē) : v. MERRILY.

**charnel-house:** ossŭārium Ulp.

**chart:** *tăbŭla nautica v MAP

**charter** (*subs.*) · i e. *an instrument conferring privileges* diplōma, ātis, *n.* (in ancient times usu. of a letter of privilege granted to individuals) *to sign a c*, d signare, Suet.

**charter** (*v*) · **I.** *To grant a charter to*. prob. only in *part chartered* (q. v) **II.** *To hire* (a ship) condūco, duxi, ductum, 3 Cic. Hor

**charter-party:** *pactum (syngrapha) de navi conducenda.

**chartered:** *Enjoying a charter*: diplomate donatus. Phr *a c. libertine* (Shaks.), adulter immunis (?) · *a c. fool*, *cui omnia ridicula impune eloqui licet.

**chary:** parcus v. SPARING Phr.: *you are c. of fetching down the wine-jar from the loft*, parcis deripere horreo amphoram, Hor

**chase** (*v*) · *to hunt, pursue* (q. v.) · vēnor; sector, āgĭto Phr. *c away cares with wine*, vino pellite curas, Hor. *the winds c. away the clouds*, fugant flamina nubes, Ov. v. TO DRIVE AWAY

**chase,** or **chace** (*subs*) **I.** *Hunting:* **1.** vēnātĭo *fowling and the c.*, aucupium atque venatio, Cic. · *the Suevi are much engaged in the c*, Suevi multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. **2** vēnātus, ūs. *exertion in the c.*, labor in venatu, Cic. Virg. **3.** (very freq.) expr by ger. or other part of verb (vēnor); as, *fondness for the c*, venandi studium, Cic.: *to be devoted to the c.*, venandi studiosum esse, Cic. v HUNTING. Phr. *a dog fit for the c.*, canis venāticus, Cic ; c. vēnātōrius, Pl . *beasts suited for the c.*, ferae . v. GAME. **II.** *Pursuit*. q v. **III.** *A district stored with game* **1.** septum venationis Varr. **2.** saltus, ūs (a term applicable to *wooded country* generally) *to surround a c with nets and to rouse it with dogs*, sepire plagis saltum, canibusque ciere, Lucr. Virg.

**chase** (*v*). *to engrave:* caelo, 1 *magnificent and expensively c d vases*, vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic *to c shields with gold and silver*, c scuta auro et argento, Liv. *to c anything on gold*, c aliquid in auro, Virg. Phr *a tool for c ing*, caelum v GRAVER *c d work* or *the art of chasing*, caelātūra Cic. Quint.· also, caelāmen, and *pl.* caelamina (*the work*) Ov. Plin.

**chaser:** *an engraver:* caelātor Cic Juv.

**chasing** (of metals) caelātūra Quint. Plin v. TO CHASE

**chasm:** **1.** hiātus, ūs *the earth having opened he descended into the c*, quum terra discessisset, in h descendit, Cic Virg. v. CLEFT. **2.** chasma, ātis, *n.*: Sen. **3.** spēcus, ūs *the forum is said to have opened in a huge c*, forum s. vasto collapsum dicitur, Liv. (v. CAVERN) in the next sentence Livy applies the term vorāgo to the same chasm or *gulf* (q. v ). Phr. *the earth opens in a c*, terra discedit, dissilit v TO CLEAVE ASUNDER

**chaste:** **I.** *Of morals* · **1.** castus (having ref to *purity in general* v PURE) · c. *Minerva*, c Minerva, Hor *a c expression of countenance*, c. vultus, Ov. *a c house*, c. domus, Cat. **2.** pūdīcus (of purity in the relations of *sex*) *the c blush even to speak about chastity*, erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic *c. Hippolytus*, p Hippolytus, Hor. *c Penelope*, p. Penelope, Hor. *a c. house*, p. domus, Cic. *c manners*, p. mores, Pl. Ov. **II.** *Of style and language* **1.** pūrus *a c. and perspicuous style*, p. et candidum (illustre) genus dicendi, Cic.: *a concise and c. style*, pressus sermo p que, Plin. Ep (Purus is also used to designate language *free from barbarisms* Cic) **2.** pressus (i. e. *pruned, bare of ornament*) *instead of being c., they become meagre*, fiunt pro pressis exiles, Quint. Cic. (who applies the term to the style of Thucydides). **3.** castus *an exceedingly c. style*, sermo castissimus, Gell. **4.** ēmendātus i. e. generally *faultless* q. v Phr. *a c style of painting*, * genus pingendi purum ac lenocinus carens.

**chastely:** **I.** *Of morals:* **1.** castē· Cic. **2.** pūdicē (for the distinction, see CHASTE) Ter. Cat. Plin. **II.** *Of style* **1.** castē, pūrē Gell. (both words referring chiefly to the *absence of barbarisms*). **2.** pressē (i e. *with studied avoidance of ornament*) : Cic.

**chasten:** castīgo · v. TO CHASTISE.

**chasteness:** **I.** i. q. *chastity* · q. v. **II.** *Purity of style* · usu to be expr. by an adj.; as, *Caesar was remarkable for the p. of his style*, Caesar castissimi sermonis fuit, Gell v. CHASTE (II.).

**chastening** (*subs*) : v. CHASTISEMENT.

**chastise:** **1.** castīgo, 1 *to c. boys with words and stripes*, c. pueros verbis verberibusque, Cic. **2.** pūnio, 4 v TO PUNISH. **3.** (in *pass*) : plector, 3 *we are deservedly c.d*, merito plectimur, Phaedr.. Hor

**chastisement:** **1.** castīgātio *to inflict c*, aliquem castigatione afficere, Cic. . *to submit to c.*, c. accipere, Sen. **2.** ānimadversio *fatherly c.*, paterna an., Cic. · v. PUNISHMENT.

**chastiser:** castīgātor Liv. · Hor. (or expr. by part. of castigo) v. PUNISHER.

**chastity:** **1.** pūdĭcĭtia (*sexual purity*) · *on this side c., on that, lust*, hinc p., illinc stuprum, Cic *to do violence to any one's c.*, p. alicui erripere, Cic. *c. and modesty*, p et pudor, Pl **2.** castĭtas (*purity* generally. q v) Cic Tac. **3.** castimōnia (esp. of the purity of *ministers of religion*): Cic. Liv **4.** pūdor. 1 e. *modesty* generally · q v

**chat** (*v.*) fābŭlor, garrĭo : v. TO GOSSIP

**chat** (*subs*) : fămĭlĭāris sermo · *to have a c with any one*, familiares cum aliquo conferre sermones, Cic. Phr *while we are having a c.*, interea dum sermones caedimus, Ter

**chattel:** **1.** res mancipi (a term applied in law to property transferable by ordinary contract of sale) Cic. Gai **2.** (only in *pl.*) · bŏna, orum (the most gen. term) v GOODS. **3.** mōbiles res or mobilia bona (*moveables*) Ulp.; also res mŏventes (a rare expression), Liv 5, 25.

**chatter** (*v*) · **I.** *To utter inarticulate sounds*. balbūtio, 4 *the blackbird sings in the summer, c s in the winter*, canit aestate, hieme b. merula, Plin.· Cic . v. TO BABBLE **II.** *To talk nonsense:* garrĭo, balbūtio, effūtio v. TO BABBLE **III.** *To clatter together* (of the teeth) **1.** crĕpito, 1 *my teeth c.*, crepito dentibus, Pl : Ov **2.** strīdeo, 2 ; or stĭdeo, 3 · *the patient's teeth c.*, aeger dentibus stridet, Cels.

**chatter, chattering** (*subs*) **I.** *An inarticulate noise*, esp. *of birds* **1.** clāmor *the c. of cranes*, c gruum, Lucr v NOISE. **2.** clangor applied to the noise made by various birds, as, *cranes*, Stat , *sparrows*, Cic , *geese*, Liv. **II.** *Idle talk* garrūlĭtas Ov. Quint · v BABBLE. **III.** *A noise made by the teeth*. **1.** crepĭtus, ūs *a c of the teeth*, dentium c , Cic **2.** strĭdor *a c. of the teeth*, s dentium, Cels

**chatterbox:** lingŭlāca Pl : Gell.

**chattering** (*adj*) · garrŭlus : *a c. tongue*, g lingua, Ov *the c rook*, g. cornix, Ov.. *the c. swallow*, g. hirundo, Virg. v TALKATIVE

**chatty:** garrŭlus · v. TALKATIVE

**cheap:** vīlis, e *cheaper provisions*, annona vilior, Pl.. *corn was cheaper*, frumentum vilius erat, Cic Fig. *our life would be c. in your esteem*, tibi vilis vita esset nostra, Liv. *very c.*, pervilis, Liv Phr. *c. provisions*, laxa annona, Liv. *things all at once became so c.*, tanta repente vilitas annonae secuta est, Cic.: *to hold a thing c.*, aliquid parvi facere, pendere : v TO VALUE.

**cheapen:** minore pretio quam postulatur liceri cf Cic Off. 3, 15.

**cheap, cheaply** (*adv*) : **1.** bĕnĕ *to buy c*, b. emere, Cic. (i e. *to buy advantageously*; bene vendere is *to sell to advantage*, i. e. *dear*). **2.** vīlī (*abl* of vilis; pretio being understood) . *to buy c*, v emere, Pl. **3.** vilĭter: Pl Plin Phr.· *landed estates may be bought c*, jacent praemia praediorum, Cic. *to farm the taxes c.*, vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes · *I sell my property not more dearly than others, perhaps more c.*, vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. *to live c.*, *parvo sumptu (parvis sumptibus) vivere . v. EXPENSE

**cheapness:** vīlĭtas *c. of provisions*, v. annonae, Cic.. *was this the c. which lowered the value of our farm produce?* haeccine erat quae nostros fructus minuebat v ? Ter.

**cheat** (*v.*) . **1.** fraudo, 1 *Caecilius was c.'d by Varius of a great sum of money*, C a Vario magna pecunia fraudatus est, Cic.: *to c. the soldiers of the plunder*, milites praeda f., Liv.: *to c. one's creditors*, creditores f, Cic. **2.** ēmungo, munxi, munctum, 3 (comicé · lit. *to wipe a man's nose for him*) : *I have c.'d the old men out of money*, emunxi argento senes, Ter : Hor. **3.** circumeo, 4 (*to get round, outwit*) : *it is a disgraceful thing to be so c.'d*, facinus indignum sic circumiri, Ter.: Virg.: Tac. **4.** circumscribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (esp. of cheating *by law tricks*) : *to c. young lads*, adulescentulos c , Cic.:

Juv. **5.** circumvĕnĭo, vēnī, ventum, 4 (*to overreach*) *he has been c'd out of his money,* circumventus est pecunia, Cic. Liv. v TO DEFRAUD, DECEIVE

**cheat** (*subs*) **I.** *Fraud, deceit* q v fraus **II.** *One who cheats* · **1.** fraudātor Cic. **2.** circumscriptor (cf. TO CHEAT, 4) Cic. Juv. **3.** fraus, fraudis (abstract for concrete) Pl. Ter v ROGUE

**cheater:** fraudātor. v preced art.

**cheating** (*subs*) · **1** fraudātĭo Pl. Cic. **2.** circumscriptio. Cic v DISHONESTY

**check** (*v*) · **I.** *To hold in anything in motion* (cf also *inf* II.) **1.** inhĭbeo, 2 *to c willing steeds,* volentes equos in, Ov. · *to c. the flow of blood,* cruorem in., Ov : *to c. an onset,* impetum in, Liv. **2** cŏhĭbeo, 2 stronger than the preceding v TO RESTRAIN **3.** tĕneo, contĭneo, rētĭneo, susĭlĭneo all of which signify *to bring* a thing *to a stand-still*, whereas inhibeo is only *partially to arrest the progress of*: v. TO HOLD BACK, STOP **4.** rētardo, 1 *(to slacken the speed of): to hold in and c oxen forcibly,* boves fortiter retinere ac., Col. *to c the onset of the enemy,* hostium impetum r, Cic v TO RETARD **5.** tardo, 1 (q q retardo) *to c the speed of pursuit,* celeritatem insequendi t, Hirt. Caes. *to c the speed of winged fate,* volucris fati alas t, Hor **6.** mŏror, 1 v. TO DELAY, HINDER. **II.** *To give a check or rebuff to, diminish the force of, impair the activity of*: **1.** reprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3 · *I am aware that this pest of the commonwealth may be c'd for a time, but not for ever kept down,* intelligo hanc reipŭblĭcae pestem paulīsper reprimi, non in perpetuum compĭmi posse, Cic *to c any one's attempts,* conatus alicujus r, Cic *our soldiers c'd their course,* nostri mīlites cursum represserunt, Caes **2.** comprĭmo, 3 (stronger than preceding; see first ex) v. TO RESTRAIN, PUT DOWN **3.** supprĭmo, 3 (almost = reprimo) *to c an enemy,* hostem s., Caes *to c the impetuosity of soldiers,* militum impetum s, Liv. *to c anger,* iram s, Liv v TO SUPPRESS, CONTROL. **4.** contĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 · *to c rashness,* temeritatem c., Cic. v TO RESTRAIN **5.** infrĭngo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*to break* the force of) *to c. attempts,* conatus in., Caes Cic : v TO BAFFLE **6.** rĕtundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3 (lit *to beat back*). *to c exuberant spirits,* animum qui diffluat r, Ter *to c pride,* superbiam r., Phaedr. *to c a colleague,* collegam r., Tac. **7.** mollio, 4 (lit *to soften*, hence, *to tame down, moderate*) *he c'd Hannibal by his endurance,* Hannibalem patientia sua molliebat, Cic **8.** sēdo, 1 *to c. a pestilence,* pestilentiam s., Liv v. TO ALLAY, RESTRAIN **9.** refraeno, 1. v. TO BRIDLE. Phr. *to c. the expression of one's passion,* animo et orationi moderari, Cic. (v. TO CONTROL) *to c crimes,* crimina resecare (lit. *to amputate them*), Juv. **III.** *To compare* accounts dispungo, xi, ctum, 3. *to c. us to compare the receipts and the disbursements,* d. est conferre accepta et data, Ulp.; rationes expensorum et acceptorum d, Sen

**check** (*subs.*) · **I.** *Restraint, hindrance:* q v N.B —*To be a c., act as a c. upon,* may be expressed by any of the verbs for *to check:* q. v **II.** *A slight rebuff*: **1.** incommŏdum (lit. *disadvantage*: q v): *to make up for the c. received by their valour,* in. virtute sarcire, Caes (with reference to Pompey's success at Dyrrachium). **2.** dētrimentum (lit. *loss.* q v) a term used by Caes. in the passage above referred to, as synon. with incommodum · B C 73. **3.** repŭlsa (usu. of *repulse in canvassing for office:* q v). Fig. *all passion turns to sadness after receiving a check,* in tristitiam omnis ira post r. revolvitur, Sen. Phr. *to experience a c.,* nonnihil, aliquantulum cladis accipere (v. DISASTER): retundi (v TO CHECK, II. 6). **III.** *T. t. in chess* Phr *to give* c., *regi minari. c to your king,* *regi cave v CHECKMATE **IV.** *A written order for the payment of money* v CHEQUE. **V.** *An order for admission to a theatre,* etc., tessĕra. Suet Mart.

**checker:** v. CHEQUER

**check-mate:** Phr *to give c.,* regem ad (extremas) minas redigere cf Pl. Poen 4, 2, 85 *regem undique inclusum tenere.*

**cheek:** **1.** gĕna (usu *plu*) *hairy c s,* pilosae g, Cic *smooth c,* impubes g, Ov. Hor **2.** bucca (of the cheek when *puffed out* with eating, speaking, etc.) *to puff out the c s,* buccas sufflare, Pl.; b inflare, Hor. (in token of *passion*). *c s dripping with white paint,* fluentes cerussataeque b, Cic **3.** mālae, arum (prop *the cheek-bones*) · *c s without hair,* m. impubes, Virg

**cheek-bone:** **1.** mala Cels Virg **2.** maxilla Cic Plin

**cheer** (*v*) **I.** *To gladden, enliven* **1.** hĭlăro, 1 (infreq) *to c the senses,* sensus h., Cic · Ov. **2.** exhĭlăro, 1 (stronger than simple verb) *to c labourers at their work,* in ipso opere ex laborantes, Col Cic **3.** recrĕo, 1 v. TO REVIVE, REFRESH. **4.** diffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (fig lit *to expand*). *to c. the mind* (with wine), animos d, Ov. the opposite term is contrăho v Cic. Am 13, 48 **5.** ērīgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (*to lift up, raise from despondency*) *to c. the mind when downcast and depressed,* e. animum jam demissum et depressum, Cic v. TO ENCOURAGE, GLADDEN. Phr *cheer up!* bono animo es! Cic. v. CHEER (*subs*) **II.** *To salute* or *encourage with shouts* plaudo v. TO CLAP, APPLAUD Phr. *that was cheered with incredible enthusiasm,* id incredibili clamore et plausu comprobatum est, Cic. *Caesar was c'd when he refused the crown,* Caesar diadema cum plausu rejiciebat, Cic.

**cheer** (*subs*). **I.** *A shout of joy* or *approbation* **1.** clāmor (the exact sense being shown by the context) *the c s of the soldiers,* clamor militum gaudentium, Tac *I took my place on the rostra amid loud c s,* maximo c et plausu in rostris collocatus sum, Cic · *what c s he excites!* quantos is plausus et clamores movet! Cic . v. ACCLAMATION. **2.** plausus, ūs v. APPLAUSE. **II.** *State of mind* · Phr · *be of good c,* bono es animo, ades animo, Cic. · *what c?* quid tibi est animi? Cic **III.** *Entertainment, provisions* · Phr *good c,* coena lauta, Cic.: *poor c,* tenuis victus, Cic.: v FARE.

**cheerful:** **1.** ălăcer, cris, cre (*brisk, lively*, q v.). *we are c in disposition,* a animo sumus, Cic. **2.** hĭlăris, e; and hĭlārus (perh. rather stronger than the Eng v. MERRY) *the sad dislike the c., the merry, the sad,* oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor. *c guests,* convivae hilari, Cic.. *a c. and glad countenance,* vultus hilaris atque laetus, Cic . *a c. life,* hilara vita, Cic. **3.** rēmissus (*unbent, relaxed*): *with the gloomy to live morosely, with the c. pleasantly,* cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. **4.** laetus. v. JOYFUL

**cheerfully:** **I.** *Merrily:* **1.** hĭlārĕ *to live c.,* h. vivere, Cic. **2.** laetē · v. JOYFULLY. **II.** *Very willingly.* **1.** libens, ntis (in agree. with subject): *I am anxious to hear, for I listen to you c,* studeo audire, nam te ausculto lubens, Pl. Cic **2.** lĭbenter. Cic.. Caes : v. GLADLY. **3.** ălacrĭter Amm

**cheerfulness:** **1.** ălacritas (*liveliness, briskness*): Cic.. Liv. **2.** hilărĭtas · *I have lost for ever that c., with which we used to temper the sadness of the present times,* h. illam qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic.

**cheerless:** illaetābĭlis, e *the c. shore,* il ora, Virg.. Sen.: v. SAD.

**cheese:** **1.** căsĕus Cic. Caes. *to press c,* c premere, Virg *to make c,* c facere, Varr. *to mould c s,* c. figurare, Plin *a small c,* căsĕŏlus, Virg **2.** pressum lac Virg.

**cheese-cake:** săvillum Cato

**cheesemonger:** caseorum venditor.

**cheesepress:** torcŭlum căsĕārium.

**cheesy:** căsĕātus. Apul

**chemical:** chemicus · Leibn.

**chemise:** indūsium Varr. *a c-maker,* indūsiārius Pl.

**chemist:** **1.** *chemicus. M.L.* **2.** *pĕritus chemiae v CHEMISTRY. **3.** = *seller of drugs,* pharmăcŏpōla, *m* Cic

**chemistry:** *chemia or chymia Leibn

**cheque:** **1.** perscriptĭo Cic (cf. Phr). **2.** dēlēgātio *to pay by a c,* delegatione et verbis solutionem perficere, Sen Phr *I wrote c s for my creditors,* argentum perscripsi illis quibus debui, Ter Cic

**chequer:** **I.** Lit *to mark* or *arrange like a chess-board.* **1** quincuncialī ordine distinguere, disponere v Plin 17, 11, 15 cf CHEQUER-WISE **2.** (in less exact sense) vārio, 1 *to c. the disk* (of the sun) *with spots,* maculis v orbem, Virg **II.** Fig *to vary* **1.** misceo, 2 *to c weddings with mourning,* luctu m. hymenaeos, Virg v. TO MINGLE, CONFUSE **2.** vārio, 1 v TO ALTERNATE. (The verb chiefly occurs in *p part.* chequered · used as adj q v.)

**chequered:** **I.** Lit cf. TO CHEQUER (I.) **1.** in quincuncem *s* quincuncialī ordine distinctus v CHEQUER-WISE **2.** (in less exact sense) vārius · *c stones* (of pavements wrought with mosaic, etc), v. lapides, Hor comicē *sides c with the lash,* latera loris v, Pl. v. VARIEGATED **II.** Fig vārius. *c. fortune,* v fortuna, Cic. *with c success,* varia victoria, Sall Liv.

**chequer-wise:** in quincuncem (i. e as the points were arranged to denote *five unciae,* ∴) *to arrange c,* in q. dirigere, Cic ; in q. disponere, Col. *a c. arrangement,* quincuncialis ordo, Plin

**chequer-work:** v. MOSAIC, TESSELATED

**cherish:** *To treat tenderly* or *consideratelv* · **1.** fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2 *hens c. their young ones with their wings,* gallinae pullos pennis f. Cic. *they c'd my enemy,* inimicum meum fovebant, Cic Fig.. *to c. talents and the arts,* ingenia et artes f., Suet. · *to c. hope,* spem f, Mart.. Ov. **2.** cŏlo, ui, cultum, 3 (less strong and expressive than foveo) *Jupiter cs and nourishes mankind,* Jupiter genus c. alitque hominum, Pl.. v TO FOSTER. Fig. *to c. the love of virginity,* virginitatis amorem c., Virg **3.** amplector, plexus, 3 (fig. lit *to embrace*) · *to c virtue,* virtutem am., Cic Phr.. *to c. animosities with anyone,* inimicitias cum aliquo gerere *to c. remote hopes,* spem inchoare longam, Hor. v. TO ENTERTAIN.

**cherisher:** **1.** fautor. Cic Hor **2.** cultor Cic. · Liv.: Ov. (Or more usu. expr. by means of verb v preceding art)

**cherry:** **1.** cĕrăsum · Cels. **2.** cĕrăsus, i, *f.* · Prop. Plin. · *a c. stone,* ŏs cerasi, Pall.

**cherry-tree:** cĕrăsus, i, *f.*: Plin. · Ov.. *a dwarf c.,* chămaecĕrăsus, i, *f.* · Plin.

**cherub:** chĕrub, *pl.* chĕrŭbim · Hier

**chervil:** **1.** anthriscus, i, *f.*, or anthriscum Plin. **2.** caerĕfŏlium. Plin.

**chess:** *scacci, orum *to play at c,* scaccos (scaccis) ludere, Matthew of Westm.: but the word is of course barbarous, being derived from the Persian word for king, SHAH: and except where absolute precision is required, the general term latrunculi (prop. *little soldiers* or "*men*") may be preferable.

*a c.-board*, scaccārium: M L. (or simply tabulae): *a collection of works on c*, bibliotheca scaccaria: M.L.

**chest:** I. *For keeping things in:* arca, armārium, cista, etc.. v. BOX. Phr.. *the military c.*, aerarium militare, Tac. v. TREASURY. II. *The cavity in the body containing the heart and lungs* · 1. thōrax, ācis, *m.*. Plin. Cels 2. praecordĭa, orum: *the diaphragm separates the c. from the belly*, transversum septum a praecordiis uterum diducit, Cels · v also BREAST, BOSOM.

**chestnut:** 1. castănĕa Virg : Plin 2. glans, glandis, *f.*: Cic. Virg

**chestnut-tree:** castănĕa Col. · Plin.. *a grove of c.-trees*, castānētum, Col.

**chestnut-colored:** bădĭus Varr.

**chevaux-de-frise:** 1. cervi, orum Caes B G. 7, 72 Liv 2. ērīcius Caes. B C 3, 67

**chevalier:** ĕques v. KNIGHT.

**chew:** 1. mando, dī, mansum, 3 *the food is c'd by the teeth, and by them is mastricated and ground*, dentibus manditur, atque ab his extenuatur et molitur cibus, Cic · *some animals swallow their food whole, others c*, animalia alia vorant, alia m, Cic *asses c very slowly*, asĭni lentissime m., Plin Virg. 2. mandūco, ī (less frequent) Varr.: Sen Phr *to c the cud*, rūmĭno, ī v TO RUMINATE.

**chicane** (*subs*) cālumnia (i e *malicious accusation* or *use of the law* · *malicious craft* Gr συκοφαντία) *a kind of c, and excessively ingenious but malicious interpretation of law*, c. quaedam et nimis callida sed malitiosa juris interpretatio, Cic Off 1, 10. 33 · *to use c.*, c adhibere, Cic (N.B.—The verb calumnior appears to be used only in its more proper sense of *to accuse maliciously*. The term praevaricatio is applicable only to the kind of c which consists in collusion on the part of an accuser.) v. CRAFT, ARTIFICE.

**chicane** (*v*) calumniam adhibere: v *subs.*

**chicaner:** cf. CHICANE (*subs*). N B. Calumniator and praevaricator appear to be used only in special sense the former, *a malicious accuser*. the latter, *a dishonest, collusive accuser*.

**chicanery:** v. CHICANE

**chick, chicken:** pullus Cic Hor.: more precisely, pullus gallinaceus, Liv. Also used as a term of endearment: Pl Hor Suet.

**chicken-pox:** *varicella M L.

**chickling-vetch:** (?) cĭcĕra, cĭcĕrūla, Col. v. VETCH.

**chick-pea:** cĭcĕr, ĕris, *n.*. Hor. Plin.

**chick-weed:** (?) alsīnē, ēs *f* · Plin.

**chicory:** cichŏrium intŭbum Plin

**chide:** 1. increpĭto, ī *having added, chiding* (of Romulus slaying Remus) quum verbis quoque increpitans adjecisset, Liv. *c.ing the late summer and loitering zephyrs*, aestatem incipitans seram, Zephyrosque morantes, Virg. v. TO REBUKE, RAIL AT. 2. objurgo, ī (usu. *to reproach, rate*. q v.) *friends must often be warned and chidden*, monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, Cic. *Caesar c'd my modesty*, Caesar meam verecundiam objurgavit, Cic. 2. corrīpio, rīpŭi, reptum, 3 (*to c. sharply*) · *to c. anyone's timidity*, alicujus timiditatem c., Suet . Ov · v. TO UPBRAID, BLAME.

**chider** (rare). objurgātor. Cic

**chiding** (*adj.*) · objurgātōrĭus. *a c letter*, ob. epistola, Cic.

**chiding** (*subs.*): objurgātio v. REPROOF.

**chief** (*adj.*): 1. prīmus (of that which *takes the precedence* only to be used when the context excludes ambiguity · v FIRST) *unquestionably the c. man in his borough*, sui municipii facile primus, Cic.. sep. in poet. *the c. of the young men*, juvenum primi, Virg : v. PRINCIPAL. 2. princeps, ĭpis, (= primus) · *the c. men in the state*, in republica principes, Cic. · *the c. place in an embassy*, legationis p. locus, Caes (N.B —The above words are often used substantively, both in sing and pl. v. examples) 3. prīmārius (*first in rank, first rate:* q. v.) *the c. man in a state*, p vir populi, Cic. 4. praecĭpŭus (esp. of *things* rather than persons; though not solely) v. PRINCIPAL

5. prīmōris, e in this sense rare except as *subs.*: v. CHIEF (subs). 6. (Only when *chief=greatest*) maxĭmus, summus v GREAT Phr : *the c good*, summum bonum, Cic *the c (ultimate) cause*, ultima causa, Hor · *the c. dish at a supper*, caput coenae, Cic *the c element of a happy life is freedom from care*, caput est ad beate vivendum securitas, Cic.: *to confer the chief command of a war upon anyone*, ad aliquem totius belli summam deferre, Caes. (v. TO APPOINT, 5, 6): *to him the c. civil and military authority was entrusted*, ei principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes. v. FOREMOST, PRINCIPAL

**chief** (*subs*) 1. princeps, ĭpis *the c. of the senate* (lawful title of the *foremost senator*), p. senatus, Liv. *Zeno was the founder and c of the Stoics*, Zeno inventor et p Stoicorum fuit, Cic *the c. of a conspiracy*, p conjurationis, Cic. *the c s of states*, principes civitatum, Caes. 2. prōcer, ĕris (esp of *the ruling class*; *the great*; *aristocracy* · usu. in *pl.*) *c.s destroy Pergamum*, scindunt proceres Pergamum, Pl. *I am reckoned among the c s of the state*, ego proceribus civitatis annumeror, Tac Cic Virg 3. prīmōris (strictly an adj but chiefly used in *pl.* as subs =‘proceres’) *the c s of the people*, primores populi, Hor. · Juv. (also primores viri, Cat.). 4. căput, ĭtis, *n.* (lit *head* · hence *leader, ringleader* q v) · *the c s of the conspiracy*, capita conjurationis Liv. 5. dux, auctor, etc. v LEADER, FOUNDER N B—*Chief*, as applied to one holding an office *by appointment*, may often be expr by a verb. as, is qui copiis praefectus *s.* praepositus est; cui delata est summa imperii, etc.: v. TO APPOINT. But praefectus and praepositus are both used substantively as, *c. of a detatchment*, praepositus legationum, Cic.: v. COMMANDER, CAPTAIN

**chiefly:** 1. praecĭpŭē v. PRINCIPALLY 2. maxĭmē v MOST 3. imprīmis · v. ESPECIALLY. (N B —Not potissimum; which signifies not *degree*, but absolute preference. Thus, quo potissimum accedam, is, “*where of all places shall I* choose *to go to*,” not “*where chiefly*”)

**chieftain:** dux Tac. Ger. 7 In pl., prōcēres, primōres v CHIEF (*subs*)

**chilblain:** 1. pernĭo. ōnis, *m* Plin. 2. pernŭncŭlus (*a small c.*) · Plin 26, 11, 66.

**child:** 1. puer, ĕri (as the correlative to *adult*: when sex is not specified) *infant children's cradles*, infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic . *to be ignorant of what happened before you were born is to be always a c*, nescire quid antea quam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, Cic · Hor. 2. infans, ntis, *c.* · prop. only of children as yet unable to speak (v. INFANT) but also sometimes used, esp in later Latin, of *young children* generally: infans puer novem annorum Inscr. ap Forcell. s. v 3. fīlius, *a male c.*: fīlia, *a female c.*: with reference to the parents, and of course only capable of being used when the sex is known v. BOY, GIRL. 4. In pl only lĭbĕri, orum (as the correlative to *parents*). *parents with their c.*, parentes cum liberis, Caes. *to beget c*, liberos procreare, Cic : *he had c. by the daughter of C. Fabius*, is ex C. Fabii filia liberos habuit, Cic.. *dear c*, dulces liberi, Hor. 5. nāti, orum (like liberi, but chiefly in poets): *the affection which exists between c. and parents*, caritas quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic.: *the mothers trembling pressed their c to their breasts*, trepide matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Phr. *the woman was with c*, mulier erat gravida, Cic. (v. PREGNANT) *to get with c*, gravidam facere, Ter. ; praegnantem facere, Juv.. *to be with c.*, partum ferre, Plin. · v. OFFSPRING, INFANT, etc.

**childbearing:** partus, ūs. Cic.: v. CHILDBIRTH.

**childbed:** pŭerpĕrium: nearest term v CHILDBIRTH. Phr.: *a woman in c.*, puerpĕra, Cat Plin. *to die in c.*, *inter partum, inter partus (uteri) dolores exstingui

**childbirth:** 1. pŭerpĕrium *the perils of c*, pericula puerperii, Plin.: *protracted c.*, diutinum p., Gell. 2. partus, ūs *after c*, ex *or* a partu, Cels. 3. Lūcīna (only poet.) *the labours of c.*, Lucinae labores, Virg. Ov Phr : *charms that facilitate c*, verba puerpera, Ov. *the pains of c*, utero exorti dolores, Pl.

**childhood:** 1. pŭĕrĭtĭa *from c.*, a puerĭtia, Cic . Sall. · Tac. 2. infantia (prop *infancy*, but extended so as to comprehend about the *first seven years of life* v CHILD, 2) *so much as is snatched from c is gained for youth*, quantum infantiae praesumptum est, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 3. Expr. by circuml as, puerilis aetas, puerile tempus, pueriles anni v. CHILDISH Phr. *from c*, a puero, or (in speaking of more than one person), a pueris, Cic ; a teneris unguiculis (a Greek idiom), Cic.; de tenero ungui, Hor , a tenero, Quint ; in teneris, Virg.; a primo tempore aetatis, Cic ; a parvo, Liv , a parvulo, Ter.; ab infante, Col.; prima ab infantia, Tac.

**childish:** I. *Pertaining to a child* pŭĕrilis, e. *a c appearance*, p. species, Cic *c. age*, p. aetas, Cic *a c. amusement*, p. delectatio, Cic *c. diseases*, p morbi, Cels. II. *Puerile, silly*: 1. pŭĕrilis, e *a c opinion*, p. sententia, Ter *a c. plan*, p consilium, Cic. 2. infans, ntis *all those things were c.*, illa omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Phr *a c. person*, homo bulla dignus, Juv

**childishly:** pŭĕrĭlĭter Pl Cic.

**childishness:** pŭĕrilĭtas Sen.

**childless:** orbus (of one who once had children *bereft*) *a c. old man*, orbus senex, Cic. *the c. woman sat down among her lifeless sons and daughters*, orba resedit exanimes inter natos natasque, Ov. Phr.: *to be c.*, esse sine liberis, Gai.; nullos habere liberos, Cic.

**childlike:** pŭĕrilis, e *c simplicity*, p. simplicitas, Liv (? infans Hor S 1, 6, 57, infans pudor).

**chill** (*subs.*): I. *Slight cold:* frigusculum · Tert. (or perh. better, aliquantulum, nonnihil frigoris. v. COLD) Phr. *water with the c. off*, aqua egelida. Cels II. *The cold fit that precedes fever, etc.:* horror Cic. Cels

**chill** (*adj.*) frīgĭdŭlus. Virg. (Carm. min ) v COLD. *To grow c.*, frīgescere: Lucr.

**chill** (*v*): rĕfrīgĕro, ī Cic.: Plin.: v. TO COOL.

**chillness:** v. COLDNESS. Phr.: *there is a c. in the air*, *nonnihil frigoris spirant aurae*; frigescit aer.

**chilling** (*adj*) algĭfĭcus (rare): Gell. (May usu. be expr with sufficient nearness by frīgĭdus, gĕlĭdus: v COLD, ICY)

**chilly,** i. e. *very susceptible of cold* · alsiōsus Varr.. Plin.

**chime** (*subs.*) · I. *Harmony:* concentus, ūs v. CONCERT. II. In *pl.*. *tunes played by a set of bells*. *campanarum cantus.

**chime** (*v.*) · I. *To sound:* used of the tunes played by *a set of bells* · cănо, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3: v. TO SOUND. II *To chime in:* i. e. *to say something accordant with what was already said*, succino, 3 *he calls aloud, give me food: another c.s in, and to me too*, clamat, victum date; succinit alter, et mihi, Hor

**chimera** (*a creature of imagina-*

*tion;* usu. of what is fearful or disagreeable) commentum Cic Ov v. FICTION. Perhaps better portentum commenticium v. IMAGINARY; PHANTOM.

**chimerical:** vānus, commenticius v. EMPTY, IMAGINARY.

**chimney:** I. *A fire-place* (obsolete except in the compounds *c-corner, c-piece*) · cāminus Cic Hor II. *A passage for the conveyance of smoke* (which was not constructed in Roman buildings) *ductus *or* canālis fūmārius (fumi) M. L.

**chimney-corner:** fōcus v HEARTH.

**chimney-piece:** *opus ligneum marmoreumve camino appositum.

**chimney-sweeper:** *qui ductus *s.* canales fumarios deterget.

**chimpanzee:** (?) sātyrus. Plin. 7, 2, 2 (*med.*).

**chin:** mentum · Cic. Plin

**china** (*adj.*) murrhīnus *or* murrēus (it seems highly probable that by this term was denoted our "*china*" v. Dict Ant p 769 *b.*) *a c. ladle,* murrhina trulla, Plin *c. cups,* murrea pocula, Prop (who with the looseness of poetical allusion, ascribes their manufacture to the Parthians · 4 (5), 5, 26) v. PORCELAIN.

**china** (*subs.*). 1. murrha (the substance) Mart 2. murrhīna, orum (the articles made from it) v preceding art.

**chine:** tergum *a c. of beef,* t bovis, Virg

**chink** (*subs.*). I. *A fissure* rīma *a narrow c.,* r angusta, Hor *to stop up c.s,* r explere, Cic. Phr. *to gape open in c.s,* fātiscere, Virg (also, rimis fatiscere, Virg) v. FISSURE, CLEFT. II. *A sound,* as of money rattled tinnītus, ūs v. TINKLING.

**chink** (*v.*) tinnio, 4 v. TO JINGLE.

**chinky:** rīmōsus v LEAKY

**chintz:** *textilia xylina varius coloribus impressa *or* signata

**chip** (*subs.*): 1. assūla (applied to cs either of *wood or of stone*) *c.s cut away by the axe,* a quae sunt securibus excussae, Tert *c.s of marble,* caementa marmorea sive a dicuntur, Vitr. · Pl. 2. segmen, ĭnis, *n.* · v. PARINGS. 3. schīdae, arum (Gr. σχιδία) *c.s of pine-wood,* taedae s, Vitr. 4. caementum (*of c.s of stone*) · Vitr (1 c. *supr*) Prov. phr.: *a c. of the old block,* *puer parenti similis

**chip** (*v.*) · assulas (ligno, lapidi) securi excutere, dejicere · v CHIP (*subs.*), and TO HEW.

**chirp** (*v.*): 1. pīpĭo, 4. *the chickens c.,* pulli p., Col 2. pīpīlo, 1 · *the sparrow used to c. continually to its mistress alone,* passer ad solam dominam usque pipilabat, Cat 3. strīdeo, di, 2 (not of birds) *the cricket c.s,* gryllus s, Plin.

**chirp, chirping** (*subs.*) pīpātus, ūs *the c. of young birds,* p pullorum, Varr.

**chirping** (*adj.*) 1 argūtus *c. grasshoppers,* ar cicadae, Mart 2. garrūlus (prop. *chattering*) *a c. grasshopper,* g cicada, Phaedr.

**chisel** (*subs.*) 1 scalprum (appy. the nearest to the English, but used for a greater variety of purposes than our chisel) · *a mason's* (or *carpenter's*) c, fabrile s., Liv. 2. caelum used by the engraver. v. GRAVER.

**chisel** (*v.*) scalpro caedere · v. TO CARVE, CUT.

**chitterlings:** lactes, ĭum, *f.:* Pl.. Plin.

**chivalrous:** perh. magnănĭmus Virg. · v. BRAVE.

**chivalrousness:** magnus, celsus, erectus animus. v. COURAGE

**chivalry:** I. *Knighthood.* equestris dignitas, Nep. II. *The body of knights:* ordo equestris, Cic.

**chive:** caepa · v. ONION.

**chlorate:** *chlōras, atis, *m.*. M. L

**chloride:** *chlōrurētum: M. L.

**chlorine:** *chlōrīna, *f.*, or chlōrum, *n.*: M L

**chocolate:** *chocolātum M. L

**choice** (*subs.*): I. *The act or power of choosing* · 1. expr by part. of verb. as, *careful in the c. of words,* cautus in verbis deligendis *to make a c.,* deligere, eligere, etc v TO CHOOSE 2. dēlectus, ūs (esp. when *care and judgment* are implied) *not to be guided to a judgment by any c. or wisdom,* non d aliquo aut sapientia ducī ad judicandum, Cic *to exercise c. about anything,* in aliqua re d. habere, ad aliquam rem d. adhibere, Cic. 3. ēlectio (=delectus but less freq.) *the c. of words,* e verborum, Cic. Vell 4. optio (only of *the power* of choosing) *the c. is yours,* op tua est, Pl. *to give anyone a c.,* alicui op dare, potestatem o que alicui facere ut eligat, Cic II. *The thing chosen* expr by verb as. *to live content with the lot which is our c.,* quam sibi sortem ratio dederit, illa contentum vivere, Hor ; vitae electione propria contentum esse, cf Tac. Ann 6, 22 *that nook is my c. before all others,* ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.. *quick in wearying of its c.,* (of youth), amata relinquere pernix, Hor.

**choice** (*adj.*) I. *Well chosen, superior in quality* 1. lectus · Pl *c. words,* l verba, Cic 2. ēlectus *c. words,* e. verba, Cic *the choicest men of the state,* viri electissimi civitatis, Cic 3. exquīsītus (*searched for with care*): *c. viands,* e. epulae, Plin v. EXQUISITE, FAR-FETCHED. 4. conquīsītus (of things *brought together*) *the tables were heaped with the choicest viands,* mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic Quint v EXCELLENT II. *Selecting with care,* Phr *he is very c. in his company,* homo est paucorum hominum, Ter. Hor *c. and careful in the setting of his words,* in verbis tenuis cautusque serendis, Hor. A. P. 46 v CAREFUL

**choicely:** exquīsītē Quint.

**choiceness:** v. EXCELLENCE, SUPERIORITY Phr *remarkable for the c. of his words,* *propter verborum delectum insignis v. CHOICE

**choir:** I. *A band of singers* · chōrus canentium · *the leader of a c.,* magister chori canentium, Col. · (or simply chorus, where the context helps to fix the precise meaning). II. *A part of a church* apsis *or* absis, ĭdis, *f* Isid.

**choke:** A. Trans I. *To stop respiration* 1. strangŭlo, 1 · *c.d by a pear,* piro strangulatus, Suet Cels Meton. *ivy c.s trees,* hedera arbores s, Plin *to c. crops,* sata s., Quint. 2 suffŏco, 1 *too thick sativa c.s him,* eum crassior saliva s, Sen Meton. *to c. a vine,* i. e *impede its growth,* vitem s, Quint. II. *To block up, obstruct* q. v.

B. Intrans. expr by the passive forms of the above verbs.

**choler:** I. *Bile* · q v II. *Anger* stŏmachus, īra v ANGER

**choleric:** īrācundus, cērebrōsus Cic Hor. v PASSIONATE, IRASCIBLE

**choose:** A. Trans I. *To select.* 1. lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *to c. jurymen,* judices l., Cic *to c. men for war,* viros ad bella l., Ov But the comps. are more frequent. 2. dēlĭgo, 3 *to c. a place for a camp,* locum castris d., Caes. *to c. a share of one's military authority,* socium sibi imperii d., Liv. 3. ēlĭgo, 3 (laying stress on the *selection from amongst others*) *of emis to c. the least,* ex malis minimum e, Cic. · *I chose you two as my chief friends,* vos duos elegi quos praecipue colerem, Cic. 4. opto, 1 (esp. in poets) *to c. leaders,* duces op., Virg. *to c a spot for a kingdom,* op. locum regno, Virg. *let him c. which of the two he prefers,* optet utrum malit, Cic. 5. căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 (only when the context fixes the sense) *I c. you as my patron,* te mihi patronum capio, Ter. v. TO TAKE.

II. *To select for an office* lĕgo, dēlĭgo, ēlĭgo; creo, coopto, etc.: v TO ELECT, APPOINT B. Intrans.: *to be (more) willing* (q. v.): mālo. v. TO PREFER.

**chop** (*v.*) I. Trans. · of *cutting:* dŏlo, dŏlābra *s* ascia caedo v. TO HEW.

II. Intrans of the wind: *to change suddenly:* *repente se vertere, convertere v. TO VEER ROUND. III. Obsol. TO BUY, CHAFFER q v

—— **in pieces** or **up:** minute, minutatim concido: v. TO CUT IN PIECES; and foll. art

——**off:** 1. dētrunco, 1 · esp. of *the head,* d caput, Ov *to c. off the wing of a queen bee,* regi apum alam d., Plin. 2. dēdŏlo, 1 *to c. up small,* assulatim d, Pl. v. TO HEW. 3. abscīdo, praecido (to cut off the *extremity*): v. TO CUT OFF.

**chop** (*subs.*). i. e. *a piece of meat* · 1. ŏtella Mart. 2. offa *a pork c.,* offa porcina, Paul ap. Fest.

**chop-house:** pōpīna (*cook-shop*) · caupōna (*inn*)

**chopper:** (a butcher's implement) dōlābra Dig.

**choral:** symphōnĭācus *c. arts,* artes s., Arnob (Or expr by chori, ad chorum pertinens, etc v CHOIR.)

**chord:** I. *A string* (*musical*) chorda, nervus; in *pl* fides, ium v STRING. II. Mus *t. t., certain tones combined according to the laws of harmony* consŏnantia (?). v. HARMONY.

III. In geometry. bāsis, is, *f.. the c. of an arc,* b. arcus, Col

**chorister:** 1. symphōnĭācus homo *or* servus cf Cic Mil 21, 55 2. unus e canentium choro canentium choro ascriptus, etc v CHOIR

**chorographer.** chōrōgrāphus Vitr.

**chorography:** chōrōgrāphia Vitr

**choroid** (*adj.*). *chŏrōīdeus *the c. membrane,* membrana c, M L

**chorus:** I. *A band of singers or dancers* chōrus (Greek term) Cic. Virg Phr. *the place where the c. was trained,* chōrāgium, Vitr *the superintendent of a c.,* chōrāgus, Pl II. *A piece of choral music* · symphōnia, concentus v. CONCERT, HARMONY Phr · *to join in c.,* concĭno, 3. v TO SING TOGETHER.

**chough:** *corvus garrulus Linn.

**Christ:** Christus: Tac. Plin Ep.

**christen:** v TO BAPTIZE

**Christendom:** orbis terrarum Christianus; cuncti Christiani, etc

**christian:** I. As *adj.* · Christiānus. *a C. sacrament,* C. sacramentum, Tert *the C. religion,* religio C, Tert. Phr *the C. church,* Christi ecclesia, Tert. *a C name,* *praenōmen, *or* nōmen in baptismo inditum. II. As *subs.* Christiānus Tac Plin

**christianity** · 1 Christiāna religio Tert. 2. Chris tiana disciplina · Tert. 3. Christiānismus Tert. Phr *to profess C.,* christianizare, Tert (but better expr by fidem Christianam *or* Christi profiteri, sequi)

**christianize:** ex ethnicis Christianos facere, Tert

**christianly:** Christiānē. Aug

**Christmas:** *festum nativitatis Christi; sacrum Christi natalis anniversarium; sollemnia Christi natalitia (from Kr) Phr. *to keep C.,* festum nativitatis Chr. celebrare *a merry C.,* vete festi dies apud sollemnia Chr nat *C.-eve,* dies proximus ante festum, etc.

**Christmas-day:** *Christi dies natalis.

**Christmas-carol:** *canticum de die Christi natali.

**Christ's-thorn** (a plant): (?) pālĭūrus Virg

**chromatic** (musical *t. t*): chrōmăticus Vitr. Phr *the c. scale,* chrōma, ătis, *n.*: Vitr. *the science of c.s,* chrōmătĭcē: Vitr.

**chrome:** chrōmĭum: M. L.

**chronic:** chrŏnĭcus. *c. diseases,* c. morbi, Coel Aur. (the title of *a work on them*) The same notion may be less exactly and technically expr by longus, diūturnus, tardus v. PROTRACTED, SLOW. Phr. *he is suffering from a c. want of money,* *ex sollta pecuniae inopia laborat v WONTED

**chronicle** (*subs.*), esp in *pl.*: chrō-

nici libri Gell ; also, chrŏnĭca, orum. Plin. v. also ANNALS

**chronicle** (*v*) *ordine temporum servato referre ; in annales referre v TO RELATE, RECORD.

**chronicler:** 1. annālium scriptor. 2. chrŏnŏgrăphus Sidon

**chronologer, chronologist:** temporum rationis pĕrītus *or* stŭdiōsus.

**chronological:** Phr *to see everything at a glance arranged in c order*, explicatis ordinibus temporum, uno in conspectu omnia videre, Cic. Brut 4, 15 *preserving c order*, conservatis notatisque temporibus, Cic ; servato temporis ordine, Plin Ep · *by a c. error*, chronicorum errore, Plin *to depart from c order*, perturbare aetatum (temporum) ordinem, Cic

**chronologically:** i. e *in chronological order*. v preceding art

**chronology:** 1. aetatum (temporum) ordo ; rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordo, Cic 2 ratio temporum *c refutes Plin*, Plinium arguit r. temporum, Suet Cal 8 Phr *a reform in c*, emendatio temporum, Scalig (Comp CHRONOLOGICAL)

**chronometer:** *chronōmetrum M L.

**chrysalis:** chrȳsallis, ĭdis, *f*. Plin.

**chrysoberyl:** chrȳsōbēryllus Plin.

**chrysocolla:** chrȳsocolla Plin

**chrysolite:** chrȳsŏlithus, i, *m* and *f.*: Plin.

**chrysoprase** chrȳsoprāsus Plin

**chub:** *Leuciscus cephalus Fleming

**chubby:** bābĭtus, pinguis v PLUMP, STOUT Phr. · *Cupid's c cheek*, Cupidinis buccula, Apul

**chuck:** v. CLUCK

**chuckle** (*v.*): pressa voce et quasi singultim cachinnare (?) v TO LAUGH

**chump:** stīpes, ĭtis, *m.* v. STUMP

**church:** I. *The whole body of Christians*, or *some particular subdivision of them*, especially in reference to their belief and discipline also, the *recognized authorities in the church* ecclēsia · *the c of Christ*, ec Christi, Cypr. *the unity of the Catholic c*, catholicae e unitas, Cypr. *the true and only baptism of the c.*, verum et unicum ecclesiae baptismum, Cypr *he who has not been ordained in the c, can in no wise have or hold a c* (as its pastor), habere aut tenere ecclesiam nullo modo potest, qui ordinatus in ecclesia non est, Cypr II. *The building* · 1. ecclēsia (but not in the earliest period) Amm Cypr 2. bāsĭlica (esp. of *larger* cs) Sulp Sev (The terms templum, aedes, sacellum are also used of places of Christian worship · v. TEMPLE, CHAPEL)

**church:** (*adj*) · ecclēsiastĭcus · v. ECCLESIASTICAL.

**church-rates:** *vectigal aedis sacrae conservandae causa impositum.

**church-wardens:** *duumvīri rebus paroeciae ecclesiasticis curandis

**church-yard** (*the space around a church*) · ārĕa · Tert . v. CEMETERY.

**churl:** homo inhūmānus Ter : Cic. v. BOOR ; and foll. art.

**churlish:** 1. inhūmānus · *old men neither ill-tempered nor c.*, nec difficiles, nec in senes, Cic Ter 2. importūnus *a c and disagreeable wife*, uxor im. atque incommoda, Pl *a c old man*, senex im , Ter (Inhumanus implies *absence* of kindly feeling importunus positive *churlishness.*) 3. agrestis, e v BOORISH.

**churlishly:** 1. inhūmānĭter · Cic. v UNCOURTEOUSLY. 2. illĭbĕrālĭter v. UNGENEROUSLY. 3. importūnē usu = *improperly, unseasonably* q v

**churlishness:** 1. inhūmānĭtas · Cic. 2. importūnĭtas . Cic (For the distinction, cf. *churlish* The two are combined by Cic. "importunitas autem atque inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est," de Sen. 3.) 3. mores inhumani, difficiles, illiberales, etc v. CHURLISH

**churn** (*subs.*). vas ad butyrum faciendum ; cf. Plin. N. H. 28, 9, 35 ; where a description of a kind of churn is given.

**churn** (*v*) butyrum lacte jactando s agitando facere cf Plin. ut supr

**chyle:** *chȳlus M L

**chyme:** chȳmus Seren Sam (al chylus)

**cicatrix:** cīcātrix v SCAR

**cicatrize:** I. Trans Phr *a medicinal application which c.s*, medicamentum cicatricem inducens, Cels . *the wound is c'd*, vulneri cicatrix inducitur, Cels. *to c a wound*, plagam ad cicatricem perducere, Cels II. Intrans Phr *the wound is beginning to c.*, ad cicatricem vulnus intendit, Cels *the wound c s*, ad cicatricem plaga pervenit, Cels

**cicerone:** dux v GUIDE

**cider:** hȳdrŏmēlum Isid vinum ex malis factum Col

**cimetar:** ācĭnācēs, is, *m* Hor. Curt.

**cincture:** cinctus, ūs v BELT, GIRDLE

**cinder:** cīnis, fāvilla, carbo v ASHES, CHARCOAL

**cinnabar:** mīnium · Prop Plin Phr *a c-mine*, miniarium metallum ; miniarium ; *or* miniaria, Plin

**cinnamon:** cinnămōmum *or* cinnāmum Pl · Plin Phr *c-ointment*, unguentum cinnamomīnum, Plin

**cinquefoil:** 1 pentăpĕtes, is, *n.* Plin. 2. quinquefŏlium Cels . Plin

**cipher:** I. *The arithmetical sign of nonentity* *nota arithmetica omnem numerum abesse significans. Fig nūmĕrus *we are c s, and born to consume what others produce*, nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati, Hor. *mere c s*, homines nihili, Pl Varr II. *A secret manner of writing* · 1. nŏta *to write in c*, per notas scribere, Suet (or simply, notare, Quint Suet ). 2. scribendi lātebra · Gell. 3. scriptum furtīvum . Gell

**circle** (*subs.*): I. *A geometrical figure*, or *what is arranged in such a figure* 1. circŭlus *the outer c. of the walls*, c. muri exterior, Liv *the stars complete their c s and orbits*, stellae c. suos orbesque conficiunt, Cic. *the arctic c.*, c. septentrionalis, Varr. Sen. 2. orbis, is, *m.* (the most usu word to denote *anything round*). *to twirl a sling in a c*, fundum in orbem torquere, Cic *to ride in a c*, equitare in orbem, Ov . *the c. of a wheel*, o. rotae, Ov. *the soldiers arranged themselves in a c*, milites in orbem constiterunt, Caes. *Dimin* · orbĭculus, *a small c* ; esp of *wheels* Cato Plin. 3. gȳrus (esp of the *wheeling, circular movements* made by animals · v TO WHEEL ROUND) · *bees perform c s in their flight*, apes volatu gyros edunt, Plin so, gyros trahere, Virg ; g. ducere, Ov Fig. v COMPASS Phr *the common people standing in a c.*, vulgi stantis corona, Ov. *he drew a c. round him as he stood, with a stick*, virgula stantem circumscripsit, Cic Phil 8, 8, 23 (but of course an exact circle is not meant) *to describe a c*, circinationem circuli describere, Vitr ; ducere rotundam circinationem, Vitr. II. *Compass, circuit* (q. v) III. *A group of persons* 1. circŭlus v GROUP 2. cŏrōna · Cic Liv Ov Phr. *in the family c*, domi ; una cum suis v. AT HOME *I find my only pleasure in the family c*, privata modo et domestica nos delectant, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6 . *to have a wide c. of friends*, in magna celebritate amicorum vivere, versari, cf. Cic Off. 3, 1, 3. IV. In argument Phr. *to argue in a c*, *quasi gyro quodam in argumentando uti ; vitio quodam argumentandi quae sumpta sunt pro argumentis adhibere. (not eodem revolvi, as given by Kraft, etc , which means *to come* or *amount to the same thing*)

**circle** (*v*): v. TO ENCIRCLE

**circlet:** circŭlus (parvus). v. CIRCLE.

**circuit:** I. *Movement round:* 1. circŭitus, ūs : *a long c.*, longus c., Virg. : *to march an army by a c of 40 miles*, millium XL circuitu exercitum ducere, Caes. (v. CIRCUITOUS). 2. circŭlus (sometimes in combination with orbis) *the stars perform their c s with wonderful swiftness*, stellae c. suos orbesque conficiunt mirabili celeritate, Cic v CIRCLE Phr *to make a c.*, circumire (with acc ), circumāgi, obire v TO GO ROUND ; TRAVERSE II. *The periodical journey of judges* etc. Phr · *to go on c*, ad conventus agendos circumire, based on Caes. Cic v ASSIZES or perhaps, *juri dicundo conventus obire

**circuitous:** flexuōsus · *a c. passage*, iter f, Cic . Val Max More usu expr by a prep. in composition as, *to seek glory by a c course*, circuitu gloriam petere, Curt. (cf CIRCUIT, I.). *to take a c route*, circumagi, Hor . *to make one's way out by c paths*, per anfractus egredi, Petr *a c. mode of expression*, circuītio, ambāges Ter. Cic v. CIRCUMLOCUTION.

**circular** (*adj*): rōtundus v ROUND More precisely, rotundus ut circino circumactus (circumductus), cf Caes B G 1, 38. (Circularis is not found in any good author) Phr *a c. figure or course*, orbis (v CIRCLE) *c leaves*, folia circinatae rotunditatis, Plin. (but the adj is rare)

**circular** (*subs*) literae circum (oppida, cives, etc) missae, dimissae cf. Suet. Ner 47.

**circularly:** 1. in orbem (with ferri, agi, etc) cf. CIRCLE 2. circŭlātim Coel. Aur. 3. orbĭcŭlātim Plin

**circulate:** I. Intrans Phr *the blood c s through the veins into every part of the body*, sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic *the sap c s through the branches*, cibus per ramos diffunditur, Lucr. Fig *unfavourable rumours c d*, graves rumores sparsi sunt, Cic Virg. *heat c.s through silver*, permanat calor argentum, Lucr II. Trans *to spread*, esp of *reports*. spargere in vulgum, Virg. ; palam facere v TO PUBLISH

**circulation:** Phr *the c of the blood*, *sanguinis circulatio, M L *to be in c. (of books)*, in manibus esse, Hor. *to go out of c*, obsŏlescere v OBSOLETE (to become)

**circumcise:** 1. (gĕnĭtālia) circumcīdo, cīdi, sum, 3 Tac 2. circumsĕco, sectum, 1 Suet.

**circumcised** (*part adj.*) · 1. circumcīsus Vulg 2. curtus *the c Jews*, c Judaei, Hor. 3. rĕcūtītus Mart Petr 4. verpus (as *subs.* ; *a c. person*) Juv (The last three words used *scornfully.*)

**circumcision:** circumcīsio Lact.

**circumference:** I. In strict geom. sense pĕrĭphēria (Gr. περιφέρεια) Capell (In purer Latin extrema circinatio ; extrema circinationis linea cf. Vitr. 9, 8 linea circumcurrens quae orbem efficit, Quint ) II. In looser sense *the outline of a rounded figure*. 1. ambītus, ūs *the c of a shield*, am parmae, Plin. · *the c of a lake*, am. lacus, Suet. 2. circuītio *a c. of three cubits each*, c. ternorum cubitorum, Vitr

**circumflex** (accent) 1. circumflexus . Donat. 2. inflexus Capell. (used also by Cic ; but with ref to the sound, not the mark). Phr. *a syllable with the c. accent*, syllaba circumflexa, Gell.

**circumfluent:** 1. circumfīūus . *the c water*, c. humor, Ov. *the c sea*, c. mare, Plin. 2. circumfūsus (lit. *poured* or *pouring itself round*) · Ov.

**circumjacent:** circumjăcens · Tac. (or perh. better, quod circa, circum est: v AROUND)

**circumlocution:** 1. circumlŏcūtio : Quint. · Gell. 2. pĕriphrăsis, is, *f.*: Quint. 3. ambītus, ūs (with some defining word) · *to express a thing by c.*, per am. verborum rem nuntiare, Suet. : Liv. 4. circuītus, ūs (like ambitus, with some defining word) : *to express anything by c.*, per circuitus loqui aliquid, Mart. : *c.s*, circuitus verb-

orum, Cic. **5.** ambāges, is, *f.*, (in *sing.* only *abl.*; *pl.* complete· esp. used of the *dark, ambiguous phrase* employed by oracles v. AMBIGUITY) · Virg. Liv. Phr *very many things are without names, so that they must be expressed either by figures or by c*, res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint

**circumnavigate:** circumvĕhor, vectus, 3 · v. TO SAIL ROUND

**circumnavigation:** pĕriplus (Gr. περίπλους) Plin

**circumnavigator:** qui orbem terrarum navi circumvectus est

**circumpolar:** quod circa polos est. v. AROUND.

**circumscribe:** **1.** fīnio, termĭno · v. TO BOUND, LIMIT. **2.** circumscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (also, *to define precisely* · q. v.) *the orator does not care to be bound his privilege by any limits*, (orator) nullis terminis circumscribi aut definiri jus suum, Cic *to c. a person's influence* (by thwarting him), c aliquem, Caes **3.** imminŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 · *the power of the commons was cut*, plebis opes imminutae, Sall.: v. TO DIMINISH **4.** (In pass. sense; *to be cut*) consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *if the endless labour of the forum were cast as well by the decline of life as by the curriculum of honours*, si infinitus forensium rerum labor, decursu honorum, etiam aetatis flexu constitisset, Cic. Phr.: *to circumscribe perturbations of the mind*, perturbationes animi continere et in angustum deducere, adducere, Cic *to be cast within a narrow compass*, in exiguum gyrum compulsum esse, Cic *to circumscribe oneself*, sibi cancellos circumdare, Cic.

**circumscribed** (*adj*.) angustus, exiguus. v. NARROW, LIMITED

**circumspect:** circumspectus (not so used in Cic) *at one time c and sagacious, at another unconsiderate and rash*, modo c. et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet. Phr. *to be very c*, diligenter circumspicere, Cic . v. CAREFUL

**circumspection:** circumspectio Cic. Phr.· *to use or practise c.*, diligenter, omnia, circumspicere, Cic.. v. CAUTION, PRUDENCE.

**circumspectly:** circumspectē . Quint.: Gell.: v. CAUTIOUSLY.

**circumstance:** **1.** rēs, ēi, *f.* · *by all which c.s the cavalry were panic-struck*, quibus omnibus r. equites permoti sunt, Caes.. *to control c.s*, sibi res subjungere, Hor. *according to c.s*, pro re, Sall *under the c.s (as matters are)*, pro re nata, Cic Att. 7, 14 also, e re nata, Ter. Ad 3, 1, 8 Esp in *pl*, *a state, condition*. *easy c.s*, res secundae, Hor. Cic. (But it is often sufficient in place of res to use the neuter gender of an *adj*. as, *adverse, prosperous c.s*, adversa, prospera v. ADVERSITY, PROSPERITY) **2.** tempus, ŏris, *n.* (*c.s collectively*) · *to yield to c.s, that is, to submit to necessity*, tempori cedere, id est, necessitati parere, Cic *according to c.s*, pro tempore, Caes . Sall.: Virg.; ad tempus, Cic. *who knows what the c.s of the commonwealth are likely to be?* tempora reipublicae qualia futura sint, quis scit? Cic. Phr.: *persons in straitened c.s*, quibus obstat res angusta domi, Juv. (for which Cic. has angustiae rei familiaris) : *to be brought into the most embarrassing c.s*, in summas angustias adduci, Cic. · Caes.. v. STATE, CONDITION.

**circumstanced:** v. SITUATED.

**circumstantial:** Phr.. *to give a c. account of a thing*, de aliqua re subtiliter (scribere), Cic. Att 2, 21, *init.* (the *adj*. subtilis refers rather to style; as, *distinct, precise*) . *a c. account*, *narratio subtiliter atque accurate rebus omnibus scripta s. facta* · *to rest on c. evidence*, conjecturā contineri, Cic · *c. evidence*, perh. *indicia quae ex veri similitudine pendent*; quorum vis non testium fide sed rerum veri similitudine consistit; rerum quae in unum locum convenire atque inter se congruere videntur: cf. Cic. R Am 22, 62.

**circumstantially:** subtiliter: Cic. v. preced. art.

**circumvallate:** circumvallo ; vallo (fossaque) cingo, etc. · v. foll. art.

**circumvallation:** *circummūnītio Caes. in *pl* of *lines of c.* Auct. Bell Hisp. Mostly in phr, *to form lines of c. about a town*, oppidum vallo fossaque cingere, circumdare, circumvenire, Cic. ; vallo castellisque circummunire, Caes ; circumvallare, Caes. Liv. (N.B. Not corona aggredi *or* oppugnare ; which signifies simply to attack on all sides; cf Liv. 37, 5, *fin*, where coronā and operibus are contrasted.)

**circumvent:** **1.** circumvĕnio, 4 (i. e. *to thwart on every hand, to overreach*) Cic. Sall. **2.** circumscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (esp. of *fraudulent use of the law*) Cic. v TO CHEAT **3.** circumeo *or* circŭeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (less freq.): Ter Mart.

**circumvention:** circumscriptio, fraus, dŏlus. v. FRAUD, DECEPTION.

**circus:** circus. Cic.. Liv Hor. Adj *appertaining to the c*, circensis: used by Juv. in *pl.* as subs. · *the games of the c.*, circenses (*sc* ludi).

**cistern:** **1.** cisterna · Varr. Plin. **2.** lăcus, ūs · Liv.: Hor. **3.** piscīna *wooden c.s*, p ligneae, Plin. (Cisternae were properly for domestic use ; piscinae and lacus for cattle. cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 11, *fin* and Col 1, 5, *init.*) **4.** castellum · *a public c* or *reservoir* : q. v.

**citadel:** arx, arcis, *f.* *a c within the walls*, arx intra moenia, Liv · *the c. and Capitol*, arx et Capitolium, Cic : Hor . v. FORTRESS

**citation:** **I.** *A summons*. q v **II.** *A quotation:* q v

**cite:** **I.** Legal · cīto, vŏco ; ēvŏco v TO SUMMON. **II.** *To quote* (q. v.). laudo, prŏfero, etc

**cithern:** cĭthăra Virg Hor. *a player on the c.*, cithărista (*male*), Cic.: cithăristrĭa (female), Tert

**citizen:** **1.** cīvis, is, *c.* · *no one can be a c of two states*, duarum civitatum c. esse nemo potest, Cic *neither a c nor a stranger*, neque c., neque peregrinus, Cic. · *the rights of c.s*, civium jura, Cic : *all your fellow-c.s fear you*, te metuunt omnes c. tui, Cic. Hor. **2.** urbānus (as contrasted with rusticus, *countryman*). *idle c.s*, otiosi urbani, Liv Pl. Phr.· *a conspiracy of c.s*, civilis conjuratio, Cic.: *a victory over c.s*, civilis victoria, Sall *the plunder of c.s*, civilis praeda, Tac · *a c's dress*, vestitus civilis, Suet.: *a c. of the world*, cosmīcus, Mart.

**citizenship:** cīvĭtas · *to bestow c. upon any one*, aliquem civitate donare, Cic. ; civitatem alicui dare, impertiri, Cic. · *to obtain the c. of Rome*, c. Romanam assequi, Tac . *to lose c.*, c amittere *or* perdere, Cic. · *to admit a man to the right of c.*, aliquem in civitatem recipere, Cic *to deprive of c.*, alicui c. adimere, Cic. *to obtain the c. fraudulently*, c. furari, Cic.

**citrate:** citras, ātis, *n.*: M. L.

**citron** (fruit): **1.** citrĕum. Plin. **2.** mēdĭcum mālum: Plin

**citron-tree:** citrus, i, *f.*: Plin.

**citrus** (an African tree) · citrus, i, *f* : Plin : *c. wood*, citrum, Plin.: *a table of c. wood*, mensa citrea, Cic.

**city** (*subs*): urbs, urbis, *f.*: *the c. of Rome*, Roma urbs, Cic.. *collections of dwellings which we call c.s*, domicilia conjuncta quas urbes dicimus, Cic · *the most beautiful c. of all Gaul*, pulcherrima totius Galliae urbs, Caes. *the founder of a c*, conditor urbis, Ov. N B. Not civitas except in later authors cf. Gell. 18, 7 "civitatem et pro *loco* et pro oppido dici." or when the *inhabitants* (cives) are meant: as, *the sad and astonished c.*, attonita et moesta c, Suet.: Tac.: v. also TOWN Phr : *the freedom of a c.*, civitas: v. CITIZENSHIP.

**city** (*adj.*): **1.** urbānus · *c. tribes*, ur. tribus, Cic. : *c. affairs*, res ur., Caes.: *c. luxury*, ur luxus, Tac. **2.** urbĭcus: *c. traders*, ur negotiatores, Suet.: *c. affairs*, res ur., Suet (Urbicus differs from urbanus in having a purely local reference; whereas urbanus is esp. used of the *manners* of the city )

**civet:** zibethum: M L

**civet-cat:** (?) viverra, Plin.: *viverra zibetha, Linn.

**civic:** **1.** cīvilis, e· v. CIVIL. **2.** cīvĭcus (chiefly poet.)· *c. rights*, c. jura, Hor.. *a c crown*, c. corona, Cic.

**civil:** **I.** *Relating to citizens* (as contrasted either with strangers or with soldiers). **1.** cīvilis, e. *a c. war*, c. bellum, Cic *c. discord*, c. discordia, Sall. *c rights*, jus c., Cic.· *c. law*, c. lex, Cic *the c day*, dies c., Plin. **2.** cīvĭcus (poet ) *c commotions*, motus c., Hor. *c wars*, c bella, Ov. Phr.: *military and c offices*, imperia et magistratus, Cic *a c. war*, bellum intestinum ac domesticum, Cic *c. death*, capitis deminutio maxima, Cic *the c. list*, *principis sumptus domestici. **II.** Of manners. v. POLITE, COURTEOUS

**civilian:** **I.** *One skilled in civil law:* **1.** jūris *or* jure pērītus *Cato was a very learned c.*, Cato juris civilis peritissimus erat, Cic. **2.** juris consultus · Cic **II.** *A non-military person:* **1.** tōgātus (*in the toga*, which was the dress of peace) *to decree a thanksgiving in honour of a c*, alicui togato supplicationem decernere, Cic.: also used as subs Cic. **2.** pāgānus (only in later Latin) *soldiers and c.s*, milites et pagani, Plin Tac. Juv.

**civility:** v POLITENESS, ATTENTION.

**civilization:** cultus, ūs *the Belgae are the most remote from the c. and refinement of the province*, Belgae a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, Caes. *to bring men from a state of barbarism to one of c*, homines a feta agrestique vita ad humanum c. civilemque deducere, Cic.

**civilize:** **1.** excŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3 *from a rude and barbarous state of existence we have been cast and softened into refinement*, ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, Cic. · *a cast life*, exculta vita, Cic. **2.** expŏlio, 4 Cic · Gell. v. TO POLISH **3.** ēmollio, 4 Ov.: Tac.: v. TO SOFTEN Phr *he cast the minds of men, which by the pursuits of war had become savage and wild*, ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, Cic. (cf preced art.).

**civilly:** v POLITELY Phr *to decline c*, belle negare, Q. Cic.

**clad = clothed:** v TO CLOTHE.

**claim** (*v.*) · **1.** exīgo, ēgi, actum, 3 . *I will wait for what you promise, and will not c. it except at your convenience*, et expectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, Cic.

**2.** postŭlo, 1 *to c one's right*, jus suum p , Ter. Caes Cic **3.** rēpĕto, īvi, ītum, 3 (to *c back*, of what is due) : *to c. one's property*, bona sua r., Cic.: *to c. thanks for a favour*, pro beneficio gratiam r., Liv. **4.** rĕposco, 3 (= repeto). *to c. any one for punishment*, aliquem ad poenas r, Virg. **5.** vindĭco, 1 (esp. in *legal* sense) *to c. one's beloathed as a free person*, sponsam in libertatem v., Liv. Gell.: *the Chians c. Homer as their countryman*, Homerum Chii suum v., Cic *to c. a part of the victory for oneself*, victoriae partem ad se v., Liv. **6.** assĕro, sĕrui, sertum, 3 (*c. for* oneself) : *c. not our praises for yourself*, ne laudes assere nostras, Ov.: *he cast for himself the cognomen of fortunate*, felicis sibi cognomen asseruit, Plin : *the client cast the virgin as a slave*, cliens virginem in servitutem asseruit, Liv.: v. TO DEMAND; ASSUME. **7.** interprĕtor, 1 (rare): *to c. a victory*, i. e. *lay c. to it*, victoriam ut suam int., Vell.

**claim** (*subs.*): **1.** postŭlātio: *a fair and honourable c*, p. aequa et honesta, Cic. Phr.: *to prefer a fair c.*, aequum postulare, Ter. **2.** vindĭciae, arum (*legal c.*): *to seek to obtain the estates of others by unjust c.s*, injustis

v. alienos fundos petere, Cic.· Liv. 3. concursus, ūs (*a joint or counter c.*): Cels Dig Phr.· *to comply with all the c.s of friendship*, amicitiam tueri, Cic. *to make a counter c. against any one*, alicui concurrere, Ulp. *on the one hand the public safety makes a c, on the other, the king's*, concurrit illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen.. v. DEMAND

**claimant, claimer:** 1. assertor (in sense of assero v. TO CLAIM, 6) *the c. of the girl* (as his slave), as puellae, Liv. 2. pētītor Cic.: v SUITOR

**clamber:** v. TO CLIMB.

**clamminess:** lentitūdo Plin.

**clammy:** 1. lentus *glue more c than bird-lime and pitch*, gluten viscō et pice lentius, Virg. 2. viscōsus Theod. Prisc v. GLUTINOUS.

**clamorous:** clāmōsus. Quint. Juv Phr *c. applause*, clamores v. ACCLAMATION, NOISY.

**clamorously:** clāmōsē Quint

**clamour** (*subs*): strēpitus, clāmor. v. NOISE, SHOUT.

**clamour** (*v*). esp in phr. *to clamour for*: flāgito, 1 *they c'd for corn for me*, me frumentum flagitabant, Cic. *to c for an encore*, magnis theatri clamoribus aliquid reponi f., Plin v. TO DEMAND, SHOUT

**clamp** (*subs*)· 1. cātēna Cato Vitr. 2. confībula Cato. 3. uncus Hor.

**clamp** (*v*)· *catena vel confibula defigere, constringere*

**clan:** gens, gentis, *f.* (prob the nearest word) v. FAMILY, RACE

**clandestine:** 1. clandestīnus *a c marriage*, c. nuptiae, Pl.. *c lovers*, c. consilia, Caes. Cic. 2. furtivus *c. lovers*, f viri, Ov. 3. surreptīcius. *c. love* · s. amor, Pl. v. SECRET

**clandestinely:** clam, furtim· v SECRETLY, BY STEALTH.

**clang** (*v.*): 1. clango, 3 *the trumpet's c the dreadful signals*, horrida c. signa tubae, Stat. 2. strēpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3 Hor . Virg.

**clang** (*subs*) clangor *arises the shouting of men and the c. of trumpets*, exoritur clamorque virum c que tubarum, Virg. Liv . v. DIN, NOISE

**clank** (*subs*). strēpitus, ūs *the c. of wheels*, s rotarum, Caes v. DIN

**clank** (*v*) crĕpo, ui, ĭtum, 1 *the cymbal c.s*, sistrum crepat, Ov . *as soon as the chain c s, the friend will depart*, quum primum crepuerit catena, amicus discedet, Sen.

**clannish:** (?) genti suae nimium deditus

**clanship:** gentīlĭtas· Cic.. Plin · v. CLAN

**clansman:** gentīlis, is, *m.*· Cic.: Liv.

**clap** (*v*) obsol. except of *clapping the hands*· 1. plaudo, si, sum, 3 (both *trans.* and *intr*) *to tie the hands with c.ing*, manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic. (of applause) Hor. 2. complōdo, si, sum, 3. *to c. the hands together*, manus c, Quint.· Petr. v. also TO APPLAUD. 3. collīdo, si, sum, 3 with manus· Quint (For such phrases as, *to clap a man in prison* [alliquem in vincula conjicere], *to clap irons on a man* [manicas, compedes alicui impingere], v TO CAST; FASTEN, etc)

**clap, clapping:** I. Of the hands. plausus, ūs *palm brought in contact with palm produces a c.*, palma cum palma collata plausum facit, Sen.· v FLAPPING; APPLAUSE. II. Of thunder: frāgor, ōris, *m.*: coelestis f, Quint *a loud c of thunder*, gravis f., Ov. (In other senses the word has now become obsolete or vulgar v. BLOW, STROKE.)

**clapper:** I. *A person who claps*: plausor: Hor Suet II. *The striking part of a bell* 1. lingua (? lingula *s.* ligula) pseudo-Lact aenigm. 79. 2. malleus: 1. e *hammer*: M. L.

**clap-trap:** verba ad summam cavearn spectantia, Sen. Tr. 11, 6.

**claret:** *vinum Burdigalense.

**clarification:** dēlūcĭdātio M. L

**clarify:** 1. deliquo, 1 Varr.. Cels 2. liquo, 1. Hor . Plin : v. TO FILTER

**clarion:** lĭtuus· Hor Ov *a c.-player*, lituicen, ĭnis, *m* Cato Stat.

**clarionet:** (?) tībia Cic.. Virg . v. FLUTE.

**clary** (*a plant*): horminum· Plin.

**clash** (*v.*): I. *To make a noise by striking*· 1. concrĕpo, ui, ĭtum, 1 *at the first onset the arms c'd*, primo concursu concrepuere arma, Liv. 2. crĕpito, 1 *the arms c*, arma c., Tib. II. *To be opposed to or inconsistent with* 1. collĭdor, līsus, 3 *the laws c*, leges colliduntur, Quint 2. confligo, flixi, flictum, 3· *the various laws c*, diversae leges c, Quint. 3. rĕpugno, 1 *most persons do not see how these things c*, haec inter se quam r., plerique non vident, Cic. 4. pugno v. TO OPPOSE, BE INCONSISTENT

**clash** (*subs*) I. *Noise produced by collision* 1. crĕpĭtus, ūs *the c. of arms*, c armorum, Liv. 2. sŏnĭtus, ūs· Virg. (of the arms in the wooden horse) v. SOUND, NOISE. Phr.. *the harsh c.ing together of words*, asper verborum concursus (concursio), Cic. v. COLLISION II. *Discrepancy*: q v.

**clasp** (*subs*): I. *For fastening*: fībŭla. Liv.· Virg. II. *An embrace*. amplexus: v. EMBRACE.

**clasp** (*v*) I. *To fasten with a clasp*· 1. fibŭlo, 1: Col (who however uses the word fig) 2. fibŭlā connecto, annecto, subnecto· v TO FASTEN. II. *To grasp firmly, to embrace*· 1. complector, xus, 3. *to c any one's right hand*, dextram alicujus c., Virg: *the vine with its tendrils, as with hands, c s whatever it meets*, vitis claviculis suis, quasi manibus quicquid est nacta c., Cic 2. amplector, 3 i q complector v TO EMBRACE. 3. prĕhendo, comprĕhendo. v TO GRASP, TAKE HOLD OF Phr.. *with the hands c d together*, digitis pectinatim inter se implexis, Plin. 28, 6, 17· simly.; digitis inter se pectine junctis, Ov. M. 9, 299 (but for the most part digitis or manibus inter se junctis would be precise enough).

**clasper** (of a vine). clāvĭcŭla, Cic v. TENDRIL

**clasp-knife:** *culter plicatilis (?) Kr

**class** (*subs*): I. *A number of objects regarded collectively as possessing certain common qualities* 1. classis, is, *f* especially of the *political* c s instituted by Ser Tullius Liv.. Cic *the c of slaves*, c servorum, Petr hence, fig.· *compared with him they seem to belong to the very lowest c (the fifth)*, cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, Cic v. *infr.* (II.) 2. gĕnus, ĕris, *n* (the most usu. word to denote a *class or sort*)· *there is a c. of men who wish to be the foremost in everything*, est g hominum qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, Ter.. *of those men there are two c.s*, eorum hominum g sunt duo, Caes. Phr. *to arrange in c.s*, generatim distribuere, Caes 3. ordo, ĭnis, *m* (esp of such c s as the *equites, senators, etc* · v. ORDER)· *the c of husbandmen*, ordo aratorum, Cic. II. *Of pupils* classis· *they had arranged the boys in c s*, pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint. *to be at the top of a c*, c ducere, Quint · v RANK

**class, classify** (*v*)· 1. describo, psi, ptum, 3 *he c'd the freedmen in the four city tribes*, libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus descripsit, Liv. *to c the people according to property, ranks, and ages* populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus d., Cic 2. in classes distribuere Quint

**classic** (*adj.*) strictly, *belonging to classical (the first) class*, with ref to the five classes of Ser. Tullius classicus· *a c and careful author, not a vulgar one*, c assiduusque scriptor, non proletarius, Gell 19, 9, *fin.* (Cic would probably have said, scriptor primae classis cf. Acad Prior. 2, 22, 73) Phr *the Greek and Latin c. authors* or c.s, auctores utriusque linguae clarissimi, Quint.. *a c author*, scriptor vetus atque probus, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 50; optimus auctor, Quint.. or (with a more direct reference to *style*), teretis atque elegans maxime auctor, Quint : c *writers*, auctores eminentissimi or summi, Quint ; perfecti veteresque (scriptores), Hor.: *c literature*, i. e. *of Greece and Rome*, Graecae atque Romanae literae, Cic.: c. *antiquities*, *antiquitates Graecae et Romanae.

**classically:** Phr.· *to write c.*, optime scribere, Quint.: or, ad optimorum auctorum exemplum scribere.

**classification:** 1. descriptio: *the c of the people*, d. populi, Cic . Suet. 2. distributio in classes facta: v. TO CLASSIFY (*fin.*).

**classify:** v. TO CLASS.

**clatter** (*v*)· 1. crĕpo, ui, ĭtum, 1 . v TO RATTLE. 2. crĕpito, 1 *the swords c. on the hard anvils*, duris c. incudibus enses, Virg.

**clatter** (*subs*)· 1. strēpĭtus, **clattering** ūs *the c. of folding-doors*, s valvarum, Hor *the c of wheels*, s rotarum, Caes. 2. crĕpĭtus, ūs *the c of feet*, c. pedum, Cic . v. CLASH, RATTLE

**clause:** I. *A part of a sentence*: 1. articŭlus Cic 2. membrum: Cic Phr.. *to speak in short c s*, membratim dicere, Cic Quint 3. incīsum (*a short c*) Cic Quint. Phr.: *in short c s*, incise and incisim, Cic.; also, caesim, Cic Quint 4. incīsio (= incisum). Cic II. *A complete portion of a law, deed, etc.* 1. căpŭt, ĭtis, *n from the first c of the law to the last*, a primo c legis usque ad extremum, Cic 2. clausŭla: Ulp. 3. ēlŏgium (*in a will*): Cic : Dig.

**clavicle.** clāvĭcŭla: M. L.

**claw:** 1. unguis, is, *m.*· Hor.: Ov.. Plin 2. ungŭla (*of birds*). Pl. 3. brāchium (*of a crab, etc.*): Ov.: Plin.

**claw** (*v*). v. TO SCRATCH.

**clay:** 1. lūtum. Tib · Plin. Phr.· *Brick-c*, terra lateraria, Plin. 2. argilla (*white or potter's c*) · Cic.· Hor 3. crēta (= argilla): Cic *potter's c*, c. figularis, Col.; c. figlina, Varr 4. crētŭla (=creta)· Cic Phr *figures made of c.*, fictiles figurae, Cic. *c vessels*, vasa fictilia, Cic. v. EARTHENWARE.

**clayey:** 1. lūtōsus (*abounding in c*) *a c field*, l. ager, Col. Cato. 2. lūteus v MIRY. 3. crētōsus (*abounding in white c*) Ov.· Plin. 4. crētāceus (of the *nature* of clay) Plin. 5. argillōsus (= cretosus) Varr. Plin. 6. argillāceus (=cretaceus). *c soil*, terra ar , Plin.

**clean** (*adj*): 1. mundus *perfectly c. baskets* quala mundissima, Col *c (or neat) furniture*, m. supellex, Hor *blessed are the pure in heart*, beati mundo corde, Vulg 2. pūrus. *to make a field neat and c*, agrum mundum p que facere, Gell.. *a c dress*, vestis p, Virg *a c house*, p. aedes, Pl. N.B. Mundus usu conveys the additional sense of *neat, elegant* (q. v); purus that of *pure, unmixed*. Phr.: *to make c.*, purgo. v. TO CLEAN, CLEANSE. *to have c. hands* (fig), alicui abstinentem, abstinentissimum esse, Plin. Ep.. v. INTEGRITY

**clean** (*v*). purgo, mundo, purum facio v. TO CLEANSE. Phr. *to c. upon tools*, ferramenta detersa nitidare, atque rubigine liberare, Col esp with prep. *out to c out a kitchen, mangers, etc.*, culinam, praesepia mundanda curare, immunditiis liberare, Col *to c. out a stable*, fimum de stabulo egerere, or simply stabulum egerere, Lact. (of the stable of Augeas) *to c. out hives*, alvearia sordibus purgare, Pall.. *to c. out the bed of the Tiber again*, alveum Tiberis repurgare, Suet. *to c. out sewers*, cloacas detergere, Liv.

**clean** (*adv*). =*altogether, entirely*: q. v

**cleanliness:** mundĭtia *and* mun

dities. ēi: v. NEATNESS (to which it is more nearly equivalent)

**cleanly** (*adj.*) mundus *to be remarkable for c, careful habits,* mundae sedulitatis esse, Ov. v NEAT.

**cleanly** (*adv.*) **1.** pūrē *to wash out vessels c,* p. eluere vasa, Pl *to lie more c and comfortably* (of breeding cattle), purius et mollius incubare, Col Plin. **2.** mundē, mundĭter v. NEATLY.

**cleanness** · v CLEANLINESS, PURITY.

**cleanse:** **1** purgo, 1 *to c from eaves and odour,* a. foliis et stercore p., Col Fig *to c the bosom,* pectora p., lucr. v TO CLEAR, CLEAN So the compounds, (1) perpurgo, *to c thoroughly* · Cic Cels (1) expurgo, *to c out.* Plin (1) dēpurgo = expurgo or intens of purgo Pl Cato. (iv) rēpurgo, *to c again* Suet. Plin **2.** dēfaeco, 1 *(to c from dregs or foulness)* Pl **3.** dētergeo, si, sum, 2 (to c *by brushing or rubbing*) v TO CLEAN (Phr). **4.** ablŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (to c *by washing*) *to c oneself in running water,* se flumine vivo ab, Virg. v. TO WASH, PURIFY.

**cleansing** (*subs*) · **1.** purgātio *the c of sewers,* p cloacarum, Plaj ap Plin **2.** ablūtio (*by washing*). Plin **3.** More usu expr by verb as *to pay attention to the c of cattle-stalls,* bobilia mundanda curare, Col v. TO CLEANSE.

**cleansing** (*adj*) · pūrĭfĭcus (rare) Lact (In verse, purus might be used, as Ov. has lurida aconita, Hor pallida mors, in sense of *making ghastly* or *pale*)

**clear** (*adj*) | *To the sight.* **1.** līquĭdus (*liquid, transparent* q v) *a c night,* l. nox, Virg.: *a c light,* l lumen, Lucr *the c. atmosphere,* l aer, Virg. **2.** sērēnus (*unclouded*): *a c. sky,* l coelum, Cic *a c atmosphere,* s aër, Plin also used in *neut.* as *subs.* = *clear weather* as, *a storm was known to have arisen with a c. sky,* sereno constabat nimbum ortum, Liv . Suet cf. TO CLEAR UP **3.** candĭdus (rare in this sense: v. BRIGHT) *a bright and c light,* lux clara et c., Pl. (N B Clarus, illustris, lucidus are all too strong; signifying rather *bright, luminous.* q v)

**4** limpĭdus (of fluids) *a c. lake,* l. lacus, Cat. *perfectly c wine,* vinum defecatum quam limpidissimum, Col

**5.** pellūcĭdus (*transparent*) Cic. Phr.: *to become c* (of fluids) līquesco, līcŭi, *3 to become c. gradually,* paullatim l., Auct B Alex.. *to make c.* (of fluids), dēfaeco, dēlīquo (līquo) v. TO FILTER. || *To the ear:* **1.** līquĭdus: *a c voice,* l vox, Hor. Lucr.· *to sing a c. note,* liquidum cantare, Ov . v. LIQUID. **2** clārus (implying *loudness* as well as *clearness*) *a c (distinctly audible) voice,* c vox, Cic v AUDIBLE, LOUD. **3.** candĭdus applied by Quint (**11, 3, 15**), and Plin (28, 6, 16), to a kind of voice at once *clear* and *musical,* and opposed to a *thick, husky one* (fusca vox). Cic applies to the same kind of voice the epithet canorus· v MELODIOUS. **4.** ācūtus· i.e. *clear* and *shrill:* q. v. Phr.: *the sounds become clearer* (or louder) *and clearer,* magis atque magis clarescunt sonitus, Virg. A. **2, 301.** ||| Of space· *free, open·* **1.** pūrus. *a c. open plain,* p. ac patens campus, Liv.: *the streets are c., so that nothing interferes with the quiet muser,* p sunt plateae, nihil ut meditantibus obstet, Hor. Varr. **2.** apertus, pătens v. OPEN. Phr : *a c., open space* (*without buildings on it*), area, Varr.: v. AREA. |V Of language, style: *lucid:* **1.** lūcĭdus: *Philistus, an imitator of Thucydides; and, whilst much feebler, considerably clearer,* Philistus imitator Thucydidis; et, ut multo infirmior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, Quint.: *a c. arrangement,* l. ordo, Hor. **2.** illustris, e (*luminous*). *a c. speech, which puts the matter almost before one's eyes,* il. oratio quae rem constituat paene ante oculos. Cic., *a c. explanation,* il. explanatio, Quint. **3.** candĭdus (a critical term, having reference to *clearness and brightness of style*) *Herodotus is interesting,* c, *and diffuse,* dulcis et c et fusus H., Cic. *a c. kind of speaking* c dicendi genus, Cic. **4.** signĭficans, ntis (*telling its tale plainly*) used in conjunction with lucidus (or dilucidus) by Quint. 12, 10. 21, et *al.* **V.** *Intelligible, evident* **1.** clārus *your plans are clearer to us than the light of day,* luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic.. *very c. handwriting,* clarissimae literae, Cic **2.** ăpertus, mănĭfestus, perspĭcuus v EVIDENT. **3.** illustris, e: *a fact c. and known to all,* factum il. notumque omnibus, Cic. **4** ēvĭdens, ntis *a c proof,* e demonstratio, Plin v EVIDENT Phr *to be c.,* appăreo, constat, lĭquet (*impers*) · the last esp used with a negative as legal term, implying that a case has not been made out (cf our "*not proven*"). *they brought in the verdict that the case was not c,* non liquere (N L.) dixerunt, Cic Gell *to make a thing quite c* rem ad liquidum perducere, Vell ; also rem (veritatem) ad liquidum explorare, Liv.; ad liquidum redigere, Sen also rem claram, manifestam, apertam facere or reddere v TO PROVE, EXPLAIN . *to become c (of things explained),* clārēsco, Lucr N B *Clear* is also used in the sense of *free from* as, *c. of blame,* expers culpae or liber culpa, etc v. FREE FROM also for *mere, entire,* as, *so much c loss:* v MERE *with a c conscience,* rectā conscientiā, optimā conscientiā· v CONSCIENCE.

**clear** (*v*): |. Lit *to make open or clear.* **1.** expĕdio, 4 *to c the approaches,* aditus ex , Caes *to c. a stony field by gathering the stones,* agrum saxosum lectione lapidum ex , Col **2.** purgo, 1 *to c ground with hoes,* arva ligonibus p, Ov. *to c a place with sickles,* falcibus p. locum, Cic. v TO CLEANSE, RID OF. **3.** exstirpo, 1 (*of lands*) *to c lands of trees and brushwood,* agros arboribus atque virgultis ex , Pall **4.** exārĭco, 1 *to c forest land,* agrum silvestrem ex, Col (the same notion may be expressed by agrum purum facere v. CLEAN, 2)

**5.** sērēno, 1 (*of the weather*) *Jupiter c.s the sky and the weather,* Jupiter coelum tempestatesque s., Virg Phr.: *he (Themistocles) c'd the sea of pirates,* maritimos praedones consectando mare tutum reddidit, Nep *to c trees of moss,* arbores emuscare, Col (= musco purgare). Fig.. *to c (disburden) one's conscience (by confession),* conscientiam exonerare *or* se exonerare, Curt (in diff sense, conscientiam purgare, v. *inf*). ||. *To exculpate* (q v) Phr · *to c. oneself relatively to any matter,* purgare se de aliqua re, Cic · *to c. the public conscience (free the state of all complicity),* publicam conscientiam purgare, Just *to c any one of the odium and guilt,* invidiam crimenque ab aliquo amoliri, Tac. H 3, 75, *fin* · *to c (any one from)* a *charge,* crimen diluere, Cic. |||. *To make a profit:* lucror, lucrĭfăcio v. TO GAIN.

—— **away:** **1.** dētergeo, si, sum, 2: v. TO SWEEP AWAY, CLEAN OUT **2.** āmōlior, 4 (implying *forcible effort*): *to c. away the obstacles presented by the woods,* obstantia silvarum a, Tac. . *to c. away every impediment,* impedimentum omne a, Sisenn. in Non. **3.** āmŏveo: v. TO REMOVE. (May also usu. be expr. by means of some of the verbs for *to cleanse,* q. v.: as, *to c. away the mice from a house,* domum muribus purgare, Phaedr.) Phr.: *to c. away the clouds of the mind,* nubila animi serenare, Plin.: v. TO CLEAR UP.

—— **off:** *comicè.* āmōlior, 4 (with *pron. refl.*). *c off you!* hinc vos amolimini, Ter.· Pl. apage! v. AWAY.

—— **out:** purgo, ēmundo, dētergeo, ēgĕro. v. TO CLEAN OUT.

—— **up:** |. Trans. *to explain, to remove difficulties:* **1.** expĕdio, 4 *c. up this matter for me first of all* hoc mihi expedi primum, Ter.: more fully, dilucide ex., Ter. v. TO EXPLAIN **2.** ēnōdo, 1. *to c. up niceties of law,* laqueos juris e., Gell Cic. **3.** explĭco, explāno · v TO EXPLAIN, UNFOLD. **4.** dēfaeco, 1 (prop *to clear of dregs, as wine*) · *whatever was formerly uncertain in my mind is now c'd up,* quicquid incerti mihi in animo fuit, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. **5.** illustro, 1 (*to shed light upon*) *everything has been c'd up, made manifest and certain by me,* omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt a me, Cic **6.** perpurgo, 1 (to clear up *thoroughly* · rare) Cic **7.** ēnucleo, 1 (lit *to extract the kernel*): v TO EXPLAIN. Phr *to c. up obscure matters,* rebus (obscuris) lumen afferre, Cic ; obscuritatem et tenebras ab aliqua re tollere cf Cic Or 3, 13. *fin.* ||. Intrans of the weather; *to become fair* dissērēnat *or* dissērēnascit (*impers.*) · cf. Liv. 39, 46 (where quum dissereuasset = quum ex tempestate serenum factum esset) · Plin., cf. TO CLEAR (I. 5.).

**clearance:** |. *The act of clearing away* in phr. *to make a c = to clear away:* q. v. ||. Mercantile term *a kind of receipt* *portorii soluti apŏcha (R and A) v RECEIPT.

**clearly:** |. Prop = *in a clear way* **1.** clārē (strictly of *sight*; but also used with reference to *hearing or understanding*): *to see c,* c. oculis videre, Pl (and v. *inf.* 2) *to speak c. (distinctly and audibly),* c dicere, Ter. Fig *to show c. and evidently,* c atque evidenter ostendere, Quint *very c,* praeclārē *to explain very c,* p explicare, Cic · *to understand quite c,* p. intelligere, Cic. **2.** līquidē or līquidō (esp of *sounds*, also of the action of the mind). *eagles see more c. (than men), moles hear more c,* aquilae clarius cernunt, liquidius audiunt talpae, Plin.. the poets also use the neuter of the adj., as, *to sing c,* liquidum cantare, Cv. Fig *to judge more c.,* liquidius judicare, Cic Liv. **3.** lūcidē (lit *brightly* q. v.). Fig. = Eng *lucidly* (q. v.). *to show anything most c.,* aliquid lucidissime ostendere, Quint. Cic (Similar in meaning, but somewhat stronger, is the comp. dilūcidē as, *to show or explain anything c,* aliquid d. docere, Liv.. *the law c. forbids,* lex d. vetat, Cic.) **4.** expressē (cf. TO EXPRESS) *to pronounce a letter c,* literam ex. efferre, Val Max more freq with ref. to the mind = *exactly* q. v **5.** plānē. v PLAINLY. (N B. This and the foll. words, only in fig sense; as of that which is *expressed* or *explained* c)

**6.** perspĭcŭē: *to explain anything plainly and c.,* aliquid plane et p. expedire, Cic · more fully, dilucide atque p, Plin. Ep **7.** ēnucleātē (lit. *with the kernels extracted* or *the shells cracked*: i e *difficulties and obscurities cleared away* · freq. in Cic) · *to speak of great subjects ornately, of humble ones c,* grandia ornate, e minora dicere, Cic.

**8.** ēnōdātē. similar to enucleate Cic. **9.** ăpertē v. PLAINLY cf. also DISTINCTLY, ARTICULATELY. ||. *Obviously, evidently* (q. v.) perspĭcuē, ăpertē, haud dūbiē, etc

**clearness:** **1.** clārĭtas (the nearest and most gen. term but with ref. to sight rather = *brightness.* q. v.): *the c. of morning,* matutina c , Plin.: *c. in the voice,* c in voce, Cic. *c of speech,* c orationis, Quint. The form claritudo is also found. Tac.. Gell. **2.** sērēnĭtas (*of the sky*) · s. coeli, Cic · Liv.

**3.** perspĭcŭĭtas: of *style* · Quint. 8, 2, 1 (not so in Cic.). N B. Often best expr. by means of an adj.: as, *on whom they father has bestowed c. of voice,* cui liquidam pater vocem dedit, Hor *famous for the c of his style,* *insignis propter sermonem illustrem atque dilucidum *nothing can exceed his c. of style,* *oratione ejus nihil potest esse illustrius. *in the first place aim at c. in your writings,* *imprimis operam da ut perspicue scribas v. CLEAR, CLEARLY

**clear-sighted:** Phr. *to be c. sighted*, clare cernere, Plin.; acute cernere (which, however, is rather stronger), Lucr.. v. SHARP-SIGHTED. For fig sense, v SAGACIOUS, SHREWD.

**cleave:** **A.** Trans *to split asunder:* 1. findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3 *to c. wood*, lignum f, Virg. *to c in two*, in partes f duas, Ov. v TO SPLIT. 2. diffindo, 3 (to c. *asunder*) *to c. asunder*, or *open, the gates of cities*, portas urbium d , Hor. *to c the earth asunder (by an earthquake)*, terram d , Lucr. 3. infindo, 3 (rare except in poets): *to c. furrows in the earth*, sulcos tellūri inf., Virg , *in the sea*, sulcos mari inf., Virg. 4. scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (esp. poet. and fig ) *to c. the plain with iron*, i e. *to plough*, aequor ferro s., Virg. *to c. the seas*, freta s., Ov 5. proscindo, 3 (less freq ) Cat 6. sĕco, ŭi, ctum, 1 (in poet. sense) *the dolphins c. the seas, swimming*, delphines mare nando s , Virg. Ov.: v. TO CUT, DIVIDE. (*Fut part* secātūrus) **B.** Intr.: **|.** *To part asunder* dēhisco, dissĭlio, etc. . v TO GAPE OPEN, PART ASUNDER. **||.** *To adhere to.* ădhaereo v. TO ADHERE

**cleavage:** Phr. *to have an oblique or direct c.* (of stones), *facile* in obliquum, in rectum findi.

**cleaver:** dōlābra v CHOPPER.

**cleaving:** fissio· Cic. (but more usu. expr. by verb).

**clef** (in music). *clāvis; or perh. signum (Kr.).

**cleft** (*subs*)· 1. fissūra (of such a c. *as might be made with a sharp tool*): Col : Plin. 2. hiātus, ūs (*a deep, yawning c.*): v. CHASM. 3. rīma: v. CHINK. 4. chasma, ātis, *n.* (of the apparent c. *in the sky from which lightnings issue*): Plin : Sen. Phr *to open in c s*, fătisco (v. FISSURE): dēhisco (v. TO GAPE): etc.

**cleft** (*part.* and *adj* ): v. CLOVEN

**clematis:** clēmātis, ĭdis, *f.*: Plin.; also vītis silvestris Plin

**clemency:** clēmentia *c. and mildness* (*of rule*), c. mansuetudoque, Cic : *gentleness and c.*, lenitas et c , Cic (clementia is often used in this way with some cognate substantive): v. MILDNESS, GENTLENESS. (Clementia, according to Habicht, is *the disposition which refuses to be hurried into violent or intemperate measures:* lenitas, *natural fineness and gentleness of feeling:* mansuetudo, *mildness* as opp. to natural *untamed* ferocity: Syn. § 252.) *With c.*, clēmenter: Cic.: v. MILDLY.

**clement:** clēmens, lēnis, mansuētus· v. MERCIFUL, KIND, GENTLE (and cf preced. art.).

**clemently** (rare): clēmenter. Cic.: v. GENTLY, MERCIFULLY.

**clench** (*subs*). jŏcus murbanus, infacetus, scurrilis: v. JOKE, JEST.

**clench** or **clinch** (*v*) **|.** Lit.: *to bend* (a nail) *back; to bend or compress* the fingers into the form of a fist. Phr.: *to c. a nail*, *clavum retundere: to c the fist*, digitos comprimere pugnumque facere (or digitis compressis pugnum facere), Cic. **||.** Fig.. *to make secure* an argument: perh. clavo trabali figere (lit. *to make fast with a beam-nail; a* proverbial expr. = *to make doubly sure*): Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 53. (*Not* argumentum premere, which is simply *to press* or *insist on* an argument.)

**clepsydra:** clepsydra (a kind of *water clock*): Cic.: Mart.

**clergy:** **|.** *The whole body of clergymen:* clērus, 1 (Gr. κλῆρος) Tert. (May also be expr. by the pl of clericus or ecclesiasticus: v. CLERGYMAN.) **||.** Legal term; as in phr. *benefit of clergy*; i. e. *privilege of the clerical order before a secular tribunal:* privilegium clericorum: Cod. Theod. (gen. term for all clerical privileges).

**clergyman:** 1. clēricus: Hier 2. ecclēsiasticus· i. e. *a person engaged in any ecclesiastical function* v. ECCLESIASTIC.

**clerical:** 1. clēricus: *c. ordination*, ordinatio c., Cypr 2. clēricālis, e Sidon 3. ecclēsiastĭcus· v. ECCLESIASTICAL Phr. *the c office*, clēricātus, ūs· Hier

**clerk:** **|.** *A clergyman* q. v **||.** *An accountant* or *other writer* actūārius; scriba v ACCOUNTANT, SECRETARY Phr *to be a c*, scriptum facere, Liv. v CLERKSHIP *c of the market*, praefectus annonae (but only with ref. to *provisions*) Tac , in the Greek phraseology of Pl , ăgōrānŏmus (= ἀγορανόμος) *c of the customs*, scriba portorii (Ki ) *c of the works* (in building, (?) exactor operum (strictly a kind of *taskmaster*)· v ex in Forcell. *s v. parish c.*, (?) minister sacrorum

**clerkship:** 1. mīnistērium scribarum Liv 4, 8 (where the term denotes *the service of clerks or secretaries* generally) 2. scriptum (both of the *office* and of the *work*): *he* (*Horace*) *was appointed to a c. in the quaestor's office*, s quaestorium comparavit, Suet *to hold a c*, or *be a clerk*, scriptum facere, Liv. 3. scrībātus, ūs (only of the *office*): *to appoint to a c.*, ad s. nominare, Cod Just.

**clever:** 1. sollers, rtis· v. SKILFUL. 2. callĭdus (prop referring to *experience*, from callum, *the hard skin of a woman* but applicable to *adroitness of all kinds*) *very c. at understanding ancient writings*, in intelligendis veteribus scriptis bene c., Gell *a c inventor*, c. inventŏrum, Nep. with prep and *acc* , c. *at any business*, c ad aliquam rem, Pl. Poet with infin *c at hiding aught he chooses*, quicquid placuit condere c, Hor. 3. vāfer, fra, frum (*tricky, sly, artful*) : *the cleverest interpreter of the dreams of the Stoics*, Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N D. 1, 15, 38 (but even here the word implies a *dishonest cleverness*). 4. astūtus v SLY, CUNNING. 5. ingēnĭōsus (i. e *possessed of natural ability*): *c. at anything*, ad aliquid in., Ov.. also with in and *abl.*: Mart. *Very c*, pĕringēnĭōsus· Cic. 6. scītus (i e. *knowing*: *"up to things"* generally· esp in comic writers). Pl. joins several words which when so used are nearly synonymous. homo astutus, doctus, scitus et callidus 7. versūtus (*quick; always ready with schemes and stratagems*. "versutos eos appello quorum mens celeriter versatur." Cic ). used often in combination with callidus, vafer, acutus, etc Cic.· Pl. v. SLY. Phr.. *a c. rogue*, vĕtĕrator, Pl.· Cic · *the poems of Lucretius have not much brilliancy of genius, but they are very c.*, Lucretii poemata non multis luminibus ingenii, multae tamen artis sunt, Cic · v. APT, EXPERT, DEXTEROUS.

**cleverly:** 1. sollerter, pĕrītē v. SKILFULLY. 2. scītē. *c and well*, s. et probe, Pl.· *to reason c. and subtly*, s. subtiliterque ratiocinari, Gell.· of works of art Cic. 3. doctē: *to play on the harp c*, d. psallere, Hor. 4. astūtē: v. CRAFTILY, SLYLY. 5. ingēnĭōsē: v. INGENIOUSLY.

**cleverness:** sollertia, callĭdĭtas; astūtia, vafrĭtia: v. SKILFULNESS, CUNNING . and comp. the art. CLEVER.

**clew:** v. CLUE.

**click** (*v* and *subs.*): no exact word; perhaps nothing nearer than crĕpo, crĕpĭtus.

**client:** **|.** In Roman sense; as applied to the dependants of the patricians (patroni)· clīens, ntis, *m.* and *f.*: Liv Cic. A fem. form clienta is also found· Pl.: Hor. *A body of clients*, clientēla ("the sing. is rare in this sense " Forc.)· *he knew that there were great bodies of Pompey's c s in the hither provinces*, magnas esse Pompei c in citeriore provincia scio-bat, Caes. (here, however, the word is used in a general sense of *dependants:* q v.)· Cic. **||.** In modern sense; *one who takes the advice of a lawyer:* 1. consultor Cic.: Hor. 2. clīens· *elude the c. that is watching your front door by going out at the back*, atria servantem postico falle c., Hor *to appear on behalf of c.s*, adesse clientibus, Suet. (But strictly our sense of *client* is only one element in that of the Roman *cliens*)

**clientship:** clientēla (the relation of a *cliens* to his *patronus*) *to be under any one's protection and c*, esse in fide et c alicujus, Cic . Ter v. DEPENDANCE, PATRONAGE.

**cliff:** 1. cautes, is, *f.* (*a sharp rock*) Caes Virg. 2. scōpŭlus (prop. *a watch-tower* or *beacon-rock*) Virg.. Caes.· v. ROCK 3. May perhaps be more precisely expressed by a subs with the adj praeruptus as, *an island surrounded on all sides by c s of immense height*, insula septa undique praeruptis immensae altitudinis rupibus, Suet. *headlands and c.s*, promontoria et p. saxa, Cic simly. with abruptus. v. STEEP, PRECIPITOUS.

**climacteric** (*subs* ) clīmactēr, ēris, *m.*: Plin. 7, 49, 50 (where, however, it is in the pl., and should perhaps be written with Greek letters) Gell 3, 10 ("Annus scansilis, vel scalaris, qui et gradarius, et decretorius a medicis dicitur " Forcell s v.)

**climacteric, climactérical** (*adj.*): clīmactĕrĭcus Gell (cf preced art.).

**climate:** 1. coelum *or* caelum: *c not soul they change, who hurry o'er the seas*, c non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt Hor *or else c. has bestowed peculiar physical features*, seu positio coeli corporibus habitum dedit, Tac *features of c*, coeli mos, mores, Virg : Plin. 2. temperies, ēi, *f* (*a well-tempered, mild c*) *you would praise the c.*, t. laudes, Hor Plin Ep. 3. loca, orum (with some qualifying word) *the c is more temperate than in Gaul, the cold being less severe*, l sunt temperatiora quam in Gallia, remissioribus frigoribus, Caes · *a hot, cold, temperate c*, loca ferventia, frigida, temperata, Plin N.B Not *clima*, which is a mathematical division of the earth: see Dict Ant s. v · nor *aer*, which refers rather to the *quality* of the atmosphere of any particular country, or its *condition* as hot or cold, etc

**climax:** 1. grădātio Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: "*gradatio* quae dicitur κλῖμαξ," Quint 9, 3, 54; from which passage it appears that the figure *gradatio* required a repetition of each member of the progression in passing from it to the next; as "Africano virtutem industria, *virtus* gloriam, *gloria* aemulos comparavit," ib 2. prōgressio Cic. l. c. where, however, no explanation is given. Forcell. s. v. says, "fortasse est, cum in oratione semper aliquid priore majus insequitur." 3. incrēmentum pluribus gradibus factum cf. Quint 8, 4, 3 4. climax, ācis, *f* . Capell. Phr.. *to rise in the way of c*, per gradus ire, Quint ib. *there is an unninterrupted c.*, semper aliquid priore majus insequitur; singula incrementum habent, Quint. ib *to dwell upon the points of a c.*, circa singulos gradus morari, ib.

**climb:** **|.** Intrans.· 1. scando, di, sum, 3· *the cat c s up to the bird's nest*, s feles ad nidum volucris, Phaedr. Fig.· *fear and conscience-stings c. as high as their master*, timor et minae s. eodem quo dominus, Hor. 2. inscendo, 3 (to c *into*): *to c. up into a tree*, in arborem in., Pl.: v. TO MOUNT. 3. ascendo, escendo· v. TO ASCEND. 4. ēvādo, si, sum, 3 (to c. *up*), *to c. up to the top of the roof*, e. ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg : *to c. over the enemies' heads*, per capita hostium e., Curt.· Liv. 5. ēnītor, nīsus, and nixus, 3: (*to struggle up*, c up *with an effort*): *to c. up to the top of a mountain*, e. in verticem montis, Curt. *the horses find it hard to c. up when fresh at morn*, vix mane recentes en. equi, Ov. 6. transscendo *or* transcendo, 3 (to c. *over*): *to c. over into the enemies' ships*, tr. in hostium naves, Caes.: *to c. over a wall*, maceriam tr , Caes 7. supervādo, 3

(to c over) · *to c. over the ruins of a wall.* ruinas muri s, Liv. ‖ Trans.· *to mount by c ing* **1.** scando, *3 to c a mast,* malum s, Cic Fig. *carking care c s the brass-beaked galley,* s. aeratas naves vitiosa cura, Hor. **2.** ascendo, escendo, conscendo, etc v. TO ASCEND, MOUNT. Also all the verbs given under (I) may convey the transitive notion either with or without a prep, as, *to c the ridge of a hill,* ad summum jugum montis emti, evadere ; *to c. a tree,* in arborem inscendere, escendere, etc

**climber**: expr. by part, as, *there was no projection to help a c,* *nihil eminebat quod scandentibus auxilio esset. As scient. term, the c s (a class of birds), *scansores* of plants, herbae, arbores, quae claviculis suis tanquam manibus se erigunt cf Cic Sen 15, 52

**climbing** (*subs.*). ascensio, ascensus (climbing *up*) · v. ASCENT (But more usu expr. by part of verb as, *to use one's hands in c*, manibus in ascendendo se adjuvare cf Liv 21, 36.)

**clime**: rēgio, lōca v REGION, CLIMATE

**clinch**: v TO CLENCH.

**clincher**: now nearly obsol except in colloq. language. Phr *that's a c'* perh habet ! a phrase of the arena cf Pl. Most. 3, 2, 26 *illud quasi clavo trabali fixum, adactum est* cf. TO CLENCH.

**cling**: **1.** ādhaereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (with in and *abl.*, *abl* alone, or *dat*) *to c. to a body,* in corpore ad, Ov (my shafts) *shall c to thy very heart,* in tuis visceribus adhaerebunt (*al* haerebunt), Cic. Fig *envy c.s to the most exalted,* ad. invidia altissimis, Vell. (Rare and poet. with *acc* Cic Lucr) **2.** inhaereo, 2 (constr same as 1) *he clasped his hand and clung fast thereto,* dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg v TO ADHERE. **3.** haereo, 2 (constr sim. to preceding) *to c to any one's bosom,* in gremio alicujus h, Ov. *to c to one another in fond embraces,* avidis complexibus h., Ov.. *to c. to any one's side,* alicujus lateri h., Hor. **4.** (Poet. of persons *embracing*). circumfundor, fūsus, 3. v TO EMBRACE Phr. *to c to a hope* (i e *fondly cherish it*), spem fovere, Mart.. *to c to pleasure, ease, etc*, voluptatem, otium, amplexari, Cic. and simly with amplector, Cic. v TO STICK TO

**clinic**: i e. *one confined to his bed:* clīnicus : Hier. cf. BEDRIDDEN.

**clinical**: Phr · *c medicine,* clīnicē, ēs, *f.*: Plin

**clink** (*v*) tinnio, 4 (applicable to any *tinkling, jingling* sound).

**clink** (*subs*) tinnītus, ūs v. JINGLE.

**clip**: *To shear, cut* **1.** tondeo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2 *to c the beard,* barbam t., Cic. *with the beard somewhat awkwardly c'd,* rusticius tonsus, Hor *to c vines,* vites t., Plin. **2.** attondeo, tondi, tonsum, 2 (i e. *to c. lightly,* or *just on the surface*) *to c. vines,* vites at., Virg. v. TO CROP. **3.** dētondeo, 2 *to c. shrubs,* virgulta d., Col. *to c* (i e. *shear*) *sheep,* oves d., Cat.· *leaves c'd off by cold,* detonsae frigore frondes, Ov. **4.** mūtilo, 1 (i. e. *to dock, mutilate*) · *to c off the end of a viper's tail,* caudam colubrae m., Ov. Fig : *to c words* (in pronunciation), verba m., Plin **5.** dēcurto, 1 (= mutilo). Arnob. (rare). See also TO PRUNE, CUT OFF or AWAY, etc N B Not *circumcīdo* which signifies *to gash all round,* as in the phrase circumcidere arbores, Plin 16, 39, 74: *circumtondeo* is without good authority as a verb, though the *p part* circumtonsus occurs (Pers ).

**clipped** (as *adj.*) tonsilis, e *a c. box grove* or *hedge,* t. buxetum, Mart · Plin.

**clipping** (*subs.*). ‖. *The act* · tonsūra *the c of the hair,* t capillorum, Ov.: Plin. (Or expressed by the verb.) ‖. In *pl.* only: *clippings*: rēsegmina, um: Plin.. v. PARINGS.

**clique**: (?) glōbus: *that c. of the aristocracy,* s lle nobilitatis, Sall. Jug. 85. See also FACTION, PARTY. N B. Not *sodalitas*, which is not used in an invidious sense. But cf. this with what is said s. v. "club" respecting the word sodalitas

**cloak** (*subs*) · **1.** pallium, *dim.* palliŏlum, *poet* palla (the last esp of *the tragic robe,* "palla honesta," Hor A. P. 278, or a lady's *mantle* q v) this was "the most common article of the amictus,' or *external attire* (Dict Ant 852 *a*), and consisted of a simple square of woollen or linen fabric (p laneum, linteum) it also served as a blanket on occasion Strictly, therefore, it was rather a *shawl* (q v) than a *cloak* Wearing *such a garment,* palliātus Cic **2.** lācerna (a *thick* c used to throw over the toga in bad weather its form was similar to that of the pallium v Dict Ant s. v.): Cic Ov. *Wearing the* lacerna, lacernātus Vell. **3.** laena (= pallium laneum rare) Varr. Cic. **4.** paenŭla (*a travelling c, with a cape or hood to it*) Cic Hor. *Dressed in such a c*, paenŭlātus Cic · Sen. **5.** chlāmys, ydis, *f* (prop a *foreign* garment *lighter and more ornamental* than the preceding) Cic. Virg. *Wearing such a c. or scarf,* chlāmydātus Pl · Cic **6.** āmĭcŭlum (a general term, applicable to any one of the preceding; corresponding as it does to amictus v *supr* 1) Cic Nep. **7.** sāgum, sāgŭlum (*a soldier's c ;* whereas the paludamentum was worn by generals and superior officers only slaves also wore saga see Cato, R R. 59) *to put on the war-cloak,* i. e. *to enter a state of war,* saga sumere, ad s lie, Cic. the term is sometimes applied to the cloak of a general also, esp when he is not appearing in an official character cf Liv 21, 4, "militari sagulo opertus" (of Hannibal) *Wearing the military c*, sāgātus Cic. **8.** pālūdāmentum (*a general's official c.* v No 7) Liv.. Plin. *Wearing such a c*, pālūdātus Liv **9.** ăbolla (*a thick c, worn by philosophers*) · Suet.· Juv. **10.** endromis, ĭdis, *f* (*a coarse warm wrapper used by athletes after going through their exercises*) Mart N.B. For *cloak* in fig. sense, see PRETEXT, PRETENCE

**cloak** (*v*) i e *to hide* a thing *under a pretext* · **1.** dissīmŭlo, 1 *to invent nothing, c nothing, conceal nothing,* nihil fingere, nihil d, nihil obtegere, Cic Sall . v TO DISGUISE, FEIGN **2.** praetendo, di, sum, and tum, 3 (lit *to extend* something *in front,* so as *to hide* another thing . with *acc.* and *dat*) · *you are in the habit of c ing your brutal ways with the name of a great philosopher* (Pythagoras), hominis doctissimi nomen immanibus tuis moribus soles p., Cic Quint. **3.** praetexo, ui, xtum, 3 (similar in sense to praetendo . with *acc.* and *abl*) *to c one's fault under* (*another*) *name,* culpam (alio) nomine p , Virg. Tac See also TO HIDE, PALLIATE, EXCUSE

**clock**: **1.** hōrŏlŏgium (gen term for *an instrument to mark the time*). Cic · Plin *A c goes, stops, is right, wrong,* (perh.) h movetur, moveri desinit, ad horas congruit, non congruit, recte, peiperam horas indicat (chiefly from Kr.). **2.** sōlārium prop. *a sun-dial* , but also used by Cic of *a water-clock* (s ex aqua, N. D. 2, 34, 87). **3.** hōrae, arum *when we see anything moved by certain machinery, as a sphere, a c*, quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic **4.** clepsydra (*a water-clock* : Gr. κλεψύδρα) Cic · Sen. Phr. *what o'c. is it?* hora quota est, Hor. *to ask what o'c it is,* horas requirere, Sen. ; horas quaerere, Plin · *at two* (or according to our reckoning about 8 *a m*) *o'c. next day,* hora secunda postridie, Cic

**clock-work**: chiefly in such phr. as, *to move like c.,* *instar automatorum moveri

**clod**: glēba *to pelt any one away with c.s or stones,* glebis aut saxis aliquem agere, Cic Hor. *Dimin.* glēbŭla *a small c* Col (For the fig. sense, see BLOCKHEAD)

**clodhopper**: v. CLOWN.

**clog** (*subs*) ‖. Lit.: *a high, heavy shoe :* sculpōnea : the ordinary *wooden shoes* furnished to slaves see Cato, R R. 59. ‖. Fig.· mŏra, impĕdimentum v. HINDRANCE Phr., *to act as a c upon a person,* tardare aliquem, Caes · Hor. *to c the progress of an affair,* alicui rei moram et tarditatem afferre, Cic . v. foll art.

**clog** (*v.*) · i e. *to hinder, fetter:* impĕdio, implico, tardo, etc.. v. TO EMBARRASS, FETTER, DELAY and comp preceding art Phr. *a compact c'd with unfavourable conditions,* foedus conditionibus gravibus incommodatum (?).

**cloister**: ‖. *A portico* (q. v) porticus ‖. *A monastery* (q v.). as in such phr as *the retirement of the c, etc* mŏnastērium, etc.

**cloistral**: v MONASTIC

**close** (*v.*) · A. Trans.: ‖. Lit.: *to shut* or *bring together* . v TO SHUT **1.** claudo, si, sum, *3 the Alps were c.d by winter,* clausae hieme Alpes sunt, Liv *to c. the sluices,* rivos c, Virg. *to c. the line of march,* i. e *bring up the rear,* agmen or novissimum agmen c, Caes. *to c a work,* opus c., Ov.

**2.** ŏpĕrio, ui, rtum, 4 (*to cover up*): *to c. doors,* fores op , Plin *he was borne in a c.d litter,* operta lectica latus est, Cic *to c the eyes,* oculos op , Plin (oculos claudere is rather *to shut the eyes in death*). **3.** prĕmo, pressi, pressum, *3 (to press, close tightly), to c. the eyes* or *lips,* oculos, os pr., Virg.

**4.** comprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (stronger than premo): *to c the hand tightly, in the form of a fist,* c in pugnum manum, Quint.; digitos c. et pugnum facere, Cic. **5.** glūtino, 1 (of *wounds*) *if the edges of the wound have c d,* si orae vulneris se glutinarunt, Ceis. **6** denso, 1 *or* denseo, 2 (i e. *to c. up thick together*) · *to c the ranks,* ordines densare, Liv. ‖. *To bring to an end* v TO FINISH, CONCLUDE (N B. Claudo is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense as, *to close a lustrum,* or *period of five years,* c lustrum, Hor and v *supr.* 1.) Phr.. *to c a bargain,* emptionem, venditionem contrahere, perficere (the latter denoting more expressly the completion of the contract), Just Inst. 3, 23 (N.B. Not negotium conficere ; which is simply *to finish a business*). *no bargain can be c.d without the specification of a price,* nulla emptio sine pretio esse potest *or* constat, ib

B. Intrans.: ‖. *To come together, be shut up.* 1. Expr. by any of the transitive verbs under (A), and the *refl. pron* , or in *pass* · as, *the eyes* c., premuntur, premunt se oculi, etc v *supr.* **2** cŏĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 *the eyelids of the sleeper do not* c , palpebrae dormientis non c , Ceis *the fingers* c., digiti c , Ov : *claws c ing to bite* or *pinch,* forficibus ad morsum coeuntibus, Plin.· so of *wounds c.ing.* Ov Ceis. (cf *supr.* I. 5). ‖. *To come to an end* · expr. by pass. of verbs for *to finish, end.*

—— **in**: ‖. Trans.: v. TO ENCLOSE ‖. Intr.. phr.: *to c. in upon the enemy,* undique fauces hostium premere, cf Cic. Verr 3, 76, 176 ; faucibus (hostem) urgere, Sall Cat. 52 (*fin*.).

—— **over**: supervĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (rare). *the earth c.d over her legs as she was speaking,* crura loquentis terra supervenit, Ov. (or expr. by pass. of obduco cf. Plin. 3, 63 *fin*.).

—— **up** : claudo, praeclūdo, obsēpio etc.. v TO BLOCK UP, SHUT UP

—— **with**: ‖. *Of fighting* : (mānum) consĕro, sĕrui, rtum, 3 (*to come to an engagement*) Cic Liv. Or more precisely, cominus aggredi aliquem, ire in aliquem, Ov.: cominus gladio rem gerere, Liv (i. e. *to fight at close quarters*) · simly . rem ad mucrones et manus adducere, Tac ‖. Of bargains; *to*

*accept, agree to*: accipio cf. Ter. And 5, 4, 48.

**close** (*adj.*) **I.** *Packed closely together*: **1.** confertus (*crowded together*: "serried," Milt.) *very c. array*, confertissima acies, Caes *to be drawn up in closer array*, confertiores stare, Liv. Hence *adv* confertim, *in c. array*, Liv.: Sall. **2.** arctus *or* artus (*confined: tightly packed* usu in bad sense, *too c*). *c dinner-parties*, (i. e. *at which people sit too c together*), a convivia, Hor *to be passed through a c. sieve*, cribro a transire, Plin. v. NARROW, TIGHT **3.** spissus (*with component particles packed c. together*) v THICK **4.** densus (sim. to spissus; but spissus refers to *particles packed together without perceptible interstices* densus in less rigid sense to things *crowded together*; opp to rarus) *three camps arranged very c. together*, trina castra densissima, Caes *enemies c together*, d. hostes, Virg. v. DENSE. **5.** crēber, bra, brum (*frequent, numerous, coming close upon one another*) · *veins and arteries c together and many*, venae et arteriae c. multaeque, Cic. P hr. *to come to c quarters*. v. TO CLOSE WITH. **II.** Of style *concise, full of matter*: **1.** crebēr rerum frequentiā Cic (of Thucydides) **2.** densus also applied to Thuc. by Cic.. v CONCISE, CONDENSED **III.** Of relation or connexion, *intimate* (q v): Phr *to be on the closest possible terms with any one*, aliquo familiarissime uti, Cic *there is the closest affinity between the orator and the poet*, est finitimus oratori poeta, Cic. *very c. connexion*, summa necessitudo, Cic Quint *very c attention*, animus intentissimus v ATTENTIVE. **IV.** Of the atmosphere; *oppressive* · crassus atque gravis (the former referring to its *dense* nature, as of Boeotia, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 244; the latter to its *unhealthiness* · Tac. H 5, 7); impūrus v. FOUL, IMPURE. **V.** *Niggardly* (q. v) parcus, mālignus v. MEAN, STINGY. (N.B. For *close=near* see foll art)

**close** (*adv*). **1.** prŏpĕ, proximē · v. NEAR. **2.** juxta (both as *adv.* and as *prep.* with *acc*) *he pitched his camp c. to the walls*, j murum castra posuit, Caes. v. HARD BY. N B The form juxtim also occurs, though rarely · Lucr. Suet. **3** May sometimes be expr. by an *adj* as, *they stand c. around*, densi circumstant, Ov. (cf. CLOSE, *adj* 1). Phr. *to be c at hand*, adesse, subesse (v. NEAR, TO BE), or of *a hostile attitude*, alicui in cervicibus esse, Liv. (but denoting an *actually menacing* danger, not a merely *impending* one Liv. 22, 33); alicui supra caput esse, Sall Liv comp. TO CLOSE WITH and see CLOSELY

**close** (*subs*) · **I.** *An enclosed place*: saeptum, clausum v. ENCLOSURE. **II.** *Termination* **1.** exitus, ūs · *to bring anything to a c*, adducere aliquid ad ex., Cic. *at the c of the former year*, exitu superioris anni, Liv. v. END **2.** clausŭla *the c of an edict*, Cic.: esp. of the *c. of a period in rhetoric*, Cic *to bring anything to a c*, alicui rei c imponere, Col Sen **III.** *A grapple in wrestling* · luctātio v. STRUGGLE

**close-fisted**: parcus, restrictus, astrictus v. NIGGARDLY

**close-fistedness**. parsĭmōnia, tēnācitas v. NIGGARDLINESS, MEANNESS.

**closely**: Phr. · *to sit c.*, arcte sedere, Cic. *to embrace c*, arcte complecti, Cic.. *things very c connected*, res subtiliter connexae, Lucr. *to follow any one very c.*, alicujus vestigiis ingredi, Cic *to question any one c*, ex aliquo subtiliter diligenter, exacte, de aliqua re quaerere v. ACCURATELY, CAREFULLY; INTIMATELY.

**closeness**: **I.** *Thickness* (q v). densitas **II.** *Nearness* (q v) prŏpinquitas In fig sense, of *c of relation* · Phr. *nothing can exceed the c. of these ties*, *his necessitudinibus arctius nihil esse potest (v. CONNEXION) *in accordance with the c. of our connexion with each other*, pro conjunctione nostra, Cic. **III.** Of style · in most cases expr. by *adj.* or by a phr · as, *to aim at the c of the style of Thucydides*, studere se, tanquam Thucydidem, rerum frequentia crebrum esse *remarkable for the c of his style*, ob densum sermonem insignis (cf CLOSE, *adj*) **IV.** i. q *penuriousness* (q v) tēnācitas, (nimia *s.* astricta) parsĭmōnia v NIGGARDLINESS **V.** Of the air grăvĭtas, impūritas v. UNHEALTHINESS, IMPURITY

**close-stool**: **1.** lăsănum Petr **2.** sella pertūsa Cato also simply sella, Scrib s familiarica, Varr.

**closet** (*s*) i. e *a small room* · **1.** aedĭcŭla Pl. **2.** cella. Ter.: Cic . v CHAMBER, CABINET.

**closet** (*v*) chiefly in *p. part.*: as *to be c d with any one*, *in cubiculo secretiore cum aliquo esse: arbitris remotis cum aliquo loqui v PRIVATELY.

**clot** (*subs*). *sanguinis concreti gutta (?); or simply, concretus sanguis, cruor cf. foll art.

**clot** (*v*) · cōĕo, concresco v. TO CURDLE Chiefly used in *p part.*. *clotted*, concrētus *hair c'd or matted together with blood*, concreti sanguine crines, Virg . v CURDLED

**cloth**: **1.** textum (esp. in *pl*) · *coarse c*, t. rude, Ov · *precious c.*, texta pretiosa, Ov. Mart **2.** textile, is, *n* (often *pl*) · *carefully made, fine c.*, t. operosum, Cic. *painting on c.*, pictura in textili, Cic Liv *they use its leaves for c*, ejus foliis utuntur ad textilia, Plin (N B. *Pannus* appears never to be used for cloth *as a fabric*, but always of a *piece of cloth, a garment*, etc v. PATCH.) Special terms. *linen c.*, linteum, Cic.. Plin *hair* or *sack-c.*, cilicium Varr.· Cic. *a table c*, stragula vestis a term applicable to any kind of cloth used *to spread over* anything.

**clothe**: **1.** vestio, 4 (the most comprehensive term) *to be c d in triumphal dress*, habitu triumphali vestiri, Plin. *some animals are covered with hides, others c d with fur*, animantes aliae corius tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. *the mountains are c d with forests*, montes silvis vestiuntur, Liv.: *to c. and adorn one's discourse with eloquence*, inventa v atque ornare oratione, Cic Quint. **2.** convestio, 4 (to c. *completely* · rare and chiefly poet) *the ivy has c d everything*, omnia convestivit hedera, Cic Lucr. **3.** vēlo, 1 (prop. *to veil, drape, cover*) · *clad in the toga*, velatus toga, Liv. *clad in a purple garment*, purpurea velatus veste, Ov. **4.** indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (chiefly with *pron. reflect.* or as *pass*; in sense of *to c oneself*. see also *to put on*) *c d in a gilded mantle*, palla maurata indutus, Auct. ad Her Cic also poet with *acc.* of that which *is put on clad in the spoils of Achilles*, exuviis indutus Achillei, Virg (where the constr. is that of the Gr. Mid Verb) Esp meton *gods c d in the human form*, dii indute specie humana, Cic. · *the trees itself with fruit*, pomis se induit arbos, Virg. *c d as it were in two characters*, indutus duabus quasi personis, Cic. **5.** āmĭcio, īcui, and ixi, ictum, 4 (i. e. *to throw* or *wrap around*, hence only with ref to *external* clothing) *c d in a purple toga*, amictus toga purpurea, Cic *with thy radiant shoulders c.d in cloud*, nube candentes humeros amictus, Hor.

**clothes, clothing**: **1.** vestis, is, *f* (also including all kinds of *drapery*) *to strip the fallen of their c.*, jacentes veste spoliare, Nep. Cic.. v. DRESS. **2.** vestītus, ūs (only used of *clothing* whether lit. or fig) *woman's c.*, v. muliebris, Cic.. *one's necessary c.*, necessarius v, Cic *the verdant clothing of the banks*, riparum v. viridis, Cic. **3.** vestīmentum (*any single article of dress*: hence, in *pl. clothing in general*) · *to change one's c*, vestimenta mutare, Cic. (which must be carefully distinguished from *vestitum* mutare, *to go into mourning*): Hor. **4.** āmictus, ūs (*outer* clothing): v. DRESS **5.** vēlāmen, ĭnis, *n* (strictly, *a covering* poet) Virg Ov. Special terms and phr. *cast off c.s*, exŭviae, Pl *old c.s*, scrūta, orum, Lucil. ap. Gell ; and hence, *an old c.s-man*, scrūtārius, ib ; the *business of such* scrutaria, Apul *an old c s-shop*, scrutarium, Gloss *a c s-chest*, arca vestiaria, Cato *a c s-press*, vestiarium, Plin *a dealer in c s*, vestiarius, Ulp *bed-c s*, strāgŭla vestis, or simply strāgŭlum, Cic v. also COVERLET *a servant whose business it is to look after c s*, vestispex, *fem* vestispica, Inscr ; also servus a veste *or* ad vestem Inscr. (Forc. *s. v*): *a full suit of c.s*, synthēsis, is, *f.*: Mart.

**clothier**: vestiārius v. CLOTHES (phr)

**clothing**: vestītus, vestīmenta, etc · v. CLOTHES.

**clotted**: concrētus v TO CLOT.

**cloud**: **1.** nūbes, is, *f* (the most comprehensive term) *summer c s*, aestivae n, Virg . *a dark gloomy c*, atra n, Hor : *c s gather*, n. globantur, Plin. Meton.: *a c. of dust*, n pulveris, Liv . *c.s of locusts*, n locustarum, Liv. Fig. *banish the c from your brow*, deme supercilio n, Hor *to grasp at c.s and unsubstantial things*, nubes et inania captare, Hor *Dimin* nūbēcŭla, *a small c.* (both lit and fig.) Cic Plin. **2.** nūbila, orum (only in pl , mostly poet.): *Jove cleaving the c s with gleaming fire*, Diespiter igni corusco n dividens, Hor.: *to scatter the c s*, n dispicere, Quint.

**3.** nimbus (*a dark c of rain or storm*) · *c.s obscured the day*, involvere diem n, Virg. *a dense c.*, densus n., Liv. Meton *a c. of yellow sand*, fulvus n arenae, Virg.. *a c of foot-soldiers*, n peditum, Virg *a c of missiles*, n. telorum, Lucan Fig. *I am glad that this c* (of storm) *has quickly passed by*, hunc quidem n cito transisse laetor, Cic. Phr.. *to throw a c over anything* (of that which *renders gloomy*) · tenebras, caliginem obducere v. GLOOM

**cloud** (*v*). chiefly in *pass* Phr.: *the sky is suddenly c'd over*, eripiunt subito nubes coelum, Virg ; tenebrae, nubes, se coelo obducunt cf Plin II, 37, 54; (or, coelum nubibus obducitur, for obduco admits both constructions); removent subeuntia nubila coelum, Ov F. 2, 493 , also simply nūbĭlat (*impers*) Varr Nūbesco, *to be c'd over, become cloudy*, is of doubtful authority; and obnubilo, *to become cloudy*, appears to occur only in fig. sense (Gell ).

**cloud-born**: nūbĭgĕna, *m.*: Col.: Stat.

**cloud bringing**: nūbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum · *the c. S. wind*, n Notus, Ov.

**cloud-capped**: nūbĭfer . *c. Apennines*, n. Apenninus, Val. Flac.

**cloudless**: **1.** sērēnus v FAIR. **2.** āpertus; v. OPEN. Phr. *cloudless sky* or *weather*, purum, Hor ; more usu sudum Virg. Apul.

**cloudy**. **1.** nubilus *a c. sky*, n. coelum, Plin (or simply nubilum, Plin.: Suet.) *a c year*, n. annus, Tib : *the c. hue of a pearl*, n color margaritae, Plin. Fig *a c mind*, n. mens, Pl. *c times*, n tempora, Ov Quint *somewhat c.*, subnūbĭlus . Caes **2.** obnūbĭlus (rare). poet. ap Cic **3.** nūbĭlōsus (rare): Apul. (For *to become c.* or *overcast*, see TO CLOUD.)

**clout** (*subs.*) pannus : v. PATCH.

**clout** (*v.*): chiefly in *p. part. clouted* · pannōsus, pannūceus, pannis obsĭtus v PATCHED.

**clove**: *caryophyllus aromaticus, Linn (Caryophyllum *or* garyophyllum occurs in Plin., but it is not certain what plant is meant )

**cloven**: **1.** bīsulcus . *a c. tongue*, b. lingua, Ov : *a c. hoof* b. ungula, Plin.: *animals with c. hoofs* bisulca. orum, Plin. **2.** duplex, ĭcis · *c tongues*, d. linguae, Pl. *a c. (?) fig.*, d. ficus, Hor. Phr. *c. into three*, trĭsulcus. Virg.; Ov.: *c. into many segments*, multifidus;

Ov.. Plin. *not c* (as *the hoofs of horses*), indivīsus Varr

**cloven-footed:** bisulcas ungulas habens (v. preced art)

**clover:** mēdica (?) Virg Plin (The trifolium referred to by Pliny, 21, 9, 30, may have been a kind of *clover*, but it is uncertain He speaks of it only as used by chaplet-makers, and not as agricultural produce)

**clown:** |. *A countryman.* 1. rusticus homo or simply rusticus Cic Hor 2. homo agrestis (implying *rough boorishness*) Cic 3. fossor (lit *digger*) Cat.. Hor ||. *A buffoon* q v

**clownish:** 1. rusticus (i. e. savouring of the country, innocent of town refinement) v RUSTIC, AWKWARD 2. agrestis, e v BOORISH, RUDE

**clownishly:** rusticē *to speak c*, r loqui, Cic Hor . v AWKWARDLY.

**clownishness:** 1. rusticitas *politeness, the opposite of which is c.*, urbanitas, cui contraria est r, Quint. v AWKWARDNESS 2. mores rustici inculti v CLOWNISH, UNCULTIVATED

**cloy:** sātio, sātūro v. TO SATIATE. Phr "*Milton has varied his numbers in such a manner as to be incapable of satiating the ear and cloying the reader*," (Spect.), *varia numeros suos variavit ut minime aures quasi putida dulcitudine satientur

**cloying** (*adj*) · *adeo dulcis ut putidum sit; ut fastidium s. nauseam moveat.

**club** (*subs.*): |. *A cudgel:* 1. clāva *a knotty c*, (of Hercules), trinodis c, Ov *to maul severely with c.s and cudgels*, male mulcare c. ac fustibus, Cic 2. fustis v. CUDGEL, STAFF. *The bearer of a c.* (esp of Hercules), clāvīger, ēri Ov. ||. *A number of persons combined for some common object.* 1. sodālī as (originally *a mere friendly association*) *c.s were instituted during my quaestorship*, s. me quaestore constitutae sunt, Cic. Esp. as afterwards became the case, *for some secret illegal purpose*. Cic *The members of such c.s* sodālēs Pl. · Cic. 2. sodālītium or -ĭcium (i q sodalitas, which however appears to be the better form) Plin. 3. collēgium · *he (Caesar) broke up the c.s, except those established of old*, cuncta c. praeter antiquitus constituta distraxit, Suet (also dissolvere, in same sense, Suet) Cic. (The term collegium was originally applied esp to the body of *quaestors, tribunes; the Capitoline attendants*, and some other *corporations* Forcell s v) 4. hetaeria (Gr. ἑταιρία) Plin Ep.; who applies the term to what we should call *guilds* or *trades-unions* In a bad sense the term factio is used to stigmatise bodies of the above kind Plin. Ep.: Suet. v. SOCIETY, CIRCLE

**club together** (v.): pecunias conferre (used by Suet. Caes 19, of *contributing to the expenses of an election*). v. TO CONTRIBUTE conspīro, conjūro. v TO CONSPIRE, COMBINE.

**club-footed:** pedes plavos ac distortos habens.

**club-moss:** (?) sēlāgo, ĭnis, *f.*: Plin.

**cluck** (*v*): 1. singultio, 4· Col. 2. glōcio, 4 Col. (The former of the ordinary noise made by a hen with her young, Col. 8, 11, *fin.*; the latter, premonitory of *laying*: "glocientibus; sic enim appellant rustice eas aves quae volunt incubare," Col. 8, 5, *init*) 3. glōcīdo, gluttio=glocio Fest. s v.

**cluck** (*subs.*) singultus, ūs Col. 8, 5, *init*. (But usu expr. by verb. v preced art.)

**clue:** glŏmus, ĕris, *n.* (a ball or c *of yarn*) Luci. Hor Phr. *to guide one's steps by a c.*, regere filo iter, Virg, lino duce regere iter, Prop.· *to give a c to one's (real) meaning*, sermonis ansas dare, quibus reconditos ejus sensus aliquis tenere possit, Cic.

**clump:** esp. *of trees:* perh. glŏbus; or better, arbores globo densae· v. GROUP.

**clumsily:** 1. inscītē (*without address* or *skill*) *to joke c*, in. jocari, Cic *a c built ship*, in facta navis, Liv 2. rusticē v. AWKWARDLY. 3. vastē (esp *of broad, ungainly pronunciation*) *to speak c* (or *broadly*), v loqui, Cic Quint. 4. inēlēganter v INELEGANTLY

**clumsiness:** rusticĭtas · v AWKWARDNESS See also INELEGANCE, UNWIELDINESS; and foll art

**clumsy:** |. Of figure, gait, etc. 1 inhābĭlis, e: i. e. *unmanageable, unwieldy*. q v. 2. vastus (after the manner of *bulky* things) *in features and gait c and awkward*, vultu motuque corporis v atque agrestis, Cic Gell See UNCOUTH, AWKWARD ||. *Of skill, address* 1. inscī tus v. UNSKILFUL. 2. rusticus, agrestis v CLOWNISH See also RUDE, INELEGANT.

**cluster** (*subs.*) |. Lit.: *of fruit, etc.* 1. rācēmus (esp *of grapes*) Virg. *c.s half-ripened* (strictly *half-coloured*), r. varii, Ov.; r. lividi, Hor.; liventes Prop. *c.-bearing*, rācēmifer, ēra, ērum Ov. 2. ūva (prop. *of grapes*, and denoting *the fruit of the vine* generally) 2000 *c.s* (on a single vine), uvarum duo millia, Col (but the precise sense of *cluster* is rare) Also used meton esp of *a cluster* or *swarm of bees* Virg. 3. cŏlymbus, i, *m* (*of fruit* or *flowers*: esp. *of ivy berries*) · Virg. Ov ||. Meton. of any *group*. Phr.· *a c. of islands*, *celebritas insularum. *a c. of people*, circŭlus, Cic. Mart.: v GROUP.

**cluster** (*v.*): *to gather* or *flock close together, swarm* (q. v) See also foll art

**clustering** (*adj.*). 1. rācēmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum *c. grapes*, r. uvae, Ov 2. rācēmōsus· *c grapes*, r. uvae, Plin · *a c flower*, r. flos, l'in

**clutch** (*v*): arripio, rīpui, reptum, 3 v. TO SEIZE, SNATCH AT.

**clutches** (*subs.*): only in certain colloq phr.: *to escape out of any one's c*, *alicujus manus effugere: *to have any one in one's c.*, aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione tenere, Cic (but less familiar than the Eng) v. GRASP, POWER.

**clyster:** 1. clyster, ēris, *m.* (Gr. κλυστῆρ) *to introduce by means of a c*, per clysterem immittere, Suet *to move the bowels by a c.*, alvum per c ducere, Scrib. (also simply, alvum ducere, Cels) *to employ a c*, clystērizo, 1 Coel. Aur. 2. lōtio (pure Latin for 1) Cels. 3. clystērium, clysmus Scrib

**coach:** currus, carpentum, rhēda, etc v. CARRIAGE, CHARIOT. Phr *a hackney c.*, vehiculum meritorium (applicable to *any hired conveyance*), Suet *a stage-c*, perhaps vehiculum publicum, Kr. ex Amm.

**coachman:** rhēdārius, aurīga. v CHARIOTEER, DRIVER

**coadjutor:** adjūtor, auxĭlĭātor; minister, administer (the two latter implying *inferiority*): v. ASSISTANT.

**coagulate:** cōgo, concresco (*intr.*) cōāgŭlo (*trans.*): v TO CURDLE

**coagulation:** cōāgŭlātio Plin.

**coal:** carbo, ōnis, *m.*: i e. *charcoal* (q v); but for ordinary language sufficiently precise *red-hot c.s*, c. candens, Cic.; c. vivus ("*live c*"), Petr. (i q. pruna, Virg.· Plin.) (N B. Carbo is used in both *sing* and *pl.* for "coals") The modern *coal* may be more precisely rendered by *carbo fossilis. small c.s*, caŭbunculi, Auct ad Her. Prov. *to carry c.s to Newcastle*, in silvam ligna ferre, Hor.; in litus arenas fundere, in mare fundere aquas, Ov

**coal-hole:** *cella carbonāria.

**coal-merchant:** qui negotium carbonarium exercet Aur Vict. (Carbonarius is strictly a *charcoal-burner* or *seller*.)

**coal-mine** or **pit:** *fŏdīna carbonāria v MINE

**coal-vessel** or **barge:** navis, linter carbonaria: v. COLLIER.

**coalesce:** 1. cōālesco, ălŭi, ălĭtum, 3 *to c. readily* (of the Trojans and Aborigines), facile c, Sall; more fully in unius populi corpus c, Liv. *a double vowel is incapable of c ing in one sound*, subjecta sibi vocalis in unum sonum c. nequit, Quint v TO GROW TOGETHER, COMBINE 2. cŏĕo v TO JOIN, UNITE.

**coalition:** 1 cōĭtio (usu in bad sense, and nearly equiv. to the legal signif of "*conspiracy*"): *a c. of the tribunes*, c tribunorum, Liv. Cic. 2. conjunctio v CONNEXION, ALLIANCE. N B Not *coalitio* or *coalitus*, which are without good authority

**coarse.** |. Of fabrics, materials· opp. to *fine* 1. crassus *a c thread*, c filum, Cic *a c toga*, c toga, Hor. Fig *a coarser Muse, as they call it*, crassior, ut vocant, Musa, Quint 2. rūdis, e (of that which is *unfinished* or *rough*) *c cloth*, i. textum, Ov. (But rudis lana is *unwrought* wool, not coarse: Ov) Phr. *c. salt*, sal popularis, Cato *c. bread*, panis secundarius (Suet.), *or* cibarius (Cic) ||. Of manners, language *rough, unpolished:* 1. incultus v. UNCULTIVATED, RUDE 2. illĭbĕrālis, e *a c kind of jesting*, jocandi il. genus, Cic v. UNGENTLEMANLY. 3. inhūmānus v ILL-BRED. 4. inficētus *or* infic (*wanting in art or grace*): Cat. 5. obscēnus: i. e. *obscene*: q v.

**coarsely:** 1. crassē (both lit. and fig; corresponding to the *adj* · v. COARSE, 1) Fig. *a poem c. or inelegantly composed*, poema c illepideve compositum Hor 2. inficētē or infic. (*without taste or grace*): Suet.: Plin.: v. RUDELY, IMPOLITELY.

**coarseness:** |. Lit opp to *fineness*. crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* v THICKNESS, and cf. COARSE (1) May often be expressed by means of *adj*: as, *conspicuous for the c of his toga*, *insignis propter togam crassiorem, etc ||. Of manners, language, *unrefined*· mores illiberales, infaceti sermones (jocandi) genus illiberale, inficetum, obscenum: v. COARSE

**coast** (*subs*) · 1. ōra. *the c. of Greece*, ora Graeciae, Cic. · *the sea c.*, o. maritima, Caes. 2. litus or littus, ŏris, *n* · v. SHORE. N B. *Ora* denotes a coast simply as *a border* (q v); litus refers exclusively to the *sea-coast*

**coast** (v.): 1. lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *he c.s along the shore of Italy*, navibus oram Italiae legit, Liv Ov (cf. Virg A 2, 207, "pontum legere") 2. praetervĕhor, vectus, 3 (with *acc.*): v. TO SAIL BY or PAST.

**coasting** (*adj*) ōrārius *a coasting-vessel (coaster)*, navis o, Plin Ep Phr.: *c-trade*, *commercium quod per naves orarias fit or peth. simply, commercium orarium.

**coat** (*subs.*): |. *The modern article of dress*, as our "coats" were unknown in ancient times we can only use an approximation; as peplum, tūnica (v. TUNIC), or some such general term as vestimentum (in old English "coat" simply meant "garment." cf Dan Ii. 21) v. also GREAT-COAT ||. *A coat of mail* 1. lōrica (prop *one made of leather*) · *encumbered with c.s of mail*, graves lorica, Liv *of linen*. l lintea, Suet. *of mail proper*. l. conserta hamis, duplici squama, Virg. (the latter, *of double plates*). 2. thōrax, ācis, *f.* · v. BREAST PLATE |||. *A covering* (q v.) esp of the *skin* (q. v.) of animals, tĕgūmentum, pellis, villus, acc. to its nature. Phr *the c.s of an onion, garlic*, etc., membrānae, Plin ; in which sense cūtis is also used Plin.· v. COATING. IV. *A coat of arms:* insignae, insignia v ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

**coat** (v.): i e *to cover with a layer* or *coating*. illino, indūco v. TO OVERLAY, COVER; and foll art. Phr.. *a tongue c.'d* or *furred over*, lingua fungosa, Plin

**coating** or **coat** (*subs.*). 1. inductio. *when the first c of time has begun to dry, let a second be laid on,*

quum prima calcis in. siccari coeperit, iterum inducatur, Pall 1, 15. **2.** cōtium (esp used of *c s of earth, sand, plaster,* etc.) *to lay on one c. of sand and one of pulverised marble,* unum c. arenae et unum marmoris minuti inducere, Plin Vitr · Pall *l c* **3.** tergus, ōris, *n* (only where the ref is to a c of *skin* or *membrane*). *the stomach consists of two c s,* ventriculus constat ex duobus t, Cels 4, 1

**coax:** **1.** mulceo, permulceo · v TO CARESS **2.** blandior, 4 *childishly cring his father to be allowed to go with him to Spain,* puerilter blandiens (Hannibal) ut in Hispaniam duceretur, Liv Ov. **3.** palpo, palpor, 1 v TO WHEEDLE (prop. *to stroke and pat,* as a pet animal) Phr *to c. a little cash out of any one,* blanditiis ab aliquo nummulorum aliquid exprimere, Cic

**coaxing** (*adj*) · blandus. *c. entreaties,* b pieces, Tib Pl.

**coaxing** (*subs*) · **1.** blandimentum (usu in *pl.*). Pl · Cic **2.** blanditiae, arum *the c. (winsome, coaxing ways) of women,* muliebres b., Liv. Cic **3.** palpātio Pl Men 4, 2, 42.

**coaxingly:** blande. *to ask c,* b petere, Cic Pl

**cob:** mannus (?) Hor. Ov

**cobble:** sarcio, rēsarcio v TO MEND usu. in bad sense, imitate, inscite sarcire.

**cobbler:** sūtor Pl. Cic s. veteramentarius, Suet. Vit 2 (*mit*) *a c's stall,* tabernа sūtrīna, Tac ; or sutrina alone, Plin

**cobweb:** **1.** ārāneum (perh. not found in *sing.*) *to clean away c s,* aranea tollere, Phaedr Plin **2.** ārānei tēla Apul. **3.** ārānea (strictly, like araneus, *the spider itself*) Ov. Lucr. Phr. · *thin c.s,* aranei tenuia fila, Luci. *to spin a net-like c.,* quasi rete texere, Cic N. D. 2.48, 123. *full of c.s,* or *like c.s,* ārānēōsus Cat. Plin.

**cochineal:** *coccus cacti, Linn.. the classical *coccum,* used for scarlet dye, appears to have been procured from an insect found on a kind of oak (quercus coccifera, Linn)

**cock** (*subs*): gallus · Cic Hor also gallus gallināceus, Cic (The term gallus was also applicable to the *male of birds of the kind* generally Col. 8, 2, *init.* · with ref to smaller birds, as the *sparrow,* mas should be used in this sense v MALE) Phr *a game c.,* gallus rixosus cf Col 8, 2, where the phrase "gallinaceus pyctes" seems to be facetious; as one might say "poultry-pugilist" *a c-fight,* (gallorum) certamen, pugna, ib. *the keeper or trainer of such birds,* lanista avium rixosarum, ib. Phr. *he is c-a-hoop,* illi cristae surgunt, Juv *exsultat laetabundus. v. TO EXULT

**cock** (*v*) · chiefly in certain phr ; as to *c. a pistol, a c'd hat* for the former we might say, sclopeti malleolum (?)erigere; sclopetum ad telum emittendum parare; for the latter, perh. pileus angularis oblongus

**cockade:** *insigne quod in pileo fertur v BADGE

**cockatoo:** *psittācus cristatus. Linn

**cockatrice:** *a fabulous kind of serpent* · v. BASILISK.

**cock-boat:** perh. scāpha v. BOAT

**cock-chafer:** * scarabaeus melolontha.

**cock-fight, cock-fighter:** v. COCK.

**cockle:** **I.** *The plant* · (?) aera, lōlium Plin. **II.** *The shell-fish* · (?) chama · Plin

**cock-loft:** coenācŭlum: Juv.: v ATTIC, GARRET.

**cockney:** urbis amator, Hor · urbānus, Pl., Liv · v. CITIZEN. N B.—Not *oppidanus,* which expressly excludes reference to the capital.

**cockroach:** (?) blatta · Virg. · Plin.

**cockscomb:** **1.** crista. Juv. Plin **2.**ălectŏrŏlŏphos, i, *f*. Plin

**cocoa:** *faba Cacao.

**cocoa-nut** · **I.** *The tree:* *cocos nucifera; or palma indica nucifera, Linn **II.** *The fruit* *nux palmae indicae

**cocoon:** (?) glŏmus, ĕris, *n* Lucr · Plin or perh glŏbŭlus, as gen. term.

**cod:** *gadus morrhua Linn

**cod-fish-oil** or **cod-liver-oil:** *morrhuae ŏleum

**code:** cōdex, īcis, *m* as in the designations, c. Justinianeus, c. Theodosianus; but the word is unclassical Except where definite c s, such as the above, are referred to, leges alone may be used as, *the decemviral c of the Twelve tables,* VII tabularum leges, Liv N B—Not *corpus,* unless the ref is to an *entire body* of national law.

**codicil:** cōdĭcilli, orum *to direct or order by a c,* codicillis praescribere, Tac *to confirm a c. by a testament,* codicillos testamento confirmare, Plin Ep · *to leave to any one by a c,* dare aliquid per c., legare codicillis, Digest.

**codify:** leges digerere, componere, Just Inst. *prooem.*

**coeliac:** coelĭăcus Cato Plin.

**coequal:** aequālis, e · v EQUAL *Coaequalis,* at least in classical authors, signifies *of the same age,* Gr. ἥλιξ.

**coerce:** **1.** cŏercĕo, 2 *to c. a dangerous citizen by punishments,* supplĭciis civem perniciosum c, Sall Cic. v. TO RESTRAIN. **2.** cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3 *to c. (a person into doing a thing) by force and threats,* vi ac minis c, Cic. (foll. by *inf* or by ut and *subj*) v TO COMPEL **3.** comprĭmo, reprĭmo, cōhĭbeo, refraeno, etc all requiring to be defined by some such word as *vi, poena, supplicium,* etc.

**coercion:** **1.** cŏercĭtio *to use c.,* c. inhibere, Liv. (who uses the word to indicate some *legal punishment*) Dig **2.** More usu expr by verb as, *I began to use c.,* vi coepi cogere, Ter . v. TO COERCE.

**coercive:** perh. only in phr, *c measures = coercion* q. v.

**coessential:** consŭbstantiālis, e Tert.

**coetaneous:** v. CONTEMPORANEOUS.

**coeternal:** **1.** cōaeternus · Tert. **2.** aequĭternus Claud. Mam.

**coeval:** **1.** aequālis, e. *sacred rites c with the city, and some of them even more ancient than its origin,* sacra aequalia urbi (*al* urbis), quaedam vetustiora origine urbis, Liv. v CONTEMPORARY **2.** cōaevus Aug (of the Eternal Word) Prud.

**coexistent:** simul, uno tempore, existens v. TO EXIST

**coextensive:** expr. by verb as, *"the six Indian seasons, each of which is c. with two signs"* (Sir W. Jones), *sex illa tempora Indorum quorum unumquodque duorum signorum locum obtinet *pleasure and pain are c.,* *voluptatis idem campus gyrusque est ac doloris

**coffee** (plant). coffēa Arabica. Linn. For *coffee* as a drink, the same Latin may be used.

**coffee-house:** (?) thermŏpōlium (a place for selling *warm drinks*) Pl. or simply dēversōrium, tăberna: v. INN, SHOP

**coffee-pot:** (?) urna · v URN, VASE or hirnĕa, i e *a pitcher,* q. v.

**coffer:** **1.** arca v BOX (where syn. are given) **2.** lŏculi, orum, *pl.* (indicating the *compartments* in which different kinds of money were placed). *to deposit cash in one's c.,* nummum in loculos demittere, Hor. **3.** cista *to transfer from the public to one's private c.,* ex fisco in c transferre, Cic.. v. TREASURY.

**coffin:** **1.** arca (v. BOX). *to carry corpses (to the grave) in a mean c,* cadavera vili portare in a., Hor. *stone c s,* lapideae a., Liv. · *the lid of a c.,* arcae operculum, Liv. **2.** lŏcŭlus (?) Plin. *f,* 16 · where however the word may equally well denote a *compartment* of a vault. **3.** sarcŏphăgus, i, *m.* (prop. the designation of a kind of *stone* used for coffins; "flesh consuming." hence in gen *a tomb* or *a coffin*): Juv. N.B.—It seems doubtful whether capulus ever means *coffin* · v BIER.

**cog** (*subs*): i e. *the tooth of a wheel:* dens, ntis, *m* (applic to any projection of the kind) v. TOOTH.

**cogged** (*adj*): *dentibus instructus s aptatus

**cogency:** vis, mōmentum. v FORCE, WEIGHT

**cogent** · firmus, vălĭdus, grăvis. v. FORCIBLE, WEIGHTY.

**cogently:** Phr *to argue c,* argumento gravi, haud tenui, magno, haud dubio, etc, uti · v FORCIBLY, CONVINCINGLY.

**cogitate, cogitation,** etc v MEDITATE, THINK, etc

**cognate:** cognātus, congĕnĕrātus; affīnis. v. KINDRED

**cognition:** cognĭtio · v KNOWLEDGE.

**cognitive** (only used as metaphys term): *quod ad rerum cognitionem pertinet *the c. faculty,* *facultas quae rerum cognitionem exercet

**cognizance:** **1.** cognĭtio v. KNOWLEDGE *the c (right to enquire into) and jurisdiction in any matter,* alicujus rei c et judicium, Cic *Augustus was the first to take c. of libels,* primus A. cognitionem de libellis famosis tractavit, Suet. **2.** jūdĭcium, jūrisdictio v. JURISDICTION. **3.** quaestio (i e. *legitimate enquiry, trial*): *when praetor he took c of cases of assassination,* praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuit, Cic Fin 2, 16, *fin.* (where the ref is to one of the *quaestiones perpetuae* of Sulla) *it was decided by a decree of the senate that the consul should take c of the matter,* decreta a senatu est consuli quaestio, Cic. *l. c* v. TO ENQUIRE INTO

**cognomen:** cognōmen, ĭnis, *n.* · v. SURNAME, NAME.

**cohabit:** **1.** cŏĕo, 4 *to c. with another man's wife,* cum aliena uxore c, Quint Ov. **2.** consuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (constr. same as coeo) Cic.. Nep

**cohabitation:** consuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (both legitimate and illegitimate). Ter.. Liv Suet

**coheir, coheiress:** cōhēres, ēdis, *c.*: Cic. Hor *to appoint any one c. with another* (i. e. *with the heir*), aliquem alicui coheredem dare v. HEIR.

**cohere:** **I.** Lit. cōhaereo, si, sum, 2 v. TO STICK TOGETHER, ADHERE. **II.** Fig.. *to agree, be consistent* (q. v) consentio, convĕnio, conspīro, cōhaereo, etc.

**coherence, coherency:** now used only fig ; of *the suitable connexion* of the parts of a system or discourse **1.** contextus, ūs *there is a wonderful c about their system* (that of the Stoics), mirabilis est apud illos c. rerum, Cic v. CONNEXION. **2.** perpĕtŭĭtas (i. e *unbroken connexion*) *to form an opinion of philosophers from their c. and consistency,* philosophos ex p atque constantia spectare, Cic : *c of discourse,* p sermonis (?), Cic de Or 2, 54, 220 (perh p sententiarum would express the Eng more precisely) **3.** contĭnŭātio *there was no c about his conversation,* *sermonem ejus nulla inerat sententiarum c : v. CONNEXION **4.** consensus, ūs (?) *there is a marvellous c.* (lit. *agreement*) *and concert between all branches of learning,* mirus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum concentusque reperitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 21: v. AGREEMENT Phr. *there is a c. about all these things,* *cohaerent haec apte inter se; haec quasi conspirant et consentiunt v. TO AGREE, CORRESPOND.

**coherent:** Phr.: *a c. system of doctrine,* *doctrinae apte inter se cohaerentes, connexae (and see preced. art.); quarum pars nulla alteri discrepet. *c. discourse,* *sententiarum in sermone continuatio: v. CONSISTENT ; INCOHERENT.

**coherently:** constanter: v. CONSISTENTLY. Phr.: *to argue c.,* *argumenta apte contexere ; apto rerum contextu

argumentari· *to speak c*, *sermone apte connexo uti* v. INCOHERENTLY.

**cohesion:** cōhaerentia: Cic.

**cohesive:** tēnax, ācis v. ADHESIVE

**cohort:** cohors, rtis, *f.* (*the tenth part of a legion*)· Liv Cic. *the praetorian* or *general's c*, praetoria c, Caes also sometimes = *band, troop*, in a general sense Virg.· Hor.

**coif:** (?) cālautica· v. BONNET.

**coil** (*subs*): 1. spira. *they* (*the serpents*) *bind him fast in their huge c s*, immensis ligant s, Virg. also of *a c. of rope*, Pacuv in Fest 2. orbis, is, *m* (poet) *to drag huge c s along the ground* (of the serpent), rapere immensos o per humum, Virg.

**coil** (*v*): 1. glomĕro, r (*to gather into a ball*)· *to c wool up in balls*, lanam g in orbes, Ov (but the verb usu denotes simply *to gather thick together*). 2. conspīro, r (fr spira. rare) *the snake c s itself up*, anguis se c, Aur Vict. Phr.. *c.ing round his* (*Laocoon's*) *neck with their scaly forms*, collo squamea circum terga dati, Virg.

**coin** (*subs*) 1. nūmus *or* nummus. *counterfeit c*, adulterīni n., Cic (esp used of the *silver coin*, numus sestertius, *the sesterce* also for *money* generally q v.) *Dimin.* nūmŭlus, *a small coin* Cic. 2. stips, stīpis, *f.* (usu *a small c.*): *to fling in gold and silver c s at laying the foundation of a building*, injicere fundamentis argenti aurique stipes, Tac H 4, 53 (but stips is said to have meant originally *a copper c.* cf. Ov. F. 2, 189) Plin. 3. nūmisma (Gr. *νόμισμα*), ātis, *n.*: *Philips, royal c*, Philippos, regale n, Hor: Mart.· in later writers esp of *foreign or rare coins*, in which sense the word is used in modern Latin Eckhel, Doct Num. 4. mōnēta. never used of a *single* coin v. MONEY. Phr.. *to pay any one in his own c.*, eum qui laeserit, simili multare, Phaedr 1, 26 par pari (*al.* pro pari) referre, Ter Eun 3, 1, 55.

**coin** (*v.*). I. Lit.. of money: 1. cūdo, dī, sum, 3· *to c. silver*, argentum c, Ter · *to c. leaden money*, plumbeos numos c, Pl. 2. signo, 1 (strictly *to stamp*): *to c. copper, silver, or gold by public authority*, aes, argentum, aurumve publice s, Liv.: *by stips they meant c.'d money*, stipem dicebant pecuniam signatam, Fest : Plin. 3. fĕrio, percussi, percussum, fĕrire (as we say *to strike*): *to c. asses of one-sixth weight*, asses sextantario pondere f, Plin. Suet. "Hinc illa in veteribus nummis et lapidibus, *Triumvir A. A A F. F.*, i e auro, argento, aeri flando, *feriundo*.' Forc s v. Phr.: *to c. bad money*, monetam adulterinam exercere, Ulp (implying *to be in the practice of coining*): or simply numos adulterinos cudere, ferire, signare: v. *supr.* II. *To invent* (a story, etc). comminiscor, fingo: v. TO FABRICATE. Phr.: *to c. words*, verba novare et facere, Cic.; verba fingere non prius audita, cf Hor. A. P. 50 *a word c.'d in the mint of today*, i. e *of present or ready currency*, signatum praesenti nota nomen, ib 59.

**coinage, coining:** I. *The act or practice of coining* · res nūmāria Cic Off. 3, 20, 80 (but the phr. may also mean, "*money matters*" id Verr. 4, 6, 11). Phr *a law respecting the c*, or *against coining*, lex numaria. v. Dict Ant. s. v. falsum *the standard of the c*, aeraria ratio, Cic : *to have the management of the c*, *auro, argento, aeri signando, feriendo praeesse. v. TO COIN. (Cusio is found in late Latin; as in the phr. cusio monetalis, Cod Imp) II. *Money coined*, *pecunia publice signata (v. TO COIN, 2) or simply numi, moneta: v. MONEY, COIN. III. *Invention*: Phr: *bold in the c. of words*, *audax in verbis novandis atque faciendis. v. TO COIN (II.): "*this is the very c. of your brain*," (Shak.), *mera ista commenta ac somnia sunt.

**coincide:** 1. compĕto, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 3 (esp. of coincidence in point of *time*: with cum; *dat.*; or in and acc.): *the calendar was in such a state of confusion that the harvest holidays did not c. with the summer*, fasti adeo turbati, ut messium feriae aestatī non competerent, Suet Caes. 40 (*the event*) *c.d with the death of Otho*, cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac H. 2, 50 2 concurro, curri, cursum, 3 (absol or with cum) *to c. accidentally* (as *in the case of dreams and their fulfilment*), forte, temere c., Cic *to c with the truth*, c cum veritate, Ulp v TO CONCUR, AGREE 3. congruo, ŭi, 3 (absol. or with cum) *they wish their days and months to c. with the computation of the sun and moon*, suos dies mensesque c volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic *points of circumstantial evidence which c*, causae quae in unum locum convenire atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc Am. 22, 62 v. TO AGREE. 4. concino, consentio (to c. *in opinion*) v. TO AGREE. 5. incido, cidi, 3 (*to fall on or in with*· q. v.) *though their age c.d with the dates of those I have mentioned*, quorum quum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi incidisset, Cic Or 12, 39· *to c mathematically*, *una in se incidere

**coincidence:** I. *Accidental correspondence*: concursātio *the c. of dreams*, c somniorum, Cic. But more usu expr. by phr. as, *it is no more c*, non temere est *or* fit, Pl.· Ter. (v accident) *there is a remarkable c here!* *mirabiliter haec congruunt! (cf. preced art.) II. *Agreement* (q v) in opinion consensus, consensio

**coincident:** chiefly used of *time*· *to be c.*, in idem tempus incidere, compĕtere, etc. v TO COINCIDE

**coined** (as *adj*) 1. signātus v TO COIN. 2. mŏnētālis, e. *c gold*, m. aurum, Apul.

**coiner:** I In good sense: 1. mōnētārius Aur. Vict Eutr 2 cūsor Cod. Just 3. flātūrārius Inscr. A board of three who had the superintendence of the coinage were called triumviri monetales; in Inscr. T. A. A F F. v. TO COIN. II In bad sense· *a coiner of bad money*· părăcharactes, ae, *m* (prop a false *stamper*): Cod. Imp. Usu. better expr. by circuml.. as, is qui numos adulterinos cudit; qui monetam adulterinam exercet.. v TO COIN.

**coition:** 1. cōitus, ūs. Ov Col. 2. concŭbĭtus, ūs: Cic. 3. conjunctio: Cic

**colander:** cōlum: i. e. *a sieve* or *strainer*: q. v.

**cold** (*adj.*): 1. frīgidus (the most general word: applied to all degrees, from pleasant *coolness* to severe *cold*) *a fountain c. by day, warm by night*, fons luce diurna f., at calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr . *c. water*, aqua f, Pl.; also simply frigida, as *subs.* Col.· Suet.: *under the c. sky*, sub Jove f, Hor.. also of things *cold with age, death, etc.*: *c. death*, f. mors Vrg. *a c shudder*, f. horror, Virg. Fig. *too tame in speaking and almost c*, nimis lentus in dicendo et paene f., Cic. (N.B Frigidus as applied to words and expressions is equivalent to our *flat, dull*: q. v) *Very c.*, perfrīgidus. Cic.· Cels.; also, praefrigĭdus Ov.. Cels. *To be c.*, frīgeo· Cic. Pers. Prov.. *Venus is c. without Ceres and Bacchus*, sine Cerere et Baccho Venus friget, Ter.: hence *incept* frigesco, frixi, *3 to become c.*, in both lit. and fig. sense: *the hands and feet become c*, f. manus pedesque, Tac.: *affection grows c.*, f. affectus, Quint.: *to grow c after being hot*, refrīgesco, *3* Cato· Lucr. 2. algĭdus (i e *so cold as to be uncomfortable*· rare). Cat. *To be c. or chilly*, algeo, alsi, 2. *to sweat and be c.*, sudare et a, Hor. *incept.* algesco, *3 to grow c., catch cold* Ter.· Plin. N.B. The *part.* algens is perh. more freq. used as adj. than algidus: Mart.; Plin. 3. gĕlĭdus (*ice-cold*): *the* (*junction of*) *the Fibrenus makes the Liris much colder*, Fibrenus Lirim multo gelidiorem facit, Cic. (but g. flumen may also mean a *frozen river*: Virg.): *rocks*, g rupes, Virg. esp of things *cold with age, fright, or death blood c. with old age*, g senecta sanguis, Virg : *c. death*, g mors, Hor *a c. shudder*, g. horror, Ov.· Virg *very c indeed*, praegĕlĭdus· Liv. Plin. N B. *Egĕlĭdus* is also found; but as its meaning fluctuates between *cold* (= gelidus), and *with the coldness or chill taken off* ("qui de summo gelu aliquid remisit," Forc.), it is better avoided Phr. *to give a thing c praise*, maligne laudare, Hor.

**cold, to be, become:** frīgeo, algeo; frigesco, algesco, etc v *supr.* (1, 2.)

**cold** (*subs*)· I. In gen sense: 1. frīgus, oris, *n* (the most gen. term v also COOLNESS) *the c can hardly be escaped within doors*, vix in ipsis tectis f vitatur, Cic *to keep off c. and heat*, frigoris caloresque pellere, Cic ; also, frigorum vim pellere, Cic *intolerable c.*, intolerabile f, Cic *to perish of c*, frigore mori, Hor. 2. algor, ōris, *m.* (only of c as *pinching and disagreeable*) *capable of enduring c*, patiens algoris, Sall *to fortify the body against c*, corpus contra algores munire, Plin. (N.B The pl of frigus and algor suggest *repeated attacks of cold* or *frequent exposure*) 3. gĕlu, ūs, *n* v. FROST

II. *A catarrh*· 1. grăvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* (*in the head*): Cic.: Cels. *Subject to such c s*, gravēdĭnōsus Cic. 2. destillātio (with ref. *to the running at the nose*)· *to occasion c.s*, d concitare, Cels. 3. perfrictio (*a severe c*): Plin. Phr.: *to catch c*, perfrigesco, frixi, 3 : Varr Cels

**coldish:** frīgĭdŭlus, subfrīgĭdus: v. CHILLY.

**coldly:** only used fig of *tameness and indifference* 1. frīgĭdē *to do things c*, f agere, Cic 2. gĕlĭdē (stronger than 1) Hor. (N B *Frigide* when applied to language or invention, is *flatly, dully, without taste*. q v.) Phr.: *to praise c*, maligne laudare, Hor *to act c in any matter*, lenter, lente agere, Caes.. Cic.: v. INDIFFERENTLY, COOLLY.

**coldness:** I. Lit.· 1. frīgus, ōris, *n.*: esp. in *pl. regions which suffer intolerably through the c of their winters*, loca quae frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 2 Hor.. v. COLD. 2. algor. v COLD 3. gĕlu, ūs, *n.* (*icy c*). v. FROST. Fig. of the c of *death or age*· Virg. Lucan.

II. *Apathy, want of zeal* lentĭtūdo, *or* lēnĭtūdo; animus lentus, remissus: v. COOLNESS, INDIFFERENCE.

**colewort:** brassĭca ērūca v. CABBAGE.

**colic:** 1. tormĭna, um, *n.* Cels , Cic 2. cōlon *or* cōlum Plin. In modern medical Latin *cōlica* is the word used *Subject to the c., colicky*, torminōsus Cic., cōlĭcus, Plin.

**collapse** (v). (in se) corruere, collābi, concidere. v. TO FALL, FALL AWAY.

**collapse** (*subs.*)· chiefly in phr. where it may be expr. by verb. as, *to be in a state of c.*, *penitus collapsum esse: *to suffer a sudden c.*, subito corruere, concidere, etc. v. FALL, RUIN.

**collar** (*subs*)· 1. collāre, is, *n* (used of *dog-collars*, those employed *for making a prisoner fast*, etc.)· Pl Varr 2. mŏnile, is, *n.* (only ornamental, both *of human beings* and of *animals*). v. NECKLACE. 3. torques, is, *m* and *f.*: a kind of ornamental chain q. v. 4. bŏjae, arum (*for confinement*): Pl · Prud. rarely in *sing.* Pl. 5. subjŭgium: i. e. *a collar attached to the jugum or yoke*: Vitr. 10, 3, 4· v Dict. Ant s. v. jugum. (N.B The word occurs in pl only, and is prop. an *adj*, lora being understood. v Cato, R. R. 63, 135) Phr.: *to slip the c*, i. e. *get free*, *bojis s. vinculis collum liberare; vincula rumpere: v. BONDS..

**collar** (*v.*): chiefly colloq.: comprĕhendere; collo prehensum abripere: v TO SEIZE.

**collar-bone:** jūgŭlum Cels.

**collate:** I. *To designate* to a bishopric: institŭo v TO APPOINT. II. *To compare* a manuscript with some other text: confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3: M. L.

**collateral:** I. Of pedigree: *not in the direct line:* transversus *the c lines (of descent)*, t. lineæ, Paul Dig 38, 10, 9. Phr c. *relatives*, cognati qui ex lateribus sunt, Dig c. *relationship*, cognatio ex transverso, quae etiam a latere dicitur, Just Inst. 3, 6. II. *Accessory, indirectly connected with:* q v.

**collaterally:** ex lateribus, a latere, ex transverso v preced art

**collation:** I. *Comparison* (of books, etc.) expr by verb. *to be engaged in the c. of MSS*, *libris manuscriptis conferendis operam dare · v TO COLLATE II. *A (cold) meal · (?)* coenŭla, prandium · v. MEAL

**colleague:** 1. collēga, ae, *m.*. *twice consuls together, c s in the censorship*, bis una consules, c. in censura, Cic. 2. consors, rtis (v. PARTNER) · *his son is taken as his c. in the tribunate*, filius c. tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, Tac. Phr.. *to appoint a c in the place of one deceased*, in demortui locum [censorem, etc] sufficere, Liv (or simply sufficere, Liv.): *to elect a c.* (as was done in the case of certain *collegia*), cooptare, Cic.. v TO ELECT.

**colleagueship:** 1. collēgium : *a man of whom I have had experience in an harmonious c*, expertus mihi concordi c. vir, Liv. 2. consortio *the amicable c. of the two Lacedaemonian kings*, sociabilis c inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv. Vell.

**collect** (*v*) A. Trans. · I. *To gather together:* 1. colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3 (in most senses). *to c. bones*, ossa c., Tib.: *to c rain-water*, pluvias aquas c, Quint. *to c. men from every district*, de pagis omnibus viros c, Cic Fig.. *to c. oneself*, se c, Cic *to c one's mind and thoughts*, animum cogitationemque c., Plin. Ep v TO GATHER TOGETHER 2. cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3 (usu. where *force* is implied). v. TO BRING OR GET TOGETHER 3. confero, tŭli, lātum (coll.), 3 *to c many images*, multa simulacra c, Ov Fig.. *to c all one's materials* (for speaking), materiam omnem c., Quint. 4. congĕro, gessi, gestum, 3: *to c. means for defraying the expense of a journey*, viaticum c, Cic.: *to c. provisions*, cibaria c, Hor. 5. comporto, I v. TO BRING TOGETHER (N B The three preceding words are used only of *things*, not of *persons.*) 6. congrĕgo, I v TO ASSEMBLE, GATHER TOGETHER. 7. corrōgo, I (prop. *by entreaty*) *to c auxiliaries from the allies*, auxilia ab socus c., Liv.: *to c. money*, pecuniam c Caes Cic. 8. conquīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3 (*by search*): *to c ships all along the river*, naves toto flumine c., Caes.: *to c. arguments*, argumenta c, Tac.: Sall. 9. glŏmĕro, I (*to c. in a mass* or *group*): *the stags c. their herds*, agmina cervi g., Virg.: Tac · v TO GATHER 10. corrādo, 3 v TO SCRAPE TOGETHER. 11. exigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (only of *taxes* or *money*) · *to c. tributes, moneys, etc*, tributa, pecunias ex., Cic.: v. TO DEMAND. II. *To infer*. q v

B. Intr.: corresponding to (I) *supr.*: expr. by the above verbs and pron. refl., or in pass.· *the commonalty (of bees) c around the body of their queen*, plebs glomeratur circa corpus regis, Plin. Phr.. *to c. in groups or knots*, circŭlor, I. Cic.· Caes.: v. TO GROUP, ASSEMBLE.

**collect** (*subs.*): *collecta, ae . M. L.: v. PRAYER.

**collected** (*adj.*): i. e. *not disconcerted: cool.* 1 praesens, ntis (only with *animus*): *a mind, vigorous, c., and acute*, animus acer, p., acutus, Cic Quint. 2. intentus: stronger than the Eng.: v. INTENT, ALERT. (Or expr by circuml.. as, *nulla re perturbatus; facultates animi semper collectas habens.)

**collection:** I. *The act of collecting* · 1. collectio Cic 2. conquīsītio (by *search*). Cic 3. Much more freq. expr. by verb *by the c of tributes*, tributis exigendis, etc. v TO COLLECT II. *A number (of persons or things) collected together* 1. congĕries, ēi, *f* : v. HEAP, PILE 2. conjectus, ūs (rare) Lucr. 3. May often be expr. by *p. part · an army which is a c of desperate old men*, exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic v TO COLLECT Phr *a c of mots*, collectanea dicta, Caes. ap Suet.. Gell. (in both cases in the titles of books) *a c of choice passages*, electorum commentarius, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 17, flosculorum commentarius cf Sen. Ep 33 [spicilegium, florilegium, M. L.] *a c. of works on a particular subject*, corpus as, c juris, Imp Cod.. *a c. of the works of the ancient grammarians*, *c veterum grammaticorum, Lindemann. thesaurus may also be used · cf. Plin. N. H. Pref. v. TREASURY. III. *Of money* collātio · v. CONTRIBUTION or perh. *pecunia collecticia, collectanea.

**collective:** *United* · expr by phr. *the c. power of Greece*, *universae s. cunctae Graeciae vires: *a thing which by their c efforts they were unable to achieve*, *id quod una summis viribus nitentes, perficere nequibant v ALL, ALL TOGETHER

**collectively:** conjunctim, ūnā, simŭl. v TOGETHER, JOINTLY.

**collector:** I. In gen. sense qui colligit, corrōgat, etc · v TO COLLECT II. Of taxes, etc : exactor v. TAX-GATHERER Special terms *a c. of customs*, portitor · v CUSTOM-HOUSE-OFFICER : *a c of moneys after an auction, etc*, cōactor, Hor.

**college:** ar educational institution *collēgium (prop. applied to such bodies as the *augurs, trade-companies, etc.*: v. CORPORATION): M. L. *fellow of a c*, *sŏcius. As *adj.* *ācādēmicus (which however has only modern authority in this sense): v. COLLEGIATE.

**collegian:** *collegio ascriptus ălumnus · gen term for *pupil, student*. q. v

**collegiate:** *collēgiālis, collēgiārius: *prop. appertaining to a collegium or corporation:* but they may be used by analogy with ref. to our "*colleges*"

**collier:** I. *A worker in a coal mine* *carbōnārius prop *a burner* or *seller of charcoal*. II. *A vessel employed in conveying coals:* *navis carbonaria.

**colliery:** *fŏdīna carbonaria: v COAL

**collision:** 1. conflictio · c. durorum corporum inter se, Quint 2. conflictus, ūs *a c of clouds*, nubium c, Cic.: *a c. of the bodies (of men in battle)*, c. corporum, Cic. 3. concursio *to be cemented together by means of c* (of the atoms of Epicurus), concursionibus inter se cohaerescere, Cic Gell. 4. concursus, ūs *c.s of ships with one another*, c navium inter se, Liv Caes. (But concursus oftener means simply *junction, concourse*) Phr *the tempest occasioned c.s amongst the transports*, onerarias (naves) tempestas afflictabat, Caes.: *the clouds come into c with one another*, concurrunt nubes, Lucr. · *to come into c with anything*, incurrere in aliquid, ad aliquid offendere v TO DASH AGAINST. Fig. *Greece brought into c. with a foreign land in a tedious war*, Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor.. *they came into c no strangers to each other's tactics*, haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, Liv 21, 1.

**collocation:** collŏcātio, dispŏsītio: v. ARRANGEMENT.

**collop:** ofta, ŏfella v. CHOP. Phr . "*he maketh c s of fat on his flanks*" (Job xv. 27), *pingues carnium massas lateribus obducit: ("pingui cervice armatus est," Vulg.): v. MASS.

**colloquial:** Phr.: *c. language*, humilis sermo, Hor A. P. 229; quotidianus sermo, Cic Fam 1, 1 *we are wont to compose letters in c language*, epistolas quotidianis verbis texere solemus, Cic Fam 9, 21 · where he also uses the phr plebeius sermo for *c. language*: Hor uses privatus in the same sense, A P 90 see also COMMON, ORDINARY.

**colloquialism:** *genus loquendi a quotidiano usu mutuatum.

**colloquy:** collŏquium v. CONVERSATION. *To have a c with any one*, cum aliquo colloqui v TO CONVERSE.

**collude** 1. collūdo, si, sum, 3 (the most gen. term) c cum aliquo, Cic · Ulp. 2. praevāricor, I (prop. of an accuser who *plays into the hands of the other party* · also of advocates generally) Cic · Ulp.

**collusion:** 1. collūsio Cic Ulp. 2. pactio: Cic. 3. praevāricātio (*on the part of an advocate*) Cic Phr.. *to be guilty of c.*. v. TO COLLUDE one who is guilty of it, collūsor praevāricātor (the latter only of *an advocate*)

**collusive:** expr by phr *to be guilty of c. proceedings*, colludere, praevaricari · v. TO COLLUDE, COLLUSION

**collusively:** collūsōnē Ulp Phr.· *to act c*, collūdo v TO COLLUDE

**collyrium** (eye-salve) collȳrium. Hor . Cels.

**colocynth:** colocynthis, idis, *f.*: Plin.

**colon:** I. In anatomy · cōlon *or* cōlum Plin. II. In punctuation · *colon (which in Donatus, p 1742, is *a part of the sentence itself*: not the mark so called) distinctio media (?): v. Donat 1 c.

**colonel:** praefectus (i. e. *officer, commander*), or perh. tribunus militum, a rank which nearly corresponds to that of colonel.

**colonial:** cōlōnĭcus: Caes.: Suet. (Or expr. by *gen.* of colonia: v. COLONY.)

**colonist:** cōlōnus Caes.: Cic. (if the ref be to the *founder* of a colony, *dux* v. Nep. Milt. 1). v. COLONY.

**colonizing** (*subs.*). dēductio Cic.: Plin.

**colonnade:** 1. porticus, ūs, *f.*: v PORTICO. 2. xystus, i, *m.* (*for recreation, etc.*) Cic.. Plin Ep

**colony:** cōlōnia (used both of *the settlers* and of *the settlement*) *to establish a c in suitable places*, c. collocare idoneis in locis, Cic.. *to conduct a c.* (to a place), c. deducere, Cic.. *to send men to a c*, homines in c. mittere, Liv. Phr. *to send out a c. to the Chersonesus*, Chersonesum colonos mittere, Nep *to settle a c in a territory*, colonos in agris collocare cf. Nep. Milt 2.

**colophon** (the conclusion of a book). cŏlŏphōn, ōnis, *m* Fest (who tells us that the prov phr. *colophonem addere* signified *to put the finishing stroke to anything*) M. L

**colossal:** 1. cŏlossĭcus Vitr Plin. 2. cŏlossēus Plin. (Both words strictly only of *statues*: cf COLOSSUS) 3. In gen sense; i. q *huge* (q. v.) ingens, immānis v. MONSTROUS Phr. *a c. figure*, *facies major quam humana *so c an empire*, *tanta moles s. strues imperii.

**colossus:** cŏlossus, i, *m.* (*a colossal statue*). Plin.

**colour** (*subs.*): I. *A property of bodies* · cŏlor, ōris, *m.*: *c.s cannot exist without light*, c. esse sine luce nequeunt, Lucr.: *a white c.*, c. albus, Cic.: *a fresh* or *lively c.*, c. vegetus, Plin.: *a full* or *strong c.*, c. satur, Plin. *a faint c.*, c. dilutus, Plin. Very often of *the natural hue of a healthy face*: *to come into the senate with a good fresh c in the face*, forti c. in senatum venire, Front. ad M. Caes.: *natural c.*, c. verus, Ter.; as opp. to *paint* (c. fucatus, Hor ). *to change one's c.*, i. e. *to turn pale*, colores mutare, Hor.: Cic. (N.B. When color is used alone, it generally denotes a *bright hue*: as, nullus argento color est, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 1.) Adject.: *of the same c.*, concŏlor, ōris (with *dat.*): *the sea is of the same c with the sands*,

pontus c. est arenis, Ov Virg . *of a different c,* discŏlor, ōris (also with *dat.*): Cic. Ov *of many c s,* multicŏlor: Plin. Apul. *of changing* or *varied c s,* versicŏlor: Cic Vug **II.** *A pigment:* **1.** pigmentum Cic . Plin. **2.** cŏlor: *to lay on various c.s,* varios inducere c , Hor Plin *c.s which are natural* or *artificial,* c. qui nascuntur, finguntur s. fiunt, Plin.. Vitr.: *oil c s,* c. oleo temperatu atque mixti, cf. Vitr. 7, 14, 1 Hence fig. of the *peculiar complexion of a work of genius:* Hor A. P. 86. Phr. *to depict anything in its true c s,* *aliquid lineamentis suis fideliter s. exacte describere; alicujus rei veram exprimere imaginem: *to depict anything in lively c s,* aliquid vare orātione pingere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4 *to depict a crime in the blackest c s,* crimen atrocissime describere, cf. Tac. A. 13, 19: *to give an unfavourable c. to a thing,* i e *put a bad construction upon it,* aliquid sinistre interpretari, cf Tac Agr 5. **III.** *A pretext* (q. v.): speciēs, praetextus **IV.** In pl. only: *the flag* or *standard* of a body of troops (q. v ) signum, vexillum.

**colour** (v.)· **I.** Lit.: **1.** cōlōro, 1 · *to shape and c. atoms,* individua corpora formare, c., Cic. Fig.: *when I have been reading those books attentively, I feel that my language is, as it were, c.'d by contact with them,* quum istos libros studiosius legerim, sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. **2.** fūco, 1 (only of *dyeing* or of *using false, meretricious colouring*): Virg.. Gell. **3.** tingo, inficio: v. TO DYE, STAIN. **II.** Fig.· v. TO PALLIATE, PRETEND.

**colourable:** v. PLAUSIBLE.

**coloured:** **1.** colōrātus· of the rainbow Cic. Esp. of a *warm, sunburnt* hue. *the c. Indi,* c. Indi, Virg.: Ov.: Tac.. v. TANNED. **2.** fūcātus: i. e *artificially* c., *as with dye or rouge:* Virg.. Hor.

**colouring** (*subs.*): **I.** Lit.: expr. by pl. of color or pigmentum (cf. COLOUR, II.): *to explain the subject of c.,* colorum s pigmentorum rationes explicare, ci. Vitr 7, 8, 1; de colorum temperatura et mixtura exponere, cf. id. 7, 10. the above, with ref. to the *pigments themselves*: with ref to the use of them, artem colorum inducendorum exponere (v. COLOUR, II ); harmogen (ἁρμογήν) s. commissuram colorum et transitum rationem explicare (of *working c s harmoniously together*), cf Plin. 35, 5, 11 (12). **II.** Fig of *style or decoration in language*· ornātus, ornāmenta v. ORNAMENT Also pigmentum may be used, provided the figure is kept up cf. Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1. Phr.. *you know my style of c.,* nosti illas λεκύθους, Cic Att. 1, 14, 4: in the same way Cic. uses μυροθήκιον and alcula Att 2, 1, 1 *to be careful to preserve the proper c. of a subject,* colores servare, Hor.

**colouring-matter:** mĕdĭcāmen : Plin.. Lucan.

**colourist:** qui colorum inducendorum peritus est

**colourman:** pigmentārius Cic.

**colt:** **1.** ĕquŭleus: Cic.. Liv. **2.** ĕquŭlus: Varr.: Cic. **3.** pullus ĕquīnus: Col. (*if an ass's colt,* pullus asininus or p. asini).

**coltsfoot:** tussĭlāgo: Plin.: M. L.

**colter:** v. COULTER.

**column:** **I.** Architectural: cŏlumna *a temple supported on huge c s,* templum vastis immĭnens c, Ov.· Cic. *Domus* cŏlumella, *a small c.*: Cic. Phr : *supported on c.s,* cŏlumnātus, Varr. *the spaces between c.s,* intercŏlumnia, orum, Cic.· *a tax on c.s,* columnārium, Cic. (N B Not *columen,* which is *a summit*; also *a prop* or *support*: q. v ) **II.** Military. **1.** agmen, ĭnis, *n.* (strictly *an army marching*): *they issue from the camp in a very long c.,* proficiscuntur ex castris longissimo a , Caes. v LINE. **2.** cūnĕus (strictly *a wedge shaped c.,* adapted for breaking the enemy's line): *their battle-array is formed in c s,* acies per cuneos componitur, Tac. G 6 *forming themselves in a wedge-shaped c, so as to break the line quickly,* c facto ut celeriter perrumpant, Caes Phr. *to charge in two c s,* bipartito signa inferre, Caes. so *in three c s,* tripartito v. DIVISION **III.** In the page of a book *cŏlumna Lachm

**comb** (*subs.*) **1.** pecten, ĭnis, *m.*: *for the hair,* Pl · Ov. *for flax or wool,* Plin. Hence *adv.* pectĭnātim, *in comb-like form or arrangement* Plin (Plin also speaks of the instruments with which flax is combed, as hami ferrei, 19, 1, 3 ) **2.** strĭgilis i e. *a curry-comb*· q v. (For the *comb of a cock* see COCKSCOMB )

**comb** (v.): **1.** pecto, xi, xum, and tĭtum, 3· *to c hair,* comas, capillos, caesariem p, Hor. Tib Ov *c'd wools,* pectitae lanae, Col. to *c flax with iron hooks,* lini virgas hamis ferreis p, Plin. **2.** dēpecto, xum, 3 (to c *down*): *to c. down the hair with a box-comb,* crines buxo d, Ov. Virg. **3.** cōmo, compsi, comptum, 3 (i e. *to dress* the hair with some defining word). capillos dente secto c, Mart.

**combat:** **1.** pugna, proelium: v. BATTLE, FIGHT. **2.** certāmen v. CONTEST, STRUGGLE. **3.** āgōn, ōnis, *m.* (Gr. ἀγών) only of *the public games: a gymnastic* c., gymnicus a., Plin. Ep. (certamen is however the word most frequently used of such c s Cic.: Suet.). Phr.: *to offer oneself for a c in the amphitheatre,* in arenam se dare, Triph. Dig.· v. ARENA. *in close c,* cōminus or commĭnus, as opp. to ēminus, of *fighting or skirmishing at a distance* v. CLOSE (quarters) *the c was waged fiercely on both sides,* acriter pugnatum est ab utrisque, Liv. Caes · v. TO FIGHT: *to engage in single c,* ferro decertare, Liv. (which, however, might be used of a *number* of combatants). N B. The expr. pugna singularis, proelium or certamen singulare. for *single c,* have no good authority pugna and certamen are sufficiently precise cf. Liv. 7, 9 (*fin.*), 10 (*init*).

**combat** (v): impugno, pugno; obviam eo, conflictor . v TO FIGHT AGAINST, OPPOSE, RESIST.

**combatant:** **1.** pugnātor: Liv · Sil. **2.** proeliātor Tac. Just. **3.** Expr. by phr.: *never were c.s more nearly matched,* *nunquam aequiore certamine pugnatum est; nunquam validiores [gentes] contulerunt arma cf. Liv. 21, 1; or by imperf. part · *they convey refreshments to the c s,* cibos pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G 7, *fin* **4.** āgōnista, ae, *m.* (only of c.s *in the games*): Aug.

**combative:** pugnax, ācis: *a c. nation,* p gens, Tac.: Ov.

**combatively:** pugnācĭter: Cic.: Sen.

**combination:** **1.** junctio, conjunctio· v. UNION. **2.** junctūra *a skilful c.* (of words), callida j , Hor. A. P 47. Quint (junctio is the *act*, junctura, the *result* of combining). **3.** confūsio (more usu in bad sense· v. CONFUSION) *the union and c. of the virtues,* conjunctio eque virtutum, Cic. **4.** concursus, ūs (of things which *meet* but do not *blend together*)· *a harsh c of words,* asper c. verborum, Cic. **5.** cōītus, ūs (= No 4) *a c. of syllables,* c syllabarum, Quint. **6.** temperātio (i e. *apt and regulated c.*: fig) *the discipline and due c. of the state* (with ref. to its constituent orders), disciplina ac t. civitatis, Cic Liv. **7.** conspīrātio (esp of combining *for some purpose*; *often a bad one*) *the c. and agreement of men,* c hominum atque consensus, Cic.: *the c. of certain men against any one's position,* c. certorum hominum contra alicujus dignitatem, Cic. v CONSPIRACY, ASSOCIATION.

**combine:** **I.** Trans **1** jungo, conjungo, nxi, nctum, 3 *wisdom c.d with eloquence,* sapientia juncta eloquentiae, Cic. v TO JOIN, UNITE. **2.** confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (*to bring together*): *c ing (in one form) features taken from all quarters,* undique collatis membris, Hor A P 3 *to c forces* (of two generals), in unum c vires, Liv. **3.** consŏcio, 1 (implying *agreement*) *to c. their shade* (of trees growing together), umbram c, Hor *a form of government selected and c.d from these elements,* delecta ex his et consociata reipublicae forma, Cic **4.** confundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (oftener *to confuse*. q v.). *two nations c.d in one,* duo populi in unum confusi, Liv. *to c five dactyls in succession,* quinque continuos dactylos c, Quint. **5.** misceo, commisceo, miscui, stum and xtum, 2 *he who c s the useful and the agreeable,* qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. *foolhardiness is never c.d with wisdom,* nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic v. TO MINGLE, BLEND. **6.** tempĕro, 1 (to c. *in due proportions*): *to mingle and c. a thing out of different elements,* ex dissimilibus rebus aliquid miscere et t, Cic. *to c. the acute and the grave,* acuta cum gravibus t., Cic. *to c. in one idea,* unam in speciem t, Cic. **7.** In *pass* cŏĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (*to be c.d*) *not so that the savage be c.d with the gentle,* non ut placidis coeant immitia, Hor see also *infr* **II.** Intrans.· **1.** conspīro, 1 (usu. *for a certain purpose, often a bad one:* v TO CONSPIRE) *to c. together to liberate the commonwealth,* ad rempe liberandam c., Cic.· *several states c. together,* plures civitates c , Caes **2.** cŏĕo, 4 (v. *supr* 7) *to c. together,* una c., Caes. *to c. together in nations,* c in populos, Quint **3.** Expr. by any of the trans. verbs under (I.), and *pron. refl* or in *pass.*: v *supr.*

**combustible:** ad ignem concipiendum aptus, ad exardescendum facilis: cf. Cic de Or 2, 45, 190. Phr *c. materials,* *incendii materia; quae comburi possunt

**combustion:** expr. by phr. *during c. at (amber) keeps up an unctuous, strong-smelling flame,* [dum incenditur] alit flammam pinguem et olentem, Tac. Ger. 45 or by comburendo, inter comburendum, dum comburitur. v. TO BURN.

**come:** **I.** *To go to, arrive at*: both lit and fig : **1.** vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (the most gen term) *on the 6th day we came from Athens to Delos,* sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Cic. *a voice c s to my ears,* vox mihi ad aures v , Pl Virg. *when that day came,* ubi ea dies venit, Caes.· *the c.ing year,* annus veniens, Cic.: *to c. under any one's protection,* in alicujus fidem ac potestatem v., Caes *to c. from fable to facts,* a fabulis ad facta v., Cic. The *pass. impers* form is very often preferred to the *act* : as, *we had come to the temple of Vesta,* ventum erat ad Vestae, Hor.: Liv. Hence *frequent* ventito, 1 *to c backwards and forwards into the camp,* in castra v., Caes.. *to c. frequently to a house,* domum v , Cic. Cat. N B. "*Come*" as an exhortation or appeal is age, not veni v *inf.* (II) **2.** advĕnio, 4 *to come to, arrive* q. v. **3.** pervĕnio, 4 v. TO ARRIVE fig.: *the affair came to his ears,* pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic.. *to c completely into any one's power,* in alicujus potestatem p., Cic. *to c. to utter despair,* ad desperationem p, Caes. **4** pergo, perrexi, rectum, 3 (*to come or go directly or straight*): *they are coming directly towards us,* horsum pergunt, Ter. **5.** adsum (ass.), fui, esse = *I am come, etc.*: *they were ordered to c and present themselves at Amphipolis,* jussi Amphipolim adesse, Liv.· *they seem to be on the point of coming hither from Africa,* ex Africa jam adfuturi videntur, Cic *c. hither* huc adest Virg. (Adsum is often used as above for the sake of greater vividness v TO BE PRESENT) Phr.: *to c on horseback by ship or sea,* equo, navi, classe advehi, vectus Cic. Liv Virg *news came,* allatum est, nuntiatum est, Liv *a letter came,* literae allatae sunt, Cic. *to c.*

*frequently to a person's house*, domum alicujus frequentare, Cic : more strongly, assidue f., Suet. · v. TO FREQUENT, RESORT TO ||. In animated appeals *come!* ăgĕ, ăgītĕ *come, come, now let us try!* age, age, nunc experiamur, Ter. · often strengthened by adverbs ; as, dum, en, ĕja, modo, igitur ; = *come now!* Ter. Ph. |||. *To happen* (q v.) usu *impers* · fit, factum, fĭĕri · *how cs it that*, qui fit ut, Hor. · v also the compounds,

**come about:** v PASS, TO COME TO.

—— **after:** v. TO FOLLOW, SUCCEED

—— **again:** rĕvĕnio, rĕdeo v. TO COME BACK, RETURN

—— **along:** prōcēdo, fĕro, etc v. TO ADVANCE, GO Phr. *c along with me!* *me comitare sodes! v. TO ACCOMPANY.

—— **at:** i e *to reach, attain to* (q. v.) attingo, ădĭpiscor, etc

—— **away:** |. Lit abscēdo, discēdo · v TO DEPART ||. *To separate from*, as when a portion of a thing *is rent away*. sēquor, cūtus, 3 *the bough will c away willing and easy, if the fates summon thee*, tamus volens facilisque sequetur, si te fata vocant, Virg v TO COME OFF

—— **back** or **again** 1. rĕvĕnio, 4. *to c. back home again*, domum i, Pl *to c back to the city*, ad urbem r, Tac. 2. rĕdeo, 4 v TO RETURN

—— **before:** antĕvĕnio, praevĕnio, 4. v TO ANTICIPATE, GET BEFORE. Also = *to appear before* (q v)

—— **by:** i e *to get* or *obtain* q v

—— **down:** |. Lit 1. dēvĕnio, 4 (usu. fig.) *to c down to the sea*, ad mare d, Pl. Caes. 2. descendo, di, sum, 3 : *c down, thou jar!* descende testa! Hor : v. TO DESCEND. 3. dēlābor, lapsus, 3. i. e. *to glide down* : q. v. ||. Fig *to be preserved* (to posterity) 1. măneo, mansi, sum, 2 *two memorials of him have c. down to our time*, hujus ad nostram memoriam monumenta manserunt duo, Nep . v. TO SURVIVE 2. dūro, 1 · *whatever interesting thing had c down from antiquity*, quicquid memorabile ex antiquitate duraverat, Suet Liv v. TO ENDURE 3. trădor, prōdor, ĭtus, 3 v TO HAND DOWN Phr. *no more ancient treaty has c down to our times*, nec ullius vetustior foederis memoria est, Liv

—— **forth** or **out:** Lit of place 1. exĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 *see! yonder he cs forth*, eccum, exit foras, Ter v TO GO OUT 2. prōdeo, 4 *c forth and open the door*, prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl so also with foras, Pl · *to c forth on the stage*, p in scenam, Nep *to c forth in public*, in publicum p, Cic. 3. ēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 esp with foras Pl Ter v TO ISSUE FORTH 4. prōcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *to c forth or out of a house*, foribus foras p, Pl Caes Cic *to c forth when born feet foremost*, in pedes p. nascentem, Plin 5. exsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *to c forth from a hiding-place*, e latebris ex, Liv *a voice came forth from the temple of Juno*, vox ab aede Junonis exstitit, Cic 6. ēmergo, si, sum, 3 *Manlius came forth into the open plains*, Manlius in apertos campos emersit, Liv . v TO EMERGE. N B Not evenio, except in poetry, as Hor Od. 4, 4, 65 "nierses profundo, pulcrior evenit." (For *come forth* in sense of *to grow up*, v TO SPRING UP, COME UP.)

—— **forward:** prōcēdo, prōdeo · v. preced. art

—— **in:** intrōĕo, intro vĕnio, incēdo, me infĕro, etc . v. TO ENTER. Phr.: *to c in for* = TO GET, RECEIVE

—— **into:** Phr.: *to c into port*, appelli, Cic (also more precisely, in portum venire). *to c. into any one's power*, in alicujus manus devenire, Cic. (v. TO FALL INTO) *to c. into vogue*, in morem venire, Liv. *many words will c. into use again which have now become obsolete*, multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere vocabula, Hor. A P. 70 (a little before he expresses the same thought by vigent, florent, v 62)

**come near:** (prope) accēdo, appropinquo v. TO APPROACH, DRAW NEAR

—— **of:** |. *To be descended from* (q v) ortum esse ; originem trahere, ducere, etc. ||. *To happen in consequence of* · Phr. *this is what cs of dishonesty*, haec merces fraudis (a superis) datur, Phaedr ; *tales eventus habet, sic plectitur mala fides*, etc

—— **off:** |. *To separate itself from* 1. rĕcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *sooner shall the head c. off my shoulders*, caput e nostris citius cervice recedet, Ov *to c off the stem (of fruits)*, e pediculo i, Plin so of flesh *coming off the bones*, ab ossibus r., Plin · Cels. 2. (of hair). dēfluo, 3 v TO FALL OFF ||. With ref to a combat ; *to quit the field* discēdo, 3 *to c off victorious*, victorem d, Caes. ; or, esp of *non-military conflict*, superiorem d, Cic *to c off with equal honours*, aequo proelio, Caes ; aequa manu, Sall., aequo Marte d., Liv · *to c off without loss*, sine detrimento d, Caes. *to c. off with very great glory*, cum summa gloria d, Cic ; see also TO ESCAPE, GET OFF. |||. *To take place* (chiefly colloq) q v.

—— **on:** prōgrĕdior, prōcēdo, progo v TO ADVANCE As a term of exhortation, agite! sequimini! v TO COME (II)

—— **out:** |. Lit exeo, ēgrĕdior, etc.. v TO COME FORTH ||. Of the teeth, etc. cado, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 · Pl Sen. |||. *To be published*. ēdi, ēmitti, plōdite. v TO PUBLISH

—— **over:** |. Lit supervĕnio, 4. v TO COME UPON ||. *To pass over to a different party* transgrĕdior v. TO GO OVER. |||. Fig.. of certain feelings, sensations, etc.. 1. cutio, cūcurri, cursum, 3 (with *prep.*) : *a blush came over her heated features*, rubor calefacta per ora cucurrit, Virg 2. obeo, 4 : *a poleness cs over the face*, obit ora pallor, Ov. 3. subeo, 4 *a shade cs over the earth*, s umbra terras, Ov Phr *a shudder cs over me as I relate*, horresco referens, Virg. ; me horror perfudit ; Cic , me occupat horror, Ov.

—— **round:** chiefly fig. Phr *he will c round to our opinion*, *ad nostram sententiam adducetur, transgredietur.

—— **short:** v. TO FALL SHORT.

—— **to:** |. Lit 1. advĕnio, 4 (with ad or in and *acc*) *I came to the forum*, ad forum adveni, Pl. *we came into the province*, in provinciam advenimus, Cic 2. vĕnio, 4 with *prep* v TO COME. Phr . *to c to the assistance of*, auxilio venire ; subvenire v. ASSISTANCE. ||. Fig. Phr.. *I have c. to the resolution*, (mihi) certum est (loll by *infin*), Cic. Liv (also, more fully certum est deliberatumque, Cic). *I have c. to the conviction*, mihi persuasum, persuasissimum est, Cic. ; in similar sense, compertum habeo, Sall. *in eam opinionem perductus sum *to c. to oneself*, ad se redire, Ter. Liv ; also, ad sanitatem redire, Cic ; compotem sui, animi, mentis fieri, redd i v SOUND |||. *To happen to* (q v) *what has c. to him?* quid factum est (de) illo? Ter.. esp. in phr. *to come to pass* ēvĕnio, accĭdo, fio, efficior, etc. v TO HAPPEN |V. *To amount to* (q. v) efficĕre, esse, etc Phr. *it cs to the same thing*, eodem revolvitur res, Lact.

—— **to pieces:** dissolvor, sōlūtus. Cic.. Vitr.

—— **together:** convĕnio, cōĕo, congrĕdior v. TO ASSEMBLE, MEET.

—— **up:** 1. succēdo, 3 (i e. to c. *up to*: with *dat.*, or *prep* and *acc*) · *they came up to our front line*, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes., also with ad Liv. (L. also uses the *acc* after succedo, without a prep) 2. subeo, 4 (constr. same as 1). *to c. up to the gate of the camp*, s ad portam castrorum, Liv. Caes. . *up cs a rough forest-like growth*, s. aspera silva, Virg 3. exeo, 4 *barley usually cs up in seven days*, plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus septem, Varr *leaves c. up from the root*, folia a radice ex, Plin. 4. subvenio, 4 · only of coming up *to help* · q v. 5. prōvĕnio, 4 (of things *growing*). *trees coming up without cultivation*, arbores sponte sua provenientes, Plin Virg v. TO SPRING UP. For *to come up to* in fig sense, v TO EQUAL *to come up with*, v. TO OVERTAKE.

**come upon:** |. Lit. sŭpervĕnio, 4 (usu. with *dat.* or absol.) *he cs upon him half-dead and fallen*, semianimi lapsoque s, Virg. Ov.: Liv. ||. Fig as of *diseases or other evils* · ingrŭo, grui, 3 (with *dat* implying *violence*) *diseases c. upon all nations*, universis gentibus in. morbi, Plin. v. TO FALL UPON, ATTACK |||. *To light upon* incīdo, di, 3 v. TO FALL IN WITH.

**comedian:** |. *An actor* (q. v) · cōmoedus Cic ||. *A writer*. 1. cōmicus (scriptor) Pl.. Cic 2. cōmicus poeta Cic. Hor. designates *the old cs*, poetae quorum comoedia prisca est, Sat. I, 4, 1.

**comedy:** cōmoedĭa : *to write cs*, c. facere, Ter. *the old c*, c. vetus, Cic ; c prisca, Hor. *Adv* cōmoedicē, *as in c.*, Pl *Pertaining to c*, cōmicus : v. COMIC.

**comeliness:** 1. dĕcentia *the c of colours and shapes*, colorum et figurarum d, Cic 2. dĕcor, ōris, *m* (not to be confounded with decus, ŏris) v. GRACE, BEAUTY.

**comely:** |. *Becoming*. dĕcens, ntis *the c. graces*, d gratiae, Hor. · *c attire*, d amictus, Ov. *To be c.*, dĕcēre v TO BE FITTING. ||. *Beautiful* · pulcher, ĕrrĭmus, etc.. v GRACEFUL, BEAUTIFUL.

**comet:** 1. cōmētes, ae, *m.* : Cic. ; Virg. also sidus cometes Tac. · Just. 2. stella crīnīta ; which Cic. says was the usual Lat term N D 2, 5, 14: also stella comans, Ov.

**cometary:** expr. by gen of cometes.

**comfit:** v. SWEET-MEAT

**comfort** (*v*): 1. consōlor, 1 · *to c. any one in distress*, aliquem in miseriis c., Cic. *to c oneself by any means*, se aliquo re c, Cic 2. sōlor, 1 (somewhat less strong than the comp) Hor. · Quint 3. allĕvo, 1 (usu implying *actual relief*, whereas solor, consolor, denote simply *considerations addressed to the mind*). *to c the body*, corpus al., Cic *I am c.'d when, though absent, I converse with you*, allevor quum tecum loquor absens, Cic. : v. TO RELIEVE. 4. *conforto, 1 (i. e fortem facio: without classical authority) "*c ye the weak hands*," confortamini manus resolutas, Lact. quot. fr. Is. xxxv. 3 (Div. Inst. 4, 15)

**comfort** (*subs*) · 1. sōlātium (oft in *pl*) *it is a great c.* (or *solace*, q. v.) *to be free from blame*, vacare culpa, magnum est, Cic. *to afford c*, solatia praebere, Ov 2. consōlātio (*the act of comforting*) *to need c. from others*, aliorum c. indigere, S Sulp ap. Cic. . *to give no small c*, non mediocrem c. afferre, Cic. 3. (fig) mĕdīcīna *I do not require c. I am my own consoler*, non ego medicina me ipse consolor, Cic. Am 3, 10 Phr. *the cs of daily life*, *quotidiani usus commoda.

**comfortable:** commŏdus. v. CONVENIENT. Phr.: *a c. and easy life*, pinguis et mollis vita, Plin. · *he refreshes his limbs with c. sleep*, pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. (cf Hor. Ep. I, 4, 15 · "me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises") : *to make oneself c.* (with warmth, good things, etc), corpus curare, Liv. 21, 54 also ot *genial indulgence*, genio indulgere, Hor. : *I hope you are very c. where you are*, vos istic commodissime spero esse, Cic. Fam. 14, 7

**comfortably:** 1. commŏdē: v. CONVENIENTLY ; and preced. art. (*fin.*), 2. suāvĭter: v. PLEASANTLY.

**comforter:** 1. consōlātor · Cic. Sen 2. sōlātor Tib. Stat. 3. As theol. term, the Holy Spirit: paraclētus, paraclītus (Gr παράκλητος) Vulg. (Paraclitus is also found with ĭ: cf. Hare, *Comforter*, p 323)

**comfortless:** solatii expers; cui nulla solatia sunt v. COMFORT also UNCOMFORTABLE.

**comfrey:** *symphytum Withering

**comic, comical:** I. *Appertaining to comedy* cōmicus: *a c. poet*, poeta c, Hor *a c. subject*, res c., Hor *a c mask*, c persona, Quint. Adv cōmicē, *in a c. manner* · Cic *A c actor*, cōmoedus: Cic. (or actor comicus, etc. v. ACTOR) II. *Ridiculous* (q. v.). ridiculus Cic. Hor Phr. *a c fellow*, ineptus nugator, Pl; lepidum caput, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9 v MERRY; WAG

**comically:** i e *amusingly:* rīdĭcŭlē, lĕpĭdē v. RIDICULOUSLY, MERRILY.

**coming** (*subs*) · adventus, ūs: v. ARRIVAL.

**coming** (*adj*) i. e. *about to come* ventūrus· *the c age*, v. aevum, Virg.

**comma:** *comma, ătis, *n.* · M L. (in Donat p. 1742, commata are the small divisions of a sentence, not the marks so called): *minima distinctio. cf. Donat l. c.

**command** (*v.*) · I. *To give a command* 1. impĕro, 1 (foll by *dat.* and ut and *subj.*: esp used of a command given by *military officers*): v. TO ORDER. 2. jūbeo, jussi, jussum, 2 (foll. by *acc.* and *infin.*. implying less authoritativeness than 1): v. TO BID. 3. praecipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (i e. *to give instruction*, as one having knowledge: foll. both by *inf.* and by ut with *subj*) · v. TO INSTRUCT, DIRECT; v also TO PROCLAIM, DECREE. II. *To be in command* 1. impĕro, 1 (with *dat.* or absol) *he who obeys modestly seems worthy to c some day*, qui modeste paret, videtur qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic v. TO GOVERN. 2. imperīto, 1 (frequent of 1) *to c. great armies*, magnis legionibus imp., Hor. Lucr. But of commanding *an army* more usu., 3. praesum, fui, esse (with *dat.*): *to c a fleet or army*, classi, exercitui p., Caes. v HEAD OF, TO BE AT. 4. dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *acc*) · *to c the first pilus or century*, primum pilum d., Caes *to c part of an army*, partem exercitus d., Sall. In the same way is used ducto, 1 (*frequent.*), of *continued command* Sall. 5. praesīdeo, sēdi, 2 (with *dat*). *to c an army*, exercitui p, Tac III. Of situation. 1. specto, aspecto, 1 v. TO LOOK TOWARDS. 2. prospecto, 1 *the villa c s a view of the Sicilian and Tuscan sea*, villa p Sicilum et Tuscum mare, Phaedr. Plin. Ep. Phr *the villa, though situated at the foot, has as c.ing a view as if it were at the top*, villa in colle imo sita prospicit quasi ex summo, Plin Ep. *a dining-room which c s the same view as the portico*, coenatio quae eadem quae porticus aspicit, Plin so with intueri, Plin if the view is *below*, despicere, Plin · v. VIEW. Phr. *a fortress c.ing the city*, arx urbi imminens· cf. Liv. 21, 11 *the beach was c'd by the adjoining heights*, ex locis superioribus in litus tela conjici poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 23

**command:** I. *The right or power to command:* 1. impĕrium *to confer a c*, imp dare, Cic. *to continue any one in c.*, alicui imp prorogare, Suet. *to prefer civil and military c s to friendship*, magistratus imp amicitiae anteponere, Cic. 2. praefectūra (the position of one *put in authority:* praefīcio) *the c. of the Gallic cavalry*, equitum Gallorum p, Hirt.: *the c. of the wings*, p alarum, Suet 3. rēgimen, ĭnis, *n. to hold the c*, r. tenere, Tac.: *the c. of cohorts*, cohortium r., Tac. 4. summa (only of *chief* command) *the c.* or *responsibility of the whole war*, totius belli s., Cic.: more freq. in combination with imperii: *to hold the supreme military c.*, s. imperii tenere, Cic.; Caes. Phr.. *to appoint to c*, praepōno, praefīcio (with *acc* of person, and *dat.* of thing) v TO APPOINT *to have the c.*, praesum (with *dat.*) v TO COMMAND, BE GOVERNOR Fig *to have the c. of one's tongue, ears, etc*, lingua, auribus, competere, Tac H. 3, 73 *they had scarce sufficient c of themselves*, vix competere animus, Liv 22, 5. II. *A single act of c* (v. ORDER) 1. impĕrium *to obey a c*, imperio parere, Caes. *unjust c s*, injusta imp, Sall. · *by Jove's c*, Jovis imperio, Virg. 2. dictum *to obey the c s of Ser. Tullius*, Ser Tullio dicto audientem esse, Liv. Virg v WORD 3. impĕrātum: *to come at c.*, ad imp. venire, Caes.: *to execute c s*, imp facere, Caes. 4. mandātum. v. CHARGE, COMMISSION. 5. jussum. v ORDER. N B In the abl only we find the form injussu, *without command*, *without Caesar's c.*, injussu Caesaris, Caes *without its own c.* (of the people), inj suo, Cic. 6. praedictum (rare) *the dictator's c*, dictatoris p, Liv

**commandant, commander:** 1. impĕrātor i. e. *c-in-chief*. -v. GENERAL *fem.* impĕrātrix, īcis Cic. Plin. 2. ductor Cic. Liv. v. LEADER. 3. dux, dŭcis, *c*: v. GENERAL 4 praefectus (prop. *part pass.* of praeficio hence sometimes foll. by *dat*) · *c. of cavalry*, p. equitum, Hirt.; or simply praefectus: Caes. *c. of the fleet*, p classis, Liv.. Cic · *c. of the imperial guard*, p. praetorii *or* praetorio, Tac. Phr. *to be c. of*, praeesse v. TO COMMAND · *to appoint any one c*, praeficio, praepono v. TO APPOINT.

**commemorate:** memoriam alicujus rei servare; celebrare, concelebrare: v. TO CELEBRATE. N.B. Not commemoro, which is *to recount.*

**commemoration:** cēlĕbrātio: v CELEBRATION. Phr · *by way of c*, *memoriae (conservandae) causā; quod monumento sit; quod memoriam alicujus rei revocet

**commemorative:** ad memoriam alicujus rei servandam aptus

**commence:** incīpio, occīpio; inchōo; exordior, etc. v. TO BEGIN.

**commencement:** initium, principium, primordium, etc. v. BEGINNING

**commend:** I. *To commit, give in charge:* 1. commendo, 1 (with *acc.* and *dat*) *I c. and commit myself to your protection*, ego me tuae c et committo fidei, Ter. *to you I entirely c. and entrust myself*, tibi me totum c atque trado, Cic (N B For the simple verb mando, v. TO COMMIT) 2. crēdo, concrēdo. v. TO ENTRUST. 3. committo v. TO COMMIT. II. *To speak well of* v. TO PRAISE. III. *To c to a person's notice or favour*, commendo v TO RECOMMEND. IV. *To make acceptable:* 1 pōbo, 1: *Epicurus has c'd himself to many persons*, E. se multis probavit, Cic. 2. apprōbo, 1 *during his first years of service he c'd himself to S Paullinus*, prima castrorum rudimenta S Paullino approbavit, Tac

**commendable:** 1. commendābĭlis, e (rare) *not c. for any merit*, nec ullo c. merito, Liv. 2. prōbābĭlis, e *a c. orator*, p. orator, Cic. 3. laudābĭlis, e v. PRAISEWORTHY.

**commendably:** 1. laudābĭlĭter *to live c*, l. vivere, Cic. 2. laudātē. Plin.

**commendation:** I. *The act of commending to any one's protection or favour*: commendātio · v. RECOMMENDATION. II. *Approbation, praise*: q. v.

**commendatory:** commendātīcius: *a c. letter*, tabellae, litterae c, Cic

**commender:** laudātor, commendātor · v. APPLAUDER.

**commensurable:** *id quod cum aliqua re commetiri possis

**commensurate:** i. e. *adequate, sufficient*: q v · *to be c. with*, congruere, respondere, convenire, quadrare v TO AGREE, ANSWER TO

**comment** (v) I. *To make verbal observations on anything*: sententias de aliqua re dicere, ferre: v. OBSERVATION. and foll. art. II. *To write notes on a book*, etc.. 1. annōto, 1 *to c. on a book*, librum an, Plin Ep 2. commentor, 1. *to c on poems*, c. carmina Suet.

**comment** (*subs*): I. *An observation or remark* (usu in *pl*): dicta, sententiae· i.e. *sayings, opinions* q. v Phr.: *to make c s on anything*, perh commemorare de aliqua re (i. e. *to make frequent mention of it*), Cic.: *to make invidious c.s on any one*, crimina (in aliquem) serere, cf Liv. 24, 23 (cf. Virg.'s spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas) invehi in aliquem, Liv. (but both are stronger than the English). II. *A note, to illustrate a writing*, etc. annōtātio, commentārium, etc.. v. ANNOTATION.

**commentary:** commentārius, commentārium usu. in *pl* (prop. of *memoranda* made in a *note-book:* q. v.) *c s explain what is obscure in writings*, commentarii quae obscure scripta sunt edisserunt, Hier. (the commentaria of Suet are prob. *notes, grammatical and critical*)

**commentitious:** commenticius Cic.. v. FICTITIOUS.

**commerce:** I. *Trade*. 1. commercium. *a great sea and an unknown tongue prevented c*, mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. 2. mercātūra, mercātus Cic.· v. TRAFFIC. II. *Intercourse* · q. v.

**commercial:** quod ad commercium pertinet Phr.: *they have c. dealings with us*, est iis commercium cum nobis, Cic . *to bring about c. intercourse between different nations*, diversas gentes commercio miscere, Plin.· *c. places*, commercia, Plin *a c. mart*, forum rerum venalium, Sall (v. MARKET) *a c nation*, *gens commerciis dedita *a c. treaty*, *foedus de rebus venalibus importandis atque exportandis ictum *there is very little c. intercourse between them and other nations*, minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, Caes.

**commination:** mĭnae, arum: v. MENACE.

**commingle:** misceo, commisceo: v. TO MINGLE.

**comminute:** comminuo, contendo. v. TO BREAK IN PIECES.

**commiserate:** mīsĕror, commīsĕror v. TO PITY

**commissariat:** I. *A body of men to whom is entrusted the provisioning of troops:* rei frumentariae praefecti (the most general term for such officers v. Tac. A. II, 31)· qui rei frumentariae commeatusque praesunt (v *inf.* II)· frumentarii, Hirt. *duumviri, triumviri, etc. rei frumentariae curandae, suppeditandae. II. *The actual victualling of an army*, 1. res frūmentāria. Caes.· Tac. 2. commeātus, ūs *for reasons of c*, rei frumentariae commeatusque causa, Caes. v. PROVISIONS.

**commissary:** *one to whom something is committed in charge:* prōcūrātor; cūrātor; lēgātus. v. COMMISSIONER, AGENT

**commission** (*subs.*): I. *Act of committing or doing* · expr. by *ger.* or *part* of verbs under COMMIT (II.) Phr.. *to be caught in the c of a crime*, deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic. II. *Act of intrusting, as a charge or duty:* expr. by verb *in the c of your interests to my protection*, *quod res tuas meae fidei commendasti. v. TO COMMEND, COMMIT. III. *The business committed or entrusted:* 1. mandātum (usu in *pl.*): *to perform a c.*, m procurare, Cic.· also, m. exsequi, persequi, Cic.. *to give any one a c.*, alicui mandata dare, Cic : *to neglect a c.*, m negligere, Ov.: *an action for the performance of a c*, actio mandati, Dig.· Cic. 2. causa (rare)· *to whom the senate had in the public behalf given the c to thank me*, cui senatus dederat publice causam (*i.e* as a kind of *brief*) ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. IV. *A number of persons joined in an office or trust:* *ii quibus aliquid ex-

sequendum, peragendum, procurandum, etc., committitur, mandatur, permittitur; *to be put in c* (e g. *an office*), *procuratoribus committi, etc. to put a ship into c*, *navem instruendam atque ad bellum parandam curare.* **V.** *In commerce* · Phr *to do business on c*, negotia procurare, Cic.; *ex mandato negotiari a c merchant*, *qui ita negotiatur ut ex rerum vendendarum fructibus, ratam portionem (centesimam, quinquagesimam, etc.; i. e one or two per cent.) ipse sibi percipiat has commission*, merces · v. REMUNERATION **VI.** *In the army* Phr.: *to hold a c in the army*, militibus, cohorti, etc., praeesse, praepositum esse v. TO COMMAND *to get a c. as tribune*, tribunum fieri, Hor.

**commission** (*v*) · i e. *to give a commission to*: mando, 1: *I do not intend to c you at all by letter in reference to our affairs*, tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturus per literas, Cic also mandata alicui dare v *supr.* (*subs.*) · v TO CHARGE, EMPOWER.

**commissioner**: now used of *legally commissioned persons only* lēgātus (*one sent upon public business*) · Sall v. ENVOY, AMBASSADOR. In Latin the *number* of such c.s is often expr.: as, *two c.s for building a temple*, duumviri aedis faciendae, Liv. so we find, triumviri reipublicae constituendae; decemviri legibus condendis, etc *c.s of bankruptcy*. *all quibus negotium committitur ut in res debitoris qui non solvendo sit, inquirant, or de debitoris rebus*, etc, quaestionem habeant. v. COMMISSION.

**commit**: **I.** *To give in trust.* **1.** mando, 1 (with *acc.* and *dat.*) *to c. a son to any one to rear*, filium alicui alendum m, Virg *to c. seed to the ground*, semen terrae m, Col. *to c anything to memory, to writing*, aliquid memoriae, literis m, Cic **2.** commendo, 1 (stronger than simple verb) v. TO COMMEND **3.** committo, mīsi, missum, 3 (usu. with *acc.* and *dat.*): v TO COMMEND. *to c seeds to the furrows*, semina sulcis c, Virg.. *to c. anything to writing*, literis c, Cic.; tabellis c, Ov. *to c. the issue to accident*, rem in casum ancipitis eventus c, Liv **4.** depōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 *to give back what has been c.'d to one*, deposita reddere, Cic. · esp. in the language of Christian epitaphs, of *the body c.'d to the grave*, depositum: v. TO DEPOSIT. **5.** dēmando, 1: *to c. boys to the care of a tutor*, pueros unius (paedagogi) curae d, Liv.: *to c. the care of the wounded soldiers to the tribunes*, curam sauciorum militum tribunis d, Liv . Suet · v. TO ENTRUST, GIVE OVER Phr.: *to c to prison*, in carcerem, in vincula conjicere; in custodiam dare, Cic. v. TO IMPRISON.

**II.** *To perpetrate* (a crime) **1.** admitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (usu with *in* and *acc.* of *pron. reflect.*): *what such great crime have I c'd?* quod in me tantum facinus admisi? Cic. also with direct *acc.*, *if Milo had c'd any offence*, si Milo admisisset aliquid, Liv. **2.** committo, 3 (perh. less strong than admitto. foll. by direct *acc.*): *to c a greater offence*, majus delictum c., Caes. *to c adultery*, adulterium c., Quint Cic **3.** concipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (prop of *planning* the deed): *they had c.'d inexpiable crimes*, frandes inexpiabiles conceperant, Cic. *to c. a shameful action in concert with any one*, flagitium cum aliquo c, Cic **4.** ēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (of the *overt* deed) *to c a crime against any one*, scelus in aliquem e., Cic. **5.** perpetro, 1 (rare in this sense): *to c. sacrilege*, sacrilegium p., Just. See also TO BE GUILTY OF. **III.** *To engage or bind*: **1.** obligo, 1 *the engagement of a vow by which we are c.'d to the god*, voti sponsio quā obligamur deo, Cic. *the republic holds him c.'d by many and great pledges*, magnis et multis pignoribus respublica eum obligatum tenet, Cic. **2.** obstringo. v. TO BIND.

**commitment**: expr. by verb: v. TO COMMIT

**committee**: delecti quibus aliquid agendum, curandum, procurandum committitur or simply delecti Liv The precise number is often named, as, *to arrange those laws a c. of ten men is appointed*, ad eas (leges) constituendas, decemviri creati, Liv epit

**commodious**: **1.** commŏdus v CONVENIENT **2** expĕdītus (i e *freed from obstacles*) *he leaves the light vessels in a c place* (of anchorage), expedito loco actuaria navigia reliquit, Caes. Phi *a c. house*, *aedes satis amplae atque commodae.*

**commodiously**: commŏdē · v. CONVENIENTLY, COMFORTABLY.

**commodiousness**: v. CONVENIENCE *of a house, harbour, etc.* amplitūdo v SPACIOUSNESS.

**commodity**: usu. *of things bought and sold* res venalis, merx: v. MERCHANDIZE

**common** (*adj*) · **I.** *Belonging to more than one, shared with* communis, e (foll by *dat* or *abl.* with *cum*) *death is c to every age*, omni aetati mors est c, Cic.: *Troy, the c sepulchre of Europe and of Asia*, Troja commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. *the one is c to us and to the gods, the other to us and to beasts*, alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis c est, Sall *all things belonging to friends are c to each other*, c. sunt amicorum inter se omnia, Cic *c feeling* or *sense of propriety*, c sensus, Hor. (also used to denote *ordinary reason*, Phaedr M L) *c places*, i e. *stock topics*, loci c, Cic

**II.** *Belonging to the public* **1.** publicus · *c. property* (quod) publici juris est, Hor. Cic v. PUBLIC **2.** communis, e. *their private property was small, the c stock large*, privatus illis census erat brevis, commune (Gr. τὸ κοινόν) magnum, Hor.. *c. subjects* (i e. *such as are c property*), communia, Hor Phr.· *to provide for the c good*, in commune consulere, Ter ; so, laborare in c, Quint.. *to have all things c.* (strictly, *to get* for the general good), in medium quaerere, Virg similarly, in medium quaesita reponere, Virg ; in medium conferre, Cic . v COMMON, IN; COMMUNITY.

**III.** *Usual, ordinary*: **1.** vulgāris, e *rare and not c*, rarum et haud v, Cic.: *c. opinion, use*, opinio, usus v, Cic *c fare*, vulgaria, Hor. v. VULGAR **2.** tritus (i. e *well-worn*). *a c. proverb*, t proverbium, Cic *let us make this word more general and c.*, faciamus usitatius hoc verbum ac tritius, Cic **3.** vilis, e, (i e. *of little value, cheap* · q. v.) *waters, commonest of things*, aqua vilissima rerum, Hor.: *the c round* (*of subjects*), v. orbis, Hor.

**4.** vulgātus (i e. *generally diffused*) · *a c opinion*, v opinio, Quint : *a more c. report*, vulgatior fama, Liv : *very c.*, pervulgātus, *a very c. form of consolation*, perv consolatio, Cic (N B There appears to be no good authority for the word pervulgaris.) **5.** quŏtīdiānus (i e *of every day*) · *c. words*, q. verba, Cic. **6.** pōpŭlāris, e (i e *used by people in general*): *c. words*, p verba, Cic . *c (cheap) salt*, sal p., Cato *the c. name* (of a plant), p nomen, Plin **7.** mēdiocris, e v. MIDDLING, ORDINARY. Phr. *a c. soldier*, gregarius miles, Cic ; Sall *a c. horse soldier*, g. eques, Tac.. *a c. soldier's cloak*, gregale sagulum, Liv *c. bread*, cibārius panis, Cic. (prob. with ref. to *the rations* [cibaria] *of a common soldier or slave*): *a c. man*, i. e. *belonging to the c. people* (plebs), plebēius homo. *a c. woman*, v. PROSTITUTE. **IV.** *In grammar* or *prosody* **1.** communis, e *a c syllable*, c. syllaba, Donat · *c gender*, c. genus, Charis. **2.** anceps, cipĭtis v DOUBTFUL **3.** prōmiscuus *a c. noun*, promiscuum nomen, Quint.

**common** (*subs.*) : i e *public pasture-land*, communia pascua; ager publicus, compascuus, Cic.: also, communiones, um: v. Forc. s. v

**common, in** (*adv phr.*) **I.** *For c use, for all* in medium, in commune: v. COMMON (II) **II.** *With another or others* **1.** communiter *the letter which you wrote in c with others*, litterae quas c cum aliis scripsisti, Cic *anger inflames them both in c*, ira c. urit utrumque, Hor **2.** promiscue *ye would prefer to enjoy the whole of the Campus Martius in c to possessing a small part of it as private property*, promiscue toto quam propria parva huius parte Campi Martii malletis, Cic

**common-council**: mūnĭcĭpālis sĕnātus; dēcŭriones (the members of the senates of colonies and municipia, or provincial towns, were so called), Cic : *of or belonging to such a body*, dēcŭriōnālis, e · Inscr.

**common-crier**: praeco, ōnis: v. CRIER

**common-hall**. v HALL.

**common-law**; jus civile, tralaticium (i e traditum a majoribus), Suet.: lex non scripta, Cic

**common-place**: **I.** *Subs* locus communis (esp in *pl.*) used of the *stock topics* which might be introduced in *any* speech, etc Cic **II.** *Adj hackneyed, wanting novelty, etc*. vulgāris, pōpŭlāris v COMMON (III)

**common-place-book**: commentārius esp in *pl.*: Sen Plin. Ep. v NOTE-BOOK

**commonage**: *right of pasturing on common land*. *jus agri publici, compascui

**commonalty, commons**: plebs, plēbis; also plēbes, ēi, *f* i e *the c of Rome as opposed to the patricians tribunes of the c*, tribuni plebis, or simply tribuni, Cic Liv.. *the c, influenced by a desire for ruling, seceded from the patricians*, plebes, dominandi studio permota, a patribus secessit, Sall . Cic.: Liv · *a resolution of the c.*, plēbiscītum, as one word, Liv. *Damn.* as term of contempt, plēbēcŭla Hor. *Adj.* plēbēius, *belonging to the c.*. v. PLEBEIAN Phr *the house of c.*, *parlamenti s. senatūs plebeius ordo*, Milt. Defens. 8 *members of the house of c.* senatores plebei, Milt who also uses domus plebeia and collectively plebs. ib.. *curia plebeia (the building)

**commons**: i e. *rations* (q. v.) cibāria, orum Pl. Caes.

**commonly**: **I.** *Usually* **1.** fērē, fermē, plērumquĕ v. USUALLY, GENERALLY, MOSTLY. **2.** vulgo *such were the times that men were c killed with impunity*, ejusmodi tempus erat ut homines v impune occiderentur, Cic. *it happened that the soldiers c. left their standards*, accidit ut v. milites ab signis discederent, Caes. **II.** *In a common*, i. e *ordinary or vulgar manner* mēdiocriter, vulgāriter (rare). v VULGARLY.

**commonwealth**: **1.** respublica, rēipublicae (applicable to a *monarchy* as well as to a *republic*): *the c underwent a complete revolution*, commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, Cic · *to perform one's duty to the c.*, reip. officium praestare, Caes. *I speak of these three kinds of c.*, loquor de tribus his generibus rerump, Cic. *sometimes res alone is used, especially by poets he shall establish the Roman c.*, hic rem Romanam sistet, Virg. *Caesar being the guardian of the c.*, custode rerum Caesare, Hor *the Gauls are generally fond of changes in the c.*, Galli novis plerumque rebus student, Caes. **2.** cīvitas: used both of the *body politic* and of the *members of it collectively*. v. STATE, CITIZENS.

**commotion**: **I.** *Violent motion in general*. **1.** mōtus, ūs (chiefly of *political tumults, etc*) : *to occasion a c. in the state*, motum afferre reip., Cic. **2.** commōtio · v DISTURBANCE, EXCITEMENT. **3.** ăgĭtātio (i. e. *tossing, agitation*: q. v.) · *c.s of the waves*, agitationes fluctuum, Cic **4.** tumultus, ūs (*tumult, disorder* q v.) *having quitted the camp with great noise and c.*, magno cum strepitu ac t castris egressi, Caes.: *banquets turned into sudden c.*, in re-

centinos convivia versat, Ov *clammy phlegm will produce a c in the bowels,* stomacho t. ferat pituita, Hor.

**5.** turba (*riot*: q v) *a stirrer up of c.s,* concitator turbae atque tumultus, Liv.· *to make c.s in the camp,* efficere t. in castris, Cic *they get their livelihood from c. and seditions,* turba et seditionibus aluntur, Sall Hence, *means of c,* turbamenta t reipublicae, Sall · t vulgi, Tac. *a stirrer up of c,* turbātor, Liv Tac *the act of stirring up c.,* turbātio (rerum) Liv. Phr, *to calm the c of the waves,* fluctus componere motos, Virg. *to excite c.s in the commonwealth,* remp miscere, turbare, Cic. v TO CONFUSE.

**commune** (*n*): collŏquor, confābŭlor v TO CONVERSE

**commune** (*subs.*). perh. pāgus Cic.

**communicable:** quod communĭcari, imperti, potest: v. TO COMMUNICATE

**communicate: A.** Trans **I.** *To impart, bestow* (q v) impertio, do, etc N B The sense may sometimes be conveyed by means of *ad* in composition as, *to c. by rubbing, by breathing,* affricare, affiare, etc **II.** *To share reciprocally* communĭco, I (with *acc* and cum and *abl*, or inter and *acc.*): *a man with whom I may c whatever gives me any anxiety,* homo quocum communicem omnia quae me cura aliqua afficiunt, Cic. *the plan having been c d to each other,* communicato inter se consilio, Liv.: v. TO SHARE See also TO DISCLOSE, REVEAL. **B.** Intrans.. **I.** *To have access by a communication or passage:* commeatūs continere, Pl. St. 3, 1, 44. Phr: *a passage by which chambers c,* pervius usus tectorum inter se, Virg.: v THOROUGHFARE, PASSAGE. *the veins of the body c with each other,* *corporis venae invicem se excipiunt **II.** *To have intercourse* **1.** communĭco, I (prop *trans* · v supr I) *to c. with any one on very important subjects,* alicui de maximis rebus c., Caes : also, c. cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic. **2.** collŏquor: v. TO CONVERSE, CONFER.

**communication** (*subs.*): **I.** *The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering* from one to another. communĭcātio, *c. of advantages,* c. utilitatum, Cic *c of advice,* consilii c, Cic. **II.** *Intercourse by verbal or other means.* **1.** commercium *to have c with the plebeians,* c. plebis habere, Liv.. *I have no communication with him,* mihi c ullius rei cum illo non est, Cic. **2.** ūsus, ūs *he is a neighbour of mine and I have much c with him,* mihi cum eo vicinitas et magnus u est, Cic. **3.** consŭētūdo: v. INTERCOURSE, CONNEXION. **III.** *A connecting passage:* **1.** commeātus, ūs. Pl. **2.** transĭtus, ūs *he established a c. across the ditch by a small wooden bridge,* fossae transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxit, Cic. Phr.: *to cut off the c.s of an army,* copias a mutuo inter se auxilio intercludere, cf. Liv. 8, 24· v TO CUT OFF *to keep c.s open,* *aditus (ad se, etc.) apertos, expeditos praestare; efficere ut ne aditus praesepiantur. intercludantur, etc.

**communicative:** v. FRANK, AFFABLE. Phr.: *a very c. man,* *qui libenter cum aliis sermocinatur, colloquitur, consilia, rationes confert; sermone libero atque candido homo; cui bene rimosae aures sunt, cf. Hor S. 2, 6, 46 (faceté)

**communicativeness:** v. preced. art.

**communion: I.** *Fellowship, intercourse, community* (q. v.): communĭo, sŏcĭĕtas, consortium, etc. **II.** *The Lord's supper:* communĭo Aug.· also, Eucharistia coena Domini · v. EUCHARIST. **III.** *Union of professing Christians in a particular church.* sŏcĭĕtas v. SOCIETY.

**community: I.** *Common possession or enjoyment:* **1.** communĭtas, *c. of life and subsistence,* vitae atque victus c., Cic. **2.** communio: *c. of law, of rights,* c legis, juris, Cic **3.** consortium, sŏcĭĕtas v. PARTNERSHIP Phr. *they had entire c of goods,* omnia (iis) communia et indivisa omnibus erant Justin v COMMON, IN **II.** *A society of people* **1.** civĭtas v STATE **2.** commūne, is, *n* (Gr. τὸ κοινον) *the c of the Milyades,* c Milyadum, Cic

**commutability,** expr by phr. inter se commutari posse, etc v. TO EXCHANGE

**commutable** · quae inter se commutari possint.

**commutation:** mūtātio, permūtātio, etc. v CHANGE. and foll art Phr *a c. of tithes,* *decimarum mutatio certā pecuniā.

**commute:** esp. used of *altering a punishment to one less severe* Phr. *his sentence of death was c d to banishment,* *capitis damnato exilium ei permissum est; quum sententiis judicum capitis damnatus esset, leviore poena exilium ei irrogatum est *to c. tithes,* *decimas certā pecuniā mutare

**compact** (*adj.*) **1.** compactus (part. of compingo) with some such adv. as bene, apte, arcte. cf. Cic. Fin 3, 22, 74· as adj. the word is not found in Cic. *c. and strong limbs,* c. firmaque membra, Suet. **2.** sŏlĭdus v SOLID **3.** spissus: *a tunic of a close, c. texture,* s tunica, Pl. *a c ship with seams that keep out water,* s navis, juncturis aquam excludentibus, Sen v DENSE, CLOSE. **4.** pressus this and the preceding word are esp. used *of style:* v. CONCISE.

**compact** (*v*). compingere atque coagmentare, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74 v. TO CEMENT, FASTEN TOGETHER

**compact** (*subs*) **1.** pactum *a c. is an agreement between parties,* p. est quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic.. *to abide by a c,* in pacto manere, Cic.; pacto stare, Liv. (Pactio, properly *the act of forming a compact,* is also used for *the c. itself*: v. AGREEMENT.) **2.** foedus, ĕris, *n.* (usu. but not always, *a public c*): *a c. of friendship,* f amicitiae, Ov.. *to make a c.* (of two parties), f inter se facere, Cic. (if a formal *treaty,* f icere, ferire) v. LEAGUE, TREATY. **3.** conventum, conventio: v AGREEMENT. Phr.. *if they stood by their c,* si in eo manerent quod convenisset, Caes.

**compactly:** confertim; densĕ, spissĕ; pressĕ v CLOSELY.

**compactness: I.** Of particles or component elements. **1.** densĭtas, spissĭtas *or* spissĭtūdo: v. DENSITY, CLOSENESS. **2.** sŏlĭdĭtas · v. SOLIDITY Phr. *the c. of the phalanx,* *phalangis ordo confertus. **II.** Of style Phr. *we admire the c. of the style of Thucydides,* *densum et rerum frequentia crebrum Thucydidem miramur: v. CONCISE, CLOSE.

**companion: 1.** sŏcius the most general term · *whom no one would wish to have as his c.s at dinner,* quos s. habere ad epulas nemo velit, Cic · *he was always my c. and friend,* is mihi s. atque amicus semper fuit, Cic. **2.** sŏdālis, is, *m.* (a c. *at table; a boon c., messmate*): *your friend and c.,* tuus amicus et s, Pl.: *Pompey, first of my c s,* Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor.: *it was the time for a feast, c.s!* tempus erat dapibus, sodales! Hor. **3.** consors, rtis, *c.* (*a partner,* q v.): *a c. in gains and thefts,* c. in lucris atque furtis, Cic. **4.** cŏmes, ĭtis, *c* (esp. *on a journey*): *he was my c. and the sharer of all my journeys,* c. meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic.. *to go as a c. to any one,* alicui c ire, Virg Hor. Fig : *glory the c. of death,* mortis c gloria, Cic. **5.** contŭbernālis (prop. of soldiers *in the same tent*: hence in gen. sense) Plin Ep. Phr. *a boon c.,* combĭbo, ōnis; compŏtor, Cic. *a table c.,* convictor, convīva, Cic.. v GUEST *a c in tricks,* congerro, ōnis, Pl.: v. COMRADE *to be a c. of, keep company with,* conversari; usu. foll. by cum: Sen.· Col , familiariter uti; latus alicujus non deserere (*c to keep with constantly*) Cic

**companionable.** **1.** commŏdus, *a c messmate,* comissator c , Ter.: Cic v OBLIGING. **2.** facĭlis, e v. EASY, KIND. **3.** affabĭlis, e v AFFABLE. N B Not sociabilis which = *capable of association* · v SOCIABLE Phr *a very good-natured and c man,* *vir facillimus atque commodissimis moribus; quocum jucunde conversari possis *the reverse of c,* incommŏdus, mŏlestus, importūnus, difficĭlis v DISAGREEABLE, CHURLISH

**companionably,** cŏmiter, urbānē etc v. COURTEOUSLY

**companionship: 1.** sŏdālĭtas (i e the intimacy of *sodales* v COMPANION, II) *c and intimacy,* s. familiaritasque, Cic (The form sodalicium is less usual, but is found in Catull and Val Max) **2.** contŭbernium (prop of soldiers *making use of the same tent* hence generally of persons *living under one roof, or associating together*): cf. Suet Aug 89; Cal. 10 and Plin. Ep 10, 94 (95) Phr *to enjoy the c of anyone,* aliquo familiariter uti, alicujus lateri adjungi, etc v (COMPANION (*fin*)

**company: I.** *A body of soldiers.* (*?*) mānĭpŭlus (*the thirtieth part of a legion* a maniple) *to deploy the c.s,* manipulos laxare, Caes. Phr. *soldiers of the same c,* manipulares, Caes. *the army was drawn up by c s,* manipulatim structa acies, Liv. Or perh. centuria may be used. v. CENTURY. **II.** *Any assemblage or collection, of men or of animals* **1.** coetus, ūs *a c of matrons,* c. matronarum, Cic: Suet. **2.** grex, grĕgis, *m.* (prop *of animals*): *will you then cast back Sulla out of these c.s of most respectable men into this c.?* in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus rejicietis? Cic. (but grex is used in a bad sense = crew · q. v.) **III.** *An assembly of persons for entertainment or festivity:* **1.** (of those present at a *coena*): coenantes, um: *what c. you had that you so enjoyed, I would fain know,* quis coenantibus una, pulcre fuerit tibi, nosse laboro, Hor. S 2, 8, 19. *to offend the c.,* coenantes offendere, Hor. (In the same way may be used convivantes, comissantes, etc.; acc. to the nature of the entertainment. v. TO BANQUET.) **2.** convīvium (prop. *the entertainment itself*; and used of the *people* in pl. only in late authors): Sen.. v. GUEST. **IV.** *A body of players:* **1.** cătĕrva (rare): Pl. **2.** grex. Pl.: Ter **V.** *A number of persons united for trading purposes:* **1.** sŏcĭĕtas *he formed a c. for those commodities which were procured in Gaul,* fecit societatem earum rerum quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. **2.** collēgium: v. GUILD, CORPORATION. **VI.** *The crew of a ship:* socii navales. v. CREW.

**comparable: 1.** compărandus, conferendus. v. TO COMPARE. **2.** compărābilis, e (very rare)· Cic.: Liv. **3.** aemŭlus (with *dat.*: poet.); *lips c. to roses,* labra rosis ae, Hor.

**comparably:** ita ut comparari, conferri possit v. TO COMPARE.

**comparative: I.** *Estimated by comparison, not positive or absolute:* Phr.: *we may easily see the c. insignificance of these causes,* *quam nullae sint hae causae, si modo aliis conferantur, videre palam [in aperto] est. *you have great c. advantages,* *magna tibi alienorum ratione habita adjumenta sunt. N.B. Not compărātivus which means *pertaining to comparison*: it must however be used in technical sense; as, *c. anatomy,* *anatomia comparativa. **II.** In Grammar *the c. degree,* gradus comparativus; or without a subs. · Donat. (In the same sense Fest has collatio.)

**comparatively:** Phr.· (*they show*) *c a good deal of calculation and skill for Germans,* multum ut inter Ger-

manos rationis ac sollertiae, I ac *he was, for a Roman, c a learned man,* multae (erant in eo) ut in homine Romano literae, Cic Or it may be expr. by such phrases as, *si modo cum aliis conferatur, comparetur*, ratione aliorum habita, etc · or, by the comparative degree as, *the good orators will be found, by the side of the good poets, to be c. few in number*, multo pauciores oratores quam poetae boni reperientur, Cic Phr . c *few persons*, nemo fere, Cic **N.B** Not compărātē, which is good Latin. but has a diff. sense v Cic. Top. 22, 84.

**compare:** **1.** compăro, 1 (the word denoting the thing *to* or *with which* another is compared, being put in the *dat.*, the *acc* with a prep [rare, and poet]; or, very freq in the *abl* with cum): *to c. resemblances*, similitudines c., Cic. · *to c things greater, less, equal*, majora, minora, paria, c, Cic *nor is this man to be c'd to the other*, nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter . *even the Gauls themselves do not c themselves to the Germans in valour*, ne se quidem Galli ipsi cum Germanis virtute c, Caes *and does Ajax c. himself to me?* et se mihi c. Ajax? Ov. *to c things together*, res inter se c, Cic. **2.** compōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 (constr same as 1) *to c words with deeds*, dicta cum factis c., Sall *to c small with great*, parva magnis c., Virg Cic **3.** confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (constr same as above) *c. this peace with that war*, conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic *to c. small things with great*, parva magnis c., Cic : Hor. **4.** contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 *c. whatever you have said on the other side with my defence*, quidquid tu contra dixeris, id cum nostra defensione contendito, Cic Rosc Am 33, 93 (where immediately after conferre is used synonymously) *to c laws*, leges c, Cic. v. TO CONTRAST N B *Comparo* is used of comparing things which nearly resemble each other: *compono* is to *set side by side*, in order to discern resemblance or difference *confero* and *contendo*, esp the latter, are often equiv. to the Eng. *contrast* q. v **5.** aequīpăro, 1 i. e. *to set on an equality with:* Pl Liv. v TO LIKEN.

**comparison:** **I.** *The act of comparing:* **1.** compărātio Cic **2.** collātio (esp. of *rhetorical c s or similes*. q v) Cic. **3.** contentio · Cic. (who uses contentio along with comparatio, Off. 1, 17, 58) **4.** Expr. by means of verb as, "*c. more than reality makes men happy or wretched,*" *hominum fortunae magis quum inter se conferuntur, quam quum ipsae per se aestimantur, eos vel beatos vel miseros reddunt* See also foll. art.

**comparison, in:** foll. by WITH (*adv. phr*) · **1.** ăd (with *accus*). *in c. with this man's wisdom he (Thales) was a trifler*, ad sapientiam hujus ille nugator fuit, Pl. *a worthy man and not unlettered, but nothing in c. with* ("*nothing to*") *Persius*, vir bonus et non illiteratus, sed nihil ad Persium, Cic **2.** adversus (i. e. *as a set off against* with *acc.*) : *what are two successful wars in c with so many disgraces?* quid sunt duo prospera bella adversus tot dedecora? Liv. **3.** prae (with *abl.* or, when a clause follows, prae ut *or* prae quam very common) *you are not, indeed, free from annoyances, but in c with us are happy*, non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis, beatus, Cic *this, indeed, is nothing in c. with other things that I shall tell of*, nihil hercle quidem hoc prae ut alia dicam, Pl. · *now I think little of anything else in c. with the way in which he has humbugged me*, jam minoris omnia facio prae quam quibus modis me ludificatus est, Pl.

**compartment:** **1.** lŏcŭlus. esp in *pl.*; which often signifies *a box divided into c.s. with c.s or small cells, one separate from another*, loculis seu cellulis, alia ab alia distinctis, Plin · Varr Veg see also *coffer. Full of, divided into, c.s*, lŏcŭlātus *painters have large boxes, full of c.s, in which are different coloured pants*, pictores l magnas habent arculas ubi discolores sunt cerae, Varr Also lŏcŭlōsus Plin **2.** cella, cellŭla v CELL.

**compass** (*subs*) · **I.** *Stretch, scope* **1.** gȳrus, i, m *you confine the orator to a very narrow c*, in exiguum sane g oratorem compellitis, Cic de Or. 3, 19, 70 Col **2.** fines, cancelli v LIMITS, BOUNDARIES Phr *to treat (the whole subject of civil law) within a narrow c*, in parvum quendam angustumque concludere, Cic ; so, in exiguum angustumque concludere, Cic *to confine oneself within a narrow c* (of literal translation), in artum (arctum) desilire, Hor : *he would sing through the whole c of his voice*, citaret, modo summa voce, modo hac resonat quae chordis quatuor ima, Hor. · v. EXTENT, REACH, CIRCUMFERENCE. **II.** *Compasses, pair of:* circinus Caes. Vitr **III.** *Mariner's c.:* "pyxis nautica; magneticae acus capsula" Kr. (Perh. better *acus magnetica alone.)

**compass** (*v.*) **I.** *To encompass* · q. v **II.** *To accomplish* (q. v.) exsĕquor, consĕquor, 3 ; patro, perpetro, 1

**compassion:** mīsĕrĭcordia (*the emotion* or *passion itself*) mīsĕrātio (*the action* of the mind in c.) *to feel c*, mĭsĕret, 2 (*impers* . with *acc.* of subject and *gen* of object) *to show c*, miseresco, 3 ; mīsĕror, commīsĕror, 1 . v. PITY (*subs.* and *verb*) throughout.

**compassionate** (*adj*): mīsĕrĭcors, dis *c. towards any one*, in in aliquem, Cic. ; also in aliquo (i. e. *in any one's case*), Sall. The comp. and superl. must be expr. by circumi as, *very c*, misericordiae plenus ; magna *s* eximia misericordia ; prae omnibus clemens ac misericors *more c*, majoris misericordiae v COMPASSION (The forms in -ior and -issimus occur, but are inelegant.)

**compassionate** (*v.*) mīsĕret, mĭseresco, etc v. TO PITY.

**compassionately:** **1.** mīsĕrĭcorditer Quadrig · Lact. *comp* misericordius · August **2.** Better expr by *adj* or *subs* · as, *to act c (towards any one)*, misericordia uti, misericordem se praebere, esse, etc v. supr. (*adj.*). **3.** clēmenter . v. MILDLY, MERCIFULLY

**compatibility:** **1.** congrŭentia *c of character*, c morum, Suet. Plin. Ep **2.** convĕnientia (i. e. *accord, conformity*) · v. AGREEMENT. Phr. *there is no c. of character between them*, *minime eorum mores inter se congruunt, concinunt v TO AGREE

**compatible:** congrŭus, convĕniens, etc. v AGREEING But the word should very rarely be rendered literally e. g. *the offices of advocate and of judge are deemed not c*, *parum convenire videtur patroni et judicis ratio *s.* persona · v INCOMPATIBLE *if we have found a person c in character and natural disposition*, si aliquem nacti simus cujus cum moribus et natura congruamus, Cic.

**compatibly:** congrŭenter, convĕnienter, Cic. v. AGREEABLY Phr. *this cannot be done c with the public safety*, hoc salva republica fieri nequit

**compatriot:** cīvis, pōpŭlāris v. FELLOW COUNTRYMAN

**compeer:** **1.** pār, părĭs prop. an *adj*, but used as subs Liv. **2.** compar, ăris (rare in this sense) Pl. **3.** aequālis, is (*one of the same age*): Hor. v. EQUAL, COMPANION.

**compel:** **1.** cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3 (with *inf.* or ut and *subj*) : *he could not be c'd to fight*, cogi pugnare non poterat, Liv. · *I began to c. him by force to return*, vi cepi c. ut rediret, Ter . the infin is sometimes omitted · *to what do you not c. mortal breasts, accursed greed of gold*, quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames? Virg **2.** compello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (generally with ad or in rarely with ut or *inf*) : *to c. any one to surrender by hunger*, ad deditionem fame c., Suet. · *I am c'd by injuries to this state of feeling*, in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic *to c. any one to submit to abominable commands*, c aliquem jussa nefanda pati' Ov *I c'd and constrained the cunning old man to entrust everything to me*, callidum senem compuli et perpuli ut mihi omnia crederet, Pl **3.** sŭbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (constr. similar to 2) *he could not be c'd to declare his accomplices*, ut ederet socios subigi non potuit, Tac *he c'd the Volsci to surrender*, ad deditionem Volscos subegit, Liv *he had c'd the people of Tarquinii by fear to furnish the army with corn*, Tarquinienses metu subigerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv **4.** ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (usu to c *to take an oath*, with jusjurandum or sacramentum in *acc* or *abl*). *all being c'd to take the oath*, omnibus jusjurandum adactis, Caes. ; also, jurejurando adactis, Liv . *sometimes with* in verba (=jusjurandum) *the province being c'd to take the oath of allegiance to Vitellius*, provincia in verba Vitellii adacta, Tac

**compeller** (rare) cōactor ("adjutor et *ultrix dicam*, coactor," Sen. Ep 52, 3) but coactor in Hor. is a *collector*. q. v

**compendium:** ēpĭtŏmē, summārium · v. ABRIDGEMENT. N.B. Not compendium which denotes *a saving.*

**compendious:** brevis idemque plenus. v. BRIEF, CONCISE

**compendiously:** brĕvĭter, summātim v BRIEFLY.

**compensate:** **I.** Trans. **1.** compenso, 1 (foll by *acc.* and *abl* either alone or with cum) *our greatest labours c d by great glory*, summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic. *all these things are c d by the advantages of honour*, haec omnia honoris commodis compensantur, Cic.. v infr (II.). **2.** penso, 1 *to c. for a premature death by the eternal remembrance of his name*, praematuram mortem immortali nominis sui memoria p, Vell.. Plin **3.** rĕpenso, 1 Sen.. Vell **4.** rĕpendo, di, sum, 3 . *to c for defects of figure by talent*, r damna formae ingenio, Ov Virg (*joined with compensare in Gell but not found in classical prose*). **5.** rēmūnĕro, remuneror, 1 v. TO REQUITE, REPAY **II.** Intrans. compenso, (in *pass*) · *nevertheless the joy I felt c.d for* (lit. *weighed equally with*) *all these things*, compensabatur tamen cum his omnibus animi laetitia quam capiebam, Cic. See also TO COUNTERBALANCE

**compensation:** compensātio (strictly subjective ; and denoting the *estimate formed* not the c itself hence to be used with care) · *wise men mitigate the evils of life by looking at the c of its advantages*, sapientes vitae incommoda commodorum compensatione leniunt, Cic. Mostly better expr by verb: as, *c is a universal law*, *omnia omnibus or semper bona malis, compensantur · v. TO COMPENSATE.

**compete:** **1.** certo, 1 : v. TO STRIVE, VIE WITH *to c for a goat* (of early *tragedy*), ob hircum c, Hor.. *to c. in archery*, celeri c sagitta, Virg **2.** contendo, di, tum, 3 . *to c. in the rapid foot-race*, rapido c cursu, Virg.: *to c. with any one in wealth and expenditure*, divitiis et sumptibus cum aliquo c., Sall. ; also contra aliquem c., Caes Cic. **3.** pĕto, īvi, and ĭi, ītum, 3 (i. e. to c *for* a prize, honour, etc.) · v COMPETITOR. **4.** compĕto, 3 (to c. *for*: rare). Just. Aur. Vict.

**competence** } **competency** } **I.** *Sufficiency of the means of life:* Phr *the man is not poor who has a c*, pauper non est cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor.. *to be content with a simple c*, tantuli egere quantulo opus est, Hor.: *to accumulate more than would be a c.*, plura cogere quam satis est, Hor.. *to have a c.*, quod non desit habere, Hor.:

*to provide a c.*, parare ea quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic Off. 1, 4, 12 **II.** *Legal capacity*; jus. v. RIGHT.

**competent:** 1. căpax. *c to rule, had he never become ruler*, c. imperii nisi imperasset, Tac. Cic v CAPABLE 2. idōneus v SUITABLE, ADEQUATE 3. suffectūrus (*fut part.* of sufficio) *who would decline supreme power though c. for it*, qui imperium abnuerent suffecturi, Tac. A 1, 13 4. (Of *witnesses, authorities, etc*) lōcuples, ētis. *a c authority, witness*, l auctor, testis, Cic. (who however uses the word in non-legal sense = idoneus). Esp in phr. *to be competent* 1. compĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3. *they were hardly c to seize their arms and fit them on for battle*, vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, Liv. 22, 5 v. COMMAND (to have), I. *jus*. 2. suffĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. v TO SUFFICE. used with ref to persons esp. in Vell and later writers as, *to be c to support the weight of empire*, sustinendo imperio s, Vell; also absol., Tac A 1, 13 (v. supr). Phr. *c. to give evidence*, testābilis Gell *not so, or to make a will*, intestābilis Hor · Tac. *I think it is c. for me, or, I have a right to say*, id mihi jure dicturus videor, Cic.

**competently:** sātis, īdōneē (rare) · v. SUFFICIENTLY, ADEQUATELY.

**competition:** 1. certāmen, ĭnis, *n.*: *a c. of musicians*, citharoedorum c, Quint.; c. musicum, Suet. *to enter into c.*, certamen inire, Liv · Virg. v. CONTEST. 2. certātio Cic. v STRIFE, CONTEST. 3. contentio *a c. for honour*, honoris c, Cic 4. aemūlātio. v. RIVALRY

**competitor:** 1. compĕtītor *a certain c*, i e *one sure to be a c*, certus c, Cic Att 1, 1 Liv. *Fem.* compĕtītrix, īcis · Cic 2. pĕtītor v CANDIDATE Phr. *to be a c for the consulate, praetorship, etc*, consulatum, praeturam petere, Cic (competere is found in Just, but in this sense apply not in Cic.)

**compilation:** **I.** *The business of compiling*: Phr: *he was a master in the art of c.*, *egregius erat in libris ex aliorum scriptis condendis. **II.** *A book composed of other books* · perh *liber ex aliorum scriptis excerptus atque comparatus*; *or* ex alienis opibus instructus: *not* compilatio, which means *pilfering, plagiarism*

**compile:** Phr. *to write an original work is one thing, to c. a book another and very different thing*, *aliud est scripta propria pangere, longe aliud librum ex aliorum scriptis componere.

**compiler:** qui libros ex aliorum scriptis condit, pangit, componit

**complacency:** usu expr by plăceo, ui, 2 (with *dat* of the person who feels it) *the gods who regard with c. the seven hills*, di quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. *to regard oneself with c*, sibi pl., Cic. Sometimes = *delight*. as, *"O thou my sole c!"* (Milt), *Ō tu mea sola voluptas!

**complacent:** i e PLEASING, q. v. See also SELF-COMPLACENT.

**complacently:** i. e *with complacency* (q v.). expr. by placeo.

**complain:** **I.** Trans. 1. quĕror, questus, 3 (the subject of complaint expressed by *acc.*; by *abl* with de; by *acc* and *inf*, or by clause with quod; the person *c'd* to in *dat.* or with cum and apud) · *to c of a wrong*, injuriam q., Cic.. *to c of any one's wrong*, de injuriis alicujus q., Cic. *to c. to the senate*, cum patribus conscriptis q., Liv. *to c. to a step-mother*, apud novercam q., Pl.: *they c that they have been abandoned*, queruntur se relictos esse, Cic.: *he c.s that he has been deserted*, quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. 2. conquĕror, 3 (stronger than simple verb: same constr.) Pl · Cic. 3. plōro, 1 *they c'd that the hoped-for good-will did not attend their deserts*, ploravere suis non respondere favorem meritis, Hor. · v TO LAMENT To c. *of* often = *to find fault with, charge, accuse* (q. v.) **II.** Intrans. i. e. *to utter sounds of complaint* gĕmo, ingĕmo, ingĕmisco, lāmentor, flĕo, etc v TO LAMENT

**complainant:** v PLAINTIFF

**complaining** (*adj*) 1. quĕrībundus (i e. *full of complaints*) Cic 2. quĕrŭlus Hor Phn v QUERULOUS

**complaint:** **I.** *A remonstrance* · 1. quĕrēla. *a just c*, q justa, Ov Cic. in *pl* often of *weak or unreasonable c.s, a letter full of c.s*, epistola plena querelarum, Cic. 2 quĕrīmōnia (= querela v. Habicht, § 784, but prob never used in the lighter sense of *querelae* as above) Cic. Nep. 3. questus, ūs (= preceding) *vain*, i e. *useless c.*, vanus c, Phaedr. *to pour forth lavish c.s*, in questus effundi, Tac *he fills the sky with c.s*, coelum questibus implet, Virg See also, LAMENTATION **II.** *Charge, accusation*. 1. quĕrēla *to lodge a c with any one*, q apud aliquem deferre, Cic. 2. nōmen in phr. nomen deferre; prop. *to report the name* (of a person) Cic.: Tac. 3. crīmen, crīmĭnātio v. ACCUSATION **III.** *Disease* q v. Phr.. *to relieve c.s of the lungs and bowels*, pulmonis ac visicerum querelas levare, i e *c.s arising from disease of them*, Sen.

**complaisance:** i. e. (*excessive*) *desire to please*: 1. obsĕquium *complaisance makes friends, truth enemies*, obs. amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. also in good sense. Cic. *too much given to c.*, in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. · v COMPLIANCE, OBSEQUIOUSNESS 2. obsĕquentia = obsequium (rare) Caes. 3. accommŏdātio: i. e OBLIGINGNESS, COURTESY q v

**complaisant:** i.e *desirous to please* 1. in obsĕquium pronus. Hor. 2. obsĕquiōsus Pl. 3. commŏdus i e *obliging*. q. v. 4. officiōsus (i. e *ready to do anything in order to gain favour*) · *the extremely c race of candidates*, officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic also in good sense v OBLIGING

**complaisantly:** cōmĭter, commŏdē v. POLITELY, OBLIGINGLY.

**complement:** **I.** *That which fills up; something added in order to complete*: 1. complēmentum Cic Tac 2. supplēmentum v. SUPPLEMENT. **II.** *Of troops, crews, etc.*. suus numerus *he surely would not have done this if the ships had had their c*, id certe non fecisset si suum n. naves haberent, Cic Phi. *to give the legions their full c. of men*, complere legiones, Caes. *legions with only half their c of men*, semiplenae legiones, Vell.

**complete** (*adj*) **I.** *Entire, wanting none of its parts* 1. plēnus *a c and entire year*, p annus atque integer, Cic. *a c. and finished orator*, orator p. atque perfectus, Cic 2. intĕger (i. e. *untouched, unbroken*: v. supr) Cic Hor v ENTIRE 3. explētus *what is perfect and c. in all its members and parts*, quod perfectum ex que est omnibus suis numeris et partibus, Cic. (complētus is also found as *adj* in Cic; but is rare). 4. perfectus. v. PERFECT. 5. cūmŭlātus (stronger than perfectus, with which it is sometimes joined) *perfect and (absolutely) c. virtue*, perfecta c que virtus, Cic. 6. justus (i. e. *possessing every element rightly belonging*): esp. in phr *a c. army*, j. exercitus, Liv (with ref. to the *regular consular armies*): v. REGULAR. Phr.: *c. in himself* (of the philosopher), in se ipso totus (teres atque rotundus), Hor. S 2, 7, 86. *your most agreeable letter made my joy c*, jucundissimae tuae literae cumulum mihi gaudii attulerunt, Cic. **II.** *Finished, completed* absŏlūtus, perfectus. v. TO COMPLETE, FINISH.

**complete** (v.) **I.** *To fill up, make up completely*: 1. complĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *Gorgias did a hundred and seven years*, Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic.: *these things c. a most happy life*, ea beatissimam vitam Cic 2 explĕo, 2 *to c a number* numerum ex, Caes *absolutely to c the happy life*, ex cumulate vitam beatam, Cic. 3. suppleo v TO FILL UP, SUPPLY Phr. *the (author) who c.s his hundred years*, centum qui perficit annos, Hor **II.** *To accomplish, bring to completion* absolvo, perficio, exĭgo, pĕrāgo, exsĕquor, consummo, etc v TO FINISH

**completely:** omnīno, plānē, prorsus v ALTOGETHER May sometimes be expr. by the superl of an *adj*, as, *c. miserable*, miserrimus Phr.. *c happy*, ab omni parte beatus, Hor. (N B. Not *perfecte* unless the meaning is *to perfection, perfectly*. q v)

**completeness:** 1. absŏlūtio (prop the *act* of completing). may be strengthened by the addition of perfectio. as, *requiring this c and perfection in an orator*, hanc abs perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic. v PERFECTION 2. integritas i e *entireness* q. v

**completion:** **I.** *The act of making complete* expr by part of verb v. TO COMPLETE. **II.** *That which makes complete* cūmŭlus *eloquence brings c. to the arts of the philosophers*, eloquentia c. artibus philosophorum affert, Cic *the c. of treachery*, perfidiae c, Ov. v COMPLETE (1 *fin.*). **III.** *The act of finishing*. absŏlūtio, perfectio, confectio Cic. v. ACCOMPLISHMENT.

**complex:** 1. multĭplex, ĭcis (the antithesis of *simplex*) *a c and subtile art* (viz *mathematics*), m. subtilisque ars, Cic also in lit. sense *the c and tortuous bowels*, alvus m. et tortuosa, Cic

2. complĭcātus, implĭcātus v. COMPLICATED, INTRICATE 3. *complexus only as *tech t* in logic M L

**complexion:** cŏlor, ōris, *m.*: *a snowy c.*, niveus c, Hor *an agreeable c*, suavis c, Cic. *the c is to be preserved by bodily exercise*, c exercitationibus corporis tuendus est, Cic. Fig. *the c of a work of genius*, operis c., Hor.: *the c of a life*, vitae c., Hor. Phr.. *the c. of affairs*, rerum facies, Tac. See also TEMPERAMENT, ASPECT.

**complexity:** mostly expr. by means of *adj.* on account of the *c. of the subject*, *propter multiplicem rei naturam; propter rei rationes subtiles atque implicatas v. COMPLEX.

**compliance:** 1. obtempĕrātio *if justice is c. with written laws*, si justitia est ob. scriptis legibus, Cic. 2. obsĕquium *to promise every kind of c to any one*, omnia obs alicui polliceri, Cic v. COMPLAISANCE Phr *to act in c with an agreement*, ex pacto et convento aliquid facere, Cic.

**compliant:** 1. obsĕquens, ntis *c. to one's father*, patri ob, Ter. *a more c mind*, animus obsequentior, Sen. · v COMPLAISANT. 2. facĭlis, e *a c and liberal father*, f et liberalis pater, Cic. esp. of readiness *to listen to entreaties* Cic. Ov. 3. officiōsus. v. COMPLAISANT

**compliantly:** obsĕquenter. Liv Plin. v. COMPLAISANTLY

**complicate:** i e. *to make intricate, difficult*: *rem impedimentis reddere, alicujus rei rationes impeditiores simplicationes reddere. v COMPLICATED.

**complicated:** 1. involūtus. *to explain c. subjects by definition*, res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic. 2. implĭcātus *a c question*, imp. quaestio, Gell. Cic. 3. complĭcātus: Cic. 4. impĕdītus. *a long and c speech*, longa et imp. oratio, Quint.. Cic. 5. nōdōsus. i e *knotty, intricate*: q v.

**complication:** **I.** Lit.: implĭcātio · *a c of sinews reaching over the whole body*, nervorum imp. toto corpore pertinens, Cic. **II.** Fig. *of affairs*: 1. implĭcātio. c. i e. *embarrassment of pecuniary affairs*, imp. rei familiaris, Cic. 2. implĭcāmentum (rare) Aug. Phr. *owing to these political c.s*, *propter hanc tam perturbatam rei publicae rationem; hoc tam perturbato atque implicato rei statu

**complicity**: conscientia *to give rise to a suspicion of* c, praebere suspicionem conscientiae, f ac. *to confess c. in a conspiracy*, c conjurationis confiteri, Tac Or expr. by particeps, conscius, etc. as, *he was accused of c in the crime*, *accusatus est quod facinoris particeps fuisset. v ACCOMPLICE.

**compliment** (*subs.*) 1. officium *the c of listening* (to an author reading his own works), off. audiendi, Plin Ep. *to do a person the c of being present at his assumption of the toga virilis*, officio togae virilis adesse, Plin Juv. 2. verba honorifica (of course only of a *verbal* c, whereas officium refers to *acts*). Cic also, verba ampla, amplissima v. COMPLIMENTARY Sometimes = PRAISE q v Phr *mere c s*, *inanes verborum honores; laudes fictae, fucatae *to pay one's c s to any one*, salutare v TO GREET.

**compliment** (*v.*). 1. laudo, 1 *the guests are c'd (on their conduct)*, judices laudantur, Cic v TO PRAISE 2. ornātē loquor (foll by *abl* with de) *he c'd me very highly on my consulate*, ornatissime de meo consulatu locutus est, Cic Att 1, 14, 4 simly, honorificē de aliquo praedicare, Cic.; honorificentissime aliquem appellare (of c address *to* a person), Cic. v COMPLIMENTARY

**complimentary**: 1. honorificus, *comp* -centior, *sup.* -centissimus. *c mention*, h mentio, Cic 2. amplus *to render thanks in most c language*, amplissimis verbis gratias agere, Liv v TO COMPLIMENT.

**comply** (with) 1. concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *dat*) · *the senate c d with your demand*, concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. 2. cedo, cessi, cessum 3 v. TO YIELD 3. pāreo, pārui, 2 (with *dat.*) v TO OBEY, SUBMIT TO 4. obsĕquor, sĕcutus, 3 (with *dat.*) · *to c. with any one's wishes*, voluntati obs, Cic. 5 obsĕcundo, 1 (with *dat*). Ter Cic. v TO HUMOUR. 6. mōrigĕror, 1 (with *dat.*) = morem alicui gero v. TO HUMOUR. 7. accommŏdo, 1 (with ad and *acc.*, or *dat*, and usually *acc.* of *pron. reflect*) · v TO ACCOMMODATE. 8. ŏb tempĕro, 1 (with *dat*) · *to c. with the authority of the senate*, auctoritati senatus ob, Caes. *to c. with any one's (evil) desire*, alicujus cupiditati ob, Cic Quint 2, 7 (See also TO OBEY, 3)

**complying** (*adj*): v COMPLIANT.

**component** (*adj.*): chiefly in phr, *c. partis*, ēlēmenta v ELEMENTS. Or expr by verb *the c parts of this substance are, etc*, constat haec res ex, etc cf Hor. S. 2, 4, 64 or with partes alone *it is not sufficient for the whole poem to be beautiful, the c. parts must be so too*, *non satis est pulchrum esse poema totum; partes etiam pulchrae sunto

**comport** · I. *To agree* (q v.) congrŭo convĕnio, 4 v supr (3), and TO MAKE UP 5. consisto, consto 1 e *to consist*: q v. II Of *literary* composition 1. compōno, 3 *to c. a book*, librum c., Cic . *to c verses*, versus c., Hor Plin Ep. 2. condo, didi, ditum, 3 (less frequent) *to c. a poem*, poēma c., Cic. Virg Ov. 3. contexo, ui, textum, 3 (prop *to weave together*): *to c. a speech*, orationem c, Quint. · *to c a book*, librum c, Sen (simly, Nep has subtexere carmina) 4. dēdūco, xi, ductum, 3 (1 e *to spin* · hence only of verse) *to c a thousand verses in a day*, mille die versus d, Hor Quint. 5. pango, pĕpigi, pactum, 3 (prop *to fasten, frame* rare in this sense except in *imperf* tenses but Enn ap Cic has panxit) *to c any thing Sophoclean*, aliquid Sophocleum p, Cic *to c poems*, poemata p., Hor Lucr 6. sĕro, ŭi, sertum, 3 (rare) *to c speeches*, orationes s, Liv *to c a play*, fabulam s, Liv. 7 făcio, 3 (of poems cf Old-Eng "*to make*") *to c a poem* poema f., Cic *to c versiculi*, versiculos f, Virg. III *To adjust, calm appease* 1. compōno, 3 *to c affairs disturbed by mutiny*, turbatas seditione res c., Liv v TO ARRANGE, SETTLE. 2. sēdo, 1 v. TO ASSUAGE, APPEASE.

**composed** (*part* and *adj*): I. *Made up of*: 1. compŏsĭtus, conflātus v TO COMPOSE (I) 2. concrētus *a nature c. of several natures*, natura c ex pluribus naturis, Cic. 3. compactus, cōagmentātus v TO COMPACT II *Calm* 1. sēdātus *to write with mine c mind*, sedatiore animo scribere, Cic v CALM 2. quiētus *the c, easy talk of an old man*, senis sermo q et remissus, Cic v QUIET 3. compŏsĭtus · *gentle and c affections*, mites affectus atque c, Quint. *c. delivery*, actio c Quint. Tac

**composedly**: sēdātē, quiētē, etc · v. CALMLY. NB Not composite which, at least in the best authors, signifies, *in set, well-arranged language*

**composedness**: v COMPOSURE.

**composer**: I. *Of prose writings or poetry* scriptor v. AUTHOR II *Of music* *musicorum modorum scriptor

**composition**: I *The act of compounding* · compŏsĭtio *the c. of ointments*, unguentorum c, Cic (also used of *the thing compounded* Cels) or expr by verb v. TO COMPOUND II. *In literature* 1. scriptio *this style of c. has not been, as yet, sufficiently illustrated in Latin literature*, genus hoc scriptionis nondum est satis Latinis litteris illustratum, Cic. 2. scriptūra (also used of *that which is written*) *assiduous and careful c*, assidua ac diligens s., Cic. *this style of c should be not only free, but spirited and high-toned*, genus hoc scripturae non modo liberum sed incitatum atque elatum esse debet, Cic 3. confectio *the c of a book*, libri c, Cic. *the c of annals*, annalium c, Cic. 4. Expr by *gen.*: *facility of c*, pangendi facilitas, Tac (but a Ciceronian writer would add the *acc.* of *that composed*). III. *The book, poem, etc, composed*: liber, scriptum (esp. in *pl*), etc. v. WORK, WRITING IV. *A sum paid in discharge of a larger debt* Phr. *he paid a c of 50 per cent.*, *aes alienum ejus ex semisse solutum est; convenit inter eos (*sc.* debitorem et creditorem) ut debita ex semisse solverentur simly, with ex triente (*one-third*), ex centesima parte (*one per cent.*), etc.

**compost**: v. MANURE.

**composure**: 1. tranquillĭtas (animi) · *that there may be c. of mind to give dignity*, ut tr. animi adsit quae afferat dignitatem, Cic. 2. ānimus aequus esp. in *abl.*: *to do or bear anything with c*, aequo, aequissimo a aliquid facere, Cic. Hor.: Suet in same sense Hor. has aequa mens Od. 2, 3, 1. Phr · *to write with c*, sedato animo scribere, Cic : *c. of delivery*, actio sedata ac composita see COMPOSED (II.) *to lose one's c*, perturbari (in rebus asperis), de gradu dejici, *ut dicitur*, Cic. Off 1, 23 80 *to maintain one's c.*, praesenti animo uti, Cic. . v. PRESENCE (of mind).

**compotation** · compotātio Cic.

**compound** (*v.*): I. Trans. *to mix*: 1. compōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum 3 · *to c. a medicine*, medicamentum c., Col 2. misceo, ui, mixtum and mistum, 2 *to c. a drink*, mulsum m, Cic *to c ghastly aconite*, lurida m. aconita, Ov 3. jungo, nxi, nctum, 3 *to c words*, verba j, Quint 4 cōagmento, 1 *to c. garlic with nut kernels*, allium nucleis c, Plin. Cic 5. confundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (rare) v TO BLEND II. Intr *to come to an agreement with* pāciscor, convĕnio v COMPOSITION (IV); and TO AGREE.

**compound** (*adj*) 1. compŏsĭtus *c words*, c verba, Quint (in this sense Cic. has verba juncta, Part 15, 53) 2 concretus v. COMPOSED (I.). Phr *c interest*, ānātŏcismus Cic.

**compound** (*subs*) · compŏsĭtio v. COMPOSITION. Usu best expr. by *adj.*: as, *man is a c of flesh and spirit*, *ex corpore et animo homo compositus, conflatus est, etc. v TO COMPOSE (I)

**comprehend**: I. *To contain, include* (q v.) 1. contĭneo v. TO COMPRISE 2. amplector, plexus, 3 *which we sometimes c under the name of virtue*, quod interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. *I do not wish to c all subjects in my verses*, non ego cuncta meis versibus opto, Virg. 3. complector, plexus, 3 Cic Quint. v. TO EMBRACE. 4. pōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 (esp of *arranging or classifying*): *to c riches among good things*, divitias in bonis p, Cic. II. *To understand, grasp mentally*: 1. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (*to have hold of*) *now I c, now I know what this business is*, nunc ego t., nunc scio quid sit hoc negotii, Pl. *to c. abstruse meanings*, reconditos sensus t., Cic. *by what means I might c. everything*, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. 2. complector, plexus, 3 (with some defining word such as *mente, cogitatione, etc*) · *to c. in thought the divine mind*, animum divinum cogitatione c., Cic.; simly, cogitatione et mente c., Cic. 3. căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 (*to take in, receive*) *he alone c d the true idea of the Roman senate*, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv . more usu. in connection with some such word as *mens, cogitatio, etc.*: *what they (their minds) could c.*, quod mentes eorum c. possent, Liv. Cic *to understand or c* (a speech), intelligere vel c, Quint. 4. percipio, 3 (often with *animo, etc*). *to c and know a thing*, rem p et cognoscere, Cic. also, p. et comprehendere, Cic. 5. cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*to see clearly, discern*) · *a man of acute intellect c s these things*, eas res acri vir ingenio c., Cic. 6. comprĕhendo *or* comprendo, di, sum, 3 (lit *to grasp* · hence usu. with some such word as *mente, animo, etc.*) *to understand and in thought c. what the mind free from the body is*, qualis animus sit vacuus corpore animo intelligere et cogitatione c, Cic. *I cannot c what you mean*, id quod tu vis non possum mente c., Cic. 7. intellĭgo, 3 v. TO UNDERSTAND.

**comprehensible**: quod mente comprehendi, tĕneri, capi potest v. preced art.

**comprehension**: I. *The faculty or power of understanding* 1. intellectus, ūs *to gain c. of different branches of learning*, int. disciplinarum capere, Quint. . *without c. of good, or concern about ill*, quels neque boni int., nec mali cura, Tac. 2. intelligentia = intellectus Cic. 3. comprĕhensio *(the act of grasping* anything *mentally*: rare) Cic. 4. captus, ūs (*the capacity* · q. v.). esp in phr. ut captus (alicujus) est, *according to any one's measure of c.*: Cic Ter. Phr.: *things too complicated for the c of a child*, *difficiliora quam quae puer mente capere possit v. TO COMPREHEND. II. Passively · in such phr. as, *difficult of c.* · expr. by verb ad percipiendum difficilis. Quint.

**comprehensive**. may usu. be expr. by păteo, 2. *your art is indeed great and c.*, etenim ista ars et magna est, et late patet, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 235. Or by māno, 1: *the term good faith is exceed-*

ingly c., latissime manat bonae fidei nomen, Cic Off 3, 17, 70 It may often be expr. by magnus *the fact is, it (eloquence) is a more c thing than people think*, nimirum majus est hoc quiddam quam homines opinantur, Cic de Or 1, 4, 15. Phr.. *a c. mind*, *mens alta ac multarum rerum capax (not capax alone v. CAPACIOUS).

**comprehensively:** lātē (only in certain connexions) as, "to interpret words c" (Tillotson), *i e in a wide sense*, *verba l (or ut l patentia) interpretari cf pleced art. Or expr. by phr as, *to define an orator c* (i e. *so as to include everything essential to the definition*), universam et propriam oratoris vim definire complectique, Cic. de Or. 1, 15

**comprehensiveness:** I. *Wide extent* (fig) expr by verb *to understand the c. of a law* · intelligere quam magna sit lex, quam late pateat, manet (v preced. art) II. *Wide grasp of mind* Phr. *a man of great c of intellect*, *vir alta quadam indole praeditus, qui plurimas res simul animo percipere complectique possit

**compress:** I. Lit. *to force together, by pressure* 1. arto *or* arcto, *all things are capable of being c'd*, omnia artari possunt, Lucr Mart (So also the comp coarto *or* coarcto, which is stronger v TO CONTRACT and *inf.* II) 2. denso, condenso, v TO CONDENSE 3. comprimo, v. TO PRESS TOGETHER II. Fig · *to bring within a small compass*; esp. *in words*: 1. cōarto *or* cōarcto, *to c matters and crowd them together in speech within a very close compass*, c. et peranguste referre in oratione, Cic *to c. into a single volume*, in unum librum c, Plin Ep. 2. conclūdo, si, sum, *fortune has c'd so many things into one day*, fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, Ter *to c the civil law into one small and narrow point*, jus civile in parvum et angustum locum c, Cic. 3. astringo (ads), nxi, ctum, (esp. of *reducing an argument to its closest form*) *to c an argument* or *chain of reasoning*, argumentum, rationem (arte) a, Cic 4. constringo, (similar to astringo · cf Cic. de Or 1, 42, 188) Quint 5. prēmo, pressi, pressum, (rare) *these arguments which are expanded by us, Zeno used to c in this way*, haec quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic

**compressibility:** expr by verb *to have c*, arctari, coarctari, artius comprimi, etc, posse v TO COMPRESS

**compressible:** quod coartari *s.* artius comprimi, etc, potest v. TO COMPRESS.

**compression:** expr by verb· "*to be pleased with involution of argument and c. of thought*" (Idler), *argumentis implicatis atque artissime astrictis delectari v. TO COMPRESS

**comprise:** 1. comprēhendo *or* comprendo, di, sum, (esp. of *gathering up* a subject) *to c many things briefly in a few words*, breviter paucis c. multa, Lucr. Cic 2. contineo, ui, tentum, (*to involve, contain* in itself q. v) *one fact seems to c. the case*, una res videtur causam c., Cic.: Hor. 3. amplector, complector, v. TO COMPREHEND 4. subjīcio, jēci, jectum, (in *pass* in sense of *to be included under*) · *under fear are c'd inaction, shame, alarm*, sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, Cic. 5. inclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, (implying *restriction within limits*): *I have almost c'd a speech in a letter*, paene orationem in epistolam inclusi, Cic.: v. TO COMPRESS (II)

**compromise** (n.) · I. *To adjust a difference by mutual agreement*: v. foll art. II. *To involve*: implico, ī · *you will be c.d by your own defence*, ipse tu tua defensione implicabere, Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 44. v. TO IMPLICATE. III. *To imperil*: in periculum ac discrimen vocare, Cic.: v. TO ENDANGER. Phr · *without c ing* (i e *sacrificing*) *lawful claim, honour, etc*, salvo jure, salva fide, etc Cic

**compromise** (*subs*) compromissum (*an engagement by which parties bound themselves to submit to arbitration* v Dict Ant p 648, *a*) *to enter* or *offer to enter into a c*, c facere, Cic. Rosc Com 4 (from which place it appears that the phr as used with ref. to a claimant was nearly equiv. to the Eng "*to offer to accept a c.*") the same act is expr. also by the verb compromitto, *i* v TO ENGAGE. Phr *to come to a c* or *understanding* on any matter, rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic. v TO SETTLE when a law case was *settled* or *compromised on the way to the practor's court*, it is said to have been called transactio in via v. Dict Ant p 11 (*a*)

**compulsion:** 1 vis v. FORCE, VIOLENCE. 2. cōactu (only in *abl*) · *by the c and importunity employed by myself*, c. atque efflagitatu meo, Cic Caes. 3. necessitas *I acted under force and c.*, vi et n. coactus feci, Cic. also less freq necessitūdo *that is c which cannot, by any force, be resisted*, necessitudo est cui nulla vi obsisti potest, Cic. Phr. *to use c. to a man*, cogere v. TO COMPEL. as opp to *willingly, spontaneously*, "*by compulsion*" may be expr. by invitus: v. UNWILLINGLY

**compulsory:** Phr *to use c measures*, vi et coactu agere; vim adhibere; vi coercere aliquem, or simply cogere v FORCE, COMPULSION *c. contributions*, *tributa per leges irrogata; tributa ex legibus conferenda v. LEGAL

**compunction:** poenitentia v. REPENTANCE, REGRET. More precisely, *acerbus animi dolor propter peccatum in se admissum*; acerbissimus animi sensus qui ex delicti conscientia oritur. *To feel c.*, *poenitet, 2 (impers.). v. TO REPENT, BE SORRY; acribus, acerbis, conscientiae stimulis vexari cf Lucr. 3, 1032 v. CONSCIENCE.

**computable:** cujus ratio subduci potest v TO CALCULATE

**computation:** subductio, rātio v. CALCULATION.

**compute:** compūto, ī *to c. a reckoning on the fingers*, c rationem digitis, Pl *to c. the breadth of Asia*, latitudinem Asiae c, Plin · v. TO CALCULATE

**comrade:** sōdālis, sōcius, contūbernālis, etc. . v COMPANION.

**concatenate:** *in catenae modum or inter se connectere v. TO CONNECT. (The verb concātēno, *to link together*, is found in Lact. in lit. sense v. foll art.)

**concatenation:** 1. sēries, ēi *a succession and c. of causes*, continuatio quae causarum, Cic. 2. cātēna · *fate is a sort of everlasting succession and c. of events*, fatum est sempiterna quaedam series rerum et c., Gell. after Cic (Concātēnātio is found in Tert. and Aug.) v. CHAIN.

**concave:** 1. cāvus (usu in less precise sense. v. HOLLOW) Lucr. 6, 1084. 2. concāvus *a c. neck*, c. jugula, Cic. *c. cymbals*, c. cymbala, Lucr. Ov. *c. leaves*, c. folia, Plin.

**concavity:** convexum, more usu. *pl* chiefly poet, and concrete *to gaze at the c. of heaven*, coeli convexa tueri, Virg. Aen. 4, 451. simly, Cic has convexus coeli orbis · v. Forb a. l. In abstract sense = *concave shape*, *forma *s.* species concava. v. CONCAVE.

**conceal:** 1. cēlo, ī (in most senses of the Eng) *to c. its source* (of a river), fontium c. origines, Hor.: *to c one's opinion*, sententiam c, Cic. *c'd love*, amor celatus, Ter. · the person *from whom* a thing is concealed in acc *I have not c'd from you the discourse*, non te celavi sermonem, Cic.. *the thing* c'd is sometimes expr. by *abl* with de, instead of *acc.*; and the passive is often used *that poisoning business was not c. d from the mother*, non est de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. (N.B. The *dat.* of the person *from whom* is of very doubtful authority at least after the *act* tense.) 2 abdo, condo, rēcondo, *i* v TO HIDE, SECRETE 3. tēgo, xi, ctum, (*to cover q. v*) *to c anything by a lie*, aliquid mendacio t., Cic *to c any one's offences*, commissa t, Hor. *to c the greatest prudence under the pretence of folly*, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae t, Cic. (Simly are used the comp verbs obtēgo, contēgo, with somewhat intens force Cic)

4. occūlo, cūlui, cultum, (= tego, obtego) *to c wounds*, vulnera oc, Cic *to c the points of arguments*, puncta argumentorum oc, Cic Quint 5. occulto, ī (prop a frequent. of occulo, to which it is nearly equiv.) Caes. Cic.

6 obscūro, ī (*to throw a cloud or veil over*) *not can night by its darkness c the nefarious meetings*, neque nox tenebris obscuris coetus nefarios potest Cic. 7. in *pass.* · *to be c'd* lāteo, ui, 2 more fully, l in occulto, Pl, abdite l., Cic (both lit and fig) 8. dēlitesco, lītui, 3 (*incept* of preceding) *the enemy c. themselves in the woods*, hostes in silvis d, Caes Cic.

**concealed:** 1. cēlātus, tectus, etc. v TO CONCEAL. 2. occultus v. SECRET 3. furtivus v. FURTIVE, SECRET

**concealer:** occultātor, Cic.. or, qui occultat, etc v. TO CONCEAL.

**concealment:** I. *The act of concealing* · 1. occultātio *some protect themselves by flight, others by c*, aliae fuga se, aliae oc. tutantur, Cic.. *of which thing there is no c*, cujus rei nulla est oc, Caes 2. dissīmulātio (i e. *keeping back the truth*) · v. DI-SIMULATION *to practise c*, d uti = dissimulare, Cic. Or expr by verb· us, *there was no possibility of c*, *nulla erat copia latitandi, etc. v. TO CONCEAL. II. *Place of c*: lātebra, often in *pl* *to go into a place of c*, latebram petere, Ov. *to remain in c*, latebras agere, Just *dark places of c*, caecae l, Virg Lucr. Hence *adj* lātebrōsus, *full of such places* as, l. via, Cic ; l locus, Liv *To be in a place of c*, lātēre, dēlitescēre v. TO CONCEAL (*in*)

**concede:** I. *To yield up*: 1 cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. *I c something to friendship*, aliquid cedo amicitiae, Cic *if he c's that they say most things in a rude way*, si pleraque dure dicere cedit eos, Hor 2. concēdo, 3 (like the former, *to depart from the ground of strict right*). *give this and c it to my modesty*, date hoc et c. pudori meo, Cic

3. permitto, misi, missum, 3 (*to allow, suffer* · *to concede* to a person *the liberty* of acting in a certain way) *I c something to your passionate anger*, permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, Cic

4. tribuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (only when foll. by a *dat commodi*: it implies a *just claim* on the part of that to which concession is made) *to c. anything out of consideration for the commonwealth and for friendship*, aliquid rei p. et amicitiae tribuere, Caes. *I c. as much to you as I claim for myself, perhaps*, ego tantum tibi t quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, Cic *nowhere is so much c.d to age*, nusquam tantum tributur aetati. Cic. II. *To admit an argument* concēdo, do v. TO GRANT (II).

**conceit:** I. *A curious notion* or *fancy*: perh *putidius aliquid excogitatum; dictum putidum ac longius repetitum: v AFFECTED, FAR-FETCHED.

II. *Self-conceit*: arrōgantia, insōlentia, īnānis sūpeibia (Phaedr. 1, 3) v. VANITY. Phr. *to be puffed up with c.*, tumescere inani persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18; *majorem quam oportet de se persuasionem habere. sibi [plus aequo] placere · v. COMPLACENCY majores quam decet spiritus sumere · cf Hor S. 2, 3, 311: Cic. III. *Liking*: only in certain phr. *to be very soon out of c. with anything*, ab aliqua re celerrime (fastidio quodam et satietate) abalienari, Cic.: *to put any one out of c. with a thing*, fastidium (alicujus rei) movere Hor.. Ov.

**conceited** · mani superbia, persuasione tumens v CONCEIT (II.) Phr. *to be disgustingly c* , *putida arrogantia intumescere*; inflatum esse (sui) opinionibus cf. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91 . v. VAIN, PROUD.

**conceivable**: comprehensibilis, e coined by Cic. as = Gr. καταληπτός, Acad. 1, 11, 41. In more popular sense expr. by verb quod cogitari, fingi, potest; quod sub intelligentiam cadit; quod mens, ratio, capit v TO CONCEIVE.

**conceive** (*v.*): I. Of offspring · concipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *Perseus, whom Danae had c.d in a shower of gold*, Perseus quem Danae pluvio concreparat auro, Ov. · also without object expr : *when a mule has c.d*, quum concepit mula, Cic. Varr.. *to c. by any one*, c. ex aliquo, Cic ; de aliquo, Ov.. v PREGNANT (to become). Fig *they not only c. vices themselves, but diffuse them over the community*, non solum vitia c. ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic.

II. *To form or harbour in the mind*, as, a design ; a passion, hope, fear, etc

1. concipio, 3 *to c a hope or fear*, spem, metum c , Ov (also, spe aliquid c , Liv) *to c. a crime*, scelus, flagitium c , Cic. *to c the passion of love*, amorem c , Ov. 2. cāpio, 3. *to c a design*, consilium c , Caes.. Cic (foll. by *gen.* of gerund or gerundive , by *inf* , or by ut and *subj.*) *to c animosity*, inimicitias c , Ter Cic but the converse constr is very common as, odium me capit alicujus, Cic 3. fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (*to frame or design* in the mind) c *to yourselves the picture of my condition*, fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae, Cic also f. animo, Cic . *what crime can be c.d or thought of, which he, etc* , quid mali fingi aut excogitari potest, quod ille, etc., Cic. *to c an evil deed*, maleficium c , Cic.: v. TO DEVISE Phr. *to c. a hope that something will happen*, in spem venire, fore ut, etc., Caes *to c a guilty design upon a person's life*, consilium facinoris contra vitam alicujus inire, Cic. Caes.. v DESIGN. *there is no pleasure of which we do not c. a disgust from constant repetition*, nulla voluptas est quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin.

III. *To understand, comprehend* 1. comprehendo, 3 : v. TO COMPREHEND 2. excōgito, 1 (*to find out by thinking ; to devise*). *life, than which nothing more blessed can be c.d*, vita, qua nihil beatius excogitari potest, Cic. 3. intelligo, lexi, ctum, 3. often joined with a similar verb · as *to c what soul is, apart from body*, qualis animus sit vacans corpore int et cogitatione comprehendere, Cic v. TO UNDERSTAND, IMAGINE, SUPPOSE.

**concentrate**: *of troops*. copias (in unum locum) cogere, contrahere v TO BRING TOGETHER *of the mind* animum defigere et intendere in aliquid, Cic. Acad. 4, 15, 46 , [tota mente] in aliquam curam et cogitationem incumbere, Cic. ; *cogitationes ita intendere ac dirigere ut quasi in una re defixae maneant.

**concentration**: I. Lit · as *of troops* · expl. by verb or *part.*: as, *because of the greater c of his forces*, *ex eo quod copias suas minoribus intervallis inter se distantes habebat v. preced art. II. Fig.. *of the mind* · intentio animi, cogitationum (strictly, *intense application*), Cic Or expr. by verb: *c. of mind is absolutely necessary*, omnino animus in rem est defigendus et intendendus. cf. preced art.

**conception**: I. *The act of conceiving* (offspring) · conceptio Cic.; conceptus, ūs, Cic.. Plin II *The act of devising or forming in the mind*: expr. by verb: *a mind equal to the c. of great designs*, *animus ad alta consilia animo concipienda idoneus *the c. of this scheme originated with him*, *hoc consilium ab illo excogitatum est, ortum est. III. A mental conception, as *something existing in the mind*: 1. imāgo, inis, *f.*: *to form a c of anything*, alicujus rei im. cogitatione fingere, Cic. Quint. 2. informātio (*the idea of a thing as formed in the mind*) · *a c. of Jove as bearded, and of Minerva as helmed*, inf barbati Jovis et galeatae Minervae, Cic N. D 1, 36, 100 3. conformātio (= informatio) Cic. 4. anticipātio (*a c formed beforehand*) ant quaedam deorum, quam appellat προλήψιν Epicurus, id est, *anteceptam animo rei quaedam informatio* Cic N D 1, 16, 43 5. spēcies (= ἰδέα), nōtio v IDEA, NOTION Phr *there can be no c. of body without space*, corpus sine loco intelligi non potest, Cic. *to have a c present to the mind*, aliquid in animo conceptum tenere. v. TO CONCEIVE (III.).

**concern** (*subs*): I. *Affair, business* (q v.): negōtium, iī. II. *Interest, care*: 1. cūra *those things are an object of c to me*, ea mihi curae sunt, Cic *object of no small c.*, cura non levis, Hor . *he causes me great c.*, magnam mihi injicit c , Ter. · v. CARE 2. mōlestia. v. TROUBLE. 3. sollicitūdo v. ANXIETY Phr.. *it is no c of thine*, nil te attinet, Hor Cic III. (mercantile) *persons connected in business* sōcietas v. COMPANY

**concern** (*v*): I *To relate or belong to* 1. attinet, attinuit, 2 (never with personal subject) foll by *acc* with or without ad . *what thing shall I say this dream c s?* quam ad rem dicam hoc at somnium? Pl. *as far as c s me*, quod ad me at , Cic . *not did it c any body to object to this*, neque quenquam attinebat id recusare, Cic. 2. contingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (with *acc.*) *this deliberation does not c. the Romans at all*, haec consultatio Romanos nihil c., Liv 3. pertineo, ui, 2 (with ad and *acc*) *the dream c s something*, somnium ad aliquam rem p , Pl. *that affair c s my duty*, illa res ad meum officium p., Cic. 4. rēfert (*impers* usu with pron forms, meā, tuā, suā, etc v Gr § 283) *that c s me not*, id mea minime r , Pl . *whom it c s not*, quorum nil r. (foll. by subj clause), Quint.. but the *gen.* is rare, and chiefly found in pronouns v. DIFFERENCE (to make), INTEREST. 5. intĕrest (*impers.* with *gen* of person ; also with the pron forms as under *refert*) *what does it c him where you are*, quid illius int ubi sis ? Cic *he explains how greatly it c s the general safety that the forces of the enemy be prevented from uniting*, docet quantopere communis salutis int manus hostium distineri, Caes · *which my intimate friend thought c'd him so much*, quod meus familiaris tanti sua int. arbitrabatur, Cic Phr *as far as c s me you may answer*, per me vel stertas licet, Cic Acad 2, 29, 93 (the phr implying *indifference* · wheteas quod ad me attinet [N.B. not *pertinet*], simply means, *as far as relates to me* v. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1). *it c s you when your neighbour's house is on fire*, tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet, Hor.. *it is not his life that is c.d, but his fortune*, non capitis ejus res agitur sed fortunae, Ter. II. *To take an interest in* ; concern oneself *about*: 1. cūro, 1 (foll. by *acc* , or *subj.* with ut, ne) · *others, as if man had no body at all, c themselves about nothing but the mind*, alii quasi corpus nullum sit hominī, ita praeter animum nihil curant, Cic . v. CARE, TO TAKE 2. sollicitus sum (with de and *abl*) : *that you should c. yourself about your fortunes*, s. te esse de tuis fortunis, Cic · v. ANXIOUS. III. In pass. form . *to be c.'d in*, i. e. *to have something to do with* (esp *a crime*), affinem, participem esse v ACCESSORY. IV. Also in *pass.* form : to be c.'d *with* ; i. e. *have dealings with* : v. foll art

**concerned, to be**: versor, 1 : *the whole theory of oratory is c with the customs and language of men*, dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone v, Cic : *all which pursuits are c in the investigation of truth*, quae omnes artes in veri investigatione v., Cic. Phr. · *farmers are c. with the soil*, agricolae habent rationem cum terra, Cic simly, rationis aliquid cum aliquo habere, Cic.

**concerning** (*prep.*). 1. dē (with *abl.*) *c old age*, de senectute, Cic. (and so esp in the titles of books) v ABOUT 2. sūper (with *abl.* · less frequent) Cic. Virg 3. circā (rare) Quint 4. quoad, quōd ad : e WITH RESPECT TO v AS TO

**concert** (*v*) : e. *to agree upon* (measures) consilia conferre, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 64 confero is found with out *subs.* · but in both cases the meaning is strictly *to confer respecting plans*, not actually to *arrange them* : *unā consilia capere; communicato consilio constituere de aliqua re. Phr · *a c.d signal*, signum de quo convenit v. TO AGREE

**concert** (*subs*) I *Agreement* esp in phr. *by concert* · ex pacto, compacto, compŏsĭto, constĭtūto ; ex praedicto v. COMPACT, AGREEMENT, COLLUSION. II. *A musical entertainment* 1. concentus, ūs (the nearest word *concerto* in the modern sense of the word being unknown to the ancients) *binds charm the ear with c s*, volucres concentibus aera mulcent, Ov Cic 2. symphōnia (prop a Greek word. συμφωνία = concentus) *I should have wished you not to attend Lyco' c*, s. Lycoms vellem vitasses, Cic v MUSIC

**concession**: I. *The act of granting or yielding* 1. concessio foll by *gen* or nt and *subj* Cic Varr 2. concessus, ūs (only in *abl*) *by the c of the gods*, concessu deorum, Cic Join concessu et beneficio, concessu et munere, Cic. Esp in phr *to make a c.*, cēdo, concēdo, permitto, do, tribuo cf. Cic. Sull 16, 46 permittō aliquid nancundiae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic. for the difference between the syn. v. TO CONCEDE

II *The thing yielded*. expl. by *p. part.* of verbs given above as, *by this c.*, hoc concesso *Socrates used the c s of his antagonist as arguments*, *Socrates ex iis quae ab altero concessa erant argumentari s disputare solebat.

**conciliate**: I. *To win, gain, engage* as, love, affection, etc 1. concilio, 1 *to c any one's favour*, c sibi gratiam alicujus, Cic. *to c. the minds of men*, animos hominum c , Cic , sibi benevolentiam populi c , Cic ; favorem populi c , Suet 2. cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3 *good will is most c.d by kindnesses*, benevolentia beneficiis capitur maxime, Cic 3. păro, 1 *to c friends*, amicos p , Cic. ; p. amicitias, Sall 4. prōmĕrĕo *or* eor, 2 (*to earn, merit*) · *to c. love*, amorem p , Suet.

II. *To reconcile* (q v) concilio, in gratiam restituo, rĕdūco.

**conciliation**: concilĭātio : Cic. : Quint Or expr. by verb *he extended the Carthaginian empire more by c than by arms*, magis conciliandis per amicitiam [principum] novis gentibus quam bello aut armis rem Carthaginensium auxit, Liv. 21, 2 (*med.*)

**conciliatory**: 1. pācĭfĭcus esp. of *persons* : *a c character*, persona p. (as opp. to bellator), Cic v PEACEFUL. 2. pācĭfĭcātōrius (= pacificus) Cic. Phr. *to adopt c. measures*, *conciliandis animis hominum studere, operam dare ; magis gratiae conciliatione quam vi agere . *to make c. proposals*, *eas conditiones ferre, quae pacis componendae sint . v. TO CONCILIATE.

**concise**: 1. brĕvis, e: v. BRIEF. 2. concisus (i. e. *with all redundancies cut away*) : *c sentences*, c. sententiae, Cic . *c. brevity*, c. brevitas, Cic · joined with angustus, Cic.; with brevis, Quint. 3. astrictus (ads.): *a contracted and c. kind of eloquence* (a description applied to logic), contracta et a. eloquentia,.Cic. 4. densus (*close in style*; *having the matter closely packed*) · *in Demosthenes everything is c.*, in Demosthene d. sunt omnia, Quint. 5. pressus . implying a simple and

unadorned use of language generally Quint.

**concisely:** 1. astrictē Cic. Plin Ep. 2. brĕvĭter v BRIEFLY. 3. concīsē. Quint (N B. Not praecīsē, which refers to a *mutilated* or *elliptical* way of speaking) 4. pressē: opp by Quint. to abundanter. Join, pressius et astrictius, Plin. Ep ; pressе et an guste, Cic. But pressе is also used in the sense of *simply, without rhetorical ornament* (v CONCISE, 5).

**conciseness:** 1. brĕvĭtās · v BREVITY. 2. brĕvĭlŏquentia (rare) ascribed by Gell. to Cic. Phr. "*to reach the c of Demosthenes*" (Dryden), *ad distinctе concisam illam Demosthenis brevitatem pervenire v. Cic de Or. 3, 53, 202 *I labow after* c., brevis esse laboro, Hor. · *to some subjects conpousness, to others c is more adapted*, alius rebus plenior, *alius brevior et astrictior oratio magis apta est.

**conclave:** *assembly of ecclesiastics held for electing a pope*, *conclāvē, is, *n.* · M. L : as applied *to any other select meeting*, consilium · v. COUNCIL.

**conclude:** I. *To infer:* 1. concludo, clūsi, clūsum, *3 then you c.d* (or *argued*; for concludo includes the whole of the argument) *that pain is the greatest evil*, deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, Cic 2. colligo. v. TO GATHER, INFER. II. *To decide* · statuo, constituo, 3 : v TO DETERMINE. III. *To end:* 1. perficio, ad finem adduco, etc : v TO FINISH, ACCOMPLISH 2. concludo, si, sum, 3 (not freq) *to c. a letter*, epistolam c, Cic. · joined with perficio as, facinus crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, Cic. 3. claudo, 3 v TO CLOSE *to c. a letter*, epistolam c, Ov. Special phr., *to c a war* (besides bellum conficere, ad finem perducere, etc v TO FINISH), dēbellare generally as an *impers. pass : lest the war should be c.d in his absence*, ne absente se debellaretur, Liv.: *the war was c.d in a single battle*, uno proelio debellatum est, Liv *to c a case or speech*, pērōro, 1 *the matter is not c.d on that day, the court is dismissed*, res ille die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium, Cic. *since I have said enough, I must c. my speech*, quoniam satis multa dixi, est mihi perorandum, Cic. IV. In law; *to stop* q.v. V. *To settle finally* · as a peace, a bargain, etc.: Phr.· *to c. a treaty*, foedus ferire, icere, percutere · Liv. *a treaty of peace*, pacem [et amicitiam] cum aliquo confirmare, Caes.; pacem pangere, componere, Liv for to c. *a bargain*, v. TO CLOSE and BARGAIN.

**conclusion:** I. *Close, end* q v.· clausŭla, conclūsio, exĭtus, etc *Of a speech*, pērōrātio, orationis dēterminātio, Cic. (If the *act* of concluding be meant, expr by part of verb. v TO CONCLUDE.) II. *Determination, decision* · q. v.: *to come to a c*, may often be expr. by plăcet, vidētur as, *they came to the c. that, etc*, placuit (ŭs) ut, etc. · v. TO RESOLVE III. *An inference drawn from arguments:* 1. conclūsio (in logical sense) *he put the c. of the syllogism at the beginning*, c. syllogismi in principio posuit, Gell 2, 8, (but in Cic conclusio and its *dimin.* conclusiuncula are used of the whole of the *argument* as, Zenonis breves et acutulae *conclusiones*, N. D. 3, 7, 18). 2. conjectūra (a c. or inference *drawn from probable grounds*) · *many circumstances concur to lead me to this c.*, multa concurrunt simul, quī c hanc facio, Ter.: *I will leave the judges to draw their own c*, ipsis judicibus conjecturam facere permittam, Cic.· *to draw a c. from any circumstance*, c. facere ex aliqua re, Cic. 3. Or expr. by verb as, *to draw cs and form arguments*, colligere et ratiocinari, Gell.: Cic.: *to arrive at a c*, argumentationes ita concludere ut efficiatur, etc, Cic. Or. 35, 122.

**conclusive:** of *arguments*, etc. 1. certus: *perfectly c. arguments*, argumenta certissima, Cic. 2 grāvis, e. i. e. WEIGHTY may be strengthened with satis *no c argument*, *nullum satis grave argumentum 3. firmus (*strong, irrefragable*) *this seems the most c proof of . . .*, firmissimum hoc affert videtur, cur credamus , Cic Tusc 1, 13, 30 Phr. *I will furnish c proofs of the guilt*, *tam manifesta sceleris indicia proferam ut res nemini dubia esse videatur. v foll art

**conclusively:** Phr *they do not argue c*, id quod illi concludere velint non efficitur ex propositis [*does not follow from the premises*], non est consequens Cic cf. preced artt.

**concoct:** 1 e. *to devise* (q v); but usu in bad or ironical sense 1. fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 v. TO FABRICATE 2. confio, 1 (*to blow up* or *together* prob with an allusion to *the work of a smith*) *to c guilty compacts and alliances*, nefarios scelerum pactiones et societates c, Cic Vell. v. TO EXCITE, STIR UP 3. excōgito, 1 : v. TO DEVISE, CONTRIVE

**concoction:** I. *The act* expr. by verb · v. TO CONCOCT. II *A mixture or composition* (q v) mistūra, compŏsĭtio

**concomitant:** adjunctus, conjunctus; quod sequitur, comitatur, etc., v. ATTENDANT; TO ACCOMPANY.

**concord:** I. *Agreement in general:* 1. concordia *by c. small things increase, by discord the greatest gradually decay*, concordia parvae res crescunt, discordia maximae dilabuntur, Sall. Cic. 2. conspīrātio. *we gain great advantages by the c and agreement of men*, magnas utilitates adipiscamur conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic.: v. AGREEMENT II. *Musical* · 1. concentus, ūs: v. HARMONY. 2. concordia *from such c of voices*, ex ejusmodi vocum c, Cic. III. In Grammar concordantia M. L.

**concordance:** *concordantiae, arum Bruder.

**concordant:** concors, dis *not even himself c. with himself*, ne secum quidem ipse c., Liv. *a well governed and c condition of the state*, moderatus et c. civitatis status, Cic.: v. HARMONIOUS

**concourse:** 1. cēlĕbrātio: *assemblages and c.s of men*, hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic.· also in precisely the same sense, cēlĕbritas Quint v. CROWD 2. concursio (of *the act*) esp in phr *the fortuitous c.* (or *meeting together*) *of atoms*, corpusculorum c fortuita, Cic 3 concursus, ūs (of the *people, etc* who form the concourse) *a c. takes place along the roads*, fit c per vias, Pl. *such a c of people flocked to meet me*, tantae multitudinis c est ad me factus, Cic. 4. frĕquentia (esp. of *a crowded attendance at any place*). *the daily attendance and c of friends*, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et f, Cic · v. CROWD. 5. conventus v. MEETING.

**concrete** (*adj*): logical and gram. *t t :* *concrētus. sometimes singulāris (v TO ABSTRACT, II.), since the *particular* is also *concrete* Phr. *in the c*, as opp to *in the abstract*, re, cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24 (Kr.)

**concrete** (*subs*) · *compŏsĭtio quaedam quod *concretum* dicitur

**concretely:** re (*abl.* of res) v CONCRETE (*jm*) Or as t. t. *concrētē.

**concubinage:** 1. concŭbīnātus, ūs (most general term). *to be living in a state of c.*, esse in c. alicujus, Dig : simply, habere in c., of the man Dig. · Pl. 2. pellĭcātus, ūs (esp *of a married woman*): *the abominable c. of a mother* (with her son-in-law), nefarius matris p., Cic Cl. 5, 13 simly, p. matris, Just. 4, 7. 3. contŭbernium (late · cf. COMPANIONSHIP). cf. Suet. Vesp 3 (*jm.*), where the word seems to be used as implying less reproach.

**concubine:** 1. concŭbīna (most gen. term): Cic. 2. pellex, ĭcis (Gr. παλλακή): esp. *of a married man*: Cic. . Hor.: Ov.: v MISTRESS.

**concupiscence:** lĭbīdo. v LUST

**concur:** I. *To meet in the same point*, of reasons, causes, etc. 1. concurro, curri, cursum, 3 *many things c to lead me to this conclusion*, multa concurrunt simul qui conjecturam hanc facio, Ter Cic 2. convĕnio vēni, ventum, 4 joined with congruere in the foll passage *as many causes seem to c and be consistent with each other*, quum multae causae convenisse in unum locum et congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62 II. *To agree* (q. v)· consentio, consĭpīro, congrŭo, etc : *to c. with any one in an opinion*, assentior, sensus, 4 · v. TO AGREE

**concurrence:** I. *Meeting together*; only fig, as *of causes, etc* Phr. *from a c of causes it happened that, etc.*, *multis causis in unum locum [simul] convenientibus; ex multis simul causis, accidit ut, etc *owing to a c of favourable circumstances*, quum multa simul prospere cessissent; quum tot res in unum feliciter conspirarent v TO CONCUR. II. *Agreement* (q v) consensus, consensio, conspīrātio Phr.. *to express c. in any one's opinion*, assentiri alicui, Sall.· Cic . v. ASSENT (*subs. & v*).

**concurrent:** quae in unum (locum) *s.* simul concurrunt, conveniunt v TO CONCUR. Phr. "*as we are assured by the c. testimony of antiquity*," *quod quasi uno ore ab antiquis memorme proditum est *courts which have a c. jurisdiction*, *judicia s. judices quorum de iisdem rebus jurisdictio est (?)

**concurrently:** ūnā, sĭmŭl v TOGETHER.

**concussion:** 1 e *a sudden blow or shock:* perh ictus (v STROKE), or collīsus (rare) v COLLISION. Phr. "*c. of atoms*' (Bent), concursio atomorum, Cic (v. CONCOURSE) *to meet with a violent c*, gravi ictu (*or* graviter) percussum esse . v SHOCK. (Concussus, which is rare, and found only in *abl.* means *shaking* in Lucr. 6, 289)

**condemn:** I. *Judicially:* 1. damno, 1 (the offence expr. by *gen*, or *abl* with de; the punishment by *gen*, *abl*, or *acc.* with ad or in. *gen.* chiefly in such phr as dupli, octupli damnare, condemnare) *c'd for theft*, furti damnatus, Cic. *to c. to death* or *capitally*, capitis d, Caes.. Cic. also, capite, rei capitalis d., Cic *to c for violence and treason*, de vi et de majestate d., Cic *Sisyphus c'd to lasting toil*, damnatus longi S. laboris, Hor. (a poet. constr) punishment rarely and poet in *dat. c'd to death*, morti damnatus, Luer.

2. condemno, 1 (equiv. to simple verb, and having the same constr.): *to c. a person without trial*, aliquem causa incognita c, Cic. (a phr. also used in non-judicial sense) *to c any one for gambling*, aliquem de alea c, Cic *to c. capitally*, capitis c, Cic. (more usu damnare v *supr.*) *to c to the mines*, ad metalla c., Suet. *he acquits the man as regards Venus, but c.s him at his own suit*, hominem Veneri absŏlvit, sibi c, Cic *to c. a man to make two-fold recompence*, aliquem dupli c., Cato 3. multo or mulcto, 1 i e. *to c to pay a fine* (with *acc* of person condemned, and *abl* of fine) *to c nations to pay tribute*, m. populos stipendio, Cic. with *dat* of person to whom the fine comes *to be c.'d to pay a fine to Venus*, Veneri esse multatum, Cic.· (may also be expr. by multam dicere, imponere, indicere, irrogare v. FINE, *subs.* and *verb*). II. In non-judicial sense: 1. condemno, 1 Cic. Caes v. supr. 2. damno, 1: *they c. what they do not understand*, damnant quae non intelligunt, Quint.

3. nŏto, 1 . v. TO STIGMATIZE, BRAND. 4. culpo, vĭtŭpēro, improbo, reprĕhendo, etc. v. TO BLAME, CENSURE. III. *To judge or pronounce unfit for use:* perh. improbo, rĕpūdio. Phr.: *a ship c d on the score of oldness and decay*, *navis propter vetustatem ac putredinem inutilis ; *corn c.'d by the magistrates as unfit for food*, *frumentum quod a magistratibus ad cibum inutile judicatum est.

**condemnation:** 1. damnātio · *worthy of c and disgrace*, damnatione ignominiaque dignus, Cic. 2 condemnātio · *c for bribery*, ambitus c., Cic (Or expr by verb *worthy of c*, dignus qui condemnetur *after the c of Milo*, post Milonem condemnatum, etc. v. preced art)

**condemnatory:** damnātōrius (rare) Cic.

**condensation:** densātio, condensatio, spissātio all rare and late better expr by phr. as, *on account of the c of the atmosphere*, *aēre densiore facto, propter aerem densiorem factum In fig sense, of *language*, compressio as, *brief from c of matter*, compressione rerum brevis, Cic Phr *remarkable for c. of thought*, sententiis creber; densus Cic. v CONDENSED

**condense:** I. Lit · of particles of matter 1. condenso, 1 Col 2. denso, 1 (also denseo, 2 Lucr Ov.). *Jupiter c s with south winds what was rare just now*, Jupiter austris d erant quae rara modo, Virg (who has also the comp addenso = denso). 3. spisso, 1. *c d fire turns to dense air*, ignis densum spissatus in aēra transit, Ov. v. TO THICKEN. (Or expr by circumlocution as, *air is c d on the withdrawal of heat*, *igne s calore detracto densior fit aer) In special sense, of the conversion *of steam into water* *vaporem condensare et ad naturam aquae revocare

II. Fig of style 1. denso, 1 *to c a speech*, orationem d., Quint. 2. prēmo, essi, essum, 3 · *to c a matter*, rem p., as opp to dilatare, Cic. Phr *to speak in too c d a manner*, adstrictius dicere, Cic. v TO COMPRESS

**condensed:** As *p part.* densātus, densior factus, etc. v TO CONDENSE II Of style densus *Thucydides, c and pithy*, d et brevis Ph, Cic. · Quint NOTE — Not pressus, which is *plain, unadorned, not using amplification or ornament*.

**condescend:** 1. descendo, di, sum. *let old men c to play with youths*, senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic. *to c. to the gains of slave-dealers*, ad mangonicos quaestus d., Suet.

2. dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (with *pron. refl*) *to c. to flattery*, in adulationem se d., Tac 3. submitto, 3 (with *pron refl*) · *those who are superior ought to c in friendship*, in qu superiores sunt s se debent in amicitia, Cic 4. dignor, 1 · v TO DEIGN

**condescending** (*adj*). no exact word perh facilis et moribus cōmis (but this leaves the notion of *letting oneself down* to be implied by the context) or expr by verb as, *he was of c temper*, facile se ad inferiores (homines) demittebat, etc v. *supr*

**condescendingly**, ita ut quis se comiter submittat; or simply comiter (i. e *courteously*. q. v.)

**condescension:** cōmitas, mores comes ac faciles (i e *courtesy*. q v.) or more precisely, *animus ad se comiter submittendum pronus v *supr*.

**condign**, i e *deserved* (only of *penalties*) dēbitus, mēritus, justus · v. DUE, DESERVED, JUST.

**condiment:** condimentum v. SEASONING.

**condition:** I. *Circumstances*, collectively · 1. stātus, ūs (the most gen. term) *all c s of life*, omnes vitae s., Cic. *the c. of the commonwealth*, s. reipublicae, Cic. · v STATE, FORTUNE 2. cāsus, ūs generally in *bad* sense. *mourning for the (evil) c. of the state*, civitatis casum dolens, Sall 3. conditio (more freq. in sense III., out of which this one probably arises) *the lowest c and fortune of slaves*, infima c et fortuna servorum, Cic *this c of life*, haec c. vivendi, Hor · *the c. of the empire and the state of the province*, c. imperii statusque provinciae, Cic 4. causa (chiefly in particular phrases prop a legal word; v CAUSE, CASE) *to be in the same, in better c.*, in eadem, meliore c. esse, Cic. Caes 5. res, rēi, *f*, esp in *pl* · v CIRCUMSTANCES 6. sors, fortūna v FORTUNE 7. locus i e *position* (q v) Caes 8. habitus, ūs v HABIT. Phr. *I am in a c to promise*, habeo pollicori, Cic *he was not in a c to make any reply*, quid responderet non habebat Cic *to be in good, bad c.*, bene, male se habere, Cic. *to be content with one's c*, in propria pelle quiescere (lacetē), Hor *in good c.* (of body), pinguis et nitidus, bene curata cute, Hor Ep 1, 4 (*fin.*) II *Rank* 1. conditio *any one's c and mode of life*, alicujus c. vitaque, Quint joined with fortuna Cic 2 fortūna v FORTUNE, RANK. 3. locus (only in certain phrases) *born in the lowest c*, infimo l natus, Cic simly, obscuro, summo l natus, Liv Sall 4. sors, rtis, *f*. *a young man not of your c*, non tuae s juvenis, Hor. v STATION III. *Terms of a contract* 1 conditio *the fairness of the c s being clearly seen*, aequitate conditionum perspecta, Caes *on c. that*, (sub) ea c ut or ne, Cic *in accordance with c s*, per conditiones, Sall. v. TERMS. 2 pactum, conventum v AGREEMENT. 3. lex, lēgis, *f* · *peace was granted to Philip on these c s*, pax data Philippo in has l est, Cic. *he proposed these c s to the two parties*, legem duabus hanc proposuit partibus, Phaedr. *on these c s*, hac lege (foll. by ut or ne), Cic Liv. 4. stipulātio (only of *legal engagements*: v. Dict Ant pp 817, 818) *to bind any one by a c*, aliquem stipulatione aliligare, Cic. Phr *on no other c*, non ..., aliter, foll. by nisi or quam ut *not to allow Caesar to be made consul on any other c. than that he should deliver up his army*, non pati Caesarem aliter consulem fieri, nisi exercitum tradiderit (= quam ut tradat), Coel. ap. Cic: *on this c. that*, ita ut, Cic ; also cum eo quod *or* ut *be it so since you wish it, but yet, on c., I suppose, that it be done without any sin on my part*, sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis; sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic Liv.

**conditional:** conditionālis Ulp. Serv Tert But except in technical language better expr by phr *to make a c promise*, *certa conditione aliquid promittere; with ea ... ut, if the condition is specified *he granted a peace, c. on, etc.*, pacem ea lege s. conditione dedit, ut ... etc. · v CONDITION *a c statement*, quod conjuncte (as opp to simpliciter) sit elatum (?), Cic de Or 2, 38, 158

**conditionally:** 1. conjunctē (in logical sense) v. preced art 2. conditionāliter (in legal sense) Gai. Dig · but only to be used as tech term else expr by sub (certis) conditionibus; (sub) ea lege, ut; etc v. *supr*.

**conditioned:** I. As *part. pass.*: certis conditionibus constitutus · v. *supr*. As phil *t. t.*: finītus (?) · v FINITE. II. As *adj.*: *having a certain state or qualities*: Phr. *an ill-c. stomach*, male mōratus venter, Ov. · *an ill-c. man* (i e. *churlish*), homo difficilis atque importunus; homo insuavis atque inhumanus. v DISAGREEABLE, UNAMIABLE.

**condole:** cum aliquo dōlēre. v. TO GRIEVE. See also TO CONSOLE, COMMISERATE

**condolence:** Phr. · *I gave him my c s*, *doloris ejus particeps factus sum *c lightens grief*, *levatur dolor cum alius communicatus.

**condone:** condōno, veniam do · v TO PARDON.

**conduce:** 1. conduco, xi, ctum, 3 (foll. by ad or in with *acc.*, or *dat.*) *to c. to the general advantage*, in commune c., Tac. *to c to the convenience of life*, ad vitae commoditatem c., Cic. · *to c. to the purpose*, proposito c., Hor.

2. confĕro, tŭli, latum, 3 (constr same as 1) *whether nature or learning c s most to eloquence* naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint · *the mother of the Gracchi e.d much to their eloquence*, Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulit mater, Cic 3. prōficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (with ad) *nothing c s so much to oratory as writing*, nulla res tantum ad dicendum p quantum scriptio, Cic Liv. v TO PROFIT Phr *it will c to your advantage*, e re tua erit, prodest tibi v. ADVANTAGE *this affairs c s to my glory*, haec res mihi valet ad gloriam, Cic. *my services c. to the advantage of the commonwealth*, mea beneficia rei p. profuerunt, Sall. Jug 85 v ADVANTAGE, TO BE OF.

**conducive:** ūtilis, bŏnus (ad) v USEFUL, ADVANTAGEOUS. or expr. by verb quod ad aliquam rem conducit, confert, vālet, prōcēdit, etc. v preced. art

**conduct** (*subs.*). I. *Behaviour*: 1. mōres, um, *m*. v. CHARACTER 2. vīta (of *the entire past life* of a person) *to enquire into any one's (past) c and character*, in alicujus vitam et mores inquirere, Liv Cic. also ratio vitae, of a *definite course of conduct* · Cic 3. Expr by verb *what should be my c. towards Caesar*, quonam modo me geream adversus Caesarem, Cic v. TO BEHAVE (oneself)

4 Particular kinds of conduct, as *insolent, haughty, shameless*, etc., may be expr by such substantives as, insolentia, superbia, impudentia, etc. for which see the abstract substantives, INSOLENCE, HAUGHTINESS, etc. II. *Leading, administration* (q. v.) 1. ductus, ūs v. GENERALSHIP. 2. administrātio v. MANAGEMENT. Phr *under thy c Caesar*, te duce, Caesar, Hor. Cic *the wise c. of political affairs*, civilis prudentia, Cic

**conduct** (*v*) · I. *To lead to any place or person* 1. adduco, xi, ctum, 3. *I will c. you to my house*, te ad meam adducam domum, Pl. · *to c. an army*, exercitum ad, Cic. 2. admŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (esp. of *military movements*) · *he c'd his army to Arminium*, exercitum Arminium admovit, Liv. v. TO ADVANCE 3. dēduco, 3 esp *to c a bride to her husband*, virginem juveni marito deducere, Tib uxorem domum deducere, Ter or settlers *to their place of destination* *the settlers who had been c.'d to Capua*, coloni qui Capuam deducti erant, Caes *to c a colony to any place*, colonium in aliquem locum deducere, Cic also to c a person home *in a complimentary manner* · v TO ESCORT. Fig. *what is that system to which you are c.ing me?* quae ea est disciplina ad quam me deducas? Cic 4. perdūco, 3 (to c. *to some place of destination*; or *to the end of a journey*) *to c legions to any one*, legiones ad aliquem p., Cic.: *they arrested them and c.'d them to Caesar*, comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt, Caes: *to c an ox to the stall*, bovem ad stabula p., Virg. v TO LEAD.

II. *To manage*: 1. administro, 1 v. TO MANAGE 2. dīrigo, 3: v. TO DIRECT. III. *To lead, as a commander*. ducto, dūco, praesum v. TO COMMAND IV. With *pron. refl.*, to c. *oneself*, i e *behave* se gerere, praestare v TO BEHAVE

**conductor:** dux (both in *milit.* and *in non-milit* sense), ductor (*milit. only*), administrātor (*manager* in general sense) v. GUIDE, COMMANDER, etc.

**conduit:** cānālis: v CANAL, PIPE

**cone:** 1. cōnus (Gr. κωνος): *the figure of a cylinder, of a square or of a c*, figura cylindri, vel quadrati vel coni, Cic. hence of things *c.-shaped: cypress c s*, cypressini c., Col. *of a helmet*, galeae c., Virg. Hence, as applied *to trees, c.-bearing*, cōnifer, cōniger · Virg. 2. mēta (prop. *the conical shaped goal* in the circus) *the shadow of the earth is the c. of night*, umbra terrae est m. noctis. Cic. *the box-tree shoots up into c.s*, buxus in metas emittitur, Plin

**coney** or **cony:** cūniculus · v. RABBIT.

**confabulate**: confābŭlor, sermōcinor, 1 v TO CONVERSE, CHAT

**confabulation**: confābŭlātio, sermōcinātio (both very rare) v CONVERSATION

**confection**: (?) compŏsītio (which is used by Col of *preserving* fruits 12, 44) see also CONFECTIONERY

**confectioner**: 1. crustŭlārius Sen 2. cūpēdĭnārius (cupp) *a maker of dainty dishes in general* Tert Lampr 3. lĭbārius *a maker of cakes*, liba Sen Ph1, *a c's shop*, *taberna crustularia, cupedinaria*

**confectionery**: 1. crustum (anything *baked*) Hor Virg. 2. crustŭlum (*dimin. of* crustum; *small pastry*) · *to pacify children with c*, consolari crustulo pueros, Sen Ep 99, 24 Hor 3. cūpēdia (cupp), orum, *n pl*; and -ae, -arum, *f pl*. (*of dainties in general*) · Pl Apic

**confederacy**: I. *A treaty* foedus, ĕris, *n.*: v LEAGUE II. *The states or nations united by a league* foederatae civitates; civitates foedere junctae v foll art

**confederate**: I. *Adj*. 1. foedĕrātus *c states*, f civitates, Cic 2. foedĕre junctus, conjunctus v TREATY 3. sŏcius i e ALLIED q v 4. conjūrātus (*sworn* or *banded together*, esp poet.) *Greece c to break thy nuptial tie*, Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor *the thousand c ships*, mille c ĭates, Ov. II. *Subs* · esp. in *pl.* socii, foederatae civitates v *supr*

**confederation**: v. CONFEDERACY

**confer**: I. Trans *To give* (q v); especially in certain phrases; as *to confer power, a title, renown, a favour*, etc 1 dĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (implying *authority or power* on the part of the bestower) *to c power on any one*, imperium ad aliquem d, Caes also with *dat* Caes. *to c the fasces on an unworthy person*, fasces indigno d, Hor. *to c supreme power on any one*, regnum alicui d, Hor *to c the laurel on any one*, lauream alicui d, Liv 2. confĕro, 3 *to c. a favour on any one*, c beneficium in aliquem, Cic. v. TO BESTOW. 3. trĭbuo, 3 v. TO BESTOW Phr. · *you will be doing a very great favour on us*, gratissimum, pergratum nobis feceris, Cic. v. FAVOUR *I should like to know how long a time is needful to c value upon writings*, scire velim pretium chartis quotus arroget annus, Hor. *the event c'd not a little fresh glory on the general*, aliquantum ea res duci famae adjecit, Liv. II. Intrans. *to discourse together, consult*. 1. collŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3 *by the medium of Procillus he c s with him*, per Procillum cum eo colloquitur, Caes Cic. 2. commūnĭco, 1 v. TO COMMUNICATE. 3. confĕro, 3 both with and without a *subs* : c consilia ad aliquem. l'er ; c. sermones cum aliquo, Cic. · *we will c. together*, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic Phr. · *about which I c'd with you*, de quo tecum egi, Cic *to c together* (*with a view to giving a verdict*), in consilium ire, Cic. Clu. 20, 55 v TO CONSULT, DELIBERATE.

**conference**: 1. collŏquium *they came thither for a c.*, eo ad c. venerunt, Caes *to be a considerable time engaged in c.*, aliquandiu in colloquio esse, Nep. 2. collŏcūtio (rare) Cic. 3. congressus, ūs i.e. a meeting. (Cic. joins congressus colloquiumque) Phr *to have a c. with any one*, cum aliquo colloqui, consilia conferre, communicare · v. preced. art: v INTERVIEW

**confess**: I. *To acknowledge*: 1. confitĕor, fessus, 2. *to c. one's faults*, c. peccatum suum, Cic · with depend clause *I c. that this has happened to me justly*, hoc confiteor jure mihi obtigisse, Ter.: absol. · *as you have heard her herself confess*, ut eampse vos audistis confiterier, Pl: with *abl.* and de: *to c. concerning a crime*, de maleficio c., Cic.: *to c. Christ*, Christum c., Prud (but of *willing, cheerful confession*, better Chr. profiteri v. *infr.*) 2. fāteor, fassus, 2 (identical in sense with confitĕor; nd with same constr) *he c s that he has acted contrary to the public welfare for the sake of his friend*, contra rempublicam se amici causa fecisse fatetur, Cic *to c what is false*, falsum fatēri, Cic 3. prōfiteor, fessus, 3 (*to confess willingly, to avow openly*).—NOTE. The difference between this and the preceding words is seen in the following passage ita libenter *confitetur* ut non solum *fateri*, sed etiam *profiteri* (i.e. *openly to avow and acknowledge*), videatur, Cic Caec 9, 24 4. agnosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3 . v TO ACKNOWLEDGE N.B Such sentences as *these things are c'd by all*, must be converted into the active form, if fateor, or a compound of it, is to be used *e g*, haec omnes fatentur. II. *To concede* (in argument) concedere v TO GRANT

**confessed**: confessus (*a p part* used in *pass.* sense) Cic v. MANIFEST

**confessedly**: 1. ex confesso Quint 2. mănĭfesto, ăpertē. v. MANIFESTLY, UNDOUBTEDLY *c. the greatest of philosophers*, *quem inter omnes constat (quem omnes consentiunt) maximum inter philosophos fuisse. v. AGREED, IT IS

**confession**: confessio · *a c. of one's error*, peccati sui c, Cic. *to extort c. by torture*, c cruciatu exprimere, Suet Liv. of *religious c.* Aug · Liv. in modified sense *a c. that the power of the people was greater than that of the consul*, c populi quam consulis vim majorem esse, Liv Phr *to make c*, confiteri (v. TO CONFESS) *a c. of faith*, *symbŏlum: v. CREED *auricular c.*, *confessio auricularis Calv. Inst (but the phr should be used only in tech. sense otherwise rather, confessio ecclesiastica; quae per sacerdotem fit; quae tutis sacerdotis auribus impertitur communicatio)

**confessional**. *cella in qua peccata confitentibus opera datur. If the practice and not the place is meant, *confessio quae per sacerdotem fit, c. ecclesiastica

**confessor**: I. *One who makes profession of the Christian faith*: confessor · Lact II. *A priest who receives confessions* *confessārius · Enchirid. Confess. *sacerdos qui est alicui a confessionibus*; quem quis habet a confessionibus et cura animae.

**confidant**: 1. conscius, conscia *my c. in all my private affairs*, mihi in privatis omnibus c., Cic.: *make me your c*, fac me consciam, Pl.: *nor is any man my c*, nec c. est ullus homo, Pl. 2 familiāris. *an intimate* FRIEND (q v) Phr. *a c of the sovereign*, arcanis principis admissus, Tac.; secretiorum omnium arbiter, Curt., *send to me any of your cs that you please*, si quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me mittas, Cic. *to take any one as a c in a scheme*, aliquem in societatem consilii assumere, Liv; in conscientiam assumere, fac in fuller sense, alicui intimas cogitationes tradere, Tac.: *he asked him to send one of his cs*, petiit ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin.

**confide**: I. *To rely on*: fīdo, confīdo, fīsus, 3 usu. with *dat.* of person and *abl* of thing v TO TRUST, RELY ON. II. *To entrust, commit to the charge of*· commendo, crēdo, committo v TO COMMEND, ENTRUST.

**confidence**: 1. fīdes, ēi, *f* (the most gen. term). *I had almost more c. in you than in myself*, f. majorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, Cic. *many promises diminish c*, mul a fidem promissa levant, Hor. 2. fīdūcia (*confidence, assurance*) · *I have already hope of you, not yet c*, jam de te spem habeo, nondum f., Sen *c in (superior military) position*, f loci, Caes. *c. in one's own fortune* f rerum suarum Caes.: v. TRUST. 3. fidentia esp. as tech. term. *the characteristic of the* person who is inspired with fiducia Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: "fidentia est firma animi confisio," Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. 4. confidentia: esp of *over-confidence, self-confidence*: *he said he lacked two things* (for being a public speaker), c. and voce, dixit duas sibi res, c et vocem defuisse, Cic v ASSURANCE Phr *to have c*, fido, confido, fisus sum, 3 (for constr v TO CONFIDE) *nor did the soldiers feel more c in any other chief*, neque milites alio duce plus confidere, Liv *I feel so strong c that, etc*, magnus mihi animus est (foll. by *acc* and *inf.*), Tac *in this legion Caesar had the greatest c*, huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, Caes · somewhat less strong is crēdo, 3 (with *dat*) v. TO TRUST *when you have got c*, cum res perficeristi, Cic *town-bred c*, or *assurance*, urbana frons, Hor v EFFRONTERY *to tell any one a secret in c.*, tutis auribus aliquid deponere, Hor *to take any one into c*, aliquem in conscientiam (esp consilii) sumere, Tac . v. CONFIDANT (Phr)

**confident**: 1. fīdens, ntis. *c. of spirit*, f animi, Virg *he will go to death with a c. soul*, i animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic. 2. confīdens usu. *of over confidence* Cic (similar is prōfidens Cic.) 3. frētus (with *abl*): i e. *relying on* q. v Phr. *to be c.*, fīdo, confīdo, fīsus, 3 *I am c. that he will do his duty*, confido illum fore in officio, Cic. v. TO CONFIDE *c. of safety*, de salute securus, Liv v CERTAIN and comp. CONFIDENCE (Phr.) *with a c. mind*, animo certo et confirmato, Cic . *to make an army more c*, exercitum confirmatiorem efficere, Cic.

**confidential**: I. *Worthy of confidence* fīdus, fīdēlis v. FAITHFUL, TRUSTY II. *Private, secret* · arcānus, secrētus or in *comp.* secrētior v SECRET Phr *to make a c communication to any one*, aliquid tutis auribus deponere, Hor *we held a communication from the eighth hour until the evening* ab hora octava ad vesperum secreto collocuti sumus, Cic *regard this as c* *hoc tibi sub dictum putato

**confidently**: 1. fīdenter, fidenti animo Cic : v. CONFIDENT. 2. confidenter usu in bad sense v. CONFIDENT. Phr. *to say anything c*, confirmo, affirmo, asseverō, 1 v TO ASSERT, AFFIRM *this I would venture to assert c.*, *hoc pro certo affirmare ausim

**confiding** (*adj*): 1. crēdŭlus (with *dat*). often in bad sense v. CREDULOUS. 2. frētus · with *abl.* · v. RELYING ON Phr *he was of an amiable c disposition*, *suaviter atque ingenue alios confidere solebat

**configuration**: figūra, conformātio, forma v. FIGURE. Esp *of the planets* (in astrology) stātus, ūs *to be born under the same c of the sky and stars*, eodem s. coeli et stellarum natum esse, Cic. v HOROSCOPE.

**confine** (*subs*) 1 confīnium *in the cs of Germany*, in confinio Germaniae, Tac. *Aurora possesses the cs of day and night*, Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, Ov. 2. fīnis, is, *m.*: v. BOUNDARY. Phr *on the cs of*, conterminus, confinis, finitimus, vicinus v CONTERMINOUS, ADJACENT.

**confine** (*v.*) · 1. claudo, si, sum, 3: *to c flocks in cattled pens*, c. pecudes tectis pecus, Hor *a river c d on both sides by very lofty banks*, rivus praealtis utrinque clausus ripis, Liv. Similarly inclūdo, conclūdo, and (less freq.) circumclūdo v. TO SHUT IN or UP 2. cŏerceo, 2 · *a river c d by no banks*, amnis nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. Cic.: *to c. the hair in a knot*, nodo c crines, Hor.: *by these works the enemy is c d within the walls*, his operibus intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv 3. cōhĭbeo, 2: *three hundred chains c. Prometheus*, trecentae Pirithoum c. catenae, Hor. *to c. the arm in the toga*, brachium toga c, Cic. 4. contĭneo, ui, tentum, 2: *he c d his army in the camp*, exercitum castris continuit, Caes.. *to c. oneself to the house*, se domi c, Suet. (Cohibeo, coerceo, and contineo signify *to restrain, to put constraint upon* · while claudo and its compounds denote simply *to inclose*

or *confine*). **5.** constringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (to c *tightly* v. TO BIND) *to c men's bodies in vcms, c.* corpora vinclis, Cic

**6.** vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. v TO BIND

**7.** circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (i e. as it were *to draw a line round*, hence *to limit*) · *to c the body and to give the mind free scope*, c. corpus et animo locum lasare, Sen Phr. *to c any one within narrow limits* (as of *the range of the oratoi*), oratoiem in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic . *to c oneself within too narrow limits* (of the *literal translator*), desilire in artum, Hor (similarly in exiguum, in exiguum angustumque concludi, contrahi, etc Cic) *to be c d to one's bed*, in lecto detineri, Cic.; cubare, Hor or more precisely, lecto affixum esse, cf Hor S. I, I, 81 *of a woman*, părĕre; *f pant* parituia, *about to be c d*, puerperio cubaie, Pl. *she was c d at Antium*, locus puerperii Antium fuit, Tac v. TO BRING FORTH.

**confined** (*adj*): i e. *close* **1.** artus (arctus) *a c. theatre*, a. theatrum, Hor : v. CLOSE *c. circumstances*, artae res, Ov. (=res angusta domi, Juv) **2.** angustus *a c. (narrow) mind*, an. animus, Cic **3.** astrictus esp. *of the bowels* v. COSTIVE

**confinement**: **I.** *Restraint within limits* **1.** inclūsio. *the c of Bibulus*, in Bibuli, Cic **2.** vincŭla, orum. v. BONDS. **3.** Expr by verb *by the c. of the passions within limits*, *cohibitis intra fines suos cupiditatibus v. TO CONFINE **II.** *Imprisonment*. custōdia, vincŭla, carcer v PRISON *to put in c*, in vincula conjicere, in custodiam tradere. v. PRISON, IMPRISON

**III.** *In childbirth* q v. **1.** partus, ūs *when she was thought to be near her c.*, quum partus appropinquare putaretur, Cic. Prop. **2.** puerpĕrium. Pl.. Suet. Or expr by verb as, *after her c.*, posteaquam peperit; puerium enixa v. TO BRING FORTH.

**confirm**: **I.** *To make firm or valid* · **1.** confirmo, I · v TO STRENGTHEN · *to promise and c. by oath*, polliceri et jurejurando c., Caes. · Cic. **2.** firmo, I (somewhat less strong than 1) · *to c. by oath*, jurejurando f., Cic. *to c fidelity*, fidem f., Tac. **3.** stăbĭlio, 4 i. e *to establish*. q v **4.** auctor (with sum, fio · said of one who *supports* or *lends authority to something*) esp in phr. patres (patricii) auctores fiunt, of *the patricians* or *senate confirming a resolution of the* comitia centuriata Liv. Cic **5.** compĕrio, I (*to make good*) *the rashness of the son c'd the wise saying of the father*, patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, Cic v. TO PROVE **6.** sancio, nxi, nctum, 4 v TO RATIFY. **7.** aliquid rătum facio, efficio, habeo, duco esp of *sentences and judgments* Cic · Liv v TO RATIFY Phr. *to c. the truth of anything*, alicui rei fidem adjungere, afferre, Cic. v CREDIT **II.** Of the ceremony of confirmation confirmo, I Eccl.

**confirmation**: **I.** *A strengthening* expr by verb *for the c of the promise*, ad fidem confirmandam. v. TO CONFIRM **II.** *A religious ceremony*: confirmātio · Corpus Confess.

**confirmatory**; ad fidem adjungendam, firmandam aptus, idoneus v. TO CONFIRM

**confirmed** (*adj.*): Phr. *a c. invalid*, valĕtūdinārius. Sen ; *cujus in corpore pemtus inhaesit morbus*; qui admodum infirma valetudine utitur; qui infirma valetudine perpetuo laborat v. INVALID *a c disease*, morbus qui inveteravit, Cels. *it is becoming a c. custom*, inveterascit consuetudo, Caes · *a c. sceptic*, *qui de omnibus rebus in utramque partem quaerere ac dubitare solet.

**confiscate**: **1.** publico, I. *to c. any one's property*, alicujus bona p., Caes.; pecunias, Sall. · also with *acc.* of person, aliquem cum bonis omnibus p., Cic.: cf. Nagels. p. 50. **2.** confisco, I late, and with ref to the imperial fiscus Suet.. for which, in fiscum vertere, averterе, Tac **3.** proscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (as an act of *an arbitrary power*, by *public announcement*, not as a legal sentence) *to c. possessions*, possessiones p., Cic Plin like publico, with personal object *to c the property of Pompey*, P. proscribere, Cic **4.** Partial confiscation may be expr. by commissum. *to be c d*, in commissa cadere (venire), Ulp Dig.

**confiscation**: **1.** publicātio. Cic (usu. better expr. by verb *to punish with c*, bona, pecunias alicujus publicare; pecunias publicatis in aliquem animadvertere v. TO CONFISCATE). **2.** confiscātio Suet Ulp. **3.** proscriptio Cic v. verb. **4.** commissum denoting a fine for default of Suet. Cal 41.

**conflagration**: **1.** incendium *the c. of a city*, urbis in, Caes *they think of nothing but murder, c s, rapine*, nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Fig · *lest some day this little fire may kindle a vast c*, ne quandoque parvus hic ignis in ingens exsuscitet, Liv. **2.** conflagrātio Sen. Phr *to be consumed by a c*, conflagro, dēflagro v. BURNT DOWN TO BE

**conflict** (*subs*): **1.** certāmen, certatio; contentio v CONTEST. **2.** pugna (applicable to any kind of *contest* or *combat*, q v) *c (of opinion) between learned men*, pugna doctissimorum hominum, Cic **3.** rĕpugnantia i e. *opposition c. of expediency* (*with honour*), utilitatis r, Cic Off 3, 4, 17. Phr *to be in c.* (logical), repugnare v. TO CONTRADICT N B Not conflictus or confli tio, which signify *striking together*, *collision*

**conflict** (*v*) **1.** certo, concerto, I. v. TO CONTEND. **2.** luctor, I v. TO STRUGGLE (N B conflictor, I, is *to be brought into collision* Nep)

**conflicting** (*adj*) rĕpugnans *things which are c*, quae repugnant inter se, Cic . v. CONTRADICTORY.

**confluence**: confluens, entis, *m. the c of the Meuse and Rhine*, c. Mosae et Rheni, Caes Liv. sometimes *pl.* · *where he crossed the Amo at the c.* (i. e. *with the Tiber*), *he pitches his camp*, ubi Amenem transit ad confluentes, collocat castra, Liv. Or, expr by verb *at the c. of the two rivers*, ubi duo amnes in unum confluunt: cf. Cic. Leg 2, 3, 6 Sometimes used fig of *a crowd of people*: concursus. v. CONCOURSE.

**confluent** (*adj*) confluus. Prud. (or imperf. part of confluo).

**conform**: **I.** Trans.: (rare; except with *refl. pron.*. as, *to c oneself*): accommŏdo, I: v TO ADAPT, ACCOMMODATE In *pass to be c'd* (*made like*) *to*, conformem (similem) fieri, Vulg **II.** Intrans *to comply with or yield to* **1.** accommŏdo, I (with *pron. refl.*) *to c. to any one's will and pleasure*, ad alicujus nutum et arbitrium se ac., Cic. **2.** obtempĕro, I (with *dat*): v. TO COMPLY WITH. **3.** sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 *to c. to nature*, naturam s., Cic.. v. TO FOLLOW. **4.** servio, 4 (with *dat*): stronger than the preceding · *to c. to the times*, temporibus, Cic. Nep.

**conformable**: **I.** *Consistent with* · **1.** consentāneus · *a death c. to his life*, c. mors ejus vitae, Cic. **2.** congrŭus, consentiens, convĕnions v. CONSISTENT. **II.** *Compliant* (q. v.) v TO CONFORM (II)

**conformably**: convĕnienter, accommŏdātē; pro with *abl.*; etc.. v. ACCORDANCE WITH, IN, AGREEABLY.

**conformation**: **1.** conformātio. *a certain c. and shape of the whole face and body*, c. quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, Cic. **2.** figūra, forma v. FIGURE, FORM, SHAPE.

**conformity**: convĕnientia, congruentia v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: *in conformity with* · ex *or* e, de, pro (with *abl.*); sĕcundum (with *acc.*): v. ACCORDANCE WITH, IN.

**confound**: **I.** *To mix and confuse* **1.** confundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3: strengthened with perturbare, *of caring and disordering religious observances*, Auct Dom. 49, 127 v TO CONFUSE *to c. right and wrong*, fas nefasque c., Ov **2.** misceo, ui, stum and xtum, 2 *he c'd all the lowest with the highest*, omnia infima summis miscuit, Cic. **3.** commisceo, 2 Cic (For construction see TO MIX). **4.** perturbo, I (*to throw into disorder*): v supr (1). **II.** *To perplex*: **1.** confundo, 3. *to c the minds of the hearers*, audientium animos c., Liv. **2.** implico, avi *or* ui, itum, 1 *unless perchance your implacable resentments have c'd your minds*, nisi forte implacabiles nae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, Liv. · *to c. any one by uncertain answers*, aliquem incertis responsis implicare, Liv **3.** turbo, perturbo, I. v. TO DISTURB. **III.** *To disconcert greatly, abash, etc.* **1.** exănimo, I. *to be c'd by the fear of legal proceedings*, judiciorum metu exanimari, Cic. *these words of Milo's c and undo me*, me ex. et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic.

**2.** obstŭpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to deprive of self-possession*): *he was so c'd with shame and fear*, ita eum timidum obstupefecit pudor, Ter.. *he c'd the enemy by the very prodigy of daring*, ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv v. TO AMAZE Phr. *all are c'd*, stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. **3.** pūdōrem injicĕre, incŭtĕre i e. *to make ashamed* q v **IV.** *To bring to nought* nītrum facio, frustror (rare), efficio ut aliquid frustra sit. v. TO FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT Phr. · *"I shall never be c d,"* non confundar in aeternum, Te Deum

**confoundedly** (comicē) mīsĕrē perditē Ter

**confraternity**: sŏcĭĕtas, sŏdālĭcium, collēgium v. FRATERNITY.

**confront**: **I.** *To stand opposite to* ex adversus (-sum) aliquem stare, cf. Nep Them 3, *pro* contra aliquem stare v OPPOSITE **II.** *To meet face to face* · obviam ire, se opponere, etc.. v. TO FACE **III.** *To bring face to face*: Phr *he is c'd with the informer*, index ex altera parte coram tenetur, Cic in same sense, cum indice componere, Tac Ann. 15, 51, *fin.* (N B Compono is often used of bringing *antagonists* together v TO MATCH)

**confuse**: **I.** *To mix wrongly*: **1.** confundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *to c. the ranks of infantry and cavalry*, ordines peditum atque equitum c., Liv.: *to c. the senses of body and mind*, corporis atque animi sensus c, Lucr **2.** misceo, permisceo, 2 v CONFUSION. **3.** turbo, conturbo, I: v. TO DISTURB. **II.** *To disconcert*. pūdōrem injicere, etc v TO CONFOUND (III).

**confused** (*part · adj*) · **I.** *Mixed, disarranged*: **1.** confūsus *c feet* (metrical), c pedes, Cic *a c speech*, c. oratio, Cic. · *a c. style*, c. stilus, Quint. · *the c. ruins of the universe*, mundi c. ruina, Lucr. **2.** perplexus *a more c. account*, perplexior ratio, Plin. *c. shapes*, p. figurae, Lucr. **3.** indistinctus (not clearly arranged) *a c defence*, in. defensio, Tac. **II.** *Abashed, disconcerted*. pudore oppressus; pūdĭbundus. metu exanimatus · v TO CONFUSE N B The word may be expr. by *p part.* of any verb given under TO CONFUSE.

**confusedly**: **1.** passim. *the Numidians had encamped without order and c*, Numidae nullis ordinibus p. consederant, Caes. **2.** confūsē *to speak c*, c. loqui, Cic. **3.** perplexē · *to speak c.*, p. loqui, Ter. **4.** perturbātē: Cic

**confusion**: **I.** *Mixture of several things* **1.** confusio. *c. of religions*, religionum c., Cic. **2.** Usu. better expr. by means of verb · as, *to introduce . amongst the clans*, discrimina gentium confundere, Liv *by a c. of meanings*, *diversis in unum confusis sententiis: v TO CONFUSE. **II.** *Tumult.*

*disorder* · 1. confūsio *disorder, following, and great c*, perturbatio sequitur et magna c, Cic. 2. perturbātio v DISORDER. Very often in phr, *to throw into c* (1) misceo, cui, stum and xtum, 2 *to throw everything into c*, omnia m., Cic. · Vell. (2), permisceo, 2 *to throw everything into utter c*, omnia p, Cic *all laws divine and human are thrown into c*, omnia divina humanaque jura permiscentur, Caes Both words often in combination with turbare as, *to throw everything into c and disorder*, miscere et turbare omnia, Cic. (3). turbo, perturbo, 1. v. supra. III. *Loss of self-possession, shame:* 1. stūpor · *all were speechless with c*, s. silentiumque omnes defixit, Liv 6, 40, *imit* cf. TO CONFUSE (II.). 2. pūdor (with something in the context to show the *degree of shame*) : *to overwhelm a person with c*, *aliquem pudore defixum tenere : v. AMAZEMENT.

**confutation:** rēfūtātio. Cic.: confūtātio. Auct. Her. Usu. better expr. by verb v. foll. art

**confute:** 1. confūto, 1 *to c. the arguments of the Stoics*, argumenta Stoicorum c, Cic 2. convinco, vīci, victum, 3 · *to c the errors of Epicurus*, c. errores Epicuri, Cic. 3. cōarguo, ui, ūtum, 3 *Philo cd the error of those who thought so*, Philo errorem eorum, qui ita putarunt, coarguit, Cic. To these may be added rētūto, rēpello, rēvinco, and rēdarguo · for which see TO REFUTE. (To *confute* a theory is *to show its emptiness in itself*; to *refute* it, is to *reply* to what has been said on behalf of it.)

**congeal:** I. Trans. congēlo, 1 Varr. Vitr. 2 glācio (also con glācio), 1 *to c. the fallen snow* (of the action of Jupiter), positas g. nives, Hor. 3. dūro, indūro, 1. i. e. TO HARDEN, q. v. II. Intrans 1. congēlo, 1 (as *pass.* or with *pron refl*) : v TO FREEZE. 2. concresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *to c with snow and frost* (of water), nive pruinaque c, Cic. Fig *my blood c'd with cold*, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis, Virg. 3. consisto, stīti, stitum, 3 · *the rivers are c'd*, gelu flumina constiterunt (acuto), Hor.

**congealed:** concrētus Liv : Virg.

**congealing** (*subs*): concrētio, Cic. congēlātio. Plin. (Or expr. by gerund.)

**congener:** i. e. *a thing of the same nature*: congĕner, ĕris · Plin

**congenial:** 1. consentāneus: v. AGREEABLE. 2. concors, cordis (esp. of union of *feeling*): *c. souls*, c animae, Virg Phr.. *a person of c. temper*, *moribus conjunctus et animo ; cui eadem (ac tibi) cordi sunt. in pl (boni) homines moribus simules. cf. Cic. Off. 1, 17.

**congeniality:** *mentis animique concordia; morum similitudo, Cic Off 1, 17, 56.

**congenital:** congĕnītus Plin (used by him of *hair* on a newborn infant)

**conger** (eel) conger, gri, *m*.. Plin.: Plaut

**congeries:** 1. congĕries, ei, *f.* i. e *a heap, a mass* · also used to denote a rhetorical figure, Quint 8, 4, 3 2. cūmŭlus v ACCUMULATION

**congestion:** collectiones, Plin (N B. Collectio is used of *gatherings* in general.) Plin. uses the verb conglobari to denote *c. of the blood*, ("percussis aut precipitatis et ob id *sanguine conglobato*," 23, 2, 28) ; but the subs. conglobatio does not appear to occur in this sense.

**conglobate:** conglŏbo, 1: usu in *pass.* conglobari, *to be c.d* (of the earth), Cic.: v. TO ROUND.

**conglomerate** (v. *tr*) perh. cōagmento, 1. v TO COMPOUND. (Conglŏmĕro is used in senses of *to wind in a ball*, and *to accumulate*)

**conglomerate** (*subs.*). cōagmentum Cato Caes.

**conglutinate:** conglūtino, 1 · v. TO CEMENT, GLUE.

**conglutination:** conglūtinātio: Cic. (v. rare)

**congratulate:** 1. grātŭlor, 1 (with *dat* of person; the *matter* of congratulation usu expressed by *de*, also by acc , and sometimes by a clause) *you c me about my daughter*, mihi de filia gratularis, Cic *he c's him very loudly on his victory*, ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, Cic.. *he c'd him on the recovery of liberty*, ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus, Cic *I c. you that the highest credit has attended you*, tibi gratulor quod te summa laus persecuta est, Cic . poet. with *infin* *I c. you that your ability has not lain hid*, tibi ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov. absol *impious citizens were c ing one another as if they had conquered*, inter se impii cives quasi victissent gratulabantur, Cic. 2. grātor, 1 (with *dat* or *acc.*: not in Cic) *I c. myself*, mihi grator, Ov · *he c's them on their return*, gratatur reduces, Virg. *mutually c.ing each other*, invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 3. congrātŭlor, 1 i. q simple verb Liv. (rare in Cic)

**congratulation:** grātŭlātio *to offer c.s*, gratulationes facere, habere, Cic · *to perform mutual c s*, mutua g uti, Curt (*Con*gratulatio is rare; and doubtful in Cic.) Phr.. *all the multitude poured out in c*, se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Cic.

**congratulatory:** expr. by some case of gratulatio *a c. letter*, literae gratulationum plenae, gratulationibus refertae, etc.; or literae gratulantes. (Gratulatorius has no good authority, but is found in late writers) Also gratulabundus may be used in sense of *highly c.* (v *supr.*). Sometimes in the same sense may be used amplissimis (verbis) · see COMPLIMENTARY.

**congregate:** I. Trans.. cōgo, colligo, congrĕgo; sometimes with in unum v TO GATHER TOGETHER II. Intrans . same verbs (esp congrego), in *pass*, or with *pron. refl* : v. TO GATHER TOGETHER. Also convŏlo, 1. v. TO FLOCK TOGETHER, ASSEMBLE.

**congregation:** 1. e. *an assembly* esp *religious*. coetus, ūs cf. Cic. Sen 23, 85 : v. ASSEMBLY.

**congregational:** Phr. · *c singing*, *publicus Christiani coetus concentus (?)

**congress:** 1. conventus, ūs cf Liv. 38, 30 (but the term is applied to various kinds of *meetings*: the Greek congress at Thermopylae is called both conventus and concilium · Liv ). 2. concilium : sometimes joined with conventus v. Forcell. s. v Phr. *the c. of the U. States*, senatus foederatarum civitatum (?) *the members of a c*, legati; in some cases, senatores.

**congruity:** convēnientia, consensus, concordia v. AGREEMENT. Phr *there is no c. between these things*, *nihil omnino haec inter se congruunt. v. TO AGREE.

**congruous:** congruens, congruus, convēniens · v. AGREEABLE, FIT.

**conic, conical:** expr. by a case of mēta or cōnus *a conical hill*, collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen [a fundo satis lato] fastigiatus (*al.* fastigatus), Liv. 37, 27 or coni [metae] formam habens. As math *t. t* · cōnicus. Plin. *c. sections*, sectiones c., M L.

**coniferous:** cōnifer · Virg. cōnĭger: Cat.

**conjectural:** 1. in conjectūra positus Cic. (Not conjecturalis ; which has a technical sense) *de conjectura pendens, quod in conjecturis totum est, etc. *a c. emendation*, *emendatio quae conjectura sola nititur. 2. ōpīnābilis. Cic.: applicable, like the former, to things which rest upon *probable* not *demonstrative* evidence.

**conjecturally:** (ex) conjectūrā ; quantum in conjectura est; quod conjectura fieri potest v. foll. art

**conjecture** (*subs.*): 1. conjectūra (of opinion *formed on probable grounds*) *to form a c.* (draw a *probable conclusion*), c. facere, capere, Cic Ter. 2. ōpīnātio Cic. (But neither of these words is precisely equiv. to the English · v INFERENCE, Pp *to form a c.* conjecto, 1 = conjecturam facere augŭror, 1 v foll art.

**conjecture** (v) 1. augŭror, 1 (v TO AUGUR) *as far as I can c.* quantum ego opinione augŭror, Cic

2. conjecto, 1 (i e *draw probable inferences*) *to c about a thing buried in antiquity*, rem vetustate obrutam c, Liv *he c.d* (*inferred*) *that Fabius Valens had started from the city*, Fabium Valentem profectum ab urbe conjectabat, Tac. 3. conjicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (of which conjecto is *freq*) *you are sixty years old to move*, es *sexaginta* natus es, aut plus, ut conjicio, Ter *I at once c.d that you had been at Lanuvium*, cito conjeci Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. 4. conjecturam facere, capere ; conjecturā assequi, consequi, Cic v. preced. art 5. colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *to gather, infer* q v

**conjoin:** conjungo, jungo, cōpŭlo, etc. · v. TO JOIN, UNITE.

**conjoint** (*adj*) Phr. *by c. labour*, *communi s consociata opera *they were unable by their c efforts to break the iron bars*, *universi totis viribus nitentes vectes ferreos frangere nequibant

**conjointly:** ūnā, conjunctē, conjunctim : v TOGETHER. *All c.*, universi v. ALL.

**conjugal:** 1. conjŭgālis, e: Tac Aug. (conjŭgiālis, Ov) 2. sŏcĭālis, e *c. love*, s. amor, Ov : *the c couch*, s. torus, Ov ; see also NUPTIAL. Phr *c. fidelity*, fides marita, Prop *c. love*, *conjugum amor. *c. relation*, perh matrimonium cf. Tac. Ger. 18 *c. tokens*, matrimonii auspicia, ib

**conjugally:** conjŭgāliter Aug

**conjugate:** in grammar dēclīno, 1 used in Varro of every kind of inflexion.

**conjugation:** in grammar *conjŭgātio M L

**conjunction:** I *Meeting, combination:* expr. by phr *thus c. of circumstances was every way favourable to him*, haec omnia ei prorsus opportuna erant · cf Sall. Cat. 16, *fin.* II. In astronomy 1. concursus, ūs: *the c. of the moon and sun*, lunae et solis c., Cels. 2. conventus, ūs: *the c. of two stars*, c duarum stellarum, Sen. III. In grammar · conjunctio: *a connective c*, c connexiva, Gell ; copulativa, Marc *c s disjunctive*, c. disjunctivae, Charis

**conjunctive:** in grammar *the c.* or *subjunctive mood*, *conjunctivus or subjunctivus modus.

**conjuncture:** 1. tempestas · freq. in Sall. 2. tempus, tempora (*pl.*); often used by Cic. of *difficult times*. in summo et periculosissimo reip. tempore, Flac 3, 6 and comp CONJUNCTION (I.). 3. discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.*: v. CRISIS.

**conjuration:** I Of *magic*. cantus, carmen v. SORCERY, SPELL. If mere *tricks* are meant, praestigiae, arum v. JUGGLERY. II. *Earnest entreaty*. obsecrātio, obtestātio, etc. v. ENTREATY.

**conjure:** I. *To beseech solemnly:* 1. obtestor, 1 · *I c. you by all the gods*, per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic.: also with obsecro. vos obtestor atque obsecro, Cic. 2. obsecro, ōro v. TO BESEECH. II. *To practise conjuring:* 1. fascino, 1. v TO BEWITCH. 2. cāno, incanto v. TO ENCHANT If only the performance of tricks is meant, praestigiis uti v. JUGGLE. Phr. · *to c up*, ēlicio ; esp. used of raising the *manes* : in facetious sense, *to c up a story* (lie), *nugas commenticias effingere

**conjurer:** 1. praestigiātor Pl. 2. māgus Hor.. or perh better, qui magicas artes, magicam, magicen adhibet, exercet: v. MAGIC

**connate:** innātus, insĭtus, ingĕnĭtus: v. INNATE.

**connect:** 1. connecto, nexui, nexum, 3 (with cum inter and *pron. reflect.*, or *dat.*) · *to c. friendship with pleasure*, amicitiam cum voluptate c., Cic.: *all things are c.'d and fitted to one another*, omnia inter se connexa et

apta sunt, Cic. *he was preparing to c the Moselle and the Saone by a canal,* Mosellam atque Ararim, facta inter utrumque fossa c parabat, Tac. **2.** cōpŭlo, 1 (*lit. to tie together*) *virtue and pleasure, like a man and a beast,* honestatem cum voluptate, tanquam hominem cum bellua c., Cic v. TO UNITE. **3.** conjungo v. TO JOIN. **4.** contexo, xŭi, textum, 3 (*to frame* together) *these beams were c'd by timber placed lengthwise upon them,* haec tigna directa materie injecta, contexebantur, Caes. *to c. the last with the first,* extrema cum primis c., Cic · Quint. **5.** sĕro, sēvi, sertum, 3 (*of things arranged in succession,* esp. in philosoph. sense) *the unchangeable succession of human affairs is c'd by the law of fate,* fati lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, Liv. *cause c'd with cause,* causa causam serens, Cic **6.** applĭco, 1 (with ad or *dat*) v. TO ATTACH **7.** colligo, 1 (*bind together*) *all things are adapted to and c'd with one another,* res omnes inter se aptae colligataeque sunt, Cic Phr *to be joined and c'd by a bridge* (of two parts of a town), ponte adjungi et contineri, Cic. *c'd with any one in intimate friendship,* familiari amicitia alicui illigatus, Liv.· Cic ; also implicatus, conjunctus, Cic. *c.'d closely or intimately together,* conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cic. Caes.. *L Gallus lived so long that he was intimately c.'d with orators of many ages,* L. Gallus ita diu vixit ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur, Cic. See also foll. art.

**connected:** **1.** conjunctus, implĭcātus, etc. v. preced. art. **2.** aptus *to separate things that are c.,* apta dissolvere, Cic. *virtue with which is closely c. duty,* honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic. **3.** prŏpior (*more closely c.*: with *dat*). *more closely c. with the case,* causae propiora, Cic. (also adjunctiora, Cic.).

**———, to be:** **1.** contingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (with *acc.*): *to be c. with any one by blood and race,* aliquem sanguine ac genere c., Liv. **2.** ĭnhaereo, sī, sum, 2 (*to be intimately* or *vitally c.*· with *dat.*, or in and *abl.*) *virtues are always closely c with pleasures,* virtutes semper voluptatibus in, Cic. **3.** cōhaereo, 2 (with like sense constr. with cum and *abl.*, or absol.) *what is said is consistent and closely c. with the case,* illa quae dicuntur congruunt et c. cum causa, Cic. Quint. *the universe is so fitly and closely c. (in all its parts) that it can by no means be separated except by the same being who bound it together,* mundus ita apte c. ut dissolvi nullo modo queat nisi ab eodem a quo est colligatus, Cic. **4.** subjăceo, 2: *a case with which very many suits are c.,* causa cui plurimae s. lites, Quint.

**connectedly:** Phr · *he spoke c,* *ita locutus est ut omnia inter se apte cohaererent (comp. Hor. A. P 195); serie verborum apte continuata locutus est.

**connexion:** I. *Connectedness, conjunction:* **1.** colligātio (*linking together*): *c. of all causes,* c causarum omnium, Cic. **2.** contextus, ūs (*lit. a framing together*; hence of the connectedness *of a system,* etc.) *there is a wonderful c. between the parts of their (the Stoics') system,* mirabilis est apud illos c. rerum, Cic. *c. of things and words,* c. rerum et verborum, Quint. **3.** conjunctio. *the c of letters with one another,* litterarum inter se c., Quint.: *of logical c.*: Cic. **4.** sĕries, ēi (usu. concrete *the things* so connected): *there is a marvellous c between things,* est admirabilis quaedam continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. I, 4, *fin.* (see the passage). **5.** continŭātio used by Cic. with series · v. *supp.* **6.** sŏcĭĕtas v. *infr* (II. 3). **7.** rătio i e. *relation to: what c. of peace can there be with the man?* pacis quae potest cum eo esse r.? Cic. Phr.. *having a c. with,* connexus, conjunctus, etc.. *to bring about a c between things,* colligare, consociare, etc v. TO CONNECT *these things have a very close c with each other,* *mirum in modum haec inter se cohaerent **II.** *Intimacy,* arising from *affinity, friendship,* etc **1.** nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f to form a c with any one,* n cum aliquo conjungere, Cic.. *to have some c. or relationship with any one,* habere cum aliquo aliquam n aut cognationem, Cic **2.** fămĭlĭārĭtas (*intimate c*) v. FRIENDSHIP **3.** sŏcĭĕtas *no c with tyrants,* nulla s cum tyrannis, Cic Fig *the c of dignity with refinement,* s gravitatis cum humanitate, Cic. **4.** affīnĭtas (by marriage) *to form a c by marriage,* af. jungere cum aliquo, Liv ; contrahere, Vell.; venire in, Cic. Miscell. phr. *we have no c. with you,* tecum nil rei nobis, Ter. *he promised that thereafter he would have no c. with that actress,* pollicitus est sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum esse, Cic *the death of Agrippa brought Nero into closer c with Caesar,* mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, Vell.. *by c and intermarriages* (of a state), annexu connubisque, Tac.. *what is my c with Caesar?* quae mihi est ratio et causa cum Caesare? Cic.. *to speak without c,* inantia loqui, Cic. **III.** Concrete · *a c. by marriage* · affinis · Cic. Phr.. *in choosing marriage c s, caution must be used,* in conditionibus deligendis ponendus calculus est, Plin. ep.

**connective** (*adj.*) · connexīvus · Gell.

**connivance:** Phr.: *with your c.,* te connivente. *thus speech shows c. with guilt,* *haec oratio est hominum in scelere conniventium, sceleri indulgentium : see Näg. p. 93.

**connive at:** **1.** connīveo, 2 (with in and *abl.*): *O immortal Gods! why do you sometimes c at the greatest wickednesses of men?* Pro di immortales! cur interdum in hominum sceleribus maximis connivetis? Cic. **2.** dissĭmŭlo, 1 · *there are some who c. at what they see,* nonnulli sunt, qui ea quae vident, d., Cic. **3.** indulgeo, sī, 2 (with *dat.* of person or thing; *acc.* of neut. *pron*: L G. § 253): *I c'd at his doing this,* *hoc ei indulsi . v TO INDULGE.

**connoisseur:** **1.** existĭmātor (i. e. *judge*) *a good c*, doctus et intelligens ex., Cic. **2.** intelligens used both as *adj* and *subs.* · *a c* (in works of art), homo ingeniosus atque intelligens (as opp. to ordinary persons, idiotae), Cic Verr. 4, 2, 4: *the judgment of c.s,* intelligentium judicium, Cic. Phr . *c.s,* studiosi harum rerum (i. e. *of works of art*), Cic.. *what a c. in beauty!* quam elegans formarum spectator! Ter. See also CRITIC, JUDGE. (N.B. Such expr. as peritus; qui callet; rem cognitam habet, etc., denote rather knowledge of a thing than the faculty of judging others.)

**connubial:** expr. by *gen.* of connūbium as, *c. rights,* connubii (matrimonii) jura. connubialis is found in Ov. See CONJUGAL

**conquer:** **1.** vinco, vīci, victum, 3 in most senses of the English *to c Gaul in war,* Galliam bello v., Caes *to c in naval battles,* navalibus pugnis v., Cic. Fig. *to be c'd by entreaties and tears,* precibus lacrimisque vinci, Liv. *shame c'd by love,* victus amore pudor, Ov. **2.** dēvinco, 3 stronger than the simple verb. to c *completely*. Caes. Cic. **3.** sūpĕro, 1: i. e *to be superior to*: v. TO OVERCOME. **4.** dŏmo, ēdŏmo, sŭbĭgo · v. TO SUBDUE. **5.** dēbello, 1 stronger than the English: *to overthrow in war* Virg. Tac. **6.** *To obtain by conquest* · bello capere, pōturi; armis capere, etc. · v TO CAPTURE, POSSESSION, TO GAIN. Phr : *to own oneself c'd,* dare manus, Hor.: *our armies have been c.'d by Viriathus,* Viriatho exercitus nostri cesserunt, Cic. · *to c passions,* cupiditates coercēre, frangere, Cic *in this battle our men conquered,* in hoc proelio nostri superiores fuerunt, Caes.

**conqueress:** v. CONQUEROR.

**conquering** (*adj*) victor (of a man); *fem* or *neut* victrix · v. VICTORIOUS (N.B Not vincens)

**conqueror:** **1.** victor, *fem* victrix. *the c. of all nations,* omnium gentium victor, Caes Fig (rare) *c. over lust,* libidinis v, Sall **2.** dŏmĭtor. *c. of Troy,* Trojae d, Hor Phr *to be the c*, vinco, supero, etc · v TO CONQUER *c. of one's passions,* *cupiditatum potens (v MASTER), qui eas coercere potest

**conquest:** Phr.: *to extend the empire by c.,* *victus ac domitus gentibus imperium proferre ; imperium armis proferre *the c.s of Caesar,* *quae Caesaris victoriis parta erant *the c s of Trajan were afterwards lost,* *cesserunt postea Romani ab iis regionibus quas Trajanus bello ceperat *a war of c*, bellum ad aliam gentem domandam, imperii proferendi causa, susceptum *to hold by right of c*, *bello captum (oppidum, etc) tenere; jure victoris tenere.

**consanguineous:** consanguĭneus, sanguine conjunctus v. COGNATE, KINDRED.

**consanguinity:** consanguĭnĭtas (rare). strictly of *brothers*, but also used in wider sense · Liv Virg *Phr claims of c.,* sanguinis jura, Hor *c. by father's and by mother's side,* paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.

**conscience:** conscientia (often with animi or mentis, to show that the *faculty* is meant) *great is the power of c.,* magna vis est conscientiae, Cic *to take to oneself the comfort of a good c.,* consolari se conscientia optimae mentis, Cic ; who has also, praeclara c.. *a bad (guilty) c*, mala c., Sall. · the plural is often used esp. in *bad* sense. *bad reflections and an evil c.,* malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi, Cic . *struck by a guilty c.,* malefici conscientia perterritus, Cic *remorse of c.,* angor conscientiae, Cic. the word is neutral, but occurs oftener in bad than in good sense *stains on one's c*, conscientiae labes, Cic. Phr.. *a good c.,* mens conscia recti, Virg : *those who feel the terrors of a guilty c.,* diri quos conscia facti mens habet attonitos [et occulto verbere torquet], Juv.: *to keep a good c.,* nil conscire (=conscium esse) sibi, Hor.. *cases of c.,* *res dubiae: *to make a c. of doing something,* *aliquid diligentissime observare et facere *he had no c.,* nulla (ei) religio (erat), Liv. (of Hannibal) *I have no scruple of c. in saying,* nulla mihi religio est dicere, Ter. (see SCRUPLE) *a scruple of c. about falsehood,* religio mendacii. Liv.

**conscientious:** **1.** rēlĭgiōsus (with ref. to some *religious* motive; as *an oath*). *a nation not at all c. in giving evidence,* natio minime in testimoniis dicendis r., Cic.. *a c. judge,* r. judex, Quint.. (but in gen. sense religiosus usu. implies censure: "oportet religentem esse non *religiosum*," Cic). **2.** sanctus of general *integrity* v. MORAL, IRREPROACHABLE. Phr.. *the c keeping of a promise, of an oath,* *fides ac religio promissi, jurisjurandi.

**conscientiously:** **1.** bona fide Cic. (who adds, et citra fraudem) **2.** religiōsē (of *evidence, oaths,* etc.): *to give evidence c.,* testimonium r. dicere, Cic **3.** (in gen. sense) sanctē · *to behave most c.,* se sanctissime gerere, Cic.: Quint. **4.** (of a duty) diligenter v. CAREFULLY.

**conscientiousness:** **1.** fĭdes, ēi, *f.* (usu. with bona or some other *adj.*) *a man of ancient virtue and c.,* homo antiqua virtute ac f., Ter.: *a very upright man, of remarkable c.,* vir aequissimus, singulari f., Cic.: *to be done with c.,* bona f. et citra fraudem fieri, Cic. **2.** rēligio (esp. with ref. to *oaths* or *testimony*): *c. in giving advice,* r. in consilio dando, Cic. · *c in giving evidence,* testimoniorum r. et fides, Cic.. *c. in doing one's duty,* r. officii, Cic. **3**

sanctĭtas i. e generally *upright character, integrity* q v. Phr. *such great c*, tanta officia, Cic Fin 2, 31, 99 *how great was his c !* *quanta ejus in omni genere officia (erant)! See Nag. p 43

**conscious:** **I.** *Aware of one's own existence* (*a*) in philos sense conscius Cartes. 1, 8 (cf CONSCIOUSNESS) or expr by verb as, *we are c. beings*, *ea conditione nati sumus ut nostri ipsorum sensum habeamus (?) we must needs be c of our own sensations*, *aliter fieri non potest quam ut sensus nostros ipsi sentiamus (b) in ordinary language. capable of feeling*, sensu praeditus, qui sensum habet, Cic *He was still c*, *etiam tum sui (mentis) compos erat (but compos mentis usu. signifies possession of one's reason, not simple sensibility) she had fainted away and was no longer c*, *collapsa erat nec jam sentiebat. **II.** With ref. to particular conduct; esp *bad conduct* conscius (usu. with *dat.* of *pron. reflect* and *gen.* of thing): *c of no fault*, sibi nullius culpae c, Cic *a mind c. of rectitude*, mens sibi c recti, Virg *I am c that I have never been too desirous of life*, mihi sum c. nunquam me nimis cupidum vitae fuisse, Cic. Phr. *to be c. of nothing (wrong), to grow pale from no fault*, nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa, Hor. v AWARE, TO BE

**consciously:** expr. by *adj.* prūdens, sciens v. UNCONSCIOUSLY.

**consciousness:** **I.** In phil sense, *cognizance of what passes within us:* *conscientia "cogitationis nomine illa omnia quae *nobis conscia in nobis sunt* (i. e. *which fall within our c*), quatenus eorum in nobis *conscientia* est," Cartes 1, 8 cf. Sir W Hamilton, R. p 764 **II.** *Sensation* Phr *Sextius lost c.*, reliquit animus Sextium, Cic *to lose c.*, *animi deliquium pati; intermori et sensus expertem fieri. v. TO FAINT AWAY. **III** With ref *to some action or conduct*. conscientia. *the c. of a very noble action*, c. pulcherrimi facti, Cic *the c. of a well-spent life*, c. bene actae vitae, Cic Phr. *I have the c. of*, etc., mihi conscius sum, etc., foll. by *gen* of *subs.* or by clause v. CONSCIOUS.

**conscript:** i. e. *a recruit:* novus miles, tīro. v. RECRUIT.

**conscription** (of soldiers): dēlectus, ūs · v. LEVY.

**consecrate:** 1. consecro, 1 *all Sicily is c'd to Ceres*, tota Sicilia Cereri consecrata est, Cic 2. sacro, 1 *altars c.d to Jupiter and to the Sun*, aras Jovi et Soli sacratas, Liv.. *to c the laurel to Phoebus*, laurum Phoebo s., Virg. 3. inaugūro, 1 (properly *by taking the auguries*) v TO INAUGURATE 4. dēdīco, dīco, 1 v. TO DEDICATE. Phr *you might have c.d my house*, tu meam domum religiosam facere potuisti, Cic. (N.B. The *ceremony* of consecration must be expr. by dedico consecro and sacro denote the *act* of setting apart as holy, in whatever way v. TO DEVOTE.)

**consecrated:** săcer, sacrātus; augustus v. SACRED.

**consecration:** consecrātio, dēdicātio. Cic. the former denoting *the setting apart as sacred generally*, the latter, *a formal dedication;* esp by a magistrate. Or expr. by verb *to attend to the c. of a temple*, templo dedicando operam dare v. TO DEDICATE: *to receive c. with full rites*, *more solemni consecrari, etc.

**consecutive:** 1. continuus: *for nearly fifty c. years*, annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic. 2. continuātus *words joined together and c.*, verba conjuncta et c., Cic. 3. continens v. CONTINUOUS. Phr.: *ten c. days is he speechless*, bis quinos dies silet, Virg.

**consecutively:** 1. ordīne, in or ex ordine, per ordinem · v. ORDER, IN. 2. continenter. v. CONTINUOUSLY. Phr. *he then got one magistracy after another* c., deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall

**consent** (*subs.*) consensus, consensio v AGREEMENT esp in certain phr *to give one's c*, permitto (ut) v TO ALLOW *without my c*, me invito *to do anything with the c of the people*, secundo populo aliquid facere, Cic *with any one's (full) c*, voluntate alicujus, Cic v. APPROVAL.

**consent** (*v.*) · 1. annuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (prob not in Cic. with this meaning v. TO ASSENT) *he c'd to accept the friendship of the Romans*, amicitiam Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. *having c'd to come*, quum annuisset se venturum, Liv 2. vŏlo, *irr* · v. WILLING, TO BE. 3. accīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to *c to* before a *subs*) *to c to terms*, conditionem a, Ter *to c to a trial* (on challenge), a. judicium, Cic. *when I cheerfully c'd thereto*, id cum libenter accepissem, Nep Hann 2. 4. pătior, passus, 3 *this I readily c. to*, quod patior facile, Cic. Phr *to refuse to c*, nōlo, rēpugno, etc v. TO REFUSE *I for my part c.*, per me licet (often ironical), Cic *to c to conditions*, in conditiones concedere, Liv.; ad conditiones accedere, Cic ; also descendere (implying *concession*), Caes. *I c to death*, non deprecor mortem, Sall. (so it may often be expr by such verbs as repugno, recuso, etc, and non).

**consentaneous:** consentāneus · v. AGREEABLE, CONFORMABLE.

**consequence:** **I.** *That which follows from any cause:* 1. consĕcūtio *the mere withdrawal of pain has pleasure as a c.*, ipsa detractio molestiae c affert voluptatis, Cic. 2. consĕquens, tis, *n.* (only in *pl.* in this sense) *reason, by which (man) sees c s*, ratio, per quam consequentia cernit, Cic 3. consĕquentia (only in certain connexions the precise meaning being *sequence* or *connexion*) *by c*, per c, Quint ; per consequentias, Ulp 4. exĭtus, ūs v. ISSUE 5. ēventum or ēventus, ūs *to investigate the c.s of things rather than the causes*, eventa rerum magis quam causas quaerere, Cic. *the c s of crime*, sceleris eventus n qui sequuntur, Cic. . v. EFFECT, RESULT. Phr *to know the c.s of anything*, scire quae (ex aliqua re) eventura sint, Cic *the c of this is*, ex his efficitur, consequitur v. TO FOLLOW *in c. of*, ex, propter, prae (of a preventing cause) v. ACCOUNT OF, ON ; FOR. **II** *A logical inference* 1. conclūsio, Cic.: v CONCLUSION 2. consĕquens, ntis, *n when any c. (conclusion) is false*, cum c aliquod falsum sit, Cic. (Not consecutio, which signifies a particular kind of argument Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73) Phr. *when the c is clear*, quum id perspicuum est *quod conficiatur* ex ratiocinatione, Cic. l. c. (in the same passage § 74, exitus is used of a logical conclusion, but not in formal sense) **III.** *Importance:* Phr.. *it is of no c*, nihil rĕfert *it is of great c.*, magni interest, *of very great c*, maximi momenti v IMPORTANCE (for constr. of interest see L. G. § 283) *a thing of no c.*, res parva, lēvis v. TRIFLING *a man of c*, homo auctoritate praeditus (summa); homo illustris, potens, opibus florens v. INFLUENTIAL, IMPORTANT.

**consequent** (*adj.*): 1. consĕquens, ntis *to show that an intended conclusion is not c.*, demonstrari aliquid non effici ex praepositis, nec esse c., Cic 2. consectārius *but this is by no means* (logically) *c*, illud vero minime c., Cic. 3. consectāneus. Arnob.

**consequent** (*subs.*) · in logic: consĕquens v. CONSEQUENCE (II.).

**consequential:** **I.** In logical sense. v preced art **II.** *Pompous* · (multum sibi) arrōgans, sibi plăcens v. ARROGANT, CONCEITED.

**consequentially:** **I.** Logical ex praepositis, Cic ; consĕquenter, Hier. **II.** *Pompously:* sŭperbē, cum (summa) arrogantia v. HAUGHTILY.

**consequently** proptĕreā, ergō, igĭtur, ĭtăque: v. THEREFORE. Or expr. by phr. as, *it is c. false*, sequitur ut falsum sit, Cic · v TO FOLLOW (N.B. The per consequens of M. L. is unclassical)

**conservation:** l h: *for the c. of liberty*, conservandae libertatis, Sall. v PRESERVATION.

**conservative:** quod ad res servandas, conservandas pertinet. v. TO PRESERVE *to pursue a c policy*, *reipublicae statum mutari prohibere; in rem conservandam incumbere; a rebus novis (novandis) abhorrere As *subs* *qui res veteres novis potiores ducit, etc

**conservator:** servātor, conservātor: v. PRESERVER

**conservatory:** *clausum Quich ; hibernacula plantarum · Kr *hortus clausus, viridarium clausum (?)

**conserve:** conservo v. TO PRESERVE.

**conserves:** condītūrae: Col.: v. PRESERVES

**consider:** **I.** *To reflect:* 1. cōgito, 1 (the most gen. term): *c. well in what a calamitous situation you are*, fac cogites in quanta calamitate sis, Sall Cic. v. TO THINK, REFLECT. 2. consīdĕro, 1 (differs from cogito in being often *transitive* from contemplor, in that it usu denotes thought as *preparatory to action:* v. TO CONTEMPLATE, syn.): *c. in your minds*, considerate cum vestris animis, Cic. *see to it again, and c. what you are doing*, videas etiam atque etiam atque consideres quid agas, Cic. 3. ăgito, 1 (*to turn a thing over* in the mind). *to c. a matter to oneself*, aliquid secum a, Ter . also very often with in mente, animo Cic 4. contemplor, 1 (implying a steady gaze *of the eyes* or *the mind*) joined with (2): considerare et c aliquid, Cic. v. TO OBSERVE. 5. expendo, di, sum, 3 (*to weigh*) *to c. and judge of things*, res ex atque existimare, Cic. (so also perpendo, Cic) v TO WEIGH, PONDER.

6. circumspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 (*to look carefully about one*) · *very many things require to be c.'d in law-suits*, permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, Cic. We also find intueor, contueor; perlustro, collustro, of *attentive* consideration (see TO LOOK INTO), or *survey* (q v.) Phr.: *to c. posterity*, posteritatis rationem habere, Cic. N.B The above verbs are very often supplemented with mente, animo, cogitatione, etc.

**II.** *To take into consideration* (esp. of *a deliberative body*): 1. dēlĭbĕro, 1 *the deputation said that when they had c.'d the matter they would return to Caesar*, legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes. · *the matter is c.'d in the council*, deliberatur in concilio de re, Caes.: v. TO DELIBERATE. 2. ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 · esp. *impers.: when Catiline's conspiracy was being c.d in the senate*, quum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia. Suet. v. TO DISCUSS; and (1) **III.** *To have regard for* · 1. respĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 *c. the old age of Fabricius*, respicite (judices) Fabrici senectutem, Cic. *to c. one's own well-being*, suam salutem r, Cic. Ter. 2. rātionem habeo v. CONSIDERATION (II.). Phr. *not to c expense*, *sumptui nihil parcere. **IV.** *To look upon a thing in a certain light:* 1. dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *prep.* or *dat.* of result. see L. G. § 297): *to c. a thing as of no importance*, pro nihilo aliquid d., Cic . *to c. anyone an enemy*, aliquem in numero hostium d., Cic. *to c a thing a merit*, aliquid laudi d, Nep. 2. hăbeo, 2 (constr. same as duco) *to c. anyone an enemy, a friend*, aliquem pro hoste, pro amico h., Cic. ; also, hostium in numero, Caes · *whom the Egyptians c. it wrong to name*, quem Ægyptii nefas h. nominare, Cic. 3. nūmĕro, 1: v. TO RECKON.

**considerable:** i.e *moderately large:* 1. ălĭquantus: *a c. number*, a numerus, Sall.: *a c. distance*, a. spatium, Liv.. very often in *neut.* as *subs.*: *a c. quantity of gold*, aliquantum auri

see L. G. § 270. 2. May be expr. by satis and an *adj* *a mound of earth of c. size*, tumulus terrenus, satis grandis, Caes.: *c wealth*, divitiae satis magnae, Cic · *with c. danger*, satis cum periculo, Cic. 3. bonus (with such subs. as pars). *a c part of mankind*, b. pars hominum, Hor: strengthened with magnus: as, bona magnaque pars, Ter Phr. *to a c. degree*, aliquantum v. CONSIDERABLY.

**considerably:** 1. aliquanto, aliquantum the former esp (but not exclusively) with comparatives *c better*, aliquanto melius, Cic; but also aliquantum amplior, Liv. *the speech affected them c*, movit aliquantum (eos) oratio, Liv. 2. multum (more positive than aliquantum) v. MUCH.

**considerate** (*adj*): I. *Cautious*· 1. considĕrātus *a deliberate and c judge*, lentus et c. judex, Cic Join also tardus et c.; c. et sapiens, Cic. v. CIRCUMSPECT 2. prūdens, entis· v. SAGACIOUS, THOUGHTFUL II. *Thoughtfully kind*· no single word. perh. considerate atque humanus *I recognise your c conduct towards me*, *agnosco istam in me humanitatem atque diligentiam

**considerately:** I. *With circumspectness* considĕrātē, cautē, prūdenter v. CIRCUMSPECTLY, JUDICIOUSLY. II *With thoughtful kindness*· Phr.: *to act c. towards anyone*, *humanum ac diligentem se praebere in aliquem see preced art

**considerateness:** prob only of *thoughtful kindness* (?) cura atque humanitas. In some cases diligentia alone v. ATTENTION.

**consideration:** I. *The act of considering*. 1. considĕrātio *the c of nature*, c. naturae, Cic. 2. contemplātio. *this is a subject most deserving of great and careful c*, haec res est magna et diligente c. dignissima, Cic 3. circumspectio (*careful looking about one*): Cic Or expr. by verb. v. TO CONSIDER. Phr.. *c. is needed in choosing marriage connexions*, in conditionibus deligendis ponendus calculus est, Plin. Ep. II. *Regard*: 1. rātio (usu with *gen.* and after habeo) *to have c. for the wounded and sick*, sauciorum et aegrotorum r. habere, Cic *to have no c. for anyone's dignity or convenience*, alicujus vel dignitatis vel commodi r non habere, Cic 2. respectus, ūs· *to show c for any thing* alicujus rei r. habere, Cic. (also of persons, ad aliquem, Cic..) v. REGARD, RESPECT. Phr *in c. of, out of c. for*: the former may be expr. by propter, ergo as, *in c of distinguished service*, singularis meriti ergo, egregia propter merita v. ACCOUNT OF, ON. the latter, often by *dat* · as, *the past he says he forgives out of c for his brother Divitiacus*, praeterita Divitiaco fratri se condonare dicit, Caes Cic.. so with remitto, Cic.: also expr by gratiā = for the SAKE of (q v). III. *Deliberation there is need of careful c.*, consulto opus est, Sall.. the subs. deliberatio is also used: v. DELIBERATION.

IV. *Some degree of importance*: 1. honestas *deprived of his c.*, honestate spoliatus, Cic. *a favourer of the rabble from hatred of the c. enjoyed by others*, fautor infimi generis hominum odio alienae h, Liv 2. auctōritas. v. INFLUENCE. 3. amplitūdo. v. DISTINCTION. V. *Ground*. 1. rātio *there are not wanting in this place an abundance of c.s (reasons)*, non deest hoc loco copia rationum, Cic *to this resolution, the following c., along with other reasons, brought them*, ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, hanc quoque r eos deduxit, Caes. 2. Expr by *neut.* of *adj*; esp. in *pl. these c.s induced him to, etc*, *haec eum eo deduxerunt ut, etc. Phr.. *from all these c.s*, quae cum ita sint, Caes.: Cic VI. *A payment*: compensātio, merces, prētium: v. PAYMENT, COMPENSATION.

**considered, well** (as *adj.*): 1. considĕrātus Cic . v CONSIDERATE 2. exquīsītus (i e, *carefully sought out*) · *to confirm by carefully c reasons*, ex. rationibus confirmare, Cic.

**considering** (*prep*) · 1. pro (with *abl.*): *c their population, they thought their territories limited*, pro multitudine hominum, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes Liv. 2. Expr by ut *c they are Germans* (a qualifying clause), ut inter Germanos, Tac. Ger. 30; for which Caes has ut captus est Germanorum (see COMPARATIVELY) *he was a good writer c those times*, scriptor fuit, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, Cic Br 26, 102

**consign**: mando, dēmando (Liv.); trādo; committo v. TO COMMIT, DELIVER. Phr. *to c. goods*, *merces ex perscriptione ad aliquem mittere (?)

**consignment**: esp of goods (*merce t. t.*) (?) *merces alicui ex perscriptione traditae, missae.

**consist:** I. *To be composed of*· 1. consto, stĭti, 1 (with ex or e, in, or *abl* alone) *since we c of soul and body*, cum constemus ex animo et corpore, Cic. *the entire speech c.s of clauses*, c. tota oratio membris, Quint. 2. consisto, stĭti, 3 (usu. with in and *abl.*) *the greater part of their food c.s of milk, cheese, flesh*, major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne c., Caes 3. contineor, tentus, 2 (*to be bound up in* foll by *abl*) *life which c.s of body and spirit*, vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur, Cic 4. tĕneor, 2 (= 3) *that class of duties c.s in the society of men*, id genus officiorum tenetur hominum societate, Cic *to c. in hope rather than in enjoyment*, spe magis quam fructu teneri, Cic. 5. pōsītum, sītum esse (with in and *abl.*): *see you where in c.s happiness?* vides ubi sit posita felicitas? Sen.· usu. = *to depend upon* (q v)· *all our strength c.s in mind and body*, nostra omnis vis in animo et corpore sita est, Sall *think you a happy life c.s in that*, tu in eo situm vitam beatam putas? Cic also, compositum esse ex, Sall 6. sum (when there is an *adj* · of L. G. § 274). *a spondee c.s of two long syllables*, spondeus est duabus longis syllabis, Cic *the fleet c'd of* 1200 *ships*, classis erat mille ducentarum navium, Nep. Phr *part of his property c'd in money*, partem rei familiaris in pecunia habebat, Suet II. *To be in accordance with*· congruo, convĕnio, etc v. CONSISTENT, TO BE

**consistence:** I. *Solidity* sōlĭdĭtas, densĭtas, spissĭtas, crassĭtūdo v THICKNESS. Phr *honey has more c*, mellis constantior est natura, Lucr. II *Agreement*· v. foll. art.

**consistency:** 1. constantia more fully, conveniens et conjuncta c., Cic (also expr. by verb· qui sibi constat: v. foll art.) 2. aequābĭlĭtas: *c. in the whole of life and in particular actions is most becoming*, ae universae vitae tum singularum actionum maxime decora est, Cic. 3. vitae ratio constans (with ref. to the whole character): v. foll. art. N.B. In conjunction with constantia, qu used as nearly synonymous with it, are found, esp. in Cic, the words gravĭtas, persĕvĕrantia, stabĭlĭtas

**consistent:** 1. constans, ntis *c. reports*, rumores c, Cic · *the record of this year is not very c*, c. parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. Join constans et gravis, firmus et stabilis et constans· Cic. But constans denotes *firmness and constancy* rather than mere consistency: see CONSTANT In bad sense, *c. in one's faults*, c. in vitiis, Hor. 2. consentāneus *theories c. with themselves*, disciplinae sibi c, Cic . *a man c both in life and in death*, vir vita et morte c, Vell. Phr: *there is no fortitude without a c. character*, fortis animus sine constantia et aequabilitate nullus est, Cic.

**—— to be:** 1. consentio, sensi, sensum, 4 (with *pron. refl*): *the speech is c.*, oratio secum c., Cic.. *the law is c*, lex sibi c, Quint 2. cōhaereo, haesi, haesum, 2 *the things are not c* (don t hold together), non cohaerent, Ter. Cic 3. quadro, 1 *the tradition, because it is true, is c. throughout*, traditio, quia vera est, undique q., Lact *to be c with the character of that woman*, in istam q apte, Cic (who in the same connexion has also cadere)

4. expr by est and *gen* (see L. G. § 266). *he said it was not c with the customs of the Greeks*, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic

**consistently:** 1. constanter· *to speak c and suitably to one's own character*, sibi c. conveniënterque dicere, Cic. Join also constanter et aequabiliter 2. accommŏdātē see AGREEABLY. Phr.. *to act c. with one's professions*, *eadem dicere et facere *c. with the precepts of philosophy*, *secundum philosophiae praecepta. v. ACCORDING TO.

**consistory:** consistōrium (prop. *a select council of the emperors*) · Auson : Amm . in M. L *an assembly of bishops*: see Du Cange, s v.

**consociate:** v. ASSOCIATE,

**consolable:** consōlābĭlis, e *c. grief*, c. dolor, Cic.

**consolation:** I. *The act of consoling*: consōlātio, Cic. II. *The matter or means of consoling*. 1. sōlātium (often in *pl*) *these are the c.s, the alleviations of the greatest griefs*, haec sunt s., haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic · *my age itself afforded me great c*, magnum afferebat mihi aetas ipsa s, Cic *cold c*, frigida c, Ov (frigida fomenta, Hor) *to speak c*, solatia dicere, Ov. 2. lēvāmentum *c under misery*, l miserarum, Cic.; l doloris, Plin in same sense also levatio and levamen (less freq.), Plin. 3. mĕdĭcīna (fig) *but I need no c., I console myself*, sed non egeo medicina, ipse me consolor, Cic 4. consōlātio (see *supr*) Cic Sometimes it is difficult to say whether the *act* or the matter of consolation is meant by this word· cf. praeterita aetas nulla c permulcere potest similiter senectutem, Cic Sen 2, 4 Consolatio is the term applied to *formal discourses* intended to console. Cic Sen v. COMFORT Phr *to refuse c*, *consolantes aversari, non audire, etc.

**consolatory:** consōlātōrius Cic · *a c discourse*, consolatio v preced. art *fin.* Phr *it is very c to me*, magno, maximo mihi est solatio (see L. G § 297)

**console** (*v.*): consōlor, 1. rarely sōlor v. TO COMFORT. Also expr. by phr.. alicui solatia praebere, Cic.: Ov.; adhibere, Ov.· consolationem adhibere, Cic.. *this c.s me*, hoc mihi est solatio, Caes. Stronger are confirmo, *to encourage, support*, excito, *to cheer up* q. v.

**console** (*subs*) · (?) ancon, ōnis, *m* : Juv.

**consoler:** 1. consōlātor Cic. Serv. (Sōlātor only poet) 2. esp in *pl.*, *imperf. part.* of consolor: v CONSOLE.

**consolidate:** 1. consōlīdo, 1. *to c a wall into one thickness*, parietem in unam crassitudinem c, Vitr. 2. sōlīdo, 1 · *the threshing floor must be c.d with adhesive chalk*, area creta solidanda tenaci, Virg (but the word is rare and seldom used in act voice) 3. firmo, 1 stābĭlio, 4 v. FIRM, TO MAKE; TO ESTABLISH. *to become c.d*, sōlĭdesco, 3: Plin (rare).

**consonance:** consōnantia (rare): in fig. sense, concordia, convĕnientia: v. AGREEMENT.

**consonant** (*adj.*). I. In music: 1. consŏnus *the c. strings of a harp*, c fila lyrae, Ov 2. consŏnans, ntis Vitr II. Fig.: congruus, consentāneus, convĕniens. v. AGREEING.

**consonant** (*subs.*): consŏnans, both with and without litera. Quint.

**consort with:** ūtor, conversor, se congregare v. TO ASSOCIATE WITH.

**consort:** i. e. *husband or wife*: conjux (*c.*); mārītus, or uxor, etc.: v. SPOUSE.

**conspicuous:** 1. mănĭfestus (*obvious to the eye or mind*) *the household gods c. in a flood of light*, penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg. v PLAIN, MANIFEST (Not used of celebrity) 2. conspĭcuus (often = *notorious*) *a standard c in battle*, signum in praeliis c, Phaedr *his riches made him c to the Romans*, Romanis eum c divitiae facebant, Liv 3. conspĭciendus (i. e *attracting attention*) *let him sit c on a swift horse*, insideat celeri c equo, Ov 4. conspectus (*object of attention*): *most conspicuous was he himself, riding into the city in a chariot with a team of white horses*, maxime c ipse est curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv. Simly *to be c*, with verb *to be c. fighting splendidly*, conspici pugnantem egregie, Liv 5. insignis, e (esp. in poets) *he decorated him with a c. garment*, in eum veste adornavit, Liv. · *c. in purple and gold*, ostro in et auro, Virg. · *very c.*, praesignis, e *very c. bodily defects*, pr corporis pravitates, Cic (rare) To these may be added illustris, clārus, nōtus, etc v. FAMOUS

**conspicuously:** Phr *to be c. visible*, perh omnibus manifestum esse; ab omnibus conspici · v. CONSPICUOUS. Sometimes = *notoriously* insignĭter, ēgrēgiē, eximiē v REMARKABLY. Or expr. by *adj* (see L G §342) · *he rides c. through the streets*, *omnibus conspectus (conspiciendus) per vias vehitur.

**conspiracy:** 1. conjūrātio (always in bad sense) *a c against the republic*, c. contra rempublicam, Cic · *to form a c. of the nobility*, c nobilitatis facere, Caes. *to crush a c.*, c. opprimere, Suet: *the leaders of a c.*, capita conjurationis, Liv. (Not conspiratio or consensio, which denote *an agreement* of any kind) 2. cōĭtio (of conspiracy *against an individual*): Cic Clu. 54, 148. Phr. · *to enter into a c against the state*, conjurare contra rempublicam, Cic; patriam incendere, Sall.. *to enter into a c. against an individual* [legal], coire, convenire quo quis judicio publico condemnaretur, Cic Clu. 1 c (conjurare may be used of conspiracy *to murder:* Quint)

**conspirator:** 1. conjūrātus (part used as *subs.*: mostly in *pl*) · *a band of c.s*, manus conjuratorum, Cic. 2. particeps conjurationis (populares scelĕris sui, Sall. Cat. 22 elsewhere he uses socii). 3. conjūrātio (*a band of c.s*) · Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13. 4. (in *pl*) conspīrāti (rare): Suet.

**conspire:** I. *To combine, agree:* conspīro, consentio. v. TO AGREE. II. *To join in a conspiracy* · 1. conjūro, 1 *to c with any one for the commission of any atrocity and crime*, cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus c, Liv. Cic · v. CONSPIRACY (*fin*) 2. consentio, sensi, sensum, 4 (in good or bad sense) *to c. to burn down the city*, urbem inflammare c, Cic. v. TO AGREE TOGETHER. 3. cōeo, 4 · of conspiracy in the legal sense. Cic Clu. 54, 148 (see the passage). 4. conspīro, 1 (*to agree.* q. v.): *many states c.d*, plures civitates conspirarunt, Caes. · *to c. to do a wrong*, in injuriam c., Liv *to c. against Augustus*, in Augustum c., Suet: *they c.d to attack the senate*, conspiraverunt ut senatum adorirentur, Suet. 5. jūro, 1 (rare). *they c.d to kill the barbarians*, jurarunt inter se barbaros necare, Cato in Plin. Fig. · *against me have c.d sleep, the wind, and fidelity*, in me jurarunt somnus ventusque fidesque, Ov.

**constable:** I. *A royal officer:* *constabularius, i. e. comes stabuli or *count of the (royal) stable*: see Du Cange, s v. II. *An inferior magistrate or officer:* perh. dĕcŭrio (which is properly *a captain of ten*) or praefectus (a general term for an *officer* of any kind): or expr. by triumviri, quatuorviri, etc, according to the number Prov. phr. *to outrun the c.*, solvendo [aere alieno] non esse, Cic. Liv.

**constancy:** 1. constantia. strengthened with stabilitas *steadiness and c. of good-will*, stabilitas et c benevolentiae, Cic. Or expr by corresponding *adj* *it is the part of courage and c*, fortis et constantis est, Cic *with c*, c mente, Cat; constanti fide, Ov v CONSTANT 2. firmitas *the c of the wise man*, f sapientis, Cic Join virtus et firmitas, firmitas et constantia, Cic. v FIRMNESS 3. (when *fidelity* is intended) fides, ēi, *f* Join fides et constantia, fides fidelitasque Cic 4. persĕvĕrantia, pertĭnācia v PERSEVERANCE. Phr. *with c*, constanter, Cic *to shake from one's c*, mente quatere solida, Hor.

**constant:** I. *Fixed, unchanged* · 1. constans, tis v REGULAR 2. stăbĭlis, e · *opinion would not continue so c*, non tam s. opinio permaneret, Cic. *very c* (or *regular*) *pulse*, stabilissimus quaestus, Cato. 3. firmus often with some other word as, firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. 4. fĭdus, fīdēlis · i e. *faithful* (q. v). 5. indēclīnātus (rare) *c. to your friend*, ind amico, Ov. II. *Incessant* (q. v.) perpĕtuus, continuus (*unbroken, uninterrupted*): v CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL.

**constantly:** I. *Firmly, steadily:* constanter, firmĭter. v FIRMLY. II. *Perpetually*. assĭdŭē, perpĕtuo: v. CONTINUALLY

**constellation:** 1. sīdus, ĕris. *n.* (also used of the *sun* and *moon*, Virg): *those eternal fires which ye call c.s and stars*, illi sempiterni ignes quae s et stellas vocatis, Cic. · *the c of the goat*, caprae sidera, Hor. 2. astrum (chiefly poet) · *through the twelve c.s*, per duodena astra, Virg. *to be born under the same c*, uno a. esse, Cic. 3. signum (also chiefly poet) *beneath the moving c.s of the heaven*, coeli subter labentia s, Lucr. but used in prose of the twelve "*signs*" of the Zodiac. *in the c of the lion*, in s. leonis, Cic. Hence, *the circle of the c.s*, i. e. *the zodiac*, signifer orbis, Cic.

**consternation:** 1. păvor i. e. *panic, fear*, q v. 2. trĕpĭdātio *an unexpected occurrence caused more c.*, nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv. *the c. and flight of the enemy*, tr. fugaque hostium, Liv. · Tac. *To be in c*, trĕpĭdo, 1: esp. in *pass. impers*: *there is c. throughout the camp*, totis trepidatur castris, Caes. 3. consternātio usu, in good writers, with some other word; as, pavor et c, Liv pavor et c mentis, Tac. 4. perturbātio. v. DISTURBANCE, CONFUSION. Phr · *to be in a state of c.* (besides trepidare, v. supr), stŭpēre, i. e. *to be confounded, deprived of self-possession*

**constipated:** alvum astrictam, duram, compressam habens · v. foll art.; cui non descendit alvus, cui non satis alvus reddit quotidie: based on Cels.. v. BOWELS.

**constipation:** genus morbi astrictum; alvus astricta, astrictio; compressa Cels Phr *labour and sedentary occupation produce c*, alvum astringit labor, sedile, Cels. *to relieve c*, alvum solvere, Cels.; alvum relaxare, Cic.

**constituent** (*adj*): usu with the words *parts, elements:* elementa; partes ex quibus aliquid conflatur, efficitur, constat, Cic. Or expr. by verb · *the c. parts of this mixture are*, *haec mixtura sic efficitur; hanc mixturam sic componito v. TO COMPOSE, CONSIST.

**constituent** (*subs.*): usu. in *pl.*: may sometimes be expr. by cives or municipes more precisely, *qui senatorem [legatum] creaverunt, fecerunt, elegerunt v. ELECTOR.

**constitute:** I. *To set, fix, establish:* constītuo, stātuo, institŭo, ordĭno, dēsigno: see TO ARRANGE, APPOINT II. *To form or compose* (the essence of a thing) compōno, conficio · v. TO COMPOSE. III. *To appoint:* 1. lēgo, 1 to appoint as *a deputy*: v. TO DEPUTE. 2. creo, făcio: of *electors*: v. TO ELECT.

**constitution:** I. *Of body or other things* 1. habĭtus, ūs *Q. Metellus, when in his prime, with the best c and the greatest strength, not taken away*, Q Metellus quum floreret optimo h, maximis viribus, ereptus est, Cic *entrails, from whose c and colour futurity is known*, exta, quorum ex h et colore futura percipiuntur, Cic 2. affectio (*not necessarily permanent* v. AFFECTION) *a strong c of the body*, firma corporis a., Cic *such a c of the soul*, animi talis a, Cic. 3. constitūtio *a strong bodily c*, firma c corporis, Cic 4. corpus, ŏris, *n* (mostly used with the preceding) *a man with a good c*, cui corpus bene constitutum est, Cic *weakness of c* (not necessarily permanent), infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313 *of an almost iron c.*, ferrei prope corporis, Liv *to injure one's c*, corporis habitum vitiare, Cels

5. nātūra. *the c of things*, i. e. *nature*, n. rerum, Cic *weakly both from ill-health and natural c*, et valetudine et natura infirmior, Cic 6. conditio (of things in general; not of *bodily* c) *suited to the law and c. of nature*, ad jus c que naturae aptum, Cic v CONDITION. II. *Ordinance established, law* · constitūtio esp. of what are called the *Apostolical c.s*, c Apostolicae v STATUTE. III. *Established form of government*. reipublicae *s.* civitatis genus, status. v. GOVERNMENT (III) · also respublica or civitas alone *and I have convinced myself that Numa laid the foundations of our c*, mihique ita persuasi Numam fundamenta jecisse nostrae civitatis, Cic *according to the British c*, *secundum leges civitatis Britannicae *there was as yet no c*, nondum fundata legibus respublica erat, Milt Def

**constitutional:** I. Of government. *according to law:* lēgĭtimus *to have c. authority*, l imperium habere, Cic Phr *to exercise c. rule*, *ex legibus, nonnisi ex legibus, imperare II. *Inherent in the constitution* · ingĕnitus, innātus, natura insĭtus · v. INNATE, CONGENITAL

**constitutionally:** I. *Lawfully:* lēgĭtimē i. e *according to the laws: to rule justly and c*, juste et l. imperare, Cic *ex legibus civitatis constitutis.

II. *By nature* naturā *c. weak, strong*, naturā infirmus, robustus: see CONSTITUTION (I).

**constrain:** cōgo (usu foll. by *infin.*). compello, impello (usu with ut and *subj*): v. TO FORCE, COMPEL.

**constrained** (as *adj.*); i. e. *unnatural, unwilling*. Phr *to laugh in a c. manner*, invitis, alienis mālis, ridere (cf. Hor S. 2, 3, 72), ficto risu, vultu; (?) invito genio ridere (cf. Hor A. P. 385) *c. behaviour*, *gestus non satis libeli (?).

**constraint:** i. e. *compulsion* (q v.) usu in phr. *by constraint* invītus *c. was put upon him*, *haud libenter fecit v. UNWILLINGLY.

**constriction:** constrictio. Macr. see also CONTRACTION

**construct:** 1. fabrĭcor and fabrĭco, 1 (as *dep.* in Cic, Tac, etc. as *v. act* chiefly in poets and late writers) i. e *to make with skill*, esp. *of a mechanical kind*: *to make or c. man*, hominem fingere vel fabricari, Cic. Acad 2, 27, 87 (see the passage) *to c. bridges, ladders*, pontes, scalas i., Tac.: *to c a raft*, ratem fabricare, Phaedr. · *to c. words*, i. e. *a speech*, verba fabricare, Quint. 2. struo, construo, instruo, exstruo, xi, ctum, 3: v. TO BUILD, FORM, ARRANGE. Join: construere atque aedificare, Cic. 3. făcio, fēci, factum, 3 · *to c. a bridge*, pontem f, Caes. v. TO BUILD, MAKE 4. constituo, ui, ūtum, 3 (of that which has a *definite plan*: so also institŭo). *to c. siege-towers*, turres c., Caes.: *to c. an equilateral triangle*, triangulum aequis lateribus c., Quint. · *to c. an argument* (i. e. *to arrange its parts*), ratiocinationem c., Quint. 5, 14, 12. 5. contexo, ui, xtum, 3: v. TO

FRAME. Phr · *to c. a rampart from the camp to the sea*, vallum ex castris ad mare ducere, Caes. (cf. Eng *to carry a wall*). In gram.. *construo, jungo

**construction:** I. *The act of constructing:* fabricātio, constructio. Cic. (Or by *ger* of verbs = *to construct*. q. v) II. *The form or plan of what is constructed* 1. fabricātio *to see through* or *examine the whole c of man*, totam hominis f perspicere, Cic 2. structūra *the c of the walls*, parietum s., Caes *reticulated (net-like) c*, s reticulata, Plin.. Vitr 3. figūra, forma · v. FORM, SHAPE (cf Cic N. D 2, 54, 133). 4. conformātio *the c. of a theatre*, c. theatri, Vitr. III. In grammar constructio (i e. *according to the rules of Syntax*): Prisc M L IV. *Sense, meaning:* 1. interprētātio *to put now one c.* (now a thing), *now another*, huc illuc trahere interpretationem, Tac H. 3, 3 *(unfair) c.s of conduct by informers*, interpretationes delatorum, Tac *an unfavourable c. was put upon greatness*, sinistra erga eminentes int, Tac Agr 5 2. sensus, ūs; sententia v. SENSE, MEANING. 3. pars, partis, *f.* (in certain phrases) *to put the more favourable, the best, c on anything*, aliquid mitiorem in partem interpretari, in optimam partem accipere, Cic. Phr *to put a certain c. on anything*, interpretari, accipere v. *supr.*: *you put a right c. upon (this)*, recte accipis, Ter

**constructive:** no exact word · Phr. *c genius*, *ingenium ad rerum fabricationem aptum, mens fabricatrix: c treason*, peth. *proditionis crimen quod in conjectura continetur, or, majestatis interpretatio*. cf. CONSTRUCTION (IV.): v. TREASON.

**construe:** I. Gram *t. t.*: *to arrange words so as to translate them:* construo, xi, ctum, 3 Prisc. II. *To interpret in a certain way*. interprētor, accipio: esp. with, in bonam, malam, partem, etc.: v. CONSTRUCTION (*fin.*).

**consubstantial:** consubstantialis, e Eccl.

**consul:** I. Ron an · consul, sūlis: *to appoint c.s*, cons ules creare (often used *of the presiding magistrate*), Liv.: *c elect* (but not actually in office), c. designatus, Cic. · Liv · *a c chosen in the place of one deceased*, c. suffectus, Liv.: *c. for the second time*, consul iterum, Cic.: simly. c. tertium, quartum, etc. *when Manlius was c*, consule Manlio, Hor.. v. CONSULATE. *one who has been c.*, consūlāris Cic. *an assembly for the election of c s*, comitia consularia, Cic *a c s house*, consularis domus, Plin. *a c's wife*, femina consularis, Suet. II. Modern no exact term; the Romans relying upon the protection of their name of *Roman citizens*, or of their ordinary magistrates The Greek πρόξενος does not appear to have been adopted in Lat. perhaps the nearest word is curator (not procurator, which would be taken for a *governor*).

**consulate, consulship:** 1. consūlātus, ūs *to be a candidate for the c*, c. petere, Cic : *to obtain the c*, c. adipisci, Cic. When a date is to be given use consul in *abl. absol*. as, *in the c. of Messala and Piso*, Messala et Pisone consulibus (Coss.), Caes.. Cic 2. fasces, ium (by meton. poet) *to confer, take away the c.*, fasces deferre, detrahere, Hor

**consult:** I. *To ask advice:* 1. consūlo, ui, sultum, 3 (with *acc*, *to take any one's opinion:* with *dat*, *to consult his interests):* *nor do I c. you about that*, nec te id (cf. L. G. § 253) consulo, Cic.: *to c. Apollo on the subject*, Apollinem de re c., Cic.: *to c. one's glass*, speculum suum c., Ov. Esp. of lawyers: *those who are usually c'd about civil law*, ii qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic.. also of deliberative assemblies · *to c. the senate respecting the treaty*, senatum de foedere c., Sall Cic. 2. consŭlior, ī (rare) usu. absol.; *to take counsel* · Cic Caes 3. rĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (with ad. esp. of consulting *the senate* · the matter *about which* with de). *concerning which the consuls will, I hope, c. the senate*, de quo consules spero ad senatum relaturos, Cic. also of consulting *a deity*. *I am of opinion that we ought to c. Apollo respecting obscure and uncertain things*, de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (but in this sense usu. consulo v *supr.*) 4. ădeo, īvī and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 esp in phr, *to c the Sibylline books*, adire libros Sibyllinos, Liv. II. *To be engaged in consultation* (intr) · 1. dēlĭbĕro, ī v TO DELIBERATE. 2. consŭlor, ī (rare) *they conversed for the purpose of caring*, consilandi causa collocuti sunt, Caes Cic Hor. 3. consulto, ī · *they examine or c whether that about which they are considering is or is not beneficial*, anquirunt aut c conducat id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. Join deliberare et consultare · Cic. Also expr by consilium capere, etc. v. COUNSEL. III. *To c. for the interests of* 1. consŭlo, 3 (with *dat.*) *they c. the interests of a part of the citizens, the others they neglect*, parti civium c., partem negligunt, Cic. *I was caring my own dignity*, dignitati meae consulebam, Cic. *to c the interests of the state as much as one's own*, reipublicae juxta ac sibi c, Sall. 2. servio, 4 (somewhat stronger also inservio) *to c. any one's convenience*, commodis alicujus s, Cic · *to c brevity*, brevitati s., Cic v. TO ATTEND TO (6, 7) 3. prospĭcio, 3 i e *to look out for, have regard to:* with *dat* : Cic. v TO PROVIDE

**consultation:** 1. consultātio *to reply to a c*, consultationi respondere, Cic. 2. dēlĭbĕrātio v DELIBERATION.

**consulter:** consultor, Cic (esp the c. *of a lawyer*, Hor.) or expr by *impers. part.*

**consulting-barrister:** jūrisconsultus; juris legumque peritus v. LAWYER

**consumable:** quod incendio consumi, etc, possit v TO CONSUME.

**consume:** I. *To destroy*, esp. *of fire:* 1. consūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 *to c. everything by flame*, omnia flamma c., Caes. v TO DESTROY. 2. absūmo, 3: in *pass.* flammis absumi, Liv 3. hausio, si, stum, 4 (v. TO SWALLOW UP): *the conflagration cd the mound and the mantlets*, aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 4. In *pass* dēflāgro, conflāgro, ī: v TO BE BURNT DOWN *by disease*, tābesco, 3 v TO WASTE AWAY. II. *To use up* 1. consūmo, 3 : *to c. a large part of the day*, magnam partem diei c., Cic.. *to c corn*, frumenta c, Caes. 2. absūmo, 3 in same sense. Ter.· Hor 3. ăbūtor, ūsus, 3 (with *abl*): *to c. all one's time*, omni tempore ab, Cic v. TO SPEND. Phr · *to c. all one's property*, bona patria consumere, dissipare; lacerare (Sall) v TO SQUANDER III. *To waste slowly* · 1. pĕrĕdo, 3 *whom harsh love cd with cruel wasting*, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg. · v. TO WASTE. 2. confĭcio, fēci, 3 v. TO WEAR OUT, DESTROY

**consumer:** I. *Destroyer:* consumptor (v. rare): Cic. or *adj.*, as ĕdax (with *gen.*) · v. DEVOURER. II. *One who uses or buys commodities*. perh. emptor. v. BUYER.

**consuming** (*adj.*): 1. ĕdax (in this sense poet) *c. fire*, e. ignis, Virg.. *time c. all things*, tempus e rerum, Ov. 2. confector, confectrix (*destroying*): Cic. has, confector et consumptor omnium ignis, N. D. 2, 15, 41; and Lact., confectrix rerum omnium vetustas, 7, 11, *med* (N.B Consumens should not be used alone, but omnia consumens is correct.) 3. tābidus (of diseases: *wasting the body*) · *a c. poison*, t. venenum, Tac *a c. plague*, t. lues, Virg.: also tābĭfĭcus Cic.

**consummate** (v): 1. consummo, ī · v TO FINISH, COMPLETE 2. cūmŭlo, ī (i. e *to heap up full*) *to be wanting to c my joy*, ad cumulandum gaudium mihi deesse, Cic 3. simly. cumulum afferre *to c. any one's joy*, alicui cumulum gaudii af (= gaudium cumulare), Cic. so with addere, etc 4. absolvo, confĭcio, perfĭcio; perfectum cumulatumq reddere v. COMPLETE (*v.* and *adj*). Phr.. *my excessive joy will be c.d by his arrival*, ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, Cic. · v. TO CROWN.

**consummate** (*adj*). 1. consummātus (*finished, perfect*): *c. eloquence*, c. eloquentia, Quint. *c. art*, ars c, Plin. 2. summus (*of the highest rank or excellence*) *a c. and perfect general*, s atque perfectus imperator, Cic. 3. perfectus, absŏlūtus v. PERFECT. Phr. *a c rogue*, *homo nequissimus; in nequitia exercitatissimus; malis artibus penitus imbutus atque exercitatus* v. KNAVE; PERFECT, COMPLETE.

**consummately:** perfectē, absŏlūtē v. COMPLETELY Or expr. by *abl.* as, summa arte; summa sollertia; insigni artificio v SKILL.

**consummation:** I. *Completion:* absŏlūtio, consummātio v COMPLETION Phr. *that victory was the c of his hopes*, *attulit ei illa victoria spei cumulum *the c of his glory was, etc.*, summa summarum in illa gloria fuit, Plin.. v. TO CONSUMMATE (3). II. *End* exĭtus, finis, etc v. END.

**consumption:** I. *Act of consuming, etc*: prob only in senses of the verbs, *to use up, to waste away* (see TO CONSUME) 1. consumptio (*a using up*) Cic 2. confectio (*wasting, destroying*): *c. of health and strength* (by licentiousness), c valetudinis, Cic. Phr *after the c. of all the provisions*, omni re frumentaria consumpta, etc.: v TO CONSUME. II. *A disease* 1. cachexia, atrŏphia Coel. 2. phthisis pulmonaria (*pulmonary c*) Cels Plin. 3. tābes (general term denoting all *wasting* of the body) v. WASTING.

**consumptive:** i e. *affected with consumption* or *partaking of its nature:* in former sense, atrŏphus Plin.. cachectĭcus, cachecta Plin. in either sense. phthisicus. Plin Mart *To be c.*, phthisi, cachexia, tābe laborare v. CONSUMPTION (phthisicare, Sidon.)

**contact:** contactus, ūs · with ref. to *infection*, contāgio, contāgium v CONTAGION. Phr. *to be brought into c. with anything*, contingere *almost to be brought into c. with the earth* (of the moon), terram paene c, Cic *when the extremities are brought into c*, *extremis partibus inter se junctis, applicitis *the point of c between two circles* *qua parte inter se contingunt circuli duo · Kr. gives *punctum contactus*, as geometrical *t. t.*

**contagion:** i. e. *infection by contact* 1. contactus, ūs (*contact of any kind*) *diseases made epidemic by c.*, vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv 2. contāgium · *the c. of disease*, morbi c, Luer often in *pl* *the c. of the neighbouring flock*, contagia vicini pecoris, Virg. Plin. 3. contāgio (esp. in fig sense) [*the disease*] *destroys the whole flock by c.*, universum gregem contagione prosternit, Col. Fig.: *the c. of baseness or disgrace, pillage, guilt, c turpitudinis, praedae, sceleris, Cic.. *the c.* (of war) *had spread to the neighbouring peoples of Umbria*, traxerat c. proximos Umbriae populos, Liv.. Sall. (contagium is rare in this sense)

**contagious:** contāgiōsus Veg. Vet. Usu better expr. by verb: *a c. disease*, morbus qui contactu in homines

vulgatur, Liv *these diseases are not c*, *nulla sunt horum morborum contagia*; hi morbi contagiis non propagantur in homines (But in technical Latin, contagiosus should be used) Fig *a c. example*, quod late manat, cf Cic Cat. 4, 3, 6 also, quod late patet; 1 e. *has proved to be c* v. TO SPREAD *nothing is more c. than vice*, *nullius rei certior (perniciosior) contagio quam malorum morum *a c disease*, tābes, lūes v PESTILENCE.

**contagiousness**: may often be expr by contāgia (*pl*) *to fear the c of a disease*, *contagia morbi metuere *c of gain*, c lucri, Hor Ep 1, 12, 14 in the same way Cic has, contagionibus malorum, Off 2, 23, 80 (See L. G § 591) Phr *there is no doubt of the c. of some diseases*, non dubium est quin nonnulli morbi tales sint ut in homines contactu vulgentur v CONTAGIOUS.

**contain**: I. *To hold*, as a vessel 1. căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 *what a crowd there is! our house will scarce c it*, quid turbae est! aedes nostrae vix capient, Ter.· Cic. Hor.· v. TO HOLD. Hence, *capable of c'ing*, căpax (with *gen.*) *a circus capable of cang a people*, circus capax populi, Ov. Cic. v. foll. art. 2. contĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 *the line c.s a hundred feet*, linea centum c. pedes, Quint.. *all things which are nourished and grow, c in themselves the force of heat*, omnia quae aluntur et crescunt c. in se vim caloris, Cic. 3. hăbeo, 2 *Tantalus c.s the son of Panthus*, Tantalus h Panthoiden, Hor.. *what did that book c. which could be useful to you?* quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod tibi usui esse posset? Cic. 4. insum, fui, esse (inverting the sentence) *my purse c'd 800 aurei*, num octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, Pl. *the island of Crete c.s a hundred cities*, *insunt in Creta insula urbes centum 5. comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 *its circuit c.s two and thirty stades*, circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia c., Curt.. v TO INCLUDE, COMPRISE II. *To hold in check* 1. contĭneo, 2 (esp. in *pass* or with *pron. refl*)· *I can hardly c. myself*, vix contineor, vix me contineo usu foll. by quin: Ter. Cic 2. rētĭneo, tempĕro (esp. with *pron refl* in *dat.*): v. TO REFRAIN, FORBEAR. *Adj*: *unable to c.* (or *control*) *oneself*, impōtens Cic

**containing**: esp. of measures căpax, ācis (with *gen.*). v. TO CONTAIN (I) also used with ad *a cup c three pints*, calix c. ad tres sextarios, Plin Also sometimes expr. by gen. of *subs* and *adj* *a ship c. more than 300 measures*, navis quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv (but not without a *subs.*: see L. G § 274) Plin has amphoralis in the sense of *c one amphora*, simly., congiārius, congiālis is *capable of c a congius*.

**contaminate**: 1. contāmĭno, 1 *to c. oneself*, se c (scelere), Cic *the patricians thought their blood was cd*, contaminari sanguinem suum patres rebantur, Liv 2. inquĭno, 1 v. TO POLLUTE. 3. spurco, conspurco; commăculo v TO DEFILE.

**contaminating** (*adj*): Phr. *to shun the c. influence of vice*, *morum pravorum contagiones vitare cf CONTAGIOUSNESS *nothing is more c.*, *nihil aptius ad homines contaminandos est. N.B. Not contaminans without an object.

**contamination**: 1. contāmĭnātio (rare) Ulp 2. contāgia, contāgiōnes v CONTAGIOUSNESS 3. immunditiae, arum f. e. POLLUTION (q v.). Phr. *to strive hard to escape the c. of vice*, *magnopere enim ne vitiis (quis) se contaminet, commaculet v. TO CONTAMINATE.

**contemn**: contemno, temno (rare). sperno v. TO DISPISE.

**contemner**: contemptor, *m.*; -trix, *f.*: v DESPISER.

**contemplate**: 1. considĕro, 1: v. CONSIDER 2 contemplor, 1 (usu of *steady gaze* of eye or mind) *we looked up at the sky and c.d the heavenly bodies*, coelum suspeximus, coelestiaque contemplati sumus, Cic *to c. that mentally which you cannot ocularly*, id animo c, quod oculis non potes, Cic (Considero is generally used of consideration *preparatory to action*, as, considerare quid agas, Cic contemplor is used of *quiet contemplation*: esp of what is presented *to the imagination*: Habicht, § 802.) 3. intueor, contueor, 2 TO GAZE AT N B Most of the verbs for *to contemplate* are frequently used with animo or mente; as mente intueri, contemplari animo, animo et cogitatione contemplari, etc, also, cum animo v TO CONSIDER.

**contemplation**: 1. contemplātio *the c. of the sky*, coeli c, Cic Joined with consideratio *the consideration and c of nature*, consideratio contemplatioque naturae Cic 2. mĕdĭtātio: v. STUDY. Phr. *so blind in c*, tam caecus in contemplandis rebus, Cic.· *a life of c*, vita contemplativa v. foll. art

**contemplative**: contemplātīvus. Sen. Phr. *to lead a c life*, in contemplatione studia ponere, Cic. *a c person*, *contemplationibus deditus· *in a c. mood*, cōgĭtābundus, Gell

**contemplatively**: expr. with *part. adj.*: *to stand c in one place*, in isdem vestigiis stare cogitabundum, Gell. 2, 1 (see the passage). Contemplabundus is found in Tert

**contemplator**: contemplātor. Cic. (rare)

**contemporary**: 1. aequālis, e (usu with aetas, tempus, or some such word constr with *gen.* or *dat*) *nor is any c author extant*, nec quisquam aequalis temporibus illis extat, Liv.; also, illorum temporum, Cic: sometimes absol *sacred rites c with the founding of the city*, sacra aeq. urbis, Liv. *my c*, aeq meus, Cic 2. expr by tempus or aetas; esp. the former *he was c with Aristotle*, fuit tempore eodem (temporibus isdem) quo A, Cic. *all his cs*, omnes ejusdem aetatis, Cic. simly, seculi sui, Vell (N B Not coaevus or contemporaneus, which belong to late Latin) Phr *c histories* (with ref. to particular emperors), res florentibus ipsis (scriptae), Tac A 1, 1: *nearly c*, paulo ante, post; prior, posterior, serior.

**contemporarily**: eodem tempore, isdem temporibus v. preced. art.

**contempt**: I. *The act or feeling*: 1. contemptio: *to be brought into c.*, in c venire, Caes *to bring into c*, in c. aliquem adducere, Cic Join c. ac despicientia (*looking down upon as mean*) Cic. 2. contemptus, ūs (doubtful whether used by Cic). *to be held in c*, contemptu laborare, Liv. *to hold* or *be held in c.*, habere, esse contemptui, Suet; which may also be expr by the *act.* and *pass.* of contemno respectively. 3. Less freq is despĭcientia: Cic. (v *supp.* I) 4. despĭcātus, ūs (rare). *to hold any one in c*, aliquem habere despicatui, Pl. Cic. 5. fastĭdium· oft. in *pl*· v. DISDAIN, PRIDE Phr. *to treat with c*, contemptum (*part*) habere v TO DESPISE. Fig. *to treat the laurel wreath with c.*, laureum conculcare, Cic II. *The state of being despised*: contemptus (v. *supp.* 2). Cic.

**contemptible**: 1. contemnendus *by no means c speeches*, orationes non c., Cic Plin Simly., spernendus and other gerundives. 2. contemptus (like invictus for *invincible*): *a c. and mean life*, c. ac sordida vita, Cic. *c to the army*, c. exercitui, Tac 3. despĭcātus; *the passion of a most c. tribune*, despicatissimi tribuni furor, Cic. 4. lēvis, e (not so strong as the English) v. TRIFLING. 5. abjectus v. MEAN. 6. sordĭdus (prop. *foul, dirty*) *that lowest and most c. of men*, iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic Phr. *to look c. in any one's eyes*, alicui sordere, Liv.. Virg *to look upon as c*, contemptui habere, contemptum (*part.*) habere: v. CONTEMPT.

**contemptibly**, abjectē, more despicatissimo v MEANLY. Phr *to act most c*, *se in contemptionem summam adducere v. CONTEMPT

**contend**: I *To strive or strive against*: 1. contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (with cum, contra, inter and *pron. reflect*)· *in riches and expense, not in uprightness and industry, they c with their ancestors*, divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industria, cum majoribus suis contendunt, Sall *bulls c. against lions in defence of their calves*, taun pro vitulis contra leones c, Cic: *these (nations) c'd with each other for the supremacy*, hi de potentatu inter se contendebant, Caes. 2. certo, 1 (usu. with cum; also inter, and poet. *dat.* alone) *to c for empire with the Roman people*, de imperio cum P. R c, Cic.. very often absol *to c. in war*, bello c., Liv; acie c., Virg *to c. with any one in wit*, cum aliquo dicacitate c, Cic. In similar sense, de virtute c., Sall. with *acc* of *neut. pron* (see L. G. § 253) *if you c about aught with him for judge*, si quid se judice certes, Hor.· v. TO VIE 3. dēcerto, 1 (stronger than certo: *to c. for the mastery, decisively*)· *to c. in battle with very brave nations*, proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus d, Cic. *they c'd in Italy for empire with two generals*, cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic 4. dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 chiefly in special phrases: *to c in arms*, armis decernere, Cic.. *they c in races*, cursibus decernunt, Virg. *to c. in battle*, acie decernere, Liv. 5. cerno, 3 (less freq. and chiefly poet) *to c with the sword*, c ferro, Virg *to c. in defence of one's country*, pro patria c., Sall. 6. luctor, 1 v TO STRUGGLE. 7. pugno, 1 v. TO FIGHT. 8. congrĕdior, confligo v. TO ENGAGE, ENCOUNTER. See also TO CONTEND AGAINST II. *To use earnest efforts for anything*· 1. lăbōro, 1 (usu with *prep.*, or ut and *subj.*)· *to c. against anything being done*, l ne quid fiat, Cic; also, in, de, re aliqua c, Cic. v. TO EXERT ONESELF. 2. nītor, ēnītor, 3 v. TO STRIVE. III. *To dispute earnestly*: dīgĭādior, pugno, verbis certo, etc. v. TO DISPUTE. IV. *To maintain* confirmo, affirmo, contendo, dēfendo v. TO MAINTAIN.

—— **against**: 1. rēpugno, 1 *to resist and c against the truth*, resistere et r contra veritatem, Cic more freq with *dat.*: v. TO OPPOSE. 2. adversor, 1 (with *dat.* or absol) *nature c.ing against and opposing it*, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic.. see also preced. art.

**contending** (as *adj*): usu with some such word as *parties*. express by part of verbs signifying *to contend*. *to arbitrate between c parties*, inter litigantes (also, litigatores), lege agentes disceptare (also controversi is disceptare, Cic): or by the verb itself *the c parties were these*, contendebant inter se hi: v. TO CONTEND.

**content, contented**: 1. contentus (with *abl*) *I can be c. with a little*, parvo c. esse possum, Cic.. *to be c with one's property is the greatest and surest riches*, contentum suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae, Cic.: *c. to have learned*, c didicisse, Ov. 2. aequus. *c with present store*, praesentibus aeq, Hor usu with animus or mens v CONTENTMENT.

—— , **to be**: 1. sătis hăbeo, 2 (foll. by clause) *he compelled the Carthaginians to be c. with keeping Africa*, Carthaginienses s. habere coegit si Africam obtinerent, Nep. *I am c. and more than c*, satis superque habeo, Cic.: also foll. by *neut pron.* id satis h, Pl. 2. plăceo, 2 (foll. by *dat*): *no one is c. with his lot*, nulli sua placent, Sen.· v. SATISFIED. 3. acquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (usu foll. by in and *abl.*): Cic. also with *abl.* alone, Sen.: v SATISFIED, TO BE.

**content** (*subs*) · v CONTENTS

**content** (*v tr*). satisfácio, plăceo, etc v. TO SATISFY, PLEASE

**content, contentment:** 1. contentum esse · Cic (v. CONTENT, *adj*) 2. animi aequitas *to keep the common people in a state of c*, plebem animi aequitate continere, Caes B G 6, 22. 3. aequus animus *to bear the lack of a thing with c*, carere aequo animo aliqua re, Cic But the phrase denotes *an undisturbed mind*, in general

**contentedly:** aequo animo v. preced. art or expr by *adj* (see L G. § 343) *he sees c the wealth of others*, *contentus videt alienas divitias

**contention:** I. In abstract sense; *strife* 1. discordia v DISCORD 2. expr. by *pl.* of words given under (II) *to delight in c*, *contentionibus gaudere; ex dissidiis contentionibusque voluptatem trahere II. *A strife* · 1. contentio *I had many and great cs with M. Crassus*, mihi cum M Crasso multae et magnae contentiones fuerunt, Cic 2. certātio, certāmen v CONTEST, STRIFE. (Often used of *emulation*, *rivalry*; as is the verb.) 3. luctātio v STRUGGLE. 4. altercātio Cic v. ALTERCATION. 5. disceptātio, controversia v DISPUTE, CONTROVERSY.

**contentious:** 1 pugnax, ācis Cic (the most gen term). 2 certaminis or certaminum cupidus v. preced. art. 3. lītigiōsus v LITIGIOUS.

**contentiously:** *certandi, rixandi causā; propter studia partium

**contentiousness:** perh expr. by *pl.* of concrete *subs. what c there was in him*, *quantae in eo certationes, contentiones erant! or, quantum in eo erat contentionum atque pugnarum studium! Pugnacitas however occurs in Quint. 4, 3, 2.

**contentment:** v. CONTENT (*subs*).

**contents** (*pl*) also in *sing* as mathematical term Phr *the c of this vessel is six amphorae*, *hoc vas sex amphoras capit, sex amphorarum est v. TO CONTAIN Otherwise *pl. he broke open the box and carried off its cs*, *scrinio perfracto quae in eo erant abstulit · v. TO BE IN: *the cs of the book were of the most varied kind*, *de omni genere rerum scriptus est liber. as a heading to denote *a table or epitome of cs*, argūmentum, ēpitŏme v ARGUMENT, ABRIDGEMENT the phr. "continentur in hoc [libro]," is often used in modern works. (In Macr. 2, 12, *init*, continentia operis, signifies the *connected outline or thread of the work.*)

**conterminous:** 1. conterminus (with *dat.*) *Aethiopia c. with Egypt*, Aethiopiae, Aegypto, Tac. 2. confinis v. BORDERING.

**contest** (*v*): i e. *to dispute, strive to hold against another*. 1. certo, 1: foll. by de and *abl.*: *to c the claim to some disputed territory*, bello c. de ambiguo agro, Liv. so, de imperio, Cic. 2. contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 · v. TO CONTEND 3. dēfendo, di, sum, 3: *to c. points (in law) which have been assailed* (i e. *to hold or maintain them*), d. ea quae impugnata sunt, cf. Quint 2, 17, 40 the correlative to impugno is defendo (or resisto), the former being to contest *aggressively*, the latter to do so *defensively*. 4. (in *pass.*) in contentionem venire, *to be c.'d*: Cic.. also with adduci, deduci, vocari, etc v. TO DISPUTE.

**contest** (*subs.*). 1. certāmen, inis, *n.* (applicable *to all kinds* of contests). *a wrestling c.*, luctandi c, Quint.. *a c. with two-horse chariots*, bijugum c, Virg *the whole c. depended upon rapidity of movement*, erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, Caes. · *to arrange a c.*, certamina ponere, Virg. Fig.: *a c. for honour and glory*, honoris et gloriae c., Cic. *a c of eloquence among young men*, eloquentiae inter juvenes c., Quint.: *I have a c. with you in defence of our altars and hearths*, est mihi tecum pro aris et focis c., Cic. 2. certātio (less freq, and denoting rather *the act of contending* than the contest itself) *bodily cs*, corporum certationes, Cic 3. contentio (almost always implying *violence* or *heat* in contest) *the cs of battles*, contentiones praeliorum, Cic *I had a c. with M. Crassus*, mihi erat cum M Crasso c., Cic 4. dēcertātio (*a decisive c* v. rare) Cic. 5. pugna v. COMBAT *a legal c.*, forensis p, Quint. 6. dimicātio (usu of a *general engagement*) Liv *a c. for life*, vitae d, Cic 7. Mars, tis (poet. and fig) *a legal c*, M forensis, Ov 8. controversia v DISPUTE Phr. *to maintain a c*, sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 *to maintain a hand to hand c*, cominus stare, Caes *at first they maintained the c. not unequally*, primo haud impari stetere acie, Liv Fig *when we were maintaining the c very successfully in the senate*, cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic

**contested** (as *adj*) ambīguus, dubius, controversus v DISPUTED, DOUBTFUL

**context:** i. e *the adjoining words or parts of a passage* circumjăcentia (*n. pl*) Quint 9, 4, 29 Phr. *the c forbids that interpretation*, *quae sequuntur, quae postea sunt addita [or quae praecedunt, quae prius scripta sunt, as the case may be] eam interpretationem refutant: *the sense of the author must not be judged from single words but from the entire c*, scriptoris sententiae non ex singulis sed ex contextis (continuatis conjunctisque, Cic de Or 3, 37, 149) verbis ducendae sunt cf Quint. 9, 4, 23. (N B contextus appears to be always used in Quint of *the framing of words together, composition* in Tac H 2, 8, in contextu operis means, *in the course of my work.*)

**contexture:** contextus, ūs Cic.. Quint.

**contiguity:** cŏhaerentia (regionum) Macr. also continentia, Macr Phr "*c of place, time, or cause*" (Hume), *[res] ut loco, tempore, causis cohaereant *on account of the c of these subjects*, *quae quum tam intima ratione inter se apta connexaque sint v. CONNEXION and foll. art.

**contiguous:** 1. contiguus c. *houses*, c. domus, Ov.: Tac 2. confinis, e · v. BORDERING. 3. continens, ntis *the estates c. to this farm*, huic fundo praedia c et adjuncta, Cic also foll by cum and *abl* Plin 4. continuus (less freq) Sen 5. continuātus (prop *part.* of continuo) · Join: continuatus et junctus, Cic N D. 2, 45, 117.

**continence:** 1. continentia (i e *the power and habit of controlling the passions*): also, c. animi, Curt. Join: integritas (*incorruptibleness*) et c., Cic.; modestia (*moderation*) et c., Caes.; c. et moderatio, Curt. (Gr. ἐγκράτεια.) 2. abstinentia (usu. of *integrity in money matters*): Quint.

**continent** (*adj.*) · 1. continens, ntis (*capable of controlling the passions*): Cic. (v. preced art). 2. abstinens, ntis (i. e *capable of abstaining from*): v. ABSTINENT, CHASTE

**continent** (*subs.*): continens terra: *between Euboea and the c*, inter Euboeam c que terram, Nep. · also without terra *on the c*, in continenti, Cic.; Caes. (N.B.—Regio may be used in general sense: Mela uses the word with ref. to *the c. of Africa*: "cui totius regionis cognomen inditum est, Africa," 1, 4, *med.*).

**continental** (*adj*): continentem incolens; in continenti (*or* e) positus, locatus. *c. nations*, continentis gentes, populi. v preced art.

**continently:** 1 continenter (rare) *to live c.*, c vivere, Cic. 2. temperanter · v. TEMPERATELY.

**contingence** } I. *Quality of being*
**contingency** } *contingent* (rare): Phr.: "*to build certain rules upon the c. of human actions*" (South); *certas regulas ex incertis hominum **factis** constituere *c signifies a dependance upon various causes*, *hoc est casu fieri, nempe ex variis causis*; casibus pendere. II. *Possible circumstance, event*, etc. cāsus, ūs v. ACCIDENT or expr with verb *if this c happens*, quod si forte fiat, *if eventuat a c of this sort may happen*, fieri potest ut res hujuscemodi eveniat, etc v TO HAPPEN

**contingent** (*adj*) fortuitus, quod cāsu fit, evĕnit, adventicius v. ACCIDENTAL *c qualities*, as opp. to *essentials*, eventa rerum, Lucr. As logical *t. t.*, *contingens Aldrich.

**contingent** (*subs*): (*of troops*) quantum militum quaeque civitas mittere debet, based on Nep Arist. 3 (R. and A.) *qui cujusque civitatis numerus militum ratus (justus) est, or quae portio, etc. Sometimes auxilia (-orum) will do *six legions and a large c. of auxiliary troops*, sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic

**contingently:** I. *Accidentally*. ex cāsu, fortuito, forte fortunā v. ACCIDENTALLY. II. *Dependently c. upon the success of that movement*, *prout ea res evenerit

**continual:** 1. perpĕtuus: *to be in c. peace*, in p pace esse, Cic. v. PERPETUAL. Join perpetuus atque constans, Cic. v CONSTANT 2. continens, ntis (i e *uninterrupted* q v) *c wars*, Caes Cic 3. continuus (same sense as continens) Caes Ov 4. assĭduus, *the c toil was wearying our men*, a labor nostros defatigabat, Caes *c exertion*, operia a, Pl *the c incursions of barbarians*, barbarorum incursus a, Suet.

5. pērennis, e (prop *lasting all the year through*) · v. PERPETUAL.

**continually:** 1. assĭduē: *the conversations which I hear c*, voces quas audio assidue, Cic (assĭduo, in less class authors). 2. continenter (i. e *without interruption* or *cessation*): v INCESSANTLY. 3. continuē (=continenter, but rare). Varr. (N B. Not continuo, at least in the best authors.)

4. semper v. ALWAYS.

**continuance:** I. *Endurance*: 1. perpĕtuĭtas *but he who distrusts the c. of his blessings must necessarily be in a state of fear*, qui autem diffidit perpetuitate bonorum timeat necesse est, Cic 2. diūturnĭtas (*long* continuance) *Epicurus denies that long c adds anything to a happy life*, negat Epicurus ad temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid afferre, Cic. 3. continuātio (*absence of cessation*) · c. of *rain*, c. imbrium, Caes. 4. assiduĭtas *the c. of vexations*, a. molestiarum, Cic. Phr. *of long c*, diūturnus *to be of long c*, *in longum tempus durare v. TO LAST, DURATION. II. *Abode, residence* mansio, rēmansio v. STAY. III. *C. of species*: propāgātio. v. PROPAGATION

**continuation:** I. *The act or fact of continuing* · continuātio *the unalterable c. (carrying on uninterruptedly) of the eternal order*, immutabilis c ordinis sempiterni, Cic · or expr. with verb: as, *by the c of their toil*, continuato, continuando labore v. TO CONTINUE II. *Propagation*. propāgātio · v. PROPAGATION Or expr. with verb as, *for the c of a race* or *family*, ad genus faciendum, Just (R and A.)

III Concrete *that which is carried on* or *continued* · expr. with verb · as, *here follows the c. of the story*, *demceps sic continuatur, pergit, progreditur historia. v. REMAINDER, SEQUEL.

**continue:** A. Intrans.: I. *To remain in a state or place*: 1. mănео, si, sum, 2 · *nothing c.s always in its proper state*, nihil semper suo statu m, Cic.: *the war c.s*, bellum m., Liv.: *to c. in one's first mind*, in pristina mente m, Cic 2. permăneo (*to c. uninterruptedly*). *anger has cd now a long time*, ira jam permansit diu, Ter.: *at Athens that custom has c.d now from Cecrops*, Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic. 3. rēmăneo: v. TO REMAIN. 4. sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 (esp.

poet) *the deeds of mortals will perish, much less may the honour and favour of words c. alive*, mortalia facta peribunt, nedum sermonum stet honos et gratia vivax, Hor. 5. dūro, 1 v. TO ENDURE 6 versor, 1 (*to go to and fro, dwell, be*) *you can no longer c with us*, nobiscum v jam diutius non potes, Cic *to c within the ramparts*, intra vallum v., Caes 7. haereo, sī, sum, 2 *the earth, remaining immovable always c s in the lowest place*, terra, immobilis manens, ima sede semper h, Cic. ||. *To persevere, be constant* persĕvēro, persisto. v TO PERSEVERE, PERSIST

B. Trans. 1. contĭnuo, 1 (*to carry on uninterruptedly*) *to c a journey night and day*, et nocte et die iter c., Caes *to c any one in office*, alicui magistratum c, Liv. 2. prōrōgo, 1 esp *a command*, imperium p, Cic similly, spatium praeturae in alterum annum p, Front Aq. v. TO PROLONG 3. prōdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *to c a conversation far into the night*, p sermonem in multam noctem, Cic.. v. TO PROLONG. 4. propāgo, 1 used like prorogo of *prolonging* a term of office. Liv

**continuity:** 1. contĭnuĭtas (v rare). Varr Plin 2. perpĕtuĭtas Cic. *c of discourse*, sermonis perpetuitas, Cic

**continuous:** 1. contĭnens *c (uninterrupted) discourse*, c oratio, Cic. v. foll art 2. contĭnuus · *c. mountains*, montes c, Hor. Cic 3. contĭnuātus Cic.. v. UNINTERRUPTED. 4. perpĕtuus *he stations the soldiers with c. watches and posts*, milites disponit p vigilis stationibusque, Caes. *a c. discussion*, disputatio p., Cic v. SUCCESSIVE

**continuously:** 1. contĭnenter, Cic. CONTINUALLY, UNINTERRUPTEDLY 2. Expr. with *adj.* as, *to commit to writing c*, continentia [quaedam] literis mandare, as opp. to vellicatim, saltuatim, v. Gell 12, 15. 3. With *abl* of manner as, *to treat a subject c*, de aliqua re continua *s* perpetua oratione scribere, disserere v. preced art

**continuousness:** contĭnuĭtas Varr.. Plin 01, *continuatus ordo*, series continuata atque ordo · v. CONTINUOUS.

**contort:** contorqueo, distorqueo, 2; dēprāvo, 1 v. TO DISTORT.

**contorted:** 1. contortus · *dumm.* contortŭlus, of the *petty world twisting* of the Stoics Cic. 2. distortus Cic. (N.B Contortus is stronger than distortus = *completely twisted out of shape*. distortus refers to the *deviation* from normal shape) 3. prāvus, dēprāvātus v. CROOKED.

**contortion:** |. *The act* · contortio, distortio v. DISTORTION 01 expr. with *part.* · as, *to indicate suffering by c. of the features*, *contortis oris lineamentis dolorem suum significare · v. TO CONTORT. ||. *The form itself as contorted:* contortio, Cic. v. DISTORTION

**contour:** 1. forma, fĭgūra. v. SHAPE, OUTLINE. 2. extrēma lineamenta v. OUTLINE

**contraband:** illĭcĭtus, vĕtĭtus v. UNLAWFUL, FORBIDDEN. Phr *c. trade*, mercatura quae contra leges fit, mercatura haud legitima · *these articles are c.*, *harum rerum commercium legitimum non est*: v. TRADE.

**contract** (v.) **A.** Trans. · |. *To draw into less compass:* 1. in angustum addūco, conclūdo, etc. *to c a thing to narrow limits*, in exiguum angustumque concludere, Cic. Join · contrahere et adducere in ang, Cic In the same way is used in artum cogere, collĭgere, Plin · *to confine oneself to c.'d limits*, in artum desinere, Hor. 2. cŏarto, 1 *to c. the channel of the Tiber*, alveum Tiberis c., Suet. *narrow passes c the road*, angustae fauces c. iter, Liv 3. contrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *Caesar c.'d his camp*, Caesar castra contraxit, Caes. *to c. the time of speaking*, tempora dicendi c., Quint.: *to c. the limbs*, membra c., Cic 4. cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3 usu. with some phr as in artum (v *supr.* 1); so in breve c., Hor 5. cōangusto, 1 (rare) *to c the hairs*, alvos c, Varr : v TO COMPRESS ||. *To draw tight, compress* esp. *of the features* · 1. contrăho, 3 *to c the brow*, frontem c, Cic Ov 2. addūco, xi, ctum, 3. *to c. the brow* ad frontem Quint. Sen v. TO FROWN. 3. obdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *let old age with c'd brow relax*, obducta solvatur fronte senectus, Hor · Sen 4. astringo, nxi, ctum, 3 *to c the lips*, labra a., Quint 5. trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (poet). *to c. the face*, vultum t, Ov Luci |||. *To bring on oneself, incur.* 1. contrăho in most uses of the English. *to c. a disease*, morbum c Plin. *to c. odium or hatred*, invidiam, odium c., Cic *to c. debts*, aes alienum c., Cic but see DEBT (contrahit amicitiam in Cic. Am. 14, is *it cements or leads to the formation of friendship*). 2. nanciscor, nactus, 3 v. TO GET, ACQUIRE Phr. *to c. friendships*, amicitias comparare, jungere, Cic.; sibi parĕre, Nep v FRIENDSHIP *to c. a habit*, in consuetudinem (aliquam) se adducere, Caes. v TO ACCUSTOM; HABIT. IV. Of alliances, etc.; *to form, enter into* (see also *supr* III.) · 1. contrăho *a connection c'd by marriage between Caesar and Pompey*, affinitas inter Caesarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell. *to c. a marriage*, matrimonium c, Suet 2. adjungo, jungo, nxi, ctum, 3 *to c an alliance with any one*, aliquem sibi societate et foedere adjungere, Caes Liv 3. societatem cum aliquo facere, Caes v. ALLIANCE V. In marriage spondeo, dēspondeo v. TO BETROTH VI. As Gram *t. t* contrăho *when two short (syllables) are c d, they coalesce in a single long one*, cum duae breves contrahuntur, in unam longam coalescunt, Macr. Gr. also, imminuere verbum (as opp. to verbum plenum dicere), Cic Or. 47, 157, in unam syllabam redigere, Macr. Gr

**B.** Intr.: . *To grow shorter or more limited* 1. Expr with pass of contrăho, cōgo, etc., or with *pron refl* . v *supr.* (I.). 2. cŏeo, 4, *īvi*.. Ov. (who uses it of water *narrowed and enclosed by promontories*, "quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus aequor," Met 5, 410) ||. *To bargain:* 1. lŏco, 1 (of the party who *has the services of the other* · usu. with *ger. part*). *to c. for the making of a statue*, statuam faciendam l, Cic : also with *subs* alone *to c. for clothes for the army*, vestimenta exercitui l., Liv. 2. condūco, xi, ctum, 3 (of the party *undertaking the work*, but also used in sense of *to have*, q v. constr. same as 1): *the contractor who had c d to make that column*, redemptor qui columnam illam conduxerat faciendam, Cic. · *to buy up and c for taxes*, vectigalia redimere et c, Liv.

3. rēdimo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (also of the party *undertaking*): *to c for a work*, opus r, Cic Nep. 4. contrăho, 3 (gen. term. applicable to *any business arrangement*) *to c. for a purchase*, emptionem c, Dig. · v. TO BARGAIN, STIPULATE.

**contract** (*subs*) |. *In business* · 1. lŏcātio (denoting the *act of the party having services*; to which rēdemptio and sometimes conductio are the correlatives see verb) *the portico was being rebuilt by c.*, porticus locatione reficiebatur, Cic. Att 4, 3, *init.* · *to do anything according to the terms of a c*, ex lege locationis aliquid facere, Edict. ap. Gell. 11, 17. 2. rēdemptio (v. *supr*): *rashness in taking a c.* (*offering too much money for a tax*), temeritas redemptionis, Cic. (In same sense is found also rēdemptūra Liv.) 3. conductio (v. *supr.*) Cic · Liv. 4. pactum, pactio: v. AGREEMENT. 5. Expr. with verb · as, *to let out by c.*, locare; *to make money by c s*, *ex operibus, vectigalibus, etc., patrimonium s. rem familiarem augere* (for which Liv. has, ex redemptionis) *to make a good or bad c*, *bene, male locare, conducere minimum magno conducere*, Cic (of *farmers of taxes*) · *in every kind of c, in engagement*, in omni re contrahenda, Cic . see verb 6. auctiōnamentum (usu = *hire, wages*) *the terms of a most honourable, most vile c*, verba honestissimi, turpissimi auc, Sen. Ep 37, 1 see also BARGAIN, ENGAGEMENT ||. *Of marriage* pactio nuptialis, Liv , pactum matrimonii, Tac , tabulae sponsales, Hier., (Q) *to annul a marriage c.*, *pactionem nuptialem inducere v. TO ANNUL see also BETROTHAL.

**contracted** (*part.* and *adj*). usu. in sense of *limited, narrow* 1 angustus, artus (arctus) both of which are used in the *sing neut* substantively v. TO CONTRACT (I) *c boundaries*, angusti fines, Caes . *c means*, res angusta domi, Juv 2 contractus *c poverty*, c paupertas, Hor. 3. brĕvis (when *brevity* is meant) *the c span of life*, vitae summa brevis, Hor. 4. In fig sense; esp. of the mind · *a c mind*, animus parvus, Hor ; stronger, animus pusillus, Cic. ; animus humilis imbecillusque, id.; mens angusta, humilis, id.. v PETTY, MEAN.

**contractibility, contractility:** expr. with verb or contractio; as, *the muscles have the quality of c*, *musculi vim sui contrahendi habent*; contractionem laxationemque patiuntur.

**contractible:** quod contrahi, se contrahere potest.

**contraction:** |. *The act:* 1. contractio *the c and stretching out of the fingers*, c et porrectio digitorum, Cic. *the c of the eyebrows*, supercilii um c, *of a page*, paginae, Cic *of a syllable*, syllabae, Cic Macr. Gr. 2. conductio *c. of the muscles* (in disease), c musculorum, Coel Aur 3. Expr. with verb as, *by c. and expansion*, *se contrahendo et rursus laxando* v TO CONTRACT ||. *The thing contracted, an abbreviation in writing* scripturae, literarum compendium (compendium verborum would be *economy of words* in speaking cf. Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 184) v. ABBREVIATION.

**contractor:** 1. conductor . c. aedificii, Cat ; c. operis, Cic. 2. rēdemptor Cic . Liv.: Hor. 3. manceps, cĭpis *the roads were rendered impassable through the dishonesty of the cs*, itinera fraude mancipum interrupta, Cic Tac. *cs for the supply of workmen*, operarum mancipes, Suet. 4. susceptor: Cod. Theod. 5. pactor: i. e. *a bargainer*: q. v.

**contradict:** |. *To oppose by words.* 1. contrādīco, ixi, ictum, 3 (with *dat.*. not so in Cic.) *to c the opinions of others*, sententias aliorum c., Tac. Quint. (In Cic. usu. two words, contra dicere absolutely; or dicere contra foll by *acc.*: v. AGAINST) 2. obloquor, cūtus, 3 (with *dat*): not so strong as the English: sometimes = *to interrupt* (q v.) *to appeal to, interrupt*, c., *converse with*, appellare, interpellare, ob., colloqui, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 10, *init* 3. adversor, 1 i e *to oppose* (q. v.). ||. *To be contradictory to.* 1. pugno, 1 *you were so senseless that throughout your speech you c'd yourself*, tam eras excors ut tota in oratione tua, tecum ipse pugnares, Cic 2. rĕpugno, 1: v. CONTRADICTORY. Phr. *to c oneself*, pugnantia loqui, Cic.: more fully, quae inter se repugnent dicere v. CONTRADICTORY *to c. in a clamorous way*, ingenti clamore alicui obstrepere, Liv. (or simply obstrepere, i. e. *to endeavour to interrupt a person with bawling*).

**contradiction:** |. *Opposition by words.* contrādictio Tac. Quint. (Or more freq. expr with verb as, *not to brook c*, *aegre, moleste ferre sibi contradici*; homines sibi interpellare, obloqui, contra se dicere, etc. *not to admit of c.*, in confesso esse, Sen.: *without c.*, nullo interpellante, obloquente, contra dicente · see verb.) ||. *Inconsistency:* 1. rĕpugnantia: *c. between things*,

r. rerum, Cic **2.** In *pl.* only rĕpugnantia (*n pl. of part*) · i e. *things contradicting each other*. Cic. · Quint. **3.** In *pl.*: quae inter se repugnant, pugnant: Cic

**contradictious:** pugnax, contentiōsus, adversandi studiosus; interpellandi atque obloquendi studiosus v CONTENTIOUS

**contradictorily** (rare) contrārĭē Cic Part 31, 108. Phr. *to speak c*, sibi repugnare; pugnantia loqui v TO CONTRADICT (Not repugnanter alone but perh. sibi repugnanter, *e g.* after dicere)

**contradictory:** **I.** *Affirming the contrary* (in logic) · *contrādictōrius Aldr **II.** *Inconsistent*. **1.** pugnans, rĕpugnans (in *pl.*) · *to say things c*, pugnantia loqui, Cic. Join. diversa inter se atque repugnantia, Cic. **2.** contrārius, diversus · v. CONTRARY. Phr.. *to be c.*, pugnare, repugnare (inter se). *that the same person be happy and yet oppressed with many evils is very c*, illud vehementer repugnat eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum, Cic. Quint.. *to be extremely c* (of opinions), in maxima inconstantia versari, Cic : v. INCONSISTENT

**contradistinction:** **1.** oppŏsĭtio v CONTRAST **2.** distinctio, discrīmen v DISTINCTION. Chiefly used in phr *in c to*, *ut disparatum (cf Quint. 5, 11, 31, where disparata are distinguished from repugnantia) *the New Testament in c to the Old*. *Novum Testamentum ut a Vetere discretum ac disparatum.

**contradistinguish:** *res ut disparatas atque disjunctas spectare; disjungere, opponere v. TO DISTINGUISH, CONTRAST.

**contradistinguished:** dispărātus: Quint. 5, 11, 31 (the example of disparata there given is *ut dura non duris*, of repugnantia, *verum falso*)

**contrariety:** i e. *contrary nature*: usu expr. with *adj* or *verb*: as, *there is a c between them*, contraria sunt, repugnant inter se. (N B Contrarietas occurs in Macr, but is not necessary)

**II.** *Inconsistency*. rĕpugnantia · v. CONTRADICTION.

**contrary** (*adj*). **I.** Of place or direction *opposite* · **1.** contrārius *c motion*, c motus, Cic **2.** diversus *horses galloping in a c. directum*, in diĕ iter equi concitati, Liv : *the lands projecting in c directions*, procurrentibus in diversa terris, Tac. **3** adversus v. OPPOSITE. **II.** Fig. *unfavourable*: chiefly of weather : *a c. wind*, ventus adversus, molestus, Cic ; ventus contrarius, Ov. Or expr. with reflo, I *when the winds is c., we are cast down*, cum reflavit (as opp. to prospero flatu uti), affligimur, Cic · *to be driven back by c. winds*, ventis reflantibus rejci, id Tusc 1, 49, 119 v. UNFAVOURABLE

**III** *Opposed to, inconsistent with* **1.** contrārius (with *dat*, or inter and *pron reft*). *on the c side*, ex c parte, Cic often used substantively (see foll. art). Join. contraria et diversa inter se, Cic. **2.** diversus (esp. in Sall). *they expect at the same time most c things, the pleasure of sloth and the rewards of energy*, diversissimas res expectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall Caes **3.** pugnans, rĕpugnans, ntis v. CONTRADICTORY Phr *to be c.*, pugnare, repugnare, discrepare inter se, Cic : see foll. articles.

—— **to** (*prep. phr.*): **1.** contrā (with *acc*. also foll. by *conj.*): *c to expectation*, c spem, Sall Liv.; c. exspectationem, Hirt. · *c. to nature*, c naturam, Cic · *c. to what had been appointed*, c atque erat dictum, Caes *by my fault things have been come c to what you had arranged with me*, factum est mea culpa c. quam tu mecum egeras, Cic. **2.** (less freq) adversus or adversum (with *acc*) *c to the laws*, a. leges, Cic **3.** praeter (with *acc*): *many things have fallen out c. to our expectation*, multa p spem evenerunt, Plaut. Nep c. *to nature and to destiny*, p naturam p.que fatum, Cic.

**contrary** (*subs.*). **1.** contrārium (in this sense, with *gen.*) *vices are the c.s to virtues*, vitia sunt virtutum c, Cic. Esp in phr. *on the c*, e or ex contrario, Cic. *to the c*, in contrarium, id (in same sense in contrariam partem, *e. g.* afferre, id) *propositions are c s, both of which cannot be true at once*, c dicuntur, quae simul vera esse non possunt, Gell 16, 8. (Not diversum, except perh in phr e diverso, Suet Jul 86 nor oppositum see Gell. l. c) **2.** contraria pars esp. in phr., ex c parte, *on the c. side*, in c. partem (v. *supr.*) Cic **3.** phr *on the c.* (= on the other hand). contrā (either as *adv.*, or foll. by ea) · *as the one are miserable, so, on the c, the others are happy*, ut hi miseri, sic c illi beati, Cic.: *on the c, they were generously helped by the despots of Sicily*, c. ea benigne ab Siculorum tyrannis adjuti sunt, Liv. Nep [Contra is mostly used alone when it may be rendered *on the other hand*, but when a contrast is to be strongly marked, contra ea is preferred. The fuller expressions given under (1) and (2) are to be used when "*on the c.*," = "*on the c side*"]. **4.** In conversation = "*nay, on the contrary*" immo or imo *does he really make confession about the strangers?—On the c, he denies it stoutly*, etiam fatetur de hospite? —immo pernegat, Pl. Most 3, 1, 21 strengthened with vero Cic. v NO, NAY.

**contrast** (*v*). **A.** Trans. confĕro, compăro, contendo: as, *c. the licentiousness of the one with the temperance of the other*, confer hujus libidines cum illius continentia, Cic. · v. COMPARE. Contendo denotes the most exact comparison, but not necessarily contrast any more than the others. More precisely perh., *duarum rerum oppositionem monstrare; duas res conferre atque opponere inter se; (opponere is simply *to set* one thing *off against another*). **B.** Intrans.: *to be opposed to*: discrĕpo, I (*to differ greatly*) cf. Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6 or expr. with *pass.* of verbs under (A) as, *there is a vice which c.s with* [is set off against] *every virtue*, omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic. · v. TO DIFFER.

**contrast** (*subs*): **1.** contentio, compărātio (*of the act* of comparing) v. COMPARISON, and preced. art. **2.** diversitas (*actual difference*). *by a strange c. of nature*, mirā d. naturae, Tac. Ger. 15: v. DIFFERENCE. **3.** oppŏsĭtio *how could energy be understood except from the c of sloth?* quid fortitudo intelligi posset nisi ex ignaviae oppositione, Gell. **4.** vărĭĕtas. v. VARIETY. **5.** expr. with *verb* as, *what a c there is between*, etc., quantum discrepant, etc : v. TO DIFFER.

**contravallation:** *to form lines of c.*, *munimenta munimentis objicere, opponere (hr.).

**contravene:** viŏlo, frango (v. TO BREAK, VIOLATE): adversor, resisto, etc. (v. TO OPPOSE).

**contravention:** viŏlātio: v. VIOLATION Or expr. with prep, verb, etc. as, *to act in c. of a law or treaty*, contra legem, foedus facere; violare, etc. v. VIOLATE

**contribute:** **I.** *To give* or *grant in common with others*: **1.** confĕro, conlĭo, collātum, 3 *to c. to a common fund*, in commune c, Cic.: *to c. corn*, frumentum c., Caes · *to c. moneys*, pecunias c., Suet. **2.** contrĭbuo, ui, ūtum, 3. *to give and c. money*, pecuniam dare, c., Cic (less freq in this sense) Tib **3.** May also be expr with dare; v. *supr* **II.** *To help towards anything*. **1.** affĕro, 3, *rr.* (foll. by *neut pron.* or *adj* and ad) *whatever we have c'd to the public welfare*, quicquid ad rempublicam attulimus, Cic *to c. new arguments*, nova argumenta af. Lact *to c. to a happy life*, ad beate vivendum aliquid af., Cic. **2.** confĕro, 3 (constr same as preceding) *it is asked whether nature or learning c s more to eloquence*, quaeritur naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint. Plin **3.** făcio, fēci, factum, 3. (in certain phr) *it greatly c s to success*, plurimum facit (foll. by *acc* and *inf.*), Quint. **4.** Expr. by *gen of gerund. part* (with verb sum see L. G. § 539) *things which c.d to relax discipline*, quae dissolvendae disciplinae essent, Liv. *things merely bringing glory, and not caring to bring the war to a close*, quae gloriosa modo nec belli patrandi forent, Sall (N B Not the *dat.*, which denotes a purpose in which sense the *gen.* is also used by Tac.) **5.** prōsum v TO BENEFIT. Phr. *to c. greatly to something*, magno, maximo momento esse ad rem. v. IMPORTANCE. See also TO AID, HELP.

**contribution:** **I.** In general sense **1.** collātio, prop. voluntary as to the amount *a paltry c* is called c stipis, as compared with c decimae (partis), Liv 5, 25 in Tac Ger. 29, collationes are classed with other *onera*. **2.** contrĭbūtio. Digest **3.** collecta (= Gr. συμβολή, usu in *pl.*: of *a feast got up by joint contribution* Ter. has, symbolam dare, Andr 1, 1, 61, and de symbolis esse, i. e. edere, Eun. 3, 2) *to levy such a c on a companion*, collectam a conviva exigere, Cic. **4.** trĭbūtum v. TRIBUTE **5.** Expr. by verb as, *to make large c s*, multa conferre, afferre ad aliquam rem *this is my single c to the public service*, *hoc unum ad rempublicam affero, etc.: v. preced art. Phr *to levy c s*, pecunias exigere, imperare, Cic. · *to lay the treasury under c*, erogare pecunias ex aerario, Cic. **II.** Literary Phr. *to send many c s to some learned journal*, *acta eruditorum multis accessionibus augere, Motus ap. Kr In this sense commentarius and *dimin.* commentariolus (-lum) might sometimes be used: as, *we have received many c s on the subject of this inscription*, *multi ad nos pervenerunt de hac inscriptione commentarii.

**contributor:** collātor; or expr. with *part.*. as, *burdensome to the c.s*, *quod conferentibus oneri est see verb.

**contrite:** *corde contĭtus, or simply contĭtus. Aug. v PENITENT.

**contritely:** *acerbā poenitentiā, corde contĭto. v. PENITENTLY.

**contrition:** **1.** *contrītio: Lact.: Aug **2.** poenitentia: v. PENITENCE, REPENTANCE.

**contrivance:** **I.** *The act of contriving*: **1.** excōgĭtātio, inventio v. INVENTION. **2.** māchinātio. *there has been given to some brutes a sort of c.*, data est quibusdam bestiis m. quaedam, Cic **3.** mōlītio (implying *effort*): Cic. (N B. The notion may sometimes be conveyed by means of the *plur.* of concrete substantives as, *by whose c. was it brought about?* quorum artificiis effectum est? Cic. *laying aside c and deceit*, remotis strophis et fucis, Sen. see L. G. 591.) **II.** *Thing contrived*: **1.** ars, artĭfĭcium v. ARTIFICE. **2.** inventum *all the Gods bring perdition on you, with that c. and project of yours!* ut te omnes Dii cum istoc in. atque incepto perduint! Ter. **3.** (in comic writers) strŏpha, techna v. TRICK **4.** māchina: *I will devise some c. for getting gold*, aliquam machinabor m. unde aurum efficiam, Plaut. · Cic · Quint. **5.** May be expr. with verb. as, *O clever c.!* O rem excogitatam! Cic. · *to hit upon some c*, aliquid comminisci atque excogitare v foll art.

**contrive:** **1.** comminiscor, commentus, 3 (*to devise, invent, make up*): *to c. a lie*, mendacium c., Pl.: *to c. a crime*, scelus c., Quint. **2.** excōgĭto, 1 (*to think out*): *to make or c. something worthy of a gift of the Gods*, aliquid dignum dono deorum aut efficere

aut ex., Cic. · v. TO INVENT 3. struo, xi, ctum, 3 (always in a bad sense) *to c. snares for any one*, insidias alicui s, Liv. · *to c any one's death*, mortem alicui s, Tac. 4. māchinor, 1 (*with ingenuity*): *musicians have c'd these two things for pleasure, rhythm and song*, haec duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum atque cantum, Cic. Lucr. Esp. in bad sense, *to c death for any one*, necem alicui m, Liv. 5. invēnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (*to find out*) *I lately c'd a certain trick*, invēni quandam nuper fallaciam, Ter. *he could not c. how to support his unfounded accusation*, ille quomodo crimen commenticium confirmaret non inveniebat, Cic. 6. mōlior, 4 (implying *effort*) *to plot and c. some calamity for some one*, struere et m aliquid calamitatis alicui, Cic. Phr. *to c secret schemes*, consilia secreta coquere, Liv in general, *to c a plan* may be expr by consilium, rationem inire · Cic. (v. PLAN) *to c deceit*, dolum nectere, Liv. · *to c that something may come to pass*, facere, efficere ut aliquid fiat, Cic.

**contriver** · 1 mōlītor (usu of some *great work*): *the maker and c of the universe*, effector mundi m que, Cic. *the c. of murder*, caedis m., Tac 2. artifex, ficis (in this sense usu with *bad* application) *c s for corrupting the trial*, artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic.: *a c. of mischiefs*, a malorum, Ov 3. inventor (v. INVENTOR) *a c of wickednesses*, scelerum m., Virg *fem* inventrix, Virg. 4. māchinātor: Cic. Join architectus et machinator: Cic.

**control** (*subs*). 1. mōdĕrātio *the c. of an unbridled people*, m effrenati populi, Cic. 2. pōtestas (usu of *rightful authority*). *let us recover our self-c*, in p. nostram redeamus, Cato *to lose self-c.*, ex p. exire, Cic. *to be under any one's power and c*, in alicujus ditione ac p. esse, Cic.. v POWER, AUTHORITY 3. rēgīmen, ĭnis, *n.* v. RULE, GOVERNMENT. Phr. *to have the c. over*, praeesse, imperare, praefectum esse. v. TO COMMAND. *possessing c.*, compos, ōtis esp. in phr compos animi, Ter.; mentis c., Cic. in sim sense pōtens is used as, *having c. over one's anger*, potens irae, Curt. *destitute of it*, impōtens *to do anything in a passion or from having lost self c.*, aliquid iratum, impotenti animo facere, Cic. v. UNGOVERNABLE

**control** (*v.*) 1. impĕro, 1 (with *dat.*) · v TO GOVERN. 2. mōdĕror, 1 (usu with *dat*, esp in this sense v TO RULE) *to c one's tongue*, m. linguae, Pl *to c. wives*, uxoribus m., Cic. *to c. one's anger*, iraem , Hor. 3, tempĕro, 1 (with *dat* or *acc.*): v. TO REGULATE *the Genius which c s my native star*, Genius qui natale t astrum, Hor · *Aeolus c s their anger*, Aeolus t iras, Virg. (Moderor is *to keep within bounds*: tempero, *to regulate and adjust duly.*) 4. reprimo comprimo v. TO CHECK, REPRESS. 5. cōercĕo, 2 (*to curb, restrain, coerce*). *to c the desires*, c. cupiditates, Cic. See also TO RESTRAIN, MODERATE Phr. *unable to c.*, impōtens, foll by *gen* v preced. art., *fin.*

**controller** · 1. mōdĕrātor, *f.* mōdĕrātrix: Cic. 2. gŭbernātor, rector · v. RULER. 3. Expr. with verb qui temperat, comprimit, etc v. preced. art. Phr.: *c.* (or *comptroller*) *of taxes*, (?) contrascriptor v Forcell. s v

**controlling** (*part adj.*). pōtens, compos, ōtis v CONTROL (*fin.*)

**controversial**: concertātōrius used by Cic. with ref. to *forensic eloquence* "forense, concertatorium, judiciale genus," Brut. 83, 287. Phr.: *interminable c. discussions*, infinitae concertationumque plenae disputationes, Cic : *a c. matter*: res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52; by meton. *the c. pen*, pugnax et quasi bellatorius stilus, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7 (where again the reference is to the bar): *c. writings*, *libri theologici qui de rebus controversis scripti sunt *c theology*, *theologia ea quae in rebus dubiis atque controversis versatur; theologiae ea pars quae se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat (Kr and G) N B. Not controversialis or controversiosus, which are unnecessary and without good authority.

**controversialist**: *homo controversiarum s concertationum peritus in divinity, *controversiarum doctor

**controversy**: 1. concertātio *a battle c about words*, jejuna verborum c, Cic *discussions abounding in c*, concertationum plenae disputationes, id. v DISPUTE. 2. controversia (properly *in law*, but common in general sense) *to bring a thing into c*, rem in c vocare, adducere, Cic ; deducere, Caes *to put an end to a c*, c. tollere, dirimere, Cic *to settle or arrange a c.*, c componere, Caes , sedare, Cic. *there is a c among writers about the number of years*, c. est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic 3. disceptātio i e *a debate*, not implying any unfriendly feeling v. DISPUTE 4. dissensio i. e *difference of opinion* · v DISAGREEMENT. Phr *the c is still undecided*, adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. · *the matter of c*, id de quo agitur, Cic. In abstract sense, as *fond of c*, the *plur* of concertatio or controversia had better be used, as, *a theologian devoted to c*, *doctor [theologicus] concertationibus atque controversiis deditus, totus in illis see L. G. 591.

**controvert**: impugno, 1 (with *acc*). v. TO ASSAIL, DISPUTE. Or expr with controversia · v. preced. art. See also TO REFUTE, CONFUTE

**controverted** (*part. adj*) controversus *to assume as certain what is doubtful and c*, id sumere pro certo quod dubium c que sit, Cic (But there is no such verb as controverto)

**controvertible**: *quod in controversiam s. disceptationem etc., vocari s adduci potest v. CONTROVERSY *quod impugnari, contra [in contrariam] partem dici, disputari potest v. TO DISPUTE

**contumacious**: 1. contŭmax, ācis *c words*, c voces, Tac.: Cic also used in legal sense: Hermog. Dig 2. pertĭnax. v. OBSTINATE. 3. refractārius (rare). Join · contumax ac refractarius · Sen.: v. REFRACTORY.

**contumaciously**: contŭmācĭter, Cic. Liv.

**contumaciousness** } 1. contŭ-
**contumacy** } mācia Cic Liv. 2. contŭmax animus. Tac v. INSOLENCE, OBSTINACY.

**contumelious**: contŭmēliōsus, probrōsus v INSULTING

**contumeliously**: contŭmēliōsē: v. INSOLENTLY. *Somewhat c*, subcontŭmēliōsē, Cic.

**contumely**: Expr with *pl* of contumēlia as, *to heap c upon any one*, plurimas c alicui imponere simly. with probrum as, aliquem probris vexare, Cic v. INSULT, AFFRONT

**contuse**: 1. contundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 v. TO BRUISE and foll. art 2. sūgillo, 1 : *c.d or bruised parts*, sugillata aut liventia, Plin. 20, 6, 56

**contusion**: 1. contūsio *to be good for c s* (*bruises*), ad c. prodesse, Scrib. 2. contūsum · Plin.

**convalescence**: i. e. *state of one recovering health* expr. with verb; as, *it is good for persons in a state of c.*, convalescentibus utile est, convenit, Plin *there is great enjoyment in c*, *convalescentium magnae voluptates sunt: (convalescentia is found in Symm., but should be avoided) v. foll art

**convalescent**: expr. with convălesco, vălui, 3: *to be good for c. patients*, convalescentibus utile esse, prodesse, Plin.: v. TO RECOVER.

**convene**: [ad concilium] vocare, convocare · v. TO ASSEMBLE, SUMMON. With ref. to the senate, senatum vocare, convocare, cogere, Cic.

**convener**: Phr.. *to be c. of a committee*, *consilii convocandi jus habere.

**convenience**: 1. commŏdĭtas: esp. *of opportunity* ("in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea consideranda est," Cic. Inv 2, 12, 40) *to have regard to c* (*in building a house*), commoditatis diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138. v ADVANTAGE 2. opportūnĭtas (esp. *of place* v. *supra*) *certainly in war c. of positions is of advantage*, certe in armis locorum valet op, Cic. also of *time* and other things op temporum, Cic 3. ūtilĭtas, ūsus v. EXPEDIENCY, UTILITY. Phr *as far as suits your c*, quod commodo tuo fiat, Cic. *to have regard for one's own c*, sibi servire, Cic so of things *intended for the convenience of persons*, Plin Plant. *to form one's plans according to c*, ad tempus consilium capere, Cic.

**convenient**: I. *Becoming, proper*. esp after the verb *to be*: when it may be rendered by convenire, decere v. TO BECOME, BEFIT, etc. II. *Opportune, serving to utility* · 1. commŏdus. i e. *generally advantageous* or *desirable · a dress c. for running*, vestis ad cursum c, Ov. *the most c passage to Britain*, commodissimus in Britanniam trajectus, Caes : *c. winter quarters*, hiberna c, Liv *Very c.*, percommŏdus, Liv. 2. opportūnus esp of *place* · *a c. place, a suitable time*, op locus, tempus idoneum, Cic. *things c. for separate purposes*, res op singulae rebus singulis, id : v. SUITABLE. 3. idōneus i e *answering a particular end*. v FIT, SUITABLE 4. hăbilis, e. esp of things *worn, handled, or manipulated*. *swords of c. length*, gladii habiles brevitate, Liv · *material light and c. for the purpose*, materia levis et ad rem h, Sen Cic Join habilis et aptus, Cic 5. accommŏdātus, appositus : v ADAPTED, FIT. Phr. *a c season*, occāsio: "tempus actionis opportunum, Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio," Cic. *more c seasons*, majores occasiones, Cic also opportunitas temporis, id (or opportunitas alone); also tempus alone; esp. in *abl.* tempore, *at a c. time*, as opp to tempore non apto, Ov : Cic.: Ter.

**conveniently**: 1. commŏdē. Caes Cic *Very c*, percommŏdē, Cic N B Not commŏdum, which means *just at the time* Ter Cic. 2. opportūnē, idōneē, aptē v SUITABLY

**convent**: coenŏbium, mŏnastērium: v. MONASTERY, MONASTIC.

**conventicle** (a word used only in invidious sense) conventĭcŭlum · rare but used in Cic. for *an assembly* or *meeting*, in Tac. for the *place* of meeting Tac has conciliabula in a somewhat similar sense to that of the English "per conciliabula et coetus seditiosa disserebant," A. 3, 40.

**convention**: I. *Assembly*. contio, conventus v. ASSEMBLY. II. *An agreement*: 1. conventio · Liv. : Tac 2. pactum · v. AGREEMENT.

**conventional**: i. e. *having only the force of general consent*: no exact word. Phr.: "*signs arbitrary and c.*" *notae quae nonnisi ex usu tralaticio significationem trahunt; quae usu inter homines receptae sunt, in usu totae continentur v. USUAL

**converge**: vergo, 3 prop *to slope, incline*, hence requiring in medium, in se, or some such phr to be added cf. Cic N. D 2, 45, 116, where it is used of the particles composing the earth *converging towards the centre*, in medium vergentes (Lucr. uses declinare, in clinare of his *converging atoms*, 2, 221, 243) of *rays of light*, *in uno puncto concurrere, congregari, coire, Des Cart. Diopt. (N.B Not convergo, a word which is not found) Fig. *all these lines of argument c.*, *omnia haec argumenta in unum tendunt: v. TO TEND.

**convergence** } expr. with verb as,
**convergency** } *there must be a slight c*, paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243, 4, etc.. see *verb.*

**convergent** (*adj*) · quae in unum vergunt, etc see *verb*.

**conversable**: 1. affābilis v. AFFABLE (N B The Latin word does not imply any condescension) 2. cōmis · v. COURTEOUS.

**conversableness**: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic

**conversably**: affābiliter Macr. Gell.

**conversant**: pĕritus, exercitātus v. EXPERIENCED, PRACTISED Phr *perfectly c with law*, in jure paratissimus, Cic. *c with incessant labour*, labore assiduo assueti, Cic *c with Greek and Latin literature*, doctus et Graecis literis et Latinis, Cic v LEARNED. Esp. in phr. *to be c. with*, i. e. *to have much to do with, deal with* (1) versor, 1 · *to be c with all liberal arts*, in omnibus ingenuis artibus v, Cic *shall not he (the orator) be c. with measures and numbers?* circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur orator? Cic.. *men c with a variety of public affairs*, viri in rerum varietate versati, Cic *always c with arms*, semper inter arma versatus, Vell *very c with*, multum versatus in aliqua re, Nep. (2) rationem habere cum aliqua re. i e *to have to do with it* v TO DEAL WITH

**conversation**: · I. *Conduct generally* (obsol. in this sense) conversātio, vita v CONDUCT, BEHAVIOUR II. *Talk*. 1. colloquium (esp but not solely, of conversation *for some particular purpose* · v CONFERENCE in the same sense is used collocutio, Cic) *he is not in want of another's c*, colloquio alterius non eget, Cic *the c s of absent friends* (i. e *epistolary correspondence*), colloquia amicorum absentium, Cic *to have secret c.s with any one*, secreta c. cum aliquo serere, Liv 2. sermo, ōnis, *m* (the most general term for all kinds of *discourse* · q v.) *to carry on a c. with any one*, s cum aliquo conferre, Cic ; sermones caedere (*comicē*), Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 1 *they joined in much and various c*, multa inter sese vario s. serebant, Virg *to begin or open a c*, sermonem occipere, Ter *to lengthen out c purposely*, longiorem consulto instituere s, Caes *to prolong a feast till late in the night with varied c*, convivium ad multam noctem vario s. producere cf Hor. aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem ; and Pl diem terere sermone *the language of c or correspondence*, soluta oratio qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. *to become a topic of general c*, in sermonem hominum venire, Cic. 3. sermōcinātio (rare) Gell. 4. congressus, congressio v. INTERVIEW. 5. confabŭlātio (v. rare) Symm Phr. *to hold c. with any one*, colloqui v. TO CONVERSE. III. *Criminal c.*: ādulterium v. ADULTERY

**conversational**: expr with sermonis, *c. language* (soluta) qualis in sermone est, Cic. ; sermoni propior, Hor.

**converse** (*v*): 1. colloquor, cūtus, 3 : *to c. with one another*, inter se c, Cic. ; *with anybody*, cum aliquo c., Cic. ; by messengers, per internuncios, Nep (N.B. Pl construes the verb with an *acc.* of the person.) 2. congrĕdior, gressus, 3 i. e. *to have an interview with*, v. INTERVIEW. 3. expr. with sermo : as, sermonem cum aliquo conferre, serere, caedere, etc v. CONVERSATION. 4. confabŭlor, 1 (rare). Pl Ter. also fābulor, Pl · Suet. 5. sermōcinor, 1 (rare). Cic

**converse** (*subs.*) · I. *Intercourse* 1. congressus, ūs *familiaris*, Cic v. SOCIETY, INTERCOURSE. 2. congressio = congressus Cic. v. COMPANY, CONVERSATION. II. In logic: expr. by Quint by the word **retrorsum**, thus · *in some propositions the c. is also true*, quaedam et retrorsum idem valent, 5, 9, 6 also, *of other the c. is not true*, quaedam in contrarium non recurrunt, ib. As logical *t. t.*: *converso · Aldr.

**conversely**: retrorsum Cic : Quint. v preced art. As logical *t. t.*: *converso v preced art.

**conversion**: I. In general sense, *turning* or *changing* conversio, commūtātio v. CHANGE II. The c. *of a syllogism* · conversio Aldr III. *Religious*: *conversio · "sincera ad Deum et omne bonum conversio," Helvet. Conf. *to labour after the c. of the heathen* · *laborare ut gentes ad Christi fidem convertantur

**convert** (*v*) I. *To change or turn from one state, etc, to another*. converto, verto ; mūto, commūto TO TURN, TRANSFORM. II. in logic con verto, 3 Aldr III. *To alter a person's opinion by persuasion* aliquem de sententia (sua) deducere, dejicere, demovere, Cic in *pass*, *to be c'd* (in addition to the passives of the above), sententia, de sententia, decedere, desistere ; sententiam mutare, Cic. IV. *To turn to a new religious faith* ad Deum convertere, Vulg. ; ad fidem Christi convertere, Beda (In *pass* may be expr with transire, etc) V. *To turn to one's own use*. verto, ti, sum, 3 *to c. money to one's own uses*, pecuniam ad se v Cic.: v. TO APPROPRIATE, APPLY.

**convert** (*subs*). discĭpŭlus · v. DISCIPLE. *a new c*, neŏphȳtus Tert (Of expl. with *part* of converto see verb)

**converted** (*part adj*) theol *t. t.* qui ad Deum, ad fidem Christianam conversus est v. TO CONVERT

**convertible**: commūtābilis : Cic (or expr with verb. as, quod mutari, verti, converti, etc, possit). Esp of propositions *a c. proposition*, quod retrorsum idem valet, Quint.. v CONVERSE

**convex**: 1. convexus (also applicable to what is *concave*: q v) *the c. globe*, c orbis, Cic 2. gibbus opp. to concavus, Cels 8, 1 · v. GIBBOUS

**convexity**: convexĭtas, Plin. : *forma rotunda atque convexa. v. preced art.

**convey**: I. *To carry, bear, transport*: 1. advĕho, vexi, vectum, 3 (to c *to a place*). esp. in *pass* *I went on board the boat and am c'd to the ship*, ascendi in lembum atque ad navem advehor, Plaut. Cic. 2. convĕho, 3 (*to bring together or from several quarters*) *to c. corn from the neighbouring districts into the city*, frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem c., Caes 3. dēporto, 1 (to c *down* or *to a place of destination*) · *he will c you down to Leucas*, te Leucadem deportabit, Cic *the ships had c'd a part of the army thither*, naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant, Caes. *to c corn into the camp*, frumentum in castra d., id. 4. asporto (i e. absporto to c *away*) *to c things away in vehicles*, res asp. vehiculis, Liv. Cic. 5. dēvĕho, 3 (= deporto) *to c. corn to a spot*, frumentum aliquo d, Caes *to c the wounded into the town*, saucios in oppidum d, Liv. 6. pervĕho, 3 (to c *to the end*) *to c supplies anywhere*, commeatus p, Liv. (N B. For fero and its compounds, which are chiefly used of bearing *on the person or in the hands*, see TO BRING also TO CARRY.) II. *To transfer* property *legally* transcribo (?) v. TO TRANSFER *to c. away*, abalienō, 1 · v. TO ALIENATE. III. Fig. · *to impart* · as, *to c. an impression*, significo, 1. v TO MEAN, SIGNIFY. *perhaps I have unintentionally c'd a wrong impression*, *fortasse imprudens minus diligenter rem significaverim ; in sententiam minus rectam [te] deduxerim.

—— **across**: 1. transmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *the army is quickly c'd across*, exercitus celeriter transmittitur, Caes. Tac. 2. transvĕho, 3 *to c. across*, milites tr, Caes . Liv 3. transjicio (trājicio), jēci, jectum, 3 : *to c. the soldiers across a river*, milites trans flumen tr, Liv. · Caes. 4. transporto · v TO TRANSPORT.

—— **away**: 1. asporto, 1. v. preced art (1) 2. aufĕro, 3, *irr.*: v. TO CARRY AWAY. Phr. · *to c. oneself away to an island*, abdere se in insulam, Tac. Caes : Cic. ; se amovere, Ter. : Liv. v TO RETIRE, WITHDRAW.

**convey down**: dēporto, dēvĕho v. preced art.

—— **up**: 1. subvĕho, 3 : *to c. corn in ships up the river Arar*, frumentum flumine Arari navibus s, Caes *the roads by which supplies were c'd from Samnium*, viae per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehebantur, Liv the frequent subvecto is used in the same way Tac 2. supporto, 1 *to c. corn and supplies up from the country of the Sequani*, frumentum commeatusque ex Sequanis s, Caes Liv.

**conveyance**: I. *The act* · portātio, vectio, vectūra, advectio (*to a place*) v CARRIAGE Also, invectio (*into a place*), asportātio (*away from a place*), exportātio (*out of a country*), transportātio, transmissio (*across*) Or perh better expr. with verb as, *for the c. of supplies*, *ad commeatus vehendos, subvehendos, etc. v. TO CONVEY. II. *Instrument of c.*. 1. vectūra (prob only in *pl*) : *rowers, arms, corn, cs were ordered*, remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, Caes 2. vĕhiculum Cic . v VEHICLE. III. In law : *of property* · transcriptio (?), Gai. 3, 128 *the instrument*, transcriptionis s abalienationis litterae v. Gai I. c.

**conveyancer**: tăbellio, ōnis (a person whose business was to draw up *deeds*) · Ulp.

**convict** (*v*) · 1. convinco, vīci, victum, 3 (usu with *gen* of the offence, sometimes *abl* or in and *abl*) *to c. any one of inhumanity, of folly*, aliquem c. inhumanitatis, amentiae, Cic. *to c on many charges of avarice*, multis avaritiae criminibus c., Cic.. *to be c'd in a similar offence*, in pari peccato convinci, Cic *to be c'd of having done anything*, aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. 2 rĕvinco, 3 (less frequent. constr. same as convinco) *to be c'd in a lie*, in mendacio revinci, Ulp Tac (Prob. not in Cic , for revinci, Arch 6, means *to be disproved*.) 3. damno, condemno, 1 (of the judicial *sentence*) : v TO CONDEMN 4. cĕarguo, 1, ūtum, 3 (not judicial · usu. with *acc* and *gen*) *to c any one of avarice*, aliquem avaritiae c., Cic. Liv. 5. compĕrio, 4, v. TO DETECT. Phr. *to be plainly c'd by witnesses*, testibus in re perspicua teneri, Cic : Quint

**convict** (*subs*) · qui ad poenam damnatus est. Plin. Ep. 10, 44 (41) · v. foll. art.

**convicted**: convictus, rĕvictus, compertus, etc. v. *supr.*. *clearly c*, manifestus (with *gen.*) : *c of a lie*, mendacii m, Pl. *c. of capital offences*, rerum capitalium m., Sall.

**conviction**: I. *The act of finding guilty*: 1. damnātio *most cruel c.s of accused persons*, reorum acerbissimae d., Cic *c for bribing*, d. ambitus, Cic (less freq., condemnātio Ulp.) 2. If the *proof* of guilt rather than the sentence be meant, expr with verbs as, *to bring about the c. of an accused person*, *efficere ut sceleris manifestus fiat . *to have as clear as possible a c. of the conspirators*, conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habere, Sall. v. preced. articles. II. *State of being sensible of guilt*: conscientia . v. CONSCIOUSNESS.

III. *Act of convincing of error*: persuāsio v. PERSUASION. IV. *Belief*: Phr.: *I have a strong c*, mihi persuasum, persuasissimum est, Cic.. magnus mihi animus est (where *hope* and *desire* are implied), Tac. Agr. 30, *init* · v BELIEF, PERSUASION.

**convince**: 1. persuādeo, si, sum, 2 (with *dat.* or absol.) : *they especially desire to c. (their pupils) of this, that souls do not perish*, imprimis hoc volunt p, non interire animas, Caes. : Cic. The *pass.* to be expr. by *pron reflect.*, or by *pass. impers.* (v. L. G. § 291 *Obs.* 1): *I wish you to be c.d of this, that I will or*

*no occasion fail to aid your plans*, velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic *he for his part was c'd*, sibi quidem persuaderi (foll. by *acc* and *inf.*), Caes. N B. Persuadeo may be used with *acc.* of *neut. pron*, acc to L G § 253, but not with an ordinary *acc* 2. ad sententiam aliquam adduco, dēduco i e *to bring over to a certain opinion or resolution* v. TO CONVERT (III) Phr. *I have been c'd by experience, I am c'd*, compertum habeo, Sall ; mihi exploratum, persuasissimum est, Cic. (all foll. by *acc.* and *inf.* [persuasum habeo is doubtful] cf CONVICTION, *fin.*). (*Obs.* Not convinco, which is *to convict, prove, confute*).

**convincing** (*adj.*): 1. ad persuadendum aptus, accommodatus. see verb. 2. Use magnus, quantus, etc. as, *it is a c proof*, magno argumento est (foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*): Cic. 3. persuāsibilis Quint Phi. *c. arguments*, argumenta firma ad probandum, Cic. (if by way of *refutation*, ad errores refellendos, convincendos · v. TO REFUTE).

**convincingly**: apposite (apte, etc), ad persuadendum, Cic. v FITLY. (persuasibiliter occurs in Quint). Sometimes graviter may do v. WEIGHTILY.

**convivial**: expr. with convīvium, etc. · as, *c entertainments*, cōmissationes, convīvia *c enjoyments*, conviviorum oblectamenta, etc.. v. ENTERTAINMENT. (Cic has epulāris, and Liv. convivalis in the sense of *appertaining to entertainments*) Sometimes=*merry* hilāris ; qui genio (suo) indulgere solet v. GENIAL

**conviviality**: may often be expr with *pl.* of convivium *as he was not given to c*, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic pro Quint. 18, 59 · still stronger is comissationes thus Liv. has, convīviis comissationibusque otium terere, 40, 13 · or expr with verb as, convivari frequenter ac large, Suet. Sometimes = *mirth, genial temper* : hilāritas ; ingenium ad convivia aptum, pronum v. GENIALITY

**convocation**: I. *The act of convoking* convŏcātio · v CONVENE also used for, II. *The assemblage*: convŏcātio, M L.

**convoke**: convŏco, vŏco, cōgo: v. TO CONVENE, ASSEMBLE.

**convolution**: spīra · *the c.s of the intestines*, spirae intestinorum, Lact.

**convolvulus**: convolvŭlus · Plin.

**convoy** (*v*) 1. dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 v TO ESCORT. 2. cōmītor, 1 i e. *to accompany*, q v · or more precisely, *praesidii causa comitari.

**convoy** (*subs.*). I *A train* or *company* 1. commeātus, ūs. esp. *of supplies*. v. CARAVAN. 2. cōmitātus, ūs v. TRAIN. II. *The protecting escort*: praesīdium applicable to any *guard* "praesidium dedit ut tuto perveniret," Nep Epam 4. so, *to serve as a c.*, may be expr. by praesidio esse [in itinere], v. PROTECTION · *a c. of ships*, praesidiariae naves.

**convulse**: I. *To shake violently*: 1. concŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 *to c. or disturb the commonwealth*, rempublicam c, Cic.. Vell. v. TO SHAKE. 2. convello, velli, vulsum, 3. *to c. the state*, c. statum civitatis, Cic v TO OVERTHROW. 3. lābēfacto, collābēfacto, 1 (i e. *to shake so as to endanger*) · Join labefactare atque convellere, Cic. 4. āgĭto, vexo, 1 v. TO AGITATE, HARASS. But none of the above is quite so strong as the Eng. perh. *to c the state*, may be expr. by rempublicam atrociter vexare, seditionibus agitare, etc. Phr. · *to be c'd with laughter*, risu corruere, Cic , risu emori, Ter. : v. LAUGHTER. II. In medicine · *to cause convulsions*, convulsiones, spasmos facere, spasmo vexare v. CONVULSION, SPASM.

**convulsed**: (medical) convulsus Suet. : Quint.. v. foll. art.

**convulsion**: I. In gen. sense *a violent disturbance* · mōtus, perturbātio v COMMOTION, DISTURBANCE. But neither of the above is sufficiently strong Cic has "videtis in quo motu temporum, quanta in conversione rerum ac perturbatione versemur," Fl. 37, *extr.* II. Medical 1. convulsio. often in *pl.* Cels Plin 2. spasmus, 1 *to suffer from c s*, spasmo vexari, Scrib. *it prevents c s*, spasmos fieri prohibet, Plin. · also spasma, ātis, *n.* · id

**convulsive**: spasticus Plin.

**convulsively**: *ut spasmo laborans, quasi spasmo aliquis vexaretur.

**cony**: cūnĭculus v. RABBIT.

**coo** (*v.*) · precise word not known Virg. uses gĕmo (Ecl. 1, 59), Hor. quĕror, Epod 2, 26. Plin. calls the coo of the dove gemitus, 10, 35, 52. Phr *to bill and c.*, labris columbari, Messal ap Sen. Ep 114 ; basia [inter se] dare columbatim, Anthol. ; v. TO BILL

**cooing** (*subs.*) gĕmĭtus, ūs, Plin. (v. *supr*) Fig. *billing and cooing* perh., exoscŭlātio which Plin. (l. c.) uses of the action of birds or expr. with verb v preced art.

**cooing** (*adj*) · quĕrŭlus · Ov.

**cook** (*v.*) I. Trans. cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *to c. a dinner*, coenam c, Pl. *to c food*, cibum c., Lucr. · cibaria c., Liv.. Cic . also absol. *we have come to the wedding to c.* venimus coctum ad nuptias, Pl. Hence the comps., incŏquo, *to c.* (esp. *to boil*) *in* something, as *in oil*, etc.. Plin. *to c thoroughly*, percŏquo, id. : also concŏquo, dēcŏquo (rare in this sense). Phr · *to soften food by c ing*, cibos mitigare, Cic. ; igne [ferventi aqua] mollire. Sen. *to be more readily c'd* (*by boiling*), celerius madescere, Col (N.B Not paro ; which would mean to *get* food.) II. *To practise as cook* · cŏquino, 1 Pl. but v. *supr.* III. Intrans *to become ready for food* · igni, aqua ferventi molliri, mollescere ; madescere (*by boiling*) : v. *supr.* See also TO BOIL, ROAST, etc.

**cook** (*subs.*) · 1. cŏquus, *f.* cŏqua Pl · Cic. (also written cōcus, cōca) *a female c*, also cŏcūla, Varr 2. cūlinārius, Scrib. in *pl.* culinariae operae, Front. 3. *head-c* (of a large cuisine), archīmāgirus · Juv. *Belonging to a c*, cŏquīnarius Varr.

**cooking**: coctūra (esp of *boiling*) : Col . Plin. Or expr. with verb : as, *to use fire for c. food*, igne cibos mollire ; igne ad cibos mitigandos uti, etc. see verb. Often used as substantival prefix ; where it may be expl. with coquinarius as, *c. vessels*, vasa coquinaria, Plin. (Less freq culinarius v. CULINARY.)

**cook-shop**: pōpīna · Cic : Hor.

**cool** (*adj*) I. *Pleasantly cold*: 1. frigidus (applicable to all degrees of *cold* : q v) cf. Hor. Ep 1, 16, 14 : *c Tempe*, f. Tempe, Virg. (Not subfrigidus, frigidulus or frigidiusculus, which occur rarely and in diff sense) 2. alsus (rare and only in *compar*) · *nothing could be more c. and delightful than Antium*, Antio nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. v. COLD II. Fig. *deliberate and self-possessed* · 1. lentus · *a c. and considerate judge*, judex l et consideratus, Cic · v. *infr* (III). 2. sēdātus · v CALM. 3. immōtus · v. IMMOVABLE. 4. impāvĭdus : v. UNDISMAYED III. *Indifferent* lentus *I am thought too patient and c*, nimium patiens et l. existimor, Cic · v. COOLLY. Phr · *you c. (impudent) fellow*, os durum ! Ter . v. IMPUDENT.

**cool** (*subs*). frīgus · v. COOLNESS. Phr. : *In the c. of the morning, etc.* : expr. with frigidus · thus Virg. has, carpamus frigida rura, G. 3, 325 or with verb, *quum calores diurni refrixerint, ubi minus aestuavit.* v. foll. art.

**cool** (*v*) : I. Trans. refrīgĕro, 1 (both lit. and fig) : *fire, thrown into water, is immediately put out and c'd*, ignis, in aquam conjectus, continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. *to c. bread*, panem r., Plin. . *to c. oneself with shade and water*, umbris aquisve refrigerari, Cic *c. myself* Pur *to c. the heat (of the tempestuous)*, calores temperare, Cic *to c cups by glowing Falernian wine with water*, pocula ardentis Falerni lympha restinguere, Hor. *to c. men's zeal or ardour*, studia hominum tardare, restinguere, Cic v TO EXTINGUISH, CALM. II. Intrans 1. refrīgĕror, 1 (*pass. or refl*) *the heat c ing and being extinguished*, refrigerato et extincto calore, Cic. Fig *Antony's secretary having c'd (in his zeal), deserted to Caesar*, Antonii librarius refrigeratus ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, Cic 2. refrigesco, frixi, 3 *when the wine has c'd*, ubi id vinum refrixerit, Cato Esp fig ; *to lose interest or ardour · the ardour of thought c'd*, calor ille cogitationis refrixit, Quint.. Cic v TO FLAG. 3. dēfervesco, fervi and (later) ferbui, 3 (esp. after *boiling*) : *the new wine has c'd down*, deferbuit mustum, Col. Fig. *I hoped that his youth had already c'd down*, sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter simly. with cupiditates, Cic. 4. languesco, ēlanguesco, 3 · v. TO DROOP, FLAG. 5. dēflāgro, 1 (rare, and implying a previous *heat of conflagration*. in this sense fig). *resentment c s*, irae d., Liv.· v. SUBSIDE.

**cooler**: *a vessel for cooling* · *vas refrigeratorium : or simply lăgēna : cf. Plin. 14, 9, 11.

**cooling** (*part. adj.*) : refrīgĕrātōrius *c. power or nature*, vis, natura r., Plin. In same sense refrigeratrix natura, id

**coolly**: I. Lit. frīgĭdē, frīgidius. v COLD, COOL II. *With self-possession, without anger* 1. lentē (oftener in bad sense v. *inf*) · Join: lente et leniter, Gell. 2. sēdātē v CALMLY III. *In a cool or indifferent manner* · lentē *to take a thing c.*, aliquid l. [et secure] ferre, Suet. Liv. Also with *adj.* as, *we c look on while Hannibal directs his course towards the walls of a Roman colony*, tendentem ad moenia Romanae colonie lenti spectamus, Liv. IV. *Impudently* lentē or perh lente atque impudenter cf. Cic de Or 2, 71, 287.

**coolness**: I. Lit. 1. frīgus, ŏris, *n.* (*of all degrees of cold*) *there is generally c. in the morning*, fere matutinis temporibus f est, Cels. *the shady c*, f. opacum, Virg.. *pleasant c.*, f. amabile, Hor. 2. refrīgĕrātio, Cic. de Sen 14, 46 *to catch the c. of the breeze*, r. aurae captare, Col. (Or perh. frigus jucunde temperatum, ad jucunditatem accommodatum.) II. *Self-possession* : animus sedatus, lentus et consideratus, potens sui . v. CALM, COLLECTED. III. *Indifference* · lentītūdo v. INDIFFERENCE or expr. with lentus. as, *we look on with c*, lente (or *adj* lenti) spectamus . v. COOLLY. Frigus in this sense is rare : used with ref to friendship, Sen. IV. *Impudence* · os durum esp. as an exclamation, Ter.

**coop** (*for hens*) · 1. cāvea, Cic · v CAGE. 2. sāginārium (*for fattening in*) : Varr.

**coop up** (*v.*): inclūdo, cōerceo . v. TO CONFINE

**cooper**: vĭctor (a doubtful word, both in spelling and meaning) Pl Ulp (*f*) Our *hooped barrels* were not used by the Romans.

**cooperage**: *vietoris opera, merces (?).

**co-operate**: I. *To work together* : una agere, operam conferre, adjuvare, etc : v. TO HELP, AID Phr. *he had c'd with Brutus in expelling the kings*, fuerat in regibus expellendis socius Bruti, Cic. : v. ASSOCIATE. II. *To contribute to producing some effect*: Phr. *to c. in preserving the republic*, consentire ad rempublicam conservandam, Cic. v CONCUR, CONTRIBUTE.

**cooperation**: 1. auxĭlium, adjūmentum · v. ASSISTANCE. 2. ŏpēra: leaving the *co-* to be implied · as, *I wish I could have given you my c*, utinam

potuissem tibi operam studiumque navare ! Cic. Fam. 12, 12 v SERVICE

**cooperator:** sŏcius, adjūtor qui operam suam navat, confert see *verb*

**coot:** fŭlica, Virg. Plin.. also fŭlix, ĭcis, poet. ap. Cic

**copartner:** sŏcius v PARTNER.

**copartnership:** sŏcĭĕtas v. PARTNERSHIP.

**cope** (*subs*) |. *Top, coping* (q. v.). fastigium (*the highest part of anything*) v TOP. ||. *A priestly vestment* · (?) trăbea (Q ) |||. *Arch, concavity* formix, convexa [coeli] v. ARCH

**cope** (*v tr.*) fastīgo, 1, (to raise *to a point*). Liv.: Plin. Perh more precisely, summum murum opere tectorio loricare (based on Vitr.).

**cope** (**with**) (*v*): congrĕdior, contendo, certo, etc. v ENCOUNTER, CONTEND WITH. *Able to c with*, par (simly, *unable to c. with*, impar) v. MATCH.

**coping** (of a wall) 1. cōrōna cf. Curt. 9, 4, *fin.* "angusta muri corona erat. non pinnae sicut aliibi fastigium ejus [*the top of it*], distinxerant sed perpetua junctura" [*an unninterrupted screen or guard of some kind*] 2. prōjectūra Vitr.

**copious:** 1. largus. *c. draughts*, l. haustus, Lucr *the sun fills the earth with c. light*, sol terras l. luce complet, Cic. (Not of copiousness *of style.*) 2. ăbundans, affluens v ABUNDANT. 3. cōpiōsus (*well stored*). *c. in speaking* (or *rather well-stored with matter*), homo ad dicendum c., Cic. 4. ŭber, ĕris (v. FERTILE) esp. of *diction who is more c. than Plato*, quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic. Join. uber et fecundus, Cic. (not of Pericles). 5. fŭsus (of *free, flowing style*). *Aeschines is more c*, Aeschines magis f, Quint. · v. DIFFUSE 6. laetus (esp poet) · *c. streams*, l. flumina, Virg Fig. *a c. style of oratory*, l. genus orationis, Cic.

**copiously:** ăbundanter, cōpiōsē, etc.. v. ABUNDANTLY. Exp. in certum phr.. as, *to weep c.*, ubertim flere, Suet · lacrimis ubertim manantibus, Petr. *to speak c.*, copiose et abundanter dicere, Cic fuse et copiose augere et ornare, id ; fuse et late (*at length*) dicere, id.

**copiousness:** 1. cōpia esp of *diction* · c. dicendi, Cic. *abundance of matter produces c. of language*, rerum c. verborum e gigni, Cic. *c. of invention*, inventionis c., Quint. 2. ŭbertas more fully ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic in *pl.* copiae ubertatesque verborum, Gell. (N.B Copia dicendi by itself is more comprehensive than the English cf. Cic. Or. 3, 34, 138. where it includes *the entire resources of oratory*.)

**copyist:** librārius Varr.: M L : v. TRANSCRIBER.

**copper** (*subs*) · |. *The metal* · 1. aes, aeris, *n.* Plin Cels. (Also used to denote various *compound metals*: v. BRONZE, BRASS) *abounding in c.*, aerōsus *gold that is much alloyed with c.*, aurum aerosum, Plin. : *c. rust*, aerūgo, ĭnis, Cic *c.-ore*, chalcītes. ae, *m.*; or, chalcītis, ĭdis, *f* Plin 2. cuprum (late Lat ) for which Plin has cyprium, aes, or simply cyprium: *made of c.*, cyprius. v. foll. art. ||. *A vessel made of copper*. āhēnum · v. CALDRON. |||. *A copper coin* · as, assis, *m.* (used often in contemptuous sense) Hor also raudus, ĕris, *n.*: v foll. art. *fin.*

**copper** (as *adj.*): 1. aeneus, aereus v. BRAZEN, BRONZE. 2. cyprius · *a c. box*, c pyxis, Plin. 3. cuprīnus · Pall (cupreus or cypreus also occurs and is agreeable to analogy; comp aureus, etc but it is rare and often a *v. l.* with cyprius). Phr. *copper money*, aes signatum, Liv.. *a single c. coin*, raudus (also rudus, rodus), ĕris, *n.* (rare) Liv *Dimin.* raudusculum, *a small c. coin*, Fest.

**copper** (*v*). aereis (cypriis) laminis tegere, loricare.

**copper-bottomed** (*of a ship*): *navis cujus latera aereis (cypriis) laminis loricata sunt

**copper-coloured:** aeneus · Suet. Ner. 2 (*med*) or by circuml, *colorem aeris cypri referens, habens.

**copper-dross:** aeris recrēmentum : v DROSS

**copper-mine:** aeris metalla, Plin.; aerifŏdīna (=aeris fodina), Varr. v. MINE

**copper-ore:** chalcītes, chalcītis: v. COPPER M. L.

**copper-plate:** *aenĕa lāmīna: M. L. *The picture produced* · *pictura linearis per aeneam laminam expressa, Ern ; imago aere excusa, Wyttenb, imago aeneae laminae ope descripta, expressa. *one who prints them*, chalcŏgrāphus. *the press*, prēlum chalcographicum (all from Kr)

**copper-smith:** făber aerārius, aerarius, Plin.

**copper-snake:** cōlŭber chersĕa, Linn.

**copper-stone:** lapis aerōsus: Plin.

**copper-wire:** fīlum aeneum (?).

**copper-worm:** tĕrĕdo, ĭnis, *f.* · Plin.

**coppery:** aerōsus. Plin

**coppice** } silvŭla, dūmētum, frūtī-
**copse** } cētum (frŭtex) v. SHRUBBERY, THICKET.

**copula:** (in logic and gram) · *cōpŭla M. L.

**copulate** (*v. intr.*). cŏeo, 4, *irr.*: Plin Col. (Not copulor in this sense.)

**copulation:** 1. cōĭtus, ūs Plin : Cels 2. concŭbĭtus, ūs Col.

**copulative:** connexīvus: *a c. conjunction*, conjunctio c., Gell.

**copy** (*subs.*). |. *A transcribed writing or book*: 1. exemplar, āris, *n.* · *a book transcribed into a thousand cs*, liber in ex. transcriptus mille, Plin : *a c of a letter*, literarum ex., Cic : (the usual word in modern criticism) 2. exemplum : *a c. of a letter*, literarum ex , Sall. 3. ăpŏgrăphon, i, *n* : Plin. Phr. *to make a c*, transcribere, exscribere : v. TO TRANSCRIBE. ||. *Of any object* 1. exemplar: *a kind of c of oneself* (a friend), tanquam ex. aliquid sui, Cic. (Not exemplum in this sense) 2. īmĭtāmen (rare): Ov. 3. īmāgo, sīmĭlĭtūdo, etc. v. LIKENESS. 4. īmĭtātio v IMITATION. |||. *That which is copied from*: 1. exemplar. more fully, exemplar ad imitandum, Cic. · v. PATTERN. 2. exemplum: v. EXAMPLE Phr. · *to set a c. of letters*, literas praeformare ad invitationem scribendi proponere, Quint.

**copy** (*v*): |. *To write, etc., according to an original*: describo, transcribo, exscribo v TRANSCRIBE. Phr.: *to c. pictures*, imagines exscribere atque pingere, Plin Ep. 4, 28, 1 also transcribere, Plin. alter. ||. In gen. *to imitate closely*: 1. īmĭtor, 1 · v. IMITATE. 2. exscribo, 3 (rare in this sense) *to c any one's character with wonderful exactness*, mores alicujus mira similitudine ex., Plin Ep. 5, 16, 9 3. rĕfĕro v. RESEMBLE, REPRODUCE. 4. exprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 *a law c'd from nature*, lex expressa ad naturam, Cic. 5. sequor, cutus, 3 v. FOLLOW.

**copybook:** literae ad imitationem scribendi propositae v. COPY (*fin*)

**copyhold:** *emphyteusis (the *contract* or *engagement* nearest term in Roman law, and applicable to any kind of "*feudal*" contract). *an estate so held*, emphyteuma · v. FIEF, FEUDAL Less precisely expr. with servus · as, *c. estates* (i. e *which are under any kind of reserved liability*), serva praedia. Cic · Dig

**copyholder:** emphyteuta, emphyteuticārius · Cod Just

**coquet** (*v.*) · lēnōcīnor, 1 (prob the nearest word) cf. Symm. Ep 9, 87, "verbis lenocinantibus et fuco oblitis et ad gratiam comparatis" *lenocinium (cf. Suet. Aug 79, "omnis lenocinii negligens") uti, lenocinio viros (adolescentes) petere (cf. Sall. Cat. 25) atque ad se allicere

**coquet, coquette** (*subs.*): qui (quae) lenocinia utitur, etc . v. preced. art. Sometimes the *fem*), mala may be precise enough cf "delituit mala," *the little c had herself*, Pl. Rud 2, 5, 9, or stronger, proterva, cf. Cic. Coel. 16, *fin.* v WANTON

**coquetry:** grata prōtervitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7 or perh. lēnōcīnia (applicable to any meretricious *setting off of personal* or *other attractions*). v. TO COQUET.

**coral:** (*v ed*) cōrallium, cōrallium, corallum. Plin. Ov *c-agate*, cōrallŏachātēs, ae, *m* · Plin. As *adj.*, *made of c.* or *like it*, corallīnus Anth

**coral-fisher:** *qui coralium piscatur

**coral-fishery:** expr. with coralia: as, ubi c. inveniuntur, gignuntur.

**coral-moss:** *lichen corallinus : Linn.

**cōralline:** corallīnus Anth.

**cord** (*subs*). fūnis, *dimin*, fūnĭculus restis, *dimin*, restĭcŭla · v. ROPE.

**cord** (*v.*) circumligo, constringo . v. TO BIND, PACK UP.

**cordage** (*of a ship*) · rŭdentes (*pl.* of rudens), *m.*. Cic. Virg.

**corded** (*part.* and *adj*) |. *Bound with cords* · funiculis circumligatus . see verb ||. *Furrowed*, or *marked as with cords*: perh. striātus v. FURROWED, CHANNELED

**cordial** (*subs.*) · potio corpori reficiendo apta, Cels.

**cord-maker:** restio, ōnis, Suet.

**cordial** (*adj.*) i e. *heartily kind and friendly*. 1. benignus et comis, Ter. Hec 5, 3, 39 · v. KIND, HEARTY. 2. sincērus, vērus v. SINCERE, GENUINE. Phr.: *to give any one a c. welcome*, aliquem benigne excipere, Liv.: *my c. good wishes for your happiness*, opto tibi multam felicitatem, Erasm. Coll.: *to give any one your c. salutations*, jubere aliquem salvere plurimum, id. · so with multam, plurimam, salutem, Cic. : v. TO GREET.

**cordiality:** animus benignus et comis, benignitas et comitas . v. preced. art. · *with c.*, benigne . v. KINDLY, KINDNESS.

**cordially:** bĕnignē . v. KINDLY, HEARTILY sincērē sine fuco et fallacia (i. e. *without deception*, Cic.) *to receive any one more c*, aliquem laetius recipere, Vell. (of Cic.'s *return from exile*) . simly, libenter, libens, may sometimes do v. CHEERFULLY, GLADLY: *to recommend c.*, intime commendare, Cic. v SINCERELY.

**cordon:** *of soldiers*, corona militum, Caes. *to draw a c. sanitaire round a place*, *locum circumscribere et custodibus circumdare adversus morbi contagia

**corduroy:** *textile quoddam genus, crassum et striatum.

**cordwainer:** sūtor v. SHOEMAKER.

**core:** (*of fruit*), volva pomorum, i e. *the seed-wrapper* · Scrib. (N.B. Not nucleus which is *the soft part* within something hard v. KERNEL.)

**coriaceous:** v. LEATHERY.

**coriander:** coriandrum, Plin. : c. sativum M. L.

**cork** (*subs.*): |. *The tree*: sūber, ĕris, *n.*. Virg. · Plin. (Quercus suber, Linn ) *The bark of the c. tree*, sūbĕreus cortex, Seren. Sam. ||. *The bark or a stopper made from it*: 1. cortex, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.*: Cat · Hor. 2. obtūrāmentum v. STOPPER. |||. In *pl.*, *for learning to swim*. Prov. · *to swim without cs, to need no further assistance*, sine cortice nare, Hor. (For a similar purpose was also used *a kind of mat*, scirpea ratis, Pl.)

**cork** (*v*): corticem pice astringere, Hor Od. 3, 8, 10. (Or simply *corticem imponere, cortice oturare v. TO STOP UP )

**cormorant:** *carbo cormoranus, Meyer ; pelecanus carbo, Linn

**corn:** |. *Grain*: 1. frūmen-

tum (gen. term) *the yield of c.*, proventus frumenti. Plin Ep. *in order that they might have a supply of c*, ut copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes sometimes *pl.*, when it includes *various kinds of c*, Caes. *Adj. pertaining to c*, frūmentārius esp in phr res frumentaria, which includes *provisions of all kinds*, but esp *corn food· a c ship*, f navis, Caes *a law respecting the distribution of corn*, lex f., Cic. *c. land, pit for or devoted to growing c*, f ager, Varr *places in which c. is grown*, loca f, Caes *a distribution of c*, frūmentātio, Suet

**2.** frūges, um, *f.* v. PRODUCE Phr. *the price of c.*, annōna esp as we say "*the market*" q v *standing c*, sēges, ētis, *f.*. v. CROP: *an ear of c*, spīca, ārista v. EAR *seed c*, sēmentis is, *f.*· Col (also used of *young c*, Gell ).

**II.** *A horny excrescence on the skin*: clāvus, i Plin : more fully, pedis clavus, id, 22, 23, 49. *to draw out* (or *extract*) *a c.*, pedis c extrahere, ib In the same section occurs morticinus, appy. as syn. for clavus

**corn-chandler:** frūmentārius· v. CORN-MERCHANT.

**corn-chest·** cūmēra, Hor.

**corn-cockle.** *agrostemma githago, Linn.

**corn-crake:** ortygometra: Plin. (*Gallus cica, Linn ).

**corn-field:** sēgēs, ētis, *f.*: i e *a field with crops in it*: Caes. Virg. (N B Ager frumentarius is explained under CORN.) Arvum may also be used in this sense cf. Virg G I, 316 also in *pl* sāta, ib. 325 v. FIELD, CROP.

**corn-flag:** hȳacinthus Virg. Plin.

**corn-flower, blue:** cyānus, *m.*: Plin.

**corn-land:** āger frūmentārius: Varr.

**corn-laws:** *lēges frūmentāriae (at Rome *laws respecting the distribution of corn*) Or expr. by circuml.. as, *he effected the total repeal of the c.s*, *effecit ut portoria omnia frumentaria tollerentur.

**corn-loft:** horreum· v. GRANARY.

**corn-market:** *fōrum frūmentārium see also MARKET *president of the c-market*, prae ecius annonae, Liv.; praefectus rei frumentariae, Tac

**corn-marygold:** chrȳsanthēmum segetum, L nn.

**corn-merchant:** frūmentārius, Cic : more fully, frumentarius negotiator, Plin.

**corn-mill:** mōla frūmentaria: v. MILL.

**corn-trade:** *quaestus frūmentārius or, *in connexion with the provinces*, *negotiatio f. v. MERCHANT.

**cornel:** cornus, *f.*· Virg · Plin (c mascula, Linn.). *a thicket of c-trees*, cornētum, Varr.. *a bow made of c. wood*, corneus arcus, Ov Virg *the fruit of the c.*, cornum Virg. Col.

**cornelian:** perh. sarda *or* sardăchātes Plin.

**corner:** **I.** *External point where two converging lines meet*· versūra, Vitr. (esp. of *external angles of a building, gables, etc.*). **II.** *Either external or internal* angūlus *the c.s of walls*, anguli paries tum, Plin.· *to go away into a c*, in angulum abire, Ter · *this c of the world*, a hic mundi, Prop.· *having three, four c.s*, triangŭlus, quadrangŭlus v. TRIANGULAR, etc.: *full of c.s (internal)*, angŭlōsus (*external*), angŭlāris v. ANGULAR. **III.** *A secret or retired place*: **1.** angŭlus: *in any c. of all Italy*, ullo in a. totius Italiae, Cic. *shut up in c.s* (away from the rest of men), in angulis inclusus, Lact. v NOOK. **2.** rēcessus, ūs: v. RETREAT. **3.** lātebra, esp. in *pl.*: v. LURKING-PLACE Phr. *to look out of the c.s of the eyes*, limis oculis aspicere, spectare, intueri, Pl. Plin. (omitting oculis) Ter.

**corner-stone:** lapis angularis, Vulg ; angulare fundamentum M.L. (Not class., for in Cato, R. R. 14, I. angularis = lapis quadratus.)

**corner-wise:** v. DIAGONALLY.

**cornet:** **I.** *A wind instrument*. buccina, cornu· v HORN **II.** *A cavalry officer* (?) signifer, vexillārius (i e STANDARD-BEARER, q v.)

**cornice:** **1.** cōrōna, Vitr Plin. **2.** sima *a kind of moulding* Vitr **3.** hȳperthȳrum (*over doors*) id.

**cornigerous:** cornūtus, corniger v HORNED

**cornucopia:** cornu copiae, Pl. : or cornu alone cf. Hor Ep I, 12, *fin.*

**corollary:** cōrollārium, Boeth Apul (consectarium = *deduction* q v )

**coronal:** cōrōna, cōrolla. v. CROWN, WREATH

**coronation:** *diādēmātis *or* cōrōnae impositio (the former if the *c of a king be meant*). Late Lat *coronatio [B V. Mariae]. Or expr. with verb as, *the c. of a new king is attended with great ceremony*, *cum magno apparatu novo regi diadema imponitur v. TO CROWN

**coroner:** *cōrōnātor, M L., so called because the death of every subject by violence is accounted to touch the *crown* of the king it may be translated in classical Latin by de mortibus ambiguis quaesitor (mors ambigua occurs, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 5). *the inquest*, *inquīsitio. Phr.. *a c.'s inquest was held*, *quaesitum est quomodo morti occurrisset. v. INQUIRY. (Perh *quaesitor regius might be used for *coroner*)

**coronet:** diādēma, ātis. v. CROWN, DIADEM.

**corporal** (*subs.*)· dēcurio, ōnis (*a subordinate cavalry officer*): Varr.

**corporal** (*adj.*): chiefly in phr., *c. punishment*, usu. *flogging*: so that verbēra may mostly be employed: *to inflict c. punishment upon any one*, verberibus animadvertere in aliquem, Sall.: v TO SCOURGE. More precisely, *eae poenae quae in corpora hominum exercentur· v. CORPOREAL.

**corporally:** v. preced. art

**corporate:** chiefly in such phr. as, *a c. body*, =*corporation*: v. foll. art · *a c. town*, mūnicipium v. MUNICIPALITY.

**corporation:** **1.** collēgium (usu denoting either *a body of men holding the same office*, or *of the same craft*). v. COMPANY. **2.** ūniversitas v. Dict Ant s. v. **3.** (rare) corpus· Cael Dig. **4.** (When the persons are meant) corporāti *the c. of Nimes*, c. Nemausenses, Inscr. ap. Forcell.

**corporeal:** **1.** corpŏreus: Join: corporeus et aspectabilis, *corporeal and visible*, Cic.: Lucr. **2.** expr. with corpus as, *c. pleasures*, corporis voluptates, Cic. v. BODILY.

**corps:** mānus, praesīdium (*stationed as guard*) v. COMPANY.

**corpse:** **1.** cādāver, ēris, *n.* (esp. a corpse *lying and becoming corrupt*), Cic : Virg. **2.** corpus, ŏris, *n.* (of bodies *living or dead*)· v. BODY. **3.** lūnus, ēris, *n.* (poet ) *a mangled c*, lacerum f. Virg . Prop. **4.** caedes, is, *f.* (*a slain c* or more particularly *the blood of it*)· Liv I, 48. **5.** (Similarly with 3 and 4) mors, tis, *f.*: *the c. of Clodius was torn in pieces*, mors Clodii laceiata est, Cic.· *to embrace a c* (contemptuously of *an old man*), mortem amplexari, Pl Prop. **6.** Freq. expr with *part* : as, *he pointed out the c of the murdered Servius lying on the ground*, jacentem Servium trucidatum ostendit, Liv. I, 48 *thou shalt not bury a corpse within the city*, hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, **xii.** Tab.: or simply mortuus· Pl.: Cic.: v. DEAD Phr.· *to carry a c. to the grave*, efferre, Pl.: Cic. (often used with *acc.* of the person v. BURY) *a person whose trade was the preparing of c.s for burial*, pollinctor, Pl · Dig.

**corpse-like:** exsanguis, lūrĭdus· v. PALE, GHASTLY.

**corpulence:** **1.** habitus corporis obēsus. cf. Suet. Hor. (in the same paragraph corpusculum is found in a letter of Aug. referring to the corpulence of Hor.). habitus corpulentus (opimus, Cic ). v. CORPULENCE. **2.** corpŭlentia Plin (rare). **3.** corporātūra (with some word) *to produce c*, *corporaturas habitiores reddere et Vitr 6, 1, 3. (Not corporatura alone, as Q) **4.** obēsitas v FINES PLUMPNESS. **5.** amplitūdo (corporis) Plin Ep

**corpulent:** **1.** corpŭlentus Pl. Quint. Join pinguis et corpulentus, Gell. **2.** habitus (*"in good condition"*)· *a little c*, paulo habitior, Ter. Join corpulentior atque habitior, Pl. **3.** plēnus as opp. to tenuis, Hor. **4.** pinguis, ōbēsus v. FAT. Phr : *to grow c*, [tantum] corporis facere, Pnaedr : Cels . v FLESH also pinguescere . v. FAT (to become) *a c. habit*, opimus habitus corporis, Cic

**corpuscle.** corpusculum Cic (with ref to the *atoms* of Lucr ) Lucr. v ATOM.

**corpuscular:** expr. with corpuscula or atoma as, *the c* (or *atomic*) *philosophy*, *doctrina illa atomorum or quae docet omnia ex individuis corporibus gigni atque effici.

**correct** (*adj*) **1.** correctus (often in sense of *corrected*, as *p part.*)· Cic **2.** ēmendātus (*free from faults and blemishes*): Join correctus et emendatus, Cic. **3.** rectus v. RIGHT opp. to pravus, Cic **4.** accūrātus v. ACCURATE, EXACT. **5.** sānus (of style· applied to what is free from faults, but wanting in force) cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, "orator rectus quidem et sanus, sed parum grandis et ornatus" Cic. Br. 55, 202. **6.** pūrus (also of style; and implying the absence of all faults of language or taste). *a c. and clear style*, p. quoddam et candidum dicendi genus, Cic. cf. id. Or. 3, 8, 29: v. FAULTLESS, IRREPROACHABLE. Phr. *a c. account*, ratio quae convenit [ad nummum], Cic.· *these accounts are not c*, *non constant hae rationes v. ACCOUNT. *his verses are c but they want genius*, *vitio quidem carent versus ejus sed parum habent ingenii.

**correct** (*v.*): **1.** corrīgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (the most gen. term). *to c. leanness of body*, maciem corporis c., Plin : *it is more easy to find fault with what is past than to c. it*, praeterita magis reprenendi pos-unt quam corrigi, Liv. *to c. a speech*, orationem c., Cic.: *endeavour to c my son*, c. mihi gnatum emitere, Ter. **2.** castigo, 1 (prop. *to chastise*: q. v.): Fig.: *to c. a poem*, carmen c, Hor.: Juv. **3.** ēmendo, 1 (*to remove faults*)· *to c a vicious habit*, consuetudinem vitiosam e., Cic.. *to c. (the morals of) Italy by laws*, res Italas legibus e, Hor.. Cic Join: emendare et corrigere, Cic. Phr. *to c proofs* (*from the press*), *plagulas corrigere, Orelli· more fully (after Cic.), perspicere et corrigere *prima specimina typographica corrigere; *hypothetarum specimina corrigere (Orell ), pericula typographica relegere, Ruhnk. (ap. Kr.).

**correction:** **I.** *The act of correcting* correctio, ēmendātio: Join: correctio et emendatio, Cic. (for syn. see *verb*)· or expr with *ger.*· as, *with a view to the c. of morals*, ad emendandos mores, etc (N B No correctura, which denotes a particular office.) Phr. *the most careful c of the press*, *cura plagularum corrigendarum quanta maxima potest esse (*I speak*) *under c*, *ita mihi videtur, nisi tu aliter sentis, or salvo judicio tuo (R. and A.) **II.** *The correction itself*, esp. *in writings* expr. with *p. part.*: as, *very many c.s have been made*, *plurima emendata sunt: v. TO CORRECT. **III.** *Chastisement*: castīgātio, animadversio Cic.· v. PUNISHMENT *house of c.*, carcer: v. GAOL (ergastŭlum only for *slaves*).

**corrective:** **I.** *Adj.*: quod corrigere, etc., possit: v. CORRECT. **II.** *Subs.*: **1.** temperāmentum (inter aequalitates), Coel. **2.** temperātio: in same sense Cic. (More precisely, of medicines, temperativa medicamina, Coel Aur.)

**correctly:** rectē, ēmendātē, purē, accūrātē (for syn. see *adject*)

**correctness:** mostly expr. with circuml. as, *I doubt the c. of that statement*, *dubito num revera ita res se habeat c *of style*, oratio sana, pura, Cic (also puritas sermonis v PURITY) *I guarantee the c of these accounts*, *hoc in me recipio has rationes constare, convenire, etc. v. CORRECT (*adj.*); ACCURACY.

**corrector:** corrector (most gen. term) ēmendātor (*one who removes faults or blemishes*) Join correctos atque emendatos, Cic. Or expr. with verb as, *c. for the press*, *qui plagulis corrigendis operam dat, etc see *verb.*

**correlation:** v RELATION.

**correlative** (*adj* and *subs.*) no exact word Q. gives reciprŏcus, which is perhaps the nearest v RECIPROCAL. Perh better with verb as, *these things are c.s*, *haec mutuo inter se respondent (reciprocantur, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10 = are *invited* or "*conveted*"). R. and A give correlāta (*pl.*), as *t. t.* from Nolten.

**correspond:** **I.** *To agree with* **1.** congruo, ī, 3 (with cum, inter and *pron. reft.*, or with *dat*) *none of the measurements c*, mensurae nullae inter se c., Plin *the words c with the case*, verba c. et cohaerent cum causa, Cic **2.** cōhaereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (*to fit together*) constr. absol., or with inter and *pron reft.*) *to c as closely as possible*, inter se quam aptissime c., Cic., and v *supr* **3.** convēnio v AGREE **4.** respondeo, dī, sum, 2 (with *dat* or ad) *that the words may c to each other as if matched*, ut verba verbis quasi paria respondeant, Cic. v. TO ANSWER (II.). Phr. (*this word*) *c.s with the Greek, etc.*, idem declarat quod, etc., Cic.. *to make words c to deeds*, verba dictis aequare, Liv.. Sall. (the latter, exaequare). **II.** *To have mutual communications by letter* · epistolarum commercia habere (cf. Vell. 2, 65 "tum inter [eos] commercia epistolarum," *sc.* erant) literas dare et accipere, inter se scribere, Cic. (Per literas colloqui might refer to a single letter only, Cic more precisely, *mutuo inter se per literas colloqui solere) or perh. *literarum consuetudinem habere v. INTERCOURSE.

**correspondence:** **I.** *Mutual adaptation, agreement* convēnientia, congruentia v. AGREEMENT. More freq expr. with verb as, *there is a striking c. between these things*, *mirabiliter haec inter se congruunt, etc. see *verb.* **II.** *Intercourse by letter* · epistolarum commercium, Vell (in *pl*) *an end of our c.*, finis inter nos scribendi, Cic *to hold c* v CORRESPOND (II.) *a brisk c*, *mutua epistolarum assiduitas *our c. flags*, *refrigescunt literae nostrae (N.B Not literarum sermo, which would be *conversation about literature.*)

**correspondent:** **I.** Adj. v CORRESPONDING. **II.** *One who holds communication with another by writing:* qui epistolarum (literarum) commercio cum aliquo utitur, etc v. CORRESPOND (II.); quicum literarum usu (consuetudine?), epistolarum commercio quis junctus est (Kr.) *a good c.*, impiger in scribendo, haud lentus ad scribendum; qui magna est in rescribendo diligentia based on Cic. (Kr) *a very bad c.*, ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, id

**corresponding** (*adj.*) **I.** *Agreeing* **1.** pār, pāris *words c. with words*, verba verbis paria, Cic. v. MATCHED **2.** gĕmellus (esp. in *pl* · of *two* things which *closely correspond*): (*a pair*) *c in love of what is bad*, pravorum amore gemellum, Hor **3.** aptus, accommŏdātus, consentāneus, etc · v. AGREEING. **4.** expr. with verb. as, *the c. door on the other side*, *porta quae ab altera parte huic [portae] respondet (the verb alone would mean *answering to it in magnitude* · Cic.) · *a c. expression*, verba quae idem declarant, significant v. CORRESPOND. **II** (Only in certain expressions) *communicating by letter c. member of the Royal Society*, *epistolarum commercio cum Regia Societate junctus v. CORRESPONDENT.

**correspondingly:** pārĭter, eādem ratione, Cic v ALIKE.

**corridor:** andron, ōnis, *m.* (contrary to the Gk sense of the word. see Vitr 6, 7, 5) prŏthўrum (?) ib

**corroborate:** **1.** affirmo, 1 (less freq. in this sense v ASSERT) *to c. a person's words*, dicta alicujus af, Liv **2.** confirmo, 1 *to c. (statements) by arguments* or *testimony*, argumentis, testimoniis c, Cic. v. CONFIRM **3.** fidem alicui rei affere (i.e. *gain credence* for a thing) Cic v CREDENCE (N B Not corroboro or roboro, which signify *to make strong*)

**corroborative:** quod ad fidem concilianda aptum est, etc

**corrode:** **1.** rōdo, si, sum, 3 (rare in this sense) *iron is c d by rust*, ferrum robigine roditur, Ov. **2.** ēlŏdo, 3 (more freq to eat or c *away*) · *water c s iron*, aqua ferrum c., Plin (esp of *corrosive remedies*, as caustic, etc. Plin. Cels.). **3.** ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (*to eat away*) of *mildew* Virg. Fig *if aught c s the mind* · si quid est animum, Hor Virg **4.** pĕrĕdo, 3 (stronger than edo) Virg (N B. Not corrodo in this sense)

**corroding** (as *adj.*). esp. fig mordax, ācis *c cares*, m sollicitudines, Hor. In sim. sense, vitiosa cura, id (For lit sense, v. CORROSIVE.)

**corrosion:** rōsio Plin (Or expr with verb v. CORRODE)

**corrosive:** **1.** corrōsīvus (of medicines) Sen. **2.** mordax, ācis *c powder*, m pulvis, Plin. Hor (in fig sense v CORRODING).

**corrugate:** rūgo, corrūgo, 1 v TO WRINKLE

**corrupt** (*v.*). **I.** *To change from a sound to a putrid state* · **1.** corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 esp as *reflect.*, *to become corrupt, suffer corruption*, Cic **2.** vĭtio, 1 v TO TAINT of the action *of pestilence on the air*, Ov. **3.** In *pass to become c'd.* putresco, putrĕfio. v. TO ROT. **II.** In moral sense · **1.** corrumpo, 3 *to c (the morals of) a state*, mores civitatis c, Cic. in the same passage (Leg 3, 14), corrumpere is used absol. · *to c (men) by example*, exemplo c With the direct acc (with or without pecunia), corrumpere usu. signifies to *bribe* (q. v), or in the case of a woman, *to seduce* (q v) **2.** dēprāvo, 1 (*to alter for the worse*) *the Campanians were c'd by abundance*, Campanos nimiae rerum omnium copiae depravabant, Cic. Join corrumpere et depravare Cic (N B. Corrumpo by itself is not always taken in bad sense.) **3.** inquĭno, 1 v DEFILE, POLLUTE **4.** Expr. with phr · as, vitiis inficere, Cic. v INFECT vitia in civitatem infundere, id turpissimis imbuere cupiditatibus, Nep mala facinora edocere, Sall Sometimes mutare, immutare, may be sufficient i e. when the context shows that the change is *for the worse* cf. Sall. Cat. 10, *fin.* (by a somewhat harsh fig., the latter has vexare mores civitatis, of the influence of bad passions upon them, Cat 6) in *pass* in vitium labi, Hor. pejorem, deteriorem fieri, etc . v. TO DETERIORATE *to c. by bribery* (besides pecunia corrumpere, v. *supr*), pecunia oppugnare, Cic. sollicitare, Curt corruptelam (judicis) molīri, Cic., etc. v BRIBERY. *by various artifices*, (ammos multum) variis artibus subruere, Tac. v. TO TAMPER WITH, UNDERMINE. **III.** *To debase, falsify:* corrumpo, dēprāvo (Cic uses both of the perverse ingenuity of the lawyers Mur, 12, 27) v. FALSIFY. Phr.. *the language of Greece is very much c'd*, *multum immutata est ac depravata lingua Hellenistica a vetere illo ac puro Graecorum sermone.

**corrupt** (*adj*). **I.** *Decomposed* putrĕfactus, putridus, pūter, corruptus v ROTTEN. **II.** In moral sense **1.** corruptus. used both as *part.* and *adj.*. Sall . Cic. **2.** incestus, impūrus v. IMPURE **3.** inquĭnātus v POLLUTED. **III.** *Accessible to bribery* vēnālis, e v. VENAL also nummārius Cic. **IV.** *Not genuine* (as a text), or *debased* (as language) corruptus, dēprāvātus *to alter and mend c passages*, depravatis locis veterum scriptorum mederi, Ruhnk ap Kr *a passage evidently c.*, locus manifesto vitiatus, Blomf *somewhat c.*, cui subest quaedam corruptela, id

**corrupter:** **1.** corruptor, *f* corruptrix Cic. Phr *the common c of our children*, communis corruptela (abstr. for concr) nostrum liberum, Ter. (depravator is not found) **2.** perditor, *f* perditrix (stronger than corruptor v DESTROYER) *luxury the c of chastity*, luxuria perditrix castitatis, Tert (but perditor reipublicae is destroyer of the commonwealth).

**corruptibility:** **I.** *Liability to corruption:* corruptibĭlĭtas Tert May perh be expr by *pl* of corruptio as, *the body is subject to c.*, *corruptionibus obnoxium est corpus hominis or, corrumpi ac dissolvi potest see L. G. § 591. **II.** *Accessibility to bribes* vēnālĭtas (rare) v. VENALITY.

**corruptible:** **I.** *Liable to corruption.* corruptibĭlis (rare). Lact. Vulg (another form is corruptilis) or expr. with verb quod corrumpi ac dissolvi potest see verb **II.** *Accessible to bribes* vēnālis v VENAL

**corrupting** (*adj*) · corruptrix, īcis (very rare) or with *masc subs*, corruptor (L G 598) *a c province*, corruptrix provincia, Cic. v CORRUPTLY. (Or expr with verb qui corrumpit, depravat, etc)

**corruption:** **I.** Physical corruptio (e g corporis, i e *disease*, Cic), pūtor, putrēdo v. DECOMPOSITION, ROTTENNESS, DECAY. **II** Moral **1.** corruptio (rare) Cic has opinionum corruptio. **2.** corruptēla (prop. *a means* of corruption hence often in *pl*): *the temptations of c*, illecebrae corruptelarum, Sall. *a storehouse of every kind of c*, corruptelarum omnis generis officina, Liv. 39, 10 **3.** dēprāvātio Join d et foeditas animi, Cic **4.** prāvĭtas v. VICIOUSNESS, DEPRAVITY. **III.** In the use of words dēprāvātio Cic with ref. to MSS, corruptela is often used *some c.*, *vitiati aliquid* **IV.** By money corruptēla (Cic) largitio ambitus v. BRIBERY *in the administration of a province*, (ires) repetundae v EXTORTION

**corruptly:** **1** corruptē *to pronounce words c*, verba c pronuntiare, Gell. Cic v. WRONGLY. (Less strong than the Eng., and not necessarily involving what is morally wrong · Cic, who has neque depravate judicare neque c., Fin. 1, 21, 71.) **2.** incestē, impūrē v. IMPURELY. **3.** turpiter flāgĭtiōsē v. DISGRACEFULLY. Phr. *to administer justice c*, *pecunias propter res judicandas accipere: v. BRIBE.

**corsair:** pīrāta, praedo (maritimus) v. PIRATE

**corse:** v. CORPSE.

**corselet:** **1.** lōrīca. *a c of chain mail*, molli 1 catena, Val ; conserta hamis, Virg. (but the lorica was originally of leather while the thorax was of metal). **2.** thōrax, ācis, *f* v. BREASTPLATE. **3.** cātăphracta (*made of linen, wool, or mail*) : Veg.. Tac. *Wearing a c.*, lōrīcātus · also cataphractus (prop a Greek term see Liv. 37, 40).

**cortege:** cŏmĭtātus, ūs: v. RETINUE

**corticated** (*adj.*): i. e *like bark*: corticōsus: Plin

**coruscant:** cōruscus, fulgens: v. FLASHING, GLITTERING

**coruscation:** **1.** cōruscātio (rare and late) Solin. **2.** fulgor v. FLASH, SPLENDOUR.

**corvette:** perh cĕlox, ōcis Liv.

**corymbiferous:** cŏrymbĭfer Ov.· v. CLUSTERING.

**coryphaeus:** I. Lit *master of a chorus* · 1. cŏrȳphaeus (Gr κορυφαῖος) M. L (in Cic only fig.) 2. măgister (sc. chori), Cic II. Fig. *a leader* · cŏrȳphaeus Cic ("c. Epicureorum," N. D. 1, 21, 59) v CHIEF, LEADER.

**cosmetic** (*subs*) 1. fūcus (prop *a marine plant yielding a ruddy dye*) *to hide personal defects by means of cs*, vitia corporis fuco occulere, Pl. simly., colorem fuco mentiri, Quint 2 mĕdĭcāmen in *pl*, medicamina formae, Ov A A 3, 205 *to rub the face with cs*, faciem medicaminibus atterere, Petr. 3. mĕdĭcāmentum (= 2) Sen 4. pigmentum Plin v PIGMENT N B See Ov l c (*supr*), where the subject is treated he has the expressions, candorem quaerere creta; arte rubere, etc.

**cosmogony:** *cosmŏgŏnia (Gr. κοσμογονία) the title of a work by Parmenides translated by Xylander "liber de ortu mundi" Plut. Mor. 756, E.

**cosmographer:** cosmŏgrăphus, Auct de Progen Aug

**cosmopolite** · mundānus (Gr κοσμικός) paraphrased by Cic "totus mundi incola et civis," Tusc 5, 37, 108. (Cosmicus is given by R and A, on the strength of Mart 7, 41, but the meaning there is doubtful)

**cost** (*subs*) I. *Price of a thing bought or sold* prĕtium v. PRICE II. *Expense* impendium, impensa, sumptus v EXPENSE III. In law, *the costs*. impensae in litem factae, Paul Dig 3, 3, 30. Phr *to condemn any one to the payment of penalty and c*, damnum et impensas litis adversario inferre aliquem cogere, Just. Inst IV. *Loss or detriment* Phr *to my cost* · damno cum magno meo, Pl so with malum *at your c*, malo cum tuo, Pl somewhat less strong is incommodo tuo, Cic or expr with poena as, *liars are mostly dishonest to their c*, solent mendaces luere poenas malefici, Phaedr.

**cost** (*v*) 1 consto, stĭti, ĭ (usu. with *abl.* of definite price; *gen.* in the case of such expr as quanti, tanti, etc · L G. 281) *to c four hundred thousand sesterces*, quadringentis millibus c., Varr. Cic *to c. nothing*, gratis c, Cic *to c very little*, vilissime c, Col; also minimo c, (L G. 281, *Obs.* 2) Fig. *he plainly tells them how many brave men's deaths the victory must surely c*, edocet quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit c victoriam, Caes 2. sto, stĕti, stātum, ĭ (constr same as consto) *Polybius writes that this affair c the Achaeans* 100 *talents*, P scribit centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv so *little did a great victory c.*, tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, Curt *this victory cost the Carthaginians much blood and many wounds*, multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv.. sometimes with *abl.* of such words as quanto v *supr* · *alas! how much has one night c your realms*, heu! quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis! Ov. Virg. 3. May also be expr with vēnire, vendi, ĕmi, esse, *to be sold, to be at* such a price as, *a pound (of violet purple) cost* 100 *denarii*, libra denarii centum venibat, Nep. ap Plin v TO SELL (*intr.*) Phr. *such effort did it c*, tantae molis erat, Virg *how much do his lessons c.*, quanti docet? Juv: *it cost me a great struggle, etc*, vix a me impetrare potui ut, etc (Kr. based on Cic.).

**cost-price:** quanti quid constĭtit, emptum est. v TO COST

**coster-monger:** *qui olera circumfert ac vendit: or perh ŏlĭtor the *olitor* appears to have sold vegetables as well as grown them.

**costive:** astrictus, restrictus, durus, compressus (of the *bowels*): v CONSTIPATED, CONSTIPATION

**costiveness:** alvus astricta, restricta, compressa, dura: v. CONSTIPATION.

**costliness:** cārĭtas v DEARNESS Or expr with pretium as, *not to be much bought on account of its c*, *propter magnum pretium non vulgo emi v PRICE, EXPENSE

**costly** (*adj*) 1. prĕtĭōsus v. PRECIOUS 2. cārus v DEAR Or expr with pretium as, *to be c*, magni esse pretii, *or* magno pretio v PRICE Phr *in a c manner*, pretiose, sumptuose v EXPENSIVELY

**costume:** 1. vestĭtus, ūs v DRESS 2. hăbĭtus, ūs esp in phr, *theatrical c*, scenicus h, Suet *triumphal c*, h. triumphalis, Quint.

**cot:** I. *A cottage* v. *infr.* II. *A child's bed* lectŭlus v BED III. *For doves* cŏlumbārium v DOVE-COT

**cotemporary:** v CONTEMPORARY

**cottage** · 1. cāsa · *there were a few scattered cs*, rara c (erat), Ov *cs thatched with straw*, c stramentis tectae, Caes *Dimin* cāsŭla, Plin. 2 tūgŭrium (of a more humble kind, and usu *made of reeds, straw*, etc) Varr *the turf-thatched roof of my humble cot*, pauperis tecti congestum caespite culmen, Virg v HUT 3. māpālia, um applied to the huts of Nomades in Africa: "aedificia agrestium Numidarum quae *mapalia* illi vocant," Sall Jug 18 Virg Liv.

**cottager:** cāsārius (= casae incola) Cod. Theod (But in ordinary prose or in verse, agrestis or rusticus may be near enough v PEASANT)

**cotton:** gossypion or gossypium (of which plant many species are used in modern manufacture) Plin. 19, 1, 14 also called xylon, and the *cotton fabrics*, xylĭna *sc* lĭna, ib The tree is also called gossympinus, id 12, 10, 21 and the *cotton down* is called lana (*wool*) by Virg G 2, 120 more fully "lana de ligno quam Graeci ξύλοβυλον appellant," Ulp

**cotton-mill:** * (xylinorum) officina

**cotton-plant:** v. COTTON

**couch** (*subs*): 1. cŭbile, is, *n.* v BED 2. lectus esp of *cs used at the table*, where there were usu three, summus, medius, imus v Dict Ant s. v. triclinium *Dimin.* lectŭlus. Cic 3. pulvīnar, āris, *n* (esp of *the cushioned couches on which the images of the Gods were placed*) · Cic Liv

**couch** (*v.*): A. Intr: I. Of a wild beast *to c. down*, esp *before a spring*: perh subsido, 3. which Liv uses of elephants *sinking on their buttocks*, clunibus subsidentes, 44, 5, *med* cf. Virg. A. 12, 491. "substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, poplite subsidens" or sese submittere ut melius exsilhat II. *To stoop down*, esp *for concealment, as in an ambuscade* subsido, subsideo (the former referring to the *act of stooping down*, the latter to the *being or remaining* in such a position) v. STOOP DOWN, LIE IN WAIT B. Trans I. *To station (in ambush)*. in insidis collocare, disponere, etc v AMBUSH II. *To level* a lance intendo, porrigo v TO AIM, STRETCH FORTH Phr *to receive an attack with lances c'd*, projecta hasta excipere hostem, Nep. Chab. 1 *with lance c'd*, infesta hastā (i. e. *pointed against the enemy*), Liv. III. *To perform an operation on the eye* perh.*suffusionem oculo demere, tollere (i e *in any way to remove the cataract*)

**cough** (*subs.*). tussis, is, *f.* · *a dry c*, t. sicca, Cels · *a rough, hard c.*, t. aspera, Mart.. also used of the single *coughings*. Ter. *to drive away* or *cure a c.*, t. discutere, Col. *to relieve it*, t levare, Cels; lenire, Plin. *Dimin*, *a slight c.*, tussĭcŭla, Cels Plin. *c. medicines*, tussĭcŭlāria medicamenta, Coel. Aur *to have a bad c*, male tussire v. foll. art

**cough** (*v*): tussio, īvi, 4 (either *to have a cough*, or *to make a coughing*) · *to c frequently*, crebro t, Quint. *all day long*, totis diebus, Mart. *To cough up*, extussio Cels Plin.

**coulter:** dens (aratri). cf. Virg 1, 262: or *culter (aratri)

**council:** 1. concĭlium (usually a *large body*, as distinguished from consilium, which denotes a *more select body*) *to hold a c*, c habere, Pl *to summon a c*, c vocare, Virg *to dismiss a c.*, c. dimittere, Caes *a general c.*, c oecumenicum, Eccl 2. consĭlium v. *supr* (esp. *a deliberative assembly*) *with the aid of his c* (i. e *the judges*) *he investigates the cause* cum consilio causam cognoscit, Cic. *Galba, having quickly summoned a c, began to ask for their opinions*, Galba, celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere coepit Caes Liv. *a more august c* ("privy-c"), sanctius c Liv. 30, 16 3. (*a c of war*) praetorium (so named from *the place of its meeting*) Liv

**councillor:** i e *member of a council* consĭliārius Suet. Tib 55 *a town-c*, i. e *member of the c or senate of a provincial town*, dēcūrio Cic

**counsel** (*subs*) · I. *Advice:* 1. consĭlium *evil cs*, mala c, Tac *to take c with any one*, c capere una cum aliquo, Ter Cic v. ADVICE. 2. auctōrĭtas (*the weighty cs of some influential person*) Cic Phr *to take c of any one*, consulĕre (with *acc*). v CONSULT *to take c. together*, deliberare v. TO DELIBERATE *to keep one's c*, secum consulere (?), sibi soli rem committere v. COMMIT, ENTRUST. II. In *pl.*=*policy* · 1. consĭlia, orum Phr 2. prōvidentia v. PRUDENCE, FORETHOUGHT. III. *Prudence* consĭlium; *force without c*, vis consilĭ expers, Hor v. PRUDENCE IV. In law *an advocate* patrōnus, advŏcātus (the latter prop *assistant c*) v ADVOCATE Phr *to be c for any one*, adesse alicui, Cic

**counsellor:** consĭliārius, auctor, consĭliātor v ADVISER, COUNCILLOR

**count** (*subs*) *cŏmes, ĭtis (from which the modern title is derived) see Du Cange for various titles of the kind

**count** (*v*): I *To number one by one* · 1. nūmĕro, ī *to c a flock*, n pecus, Virg. *to c. on one's fingers* n per digitos, Ov *to c to the senate*, n senatum, Cic often implying possession as, *to c many friends*, multos n amicos, Ov. Tac. 2. ēnūmĕro, ī (*to c up*; also *c out money* v foll art) *to c. up days*, dies e, Caes v ENUMERATE. 3. dēnūmĕro, ī (*to c separately*). Cic. Virg. 4. percenseo, ui, 2 · more fully numerando percenseo (implying a *careful survey in counting*) · *who can c your services to me?* quis possit vestra mi me promerita p. numerando? Cic. Phr *to c up on the fingers*, rationem digitis computare, Pl v. RECKON *to c the number of the slain*, numerum interfectorum inire, Liv. 38, 24, *med* II. *To regard as*. hăbeo, dūco, existimo. v. CONSIDER, RECKON.

—— **out to:** 1. annūmĕro, ī *he ces out to me a talent of silver*, mihi talentum argenti an, Pl. Cic. 2. dīnūmĕro, ī (less freq) *to c out twenty minas to any one*, alicui viginti minas d, Ter. 3 ēnūmĕro, ī *to c out the price*, i e *to pay it*, pretium e., Cic 4. nūmĕro, ī *to c out pay to the soldiers*, stipendium n militibus, Cic Caes.

—— **up:** ēnūmĕro, ī. v. ENUMERATE

—— **upon** (*v. intr*) · i. e. *to reckon on:* Phr. · *to c. upon peace with certainty*, pacem exploratam habere, Cic. Phil 7, 6, 16. *not to be able to c. with certainty upon anything*, nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, Cic. also foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*, id. *I think I may almost c. upon victory*, magna me spes victoriae habet, Sall. *that which may be c'd on*, perspectus, perspectissimus, Cic. *he will be able to c. upon it, that nothing etc*, erit ei perspectum, nihil etc, Cic. Or 34, *fin* : *comp upon*, frētus (foll. by *abl*) v RELYING ON and cf. artt. DEPEND ON, TRUST.

**countenance:** I. *The face, looks:* 1. făcies, ēi (including the entire

*make*): v FACE, FIGURE. **2.** ōs, ōris, *n* (applicable also to *brutes*, when it means the *mouth*: q v.)· *the c. of angry persons*, os iratorum, Cic. *to man he gave an upturned c.*, os homini sublime dedit, Ov.: v FACE **3.** vultus, ūs (only of *human beings the features and expression of the face*): *the c is the image of the mind*, imago animi v est, Cic *the whole c is a kind of silent discourse of the mind*, v. totus sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, Cic *a fierce c*, torvus v., Hor.: *a cheerful c*, v. hilarus, Plin : *a sad c.*, v. moestus, Hor. *a gloomy c.*, v. tristior, Suet.. *a false c*, ficti simulatique v, Cic. *the c. of the threatening tyrant*, v instantis tyranni, Hor (the word not unfrequently refers to an *angry* or *menacing* c · Tac) Join os vultusque (the former the *features*, the latter the *expression*) Cic

**II.** *Calmness, unaltered composure* Phr. *to put any one out of c.*, differre aliquem [ita] ut apud se ne sit, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5 also turbare, conturbare (stronger than simple verb) v DISTURB, EMBARRASS If shame be the disturbing emotion, ruborem alicui incutere, Liv. afferre, Tac. v. ABASH *to keep one's c*, i. e. *refrain from laughing*, risum tenere, Hor. **III.** *Favour, aid* favor, ōris v. FAVOUR. *To give one's c to anything*, favēre, indulgēre (both with *dat.*): see verb; and TO FAVOUR

**countenance** (*v.*). **1.** faveo, fāvi, fautum, 2 (with *dat.*). Join· f. et cupere (*to c and wish well to*), Caes. *to c. an opinion*, sententiae f., Cic.. v. TO FAVOUR. **2.** indulgeo, si, tum, 2 (with *dat.*) i. e. *to indulge, give way to*. q. v. **3.** adjūvo, auxilior: implying *active support*: v. ABET, AID.

**counter** (*subs.*): **I.** *A small round piece of ivory*, etc. **1.** calculus prop. *a pebble*: used both in *games* and *calculations*: Cic.: Mart. **2.** lūpinus or lūpinum prop. *a lupine seed*· used on the stage as *a substitute for money*· Hor. **II.** *A shop-counter*: mensa (*a money-changer's c*): Hor., who has it also of *a fishmonger's c.*, S 2, 4, 37.

**counter** (*adv*): chiefly in phr. *counter to*: contrā·(*prep* with *acc*): v. AGAINST: *to run c. to*, adversari, repugnare, Cic.· v. OPPOSE: as *adj*, contrārius: *the counter-speeches of Aeschines and Demosthenes*, orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis et Demosthenis, Cic· v. CONTRARY TO.

**counteract:** **1.** rēnītor, nīsus, and nixus, 3 (with *dat*) *the one motion c.s the other*, alter motus alteri r, Plin. 2, 82, 84. simply, alterno pulsu r, ib. **2.** occurro, obsisto (in fig sense) v. THWART, RESIST. Join occurrere atque obsistere (consilio), Cic. **3.** medeor, 2 (with *dat*)· *to c. an evil*, malo m., Cic. (cf Nep. Pelop 1. "itaque utrique rei *medebor* quantum potero, et *occurram* quum satietati tum ignorantiae lectorum"): v. TO REMEDY. Phr.: "*to c. medicines and nourish disease*," *medicamentis obsicere et morbum alere: the one tried to c. the other*, *alter alteri adversari atque in contrariam partem tendere.

**counteraction:** impĕdītio (rare), mōra: v. HINDRANCE. Or better, expr with *verb*: v. preced. art.

**counterattraction:** *vis in contrarium trahens.

**counterbalance** (*v*): **I** Trans.: **1.** aequo, 1: *these extraordinary virtues were c.d by great vices*, has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant, Liv. **2.** exaequo, 1. v. EQUALIZE. **3.** compenso, 1 (*to weigh or set off one thing against another*). also rĕpenso (rare), penso, in same sense v. COMPENSATE. Phr.· *to c. (of words) each other*, quasi dimensa et paria respondere, Cic.: so with ratio· "bene inter nos ratio accepti et expensi convenit," Pl.· v. TO BALANCE **II.** Intr. (rare). inter se aequari respondēre: v. TO BALANCE.

**counterbalance** *subs*). v COUNTERPOISE.

**countercharge** (*subs*) *crimen in eum intentum qui alterum accusat.

**countercharm:** [quod] contra fascinantes, effascinationes [portatur], cf. Plin 13, 4, 9 (40); 19, 4, 19 (50).

**countercurrent:** *quod in contrariam partem fluit v CURRENT

**counterevidence:** *testimonia quae ex altera parte opponuntur.

**counterfeit** (*v.*): **I.** *To forge, copy, or imitate* imitor, 1 *to c. the cry of a pig*, porcelli vocem i., Phaedr *this c.s that, but is not such*, hoc im. illud, sed non est ejusmodi, Cic But imitor (more fully, imitando effingere atque exprimere), is more usu. in good sense: v. IMITATE Phr *to c a will*, testamentum subjicere, supponere, subdere *to c. coin*, numos adulterinos percutere v. TO FORGE, COIN. **II.** *To put on a false resemblance*: **1.** simŭlo, 1 (correl. dissimulo; *to disguise* and *hide*) *to c the storms and lightning*, nimbos et fulmen s., Virg *to c madness*, s. se furere, Cic. **2.** assimŭlo, 1 *leaning on a staff she c.'d an old woman*, innitens baculo assimulavit anum, Ov. **3.** mentior, 4· *you c a young man by dyeing your hair*, mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, Mart. Virg v. FEIGN, PRETEND.

**counterfeit** (*adj.*)· **1.** fictĭcius *c. gems*, i. gemmae, Plin.· v. SPURIOUS **2.** ādultĕrīnus *c. money*, numus a, Cic. **3.** falsus: *a c. letter*, i literae, Liv. *at the waters of the c. Simois*, f. Simoentis ad undam, Virg **4.** fictus v. FALSE (II.). **5.** fūcātus (*tricked out with spurious qualities*): *to distinguish all c. things from genuine*, omnia i. a sinceris secernere, Cic. **6.** fūcōsus (i. q. fucatus). Cic **7.** mentītus (poet.)· *c. weapons*, m. tela, Virg. *c shapes*, m. figurae, Ov.

**counterfeit** (*subs*)· expr. with *adj.*: as, *all c.s fall short of the real thing*, *deteriora sunt ficticia omnia veris; "vincit imitationem veritas," Cic. v. preced art

**counterfeiter:** **I.** In gen sense **1.** imĭtātor, *f.* imĭtātrix (in good or bad sense). *Brutus was a wise c of a fool*, Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, Ov. *pleasure the c. of the good*, boni voluptas imitatrix, Cic. **2.** simŭlātor (i. e. *one who pretends to be what he is not*): Sall. (who uses the word adjectively): animus cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator, Cat. 5 v. DECEIVER, HYPOCRITE. **II.** *One who commits forgery*: falsārius, testāmentārius; qui adulterinam monetam exercet v. FORGER, COINER.

**counterfeiting** (*subs.*): imĭtātio, simŭlātio. v. IMITATION, PRETENCE. Join· imitatio simulatioque (virtutis), Cic.

**countermand** (*v.*): renuntio, 1 (with something in the context to fix the meaning) *he immediately sent to c the invitation to his friends to take counsel with him*, renuntiari extemplo amicis, quos in consilium rogaverat imperavit, Sen. (= "renuntiari iis ne ad se venirent," Forc.) *after having directed the troops to embark, he c.'d the order*, *quum milites conscendere jussisset [postea] consilium mutavit, iisque renuntiatum misit.

**countermarch** (*v.*): signa convertere (*to face about*) Caes.: Liv.· v. TO FACE (III.), MARCH BACK: *to march and c*, itinera huc illuc facere, Liv.

**countermarch** (*subs.*): *iter in contrariam partem, retro, factum. or expr. with verb (v. preced. art.)

**countermine** (*subs.*): cūnĭculus transversus, Liv.

**countermine** (*v.*): transversis cuniculis cuniculos hostium excipere, Liv.

**counterpane:** (?) lōdix, īcis Juv.. Mart.

**counterpart:** no exact word res gemella; alteri rei ab omni parte similima; quae alteri rei respondet ad unguem; etc.· v. CORRESPONDING.

**counterplea:** perh quod actioni opponitur (actio petitori intenta, R. and A.)

**counterplot** (*v.*) *insidiatori insidiari, insidias insidiis, fraudem fraudi opponere. v. TO PLOT.

**counterplot** (*subs.*): *insidiae insidiis oppositae v. PLOT.

**counterpoise** (*v.*): v. TO COUNTERBALANCE

**counterpoise** (*subs.*): **I.** Lit *a weight precisely balancing another* aequipondium, Vitr 10, 3, 4 (Sacoma, Gr. σηκωμα, appears to be used in similar sense, id 9, *praef* cf. Polyb. 8, 7, 11): v BALANCE **II.** Fig *quod pari momento est, tantidem momenti habet v WEIGHT, INFLUENCE.

**counterscarp:** perh. crĕpīdo, īnis, *f* (a term applied to the *banked margin* of streams, ponds, etc.) Varr. Plin. or perh. more fully crepido munita [fossae]

**countersign** (*v.*). *nomen suum alterius nomini subscribo; contra subscribo.

**countersign** (*subs*): tessĕra, Liv. v. WATCHWORD.

**counter-tenor** (*subs*): (?) altera ab ima vox; qui altera ab ima voce cantat v. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 7; with Maclean's note

**countervail** (*v.*): aequo, contra vălĕo· v. TO COUNTERBALANCE, NEUTRALIZE

**countess:** *cŏmĭtissa. v. Du Cange *comitis uxor. v. COUNT.

**counting** (*subs.*). dīnūmĕrātio, annūmĕrātio (rare) more usu. expr. with verb v. TO COUNT.

**counting-house:** (?) rătiōnāria or tăbŭlāria (*sc.* domus or mensa): the latter is used by Just. of *the office of a registrar of public notary* v. ACCOUNT.

**countless:** innūmĕrābilis, innūmĕrus v. INNUMERABLE.

**countrified:** agrestis, rusticus, or *comp.* rusticior v. RUSTIC.

**country** (*subs.*)· **I.** As opposed to town. **1.** ager, agri (usu. *pl.*): *not only from the city, but also from the c*, non solum ex urbe sed etiam ex agris, Cic · Liv. **2.** rūs, rūris, *n.* (very often with a pleasant association hence very freq in the poets of the *pl.* only the *nom* and *acc* are in use): *lovers of the c.*, ruris amatores, Hor.. *the lovely c.*, r. amoenum, id.: Cic.: *when men go to the c.*, quum rus hominess eunt, Pl. Ter (concerning constr, v. L. G § 256, *sqq.*)· *to live in the c.*, ruri habitare, Cic.· often in *pl*: Cic Hor. *One that lives in the c.*, rūrĭcŏla, Ov.. *to live or stay in the c.*, rusticor, 1. Cic.: whence, *a stay in the c.*, rustĭcātio, rusticātus, ūs, id **II.** *Any tract of land or region as distinguished from another*: **1.** rēgio, ōnis, *f.*. *but we see the largest c.s of the earth inhabitable*, atqui terrae maximas r. inhabitabiles videmus, Cic.· v. REGION. (But regio may also denote a "*continent*" cf Pomp. Mel 1, 4· "cui totius regionis vocabulo cognomen inditum est" of *Africa*) **2.** terra (also wider in meaning than the Eng.. to express it, usually some limiting word is necessary) *the inland c.s*, interiora terrarum, Mel *the c. of Italy*, t. Italia, Liv *the c of Gaul*, t. Gallia, Caes. v. LAND. **3.** fines, ium, *pl.* (mostly with the notion of the *frontiers* implied) *into the c. of the Helvetii, Trinobantes*, etc., in fines Helvetiorum, Trinobantum, etc., Caes. **4.** tractus, ūs i. e. *a tract* or *district* of land: v. DISTRICT. **5.** ōra, plāga: v REGION, COAST. **6.** The name of the inhabitants of a country is often put for the country itself (see L. G § 606): esp. when the country has no special name: as, *to go from the c. of the Treviri into that of the Menapii*, ex Treviris in Menapios venire, Caes. (*passim*): Mel. Phr. *the first c. (you come to) is Scythia*, gentium prima est Scythia, Mel.· *in peaceable c.*, in pacato, Liv., as opp. to terra hostilis, Cic.: *the open c.*, loca patentiora, Caes. **III.** *Native country*: **1.** patria *one's native c., which is the common parent of us all*, p. quae communis est omnium

nostrûm parens, Cic of other things besides man *trees have their different natives*, divisae sunt arboribus patriae, Virg. *Belonging to one's c*, patrius (the word patria itself strictly having terra understood) *the language of one's native c.*, sermo p, Hor (N.B. Patria is equally applicable when the *native place* is a single city; as, Priene, Clazomenae patriae, etc.) **2.** sōlum (with patrium or some similar *adj*): s patrium, Liv.; s. natale, Ov. *to leave one's c*, i e *go into exile*, solum vertere, Cic Liv Phr. · *of what c. are you, or from what town?* cujates estis, aut quo ex oppido? Pl *when Socrates was asked of what country he said he was*, Socrates quum rogaretur cujatem se esse diceret, inquit, Cic. . *one belonging to the same c.*, pōpulāris Cic Ter (more usu civis) v. FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN. **IV.** With esp reference to *the inhabitants* · nātio, gens, pōpulus: v. PEOPLE, NATION.

**country** (*adj*) i. e. *belonging to the country* (in sense I) rusticus, agrestis *c. life*, vita rustica, Cic (Not agrestis which would imply *boorishness*: v BOORISH) *c. estates*, r praedia, id v. RUSTIC Or expr. by *gen.* of rus: as, *c pleasures*, *ruris [amoeni] oblectamenta, voluptates v *subs.*

**country-folk:** homines agrestes, rustici v COUNTRYMAN (I).

**country-house:** villa (orig a *farm-house* q v). *domin.* villula · Cic. Hor (Also *c houses* were often called from the district in which they were situated: as Cic's Tusculanum, Arpīnas, etc)

**countryman:** **I.** *One living in the country* (v. *subs* I) rusticus; homo agrestis v RUSTIC Also rūrīcŏla (chiefly poet) Col For the use of colonus, v FARMER, SWAIN **II.** *One belonging to the same country*. cīvis, pōpulāris v. FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN.

**country-town:** mūnicipium rusticanum Cic Or simply oppidum, oppīdŭlum (*a small town*): v. TOWN

**county** (English) *cōmitātus, ūs Milt Def.

**county-town:** *comitatus caput v CAPITAL

**coup-d'état:** *facinus publicum et inopinatum · *to attempt a c.*, res novas tentare; nova moliri (Vell. 2, 129) v REVOLUTION

**coup-de-grace:** v FINISHING STROKE

**coup-de-main:** repentīnus impetus Liv *a place too strong to be carried by a c.*, locus munitior quam ut primo impetu capi posset, Curt; qui impetus et subita belli abnuebat, Tac

**couple** (v.) · **I.** Trans *to join together* cōpŭlo, connecto, conjungo, etc.. v TO CONNECT JOIN. **II.** Intrans (of animals) cōeo, māritor v TO COPULATE

**couple** (*subs.*): **I.** *Two of anything* pār, jūgum, bīni v PAIR. **II.** Of the sexes (besides par, jūgum, which are used in this sense), conjūgium Plin (of *animals*) also marīti (of *persons*) · as, novi marīti, "*a young c.*," Apul (= nova nupta et novus maritus) **III.** *For binding or leashing*. cōpŭla v LEASH.

**couplet:** distīchon, i, *n.* · Mart . v. DISTICH (or bini versus)

**courage:** **1.** ănĭmus · *our men's c. is increased*, nostris a augetur, Caes. *sufficient c.*, satis animi, Ov.: *to be of good c*, bono a esse; a. magno fortique esse; animo (or, of several persons, animis) adesse et omittere timorem, Cic.: *to inspire with c.*, alicui animum addere, injicere: v. TO INSPIRE. *to lose c.*, animo (animis) cadere, Cic. (also alicui cadit animus, id. · Liv.): in *pl* the word is often used in bad sense v. PRESUMPTION **2.** virtus v. VALOUR **3.** audācia: v. DARING, BOLDNESS.

**courageous:** **1.** ācer, ācris, ācre (implying *active courage*): *c. soldiers*, a. milites, Cic. · *a c. nation*, a. genus, Liv.; freq. with bello, or militiae, esp. in Tac. · v KEEN, WARLIKE **2.** ălăcer, cris, cre (less strong than acer, and opposed to ignavus) v ACTIVE, ALERT **3** ănĭmōsus (*full of spirit to meet difficulties of all kinds*) *show thyself c., and have fortitude (in adversity)*, animosus atque fortis appare, Hor v SPIRITED **4.** fĕrox *naturally mettlesome* and *warlike* q v. **5.** fortis strēnuus v BRAVE, VIGOROUS **6.** Expr by animus as, *be c.*, ades animo, oi, adeste animis (of more than one), Cic v. COURAGE (1) See also BOLD, DARING

**courageously:** ācrĭter (as acriter pugnam inire, Liv.), fortĭter, audacter. v BRAVELY, BOLDLY, FEARLESSLY

**courier:** **1.** cursor, ōris Nep Plin. **2.** nuntius *a messenger* of any kind q. v. **3.** tăbellārius Cic v LETTER-CARRIER. **4.** vĕrĕdārius (*on horseback* · late) Sid Firm. *such a courier's horse*, vĕrĕdus, Cod Just **5.** hēmĕrodrōmus (Gr. ἡμεροδρόμος) Liv. Nep the word is rendered by the former *speculator* (31, 24), and by the latter cursor (Milt 4, 3).

**course** (*subs*): **I.** *Motion in some particular direction*: **1.** cursus, ūs (in most senses) *the c. of the stars*, stellarum c, Cic. so of *rivers*, Cic. Ov. of *ships at sea* (esp. in phr. tenere cursum, *to keep on their course*, Caes. Cic.). *to direct one's c.*, c dirigere, Nep. *to be driven out of it*, cursu excuti, Virg Fig. *the c. of the times*, c. temporum, Cic. **2.** lapsus, ūs (*a gliding* or *flowing c*) *the rapid c of rivers*, fluminum rapidi lapsus, Hor: *the stars proceed in a fixed c and space*, stellae certo l spatioque feruntur, Cic *to flow to the sea by its natural c.* (of the water of the Alban lake), lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluere, id **3.** tĕnor, ōris (a c that is *steadily kept on*: cf. the phr. cursum tenere, *supr*) *the spear flies, and keeps its c*, hasta volat, servatque t, Virg. · *c. of life*, vitae t., Ov. **4.** via, iter v. ROUTE, WAY *to direct one's c*, iter dirigere, Cic. *to alter one's c*, iter flectere, Virg . also flectere viam velis, id. A. 5, 28. Fig. *the c of our affection and my attentiveness*, iter amoris nostri et officii mei, Cic. Att 4, 2, *init* Phr. *to direct one's c. towards*, pĕto (with *acc*). v. MAKE FOR, GO TO *to run through one's c of life*, decurrere vitam, Tib.; also d. spatium vitae (for the figure is borrowed from the circus), Ov · *that c. of study*, orbis ille doctrinae, Quint. *the whole c. of our industry*, curriculum omne industriae nostrae, Cic.

**II.** *Stated and orderly method of proceeding* esp in phr, *in due course* ordĭnātim *to canvass for honours (offices) in the commonwealth in due c.* honores ordinatim petere in republica, Cic. · so also, ex ordine, per ordinem, in ordine *each according to his precedence in age and rank gave his opinion in due c*, ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic v ORDER (in). *Out of c*, extra ordinem *to decree a province to any one out of c*, extra ord. decernere provinciam alicui, Cic. . *the act of going through all public offices in due c.*, decursus honorum, Cic

**III.** *Plan* or *regulated proceeding* · **1.** rătio, ōnis, *f*: *to resolve on a certain c.*, r. instituere, Pl.: more usu., r. inire, Caes *to abandon a c.*, r omittere, Caes. *my c. in speaking is accustomed to be as follows*, mea r. in dicendo haec esse solet, Cic **2.** consĭlium *nor do I know what c. now to take*, neque quid nunc consili capiam scio, Ter.: Cic. . v. PLAN. **3.** institūtum (a course *resolved upon, deliberately adopted*) · *to follow one's own c.*, instituto suo uti, Caes.: Cic Phr · *to let a person take his own c.*, *permittere alicui ut ad arbitrium suum, ad libidinem suam agat, cf. *supr*. (I., *fin*). **IV.** *The place where a race is run*: circus, spătium v. RACE-COURSE. **V.** *A course of lectures*: perh. *schōlarum series · *to deliver a c. of lectures*, scholas habere, cf Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7 **VI.** Of medicine cūrātio v. TREATMENT **VII** In architecture · c *of stonework*, etc chorium, Vitr. **VIII.** *Service of meat* Phr. *the first, second, and third c*, coena prima, altera, tertia, Mart. *he used to give a dinner of three cs*, coenam ternis fercŭlis praebebat, Suet. Juv **IX.** In certain phr. (*a*). *in the course of* 1. de (with *abl*): only of *time* *in the c. of the night*, de nocte, Cic (also *abl.* alone) v. IN 2 inter (with *acc.* · esp before a gerund) *in the c. of speaking*, inter loquendum (also in sermone, e g injicere, to let fall *in c of conversation*, Cic) v DURING (N B Iter sermonis is the *drift* or *line of reasoning* in discourse or conversation Cic Leg, 1, 13, 37.) (*b*). *of c*, *as a matter of c* 1. continuo (only in connection with a negative, or a question implying one) *if I have mingled with a crew of assassins, I am not, therefore, as a matter of c, an assassin*, non c, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sicarius, Cic *if he is free from evil, does he, as a matter of c., enjoy the chiefest good?* si malo careat, cne fruitur summo bono? Cic. 2. scilicet *what says Naevius to this? he laughs, of c., at our folly*, quid ad haec N? ridet, scilicet, nostram amentiam, Cic. . *your companions followed the maiden, of c.?* comites secuti s sunt virginem? Ter. *present my respects to my sister — Of c.!* gratulator meae sorori — Scilicet! Plaut very often ironical *people trouble themselves a great deal about that, of c!* id populus curat s.! Ter. v. FORSOOTH. 3. nīmīrum (= *no doubt*. q v.) very often iron Hor. Juv 4. vīdēlĭcet (iron.) Cic v DOUBTLESS

**course of exchange:** collўbus. v. AGIO

**course** (*v.*) · **I.** Of the chase vēnor, sector v TO HUNT. **II.** *To run fast* · curro, prōpĕro v TO HURRY, RUN

**courser:** *vēnātor Equus.

**coursing** (*subs*) · lēporis vēnātio.

**court** (*subs*) **I.** *A space belonging to a house, enclosed by a wall or fence*: **1.** ārea (applicable to *any open space*. v. AREA) · Plin. Ep. **2.** ātrium (*the inner court*, entered from the front door v. Dict. Ant., s. v. domus) v HALL **3.** aula (Gr αὐλή = Lat atrium) Hor. Prop. **4.** prōpātŭlum (*an open front court* the atrium was entirely covered, excepting over the impluvium or *tank* · v. Dict Ant. p. 427, *b*) *in the open (front) c of his house*, in propatulo domi, Nep Hann. 9, 3 (see the place); in p. aedium, Liv. (But in propatulo alone is simply *in public*) **5.** cōhors, cors, chors, rtis, *f*: for *cattle* or *poultry*: Varr v YARD. **II.** *A palace* · **1.** aula *the joyous c of Priam*, a. laeta Priami, Hor *away from c, who would be virtuous*, exeat aula qui volet esse pius! Lucan Cic (rare) *not at all fit for a c* haudquaquam aulae accommodatus, Curt. *to have the chief influence at c.*, aula et rege potiri, Tac. Also used to denote the *persons composing the court · the c. was favourably inclined towards him*, prona in eum a (Neronis), Tac H. 1, 13 *a candidate for court favour*, aulae candidatus, Instit Aulicae *Adj* aulĭcus, *belonging to a c.* Suet. **2.** rēgia (sc domus hence usu. = *palace*. q v.) *to be seen at c*, in r. visum esse (said of Caesar's house), Cic · Tac Phr. · *to be banished from c.*, congressu et comitatu (principis) dejici, Tac.: *to strive for c.-favour*, ad gratiam principum grassari, Instit. Aulicae. **III.** By meton.. *the persons constituting a c.*. **1.** aula v *supr*. (regia does not appear to be used in this way). **2.** aulĭci: which does not ordinarily include the sovereign v. COURTIER. **3.** cōmites, cōmitātus: v. RETINUE. (In such authors as Symm., Auson., etc. = aula, aulici.) **IV.** *Obsequious attendance, as at court*: chiefly in phr. *to pay c.*: [nullo] officio colere, Tac.. ambio; favorem alicujus aucŭpor, etc.. v. TO COURT also salūto: prop. *to pay a visit*

*of compliment* or *respect*. Suet Tac

**V.** *A place where justice is administered* **1.** bāsĭlĭca Cic.· Vitr. Suet ⁊ Dict. Ant. s. v **2.** jūdĭcium (rare in this sense) cf Quint. 4, 2, 25 *to come into c.*, in j venire, Nep Ep. 8, 2 the word denotes, however, more prop. *the body of judges* v. *infr* **3.** fōrum i. e *the public place of legal and other business: "the forum"* q v **4.** subsellia, orum (*the benches*). *to run away from the c.*, a subsellĭis discedere, Cic *to bring a man back to the c.*, aliquem ad s. reducere, id *the c's of law require a more powerful voice*, grandiorem vocem s desiderant, id. **5.** concĭlĭābŭlum (*in provincial or country towns*) Liv **VI.** *The persons or judges assembled in court*· **1.** jūdĭces (*the body of judges or jurors*)· v JUDGE

**2.** jūdĭcium *to bribe the c.*, j. corrumpere, Cic Clu 22, *extr* (though here the word may strictly denote *the legal procedure*): *to surround a c with armed men*, j claudere militibus armatis, Quint· *to summon before a c*, vocare aliquem in j., Cic *to bring a matter into c*, causam in judicium deducere, id. *to set before the c*, sistere aliquem in judicium, Ulp Dig Phr *to hold a c.*, forum agere, Cic *to call into c.*, in jus vocare, Cic. *to plead before the c*, pro tribunali agere, Cic *court-day*, dies fastus, usu *pl. c.-days*, fasti, orum, Cic · Liv.

**court** (as *adj*): **1.** aulĭcus c. *wrestlers*, luctatores a, Suet. **2.** rēgius i. e. *of the king, royal*. q v.

**court** (*v*) **1.** cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3 (usu. of *respectful and sincere attention* or *marks of respect*) Cic v TC CULTIVATE; RESPECT. **2.** ambio, 4 (prop *to go round, as in canvassing*) *to c the favour (of a deity) with anxious prayer*, numen sollicita prece amb, Hor. *to c a favour*, ambire ut, etc, Suet Tac v. TO CANVASS. **3.** blandior, 4 (of *flattery* and *coaxing*· foll. by *dat*)· v TO FLATTER **4.** pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3 (esp *of a suitor*)· v. TO WOO **5.** observo, 1 (similar to colo, but denoting the *inward feeling* rather than the outward act) v. TO RESPECT Phr. *to c. applause or popularity*, captare plausum, Cic.; c. favorem, Quint.; studium populi et favorem aucupari, Flor.. so, gratiam alicujus aucupari, Cic. studia militum affectare, Tac

**court-day:** dies fastus, opp to dies nefastus (*on which business could not be done in the courts*), Ov.

**court-dress:** *apparatus aulicus (?) Suet. Dom 4

**court-house:** bāsĭlĭca Cic.: v. Dict. Ant s. v

**court-martial:** perh. jūdĭcium castrense (though in Tac Agr 9, jurisdictio castrensis is evidently *the summary proceeding* of the commander) Phr *he was tried by a c*, *apud judices castrenses factum est de eo judicium; ex consilii s. praetorii sententia res est judicata (cf. Nep Phoc 3, *fin.*).

**court-minion:** homo aulicus gratiosus (cf Suet. Oth. 2 "liberta aulica gratiosa"); apud principem acceptus v. FAVOURITE. (N.B Not parasitus or satelles v. Lat. Dict. s. vv.)

**courteous:** **1.** cōmis, e (*obliging*: esp. *to inferiors*). *c to anybody*, c erga aliquem, Cic; in al, Suet *compar* comior, Cic.; *sup.* comissimus, Apul. (But the latter may be better expr. by maxime comis; summa, mira comitate v. COURTESY.) *Very c*, percōmis, Cic.

**2.** hūmānus (more extensive than comis; and including all that *consideration, courtesy*, and *good feeling* which belong to a true "*gentleman*") Join. comis atque humanus, facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic. **3.** făcĭlis, e (*accessible, easily persuaded to do a kindness*): Join· f. benevolusque, Ter. v. KIND, AFFABLE. *Very much so*, perfăcĭlis· Cic **4.** bēnignus i. e *generous, kind* q. v. **5.** affābĭlis, e. v AFFABLE. See also POLITE, OBLIGING (N.B. Not urbanus, which is simply *polite* as opp. to *rude, uncivilized*: nor civilis, freq. in Tac, and applied by him to emperors, etc, *showing the temper of modest citizens.*)

**courteously:** cōmĭter, cum [magna, summa] comitate; hūmānē, humaniter (both Cic); bēnignē; affabĭlĭter for syn see *adj* Join comiter et jucunde, Cic. suavissime et humanissime [scriptae literae], id

**courteousness.** **1.** cōmĭtas: c. *not unattended with sternness*, c non sine severitate, Nep *c and affability*, c affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. **2.** hūmānĭtas (more comprehensive than the Eng see *adj.* for syn) Cic. Nep. v REFINEMENT. **3.** făcĭlĭtas i. e *kindness, accessibility*· q v. **4.** bēnignĭtas (usu from a superior)· Cic. Ter. **5.** Expr. with mores as, mores suavissimi, joined with singularis humanitas, Cic. simly, m. comes, benigni, etc.· v adj. N.B. For "*with c*," as equiv. to an adv, v. COURTEOUSLY

**courtesan:** mĕrĕtrix, īcis v. PROSTITUTE.

**courtesy:** **I.** l. q. *courteousness:* q v. Phr., *acts of c*, officia, orum, Cic *by c.* (as opp. to *rightful title*), (?) gratiā non jure, per honorem v KINDNESS, FAVOUR. **II.** *A gesture of respect made by girls* (?) genuum flexio but usu. salutatio (puellae) will be sufficiently accurate v. SALUTATION. *To make a c*, *genibus flexis salutare (genua submittere is *to fall upon the knees*: v KNEEL)

**courtier:** **I.** *One who has a position at c*· **1.** aulĭcus (esp in *pl*): Nep Tac. (in *sing* the word is used as *adject*). **2.** ămīcus (principis) Suet. uses cohors amicorum to denote the *train of cs*, Cal. 19; Ner. 5, etc. **3.** purpŭrātus (lit *wearing purple*: hence *a high officer at court*). Cic Liv. **II.** *One who is given to flattery of princes*: *(homo) aulae accommodatus, aulica vafritia imbutus; assentator: v. TO COURT; FLATTERER

**courting** (*subs.*)· ambītio (esp. of *courting the favour of the public*), Cic. Nep. (Not used of *love-courtship*) Phr.· *to go a c.*, amare, in matrimonium petere. v. TO WOO.

**courtly:** **I.** *Appertaining to a court*· aulicus: Suet. **II.** *Fitted for a court*· aulae accommodatus; aulae artibus s. moribus imbutus, etc.: v. COURT.

**courtship:** ămor (not sollicitatio: which is *an attempt to seduce*) Phr. *after a c. of two years, he married her*, *eam post duos annos quam amare inceperat, matrimonio duxit; quum duos annos inter se caste amassent, matrimonio sunt conjuncti

**cousin:** **1.** consobrīnus, *f.* consobrīna (prop *on the mother's side*: also used for *cousin in general*): Cic we also find *masc*, frater consobrinus, and *fem*, soror consobrina, Just Inst **2.** patruēlis, is (*by the father's side only*) more fully frater and soror patruelis Cic.: Just. Inst. **3.** ămĭtīnus, ămĭtīna· (*son or daughter of paternal aunt*, amita) Gai Just. Inst. Less freq are sobrīnus, sobrīna, applied to the children of *two sisters*, Donat and mātruēlis, collateral to patruelis; *by the mother's side*: Marc Dig. (N B. Germānus, *fem* germāna, signifies a *half-brother* or *sister.*)

**cove** (*a small bay*): sĭnus, ūs v BAY

**covenant** (*subs.*)· pactum, pactio, conventio, etc v. AGREEMENT, COMPACT.

**covenant** (*v*)· păciscor, stĭpŭlor (the latter denoting *a formal engagement or undertaking* in any kind of contract) v TO BARGAIN, AGREE.

**cover** (*v.*) **I.** *To overspread*, lit. and fig.· often with the additional sense of *hiding*· **1.** tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (the most gen. term): *to c a corpse with a mantle*, corpus pallio t., Nep. *huts c'd with straw*, casae stramentis tectae, Caes. Cic. Often = *to conceal* (involucris t, Cic. Q. Fr. I, 1, 5) q v. Hence comps. (*a*) contĕgo, *to cover up, cover over* Caes Liv (*b*) obtĕgo, *to cover over* Cic Col (*c*). intĕgo (about = simple verb) Caes (*d*) prōtĕgo, *to c. in front*· Caes esp in fig sense v. TO PROTECT, SHELTER **2.** ŏpĕrio, ŭi, rtum, 4 (prop. *to c. at the top*, as a vessel *with a lid*): *he c's the tops of the jars with gold and silver*, summas amphoras auro et argento o, Nep *to c a patient with clothes*, aegrum multa veste o (stronger than tegere or its comps.), Cels Hence (*a*) coŏpĕrio, *to c up completely* (most freq in *p. part*) Cic Liv esp fig *c'd with infamy*, coopertus sceleribus, Cic Sall· (*b.*) ădŏpĕrio (not to be distinguished from simple verb chiefly used in *p. part.*): Liv Ov **3.** sterno, with comps insterno, consterno v TO STREW, SPREAD.

**4.** obdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (lit *to draw over* as a veil hence sometimes with *dat* of things c'd, and *acc* of that *drawn over it*. but in present sense more freq with *acc* and *abl*): *trees are c'd with bark*, obducuntur libro trunci, Cic who also has opermento obduci, *to be c'd with a covering*: Leg. 2, 22, 56 Virg. Plin. **5.** obtendo, di, sum, and tum, 3 (*to stretch or spread over* same constr. as preceding; but most freq with *dat* and *acc*). *the eyes are c'd with a transparent membrane*, oculis membrana translucida obtenditur, Plin Fig *characters are c'd (concealed) as it were with a veil*, quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. **6.** ămĭcio, ĭcui, ictum, 4 v. TO MANTLE, CLOTHE. **7.** vēlo, 1 v HIDE, VEIL Phr *to c the head*, caput obnubere, Cic. Liv (formula of old law) *moss-c'd rocks*, musco circumlita saxa, Hor. *God c's (the future) with gloomy night*, caliginosa nocte premit deus, id *to c (overcast) heaven with gloomy clouds*, atra nube polum occupare (but of *gradual* covering, obducere v *supr*). Hor· *everything (as) c'd with snow*, omnia nive oppĕta (sunt), Liv *c'd with mud*, oblĭtus coeno, Cic. *places c'd with underwood*, loca virgultis obsita, Liv. (v OVERGROWN) *c'd with wounds*, multis vulneribus confossus, concisus or (if *mortal ones*) confectus v. WOUND *to be c'd with infamy*, infamia flagrare, dedecore cumulatum esse, Cic.: flagrare rumore malo (less strong), Hor *c'd with honours*, cumulatus honoribus, Tac. (*to return home*) *c'd with glory*, cum maxima gloria, Liv see also COVERED. **II.** *To shelter, protect*: **1.** obtĕgo, prōtĕgo, tĕgo v. TO PROTECT. **2.** cingo, nxi, nctum, 3 (*to surround*: q v) *to c. one's rear with a strong body of troops*, ultimum agmen valida manu c, Curt. *his flank was c'd by cavalry*, equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. **3.** claudo, si, sum, 3· *the soldiers of the fifth legion c'd the right (of the march)*, dextrum quintani clausere, Tac. *to c. the baggage on the flanks*, a lateribus impedimenta c., Veg.. also used in the sense of *to cut off retreat, shut in:* hence more fully, agmen cl. et novissimis praesidio esse, Caes. Phr.: *he c's his flank with a barricade*, latera concaedibus munit, Tac. *the rear was c'd by the twentieth legion*, vicesima legio terga firmavit, id *the army ought to be c'd on all sides*, undique debent praeparata esse subsidia, Veg. 3, 6 (see the passage) **III.** *To occupy (space).*

**1.** obtĭneo, ui, ntum, 2 *to c. nine acres*, novem jugera ob, Lucr.. *to c. the fields with broad shade* (of a tree), agros longis ob. umbris, Plin. Curt. **2.** occŭpo, 1 (usu. stronger than the Eng.; *to take possession of*): *to c. with hewn stone*, caementis oc., Hor.: v. *supr.* (I.) phr. Phr.. *to c. a great deal of ground in fighting* (in proportion to numbers), raros magnisque intervallis proeliari, Caes.. Liv. **IV.** *To bear the expense of.* Phr *to c. the expense of anything*, dare pecuniam in sumptum, Ter.: *to c. their own expenses (by their service)*, sumptum (suum) ex sarcire, Ter. Heaut. I, I, 91 (al. exco-

ere) damnum resarcire (when *damage has been sustained*), Suet Col. *this sum of money will not c the expense of the building*, *minor est haec pecunia quam pro aedificiō sumptu s impensis.

**V.** Of breeding **1.** ineo, 4, *ir* Varr Plin **2.** sūpervēnio, 4. Varr Plin **3.** ōnĕro, 1 Pall

**cover** (*subs*). **I.** *A lid of any kind*· ŏpercŭlum, ŏpĕrimentum v. LID, COVERING **II.** *Shelter, protection;* esp in milit operations praesīdium v PROTECTION; and comp *verb* (II.). Phr *under c. of the wall*, muro tectus (miles), Caes *under c of the artillery*, tormentis munitus, firmatus v. TO COVER (II.) *under c of the night*, pernoctem (not so strong as the Eng v BY, DURING), cf Virg "per amica silentia lunae," A. 2, 255, *nocte adjuvante, consilio favente.* **III.** *For game*· *loca virgultis obsita et feris accommodata.

**covered** (*part* and *adj.*) besides the *p p* ŏpertus, cōōpertus, obsĭtus, cūmŭlatus, tectus, &c, for which v TO COVER densus, condensus (*thickly c*) of things which are *thick together a valley thickly c. with trees*, vallis arboribus condensa, Liv. simly with cieber v. THICK, FULL Milit. *t. t. a c. way*, perh porticus (*a gallery for protecting besiegers*), Caes. B. C 2, 2 or cūnīculus v. MINE

**covering** (*subs*) **1.** tegmen, inis, *n*, also tēgūmen and tegumentum (the most gen. term whether *for concealment or shelter*) *Scythian c.* (very scanty), Scythicum tegmen, Cic Liv (this form is esp frequent in poetry) *c.s for the body either woven or sewn*, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic *to draw off the c.s of shields*, scutis tegumenta detrahere, Caes *a c for the breast*, tegumen pectori, Liv (but MSS vary as to the form) **2.** intēgūmentum esp fig *the c of dissimulation*, in dissimulationis, Cic v. MASK. **3.** ŏpertmentum (a c. put *on the top*) the *c. of mother (earth)*, op matiis, Cic. *a double c.* (of nuts), duplex op., Plin. **4.** invōlūcrum (*a wrapper* q v) fig integumenta atque involucra ingenii, Cic. **5.** vēlāmen, vēlāmentum of the nature of a *veil, to hide something*· esp. of *clothing:* q v. Phr. *a c. of clouds*, nubium obtentus, Plin. *for beds*, etc, strāgŭlum v COVERLET.

**coverlet:** **1.** strāgŭlum cubiculare, Plin ; also stragula vestis, Cic Liv (a term applicable to *drapery* which is spread over any couch or furniture) **2.** pallium (also *a mantle*) Ov. Suet. **3.** peristrōma, ātis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl pl* peristrōmatis) Cic **4.** ŏpertōrium (?) Sen Ep 87

**covert** (*adj*)· **1.** obliquus (*indirect*). *to attack any one in c speeches*, ob. orationibus aliquem petere, Suet. *c. censure*, ob insectatio, Tac. **2.** tectus *c. loci*, tectus amor, Ov. **3.** occultus v. SECRET.

**covert** (*subs*) **I.** *Shelter, defence*. perfŭgium, rĕceptācŭlum v RETREAT, REFUGE, SHELTER **II.** *A thicket*. dūmētum locus virgultis obsĭtus. v. COPPICE, THICKET

**covertly:** **1.** obliquē (i e. *indirectly*) to *reprove any one c*, aliquem ob. (*or* obliqua oratione) castigare, Tac. **2.** tectē; occultē v SECRETLY.

**covet:** **1.** concŭpisco, pīvi, pītum, 3 *to c pictures, statues*, etc tabulas, signa c., Cic . strengthened with intemperanter, Nep.; but used also in good sense, as *to c. a man's glorious death*, mortem alicujus gloriosam c., Cic. **2.** cŭpio, gestio, dēsīdĕro v. TO DESIRE, LONG FOR (N.B.—None of the above have necessarily a bad sense) **3.** In absolute sense. = *to indulge a covetous desire*. *pravas cupiditates alere (Schleusner), *malam concupiscentiam habere (Schöttgen).

**covetable:** v. DESIRABLE.

**covetous:** *eager to obtain* (rare, except in bad sense: for good sense see DESIROUS, EAGER) **1.** āvārus (very rare in good sense) *a c and thievish man*, a et furax homo, Cic *the c man is always needy*, semper a. eget, Hor also in good sense *c. of glory*, gloriae a, Hor Fig of things without life *the c sea*, mare a, Hor **2.** āvĭdus (in good or bad sense v. EAGER) *the c double thieving wealth*, divitias conduplicant avidi, Lucr *the c. hands of the heir*, a manus heredis, Hor **3.** appĕtens (in good or bad sense) *signs of a grateful mind, not c. or greedy*, grati animi, non ap, non avidi signa, Cic *a man not greedy nor c*, homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic **4.** cŭpĭdus (rare in this sense) more precisely nullius rei c, Nep. opp to moderatus, Cic. Phr. *to be very c*, *cupiditate habendi ardere; divitias intemperanter cupere, concupiscere v. COVET

**covetously:** āvārē, āvĭdē, appĕtenter, Cic (Or expr by *adj.*. as *the more they have, the more they c. desire*, *quo plura habent, eo plura cupiunt avidi see *adj.*: or with *subs.*, as cupiditate inductus, etc)

**covetousness:** **1.** āvārĭtia defined by Cic. as opinatio vehemens ĭe pecunia quasi valde petenda sit, Tusc 4, 11, 26 *to be characterised by greedy and overreaching c.*, a. hianti atque imminenti esse, id. **2.** cŭpĭditas (more extensive than the Eng · *any immoderate desire*) v. PASSION, DESIRE. **3.** āvĭdĭtas usu with something in the context to define it *inflamed by c*, cupiditate inflammatus, Cic. Off 2, 11, 38 (q v). Pl. **4.** āmor hăbendi [sceleratus], Hor (Simly, expr. by pecuniae cupido, Sall ; opum [furiosa] cupido, Ov )

**covey:** grex, grĕgis, *m.*. e. g pavonum, Phaedr v FLOCK.

**cow** (*subs*). **1.** vacca as opp to taurus Virg Varr. *Adj* vaccinus as *c's milk*, lac vaccinum, Plin . *c's flesh*, caro v, id *Dimin.* vacchla, *a small c*, Cat. **2.** bos, bŏvis (which is *c. g* hence femina requires to be added where the gender of another word does not determine the sex) *one of the c.s*, una boum, Virg v HEIFER. *Adj* būbŭlus as, lac bubulum, Plin ; caseus b, Suet **3.** tauia (*a barren c*). Varr. Col. **4.** horda *or* forda (*a c. with calf*)· Varr.

**cow** (*v.*): perh. stŭpĕfăcio, stŭpōrem incŭtio v. TO STUPIFY, TERRIFY.

**cow-bane:** cicūta. v. HEMLOCK.

**cow-dung:** fīmus vaccinus, stercus vaccinum *s* vaccarum v DUNG.

**cow-herd:** armentārius, būbulcus v HERDSMAN.

**cow-hide:** cŏrium vaccīnum, būbŭlum v HIDE.

**cow's-horn:** vaccinum *or* vaccae (bovis) cornu · v. HORN

**cow-house:** būbīle, is, *n* : Varr.

**cow-parsley:** chaerŏphyllum (?) Col.

**cow-parsnep:** *heracleum arvense, Linn

**coward** (*subs*). **1.** ignāvus (*adj* hence in *sing.* requiring some word to refer to) *a soldier who is a c.*, miles ignavus et timidus, Cic v. COWARDLY (where the syn are distinguished). **2.** tīmĭdus· v TIMID **3.** fūgax (also an *adj*) v RUNAWAY.

**cowardice:** **1.** ignāvia (*want of spirit and energy:* opp. fortitudo, Cic) Join: timiditas et ignavia, Cic **2** tīmĭdĭtas v. TIMIDITY.

**cowardly** (*adj.*): **1.** ignāvus (*wanting in spirit and energy*)· Join ignavus [miles] ac timidus, ignavus et imbellis, Liv.; ignavissimus et fugacissimus [hostis], id. **2.** tīmĭdus v. TIMID. **3.** imbellis, e (*inapt for war*) v. UNWARLIKE, and *syn* (Also trepidus, pavidus may sometimes be used, but they denote a *temporary*, not an habitual character v FEARFUL.) Adv · *in a c. manner*, ignāvē, tīmĭdē, Cic

**cower** (*v.*): i e *to crouch in fear*, *genibus summissis metum indicare, se ad pedes alicujus pavidum projicere.

**cowl:** cūcullus, Juv. Mart . *with a cowl on* cūcullātus Esp in M L *of the monk's cowl* as in Prov, "cucullus non facit monachum"

**coxcomb:** **I.** Lit · crista galli v COMB **II.** Fig *a conceited fop* adolescens nitidus atque elegans ; nimium sui amator; suffĭtus (Pl ) v. FOP CONCEITED.

**coxcombry:** mundĭtia odiosa, putida cf Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130

**coy:** **1.** fūgax *coy Pholoe*, f. Pholoë, Hor (Simly, fugiens, Hor Od 3, 18, 1.) **2.** vērēcundus v. BASHFUL.

**coyly:** vērēcundē, tīmĭdē v BASHFULLY, MODESTLY (Hor has vitas hinnuleo me similis, Od 1, 23, 1 )

**coyness:** vērēcundia v. BASHFULNESS

**cozen:** fallo, lūdĭficor, etc. v. TO CHEAT.

**cozenage:** dŏlus, fallācia (Join: fucus et fallacia, Cic ), offūciae (Pl ) v. CHEATING, TRICKERY

**cozener:** lūdĭfĭcātor, fraudātor, etc.: v. CHEAT.

**cozily:** (?) satis commodē in arto. v. COMFORTABLY.

**cozy:** (?) in artum (breve, Hor ) coactus quidem sed satis commodus v COMFORTABLE.

**crab:** **I.** *The shell-fish*· **1.** cancer, cri (also -cris, Plin ), *m.*· the different species of c.s are enumerated, Plin. 9, 30, 51 the word is used also for *the sign Cancer* (Cancri sidus, Virg.) Col. Plin **2.** pāgūrus (πάγουρος) in Plin. a *species* of crab· v *l c.* Fall The form pagur also occurs, Ov **II.** *A wild apple* mālum silvestre (cf. Virg G. 2, 51) **III.** *A kind of crane* (?) tollēno, cicōnia v. CRANE.

**crabbed:** **I.** *Sour, austere* **1.** impolītus, mōrōsus, difficilis v. ILL-TEMPERED **2.** ācerbus i. e *sour*, ht and fig. (q v.). **3.** āmārus v PEEVISH see also HARSH, GLOOMY **II.** *Difficult, perplexing* Phr *a c. discussion*, impedita disceptatio, Liv *a c kind of discussion*, spinosum disserendi genus, Cic. v. THORNY, INTRICATE.

**crabbedly:** mōrōsē, āmārē. v. PEEVISHLY.

**crabbedness:** mōrōsĭtas, ācerbĭtas, importūnĭtas. v. ILL-TEMPER, PEEVISHNESS.

**crack** (*v.*) **A.** Trans **I.** *To break, partially* **1.** findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3· *the dog-star c.s the gaping soil*, hiulca f. Canis arva, Virg. (for which Catull has hiulcat); *to c. statues*, statuas f., Hor. v. TO SPLIT. (Diffindo is actually *to split in two*) **2.** frango, perfringo (as of *cracking nuts*, etc.. cf. Virg. G. 2, 72) v. TO BREAK, BURST. Phr. *to c. a man's skull*, caput alicui infringere, elidere v. DASH, BREAK **II.** Fig. in various uses· *to c a whip*, flagello insonare, verbera insonare, Virg *to c one's fingers*, articulos infringere, Quint. *to c. jokes*, jocularia fundere, risum movere· v JOKE *to c. of nothing but furrows and vineyards*, sulcos et vineta crepare mera, Hor.

**B.** Intrans: **I.** *To open in chinks*· **1.** fātisco, 3 *the camel's hoofs* c., camelo ungues f, Plin *lest the threshing floor may* c. (*open in chinks*), area ne f., Virg. **2.** dissĭlio, ui, 4 (*to c asunder*), *rocks c asunder with glowing heat*, d ferventi saxa vapore, Lucr *flint c.s with fire*, d. silex igni, Plin **3.** displōdor, plōsus, 3 (*to c. in two with a loud noise*: esp in *p. part*) dirumpor v. TO BURST. **4.** dēhisco, 3. v. TO GAPE OPEN. **5.** rīmas agere, ducere v. foll. art. **II.** *To make a sharp sound* crĕpo, 1 i. e. *to crackle, rattle*· q v (Perh. aridum sonum, fragorem edere. cf Virg. G. 1, 357 aridus fragor "qualis sonus asper et acutus ignorum aridorum quum franguntur," Forbiger, ad l.)

**crack** (*subs*): **I.** *A chink*· **1.** rīma. *to open in c.s*, rimas agere, Ov.· Cic.· v. CHINK. *Full of c.s*, rīmōsus: *a building full of c.s*, r aedificium, Cod.· Virg. *Dimin : a little c.*, rīmŭla, Cels.

2. fissūra: *cracks in the lips.* labrorum fissurae, Plin ‖. *A sound* · crĕpĭtus, ūs, m. v. NOISE.

**crack-brained** (*adj.*) · cerritus, dēlīrus, vĕcors · v. MAD, FOOLISH.

**crack-hemp,** or **-rope** (*a knave fit for the gallows*): furcifer, crux, pătibŭlum v GALLOWS-BIRD.

**crackle** (*v.*) 1. crĕpĭto, ī (*frequent* of 2) *the crying flame,* flamma crepitans, Lucr. *to c. in the flames,* c flammis, Tib. 2. crĕpo, ŭi, ĭ *the savin c.s on the hearth,* herba sabina ad focos c, Prop Phr. *a dry c-ing noise,* aridus fragor, Virg. *the c. grain of (salt),* saliens mica, Hor. Od. 3, 23. *fin.*

**crackling** (*subs*) ‖. *A noise:* crĕpĭtus, ūs (any *shrill noise* · e.g. c digitorum, Mart) v. RATTLE. ‖. *The crisp skin of roast pork* (?) *crusta, or* crustula porcina; porcinae crustulatum v CRUST

**cracknel:** (?) spīna (*a twisted roll*): Cato

**cradle** (*subs.*). Lit.. 1. cūnae, arum *to squall in a c,* in cunis vagire, Cic *to rock a c,* c. movere, cf. Mart II, 39, I Fig. *from one's c.* [a] primis c., Ov 2. incūnābŭla, orum (esp in fig sense) *imbued from the c. with hatred of the tribunes,* ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, Liv *Crete the c of Jove,* in Jovis Crete, Ov · Virg. Cic 3. In fig. sense sometimes expr. by *imp. part* as vagiens, nascens *an infant in the c,* vagiens puer, Cic Fin. 2, 10, 31 *they were surrounded by poverty and distress from their very c.,* paupertas et angustia rerum nascentes eos circumsteterunt, Dial Or. 8.

**cradle** (*v.*) in fig. sense, *to bring up* esp in *p part.,* as, *c'd in luxury,* *omni luxuria a pumis annis assuefactus, imbutus; quem nascentem omnis circumstetit abundantia rerum atque luxuria.

**craft:** ‖. *Handicraft* · 1. ars, artis, *f* · v. BUSINESS 2. artĭfĭcium: *cs and trades,* artificia et quaestus, Cic. v. HANDICRAFT. ‖. *Cunning.* dŏlus (the most general term), astus (chiefly in *abl* astu = *sharpness, cuteness*), astūtia v. CUNNING. ‖‖. *A small vessel:* rātis, scāpha, nāvĭcŭla v. BOAT, SHIP.

**craftily:** callidē, argūtē, astūtē v. CUNNINGLY.

**craftiness:** callidĭtas, dŏlus, vafrĭtia v. CUNNING (*subs*)

**crafty:** astūtus, callidus, dŏlōsus. v. CUNNING, SLY.

**crag:** cōs, cōtis, *f.:* scŏpŭlus v. ROCK, CLIFF.

**craggy:** 1. scŏpŭlōsus · *c hills,* s colles Sil. Lucan. 2. saxōsus v. ROCKY. 3. asper, ĕra, ĕrum *c rocks,* a saxa, Cic. · v RUGGED.

**crake** (*a bird*): *rallus v CORNCRAKE.

**cram** (*v.*): A. Trans. ‖. *To fill to excess* · 1 farcio, si, tum, *or* sum, 4 *the whole theatre was c'd,* fartum totum theatrum, Apul. · Flor (More freq. in sense II) 2. rĕfercio, si, tum, 4 *you recollect that the sewers were c'd with the bodies of citizens,* meminisris corporibus civium cloacas refertas, Cic. Plin. Fig *to c the ears with words,* aures sermonibus r, Cic. 3. confercio, 4 : v. TO STUFF. N.B—Both this and the preceding are most freq in *p part,* rĕfertus, *abounding in,* confertus, *close together:* CROWDED (q v.). 4. inculco, 1 (with *acc* and *dat.*. prop. *to tread or stamp in*): Col. Esp fig : as, *to c a thing down a person's throat* (whether he will or no), inc. aliquid alicui, Cic. 5. stīpo, 1 v. TO COMPRESS: *ships c'd close together,* in arto stipatae naves, Liv : v. TO CROWD, CROWDED. ‖. *To fill with food* · 1. farcio, 4 *gluttonous and cramming themselves with more than they can contain,* edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Esp. of *fattening an animal: you must c. hens and geese in this way,* gallinas et anseres sic farcito, Cato Col. 2. sāgīno, 1: *when Antony was every day being c'd with recherche dinners,* cum exquisitis quotidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin *to c. a horse with barley and vetches,* equum hordeo ervoque s, Col. : v. TO FATTEN. B. Intrans : helluor (hĕluor), 1. v TO GORMANDIZE Fig *to c. (for an examination),* *menti farraginem rerum cujuscunque generis inculcare, cuncta confertim menti inculcare v. *supp.* (I. 4)

**cramp** (*subs.*): ‖. *Spasm* · spasmus, Cels ; nervorum rigor, Cels., tĕtănus, Cels. ‖. *Cramp-iron* · ĭfĭbŭla, uncus v CLAMP

**cramp** (*v.*). ‖. *To pain or affect with cramps:* spasmo, etc (v. preced art) vexare, afflicere; *nervos contrahere, contrahere. More freq in sense, ‖. *To confine, restrain* cōarto, comprimo, cōgo (with or without in artum, in angustum), etc v. TO CONFINE Phr. *to be c'd for room* (of soldiers), in angusto tendere, Liv of a person *in a house,* angustе sedere, Cic *c'd circumstances* (poverty), res angusta domi, Juv. See also TO HAMPER, FETTER ‖‖. *With an iron:* fibulis colligare, Vitr.

**cramped** (*adj*) · Phr. · *a c style,* *genus scribendi restrictum, minus liberum (not contortum for contorta et acris oratio, Cic Or 20, 66, is *energetic, fiery, oratory*)

**cramp-fish:** torpēdo, ĭnis, *f* Cic Plin. (*Raia torpedo, Linn)

**crane:** ‖. *The bird.* grus (older form gruis, Phaedr), gruis, c : Virg Plin (*ardea grus, Linn) ‖. *A machine for hoisting:* 1. tolleno, ōnis, *f* esp *for use in sieges* · Liv Veg 2. cīcōnia Isid Vet Gloss. ap Veg (= tollēno) 3. trochlea, tympănum the former prob. *a sheaf of pulleys,* the latter *the drum or wheel round which the tackle for raising the weight ran* · Lucr. 4. māchīna i e *machine.* q v. 5. carchēsium (*in a ship*) · v. Dict Ant 789, *b*

**crane's-bill:** gĕrānium. Plin.

**crank:** ‖. *An iron elbow.* (?) uncus ; ferrum uncātum v. HOOK. ‖. *Any bend or turn* (rare in this sense) v. BEND, TURNING.

**crannied:** rīmōsus (full of *crannies* or *chinks*): Col Juv.

**cranny:** rīma, rīmŭla ; fissūra v CRACK, FISSURE.

**crape:** *textilium genus quod crispum (Anglice "crape") vocatur, *dressed in c,* atrātus, pullātus i e MOURNING (q v.).

**crapulence:** crāpŭla *to get rid of c.,* c. exhalare, also edormire (*to sleep it off*). Cic ; amovere, Pl. discutere (*by medicine*), Plin.

**crapulous:** 1. crāpŭlentus, crāpŭlōsus (both rare). 2. tēmulentus (i e *heavy with wine*) cf. Coel ap Quint. 4, 2, 123 · ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, totis praecordiis stertentem, etc Cic 3. expr. by circuml.. crapulae plenus, crapula laborans, etc v. *sub*

**crash** (*subs.*) · 1. frāgor, ōris *the c of the buildings which were being demolished,* t. tectorum quae diruebantur, Liv. *on the left hand it thundered with a sudden c,* subito f. intonuit laevum, Virg *a dry sounding (harsh) c,* aridus f., Virg 2. strĕpĭtus, ūs (as of *horns,* or *harsh music*): v DIN. 3. sŏnus, ; sŏnĭtus, ūs (gen. term) v SOUND, NOISE.

**crash** (*v.*). 1. strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3 esp of *horns, clarions,* etc.: Hor. Virg *of thunder:* Sil. 2. frāgorem dare Lucr. Ov. Phr *if the heavens should come crashing down upon him,* si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor

**crasis:** in grammar crāsis, is, *f.*

**crass:** crassus, densus v. DENSE.

**crassitude:** crassĭtūdo v THICKNESS.

**crate:** corbis, corbĭcŭla v. BASKET. crātēs, is, *f.*, is rare except in *pl.*

**crater:** ‖. *Of a volcano:* crāter, ēris, *m* · *its c. (of Etna) is twenty stades in circuit,* c. ejus patet ambitu stadiorum viginti, Plin. (In poet pelh fornāces, lit *furnaces:* Hor Virg) ‖. *A constellation* · crātēra, Cic. crāter, Ov.

**craunch:** dentibus frangere, conterere, cum fragore conterere, obterere v TO CRUSH

**cravat.** (?) fōcāle, is, *n.* · usu. *pl.* focalia only worn by the delicate or effeminate v Hor S 2, 3, 254 Quint.

**crave** (*v.*) · 1 e *to beg earnestly:* ōro, obsecro, pĕto, etc. v. BEG, IMPLORE, ENTREAT

**craven** (*subs*) *qui animo prorsus abjecto est; ignavus atque abjectus v. ABJECT, COWARDLY

**craving** (*subs.*). dēsīdĕrium v LONGING.

**craw:** ingluvies, guttur v. CROP

**craw-fish:** (?) astācus, Plin.

**crawl** (*subs.*): *an artificial oyster-bed:* ostreārium, Plin.

**crawl** (*v*) 1. rēpo, repsi, ptum, 3 *he observed snails crawling about among the rocks,* animum advertit inter saxa cochleas repentes, Sall. *Frequent.* repto, *to c. about.* Plin. 2. serpo, psi, ptum, 3 esp. *of the motion of serpents* v. CREEP. (N B.—Repo with its compounds rĕrēpo, *to c. out* or *up,* prōrēpo, *to c forth,* etc, is the proper word to denote the *slow crawling of insects*)

**crawling** (*adj.*): reptilis, e *of snails,* Sidon

**crawling** (*subs.*) reptātio, *of infants,* per manus et genua, Quint. reptātus, Tert.

**crayfish:** v. CRAWFISH.

**crayon:** 1. crēta (i. e. *chalk*: which, however, is not stated by Plin to have been used in art cf. 35, 15, 57 *sq*) 2. rubrica, *sc.* terra ; *red earth* cf Hor S. 2, 7, 98, "proelia rubricā picta aut carbone"

**craze:** ‖. Lit. *to break, crush* (rare in this sense) v CRUSH, PULVERISE. ‖. *To turn the brain:* ālīēno, 1 with mentem, Liv. 42, 28, *fin.* Plin. also absol Sen. Q N. 2, 53. Chiefly in *pass.* · *to be c'd,* mente alienari, Plin. (*v. supp.*), minus compotem sui fieri, cf. Liv. *l. c.*; furiosum fieri v MAD, MADDEN.

**craziness:** ‖. Physical · imbecillĭtas, infirmĭtas v. FEEBLENESS. ‖. Mental. mentis alienatio, mens alienata, furor v DERANGEMENT, MADNESS

**crazy:** ‖. Physically : dēcrēpĭtus (of the *body*): Pl Ter. also imbecillus, infirmus v. DECREPIT, FEEBLE Phr. *a c vessel,* *navis vetustate confecta; navis parum firma ‖. Mentally. 1. cerritus Pl Hor. 2. mente alienatus, minus compos sui etc v DERANGED.

**creak:** 1. gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3 (esp poet) *the moved window c'd with a gentle sound,* gemuit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. *a c.ing wheel,* gemens rota, Virg of *mast and yards,* Hor Od 1, 14, 6 Plin. Ep 2 strīdeo or strīdo, di, 2 and 3 (of any *harsh, grating sound*) *a c.ing waggon,* stridentia plaustra, Virg v TO GRATE (N.B Crepo and concrepo, freq. used of *doors* in Ter and Pl, refer to some noise made by or with them preparatory to opening)

**creaking** (*adj.*): strīdŭlus: *the c warns,* s plaustra, Ov (see also *verb*)

**creaking** (*subs*) 1. strīdor *of a door,* Ov (applicable to any *shrill noise*) 2. crēpĭtus, ūs (prop. *a rattling or sharp noise*): *the c. of hinges,* c. cardinum, Pl Curc. 1, 3, 1 (see the place) 3. argūtātio. (fig) *of a bell,* Cat 4. sŏnĭtus, ūs. gen. term. v. SOUND.

**cream:** ‖. Of milk: 1. spūma (lactis) Plin. describes *butter* as spuma lacte concretior, etc.: N. H. 11, 41, 96 2. *flos lactis · after the anal. of flos vini,* Cato, R. R. 11. 3. *crēmor lactis (cremor is *a creamy juice of any kind:* cf. Cato, R. R. 88. also called crema, Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v.). ‖. Fig. *the best of anything* v. FLOWER.

**cream** (*v*). flŏreo, spūmo. v TO FROTH.

**cream-coloured**: (?) gilvus Varr. Virg

**creamy**: expr. by crĕmor (v CREAM) cremoris naturam habens, etc

**crease** (*subs.*) rūga v WRINKLE, FOLD. *To take out c s*, ērūgare, Plin

**crease** (*v*): rūgo, corrūgo; duplĭco. v. TO WRINKLE, CRUMPLE, FOLD.

**create**. I. *To cause to exist* 1. creo, 1 *the elements of things, from which nature c s all things*, rerum primordia, unde omnes natura creat res, Lucr Cic. 2. gĕnĕro, 1 (prop. *to engender, beget* q v.) *God c.d and endowed man*, hominem genetavit et ornavit Deus, Cic *men have been created for the sake of men*, homines hominum causa generati sunt, Cic Hor. 3. gigno, gĕnŭi, ĭtum, 3 (a q genero) *for neither would that be an elemental principle which should be c.d from without*, nec enim esset id principium quod gigneretur aliunde, Cic. *Plato says that they are not c.d, but always exist*, Plato eas (ἰδέας) gigni negat et ait semper esse, Cic v TO PRODUCE. 4. părio, 3 v. TO BEGET, CAUSE 5. (in *pass*) nascor, nātus, 3 strictly *to arise, be born* q v II. *To conceive by the mind*. 1. formo, 1 *to c a new character*, personam f. novam Hor. 2. fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 *let what you c be consistent*, sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119 3. părio pĕpĕri, partum, 3 cf Cic de Or. 2, 87, 356 "ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut *totum aliquid*, cujus in ingeniis nostris pars nulla sit, *parvat et procreet*, etc." 4. mentior, 4 (poet) Hor A. P 151. 5. invĕnio cf. Cic Inv. 1, 7. III. *To make* or *appoint* (as *kings*, etc) creo, făcio v TO APPOINT (I)

**created** (*adj*) (as opposed to *self-existing*) nātīvus *a c. universe*, mundus n., Lucr. *it is the opinion of Anaximander that the Gods are c. beings*, Anaximandri opinio est n. esse Deos, Cic. see also *verb*.

**creation**: I. *Act of creating*: creātio (very rare) *the c. of magistrates*, magistratuum c., Cic. Usu. expr with verb as, *before, since, the c of man*, ante, post, homines natos, Cic. II. *The total of things created*: mundus i. e. *the world, universe* q v. III. *A production of human genius*: *quod humano ingenio fictum, excogitatum sit v. CREATE (II): or simply ŏpus n. e. *work* (q. v), or by circuml., as, *there is no greater c. of the human mind than the Iliad*, *mihil effecit hominum ingenium Iliade pulchrius.

**creative**. 1. creātrix epith. of *nature* in Lucr v. CREATOR. 2. effectrix (in less precise sense) Cic. v. PRODUCTIVE. Phr *c power* (of mind) *animi vis [vivida] quae ad res excogitandas atque effingendas (? procreandas cf CREATE, II) valet; ingenii vis formatrix; quae novas res fingit atque format

**creator**: I. With ref. to *the world*: 1. crĕātor (rerum) Join ille creator atque opifex (*framer*) rerum, Lucan. *Fem.* creatrix v. CREATIVE 2 prōcrĕātor mundi (with ille pre fixed) Cic 3. gĕnĭtor. Cic., who has optimus et praestantissimus g, Tim. 8. Join genitor et effector, id. 4. (Less exactly) ŏpĭfex, fabrĭcātor v FRAMER. II. In general sense *maker, originator*. 1. auctor *L Brutus, the c of your nobility*, L Brutus, auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic v AUTHOR. 2. părens, tis *Socrates, the c of philosophy*, Socrates, p. philosophiae, Cic *Tully, the c of eloquence and Latin literature*, Tullius, facundiae Latinaeque literarum p., Plin. 3. effector v. MAKER.

**creature**: I. Strictly: *a created thing*. (N.B Not creatura, which has no earlier authority than Tert.): 1. animal, ānimans (*a living c.*): the latter esp. in *pl*: *man a divine c.*, homo divinum animal, Cic.: *that pernicious c.* (Clodius), funestum illud animal, id *every living c*, omne genus animantum, Lucr *that one c should live by the death of another*, alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, Ov 2. Use res, or *neut* of *adj* v. THING 3. ŏpus, ĕris *all ye c s*, omnia opera (Dei), Vulg v BEING (II.) II. As term of endearment. 1. ānima *dearest c.s*, carissimae animae! Cic. 2. dēlĭciae, arum v DARLING 3. mellītus (*a sweet c*): Cat. 4. May sometimes be expr by a *dimin*. as Catullus *to Lesbia's sparrow*, miselle passer! *poor little c.!* or Adrian's animula, blandula, etc. III. Of contempt animal v *supr* (I) Phr. *servile c s*, servientum animae, Tac. *ridiculous c*, ridiculum caput! Ter. *poor c s of men*, homunculi! Cic (comp *supr* II). IV. *A tool, dependant* mĭnister, tri. more fully, alienae mĭnister potentiae, Vell. 2, 33 Phr *Lentulus is the mere c. of Pompey*, L. est totus in potestate Pompei, Cic. *of your c.* (in good sense), de te pendentis, te respicientis amici, Hor Ep 1, 1, 105 cf. Sall. 19 "Cn Pompeii veteres fidosque clientes." V. *Something formed, imagined*: Phr. *empty c.s of the fancy*, vanae species (finguntur), Hor. A. P. 8 vana simulacra, Ov Am. 1 6, 9 · Lucr. · Hor. calls the *fanciful c.s of the Odyssey*, speciosa miracula, A. P 144 phantasma (= simulacrum) occurs in late writers, as Tert

**credence**; fĭdes, ēi, *f.*: v. BELIEF, CREDIT · *to give c to any one*, alicui f habere. Cic.; also f. adjungere (rebus commenticiis), id.. or simply credere, id.: v. BELIEVE

**credentials**: publicae auctoritates ac testimonia (legationis), Cic *literae ad fidem faciendam datae (R and A.).

**credibility**: no word nearer than fĭdes or auctoritas *what authority and c. can the letter have?* quam habere auctoritatem et quam f. litterae possunt? Cic *a book of well-established c*, liber spectatae f., Gell. Phr. *to give an appearance of c. to their story*, *quo veris similiora redderent dicta sua *to prove the c of a history*, *historiam veri similem esse demonstrare, probare *a book concerning the c. of Roman history*, *liber de fide atque auctoritate Romanae historiae scriptus. *have these things any c.*, *haeccine talia sunt ut iis fides sit habenda?

**credible**: 1. crēdĭbĭlis, e (not of persons) "credibile est, quod sine ullo teste, auditoris opinione firmatur," Cic Inv. 1, 30, 48 *scarcely c*, vix c., Hor. 2. prōbābĭlis, e (stronger than 1 · *commending itself to the judgment*) v PROBABLE. 3. Very often expr. by fides as, *to make a thing appear c*, fidem facere alicui rei, Liv. a fide non abhorrens (not *incredible*: q v.) Liv 4. lōcuples (of *witnesses, authorities*). *a most c. witness or author*, testis, auctor locupletissimus, Cic. Phr. *so stated by c. authors*, a bonis auctoribus sic scriptum, Cic . *c. and well-informed witnesses* satis idonei testes et conscii, Cic (N.B. Georges and others give testis fide dignus, but without stating authority)

**credit** (*subs.*) · I. *Belief, faith* 1. fĭdes, ēi · *when less c. was now given to legends*, quum jam minor fabulis haberetur f., Cic. *to give c. to evidence*, testimonio f. tribuere Cic. who also has, f adjungere in same sense: *I have c. with this man*, mihi f apud hunc est (with *acc* and *inf.*), Ter.. *it lessens both the authority of the orator and the c. of his speech*, imminuit et oratoris auctoritatem et orationis f., Cic. 2. auctōrĭtas (stronger than fides esp. as attaching to *a person's influence or character* · v. *supr.* last ex). *to think that that evidence deserves c, for which no voucher has been found*, putare auc esse in testimonio cujus auctor inventus sit nemo, Cic *but what c. can be given to that phrenzy which you call divine?* quid vero auctoritatis habet furor iste quem divinum vocatis? Cic. v. AUTHORITY II. *Esteem, reputation*: fāma, existimātio, grātia (*influence, popularity*: q v) v REPUTE, REPUTATION. Phr *non do I commend this to your c.*, neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, Cic *to say anything to a person's c*, in laudem alicujus dicere, Gell. *to give any one greater c for eloquence*, etc, eloquentiae alicui majorem tribuere laudem, etc, Cic. *to mention anybody's name to his c*, quem honoris causa nomino (parenthetically), Cic. (but the expression is more respectful than the English) *but it was not to your c so to act*, at tu indignus qui faceres (ea), Ter.

III. In a commercial sense fides · *to do away with c* (by means of the Licinian rogation), f abrogare Liv. *c. fails*, f concidit, aliquem deficit, Cic *c was more limited throughout Italy*, t. tota Italia erat angustior, Caes *c. had been banished from the forum*, f de foro sublata fuerat, Cic. *to have c*, fide stare, Liv *money borrowed on his own or his friends' c.*, pecunia sua aut amicorum f sumpta mutua, Sall Phr *to place a balance to a person's c.*, reliqua rescribere, Cic Att 16, 2 *whatever your father owes me I will order to be put down to your c.*, quidquid mihi pater tuus debuit, acceptum tibi fieri jubebo, Plin. Ep 2, 4, 2 *to buy on c*, *pecunia haud praesenti emere cf. Pl Men 5, 9, 97 or perh better, fide sua emere, cf. *supr* (in diem emere is *to buy with an agreement to pay at a certain date* · Nep. Att 9, 5 comicē, *to buy on c and sell for cash*, coecā die emere oculatā vendere, Plaut).

**credit** (*v*). I. *To believe*: crēdo; fidem habeo, adjungo v TO BELIEVE. II. *To enter upon the c side of an account*, alicui acceptum referre, Cic cf. CREDIT, *subs* (III *fin.*)

**creditable**: hŏnestus v HONOURABLE Or expr by *dat* of laus, honor as, *this is c. to you*, hoc tibi laudi est etc. L. G. § 297.

**creditably**: (satis) hŏnestē v HONOURABLY Phr *you have not acted c*, non dignum te fecisti, Ter *to come off c.*, *satis cum laude discedere. v. LAUDABLY.

**creditor**: crēdĭtor *to defraud one's c s*. c. fraudare, Liv. Gai. *to satisfy one's c s*, creditoribus satisfacere, Suet. *A female c*, crēdĭtrix, icis Paul. Dig

**credulity**: 1. crēdŭlĭtas (not in Cic. v. *infi* 2). *c. is more an error than a fault*, c error est magis quam culpa, Planc. ap Cic *easy c.*, facilis c., Tac. 2. tĕmĕrĭtas more fully, temeritas in assentiendo, Cic. Div 1, 4, 7 (where a later author would certainly have used credulitas) Caes. also uses temeritas · "temeritas.. ut levem auditionem habeat pro re comperta," B G 7, 42. 3. facilitas in credendo cf. Cic Q F. 1, 1, 7. 4. Cic. uses the foll circuml. "[unum vitium] ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus hisque temere assentiamur," Off 1, 6, 18.

**credulous**: 1. crēdŭlus. *improvident and c. old men*, improvidi et c. senes, Cic.. *love is a c. thing*, c res amor est, Hor.: Ov. 2. By circuml. · qui temere assentitur, incognita pro cognitis habet · v. preced. art *fin.*

**credulously**: 1. expr by *adj.* (L. G. § 343): *we c. think*, *creduli putamus, etc.; *do not c. form distant expectations*, ne credulus spem inchoaveris longam cf. Hor Od. 1, 11, *fin.* 2. tĕmĕrē (implying *haste and inconsiderateness* in coming to a conclusion) v. CREDULITY (*fin.*).

**creek**: sinus parvus atque in terram revectus. cf. Tac Ag. 23; aestuarium: Caes. Tac. v ESTUARY

**creep**: I. *To move with the belly on the ground* 1. serpo, si, tum, 3. (esp. of *serpents*). *the snake c s over the ground*, anguis s. per humum, Ov Cic.

2 rēpo, psi, ptum, 3 (v TO CRAWL) · *a dormouse had crept into a chest of corn*, mitedula repserat in cumeram frumenti, Hor Sall *Frequent* repto, 1

Plin. Hence, arrēpo, *to c. towards* (with ad, or in later authors, *dat*), perrēpo, *to c. through*; dērēpo, *to c down*, irrēpo, *to c. into* (with in and *acc*, or *dat.*), prōrēpo, *to c. forth*· some of which, with obrēpo, are often used in fig sense, *to steal imperceptibly towards, over, etc.*: v. *infi.* (IV) **II.** Fig of plants; *to trail along* **1.** serpo, 3 *to c. along the ground*, humi s., also in terra or terram, per terram s, Plm.· Cic **2.** rēpo, 3 with same constr Plin. (less freq repto, 1d). **III.** Also fig of whatever *moves sluggishly*: repo *we c* (*lazily*) *along three miles*, millia tria repimus, Hor . of *sluggish water*, pigro lapsu r, Col (Not serpo in this sense which, as referred to *stars, rivers, etc*, points to their *gradual, serpent-like* course, not to slowness of motion) **IV.** Also fig *to come on unperceived* obrepo, insinuo (with *pron. refl*) v TO STEAL UPON or OVER Phr *to c into any one's acquaintance* ("*creep up a person's sleeve*"), se alicujus in familiaritatem insinuare, Cic. *assentatione alicujus gratiam, favorem captare, aucupari

**creeper:** rare, except in sense of *creeping plant*. herba quae serpit, repit (the latter more applicable to *small plants*) humi, per terram or more fully, quae jacet atque humi serpit, Plin 27, 11, 74 see *verb* (II.) cf. herba caduca, quae naturā ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen 15, 52 if the plant at the same time *climbs*, quae se claviculis suis humo erigit, attollit, etc. v Cic. *l c.* or quae reptantibus flagellis scandit, etc. Plin. 19, 5, 24 (who applies the expr. to *the gourd*)

**creeping** (*subs*) reptātio, reptātus (rare) usu. better expr. with *verb* (q v.)

**creepingly:** serpendo, rēpendo v L. G. § 541.

**crepitate** (rare) crepito, 1 v CRACKLE, RATTLE.

**crepuscule** (rare) crepuscŭlum. v. TWILIGHT

**crepuscular** (rare) sublustris, e v. TWILIGHT.

**crescent:** **I.** Of the moon luna crescens, Col also l cava, Plin . l. bicornis, Hor **II.** Anything *in the shape of the c. moon:* **1** lūna Juv Isid Orig 19, 34, 4 **2.** lūnŭla (*dimin* of preced.) Isid Tert **III.** The Turkish standard *lūnŭla (the most suitable word). Often used by meton. as, *the Crescent shall yield to the Cross*, *cruci cedet lunula illa Turcarum or without figure, *Turcarum imperium; res Mahumetana, &c.

**crescent-shaped:** lūnātus *the c-shaped shields of the Amazons*, l peltae Amazonidum, Virg *c. horns*, l. cornua, Plin

**cress:** nasturtium Plin *Common garden c*, *lepidium sativum (Linn.)

**cresset:** ignis, fax, fācis v. BEACON, LAMP.

**crest** (*subs.*)· **I.** Of animals **1.** crista *of a cock*, c galli, Juv *of serpents*, draconum, Plin. *Dimin.* cristŭla, Col. **2.** jūba. *of the cock*, Col ; of *serpents*, Virg. **II.** Of a helmet crista, jūba v. PLUME.

**crest** (*v.*): rare except in *p. part.*: v. foll art. Phr.· *the breeze c s the waves with foam*, *summos fluctus spuma praetexit aura.

**crested:** **1.** cristātus *the c. bird*, i. e. *the cock*, c. ales, avis, Ov Mart . *c. serpents*, c dracones, Plin. *c. helmets*, c galeae, Liv. **2.** jūbātus (less freq.)· Liv.

**crest-fallen:** **1.** dēmissus (prob. the nearest word but less precise and vivid than the Eng.) . *see you one* (*candidate*) *downcast, c*, videsne tu illum tristem, demissum? Cic Mur 21, 45. Join demissus, moerens, Cic. cf. Phaedr 1, 3, 10. (But Cic. uses demissus absolutely in good sense = *modest, unassuming*) **2.** Expr. by jāceo: *but our friend Cnaeus! how utterly c. he is!* C. autem noster, quam totus jacet! Cic Att 7, 21 Liv. **3.** inaudax (?) Hor Od. 3, 20, 3 (only there). (N B Animo fracto, abjecto, demisso are given by R. and A, but they mean rather *mean-spirited, craven*)

**cretic** (*subs*): the foot ⏑ – ⏑, pes crēticus. Diom.

**cretin:** (homo) guttūrōsus· Ulp. Dig

**crevice:** rima, rimŭla v CHINK, CRANNY.

**crew:** **I.** *A collection of persons* (gen in a bad sense) **1.** grex, grĕgis, *m. with a polluted c of men*, contaminato cum grege virorum, Hor *a c of slaves*, g. venalium, Pl *enrol him in your c.*, scribe tui gregis hunc, Hor **2.** glŏbus, mānus v BAND **II.** *A ship's crew* **1.** nautae (there appears to be no collective word) the whole of a crew are comprised in the foll "remiges .. nautae, gubernatores comparari jubet," Caes B. G 3, 9 *the ship perished with all her c*, *navis periit, una cum nautis. *the ships and their crews were destroyed by fire*, *naves nautasque ipsos idem consumpsit ignis **2.** sŏcii nāvāles (a term often applied to *marines*) *a fleet well off for c s, badly for fighting men*, socus n instructa classis, inops milite, Liv. **3.** classĭci. Curt **4.** rēmĭges, rēmigium i e. *the rowers*· q v (Classiarii is esp. used of *soldiers fighting on shipboard* Nep.: Tac)

**crib** (*subs.*) **I.** *A manger* **1.** praesepe, is, *n* or praesēpes, is, *f* Cato Varr. **2.** būbīle, is, *n* : *an ox-stall*: Cato Col. **II.** *A child's sleeping bed* lectŭlus. v. BED.

**cribble:** cribrum v SIEVE

**crick** (a kind of *sprain*) Phr. *to have got a c. in the back*, *spinam corporis luxatam habere v. SPRAIN, STRAIN.

**cricket:** **I.** *The insect*· gryllus, Plin *Tree-c*, cicāda, Virg.· Plin **II.** *The game* pila (gen. term for all games with *ball* or perh. *to play at c.* may be expr., pilā clavāque ludere).

**crier:** praeco, onis, *m* (the most gen term) employed *at sales*, Hor. *in courts of justice*, Cic.. v. HERALD *The office of a c.*, praeconius quaestus or praeconium, Cic hence, *to be a c*, praeconium facere, Cic. (Not pronunciator which is *a reciter.*)

**crime:** **1.** facĭnus, ŏris, *n.* (*a bold, daring deed*)· *to commit a c*, f committere, in se admittere, Cic **2.** scĕlus, ĕris, *n.* (*gross wickedness of any kind*): *a detestable c.*, s. detestabile, Cic *to commit an abominable c*, s. nefarium facere, Cic. *to perpetrate a c.*, s patrare, Sall *to attempt a c.*, s. moliri, Cic Hor Liv **3.** mălĕficium (*any evil or criminal deed*) *consciousness of c s*, conscientia maleficiorum, Cic.. *to commit a c.* m. committere or admittere, Cic. **4.** culpa, dēlictum. both milder than the Eng. v FAULT **5.** fraus, fraudis, *f.* (usu an act of *dishonesty*, q v , but also used in gen. sense, perh. archaicē) *to commit a capital c*, f capitalem admittere, Cic. *an inexpiable c.*, f. inexpiabilis, id. Join scelus ac fraus, id. **6.** flāgĭtium· i e *a shameful deed* as *adultery*. cf Tac. Ger. 12. (N B. Not crimen, except in poet the meaning of which is *a criminal charge*) Phr. *to commit many abominable c s*, multa nefanda committere, Cic : *the c s which you have committed*, quae in commisisti, in te admisisti. v. TO COMMIT.

**criminal** (*adj*)· **I.** In moral sense· *contrary to human or divine law*. nĕfārius, scĕlestus, fācĭnŏrōsus· v. GUILTY, WICKED. **II.** Technically; *belonging to criminal procedure* Phr.. *a c. charge*, crīmen, accūsātio *to accuse any one on a c charge*, aliquem arguere crimine aliquo, Cic. v. TO ACCUSE, ACCUSATION (Criminalis in purely legal writing "non solum *in criminali causa* sed etiam in pecuniaria," Imp. Cod ap. Forc.) *A c. trial*, judicium puniendi maleficii causā, as opp to j. distinahendae controversiae causā, Cic. Caec. 2, 6· *to commence c. proceedings against any one*, aliquem reum facere, in reos referre v. ACCUSE (*a treatise*) *on c law*, *de jure publico, R and A. (but the expression is too general better *de eo jure quod in maleficiis puniendis versatur or in technical writing, de jure criminali). **III.** In special phr. *c. conversation*, adultĕrium v. ADULTERY.

**criminal** (*subs*) sons (esp in *pl*). homo nŏcens, noxius v. GUILTY (N B. Not reus, which is *an accused* person only)

**criminality:** improbĭtas. Cic. v. WICKEDNESS. Or by circuml, as, *there can be no doubt of the c of such conduct*, *dubitari non potest quin haec contra leges facta sint, digna sint quae supplicio constringantur, etc. v. GUILT.

**criminally:** **I.** *Wickedly* nĕfāriē, improbē, impie v. GUILTILY, WICKEDLY. **II.** In legal sense crimĭnālĭter (only in legal writing)· *to proceed c*, i e. *according to the practice of the criminal law*, c agere, Ulp Usu better expr by circuml as, reum facere aliquem, *malefici judicem petere, postulare, cf Cic Caec. 2; *maleficii puniendi causa aliquem accessere v. TO ACCUSE.

**criminate:** **I.** *To accuse:* crīmĭnor, 1 often *to accuse wrongfully:* Cic. Suet **II.** *To implicate*. Phr.· *there was nothing to c Caesar.* *nihil erat quod C. suspectum redderet; quod C ut sceleris participem conviinceret. *to say something calculated to c oneself*, *ea dicere quae sui criminandi speciem praebeant

**crimination:** crīmĭnātio, Cic.· v. ACCUSATION.

**criminatory:** **1.** crīmĭnōsus (*full of charges, criminations*) Cic Hor. **2.** accūsātōrius strictly, with reference to *public accusations*: Cic. Quint.

**crimp** (*adj.*): crispus. v. CRISP

**crimp** (*subs.*). i e. *one who dishonestly decoys men*, esp. *soldiers and sailors*, *homo nequam qui homines allicit atque fraudatur; qui imprudentes circumvenit fraudandi causa

**crimson:** **1.** coccĭneus also coccinus Petr.· Mart.· Plin. As *subs.* coccum. i. e. prop. *the dye itself*: or more precisely, color coccineus. **2.** sanguineus· Plin v. BLOOD-RED

**cringe:** i. e. *to behave servilely*: **1.** demitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (esp. with *pron refl* or as *pass*) more fully, in adulationem, ad servilem patientiam demitti, Tac. **2.** submitto (same constr. as preced.) Cic. Tac.. v. TO CONDESCEND. (N.B. Neither of the above are by themselves so forcible as the Eng) **3.** ādūlor, 1 (with *dat.* or *acc.* i. e. *to fawn upon, as a dog*): v. TO FLATTER **4.** More exactly, sese ad pedes alicujus abjectissime projicere; cf. Caes B G 7, 26 if entreaty is implied, infimis precibus petere ab aliquo, Liv 8, 2, *med*

**cringing** (*adj*)· abjectus, prōjectus, dēmissus v. ABJECT, MEAN

**cringingly:** abjectē, dēmissē · or expr with *part.*: *to beg c of any one*, alicujus ad pedes projectum petere: v. TO CRINGE.

**cripple** (*subs.*): expr. by *adj*. with *abl.* of part affected as (homo) claudus altero pede, Nep. v CRIPPLED

**cripple** (*v.*) **I.** Lit.· *to deprive of the use of limbs*: aliquem claudum pedibus, cruribus facere, reddere: v. preced art; and TO DISABLE, LAME. In this sense chiefly as *p. part.*· v. foll. art. **II.** *To weaken, impair*: **1.** dēbĭlito, 1· v. TO ENFEEBLE. **2.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 *that effeminate bringing up c s all the sinews both of mind and body*, mollis illa educatio nervos omnes et mentis et corporis f., Quint. Cic **3.** infringo, 3 v. TO IMPAIR. **4.** accīdo, di, sum, 3 (lit. *to cut partially back*. hence esp of military force, *to break the strength of a nation*: chiefly used in *p. part*)· *although their strength was cut*, etsi res accisae sint, Liv.: Cic.

**crippled** (*p* and *adj*): **I. Lit.**

*disabled in the limbs*. 1. claudus v. LAME 2. débilis, e (often with *abl.* of part affected) *one c in the loins, another in the hip*, hic lumbis, hic coxa d, Juv also in agreement with the *subs.*. *c. lumbi*, membra debilia, Sen. 3. mancus (disabled *in the hands*) v DISABLED. Join mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. II. Fig. *weakened, impaired*. 1. mancus *his praetorship would be c. if Milo were consul*, m. ac debilem praeturam suam futuram consule M., Cic. Mil 9, 25 of *Fortune*, i e *powerless to harm*, Fortuna m, Hor. S 2, 7, 88. 2. claudus *c. ships*, c. naves, Liv Ov v. HALTING, LAME 3. accīsus see *verb* (II. 4)

**crisis:** I. In gen. sense *a critical point of affairs* 1. discrimen, ĭnis, *n.*: *he observed that the final c. of the war was at hand*, adesse d ultimum belli animadvertit, Liv. *to come to a c.*, in extremum d adduci, venire, devenire, Cic. · *at such a c.*, in tanto d., Liv. 2. tempus, ŏris, *n. at such a c.*, in tali t., Cic.. Lucr. *in doubtful and alarming crises*, in dubiis formidolosisque t, Cic Phr. · *the greatest c.s are decided by very insignificant things*, minimis momentis maximae temporum inclinationes fiunt, Cic Phil 5, 10 II. Specially, *of a disease* 1. crisis, is, *f.* (κρίσις, Hipp) Sen. Ep. 83. 2. dies crisimus (ἡμέρα κρίσιμος) Coel Aur. 3. crītica morbi accessio, Aug.

**crisp** (*adj*) · I. *Curled* · crispus, subcrispus v CURLY. II. *Brittle*: frāgilis, e (not crispus in this sense) v. BRITTLE.

**crisp** (*v*) I. *To curl*: crispo, 1 · Plin II. *To make crisp* (v. *adj* II.). · *fragilem levemque reddo, facio* (°).

**crispness:** *fragilitas una cum levitate.

**criterion:** 1. signum, insigne. v. SIGN 2. nōta (v. MARK) *to guess from certain criteria*, certis quibusdam n augurari, Plin. Ep. 3. indīcium v. INDICATION. 4. obrussa (properly *the testing or assaying of gold*) *reason is to be applied as a c.*, adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic simly, ad obrussam exigere, Sen. 5. When joined with verb *to be*, expr. by indīco, dēclāro, etc.: as, *their teeth are the c. of the age* (of stags), dentibus declaratur senecta, Plin.: simly, aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, id.. v POINT OUT, INDICATE.

**critic:** 1. existīmātor · *one capable of forming an opinion, a connoisseur* (q v) *a well-informed and judicious c.*, ex doctus et intelligens, Cic. 2. jūdex, ĭcis (*a judge of any kind*). *an acute, able c. of the ancients*, subtilis veterum j et callidus, Hor 3. crītĭcus (Gr. κριτικός) *as the c.s will have it*, ut critici dicunt, Hor Cic Fam. 9, 10, *med.* 4. censor (fig by analogy with the political office hence implying *authoritative* criticism), *an honest c.*, c honestus, Hor A. P 174 v. CENSOR. Join aequissimus aestimator et judex, Cic. censor castigatorque, Hor. Phr. *a severe c.*, Aristarchus, Hor.: Varr. *to be a fine c.* exquisito judicio literarum uti, Cic *the c.s*, litterati, Suet. (these were professional *grammarians* and *critics*; also called grammatici): existimantes (in gen sense), Cic.

**critical:** I. *Relating to criticism*: crītĭcus, M. L. *passim* (But in classical Lat. the word is either a subs., = *a critic*, or is used in sense III.) II. *Possessing skill to criticise*: 1. ēlĕgans, ntis *a person of most refined c. judgment*, homo in omni judicio elegantissimus, Cic *a c. judge of beauty*, e. formae judex, Ter. 2. intellĭgens, ntis (implying *judiciousness*, whereas elegans denotes *refinement, nicety*) *a c. judgment*, int. judicium, Cic. 3. accūrātus v. CAREFUL, ACCURATE 4. fastidiōsus i. e. *exceedingly nice, fastidious*. q. v. Phr. *c. ears*, teretes aures, Cic.; aures delicatae, Quint. (overmuch so) *some a discernment*, aliqua sollertia judicandi; intelligentia, Cic. Opt Gen. Or. 4 *an over c ear*, fastidium audiendi, ib *the critical*, existimantes, id III. *Belonging to a crisis* (*a*) in medical lang crītĭcus, crīsĭmus v. CRISIS (*b*). in common phras 1. dūbius *c times*, d tempora, Cic. *in c circumstances*, dubiis rebus, Liv v. DOUBTFUL. 2. anceps, cipĭtis (chiefly in later writers) *the commonwealth is in a c. state*, in ancipiti est respublica, Tac. Nep. 3. When joined with *occasion, time, position*, expr. by discrimen or tempus as, *in such a c position*, in tanto discrimine (rerum); in tali tempore v CRISIS Phr. *to be in a c. position*, in angusto esse, Curt., in lubrico (*slippery*, and so perilous) versari, Cic. Join lubricus atque incertus, id; in praecipiti et lubrico stare, Curt. *seeing himself in a most c position*, ubi intelligit omnes fortunas suas in extremo sitas, Sall *a c point*, cardo rerum, Virg.. simly Quint. quae res totam rem continet (based on Cic.); unde omnia pendent v. DEPEND

**critically:** I. *In a critical manner*. 1. littĕrātē (*after the manner of a literary man*) · *c. acquainted with the ancient authors*, scriptorum veterum l. peritus, Cic. 2. accūrātē i. e *carefully, with careful study* · Cic. 3. exquīsītē (i. e. *with careful enquiry and study*): Cic. Join accurate et exquisite, Cic. Phr.: *to annotate an author c.*, *scriptori annotationes criticas addere *to correct c.*, *librum ad criticam rationem emendare, corrigere *to judge very c. (skilfully and nicely)*, *summa judicandi sollertia uti; judicium elegantissimum adhibere v CRITICAL (II). II. *Perilously* Phr. *very c. for the commonwealth*, summo reipublicae tempore, Cic; in tanto reip. discrimine, etc v, CRITICAL (III).

**criticism:** I. *The art or practice* 1. jūdĭcium *to employ c severely*, j severe uti, Quint · enumerated in a fragment of Varr. ap Diom as one of the four parts of grammatica "lectio, emendatio, enarratio, judicium." 2. *ars critica* or crītĭce, es (ἡ κριτική) M. L. or as contained in *theory and principles*, critica ratio, Wolf. 3. Less technically, expr. by judico, existimo: as, *skill in c*, judicandi sollertia, Cic · *the verdict of c.*, *existimantium judicium (*of the critics*). v CRITICAL (I.). II. *A written or expressed opinion:* 1. jūdĭcium Cic 2. censūra Gell. Join judicium censuramque facere, Gell. 3. reprehensio (*an unfavourable c.*) · Gell.

**criticise:** I. In strict sense · *to pass a critical judgment on* · 1. jūdĭco, 1 (i. e *to pass an opinion*: foll. by de and *abl.*, or *acc.* of *neut. pron.* or absol) *skill in c'ing*, sollertia judicandi, Cic. Gell. 2. percenseo, ui, 2 (*fully and carefully to review*) *to c a speech cleverly and subtly*, orationem acri subtilique ingenio et judicio p, Gell. 7, 3, *ad init.* 3. judicium censuramque [de alicujus scripto] facere, i. e *to enter into a detailed criticism of*: Gell 12, 2. 4. exămĭno, 1. *to c. faults of style*, vitia loquendi ex., Quint. v. TO EXAMINE. II. In bad sense; *to find fault with*: 1. reprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 *even in him (Demosthenes) Aeschines finds something to c. and censure*, in hoc ipso r. Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic.. Gell. 2. culpo, vītūpĕro (stronger than the two preceding) v. TO BLAME. 3. improbo, 1 v TO DISAPPROVE. 4. castīgo, 1 v TO CORRECT. Phr. *Lucilius c.s this in Ennius*, hoc vitio dat Lucilius Ennio, Gell.: *to c. severely*, corripere (of conduct) v UPBRAID, CENSURE

**critique:** censūra · M. L. (cf. CRITICISE, I. 3)

**croak** (*v*) · I. As *frogs* 1. cōaxo, 1 Suet. 2. căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3. Plin. c. veterem querelam, Virg. G. 1, 378. II. As *ravens* 1. crōcio, 4: Pl. (who has *imperf.* crocibat for crocitabat) Apul 2. crōcito, 1 Auct Carm Philom 3. occĭno, ŭi, 3 (esp of an *ill-omened cry of birds*): Liv. 4. rĕcĭno, ŭi, 3 (in similar sense) Hor. III Fig *to grumble, predict evil things* queritor, 1 (*frequent* of queror) v TO COMPLAIN semper mala vaticinari, ominari v. FOREBODE.

**croak, croaking** (*subs*): I. Of *frogs* · 1. clāmor (*any noise or cry*): *to set up a c*, c. tollere, Phaedr. 2. cantus, ūs (gen. term) Plin. 3. querēlā (poet prop. a *complaint*) Virg 4. ŏlŏlygon, ōnis (ὀλολυγών), see Plin 11, 37, 65, who in the same passages uses the term ululatus of the same II. Of *ravens* · 1. crōcĭtus, ūs (of doubtful authority, but agreeable to analogy) Non. see *verb*. 2. cantus, vox (gen terms) v. NOTE, VOICE III. Fig of *querulousness evil-foreboding, etc* perh querēla, querīmonia v COMPLAINT or by circuml., malorum vaticinationes, auguria; v PREDICTION

**croaker:** qui abjecta spe animum despondet, qui omnia pessima ominatur v. TO DESPOND, FOREBODE

**crock:** aula *or* olla v. POT.

**crockery:** vāsa fictilia, or simply fictilia, ium v. EARTHENWARE.

**crocodile:** I. *The animal*: crŏcōdīlus, 1. Plin. Phr.. *c's tears*, *crocodilorum quae dicuntur lacrimae: or simply lacrimae fictae (which does not, however, fully express the idea) II. *A sophistical argument* crŏcōdīlīna · Quint.

**crocus:** crŏcus *or* crŏcum. Virg. · Plin. v SAFFRON.

**croft:** septum v. ENCLOSURE.

**crone:** ānus, ānĭcula; vĕtŭla: v. OLD-WOMAN.

**crony:** āmīcus fāmĭlĭāris v FRIEND. Phr *old cs*, vetuli notique columbi, Hor Ep 1, 10, 3

**crook** (*subs.*) · I. *A bend* flexus, curvāmen v. BEND, CURVE. II. *A hook* uncus v. HOOK Phr *by hook or by c*, quocunque modo, as opp to recte, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 65 III. *A shepherd's c.*, pēdum Virg.

**crook** (*v*). curvo, flecto: v. TO CURVE, BEND.

**crook-backed:** 1. gibber, ĕra, ĕrum Suet Plin Varr. 2. pandus i. e. *bent, bowed* Quint.

**crooked** (*adj.*). 1. prāvus (there is a difference) *between the straight and the c*, inter rectum et pravum, Cic. *a c rule (carpenter's)*, p. regula, Lucil. Hor. (Esp of that which has been *put out of its proper shape* · also in moral sense: v DEPRAVED, WICKED.) N B The words curvus, incurvus, pandus, aduncus, lunatus, falcatus, though sometimes rendered *crooked*, do not strictly correspond with the Eng: see CURVED, BENT, HOOKED, WINDING. Phr. *a lean, c man*, homo macer et pandus, Quint. *c. legs*, distorta crura, Hor. · *a c. or winding road*, flexuosum iter, Cic. *c* (strictly *grown apart*) *arms*, vara brachia, Mart Hor. *a person with c. legs*, varus (*bandy*), valgus, vatius (*bow-legged*) v. DEFORMED II. In moral sense 1. prāvus (more freq in this sense than the former) *equally unprincipled whether for honourable or for c counsels*, ad honesta seu prava juxta levis, Tac. v. EVIL, DEPRAVED. 2. dōlōsus v. CRAFTY, CUNNING.

**crookedly:** I. Lit. · 1. prāvē: v CROOKED; and comp Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104 prave sectus unguis, *an unevenly-pared nail* · v. WRONGLY. 2. tortē · Lucr. (Intortius, Plin. 16, 16, 27, means *in a more complicated manner*.) II. In moral sense prāvē, minus rectē, etc. v. WRONGLY

**crookedness:** I. Lit. prāvĭtas *crescent-shaped horns without c in their curve*, cornua sine curvatuiae pravitate lunata, Pall. Col. (More freq. in general sense, *deformity, wrongness*) N.B Not curvitas or aduncitas the former of which is *curvedness*, the latter *a hooked shape*. both very rare. II. In

moral sense · prāvitas (*wrongness in general*), dŏlus, fraus v. DISHONESTY, DECEIT

**crop:** I. *The produce of fields* · 1. sēgĕs, ētis, *f* (*standing corn or other crops*). *to have c s on the hills and in the plains*, segetes collibus et campis habere, Luer *a c of spelt ripe for the harvest* s farris matura messi, Liv.. *a c of flax and oats*, s lini et avenae, Virg *a c of peas*, s leguminum, Col Fig *the shield-bearing c of men* (sprung from the dragon's teeth), s clipeata virorum, Ov. *a c of crimes*, s sceleruni, Prud 2. frūges, um, *f* (general term for *field-produce*, while fructus refers esp to *the produce of trees*) *to plant c s, trees*, fruges, arbores serere, Cic v. FRUITS, PRODUCE 3. sāta, orum (only in *pl*, and signifying *whatever is sown* poet) *joyous (abundant) c s*, laeta s., Virg 4. messis, is, *f* . v HARVEST 5. prōventus ūs (i e *the produce* or *yield of corn*, etc.) *a triple c* (of figs), trifer p, Plin *an abundant c of grapes*, uber vineanum (strictly *of the vineyards*) proventus, suet Fig : *a c of poets*, p poetarum, Plin Ep *a c of great men*, clarorum virorum p., Just. The same sense may be expr by the *verb* as, *to yield a better c*, melius provenire, Col *the c s are more abundant*, segetes melius proveniunt, id. 6. annus (*the year's produce* rare) *to wait for a c*, exspectare annum, Tac *the Pharaan (Egyptian) c*., Pharius a, Stat. (a harsh expression) Phr *a soil which bears very abundant c s*, quae plurimum efficit, Cic (v VIII D) *here grapes yield a more abundant c*, hic melius veniunt (in prose *provenire*) uvae, Virg. II. *The first stomach of a bird* ingluvies, ēi *he fills his c with frogs*, implet in ranis, Virg Col (also called sinus gutturis, Plin . v Gesn. Lex. Rust s. v. ingluvies).

**crop** (*v.*). I. *To nibble* as goats, etc carpo, tondeo, attondeo · v. TO BROWSE. II. *To lop off* · 1. mĕto, messui, messum, 3 *to c. the tops of lilies with a stick*, virga lilia summa m , Ov · v TO MOW. 2. tondeo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2 (prop. *to shear*) *a c'd skin*, i e *head*, tonsa cutis, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 7 (see Orelli ad l) *to c. the head close*, caput ad cutem t , Cels. v. SHAVE. 3. cunto, 1 (chiefly used in *p. part.* · *to cut short*) *with my hair c'd by an awkward barber*, cuntatus inaequali tonsore capillos, Hor. Simly, the comp dēcurto v MUTILATE. 4. abscīdo, praecīdo, rēcīdo 3 e. *to cut off* q v. III. *To take a crop off (land)* Phr. *lands, valleys, that have been c'd*, tonsae novales, valles, Virg · *lands ought not to be c'd too often*, ne saepius quam decet segetes arvis imperato

—— **out** (a geol. term) ēmergo: v. EMERGE

**crop-eared:** cui aures abscisae sunt (v. CUT OFF) or perh simply curtus, which is used of persons or animals *in any way mutilated* Hor.

**crop-full** (*adj*) · sātur (rare of animals Col), ingluviem plenam habens (of *birds*) v. CROP (II)

**crop-sick:** 1 e. *full to satiety* (a rare word) *usque ad satietatem plenus cibi*; epith obrutus, Nep.: v. SATIATE.

**crosier:** *lituus.

**cross** (*subs.*). I. *The instrument of punishment*, which sometimes was *a single stake*: crux, crūcis, *f.* : *to fix to a c.*, in cruce suffigere, Cic. (v. CRUCIFY): *to hang on a c* in cruce pendere, Plin : *to set up a c. for any one*, alicui c. statuere, Suet. II. *The shape or figure so called* · 1. dēcussis, is *the figure* X: Vitr. Plin. in phr. in quincuncem, *cross-wise*, as the points were arranged for *five unciae* :· v. CROSS-WISE 3. literae X forma: *to make an incision in the form of a c.*, incidere ad similitudinem, ad figuram literae X, Cels. (Q ) Phr.. *to divide after the manner of a c.*, decusso, 1 Cic. N B Crux is not used in this sense in classical writers, as the shape of the cross varied in ancient times (v *supp.* I ), but it would perhaps be pedantic to avoid such a use of the word now thus we might say, *a building which forms a c*, *aedificium crucis formam habens, referens *to sign a document with a c*, *tabulas crucis forma subscribere. III. The Christian symbol crux Vulg Often used by metonymy for *the Christian faith* as, *the missionary of the c*, *hinc Christianae nuntius but in this sense perh crux may be sometimes used cf. Vulg 1 Cor 1, 17, 18 IV. *Any trouble or suffering* 1. crux cf Ter Phor 3, 3, 11 "quaere in malo crucem," i e in malo aliud *malum*, Don Pl *the life of a good monk is itself a c*, vita boni monachi e. est, à Kempis 2. mŏlestia, cruciatus mala atque incommoda pro Christo perpessa v AFFLICTION V. In breeding animals mixtum *s* confusum genus cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195 see also HYBRID

**cross** (*adj*). I. *Placed across* 1. transversus *c. roads*, t viae, Cic *c beams*, t tigna, Caes 2. transversārius *c. beams*, t tigna, or simply transversaria, Viti II. *Adverse, alternate, contrary* Phr *c. circumstances*, res adversae v ADVERSITY *c challenging of journeymen*, alterna judicum rejectio, Cic *to be at c. purposes*, inimicitiis inter se adversari v ADVERSE, etc III. *Ill-tempered* difficilis, ānārus, mōrōsus v. ILL-TEMPERED, PEEVISH. Phr *to be c with oneself*, secum stomachari, Cic v VEXED (to be)

**cross** (*v.*) · A. Trans I. *To draw a line or lay a body across*. 1. dēcusso, 1 (*in form of* X) Cic. 2. cancello, 1 (*to cover as with trellis-work*) Col. Pur. *to c the legs*, poplites alternis genibus imponere, Plin 28, 6, 17. II. *To mix breeds* genus miscere. cf Plin 8, 53, 79 of perh. genus confundere, cf. Hor Ep 2, 1, 195. III *To pass over* 1 transeo, ii, itum, 4, *irr.* (applicable to *any mode of transit*). *to c. the Rhine*, Rhenum tr., Caes *to c the forum*, forum tr., Hor. *the Rhone is crossed in some places by a ford*, Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes 2. trājicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (strictly *to throw across*, and so foll. by two accusatives see L G § 246 in present sense used both with and without *pron refl*) *if Antony has c'd the Alps*, si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit, Cic *to c. the Trebia on rafts*, Trebiam ratibus tr, Liv. *to c. rivers by swimming*, flumina nando tr, Suet.

3. transcendo, di, sum, 3 (strictly of that which is *elevated*) *to c the Caucasus*, Caucasum tr., Cic.. *to c valleys*, valles tr , Caes *to c the threshold*, limen tr., Prop 4. transgrĕdior, gressus, 3 (strictly to cross *on foot*). *to c. the pomoerium*, pomoerium tr , Cic *to c. a river* (of cavalry), flumen tr., Caes

5. transmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (usu. of crossing *water*) *cranes c. the seas*, grues maria tr, Cic . *to c the Iberus*, Iberum tr., Liv. 6. supĕro, 1 v. SURMOUNT IV. Of the mind *to occur to* 1. subeo, ii, itum, 4, *irr.* (usu. foll by *acc.*) *the thought c'd their mind*, cogitatio animum subiit, Liv. also without cogitatio or any similar word, Virg . v. TO OCCUR TO. 2. in mentem venire (the thing which *crosses the mind* being sometimes the subject and sometimes put in the *gen.* · see L G. § 278, *Obs.* 5) Cic. 3. occurro, 3 Join. quodcunque in mentem veniat aut quodcunque occurrat, Cic. V. *To thwart* adversor, rĕpugno, rĕnītor, etc. · v TO OPPOSE. Phr. *to c any one's interests*, officere et obstare commodis alicujus, etc. · *to c. any one when he is out of temper*, *subirato molestias offerre.

B. Intrans.. *to pass over*. v. foll. art.

—— **over:** 1. trājicio, 3 (v. TO CROSS, III. 2). *he c'd over to the island*, ad insulam trajecit, Liv.: *that no fleet might c over from Africa*, ne qua classis ex Africa trajceret, Liv 2. transcendo, 3 *to c. over into Italy*, in Italiam tr , Liv. 3. transeo, 4, *irr.*: *lest the Germans should c over from their own territories into those of the Helvetii*, ne Germani ex suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes Sall 4. transgrĕdior, 3 *to c over into Corsica*, in Corsicam tr , Liv Tac. 5. transmitto, 3 *from Corsica Cecerinus c'd over into Sardinia*, ex Corsica C in Sardiniam transmisit, Liv.· *a hundred merchant ships c'd over into Africa*, centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, Liv Cic. (N B. For the difference between the above words, see TO CROSS, III )

**cross-bar:** rēpāgŭlum (*for doors, gates, etc*) v BAR.

**cross-beam:** transtrum (prop. of the *cross-benches in ships*, but also used in gen sense) Viti *Dimin* transtillum, *a small c beam* see also CROSS (*adj*).

**cross-bill:** *a bird* *loxia curvirostra

**cross-bow:** mānŭballista, arcŭballista Veg 2, 15, ad *fin*

**cross-bowman:** mānŭballistārius: Veg

**cross-breed:** *mixtum genus: v. CROSS (V)

**cross-examination:** 1. interrōgātio (see Quint 5, 7; where the subject is treated) *to press a c too hard*, nimium instare interrogationi, ib § 16 *a clever c*, scitae interrogationes (used of the Socratic *eroteisis*), ib § 28 *a careful c*., circumspecta int., ib. § 31: *c by the opposite side*, int a patronis diversae partis habita, cf. ib § 10, 11. Simly with *verb*. *by a c which proceeds step by step*, paullatim, pedetentim interrogando, ib § 20. 2 percontātio more fully, variae per. quales ab adversario [a patrono] haberi possint, ib. § 11. Phr *to be caught by an artful c.*, in laqueos [interrogation im] induci, ib.. *there is need of the utmost art in a c.*, summis artibus interrogantis opus est, ib. § 15.

**cross-examine:** interrōgare; percontationes habere ad fidem testium minuendam, augendam v pieced art.

**cross-grained:** only used in fig sense importūnus, difficilis v MOROSE, PEEVISH

**crossing:** I. The verbal *subs* transitus, transmissio, etc.· v. PASSAGE II. *A place where roads cross* 1. compitum (usu in *pl*, and esp. with reference to *the country*): *to sell by auction in cs (town or country)*, in triviis aut in compitis auctionari, Cic.: Hor · Virg. Hence *adj.* compītālis: esp. in phr., lares compitales (*deities having charge of c. roads*), Suet. 2. trīvium (strictly *of three roads*: applied to *public places in towns*). *a copper fastened in a c.*, in triviis fixus as, Hor.: *bred in a c.* (i e. *in a public part of the town*), trivio innatus, id. A. P. 245: Cic. 3. bivium (a place where *two roads* meet) *to stop at a c*, ad bivia consistere, Liv. 4. quadrīvium (*of four roads*) : Juv.: Cat.

**cross-legged:** poplitibus alternis genibus impositis · Plin. 28, 6, 17.

**cross-purposes:** in phr. *to be at c.*, errore quodam contrario duci (R. and A.); *re parum intellecta inter se pugnare*; prave inter se intelligere.

**cross-question:** v. CROSS-EXAMINE.

**cross-road:** trāmes, ĭtis, *m.* (opp. to *a high-road*): Cic.. Sall. More fully, *by c.s*, transversis tramitibus, Liv. 2, 39. See also CROSSING.

**cross-wise** (*adv.*): 1. dēcussātim: Vitr.. Col. (see CROSS, *subs.* II.). 2. in quincuncem (i. e. *as the points were set for the* quincunx :· ) *rows of trees set c.*, directi in q. ordines, Cic. Simly quincunx is used to denote *a c. arrangement* quid illo quincunce speciosius? Quint. 8, 3, 9. Phr. *to divide c*, dēcussāre, Cic · *such a division or arrangement*, decussatio, Vitr. *lines*

*drawn c*, in decusses ductae lineae, Plin. (N.B Not in crucis speciem. comp CROSS, *subs.* II).

**crossly**: āmārē, īrācundē, etc.: v. PEEVISHLY.

**crossness**: importūnītas, āmārītūdo. v. PEEVISHNESS, ILL-TEMPER

**crotchet**: **I.** In music *quadrans [notae musicae], Kr **II.** *A fancy.*

**1.** libīdo. v CAPRICE. **2.** prōlūbium (rare) v. FANCY.

**crotchetty**: i e *full of whims* (?)mōrōsus cf Cic Or. 29, *fin*, "usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes" *putida quadam morositate [homo] i e. *of a temper so fault-finding as to be offensive* v. PEEVISH

**crouch**: **I.** *To stoop low* · **1.** subsīdo, dī, 3 *the Spaniards c down to protect themselves from the missiles discharged by the foe*, s Hispani adversus emissa ab hoste tela, Liv. Virg **2.** dēmitto, submitto (with *pron. refl*) v. TO STOOP, COUCH **II.** *To bend servilely* · ad pedes alicujus aliquere sese, projicere; jacēre v. CRINGE, COWER.

**croup** · *a disease of the throat* *cynanche trachealis.

**crow** (*subs*) **I** *The bird* · cornix, icis, *f.* Cic. Plin *Dimin*, cornīcula, Hor Prov *to pluck or pull a crow*, i e. *to contend about a trifle*, de lana caprina rixari, Hor. **II.** *A bar* vectis v LEVER. **III.** *The voice of the cock* cantus, ūs *the crowing of the cock*, galli cantus, Cic . *at cock c*, sub galli cantum, Hor.

**crow** (*v.*): **I.** Lit of *a cock* **1.** cūcūrīo, 4 Auct Cai Phil **2.** cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3 (gen term used of *all birds*) *cocks are accustomed to c when victorious*, galli victores c solent, Cic. **3.** canto, 1 Cic. **II.** Fig. *to boast* glōrior, lactō (usu with *pron refl*), etc v TO BOAST

**crow-foot**: rānunculus, Plin.

**crow's-foot**: *a caltrop* (q v.) stīmulus Caes

**crowd** (*subs*) · **I.** Of people **1.** turba (*a number of persons without order*) · *the praetor's house filled with a c*, domus praetoria, turbā refērta, Cic . *a c. of unknown gods*, t ignotorum deorum, Cic. *a c. of disciples*, discipulorum t., Quint **2.** vulgus, i, *n.* and *n* (*the common herd, the multitude* always used *contemptuously*) · v. MULTITUDE. **3.** frēquentia (*a number of persons or things close together*) *a very great c of people*, summa hominum f, Cic. v THRONG **4.** concursus, ūs (of people *flocking together*) · *a c assembles in the streets*, fit c per vias, Pl . *great c s assembled*, magni c. sunt facti, Nep. **5.** cēlebritas (strictly an abstract *subs.* · thus Cic. has celebritas loci in sense of the *crowdedness* or *fashionableness* of a place Fam. 14, 1, *fin.*) *I hate a c., I avoid men*, odi celebritatem; fugio homines, Cic. more fully celebritas virorum ac mulierum, id See also MULTITUDE, RABBLE **II.** Of other things chiefly in fig. sense; as, *a c of thoughts*, *turba, frequentia, multitudo cogitationum (?) v. MULTITUDE. Phr. *what a c of thoughts come rushing into the mind*, *quot res mentem subeunt quarum rerum in mentem venit!

**crowd** (*v*): **A.** Trans · **I.** *To fill with numbers of persons or things*

**1.** arto, arcto, 1 (to *c to excess*) *to c halls with busts, atria imaginibus a.*, Mart · Plin **2.** frēquento, 1 (*to attend in large numbers*) *the temples should now be c'd*, templa frequentari nunc decet, Ov. **3.** stīpo, 1 (to *c. closely*) : *the senate-house was c'd by the senators*, curia patribus fuit stipata, Ov Hor. **4.** compleo, 2 . v TO FILL.

**II.** *To force together into one space*: **1.** stīpo, 1 (v. *supn.*): *the Greeks were c'd five on a couch, often more*, Graeci stipati sunt quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. **2.** constīpo, 1 (slightly stronger than simple verb): *to c. together a number of men into a territory*, numerum hominum in agrum aliquem c., Cic . Caes **3.** conglōbo, 1 (*in one body*). *the soldiers had c'd together in a temple*, in templo miles se conglobaverat, Tac. · Liv Fig. · definitions *c.'d together*, definitiones conglobatae, Cic. **4.** cōarto, condenso, cōangusto . v TO COMPRESS. **5.** cōgo, congrēgo . v. TO ASSEMBLE, GATHER TOGETHER. **III.** In phr *to c sail* · plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.. *omnia vela intendere v TO SAIL **B.** Intrans.. as, *to c. together, around*: v *infr.*

**crowd around**: **1.** circumfundor, fūsus, 3 (either absol or with *dat*) *the Trojan youth come crowding round*, circumfusa ruit Troiana juventus, Virg *to c round a man speaking in public*, alicui concionanti c, Liv. **2.** circumfluo, 3 v TO FLOCK ROUND.

—— **in**: influo, xi, xum, 3 Cic

—— **together** (*intr.*): **1.** concurro, curri, cursum, 3 *to c. together to the senate house*, ad curiam c., Cic. **2** convōlo, 1 (with *rapidity*) · v. FLOCK TOGETHER **3.** expr. by verbs given under TO CROWD (II), and *pron. refl* as, se congregare ac condensare in unum locum, Varr Phr *deaths of old and young c. thick together*, mixta senum juvenumque densentur funera, Hor (where densantur would be more usual) *the crowding multitude, shoulder to shoulder*, densum humeris vulgus, Hor. See also CROWDED

**crowded** (*adj*) · **I.** *Close together* · **1.** condensus . *ships c. together on the shore*, c. puppes litore, Virg.. Liv Also, densus Ov. Hor. **2.** confertus *ships c. together*, naves c , Liv *c together in confined dwellings*, c in arcta tecta, Liv. *in c or close array*, conlertus (*e g* c. acies), *sup* confertissimus, Caes. v CLOSE **II.** *Full, attended by many people* **1.** cēlebri, bris, bre *a very c assembly of men and women*, celeberrimus virorum mulierumque conventus, Cic v FREQUENTED **2.** confertus (more freq in sense I). *the temples of the Gods c with a vast multitude*, ingenti turba c. deorum templa, Liv Fig. · *a life full and c. with pleasures*, vita plena et c voluptatibus, Cic **3.** frēquens, ntis (of assemblies and places *well-attended*) *a c. banquet*, f. convivium, Suet. *a very c. theatre*, frequentissimum theatrum, Cic **4.** rēfertus (i e *full of, abounding in* with *abl*) *his house was c. with gamblers*, domus erat aleatoribus r, Cic. **5.** spissus (*thick together*) · *c seats*, s sedilia, Hor . *c. theatres*, s theatra, Hor. **6.** artus, arctus (*too much* c) nimis a. convivia, Hor. Phr.. *crowded state*, cēlebritas. *the c. state of the place*, c loci, Cic.: *of the road*, c. viae, Cic

**crowding** (*subs*) · cōartatio (Liv. · Vitr.), constīpātio (v rare), stīpātio (Cic.). see the several verbs under CROWD

**crown** (*subs.*) · **I.** *Of a king*: **1.** insigne rēgnum *he replaced on his head the c.*, insigne r. (capiti) reposuit, Cic Sext. 27, 58 · insigne r. capitis imponere, Tac. Ann 2, 58 for this, insigne capitis may be used where the context shows that a *king's* crown is meant: Sen

**2.** āpex, icis, *m.* (strictly, a *conical tiara worn by priests*). Cic Leg 1, 1, *fin.* (see the place) Hor. **3.** diādēma, ātis, *n* (Gr. διάδημα· *a kind of band; the sign of royalty in the East*) · Suet.: Hor · Juv. The pure Latin for this word is (candida) fascia, which is used by Suet in the well-known story of Caesar's statue (Jul. 79). N B Corona is not used in this sense see Suet l. c.; and *infr.* **II.** By meton., *royal power* · regnum · *to bestow the c. on any one*, alicui r. deferre, Caes.: Hor. (who adds et diadema) *to aspire to the c*, r. appetere, affectare: v. ASPIRE TO: v. REGAL POWER. **III.** *Any honorary wreath*: cōrōna: for the diff. kinds of coronae see Dict Ant. s. v · as *a constellation*, Cic · Virg. *Dimin.* cōrolla: v. WREATH, GARLAND. **IV.** *The top of the head* vertex icis, *m* : *from the soles of the feet to the c of the head*, ab imis unguibus usque ad v summum, Cic · Hor v TOP. **V.** *Completion, consummation* · cūmulus *that c. of days*, ille c dierum, Cic see *verb* (III).

**crown** (*v*): **I.** *To invest with a royal crown* · insigne regium capiti imponere, Tac v CROWN (Also diadema, apex, may be used *admovere diadema capiti* in Suet Jul 80, is *to put the crown to the head, not actually to crown*) **II.** *To cover, as with a wreath or crown*:

**1.** cingo, nxi, nctum, 3 *c the temples with flowers*, tempora floribus c, Hor v. TO WREATHE. **2** cōrōno, 1 *a wood c s the waters, surrounding every side*, silva c aquas, cingens latus omne, Ov *to c pillars with laurel*, c postes lauro, Quint *c.ing the gods with rosemary and bottle myrtle*, coronans marmo rore deos fragilique myrto Hor *to c (award the prize to) a comedy*, c comoediam, Suet *to be c.'d at the Olympian games*, Olympia coronari, Hor **III.** *To consummate* expr. with cūmulus *eloquence as it were c.s the arts of the philosophers*, eloquentia alliquem c. philosophorum affert, Cic simily, c. addere, Ov. also cumulo augere, Cic also with verb cumulo *c.'d with so many honours*, tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac · Cic

**crown-imperial** (*a plant*). *fritillaria imperatoris, Linn

**crown-prince**: filius regis in spem imperii gentibus, Curt v HEIR

**crown-lands**: tāmāca praedia Cod Just. *An occupant of c.-lands*, tāmācus ib

**crown-scab**: perh porrigo, inis, *f.*: Hor v SCURF.

**crucial**: in phr *a c test, a c experiment*, *crucis experimentum quod dicitur

**crucible**: cātinus Plin

**crucifix**: *imago Christi cruci affixi.

**crucifixion**: **I.** Lit.. Mostly expr by cruci (v CROSS) as, *to perish by c*, cruce perire, Grac. ap Fest . *to inflict c*, cruce afficere alliquem, Cic.: v. TO CRUCIFY. **II.** Fig . *gradual destruction* · *to aim at the c. of the flesh* (theol.), *corporis libidinibus quasi enecandis studere, incumbere.

**cruciform**: *crucis formam habens: v. CROSS (II).

**crucify**: **I.** Lit.. In crucem agere, cruce afficere, cruci suffigere. Cic. in cruce suffigere, Hirt ; also in crucem. Just cruci affigere, Tac. (N.B. crucifigo, as single word, belongs to later and Christian writers) **II.** Fig. in theol sense, *to c. the flesh*, *corporis libidines omni duritia coercere et quasi enecare [cruci suffigere]

**crude**: **I.** Lit. *not cooked or otherwise prepared, etc.*: crūdus · v. RAW, UNRIPE, UNDIGESTED. **II.** Fig.. *unfinished, immature* (much more freq. in this sense) · **1.** inchoātus (*begun, not finished*) *the c. and raw notions which dropped from me when a youth*, quae pueris nobis inc atque rudia excidebant, Cic **2.** rūdis, e (*unfinished*): Cic (v. *supr.*). N.B Crudus and immaturus appear not to be used in this sense in class. authors.

**crudely**: imperfectē. v. IMPERFECTLY More precisely expr. by inchoatus (see *adj*): as, *a c. conceived work*, opus inchoatum atque rude *to conceive a thing c*, *rem inchoare tantum atque adumbrare.

**crudity**: **I.** *Undigested food*: crūditas Plin.: v. INDIGESTION. **II.** Fig of what is *rudely conceived*: Phr. · *there is a c about the work*, *opus inchoati nonnihil atque imperfecti habet v. CRUDE.

**cruel**: **1.** crūdēlis, e (the most usual and gen term). *a c. and unfeeling woman*, c. atque importuna mulier, Cic · *a c and destructive war*, bellum c et exitiosum, Cic.: *with the c. lash*, c. verbere, Ov. **2.** atrox, ōcis (stronger than crudelis, and implying a *savage, unrelenting disposition*): Cic.. Tac.:

v. STERN, UNRELENTING. **3.** saevus (*savage, fierce:* esp. poet.): c. *stepmothers*, s. novercae, Virg. · *c. threats*, s. minae, Prop. *c. chains*, s. catenae, Hor. **4.** dūrus, i, e. *hard-hearted, unfeeling* · q. v. **5.** immītis, e (rare and chiefly poet.) · *c. Achilles*, Im. Achilles, Virg. *c slaughter*, im. caedes, Liv. **6.** immānis, e · v. BRUTAL, BARBAROUS. **7.** importūnus (*habitually and without abatement*). Join crudelissimus atque importunissimus [tyrannus] immanis atque importuna [natura] e. g. Verris, Cic. **8.** inhūmānus v. INHUMAN. **9.** crūdus (lit. *raw* poet.) *the c. sword*, c. ensis, Virg. Ov. **10.** ācerbus (lit. *sharp, poignant*) *a most c enemy*, acerbissimus hostis, Cic Hor. Phr. *a c. tyrant*, tetri tyrannus, Cic. *c. love*, improbe amor! Virg. · *c. enemy*, hostis amare! id See also FIERCE, FELL.

**cruelly:** **1.** crūdēliter Cic **2.** saevē Suet. Join s. et atrociter, id **3.** atrōciter. Cic Tac **4.** barbarē Hor v. BARBAROUSLY. **5.** dūrē, dūrius. v. HARSHLY. N.B. For syn see CRUEL Phr *when we are suffering c*, dolorum cum admoventur faces, Cic. v. KEENLY, SEVERELY

**cruelty:** **1.** crūdēlitas which Sen. defines as *the propensity to severe measures*, c. est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Clem 2, 4, 3 *bloodthirstiness and c.*, carnificina atque c, Cic. *to act with* c, c. adhibere in aliquem, c. exercere in aliquo, id; c. uti, Nep. **2.** atrōcitas (less freq in this sense; stronger than No 1). Suet v. ATROCITY, SEVERITY **3.** fērītas, immānitas (*cruelty as it were beyond human*). v BARBARITY, BRUTALITY. **4.** saevitia (used by Cic for *severity* in good sense · Off. 2, 7, 24). *the c. of usurers*, s. feneratorum, Sall. · *of enemies*, s. hostium, Tac. v. SAVAGENESS, FIERCENESS.

**cruet:** **1.** guttus (*a small vessel with a narrow neck, for pouring oil*, etc., *drop by drop*) · Hor Plin. **2.** cornu, ūs (*one made of horn*): Hor. **3.** ācētābulum (*for vinegar*) · Quint.

**cruise** (*subs*) **I.** *A small vessel* (also spelt *cruse*) · olla: v. JUG. **II.** Of a ship: **1.** (?) expēditio: v. EXPEDITION. **2.** nāvigātio v. VOYAGE

**cruise** (*v.*): **1.** vāgor, 1: *to c. along the coast*, praeter oram v, Liv. 22, 14, *med*: Vell. **2.** pervāgor, 1 (*to c about*): Cic (who uses the term of *piratical* vessels). **3.** circumvecto, 1 (*pass.* used as *refl*). *to c. about the coast of Liguria*, oram Ligurum c., Liv. 41, 17. (N.B—The last word is most suitable to express *cruising about on regular service*, the former are, in all the above cases used of *predatory* or *piratical fleets.*) **4.** nāvigo, circumnāvigo: v. TO SAIL.

**cruiser:** 1 e. *a ship that cruises about with hostile intention*, or *to reconnoitre*: **1.** speculatorium navigium; speculatoria navis (*spy-vessel*) Caes. · Liv (In this sense cātascopus, Gr. κατασκόπος is used by Auct. Bell Afr.) **2.** *vagabunda navis et praedatrix* (*of pirates*). **3.** navis quae circumvectātur: v. CRUISE (3).

**crumb:** **I.** *A morsel* esp. *of bread*. mica panis, Plin. · v MORSEL, GRAIN. **II** *The soft part of bread*. panis mollia, Plin.; panis tenerior pars, Cels.

**crumble:** **I.** Trans. · **1.** frio, 1 *earth which is easily c.d*, terra quae facile friatur, Varr. · Lucr Simly, the comps. infrio, 1 *(to crumble one thing into another*, as *in making a dish* aught) Cato Plin and affrio (in similar sense), Varr. **2.** putrēfācio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to make soft and crumbling*) *to soften and c rocks by pouring vinegar on them*, saxa infuso aceto p, Liv. **3.** tĕro, contĕro. v TO BRUISE, PULVERISE. **II.** Intrans **1.** frior (*pass refl* of frio), 1 v. *supr* (1). **2.** putresco, putrui, 3 (*to become soft and crumbling*) · Col **3.** corruo, i, 3 (*to c. down and come to ruin*). Cic **4.** collābor, lapsus, 3 (sim to No. 3) · Liv. *to c to dust*, *in pulverem c. (or resolvi* Col has glebas in pulverem resolvere)

**crumbling** (*adj.*) · **1.** pūter, putris, putre *c soil, clod*, p. solum, gleba, Virg. **2.** friābilis, e · Plin.: v. FRIABLE.

**crumple:** **1.** rūgo, corrūgo, 1 v. TO WRINKLE. Plaut. uses rugo as *intrans* · *see how your mantle is c'd*, vide pallium ut rugat, Cas 2, 3, 32. **2.** duplico, 1 Sen. v TO DOUBLE.

**crumpled** (*adj.*) · corrūgātus, *or* rūgātus rūgōsus. v. WRINKLED; and see preced. art.

**crupper:** postīlēna Pl.

**crush** (*v*). **I.** Lit **1.** obtĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (esp. *with the feet*) *to c. frogs with the foot*, ranas ob. pede, Phaedr. *to c. the eggs of locusts*, locustarum ova ob, Plin.. *to c the legs*, crura ob., Col. **2.** opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (the most gen. term) *the vaulted roof fell and c'd the rest*, ruina camerae oppressit ceteros, Phaedr Cic *to c. a fly*, muscam op, Phaedr. **3.** ēlido, si, sum, 3 (*to damage or smash violently*): *I will c. your head*, ehdam caput, Pl. *to c the jaws*, fauces e., Ov. **4.** contĕro, contundo, comminuo, frango v TO BREAK IN PIECES, BRUISE **5.** prōtĕro, 3 v TO TRAMPLE ON. **II.** Fig. · *To overwhelm, by conquest or otherwise*: **1.** obtĕro, 3 *he had c'd almost the whole wing*, alam prope universam obtriverat, l'ac., Liv. *to c. a calumny*, calumniam ob, Cic. **2.** opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 *to c. a sedition*, motum op, Nep (comprimere, Liv.): v. TO OVERWHELM. **3.** premo, 3 · *to be c'd beneath the greatness of the taxes*, magnitudine tributorum premi, Caes.: *to c. an enemy*, inimicum p., Curt. **4.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3: *to c. and subdue nations*, nationes f et domare, Cic. Join also, frangere et comminuere (*to break and shatter completely*), Cic. **5.** prōtĕro, 3 (poet). *to c. the Carthaginians in war*, Marte Poenos p, Hor. **6.** affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (strictly, *to dash to the ground*): *to c. a nation in war*, gentem bello af., Liv.: Cic. (The word does not, however, denote entire destruction; but rather *prostration* · v. TO PROSTRATE.) **7.** ēlido, si, sum, 3 (rare in this sense). *to be c'd by grief*, aegritudine elidi, Cic

**crush, crushing** (*subs.*): **I.** *The act*: contūsio v. BRUISING. (But usu expr by *verb*; as, *to arm at crushing the enemy*, *id agere ut hostes obterantur*: v. preced art.) **II.** *A dense crowd*: *frequentia densissima*; hominum frequentia humeris inter se colluctantium · v. CROWD.

**crushing** (*adj*): Phr.. *a c. blow*, *talis ictus ut aliquem penitus frangat atque luctu affligat.*

**crust** (*n.*) · **I.** *The external coat or covering of a thing*: **1.** crusta (in every sense in which the word is generally used) *a c. of clay*, luti c., Lucr · *a c. of bread*, panis c, Plin. · *the c of a river* (ice), flumnis c., Virg: *the c of ulcers*, c. ulcerum, Cels. *Dimin.* crustula: *a thin c*, Pin. **2.** balteus (*of a cake*): Cato Phr.: *the c of the earth*, cutis [summa] terrae, Plin (who uses the expr. to denote the *topmost surface of the earth*, 20, 19, 79). **II.** *Condensed dregs*: as, *the crust of wine*, faex, faecula v DREGS. **III.** *A piece of c.*, esp. *of bread* · frustum, frustulum · v. BIT. Phr. *to live upon a c*, lapsana vivere (literally, *on radishes*; i. e. *sparingly*), Plin. 19, 8, 41, *fin*. ficis victitare aridis (lit. *on dry figs*), Pl (Q) N.B.—Crusta, *a thin crust*, must not be confounded with crusta, crustula (*pl*), *cakes, pastry*

**crust** (*v*): **I.** Trans.. crusto, incrusto, 1 crustā *or* crustam obduco. v. TO INCRUST. **II.** *To become c'd*: *crustam ducere, crustari, crustā obduci.*

**crustaceous:** crustātus *c. animals*, crustata, orum, Plin. (M. L. crustacea)

**crustily:** āmārē, stŏmāchōsē. v. ANGRILY, PEEVISHLY

**crustiness:** āmārĭtūdo, ācerbĭtas v. PEEVISHNESS, ILL-TEMPER.

**crusty:** **I.** Lit. as *bread*: crustūlātus, Spart. · crustōsus, Plin (both = *covered with a crust*). **II.** *Ill-tempered* cērĕbrōsus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 21. v ILL TEMPERED, PEEVISH.

**crutch:** bācŭlum *dimin.* bācillum; bācillus v STICK.

**cry** (*v*). **I.** *To utter a loud voice, for whatever purpose*: clāmo, clāmĭto, exclāmo, etc v. TO CRY OUT **II.** *As a crier, or herald* **1.** praedīco, 1 *to cry or give notice of a sale*, auctionem p., Pl *to c. publicly*, palam p, Cic v. PROCLAIM. **2.** clāmĭto, 1 (of vendors *crying things for sale*): *to c. jugs of Caunus*, Cauneas c, Cic. Phr · *to cry baggage* (of soldiers *preparing to break up a camp*), vasa conclamare, Caes.. simly, *to cry the Saturnalia* (which was done with the shout, "Io Saturnalia"), Saturnalia clamare, Liv. 22, 1. **III.** *To weep*. esp *of children* **1.** fleo. lacrĭmo · v. TO WEEP. **2.** (of infants only) vāgio, 4 *the sound of a child crying*, vox pueri vagientis, Ter : *to c. in a cradle* (be an infant), in cunis v., Cic **3.** vāgītum edere, Quint.

**— down:** **1.** dētrecto, 1 (*to disparage*) · *to c down the ancient orators*, d antiquos oratores, l'ac also with *dat* Suet. **2.** dētrāho, xi, ctum, 3 (foll. by de and *abl*). v TO DETRACT FROM, DISPARAGE. **3.** vītupĕro, 1. *to c. down philosophy in general*, universam philosophiam v., Cic v. TO CENSURE, DEPRECIATE.

**— out:** **1.** clāmo, 1 *to c out to any one from the street*, alicui de via c., Ter.· also, ad aliquem c, Cat.. Ov less freq. with *acc.*, *to c. out to a doorkeeper*, janitorem c, Pl.: *to c. out well done!* bene, pulchre, recte c., Hor *Frequent* clāmĭto, 1 (to cry out *repeatedly*) *crying out again and again that he was a freeman*, clamitans se liberum esse, Cic : *to c. out "Tiberius into the Tiber,"* Tiberium in Tiberim c, Tac. **2.** exclāmo, 1: v. TO EXCLAIM. **3.** vōcĭfĕror, 1 (to *c. aloud*) · *to c. out publicly*, v. palam, Cic.: foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*: Cic.. Liv.

**— out against:** **1.** acclāmo, 1 (with *dat.*): *I have no fear of your crying out against me*, non metuo ne mihi acclametis, Cic. (In later writers *in good sense*: Tac) **2.** clāmĭto, 1 (absol): Tac. (cf. preced art. ad *fin.*). **3.** reclāmo, 1 (esp. to cry out *against something said* · with *dat.* or absol): *his speech was greatly cr'd out against by all*, ejus orationi vehementer ab omnibus reclamatum est, Cic. Fam 1, 2, *med.*: *all the decists c'd out against his taking an oath* omnes judices, ne juraret reclamasse, Cic **4.** inclāmo, 1 (with *acc*): Pl . v. foll. art

**— out to:** **1.** inclāmo, 1 (with *acc.* or *dat.*): *to c. out to a person again and again*, aliquem in semel ac saepius, Cic *he c.s out to the Curiatii to render assistance*, inclamat Curiatiis ut opem ferant, Liv. **2.** implōro, 1 v. TO IMPLORE. **3.** appello, 1 v. TO APPEAL TO.

**— up:** **1.** vendĭto, 1 *to c. up peace*, pacem v., Liv. *to c up one's own services*, suam operam v, Liv. · *I have c'd you up strongly*, valde te venditavi, Cic. In same sense vendo (rare) · Hor.

**2.** praedīco, 1 (with *acc*; *acc.* and *inf.*; de and *abl.*): v. TO BOAST. Phr.: *to c up one's own services*, benefacta sua verbis adornare. Plin. Ep.: v. TO EXTOL.

**cry** (*subs*): **I.** *A loud or vehement exclamation*: **1.** clāmor *to utter a c*, c. edere, Cic.; also c. tollere (*to raise a c*), c. profundere (*to pour forth a c.*). Cic . *with loud cs*, magno clamore, Phaedr.; magnis clamoribus, Suet. v. EXCLAMATION, ACCLAMATION. **2.** vox, vōcis. *f* : *the cs of huntsmen*, venantum voces Phaedr.: *he pours forth such cs to heaven*, tales effundit ad aethera v., Virg. v VOICE, SHOUT. **3.** acclāmātio (in Cic. usu. of *cs of disapproba-*

*tion*. more fully. adversa populi ac, de Or. 2, 83, 339) v OUTCRY **4.** conclāmātio (*of a number of persons together* not in Cic) *with tears and cs* (of soldiers), lacrimis et c, Tac Suet. **5.** vōcīferātio (*a loud c, whether of one or more* only in *sing.*) Cic.. *the c of a woman*, mulierbris v., Auct. ad Her *with tears and cs*, lacrimis et vociferatione, Petr. **6.** convīcium v. OUTCRY Phr *to raise a c.* (of a number), conclāmo v. TO CRY (II); and *supr.* (1) · *to raise the c. "to arms!"* (homines) ad arma concitare, Hor **II.** *Of a crier or vendor* . prōnuntiātio, praecōnium v. PROCLAMATION **III.** *Of infants* **1.** vāgītus, ūs (*the natural c of infancy*) Plin **2.** plōrātus, ūs (*implying distress*) · *to stop the c. of an infant*, p infantis cohibere, Plin. Join vagitus et ploratus, Plin 7, *pref.* **3.** quīrītātus, ūs Plin. Ep. **IV.** Of distress **1.** plōrātus *the cs of women*, mulierum ploratus (*pl.*), Liv. Cic. (poet). **2.** clāmor (applicable to *any loud c.*) v. *supr* (I 1). **3.** vōcīferātio (*a loud c.*) v *supr*. (I. 5) **4.** ēiulātus, ūs (*a melancholy c., a wail*) v LAMENTATION. **5.** quīrītātio (*a plaintive c*): Liv. also, quīrītātus, ūs · Plin Ep Val Max.

**crying** (*adj.*) · i. e. *notorious, flagrant* perh. nēfārius, nēfandus v. ABOMINABLE, ATROCIOUS.

**crystal** (*subs.*). crystallus *or* crystallum Plin · Sen · see also GLASS

**crystal** (*adj*) **I.** Lit *made of c.* · crystallinus, Plin In *pl* used *subs*, crystallina, orum, *vessels of c*, Plin In this sense also crystalla, Mart.; and in *sing.* crystallus, Prop. **II.** Fig · *clear as crystal* · **1.** vitreus (lit *glassy*). *c water*, v. unda, Virg. *c. sea*, v pontus, Hor. **2.** pellūcidus v. CLEAR, TRANSPARENT

**crystalline:** **I.** *Of crystal* · crystallinus v. preced art **II.** *The c lens* (of the eye). *crystallinus oculi humor, humor translucens quam proxima crystalli similitudine (Ki and G, based on Plin. 36, 28, 67) but the latter expr. is too cumbrous for scientific language.

**crystallization:** *crystallizatio (necessary as scient. *t. t.*: Kr.) Q. gives congelatio, but (?).

**crystallize:** **I.** Trans. · *crystallizo (as *t. t.*). less precisely, congēlo, 1 (cf. Ov. M. 15, 415) or by circuml, *ad crystalli naturam conformare, mutare. **II.** Intrans **1.** *crystallizor, 1 v. *supr.* **2.** congēlo, dūresco cf. Ov. I c **3.** in crystallum abire, formari (Kr)

**cub** (*subs*) · cātulus (*the young of quadrupeds* in general) Hor.. Virg Plin.

**cub** (*v*) i e. *bring forth cubs:* pārio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 v. TO BRING FORTH *Adj., that is about to c*, or *has recently done so*, fēta, Virg · Ov.

**cube** (*subs*) · **I.** *The solid figure* **1.** cūbus · Vitr. **2.** quadrantal, ālis, *n.*: Gell. **3.** tessēra (*a small c for playing at dice*) · Cic. Ov v DICE. **II.** *In arithmetic* · *a c number* cūbus, Gell.

**cubic** } cūbicus Vitr
**cubical** }

**cubit:** cūbitum, Plin · Cic. *Adj., a c. in length*, cūbitālis, e, Liv. Plin.

**cuckold** (*subs*) · currūca Juv. 6, 276 (but the word is doubtful): or by circuml., *maritus conjugis adulterio turpiter elusus (Kr.)

**cuckold** (*v.*) *virum (maritum) contrectata uxore turpiter ludificari.

**cuckoo:** **1.** coccyx, ygis, *m.*: Plin. **2.** cūcūlus. Hor. Plin. (with penult. short, Auct. Carm. Phil.).

**cuckoo-flower:** cardāmīna, ae. Apul. (*c. pratensis, Withering).

**cuckoo-pint:** ārum (Withering).

**cucumber:** **1.** cucūmis, is, *or* ĕris, *m.*: Virg · Plin. *the squirting c.*, **sylvestris** c., Plin. **2.** vītis, vitĭcŭla (*of the branches of the c vine*). Pall.

**cucurbit:** cucurbita v. GOURD *a c planter*, cucurbitārius Hier *like a c*, cucurbitinus, Plin

**cud:** **I.** *The part of the neck or throat where ruminant animals chew their food* · rūma; rūmen, ĭnis, *n* Fest Arnob. **II.** *The food so chewed* chiefly in phr *to chew the c*. **1.** rūmĭno, 1 Plin. Col. (more fully, r gutture, Paul Nol.). *The act of chewing the c.*, ruminatio, Plin *animals which chew the c*, ruminatores, Arnob **2.** rĕmando, di, sum, 3 Plin **III.** In fig sense in phr *to chew the c* (of thought, meditation) **1.** rūmĭno, rūmĭnor v TO RUMINATE Better perh **2.** cōquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to digest in the mind*) cf Stat Theb. 2, 300 · "trucem coquebat invidiam" **3.** āgĭto, 1 v TO BROOD OVER

**cudgel** (*subs*) **1.** fustis, is, *m.* (esp for *beating*). *mauled with cs and clubs*, male mulcatus fustibus et clavis, Cic. v foll art *to split a head open with a c*, caput aperire fuste, Juv *a willow c.*, salignus f., Hor. **2.** bācŭlum, bācillum, bācŭlus (esp for *walking*) v. STICK, STAFF.

**cudgel** (*v*) fuste, fustibus verberare, mulcare, Cic ; f. dolare, Hor. *to c anybody's head well*, implere fustibus caput alicujus, Pl v. TO BEAT, FLOG. (N.B.—Fustĭgo is without good authority)

**cudgelling:** expt. with fustis (v preced. art) *death by c.*, supplicium fustiarium, Inscr

**cue:** **I.** *The last word* or *words of a speech on the stage:* perh verbum monitorium, verba monitoria (monitor is used to signify *a prompter in a theatre*, Fest.). **II.** *A hint* · nūtus, signum, indĭcium v HINT Phr. *to give a c.*: innuo, ui, 3 *when I give you you c*, ubi ego innuero vobis, Pl *if I give the c, hit him on the face in a moment*, ne mora sit si innuerim, quin pugnus in mala haereat, Pl v. BECKON, NOD. **III.** *The part to be played* · partes · v PART **IV.** *Humour, disposition* (colloq.) Phr *I am not in the c.*, *non ita mihi nunc libet; aliud ago v. HUMOUR **V.** *For billiards:* perh clāvŭla lusoria.

**cuff** (*subs.*): **I.** *A blow* cōlăphus, ălăpa (*a slap*) · v. BLOW **II.** *Of a sleeve:* *extrema manica. v. HANDCUFF.

**cuff** (*v.*) · colaphum alicui ducere, Quint.; incutere, Juv. v. TO BUFFET, BOX.

**cuirass:** lōrīca, thōrax, cātaphractes. v. CORSLET

**cuirassier:** **1.** eques lōrīcātus. Liv · Lampr. **2.** cātaphractus, Liv. Prop. **3.** cātaphractārius Lampr

**culinary:** **1.** cōquinārius *the c. art*, ars c., Apic *c vessels*, vasa c., Plin. **2.** cūlinārius Front Phr · *the c art*, scientia popinae, Liv.

**cull:** lĕgo, carpo, dēcerpo · v TO PLUCK, GATHER Fig. *to c. all the best things from various characters*, ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libare (lit. *to sip*), Cic

**culm:** culmus. v HAULM.

**culminate:** expr. by (summum) fastigium, summum as, *eloquence is at its c.ing point*, oratorum laus venit ad summum, Cic. *I acknowledge that he (Cicero) is the c.ing point (in Roman oratory)*, stetisse in fastigio fateor, Quint 12, 1, 20. simly, in summum f. evehi, Vell. Phr: *Roman eloquence c.d in Cicero and his contemporaries*, quicquid Romana eloquentia habuit, circa Ciceronem effloruit, Vell (but the expr. are not quite parallel) *to reach the c.ing point*, summa, summum locum, consequi (based on Plin. jun.).

**culminating** (*adj.*): chiefly in phr. *c. point*, fastigium v. preced. art

**culmination:** fastigium; grădus summus; summum *or* summa (*pl*) v. TO CULMINATE.

**culpability:** expr. by *adj.* or *verb*: as, *there is no doubt of the great c. of such conduct*, *non est dubium quin haec vehementer culpanda, *or* culpabilia (rare), sint; culpae danda sint Often culpa is sufficient · as, *to be free from c*, culpa carere, Cic. · v. BLAME

**culpable:** **1.** culpandus (*ger. part*) *this is by no means c*, *minime haec sunt culpanda v. TO BLAME **2.** culpābilis, e (not class) *to pronounce anything c*, aliquid c judicare, Arnob Apul. **3.** nŏcens, ntis v. GUILTY. **4.** expr by *dat.* of culpa (see L G. § 297) *to pronounce anything c*, aliquid alicui culpae dare, Cic.. v. TO IMPUTE Also with in culpa as, *to be c*, in culpa esse, Cic.; *not to be c.*, abesse a culpa, carere culpa, etc., Cic.. v. BLAME

**culprit:** **I.** *A person arraigned in court* (rare in this sense) reus, rea: v ACCUSED **II.** *A person convicted of a crime* nŏcens, noxius v. GUILTY, CRIMINAL.

**cultivate:** **1.** cŏlo, ui, ultum, 3 (in all senses) *to c land*, agros c., Cic *to c the vine*, vitem c, Cic . *to c. the mind by means of liberal studies*, pectus ingenuas per artes c., Ov *to c virtue*, virtutem c, Cic *to c the liberal arts*, artes liberales c, Suet *to c friendship* (in the abstract), amicitiam c, Cic. but *to c a person's affection or regard*, colere aliquem (without amicitia) **2.** excŏlo, 3 (*to c carefully or elegantly*, hence rarely of land except in poet) *the memory is strengthened by exercising it*, memoria excolendo augetur, Quint . *to c (and refine) the mind by learning*, animos doctrina ex., Cic (Rare except in this fig. use) **3.** rĕcŏlo (*to c over again*) · *to c. a deserted land once more*, deserta terram r, Liv (But Cic. would probably have rather said rursus colere.) **4.** āro, 1 v TO FARM **5.** exercĕo, 2 (gen. term for *to work, employ*): *to c the ground for a harvest*, humum ex in messem, Virg *to c. vineyards, plantations, plains*, vineas, arbusta, campos curare et ex., Plin. v. TO EXERCISE. **6.** fŏveo, 2 v. TO CHERISH, FOSTER Phr *to c industriously the soil*, terram moliri, Virg *I c. the study of Greek literature*, multum Graecis literis utor, Cic *to c a beard*, barbam pascere, Hor. *to c. any one's good graces*, gratiam alicujus sequi, Caes.; fovere, Tac.

**cultivated** (*part. adj*) Phr *possessing a c. mind*, doctrina liberaliter institutus, omnibus ingenuis artibus instructus, Cic.. *a c lady*, femina docta atque polita, Plin. Ep v. ACCOMPLISHED.

**cultivation:** **1.** cultūra: *the c. of the soil*, agri c., Cic. *the c of the vine*, vitis c., Cic Fig. *the c of the mind is philosophy*, c. animi philosophia est, Cic. **2.** cultus, ūs *the c. of fields*, agrorum c., Cic. Fig *the c. of the mind*, animi c., Cic. **3.** cultio (rare, and only lit.) · Cic. Phr · *fields subject to c*, arva obnoxia curae, Virg. *the c of the soil*, agricolatio, Col.; also molitio terrae (implying *effort and industry*), Col. *without c.*, sponte sua (*of trees growing naturally*), Virg.; suopte ingenio (*by their own native force*, of soils), Sall.; nullo cultu, Virg. Fig. *the memory is strengthened by c.*, memoria excolendo (exercendo) augetur, Quint. *the c. of literature*, literarum tractatio, Cic. *to allow the intellect to become inactive from want of c.*, ingenium incultu (only in *abl.*) torpescere sinere, Cic . Sall . v. CULTURE, STUDY.

**cultivator:** **1.** cultor (usu with terrae or agrorum, unless the context renders it unnecessary) Cic.: Liv. **2.** cōlens (esp in *pl.*) see verb. **3.** cōlōnus: v. HUSBANDMAN.

**culture:** **I.** Lit.. *the cultivation of the soil*, cultūra, cultus v CULTIVATION. **II.** Fig. *of the mind:* cultūra *or* cultus animi. Cic.: v. CULTIVATION (esp. phr). Phr.: *a stranger to c*, imperitus, rerum omnium rudis ignarusque, Cic.; studiis rudis, Vell.; rudis artium, Liv.

**culvert**: clōāca v. SEWER.

**cumber**: grāvo, impēdio, ōnēro: v. TO ENCUMBER, BURDEN

**cumberer**: perh only in phr *c.s of the ground* (from Luke xiii 7), perh numerus, fruges consumere nati, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 27

**cumbersome, cumbrous**: 1 inhābilis, e *a ship of an almost c size*, navis in. prope magnitudinis, Liv c *masses of huge bodies* (of elephants), in. vastorum corporum moles, Curt 2. praegrāvis, e (i e. *too heavy*): Ov · Plin. Phr. *harrows of c. weight*, inquo pondere rastri, Virg · *a c or laboured delivery*, pronuntiatio molesta gesticulationibus, Quint.

**cumbrance**: v ENCUMBRANCE.

**cumbrously**: incommŏdē v. INCONVENIENTLY But often nimis or some other intensive word is enough as, *c. heavy swords*, gladii nimis graves *or* praegraves (enormes, l'ac Agr 36) *a c. large vessel*, *navis propter nimiam magnitudinem inhabilis

**cumbrousness**: inhabilis magnitudo, inhabile pondus v. CUMBROUS, UNWIELDY.

**cummin**: cūmīnum Hor. · Plin. *c. oil*, oleum cuminīnum, Apul.

**cumulate, etc.**: v. ACCUMULATE, etc.

**cumulative**: of arguments · Phr *these arguments, though separately weak, yet have a c force*, *haec etsi singula minus valent, attamen universa iem confirmant

**cuneiform**. cūneātus Liv. Col

**cunning** (*adj*) 1. callidus (the most gen. term also in good sense, v. SKILFUL) *a c. thief*, c. fur, Mart. Join versuti homines et callidi, Cic. c. atque subdolus, Pl 2. dōlōsus (*full of wiles*) v. WILY. 3. astūtus, argūtus v. ARTFUL, SLY. 4. vāfer, fra, frum (*tricky, ingenious, artful*): c. *art*, v. ars, Mart.. Hor 5. versūtus (*sharp, quick-witted*): Cic. (v. *supr.*) Vell 6. subdōlus, cautus v. SLY. See also SUBTLE, SHREWD. Phr.· *a c. fellow*, vētērātor Ter.

**cunning** (*subs.*)· 1. callidĭtas (perh oftener in good sense: v. SKILFULNESS): c. *rather than wisdom*, c. potius quam sapientia, Cic. Also in *pl* = *cunning tricks*, Ter 2. astūtia (*slyness* q v.) Cic. Join: malitia atque astutia (*roguishness and c.*), Ter. 3 astus, ūs (rare, except in *abl. sing* and *acc pl.*). v. CRAFT. 4. ars, artis, *f.* (in this sense chiefly poet) *Pelasgae artes* or c., Pelasga a, Virg Ov 5. dōlus (*a wile, stratagem* q v). c. *or open valour*, d an virtus, Virg. 6. vafrĭtia (*subtilty* v. rare) Sen

**cup** (*subs*) |. *A drinking vessel*: 1. pōculum (the usual word) *to drink out of the same c. (have the same fate)*, eodem p. bibere, Pl *to drain a c dry*, p exhaurire, Cic ; p. siccare, Hor. *Dimin* pōcillum, Liv. 2. călix, īcis, *m.* (not calyx) *all the pots and cs*, aulae cque omnes, Pl.: *a c. of mead*, c mulsi, Cic. *to drink off a c. to any one*, propinare alicui c., Mart. 3. scȳphus, i (only poet.) *cs made for mirth*, nati in usum laetitiae s, Hor. 4. canthārus (*with handles*) Hor. 5. cūllus Hor. (N.B —Cyathus is not a drinking-cup, but *a small vessel used by the cupbearer for mixing* Hor.) Phr *over the cs* (i e. *while at table*), in poculis Cic.. *sober or in our cs*, sicci, uvidi, Hor. *after one's cs*, or *when in one's cs*, post vina, id ||. Fig in such phr. as *the c. of misfortune*, etc (cf. *supr* 1) may sometimes be expr by exantlo (exanclo), exhaurio ās, *to drink the full c. of misery* omnes miserias exantlare, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118 *they have drunk deep enough of the c. of vengeance*, poenarum satis exhaustum est, Virg Aen 9, 356. |||. *A flower-cup* 1. călyx, ȳcis, *m.* (app used by Plin both of *the calyx* and *the "cup" of the flower itself* v. 21, 5, 11) M L. *Dimin.* călȳcŭlus, Plin. 2. ăcētābŭlum (strictly *a vinegar-cup*) Plin 26, 8, 37

**cup** (*v*) in surgery cucurbĭtam *or* cucurbitulam corpori imponere, imprimere, aptare; cucurbitulas adhibere (absol. *to make use of cupping*) Cels.

**cupbearer**: 1. expr. with cyathus (v CUP, I *fin*) *to be c.*, ad cyathum et vinum stare, Suet. Caes 49 ; ad c statu, Hor *worthy to be made c*, dignus cyatho, Juv More precisely, minister *or* servus a cyatho, Insci. 2. pōcillātor Apul 3. pincerna (Gr πιγκέρνης) Lampr Phr. *to act as c*, alicui pocula ministrare, bibere ministrare, Cic. Tusc 1, 26, 65

**cupboard**: armārium (often, but not always, *attached to walls*) Cic. · Plin *Dimin.* armārĭŏlum, Pl.

**cupid** (*the love-god*): 1. Cupīdo, ĭnis, *m* : Cic Hor. 2. Amor v LOVE. *C's arrows* (Cupidinis) ardentes sagittae, Hor.; s. Cupidineae, Ov.

**cupidity**: cupīdĭtas: v. COVETOUSNESS.

**cupola**: 1. pĕtāsus Plin. 2. thŏlus Vitr : Virg.

**cupping** (*subs*): cucurbĭtātio: Coel. Aur.

**cupping-glass**: cucurbĭta, cucurbĭtŭla: v TO CUP.

**cur**: cānis: v. HOUND

**curable**: 1. mēdĭcābĭlis, e *c by our art*, nostra m arte, Ov. *love is c. by no samples*, nullis amor est m herbis, Ov. 2. sānābĭlis, e *a c wound*, s. vulnus, Ov. Cic. Sen.

**curacy**: *cūria: v Du Cange, s v.

**curate**: sācerdos, *cūrātor, cūrātus, cūrio prosbyter, ēri v. Du Cange, s. vv. or in modern sense *vicarius presbyteri.

**curative**: mēdĭcābĭlis, e (more usu. in *pass.* sense) *c. juice*, m. succus · Col. Pall.

**curator**: cūrātor (gen. term): *and let the aediles be the cs of the city*, sumtuque aediles c. urbis, Vet leg. ap Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *Adj.* cūrātōrius Modest Phr. *to be c.*, curam administrare alicujus rei, Ulp *c of a library*, [servus] a bibliothecis, Inscr. *to be c. of a library*, bibliothecae praeesse, Suet. v. LIBRARIAN *c. of the corn-market*, praefectus annonae, Liv v. OVERSEER. The Curator in the Roman law was a guardian or trustee · v Smith's Ant. 375

**curb** (*subs.*) |. *For a horse*· frēnum (*pl.* -i, or -a) v. BIT. Very often fig. *to put a c. upon licence*, frena licentiae injicere, Hor *put a c. and a limit to your anger*, pone irae frena modumque, Juv *to keep pleasures under a c.*, voluptates sub freno tenere, Sen.. v. BRIDLE. ||. *A low wall* or *rim*: 1. crēpīdo, ĭnis, *f.* Varr 2. margo, ĭnis, *c.* · Varr. (Both words used esp of *banks* or *breakwaters of stone designed to confine water.*)

**curb** (*v*) rare except in fig. sense. 1. frēno, refrēno, infrēno, 1: v. TO BRIDLE. *to c. horses*, equos r., Curt Fig *to c. the waters*, aquas r., Ov. *to c sensual desires*, libidines r., Cic. 2. compesco, pescui, 3: *to c. a horse*, equum c., Tib. Fig.. *c. thou thine anger with bit and chain*, hunc (animum) frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 67. 3. cōercco, 2. *to c the foaming mouth (of steeds)*, spumantia ora c., Ov. Fig. *to c. desires*, c. cupiditates, Cic. 4. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 v. TO CHECK, RESTRAIN. 5. contĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (*to hold in or together*) · *to c. a nation by arms, by terror*, (gentem) armis, terrore (aliquo) c, Liv. 6. cōhĭbeo, 2 · v TO RESTRAIN

**curb-stone**: (*i*) crēpido, ĭnis, *f.*: v. CURB (*fin.*).

**curd**: cōāgŭlum · Plin.: *curds, oxygăla*, ae Col (also *neut.*, Plin.).

**curdle**: |. Trans. 1. cōāgŭlo, 1. *balsam cs milk*, balsamum lac c., Plin 2. cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3 *to c milk with rennet of lamb* or *kid*, lac c. agni aut hoedi coagulo, Col. Plin. 3. contrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *juice cs milk like rennet*, ĭici sucus coaguli modo lac c., Plin. 4. congĕlo, 1 Col. ||. Intrans. both lit and fig 1. cōĕo, īvi, and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 *that the milk may c.*, ut coeat lac, Varr *my icy blood cs with fear*, gelidus c. formidine sanguis, Virg. 2. concresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 *the milk has c.d*, concrevit liquor, Col. *the icy blood cs with cold*, gelidus c. frigore sanguis, Virg. 3. deflagesco, rīgui, 3 (only fig) *his blood c.d*, defluxit sanguis, Virg

**curdled** (*part adj*) 1. cōāgŭlātus Plin. 2. concrētus Virg. 3. cōactus Ov v. CURDLE.

**curdling** (*subs*) : coāgŭlātio Plin. *Anything used for c*, cōāgŭlum Col. · Plin

**curdy**: *speciem habens lactis coagulati v. CURDLED.

**cure** (*subs*): |. *The act or result of curing* · 1. sānātio *the c.* or *c-ing of bodies*, corporum s., Cic. Fig *the c. of evils*, s. malorum, id 2. sānītas (lit. *soundness, health*) *physic promises a c to the sick*, s aegris medicina promittit, Cels. *with the c of the bone the pain ceases*, sanitate ossis dolor finitur, Cels.. *until the treatment ended in a c.*, ad s. dum venit curatio, Phaedr 5, 8, 12. (N.B.—Not cura or curatio, both of which denote *treatment, whether resulting in a cure or not* cf. Vell. 2, 123 "cum omnem curam fata vincerent" *sc.* morte Augusti) 3. Expr by *verb*: as, *the c of these diseases is more difficult*, *difficilius hi sanantur morbi, etc. (see verb) ||. *That which cures* · rēmēdium · v REMEDY Phr. *the root is an excellent c. for colic, dysury*, radix coeliacis, ad difficultatem urinae praeclare facit, Plin.

**cure** (*v*): |. *To remedy* · 1. cūro, 1 (strictly *to treat medically*, but also *to cure*). *until the general's wound was c.d*, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv 21, 8 *to c. diseases*, morbos c., Cels Hence percūro, 1 *to c. completely* Liv.. Sen. 2. mēdeor, 2 (with *dat.*). *to c. the eyes*, oculis m., Plin *to c. a disease*, morbo m, Cic. Fig. *to c. an evil*, malo m, Cic. 3. sāno, 1 (*to make whole* or *sound* with *acc*) · v TO HEAL. 4. mēdĭcor, 1. v. TO DOCTOR. 5. (of a medicine) fĭcio, 3. v CURE, *subs* (*fin*.). Phr.· *what can't be c.d must be endured*, levius fit patientia quodcunque corrigere est nefas, Hor. ||. *To preserve by pickling*: sālio, sāle condio v TO SALT.

**curfew-bell**: *campāna vespertīna (Kr.).

**curiosity**: |. *Inquisitiveness* 1. cūrĭōsĭtas, 3 (v. rare in Cic. only once, in a colloquial passage v. *infra*.) *I am in c. sharp-set*, sum in curiositate ὀξυπεινος, Cic. Att. 2, 12 Gell. 2. exspectātio (*as feeling entertained when information is hoped for*) · *what c. you have caused me*, quantam ex. mihi dedisti, Cic.. *Varro's speech excites Caesar's c.*, Varronis sermo facit ex. Caesaris, Cic we also find in (summam) ex. adducere, id , ex. alicujus excitare, Plin. Ep. (v *infr* Phr.): *I am full of c. about Pompeius*, plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, Cic. 3. cūra (where the context determines the meaning): *with the c. natural to the human mind*, curā humani ingenii, Liv. 21, 22, *med.* (in telling the same story, Cic. has elatus cupiditate, Div. 1, 24, 9). 4. studium with some defining word ; as. s. videndi, *an eager c. to see something*, s veri reperiendi, *an eager c. for discovering the truth*, Cic.: v. DESIRE, EAGERNESS. 5. cupīdo, ĭnis, usu *f* (with some defining word: esp. of *unlawful c.*): mala cupido (visendi), Tac.. *he had been seized by a strong c. to visit Ethiopia*, c. incesserat .... Aethiopiam invisere, Curt. Phr.: *full of antiquarian* (or *historical*) c., cognoscendae vetustatis avidus, Curt. *to excite the c (of a listener)*, aures alicujus erig-

ere, Plin Ep (Cic. has simply erigere auditorem; and explains erigere aures as = attente audire) *prompted by c*, videndi causa, Cic studioso animo, Plin Ep. **II.** *An object of curiosity* **1.** res rara visu, inventu, Plin. or simply res rara: rara avis in terris (*a c. seldom to be met with*), Juv. 6, 165. **2.** Expr. by mīrāculum *to be regarded as a c*, esse in miraculo, Plin. 9, 8, 8 *a tree that was such a c* (for its size), tam digna miraculo, id *nor did I ever see a greater c.*, nec quicquam majore miraculo aspexi, id. 27, 11, 74 **3.** mīrābilis, mīrus (*adj*) *there is no greater c*, nihil est mirabilius, Plin v. WONDERFUL

**curious:** **I.** *Desirous* (of knowing, etc) **1.** cūriōsus (both in good and bad sense but usu. signifying *careful inquiry*, not mere curiosity as, c. in historia, *careful in the collection of historical facts*, Cic l'usc 1, 45, 108) c. (*carefully prying*) *eyes*, c oculi, Cic **2.** ăvidus, cŭpidus, stŭdiōsus (with a defining *genitive*). *c. to hear*, cupidus audiendi, Cic. *c about ancient history*, vetustatis (antiquitatis) cognoscendae avidus, Curt; also with *abl.*, in cognoscenda rerum natura cupidus, Cic Phr. *I am c. to see* (or make trial), libet experiri, Liv *I am c. to know by what means so great a force can be raised*, me exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, Cic. v. CURIOSITY. **II.** *Careful*: esp. *in study* cūriōsus (v. *supr.* 1), dīligens v. CAREFUL, STUDIOUS **III.** *Wrought with care and art.* **1.** ēlăbōrātus. *a c. neatness*, e. concinnitas, Cic . v LABOURED, STUDIED. **2.** cūriōsus *the c. felicity of Horace*, Horatii c felicitas, Petr **IV.** *Rare. an object of curiosity* rārus, mīrābilis v CURIOSITY (II), RARE, WONDERFUL (N.B Not curiosus in this sense. v *supr.*)

**curiously:** **I.** *Inquisitively, attentively* **1.** cūriōsē *to enquire c* (i e *with care*), c. conquirere, Cic . Suet. **2.** curiosis oculis (*e g* perspicere, animadvertere) v. CURIOUS (I) **3** ăvidē, cŭpidē v EAGERLY, CAREFULLY, NICELY. **II.** *With nice care and art* (rare in this sense) summo artificio, summā sollertiā v INGENIOUSLY. **III.** *In a singular manner* mīrābiliter, miro modo, mirandum in modum mīrificē v. WONDERFULLY

**curl** (*v.*) **I.** Trans **1.** crispo, 1 *to c. hair*, capillum crispare, Plin. Also concrispo in same sense Virr. **2** torqueo, si, tum, 2 (poet) *to c. hair with irons*, capillos ferro t., Ov.. v. TO TWIST, COIL Phr *to c hair with curling-irons*, calamistro crines convertere, Petr , vibrare, Arnob. ; ornare (strictly to *dress it*), Varr **II.** Intrans may often be expr. by *adj* as, *his hair c s naturally*, *naturā coma crispa est ; *a person whose hair c s*, homo crispus, cincinnatus, Pl. v. CURLY. Or with pass (*reflect*) of crispo. cf. Plin 29, 4, 26 Of waves *to curl over*: *se crispare atque procumbere (?).

**curl** (*subs*): **1.** cincinnus (*an artificial c.*) Pl. Cic. **2.** cirrus (strictly *a natural c.* or lock esp. *of child.en*) *to dedicate c s or locks of hair*, cirros ad Apollinem ponere, Varr ap Non. v. LOCK

**curled** } **1.** călămistrātus
**curly-headed** } (*with irons*) *c hair*, c. coma, Cic. *a c. dancer*, c. saltator, **id. 2.** cincinnātus (*in ringlets*) *a c debauchee*, c. ganeo, Cic. **3.** cirrātus (with *curly locks*): *the schoolmaster's curly-haired troop*, c. caterva magistri, Mart. Pers. **4.** crispus (*curly, frizzly-haired*): *false, artificial, c. locks*, falsi, compositi, c. cincinni, Pl *a c.-haired man*, homo crispus, cincinnatus, id Capt. 3, 4, 114 (where crispus denotes *wavy curliness* of hair; cincinnatus. *the wearing of curls*). *Dimin.* crispŭlus, *somewhat curly-haired*: Mart.: Sen. **5.** vibrātus (= calamistratus) v. TO CURL (I.), CURLY.

**curlew:** (?) scŏlŏpax, ăcis: Plin. (*Numenius arquātus, Cycl )

**curliness:** expr by *adj* as *remarkable for the c. of their hair*, *crispo crine insignes v CURLY.

**curling-iron:** **1.** călămister, tri, *m*, also trum, tri, *n* · Pl Cic. **2.** ferrum, Virg . v TO CURL

**curly:** crispus *the more c-leaved mountain maple*, acer montanum crispius, Plin *lettuce, very c-leaved*, lactuca crispissimi folii, Col *Dimin* crispŭlus, *somewhat c.*, Mart v CURLED.

**curmudgeon:** parcipromus; homo āvārus, sordĭdus v. MISER.

**currant:** **I.** *The tree:* *ribes rubrum (*the red c*), r nigrum (*the black c*), Cycl. (Grossularia, given by Q, is not the currant, but the *gooseberry*) **II.** *The fruit:* ăcinus (applicable either to the *currant proper* or the *currant of commerce*, which is a kind of small grape) Plin

**currency:** **I.** *General prevalence*: expr. with verbs văleo, vīgeo, vivo; mano, crēbresco, percrēbresco (of *reports*), etc as, *other styles of oratory have obtained c.* (or *become current*), alia quaedam dicendi genera viguerunt, Cic de Or. 2, 23, 94 *that particular style obtained c*, genus illud dicendi studiumque vixit, id *l c.*. *this philosophical system has retained c. down to our times*, haec in philosophia ratio usque ad nostram viguit aetatem, id. N. D 1, 5, 11 *the report gains c* (becomes current) *throughout the city*, manat tota urbe rumor, Liv *the report having gained c.*, cum percrebuisset rumor, Liv Also sometimes expr by hŏnor as, *words which at present have c*, quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Hor A. P 71 *philosophy would never have gained such c in Greece*, in Graecia tanto in honore philosophia nunquam fuisset, Cic **II.** *The current coin* **1.** mŏnēta *the old c. gives place to the new*, concedit prisca m. novae, Ov F 1, 222 Cic v. COIN, MINT **2.** *legitimā notā signata pecunia cf. Hor A. P. 59

**current** (*adj*) · **I.** *Generally received* **1.** vulgāris, vulgātus: *a c. opinion*, vulgaris opinio, Cic. *the more c reports*, vulgatior fama est, Liv.. v COMMON. *Very c*, pervulgatus: Cic **2.** ūsītātus (*in gen use*): *c. words*, u vocabula, Cic.. v. ORDINARY. **3.** trītus (*but well-worn*) Join usitatior et tritior, Cic. Phr. *to be c.*, văleo, obtĭneo: v. TO PREVAIL *to become c*, mano, crēbresco, percrēbresco (of *reports*), mano v TO SPREAD, and preced art (1) **II.** Of coin perh. praesente nota signatus, Hor A P. 59. or simply legitimus (i e. *lawful, prescribed by law*). Phr.. *to estimate according to the price c*, consuetudine et annona aestimare, Sen (Q).

**current** (*subs*) **I.** Lit. · of water, esp. *rivers:* **1.** Expr. by sēcundus, adversus (*with* or *against the c.*) as, *to float down the c of a river*, fluvio secundo defluere, Virg. · *he let his ships follow the c. of the tide*, naves mari secundo misit, Liv. 29, 7 *against the c.*, adverso flumine, Virg. Caes. (Simly, prona aquā, prono amni, *down the c*, Virg) **2.** flūmen, ĭnis, *n* (esp with some word to give precision) *to lean in the direction of the c.*, secundum naturam fluminis procumbere, Caes B. G. 4, 17 *to resist the violence of the c.*, contra vim impetumque fluminis, id *l c. to stem or break the c*, vim fluminis excipere, ib *to follow the c.*, flumini obsequi, Cic. **3.** Expr. by verb as, *to tell the direction of the c*, in utram partem fluat (Arar) judicare, Caes. B G. 1, 12: *the c. flows from you to the place where I am drinking*, a te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor, Phaedr. 1, 1. Phr. *the stronger the c. might be*, quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, Caes.. *to swim against the (rapid) c.*, dirigere brachia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 89; contra aquam natare, Sen. · *to have a surprisingly slow c.*, incredibili lentate fluere, Caes · in agmine fluere, Virg. (poet.). **II.** Of the sea **1.** aestus, ūs (usu of *the tides*) *against the current*, in adversum aestum, Liv 28, 30 *having the c. in his favour* (in the Mediterranean), aestu secundo, Sall ap Gell 10, 26 Cic. (*v infr.*). **2** frētum (of *c s in narrow seas*) *to be caught in a violent c*, rapido in f deprehendi, Liv. *what shall I say of the c.s of the tides*, quid de fretis, de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic *carried out to sea by the c*, freto in oceanum evectus, Liv. 28, 30. Phr *to get into an adverse c*, in contrarium tractum incidere, Liv *l c.* **III.** Of air **1.** afflātus, ūs *a c. of air from the sea*, al maris, af maritimus, Plin Liv v BLAST. **2.** aura (*air in motion*) v. BREEZE Phr . *there is always a c of air*, semper aer spiritu aliquo movetur, Plin Ep. 5, 6, 5 *a free c. of air*, aeris laxitas, Pall. *there are cs of air in different directions*, aer effluit huc et illuc, Cic **IV.** Fig of opinion, events, etc *there is an irresistible current in human affairs*, irrevocabilis cursus humana vehit, Sen. v COURSE *to resist the c of opinion*, contra opinionem communem pugnare, Cic. · *to be carried away in the c of corruption*, *vitiis quae hoc seculo invaluerunt corrumpi (Kr.) *the c of public opinion has set in in the opposite direction*, *in contrariam partem convertit se hominum studium ac voluntas

**currently:** vulgo v COMMONLY

**curricle:** currus v CHARIOT (N.B. Not curriculum, which is *a race*)

**currier:** cōrĭārius Plin more fully, corĭārius subactarius, Inscr. *To be a c by trade*, *coriariam (sc artem) exercere

**currish:** cānīnus *c eloquence*, eloquentia c, Appius ap. Quint 12, 9, 9 Ov

**curry** (*v*) **I.** Lit *to dress leather* **1.** sūbigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (whence subactarius v CURRIER) Cato **2.** depso, ui, 3 id **II.** Fig *to beat, belabour* fuste verbero, dolo v TO CUDGEL **III.** *To scrape* a horse *with a curry-comb* rādo, si, sum, 3 (with strigile *or* -i). Col 6, 31, *fin.* v CURRY COMB **IV.** *To court favour in a manner* se alicujus in familiaritatem insinuare, Cic (but the expr is less offensive than the Eng.). assentatiuncula quadam aucupari gratiam alicujus, id Fam 5, 12, 3 (precisely corresponding with the Eng, except in its greater elegance)

**curry-comb:** strigilis, is, *f.* (more usu *a bath comb*) *to scrape with a c.*, strigile radere, Col ; strigile subradere (*scrape gently*), Pall.

**curse** (*v.*) · **I.** Trans. **1.** exsecror, 1 (the most gen. term. *to declare accursed*, usu. *with an imprecation of evil*) · *thee they hate, on thee they imprecate destruction, thee they c*, te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. Also foll by in and *acc c.ing himself because he had not, etc*, exsecrans in se ac suum caput, quod, etc, Liv Join· exsecrari et male precari, Cic **2.** dētestor, 1 (strictly *to appeal to* the gods *as witnesses against some one* also sometimes = *to deprecate*. Cic ) *he c d Ambiorix with every kind of imprecation*, omnibus precibus Ambiorigem detestatus est, Caes · *to c. the cause and the author of the calamity*, causam et auctorem cladis d, Tac : Ov **3** dēvŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2 (strictly *to devote to the infernal gods*: v. TO DEVOTE) *Theseus c.d his own son*, Theseus natum suum devovit, Ov.. *a c.d tree*, devota arbos, Hor.: *to c. one's own arts*, suas artes d, Ov. **4.** Expr by *subs.* imprecatio, dirae, etc., and various verbs. v. foll art. **II.** Intrans.: *to use imprecations*: *imprecatione, exsecratione uti, impia precari, impias jactare voces

**curse** (*subs.*): **I.** *The act or words* · **1.** exsecrātio (cf *verb*): *to bind any one under a c.*, aliquem exsecratione devincire (foll. by *acc* and *inf.*). Cic.: simly, exsecrationibus adigere Tac.: *to assail any one with fearful c s*

diris ex. incessere aliquem, Suet. also deos precari in execrationem alicujus, Vell. **2.** imprēcātio, prēces v IMPRECATION **3.** dīrae, ārum (only in *pl* : prob. with voces understood) *to imprecate c s on any one*, d alicui imprecari, precari, Plin. Tac. · also, diris agere aliquem, Hor. (N.B Not dētestātio, which is *a formal ceremony solemnized with curses* · cf Liv 10, 28, ad *fin*, where detestatio and execratio occur in close connexion) || Abstract for concr = *bane, plague* · pestis, fūria, pernicies Cic v. PLAGUE, PEST

**cursed** (as *adj*) · sācer, exsecrābilis, etc.: v. ACCURSED. Phr *a c tree* (falling on the head of the poet), devota arbor, triste lignum, Hor

**cursing** (*subs*) expr by *verb* · v. TO CURSE. Also with *pl* of *subs* under CURSE as, *abstain from c*, *execrationes fuge.

**cursorily:** i e *briefly and superficially* **1.** strictim *these things, now said c., will be made more clear below*, haec nunc s (*glancing over the subject*) dicta, apertiora fient infra, Varr. *to speak c.* s. dicere, Cic. **2.** summātim (*dealing only with the heads of a subject*) *to touch upon anything c*, aliquid s. attingere, Quint Cic v. SUMMARILY. **3.** brēviter v. BRIEFLY. Join breviter strictimque, Cic.: breviter ac summatim, Varr. Phr.: *to touch upon a subject c*, perstringere, Cic v TO GLANCE AT also sometimes percurrere, transcurrere, percurrere, *reading through hastily* or *c.*, Quint. v. TO RUN THROUGH

**cursory:** expr. with *adv.* as, *c remarks*, strictim dicta, etc. v. preced art

**curst** (*adj*). i e *shrewish* · **1. mordax**, Hor. · Phaedr. v. SNARLING. **2.** importūnus, *a c shrew of a wife*, uxor imp. atque incommoda, Pl As I, I, 48

**curt** (*adj*): i. e *short to excess*; only of language **1.** abruptus Quint v. ABRUPT. **2.** perh adstrictus · cf. Cic. Br. 25, *init.* **3.** brēvis, brēvior v. BRIEF.

**curtness:** abruptum loquendi genus, Quint (of Sallust); *sermo nimis brevis atque concisius v CONCISENESS

**curtail:** |. Lit *to cut off a part* dēcurto, praecīdo, mūtilo. v TO MUTILATE, SHORTEN, CUT OFF. ||. Fig (much more freq in this sense) TO LIMIT, DIMINISH **1.** arto *or* arcto, I (*to bring within narrower limits*) *fortune moulds and cs the fortunes of men*, fortuna humana fingit atque, Pl. *in rebus ds and in honours everything was c'd*, in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv. *to c. oneself*, i e *one's expenses* artare se, Ulp. **2.** cōarto, I (in same sense) · Cic., who uses it of curtailing or *compressing in speech*. Liv. **3.** imminuo, mīnuo, 3: v. TO DIMINISH Phr. *to c. the honour due to a class*, detrahere honorem debitum ordini, Cic.: *to c the advantages of a city*, commoda urbis mutilare, Cod Just. *to c. ambitious ornaments*, ornamenta ambitiosa recidere, Hor.: circumcidere, Quint. Join circumcidere et amputare (multitudinem sententiarum), Cic.

**curtain:** |. As furniture generally: **1.** aulaeum (rare in *sing.*: usu. *of a splendid kind, as in palaces, etc.*): *cs (for a couch) gleaming with purple and gold*, a. purpura auroque fulgentia, Curt Virg. Hor. **2.** plāgula (*for beds, litters, and the like*) · Liv. Suet. **3.** vēlum: *to draw cs [backwards or forwards]*, vela obducere, reducere, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 21. *hanging cs*, pendentia v, Juv. Also in *sing*, *(my wife) separated from me only by a c.*, discreta velo, Plin. Ep 4, 19, 3. *Adj.* vēlāris, e: Plin. ||. In a theatre. **1.** aulaeum (in this sense, either *sing.* or *pl.*): *the c. rises*, a. tollitur, Cic.; subducitur, Apul: *the c. falls*, a. premuntur, Hor.; mittuntur, Phaedr (but with the ancients the curtain was *drawn up from below*; so that the above expressions have the opposite meaning in Latin). **2.** sīparium (*the drop-scene*: cf Apul. 10, ad *fin* "aulaeo subducto et complicitis siparis" in which sense aulaeum appears also to be used, cf. Ov. 3, 111) Cic. Juv (N.B Never velum in this sense v AWNING.) |||. In fortification perh *murus intergerivus cf Plin 35, 14, 49.

**curtained** (*part. adj*) vēlātus v VEILED

**curtain-lecture:** *mulieratio uxoria in cubiculo habita.

**curtly:** brēviter v BRIEFLY. More precisely, breviter atque abrupte v. ABRUPTLY.

**curule:** cūrūlis, e · *the c. chair*, sella c., Auson ; c. ebur, Hor.

**curvature:** curvātūra Plin Vitr. v. CURVE

**curve** (*subs*) **1.** sīnus, ūs (strictly *a recess*). *wide c s* (of a coast), lati s., Tac. Ger 1 *to wind a javelin round in a larger c*, majore s. spiculum rotare, Liv. 42, 65 **2.** flexus, ūs v. BEND. **3.** curvātūra (i e *the thing curved*) Ov · Plin. **4.** curvāmen, inis, *n* · *with a gentle c*, molli c., Plin. **5** anfractus, ūs · v WINDING

**curve** (*v*) curvo, incurvo, flecto, etc. v TO BEND, and foll art

**curved** (*adj*). **1.** curvātus: *corpuscles smooth, rough, curved, hooked*, corpora levia, aspera, c, aduncа, Cic.. Plin. Also incurvatus in same sense (rare) Cic **2.** curvus (poet) *the c plough*, c aratrum, Luci. *c claws*, ungues c Hor *c. or winding shores*, c litora, Cat **3.** incurvus (= curvus less freq) Lucr. Virg (Less frequent, prōcurvus, strictly *curved forwards*, Virg) **4.** sīnuōsus (*with recesses or hollows* · v CURVE) *a c bow*, s arcus, Ov *leaves c at the sides*, folia sinuosa lateribus, Plin **5.** pandus (strictly *opening out*, from pando) *c horns* (of heifers), p cornua, Ov . *c heels*, p. carinae, Virg *a c. beak*, p rostrum, Ov. **6.** falcātus (*of the shape of a sickle*) *a c tail*, cauda f, Plin Sil. (But Liv and earlier writers use the word in sense of *furnished or armed with a sickle or scythe*) N B Uncus, aduncus, signify not curved but *hooked*. q. v.

**curvet** (*v*) perh insulto, *they taught the steed to c. in manour upon the ground*, equitem docuere sub armis insultare solo, Virg.

**curvetting** (*subs*) : saltus, ūs: *i. e.* LEAP (q. v)

**curvilinear:** *(figura) quae curvata linea s curvatis lineis continetur or perh simply curvata v CURVED.

**cushat** pālumba v WOOD-PIGEON.

**cushion** (*subs.*): **1.** pulvinus (gen. term) *a c stuffed with roses* (for sitting upon), p. rosa fartus, Cic. Pl *Dimin.* pulvillus: *air-cs*, pulvilli ventose tumentes, Apul. **2.** pulvīnar (usu. of the sacred *couches used in lectisternia*: also sometimes *a c for the head, a pillow*) · Sen.. Petr. The form pulvinarium also occurs, but only for *a sacred couch*. **3.** sēdūlāria, orum (*of a carriage*) · Paul Dig. (N B. Not culcīta, which is a *matt ass or bed*: q. v.)

**cushioned:** |. *Seated on a cushion*. pulvīnātus Plin. (who uses the word *of things cased in a soft* covering cf. id. 15, 22, 24). Or, expr. with verb, in pulvino sedens: v. *subs.* ||. *Furnished with cushions* · *pulvillis instructus · *a c. couch*, pulvīnar v. COUCH.

**cusp:** perh. āpex, īcis, *m. (the highest point of a thing)*. or as archit *t. t.* cuspis, īdis, *f.* · v POINT

**cuspated:** cuspidātus, ācūmīnātus v. POINTED.

**custard:** no word known . (?) cremor de ovis et lacte compositus

**custodian:** cūrātor, praefectus v. CURATOR.

**custody:** |. *Keeping, guarding*. custōdia, tūtēla, praesīdium . v. GUARD. ||. *Confinement, imprisonment*: vinc(u)la, orum (lit. *chains*), carcer (*prison*). v IMPRISONMENT. Phr. · *free c.* (the mildest form of confinement), libera custodia, Liv. Sall (who has the *pl.* in liberis custodiis, where several persons are concerned Cat. 47)

**custom:** |. *Frequent or habitual using and doing* · **1.** consuētūdo, inis, *f.*. *it is not my c*, non est meae c , Cic. *to adhere to or follow c*, c tenere, uti, id *according to one's c.*, ex c., Caes ; pro (sua) c, Cic. **2.** assuētūdo (the accustoming to something) *long c.*, longa a, Ov *whether by nature or by c*, seu natura, sive assuetudine, Tac. **3.** mos, mōris, *m* v *infr* (II). **4.** institūtum (*regular custom or practice*) Join consuetudo et institutum meum, Cic v HABIT, PRACTICE ||. *An usage*, esp of *a nation* **1.** mos *according to the c and precedent of the Roman people*, m et exemplo populi Romani, Caes *to obey c and law*, mori legique parere, Cic . *as was the c of the kings of Bithynia*, ut mos fuit regibus Bithyniae, Cic . *it is the c. of men to be unwilling, etc*, mos est hominum ut nolint, Cic · *according to the c of their ancestors*, more majorum, id *away with the barbarous c*, tollite barbarum m, Hor. **2.** consuētūdo *the inhuman and barbarous c of offering human sacrifices*, immanis et barbara c hominum immolandorum, Cic. *according to the c. of the Greeks*, ad c Graecorum, Cic *contrary to usage and c*, praeter morem eque, Cic (N.B Mos refers esp to *national customs*, and thus usu denotes something more general and permanent than consuetudo v HABIT) **3.** institūtum (*an established c*) *they differ in language, cs, and laws*, lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, Caes v PRACTICE and *supr* (I) **4.** ritus, ūs (prop of *religious customs*, hence used generally) *to perform sacred rites after the Greek c*, Graeco r sacra facere, Liv.. v. RITE. Esp. in *abl.* ritu, *after the c or manner of* · v LIKE. Hence *adv.* rītē, *according to (regular and proper) c.*, Hor Cic. v. DULY **5.** sollemne, is, *n . a ceremony* (q v.) |||. *Business, buying and selling* expr. with phr. *to have a great deal of c.*, *cum multis vendendi consuetudinem habere ; *assiduam mercationem exercere , *multa multis vendere *to give any one your c*, *ab aliquo omnia quibus indigeas emere *to lose c*, *minore ementium frequentia celebrari. |V. *Duty, impost* portōrium, vectigal v. DUES, TAX.

**custom-house:** **1.** portōrium: Gloss **2.** tēlōnium or -ēum (Gr. τελωνεῖον) · Tert *custom-house officer*, portitor, Ter. Cic.; also tēlōnārius, Impp. Cod.

**customary:** **1.** trālāticius *or* translaticius (*usual under given circumstances*). *a c. (form of) edict*, edictum tr., Cic. Gell *after (their) c. manner*, more tr, Phaedr · *it is a c thing*, tralaticium est, Cic. Plin. **2** ūsītātus: v. USUAL, ORDINARY. **3.** consuētus (more usu of *persons accustomed to something*) *the c ending of a letter*, (vale ?), c finis, Ov Sall. v. WONTED Simly, assuētus (= consuetus · v ACCUSTOMED) *c. food* a cibus, Cels. Phaedr. Vell. **4.** sōlitus v. WONTED. **5.** sollennis, e (*regularly recurring*) · Virg. Hor. v RIGULAR. Phr . *it is c*, mos *or* moris est v. CUSTOM. *as is c.*, ut assolet, Cic.; also quae assolent, Pl. · *to become c.*, in morem venire, Liv.: *to render anything c*, aliquid in morem perducere, Cic.. v. USUAL also TO ACCUSTOM.

**customer:** emptor. v. BUYER. Phr. *an ugly c* (colloq) · (?) importunum negotium (like Cic.'s Teucris illa lentum negotium, Att. 1, 13, *fin.*).

**cut** (*v.*): |. *With an edged instrument* (in gen. sense): **1.** caedo, cēcidi, caesum, 3 (*to hew, cut down*, as timber ; also *to scourge, to kill*: q. v.): *to c. or hew out stone (frozen) with axes*, vina securibus c , Virg : v. TO HEW. **2.** sĕco, ui, ctum, 1; *fut. part.* secaturus (the best representative of the Eng. word ; *to cut or carve with a*

*knife* · thus marmora caedere is *to hew* marble, marmora secare, *to carve it*) *to c carcasses up into slices*, tergora in frusta s, Vitg (v TO CARVE) *to c a whetstone into a razor*, cotem novacula s, Plot Esp of cutting *for surgical purposes* Cic v TO AMPUTATE, OPERATE

**3.** scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 (*to rend*, also *to divide*. q v) *to c up* or *carve birds*, aves in frusta s, Sen v TO CLEAVE, TEAR Phr *to c. one's long hair*, comas longas recidere, capillos (or capillum) secare, Sen *not to c. one's hair*, capillum promittere, capillo promisso esse, Caes.. *to c one's nails*, ungues recidere, Plin.; praecidere, Hor. *to c. the teeth* (said of infants), dentire, Plin. *to c wood*, lignari (*for fires*), materiari (*for timber*), Caes *to c anybody's throat*, jugulum perfodere, Tac (v. THROAT) *to c the sinews of the commonwealth*, reipublicae nervos exsecare, Cic. **II.** *To cut in two, divide* **1.** sĕco, 1 (esp. fig) *to c the air with wings* (as a bird), aëra pennis s, Ov. Virg. v.TO DIVIDE, CLEAVE **2.** scindo, 3. v. TO CLEAVE. **3.** incīdo, di, sum, 3 (v CUT INTO) *to c a cable*, funem m., Virg *to c a thread*, linum m., Cic **4.** intercīdo, di, sum, 3 (v. CUT ASUNDER). *to c. a bridge in two*, pontem int, Caes. Plin Phr. *to c water-pipes, cut off the supply of water*, fistulas praecidere, Cic v TO CUT OFF. **III.** In husbandry; *to mow or reap* **1.** succīdo, 3 *to c. corn*, frumenta s, Caes. Liv. Virg **2.** mĕto, dēmĕto, messui, messum, 3 v TO REAP, MOW. **3.** sĕco, 1 *to c green meat* for cattle, pubentes herbas s, Virg *to c fodder*, pabulum s, Caes. (Not used of *cutting crops of corn*) **4.** dĕsĕco, 1 *of crops*, Liv **5.** caedo, 3 *to c a crop of hay*, foenum c., Col. **6.** dēsĕco, 1 v CUT DOWN. **IV.** Colloq *to cut capers*, motus incompositos dare, Virg G 1, 350. *to c a figure* (in good sense), ēmĭneo, 2 v. DISTINGUISHED (be) *to c a fine, a poor figure*, *pulchras, turpes partes habere, sustinere* v. FIGURE

**V.** *To refuse to recognise* · Phr · *to c. a friend when he is in trouble*, afflictum aversari amicum, Ov Pont 2, 3, 5; amicum abjicere, ib. 37 (but the expr. are less colloquial than the Eng.). see also TO IGNORE, AVOID

**cut asunder:** **1.** intercīdo, 3 · v. preced. art (II). **2.** dissĕco, 1 *to c men asunder with a saw*, medios homines serra d., Suet.

—— **away:** **1.** abscīdo, abscindo, v. TO CUT OFF. **2.** rēcīdo, 3 *to c away an incurable wound or sore*, immedicabile vulnus ense r., Ov Fig *to c away ambitious ornament*, ambitiosa ornamenta r, Hor **3.** circumcīdo, 3 Fig.: *to cut away what is redundant* (in oratory), c si quid redundabit, Quint.: Cic. **4.** amputo. v TO AMPUTATE, CUT OFF

—— **down:** **I.** Lit · **1.** caedo, excīdo, 3 (*of timber*) · v. TO FELL **2.** mĕto, dēmĕto v TO REAP, MOW. **II.** *To slay with a sword* · obtrunco, 1; occīdo, 3 v. TO SLAY **III.** Fig. *to reduce, curtail* · Phr *to c down one's superfluous expenditure*, omnem supervacaneam impensam circumcidere, cf Phaedr. 4, 20, *fin.*: *to c. down the estimates*, *sumptus aestimatos artare*: v. TO CURTAIL.

—— **in pieces**: v. CUT TO PIECES.

—— **into:** **1.** accīdo, 3 (*to c. partially, not quite through*), arbores ac, Caes **2** incīdo, 3 *to c. into a vein*, venam in., Plin **3.** insĕco, 1 *to c into a corpse*, corpus mortui ins., Plin . *to c. into honey-combs*, favos ins, Col.

—— **off:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** praecīdo, 3 (strictly to c. off *the end* of something): *to c. off any one's tongue*, linguam alicui p., Pl.. *to c. off the hands*, manus p, Hirt. · *to c off any one's head, ears, nose*, alicujus caput, aures, nasum p., Petr.: Just.: *to c. off (the end of) a whetstone*, cotem p., Cic.: cf TO CUT (II., *fin.*). **2** abscīdo, 3 (rare, and often confused with abscindo in MSS) *to c off a head*, caput a, Virg ; *with the right hand c off*, abscisā dextrā, Suet. Fig *to c off hope*, spem a., Liv. **3.** abscindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 (*to c. or tear forcibly away*) *c ing away shoots from the parent trunk*, plantas abscindens de corpore matrum, Virg *Xerxes cut off Athos from the mainland*, Xerxes Athon continenti ab scidit, Plin Hor **4.** amputo, 1 *to c off a (dead) man's head*, caput a, Suet *to c off a person's hand*, alicui manus a, id **5.** dēcīdo, 3 (less freq) *to c off (clip) wings*, pennas d, Hor Tac. **6.** dēsĕco, 1 *to c off hairs*, crines d, Ov *ears c off*, aures desectae, Caes **7.** rēcīdo, 3 v CUT AWAY. Phr *to c. off a man's head*, alicujus collum secare, Q Cic ; caput ense demetere, Hor Ov ; caput detruncare, Ov. (also detrunco with *acc.* of person Val. Fl.). **II.** *To destroy completely or suddenly* **1.** exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *to be c. off the sooner*, maturius exstingui, Cic ; *in the prime of life*, primo exstingui in aevo, Ov. *he was c off by disease*, eum morbo fortuna extinxit, Liv **2.** occūpo, 1 (with *suddenness*) · *being off his guard he (Caesar) was c off by ungrateful men*, incautus ab ingratis occupatus est, Vell **3.** pĕrimo, intĕrimo v. TO DESTROY **4.** (in *pass*) pĕreo, intĕreo, 4, irr. *the whole army would be c off*, totum exercitum periturum, Nep Liv *to be c. off by disease*, morbo perire, Hirt. v PERISH. See also TO EXTIRPATE, EXTERMINATE **III.** *To intercept, cut off communication* · **1.** intercīdo, si, sum, 3 (with *acc* and *dat.*, or *acc.* and *abl*) *to c. off the enemies' supplies*, inimicis commeatum int, Pl.; [hostes] commeatibus int, Caes (the *abl* is usual in this sense) also with *prep* a commeatu omni adversarios int, Caes Liv **2.** exclūdo, 3 (with *acc.* and *abl*) *to c. any one off from (joining) another*, aliquem ab aliquo ex, Pomp. ap. Cic. *to c. off any one's return*, aliquem reditu ex, Nep. Caes. **3.** (less freq) claudo, 3 *to c off the enemies' retreat*, hostibus fugam c, Liv. **4.** prōhĭbeo, 2 v TO PREVENT, KEEP OFF.

**cut open:** insĕco, incīdo: v TO CUT INTO. (But usu aperire with or without ferro will expr. the meaning more precisely v. TO CUT THROUGH)

—— **out:** **I.** *To remove with a cutting instrument:* **1.** exsĕco, 1 *to c out the bottom of a chest*, armarii fundum ex., Cic. Col **2.** excīdo, 3 *to c. out any one's tongue*, alicui linguam ex , Crass. ap Cic. *to c.* (or *hew*) *out columns from the rocks*, columnas rupibus ex , Virg See also TO CASTRATE. (For syn. see simple verb) **II.** *To shape by cutting:* *secando formare or simply caedere · thus Quint has toga rotunda et apte caesa, i e *well cut out* 11, 3, 139 (N B. Not secare, which would be *to cut when made* nor formare, which is *to mould*) **III.** Vulg. and only in *p. part . cut out for*, i. e. *adapted for:* nātus, aptus v. FIT, MADE.

—— **short:** **I.** *To abridge:* **1.** praecīdo, 3 *to c. short* (the greater *part of*) *the defence*, magnam partem defensionis p., Cic. *the consideration of time* (i. e *the shortness of time*) *c.s short delay*, temporis (*al.* mortis) ratio cunctationem p, Plin. Ep. 9, 1, *fin.* Esp. as *intrans*, *to c the matter short*, (brevi) p, Cic. **2.** intercīdo, 3 *to c. short the intervening circumstances*, media int., Cic. **3.** amputo, 1 *to c. narrations short*, narrationes a., Cic. *they recommend him to c short delays* ("*to make short work of it*"), amputari moras jubent, Just. 27, 4 (for which Virg has rumpere moras, G. 3, 43, etc.) v. also TO CUT AWAY, CURTAIL, COMPRESS **II.** *To stop* another *abruptly*, obtŏquor, interpello. v. TO INTERRUPT.

—— **through:** **I.** Lit *to part asunder by cutting:* intercīdo, dissĕco · v CUT ASUNDER perfŏdio, perfodio v. PIERCE. (N B Not perseco, which is *to cut out thoroughly, to extirpate*) Phr *the beasts c through the snow* (with their hoofs), jumenta secabant, Liv more fully, pernĭtus perfringebant, id 21, 36 **II.** Of troops *to make a way through enemies with the sword* **1.** perrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *to c. a way through the midst of the enemy*, per medios hostes p, Caes ; also with *acc* without *prep*, id . Liv. **2.** Expr with ferro *he c a way through the armed men*, inter armatos viam ferro patefecit, Tac simly, ferro iter aperire, Sall ; viam ferro aperire, invenire, Tac v. BREAK THROUGH

**cut to or in pieces:** **I.** Lit. **1** concīdo, 3 *to c. into small pieces*, minute c, Col also c. in partes, Petr. **2.** consĕco, 1 *to c in small pieces*, minutatim c., Varr. Cato Ov (N B Not conscindo, which is *to tear* in pieces.) **3.** Expr by circumcīdo.. as, in frusta secare, Virg A. 1, 212. **II.** Fig of troops *destroyed in fighting*. trūcīdo; intĕrīmo, pĕrīmo v TO SLAUGHTER, DESTROY In pass , pĕreo, 4, *irr.* v. TO CUT OFF.

—— **up:** **I.** Lit *to c. in pieces* v. preced. art., also to DISSECT, CARVE **II.** Fig. *to handle severely* in writing or otherwise: **1.** concīdo, 3 (*to pull to pieces, assail with force and vehemence*): Cic. Or. 3, 1, *fin* N D 1, 33, *fin* (though in the latter place some read conscinderit, from conscindo) **2.** invĕhor (with in and *acc*) . v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST, ASSAIL.

**cut** (*part. adj*): sectilis, e: Ov.· Hor.

**cut** (*subs*) **I.** *An incision* **1.** caesa once in Veg , who used the word by way of distinction from puncta, *a stab* · Mil 1, 12 **2.** incīsio, incīsūra. v. INCISION. Phr *to aim stabs at an enemy rather than cuts*, punctim magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. Veg. **II.** *A blow of any kind.* ictus, vulnus, plāga v BLOW, STROKE, WOUND. **III.** Of roads . *a short c* · via compendiāria, Cic , compendiārium (sc. iter). Sen Sometimes trāmes may do. v. CROSS-ROAD **IV.** *An engraving:* q v.

**cutaneous:** expr. by *gen.* of cutis: as, *a c. malady*, cutis vitium, Plin.

**cuticle:** cūtis, cuticŭla v SKIN

**cutlas:** ensis, glādius. v SWORD.

**cutler:** cultrārius Inscr.

**cutlery:** **I.** *The business* · *cultrāria v. CUTLER. **II.** *The wares themselves:* *cultri ac ferramenta cujuscunque generis.

**cutlet:** (?) offa, frustum . v. SLICE, CHOP.

**cutpurse:** **1.** manticŭlārius Tert. **2.** saccŭlārius, Ulp. **3.** sector lōrārius, Pl.

**cutter:** **I.** *One who cuts:* sector *a c. of hay*, feni s., Col. **II.** *A front tooth* dens praecīsor, Isid v INCISOR. **III.** *A vessel*. perh. cĕlox, ōcis, *f.*: Liv.

**cut-throat:** **1.** sector colloquii Cic. **2.** sicārius Cic. v. MURDERER

**cutting** (*adj*). **I.** Lit *which cuts as a knife* ācūtus v. SHARP **II.** *Of wind or air* Phr. *the wind, the cold is c.*, mordet os ventus, irrigus, cf. Hor S. 2, 6, 45 **III.** Fig., *biting, severe:* mordax, ācis · *to wound the ear with c. truth*, aures mordaci radere vero, Pers : Hor.

**cutting** (*subs.*): **I.** *The act* · **1.** sectio *c. and dividing*, s. et partitio, Gell. Esp *medical*. Plin. **2.** sectūra (rare). *of precious stones*, Plin. · Varr. **3.** caesūra *of trees*, Plin **4.** caesio (=caesura, *supr.*; but rare): Col. **5.** amputātio v. PRUNING. **6.** consectio (*c. to pieces*): Cic. **7.** exsectio (*c. out*): Cic. (Or expr by *ger.* etc. of *verb* · v. TO CUT.) **II.** *That which is cut*, esp. *from trees or plants:* **1.** amputātio: Plin. **2.** tālea (*for planting*): Cato · Col. *Dimin.* tālĕŏla, Col. **3.** clāva. clāvŏla (*a thicker kind*): Varr.: Col.

III. *An excavation:* fossa (applicable to any place *from which earth has been dug*) · v. TRENCH.

**cuttle-fish:** 1. lōlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* Cic. Hor. Plin. 2. sēpia, Cic Plin

**cut-water:** *fore-part of a ship's prow* · rostrum, prōra v. BEAK, PROW.

**cycle:** orbis, is, *m* · v CIRCLE

**cyclic:** cyclicus *the c poet*, scriptor c, Hor.

**cygnet:** *(pullus) ŏlōrīnus

**cylinder:** cȳlindrus Cic

**cylindrical:** cȳlindrĭcus Plin

**cymbal:** I. cymbălum Cic. Virg 2. (poet.) aes, aeris, *n* (lit *copper*) esp in *pl* Hor (N.B. Not crotalum, which signifies a kind of *rattling stick.*)

**cynic** (*adj* and *subs*) · Cȳnĭcus *the snarling C*, mordax C Hor Cic

**cynical:** i. e. *misanthropic* perh mordax: cf. Hor. S 1, 4, 93, where he joins lividus et mordax (v SNARLING) or, difficilis atque inhumanus, cf Cic Cato Maj. 3 (N B Cynicus is not class. in this sense)

**cynically:** cȳnĭcē · mordăcĭter · ăcerbē, Plaut.

**cynicism:** dūrĭtĭa, importūnĭtas, inhūmānĭtas v. CHURLISHNESS, HARSHNESS.

**cynosure:** cȳnŏsūra Poet. ap. Cic Ov.

**cypress:** cupressus, ī, *f.* (*abl* sometimes in ū) *the gloomy c.*, atra, feralis c., Virg.; funebris, invisa, Hor. *Adj.* cupressĭnus, cupresseus. *statues made of c.-wood*, cupressea signa, Liv · *a grove of c.-trees*, cupressētum, Cato · Cic. . *c.-bearing*, cūpressĭfer · Ov.

# D.

**DAB** (*v.*): nearest word perh. illĭdo, ĕre. v. TO DASH ON.

**dab** (*s.*) I. *A small lump of anything soft or moist:* massŭla, Col. · *a d. of mud*, blattea, Fest. II. *A slap, or pat*, cōlăphus, ălăpa v. BLOW. III. *An adept* (vulg.) v. EXPERT. IV. *A small flat fish.* (?) passer, ĕris, *m.*, Plin.

**dabble** (*v.*): **A. Trans.** · *to bespatter*, oblĭno, aspergo v. BESMEAR, BESPATTER. **B. Intrans.:** I. *To move or play in water or mud* · in aqua, luto ludere, cf Virg G. 1, 363 (In luto volutari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, is *to wallow* in the mire) II. *To do anything but slightly or superficially* attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (less colloq than the Eng.) *to d. in Greek literature*, Graecas literas leviter at., Cic. v foll art

**dabbler:** i. e *one who knows little of a subject:* Phr *to be a d. in physics*, primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, Cic. sometimes perh idiōta (Gr. ἰδιώτης, *one who does a thing unprofessionally or not at all*) *compared with Porson these men are d s*, *isti ad Porsonum meri idiotae sunt.

**dabchick:** fŭlĭca, Cic : Virg.

**dabster:** homo ad aliquam rem callĭdus v. CLEVER

**dace:** Cyprĭnus leuciscus, Plin

**dactyl:** dactўlus, Cic *antidactyl* (*d. reversed*), antidactylus pes, Mar. · Vict.

**dactylic:** dactўlĭcus . *d. metre*, numerus d., Cic

**dad** } papa (" vox infantium cibum
**daddy** } petentium," Varr.).

**dado:** 1. *Base of column* · quadra, Vitr. 2. *Shaft of column:* truncus, Vitr.

**daedal:** i. e. *various, richly wrought* (rare) daedălus *d roofs*, d. tecta, Virg. . *the d. earth*, d. tellus, Lucr.

**daffodil:** 1. asphŏdĕlus Plin 2. narcissus · Ov. Virg (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus Cycl.)

**dagger:** 1. pūgĭo, ōnis, *m* . *to be struck at with drawn d s*, strictis p. peti, Suet. *to stab with a d*, pugione ferire, Hirt.: Sulp. ap. Cic.; fodĕre, Tac *Dimin.* pugiunculus, Cic 2. sĭca (*prob a cutting as well as a stabbing weapon*, and worn *secretly* whereas the pugio was worn by officers in the army Fest) *to plunge a d. into*, s defigere in corpore alicujus, Cic ; latus sica confodere, Cic *to draw a d on a person*, s distringere in aliquem, Cic · *to wrest a d from a person*, sicam alicui de manibus extorquere, Cic 3. sūbālăre telum (lit *a weapon carried under the arm*) Nep. Alc 10, 5. 4. nŏvācula (strictly *a razor* · also used in gen sense) Mart. Phr *they are at d s drawn*, capitali odio inter se dissident. Cic *to look d s at a person*, truces oculos intendere in aliquem, Plin *to speak d s*, contumelias intorquere, Cic *to "run a d" into any one*, i e *to annoy*, ūrĕre v. TO GALL.

**daily** (*adj*) · 1. diurnus *d pay*, merces d, Hor. *d. bread*, cibus d., Liv *he receives a d. dole* (i e *he is a slave*), diurnum accipit, Sen *d transactions*, acta d., Suet *d register or journal*, diurna actorum scriptura, *or* diurna, orum, *n. pl*, Tac. also *neut. sing*, Juv. 2. quōtīdĭānus (quōtīd., Cat , quōtĭd , Mart. *happening every day, ordinary*). *d. conversation*, sermo q , Cic. *d. practice*, q usus, Caes. Cic.

**daily** (*adv*) · 1. quōtīdie or cōtīdie (*of that which recurs from day to day*, whereas in dies [singulos] denotes daily increase or decrease) Ter. Cic The form quotidie is given in Charis , and quotidiano in Plin. 2. in dies cf. Cic. Att 5, 7 "quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto :" also without singulos, id Vell Phr *d. and nightly*, nocte dieque, Mart ; singulis diebus et noctibus, Cic. ; also diem et noctem, Cic. ; noctes ac dies, Cic.

**daintily:** fastīdĭōsē . v. FASTIDIOUSLY.

**daintiness:** I. In eating 1. fastĭdium *such is their d. that they will not touch fish except on the same day on which it is caught*, tantum in illis est f ut nolint attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. 2. cūpēdĭa (*fondness for dainties*) · Cic v. GLUTTONY. II. In gen. sense, of manners, etc fastĭdium or *pl* fastidia · v. FASTIDIOUSNESS.

**dainty** (*adj*) I. *As quality of persons* fastīdĭōsus, dēlĭcātus, ēlēgans . v FASTIDIOUS, NICE. II. Of things ; esp. *food* 1. dēlĭcātus v. DELICATE. 2. lautus v FINE, SUMPTUOUS. 3. exquīsītus (*rare, recherché*) *d. viands*, ex epulae, Plin v CHOICE See also foll art.

**dainty** (*subs.*) . more usu in *pl.* 1. cūpēdia, orum and cupediae, arum . *I care not for d s*, nil moror cupedia, Pl. ; more fully, cupediae ciborum, Gell. 2. săpōres (i. e. choice *flavours*: not so used in sing.) Plin. Phr. *the sturgeon was regarded as a great d.*, nobilissimus habitus acipenser, Plin. *mullets are regarded as a great d*, gratia maxima est mullis, id *to search the world over for d s*, vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall

**dairy:** *cella lactāria (after the analogy of c. penaria, vinaria, etc.).

**dairy-maid:** *lactārĭa . v sq

**dairy-man:** lactārius. Cels.

**daisy:** bellis, ĭdis, *f.*. (*Bellis perennis, Withering).

**dalliance:** 1. lūsus, ūs *years suited for d.*, apti lusibus anni, Ov. 2. lūdus: *youthful d.*, aetatis l, Liv. · Hor. *to indulge in d.*, ludere, Hor Cat.

**dally:** I. *To delay* . morari ; moras nectere, etc. . v. TO HESITATE. Phr.. *to delude and d. with any one*, aliquem lactare et falsa spe producere, Ter II. *To toy with:* amplexari atque osculari [inter se], Pl. ; blandiri (i. e *to caress, fondle*). Ov.: Plin. v. TO CARESS.

**dam** (*subs*): I. *Female parent* (of animals). 1. māter, trīs Varr.: Virg. 2. mātrix, īcis Col II. *A breakwater* 1. mōles, is, *f.* (a *massive* work) *d s set up against waters*, m. fluctibus oppositae, Cic *he threw a d and mound from each side of the shore*, molem atque aggerem ex utraque parte litoris jaciebat, Caes 2. aggĕr, ĕris, *m* (*a mound*) *when the foaming river has burst its d s*, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis exit, Virg Viti. 3. crēpīdo, ĭnis, *f* (*a raised mound or parapet*) Vitr. Virg *a stone d*, c saxi, Virg 4. obex, ĭcis and objĭcis, is (*any barrier*): Virg.

**dam** (*v*) · usu with *up:* 1. obstruo, xi, ctum, 3 more fully operibus obs , Caes 2. cŏercĕo, 2 *to d up a river flowing abroad beyond its banks*, fluvium extra ripas diffluentem c., Cic *the Euphrates is d'd up by quays of immense size*, Euphrates magnae molis crepidinibus coercetur, Curt. v. TO CONFINE

**damage** (*v*) 1. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (prop. *to dash violently against* the ground). *no disease or old age can d. the universe*, nullus morbus mundum potest aut senectus af., Cic. *to d. (severely) the enemies' resources*, opes hostium af., Liv.. *d.'d credit*, afflicta fides, Tac 2. afflicto, 1 (*frequent.* of No. 1) Caes. 3. laedo, si, sum, 3 (*to injure in any way*). *it (the soil) d s the iron with rust*, laedit robigine ferrum, Virg *Silus by his evidence had d.'d Piso's case*, testis Silus Pisonem laeserat, Cic . *a d'd reputation*, laesa opinio, Quint. · *corn d.'d by hail*, grandine laesa Ceres, Ov 4. obsum, *irr* (with *dat* the most gen term of all) *what may promote our cause or d. theirs*, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis, Auct Her.: Cic. 5. offendo, di, sum, 3 (prop. *to strike against:* much less strong than affligo). *this talk does not d. your reputation*, hi sermones existimationem tuam non off., Cic. *lest the brightness of the colours should d. the eyesight*, ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum af., Plin. Phr.. *he refits his d'd barks*, quassas reficit rates, Hor.. *to repair d'd casks*, dolia quassa sarcire, Plin. *d'd health*, fracta valetudo, Cic *to d a person's reputation*, existimationem hominis violare, Cic. *that will d him more than you*, illi id majori fraudi quam tibi futurum est, Cic. *public interests have been more d'd than promoted by the most eloquent men.* plura detrimenta publicis rebus quam adjumenta per homines eloquentissimos importata, Cic. *to d. great Caesar's renown*, magni Caesaris deterere laudes, Hor. v. TO INJURE, HURT

**damage** (*subs*) I. In general sense 1. damnum *if the merchandise shall have sustained any d*, si mercatura damni aliquid contraxerit, Cic *much d was sustained*, magnum d factum est, Cic *to repair d.*, d. resarcire, Suet.; supplere, Tac.; reparare, Col. *to make compensation for d*, damna dissolvere, Cic. 2. detrīmentum (*loss* of any kind less strong than 1) *when calamity comes, then d. is sustained*, cum venit calamitas, tum d accipitur, Cic. *let the consuls see that the state suffer no d.*, videant consules nequid respublica detrimenti capiat, Cic Caes.: Liv 3. incommŏdum (*disadvantage:* a milder word than the preceding) *and you will do that without any d. to yourself*, nec id inc. tuo feceris, Cic.: *to repair by bravery d. sustained*, acceptum inc. virtute sarcire, Caes. 4. călămĭtas . v. CALAMITY. II. At law: Phr.: *to assess d s in a civil action*, litem aestimare, Cic. *to assess d.s severely*, lites severe aestimare, Cic. . *we do not demur to that assessment of d.s*, quominus secundum eas tabulas lis detur non recusamus, C c *an action for d s*, noxalis actio, Gai. *to double the d.s for a trespass*, noxiam duplione decernere, Plin · (in Gaius, *d. done to property* is damnum ;

*d done to per.sm*, injuriae, arum and "damages," poena, or poena constituta) *to bring an action for d.s*, damni (or injuriarum) actionem alicui intendere, Cic.; damni agere cum aliquo, Cic. *to be cast in an action for d.s*, in actione damni litem perdere, Gai. *to get d.s*, damni poenam consequi, Gai *to pay d.s*, damnum alicui praestare, Cic , de injuriis satisfacere, Caes.. v. HURT, INJURY.

**damask** (*subs*) · i.e. *a kind of woven fabric* *textilia Damascēna (pannus Damascenus, Kr. and Georg.) The work called pōlymita, orum, Plin. 8, 48, 75, probably resembled damask. see the place As *adj.*, *Damascēnus *a d blade*, *ferrum Damascenum. *d. rose*, *rosa d Phr. "*damask cheek*" (Shaksp ), roseae genae, Virg ; g purpureae, Ov v ROSY, RUDDY.

**damask** (*v.*) |. Of woven fabrics v. TO EMBROIDER ||. Of metals incūquo, āi, ctum, 3 cf. Plin 34, 17, 48 , where the word is used of *plating* or *overlaying one metal with another* Phr. *d.d work*, picturatum opus metallo, Claud Fig.. "*d.d meads*" (poet.), [innumeris] distinctae floribus herbae, Ov. *a mound d.d with flowers*, picturatus floribus agger, Stat.

**dame:** dōmina, hēra, mātrōna. v. LADY, MISTRESS. *step-d.*, nōverca. v. STEPMOTHER.

**damn:** |. *To doom to eternal punishment:* *damno, 1 Eccl aeterno supplicio addīco: v. TO DOOM. ||. Fig.: *to hiss off the stage* explōdo, si, sum, 3: strictly *to clap off* the stage; i. e *to hiss off*: q. v. Phr.. *to d. with faint praise*, maligne laudare, Hor.

**damnable:** *damnābilis, e late Latin. in classical Lat., where the word is rare, its meaning is simply, *worthy of being condemned in any way* Sidon.

**damnably:** damnābiliter Aug. (in sense of, *so as to deserve condemnation*). or perh. better perniciōsē v. FATALLY, DESTRUCTIVELY. Phr.. *to be most d. deluded*, pestilentissime halucinari, Calv.

**damnation:** damnātio Eccl

**damnatory:** damnātōrius· *Verres gave that d judgment of his*, Verres judicium dabat illud suum d , Cic.

**damp** (*adj.*): |. hūmidus (opp. to aridus) v MOIST, DAMPISH. 2. hūmens, entis *a d atmosphere*, h. coelum, Flor. *and Aurora had moved the (night's) d shadow from the pole*, humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. Phr. *the earth growing d. with imperceptible dew*, terra humescens occulto rore, Plin. v. WET.

**damp** (*subs.*): 1. hūmor, ōris v. MOISTURE. 2. hālītus, ūs (*fumes of any kind*): *sea-d.*, h. maris, Plin. *choke-d.*, *fire-d.*, metallorum h noxius et pestilens, Plin.· v VAPOUR. Phr (fig.) *to throw a d over any one*, contristare, Cic.: v. foll. art. (II) and GLOOM.

**damp** (*v.*): |. Lit · hūmecto, 1: v. TO MOISTEN. ||. Fig.. 1. restinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: *to d. the shadow of desires*, cupiditatum ardorem r, Cic.· v. TO QUENCH. 2. infringo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to break, impair*, q. v.): *I strongly suspect there is something which d.s your spirits*, vehementer esse quiddam suspicor quod te infringat, Cic. 3. imminuo, ūi, ūtum, 3 Cic.. Liv.: v. TO DIMINISH. Phr.: *his enthusiasm is d.'d*, languidiore est studio, Cic.· *his spirits are d.'d*, humilis et demissus est, Cic.: *to d. their spirits*, mentes in languorem vertere, Tac. *to have one's spirits d.'d*, animo jacēre, Liv.; ardorem remittere, Liv.

**damper** (*subs.*): Phr.: *to act as a d. on the spirits*, animos restinguere, Cic.

**dampish:** 1. hūmidulus Auson. 2. subhūmidus, Cels. May also be expr. with *compar.*· as *a d. atmosphere*, *coelum humidius: v. L. G. § 351. Phr.: *the air is d.*, *humescunt aurae.

**dampness:** hūmor, ūlīgo : v. MOISTURE.

**damsel:** pūella, virgo. v. GIRL, MAIDEN

**damson:** *prūnum Damascēnum *d.-tree*, *prunus Damascena

**dan** (*subs.*) an obsol. title; e. g. *Dan Chaucer*, *Dan Cupid* =dominus.

**dance** (*v.*) *to move the limbs to a measure or tune.* 1. salto, 1 *to d. gracefully*, eleganter s Sall *hardly any one d.s when sober except a madman*, nemo fere s. sobrius, nisi forte insanit, Cic with cognate *acc.* (L. G. § 235) *to d. a dance*, saltationem s., Mart *to d the dance of the Cyclops*, Cyclopa s., Hor. *Frequent* saltito, 1 *to be in the habit of dancing*, Macr.

2. tripūdio, 1 (strictly of *religious* dancing) *to d. in a manly style*, tr. virilem in modum, Sen. *they d.'d joyward*, tripudiantes procurrerunt, Petr.. *to leap and d.* (with joy), exsultare et tr., Cic 3. mōveor, mōtus, 2 (poet.)· *a matron obliged to d on a holiday*, festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor.. *to d. the Cyclops-dance*, Cyclopa m., Hor. Simly, membra movere *he d'd rudely to an irregular measure*, movit ad incertos nescia membra modos, Tib. Phr.. *when the entr'acte had been d.'d*, desaltato cantico, Sen. Fig.. *to d. attendance upon any one*, assectari aliquem (esp. of *assiduous attendance on candidates*), Cic ; *vestigia alicujus servare.

**dance** (*subs.*). 1. saltātio *to dance a d.*, saltationem saltare, Macr. *Diminn.*, saltātiuncula: Vopisc. 2. saltātus, ūs Liv. 3. tripūdium (prop *religious* dancing)· Join. tripudia sollennisque saltatus, Liv. *we must urge the rapid d*, nos decet citatis celeare tripudiis, Cat. 4. pyrrhicha *or* -ē (Gr πυρρίχη, *a war dance*): *to d the war d.*, pyrrhicham saltare, Suet. Plin

**dancer:** saltātor, *f.* saltātrix, Cic. Phr.. *like d.s*, saltantium modo, Plin. , saltātōriē, Apul *a rope d*, fūnambulus, Fer.; schoenōbātes, ae, m.. Juv

**dancing** (*subs*): saltātio, saltātus v. DANCE. Phr. *a ring for d.*, saltatorius orbis, Cic.. *d.-school*, ludus saltatorius, Macr. *d.-master or mistress*, artifex saltationis, Suet.

**dandelion:** tāraxācum Withering.

**dandified:** v. DANDY, FOPPISH

**dandle:** *(infantem) in brachiis, in manibus gestare; mollare.

**dandruff:** furfūres capitis, Plin. ; porrigo, Hor . v SCURF.

**dandy:** Phr.. *a d., a smart fellow*, bellus et lepidus, Pl.. *those d.s*, elegantiores isti, Plin. *d.s and exquisites*, mundi, elegantes, Cic. *dipping with unguents, and with trailing robes, he came with the gait of a d*, unguento delibutus, vestitu affluens, veniebat gressu delicato et languido, Phaedr.· *one of the d.s*, quidam ex delicatis, Sen.. *a curled and scented d*, pexo capillo nitidus, Cic.; homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin. *a d. "just out of a bandbox,"* homo de capsula totus, Sen. also trossulus, Sen., formerly=eques Romanus, came to mean *a d. or exquisite an affected d.*, *homo mundutiis molestus et putidus. v. FOP.

**danger:** 1. pēricūlum (strictly *a trial of some kind*) often joined with discrimen. v *infr.*. *the safety of the allies is brought into the greatest d. and risk*, salus sociorum in summum p. ac discrimen vocatur, Cic.. *to incur d*, periculo subire, suscipere, ingredi, Cic. *to bring into extreme d. of one's life*, in summum capitis periculum arcessere, Cic.. *to expose to d.*, periculo offerre, Cic.; in periculum projicere, Virg.: *to rescue from d.*, ex periculo extrahere, et eripere, Cic.. *to be in d.*, in periculo versari, Cic.; in p. esse, Nep. *to desert in the very crisis of d.*, in ipso periculi discrimine destituere, Liv.. *to ward off d. from the state*, rempublicam a p. prohibere; periculum a repub. propulsare, depellere, Cic. *to bring any one into d.*, p. facere alicui, Sall.: *d.s threaten me*, p. intenduntur mihi, Cic ; confiantur (*are stirred up against me*), Caes.: *there is no d that*, etc non est periculum ne, etc, Cic simly, summum est p ne, etc., id 2. discrimen, inis, n. (*a crisis, critical circumstances*) *to put a man's life in d.*, aliquem in d vitae (or capitis) adducere, Cic *to run into d.*, discrimini occurrere, Tac *the greatest and almost extreme d.*, maximum periculum et extremum paene d., Cic Phr. *your property is in d. when your neighbour's house is on fire*, tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor *my life is in d.*, mea in dubio vita est, Ter *to be in d. of being poisoned*, veneno periclitari, Justin *to bring into imminent d.*, in praeceps dare, Liv.; in extremum adducere, Tac , ad extremum periculum accersere casum, Caes *the patient is in great d.*, aeger in praecipiti est, Cels . *to be in d.*, in lubrico versari, Cic. *to be out of d.*, extra metum positum esse, Sen *my life is in d.*, vita mea infesta est, Cic. *would that my life only were in d.*, utinam meo solum capite decernerem, Cic. *he was in great d of being killed*, haud multum abfuit quin interficeretur, Liv. *to be in another man's "danger,"* alieni arbitrii esse, Suet.; esse in regno et ditione alicujus, Cic.

**dangerous:** 1. pēricūlōsus: *he saw it was d. to the Roman people*, populo Romano periculosum (esse) videbat, Caes. *a d wound*, p. vulnus, Cic.: *a d. and deceitful habit*, p. et lubrica consuetudo, Cic.. *we are d. to our own selves*, in nosmet ipsos p. sumus, Cic.: *d. risk*, p alea, Hor *to apply d. and doubtful remedies to very severe disorders*, gravioribus morbis curationes p. et ancipites adhibere, Cic 2. anceps, -cipitis (*doubtful, of uncertain and so dangerous issue*) *a noble saying for the state, but d to the speaker*, vox pro repub honesta, ipsi anceps, Cic *d. roads*, a. viae, Ov *d diseases*, a. morbi, Plin. 3. dūbius (like anceps) *d circumstances*, res d, Liv. *d. times*, d. tempora, Hor. 4. infestus (strictly *hostile, inimical*) *a d. state of health*, inf. valetudo, Cic.. *a plague d. to the state*, pestis inf. reipub., Cic. *a d. journey*, iter inf, Cic 5. grāvis, e (of what is *unhealthy*, or in any way *serious and formidable*) *the shade is wont to be d. to singers*, solet esse g. cantantibus umbra, Virg . *d. ulcers*, g. ulcera, Cels. 6. lubricus (lit. *slippery*: hence of that which *exposes to fall and injury*): *a very difficult and d. mode of defence*, perdifficilis et l. defensionis ratio, Cic. *to be in a d. place*, in lubrico esse, id Join: praeceps et lubricus, Cic. Phr *it is d to buy, etc.*, periculose emitur, Sall.· *it is very d. to make a mistake in such matters*, in his rebus magno periculo erratur, Sen *it is d. to despise anything in an enemy*, in hoste nihil tuto despicitur, Curt *it will be very d. for you to do this*, summo tuo periculo hoc feceris, Cic. *he is a d. fellow*, fenum habet in cornu, Hor. *a d. man*, homo cavendus, metuendus; fugiendus Cic *a d position*, angustiae; discrimen v STRAITS.

**dangerously:** 1. pēricūlōsē *to be d. ill*, p. aegrotare, Cic.; for which we find also graviter se habere, id ; and in praecipiti esse, Cels. 2. grāviter: cf. *supr.* and v. SERIOUSLY, SEVERELY. Phr. *d. beautiful*, nimium lubricus adspici, Hor.

**dangerousness:** may usu. be expr. with periculum: as, *on account of the d of the route*, *propter pericula itineris (L. G. § 591); quod tantum periculi id iter habebat.

**dangle:** pendeo, dēpendeo: v. TO HANG Phr.. *with their satchels and tablet d.ing at their left elbow*, laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor.. v SUSPEND *the sails d. in the doubtful air*, vela dubia librantur in aura, Ov. Fig.: *to d after any one*, lateri alicujus adhaerere, Liv.; assectari aliquem, Cic.

**dangler:** rare· assecla; assectātor v. FOLLOWER.

**dangling** (*adj*) pendŭlus Hor. Ov. cf DANGLE.

**dank:** hūmĭdus, ūvĭdus, udus v MOIST, DAMP. But none of these fully express the sense perh [locus] foedus atque humidus, tetra ulgine molestus.

**dapper:** nearest word perh. āgĭlis v ACTIVE, SPRUCE. Phr. *a d little fellow*, *homunculus alacer atque agilis

**dapple** (*v*) · măcŭlo, 1 · Val. Fl ; or by circuml , maculis distinguo, Ov ; maculis vario, Virg ; maculis adspergo, Juv. Chiefly used in *p part* as *ady dappled*. *the d d lynx*, maculosa lynx, Vrg . *a d d horse*, equus guttatus, or scutulatus, Pallad *d d with white*, sparsus albo, Virg , intervenientibus maculis albis, Plin *d d skies*, nubes, ut vellera lanae, sparsae, Plin

**dappled** (*adj*) see verb (*fin*)

**dare:** I. Trans. *to challenge* · *to d any one to fight*, prōvŏco, 1 (aliquem in pugnam), Cic ; lăcesso, dĕposco, (in pugnam), Tac. Liv.. v. TO CHALLENGE. II. Intrans. audeo, ausus, 2 *subj* ausim (usu. with *inf* or *acc.* of *neut pron* or *adj.* L G. § 253) *the people, by itself, d s nothing*, plebs per se nihil a , Caes *they had d d to leave their post*, loco cedere ausi erant, Sall. *d to be wise*, sapere aude, Hor *I d. to say*, audeo dicere, Cic. *who had d d to commit capital crimes*, capitalia ausi, Liv · *I d not conceal anything*, non audeo quin promam omnia, Pl *a thing must be done and d d*, agenda est res audendaque, Liv Phr. *I d say*, credo, Cic. *alas! I d. not say*, heu! vereor dicere, Ter.

**daric** (a Persian coin) Dārĭus (*al.* dārĭcus) Auson.

**daring** (*adj*) 1. audens, ntis (in neutral sense) *the d man has to suffer no more than the coward*, nihil gravius audenti quam ignavo patiendum est, Tac. Virg 2. audax, ācis (oftener in bad sense v. BOLD) *rash and d*, temerarius et a , Cic. *a d. mind*, animus a , Sall *rash and d designs*, calida et a consilia, Liv *favour my d. efforts*, audacibus annue coeptis, Virg. *who more d. than I?* quis me alter est audacior homo? Pl *infamous and d fellow!* o scelestum et a hominem! Ter 3. fĕrox v. HIGH-SPIRITED Phr.: *a d deed* (usu *bad*), factum, ōris, Cic Tac

**daring** (*subs.*) · 1. audentia (usu in good sense, but rare) *according to the d. each possessed*, ut quisque audentiae habuisset, Tac A 15, 53 2. audācia (usu. in bad sense) *our only hope is in d*, una est in a spes salutis, Tac. *relying on d and impudence*, a et impudentia fretus, Cic See also BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

**daringly:** audenter, audacter (esp in bad sense) v. BOLDLY, COURAGEOUSLY.

**dark** (*adj*) I. Lit. *void of light* · 1. obscūrus (the most gen term; applicable to *all degrees of darkness*) · *a d night*, nox ob, Sall. Virg *d. shade*, umbra ob, Vrg. *d gloom* (of the sun), ob. ferrugo, ĭnis. *a d. cave*, ob. antrum, Ov.. *when it was now d*, ob. jam luce, Liv. v. DIM, OBSCURE 2. cālĭgĭnōsus (stronger than obscurus) *atmosphere damp and d.*, coelum humidum et c , Cic Hor 3. ŏpăcus (opp to apricus) v SHADY. 4. tĕnebrōsus (poet) *d. (murky) air*, aer t , Virg. Lucan (The forms tenebricosus and tenebricus also occur. the former in fig. sense [v. *infr.*] the latter poet. and rare) 5. caecus (strictly *blind*; but also used of external conditions *preventing sight* · poet.) Lucr.: Virg 6. āter, nĭger v. GLOOMY. Phr.: *it suddenly grows d.* (in an eclipse), repentinae obducuntur tenebrae, Plin : *when it had grown d.*, tenebris obortis, Nep. · *it grows d.* (of evening), vesperascit, Ter. (tenebresco s without good authority · Aug. · ller.) · *the eyes become d* (incapable of sight), caligant oculi, Lucr *a d. lantern*, *laterna furtiva (R and A.) II. Of colours 1. pullus (very often of that which is *soiled and dirty*; but not exclusively so) *d hue of wool*, color lanae p , Col *the d-hued myrtle*, myrtus p , Hor *the upper part of a hare is d, the belly white*, lepus superiore parte p , ventre albo, Varr 2. fuscus (of *any dark hue*) *black or d cattle*, nigra aut f pecora, Plin *d purple*, purpura f , Cic Virg v DUSKY. (Furvus is a poet form of fuscus, Hor ) 3. nĭger, āter (stronger than the Eng.) v. BLACK, SWARTHY 4. caerŭleus, caerŭlus (strictly *dark blue, azure, the colour of sea-water*, but also applied to any dark object poet) *the d-hued horses (of Pluto)*, caerulei equi, Ov *d-hued fillets*, caeruleae vittae, Virg See also DARKISH III. Fig *unintelligible*. 1. obscūrus Luci Cic. v. OBSCURE Join obscurus atque caecus, Cic. 2. ambiguus v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr. *d sayings*, ambages, um, *f.* (in *sing* the *abl* only occurs) esp of the oracles Virg Ov *d. sayings of the law*, legum aenigmata, Juv Cic. IV. Also fig. *sad, gloomy*. 1. tĕnebrĭcōsus *a very d period*, tenebricosissimum tempus, Cic v GLOOMY 2. atrox, ōcis *stern, unrelenting* q. v. See also foll. art

**dark** (*subs*). chiefly with *prep.*, as in phr *after dark*, *in the dark* the former best expr. by (de) nocte v NIGHT (by) *in the d*, *per obscurum [locum]; sine lumine Fig. *to be in the d.*, i e *ignorant*, cālīgare, Plin Sen *I am in the d about those matters*, mihi tenebrae istа sunt, Cic *it was not done in the d*, nec clam illud occulteque factum est, Plin *my evil deeds are now discovered, which I hoped would be kept in the d*, mea nunc facinora aperiuntur, clam quae speravi fore, Pl. *I am quite in the d.*, prorsus non intelligo, clām me est, Pl Ter.

**darken:** I. Lit.: *to deprive of light* · 1. obscūro, 1 (the most comprehensive term) *birds d. the sky with their wings*, volucres aethera ob pennis, Virg *a sky d'd with night and clouds*, coelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall. v. TO OBSCURE, DIM. 2. occaeco (obcaeco), 1 Liv (more freq in fig sense) 3. ŏbumbro, 1 v. TO OVERSHADOW II. Of colours *to make less brilliant* · 1. fusco, 1 (*to impart any dark hue* poet.) Ov. Stat 2. infusco, 1 (=simple verb) *to d ned with black*, rufum colorem nigro in, Gell · Plin 3. cōlōro, 1 (esp of the complexion) v TO COLOUR, TAN. III. Fig *to render obscure* 1. obscūro, 1 *to d with allegories*, ἀλληγορίαις obscurare, Cic Att. Quint. 2. occaeco, 1 (v *supra*) *to d. a speech*, orationem oc., Cic Phr. *to d. the mind*, caligine offundere animis, Cic. *to d or make obscure*, tenebras obducere, lucem eripere rebus, id. v. TO OBSCURE *wisdom is d'd by wine*, sapientia vino obumbratur, Plin.

**darkish:** I. Of partial *absence of light* expr. with *compar.* of *adj* given under DARK (I) as, *it was d.*, *erat lux obscurior, erat locus paulo tenebrosior, etc. II. Of colour 1. subfuscus (suffuscus) *pearls of a d. hue* (not clear), margarita s., Tac. Agr 12 *Dimin* subfuscŭlus Amm. 2. subnĭger, gna, grum (*approaching to black*). Pl. Varr.

**darkling** (*adv.*): i e *in the dark*: expr. with *adj* (comp. L. G. § 342) *they went d.*, ibant obscuri, Virg Phr. "*the tuneful bird sings d.*" (Milt.), *nocturna cantat avis canora.

**darkly:** I. *As in the dark, dimly*: Phr.. *to see d.*, obscure cernere, Cic.; quasi per caliginem cernere, id. II. *Unintelligibly, mysteriously* · Phr.. *to speak d*, per ambages dicere, Liv.; spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas (of *malicious insinuation*), Virg . *it was d. rumoured*, manavit perobscura fama, Liv . *it begins to be d. rumoured*, incedit rumor occultus, Tac.: *it was d. hinted to me*, per ambages injecta mihi est cogitatio, Cic.

**darkness:** I. Abstract; as quality or state 1. obscūritas *the d. of hiding places*, obs latebrarum, Tac. *black (intense) d*, atra obs , Plin 2. ŏpācĭtas v SHADINESS (N B. The sense may sometimes be conveyed by a concrete word as, *the aspect [of the prison] was dismal, on account of its foulness, d, etc*, inculta, tenebris terribilis facies [loci], Sall) II Concrete *the d, as something which exists* 1. tĕnebrae, arum *d had suddenly come on*, tenebrae factae erant repente, Cic *what dense d*, quantae t , id *dismal d and gloom*, tetrae t et caligo, id. *as soon as d came on*, primis t , Liv. 2. cālīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*dense d, as of dark vapour*): *the blackness of d.*, caeca c , Cic.: *thick d*, crassa c , Plin l p , densa, Virg ; atra, Virg 3. obscūrum (rare and poet) *in the d of night*, sub obscurum noctis, Virg. III Of hues *color fuscus, subfuscus (Fuscitas oc curs once in Apul) v. DARK (II)

IV. Fig . of the mind, etc. *all these events are enveloped in unpenetrable d*, omnia ista crassis tenebris circumfusa sunt, Cic *the d of oblivion*, tenebrae oblivionis, Plin , of *error*, tenebrae errōris, Cic *in the midst of daylight to be in d*, in sole caligare, Quint.. v. GLOOM.

**darksome:** āter, fuscus, furvus, etc v DARK, GLOOMY

**darling:** I. As *adj* 1. suāvis, e sometimes in *superl*, as, *d. Cicero*, suavissimus Cicero, Cic. v SWEET, DEAR 2. mellītus *d sparrow*, m passer, Cat Cic. Also used as *subs.*, *my d*, mi mellite! v. *infr* (II ). *Dimin* mellītŭlus, Pl Apul II. As *subs* 1. dēlĭciae, arum · *my mistress's d* (a sparrow), deliciae meae puellae, Cat. Join amores ac d. [tuae], Cic *Dimin.* dēlĭcĭŏlae, *little d*, Cic. 2. mellītus, mellīta, *dimin.* mellītŭlus, -a *my little d.*, mellitula mea, Apul 3. mellĭcŭlum Pl Phi. *Fortune's d*, Fortunae filius, Hor.

**darn** (*v*). sarcio, rĕsarcio, 4 · v. TO MEND

**darn** (*subs*) subsūtūra, sartum: v. PATCH

**darnel:** lŏlium *weeds d.*, infelix l., Virg (lolium temulentum, Cycl.) also aera, Plin *Adj* lŏlĭāceus, Col

**darner:** sartor, sartrix, sarcinātor, -trix v. MENDER.

**dart** (*subs*). 1. tēlum (the most comprehensive term · *any kind of missile*): v. WEAPON, MISSILE. Fig.: *the d.s of love*, tela amoris, Ov , *of Fortune*, tela Fortunae, Cic. (N.B. Sometimes the *adj* missile is used with telum, and sometimes missile is used as a *subs.*, esp. in *pl.*) 2. jăcŭlum (a dart that is *thrown or hurled*): v. JAVELIN. 3. spīcŭlum (strictly *the pointed head of a javelin or missile*: also used for the *weapon itself*) · *the d.s of Cupid* (Amoris) spicula, Ov. Prop.

**dart** (*v.*) **A.** Trans. *to discharge a* dart, etc. jăcŭlor, mitto, prōjĭcio, etc v. TO HURL, THROW. Phr *to d reproaches at any one*, contumelias intorquere in aliquem, Cic. *to d fierce glances at*, truces oculos in aliquem intendere, Plin.. *they d furtive glances at each other*, furtim inter se adspiciunt, Cic. *to d. looks at*, oculos conjicere in aliquem, Cic. *to d. rays, or lightnings*, radios, or fulmina, vibrare, Claud. · Ov.: *to d. remorseless satire*, truces iambos vibrare, Cat. (*the serpent*) *d.s its forked tongue*, linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg.

**B.** Intrans. *to move quickly, spring, leap: to d. upon any one*, injicere se in aliquem, Cic.: Ter *to d. forward*, provolare, Caes *he d.s from the starting-place*, carcere emicat, Ov.: (*the rat*) *d.s lightly out of the house*, domo levis exsilit, Hor.: *to d. down from the tribunal*, de tribunali devolare, Liv : *the water d.s out through the*

*aperture*, per foramen aqua elĭditur, Sen. · *d. ing tongues (of serpents)*, linguae vibrantes, Virg . *the flame d'd forth*, flamma emicuit, Plin *fire d's from the ardent eyes*, oculis micat acribus ignis, Virg *sparks d. from the mouth*, ab ore scintillae absistunt, Virg v. TO SPRING, RUSH, FLY.

**darter:** jăcŭlātŏr v. HURLER

**darting** (*subs*) **1.** jăcŭlātio Sen. **2.** contortio, Auct Her **3.** *the d. of rays*, radiorum conjectus, Plin. (Or expr. by *verb* v. preced art)

**dash** (*v*) · **A.** Trans. **I.** *To strike or hurl with violence*. when some prep or phrase is usually attached; as, *to d. down, in pieces, etc*, v. foll artt **II.** *To baffle, disconcert* (rare) as, "*to d. maturest counsels*," *consilia circumspectissima conturbare, ad irritum redigere how my hopes have been d'd*, quanta de spe decidi, Ter v. TO DISAPPOINT, FRUSTRATE **III.** *To mingle*. misceo, immisceo v. TO MIX, ALLOY (II.) **B.** Intrans. *to rush; move along with noise and violence*. ĕror, ruo v. TO RUSH, and foll artt

**—— against:** **I.** Trans **1.** affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (with *acc* and *dat*, or more usu in prose, *a prep*) *the ship was d.'d against the rocks*, navis ad scopulos afflicta est, Cic. *to d. the head against a stone*, caput saxo af., Tac Hor Ov. *Frequent* affricto, 1 *to d. against with repeated shocks, to d. about*, Caes. v. TO SHATTER **2.** allīdo, si, sum, 3 (constr. similar to preceding) *some (of the crew) were d.'d upon the rock*), pars ad scopulos allisa est, Caes **3.** illīdo, si, sum, 3 (chiefly poet. same constr.) *to d. a ship on the shoals*, navem vadis il, Virg *to d one's head against the doors*, caput foribus il., Suet. Quint. **4.** impingo, pēgi, pactum 3 (same constr) *to d one's fist in anybody's face*, pugnum in os alicujus imp, Pl. Sen. Plin **5.** offendo, di, sum, 3. *to knock* or *strike against*, q. v. (Affligo denotes *violent and destructive collision*, allido, illido, have similar meaning but usu. on smaller scale; impingo is simply *to drive one object forcibly against another*) **II.** Intrans **1.** ruo, fĕror, 3 · v. TO RUSH **2.** Expr. with *prom. refl.* or *pass* of allīdo, impingo (*v. supra*.): as, *the wave d's against the shore*, fluctus se illidit (*or* illiditur) in litore, Quint. *clouds dang against each other violently*, nubes vehementer impactae, Sen.

**—— down:** **I.** Trans. · **1.** prōruo, 1, ūtum, 3 *to d down the standing column*, stantem columnam p, Hor. Caes v. TO OVERTHROW, OVERTURN **2.** affligo, 3 *to d down a monument, a statue*, monumentum, statuam af., Cic v preced art (I) **II.** Intrans Phr *the water d's down the rocks with great force*, *magno impetu aqua se dejicit, scopulisque illiditur

**—— in pieces:** **1.** ēlīdo, si, sum, 3. *all the ships were d'd in pieces*, omnes naves elisae sunt, Caes. **2.** discŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 Liv v TO DEMOLISH **3.** comminuo, ui, ūtum, 3 v. TO BREAK IN PIECES.

**—— off:** i. e. *to compose rapidly* Phr. *he would often d. off a couple of hundred lines in an hour*, in hora saepe ducentos versus dictabat stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10 (i. e levi opera et festinantius scribebat). versus ex tempore fundebat, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194.

**—— out:** ēlīdo, 3 *I will d. your brains out*, elidam tibi caput, Pl.; in sm. sense, diminuetur tibi cerebrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32.

**—— through:** perrumpo, rumpo, v. TO BREAK THROUGH

**—— to the ground:** **I.** Lit. affligo, 3 v TO DASH DOWN. **II.** Fig.: of *hopes, confidence*, etc ; *to destroy* (spem) praecidere, Cic.; ad irritum redigere, Liv.; adimere, Ter.: v TO DISAPPOINT, FRUSTRATE.

**dash** (*subs.*) · **I.** *Collision*: **1.** conflictio (*a dashing together*): *the d. of two bodies together*, duorum corporum inter se c, Quint **2.** percussus, ūs *rocks are hollowed by the constant d of waters*, crebro p saxa cavantur aquis, Ov v SHOCK, COLLISION **II.** *Rush, onset* chiefly in phr, *to make a d. at*, invŏlo, 1. *they made an unexpected d. at the camp*, improvisi castra involavere, Tac H 4, 33 also expr. by impetus as, *the enemy made a sudden d*, hostes impetu facto, etc, Caes.· v. CHARGE. **III.** In abstr sense: *impetuosity, "élan"*· Phr. *the Gauls have plenty of d. little stability*, *Gallis mobilitatis atque impetus satis, stabilitatis parum, cf Caes. B G 4, 33; *satis alacres sunt ad impetus faciendos, ad sustinendos autem parum stabiles **IV.** *A mark in writing* · nōta v MARK, STROKE **V.** *A trace*. Phr. *to qualify vinegar with a d. of honey*, acetum melle temperare, Plin. *paleness with a d of violet*, viola unctus pallor, Hor. *with a d. of melancholy*, subtristis, Ter *there is a d of bitterness (in all)*, suigit amari aliquid, Lucr 4, 1129.

**dashing** (*adj*). ācer, ălăcer v. ACTIVE, VIGOROUS Phr.· *a d. commander*, impetus maximi imperator, cf. Vell 2, 55 and cf DASH (*subs.* III)

**dastard:** homo ignāvus, fŭgax: v. COWARD

**dastardly:** ignāvus, etc., v COWARDLY.

**data** *sing.* **datum:** expr by *p. part.* of concēdo as, *to assume doubtful points as data*, dubia pro [certis atque] concessis sumere, Cic. Div 2, 51, 106. Join. certa atque concessa (*pl.*): v. *supr.* Phr *we cannot reason without some data*, *nonnisi ex notis [atque perspectis] ad ignota rationem possumus: *to reason on unsound data*, *argumentis parum firmis uti.

**date** (*subs*): **I.** *Time of an event* **1.** dies, ēi · *m* and *f* (in pl *m.* only) only when the date is *a definite day*: *in a letter not to put the d*, in epistola diem non apponere, Cic.· *the d. of your letter*, dies literis tuis ascripta, Cic. **2.** tempus, ŏris, *n.* (in most general sense) v. TIME, CHRONOLOGY *to learn by heart events and d.s*, *res gestas atque tempora ediscere Phr *the d. of this event is uncertain*, *parum constat inter auctores, est controversia inter scriptores, de anno quo haec res facta sit: *of ancient d.*, vĕtŭs, ĕris · v OLD. *of recent d.*, rĕcens v. RECENT. **II.** *The fruit of the d. tree*: **1.** palmŭla, ae, *f* Varr. **2.** bălănus, *f* and *m* : Plin. **3.** cărўōta, *f.* and cărўōtis, ĭdis, *f.* Varr. **4.** dactўlus, Pall. *the tree*, phoenix, ĭcis, *f.*, Plin.; palma. Plin.

**date** (*v*): **A.** Trans. **I.** *To put a date to a letter*, etc : **1.** do, dĕdi, dătum, 1 (strictly, *to give* to the letter-carrier) *a letter d d (at) Placentia*, litterae Placentiae datae, Cic *d d the 12th of June*, datum (also dabam) pridie Idus Junii, Cic. **2.** (diem) ascrĭbo (adscribo), psi, ptum, 3 *you don't d the second letter*, in altera epistola diem non ascribis, Cic : also, diem apponere, id. **II.** In more general sense *to d. the building of the city from the year 753*, *initia urbis conditae ab anno DCCLIII. ante Christum natum repetere (based on Cic.); *or*, urbem ante annos DCCLIII. quam natus est Christus conditam narrare. Fig · *thence d's my downfall*, hinc mihi prima mali labes, Virg. **B.** Intrans.: *to date from* a certain origin : incipere ; originem trahere ; initium capere, etc. v. TO BEGIN, ORIGINATE.

**dative** (*adj.*) dătīvus *the d. case*, d casus, Quint. also, dativus (alone), Quint : M. L. Called also dandi casus, Varr. : tertius casus, M. L.

**daub** (*v.*). **I.** *To smear*: līno, oblīno, illīno, 3 v. TO BEDAUB. **II.** *To paint coarsely* *inscīte pingo

**daub** (*subs*): **I.** *A smear* · lītūra: v. BLOT. **II.** *A bad painting* · *tabula inscite picta (?).

**dauber:** i e. *a bad painter* pictor malus, Cic or pej. tīro, which is used as in Eng v. BEGINNER (II)

**daughter:** **1.** fīlia (*gen and abl pl*, often fīliabus) Cic Hor (*poetic*) Fig *d of a forest of pennons* (path of a ship), silvae f nobilis, Hor *Diana* fīhŏla, *a little or dear d*, Cic **2.** nāta (gnāta): poet *the eldest of Priam's ds*, maxima natarum Priami, Virg Also used in its original sense as *part*, when it takes an *abl* : v. BORN Sometimes a *prep.* is used, as, *d of Cecrops*, de Cecrope nata, Ov. **3.** In the case of proper names expressed by patronymic (poet) as *d of Epimetheus*, Epimethis, ĭdos, Ov · *of Perseus*, Persēis, Cic Phr *d. of Night*, Nocte sata, Virg which might be expr, quae matre Nocte est, Hor.. Cic. also by the poets progenies is sometimes used v. OFFSPRING *to be delivered of a d.*, puellam parere, Ter.

**daughter-in-law:** nūrus, ūs, *f.* · Virg. Cic (The word is also used in wider sense, *a young married woman* Virg)

**daunt:** pāvĕfăcio (*to strike with panic, dismay*), percello (*to give a shock of horror*) terreo, perterreo, conterreo (*to frighten, alarm*) · v. TO TERRIFY.

**dauntless:** impāvĭdus, intrĕpĭdus · v. FEARLESS.

**dauntlessly:** impāvĭdē Liv.

**dauntlessness:** fidentia, audācia: v. FEARLESSNESS, DARING.

**dauphin:** *delphīnus: M. L.

**dauphiness:** *delphīni uxor M. L.

**daw:** v. JACKDAW.

**dawdle** (*v*) · only colloq. cesso, 1 v. TO LOITER

**dawdler:** cessātor, trix · v. LOITERER

**dawn** (*subs*). **1.** aurōra (chiefly poet, and often used personally of *the goddess so called* · Virg.. Ov.) *at d.*, ad primam auroram, Liv. **2.** [prima] lux, lūcis, *f. at d.*, (cum) prima luce, Caes Cic. *before d.*, ante lucem, Liv. Hor. **3.** dilūculum (strictly a *dimin.*, hence *early dawn*) · Ter.. Cic Phr.. *it was not yet d.*, nondum lucebat, Cic.· *before d.*, antelucŭlo, Apul *working before d.*, industria antelucana, Cic.

**dawn** (*v*): **1.** dilūcesco, luxi, 3 : *it was already dawning*, jam dilucescebat, Liv . *believe that every day which ds is your last*, omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor. **2.** illūcesco, luxi, 3 *some time or other that day will d.*, illucescet ille aliquando dies, Cic. Fig *such fortune hath d'd upon me*, mihi talis fortuna affulsit, Liv.: *genius was just then dawning in the lad*, scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.

**dawning** (*adj.*). perh prīmus: v. DAWN (*subs.* 2).

**day:** **I.** In usual sense: **1.** dies, ēi, *m.* and *f.* (in *pl* only *m.*) · *holidays and working ds*, d festi profestique, Liv ; nefasti, fasti (in legal sense), Ov.: *thirty* full or *legal d.s*, triginta d justi, XII. Tab. ap. Gell *late in the d*, multo die, Caes. *for the space of a d.*, in diem, Ov *in the course of a d. and a night*, die et nocte, Cic. *d. and night* (i. e. *continually*), diem noctemque, Caes ; dies noctesque, Cic.; diem ac noctem, Liv., die quinetiam noctibus (where the latter word is marked as more extraordinary), Cic *to put off from d. to d.*, diem de die differre, Liv.; simly with proferre, Just *by d*, de die, Ter. Cic. (also without *prep* : v. *supr.*); interdiu, Caes. : Liv.. this sense may sometimes be conveyed by the *adj.* diurnus as, *peruse (the Greek masterpieces) by night and by d.*, nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, Hor. Sometimes used by meton for *the events of a d.* · as, *I examine by myself (the deeds of) the whole day*, totum d. mecum scrutor, Sen · *a great or glorious day*, magnus d., Tac. **2.** lux lūcis, *f.* (chiefly, but not solely, poet.) · *it is one hundred ds since the death of Clodius*, centesima l. est ab interitu Clodii, Cic *at break of d.*, prima luce,

Liv.: v. DAWN: *before it was fully d.*, nondum satis clara l., Curt. **3.** lūmen, inis, *n.* (rare and poet.): Virg. **4.** sol, sōlis, *m.* · Virg. Hor. Phr.. *every d.*, quotidie, in dies (singulos): v. DAILY: *the day before yesterday*, nudiustertius, Pl. *the d. after that d.*, postridie ejus diei, Caes. postridie is also found with *acc.*: as, *the d. after the Apollinarian games*, postridie ludos Apollinares, Cic. *the d after I left you*, postridie quam a vobis discessi, Pl. · *the d. after to-morrow*, perendie, Cic. *a space of two, three, four d.s*, biduum, triduum, quatriduum, Caes.. Cic. *to be two d.s' journey off*, bidui (*sc.* iter) abesse, Cic. *a d.'s journey* is also iter unius diei, Cic.: *every other d.*, alternis diebus, Liv.: *every third d.*, tertio quoque die, Cic.. *before it was d.*, antelucano tempore (ante lucem), Cic. **II.** In wider sense; *a period of time:* **1.** dies *O glorious d.!* O praeclarum diem! Cic. (who uses the expr. with ref to meeting after death). **2.** tempus: v. TIME *even to this d*, usque ad hoc t., Caes Phr. *in the d.s of the heroes*, heroicis aetatibus, Cic (but temporibus would be more usual). **III.** *The* day; i e. *mastery* victōria v VICTORY.

**day-book:** ēphēmēris; dīurna, ōrum (*pl*), diārium v JOURNAL.

**day-break:** lux prima, Aurōra, dīlūcŭlum v DAWN

**day-dream:** *vigilantis somnium v. DREAM

**day-labour:** *ŏpĕra quotidiana, labor quotidianus v DAILY.

**day-labourer:** ŏpĕrārius, mercenārius, Varr I, 17. ŏpĕra conductīcia, based on Varr. l. c qui se in diem locat, Sen.; mercede diurna conductus, based on Hor.

**daylight:** **1.** lux, lūcis, *f.*. *before d*, ante l., Liv Hor *as soon as it was d*, (cum) prima l, Cic Caes · *in full d.*, clara l., Cic. **2.** dies, ēi, *m.* and *f.* (in *pl* only *m.*) *to let in d*, diem admittere, Plin Ep. Lucan Phr.: *d. approaches*, (jam) lucescit *or* lūcīscit, Cic. v. DAWN (*v.*).

**day-star:** Lūcifer, fĕri; Phosphŏrus v MORNING-STAR.

**day's-work:** ŏpĕra, ae · *one d. of an experienced reaper*, o una messoris experti, Pall. Col.

**day-time:** tempus diurnum: v. DAY.

**dazzle:** **I.** Lit · of eye-sight. **1.** perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 with oculos, Cic ; aciem oculorum, Lucil. ap. Non ; aspectum, Auct. Her. visum, Sen. (N.B.—Praestringo is often a *v. l.* in MSS.) **2.** obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (rare) *the sight is d.d with gold*, acies obtunditur auro, Claud (Plin. uses the verb in sense of *to make dim.*) In same sense Sen. has repercutere (aciem); verberare Ep 115, 6, 7. **II.** Fig. *to overwhelm with splendour of any kind:* **1.** perstringo, 3 (v *supr*) *the splendour of his name d.s him*, animi aciem perstringit splendor sui nominis, Cic **2.** caeco, obcaeco (occ), 1 v. TO BLIND. **3.** căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 (i. e. *to take* by storm; also *to charm*) · *one is d.d by the splendour of silver*, hunc capit argenti splendor, Hor. · Cic. **4.** (in *pass*) · stūpeo, ŭi, 2 (with in and *abl*, or *abl*. alone) *to be d.d with honours*, s in titulis, Hor. Phr. *to d. an on-looker*, observanti oculos auferre, Liv. · *d.d by the greatness of the Roman name*, *nomine Romano praeoccupatus (based on Liv) *a person d.d by riches*, *cui divitiarum refulsit splendor (based on Sen). see also TO ELATE.

**dazzling:** splendĭdus, fulgĭdus: v BRILLIANT, BRIGHT or more precisely, adeo splendidus (fulgidus) ut oculos perstringat: see DAZZLE. Phr. · *the d. (white) Cyclades*, nitentes Cyclades, Hor.. *a face of d. beauty*, nimium lubricus aspici vultus, id. · *d. Circe*, vitrea Circe, id.. *the d. splendour of gold*, *nimius auri splendor.

**dazzlingly:** Phr. *the light is d. bright*, *nimio fulgore suo obficit lumen oculis, oculorum aciem perstringit · v. DAZZLE.

**deacon:** diāconus (Gr. διάκονος): Tert. (The form diāco, diācon, also occurs, but should be avoided.)

**deaconate, deaconship:** **1.** diāconātus, ūs Hier. **2.** diācōnium. Cypr

**deaconess:** diācŏnissa · Hier.

**dead** (*adj.*): **I.** Lit.. *without life*; of *persons*: **1.** mortŭus (*part.* of morior) *to bury a dead person* (*body*), hominem m sepelire, XII Tab ap Cic *to raise from the d.*, a mortuis excitare, Cic. The compound forms ēmortuus, dēmortuus also occur the former is rare, and does not differ from the simple word: for demortuus, v. DECEASED: *half d.*, sēmimortuus, Cat **2.** exānīmus, exănīmis, e. v. LIFELESS. **3.** dēfunctus (strictly with ellipsis of vita · *having done with life*: so Virg.: later writers use the word absol.): *a d. body*, corpus d, Curt. Ov. · Plin. **4.** exstinctus Juv. Phr.. *the d. (after a battle)*, interfecti, occisi, jacentes v SLAIN: *the d as departed spirits*, mānes, ium; umbrae v SHADES *to rise from the d.*, ab inferis exsistere, Cic *nearly d., in the article of death*, mōribundus · v. DYING. *I am a d man!* perii, occīdi! Pl; interii, Ter **II.** By analogy; of *things* **1.** mortuus · *d. flowers*, m, flores, Plin : *d. theus* (i e. *void of muscular power*), m lacerti, Cic *d laws*, leges m., Cic. **2.** ēmortuus *a d. fetus*, partus e., Plin *d. flesh*, caro e, Col. **3.** dēmortuus (cf. DECEASED) *in the room of d. trees*, in locum arborum d., Paul. Dig.. Cels. **4.** mortĭcinus (of that which *dies of itself*) *fishes found d*, m pisces, Varr Phr. *d. flesh*, caro hebes, Cels (see also *supr.*) *a d language*, *lingua quae ex vita et consuetudine communi abiit; l. solis literarum monumentis servata, Wyttenb ap Kr. · *l. cujus penit loquendi usus *Latin is now a d. language*, *non jam ad loquendi usum adhibetur lingua Latina (Kr. recommends lingua mortua, after the anal. of Cic's leges mortuae, i e. *laws which are a d letter*, but the phr. seems of questionable propriety) *a d. calm*: tanta malacia ac tranquillitas ut se ex loco movere (naves) non possint, Caes. · *a d. sleep*, somnus artissimus, Cic *in the d. of the night*, nocte intempesta, Sall. **III.** *Of civil death* · capite deminutus Liv **IV.** Fig. *dull, wanting in vigour or animation*, etc. Phr. *all zeal seems d.*, *perire hominum studia; marcent (languent) omnia · *the mind is d., the body sluggish*, animus marcet, corpus torpet, Cels : *to be d. to shame*, posuisse pudorem, Mart. *a d. joke*, frigidus jocus, Cic. v. DULL, LIFELESS.

**dead-drunk:** mădĭdus (*well-soaked*: poet.) · Hor . (?) male ēbrius, pōtus v DRUNK.

**dead-nettle:** gălĕopsis Plin

**dead-weight:** (?) merum onus; pondus otiosum.

**deaden:** **A.** Trans **I.** Of the senses *to diminish the liveliness of impressions*. **1.** hĕbĕto, 1 (lit *to blunt*. q v.): *to d. the senses*, sensus h., Plin also of *colours*: Plin. · v. TO DEAFEN, DIM. **2.** obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (i. q. hebeto) · *to d. the sense of hearing*, auditum ob, Plin. v TO DEAFEN, BLUNT. **3.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*to break the force of*): *the heat d.s* or *abates*, fr. se calor, Cic. *to d. the fiery taste of wine*, vina f, Mart. Phr. *to d. a blow*, *ictum molliorem, leviorem reddere; ictus vim minuere, frangere **II.** Of the mind **1.** stūpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 *public alarm d.'d private griefs*, privatos luctus stupefecit luctus publicus, Liv.: v. TO STUN, STUPIFY. **2.** obtundo, 3 · *to d. the mind*, mentem, ingenium ob, Cic **3.** hĕbĕto, 1 *by wine sorrow and care are d.'d*, vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin *heart d.ing* (of Lethe), pectora hebetans, Ov. (Of the above, stupefacio denotes a *sudden, stunning shock*; the other two *natural and gradual impairing* of some force of the mind.) v also IMPAIR, ENFEEBLE. **B.** Intrans. (rare) · expr. by *pron. refl* and verbs under (A.), or their passives v. TO DECAY.

**deadliness:** Phr.: *a poison of remarkable d*, *venenum maxime exitiale; prae aliis exitiale v. DEADLY

**deadly:** **I.** Lit. *causing death* **1.** mortĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum *the d. draught*, m poculum, Cic. **2.** exĭtiālis, exĭtiābilis, e (both somewhat rare) *the d. weapon*, exitiabile telum, Ov. *more d.*, magis exitialis, Plin.. v. DESTRUCTIVE. **3.** lētālis, also lētifer (poet) Virg **4.** lūnestus, fĕrālis v. FATAL. Phr . *d poisons*, *venena quae ad homines necandos valent. **II.** Fig chiefly in such phr. as *d sin, d. hatred*, etc. **1.** căpĭtālis, e (reaching *even to the life*): *to be on terms of d. hatred*, capitali odio dissidere, Cic.. *a d. scourge*, c pestis, Cic. *d sin*, *c. peccatum. **2.** implācābilis, e. i. e. IMPLACABLE (q v)

**deadly** (*adv.*): v. MORTALLY · *d. pale*, lūridus, vĕpallĭdus v. GHASTLY, PALE *d nightshade*, *atrŏpa belladonna Withering.

**deadness:** **I.** Of the *limbs* or *body*: torpor, torpēdo v NUMBNESS, INSENSIBILITY. **II.** Of the *mind* **1.** stūpor (usu. as resulting from some shock) v STUPEFACTION, STUPOR. **2.** torpēdo, torpor v. TORPOR, PARALYSIS. **3.** inertia v. INACTIVITY, SLUGGISHNESS. **4.** frigus, ŏris, *n* (*indifference*). Sen. **5.** hĕbĕtātio (*want of keenness*) Plin. **6.** insulsĭtas (*want of liveliness*): Cic.: v. INSIPIDITY, DULLNESS.

**deaf:** **I.** Lit. *unable to hear*: **1.** surdus · Cic. *d ears*, s aures, Tib *a d.-mute*, surdus idemque mutus, Plin. *Damin* surdaster, *somewhat d.*, Cic. **2.** captus auribus (*disabled in the ears, whether by nature or otherwise*) · Cic Phr : *to be d*, carere sensu audiendi, Cic. *to become d*, obsurdescere, Cic. **II.** Fig. of those *who refuse to hear* surdus *d to prayers*, m vota s, Ov *deafer than the raving sea*, surdior freto ruigente, Ov. *to turn a d ear to prayers*, surda negligere ante preces, Prop . *to speak to d. ears*, surdo narrare fabulam, Ter Phr *to turn a d ear, and refuse to listen to advice*, obsurdescere nec ea quae monemur audire, Cic · *I am d* (comicé), nihil audio, Ter **Andr. 5, 2, 22**; mortuo verba hunt, Ter Phor. 5, 8, 26 *to turn a d. ear to prayers*, preces aversari, Liv. (see also *supr*) *fear makes men d.*, timor animi aures officit, Sall. *to be a triple d*, aures hebetiores habere, Cic. Planc. 27, 66

**deafen:** **1.** exsurdo, 1 Plin. **2.** obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (*to stun with noise*): Ter. **3.** (of disease) obstrūo, xi, ctum, 3 Sen.

**deafish:** surdaster, tra, trum: Cic.

**deafness:** **1.** surditas: Cic.: Cels. **2.** surdīgo, inis, *f.* (rare) · Marcell. Empir

**deal** (*subs.*) **I.** *An indefinite measure*: esp. in colloq phr. *a great d.* · ălĭquantum as, *a good d. of land*, aliquantum agri, Cic. · or expr. by cōpia or vis as, *a great d. of gold and silver*, magna vis auri argentique, Cic. v. QUANTITY, MUCH. **II.** *At cards* (*f*) distrĭbūtio. **III.** *A fir plank* · *tābula abiegna v. FIR.

**deal** (*v.*) **A.** Trans · **I.** *To deal out*; dispertio, dispertior · dīrĭbeo (only of the *voting tablets at elections*, etc ); mētior (*to measure out* as *corn*): v. DISTRIBUTE **II.** *To deliver (blows)*: ingĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *d. him a blow in the belly*, ingere pugnos in ventrem, Ter.. also with *dat*: Sen. Fig. of *abuse*. convicia ing. alicui, Hor.; dicta in aliquem, Pl.; contumelias (absol), Tac. Phr. · *to d. repeated blows*, iterare, densare, ingemi-

nare cf. Virg's "nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra," A. 5, 457 **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To traffic* negōtior, ī *to d. in any kind of merchandise*, aliquo genere mercaturae n., Col. v. TO TRADE, SELL. **II.** *To behave (towards)* · accīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *he dealt gently and mercifully with the man*, leniter hominem clementerque accepit, Cic. v TO TREAT.

**2.** ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (with prep cum; esp in *pass. impers*): *he will understand that he has been very badly dealt with*, intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic. **3.** tracto, ī v. TO HANDLE. Phr · *easy to d. with*, facilis, tractabilis v. MANAGEABLE. **III.** *To have to do (with)* · **1.** tracto, ī *you were d ing with the public money*, pecuniam publicam tractabas, Cic. v DEALINGS. **2.** versor, ī (usu foll. by in and *abl*) Cic. Phr. *seeing you have thus dealt with me*, cum mecum sic exegeris, Plin Ep *as you shall have dealt with me here*, uti me hic habueris, Pl. **IV.** *To contend*: conflictor, ī *to d with natures of this sort*, cum ingeniis hujusmodi c., Ter. Phr · *'Tis with you that I have to d.*, *tecum mihi res est.

**dealer:** **1.** negōtiātor, *m.*: *a dishonest d.*, improbus n, Cic · *a d in paltry goods*, sordidae mercis n., Quint **2.** mercātor, *m.* · *not consuls but d.s in provinces*, non consules sed m. provinciarum, Cic. (For usu. distinction of the above, v MERCHANT.) Phr.: *a retail d.*, caupo, ōnis; prōpōla, Cic.; institor, Hor; Quint. *a wholesale d.*, magnārius, Apul · *a d. in linen*, linteārius, Ulp. *a d. in clothes*, vestiārius, Ulp.; *in old clothes*, scrūtārius, Gell. *a money d.*, mensārius, Liv. Suet; nūmūlārius, Suet.; and cf. Pl. Aul. 3, 5. Phr.. *to be a d. in any article*, may be expr. with vendito, vendo v. TO SELL. Fig.: *a double d.*, qui aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habet, Sall. Cat. 10: homo bilinguis, Phaedr. 2, 4. simly, bilingues Tyrii, Virg. Aen. 1, 665 · v. HYPOCRITE, CHEAT.

**dealing:** **I.** *Traffic*: negōtiātio, mercātūra, commercium: v. TRADE. **II.** *Intercourse, relation*: esp. in **pl.**; and in phr. *to have d.s with* Phr.: (*husbandmen*) *have d.s with the earth*, rationem habent cum terra, Cic. *I have no d.s with you*, nil mihi tecum est commercii (based on Pl.) *the Jews have no d.s with the Samaritans*, non coutuntur Judaei Samaritanis, Vulg John iv. 9 *there can be no d.s between those*, commune nihil potest esse apud eos, etc, Cic.: v. CONNEXION, INTERCOURSE and comp. to DEAL (II.)

**dean:** dēcānus, Hier. · *d and chapter*, *decanus una cum canonicorum collegio.

**deanery:** *dēcānātus, dēcānia · v. Du Cange, s vv. (i e *the office*): *the residence*, *decani aedes (?).

**dear** (*adj.*): **I.** *High-priced*: **1.** cārus *what you don't want is d at any price*, quod non opus est asse c. est, Cato ap. Sen. *d. fish, d. lamb, d everything*, pisces c, agnina c., c. omnia, Pl.: Cic.: *very d*, percarus, Ter. **2.** prētiōsus. v. COSTLY. Phr. *from being very d, things suddenly became cheap*, carissimam annonam necopinata viltas secuta est, Cic.: v MARKET: *to be d.* may also be expr. with *adv.* care; or the genitives magni, pluris, etc.: v. foll. art.

**II.** *Highly-valued*: **1.** cārus: *d. are our parents, d. our children*, c. sunt parentes, c. liberi, Cic. Join carissimus atque amicissimus; carissimus atque amantissimus, Cic.: *very d.*, percārus, Cic. **2.** dulcis, e · *best and d.est brother*, optime et dulcissime frater, Cic.. Hor . v. SWEET **3.** grātus, jūcundus, cordi (*dat.* of cor). all less strong than the English: v. ACCEPTABLE, FAVOURITE, DELIGHTFUL, AGREEABLE. Phr.: *my d. Cicero*, mi Cicero, Cic.: *my d.*, mea lux, meum desiderium, Ov : Cic.. *O my d. Syrus, how d'ye do?* O Syre noster salve! Ter.. *my d friend* (an ingratiating mode of address), O bone! Hor. *d pledges* (of mutual affection), n. e *children*, pignora, l'ac

**dear, dearly** (*adv*) **I.** *At a high price* **1.** cāre *to sell (be sold) d*, c. venire, Varr *to be very d.* (i. e. *cost much*), carissime constare, Sen **2.** (only with ref to *the seller*) bene. *to sell dear (to advantage)*, b vendere, Pl. Phr. *to buy d.*, magno (*or* magni) emere, Cic. Fig *he paid d for that hesitation*, magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, Liv **II.** *Affectionately* Phr *to love any one d*, amare aliquem singulari amore; singulariter, valde, unice diligere, Cic. *if passion* is intended, amore aliquius flagrare, ardere; aliquem deperire v. TO LOVE.

**dearness:** **I.** *High price*. cārītas, Cic.. *if d. of provisions* be meant, c annonae, id. Phr *after extreme d. (of provisions)*, ex carissima annona, Cic; gravitas annonae also occurs = caritas annonae, Tac. *to lessen the d. of corn*, annonam levare, Cic. v. PRICE, MARKET. and compare foll. art. **II.** *Preciousness*: cārītas *the d. of one's country and countrymen*, patriae et suorum c., Cic

**dearth:** **1.** cārītas (v. preced. art.) *a d. of money*, numorum c., Cic Att. 9, 9, *in.* **2.** inopia v. WANT, DESTITUTION **3.** pēnūria *a great d. of wise and good citizens*, magna sapientium civium bonorumque p., Cic.. v. SCARCITY.

**death:** **1.** mors, mortis, *f.* (the most gen term) *d. is the bounding line of (all) things*, m. ultima linea rerum est, Hor . *a speedy d*, m. cita, Hor. · *sudden d*, m. repentina, Quint.; subita, Curt.: *a premature d.*, m. immatura, Cic. *a most cruel d.*, m. acerbissima, Sulp ap Cic . *to inflict d. on any one*, alicui m afferre, id.; inferre, Cic.; aliquem ad m. dare, Pl ; morti dare, Hor. v. TO KILL. *to inflict d on oneself*, mortem sibi consciscere, Caes.: v. SUICIDE *to condemn to d.*, capitis or capite damnare, Cic (which however is used of *civil* death or *deprivation of citizenship*): *punishment of d.*, capitalis poena (like capitis damnare), Suet.; capitis supplicium, id.; ultimum supplicium, Tac.. *to meet d.*, morte (*al* mortem) occumbere, Cic ; morti occumbere, Virg.: v. TO DIE. **2.** lētum (chiefly poet.): *the unforeseen violence of d.*, vis improvisa leti, Hor.. *to die an inglorious d.*, turpi l. perire, Cic.. *to visit any one with d.*, aliquem leto afficere, Nep *I snatched myself from d.*, eripui me leto, Virg. (In the best authors the use of letum is confined to poetry and rhetorical passages) **3.** nex, nēcis, *f.* (*violent* death) *to have power of life and death over one's countrymen*, vitae necisque in suos habere potestatem, Caes. *to put any one to an unjust d*, alicui n injustam afferre, Cic.: *to consign to d*, neci dedere, demittere, dare, Virg. (N B. In later authors nex is used for *any kind of death*: Suet . Just) **4.** fūnus, ĕris, *n.* (poet) *to whelm in cruel d*, funere mergere acerbo, Virg.: also f. crudele, Ov v. FUNERAL. **5.** obitus, ūs (very freq of *death in the ordinary course of things*): *after the king's death*, post regis ob., Cic. Caes. **6.** dēcessus, ūs (=obitus) Cic. **7.** excessus, ūs Tac · Suet. (The last three words have a milder expression than the preceding ones.) **8.** interītus, ūs (only of *violent d.*): Cic. v. DESTRUCTION Also in poet language, Orcus, fātum, inferi, etc., may often be used v. GRAVE (*subs.*). Phr.: *the day of d.*, dies supremus, Cic.; dies niger (poet), Prop. *the sleep of d.*, perpetuus sopor, Hor *in the agonies of d.*, morībundus, Cic. *on one's d.-bed*, moriens, id. (moribundus being an intensive word, denotes the *nearer approach of death*): *to bleed to d.*, *sanguine emisso mori: if *by an opening in the veins*, venis exsolutis mori, cf. Tac. 16. 17, 19 *to fret oneself to d*, mori curis, Tib *to hug an old death's head*, mortem amplexari, Pl.

**death-bed.** chiefly in phr *on his or her d bed*, moriens, Cic v preced. art (*fin*) *a d-bed repentance*, *sera morientis poenitentia

**deathless:** immortālis, e v. IMMORTAL

**death-like:** cādavĕrōsus, mortuōsus (rare), lūridus v. GHASTLY. (Or expr. by circuml, morti similis, simillimus.)

**death's-head** (*a moth*). *sphinx atropos Linn.

**death-warrant:** *codicilli de nece alicujus scripti (or simply codicilli, when the context shows what is meant Tac. A. 1, 6)

**death-watch:** *termes pulsatorius. Linn.

**debar:** **1.** exclūdo, si, sum, 3 *to be d. d from the honour of the triumvirate*, decemviratus honore excludi, Cic v. TO EXCLUDE. **2.** prōhĭbeo, 2 (constr. various v. TO PREVENT) *will thou d us from the language of supplicants?* nos supplicum voce prohibebis? Cic. *to d from friendship (with another person)*, a familiaritate pr., id.: *I suppose the weather has hitherto d. us from having certain news of you*, hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse quominus de te certum haberemus, id. *who d. foreigners from frequenting their cities*, qui peregrinos prohibent urbibus uti, id

**debark:** v. TO DISEMBARK.

**debase:** **I.** Lit (of *coin*) · **1.** ădultĕro, ī (gen. term for any kind of *adulteration* q. v) **2.** misceo, 2 v. TO ALLOY (I.) **II.** Fig *to lower the character of anything* **1.** dēhŏnesto, dēdĕcŏro v TO DISGRACE, DEGRADE. **2.** dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 Cic. *to d oneself to flattery*, ad adulationem demitti, Tac v TO CONDESCEND.

**debasing** (*adj.*) turpis, e (or *disgraceful*) *d luxury*, t. luxus, Juv.

**debasement:** **I.** Lit. ădultĕrātio, ădultĕrātum (gen terms) Plin.

**II.** Fig hūmīlĭtas, dēdĕcus, dēmissio v ABASEMENT, DISGRACE.

**debate** (*v.*) **I.** Trans *to discuss* **1.** disputo, ī (i e. *to examine a thing carefully* pro and con). v. DISCUSS. **2.** ăgito, ī (with *acc.* or de and *abl.*) · *to d. a point with oneself*, aliquid secum a., Ter. Cic.: v. TO CONSIDER, REVOLVE. **3.** ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (with de and *abl.* only of *deliberative bodies*) *the conditions (of peace) were being d.d*, de conditionibus (pacis) agebatur, Liv. *while the subject of Catiline's conspiracy was being d d in the senate*, quum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, Suet. **II.** Intrans. discepto, argūmentor, concerto, ī v. TO ARGUE, DISCUSS

**debate** (*subs*). **1.** contrōversia, disceptātio: v DISPUTE, DISCUSSION **2.** (Of a debate in a deliberative body) expr by agitur (*impers.*) · *during the d.*, interea dum [de ea re] agitur v. preced. art (3).

**debateable:** **1.** ambīguus v. DOUBTFUL, UNCERTAIN. **2.** disputābĭlis, e. Sen. **3.** contrōversus or controversiōsus Sen. Phr.: *there was no d. point*, contioversia non erat, Cic *it was a d. matter*, in incerto erat, Sall. *that is a d. point*, *de ea re in utramque partem agitur, agi potest *there was some d. territory*, *aliquantum agri erat juris incerti.

**debater:** **1.** disputātor *an acute d., an orator by no means impetuous*, d subtilis, orator parum vehemens, Cic **2.** argūmentātor Tert.

**debauch** (*v.*) · **I.** *Bodily*: **1.** stupro, constupro, ī · Cic. **2.** vĭtio, ī · Ter **3.** corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 Mart.: Suet **II.** Mentally or morally perdo, corrumpo v. TO CORRUPT. Or expr. by circuml. as, flagitiis imbuere, assuescere v DEBAUCHERY. mala facinora edocere, Sall. Cat. 16. v. TO SEDUCE.

**debauch** (*subs.*): cōmissātio (*a drinking bout*) *to prolong a d. til*

*midnight*, ad mediam noctem e extendere, Suet v. REVEL, CAROUSE.

**debauchee:** |. gāneo, ōnis (frequenter of *brothels*) · Cic.. Ter. 2. scortātor (=ganeo): Cic. 3. Expr by *adj.*: as, homo impurus, flagitiosus, dissolutus, Cic.: v. DEPRAVED, PROFLIGATE. Phr. *a young d*, impurus adolescens et petulans, Cic

**debaucher:** |. Lit · 1. corruptor *d. of Vestals*, e Vestalium, Cic. 2. stuprātor Suet 3. constuprātor Liv ||. Fig in moral sense corruptor. Cic

**debauchery:** 1. stuprum, esp. in *pl* · *strepeat in d*, stupris coopertus, Liv (See also under 2) 2. gānea (strictly *a brothel* hence *licentious living*. in this sense not ganeum) *the reek and fume of your d's*, ganearum tuarum nidor atque fumus, Cic. Tac In the same way is used, lustra, orum, *n* as *worn out by wine and d*, vino lustrisque confectus, Cic Join in ganea lustrisque (vitam agere), Liv; libido stupri, ganeae, Sall 3. flāgitium; esp in *pl* *to plunge into d*, in flagitia se inguirgitare, Cic *in what d they lived*, quibus f. vixerint, id. (The word is applicable to *disgraceful conduct* of all kinds, esp *sensuality*) 4. luxūria (not so strong as the preceding) v. LUXURY. Phr. *to give way to d*, libidinor, Suet; [amare, Sall.]. *a house of d*, domus in qua lustra libidinesque versantur, Cic v. LICENTIOUSNESS

**debenture:** (*a writing acknowledging a debt*) · 1. (·) chirographum, *or* chirographus (*note of hand*) Cic 2. syngrapha (*a bond*) Cic

**debilitate.** dēbīlīto, ī, Cic . v. ENFEEBLE

**debility:** dēbīlĭtas, infirmĭtas. v FEEBLENESS.

**debit** (*subs*) · expensum *the account of d and credit between us tallies*, ratio accepti et expensi inter nos convenit, Pl.. Cic

**debit** (*v*) expensum (expensam pecuniam) alicui ferre, Cic this is the most precise phr. may also be expr. by, in codicem *or* tabulas referre, in rationes inducere (i. e. *to enter* in an account-book). v. TO ENTER (*trans.*)

**debonair:** perh cōmis (*courteous*), or lēpĭdus (*graceful and fascinating*) · v. GRACEFUL, AGREEABLE.

**debt:** |. Of *money* 1. aes ālienum (the usual term of *pecuniary obligation*): *to be in d*, in aere al. esse, Cic. if *very much so*, aere al laborare, Caes *to contract a debt*, aes al. contrahere, Cic.; conflare, Sall.. *to get into d*, in aes al. incidere, id *head over ears in d*, aere al. oppressus, Cic ; demersus, Liv. *heavy d.*, aes al. grande, Sall; magnum, Cic.: *to liquidate a d*, aes al. solvere, Sall. · Cic.. Liv ; dissolvere, Cic.; exsolvere, Caes.: *not to be in any d*, in aere al. nullo esse, Cic. *to get out of d.*, aere al exire, id. But with the *adject pron* meus, tuus, etc, alienus must be omitted: as, *in my d*, in meo aere, Cic. 2. dēbĭtum (rare and usu. with something in the context to limit it) *to pay any one a d.*, alicui debitum [debitam pecuniam] solvere, Cic. 3. nōmen, ĭnis, *n* (lit. *a name* · hence only of debts that are *booked*) · *to enter a d*, n. in codicem referre, Cic.. *to transfer a d.*, n. in alium transcribere, Liv. *to pay a d.*, n. solvere, Cic.· *to call in d's*, nomina exigere, id *to sue for a d* (de nomine) appellare, Cic. 4. crēdĭtum (*a loan*) *to hold security for a d.* (*loan*), pignora in creditum possidere Ulp. Phr. *an abolition of d's*, tabulae novae, Cic. *to pay every one his d. in full*, solidum suum cuique solvere, *not to be able to pay one's d's*, non solvendo esse, Cic. (v. INSOLVENT) *to remit a (loan) debt*, creditas pecunias condonare, Caes.: *to be over head and ears in d*, animam debere, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 56 (Kr.). *one who is so*, obaeratus, Liv.: Tac. ||. In gen sense; of *any obligation*: dēbĭtum *to pay the d. of nature* (lit, *to* nature), naturae d reddere, Nep.; reddere, Curt Phr. *to discharge one's d to one's country*, patriae quod quis debet solvere, Cic *to pay a d of gratitude*, beneficium alicui solvere, id. *I am still in your d*, *adhuc tibi debeo

**debtor:** |. Lit 1. dēbĭtor Cic. Hor *a female d*, debitrix Paul. Dig. 2. nōmĕn (strictly *a name booked* v. DEBT, 3 rare in this sense) Cic 3. ōbaerātus Caes . Cic. Liv. 4. debens, ntis (*imperf part*) Sen ||. Fig debĭtor *a d for his life*, vitae debitor, Ov Phr. *I am your d. for everything*, *omnia, cuncta tibi debeo better so expr. in prose than with debitor v TO OWE

**debut:** initium *to make one's d on the stage*, initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari, Suet. Cal. 54 *having made a successful d*, *felicibus initiis ingressus

**decade:** i. e *the number ten*, *ten of anything* 1. dēcūria Varr Col (But the word is generally used in wider sense.) 2. dēcas, ădis, *f* Tert used in M L to designate *the decades of Livy*. Forcell. s. v.

**decadence:** (?) occāsus, ūs v DECLINE

**decalogue:** dēcălōgus Tert.

**decamp:** |. Lit. *to break up a camp* 1. (castra) mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. Caes. Liv also with ellipsis of castra *after he had d'd from Canosa*, postquam Canusio moverat, Cic Caes 2. (signa) convello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3 (lit *to tear up the standards* from the ground) Caes 3. discēdo v. DEPART ||. Fig. *to go away in a hurry or clandestinely*: 1. subdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *pron. refl*) *it is time for me to d. hence*, tempus est subducere hinc me, Pl 2. fūcesso, 3 v. DEPART. Phr. *you just d!* hinc-vos amolimini! Ter

**decampment:** discessus, fūga v. DEPARTURE, FLIGHT.

**decant:** 1. diffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*to transfer into smaller jars*) Hor Ep i, 5, 4. (Not defundo, which is simply *to pour out*, as into *cups*) 2. transfundo, 3 Col

**decanter:** perh. lāgēna (*a long-necked vessel*) v FLAGON. or, ampulla (*big bellied*) v. BOTTLE

**decanting:** transfūsio Plin (Usu better expr by verb as, *after d*, quum diffusum sit vinum v TO DECANT.)

**decapitate:** securi ferio, dētrunco, dēcollo v. TO BEHEAD

**decapitation:** v. BEHEADING

**decasyllable:** *dēcăsyllăbus like hendecasyllabus (Plin. jun)

**decay:** |. As *flowers* · marcesco, flaccesco, dēfloresco v. FADE, WITHER ||. As *buildings*; *to go to ruin* 1. dilābor, lapsus, 3 Lucr Liv Tac. (Not labor or collabor, which denote actual *falling and ruin*.) 2. putresco, putris fio i. e. *to rot away*. cf. Hor. Ep i, 10, 49. cf DECAYED. |||. Fig 1. dēfĭcio, 3 i e. *to fail, fall short*: q v. 2. dilābor, 3 (*to go to ruin* · cf *supr*) *the commonwealth is d.ing*, respublica dilabitur Cic · Hor. 3. mīnuo dimĭnuo, ī, ūtum, 3 (in *pass.*) *memory d's* (with years), memoria minuitur, Cic v. DIMINISH 4. senesco, ui, 3 (lit. *to grow old*: very freq) *to d and soon to come to nought*, s brevique tempore ad nihilum venire, Cic opp to cresco, Nep. *love d's*, s. amor, Ov. 5. tābesco, 3 v WASTE AWAY Comp foll. art

**decay** (*subs*): |. Lit.. 1. cārĭes, ēi, *f.* (*rot*) · *d. spreading beneath the bark*, c. cortici subnascens, Plin. 2. tābes, is, *f.* (*wasting away*). *d. and death* (of trees), t. morsque (arborum), Plin. 3. putrēdo, inis, *f.*. v. ROT ||. Fig.. 1. (*from old age*) senium: *inactivity and d of the mind*, torpor mentis ac s, Sen.: *to go to d.* (of laws), senio emori, Gell. 2. defectio *d. of strength*, d virium, Cic. 3. dīmĭnūtio *d. of a family*, d familiae, Plin Phr · *to go to d.*, dilabi, senescere, etc. see *verb*, also foll art.

**decayed** (*part adj*) · |. Lit. · 1. cārĭōsus (*of which part is eaten away*) *a d tooth*, dens ex., Cels 3. marcidus (strictly, *drooping, withered*): *d posts*, asseres m., Vitr 4. obsŏlētus *a hut d and foul*, obsoletum sordibus tectum, Hor ||. Fig Phr *a lion of d strength*, defectus viribus leo, Phaedr *d states*, respublicae quae labefactae sunt, Cic (but the expr is less strong than the Eng) *quae senium passae sunt; jam vetustate obsoletae.

**decaying** (*adj*) · |. Lit., pŭter (-tris), pūtris, pūtre *Vacuna's d Jane*, Vacunae fanum p, Hor. More usu, ||. Fig 1. dēfĭciens, ntis (FAILING) v TO FAIL. 2. cādūcus (*falling, ready to fall*) · *d. fame*, fama c, Ov 3. infractus i e. *enfeebled, impaired*. see *vv*

**decease:** (*subs*): dēcessus, ūs v. DEATH.

**decease** (*v.*): 1. dēmorior, mortuus, 3 (esp. *with ref. to a successor*) *one of the old senators having died*, cum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic *into the room of the d*, in locum demortui, id 2 dēcēdo, excēdo v. TO DIE

**deceased** (*part. adj.*) dēmortuus v. preced art.

**deceit:** 1. fraus, fraudis, *f* (differs from fallacia in denoting generally *dishonest action*, whereas fallacia usu refers to *words* only) *either by open violence or by d*, aut vi aut fraude, Cic v. FRAUD. 2. fallācia (in *words*) *without humbug or d*, sine fuco et fallaciis, Cic Join ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis, Cic ; per dolum et fallaciam, Pl. 3. dŏlus esp in phr dolo malo, i e *maliciously and dishonestly*, Cic Ulp Often in *pl.*. Cic. Caes · v STRATAGEM, TRICKS. 4. mendācium (in *words*) · v. LYING *full of dishonesty and d*, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Phr. *there is some d in the matter*, aliquis error latet, Virg

**deceitful:** 1. fallax, ācis *a d imitation and pretence of virtue*, f imitatio simulatioque virtutis, Cic . *a false and d hope*, spes falsa et f., id 2. dŏlōsus (*full of wiles and stratagems*) v CUNNING. 3. fraudulentus v. DISHONEST. 4. vānus (fig *unsubstantial*) v. DECEITIVE, VAIN 5. falsus v. FALSE. Phr. *a d. rogue*, vētĕrātor (one *old in deception*). Ter. *ad fallacias, dolos, machinas, fraudes instructus, paratus v. DECEIT, TRICKS.

**deceitfully:** 1. fallācĭter: Cic Join ficte et fallaciter, Cic. 2. dolōsē v. CUNNINGLY. 3. per dŏlum, per fallacias, etc : v DECEIT

**deceitfulness:** may usu be expr. by means of *subs* for *deceit* (q v) esp in *pl* *such was his d.*, *tantae erant in eo fallaciae, tanta mendacia *to hate d*, *fraudes, dolos, fucum et fallaciam omnem odisse v DECEIT: v. Nagels p 41 § 12 (L G. § 591)

**deceitless** (rare). v. GUILELESS.

**deceive:** |. Trans. 1 dēcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *us of intentional deception* · *to d. the foolish and unwary*, stultos et incautos d, Cic. · *we are d.d by an appearance of right*, decipimur specie recti, Hor Join inducere decipere; omni fraude fallere, Cic. 2. fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 (*to lead into error; intentionally or not*) *to d. any one by lies*, mentiendo aliquem f, Cic. v *supr*. 3. indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to lead* a person *on with words*): Cic. Ter. (less freq. duco, Ter.). 4. lacto, ī (sim to induco: *to entice on, cajole*). Ter. 5. fraudo, circumvĕnio, etc.. v. TO CHEAT. 6. frustror, destĭtuo: v. TO DISAPPOINT. Comp also TO DELUDE FOOL Phr.: *to d. any one*, alicui verba dare, Ter. ||. Intrans.: mentior, 4 · *the forehead, the eyes, the fa*

*very often d.*, tions, oculi, vultus persaepe m, Cic. *I do not say he is (intentionally) d ing you*, non dico illum m. tibi, Sen

**deceiver:** 1. dēceptor (rare) Sen. (poet.) 2. fraudātor Cic. v CHEAT. (More usu expr by mentiri or some similar word as, *you are a d*, mentiris v DECEIVE, II) or by circuml as, *a wicked d*, *improbus fallacium fabricator, artifex. v DECEIT.

**December:** Dēcember, bris, *m* *icy D.*, gelidus D, Cic Phr *a letter dated the last of D*, litterae datae pridie Kal Jan. (= Kalendas Januarias), Cic Also as *adj.* · *to avail oneself of D licence*, libertate Decembri uti, Hor *on the Ides of D*, Idibus Decembribus, Liv (N B Or Idibus Decembris)

**decemviral:** dēcemvirālis, e *the d. power*, potestas d, Liv Cic. (Or expr by *gen* of decemviri v DECEMVIRS)

**decemvirate:** dēcemvirātus, ūs, *m* Cic. Liv

**decemvir:** dēcemvir, vīri (more usu. in *pl.*, when the word is applicable to any *board of ten*) Cic. Liv

**decency:** I. Of general bearing 1 dēcōrum · see Cic Off 1, 28, where the entire subject is discussed · *to observe d*, d. servare, sequi, Cic, custodire, Quint. 2. dēcentia (a rare word, and introduced by Cic with ut ita dicam, N D 2, 58, 146) v. FITTINGNESS 3. dēcor, ōris (not to be confounded with decus, decōris) Quint. 4. honestas (a word of wider significance) v. HONOUR, RESPECTABILITY

II. In more special sense pūdor, vērēcundia v. MODESTY. (N.B—In both senses often better expr. by a verb as, *to have regard to d*, *quid deceat curare; ne quid fiat quod pudeat v BECOMING, PROPER)

**decennial.** I. *Lasting ten years* 1. dēcennālis, e Amm 2. dēcennis, e *a d war*, bellum d., Quint (bellum decem annorum L G § 274)

II. *Occurring every tenth year*. dēcennālis. *d games*, decennalia, Inscript. ap Gruter.

**decent:** 1. dēcens, dēcōrus v. BECOMING 2. vērēcundus · *language by no means d*, verba parum v, Quint v. MODEST. 3. honestus (of that which *has nothing disgraceful about it*) : *an orderly and d. entertainment*, convivium moderatum et h, Cic. v RESPECTABLE. 4. very often expr. by verb; as dēcet, oi, in negative sense, dēdēcet v. BECOMING.

**decently:** 1. dēcenter Cic. v. BECOMINGLY. 2. honestē · *that he might fall the more d.*, quo honestius caderet, Suet., Ov 3. dēcōrē Cic 4. vērēcundē. v. MODESTLY

**deception:** I. *The act of deceiving* fraus, fallācia, dōlus v DECEIT Or expr. by verb as, *to delight in d*, *ex hominibus decipiendis voluptatem capere, mentiendo gaudere, etc v DECEIVE Phr. *to increase one's stature by d*, mendacio staturam adjuvare, Sen *without any d. whatever*, sine fuco et fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1 II. *The means of deceiving:* mendācium, dōlus v LIE, STRATAGEM Phr. *some d. lurks* (in the horse), aliquis latet error, Virg (N.B.—Not deceptio in either sense, except in inferior authors)

**deceptive:** 1. fallax, ācis *d. merchandise*, fallaces merces, Cic. 2. mendax, ācis *a d. mirror*, m. speculum, Ov. 3. vānus (i e. *empty, unreal*). *to trust to d. speech*, vanae orationi credere, Cic. v. FALSE, DECEITFUL.

**deceptiveness:** fallācia, mendācium · v. DECEITFULNESS

**decide:** A. Trans I. Judicially 1. discepto, 1 (implying that the matter decided on is *carefully weighed*): *to d matters justly and wisely*, res juste sapienterque d., Cic : v. TO SETTLE. 2. dijūdico, 1 (*to adjudicate between two parties*) · *to d a cause*, causam d, Liv. · Cic (also judico, with de. Caes. Cic.) 3. dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. TO DETERMINE 4. dirimo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*to bring a controversy to a settlement*) *to d a dispute*, controversiam d, Cic, litem d, Ov. 5. decīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (*to cut short litigation*) *to d a question*, quaestionem d, Ulp (N B—Most of the above phr may be used also in non-judicial sense) Phr *to d. a controversy*, litem secare (poet), Hor. *the matter has yet to be d d*, adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor v. UNDECIDED

II. Extra-judicial. *to settle finally* (cf supr. *fin*): 1. dēcerno, 3 *the first shout and onset d d the matter*, primus clamor et impetus rem decrevit, Liv *the question will be d d by this battle, whether*, etc., decernetur hoc proelio utrum . . . , Caes (In the same way Tac uses armis disceptare) 2. profligo, 1 (strictly *to deal a heavy blow, dash down*, hence, *virtually to decide* a war) *to d. the issue of wars*, bella p, Tac Ger 13 3. debello, 1 (*to bring a war to an end* · often *imperss.*) · *the campaign was d d by a single battle*, uno proelio debellatum est, Liv Phr *to refer a matter to arms to d*, rem ad arma deducere, Caes. III. *To make up one's mind* statuo, constituo; dēcerno, etc. v TO RESOLVE, DETERMINE.

B. Intrans. 1. jūdico, 1. *to d. falsely*, falsum j, Cic. v. TO JUDGE. 2. discepto, 1 *to d between friends*, inter amicos d, Plin. 3. statuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to d against any one*, contra aliquem st, Cic. 4. dēcerno, 3 *to d in favour of, against, any one*, secundum, contra, aliquem d, Cic.

**decided** (*adj*) I. Of persons *firm, resolved*. 1. firmus *with very d temper*, firmo [constantique] animo, Cic. (jun) Cic. *d in one's purpose*, firmus proposito, Vell 2. stabilis, e v FIRM 3. constans, ntis (*consistent, adhering to its course*) Cic v *supr.* 4. tēnax propositi (poet) Hor II. Of things *about which there can be no doubt* 1. certus. *d. proofs*, indicia c, Cic. v CERTAIN. 2. manifestus Cic Plin v. EVIDENT. 3. haud dubius. v. UNDOUBTED

**decidedly:** I. *In a determined manner* firmē, firmiter v FIRMLY. II. As a qualifying adverb, *indisputably*: Phr. · *d. first*, facile princeps, Cic. *d the most flourishing state*, longe opulentissima civitas, Liv. III. As word of affirmation · *assuredly*. plānē, sānē, vērō, ēmmvērō, etc.. v. CERTAINLY, YES.

**decider:** disceptātor, arbiter, tri, *m.* jūdex, arbiter v. JUDGE, ARBITER.

**deciduous:** dēciduus *d leaves*, folia d., Plin.

**decimal:** I. As *adj.*: (?) dēnārius (*containing* or *consisting of* 10) Vitr Plin Phr. *the d system*, (?) * ratio denaria. II. As *subs.* · * numerus per partes denarias instructus (?)

**decimate:** I. Lit. = dēcimo *to d. a cohort*, cohortem d., Suet. (Might be expr. by decimum quemquem militem interficere.) II. Fig dēpōpulor, 1 *a violent pestilence was d ing the whole human race*, vis pestilentiae omne mortalium genus depopulabatur, Tac v. TO RAVAGE.

**decimation:** dēcimātio Capitol.

**decipher:** Phr. *to d. what is written in cypher*, res per notas scriptas investigare et persequi, Suet Caes 56 *the Egyptian hieroglyphics have been d'd*, *Aegyptiorum literas sacras atque indagatas atque perspectas habemus v TO EXPLAIN.

**decipherment:** investīgātio, indāgātio · v. INVESTIGATION, EXPLANATION.

**decision:** I. *Judgment delivered*, esp *in a judicial manner* 1. dēcrētum (esp *of a deliberative body*). *the d. of the provincial senate*, d. decurionum, Cic.. Caes. v DECREE, DETERMINATION. 2. sententia. v. SENTENCE. 3. jūdicium (less freq. in this sense) · Sen 4. disceptātio (*the act or right of deciding*) *to refer the d of a matter*, d rei ad aliquem rejicere, Liv. 5. arbitrium, prop the decision *of an arbiter*, as judicium is that of a *judex*. also in gen sense). *d matter within one's own d*, sui arbitrii res, Nep Liv. (Arbitratus occurs in the *abl* case senatūs arbitratu, Suet) 6 decisio (*a legal settlement*) Cic Ulp Phr to abide by the *d of the senate*, in auctoritate senatus esse, Liv *to leave a matter to any one's d*, rem alicui permittere, Liv; *to refer it*, ad aliquem rejicere, id II. Fig of *the issue of battles*, etc Phr *to await the d of a battle*, eventum pugnae exspectare, Caes *the d of the struggle rested with arms*, *penes arma erat summa rerum

III. As a quality *firmness* constantia (animi), firmitas, firmus animus Phr (essays) *on d of character*, *de ea quae debet esse animi firmitate atque constantia d is needed*, opus est mature facto (strictly of *prompt, decided action*), Sall

**decisive:** dēcrētorius (late) *a d sentence*, d. sententia, Sen *a d battle*, d pugna, Quint. (universae rei dimicatio, Liv. 1, 38; d ultima, Liv 1, 15) Phr *the combatants parted without a d. result*, manibus aequis abscessum est, Tac. Sall *the d. point in a cause*, causae cardo, Quint *to fight a d engagement*, in casum universae dimicationis venire, Liv *the d or critical point*, discrimen v. CRISIS.

**decisively:** praecisē (*cutting the matter short*): *to refuse d*, p negare, Ulp Phr · *to prove d.*, *certissimis indiciis (argumentis) monstrare.

**deck** (*v.*) I. *To ornament* exorno, orno, 1 v. ADORN, BEAUTIFY. See also DECKED II. *To furnish with a deck* · ponte struere, Tac · v. foll. art.

**deck** (*subs*) pons, pontis *m* *ships flowed with d s*, naves pontibus stratae, Tac. A 2, 6 (where, however, *partial decks* are meant) Phr *a ship with a d.*, navis constrata, Cic *ships without d s*, naves apertae, Cic *twenty Rhodian ships all with d s*, viginti Rhodiae naves, tectae omnes, Liv.

**decked** (*part. adj*). i e. *adorned*. dēcōrus, insignis v. GRACED.

**declaim:** I. *To speak rhetorically*, esp. *by way of practice*: 1. dēclāmo, 1 *they say that Demosthenes used to d. to the waves*, ad fluctum aiunt d. solitum Demosthenem, Cic *Frequent.*, declamito, *to practise declaiming* Cic. 2. prōnuntio, 1 v. TO RECITE II. *To declaim against*: 1. invēhor, vectus, 3 (with in and *acc.*) *to d. vehemently against any one*, in aliquem vehementer in, Cic. Liv v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST 2. incesso, cessīvi and cessi, 3 (with *acc*): v TO ATTACK. 3. quasi concionābundus (aliquem) lacesso crimine (based on Liv)

**declaimer:** I. In strict sense dēclāmātor Cic. II. in bad sense 1. clāmātor [odiosus ac molestus], Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81 defined just before as vulgaris orator . . . attamen in dicendo exercitatus, l c. 2. declāmātor aliquis de ludo, Cic. Or 15 (Rabula is *a wrangling, pettifogging pleader in courts.*)

**declamation:** I. *The practice of declaiming*: dēclāmātio Cic. II. *A speech for declaiming*. 1 dēclāmātio Sen Juv (who uses it for *a subject of declamation*, 10, 167). 2. scholastica Sen III. *Turgid speech*: ampullae. Hor. A. P. 97.

**declamatory:** I. Lit. dēclāmātorius *a d production*, d opus, Cic · *a d. style*, d (scribendi) genus, Cic. II. Fig. *turgid*. tumidus, inflātus v. BOMBASTIC.

**déclaration:** I. *A profession*: 1. professio: *a d. of good will*, bonae voluntatis p., Cic. 2. dēclārātio (*whether by words* or *deeds*): *the d. of your sentiments*, d animi tui, Cic. II. *A formal statement*: 1. (*of

*one's name, property,* etc) prŏfessio Cic. Liv. **2.** rēnuntiātio (*by a magistrate*): *the d. of the poll,* suffragiorum r., Cic Phr · *to make a d on oath,* affirmare jurejurando, Liv v. TO DECLARE. **III.** *A proclamation* · dēnunciātio · *a d. of war,* belli d, Cic. (N B —Not indictio, which is a kind of *impost.*) **IV.** *Of a form of action.* ēdictio: Ulp Dig. v ACTION **V.** *Of sale.* proscriptio Cic.

**declarative** (rare) dēclārātīvus Mart. Cap (Better expl with verb · quod declaret, manifestet, etc.: v TO DECLARE)

**declare: A.** Trans. **I.** *To make known* **1.** declāro, 1 (*by words* or *deeds*) · *the gods often d their presence,* praesentiam saepe suam divi d., Cic.. v. TO MANIFEST. **2.** pātēfācio, 3 v. REVEAL, UNFOLD **3.** āpĕrio, ŭi, ertum, 4 *to d one's opinion,* sententiam suam ap, Cic v DISCLOSE. **4.** ēdico, xi, ctum, 3 (*to say out plainly*) · *being ordered by the consul to d what he knew,* a consule jussus quae sciret e, Sall. **5.** ēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (= edico) *d. your name and country,* ede tuum nomen et patriam, Ov. **6.** prŏfĭteor, fessus, 2 (esp of *giving regular notice* or *information*) · *to d the number of acres* (owned), jugera pr., Cic *to d what share of spoil any one possesses,* quantum quis habeat praedae pr, Cic **II.** *To proclaim* · **1.** dēnuntio, 1 *whom the senate had sent to d war,* quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserant, Cic. **2.** indico, xi, ctum, 3 *he d d was against the Roman people in his own name,* bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. **3.** dēclāro, 1 (less freq in this sense). *M Tullius and C Antonius are d d consuls,* consules declarantur M. Tullius et C Antonius, Sall. Cat 24 Cic.: *he d s Cloanthus victor by the herald's voice,* victorem praeconis voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg **4.** rēnuntio, 1 (of the *formal announcement* of elections, auspices; the technical word) *he is d d consul,* consul renuntiatur, Cic Varr. Liv. **5.** prōnuntio, 1 (*openly, by word of mouth*) · *the judices d. their verdict,* judices sententiam pr., Cic v. TO PROCLAIM. **6.** appello, 1 (*to name, designate*): *he d s Achates victor,* victorem appellat Achaten, Virg. (aliquem) regem appellare may refer either to the *first designation of a king,* or to his being *afterwards* called by that title cf. Caes B. G. 7, 4 (*To d. king* may be approximately expr. by regem facere, creare v TO APPOINT or if the *ceremony of a proclamation* be intended, perh. indicere or nuntiare v. TO ANNOUNCE) **7.** jūdico, 1 (with ref to *a formal decision by a judicial authority*): *to d any one a public enemy,* aliquem hostem j, Cic. Nep **8.** praedico, 1 *announce as a crier*) v. TO PROCLAIM. See also TO PROFESS, PUBLISH. **B.** Intrans **I.** *To affirm, avow.* **1.** prŏfĭteor, fessus, 2 (to d *freely, openly*) *they d. they will shrink from no peril,* profitentur se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. Cic v. TO PROFESS, AVOW **2.** affirmo, confirmo, 1 (*to assert strongly*) v. TO AFFIRM, MAINTAIN **II.** Fig · to d. *for*, i e. *to show oneself favourable to* · Phr *fortune d.d for the right of nations,* pro jure gentium stetit fortuna, Ov. · *to d. for any one,* in causam alicujus descendere, Liv.; partes alicujus sequi, Vell. *the people d d for him,* in hunc favor populi se inclinabat, Liv *when some d d for Sulla others for Cinna,* cum alii Sullanis, alii Cinnanis partibus faverent, Cic · *victory d d for the patres,* victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. · *they waited to see on which side victory would d. herself,* *exspectabant donec palam foret utrius partis esset victoria; ab utra parte fortuna rem daret, cf. Liv. 1, 27.

**declension: I.** *Sinking, deterioration* · v. DECLINE. **II.** *Inflections:* **1.** dēclinātio: Quint.: Varr. **2.** flexus, ūs Quint.

**declinable: 1.** declinābĭlis, e Prisc **2.** cāsuālis, e Varr Prisc

**declination:** dēclinātio, Cic by which the *declination of the* Lucretian atoms may be expr cf Lucr. 2, 221, where the verb declino occurs in this sense v. INCLINATION

**decline: A.** Intrans. **I.** *To incline from the perpendicular* · **1.** declino, 1. Lucr. 2, 221 (for which he has just before used spatio decedere) **2.** inclino, vergo v TO INCLINE. **II.** Fig. of day, noon, etc *to begin to go down* or *end* **1.** inclino, 1 (with *pron. refl.* or as *pass* also *intrans*) · *day having d.d towards afternoon,* inclinato (flexo, Tac.) in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic *day had d d before,* etc, prius sol se meridie inclinavit, quam, etc, Liv · *thou see'st the noon d,* inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. **2.** dēcresco crēvi, 3 *when day is d ing,* decrescente die, Plin **3.** vergo, 3 Suet v TO INCLINE **III.** *To decay* sĕnesco, dēminuor or mĭnŭor, defĭcio · v. TO DECAY, DETERIORATE **IV.** *To abate*, esp of *prices*: **1.** laxo, 1 *the price of corn had d d,* annona laxaverat, Liv. **2.** mĭnŭor, ūtus, 3. *the price of corn d d,* frumenti pretium minutum, Tac **3.** lĕvo, 1 (with *pron refl*). cf Cic Mil. 27, 72. **B.** Trans · **I.** *To refuse* **1.** rēnŭo, rēnŭi, 3 (prop *by a gesture*). *to d a banquet,* convivium r., Cic **2.** dētrecto, 1 · esp in phr., *to d battle,* pugnam detrectare, Liv **3.** rēcūso, 1 *to d the friendship of the Roman people,* populi Romani amicitiam r., Caes v. TO REFUSE Phr · *to d. (a gift) politely,* "benigne" respondere, Hor. **II.** *To inflect* **1.** dēclino, 1: Charis. **2.** flecto, xi, xum, 3 Varr

**decline** (*subs.*): **I.** *Falling off.* **1.** dēflectio *d of strength,* virium d, Cic. **2.** dēminūtio, imminūtio. v. DIMINUTION, DECAY. Phr · *the power of Pompey was on the d.,* *Pompeius in dies minor fieri. *to cause a d. in the price of corn,* annonam laxare, levare, Cic; pretia frugum levare, Tac : *he said he was in the d of life,* dixit suam aetatem vergere, Tac. · *a woman in the d. of life,* vergens annis femina, Tac. *the d. and fall of the commonwealth,* occasus interitusque reipublicae, Cic **II.** *Consumption:* tābes, phthisis. v. CONSUMPTION

**declining** (*adj*). **I.** Lit. *verging* · **1.** prōnus (esp poet) *the sun was d,* p. erat Titan, Ov. **2.** dēvexus *the most delightful is age just d. but not hastening to a close,* jucundissima est aetas d. jam, non tamen praeceps, Sen **3.** dēclīnātus *in d. age,* aetate d, Cic. **4.** dēclīvis, e: *the d. sun,* sol d. in occasum, Plin.: v. SETTING, SINKING. **II.** Fig., *growing less* dēficiens, infractus v. DECAYING

**declining** (*subs.*). i. e. *refusal.* dētrectātio v. REFUSAL. (Or expr. by verb v. TO DECLINE)

**declivity:** **1.** clīvus v. SLOPE, INCLINE. **2.** dēclīve, is, *n.* (*neut. adj*; used substantively after a *prep*). *to retreat by a d,* recipere se per declive, Caes. **3.** prōclīve, is, *n.* (= declive) Lucr.. Liv. **4.** dēclīvĭtas (rare) Caes. **5.** prōclīvĭtas (rare) Hirt. v ASCENT, DESCENT.

**declivitous** (rare) · dēclīvis, prōclīvis, clīvōsus: v. STEEP.

**decoct:** dēcŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. Col · Plin.

**decoction:** **1.** dēcoctum. *a d. of the stalks in sour wine,* d. cauliculorum in vino austero, Plin **2.** dēcoctūra. Plin. **3.** dēcoctio Coel. Aur. Apul **4.** āpozēma, ātis, *n.*: Aemil Macer.

**decollate:** v. DECAPITATE.

**decompose: A.** Trans. **I.** *To resolve into primary elements*: **1.** solvo, dissolvo, rēsolvo, 3. v. TO RESOLVE, DISSOLVE. **2.** rētexo, ŭi, xtum, 3 (lit. *to unweave*, poet.) *nor can (these bodies) be d d,* nec possunt (haec corpora) retexi, Lucr. **II.** *To make rotten*: putrēfācio. fēci, factum, 3: *moisture d s the seeds,* humor semina p, Col v. TO ROT **B.** Intrans.: **I.** *To return to original elements*: rēsolvo, dissolvo, solvo, 3 (with *pron. refl*, or as *pass*) v TO DISSOLVE. **II.** *To decay*: putresco, putris fio: v. TO ROT

**decomposition: I.** *Resolution into primary elements*: **1.** sōlūtio: Cic **2.** dissōlūtio Cic. **3.** rēsōlūtio Isid **II.** *Corruption*: **1.** tābes, is, *f*: Plin. **2.** putror, ōris, *m* Arnob. **3.** putrēdo, ĭnis, *f.*: Apul. v ROTTENNESS.

**decorate:** orno, exorno, dēcŏro, 1: v. TO ADORN Phr. *to d. a building*: *aedificium ornamentis (cujusvis generis) instruendum curare.

**decoration: I.** *The act of decorating* ornātio Vitr; exornātio, Col. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO ADORN) **II.** *An ornament.* **1.** ornāmentum. *the d s from the shrine of Hercules,* ornamenta ex fano Herculis, Caes : *consular d s,* consularia orn., Suet.. Cic. **2.** dēcus, ŏris, *n.* (*a distinction*): *a regal d,* regium d, Sen. **3.** dēcŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (rare). Sil. **4.** insigne, is, *n.*: v. BADGE; INSIGNIA.

**decorator:** exornātor · Cic. (Or expr with verb as, *the d. of a temple,* qui templum ornamentis decorandum suscipit, omni genere ornamentorum vestiendum curat (based on Cic.)

**decorous:** dēcōrus (esp. of *gestures, manners*): v. BECOMING (Or expr by phr as, *it is by no means d,* minime decet; omnino dedecet v. BECOMING: *that which is not d.,* quod a communi sensu abhorret: v. PROPRIETY. (Decens is chiefly poet)

**decorously:** dēcōrē: v. BECOMINGLY, DECENTLY.

**decorticate:** **1.** dēcortĭco, 1 (= corticem arbori detrahere). Plin. **2.** delibro (of the inner bark) · Col.

**decortication:** dēcortĭcātio: Plin.

**decorum:** dēcōrum (= quod decet): Cic v DECENCY.

**decoy** (*v.*): **I.** Lit. (*of animals*): **1.** illĭcio, allĭcio, lexi, lectum, 3: comp. Pl. As. 1, 3, 67. **2.** inesco, 1 (*to entice by a bait*) Ter. **3.** illice (aves, bestias) inducere atque capere (?): comp *subs.* **II.** Fig. illicio, allicio, pellicio: v. ALLURE, SEDUCE, INVEIGLE.

**decoy** (*subs*). **I.** Lit.: **1.** illex or illix, ĭcis, *m.*: *a fowler am I: the bait a woman, the d. her bed,* auceps sum ego; esca est meretrix, lectus illex est, Pl. As 1, 3, 67. **2.** allector (?): cf. Col 8, 10 **II.** Fig.: *any allurement* esca, illecebrae: v. ALLUREMENT, SEDUCTION.

**decrease** (*v*): **A.** Trans. mĭnuo, dēmĭnuo, extĕnuo. v TO DIMINISH. **B.** Intrans.. **1.** dēcresco, crēvi, ētum, 3 (of that which *has a power of growth in itself*) *oysters increase and d (grow and fall off) in unison with the moon,* ostreae cum luna pariter crescunt pariterque d., Cic. *d.ing rivers,* decrescentia flumina, Hor *the fever has d.d,* febris decrevit, Cels **2.** mĭnor fio · *the heap gradually ds,* *paullatim minor fit cumulus v TO DIMINISH. **3.** minuor, dēminuor, ūtus, 3 · *the days d,* minuuntur dies, Sen Phr *the fever d s,* febris levatur, remittitur, Cels. *the price has d d,* retro abit pretium, Plin. · *the heat d s,* calor se frangit, Cic.. v. TO ABATE

**decrease** (*subs*) · **1.** dēcrescentia (*waning*). *the daily d. of the moon,* lunae quotidiana d., Vitr. **2.** imminūtio (most gen. term) *without any d. of your dignity,* sine ulla im dignitatis tuae, Cic. **3.** dēminūtio: v. DIMINUTION (Or expr. by verb as. *the increase or d of anything,* *quantum quid auctum imminutumve sit. v. TO DIMINISH.)

**decreasing** (*adj.*): Phr.. *in a d. ratio,* *ea ratione (lege) ut quid paullatim imminuatur.

**decreasingly:** *ita ut paullatim imminuatur; in minus.

**decree** (*v*): **1.** dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (esp. of *the senate*): *the senate*

*d.d a triumph to Africanus*, senatus triumphum Africano decrevit, Cic *the senate d.d and the people ratified*, senatus decrevit populusque jussit, Cic.: also of *individual magistrates*: Cic. **2.** censeo, ŭi, usum, 2 (of the *vote of a deliberative body*: as *the senate*): *what the senate hath d.d, ratify ye*, quae patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. Caes. **3.** conscisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (of *people* as well as *senate*) · *all the Tuscans had d.d war*, Tusci omnes consciverant bellum, Liv.. Cic Also, scisco, esp of *a resolution of the plebs what the commons should d.*, quae scisceret plebs. Cic v. *subs.* (3). **4.** jŭbeo, jussi, jussum, 2 (of the *people* only) *the people d.d (that) Tullus Hostilius (should be) king*, Tullum Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv.. Cic. (v. *supr.*). **5.** sancio, sanxi, sanctum, *and* sancītum, 4 (*to enact solemnly*) *he d.d a pardon and amnesty for all deeds and words for ever*, omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sanxit, Suet. Cic. v. TO ENACT. **6.** placet, 2, *impers.* (with *dat.*) *the senate d.s that*, etc., senatui placet (followed by *ut* or *acc. and inf.*), Cic *'twas thus d.d by heaven*, hoc placitum est superis, Val Flac. v. RESOLVE (Not edico; which is *to issue an authoritative order*, as was done by magistrates v. TO ORDER)

**decree** (*subs.*). **1.** dēcrētum (usu. of the *senate or superior magistrates*) *a d. of the senate*, senatus d, Caes Cic. **2.** consultum (also less freq consultus, ūs. Sall Plin.) only *of the senate*, senatus-consultum, also written S C., Cic.: Liv. (S-consultum denotes a decree that has been *deliberately considered*: S-decretum may refer to *any special decision* · Dict Ant 387 Auctoritas is also used less formally of *expressed opinions of the senate* v Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.) **3.** scitum (usu *of the commons*). *a d. of the plebs was made on the motion of the tribunes*, s plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv.: Cic more freq written as one word, plēbiscītum, Cic. Liv. (populi scitum when other nations are referred to, Liv.. but Tac. has populi scita of *the Roman people*, A 3, 58) · less freq of other *official ordinances*: *the d.s of the Pontifex*. publica Pontificis scita, Liv. **4.** jussum (of the *people*, but a less formal and authoritative term) cf Cic. Caec. 33, 96. Join. jussa ac scita, Cic. Balb. 18, 42. **5.** ēdictum (*the legal ordinance of a magistrate*; esp. a praetor): v. EDICT. **6.** praescriptum · v RULE.

**decrement:** dēcrēmentum. Gell

**decrepit:** dēcrĕpĭtus: *a d. old man*, d senex, Pl. Ter. Cic. (v. foll art.). (Or expr. by phr. as, confectus senectute, Cic.; aetate, Sall.: defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr.. v. FEEBLE, DISABLED)

**decrepitude:** **1.** aetas decrĕpĭta, Cic.; exacta, Liv. **2.** sēnium, sēnectus v. OLD-AGE

**decrescent:** dēcrescens; sēnescens v TO DECREASE, DECAY

**decretal** (*adj*) dēcrētālis, e. Ulp.

**decretal** (*subs.*). i e *letter of the supreme Pontiff* · dēcrētālis, is, *f.*: (sc. epistola) v. Du Cange, s. v

**decretory** (*adj.*) dēcrētōrius Sen.

**decrial:** obtrectātio, mălēdicta (*pl.*), etc. v. CALUMNY, ABUSE.

**decry:** vītŭpĕro, crīmĭnor, dētrecto, obtrecto, etc. v. TO CENSURE, DISPARAGE, CALUMNIATE Phr *to be d.'d*, male audire, Cic.; infamia flagrare (a very strong expr.), id , infamem esse, Col.: v. TO SPEAK AGAINST.

**decrier:** vītŭpĕrātor, qui vituperat, culminatur · v. TO DECRY.

**decurion:** dēcŭrio, ōnis: Varr.: Veg.

**decury** (*party of ten*): dēcŭria. Col.

**decussate** (v): dēcusso, 1 Cic. The *part.* decussatus is used as *adj.*: Col : v. TO CROSS. Phr.. *d.d lines*, lineae in decussos obliquae, Plin.

**dedicate:** **1.** dēdĭco 1 *to d. a temple to Saturn*, aedem Saturno d., Liv. *to d. a (statue of) Juno*, Junonem d., Liv. Fig.. *d.ing that book to your honour and deserts*, honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr. **2.** dīco, 1 (less freq. than dedico) *to d. a shrine to Minerva*, delubrum Minervae d, Plin : *to d. a book to Maecenas*, librum Maecenati d., Plin. (The word is more frequent in non-religious sense · v TO DEVOTE) **3.** consecro, 1 (*to set apart to a religious use* · whereas dedico refers to the legitimate *ceremony of dedication*) · v. TO CONSECRATE **4.** inaugŭro, 1 (*by taking the auspices*) v. TO INAUGURATE. Phr. *that I should d to him what I have written*, ut mittam ad eum quae scripsi, Cic.: *what is d.d to thee*, res ad te scriptae, Lucil.: *M T. Cicero's three dialogues (d d) to his brother Quintus*, M. T. Ciceronis ad Quintum Fratrem dialogi tres, Cic.

**dedication:** **1.** dēdĭcātio · *d of a temple*, aedis d., Liv.. Suet. (Not dicatio in this sense.) **2.** nuncūpātio (only of a *book*) Plin. (For the difference between dedico and consecro, v. TO DEDICATE.)

**dedicatory:** Phr.: *a d prayer*, prĕcātio (the context defining it) cf. Liv. 2, 8, *fin. d formula*, *dedicationis carmen v FORMULA *epistle d*, praefatio, Plin. pref. *fin.* more precisely, *epistola una cum libro ad aliquem scripta; epistola libum dicantis ad aliquem honoris causa scripta (?) but in general it suffices to prefix the names of the persons concerned; as, "Plinius Secundus Vespasiano Suo" Pref N. H

**deduce:** **I.** *To derive from* dērĕpĕto (*to go far back for*), duco, dēdūco v TO DERIVE. **II.** *To argue, infer* one thing *from* another colligo, concludo v TO CONCLUDE, INFER

**deducible:** consectārius (lit *consequent, following legitimately*). Cic Or expr by circuml.. *quod ex concessis colligi potest*, sequitur

**deduct:** **1** dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *d from the capital what has been paid for interest*, de capite deducite quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. **2.** dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *to d something from the sum total*, ex ea summa d., Cic.. Nep. **3.** dēminuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to d. five sesterces from one mina*, de mina una quinque nummos d., Pl. **4.** rēmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 Hor. A. P. 327. **5.** (in *pass.*) dēcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *nothing will be d'd from the total*, de summa mihil decedet, Ter. Cic. Liv Phr *he ruthlessly d.s 5 per cent. from the capital*, quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, Hor S. 1, 2, 14.

**deduction** · **I.** *Taking away something* · **1.** dēductio. *to make d.s*, deductiones facere, Cic. **2.** dēcessio: Cic (Usu. better expr by verb as, *to make a d. of one per cent*, partem centesimam de capite deducere *to make a considerable d*, aliquantum de summa detrahere v TO DEDUCT.) **II.** In logical sense, *that which is deduced*: consequens, quod consectarium est, Cic. (Not deductio in this sense) Phr. *the d.s of geometry*, *quae a geometris demonstrantur.

**deductive:** Phr · *d reasoning*, *argumentandi (ratiocinandi) id genus quo omnia ex principiis quibusdam concludantur atque demonstrantur, disserendi ratio ex principiis facta.

**deed:** **I.** *Thing done*: **1.** factum v. ACT **2.** res, rēi, *f* (where *doing* is implied in the context) *the d.s of the Athenians*. Athenensium res gestae. Sall *to declare their will (of the people) by actual d.s*, voluntatem suam declarare rebus ipsis et factis Julian Dig. *In very d.*, rēvēra, reapse . v. REALITY (in) **3.** făcĭnus, ŏris, *n* : i e. *a bold, daring deed*. v. ACHIEVEMENT, CRIME. Phr. *an evil d.*, maleficium, malefactum; *a good d.*, beneficium (*a kindness*), benefactum (esp. in *pl.*): Cic **II.** *A legal instrument*. **1.** instrūmentum (rare). *a d. of purchase*, emptionis inst., Scaev **2.** syngrăpha v. LOAN, CONTRACT. **3** tăbŭla often *pl.* · *a marriage-d.*, tabulae nuptiales Tac.; matrimoniales, Jul. Firm *to draw up a marriage-d.*, tabulas signare, Hier. Phr. *in accordance with the d. of contract*, ex lege locationis, Cic.

**deem:** pŭto, hăbeo, dūco, existīmo, etc. v. TO THINK.

**deep** (*adj*) **I.** Lit. **1.** altus *ditches three feet d*, scrobes tribus pedibus a., Pall. (Cic. would have written ties pedes) *a d well*, a. puteus, Pl. *a d wound*, a. vulnus, Virg. *very d.*, praealtus, Liv. Sall **2** profundus (*very deep*, as an abyss) *the d sea*, mare p., Cic.. *d. valleys*, p. valles, Stat. v. BOTTOMLESS. **3.** dēpressus (rare and late) *a d. place*, locus d, Frontin. Phr. *a d. furrow*, sulcus altę impressus, Cic.. *an immensely d. cavern*, spelunca infinita altitudine, id.; in mirandam altitudinem depressa, cf. id. Veri. 5, 27, 68 (but spelunca pedes quinquaginta in altitudinem would not be good v. *supr.* 1) *to strike d root*, radices penitus agere, Quint. **II.** By anal ; in various senses Phr. *d. sleep*, arctus (artus) somnus, Cic.; also altus somnus, Hor. *d silence*, alta silentia, Ov. *having drawn up (his) army three d*, triplici instructa acie, Sall *ranks ten d*, deni ordines in latitudinem, Frontin. *a deeper line*, latior acies, Liv. *the d. gloom of a prison*, profunda nox carceris, Quint *d. and abstruse matters*, res reconditae abstrusaeque, Cic. *to lay a deep plot for any one*, insidias penitus abstrusas contra aliquem ponere, Cic. *he drew a d. sigh*, petivit suspirium alte, Pl *a d. conviction*, opimo firma, Cic *he stood in d thought*, stetit cogitabundus, Gell.: *d. thought*, attentissima cogitatio, Cic. **III.** Of sounds. grăvis, e *a d sound*, g sonus, Cic Quint **IV** Of colours **1.** sātur, ūra, ūrum *a d colour*, s color, Plin. *a deeper purple* purpura saturior, Sen **2.** sātūrātus Plin **3.** (?) austērus Plin. (opp to floridus color, 35, 12). **V.** Of the mind; in good sense altus *a d. or profound mind*, alta indoles, Liv. *very d learning*, altissima eruditio, Plin. v PROFOUND. **VI.** = *cunning, artful* · callidus, dŏlōsus, subdŏlus v ARTFUL, CUNNING.

**deep** (*subs*) **1.** altum *tossed on the d.*, jactatus alto, Virg. **2.** profundum (rare) *the father of the d.* (Neptune), pater profundi. Val. Fl. **3.** pontus (*the deep sea*): Virg. Ov v. SEA.

**deepen:** **I.** Trans. expr. by verbs with compar of adjs. for *deep*: as, *to d a channel*, rivum altiorem facere, reddere (rivum deprimere, Pompon ) *to d a colour*, colorem saturiorem, saturatiorem reddere, etc · v DEEP Phr.. *to d a furrow*, sulcum altius imprimere, Cic *to d any one's grief*, alicui dolorem augere, Cic *to d. an impression*, efficere ut aliquid altius alicui in pectus descendat, cf. Sall. J. 11, *fin.*; ut quid penitus (altius) in mente insideat, insidat, cf. Cic de Or 2, 28, 122. **II.** Intrans. altior ho, etc v. DEEP. Phr *the darkness d.s neath the curtain of night*, obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg *the combat d.s*, ingravescit proelium · Cic has ingravescit malum, ad Brut. 1, 10, *init*, or ingruit, cf. Virg. A 8, 535; or gliscit, Pl. As. 5, 2, 62 Tac

**deepening** (*adj.*) ingrăvescens, ntis v. preced. art *fin.*

**deep-laid:** as *a plot*, (insidiae) penitus abstrusae, Cic. N B. For such compounds as *deep-thinking deep-read*, see DEEPLY

**deeply, deep** (*adv.*): **I** Lit **1.** altē *the iron had not descended deep into the body*, ferrum haud a. in corpus descenderat, Liv. "*deep-wasted*," *alte cinctus (intended to represent the Homeric βαθύκολπος). **2.** pĕnitus (lit. *inwardly*) : *a stone d. worn away*, saxum p. exesum, Cic. **3.** profundē (*very*

*deeply*: rare) *the more mettlesome (a horse) is, the more d. he dips his nose in drinking*, quo quis acrior, in bibendo profundius nares mergit, Plin Phr *deeply rooted*, altis, altissimis radicibus defixus, Cic *d.-throated* (fig), profundo ore, cf. Hor 4, 2, 8 *to drink deeply*, perpotare, Cic, damnose bibere (a comically strong expr), Hor **II.** Fig **1.** altē *to examine (into things) more d.*, altius perspicere, Cic **2.** pēnitus (*inwardly, going to the heart of the matter*) *to be d. conversant with all the emotions of the soul*, perpenscere omnes animorum motus, Cic *to be d. impressed on the mind*, in animo penitus insidere, id **3.** grāviter (*of emotion*) *to be d. grieved*, graviter dolere, Caes. *to be d. in love*, graviter amare, Pl. **4.** subtiliter *strictly, accurately*, PRECISELY q v. Phr *to meditate more d. and attentively*, acrius et attentius cogitare, Cic *thinking d.*, cogitabundus, Cic *to impress a thing d. on the mind*, efficere ut quid in animo haereat (based on Cic)

**deepness:** v DEPTH.

**deer:** **1.** cervus, *f* cerva v STAG, HIND **2.** dāma (strictly *fallow-deer*), *m* and *f* *timid d.*, d timidi, Virg; pavidae, Ov Phr *a d.'s skin*, cervina pellis, Hor Plin *d.'s flesh*, venison, cervina, Edict Diocl, less precisely, ferina, Virg

**deface:** dēformo, turpo, etc v TO DISFIGURE

**defaced** (*adj*) dēformis, mācūlōsus *or* mendōsus (*full of blemishes*) v DISFIGURED

**defacement:** **1.** dēprāvātio (both as *act* and *state*) Cic **2.** dēformātio (as *act* rare) Liv Join depravatio et foeditas v DISFIGUREMENT

**defalcate:** v. e *to deduct* dēdūco; dētrāho v DEDUCT

**defalcation:** **I.** Strictly; *deduction*: dēductio, rētentio v DEDUCTION. (Obsol in this sense) **II.** *Fraud.* v. EMBEZZLEMENT

**defamation:** mālēdictum, probrum, opprobrium, etc (esp *pl*). v CALUMNY.

**defamatory** (*adj*): **1.** lāmōsus *d. pamphlets*, f libelli, Tac **2.** crīminōsus *d. iambics*, c. iambi, Hor. **3.** probrōsus Tac v. LIBELLOUS, LIBEL.

**defame:** **1.** (rare) diffāmo, 1 *to d. any one in an abusive poem*, probroso carmine aliquem d, Tac.: Ov. **2.** infāmo, 1. Col **3.** mālēdīco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *dat*) · v TO REVILE, ABUSE **4.** More precisely, expr. by circuml, as, infamiam, probrum alicui inferre, maledicta in aliquem conferre, conjicere Sall. v. TO SLANDER, LIBEL, CALUMNIATE.

**defamer:** **1.** obtrectātor (less strong than the Eng.) Cic. **2.** (homo) mālēdicus, *comp.* maledicentior, Pl Cic (who has conviciator maledicus, Mur. 6, 13) **3** Expr by *part.* as, *to reply to a d. of character*, probra inferenti respondere, etc. v. TO DEFAME (4)

**default** (*subs.*) · **I.** *Act of omission* · perh dēlictum v. FAULT. **II.** *Deficiency, want*: Phr · *in d. of a roof, passing the night in the forum*, inopia tecti in foro pernoctans, Cic *in d. of missiles they threw stones*, *deficientibus telis, or* quum tela deficerent, deessent (deficere of a *failing supply*; deesse of *absolute lack*), quum minus supperetrent missilia, etc v TO FAIL. **III.** *Failure of appearance* · Phr *to make d.*, cessare, Suet. Dig. *in a case of bail*, vadimonium deserere, Cic. · *to let judgment go by d.*, citatum non respondere, Varr. ap Gell. *to condemn by d.*, *absentem damnare.

**defaulter:** **I.** *One who is in arrears*: rēliquātor Scaev **II.** *An embezzler*: pēculātor Cic. **III.** *One who does not put in an appearance*: qui ad vadimonium non venit qui vadimonium deserit v. BAIL

**defeat** (*v.*) **I.** *To gain a victory over*: vinco, dēvinco (stronger than simple verb), sūpēro, pello, etc. v TO CONQUER, OVERCOME, BEAT Phr *to be d'd* (in a candidateship), repulsam ferre (a populo), Cic v. DEFEAT (*subs*) **II.** *To frustrate, baffle* (q v) **1.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 *to d. the plans of these bad men*, horum perditorum consilia f, Cic.. v TO BAFFLE. **2.** frustror, 1. v. TO FRUSTRATE. **3.** disturbo, 1 (*to introduce confusion, upset*) Cic **4.** dissĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (similar to disturbo) *to d. plans*, consilia d, Liv Cic **5.** (in *pass*) · expr. by frustra esse; ad irritum cadere, redigi v. TO FRUSTRATE (*fin*) Phr . *to d. the wishes of the dead*, voluntates mortuorum rescindere, Cic v. TO RESCIND, ANNUL, CONFOUND, OVERTHROW. **III.** In special sense of a *measure proposed*. antīquo, 1 (lit. *to prefer the old*) *to d. a bill*, rogationem antiquare, Cic

**defeat** (*subs*) · **I.** Military **1.** clādes (*a great defeat*): Cic Liv v DISASTER **2.** adversa pugna *or* adversum proelium · Liv Caes (The latter author has in similar sense the euphemisms, detrimentum, incommodum) **3.** fūga (*a flight, rout*) · *to inflict (on the enemy) a tremendous d.*, ingentem fugam dare, Liv also facere, id. but fuga should be used only in referring to an actual battle of which it forms a *feature*. **4.** Often better expr by a verb as, *the Locri had inflicted a severe d. on the Crotoniates*, Crotoniatas Locri maximo proelio devicerant, Nep. *to suffer a d.*, acie fundi, Front. v TO CONQUER, ROUT. Phr. *not by d.s but by victories*, non offensionibus belli sed victoriis, Cic (*we*) *have suffered a d.*, male pugnatum est, Liv **II.** Non-military as, *in a candidateship*, or *a measure proposed*: **1.** repulsa (only of *candidates*) · *ignominious d.*, sordida r, Hor *a d. in suing for the edileship*, r aedilicia, Cic *to sustain a d.*, r ferre (a populo), Cic; also referre (in slightly different sense), id. Off., 1, 39, 138. **2.** (Of the defeat *of a measure*) · expr by part. of v antiquo as, *by the d. of this measure*, *hac lege antiquata *no greater calamity could happen than the d. of this measure*, *nullum majus incommodum accipi posset quam ut haec lex antiquaretur. v. DEFEAT (*n.*).

**defecate** (rare) dēfaeco, 1 Col. v. REFINE, STRAIN.

**defecation** · dēfaecātio Tert.. M L. (fig.) v STRAINING.

**defect** (*subs.*): **1.** vītium v. FLAW, FAULT. **2.** menda, mendum v. BLEMISH. **3.** Expr with verb as, *there is some defect* (deficiency), nonnihil deest, deficit v. DEFICIENT, DEFICIENCY. Phr *natural ds*, quaedam contra naturam depravata, Cic · (*Lucilius*) *had this d*, fuit hoc vitiosus, Hor.: in sim. sense mendōsus v DEFECTIVE *without any ds*, emendātus v. FAULTLESS.

**defection:** dēfectio (both in lit and fig sense) Cic Nep v REVOLT, FALLING AWAY, DESERTION, APOSTACY.

**defective:** **I** In gen. sense **1.** mancus (prop *of the body; wanting in some of its parts*). v MAIMED. Fig. *of virtue*, m. virtus, Cic. **2.** vītiōsus (*having flaws* or *defects*) · v. FAULTY, VICIOUS. **3.** mendōsus (sim. to preceding): Cic (Both mendosus and vitiosus are stronger than the Eng) **4.** imperfectus v. IMPERFECT. **5.** claudus (lit *lame*) · Ov. Phr (*these verses*) *are somewhat d*, *nonnihil viti habent; aliqua parte mendosi sunt · *if there is anything d (lame) in our speech*, si quid in oratione claudicat, Cic. **II.** Grammatically *dēfectīvus M. L

**defectively:** mendōsē (*with many faults* Cic.), vitiōsē (esp. *of a defect in the auspices*: Cic.), prāvē (*wrongly*) · v BADLY, IMPERFECTLY

**defectiveness:** may usu. be expr. by vītium, etc.. v. DEFECT.

**defence:** **I.** *That which defends*: praesīdium, tūtēla, mūnīmentum, prōpugnācŭlum: v. PROTECTION, FORTIFICATION **II.** *Act or duty of defending*: **1.** dēfensio *to prepare all things for the d. of the city*, omnia ad d. urbis apparare, Caes *to undertake any one's d. (in court)*, alicujus defensionem suscipere, Cic **2.** prōpugnātio Cic **3.** tūtela (very often *of deities*). Cic Hor. v. PROTECTION Less freq tuitio *d. of oneself*, sui t, Cic **4** patrōcĭnium (*in court*) *to undertake the d. of legal and civil disputes*, p. legitimarum et civilium controversiarum suscipere, Cic Phr *counsel for the d.*, *rei patronus, qui reo adest v. COUNSEL *to make a sham d.*, praevaricari *the conduct of one who makes a sham d.*, praevāricātio v COLLUSION. *In d. of*, pro (with *abl*) v FOR, BEHALF OF (on). **III.** *A speech by way of defence* · **1.** dēfensio *he read the d. of Demosthenes*, d Demosthenis legit, Plin Suet. (More Ciceronian would be oratio pro .. habita) **2.** excūsātio v. APOLOGY **3.** purgātio (*a clearing of oneself*) Cic v JUSTIFICATION **IV.** *State or capacity for resistance* (in milit sense) Phr *to put the city in a state of d.*, urbem ad vim propulsandam parare, omnibus rebus instruere, Kr (based on Cic); praesidia urbis curare, dispositis praesidiis urbis moenia firmare

**defenceless:** **1.** inermis, e (*unarmed*). *a territory d. and destitute of garrison*, in ager ac nudus praesidiis, Liv Cic. **2.** defensionibus nudatus (of that which has been *deprived of its defenders*) Cic.

**defend:** **1.** dēfendo, di, sum, 3 (the most gen term) *I d'd the commonwealth when a young man*, defendi remp juvenis, Cic *I d.* (in court) *him whom you accuse*, eum defendo quem tu accusas, Cic *to d. any one from wrong*, aliquem ab injuria d. Cic. *Frequent* dēfenso, 1 (implying *activity of defence*) Sall (not Cic); dēfensito, 1 *to be in the habit of d.ing causes*, causas defensitare, Cic. (who uses the word only once) **2.** tŭeor; *frequent* tūtor (*to secure against any apprehended danger* · defendo implies *an actual attack*) v. TO PROTECT **3.** patrōcinor (*at law* · with *dat*): *to d. the undoubted*, indubitatis p, Ter Quint. **4.** prōpugno, 1 (implying *imminent danger* or *vigorousness of defence*). *to d. any one's reputation*, pro fama alicujus pugnare, Cic **5.** prōhĭbeo, 2 (*to ward off*. q. v) *from which danger d. ye the republic*, a quo periculo defendite remp, Cic. **6.** tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to shelter*): *he had d'd my safety and life*, is meam salutem atque vitam texerat, Cic v. TO SHELTER. **7.** praesīdeo, 2 (with *dat.*). v. TO GUARD. Phr. *a town d'd both by nature and by art*, oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes v TO FORTIFY *Heaven d us!* Di, obsecro vostram fidem! Pl.

**defendant:** rēus, 1; *fem* rēa (*in a criminal trial*) *who was plaintiff?—Fannius who d.?—Flavius*, quis erat petitor?—Fannius quis reus? Flavius, Cic v ACCUSED Phr *I gave this advice to all ds* (in civil cases), ego omnibus unde petitur hoc consilium dedi, Cic (so that, is unde petitur = *d*): *to be counsel for the d.*, rei patrocinium suscipere v. DEFENCE (II. 4)

**defender:** **1.** dēfensor (the most gen term) *the d. of right and liberty*, juris et libertatis d., Cic Caes. **2.** prōpugnātor (a stronger and more expressive word) *a place abandoned by its ds*, a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes Fig *the d. of a crime*, sceleris pr, Just. v. CHAMPION. **3.** patrōnus (*in court*): v. PATRON, ADVOCATE. **4.** praeses, ĭdis, *m.*. v. GUARDIAN. (Or expr. by *imperf. part.* of defendo, tueor, &c. v L. G. § 638.)

**defensive:** Phr.: *there are weapons offensive and d.*, alia sunt tela ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic *a d. war*, bellum quod defendendo geritur, Kr. (based on Cic); *quod ad injuriam propulsandam suscipitur; quod sui defendendi causa geritur *to reduce the Armenians to the d.*, Armenios ad sua

defendenda cogere, Tac. *an alliance offensive and d.*, *societas ad bellum defendendum atque interendum facta: v. ALLIANCE.

**defensively:** dēfendendo. v. preced. art. *fin.*

**defer:** I. Trans., *to postpone* · differo, confero, prōlāto v. TO PUT OFF, POSTPONE. Phr. *hope is d.'d*, spes prorogatur, Pl. *to d. the elections till January*, comitia in Januarium mensem protrudere, Cic.. *I will d the building till your arrival*, aedificationem ad tuum adventum sustentabo, Cic *to d the assault till night*, oppugnationem ad noctem sustinere, Caes. · Liv. · *to d. the hearing of a case*, ampliare, Cic v. TO ADJOURN · *long d.'d hope*, spes sera, Tac

II. Intrans.: *to show deference to* · cēdo, obsequor, mōligeror: v. TO COMPLY WITH, YIELD.

**deference:** 1. observantia (*respect shown for age, superior wisdom*, etc) *to treat with respect and d*, observantia verēri et colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66 Join officia atque observantia (the former referring to *acts* of service), Cic. Balb 28, 63. 2. obsequium (esp of deference *carried to excess*) v. COMPLAISANCE, OBSEQUIOUSNESS 3. rēverentia, vērecundia: v. RESPECT. Phr. *to treat with d.*. (1.) observo, 4 (with *dat.*, a strong expression). *the plebs had till that time been treated with the utmost d*, plebi ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, Liv. (2.) cōlo, ui, cultum, 3 (*to show regard, respect for*; with *acc*): *if I treat you with d. I shall not love you*, si te colo, non amabo, Mat. 2, 55. Join observare et colere; verēri et colere, Cic (3) observo, 1 (implying *superiority in years, honours*, etc): *to be treated with great d and respect*, diligenter observari et coli, Cic. Virg (1) obsequor, secūtus, 3 (with *dat*): v. TO COMPLY WITH.

**deferential:** 1. observans, ntis (*treating with respect as a superior*). *a man most d. to me*, homo mei observantissimus, Cic. 2. officiōsus (*abounding in acts of respect and courtesy*). v OBLIGING, COURTEOUS. 3. obsequiōsus: v OBSEQUIOUS.

**deferentially:** 1. obsequenter: Plin 2. rēverenter: v RESPECTFULLY. Phr. *to treat d.*, observo, inservio (with *dat*), etc.. v. DEFERENCE (*fin.*).

**deferring** (*subs*): v POSTPONEMENT.

**defiance:** prōvocātio. v CHALLENGE Phr *in d of the laws*, invitis legibus v. SPITE OF (III).

**defiant** (*adj.*): 1. mīnax, ācis (*menacing*. q v) *our d* (*manners*) *touched the base earth with their beards*, minaces inter se solum tetigere mento, Hor. Join minax atque arrogans, Cic. 2. ferox, ōcis (*high spirited*; very often *to excess*) · *by the help of Venus d*, Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor.. *of d temper*, mentis ferox, Ov. Met. 8, 613. 3. impāvidus, intrepidus (in good sense). v. FEARLESS, UNDISMAYED

**defiantly:** mīnāciter, ferōciter: v. MENACINGLY, FIERCELY. and cf. *adj* (The *adj* themselves may often be used as *to behave d towards*, alicui ferocem esse, Liv. *he answered d*, *respondit ferox, impavidus v. L. G. § 343)

**deficiency:** 1. most freq. expressed by dēficio, dēsum as, *he could not be exposed to a d. of timber*, non materia dēficere poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37. *without any d of cash*, non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep 1, 4, 11 v WANTING (to be), FAIL. 2. dēfectio (as something *arising*, not a state). v. FAILURE. 3. dēfectus, ūs (=as *state*): Plin. 4. angustiae, arum (*straits*: q. v.) · *concerning the d. of provisions*, de rei frumentariae angustiis, Caes.: Cic. 5. difficultas (prop. *difficulty of providing*). *d. of everything*, omnium rerum d., Hirt. 6. pēnūria · *a d. of females*, p. mulierum, Liv. *d of water*, aquarum p., Sall. 7. lācūna v DEFICIT cf. WANT, DEARTH Phr *a d of wisdom*, sapientiae parum, Sall

**deficient** (*adj*) 1. inops, ōpis (*provinces not at all d in men and abounding in money*, provinciae nec inopes virorum, et pecuniae opulentae, Tac. 2. mancus (prop *crippled*) Cic 3. cultus (*mutilated in some way* poet) *our d.* (or *imperfect*) *happiness*, curta res, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64 Phr. · *to be d*, deesse. v. WANTING, TO BE.

**deficit** (*subs*) · lācūna *to make up a d.*, l. rei familiaris explere, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 138. Or expr. by verb as, *there is a d of* . . . , deficit . . : v. WANTING, TO BE.

**defier:** 1. prōvocātor· Gell.· v. CHALLENGER. 2. contemptor, sprētor. v. DESPISER.

**defile** (*v. tr*): 1. contāmīno, 1 (usu. in fig. sense): *to d. oneself with bloodshed*, se sanguine c, Cic : v. TO STAIN, SULLY. 2. inquīno, 1 (esp *with filth*): *to d. a dress*, vestem in., Pl. Fig *to d. marriage and family and homes*, nuptias et genus et domos in, Hor. 3. foedo, 1. v. TO BEFOUL, DISFIGURE. 4. mācŭlo, commācŭlo, 1: v. TO STAIN. 5. incesto, 1: v. TO POLLUTE.

**defile** (*n. intr*): 1. transeo, transvĕhor (the former of *infantry*, the latter of *cavalry*): *foot and horse, adorned with their decorations, d.d.* (in triumphal procession), pedites equitesque transiere ac transvecti sunt, Liv. 10, 46 (transvehor is esp. used of the equites *defiling before the censor for review*: Liv. 9, 46, *fin*.). 2. decurro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3 (*of military movements at quick pace*): Liv 3. agmine abire (*to d. in column*) · Liv ap Quich. Phr.: *the army d.s through the pass*, agmen per saltum porrigitur, Tac. A. 1, 51

**defile** (*subs*) · 1. angustiae, arum · *a d. of the road*, tumens a, Caes. 2. fauces, ium, *f.* (*a mountain gorge*) · v. PASS (*subs*)

**defiled** (*part. adj*): mācŭlōsus. or use *p. part.* of verbs under TO DEFILE, POLLUTE.

**defilement:** mācŭla, contāmīnātio, mācŭlātio (the latter two rare) stuprum, *of a woman*: Cic v POLLUTION

**defiler:** 1. contāmīnator · *d. of his father's bed*, tori paterni c., Tert. 2. (*of a woman*) stuprātor. Sen : v. POLLUTER.

**definable:** quod dēfiniri potest v. TO DEFINE; (dēterminābilis, e Tert.).

**define:** I. *To mark out, fix by limits* 1. termino, 1. *to d the public from the private land*, agrum publicum a privato t, Cic. v. TO BOUND. 2. circumscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to enclose by precise boundaries*). *to d any one's place of residence*, locum habitandi alicui c, Cic. 3. dēfīnio, 4 *every one had had his proper place d d*, suus cuique locus definitus erat, Caes. II. *To give a definition of*: 1. dēfīnio, 4 · *to d an orator comprehensively*, oratoris vim universam et propriam def. complectique, Cic · *fortitude is rightly d d by the Stoics to be virtue defending justice*, probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam virtutem esse dicunt propugnantem pro aequitate, Cic. Join. illustrare aliquid, et definire verbis, Cic. 2. fīnio, 4. *as if you should d. a horse*, ut si finias equum, Quint 3. circumscrībo, 3. *to d a man*, [dicere et] c verbis quid sit homo, Gell. *to d. briefly*, brevi c. et definire, Cic

**definer:** qui dēfīnit, etc. see *verb.*

**definite:** 1. dēfīnītus · *there are two kinds of questions, one ind., the other d.*, quaestionum duo sunt genera, alterum infinitum, alterum d., Cic. 2. fīnītus. used by Cic as = definitus (*supr.*): v. FINITE Of the *d. article*, f. articulus, Varr. 3. stātus, constitūtus. v. FIXED, APPOINTED.

**definitely:** 1. dēfīnītē Cic 2. fīnītē Gell 3. diserte v EXPRESSLY

**definition:** I. *The act of defining* expr by verb as, *to aim at giving correct d.s*, *rebus definiendis verbisque propriae circumscribendis studere v. TO DEFINE (II) II. A formal definition* · 1. dēfīnītio *a d. is a short and exact explanation*, d est brevis et circumscripta explicatio, Cic 2. fīnītio Phr. *to give a d* of a thing v TO DEFINE (II).

**definitive:** dēfīnītivus Cic. dēcrētorius, Sen v. DECISIVE Phr *a d sentence*, sententia terminalis, Just *to pronounce a d. sentence*, litem dirimere, Cic

**definitively:** 1. dīsertē v. EXPRESSLY. 2. dēfīnītīvē Just

**deflect:** I. Trans dēflecto, xi, xum, 3 . v TO BEND DOWN II. Intrans . 1. dēflecto *to d a little*, paullum d., Suet 2. dēcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 Luct. v. TO DEVIATE. 3. dēclino, 1 · v TO DECLINE.

**deflection:** 1. dēflexus, ūs Col 2. dēflexio Mart 3. dēclinātio *by a slight d of the body*, exigua corporis d, Curt.

**defloration:** stuprum v. DEBAUCHERY, SEDUCTION.

**deflour:** 1. stupro, constupro, 1 . v. TO DEBAUCH 2. dēvirgino, 1 (rare) · Petron. v. TO SEDUCE.

**deflourer:** stuprātor. v DEBAUCHER

**defluxion:** 1. fluxio, *f* : *d.s* (running) *from the eyes*, oculorum fluxiones, Plin 2. dēfluvium Plin 3. dēfluxio Jul Firm 4. destillātio · Plin

**deform:** dēformo, foedo, in pejus fingo (used by Hor. of *caricature*), etc v. TO DISFIGURE

**deformed** (*part adj*): 1. dēformātus (corpore) Cic 2. prāvus (*crooked, misshapen*, esp of *particular limbs* or *features*) · (parts of the body) *that are d* or *crippled*, prava aut debilitata aut imminuta, Cic *d ankles*, p tali, Hor. 3. dēprāvātus (=pravus, but more freq. in fig sense) Varr.

4. distortus (*twisted out of proper shape*) *that wise men when most d are yet handsome*, sapientes si distortissimi sint formosos esse, Cic. · *a d person* (*body*), d. corpus, Quint Hor (N B — Deformis, though applicable to persons deformed, denotes rather *ugly, unsightly* extortus, as in Plin Ep 8, 18, *med*, is *dislocated, put out of shape* by disease.) Special kinds of deformity may be expr. by, vārus, *knock-kneed*; valgus, *bow-legged*; etc. · where see the several words

**deformity:** 1. dēformītas *d of body*, corporis d, Cic. *d of mind*, animi d, Cic 2. prāvitas (*crookedness* · esp of *particular features*) · *d. of limbs*, membrorum pr., Cic 3. distortio (?) cf Cic Fin. 5, 12, 35 Phr *a person marked by some d*, cui aliquid distortum, depravatum, imminutum sit cf DEFORMED.

**defoul:** foedo, inquino; concāco (*with ordure*) · v. TO POLLUTE.

**defraud:** 1. fraudo, 1 (*of all kinds of dishonesty*) · *to d one's creditors*, creditores fr, Cic *to d. any one of a triumph*, aliquem triumpho fr., Suet. 2. dēfraudo, 1 (less freq. than simple verb) *to d. any one of the fruit of his victor*, aliquem fructu victoriae d., Liv Cic (rare). 3. circumvēnio, circumscrībo v. TO CHEAT, DECEIVE.

**defrauder:** fraudātor *a d. of creditors*, creditorum f, Cic. (dēfraudātor: rare) v. CHEAT, ROGUE.

**defray:** 1. suppĕdito, 1 (*to supply what is needful*) *the expenses are d.'d by a tax*, tributo sumptus suppeditantur, Liv. 2. tōlĕro, 1 (*to sustain*). *by that means the public expenditure is d.'d*, inde tolerantur impensae publicae, Plin. 12, 14, 32. 3. subsisto, stĭti, 3 (strictly *to bear up under*): *I could not d. the expense*, sumptui s. non possem. Brut. ap. Cic Div. 11, 1c.

**defrayer**: qui sumptus suppeditat, etc see *vb.*

**defrayment**: v. PAYMENT

**deft** (rare) ăgĭlis (*light, active*), hăbĭlis (*handy, apt*), mundus (*neat*)· see the several words.

**deftly**: scienter (*knowingly, cleverly*), commŏdē (*suitably, well*), scītē, doctē (*cleverly, expertly*)· see the several words.

**defunct**: mortuus, dēfunctus (vita) v DIAD *Very nearly d*, mŏrĭbundus, sēmĭmārīmis v HALF-DEAD.

**defy**: I. *To challenge*: 1. prōvŏco, ī v. TO CHALLENGE. 2. dēposco, pōposci, 3 *boldness in d ing dangers*, audacia in deposcendis periculis, Tac II. *To show contempt for*. contemno, sperno v. DESPISE.

**degeneracy**: Phr.· *the d. of morals increases day by day*, mores deteriores increbrescunt in dies, Pl *the moral d. of the state*, corrupti mores civitatis, Sall. *your brother who shows no d. from your family*, frater tuus qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.. *d. of blood*, degener sanguis, Sen. *had not d in other matters darkened even this renown*, ni degeneratum (*p part.*: not Ciceronian) in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset, Liv. 1, 53, *mat.*: *everything is destined to d*, omnia fatis ruere in pejus, Virg.

**degenerate** (*v.*). 1 dēgĕnĕro, ī *and fruits d. forgetting former juices*, pomaque d. succos oblita priores, Ov Virg. *to d from one's parents*, a parentibus d, Liv *custom and discipline did not allow him to d*, consuetudo eum et disciplina d non sinebat, Cic. 2. descisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3 *to d from their ancient glory* (of the arts), d. ab ista vetere gloria, Tac 3. excīdo, cĭdi, 3: *liberty d s into licence*, in vitium libertas excidit, Hor. 4. expr with phr as, in pejus ruere, Virg deteriores fieri (v. foll. art.) in vitium labi, Hor. v. TO DETERIORATE

**degenerate** (*adj.*): 1. dēgĕner, ĕnĕris: *not d. from a father's mien*, patrii non d. oris, Ov. *fear bringeth to proof d. souls*, d animos timor arguit, Virg 2. dētĕrior, us (lit *worse, inferior*)· *a d. and faded age*, d. ac decolor aetas, Virg.. *altogether d*, deterrimus, Cic. 3. vītiōsior, pējor, etc. or more precisely, pejor avis, patre, etc. v. Hor. Od. 3, 6, 47.

**degenerateness**: expr. with verb as, *how great is our d*, quantum a patribus degeneravimus, etc. v. TO DEGENERATE.

**degeneration**: v preced. art.

**deglutinate**: dēglūtĭno, ī (*to loosen what has become cemented*): v. TO LOOSEN.

**deglutition**: expr with verb· as, *by d*, vorando, glutiendo v. TO SWALLOW

**degradation**: I. Lit. 1. (ordinis) āmōtio. Cai. Dig. 2. (ab ordine) mōtio, ōnis Ulp. 3. (gradūs) dējectio. Modest Dig. Phr. *sentenced to d* (*civil*), capitis minor, Hor *dismissal with d.* (from the army), missio ignominiosa, Ulp v DEGRADE. II. Fig. 1. ignōmĭnia, dēdĕcus v. DISGRACE. 2. imminūtio (with or without dignitatis) Cic

**degrade**: I. Lit. expr. by ordo (*of officers in the army*), or locus (of *rank in general*)· as, *to d. to the ranks*, in ordinem cogere, Liv.; redigere, Suet.; adimere ordinem (of *centurions only*), Tab Heracl. Phr.. *to d from the rank of senator*, aliquem senatorio loco (= senatu) movere, Cic. *to d. a common soldier*, militem cingulo exuere, Cod. II. Fig. 1. dēhŏnesto, dēdĕcŏro, ignomĭnĭā affĭcio, etc. v. TO DISGRACE. 2. imminuo, ī, ūtum, 3 (with some such word as dignitatem) *to d. the Roman people in reputation and influence*, populi R existimationem atque auctoritatem im., Cic.. also absol. with *acc.* of person, Tac. 3. abjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (with auctoritatem, etc.). *he has d d the senate*, auctoritatem senatus abjecit, Cic.: also absol, *to d. one-self*, se ab, id 4. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (in certain connexions strictly *to dash down*) *the commonwealth was (deeply) d.d by that bought and debauched trial*, afflicta resp. est empto constupratoque judicio, Cic Att 1, 18, 3. 5 abdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (needing to be defined by context) *to d. so important an art from the dignity of religion to mere lucre*, tantam artem a religionis auctoritate abd. ad mercedem, Cic 6. dēvŏco, 1 (ad aliquid) Plin

**degrading** (*adj*) 1. ignōmĭnĭōsus v. IGNOMINIOUS 2. indignus *it is d. to be vanquished by an equal or a superior*, *more d still by an inferior and meaner man*, indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore; indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, Cic. Phr. *d. letters*, vincula .... corpus cum imminutione constringentia, based on Cic. (Nagl s) *it is very d*, maximae est ignominiae, turpitudini v DISGRACEFUL

**degree**: I. *A graduated interval* or *stage*· 1. grādus, ūs· *all the d s of sounds*, omnes sonorum g., Cic.. *that d. of wisdom*, iste g. sapientiae, Cic.. *we are removed from him by just so many d.s* (of affinity), totidem gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. *Adv., by d.s*, grādātim, Cic. (= paulātim *or* paullātim) v GRADUALLY. 2. fastigium (*the highest d*) v. PINNACLE. Phr. *in some d*, aliquantum v. CONSIDERABLY *to a certain d*, aliquatenus, Sen. Quint *to that d. of insolence*, eo insolentiae, Plin *to such a d. of arrogance*, huc arrogantiae, Tac *to what d of madness*, quo amentiae, Liv . *to what d.* (precisely), quatenus, Cic · *to arrive at the highest d. of good fortune*, ad summum fortunae venire, Hor. *a voice harsh to a d*, vox extra (praeter) modum absona, Cic.· *in the highest d*, maxime; *in the least d.*, minime, Cic · *by gentle d.s* (of an ascent or descent), leniter, Caes. (v. GENTLY) *to hate any one to a wonderful d*, miris modis odisse aliquem, Ter *some considerable d.*, aliquantum (with *gen*): v. CONSIDERABLE: *some slight d*, nonnihil, paullum, paullulum (with *gen.*): v. LITTLE, SOMEWHAT· *in the same d. as*, aeque ac, Cic.: v. EQUALLY. II. *Station, rank*: 1. grādus: *the senatorial d*, senatorius g., Cic. v. RANK. 2. ordo, ĭnis, *m.*: v. ORDER. Phr.: *of high d*, nōbĭlis, Ov. *of low d.*, hŭmĭlis, Nep. III. *Academical*: *grādus M.L.

**dehort** (rare). dēhortor, ī v. DISSUADE.

**deification**: 1. consecrātio (esp. *of the Roman emperors*): Tac. 2. ăpŏthĕōsis, is, *f.* (ἀποθέωσις) Tert. (Or expr. with verb . v. TO DEIFY )

**deified**: 1. consecrātus *Claudius d*, c Cl Tac 2. (esp. of *Roman emperors deceased*) dīvus *the d* (deceased) *Augustus*, divus Augustus, Tac

**deify**: 1. consecro (less precise than the English) *the Egyptians have d d almost every kind of beast*, omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, Cic 2. dīco, ī (rare). *Augustus d'd*, inter numina dicatus A , Tac. Phr.· *thou wilt be d.'d*, divus habeberis, Hor.. *to be d.'d*, numerum deorum obtinere, Cic · *to d (ascribe divinity to) the sun*, soli divinitatem dare, tribuere, Cic. N. D 1, 11, *seqq* . simly, terram, coelum in deos referre, Cic ib.: *to d men* (fig ), homines ad deos evenere, Hor.

**deign**: 1. dignor, ī. *I d. not to canvass the grammarian tribes*, grammaticas ambire tribus non dignor, Hor. Suet. (but the verb is not so used in Cic.) v TO CONDESCEND. 2. cūro, ī (*to take pains or trouble*)· *not to d. to read*, legere non curare, Cic. 3. expr. by aspernor, grāvor, or similar verbs, and a negative as, *and thou didst deign to hear his call*, nec tu aspernata vocantem, Virg.

**deism**: (?) *deismus (a barbarous word, but allowed by Kr. and Georg.). Usu. better expr. by circuml., *opinio eorum qui Deum quidem esse putant, Christianam autem religionem tollunt. (N.B —Not theismus; which is *theism*: q v )

**deist**: *qui Christianam religionem tollit, opinione Dei qualiscunque salva and comp DEISM. (N.B —Avoid deista; which, however, is sanctioned by Kr.)

**deistical**: expr. by circuml v. preced art

**deity**: I. As person 1. deus, *f.* dea; dīvus, *f* dīva v GOD, GODDESS. 2. nūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (the most gen. term; but almost entirely poet); *the great d.s*, magna n., Virg. *present d.s*, praesentia n, Virg *if any d.s regard the pious*, si qua respectant n pios, Virg. II. Abstract dēĭtas Arnob. (Or expr. by circuml, as, *to teach the d. of Christ*, *Christum Deum esse docere v. GOD.)

**deject**: dējĭcio, affligo, 3: v. TO CAST DOWN; and foll. art.

**dejected** (*adj*). 1. demissus Cic Join (animus) demissus et oppressus; d. et humilis, Cic. 2. fractus· Join: fracto animo et demisso, Cic. 3. afflictus (stronger than the preceding *prostrated*)· Cic. 4. jăcens, ntis (lit *lying on the ground*) *to arouse a friend's d mind*, amici animum j. excitare, Cic.· *to comfort one who is d*, jacentem solari, Ov. 5. perculsus (*suffering from a violent shock*)· Cic Phr *to be d.*, (animo) jacere, Cic, *to become d*, animam demittere, id (Dejectus, poet and late Virg Quint)

**dejectedly**: dēmissē v HUMBLY Usu. better expr by a modal *abl.*; as, *to gaze d. on the ground*, capite demisso terram intueri, Caes so animo demisso, oppresso v DEJECTED.

**dejection**: animi abjectio, demissio, dejectio; animus demissus, jacens, afflictus v. DEJECTED see also, SADNESS, GRIEF.

**delay** (*v.*): I. Trans. 1. mŏror, ī. *to d. and hinder the enemy's march*, hostium iter m. atque impedire, Caes.. Cic 2. rēmŏror, ī (*to keep back*)· *to d anyone's march*, iter r., Sall : Cic 3. dēmŏror, ī (strengthened from moror) *no enemy d.ing the march*, nullo hoste iter demorante, Caes.: Cic. 4. tardo, ī (*to cause to be slow or behind time*) *to d. a start*, profectionem t, Cic. also rĕtardo id. 5. dētĭneo, ui, tentum, 2· v. DETAIN. 6. expr. by mŏra· as, *to d. a thing*, moram alicui rei inferre, Cic. Caes m facere, Cic. Liv. cf TO DEFFER, POSTPONE. II. Intrans. 1. cunctor, ī (Fabius) *by d.ing restored the empire*, cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. but usu the word implies *blame*· Join (non) cunctando neque cessandum esse, Liv. 2. cesso, ī v. LOITER *to d. to die*, mori cessare, Hor. 3. tardo, ī (usu. *trans* v *supr.*) *whether it were better to d*, an t. melius esset, Cic. 4. mŏror, ī v LINGER Phr. *he d'd not to come*, nihil in mora habuit quominus veniret, Vell. comp. foll art

**delay** (*subs.*). 1. mŏra *to occasion d. in the levying of troops*, moram delectui facere, Liv . also inferre, Cic.: Caes.· *to devise (repeated) d.s*, moras nectere, Sen *without d*, sine m., Cic : *I will marry her without d.*, nec ulla m. est quin eam uxorem ducam, Ter 2. cunctātio, 4 (implying blame; whereas mora is neutral) *casting aside all d.*, abjecta omni c. (= sine cunctatione, id.), Cic. 3. cessātio (*doing anything slackly, loitering*) v. IDLENESS. 4. prōcrastĭnātio (*putting off from day to day*)· Cic v. PROCRASTINATION 5. prōlātio (*act of putting off*): v. POSTPONEMENT 6. prōlātātio: similar to prolatio Tac. 7. dīlātio *to beg for d.*, d petere, Plin. *to grant d.*, dare d., Quint . *without d.*, sine d., Vell. Phr. *after a d. of a few days had been granted you to pay*, paucis tibi ad solvendum prorogatis diebus, Cic.: *after three days' d.* (interval), triduo intermisso, Caes.. *full of d.s*, cunctabundus, Liv.

**delayer:** 1. mŏrātor (*of another*) *a d. of a public benefit*, publici commodi m, Liv 2. cunctātor (*who delays himself*) *from a most dashing warrior become a d.*, cunctator ex acerrimo bellatore factus, Liv 3. dīlātor Hor 4. cessātor v LOITERER

**delectable:** ămoenus, jūcundus, dēlectābilis (lac) v DELIGHTFUL

**delectation:** dēlectātio, oblectātio v. GRATIFICATION, AMUSEMENT

**delegate** (*v*) **I.** *To depute* lēgo, allēgo, dēlēgo, 1 v. DEPUTATION (to send on), DEPUTE **II.** *To entrust, commit to a substitute* 1. dēlēgo, 1 *to d labour to another*, laborem alteri d, Cic. 2. mando, commendo, dēmando, 1 v COMMIT 3. dēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (usu. implying *superiority in the person to whom*) · *to d. to any one the pleading of one's cause*, causam ad aliquem d, Cic. v. TO INTREAT

**delegate** (*subs*) lēgātus v. DEPUTY, COMMISSIONER

**delegated** (*adj*) vicārius (*appertaining to a substitute*) · Cic. v. VICARIOUS

**delegation:** **I.** *The act of delegating* 1. mandātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing*): *by Caesenna's d.* (a business act), Caesennīae mandatu, Cic. Caec. 7, 19. 2. dēlēgātio (in Cic. only *of an assignment to pay*) · v DEPUTATION, DEPUTY. 3. expr. with verb · as, *by d. of the people*, *quum eum populus legatum misisset*, etc. v. DEPUTE **II.** *A body of delegates:* lēgātio, lēgāti v. DEPUTATION.

**delete** (*v*) dēleo, 2 v. TO BLOT OUT.

**deleterious:** noxius, mālus (esp. in legal phr malo veneno, *by d drugs*, i. e. *poison*) v. NOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS

**delf:** 1 e *earthenware* or *made of it* fictilis, e; in *pl.* as *subs.* fictilia, ium v. EARTHENWARE.

**deliberate** (*v*) · 1. consŭlo, ŭi, ultum, 3 (of *individuals* or deliberative *assemblies*) · *when you have d.d, there is need of prompt action*, ubi consuleris mature facto opus est, Sall.. *to give way to panic rather than to d.*, trepidare magis quam c, Liv. 2. dēlĭbĕro, 1 (*to weigh carefully* the grounds, pro and con) *they d concerning Avaricum*, de Avarico deliberatur, Caes. *you ought to d. long and digest the matter well*, tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, num . Cic. 3. ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (of deliberative *bodies* only) v. TO DEBATE (3). 4. consīdĕro, 1 · v TO CONSIDER Phr. *it is for you to d. what you ought to do*, vestrum jam consilium est quid sit vobis faciendum, Cic *to d. with oneself*, aliquid secum agitare, l'er , (in) animo, mente agitare, Cic. Nep v. TO MEDITATE: also versare, with in animo or absol (*to turn over in the mind, carefully examine*). v. REVOLVE, REFLECT ON.

**deliberate** (*adj.*) **I.** Of persons or their actions, *showing careful deliberation* 1. consīdĕrātus. *Caesar had become more slow and d*, Caesar tardior et deliberatior factus erat, Hirt. *to call a man slow instead of d*, tardum pro considerato vocare (of Fabius), Liv 22, 39, *fin* 2. circumspectus. Suet. (opp. to inconsultus, praeceps) v. CIRCUMSPECT. **II.** Only of *acts; deliberately resolved on, premeditated* · 1. consīdĕrātus (of what has been *carefully considered*) Cic. 2. cōgĭtātus Join meditatum et cogitatum (scelus), Cic Phil 2, 34, 85. 3. dēlĭbĕrātus Hor. Od 1, 37, *fin.* (See the place) Phr. *d. injuries* injuriae quae nocendi causa de industria inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 24 · *by d. choice* or *discretion*, delectu aut sapientia, Cic. Planc. 4, 9 *it is my d. intention*, certum est, certum est deliberatumque (foll by *inf*), Cic. · Ter. **III.** *Slow:* 1. lentus *a very d. (drawling) speaker*, l. in dicendo, Cic. *a d. judge*, judex l est consideratus, Cic. fr 2. tardus or *perh.* tardior (see Gr § 351) · v. SLOW.

**deliberately:** **I.** *With judicious deliberation:* 1. consīdĕrātē Cic Liv 2. circumspectē (*with circumspection*) · Quint v. CAUTIOUSLY. 3. cōgĭtātē (*with thought*), Pl Cic (also cogitato, v. *inf* II) 4. cautē. v CAUTIOUSLY **II.** *Intentionally, with premeditation* 1. consulto Join consulto et cogitato (flt injuria), Cic 2 cōgĭtāto v *supra* 3. de *or* ex industria v. INTENTIONALLY, DESIGNEDLY **III.** *Slowly* 1. lentē Caes Cic (the word may or may not denote blame). 2. tardē v SLOWLY

**deliberateness**, expr. by circumstances, *remarkable for the d with which he acted as judge*, *imprimis in judicio exercendo consideratus *who shows great d in the midst of danger*, (cui) plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula, Liv. *with d.* (slowly and gradually), lente v DELIBERATELY

**deliberation:** 1. dēlĭbĕrātio *the matter requires d.*, habet res d., Cic. in sim sense, in deliberationem cedere, id 2. consultātio (*the act of consulting over* whereas deliberatio is the *careful weighing* of reasons) v. CONSULTATION 3. expr by verbs given under TO DELIBERATE as, *there is need of d.*, opus est consulto (where consulto is *p. part neut*). *a d. is held in the public council*, deliberatur in communi consilio, Caes. *after mature d.*, quum [bene] consulueris, deliberaveris. see *verb.* Phr.: *the matter was referred for d. to the senate*, res ad senatum relata est, Liv *I take no part in public ds*, publicis consiliis nullis interesum, Cic: *with d.*, v. DELIBERATELY, cf. also REFLECTION, CONSIDERATION.

**deliberative:** dēlĭbĕrātīvus: Cic. Phr *a d body*, consilium, Cic.

**delicacy:** **I.** *Fineness of texture* subtilĭtas, tĕnuĭtas v. FINENESS. **II.** *Refined perception* or *taste:* 1. subtilĭtas *Attic d as it is called*, ea s. quam Atticam appellant, Cic. · Tac 2. ēlĕgantia v. REFINEMENT, ELEGANCE 3. fastidium (*over d.*) Join fastidium (e gentium) deliciaeque, Plin Ep v. FASTIDIOUSNESS Phr. (the animal) *has great d of scent*, nares acutissimas habet, olfactus sensum acerrimum habet; v. KEEN, ACUTE *to adapt oneself to Attic d. and nicety of judgment*, ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas se accommodare, Cic. Or. 9, *mit.* (delicatae aures, Quint. 3, 1, 3, has a different sense see the place) v. REFINEMENT **III.** Of manners; *voluptuousness*. mollitia: v. EFFEMINACY. **IV.** Of feeling; *scrupulous regard for the feelings of others:* *humanitas considerata atque religiosa; considerata urbanitas v. POLITENESS, COURTESY Phr. *to treat the passionate with more than usual tenderness and d.*, mollius delicatiusque tractare iracundos, Sen. **V.** *Exquisite flavour:* 1. suāvĭtas Cic. 2. (jucundus) săpor. v. FLAVOUR. **VI.** Concrete; *food agreeable to the palate*; cupēdia, săpōres: v DAINTY (*subs.*).

**delicate** (*adj*) · **I.** *Of fine texture; fine, soft*, etc.: 1 subtilis, tĕnuis. v THIN, FINE. 2. tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum; *damin* tĕnellŭlus, Cat. . v TENDER. 3. dēlĭcātus *a girl more d. than a tender little kid*, puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat **II.** *Having fineness of perception* or *judgment:* 1. subtilis, e: *a d. palate*, s palatum, Hor. Cic.: v. SUBTLE, PRECISE. 2. ăcūtus. v KEEN. 3. tĕres, ĕtis (fig.: prop *smooth, well-turned*). *d. and scrupulous ears*, aures t et religiosae, Cic. 4. ēlĕgans, ntis · v NICE, REFINED *a person of the most d taste* (with reference to works of art), homo in omni judicio elegantissimus, Cic Fam 7, 27, ad *mit.* 5. fastidiōsus (*over-d.*) · v. FASTIDIOUS. 6. urbānus (of politeness) v. POLITE, REFINED **III.** *Agreeable to the taste.* 1. suāvis Hor · v. DELICIOUS. 2. exquīsītus v. CHOICE (*adj.*) 3. dēlĭcātus Plin. **IV.** Of health *not good:* 1. infirmus · *d. health*, inf valetudo, Cic. 2. tĕnuis, e *a person of very d. health*, tenui [aut potius nulla] valetudine (homo), Cic de Sen 11, 35 Cass v WEAK, FEEBLE

**V.** *Difficult to deal with* · lubricus (lit *slippery*) *a d matter to handle (in speaking)*, anceps et l locus, Plin Ep *a very difficult and d mode of conducting the defence*, perdifficilis et l defensionis ratio, Cic. Plan 2, 5 *a d. business*, res difficillima tractatu, Liv.

**delicately:** subtĭlĭter, ēlĕganter; mollĭter, dēlĭcātē (both in bad sense). see *adj*

**delicateness:** v. DELICACY.

**delicious** (of food). 1. suāvis, e. *d things* (birds for the table, s. res), Hor 2. exquīsītus *d repasts*, ex epulae, Plin. 3. dēlĭcātus, Plin Phr. *more d.* (of eggs), succi melioris, Hor.

**deliciously:** v. DELIGHTFULLY.

**deliciousness:** suāvĭtas: Cic v. DELIGHTFULNESS.

**delight** (*subs*): **I.** *Feeling of pleasure* · 1. dēlectātio. *man is led by the d. of seeing and hearing*, homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, Cic. (For the distinction between delectatio and oblectatio, v. AMUSEMENT.) 2. vŏluptas: v. PLEASURE. 3. gaudium. v. JOY. **II.** *The cause of d.:* 1. dēlĭciae, arum. *the d* (favourite) *of the people*, deliciae populi, Pl. Cic Virg. 2. (poet.) vŏluptas *d. of men and gods* (Venus), divum hominumque voluptas, Lucr. 3. oblectāmentum, *ds of the table*, oblectamenta gulae, Plin 4. (poet): ămoenĭtas *my wife, my d*, uxor mea, mea am., Pl v. JOY.

**delight** (*v.*) · **I.** Trans.. 1. dēlecto, oblecto, 1 (the former denoting *absolutely* that enjoyment is caused; the latter that it is a *solace* or *diversion from some other state of mind*) Cic · Ter. 2. jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum (*fut. part.* jŭvātūrus), 1 esp poet. *the camp ds many*, multos castra j, Hor *and words which d. the ear*, auremque juvantia verba, Ov. 3. expr by voluptas as, voluptatem afferre; voluptate afficere, etc v TO PLEASE, PLEASURE **II.** Intrans 1. gaudeo, gāvīsus sum, 2 (with *abl* of *subs*; usu. *inf.* of *verb*, or quod and *indic.* v TO REJOICE) *he ds in horses and dogs*, gaudet equis canibusque, Hor.: *to d in praise*, laudibus g, Liv (laudari, Quint) *everything we d. in is pleasure*, omne id in quo gaudemus voluptas est, Cic. 2 expr. by plăceo, arrīdeo, etc (with *dat*) · *I d not now in princely Rome*, mihi jam non regia Roma placet, Hor *I d in that nook above all others*, ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, id, Od 2, 6, 13. (Cic has arrideo; also Hor. Sat 1, 10, 89.) 3. expr. by *pass.* of verbs under (I). *on thus I feast, in this I d., this I enjoy*, his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic in Pis. 20, *init.*

**delightful:** 1. ămoenus (esp *to the eyes*): *the d. country*, am rus, Hor. Cic 2. jūcundus (*in any way*) *a d. companion*, comes j., Cic.: *to sing in a d. manner*, j in modum canere, Gell. 3. suāvis, e (stronger than jucundus v. SWEET) · *it is d. to take from a great heap*, suave est ex magno tollere acervo, Hor *it is very d to me to remember you*, mihi suavissimum est tuae memoriae dare operam, Coel. ap. Cic. 4. dulcis, e (like suavis) Cic · v. SWEET. (N.B —The stronger sense of *delightful* may often be best expr. by superl of the above adjectives.)

**delightfully:** ămoenē, jūcundē, suāvĭter (or superl of the same): v. PLEASANTLY.

**delightfulness**, jūcundĭtas, suāvĭtas, ămoenĭtas (esp. *to the eyes*): v. PLEASANTNESS, SWEETNESS.

**delineate:** **I.** *To mark out with a line:* describo, dēlĭneo, dēsigno: v. TO MARK OUT, DESCRIBE. **II.** *To represent by lines* or *words; limn, sketch, describe:* 1. describo, psi, ptum, 3: *a painter could not d. his figure more exactly*, non

potuit pictor rectius d. ejus formam, Pl.: so of *character*, Cic. · v. TO DESCRIBE **2.** (verbis) exprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3 Join exprimere et effingere verbis, Auct Her. also with oratione, Cic. v. REPRESENT. **3.** pōno, pŏsŭi, ĭtum, 3 *to d. a man, a god*, hominem, deum p, Hor **4.** imĭtor, 1 v. TO IMITATE. **5.** ădumbro, 1 v. TO SKETCH

**delineation:** descriptio (*marking out, planning*) Cic Usu however expl. with verb as, *no one was ever more accurate in the d. of character*, *nemo unquam mores ingeniumque hominum subtilius descripsit*, verbis *s.* oratione expressit, etc. v preced art See also, SKETCH, DESCRIPTION

**delinquency:** dēlictum; quod contra officium est v OFFENCE

**delinquent:** (homo) noxius v OFFENDER, GUILTY.

**delirious:** phrēnēticus Cic Cels Phr *to be d.*, *delirio laborare*, per morbum mente alienata esse v foll art

**delirium:** **1.** dēlīrium Cels **2.** phrēnēsis, is, *f* . Cels Juv. v INSANITY.

**deliver:** (*v t*) · **I.** *To release* **1.** lĭbĕro, 1 (with *acc* and *abl*) Cic. Liv v. TO RELIEVE, FREE. **2.** exĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (with *acc* and *dat*, or *abl* with *prep*) *to d. (any one) from death*, morti (alquem) ex, Tac *to d any one from chains*, e vinculis aliquem ex, Cic v. TO RESCUE, EXEMPT. **3.** solvo, exsolvo, 3 v TO RELEASE **4.** ēripio, ripŭi, reptum, 3 lit *to snatch from* v. TO RESCUE. **5.** servo, conservo, 1 v. TO SAVE, PRESERVE **6.** vindĭco, 1 (implying that some *rightful* claim is *made good*). *wisdom alone d.s us from the violence of lusts*, sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu v, Cic also with *abl* without *prep* . L. G § 306 **II.** *To hand over to* **1.** do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre of *letters* to deliver *to a letter-carrier*, *to "post,"* literas alicui d, Cic.; also with *ad* and *acc* of the person *to whom* the letter is written, Cic. also with *dat*, of *delivering a letter to the person for whom it was destined*, Cic **2.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (esp. of *letters* or *messages*) *Cincius d'd to me a letter from you*, C mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, Cic *to d. messages*, mandata r, Suet **3.** trādo (transdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to hand over*) *to d. a treasure to a friend*, amico thesaurum tr., Pl *to d oneself up to the enemy*, tr. se hostibus, Caes *to d. up to punishment*, aliquem ad supplicium (supplicio, Suet) tr., Nep *to d up to incarceration*, in custodiam tr., Cic. *to d. over to protection*, in fidem tr., Liv. *to d a wall to any one to read*, testamentum alicui legendum tr, Hor. · v TO HAND DOWN, OVER **4.** dēdo, prōdo, 3 v. TO GIVE UP, SURRENDER **III.** *To give forth, rehearse:* **1.** hăbeo, 2 *to d a speech, an harangue*, orationem, contionem h, Caes Cic. **2.** dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *a speech d'd from written notes*, oratio dicta de scripto, Cic. *to d judgment, sentence*, jus, sententiam d, Cic. · v TO UTTER **3.** ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (with special reference to *manner of speaking and action*) *awkwardness in doing* (a speech), deformitas agendi, Cic *to d with dignity and grace*, a cum dignitate et venustate, Cic. **4.** prōnuntio, 1 (the most exact equivalent of the English word) Join · agere et pronuntiare (as comprehending the entire practice of a speaker), Cic. · v DELIVERY. Phr. · *to d. a speech*, verba facere, Cic **IV.** *To let fly, as missiles* mitto, jăcio (conjĭcio, of a *number*) v. TO DISCHARGE. **V.** *To act as accoucheur* · (feminae) parturienti adesse, cf. Ov. F. 3, 256 · *feminae parturienti operam dare* · *to be d'd of a daughter*, puellam parĕre, Ter. *did you d my mother?* an tu fuisti meae matri obstetrix? Pl.: *newly d.'d, fēta* · *a newly d.'d she-bear*, f. ursa, Ov. · *friends were coming to the newly d.'d (mother) to congratulate (her)*, .veniebant ad fetam amicae gratulatum, Varr

**deliverance:** I e *release, saving* **1.** sālus, ūtis, *f.* *to bring assistance and d. to the needy*, opem indigentibus s que ferre, Cic. v SAFETY, PRESERVATION **2.** lĭbĕrātio (the act of *setting free*). Cic.

**deliverer:** **I.** *One who delivers from some evil* **1.** lĭbĕrātor (*one who sets free*) *the d.s of their country*, patriae liberatores, Cic Liv. **2.** vindex, ĭcis, *m* (strictly, *an avenger*) *d from danger*, periculi v, Liv. *Hercules, the d. of earth*, H. terrae v, Ov. **3.** servātor (*one who preserves in safety*) *the temple of Jove the d*, templum Jovis s, Plin **4.** conservātor, *fem* conservātrix (more freq than simple word) *the guardians and d.s of this city* (the gods), custodes et c. hujus urbis, Cic. **5.** salvātor. rare except in Christian writers v SAVIOUR. **II.** *One who hands over* · expr. with verb v TO DELIVER (II) *d. of a message*, nuntius, *fem* nuntia v MESSENGER

**delivery:** **I.** *A setting free*, etc v DELIVERANCE. **II.** Act of *bringing forth children* · **1.** partus, ūs (*childbirth*) Cic **2.** partūra (= partus) Varr. **3.** puerpĕrium, Pl. Tac. Gell (N B—May often be expr by a verb as, *after d.*, enixa *to have a hard d*, difficile, cum magnis doloribus parere v BRING FORTH) **III.** *Utterance and gesture* · **1.** actio *dignity of d*, actionis dignitas, Cic v ACTION **2.** prōnuntiātio *d is by most persons called action*, pl. a plerisque actio dicitur, Quint (Actio is the more comprehensive term, and includes the entire *movement and bearing* of a speaker.) **3.** ēlocūtio (*oratorical d*) Cic v ELOCUTION

**dell:** *a grot*, spĕcus, vallis, vallĭcŭla v VALLEY, DALE.

**delta:** the letter Delta, *n (indecl)*. Plin. · also, delta, ae Auson used as in Eng. of a district of land Plin

**delude:** dēcīpio; illūdo (with *dat*), dēlūdo (with *acc*); lacto, etc . v TO DECEIVE.

**deluder:** dēceptor, lūsor v. DECEIVER

**deluding** (*adj*) fallax, vānus v DELUSIVE.

**deluge:** **I.** Lit **1.** dīluvium (most gen. term; denoting *a wide-spread inundation*) *constant storms and frequent d.s*, assiduae tempestates et crebra d., Plin. Ep Sen **2.** dīluvies, ēi, *f* Hor. · Plin **3.** ēluvio, ōnis, *f* Cic. (twice). **4.** inundātio. v. INUNDATION, FLOOD. Phr. *to destroy mankind by a d*, genus mortale sub undis perdere, Ov. *those whom the d. spared*, quibus unda pepercit, Ov.: *a d of waters*, agmen aquarum, Virg . *a perfect d of water*, magna vis aquae, Cic. **II.** Fig · Phr. *to pour forth a d. of tears*, vim lacrimarum profundere, Cic. *in such a d. of calamity*, superantibus ac emergentibus malis, Liv.: *he was buried beneath a perfect d. of the enemy*, jacentem superfusi hostes oppresserunt, Liv. (Diluvium when used fig denotes *a sweeping desolation, as by a deluge*)

**deluge** (*v*) **I.** Lit. **1.** inundo, 1 *to d the land with water*, terram aqua in., Cic. **2.** dīluvio, 1 (rare). Luci., Phr. *the whole country is d'd*, omnia obtinent aquae, Liv.. v. TO INUNDATE. **II.** Fig.. **1.** inundo, 1. *to be d.d with blood (of a battle-field)*, sanguine inundari, Liv.. *the Cimbri like a storm had d'd Italy*, Cimbros more procellae mundasse Italiam, Just. **2.** obrŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3. *to be d'd with wine*, vino obrui, Nep.. v. TO BURY, OVERWHELM. Phr.. *the stage was d'd with blood*, sanguine scena abundavit, Sen.: *to d. Italy (of the Gaulish hordes)*, superfundere se Italiae, Plin. · *that the Spains were d'd with arms*, Hispanias armis redundare, Tac

**delusion:** **I.** *A trick:* fallācia, captio. dēceptio. v. DECEPTION. **II.** *Hallucination* **1.** insānia *doth a sweet d play me false* · an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor **2.** error (mentis) *a most delightful d.*, mentis gratissimus error, Hor. v ILLUSION

**delusive:** **1.** vānus (*empty*) *d. dreams*, somnia v, Suet v VAIN. **2.** falsus *d hopes*, spes f, Cic **3.** fallax Join (spes) falsa et fallax, Cic v DECEITFUL **4.** inānis, e *d fancies*, manes cogitationes, Cic. v. EMPTY

**demagogism:** *concionandae artes; artes quibus allicitur plebecula, quibus plebeculae favor conciliatur*

**demagogue:** **1.** concĭōnātor (*a speech-maker*, rare) *the worthlessness* (or *fickleness*) *of d.s*, levitas concionatorum, Cic **2.** plēbĭcōla (*one who pays court to the multitude*). Join plebicola omnisque popularis aurae captator, Liv *a d of a tribune*, tribunus plebicola, Cic Phr *the d.s buckle to for the consulship*, turbatores vulgi ad consulatum accingi, Liv *to play the d*, allicere ad se plebem, Liv.· v SEDITIOUS, TURBULENT

**demand** (*v*) **1.** postŭlo, 1 (less strong than the Eng, yet implying *some claim* or *right* v. TO CLAIM, BEG): *to come to Rome to the Senate to d assistance*, Romam ad Senatum venire auxilium postulatum, Caes. *you d of me two speeches*, orationes duas me postulas, Cic also foll by ut and ne with *subj*. v L. G. § 451 **2.** posco, pōposci, 3 (*with still less of authority*) *to d from any one a guardian*, tutorem ab aliquo p, Suet *when he had d'd of the authorities the keys of the gates*, claves portarum quum magistratus poposcisset, Liv. v TO BEG **3.** flāgĭto, 1 (to d *importunately, vehemently*) *to d from any one pay*, mercedem ab aliquo fl, Cic. *they d'd corn of me (repeatedly)*, frumentum me flagitabant, Caes. *you d of me that I speak out*, flagitas me ut eloquar, Pl.. *he d'd the exhibition of the picture*, flagitavit ostendi picturam, Plin. See also TO REQUEST, ASK, BEG Phr *this matter d.s method and attention*, hae res habenda ratio et diligentia, Cic. *to live as one's dignity d.s*, vivere pro dignitate, Nep. *to determine as one's dignity d.s*, statuere ex dignitate, Cic. *the matter d.s much consideration*, res magni consilii est, Cic

**demand** (*subs*) **1.** postŭlātio *if the d seems to you fair and honourable*, si vobis aequa et honesta p videtur, Cic *to accede to a d*, postulationi concedere, Cic. *to resist a d.*, postulationi resistere, Cic. v. CLAIM. **2.** postŭlātum *not to satisfy (any one's) d.s*, non facere postulata, Nep. **3.** pĕtītio v REQUEST **4.** flāgĭtātio (*importunate, vehement d*) Cic. Justin. Tac **5.** rōgātus, rōgātio · v REQUEST. Phr. *the d. he had made for an interview*, quod de colloquio postulasset, Caes.. *the money is due on d.*, praesenti die pecunia debetur, Ulp. *good wares are always in d*, proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl : *a d. (of a plaintiff)*, petitio, Cic. Ulp *your d. is just, I confess*, jus petis (better in prose, aequa petis), fateor, Pl.

**demandant:** pĕtītor v. PLAINTIFF.

**demander:** postŭlātor, flāgĭtātor (*importunate*); or expr. with *imperf. part.* of verbs under DEMAND (q. v ).

**demarkation:** chiefly in phr., *lines of demarkation*. which may be expr. by finis *there are certain lines of d. on either side of which*, etc., sunt certi fines, ultra citraque quos, etc., Hor. Or by verb. *we must draw a clear line of d*, *diligenter fines describendi sunt inter, etc.*; diligenter definienda sunt haec. v. BOUNDARY.

**demean:** **I.** *To deport (oneself)*: gĕro, gessi, gestum. *to d. oneself royally*, g. se regem, Justin.: Cic.· v. TO BEHAVE. **II.** *To lower (oneself)*: **1.** dignor, 1: v TO DEIGN. **2.** dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (with *pron. refl.*): *to d. myself to those lesser matters*, ad minora

illa d. me, Quint. 3 submitto, 3 v. TO CONDESCEND.

**demeanour:** 1. gestus, ūs *a most unassuming d.*, g. modestissimus, Quint. 2. mōres, um, *m* v. BEHAVIOUR

**dementate** (*v*) 1. mentem alicujus ălĭēno, 1 esp of *the act of an offended deity*, Liv Plin. · v DEMENTED 2. furiosum, insanum reddo, 3. v (to make) MAD (N B —Demento, as in adage, quem deus vult perdere prius dementat, is without class. authority)

**dementation:** ălĭēnāta mens, fŭror v. MADNESS, INFATUATION.

**demented** (*part adj*) mente captus (Cic.), mentis inops, ĕgens (Ov), dēmens, fŭrĭōsus, cui mens alienata est v. MAD, INFATUATED Phr. · *to become d.*, mente alienari, Plin

**demerit:** culpa, dēlictum : v. FAULT.

**demesne:** fundus, āger v. ESTATE, DOMAIN.

**demigod:** 1. sēmīdeus *both ds and gods*, semideique deique, Ov. 2. hĕros, ōis v HERO 3. hēmĭthĕus Mart Capell (Divus, the designation of *deified emperors*, etc , may sometimes be used v. DEITY.)

**demi-goddess:** 1. sēmīdea · Aus 2. hĕrōis, ĭdis · Ov · Suet. (Also sometimes, dīva: v. preced art.)

**demise** (*v*) I. *To lease:* lŏco, 1 v. TO LET, LEASE. II. *To leave by will* lēgo, 1 v. TO BEQUEATH.

**demise** (*subs.*): I. *Death:* dēcessus, ōbĭtus v. DEATH. II. *Conveyance of property* · 1. (*by lease*) lŏcātio v. LEASE. 2. (*by will*) expr. by verb (lēgo) v. TO LEAVE.

**demi-tone:** 1. sēmĭtŏnium Manil. 2. hēmĭtŏnium Vitr

**democracy:** 1. cīvĭtas pŏpŭlāris Cic (further defined by him as, in qua populo sunt omnia, Rep 1, 26). 2. lĭber populus Cic ib. 32. Phr *in a d.*, quum omnia per populum geruntur, Cic. ib 27 *the strength of the d.*, plebis vis, Sall

**democrat:** perh plēbĭcŏla v. DEMAGOGUE. More precisely, *qui omnia per populum geri vult*; qui est reipublicae favet, in qua populo potestas summa sit; popularis potestatis fautor (based on Cic) partium popularium fautor (based on Sall.).

**democratical:** pŏpŭlāris, e v. DEMOCRACY.

**democratically:** *populi voluntate, per populum (*e. g. administrari).

**demolish** (*v*) 1. dēmōlior, 4 (dēmōlio Varr) *to d a house, a wall*, domum, parietem d., Cic. 2. dīrŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *to d. a city*, urbem d , Cic *he d's, he builds*, dirŭit, aedificat, Hor. 3. prōrŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (implying *violence, assault*) *to d fortifications*, munitiones pr., Caes. 4. dĭsjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to disintegrate, violently disunite*) *he utterly d'd the citadel*, a fundamentis arcem disjecit, Nep. 5. confĭcio, dēleo v. TO DESTROY. 6. ēverto, 3 . v. TO OVERTURN, PULL DOWN

**demolisher:** 1. dēmōlītor *a machine (called) the d*, corvus d , Vitr 2. ēversor: v. DESTROYER.

**demolition:** 1. dēmōlītio (rare) Cic Vitr 2. destructio (rare) *some cities he punished by the d of their walls*, civitates quasdam murorum destructione punivit, Suet.. v. DESTRUCTION.

**demon:** 1. daemŏn, ŏnis, *m.* Lact.: Tert. 2. daemŏnium : Tert. 3. gĕnius (strictly, *a tutelary spirit*): Tert. · Lact.

**demoniac** (*subs*) · daemŏnĭăcus : Firm.

**demoniacal:** I. Lit. · *pertaining to demons:* 1. daemŏnĭăcus : Lact. 2. daemŏnĭcus : Tert. II. Fig. . of wickedness *worse than human* · nĕfandus, exsecrandus : v. EXECRABLE.

**demonstrable:** dēmonstrābilis, e · Apul. (Usu. better expr. with *verb*: quod demonstrari potest: v. foll. art.)

**demonstrably:** Phr *that is d false*, *possunt ista firmissima ratione refelli v TO PROVE, DISPROVE. (Not probabiliter v PERSUASIVELY.)

**demonstrate:** I. Strictly, *to prove by logical demonstration* · dēmonstro, 1. the usual word in scientific Latin v. TO PROVE, SHOW, POINT OUT II. In gen. sense; *to prove:* vinco, ēvinco, dŏceo, firmo, confirmo v TO PROVE.

**demonstration:** I. *Proof by logical reasoning* · *dēmonstrātio the regular word in scientific Latin (Not so used in class. writers) See also PROOF, EVIDENCE. II. *Manifestation, display* · q v.

**demonstrative:** i e *of the nature of demonstration* (v. preced art) *dēmonstrātīvus (only in scient. Lat) the sense is different in class authors Or by circuml. *to prove by d arguments*, *certissimis argumentis confirmare v PROOF.

**demonstratively:** *dēmonstrātīvē (as logical t. t.) in gen. sense, *to show d.*, firmis argumentis docere v. TO PROVE.

**demoralization (morum):** I. *Of morals* · dēprāvātio (morum): Cic. v. CORRUPTION. II. *Of discipline*, in an army Phr · *an army in a state of d*, exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall Jug. 34; malis moribus depravatus, cf. Sall. l. c.; nimis liberaliter habitus, cf Sall. Cat. 11 *the d. of the army was complete*, *apud exercitum prorsus remissa omnia ac laxa erant; nihil justi ac bene morati exercitus erat.

**demoralize:** I. *Morally* (mores) dēprāvo, 1 v. TO CORRUPT. II. *Of discipline:* Phr · *soldiers d'd by defeat*, milites re mala gesta perculsi, Liv.; quibus animi clade accepta ceciderunt (based on Liv) *an army d'd by quarrelling and frays*, (exercitus in quo) corrupta jurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. v. preced art (II.)

**demulcent** (*adj.*) · lēnis, e: *to use poisons so d that we might, apparently, die without pain*, ita lenibus venenis uti, ut posse videremur sine dolore perire, Cic. v. SOOTHING, RELIEVING

**demulcent** (*subs*): 1. lēnīmen, ĭnis; lēnīmentum Hor.: Plin 2. fōmentum v. RELIEF.

**demur** (*v.*): I. In law. excĭpio, cēpi, cēptum, 3 *to d to any one's plea*, adversus aliquem ex., Dig. see also DEMURRER. II. Generally *to pause, hesitate* · haereo, haesito, dēmŏror · v. TO DELAY, HESITATE. Phr. *to d. to*, rēcūso, 1 v OBJECT TO, DECLINE.

**demur** (*subs*) mŏra : v. STOP, PAUSE.

**demure:** perh. tristis, subtristis, vērēcundus · v GRAVE, MODEST In bad or dubious sense *in tristitiam ac verecundiam compositus.

**demurely:** expr. with *adj.* (L. G. § 343) · *she will mingle d with the Satyrs*, intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda, Hor. A. P. 233 v. MODESTLY, GRAVELY

**demureness:** *vultus pudibundus, in verecundiam compositus, tristitia v MODESTY, GRAVITY.

**demurrer** (in law) 1. praescriptio Quint Julian, Dig 2. exceptio Dig Phr. *to put in a d.*, excipere, Dig. (v. TO DEMUR)

**den:** 1. spēcus, ūs, *m.* and *n.*; also, spēlunca, *f* · *a huge d.* (of Cacus), ingens specus, Virg. Ov.. v CAVERN.

2. lătĭbŭlum (*a hiding-place*; as *of beasts*): *wild beasts hide themselves in ds*, ferae se latibulis tegunt, Cic.. v LAIR. 3. lătebra (usu. *pl.*; and in this sense chiefly poet.) · *ds of wild beasts*, latebrae ferarum, Ov.. Virg. 4. antrum (chiefly poet.): v. CAVERN. 5. lustra, orum (poet. in this sense) *ds of wild beasts*, lustra ferarum, Virg. In prose, fig.; *ds of infamy*, Cic.: v. BROTHEL

**denary** (*adj.*): dēnārius : Vitr.: Plin.

**deniable:** infĭtiandus (not to be used attributively) Nep v DENY.

**denial:** 1. nēgātio Cic. 2. infĭtiātio. *d of a deposit* (or *debt*), depositi in, Dig. 3. rēpŭdĭātio (*rejection, refusal*) · *d of suppliants*, supplicum r, Cic. 4. rĕpulsa (fig. v RE-JECTION) *thou wilt meet with no d*, nullam patiere r., Ov. 5. rēnūtus, rēcūsātio v REFUSAL. And for syn., comp TO DENY. Phr *to give any one a flat d*, praecise alicui negare, Cic. *self-denial*, sui abnegatio (?). v. TO DENY (IV).

**denier:** (*one who denies*) · 1. nĕgātor Tert. 2. infĭtiātor (*of debts*): Cic Sen 3. rēpŭdĭātor (*one who rejects*) Tert. 4. expr. by *part.*: *to refute the denier of the gods*, *deos negantem refellere. see L. G. § 638 v. TO DENY

**denier** (a coin) dēnārius· v. PENNY.

**denizen:** I. *A citizen not a native* 1. advĕna, *c.* (opp to indĭgĕna). Cic Virg. 2. hospes, ĭtis; *f.* hospīta · v. STRANGER II. *A dweller in* incŏla, *c* v. INHABITANT.

**denominate:** dēnōmĭno, nōmĭno, 1 v. TO NAME, DESIGNATE

**denomination:** I. *Appellation* nōmĭnātio, nōmen v. NAME II. *Sect or school:* secta · *the Stoic d*, Stoica s., Tac. : v. SECT.

**denominational:** *quod ad sectam aliquam disciplinamque pertinet; or *gen.* of secta v. SECT.

**denominator** (of a fraction) perh. *numerus dēnōmĭnātīvus.

**denotation:** dēnōtātio Quint

**denote:** I. *To imply, indicate:* 1. indĭco, 1. v. INDICATE. 2. significo, 1 v SIGNIFY 3. dēclāro, 1 *to d the same thing* (of words), idem d , Cic (Not denoto in this sense) II. *To mark or note:* nōto, 1 v TO NOTE

**denouement** (of a piece) 1. exĭtus, ūs. *the d of a play, a farce*, fabulae, mimi ex., Cic. 2. clausŭla *not to be able to hit upon a d*, c. non invenire, Cic. Cael 27, 55. 3. catastrŏphē (καταστροφή) Petr

**denounce:** I. *To declare solemnly* 1. dēnuntio, 1 (with *acc.* and *dat.*): *to d. terrors against any one*, terrores alicui d , Cic. 2. indĭco, xi, ctum, 3 (same constr) . v TO DECLARE. II. *To inform of* or *against* 1. dēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (usu. foll. by nomen) *to d a person to any one as a parricide*, nomen alicujus alicui de parricidio d., also with *acc.* of person : *to d. any one for treason*, aliquem majestatis d., Tac. . *to be induced by a reward to d criminals*, ad reos deferendos praemio duci, Quint.: with *acc.* of *the crime he d.d the matter to the consuls*, rem (conjurationem) ad consules detulit, Liv. 2. nuntio, 1, Papin dig.: Ulp. v. TO INFORM AGAINST, ACCUSE.

**denouncement:** v. DENUNCIATION.

**denouncer:** accūsātor, dēlātor, index v. ACCUSER, INFORMER.

**dense:** I. Lit. . 1. densus (of particles *crowded together*). *a d. atmosphere*, d. aër, Hor.· *a d crowd*, d. (humeris) vulgus, id : *a d. wood*, d. silva, Cic. Also, condensus (stronger than densus *thick together*) Liv.: Lucr 2. confertus (*thickly crowded together*) *d. array*, c. acies, confertissima acies, Liv · Sall *to stand in more d. array*, confertiores stare, Liv. 3. crassus (*of thick texture*): v. THICK 4. crēber, bra, brum . *very d.* (*crowded*) *buildings*, creberrima aedificia, Caes.· *a d willow-bed*, c salictum, Pl. / 5. spissus (like crassus): v. THICK. Phr. *in d array*, confertim (*e.g.*) pugnare, Liv. See also CROWDED.

II. Fig. as applied to *extreme stupidity* · stūpor: cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30. (Crassus, as applied to the mind, signifies *wanting in subtlety* or *refinement*: cf. Hor. crassa Minerva, Sat. 2, 2, 3.)

**densely:** densē, confertim, crebro: v. THICKLY.

**density**: densĭtas, crassĭtūdo, etc. v. THICKNESS. (N.B. *The natural density of the air*, is densitas aĕris; crassitudo aĕris, in Cic, is, *unusual thickness or density of the atmosphere*)

**dent**: 1. nŏta (any *mark*: q v.) · cf. Hor Od. 1, 13, 12. 2. vestĭgium cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, 79 v TRACE. 3. crĕnae, arum v. NOTCH.

**dent** (v) · (?) cāvo, 1 v TO INDENT.

**dental** (*adj*) |. *Belonging to the tooth* (med.) *gen.* of dens as, *d. surgery*, *dentium medicina, curatio. (Dentārius, in Apul.) ||. In grammar; epith. of *a class of consonants*: *dentālis, e

**dental** (*subs.*) *dentālis litera.

**dentated**: dentātus Plin. v. INDENTED.

**denticle** (*a small tooth*): dentĭcŭlus · Pallad. · v. TOOTH.

**denticulated**: 1. dentĭcŭlātus Plin. 2. serrātus (*edged like a saw*). Plin.

**dentifrice**: dentĭfrĭcium Plin.

**dentil** (*architectural ornament*): denticŭlus . Vitr

**dentist**: *dentium medicus.

**dentistry**: *dentium medicīna, ars medica.

**dentition**: dentītio Plin. Phr. *to cut slow d of children*, pueros tarde dentientes adjuvare, Plin

**denudate** } 1. dēnūdo, nūdo, 1 ·
**denude** } (Cic. v TO STRIP. 2. dētĕgo, 1ētĕgo. v. TO UNCOVER.

**denudation**: nūdātio Plin

**denunciation**: 1. dēnuntiātio *d. of war*, belli d., Cic. 2. accūsātio (*accusation*) · Cic. 3. dēlātio (*accusation by an informer*): Cic Tac. 4. indĭcium (*evidence by an informer*) · v. EVIDENCE, INFORMATION. 5. commĭnātio, mĭnae . i. e. *menace, threat* : q. v.

**deny**: |. *To say that a thing is not so*: 1. nĕgo, foll. by *acc.* and *infin.*: Cic. · Ter. *to d. a person* (=say "*not at home*"), n. aliquem, Mart Also in *pass.*: *my chastity is d'd*, casta negor, Ov 2. infĭtior, 1 (usu = *to disown*; *to deny a charge made against one*). Cic.: *it cannot be d.'d*, non est infitiandum, Nep. 3. (in same sense), infĭtias eo, 4, ĭī (not in Cic.) *nor do I d. that*, etc., neque infĭtias eo (with *acc* and *inf.*). Liv. Nep.· *which nobody would d.*, quod nemo infĭtias eat, Nep. 4. abnuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (rare in this sense). *nor is it d.'d that it was so*, nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. 5. rĕnuo, 1, 3 (like abnuo, strictly to express denial *by a gesture of the head* · same constr.). Join: renuit negitatque, Hor.. Ov. ||. *To disown* 1. infĭtior, 1 (opp to confiteor, Cic) foll. by *acc.* of *neut. pron.*, or absol., Cic.. also with *acc* of *subs. to d. knowledge of any one*, notĭtiam alicujus inf., Ov.: Cic. v TO DISOWN. 2. rĕnuo, 3 (with *dat.*) *to d. a charge with frowning look*, supercĭliis crimini r., Cic 3. abnĕgo, 1 (rare) *to d. a trust*, depositum ab, Plin. Ep 4. rĕnuntio, 1 (with *dat*): v. TO RENOUNCE |||. *To refuse something asked for*: 1. nĕgo, 1 (foll. by *acc.* of *neut. pron.*, and poet. by *acc.* of *subs.*) *to d. anybody a thing positively*, aliquid alicui praecise n., Cic.; *obstinately*, obstinate, Cæs . *to d. nourishment to the wretched*, alimenta miseris n., Ov.: Tac. 2. dēnĕgo, 1 (with *acc.* of *subs.*): *to d. an honour to an intimate friend*, honorem homini amicissimo d., Cic. *to d. a request*, quod quis orat, d., Ter. 3. abnuo, 3 (constr same as nego · Cic.: rarely foll. by de) *the senate dared not d. him in anything*, neque illi senatus de ullo negotio ab. audebat, Sall. |V. *To exercise denial* (towards oneself). 1. tempĕro, 1 (with *pron. refl.*) : v. TO CONTROL (oneself), REFRAIN. 2. dēnĕgo, 1 (with *dat.* of *pron. refl.*): *to d. oneself all pleasures*, sibi omnia quae jucunda videntur d , cf Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 35. 3. abnĕgo, 1 (with *acc.*: late, but the best word for religious sense). *d. thyself, take up thy cross*, abnega teipsum, tolle crucem tuam, Vulg. à Kempis. Phr. *self-denying*, sui (sibi, Hor.) imperiosus, Plin *to d. oneself enjoyments*, voluptates spernere, repudiare v. TO REJECT.

**deodand**: nearest word, sācer, cra, crum cf. Liv 3, 55 "qui nocuisset . . . ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset"

**depart**: |. Lit · *to go from a place* 1 ābeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *irr* (gen term to go *away from*). *the pestilence has d'd from the place*, de loco abiit pestilentia, Cic. *to d. from any one's house*, ab aliquo ab, Ter . very often absol., *he has d'd*, abiit, Cic. 2. exeo, 4, *irr*. (to go *out of, forth from*) *to d from the city*, ex urbe, Cic v. TO QUIT 3. discēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to leave* a person or place): foll by de, ex, Cic v. TO LEAVE, QUIT (Not *decedo*, unless the departure be *compulsory* or *according to law* as, decedere de provincia, of *a returning governor*, Cic) 4. abscēdo, 3 v. TO WITHDRAW. 5. excēdo, 3 (implying that a person *has been within certain boundaries*) *when he* (Catiline) *had d'd* (gone forth from the heart of the city), cum excessisset, Cic. 6. cēdo, 3 v. TO WITHDRAW, RETIRE. 7. digrĕdior, gressus, 3 (*to part* from . q v.) *to d. from home*, domo d , Sall . Caes. 8 migro, 1 (*to d. in order to dwell elsewhere*) · *the very rats have d.'d* (from a ruined place), etiam mures migraverunt, Cic v. TO REMOVE. 9. dēmigro, 1 (like migro but more freq): [on the arrival of the enemy] *all d.'d from the country to the city*, quisque in urbem ex agris d., Liv *to d. from their towns*, oppidis d , Caes. *to d. hence* (from this sphere of existence), hinc d , Cic. 10. ēmigro, 1 (= demigro; but rare) Cic. 11. prŏficiscor, fectus, 3 (*on a journey*) v. TO SET OUT, START 12. făcesso, cessi, ĭtum, 3 (implying *speed* or *hurry*): *d hence to Tarquinii*, facesse hinc Tarquinios ! Liv. · *to d. with speed from the city*, propere urbe f., Liv · Cic ||. Fig chiefly in phr., *to d. this life*, e vita discedere, migrare, emigrare, cedere, decedere ; *e or ex* vita demigrare, exire, abire ; ex vita discedere tanquam ex hospitio, Cic. also simply, decedere, Cic ; excedere, Suet v. TO DIE. *To d from justice*, ab jure abire, Cic. *to d. from truth*, a veritate desciscere, Cic. *to d a single inch from a rule*, a regula transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, Cic.: v. TO DEVIATE. *To depart from a plan*, consilium omittere v. ABANDON.

**departed** (*part adj*): i. e. *dead*: 1. mortuus v. DEAD. 2. dēfunctus (strictly, d vita): *to forget the d*, defunctorum oblivisci, Plin. Ep. 3. (In the case of *a deceased Roman emperor*) dīvus (=*deified*) · Tac. 4. mānes, ium, *m.* (always *pl.*): v. SHADES

**departure**: |. Lit · *from a place*: 1. ābĭtus, ūs: Ter. Cic. 2. ābĭtio (rare) · Ter. 3. discessus, ūs (frequent) *your d. distressed me*, d tuus affixit (me), Cic.. *d. from the city*, ab urbe d, id.: *the d. of ambassadors* (after audience), d. legatorum, Caes. 4. discessio (rare in this sense) v DIVISION, SEPARATION. 5. prŏfectio (*on a journey* or *errand*): *d. and return*, p. et reversio, Cic. Caes. 6. exĭtus, ūs (rare in this sense). Cic. 7. digressio, digressus · v. PARTING. 8. Phr. *to take one's d.*, proficisci (v. TO SET OUT), migrare, demigrare (see *verb*, I., 8): *to hasten one's d.*, iter maturare, Caes. *to make preparations for d.*, iter comparare (parare), Nep. ||. Fig · *from life*. discessus, obĭtus, etc.. v. DEATH, DECEASE. "*the time of my d.*," tempus resolutionis meae, II Tim. iv. 6 *to take one's d.*, migro, etc.. see *subs.* (II.)

**department**: |. *A district*: no exact word. perh., dioecēsis, is, *f.*: Cic. "dioecesis dicitur portio quaedam provinciae, cujus administratio et jurisdictio propraetori permissa est. Latine dici *jurisdictio* et *praefectura* dici potest," Forcell. *s v.* (Regio, pars, are too vague. Sometimes pagus may do; used by Caes of the Helvetii, B G 1, 12) ||. *Branch of administration* · 1. prōvincia (as *appointed to a magistrate of Rome*) (*the praetor*) *whose d.* (or *province*) *was the fleet*, cui provincia classis erat, Liv. 42, 48. cf id 37, 2, *ad fin*, L Aemilius, cui pr. maritima erat (But the word is not used of *a department of office abstractly considered*.) Provincia is also used in more general sense v PROVINCE (fig) 2. mūnus, ĕris, *n.* v. OFFICE, FUNCTION. 3. administrātio *to be distinguished in every d. of state*, florere in omni ad reipublicae, Cic. 4. cūrātio: v CARE, CHARGE. 5. mĭnistĕrium · *in the conduct of his d. of service*, ad curationem m. sui, Liv. |||. *Branch, division* · 1. gĕnus, ĕris, *n* : *to labour in every d (of study)*, in universo g. elaborare, Cic *to leave that one d. of study only to the orator*, id unum g. oratori relinquere, id 2. res, rēi, *f* (when *the department* has been before described). v. OBJECT.

**depend**: |. Lit.. *to hang down*: dēpendeo, pendeo, 2. v. TO HANG DOWN. ||. Fig *to be dependent upon*: 1. pendeo, pĕpendi, 2: *that on your single life d. the lives of all*, ex unius tua vitam p omnium, Cic ; also with *in* and *abl* : Cic · with de and *abl.*, Hor. with *abl.* only (poet.). *forgetful that on thine d.s our safety*, oblita tua nostram p. salutem, Sil. 2. nītor, nīsus and nixus, 3 (*to be supported by* something with *abl.* alone or with *prep.* in) *to d on the aid of another*, n. alterius ope, Cic. · *to d on* (*support oneself by*) *an abundance of illustrations*, copia exemplorum n., Cic.: *to d. on truth, on report*, veritate, fama n., Cic.: *on whose life the safety of the state d.'d*, in cujus vita nitebatur salus reipublicae, Cic. · Caes. . absol, *on what will you d.*, ubi nītere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64, 155. 3. innītor, 3 (i q nitor, and with same constr.): Tac See also DEPENDENT, TO BE. 4. consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (*to be involved in, contained in, bound up with*: with in and *abl.*): *on this the whole case d s*, in hoc causa tota c, Cic.: (*the things*) *in which a truly happy life d s*, in quibus vita beata c., Cic. 5. consisto, stĭti, stātum, 1 (= consisto: same constr.). *victory d.s upon the courage of those cohorts*, victoria in earum cohortium virtute c., Caes. . *every right d s either upon prescription* or *customs*, omne jus aut scripto aut moribus c., Quint. 6. pōno, pŏsĭtus, 3 (*to be placed upon, rest in* · with in and *abl.*) : *it d s on you*, in te positum est, Cic. 7. contineor, tentus, 2 v. TO BIND UP (III.) 8. vertor, versus, 3 (with in and *abl.*) · v. TO TURN UPON. Phr . *these things do not depend upon us*, haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. . *as far as d s upon me*, pro virili parte, Cic *everything d.s upon that*, omnia sunt in eo, Cic. *as much as d s on them*, quantum in illis est, Liv.. v. POWER (Phr.) *we d. upon God for all things*, *cuncta Deo debemus; divini muneris sunt omnia quibus fruimur (based on Hor.). v. INDEBTED, TO BE. |||. *To rely on*, 1. nītor, 3 · v. *supr.* (2). 2. fīdo, confīdo, fīsus (usu. with *dat.*, also with *abl.*): v. TO TRUST, RELY ON. Phr. · *d. upon it*, mihi crede ! procul dubio ! v. UNDOUBTEDLY : *that may be d.'d on*, credibilis, gravis . v. CREDIBLE, TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE.

**dependence**: |. *A state of inferiority or subjection*: 1. servĭtus, ūtis v. BONDAGE, SUBJECTION. 2. clientēla (strictly *of the Roman client to his patron*) : *to be in a state of d. on any one*, esse in fide et c. alicujus, Cic · *to devote oneself to d. on any one*, dicare se alicui in c., Caes. Phr.: *nations in a state of friendship with, and d. upon the people of Rome*, nationes quae in amicitiam P. R. ditionemque essent, Cic.. simly., in alicujus potestate et

ditione, Cic. (v POWER, CONTROL) · *to be in a state of d upon any one*, alteri parere et servire, Cic · (v. DEVOTED, TO BE); arbitrio suo carere, Cic.; alieni arbitrii esse, Suet.; alicui obnoxium esse, vivere obedientem alicui: v. DEPENDENT. **II.** *Reliance* · fides, fiducia. v. CONFIDENCE, RELIANCE. Phr · *to place d. on any one*, alicui fidere, confidere v TO TRUST **III.** *Connexion*. connexio, conjunctio v. CONNEXION.

**IV.** Concrete *that which is in a state of inferiority or subjection* accessio, appendix v APPENDAGE

**dependency**: i. e *a subject state* · v. SUBJECT. Phr *Gaul became a d of the Roman empire*, Galli sub P. R imperium ditionemque eciderunt, Cic *the d s of Antiochus*, qui sub Antiochi imperio sunt, Liv. (v POWER) *all the d.s of the Roman people*, *omnes gentes atque civitates quae populo R parebant *to govern your country* or *its d.s*, regere patriam aut parentes, Sall.

**dependent** (*adj*) · **1.** obnoxius (*beholden to, under the influence of*: with *dat.*) *d. on her brother's rays* (of the moon), ob. fratris radiis, Virg *d. on jewellery* (for beauty), gemmis ob., Prop. *d. on any one*, alicui ob., Sall.: *suppliant and d*, supplex et ob., Cic **2.** obediens, ntis (with *dat*). Sall. v. SUBMISSIVE, OBEDIENT. **3.** subjectus. v. SUBJECT. Phr *to be d. on* (1). servio, 4 (with *dat*) · Join alteri parere et servire, Cic · v. DEVOTED, TO BE. (2). pareo, 2 (with *dat*) Join parere et obedientem esse (alicui), Cic.. v. OBEY. (3) pendeo, pependi, pensum, 2 (*to be a hanger on* with *prep*) *the friend that is d. on you*, pendens de te amicus, Hor. (4) indigeo, 2 (*to need*: q. v.) *to be d. on the assistance of others*, alienarum opum ind, Nep.

**dependent** (*subs*) 1 cliens, ntis, c (strictly, *a client at Rome*). *old and faithful d s*, fidi veteresque cl., Sall. Caes v CLIENT **2.** assecla, *m.* (often in *bad* sense) *flatterers and d.s*, assentatores atque, Cic. **3.** umbra (*a humble guest, brought by a great man*) Hor Phr *a body of d s*, clientela; in this sense, usu *pl.*: Caes Sall.

**depict**: **I.** *With the pencil*: **1.** pingo, dēpingo, nxi, ctum, 3 v. TO PAINT. **2.** imitor, 1: *to d. the beauty of the Coan Venus*, Coae Veneris pulchritudinem im., Cic. **3.** pono, posui, positum, 3 (*to place* or *represent*): *that his figure should be d. foremost*, ut prima ejus imago poneretur, Nep (cf Hor. A. P. 34). **4** effingo, nxi, ctum, 3 · *to d. the catastrophe in gold*, casus ef. auro, Virg. *to d. a countenance*, lineamenta oris ef., Cic. **5.** repraesento, 1 Plin. v. TO REPRESENT Phr *to d. a cypress tree*, cupressum simulare, Hor.: *to d. a dolphin in the woods*, delphinum appingere silvis, Hor **II.** *In words*: **1.** describo, psi, ptum, 3 *to d. a rainbow*, pluvium arcum d., Hor.: v. TO DESCRIBE. **2.** dēpingo, 3 more precisely, sermone depingere, Cic Rep. 2, 29. **3.** exprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*to represent exactly*) *to d. the portrait of a brave man*, imaginem fortissimi viri ex., Cic. *to d. Charybdis from imagination*, Charybdim fingendo ex., Cic Join exprimere et polire (effigiem), Cic. v. TO DESCRIBE, REPRESENT.

**depilate** (*v. t.*): dēglabro, 1 Lact.

**depilation**: expr. with *verb*: *they practised d.*, capillos vellere solebant (cf. Suet. Caes. 45) or perh., *capillorum defluvium arte facere · v. FALLING (OFF). The verb deglabro (*to free from hairs*) occurs in this sense only in *p. part.*, deglabratum (corpus), Lact.

**depilatory** (*adj*) · *psilothri naturam habens: ad pilos eradicandos, exsecandos, detrahendos aptus. v. foll. art.

**depilatory** (*subs.*) · **1.** psilothrum. *to compound a d.*, p. conficere, Plin. 32, 10, 47 *to use as a d*, pro p. uti, Plin. **2.** drōpax, ācis, *m* · *you make your face smooth and bald with d.s*, psilothro faciem levas et dropace calvam, Mart. 3, 74. Phr. (*to use*) *as a d*, *ad capillorum defluvia facienda. *to apply a d. to any one*, dropacare, Octav. Hor. in Forcell.

**depilous**: dēpilis, dēpilātus; capillis carens v BALD, HAIRLESS

**depletion**: sanguinis detractio, missio v. BLOOD-LETTING. Phr. *to use d.*, sanguinem deplere, Plin.

**depletory** (*adj*) ad sanguinem detrahendum aptus (?)

**deplorable**: miserābilis, luctuosus, flebilis, lugendus, plorābilis (not deplor.), etc. v. LAMENTABLE Phr. *no one was ever in so d. a condition*, nemo unquam tanta calamitate (fuit) affectus, Cic *in a most d. condition*, incredibili et singulari calamitate afflictus; perditus afflictusque, Cic.

**deplorableness**: Phr *notwithstanding the d of my condition*, *etsi res meae adeo afflictae perditaeque sint; in tantis meis miseriis infortuniisque v preced art. (*fin.*).

**deplorably**: miserē, miserābiliter, miserandum in modum, Cic . v MISERABLY.

**deplore**: **1.** miseror, 1. *to d any one's misfortune*, fortunam alicujus m., Cic. Caes. **2.** deploro, 1 (strictly, *to wail loudly over*) Cic . Liv.. v. TO BEWAIL. **3.** defleo, flevi, fletum, 2 (=deploro) Cic. see also TO LAMENT.

**deplov**: mulct *t. t* **1.** explico, avi and ui, atum and itum, 1 (with *pron. refl*, or as *pass*) *the cavalry began to d by troops*, equites se turmatim ex. coeperunt, Caes also, explicare ordines, Liv. **2.** expedio, 4 (*to get troops in readiness for engagement*): Caes. Phr. *with line of battle fully d.'d*, acie aperta, Liv. 38, 41.

**deplumed**: deplumis, e Plin.

**deponent** (*subs.*): index, testis v. WITNESS, INFORMANT.

**deponent** (*adj*): gram *t. t* deponens, ntis with verb um Charis Diom

**depopulate**: **1.** vacuefacio, feci, etc. 3 (rare in this sense) *he d.d the island of Scyrus*, Scyrum vacuefecit, which is immediately explained, "*sessores* veteres urbe insulaque *ejecit*," Nep. Cim 5 **2.** vasto, 1 more precisely, civibus fines v., Hirt.; cultoribus v, Virg. (Less freq. are devasto, pervasto, *intens.*) **3.** desolo, 1 v. TO DESOLATE **4.** popŭlor, dēpopŭlor, 1 (*to lay waste* a country *with fire and sword*) · v. TO RAVAGE, WASTE (LAY). Phr *the city was being d.d by death*, urbs funeribus exhauriebatur, Liv *to prevent the country from being d.d*, *ne regio illa vacua foret incolis.

**depopulated** (*part adj.*) · vastus, incolis nudatus: v WASTE, UNINHABITED

**depopulation**: **I.** As *act* · vastatio v DEVASTATION. (But usu better expr with *verb* *after the d of the island*, quum incolae insulae ejecti essent v. TO DEPOPULATE) **II.** As *state*: vastitas Cic. v. DEVASTATION, DESOLATION.

**depopulator**: vastator, popŭlator. v RAVAGER.

**deport**: **I.** *To banish* to an island deporto, 1 either with or without in insulam Tac. **II.** *To conduct* oneself, *behave*. gero, 3 (with *pron. refl*): v. TO BEHAVE

**deportation**: deportatio (in insulam). Ulp.

**deportment**: gestus, habitus. v. BEHAVIOUR.

**depose**: **I.** *To remove* from a high office · **1.** abrogo, 1 (with *acc.* of office, and *dat.* of person). *to d. a colleague*, collegae magistratum, imperium ab., Cic (Abrogo implies *a formal motion for deposition*.) **2.** moveo, movi, motum, 2 (with *acc.* and *abl.*) · *to d. from the senate* (as done by the Censors), senatu, senatorio loco m., Liv. Simly., the comps, summoveo, removeo, amoveo · as, [tribunum plebis] administratione reipublicae summovere, Suet.; [consulem] a republica removere, Caes.; [quaestorem] a sua frumentaria procuratione amovere, Cic **3.** adimo, emi, emptum, 3 (with *acc* and *dat.*). *to d an accused person from the praetorship*, praeturam reo ad., Tac *to d a general from the command*, alicui exercitus ad., Suet, Caes 24. v TO DEGRADE **4.** abdico, 1 (in *pass.* sense; with *pron. refl*, or as *pass* the office-holder being regarded as *resigning rather than being deposed*) · cf Sall. Cat 47 and v. TO ABDICATE. N.B. Abolere magistratum, Liv 3, 38, is *to do away with the office* (of the decemvirs) *altogether* **II.** *To give evidence* testor, testificor, testimonium do; pro testimonio dico, Cic.: v WITNESS (TO BEAR), TESTIFY.

**deposit**: **I.** *To lay down*: **1.** depono, posui, positum, 3 (more freq. in sense II v *infr*): *to d seeds in a furrow*, semina sulco d, Col. **2.** pono, posui, positum, 3 *to d eggs*, ova p, Ov. v. TO LAY, PLACE. **II.** *To put for safe keeping* **1.** depono, 3 (constr. various: v *infr.*): *to d money in a temple*, pecuniam in templo d, Liv.: also with *acc.* in silvas d., Caes: *to d money with any one*, pecuniam apud aliquem d, Cic; also, ad aliquem, Varr. *to d. money in the treasury*, pecuniam in publicum d, Caes. **2.** mando, commendo, 1 v. TO COMMIT, TRUST Phr. *to d a slave as a pledge*, servum pignori dare, Pap. dig.

**deposit** (*subs*) **I.** *That which is trusted in the hands of another* **1.** depositum *to return a d*, d reddere, Cic **2.** (*earnest*) arrha arrhabo, onis, *m* (*earnest money*). *to offer 40 minas by way of d*, arrhaboni dare quadraginta minas, Pl *to make up a d.*, arrham complere, Isid. **3.** pignus, oris, *n* : v. PLEDGE. **4.** fiducia. v. SECURITY **5.** sacramentum (*money paid into court*) Cic Varr. **II.** *Of fluids* sedimen, inis, *n* *in urine*, Coel Aur. v SEDIMENT Phr. *alluvial d.*, *limus qui alluit.

**depositary**: **1.** depositarius (legal term) Ulp **2.** custos, odis, *c.*. v. KEEPER. **3.** sequester, tri *and* tris, *m.* (*in whose hands is put property disputed at law*). Gell. Also used as *neut*; in sequestro deponere = apud sequestrem d . v Smith's Lat Dict. s v.

**depositing** (*subs*): depositio Ulp.

**deposition**: **I.** *Degradation*. expl. with verbs under TO DEPOSE *by his d of his colleague*, *quum collegae magistratum abrogasset. *the d of Octavius was illegal*, *contra leges Octavius tribunicia potestate amotus est. **II.** *Evidence*: testimonium (esp *written*): *read your witnesses' d.s*, legite testimonia testium vestrorum, Cic. *to make a d.*, t dicere, Cic.. v EVIDENCE

**depositor**: depositor: Ulp.

**depository**: **1.** receptaculum *a d. for produce*, r frugibus, Tac Cic. **2.** apotheca Cic. v. STOREHOUSE. **3.** thesaurus v REPOSITORY.

**depôt**: perh nearest words, **1.** horreum (v GRANARY, STOREHOUSE) *that place served as a d for provisions to the Carthaginians*, id h. fuit Poenis, Liv. 21, 48, *fin* **2.** conditorium (rare): *d. for batteries*, c muralium tormentorum, Amm. Phr. *that place he had made his d*, ibi stipendia commeatusque locaverat, Sall.

**depravation**: deprāvatio v. PERVERSION, CORRUPTION.

**deprave**: deprāvo, 1: v. TO CORRUPT

**depraved** (*adj.*): **1.** pravus. Join [ingenio] malo pravoque, Sall. **2.** corruptus *d morals*, c. mores, Sall. Phr.: *utterly d.*, *omnibus flagitiis assuetus, imbutus; *troops of d. characters*, *omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum (*abstr. for concr.*) catervae, Sall Cat. 14 v. PROFLIGATE, VICIOUS

**depravity**: **1.** prāvitas: more fully, morum pr, Cic. **2.** deprāvatio et foeditas animi: Cic. **3.** improbitas v. WICKEDNESS. **4.** corrupti, mali mores. v CORRUPT, VICIOUS.

**deprecate**: i. e *to beg off*: **1.** de-

prĕcor, 1. *to d. the anger of the Senate*, d. iram Senatus, Liv.: the person *on whose behalf*, with ab d a se calamitatem, Cic. **2.** ābōmĭnor, 1 (of *ill omens*) *what we should most d., you would desire*, quod nos maxime abominaremur, vos optaretis, Liv. v TO BEG. Phr *we d. all ill-will*, *omnino ab invidia atque inimicitia abhorremus; omni invidia ac studio nos liberos esse volumus.

**deprecation:** dēprĕcātĭo. Cic.

**deprecator:** dēprĕcātor Cic.

**deprecatory:** *quod ad deprecandum aptum *s* idoneum sit· or expr with *part* of deprecor· *d. remarks*, deprecantis, deprecantium oratio see L G. § 638.

**depreciate:** **I.** Lit *to lower in price*. dēprĕtĭo, 1 (taxe) Paul dig. (better, de pretio detrahere; rem viliorem reddere) v. TO CHEAPEN **II.** *To undervalue* **1.** dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (with de and *abl.*) *to d* (detract from the merits of) *the Senate*, de Senatu d.: Cic Nep v. TO DISPARAGE. **2.** dētrecto, 1 (with direct *acc* not in Cic.) *to d. the fame of Cicero*, Ciceronis gloriam d., Dial. Or. Liv. **3.** ēlĕvo, 1 (*to make light of*) *to d. any one's noble deeds*, praeclara facta alicujus el., Liv **4.** obtrecto, 1 (with *dat.* stronger than Eng) v. TO UNDERRATE, DISPARAGE

**depreciation:** **I.** *Lowering of price*· vilĭtas *to cause a d in anything*, vilitatem alicui rei facere, Plin Phr. *when estates were suffering from d in value*, quum jacerent pretia praediorum, Cic Rosc. Com 12, 33 *there is reason to fear a d. in the value of gold*, *metuendum est, ne auro pretium detrahatur· v preced. art. (1.). **II.** *Disparagement* obtrectātio v. DISPARAGEMENT.

**depredate:** praedor (depraedor, Just) v TO PLUNDER, PILLAGE

**depredation:** **1.** expīlātio· Join ex direptioque [sociorum], Cic. **2.** dīreptio Cic. (v. *supr*). **3.** praedātio *to have as a kingdom with d s*, regnum praedationibus praedari, Tac Join latrocinia ac praedationibus [infestare mare], Vell. **4.** latrōcĭnum: often *pl to commit d s*, latrocinia agitare, Tac.· Vell. **5.** dēpraedātio (rare). Lact Phr. *to commit d s*, praedari, latrōcĭnāri, ferre et agere· v. TO PLUNDER. *to live by d s*, rapto vivere, Liv.

**depredator:** prădĕdātor, praedo, latro or use *part.* of verbs under *to depredate*· as, *to kill the d s*, praedantes obtruncare.

**depredatory:** praedātōrius. Sall v PREDATORY.

**deprehend:** v. DETECT.

**deprehension:** dēprĕhensio Cic.· Ulp v DETECTION.

**depress:** **I.** In physical sense· dēprĭmo, prĕmo, 3 v TO PRESS (DOWN), LOWER. **II.** Fig. *to lower, degrade*· **1.** dēprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3 *to d an enemy:* hostem d., Liv. v TO LOWER. **2.** prĕmo, 3. Liv. v. TO HUMBLE **3.** jăceo, ui, 2 (in *pass.* sense)· *the value of estates is d'd*, jacent pretia praediorum, Cic. **III.** *To lower the spirits of.* **1.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 (esp. in *pass.*). *to be d.'d in mind*, frangi animo, Cic. Join: [animus] frangitur et debilitatur, Cic **2.** infringo, 3 v. TO DISCOURAGE **3.** jăceo, 2 (in *pass.* sense stronger than Eng.) *to be grievously d.'d with grief*, in maerore j., Cic.. v. PROSTRATE, TO BE. **4.** afflīgo, xi, ctum: v. TO CAST DOWN, DISTRESS.

**depressing** (*adj*)· tristis, luctuōsus, anxius v. SAD, ANXIOUS Or by circuml · quod animum frangit, infringit, debilitat v. TO DISCOURAGE (III.).

**depression:** **I.** Physical· dēpressio Macr.· Vitr. (Usu. better expr. by verb· *there is a d. in the earth*, *deprimitur, premitur terra v. TO PRESS DOWN.) **II.** Fig. *reduction in power*, etc. **1.** immĭnūtio Cic. **2.** hŭmĭlĭtas (*any low state:* stronger than the Eng.): v. LOWNESS, MEANNESS.



Phr *the party of the optimates was suffering under d*, *optimatium partes jacebant, afflictae erant, imminutae erant v. TO DEPRESS **III.** *Lowness of spirits* **1.** animus fractus; animus afflictus et fractus, Cic **2.** infractio quaedam animi et demissio (implying also *faintness of heart*). Cic Tusc. 3, 7, 14. **3.** tristĭtia· v SADNESS.

**deprivation:** **I.** *The act of depriving* **1.** ădemptio *d. of goods*, bonorum ad, Tac Cic **2.** prīvātio *every deprivation of* (i e *inflicted by*) *pain*, omnis doloris pr, Cic **3.** orbātio Sen. (Or expr. by ger of verbs under DEPRIVE q v.) **II.** *The state of being without something* **1.** prīvātio Cic. v. PRIVATION. **2.** orbĭtas (when the *thing has been possessed*)· *d. of sight*, or. luminis, Plin. **3.** ĭnŏpia v. WANT.

**deprive:** **1.** prīvo, 1 (with *acc.* and *abl.*): *to d oneself of sight*, se oculis pr, Cic. *to d. any one of sleep* (*of grief*), aliquem somno pr, Cic. (N.B. Not deprivatio, which has no classical authority) **2.** spŏlio, 1 (*to rob*; q. v.· same constr. as preced.) *that philosophy which d s us of our judgment*, ea philosophia quae s nos judicio, Cic (Stronger still, despolio, exspolio v TO ROB, SPOIL) **3.** orbo, 1 (implying that the object is *left desolate and helpless*) *it d s us of all our senses*, omnibus nos orbat sensibus, Cic. **4.** ădĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (with *acc* and *dat*): *to d a person of every excuse*, alicui omnem excusationem ad, Cic. v. TO TAKE AWAY. **5.** ērĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 (implying *suddenness and violence*. constr. same as preced) v. TO SNATCH AWAY. Phr. *to d any one of preferment (by violence)*. dejicere aliquem honore, Liv *to d. any one of office (by legal means)*, alicui magistratum abrogare, Cic *which thing d s the orator of credit*, quae res fidem abrogat oratori, Auct. Her *to d any one of his property* (judicially), aliquem bonis multare, Cic. *to d. of reason*, aliquem de sanitate ac mente deturbare, Cic

**deprived** (*part adj*) **1** captus (*of some faculty of body* or *mind* with *abl*): *d of sight and hearing*, captus oculis et auribus, Cic *d of reason*, mente c, Cic. **2.** orbus (with *abl*): v. BEREFT. **3.** cassus (in this sense poet with *abl*): *d. of life*, c lumine, Virg. **4.** expers, exsors v. DEVOID, DESTITUTE

**depth:** **I.** Lit. *the quality of deepness*· **1.** altĭtūdo *immense d.*, infinita, miranda a, Cic.· Caes. **2.** prōfundĭtas (strictly, *unfathomable* or *exceeding d.* rare) Macr Phr.· *sunk to the d of about 12 feet*, cuciter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. (but in altitudinem, Cic.): *to get out of one's d.*, vado destitui (cf Liv 21, 28, *med*), supra plantam evegari, Val Max. **II.** Concrete: *that which is deep* (only in *pl*): **1.** altum, prōfundum (the latter poet.). *to be drowned in the d s of the sea*, demergi in profundum maris, Vulg . v DEEP. **2.** pontus (*the deep sea*) *the d s of the sea*, pontus maris, Virg A. 10, 377 **3.** gurges, ĭtis, *m.* (strictly, *a whirlpool*, hence, *a deep gulf* or *abyss*) *what d s (of the sea), what streams*, qui g, quae flumina, Hor Virg. v. GULF, ABYSS **4.** fundus (strictly, *the bottom* of anything) *Neptune heaves up the waters from their lowest d s*, imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, Virg v. BOTTOM. Phr.: *from the very d s*, imis vadis, Virg. **III.** *The quality of deepness (in other physical applications)* (*a*) *measurement from the front:* Phr.· *300 feet in d.*, trecentos (pedes) in agrum, Hor. S 1, 8, 12· *each line was ten men in d*, singulae acies denos ordines in latitudinem habuerunt, Front. 2, 3, 22 (where Lipsius conjectured in altitudinem, wrongly: see the place). (*b*). *lowness of pitch* in sounds gravitas· (Kr.): *not to have any d. of voice*, *graviores voces non assequi; voce exili esse (*c*) *Graeci*· austēritas Plin . or (better), expr. by *adj*. color satur, saturior v. DEEP. (*d*). *extremity*· as in Phr *it was the d. of winter*, erat summa hiems, Cic *the d of silence*, altum silentium, Sen *the d of want*, *summa rerum inopia v. EXTREMITY (*e*). *of forests*· perh. expr by densissimus as, *they hid themselves in the d s of the forests*, *in densissimas silvas se abdiderunt, silvarum profunda, Tac

**IV.** *Profoundness* of mental qualities alta indoles, Liv.· or perh altitudo mentis (altitudo animi, Cic Off. 1, 25, 88, is something quite different) cf. Vulg. Rom. xi. 33. O altitudo divitiarum sapientiae et scientiae Dei! (more class., O altam illam ac profundam Dei sapientiam, etc!)· *what d of learning!* *quantae doctrinae! quanta rerum abstrusarum ac reconditarum scientia! *d of erudition*, intima disciplinae profunditas, Macr. S. S 7. (Not mentis acies, subtilitas, which denote *acuteness* or *accuracy*, rather than depth of mind)

**deputation:** **I.** *A body of deputies:* **1.** lēgātio: Caes.· v. EMBASSY. **2.** lēgāti, ōrum. v. DEPUTY, ENVOY. **3.** ōrātōres, um (*spokesmen, men who plead a cause*) *the Verentines send a d to Rome to solicit peace*, Velentes pacem petitum Romam oratores mittunt, Liv. Phr. *a d. was sent to beg*, etc, missi sunt qui peterent, etc, Liv.

**II.** *Act of deputing:* **1.** lēgātio Cic **2.** usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO DEPUTE

**depute:** **1.** lēgo, 1 (*to send as envoy* or *ambassador*) Cic. **2.** mando, 1 (with *dat*): v. TO COMMISSION. **3.** dēmando, 1 (like mando). Liv. **4.** mitto, 3 v TO SEND, DISPATCH (N.B. Not deputo, which is *to reckon*.) See also, TO DELEGATE, EMPOWER.

**deputy** (*subs.*): **1.** prōcūrator (*an agent* of any kind) *to do anything by d.*, aliquid per p. agere, Cic.. *the d. of a kingdom* (*viceroy*), regni pr., Caes **2.** vĭcārius Cic Liv v. SUBSTITUTE. **3.** lēgātus (*one sent on an embassy* or *commission of any kind*): Cic. Sall. v. COMMISSIONER. (N B By *deputy* in N. Test. is meant *pro-consul*: q. v)

**deputy** (as *adj*)· in such phr. as *d-governor, d.-collector* expr. by procurator v. preced art (1)

**derange:** **1.** turbo, 1 *to d. the intellect*, mentem t, Plin. *to d. the stomach*, alvum t, Plin. v. TO DISTURB. **2.** conturbo, perturbo, 1 (stronger than simple verb)· v. TO DISTURB, CONFUSE.

**deranged:** **I.** In gen sense. turbātus, conturbātus· see verb **II.** *Disordered in mind*. cui mens alienata est, furiosus, insanus. v. CRAZY, INSANE.

**derangement:** **I.** In gen sense (rare) turbātio, perturbātio, confūsio v CONFUSION, DISTURBANCE. Phr *a d of stomach*, stomachi dissolutio, Plin.. *d. of family affairs*, implicatio rei familiaris, Cic. **II.** *Of intellect*. mens ălienāta, fŭror v INSANITY.

**dereliction:** **1.** dērĕlictio, rĕlictio, destitūtio: v ABANDONMENT. **2.** more usu. expr by verb as, *to be guilty of a d. of duty:* officium deserere, ab officio discedere; officio deesse, Cic . v. TO NEGLECT, ABANDON.

**deride:** **1.** dērīdeo, si, sum, 2: *to d. and despise any one*, aliquem d. atque contemnere, Cic. (But the word is stronger than in Eng, and usu. implies that the person deriding *has an advantage enabling him to do so with reason*) **2.** rīdeo, irrīdeo (also with *acc*): v. TO RIDICULE. **3.** illūdo, si, sum, 3 (with *dat.*): v. TO MOCK, LAUGH AT.

**derider:** **1.** dērisor· Plin. **2.** irrīsor Cic. (Or *imperf. part.* of verbs under DERIDE L. G. § 638).

**derision:** 1. dērīsus, ūs: Phaedr.: Tac. **2.** dērisio· Arnob.. Lact. Phr.: *to be an object of d.*, caudam trahere, Hor.; ludibrio esse, Cic. **3.** irrīsus, ūs:

*in d.* (to do a thing), ab irrisu, Liv. Caes. **4.** irrisio Cic v MOCKERY, RIDICULE. **5.** often better expr. by *imp. part* of verbs under DERIDE as, *cries of d*, ridentium, irridentium voces, clamor L G § 638, *Obs.* 2.

**derisive:** **1.** irrīsōrius (rare) Mart. Cap **2.** often better expr. by *part.* of verbs under DERIDE as, *d. cheers*, ridentium acclamatio, clamor v. preced art. (*fin*).

**derisively:** ridens, irridens, in agr. with subject (cf L. G. § 343) Liv. has ab irrisu (= per irrisum), 7, 10, *med* Phi. *to look at (things) d*, naso suspendere adunco, Hor

**derivation** (of words) **1.** dēclīnātio (in the older grammarians including all kinds of *formation of one word from another*): Varr **2.** dērīvātio *to be so called by d.*, per d cognominari, Paul. dig. Charis, **3.** ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f*: *to trace the d of words*, origines verborum scrutari, Varr. Quint. **4.** ētymŏlŏgia Quint. v. ETYMOLOGY.

**derivative** (*adj.*): **1.** dērīvātīvus Prisc. **2.** dērīvātus esp. in pl. *derivatives*, derivata, Quint.

**derive:** **I.** *To draw from.* **1.** dūco, xi, ctum, 3 *to d. a name from the Greek*, nomen a Graeco d, Quint. Cic *to d one's origin from*, originem d. ab aliquo, Hor Quint. **2.** dēdūco, 3 *a custom whence d.d*, mos unde deductus, Hor *to d. one's origin*, originem d ab aliquo, Plin **3.** trăho, xi, ctum, 3 *to d. a surname from an insult*, cognomen ex contumelia tr, Cic. *to d. one's origin from any one*, originem ab aliquo tr, Plin v. TO DRAW. **4.** dērīvo, 1 · Hor. (not Cic) Phi. *to d. one's origin from*, oriundum esse (with *abl*), Liv *comedy d.s its subjects from common life*, comoedia ex medio res arcessit, Hor Cic. *an exordium d.d from philosophy*, ingressio e philosophia repetita, Cic *manliness has d.d its name from men*, a viris virtus nomen est mutuata, Cic **II.** In grammar **1.** dērīvo, 1 Quint. **2.** dūco, 3 v *supr* (1). **3.** dico, xi, ctum, 3 terra *is d.d from* telo, terra dicta ab eo quod tenitur, Varr. **4.** făcio, 3 Varr v. TO FORM. Phr. *the name is d.d from the Greek*, nomen ex Graeco fluxit, Quint Cic

**derogate:** **1.** dērŏgo, 1 (with *dat.*): *to d. so much from oneself*, sibi tantum d, Cic with de *to d from the credit of witnesses*, de fide testium d., Cic. **2.** dētrăho, 3 v. TO DETRACT FROM **3.** imminuo, 3 v. TO DISPARAGE

**derogation:** imminūtio, dēminūtio v. DETRACTION. Phr.. *as far as I can without d of honour*, quod salva fide possim, Cic

**derogatorily:** chiefly in such phr. as *to speak d.*, obtrectare, detrahere de aliqua re v. TO DISPARAGE, DETRACT FROM.

**derogatory:** **1.** indignus (with *abl.* alone or with ab, or *gen.*) *to regard anything as d. to one's dignity*, aliquid alienum dignitate sua, a dignitate sua, dignitatis suae ducere, Cic. **3.** inhŏnestus v. DISHONOURABLE. Phr.: *this course is in no way d. to my dignity*, haec ratio nullam imminutionem habet dignitatis meae, based on Cic.: *to do what is d. to honour and justice*, a fide justitiaque discedere, Cic *to speak of any one in a d. manner*, alicui obtrectare, Cic.

**dervise:** *mŏnăchus *s* ănăchōrēta Mahometanus.

**descant** (*v.*): obsol except in sense of *to discourse at large* upon. perh., **1.** expōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 · *to d. upon friendship*, sermonem ex. de amicitia, Cic. **2.** explico, 1. more fully, dilatare atque explicare, Cic. · v. TO ENLARGE. Phr. *the praises of agriculture are d.'d upon*, agricultura copiose laudatur, Cic. (N B. Decanto always implies *repetition, harping upon again and again*)

**descant:** **I.** *A song* · cantus, ūs v SONG **II.** *Lengthened and elevated discourse*: *sermo quidam excelsior ac paene divinus. **III.** In bad sense: *tedious discourse*. ambages, um, *f*. Hor

**descend:** **I.** Lit. **1.** descendo, di, sum, 3 *to d. from the heights into the plain*, ex superioribus locis in planitiem d., Caes.. Liv. *to d from the rostra*, de rostris d, Cic *to d from a horse*, ex equo d., Liv v TO DISMOUNT *to d from heaven*, coelo d., Hor a coelo, Virg ; e coelo, Juv. Cic. **2.** dēgrĕdior, gressus sum, 3 · *they dared not d to the plain*, in aequum d. non audebant, Tac *Caecina received orders to d. the Pennine Alps*, C Penninis Alpibus d. jussus, Tac **3.** dēlābor, lapsus sum, 3 *(with slow, gliding motion)* · *a divine man d.'d from heaven*, de coelo divinus homo delapsus, Cic v. TO GLIDE DOWN. **4.** dēmitto, misi, missum, 3 (with *pron refl.*): *the greater part of the army had d.'d into a large valley*, se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demiserat, Caes. **5.** rŭo, rŭi, rūtum, 3 *(with violence)*: *the lofty sky d.s (in rain)*, r. arduus aether, Virg. **II.** Fig *to come down, lower oneself to*: **1.** descendo, 3. *to d. to the trade of a slave-dealer*, ad mangonicos quaestus d., Suet. *to d. to every kind of entreaty*, in omnes preces d., Virg (In Cic. the word does not imply humiliation, but *voluntary concession*) **2.** dēlābor, 3 *(to fall into insensibly)*: v. TO FALL INTO) *to d to a freedwoman's love*, in amorem libertae d, Tac **3.** dēmitto (with *pron refl.* or in *pass*): *to d. to flatter y*, in adulationem demitti, Tac. Phr.. *to d eagerly into servitude*, ruere in servitium, Tac.: *to d to the level of brutes*, omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic. **III.** Of property; *to come to in course of inheritance*: **1.** pervĕnio, vēni, etc., 4 *to d. to any one by right* (of *money*, etc.), ad quempiam p jure, Cic. **2.** vĕnio, 4 *thus d'd to me by inheritance*, hoc mihi hereditate venit, Cic. (also obvenit, Plin.). Phr. *O noble custom and training which has descended to us from our ancestors!* O praeclarum morem disciplinamque, quam a majoribus accepimus ! Cic. **IV.** *To be descended*: v. DESCENDED. **V.** *To make a descent upon*: v. DESCENT.

**descendant:** **1.** expr. by words given under DESCENDED. q. v. **2.** sangŭis, ĭnis, *m.* (poet.) *noble d. of Anchises and Venus*, clarus Anchisae Venerisque s., Hor. **3.** gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* (poet.) *the d of Jove (Perseus)*, Jovis g, Ov. Virg **4.** prōgĕnies, ēi, *f.*: Cic.: Tac · v. OFFSPRING. **5.** stirps, pis, *f.*: Tac Phr. *d.s*, minores, posteri, nepotes v POSTERITY

**descended** (*part adj*): **1.** ortus (of *immediate descent*: with *abl.* alone or with ab) *d from ancestors of no account*, nullis majoribus o , Hor.: *d. from the Germans* (the Belgae), orti a Germanis, Caes. .v. DESCENT. **2.** ŏriundus (of *more remote connection*: constr. as ortus) *d. from freemen (gentlemen)*, ab ingenuis oriundus, Cic . *d. from the Etruscans*, ex Etruscis oriundi, Liv. **3.** prōgnātus *Romulus d from a god*, Romulus deo pr., Liv. *d from the Cimbrians and Teutons*, ex Cimbris Teutonisque pr., Caes *the Gauls d. from Dis on the father's side*, Galli ab Dite patre pr, Caes **4.** cēditus (poet.) *Maecenas, d. from kingly ancestors*, M. atavis e. regibus, Hor. **5.** gĕnĕrātus *d. from the stock of Hercules*, Herculis stirpe g., Cic. **6.** sātus (poet) v SPRUNG. Phr.: *to be d. from*, originem ducere, trahere, habere ab v. ORIGIN ; TO DERIVE.

**descending** (*adj.*). Phr. · *in a d scale*, *per gradus omnes inferiores.

**descent:** **I.** *The act of going down*: **1.** descensus, ūs. *the d. to Avernus*, d Averni, Virg Sall. **2** descensio (rare) Plin. **3.** lapsus, ūs v FALL **4.** expr. by verb *during the d*, *inter descendendum, interea dum descenditur. v TO DESCEND **II.** *A declivity*: **1.** descensus, ūs *a steep d*, praeruptus d., Hirt.. Plin **2.** clīvus, dēclīve v. DECLIVITY, SLOPE **III.** *Hostile irruption by sea*: expressio *a d for the purpose of ravaging the country*, (classis) ex. ad populandum, Liv. *to make a d.*, ex facere, Liv. Phr *to make a d on Africa*, in Africam transcendere, transmittere, Liv. **IV.** *Origin*: **1.** ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f*: *to derive one's d. from any one*, or. ab aliquo ducere, Hor **2.** gĕnus, ĕris, *n.*: *of noble d*, nobili g, natus, Cic Hor. **3.** prōgĕnies v LINEAGE

**describe:** **I.** *To draw with lines*: **1.** describo, psi, ptum, 3 *to d geometrical figures in the sand*, geometricas formas in arena d , Cic *to d. (the circumference of) a circle*, circuitionem circuli d , Vitr. **2.** circumscribo, 3 (only of *circles*): *to d a circle round a person with a stick*, virgula aliquem c., Cic Liv. · simly., orbem c., Cic. Phr.: *the stars d. their circles*, sidera circulos [orbesque] suos conficiunt, Cic. *he d.s a circle with his troops*, circumagit sua per vestigia ductos, Sil . *to d. a circle round a place with the plough*, aratrum circumducere, Cic . see also CIRCLE. **II.** *To give a description of*: **1.** describo, 3 · *a woman such as I just now d.d*, mulier hujusmodi, qualem ego paulo ante descripsi, Cic. *briefly to d.*, breviter d., Cic. (More freq in sense of *to mark out, define.*) **2.** scribo, 3 (in writing) *to d to any one the form and situation of a farm*, formam et situm agri alicui scribere, Hor.: v. TO WRITE. **3.** dēpingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 *(as with colours, vividly)*: *to d. this fellow's life*, vitam hujusce d , Cic Pl. **4.** expōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 *(to set forth, narrate)*. *to d what took place*, ex rem gestam, res quemadmodum gesta sit, Cic *to d. [the form of] what is best*, ex formam optimi, Cic. **5.** dēsigno, 1 (*to mark out*): *to d the affections, as it were, in outline*, affectus velut primis lineis d , Quint. **6.** exprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 *(with exactness)*: *to d. a man's manners in a speech*, mores alicujus oratione ex., Cic. · *this scene Praxiteles chased in silver and my friend Archias has d.d in verse*, hanc speciem P. caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic.

**7.** dēformo, 1 (rare): *the character I have d.d* (or *modelled*) above, ille quem supra deformavi, Cic. Sen. **8.** pĕrăgo, ēgi, actum *(to detail)*: *to d. exploits of peace and war*, res pace belloque gestas p., Liv Hor. **9.** dēmonstro, 1 *(to point out clearly)*: *he d.s the size and shape of the ships*, navium modum formamque demonstrat, Caes. *to d. in writing*, scripto d., Quint **10.** narro, ēnarro, 1 v. TO RELATE. **11.** exsĕquor, persĕquor, 3 . usu with verbs v. TO RELATE. **12.** explico, āvi and ui, etc , 1 (*to unfold, enter into detail*): *to d the whole character of another*, vitam alterius totam ex , Cic. also with de *to d. (the structure of) catapults*, de catapultis ex., Vitr.

**describer:** scriptor, narrātor · v. NARRATOR. Or expr by verbs under TO DESCRIBE as, *he is a good d.*, *optime res quemadmodum gestae sint exponit, ob oculos ponit, etc.

**description:** **1.** descriptio · *a d. of countries*, regionum d., Quint.: *of a banquet*, convivii d., Quint. (appy. not in Cic in this sense). **2.** expŏsĭtio (*clear setting forth*): *a d. of incidents*, ex rerum gestarum, Quint. **3.** narrātio. v. NARRATION. Phr · *vivid d.*, rerum quasi gerantur sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. · *to give a d. of*, v. TO DESCRIBE *beyond d.*, *supra quam ut describi, verbis exaequari, enarrari possit *d of the earth*, geographia: v. GEOGRAPHY.

**descry:** 1. conspĭcor, 1 (*to get a sight of at some distance*): *who is this whom I d. coming hither?* hĭc quis est quem huc advenientem conspicor? Pl.. Caes. 2. conspĭcio, 3 v. TO BEHOLD, SEE. 3. dispĭcio, 3 (when an object *is seen with difficulty, or through intervening obstacles*) · *Thule too was d.'d,* dispecta est et Thule, Tac. 4. prospĭcio, 3 (*to see in the distance*): *he d.s Italy from the top of a wave,* Italiam summa prospicit ab unda, Virg see also TO DISCERN.

**desecrate:** 1. prōfānō, 1 v. TO PROFANE. 2. exaugŭro, 1 (*formally to divest of a religious character*): *to d. temples,* fana ex, Liv. 3. tĕmĕro, 1 *to d. ancient groves with steel,* lucos ferro t. vetustos, Ov. 4. polluo, 3 v. TO POLLUTE. 5. viŏlo, 1 v. TO VIOLATE.

**desecration:** 1. viŏlātio *d. of a temple,* v. templi, Liv. 2. prōfānātio (rare). v PROFANATION. 3. exaugŭrātio Liv.

**desert** (*adj*): 1. dēsertus *cities almost d.,* urbes paene desertae, Cic 2. sōlĭtūdo, inis, *f*: *they make a d., they call it peace,* s facrunt, pacem appellant, Tac. *the most solitary d.,* desertissima s, Cic. 2. dēsertum (strictly a *neut. adj.*): *the d.s of Libya,* Libyae deserta, Virg.: Plin. 3 vastĭtas v. DESOLATION 4. expr. by adj. vastus, sōlus v. preced art 5. ērēmus, i, *f*: Tert.

**desert** (*v. tr.*): 1. dēsĕro, sĕrui, sertum, 3 *my friends d'd me,* amici deseruerunt me, Cic. *to d. the army,* exercitum d, Caes.. v. foll art. Join deserere ac derelinquere, Cic 2. rĕlinquo, dērĕlinquo, linquo v TO FORSAKE, ABANDON. 3. dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*of things* or *places*): *they had d'd several towns,* complura oppida dimiserant, Hirt.

**desert** (*v. intr.*): of soldiers 1. dēsĕro, rui, rtum, 3 usu. with signa or exercitum, Cic : Caes also, absol. *being compelled to join the army, he d.'d,* ire in aciem coactus, deseruit, Quint. 2. transfŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 (*to go over to the other side*): *many d'd to the Romans,* multi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv.· Cic. (*fig.*). 3. perfŭgio, 3 (like transfugio) Hirt. 4. transeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (= 2 and 3) *they were compelled to fight against the side to which they had d.'d,* coacti sunt cum eis pugnare ad quos transierant, Nep. Liv. v. TO GO OVER. 5. transgrĕdior, gressus, 3 v. TO GO OVER. 6. signa rĕlinquo Sall Phr.. *they d.'d en masse to Caesar,* sublatis signis ad Caesarem se contulerunt, Vell

**desert** (*subs.*): *worth* · 1. mĕritum *for especial d.,* pro singulari m., Cic.: often *pl such d.,* tanta m., Cic. v SERVICE. 2. dignĭtas · v. WORTH.

**deserter:** 1. dēsertor (esp. *one who abandons his colours*): *a d of friends,* amicorum d., Cic : *nor was there any other hiding-place but Capua for d.s,* neque aliae latebrae quam Capua desertoribus erant, Liv. 2. dēfector (= desertor) Tac. 3. perfŭga, *m.* (*one who goes over to the enemy*): *a d. came to Fabricius' camp,* p. venit in castra Fabricii, Cic 4. transfŭga, *m* (= perfuga) *traitors and d.s they hang on trees,* proditores et tr. arboribus suspendunt, Tac

**desertion:** |. In gen sense 1. dēsertio . Liv 2. destĭtūtio Suet 3. dērĕlictio v. ABANDONMENT. ||. *Military.* 1. dēsertio (rare) Modest. dig 2. transfŭgium . Liv. Tac. 3. transitio: *d.s to the enemy took place,* tr. ad hostem fiebant, Liv . Cic. 4. ălienātio (lit. *estrangement*: not of the clandestine desertion of individual soldiers). *the disgraceful flight and d. of the army,* turpis fuga et al. exercitus, Caes. 5. dēfectio · v. DEFECTION.

**deserve:** 1. mĕreo, ui, ĭtum, 2 *or* as dep. (the latter usu. in prose) · *I have d.d by my own fault to lose all,* merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov · *defend my dignity, if I d it,* dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, Cic. *to d well of any one,* bene de aliquo mereri, Cic. Foll. by *subj.*: *I d.d to become so,* merui ut fierem, Plin. Cic *nor had the Greeks d.d to be plundered,* nec meruerant Graeci ut diriperentur, Liv. (the inf. after mereor is rare and poet).

2. commĕreo and -or, 2 (rather stronger than the simple verb) *to have once d.d punishment,* poenam commeruisse, Ov. Cic *he has d.d a character for diligence and truthfulness,* commeritus est fidem sedulitatis et veritatis, Gell. 3. prōmĕreo and -or, 2 (not differing sensibly from mereor) *you have d.d to ask for nothing without obtaining it,* promeruisti ut nequid ores quin impetres, Pl. Ter. Cic. *what ill, Sir, have I d.d,* quid mali sum, bene, promeritus? Pl.. Cic. 4. ēmĕreo and -or, 2 (*to earn by service*): Pl.. Quint v TO EARN. 5. dēmĕreo and -or, 2 (more freq in sense of *to lay under an obligation*): Pl. 6. dignus sum esp. when what is deserved is expr. by a verb, when it is usu. foll by qui *the matter d.s long consideration,* digna res est quam diu consideres, Plin.· *he d.s one day to rule,* dignus (est) qui aliquando imperet, Cic. *a work which d.s perusal,* scriptum lectione dignum, Cic. Simly , with indignus, *not to deserve*: Cic Phr. *his end d.s to be known,* cujus exitum nosse operae est pretium, Sen. *which d.s to be praised, blamed, rewarded, etc,* laudandus, vituperandus, donandus, etc.

**deservedly:** 1. mĕrĭto *we are d. punished,* m. plectimur, Phaedr. *I am d. angry with Metellus,* m. sum iratus Metello, Cic. Join recte ac merito, Cic *Superl,* meritissimo, Cic 2. jūre (abl of jus) *he would be d. punished,* jure in eum animadverteretur, Cic. Join jure ac merito, Cic. v JUSTLY. 3. expr. by part of mereor *to suffer punishment d.,* merentem expendisse poenas, Virg (see L. G. § 343) also in same constr., meritus, Ov

**deserving** (*adj*): |. Absol = *well-deserving*: 1. mĕrens, mĕrĭtus, with some defining words *to give prizes to the bravest and most d,* fortissimo cuique et bene merenti praemia tribuere, Hirt *so d a citizen,* ita merens (meritus) de republica, Cic fr. bene merens, *well-deserving,* is very freq. in sepulchral inscriptions, also the *superl* meritissimus *a very d. ally,* auxiliaris et diu meritus, Tac 2. bŏnus, optĭmus v. GOOD, EXCELLENT. ||. *deserving of*, foll by subs 1. dignus (with *abl* or qui and *subj*): v. TO DESERVE (6) 2. mĕritus (with acc) · *d. of praise,* laudem meritus, Caes. Plin. 3. expr. by *gerund part* · Phr *d. of Apollo's bays,* laurea donandus Apollinari, Hor. *he appears to some d of pity, to others of ridicule,* alius miserandus, alius irridendus videtur, Cic.

**deservingly:** optĭmē, laudatio more ; non sine laude.

**deshabille:** perh. ămictus negligentior, Quint. (used by him of carelessness as to the set of the toga in speaking II, 3, 147) or vestis domestica, i. e *dress such as worn in private* · Suet. Vitell 8 Phr. *in d.,* discinctus, Hor. *speech in d* (fig) oratio incompta, Cic

**desiccate:** dēsicco, 1 v TO DRY

**desiccation:** siccātio v DRYING.

**desiderate:** dēsĭdĕro, indĭgeo. v. TO WANT, NEED.

**desideratum:** res optabilis ; res expetenda atque optabilis v DESIRABLE, NEEDFUL.

**design** (*v.*): |. *To delineate*: 1. dēsigno, 1 *to d the plan of the universe,* descriptionem rerum d., Cic *he d.s the figure of Europa,* designat Europam, Ov.· v. TO MARK OUT. 2. describo, 3 v. TO DELINEATE. 3. dēlīneo, 1 (*to draw in lines*): Plin. : v. TO SKETCH. 4. pōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*of artists*): *to d. the figure of a man, a god,* hominem, deum p., Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8 *to d the figure of Venus* (of Apelles), Venerem p, Ov. A A 3, 401. See also TO DRAW DEPICT. ||. *To have in one's mind, purpose* · ăgito, in animo est (mihi), cŏgito v. TO PURPOSE, INTEND

**design** (*subs*): |. *A representation in outline*: 1. descriptio Cic. 2. līnĕāmentum (*pl*): v OUTLINE. ||. *The plan of anything as conceived by the mind*: 1. descriptio *the d of the universe,* rerum d, Cic 2. dēsignātio *a d for building,* d. aedificandi, Cic. Phr. *the d of the picture is good,* *belle pictor rem posuit v. TO DESIGN (1, 4) *to exceed my original d,* formam proposĭti operis excedere, Vell. |||. *Purpose* 1. consĭlium *a d. is a well-considered plan of doing* or *not doing something,* c est aliquid faciendi aut non faciendi excogitata ratio, Cic. · *to form a d.,* consilium inire, Caes ; capere, Cic. 2. institūtum (*an arranged scheme*): *in pursuance of his d.,* instituto suo, Caes Cic.: v. PURPOSE, PLAN. 3. inceptum (*that which is actually begun*). v UNDERTAKING 4. prōpŏsĭtum v PURPOSE.

5. destĭnātio (*a fixed d*) Plin 6. destĭnātum (like destinatio) Tac. Phr.: *to nourish d.s against the state,* *contra rempublicam sentire.

**designate:** |. *To mark out* dēsigno, nōto, dēnōto, 1 v TO MARK OUT, SINGLE OUT ||. *To elect*: dēsigno, 1 v TO ELECT. |||. *To name*: appello, nōmĭno, dīco v TO CALL, DENOTE

**designation:** |. *Appointment*: dēsignātio *d to the consulship,* d. consulatus, fac v APPOINTMENT, ELECTION. ||. *Name* vōcābŭlum, nōmen. v. NAME, TITLE, APPELLATION.

**designed** (*adj*) quod de industria fit.

**designedly:** 1. consulto (not consulte in this sense) *d. and deliberately,* c et cogitate, Cic. Liv (opp. to imprudens, inscĭtia). 2. cōgĭtātē Cic. (v. *supr*) 3. de *or* ex industria (*by set purpose* stronger than the preceding) *injuries done d, for the purpose of injuring,* injuriae quae nocendi causa de industria fierunt, Cic., ex ind, Liv ; also simply industriā, Plin. 4. dēdĭtā ŏpĕrā (= de industria). Fen. Cic 5. prūdens, ntis (see L. G. § 343) *whom I d. pass by,* quos prudens praetereo, Hor So, *not d.* may be expr. by imprudens v UNINTENTIONALLY.

**designer:** |. *A contriver, planner* 1. inventor (only when the thing designed is *new*). v. INVENTOR. 2. fabricātor *d of the stratagem:* doli f, Virg. v. FRAMER, MAKER 3. dēsignātor (*who plans as an architect*) Inscr 4. architectus v ARCHITECT ||. *One who concerts a scheme*: 1. mōlītor Suet 2. machĭnātor . Tac · v. SCHEMER, CONTRIVER |||. *One who constructs designs for patterns, etc.*: perh. *designator operum pictorum.

**designing:** callĭdus (often in good sense), astūtus, dōlōsus v SLY, DECEITFUL

**desirable:** 1. optābĭlis, e · *for me peace was especially d.,* mihi pax imprimis fuit op, Cic Join. expetenda atque optabilia, Cic 2. dēsīderābĭlis, e (rare) Cic. Liv 3. expr by *gerund* of cupio, expeto, opto *what is more d,* quid vehementius est optandum, etc. : v. TO DESIRE.

**desirability** } expr. by *adj.* under
**desirableness** } DESIRABLE *there can be no doubt of the d. of such an event,* *dubitari non potest quin magnopere cupere debeamus ut ita fieret.

**desire** (*subs.*): |. *A longing*: 1. dēsīdĕrium (*a sense of loss or deficiency*): *d is a longing to see one who is not yet present,* d. est libido ejus qui nondum adsit videndi, Cic. 2. cupīdĭtas (in good as well as bad sense the usu. word in Cic.). *an insatiable d of seeing*

*truth*, insatiabilis quaedam c veri videndi, Cic *to feel a very strong d.*, incredibili c ardere, Cic v. PASSION **3.** cupīdo, ĭnis, *f.*, in Hor. *m* (= cupiditas, but not in Cic except poet.) *a d. of founding a city took possession of Romulus*, Romulum c cepit urbis condendae, Liv.· *d for glory*, c gloriae, Sall. **4** appētītio (a neutral word, used by Cic in philosophical sense) *natural d. and aversion*, ap et declinatio naturalis, Cic *d. of what is another's*, alieni ap., Cic **5.** appētītus, ūs. v. APPETITE **6.** appētentia (= appetitio) *d. of food*, ap cibi, Plin. **7.** ămor, ōris, *m.* (*a passionate d.*)· *a* (strong) *d for praise*, laudum a., Cic. *a d. for war*, belli a. Virg. v LOVE. **8.** stŭdium (*an eager d.*) *the d of discovering truth*, st. veri reperiendi, Cic v DEVOTION, ZEAL. **9.** āvĭdĭtas . v. EAGERNESS. **10.** lĭbīdo (usu of *bad d.*)· v. LONGING Phr *to feel a d*, cupĕre, avēre, etc (see verb) *I d.*, mihi est in animo, mihi animus fert (v. TO PROPOSE, INTEND) *to satisfy any one's d*, animum explere (alicui), Cic *according to (any one's) d.*, ex sententia, Cic · Ter *to be inspired with a d for revenge*, ad ulciscendum ardere, Sall.

**II.** *Sexual d.*· **1.** dēsīdĕrium. *the cup of d.* (i e *the love-philtre*), desiderī poculum, Hor **2.** lĭbīdo, ĭnis, *f.* v. LUST. **3.** cupĭdĭtas Plin. **4.** ardor, ōris, *m.*· *to cloak over d.* (*passion*), dissimulare a., Tib **5.** Vĕnus, ĕris, *f.*· *an application of the root will repress d*, illita radix inhibebit Venerem, Plin.· Virg v. LOVE, LUST.

**III** *The thing d d* or *requested*: **1.** vōtum *to fulfil any one's d*, v. alicujus implere, Curt Ov **2.** optātum (chiefly in *pl*) v. WISH

**desire** (*v*) **I.** *To long for*: **1.** cupīo, īvi *and* ii, ītum, 3 (the most gen term) *the more thou hast gotten, the more thou desirest*, quanto plura parasti, tanto plura cupis, Hor. *I d to die*, emori c, Ter.. *whoso d s or fears*, qui c aut metuit, Hor.. *we d. you to enjoy your virtue*, te tua frui virtute cupimus, Cic. (the subj after cupio is rare and not to be imitated). **2.** percupio, 3 (intens of cupio) Pl Ter. **3.** concupisco, 3 (*to d. covetously, excessively*· v. TO COVET) *I d. nothing for myself*, nihil mihi c., Cic *to d. after pictures*, tabulas c, Cic *to d. to adorn the world*, mundum ornare c., Cic **4.** dēsīdĕro, 1 (*to feel something to be lacking*) *to thirst for honours, to d. glory*, sitire honores, d gloriam, Cic. **5.** opto, 1 v TO WISH FOR. **6.** exopto, 1 (intens. of opto) Cic **7.** expĕto, ivi *or* ii, ītum, 3 (*to seek after*. with *acc*), *to d. eagerly Plautus' plays*, studiose ex. Plautinas fabulas, Pl *to d. for death*, mortem ex., Cic. also foll by *infin*, Ter. **8.** appĕto, etc., 3 (sim. to expeto, but less strong)· *to eagerly d. another's lands*, alienos agros cupide ap, Cic. **9.** gestĭo, īvi *and* ii, 4 (when desire is *expressed in gesture*: hence *to d. eagerly*): *I d. greatly to know all*, gestio scire omnia, Cic.. Hor.: v TO LONG. **10.** āveo, āvēre (with *inf.*): v. TO LONG. Phr.. *to d. greatly*, flagrare, ardere studio, cupiditate v. TO BURN (*intr.*). **II.** *To ask for*· **1.** opto, 1. *d. from me any gift and reward you please*, quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, Ter. foll. by ut and *subj*, Cic. **2.** vŏlo, vŏlui, velle *what is it that you d. of me?* quid est quod me vellis? Ter. **3.** pĕto, 3 v. TO ASK, BEG.

**desirous:** **1.** cupĭdus (general term) *d. of hearing you*, te audiendi c., Cic. *d of death*, c mortis, Hor. **2.** cupiens, ntis (not in Cic.) *d for the wedding*, nuptiarum c, Ter **3.** stŭdiōsus (*bent on, zealous of*) *d. of pleasing*, placendi st., Ov.. v. FOND, EAGER **4.** āmans, ntis (poet.)· *d. of blood*, cruoris a., Ov. **5.** appētens, ntis (including *all degrees of desire*)· *most d. of honour*, honestatis appetentissimus, Cic. **6.** āvĭdus: v. EAGER.

**desist:** **1** dēsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (with *inf*, *abl* alone or with *prep*, or absol) *not to d from exhorting*, hortari non d., Cic . *to d. from a purpose*, incepto d., Liv Cic. *to d from a struggle*, de contentione d, Nep. *I will not d. without, etc*, non desistam quin, etc, Cic. *to d. from* (*holding or expressing*) *an opinion*, a sententia d. Cic **2.** absisto, stĭti, 3 (same constr) *to d from war*, bello ab, Liv *to d. from pursuit*, ab. sequendo, Liv **3.** dēsĭno, 3 v. TO CEASE. **4.** abscēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *abl.* only) *to d from a purpose*, incepto abs, Liv.

**desk:** **1.** scrīnium (*for writing*)· *a writing-d and letters*, s. cum literis, Sall sometimes *pl wakeful I call for paper, pen and d*, vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor **2.** capsa (not strictly a desk, but *a box for holding books*). Hor. v. Dict. Ant p 238 **3.** pulpītum (*for reading* or *speaking*) Suet. Hor. **4.** (*?*) mensa (for purposes of *business*): v BENCH, COUNTER.

**desolate** (*adj.*) **I.** Of places, *naturally unoccupied* or *ravaged*. **1.** vastus *a d. kind of country*, v. genus agrorum, Cic. Join vastus ac desertus, Cic ; vastus ab natura et humano cultu, Sall. **2.** sōlus *in the d. soil of Libya*, Libyae solis in agris, Virg : v. SOLITARY. **3.** dēsōlātus *temples almost d.*, templa prope d , Plin **4.** dēsertus v DESERT (*adj.*) Phr *to render a country d*, vastare (v. TO DEVASTATE), vastitatem efficere, Cic. ; reddere, Liv. *to lie d.* (of lands), vacare, Caes. **II.** Of persons, *afflicted, bereaved*· **1.** orbus v. BEREFT **2.** dēsōlātus Stat **3.** afflictus, *prostrate, depressed by some heavy blow* v. DISTRESSED **4.** sōlus v SOLITARY

**desolate** (*v*)· **1.** vasto, dēvasto, 1 v TO DEVASTATE **2.** dēsōlo, 1 Col. Stat **3.** pŏpŭlor, 1 v TO RAVAGE, WASTE (lay). **4.** vastitatem effĭcio, reddo see verb (I, *fin.*).

**desolateness:** **I.** Of places 1 vastĭtas v. foll. art. **2.** vastĭtūdo (rare) Cato. **3.** expr by *adj.*. as, *wars and the d. of the country prevented intercourse*, *bella et vastum desertumque solum commercia prohibebant* · see L G. § 611, 2 **II.** Of persons **1.** orbĭtas v. BEREAVEMENT. **2.** sōlĭtūdo· v. SOLITUDE.

**desolation:** **I.** As *act* or *process*: **1.** vastātio v. DEVASTATION. **2.** vastĭtas· Liv. **3.** sōlĭtūdo Liv.. v. SOLITUDE, DESERT **II.** As *state*: v preced. art

**despair** (*subs.*)· despērātio: *to fall into the extremity of d*, ad summam d pervenire, Cic. *to reduce any one to d*, alicui ad. adducere, Cic.; redigere, Suet · *utter d*, ultima d, Tac.: also rerum may be added, to make the idea more complete L. G. § 595. Phr. *in d. of life*, in extrema spe salutis, Caes : *in d. of life*, exspes vitae, Tac.

**despair** (*v.*): **1.** despēro, 1 (foll. by *abl.* with de or alone; also by the *acc.* of that which is *not hoped for*, as, desperare salutem , by *dat.* of person *on whose behalf hope is given up*, by acc. and *inf.*): *to d of the state*, de republica d , Cic.· *to d. of one's fortunes*, suis fortunis d., Cic. *to d. of oneself*, sibi d., Cic *he d.s of being able to enjoy*, desperat posse frui, Ov.: Cic. *I do not yet d of Marcellinus*, Marcellinum nondum d., Sen.. Cic. also absol.: *to have some hope of (winning) the tribune of the plebs, to have d.'d of the senate*, spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperasse, Cic : impers. *'tis base to d.*, turpiter desperatur, Quint. **2.** spem abjicio, perdo (foll. by *gen.*): Cic. Phr.. *I do not altogether d, nor do I greatly hope*, nec nulla spes (est), nec magna, Cic. *I do not d*, (res) in spe est, Cic

**despairing** (*adj.*). **1.** exspes (*num. only*). v., HOPELESS. **2.** despērans (in some constr.): *d. cries*, despērantium clamor, querelae: **v. L. G.** § 638, *Obs.* 2.

**despairingly:** **1.** despēranter: Cic **2.** despērans (in agr with subject v. L. G. § 343) *to weep d.*, *desperantem plorare* **3.** ut in summam (ultimam) desperationem adductus v. DESPAIR

**despatch:** **I.** *To send* **1.** mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 v TO SEND. **2.** dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*in diff. directions*) *to d letters throughout the provinces*, literas per omnes provincias d., Caes Cic . Liv **3.** lēgo, 1 (*to send ambassadors*): v. TO DEPUTE. **II.** *To finish*: **1.** absolvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3 *to d. a great deal in a few words*, multa paucis ab., Sall v. TO FINISH **2.** conficio, perficio . v TO ACCOMPLISH, COMPLETE. **3.** transĭgo, 3 v TO SETTLE **III.** *To kill*. **1.** conficio, 3. *that dagger nearly d'd me*, me sica illa paene confecit, Cic . Suet **2.** interficio, 3 v. TO KILL, DEATH, PUT TO

**despatch:** **I.** *The act of sending*· **1.** missio Cic. **2.** dīmissio (*in diff directions*) Cic. **3.** expr. by *part after the d. of the letter*, post literas tabellario datas v. TO DISPATCH.

**II.** *The act of finishing*: **1.** exsecūtio *the d. of business*, instituti operis ex., Plin. Tac. **2.** confectio. Cic v. COMPLETION. **3.** usu better expr. by verb. *skilled in the d. of business*, rerum gerendarum peritus ; *prompt in the d of business*, in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep v. TO DESPATCH **III.** *Hasty execution*. **1.** mātūritas *to beg for d of punishment*, poenae m precari, Suet **2.** expr by mātūro, 1 (*to use d*) *he thought he ought to use d*, maturandum ratus est, Liv Phr. *there is need of d*, mature facto opus est, Sall. See also SPEED, HASTE **IV.** *An official letter*· **1.** lītĕrae, arum, Caes. Tac.: v. LETTER **2.** epistŏla (like the former applicable to *any letter*) Suet.: Tac. **3.** mandātum· *d s of the emperors* (*to governors, etc.*), m. Principum, Front **4.** rescriptum (*an imperial d written in answer to a consultation*) Plin Ep

**despatch-box:** scrinium, capsa DESK.

**desperado:** **1.** homo despērātus. Cic in Cat. 2, 5, 10. **2.** homo cui neque res neque spes bona ulla, Sall Cat 21 **3.** perdĭtus cīvis Cic Sall. **4.** parrĭcida (strictly *a parricide*; but applied to *murderers* in general). Cic · Sall **5.** promptae audaciae (homo) Sall. **6.** lātro, sīcārius: v. ROBBER, MURDERER. Phr.: *bands of profligates and d.s*, omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum catervae, Sall.. *the temper of a d.*, animus sceleribus paratus, Tac.

**desperate:** **I.** *Hopeless*: **1.** despērātus *d. circumstances*, res d., Cic.: *the present state of affairs is still more d*, haec nunc multo desperatiora, Cic. **2.** extrēmus (in certain phr.): *in their d case*, in extremis rebus suis, Caes · *to have recourse to d measures*, ad extrema descendere, Pollio ap. Cic. *how often have we been brought into d. peril*, quoties in extrema periculorum ventum est? Liv. **3.** ultimus (like extremus). *to try d. measures*, experiri ultima, Liv.; in ultimum consilium se mittere, Sen. Phr.: *but if my case is d.*, sin plane peiri, Cic. **II.** *Deriving courage from despair*: *qui ex desperatione vires sumit; desperatione accensus (cf. Liv. 31, 17) cui vires addit desperatio. **III.** *Very dangerous*: dis criminis plenus ; periculosus ; temerarius : v RASH, HAZARDOUS and comp. *supr.* 1 (*fin.*)

**desperately:** **I.** *To a degree forbidding hope*: *ita ut spes amittatur, perditur (desperatē only in Aug.) **II.** *With the courage of despair; with extreme courage*: pertinācissimē, fortissimē: or more precisely, *ut quibus ipsa desperatio animum addit. **III.** *Vehemently, very greatly*: Phr.: *to be*

*d. in love*, perdite amare, Ter.; simly., misere amare, deperire, Pl. *d. angry*, iratissimus, v ANGRY, etc

**desperation**: despērātio Apul. v. DESPAIR. Phr. *she loves to d*, amore haec perdita est, Pl v DESPERATELY.

**despicable**: 1. aspernābilis, e Gell 2. contemptus v CONTEMPTIBLE. 3. despicābilis, e Amm

**despise**: 1. despĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 (*to look down upon, hold cheap*): *to d. the senatorian order*, senatorium ordinem d., Cic. Join despicere et pro nihilo putare, Cic.; despicere atque contemnere, Cic. 2. sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 (much stronger). v TO SCORN. Join spernere et pro nihilo putare, Cic. 3. aspernor, 1 (*to hold unworthy, reject with contempt*) *to d. any one from the heart*, aliquem animo a., Cic.. v. TO REJECT 4. contemno, tempsi, temptum, 3 (usu with reference to that which might appear likely to call forth the opposite feeling) *to d. Hannibal*, Hannibalem c, Cic. *to d. riches*, opes c, Virg Join, irridere atque contemnere; contemnere atque rejicere, Cic. 5. temno, 3 (rare and poet.) Virg 6. despicatui, contemptui habeo (=despicio, contemno). v. CONTEMPT. Other equiv. phr. are parvi pendĕre; flocci, pili, nihili facere, etc. v TO HOLD (cheap) *to be d.d*, jacēre, Cic Ov

**despised**: sprētus, contemptus, despĭcātus, hūmilis, jācens · v TO DESPISE, CONTEMPTIBLE.

**despiser**: 1. contemptor (*fem* contemptrix, Pl.). *d of riches*, divitiarum c., Liv. Tac 2. sprētor (*scorner*) Ov 3. aspernātor, Tert. N.B. For syn. see TO DESPISE.

**despite**: mālitia, mālignĭtas . v. MALICE. Phr. *to do d. to any one*, *infense se gerere erga aliquem; alicui infense adversari; contumelias facere *in d. of gods and men*, dus hominibusque invītis, Cic. v. SPITE OF, IN.

**despitefully**: infensē, contūmēliōsē . v. INSULTINGLY, HOSTILELY. Phr.. *to treat d*, injuriose tractare aliquem; injurias contumeliasque imponere alicui, Cic v. TO INJURE, ABUSE

**despoil**: 1. spŏlio, 1 (with *acc.* and *abl*). v TO ROB. 2. despŏlio, 1 *to d. the temple of Diana*, Dianae templum d., Cic. 3. exspŏlio, 1 *to d. Pompey of his army and province*, exercitu et provincia Pompeium ex., Cic. Caes 4. exuo, v TO STRIP. See also TO PILLAGE, PLUNDER

**despoiler**: spŏliātor, praedātor, etc.: v. PLUNDERER, SPOILER.

**despoliation**: spŏliātio v. SPOLIATION.

**despond**: 1. despondeo, spondi *and* spopondi, sponsum, 2 (usu. with animum) animum despondere, Liv. (also despondere alone, Col.) 2. expr. by animus with various verbs animum demittere, Cic.; abjicere, Quint; animo (animis) cadere, Cic. v TO DISCOURAGE

**despondency**: animi infractio, demissio, abjectio; animus jacens, demissus, infractus. Cic. Phr.. *to yield to d.*, animum despondere, Liv. v. DISCOURAGEMENT.

**desponding** (*adj.*): abjectus, dēmissus, jācens (with animus). v. SPIRITLESS. Phr.. *we ought not thus to yield to a d. temper*, *non ita animus cadere debemus.

**despondingly**: 1. abjectē · Cic. 2. animo demisso, infracto, etc. v. DESPONDING. Phr.. *he spoke d.*, *ita locutus est ut qui animum desponderet v. TO DESPOND.

**despot**: 1. dŏmĭnus. *a d. is what the Greeks call a tyrant*, hic est d populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, Cic. 2. rex, rēgis. *a people that is under a d. lacks freedom*, deest populo qui sub rege est libertas, Cic. (But in the same connexion, it is mentioned that there *was* such a thing as *limited monarchy*: de Rep 2, 24.) 3. tyrannus: v. *supr.*, and TYRANT 4. expr by circuml.: *cujus voluntas pro legibus est

**despotic**: 1. tyrannĭcus v TYRANNICAL. 2. rēgius v KINGLY; and comp. preced. art 3. superbus (as when epith. of the last king of Rome) v. OVERBEARING, HAUGHTY. Phr. *d government*, regnum, regale genus reipublicae v DESPOTISM

**despotically**: 1. tyrannĭcē v. TYRANNICALLY. 2. superbē. v. ARROGANTLY, OVERBEARINGLY

**despotism**: 1. dŏmĭnātus, ūs; dŏmĭnātio: Cic comp DESPOT (1) 2. regnum (for the ancient monarchies were mostly despotic) v. MONARCHY 3. regia potestas, regale imperium v DESPOT (2)

**dessert**: 1. bellāria, ōrum Pl. Suet. 2. sēcunda mensa · *I wrote this to you at d.*, haec ad te scripsi apposita secunda m., Cic.

**destination**: prōpŏsĭtum, destĭnātio v. DESIGN, PURPOSE Phr. *the d. of long pilgrimages*, longarum meta viarum, Virg. (v. GOAL) *very few ships reached their d*, perpaucae naves locum ceperunt, Caes *had we been able to reach our d*, si potuissemus, quo contendimus, pervenire, Cic · *we have all the same d*, omnes eodem cogimur, Hor. v. DESTINY.

**destine**: 1. destĭno, 1 *bottles d.d for thee*, cadi tibi destinati, Hor. *he d.s me for the altar*, me destinat arae, Virg.. Cic. v TO APPOINT. 2. dēsigno, 1 v TO MARK OUT 3. praestĭtuo, 3 v. TO FOREORDAIN. Phr *we are d.d to die*, debemur morti, Hor see also foll. art

**destined** (*part. adj*): 1. fātālis, e (*appointed by fate*). *a year d to the destruction of the city*, annus f ad interitum urbis, Cic. *the d mouth of a river*, f. fluminis ora, Ov 2. dēbĭtus (*due, allotted*) *the Fates had fulfilled the d. periods*, tempora Parcae d complerant, Virg 3. nātus (*made by nature* for a certain end; foll. by *acc* with ad, or *dat.*) *nations d to be slaves*, nationes n. servituti, Cic.: *d. for these times*, n ad haec tempora, Cic also with in. *cups d. for the service of mirth*, n in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor.

**destiny**: 1. fātum; often in *pl.*. v. FATE. 2. sors, sortis, *f. ignorant of d.*, ignarus fati sortisque futurae, Virg. v LOT. 3. Parca (*d personified*) Hor.

**destitute**: 1. ĭnops, ŏpis (with *gen.* or *abl*) *d of refinement*, humanitatis in., Cic · *not d. of words*, non verbis m., Cic. also with ab. *d both in respect of friends and of character*, et ab amicis et ab existimatione in., Cic.. absol.: *to comfort the d*, inopes solari, Virg. 2. ēgens, ntis (a term of reproach). *no thing could be more d than the condition of the king*, nihil egentius rege, Cic. *slaves and d. persons*, servi et egentes, Cic. · *d. of everything*, e. omnibus rebus, Cic.: *an utterly d. rake*, egens egentissimus, Cic 3. destĭtūtus i. e. *deprived of* (with *abl.*) v. TO DEPRIVE. 4. inānis, e (*empty, void*) *no letter d. of some useful fact*, nulla epistola in. aliqua re utili, Cic. · *a body d. of breath*, corpus animae inane, Ov. 5. expers, rtis (*without any share in* · usu with *gen*, also *abl.*) *a man d. of all learning*, vir omnis eruditionis ex., Cic.: *d. of property*, fortunis ex, Sall. 6. nūdus (chiefly poet.) *d. old age*, n. senecta, Ov.. Cic. *d. of money*, n nummis, Hor *a death d. of fame*, mors famae nuda, Sil. *d. of relatives*, n. a propinquis, Cic. 7. orbus v. BEREFT. 8. viduus (poet · lit *widowed*) *lakes d of Phoebus' light*, lacus v. a lumine Phoebi, Virg. *a bosom d. of love*, v. pectus amoris, Ov. 9. truncus (*lacking a part which seems to have been cut off*) · *frogs d. of feet*, ranae pedibus tr., Ov.. also with *gen.*. Virg Phr.. *a man d. of logic*, homo a dialecticis remotus, Cic.. *to be d.*, egēre, with *gen.* or *abl.* (v. TO WANT, LACK). *was he d? nay he was rich*, egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic *nor are you in any way d.*, nec quicquam eges, Pl *to be d. of sensation and life*, sensu et vita carere, Cic. v. WITHOUT (TO BE) *d. condition*, egestas, Cic.

**destitution**: 1. ēgestas (a condition involving *disgrace*, as in the case of one who *has wasted his substance*) · *that poverty, or rather d and beggary*, ista paupertas vel potius e ac mendicitas, Cic.: *to live in d*, vitam degere in e, Cic. 2. ĭnŏpia (*any want or scarcity*) · *d. on the part of the Rhodians*, Rhodiorum in, Cic. *to sink into shameful d*, ad pudendam in. delabi, Tac. *to bring any one to d*, in. alicui facere (afferre), Tac. v. WANT. 3. mendīcitas · v. BEGGARY. 4. sōlĭtūdo (of those who are *left without any helper or supporter*) Cic. (N B Not destitutio, which is *disappointment, abandonment.*)

**destroy**: 1. perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to ruin in any way*) *to d crops* (of the atmosphere), p. fruges, Cic. *utterly to d the state*, civitatem penitus p., Cic. · v. TO RUIN. 2. ēverto, ti, sum, 3 (strictly *to overturn*) · *completely to d.* (or *overturn*) *states*, civitates funditus e, Cic. *Scipio d'd Carthage*, Scipio Carthaginem evertit, Cic *utterly to d. virtue*, virtutem penitus e., Cic. 3. destruo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to demolish a structure*). *to d a ship, a building*, navem, aedificium d, Cic. Join destruere ac demolīri, Liv v TO DEMOLISH 4. pĕrīmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*to d completely*) *Troy was d'd*, Troja perempta est, Virg *sensation being utterly d.'d*, sensu perempto, Cic 5. intĕrīmo, 3 (esp. *to d life*) *to d. life*, vitam int., Pl *to d. oneself*, se int, Auct B Afr. v. SUICIDE (TO COMMIT). 6. dēleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (strictly *to blot out*: hence esp of *total destruction of cities*, etc) *Jove has often d.'d cities*, Jupiter saepe urbes delevit, Cic. *Carthage must be d'd*, delenda est Carthago, Cato *the enemy being dispersed and almost d'd*, hostibus dispersis ac paene deletis, Caes.. *to d* (*a nation*) *almost to extermination*, d. prope ad internecionem, Liv. 7. exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (strictly *to extinguish* hence *quite to destroy*) *the nobility d'd many people*, nobilitas multos mortales exstinxit, Sall. Cic. *to d. the odour of garlic*, odorem allii ex , Plin 8. corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (strictly, *to spoil completely*) *they d themselves and the house with fire*, domum et semet igni corrumpunt, Sall Tac 9. consūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*to use up completely*) · *to d. one's patrimony by extravagance*, patrimonium per luxuriam c, Cic *to d. houses by fire*, aedes incendio c., Liv. v TO CONSUME. 10. tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 (*to make away with*) *our ancestors utterly d.'d Carthage and Numantia*, majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic Hor. *to d. any one with the sword*, aliquem ferro t, Cic. 11. exscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (*to rend to pieces*. hence *to d utterly*) · *to d. Pergamus*, Pergama ex., Virg. Tac 12. disturbo, disjĭcio (*violently to disarrange and break up*) v. TO DEMOLISH. 13. pessumdo (as one word or two), dēdi, dătum, 1, *irr. (to d. utterly*) *to d. the state*, rempublicam p., Sall 14. in pass. · pĕreo, intĕreo, 4, *irr.* · v. TO PERISH.

**destroy oneself**: v. SUICIDE.

**destroyer**: 1. ēversor: *the d. of Carthage*, Carthaginis e., Quint. 2. exstinctor *the d. of his country*, patriae ex., Cic. 3. confector. *fire the d. and consumer of all things*, c. et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic.: *d. of wild beasts*, ferarum c., Suet. 4. perditor. *the d. of the republic*, reipublicae p., Cic 5. pĕremptor. *d of an illustrious king*, inclyti regis p., Sen.: Apul.. *fem* peremptrix, Tert. 6. intĕremptor · *d of his master*, int. heri sui, Sen. Val. Max.: *fem.* interemptrix, Lact. Tert. 7. occīsor v. SLAYER. 8. subversor. v. OVERTURNER. 9

dēlētor. but the *fem* deletrix only occurs: Cic. (For syn. see verb) **10.** by meton., pernicies, ēi *Verres the d. of Sicily*, Verres Siciliae pernicies, Cic Ter. **11.** pestis v. SCOURGE, PLAGUE

**destroying** (*adj.*) v. DESTRUCTIVE.

**destructibility**: frāgilitas v. FRAILTY Phr. *the Epicureans believe in the d of all things*, *Epicurei omnia interire putant

**destructible**: **1.** destructibilis *or* destructilis Lact.: Prud. **2.** corruptibilis, e Lact. **3.** usu. better expr. by verb. *to be d.*, excidium pati, interire, corrumpi. v. TO DESTROY

**destruction**: **1.** pernicies, ēi *to rush upon evident d.*, in apertam p incurrere, Cic. *to be bent on any one's d*, in p. alicuius incumbere, Cic · comp DESTROYER (11). **2.** ēversio (strictly *overturning*) *the d. of temples*, templorum e., Quint. Cic. *d. of dignity*, dignitatis e, Plin. Cic **3.** excidium *the d. of legions*, legionum ex., Tac. Hor. Virg. (Eversio denotes *the act of destroying*, excidium the destruction *as an event*) **4.** exitium (sim. to excidium) *they brood over the d of this city*, de hujus urbis ex cogitant, Cic.. *nature admits not of the d. of anything*, nullius exitium patitur natura, Lucr **5.** interitus, ūs (a gen. term). *the d. and end of all things*, int. atque obitus omnium rerum, Cic.: *the d. of an army*, exercitus int, Cic *the d. of the soul*, *animorum int · *to be reduced to d.*, ad int. redigi, Cic. **6.** occidio, ōnis, *f* (*by slaughter*) *the cavalry met with utter d*, equitatus occidione occisus, Cic . Tac.. Just. **7.** internecio (*utter d*) *the utter d. of an army*, exercitus int., Caes . v EXTERMINATION. **8.** fūnus, ĕris, *n* (poet. and rhetorical) *the d. of the republic*, reipublicae f., Cic *the mournful d of Troy*, lacrimosa Trojae funera, Hor. **9.** often, esp after a *prep.*, expr. by *p part* of verbs under DESTROY *after the d of Carthage*, post deletam Carthaginem *by the d of morality*, moribus corrumpendis, etc.

**destructive**: **1.** perniciōsus Caes Cic. Sall . v PERNICIOUS. **2.** exitiābilis, e *a war d. towards one's own citizens*, bellum suis civibus ex, Cic. **3.** exitiālis, e *to have d. results*, ex. exitus habere, Cic. **4.** exitiōsus: *a d. conspiracy*, ex. conjuratio, Cic . Tac. **5.** fūnestus *d. fires*, f. ignes, Cic.: Virg v. FATAL. **6.** călămitōsus v. DISASTROUS. **7.** fulmineus (*like lightning* · poet) *d. Mnesthеus*, f. Mnēsthеus, Virg. *d tusk* (of the boar), f. dens, Phaedr. **8.** damnōsus. v. INJURIOUS. **9.** ēdax, ācis (poet): *the d. rain*, imber edax, Hor.

**destructively**: pernicioše Cic. · Phr. *d to yourself*, cum tua pernicie (tuo exitio, malo, etc), Cic.

**destructiveness**: expr by *adj.* or *subst.* under DESTRUCTION *how great is the d. of war*, *quantam perniciem fert, quam perniciosum est bellum, etc.

**desuetude**: dēsuētūdo, ĭnis, *f* (not in Cic.). *d. of arms*, armorum d, Liv.. *to fall into d*, in d. abire, Callistrat. dig. Phr. *to fall into d.*, obsolescere, Cic. ; exolescere, Col. ; desuefieri, Varr. ; inveterascere (rare in this sense), Cic.. *fallen into d*, obsoletus, Cic ; exoletus, Liv. Suet.. *the word has fallen into d.*, verbum evanuit, Varr *words of ancient date and fallen into general d.*. verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis intermissa, Cic.; verba quae cecidere, Hor.

**desultorily**: **1.** carptim (*in detached portions*, as opp *to regular consecutive treatment of a subject*) *to study literature d.*, *litteras carptim incumbere; litteris colendis carptim et quasi desultor librorum quis esset, se dare. **2.** volatico modo, nunc huc, nunc illuc cf. Cic. Att. 13, 25, *fin* Phr.· *he reads too d.*, *parum continuando libros legit; temere nec satis instituta ratione libris legendis incumbit; quasi librorum desultor legit.

**desultoriness**: ratio inconstans, temeraria, volatica aliquid faciendi v DESULTORY, INCONSISTENT

**desultory**: **1.** inconstans v INCONSTANT, CHANGEABLE. **2.** tēmērārius (*headlong, inconsiderate*) Join vaga, instabilis, temeraria (lectio), Krebs ap R and A. **3.** vŏlātĭcus: Cic (who so designates the Academy. v. DESULTORILY, 3) Phr *to make d remarks*, inordinata dicere, Quint ; *carptim nec satis continuata ratione de aliqua re dicere *he is a d. reader*, *quasi desultor librorum est (the desultor was *a circus-rider who leapt from horse to horse*).

**detach**: **I.** *To remove by breaking or tearing off* · **1.** dēfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3: *to d. slips* (from a plant), plantas d., Virg Cic v. TO BREAK OFF **2.** abscindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 *to d slips from the parent trunk*, plantas abs de corpore matrum, Virg **3.** āvello, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, 3· *apples are with difficulty d.'d from trees, if unripe*, poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic. · *rocks d.'d by force from mountains*, saxa montibus avulsa, Lucr. v. TO PLUCK, REND (AWAY). **4.** divello, 3 v. TO TEAR ASUNDER. **5.** abstrăho, 3 v. TO DRAG AWAY **II.** *To separate*, esp. *to alienate*. **1.** disjungo, xi, ctum, 3 *Caesar has d.'d Pompey from me*, Caesar Pompeium a mea familiaritate disjunxit, Cic. . *to d. ourselves from the body*, d. nos a corporibus, Cic. **2.** sējungo, 3 v. TO SEPARATE **3.** divello, 3 (implying *force*) . *to d. wisdom from pleasure*, sapientiam a voluptate d, Cic **4.** distrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (stronger than disjungo ; weaker than divello). *why would I try to d him (Pompey) from him (Caesar)*, quid ego illum ab eo d coner? Cic. **5.** rēmŏveo, mōvi, ōtum, 2 v. TO REMOVE **6.** āvŏco, 1 *to d philosophy from mysterious subjects*, philosophiam a rebus occultis a , Cic *to d. any one from (intimacy with) another*, aliquem ab aliquius conjunctione a , Cic. **III.** *To put off* a certain number of soldiers perh. dēlīgo, 3 v TO PICK OUT, SELECT. (But usu. mitto, *to send*, may suffice) **IV.** To detach *oneself* expr. by *pron. refl.* with the above verbs, or by the passive (middle) voice : *it easily d.'s itself*, facile refringitur, etc

**detached** (*part. adj.*) · sēpărātus, sējunctus v. SEPARATE. Phr.· *in d portions*, carptim *to write Roman history in d. portions*, c. scribere res Romanas, Sall *the men were dismissed in small d. parties*, milites carptim ac pauci uno tempore dimissi sunt: cf. Tac Hist. 4, 46

**detachment**: **I.** *The act of detaching* or *separation*: sējunctio, sēpărātio v SEPARATION. Phr. *by the d. of the equites from the senate*, equitibus a senatu disjunctis, avocatis v. TO DETACH (II) **II.** *A body of troops*: **1.** manus, ūs, *f* v. BAND, COMPANY. **2.** pars, rtis, *f.*: *to divide forces into four d.s* copias in quatuor partes distribuere, Sall. v. DIVISION Phr *he sends with him a d of 200 horse*, *addit equites ducentos: *a picked d.*, delecti milites v. SELECT.

**detail** (*v*) **1.** ēnarro, 1: *to d. a matter in due order*, rem omnem ordine e, Ter. v. TO RELATE. **2.** explico, 1. *to expand and d*, dilatare atque ex., Cic · Nep.: v TO UNFOLD **3.** exsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (esp. with omnia). Liv. v. DETAIL (*subs*).

**detail** (*subs.*). chiefly used in *pl.*. singŭlae res, *or* singŭla, orum, *n. pl.*· *the material is in its d.s so great*, etc, in singulis rebus ejusmodi materies est, etc., Cic.: *to go through d.s*, per singula ire, Quint., singula persequi, Sen Phr *in detail*, singulatim, Suet.; particulatim, Auct. ad Her *to write in d. a history of the Roman people*, res populi Romani perscribere, Liv.. *to examine (things) in d. and collectively*, singula intueri et universa, Liv.· *to enter into d*, de singulis agere, Cic.: *to be cut off in d*, *carptim perire v. DETACHED.

**detailed** (*part. adj*) Phr *a d account*, enarratio, Quint *to give a d account*, v preced. art.

**detain**: **1.** tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 *I was d'd at Rome by my Tullia's confinement*, tenuit me Romae Tulliae meae partus, Cic *I will not d. you further*, non tenebo te pluribus, Cic. **2.** rētĭneo, 2 (*to keep from going on*) *unless they have already set out, you will d. the men*, nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.. v. TO HOLD BACK **3.** dētĭneo, 2 (more usu *to occupy, engage*). *I was d.'d by illness*, morbus me detinuit, Ter **4.** tardo, 1 ētardo, 1 v TO DELAY See also CUSTODY (TO KEEP IN).

**detainer**: expr. by verb v preced art

**detainment**: v DETENTION.

**detect**: **1.** dēprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 (*to catch or find out in doing what is criminal*) · *to d. an attempt at poisoning*, venenum d. (also comprehendere), Cic . *palpably to d in crime*, in facinore manifesto d. (also comprehendere), Cic. v. TO CATCH, FIND OUT **2** compĕrhendo, 3 (less freq in this sense). Cic (v. *supr.*) **3.** invĕnio, 4. v. TO DISCOVER. **4.** compĕrio, pēri, pertum, 4 *all these (machinations) I have d'd*, haec ego omnia comperi, Cic. v. TO FIND OUT. **5.** pătĕfăcio, fēci, etc., 3 (in gen. sense, *to lay open, reveal*) *if this is concealed I am in fear, if d'd in disgrace*, si hoc celatur in metu sum, si patefit, in probro, Ter. *to explore d , bring to view*, indagare, p , proferre, Cic (N.B Not detego, unless the sense is to *reveal, disclose* as, *children's characters are d.'d in their play*, mores puerorum inter ludendum se detegunt)

**detection**: **1.** dēprĕhensio (rare) Cic **2.** expr. by verb . *the d of the conspiracy is due to you*, *tuae laudis est quod deprehensa (patefacta) est conjuratio *not fearing guilt but d.*, *non ne noceret sed ne nocens deprehenderetur veritus.

**detective**: Phr. *a d. officer*, inquisītor. v. Suet Caes. 1.

**detention**: **1.** rētentio (*keeping back*) Cic. **2.** expr. by verb. *fearing d.*, metuens ne teneretur, retineretur, etc.. v. TO DETAIN

**deter**: **1.** dēterreo, 2 (in positive sentences usu. foll by ne or *prep ;* in negative ones especially, by quominus, and in Pl. by quin)· *to d. any one from selling by auction*, aliquem d. ne auctionetur, Cic. *non do I seek to d. you from so arguing*, neque te deterreo quominus id disputes, Cic. *to d. men from writing*, homines a scribendo d., Cic. rarely with *infin.* · Cic. also absol.· *to d. men by the greatness of danger*, homines magnitudine periculi d., Caes. **2.** terreo, 2 (same constr.) *to d. from trying to regain freedom*, a repetenda libertate t , Sall *to d them from pursuing*, quominus insequerentur d , Caes **3.** absterreo, 2 (same constr.). Cic · Tac. **4.** dēpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (*to induce to give up, to dissuade*) *d'd from his undertaking*, de conatu depulsus, Cic v. TO DIVERT. **5.** āverto, 3 v. TO DIVERT. See also TO INTIMIDATE. **6.** mŏveo, 2 v. TO INFLUENCE.

**detergent** (*adj*). smectĭcus, Plin. As *subs.* smegma, ătis, *n.*. Plin. Phr.: *d. qualities*, vis smectica, Plin.

**deteriorate** (*v*) **I.** Trans.: corrumpo ; dēprāvo ; in pejus muto; deteriorem reddo· v. TO CORRUPT, MAR. **II** Intrans. **1.** corrumpor, ruptus, 3 *the Roman people has so d d under the influence of largesses*, P. R. ita largitionibus corruptus est, Sall. in Cic : Cic. **2.** dēterior fio, factus, fĭĕri · v. WORSE, and TO BECOME. **3.** lābor, lapsus, 3 *discipline gradually d s*, l. paullatim disciplina, Liv. more fully, in vitium labitur, Hor. Phr.: *rapidly to d.*, in pejus ruere, Virg.

**deteriorated** (*part. adj.*): 1. corruptus (*spoilt, or in any way marred*). Cic. 2. pējor (factus, redditus) v WORSE 3. dēcŏlor (poet.) *a d age*, d. aetas, Virg.

**deterioration:** dēprāvātio, corruptio (rather stronger than the Eng.) v. CORRUPTION. Phr. *the d of morals increases day by day*, mores deteriores incrēbrescunt in dies, Pl.: *to be in a state of d.*, deteriore conditione esse, Liv. v DECAY

**determinate:** certus v. FIXED, DEFINITE.

**determination:** I. *The act of marking out by boundaries* 1. dēfīnītio Cic. 2. terminātio Inscr ap. Grut 3. limitātio Col. II. *A judicial decision* jūdicium, disceptātio, arbitrium: v. JUDGMENT, DECISION III. *A decision of the mind:* 1. consilium *my d is to do so*, consilium est ita facere, Cic v. DESIGN 2. inductio (*deliberate*) *to depend upon the d. of the will*, in quādam animi inductione atque voluntate positum esse, Cic. 3. institūtum v. PLAN, PURPOSE. 4. vōluntas (esp in combination with some word denoting *the mind*) v. *supr* (2). *to arrive at this d*, hanc mentem vque suscipere, Cic 5. mens, ntis, *f* (in certain phr v. preced. ex.) *the gods inspired me with this d.* dii me in hanc m. impulerunt, hanc mihi m. injecerunt, dederunt, etc. 6. sententia (*any thinking, resolution*): *if one's d. be to defend himself*, si honestatem tueri sententia est, Cic v OPINION 7. certum (with est, and *dat.* of person): *it is my deliberate d. to say*, etc., (mihi) c est deliberatumque dicere, etc, Cic. *it is (his) obstinate d*, c atque obstinatum est (ei), Liv. Ter Pl 8. dēcrētum only of *the d. of official persons or bodies* v DECISION See also PURPOSE, DESIGN IV. In abstr. sense, *resolution, firmness* animi firmitas, constantia; tenax propositi mens· v FIRMNESS, DECISION V. *The act of directing to an end* Phr *the d. of the will*, inductio voluntatis, cf. *supr.* (III 2). or in purely philos. *t. t.*, *determinatio voluntatis.

**determine:** I. *To limit* fīmo, dēfīnio, dēterminō: v. TO BOUND II. *To make a legal determination.* discepto, jūdico, dēcīdo, statuo v. TO DECIDE, JUDGE III. *To make up one's mind, come to a determination to do something* 1. statuo, ī, ūtum, 3 (foll. by *inf.* or ut, ne with *subj.*, of *more formal determination*) *he had deliberately resolved not to be present*, statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. 2. constituo, 3 (same constr., but more often with ut) *I had d.d to remain*, constitueram ut manerem, Cic.: Caes 3. dēcerno, crēvi, crētum (usu. with *inf.* when *one's own conduct* is that which is determined on): *Caesar had d.d to cross the Rhine*, Caesar Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.. Cic. 4. animum *or* in animum indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (foll. by *inf.* or ut, ne, with *subj.*). *let them d to despise riches*, inducant an. opes contemnere, Cic. *I will d to defend his life*, in an. inducam ejus vitam defendere, Cic · *to d to, etc.*, inducere an., ut etc., Cic ; in an. inducere, ut etc, Liv. Phr : *I have d.d*, mihi certum est, Cic. (v. preced. art. III 7) *to d upon a plan*, rationem instituere, Caes.: Cic. IV. *To settle some question* statuo, dēcerno : v. TO SETTLE, DECIDE V. *To influence* addūco, indūco (v. *supr* III. 4): v. TO INDUCE, INFLUENCE.

**determined** (*part. adj.*): I. *Fixed:* fixus, certus, etc.: v. FIXED II. Of persons, *having the mind made up* certus: *d. to go*, certus eundi, Virg · *d to die*, c. mori, Virg *d to abandon life*, vitae relinquendae c., Tac. · comp DETERMINATION (III. 7). But in most cases expr by verb· as, *being d to do so*, quum decrevisset: v. TO DETERMINE (III.) III. *Resolute, decided:* 1. firmus· *a man most d. when he has once adopted a cause*, vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, Cic.: *you do not defend the right in a d. manner*, non firmus rectum defendis, Hor. 2. constans: v. RESOLUTE, DECIDED 3. obstinātus (also in bad sense) *but with d. spirit endure*, sed obstinata mente perfer, Cat · Cic. Liv. 4. pertinax (also in bad sense) *d. valour*, p virtus, Liv 5. strēnuus v BRAVE, RESOLUTE Phr *to offer a d. resistance*, fortiter, firmiter, pertinaciter resistere v. RESOLUTELY, BRAVELY.

**determinedly:** fortiter, firmiter, etc v. preced art. (*fin*)

**detersive:** smecticus: v. DETERGENT.

**detest:** 1. ōdi, ōsus; *intens*, pērōsus, exōsus, *defect.*: v. TO HATE 2. ābhorreo, 2 (with *acc* or ab and *abl*) · v TO ABHOR 3. dētestor, ex-secror, ī v. TO EXECRATE. 4. ābōminor, ī (strictly, *to deprecate as a bad omen*): *Hannibal d.'d of parents*, abominatus parentibus Hannibal, Hor. Liv. 5. āversor, ī (*to turn away one's face in loathing*) *to d the sight of any one*, aspectum alicujus a., Tac. 6. in pass · odio esse *how d.'d is cruelty*, quanto odio sit crudelitas, Cic . v. TO HATE

**detestable:** ōdiōsus, dētestābilis, foedus v HATEFUL, EXECRABLE

**detestably:** ōdiōsē, quod odio sit: v. HATEFULLY

**detestation:** 1. ōdium summum, acerrimum v HATRED 2. dētestātio, exsecrātio v EXECRATION

**dethrone:** regno expellere, Caes regno detrudere, Nep ; regno spoliare, Vell. (all denoting *violence*) regnum alicui adimere (*by any means*): regno multare, regnum alicui abrogare, based on Cic. (*by legal sentence*) solio pellere, depellere, are poet When the king is at the same time *expelled*, ejicere, expellere Liv

**dethronement:** regni ādemptio but usu, better expr. by verb *after the d. of the Tarquins*, post reges ejectos, Liv

**detonate:** crepare, cum fragore exsilire v. TO CRACK, EXPLODE

**detonating:** quod displosum crepat cf Hor Sat. I, 8, 46 (As *t t*, dētonans, ntis.)

**detonation:** frāgor, crēpĭtus. v EXPLOSION, CRACK

**détour:** 1. circuītus, ūs. *to make a d (with an army) of more than 40 miles*, millium amplius quadraginta circuitu exercitum ducere, Caes. Curt (Not circuitio, which is *a going the rounds.*) 2. ambītus, ūs· *by a long d*, longo a., Liv : v CIRCUIT. 3. flexus, ūs *to make a d into Armenia*, Armeniam flexu petere, Tac. Phr. *to make a d. (of a general)*, agmen circumducere, Liv ; flectere viam, Liv ; flectere iter, Caes. (both less exact than the preceding)

**detract from:** 1 dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (with de and *abl.*), *to d. at all from our goodwill*, quicquam de nostra benevolentia d., Cic. *to d from a person's character, and involve him in unpopularity*, de aliquo d., et eum in invidiam vocare, Cic. 2. dērōgo, ī (with *acc* and *dat* or *abl.* with de) *to d. from any one's credit*, fidem alicui d, Cie · *to d. something from the magnificence*, de magnificentia quiddam d, Cic 3. imminuo, ī, ūtum, 3 (*to diminish*: with de and *abl* or *acc*) · *to d. something from the enjoyment*, im. aliquid de voluptate, Cic.: *to d. from any one's praise*, laudem alicujus im., Cic · v TO DIMINISH 4. dēcerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (with de and *abl.*: less freq.)· *lest a joke should d. at all from his gravity*, ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet. Cic 5. dēlībo, ī (lit. *to sip a little*: with de) *to d. somewhat from one's own glory*, aliquid de gloria sua d., Cic. 6. dētracto (-tricto), ī (with *dat.* or *acc.*): *to d. from oneself*, sibi d., Sen. *envy d.s from virtues*, invidia virtutes d., Liv. 7. obtrecto, ī (with *dat.*: esp. of *depreciatory language*): *that the general's praises might be d'd from*, ut obtrectaretur laudibus ducis, Liv v TO CARP AT. 8. ēlĕvo, ī (lit. *to make light*: with *acc.*): *you d from your authority*, vos auctoritatem vestram e., Liv *to d from any one's glorious deeds*, alicujus praeclara facta e., Liv.. v TO DISPARAGE

**detraction:** obtrectātio (*from rivalry and ill-feeling*): Cic.. v. DISPARAGEMENT.

**detractor:** obtrectātor *the d.s and enviers of Scipio*, ob. et invidi Scipionis, Cic Quint v DISPARAGER (Or expr. by *part* etc. of verbs under DETRACT *to care little for d s*, obtrectantium clamores negligere see L G § 638 )

**detriment:** dētrīmentum, incommŏdum, damnum v DAMAGE, HURT, loss Phr *without d to*, salva, integra, incolumi aliqua re (*abl. absol.*): Cic

**detrimental:** expr by *dat.* of detrimentum, incommodum: *to be d. to any one*, alicui detrimento esse, Caes.: v. L. G. § 297

**detrition:** expr by verb: *gold suffers the least d possible from use*, aurum quam minime usu deteritur, Plin.: v. TO RUB (AWAY)

**detrude:** v TO THRUST DOWN, DISPLACE

**detruncated** (*part adj.*): truncus, truncātus v. TRUNCATED, MUTILATED

**detruncation:** truncātio, dētruncātio v. MUTILATION.

**deuce:** i. e. *two* in dice. bīno, ōnis, *m.*. Isid As exclamation. malum! Ter. v HANGED (BE), PLAGUE.

**deuterogamist:** *deutĕrŏgamus, *m.* and *f* : (δευτερόγαμος, ὁ, ἡ): or by circuml, *qui (quae) secundas nuptias honestas putat; qui (quae) ad secundas nuptias se applicat.

**deuterogamy:** deutĕrŏgămia (δευτερογαμία) or by circuml, secundae nuptiae.

**deuteronomy:** deutĕrŏnŏmium: Lact.

**devastate:** 1. vasto, ī (*to render waste and desolate*): Join· vastare atque praedari, Caes , v et diripere, v atque exhaurire (agros), Cic ; v atque populari, Hirt. The comps. dēvasto, pervasto (*to d. completely*), also occur Liv 2. pŏpŭlor, also pōpŭlo, *act*, ī (strictly, *to rid of inhabitants*). *the city of Rome was d.d by the wrath of the gods* (by a pestilence), urbem Romanam ira deorum populari, Liv. but the *dep.* form is more usual, *to d. lands*, agros populari, Caes. Cic. Comps., dēpŏpŭlor (*to d utterly*): Caes ; also perpŏpŭlor (in same sense): Liv. 3. exīnanio, 4 (*to empty* of everything). Cic (v. *supr.* 1). See also DEVASTATION.

**devastation:** I. As *act:* 1. vastātio *universal d.*, v. omnium, Cic.: Liv. v RAVAGE. 2. pŏpŭlātio (for syn., see verb) Caes. II. As *state:* 1. vastitas. *to produce d*, v. efficere, Cic. ; v. reddere, Liv 2. vastitūdo (rare) old form of prayer in Cato. 3. excĭdium. v. DESTRUCTION.

**devastator:** 1. pŏpŭlātor (*f.*, pŏpŭlātrix, Stat.: Claud. · Mart): *d.s of lands*, agrorum populatores, Liv.: *Atrides d. of Troy*, Trojae p. Atrides, Ov. 2. vastātor (*f.*, vastātrix, Icis, Sen): *the d of Arcadia*, Arcadiae v., Ov.. v. WASTER, RAVAGER.

**develope:** I. *To unfold, expand in words:* 1. explico, ŭi and āvi, ĭtum and ātum, ī· *to expand and d.* (opp. to *compress, condense*), dilatare et ex., Cic.. v. TO EXPLAIN, EXPOUND. 2. ēvolvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3: v. TO UNFOLD. 3. explāno, ēnōdo, ī: v. TO EXPLAIN. 4. dīlato, ī · v. TO EXPAND, ENLARGE. II. *To unfold in action:* 1. explico, ī: *there they would d. the remainder of their plan*, ibi se reliquum consilium explicaturos, Caes. (who often uses the word). 2. expĕdio, 4 (strictly, *to disengage of obstacles*). *to d. one's plans*, consilia sua ex., Tac.

Cic.. *to d his commissariat*, rem frumentariam ex., Caes **III.** *To bring out, unfold the resources of* **1.** ēdūco, ī *to d and strengthen what already exists*, quae jam orta sunt e. atque confirmare, Cic.. v. TO EDUCATE, BEAR. **2.** excito, ī (*to call forth*) · *to d bodily force*, ex. corporis virtutem, Vell. · *to d. new shoots by culture*, nova sarmenta cultura ex., Cic.. *to d minds to any purpose*, ingenia ad aliquam rem ex., Liv *to d. the resources of a nation*, *populi vires ex atque elicere v. TO BRING OUT **3.** ălo, ălui, ălĭtum and altum, 3 *the human mind is d d by study*, mens hominis discendo alitur, Cic v TO NOURISH. **4.** nutrio, 4. v. TO NOURISH **5.** excŏlo, 3 v. TO CULTIVATE. **6.** amplĭfico, ī (*to increase largely*), *the Academy d d that power of discussion*, eam facultatem disserendi amplicavit Academia, Cic. Phi *to d. the resources and virtues of a nation*, rempublicam ita administrare (moderari) ut opibus firma, copus locuples, virtute honesta sit, cf. Cic. Att. 8, 11, *ad init* (see also *supr* 2). *it is hardly credible how much of arrogance and sottishness d d itself in Vitellius*, vix credibile est quantum superbiae socordiaeque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. *all things d. themselves by little and little*, omnia paullatim crescunt, Lucr.: *if his virtues had d d themselves*, si virtutes ejus maturuissent, Plin. (v. TO RIPEN) · *to d. themselves and grow* (of natural products), maturata pubescere, Cic.· *a commonwealth that has fully d d itself*, respublica adulta et jam firma atque robusta, populus adultus jam et [paene] puber, Cic.

**developement** **I.** *The act of unfolding*: explĭcātio Cic. **II.** *Growth and increase* · auctus, ūs v INCREASE. Phr. *to conduce very greatly to the d. of a noble disposition*, maxima incrementa egregiae indolis dare, Just. *to attain full d*, maturescere, adolescere: v. TO DEVELOPE. **III.** *The unfolding of events*: Phr. *to wait for the d. of events*, *expectare eventum; expectare dum se aperiat exitus rerum v. ISSUE, EVENT, COURSE.

**deviate:** **I.** Lit *to turn aside from a certain path*: **1.** dēclīno, ī (both with *pron. refl*, and as *intrans*): *to d. from a straight line*, sese recta regione viae d, Lucr. (in which sense Cic has declinare as *intrans.*). *to d a little from the road towards the right*, paulum ad dexteram de via d, Cic. **2.** dēcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *to d. from the way*, de via d., Cic ; viâ d, Quint. **3.** dēgrĕdior, gressus, 3· *not to d. from the road at all*, nil viâ d, Liv (or with de, ab). **4.** dēflecto, xi, xum, 3 v. TO TURN ASIDE. Phr *not to d. from a course*, tenere cursum, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to act in violation of*: **1.** discēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *to d. from one's custom*, ab consuetudine sua d., Cic.. *not to d. a hair's (nail's) breadth from the rule of conscience*, a recta conscientia transversum unguem non d., Cic. (or transversum ut aiunt d, Cic.). **2.** dēcēdo, 3: in this sense probably only with (de) viâ v. *supr.* (1 2). **3.** dēclīno, 1· *to d. from duty*, a religione officii d., Cic **4.** dēgrĕdior, 3. *to d from duty*, officio d, Ter. v. TO DIGRESS. **5.** erro, āberro: v. TO ERR, STRAY

**deviation** · **1.** dēclīnātio: Cic. **2.** excessus, ūs: v. DEPARTURE. **3.** dēlictum (*a d from moral duty*) v. FAULT, OFFENCE. **4.** very often expr. by verb *not to be guilty of the least d from, etc.*, ne minimum quidem discedere ab, etc. v preced. art.

**device:** **I.** *An emblem*. insigne, is, n.: *Gallic arms and d.s*, Gallica arma atque ins, Caes. **II.** *A motto* ἐpigramma, inscriptio. v. INSCRIPTION. **III.** *A contrivance*. artificium, consilium (callidum), dŏlus, māchīna · v. CONTRIVANCE, ARTIFICE.

**devil:** **1.** dīăbŏlus: Lact. Tert. **2.** daemōn, ŏnis, *m.* v. DEMON. Phr *talk of the d and his horns will appear*, lupus in sermone, Pl ; lupus in fabula, Cic

**devilish:** **I.** Lit. **1.** dīăbŏlĭcus Paul. Nol. **2.** daemŏnĭăcus Lact **3.** daemŏnĭcus, Tert **4.** *gen.* of diabolus *all d. artifice*, *omnia diaboli artificia, doli. **II.** Fig *abominable* scĕlestus, scĕlĕrātus atque impius (Lucr.), nĕfandus. v ABOMINABLE.

**devilishly:** *diăbŏlĭcē (usu better, scĕlĕrātē, sceleratissimē, nĕfandē) v. WICKEDLY, ABOMINABLY.

**devil-worshipper:** daemŏnĭcŏla, *m* and *f*: Aug.

**devious:** **1.** dēvius (more freq. in sense of *out of the way*): *d. paths*, d. tramites, Suet **2.** vāgus: v. WANDERING. **3.** errātĭcus. Cic. (who uses it of the *rambling growth of the vine*)

**devise** (*v*): **I.** *To invent, think out* **1.** excōgĭto, ī *what evil or guilt could be imagined or d d, which*, etc., quid malī aut sceleris fingi aut ex. potest, Cic.. *many plans were d.d for (gratifying) their avarice*, multa ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes **2.** comminiscor, mentus, 3 (esp of what is *false*): *to d a lie*, mendacium c., Pl. *to d so outrageous a crime*, tantum facinus c, Quint. **3.** commentor, ī (like preced, of which it is a *frequent*) *to d. some plan whereby, etc*, c qua ratione, etc, Cic.. Pl. **4.** fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 v. TO FRAME, IMAGINE. **5.** concŏquo, 3 (in bad sense). v. TO CONCOCT. **6.** mōlior, 4 (implying *laborious effort*): *to d. evil against any one in secret*, insidias alicui m, Virg Join struere et moliri (aliquid calamitate alicui), Cic. **7.** rĕpĕrio, 4 v TO INVENT. **II.** *To leave by will* lēgo, ī v. TO BEQUEATH

**devise** (*subs*): **I.** *The act of bequeathing* expr. by lēgo *by this d of his property*, *quum rem familiarem ita testamento legasset v. TO BEQUEATH **II.** *That which is bequeathed* · lēgātum v LEGACY, WILL

**devisee:** lēgātārius, Suet (*f.* lēgātāria, Ulp).

**deviser:** **1.** inventor· *d of crimes*, scelerum inv., Virg. **2.** excōgĭtātor, Quint.

**devoid:** expers (with *gen* or *abl.*), vācuus, lĭber (with *abl.*) v DESTITUTE OF, VOID OF, FREE FROM *To be d of*, vacare, carere: v. TO LACK, BE WITHOUT.

**devolve:** **I.** Trans.: *to deliver over* · **1.** dēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *he d d on him all his own authority*, omnem ei suam auctoritatem detulit, Cic.; also with ad and *acc.*, Cic. **2** permitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to d authority upon the consuls*, potestatem consulibus p, Sall **3.** committo, commendo · v. TO COMMIT, ENTRUST. **II.** Intrans. *to come to in the course of inheritance, to rest upon*: **1.** pervĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 *to d. to any one* (of property), ad aliquem p., Cic. *let the power d on them*, sine ad illos p potestatem, Cic **2.** vĕnio, 4 (esp. of *property inherited*): *to d. to any one*, alicui, ad aliquem v., Cic.· *on whom should d the command of the fleet*, cui classis venisset (= obvenisset), Liv. **3.** obvĕnio, 4 (*to fall by lot* esp of *commands so allotted*). Liv Cic **4.** cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3· *the power of Pompey and Crassus d.d upon Caesar*, Pompeii Crassique potentia in Caesarem cessit, Tac. **5** rĕdeo (īvi *rare*), ĭi, ĭtum (of *goods*), 4, *irr*. *by his death those goods have by law d d on me*, ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter.: Pl.: Caes. Phr. *this inheritance should have d d upon the brother's daughter*, haec hereditas transmittenda erat filiae fratris, Plin.· *your office will d upon me (as your) deputy*, succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic.

**devote:** **I.** *To consecrate*: **1.** dēvŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2: *to d. the most beautiful thing to Diana*, Dianae pulcherrimum d. Cic. **2.** dīco 1: v. TO DEDICATE. **3.** sacro, consecro, 1 v. TO CONSECRATE **4.** ădĭco, dixi, dictum, 3 *all the lands he d d to the goddess*, agros omnes Deae addixit, Vell **II.** *To doom* **1.** dēvŏveo, 2 *to d oneself for the republic's sake*, se pro republica d., Cic. Liv **2.** vŏveo, 2 *to d. their own lives for the safety of their country*, sua capita pro salute patriae v., Cic. **3.** destĭno, 1 *to d any one to death*, aliquem ad mortem (morti) d, Liv. v TO DOOM. **4.** consecro, 1· *by this blood I d you to destruction*, te tuumque caput hoc sanguine c., Liv. **III.** *To give up* **1.** dēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum. *to which we should entirely d ourselves*, cui nos totos d debemus, Cic.· *I d myself to letters*, litteris me dedo, Cic **2.** confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *to d. all one's time to doing something*, omne tempus ad aliquid (faciendum) c., Cic · *to d the spoils of war to the decoration of the city*, praedas in urbis ornamenta c, Cic. v. TO BESTOW **3.** impendo, di, sum, 3 *to d. two years to the composition of books*, biennium libris componendis im., Quint Tac. **4.** applĭco, ī: v. TO APPLY (ONESELF). **5.** dēvŏveo, 2 (v. rare in this sense) Curt **6.** stŭdeo, ui, 2 (intrans. *to d. oneself*. with *dat*)· *to d. oneself to increasing one's patrimony*, patrimonio augendo se, Cic. *to d. oneself to letters*, litteris se, Cic. **7.** incumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3 (lit, *to lean upon*, hence *put forth an effort*: with ad, in, and *acc.*; also *dat.*). *to d. one's efforts to manning a fleet*, ad parandam classem in, Hirt.. Cic.. *he d d himself to proposing laws*, legibus rogandis incubuit, Flor . *to d oneself to a cause*, in causam in., Cic.: Caes.· *to this point let the orator d himself*, huc incumbat orator, Quint. also with ut and *subj* *Appius d d himself to getting them to appoint him consul*, Appius incubuit ut se consulem dicerent, Liv. **8.** inservio, 4 (with *dat* *to a oneself with earnestness and effort*) *to d oneself to an art*, artibus, Cic **9.** dēservio, 4 (intens of preceding) *to d oneself to good men*, bonis viris d, Cic. Phr · *to d. oneself to speaking with all possible zeal*, ad dicendum studio omni niti, Cic.

**devoted** (*part. adj.*): **I.** *set apart to the gods*. **1.** dēvōtus *a d victim*, victima d., Hor : Virg.. Cic v. DEDICATED **2.** sācer, cra, crum. v. SACRED. **3.** vōtīvus: v VOTIVE **II.** Fig *given up to* **1.** dēdĭtus (with *dat*) · *astonishingly d to these pursuits*, mirifice his studiis d, Cic. *too much d to the equestrian order*, nimis equestri ordini d, Cic. **2.** stŭdiōsus (with *gen*: v. FOND OF) *I keep the Dyrrachians d to me*, mei st habeo Dyrrachinos, Cic.: *d. to literature*, literarum st., Cic. **3.** ŏbĕdiens, ntis (with *dat*): *d. to (slaves of) appetite*, ventri ob, Sall.: v. SUBSERVIENT **4.** dēvōtus (in late authors): *a client d. to thee*, tibi d cliens, Juv : Suet. **5.** impensus *d. attachment to any one*, imp voluntas erga aliquem, Liv : Cic. Phr.: *to be d. to*, inservire, deservire, studere (with *dat.*)· v. TO DEVOTE (*ad fin.*)· *I am entirely d. to you*, totus sum vester, Cic.

**devotedly:** **1.** stŭdiō-ē: v ZEALOUSLY. **2.** impensē (of any *vehement feeling*): Cic. Liv.: v. EARNESTLY **3.** summo stŭdio· Cic : v. ZEAL. Phr : *d. attached to*, amantissimus, studiosissimus, Cic. (v DEVOTED)· *the soldiers were d. attached to Vitellius* militum animi obstinati pro Vitellio Tac · *to love d*, deperire (with *acc.*). perdire, misere amare: v. EXCESSIVELY.

**devotedness:** v. DEVOTION.

**devotee:** *quo totus est in religionibus; homo religiosus (used as sub. in a Kempis).

**devotion:** **I.** *A solemn offering of*: **1.** dēvōtio, *f.*: *in the d. of his life* (of *P. Decius*), in devotione vitae, Cic. **2.** consecrātio: v. CONSECRATION. **II.** *Devoted attachment*. **1.** stŭdium· often in *pl.*: *I owe to you the*

*utmost possible d.*, omnia in te summa et singularia s. debeo, Cic v. ZEAL, AFFECTION. **2.** ămor. v. LOVE. **3.** vŏluntas (usu. with some epithet). *my constant d. to the commonwealth*, mea perpetua atque constans v in remp, Cic. Join. voluntas et studium erga aliquem, Cic **4.** "animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magna cum voluptate occupatio" definition of studium in Cic Inv. 1, 25, 36 **5.** animus dēdītus *the greatest d.*, animus deditissimus, Cic. Phr.: *to show d. to*, servire, inservire. v TO DEVOTE. **III.** *Religious worship*: **1.** prĕces v. PRAYERS. **2.** cultus, ūs v. WORSHIP. Phr. *to pay one's d.s*, precari ac supplicare, Liv v. TO PRAY, PRAYER (Devotio is used of *religious devotedness* in Lact)

**devotional**: pius; ad pietatem erga Deum pertinens v. DEVOUT, PIOUS Phr *d. exercises*, preces (v PRAYERS), *meditationes piae, ad pietatem alendam susceptae *a d. frame of mind*, *affectio animi pia atque ad Deum conversa v DEVOUT

**devour**: **I.** *To eat greedily*. **1.** dēvŏro, 1 (strictly *to swallow down entire*. hence, esp. in fig sense, *to take anything greedily*): *to d. mice* (of the weasel), mures d, Phaedr: *to d. with one's eyes*, oculis d., Just.; *in anticipation*, spe d, Cic v TO SWALLOW UP **2.** vŏro, 1 v TO SWALLOW. **3.** cōmĕdo, 3 v TO EAT UP **4.** absorbeo, 2 v TO GULP DOWN **5.** haurio, si, stum, 4 used by Plin of *serpents swallowing their prey entire*· *to d. in thought*, cogitatione h. (joined with animo sorbere), Cic **II.** *To consume, as fire does*. absūmo, consūmo: v. TO CONSUME

**devouring** (*adj.*) **1.** vŏrax, ācis· *d. mare*, v. venter, Ov. *d. flame*, v flamma, Sil. **2.** ĕdax (*eating away*) Hor. See also DESTRUCTIVE.

**devourer**: **1.** hĕluo or helluo, ōnis (*a glutton* · q. v.): *d. of his country*, h. patriae, Cic **2.** confector, consumptor v. DESTROYER **3.** vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (strictly *an abyss* only in rhetorical language) *d. of a patrimony*, patrimonii v., Cic. **4.** bărathrum (like vorago). *d. of the whole market*, macelli b, Hor (Vorator and devorator occur in Tert).

**devout**: **1.** pĭus. v PIOUS **2.** rĕlĭgiōsus (as used by Cic. = *superstitious*; not so in Christian writers: Vulg.· v. RELIGIOUS) **3.** dēvōtus (late) à Kempis **4.** vĕnĕrābundus (full *of d feeling*) Liv.

**devoutly**: **1.** vĕnĕrābundus (in agr. with subj. see L G § 343) *they d. entered the temple*, venerabundi templum intrare, Liv. **2.** plē (in superl, summa pietate, not pissime) v. PIOUSLY. **3.** supplĭcĭter (or supplex· cf *supr.* 1). v. SUPPLIANTLY. **4.** sanctē (*with pure mind and according to prescribed customs*): Join auguste pieque (venerari deum); pie sancteque, Cic

**devoutness**: **1.** pĭĕtās: v. PIETY **2.** dēvōtio Lact.: à Kempis. **3.** *animus venerabundus v. DEVOUT (4) v. PIETY.

**dew** (*subs.*): **1.** ros, rōris, *m.*: *the d. falls, dries up, is evaporated by the sun*, ros cadit (also rores cadunt), exarescit, a sole discutitur, Plin.. *fresh d., d. of heaven, transparent d.*, ros recens, coelestis, vitreus, Ov. **2.** rōrātio (*a fall of d.*. rare) · Apul. Phr. *there is a d.*, rorat, Col.· Plin

**dew** (*v t*): **1.** rōro, 1· *d.ing with tears their face and cheeks*, lacrymis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr **2.** irrōro v. BEDEW.

**dew-bespangled**: *vitreis roribus distinctus: v. DEWY.

**dew-besprinkled**: rōrans, rōrulentus: v. DEWY.

**dew-drop**: ros (v. DEW): more precisely, *gutta roscida.

**dew-lap**: pălĕar, āris, *n.*: more usu. *pl.*: *the hanging d.*, pendula palearia, Ov.: Col: Virg.

**dewy**: **1.** roscĭdus (*abounding in or covered with dew*, also, *of the nature of dew*) *d nights*, r. noctes, Plin *d apples*, r. mala, Virg. *d moisture*, r humor, Plin. **2.** rōrĭdus (= roscidus rare) Prop **3.** rōrulentus (*abounding in, covered with dew*) Cato Plin. **4.** rōrans, ntis (*dropping dew*) *the d stars*, rorantia astra, Virg Ov **5.** rōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (*dew-bringing*) Lucr

**dexterity**: callidĭtas, sollertia v. CLEVERNESS, SKILL (Not dexteritas. v. Dr Smith's Lat. Dict, s. v.)

**dexterous**: callidus, sollers, sciens v. SKILFUL.

**dexterously**: callidē v. SKILFULLY.

**diabolical**: dĭăbŏlĭcus Paul. Nol.

**diaconal**: ad diaconatum pertinens.

**diaconate**: 1. dĭăcŏnātus, ūs, *m* Hier. **2.** dĭăconium Sulp Sever.

**diadem**: **1.** fascia: Suet **2.** dĭādēma, ătis, *n.*: Cic.: Juv. v. CROWN

**diademed** (*part. adj*)· **1.** dĭādēmātus Plin **2.** dĭādūmēnus (*διαδούμενος*)· Plin.

**diagnosis**: *diagnōsis, is (Gr. *διάγνωσις*) morborum exploratio (?).

**diagonal** (*adj* and *subs.*) dĭăgōnālis, dĭăgōnĭus, dĭăgōnĭcus, Vitr As *subs*, diagonalis linea, Vitr.

**diagonally**: **1.** in quincuncem (*in the manner of the* quincunx : ): v CROSS **2.** transversum (perh. better, in transversum) Front. Ag.

**diagram**: **1.** descriptio *to explain anything by d.s*, aliquid descriptionibus explicare, Cic. **2.** forma *to draw d.s in the dust*, formas in pulvere describere, Liv forma geometrica, if *geometrical d.s* are meant v. GEOMETRICAL.

**dial**: sōlārium Varr. Cic. **2.** hōrārium (*any instrument for marking time*) Censor See also CLOCK.

**dialect**: **1.** dĭălectŏs, or dĭălectus (Gr *διάλεκτος*), i, *f.*. Suet **2** less precisely, lingua· *the Ionic d.*, Ionica l., Quint. Phr· *the Rhodians speak the Doric d.*, Dorice Rhodii loquuntur, Suet. similar, Ionice, Aeolice, etc.

**dialectic**: *appertaining to dialectics*. dĭălecticus Cic · Quint.

**dialectical**: *relating to dialects*. expr by dialectus. *d peculiarities*, *dialecti, dialectorum proprietates

**dialectician**: dĭălecticus Cic Quint.

**dialectics**: dĭălectĭcē or dĭălectĭca (Gr. *διαλεκτική*): Cic Quint. Also *pl.*. dĭălectĭca, ōrum Cic v. LOGIC.

**dialling**: gnōmŏnĭcē or gnŏmŏnĭca (Gr *γνωμονική*) Vitr Gell

**diallist**: gnōmŏnĭcus Solin.

**dialogue**: **I.** *Conversational*: sermo, colloquium v. CONVERSATION. **II.** *A written philosophical discussion* dĭălŏgus, i, *m.* (Gr. *διάλογος*) Cic. Phr.· *a measure suited for (dramatic) d.*, alternis aptus sermonibus, Hor.. *a d (between actors)*, diverbium, Liv.

**diameter**: **1.** dĭāmetros, i, *f.* (Gr *διάμετρος*) Col. **2.** dīmētiens, ntis, *f* (*sc.* linea) Plin. **3.** (*of thick bodies, as pillars*): crassĭtūdo· Vitr. Phr.. *in d*, per medium, Vitr.· *a foot in d.*, pedalis, e (applicable to any kind of dimension). Cic.

**diametrical**: dĭāmetros, on: Firm. Math.

**diametrically**: **I.** Lit. *in the direction of the diameter* per medium, Vitr. (v. DIAMETER). **II.** *In direct opposing lines*· Phr *these things are d. opposed*, *exsistit inter haec quanta maxima potest esse discrepantia; haec prorsus a contrariis partibus stant; toto, ut aiunt, distant coelo, cf Macr. Sat. 3, 12. v TOTALLY.

**diamond**: **I.** *The stone*· ădămas, ntis, *m* : Plin. *Made of d.*, ădămantinus: Plin **II.** *The figure*: scūtŭla Tac : Vitr.

**diamond-shaped**: *scutulae formam habens: cf. Tac. Agr. 10

**diapason**: dĭāpāsōn (q. e. *ἡ διὰ πασῶν ἁρμονία*): Vitr. Phr.. *in full d*, *pleno concentu; concentu per omnes chordas facto.

**diaphoresis**: dĭăphŏrēsis, is, *f.* (*διαφορησις*) Theod. Prisc

**diaphoretic**: dĭăphŏrētĭcus (*διαφορητικός*). Coel Aur.

**diaphragm**: **1.** praecordia, ōrum, *n pl* (used poet of *the vitals generally*): Cic Plin. **2.** septum transversum, Cels. **3.** dĭăphragma, ătis, *n* (*διάφραγμα*) Coel. Aur **4.** disseptum: Macr

**diarrhoea**: **1.** alvi prōfluvium, *or* profluvium alone, Cels **2.** alvi prōfluvio, Cels. **3.** fluor, ōris, *m.*: Cels Phr.. *he has d.*, alvus ei resolvitur, Cels.. *to check d.*, alvum fusam firmare, Cels. (in R and A.). In Cic. diarrhoea is written as a Greek word, *διαῤῥοία*

**diary**: commentārii diurni, dĭārium: v. JOURNAL, DAYBOOK.

**diatessaron**: dĭătessārōn i e. *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων χορδῶν ἁρμονία* Vitr

**diatonic**: dĭātŏnĭcus, Mart Capell. Phr. *the d. scale*, dĭātŏni, ōrum, Vitr. septem discrimina vocum, Virg. A. 6, 646

**diatribe**: libellus (gen term). v. DISPUTATION, TREATISE.

**dibble** (*subs.*). no word known the pastinum and capreolus were *forked implements*.

**dice** (*subs.*) **I.** *The cubes used in gambling* tālī v. DICE. **II.** *The game* ālea v. GAMBLING.

**dice** (*v*) talis, tesseris ludere; aleam exercere v. TO GAMBLE.

**dice-board**: **1.** ābăcus, *m* : Macrob **2.** alveus, and alveus lūsōrius, Plin · Val Max. **3.** alvĕolus, Varr Cic **4.** tăbŭla Juv.

**dice-box**: **1.** frĭtillus, Juv. Mart. **2.** phīmus (a Greek word: *φιμός*). Hor **3.** orca (*of a round shape*) Pers. (For pyrgus, see Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.)

**dicer**: āleātor v. GAMBLER.

**dicing**: ālea v GAMBLING

**dictate** (*v.*): **I.** *To prescribe with authority*. **1.** dicto, 1 (not in Cic.) *thus reason seems to d*, ita videtur ratio d, Quint **2.** praescribo, 3. v. TO PRESCRIBE. **3.** praeeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 *v tr* (more freq in sense II) *to d to any one by word of mouth what verdict he should give*, voce pr alicui quid judicet, Cic **4.** impĕro, 1 *these terms the victor d.s*, haec victor hostis imp, Liv v. TO COMMAND. Phr. *to d. terms of peace*, pacis conditiones dicere, Liv.. *would that your heart did that expression*, utinam ex animo istuc verbum diceres, Ter.. *did by a grateful and generous spirit*, grato animo liberalique profectum, Brut. ad Cic. *I have a right to d. to you, not you to me*, meum imperium in te, non in me tibi est Pl **II.** *To pronounce what another is to write or repeat* 1. dicto, 1 (the usu. sense of the word) Cic. *to d a letter*, epistolam d, Suet Hor. **2.** praeeo, 4 (esp of *religious forms*): *come then, Pontifex, d the words*, agedum, Pontifex, praei verba, Liv. *d. what you wish*, praei verbis quid vis, Ter.

**dictate** (*subs*) · praescriptum (v. DICTATION), imperium, jussum, praeceptum v DIRECTION, ORDER, BIDDING.

**dictation** **I.** *The act of dictating for another to write*: **1.** dictātio, Paul dig. (May also be used for *that which is dictated*. whence dictātiuncŭla, *a short d*, Hier.) **2.** expr. by verb *to write from d*, dictata exscribere, dictantem sequi v TO DICTATE. **II.** *Authoritative command*: **1.** arbitrium *to live at the d of others*, ad aliorum arbitrium vivere, Cic v. DISCRETION, PLEASURE, WILL. **2.** praescriptum (*anything definitely laid down*): *to act according to d.*, ex praescripto agere, Caes. Phr.. *to live according to others' d.*, alieno more vivere, Ter.

**dictator**: dictātor, Cic · Liv. Phr.. *to be d*, dictaturam gerere v. DICTATORSHIP

**dictatorial:** I. *Pertaining to a dictator*, dictātōrius, Liv II. *Overbearing* · arrōgans, impĕriosus v IMPERIOUS.

**dictatorship** or **dictature:** dictātūra *to assume the d*, dictaturam inire, Liv. *to abdicate the d*, dictaturam abdicare (*or* dictatura se ab, v TO ABDICATE), Liv, abire dictatura, Liv. *to hold the d*, dictaturam gerere, Liv.

**diction:** I. *Utterance*. dictio (in oblique cases, *gen.* of dico) Ter Cic. v SPEAKING II. *Style* · dictio, dicendi genus v STYLE

**dictionary:** 1. *lexĭcon, i (strictly a Gk. word) M L (as Forcell "totus Latinitatis I") v. LEXICON 2. glossārium (*of rare or antiquated words*) · Gell. 3. thēsaurus (*a storehouse of information:* cf Plin N. H. pref 17 suitable word to denote *a full, exhaustive d.*, as the Thesaurus of Stephanus). 4. ŏnŏmastĭcon, i e. A VOCABULARY, q. v.

**didactic:** dīdascālĭcus (rare) *a d. composition*, d. opusculum, Auson. Ep 17 Accius ap. Gell. 3, 11 (title). 2. protrepticus (*προτρεπτικός*) Auson Phr · *to speak in a d. vein*, *docentis modo loqui, sicut praeceptor (magister) dicere.

**didactically:** docentis modo v. preced. art. (*fin.*).

**didapper:** mergus. v. DIVER.

**die** (*subs.*) · I. *A cube of any kind:* quadrantal, tessĕra, cūbus: v. CUBE. II. *For gaming*. 1. tālus (*dimin.* tālĭllus, Cic.) *to throw the dice*, talos jacere, Cic.; jactare, Suet. *to stake a shilling on each d*, singulos denarios in singulos t in medium conferre, Suet.: *to obtain by a throw of the dice*, talis sorturi, Hor *to play at dice*, talis ludere, Plin. 2. tessĕra (*a diff kind of die*, and played with in a diff. way v. Dr Smith's Lat Dict s v) *to throw the dice*, tesseras jacere, Cic Gell 3. ālĕa (*dice as a game*): *to play at d.*, aleā ludere, Cic.; aleam ludere, Suet.. *the d is cast*, jacta est alea, Caes. *to lose at d.*, in alea perdere, Cic Phr. *to make the best throw at dice*, (talis), Venerem (*or* basilicum) mittere, Suet., jactare, Pl; jacere, Pl. *to make the worst d.*, vulturium, canem *or* caniculam jacere, v. THROW (*subs.*) III. *For stamping* perh. chăractēr, ēris, *m* · v STAMP

**die** (*v.*) · I. Lit. *to expire*. 1. mŏrior, mortuus sum, 3 *we must surely d.*, moriendum certe est, Cic. *to d. of any disease* ("*a natural death*"), morbo m, Nep. *d. of starvation*, inedia m, Plin.; fame m, Petron. Hence comps, (1) dēmŏrior, *to die off, die with reference to others* chiefly used in *p. part* (v. DECEASED) (2) ēmŏrior (*to die quickly, die out of hand*) · *to die a valiant death*, em per virtutem, Sall.. Cic: *to d. of laughter*, risu em., Ter. (3) praemŏrior (*to die prematurely* rare), Ov. (4) immŏrior (*to die in*) *to die in your arms*, ut manibus immoriar tuis, Sen 2. obĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *irr.*: esp. with mortem, Cic.; diem supremum, Nep; diem suum, Sulp in Cic; or diem alone, Suet also absol. (esp poet) *to d. of joy*, gaudio ob, Plin. *with thee cheerfully would I d.*, tecum obeam libens, Hor. · *to d. of disease*, morbo obire, Plin Liv. 3. excĕdo, ssi, ssum, 3: esp with vita, e vita, Cic; also absol., Tac · Suet. 4. dēcĕdo, ssi, ssum, 3: with de vita, or quite as often absol.: *my father d.d on the 24th Nov*, pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII Kal. Dec., Cic. *to d. of indigestion*, cruditate contracta d., Quint (N.B. This and the preceding word are often preferred to morior, by euphemism) 5. occumbo, cŭbui, ĭtum, 3 (esp of *dying in active service, meeting death*) with mortem, or morte, Cic also absol., *to d. with honour*, honeste oc, Cic: with morti, Virg. 6. oppĕto, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 3 (similar to occumbo): with mortem, or later absol. · *to d. for the safety of the Roman people*, pro salute P. R. mortem op., Cic.: absol., Virg.: Tac. 7. exstinguor, nctus, 3 (*to be cut off suddenly*) *when heat is destroyed we d.*, exstincto calore, occidimus ipsi et exstinguimur, Cic Ov v TO CUT OFF, TO BE 8. finio, 4 (only late)· *Tiberius d.d in his 78th year*, T. finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac 9. exeo, īvi and ii, ĭtum, 4, *irr* · with de vita, e vita, Cic v TO DEPART, DECEASE (N B Of the above, morior, emorior, occumbo, oppeto, are used *of dying a violent death*) Phr *If I should d* (euphemistically), si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic. *to d.*, inter homines agere desinere, Tac *may I d if I know*, ne vivam (moriar, dispeream), si scio, Cic *to d a natural death*, naturae satisfacere (*pay the debt of nature*), Cic.; concedere, Sall.· if *by disease*, morbo consumi, Nep; morbo absumi, Sall; opprimi (if *suddenly*), Cic *to d by one's own hand*, sibi mortem (necem) consciscere, Caes. (v. SUICIDE) *that has d.d (not been slaughtered)*, morticinus, Varr II. *To perish, waste away*. 1. mŏrior, 3 · *lest the memory of the man should d.*, ne hominis memoria moreretur, Cic 2. ēmŏrior, 4 (*to die out*): *whose praise cannot d*, quorum laus em. non potest, Cic. 3. pĕreo, 4, *irr*.. v. TO PERISH 4. lābor, 3 TO DECAY. III. Fig *to d of love for:* 1. dēpĕreo, 4, *irr* (with *acc*). Ter. v. TO LOVE. 2. dēmŏrior, 3 (also with *acc*: rare)· Pl. 3. misere, perdite ămo Pl. Ter.. v TO LOVE. IV. *To die away; fade away:* 1. cādo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 (esp. *of wind*). *the wind completely d'd away*, venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. Ov. 2. pĕreo, 4, *irr*: v. TO WASTE AWAY. 3. dēpĕreo, 4, *irr*.: *how soon the colours d away*, quam cito d colores, Tib. *the fruits d away altogether*, in totum poma d., Plin 4. Of *sounds* · (?) conticesco, ticui, 3 v. SILENT, TO BECOME.

**diet** (*subs*). I. *Food* cibus, victus v FOOD II. *Prescribed and regulated food* · 1. dīaeta (more comprehensive than the Eng) *to treat oneself with d.* (opp. *to surgery*), diaeta curari, Cic. 2. victūs rătio *complaints which are best treated by d*, quibus victus r. maxime subvenit, Cels. 3. expr. in various ways by cibus. *the body is strengthened by exercise and attention to d.*, corpus validius fit exercitatione et lege quadam ciborum, Quint. *to suspend a prescribed d.*, remittere ciborum necessitatem, Quint.· observatio ciborum, Quint.

**diet** (*v*). cibos praescribo; certa ciborum (victūs) ratione curo, medeor. v. preced art.

**diet** (*subs.*). *imperial*. *conventus principum *of Germany*, conventus imperii Germanici, Kr.

**dietetic:** diaetēticus · *d. treatment*, curatio d, Coel Aur. Phr *diaetetics*, diaetetica, ae, *f.*: Cels. *of*, diaetetice, es, *f.*· Coel. Aur; ea medicinae pars quae victu curat, medetur v DIET (subs).

**differ:** I. *To be unlike*. 1. differo, distŭli, dīlātum, differre, 3 (with *abl of respect in which*): *to d in word, in name, in reality*, verbo, vocabulo, re d, Cic.. *to d from any one*, ab aliquo d., Cic. rarely *dat*, *to d from prose*, sermoni d., Hor. *to d from each other*, inter se d, Caes. 2. discrepo, ui, 1 (constr. usu. like differo) *to d from any one in anything*, d. ab aliquo [in] aliqua re, Cic.: also with *dat.* of person, Cic. 3. disto, 1 (*pres.* and *imperf* only. *to d. from*, absol.; not as the foregoing, often with *the particular mode or respect* of difference mentioned) *to d. vastly from anything*, ab aliqua re plurimum d., Cic. (*these things*) *d. greatly from each other*, multum distant inter se, Cic. Also with *dat.*, Hor. 4. dissideo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (implying *opposition, inconsistency*) · *rashness d's widely from wisdom*, temeritas a sapientia d. plurimum, Cic.: v. TO DISAGREE. 5. interest, fuit, esse (*impers* only) *they do not d in the slightest degree*, ne minimum quidem inter eos interest, Cic. v DIFFERENCE. 6. abhorreo, ui, 2 (*to be alien, abhorrent from*) *rashness so great as not to d much from madness*, temeritas tanta ut non procul ab ab insania, Cic. v. INCONSISTENT, TO BE II. *To disagree* 1. discrepo, 1 (l it., *to jar, be out of tune*) *philosophers d about certain matters*, philosophi de quibusdam rebus d, Cic *to d from any one in words*, cum aliquo verbis d, Cic. *to d. from (any one's) plans*, a consiliis d., Cic rarely with *dat*, Cic. 2. dissideo, 2 *who d. only on one point*, qui de re una solum d., Cic v TO DISAGREE. 3. dissentio, sensi, sensum, 4 *you are wont to d from me on this point*, soles hac de re a me d, Cic 4. discordo, v. TO DISAGREE

**difference:** I. *Unlikeness, distinction* · 1. differentia (esp in scientific or philosoph language) *the d. between the honourable and the becoming*, honesti et decori d., Cic. *d. of place, time*, locorum temporumque d, Quint. 2. discrimen, ĭnis, *n* (*the result of a judgment*): v. DISTINCTION 3. distantia (esp. when the difference is *strongly marked*: v. CONTRAST) *the greatest possible d.*, tanta, quanta maxima potest esse d., Cic. 4. diversĭtas: v. DIVERSITY, VARIETY. 5. very often expr. with interest (v. TO DIFFER, I., 5) *there is this d. between a man and a brute*, inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime int, Cic. *what a d there is*, quantum int., Cic. also personally, *there is this d between a father and a master*, hoc pater ac dominus int, Ter. also with *dat*, Hor. Esp when a clause follows *it makes no d whether* . . , nihil (multum, plurimum) int. utrum . . an . . , Cic. Phr. *there is no d between god and god*, nihil inter deum et deum differt, Cic : *what d does it make whether the birds feed or not?* aves pascantur necne quid refert? Cic II. *Difference of opinion:* 1. discrepantia. *d. between the Stoics and Peripatetics*, d. inter Stoicos et Peripateticos, Cic.· v. DISAGREEMENT. 2. dissensio *d. of opinion on the subject of law*, (summa) de jure d., Cic. v. DISAGREEMENT Phr *there is a d of opinion among authors*, discrepat, non constat, non (satis) convenit inter scriptores, Liv (v. TO AGREE) *nor is there any d. of opinion about (A. Cornelius) having been dictator that year*, nec discrepat quin dictator eo anno fuerit, Liv.: *there is a d between the authorities*, inter auctores discrepat, Liv.

**different:** I. *Not the same:* 1. diversus. *at irregular times and by d routes*, incertis temporibus d que itineribus, Caes.: *the consuls march in d directions*, diversi discedunt consules, Liv 2. ălius repeated *living in d. ways*: alius alio more viventes, Sall.. see L G. § 629. 3. vārius. v. VARIOUS II. *Not like* 1. dispar (v Sil. 8, 570). -păris (*not matching* or *harmonising with*: with *gen.*, *dat*, inter and *pron. refl.*) · *d. from itself*, d. sui, Cic. *others d. to these*, his alii d., Cic: *d. from each other*, inter se dispares, Cic. 2. ălius (for constr., see L G. § 630) *very d is the light of the sun and of lamps*, lux longe a est solis et lychnorum, Cic. *very d. are my feelings*, longe alia mens est, Sall (*that*) *the deities seemed to have become d. (altered) from what they had been*, dii alii facti viderentur, Liv 3. mūtātus v. CHANGED. 4. dissĭmilis, e: v. UNLIKE. 5. expr. by discrepo, differo (v TO DIFFER, I) v. TO DIFFER.

**differential:** *differēntiālis, e: Math. *t. t.*

**differentiate:** discerno, sēcerno: v. TO DISTINGUISH.

**differently:** 1. ălĭter: v. OTHERWISE. Esp. in combination with alius (see L G. § 629). *it is d. treated by (different) medical men*, aliter ab aliis curatur, Cels: Liv. Simly., alio

modo, alio more, v DIFFERENT (1) 2. variē, diversē v VARIOUSLY, DIVERSELY. 3. sēcus v. OTHERWISE

**differing:** 1. dissīmilis, e v DISSIMILAR. 2. dissōnus *nations d. in language and manners*, gentes sermone moribusque d, Liv v. DIFFERENT

**difficult:** 1. difficilis, e *it is d to say*, difficile est dictu, Cic v. HARD Join (res) arduae ac difficiles, Cic (v. *inf.*); difficiles et obscurae, contortae (*intricate*) et d. (*of inquiries*), Cic. *Very d.*, perdifficilis, Cic 2. arduus (lit., *steep, very d*) *d. to do*, arduum factu, Liv.. Cic (v. *supr*) 3. impēditus (*blocked up, presenting obstacles*) *the more d route*, impeditius iter, Tac. Caes 4. magnus (with words like opus). Join opus magnum et arduum, Cic also absol., *it is a d. thing*, magnum est (with *inf*), Cic Simly., *how d., so d.*, may be expr. by quantus, tantus v. GREAT (HOW, SO) Phr. *so d was it*, tantae molis erat, Virg *it would not be at all d.*, nihil est negotii (with *inf*), Caes. v. DIFFICULTY.

**difficulty:** I. *Arduousness.* 1. difficultas *the d and toil of learning*, d laborque discendi, Cic 2. asperitas (*roughness, danger*) *the d of the way*, belli asp., Sall. 3. angustiae, arum (*straits*) Cic 4. mōles, is, f (implying *great effort*, chiefly poet) *I will transport the ships without much d.*, transvehar naves haud magna mole, Liv. Virg 5. nēgōtium *without any d*, nullo negotio. Cic v DIFFICULT (phr), TROUBLE. Phr *with d*, (1) VIX. *either with d, or not at all*, aut vix aut nullo modo, Cic. *I with d. refrain*, ego vix teneo me, Cic : Caes. (2) aegrē. *to be separated with d.*, aegre divelli, Cic Caes. v. HARDLY (3) difficilē *with very great d.*, difficillime, Caes. Cic.: (4) difficulter (rare) Caes Tac.. (5) *with very great d*, perdifficiliter, Cic **II.** *That which is arduous, or demands labour:* 1. difficultas: *this contains a great d*, hoc habet magnam d., Cic. *to get into d s*, in difficultates delabi, Cic. 2. angustiae, arum *d s of ground*, an. locorum, Nep. *to bring into d s*, in an. compellere, Cic. v. STRAITS 3. impēdimentum (*an obstacle of any kind*) *to overcome the d s presented by nature*, impedimenta naturae superare, Cic. v. HINDRANCE, OBSTACLE. 4. ōpus, ĕris, *n.*: v. WORK. 5. scrūpulus (*of a galling, harassing kind*) · *the stings and d s of domestic cares*, aculei et s. domesticarum sollicitudinum, Cic. Phr *to look for d.s where there are none*, nodum in scirpo quaerere, Ter. *to fall into d.s*, in angustum venire, Cic. *to make a d (about doing a thing)* gravari (either absol. or with *infin*), Cic. (v. TO REFUSE) *to be in d.s*, laborare (e g. de pecunia), Cic **III.** *Embarrassment;* esp *of a pecuniary kind:* difficultas (pecuniae), Cic. v. EMBARRASSMENT. **IV.** *An objection stated to a theory:* scrūpulus (?) v. OBJECTION.

**diffidence:** I. *Distrust* (q v.) diffidentia Cic **II.** *Modesty* · vērēcundia, pūdor. v. BASHFULNESS, MODESTY.

**diffident:** I. *Mistrustful:* diffidens, ntis · *doubting and d. myself*, dubitans et mihi ipse d, Cic.: Suet.. v. DISTRUSTFUL **II.** *Modest* · vērēcundus, timidus v. BASHFUL, MODEST.

**diffidently:** diffidenter Join timide ac diffidenter, Cic. See also BASHFULLY, MODESTLY.

**diffuse** (*v*). 1. diffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *the blood is d d by the veins into every part of the body*, sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. 2. fundo, 3. v TO POUR. 3. (in pass. sense, *to be d d*), permeo, 1 v. TO PERMEATE. Join permeare et transire, Cic. Phr. *the moisture is d.d*, diffluit humor, Luc. *mind is d.d through the limbs and vivifies the mass*, mīnsa per artus, mens agitat molem, Virg. *a divine influence is d d over the whole world*, vis quaedam divina toto confusa mundo est, Cic (v TO BLEND) · *to d. the blessings of peace*, bona pacis circumferre, Vell Plin. *to d. an odour*, odorem fundere, Plin ; spargere odorem, Hor. (v. TO SPREAD ABROAD) *to d brightness*, nitorem circumfundere, Quint · *vicious nobles d. their vices over a state*, vitiosi principes vitia infundunt in civitatem, Cic. *the poison was d d through all the limbs* venenum cunctos artus pervasit, Tac · *to be widely d d*, longe lateque fluere, Cic

**diffuse** (*adj.*) 1. fūsus (in Cic. an epithet of *praise;* applicable to a *free, flowing style* · de Or. 2, 38, 159) the sense of the Eng. may be given by an adv., as nimis fusus; or by the *compar*, fusior v. L G § 351. 2. diffūsus (also used without censure) *an expanded, d style*, dilatata et d oratio, opp. to angusta atque concisa, Cic Or. 56, 187 3. verbōsus v. VERBOSE. 4. rēdundans (with *excess of epithets and illustration*) · Join. parum pressus et redundans, Cic.; redundans et superfluens, Cic Phr *to become d* (of style), fluere, Cic. *less d.*, pressior, Plin Ep.

**diffusely:** 1. effūsē *to speak too d*, effusius dicere, Plin. 2. pārum pressē v. CONCISELY. 3. rēdundanter (v DIFFUSE, 4). Plin Ep 4 fūsius, lātius, amplius (the compar implying *excess* L G. § 351) i e too COPIOUSLY (q v). 5. verbōsē v. VERBOSELY Phr. *to speak too d*, redundare ac superfluere oratione, based on Cic.

**diffuseness:** oratio parum pressa, orationis genus redundans atque superfluens, verbosum v. DIFFUSE.

**diffusion:** diffūsio, Sen But usu better expr. by verb · *by the d of the blood through the veins*, *sanguine per venas diffuso v. TO DIFFUSE

**dig:** 1. fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. *to d a garden*, hortum f., Pl. *to d the fields*, arva f, Ov. *to d. wells*, puteos f, Caes Absol., *he d.s, he finds a considerable (quantity) of gold*, fodit; invenit auri aliquantum, Cic Also, *to d. up to d. up silver*, argentum f., Liv Also comps. (1.) infŏdio, 3 (*to dig in*) *the place must be dug (in) to a depth of two feet*, locus alte duos pedes infodiendus est, Col (2.) effŏdio, 3 (*to d. out*) *to d. out silver (and) gold*, argentum, aurum eff., Cic. *to d. out a lake*, lacum eff., Suet.: v TO EXCAVATE (3) confŏdio, 3 (*to dig up*) · *to dig up a garden*, hortum conf., Pl. Col. (4.) dēfŏdio, 3 (sim to confodio) *to dig up the earth*, terram d, Hor. Virg. (5.) circumfŏdio, 3 (*to d round*) · *to d. round trees*, arbores circ., Plin.: Sen. (6.) perfŏdio, 3 (*to d. through*) : *to d. through walls*, parietes p., Cic. (7.) rĕfŏdio, 3 (*to d. up again*): Col.. Plin. 2. ĕruo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to d. up with violence*) : *to d. up a dead body*, mortuum e., Cic.. *to d. up by the roots*, radicitus e, Plin Phr : *to d (any one) in the ribs*, latus alicui fodicare (*al* fodere), Hor.

**digamma:** dīgamma, ātis, *n.*; dīgammŏn, i, *n.*, digammos, i, *f.* (*sc.* littera) Quint Prisc Serv

**digest** (*subs.*) dīgesta, orum (only found in *pl.*, and of *legal d s*): Gell esp = pandectae, Just. Cod.

**digest** (*v.*) I. *To arrange:* 1. digĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to d. and classify the civil law into kinds*, jus civile in genera d., Cic 2. dispōno, 3 v. TO ARRANGE, SET IN ORDER. **II.** With ref. to *food; to assimilate* · 1. concŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to dissolve, turn to chyle*) · *to d by the heat of the stomach*, stomachi calore c., Cic.. *food very easy to d*, cibus facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic. Less freq., cŏquo *d.'d food*, cibus coctus, Cic. 2. digĕro, 3 (lit., *to distribute through the system*) *that (the food) may be more easily d'd*, quo facilius cibi digerantur, Quint. 3. dīdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (like digero) *to d. food*, cibum d., Cels. 4. confĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3: Quint.: Plin. **III.** Fig *to consider maturely:* concŏquo, 3 Cic . Sen. Phr.. *well d.'d reading*, lectio [non cruda sed] multa iteratione *mollita et velut confecta*, Quint 10, 1, 19 in the same context Quint. has, (quae legimus) repetere et *tractare*. **IV.** *To brook.* concŏquo, 3 : *to d. any one's hatred*, alicujus odia c., Cic. v TO PUT UP WITH

**digestible:** quod facile concoqui potest, facilis ad concoquendum v TO DIGEST (digestibilis only in Coel Aur ).

**digestion:** I. *Arrangement* digestio, dispŏsitio v ARRANGEMENT **II.** *The alimentary process* 1. concoctio *fruit difficult of d*, fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 2. dīgestio *a good d.*, facilis d., Quint 3. coctio · Plin. 4. digestus, ūs, *m.*: Macr. Phr · *with a bad d.*, crūdus, Cic.

**digestive:** 1. dīgestōrius Plin. Valer Marc. Empir. 2. pepticus Plin 3. coctīvus (all late, and inadmissible in classical Latinity). Phr.: *the d organs*, alvus, i, *f.*: Cic.. v. BOWELS.

**digger:** fossor : Hor. (or *imperf part* of fodio esp. in *pl.*: v. L. G. § 638).

**digging** (*subs*) 1. fossio Cic. 2. fossūra Col. · Suet (But usu better expr by verb · v TO DIG.)

**dight:** insignis, distinctus, etc.: v. ADORNED

**digit:** obsol except in sense of *any number under* 10 *infra decem numerus

**digitated:** dīgĭtātus Plin.

**dignified:** 1. grāvis, e: *d. without arrogance*, gr. sine arrogantia, Cic. 2. augustus v. MAJESTIC. 3. amplus v. DISTINGUISHED. Phr.: *in a d. manner*, graviter, cum dignitate, Cic. v DIGNITY.

**dignify:** I. *To raise to distinction* hŏnesto, hŏnōro . v. TO HONOUR, PROMOTE **II.** *To shed lustre upon:* illustro, Cic v. TO GRACE.

**dignitary:** *clericus qui ampliorem dignitatis gradum consecutus est, R. and A. (Plin. has dignitates in concrete sense, dignitates mentiri non piget.)

**dignity:** I. *High position.* 1. dignitas (*of any position which carries weight and influence*) *to raise from a humble station to the highest d.*, ex humili loco ad summam d. perducere, Caes. Cic. v. RANK. 2. amplitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (stronger than preced.; *high distinction*) Cic. v. DISTINCTION 3. hŏnos *or* -or, ōris, *m.* v HONOUR. 4. fastigium · v EMINENCE **II.** *An air of authority and grace* · 1. dignitas · *d of form*, formae d., Suet . *to preserve d. in difficult circumstances*, in rebus asperis d. retinere, Cic *totally to lack d.*, nullam d. habere, Cic. 2. mājestas : *what d. there was in his speech*, quanta illi fuit gravitas, quanta in oratione in ! Cic. *the d. and modesty (of women)*. m. et pudor, Liv · v. MAJESTY. 3. dĕcor, ōris, *m.*. v GRACE. Phr. *to fall with d.*, honeste occumbere, Cic.; honeste cadere, Suet · *to act with d.*, graviter agere, Cic.

**digress:** 1. dīgrĕdior, gressus, 3 (not de-) *let us return to the point whence we d.'d*, eo unde huc digressi sumus revertamur, Cic.. *to d. for the sake of amusement*, delectandi causa d., (parumper) de causa, Cic. 2. dēclino, 1 *whence I d.'d*, unde huc declinavit oratio, Cic. Quint. 3. āberro, 1 (*to wander from the point unintentionally*) : *let us return to the point we d.'d from*, redeat unde aberravit oratio, Cic. v TO WANDER. 4. dīverto, ti, sum, 3 : *to d. to a point*, in aliquid d., Plin.. Cic. 5. dēflecto, xi, xum, 3 . with subject oratio, Cic. 6. ēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 (rare) . Cic. Quint. 7. ēvāgor, 1 v TO WANDER

**digression:** 1. digressio : *that a.*

*of yours*, ista tua [a proposita oratione] d, Cic.: Quint. (who has also digressus, ūs). **2.** dēclinātio (rare) Cic. **3.** dēverticŭlum (esp of *what is interesting and amusing*) *to be on the look out for d's pleasant to the reader*, legentibus [velut] amoena d quaerere, Liv. **4.** excessus, ūs, *m* · Plin Quint. **5.** excursio *and* excursus, ūs, *m* Quint Phr. · *to make a d from a subject*, alicunde digredi, declinare, etc. v TO DIGRESS

**digressive:** expr. by verbs under TO DIGRESS (q v) *a d writer*, *qui saepius a proposita oratione digreditur*, etc.

**digressively:** Phr. *to talk d*, errare et vagari longius in dicendo, Cic v DIGRESSION, TO DIGRESS

**diiudicate:** jūdĭco, dījūdĭco, ī v TO DECIDE.

**dike:** I. *A ditch*: fossa v DITCH. II. *A mound of earth*· agger, ĕris, *m*. · v. MOUND. III. *A stone fence*. măcĕria v. FENCE, WALL

**dilacerate:** lănio, lăcĕro . v. TO LACERATE

**dilapidated** (*part adj.*). **1.** ruīnōsus (*in a state of decay*, or *actually in ruins*) *d. houses*, r. aedes, Cic. · Sen Ov. **2.** collapsus (strictly, *that has fallen in*) *temples d. from antiquity*, aedes sacrae vetustate c, Suet. **3.** pūter, tris, tre *the d temple of Vacuna*, Vacunae p fanum, Hor · v DECAYED, MOULDERING **4.** obsŏlētus (lit. *disused*). Hor Phr. . *to become d.*, collābi, putrescĕre (v. TO DECAY, FALL) *to build temples with the materials of other d temples*, ruīnis templorum templa aedificare, Liv. Fig. *I say nothing of your d. fortunes*, praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, Cic.. v RUIN, RUINED (N.B By no means dilapidatus)

**dilapidation:** I. *Demolition*· ruīna: v DEMOLITION, DESTRUCTION Phr. · *in a state of d*, ruīnōsus, Cic II. Fig. of *fortunes*, etc . ruīna, Cic v. RUIN.

**dilatation:** dīlātātio Tert. Phr *to suffer d*, dilatari, Cic. · Plin. v EXPANSION, EXTENSION.

**dilate:** I. *To expand* (physically) **1.** dīlāto, ī opp to contraho v TO ENLARGE In intrans sense, dilātor (or dilato with *pron refl*), Cic. **2.** laxo, ī v. TO EXPAND II. *To enlarge upon* dīlāto, ī TO ENLARGE, AMPLIFY

**dilatorily:** cunctanter, Liv . Suet. See also TARDILY, SLOWLY.

**dilatoriness:** **1.** tardĭtas v. SLOWNESS **2.** ignāvia (*of any kind of backwardness*) v SLOTH **3.** cunctātio (strictly, *the act of delaying*) *to lose an object by d.*, cunctatione et tarditate aliquid amittere, Cic (The *pl* may be used to denote the abstract quality, cf L. G. § 591.) Phr *by d.*, cunctando, Virg.

**dilatory:** **1.** cunctābundus Liv Tac. **2.** ignāvus v INACTIVE, SLOTHFUL **3.** lentus (esp. of one *who takes things coolly*) · v. SLOW Phr . *to be d.*, cessare, Ter.. Hor. (v TO IDLE, LOITER). *a d. person*, dilator, Hor ; cunctator, Coel. ap. Cic.; Liv ; cessator, Cic

**dilemma:** I. *Logical* **1.** dĭlemma, ătis, *n.* (Gr *δίλημμα*) Serv. ad Aen.. M. L **2.** complexio, Cic ("complexio est in qua utrum concesseris, reprehenditur," Inv. I, 29, 45. but dilemma is to be preferred as logical *t. t.*) **3.** bīceps argūmentum, Apul **4.** syllogismus cornutus, Hier. II. *A difficulty* angustiae, arum : v STRAIT, DIFFICULTY Phr *to be in a d.*, haerēre, Cic ; haetere in salebra, Cic.

**dilettante:** *qui artibus elegantioribus animi causa studet*; elegans artificiorum existimator, spectator.

**dilettantism:** ēlĕgantiae (?) v. REFINEMENT.

**diligence:** **1.** dīligentia (*care and attention*). *to use, study, d., d.* adhibere, colere, Cic. *to relax d in study*, d in perdiscendo remittere, Caes. **2.** industria Cic Nep Suet.. v. INDUSTRY. Join diligentia industriaque, Cic. **3.** assīduĭtas (*constant, untiring attention*). *to attain an object by d. and energy*, assiduitate et virtute aliquid consequi, Cic v ASSIDUITY, ATTENTION. **4.** sēdŭlĭtas (*zealous, faithful devotion to an object*) Join operam et sedulitatem (alicujus laudare), Cic ; sedulitas ac diligentia, Suet. **5.** gnāvĭtas *or* nāvĭtas v. ACTIVITY. Phr. *to use all one's d.*, dare operam ut (in negative sentence, ne) . . . , Sall Cic ; diligenter curare ut (ne), Cic. v. TO DEVOTE (ONESELF).

**diligent:** **1.** dīlĭgens, ntis (*careful, carefully attentive to* usu with *gen*, also *prep*) *a very d student of ancient literature*, vir literarum diligentissimus, Gell. *d writing*, assidua et diligens scriptura, Cic. **2.** assīduus (*constantly, untiringly attentive*) v ASSIDUOUS, CONSTANT. **3.** industrius (*industrious* · q. v.). Join: homo gnavus (*active*) et industrius, experientissimus (*trying every means*) et diligentissimus, Cic. **4.** sēdŭlus (*zealously devoted to*) . *d. service*, ministerium, opera s, Apul.: Cic **5.** gnāvus (nāvus), impiger: v. ACTIVE.

**6.** ācer, cris, cre (applicable to any *vigorous* action or feeling). *so d. care as this*, haec tam a. cura atque diligentia, Cic. : v. VIGOROUS. See also ATTENTIVE.

**diligently:** **1.** dīlĭgenter · Cic : Caes *very d*, perdiligenter, Cic. **2.** sēdŭlo : Liv. Pl **3.** industrĭē : Join diligenter industrieque administrare, Caes. v. INDUSTRIOUSLY. **4.** ācrĭter v. VIGOROUSLY.

**dill:** ănēthum (*graveolens*, L) : Plin. Virg.

**diluent:** I. Adj : quod diluit, dilutum facit· v. TO DILUTE. II. Subst.. *dīluens remedium*, Krauss in R. and A.

**dilute:** **1.** dīluo, lui, lūtum, *3 to d. poison*, venenum d., Liv · *to d wine*, vinum d., Mart : Virg. **2.** misceo, tempĕro (*to combine in due proportion*) · v. TO MIX. **3.** restinguo, nxi, nctum, *3* (poet. of *wine*). *to d (slake) Falernian wine with water*, Falerni pocula r. lympha, Hor.

**diluted:** dīlūtus. *d. Falernian*, d Falernum, Mart. Fig. *of weak, feeble expression*: Gell.

**dilution:** I. *The act of diluting* tempĕrātio, mixtūra : v. MIXTURE (But usu better expr. by verb *Falernian is pleasanter for d*, jucundius est Falernum dilutum v. TO DILUTE) II. *The mixture* dīlūtum . Plin.

**diluvial:** dīlŭvĭālis, e Solin.

**dim** (*adj.*) **1.** hĕbĕs, ētis (both in act and pass. sense) *an eye naturally d*, oculus natura h., Plin.: *a d torch*, h lampas, Stat : v. DULL. **2.** obscūrus (only in pass. sense): *a d light*, lux obs , Liv.; lumen obs , Sall. v OBSCURE, DARK. **3.** languĭdus *d. lights*, l. lumina, Plin. Phr. : *to be d.*: (1) hĕbeo, 2. *the planet Venus is d.*, Veneris sidus hebet, Lucan Val. Fl. (2) langueo, 2 (poet.) · *the (moon) beam is d. and cloudy*, nimbosum languet jubar, Stat. Prop. . *to become d.*, (1) hĕbesco, *3 the heavenly bodies grow d*, hiebescunt sidera, Tac.: fig of *the eye of the mind*, hebescit acies mentis, Cic. (2) hĕbĕtor, ī v. TO DIM. (3) hĕbĕtesco, *3* (late and rare): Plin. (4) languesco, *3 the moon seemed suddenly to grow d.*, luna repente visa languescere, Tac. (where, however, the reference is to an eclipse) *the eyes grow d. in death*, languescunt lumina morte, Cat. (5) obscūror, ī v. TO DIM. *To make d.*, hĕbĕto, ī: v. foll. art

**dim** (*v.*) **1** hĕbĕto, ī . *day had d'd the stars*, dies hebetabat sidera, Ov. Plin. **2.** obscūro, ī *the light of a lamp is d.'d by the light of the sun*, lumen lucernae obscuratur luce solis, Cic. Fig.: *the recollection was gradually d.'d*, memoria sensim obscurata est, Cic. **3.** (sensim) exstinguo, nxi, nctum, *3* v TO PUT OUT

**dim-sighted:** lippus (lit. *bleareyed*) v. Hor Sat I, 3, 25 more precisely, cui hebes est (hebet) oculorum acies v DIM (adj and verb). Phr.: *to be d.*, cālīgāre, Cels

**dim-sightedness:** caligines, hebetatio oculorum, Plin v DIMNESS

**dimension:** **1.** mensūra *to take the d's of anything*, mensuram alicujus rei agere, Plin **2.** mŏdus *the d's in depth and breadth*, m altitudinis et latitudinis, Col Cic Phr *of ample d's*, amplus, Cic *of extraordinary d.s*, ēnormis, Suet v MEASURE, MEASUREMENT

**diminish:** I. Trans: **1.** mīnuo, ui, ūtum, *3 to d expense*, sumptus m, Cic *to d. the fear of soldiers*, m. timorem militum, Hirt. Also comps. (1.) imminuo, *3* (not perceptibly different from minuo in this sense) Cic. (2.) dēminuo, *3* (*to take ever so little from* diminuo is *to break in pieces*, but the MSS often vary) . *to d by ever so little the brief space of time*, aliquid de hoc tam exiguo tempore d, Cic Liv **2.** lĕvo, ī (in certain connexions only; viz , where *weight, value*, or *dignity* are concerned) *authority is d.'d by inconsistency*, auctoritas levatur inconstantia, Cic. *to d prices* (*of corn*), annonam l, Cic. *many promises d faith*, multa fidem promissa levant, Hor Simly, the comp ĕlĕvo, ī *to d influence*, auctoritatem e , Liv *to d fame*, famam e., Liv . Cic. **3.** extĕnuo, ī (*to reduce to little*). *to d any one's troubles* (*greatly*), molestias alicujus ex., Cic. v. TO REDUCE. **4** dētrăho, xi, ctum, *3* (*to take* aught *from* hence usu foll. by de or ex and *abl* , or *dat.*) : *to d the sum total* (*a little*), aliquid de summa d, Cic. *to d. one's efforts*, aliquantum de studio d, Cic. v TO DETRACT FROM **5.** lēnio, 4 (as of *care, pain*) . v. TO EASE, ASSUAGE. II. Intrans : mīnuor, imminuor, extĕnuor, etc.: v. *supr.*, and TO DECREASE

**diminution:** **1.** imminūtio, Cic. **2.** mīnūtio · Quint Gell. **3.** dēminūtio Cic (But often better expr. by verb *has authority has suffered d*, imminuta est ejus auctoritas, etc v. TO DIMINISH.) Phr. *d. of pain*, remissio doloris Scrib.; for which Cic has relaxatio, Fin 2, 29, 95 (v. ABATEMENT) · *d. of taxes*, tributi levamentum, Tac *d of strength*, d. virium: v. DECAY.

**diminutive** (*adj.*) · parvus, pūsillus, exīguus v. SMALL, TINY. In gram deminutivus v. foll. art.

**diminutive** (*subs.*) · **1.** nōmen dēmĭnūtīvum (dim.), Prisc. also simply deminutivum, Prisc. **2.** dēminūtum (*sc.* nomen). Quint

**diminutively:** i e *in the diminutive form*. *dēmĭnūtīvē · Ascon.

**dimissory:** dīmissōrius. only in phr dimissoriae literae, also called apostŏli i e. *letters dismissing a case to another court*: Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106.

**dimness:** **1.** obscūrĭtas: *d. of vision*, ob. visus, Plin. also of *habitual d.*, in *pl.* . *to cure d of vision*, obscuritatibus oculorum mederi, Plin. v. DARKNESS, OBSCURITY. (Obscuratio solis in Quint , etc., is *actual eclipse*.) . **2.** hĕbĕtūdo (rare) v. DULNESS. **3.** hĕbĕtātio (rare). *to cure d of eyesight*, h. oculorum mederi, Plin. **4.** cālīgo, ĭnis, *f.* (*a kind of filmyness* or *obscuration resting on the eyes*) : *d of sight follows the drinking of hemlock*, cicutam potam c. insequitur, Scrib. esp in *pl.*, *of habitual d of sight* · *to cure it*, oculorum caliginES sanare, levare, discutere, Plin *a d. covered my eyes*, ot oculos c stetit, Pl. See also FAINTNESS.

**dimple:** **1.** lăcūna (cf Ov. A A. 3, 283) *roundel cheeks and a d. in the middle of the chin*, genae teretes ac medio mento l., Apul. (but the word

may denote any *indentation*: q v.)

**2.** gĕlāsĭnus (γελασῖνος· *produced by laughing*): Mart

**dimpled**: *suaviter lacunas agens. Phr.: *a cheek that is not d*, gena cui gelasinus abest, Mart v. DIMPLE.

**dimply**: *suaviter lăcūnōsus (Cic uses lacunosus as a term of disparagement, N. D 1, 18, 47); suaviter lacunas agens; cui gelasinus non deest v DIMPLE

**din** (*subs*) **1.** strĕpĭtus, ūs (*any loud, harsh noise*) *the d. of wheels*, s. rotarum, Caes. *the d of (the streets of) Rome*, s. Romae, Hor. *the d. of war*, s. belli, Liv. **2.** sŏnĭtus, ūs *the d. of arms*, s armorum, Virg v SOUND **3.** frăgor v CRASH, NOISE Phr.. *to make a d.*, strepere, Hor. Liv. v. NOISE.

**din** (*v*)· **1.** obstrĕpo, strĕpui, strĕpĭtum, ī (*to bawl out against*) Liv. **2.** obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (*to beat against, into*). *they d.'d into his ears that you had been the praetor's confederate*, obtuderunt ejus aures, te socium praetoris fuisse, Cic. v. TO DEAFEN.

**din**. dēcanto, ī (*to keep repeating*) *to d. into any one's ears trite rules*, alicui pervulgata praecepta d, Cic

**dine**: coeno, āvi and ātus sum, ī (the best word; coena being *the principal meal*)· *to d with any one (as a guest)*, apud aliquem c, Cic *to d with any one (in company)*, cum aliquo c, Hor with *acc* (poet), *to d. on vegetables*, olus c, Hor. *Frequent.*, coenĭto, ī (rare) *if I were in the habit of dining out*, si foris coenitarem, Cic. (But prandeo may perhaps be used of *the plain morning or mid-day dining of labourers, soldiers* v TO BREAKFAST.)

**dinginess**: **1.** fuscĭtas v DARKNESS **2.** squālor (esp of *the mourning attire worn by Romans*). Join. squalor sordesque, Cic. v. FOULNESS, FILTH

**dingle**: vallis, convallis v DELL.

**dingy**: **1.** fuscus· v DARK, MURKY. **2.** scăber, bra, brum (*like rough*)· *d. and unshorn*, s intonsusque, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 90 **3.** squālĭdus, sordĭdus: v. DIRTY. **4.** subnĭger: v. BLACKISH

**dining-couch**: triclīnium (*for three*): Cic Plin.

**dining-room**: **1.** coenātio (*dim.*, coenātiuncŭla, Plin.) Plin . Juv (Not coenaculum, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91) **2.** rĕfectōrium (late). v. REFECTORY. Phr *d cupboards*, apothecae triclinares, Varr

**dinner**: coena (*dim.*, coenŭla, Cic. Mart): the most suitable word v Dict. Ant *s v. to invite any one to d.*, aliquem ad c. vocare, invitare, Cic *to accept an invitation to d.*, promittere ad c, Pl. Phaedr. *to give any one a d*, c. alicui dare, Cic. *during d*, inter c. (also inter coenandum), Cic; super c, Suet.. *to get a d. ready*, c apparare, Ter. *to cook a d.*, c coquere, Pl Phr.. *to feel inclined for d*, coenaturire, Mart

**dinnerless** **1.** impransus (strictly, *unbreakfasted, fasting*) Hor. **2.** incoenātus· Cato Pl. **3.** sine coena. v DINNER.

**dinner-party**: **1.** coena. *a large d. is seated*, ingens coena sedet, Juv. Cic: v. DINNER. **2.** convīvium (*any genial entertainment*) v. BANQUET.

**dinner-time**: hora coenandi. Phr. *our d is three o'clock*, tertia hora (apud nos) coenatur. *during d*, inter coenam, coenandum, Cic.

**dint** (*subs*) **I.** *Stroke*· ictus, ūs. v. BLOW. **II.** *The mark of a blow*: vestīgium: v. TRACE, INDENTATION. Phr.· *by d. of*, per, non sine, adjutus (*aided by*): v. MEANS OF (BY).

**dint** (*v.*): **1.** signo, ī· v TO MARK **2.** imprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 with notam or some such *acc.* v TO IMPRINT.

**diocesan** (*subs.*) *ēpiscŏpus (*bishop*) ordinarius v. ORDINARY (*subs.*).

**diocese**: dioecēsis, is, *f.* Sidon

**dioptrics**. dioptrĭcē, ēs, *f.* Cartes.

**dip** (*v.*). **A.** Trans. **1.** mergo, si, sum, 3. v TO PLUNGE **2.** tingo *or* tinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (*to wet by dipping*). *to d. brasses in the pool*, aera lacu t, Virg.. *he d.s the tips of his feet in the waves*, in undis summa pedum . . . tingit, Ov v TO MOISTEN **3.** intingo or -guo, 3 (*to d in*) *to d. anything in water*, aliquid in aqua in, Vitr.. *torches d'd (bathed) in blood*, sanguine intinctae faces, Ov also *of baptism*, Tert **B.** Intrans: **I.** *To plunge oneself*: **1** mergor, sus, 3 (or mergo with *pron reft*) *Bootes . . d s in the Ocean*, Bootes mergitur Oceano, Cat.. v TO SINK **2.** tingor *or* tinguor, nctus, 3 (or tingo with *pron. reft*) *to d. in the Ocean* (as stars), tingi aequore, tingere se Oceano, Virg **II.** *To be depressed* **1.** prĕmor, ssus, 3 *the world d s towards the south*, mundus premitur ad austros, Virg. v TO SINK **2.** vergo, 3: v. TO INCLINE. **3.** dēclīno, ī. v TO DECLINE **III.** *To dip into* (a book) **1.** attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 v. TO GLANCE AT, DABBLE IN. **2.** perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 *just to d into (glance at) each subject*, tantummodo p unamquamque rem, Cic.. v. TO SKIM.

**dip** (*subs.*) **I.** *Immersion*: express by merge, tingo v. TO DIP. **II.** *A depression*: **1.** dēvexĭtas (rare) Plin.: v INCLINATION. **2.** dēvergentia (rare) Gell. (Or expl. by verb *the earth makes a d.*, premitur v. TO DIP, II)

**diphthong**: diphthongus, i, *f* Marc Cap Prisc.

**diploma**: **1.** diplōma, ātis, *n* (*credentials, letter of recommendation*) Suet : Sen. **2.** cŏdicilli, ōrum (*any warrant* or *writ*. q. v.) Suet . Cod Theod. (For *an university d.*, perh better, *testimonium honoris causa datum ac signatum.)

**diplomatic**: expr. by lēgātio *to discharge a d. mission*, legatione fungi, Tac *d science*, *earum rerum scientia quae ad legationes, ad commercia (foedera) inter gentes instituenda pertinent

**diplomacy**: no exact word Phr *to settle matters by d rather than by war*, *per legatos, legationibus potius quam bello ("colloquio inter partes instituto," Puffend.) res componere. *the rules of d.*, *leges (mos institutus) gentium inter se commerciorum

**diplomatist**: *homo legationum peritus *an experienced d.*, homo in legationibus exercitatus ac saepe versatus, based on Cic . v DIPLOMACY.

**diptotes**: diptōta, ōrum Prisc.

**dire**: dīrus. v. FELL, DREADFUL.

**direct** (*adj*) rectus esp. in *abl fem, to go by a d. route*, rectā tendere, Hor. v STRAIGHT Phr *to go direct anywhere*, pergĕre v. TO GO

**direct** (*v.*) **I.** *To point straight*. **1.** dīrigo, rexi, rectum, 3· *to d one's course towards the shore*, cursum (iter) ad litora d, Caes *to d one's horse against the consul*, equum in consulem d, Liv. *to d one's gaze upon any one*, aciem oculorum ad aliquem d., Cat **2.** intendo, di, tum *or* sum, 3 v TO AIM. **3.** adverto, ti, sum, 3 *to d the prows towards the land*, terrae [ad terram] proras ad., Virg v TO TURN (TOWARDS) Phr.. *to d one's course to a place*, tendere, Cic.; *by by a direct route*, recta tendere, pergere (v. DIRECT, *adj.*). *to d the eyes towards*, conjicere oculos ad . . . ., Cic. (v TO CAST): *to d. one's attention (thoughts). *to anything*, attendere animum ad aliquid, Cic **II.** *To inform*: dōceo, 2. v. TO INFORM, ACQUAINT. Phr *to d. any one in the way*, alicui monstrare viam, Enn. ap Cic.; Juv · v. TO POINT OUT **III.** *To regulate*· **1.** dīrigo, 3. *to d. one's life by the sure rule of reason*, vitam ad certam rationis normam d, Cic. · v TO GUIDE. **2.** rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3· *to d. the motion of the universe*, mundi motum r., Cic. v. TO RULE. **3.** gŭberno, ī: v. TO CONTROL. **4.** tempĕro, ī (in this sense usu with *acc*) v TO REGULATE. **IV.** *To charge, order* **1.** praecipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to give instructions with authority*)· *the priestess d'd the enquirers to take Miltiades for their general*, consulentibus Pythia praecepit ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent, Nep of military instruction, Caes **2.** praescrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3 v TO PRESCRIBE **3.** jŭbeo, 2 (with *acc* and *inf*) v TO ORDER **V.** *To address a letter*: inscrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3. *a letter d'd to his father*, epistola inscripta patri suo, Cic.

**direction**: **I.** *The act of directing towards* directio. *the d. of the reason towards truth*, d rationis ad veritatem, Quint. (or expr by verb· v. TO DIRECT, I) **II.** *The act of pointing out* monstrātio (as *of a way*): Ter **III** *Line of motion* **1.** cursus, ūs, *m. to keep the same d.*, cursum tenere, Caes . v. COURSE. **2.** iter, via v. WAY, ROUTE, PATH (N B. Not directio, in this sense) Phr . *in a straight d*, rectā viā, Cic. **IV.** *Line of observation*· **1.** pars, rtis, *f. in the d. in which the legion had marched*, in ea p. quam in p. legio iter fecisset, Caes **2.** rĕgio, ōnis, *f.*. v. QUARTER Phr.: *to change in two d.s*, bipartito signa inferre, Caes.. *to be borne one in one d., another in another*, alios alio ferri, Sall *in whatever d. he marched*, quacumque iter fecit, Cic *to wander in what d. one pleases*, vagari qua velis, Cic. *in what d. soever you look*, quocunque aspicias, Ov . *in all d s*, passim, Caes Cic.. *in every d.*, quoquoversus, Caes Cic *in both d s*, utroque, Cic. Liv *in a downward d.*, deorsum versus, Cato· *in an upward d.*, sursum versus, Cic · *in the d of Brundusium*, Brundusium versus, Cic.: *in the d of the Ocean*, ad Oceanum versus, Caes *in the d. of Gaul*, in Galliam versus, Caes v TOWARDS. **V.** *Regulation* **1.** rēgimen, ĭnis, *n the d of the whole magistracy was in the hands of Appius*, r. totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: Tac Suet **2.** gŭbernātio *the d. of a plan*, consilii g, Cic.. v. CONTROL. **3.** administrātio v. MANAGEMENT. Phr.· *under the d of Tiberius*, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac (v. AUSPICES) *to be under the d. of another*, in alterius arbitrio esse, (alieni arbitrii) esse, Tac. **VI.** *Instruction to act in a certain way*: **1.** praescriptio *this d of nature*, haec p. naturae, Cic. **2.** praeceptum. *to act according to d*, ad praescriptum agere, Caes.· *according to Cicero's d.*, ex p Ciceronis, Sall. v. INJUNCTION, INSTRUCTION. Phr.: *to submit to the d of the senate*, in patrum auctoritate esse, Liv. **VII.** *The address of a letter* inscriptio v TO ADDRESS (V.).

**VIII.** *Office* or *body of directors*: curatores: v. DIRECTOR.

**directly**: **I.** *In a right line*: **1.** directē *and* dīrecto. Cic. **2.** rectā (*sc* viā): v STRAIGHT. **II.** *Immediately*: **1.** prōtinus, stātim. v. IMMEDIATELY. **2.** mox. *I shall be back d.*, mox ego huc revertor, Ter.. v. SOON. **3.** jam. v. PRESENTLY

**directness**: **I.** Lit.: *of a route*: rectitūdo (rare): Aggen in Front. Phr. *the Romans aimed rather at d. than convenience in making their roads*, *in viis muniendis magis id agebant Romani ut rectae eae quam ut faciles commodaeve essent. **II.** Fig *straightforwardness*: simplĭcitas v. FRANKNESS, SIMPLICITY. Phr.· *with all possible d.*, missis (omissis) ambagibus, Hor.

**director**: **1.** rector (*not* director): *the d s of youthful age*, juventae rectores, Tac.· v. RULER **2.** auctor (*authority and sanction*): *each (was) his own d.* sibi quisque a., Tac Cic. **3.** magister. *d. of a choir*, chori canentium m., Col . v MASTER. **4.** gŭbernātor: v. CONTROLLER, GOVERNOR. **5.** cūrātor (*having charge and re-*

*sponsibility of*): *Demosthenes was d of the wall-repairs*, Demosthenes c fuit murīs reficiendīs, Cic v. MANAGER

**6.** praeēes, idis v. PRESIDENT Phr *to be d of*, praeesse (v TO PRESIDE), curare (v CARE OF, TO TAKE), administrare (v. TO MANAGE)

**directory:** I. *The office of director* cūrātio, māgistērium v CONTROL, MANAGEMENT. II. *The body of directors* **1.** māgistri *the d of companies*, societatum magistri, Dig **2.** cūrātōres v MANAGER (Or expr. by *part.* of verbs under TO DIRECT *to be responsible to the d of the hospital*, *valetudinarium curantibus obnoxium esse.)

**directress:** gūbernātrix, māgistra, rectrix, mōdērātrix v GOVERNESS.

**direful:** dīrus v DREADFUL.

**direness:** dīrītas · Cic. v. DREADFULNESS.

**dirge:** **1.** nēnia (*also* naenia) *to sing a d.*, n. canere, Suet Cic · Hor. **2.** as periphr., carmen lugubre, Cic ; carmen funebre, Quint. ; carmina exsequialia, Ov. Phr. *to chant a d (for any one)*, aelīnon (αἴλινον) concinere, Ov.

**dirge-like:** fūnebris, lūgubris · v. DOLEFUL, FUNEREAL.

**dirk:** pūgio v DAGGER.

**dirt:** **1.** sordes, is, *f* (usu in *pl*) *let the nails be free from d*, sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov *d. in the ears*, sordes aurium, Cic Hor. **2.** coenum: v. MIRE. **3.** lūtum (less offensive than coenum): v. MUD. **4.** līmus (*slimy mud*): v. MUD, SLIME. **5.** fimus (rare in this sense) Virg. v DUNG **6.** illūvies, ēi, *f* v. FILTH. **7.** paedor, ōris (*dirt contracted through neglect or confinement*) v FILTH **8.** purgāmentum (lit, *that which is cleansed or scoured away*) v REFUSE, FILTH Phr. . *to be covered with d*, squalere, or better, situ squalere, Quint See also, ORDURE.

**dirtily:** spurcē v. FOULLY

**dirtiness:** I. Lit. · **1** spurcitia and spurcities, ēi, *f.* (rare) Col. v FILTHINESS. **2.** sordes, ium, *f.* (concr. for abstr ). *the d. of a dilapidated abode*, obsoleti s. tecti, Hor v. FILTH II Fig. · *Obscenity:* turpitūdo, obscēnitas v. OBSCENITY.

**dirty** (*adj.*): I. Lit. **1.** sordidus . *a d. napkin*, s. nappa, Hor *d children*, s nati, Hor.. *very d. teeth*, sordidissimi dentes, Petron. (In prose, sordidus is chiefly used fig. = *mean, base*) **2** spurcus (*offensive and disgusting*) · v FOUL **3.** lūteus, lūtulentus v MUDDY. **4.** illōtus v UNWASHED. **5.** coenōsus v. MIRY **6.** squālidus (strictly, *rough*) Plin Ov. Phr. *to be d*, sordere, Pl . Sen (more usu fig , *to be little valued*) : *to become d.*, sordescere, Hor.. Plin. *the d swine*, amica luto sus, Hor. II. *Mean, shabby* · sordidus v MEAN. III. *Bawdy* turpis. obscēnus v OBSCENE

**dirty** (*v.*): spurco, sordido, foedo v. TO BEFOUL.

**disability:** I. *Want of ability*. v. INABILITY. II. *Inability for offices, honours*, etc peīn. dēminūtio · with some defining word, as d. libertatis, Cic. Rull 2, 7, 16 ; d. capitis (including *various degrees of inferiority in civil status*) · v Dict. Ant s. v. caput. Phr.: *those who labour under some civil d.*, quibus pars aliqua iuris deminuta est, Cic. : *to regard as a civil d.*, aliquid de libertate deminutum putare, Cic : *the children of the proscribed had been placed under a d. as regards offices*, *proscriptorum liberi honorum petendorum jure privati erant (Nobbe).

**disable:** **1.** dēbilito, 1 (to weaken in any way) : *to d. a person's limbs*, alicujus membra d., Cic. · *fear d s even practised eloquence*, metus exercitam quoque eloquentiam d., Tac. : Nep **2.** conficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (lit, *to finish up*) : *d.d by wounds*, vulneribus confectus, Caes. : v. TO DESTROY **3.** ēnervo, 1 (*to deprive of vigour and energy*) : *old age has not quite d d* or *prostrated me*, non plane me enervavit nec afflixit senectus, Cic more fully, enervare vires, Hor **4.** affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (lit *to strike down* hence fig , *to give such a blow as may paralyse an enemy*) *to d the enemy*, opes hostium a , Liv. v TO PROSTRATE, CRIPPLE Phr . *to d. a ship*, navem afflictare (R and A) *to d a person from inheriting*, aliquem hereditatis jure privare v. DISABILITY.

**disabled:** **1.** mhābilis, e (usu of what is *by nature incapable*) : v INCAPABLE **2.** confectus v. TO DISABLE (2) **3.** dēfectus (*worn out*) *d by years*, defectus annis [et desertus viribus], Phaedr *d (by years) and blind*, viribus et acie oculorum defectus, Val. Max **4.** claudus (*lame, crippled* : q. v.) *d. ships*, c. naves, Liv.. Tac. **5.** mancus (*maimed*) Join. mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic : v. DEFECTIVE. **6.** captus (always with *abl*) · *d. in the feet*, captus pedibus, Liv. *d in respect of sight and hearing*, oculis et auribus c., Cic. **7.** dēbilis, e v. FEEBLE. Phr. *a d. vessel*, navis ad navigandum inutilis, Caes *d. of the right of voting*, *jure suffragii (ierendi) privatus *in any respect d of civil rights*, cui aliqua de parte libertas deminuta est: v. DISABILITY.

**disabuse:** errorem alicui eripere, Cic , demere, Hor. v. TO UNDECEIVE

**disaccustom:** **1.** dēsuēfācio, 3 (in Cic only in *p. part.*) *d'd to public meetings*, desuefactus a concionibus, Cic. **2.** expr. by dēsuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (*to become d.'d*) *the Samnites having become d'd to endure the shout of a Roman army*, jampridem desueto Samnite clamorem Romani exercitus, Liv. *he tried to d his men from fearing the elephants*, *id egit ut mites elephantos timere desueseceret **3.** expr by consuētūdo as, *to become d'd to speaking*, a consuetudine dicendi abstrahi, Cic. *gradually to d. oneself*, paullatim alicujus rei c deponere

**disaccustomed:** **1.** dēsuētus Liv. Virg **2.** dēsuēfactus Cic (v preced. art ).

**disadvantage** (*subs*) : **1.** incommŏdum (the most general and also mildest term) *to involve more advantage than d.*, plus adjumenti quam incommodi habere, Cic. *to be subjected to some d*, aliquo inc affici, Cic. *to your d*, cum inc tuo, Cic. Caes v INCONVENIENCE **2.** incommŏdĭtas (rare in this sense) · Ter. **3.** dētrīmentum, damnum v. DAMAGE, LOSS. **4.** inīquītas (*unfavourable character of anything*) : *d s of position*, iniquitates locorum, Liv. Caes. Phr. . *to (one's) d*, (see also *supr.* 1), cum [meo, tuo] malo (stronger than Eng ), Pl. *to buy to a d*, male emere, Cic.

**disadvantage** (*v.*): incommŏdo, 1 · Cic. Ter. (more usu. incommodum alicui ferre, dare, Cic ; afferre, Caes.): v. TO INJURE.

**disadvantageous:** **1.** incommŏdus *d.* (*unfavourable*) *circumstances*, res inc , Cic **2.** inīquus (of *ground, circumstances*, etc.) : *d ground*, in locus, Caes **3.** in combination with *to be*: obsum, officio, nŏceo: v TO INJURE; v. UNFAVOURABLE.

**disadvantageously:** **1.** incommŏdē, Caes. **2.** cum [magno, maximo, summo] incommodo v. DISADVANTAGE. **3.** inīquē · v. UNFAVOURABLY. **4.** mălĕ . with emere, vendere : v. DISADVANTAGE (Phr.)

**disaffect:** ălieno, 1 : usu. with animum, animos : v. TO ESTRANGE, ALIENATE But the word is seldom used except in *p part.* : v foll art.

**disaffected:** **1.** ălienātus *to be d. towards any one*, alienato erga aliquem animo esse, Tac. also, voluntate alienatus, Sall. : v. TO ESTRANGE. **2.** āversus *d towards us (the Romans)*, nobis aversus animo (*al.* animi), Tac. Ann. 14, 26. (Tac. has also aversus animus, in somewhat diff. sense, Hist. 4, 80) v AVERSE Phr *that part of the army which was last d*, quod maxime castrorum sincerum erat, Tac. · *the d legions*, discordes legiones, Tac *the people d to the senate*, populus a senatu disjunctus, Cic.

**disaffection:** **1.** ălienātio *d towards Vitellius (on the part of soldiers)*, al in Vitellium, Tac (in Cic *estrangement* · q v) **2.** alienatus animus aversus animus, Tac. v preced art **3.** sēditio (of *soldiers*) . v. MUTINY

**disagree:** I. *To differ from, not harmonise with*. **1** discrĕpo, 1 . TO DIFFER. **2.** dissentio, nsi, nsum, 4: *to d with any one in arguments*, ab aliquo d in disputationibus, Cic see also TO FALL OUT, QUARREL **3.** dissīdeo, sēdi, 2 *to d respecting one point*, de re una d, Cic *they slightly d*, inter se leviter dissident, Cic. *these schools have long d d*, dissederunt hae duo scholae, Plin Rarely with *dat* · *to d with the common people* (in opinion), plebi d., Hor **4.** discordo, 1 Join inter se dissidere atque discordare, Cic v TO QUARREL also DISAGREEMENT (II.).

II. *To be unsuited to a person's digestion*. **1.** offendo, di, sum, 3 : *polypody d s with the stomach*, polypodion of stomachum, Plin **2.** infesto, 1 *to d with the stomach*, stomachum inf., Plin Cels. **3.** nŏceo, laedo · v. TO INJURE. **4.** innāto, 1 (*to float about in the stomach, not to digest*) : Hor S 2, 4, 59 (v. Dor ad l.). Phr.: *food which d s with a person*, *quod stomacho alicujus parum convenit, parum idoneum est ; quod difficile est ad concoquendum

**disagreeable:** I. *Not agreeing with* inconguens, ntis (usu better parum congruens) Gell. · *to be d to*, non congruere, discordare, etc v TO AGREE ; and INCOMPATIBLE. II. *Unpleasant to the senses or mind* **1.** injūcundus Cic. Plin. v. UNPLEASANT. **2.** mōlestus (*full of annoyance*) . *d work*, m labor, Cic *nothing more d than a province*, nihil provincia molestius, Cic : v TROUBLESOME **3.** insuāvis, e. *a plant not d for food*, herba cibo non in., Plin *muddy, d water*, aqua limosa et in , Vitr. **4.** grāvis, e esp of *smells* : v. OFFENSIVE **5.** grāveŏlens, ntis v STRONG-SMELLING. III. *Ill-natured, unamiable* · **1.** importūnus (rather stronger than Eng ) *a d wife*, uxor imp. atque incommoda, Pl v. CHURLISH, SHREWISH. **2.** incommŏdus v. DISOBLIGING **3.** insuāvis, e : *to be thought d*, ins. haberi, Hor. v. UNAMIABLE. **4.** difficilis, e *d. old men*, d. senes, Cic. v. ILL-TEMPERED. **5.** mōrōsus · Cic v PEEVISH.

**disagreeableness:** **1.** injūcunditas, Cic **2.** insuāvitas Gell. **3.** ācerbitas v. SOURNESS **4.** grāvitas · v OFFENSIVENESS.

**disagreeably:** **1.** illēpidē : Pl. : Hor **2.** ingrāte v. UNPLEASANTLY. **3.** grāviter (of *smells*) : v. OFFENSIVELY (Injucunde appears not to occur, though Cic. has the *comp.*, injucundius.)

**disagreeing** (*adj.*) · **1.** discors, cordis *in other respects d.*, ad alia discordes, Cic **2.** dissentāneus (rare) · *alike or unlike, agreeing* or *d.*, similia aut dissimilia, consentanea aut dissentanea, Cic. v. DISCORDANT.

**disagreement:** I. *Difference of opinion* : discrēpantia, dissensio v. DIFFERENCE. II. *Variance, falling out, quarrel* : **1.** discordia : *d s between the great*, discordiae inter potentes viros, Cic.. *to adjust d s*, d. componere, Tac. **2.** dissīdium (implying *open rupture*) : Cic. **3.** dissensio : *d. without bitterness*, d. sine acerbitate, Cic. Join: dissidium ac dissensio, Cic. Phr.: *to have a d. with any one*, cum aliquo dissentire, Cic. : v. QUARREL.

**disallied:** sējunctus, sēpārātus, disjunctus · v. SEPARATED

**disallow:** I. *To prohibit* : vĕto prōhĭbeo : v. TO FORBID, PREVENT.

*To disapprove*: improbo, adversor: v. TO DISAPPROVE, OPPOSE. ||| *To repudiate*: Phr.· *to d a plea*, excusationem non accipere, Cic *to d an account*, rationem non probare, Cic. *my chastity is d'd*, casta negor, Ov.

**disannul**: convello, infirmo, etc. v TO ANNUL.

**disappear**: 1. expi by means of conspectus, ūs (also sometimes, oculi v. phr.]· *the ship had already d'd from view*, evolarat jam e conspectu (navis), Cic.; simply, fugere e conspectu, Ter.. *she has d.'d from my view*, illam amisi ex c meo, Ter.· comp, celeriter e conspectu terrae ablati sunt; nebula conspectum terrae ademit, Liv 29, 27. 2. evānesco, vānesco, 3 v. TO VANISH 3. diffugio, fūgi, 3 *(to flee away)*: *the snows have d'd*, diffugere nives, Hor. 4. dilābor, lapsus, 3. v TO MELT AWAY. Phr.: *to d from sight*, oculis subduci, Cic.; abire ex oculis, Liv.. *he d.'d in the skies*, sublimis abiit, Liv.· *the sun seems to me to have d'd from the universe* (fig), sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.· *with the thing the name also has d'd in the lapse of ages*, cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit, Liv *to make to d*, tollere, Cic.: *the leaves of the plantain cause pains and tumours to d*, dolores et tumores tollunt folia plantaginis, Plin · *hope d.s*, spes abit, Lucan; *the glory of Troy has d.'d*, fuit gloria Teucrorum, Vrg.

**disappearance**: exitus, ūs· v. DEPARTURE. (Or expr. by verb· *after the d of Romulus*, postquam ex oculis abiit Romulus. v. TO DISAPPEAR) Phr.: *not till the d. of the hoar frost*, non prius quam evanuit pruina, Varr ; *of the dew*, quam ros a sole discutiatur, Plin.

**disappoint**: 1. fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 (with opinionem, spem, etc.): *I will not d. your expectations*, non fallam opinionem tuam, Cic . *to d. any one's expectations*, spem alicujus f, Virg Ov. 2. frustror and frustro, 1. *hope has already often d.'d me*, saepe jam me spes frustrata est, Ter.. *to d the Tarquins in their hope of aid*, Tarquinios spe auxilii frustrare, Liv. 3. destituo, ui, ūtum, 3 *(to leave in the lurch, desert)*: *should his expectation d. him*, si spes destituat, Liv.. *to deceive and d. any one*, aliquem illudere atque d., Cic. 4. expr by means of spe *being d'd in this hope*, hac spe lapsus, dejectus, repulsus, Caes.; depulsus, Cic *how grievously am I d'd!* quanta spe decidi! Ter. *a d'd hope*, delusa spes, Phaedr. Phr. *you shall not go away d'd (in a request)*, haud repulsus abibis, Pl. *when d'd in this scheme*, ubi id parum processit, Caes. (v. TO SUCCEED) *I have been d'd*, *aliter res evenit ac speraveram; praeter opinionem male res cessit *to go away d'd in one's aim*, re infecta abire, Caes : Liv. *a d'd lover*, amans neglectus, Ov.

**disappointing**: 1. fallax, ācis *d pods* (i.e. *with little in them*), f siliquae, Virg.: v. DECEITFUL 2. vānus. v. EMPTY, VAIN.

**disappointment**· 1. expr by verb and phr under to DISAPPOINT *having suffered this d*, (ab) hac spe destitutus; quum ita eventus rerum opinionem, spem, fefellisset, etc. 2. frustrātio (rare). Planc in Cic.. Just. 3. repulsa *(in a request or canvass)*: v. REPULSE 4. incommŏdum (gen term for *whatever is unwelcome*). v. MISFORTUNE Phr.· *that is a great d. to me*, molestissime id fero, Cic

**disapprobation**: 1. reprehensio· v. BLAME, CENSURE 2. acclāmātio (expressed by *shouts*). more precisely, adversa ac, Cic (In later writers the word is used in *favourable* sense v ACCLAMATION.) To *express d.*, culpare, reprehendere, vituperare, acclamare v. TO CENSURE, BLAME.

**disapproval**: v. preced art.

**disapprove**: 1. improbo, 1. *I do not d. those pursuits*, ego ista studia non im , Cic (Not reprobo, which is *to reject, repulse*) 2. reprehendo, di, sum, 3 v. TO CENSURE. 3. displiceo, 2 (with *dat* of subject). *I fear you will d of my plans*, vereor ne tibi mea consilia displiceant, Cic Just.

**disapproving** (*adj*) Phr *a d conscience*, mala (i.e *guilty*) conscientia (?) *to bestow on any one d glances*, *vultu atque oculis improbare *the shouts of the d. multitude* *dissentientium atque aversantium clamor *by* (in an adjuration) *d Jove*, per improbatum haec Jovem, Hor.

**disarm**: 1 armis exuo, ui, ūtum, 3. Liv.: Sall. 2. dēarmo (rare), 1 Liv. 3. exarmo, 1 *to d. the cohorts*, cohortes ex., Tac. Fig *the mother d'd her son by her tears*, filium mater lacrymis suis exarmavit, Flor. Phr.. *to d. an antagonist in fencing*, *gladium alicui deripere, e manu detorquere· *to d (any one's) anger*, iram lenire, mitigare. v. TO MITIGATE, APPEASE.

**disarmed** (*part. adj.*): inermis, e. v. UNARMED.

**disarrange**: turbo, 1· *to d. the hair*, capillos t, Mart.. v TO DISTURB

**disarrangement**: turbātio v. DISTURBANCE.

**disarray**: turbo, perturbo, confundo. v. TO CONFUSE, DISTURB

**disaster**: 1. clādes, is, *f.* (usu. *a defeat in battle*)· *to sustain a d (a defeat)*, cl. accipere, Caes.: *to cause a d*, cl. afferre, Cic ; inferre, Liv.; facere, Sall (all with *dat.*): *a public d.*, cl civitatis, Cic . *private d.s*, cl. privatae, Liv. 2. calāmĭtas v. CALAMITY. 3. incommŏdum (a milder word): Caes. (Sometimes infortunium, res adversae, etc , may do . v. MISFORTUNE.)

**disastrous**: 1. calāmĭtōsus: Cic. Sall. Join acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic.: v. CALAMITOUS. 2. fūnestus . v. FATAL. 3. perniciōsus: *the disgraceful and d issue of the trial*, exitus judicii foedus et p, Cic.· v. DESTRUCTIVE. 4. pestifer (rarely pestiferus), ĕra, ĕrum *the d return of antony*, p. Antonii reditus, Cic Phr. *a d. defeat*, magna (maxima) clades, Liv.: *his consulate was d. to the state*, *consulatus ejus graviter remp affixit v. TO DAMAGE

**disastrously**: 1. calāmĭtōsē . Cic 2. pestifĕrē, perniciōsē v FATALLY, DESTRUCTIVELY Phr. *how d. ended the rashness of Varro*, *quantam cladem intulit reip temeritas Varronis!

**disavow**: 1. diffiteor, 2. *I will never d. having been guilty of pretending much* . . , nunquam diffitebor me multa simulasse, Planc. in Cic. Ov. (with *acc.* of *subs.*) 2. infitior, 1; also infitias eo, 4 *nor will I d that herein I am a man*, neque in hoc me hominem esse infitiabor, Juv v. TO DENY. 3. abnuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (strictly, *by a motion of the head*)· *to d. a charge, a crime*, crimen ab, Tac.; ab. a se commissum facinus, Cic. 4. improbo *or* non comprobo, 1 *(to refuse to recognise or abide by)*: *to d. a decision*, judicium improbare, Cic. *to d. a certain step*, factum non comprobare, Liv.

**disavowal**: infitiātio . Cic. (Or expr by verb. v. to proved art.)

**disband**: 1. dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to d an army*, exercitum d, Caes Cic. Vell. 2. missos (*sing.* missum) facio; missionem do (with *dat.*): v. TO DISCHARGE 3. exauctōro, 1 v TO DISCHARGE.

**disbanded** (*part. adj.*): missicius *or* missitius Suet. (Or expr. by *part* or rel clause: *d. soldiers*, milites exauctorati, quibus data erat missio: v. preced. art.)

**disbark**: v. DISEMBARK

**disbelief**: 1. diffidentia, Sall.: v. DISTRUST. 2. incrēdŭlitas v. UNBELIEF. 3. more usu expr. by verb. *by d*, non credendo, Cic . *to feign d.*, *se non credere simulare, dissimulare se credere

**disbelieve**: 1. fĭdem non habeo, 2 (with *dat.*) *to d. the visions of madmen*, insanorum visis fidem non habere, Cic.· simly, fidem non adjungere, non tribuere, alicui rei *to cause to be d.d*, fidem alicui derogare, Cic v. CREDIT. 2. non crēdo, 3 v. TO BELIEVE.

**disbelieving** (*adj.*)· incrēdŭlus: Hor.

**disburden**. exŏnĕro: v TO UNBURDEN *The d ing ordinance*, *edictum sui exonerandi causa (ut ferebatur) promulgatum

**disburse**: ērŏgo, expendo . v. TO EXPEND

**disbursement**: 1. ērōgātio, Cic. (or *gerund. part* of erogo *for the d of moneys*, ad pecunias erogandas. v. TO DISBURSE, EXPEND) 2. sōlūtio. v. PAYMENT. 3. expensio (late) Cod. Theod.

**disburser**: ērōgātor Cod. Just.

**disc**: orbis (solis, lunae), Virg. Plin. (Virg has also, vultus, os, in similar sense, Georg 1, 430, 452)

**discard**: 1. rĕpūdio, 1 v. TO REJECT, CAST OFF. 2. excūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 *of Chloe the blonde is d'd*, si flava excutitur C, Hor 3. rēnuntio, 1 (with *acc* or *dat*). v TO RENOUNCE See also TO ABANDON, RELINQUISH.

**discern**: I. *To distinguish mentally* sĕcerno, discerno, internosco· v. TO DISTINGUISH. II. *To see clearly (with the eyes or mind)*: 1. cerno, 3 *to d. with the eyes*, oculis c, Cic *to d and understand anything*, c aliquid animo, Cic v. TO PERCEIVE. 2. dispicio, spexi, spectum, 3 (implying *obstacles in the way*) *Thule even has been d.'d*, dispecta est et Thule, Tac *not to be able to d. the truth*, verum d. non posse, Cic.· *what Pompey is aiming at I cannot d*, Pompeius quid velit, non dispicio, Cic. More precisely, acie mentis dispicere, Cic. 3. perspicio, 3 *(to see clearly)*. Cic.. v. TO PERCEIVE.

**discernible**: Phr.. *to be d.*, dispici, oculis cerni *the difference is scarcely d*, vix acie mentis dispici potest qua parte haec res inter se discrepent v. TO DISCERN. See also PERCEPTIBLE.

**discernibly**: quod oculis cerni possit v TO DISCERN

**discerning** (*adj.*): 1. perspĭcax, ācis, Ter. Cic 2. ācūtus v. KEEN

**discernment**: I. *As act*: 1. distinctio, Cic · v. DISTINCTION. 2. perspicientia, Cic.. v EXAMINATION.

II. *As faculty* 1. discrīmen, ĭnis, *n* (somewhat rare in this sense) *there is no d in the common people*, non est in vulgo d, Cic 2. jūdicium· v. JUDGMENT 3. intelligentia (more general than the Eng.) v. UNDERSTANDING. 4. perspicācitas (*sharpsightedness*): Cic. 5. ācūmen. v ACUTENESS, PENETRATION

**discerptible**: quod discerpi, separari potest· v. DIVISIBLE

**discharge** (v.) I. *To unburden* exŏnĕro, exĭnānio v TO EMPTY, UNLOAD.

II. *To emit from the body* Phr.: *to d. urine*, urinam edere, Plin · *to d. (bring up) blood*, sanguinem reddere, Plin (v TO VOMIT) *a fountain d.s itself at the foot of the dark oak*, fons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov. Fig. *to d. one's anger upon any one*, iram in aliquem evomere, Cic. v TO VENT. III. Of rivers, *to cast themselves into the sea*, etc.: 1. ēmitto, 3 (in *pass.* or with *pron. refl.*). *the Rhine d.s itself into the sea between*, etc., Rhodanus emittitur inter . . . , Mela 2. effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (used as preced.). *the Ganges d.s itself into the Eastern ocean*, Ganges se in Eoum oceanum ef., Plin.· Mela. 3. exeo, 4, *irr.*· *to d itself by seven mouths*, per septem portus exire, Ov.: Val Fl. Simly, ire, Virg. A. 1, 246. 4. ēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 Mela. 5. evolvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (used as 1, 2) Mela.

IV. *To let fly*. 1. mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *to d. javelins*, pila m., Caes. Ov. 2. ēmitto, 3: *to d. javelins*, pila e, Caes. 3. immitto, 3 (*at* some one) *to d. javelins, missiles, at any one*, tela, pila, in aliquem im , Caes.: Cic 4. injicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (like immitto): Hirt. 5. conjicio, 3 (of *a*

*number of persons*): to d (*their*) *missiles against our men*, tela in nostros c, Caes

**V.** *To give or dismiss* 1. dimitto, 3. v. TO DISBAND *to d a creditor*, creditorem d, Papin Dig 2. exauctōro, 1 (military in later authors, such as Plin. jun., *to dismiss from the service in disgrace*) Liv Just 3. missum facio, 3 *I d. you*, vos missos facio, Auct B Afr Suet Phr *to d superannuated soldiers*, fessos aetate sacramento solvere, Tac *to d a gladiator*, (gladiatorem) rude donare (= exauctorare), Hor **VI.** *To settle* solvo, exsolvo, persolvo v TO PAY **VII.** *To perform* 1. fungor, functus, 3 (with *abl*) *to d the office of aedile*, aedilitate f., Cic *to d the bodily functions*, muneribus corporis f, Cic v TO PERFORM

2. perfungor, 3 (to d. *in full*): *to d. duties in the state*, reipublicae muneribus p., Cic 3. ōbeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 *to d. consular duties*, consularia munera ob, Liv Just *to d recognisances*, vadimonium obire, Cic. v. TO EXECUTE. See also TO FULFIL **VIII.** Intrans. *to run, as does a sore* māno, 1. Plin. 23, 6, 60 v. TO RUN.

**discharge** (*subs.*): **I.** *The act of emptying*. exōnĕrātio, exināniti o. v. EVACUATION. **II.** *A letting-fly* 1. ēmissio *d.s of stones*, lapidum emissiones, Cic Gen. 2. conjectio *a d of missiles*, telorum c., Cic. 3. conjectus, ūs. Liv (Or expr by verb *to receive the enemy with d.s of missiles*, *telis hostis excipere hostes v TO DISCHARGE.) **III.** *Dismissal* or *liberation from service* 1. missio *to be rewarded by a d*, praemium missionis ferre, Caes *to purify the army by the d of mutinous men*, exercitum purgare missionibus turbulentorum hominum, Liv. *the regular d.*, m. honesta, Dig.. *d. on medical certificate*, etc., m. causaria, Dig *d from favouritism*, m. gratiosa Liv. *d. as a punishment*, m ignominiosa, Dig. 2. dīmissio. *d of rowers*, d. remigum, Cic.. v DISMISSAL. 3. exauctōritas (a barbarous word) Cod Theod. 4. excūsātio (legal) *d from a guardianship*, tutelae ex , Ulp. v. EXEMPTION. Phr.: *to grant a legion its d*, missam facere legionem, Suet *to receive one's d. (of a gladiator)* rudem accipere, Cic.: *to grant the same*, rude donare, Hor · *a soldier having or entitled to have his d.*, missicius, Ulp. Suet. v DISABLED. **IV.** *Quittance*: 1. acceptilātio. Ulp. 2. lĭbĕrātio *to leave (in a will) a debtor his d (from liability)*, liberationem debitori legare, Ulp. 3. absŏlūtio. v. ACQUITTAL **V.** *Settlement*: sŏlūtio: v. PAYMENT. **VI.** *Execution*: perfunctio (rare) · *the d of high public offices*, honorum p, Cic.. v. PERFORMANCE **VII.** *Purulent matter*: pūs, pūris, *n.*: Plin. Phr. *full of d.*, pūrulentus, Plin. **VIII.** *A running from a sore* · expr by verb: *if there is a d from the sore*, si manat ulcus, si quid de ulcere manat v. TO DISCHARGE (VIII).

**discharged** (*part adj*): of *soldiers*, missicius v DISBANDED.

**disciple**: 1. discĭpŭlus (*f.* discĭpŭla, Hor.. Plin.): Cic. 2. auditor (*one who had attended the lectures of a certain teacher*) Cic. 3. ālumnus (**fig.**): *the d.s of Plato*, Platonis alumni, Cic. 4. sectātor: v. FOLLOWER Phr. · *he was (personally) a d. of Zeno*, Zenonem audivit, Cic *Zeno and his d.s*, Zeno et qui ab eo sunt, Cic . *d.s of Pythagoras, Socrates*, etc., Pythagorēi, Socratici, etc., Cic.

**discipleship**: *discipuli status, conditio

**disciplinarian**: *operis ac disciplinae assiduus exactor, comp. Quint. 1, 3, 14. Phr.: *to be an old-fashioned, a strict d (in the army)*, antiquam duramque militiam revocare, Tac.; diligentem disciplinae esse, Vell ; disciplinam militarem severe conservare, Liv.

**discipline**: **I.** *Training*: esp. *military*: 1. disciplina (*any kind of systematic training* or *instruction*): usu with militaris of *military d.*, Liv *to break through d.*, d. militarem solvere, evertere, pollucere, Liv , dissolvere, Auct B Afr *to restore it*, d. militarem restituere, Liv ; more fully, ad militarem d. ab effusa licentia formare militum, Liv.

2. mōdestia (*propriety, orderliness of conduct*) *good d. and self-control* (of troops), m et continentia, Caes Liv Phr *soldiers in an excellent state of d.*, imperio obedientissimus miles, Liv. *to exercise strict d in the conduct of a war*, severo imperio bellum administrare, Liv *d was relaxed*, minus intenta militia fuit, Tac *want of d.*, licentia, Liv Tac See also TRAINING, INSTRUCTION **II.** *Punishment inflicted on*. castīgātio . v. CHASTISEMENT. Phr *we believe that suffering is intended as d of the soul*, *credimus dolores animi et corporis ad ipsum animum purgandum atque emendandum inflictos esse.

**discipline** (*v*). **I.** In military sense 1. instĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *soldiers exceedingly well d d*, milites optima disciplina institui, Liv v TO TRAIN

2. assuētăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (with some defining word). *to d. troops*, *milites assuefacere in disciplina manere, disciplinam retinere v. TO ACCUSTOM

**II.** In religious sense castīgo, 1 v. TO CHASTISE. Phr *to d. by suffering*, doloribus, tribulationibus (Kempis) exercere atque emendare, purgare

**disciplined** (*part. adj.*): disciplinā institutus, imbutus, assuetus *or* assuefactus . v. TO DISCIPLINE

**disclaim**: infĭtior, diffĭteor, nĕgo. v TO DISAVOW, DENY.

**disclaimer**: 1. e *a formal denial*: nĕgātio, infĭtiātio: v DENIAL.

**disclose**: **I.** *To take a cover from*: rĕtĕgo, dētĕgo, 3 · v TO UNCOVER. **II.** *To reveal*: 1. ăpĕrio, ŭi, rtum, 4 *daylight did the flight of the enemy*: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. · *he ds to the master of the ship who he is*, domino navis quis sit aperit, Nep v TO REVEAL. 2. pătĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to make a full disclosure*): *to d. a matter*, rem p., Cic.: *the conspiracy was d.d*, patefacta est conjuratio, Cic. 3. rĕtĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (not detego in this sense) · *to d. the secrets of a conspiracy*, occulta conjurationis r., Tac. Hor. 4. prōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*to bring forward to light*): *by d.ing what had been done*, promendo quae acta essent, Liv. Pl 5. exprōmo, 3 *to d. secrets to a friend*, occulta apud amicum exp., Ter.

6. pando, 3 . v. TO UNFOLD. 7. ostendo, 3 · v. TO SHOW. 8. ēnuntio. 1: v. TO DIVULGE. 9. reclūdo, si, sum, 3 (lit, *to unlock*: hence chiefly poet.): *to d. secrets*, operta r., Hor. Join apĕrire et recludere contecta, Tac. 10. prōfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3: more fully, in medium prof., Cic.. v. TO PUBLISH. 11. rĕsĕro, 1 (like recludo): *I will d. the oracles*, reserabo oracula, Ov.· Val Fl.

**disclosure**: 1. pătĕfactio (most gen. term). *the d. of hidden things*, rerum opertarum p, Cic. 2. indĭcium (*of a crime, to a magistrate*): *d. of the conspiracy*, conjurationis ind., Cic.. esp. *a d. made by a criminal concerned*: *to make (such) a d.*, ind. profiteri, offerre, Sall ; *to claim to be allowed to do so*, ind. postulare, Cic. 3. very oft. expr. by verb · *to make a full d.*, omnia patefacere, confiteri, omnem rem aperire · v. TO DISCLOSE.

**discoloration**: dēcŏlōrātio: Cic. Phr. *to induce d.* (e. g. *of the skin*), decolorem facere, Plin.

**discolour**: 1. dēcŏlōro, 1: *to d. skin*, cutem d., Cels 2. infusco, 1: v. TO SULLY. 3. expr by circumlo.. *to d. a thing*, alicujus rei colorem vitiare, deteriorem reddere v. COLOUR.

**discoloured** (*part. adj*). 1. dēcŏlor, ōris. *small and d. pearls*, uniones parvi et d., Plin. (for which Tac. has, subfusca ac inventia, Agr. 12). 2. dēcŏlōrātus · Auct. Her. 3. līvidus (*by a blow*: of flesh): Hor.; v. LIVID.

**discomfit**· 1. prōfligo, 1. *to d. the enemy's forces*, copias hostium pr., Cic Caes 2. clādem affero v. TO DEFEAT.

**discomfiture**: 1. clādes v DEFEAT 2. strāges, is, *f* *to start with total d*, ruina ac strage funditus fundere, Liv.. v OVERTHROW

**discomfort** (*subs.*) no exact word the following nearest 1. mŏlestiae (which, however, implies *actual annoyance or distress*: q. v ) *to be in a state of great d*, m [summis] molestiis esse, Cic 2. incommŏda (*pl*): *what d. is there in this mode of life*, *quanta incommodi habet haec vivendi atque habitandi ratio v INCONVENIENCE 3. vexātio (esp *of travelling*): *they advanced with all possible d* (suffering), cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, Liv. (cf Cic Tusc. 4, 8, 18). *d. in journeying*, v itineris, Liv.

**discomfort** (*v*): vexo, incommŏdo, molestiis afficio v. TO HARASS, ANNOY.

**discompose**: 1. turbo, perturbo, I v TO DISTURB 2. commŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (esp *of the mind*). *your shouts do not at all d me*, nihil me clamor iste c., Cic v. TO AFFECT.

**discomposure**: esp. of mind 1. perturbātio mentis, Cic. 2. mōtus, ūs *a temporary d. of mind*, temporarius animi m, Quint. v. EMOTION. 3. commōtio animi Cic. 4. concĭtātio mentis v. EXCITEMENT. See also AGITATION. Phr. *to profit by the d. of the speaker*, *ex eo emolumentum capere, quod orator animo nonnihil commotus erat, parum praesenti atque acri utebatur animo (based on Cic.).

**disconcert**: **I.** *To defeat, interfere with* · 1. discūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to derange completely*): *to d. plans for a betrayal*, consilia proditionis d , Just. *fortune d.d plans soundly determined*, salubriter destinata fortuna discussit, Curt 2. frustror, 1: v. TO FRUSTRATE 3. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 (fig): *to d. a plan*, consilium fr., Cic 4. infringo, 3 *to d. the attempts of the enemy*, adversariorum conatus inf., Caes. Cic 5. conturbo, 1 (*to throw into confusion*): in phr., conturbare rationes alicujus (strictly, *to reduce to bankruptcy*, hence, *utterly to disconcert and baffle any one*), Ter. 6. ēlūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to trifle with the endeavours of*) : v. TO BAFFLE. 7. dirimo, 3 : v. TO INTERRUPT, BREAK OFF. **II.** *To confuse*: 1. obstūpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 stronger than the Eng.: v. TO CONFOUND (III.). 2. percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (*to give a violent shock to, so as to paralyse and confuse*): *did not this cry d. you?* haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic *d.'d by the unexpected question*, perculsus improvisa interrogatione, Tac. 3. perturbo, 1 (*to confuse*): *nor am I d.'d by all your to-do* (in argument), neque vero istis tragoedis tuis perturbor, Cic . v. *supr.* (2). 4. conturbo, 1 (= perturbo): Cic Phr . *to be d.'d*, de gradu dejici *ut dicitur*, opp to praesenti animo uti, Cic. *to alarm and utterly to d.* (take away presence of mind), animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic.

**disconnect**: sējungo, disjungo, dissolvo, sēpăro · v. TO SEPARATE, DISUNITE.

**disconsolate**: 1. moestus (*dejected and given up to grief*): *d. plaints*, m. questus, Virg : of inanimate objects, *to tear one's d. hair*, m. laniare capillos. Ov. Join: moestus ac sollicitus (morte alicujus), Hor. 2. moerens, ntis (like moestus): *d., dejected, distressed*, m., dejectus, afflictus, Cic.. *d. lamentation*, m. fletus, Cic (Not inconsolabilis, which occurs only once, in Ovid; and in diff. sense.) Phr. *to be d.*, moerere, moerore laceran et confici, jacēre, in moerore versari, moerore afflictum, profligatum esse, Cic · moerore atque aegritudine consenescere, Pl ; in luctu jacēre, Cic. (For *disconsolate* = *cheerless*: v. CHEERLESS, DREARY.)

**disconsolately:** 1. moestus (in agr. with subj L G. § 343) *d they beat their breasts*, moestae ferunt pectora, Ov.. Virg. (In poet. moestum might sometimes be used v L. G. § 344.) 2. insōlābĭlĭter v. INCONSOLABLY 3. tristĕ v. SADLY.

**disconsolateness:** moestĭtia, moestus animus v GRIEF.

**discontent, discontentment:** I. *Dissatisfaction, displeasure:* 1. offensio *a wise praetor avoids exciting d. by the impartiality of his decisions*, sapiens praetor of. vitat aequalitate judicandi, Cic.: *a d not very different from positive hatred*, odii non dissimilis of, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 208. *Dimin.*, offensiuncŭla, *slight d or annoyance*, Cic. 2. animus offensus, voluntas offensa v. DISPLEASURE. II. *Lack of contentedness:* 1. ōdium (stronger than Eng. v. *supr.*): *vehement d with one's own lot*, o. rerum suarum, Sall 2. animus rebus suis parum contentus v. CONTENTED Phr *d. makes even the rich man poor*, *pauper est cui res suae non satisfaciunt. to feel d with or at*, poenitere (with *acc.* of subject, and *gen.* of object). *a letter full of d and complaints*, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic

**discontent** (*v.*): v. TO DISSATISFY

**discontented:** 1. non, parum, mălĕ contentus v. CONTENTED 2. invidus v. JEALOUS 3. fastidiōsus (*disdainful of what one has*) · *the owner d with the land (builds in the sea)*, dominusque terrae f, Hor. 4. inīquus (*of the mind only*). *to be d. anything with a d. mind*, aliquid iniquo animo ferre, Cic. Phr. *the plebs d with their condition*, plebs novarum rerum cupida, Sall. *every one is d. with his own position*, suae quemque poenitet fortunae, Cic *I am d with myself*, me poenitet mei, Cic

**discontentedly:** animo inīquo, an imo parum (male) contento v. DISCONTENTED

**discontinuance:** intermissio, intercăpēdo v INTERMISSION, INTERRUPTION

**discontinue:** 1. intermitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*for a time, so as to resume again*) · *that the work might not be d.d at any time*, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur, Caes. v. TO INTERRUPT. 2. ŏmitto, 3 (*to give up altogether*): v. TO ABANDON. 3. dĕsīno, dēsĭi, 3 v TO LEAVE OFF.

**discontinuous:** interruptus, intermissus. v. INTERMITTING.

**discord:** I. *In music:* 1. *dissŏnantia (as *t. t.*): Quint 2. expr. by dissŏnus, absŏnus (*out of tune*) *to produce a d. in singing*, dissonum quidquam canere, Cic.; of *one person who sings out of tune*, *absonum canere *d s and concords*, *dissona et consona. 3. expr by discrĕpo, ui, 1 *however slight be the d.*, quamvis paullum discrepent (tibiae, etc), Cic II. Fig. · of *strife:* discordia: *the seeds of d.*, semina discordiarum, Liv. · *to sow the seeds of d. between the plebeians and the knights*, serere causum discordiarum inter plebem et equites, Suet. Join: dissensiones atque discordiae, Cic. · v. DISAGREEMENT, STRIFE. III. Personified, *the goddess:* Discordia Virg.

**discordance:** discrĕpantia, dissensio v. DISAGREEMENT. (Or expr. by verb · *how great is the d. between these things*, quantum discrepant! discrepant immane quantum! Hor. v. TO DIFFER, DISAGREE.)

**discordant:** I. *Jarring:* 1. discors, cordis: *d. arms*, d. arma, Virg. Hor 2. dissŏnus Cic. (v. DISCORD, II) 3. absŏnus *a (harsh) d. voice*, vox abs., Cic. II. *Disagreeing:* 1. discors: *d. opinions*, d sententiae, Plin. Cic. 2. discrĕpans, ntis Cic. v. TO DISAGREE. 3. dissŏnus: Liv. v. DIFFERENT. 4. absŏnus v. INCONSISTENT. Phr · *to be d.*, discordare. Cic. · *a mind d with itself*, animus a se ipse dissidens atque secum discordans, Cic.

**discount** (*v.*). I. *To deduct a percentage:* 1. dēduco, xi, ctum, 3 'de capite d. quod usuris pernumeratum est,' Liv. 6, 15. 2. dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (with de summa, de capite) v TO ABATE. Phr *to d a loan 5 (i e 60) per cent.*, quinas capite mercedes exsecare, Hor. S 1, 2, 14 II. *To pay* a bill, *deducting the percentage*. *syngrapham, detracta parte rata de summa, repraesentare, praesenti pecunia persolvere; syngrapham, delegationem (*a kind of cheque*) decessione facta repraesentare. (Repraesentare is simply *to pay ready money* v. foll. art.).

**discount** (*subs.*) 1. dēcessio *to allow a d*, d. facere, concedere, cf Cic. Rab Post 11, 30 (But the word simply means *a deduction, abatement:* q. v) 2. (?) femis praeceptum, praeoccupatum v. INTEREST Phr. *to allow a d.*, *jacturam facere repraesentationis (*ready money payment*) causā; detrahere aliquid de summa (v. TO ABATE) · *landed estates are at a d*, jacent pretia praediorum, Cic. *genius is at a d.*, sordent ingenia, cf. Hor Ep. 1, 11, 4.

**discounter:** fēnĕrātor (gen term) v. USURER

**discountenance:** I. *To put to shame* · v. TO ABASH. II. *To disapprove:* 1. improbo, 1 v TO DISAPPROVE. 2. āversor, 1 (*to turn away the face from*, hence, *to dislike, object to*) *to d. flattery*, adulationes a, Suet 3. ābhorreo, 2 v TO DISLIKE. 4. adversor, rĕpugno v TO OPPOSE

**discourage:** I. *To deprive of courage.* 1. expr by means of animus (*sing* or *pl.*, as one person or more is meant), with various verbs (1.) frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 (in wider sense, *to depress, cast down*). Join frangūntur et debilitantur animi, Cic also with *abl*, frangi animo, Cic · (2) infringo, 3 *to d. the enemy*, animos hostium infringere, Liv (3) dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (with animum, animos, *to be d d*) Join debilitari, animumque demittere, Cic. also with *abl.*, demittere se animo, Caes (4.) dēbĭlĭto, 1 (*to enfeeble*) · *what is there that can d. me*, quid est quod animum meum frangere aut d possit? Cic also, debilitari is used absol., *to be d d d from the pursuit of civil law*, debilitati a jure cognoscendo, Cic (5) mĭnuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to d. a person*, alicui animum m, Liv (6) cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 (with animus [animi] as subject, or in *abl*, *to be d.d*) *they had been d.d by disaster*, cladibus (illis) animi ceciderant, Liv.. *we ought not to be so d d*, non debemus ita cadere animis, Cic (7) dēĭĭcio, fēci, 3 (with animo, animis, *to be d.d*) · *he had not been d d by such a disaster*, animo non defecerat, tanto accepto incommodo, Caes.. (8) despondeo, 2 (*to be d.d*). v. TO DESPOND. 2. exănimo, 1 v. TO DISHEARTEN. (Other stronger expressions are, animum percellere, affingere v. TO PARALYSE) Phr.. *don't be d d*, timorem omitte! Cic. *the enemy were d.d*, hostibus timor injectus est, Cic. II. *To deter, dissuade:* 1. dēterreo, terreo, 2 · v. TO DETER. 2. dēhortor, 1 *many things d my siding with you*, multa me d a vobis, Sall. · v. TO DISSUADE.

**discouragement:** I. *Loss of courage* animi infractio, debilitatio, abjectio, Cic. (Or expr by verb *do not yield to d.*, ne cadite animis! *such was the d. of the enemy*, adeo defecerant animis hostes v. TO DISCOURAGE.) II. *That which tends to deprive of courage* incommŏdum (*any untoward event*), călămĭtas, plāga: v. BLOW. III. *That which tends to deter or dissuade:* impĕdimentum, mŏra v HINDRANCE.

**discouraging** (*adj.*). 1. adversus: v. UNFAVOURABLE. 2. incommŏdus (*in any way untoward*): v. DISADVANTAGEOUS.

**discouragingly:** Phr.: *to speak d.*, *apta ad animos hominum infringendos dicere; parum erecto animo loqui.

**discourse** (*v.*). I. *to speak at length on some subject:* 1. dissĕro, ui, rtum, 3 *to d upon the constitution* de republica d, Cic. *to d at length on a subject*, permulta de aliqua re d., Cic. v. TO DISCUSS. 2. tracto, 1 · v TO TREAT. 3. sermōcĭnor, 1 v. TO CONVERSE 4. mĕmŏro, 1 v TO RELATE. 5. verba făcio, fēci, factum 3 Cic

**discourse** (*subs.*). I. *Conversation on any subject* 1. sermo, ōnis, *m* (most general term) *various d*, varius s, Virg Cic v. CONVERSATION 2. verba (*neut. pl.*) *to indulge in d.*, v facere, Cic II. *A set composition:* 1. ōrātio (*dimin* oratiuncula). v. SPEECH. 2. concio *or* contio. v. SERMON, HARANGUE. 3. schŏla (*of a philosophical kind* σχολή) · Cic 4. acrōāsis, is, *f* (*before a learned body*) v LECTURE 5. lībellus (as *written*) v TREATISE.

**discourteous:** 1. inhūmānus (*wanting in refinement and kindness*) Cic. 2. inurbānus · v UNPOLITE 3. difficĭlis, e v ILL-TEMPERED. 4. inofficiōsus (in aliquem) Cic. v. DISOBLIGING. 5. illēpĭdus (*disagreeable, unmannerly*): Pl Cic.

**discourteously:** inhūmānĭter, inurbānē, illēpĭdē for syn., v. DISCOURTEOUS

**discourteousness** } inhūmānĭtas
**discourtesy** } Cic

**discover:** I. *To open up, disclose* āpĕrio, pătĕfăcio, etc v TO DISCLOSE, REVEAL II. *To find out* · 1. invĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (esp, but not solely, of what is *accidentally d'd*) · *to d a conspiracy*, conjurationem in, Cic.: v TO FIND OUT. 2. rĕpĕrio, pĕri, pertum, 4 (*by search*). *to d. the art of healing*, medicinam r., Quint. *to d the use of the saw*, serrae r usum, Ov. 3. dētĕgo, dēpĕhendo: v. TO DETECT, FIND OUT.

**discoverer:** 1. inventor (*f.* inventrix, īcis, Virg) *the d. of the olive*, olivae inv., Cic. 2. rĕpertor (*f.* repertrix, Apul) *the d. of honey*, mellis r, Ov *the d. of the healing art*, medicinae r, Virg.: v. also INVENTOR.

**discovery:** I. *A making known* pătĕfactio v. REVELATION II. *A finding out.* 1. inventio, Cic Plin. 2. excōgĭtātio (*by careful thought*): Cic. 3. investīgātio (*tracing out step by step*) Cic. (Or expr. by verb *after the d of the acorn*, glande reperta, Ov.. v. TO DISCOVER.) III. *That which is found out* · 1. inventum (or in prose, as *part.*) *the healing art is my d*, inv. medicina meum est, Ov.: Cic 2. rĕpertum (in prose, only as *part.*): *noble d.s*, praeclare reperta, Lucr *many great d s*, *multa praeclare reperta v. TO DISCOVER. Phr. *a voyage of d.*, *navigatio ad terras explorandas suscepta.

**discredit** (*subs*): I. *The condition of not being credited* (a rare sense): v. DISBELIEF. II. *Disgrace, ill-odour:* 1. lābes, is, *f* (*lit a blot, stain*): fig *to bring d upon the upright*, labem integris infere, Cic.; *on any one's honour*, l. dignitati alicujus aspergere, Cic. 2. măcula (*a spot, stain*): *to bring d. on oneself*, m. suscipere (with *abl.* of cause), Cic.: Ter. (N B. Both macula and labes are rather stronger than the Eng.) 3. dēdēcus, ŏris, *n.*: *to be a d. to one's order*, ordini suo dedecori esse, Auct. Her.. v. DISGRACE. 4. invĭdia (*ill-feeling, odium*): Cic.: v. UNPOPULARITY. Phr. *to fall into d.*, existimationis detrimentum (jacturam) facere, Nep.· *to be in general d.*, apud quosque improbari, Cic.: *to be utterly in d* (of Pompey), totum jacere, Cic.: *the courts were in d.*, judicia jacebant, Cic. · *to be no d. to*, probro alicui non esse, Cic.

**discredit** (*v.*) I. *To disbelieve:* non credo, fidem alicui non habeo: v. TO DISBELIEVE. II. *To bring d. on:* v. preced art. (II).

**discreditable:** 1. inhŏnestus, v. DISHONOURABLE. 2. indēcōrus: v. UNBECOMING, DISGRACEFUL. Phr.:

*it is by no means d.*, minime (mihi, tibi) probro est. v. DISCREDIT, DISGRACE.

**discreditably:** ĭnhŏnestē v. DISHONOURABLY.

**discreet:** 1. consĭdĕrātus (*acting with consideration, done with consideration*) *he thought it d.*, considerati hominis esse putavit, Cic v. CAUTIOUS, DELIBERATE. 2. prūdens, ntis v. PRUDENT, SAGACIOUS 3. prōvĭdus (*foreseeing, penetrating*): *not very cautious or d.*, parum cautus providusque, Cic. 4. sāpiens, ntis *Laelius called the d.* (wise), Laelius is qui sapiens usurpatur, Cic v. WISE 5. cautus *subtle and d in the choice of words*, in verbis serendis tenuis cautusque, Hor v. CAUTIOUS. 6. sānus (*sound, sensible*) *a very d man*, (homo) bene sanus ac non incautus, Hor. *d. minds*, s animi, Liv Phr *to be d.*, sapĕre, Cic.. v. PRUDENT, SENSIBLE.

**discreetly:** consĭdĕrātē, prūdenter gerere, Aug ap. Suet . Cic sāpienter. v PRUDENTLY. (Sometimes an adj. may be used *d. unharness the steed that is getting old*, solve senescentem sanus equum, Hor. · v. L. G. § 343.)

**discreetness:** v. DISCRETION.

**discrepancy:** discrĕpantia· v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr · *there is a d. between authorities*, parum convenit, discrepat inter auctores, Liv.. v. TO DISAGREE.

**discretion:** I. *Discreetness:* 1. sānĭtas· *in an agitated mind there cannot be d.*, in perturbato animo s. esse non potest, Cic *to return to d.* (of those who *have been acting violently*), ad s. redire, Cic.; revertī, Caes.. *there was no more d. in the senate than in the forum*, nihilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse, Liv. 2. jūdĭcium: *to do anything with d.*, judicio aliquid facere, Cic. v. JUDGMENT. 3. prūdentia. v. PRUDENCE. Phr.· *to show d.*, sapere, Pl.. Cic. *d. is the better part of valour*, *animus bene cautus optimus.

II. *Entire control* 1. arbitrium *peace and war were left to Quintius's d.*, liberum ar. pacis ac belli Quintio permissum, Liv *to excite the feelings of an audience at one's d.*, mentes eorum qui audiunt ad ar. suum movere, Cic. *to surrender at d.*, victoris ar. exspectare, Curt. 2. arbitrātus, ūs: (*to do anything*) *at one's own d.*, suo arbitratu, Pl. Cic. v PLEASURE. Phr. (*a.*) *to have arrived at years of d.*, adolevisse; adultum (adultam), adulta aetate esse (v. TO GROW UP) *all those who have arrived at years of d.*, omnes puberes, Liv. (v. FULL-GROWN): of *a Roman citizen*, togam virilem *or* puram sumere, Cic ; praetextam deponere, Val. Max ; sui juris fieri, Cic. *to have wasted all one's fortune before arriving at years of d.*, praetextatum decoquere, Cic with ref. to intellect, perh. *cui mens animusque jam constat. (*b.*) *to act at d.* (v. also *supr* 1, 2) *he had been empowered to act at d.*, permissum ipsi erat, faceret quod e republica duceret esse, Liv. also, libere ad summam rerum (*opp to* ex praescripto) agere, Caes ; consilium capere ex re et tempore, Cic. (*c.*) *to surrender at d.*, se suaque omnia alicujus potestati permittere, suas fortunas alicujus fidei permittere, Caes. (see also *supr.* 1).

**discretionary:** Phr.: *to give any one d. power over any matter*, liberum arbitrium alicui cujuspiam rei (de re quapiam) permittere, Liv.. *thereby the fullest d. power is given to a magistrate*, ea potestas magistratui maxima permittitur, Sall.: *ambassadors from the Aetolians came with d. powers*, legati ab Aetolis cum liberis mandatis venerunt, Liv : v. FULL, DISCRETION (II )

**discriminate:** dĭjūdĭco, distinguo, internosco v. TO DISTINGUISH (Discrimino occurs in Sen , but is very rare )

**discriminating:** I. *Distinguishing:* chiefly in phr., *a d. mark:* 1. discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.*. *all the d. marks of ranks*, omnia d quibus ordines discernerentur, Liv. 34, 54 Quint v DISTINCTION 2. nōta insigne· v. MARK.

II. *Capable of discrimination* 1. perspĭcax (*sharp-sighted, bodily or mentally*) · Cic. 2. subtĭlis, e (*fine, keen, in judgment*) · *a d critic*, s. judex (veterum), Hor *a judicious and d reader*, sapiens sque lector, Plin. Ep 3. tĕnuis (like subtilis, but rare) *d. in the choice of words*, t (cautusque) in verbis serendis, Hor. Phr: *a d. admirer*, *qui non temere omnia, sed ex diligenti subtilique judicio unamquamque rem miratur

**discrimination:** I. *The act of distinguishing:* distinctio, discrīmen v DISTINCTION II. *Discernment* · jūdĭcium, discrīmen. v. DISCERNMENT, NICETY.

**discrown:** *alicui insigne regium de capite detrahere.

**discursive:** I. *Rambling:* 1. vārius: *d. talk*, v. sermo, Virg. 2. vāgus: v. DESULTORY, RAMBLING. II. *Reasoning:* 1. rātiōnālis, e: v. RATIONAL. 2. rātiōcĭnātīvus (*relating to reason or argument*): Cic. Phr.: *the d. faculty* (Gr. διάνοια), ratiocinatio, *discursus, ratio: v. Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, p 768.

**discursively:** I. *Freely, in a desultory way:* strictim: v. CURSORILY. II. *By reasoning* · Fhr.: *to reason d.*, ratiocinari, ratiocinativo genere uti: v. TO REASON.

**discuss:** 1. āgĭto, 1 (*to canvass freely*). *the conduct of the consul was d.'d*, de facto consulis agitari (*hist. inf.*), Sall.: Caes. · *to d. a thing at large*, rem multum a., Lact. 2. discepto, 1 (*carefully to consider, looking at both sides of a question*. usu. with de): *to d. controversies*, de controversiis d., Caes. *all the terms of the treaty are d'd*, de omnibus conditionibus disceptatur, Caes.. Cic · v TO DEBATE. 3. dispūto, 1 (like discepto, but used with ref. to *opinions*, whereas discepto refers rather to *disputed interests, legal questions*, etc) *to d. the stars*, de sideribus d., Caes · *the point which is being d.'d*, id de quo disputatur, Cic. 4. dissero, ŭi, ertum, 3 v. TO DISCOURSE. 5. ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (like agito) *to d. terms of peace*, de conditionibus pacis a, Liv.. Cic v TO DEBATE Phr. *to d. a question*, quaestionem excutere (*not* discutere), Quint.

**discussion:** 1. dispūtātio *to enter upon a discussion on a subject*, d. de aliqua re incipere, Cic. *to hold a d.*, d in utramque partem habere, Caes 2. disceptātio (for diff. between this and preced., v. TO DISCUSS. 3) v. DEBATE. 3. contentio, certāmen: v. DISPUTE, CONTEST. Phr.. *during the d.*, *interea dum disputatur *the conduct of the consul excited very hot d.*, *de facto consulis acerrime agitabatur (v TO DISCUSS) *there is a learned d. of the point in . . .*, *doctissime tractatur ea res apud .. (v. TO TREAT)

**discutient:** discussōrius *to have a d force*, d. vim habere, Plin *to be a d.* (for any disease), discutĕre, with *acc*, Plin.

**disdain** (*v*) 1. dēdignor, 1 (chiefly poet, and with *acc*) · *whose wooing I have already so often d'd*, quos ego sum toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg.: Curt.: poet. with *inf.*: *she d.'d not to fall at the knees of Jove*, genibus procumbere non est dedignata Jovis, Ov.: 2. indignor, 1 (usu denoting *an indignant, angry feeling at something which has been* or *is being done*): *to d. to learn*, discere ind, Quint. *Araxes d'ing to be bridged*, pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg. v. INDIGNANT, TO BE. 3. aspernor, 1 v TO SPURN, SLIGHT, REJECT. 4. despĭcio, 3. v. TO LOOK DOWN UPON, DESPISE. 5. fastīdio, 4 (*to look with disgust and discontent upon*): *to d. all generals after Alexander*, post Alexandrum omnes duces f., Just · Quint. · rare with *inf.*: *d. not to admit us into the number of the priests*, ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv 6. respuo, 3 v TO REJECT Phr *I d to see*, nemini nescio, Jus *than d est our gifts*, sordenti tibi munera nostra, Virg *Pelides d'ing to yield*, P. cedere nescius, Hor. *not d'ing to be called* . , patiens vocari, Hor *to d to touch the lute*, barbiton tendere refugere, Hor , who has sperno also with *inf*, Od 1, 1, 20. (N B. *To d to do a thing*, may usu be expr by making the *inf* a subs *to d. to be instructed*, doctrinam, magistros aspernari· *to d to tell a lie*, nolle mendacia admittere; mendacia respuere v. TO SCORN )

**disdain** (*subs*) · 1. fastīdium (esp. as *a feeling developed by over indulgence*) · *let us avoid d and arrogance*, f arrogantiamque fugamus, Cic poet. often *pl.*: *to bear proud d*, f superba pati, Virg Hor. 2. fastus, ūs (poet ). *d dwells in the fair*, f. inest pulchris, Ov · also often *pl.*. Ov · Prop 3. contemptio, despĭcientia, aspernātio (rare): v. CONTEMPT, SCORN. Phr *to treat with d*, dēdignor, aspernor, etc. v preced art

**disdainful:** 1. fastīdiōsus: *d. of the land* (of one who *builds in the sea*): f. terrae, Hor. · Cic 2. fastōsus (poet.): Petr . Mart. 3. sŭpercĭlus v. PROUD, ARROGANT. Phr · *how d the braggart is!* ut fastidit gloriosus ! Pl. See also BOASTFUL, SCORNFUL

**disdainfully:** 1. fastīdiōsē: Cic. 2. sŭperbē · v. ARROGANTLY. SCORNFULLY. Phr : *to treat d., look d upon*, fastidire, with *acc*. v TO DISDAIN.

**disdainfulness:** fastīdia (*n pl*): cf. L G. § 591 or, animus fastidiosus: v. DISDAINFUL

**disease** (*subs.*) 1. morbus (most gen. term) *sick of a severe d.*, morbo gravi aeger, Cic *a d of the mind*, animi m , Cic. *to be subject to d s* (of trees), infestari morbis, Plin *to fall ill of a d*, in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (*gradually*), Cic. · *to catch a d.*, m contrahere, Plin. *to suffer from d*, morbo laborare, Cic . *to recover from a d.*, ex morbo convalescere, recreari, evadere, morbo liberari, Cic *to cure a d*, morbo mederi, Cic , morbum depellere (*to get rid of it*), Cic., m. discutere, med. *t t: to treat a d.*, morbo curationem adhibere, Cic : *to assuage the violence of d*, morbi impetum lenire, Petr. *to die of d* (by natural death), morbo mori, perire, Nep ; morbo absumi, Sall *the d. increases*, m. amplior fit, Ter ; ingravescit, Cic.; aggravescit, Suet.: *gets the mastery*, praevalet, Plin.: *remains stationary*, consistit, Cels.: *decreases*, minuitur, Cels.; se minuit, Plin ; declinat, Plin.; decrescit, Cels.: *departs*, decedit, Cels.. *becomes deep-rooted*, inveterascit, Cels.. *returns*, recurrit. Gell *is propagated hereditarily*, per successionem traditur, Plin. Ep. *spreads to others*, in alios vulgatur, Curt.: *an hereditary d*, m. patrius, Plin. Ep . *acute d.s*, m acuti, Cels. *chronic d.s*, m chronici, Coel. Aur *intermittent d s*, m. periodici, v. INTERMITTENT. 2. aegrōtātio (*the state of suffering from a disease*) · v. SICKNESS, ILLNESS 3. aegrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (like aegrotatio, but very rare in this sense) Tac. Plin 4. mālum (where the context explains) · Cels.: Ov *blight is a d of vines*, vinearum m. est robigo, Plin. 5. vĭtium (only *of plants*): *d s peculiar to the fig-tree*, v. fici peculiaria, Plin. Phr.: *a contagious d*, contāgio, ōnis, *f.*: Sall.; contāgium, usu. poet. in *pl* : Virg.: v. PESTILENCE.

**diseased** (*part. adj*): 1. morbĭdus (*infected with a distemper or complaint*: rare) · *d bees*, m. apes, Varr.: *a d. body*, m. corpus, Plin. 2. morbōsus (not necessarily suffering at the time, but *subject to some disease*): *d cattle*, m pecus, Varr. Cato. 3. aegrōtus (*suffering at the time*): v. SICK, ILL Fig. · *the d. commonwealth*, ae. respublica, Cic. 4. aeger, gra, grum (used of both *body and mind*): v. ILL · *d. in mind*, animo ae., Cic.. fig.,

*of the state*, Cic. (Aegrotus when applied *to the mind* is fig · aeger may refer to *any kind of ailing* or *affected condition*.) Phr. · *to be d*, morbo affectum esse, tabescere (of *long and enervating disease*), Cic. (Not aegrotare, which is *to be sick* or *ill*, q v. but aegrotare may be used fig., as of *the state*. comp. supr 3.)

**disembark:** |. Trans. 1. expōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 (ex navi, navibus) *to d. troops*, milites ex navibus ex. [de puppibus altus, Virg ], Caes . in terram is often added, Caes ; also, in litora, Luv ; in litore, Just Expono is also used absol., *I brought the corn* (by sea), *I d.'d it*, frumentum advexi, exposui, Cic 2. dēpōno, 3 (rare) same constr. as preced. Hirt. Just. 3. ēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (where *a military* movement is intended) *he immediately d.'d his troops and routed, etc*, statim ex classe copias eduxit, prostravitque, etc., Nep. Cim 2, 5 ||. Intrans 1. ēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 with or without e navi (navibus) and in terram Caes Cic also with *acc*, navem egredi, Luv. (comp. *supr*. 1). 2. exeo, ivi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (with or without e navi, navibus less freq than preced) *to d at Ostia*, exire Ostiae, Cic (but the more strict sense of the phr, is *to quit the ship, whether reaching land or not*. comp Cic Att. 2, 7, *ad fin* ; Nep Them 8, *fin*) 3. ēvādo, si, sum, 3 (same constr. as preced) esp where there is any *difficulty in getting ashore* cf Liv 29, 27, *fin* N B Not escendo, which in Nep. Them. 8, 6, is *to embark*. In Liv 29, 11, escendere Delphos, is *to ascend to Delphi*. But ascensio is used of *a descent* upon the coast. Phr *to look for a place to d.*, accessum petere, Liv.

**disembarkation:** 1. ēgressus, ūs. *the best place for d*, qua optimus est e., Caes. Hirt 2. exscensio · i. e. *a descent* upon the coast · q. v (Very often better expr. by verb *a suitable place for d.*, locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes *after the d. of the army*, exposito exercitu, quum exercitus expositus esset v. TO DISEMBARK.)

**disembarrass:** 1. expĕdio, 4 v TO EXTRICATE 2. lĭbĕro, 1 v TO FREE, DELIVER. 3. solvo, exsolvo, 3 . v. TO RELEASE.

**disembarrassment:** v. EXTRICATION, RELEASE

**disembitter:** v. TO SWEETEN.

**disembodied:** |. In military sense v DISBANDED ||. *Freed from the body* corpore sŏlūtus *the d spirit*, anima (animus) s corpore, Quint Phr : *d. spirits*, animi (qui) corpore excessere, qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic · in mythol sense, umbrae v. SHADES. (Corpor s expers would not denote the former possession of a body )

**disembogue:** of rivers exeo, ēvolvor, effundor : v. TO DISCHARGE.

**disembowel:** exentĕro, ēviscĕro, 1 · v. TO EMBOWEL

**disembroil:** compōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *to d. the troubled waves*, motos c. fluctus, Virg. Hor, · v TO SETTLE, COMPOSE Phr. *this strife* (of chaos) *the deity d.'d*, hanc deus litem diremit, Ov

**disenabled** (*part. adj.*). v DISABLED, DISQUALIFIED.

**disenchant:** |. Lit. *to free from the influence of spells:* 1 solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (with some defining word) *d.'d by the spell of a cleverer witch*, solutus veneficae carmine [incantamentis] scientioris, Hor 2. fascinationes rĕpercūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 · v Plin. 28, 4, 7 (but the sense is somewhat diff. from the Eng ). 3. perh expĕdio, 4 : *d.'d by means of same wand*, *eādem virgā fascinationum vinculis expeditus ||. Fig *to free from an illusion* · alicui voluptatem extorqueo, giarum (gratissimum) eriorem demo, v. Hor. Ep 2, 2, 140.

**disencumber:** 1. exŏnĕro, 1 *to d vessels by throwing things overboard*, navigia jactu ex , Sen. v TO UNLOAD 2. laxo, 1 . *he d.'d his shoulders laden with the quiver*, pharetra graves laxavit humeros, Sen. 3. (onere) lĕvo, 1 v TO RELIEVE Phr *having d.'d themselves of their baggage*, relictis impedimentis, Caes *d.'d of cares*, expeditus curis, Hor

**disengage:** |. *To separate* one element *from another* · rĕsolvo, sēcerno v TO DECOMPOSE, SEPARATE ||. *To withdraw* a thing *from that with which it is entangled* 1. expĕdio 4 *to d a person who is entangled*, aliquem illigatum (aliqua re) ex , Hor. *to d. bread from the baskets* (containing it), ex Cereris canistris, Virg 2. lĭbĕro, 1 v. TO RELEASE 3. abstrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *to d. sponges* (*tear them away* from the rock), spongias abs , Plin *who d d him from her*, quis abstraxit eum ab illa? Ter. *to d the mind from the body*, animum a corpore abs , Cic. 4. distrăho, 3 Cic 5. abdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (esp fig ) (like abstraho), *to d. the thoughts from everyday matters*, cogitationem e consuetudine ab , Cic. 6. āvŏco, 1 ĕvŏco, 1 v TO CALL AWAY

**disengaged** (*part adj*). |. *Part* : v. preced art. ||. *Adj* : *Unoccupied* 1. vācuus (esp *of lovers*) *hoping you would be ever d.*, semper te vacuum speramus, Hor . in gen. sense, *as we knew you to be d.*, quum te sciremus esse v, Cic 2. ōtiōsus · v LEISURE, AT 3. fērĭātus (*having holiday*) : *d from public business*, f negotiis publicis, Cic Phr · *d. from cares*, curis solutus, expeditus, curis exsolutus (v FREE) : *to be d for* (i e. *have time for*) *a chat*, sermoni vacare, Plin.

**disengagement:** |. *The act of setting free*, lĭbĕrātio v RELEASE ||. *The act of detaching* dissŏcĭātio *the d of soul and body*, spiritūs et corporis d , Tac v SEPARATION.

**disennoble:** *to deprive of rank* *de statu honoris dejicio amoveo v TO DEGRADE.

**disenroll:** | *To discharge* · dīmitto, 3 v. TO DISBAND ||. *To expunge from a list* ēlĭmo, 3 v TO ERASE.

**disentangle:** 1. explĭco, āvi and ŭi, ātum and ĭtum, 1 (*to free from entanglement*) . *to d. oneself in some way*, se aliqua ratione (laqueis) ex.., Cic. *to d. hair*, capillos fusos ex , Varr (R & A ) 2. ēnōdo, 1 (*to free from knots* more freq in fig sense) *to d the intricacies of law*, laqueos juris e., Gell 3. exsolvo, vi, ūtum, 3 v TO UNFASTEN, LOOSEN. 4. expĕdio, 4 (*to get out of difficulties*) *to d oneself from the toils*, se laqueis ex , Cic. v. TO DISENGAGE.

**disentrance:** somnus exsolvo · see also TO DISENCHANT (II.)

**disesteem** (*subs*) · contemptus, contemptio v CONTEMPT. Phr. *you hold my merits in d*, tu me bene merentem despicatui habes, Pl.. *to fall into d.*, existimationem perdere, Auct ad Her *the wine has fallen into d.*, vinum nomen perdidit, Cato.

**disesteem** (*v*) : parvi aestĭmo, contemno v. TO DESPISE, DISREGARD

**disfavour** (*subs*). 1. offensio *to fall into d. with any one*, suscipere [invidiam atque] off. apud aliquem , in odium offque alicujus incurrere, Cic *great d*, gravis of., Cic *Dimin*., offensiuncŭla, *slight d.*, Cic. 2. offensa (esp. when *lasting*). *I am in very great d with Pompey*, magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.. *to get into great d.* (*with an emperor*), gravissimam off. (apud principem) contrahere, Suet. 3. invidia (*ill-feeling on the part of the people*). Cic (v *supr*) v. UNPOPULARITY 4. frigus, ŏris, *n*. (*on the part of the great*). *to smile any one with your d.* (as a patron), frigore aliquem ferire, Hor Sen Phr . *to get into d. with the people*, plebem offendere, Cic (v. TO OFFEND) ; populi studium amittere, Cic *in d with any one*, offensus [invisusque] alicui, Cic. *to be in complete d* (with the people), totum jacere, Cic. see also DISPLEASURE, ODIUM.

**disfavour** (*v*): improbo, ābhorreo (with *abl*.) : v. TO DISAPPROVE, DISCOUNTENANCE

**disfiguration:** v. DISFIGUREMENT.

**disfigure:** 1. dēformo, 1 (*to alter the natural form in any way*, but usu. *for the worse*) · *to d the features* (of starvation), vultum d , Virg *nudis ac deformati*, Cic 2. fordo, 1 (*to disfigure offensively, brutally*) *to d the face with talons*, ora unguibus f , Virg Liv v TO POLLUTE. 3. turpo, 1 (sim to foedo, but less strong) *a scar d's the brow*, t. frontem cicatrix, Hor *to d fair shoulders*, candidos humeros t , Hor . Tac.

**disfigured** (*part adj*.). 1. foedus *that the face may be less d*, quo minus foeda facies sit, Cels . *busts d. by black smoke*, f nigro simulacra fumo, Hor. 2. turpis, e v UNSIGHTLY. (Also part of verbs under preced. art. . q v)

**disfigurement:** 1. dēformātio v TO DISFIGURE , and comp. Liv. 9, 5, *fin* 2. dēformitas *without d of face*, citra d oris (from an operation), Plin. 3. foeditas (stronger than the preced of what is *hideous* q v.). *d of scars*, f cicatricum, Plin Phr *nor were tears a d to her*, nec facta est lacrymis turpior illa suis (nec turpabant illam lacrymae suae), Ov

**disfiguring** (*adj*) · 1. foedus *a d scar*, Hor 2. turpis, e v UGLY, UNSIGHTLY.

**disfranchise:** 1. expr by civitas, and various verbs. *to d a citizen*, alicui civitatem adimere, Cic. *to d. oneself* (by one's own act), sibi civitatem abjudicare, Cic *to become d*, c amittere, Cic 2. suffrăgio (*a* suffragius, of *a number*, privo), 1 (*to deprive of the right of voting*, whereas civitatem is *to deprive of citizenship totally*) · *to d the Roman people*, Populum R. suffragiis pr , Cic. (As syn. with civitatem adimere, we find also in tabulas Caeritum referre, and aerarium facere, Ascon ad Cic Div Gell )

**disfranchised:** civitate, suffragio privatus v. preced art.

**disfranchisement:** expr. by verb. *to punish by d.*, civitatem adimere, etc : v TO DISFRANCHISE. Phr. *deserving d*, Caerite cera dignus, Hor.

**disfurnished** (*part. adj.*): nūdātus. *d walls*, n. parietes, Cic.. v. BARE, EMPTY.

**disgorge:** 1. vŏmo, ui, ĭtum, 3 (like its comps both lit and fig) *whether he drank or d.d more*, an plus biberit, an vomuerit, Cic . *to d morsels mixed with wine*, frusta vino glomerata v, Ov. *to d money*, argentum v , Cic 2. rĕvŏmo, 3 (more precisely) Nig.. Plin. 3. ēvŏmo, 3 *to d money*, pecuniam devoratam e, Cic v TO VOMIT FORTH 4. ēgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to d a hook*, hamum e., Plin. 5. ēructo, 1 · Virg . Gell. v TO BELCH FORTH.

**disgrace** (*subs*) . |. *Ill-odour with any one* : offensa, offensio, invidia, frigus v DISFAVOUR ||. *Dishonour* : 1. dēdĕcus, cŏris, *n* · *a spacious house becomes a source of d to the owner*, ampla domus dedecori domino fit, Cic · *a d to nature* (i e *the ass*), naturae d., Phaedr. Join ignominia et dedecus, probrum atque dedecus, Cic. 2. turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f*. · *with d* (to oneself), per turp , Sall.. *branded with signal d*, insigni t notatus, Cic. . *what a d. to the commonwealth*, quanta reipublicae t., [quantum dedecus, quanta labes], Cic. (Turpitudo is strictly abstract, dedecus concrete ) 3. infāmia · v INFAMY. 4. ignōmīnia (*public d*) : *to wipe out by valour a d incurred in war* ign bello acceptam delere, Just Join: ignominia et infamia, Cic. v IGNOMINY. 5 probrum (corresponding to ignominia as concrete to abstr.) . *to deem*

*anything a d.*, aliquid probro esse putare, Cic.; probro habere, Sall See also INSULT, SCANDAL **6.** opprobrium (*a reproach:* q v) *a d. to one's ancestors*, s, op. majorum, Tac Cat. **7.** lābes, is, *f* (fig lit., *a blot, stain* q v) *to wipe out a d.*, l prioris ignominiae abolere, Tac See also *supr* (2) **8.** rubor, ōris, *m* (lit *blushing* hence by meton, of *what is felt to be a disgrace*) *to bring d upon the condemned*, r. damnato afferre, Cic *not to set it deemed a d.*, nec rubor, Tac (better perh, nec ruboi est v. *supr*). Phr *that d of human nature*, flagitium illud hominis' Pl.

**disgrace** (*v*) **I.** *To put out of favour* only used in *p part* v DISGRACED. **II.** *To deprive of position or rank.* ignominiā notō, ī (*of a soldier*), ordinem ādīmo (*of a centurion*), tribu mōveo (*of a citizen*), etc v TO DEGRADE. **III.** (Usual sense) *to bring dishonour upon* **1.** dēdēcōro, ī *to d oneself by a vicious life*, se flagitiis d, Sall Cic. **2.** dēhōnesto, ī *to stain and d. any one's good name*, alicujus famam maculare atque d, Liv. v. TO DISHONOUR **3.** expr by means of turpitūdo, etc (v. DISGRACE, 2) *this order has been d.d*, concepta (inusta) est huic ordini turpitudo, based on Cic *a person is not d.d by such a sentence*, tale judicium nullam habet turpitudinem, based on Cic *how deeply are we d.d*, quanta turpitudinis labe afficimur! quanta ignominia atque infamia laboramus! v DISGRACE **4.** commăculo, ī *(to blot, stain) to d. oneself by (illegal) canvassing*, se ambitu c, Cic. **5.** dēformo, ī (*to mar, spoil*) *to d. a victory by a massacre*, victoriam clade d, Liv Cic **6.** infāmo, ī (v rare) Prop **7.** dēgĕnĕro, ī (*by degeneracy*) *to d one's kin*, propinquos d, Prop (a rare constr.) **8.** trādūco, xi, ctum, 3 (to expose to *disgrace*) *to d wives and children in the eyes of men*, conjuges, liberos tr. per ora hominum, Liv

**disgraced:** **I.** *In disfavour* *de gratia (principis) dejectus, qui (principis) frigore percussus est v. DISFAVOUR. **II.** *Covered with disgrace.* **1.** infāmis, e *d. by vice*, flagitiis (per flagitia, Tac) inf, Cic. v. INFAMOUS. **2.** probrōsus (*publicly scandalous*) Tac v DISGRACEFUL Phr.: *deeply d by abominable crimes*, nefariis sceleribus coopertus, Cic Liv See also TO DISGRACE

**disgraceful:** **1.** turpis, e (most comprehensive word) *a d flight or a glorious death*, turpis fuga aut gloriosa mors, Cic *a d rejection*, turpis repulsa, Hor. *d. morals*, turpes mores, Pl.. *a most d. person*, homo turpissimus [et sordidissimus], Cic *somewhat d.*, subturpis, Cic. **2.** ignōmĭnōsus v. IGNOMINIOUS. **3.** flāgĭtōsus (*marked by d conduct*) *a most d. person* (of d life), homo flagitiosissimus, Cic *'tis less d for a king to be vanquished in arms than in generosity*, regem armis quam munificentia vinci minus flagitiosum, Sall. **4.** probrōsus (*full of scandals*): *d in (his) life*, vitā pr., Tac *d. effeminacy*, p mollities, Plin. **5.** sordĭdus (*mean, low, degrading*): *d. defeat (in canvass for office)*, repulsa s, Hor. *a d adultery*, adulterium s, Liv. Cic (v *supr* 1). **6** dēformis, e (*lacking beauty or propriety*) *a speech d to oneself*, oratio sibi d, Liv *d gains*, d. lucra, Suet. **7.** inhŏnestus v DISHONOURABLE. **8.** pūdendus· v. SHAMEFUL **9.** foedus (a very strong word) *d terms* (of peace), f conditiones, Hor. *luxury whilst d to every age, is especially d to old age*, luxuria cum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Phr *a d act*, flāgĭtium, Cic. still stronger, flagitiosum facinus, Sall.: *to live a d. life*, flagitiose vivere, Cic.· *it is not d*, non est flagitium (foll. by *inf*), Ter.. *to be d. to any one*, alicui dedecori, opprobrio esse, etc.· v DISGRACE

**disgracefully:** **1.** turpĭter. Cic. Caes (N.B. For syn., see *adj*) **2.** flāgĭtiōsē (a very strong word) *d unprovided*, f imparatus, Cic **3.** foedē (*foully* q v) *d and with shameful insults*, f et per turpem contumeliam, Front Cic Liv **4.** ignōmĭnĭōsē v IGNOMINIOUSLY **5** inhŏnestē v DISHONOURABLY **6.** dēformĭter Suet. **7.** expr by subs under DISGRACE per turpitudinem, cum [summa] turpitudine; cum dedecore, etc v. DISGRACE

**disgracefulness:** **1.** turpĭtūdo Cic. **2** dēformĭtas Join turpitudo et deformitas, Cic. **3.** foeditas (stronger than preced) Cic v. FOULNESS Phr *d of life*, flagitia (cf. L G § 791)· Sall Cic.

**disguise** (*subs.*). **I.** Lit *of the person* **1.** persōna v. MASK **2.** intĕgŭmentum Cic (who has it in fig sense) **3.** much more freq. expr by means of vestis, habitus, etc *he assumed the d of a shepherd*, pastoralem cultum indut, Vell *in the d of a slave*, veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, Tac *in the d of his wife's clothes*, permutato cum uxore habitu, Quint *she assumed the d. of an old hag*, simulavit anum, Ov *to put on a d.*, *vestitum alienum induere. **II.** Fig. **1.** persōna *to take the disguise off things*, p rebus demere, Sen **2.** vēlāmentum *seeking a d for their lusts*, quaerentes libidinibus suis v., Sen. **3.** intĕgŭmentum· *to see through a d.*, per [involucra atque] integumenta perspicere, Cic more fully, integumenta dissimulationis, Cic **4.** sīmŭlātio v PRETENCE **5.** obtentus, praetextus, ūs v PRETEXT Phr *to put a d on ugly things*, dare colorem deformibus rebus, Quint *that put an end to Appius's d.*, ille finis Appio alienae personae detendae, Liv *a god in the d of a bull*, taurus dissimulans deum Ov.; *skilled in d*, dissimulator, Sall See also *verb.*

**disguise** (*v*): **I.** Lit: *to assume a disguise of person*, **1.** mūto, permūto, ī (with some such word as vestem, habitum) *he escaped the city d in a dress beneath his rank*, mutata veste, habitum dissimilem fortunae suae indutus, urbe elapsus est, Vell. *he (Codrus) d himself in rags, and entered the hostile camp*, permutato regis habitu, pannosus, castra hostium ingreditur, Just **2.** dissīmŭlo, ī (rare in this sense) *to d. one's manhood under long clothes*, longa veste virum d, Ov v. TO CONCEAL. Phr *to d oneself (of a woman) in men's clothes*, vestem virilem induere, Just. *d my sex*, sexum mentita, Just *to recognise a man thus d d*, occultum falsi sub imagine sexus virum nosse, Stat. See also *subs* (I)

**II.** Fig. *to hide or mask a quality* **1.** dissīmŭlo, ī· *to d one's displeasure*, d aliquid sibi displicere, Cic.. *to d one's ignorance*, d se nescire, Cic. **2** obtĕgo, 3; cēlo, ī v. TO HIDE, CONCEAL. **3.** praetendo, praetexo, 3 v. TO CLOAK.

**disguiser:** dissīmŭlātor Sall

**disgust** (*subs*) **I.** *Of the appetite:* **1.** sātias, ātis, *f.*, sāties, ēi, *f*, sātiētas, ātis, *f.* v SATIETY, FULNESS **2.** fastīdium (*a sense of loathing*) Join satietas et f. sibi, Cic. *to excite d*, [magnum] movere animo f, Hor. v. NAUSEA. **3.** taedium (strictly of what one *is tired of*). *to produce d. of anything*, t. alicujus rei adducere, Plin *they get a d. for wine*, vinum us m t venit, Plin **4.** nausĕa v NAUSEA Phr *to feel a d. for anything*, fastidire (with *acc*), Hor. Suet **II.** In gen sense· **1.** sātiētas (*arising from having had enough of a thing*) *to cause d*, satietatem parere, Cic.· v. SATIETY. **2.** fastīdium: *to contract a d. for a thing and so be set against it*, ab aliqua re f. quodam et satietate abalienari, Cic. (Also used in good sense, v. NICETY, FASTIDIOUSNESS) **3.** stŏmăchus *to excite a person's d.*, s. alicui movere, Cic (v INDIGNATION) *not without d*, non sine aliquo meo s, Cic. **4.** taedium (strictly, *weariness*): *d. for toil*, t laboris, Quint **5.** ŏdium; v AVERSION, HATRED **6.** nausĕa (rare) Mart v LOATHING Phr *to feel d*, fastīdio, etc. v foll art. (II.).

**disgust** (*v*) **I.** Of the appetite: fastīdium movere v. DISGUST (*subs*), I.

**II.** In general sense; *to excite great annoyance, weariness of* **1.** fastīdium, sātiētatem, parĕre v. DISGUST (II.) **2.** taedium (alicujus rei) movere, Tac; taedio afficere, Tac **3.** (*to be d'd*), pĭget, uit, 2 (with *acc* of subject, and *gen*): *being d'd at the public morals* dum me civitatis morum p, Sall *I am ashamed of and d'd with my brother*, fratris me pudet pigetque, Ter **4.** poenĭtet, uit, 2 (same constr as piget) *I am d'd with myself*, me mei poenitet, Cic. *Pompey is heartily d'd* (at the state of things) Pompeium vehementer p, Cic **5.** taedet, uit and pertaesum est (same constr. as preced) v WEARY OF, SICK OF (TO BE). **6.** displĭceo, ui, 2 (with *dat* of subject) *I am d.'d with life*, mihi vita d, Ter *how entirely am I d.'d with myself!* quam ego totus nunc mihi d.! Ter. **7.** stŏmāchor, ī (esp with *acc* of *neut pron*): *If I am much d'd at anything*, si quid stomachor valde, Aug. in Suet. v. INDIGNANT (TO BE).

**disgusting** (*adj*) **1.** foedus (both lit. and fig) *a d taste*, f sapor, Lucr.· *a d smell*, f odor, Plin. *bugs, a most d. sort of animal*, cimices, foedissimum animal, Plin *d. feasts* (of human flesh), f convivia, Ov. v. FOUL **2.** tĕter (*or* taeter), tra, trum (stronger than foedus. v. NOISOME) *d. breath*, spiritus t, Hor. *d smell*, odor t., Caes **3.** obscoenus (esp. in sense of *obscene* q v.). *a d draught*, haustus ob, Luc *Alecto furrows her d. brow with wrinkles*, Alecto frontem obs. rugis arat, Virg. *d gestures and motions*, gestus motusque obs., Tac **4.** ŏdiōsus v OFFENSIVE. **5.** mŏlestus: v. TROUBLESOME

**disgustingly:** **1.** foedē v. FOULLY **2.** tētrē (taet.), Cic **3.** obscoenē *to live most unchastely and d*, impudicissime et obscoenissime vivere, Eutrop. Cic. **4.** ŏdiōsē (*annoyingly*) *he is d late; the dinner is spoiling*, odiose cessat; prandium corrumpitur, Ter

**dish** (*subs*): **I** *The vessel* **1.** cătīnus, (catinum. Cato *any plain earthenware d*): Varr Hor. *Dimin*, cătillus, *a small d*, Hor. Col. **2.** pătīna (*a flat, open d.*) Per Cic. *Dimin*, pătella (also used *for cooking in*)· Mart.. Plin **3.** pārapsis, idis, *f* (*a large dinner d*)· *off how many a d and how large he dines*, quam multa magnaque parapside coenat, Juv. Mart. **4.** lanx, ncis, *f* (usu *deep* and *made of metal*) *rounded* (*big-bellied*) *d s*, rotundae l, Hor ; cavae l, Mart.: Cic **5.** māzonŏmus (like parapsis, *a large table d*) *a mighty d*, m magnus, Hor. **6.** scūtula (*a small square or oblong d.* rare) Mart **7.** discus (*from its round, quoit-like shape*). apul. **8.** măgis, idis; măgĭda, ae, *f.* (rare) Nep. Varr **II** *The contents of the vessel* expr without the word: *to sup on a d of herbs*, olus coenare, Hor.. *a dinner with a great variety of ds*, dubia coena, Juv *there is served up a d consisting of lamprey with squills floating* (*in the gravy*), adfertur squillas inter muraena natantes, Hor.: *this is the receipt for the d* [of gravy], his mistum jus est, Hor *meadow mushrooms are an excellent d*, pratensibus optima natura est, Hor . v. DELICACY, DAINTY.

**dish-up** (*v*) appōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 Hor. Cic

**dishabille:** v DISHABILLE.

**dish-cloth:** perh., spongia, pēnĭcillus, pēnĭcillus (*sponges being commonly used for such purposes*): Plin.. Pl.: v. SPONGE

**dish-cover:** ŏpercŭlum: v. LID.

**dishearten:** **1.** exănīmo, 1: *a*

*phlegmatic spectator d.s* (the actor), ex. lentus spectator, Hor. *these words of Milo's d. and undo me*, me quidem ex. et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic

**2.** percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 v. TO DISMAY. **3.** animum frango, infringo, etc v TO DISCOURAGE

**dishevelled:** **1.** passus *with d. hair*, p. crinibus, Virg. Liv **2.** effūsus *with d hair*, e comis, Ov.

**dishonest:** 1. fraudŭlentus *d and lying*, fr et mendax, Cic *d. cunning*, f. callĭdĭtas, Cic **2.** improbus (more gen. term; *in any way unprincipled* · q. v.): Cic Phaedr **3.** mălus (gen. term v BAD) *d guile*, dolus m., Cic. **4.** perfĭdus, infĭdus v. TREACHEROUS, FAITHLESS **5.** nēquam (indecl) only of *persons* Cic Phr. *a d. person*, fraudator, Phaedr

**dishonestly:** 1. fraudŭlenter Col. Plin. **2.** improbē Cic. **3.** per [summam] fraudem Quint **4.** dŏlo mălo (a legal phr v DISHONESTY, 4) Cic.

**dishonesty:** **1.** fraus, dis, *f wrong is done either by violence or d*, aut vi aut injuria fit injuria, Cic. *that compound of d and falsehood*, qui esset totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. v FRAUD **2.** mălĭtia (the quality subjectively; fraus is the same, objectively considered defined by Cic as, versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, N D 3, 30, 75) *by false accusation and d.* (to claim money), per calumniam malitiamque, Cic. *to have recourse to all possible d.*, ad omnem m et fraudem mentem versare, Cic. (N B Malitia is stronger than the Eng *dishonesty*, implying *deliberate intention to injure or defraud*) **3.** improbĭtas (gen. term, including *all unprincipled conduct*) Cic. Phaedr v. WICKEDNESS **4.** dŏlus mălus ("quum aliud sit simulatum, aliud actum" a legal term) Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. **5.** mendācium (*in words*) v. *supr.* (1)

**dishonour** (*subs.*): **I.** In gen. sense dēdĕcus, ignōmĭnia, turpĭtūdo, etc. · v. DISGRACE. **II.** *Of a woman* stuprum: *to expiate d by a voluntary death*, st. voluntaria morte luere, Cic. · v. VIOLATION.

**dishonour** (*v*): **I.** In gen sense · **1.** dēhŏnesto, 1 *to d. one's fame*, famam suam d., Tac. **2.** dēlōmo, 1. *to d. good qualities by some flaw*, bona vitio d, Liv. v. TO MAR **3.** dēdĕcŏro, 1 · v. TO DISGRACE. **II.** *To debauch*. stupro, incesto, 1. v. TO VIOLATE.

**dishonourable:** **1.** ĭnhŏnestus *a d. life*, vita m., Sall. Cic. *d. wounds*, m. vulnera, Ov. **2.** turpis, e v DISGRACEFUL. **3.** illĭbĕrālis, e (*unworthy of a free citizen*): *d. gains* (of hirelings), il [ac sordĭdi] quaestus, Cic. **4.** fraudŭlentus v. DISHONEST.

**dishonourably:** **1.** ĭnhŏnestē Ter.. Cic. **2.** turpĭter v. DISGRACEFULLY. **3.** illĭbĕrāliter (*in a manner unbecoming a free citizen*) Ter.

**dishonoured** (*part adj*). turpitudine (vitus, flagitiis) obrūtus; ignōmĭnĭosus (Tac.) · v. DISGRACED.

**dishonourer:** **I.** In gen. sense: often expr by meton. (L. G. § 592): *d. of one's family*, dedecus familiae suae v DISGRACE. **II.** *Of a woman*: stuprātor, corruptor. v DEBAUCHER.

**disinclination:** **1.** dēclīnātio (rare in this sense). *natural inclination and d.*, appetitio et d. naturalis, Cic. Gell. **2.** ŏdium (stronger than Eng.) v. AVERSION. **3.** fŭga (*d actively shown*): *d for work*, f. laboris, Cic Phr. *I feel a total d. to writing*, animus prorsus abhorret a scribendo, Cic *I feel a d. to...*, me non libet (with *inf.*), Cic.. v INCLINATION (N.B. Animus alienus, aversus, seem always to be used of positively *unfriendly* or *alienated feeling*.) See also DISINCLINED.

**disincline:** **1.** ălĭēno, 1 *to be (naturally) inclined to self-preservation, and d. to extinction*, commendari ad se conservandum, alienari autem ab interitu, Cic.: v. TO ALIENATE. **2.** (?) āvŏco, 1 *my natural disposition d s me to philosophical studies*, *avocat me indoles ac natura a philosophia cf Cic. Fin 1, 1, 2. **3.** abstrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (like avoco, *to call away, divert to something else*) cf. Cic. Arch 6, 12 "ut ab nullius unquam tempore aut commodo otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocarit, aut demique somnus retardarit" v TO DIVERT CALL AWAY and foll art

**disinclined** (*part adj*) **1.** invītus v. UNWILLING **2.** āversus *d to the Muses*, (to elegant pursuits), av a Musis, Cic v. AVERSE. Very often with *to be* · *to be d d to anything* (1) ābhorreo, ui, 2. *to be d d to wed*, ab uxore ducenda ab, Cic . v DISINCLINATION. (2) [non] lĭbet, uit, 2 (with *dat*) · v INCLINED (TO BE).

**disinfect:** *contagia depellĕre, discutĕre v TO DISPEL Phr *to d. the air*, aeris vitium purgare (Quich)

**disinfectant:** *aptum ad contagia depellenda remedium

**disingenuous:** **1.** pārum sincērus, pārum candĭdus v CANDID, SINCERE **2.** fallax, mendax v. DECEITFUL

**disingenuously:** **1.** pārum sincērē v SINCERELY. **2.** dŏlōsē, fallācĭter v DECEITFULLY

**disingenuousness:** **1.** animus parum sincerus, candidus v CANDID **2** fraus, fallācia, mendācium v. DECEIT.

**disinherit:** **1.** exhērēdo, 1 *to d a son*, filium ex, Cic Uip. **2.** exhērēdem scribo, psi ptum, 3 *neither to make a son heir, nor to d. him*, filium neque heredem neque ex. scribere, Cic. Simly, ex facere, Pl. **3** abdĭco, 1 (*to renounce a son during lifetime*) · Plin Phr.. *my son is hereby d'd*, filius meus exheres esto, Jul. Dig

**disinherited** (*part adj.*) · **1.** exhērēs, ēdis. v preced art. (2). **2.** exhērēdātus Jul. Dig.

**disintegrate:** solvo, dissolvo, dīrĭmo, 3 v TO DISSOLVE, DESTROY.

**disintegration:** dissōlūtio v DISSOLUTION

**disinter:** ērŭo, effŏdio, 3 (Virg. has effossis sepulcris, G. I, 497). v. TO DIG UP.

**disinterested** (*part adj*) **I.** *Having no concern with, deriving no advantage* (esp. *from a dispute*) expr by intĕrest (L G. § 283) *you are a d person*, *tua hoc nihil interest; nihil refert tua quomodo res dijudicetur **II.** *Not seeking one's own advantage* · **1.** grātuitus *he (Epicurus) disbelieves in the existence of d. virtue*, nullam sentit g esse virtutem, Cic *d. (unbought) votes*, g. suffragia, Cic (N.B. Not of *persons*.) **2.** abstĭnens, ntis (esp *of governors, refraining from enriching oneself*): Cic. **3.** (of persons) · expr. by means of utilitas · immemor (negligens) utilitatis suae, cf., Cic. Fin. 5, 22, *fin*; qui utilitatem nullam quaerit (expetit); qui etiam contra utilitatem (suam) aliquid facit, cf Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63; qui nihil de suis utilitatibus (commodis) cogitat; qui nihil utilitatis (commodi) ex aliqua re quaerit, cf. Cic Fin 1, 10 See also IMPARTIAL

**disinterestedly:** **1.** grātuito (*without hire*; e. g., defendere causas). Cic. **2.** expr. by means of utilitas, emolumentum, etc *to undertake anything d*, sine emolumento ac praemio aliquid suscipere, Cic. *to act d.*, *ita agere ut nihil privatae utilitatis quaeratur, expetatur *I have acted d.*, *nullum mihi expetivi commodum

**disinterestedness:** **1.** ea affectio animi qua utilitas nulla quaeritur, Cic. Fin 5, 22, 63. **2.** abstĭnentia (*of governors*; opp to *peculation*) · Cic. **3.** integrĭtas (*of judges*): v. UPRIGHTNESS Phr.: *to believe in the d. of another*, *alterum gratuita benevolentia impulsum (incitatum) aliquid facere credere · v. DISINTERESTED

**disjoin:** disjungo, sējungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v TO SEPARATE.

**disjoint:** **1.** expr. by articulātim aut dividere, poet. in Cic.; aut commiuere, concidere, Pl **2.** aptus consĕco, concīdo, dīvello (*to tear in pieces*): v. TO CUT (IN PIECES) **3.** (*in carving*): sĕco, scindo v. TO CARVE.

**disjointed** (*part. adj*) · **I.** Lit. *having the members separated*. consectus, divulsus; articulatim concisus v preced art, but the word is more freq in fig. sense **II.** Fig. disconnected *to make d observations*, inordinata et indistincta dicere, Quint. *haud apte connexa, parum cohaerentia, loqui v DISCONNECTED

**disjointedly:** perh carptim but v. preced art. (II)

**disjunctive:** (in gram. and logic) disjunctīvus, Charis Diom. Phr *a d. proposition*, disjunctio, Cic

**disjunctively:** **1.** disjunctē, Fest **2.** *disjunctīvē (as gram. *t t*)

**disk:** v DISC.

**dislike** (*subs*): ŏdium v. HATRED, AVERSION.

**dislike** (*v*): **I.** In gen sense, *to disapprove, have no liking for* **1.** ōdi, ōsus (pĕrōsus), *defect.* v TO HATE **2.** ābhorreo, ui, 2 (with a or ab and *abl*) *to d leaving town*, abh ab urbe relinquenda, Cic abhorreo is also found with *acc* . v TO ABHOR. **3.** grāvor, 1 (late in this sense). *he did extensive and elaborate palaces*, ampla et operosa palatia gravabatur, Sen v TO OBJECT TO **4.** nōlo, ui, 3, *nvr* (in certain connexions) *do you see anything here which you d*, num quidnam quod nolis hic vides? Ter. **II.** Of the palate, *to distelish* **1.** non săpit, uit, 3 (with *dat* of subject) v. DISTASTEFUL. **2.** fastīdio, 4 (when the dislike springs *from personal delicacy or surfeit*). Hor **3.** aspernor, 1. *to d. and refuse* (of the sense of taste), asp et respuere, Cic Phr. *to get to be d.d* (of wine), in taedium venire, Plin.

**dislocate:** **1.** extorqueo, torsi, tortum, 2. *to break a leg or d. a joint*, frangere crus aut ex. articulum, Sen. **2.** intorqueo, 2. v. TO SPRAIN. **3.** ējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to d. the shoulder*, armum e, Veg. (N B Luxo appears not to occur in this sense v foll. art.) Phr.. *to be d.d*, loco suo moveri, Cels

**dislocated:** **1.** luxātus: *to set d. joints*, luxata in locum reponere, Sen *to heal them*, l. quod sit sanum facere, Cato. **2.** luxus. *d. limbs*, l membra, Fest Phr. *d joints*, artus loco moti, Quint.; artus in pravum elapsi, Tac

**dislocation:** **1.** luxātūra, Marc Emp. **2.** luxus, ūs, *m* Cato. **3.** luxātum (esp. in *pl*), quod luxatum sit (v. preced. art). *d.s are most easily reduced*, luxata corpora facillime in artus redeunt, Plin. Phr. *to reduce d s*, ossa sedibus suis mota reponere, ossa in suam sedem compellere, Cels.

**dislodge:** i. e *to remove by force*: **1.** mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (both in military and non-military sense) *to d. the enemy from his position*, hostes statu m, Cic. Liv. v TO EJECT. **2.** submŏveo, 2 (like moveo) *the enemy are d d from the walls and towers*, hostes ex muro et turribus submoventur, Caes.: *to d. the enemy by missiles*, hostes telis s., Liv. **3.** dējĭcio, jēci, jectum (esp *from higher ground* a very common military phr) *to d. the enemy from the wall and towers*, hostes muro et turribus d., Caes *to d. a garrison from a fortified place*, praesidium loco munito d., Hor.. Liv. **4.** dētrūdo, si, sum, 3 (*by thrusting*): Liv. **5.** dēturbo, 1 (*to drive away in confusion or alarm*): *to d. from the rampart with a volley of stones*, de vallo lapidibus d., Caes. **6.** pello, pĕpŭli, 3: v. TO DRIVE AWAY.

**disloyal:** nearest word infidēlis, e: v. UNFAITHFUL, TREACHEROUS. Phr.. *a d. subject*, proditor civis (v. TRAITOR): *to act in a d. manner*, *regis potesta-

**tem,** imperium, abnuere *to entertain d. sentiments,* *alieno (alienato, averso) animo esse in regem v DISAFFECTED.

**disloyally:** perfidē v TREACHEROUSLY. (Or by circuml, mala perfidaque in regem voluntate incitatus; contra fidem in regem debitam v preced art.)

**disloyalty:** infidēlĭtās (nearest word) v. UNFAITHFULNESS (Or more precisely, *prava & inimica in regem voluntas; animus alienatus a rege v. DISAFFECTION)

**dismal:** 1. āter, tra, trum (*dark and offensive*) esp poet v. GLOOMY. 2. fūnālis, e (strictly, *appertaining to the dead* chiefly poet) *the d cypress,* f cupressus, Ov *d. song* (of the owl), f carmen, Virg *d. ornament* (cypress-trees), f decus, Sil 3. tēter (taet), tra, trum (strictly of what is *grossly offensive*) *d. regions* (of Tartarus), loca t [inculta, foeda, formidolosa], Sall. 4. horrendus (strictly, *fit to be shuddered at*) Virg. v HORRID. 5. moestus (*sad, of mournful aspect*): *d altars* (of infernal gods), m arae, Virg. v SORROWFUL, MOURNFUL. 6. dirus v DREADFUL.

**dismally** · moestē, tristĕ v. SORROWFULLY Phr *to howl d*, *feralem ululatum edere *to echo d*, *ferali sonitu (murmure) resonare v DISMAL

**dismalness** (rare) moestĭtia, tristĭtia, fērālis aspectus v GLOOM

**dismantle:** 1. nūdo, 1 (*to strip, lay bare* in any way) *to d fields* (by ravages), agros n, Liv. *d. walls* (of a private house), nudati parietes, Cic. 2. exarmo, 1 (*of ships* only) Sen Phi *to d. a town,* *moenia atque aedificia oppidi disjicere *to d a fortification,* *oppidum (locum munitum) munitionibus, operibus, privare, nudare

**dismask:** v TO UNMASK.

**dismast:** mālum (de nave) deripere; malo (navem) nudare, privare (perh. exarmare v. TO DISMANTLE) v. TO DEPRIVE.

**dismasted:** malo (malis) nudatus or nudus of Hor, nudum remigio latus. (Or perh, exarmatus v. TO DISMANTLE)

**dismay** (*subs*) · pāvor, consternātio: v. CONSTERNATION.

**dismay** (*v*) 1. terreo, pāvēfăcio v. TO FRIGHTEN 2. percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (*to give a shock of fright or horror*): *did not this cry of you?* haec te vox non perculit? [non perturbavit?], Cic. esp. in *perf. part.* perculsus sometimes with timore, Cic. 3. perturbo, 1 Cic (v *supr.*)

**dismayed** (*part. adj.*) · (timore) perculsus, pāvēfactus, pāvĭdus. v AFRAID, FRIGHTENED.

**dismember:** 1. discerpo, psi, ptum, 3 Cic. Liv. v. TO TEAR (IN PIECES) 2. trunco, 1 (*by cutting off a limb or limbs*) v. TO MUTILATE 3. membratim dīvīdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3. Plin.. v. TO DISJOINT.

**dismembered** (*part. adj*) truncus v MUTILATED.

**dismemberment:** perh truncātio i. e. *mutilation* (q v). Phi *after the d. of Poland,* *post divisum dispertitumque regnum Polonicum *the d. of Poland was a crime,* *non sine magno scelere dispertitum est [inter alios reges] regnum Polonicum.

**dismiss:** I. *To let go:* 1. dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (esp. *of a number of persons, in different directions*) · *to d (persons) from a council,* ex concilio d., Caes. *to d a council,* concilium d, Cic.: *to d. the senate,* senatum d., Cic v. TO (LET) GO 2. missum fācio, 3 *to d. soldiers,* milites missos f, Hirt.. Suet. (v. DISCHARGE) *to. d. anger,* iram missam facere, Ter. 3. āmando, 1 (*to send away on some business, send out of the way*) · Cic.. v. TO SEND AWAY, OUT OF THE WAY. 4. ablēgo, 1 (*to send away,* esp. *in order to get rid of*) · *to d. honest men from the council-board,* honestos homines ab, a consilioque dimittere, Cic. *he d'd the lads to hunt,* pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv 5 mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (esp *from the mind*) *to d care from the breast,* curam de pectore m, Virg *to d and terminate hatred,* odium m atque finire, Liv ||. *To divest of an office* 1. mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (with loco or some such word) *he d'd the chancellor,* *cancellarium loco (ministerio) suo movit (cf Liv 39, 42 senatorio loco movere) Cic. 2. submŏveo, 2 *to d. from the superintendence of the commarket,* am a procuratione frumentaria, Cic. Suet 4. missum fācio, 3 (*of soldiers, gladiators*) v *supr* (2) See also TO DEPOSE. III. Of a judge; to d. *a case,* i. e *refuse to entertain it.* 1. solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 thus Hor has solventur risu tabulae, tu missus abibis, S 2, 1, *fin.*.. "*the case will be d'd with laughter, you will get off scot-free*": cf. Quint. 5, 10, 67, "cum risu tota res solvitur." 2. excūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to debar [a suitor] from further proceedings on any ground*) · cf Cic Or 1, 37, 168. Sometimes the sense may be conveyed by causā cadere v. NONSUITED (TO BE).

**dismissal** } 1. dēmissio, Cic.
**dismission** } 2. missio (esp *of soldiers*) v. DISCHARGE. (Or expr by verb. *after the d of the meeting,* concilio demisso, v preced art)

**dismount:** I. Trans (*a*). *as an antagonist* · equo or ex equo dējicio, praecipito v. TO UNHORSE (*b*) *as a horse his rider.* excūtio, effundo, v. TO THROW. Phr *to d guns,* *tormenta de curribus suis dejicere. II. Intrans 1. descendo, di, sum, 3 with ex equo (or ex equis, of *more than one*), Caes. 2. dēsilio, silui or sĭli, sultum, 4 (*quickly to spring to the ground*) · more fully, d ad pedes, Caes.. Virg 3. dēfluo, xi, xum, 3 (*of a large number* poet) *the whole troop to the ground d'd,* tota cohors relictis ad terram defluxit equis, Virg. 4. dēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 more fully, ad pedes d., Liv. Phr *to make the cavalry d,* equitatum (equitem) ad pedes deducere, Liv. See also TO ALIGHT, DESCEND

**dismounted** (*part adj*) · effūsus Virg, ef equo, Liv.: v TO DISMOUNT (I)

**disobedience:** no exact word in class. Lat. (inŏbēdientia, Aug. Hier) · expr. by pāreo, ŏbēdio, with negative *adv to punish d.,* *male (non) parentes, obedientes poena afficere (v L G. § 637, *obs* 2) *d. to parents is a sin,* *qui parentis voluntati non paret (obtemperat) peccat v TO OBEY Phr. *to be guilty of d. to the authority of magistrates,* *auctoritatem (imperium) magistratuum detrectare v TO DISOBEY.

**disobedient:** male (non) pārens, parum (dicto) obediens, audiens v. OBEDIENT

**disobediently:** contra allcujus praeceptum or jussum; neglecto (spreto) imperio [ducis], *of soldiers.* v. TO DISOBEY

**disobey:** 1. non (male, parum, minus) pāreo, 2; ŏbēdio, 4; obtempĕro, 1 (all with *dat.*) *and they d reason,* nec ratiom parent, Cic. *to d father and mother,* *nec patri nec matri obtemperare: *this law has been d'd,* *huic legi non est obtemperatum. v TO OBEY. 2. rĕpugno, 1 (with *dat.: actively to resist*) opp. to obsĕquor, Plin. v. TO RESIST. 3. adversor (with *dat*) · v. TO OPPOSE. 4. dētrecto, 1 (*to refuse to obey*): *to d. orders,* jussa d, Tac · *deliberately to d.,* consulto d, Liv. 5. neglĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3 (*not to heed*). *to d laws,* leges n., Cic. · v. TO DISREGARD. 6. expr. by contra *to d. a law,* c legem facere, Cic. v CONTRARY TO.

**disoblige:** 1. incommŏdo, 1 (with *dat*). *more to d. me than humour my son,* magis ut mihi incommodet quam gnato obsequatur, Ter.: Cic. 2. offendo, 3 (with *acc*) v. TO OFFEND Phr. *to d a person in every way* omnia adversus aliquem facere (omnia aliqui adversa fi), Pl and A

**disobliging** (*adj*) 1. inofficiōsus (*inattentive to the duties of courtesy*) *d. towards any one,* in aliquem, Cic 2. incommŏdus (stronger than the Eng) v. DISAGREEABLE 3. inhūmānus v UNCIVIL. 4. difficĭlis, e v ILL-TEMPERED. 5. illiberālis, e, Cic. v MEAN

**obligingly:** inhūmānĭter, illĕpidē v UNCIVILLY

**obligingness:** inhūmānĭtas. v INCIVILITY

**disorder** (*subs*): I. *Derangement* 1. turba Join turba et confusio (rerum), Cic v. CONFUSION 2. turbātio, perturbātio v DISTURBANCE 3. (*in troops*) licentia, Tac v LICENSE. Phr. *to bring order out of d.,* ex inordinato aliquid in ordinem adducere, Cic · *to throw into d,* miscēre permiscēre, turbare (v TO CONFUSE, DISTURB) *in d,* effūsē (esp. of *flight* or *disorder of troops*), Liv. Sall · *the whole camp is in d,* totis trepidatur castris, Caes II. *A bodily or mental ailment* morbus, aegrōtātio v DISEASE, COMPLAINT

**disorder** (*v*) · 1. turbo, 1 *to d ranks,* ordines t., Liv *my d s the mind* hedera mentem t., Plin. *new grapes d. the stomach,* uvae recentes alvum t, Plin 2. perturbo, 1 (stronger than turbo) Sall. Cic. 3. conturbo, 1 (= perturbo) Sall Cic 4. misceo, permisceo, 2 v. TO CONFUSE.

**disordered** (*part adj*): I. *In confusion* 1. inordinātus Cic Liv. v. DISORDERLY. 2. turbātus *d hair,* t. capilli, Ov *d ranks,* t ordines, Liv II. *Affected, of the mind* or *body* aegrōtus, morbidus v DISEASED Phr *to become d. in mind,* mentis errore affici, mente deseri, Cic

**disorderly:** I. *In disorder* · 1. inordinātus *d soldiers,* in milites, Liv. Cic 2. turbātus v DISORDERED (2). 3. turbŭlentus, *the d concourse of atoms,* atomorum t. concursus, Cic more strictly in sense (II.) q v. 4. effūsus (of *troops*) *a d flight,* fuga ef., Liv. 5. turbĭdus (more freq in sense II) *d affairs,* res t Cic *in d (troublous) times,* t casibus, Tac. 6. tūmultŭārius *a d. fight,* pugna tumultuaria, Liv Phr: *in a d manner,* (1.) effūsē (esp. of *confusion in troops*): *to march in an irregular and d. manner,* temere et ef. ire, Sall.: *in a more d manner,* effusius, Liv (2) tēmĕre (*without thought or arrangement*). v *supr* (1). (3) inordĭnātim Amm (of *troops*). (4) confūsē v. CONFUSEDLY. (5) nullo ordine · Caes. *to grow d,* miscēri, permiscēri, v TO CONFUSE II. *Lawless;* 1. turbĭdus *d (mutinous) soldiers,* t. milites, Tac · *all the most d* (in same sense), turbidissimus quisque, Tac *d manners,* t mores, Pl 2. turbŭlentus Cic Join seditiosus (civis) et turbulentus, Cic. v. TURBULENT.

**disorderly** (*adv.*): see preced. art. (I., *fin*)

**disorganization:** dissōlūtio: v DISSOLUTION. Phr. *in a state of d,* solutus; *e g.* solutum imperium, Sall. Jug 39, *fin.* See also DEMORALIZATION.

**disorganize:** 1. dissolvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (*to resolve into primary elements*). *to d. what has been combined,* d. apta, Cic. · *to d. discipline,* disciplinam d · Hirt. · v. TO DEMORALISE. Join discutere ac dissolvere, Lucr. 2. solvo, 3 · *pestilence d s bodies,* s. (= putrefacit) corpora tabes, Lucr. *d d authority,* solutum imperium, Sall. 3. dissīpo, 1 · v. TO SCATTER, DISPERSE 4. dīlābor, lapsus, 3 (*to become d.d*) · *after the loss of the general, the army soon becomes d.d,* amisso duce exercitus brevi d., Sall . v. TO WASTE AWAY. Phr.: *in the army all the services are d.d,* in exercitu cuncta cessant officia, Col. (in Quinch.).

**disorganized** (*part. adj.*) · I. In

gen. sense sōlūtus, dissōlūtus v TO DISORGANIZE. ||. Of animal matter: *decomposed*: pūter, putrĕfactus, lĭquĕfactus (rare). v ROTTEN

**disown**: diffĭteor, infĭtior v TO DISAVOW, DENY Phr *I imagine it (the speech) may be d'd*, puto posse probari non esse meam, Cic. *to d a father, son*, patrem, filium abdicare, Curt Liv.; if *on oath*, ejurare (e g libeios), Sen

**disparage**: 1. dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (usu with de) *to d. (any one's) achievements*, de rebus gestis aliquid d, Nep Cic such an *acc* as gloriam, dignitatem, laudem, may be added, with *dat.* of person v TO DETRACT FROM. 2. dētrecto, 1 (with *acc.* of person not Cic) *to d the ancient orators*, antiquos oratores d, Auct dial or. *to d the genius of Homer*, ingenium Homeri d., Ov.. Liv. 3. obtrecto, 1 (with *dat.* of person). Cic ; also ob laudibus alicujus, Liv.: v TO DECRY (Obtrecto denotes *more direct hostility* than the preced) 4. dētĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *to d. great Caesar's fame*, laudes egregii Caesaris d, Ov 5. obtĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (stronger than the preced.: detero is *to impair* only, obtero *to decry, run down*); *to d. soldiers, as fetched from slaves' dungeons*, ex ergastulis militem ob, Liv. 6. ĕlĕvo, 1 v. TO DEPRECIATE.

**disparagement**: |. *The act of disparaging*: 1. obtrectātio, Liv (detrectatio appears not to be found in this sense) 2 expr by verb *to gain glory by d. of others*, alios detrectando (alios laudem detrahendo) sibi gloriam parere v TO DISPARAGE ||. *Detriment, loss*: 1. imminūtio *without d. of your dignity*, sine im. dignitatis tuae, Cic. 2. vĭtium. *to look on a thing as a d. to any one*, alicui vitio vertere quod , Hor Cic (Imminutio implying only *decrease of reputation* vitium *an actual flaw*) 3. dētrimentum · v. DAMAGE, DETRIMENT.

**disparager**: 1. dētrectātor, Liv 2 obtrectātor, Cic. (Or, esp in *pl., imp. part* of obtrecto, detrecto. see L G. § 637)

**disparaging** (*adj.*): usu with some such word as *remarks, comparison*: expr. by means of obtrecto, detrecto, etc *d. talk*, obtrectationem, detrectantium sermones (L. G. § 637, *Obs.* 2) *to make a d. speech*, alicui orationē habita obtrectare v TO DISPARAGE. In Tac A. I. 10, *fin.*, deterrima comparatio is *a very unfavourable* or *disparaging* (to Tiberius) *comparison* · Tac might perhaps have used sinistra cf Agr. 5, "sinistra interpretatio." v UNFAVOURABLE.

**disparagingly**: usu in phr., *to speak d.*, dētrăho, etc.. v. TO DISPARAGE.

**disparity**: 1. expr. by dispar, păris (L G. § 611, 2) *d of character, d of pursuits*, d. mores, d. studia, Cic *d. of fortune*, d. fortuna. Cic.. *there was too great a d. in age*, *nimio dispares erant aetate. Similarly with impar, denoting *inferiority on the one side* with *a d. of numbers*, impar numero, Tac. Cic. v. UNEQUAL, INFERIOR. 2. inaequālĭtas. v. INEQUALITY. 3. discrĕpantia: v DIFFERENCE.

**dispark**: paradisum abolēre (?)

**dispassionate** } 1. omni impetu
**dispassioned** } (animi (odio, amore, ira, etc.) vācuus cf Sall Cat ,1, *init*

2. sēdātus, tranquillus, plācātus v CALM. Phr. *one ought to be perfectly d.*, neque *studere* neque odisse, sed mmime fiasci decet, Sall.

**dispassionately**: 1. considĕrātē cf Cic Off. I, 38, 136. 2. sine ira et studio, Tac. A. I, 1. 3. sēdātē: v. CALMLY, IMPARTIALLY. (Lente is generally used in bad sense · v COOLLY.)

**dispatch**: v. DESPATCH.

**dispel**: 1. dispello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *to d. the shadows*, d. umbras, Virg. *to d. the gloom from the mind*, ab animo d. caliginem, Cic. 2. dēpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *reason itself d.s all anxieties*, ratio ipsa d omnes molestias, Cic. *he d.'d the fears of the good*, bonis metum depulit, Cic *to d cares with wine*, curas vino d, Tib. *to d. error*, errorem d, Tac 3. pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 (poet). *to d, the shades of night*, umbras noctis p, Cat. *to d cares with wine*, curas vino p, Hor Ov. v. TO DRIVE AWAY 4. discŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 *the sun d.s the shadows*, sol d umbras, Virg *to d danger by counsel*, periculum consilio d, Cic. *to d. sleep*, somnum d, Prop *to d fear*, metum d, Plin 5. dissīpo, 1 (poet) *Evius d cares*, d. curas Evius, Hor. 6 solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (chiefly poet) *to d fear*, metum corde s, Virg.: *to d weariness*, lassitudinem s, Plin 7. excūtio, 3 v TO SHAKE OFF 8. ăbĭgo, 3 v TO DRIVE AWAY See also TO TAKE AWAY, TO BANISH (*fig*)

**dispend**: ērōgo, 1 v TO EXPEND

**dispensary**: mĕdĭcāmentāria (sc. taberna). attei the analogy of argentaria, coquinaria v. DISPENSER

**dispensation**: |. *The act, distributing*: distribūtio v DISTRIBUTION. ||. *Immunity* · immūnĭtas, văcātio v. EXEMPTION, IMMUNITY, |||. *Divine ordering of things*: 1. oecŏnŏmĭa (*οἰκονομία*), Schleusn 2. lex, lēgis, *f.* (of *the Jewish d*) Calv More fully, lex institutaque Judaica (Mosaica) Phr *such was the d of heaven*, sic placitum (sc, deo, dis), Virg. Ov *by some accident*, or *by divine d*, casu quodam an divinitus, Suet. v. PROVIDENCE.

**dispensatory** (*adj*) · in phr., *d power*, *arbitrium immunitatum concedendarum

**dispense**: |. *To distribute* dispertio, dispenso, divido v. TO DISTRIBUTE Phr. *to d medicines*, *medicamenta componere ac dispensare. *to d justice*, jus dicere, Cic v TO ADMINISTER. ||. *To dispense with*, i. e. *to do without*: 1. rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to grant remission* or *release*) *to d. with a tribute*, tributum remittere, Just Cic.: v. TO WAIVE. 2. solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (*to release*) · *to d. with the law in Scipio's case*, s legibus Scipionem, Auct. ad Her. 3. cāreo, ui, 2 (*to be without* some advantage "egere eo quod habere velis," Cic.) *to d. with the help* (*resources*) *of friends*, amicorum c facultatibus, Nep *not readily to d with sensual pleasure*, haud facile c libidinibus, Sall. (but careo more freq implies *involuntary* privation). See also TO EXEMPT.

**dispenser**: 1. distrĭbūtor (rare) Join distributor dispensatorque bonorum, *sc* deus, Apul. 2. largītor v BESTOWER. (In speaking of the Deity, auctor or parens may be precise enough *d. of all good*, auctor bonarum rerum v. AUTHOR.)

**dispeople**: v TO DEPOPULATE.

**disperse**: |. Trans 1. spargo, si, sum, 3 (*to spread abroad*) *they had d.d themselves in flight in all directions*, se passim in fugam sparserant, Liv. *to d an army throughout the provinces*, exercitum per provincias sp., Tac 2. dispergo, si, sum, 3 (like spargo) *the winds d. the clouds*, nubes d. venti, Lucr *to d. half (a prayer) to the fleet winds*, partem volucres d in auras, Virg : v TO SCATTER. 3. dissīpo, 1 (*to break up and destroy*): *to d the ranks of combatants*, ordines pugnantium d., Liv Caes. 4. discŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to clear away, dispel*). *at sunrise the mist was d.d*, sole orto dissipata est caligo, Liv. *to d nightmarings*, nocturnos coetus d. Liv.. *to d. ignorance*, ignorantiam d, Lact 5. disturbo, 1 (*tumultuously to break up*) · *to d. an assembly with the sword*, contionem gladiis d., Cic. 6. disjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*by force*) · *to rout and d. the forces of the barbarians*, copias barbarorum d. Nep Phr *at daylight darkness is d.d*, luce tenebrae dissolvuntur, Varr. *to d a crowd* (of actors), turbam summovere, Liv. ||. Intrans 1. diffŭgio, fūgi, 3 (*to fly in diff. directions*) *they d.d to their several homes*, [in silvas dilapsi] inde domus diffugerunt, Liv Hirt. Fig. · *the snows have d.d*, diffugere nives, Hor. 2. dilābor, lapsus, 3 (*imperceptibly* or *gradually*) Liv (v *supr.*) 3. diffŭo, xi, xum, 3 (*of fluids*, or fig, *of multitudes*) *moisture d.s*, d. humor, Lucr 4. discurro, curri, 3 (*hastily*): *they began to d in all directions*, in omnes partes d coeperunt, Curt.

**dispersedly**: 1. passim *to encamp d*, p considere, Caes opp. to ordinatim, Cic 2. dispersē. Cic 3. dispersim Varr. Suet 4. sparsim Apul 5. effūsē v. DISORDERLY (I, *fin.*).

**dispersion**: 1. dissīpātio (*by some force*) Cic. 2. diffŭgium (*flight in diff. directions*) Tac 3. more freq expr. by verb *after the enemy had d.d*, quum diffugissent, dilapsi essent, etc v TO DISPERSE

**dispirit**: exănimo, animum (of several persons, animos) frango, infringo v TO DISCOURAGE, DISHEARTEN

**dispirited**: 1. dēmissus (*dejected*) Join moerens, demissus, afflictusque, Cic 2. fractus. *d. and discouraged*, fi et debilitatus metu, Cic 3. debĭlĭtātus v. *supr.* (2), and TO DISCOURAGE

**displace**: summŏveo (submŏveo), loco suo mŏveo v TO REMOVE.

**displacement**: ămōtio, rĕmōtio v. REMOVAL Phr. *indications of d. of soil*, *indicia terrae de suo loco summotae: *there is a d of the strata*, *strata quae dicuntur terrae de suo ordine mota sunt, disjecta sunt

**displant**: ēlădīco, 1 v TO ROOT UP See also TRANSPLANT.

**display**: 1. ostento, 1 (*to make a show of*): Join prae se ferre et ostentare, Cic. 2. prae (me, te, etc), fĕro, tŭli, etc. (like ostento). *to d. and avow one's guilt*, scelus prae se ferre et confiteri, Cic. (v. *supr.*). Simly, prae se gerere, Auct B. Afr.; prae se declamare, Cat 3. in promptu pono, posui, etc Cic. (of the parts of the body which nature *displays*) Simly, in promptu habere, Sall ; gerere, Pl. 4. exprōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3 (*to bring forth to light*). *you d'd your cruelty*, crudelitatem tuam exprompsisti, Cic 5. praebeo, 2 (*to show, evince by outward signs*) *to d joy, fear*, gaudium, metum pr, Liv.: v. TO SHOW. 6. praefĕro (like prae me fero, v *supr.*), 3 *to d. one's feelings openly*, pr sensus aperte, Cic 7. ostendo, di, sum and tum, 3 v. TO SHOW. Phr.: *to d. a little too openly*, ferre paulo apertius, Cic . *to d. valour*, virtutem probare, Caes. *to d. signs of terror*, timoris signa mittere, Caes. Virg.. *with plate d'd and pictures arranged for show*, proposito argento, tabulisque propalam collocatis, Cic. *to d. a flag*, vexillum proponere, Caes. Ov.

— **itself**: 1. ēnīteo, ui, 2; ēnītesco, 3 (the latter if the process is gradual): *in this war the eminent merit of Cato d.'d itself*, quo in bello virtus emitut egregia Catonis, Liv. (*a field*) *where merit may d itself*, quo virtus enitescere possit, Cat 2. ēlūceo, luxi, 2 (like the former, of *good* qualities only) *if any hint of merit should d. itself*, siqua significatio virtutis eluceat, Cic 3. appăreo, 2 · *no trace of eloquence d.s itself in him*, nullum in eo eloquentiae vestigium apparet, Cic. · v. TO APPEAR. 4. āpĕrio, pĕrui, pertum, 4 (in *pass.*, or with *pron. refl.*): *to d. one's real character perforce*, coactum aperire se, Ter.: v TO REVEAL. Phr.: *a field where merit might d. itself*, campus in quo virtus excurrere possit, Cic.

**display** (*subs*): 1. ostentus, ūs (*any show*): v SHOW. 2. ostentātio (*an ostentatious d.*): *even a suspicion of d of ability must be avoided*, vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio, Cic. 3. jactātio. *a d. of learning*, eru-

dītionis j., Quint. *no d. of dress*, nulla cultus j., Tac. v. PARADE. Phr. · *to make a d. of anything*, prae se ferre, in promptu ponere, etc. v. TO DISPLAY

**displayer:** ostentātor (*f.* ostentātrix, Macr) Tac

**displease:** 1. offendo, di, sum, 3 (*to incur any one's displeasure*) *he was d'd that anything should be composed about him*, compom aliquid de se offendebatur, Suet Cic v TO OFFEND.

2. displiceo, 2 (with *dat* : *to fail to please, prove dissatisfying*) · *he pleased me most, or shall I say d'd me least*, mihi placebat maxime, vel dicam minime displicebat, Cic *I am altogether d'd with myself*, totus mihi displiceo, Ter. Phr *to d a person*, in offensionem incurrere apud aliquem, Cic See also foll. art

**displeased, to be:** 1. displiceo, 2 (with *dat* of subject) v preced art

2. aegrē, mōlestē, grāvĭter, ĭrāto, tŭli, etc . Cic v. ANNOYED, TO BE

3. indignor, 1 (*to be very much d., indignant* · q. v) for which also, indignum vidēri, with *dat* of subject. cf Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24 4. stŏmăchor, 1 (*to be put out of temper*: with *dat.* of object) v ANNOYED, TO BE. 5. succenseo, ui, 2 v ANGRY, TO BE

**displeasing** (*adj*) male jūcundus, ōdiōsus v UNPLEASANT *to be d*, displicēre v. TO DISPLEASE.

**displeasure:** 1. offensio *to incur any one's d.*, in off. alicujus incurrere, Cic. *to feel d. and disgust at some things*, ad res aliquas off atque fastidium habere, Cic *Damn.*, offensiuncula *if you have felt slight d*, si offensiuncula facta est animi tui, Cic 2. offensa: *to incur the severest d*, gravissimam off contrahere, Suet ; subire, Coel. in Cic. 3. offensus animus, Hirt · [aliena et] offensa voluntas, Cic Nep 4. īra· v. ANGER Phr *to feel d. at any one*, alicui succensere· v. ANGRY (TO BE)

**disport** (*v.*): lūdo, si, sum, 3 *to d. (themselves) upon the sandy beach* (of birds), l. in arena, Virg ; v. TO PLAY, FROLICK.

**disposable:** 1. īdōneus (*suitable for the object in hand*) *to get together d legions*, id legiones comparare, Cic. 2. in expedīto, in promptu v. AVAILABLE.

**disposal:** I. *Arrangement* dispōsĭtio, ordĭnātio v. DISPOSITION, ARRANGEMENT. II. *Power, control:* 1. dītio (*absolute d., as of a ruler or other power*) *to be at any one's d*, alicujus in d. et potestate esse, Cic (who also has in ditionem with same sense) 2. arbĭtrium (in more gen sense) v. DISCRETION, PLEASURE. Phr. (*a*). *at any one's d*, pēnes (with *acc*), often in combination with potestas· "agri quorum penes Cn Pompeium omne judicium et potestas debet esse," Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 52 v POWER OF, IN THE. (*b*). *to leave or place at any one's d*, permitto, mīsi, etc · *he left the matter at the d of the people*, rem populo permisit, Liv.· Sall · *to place money at any one's d*, *permittere alicui pecuniam dispensandam cf. Nep Con. 4 (exponere [apenne] pecuniam is *to advance money by way of payment*)

**dispose:** I. *To arrange* dispōno, ordĭno, dīgĕro v. TO ARRANGE, ORDER, STATION. II. *To incline:* 1. inclīno, 1: *these things d. me to believe*, haec (mihi) animum inc. ut credam, Cic, Liv. : v TO INCLINE. 2. suādeo, si, sum, 2 (chiefly poet. in this sense, when it usu. takes an *acc.*). *natural affection d's me rather*, etc., me pietas s. potius (with *inf*), Ter. *the stars d. to slumber*, s (invitant, Ov) sidera somnos, Virg . Lucr. 3. fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (with subj animus, poet) Ov. 4. impello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 v TO IMPEL, INFLUENCE, INDUCE, and foll. art.

III. To dispose *of*. 1. e *to get rid of by selling* or *otherwise*: v TO SELL, (GET) RID OF. Phr · *to d of in marriage*, in matrimonium collocare, Cic. ; in conditionem collocare, Pl. (v. TO MARRY) *to d. of money*, pecuniam ponere, Cic *to d. of a controversy*, litem secare, Hor. (v TO SETTLE) *to d of a business*, rem conficere, Cic. *to d of anything to anybody*, aliquid alicui alienare, Ulp *how shall I d of this fellow*, quid faciam (de) hoc homine? Ter. *an immense amount of debt was d.d of (cleared off)*, exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, Liv. *to d of victuals*, obsorbēre (?) v TO GULP DOWN

**disposed** (*part adj*). 1 inclinātus (with ad) *somewhat d. to favour the Carthaginians*, inclinatior ad Poenos, Liv *a mind d to entertain suspicion*, mens ad suspicionem inc., Tac 2. prōpensus (with ad, in and *acc*, rarely *dat* · denoting *a natural leaning towards anything*) *somewhat too d to pleasurable indulgence*, paulo ad voluptates propensior, Cic. often = *well-disposed towards* · q. v. 3. prōnus (of *faulty disposition:* same constr as propensus) *too much d. to complaisance*, in obsequium plus aequo pr, Hor Cic

4. prōclīvis, e (also usu of a *faulty disposition* · with ad and *acc* · less freq with *dat*) *d. to wantonness*, pr ad lubidinem, Ter. in good sense *d to courtesy* ad comitatem pr, Cic For WELL DISPOSED, ILL-DISPOSED, see those artt. Phr. *I am d to think*, credidĕrim see L. G. § 430.

**disposer:** chiefly used as epith of deity rector, gŭbernātor, mŏdĕrātor (dispōsītor, Sen.). v. RULER.

**disposition:** I. *Arrangement*. dispōsĭtio, descriptio, etc · v. ARRANGEMENT. Esp. *of troops*. expr. by verb. *having made this d. of his forces*, acie ita instructa· *skilled in the d of his troops*, peritus aciei instruendae v TO ARRANGE II. *Natural bent of mind* · 1. nātūra *such is your (amiable) d*, quae tua est n. (the *kind* of d being implied in the context), Cic *to harmonise in character and d*, moribus et n congruere, Cic. *contrary to one's natural d.*, contra n suam, Liv. 2. indōles, is, *f.* (*natural constitution of mind*): *endowed with a good d*, bona ind praeditus, Cic But the word has a good sense by itself *he seems to be of good natural d*, videtur in eo esse indoles, Cic. ad Brut 1, 18, *med.* this is more fully expr. by virtutis indoles, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 3, *init* 3. ingĕnium (usu rather referring to *the intellect*: v MIND, GENIUS) *a son possessed of such an admirable d*, natus tali ing praeditus, Ter. *a shameless d*, ing inverecundum, Cic *a fickle d.*, mobile ing, Pl. 4. mens, mentis, *f.* (strictly *intellect*; but used also in more gen. sense) *a good (kind) d*, m bona, Liv . *a soft d (wanting fortitude)*, m mollis, Caes. *the ds of men towards him*, hominum erga se mentes, Suet 5. ānīmus (strictly *the emotional part of the mind* also, *the mind generally*): *a ready, prompt d*, a. alacer et promptus, Caes. B G. 3, 19, *fin.* (see the place)

6. hābĭtus, ūs, *m* (*state of feeling*): *such was the d of minds at Rome*, mc Romae h animorum fuit. Liv. Tac

7. vōluntas v INCLINATION. 8. mōres, um, *m.* : v. CHARACTER.

**dispossess:** I. Lit.: *to eject from property*: 1. pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 (*whether legally* or *violently* usu. with *abl*) : more fully, p. possessionibus, Cic *they (the settlers) d'd them of house and land*, pellebant domibus, exturbabant agris, Tac. *the law d'd the patricians of public land*, lex possesso agro patres pellebat, Liv. (in Quinct.) absol. Hor Od. 2, 18, 26. 2. expello, 3 (like pello). Join: expelli et ejici [e praedio], Cic 3. dētrūdo, si, sum, 3 (*violently*) *to d a person by force, of land*, de agro aliquem vi d., Cic. 4. deturbo, 1 (like preced) *to be d'd*, [certa re et] possessione deturbari, Cic

5. dējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (which also strictly implied violence · Cic Caec. 17) with de possessione, Cic. Join dejici detrudique, Cic. 6. exūo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *to d of hereditary property*, avitis bonis ex, Tac 7. dēmoveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 cf Cic Caec 17, 49 where however the word is not used technically. II. Fig *to deprive of*; esp *of an opinion* 1. ēvello, i, vulsum, 3 *to d people of so deeply rooted an opinion*, e. ex animis hominum tantam opinionem, Cic Clu 1, *fin.* (a little below he has convellere, extorquere, in sim sense), so, insitas opiniones evellere, opp to, novas opiniones inserere, Cic 2. ădimo, ēmi, emptum, 3 v. TO TAKE AWAY, DEPRIVE OF

**dispossure:** dispōsītūra (*of the atoms*) Lucr v ARRANGEMENT

**dispraise** (*subs*) vītŭpĕrium, Cic. · v BLAME.

**dispraise** (*v*) culpo, vītŭpĕro, 1 Cic v. TO BLAME

**disproof:** expr by verb v. TO DISPROVE.

**disproportion:** I. *Failure of strict proportion*. no exact word. Phr *there is a d. in the elements*, *partes male sunt temperatae inter se, partium temperamentum non est adhibitum v TO MIX, ADJUST (Sometimes inaequalitas may be precise enough v INEQUALITY.) II. *Want of harmony* or *symmetry* inconcinnitas v. INELEGANCE. Phr. *when there is a d between the parts of the body*, cum partes corporis inter se dissideant, Cic

**disproportionate** } 1. inaequā
**disproportioned** } lis, impar inter, will often be precise enough v UNEQUAL, ILL-MATCHED 2. inconcinnus (*awkward, wanting in symmetry*) v. INELEGANT. 3. expr by *compar.* and pro v. foll art

**disproportionately:** 1. expr by *compar* and pro *the loss was d large* (or *small*), numerus occisorum major (minor) quam pro numero pugnantium, etc v PROPORTION (IN) 2. sometimes inaequāliter, impăriter v UNEQUALLY.

**disprove:** 1. rĕfello, felli, 3 *if that had been false why did not your son d it?* si id falsum fuerat, filius cur non refellit? Ter Cic. 2. rēdarguo, ŭi, 3 *if ours can be more easily proved than those d d*, si nostra facilius probari quam illa redargui possunt, Cic 3. rĕvĭnco, vīci, victum, 3 (rare) *charges d d by facts*, crimina rebus revicta, Liv. Cic 4. confūto, rĕfūto, 1 v TO CONFUTE, REFUTE

**disputable:** contrōversus, disputābilis, e (rare) Sen v. CONTROVERTIBLE

**disputant:** 1. disputātor, *a subtle d*, d subtilis, Cic 2. (*opponent*) certātor (rare), Gell. (But more usu. expr. by verb *the d.s in that dialogue are*, etc , disputant in eo dialogo, etc. v. TO DISPUTE)

**disputation:** disputātio v. DISCUSSION.

**disputatious:** pugnax, disputandi avidus v CONTENTIOUS.

**disputatiously:** pugnācĭter, Cic.: v. CONTENTIOUSLY, OBSTINATELY

**disputatiousness:** 1. pugnācĭtas, 1 e. PUGNACITY, q v 2. perh contentiones *what d he showed*, *quantae in eo contentiones (erant) avoid d.*, *fuge contentiones · cf L. G. § 591

**dispute** (*subs.*) · 1. concertātio, controversia v. CONTROVERSY. 2. disceptātio. *a d. respecting words* (or, *to be settled by words*), verborum d., Liv Join disceptatio contentioque (the latter referring to the *heat* of discussion), Cic. 3. altercātio (more violent than disceptatio "non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio," Liv ): Cic v. ALTERCATION. 4. rixa (strictly, *a quarrel*, q. v.; also used in modified sense) Cic v FEUD 5. very often expr by verb *there is a d between*, etc, disputatur, ambigitur, inter, etc. · *during the d*, inter disputandum. *that is matter of d.*, id disputar potest · v. TO DISCUSS, DISPUTE. Phr.: *the matter is still in d.*, adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor.

**dispute** (v.): I. *To argue on opposite sides* 1. dispūto, discepto, dissĕro· v. TO DISCUSS 2. ambīgo, 3 (implying *uncertainty*) *to admit of being d'd*, naturam ambigendi habere, Cic. *it is d'd whether*, ambigitur utrum, etc, Hor. *to d. about truth*, amb de vero, Cic. II. *To call in question* in controversiam vŏco, addūco, Cic v CONTROVERSY. Sometimes nego will do v TO DENY III. *To quarrel respecting something* 1. ambīgo, 3 *to d. about boundaries*, de finibus amb, Ter; *concerning an estate*, de fundo, Liv 2. lītor, 1 *to d. about a hair*, de lana caprina 1, Hor. v TO QUARREL 3. altercor, 1 (*in a wrangling manner*). v TO WRANGLE 4. certo, 1 v TO CONTEND

**disputed** (*part adj*) controversus, *a d point of law*, controversum jus, Cic. Phr. *it is a d point*, ambigitur v TO DISPUTE.

**disputer** disputātor, Cic.

**disqualification**: 1. impĕdīmentum (*a hindrance of any kind*) *a legal d* (for the office of commissioner), legitimum i., Cic *natural d's*, naturalia impedimenta, Cic. v OBSTACLE. 2. exceptio (legal *t t.*) see Just Inst 4, 13, 11

**disqualify**: 1 impĕdio, 4 (in gen sense, *to hinder, prevent* · q v) *to be in no way d'd (thereby) from*, etc, nulla re impediri, quin, etc, Cic *to be d.'d by ill-health from, etc*, morbo (infirma valetudine) impediri quominus, etc, based on Cic. 2. excipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (legal *t t* *to declare to be d'd*) *the law declares such persons d'd*, lex eos ex, ne *or* quominus . . ., Cic. also used *impers*, excipitur (lege) . , cf. Cic. Balb. 20, *fin* 3. impĕdimento est, with *dat* of person cf preced art. (1). Phr *to d. a person for study*, reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen. *legally d'd* (as a citizen), capitis minŏri, Hor

**disquiet** (*subs*): 1. inquies, ētis, *f.*: *nightly d*, nocturna in, Plin. 2. inquiētūdo. Sen. 3. sollicitūdo: v. ANXIETY.

**disquiet** (*v*): 1. sollicĭto, 1 (*to render anxious*) cf Cic. de Sen *init.*: v. TO HARASS. 2. inquiēto (rare) Sen. Suet.

**disquieted** (*part. adj*) sollicĭtus, inquiētus. v. RESTLESS, TROUBLED.

**disquietude**; v. DISQUIET.

**disquisition**: disputātio v. DISCUSSION.

**disregard** (*subs*) 1. incūria (*absence of concern about*) · *great d. for virtue*, magna virtutis in, Cic in Anim 2. negligentia *d of ceremonies*, n. caeremoniarum, Liv v. NEGLECT. 3. despectio (*looking down upon*. rare) *a lofty d. for human opinions*, humanarum opinionum alta quaedam d, Cic. in Non. 4. dēlēctio (*as shown in conduct*) · *d. of the general good*, d. communis utilitatis, Cic. . v ABANDONMENT. Phr. *to show utter d for*, nihil pensi neque moderati habere, Sall.: omnino, penitus negligere . v. foll. art

**disregard** (*v*) 1. negligo, lexi, lectum, 3 *to d danger*, periculum n, Cic . *to d. rumour (outcry)*, rumores n, Cic. *to d. violence*, vim n., Tac. *to d. entreaties*, preces [surda aure] n, Prop. v TO NEGLECT 2. ōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to let go, through not caring for*): *to d.* (*show disregard for*) *piety and humanity*, pietatem et humanitatem o., Cic.. v. TO ABANDON. 3. contemno, tempsi, ptum, 3 (opp. to timeo, cupio) · *to d. the gods, riches*, divos, divitias c v. TO DESPISE. 4. nīhili, parvi, făcio, fēci, etc *to d. pain*, dolorem nihili f., Cic. v. TO VALUE, and cf L. G. § 281, *Obs.* 2. Phr. *religion is (utterly) d.'d*, sub pedibus jacet religio, Lucr.: Ov. *to d any one's interest*, alicujus commodi rationem non habere, Cic · v TO REGARD.

**disregardful**: negligens, incūriōsus · v. REGARDLESS.

**disrelish** (*subs*) · fastīdium (oft. *pl*): Hor . v DISGUST.

**disrelish** (*v*) 1. fastīdio, 4 *to d vegetables*, olus f, Hor 2. temno, psi, ptum, 3 (poet and stronger than the Eng.). *to d common fare*, vulgaria t, Hor Phr. *it makes one d his food*, fastidia movet (creat, Plin), si . . ., Hor. v DISGUST

**disreputable**: 1. infāmis, e *a d. son*, filius inf, Quint *a d life*, vita inf, Cic v INFAMOUS 2. flāgitiōsus v SCANDALOUS Phr · *d characters*, facinora, flagitia (abstr. for concr.), Sall

**disrepute**: infāmia v DISGRACE. Phr. *to be in d*, male audire, Cic

**disrespect**: negligentia v DISREGARD But usu expr by verb *to treat a person with d*, negligere; debitum honorem alicui non habere, parum honorifice uti (aliquo) v. TO RESPECT, RESPECTFULLY

**disrespectful**: 1. irrēvĕrens, ntis (late) Plin Ep Tert. 2. negligens, ntis (*not paying proper attention to*. not necessarily implying *any overt act*). *d to one's father*, n in patrem, Just 3. contūmax v. INSOLENT. 4. contūmēliōsus (stronger than the Eng) v INSULTING. Phr *to mention any one in a d manner*, aliquem contumeliae (opp to honoris) causa nominare, Cic *to speak in a d manner to any one*, aliquem parum honorifice appellare v RESPECTFUL Sometimes indēcōrus may be near enough *it is d to an old man not to give way to him*, indecorum est seni non de via decedere v UNBECOMING

**disrespectfully**: 1. parum vĕrēcunde *or* honorifice v RESPECTFULLY 2. irrēvĕrenter (late) Plin. Ep 3. contūmēliōsē v INSULTINGLY. Phr. *far be it from me to speak d. of him*, *absit ut quicquam illi de honore detraham . v TO DISPARAGE. See also CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

**disrobe**: vestitu exuo v TO STRIP.

**disruption**: I. Lit *Physical separation* 1. discīdium *to produce a d.*, d parere [et nexus exsolvere], Lucr Solin (more freq in sense II) 2. dīruptio, Sen 3. expr by verb *a d* (*of the land*) *is said to have taken place*, haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, Virg v. TO BURST ASUNDER II. Fig. *a division or schism* 1. discīdium *d's of family ties*, affinitatum d, Cic.: v. SEPARATION. 2. sējunctio v SEPARATION, RUPTURE

**dissatisfaction**: 1. displĭcentia (*the state of ill-contentedness with anything*). *d with oneself*, sui d, Sen. 2. stŏmachus (*vexation, ill-temper*) · *a letter full of d and complaints*, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic 3. mŏlestia v. ANNOYANCE. 4. *to feel d*, expr by verb poenītet me alicujus rei v. DISSATISFIED (TO BE) See also DISCONTENT.

**dissatisfied** (*part adj.*): male (parum) contentus v. DISCONTENTED Chiefly with verb *to be*: (1) poenītet, ŭit, 2 (with *acc* of subject and *gen.* of object) *it was evident the senate were d. with the magistrates*, poenitere magistratuum senatum apparebat, Liv Cic (2) displĭceo, 2 (with *dat* of subject) v DISPLEASED (TO BE). (3) taedet, pertaesum est, 2 (same constr. as poenitet · implying *weariness, and so vexation*). v. SICK OF (TO BE).

**dissatisfy**: non (parum, male) sātisfăcio, 3 v. TO SATISFY. See also DISSATISFIED.

**dissatisfying** (*adj.*) vānus, ināni s v EMPTY, VAIN Phr. . *there is something d. in human happiness*, curtae nescio quid semper abest rei, Hor.; medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid, Lucr

**disseat**: v. UNSEAT.

**dissect**: I. *Medically*. 1. insĕco, cui, ctum, 1: more fully, corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos ins., Plin. 19, 5, 26. Join insecare atque aperire corpora, Gell. 2. incīdo, di, sum, 3: corpora mortuorum inc., Cels. 3. ăpĕrio, ui, rtum, 4: v. *supr.*

II. Fig *to examine minutely* persĕco, 1 *in the same manner* (viz. *a, surgeons*) *to d the natures of things*, eodem modo rerum naturas persecare aperire, dividere, Cic Acad 2, 39, 122 v TO EXAMINE

**dissection**: I. *Medical* 1. ăpertio "apertio quam Graeci anatomiam dicunt," Coel Aur ct Gell 10, 10, from which passage it appears that no Latin subs was then in use 2. *incīsio Forcell s v. 3. expr by verb (the preferable mode, except in med Lat.) *by d it was discovered, etc*, insectis aperti que humanis corporibus repertum est, Gell II. Fig *minute examination*. exāctio v. ANALYSIS.

**dissector**: ănātŏmicus, Macr

**disseize**: possessione dētrūdo, dējicio v TO DISPOSSESS

**dissemble**: 1. dissīmŭlo, 1 (opp. to simulo, which is *to make a pretence of anything*). *to d fear*, metum d, Hor. also absol, as opp to fateri, Cic v. TO DISGUISE 2. obtĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to hide a thing*) v. TO CLOAK Join. dissimulare et obtegere, Cic 3. praetendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (*to put a plausible face on anything*). v TO CLOAK.

**dissembler**: dissīmŭlātor, Hor Sall

**dissemblingly**: 1. dissīmŭlanter, Cic Ov. 2. ex dissimulato, Sen.

**disseminate**: 1. sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3 *to d. rumours*, rumores s, Virg Liv 2. dissĕro, sēvi, sītum, 3 Tac 3. dissēmĭno, 1 (*to scatter as seed*) Join spargere ac disseminare (memoriam), Cic. 4. sēmino, 1 (rare) Lact.

**dissemination**: expr. by verb *by the d. of reports*, rumores serendo v. preced. art (Disseminatio evangelii is found in Tert)

**disseminator**: sātor Liv.

**dissension**: dissensio, dissīdium v. DISAGREEMENT, DISCORD.

**dissent** (*v*) · I. *To disagree*: dissentio, dissideo v TO DISAGREE, DIFFER II. Specially, *to d. from an established church* Phr.. *to d from the Lutheran church*, *a Lutherano cultu dissidere, sese separare, segregare · v. TO DIFFER, SEPARATE.

**dissent** (*subs*) · I. In gen sense dissensio, v DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: *to express d* (1) dissentio, 4 · v TO DISAGREE (2) rĕnuo, 1, 3 (strictly, *by a nod or gesture*). *to express d., and deny repeatedly*, r. atque negitare, Hor. (3) reclāmo, 1 (*by loud shouts*) · *strong d. was expressed from his speech*, ejus oratione vehementer reclamatum est, Cic. (who has also acclamo in same sense) (4). nĕgo, nēgĭto, 1 v TO DENY. II. In special sense, *d from an established religion* nearest word, dissīdium v. DISRUPTION

**dissenter**. qui dissĭdet; in *pl.* dissĭdentes · v TO DISSENT (II)

**dissentient** (*adj*) chiefly in phr., *without a d. voice*, *nemine dissentiente, ut dicitur (better omnibus ad unum consentientibus) in somewhat similar sense Cic. has, sine ulla pastoricia fistula, Att 1, 16, 6; *nullo reclamante.

**dissentient** (*subs.*) qui dissentit; in *pl.*, dissentientes, v. TO DISSENT.

**dissertation**: 1. disputātio, dissertātio (not used *of the book, but its matter*): Plin 2. commentātio: *Aristotle's d. on the nature of animals*, c. Aristotelis de natura animalium, Plin. v. TREATISE. 3. schŏla (*f*): cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8.

**disserve**: incommŏdo, nŏceo, obsum v. TO INJURE, DISOBLIGE.

**disservice**: incommŏdum: v. DISADVANTAGE, INJURY.

**dissever**: v. SEVER.

**dissimilar**: dissīmĭlis, dispar: v UNLIKE.

**dissimilarity**: dissīmĭlĭtūdo, Cic. · v. UNLIKENESS, DIFFERENCE.

**dissimulation**: dissīmŭlātio (*the*

*act of pretending* not *to be what you are* correl. to simulatio, *pretence*) Cic Phr. *without d*, apertē, sincērē, sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic. v. SINCERELY *skulled in d*, dissimulator, Sall.

**dissipate:** I. *To disperse* 1. dissīpo, 1 *to d. gnawing cares*, d. curas edaces, Hor 2. discutio, 3 v TO DISPEL, DISPERSE II. *To waste* (a fortune) dissīpo, profundo, lācēro, etc v TO SQUANDER

**dissipated** (*adj*) 1. dissolūtus (lit *ungoverned*, hence *disposed for pleasure and indulgence* poet) *a d. spendthrift*. nepos d, Hor *fit (only) for d ease*, d in otia natus, Ov 2. dissolūtus, sōlūtus (less freq) v DISSOLUTE 3. libidinōsus (*given up to sensual indulgences*) Join luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, Nep (of Alcibiades) 4. luxūriōsus (*taken up with pleasures*) Cic. Nep Phr. *a d. person*, nepos, ganeo, Cic v. DEBAUCHEE.

**dissipation:** I. *Dispersion* dissipātio. Cic II. *Gay, vicious life* 1. (immodicae) vōluptātes, um, f. (*enjoyments*, esp *of a sensual kind*) Cic v PLEASURE 2. libidines, um, f. (*sensual pleasures*). v. LUST, WANTONNESS 3. intemperantia (with some defining word) int libidinum, Cic. 4. perh *ludus* immodicus atque solutus v AMUSEMENT

**dissociable:** v. UNSOCIABLE

**dissociate:** dissocio, sējungo, sēpāro. v TO SEPARATE

**dissociation:** sējunctio, dissŏciātio v. SEPARATION.

**dissoluble:** dissōlūbilis, e Cic v. SOLUBLE

**dissolute:** 1. dissōlūtus *the most d of all men*, omnium hominum dissolutissimus, Cic *the d habits of the Greeks*, d consuetudo Graecorum, Cic 2. sōlūtus *d character*, s mores, Just 3. discinctus (poet) v. DISSIPATED 4. perditus v. ABANDONED 5. corruptus v CORRUPT 6. luxūriōsus v LUXURIOUS

**dissolutely:** 1. luxūriōsē *with the lewd to live d*, cum libidinosis l. vivere, Cic 2. immŏdĕrātē v. INTEMPERATELY. (Dissolutē is not found in this sense)

**dissoluteness:** mores dissoluti v DISSOLUTE See also DISSIPATION

**dissolution:** I. *Break up.* 1. dissōlūtio *death is the d. of nature*, mors est d naturae, Cic *the d. of the empire*, d. imperii, Tac. 2. interĭtus, ūs v DESTRUCTION II. *Formal termination of an engagement* inductio (i. e *the cancelling of a written contract*) or better expr. by verb *to demand the d of a contract*, postulare ut inducatur locatio (v TO CANCEL) *to announce the d of a partnership*, societatem diremptam esse proscribere, significare v TO DISSOLVE Phr. *a d of marriage*, divortium (v DIVORCE) *a d. of the marriage contract is caused by divorce, death, etc*, dirimitur matrimonium divortio, morte, etc, Paul. Dig *d. of marriage by confarreation*, diffarreatio, Fest.: v. DIVORCE

**dissolve:** A Trans. I. *To melt away* dissolvo, solvo, līquĕfăcio. v. TO MELT. II. *To break up, cause to perish.* dissolvo, interrimo, perdo v. TO BREAK UP, DESTROY. III. *To do away with a formal contract* 1. dirrimo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *to d a matrimonial contract*, matrimonium d, Paul. Dig *to d. a partnership* (of any kind), societatem d, Cic. 2. indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to draw the style across:* only of *written* contracts) Cic. v. TO CANCEL, TO BREAK OFF. B. Intrans. *to melt away* līquesco, solvor, dissolvor v. TO MELT. Phr. *to d. in joy*, in gaudia resolvi, Sil.

**dissonance:** dissŏnantia (as mus. t. t.): Quich. (In ordinary language, better expr. by *adj.*): *to make a d. in singing*, dissonum quid cantare: v. foll. art.

**dissonant:** dissŏnus: v. DISCORDANT.

**dissuade:** 1. dissuādeo, si, sum, 2 (with ne; in late writers *inf.*. also direct *acc of thing dissuaded from*) *to d. your acceptance of a law*, d. ne hanc legem accipiatis, Gracch in Cic *to d dying*, d mori, Sen *to d. the passing of a law*, legem d., Cic. 2. dēhortor, 1 (with ne and *subj* also *inf*, or *abl.* with a, ab) *to d. any one from giving*, d aliquem ne det, l'er.; with *inf.*, Cato Tac *to d from any course*, d. ab aliqua re, Sall v TO DISCOURAGE (II)

3. expr. by suādeo, hortor, and negative words *he d.d the king very strongly from declaring war*, *regi vehementissime suasit ne bellum indiceret v TO ADVISE 4. āvŏco, abstrāho, etc v. TO DIVERT 5. dēpello, pūli, pulsum, 3 *to d a person from* (*carrying out*) *what he has undertaken*, aliquem de suscepta causa d, Cic *he could not d her from*, d. eam non potuit quin, etc, Tac.

**dissuader:** dissuāsor, Cic. Liv.

**dissuasion:** dissuāsio, Cic (More freq expr. by verb v. TO DISSUADE.)

**dissuasively:** expr by verb *he spoke d before the people*, verba fecit apud populum et dissuasit; concionatus est ad populum, dissuadendo, etc.. v TO DISSUADE

**dissyllabic:** 1. dīsyllăbus, *a d word*, vox disyllaba Quint 2. disyllăbus, Varr Phr. *d nouns*, nomina quae duabus syllabis enuntiantur, Col (in Quich.)

**dissyllable:** 1. vox dīsyllăba, Quint. 2. disyllăbon, i, *n* (δισύλλαβον), Lucil in Non. 3. expr. by *adj*. *these four feet are d's*, disyllabi quatuor hi (pedes) sunt, Don

**distaff:** cōlus, ūs and i, *f* Ov Plin Mart (For fig sense, v. SPINDLE)

**distance** (*subs*) I. *Interval of remoteness:* 1. distantia (in Cic *difference*. q v.) Plin 2. spātium, *beams separated by equal d's*, trabes paribus intermissae sp, Caes *d of time*, sp temporis, Cic Caes. 3. longum quītas (*remoteness of place* or *time*) *on account of the d, all news is very late in coming*, propter l tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. v. LENGTH. 4. with the verb *to be*, absum *to be at a d of two days' journey*, abesse bidui, Cic v. DISTANT. Phr *at or from a d*: (1). longē (*at a great d*) *what is the d from here to . . .*, quam l est hinc ad, etc., Cic. (2). prŏcul (*within sight*): *to hurl missiles from a d*, tela procul (implying a greater d. than eminus, but less than longe) conicere, Cic (v. FAR). (3). ēminus (opp. to cominus, which is *at close quarters*) *the contest was waged at a d.*, eminus pugnabatur, Caes. II. *The parts of a picture which represent more remote objects* nearest term perh rēcessus, ūs, or quae recedunt (in pictura), but these expressions strictly refer to the optical illusion by which an object in a picture appears to *stand back*, as opp to *standing out* (eminere) from the plane see Quint. 2, 17, 21 in same sense, abscedentia, ium, Vitr. III *Hauteur, coldness* 1. frīgus, ŏris, *n* (*on the part of a great man towards a dependant*) Hor Sen v DISFAVOUR.

2. rēvĕrentia (*the proper d. to be observed by an inferior*) v. RESPECT Phr.. *to treat a friend with d.* (*turn your back upon him*), a. amicum, Ov.; more strongly, aversari aspectum alicujus, Tac *erga amicum minus familiariter* (superbe, if *hauteur* is meant) se gerere; if *on his return from some journey*, excipere. *to keep at a d*, arcēre: v. TO KEEP OFF.

**distance** (*v.*): sūpĕro, 1 (with cursu), praecurro, antĕverto, 3 v. TO OUTSTRIP.

**distant:** I. *Separated by any interval:* 1. distans, ntis (*of space* or *time*). *beams d. two feet from each other*, trabes d. inter se binos pedes, Caes. 2. disjunctus *in widely d. places*, locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, Cic. 3. with verb *to be*, absum, fui, esse *to be very far d. from any one*, longissime ab ab aliquo, Cic *to be d two, three, days' journey*, bidui (*sc.* iter) *or* biduum, tridui *or* triduum ab., Cic. 4. like preced disto, 1 (referring to *the interval between two objects mutually*, whereas abesse denotes the *distance of one object from something else*): *to be 50 ft d from each other*, quinquaginta pedes d, Caes *to be two far d from*, nimium d (with *abl*), Hor. *to be d from each other in chronological date*, aetate d, Quint (N B Disto is not used to denote distance of space *between persons*, for which use absum) II. *Remote.*

1. longinquus *d nations*, l. nationes, Caes. v REMOTE 2. expr. by means of the words given under (I.), with some qualifying word see examples. III. *Displaying unfriendliness* parum (minus) familiāris; parum suāvis, jūcundus. v FAMILIAR, CORDIAL Phr *to treat in a d manner*, aversari· v. DISTANCE IV. Of relationship longinquus (?) see foll art (II).

**distantly:** I. Of space v DISTANCE (I *fin*) II. Of *remote connexion* Phr *d related to the king*, *regi longinqua cognatione (affinitate, of *connexion by marriage*), conjunctus (cf Nep. pref. 7, "*propinqua* cognatione conjunctus") v REMOTELY. III. *With hauteur, without friendliness*: satis cum frigore (*of the great*), parum familiariter; minus comiter atque amice v. FAMILIARLY

**distaste:** fastidium (esp. *of food*) ōdium v DISLIKE, DISGUST

**distasteful:** I. Of the palate. 1. expr. by means of sāpio, etc. · *the (very) turbot is d*, ml rhombus sapit, Juv *the costly old Alban (wine) is d to him*, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus displicet, Juv. (stronger is vina exspuere *to reject it with disgust*) 2. tēter (taet), tra, trum: v. NAUSEOUS Phr.. *to find homely fare d.*, vulgaria temnere (fastidire), Hor II In other senses ōdiōsus, injūcundus, ingrātus: v. DISAGREEABLE

**distastefulness:** I. To the palate sapor amarus, injucundus, teter: v. TASTE. II. In other senses injūcunditas v. UNPLEASANTNESS

**distemper** (*subs*): I Strictly, *undue or disproportionate mixture* intemperies, ēi, *f.*: esp of *weather* v. INCLEMENCY. II. (The usual sense) *a malady*, esp *in animals* · 1. morbus (gen term for *all diseases of men* or *animals*) · Varg v. DISEASE, MURRAIN. *Having the d*, morbĭbus, Sen.; morbōsus, Cato · Var 2. lues, is, *f* (chiefly poet., and used only of *a wide-spread d*) Virg. 3. scābies, ēi, *f.*: i. e. THE MANGE, q. v.

**distemper** (*v.*): confundo, corrumpo, etc v. TO CONFUSE, DISORDER.

**distemperature:** intemperies ēi, *f.* · v. DISTEMPER (I.).

**distempered:** I. *Having the distemper* morbōsus, morbĭdus v DISTEMPER (II) II *Disordered:* male sānus, aegei, aegrōtus v. DISEASED, DISORDERED. Phr *like a d. dream*, velut aegri somnia, Hor.

**distend:** 1. tendo, tĕtendi, tensum and tum, 3 *to d. sails*, vela t, Virg.: *the sinews become d'd* (*swollen*), tenduntur nervi, Col 2. inflo, 1 (*by blowing*): v. TO INFLATE 3. distendo, di, etc, 3 (poet.): *d.'d udders*, distenta ubera, Virg. 4. (*to be* or *become d'd*), intūmesco, tūmui, 2. v. TO SWELL.

**distention:** 1. distentus, ūs, Plin. 3. inflātio v INFLATION (More freq. expr by verb: by *d. of the skin*, distenta cute: v. preced. art.).

**distich:** distichon, i, *n.* (δίστιχον) *to write d.s*, disticha scribere, Mart. Suet.

**distil:** I Intrans.: destillo stillo, 1 v. TO DROP, TRICKLE. II Trans *To let fall drop by drop*: 1 stillo, 1: *to d. a dew from the eyes*

rorem ex oculis st., Hor. **2.** destillo, 1 (in same sense) Plin **3.** sūdo, exsūdo, 1: v. TO EXUDE ||I. Chem *t. t.. to extract by distillation*, *destillo, 1 M. L. (For less precise language, cōquo, dēcōquo, excōquo, may be sufficiently near.)

**distillation:** |. *The act of dripping* destillātio, Plin. Cels ||I. *That which drips*. stillicīdium, Lucr perh. ros, rōris, *m* (applicable to any *dew-like distillation*) more precisely ros stillans, cf Ov. M. II, 57, or simply stilla, v DROP ||I. As chem *t. t.* *destillātio, quod destillātum est: v TO DISTIL. Phr. *brandy is a d from wine*, *aqua vitae ex vino decoquitur destillando.

**distiller:** (?) destillātor (the word appears necessary to avoid verboseness)

**distinct:** |. *Different, clearly separated from others* **1.** ālius. *the distinct duties of a lieutenant are d from those of a commander-in-chief*, aliae sunt legati partes atque [aliae] imperatoris, Cic. v DIFFERENT. **2.** (sometimes) proprius (*peculiar*) *to call all things by their own d. names*, res omnes suis certis ac pr. vocabulis nominare, Cic. **3.** sēpārātus. v. SEPARATE ||. Of the senses, *clear* **1.** clārus *very d distinctions*, clarissimae litterae, Cic. **2.** līquidus, candidus v. CLEAR Phr. *in a d. voice*, clare, Hor. v CLEARLY. (N B Not distinctus, except of *style*: Quint has sermo purus, dilucidus, *distinctus*, i. e. *well, clearly arranged*.)

**distinction:** |. *The act of distinguishing* **1.** distinctio *the d. of false and true*, d. veri a falso, Cic. *of right and wrong*, d. justorum injustorumque, Cic **2.** expr by verb *to be skilled in the d. of things similar*, in rebus distinguendis peritum esse. v. TO DISTINGUISH ||. *That which distinguishes one thing from another*. **1.** discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.. let there be this d. between, etc*, sit hoc d. inter, etc., Cic. *without d. of sex*, sine ullo sexus d., Suet **2.** distinctio Cic Sen. v DIFFERENCE Phr.. (*a*). *without d.* (1). prōmiscuus: *things divine and human without d.*, divina atque humana pr., Sall *to throw open the consulate without d.* (of orders), consulatum pr facere, Liv. (2). prōmiscuē· *to put all grown up people to the sword without d*, omnes puberes interficere pr., Liv (where the adj. could not be used) (3). passim Just. Stat. Join passim fortuitoque, Quint.: v. CONFUSEDLY (*b*). *there is a d. between*, interest inter, etc. v. DIFFERENCE. (*c*). *to draw a d.*, discernere, dijudicare· v. TO DISTINGUISH. ||I. *A mark of honour*. **1.** hŏnor, hŏnos, ōris, *m.* v. HONOUR. **2.** insigne, is, *n.* (*a mark, badge*) *the mark and d. of rank*, indicium atque insignis fortunae, Cic *the fasces and (other) consular d.s*, fasces atque consularia insignia, Vell *the d.s of (due to) merit*, ins. virtutis, Cic **3.** dēcus, ŏris, *n.: according to a person's d. in war*, prout aetas, prout d. bellorum, Tac. Cic. v. GLORY, PRIDE. **4.** nōbilitas (esp *of rank*): v. NOBILITY *very worthy of d.*, nobilitate dignissimus, Vell. **5.** ornāmentum: v ORNAMENT. Phr.· *a person of d.*, nōbilis (homo): v NOBLE, DISTINGUISHED.

**distinctive:** proprius: v. DISTINCT (I, 2). *A d badge*, insigne· v. MARK, DISTINCTION (III).

**distinctively:** propriē. v. PECULIARLY.

**distinctiveness:** propriētas v. PECULIARITY.

**distinctly:** |. *Separately:* sēpārātim v SEPARATELY ||. *Clearly* clārē, līquidē, perspicuē, etc.. v. CLEARLY. |||. *In distinct words:* disertē v. EXPRESSLY.

**distinctness:** clāritas: v. CLEARNESS perspicuitas: v. CLEARNESS

**distinguish:** |. *To mark as being different:* **1.** distinguo, xi, ctum, *3 to be d'd by their tails* (of apes), caudis distingui, Plin **2.** insigmio, 4 (late) *mullets are d'd by* , mulli insigniuntur (with *abl*), Plin. **3.** signo, 1 v. TO MARK ||. *To know apart* **1.** internosco, nōvi, nōtum, *3 things which cannot be d'd from false*, quae a falsis internosci non possunt, Cic *to (be able to) d twins*, geminos int., Cic **2.** dignosco, nōvi, 3 (not in Cic) *to d. straight from crooked*, curvo d. rectum, Hor. *to d master and slave*, dominum ac servum d., Tac |||. *To separate by exercise of the judgment* **1.** sēcerno, crēvi, tum, *3 the flattering friend may be d'd from the true*, secerni blandus amicus a vero potest, Cic *to d. justice from injustice*, justo s. iniquum, Hor. **2.** distinguo, *3 (as the result of mental consideration) to d. the will from the deed*, voluntatem a facto d., Cic *to d. true from false*, vera a falsis, (vero falsum, Hor) d., Cic. Join dijudicare atque distinguere, distinguere atque dividere, Cic **3.** dijūdico, 1 (implying *careful judgment*): Cic. (v *supr* 1) **4.** dīvido, vīsi, vīsum, *3* (rare in this sense). *to d. a good law from a bad one*, legem bonam a mala d., Cic. (and v *supr.* 2) **5.** discerno, *3* v TO DISCERN. **6.** sējungo, sēpāro v. TO SEPARATE |V. *To honour*. **1.** dēcōro, 1 *to d a person with special honours*, d. aliquem singularibus honoribus, Cic. **2.** orno, 1 *to d a person with signal favours*, or aliquem maximis beneficiis, Cic Join augere atque ornare, Cic.. v. TO HONOUR, and DISTINGUISHED V. In reflect sense, to d. *oneself*. v. TO DISPLAY. **1.** conspicior, spectus, *3* (lit *to let oneself be seen*): *to d. himself by doing such an exploit*, conspici dum tale faceret, Sall **2.** clāresco, ui, *3 (to become famous) they can more easily d themselves in perilous times*, facilius inter anceps tempora clarescunt, Tac. **3.** inclāresco, ui, 3. Suet Plin. **4.** ēmīneo, ēnīteo, 2 v. DISTINGUISHED (II., Phr.)

**distinguished** (*part. adj.*): |. *Marked in any way* **1.** insignis, e (usu with the notion of *ornament*): *Phoebus d by his locks*, crinibus insignis Phoebus, Ov.. Tac (cf. Ger. 31) **2.** expr by abl of quality (L G. § 318): *this bird is d by a hooked beak, long claws*, *hic avis adunco est rostro, praelongis unguibus. ||. *Famous:* **1.** clārus, inclȳtus *or* inclītus (poet) v FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS. **2.** nōtus (in this sense poet.): *d for a paternal affection*, n animi paterni, Hor. Stat. **3.** ēgrēgius, eximius v EMINENT. |||. *Of high rank or dignity* amplus. *of most d family*, amplissimo genere natus, Caes B G. 4, 12: *a d. family*, a (yet honesta) familia, Cic. Mur. 7. Phr. *to be d.*: (1) ēnīteo, 2 *to be d. by the knowledge of various arts*, e. scientia variarum artium, Plin. *Athens was d. almost among all nations*, Athenae prope cunctis (in) gentibus enitebant, Cic: v TO DISPLAY (oneself) (2) ēmineo, 2 *Demosthenes is d. in every branch of eloquence*, D. in omni genere dicendi e, Cic (3) praesto, excello, etc v. TO EXCEL Phr *to be d above all*, omnes supereminere, Virg *he was d. for his arms and his horses*, arma (ejus) et equi conspiciebantur, Liv

**distort:** |. Lit.: of the body; **1.** distorqueo, si, tum, 2: *to d. one's countenance*, os sibi d., Ter.. Quint. **2.** dētorqueo, 2 chiefly so used in *p. part.*: v. DISTORTED. **3.** dēprāvo, 1 Plin ||. Fig.: *to pervert* **1.** dētorqueo, 2 (not distorqueo in this sense) *to d. words, looks, into ground of accusation*, verba, voltus, in crimen d., Tac **2.** dēprāvo, 1, *to d (a story) by ill narrating*, male narrando d., Ter **3.** interprĕtor. 1 (with male, perverse) *to d. (put a bad construction on) good words*, bene dicta male int., Cic (Tac. appears to use interpretari absol in this sense "conferre injurias et interpretando accendere," Agr. 15.)

**distorted** (*part. adj.*). **1.** distortus *d. legs*, d crura, Hor.. *d. by gout*, podagra d., Sen . Cic. **2.** dētortus. *d. parts of the body*, d. partes corporis, Cic. **3.** prāvus (*natura ally ill-formed*): *d ankles*, p. tali, Hor. v. CROOKED.

**distortion:** distortio, Cic. (More usu. expr. by verb v. TO DISTORT) See also PERVERSION.

**distract:** |. *To draw off the attention, divert* **1.** distrāho, xi, ctum, *3 (to draw in different directions). to d. the industry of the orator*, oratoris industriam in plura studia d., Cic. Tac **2.** distringo, nxi, ctum, *3* (like preced) *to d the attention of the Romans*, ad distinendos Romanos, Liv *he was d'd by a variety of things*, d. (eum) multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr. **3.** distĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (strictly, *to keep or hinder from doing something*) · *to be d d by the multitude of trials*, multitudine judiciorum distineri, Cic. *by what (an amount of) engagements I am d'd*, quanta occupatione distinear, Cic *to be d. d by grief*, distineri [et divelli] dolore, Cic **4.** āvŏco, 1 *a voice d's me more than a noise*, magis mihi vox avocare videtur, quam crepitus, Sen. v. TO DIVERT. ||. *To derange* the mind chiefly in *p. part.*: v. DISTRACTED. (See also *supr.* 3.)

**distracted** (*part adj*): |. *Occupied and divided in mind* distentus, distinctus v preced, art. ||. *Mentally discomposed, deranged* **1.** āmens, ntis *d with fright*, a. terrore, Liv Virg Join: amens et attonitus, Curt **2.** vēcors, rdis *d. by love for a woman*, mulieris amore v., Tac. *panic-stricken and d.*, pavidi v que, Just *d with guilt and fear*, scelere et metu v Tac. v MAD **3.** mente ălienātus. v. DERANGED Phr *to be d. with love for any one*, deperire (with *acc.*), misere, perdite amare (v. TO LOVE) *to go almost d. for joy*, gaudio paene desipere, Cic

**distractedly:** āmens (in agr with subject see L. G. § 343) *d he directs his steps to the shore*, cursu amens ad litora tendit, Virg.

**distracting** (*adj*) · mōlestus *more d to me is a noise which, etc*, molestior est mihi sonus qui, etc, Sen v ANNOYING, TROUBLESOME Phr *to be more d*, magis avocare (*sc* a studiis), Sen Ep. 56 (see the place).

**distraction:** |. *A drawing off of the attention* **1.** āvŏcātio *the noises which go on around me without d*, ea quae me sine a. circumstrepunt, Sen **2.** *distractio animi cf. TO DISTRACT. **3.** more freq. expr. by verb *amid all this d.*, interea dum sic occupationibus distineor. v. TO DISTRACT. ||. *That which draws off the attention* āvŏcāmentum v. DIVERSION |||. *Insanity* · insānia, mens ălienāta v MADNESS. Phr.. *to love to d* v DISTRACTED (*fin.*).

**distrain:** expr. by *p. part.* of committo (*to forfeit*) *to d upon a person by seizing anything*, aliquid commisso vindicare (tollere), Marc Dig 39, 4, 16, § 8 *to be seized on the same ground*, in commissum cadere, ib § 1. The *act.* committere is simply *to forfeit* q. v Sometimes vendo (in pass sense veneo) may be near enough. cf. Dig. l. c., "nec vendendus est is servus qui in commissum cecidit, sed," etc

**distraint:** nearest single word prob. vendĭtio cf. Gai. Inst. 2, 154. Phr.: *to levy d.* (as done by *a publican for non-payment of dues*), commisso vindicare (v. preced. art) *to order a d. to be levied*, constituere ut liceat bona alicujus vendere, Gai (in R. and A)

**distraught** āmens. v. DISTRACTED.

**distress** (subs.): |. *Suffering, affliction:* **1.** aerumna (defined by Cic. as, aegritudo laboriosa, i. e. *suffering accompanied with trouble or affliction*): *what d. you have released me from*, me ex quanta aerumna extraxeris, Ter. **2.** miseria (often *pl.*) · Cic.: v. AFFLICTION, MISERY. **3.** dŏlor, ōris

(gen term for *suffering, of mind* or *body*) v GRIEF, PAIN 4. mŏlestia (esp in *pl*) *to relieve a person's d* (by reasoning with him), aliquem a molestiis abducere, Cic *to recover from d and anxiety*, molestias et sollicitudines deponere, Cic. v VEXATION 5. angustiae v STRAITS, DIFFICULTY. 6 angor, ōris (*acute grief* or *suffering*) Cic Suet Phr *to succour* (*troops*) *in d*, laborantibus succurrere, Cic (v. TO SUFFER) *a cry of d*, querela, ejulatio, vox miserabilis (v LAMENTATION), quiritatio and quiritatus v CRY (IV 5).

**II.** *Straitened circumstances* 1. angustiae, ārum *brought into circumstances of great d.*, in summas adductus, Cic also in *sing*, Tac. v. DIFFICULTY, STRAITS 2. ēgestas v DESTITUTION 3. ĭnŏpia v WANT

**III.** *Seizure of goods*. v DISTRAINT.

**distress** (*v*) 1 ango, xi, ctum (*keenly to annoy and render anxious*) *to be d d*, angi animo, Cic, angi animi, Pl Join angere et sollicitum habere aliquem; angere atque sollicitare, Cic.

2. sollicito, 1 (*to render anxious*): Cic (v *supp*) 3. afflicto, 1 (chiefly with *pron refl*, or as *pass*) *to d oneself* (*greatly*), sese af, Sall. Cic. *to be very greatly d'd*, acerbissime afflictari, Cic 4. crŭcio, 1 (strictly, *to torture*. q v) Cic. See also foll. art.

**distressed** (*part. adj*): 1. aeger, gra, grum (esp poet) *d. with cares*, a curis, Virg. *d. in mind*, a. animi, Liv 2. sollĭcĭtus v. ANXIOUS 3. afflictus (*lit, cast down*, hence, *in severe distress*) *to be in a more d condition*, afflictiore conditione esse, Cic *d mortals*, at mortales, Tib Join afflictus et jacens, Cic 4 miser, ĕra, ĕrum v. WRETCHED Phr *to be d.*, angi, sollicitari, sese afflictare, etc.. v. TO DISTRESS

**distressful**: v. DISTRESSING.

**distressing**: 1. ācerbus: v. BITTER. *very d.*, peracerbus, Plin. jun. 2. afflictus v. DISTRESSED (3). 3. miser. v. WRETCHED. 4. grăvis, e v. GRIEVOUS 5. importūnus *sad and painful disorder*, imp. acutusque morbus, Cic v. PAINFUL.

**distressingly**: mĭsĕrē, mĭsĕrābĭlĭter v. PITEOUSLY

**distribute**: **I.** In gen. sense 1. distrĭbuo, ī, ūtum, 3: *to d. money*, argentum d., Ter.; with *dat.*, militi, Caes *to d. the soldiers among the legions*, milites in legiones d, Caes *he did the rest of the people into five classes*, reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, Cic. 2. dīvīdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3 (less freq) · *to d. and circulate bills*, d passim et pervulgare tabulas, Cic *to d. kisses*, oscula d., Hor. 3. dispertio, 4 (*to break up and share*) *to d the recruits among the legions*, tirones inter legiones d, Auct B. Afr. *to d (quarter) the army through the fortified towns*, exercitum per oppida d, Liv *to d. money to the jurors*, pecuniam judicibus d, Cic (N B. The deponent form also occurs) 4. describo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to lay out and apportion*): v TO ALLOT. 5. partior, 4 v. TO DIVIDE. 6. digĕro, gessi, gestum, 3: v. TO ARRANGE. 7. dīlargior, 4 (*to d. lavishly*): Cic. **II.** In certain special senses · Phr · *to d the voting tablets* (*to electors*, or *jurors*), tabulas, suffragia dribere, Cic *to d. type*, typos discutere, Orell.

**distribution**: partītio, distrĭbūtio, largītio (*lavish*), Cic. (But usu. better expr. by verb *commissioners for d. of lands*, triumviri agris dividendis *after the d. of the spoil*, praeda dispertita; *after the voting tablets*, diribitis tabellis v. TO DISTRIBUTE.) Diribitio (with ref. to *voting tables*) occurs in Symmach.

**distributor**: 1. distrĭbūtor. Apul. 2. dīvīsor (esp. applied to those *who distributed bribes*): Cic. 3. dīrĭbītor (*of voting-tables*). Cic.

**distributive**: **I.** In gen. sense: **expr.** by verb, *d. justice*, *genus justitiae distributum*. **II.** As gram. *t t* *distributivus

**distributively**: *per distributionem (Cic has distribute in somewhat diff sense.)

**district**: **I.** *A tract of country* 1. rēgio, ōnis, *f* · *Rome was formerly divided into four d s*, Roma olim in quatuor regiones dividebatur, Suet. Tac see also COUNTRY. 2. tractus, ūs (*an extent* of country) *the d of Venafrum*, t Venafranus, Cic Hor. 3. locus v PLACE, REGION **II.** In legal sense, *a portion of country allotted to an officer* or *governor* dioecēsis, is, *f* (*within which jurisdiction was exercised*) Cic (who sometimes writes the word with Greek characters, διοίκησις) "*Latine* jurisdictio et praefectura dici potest," Forc v DIOCESE Phr. *beyond a man's own d.*, extra forum suum, Cic.

**distrust** (*subs*). 1. diffidentia *d. of one's memory*, d memoriae, Quint. *d. of one's forces*, d. copiarum, Suet. 2. more freq. expr by verb *to feel d*, diffidere *he is regarded with d.*, diffiditur, parum fidei habetur ei v. foll. art

**distrust** (*v*) · 1. diffīdo, fīsus, 3 (with *dat*. rarely *abl*) *to d oneself and one's fortunes*, sibi ac suis fortunis d, Cic. Also with *acc* and *inf*.. *to d. one's ability to attain*, d se assequi posse, Cic. 2. crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (with a negative) *totally to d a person*, alicui nihil credere, Cic. *I find it impossible to d*, ut non credam facere non possum, Cic. 3. fīdem non habeo. v. TO TRUST. 4. suspīcor, 1 (*to entertain suspicion*) v. TO DISTRUST.

**distrustful**: 1. diffīdens, ntis (with *dat*) · *d of self*, sibi d, Cic. · v. TO DISTRUST. 2. suspīcax, suspīcĭōsus v SUSPICIOUS. 3. vērēcundus (*d. of oneself*) v. MODEST, BASHFUL. Phr *If I saw my fellow-citizens so d. of me*, si me meis civibus tam graviter suspectum viderem, Cic.

**distrustfully**: 1. diffīdenter · Cic. Just. v DIFFIDENTLY. 2. dubĭtanter i e. *hesitatingly* · q. v.

**disturb**: 1. turbo, 1 (most gen. term). *the sea is d.'d by the violence of the winds*, ventorum vi mare turbatur, Cic Hor. Join miscere et turbare omnia, Cic. Rarely intrans, *to be d'd*, Virg 2. perturbo, 1 (stronger than simple verb) *to d terms and conditions*, conditiones pactionesque p., Cic. *nor does that outcry discompose or d. me*, nec me clamor iste commovet aut p., Cic 3. conturbo, 1 (like perturbo, *to throw into disorder*): *to d. the state*, c. rempublicam, Sall. 4. misceo, permisceo, commisceo, 2 v. TO CONFUSE, MINGLE. 5. commŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (esp. *of the mind*): v TO AGITATE 6. sollĭcito, 1 (*to d. in mind, render anxious*) Cic v. TO DISQUIET. Also used in physical sense, *to d. the sea with oars*, freta remis s., Virg 7. inquiēto, 1. *to d. hens sitting*, matrices incubantes inq, Col.: *to be d'd by rumours*, rumoribus inquietari, Plin. Ep (N.B. Disturbo is *to break up, demolish*: Cic., Caes.)

**disturbance**: **I.** As *act* (rare): turbātio, perturbātio: Cic. Or expr. by verb v. preced. art **II.** (More freq. in this sense). *the disorder itself*. 1. turba (esp., *a popular or tumultuous d.*) *to foster violence and d.*, vim (belli) ac t. alere, Cic. *in what universal d. and confusion we live*, quanta in t., quantaque in confusione vivimus, Cic.. *to prevent any d.*, ne quid turbae fiat, Pl 2. turbātio (esp with rerum: see L G. § 595) · *in this d* (or *confusion*) · in hac t. rerum, Liv. 3. perturbātio (stronger than turbatio esp *of the mind*): *d. of the atmosphere* (stormy weather), p coeli, Cic. Join: conversio rerum et perturbatio, Cic. For mental sense, v. EMOTION. 4. confūsio (*a confused blending of things*) · v. CONFUSION. 5. tumultus, ūs (*on a large scale*): *to cause alarm and* (*general*) *d.*, formidinem et t. facere, Sall. Liv Cic v TUMULT, COMMOTION. 6 mōtus, ūs (esp *a political movement or commotion*) *to cause a d in the commonwealth*, in affine rem, Cic 7. expr. by verb, esp impf. (see L G § 672) *there had been a d in the camp*, tumultuatum in castris fuerat, Liv *such a d is there in the fields*, usque adeo turbatur in agris, Virg *to cause d in the state*, rempublicam miscere, Cic. v. TO DISTURB 8. interpellātio, i e *interruption* (of a speaker) q v. 9. *a means of exciting d*, turbāmentum Tac

**disturbed** (*part adj*) 1. turbŭlentus *a commonwealth* (*greatly*) *d*, respublica t, Cic 2 turbidus *the d. plains of ocean*, t aequora ponti, Lucr v TURBULENT.

**disturber**: 1. turbātor (*f* turbātrix) *the d s of the common people*, t. vulgi, Liv 2. interpellātor, i e. *an interrupter* Cic 3. homo *or* civis turbŭlentus Cic. v. TURBULENT 4. concitātor (*a stirrer up*), with some defining word. Join seditionis instimulator et concitator, Cic 5. in rhetorical lang., pestis, is, *f*, might perh. be used *that d. and destroyer of the state*, p. ac pernicies civitatis, Cic. v SCOURGE Phr *to act as the d. of a state*, tumultum civitati inferre (civitatem turbare, perturbare), Cic : v. TO DISTURB.

**disunion**: **I.** *Separation* dissŏciātio, sējunctio · v. SEPARATION. **II.** *Discord*: dissĭdium, discordia, simultas, dissensio · v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: *to sow the seeds of d between people and knights*, serere causam discordiarum inter plebem et equites, Suet.

**disunite**: 1. dissŏcio, 1 *to d. friends* (lit. *friendships*), amicitias d., Cic. *the citizens being d d in feeling*, dissociatis civium animis, Nep. in physical sense, *to d. close parts*, arctas partes d., Lucr. 2. sējungo, sēpāro, etc. v. TO SEPARATE. 3. dirĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 v. TO DIVIDE, DISSOLVE

**disunited** (*part adj*): dissŏciātus v TO DISUNITE.

**disuse** (*subs.*): 1. dēsuētūdo, ĭnis, *f*. *d. of arms*, armorum d, Liv *to fall into d*, in d. abire, Callist Dig. 2. intermissio (*for a time*): v INTERMISSION. Phr *to fall into d.* · obsŏlesco, lēvi, ētum, 3 Varr. Cic.: *to restore a custom which had fallen into d*, morem intermissum reducere, Plin *words which have fallen into d*, verba quae cecidere, Hor. obsolefacio, *to cause to fall into d.* (efficere ut aliquid obsolescat), only in Arnob.

**disuse** (*v*): dēdŏceo (v. TO UNTEACH), dēsuēfācio, dēsuesco (v. TO, DISACCUSTOM) · chiefly used in *p. part.*, v foll art.

**disused**: 1. dēsuētus *arms long d.*, diu d. arma, Virg. Liv. 2. quod obsŏlēvit, intermissus (the latter, *temporarily*) v. DISUSE, *fin*. (N B Obsoletus appears not to occur in this sense)

**ditch** (*subs.*). fossa *to dig a d.*, t fodere, Liv.; f. ducere, if *the length* of the d. is considered, Caes. · *to clean out old ds*, veteres f tergere, Col. Virg *Dimin.*, fossŭla, *a small d.*, Cato. (N.B. scrobs *or* scrobis is *a trench* for planting in; incile *or* fossa incilis, *a drain* see the words.)

**ditch** (*v.*) · fossam fŏdio, etc · v *preced. art* Phr · *to d. damp ground*, agrum humidum fossis concidere, Plin.

**ditcher**: fossor. v. DIGGER.

**ditheism**: *dītheismus or by circuml, *eorum opinio qui duos deos esse putant.

**dithyrhamb**: dithўrhambus: Hor.: Cic.

**dithyrhambic**: dithўrhambĭcus, Cic *D. verses*, dithyrhambi, Hor.

**dittany**: dictamnus, i, *f*., and -um, i. Plin.

**ditty**: 1. cantĭlēna (esp. *a verse which has been often repeated*): *you sang the same d.* (*harp on the same string*) eandem c. canis, Ter. Cic 2. nēnia *or* naenia (strictly, *a funeral song, a dirge*: also = cantilena.

*supr.*) *a child's d.*, puerorum n., Hor. 3. cantĭcum v. SONG.

**diuretic:** 1. diūrētĭcus Pall., Coel. Aur. 2. mictōrius, Coel Aur.

**diurnal:** diurnus v DAILY.

**divan:** I. *A Turkish council of state* · concĭlium, consĭlium (the context determining the precise sense) v. COUNCIL. II. *A sofa:* lectus, lectŭlus v. COUCH.

**divaricate** (rare) · dīdūco, dīvīdo; as scient. *t. t.*: v. DIVISION, DIVERGENCE.

**dive:** I. Lit., *to plunge into water:* 1. mergo, si, sum, 3 (with *pron. refl.*, or as *pass*) *birds which d. in the sea*, aves quae se in aequore m., Cic; who has also mergi in aquam, in same sense v TO PLUNGE. 2. immergo, 3 (same constr. as mergo) *to d. into the water*, in aquam se im., Plin. Curt 3. ūlnor, 1 (a specific word used whether of *beasts or men that by nature or skill can remain under water*) · *to plunge as persons who d.*, demergere, ut qui urinantur, Cic. fr. Plin. (who has the word in sense *to remain under water, as frogs*) *to d. for pearls*, margaritas urinando saxis avellere ct. Tac. Agr. 12, *fin.* The form ulnno is less freq. 4. ŭnūrīno, 1 (like preced. to d *in*) Col II. Fig.: *to search deeply*. perscrūtor, explōro, investigo, 1 v. TO SEARCH OUT, PENETRATE.

**diver:** I. *A person skilled in diving:* ūrinātor Liv. Plin. (Or expr by urinor *d s*, qui urinantur, Cic.; urinantes, Plin.) II. *A kind of water-fowl:* mergus Virg.

**diverge:** I. *To turn aside from a way* · 1. dēcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 usu with de via. Lucr. has spatio decedere, of his *atoms:* v. TO DEVIATE. 2. dēverto, ti, sum, 3 (when the intention is *to stop somewhere*) · Cic. v TO TURN ASIDE, LODGE. 3. āverto, 3 (with se or iter) *they had d d from the Saone*, Iter ab Arari averterant, Caes v TO TURN AWAY. 4. dēclīno, 1 (*to depart from a straight line*): Lucr. (of his atoms = decedere, 1, 221) II. *To proceed in different directions, as rays of light, etc:* 1. diffundor, fūsus, 3 (only of *a number of things*): v. TO SPREAD ABROAD. 2. discurro, curri, cursum, 3 (of *rapid motion*): *rays d. from the middle*, radii d a medio, Plin. 3. diffluo, xi, xum, 3 *the Rhine d s into several branches*, Rhenus in plures d. partes, Caes. 4. dīvārīco, 1 (*in the manner of bandy-legs, so as to form a bifurcation:* usu trans.): (*an ox*) *whose hoofs d.*, cujus ungulae d., Varr. Cato. III. Of opinions Phr: *thus far we agree with Epicurus; hence we d.*, *hactenus cum Epicuro sentimus; in iis quae sequuntur, diversi agimur.

**divergence:** I. Lit. · of *diverging lines:* 1. dēclīnātio, Cic (who uses the word with ref. to *the Epicurean atoms*). 2. expr. by verb: *were there not such a d*, nisi (ea) declinare soleret, Lucr. v. TO DIVERGE. II. Fig., of *opinions:* discrēpantia, dissĭdium · v. DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT. And comp. TO DIVERGE (III.).

**diverging** (*adj*): 1. dīversus · *there were several d. paths*, plures erant d. semitae, Liv. · *d. mouths* (of a harbour), d. aditus, Cic 2. dīvārīcātus (*forming a fork*): *d. beams* (fastened at one end), d. tigna, Vitr.

**divers** (only used with *plur. subs.*): vărius, diversus v. DIFFERENT, VARIOUS. Phr. *in d manners*, multis modis, Vulg.

**divers-coloured:** versĭcŏlor, ōris: v. PARTICOLOURED.

**diverse:** ălius, diversus · v. DIFFERENT.

**diversification:** vāriātio: v. VARIATION.

**diversified** (*part. adj.*) · I. *Marked at intervals:* 1. distinctus v. TO DIVERSIFY. 2. interstinctus. *d with various colours*, int. varius coloribus, Plin. II. *With varied hues or form.* vārius · *d. discourse*, v. sermo, Virg. v. VARIOUS, VARIED

**diversify:** 1. vārio, 1 (both lit and fig) *to d his (the sun's) disk at rising with spots*, maculis v ortum, Virg. *to d one's style*, orationem v. [et distinguere, the latter word showing that *ornament* is intended], Cic v. TO VARY 2. distinguo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to mark, stud, adorn with what is bright*) *with numerous streams during the plain*, planitiem crebris rivis distinguentibus, Curt. · *d with ruddy streaks* (*of a precious stone*), distinguentibus venis rubentibus, Plin Hor

**diversion:** I. Lit. *the act of turning* a river *from its course*. 1. dērīvātio *d s of rivers*, d fluminum, Cic 2. dēductio (*from the fountain head or source*) Cic. (Or expr. by verb *by the d of the water of the river*, derivatā fluminis aquā v. TO DIVERT) II. Fig. *that which calls off the mind from occupation* 1. āvocātio *a d from the thought of one's misery*, av. a cogitanda miseria, Cic Sen v DISTRACTION. 2. āvŏcāmentum (strictly, avocatio is *the act of diverting* or *state of being diverted*; avocamentum *the object which d s*) · Plin. Ep. III. *Recreation:* 1. oblectātio (comp. AMUSEMENT, *fin.*): *the d of one's leisure*, ob. otii, Cic. *a kind of free d. of the mind*, animi libera quaedam ob, Cic. Or I, 26, 118 2. oblectāmentum (diff from preced as cause from effect) "oblectamenta quaerit otiosus ludendo, spectando, jocando, ambulando," Habicht Syn, § 341 3. lūdus v. PLAY 4. ănimus only in phr. animi causā. v AMUSEMENT Phr. *those things are a mere d, not (real) improvement*, ludit in istis animus, non proficit, Sen. *when you wish d*, quum voles mihi agere, Sen Ep III, 4 (see the place). IV. Milit. *t t* · *an operation intended to distract the attention of the enemy* expr. by verb. *to execute a d.*, ad distringendos (hostes), ad distringendas copias (hostium), Liv.. v. TO DIVERT.

**divert:** I. *To turn off* the waters of a river 1. dērīvo, 1 v TO DRAW OFF. 2. āverto, ti, sum, 3 *to d rivers:* flumina a, Cic. II. *To turn the attention* or *emotions in a new direction:* 1. dērīvo, 1. *to d. any one's anger and turn it on oneself*, iram alicujus in se d, Cic 2. āverto, ti, sum, 3 *to d. a person from an undertaking*, aliquem ab incepto a., Liv. 3. dēpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (like averto, *to induce to abandon*): *to d. a person from his expectation and aim*, aliquem de spe conatuque d., Cic. 4. āvŏco, 1 (*to call off* or *be the means of doing so*) *pleasure has never d'd my attention from (seeking) another's good*, ab nullius unquam commodo voluptas me avocavit, Cic 5. dēvŏco, 1: v. TO CALL AWAY. 6. abdūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. TO DRAW OFF (*fig.*). III. *To amuse:* 1. oblecto, 1 (for diff. from delecto, comp. AMUSEMENT, *fin.*): v. TO AMUSE. 2. lūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to d. oneself*): *the mind d s itself with such pursuits*, l in istis animus, Sen.: v. TO PLAY. IV. As milit. *t. t:* 1. distringo, nxi, ctum, 3 *to d the enemy's forces*, ad distringendas copias hostium, Liv. 2. distrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *to d. the enemy's attention*, distrahendo hosti (better, ad distrahendum hostem), Tac. Comp. TO DISTRACT.

**diverting:** 1. (?) festīvus: v. AMUSING. 2. rīdĭcŭlus v. LAUGHABLE. 3. lūdĭcer, cra, crum *a d. account*, l. historia, Gell. Phr.: *it is very d.*, risu atque ludo res digna est, Gell.

**divertingly:** festīvē, festīvĭter: v. AMUSINGLY.

**divest:** I. Lit.: *to deprive of clothes* or *armour*: nūdo, spŏlio, 1 (with *acc* and *abl*), dētrăho, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat*) · v. TO STRIP. II. *To take away* an office abrōgo, 1 v. TO DEPOSE (see also *inf* 4). III. Fig (the usual sense) *to d. oneself of*, i.e. *to lay aside banish from the mind; to give up* (an office) 1. exuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (with *acc* of that which is laid aside) · *to d. oneself of antiquated fashions*, antiquos mores ex., Liv.; *of all human feeling*, omnem humanitatem ex, Cic. 2 pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (esp poet) v TO LAY ASIDE 3. dēpōno, 3 v TO LAY DOWN. 4. abdīco, 1 (*of civil offices*) *to d oneself of an office*, ab. se magistratu, Cic v. TO ABDICATE, RESIGN. Phr: *I cannot d. myself of that opinion*, *nullo modo illam opinionem (sententiam) a me depellere possum (the same may be expr by exuo mihi quidem ex animo evui non potest, Cic in R and A) see also TO GET (rid of)

**divestiture:** *of an office*, abrōgātio v DEPOSITION.

**divide:** A. Trans. I. *To part asunder* 1. sĕco, 1 v TO CUT, CLEAVE. 2. dīvīdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3: *to d the clouds* (of lightning), nubila d., Hor. Join perrumpere et dividere, Cic. 3. scindo, 3. v. TO CLEAVE. 4. dīvārīco, 1 (*in a fork-like manner*). (a beast) *whose hoofs are (widely) d.d*, cujus ungulae divaricent (*sc.* se), Varr II. *To separate into portions* 1. dīvido, 3 *to be d d into two parts*, in duas partes dividi, Caes. *to d goods into three portions*, bona tripartito d., Caes. Fig. *to d an entire class into certain varieties*, genus universum in species certas partiri ac d., Cic 2. partior (less freq., partio), 4 *to d. land by a boundary-line*, campum limite p, Virg v. TO SHARE. Esp of the *division of subjects by a writer*, often with dividere, v. *supr* 3. dispertio (less freq., dispertior), 4 *to d in a fourfold manner*, quadrifariam dispertire, Varr. Pl. *to d the periods of pleasure and labour*, tempora voluptatis laborisque d., Cic . v TO DISTRIBUTE 4. describo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to lay out and apportion by a plan*) *to d. the year into 12 months*, in duodecim menses annum d, Liv *to d the people by fortune*, populum censu d, Cic. 5. distribuo, i, ūtum, 3 v TO DISTRIBUTE Join partiri ac distribuere, Caes III. *To separate from:* dīvido, sē pāro, dispesco (rare) · v TO SEPARATE IV. *To allot in portions.* 1. dīvido, 3 *to d goods amongst the men*, bona viritim d, Cic. v. TO DISTRIBUTE, ALLOT 2. partior, 4 · *he d s the spoil amongst his comrades*, praedam partitur in socios, Virg . esp. when the divider *takes a portion for himself:* v TO SHARE 3. dispertio, 4 *to divide money amongst the jurors*, pecuniam judicibus d, Cic v. TO DISTRIBUTE. V. (In this sense usu. pass.), *to be divided in opinion:* Phr. *authors are d d in their opinion*, discrepat, haud convenit, inter scriptores v TO DISAGREE: *the senate was d.d in its opinion* *duae senatum sententiae distinebant *to be d.d in one's counsels*, cursibus abstrahi, Tac B. Intrans I. *To part asunder* · 1. dīvido, sĕco, scindo (*v. supr.* A., I.), with *pron. refl.* · *the clouds d.*, scindunt sese nubes, Virg · or sometimes in *pass.* (*refl.*) *the flame d s*, scinditur flamma, Luc. see L G. § 633. 2. discēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. *all d.d in twain and made room*, discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere, Virg.: *the furrow d.s before the plough*, d. vomere sulcus, Lucr. 3. dēhisco, 3: v. TO GAPE OPEN 4. dissĭlio, ui and īvi, ultum, 4 (*suddenly*): Virg.: Plin.

II. *To vote by dividing:* 1. discēdo, 3 (*to go to one side of the house in favour of or against a motion*) · *to d. in favour of this motion*, in hanc sententiam d., Cic. · *to d against any one's motion*, d. in alia omnia (to adopt *any* motion rather than the one recommended), Cic. (but senatus discedit must not be used for "*the house divides*"

comp Sall. Cat. 55; Liv. 3, 41) the formula calling upon the senate to "*divide*" was this, "Qui hoc censetis illuc transite; qui alia omnia, in hanc partem' Crev ad Liv l c **2.** eo, īvī and ĭi, etc. (of individual members *siding or not* with a motion) v. TO VOTE.

**divided** (*part adj.*) dīvīduus *d toil*, d labor, Sen *d. waters*, d aqua, Ov Phr. *d in two*, bīpartītus, Varr Plin, *in three*, tripartītus, Cic; *in four*, quadripartītus, Cic. *streams d into seven channels*, flumina septemflua, Ov

**dividend:** I. *The number to be divided* *numerus dividendus II *Share of profits in a commercial enterprise* *emolumentum pro rata portione capitis aestimatum.

**divider** (rare) expr. by verb v TO DIVIDE.

**dividual:** dīvīduus (*capable of being divided*) Cic

**divination:** **1.** dīvīnātio (gen. term) defined by Cic. as, "earum rerum quae fortuitae putantur praedictio atque praesensio," Div 1, init. **2.** vāticīnātio v PROPHECY **3.** augŭrātio (*from the flight, etc, of birds*) *d from sparrows*, aug ex passeribus, Cic **4.** augŭrium (any *instance* of divination) *to try* or *prove a matter by d*, rem augurio experiri, Flor: *to exercise d*, a agere, Cic v. AUGURY **5.** hāruspīcīna (*by entrails of victims*) v SOOTHSAYING. **6.** dīvīnĭtas (*a kind of prophetic* or *supernatural power*) comp Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119. *To practise d*, divinare: v. TO DIVINE.

**divine** (*adj*). I. *Pertaining to the gods:* **1.** dīvīnus *d origin*, d. origo, Liv *not without d assistance*, non sine ope d, Cic. *d worship*, res divinae, Cic Liv *a d inspiration*, afflatus d, Cic *to attend d. service*, rebus d interesse, adesse, Liv. **2.** use gen of deus *the d mercy, power*, dei (deorum) misericordia, potentia v GOD. **3.** dīus (rare) Lucr Varr. **4.** coelestis, e *d origin* (of the soul), c origo, Virg *d honours* (ceremonies) *are decreed* (*to him*), c. religiones decernuntur, Tac Join divinum atque coeleste (animal), Cic. **5.** sācer, cra, crum v. SACRED. Esp as subs. in *pl. neut.* *to attend d service*, *sacris adesse (Kr). Phr *d power*, numen v DIVINITY. II. Fig. *admirable, superhuman* dīvinus *d genius*, d ingenium, Cic. Phr. *nights and suppers d*, noctes coenaeque deorum! Hor

**divine** (*subs*) theŏlŏgus (θεολόγος), i first applied to St. John *the Divine* M. L. v. THEOLOGIAN. (For *divine* in sense of *clergyman*, see the latter word)

**divine** (v.) I. In strict sense, *to discover by divination:* **1.** dīvīno, 1 (gen. term). used both with and without an object (as future) by Cic v. TO FORETELL. **2.** augŭror, less freq. augūro, 1 (*by augury, observation of birds*). *Calchas from the number of the sparrows d d the years of the Trojan war*, Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic in wider sense, *to d the future*, futura a, Cic. **3.** augŭrium āgo, ēgi, actum, 3 the regular phrase for formal divination *by taking the auspices* Cic. II. Fig *to conjecture deeply and sagaciously:* **1.** conjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*Brutus*) *who d d so shrewdly concerning the kissing of his mother*, qui de suavianda matre tam acute [ex oraculo] conjecit, Cic. *to d the future with very great shrewdness*, callidissime de futuris c., Nep. **2.** expr. by conjectūra (*the act of putting things together, and so drawing an inference*) and various verbs: *as far as I can d*, quantum conjectura auguramur, Cic.: simly, conjecturam facere, capere ex (de) aliqua re, conjecturā perspicere: v. TO INFER. **3.** augŭror, 1. esp. with conjecturā, v. *supr.*: also absol., *you d. me rightly* recte de me auguraris, Cic v TO CONJECTURE, PRESAGE. **4.** dīvino 1 (*to foretell, foresee* q. v.): *as though he d d the result*, quasi de exitu divinaret, Cic **5.** praecĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to anticipate by seeing through beforehand*): *he had d d* (*foreseen*) *that this would come to pass*, haec usu ventura praeceperat, Caes **6.** perspĭcio, 3 v TO SEE THROUGH, PENETRATE.

**divinely:** I. *From heaven.* **1.** dīvīnĭtus (dīvīnē, *by divination, with prophetic power*, Cic) *d bestowed upon us*, d ad nos delatus, Cic v PROVIDENTIALLY **2** (after pass. verbs) a Deo (dis) v GOD II. *Admirably, wonderfully* **1.** dīvīnĭtus *d argued by Plato*, d. a Platone disputata, Cic **2.** dīvīnē *d does Plato call pleasure vice's bait*, divine Plato escam malorum voluptatem appellat, Cic Quint **3.** ēgrēgiē, eximiē v EXCELLENTLY.

**divineness:** dīvīnĭtas v DIVINITY

**diviner** (*subs*) augur, hāruspex, etc v. SOOTHSAYER

**diving-bell:** perh *vas ūrīnātōrium: *testa urinatorum (Kr.)

**divinity:** I. *Divine nature* or *power.* **1.** dīvīnĭtas *to ascribe d to the mind*, menti d. tribuere, Cic **2.** nūmen, ĭnis, n (*divine authority* or *dignity*) *many prodigies declare her power and d* (of Ceres), multa prodigia vim ejus n que declarant, Cic. *suppliant I appeal to thy d*, supplex tua numina posco, Virg. Phr. *to maintain the d of Christ*, *Christum deum esse, divina natura praeditum esse affirmare, to deny it*, *divinam Christi naturam tollere. II. *A divine being* **1.** nūmen, ĭnis, n (esp poet) *propitious, adverse d.s*, n praesentia, laeva, Virg v. DEITY **2.** deus, dīvus v GOD. III. *Theology.* theŏlŏgia, res dīvīnae v. THEOLOGY.

**divisibility:** expr. by adj. under DIVISIBLE, or verbs under DIVIDE (I) *to possess d*, dividuum esse, Cic *he believes in the infinite d. of matter*, nullum statuit corporibus finem esse secandis, cf. Lucr. 1, 844.

**divisible:** **1.** dīvīduus (*that may be* or *that is divided*): *the indivisible and the d.*, individuum et d, Cic **2.** dīvīsĭbĭlis, e (unclass) Ter **3.** expr. by verb *these first elements are not d.*, nullo modo haec principia secari frangive possunt (based on Lucr) **4.** fissĭlis, e (*easily divided by splitting*) Virg

**division:** I. *The act of dividing into parts* **1.** dīvīsio *d s of lands*, Tac *fourfold d*, quadripartita d, Cic **2.** dīvīsus, ūs (only in *dat.*). *easy of d.*, facilis divisui, Liv 45, 30. **3.** descriptio (*laying out and distributing by plan*) *the d into centuries and classes*, d centuriarum classiumque, Liv. v. DISTRIBUTION. **4.** partītio Cic. **5.** expr by verbs under TO DIVIDE (I., II.) *easy of d.*, quod facile secatur, dividitur; *for the d of the spoil*, ad praedam dispertiendam, dividendam, etc II. *Of a subject, by a writer:* **1.** partītio (*into heads* or *branches*) Cic **2.** divisio (when things *individually distinct are spoken of*): Cic. Quint III. *Disunion* **1** dissĭdium v. DISAGREEMENT. **2.** sēdītio (political) *a d arose between those who were for war and those who were for peace*, s. inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv. v. SEDITION. Phr. *to be in a state of d.*, discrepare, dissidēre, dissentire v. TO DISAGREE. IV. *That which separates* **1.** discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* (only in fig. sense) *to be separated by a very narrow d*, pertenui d. separari, Cic. v DISTINCTION. **2.** dīvīsūra (rare): Plin. v. PARTITION. V. *A separate portion of a subject* or *work:* **1.** pars, partis, *f* cf. Liv. 21, 1, *init. Dimin.*, particŭla, *a smaller division.* v. POETION. **2.** caput, ĭtis, *n.* (*a leading d*): *the two first d s of your letter*, prima duo c. epistolae tuae, Cic.: v. HEAD, CHAPTER. VI. *Of an army:* no nearer word than exercitūs, copiarum pars Phr *in two, three d s*, bipartīto, tripartīto *to attack in two* (*three*) *d s*, signa bipartito inferre, Caes, tripartito (urbem) aggredi, Liv. VII. *Of the senate, for voting:* discessio *to have recourse to a d*, d facere, Cic. Phil 14, 7, *fin* (but according to some the discessio was only made when the house *was unanimous*, Gell. 14, 7, *ad fin*)

**divisor:** *divisor, as with *t. t.*

**divorce** (*subs*) **1.** dīvortium *to effect a d.*, d facere (cum aliquo, aliqua), Cic **2.** rēpūdium (strictly *of marriages contracted for, not effected*. only *on the part of the husband*, whereas divortium may be effected by *husband or wife*). *to send notice of a d* (by the formula, "res tuas tibi habeto"), r. renuntiare, Pl, r. uxori remittere, Suet; dicere, Tac **3.** diffarreātio (*of a marriage effected by confarreatio* rare) Fest

**divorce** (v) I. Lit of *the nuptial tie:* **1.** nuntium mitto, mīsi missum, 3 (referring to the customary formula, v DIVORCE, *subs* II.): *to marry a second wife without d ing the former*, alteram ducere, neque n priori mittere, Cic. Mitto is also used absol. in same sense, Ulp. Dig **2.** rēmitto, 3 *to d one's wife*, uxorem r, Suet; more fully, repudio r, Just **3.** dīvortium facio, 3 v DIVORCE, *subs.* **4.** rēpūdio, 1 (also used of annulling *a betrothal* said *of the man*, whereas the preceding may be used *of the woman*) Suet. **5.** expr. by mātrimōnium and various verbs dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, Suet; matrimonio depellere, exturbare (with violence), Tac Phr *to marry a woman that has d.d her husband*, feminam digressam a marito ducere, Suet II. Fig *to separate forcibly:* sējungo, dīvello v. TO SEPARATE, DISJOIN

**divorcement:** chiefly in phr, *bill of d.*, libellus divortii, Cic.; l. repudii. Vulg. Matt XIX 7

**divulge:** **1.** pătēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to lay open to view*) Join: proferre et patefacere, Cic. v. TO DISCLOSE. **2.** pălam făcio, 3 (like preced). v KNOWN (TO MAKE). **3.** vulgo, 1 (*to publish abroad*) *to d. the mystery of Ceres*, sacrum Cereris v., Hor v TO PUBLISH Simly, the comps. dīvulgo, Cic Suet; ēvulgo, Liv Tac **4.** ēnuntio, 1 (*to give secret intelligence*) *by an oath not to d*, jure jurando ne quis enuntiaret, Caes *our plans were being d d to the enemy*, consilia nostra hostibus enuntiari, Caes **5.** prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to let out*) *to d secrets*, secreta prod, Tac.; arcana p, Juv v TO BETRAY **6.** prōfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *the secrets of the heart are d d*, secreta animi proferuntur, Plin. more fully, in medium prof, Cic. **7** ēlīmino, 1 (jocosé, lit *to turn out of the house*): *to d. what has been said* (*carry tales*), dicta foras e, Hor.:=dicta foras efferre (R and A) **8.** prōmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2: *to d. secrets*, arcana pr. loco, Hor. Epod. 11, 14

**divulger** (rare) **1.** vulgātor, Ov. **2.** prōditor v. BETRAYER. **3.** index, ĭcis, *c* v INFORMER.

**dizziness:** vertīgo, vertīgĭnes: v. GIDDINESS

**dizzy:** vertīgĭnōsus v GIDDY.

**do** (see also DONE): I. *To effect:* **1.** făcio, fēci, factum; *pass.* fio, fiēri, 3 (the most usu. equiv. for the Eng.) *I cannot do more than I have done*, ego plus quam feci, f non possum, Cic: *he begged me to write to you, which I do*, orabat ut ad te scriberem; quod facio, Cic *what am I to do*, quid faciam? Cic.: *what would you do with such a fellow*, quid hoc homine faciatis? Cic. *to do any one a kindness*, beneficium alicui f., Cic.; bene f. alicui, Cic Ter.. *to do violence to any one*, vim alicui f., Liv. **2.** effĭcio, 3 (stronger than facio, *to succeed in doing, to effect*): *to do what one has proposed*, quod quis proposuerit ef., Cic. v. TO EFFECT. **3.**

ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (the most gen. term to denote *action of any kind* often used impers. in *pass*) · *to do nothing*, nihil a., C.c. · *what am I to do*, quid agam? Ter *what is doing*, quid agitur? Ter : v. TO GO ON. **4.** gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3: v. TO CARRY ON, TRANSACT. Phr.: *to do one's endeavour*, *do one's best that*...., id agere, dare operam ut (ne), or absol., Ter Caes *to do one's duty* (*zealously*) *to the state*, navare operam reipublicae, Cic *to do any one's commands sedulously* or *actively*, mandata alicujus facessere, Virg *to have enough to do*, sat agere, also satis agere, or as one word satagere, Pl Cic.: Quint. *to do nothing*, nihil agere et cessare, Cic *we have long enough done nothing*, cessatum usque adhuc est, Ter *to do good to*, prodesse, benefacere, with *dat* (v. TO BENEFIT, SERVE) of medicines, facere *the root does a great deal of good in cases of colic*, radix coeliacis praeclare facit, Plin *to do harm to*, obesse, nocere with *dat*. (v. TO INJURE) *up then and be doing*, quin igitur expergiscimini! Sall. **II.** To do *with*, *have concern with* Phr *to have to do with the soil* (of farmers), rationem habere cum terra, Cic. *to have to do with a person*, rem habere cum aliquo, Ter. *that I have nothing to do with*, (id) mihi ad me attinet, Ter. so *as far as I have to do with it*, quod ad me attinet, Cic. Liv in short sentences the verb is sometimes omitted, *what has that to do with the matter*, quid ad rem? mihi ad rem, etc *to have as little as possible to do with any one*, *quam minime familiariter uti aliquo. *have thou nothing to do with an inquisitive man*, percontatorem fugito, Hor.. *I have nothing to do with him*, mihi cum illo nihil est, Cic. *what have I to do with thee*, quid mihi et tibi est? **Vulg.** **III.** As auxiliary verb not expressed unless emphatic in Eng, when it may often be rendered by vero *I do really wish*, ego vero cupio, Cic when in Eng. the auxiliary stands alone, in Lat. the verb is often expressed *do you believe? I do*, credisne? credo v. YES, INDEED When *do* expresses urgent entreaty, it may often be expr. by amabo *do assist me*, amabo, adjuta me! Ter.: Cic. or by quaeso, obsecro (v. PRAY); and sometimes by quin (v JUST, *adv.*). **IV.** Intrans, *to be getting on*, in circumstances or health · Phr. *how do you do, dearest friend*, quid agis, dulcissime, rerum? Hor. *they are doing well*, bene est illis, Cic Hor simly is used bene habere (Gr εὖ ἔχειν), Pl. Cic.: *may you do well*, bene rem geras! Hor. **V.** *To succeed, answer well*: **1.** făcio, 3 (of medicines) Plin. v. *supr.* (I., Phr. *fin.*). **2.** respondeo, 2 (of *crops*): v TO ANSWER (III.). **VI.** *To be enough, satisfactory*: **1.** expr. by sătis, sat. *it would have done well enough*, satis erat (with inf.), Cic : *it doesn't do for poetry to be merely pretty*, non satis est pulchra esse poemata, Hor. · *Hold! that'll do*, Ohe jam satis, Hor. **2.** In accepting an offer, expr. by bĕnignē. *just take as many as you please*, *thank you*, *that will do*, at tu quantumvis tolle.—Benigne, Hor.: Pl. Phr.: *come, that won't do*, *at id non est ferendum! non patiar; indigna facis. **VII.** *To impose upon* (vulg.). lūdĭfĭcor, verba do, etc. · v. TO CHEAT, FOOL.

**do away with**: tollo, ăbŏlĕo, dissolvo, etc.. v. TO ABOLISH

—— **for**: I. e *to settle, destroy*: confĭcio, perdo · v. TO DESTROY, DISABLE.

—— **up** (colloq) · I. e. *to fasten up*: colligo, constringo · v. TO TIE UP, FASTEN UP.

—— **without**: căreo, 2 (with *abl*): v. TO DISPENSE WITH.

**docile**: **1.** dŏcĭlis, e: v. TEACHABLE. **2.** făcĭlis, e (in wider sense, *easy to influence*): *a temper of young* [*cattle*), juvenum faciles animi, Virg. Cic. **3.** mōbĭlis, e · Virg v. PLIANT. **4.** tractābĭlis, e (*easily managed*). Cic.

**docility**: **1.** dŏcĭlĭtas Cic. Suet. **2.** facĭlĭtas (v DOCILE, 2) Quint **3.** by circuml., docilis animus, tractabile ingenium, etc.. v DOCILE

**dock** (*subs*) **I.** *A station for ships* nāvāle, is, *n.* (oftener *pl.*) *docks*, *harbours*, *aqueducts*, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic *a dry dock*, siccum n., Ov Vitr. has gen pl navalium **II.** *The place where a criminal stands for trial* perh cancelli v BAR **III.** *The plant* · rūmex, ĭcis, *f.*, Plin , or perh. lāpathus or lăpathum, Virg Col

**dock** (*v*): **I.** *To put up in dock* subdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to haul up* a vessel *anywhere*). Liv **II.** *To cut short* **1.** curto, 1 Hor Pers. v TO CURTAIL. **2.** praecīdo, 3. v. TO CUT OFF v foll. art.

**docked** (*part adj*). curtus *a d* (prob *gelded*) *mule*, c mulus, Hor

**docket** (*subs*) · **I.** *A note or ticket attached* · perh. titŭlus, libellus, v BILL (IV.). **II.** *An alphabetical list of persons who have suits*: perh *libellus or brĕviārium (index) causarum v SUMMARY. Phr *to strike a d.*, *aliquem ut solvendo imparem (non solvendo) deferre (R. and A.)

**docket** (*v*) * titulum addo, adjicio (?)

**dock-tailed**: (?) curtus v DOCKED

**dock-yard**: nāvālia, ium and ōrum, *n. pl* v DOCK

**doctor** (*subs*) **I.** *One qualified to teach*, hence, as title of honour doctor *d in theology*, *medicine*, *philosophy*, theologiae, medicinae, philosophiae d., M L *to be made a d*, in doctorum ordinem ascribi, doctoris nomine insigniri, nomen et dignitatem doctoris adipisci (Kr.) *to obtain the degree of d of law with great honour*, magna cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (Wyttenb in Kr.) **II.** *A practitioner in medicine*. mĕdĭcus (*f* mĕdĭca, Inscr): *to call in the d*, in adducere **ad aliquem**, Cic.; arcessere, Pl

**doctor** (*v*) **1.** cūro, 1 (the usual word to denote *medical treatment*) v. TO TREAT. **2.** medicamenta alicui do, praebeo v MEDICINE. **3.** mĕdĭcor, 1 (both lit. and fig.: usu with *dat.*) *to d old men*, senibus m, Virg.. *to d. oneself* (fig.), sibi m., Ter

**doctoral**: gen. of doctor

**doctorate** (*doctoris* gradus, dignitas, nomen.

**doctorship**

**doctoress**: mĕdĭca. v DOCTOR.

**doctrinaire**: * homo praeceptis (AXIOMATIS) quibusdam politicis plus aequo deditus

**doctrinal**: now used only with ref. to theology · *doctrinālis, e theol *t. t* Phr. *d. writings*, *libri de doctrina Christiana scripti *d. preaching*, *orationis id genus quod id agit ut doctrinas Christianas magis quam praecepta vitae sanctae inculcet.

**doctrine**: **I.** *A theory or opinion formally enunciated* · **1.** dogma, ătis, *n.* (Gr. δογμα). Cic.. Juv. **2.** plăcĭtum *d s of physicians*, medicorum placita, Plin (Cic. has only the verb *it is a d of the Stoics*, placet (δοκεῖ) Stoicis, with *acc.* and *inf.*) **3.** *doctrīna. *a most salutary d.*, d. salubernma, Corp. Conf.: also collectively, *Christian d.*, d. Christiana, Corp. Conf. (N.B. In these senses not class.) See also OPINION, PRECEPT. **II** *A system of doctrines*: **1.** rătio *the d. of the Stoics*, Stoicorum r., Cic. **2.** disciplīna (*an entire body of teaching*): *to be laid down by particular systems of philosophical d.*, a singulis philosophiae disciplinis dici, Cic : v DISCIPLINE, SCHOOL. **3.** *doctrīna (theol. *t. t*): v. *supr.* (3).

**document**: **1.** tăbŭla · *public d.s* (records), t. publicae, Cic. **2.** instrūmentum (*a formal paper*, *a deed*): *a d pertaining to a suit*, litis inst., Quint Scaev. Dig. **3.** lĭtĕrae, ārum: *a public d.* [an inventory] *preserved in the treasury*, l publicae in aerario conditae, Cic. **4.** expr. by scriptus · *every kind of d*, *quodcunque genus scripti libri *the d. ran thus*, scriptum erat hoc modo (based on Cic.).

**documentary**: gen. of tabulae, etc v preced art.

**dodder**: *cuscuta (Europaea, With.)

**dodge** (*v.*) **I.** *To elude a pursuer* **1.** ēlūdo, ēlābor, 3 (the former only with *acc* of object) v. TO ELUDE **2.** dēclīno, 1 (*to turn a little aside, and so avoid*) *to try to d the noose of justice*, laqueos judiciorum d, Cic. · v TO AVOID. **II.** *To shuffle, act slyly and dishonestly* tergiversor, 1 Cic. Liv. v. TO SHUFFLE, IMPOSE UPON

**dodge** (*subs*) I. e *a trick*: dŏlus, tricae, praestigiae v TRICK. Phr.: *to try on some d.*, aliquid fallaciae conari, Ter.

**dodger**: i. e. *a sly rogue*, vĕtĕrātor, praestigiātor v ROGUE, TRICKSTER.

**dodo**: *didus.

**doe**: **I.** *A female deer*: cerva · Virg Plin **II** *The female of a rabbit*: cuniculus femina v FEMALE.

**doer**: **1.** actor *a d. of deeds*, a. rerum, Cic. **2.** auctor (rare in this sense) *the narrator and the d*, scriptor et auctor rerum, Sall. **3.** factor (not class in this sense) *the d of the work*, f operis, Vulg. Jac 1, 25 **4.** more freq. expr by verb *the ds of great deeds*, qui magna (magnas res) fecerunt, etc.

**dog** (*subs.*) **I.** *The animal* **1.** cānis, is, *c.* (mostly *f* when used generically) · *to keep d.s*, canes alere, Ter.. *he delights in horses and ds*, gaudet equis canibusque, Hor *hunting d.s*, c. venatici, Cic . *to hunt the hare with d.s*, canibus venari leporem, Virg. *to set on ds*, canes immittere, Vhg. *a Molossian d* (a famous hunting-hound), Molossus c, Hor Hence Molossus is often used subs. in the poets, as, acer Molossus, Virg *Dimin.* of canis, cānīcŭla, *a small d*, Plin.; but usu. employed in different sense · v. DOG-STAR. **2.** cătŭlus, *f.* cătŭla (strictly, *a young d*, *a whelp*, q v.) *trusty d.s*, c. fideles, Hor. *Dimin.* cătellus, *f.* cătella, esp *a pet dog*, Pl.: Hor Phr *belonging to a d*, cānīnus · *a d's skin*, pellis canina, scrib *the d.'s letter* (r), littera c, Pers *d's flesh*, catulīna, Plin Fig *those things may go to the ds for aught I care*, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic · *go to the ds with you*, abin' hinc in malam crucem, Pl. of similar force but less colloq, perire, pessum dari or ire, in pejus ruere v. TO RUIN. **II.** Fig *a morose churlish person*: cānis: Tert.. Hor. In milder sense, *a wicked dog*, improbus, Hor. **III.** *The constellation* cānis v. DOG-STAR.

**dog** (*v*): **1.** investīgo, indāgo, 1. v. TO TRACE, TRACK. **2.** insĕquor, cūtus, 3 · v. TO PURSUE *the same fortune d s the men*, eadem fortuna viros insequi, Virg Phr. *to d. a person*, alicujus vestigia calcare, Sen. *to d. the enemy's steps*, vestigiis sequi hostem Liv *Marcellus d.d his steps*, Marcellus vestigiis instabat, Liv.

**dog-briar**: v DOG-ROSE.

**dog-cheap** (*adj*). pervilis, e: Liv v. CHEAP.

**dog-collar**: **1.** collāre, is, *n* (*used to protect the necks of animals from wild beasts*). Varr. **2.** maelium; also mellum, millus (*spiked*): Varr. **3.** armilla (?): the subs. is not found in this sense, but Prop. has armillati colla canes, *collared dogs*, 4 (5), 8, 24.

**dog-day**: dies cānīcŭlāris, Pallad. *the d.s* Canículae flagrantis hora, Hor.

**dog-fancier**: *qui canibus alendis studet.

**dog-fish**: **1.** cānis mărina, Plin. **2.** cānīcŭla, Plin.

**dog-fly**: *musca canicularis, Linn.

**dogged**: pervicax: v. OBSTINATE.

**doggedly**: pervĭcăciter: v. OBSTINATELY.

**doggedness**: pervĭcācia: v. OBSTINACY

**doggerel**. perh. nēnia (*or naenia*

cf. Hor Ep I, I, 62 or by circuml, versus inepti; versus inculti et male nati, Hor. (*bad verses of any kind*)

**doggish:** 1. cănīnus Ov 2. cynĭcus v CURRISH, CYNICAL

**dog-grass:** *triticum caninum, Linn.

**dog-head** (a plant) cynŏcĕphălĭa, Plin.

**dog-headed:** epith. of *a kind of apes*, cynŏcĕphăli, Plin

**dog-kennel:** (canis) cūbīle, Phaedr

**dog-Latin:** in Germ kuchen-latein, *kitchen-latin*, hence, Latinitas in culina nata, Erasm; culinam redolens, Jun. (Kr.)

**dog-like** (*adv*) cănātim (better canum more), Nigid in Non

**dog-louse:** ricinus, Plin.

**dogma:** dogma, plăcitum. v. DOCTRINE (I).

**dogmatic** } I. *Pertaining to*
**dogmatical** } *dogmas* dogmătĭcus Auson II. *Prone to dogmatism* in this sense usu DOGMATICAL. Phr. *a d. person*, *qui sententias suas ut magister (auribus) inculcat; qui alienam sententiam non patitur

**dogmatically:** Phr. *to talk d.*, *arroganter et quasi quis magister artis suae esset loqui, sententias suas praecipientis modo inculcare; aliter sentientes non pati* v. DOGMATIZE

**dogmatism:** nearest word prob arrōgantia. More fully, *arrogantiae genus a scholis petitum, quod in sententiis proferendis cernitur; arrogantia quasi praecipientis.

**dogmatist:** I. *One who deals with dogmas*, dogmătistes, ae Hier. II. *A dogmatical person:* v. DOGMATIZER

**dogmatize:** I. *To lay down dogmas*. dogmătizo, 1 (=dogmata trado, dogmatum auctor sum), Aug II. *To speak in an arrogant, positive manner*. Phr. *I am afraid of seeming to d.*, vereor ne quasi praecipientis cujusdam et docentis esse videatur oratio, Cic. (in R. and A.) *to fall into a d.ing strain*, ad praecipiendi rationem delabi, Cic.

**dogmatizer:** *qui praecipiendi rationem amat, qui omnia affirmat quasi magister esset artis, homo arrogans in disputationibus, sententiarum alienarum impatiens

**dogs'-meat:** *canum cibus.

**dog-rose:** 1. cynosbătos, ī, *f.* Plin. 2. rŭbus cănīnus Pall. 3. cynăcantha Plin

**dog-star:** 1. cănis, is, *c.* Virg. 2. cănīcŭla (strictly *the bright star in the constellation called also* Sirius) *the blazing d.*, flagrans c., Hor. Ov. 3. Sirius (v. *supr*) Virg. Tib. 4. Procyon, ōnis, *m* (strictly *the lesser dog-star*, canis minor or antecanis, *which preceded the rising of* canicula). Hor.

**dog-tooth:** dens cănīnus, Plin.; who has also, dentes e canibus cognominati

**dogtooth-grass:** dactylus Plin

**dog-wood:** cornus, ī, *f.* v. CORNEL

**doily:** mappa v. NAPKIN.

**doing** (*subs*) factum, făcĭnus v DEED.

**dole** (*subs.*) i. e. *a (small) portion served out* · no exact word *a daily d.* (of provisions), diurnus cibus or victus; also diurna, *neut plur.* (esp. of *a slave's allowance*) v. DAILY *the d. of food taken home from another man's table*, sportŭla, Juv.: *the (paltry) d. of a trust* or *a worthless coin*, quadra panis aut stips aeris abjecta, Sen.. see also ALMS, GRANT (*subs.*).

**dole out:** i. e. *to distribute in small portions:* parce *s.* maligne divido, do, dispertio, partior v. STINGILY and TO DISTRIBUTE.

**doleful:** 1. flēbĭlis, e *d. strains*, f. modi, Hor v LAMENTABLE 2. lūgubris, e: v MOURNFUL, SORROWFUL. 3. moestus · v DISCONSOLATE.

**dolefully:** moestē, flēbĭlĭter (poet. flebile) v. MOURNFULLY, SADLY.

**dolefulness:** moestĭtia, misera et flebilis spĕcies (Cic.), moeror, etc.: v. SADNESS, GRIEF.

**doll:** 1. pūpa *to play with d's*, blandiri in pupis, Hier *a d. made an offering to Venus*, Veneri donata p, Pers (The masc pupus does not appear to be found in this sense) 2. pūpŭlus, Arnob See also IMAGE

**dollar:** *thalerus (Germ reichsthaler or *rix-dollar*) Kr.

**dolorous:** moestus, flēbĭlis, lūgubris v MOURNFUL, SAD

**dolour:** dŏlor, moeror, luctus v. GRIEF

**dolphin:** delphīnus, Cic; also delphĭn, īnis, *m*, Ov.

**dolt:** caudex, ĭcis, *m* Join caudex, asinus, plumbeus, Ter v BLOCKHEAD

**doltish:** stultus, stolĭdus v STUPID

**domain:** 1. regnum (only to be used with reference to *a king* of some kind) *in Prusias's d.*, in regno Prusiae, Nep Cic *were we not here in your d* (hg.), nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, Cic Or I, 10, 41 2. dītio, ōnis, *f* (*entire control*), v. POWER. Phr. *the d. land*, ager publicus, Cic.

**dome:** I. *Any large building "in those d.s where Caesars once held sway"* (Goldsmith), *in regnis illis Caesarum molibus II. A rounded building* pĕtăsus, thŏlus v CUPOLA.

**domestic** (*adj*) I. *Belonging to the family* 1. dŏmestĭcus *d. grief*, d. luctus, Cic *d. religious ceremonies*, d. religio, Suet. *d. and public affairs*, d. et publica, Cic. 2. fămĭliāris, e *d. cares*, curae f., Tac. *in-door of life*, interior et f. vita, Suet v FAMILY Phr · *outside the d. circle*, extra domum, Cic *he shared with him the d. circle*, quicum domus fuit [et militia] communis, Cic: *straitened d. circumstances*, res angusta domi, Juv. II. *Internal*, as *of a kingdom*. 1. dŏmestĭcus *to defend the city from d. plots*, urbem a d. insidiis defendere, Cic. 2. intestīnus v INTERNAL III. *Fond of home life* perh. frūgi (*Penelope*) *so d. and so chaste*, tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. *diligens rerum domesticarum; quae domi manere potius quam foras cursitare solet. IV. Of animals *kept about the farm house* 1. villătĭcus *d. fowl*, v gallinae, Varr. Col. *a d. hound*, canis v., Col Plin. 2. cohortālis, e (*kept in the court* or *farm-yard*) · *d. birds*, c aves, Col. 3. dŏmestĭcus (rare) *d quadrupeds*, d quadrupedes, Cels (R and A.)

**domestic** (*subs*) i. e. *a house-servant* fămŭlus, *f.* fămŭla; ancilla v. SERVANT MAID-SERVANT

**domestically:** quod ad domum attinet v DOMESTIC (*adj.*).

**domesticate** (*v*) i. e. *to accustom* animals *to live with men* assuēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (in *pass* assuesco with some defining words) *the bison cannot be d.d and tamed, even when caught young*, uri assuescere ad homines et mansuefieri, ne parvi quidem excepti possunt, Caes. v. TO ACCUSTOM, TO TAME

**domesticated** (*part adj*): v. DOMESTIC (III., IV.).

**domicile:** dŏmĭcĭlium, dŏmus v. ABODE, HOME.

**domiciliary:** Phr *to make d visits of inspection*, *visere ac per domos inspicere incolas.

**dominant** (*adj.*): Phr. *the oligarchy became d.*, paucorum potentia crevit, Sall *the influence of the senate was d.*, senatus auctoritas maxima (erat), Sall.. *the plebeian order became the d one*, *plebs potentior facta est; plebi potentia in manus venit *the d. party in the senate*, *qui in senatu auctoritate, dignitate, amplitudine (sua) pollebant; or simply potentiores. *To be d.*, dŏmĭnor, 1 v. TO DOMINATE.

**dominant** (*subs.*) mus *t. t.* *dŏmĭnans, ntis, *m.* (*sc.* sonus)

**dominate.** 1. dŏmĭnor, 1. *to d. at the bar*, in judiciis d., Cic.: *to d. over one's own people*, d. in suos, Cic : v. TO PREVAIL. 2. regno, 1: v. TO REIGN, RULE. 3. praevăleo, ŭi, 2 · v. TO PREVAIL. 4. by circuml., *plus possum, potentior s superior sum (ago). v POWERFUL.

**domination:** dŏmĭnātio or dŏmĭnātus, ūs v RULE, SWAY

**domineer:** 1. in pĕrĭto, 1 (with *dat*) *cocks d over their kind*, galli gallinacei imperitant suo generi, Plin *to d arrogantly over the vanquished*, superbe victis imp, Liv 2. regno, 1 (a word often used offensively of individuals who *exerted excessive* or *unconstitutional power*) Cic Liv. 3. (superbe) dŏmĭnor, 1 v TO DOMINATE.

**domineering** (*adj.*) 1. impĕrĭōsus *a most d and haughty family*, familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv 2. sūperbus, arrōgans v. HAUGHTY, ARROGANT Phr. *to behave in a d. manner*, *imperiose, superbe atque arroganter se gerere v HAUGHTILY.

**dominical:** (in the Calendar) dŏmĭnĭcus, Aug (in diff sense).

**dominican:** Dŏmĭnĭcānus, monachus ex ordine Dominicanorum (Kr)

**dominie:** magister, paedăgōgus v. SCHOOLMASTER

**dominion:** I. *Sovereign power:* dītio, impĕrium, pōtestas v. AUTHORITY, POWER II. In plur., *the regions ruled over* 1. impĕrium *the extension of the boundaries of the d.s* (of Rome), finium imperii propagatio, Cic.. v EMPIRE. 2. regnum *the d.s of Jugurtha and Bocchus*, Jugurthae Bocchique r., Sall. poet. often pl, Hor.: Virg 3. expr by verb *the quondam d.s of fierce Lycurgus*, (terra) acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Virg

**don:** i e *a person of importance* · homo pōtens, nōbĭlis v. GRANDEE

**donation:** 1. dōnātio, dōnum v GIFT 2. stips, stĭpis, *f.* v. ALMS

**donative:** 1 dōnātīvum (*given by emperors to their soldiers*) · Suet Tac. 2. congiārium (also used of *other presents* strictly, *a present of a congius apiece*, hence esp of *presents in kind*) · Liv Quint

**done** (part. of TO DO). Phr. *no sooner said than d*, dictum factum, Ter *the dowry is ten talents — done*, dos est decem talenta —accipio, Ter. with emphasis, en dextram (R. and A) *well done!* euge! macte virtute! (v WELL) *have d with fear*, omitte timorem, Cic *ah! have d.*, ah! desine! Ter

**donjon:** *locus intra arcem munitissimus

**donor:** 1. dōnātor, *f.* dōnātrix, Sen. Paul. Dig. 2. *auctor muneris s. beneficii 3. expr by do, dōno *to be grateful to the d.*, *eum qui dedit gratibus persequi *the d and receiver are alike honoured*, *danti accipientique aequus honos.

**doodle** (vulg). stultus v SIMPLETON.

**doom** (*subs*) fātum, exĭtium, exĭtus v. FATE. Phr. *till the crack of d*, *usque ad fatalem illam mundi ruinam; donec fractus collabetur orbis.

**doom** (*v*) damno, condemno, 1 v. TO CONDEMN.

**doomed** (*part adj*) 1. fātālis, e v FATED, DESTINED 2. dēbĭtus · *d to die*, fatis debitus, Virg Simly, *we are d. to die*, debemur morti, Hor. Phr. *d to die*, morituras, Hor. · *so it was d to be*, sic placitum (dis), Virg.

**doomsday-book:** *liber censualis regni Anglici a Gulielmo primo confectus (R. and A.).

**door:** 1. jānua (esp *the front d of a house*): *to fasten the d. with a bolt* januae pessulum obdere, Ter.. *with the bar*, anuam obserare, Ter. *to unbolt a d.*, januam reserare, Ov. *to inquire for any one at the d.*, quaerere aliquem a j., Cic.: *to refuse admittance by the d.*, januâ prohibere, Sall Fig.: *the d. of the mind*, animi j., Cic.: *I have entered on the cause by a d. by which I wished not*, qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic. 2. fŏris, is; usu. *pl. f.* (*the door* or *leaf of a door itself*, whereas

janua is *the entire doorway* the doorway of any building or chamber of consequence consisted of *two leaves*) *the d. creaked* (prior to the exit of some person), crepuerunt fores, Ter. (also crepuit foris, of *one leaf*, Pl.) *the key is in the d.*, foribus inest clavis, Tib. *he had shut the d. of his bed-room*, clauserat foiem (also fores, Suet.) cubiculi, Cic. Fig.· *the d. to an art*, fores artis, Plin. **3.** ostium (esp. of *internal doorways in houses*; but also in gen. sense): *to knock at the d.*, o pultare, Ter.· Pl. *to shut a d.*, o. operire, Ter. *to bar it*, o obserare, Ter. *to bolt it*, ostio pessulum obdere, Ter.· *to break open a d.*, o effringere, Ulp *the front d.*, o. antīcum, Fest.· *the back d.*, o postīcum (also simply postīcum as *subs.*), Pl.: Hor. **4.** valvae, ārum (*folding doors* esp *of temples or other magnificent buildings*) *more magnificent* (*folding*) *doors never existed*, v. magnificentior es, nunquam fuisse, Cic. *ivory d.s*, v eburnae, Ov. *folding-d.s with two laps*, v. bifores, Ov. Phi. *in d.s and out of d.s*, domi (intus) et foris, Pl.· Cic. *to turn any one out of d.s*, extrudere aliquem foras (the latter form implying *motion towards*), Ter *there's the d* (turning a person out), exeundum hinc foras, Pl. *to turn out of d.s* (*beyond the threshold*), eliminare, Pac.· Pompon · *to turn a son out of d.s* (*disown him*), abdicare filium Plin *to be at the d.* (*close at hand*), subesse, impendēre, imminēre (v. TO IMPEND, BE NEAR) *the blame does not lie at his d.*, is quidem in culpa non est [culpae affinis non est], Ter. *from d. to d.*, ostiatim, Cic. Fig.. *to open a d. to wickedness*, fenestram aperire ad nequitiam, Ter.: Suet. See also GATE.

**doorkeeper**: **1.** jānītor, *f.* jānītrix: Pl. Cic applied to *Cerberus*, Hor. **2.** ostiārius, Varr. Suet

**door-post**: postis, is, *f* (poet often used in *pl* for *the door* or *gateway itself*): Virg Vitr

**door-sill**: līmen (inferium) v. THRESHOLD.

**door-tax**: exactio ostiorum, Cic., ostiārium, Caes.

**door-way**. jānua, ostium v DOOR. Phr.: *in the d.*, in limine v THRESHOLD.

**doric**: Dōrĭcus, Virg. Quint. Phr *to speak D*, Dorice loqui, Suet

**dormant**: **1.** lĕses, ĭdis (*lying inactive*) *d. feelings*, resides animi [desuetaque corda], Virg. *tuning the d.* (*long unplayed*) *strings*, r modulatus nervos, Claud.. v. INACTIVE. **2.** perh mortuus: *d* (*obsolete*) *laws*, m leges, Cic. **3.** sēpultus (*hidden and unused*) *d. virtue*, s virtus, Hor Phr. *to lie d.*, jacēre *justice lies d.*, jacet justitia, Cic.. *thine art, O Tiphys, is d.*, ars tua, Tiphy, jacet, Ov Trist 4, 3, 77; where vacat occurs in similar sense.

**dormitory**: cŭbĭcŭlum, dormītōrium. v BED-CHAMBER

**dormouse**: glis, glīris, *m.*, Varr.. Plin.

**dorsal**: dorsuālis, e, Apul.

**dose** (*subs*) no exact word Phr.: *the largest d. of hellebore should be given to misers*, danda est hellebori multo pars maxima avaris, Hor . *a sufficient d will be a piece of the size of a bean*, quod fabae magnitudinem impleat satis est, Cels.· simly, satis est devorasse, abunde est sumpsisse (the quantity being mentioned), Cels.. in less precise use, *to take a d. of hemlock*, cicutam haurire, devorare, sumere v. MEDICINE. *to give a person a second d. of poison*, aliquem toxico repetere, Suet.

**dose** (*v.*): i. e. *to give a number of doses*: Phr. *I have been bled and d.d enough*, *abunde (satis) mihi sanguis missus, medicamenta sumpta.

**dot** (*subs.*): punctum: v. POINT, SPOT.

**dot** (*v.*): *punctum addo, impōno, superpōno.

**dotage**· **1.** dēlīrātio: *that silliness of old age which is called d.*, illa senilis stultitia quae d. appellari solet, Cic **2.** sēnium (*old age as implying decay*): v. OLD-AGE. Phr.· *in one's d.*, dēlīrus, Cic *to be in one's d*, delirare (with some word in the context to determine that the folly *of age* is referred to) *an old man in his d.*, senex delirans, Ter.

**dotal**: dōtālis, e, Cic.

**dotard**: senex dēlīrus, Cic

**dote upon**: dēămo, dēpĕreo, etc v. TO LOVE.

**doting** (*adj*) dēlīrus, Cic.

**dotingly**: with *to love*, misere, perdite amare · v TO LOVE.

**dotted** (*part. adj.*) distinctus (esp. of the sky, *with stars*). v. STUDDED.

**double** (*adj.*)· **I.** *Twofold*. **1.** duplex, ĭcis· *to fortify a place with a d wall*, locum d. multo munire, Caes. *d. leaves* (i. e. *doubled*), d. folia, Plin. **2.** anceps, cĭpĭtis (lit. *two headed*) *d. lines* (*facing in two directions*), a munimenta, Liv.. v. TWOFOLD. **3.** gĕmĭnus (of things which naturally *pair*): *the gates of sleep are d.*, sunt g somni portae, Virg.. *out of a single match to make a d. one*, ex unis geminas conficere nuptias, Ter. v. TWO Phr *to see d.*, quae sint singula bina videre, Ov. *a d. victory*, victoria geminata, Liv. **II.** *As much again*: **1.** duplus *d. money*, d. pecunia, Liv. Esp in *neut* as *subs.*· *to become liable to d penalty*, in duplum ire, dupli poenam subire, Cic. **2.** duplex, ĭcis *d pay*, d. stipendium, Caes.. *d allowance of corn*, d. frumentum, Liv. Phi *a soldier who receives d pay* duplicarius, Liv.; duplaris, Veg ; duplarius, Inscr.

**III.** *Ambiguous* v. DECEITFUL, AMBIGUOUS Phr : *a d. sense*· ambiguitas verbi, Liv.

**double** (*subs*): **1.** duplum: v. preced art (II., I). **2.** (*of a price*) dupla, Varr.

**double** (*v*)· **A.** Trans. **I.** *To make twice as great*: **1.** duplĭco, 1. *to d the number*, d numerum, Caes. **2.** gĕmĭno, 1 (chiefly poet) *to d* (*live twice*) *ten years*, decem g annos, Ov *to d. the alarm*, terrorem g, Flor. **II.** *To fold up*: plĭco, replĭco, duplĭco, 1. v. TO FOLD **III.** *To go round* a promontory **1.** flecto, xi, xum, 3 *to d Cape Leucate*, Leucaten f, Cic. **2.** sŭpĕo, 1 *to d a cape*, promontorium s, Pac. (N B Not in this sense circumvehor, which is *to sail all round*)

**B.** Intrans **I.** *To increase twofold* use verbs under (A, I) with *pron refl*, or as reflect pass. *anxieties d*, duplicantur sollicitudines, Cic.· *the capital d.s in a short time*, *brevi duplicat se caput (pecunia). **II.** *To run backwards and forwards*: Phr.: *he d d about, being a stranger and unaccustomed* (*to the country*), ut peregrinus et insuetus, maeandros faciebat et gyros, Amm.· v DOUBLING (*subs.*).

**double-barrelled**: *a d. gun*, *sclopetum duobus tubis instructum

**double-dealer**: simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. (homo) duplex (poet.), Hor. v. DECEITFUL, DOUBLE-TONGUED.

**double-dealing** (*subs*)· fraus, fallācia (esp in words): v. DECEIT

**double-dealing** (*adj*)· versūtus, vārius, duplex (poet). v. DECEITFUL

**double-dyed**: bis tinctus, Hor Fig . *a d. villain*, homo nequissimus, *omni scelere ac flagitio imbutus homo flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, Sall.. *or* the abst. subs flagitium, scelus, may be used see L. G. §§ 592, 610: v. VILLAIN, SCOUNDREL

**double-edged**: v. TWO EDGED.

**double-entendre** ambiguitas verbi, Liv (including *any kind of double meaning*).

**double-faced**: **I.** *With two faces*: bifrons, ntis; Virg. **II.** *Deceitful*: v. DECEITFUL.

**double-headed**: bĭceps, cĭpĭtis· Cic.

**double-lock** (*v.*): Phr. *d. the door*, occlude fores ambobus pessulis, Pl

**double-meaning** (*subs*). ambiguitas v AMBIGUITY.

**double-minded**: perh. mūtābĭlis inconstans (v. FICKLE) duplex animo, Vulg

**double-quick**: citatissimo agmine Liv.

**double-tongued**: bilinguis, e· in both lit (Hor.) and fig (Virg) sense.

**double-tooth**: dens duplex Plin

**doublet**: perh. thōrax, lōrica v. BREAST-PLATE

**doubling** (*subs*) **I.** *The act of increasing two-fold*: **1.** duplicātio. Sen. **2.** gĕmĭnātio Quint **II.** *The act of running backwards and forwards*: usu. *pl* · **1.** maeandros, i *what d.s did you not make*, quos m. [flexionesque] quaesisti! Cic in Pis. 22 53 **2.** flexio: Cic. (v *supr.*).

**doubly**: **1.** duplicĭter *I was d* (*on two accounts*) *delighted with your letter*, d. delectatus sum literis tuis, Cic.

**2.** bis (in certain connexions only) *you are d. mistaken*, bis falleris, Cic Phr. *we have need to be d. cautious*, eo magis cauto opus est, Cic

**doubt** (*v.*). **1.** dūbĭto, 1 (with *acc* of neut. pron only). *is it not disgraceful to d these things?* haec nor turpe est d ? Cic *I d. what to think* dubito quid sentiam, Cic with *acc* and *inf.*: *I d not that there will be many*, non dubito multos fore, Nep · after a negative sentence foll by quin *do not d. that I will support you*, noli d quin te sublevaturus sim, Cic. When in Eng. *to doubt* is foll by a direct object, in Lat. *d* may be used *to d. any one's good will*. de alicujus voluntate d , Cic so in *pass., the authorship cannot be d.'d*, de auctore dubitari non potest, Quint. **2.** subdūbĭto, 1 (to d *a little, have some slight d about* same constr. as preced ) Cic.

**3.** pendeo, pĕpendi, 2 (with animi. animo; of several persons, animis *to be in a state of anxious suspense*): Cic

**doubt** (*subs*)· **1.** dūbĭtātio (*as a state of the mind*)· *without any d*, sine ulla d , Cic *d respecting the arrival of the legions*, d adventus legionum, Caes. Very often better expr by verb *I have no d*, non dubito (quin); *there can be no d.*, dubitari non potest, etc : v. TO DOUBT. **2.** (objectively) neut of dūbius *without d*, sine dubio, Cic.. *there is no d that*, non est d quin, Ter. v DOUBTFUL **3.** scrūpulus (*a cause of doubt or hesitation*): *some d. was occasioned in men's minds*, injectus est hominibus s [et dubitatio quaedam] Cic v. DIFFICULTY (II 5) Phr.· *to keep a thing in d.*, aliquid in ambiguo servare, Hor. v. UNCERTAINTY.

**doubter**: qui dubitat; or in all cases except the *nom sing.*, pres. part. of dubito: v. L. G. § 638.

**doubtful**: **I.** In subjective sense; *feeling doubt*: **1.** dūbius *I am d. what to do*, d. sum quid faciam, Hor. (more Ciceron , dubium mihi est, etc.). *d of safety*, d salutis, Ov Liv. **2.** incertus v UNDECIDED Phr.: *to be d.*, dubitare, animi pendere v. TO DOUBT

**II.** Objectively; *occasioning doubt*: **1.** dūbius *a d. victory*, d victoria, Caes *it is d. which of us two is . . . .*, dubium (est) uter nostrum sit . . . . , Cic. Join. dubium atque incertum, Cic.; dubium controversumque, Cic. **2.** incertus: v. UNCERTAIN. **3.** ambiguus (esp of words or facts *admitting a two-fold explanation*): *of d. disposition* (*whether likely to be good or bad*), ambigui ingenii, Plin.· *d. offspring*, a. proles, Virg. *to leave d*, in ambiguo relinquere, Liv. **4.** anceps, cĭpĭtis (lit. *two-headed*; hence, *having two aspects or issues*): *a d point of law*, jus a, Hor *to fight a battle of d. issue*. ancipiti Marte pugnare, Liv *d. fidelity*, a. fides, Curt. Phr.: *to leave a matter d*, in medio relinquere . v. UNDECIDED.

**doubtfully**: **1.** dūbiē (only in objective sense) Cic. **2.** dūbitanter (*hesitatingly*): Cic. **3.** ambiguē v AMBIGUOUSLY. Phr. *to speak d.*, hae

bitare, Cic. (v. TO HESITATE, FALTER) *to answer somewhat d.*, *non sine quadam dubitatione respondere, quasi subdubitantem respondere

**doubtingly**: dūbĭtanter Cic

**doubtless**: sine dūbio, haud dūbiē, nīmīrum v UNDOUBTEDLY, (of) COURSE

**douceur**: 1. mūnus, mūnuscŭlum v PRESENT. 2. cōrollārium (*some present over and above what was to be expected*) *to add this d.*, hoc c. nummorum addere, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 50, 118 Suet v FEE

**dough**: farina ex aqua subacta, Plin. (Quich) From the context massa (hardly farina, as Kr) may suffice, being originally = Gr μᾶζα

**doughy**: *farinae subactae similis

**doughty**: strēnuus, armĭpŏtens v. BRAVE, WARLIKE

**dove**: cŏlumba, Cic.. Hor columbus is also found, esp. of *the male*, Hor. Col. As term of *endearment, my dove!* mea columba! Pl. *Dimin* cŏlumbŭlus, Cat. *Young d.s*, columbarii pulli, Cic *as d.s do*, columbatim, Anthol

**dove-coloured**: cŏlumbīnus Plin.

**dove-cot**: 1. cŏlumbārium· Col. 2. columbarum cella Col

**dove-tail** (*subs*) term in carpentry· 1. sēcūrĭcŭla (of the shape of *a small hatchet let in*). Vitr 2. subscus, cudis, *f* (*double, and let in on both sides*: whereas the securicula was *single*). Vitr

**dove-tail** (*v*) I. Lit (v. preced. art). securiculā, subscude compingo, pĕgi, pactum, 3. Vitr. II. Fig. *to work one into the other, fit in*. Phr.: *how wondrously these facts d. into each other*, *ut haec inter se quasi fabrorum securiculis ac subscudibus compactae congruunt atque aptantur; or less exactly, *quam mirabilem in modum haec inter se omnibus partibus cohaerent.

**dove-tailed**: sēcūrĭcŭlātus, Vitr. In fig. sense, introduce the figure by quasi, *ut ex fabrorum officina metaphoram petamus, arcessamus.

**dowager**: *vidua dōtāta; or simply vidua, when the context explains v. WIDOW.

**dowdy** (*adj.*): *mulier vestitu habituque vasta *s.* invenusta

**dower** or **dowry**: dos, dōtis, *f.* *to settle a d. on one's daughter*, filiae d. conficere, Cic.: *to promise a d.*, d dicere, Cic.. Ulp.. also d. promittere (*formally*), Ulp. *to give a d.*, d. dare, Nep.: *to receive anything as a d.*, aliquid in dotem accipere, Ov.· *twenty talents d.*, viginti talenta dotis, Pl· *to repay a d.*, d reddere *the d. reverts to the father*, d. ad patrem revertitur, Ulp *Having a d.*, dōtāta, Cic Hor *pertaining to a d., forming part of a d.*, dōtālis, e Pl.: Cic.

**dower** (v.) dōto, 1 Virg (see also *subs.*).

**dowered** (*part. adj.*): dōtāta Hor.. Cic. Fig. *d. with beauty*, d. formā, Ov. v. ENDOWED.

**dowerless**: indōtāta Ter Hor.

**down** (*subs*) I. *Soft feathers*, or *a like substance*· 1. plūma *to sleep on d.*, in pluma dormire, Mart· (*soft*) *d.*, mollis pl., Virg (for pluma includes the whole of *the plumage*). 2. lānūgo, ĭnis, *f* (*d-like hair*). *to mark the cheeks with dubious d.*, dubia signare l. malas, Ov. *fruit white with soft d.*, cana tenera l. mala, Virg. 3. lāna (strictly *wool*. rare in this sense) *the inner d. of the swan* (*softest d.*), interior cygni l., Mart 4. (*of thistles*, etc.) pappus Plin. II. *A low hill*: tūmŭlus v. HILL, RISING-GROUND.

**down** (*prep*) dē (with *abl*) *to throw oneself d. a mountain*, de monte se praecipitare, Lucr.. *to throw oneself d. from a wall*, de muro se dejicere, Caes. Phr. *d. the stream*. secundo flumine, Caes.. *d. the Tiber*, secundo Tiberi, Liv. also, prono amni (poet.) Virg · *to tumble d. stairs*, *scalis devolvi: *he throws him d. the steps*, eum per gradus dejicit, Liv. *to go d. hill*, per pronum ire, Sen.; or simply descendere v. TO GO DOWN, and DOWNHILL.

**down** (*adv*) hūmi v (on the) GROUND Usu. however this particle being attached to verbs is in Lat expr by a *prep* in composition as, *to flow d.*, defluo; *to run d.*, decurro; *to go d.*, descendo; *to glide d.*, delabor, etc; where see the several verbs Phr *d. in Hades*, apud inferos, Cic; sub Orco, Hor *lower d* (of writing), infra, inferius (v BELOW) *d. with . . .!* perh. tollite! (v AWAY WITH) *to pay money d.*, repraesentare pecuniam, Suet. (v. READY MONEY) *to turn everything upside d.*, ima summis mutare, Hor. (v UPSIDE) *to run up and d.*, sursum deorsum cursitare, Ter *to hit a man when he is d.*, *jacentem ferire, plagis afficere *to be d. in the world* (fig), jacēre, Cic.

**down-cast** (*part.* and *adj*) I. Lit. *fixed on the ground* 1. dējectus *d. eyes*, d. in terram oculi, Curt *with d. eyes*, dejectus oculos, Virg Ov. 2. dēmissus *with d head*, capite demisso, Cic *d face*, d. os, Ov. *with d. looks* (*of a woman*), demissa vultum, Virg. 3. prōjectus *a d. countenance*, p. vultus, Tac. II. Fig *in low spirits*. 1. dēmissus *to cheer the d mind*, erigere animum d [et oppressum], Cic v. CREST-FALLEN 2. afflictus (*prostrated by some blow*): Join (aegritudine) afflictus, debilitātus, jacens, Cic. afflictus et fractus (animus), Cic. 3. moestus, moerens· v. DISCONSOLATE, SAD. Phr.. *to be d.*, jacēre, Cic

**downfall**: 1. occāsus, ūs· *the d and destruction of the state*, o interitusque reipublicae, Cic *the d. of Troy*, o. Trojae, Virg 2. cāsus, ūs· v FALL. 3. ruīna (*a sudden, violent d*) v. RUIN, FALL. 4. exĭtium, exĭtus v. DESTRUCTION, END.

**down-hearted**: demisso, fracto animo v DOWNCAST

**down-hill** (*adj*) 1. declīvis, e v SLOPING. 2. prōclīvis, e v. DOWNWARD (*adj*). 3. prōnus *the last part of the road is d.*, ultima via p est, Ov Liv Phr.· *pleasure is d. work*, in voluptates descenditur, Sen. Ep. 123, 14.

**down-hill** (*adv.*)· expr. by adj under preced. art.: *to pull up horses galloping d.*, in declivi loco incitatos equos sustinere, Caes.: v. DOWN (*prep.*)

**down-right** (*adj*) I. *Explicit, to the point*: dīrectus, sincērus: v STRAIGHTFORWARD, SINCERE II. *Sheer, unquestionable*: 1. mērus (*unmixed*): *this is d venom* (*calumny*), haec est m loligo, Hor. *d. Sullas*, m. Sullae, Cic. *d. prodigies*, m. prodigia, Cic 2. germānus: *I know I was a d. ass*, scio me asinum g. fuisse, Cic. 3. expr by adv. prorsus, plane, vero *not to do this is d negligence* or *laziness*, *quod non facere prorsus negligentis aut pigri est v ALTOGETHER.

**downright** (*adv.*) I. *In plain terms, explicitly*· apertē, sincērē, abscissē, sine fuco et fallaciis v. STRAIGHTFORWARDLY, BLUNTLY. II. *Positively, completely*· 1. prorsus. *I am d. done for*, p. perii, Pl.: Cic. v. ALTOGETHER. 2. plānē. *I was d hurt*, illud plane moleste tuli, Cic. *to be d. wanting in common good-sense*, plane sensu communi carere, Hor.

**downward** (*adj.*). 1. prōclīvis, e· *a d. road*, p. via, Liv. Fig. *a d and easy course*, p. cursus et facilis, Cic 2. dēclīvis, e: v. SLOPING. 3. prōnus v. DOWNHILL (*adj.*).

**downwards**: 1. dēorsum (sometimes used as disyll.)· *to be carried straight d.*, directo d. ferri, Cic· *upward and d.*, sursum ac d., Sen. 2. prōnus (cf L. G. § 343), per pronum (where the direction is *down an incline*): v. DOWN-HILL

**downy**: 1. plūmeus. *a d couch*, torus p., Ov.· *a d. pillow*, culcita p, Cic. 2. plūmōsus (*covered with d.*): *d leaves*, p. folia, Plin. 3. lānātus (*covered with a kind of wool*): *d apples* l. mala, Plin Col 4. lānūginōsus (like preced) Plin 5 lāneus (in same sense) Plin.

**dowry**: dos, dōtis, *f.* v DOWER.

**doze**: 1. dormĭto, 1 *when I had supped and was just d.-ing*, coenato mihi et jam dormitanti, etc, Cic. 2. oscĭto, 1 (*with mouth wide open*) Cic. *Dozing* sēmĭsomnus Cic.

**dozen**: duōdēcim, duōdēni: v. TWELVE

**doziness**: somnōlentia v. SLEEPINESS

**dozy**: 1. somnĭcŭlōsus *a d old age*, s senectus, Cic. 2 somnŏlentus. v SLEEPY 3. sēmĭsomnus (HALF-ASLEEP) Cic

**drab** (*subs*) scortum, femina impura.

**drab** (*adj*). perh. cinĕreus, cinĕrāceus (*ashen-hued*) Plin.

**drachm**: drachma used both as *a coin* (Ter. Cic) and *a weight* (Plin).

**draff**: faex, quisquĭliae. v. REFUSE (*subs.*).

**draft**: v DRAUGHT. (For *a draft on a banker*, v CHEQUE)

**drag** (*subs.*) I. *A clod-breaking machine*. trāha, trāhēa; rastrum: v. HARROW. II. *A light vehicle*. perh. rhēda or pĕtorrītum. v. CARRIAGE. III. *A grappling-instrument*: harpāgo, uncus: v GRAPPLING-IRON, HOOK. IV. *For slackening the speed of a vehicle*. sufflāmen, ĭnis, *n.*· v. BREAK. V. *Anything which retards*· Phr.. *to be a d upon any one*, tardare, retardare v TO RETARD.

**drag** (*v*) I. Trans.: 1. trāho, xi, ctum, 3 (in most senses of the Eng) *oxen d wains*, boves plaustra tr, Virg. *to d. Hector round Troy*, Hectora circum Pergama tr, Ov *to d. any one before the praetor*, aliquem ad praetorem tr, Pl *d.ing his weary limbs along*, aegra genua trahens, Virg. 2. rāpio, pui, ptum, 3 (*with suddenness or violence*): *to d. a person into court*, aliquem r. in jus, Hor.; *into prison*, in carcerem, Suet. See also foll. art. II. Intrans. *to hang to the ground; to become tedious*: Phr.: *to prevent their tails d.ing*, *ne his caudae humi trahantur *letting his robe d. in the dust*, pulveream trahens pallam, Ov. *the story d.s toward the end*, *extrema historia longius ducitur, ita ut legentibus taedium afferat· v. TO DRAG ON (II.)

—— **about, or along**: 1. trāho, 3: *there the virgin daughter of Priam was d'd along*, trahebatur Priameia virgo, Virg. v. TO DRAG (1. *fin.*). 2. tracto, 1 (freq. of trahо hence to d. *about* or *along with violence*) *she was d'd along by the hair*, tractata est comis, Ov. 3. rapto, 1 (*to drag violently about*): *Hector d'd along by the car*, Hector raptatus bigis, Virg.

—— **away**: abstrāho, abĭpio, 3: v. TO TEAR AWAY, HURRY AWAY.

—— **down**: dētrāho, 3· *to d any one down from a chariot*, aliquem de curru d., Cic. v TO DRAW OFF.

—— **forth, or out**: 1. extrāho 3 *to d. a net out of the water*, rete ex aqua ex., Pl.. *to d a person out of a hiding place*, aliquem e latebra ex., Suet. Fig.· *to d forth crimes to light*, scelera [ex occultis tenebris] in lucem ex., Liv. 2. prōtrāho, 3: *to d. a man forth by the hair*, aliquem capillo pr., Pl Fig.. *to d. forth the perpetrator of an abominable crime*, auctorem nefandi facinoris pr., Liv. 3. prōrĭpio, 3 *he orders the man to be d.'d forth*, hominem prorĭpi jubet, Cic.

—— **on**: I. Trans in fig. sense· Phr.: *to d. on life*, vitam trahere, Virg.: *to d. on an existence more burdensome than death*, morte graviorem vitam exigere, Sall. II. Intrans.. also fig., *to be prolonged tediously*, trāhor, 3· *the affair d'd on more slowly than had been expected*, res lentius spe trahebatur, Liv.; so, mora qua bellum trahebatur Liv.

**dragant:** *agum:* trăgăcantha, Plin.; also -um, Cels.; dragantum, Veg.

**draggle:** v. TO DRAG

**draggle-tailed:** perh discinctus.

**drag-net:** 1. trăgŭla Plin. 2. ēverrīculum, Varr. Cic. (fig.). 3. verrīculum, Val. Max. (Funda is *a casting-net*)

**dragoman:** 1. (?) interpres, ētis, *m.* v. INTERPRETER 2. perh *dragomannus (quem dicunt).

**dragon:** I. *A monster so called.* drăco, ōnis (rarely ontis), *m* Cic *a shed-d.*, drăcaena, Prisc. Don. v. SERPENT. II. *The constellation* 1. drăco poet. in Cic 2. anguis, is, *m.* · Cic. 3. serpens, ntis Ov

**dragoon** (*subs*): i e. *a soldier who fights either on horse or on foot* perh. dimăcha ("quos *dimachas* appellant . . equis vehebantur; cum ies locusque posceret, pedestris acies erat," Curt. 5, 13, *ad init*)

**dragoon** (*v.*) *militibus immissis vexare; militibus homines praedandos omnique modo vexandos permittere

**drain** (*subs*) 1. clŏăca. v. SEWER. 2. fossa incĭlis (*for drawing off water from lands*) *to keep d.s cleaned out*, fossas inc puras habere, Cato Col. The neut form also occurs as subs. · *to open d.s*, incĭla aperire, Cato *to make a d.*, incile ducere, Ulp 3. collĭcĭae or collĭquiae, ārum *to draw off water into a d.*, humorem in colliquias derivare, Col 4. ēlices, um, *m* (= sulci aquarii, Col 2, 8 these appear to be *channels not closed at the top*). Col Fest. 5. fossa (where the context would prevent ambiguity) v. DITCH

**drain** (*v.*) I. *To draw off the water from land:* 1. sicco, 1 *to d. marshes*, paludes s, Cic 2. incĭlibus ductus humorem ex agris derivare v. preced. art. paludis collectum humorem deducere, Virg G. 1, 114 II. *To drink off at a draught:* 1. haurio, si, stum, 4 · *to d. the foaming bowl*, spumantem pateram h., Virg. 2. exhaurio, 4. *to d. a cup*, poculum ex., Cic Fig. *to d. the treasury*, aerarium ex., Cic.: *to d. the cup of wretchedness to the dregs*, *miserias ex (Liv has ex. labores, 21, 21) 3. exsicco, 1 *flagons d.'d dry*, lagenae exsiccatae, Q. Cic. *to d. golden goblets of wine*, aureis ex. vina culullis, Hor 4. ēbĭbo, 3 v TO DRINK

**drainage:** *humoris dērīvātio v. TO DRAIN. Phr *to look after the d of a field*, *aquae ex agro derivandae incumbere; restagnantem paludem derivare, cf. Col 12, 17, *fin.* (Deductio aquae, as in Cic. Div 1, 44, 100, is *the letting off of water from a reservoir or stream*)

**drake:** mas ānas, ātis. v DUCK Phr · *to play ducks and d.s*, testas super undas irrotare, Mm Fel. *to play ducks and d.s with one's money*, *summa lubidine divitias profundere; pecuniam trahere, vexare, cf Sall Cat. 20 v. TO SQUANDER.

**dram:** i. e *a small draught*, esp. *of spirits*. perh. cўăthus (the small vessel used to fill drinking cups) · cf. Hor. Od 3, 19, 11.

**dram-drinker:** pōtor, pōtātor, *f* pōtrix · i. e. *an habitual drinker:* v DRINKER.

**drama:** I. *A (single) play* · 1. fābŭla: v. PLAY 2. drāma, ātis, *n.*: Auson. (best confined to technical use) II. *The* drama: scēna (strictly, *the scene*); *Orestes oft treated in the d.*, scenis agitatus Orestes, Virg.: *worthy of the d.*, scena [et pulpito] dignus, Plin Ep. *to be devoted to the d*, circa scenam versari, Suet v. STAGE. 2. fābŭlae, arum *a people fond of the d.*, *fabulis spectandis gens dedita. Phr. *the tragic* or *comic d.*, trăgoedia, cōmoedia. v. TRAGEDY, COMEDY.

**dramatic:** 1. drāmătĭcus, Diom (only as *t t*) 2. scēnĭcus *d actors*, s. actores, Quint; s. artifices, Cic Phr.. *to give a d. account of a thing*, aliquid ob oculos narrando proponere, haud aliter ac si agatur, based on Cic.. *to be a distinguished d poet*, in scena florere, Gell. *d. representations*, fabulae (spectandae) · v. PLAY.

**dramatically:** scēnĭcē if in less exact sense, velut scenice, Quint. 6 1, 38

**dramatist:** poēta scēnĭcus, Varr. But from the context, poeta is usually enough, cf. Ter prol. Andr Phr *Wordsworth was a great poet, but not a d*, *magnus erat poeta Wordsworthius, minime autem in scena (tragoedia) floruit *the greatest d.s*, *qui prae aliis in scena eluxere

**dramatize:** Phr *to d a story*, fabulam ad scenam componere, Quint.

**drape** · 1. āmicio, cui, ctum, 4 cf. Suet Cal 22 simulacrum amictebatur quotidie veste, quali ipse uteretur. 2. vēlo, 1 *a d.d statue* (of Venus), velata specie Venus, Plin · *the Greek custom was not to d. (statues) at all*, Graeca res nihil velare, Plin *statues d.d or nude*, *statuae velatae aut nudae 3. induo, 1, ūtum, 3 (with abl of the particular article of dress) *statues d.d in cloaks*, paenulis indutae effigies, Plin. Phr. *a d.d statue* (of a Roman), togata effigies, Plin.; *with the under garment only*, tunicatus, Plin.

**draper:** perh. linteo, ōnis cf. Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38; from which passage it appears that the draper's business was greatly subdivided

**drapery:** esp *of statues:* 1. āmictus, us (the proper word to denote *clothing thrown over the person, outer clothing*) · v DRESS 2. vēlāmentum or vēlāmen, inis, *n* (often *pl*) cf Ov A. A 2, 613. Phr *to be skilful in his d.s* (of a sculptor), *vestes scite exprimere; vestium sinus rugasque scite imitari

**draught** (*subs.*) · I. *The action of drawing*; esp. *of cattle* Phr. *d.-cattle*, jumenta jugalia, Curt.. *a horse fitter for d than for riding*, *equus vehiculo trahendo quam equitu vehendo aptior. II. *The act of drinking*; *the quantity drunk at once:* 1. haustus, ūs *a d. of water*, h aquae, Ov. *d.s from the Pindaric spring*, Pindarici fontis h., Hor. 2. pōcŭlum (strictly, *the drinking vessel* in this sense mostly poet) *d.s of the Achelous* (water), p Achelŏia, Virg. *a love d.* (*philtre*), amoris p., Hor. 3. pōtus, ūs (both *the act* of drinking and *the d*) · *to swallow at one d*, uno p haurire, Plin. *a d of milk*, p lactis, Plin. · Cels. 4. pōtio (like potus). Pl.. Cic. III. *Contents of a fishing-net when drawn out of the water:* 1. bŏlus (βόλος, lit. *cast*) *to buy the d (of fish) for so much*, tanti bolum emere, Suet. 2. jactus, ūs · with retis, Cels Dig · also absol when the context explains · Val Max. IV. *Current of air:* aura, spīritus v CURRENT (III) V. Of ships, *depth of water required to float* · Phr.. *a vessel whose d is 20 feet*, *navis quae viginti pedes in altum carinā descendit; quae haud minus viginti pedum aquae innatat *ships of light d*, naves actuariae, Caes. VI. *A copy* · exemplum, exemplar v. COPY VII. *Of troops:* dēlectus, ūs v LEVY. VIII. *Sink:* sentīna, cloăca, latrīna: v SEWER IX. *For money:* dēlēgātio v CHEQUE.

**draught-board:** ābăcus, tăbŭla (lusoria) v. BOARD (IV.)

**draughts:** latrūncĭnium, latruncŭli applicable to *any kind of game played with "men"* (v CHESS): or calcŭli, *counters*: q. v. N B Certainly not duodecim scripta (R. and A.), though octodecim scripta would be agreeable to analogy cf Quint. 11, 2, 38.

**draughtsman:** I. *For playing the game of draughts* latrūncŭlus (*mimic soldier*), calcŭlus (*counter*) v. preced. art. II. *One who is able to draw:* *qui figuiarum describendarum peritus est.

**draw:** I. *To pull steadily* · 1. trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *to d waggons*, plaustra tr., Virg. *the loadstone d.s iron to it*, magnes ferrum in se tr., Cic.. *to d. a sword from a wound*, ferrum e vulnere tr., Ov. But traho is often used of *violent* pulling v. TO DRAG. 2 dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (a road by which) *the waggons had to be drawn one by one* qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes.. *to d a sword out of its scabbard*, ferrum vagina d, Ov. Virg 3. vĕho, xi ctum, 3 (rare in this sense) *the car was drawn by white horses*, currum vehebant albentes equi, Curt Hor II. Of fluids; *to lift by means of a vessel* 1. haurio, si, stum, 4 *to d water*, aquam h, Cic *to d from a cask*, de dolio h, Cic. Fig.. *to d from the Stoics' well-springs*, a fontibus Stoicorum h., Cic. 2. trăho, xi, ctum, 3 *we see warm water drawn* (i. e. *obtained*) *from perennial springs*, videmus ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic 3. dēpīlōmo, psi, ptum, 3 (*from a deep vessel*) *to d. wine from the jar*, merum d. diota, Hor. III. By analogy with (II); *to fetch leave:* 1. trăho, 3 *to d. deep sighs*, penitus suspiria tr. Ov *drawing one's last breath*, trahens extremum spīritum, Phaedr v TO FETCH 2. dūco, 3 *to d life and breath*, vitam et spiritum d, Cic.. Hor *to d* (suck) *the breasts*, ubera d. Ov. 3. haurio, 4 *to d. blood* (by a wound), cruorem h, Ov *to d. one's expenses from the treasury*, sumptum ex aerario h, Cic. Phr *to d. one's information from reliable sources*, aliquid certis auctoribus comperire, Cic *they drew consolation from the fact that . .*, hoc sibi solatii proponebant, quod, etc, Caes *I should d consolation from my very age*, afferret mihi aetas ipsa solatium, Cic IV. *To remove from the sheath* Phr. *to d. one's sword*, gladium (or ferrum) destringere, Caes Liv.; stringere, Caes Liv; educere (with or without e vagina), Cic, nudare, Ov., ensem recludere, Virg V. By *reasoning*. Phr. · *to d. a conclusion*, concludere, colligere, conjicere, conjecturam facere, v TO CONCLUDE. INFER. VI. *To represent by lines* 1. dēlīneo, 1 (*in outline*) *to d a likeness on a wall*, imaginem in pariete d, Plin 2 dēsigno, 1 (*in outline*) : *he d.s the outline of the city with the plough*, urbem designat aratro, Virg. poet., *of representation by painting he d.s Europa deceived by the form of a bull*, eius-am designat imagine tauri Europam, Ov v. TO MARK OUT. 3. describo, psi, ptum, 3 (esp, but not solely, *of geometrical figures*) *to d diagrams in sand*, geometricas formas in arena d, Cic. · Liv. *to d a person's likeness accurately*, recte d. alicujus formam, Pl Phr. *to d. a face*, lineamenta oris effingere, Cic. *to d. the plan of a portico*, formam porticus scribere, Plin. See also TO PAINT. N.B. For to draw (fig) *by means of descriptive words*, v TO DELINEATE. VII. *To withdraw money from a banker by a cheque* Phr.. *to d. a cheque for the settlement of an account*, delegatione solutionem perficere, Sen.. *to d. on a banker*, *argentarium delegare debitorem, cf. Dig. 46, 2, 13 (delego is *to assign* another person *to take one's duty or liability*) · *I paid for her by drawing a cheque on my banker*, pro istac rem solvi a trapezita meo, Pl. Miscell Phr *to d (cast) lots*, sortiri, sortes ducere (also sorte ducere), v LOTS *to d. tears*, lacrimas movere, Quint; lacrimas alicui excutere (either by *a sudden surprise* or *against one's will*), Per; lacrimas elicere, Pl.: *to d. a line*, lineam ducere, Plin. *to d rein*, 1 e. *for the purpose of stopping one's horse*, equum sustinere, Cic. (lora, habenas adducere is *to keep a tight rein*): *to d. teeth*, dentes extrahere, Plin; dentes eximere, Cels. See also foll. art.

**draw along:** pertrăho, xi, ctum, 3: *to d. a raft along to the bank*, ratem ad ripam pertr., Liv.: v. TO DRAG ALONG.

**— apart, or asunder:** 1. dīdūco, xi, ctum, 3: *to d. the jaws asunder*, os d., Suet. · Plin. 2. disjungo sejungo, 3: v. TO SEPARATE.

**draw aside:** 1. sēdūco, 3 *he takes (my) hand, he d s me aside*, dextram prehendit, seduxit (=seorsum ducit), Pl Cic 2. abdūco, 3 *to d any one aside from his allegiance*, aliquem a fide ab., Cic. v. TO SEDUCE 3. sēvŏco, 1: v. TO CALL ASIDE

—— **away:** 1. abdūco, 3 v preced. art. 2. āvŏco, 1 *to d away Pompey from union with Caesar*, Pompeium a conjunctione Caesaris av., Cic. 3. distrāho, xi, ctum, 3 *why should I try to d. him away from him?* quid ego illum ab eo d. coner? Cic 4. āverto, ti, sum, 3 *to d away affections*, animos a., Sall. See also, TO DRAW OFF

—— **back:** I. Trans. 1. rĕdūco, 3 *they d back the oars to their breasts*, remos ad pectora reducunt, Ov. 2. retrāho, 3 *to d back one's foot*, pedem r, Vulg Ov Phr. *they d back their bristly locks*, horrentem capillum retro sequuntur, Tac II. Intrans to draw *oneself* back. 1. pĕdem rĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, irr. (of troops). *exhausted with wounds they began to d. back*, defessi vulneribus pro referre coeperunt, Caes for which ref se, and gradum ref, also occur. Join [paullatim] cedere ac pedem referre, Caes Also the pass referor is sometimes used reflectively, Liv. 2. cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 v. TO YIELD. 3. rĕcēdo, 3 *to d from duty*, r. ab officio, Cic. 4. dētrecto, 1 (to d back *from*, *to avoid*) v TO DECLINE, AVOID.

—— **down.** 1. dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *to d down the moon from heaven*, lunam coelo d., Vlg.. Hor. 2. ēlĭcio, cui and exi, 3 *to d. down lightnings (by incantations)*, fulmina e, Liv *to d down water from a brow*, supercilio undam e, Virg. *to d. down Jove from heaven*, e coelo Jovem, Ov. Phr *to d. down the wrath of the gods*, *deos iratos reddere, deorum mas in homines inclinare.

—— **in, into:** I. Lit. 1. introrsum (or -us), trāho, 3. *to d itself (the breath) in through the frame*, se per artus int trahere, Lucr. 2. rĕtĭnĕo, 1 *(to hold back; try to keep back) to d. in horses*, equos (frena) r, Ov. *like a snail hiding himself and d.ing himself into* (his shell), tanquam cochlea abscondens r. se, Auct. Her. Phr. *to d. in one's money*, pecuniam rehgere, Hor. II. Fig *to entice* illĭcio, allĭcio, 3 v. TO ENTICE, INVEIGLE.

—— **near** (intrans.) 1. apprŏpinquo, prope accĕdo ad · v TO APPROACH. 2. (of *time* only) appĕto, 3 *spring was now d.ing near*, jam ver appetebat, Liv 3. insto, stĭti, 1 *the games are d ing near*, ins. ludi, Cic

—— **off:** I. Trans 1. dētrāho, 3 (usu with *acc* and *dat*) · *to d off the coverings from shields*, scutis tegumenta d., Caes also with prep, *to d a ring off the finger*, annulum de digito d, Tac *to d. off Hannibal from Italy*, Hannibalem ex Italia d, Cic 2. dēdūco, 3 (esp with ref to *water*): *to d off water from a stream*, aquam ex flumine d, Cic. Liv. *to d. off an army*, exercitum d ab aliquo loco, Liv. 3. ēdūco, 3 (like preced) *to d. off water into trenches*, aquam in fossas e., Plin. *to d off the water of a lake*, lacum e., Cic 4. abdūco, 3 (esp. of *the mind*) *to d off an army*, exercitum ab., Liv *to d. off the attention of the mind from anything*, mentis aciem ab aliqua re ab, Cic. Hor. 5. distrāho, distrĭngo, āvŏco · v TO DIVERT. 6. prōmo, dēprōmo, psi, ptum, 3 (of *wines, from the jar*) · Hor Phr.. *to d. off bile-water*, seminam exhaurire, Cic. II Intrans *to leave a place:* cēdo, rĕcēdo, dēcēdo, 3 v. TO WITHDRAW

—— **on:** I. Trans.: 1. indūco, 3 · *to d. on (put on) slippers*, soleas in pedes ind., Cic. v TO PUT ON. 2. induo, 3: v. TO PUT ON. II. Intrans.: *to approach*: appĕto, 3. v. TO DRAW NEAR.

**draw out:** 1. extrāho, 3 *to d out water*, aquam (e puteo) ex, Pl *to d out a weapon from a wound*, telum de vulnere ex, Ov Fig *the fight was d n out till night-fall*, certamen in noctem extractum, Liv v TO PROTRACT. 2. ēdūco, 3 *to d a sword out from its sheath*, gladium e vagina e., Cic *to d out a missile from the body*, telum e corpore e., Virg 3. ēlĭcio, ui and exi, 3 (*to tempt forth*) · *to d. out the enemy from the marshes*, hostem ex paludibus el, Caes. v TO ELICIT. 4. dēdūco, 3 (to d out *fine, as in spinning*) · *to d. out a thread with the thumb*, d pollice filum, Ov v. TO SPIN

—— **over:** I. Lit *to d. one thing over another* 1. obdūco, 3 *labour d s, as it were, a thick skin over grief*, labor quasi callum quoddam ob. dolori, Cic *with robe d n over* (the head), obducta veste, Tac 2. indūco, 3. *night d.s gloom over the earth*, nox terris umbras ind. Hor. Plin. jun 3. sŭpĕrindūco, 3 Quint. Plin II. Fig. *To cause* a person *to change sides*: 1. abdūco, 3 *to d. a person over* (by money), aliquem a fide ab, Cic. *to d over an army from any one*, exercitum ab aliquo ab, Cic 2. corrumpo, 3 v TO CORRUPT, TAMPER WITH. 3. concĭlio, 1 v TO BRING OVER. Phr. *to try to d over*, sollicitare, Cic

—— **round:** I Trans. 1 circumdūco, 3 *to d the plough round* (a place), aratrum c, Cic. 2. circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to make a line round*) *to d a circle round a person with a stick*, aliquem virgulā c, Cic Phr *he had d n round him gangs of desperadoes*, [omnium] facinorum catervas circum se habebat, Sall *the young men whom he had d n around him*, juventus quam illexerat, Sall II Intrans. · *to assemble about any one* · affluo, xi, xum, 3 . v. TO FLOCK TO.

—— **tight:** 1 addūco, 3 *to d the reins tight*, habenas ad. (opp. remittere), Cic v. TO TIGHTEN 2. intendo, di, sum and tum, 3 Plin

—— **to:** 1. addūco, 3 *to d. to a door*, ostium ad., Petr. v TO SHUT 2 (of ships) appello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (strictly with ellipsis of navem, naves) Cic. Vell.

—— **together:** contrāho, colligo v. TO COLLECT, GATHER TOGETHER.

—— **under:** subtus dūco, trāho v. UNDER.

—— **up:** I. *To move upwards*. subdūco, 3 *to d. up in baskets* (from the bottom of a well), corbulis aliquid [sursum] s., Pl : *to d. up a portcullis*, cataractam s, Liv.. *to d up ships* (on the shore), naves s., Liv. Phr *to d. up a curtain*, velum allevare, Sen. II. *To write out*: 1. scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3 *to d. up a will*, testamentum s., Cic. *to d. up decrees of the senate*, senatus consulta s, Cic Hor 2 concĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (of *legal documents*) · *to draw up a bail bond*, vadimonium c., Cic. Phr. *to d. up a code of laws*, leges componere, Liv *to d. up conditions*, conditiones conscribere, Liv : *registers d n up in the Greek language*, tabulae literis Graecis confectae, Caes. III. *To arrange* troops 1. instruo, xi, ctum, 3 *to d. up an army in battle array*, exercitum ins., Liv. · *to d up an army in three lines*, triplicem aciem instruere, Caes. 2. constrŭo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to station* troops) · *he drew up the legions in battle array before the camp*, legiones pro castris acie constituit, Caes. 3. ordĭno, 1 (*to arrange*) · *to d. up an army for battle*, aciem o, Just

**draw-bridge:** 1. pontĭcŭlus (any *small bridge*): *to let down the d*, p. deiorquere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: *to throw a d across a moat*, [ligneo] p. fossae transitum conjungere, Cic. l. c. 2. pons lēvātōrius *or* versātilis · v. Dufresne, s. v. 3. sambūca (*a kind of d. used in sieges*): Veg.

**drawer:** I. *One who draws*: use pres. part. of verbs under TO DRAW (excepting in nom sing, see L G § 638) *to supply the water d s with buckets*, *dolia aquam haurientibus praebere *A d of water*, aquarius, Juv ; *in the army*, aquator, Caes Liv. *the d of a cheque*, scriptor (?), or perh delegator see TO DRAW (VII). II. *A draughtsman* expr by verb, qui descripsit, delineavit, etc . v TO DRAW (VI.). III. *In a chest* lōcŭlus (any *compartment* or *box for keeping things in*) usu pl, Plin. *A chest of d s*, perh armārium v WARDROBE

**drawers:** 1. fēmĭnālia, ium, *n.* Suet Hier. v TROWSERS 2. fēmŏrālia, ium v l for preced 3. subligācŭlum (for which also subligar, āris, *n.*, Mart. Juv) Cic 4. campestre, is, *n.* (*for use in the Campus*): Hor. 5. succinctōrium Aug (These latter terms denote, not an ordinary article of clothing, but *a covering worn for the sake of decency.*)

**drawing** (*subs*): I. *The art:* 1. pictūra lineāris, Plin 35, 3, 5. 2. grāphis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.* (by meton. strictly, *a kind of stylus for linear drawing*) *the architect should have a knowledge of d*, architectum graphidos scientiam habere oportet, Vitr. 3 *ars dēlineātōria (?) II. *The picture drawn:* 1. descriptio *d s of volutes*, volutarum descriptiones, Vitr. 2. pictūra lineāris v *supr* (I.) 3. expr. by verb *a very beautiful d. (of anything)*, *imago (effigies) pulcherrime delineata. v. TO DRAW (VI.).

**drawing-master:** *magister artis delineatoriae

**drawing-room:** I. *Reception-room* · perh. exedra, exedrium (*a small room of the kind*) Cic v ROOM. II. *A room in which linear drawing is executed* (sc. *delineatoria*, or a similar word)

**drawl:** perh syllabas (voces) lentius pronuntiando trahere v TO DRAG (Literam tractim pronuntiare in Gell. 4, 6, is *to pronounce a vowel long.*)

**dray:** plaustrum, plostellum: v WAGGON (Traha or trahea is *a vehicle without wheels*)

**drayman:** plaustrārius (plost-). Ulp

**dread** (*v*) 1. pertĭmesco, 3 (only in imperf tenses) *the Athenians d.'d the predominance of their fellow-citizens*, Athenienses potentiam suorum civium pertimescebant, Nep.. Cic 2. pāveo, 2 (esp. when the alarm is *sudden*) : *to d. the worst*, omnia p., Sall. *to d. death* mortem p., Plin.; funera p, Hor. The inceptive pavesco is occasionally found in trans sense, Tac. 3. formīdo, 1 : *Rome d.'d by the Parthians*, formidata Parthis Roma, Hor. *to d. a person's anger*, alicujus iracundiam f, Cic. 4. contrĕmo, ui, 3 (poet.). v. TO TREMBLE See also TO FEAR.

**dread** (*subs.*) · formīdo, ĭnis, *f.* (defined by Cic as metus permanens, I usc. 4, 8, *fin.*): *to inspire a person with d.*, t. alicui injicere, Cic *to be an object of d*, formidini esse Sen. · concretely, *the d. of thieves* (Priapus), furum f, Hor See also FEAR.

**dread** (*adj*): v. DREADFUL.

**dreaded** (*part. adj.*) horrĭbilis, mĕtuendus, etc. v. FORMIDABLE.

**dreadful:** 1. dīrus (esp. poet.: in Cic. the word has the sense of *ill-omened*: "exta sine capite, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius," Div. 2, 15, 36) *d. comets*, d. cometae, Virg.: *d. wickedness*, d nefas, Virg. *d dropsy*, d. hydrops, Hor.. *d. Hannibal*, d. Hannibal, Hor. 2. terrĭbilis, e: Sall.: Cic. v. TERRIBLE. 3. horrĭbilis, e (*causing a shudder*). *the d. Mede* (*Parthian*), h. Medus, Hor *d. to relate*, h. dictu, Virg *that is positively d*, illud vero h, Cic. Join horribilis ac pertimescendus, horribilis et miser, Cic 4. foedus (*shocking in its features*) · *d. havoc*, t. strages, Flor.: *a d.*

wound, f. vulnus, Ov. **5.** tēter (taet.), tra, trum (like foedus, but stronger) *d. regions*, loca t., Sall : *d gloom*, t. tenebrae [et caligo], Cic.: *d. prodigies*, t. prodigia, Liv. *a d crime*, t. facinus, Cic. **6.** atrox, ōcis (*severe, violent*) *a d. storm*, a. tempestas, Liv Tac. *a very d calamity*, atrocissima calamitas, Vell *the carnage was more d*, caedes atrocior erat, Liv

**dreadfully:** **1.** horrendum (terribilem) in modum v. DREADFUL **2.** horrendum (neut used as adv) Virg v HORRIBLY. **3.** foedē (implying *dreadful disfigurement*) v FRIGHTFULLY. **4.** when qualifying an adjective, often expr. by means of the simple superlative *a d severe winter*, teterrima hiems, Cic.: v. preced. art Phr. *to disfigure d*, foedare, Virg *to cry out d.*, clamores horrendos tollere, Virg

**dreadfulness:** expr. by adj. *appalled at the d of the sight*, *pavefactus tam terribili (horrendo, etc.) spectaculo: v. DREADFUL

**dreadless:** impāvidus. v. FEARLESS

**dream** (*subs.*) · **1.** somnium *an interpreter of d.s*, somniorum interpres, Cic. *to dream a strange d*, mium s somniare, Pl *appearances in d.s*, species somniorum, Cic Fig *d.s of dotards*, delirantium somnia, Cic *fevered d.s*, aegri s., Hor **2.** insomnium (usu. in *pl.*, and often*er of bad d.s*, as *those arising from intemperance*): *false d.s*, falsa ium, Virg *to escape indigestion and d.s* (nightmare), cruditate, insomnia carere, Cic. Phr. *to be seen in a d.*, secundum quietem, *or* in quiete (somnis) videri, Cic.. *to have a d. about, see something in a d.*, in somnis videre, cernere, Cic *Hector appeared to me in a d.*, in somnis Hector visus adesse mihi, Virg

**dream** (*v.*) **I.** Lit. somnio, 1 *there is hardly a night that we do not d.*, neque ulla fere (nox) est qua non somniemus, Cic · *to d. (of) an egg*, ovum s, Cic. usu however with *de* and *abl*, Cic. more fully in somnis s., Pl Phr. *to d. that one sees*, in somnis, in quiete videre v. preced. art, *fin* **II.** Fig. *to indulge in idle thought* **1.** somnio, 1 *ha! what are you doing about?* eho quae somnias? Pl. Cic. **2.** dormīto, 1 (of one who *idly wastes time*) · *no d.ing now*, non nunc tibi dormitandum, Pl. · *to d. away the time*, tempus d in otio, Pl Phr *to d. away one's life*, *quasi per somnos (dormitantem) vitam agere, transire

**dreamer:** **I.** *A person who has dreams* somniātor · Sen Tert. (Also in any case except *nom sing*, pres. part of somnio. L. G § 638) **II.** *A visionary:* *homo delirus *or* delirans; homo vanus, totus in somnis suis. v. ENTHUSIAST

**dreamful:** somnis abundans · v. DREAM

**dreamless:** expers (sine) somniōrum; nullis agitatus insomniis. v. DREAM.

**dreamy:** somnīcŭlōsus (SLEEPY, HALF-ASLEEP) Cic

**drear:** v. DREARY.

**drearily:** perh. ōdiōsē (*in such a way as to offend, disgust*). v DISAGREEABLY.

**dreariness:** sōlitūdo, vastitas v. SOLITUDE, DESOLATION.

**dreary:** no exact equivalent · nearest, **1.** vastus (*waste, unpeopled*) *d solitudes*, v. solitudines, Cic Liv. Join vastus atque desertus, Cic. Liv. **2.** sōlus v SOLITARY **3.** incultus *regions odious, d, forbidding* (of Hades), loca tetra, inculta, foeda, Sall. (But in itself the word denotes only *the absence of cultivation and adornment.*) Phr.. *regions d, hushed in night*, loca nocte silentia late, Virg.: *regions d. and foul*, loca sordida situ, Virg See also SAD, WRETCHED

**dredge:** ēverrīcŭlum v. TRAG-NET.

**dregs:** **1.** faex, cis, *f.*: *to gain drunk to the d*, poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. Fig. *in the d. of (the state of) Romulus*, in faece Romuli, Cic *with the filth and d of the capital*, apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. **2.** sēdimen v. SEDIMENT. **3.** sentina (in fig sense) v. SINK (*subs*) See also REFUSE (*subs.*), OBFSCOURINGS.

**drench** (*v.*) **1.** mādefăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to wet thoroughly, soak* q v). esp. fig of intoxication, *d'd with copious draughts*, amplioribus poculis madefactus, Amm (for which more usu madidus) Pl **2.** (*to be or become d'd*) mādesco, ui, 3 *the half-burnt timbers are d'd* (with rain), semiusta madescunt roboia, Virg Ov. **3.** expr by means of mādĭdus, with such verbs as reddo, facio *I'll d you to-day*, ego te hodie reddam m ! Pl v foll art. **4.** perfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *to d. fish (in cooking) with oil*, pisces p. olivo, Hor. *to have the head d'd with warm water*, pei caput aqua calida perfundi, Cels v. TO POUR OVER, BATHE. **5.** irrīgo, 1 (in fig. sense v. TO WATER) *the ground is d.'d with blood*, irrigat terram cruor, Sen (trag)

**drenched** (*part. adj.*). **1.** mādĭdus *a bundle of letters d. with water*, fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic. *d wings* (of the S. wind), m alae, Ov *locks d with myrrh*, capilli myrrhā m, Ov. Fig. of *drunkenness*. Mart Pl. **2.** ūvidus. *d garments*, u. vestimenta, Hor *a spot d. with abundant spray*, locus asperigine multa u, Ov Fig., like preced, Hor. (who opposes it to siccus) See also verb TO DRENCH, and WET (adj).

**drench** (*subs.*). pōtio (haustus) copiosior v DOSE.

**dress** (*subs.*): **1.** hăbĭtus, ūs (general term) *to change d with any one*, h cum aliquo mutare, Suet Quint. *shepherd's d*, pastoris, pastoralis h., Liv Join. habitus vestitusque, Liv. **2.** cultus, ūs (strictly, as *adorning the person*). *in his d. he is said to have been remarkable*, cultu notabilem (fuisse) ferunt, Suet. *modest in d.* (of an empress), modica cultu, Plin. jun. also sometimes in *plur.*, Flor.. Ov. *a shepherd's d.*, pastoralis c., Vell **3.** ornātus, ūs (as *adorning* or *equipping the person*) · *military d.*, o. militaris, Cic *the d. of a ship-captain*, o. nauclerici, Pl . *she flings away her lands to buy d*, abjicit agros ut o. paret, Phaedr. **4** vestītus, vestis, vestimentum (strictly, as *protecting the person from cold*, etc, whereas the preceding words imply a certain *style of dress* or *decoration*) *extravagant d.*, nimius v, Ter : v CLOTHES.

**dress** (*v*) **I** *To attire in clothes:* **1.** vestio, 4 · v TO CLOTHE. **2.** induo, 1, ūtum, 3 v. TO PUT ON. **3.** exorno, 1 (*with finery*) · *while my mistress is dressing*, amica mea dum se ex., Pl **II.** Medical, to *attend to* a wound, etc. **1.** cūro, 1 (general term v TO TREAT, CURE) · *to d. one's wounds*, vulnera c., Curt. **2.** obligo, allīgo, 1 v. TO BIND UP. **III.** *To arrange* the hair cōmo, psi, ptum, 3 *while my mistress is dressing her hair*, amica mea dum comit, Pl · *to d. the hair in rows and curls*, c. caput in gradus atque annulos, Quint. · (*carefully*) *d.'d locks*, compti capilli, Cic. **IV.** *To clear and till* the soil· cōlo, 3 v. TO TILL. **V.** *To cook* food cŏquo, igne mollio v. TO COOK. Miscell. phr.. *to d. a vine*, vitem amputare (v. TO PRUNE). *to d. hides*, coria subigere, depsere (v. TO TAN) *to d. hemp*, stuppam ferreis hamis pectere, Plin.

**dresser:** *mensa culinaria.

**dressing** (*subs.*): **I.** *The act of attiring oneself:* expr. by verb *what time is taken up in their d.*, *dum se exornant, quantum tempus consumitur! v TO DRESS. **II.** *Of food:* coctūra Col. **III.** Comice *belabouring, thrashing:* Phr *I will give him such a d. that . .*, adeo exornatum, adeo depexum dabo, ut etc., Ter. v. FLOGGING **IV.** *For a sore:* fōmentum. v POULTICE, PLASTER.

**dressing-gown:** *amictus cubicularis

**dressing-room:** prōcoetōn, ōnis *m.* (προκοιτών, *an ante-chamber*). Plin 2, 17, 10. (Certainly not vestiarium, which is *a wardrobe.*)

**dressing-table:** *mensa cubicularis (?)

**dressy** (colloq.) circa vestitus curam morosior (based on Suet.) nimio vestitu (sibi) indulgens, cf Tac. Ad 1, 1, 38 nimio notabilis habitu v DRESS

**dribble:** stillo, 1 v. TO TRICKLE.

**driblet:** stilla v. DROP Phr. *by d.s*, stillatim (*drop by drop*), Varr

**dried** (*part. adj.*). **1.** siccātus *either green or d.* (of a *plant*), sive viridis sive s, Plin · *fat d. in the sun*, adeps s. in sole, Plin. **2.** passus (of fruit, *left on the tree to dry*) *d grapes*, p acini, Plin Virg. **3.** torridus (dried *quite up and parched*): *streams, springs d. up*, rivi, fontes t, Liv · *d. salt*, t sal, Col

**drift** (*subs*) **I.** *A heap formed by the wind or other cause* aggei, ĕris, *m. earth shapeless with snow-d.s*, aggeribus niveis informis terra, Virg. Plin. *d.s of snow*, *vis nivis exaggeratae (Kr.) *d.-wood*, *ligna ad litus delata **II.** *Violent impulse:* impētus, ūs v. IMPULSE, VIOLENCE. **III.** *Tendency, aim:* Phr · *what is the d. of this discourse*, quorsum haec tendit oratio? Cic *the d. of this is . .*, hoc eo pertinet ut . . ., Cic.: *in fine the d. of my determination is this*, denique summa judicii mei spectat huc, ut . . ; Ant in Cic *to pay attention* (only) *to the general d of (a speech)*, universitati (sermonis) attendere (opp to, particulas ejus persequi), Plin. Ep 1, 8, 3 *it is not easy to see the man's d*, *haud facile perspicias quid sibi velit v. TO MEAN.

**drift** (*v*) · **I.** Trans.. **1.** dēĭĕro, tūli, lātum, 3 (*to some point*): *to be d.'d by the tide*, aestu deferri, Caes. v. TO DRIVE. **2.** excito, 1 (*to raise, as the wind does sand*) cf Sall. Jug. 79, *med* **II.** Intrans. **1.** flŭĭto, 1 *a ship* [the state] *d.ing in the storms of sedition*, navis fluitans (in alto) tempestatibus seditionum, Cic. **2.** fĕror, dēfĕror, lātus, 3 v *supr* (1), and TO CARRY. Phr. *the snow d.s with the force of the wind*, *nix cumulatur (exaggeratur) vento.

**drill** (*v.*) **I.** *To pierce with a small hole* tĕro, tĕrebro, 1 . v. TO BORE **II.** *To train and exercise* troops **1.** exerceo, 2. *to assemble troops and d. them*, copias cogere, ex., Caes. Veg **2.** exercito, 1. Veg : v. TO DISCIPLINE **3.** instĭtuo, 3, ūtum, 3 *to d. recruits*, tirones ins., Veg. v. TO TRAIN.

**drill** (*subs*): **I.** *For boring:* tĕrebra v. GIMLET. **II.** *The exercise of troops* · **1.** exercĭtium · *daily practice and d.*, quotidianus usus ex., que, Veg.: *regular d.*, assidua ex., Veg Tac : v. EXERCISE. **2.** exercĭtātio. Veg **3.** (campestris) mĕdĭtātio Veg. Phr. · *d.-sergeant*, perh. campidoctor, armidoctor. see Stewech. ad Veg. 1, 13 (Perh. exercitiorum magister) *A d.-master of gladiators*, lanista, Cic.

**drily:** *risum dissimulando, austero quodam jocandi genere.

**drink** (*v*): **1.** bĭbo, 1, ĭtum, 3 (*to quench thirst by drinking*) *to d. muddy water*, aquam turbidam b., Cic.. *to d. from the very source*, ex ipso fonte b., Ov. *to d. out of a jewelled cup*, gemmā b., Virg. *to d. very hard*, damnose b., Hor.. *to d. in Greek fashion*, i. e. *with "toasts" and drinking of healths*, Graeco more b., Cic. Fig *the spear d.s blood*, b. hasta cruorem, Virg. · *to d. draughts of justice*, justitiae haustus b, Quint. **2.** pōto, āvi, pōtātum and pōtum, 1 (*to d. freely and habitually*): *he feasts, and d.s*, obsonat, potat, Ter.. *to enjoy the pleasure of dining in company*, cum aliis voluptate potandi frui, Cic.. also sometimes = bibo *he took up water with his hand to d.*, aquam poturus manu hausit. Suet. Fig.. *the clothes*

*d. perspiration*, vestis sudorem p., Lucr.

**3.** haurio, si, stum, 4 *(to drink off, drain, quaff*. esp. poet.) *to d off the flowing bowl*, spumantem pateram h., Virg Lucr. Phr. *to be d ing for days together*, totos dies perpotare, Cic. *to d along with another*, combibere, Sen. *one who habitually ds with another*, compotor, *fem* compotrix, Iter. *to d. deep*, largiore vino uti, Liv ; profundo mero imcumbere, Val Fl. ; ingurgitare se in vinum, Pl *to d draughts of Lesbian*, pocula Lesbii ducere, Hor.

**drink in:** **1.** bibo, 3 *to d in with the ear*, aure b., Hor. **2.** haurio, 4 *to d in joy with eyes and ears*, gaudium oculis auribusque h., Liv. Virg. (For lit sense, v. TO IMBIBE)

—— **off** or **up:** **1.** ebibo, 1, 3 *to d off a jug of wine*, hirneam vini e., Pl Ter. **2.** haurio, 4 v TO DRAIN.

**3.** epoto, only found in p part. epotus *directly after d.-ing off the draught*, statim, epoto poculo, Cic *we believe that rivers were drunk off (dry)*, epota flumina credimus, Juv. **4.** sicco, exsicco, 1 v TO DRAIN.

—— **to:** propino, 1 (Gr προπίνω, cf. TO DRINK, 1). *I d. this to handsome Critias*, propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. *I d your health in a bumper*, propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Pl St. 3, 2, 16. Phr. *to d to the safe return of a friend*, sumere pocula amici sospitis, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13, and 3, 19, 9 *I d to all your good healths*, precor omnia laeta vobis omnibus, Erasm. *let each drink to the health of Messala*, "Bene Messala" sua quisque ad pocula dicat, Tib 2, 1, 31 (R. and A.).

**drink** (*subs.*): **1** potio *meat and d.*, cibus et p., Cic see also DRAUGHT. **2.** potus, ūs *their d is a liquid made from barley*, potui est humor, ex hordeo, etc., Tac Ger. 23 *to give horses a little d.*, p. exiguum equis impertiri, Plin v DRAUGHT.

**drinkable:** potabilis, e (opp to esculentus, *eatable*) Auson Coel Aur. Phr.: *water that is not d.*, aqua ad bibendum (potandum) inutilis.

**drinker:** **1.** potor *water-ds*, aquae potores, Hor. *a hard d.*, acer p., Hor. · *quarrels of d.s*, potorum rixae, Prop. **2.** potator (*an habitual drinker*, *a tippler*) Pl. Phr. *a great d.* (homo) vini capacissimus, Liv. *he was the greatest d. in all Asia*, magnitudine poculorum bibendoque totam Asiam superavit, Cic Fl. 37, 92. *a moderate d.*, exiguo potus homo, modicus bibendi, Bau. (in Kr.). See also DRUNKARD, BOON-COMPANION.

**drinking** (*subs*) **1** potio *(the mere act of drinking): in the very act of d. she cried out*, in media p. exclamavit, Cic **2.** expr. by ger. of verbs *while they are going on*, interea dum bibitur, inter bibendum, etc. v. TO DRINK.

**3.** potus, ūs (esp. *habitual d.*) *excessive d.*, immodicus p., Cic *in d and jovality*, in p. et hilaritate, Plin. v. DRINK (*subs*) **4.** potatio (*carousing*): Quint · v. CAROUSE. Phr. *during the d.*, in poculis, Cic · *after d.*, post vina, Hor

**drinking-bout:** potatio, comissatio: v. CAROUSE. Phr. *to indulge in ds*, certare mero, Hor.

**drinking-cup:** pocŭlum: v. CUP.

**drip** (*v.*) **I.** *To drop slowly down upon something* **1.** stillo, 1 *gore d.s from the steel*, cruor s. ferro, Prop. Tib.: v. TO DROP **2.** destillo, 1. v. TO TRICKLE DOWN. (Instillo is always trans.) **II.** *To be running wet* · **1.** stillo, 1 *a dagger d.ing* (with blood), stillans pugio, Cic.. *the stars d. with blood*, sidera sanguine s., Ov. **2.** roro, 1 (strictly, *to drop with dew*): *his* (*Notus'*) *wings and garments d.*, r pennaeque sinusque, Ov. *the brambles d. with blood*, sanguine vepres r., Virg. v. TO DRIZZLE **3.** mano, 1 *a knife d.ing with blood*, culter manans cruore, Liv. **4.** fluo, xi, xum, 3: *d.ing in wet clothes*, madida fluens in veste, Virg. *to d.* (or *stream*) *with perspiration*, sudore fluere, Liv (diffluere, Phaedr)

**drip** (*subs*) stillicidium *the d falling hollows stone*, stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr *legal rights respecting walls, lights, drip*, jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic *to cause your d to fall on your neighbour's house*, stillicidium in alicujus (domum) projicere, Paul Dig.

**dripping** (*part adj*) · **1.** stillans v. pieced art. **2.** horans *d locks*, r. capilli, Ov , r. comae, Stat

**3.** madidus (*wet through*) *Notus flies forth with d. wings*, m Notus evolat alis, Ov. Cic v, DRENCHED

**dripping** (*subs*). pelh ādeps liquefactus ("liquor eorum quae coquuntur," Forc.) *A d.-pan*, *patina quae carnium jus excipit, dum coquuntur*. (Sartago and frixorium are vessels *for frying in* v. FRYING-PAN.)

**drive** (*v.*) **A.** Trans. **I.** *To impel; cause to go forward* **1.** ago, ēgi, actum, 3 (in most senses of the Eng. word) *to d along she-goats*, capellas protinus a., Virg. *to d a herd before one*, armentum prae se a., Liv. *to d ships ashore*, naves in littus a., Virg. *d their ships in different ways*, age diversas naves, Virg *the wind ds the clouds*, a. nubila ventus, Virg. **2.** agito, 1 (strictly frequent of ago ; hence esp, *to d. regularly*, as *in harness or under a yoke*): *to d. chariots, herds*, currus, greges a., Virg.. *to d. a pair of lions*, bijugos leones a., Lucr. (In this sense, not in Cic, who however has agitator = *driver*.) **3.** pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 (*to push, give a violent impulse to*) v. TO IMPEL, DRIVE AWAY.

**4.** cogo, 3 v. TO DRIVE IN, INTO. Phr. *to d a racing-chariot*, curriculum regere, Suet *to d. in a chariot-race*, aurigare, Suet *the wind ds the mill-wheel*, *ventus molae rotam movet, impellit, agit *to d a nail*, clavum adigere in aliquid, Plin. *to name a dictator for d.ing in the nail*, dictatorem clavi figendi causā dicere, Liv (v. TO DRIVE IN). *to d. a person to distraction*, aliquem ad insaniam adigere, Ter. ; lymphatum agere, Plin. ; if *with jealousy*, rumpere, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. See also TO DRIVE AWAY, OUT, etc **II.** *To carry on* (a trade, etc.). **1.** facio, feci, factum, 3 *to d. a trade*, mercaturam f., Cic. : *to d. a trade in harlotry*, meretricium (sc. quaestum) f., Suet.

**2.** exerceo, 2. *to d. a disgraceful trade*, negotiationem pudendam ex., Suet. Cic. · *to d. a trade in frankincense*, commercium turis ex., Plin. **III.** *To force* cogo, compello, 3 v. TO COMPEL. **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To be borne in a vehicle* **1.** veho, xi, ctum, 3 (usu. as refl., but with act part. vehens). *to d. in a chariot*, curru vehi, Cic.. *d.ing in a chariot and four*, quadrigis vehens, Cic. **2.** invehor, 3 *to d. through cities*, per urbes inv., Lucr. **3.** carpentum (currum, equos, etc.) ago, 3 Liv v TO DRIVE (A). **II.** *To be carried along by wind or current* · feror, delferor v TO DRIFT. Phr. *the iron shower ds*, ferreus ingruit imber, Virg *what is he d.ing at*, quid sibi vult? Ter.: v. TO MEAN.

—— **about:** **1.** jacto, 1 (*to toss* q. v.). *to be d.n about on the ocean*, in alto jactari, Cic.. *to be d.n about in a crowd*, in turba jactari, Cic.

**2.** verso, 1. *to d sheep about* (in pasturing them), oves v., Virg.: *to d. a chariot about*, currum v., Virg. **3.** agito, 1 *the gods of Troy, d.n about* (from place to place), agitata numina Trojae, Virg.

—— **against:** impingo, pēgi, pactum, 3 *to d. a ship against something*, navem imp., Quint. *clouds d.n violently against each other*, nubes vehementer impactae, Sen. Phr. · *he d.s his horse against the consul himself*, in ipsum infestus consulem dirigit (equum), Liv

—— **along** or **on:** **1.** ago, 3 v. TO DRIVE (I., 1). **2.** trudo, si, sum, 3 (*to thrust on*) *the rivers d. the ice along*, glaciem flumina t., Virg. *days ds on by day*, truditur dies die, Hor

**3.** propello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (*to d forward*) *to d a vessel along by oars*, navem remis p., Cic v TO DRIVE FORTH, PROPEL. **4.** impello, 3 *the Zephyr d the waves along*, Zephyri imp undas, Virg

**drive away:** **1.** abigo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to d away flies*, muscas ab., Cic Fig *to d. away cares*, curas ab., Hor. **2.** fugo, 1 (*to put to flight*) *to d a person away by force of arms*, aliquem armis f., Cic *blasts d away the clouds*, flamina nubes f., Ov. v FLIGHT (TO PUT TO) **3.** pello, 3 (esp poet., in fig sense) *d away cares with wine*, vino pellite curas, Hor v TO BANISH. **4.** depello, 3 *he d.oves away the saviour of his country from the capital*, patriae conservatorem urbe depulit, Cic Esp fig., *to d away hunger, thirst*, famem, sitim d., Cic Join. demovere et depellere de loco, Cic **5.** dejicio, 3 v TO DISLODGE

**6.** deturbo, 1 (*in confusion, by violence*) *to d. a person away from the tribunal*, aliquem de tribunali d., Caes. *the bees d. the drones away from their abodes*, apes fucos a sedibus suis d., Pall.

—— **back:** **1.** repello, 3: *to d. back the enemy into the forests*, hostes in silvas r., Caes.. Cic **2.** redūco, ēgi, actum, 3 *they d. the enemy back to his camp*, hostem in castra reducunt, Liv. Lucr **3.** rejicio, jēci, jectum, 3: *to d back the grazing kids from the river*, pascentes capellas a flumine rejicere, Virg esp. of *the wind, I was d.n back by a violent S. wind to the same* (*city*). rejectus sum Austro vehementi ad eandem (urbem), Cic. · *they drove them back into the town*, eos in oppidum rejecerunt, Caes **4.** reprimo, 3. v TO CHECK, RESTRAIN.

—— **down:** **1.** depello, 3 · *they d. the enemy down from the position*, hostes loco depellunt, Caes v. TO DISLODGE. **2.** dejicio, 3 *the ships were d.n down to the lower part of the island*, naves ad inferiorem partem insulae dejectae sunt, Caes.

—— **forth:** **1.** expello, 3 · v TO BANISH, EXPEL **2.** propello, 3 · *to d. forth flocks* (from their stalls), oves pr., Col. *the N. wind ds the ship forth upon the ocean*, Boreas navem pr. in altum, Ov. v. TO DRIVE OUT. **3.** exigo, 3 *to d. (flocks) forth to pasture*, pastum ex., Varr.

—— **home:** Phr : *to d. home a dagger in the consul's body*, sicam in consulis corpore defigere, Cic. *to d. home beams with rammers*, tigna fistucis adigere, Caes.. *to d. home the sword in one's bosom*, ferrum in pectus demittere, Tac Ov.

—— **in, into** or **to:** **1.** figo, xi, xum, 3 *to d. in nails*, clavos f., Hor. Liv. see TO DRIVE (I , Phr) **2.** infigo, 3 *to d. a spear into the gate*, hastam portae inf., Virg **3.** cogo, cōēgi, coactum, 3 (with in, intro) *the force of the wind drove the ship into the port of . .* , vis ventorum in portum navem coegit, Cic *to d sheep in*, oves in unto c., Pl. Fig. *to be d.n into a corner*, in angustum cogi, Ter **4.** compello, 3 (*to d. together, d. to join*): *they had d.n their flocks together, to the same spot*, greges in unum compulerant, Virg. Hor. See also preced. art

—— **off:** abigo, depello, etc. v TO DRIVE AWAY.

—— **out:** **1.** expello, 3. *to d. out nature with a pitchfork*, naturam furca ex., Hor.: v TO BANISH, EXPEL

**2.** ejicio, 3 · v. TO CAST OUT. **3.** extrudo, si, sum, 3 *to d. a person out of doors*, aliquem foras ex., Ter. v. TO THRUST OUT. **4.** exturbo, 1 (*with violence and confusion*) *d. them all out of the house*, cunctos exturba aedibus! Pl.: *to d out gravel* (medically), calculos ex., Plin. Join · expellere atque exturbare, Cic. **5.** exigo, 3: *to d. the*

*enemy out of the plain,* hostem e campo ex, Liv. Phr.: *d.n out of one's country,* patria excussus, Virg

**drive over:** expr. by verbs under TO DRIVE and per. *Tullia is said to have d.n over her father's corpse,* Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv.

—— **round:** circumăgo, 3 Liv. See also TO DRIVE ABOUT

—— **through:** |. *To cause a weapon to pass through* a body, trājĭcio, translĭgo, transfŏdio, 3 v TO TRANSFIX, PIERCE ||. *To be borne through* a place *by horses,* eo, vĕhor, invĕhor, currum ăgo, per . . , cl. Luer 2, 624

—— **to:** appello, 3· *a deity hath d.n me to your shores,* me vestris deus appulit oris, Virg

—— **together:** 1. cōgo, 3 (not necessarily employing force) v. TO BRING TOGETHER, COLLECT 2. compello, 3 Cic. more fully, c. in unum, Virg

**drive up:** sŭbĭgo, 3 (*up hill* or *against the current*) Virg. Phr. *he d.s up to the house in his carriage,* *carpento invectus domum accedit; equos domum (aedes) versus dirigit

**drive** (*subs*) | *The exercise*· 1 gestātio (used of all kinds of *riding,* as *in a boat, etc*) Sen. Cels. 2. vectātio, Suet Phr *to take a d. in a carriage and pair,* bijugis equis gestari, Mart ||. *The place for driving in.* 1. gestātio, Plin 2 perh spātium (esp. used of *race-courses,* but applicable to *any open space*) cf Nep. Eum 5

**drivel:** |. *To slaver.* Phr., *d.ling lips,* manantia labra salivâ, Juv.; fluidum os salivis (of *cattle*), Col. ||. Fig *to indulge in child sh nonsense*· 1. dēlīro, 1 Hor.· Cic. 2. ĭneptio, 4 Ter.. Cat.

**driveller:** 1. (homo) dēlīrus, dēlīrans (see L G § 638) of *a writer,* scriptor delirus mersque, Hor *dreamings of it.s,* delirantium somnia, Cic. 2. (homo) somnians *not of philosophers but d.s* (lit *dreamers*), non philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. 3. (homo) ineptus v. SILLY. 4. blennus (rare) Pl. Bacch. 5, 1, 2 cf. Forc s. v.

**drivelling** (*part. adj*) dēlīrus, etc.. v. preced art.

**drivelling** (*subs*) · ĭneptiae, somnia v NONSENSE

**driver:** 1. ăgĭtātor *a clever d.* a callidus, Cic. Virg 2. auriga, c., (esp *at the games*)· Cic Suet. (*Phaethon*) *d of his father's chariot,* currus au paterni, Ov 3. mŏdĕrātor (*controller*). *d. of steeds,* m equorum, Ov. 4. rector (*director*) *d. of an elephant,* elephanti r, Liv. Curt Ov. There are also special names for *the d.s of certain vehicles,* as rhedarius, essedarius, covinarius, carrucarius, quadrigarius, etc.

**driving** (*subs*) (*of chariots*) aurīgātio, Suet (But usu. expr. by verb: v. TO DRIVE.)

**dri ing** (*part. adj.*) esp. as epith. of *wind, rain, etc* perh. vĕhĕmens, vĭŏlentus v VIOLENT

**drizzle:** 1. rōro, 1: *it d.s before it rains,* rorat ante quam pluit, Varr. 2. irrōro, 1. *the S. wind d.s,* ir. Auster, Col.

**drizzly:** e.g. *rain,* pluvia minuta atque rorans, cf. Cic. Sen. 14, 46.

**droll** (*adj*): 1. rīdĭcŭlus, rīdĭcŭlōsus v. LAUGHABLE, DIVERTING. 2. lĕpĭdus· v PLEASANT, HUMOROUS. 3. făcētus v FACETIOUS. Phr.: *you are a d. fellow,* ridicule cogitas! Pl.

**droll** (*subs.*) scurra, sannio: v. BUFFOON, JESTER.

**drollery:** 1. făcētiae, arum· v. FACETIOUSNESS, HUMOUR. 2. scurrĭlitas (*coarse*): v. BUFFOONERY. Phr *nothing can exceed the d. of . . .,* *nihil potest magis esse ridiculum; nihil potest esse aptius ad risum ciendum.

**drolly:** rīdĭcŭlē, făcētē, festīvē: v. LAUGHABLY, AMUSINGLY.

**dromedary:** 1. (camelus) drōmas, ădis *m.* Liv. Curt 2. drŏmēdārius *camels by reason of their excessive swiftness called d.s,* cameli quos ob nimiam velocitatem d. appellant, Hier. (Camelus dromedarius, Cycl.)

**drone** (*subs*) | *A non-working bee* fūcus, 1 Virg Plin Fig of *man* (homo) pĭger, dēses *a d. as far as war is concerned,* militiae piger et malus, Hor *a perfect d. about letter-writing,* ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, Coel. in Cic v. SLUGGISH, IDLE. ||. *A dull monotonous noise* bombus *of bees,* Varr.; *of a trumpet,* Luer.

**drone** (v.)· |. *To live in idleness:* 1. cesso, 1 Join nihil agere et cessare, Cic. v. TO IDLE, LOITER 2. hĕbeo, 2 (*to be in a state of torpor*), Tac Ger. 15. Phr. *to d away life,* vitam desidem, otiosam trahere. ||. *To emit a low, dull sound* perh musso, bombito, 1 v. TO HUM

**dronish:** pĭger, ignāvus, dēses. v IDLE, LAZY.

**droop:** A. Intrans.· |. Lit. *to hang down* 1. pendeo, dĕpendeo, 2· v TO HANG. 2. rĕcumbo, cŭbui, itum, 3 *and on his shoulders d.s the sunken neck,* inque humeros cervix collapsa ruit, Virg v TO LEAN. 3. dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (as *refl.*, or with *pron refl.*) *golden collars d.ing down their bosoms,* aurea pectoribus demissa monilia, Virg. see also *infra* (B) ||. *To fade, to incline towards an end:* 1. languesco, 3 *the flower d.s in death,* flos l. moriens, Virg 2. flaccesco, 3 v. TO FLAG, WITHER 3. inclino, 1 v. TO DECLINE (II) |||. Fig. *to become weak:* Phr *their courage d.s,* us animus cadit, Liv v. TO DISCOURAGE

B. Trans. dēmitto, 3 *the poppy d.s its head,* d. caput papaver, Virg. v. TO HANG DOWN.

**drooping:** |. *Hanging down.* 1. pendŭlus *d. dentlap,* p. palearia, Ov. 2. flaccĭdus (*flabby*): *d. ears,* f aures, Col 3. languĭdus (*that has lost strength to keep erect*) *d sails,* l. carbasa, Lucan. 4. languens, ntis (like preced) *d ears of corn,* l aristae, Val. Fl (But languens is also used as natural epithet of the hyacinth Virg Aen II, 69) ||. Fig of *courage, spirits, etc.,* Phr *d spirits,* animus demissus, fractus, jacens (v. DEJECTED) *d. fortunes,* inclinata fortuna [et prope jacens], Cic.

**droopingly:** languidē, Plin. (Or expr. by adj under preced art v. L G. § 343)

**drop** (*subs.*): |. Lit.: 1. gutta (*a round drop, whether falling or not*) the d. *hollows stone,* g. cavat lapidem, Ov. *d.s of rain,* g. imbrium, Cic. *falling d.s,* g. cadentes, Cic. Also used in architecture, Vitr 2. stilla (*a d. as falling; a d. as poured from a vessel*) *three d.s of the fat being added,* ex eo adipe, terms s. additis, Plin. 3. stīria (strictly, *a congealed d.*). *an unsightly d.* (from the nose), turpis st., Mart. v. ICICLE Phr. *d by d,* stillatim, Varr. *to fall in d.s,* stillare, destillare, Plin. *to pour d. by d,* instillare, Hor.. *d.s of amber,* stillata electra, Ov. *that which falls d. by d,* stillicidium: v. DRIP (*subs*) ||. *A small quantity* (of a fluid)· 1. stilla *a little d of oil,* s olei, Mart. 12, 70. 2. paulum, paullŭlum v LITTLE (A). |||. *An ornament for the person:* stalagmia, inaures (both *pl.*): v. EAR-RING.

**drop** (v.): A. Trans.: |. Lit.. *to let fall in drops:* 1. stillo, 1 (more freq. *intrans.*)· *to d (tears) from the eyes,* rorem st. ex oculis, Hor. 2. instillo, 1 (*to d. a* fluid *upon* something) *to d. oil on the lamp,* oleum lumini ins., Cic.: Hor.: *to d. a juice into the ears,* succum auribus ins., Plin. 3. destillo, 1 (*to d. down:* rare as trans) usu. with *abl.* of that which drops: *trees which d. perfume,* destillantes odore arbores, Plin. Tib. 4. irrōro, 1 (*like dew*). v. TO SPRINKLE. ||. *To let fall* dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to d a pebble into the urn,* calculum in urnam d., Ov.: *to d. tears,* lacrimas d., Virg Phr. *to d the curtain* (strictly, *to lower the curtain,* so as to disclose the stage), aulaeum *or* aulaea premere, Hor · *to d a tear,* lacrimas dare (with *dat* of object), Ov. (v. TEAR) *to d. anchor,* ancoram jacere, Caes *to d. the reins* (leave hold of them), habenas remittere, Ov.: *have you d'd some money,* num qui nummi exciderunt tibi? Pl. v GO (TO LET). |||. *To leave off doing, give over* (colloq.): Phr. *to d an amour,* amorem missum facere, Ter. *let us d. this,* haec missa faciamus, Ter *to d a friend,* amicitiam negligere, abjicere (v. TO CUT, *fin.*). *to d. an intimacy,* familiaritatem omittere, praecidere (*cut it short*): v. TO BREAK OFF B. Intrans |. *To fall in drops* 1. stillo, 1 *honey d.'d from the oak,* stillabant de ilice mella, Ov. v. TO TRICKLE. 2. destillo, 1: *a humour d.s from the groin* (of the horse), d inguine virus, Virg. cf *supr.* (I.) 3. (more precisely), stillātim cădo, cĕcĭdi, casum, 3 Varr See also TO DRIP ||. *To fall to the ground:* 1. dēlābor, psus, 3 (*from an elevated position*) *the image that d.'d down from heaven,* signum de coelo delapsum, Cic *the fold d.s from the shoulder,* ab humero sinus d., Quint 2. dēcido, 3 TO FALL DOWN. 3. excido, cĭdi, 3 *an arrow having d.'d (from his hand) on to his (Chiron's) foot,* quum excidisset sagitta in pedem, Plin *the words d.'d from (their) hands,* gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic (v TO FALL OUT) Fig *(these) words d.'d from his lips,* vox excidit ore, Virg.· *lest any should think the words to have d.'d from me without thinking,* ne quis mihi putet temere excidisse, quod dixerim . . ., Quint Cic 4. dēfluo, xi, xum, 3 (*to become detached, slip off*). *the hair d.s off,* defluunt comae, Ov. *his very wreaths began to d from him,* jam ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic *his body d.'d from his horse to the ground,* corpus ex equo defluxit in terram, Curt. 5. fluo, 3 *the hair d.s off,* capilli f., Cels.: (*the fruit*) *will d off of itself when ripe,* sponte fluent matura suā, Ov. Cic.: v. TO SLIP (FROM). Phr. *the teeth d. out,* cadunt (excidunt) alicui dentes: v. TO FALL OUT.

**drop in:** i.e. *to call upon:* 1. vĕnio, intervĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *when Caesar d.'d in upon me at my Tusculan villa,* quum ad me in Tusculanum Caesar venisset, Cic. *unless we happen to have d'd in at an unsuitable time,* nisi forte molesti intervenimus, Cic. Or. 2, 3, *fin.* (the inter implies that something *was going on*) Ter. 2. opprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (with *acc.*). *if a guest d.s in upon you at night-fall,* si vesperinus subito te oppresserit hospes, Hor. Phr.. *I am in the habit of d.ing in at a party,* invocatus soleo esse in convivio, Pl.: *who should d in but my friend Caius,* *ecce nobis de improviso Caius meus.

—— **down upon:** i.e. *to surprise* (colloq): 1. opprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 *for fear the old fellow should d. down upon me,* ne senex me op., Pl.: *his object was to d. down upon us when we were napping,* id voluit, nos interea oscitantes opprimi, Ter. 2. supervĕnio, 4 (with *dat.*): v. TO SURPRISE.

**dropping** (*subs.*): stillicīdium: v. DRIP (*subs.*) Prov.: *a continual d. wears away stones,* gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo, Ov.

**dropping** (*part. adj.*): 1. cădūcus *d. water,* aquae c, Ov.: v. FALLING. 2. stillātĭcius: Plin. 3. roscĭdus (poet.) *d. grots,* r. antra, Ov.: v. WET, DEWY. See also DRIPPING.

**dropping-well:** perh. fons stillātĭcius.

**drop-scene:** sipārium, Cic.: Apul.: v. CURTAIN.

**dropsical**: hydrōpĭcus, Hor. Phr: *to be d*, aqua intercute laborare v. foll. art.

**dropsy**: 1. hydrops, ōpis, *m* Hor Cels. (Strictly a Gk word, ὕδρωψ.) 2. aqua intercus *or* morbus aquae intercūtis, Cic. Suet. 3. aqua subter cutem fusa, Plin. 4. hydrōpĭsis, is, *f*.. Plin 5. morbus subtercūtāneus, Aur. Vict 6. (poet) ăquōsus languor, Hor

**dross**: I. Lit *The refuse that is driven off by metals in melting*: 1. spūma (*scum-like*) *silver d*., argenti s., Plin 2 scōria *the fused refuse is in every kind of metal called d*., quae e camino jactatur *spurcitia* in omni metallo scoria appellatur, Plin. 33, 4, 21

II. Fig. *that which is worthless* quisquĭlĭae, faex v. REFUSE, DREGS

**drossiness**: spurcĭtia cf DROSS (1, 2)

**drossy**: *multam spurcitiam habens

**drought**: 1. siccĭtas (esp in *pl*). *d. and scarcity*, s. et inopia frugum, Liv. *very severe d.*, s maxima, Cic.. *in time of d.*, in siccitatibus, Cels ; per siccitates, Plin.; siccitatibus (without *prep*), Plin. 2 ārĭdĭtas Arnob v DRYNESS 3. sĭtis, is, *f*. (poet) *lands cracking with d*, hiulca sitis arva, Virg · v THIRST

**drought**y: siccus, ārĭdus, siccĭtāte laborans v DRY, PARCHED.

**drove**: grex, grĕgis, *m. a d of oxen and other cattle*, g. armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. v. HERD.

**drover**: pĕcuārius, armentārius v. HERDSMAN.

**drown**: I. Lit. *to destroy by water* 1 submergo, si, sum, 3 *d'd in crossing the river Albula*, in trajectu Albulae amnis submersus, Liv.. *d'd in mid ocean*, medio in fluctu submersus, Virg Fac v TO OVERWHELM. 2. mergo, si, sum, 3 (*to plunge in the water*: the notion of *death* must be gathered from the context) *who snatched thee from us and d'd thee in mid ocean*, quis te eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit? Virg A. 6, 342 cf 348 v. TO PLUNGE 3. dēmergo, 3 (like preced.) (*Tiberinus*) *d'd in the waters of the Tuscan stream*, in Tusci demersus fluminis undis, Ov 4. haurio, si, stum, 4 (*to swallow up*) · *to be d'd in the eddies*, gurgitibus hauriri, Tac. Curt. Phr *to be d d*, in aqua perire, Cic. (in Kr.). II. Fig *to overwhelm*: Phr.: *to drown care in bumpers of wine*, curam multo diluere vino, Hor.; curas pellere vino, Hor. · *each strove to d. the other's voice*, certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. Cic *the voice is d'd (swallowed up*, as by a badly constructed building), vox devoratur aedificio parum ad agendum apto, cf. Plin. 11, 51, 112 v. LOST (TO BE) III. Also fig., chiefly in *pass., to be absorbed* in anything. Phr.· *d.'d in sleep and wine*, somno vinoque sepultus, Virg.: *to be d'd in pleasure*, voluptatibus deditum esse, totum esse in voluptatibus. v. DEVOTED, GIVEN UP (TO BE).

**drowning** (*subs.*). Phr.· *to die by sword, fire, &.*, *ferro, igne, aqua perire. v. TO DROWN

**drowsily**: 1. somnĭcŭlōsē. *to perform orders d.*, imperia alicujus s. persequi, Pl. 2. oscĭtanter Cic., who joins tam solute agere, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Brut. 80, 277 3. expr. by *part.* of dormĭto, oscĭto: *to talk d.*, *dormitantis modo, quasi oscitantem loqui v. TO DOZE.

**drowsiness**: I. *A disposition to sleep*: 1. somnus (strictly *sleep*: q. v.) *overcome with sport and d.*, ludo fatigatumque somno, Hor Od. 3, 4, 11. simply, somno fessus, Tib. 1, 3, 88 more precisely, 2. somni cupĭdĭtas (cupĭdo) · v DISIRE 3. somnŏlentia (v. rare) · Sidon. II. *Habitual slackness and inactivity* 1. somnus (in rhetorical passages): *the d. of Lentulus*, s. Lentuli, Cic. Cat 1, 7, 16. 2. pigrĭtia, ignāvia, etc.: v, INACTIVITY, SLUGGISHNESS.

**drowsy**: I. *Inclined to sleep*: sēmīsomnus *or* sēmĭsomnis, e; somnĭcŭlōsus (as permanent quality), somnŏlentus v SLEEPY, HALF-ASLEEP. Phr. *to be or feel d.*, dormĭtare, Pl Amph. 2, 2, 185. Cic. II. *Causing sleep*. 1. sŏpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum *the d poppy*, s papaver, Virg. Plin. 2. somnĭfĭcus Plin 3. sŏpōrus v SOPORIFEROUS

III. Fig *sluggish, inactive* · somnĭcŭlōsus *an inactive, sluggish, d. old age*, iners, ignava, s. senectus, Cic v SLUGGISH

**drub** (*v*). pulso, mulco, 1 · v. TO MAUL, BELABOUR. *To be d.'d*, vāpŭlo, 1. Ter.

**drubbing** (*subs.*). expr. by verb *he with d., and I with being drubbed*, ille verberando, ego vapulando, Ter. *to give a person a good d.*, aliquem male mulcare, bene depexum dare v DRESSING.

**drudge** (*v*) *laborando me crŭcio, fătigo, defatigo (v TO TOIL), servilibus officiis nimis attente fungor, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14 (Operam servam habere, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 9, is *to have one's services at the disposal of another*.)

**drudge** (*subs*) · 1 mĕdĭastīnus (*a farm servant of all work*) *farmers' d.s*, m rustici, Cic. 2. (homo) plāgiger, plāgipătĭda, plāgĕrŭlus (*one who has to put up with being cuffed*) Pl. 3 homo clītellārius (*pack saddle man*; comicé), Pl. Most. 3, 2, 94 Phr. *don't make a d. of yourself*, ne labora' Ter.; ne laboře te cruciā, cf Ter Heaut 1, 1, 29

**drudgery**: opera servilis, officia servilia v SERVILE.

**drug** (*subs*). 1 vēnēnum (originally a neutral word, but used mostly in bad sense) *poisonous d.s*, v. mala, Sall Hor v POISON. 2. mĕdĭcāmentum (*anything administered medically*). *to produce abortion by means of d.s*, medicamentis partum abigere, Cic Phr *to be a d. in the market*, jacēre, Cic

**drug** (*v*). 1. mĕdĭco, 1 (*to treat with drugs in any way*) *a cake rendered soporiferous with d.'d grain*, soporata medicatis frugibus offa, Virg A 6, 420 2. pōtĭono, 1 (v rare) *d.'d with a love-philtre*, medicamento amatorio potionatus, Suet. Phr.: *to d a draught*, *poculo medicamentum [soporiferum] addere, infundere

**drugget**: *textilium genus crassum

**druggist**: mĕdĭcāmentārius v. APOTHECARY. *A d.'s shop*, medicamentaria (sc taberna).

**druid**: (only in *pl.*) Druĭdes, um *or* Druĭdae, arum, *m. over all these D.s there is one presidents*, his omnibus Druidibus unus praeest, Caes . Tac. (who uses the form Druidae). The *sing.* may be expr as above by means of unus, etc *his father was a D.*, *pater ejus generis Druidum fuit*; or in poetry, Druida, ae *A female D.*, Druias, ădis, Lampr.

**druidical**: gen. of Druĭdae, Druĭdes. *d. remains*, *Druidarum monumenta.

**druidism**: Druidum *or* Druidarum disciplīna, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 14, *fin.*

**drum** (*subs*). tympănum (*tambourine or cymbal*). Hor. Ov. *to beat a d*, t pulsare · v. TO BEAT. *Kettle-d.s*, tympana aenea (R. and A.). *The d of the ear*, *tympanum, quod dicitur, auris

**drum** (*v.*). Phr. *to d. soldiers out of the army*, milites cum ignomina dimittere, Liv.

**drummer**: tympănista (*one who strikes the cymbal*) : Apul.

**drum-stick**: perh. (tympani) malleus, malle�ŏlus (*hammer*).

**drunk** or **drunken** (*part adj.*): 1. ēbrius (*at the time*) · *the fellows d*, homo hic e. est, Pl.. *cries of drunken men*, voces ebriorum, Cic.. *d.en language*, e verba, Mart. Fig.. *d. with delicious fortune*, fortunā dulci e., Hor.. *d. with the blood of citizens*, sanguine civium e., Plin. 2. ēbrĭōsus (*habitually*). *d.en and lecherous*, e. et mulierosus, Cic.: Cat. 3. tēmŭlentus (in senses of both the preceding): *you are d.*, temulenta es! Ter *a drunken woman*, t. mulier, Ter . Cic. 4. vīnŏlentus (*full of wine*): *dreams of drunken men*, vinolentorum somnia, Cic. *d jury*, v. furor, Cic. 5. expr by an adj with vīnum vim plenus, Cic , vino languidus, Cic ; vino mersus (*dead d*), Liv. = vino sepultus, Virg 6. ūvĭdus (*in one's cups*. poet) Hor. Phr. *to make a man d*, vino aliquem deponere, Pl.; onerare, Liv. (v TO INTOXICATE) *he is so d that he can scarcely keep his eyes open*, vix prae vino palpebras sustinet, Titius in Macr *to get d*, madescere, Front.; nimio madescere vino, Ov *do I seem to you at all d*, ecquid tibi videor madere? Pl. *slightly d*, ebriolus, Pl

**drunkenly**: tēmŭlenter, Col. (Or use adj , cf L G § 343 )

**drunkenness**: 1. ēbrĭētas (*the state*), Cic.. Sen 2. ēbrĭōsĭtas (*the vice*), Cic 3. tēmŭlentia (*the state or the vice*), Plin. 4. vīnŏlentia (*the vice*), Cic 5. (by meton.) vinum. v. WINE.

**dry** (*adj*) I. *Without moisture*· 1. siccus (*not wet*): *a d. soil*, s. solum, Quint . *d. days*, s dies, Hor *d. bread*, s panis, Plin *d. (unmelted) feet*, s pedes, Ov. *the pitcher stood d. (without water)*, stetit urna s., Hor.

2. siccāneus (like siccus, but only of *soil*): *a d. spot, meadow*. locus, pratum s, Col (The form siccānus occurs in Plin, of trees *grown in a dry soil*, 16, 17, 29.) 3. ārĭdus (dry *throughout*, as fuel, *parchment*). *d. wood*, a. lignum, Pl. *d fuel*, a. nutrimenta (ignis), Virg. *a d (crackling) sound*, a. sonus, Virg 4. ārens, ntis (=aridus) Virg. Tac 5. torrĭdus (*dried up*) *a d. spring*, fons t, Liv Phr.: *to make (drink) d.*, siccare (v. TO DRY): *to be d*, aēre, Ov.. Cato · *to become d.*, siccescere, Col. Plin.; arescere, Pl. Cic (v TO DRY, B) *that season was excessively d*, siccitate eo anno plurimum laboratum est, Liv See also DRIED II. *Not covered with water*; chiefly in phr *d land* 1. siccum (prob not found in prose except after a *prep*) *on d land*, in sicco, Plin.: *the (ships') beaks are on d land*, rostra tenent siccum, Virg The plur form sicca also occurs. 2. ārĭdum (like preced) *to haul up ships on d land*, naves in aridum subducere, Caes . Ov. III. *Thirsty* sĭtiens, siccus v THIRSTY.

IV. *Uninteresting*. 1. ārĭdus *a d and sapless style*, a et exsanguis genus orationis, Auct Her. *exceedingly d treatises*, aridissimi libri, Auct. Dial. Or. Cic (N B. Not siccus, which is rather an epithet of praise; *terse, sinewy.*) 2. jējūnus . v. MEAGRE. 3. frīgĭdus (*without life or freshness*): v. FLAT. 4. exsuccus (*sapless*): Join (orator) aridus et exsuccus et exsanguis, Quint. 5. exsanguis, e v. *supr.*

V. *Plain, unembellished*: siccus, austērus, pressus · v. TERSE.

VI. As epith of a joke, *cool and cutting*. 1. scītus (*shrewd*) : *a d. saying*, s (dictum), Cic Div. 2, 24, 51 · Tac. 2. perh. austērus · *a d. kind of humour*, *quasi austerum quoddam jocandi genus v. SEVERE.

VII. As epith. of wine, *without luscousness*: perh. austērus or as softened compar., austerior v. SOUR.

**dry** (*v.*) · A. Trans.: I. *To dispel moisture* · 1. sicco, 1 (*to remove wetness*): *the sun d.s the dewy grass*, sol pruinosas s. herbas, Ov.. *to d. (drain) marshes*, paludes s., Cic. *to d. and wipe off blood*, cruorem s. et detergere, Gell. *to d. anything in the sun*, s. aliquid in sole, Plin.. *to d. one's tears*, lacrimas s., Prop. 2. exsicco, 1 (like sicco, but stronger) *to d. anything in the sun*, ex. aliquid in sole, Col.: Plin. 3. dēsicco, 1 (like preced.) : Pl.: Apul. 4. assicco, 1 (= sicco) · Col 5. ārēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to d. throughout*): *to be d.'d in an oven*, arefieri in furno, Plin.: *to d. oil-seum*, amurcam arfacere (sync.),

Cato · Varr. 6. torreo, 2 ; torrĕfăcio, 3 (*to dry thoroughly, roast*) Col ‖. *To wipe away* (tears) 1. abstergeo, si, sum, 2. *to d a friend's tears*, abs oculos amiculo, Curt ; abs. fletum, Cic 2. sicco, 1. v. *supr*. (1) Phr. *d. your tears*, ne lacrima, mitte lacrimas ! Ter. B. Intrans.. *to become d*, 1. siccesco 1 (rare) *to lay in the sun* or *in an oven to d*., in sole exponere aut in furno, ut siccescat, Plin Col. 2. exsiccesco, 3 Vitr 3. āresco, 3 (*to become quite dry, to d up*) *tears soon d*, cito a lacrima, Cic.. Plin 4. ināresco, 3 (=pieced) *to d. in the sun*, in sole in, Plin Vitr Quint. 5. sicco, 1 (with ellipsis of *manum rejt*). Apul. *To begin to d.*, subarescere, Vitr.

**dry up:** ‖. Trans ārĕfăcio, sicco, exsicco v TO DRY (A) ‖. Intrans.. āresco, ināresco, 3 . v TO DRY (B).

**Dryad:** Dryas, ădis, *f* · Virg · Ov.

**dry-eyed:** siccus oculis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18.

**dry-land:** ārĭdum v DRY (II.).

**dryness:** ‖. Lit. *absence of moisture* 1. siccĭtas (most gen. term) *such as its d., it crumbles*, tanta est s., fiatur, Plin. · esp *of weather*. v. DROUGHT. 2. ārĭdĭtas (*perfect d*) Plin 3. ārĭtudo, ĭnis, *f* (=aridĭtas rare) Pl Varr. ‖. Fig *want of freshness and interest* 1. perh. ārĭdĭtas (cf. DRY, IV. though the sub. does not occur in this sense) 2. expr. by ārĭdus. as, *d of style*, *aridum sermonis (orationis) genus to avoid d*, *id agere, ne aridus, exsanguisque sermo fiat v. DRY. ‖‖. Of humour · Phr. *remarkable for the d. of his humour*, *insignis genere quodam jocandi festivo eodemque simulatore (tristitiae speciem praebente) cf Cic Off. 1, 30, 108.

**dry-nurse:** nutrix assa cf. Juv 14, 208.

**dry-rot:** perh rōbigo, ĭnis, *f* · v. CANKER.

**dry-shod:** siccis pedibus, Ov or simply siccus v. DRY.

**dual:** duālis, e Quint

**dualism:** *dualismus, qui dicitur; opinio eorum qui binos deos esse statuunt (Manichaeorum opinio, Manichaeismus.)

**duality:** duplex natura · v. TWOFOLD.

**dub:** Phr.. *he was d'd a knight*, *in ordinem equitum adscitus est.

**dubious:** dūbius, de quo dubitari possit · v DOUBTFUL

**dubiously:** ambīguē, dūbiē v. DOUBTFULLY, AMBIGUOUSLY.

**dubiousness:** dūbiĕtas v. DOUBTFULNESS

**ducal:** *ducālis, e v. Du C, s v (Or gen. of dux· *the d. grounds*, ducis horti. v. DUKE)

**ducat:** *dūcātus, i v Du C., s v.

**duchess:** *dūcissa Rymer in Du C.

**duchy:** *dūcātus, ūs v. Du C, s v.

**duck** (*subs*) ānas, ātis, *f*.. *a bevy of d.s*, anatum grex, Varr.: *d.s' eggs*, anatum ova, Cic *Dimin.*, ānăticŭla, Cic. Phr. *to play d.s and drakes*, testas irrotare super aquam, Min. Fel . v. DRAKE. (For *duck* as term of fondling, v. DARLING.)

**duck** (v.): mergo, submergo, dēmergo, 3 : v. TO DIP, PLUNGE.

**ducking** (*subs*): Phr.. *I'll give him a d. in the river*, *in flumine demersum dabo : *to get a d.* (in the rain), *madescere or madefieri pluvia (imbre) · v. TO DRENCH

**duckling:** ānăticŭla Cic.

**duct:** fōrāmen, āpertūra. v. OPENING, PASSAGE.

**ductile:** ductĭlis, e (*capable of being drawn out*): Plin. (For fig. sense v. DOCILE, PLIABLE.)

**ductility:** expr. by adj. (*a substance*) *of extreme d*, prae aliis ductilis, luctilem naturam habens: see also PLIABILITY.

**dudgeon:** Phr. *to take a thing in* , aegre, moleste ferre aliquid, stomachari *he takes a fit of d at luxury*, stomachum illi facit luxuria, Sen Ep 112, 3 · v VEXED (TO BE), and DISGUST.

**due** (*adj.*): ‖. Of money dēbĭtus *money long d*, pecunia jamdiu d, Cic Phr *to be d.*, deberi, Cic *to claim money not yet d.*, ante petere pecuniam quam coepta est deberi, Cic. *to pay money before it becomes d*, pecuniam repraesentare, Cic *to fall d on a certain day*, in (certam) diem cadere, Cic. Att 15, 20, *ad fin*. *the money falls d. on the 13th of Nov*, diem pecuniae Id Novemb. esse, Cic Att 10, 5, *ad fin* ‖. Of other things *well earned, merited* · 1. dēbĭtus *to render the gratitude d. to any one*, [justam et] d gratiam alicui referre, Cic . *d. retribution*, d praemia, Virg 2. justus· v. *supr*. (1), and JUST 3. mĕrĭtus *d honours (sacrifices)*, m honores, Virg. Join meritus ac debitus, Cic 4. idōneus v. FIT, SUITABLE. 5. dignus v. WORTHY Phr . *to be d. on any one's part*, deberi ab aliquo, Cic.. *reverence is d. to the gods*, *deos colere atque venerari oportet *in d form*, rite, Liv. Cic.

**due** (*subs.*) ‖ In general sense 1. jus, jūris, *n* (*lawful right*): v RIGHT (*subs*) 2. dēbĭtum. *to pay nature her d*, naturae d reddere, Nep *to demand, favours as one's d.*, beneficia pro debitis exigere, Cic Phr *to pay every one his d.*, suum cuique tribuere, Cic *to pay the (last) d.s to any one*, justa (alicui) solvere, Nep *to give slaves their d*, justa servis praebere, Cic. ‖. Only in *pl*, *imposts port-d.s*, portōrium, portōria (*pl*) Cic Hirt *heavy d.s*, magna portoria, Caes. *pasture d.s*, scriptura, Cic v TAX.

**due** (*adv*) i. e. *exactly in the direction of*. rectā (*sc* viā) v. DIRECT (*adv*) Phr · *to steer d west*, *ipsum occidentem petere, cf L G. § 376.

**duel:** 1. singŭlāre certāmen (*single combat*), Flor. (but v COMBAT, *fin*.). 2. more precisely, *pugna ex provocatione inita v CHALLENGE Phr *to kill an enemy in a d* (lit. *by challenge*), hostem ex provocatione interimere, Vell. Plin. *to challenge any one to a d*, provocare aliquem ad pugnam v TO CHALLENGE.

**duelling:** *mos ex provocatione dimicandi v. preced art

**duet:** bĭcĭnium "quum duo canunt bicinium appellatur," Isid. Phr *to perform d.s*, *binos cantare (fidibus, etc) canere

**dug** (*subs*) · 1. ūber, ĕris, *n* *the d.s of a mare*, equina u, Hor. v. TEAT. 2. pāpilla. v. NIPPLE.

**dug** (*part adj*) fossĭlis, e *d. salt*, f sal, Varr · Plin.

**duke:** dux, dŭcis M. L

**dukedom:** *dūcātus, ūs · v. Du C., s. v

**dulcet** (*adj*). dulcis, mellĭfluus. v. SWEET.

**dulcimer:** perh. sambūca: Pers.: Mart.

**dull** (*adj.*) ‖. Of colours, opp to *bright*: 1. hĕbes, ĕtis. *a d colour*, color h., Ov. Plin : *an eye naturally d.*, h. naturā oculus, Plin 2. rĕmissus. *a somewhat d. colour*, color remissior, Sen N. Q. 1, 1, 6 *a d.er kind of carbuncle*, remissior carbunculus, Plin 3. suādus *a d colour*, s color, Plin 4. languĭdus v. FAINT. See also DIM. ‖. Of cutting instruments, *not sharp* hĕbes v. BLUNT. ‖‖. Of sounds, *low, heavy* · Phr.: *a d murmur*, caecum murmur, Virg. *d. (heavy) blows*, surdi ictus, Plin.: Quint. ‖V. Of the sky or weather, *overcast*. nūbĭlus, subnūbĭlus, cālīginōsus v. CLOUDY, DARK. V. Of the mind, *wanting quickness of perception*. 1. tardus *a d. mind*, t. ingenium, Cic · *naturally somewhat d*, naturā tardior, Cic. Join (sensus) hebetes, tardi, pingues, Cic. 2. hĕbes, ĕtis: *somewhat d. ears, keen eyes*, aures hebetiores, oculos acres et acuti, Cic.: *a d mind*, h. ingenium, Cic. v STUPID. 3. obtūsus (esp. used of *sight*: v. DIM) *to be of naturally d. mind*, ob. ingenio esse, Gell.: Cic. Phr *to render d.* hebetare (v foll art) *to grow d.*, hebescere, Cic. *d. at love's work*, frigidus in Venerem, Virg ‖‖. *Unentertaining, wanting life* or *freshness* · 1. frīgĭdus *d, forced jokes*, f et arcessiti joci, Suet Cic *d. business*, f negotia, Plin Ep 2. insulsus (lit. *unsipid* q. v) Cic is fond of using the word with a negative *a kind of jest that is by no means d*, non ins. genus (ridiculi), de Or 2, 64, 259 *a d. fellow*, *ins caput v FELLOW. ‖‖. *In low spirits*. tristis, subtristis; animo demisso, fracto v. SAD, MELANCHOLY, DEJECTED Miscell. Phr *a d. market*, *mercatus infrequens (*ill-attended*), frigidior (cf *supr* VI, 1) *Caesar had met with a d. reception*, Caesar mortuo plausu veneratus est, Cic.

**dull** (*v*) ‖. *To take off the brightness of*. obscūro, hĕbĕto, 1 v TO DIM, SULLY. ‖. *To take off the edge* or *keenness of* 1. hĕbĕto, 1 v. TO BLUNT. 2. obtundo, stŭpĕfăcio, 3 v TO DEADEN.

**dullard:** homo brūtus bardus, blennus v STUPID, FOOL, BLOCKHEAD

**dully:** 1. languidē: v. FAINTLY. 2. frīgidē (v. DULL, VI, 1) Cic. Quint

**dulness:** ‖. Of colours, etc 1. hĕbĕtūdo v DIMNESS 2. languor · *d. of jewels*, l. gemmarum, Plin v. FAINTNESS 3. fuscĭtas (*any dark hue*). Apul ‖. Of the mind, *slowness of perception* 1. tarditas *d. of wit*, t ingenii, Cic 2. stūpĭditas · v. STUPIDITY 3. insulsĭtas (esp *want of taste*) · Cic ‖‖ *Lack of interest*: 1. taedium v. WEARISOMENESS. 2. pĕjus insulsĭtas cf. Att. 13, 29 (insulsitas villae). 3. expr by *adj*. or *verb the d of this place is astonishing*, *incredibile est quam hic omnia refrigescant *what can exceed the d. of Ulubrae*, *Ulubris quid desertius esse potest? *nothing can exceed the d of the book*, *hoc libro nil potest esse insulsius v. DULL, FLAT.

**duly:** 1. rītē (*according to ceremonial* or *precedent*) Liv Virg 2. sōlemnĭter or sollemnĭter (*or* -enniter. like rite) *all the ceremonies having been d performed*, omnibus s. peractis, Liv Plin. 3. rectē, ut par est. v. RIGHTLY, PROPERLY.

**dumb:** 1. mūtus (prop. of persons *with defect of speech*. also in gen. sense). *d by nature*, naturaliter m., Plin. · *d. brutes*, m. pecudes, Cic.. *d. fishes*, m. pisces, Hor.. *d. arts* (as *painting*), m. artes, Cic. 2. ēlinguis, e. (*having nothing to say*). v. SPEECHLESS. (Cic. joins mutum forum, elinguem curiam, in Sen. 3, 6.) 3. infans, ntis (*as an infant*, or *from modesty*) · v. SPEECHLESS. 4 linguae usu dēfectus (*having lost the power of speech*) · Val Max. Phr · *to be struck d.* (hg.), obmutescere, Cic · *to signify anything in d. show*, aliquid gestu signĭficare, Ov.

**dumb-bells:** perhaps librāmenta (*weights used to balance anything*)

**dumb-founder:** obstŭpĕfăcio, 3 : v. TO CONFOUND. *To be d'd*, obmutescere, Cic

**dumbly:** use adj. mūtus cf. L. G. § 343

**dumbness:** 1. expr. by mūtus. *d. is better than foolish talking*, satius est mutum esse quam vana loqui. v. DUMB 2. *fandi impŏtentia, Bau. in Kr. 3. infantia linguae, Lucr. Phr. *he was seized with d.*, *defecit ei linguae usus; vocis usus (repente) interemptus est: *to cure d.*, *mutis mederi v. DUMB.

**dummy:** *mūta persōna (*an actor who has nothing to speak*), Kr.

**dumb-show:** (mutus) gestus, ūs v. GESTURE.

**dumpish:** subtristis, e: v. DULL (VII).

**dumpling:** *farinae subactae globulus

**dumpy:** brevis atque obesus, Suet. vit. Hor. *ad fin*

**dun** (*adj*) I *Of a dull brown colour* perh fuscus (pecora nigra aut fusca, Plin 31, 2, 10), *or* rūbidus v BROWN (Not gilvus, which is a *yellowish* colour) II. In gen sense, *dark*
1. fuscus *the d. wings* (of night), f alae, Virg.. *d clouds*, f nubila, Ov
2. furvus (= fuscus, poet) Hor
3 āter (stronger than the Eng) v. DARK, GLOOMY.

**dun** (*subs*) i e *an importunate creditor* flāgitātor, Pl Gell.

**dun** (*v.*). flāgito, 1 (*to demand* anything *importunately*) cf "interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum *flagitare*," Caes. B G. I, 16 v. TO DEMAND.

**dunce**: homo stūpidus, bardus, blennus, etc. *Zopyrus pronounced Socrates a d*, Zopyrus stupidum esse et bardum dixit Socratem, Cic v. FOOL, BLOCKHEAD

**dunder-pate**: perh. bāro, ōnis, *m*. Cic. Fin 2, 23, 76

**dung** (*subs.*): 1. stercus, ŏris, *n* (*of all kinds of animals*) · *horse d*, s. equinum, Varr. *doves' d.*, s. columbinum, Varr.. Plin.. Cic v. MANURE
2. fimus *or* fimum (a less offensive word than stercus also used of *slippery mud*, Virg. A. 5, 332) *they use cow-d instead of fine-wood*, i. bubulo pro lignis utuntur, Liv Plin. 3 merda (esp *of birds or smaller animals* · often *pl.*) *to have one's head soiled with birds'-d.*, merdis caput inquinari corvorum, Hor.. Phaedr. Phr. *to count a thing but d.*, *aliquid pro nihilo habere; vili, flocci, pendere v TO VALUE (The Vulg has arbitror ut stercora, Philipp iii. 8.)

**dung** (*v*) I. *To emit the faeces* cāco, 1. Hor.: Phaedr. II. *To manure* · stercŏro, 1: v. TO MANURE.

**dungeon**: 1. carcer, ĕris, *m* v. PRISON. 2. rōbur, ŏris, *n* (*the inner keep of a prison*). *to die in the gloom of a d*, in r. et in tenebris expirare, Liv 38, 59, *fin.* the d of the state prison at Rome was called Tullianum, *sc.* robur, Sall Cat. 55. Apul.
3. ergastŭlum (*for slaves*). Cic. Liv. Phr. *to be thrown into a d.*, in vincula conjici, Cic

**dung-hill**: I. Lit. 1. stercŭlinium Prov · *every cock is master on his own d.*, gallus in suo pulvinum potest, Sen. Varr.: Col 2. fimētum. Plin. II. Fig *an exceedingly base condition born on a d.*, infimo loco natus, Cic. *to wallow on a d.*, in coeno volvi, Lucr. 3, 77 as term of gross abuse, stercus (*e. g.* curiae), cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164.

**duodecimal**: duŏdēnārius, Varr.

**dupe** (*v.*). 1. ducto, 1 ("*to lead by the nose*") *to d. any one by artifices*, aliquem dolis d., Pl. 2. lacto, 1. v. TO CAJOLE. 3. dēcīpio, 3. v. TO DECEIVE. 4. lūdĭfĭco, 1 v. TO FOOL

**dupe** (*subs.*). (homo) crēdŭlus. *I am ready enough to be imposed upon in this matter, and become a d.*, verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo c, (ic.. cf. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 9. Phr *to use a man as your d.*, ludibrio aliquem habere. v. LAUGHING-STOCK.

**duplicate** (*subs.*). exemplum, exemplar *the d. of a will*, tabulae testamenti alterae, eodem exemplo, Caes. B.C. 3, 108 *there is a d. of that work in the library*, *ejus libri bina exsistunt in bibliotheca exemplaria · v. COPY.

**duplication**: duplĭcātio: Sen.

**duplicity**: fallācia. v. DECEITFULNESS. (Or expr. by adj., *to tell of the d. of Ulysses*, duplicem memorare Ulyssem, cf. Hor Od. 1, 6, 7)

**durability**: 1. firmĭtas · *d of buildings*, f aedificiorum, Vitr . Caes.
2. stăbĭlĭtas · *to have some d.* (of opinions *which have stood*), aliquid stabilitatis habere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85 *d. of fortune*, s. fortunae, Cic.: v. STEDFASTNESS. 3. perpĕtŭitas · *to secure the d. of records*, ad p. monumentorum, Plin.: v. PERPETUITY. 4. very oft. better expr. by verb or adj.: *do you believe in the d. of that friendship*, *mansuram credis eam amicitiam? *such is the d. of the timber*, *tam firma tamque durabilis est materies, etc v DURABLE and TO ENDURE

**durable**: 1. firmus (*having firmness and strength of structure*): v FIRM, STRONG. 2. stăbĭlis, e (not in a material sense) Join firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), Cic. v. STEDFAST. 3. pērennis, e (in this sense esp. poet.) *a monument more d than brass*, monumentum aere perennius, Hor *d. adamant*, p adamas, Ov. 4. perpĕtuus (*uninterrupted, never-ending, life-long*). Join firma et perpetua amicitia, Cic v. PERPETUAL, EVERLASTING. 5. mansūrus v ABIDING. 6. dūrābilis (*of a nature to last*) Ov. 7. sŏlĭdus v. SUBSTANTIAL.

**durably**: firmē, firmĭter, stăbĭlĭter, sŏlĭdē v. FIRMLY.

**durance**: custōdia; vincŭla, carcer v IMPRISONMENT.

**duration**: I. *The act or state of enduring* expr. by verb *he prophesied the d. of the Trojan war*, *praedixit quot annos duraturum esset bellum Trojanum *non was its d long*, *nec diu permansit v TO ENDURE II. *The period of time itself*: 1. spătium *the d. of past time*, sp. praeteriti temporis, Cic *in so long a d. of time*, tam longo sp., Cic v. SPACE 2. tempus, ŏris, *n* *to fix a limit to the d.* (of an office), modum temporis imponere, Liv. *the d of a year*, annuum t, Cic v TIME, PERIOD. 3. (*long d.*), diūturnĭtas *not so much by the greatness of the office as by its (long) d.*, non tam magnitudine honoris quam diuturnitate, Liv *the long d. of the war*, d belli, Nep. Cic. 4. longinquĭtas (like preced.) v. LENGTH. 5. perpĕtuĭtas, pērennĭtas v PERPETUITY. Phr. *of long, short, d*, diūtinus, *or* diūturnus, brevis (v. LONG, SHORT) *an office of a year's d*, annuum imperium, Liv.; *of half a year's d.*, semestre imp, Liv.

**during**: 1. per (*through, in the course of*: with *acc*): *d night*, per noctem, Liv *d. sleep*, per somnum, Cic. *d the entire space of three years*, per triennium, Cic. 2. inter (*while something is going on* · with *acc.*). *this I have dictated d. supper*, haec inter coenam dictavi, Cic *d the early stages* (of a complaint), inter initia, principia, Cels.. *d. the drinking*, inter pocula, Virg. 3. sŭper (like inter, but rare. with *acc.*). *d. supper*, s coenam, Plin Ep.. Curt. 4. in (*at a point of time in*: with *abl.*). v. IN. 5. (before a verbal subs.) dum, with pres. tense of corresponding verb *d. these preparations, transactions, debates*, dum haec parantur, aguntur, agitantur, etc . v. L. G. §393. 6. expr. by *abl absol.* · *d. the consulate of Marius*, Mario consule, Cic *d. the king's pleasure*, *durante (regis) bene placito. *d. his lifetime*, *vivo ipso, etc. Phr.. *d. sleep* (esp with ref. to *dreams*), secundum quietem (but also, in quiete), Cic.. *d the interval*, interea, interim (v. MEANWHILE) · *he delivered the letter d. supper*, coenantibus nobis epistolam tulit, Cic. *to do a thing d. sleep*, aliquid dormientem facere, Cic . *d. nine campaigns*, novem aestatibus, Vell · Tac *d. the day-time*, interdiu, Caes.. *d. the night*, noctu, Caes.

**dusk** (*subs*): 1. crepuscŭlum (*evening* as opp. to *morning twilight*) . Pl.: Ov.. v. TWILIGHT. 2. obscūrum (esp. after a *prep.*): *in the d. of night*, sub obscurum noctis, Virg. *in the d of early dawn*, obscuro adhuc coeptae lucis, Tac.: v. DARK. Phr.· *from dawn to d.*, ad umbram solis ab ortu, Hor.. *at d.*, vespere, vesperi (v. EVENING) *a guest drops in at d*, vespertinus te opprimit hospes, Hor

**dusk** (v.): vespĕrascit, 3 (*impers*) Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7.

**duskiness**: color fuscus, subfuscus, pullus: v. next art.

**dusky**: 1. fuscus (also poet. furvus, Hor.): *d. suits* (of Aethiopians), f. comites, Tib : *d. wings* (of night), f. alae, Virg v DARK 2. pullus (*nearer to black* than fuscus) *a d victim* (offered to magic deities), p hostia, Hib *d spots* (on a ram), p maculae, Virg. *a d toga* (worn as mourning), toga p, Cic. 3. niger, gra. grum v. SWARTHY, BLACK. 4. subniger. v BLACKISH

**dust** (*subs*) 1. pulvis, ĕris (*m*, less freq *f* in most senses of Eng) *to raise d.*, p. movere, Quint.; p. excitare, Col *to lay d by sprinkling water on the ground*, humum conspergendo p. sedare, cf. Phaedr 2, 5, 15, *sqq.*: *to shake off d.*, p excutere, Hor : *a great deal of d*, multus p, Cic · *a cloud of d*, pulveris nubes, Curt. (also pulverea nubes, Virg) *covered with d.*, pulvere sparsus, Phaedr *charcoal d*, carbonis p, Ov. Fig *we are but d. and shadow*, p et umbra sumus, Hor *Dimm.* pulviscŭlus, *fine small d*, Pl Apul
2. scobs, scōbis; *or* scōbis, is, *f* (*produced by sawing, filing*) *ivory d.*, scobis eboris, Cels ; s eburnea, Col.: Juv v. SAWDUST Phr. *covered with d*, pulverulentus (v DUSTY). *having one's eyes sore with sooty d.*, fuligine lippus, Juv. Fig.. *to bite the d*, (turpe) solum tangere, Hor.; humum ore mordere, Virg. *to throw d. in the eyes of the jury*, tenebras offundere judicibus in causa, Cic. in Quint. 2, 17, 21: in sim. sense, verborum et argutiarum fuligine ob oculos audientium jacere, Gell. 1, 2 *fin.* (v. TO IMPOSE ON) *to kick up a d.*, convicium facere, tumultuari, Pl.

**dust** (*v.*). 1 e *to clean by removing dust* 1. dētergeo, extergeo v. TO BRUSH 2. verro, 3 v. TO SWEEP

**duster**: perh pēnĭcŭlus v. BRUSH.

**dustiness**: expr. by pulvis *or* pulverulentus *on account of the d of the roads*, *quod tantus in viis pulvis erat; quod tam pulverulentae erant viae · v. DUST, DUSTY.

**dustman**: perh. scōpārius (*sweeper*): Ulp Dig. 33, 7, 8

**dusty**: 1. pulvĕrŭlentus *a d. road*, via p, Cic. *a d* (and so *hot*) *summer*, p aestas, Virg. 2. pulvĕreus *the d. ground*, p solum, Ov Stat. (but the word denotes, strictly, *made of dust, relating to dust*). 3. pulvĕris plēnus: Gell. Phr. *all d. and perspiring*, pulvere ac sudore perfusus, Curt.; sparsus pulvere (ac) sudore multo diffluens, Phaedr

**duteous, dutiful**: 1. pius (*dutifully affectionate*): *d. to one's parents*, p. in parentes, Cic. *d fear (of a wife on behalf of her husband)*, p. metus, Ov.· v. AFFECTIONATE. 2. officiōsus (*full of kind and respectful attentions*). *d. attentions*, of. sedulitas, Hor.. *a modest and d. person*, homo pudens et of, Cic. 3. ōbēdiens, ntis (with *dat*): v. OBEDIENT, SUBMISSIVE. 4. obsĕquens (*disposed to yield to*: with *dat.*). v. COMPLIANT Phr. *d. affection*, pietas, Cic. v. DUTIFULNESS.

**duteously, dutifully**: 1 pīē Cic. 2. officiōsē Cic. 3. ōbēdienter, Liv (For syn see DUTIFUL.)

**dutifulness**: 1. pietas *justice towards the gods is called religion, towards parents d*, justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes p appellatur, Cic.. it is elsewhere defined by Cic. as voluntas grata in parentes, Planc. 33, 80 2. ōbēdientia v. OBEDIENCE. 3. officia, orum (plur. for abstract): cf. L. G. § 591.

**duty**: I. *Moral obligation*: 1. officium (the most comprehensive term): *to satisfy the call of d.*, officio satisfacere, Cic.. *to neglect d.*, of. praetermittere, negligere, deserere, Cic.; officio suo deesse, Cic.. *it is a breach of d*, contra of. est, Cic. The abstract sense may be more fully expr. by plu thus Cic.'s treatise *on duty* or *moral obligation* is entitled "de officiis" · cf. Cic. Att. 16, 11, 3. 2. mūnus, ĕris, *n.* (*an allotted d.* or *task*): *to discharge a d.*, munere perfungi, Cic.: Liv.: v. TASK, FUNCTION. In *pl.*, munia, orum, is often used: *the*

*d s of candidates*, munia candidatorum, Cic. · Tac. **3.** (after *to be*) expr by *gen.*, with ellipsis of officium, etc. *it is the d of a judge, of a commander*, judicis, imperatoris est v L. G. § 266. (But for *it is my, your d*, meum, tuum est, :b. Dvs. 2) **4.** (like preced) expr. by ŏportet, 2 (with *acc.* and *infin*) · *whom it was our d to have put to death*, quos trucidari oportebat, Cic *contrary to d.*, contra atque oportet, Cic v OUGHT. **II.** *An act of respectful attention*: Phr. *to pay one's d. to the gods*, deos salutare, Cic. · Ter. (v. RESPECTS, COMPLIMENT). *to pay the last d s to any one*, justa alicui solvere, Cic ; also justa facere, Sall.: for justa we find also extrema munera, Val. Fl ; and suprema officia, Tac. **III.** *Military responsibility* · Phr. *to be on d.* (*mount guard*), stationem agere, Tac.; in statione manere, Ov also, excubias agere, Tac.; excubare, Cic v WATCH, GUARD

**IV.** *An impost*. vectigal, ālis, *n* : *to pay d.*, v. pendĕre, Cic *to release from d.*, vectigali liberare, Cic *to lay a d on anything*, alicui rei v. imponere, Cic. v DUE (II), TAX.

**duumvir**: duumvir, vīri, Liv. *Belonging to such*, duumvirālis, e, Ulp

**duumvirate**: duumvirātus, ūs, Plin jun

**dwarf** (*subs.*): **1.** pūmĭlio (pūmĭlo, Stat.), ōnis, *c.* Sen *D-plants*, pumiliones, Plin **2.** pūmĭlus Suet Stat **3.** nānus (*f* nāna, Lampr) Juv. Prop. (This last word is also used in botanical sense, as phaseolus nanus, Linn.)

**dwarf** (*v.*) · perh curto, 1 v. TO STUNT. Fig *in the presence of such vast objects, man is d'd*, *prae tanta magnitudine homines quantuli videmur!

**dwarfish**: **1.** pūmĭlus cf. Suet Aug 83 a compar pumilior occurs in Apul. **2.** pūsillus v LITTLE. Phr. *such d. men*, homines tantulae staturae, Caes B. G 2, 30

**dwarfishness**: *pusilla statura: cf. preced art.

**dwell**: **1.** *To live* in a place **1.** hăbĭto, 1 *to d by the road-side*, h. in via, Cic. *to d in anybody's house*, apud aliquem h., Cic. . v TO LIVE. Fig *the mind d.s in the eyes*, animus h in oculis, Plin *what fear of ill can d in a happy life*, qui potest h. in vita beata mali metus? Cic. **2.** incŏlo, ui, ĭtum, 3 (esp. of *tribes* or *nations*) *they d beyond the Rhine*, trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.: *Neptune who dwells in the salt regions*, Neptunus qui salsis locis inc , Pl. (N.B In Cic. incolo is always trans · v TO INHABIT) **3.** commŏror, 1 (*temporarily*) v TO STAY, RESIDE. **4.** expr. by dŏmĭcilium, and less freq. dŏmus *or* sēdes *to d. at Rome*, Romae domicilium habere, Cic.. *not to be allowed to d in the city*, urbis domicilio carere, Cic · *they d. under ground*, quibus subterraneae sunt domus, Plin.: *not to have a settled place to d. in*, sedem stabilem et domicilium certum non habere, Cic.: v. ABODE, DWELLING-PLACE. **II.** Fig. *to dwell on* or *upon* a subject: **1.** commŏror, 1 (*to linger upon a point*): *to d. any longer upon a theme*, diutius in aliquo loco c., Cic. Att. II, 7, 2. Join vestram multis modis eandem rem ; haerere in eadem commorarique sententia, Cic de Or 40, 137. **2.** immŏror, 1 *to d. upon a subject*, in aliqua re im., Quint. **3.** mŏror, 1 (in this sense poet.). *why d. on trifles*, quid moror in parvis? Ov. **4.** haer-o, si, sum, 2 Cic. (v. *supr.* II., 1). **5.** hăbĭto, 1 (in connexion with other words) Join (ibi) commorari, haerere, habitare, Cic. Or 2, 72, 292. **6.** prōsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (*to pursue* a subject with *acc.*) *not to d. longer upon the subject*, ne longius (rem) prosequamur, Cic.: v. TO PURSUE **III.** *To lengthen in pronunciation, to lay the stress of the voice upon*: **1.** prōdūco, xi, ctum, 3. Ov.: Quint..: v. TO LENGTHEN. **2.** tractim prōnuntio, 1 (= produco, *to lengthen*): v. LONG

**dweller**: incŏla; or in oblique cases, *pres part* of habĭto, incŏlo v. INHABITANT

**dwelling-place**: **1.** dŏmĭcilium (*either of an individual or a nation*) *to choose one's d.*, locum domicilio deligere, Caes Fig · *of the body, as the d of the mind*, Vell 2, 69. Join sedes ac domicilium, Cic. **2.** sēdes, is, *f* v ABODE (and cf *supr* 1). **3.** dŏmus v HOUSE, HOME **4.** hăbĭtātio, hăbĭtācŭlum v. HABITATION

**dwindle**: **1.** dīlābor, lapsus, 3 *the army soon d.d away*, exercitus brevi dilabitur, Sall v. TO WASTE AWAY. **2.** extĕnuor, 1 *bullets that have d.d in size*, extenuatae sortes, Liv Fig *my hope d.s and fades away*, spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, Cic **3.** tābesco, 3 (*to waste, as with disease*) Join maceror, consenesco, tabesco [miser], Pl. v. TO PINE AWAY. **4.** dēcresco, mĭnuor v. TO DECREASE

**dye** (*v*) · **1.** tingo *or* tinguo, xi, ctum, 3. *wool double d.d in purple*, lanae bis murice tinctae, Hor *to d. the hair*, comam t, Ov. *to d purple*, purpuram t. (*to impart the colour by dyeing*), Plin Fig. *a modest blush d.s the cheek*, verecundus t ora pudor, Ov **2.** inficio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to d. purple*, purpuram inf , Plin *the Britons d. their skin with woad*, Britanni se vitro inf , Caes. v TO STAIN **3** fūco, 1 (strictly *to colour red*) *to d. wool with Assyrian drugs*, lanam Assyrio f veneno, Virg Claud Phr.. *to d the hair*, capillos medicare, Ov *fleeces d.d at Aquinum*, Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, Hor. *to be d.d various colours*, varios mentiri colores, Virg

**dye** (*subs.*): **1** tinctūra Plin. 31, 10, 46, 2 **2.** expr. by tingo (v preced art.): *to impart a blue, a purple, d.*, caeruleum, purpuram tingere, Plin. *the woad-plant is an excellent d. for blue*, *vitro caeruleus optime tingitur color. **3** fūcus (*red-d*) Hor. Ov **4.** vēnēnum v. TO DYE (3). **5.** infector succus *that well-known purple d.*, purpurarum infector ille , Plin. II, 3, 2.

**dyeing**: **1.** tinctūra Plin. **2.** infectus, ūs Plin (Or expr. by ger. of tingo, inficio *very useful for d.*, ad tingendum utilissimus v. TO DYE)

**dyer**: **1.** infector Cic. **2.** tinctor. Vitr **3.** (except in *nom. sing* · v L. G § 638) pres part of tingo *d.s' shops*, tingentium officinae, Plin. **4.** băpheus (βαφεύς) Imp. Cod. *A d. in purple*, purpurarius, Inscr. ; *in mallow-colour*, molochinarius, Pl.

**dye-room**: tinctōrium . v. Forc. *s v*

**dye-stuff**: *res ad tingendum utilis.

**dye-wood**: lignum infectorium (infectivum), Plin. (in R and A.).

**dynamics**: *dȳnămĭca (*sc.* ars, scientia) as strictly tech. term.

**dynastic**: ad regiam domum pertinens.

**dynasty**: dŏmus, ūs, *f.* (with some word in the context to define it) *under the Flavian d.*, potente rerum Flavia d, Tac. Phr.. *the d of the Caesars became extinct with Nero*, progenies Caesarum in Nerone defecit, Suet. · *he laboured to found a d.*, *id egit ut domus (progenies) sua regnum teneret.

**dysentery**: dȳsentĕria Plin. *Suffering from d.*, dysentericus, Plin

**dyspepsia**: crūdĭtas, dyspepsia v. INDIGESTION.

**dyspeptic**: **1.** crūdus Hor. **2.** cachecticus (*with bad bodily habit*), Plin.

**dysury**: dȳsūria: Plin. *Suffering from d*, dysuriacus, Firmic.

# E.

**E**, comp **A.**

**each**: **I.** *Of two*: ŭterque, utrăque, utrumque (for constr v. BOTH, 4) *very much attached to e of us*, amantissimus utriusque nostrum, Cic.

**II.** *Of any number*: **1.** ūnusquisque (L G § 82. *each one singly*, opp to universi) *the interest of e. individual and of all together*, unusquisque et universorum utilitas, Cic.: *I will touch slightly on e point*, unumquodque leviter tangam, Cic **2.** quisque (L G § 82 less emphatic than preced, and rarely first in its sentence) *what hath fallen to the lot of e., that let e keep*, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic. with *gen.*, *e day* quisque dierum, Hor v. EVERY ONE **3.** singŭli, ae, a (*one by one; taken singly*) *he appointed two censors for e. state*, describebat censores binos in s civitates, Cic *twelve judges e*, duodena in s homines jugera, Cic v A (IV)

**4.** omnis, e v EVERY Phr *to love e other*, inter se amare (diligere) Cic *they disparaged e other*, obtrectarunt inter se, Nep.. *that we may love e other*, ut invicem diligamus, Plin *to be interchanged with e other*, permutari invicem, Quint *e. year (yearly)*, quotannis, Cic Virg *e day*, quotidie (v DAILY); quotquot eunt dies (poet.), Hor

**eager**: **I.** *Desirous* · **1.** āvĭdus (usu with *gen*) . *e. for praise*, a. laudis, Cic. also with in and *acc* : *minds e. for novelty*, in res novas avida ingenia, Liv Cic less freq with *inf.*, Ov . Plin v. DESIROUS. **2.** cupĭdus (with *gen*) · less strong than preced v DESIROUS. **3.** appĕtens (*disposed to aim after, seek* also with *gen*), Cic Tac. **4.** studĭōsus v ZEALOUS **5.** impensus (*with words denoting desire*): *e desire*, im cupido, cupiditas v. EARNEST *To be e for anything*, cupere, avēre, etc v. TO DESIRE. **II.** *Impetuous, spirited*. **1.** ācer, acris, acre *a most e champion*, acerrimus defensor, Cic (v SPIRITED, ALERT. **2.** promptus (*ready, on the alert*) *he commends the e., chides the more sluggish*, laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes Sall **3.** intentus (*characterized by effort and attention*) · *e and energetic speech*, oratio int et vehemens, Cic. *e. attention*, int animus, Caes · v INTENT

**eagerly**: **1.** āvīdē (for syn. v. EAGER) · *to catch at e*, a arripere, Cic. **2.** cupīdē *to read anything very e*, aliquid cupidissime legere, Sen. Cic. **3.** ēnixē (*using all one's efforts*): *to do anything not only obediently, but e*, aliquid non obedienter modo sed e. facere, Liv *e. to take up a person's cause*, causam alicujus e. suscipere, Cic. **4.** intentē (*with effort and attention*) *to seek more e.*, intentius petere, Auct Her. *to expect very e*, intentissime exspectare, Lampr. **5.** studiōsē · v ZEALOUSLY. **6.** acrĭter (*with spirit*) *e. to enter the fray*, a pugnam inire, Liv. Sall. **7.** impensē (= *greatly*: hence in present sense, only with verbs of emotion) *to desire more e*, magis impense cupere, Ter Cic **8.** appĕtenter (*with desire* or *appetite for something, covetously* rare) Cic. : Apul. **9.** Most of the adjj under EAGER may be used adverbially acc. to L. G. § 343; esp. avidus, intentus, cupidus *I e set about building the walls*, avidus molior muros, Virg.. *they e. await the signal*, intenti exspectant signum, Virg. *they e. fixed their eyes upon (him)*, intenti ora tenebant, Virg. But in this way cannot be used impensus *or* appetens Phr *to desire e.*, avere, gestire . v TO LONG FOR.

**eagerness**: **I.** *Eager desire*: **1.** āvĭdĭtas *e. for food*, a. cibi, Cic.; a. ad cibos, Plin. *inexhaustible e for reading*, inexhausta legendi a , Cic. **2.** cupīdĭtas . v. DESIRE **3.** appĕtentia (less strong than the Eng.) v. APPETITE. **4.** studium . *to be inflamed with e.*, ardere studio, Cic.. v. DESIRE, PASSION **5.** expr. by adjj. under EAGER: *that you may understand my e. to see you*, *ut intelligas quam sim avidus tui videndi, etc. **II.** *Impetuosity* · **1.** ardor · *the e. of soldiers demanding battle*, a. militum pugnam deposcen-

tum, Suet · Liv. Cic v ARDOUR

**2.** ălacrĭtas (*liveliness, briskness*) *the e of hounds in hunting*, canum a. in venando, Cic *e for defending the commonwealth*, a. reipublicae defendendae, Cic **3.** impĕtus, ūs v IMPETUOSITY.

**eagle:** **I.** *The bird* ăquĭla, *f.* Hor Cic *a male e*, *a mas. Particular species are, the black e*, melanaetos, *m*, *or* Valeria (*sc.* aquila), Plin *ring-tailed e*, pygargus, *m.* (v. Foicell s v), Plin *the vulture-shaped e.*, percnopterus, *m*, *or* ossifragus, *m*, Plin *the sea-e*, haliaeetus (h albicilla, Yarrell), *m*, Plin. Ov Virg *the golden e*, aquila chrysaetus, Cycl. **II.** *The standard* ăquĭla, *f the e. of the 10th legion*, a. decimae legionis, Caes Plin Phr *an e.-bearer*, aquĭlĭfer, ĕri Caes.

**eagle-eyed:** *aquilino aspectu, aquilinum aspectum habens or gerens* cf Apul. 2, p. 115. Less precisely, aspectu vehementi et formidabili, luminibus oculorum acribus, Gell 14, 4. med

**eagle-stone:** aetites, ae, m.: Plin.

**eaglet:** pullus (*sc.* aquilae, aquilinus) Phaedr.

**ear** (*subs*) **I.** *The organ of hearing* · **1.** auris, is, *f dropping ears*, flaccidae a., Plin *to prick up the ears (to listen attentively)*, aures erigere, Cic · *to lend an e.*, aurem praebere, Suet. · Hor *(my) ears tingle*, tinniunt a., Cat *to pull or twitch a person's ears* (to call his attention), alicui aures vellere, Virg *to whisper in any one's e.*, ad aurem insusurrare alicui, Cic · *a ringing in the ears*, sonitus aurium, Plin *he turns a deaf e to prayers*, surda negligit aure preces, Prop : *safe ears* (capable of secresy), tutae a., Hor, opp to inimosa auris, Hor S 2, 6, 46 **2.** aurĭcŭla (*dimin.* of auris. esp used to denote *the tip* or *corner of the ear*) : *the bottom of the e*, a infima, Cic *I hang down my ears* (like a donkey when ill-used), demitto auriculam, Hor. *to present the tip of one's e* (in a legal symbolical act), a. opponere, Hor.. *to chatter in any one's e*, garrire alicui in auriculam, Mart *to pull a person's e.*, auriculam (alicui) vellicare, Paul Nol. *Dimin*, auricula *or* oricilla, Cat Phr · *having (long) ears*, auritus, Virg (of hares) : also fig for *attentively listening* (of the oaks which Orpheus sang to), Hor. · Pl. *animals without ears*, animalia maurita, Gell *a little fellow with long ears* (the ass), auritulus, Phaedr · *fishes have very quick ears*, pisces clarissime audiunt, Plin **II.** *The sense of hearing*; esp *with ref to music*, auris, aures *the delicate and fastidious ear of Attic Greeks*, Atticorum aures teretes atque religosae, Cic *to have a good ear*, legitimum sonum aure callere, Hor. *if you have any ears*, si quid auris habeas, Gell. *not to have a good ear* (for music), *aure minus subtili (praeditum) esse to have no ear at all*, prorsus abhorrere a re musica **III.** By analogy, *anything resembling an ear* auris used by Virg of the "*ears*" or *earth-boards* of a plough, Georg. 1, 172 *a jar with two ears* (handles), dĭōta, Hor **IV.** *Of corn* **1.** spīca (rarely spīcus, spīcum) *from the blade to the ear*, ab herba ad spicam, Cic *rich and crowded ears*, s uberes et crebrae, Cic. *a diminutive and empty ear*, s minuta et inanis, Plin.. *to form (develope) the ear*, s. concipere, Plin. **2.** ārista (strictly, *the beard of an ear*, hence fig, *the ear itself*) · *the ripe ears*, maturae a., Ov.. Virg. Phr. *a crown* (or *wreath*) *made of ears of corn*, spicea corona, Tib : *a gleaning of ears*, spicilegium, Varr

**ear** (*v.*) **I.** *To plough* (q v.) · ārō, 1. **II.** *To shoot into ears* · spīcor, 1 Plin. See also preced. art. (IV).

**ear-ache:** auris *or* aurium dolor: v. ACHE. (Dolor auricularius, Ulp. Dig.)

**eared** (*part. adj.*): **I.** *Having ears*: auritus: v. EAR (I, *fin*). **II.** *Spiked*: spicātus : Plin

**earl:** *comes, ĭtis M L

**earldom:** *comitis nomen, dignitas

**ear-lap:** **1.** auricŭla infima, cf Cic Q. Fr 2, 15, 2 ("Softer than the ear lap," appears to have been a proverbial expr). **2.** auricilla *or* oricilla ima (= preced) Cat **3.** (more precisely) *pars* (inferior ac) pendula auris

**earliness:** **1.** mātūritas (more freq in sense of *ripeness, maturity* q v.) Quint **2.** usu better expr by adj *on account of the unusual e of the winter*, *propter praematuram hiemem *by the e. of his end*, *praematura morte v EARLY

**early** (*adj*) **I.** *In the morning* mātūtinus *e frosts*, m irigora, Hor *an e client*, m chiens, Mart **II.** *Commencing* nōvus *in e spring*, vere novo, Virg. *whilst 'tis e morn*, dum mane novum, Virg Phr *from earliest youth*, a prima adolescentia, Cic *the earliest (remotest) recollection of childhood*, ultima memoria pueritiae, Cic *in the e part of the year*, ineunte anno, Suet **III.** *Of early date*. antīquus *an earlier date was on your letter*, antiquior dies literis tuis ascripta erat, Cic. v ANCIENT Phr. *in e. times*, antiquitus, Caes. **IV.** *Forward*. **1.** mātūrus (*coming naturally early*) *the e bean*, m faba, Col *e. winters* (as in northern climes), m. hiemes, Caes **2.** praemātūrus (*before its time*) *an unusually e. winter*, pr. hiems, Tac. v PREMATURE. **3.** praecox, ōcis; praecŏquis, e; praecŏquus, a, um (like preced) *e. budding, occasioned by the mildness of the season*, praecoces gemmationes evocatae indulgentia coeli, Plin : *e. ripeness* (of wine), praecox maturitas, Col *e vines* (yielding early in the season), praecoques vites, Col. **4.** perh, tempestīvus (*taking place in due season* hence *early*, as opp to *irregularly late hours*). *an e. party*, t convivium, cf Cic Sen. 14 *to be an early riser*, tempestivum surgere, v. Forc s v. Phr *the earliest pears*, ocissima pira, Plin

**early** (*adv.*) : **I.** *In the morning*. mānĕ *what are you doing so e.*, quid tu tam mane? Ter Cic.: v. MORNING. **2.** dīlūcŭlo (an abl. case *while it is yet twilight*) *very e. in the morning*, primo d. Cic.. acc. to Censorinus, diluculum primum was *before sunrise*, d. secundum (= mane), *directly after sunrise*. v. Forc. s. v. Phr (*very*) *e in the morning*, ante lucem, Cic Hor ; prima luce, Cic. v DAWN. MORNING. **II.** Generally, *at an early period* **1.** matūrē *his father died e*, pater ejus m decessit. Nep · *to set out e.* (in good time), m profici-ci, Cic **2.** praemātūrē v. PREMATURELY. **3.** cīto v QUICKLY, SOON **4.** tempestīvē (*at the proper time, neither too early nor too late*) v SEASONABLY **5.** tempĕri *or* tempŏri (*in due time, betimes*) *e. enough*, satis t., Cato *to rise earlier* (of the sun), temperius (opp to serius) surgere, Ov.

**earn:** **I.** *By labour*: **1.** mĕreo *and* mĕreor, 2 *to e not more than* 12 *asses*, non amplius duodecim aeris mereri, Cic. *what each e'd per diem*, quantum quisque uno die mereret, Suet. **2.** ēmĕreo *and* ēmĕreor, 2 *to e. a great deal of money*, pecuniam emerere uberem, Gell Esp. in *p. part.* emeritus, *having e'd one's discharge* : Tac · Plin. **3.** dēnĕreo, 2 Pl.: Gell. Phr *to e. one's living*, victum quaeritare, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; quaerere unde se [ac suos] tueri quis possit, Liv 5, 4, *ad init. to e. a living by prostitution*. corpore quaestum facere (v. PROSTITUTION). *one who has no means of e.ing his livelihood*, cui nec quaestus est, nec didicit artem ullam, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 2. **II.** In gen sense, *to obtain by one's efforts* or *desert* · assĕquor, consĕquor, ădĭpiscor v TO OBTAIN.

**earnest** (*adj*) : **I.** *Eager, urgent* · **1.** intentus (lit. *strained*, hence of *eager, vigorous action*): *the Romans, e at home and in the field*, Romani domi militiaeque int., Sall. Cat. 6: *e. and energetic speech*, oratio int. et vehemens, Cic. **2** instans, ntis · v. URGENT **3.** impensus (with words implying emotion) *very e entreaties*, impensissimae preces, Suet. **4** ācer, cris, cre *e thought*, acris [atque attenta] cogitatio, Cic v. EAGER. Phr *to be e. in the pursuit of fame*, famae instare, Tac. *at my e request*, efflagitatu meo, Cic.. *engaged in e. thought*, in cogitatione defixus, Cic de Or 3, 5, 17. **II.** *Serious*, opp to the notion of *sport, irony, etc.* · sērius *if I have said anything in joke, do not turn it to e.*, si quid per jocum dixi, nolite in serium convertere, Pl *joke and e*, joca atque seria, Cic Sall. Phr. *neither in joke nor in e.*, nec joco nec serio, Pl

**earnest** (*subs*) i.e *part-payment, security* arrhābo, ōnis, *m*, *and* arrha, ae, *f* (the latter acc. to Gell 17, 2, *ad fin*, became the preferable form). *to be given as e-money for a purchase*, arrhae nomine pro emptione dari, Cai Dig. *to give 40 minas by way of e.*, arrhabōni dare quadraginta minas, Pl Fig.. *e. of death* (a physician's fee), mortis arrha, Plin. In fig. sense pignus may sometimes be precise enough v PLEDGE, SECURITY. Phr *to have in one's heart an e. of victory*, animo praecipere victoriam, Cic.

**earnestly:** **I.** *With earnestness*: **1.** ācrĭter (*with vigour and energy*): *to exert oneself very e*, acerrime niti, Sall. · *to guard e. against anything*, a. aliquid cavere, Hor. *e to court the favour of Caesar*, favorem Caesaris a. fovere, Tac. *to consider a case most e.*, causam acerrime contemplari, Cic. v KEENLY, VIGOROUSLY. **2.** impensē (lit. *with expense* hence, *exceedingly earnestly*). *to tender thanks more e* impensius gratias agere, Liv. v. EAGERLY **3.** magnŏpĕrē, or as two words, magno opere compar., majore opere, etc (esp with verbs of *wishing, asking*) *I e. wish*, magnopere volo, Cic *most e. do I again and again beg of you*, a te maximo opere (*or* maximopere) etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, Cic. Fam. 3, 2. **4.** intentē v. EAGERLY. Also the adj intentus may often be used *he e. listened to your entreaties*, intentā tuis precibus se praebunt aure, Tib 4, 1, 132 *e set on doing something*, intentus ad aliquid faciendum, Cic. *to gaze e. at anything*, intentis oculis aliquid intueri (fig), Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77. Phr *to contemplate e an idea of beauty*, speciem pulchritudinis intueri in eaque defixum esse, Cic Or. 2, 9. *being in an agony, he prayed the more e.*, factus in agonia prolixius orabat, Vulg. **II.** *With gravity*. sērio. v. GRAVELY, SERIOUSLY.

**earnestness:** **I.** *Devotion of mind*: **1.** expr. by intentus, at tentus *to consider a case with the utmost e.*, causam quam maxime intentis oculis (ut ajunt) contemplari, Cic. Fl 11, 26 *to inquire into anything with all e.*, *animi acie quam maxime intenta aliquid investigare; acerrima et attentissima cogitatione de aliqua re uti (based on Cic.) v. EARNEST, INTENT. **2.** strŭdium (*zeal, ardour*: q v.). *to pursue with such e. what does not belong to us*, tanto s. aliena petere, Sall.: Cic. **3.** cūra (with some intensive word, as magna, tanta, impensa). v CARE, CONCERN. Phr. *to strive with all possible e.*, summa ope niti, Sall. : *to pursue one's studies with e.*, studiis insistere, Quint. 1, 12, 10 *to beg with e.*, vehementer, magnopere petere · v. EARNESTLY. **II.** *Seriousness* · sērĭĕtas, gravĭtas v. GRAVITY, STERNNESS.

**ear-ring:** **1.** ĭnaures, ium, *f.* (only in *pl*) *to wear e s*, in. gestare, Plin. *to put e s in*, in. alicui addere, Plin. **2.** stălagmium (*drop-shaped*): Plin.

**ear-shot:** unde quis exaudiri potest: v. HEARING.

**earth** (*subs.*): **I** *The* (*so-called*) *element*: terra: *e. (formed) of minute particles of e.*, de terris terram con-

crescere parvis, Lucr. 1, 840 *fire, air, e., water,* ignis, anima, t , imber, Lucr. 1, 716. *they demanded e. and water,* aquam et t petierunt, Liv Cic *earth to earth,* reddenda est terra terrae, Cic. v. SOIL *Made of e ,* terrēnus, terrēus · *a mound of e.,* agger terrenus, Virg Liv. ; tumulus terrenus, Caes. v EARTHY, EARTHEN. **II.** *The terrestrial globe*

**1.** terra *the e situated in the centre of the universe,* terra in media mundi sede locata, Cic In the poets often *pl. · throughout the e., under the e ,* per terras, sub terras, Virg Personified, *Mother Earth,* Terra Mater, Lucr : Suet

**2.** tellus, ūris, *f.* (strictly, the earth *as goddess* ; hence, *the earth generally* chiefly poet ) Virg. Cic (once, de Rep 6, 17). **3.** orbis, is, *m.* (usu with terrarum) Cic Ov. v GLOBE Phr *where on e ,* ubinam gentium, Cic (v WORLD) **III.** *As used in pottery, etc* argilla, crēta v. CLAY. **IV.** *The lair of a burrowing animal:* lātebra, spēcus, v LAIR, HOLE.

**earth** (*v*) **I.** *To bury* · dē fŏdio, condo v TO BURY. **II.** To earth *up, raise the earth against* aggĕro, 1 *to e. up trees,* arbores ag , Col

**earth-board** (of a plough) **1.** tabella addita ad vomerem, Varr R. R. 1, 29 Simly, tabula aratro annexa, Plin 18, 20, 3 **2.** auris, is, *f* (only found in *plur* ) Virg G 1, 172.

**earth-born:** **I.** Lit **1.** terrĭgĕna, *m* and *f* *the e brothers* (giants), t natales, Ov Lucr. **2.** terrĭgĕnus, a, um (late) *e. animals,* t animalia, Tert **3.** terrā ortus, sătus, gĕnĭtus v BORN See also ABORIGINES. **II.** Fig *earthly, of earthly origin* **1.** terrĕnus *an e knight* (Bellerophon), t equites, Hor. v EARTHLY. **2.** mortālis, e v. MORTAL

**earthen:** **1.** fictĭlis, e *an e thunderbolt,* f fulmen, Ov Esp of what is *moulded by the potter's art e. vessels,* vasa f., Tib v EARTHENWARE. **2.** terrēnus (prop *of earth in its raw state*) *an e. mound,* agger t., Virg *e. vessels,* t vasa, Plin **3.** terrĕus. *an e mound,* tumulus t., Caes.

**earthenware:** **I.** As *subs.* fictĭlia, ium, *n pl* (sc. vasa, Cic. Att 6, 1, 10) *to use e. like plate,* fictilibus sic uti quam argento, Sen. *to dine off e.,* fictilibus coenare, Juv. **II.** As *adj* *made of e ·* fictĭlis. *e. figures,* f figurae, Cic . Plin.

**earthling:** terrae fĭlius Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4

**earthly:** **I.** *Made of earth* · terrēnus v EARTHY, EARTHEN. **II.** *Appertaining to the present state,* opp. to *heavenly* **1.** terrester *or* terrestris, tris, tre *the e abode of Jove,* t domicilium Jovis, Cic v TERRESTRIAL, LAND (*adj.*). **2.** (in less exact sense) hūmānus (*belonging to men*) : *to despise e things,* humanas res *or* humana contemnere, Cic. **3** terrēnus (not class. in this sense) *to mind e. things,* terrena sapere, Vulg. Phil. iii. 19. Phr. *for what e. reason,* cur, quare tandem ? v. PRAY.

**earth-nut:** būnium . Plin

**earthquake:** **1.** terrae mōtus, ūs Cic **2.** terrae trĕmor Lucr. . Plin jun.

**earth-work:** **1.** ŏpus terrēnum Vitr. **2.** agger, ĕris, *m.* · v MOUND.

**earthy:** **1.** terrōsus (*containing earth*) : *e. sand,* t arena, Vitr **2.** terrēnus (*having the nature of earth*) · *the first man is of the earth, e ,* primus homo de terra terrenus, Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 47.

**earwig:** *forficŭla auricŭlaria, f.,* Linn.

**ease** (*subs.*). **I.** *A state of rest:* **1.** ōtium (*the state of one who has no business to do ; freedom from anxiety*) · *to live in e.,* in otio vivere, Cic. Join pax, tranquillitas, otium, Cic · v. LEISURE, REPOSE. **2.** sēcūrĭtas (*freedom from care*) cf Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42 **3.** quies, ētis, *f.* v. REST, QUIET. Phr. *at one's e ,* otiosus Cic. (v. IDLE) *I take my e at home,* domesticus otior, Hor. (domi otiosus sum, Cic Brut 3, 10) *to live at one's e.,* otiose, bene (*in comfort*) vivere, Cic. , facile agere, Ter. Ad 3, 5, 56 ; facile vivere, Pl. Curc 5, 2, 6 ; facile agitare, poet in Suet vit Ter. 1 *in all possible e.* (of the gods of Epicurus), summa cum pace, Lucr *e after toil,* requies laborum, Plin *to have a mind at e.,* tranquillo animo esse, Cic. *to set any one's mind at e ,* alicujus animum sedare, tranquillum reddere (v TO CALM) *take thine e , eat, drink, and be merry,* requiesce, comede, bibe, epulare, Vulg. Luc. xii 19 *I am somehow ill at e ,* nescio quid meo animo aegre est, Pl

**II.** *Absence of stiffness* or *constraint* **1.** perh lēpos *or* lĕpor, ōris v GRACE. **2.** (*in speaking*) facĭlĭtas (*perfect command of the resources of oratory*) Sen Ep. 40, 11 · cf. Suet Gr. 23 (f. sermonis). Phr. . *there was an elegant e about his manner,* *lenrat ei suavitas quaedam morum atque concinnitas *there was a lack of e about his manner,* *mores ejus duriores ac paene vasti (v AWKWARD) *to dance with e.,* membra mollius movere, Hor S 1, 9, 24. **III.** *Easiness* facĭlĭtas *e in bringing forth children,* f parturienti, Plin v FACILITY Phr *with e ,* facile (v EASILY) *to speak with e. and readiness,* solute prompteque loqui, Tac Cic ; expedite loqui, Suet.

**IV** Phr *chapel of e ,* *ecclesia (capella) parochialis subsidiaria (?)

**ease** (*v*) : **I.** *To unburden* lĕvo, exŏnĕro, 1 v TO UNBURDEN Phr. *to e oneself,* alvum exonerare, Plin. *to e any one of some portion of his toil,* *laborem alicui minuere **II.** *To relax* laxo, 1 v TO SLACKEN. **III** *To assuage, mitigate.* lĕvo, lēnio. v. TO RELIEVE, ASSUAGE.

**easeful:** ōtiōsus, tranquillus, sēcūrus (*free from care*) : v. QUIET, PEACEFUL.

**easel:** māchĭna (the context serving to define) *to paint on an e ,* machinis pingere, Plin 35, 10, 37, *fin.*

**easement:** lĕvātio v RELIEF, ALLEVIATION.

**easily:** **I.** *With facility:* **1.** facĭlĕ (not faciliter, which, however, occurs in Vitr.) *to learn off e ,* facile ediscere, Cic. Caes. *Very e ,* perfacile, Cic **2.** expēdītē (*without obstacle* or *delay*) Join celeriter expediteque, facillime et expeditissime, Cic **3.** sōlūtē (with ref to *speaking*) Cic Tac v. EASE (III. Phr). **4.** tĕmĕrē (*at random, without care or pains* esp. with a negative) · *he cannot e cross (the river) here,* non hac t transire potest, Pl Hor. **5.** prōclīvĭter (*readily, as of going down-hill*) Join facile et proclivĭter, Gell (N.B. Cic has only the *compar.*, proclivius.) Phr *food that is e. digested,* cibus ad concoquendum facilis (v. EASY). *to be e angered,* iram in promptu gerere, Pl. *you cannot e control them,* nec (eos) tibi in promptu regere est, Ov. *e. broken,* fragilis (v. BRITTLE) *e. moulded,* mollis (v. PLIABLE) **II.** *Good-humouredly:* **1.** facĭlĕ *to allow a thing e.,* aliquid f pati, Cic. **2.** molliter *to take a thing e.* (as if it were no hardship), aliquid m ferre, Cic. **3.** cōmĭter v COURTEOUSLY. **4.** plăcĭdē v. CALMLY. **III.** *Without making exertion :* **1.** ōtiōsē *to take everything e.,* omnia o. agere, Liv **2.** lentē v COOLLY **IV.** *With easy grace.* molliter, Hor. v. EASE (*II. fin*).

**easiness:** **I.** *Absence of difficulty* · facĭlĭtas · v. EASE (III ). **II.** Of temper ; *facile good-nature :* **1.** facĭlĭtas Ter. Cic. v GOOD-NATURE. **2.** lēnĭtas v. LENIENCY. **3.** indulgentia. v. INDULGENCE **III.** *Readiness* to believe . crēdŭlĭtas, tĕmĕrĭtas (credendi) : v CREDULITY. **IV.** *Absence of stiffness or constraint* · v. EASE (II ).

**east** (*subs*) · **I.** *The quarter* or *point of compass :* **1.** ŏriens, ntis, *m.* · *from e to west,* ab or ad occidentem, Cic Caes. *on the e ,* ab oriente, Mela Sometimes sol is expressed *in the regions of the e or west,* in orientis aut occasus solis partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20.

**2.** ortus, ūs (with or without solis) : *to look towards the e.,* solis ortum conspicere, Cic *the quarter where the sun rises is called the e ,* unde sol oritur oriens nuncupatur aut ortus, Mela **3.** exortus, ūs e., *west, south, north,* ex , occasus, meridies, septentrio, Gell. **II.** *The regions lying east* ŏriens *farthest e ,* ultimus or , Ov In same sense Horhas oriens ora, Od 1, 12, 55 , and Cic orientis partes v *supra* (1).

**east** (as *adj*) ōrientālis, e *an e wind,* ventus or , Gell *The e-wind,* Eurus (called also Vulturnus, Subsolanus, and Apeliotes) v Fonc s. v.

**easter:** **1** pascha, ae ; also pascha, ătis, *n* v PASSOVER. **2** sollemnia paschalia (or paschalia alone, like Saturnalia, Cerealia, etc ), sollemnes dies paschales (Kr ) *E-time,* tempus paschale, God Theod *e-presents,* paschalia dona, Sedul *e.-eve,* vigiliae paschales *e-Sunday,* primus dies Paschae (Kr.,. *dies dominica paschalis.

**easterly:** **1.** ōrientālis, e *three e. winds,* tres or. venti, Gell Pall. v. EASTERN **2.** exortivus Plin. Phr *to have an e aspect,* orientem spectare : Plin. *an e wind,* ventus Eurinus, Plin

**eastern:** **I.** As *adj* **1** ōrientālis, e (not in Cic) *e kings,* or reges, Just Gell **2.** gen of ŏriens, ntis, *m e. regions,* orientis partes, Cic. Oriens is also used poet as *adj* , Hor. Od 1 12, 55. **3.** exortivus *the e ocean,* ex. o eanus, Plin **4.** Eōus (poet first syll common) *the e regions,* E partes, Hor · *the e abodes of the Arabs,* E. Arabum domus, Virg

**5.** quod orientem spectat, Plin. ; quod ad orientem directum est, Col **II.** As *subs , the eastern* · **1.** ōrientāles, ium Just **2.** Eōi, ōrum (poet ) Ov (But usu better expr by circuml, qui Orientis partes incolunt, etc. · v EAST )

**eastward:** **1.** (ad) orientem versus v TOWARDS. **2.** ab oriente (*on the east*) Mela

**easy:** **I** *Not difficult* **1.** facĭlis, e (either absol., or foll by ad and gerund, or supine in u) *an e thing,* res f., Ter (*things*) *e to understand,* ad judicandum facilia, Cic *a thing e. to be done,* res factu f, Ter Cic. Less freq. foll by *infin., e to be conquered,* f vinci, Liv. *Very easy,* perfacilis, Cic. Caes.

**2.** prōclīvis (lit *down-hill* · hence of what is *readily and naturally done*) *to prefer the e to the laborious,* proclivia laboriosis anteponere, Cic Join facilis et prochvis, Cic. Also the phr. in prochvi is found = prochvis, after verb *to be* (not in Cic) *everything else will be e.,* alia omnia in prochvi erunt, Sall (Or ) **3.** prōnus (like prochvis, but rare) *that is easier to believe,* id pronius ad fidem est, Liv Sall **4.** expēdītus (*not presenting obstacles, to be readily done*) · *an easier road to honours,* via expeditior ad honores, Cic. · (*things*) *very e. to explain,* ad explicandum expeditissima, Cic. **5.** in promptu (with esse not precisely in this sense in Cic) Sall (Or ). Ov. v EASILY (I *fin.*) Phr : *it is not e. for those to rise whom,* haud facile emergunt, quos, etc, Juv. **II.** *Attended with ease and comfort :* **1.** ōtiōsus (strictly, *having no business or cares*) : *to be e. in one's mind,* otioso esse animo, Ter. *e in mind,* otiosus ab animo, Ter. (A somewhat colloq. use of the word. in Cic.= *unemployed, at leisure.*) **2.** tranquillus, quietus : v QUIET, CALM.

**3.** clēmens, ntis (*without effort* or *vexations*) : *this e. town-life,* haec cl. vita urbana [atque otium]. Ter Ad. 1, 1. 17. Phr.. *to be in e circumstances.* *a re familiari satis commode se habere, fortunā commodā magis quam amplā uti. **III.** *Of complying temper .* **1.** facĭlis *an e. father,* f. pater, Ter.: *the*

*e. nymphs*, f nymphae, Virg v GOOD-NATURED. **2.** indulgens v. INDULGENT. **3.** rēmissus (lit *unbent*, opp to *severe, exacting*) · *I doubted whether to be e.* (*with him*), *or to stand on my right*, (dubitabam) utrum remissior esse̊m, an summo jure contendere̊m, Cic : Plin jun. **IV.** *Unconstrained without effort* **1.** expĕdītus (esp. of *utterance*) . e., *fluent speech*, ex et perfacile currens oratio, Cic. v FREE. **2.** vĕnustus, lēpĭdus v. GRACEFUL. Phr.: *the quiet, e talk of an old man*, senis sermo quietus et remissus, Cic. *a very e* (*fluent*) *speaker*, solutissimus in dicendo, Cic.

**eat:** **A.** Trans. **I.** *To consume by the mouth* **1.** ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (L G. § 115) *to e. a great many pecks of salt together* (prov.), multos modios salis simul e , Cic · *he e s olives*, oleas est, Hor. Ter **2.** cŏmĕdo, 3 · v TO EAT UP. **3.** mandūco, 1 (strictly *to chew :* rare in good authors) *to e. a couple of mouthfuls*, duas bucceas m., Aug. in Suet 2, 78 Pl. v TO CHEW. **4.** vescor, 3 v. *inf.* (II), and TO LIVE (UPON) **5.** gusto, 1 (*to taste*) : *they deem it unlawful to e the hare* leporem g fas non putant, Caes. Suet Phr. *to have nothing to e.*, *nihil habere unde vitam sustineas*, unde famem tollas *not to e anything*, abstinere cibo, Cic. (v. TO ABSTAIN) *to e. very little, very much* (habitually), minimi, plurimi cibi esse, Suet *to give a person something to e.*, alicui cibum praebere (v. FOOD). *to have a desire to e*, esurire v. HUNGRY (TO BE) **II.** *To live on :* vescor, 3 (with *abl.*) · *to e pears*, piris v , Hor. *to e those things which cause a pleasant titillation of the appetite*, v us rebus quae dulcem motum afferunt sensui, Cic Vescor is also found with an acc , Tac Plin. **III.** Fig, *to corrode* · ĕdo, rōdo v. TO EAT AWAY, CORRODE **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To partake of food* · **1.** ĕdo, 3 . *to e. when hungry*, esurientem e., Cic. *to e. in order to live*, esse ut vivas, Cic.: *e., drink, stuff*, edite, bibite, effarcite vos ! Pl. **2.** vescor, 3 *he used to e. before dinner*, vescebatur ante coenam, Suet. . esp with abl expressed. *the gods neither e, nor drink*, dii nec escis nec potionibus v , Cic. Phr *to e. with an appetite* (at dinner), libenter coenare, Cic. *to e freely*, largiter se (cibo) invitare, cf. Suet. Aug. 77 **II.** *To taste :* săpio, īvi *and* ui, 3 Pl. . Juv. v. TO TASTE.

**— away:** **1.** rōdo, si, sum, 3 : *rivers e. away their banks*, flumina ripas r., Lucr. . *iron is eaten away by rust*, ferrum robigine roditur, Ov. **2.** ĕdo, 3 *the choked fire e.s away the ships*, lentus carinas est vapor, Virg. Esp. fig , of *care, distress : if aught is eating away your heart*, si quid est animum, Hor. **3.** pērĕdo, 3 (*to eat quite away*) : *rocks eaten away by salt*, sale saxa peresa, Lucr. Tib. . v. TO CORRODE **4.** mordeo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2 (poet) (*fields*) *which the Liris e.s away with its still stream*, quae Liris quieta m. aqua, Hor.

**— up:** **1** cŏmĕdo, 3 : *to e up all the corn* : omne frumentum c , Suet Cic. Esp. fig., *to e. up* or *waste one's property*, c. rem familiarem, Cic. **2.** vŏro, dēvŏro, 1 · v TO SWALLOW. **3.** vescor, 3 (with *abl.* ; also *acc.*) : *he began to e. them* (*the doves*) *up one by one*, coepit vesci singulas, Phaedr.

**eatable:** **1.** escŭlentus · *whatever is e. or drinkable*, quod e aut potulentum est, Gell. *Neut. pl.* as *subs.*, esculenta, *eatables*, Cic. **2.** ĕdūlis, e Hor. *Neut. pl.* edulia, ium *and* iorum, *eatables*, Suet.. Gell. Phr. *e things*, quae esui sunt, Gell *the root is e. when boiled down*, radix ejus vescendo (apta ad vescendum, Cic ) est decocta, Plin. *what other quality has the swine, except that it is e.*, sus quid habet praeter escam ? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.

**eater:** pres. part of ĕdo · see L. G. § 638. Phr.. *a great e*, homo edax, Cic *to be a great e , a little e* , plurimi (multi), minimi cibi esse, Suet , cibi capacissimum esse, Liv.

**eating** (*subs*) ēsus, ūs found only in forms esui, esu Varr Gell Phr. *by e. and drinking*, cibo et potione, Cic *to indulge so far in e and drinking*, tantum cibi et potionis adhibere, Cic · *very nice e.*, suaves res, Hor , (res) cibis gratae, Plin . *to be delicious e.*, jucundissime sapere, Col. v TO TASTE.

**eating-house:** pōpīna Cic. Hor. *The keeper of an e.*, popinarius, Lampr. *a frequenter of e s*, popīno, Hor . *to frequent e s*, popīnor, 1, Trebell.

**eave:** **1.** prōtectum *to cut away the e. of a house* (*overlapping yours*) protectum recidere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29 § 1 *to have e s projecting over a neighbour's house*, ex aedibus tuis in aedes alterius projectum habere, Lab. Dig. 43, 17, 3 § 6. **2.** prōjectio Lab. Dig. l c § 5. **3.** subgrundae, arum (appy not in *sing* ). ("projectura tecti qua stillicidium a pariete arcetur," Forc. s. v.) *beneath the e.s*, subter subgrundas, Varr. R. R. 3, 3 *sloping e s*, s. proclinatae, Vitr. (NB Protectum and projectio appear to have been the legal terms ; subgrundae the popular designation ) Phr. *a dropping of water from the e s*, stillicidium, Lucr.

**eaves-dropper:** **1.** auceps, cŭpis, c.. *lest there be any e. listening*, ne quis nostro a. sermoni siet, Pl. **2.** ōtācūstes *or* ōtăcūsta, ae, *m.* (*ὠτακουστής*) · Apul **3.** aurĭcŭlārius *or* ōrĭcŭlārius Petr. fr. Phr.: *to play the e.*, subauscultare (which word had not, however, the offensive sense of the Eng cf. Cic. Top. 20, 75 "*bonis viris* subauscultantibus pariete interposito "); aure foribus (foramini, etc.) admota sermonem captare (based on Ter.).

**eaves-dropping** (*subs.*) : Phr. : *that there be no e* (comicē), ne quis venator adsit cum auritis plagis (*catching words with nets that have ears to them*), Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 14 *a person given to e.*, auceps sermonis v. preced art.

**ebb** (*subs.*) · **I.** Lit *of the tide :* **1.** rēcessus, ūs (opp to accessus) more fully, marini aestus recessus, Cic **2.** dēcessus (aestūs) Cic. **3.** regressus (aestūs) Val Max. Phr *the e and flow of the tide*, aestus reciprocatio, Plin. **II.** Fig *a low state :* Phr. *to be at a low e.*, jacēre *the lawcourts were at a low e* , judicia jacebant, Cic.. *when your fortunes are at their e.*, in adversis (angustiis) rebus (v. ADVERSITY). *hope is at a low e..* spes in angusto est, Cic.; fluere ac retro sublapsa referri spes (Danaum), Virg A. 2, 169 *in all things there is e and flow*, omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. (v VICISSITUDE) : *our funds are at a low e.*, *de re pecuniaria male res se habet.*

**ebb** (*v*) **I.** Lit. of the *tide* · **1.** pērĕdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *the tides now flowing and now e.ing*, aestus maritimi tum accedentes tum recedentes, Cic N. D. 2, 53, 132 **2.** rēmeo, 1 · *the tides e. and flow twice every 24 hours*, aestus maris bis affluunt bisque r. vicenis quaternisque semper horis, Plin. 2, 97, 99 (see the place). **3.** rēcipĭŏco, 1 · Plin. l. c. Phr. *when the tide e s*, minuente aestu, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 less precise expr are, (aestus maris) residunt, se resorbent, Plin. l c ; (mare) resorbetur, Tac **II.** Fig. · *to sink to a low state :* dēcresco, dēcrēvi, dēcrētum, etc. . v. TO DECREASE, WANE.

**ebbing** (*subs.*) : rēcessus. v. EBB

**ebbing** (*part adj.*) : **1.** refluus Plin. **2.** rēcĭprŏcus · Plin. Fig · *e. fortunes*, res angustae, adversae. v. ADVERSE

**ebony;** ēbēnus, i, *f* ; ēbēnum, i, *n* (the latter of *the wood* only, not the tree) · Virg. Plin. *Of e*, ebeninus, Hier (for which Ov. has *abl.* ebeno, Met. 11, 610. in prose better, ex ebeno factus)

**ebriety:** ēbrĭĕtas, ēbrĭōsĭtas (*habitual*) v. DRUNKENNESS.

**ebullition:** **I.** Lit . of *fluids* . bullītus, ūs, Vitr v. BUBBLING. **II.** Fig of *passions* impetus, ūs *in an e of passion*, impetu et ira, Tac. Ger 25 v FIT (*subs.*)

**eccentric** · **I.** Lit *deviating from the centre* eccentros, on (ἔκκεντρος) Marc Cap. **II.** Fig *singular, odd* (a) of *persons* perh simplex (cf Hor S 1, 3, 63) vitaeque rudis, i. e. *blunt and ignorant of society*, in communi vita et vulgari hominum consuetudine [quasi] hebes ac rudis, cf Cic. de Or 1, 58, 248 Phr. *he is an e. character*, mirabilitei moratus est, Cic. Att 2, 25 *he was a most e* [*inconsistent*] *fellow*, nil aequale homini fuit, Hor. S 1, 3, 9. (b) of *actions, conduct* (?) insŏlĭtus, insolens v. UNUSUAL, STRANGE.

**eccentrically:** mīrābĭlĭter, quasi simplicior et vulgaris hominum consuetudinis rudis v preced. art

**ecclesiastic** } ecclēsiastĭcus, Tert
**ecclesiastical** } (or by circuml , ad ecclesiam pertinens) v CHURCH. As *subs., an ecclesiastic*, ecclēsiastĭcus, Cod. Theod.

**echinus:** **I.** *A hedge-hog* · ĕchīnus, Claud. **II.** *A shell-fish :* ĕchīnus, Hor

**echo** (*subs.*) **I.** Lit. · **1.** īmāgo, ĭnis, *f* *where there is no e.* (a site for bees), ubi non resonent imagines, Varr cf Virg G. 4, 50 (with ref to the same) ubi vocis offensa resultat imago. *the sportive e* , jocosa im , Hor. Ov. *a faint e*, *im. vocis tenuis, subtilis.* **2.** ēchō, ūs, *f* (ἠχώ) Ov Plin. **3** rēsŏnantia (*in a building*) Vitr Phr *valleys where there is an e.*, valles argutae, Col. 9, 5, *fin.* : *in that place there is a seven-fold e* , *id septies repercussa vox ad aures defertur (v. REVERBERATION) these parts (of the play) were applauded to the e*, (haec) totius theatri clamore dixit; [cetera] magno cum fremitu et clamore sunt dicta, Cic Att. 2, 19, 2 *the mob applauded to the e.*, adstrepebat vulgus, Tac. An. 1, 18 · *glory is as it were the e. of virtue*, gloria virtuti resonat [tanquam imago], Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. **II.** Fig . of *that which is a mere repetition of something else* Phr *I have schooled myself to be his e. in everything*, imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, Ter. Eun 2, 2, 21 · *to be the mere e of other men's opinions*, alienas sententias subsequi atque referre v. TO ECHO (II.)

**echo** (*v.*) · **I.** Lit. **1.** rēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *to e. a sound*, sonum 1 , Cic · Ov. **2.** rēsŏno, ui, itum, 1 (esp. poet.. v. TO RESOUND) : *the woods e. my Cynthia's name*, resonant mihi "Cynthia" sylvae, Prop : *to e the name of Amaryllis*, Amaryllida r., Virg Col. **3.** rēpercūtio, ssi, sum, 3 *sounds e'd back*, voces repercussae Tac. v. TO REVERBERATE. **4.** rĕsulto, 1 (of the sound itself, *to rebound*) · Virg. **5.** rĕbōo, 1 (*to resound loudly*) : *the temples e to the lute*, cithara r. templa, Lucr. Virg v. TO RESOUND. **II.** Fig *to repeat what some one else has said :* **1.** subsĕquor, cūtus 3 (*to follow closely*) : *Speusippus e.ing Plato*, S. Platonem subsequens, Cic.. Sen.. v. TO FOLLOW. **2.** assentor, 1 (*with hypocritical admiration*) . Ter. (cf. ECHO, *subs.* II.).

**echoing** (*part adj.*) . **1.** rēsŏnus . *e valleys*, r. valles, Lucr. *e. sounds*, r. voces, Ov. **2.** rēcĭprŏcus (only in pass sense) · *e. sounds*, r. voces, Plin. **3.** argūtus. *e. valleys*, a valles, Col.

**éclat** (Fr.) Phr.. *to lend an e to one's family*, familiam (suam) illustrare, Suet. v. LUSTRE, SPLENDOUR.

**eclectic:** *eclectĭcus (ἐκλεκτικός) *the e. philosophy*, philosophia e., Stan. Hist. Phil. *The e.s*, Eclectici, ib Phr · *to adopt an e mode*, *singula ex compluribus auctoribus sumere atque consociare ; ex variis fontibus judicio suo quantum quoque modo videatur haurire (based on Cic Off. 1, 2, 6).

**eclipse** (*subs*) **I.** Lit. of *sun* or *moon* **1.** dēfectio *to foretell* e.s *of the sun and moon*, solis lunaeque d praedicere, Cic. *a total* e, perfecta d., Sen. *to observe an* e. *of the sun*, solis d deprehendere, Sen **2.** dēfectus, ūs (used by Cic. of the *waning* of the moon) Virg. **3.** obscūrātio solis or lunae, Plin Quint. **4.** eclipsis, is, *f* (ἔκλειψις) Auct Her. **5.** dēliquium (solis) Plin Phr. *an* e. *of the sun takes place when that body is opposite the moon*, sol lunae oppositus solet deficere (obscurari), Cic. *there is an* e. *of the moon*, luna laborat, Cic ; languescere luna, Lac **II.** Fig. of *fame, character*, etc Phr. *as though the commonwealth had suffered eternal* e, tanquam si offusa respublicae sempiterna nox esset, Cic *to suffer* e, obscurari, tenebris ac caligine obvolvi v. foll. art and GLOOM

**eclipse** (*v*) **I.** Of the sun or moon ; chiefly in *pass.*, *to be eclipsed:* deficere, obscurari, etc v. preced. art (I., phr.). **II.** *To make to appear dark* **1.** obscūro, 1 *the light of a lamp is* e.d *by the light of the sun*, obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic Fig *your praises no oblivion shall* e, tuas laudes nulla est obscuratura oblivio, Cic. **2.** inumbro, 1 *the smaller stars are* e.d *by the rise of the more powerful ones*, parva sidera validiorum exortu in , Plin jun (who uses the word also fig., "legatorum dignitas inumbratur," Pan 19) **3.** ōbumbro, 1 (fig) Tac Plin Phr *if my reputation be* e.d, si [in tanta scriptorum turba] mea fama in obscuro sit, Liv. prel. (*init*) *the greatness of those who shall* e *my name*, magnitudo eorum meo qui nomini obficient, Liv. 1 c

**ecliptic:** (līnea) ecliptica Serv. ad Virg.

**eclogue:** eclōga (strictly, *an extract*) Plin jun. Vulg

**economic:** i. e. *relating to house hold management:* **1.** oecŏnŏmĭcus (οἰκονομικός, Xen ), Cic. (as appellation of the work of Xen., he explains the word by "de tuenda re familiari," Off 2, 24, *jin*) Quint (fig.) **2.** dis pensātōrius Hier As subs, *economics*, scientia tuendae rei familiaris (v *supr.*) in wider sense, *quae* ad totam rei oeconomiam pertinent v. ECONOMY

**economical:** **1.** parcus v FRUGAL **2.** attentus (*paying close attention to one's money matters*) Hor. **3.** diligens, ntis . v. CAREFUL

**economically:** parcē, diligenter v. SPARINGLY, CAREFULLY

**economist:** **I.** *One who expounds the principles of economy a political* e, *qui* rei publicae opes exponit ; qui publicarum opum rationem explicat. **II.** *An economical person:* homo parcus, attentus v SPARING. Phr., *a good* e, bonus assiduusque dominus, Cic *he is a great* e *of time* magna est ejus parsimonia temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

**economize:** parco, 3 (with *dat.*): v. TO SPARE. Phr. *to* e. *one's time*, tempus parce dispensare, Sen (Q.).

**economy:** **I.** *Household management:* **1.** *scientia or* disciplina tuendae rei familiaris, cf. ECONOMIC (1) **2.** diligentia . *a steward is the substitute for my personal* e., [vilicus] vicarius meae diligentiae succedit, Col II, 1 ; more fully, rei familiaris diligentia, cf Col. l. c. **3.** cella (by meton. lit, *larder*). *you call this pillage and spoliation by the name of* e, huic praedae ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 197 (cf. Nägels p. ). **II.** By anal., in theol. sen-e, *dispensation.* *oecŏnŏmĭa, lex, institūta (*pl.*) : v. DISPENSATION. **III.** *Political e.*· *publicarum opum scientia or* disciplina. **IV.** *Frugality:* parsimōnia, diligentia . v. FRUGALITY.

**ecstasy:** **I.** Lit. *a trance*. **1.** ecstăsis, is, *f.* (a late word): *to speak in* e. (as the prophets), in ecstasi loqui, Hier.: Tert. **2.** fŭror, ōris : v. FRENZY **3.** insānia cf. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6 **4.** mentis excessus, ūs Vulg. Acts x. 10 ; xi 5. Phr. *the bard in a state of* e, attomitus vates, Hor **II.** *Rapture* **1.** ēlātio voluptāria, Cic Fin 3 10, *fin* **2.** *quasi stupor gestentis laetitiae v. RAPTURE Phr *to be in an* e *of joy*, laetitia gestire, Cic *to be in an e. of joy*, gaudio stupere, Coel. ap Cic.

**ecstatic:** **I.** *Belonging to a state of trance* **1.** attŏnītus (of persons *in a state of religious frenzy*). Hor Virg. **2.** insānus Virg v. FRENZIED **II.** Of pleasure, *transporting* Phr *to be in a state of* e *joy*, laetitia efferri, exsultare (not quite so strong as the Eng ), Cic ; gaudio exsultare, Cic v. TRANSPORT.

**ecumenical** (oec-) oecūmĕnĭcus *an* e *council*, oe concilium, M L

**edacious:** ēdax v VORACIOUS

**edacity:** ēdācĭtas, Cic

**eddy** (*subs*) vortex *or* vertex, ĭcis, *m a whirling* e, tortus v, Virg *a cross* e. (*forming a current across a stream*), transversus v, Liv *to roll diminished* e.s, minores volvere v , Hor *Full of* e.s, vorticosus, e *g* amnis, Liv (For *eddy of wind*, v WHIRLWIND )

**eddy** (*v*) in orbem (aquas) flectere ; circumferri atque in se resorberi ; in se volutari, converti Sen N Q 5, 13.

**eddying** (*part adj*) i e. *full of eddies*, vorticōsus, vorticibus abundans, densus v. EDDY

**edge** (*subs*) **I.** *Margin :* **1.** margo, ĭnis, *c the* e. *of a bank*, m ripae, Ov. *of a sore*, m ulceris, Plin *of a ship's stern*, m. puppis, Sil v BRINK, BORDER **2.** very often expr. by extrēmus in agr. with *subs.* (L G § 343) *just at the* e *of the document*, in extrema codicis cera, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, 92 v. END, OUTSIDE **3.** ōra · *the* e.s *of a wound*, orae vulneris, Cels . v RIM, BORDER Phr *leaves with a serrate* e, folia ambitu serrato, Plin. See also FRINGE, HEM **II.** *Of a cutting instrument* · ācies, ēi, *f. the* e. *of an axe*, securis a., Cic Fig. *the* e *of the mind*, mentis a , Cic. Phr. *to strike an enemy with the* e *or the point of the sword*, hostem caesim, punctim petere, Liv. in gen. sense, *to slay with the* e *of the sword*, trucidare, interficere (v TO SLAY). Fig *to set the teeth on* e, (dentes) gustu astringere, Plin (dentes filiorum obstupescunt, Vulg. Ez. xviii 2) *to take off the* e. *of one's appetite*, famem levare, Ov , latrantem stomachum lenire, Hor *to take off the* e *of sorrow*, *cupiditatem, exspectationem mitigare, hebetare *the* e. *of sorrow is taken off by wine*, vino tristitia hebetatur, Plin · v. TO BLUNT.

**edge** (*v.*) **I.** *To border* praetexo, 3 v. TO BORDER, FRINGE. **II.** *To sharpen* · ācuo, 3 : v. TO WHET, SHARPEN. **III.** Fig *to render more violent* · exăcerbo, exaspĕro, 1 : v. TO EXASPERATE, EMBITTER. **IV.** Intrans. to edge *along* or *away* (colloq ) · Phr. · *we* e. *along the lofty crags*, altas cautes radimus, Virg . *you* e.d *away from me*, clam te subduxti mihi, Ter. *to* e. *out of an affair*, *paullatim se ex aliquo negotio expedire (R. and A) (N.B For to *edge on*, v. TO EGGON )

**edged:** ācūtus. v. SHARP. Prov. *'tis ill playing with* e *tools*, *satis cum periculo ista tractantur (?)

**edging** (*subs*) limbus v. BORDER.

**edible:** escŭlentus, ēdūlis: v. EATABLE.

**edict:** ēdictum : *to publish an* e., e. proponere, Liv. · *to enact by* e., edicto sancire, Cic. . *a praetor's* e., e. praetoris, Cic. *To publish an* e. *that* . . . , edicere ut, ne . . . , Cic. Liv. (Sometimes *a praetor's* e. assumed the form of *a letter*, whence praetoris literae, Cic. Verr 5, 22, 56 )

**edification:** *aedĭfĭcātio, Vulg Eph. iv. 12 (for which aedifico may often be used, *in aedificandum corpus Christi*, cf. Vulg. 1 c.· but the subs. and the verb are both unclass in this sense) See INSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT

**edifice:** **1.** aedificium v BUILDING **2.** mōles, is, *f* (*a massy* e.) Hor

**edify:** *aedĭfico, 1 Vulg Phr *to* e *one another*, *inter se ad pietatem excitare *the book is calculated to* e, *is liber ad pietatem erga Deum alendam aptus est *he preaches not to* e *but to astonish*, *id agit non ut audientium animos pie affectibus imbuat, sed ut sui admirationem in ipsis ciet

**edifying** (*part adj*) aptus ad pietatem alendam v preced art Phr *the spectacle is by no means* e, *minime ad emendandos hominum mores utile est id spectaculum *e conversation*, sermo praeceptorum plenus cf Ter Ad 3, 3, 58 *to set an* e *example of piety*, *pietatis egregium praebere exemplum

**edit:** **1.** ēdo, 3 : v TO PUBLISH (q v) More precisely, edendum *or* vulgandum cūro, 1 cf Suet Gr 8, *jin*

**2.** rĕcognosco, nōvi, nitum, 3 (*to read over and revise*) *newly* e'd *by* (on title page of an edition), denuo recognita edidit, Schmid *e'd and indexed by* . . , recognovit atque indicibus instruxit . , Jahn (the name of the editor being in each case added)

**3.** rĕcenseo, ui, itum, 2 (like preced) *e'd with notes by* , recensuit notisque illustravit, Grieg. **4.** cūro, 1 · Oberl.

**edition:** **1** editio, Quint 5, 12 40. **2.** recensio (*a critical* . , M.L. Phr.: *Wolf's* e *of the Homeric poems*, Homerica carmina a Wolfio edita, cura et studio Wolfii typis descripta (Kr ) *to publish a new* e , libium denuo typis exscribendum curare (Kr.) *first, second* e , primum, iterum edenda (Kr.).

**editor:** ēditor M.L

**educate:** **1.** ēduco, 1 (*to bring up, in whatever way* not educo in this sense v TO REAR) *to* e *an orator* (e a young person for an orator), oratorem e , Quint e.d *under a mother's tender care*, in gremio matris educatus, Cic Br 58, 211 ; in matris sinu atque indulgentia educatus, Tac A 4 **2.** instituo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to train, to prepare any given branch of knowledge* for, to Varr ap Non 447, 33, "educat obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituat pedagogus, doceat magister " but cf preced exx ) *to* e (*for an*) *orator*, oratorem inst., Quint *to* e *the palate*, palatum inst., Quint. v. TO TRAIN, INSTRUCT

**3.** ērŭdio, 4 (*to impart a liberal education*) (*a youth*) *who is set at a school* (opp. *at home*), qui in scholis eruditur, Quint. Join instituere et erudire liberos [ad majorum instituta], Cic. **4.** dŏceo, 2 · v. TO TEACH.

**educated** (*part adj.*) liberaliter institutus, eruditus, Cic. See also ACCOMPLISHED.

**education:** **1.** educatio (*bringing up* in widest sense) *the nearsimonious and toil of* e, taedium laborque educationis, Plin. jun.: Cic. Join educatio atque doctrina [puerilis], educatio et disciplina, Cic **2.** ērudītio (*liberal e.; schooling*) e *at school is better than home* e., potior in scholis e. est quam domi, Quint : *having had a first rate* e., praeclara e. atque doctrinā ornatus, Cic **3.** disciplina (*a course of training*) · *to commit a son to any one for the purpose of* e., tradere alicui filium in disciplinam, Cic · *is this your mode of* e.? haec igitur est tua d.? Cic. . v. TRAINING. **4.** doctrina (*teaching*) : *e. develops innate power*, d. vim promovet insitam Hor.: Cic (v. *supr.* 2). Phr. · *a person who has received a liberal* e., (homo) liberaliter institutus, educatus, Cic. *the care of the* e *of children*, educandorum, erudiendorum liberorum cura (v. TO EDUCATE) : *to have the* e. *of a gentleman*, ingenuas didiciisse fideliter artes, Ov. *having received a military* e., eruditus artibus militiae, Liv.: *to get a soldier's* e., militiae adsuescere, Liv.: *in lieu of a military* e, pro

militari rudimento, Liv. 21, 3 *he passed through his military e to the satisfaction of the commander*, prima castrorum rudimenta duci adprobavit, Tac A 5 *to regard all adversity as an e (for life)*, omnia adversa exercitationes putare, Sen Prov 2, 2

**educational:** 1. schŏlastĭcus, Quint v SCHOLASTIC. 2. expr. by subs or verb (v. EDUCATION, TO EDUCATE) *to devote public money to e purposes*, *publicas pecunias ad liberos educandos s erudiendos, ad liberorum educationem disciplinamque, erogare Phr. *an e journal*, *scholarum diurna. *an e. society*, *praeceptorum sodalitas *e works*, *libri puerorum erudiendorum causa scripti.

**educator:** 1. praeceptor, măgister v. TEACHER 2 ēdūcātor (not in Cic in this sense) Tac

**educe:** 1. ēlĭcio, cui and exi, citum, 3 *(you) box full of nard shall e (my) jar*, nardi plenus onyx eliciet cadum, Hor : Cic v TO ELICIT 2. prōmo, psi, ptum, 3 *to e attractive marvels* (of Homer in the Odyssey), speciosa p. miracula, Hor A P. 144. Phr *to e. the light from the smoke*, ex fumo dare lucem, Hor l c See also TO ADDUCE, DUDUCE

**eel:** anguilla, Plin. *he is as slippery as an e*, anguilla est, elabitur, Pl. *An e -skin*, (anguillae) tergus, Plin. 9, 23, 39, also simply anguilla, Isid

**efface:** I. Lit.: *to remove characters*, etc 1. dēleo, 2. v. TO BLOT OUT. 2. indūco, 3 *(to draw the pen across)* v. TO CANCEL. 3. ăbōleo, ēvi, ĭtum, 2 (in gen sense, *to do away with*). cf Ov. M 15, 871. 4. ērādo, si, sum, 3 (v TO ERASE) *time will e the traces of noble states*, vestigia nobilium civitatum tempus eradet, Sen

II. Fig. *to do away with* 1. dēleo, 2 v TO BLOT OUT. 2. obtĭtĕro, 1 (lit *to smear over*) *to e the disgrace of ill success*, ob. famam male gestae rei, Liv Cic Tac. 3. ăbōleo, 3 *(to destroy utterly)* *to e the remembrance or disgrace of anything*, memoriam, labem ignominiae ab, Tac. 4. exstinguo, xi, ctum, 3 (like preced): *to e the infamy of treason*, proditionis famam ex, Liv *to e every distinction of decency*, omne discrimen pudoris ex., Liv. v. TO DISTROY. Phr.. *to e. the remembrance of a thing*, rei memoriam obscuram facere, Liv.

**effacement:** expr. by verbs under TO EFFACE *with a view to the e of the rumour*, abolendo rumori (=ad abolendum rumorem), Tac

**effect** (*subs*) I. *That which is produced by a cause* 1. effectum (also used as *part.*, quae sunt effecta de causis, Cic Part 2, 7; quod effectum est, Top 18, 67) *to deduce arguments from e.s* (opp. to *causes*), argumenta ex effectis ducere, Cic Top 3, 11 in same sense, ex effectis rebus, ib. § 23. Quint. 2. effectus, ūs (more usu. = *successful operation, carrying out*): *to see the e produced* (by certain herbs), vim effque videre, Cic. Div. 2, 20, *fin.*: v. OPERATION. 3. ēventum; for which also ēventus, ūs, Cic Part 2, 7 (*a consequence, result*, or *issue* q. v.). *the knowledge of causes involves a knowledge of e.s*, causarum cognitio cognitionem eventorum facit, Cic. Top. 18, 67. Phr.. *to discern cause and e.*, causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic II. *Effectual result* · 1. effectus, ūs *the (proper) e. of eloquence is the approval of the hearers*, ef. eloquentiae est approbatio audientium, Cic. *that the summer campaign might not be protracted without any e.*, ne sine ullo ef aestas extraheretur, Liv. 2. profectus, ūs v. PROFIT. 3. ēmŏlūmentum · v ADVANTAGE. 4. vis, vim, vi, *f.* (*force, efficacy:* q v.): *to have greater e. in intimidating than in encouraging*, majorem vim ad deterrendum habere, quam ad cohortandum, Cic. Phr. *the poison takes e.*, venenum operatur, Lampr. *without e.*, frustra, nequicquam (v. VAIN, IN) *to have a beneficial or injurious e*, prodesse, obesse *or* nocere (v TO BENEFIT, INJURE). *if only we have studied philosophy to any e*, si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, Cic III *General purpose, gist* Phr *to this e*, hujusmodi (after *subs*) *opinions were advanced to this e that* , nonnullae hujusmodi sententiae dicebantur, Cic in same sense, hujusce modi, Sall after a verb, in hanc sententiam *to the same e*, in eandem sententiam, Plin Ep. *a verse to the same e as* .., versus eadem sententia qua .., Cic (v MEANING, SENSE) *this was the general e of his speech*, hanc summam habuit orationis, ut . . ., Cic.. v SUM, DRIFT. IV. *Reality* Phr *in e*, reapse, ēnim, ētĕnim v. REALITY, FACT (IN), INDEED V. *An impressing impression* perh. jactātio, ostentātio v. DISPLAY Phr *with brilliant e.*, egregia specie, Tac Agr 25, *mere to study e rather than truth*, *magis se ad populum jactare quam ut veritas manifesta fiat enitī *to study e. in dress and gesture*, *habitum corporis gestumque ostentare v DISPLAY, *subs* and *v* VI. In plur. only, *property.* bŏna, orum v GOODS

**effect** (*v.*) efficio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to e so great progress*, tantos progressus ef., Cic . v. TO ACCOMPLISH. Phr. *to e. nothing*, nihil agere, Cic. *without having e'd anything*, re infecta, Liv ; more fully, infectis iis quae quis agere destinavarit, Caes . *to e. the passage of a river with cavalry*, equites, equitatum flumen trajicere, transducere, see L G. § 246 · *to e a saving*, compendii aliquid facere, Cic. (v. SAVING)

**effective:** I. *Availing, having force* 1. efficiens, ntis *e. causes*, ef. causae, Cic. v. PRODUCTIVE. 2. effectrix (masc. effector, cf. L G § 598). Cic v PRODUCTIVE. See also EFFECTUAL II. *Telling, impressive;* esp *of oratory* · 1. grāvis, e (*having weight*): *a most e. and eloquent speaker*, in dicendo gravissimus et eloquentissimus, Cic. · *e. and artistically embellished speech*, oratio gr. et ornata, Cic 2. cōpiōsus (*commanding all the resources of oratory*) Cic. 3. āgens, ntis (*striking, lively*. not of *persons*): *we must use e, vigorous, striking figures*, imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis est utendum, Cic de Or. 2, 87, 358. Phr · *he will not prove an e. speaker*, dicendo quod volet perficere non poterit, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53 · *to be a very e. speaker*, *maximam vim habere ad animos hominum permovendos, excitandos, alliciendos *he delivered a very e. speech*, *orationem habuit ad persuadendum aptissimam . v PERSUASIVE, IMPRESSIVE. III. As milit *t. t.*, *capable of doing duty* · aptus, idoneus, ad operam praestandam (v SERVICEABLE). qui arma ferre potest, Liv Phr. *there was assembled an e force of about* 200,000 *foot*, ferae ducenta millia peditum colligebantur armis habilia, Vell ; circiter decem millia in armis erant (R and A ); *exceptis qui propter vulnera, morbos aliasve causas arma ferre non poterant, decem millia hominum sub signis erant.

**effectively:** I. *So as to produce an effect* · efficienter, effĭcācĭter . v EFFECTUALLY. II. Of speaking, *impressively*. 1. grāvĭter (*with weight*) Cic.. v. WEIGHTILY, DIGNITY (with) 2. cōpiōsē (*with all the resources of eloquence*) · *to speak e. before the people*, apud populum c. loqui, Cic Join composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, Cic. v ELOQUENTLY Phr. *to speak (very) e*, cum omni gravitate et jucunditate dicere, Cic ; *apte ad animos hominum permovendos, inflammandos, etc dicere; plurimum in dicendo valere, Cic. (these latter of one who *always speaks e*): v. PERSUASIVELY.

**effectiveness:** *in speaking*, vis dicendi v. EXCELLENCE.

**effectless:** irrĭtus · v. INEFFECTUAL.

**effector:** effector: v. DOER, AUTHOR.

**effectual:** 1. efficax, ācis (*that obtains its purpose*) *e. prayers*, e. preces, Liv. *a plant which is very e. as an antidote against poisons*, herba efficacissima contra venena, Plin 2. valens, ntis (*having force*) *e. as a remedy against cancer* v adversus cancerem, Cels *an e remedy*, v remedium, Cels When the *adj* follows *to be*, the verb valeo may be used *why are the poisons less e?* cur minus valent venena? Hor Cic. v. INFLUENTIAL 3. validus (= valens) *an e. medicine*, v. medicamen, Ov Tac 4. praesens, ntis (*exercising immediate influence*) *an e remedy*, pl. remedium, Col Plin 5. potens, ntis v. POWERFUL. Phr *it is an e. remedy for wounds*, vulneribus optime medetur (iacit), Plin · *to adopt more e measures for one's security*, actionibus saluti suae remediis subvenire, Cic. *to take e. precautions for oneself*, satis sibi cavere (praecavere), Cic.

**effectually:** 1. efficācĭter *to canvass one's friends more e*, amicos suos efficacius rogare, Plin. Ep. Sen *to cure e*, e sanare, Plin. (Efficienter is used by Cic of *efficient causes*, de Fat. 15, 34) 2. potenter v. POWERFULLY. 3. haud (non) frustra v. VAIN (IN)

**effectuate:** efficio, pĕrāgo, ad effectum adduco v TO EFFECT.

**effeminacy:** 1. mollĭtia *and* mollĭtĭes, ēi (*unmanly softness* or *weakness*) *to sink into e.*, ad mollitiem labi, Cic. *a nation enervated by e and luxury*, gens effeminata mollitie luxuriaque, Just. · *indulging in e more than any woman*, [otio ac] mollitie ultra feminam fluens, Vell. 2. effēmĭnātus animi languor, Cic Att 16, 27. Also the neut. of effeminatus may be used in certain connexions *we must see to it, that there be no softness, e, or weakness in what we do*, videndum ne quid molle, e., fractum faciamus, Cic. Tusc 4, 30, 64. 3. effēmĭnātio (late) animi, Hieron. Phr. *with e.*, effeminatē, Cic Join: molliter et effeminate, Sen *e. of life*, delicata vita, Cic.. v. EFFEMINATE.

**effeminate** (*adj*) 1. effēmĭnātus Cic. (v. preced. art. 2) *e and nerveless composition*, e. et enervis compositio, Quint. Join mollis et effeminatus; impurus, impudicus, effeminatus, Cic. 2. mollis, e Cic (v *supr.*) sometimes in *compar.*, *to make use of e, slow gestures*, tardiatibus uti molloribus, Cic. 3. dēlĭcātus (freq. in offensive sense) *to despise e. pleasures*, aspernari [molles et] delicatas voluptates, Cic. v. LUXURIOUS. 4. mŭlĭebris, e Sall. v. WOMANISH. 5. sēmivir, vīri (poet.) *Paris with his e. train*, Paris cum semivira comitatu, Virg. 6. turpis, e Hor. Od 1, 37, 9 Phr.. *to render e*, effeminare, Caes. Cic.

**effeminate** (*v.*) effēmĭno, āmollio v TO EMASCULATE, ENERVATE.

**effeminately:** 1. effēmĭnātē. Cic. 2. mŭlĭebrĭter *not to act in any way servilely* or *e*, ne quid servilitei m ve faciamus, Cic 3. molliter: Sall.. Sen . v WEAKLY. (But Cic has molliter ferre in good sense, Sen 2, 5)

**effeminateness:** v. EFFEMINACY.

**effervesce:** effervesco, fervi, 3 v. TO BOIL UP.

**effervescence:** I. Lit, *of fluids*: expr. by verb. *drink off the mixture while it is in a state of e.*, *mixturam effervescentem (dum effervescit) epota: v. TO BOIL UP. II. Fig., *of passion*: fervor. Hor. v. HEAT, EXCITEMENT.

**effete:** effētus. *an e frame*, e. corpus, Cic. *To become e*, consĕnesco, sĕnui, 3 *to become e* (of laws) *by reason of years*, vetustate sua consenescere, Cic. v. EXHAUSTED, WORN OUT.

**efficacious:** efficax : v. EFFECTUAL.

**efficaciously:** efficācĭter v. EFFECTUALLY.

**efficaciousness** } 1. vis, vim,
**efficacy** } vi, *f.* *to perceive the e. of certain herbs*, (herbarum) vim

et effectum videre, Cic. v. INFLUENCE, FORCE. **2.** virtus, ūtis, *f. e. of (magic) plants*, herbarum v., Ov. Phr.: *to have greater, less e.*, plus, minus valere, Hor.: v. EFFECTUAL.

**efficiency:** I. *e. competent faculty*. Phr. *he displayed the greatest e. in the public service*, summam operam navitatemque in rempublicam administrandam contulit, cf. Cic Fam. 10, 25 *in order to increase the e of the cavalry service*, *quo equites habiliores ad pugnandum fierent *nothing could exceed the e. with which he discharged the office of tribune*, *tribunatum (m'.tum) unus omnium summa industria ac virtute gessit

**efficient:** I. In phil sense, *causing an effect* · efficiens, ntis *e causes*, ef. causae, Cic II. *Competent* idōneus, hābilis v SUITABLE, COMPETENT. Phr *a (small but) e army*, aptus exercitus, Liv. *he rendered valiant and e. service to the state*, operam reipublicae fortem atque strenuam perhibuit, Cato in Gell. (v. VIGOROUS) *a very e. commander*, (dux,) bello egregius, Tac. *an e and judicious teacher*, praeceptor acer atque subtilis, Quint.

**efficiently:** ācrĭter, strēnuē, dīligenter v. VIGOROUSLY, ACTIVELY

**effigy:** imāgo, effĭgies v IMAGE, LIKENESS Phr. *he was burnt in e.*, *simulacrum ejus cum omni contumelia concremantum est

**efflorescence:** exanthēma, ātis Marc Empir Phr. *there is a saltness*, salsuginem efflorescere, Schweig. Hdt 2, 12 v. ERUPTION

**effluence:** effluvium Plin.. v. EFFLUX, EMANATION.

**effluvium:** hālĭtus, ūs · v. EXHALATION. As scient *t. t.*, *effluvium, effluvia, orum.

**efflux:** I. *The act of flowing forth*: effluvium *the e of moisture from the body*, humoris e corpore ef., Plin (or expr by verb *there is an e of figures from the surface of bodies*, effluunt figurae e summis corporibus, Quint. *there is neither influx nor e of air*, *neque influunt neque effluunt aurae. v. TO FLOW OUT). II. *That which flows out* id quod effluit, emānat. v. TO FLOW OUT.

**effort:** 1. contentio (*a putting forth of one's strength*): *with the utmost possible e*, cum summa c, Cic. · Liv.: v EXERTION 2. intentio (like preced., but usu with *depend. gen.*). *to strengthen endurance by an e of the mind*, patientiam animi intentione firmare, Cic v EXERTION. 3. cōnātus, ūs (*any kind of attempt*) Cic v. AT TEMPT 4. cōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (poet.) · *the mighty (stone) with mighty e. he threw*, magnum magno conamine misit, Ov.: Lucr. 5. nixus or nīsus, ūs (*a steady straining e.*). *to reach the summit not by a steady e.* (climbing), *but by a rush*, ad summum pervenire non nisi impetu, Quint. Phr.: *to put forth e s*, niti, enīti summa ope; contendere (v. TO EXERT ONESELF) *with great e s*, enixe, Cic. · *with all one's e s*, enixissime, Suet (v. EAGERLY); obnixe, Ter. · *without making any e*, lentus, lente (v. COOLLY). *I must strive the more eagerly that their e s may be disappointed*, mihi acrius adnitendum uti illi frustra sint. Sall.

**effrontery:** ōs, ōris, *n.* (by meton.) · *you know the e., the audacity of the fellow*, nosti os hominis, nosti audaciam, Cic. · *now is it that you have more courage, but more e.*, nec tibi plus cordis, sed magis oris inest, Ov. More fully, duritia oris, Sen. Phr. · *to assume e and banish modesty*, perfricare frontem [*ora*], ponere pudorem. Mart.: Cic.: v. SHAMELESSNESS.

**effulgence:** fulgor, splendor: v. BRIGHTNESS, SPLENDOUR.

**effulgent:** fulgĭdus, fulgens: v. BRIGHT. *To be e.*, effulgēre: v. TO SHINE.

**effusion:** effūsio (*the act of pouring out*) Cic Chiefly in phr., *e of blood*, caedes, is, *f without e of blood*, sine c., Tac Phr *a victory gained without e of blood*, incruenta victoria, Liv See also BLOODSHED

**eft:** lăcerta v NEWT

**egg** (*subs*) ōvum *to lay e s*, ova parere, Cic. Plin ; o ponere, Ov. ; o gignere, Cic. ; o edere, Col *to incubate e.s*, o incubare, Varr , *to hatch them*, o. enīti, Col *a fresh e*, *o recens or recens partum *a wind-e*, o. irritum *or* urinum, Plin · *the white of an e*, ovi albumen, Plin ; ovi album, Cels ; ovi albus liquor, Col : *the yolk of an e*, ovi vitellus, Cels ; also vitellus alone, Hor. *the yolks of five pigeons' e s*, lutea ex ovis quinque columbarum, Plin. *an e. boiled hard*, o. durum, Apic. ; o induratum *or* duratum in aqua, Plin Phr *teach you grandmother to suck e s*, sus Minervam (sc. docet), ut aiunt, Cic Acad 1, 4, *fin.* · malleum sapientiorem scilicet esse manubrio, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, *fin* *vitulus in fabula, cf. Phaedr. 5, 10

**egg on** (v.): (colloq) impello, incito v. TO INSTIGATE, IMPEL.

**egg-sauce:** *jus ovis mixtum (R. and A.).

**egg-shell:** ovi pūtamen, Plin.; ovi testa, Veg v SHELL

**egg-spoon:** cochlear ovis utile, Mart.

**eglantine:** cynosbātos, rosa canina. v. BRIAR, DOG-ROSE.

**egoism, *or* egotism:** I. *Absorption in self* (caecus) amor sui, Hor. · v. SELFISHNESS. Phr *to be eaten up with egoism*, *nil praeter se ipsum sentire, sapere; totum in seipso esse II. *The practice of speaking much of oneself* · perh ostentatio sui · v. DISPLAY. Phr: *I am afraid it will look like egotism for me to write word to you how busy I am*, vereor ne putidum sit scribere quam sim occupatus, Cic. Att. 1, 14, *init.* (putidus may apply to any conduct *offensive to good taste*). *the orator should avoid e*, *oratorem vitare oportet putidam de se suisque factis praedicationem. v. AFFECTED.

**egoist, *or* egotist:** I. *One absorbed in self* · sui amator; qui soli sibi ipse consulit: v. SELFISH. II. *One addicted to speaking of himself* *qui putide (putidius) de se ipse praedicat v. preced. art. also, CONCEITED, CONCEIT (II.).

**egotistical:** pūtĭdus (*offensive to good taste*): v. EGOTISM (*fin*).

**egotistically:** pūtĭdē, pūtĭdius v preced. art.

**egregious:** i e *remarkable* in bad sense 1. singŭlāris, e (a neutral word) *e. villany*, s nequitia, Cic. 2 insignis (*conspicuous for good or ill*). *e. shamelessness*, ins impudentia, Cic. Phr. · *O e. delusion!* O delirationem incredibilem! Cic. · *what an e. blunder!* *O erratum turpe, pudendum, pessimum. v. BAD, SHAMEFUL. (N.B. Egregius only in good sense.)

**egregiously:** valdē, vehementer. v. GREATLY, EXCEEDINGLY.

**egress:** 1. exĭtus, ūs · *cut off from e. and from foraging*, ex. et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. *seven ways of e.* (from a house), septem ex, Liv 2. ēgressus, ūs Tac Petr. 3. expr. by verb: *there was no possibility of ingress or e.*, *neque ingrediendi neque egrediendi (exeundi) facultas erat · *to prevent e.*, *egredientes prohibere · v. TO GO OUT.

**eider-down:** plūma mollissima : v DOWN (*subs.*)

**eight:** I. As *adj.* octo; distrib. octōni, ae, a, *eight-a-piece*, Caes. : Cic. . *e times*, octies, Cic. · *it is e. o'clock*, octava hora est (v. O'CLOCK) · *a verse of e. feet*, octonarius versus, Quint. · *e. ounces*, bes, bessis, *m.*, Varr. : Plin. · *harnessed e. together*, octojŭges (*fig.* tribuni), Liv. II. As *subs.*: *the number eight*: 1. numerus octōnārius · Varr. 2. octas, ădis, *f.* · Mart. Cap.

**eighteen:** 1. duodēvīginti (the duo is sometimes declined) *a boat e feet broad*, fossa duodevīginti pedum, Caes Cic *in 1118 years*, annis mille centum et duobusdevīginti, Eutr 2. decem et octo, Liv. (Less good, octodĕcim, Front ) *Distrib., e. a-piece, every e.*, duodevicēni, Liv Phr *e times*, decies octies (duodevicies appears to be without *good authority*) *e times larger than*, duodevīginti partibus major, Cic

**eighteenth:** 1. dēcimus octāvus Col. Tac. 2. duodēvīcēsimus Varr Plin

**eight-fold:** 1. octŭplus, Cic Esp in *neut* used absol. *to condemn a person to pay e.*, damnare aliquem octupli, Cic. 2. octuplicātus *an e as assessment*, oc census, Liv. Phr *to yield e* (of land), cum octavo efficere effŭtae, Cic.

**eighth:** I. As *adj* octāvus Caes. *For the e time*, octavum, Liv. *the soldiers of the e legion*, octavani, Plin Mel. II. As *subs. an e part*, octava pars, Cic also octava, ab sol , Auct B Afr *three-e s, five-e s*, *octavae [partes] tres, quinque *one-e of the property*, quadrans dimidius (dimidiatus), Ban. (in Kr.).

**eightieth:** octōgēsimus · Cic.

**eightfold:** octāvum : v. EIGHTH.

**eighty:** octōgintā, Cic *Distrib., e each*, octōgēni, ae, a, Liv · *e times*, octōgies, Cic . *a father of e years*, pater octogenarius (=octoginta annos natus) Plin.

**either** (*distrib pron.*). 1. alterūter, tra, trum; *gen* alterutrius *or* alterius-utrius, etc (*either the one or the other of two*). *if a man did not belong to e. side*, si quis non alterutrius partis fuisset, Cic. v. ONE (*pron.*). 2. utervis *and* ūterlĭbet (*which you please of the two*): *I have less strength than e. of you*, minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic *e ear*, auris utravis. Pl . *choose e.*, utrumlibet eligo, Cic. *in e. way*, utrolibet modo, Cels. Hence, *adverb, on e. side*, utralibet, Plin . *in e. direction*, utrolibet, Quint 3. utercunque (=preced rare) *e way*, utrocunque modo, Quint. 4. ūter, utra, utrum (like alteruter, but less emphatic rare in this sense) *if e party should desist*, si uter volet (apply a legal phr.), Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 35 immediately after he writes, *utrique* facit potestatem, in explanation v BOTH. 5. alter, ĕra, ĕrum (*one of two* · in negative sentences it may be used for *either*) *not in favour of e. party*, nec in alterius favorem, Liv. v. ONE, OTHER. 6. expr. *not . . . either* by neuter, tra, trum: *not to sway to e. side*, in n. partem moveri. Cic. v. NEITHER. Phr · *on e. hand*, utrobique, Hor.; alterutrimque, Plin.

**either** (*conj*) 1. aut . . . aut (*either . . . or*; where the alternatives are mutually exclusive L. G. § 570) *e. true or false*, aut verum aut falsum, Cic. · the first aut is not always expressed, unless emphatic. 2. vel (ve) . . vel (where the alternatives are not mutually exclusive L. G. l. c.) *an order seemly e. for peace or war*, ordo vel paci vel bello decorus, Liv. *e. one* (of the consuls) *or both*, alter ambove. Cic. 3. sive (seu) . . . . sive: v. WHETHER. 4. expr. *not . . . . either . . . . or*, by nēque (nec) . . . . nēque. *death does not affect e. the living or the dead*, mors nec ad vivos pertinet nec ad mortuos, Cic. : the negative is often doubled *the rest I cannot e. write or think about*, non possum reliqua nec scribere nec cogitare, Cic.

**ejaculate:** *mitto, ĭ (with vocem). v. TO UTTER. More precisely, *raptim et quasi subito impetu vocem emittere: *to keep e.ing cries*, identidem (assiduo questu) clamare, clamitare, cf. Phaedr. 1, 9.

**ejaculation:** vox subito emissa, clāmor v. CRY (*subs.*). cf. foll art.

**ejaculatory:** chiefly epith. of *prayers*: *preces subitae (R. and A.); *preces subito vel repentino animi impetu missae. (Preces jaculatoriae is barbarous.)

**eject:** I. *To throw out* ējĭcio, 3 v TO CAST OUT II. *To dispossess.* dējĭcio, pello, expello, 3 v. TO DISPOSSESS, TURN OUT.

**ejection** } dējectio, Cic. (or expr.
**ejectment** } by verb v. TO DISPOSSESS)

**ejulation:** ējūlātio v. LAMENTATION.

**eke** (*conj*): 1. ĕtiam: v. ALSO. 2. idque see L. G § 619

**eke out** (v) parco, 3 (v. TO SPARE) f Caes B G. 7, 71 frumentum se ex igue triginta dierum habere, sed *paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo*, i. e. *they might manage to eke it out for a little longer* Phi. *I eke out my scanty lamp-oil*, candelae dispenso et tempero filum, Juv. 3, 287 (see the place) *to eke out a scanty supply of wine*, *paululum vini parcendo dispensare: to eke out the time*, tempus ducere, Cic. v. TO LENGTHEN OUT

**elaborate** (v). 1. ēlābōro, 1 (*to work out fully* · rare except in *p. part*): v TO WORK OUT. 2. expōlio, 4 (*to finish highly*) *to e an oration*, orationem ex, Quint. v. TO POLISH. Phr. *to e a poem by repeated corrections to a nicety*, carmen perfectum decies castigare ad unguem, Hor. A P. 294 = carmen iterum atque iterum corrigere donec perfectum reddatur.

**elaborate** (*adj.*) 1. accūrātus (*with which all possible care has been taken*): *an e. speech*, ac. oratio, Cic.: *e. and studied addresses*, ac. et meditatae orationes, Cic. Join also · accurata et polita oratio; accuratius et exquisitius [dicendi genus], Cic. 2. ēlāborātus (*done with labour*) · *not to let an (over) e. elegance appear*, ne e. concinnitas appareat, Cic. Join · ornati et elaborati versus, Cic Phr. *e. elegance of style*, amxia orationis elegantia, Gell *an e. work* (in good sense), *liber diligenter accurateque scriptus* (R. and A.) *a most e and learned work*, *liber varia genere doctrinarum ac summa scribendi diligentia insignis* *he had an accomplished elegance of style without being painfully e.*, loquendi (erat) accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic. Brut. 38, 143.

**elaborately:** accūrātē, cūriōsē v. CAREFULLY. *e. wrought out*, elaboratus, Cic. v. preced. art

**elaborateness:** 1. ŏpĕrōsĭtas (*excessive painstaking*; περιεργία) Quint 8, 3, 55 2. dīligentia nimium sollicita (= preced) Quint 3, 11, 22. 3. (in praiseworthy sense) accūrāta dīligentia, Cic Att 7, 3, *init*

**elaboration:** 1. expr. by verbs under TO ELABORATE. *not to devote enough pains to the e of a speech*, *parum operae atque laboris orationi perficiendae atque expoliendae conferre* 2. (meton) lima (lit. *the file*) *the toil and time required for e*, limae labor et mora, Hor. 3. dīligentia, with some *adj.*, as nimia, nimis sollicita, etc.: v. preced. art.

**elapse:** 1. e. *to pass away in the interval* (as *time*). 1. intercēdo, essi, ssum, 3 · *hardly a year had e.d from the time of this conversation* . . . . *when*, vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone, quum, etc, Cic. de Or 2, 21, 89. also used absol., *not a night e.d*, nulla nox intercessit, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, *init.*: Liv. 2. interjectus (m abl. absol. constr.): *after a few days had e.d*, paucis interjectis diebus, Liv.: Cic. v. INTERVAL. 3. intersum, fui *between his first and sixth consulate* 46 *years e.d*, inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. Sen. 17, 60 (but intersum does not point to the *lapse* of time, only to the *existence of an interval*). 4. ăbeo, 4, *iv.* (*to pass away and be lost*; the context denoting the terminus *ad quem*). *while you have been wavering thus, ten months have e.d*, haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter. Ad 4, 5, 57 · *while the jares are being collected . . . a whole hour e.s*, dum aes exigitur . . . tota abit hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14 5. praetĕreo, 4, *irr* v TO PASS AWAY 6. (when the reference is to something still continuing) sum, fui; foll by quum *many years have e.d since he first* . . , multi anni sunt, quum ille est, etc, Cic Fam 15, 14, *init.* . v SINCE. (N.B—Not elabi, unless the sense is, *to slip out of one's hands*, as by indolence)

**elastic:** I. Lit, *having power to recoil* *ēlastĭcus, as scient. t. t (Kr. and Georg). *To be e.*, resilire, recellere. v. TO REBOUND. II. Fig, of *spirits, temperament*. mōbilis, e (which oftener occurs in bad sense. v. CHANGEABLE) *of e. temperament*, *ingenio facili atque ad omnem auram spei mobilis, cf Liv. 29, 3, *ad fin*; Virg. G. 3, 165. see also CHEERFUL, BRISK

**elasticity:** I. Lit.. *elastĭcĭtas, vis ēlastĭca (only in scient lang) · v. preced. art. *To possess e.*, *resilire, ea natura praeditum esse ut resiliat · v. TO REBOUND. II. Fig, of *temperament*: *ingĕnium facile, mobile; quod facile se ex molestiis eripiat, recreet: v. preced. art.

**elate** (*part adj.*) · more freq PLATED 1. ēlātus. *e.d and puffed up by this*, quibus rebus e. atque inflati, Cic But elatus also occurs as *adj.* = *elevated*. q. v. 2. sublātus *e.d by this battle*, quo proelio sublati, Caes. B. G 1, 15 *e.d by prosperity*, s. rebus secundis, Virg A. 10, 502. 3. inflātus v *supr.* (1), and TO PUFF UP. See foll art

**elate** (*v.*): 1. effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, 3 (v. TO TRANSPORT, BE TRANSPORTED): in this sense esp. with *pron. refl.* or as *pass.*: *such persons (the prosperous) are usually e.d with arrogance and insolence*, efferuntur illi fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic Am. 25, 54. *e.d with unbearable audacity, guilt, and pride*, intoleranda audacia, scelere atque superbia, sese efferens, Sall. J. 14 Very often in *p. part*: v. preced art. 2. inflo, 1 v. TO PUFF UP, INFLATE. Phr *to become e.d (warmed) with wine*, vino incalescere, Liv.; *by prosperity*, intūmescere, Quint.; insŏlescere, Sall Tac.

**elation:** animus elatus (atque inflatus); qui superbia sese effert v. preced. art. See also PRIDE, ARROGANCE. (For elatio, v. ELEVATION.)

**elbow** (*subs.*): 1. cūbĭtus, *or* cŭbĭtum *to lean on one's e at table*, cubito innīti, Virg; cubito remanere presso, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. to do so *again* (after rising), in cubitum se reponere, Hor Sat 2, 4, 39. See also foll. art. 2. umbo, ōnis, *m.* (the e *presented like a shield*) · Mart v toll art *A cushion for the e*, cŭbĭtal, ālis, *n.*, Hor.

**elbow** (*v.*) expr. by cūbĭtus, umbo (v preced. art), and various verbs cubitis depulsare de via, Pl St. 2, 2, 13; cubitis trudere hinc et inde [convivas], Matt 3, 82, 6 *to e. one's way through a crowd*, cuneos (i. e. hominum) umbone repellere, Mart 3, 46, 5.

**elbow-room:** spatium satis laxum: cf. Liv. 10, 5, *med*: quo satis laxo spatio equis permitti posset (*a place*) *where there is no e*, locus artus, cf. Hor. Ep 1, 5, 29

**eld,** 1 e. *olden time*. priscum tempus, Ov. · v. OLDEN, ANTIQUITY.

**elder** (*adj.*) major nātu (v. OLD). The adj. is often used *subs*, as, *I have heard it said by my e.s*, audivi ex majoribus natu, Cic.

**elder** (*subs*): *in the church*, presbyter, ĕri, Tert . Vulg.

**elder** (*subs*) · *the tree*, sambūcus, i, *f.* Plin.; also sambucea arbor, Plin. *An e.-berry*, sambucum, Scrib. · *e.-flower wine*, *vinum sambuceum.

**elderly:** Phr. *not quite an old man, but e.*, non admodum grandis natu, sed aetate provectus, Cic. Sen. 4, 10. (Provectior = *elderly*, occurs in late writers, as Pall., Arnob.)

**eldership:** 1. presbytĕrātus, ūs, Hier. 2. presbytĕrium, Cypr. (Or by circuml., presbyteri munus v. dignitas.)

**eldorado:** *aurea illa quam fabulantur regio*

**eldritch:** nearest words perh., mirus, inūsĭtātus, horrendus v. MARVELLOUS, FRIGHTFUL.

**elecampane:** ĭnŭla, Hor. Plin (inula hĕlĕnium, Webster).

**elect** (*v.*) I. *To select for some office*. 1. dēlĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 (*to choose out of a number who might all be thought suitable*). *this is the principle on which the Roman people e.s* (= *makes choice of*) *its magistrates*, sic P. R delegit magistratus, Cic. Pl. 25, 62 v TO CHOOSE. 2. creo, 1 (the proper word to denote *formal election*). *Caesar and Servilius are e'd consuls*, consules creantur Caesar et Servilius, Caes. *at Carthage two kings were e'd annually*, Carthagine quotannis bini reges creabantur, Nep . Liv. Sometimes, when precision is required, suffragia is added quum *suffragus* tres ex tribus generibus *creati sunt*, Cic Verr. 2, 51, 127 3. (when stress is laid upon the *mode* of election, *by vote*) expr. by suffrāgus, *or* suffrāgio, with various verbs, as creo (v. *supr*), facio, constituo: *to e. any one consul unanimously*, aliquem consulem cunctis suffragiis facere, Cic Fam 15, 12 *he is unanimously e'd general*, constituitur dux omnium suffragio, Just. 1, 10, *fin.* In similar sense Livy has praerogativa · *to be e'd general by the soldiers*, praerogativa militari in praetorium deferri, 21, 3. 4. dēsigno, 1 (*to nominate by vote*; chiefly in *p. part*, v. foll. art.) v. TO APPOINT (I., 3) 5. cōopto, 1 (of election *by a body of men themselves holding the office*) · *to e. any one into the college of augurs*, aliquem in collegium augurum c, Cic. 6. suffĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to e. into a place prematurely vacant*) *since that time a censor is never e'd to fill the place of one deceased*, nec deinde unquam in demortuum locum censor suffectus, Liv. 5, 31 The *active* appears rarely or never to be used in this sense: subrōgo is used in corresponding sense of *the presiding magistrate* or *magistrates*, cf. Cic Rep. 2, 36 (N.B Eligo, which is *to choose out of a promiscuous number*, should not be used of *formal election*. It is combined with creo, Suet Vesp. 6 consulum interunt *eligendi creandique* imperatoris, where eligo refers to *the selection of a man*, creo to his *appointment*.) See also TO CHOOSE. II. In theol. sense: ēligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. Vulg. Eph. 1. 4: Aug

**elect** (*part adj*): I. *Nominated to an office* dēsignātus *consul e.* consul d, Cic: *aedile e*, aedilis d, Varr. II. In theol. sense. ēlectus esp. in *pl. the e*, electi, Vulg Matt. XXIV. 22 · Aug.

**election:** I. *The act of choosing* ēlectio: v CHOICE. II. Esp *the act of choosing to fill an office*: 1. expr. by verb: as, *immediately after their e. they brought forward a bill*, *statim creati rogationem promulgaverunt *to secure one's e. by* (*profuse*) *bribery*, *per largitionem (consulem, etc.) fieri v. TO ELECT. 2. creātio old law in Cic Leg. 3, 3, 10. 3. suffrāgium, suffrāgia (strictly, *the vote or votes given*): *to proceed to the e.*, inire suffragium, Liv. 26, 18, *ad fin.*. *to be appointed by e.* (opp to *by lot*), suffragiis creari, Cic. (v. TO ELECT, I. 3). *if the people had the right of free e.*, libera si dentur populo suffragia, Juv. 4. praerŏgātīva (meton; strictly, *the tribe that voted first*): *an e. on the part of the soldiery*, pr. militaris, Liv. 21, 3. III. *The elections as a transaction*: 1. cōmĭtia, ōrum (*the meeting of the people at which persons were elected*): *to hold or preside at the e.s*, comitia habere, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 · Liv. · *you will be in time for my brother Quintus's e.s* (i. e. *at which he will be a candidate*), comitia Q. fratris comitia, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1: so mea, tua, sua, comitia, Cic.: *consular e.s*, c. consularia, Liv. · *e.s for the*

*bunes*, c. tribunicia, Cic. 2. expr by *ger. part. to hold the e.s for consuls*, *ad consules creandos, subiugandos (the latter in case of *a prematune vacancy*) · v TO ELECT. IV. In theol sense, *divine election*. ēlectio (aeterna), Hier.: Calv.

**electioneering**: I. As *subs., canvassing, whether for oneself or another* 1. pĕtītio, ambītio, prensātio (all used with ref. to *the candidate*, the last denoting *his preparatory attempts to gain favour by personal address*, Cic Att 1, 1, *init.*) v. CANVASS (*subs*) 2. expr by verb *to be engaged in e.*, *prensando, circueundo (*visiting, of the candidate or his friends*) operam dare, candidato adesse v. TO CANVASS II. As *adj., proper to elections* · candĭdātōrius (*appertaining to a candidate*) *in every kind of e work*, in omni munere candidatorio fungendo, Cic Att. 1, 1, 2 Phr *e tricks*, *candidatorum artes, fallaciae, fucus; ambitus (v. ARTIFICE, BRIBERY) *by e tricks*, ambitiose (*as one who courts favour*), cf Liv 1, 35, *ad init* (amb petere regnum)

**elective**: Phr. *an e monarch*, *qui suffragiis (populi, etc) rex creatur *an e monarchy*, *civitatis id genus in quo suffragiis rex creatur, constitutus v TO ELECT

**elector**: I. *One who has the right of voting* 1. suffrāgātor, Cic v VOTER 2. cui suffragii ius est (opp to, qui sine suffragio habet civitatem), Liv. 38, 36 *to constitute them e.s*, (ius) suffragium impertiri, Liv l c 3. *qui jus suffragii habet (Ar Geor.) II. Esp as German title, *one who has a vote for the empire*: *electori, M L.

**electoral**: perh. suffrāgātōrius, Q. Cic. pet cons 7, *med*

**electric** } *ēlectrĭcus, which, ex-
**electrical** } cept in strictly scient. lang., should be supplemented by quem dicunt, qui dicitur, etc. *to be exposed to an e current*, *electrico quem dicunt afflatui subjici *by a kind of e current*, *quasi electrico quodam qui dicitur afflatu. *The e. eel*, *torpēdo, raia torpedo, Cycl.

**electricity**: *vis electrica (quae dicitur)

**electrify**: I. Lit. *electrica vi afficio, imbuo. II Fig., *to produce an excitement* 1. perh. percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 cf. Flor 1, 10 (tanta admiratione perculti) v TO ASTOUND 2. expr by vibro, 1 (*to thrill, vibrate*): *the eloquence (of Demosthenes) would so e unless*, cujus non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi Cic Or 70, *fin* v TO THRILL

**electuary**: 1. ēlectārium *or* ēlectuārium, Coel Aur. 2. eclīgma, ātis, *n.*, Plin

**elee mosynary**: quod ad eleemosynas pertinet: v ALMS

**elegance**: 1. ēlĕgantia (*fine taste*): *wonderful e. of style*, mira sermonis e., Quint. 10, 1, 114 (where he is speaking of Caesar) *e. in the arrangement of hair*, e. capilli, Plin. Join: elegantia et munditia (orationis), Cic. Or. 23, *fin.*: v. REFINEMENT, TASTE (GOOD). 2. munditia, less freq munditĭes, ēi (strictly, *neatness*; but usu. implying *some adornment* · often *pl.*, munditiae, arum) · *e. (of style) that is not over-done or far-fetched*, in non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130 (cf. *supr.* 1): *simple in thine e.*, simplex munditiis, Hor. · the *pl.* is also used contemptuously, v FINERY 3. vēnustas · v. GRACE, BEAUTY. 4. urbānĭtas (*the e and refinement of town-life*). v. REFINEMENT. 5. concinnĭtas (prop of that which *is marked by adjustment, fitness*) · *finished e. of style*, ornata sententiarum c., Cic. Also used in inferior sense: see PRETTINESS. 6. ămoenĭtas (strictly, *delightfulness*): *not unsuitable e.s* (of digressions), non intempestivae a., Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 4. *e.s of expression*, amoenitates verborum, Gell. 12, 1, *fin.* 7. dĕcor ōris: v. GRACE.

**elegant**: 1. ēlĕgans, ntis (*marked by good taste* also used in bad sense, v FASTIDIOUS) *an e speaker*, e in dicendo, Cic. Br. 68, 239 *a most e. poet*, poeta elegantissimus, Nep Att 12, 4 v REFINED. 2. **mundus** (strictly *neat* · hence, *elegantly dressed* or *tricked out*, also, by anal., of *language*): *dress more e. than was proper* (of a vestal), mundior justo cultus, Liv 8, 15 *the e. Menander*, m Menander, Prop Join mundi, venusti, limati, of *verses*, Gell 3. vēnustus v GRACIOUS, BEAUTIFUL. 4. urbānus · v REFINED 5. concinnus (*harmoniously arranged*). *e. and graceful language*, sententiae e et venustae, Cic Br 95, 325 Join concinnus et elegans, Cic. 6. comptus (orig of *hair that has been dressed* hence fig, of *speech*, etc.) *e and gentle eloquence*, c et mitis oratio, Cic Sen 9, 28 *more e. language*, comptior oratio, Tac Join comptus et nitidus (in dicendo), Quint 7. nĭtĭdus (*spruce, neat, well-conditioned*) *e (fellows) with well-combed locks*, pexo capillo nitidi, Cic (cf *supr* 6). 8. lautus (usu implying *magnificence* as well as *elegance*) v SUMPTUOUS

**elegantly**: 1. ēlĕgantĕr (*with good taste*) Cic 2. mundē (not in Cic) Sen 3. vēnustē, Cic v GRACEFULLY. 4. urbānē Cic v POLITELY 5 concinnē Pl. (For syn. see *adj*)

**elegiac**. ēlĕgĭăcus *an e poem*, e carmen, Dom M L *E verse*, elĕgi, orum, Hor., described by him as versus impariter juncti, A. P 75

**elegy**: 1. ēlĕgīa, Ov. Quint for which, ēlĕgĭon, Aus. *Dimin.*, ēlĕgĭdion, *a small or short e*, Petr.; ēlĕgĭdārion, Petr. 2. ēlĕgi, orum, Hor. (v. preced. art)

**element**: I. *A first principle, constituent part*. 1. ēlementum *those are called first principles, and to translate from the Greek e.s*, illa initia (ἀρχαί), et ut e Graeco vertam elementa, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26 also used in *sing.*, Plin 2. (only in *pl*) principia rerum, Cic; who adds, e quibus omnia constant, Acad. 2, 30, *fin* 3. initia, orum (also only *pl*) v *supr.* 1. 4. primordia, orum (also only *pl*) *to unite the e.s in pairs*, conduplicare primordia, Lucr 1, 713 it is the term most freq used by Luci of his *elemental atoms*, 1, 815, etc Phr. *to be formed out of four e.s*, quatuor ex rebus creari, Luci (*Thales*) *affirmed water to be the one primary e.*, ex aqua dixit constare omnia, Cic Acad 2, 37 (*the Pythagoreans*) *make numbers and mathematical principles to be the primary e.s*, ex numeris et mathematicorum initus proficisci volunt omnia, Cic l. c II. *of a science or art*: in *pl.* only: 1. principia, ōrum (*first principles*), Cic. v. PRINCIPLES. 2. ēlĕmenta, ōrum *the e.s of speaking*, e. loquendi, Cic Acad. 2, 28, *fin*. Quint 3. primordia, ōrum. *the e.s of speaking*, pr. dicendi, Quint 4. rūdīmenta, ōrum : v RUDIMENTS. III. *Proper region or field*: Phr. *to be out of one's e in anything*, petegrinum atque hospitem in aliqua re esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, *fin.*. *to move freely, and as if in its own element*, libere ac solute [quasi in proprio suo campo] moveri, cf. Cic. Div 2, 48, 100

**elementary**: I. (*constituent*: 1. primus · *e. bodies*, pr corpora, Lucr. 1, 62. (But in this sense the word is usu. joined with *bodies* = primordia, principia: v. ELEMENT, I.). 2. simplex, icis (*not compositie*). v. SIMPLE. II. *Primary*, of lessons Phr · *e instructum*, elementa puerorum, Quint. (v. ELEMENT, II). *an e work*, *libe. de primis alicujus rei elementis scriptus: *an e. school*, ludus literarius, Quint. (Elementarius senex, Sen. Ep. 36, 4, is *an old man who is still learning his letters.*) See also CHILDISH.

**elephant**: 1. ēlĕphantus, 1, c. (the ordinary word): *e.s are furnished with a hand* (or *trunk*), manus etiam data elephantis, Cic N D 2, 47, *fin.*: Liv 2. ēlĕphas, ntis, *m.* (not in Cic, and rarely in any case except the nom) Sen. Mart. 3. barrus, i, *m* (from *its cry*) Hor Isid 4. (when the proper name has been before used) bēlua, Flor 1, 18 Curt Phr *e.-paper*, *charta amplissimae formae.

**elephantiasis**: ēlĕphantĭāsis, is, *f*, Plin.; ēlĕphantĭōsis, Veg.; ēlĕphantia, Serib., ēlĕphantĭcus morbus, Isid.; elephas morbus, Luci *afflicted with e*, elephantiacus and -icus, Firm Math

**elephantine**: barrinus *ears of e size*, aures immanitate barrinae, Sidon (Or expl by *gen.* of elephantus, cf Pl. Mil 2, 2, 80) In fig sense, as *e spirit*, *ability*, *ludus (jocus) vastus ac parum venustus, v AWKWARD (ēlĕphantinus is *made of ivory*)

**elevate**: I. *To lift up* (in lit sense) tollo, attollo, levo v TO RAISE, LIFT UP. Phr *to e the host*, elevare hostiam salutarem, Honor Ep in Hook's Ch Dict II. In fig sense, *to exalt, raise to a higher pitch* 1. tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *to e to the highest honours*, tergemmis et honoribus, Hor. Liv v TO RAISE 2. ēvĕho, xi, ctum, 3 *to e to the gods*, e. ad Deos, Hor v TO EXALT. Phr. *to e the voice*, vocem attollere, Quint. III. Only in *pass., to be elevated*, as by good fortune or wine v ELATED.

**elevated** (*part adj*) I. Lit, *rising to a height* 1. editus Join (locus) praeceisus atque editus, Cic Tac (who has edita in altum, Hist 3, 71) *compar* editior, Caes B C 1, 72. 2. celsus, excelsus, praecelsus v LOFTY 3. altus, praealtus v HIGH. 4. (of the voice) acūtus *a very e pitch*, acutissimus sonus, Quint. Phr., (*it becomes plain*) *how e. the summits are*, quam in ardua summa sint, Sen. Ep 111, 2. II. Fig, *having an exalted nature*. 1. elātus (as esp with ref. to animus) · *what has been done in a great and e spirit*, quod animo magnoque elato factum sit, Cic Off 1, 18, 61 *how e a part he displays*, quam elato est animo! Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 (see also ELATED) 2. celsus, excelsus · v LOFTY

**elevation**: I. *The act of uplifting*. 1. elatio (more freq in fig sense) Vitr 2. allevatio (not in this sense in Cic) *e and shrugging of the shoulders*, humerorum ad atque contractio, Quint 11, 3, 83. 3. often expr by verb v TO ELEVATE. (N B Not elevatio, which is *disparagement* unless in tech sense, elevatio hostiae Hook's Ch. Dict.) II. Fig.: in various applications 1. elatio · *of style*, e [atque altitudo] orationis, Cic *e. and greatness of mind*, e. atque magnitudo animi, Cic. 2. altitudo: v LOFTINESS. 3. contentio (the act of *straining*; esp. of *the voice*): cf. Cic Brut 65, 233 "animi magna, vocis parva contentio." Phr. *e of voice*, vocis elati modi (opp. inferiores), Quint 11, 3, 17 *very great e of pitch*, sonus acutissimus, ib 41. III. *A rising ground*. tumŭlus, superior locus v HEIGHT.

**eleven**: undĕcim; *distrib.* undēni, ae, a *e. times*, undĕcies, Cic.: *the number e.*, numerus undenarius, Aug.

**eleventh**: undĕcĭmus, Virg · *a soldier of the e. legion*, undecimanus miles, Plin.

**elf** (no exact word): *numen quoddam phantasticum · v. FAIRY.

**elfin, elf-like** (no exact word). perh. phantasticus, vix humanus, mirus.

**elf-locks**: perh. intorti capilli, cf. Hor. Od 2, 13, 35.

**elicit**: 1. ēlĭcio, ui, itum, 3 (*to tempt forth, induce to appear*): *to e. secrets*, arcana e., Liv.: *to e the truth*, veritatem e., Tac. (comp. Quint. 5, 7, 20): *to e fire by striking stones together*, ignem lapidum conflictu e., Cic. 2. exprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (*by pressure; to extort*): *to e. a confession by torture*, confessionem cruciatu ex., Suet.: v. TO

EXTORT, WRING FROM. Phr. *to e a laugh from mourners*, risum lugentibus evocare, Suet. (but risum movere is more freq v LAUGH); *to e. anything from any one by wheedling, coaxing*, aliquid eblandiri, Cic Liv.· *to e the truth (from a man) against his will*, extorquere quum is noluerit, Quint

**elide:** ēlīdo, si, sum, 3 *to e letters*, litteras e, Gell

**eligibility:** 1. opportūnĭtas (*of time, place*, etc) Caes v FITNESS 2. of persons, with ref. to *an office*, expr by circuml *a law declaring the e of plebeians for the consular office*, *lex qua plebeius consul fieri poterat, qua plebeio fieri consuli licebat *there is no doubt of his e for the office*, *non dubium est quin per leges ad id munus deligi possit *they fixed a late age for e. to the consulate*, grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic Phil 5, 17, 47 simly, *age of e. for the consulate*, aetas consularis, ib § 48 see also foll. art

**eligible:** 1. opportūnus (*of time, place*, etc) v. FIT, SUITABLE. 2. of persons, with ref. to *an office* *qui per leges (jure) deligi possit *such persons are e as guardians*, hos tutores [per leges] instituere possumus, cf Gai. 1, 147 *he was not e. for the office on account of youth*, nondum ad petendum [consulatum] legitima aetas [erat illi], Liv 25, 2 *a bill was brought forward concerning the age at which persons should be e for an office*, rogatio lata est, quot annos nati quemque magistratum peterent caperentque, Liv. 40, 44, *init* See also QUALIFIED

**eliminate:** āmŏveo, āmōlior v TO REMOVE, GET RID OF

**elision:** *ēlīsio, M L.

**elite:** flos, rōbur (*of troops*) · v FLOWER

**elixir:** *elixir, elixirium, Med L usu better introduced by quod dicunt, quod volunt alchemistae. Pure Lat potio (illa) vitalis (?).

**elk:** alces, is, *f.* Caes. Plin

**ell:** ulna Virg Hor. (also = *the double arms*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202).

**ellipse, ellipsis:** 1. ellipsis, is, *f.*: Quint (who however writes the word with Gk. letters, and uses it in somewhat diff. sense from the Eng): Herm ("de ellipsi et pleonasmo"). Bos. Also used in math. sense, Cartes

2. dētractio (rhetor.), given by Quint. as pure Lat for preced., 1, 5, 40.

3. dēfectio Macr. v. foll. art.

**elliptical:** I. Rhetor.: praecīsus (of language in any way *curt, abrupt*, q v) Quint 10, 2, 17. Phr *Servius replied that the expression is e.*, respondit Servius, sic hoc dictum esse ut pleraque per defectionem dici solent, Macr S 6, 8, *init*. II. Mathemat.· *ellipticus, Cartes.

**elliptically:** per defectionem, v preced art.; praecīsē v. ABRUPTLY.

**elm:** ulmus, i, *f.*: Virg. Hor.. Plin. *Of elm*, ulmeus *e. twigs*, u virgae, Pl.. Col.. *a plantation* or *grove of e. trees*, ulmārium, Plin. (Ulmētum was also used Forc. s v)

**elocution:** prōnuntiātio v. DELIVERY. (Elocutio and locutio refer to the *language* rather than the *manner of speaking*: cf Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9. "elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem accommodatio;" and Brut. 74, *init.*). Phr.: *an e.-master*, rhētor, declamandi magister, Cic v DECLAMATION.

**elongate:** prōdūco, 3 · v. TO LENGTHEN

**elongated** (*part. adj*) praelongus, Lucr : Plin v. LONG

**elongation:** expr. by praelongus, etc.: *remarkable for the e. of its horns*, *praelongis cornibus insignis *the consequence is an e. of the tail*, *hac re longior fit cauda.

**elope:** (domo) fŭgio, auffŭgio: v. TO RUN AWAY. Phr.: *she e.d with her lover*, *inscio atque invito patre [tutore, etc.] una cum amatore domo profugit.

**elopement:** (?) fŭga v. FLIGHT (Or expr by verb v. preced art.)

**eloquence:** 1. ēlŏquentia (*the art of accomplished speaking, based upon theory and developed by practice*) *e. is nothing else than wisdom speaking in an accomplished way*, nihil est aliud e. nisi copiose loquens sapientia, Cic Part. 23, 79 *e. made for the forum*, foro nata e, Cic *the result of e is the assent of your audience*, effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic *finished e*, perfecta e., Cic (N B. Not loquentia cf. Plin Ep 5, 20, 5) 2. fācundia (*the natural gift*, not used in Cic) *Cicero the father of (Roman) e.*, facundiae parens Cicero, Plin *neither e nor piety* (shall prevail upon the grave), non f, non pietas, Hor. *the brilliant and powerful e of Memmius*, Memmii f clara pollensque, Sall. 3. dīcendi vis, fācultas, etc *to possess very great e*, summam vim dicendi habere, Cic *Athens stood in awe of the e. and terrors of Pericles*, Athenae (Periclis) vim dicendi terroremque timuerunt, Cic Br 11, 44 *e was first developed and perfected at Athens*, (Athenis) dicendi vis et inventa et perfecta, Cic de Or 1, 4, 13 *Nature endowed him (Hortensius) with the highest degree of e*, cui summam [copiam] facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic *to impart the principles of e.*, praecepta dicendi tradere, Cic.· *a kind of e adapted for the bar*, genus dicendi judiciis aptum, Cic *the principles of e* (collectively), disciplina dicendi, Cic (Eloquendi vis is *utterance* cf Cic N D 2, 59, 148, Or 19, 61) Phr *to speak with e*, copiose dicere, Cic *e and grace bedeck the moneyed man*, bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor Ep 1, 6, 38 v. PERSUASION

**eloquent:** 1. ēlŏquens, ntis (for syn v ELOQUENCE) *I have known some clever speakers, but as yet not one e. man*, disertos cognovi nonnullos, e. adhuc neminem, Cic Or 1, 21, 94 where the eloquens is further defined, "eloquentem vero, qui mirabilius et magnificentius augere posset atque ornare quae vellet" Join eloquens et in dicendo suavis et ornatus, Cic. 2. fācundus (for syn. v. ELOQUENCE). *the e. Ulysses*, f. Ulysses, Ov.: (*Mercury*) *e grandson of Atlas*, f. nepos Atlantis, Hor Sat. Tac 3. dīsertus (*able to express oneself freely and grammatically* v. *supr.* 1). Join· copiosus et disertus, Cic ; disertus et ornate dicens, Cic Quint has disertus of *the truly eloquent man: it is the heart and the energy of soul that makes men e.*, pectus est quod disertos facit, et vis mentis, 10, 7, 15. Phr *to be very e.*, imprimis in dicendo florere, Nep ; dicendi facultate florere, Cic. ; *plurimum in dicendo valere, pollere *to be the most e. of all*, eloquentia omnes praestare, Nep.

**eloquently:** 1. cōpiōsē (of one who speaks *with all the resources of eloquence*) Join composite, ornate, copiose loqui; copiosissime et gravissime dicere, Cic. (But for this sense it must be joined to a verb of speaking,) 2. fācundē (not in Cic) Liv. Tac 3. dīsertē (v. ELOQUENT, 3) Join· diserte copioseque dicere, Cic. (Diserte alone has also the meaning *expressly*, Liv 21, 19.) 4. ēlŏquenter, Plin Ep

**else** (*adj*): only found in connexion with certain other words: *some one, something else*. 1. ălius, a, ud (v. ANOTHER, OTHER): *no one e.*, nemo alius, Cic *nor is philosophy anything e than the pursuit of wisdom*, nec quicquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic (for the sequence of alius v. L. G. § 630). 2. alter, ĕra, ĕrum (with ref. only to *a second person* or *thing*) · *no one e.* (i. e *no second person*), nemo alter, Plin.

**else** (*adv.*)· I. *Besides*. praetĕrea *a voice and nothing e.*, *vox et praeterea nihil: v BESIDES *Somewhere e.*, alibi (v. ELSEWHERE) · *from somewhere e*, aliunde, Cic *from nowhere e.*, *nullo alio loco (but often expr by nec aliunde, Cic Lig. 1, 1). II. *Otherwise*: ălĭōquin, ălĭōqui, ălĭter *I believe there was very little desire of that in former times, or e. many instances would be extant*, credo minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa existarent exempla, Cic Leg 2, 25, 62 v. OTHERWISE

**elsewhere:** 1. ălĭbi *e than at Rome*, a quam Romae, Tac Cic Liv. 2. ălio lŏco, v ANOTHER 3. ălias (rare in this sense) Plin.

**elucidate:** 1. illustro, 1 Join: patefacere atque illustrare [jus obscurum et ignotum], Cic 2. explĭco, 1 v. TO EXPLAIN (Dilūcido occurs in Auct. Her 3, 4, 8, but in somewhat diff. sense)

**elucidation:** explĭcātio. v EXPLANATION (Or expr. by verb v. TO ELUCIDATE)

**elucidatory:** quod ad rem illustrandam, patefaciendam, etc, pertinet: v. TO ELUCIDATE.

**elucidator:** interpres v. INTERPRETER.

**elude:** 1. ēlūdo, si, sum, 3 (prop. *to avoid a blow, in fencing*) *to e. the spear when discharged*, emissam e. hastam, Mart Also fig, *to e (brutis) a person, and in every way baffle him*, aliquem e atque omni ratione jactare, Cic Div Verr 14, 45 *to e the force of a law*, vim legis e, Suet Aug 34. 2. frustror, 1 (*to disappoint, baulk*) *Cloelia e'd her keepers*, Cloelia custodes frustrata est, Liv. 3. ēlābor, psus, 3 (*to steal out from* with *prep*) *having e'd so many and so weighty charges*, ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic also with *abl.* only, Virg. 4. vīto, ēvīto, dēclino, 1 v. TO AVOID Plin. *to try to e. the point* (as a witness reluctant to give evidence), tergiversari, Cic (v. TO SHUFFLE, QUIBBLE) *to e a law*, legi fraudem facere, Cic

**Elysian:** Ēlȳsius, Virg

**Elysium:** 1. Ēlȳsium, Virg. 2. Ēlȳsi campi, Virg Tib. See also PARADISE, HEAVEN

**emaciate:** 1. ēmăcio, 1 (*to render thin, cause the loss of flesh*). *to e. cattle* (as green *food* does), pecus e., Col. (But the word appears not to be found with ref *to human beings*) 2. măcĕro, 1 (rare in this sense v. TO WEAR OUT)· Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 22. 3. attĕnuo, 1: *nights spent in wakefulness e. the bodies of youth*, at. juvenum vigilatae corpora noctes, Ov.: v TO WASTE AWAY. (But the word is chiefly used in *p. part*, as *part. adj.*: v. foll. art.)

**emaciated** (*part adj*): 1. expr. by măcies, ēi *how infirm, how e.*, qua imbecillitate, qua macie, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12 *a man shrivelled up and e*, homo [vegrandi] macie torridus, Cic. Rull. 2, 34, 93 (the vegrandi is somewhat doubtful). *the e form of the man*, confecta macie forma viri, Virg *e. horses*, corrupti macie equi, Caes. 2. măcer, cra, crum (applied to *animals, parts of the human body, soils*) v. LEAN, THIN 3. măcĭlentus (rare) Pl Phr. *to become e*, emacrescere or emacescere Cels.; macrescere, Hor.; macescere, Varr. v TO WASTE AWAY.

**emaciation:** 1. măcies, ēi Cic. Virg. v preced art (1) 2. tābes, is, *f.* (of some *wasting disease*): Plin.

**emanate:** I. *To be given off from something*: 1. fluo, xi, xum, 3 *images are perpetually e.ing from all bodies*, perpetuo fluunt ab rebus (simulacia), Lucr. 4, 145, *sqq.*: in same sense (of the Epicurean simulacra) Quint. has effluere, 10, 2, 17; *many influences flow and e. from the moon*, multa ab luna fi et manant, Cic. 2. expr. by *pass.* of mitto (ēmitto), mīsi, missum, 3: *that thin films e. from bodies*, tenues figuras mittier (mitti) ab rebus, Lucr. 4, 46: cf. vv 52, 85. 3. simly, fundor, fūsus, 3 (effundor, diffundor): cf. Lucr. 4, 59

**II.** *To originate with* **1.** ēmāno, I: *from that source evils have e'd*, istinc mala emanavere unt, Cic. simly, mano, Cic. v. TO FLOW FROM. **2.** ŏrior, ortus, 4 v. TO ARISE, ORIGINATE

**emanation:** I e *that which is given off from* **1.** sīmŭlācrum the term applied by Lucr to the *e s of* Epicurus, 4, 34 **2.** expr by verb *these filmy figures are e s from bodies*, *effluunt hae tenues figurae a summis corporibus* cf. TO EMANATE Phr. *an e from the divine spirit*, divinae particula aurae, Hor *the human race is an e. from thence* (the universal mind), inde hominum genus [sumptum, deceptum], Virg. 6, 727.

**emancipate:** **1.** mānūmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 also as two words, manu mitto, ēmitto v. TO MANUMIT. **2.** ēmancipo, I (*to release a son from the* patria potestas *by formal sale*). Liv Gai **3.** lĭbĕro, I (in widest sense with or without servitute) *Britain e d her slaves, and paid a compensation to their owners*, *Britannia servos suos servitute liberavit, pretio eorum domino compensato v. TO LIBERATE, RELEASE.

**emancipation:** **1.** mānūmissio (*of a slave by his master*) Cic **2.** ēmancipātio (*of a son*) Gai Ulp **3.** lĭbĕrātio (in gen sense) Cic v LIBERATION (Or expr by verb v TO EMANCIPATE)

**emancipator:** **1.** mānūmissor (for syn. see verb), Marcell Dig **2.** ēmancipātor Plud **3.** lĭbĕrātor v LIBERATOR.

**emasculate:** **I.** Physically castro, ēmascŭlo, I v. TO CASTRATE **II.** Fig. *to render in any way weak*: mollio ēnervo v. TO ENERVATE

**emasculated** (*part. adj*) **1.** effēmĭnātus (both lit and fig.) *a voice e. by debaucheries*, vox stupris eff, Cic: *e. and feeble compositum*, compositio eff. et enervata, Quint. **2.** mollis, e *e. delivery* (*of a speaker*), m. actio, Quint. In most offensive sense, Phaedr: Mart. (mollis vir = catamitus, cf. Mart. 3, 73): v. EFFEMINATE. **3.** turpis, e cf. Hor. Od. 1, 37, 10. See also ENERVATED

**embalm:** condio, 4 *to e. the dead* (as the Egyptians), mortuos c., Cic Tac. has the fuller expr., corpus differtum odoribus condire, Ann. 16, 6. (Pollingo is *to lay out and cleanse a* body *for the funeral pile*)

**embalmment:** expr by verb: *the different modes of e*, *corporum condiendorum modi diversi. v preced. art

**embank:** **1.** expr. by mōles, agger (the former, esp. of embanking *by masses of stone or earth let down into the water*), with a verb: *to e. the sea*, moles mari injicere, Vell 2, 33, *fin.* (cf Hor. Od 3, 1, 33, "jactis in altum molibus"); moles fluctibus opponere, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14 when the embankment rises *in the form of a mound* it is an agger, cf. Virg. A 2, 496. See also TO DAM, and comp. foll. art. **2.** aggĕro, I · esp. of *banking up trees*, Col.

**embankment:** **1.** mōles, is, *f.*: (*a place*) *protected by wonderful e.s*, mirificis m. munitus, Cic. Att 4, 16, 7 more fully, moles aquae fluctibus opposita: v. pieced. art. **2.** agger, ĕris, *m.*: v. MOUND, BANK. **3.** (?) pons, ntis, *m.*: the term pontes was applied to *long e.s across marshes*, cf. Tac. A. 1, 63, where he describes the e. in question as "trames vastas inter paludes . . . . . *aggerātio*" **4.** aggĕrātio. cf. Just. 2, 1, *fin* (al. exaggerationibus).

**embargo:** Phr. · *to lay an e. upon a vessel*, *naves ab exitu prohibere (Quich.); naves retinere, Liv. (in Kr.): *to remove the e.*, *naves dimittere, missas facere (Kr.).

**embark:** **A.** Trans.: *To put on board* · impōno, pōsui, ĭtum, 3 (both with in navem *or* naves, and *absol.*): *the legions and cavalry were e'd at Brundisium*, legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves impositi, Caes.: *the abl.* is also found after impono, without *prep* "vetustissima nave impositos," Suet. Caes. 66; also *dat.* navi (poet) *to e statues*, signa imp, Cic Fig. *to e any one in an undertaking*, *aliquem implicare, adsciscere (ad aliquam rem) v TO INVOLVE, ENTANGLE **B.** Intrans. **I.** Lit *to go on board ship* **1.** conscendo, di, sum, 3 (with navem, in navem *or absol*): *he e'd on a transport ship*, navem frumentariam conscendit, Caes. *as he was in the act of e'ing*, conscendens jam navem, Cic. *I write this letter immediately after e.ing*, in (navem) simul atque conscendi, haec scripsi, Cic (the *prep* before navem renders the phrase more precisely descriptive) *I should like you to e. with all speed, and come to me*, velim quam primum conscendas atque me venias, Cic. **2.** ascendo, di, sum, 3 (usu with in navem; also sometimes with *acc.* alone; cf Nep Epam. 4, 5; Them 8, 6, where escend- is a v l): *he e'd with the ashes of Germanicus*, ascendit classem cum cineribus Germanici, Tac A. 2, 75 Ter. **3.** escendo, di, sum, 3 (to go *up* on board same constr as preced) *he e'd as a stranger to all the crew*, in navem omnibus ignotus navibus escendit (al ascendit), Nep Them 8, 6. (Scandere navem is poet Prop)

**II.** Fig *to enter upon* Phr. *to e in a cause*, descendere in causam (where the figure is borrowed *from the arena*), Cic *to e. upon a (particular) course*, rationem inire, Cic v TO ENTER UPON

**embarkation:** conscensio (rare) Cic Div 1, 32, 68 (Usu better expr by verb, *after the e of his army*, exercitu (in naves) imposito, etc v. TO EMBARK.)

**embarrass:** **I.** *To hinder, hamper*. **1.** impĕdio, 4 *e.'d by domestic misfortune*, malis domesticis impeditus, Cic. Ter v. TO HINDER, HAMPER. **2.** implico, āvi *and* ui, ātum *and* ĭtum, 1 · v. TO ENTANGLE. Phr. *to e a person*, moram et impedimentum alicui inferre, Cic. *to be e'd by so many concerns*, tot negotiis distineri, Cic (v. TO DISTRACT), *I have e.'d the fellow*, injeci scrupulum homini, Ter. Ad 2, 2, 19 **II.** *To confuse*, chiefly in *pass.*, *to be e.'d* or *at a loss*: **1.** haereo, si, sum, 2 *to be e.'d with the multitude of names*, in multis nominibus h., Cic *the rogue was e'd, he knew not where to turn*, haerebat nebulo, quo se verteret non habebat, Cic. **2.** perturbo, turbo, I (in *pass.*, or with *pron. refl*): v TO DISCONCERT, CONFUSE.

**embarrassed** (*part. adj.*) · **1.** impĕditus *an e. mind* (i e. *which is engrossed by other affairs than those requiring attention*), im animus, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8. **2.** dŭbius: v. DOUBTFUL, PERPLEXING.

**embarrassing** (*adj.*): **1.** impĕditus. cf. Cic. Mil. 20, 54, "quid horum non impeditissimum?" of Milo's *inconvenient equipage*. **2.** scrūpŭlōsus (*presenting many difficulties*: "scrupulosam rem dicimus, quae aliquid habet in se asperi," Festus in Forc) · *an e. discussion*, s disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7. *an e. part of a subject*, s. locus, Aus. **3.** dŭbius v. DOUBTFUL.

**embarrassment:** **1.** implicātio (*entanglement*) · *on account of pecuniary e.*, propter imp. rei familiaris, Cic. **2.** angustiae, arum (*straits*). *incredible financial e. (of the state)*, incredibiles a pecuniae publicae, Cic Fam 12, 30, *med.*, ang. aerarii, Cic **3.** difficultas · v. DIFFICULTY. **4.** scrūpŭlus (*anything productive of hesitation, uneasiness*) *hereupon some e. was caused on the part of the men*, hic tum injectus est hominibus s., Cic Cl. 28, 76: *to remove e.*, s. alicui eximere, Plin. jun. v DIFFICULTY (II., 5) See also HESITATION, HINDRANCE, CONFUSION.

**embassy:** **1.** lēgātio (in both abstr. and concr. sense) · *to make a report of one's e.*, l. renuntiare, Cic · *to give a false account of an e* (of Aeschines), l. ementiri, Cic opt gen Or., 7 21 *chief of an e.*, legationis princeps, Cic. **2.** lēgāti, orum *they send an e concerning peace*, legatos de pace mittunt, Liv, *with plenipotentiary powers*, cum liberis mandatis, Liv Cic v. AMBASSADOR. Phr *an e is sent to approach their majesties*, legantur qui reges adeant, Sall. (the phrase legatos legare also occurs, Cic Var 15, 35)

**embattled** (*part adj*) (acies) instructa v TO DRAW UP (III)

**embayed** (*part. adj*) *in sinu maris [reducto] inclusus

**embedded** (*part adj*) (?) situs e. *in honey*, m melle s., Lucr. 3, 905.

**embellish:** orno, exorno, distinguo, etc. v. TO ADORN

**embellisher:** exornātor *not e.s of facts, but narrators*, non exornatores rerum sed narratores, Cic

**embellishment:** ornāmentum, decus, etc. v. ORNAMENT Phr *to speak with all the e.s of rhetoric*, ornate dicere, Cic *to aim rather at the e of facts than the accurate narration of them*, *res gestas magis exornare quam fideliter narrare.

**embers:** cīnis, ĕris, *m* and sometimes *f*, favilla v. ASHES.

**ember-days:** *quatuor tempora jejunii v Encycl. Brit. s v.

**embezzle:** **1.** āverto, ti, sum, 3 (*to divert* money *from its legitimate application*) *to e public money*, pecuniam publicam a, Cic Verr 2, 1, 4, 11 *to e an inheritance*, hereditatem a., Cic **2.** pĕculor, I (rare) *to e the property of the state*, tempublicam p., Flor 3, 17, *med* **3.** intercipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *sums e.d from the public treasury*, interceptae e publicae pecuniae, Tac. cf. Flor. l. c. (interceptis vectigalibus) **4.** interverto, ti, sum, 3 (*to appropriate in an underhand way*): *to e. the revenues of a city*, vectigalia publica int., Suet Vit 7, *med.*; cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 79 (where the verb is used of *an office* stolen from another). **5.** supprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (lit *to keep a sum of money out of the accounts*) *having received the money from his ward, he e.d it*, quae quum a pupillo accepisset, suppressit, Cic Cl 25, 68 **6.** fraudo, I (with *acc.* of person whose property is e.d) v. TO DEFRAUD, CHEAT.

**embezzlement:** **1.** peculatus, ūs *e. of public moneys*, p. publicus, Liv. *to practise e.*, p. facere, Cic. *to accuse of e*, peculatūs accusare, Auct. ad Her. **2.** suppressio. *e.s of moneys intended for jurors*, s judiciales, Cic. Cl. 25, 68 (see the place) **3.** expr. by verb · *by e. of the revenues*, vectigalibus interceptis, interversis, etc.. v. TO EMBEZZLE.

**embezzler:** **1.** āversor (publicae pecuniae), Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 152. **2.** interceptor: Join: (praedae) interceptor fraudatorque, Liv 4, 50, *init.* **3.** fur, fūris. *e.s of the public exchequer*, fures aerarii, Sall. Cat. 52. (The term suppressor appears to have been confined to those who *appropriated other person's slaves*, Call. Dig. 48, 15, 6 § 2)

**embitter:** **1.** ācerbo, I (rare): *to e. death*, mortem a., Val. Fl **2.** exācerbo, I. *to e. an enemy by affronts*, hostem ex. contumeliis, Liv. *irritated and e.d*, agitatus exacerbatusque, Liv. **3.** expr. by circuml., *how are my sufferings e.d*, *quanto mihi acerbiores redduntur miseriae!

**emblazon:** insigno, 4: *to in gold* ("or") *e.d the shield*, clypeum lo auro insignibat, Virg. A. 7, 790. Or expr. by means of insigne, is, *n.*: *his shield is e.d with the hereditary device, a hundred serpents*, clypeo insigne paternum, centum angues, gerit, Virg. A. 7, 657.

**emblazonry:** insigne, insignia: v. preced. art.

**emblem:** **1.** (?) imāgo, inis, *f.*: *an e. (token* or *mark) of slavery*, im. servitii, Tac. A. 15, 31: cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 6, "recordatio meorum temporum, quo-

tum imaginem video in tuis rebus."
**2.** indicium (*indication, token of*) *the e. and badge of rank (the bulla)*, ind atque insigne fortunae, Cic Ver 2, 1, 58, 152 **3.** simŭlācrum v IMAGE, REPRESENTATION. (Not emblema, which denotes *a kind of inlaid work*)

**emblematical:** perh symbŏlĭcus (the *adv.* symbolice occurs Gell 4, 11, *ad fin.*) · v SYMBOLICAL Phr.: *of what is the date e*, quid vult sibi palma? Ov. Fast 1, 185 *tell me further whereof the coin is e.*, stupis adjice causam, ib 189 comp ib. 233 *the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper are e.*, panis et vinum in coena Domini [symbola] ad rem significatam referuntur, H Steph. (Thes Gr.) *the olive e of peace*, pacifera (pacis signum) oliva, Vulg

**emblematically:** symbŏlĭcē Gell See also FIGURATIVELY. ALLEGORICALLY.

**embody:** **I.** *To invest with a body* · in corpore includere, cum corpore conjungere cf. Virg. A 6, 727, *sqq* **II.** *To throw into a certain form* perh inclūdo, si, sum, 3. *afterwards was e'd in it* (the form of the elegy) *gratified desire*, post inclusa est voti sententia compos, Hor A P. 76 Phr · *"truth e'd in a tale,"* *sub ficta fabulae imagine celata veritas *thus *truth is e'd in a brief fable of Aesop*, hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr.

**embodiment:** effĭgies, spĕcies, simŭlācrum v. FIGURE

**embolden:** **1.** confirmo, 1 *to e. the fearful*, timentes c, Caes · v. TO ENCOURAGE **2.** expr. by means of lĕro *to be e.'d by success*, secundis rebus ferocem esse, Sall *e'd by the aid of Venus*, praesidio Veneris ferox, Hor. *I was e.'d by being with you*, quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior, Pl Cic Phr *e.'d by success to go further*, rebus secundis longius ausum, Tac H. 5, 11.

**emboss:** (?) caelo, 1 v TO CHASE Phr *e.'d figures*, ectypa, orum, Plin. *a likeness e'd on a precious stone*, imago ectypa eminenti gemma, Sen. Ben 3, 26, 1.

**embossment:** perh. eminens expressio, Vitr. 4, 4, *fin.* : v. preced art.

**embowel:** **1.** ēviscĕro, 1. *the hawk e.s the dove*, accipiter columbam e., Virg **2.** exentĕro, 1. *an e.'d hare*, lepus exenteratus, Just.

**embowered** (*part. adj.*): arboribus obtectus, Virg. A. 2, 300 · *jucunde ramis arborum consociatis contectus, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10.

**embrace** (*v*) **I.** Lit.. **1.** amplector, xus, 3 *we e your knees*, amplectimur tibi genua, Pl *crying and kissing me, he tells me not to weep*, ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibet, Cic. *Frequent.*, amplexor, 1 (*to e tenderly, caressingly*), Ter. Cic. **2.** complector, 3 (stronger than amplector also of *mutual embraces*). *crying the child more closely*, puellam arctius complexus, Cic : *he e.d Caesar with many tears*, multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus est, Caes.. *to e. each other*, inter se c, Cic . Liv. By anal., *deep sleep e.s their limbs*, sopor c. artus, Virg. **3.** comprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3 (*sexually*): Ter. Phr : *to e. a person's neck*, colla lacertis (brachia collo, Stat.) innectere, Ov.; cervicibus innecti, Tac. *I (tenderly) e.d her form in mine*, pressi corpus ad usque meum, Ov. See also subs. EMBRACE. **II.** *To encircle:* **1.** complector, 3 · *the rest (of Germany) is surrounded by the Ocean, crying wide recesses, etc.*, cetera Oceanus ambit latos sinus complectens, Tac. **2.** ambio, 4: v TO SURROUND, ENCIRCLE **III.** *To comprehend within itself* comprĕhendo, contĭneo, complector, etc. v. TO COMPRISE. **IV.** *To attach oneself to a party, an opinion, etc.:* **1.** transgrĕdior, ssus, 3 (strictly of one who *goes over from the other side*): *he immediately e.d the side (of Vespasian)*, statim in partes transgressus est, Tac. **2.** transeo 4, *irr.* (like preced.) v. TO GO OVER. Phr *to be slow in crying any one's cause*, cunctantius alicui accedere, Suet Gal. 12 *the Numidians e different sides*, Numidae in duas partes discedunt, Sall. Jug 13 *not to e any side (in philosophy)*, nullius jurare in verba magistri, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 14 *I e the side of those who have no wants*, nil cupientium castra peto, Hor. Od 3, 16, 22. **V.** *To seize* an opportunity Phr. occasionem arripere (*eagerly*), Liv ; avidissime amplecti (*very eagerly*), Plin. jun. v. OPPORTUNITY.

**embrace** (*subs*) **1.** amplexus, ūs *to bestow e.s*, amplexus dare, Virg. *to hold any one in an e*, amplexu tenere aliquem, Tac *to be locked in an e*, amplexibus haerere, Val Fl ; circumfundi amplexibus alicujus, Vell. (The *plur* is esp used of *the e.s of lovers.*) By anal., *folded in the e of a serpent*, circumplicatus serpentis amplexu, Cic.. also *of a river*, Cic. **2.** complexus, ūs (for syn , v. TO EMBRACE, 2) *to fly to any one's e.*, ad complexum alicujus currere, Cic. Join. in sinum et c. alicujus (venire), Cic. Phil 2, 25, 61. Fig.. *the universe which holds all things in its e.*, mundus qui omnia c. suo continet, Cic. **3.** compressus, ūs (*sexual*) Ter.

**embrasure:** (?) fĕnestra, fĕnestella (applicable to any *aperture in a wall*). v. OPENING (*subs*)

**embrocation:** fōmentum Cels. ; f. calidum, Hor.

**embrocate:** fŏveo, fōmento v. TO FOMENT.

**embroider:** **1.** pingo, nxi, ctum, 3 more fully, acu p., Ov. · *a woven coverlet, e.'d with magnificent work*, textile stragulum magnificis operibus pictum, Cic. **2.** intexo, ui, xtum, 3 (*to interweave*) · Suet.. see also foll. art

**embroidered** (*part. adj.*): **1.** pictus. *e. raiment*, p. vestis, Virg. *e couches*, p. tori, Ov. **2.** dēpictus. *e cloaks*, d. paenulae, Suet. **3.** pictŭlātus *e. dresses*, p. vestes, Virg.

**embroiderer:** **1.** *pres. part.* of pingo (L · G. § 638) : v. TO EMBROIDER **2.** plūmārius (strictly *a kind of e. in feather-work*) Vitr. 6, 4, (7), *fin.* : cf. foll. art (II.).

**embroidery:** **I.** *The art* · **1.** *as acu pingendi* · v. TO EMBROIDER. **2.** ars plūmāria (strictly, *the art of feather-work*, but also used of *e. in general*) · *where are described* (viz. *in the book of Exodus*) *garments wrought in e*, ubi describuntur vestes plumaria arte contextae, Hier. Ep. 29, 6. **II.** *The work itself:* **1.** pictūra in textili (facta), Cic. Verr. 4, 11, 1. **2.** picta or pictūrāta vestis ; opus picturatum : v. EMBROIDERED.

**embroil:** **I.** *To confuse* misceo, permisceo, confundo, etc. v. TO CONFUSE DISTURB. **II.** *To entangle in:* implĭco, impĕdio : v. TO INVOLVE, IMPLICATE.

**embroilment:** perturbātio, turba, tumultus v. CONFUSION, TUMULT.

**embryo:** **I.** *The unformed young of animals:* partus, ūs (which has a wider meaning than the Eng ), or perh. better, *partus inchoatus, immaturus.* **II.** Fig, of *anything unfinished:* res inchoata, incepta modo necdum perfecta v. INCOMPLETE.

**embryonic** or **embryotic:** inchŏātus [ac rūdis] · v. INCOMPLETE.

**emend:** ēmendo, corrigo v. TO CORRECT.

**emendation:** **1.** ēmendātio · *to correct a solecism by the e. of a single word*, soloecismum unius emendatione verbi corrigere, Quint. M. L (But the *p part.* of emendo may often be used more idiomatically, as *many excellent e.s*, *multa praeclare emendata, cf. L. G. § 642.) **2.** correctio (chiefly used in critical language of *the corrections of transcribers*) : v. CORRECTION.

**emerald:** smăragdus, *m* and *f.*. Lucr . Ov. *Adj.* smaragdĭnus (also smaragdĭneus, Mart. Cap.), *e. meads* smaragdina prata, Prud. (But the *adj.* is not found in this sense in any poet of the golden age v GREEN)

**emerge:** **1.** emergo, si, sum, 3 also with *pron refl* and as *dep.* ēmergor, sus *to e from the deep*, ex alto emergere, Cic *where daylight ends from the sea*, qua se lux emergit pelago, Avien Tel. *the horse e.d from the marsh*, equus e palude emersus est, Liv Fig. (poor men) *do not easily e (from obscurity)*, haud facile emergunt, Juv **2.** exsisto, stĭi, stĭtum, 3 *the sunken horse did not e. from the abyss*, submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, Cic. v TO ARISE **3.** excĕdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (only fig) *to e from childhood*, ex pueris exc , Cic.

**emergence:** ēmersus, ūs *the e. of the dog-star*, Canicular e , Plin

**emergency:** **1.** tempus, ŏris, *n* (*critical time*). *to form one's plans according to the e.*, ad tempus consilium capere, Cic Fam. 10, 9, *fin in this e. no state helped the Athenians*, hoc in t nulla civitas auxilio Athenensibus fuit, Nep Milt 5 *in such a (dire) e.*, in tali t, Lucr. 1, 94 Liv. · *in trying and formidable e.s*, in dubiis formidolosisque t., Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 1 v CRISIS, OCCASION. **2.** nĕcessĭtas (*pressing circumstances*) · *I know not whether your e is not greater, etc.*, nescio an majores vobis necessitates, etc , Liv. 21, 43. *if any e. should arise in a commonwealth*, si quae n alicui reipublicae obvenerit, Cic Off. 2, 21, 74. v. NECESSITY. **3.** discrimen, ĭnis, *n.* : v. CRISIS. **4.** cāsus, ūs *to adapt one's plans to new e.s*,, ad novos temporum c. rationes accommodare, Cic.. v. CHANCE, ACCIDENT. Phr. *to take one's counsel according to the e.*, e re nata (=ad tempus) consilium capere, Apul. (pro re nata, in Cic, signifies *under existing circumstances*, Att 14, 6, *ad init.*).

**emerods:** haemorrhoĭs, ĭdis, Cels

**emery:** *smyris or smiris, ĭdis *and* ĭtis (Gr. σμύρις). Foicell Gloss

**emetic:** **1.** *ēmĕtĭca used by Cic. in its Gk form, ἐμετικὴν agebat, Att 13, 52. (N B In Cic Fam. 8, 1, emetica is merely a conjecture.) **2.** vōmĭtōrius (*adj.*) with some appropriate *subs.* : as, bulbus v , Plin. Simly, vomĭficus. v. medicamentum, Coel. Aur. Phr. *to get rid of bile by e.s*, vomitione biles extrahere, Plin (Hor. has bilem purgari, A P. 302).

**emigrant:** *pres. part.* of emigro (*one who quits his home*) : v. TO EMIGRATE (But if the term be applied to one who *is actually living abroad*, prŏfŭgus, or some such circumlocution as qui de patrio solo migravit, must be used.)

**emigrate:** migro, ēmigro, 1 (of any *change of abode*) . v. TO REMOVE.

**emigration:** migrātio, ēmigrātio (in alias terras) · v. REMOVAL.

**eminence:** **I.** *A rising ground* · **1.** tūmŭlus. *a citadel planted on an e.*, arx quae imposita est tumulo, Liv. *e.s commanding the road*, tumuli imminentes viae, Liv Caes. **2.** lŏcus ēdĭtus *he threw up one fort on an e before the citadel*, unum castellum loco edito contra arcem objecit, Liv. The *neut* of editus is also used substantively, *mountain e.s*, montium edita, Tac. *on an e.* in edito, Suet. Phr.: *from a rocky e.*, saxi de vertice, Virg : v. HEIGHT. **II.** *High distinction:* **1** fastīgium . *to enjoy the highest e*, in summo f. esse, Nep. Att. 10, 2 · *to maintain supreme e. amongst men*, inter homines f. servare, Plin Pan.: *to attain the highest e. in eloquence*, in fastigio eloquentiae stare, Quint. **2.** grădus, ūs (with some suitable *adj*) : *to occupy the highest e. in the state*, in amplissimo dignitatis gr. collocatum esse, Cic.: *a more exalted e.*, altior gr., Cic. **3.** praestantia (*excellence* : q. v.) : *e. in virtue, ability, rank*, p. virtutis, ingenii, fortunae, Cic. v. PRE-EMINENCE. **III.** As a title *ēmĭnentia, ēmĭnentissĭmus · (Kr.).

**eminent:** **1.** ēgrēgius (*out of the common order* · never in bad sense) : *e.*

*poets*, e poetae, Cic.. *e. good faith, uprightness*, e fides, justitia, Caes. *a man e in military distinction*, vii e in laude bellica, Cic v. REMARKABLY 2. eximius (nearly equiv. to preced *special, remarkable*) *Pompey's singular and e worth*, Pompeii singularis e que virtus, Cic *e virtues*, e. virtutes, Cic

3. ēminens, ntis (*rising above the rest* · not in this sense in Cic) *the most e geniuses in every line*, eminentissima cujusque professionis ingenia, Vell 1, 16 *an unfavourable construction was put upon (the conduct of) the e.*, sinistra erga eminentes interpretatio, Tac Ag 5 Quint 4. praestans, ntis (*excelling others*). *men e. for experience and wisdom*, viri usu et sapientia praestantes, Nep. *far the most e of all for genius and careful study (Aristotle)*, longe omnibus pr. et ingenio et diligentia, Cic 5. nōbilis, e (*well-known, notable*) *an e. rhetorician*, magnus et n rhetor, Cic *e worth*, magna ac n virtus, Tac. *e in philosophy*, in philosophia [praeclarus et] n, Cic 6. praeclārus, clārus v. FAMOUS. 7. cēlēber, bris, bre *all the men most e for genius*, celeberrimus quisque ingenio, Tac v CELEBRATED 8. insignis, e v REMARKABLE 9 rārus (*seldom occurring*) (*a woman*) *of e purity of life*, rarae castitatis, Tac v RARE Phr *e qualities*, virtutes, Tac Ag 1, *fm e authors flourished there (at Athens)*, provenere ibi scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall Cat 8 *two very e men*, ingenii virtute duo viri (Cato et Caesar), Sall *to be e*, ēmineo, ēminŭi v DISTINGUISHED, TO BE

**eminently**: 1. ēgrēgiē *an e brave and efficient commander*, e fortis et bonus imperator, Cic v. EXCELLENTLY, REMARKABLY. 2. in primis *an e. famous town of Sicily*, oppidum in primis Siciliae clarum, Cic Verr. 2, 35, 86· (*a lady*) *of e. good expectations*, (femina) in primis egregiae spei, Tac A. 9· *though he was an e distinguished eques*, quum in primis lautus esset eques, Nep. Att 13, *fm*. 3. expr. by *super*. degree as, *an e. good, wise man*, homo optimus, sapientissimus (see the several adjectives) esp strengthened by ūnus omnium (cf. L G § 354) *e great in talking and ill-qualified for teaching*, unus omnium loquacissimus et minime aptus ad docendum, Cic Att. 8, 4 simly with ex omnibus (for omnium), Cic de Or 1, 22, 99 (The expr is somewhat stronger than the Eng) 4. expr by prae with *abl* *to be e distinguished*, prae ceteris florere (in all quae), Cic 5 praecipuē v PARTICULARLY, ESPECIALLY.

**emir**: (*?*) phylarchus (Arabum), Cic Fam. 15, 1, *ad init*

**emissary**: I In gen. sense · lēgātus v ENVOY, DEPUTY. II. In bad sense, *one despatched on a secret commission* nearest word prob. ēmissārius (i e *an agent employed for evil purposes*): *he murdered the consul's son by means of the es ("tools") of his party*, consulis filium per emissarios factionis suae interfecit, Vell. 2, 18, *fin* cf. Cic Verr 2, 8, 22, "excursor et emissarius" Sometimes internuntius may do, v GO-BETWEEN; or speculator, v. SPY (For emissary = *outlet*, see latter word)

**emission**: 1. ēmissio *an e of rays from the eyes*, ex oculis radiorum e, Gell. 2. jactus, ūs *an e. of rays*, jactus radiorum, Plin (See also EMANATION) 3. fluxus, ūs (*flowing*) · v. FLUX. 4. expr by verb, esp *p part*. *by the e of blood*, sanguine misso *or* emisso · v TO SHED.

**emit**: 1. ēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3: *to e. a sound*, vocem e., Lucr. Liv. *to e. wind and noise from the stomach*, flatum crepitumque ventris e., Suet The pass may sometimes be expr. by *pron refl.*: *if fire be e.'d, being elicited by the collision of clouds*, si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, Cic. Div 2, 19, 44 2. mitto, 3 *to be e'd, as the light of the sun is*, foras mitti, solis uti lux, Lucr elsewhere Lucr. joins fluere, mitti, spargi, 4, 678 v. TO EMANATE 3. jăcio, jēci, jactum, 3; and jacto, 1 (*frequent* of jacio) *to e an odour from the body*, odorem de corpore jacere, Lucr. *to e. sparkles*, igniculos jacere, Cic. *to e. light*, lucem (de corpore) jactare. Lucr 4. exhālo 1 (*as breath*) *Etna es flames*, flammam Aetna ex, Ov *to e a deadly vapour*, mortiferum spiritum ex, Plin 5. ēructo, 1 Vulg v TO BELCH (FORTH) Phr *to e. rays*, radiare, Ov. *cats' eyes e rays in the dark*, felium in tenebris radiant oculi, Plin

**emmet**: formica v. ANT

**emollient** (*adj*): 1. mollĭficus Coel Aur. 2. mālacticus, Theod. Prisc (N B The two preced words purely medical) 3. (*?*) lēvis, e cf. Hor Od 1, 31, 16

**emollient** (*subs*): 1. mālagma, ātis, *n*. Cels 2. mollimentum (fig. of *that which assuages*), Sen. (trag)

**emolument**: lucrum, ēmŏlūmentum v GAIN, ADVANTAGE See also SALARY, INCOME.

**emotion**: 1. mōtus, ūs (usu with animi most gen term) *anger and fear and the other e s*, ira et metus et reliqui motus animi, Cic *disturbed e s*, turbati m, Cic (= *πάθη, passions*, Off 2, 5, 18) *to be intimately acquainted with all the e s of the mind*, omnes animorum m penitissime cire, Cic (N B Unlike the Eng, motus animi may be used of *the activity of the mind in thought*, Off 1, 36, 132) 2. permōtio (stronger than preced rare) *es bestowed on us by nature*, permotiones animis nostris a natura datae, Cic Acad. 2, 44, 135 3. commōtio v. EXCITEMENT. 4. perturbātio (= turbatus animi motus v *supr*): v. PERTURBATION. 5. affectus, ūs *genuine e.s*, veri af., Quint.. *false, counterfeit e s*, m. ficti, imitati, Quint.. v. AFFECTION. Phr. *to be the subject of e*, commoveri, Cic · *to feel the e.s of hope or fear*, spem metumque concipere, Ov. *to obey a sudden e.*, impetu quodam animi uti, Cic. (v IMPULSE) *full of (tearful) e*, flebilis, Quint. Hor · *without e.*, immotus (v. UNMOVED), siccis oculis, Hor.

**emotional**. *quod ad animi motus (affectus) pertinet* Phr *the e part of our nature*, *ea pars animi quae voluptate, dolore, ira, misericordia, ceteris-que motibus afficitur*, or simply animus *an e style of oratory*, *orationis genus quod id agit ut affectus (animi) moveat* (based on Quint)

**empale**: v. IMPALE

**empannel**: v IMPANNEL

**emperor**: 1. imperātor (as imperial title, always before the name of the individual). Suet. 2. princeps, ipis, (the title chosen by Augustus: prop. *chief of the Senate*): Tac. · v. SOVEREIGN. 3. (of *deceased* Roman emperors, *deified, canonised*): divus (D), Tac. Agr. 9, 15, etc Phr.. *to be e*, imperare, Suet *belonging to an e*, imperatorius, Tac.

**emphasis**: 1. (*?*) impressio cf. Cic de Or 3, 48, 185· "si numerosum est id quod habet quasdam *impressiones*" (Emphasis [Gr ἔμφασις] is a figure of speech by which a word is made to indicate more than is distinctly expressed "plus ad intelligendum quam dixeris significatio," Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202 v Forcell s v) 2. vis, *f. e is thereby given to things* (*said*), accedit vis [et proprietas] rebus, Quint 11, 3, 175 3 pondus, ĕris, (with ref. to the *weightiness or impressiveness of words used*, not the mere stress laid upon them) *we must make use of every possible e. of language*, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic. de Or 2, 17, 72. Join: vis [quaedam] et pondus, cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 3· *to say a thing with the greatest possible e.*, aliquid quam maxime contenta voce dicere, cf. Cic. Or. 17, 56; erecta et concitata voce dicere, Quint 11. 3, 175

**emphasize**: 1. prĕmo, essi, essum 3· *to e a particular word*, verbum pr Cic (in Kr) 2 exprimo, 3 (*to bring out the force of, by mode of utterance*) Cic Sest 55, *fin*.

**emphatic**: grāvis, e v. WEIGHTY, IMPRESSIVE Phr *a slow, e delivery*, pressa pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 111

**emphatically**: 1. instanter *to say anything more e than usual*, instantius aliquid dicere, Quint 9, 2, 50 comp. Plin Ep 5, 19, 6, "dum intente instanterque pronuntiat" (where however the ref. is to *general energy and force of delivery*). 2. vehementer v VEHEMENTLY 3. (magna) vi ac vocis contentione [aliquid dicere] v EMPHASIS 4. grāviter v GRAVELY, WEIGHTILY.

**empire**: 1. imperium *the extension of the boundaries of our e*, imum imp nostri propagatio, Cic *he shall extend his e (sway)*, proferet imp, Virg. 2. regnum v KINGDOM.

**empiric** (*subs*): empirĭcus (ἐμπειρικός) Cic (who uses the word of *doctors who are guided by experience only*, Acad, 4, 39, 122)

**empirical**: empirĭcus (strictly *adj* but found only as *subs*), Cic (v. preced art). Phr · *e treatment*, *empiricorum ratio (curatio) e medicine*, so called from *its depending only on experiment*, empirice, ab experimentis cognominata, cf Plin 20, 12, 48 *to make an art to be purely e*, in usu tantum et experimentis aliquid ponere, Cels pref.

**empirically**: ex experimentis, ex usu tantum; experimentorum ratione habita. v preced art.

**empiricism**: empirice, es (*in medicine*), Plin In wider sense, *empiricorum ratio*; eorum ratio qui omnia in usu tantum et experimentis ponunt.

**employ** (*v*): 1. ūtor, ūsus, 3 (with *abl*) · v. TO USE 2. ădhĭbeo, 2 (*for some definite end*) · *to e. a master of teacher*, magistrum ad, Cic *the iambic metre is e'd in the drama*, numerus iambicus adhibetur in fabulis, Cic. *he began to be e'd in more important cases*, ad majores causas adhiberi coeptus est, Cic 3 collŏco, 1 (*to lay out in doing something*) *to e. oneself entirely in study and (the pursuit of) knowledge*, se totum in cognitione et scientia c, Cic Off 1, 44, 158 simly, omne suum studium in aliqua re c, Cic 4. exercĕo, 2 (*to keep at work*): v TO EXERCISE Phr *to be actively e'd in cases before the centumviri*, jactare se in causis centumviralibus, Cic. · *to be e'd over other people's business*, in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. (v. TO BE ENGAGED) *this cause will e. the first months*, haec causa primos menses occupabit, Coel. ap. Cic.. v TO OCCUPY.

**employ** (*subs.*): v. EMPLOYMENT. Phr *to have a workman in one's e.*, *opificem conductum habere*

**employer**: conductor, rēdemptor i. e. *hirer, contractor*, q. v. (Dominus would imply *ownership*.)

**employment**: 1. *The art of employing* · 1. ūsus, usurpātio v USE. 2. ădhĭbitio (rare) *the e of a medicine*, medicaminis ad, Mart. Cap 3. much more freq expr. by verb *by the e of manual labour*, *manibus opificum adhibitis (based on Cic.): *by the e. of a master*, *magistro adhibendo, v TO EMPLOY. II. *occupation*: quaestus, ūs (*as means of livelihood*), ministĕrium (*service, agency*), negōtium (*business*): see the several words.

**emporium**: emporium: v. ENTREPÔT.

**empower**: potestatem (alicui) făcio, do v. TO AUTHORIZE.

**empress**: 1. imperātrix, īcis (not class in precisely this sense). (Kr.) 2. Augusta, cf Tac A. 15, 23 (*the appellation included various female members of the imperial family*). 3. uxor imperātoria (*wife of an imperator*), Tac. A. 1, 41.

**emprise**: v. ENTERPRISE

**emptiness**: 1. inānĭtas, PL.

Quint. 2. vānĭtas (fig.) v VANITY. Phr.. *alas for the e of things earthly*, *heu quam inania sunt terrestria omnia. (Vacuitas does not occur in the above senses)

**empty** (*adj*): I. Lit 1. vācuus (*unoccupied*) *e space*, v. spatium, Lucr *an e theatre*, v theatrum, Hor *on you arrival those benches were left e*, adventu tuo ista subsellia vacua facta sunt, Cic Cat. 1, 7, 16 (al vacuefacta) 2 inānis, e (*absolutely void*): *e chaff*, in paleae, Virg *it is the opinion of the natural philosophers that there is no space absolutely e*, physicis inane esse nihil placet, Cic. (Lucr often uses inane absol = *empty space*, 1, 370, etc.). *a house dismantled and absolutely e.*, domus nuda atque inanis, Cic Verr 2, 34, 84 (domus vacua is *a house without occupants*). 3. cassus (of fruit-shells, husks, etc, *which have nothing in them*) · v HOLLOW II. Fig *idle, without worth or result*: 1. inānis · *an e. name*, in nomen, Cic . *the e. pageantry of office*, inania honoris, Tac *e threats*, minae in., Hor 2. vānus *e. joys*, v gaudia, Hor v. VAIN 3. cassus *an e dread*, c formido, Luci *e labours*, c labores, Plin jun

**empty** (*v*) · 1. vācuefăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (or vacuum facio cf. EMPTY, *adj* 1) *to e the vessels by fasting*, venas media v, Maci Nep. (v. TO DEPOPULATE). Lucr has a *pass.* vacefio, 6, 1003. 2. inānio, 4 (*to render absolutely void*) · Lucr . Plin 3. exīnānio, 4 (strengthened from preced) Cic (who uses it esp for *to strip and pillage*, Verr. 3, 50, 119) 4. exhaurio, si, stum, 4 v TO DRAIN, DRINK OFF. Phr.. *the Ganges exhausts itself into the ocean*, Ganges se effundit in oceanum, Plin v TO DISCHARGE

**empty-handed**: 1. inānis, e *they went for corn, but came back e*, ad frumentum profecti in redierunt, Cic. Att 14, 3 simly, of letter-carriers *who bring nothing*, Cic Fam 15, 17. 2. immūnis, e (*without a gift* = sine munere), Hor. Ep 1, 14, 33 *to come back e*, manus vacuas reportare, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1

**empty-headed**: inānis cf. Sall. Jug 64, *fin.*

**empurpled** (*part adj.*): purpŭreus, purpūrātus v. PURPLE

**empyreal**: perh. aethĕreus, igneus v. ETHEREAL

**empyrean**: perh aether, ĕris, *m* : v. ETHER, HEAVEN

**emulate**: aemŭlor, 1 v TO RIVAL *To e. one another*, inter se certare v. TO VIE

**emulation**: aemūlātio, Cic (aemulatus, ūs, rare Tac.)

**emulater**: aemŭlus, aemŭlātor v. RIVAL.

**emulous**: 1. aemŭlus (usu with *gen.*): (*a woman*) *e of the glory of her house*, ae. domesticae laudis, Cic Coel 14, 34 also with *dat* (poet.) *wives e. of the Tuscan jar* Tuscis ae vina cadis, Mart. 2. aemūlātor, *f* trix (cf. L G § 598): *a mind faultless and pure, e. of deity*, animus emendatus ac purus, ae. dei, Sen. · *e. posterity*, aemulatrix posteritas, Cassiod. *To be e. of*, aemulari, certare . v. TO VIE WITH.

**emulously**: 1. certātim (*vieing with each other*): *the crews e. beat the sea*, c. socii ferunt mare, Virg Cic. 2. aemŭlanter (rare): Tert. 3. expr by *adj* (L G. § 343) *they e press forward*, *aemuli instant.

**enable**: 1. facultatem alicui do, facio · *the rest were e.d to flee*, reliquis fugae facultas dabatur, Caes.. *to e. a person to judge honestly*, facere facultatem alicui honeste judicandi, Cic. (For potestatem facio, v. TO EMPOWER.) 2. efficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to bring anything to pass*): *by this means he e.d the infantry to retreat in safety to the camp*, *ita effecit ut pedes tuto se in castra recipere posset: v. TO CAUSE (2). Phr.: *that circumstance e.d me to judge (gave me an opportunity of judging)*, ea res dedit existimandi copiam, Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 41.

**enact**: I. *To give sanction to* a law 1. sancio, xi, ctum, 4 (*with religious or formal sanction*) *to e laws concerning illegal canvass*, leges de ambitu s, Cic, *contrary to what had been e.d by law*, contra quam legibus sanctum erat, Liv. *to e a law over again*, legem ex integro s, Suet Fig. *let this law be e.d in friendship*, haec lex sanciatur in amicitia, Cic 2. scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (*of the plebs, or any similar body*) · *the plebs e'd the Marcian rogation with great unanimity*, rogationem Marciam magno consensu plebes scivit, Liv *the Athenians e'd that, etc*, Athenienses sciverunt ut, etc, Cic 3. jŭbeo, ssi, ssum, 2 (like scisco, of *the action of the plebs*) *the Roman people e'd a law respecting enfranchisement*, legem P. R jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic *what the commons e'd in their tribes*, quod plebs tributim jussisset, Liv. When the action of a Senate and people are specified, decerno is used of the former, jubeo of the latter · "senatus decrevit, populusque jussit," Cic. Verr 2, 67, *init.* 4. constĭtuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (general term, not used of the definite action of a legislative body). *see what a law you are wanting to e for the state*, videte quam civitati legem e velitis, Cic. Caec. 14, 40. (In simly general sense Hor has ponere leges [= Gr *νόμους θέσθαι*], Sat 1, 3, 105; Cic. legem facere, Phil 5, 3, 7) 5. impōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3 (of an absolute ruler who *imposes laws upon others*) *he* (*Antony*) *has e'd laws by force*, leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. Phil 7, 5, 15 v TO IMPOSE 6. fĕro, perfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (of one who *brings forward* or *succeeds in carrying* [perfero] *a law*) *could this law be e'd agreeably to the auspices*, haec lex per auspicia ferri potuit? Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7. (The correlative word, denoting the *acceptance of the law by the people* is accipere cf. Cic l c ; Hor. A. P 283) 7. condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (with ref. to *a body of jurisprudence*): cf. Liv. 3, 34, *init* See also TO DRAW UP. II. *To perform* a part āgo, suscipio v. TO ACT (B). See also TO UNDERTAKE Phr. *I have e'd the part devolved upon me by the state*, personam ab republica mihi impositam sustinui, Cic Mur. 3, 6. Join hanc personam et has partes sustinere, Cic. v PART Phr. *to long to e the part of Sulla*, Sullaturine, Cic Att 9, 10.

**enactment**: I *The act of enacting*: 1. sanctio, Cic. see Smith's Lat. Dict. s v 2. much more freq expr. by verb · *concerning the e. of laws*, de legibus condendis, conscribendis, etc v TO ENACT. II. *The law itself, or part of it*. 1. sanctio *to read out the (special) e. of the laws and the penalty*, legum s poenamque recitare, Cic Verr. 4, 66, 149 2. lex, scītum v. LAW

**enactor**: 1. sanctor (legum), Tac. 2. sciptor (legum), i e. *one who draws up laws* · Cic.

**enallage**: *ĕnallāgē, ēs: Gram.

**enamel** (*subs*) · 1. *smaltum (= Fr. émail). Gloss. in Quich. 2. *vitrum metallicum (Kr) perh. *artificii (operis) genus vitro inductum . v. TO OVERLAY As *adj.*, *smaltĭnus, Quich s. v. *émail*. (N.B. Smaltum, smaltinus should be reserved for places where technical precision is necessary)

**enamel** (*v*) *vitrum [metallicum] alicui rei inducere, (Kr.); smalto inducere v. preced art.

**enamelled**: I. Lit.: *smaltĭnus, vitro [metallico] inductus v ENAMEL. II. Fig.: *of bright hue*. pictūrātus. *the e. bank*, picturatus floribus agger, Stat.

**enameller**: *smalti artifex : v. ENAMEL.

**enamoured, to be**: ămo, dēămo, dēpĕreo: v TO LOVE. Phr.· *to be e'd of an adulterer's trim locks*, comptos ardere adulteri crines, Hor *of whom the maidens will soon be e'd*, quo mox virgines tepebunt, Hor v LOVE (IX).

**encamp** · 1. consīdo, sēdi, 3 (*to halt on march*) *he e'd at the foot of a mountain*, sub monte consedit, Caes · *the army e'd not far from the sea*, haud longe a mari consedit exercitus, Sall. 2. expr by castra, with pōno, lōco, collōco (*to take up a position for an army*) v CAMP 3. tendo, tĕtendi, tensum and tum, 3 (*to pitch a tent or tents*) *the merchants who were e'd close to the lines*, qui sub vallo tendebant mercatores, Caes B G 6, 36 Virg v TO PITCH

**encampment**: castra, orum v. CAMP

**encaustic**: encaustĭcus, encaustus *e pictures*, encaustĭcae picturae, Plin. 35, 11, 39 *e painting*, encaustum genus pingendi, ib § 41 *to paint e pictures*, encausta pingere, ib § 39 (= ceris pingere ac picturam inurere, ib) *a painter in e*, encaustes, ae, Vitr

**enceinte**: grāvida v. PREGNANT.

**enchain**: Fig. *to keep deeply interested* · tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 *you were e'd by his genius and style of eloquence*, ingenio ejus et dicendi genere tenebamini, Cic. Coel. 11, 25 cf id Acad 2, 7, 20, "ut oculi pictura teneantur, aures cantibus" (but the word is weaker than the Eng) Phr *they were e'd with interest*, defixi ora tenebant, Virg A 8, 520 cf intenti ora tenebant, ib 2, 1 *his very breath is e'd to your lips*, e tuo pendet resupinus spiritus ore, Luer. 1, 38 *e'd with admiration at those strains*, illis carminibus stupens, Hor. Od 1, 13, 33. cf Hor. concerning Orpheus, sava movere et *ducere quo vellet*, A. P 395.

**enchant**: I. Lit *to bewitch*: fascino, effascino, 1 v. TO BEWITCH. See also ENCHANTED, ENCHANTMENT. II. Fig *to delight* căpio, dēlecto v. TO CHARM, DELIGHT.

**enchanted** (*part adj*) 1. cantātus *an e sickle*, c falx, Ov. Her. 6, 84 *an e boy*, puer carmine c., Apul. Prop. 2. incantātus · *e. love-knots*, inc. vincula, Hor S 1 8, 49 3. praecantātus (*ones which a spell has previously been laid*) Petron

**enchanter**: incantātor, Tert. v. MAGICIAN, WIZARD

**enchanting**: i. e. *very attractive*: vĕnustus, pulcherrimus, suāvissimus · v CHARMING.

**enchantment**. I. Lit.· carmen, incantāmentum, etc. v. CHARM. Phr *the snake burst under the influence of e.*, cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg E 8, 71 *to draw the moon from its course by e.*, cursu deducere lunam, Ov. Her 6, 85 Hor. *Medea's cursed e s*, dira Medeae venena, Hor Ep 5, 62 cf. Od 1, 27, 22 II. Fig. *of whatever is captivating* blandimenta, illecebrae v ALLUREMENT, FASCINATION.

**enchantress**: 1. māga *spells and arts of e s*, cantus artesque magarum, Ov. Sen. (trag.). 2. vēnēfica (*one who deals in potent drugs or spells*): Hor. Ov. 3. săga Hor. Phr *to be an e*, carmina nosse, Ov. Her 6, 84. 4 cantātrix Apul

**encircle**: 1. circumplector, xus, 3 · *to e. a treasure* (*of a fabled serpent*), thesaurum c., Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12 *a belt of bound gold e s it* (the quiver), latc quam c. balteus auro, Virg. *the flames e ing the whole company*, flammā omnem comitatum circumplexā, Suet. Tib 6. 2. cingo, circumdo v TO SURROUND. 3. amplector, complector: v. TO EMBRACE. 4. rĕdimio, 4. v. TO ENTWINE.

**encircling**: circumvăgus *the e ocean*, c oceanus, Hor Epod. 16, 41.

**enclose**: I. *To surround with fence*. sēpio, psi, ptum, 4 *to e. a city with walls*, urbem muris s., Nep. · v. TO FENCE. II. *To put one thing within another*: 1. inclūdo, si, sum, 3: *a bird e.d in a cage*, avis inclusa in cavea, Cic.: *I have almost e.d an ora-*

*tion in a letter*, paene orationem inclusi in epistola, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5 v TO SHUT UP, CONFINE. 2. intercludo, si, sum, 3 (*to cut off from retreat*) *afraid of being cd in the defile*, veniri ne angustiis intercludentur, Caes. Phr. *to e. one letter in another*, literas in eundem fasciculum addere, Cic Att 12, 53. *to e. a document in a letter*, libellum literis subjicere, Plin. Ep 10, 92 of which same document Pny writes in the rescript, libellum epistolae junxerat, ib 93

**enclosure:** I. *A place enclosed* 1. septum very often *pl* *within what e shall we compine such fierce monsters*, quibus s tam immanes belluae continebimus? Cic. Phil 13, 3, *init* · v. FENCE. *The polling es* in the forum were called septa, Ov. Fast 1, 53 v PEN 2. consaeptum Col 3. chors (cors), cohors, tis, *f* (*an enclosed yard, for poultry, sheep, etc* · v. Pall 1, 22) *an e. for hens*, c. gallinaria, Col ; *for sheep*, c. ovium, Varr 4. expl by circuml., locus septus, palis inclusus, munitus v TO FENCE, ENCLOSE ||. *That which is enclosed in a letter* *quod in eundum fasciculum additum est, quod literis adjunctum est v TO ENCLOSE

**encomiast:** encomiographus (*one who writes encomia*, ἐγκωμία) Marc Aur v. PANEGYRIST

**encomiastic:** laudativus, laudatorius, panegyricus v PANEGYRIC

**encomium:** panegyricus sermo, laudatio v PRAISE, ELOGY

**encompass:** circumplector, complector v TO ENCIRCLE, EMBRACE

**encore** (*v.*) · iterum voco, 1 (*the actor*) *was universally e d*, revocabatur ab universis, Cic Sext. 56, 120 (*the passage*) *was e d again and again*, multies revocatum est, ib 123 Val Max. *without being e d*, irrevocatus, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 223

**encounter** (*v.*) I. *To meet unexpectedly:* 1. offendo, di, sum, 3 · *to e. any one in a street*, aliquem in platea off., Ter Cic v TO FIND. 2. incido, di, 3 v. TO FALL IN WITH. 3. obviam fio, factus, fieri (with *dat.*): *he e s Clodius in front of his estate*, Clodio fit obviam ante fundum ejus, Cic v. TO MEET. II. *To confront in a hostile manner* · 1. obviam eo, 4, *irr.* (*to confront*: with *dat*): *to e the enemy*, ob. ire hostibus, Sall.. v. TO FACE, WITHSTAND. 2. concurro, curri, rsum, 3 (*to rush upon each other*) · *they e. each other in direct charge*, cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall Cat. 60. *to e with equal arms* (*in civil war*), paribus c telis, Virg G 1, 489 also of *the party attacking though a virgin she dares to e. men*, audet viris c. virgo, Virg A 1, 493. *Impers.*, *they e.*, concurritur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7 3. confligo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to come into collision*). *adverse winds e. each other*, adversi venti c, Virg. A. 2, 417 *to e in arms*, armis c., Cic.· usu. foll. by cum, *to e the enemy*, [manu] cum hoste c, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81· also by adversus, "paucis navibus adversus Rhodiorum classem conflixit," Nep Ham 8, *fin*., and by contra· *to e a most abominable conspiracy*, contra sceleratissimam conjurationem c, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, *fin*. 4. congredior, gressus, 3 (very freq of *coming to a battle*): *as often as he e'd the Roman people in Italy*, quotiescunque cum P. R. congressus est in Italia, Nep Hann 1 also foll by contra, Cic. Lig 3, 9 v. TO ENGAGE. 5. incurro, 3 v TO CHARGE. See also TO RESIST, OPPOSE. III. *To face, to endure courageously:* Phr. *to e death*, mortem oppetere, Cic.: Virg.· *to e. danger*, periculo obire, periculum subire v. TO FACE, UNDERGO.

**encounter** (*subs.*): 1. congressus, ūs: *at the first e.*, primo c., Caes. Cic. 2. congressio (less class) *his first e was with Hamilcar*, prima illi cum Hamilcare proelii c. fuit, Just. 22, 3, *fin* · Quadrig. in Gell. 3. certamen, pugna. v CONFLICT

**encourage:** I. *To give courage to.* 1. expr by animus or animi, and various verbs *our men are e d*, nostris augetur animus, Caes B C 3, 70: *although (these things) e d him to fight*, quanquam (haec) animos ad spem certaminis faciebant, Liv 37, 37, *ad fin* simly, *added* animum, Per Heaut 3, 2, 31 *when the Carthaginians were e d by their recent victory*, quum Poeno recens victoria animo esset, Liv. 29, 36, *med* If it is to be implied that the person encouraged *has been cast down*, animum (animos) *confirmare, erigere* may be used *Caesar e d the Gauls by his speech*, Caesar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, Caes B C 1, 33, *init* · *be e d*, erigite animos! Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5 simly, recreare afflictos animos bonorum, ib § 4 2. expr. by spes, spei, *f*, and a verb *I am e d to hope that your arrival is at hand*, in spem vemo appropinquare adventum tuum, Cic Fam. 9, 1 *you have e d the bad, you have intimidated the good*, spem improbis ostendistis, timorem bonis injecistis, Cic Agr. 1, 8, 23 simly, spem facere, spem afferre, Cic.. v HOPE. 3. confirmo, 1 (*to strengthen and nerve the mind*). *to comfort and e. soldiers*, milites consolari et c, Caes. *to e the fearful*, timentes c., Caes *to be e d by any one's advice*, alicujus hortatu confirmari, Cic. Join recreare animos, confirmare, excitare, Cic Att 1, 16, 4 4. cūro, 3. v. TO CHEER 5. hortor, adhortor, cohortor, 1 (esp of *military addresses before battle*). v TO EXHORT ||. *To advise*. hortor, cohortor, adhortor *to e young men to be virtuous*, adhortari adolescentes ut turbulenti velint esse, Cic. Phil 1, 9, 22 *I e d him to carry out his plan*, hunc hortatus sum ad perficiendum, Cic. Arch. 11, 28 v. TO URGE, ADVISE, INCITE.

**encouraging:** laetus *an e. augurium*, l. augurium, Tac. 1, 62 (v. AUSPICIOUS). *an e. letter*, l. literae, Cic. Att 3, 16: *everything has become more e. these last two days*, omnia erant facta hoc bidno laetiora, Cic Att. 7, 26, *init.*: *e exhortations*, l hortatūs, Val. Fl. (Or expr by circuml. *how e are all these circumstances*, *quam sunt spei plena haec omnia, quam apta sunt ad animos nobis confirmandos, erigendos v. TO ENCOURAGE)

**encouragement:** 1. expr. by verb *with a view to the e. of his men*, ad cohortandos milites, ad confirmandos militum animos, etc v TO ENCOURAGE 2. hortātus, ūs (*the act*). *to express approval of an act by your e. of it*, hortatu comprobare acta, Ov.: Cic. (v TO ENCOURAGE, I, 2). 3. hortāmen, inis, n. (*the means, whether words or anything else*). *a great e* [the death of Decius] *to dare all*, ingens h. ad omnia audenda, Liv 10, 29· *they convey food and e to the combatants*, cibosque et hortamina pugnantibus portant, Tac. G. 7, *fin*. 4. hortāmentum (= preceded)· *all those things were a great e. to the Romans*, ea cuncta Romanis magno h. erant, Sall. Jug. 98, *fin.*: Liv (who has hortamenta *animi*, 7, 11) Hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, also occur, but rather in the sense of *exhortation, advice*: q v. 5. confirmātio (*the act of strengthening and nerving the mind*) cf Cic. Fam 6, 3, *init*. 6. spes, spei, *f* · cf. TO ENCOURAGE (2). 7. (when joined with a *poss. pron.* or poss. genitive) often expr. by *pres. part.* of hortor or the verbal substantives hortātor, impulsor, etc.: *by your e*, te hortante, te hortatore atque impulsore, cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21.

**encourager:** 1. hortātor (*f.* hortātrix, Stat.)· *the e. of crime*, h. sceleruni, Virg . Cic. 2. impulsor: Ter.

**encroach:** 1. occūpo, 1 (*to take possession of*, esp. *unawares*)· *to e upon the sea with hewn stone*, mare caementis oc., Hor.: *they had e'd upon the neighbouring territory*, partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam, possiderent, Caes. B G 7, 12: v. TO SEIZE. 2. praesūmo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to forestall, take what should be left to another*) *to e upon the province of a judge*, partes judicis pr., Quint 11, 1, 27 v TO ANTICIPATE 3 imminuo, i, ūtum, 3 (hit *to lessen* esp. of *a right, privilege, etc*) *to e upon the prerogative of the people*, quod populi proprium semper fuit im, Cic Agr 2, 7, 19 Join (in-) violare et imminuere, Cic v TO INFRINGE Phr *to e upon a neighbour's land*, fines [terminos] agri proferre, atque in possessiones alienas invadere, cf Juv 14, 142, and Cic Rosc. Am 8, 23 in sim sense Hor has agri terminos revellere, et ultra limites sine, Od 2, 18, 24 *to e. upon the sea*, submovere litora, ib 21 *the sea is gradually e ing upon the coast* *nonnihil litoris fluctus in dies alluendo auferunt (aperunt)

**encroachment:** 1 imminūtio (only with ref. to *a right, privilege, etc.*) v INFRINGEMENT 2. much more freq expr by verb *by gradual e s upon territory*), paullatim proferendo fines, Liv . *I will have no e. upon my province*, *nolo partes meas praesumi

**encrust:** 1. incrusto, 1 *to e.* (or *coat*) *a wall with plaster*, macerium tectorio in, Varr R R. 3, 15 cf Hor. S. 1, 3, 55 2. indūco, xi, ctum, 3 *walls e'd with a thin layer of marble*, parietes tenui marmore inducti, Sen Ep. 112, 9

**encrusted** (*part adj*) crustātus *e walls*, c parietes, Varr in Non cf. Lucan 10, 114

**encumber:** 1. praegravo, 1 *shields e'd with missiles* (*fastened in them*), praegravata telis scuta, Liv. Hor v. TO WEIGH DOWN. 2. onĕro, v. TO BURDEN. 3. impedio, 4. *their left hands being e'd, they could not fight to advantage*, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. *no fetters e the delicate feet*, in teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. v. TO HINDER. Phr *e'd with debt* (of Gaul), aere alieno oppressa, Cic Font 1, *init* *outlaws and persons e'd with debt*, exsules, obaerati, Liv. 26, 40, *ad fin* (Tac has the compar., "quanto quis obaeratior," Ann 6, 17) *e'd estates*, praedia obligata, serva, Cic Agr 3, 2, 9.

**encumbrance:** impedimentum v HINDRANCE, BURDEN Phr *estates liable to es*, praedia quae aliquo modo serviunt, cf. Cic. Agr 3, 2, 9 v. TO ENCUMBER (*fin*)

**encyclical:** *encyclicus, Du Cange. *the e letters*, encyclia, orum, Du C., s v. (In pure Lat, *literae circa ecclesias* [episcopos, etc] dimissae.)

**encyclopaedia:** *encyclopaedia as *t. t* only. (Vitr 6, *pref.* § 4, has "encyclios doctrinarum disciplina" to denote *the entire circle of the sciences*, also enc disciplina, *absol.*, 1, 1, 12 simly, orbis ille doctrinae quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant, Quint 1, 10, 1.)

**encyclopaedic:** encyclios, on. v. preced. art

**end** (*subs*) · I. *Termination* · 1. finis, is, *m.* *to make an e. of entreating*, f. oranda facere, Caes. *to put an e. to a man's life*, alicui vitae f afferre, Cic. 2. expr. by extremus *at the e. (during the last part) of the Peloponnesian war*, extremo Peloponnesio bello, Nep. *at the e. of the year*, ex. anno, Liv. 3. exitus, ūs: v. CLOSE, ISSUE Phr.. (*a.*) *to put an e to* anything (1.) fimo, 4. *to put an e. to the war*, bellum f., Caes. · also *absol., hardly had he made an e.*, vixdum finierat, Ov. (v. TO CEASE): (2.) termino, 1 (rare in this sense): *where my speech began, there let me make an e.*, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. Marc. 11, *init.*: (*b.*) *of a war*, debello, 1: *he put an e. to the war with the Ferentines by a single victory*, cum Ferentinis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv.: *the war was put to an e. by the first engagement*, prima acie debellatum est. Liv.: (*c.*) *of a contest*, dirimo, emi emptum, 3 (*strictly to separate*: usu-

*leaving the thing unfinished*) *to put an e to a conference*, d colloquium. Caes.. v. TO INTERRUPT. (*b*) *to come to an e.*, finem căpio, dēsĭno v TO END (B, II.), and comp preced phr. (1) (c) Miscell *there would have been an e. of our most glorious empire, had not* . , actum erat de pulcherrimo imperio, nisi, etc, Flor. 4, 1 *I was at my wits' e*, obstupui, Virg (v CONFOUNDED, TO BE) *what is the e of the story*, quid fit denique? Per Phor 1, 2, 71 *listen to the e. of the story*, quo evadat, vide, ib 61· *from the beginning to the e*, ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor S 1, 3, 6. **II.** *Fate, termination of life* exĭtus, ūs *such was the e of Eumenes*, Eumenes talem ex. vitae habuit, Nep also without vitae, Nep. Vell. v DEATH, FATE. **III.** *Extreme point or boundary* **1.** extrēmus (usu in agt with *subs* L. G. § 341) *at the e. of a letter*, in ex litteris, epistola, Cic. (but the word may equally denote the *edge*, or *extreme border*) *the heaven itself which is the e. and farthest point of the universe*, coelum quod ex. atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div 2, 43, 91. **2** cācūmen, ĭnis, *n* (*extreme point, of a tapering object*) more fully, extremum c corporis, Lucr 1, 603 v. EXTREMITY **3.** căput, ĭtis, *n* (esp of an end *forming a kind of head*). *the e s of the beams were to be covered*, ut capita tignorum tegerentur, Caes B C. 2, 9, *mit.*: *he erected two towers at the e. of the mole*, duas turres ex c molis erexit, Curt 4, 2, *fin.* **IV.** *An object aimed at* (Gr. τέλος) **1.** finis *the e. of that faculty (eloquence) seems to be persuasion*, f ejus facultatis videtur esse persuadere dictione, Cic. Inv 1, 5, 6 *to this e*, ad eum f. ut, etc, Cic. Quint. **2.** prōpōsĭtum v PURPOSE. (Finis denotes *the legitimate end or scope of anything*; "illud cujus causa aliquis facere aliquid debet," Cic. Inv. 1 c.. propositum, merely *the purpose of an agent in any particular case.*) **3.** exĭtus, ūs (rare in this sense): *things which have in view the same e.*, res in unum ex spectantes, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92 (where the sense of *an end aimed at* depends chiefly on the verb spectare). **4.** mēta (by meton) v. GOAL. Phr.. *to have an e in view*, specto, 1: *this is the e which laws have in view*, hoc spectant leges, [hoc volunt], Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23. *what is the e. of this speech*, quorsum haec spectat oratio? Cic. (in which sense quorsum is also found alone (v. WHEREFORE) *to what e. have I fortune, if I may not use it*, quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12 Cic . *their e. is that* . . . id agunt ut . . . Cic (v TO AIM, III. 8) *so that they may attain their ends*, dum quod velint consequantur, Cic. *to no e.*, frustra, incassum (v. VAIN, IN). *to the e. that*, (eo) . . . quo, ut: v. THAT, IN ORDER THAT.

**end** (*v*)· **A.** Trans.: **1.** fīnio, 4: v. IND, *subs*. (I Phr.). **2** conficio, fēci, fectum, 3 : v TO FINISH. **3.** claudo, si, sum, 3 v TO CLOSE, CONCLUDE. **4.** expr. by finis: *to e a speech*, orationi f facere, Cic.; f. dare loquendi, Virg. **B.** Intrans.: **I.** *To terminate, of length or continuation*: **1.** dēsĭno, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 3 : *to e. in (the tail of) a fish*, in piscem d, Hor. A P. 4 (simly Virg. of *Triton*, in pristin d, A 10, 211) *to e. in a point* (*of a cone*), in cacuminis finem d., Plin. **2.** fīnior, 4. *a noun ending in the letters* o or n, nomen quod o et n literis finiretur, Quint. 1, 5, 60. *to e. with verbs* (of sentences), verbis finiri, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191. **3.** exeo, 4, *irr.*: *to e. in certain letters*, in quasdam litteras ex, Quint. l. c. (who has also terminari in same sense). Phr.. *to e. in a conical point*, in metae cacumen se contrahere, Plin. **II.** *To cease, come to an end*: **1.** fīnio, 4 (by ellipsis of object). *I was about to e.*, finiturus eram, Ov. A. A. 1, 755 (not to be imitated in prose). **2.** expr. by finis: *the civil wars seemed to be e'd*, civilia arma cepisse f. videbantur, Tac. H 4, 3 **3.** dēsĭno, 3 v TO CEASE **III.** *To turn out* cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *to e well or ill*, prospere, male c v. TO TURN OUT (intrans) Phr. *I had my fears how it would e*, verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter *all's well that ends well*, exitus acta probat (=ab eventu facta notanda, *success the test of actions*), Ov. Her 2, 85 (see the place)

**endanger:** **1.** expr by pĕrīcŭlum, discrimen, with voco, adduco, mitto, etc. *the safety of your allies is in the highest degree e'd*, salus sociorum in summum periculum ac discrimen vocatur, Cic. Manil. 5, 12 simly, *adducta est* res in maximum periculum et extremum paene discrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 1 *imprudently to e. oneself*, inconsulto se in p mittere, Auct Her 5, 8; simly, committere se periculo mortis, adire periculum [mortis], in periculum venire, Cic v. DANGER. **2.** pĕrīclĭtor, 1 v. TO RISK.

**endear:** expr. by cārĭtas, cārus, and a verb: *blood connexion endears men to each other*, sanguinis connexio benevolentia devincit homines et caritate, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54· *who is specially e'd to me by his affection for me*, quem qua nos diligit, in primis carum habemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, *fin.*. *all these things endear him to me*, *haec omnia illum nobis carum [ac dilectum] reddunt For *perf. part.* carus may be used alone· *than whom there lives not another more e'd to me*, quo non superat mihi carior alter, Virg. v TO ATTACH (III)

**endearing** (*adj.*): perh. suāvis, dulcis v. SWEET.

**endearment:** usu in *plur*, blandĭtiae, arum; blandīmenta, amplexus. v CARESS. *To use terms and acts of e.*, blandīri v. TO COAX, FONDLE.

**endeavour** (*v*)· **1.** cōnor, 1 *the cavalry e to break into the camp*, equites in castra irrumpere c, Caes v TO ATTEMPT. **2.** nītor, ēnītor (the latter strengthened from the former). *to e. with all their efforts that . . . not*, summa ope nīti ne, Sall.. Cic . v. TO STRIVE. **3.** contendo, 3: v. TO EXERT ONESELF.

**endeavour** (*subs.*): cōnātus, ūs; cōnātum (esp. in *pl*)· v ATTEMPT. Phr *to use one's utmost e.s*, dare operam ut (ne), Sall Cic *I must use my utmost e.s*, omnibus nervis mihi contendendum est, Cic. Verr 3, 56, 130; simly, omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque contendere, ib 1, 12, 35 See also EFFORT.

**ending** (*subs.*): exĭtus, ūs: v. TERMINATION

**endive:** **1.** cichŏrēum, Hor.· also cichorium (sativum), Plin (C. endivia, Linn.). **2.** intŭbus *or* intŭbum (*chicory*)· Plin.

**endless:** **1.** infīnītus v. INFINITE. **2.** sempĭternus, perpĕtuus v. PERPETUAL, EVERLASTING

**endlessly:** sine fine, perpĕtuo. v. PERPETUALLY.

**endorse:** (?) *chirographum a tergo [posteriore parte] inscribo

**endorsement:** *nomen a tergo [posteriore parte] chirographi inscriptum.

**endow:** **I.** *To furnish with* **1.** dōno, 1 (with *acc.* and *abl.* or *dat.* and *acc.*). v. TO BESTOW. **2.** instruo, xi, ctum, 3 (with *acc.* and *abl.*): esp. in *p. part.*: *e'd with some heavenly gifts*, divinis quibusdam bonis instructus atque ornatus, Cic. Coel. 17, 39 *somewhat meagrely e'd by nature*, angustius instructus a natura, Cic. **3.** lōcŭplēto, 1 v. TO ENRICH. **4.** affio, 1 (of the express act *of a deity*, lit. *to breath upon, inspire*): *to e. any one with graces*, alicui honores af., Virg *to be e'd with an inspiration from on high*, (quasi) divino spiritu afflari, Cic. Arch. 8, 18. **II.** *To give a dowry to*: dōto, 1 (rare). Suet. Vesp. 18 (better dotem dare: v. DOWRY). **III.** *To settle property permanently upon*· proprietatem agri, etc., dono dare, Ulp. (in R. and A.). *to e. a church*, *ecclesiae reditus (praedii, etc.) in perpetuum relinquere, cf Just Inst. 3, 28, *fin. to found and e an almshouse*, *piochotrophium ex suis bonis condere, idemque reditibus (praedii, etc) testamento in perpetuum donare atque instituere

**endowed:** **1.** praeditus (with *abl*) *e with such an (admirable) disposition*, tali ingenio pr, Ter Cic. **2.** instructus [atque ornatus] v. TO ENDOW (I 2)

**endowment:** **I.** *The act of endowing*. expr. by *ger*, etc of verb. v. TO ENDOW. **II.** *Natural gift, of body or mind*: dos, dōtis, *f*. *to advantages of person add the e s of mind*, ingenii dotes corporis adde bonis, Ov *the e.s of nature and fortune*, naturae fortunaeque dotes, Plin. Ep. cf Cic de Or 1, 55, 234 "eam [artem] verborum dote locupletasti et ornasti." Phr *with these e s*, cum hac indole [virtutum atque vitiorum], Liv 21, 5, *fin* v GIFT, TALENT **III.** *A pecuniary settlement*: perh. dōnātio (applicable to *any gift of property*). v. GIFT Or expr. by circuml., *that school is in possession of an e*, *ea scholae nonnihil pecuniae quotannis ex testamento redit v TO ENDOW (III.).

**endue:** v ENDOW.

**endurable:** tŏlĕrābĭlis, quod tolerari potest. v. TOLERABLE; TO ENDURE.

**endurance:** **I.** *The habit of enduring*. **1.** patientia (for syn. v. TO ENDURE)· *e of hunger and cold*, p. famis et frigoris, Cic. *e. of mind and body*, p animi et corporis, Cic · v. PATIENCE, FORBEARANCE. **2.** tŏlĕrantia (= preced). *e. of pain*, t doloris, Quint. *Possessing the power of e.*, pătiens (with *gen.*), Sall **II.** *The act of enduring*: **1.** expr by *ger* of verbs under TO ENDURE *concerning the e. of pain* [in whatsoever way], de patiendo dolore, Cic Join ad patiendum tolerandumque [difficilis], Cic **2.** tŏlĕrātio (*putting up with, as with what is not intolerable*), Cic Fin 2, 29, 94 **3.** perpessio (*to the end*). *voluntary and protracted e.*, p voluntaria ac diuturna, Cic. Inv 2, 54, 163 *resolute e of torture*, fortis atque obstinata tormentorum p, Sen

**endure:** **A.** Trans.. **1.** pătior, passus, 3 (*to submit to, have to endure, in whatsoever way* foll by either *acc.* alone or with *infin*, whereas the remaining syn. take only an *acc.* in prose) *to e. every kind of cruelty*, omnia saeva p, Sall Jug. 14, *med to e pain patiently*, dolorem tolerantei p., Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 43. Join omnia pati et perferre, Caes.: v. TO SUFFER **2.** perpĕtior, perpessus, 3 (*to e. to the end; e. patiently*): *bold to e. all things*, audax omnia perpeti, Hor *I could cheerfully e anything*, quidvis perp. possem, Ter. **3.** fĕro, stronger perfĕro, 3, *irr.* (*to e. in a manly spirit*) v. TO BEAR (II). **4.** tŏlĕro, 1 (*to put up with, e. evil without being overcome by it*) *cheerfully to e. hardships*, labores facile t, Sall Cat. 10 *to e thirst and heat*, sitim aestumque t, Tac. G 4. **5.** sustĭneo, 2: v. TO SUPPORT, UNDERGO **6.** exhaurio, si, stum, 4 (fig) *to e. hardships*, labores ex., Liv. 21, 21, *med.* Phr *he cannot e. to marry*, abhorret a nuptiis, a re uxoria, Ter.· *he vows he can't e. to stay with you*, sancte adjurat non posse apud vos se perdurare, Ter. Hec 2, 2, 27. **B.** Intrans. *to continue*: **1.** dūro, stronger perdūro, 1: v. TO LAST. **2.** măneo, permăneo, 2: v. TO REMAIN.

**enduring, capable of:** **1.** pătiens, ntis (with *gen.*) Sall. Virg.· Tac. · **2.** tŏlĕrans, ntis (same constr.)· Tac. *Incapable of e.*, impatiens, ntis, Virg Suet.

**enduring** (*adj.*)· **I.** *Capable of enduring* · v. preced. art. **II.** *Lasting*: pĕrennis, perpĕtuus, mansūrus · v. DURABLE, ABIDING.

**enemy:** **1.** hostis, is, *c* (*public*; i. e *of the state*): *the senate adjudged Catiline and Manlius e.s*, senatus Cati-

inam et Manlium hostes judicat, Sall. Cat. 36 *a fair and lawful e* (i. e. *one declared to be such according to international law*), justus et legitimus h, Cic. Off 3, 29, *fin* in military language the plur. is generally used of troops *he set out for the camp of the e*, ad castra hostium (not hostis) profectus, Liv 21, 46, et *passim* But the sing may be used of the men as *individual combatants* or *collectively* (cf L G § 590) *mistake not either the nature of the war or your e*, ne genus belli, neve hostem ignoretis, Liv 21, 40 *to bear to look the e. in the face*, aspectum hostis sustinere, Curt Instead of the *gen* the *adj* hostilis, hosticus may sometimes be used *the fear of the e.*, metus hostilis, Sall Jug 41, *init the threats of the e*, minae hostiles, Tac of Cic Off 3, 29, 108 "conditiones pactionesque bellicas et hostiles" *the territory of the e*, ager hosticus, Liv Hor Fig *the married lady is an e to the mistress*, nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter 2. inimīcus, *f* (*a personal foe*) *to have a quarrel with a personal e*, cum in concertare, Cic *to be one's own enemy*, ipsi sibi inimicum esse, Cic *a very bitter e to*, inimicissimus with *dat* v HOSTILE. The character of inimicus and hostis may be united, sibi esse inimicum et hostem, Cic Fin 5, 10, 29 simly, the hostis may be at the same time inimicus thus Cic calls Antony reipublicae bonisque omnibus inimicus, Phil 12, 9, 23 3 in antiquated language, perduellis, is, *m* of Cic Off 1, 12, *init* 4. adversārius (in Cic *an opponent*, q v) *to be surrounded by the superior numbers of the e*, multitudine adversariorum circumiri, Nep Dat 6 Cuit Suet Phr *to be an e. to peace*, abhorrere a pace, Caes. (v AVERSE, TO BE) *a bitter e. to*, infestus atque inimicus (v. HOSTILE). *they were old-standing* (*personal*) *e s of Caesar's*, veteres inimicitias cum Caesare gerebant, Caes B. C 1, 4 *such an e to the Muses*, tam aversus a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20.

**energetic:** 1. ācer, cris, cre *did you ever read of one more e. in action than Caesar*, ecquem Caesare acriorem in rebus gerendis legisti? Coel. in Cic. *a brave and e man*, vir fortis et acris animi [magnique], Cic *to adopt more e. measures to save himself*, acrioribus remediis saluti suae subvenire, Cic. Cl. 24, 67. v. ACTIVE, VIGOROUS 2 strēnuus (*busy, active, vigorous*) · *do not think me so e. as to hasten back by the Nones*, noli me tam s. putare, ut ad Nonas recurram, Hirt. in Cic Att 15, 6 *resolute in action and e. in war*, manu fortis et bello s, Nep Cic 3. impĭger, gra, grum v ACTIVE. 4. promptus (*prompt, decisive in action*) *e. in actum*, manu promptus, Sall Join promptissimus homo et experiens, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37 5. vēhēmens, ntis (*acting or acted with energy*, sometimes in bad sense v VIOLENT) *a spirited and e. appeal* (to a jury), acris et v. incitatio, Cic. v. VEHEMENT, FORCIBLE. 6. nervōsus (lit. *sinewy*: of style) Cic. v. VIGOROUS Phr. *there is need of e. action*, opus est maturefacto, Sall. *very e. speaking*, illa summa vis et contentio (dicendi), Cic. de Or 1, 60, 255.

**energetically:** acriter, strēnuē, impĭgrē, vēhēmenter (for syn. v. preced. art) v ACTIVELY, VIGOROUSLY. Phr. *to speak very e.*, vehementissima (maxima, summa) contentione virium dicere, Cic. de Or 3, 2, 5.

**energy:** 1. vis, vim, vi, *f.* · *quickened e of soul*, vivida v. animi, Lucr 1, 73: v. FORCE, VIGOUR. 2. virtus, ūtis, *f.* (including *all forms of manly worth and power*): *e. of mind*, v animi, Sall Cat 1, 2, etc. 3. vēhēmentia v VIOLENCE, VEHEMENCE. 4. impĕtus, ūs (with reference to what may be done *by a rush, at a heat*): *no e or force* (in speech), nec ullus im. nec vis, Cic. Or. 68, 229: v. IMPETUOSITY, FIRE (fig.). 5. contentio (*effort put forth in speaking*). *to speak with greater e*, vocis e majore uti, Cic and comp. ENERGETIC (*fin*). Phr *a man of e.*, vir acer, strēnuus, etc (v. ENERGETIC) *with e*, acriter, strenue, etc. v. ENERGETICALLY

**enervate:** 1. ēnervo, 1 (in Cic, *to deprive of strength*, as e g old age does, Sen 10, 32) *to e the body and mind* (of the luxury of Capua), e corpora animosque, Liv 23, 18, *med* Ov Hor Join enervare atque remollire artus, Ov M 4, 286 (But Cic often uses the *p part* enervatus in sense of *enervated, emasculated* v foll art) 2. ēmollio, 4 (which also occurs in good sense v TO SOFTEN) *fearing that the excessive pleasantness of the city should e his army also*, metuens ne suum quoque exercitum nimia urbis amoenitas emolliret, Liv 27, 3 Tac A II 3. mollio, 4 (oftener in good sense) *they* (*poets*) *e our minds*, molliunt nostros animos, Cic Tusc 2, 11, 27 (where the ref is to *present weak feeling rather than permanent enervation*) Join animos virorum mollire et frangere, Plin jun 4. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 *that soft education utterly e s both mind and body*, mollis illa educatio nervos omnes et mentis et corporis f, Quint 1, 2, 6 cf *supr.* (3) 5. dēbilito, 1 v. TO ENFEEBLE Phr. *utterly to e* (*men*), nervos omnes virtutis eludere, Cic Tusc 2, 11, 27

**enervated:** 1. ēnervātus *an e and effeminate opinion*, e multebrisque sententia, Cic. Tusc 2, 6, 15 (elsewhere enervatus is used by Cic for *destitute of strength or vigour*, cf Sest 10, 24 de Or. 1, 52, 226) 2. ēnervis, e (not in Cic) v NERVELESS 3. ēlumbis, e (rare) *effeminate and e.* (in style), fractus et e., Dial. Or. 18, *fin.* 4. marcens, ntis; marcidus (prop *drooping, withered* late) *e. by sleep or wanton ease*, somno aut libidinosis vigiliis marcidus, Tac. A. 6, 4 *e with daily excess*, quotidiana luxuria marcens, Just Sen. See also EFFEMINATE, and foll. art.

**enervated, to be or become:** 1. marceo, 2; *incept* marcesco, 3 · *they are e by the luxury of Capua*, marcere Campana luxuria, Liv 23, 45 *to be corrupted and e by repose and inactivity*, otio ac desidia corruptos marcere, Just 30, 1. Tac 2. expr by *pass* of ēnervo, frango, etc. v. TO ENERVATE. Phr *to be e by enjoyment*, voluptate liquescere et fluere mollitia, Cic

**enervating** (*adj*) 1. expr by *verb* · *nothing is more e than* . *nihil magis animos hominum emollit, enervat*, etc v TO ENERVATE 2. perh. mollis, *a more effeminate and e. thing*, delicatior mollitiaque ratio, Cic. Fin 5, 5, 12 *e. illness*, m. desidiae, Claud. 3. languĭficus (v rare): *e. heat* (summer heat), l. Leo, Aus. 4. marcidus *peace e with luxury*, marcida luxu otia, Claud Hon. 3, 40 cf Tac. Ger. 36. "nimiam ac *marcentem* pacem nutrierunt." 5. ēnervis, e. *an e poison* (*which unmans*), e. virus, Prud.

**enervation:** 1. languor cf. Cic. Off 3, 1, *init* · "res quae *languorem* afferunt ceteris, otium et solitudo." v. LANGUOR. 2. dēbĭlĭtātio v. ENFEEBLEMENT.

**enfeeble:** 1. expr by compar. of *adj.* and facio, reddo. *that* (*old age*) *e s the body*, quod corpus faciat infirmius, Cic Sen. 5, 15 · v. FEEBLE. 2. dēbĭlito, 1 *terror e.s the limbs*, terror membra d., Hirt., but the word is stronger than the Eng, meaning *to reduce to a state of powerlessness*: cf Cic Marc 3, 8 · "nulla est tanta vis quae non ferro ac viribus debilitari frangique possit:" (*fortune*) *if she has not extinguished* (*my powers*) *has yet greatly e.d them*, ut non extinxerit, debilitavit tamen, Quint. proem. lib. 6, 15. 3. infirmo, 1 . v. TO WEAKEN. 4 ēnervo, 1: *old age has not altogether e.d or prostrated me*, non plane me enervavit nec affixit senectus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32. 5. lābĕfacto, 1 · v. TO SHAKE, UNDERMINE Phr. *to be come e.d with age*, consenescere atque deficere, Cic Sen. 9, 29 *I am afraid the orator must be e.d by old age*, oratori, metuo, ne languescat senectute, Cic Sen. 9, 28

**enfeebled** (*part adj*) 1. debĭlis *the body becomes e*, d fit corpus, Lucr. *e. by years*, annis et senectā d, Phaedr Fig *his protectorship would be maimed and e*, mancam et d praetutiam suam futuram, Cic Mil. 9, 25 v DISABLED 2 debilĭtātus *e by a wound*, d vulnere, Curt *unnerved and e*, (nubs) soluta ac d, Cic Agr 2, 33, 91 Nep 3. effetus v EXHAUSTED, EFFETE. 4. defectus [annis], desertus viribus, Phaedr 1, 21 Phr *the memory becomes e*, memoria minuitur, Cic. memoria labat, Liv *the sight becomes e*, hebescunt oculi, Suet

**enfeeblement:** 1. defectio virium, Cic Sen 9, 29 2. infirmĭtas, debĭlitas v WEAKNESS 3. expr by verb *to cause the e of mind and body*, enervare vires animi, etc v. TO ENFEEBLE, ENERVATE

**enfeoff:** rem (agrum, praedium) in feudum do, Lib feud 1, 1; also infeudo, 1 v Du C s v.

**enfeoffment:** infeudātio (=praedii in feudum collatio, Du C s. v.).

**enforce:** I. *To give force to* 1. exĕrceo, 2 *to be e.d without delay* (of a *law*), continuum exercori [et tantam vim habere], Liv 4, 51 (where the opp sense, *not to be e.d*, is expr. by irritam jacere) v TO CARRY OUT. 2. exsĕquor, 3 v TO CARRY OUT Phr *he not only carried the law, but saw that it was e.d*, neque hanc tantum ferendam (legem) curavit, sed etiam ut valeret effect, Nep 3, 3 *he ordered the world to require the lictor to e the law on the* punishment of death), praecoui imperavit, ut lictorem lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15, *med* (lege agere is also the usu term for *to avail oneself of the law*, Cic). *the duty of e ing the sentence of the law*, poenae capiendae ministerium, Liv. 2, 5, *med* II. Of arguments, *to render more weighty*. confirmo, 1, *to e. our own side by arguments*, nostra argumentis c., Cic v TO PROVE, SUPPORT

**enforcement:** expr by verb v. preced art

**enfranchise:** 1 *to bestow the franchise upon:* expr by civitas civitatem alicui dare, impertiri, civitate aliquem donare, etc. v. FRANCHISE. It the ref. is to *the right of voting* only, suffragium dare, impertiri, Liv. v. SUFFRAGE

**enfranchised:** civitate (suffragio) donatus. v. preced. art.

**enfranchisement:** civitatis donatio, Cic But usu civitas is sufficient: *he sought e. there* (at Heraclea), adscribi se in eam c. volunt, Cic. Arch. 4, 6 *what reason is there to doubt his e*, quid est quod de ejus e dubitetis, ib 5, 10 *he held out to the whole of Italy the hope of e*, pollicitus toti Italiae civitatem, Vell 2, 2 *Drusus purposed the e. of Italy*, conversus Drusi animus ad dandam Italiae civitatem, Vell. 2, 14; *nor did they receive e.*, neque in civitatis jus recipi, Vell. 2, 15. For enfranchisement = *manumissum*, see the latter word.

**engage:** A. Trans. I. *To make liable legally:* obligo, obstringo: v. TO BIND, PLEDGE. II. *To promise one's company:* Phr. *to e. oneself to dinner*, ad coenam promittere, Pl.: in which sense Cic. has promitto absol., de Or. 2, 7, 27; ad coenam condicere, Pl.; also absol., *having e.d himself to me*, quum mihi condixisset, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7. III. *To hire:* condūco, 3: v. TO HIRE. IV *To involve in* an undertaking: impĕdio, implico: v. TO INVOLVE. V. *To attract:* Phr. *to e. the attention of all*, omnium oculos in se convertere: v. ATTENTION (I. Phr.). VI. *To occupy:* Phr.. *to e. a person in conversation*, sermonem cum aliquo instituere, Cic. de Or. 2, 73, 296; cum aliquo sermonem

occipere (*al.* mcipere), Ter Eun 4, 1, 8: more precisely, *aliquem sermone occupatum tenere **B.** Intrans **I.** *To join battle with*· **1.** confligo, xi, ctum, 3 (usu with *prep* cum and *abl.*) *he e.d in battle with him at Zama*, cum eodem apud Zamam conflixit, Nep Liv Cic (the latter has also manu, armis configere, where the context requires closer definition, cf Off 1, 23, 81 "temere in acie versari et manu cum hoste confligere") **2.** congrĕdior, gressus, 3 (also with cum) *that he might e in battle with him in greater strength*, quo (cum eo) valentior congrederetur, Nep. Hann 6· also congredi proelio, Caes; acie, Tac **3.** dīmico, 1 v ENGAGEMENT Phr *the Gauls e.d in battle with Fonteius*, Galli cum Fontelo ferrum ac manum contulerunt, Cic *to e at close quarters*, pugnam conserere, Liv **II.** *To promise, undertake*· **1.** rĕcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (implying that the person so doing *takes the full responsibility upon himself* often with in and *acc.* of *pron refl*) *I promise and e that he will prove, etc*, promitto inque me recipio, fore eum, etc, Cic Fam 11, 10 *ad fin* · *I promise, e, and undertake that, etc*, promitto, recipio, spondeo fore, etc, Cic Phil 5, 18, *fin* also with ad *I e he shall do it*, ad me recipio, faciet, Ter. Heaut 5, 5, 12 **2.** spondeo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 (prop. only of *a legal engagement*). *the consuls, ambassadors, quaestors, e.d (that the treaty should be fulfilled)*· sponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, Liv 9, 5· also in non-legal sense, *I will e*, or *rather do e. and undertake*, spondebo, vel potius spondeo inque me recipio, Cic. Fam 13, 17, *fin* and comp *supr.*· Plin jun has ego mea fide spondeo, 1, 14, *fin.* **3.** stipŭlor, 1 (of *a formal engagement, by question and answer*, and strictly used of the interrogator, as spondeo was used of the answerer, Gell. 4, 4)· *mutually to e.*, invicem de se st., Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54, § 1. cf. ib 45, 1, 35. **4.** comprōmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (*of two parties who e. to abide by a decision*): *the candidates have (formally) e.d to conduct their canvass according to his discretion*, candidati compromiserunt, petere ejus arbitratu, Cic Q Fr. 2, 15, *fin* v TO PROMISE **III.** To e *in*, *to enter upon* **1.** ingrĕdior, gressus, 3 *to e in a war*, in bellum ing., Cic v. TO ENTER UPON **2.** suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 v TO UNDERTAKE. **3.** ŏbeo, 4, *itum*. *to e in wars*, bella ob, Liv *to e in agricultural operations*, rusticum opus ob, Col Phr *to e. in conversation*, dare se in sermonem, sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. v. CONVERSATION.

**engaged** (*part adj*) **I.** *Taken up with business*: **1.** occūpātus *while he was e with other matters*, dum is in aliis rebus erat oc, Cic. Rosc Am 32, 91: *the election days keep me closely e.*, comitiorum· dies me occupationem habebant, Col l. in Cic. 8, 4 *to be e. to any one (so as not to be able to give him attention)*, alicui oc. esse, Cic Sen 10, 32 **2.** impĕdītus (*taken up with and hampered by other things*). Join occupatus impeditusque, Cic v. EMBARRASSED. **3.** distentus (operā), Quint.. v. DISTRACTED Phr.. *to be e in* or *with*: (1) ŏpĕram do, 1, *irr*· *to be e with one's friends* (esp *with their legal business*), amicis (clientibus) op. dare, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 16 Pl (2) expr. by nēgōtium (Gr. ἀσχολία, *want of leisure*). *though I am e*, quanquam n. est (*sc* mihi), Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 16 *to be e. in some important business*, aliquo majore n. detineri, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40 (3.) văco, 1 (lit. *to have leisure for*: hence of giving attention to *literature, etc*: not in this latter sense in Cic.) *when on a journey, he was e. in this (study) only*, in itinere huic uni vacabat, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15· Tac (4.) ŏpĕror, 1 (esp. of *religious or ceremonial acts*): *to be e. in sacred rites*, sacris operatum esse, Liv 1, 31, *fin e in felling timber*, caedendis materiis operatus (miles), Tac H 5, 20 Plin (N.B.—The verb operor is most freq used in *perf part*) **II** *In marriage* sponsus, pactus v BETROTHED.

**engagement: I.** *A pitched battle* pugna, proelium, dīmĭcātio v BATTLE Phr *to come to an e with* (1.) dīmico, 1 (usu with cum and *abl*) *when Postumius came to an e with Mamilius of Tusculum*, quum Postumius cum Mamilio Tusculano proelio dimicaret, Cic N D. 2, 2, 6 also, acie d cum hoste, Liv.; armis d. Nep. v TO FIGHT (2.) confligo, xi, ctum, 3 v TO ENGAGE (B, I.) *to renew the e*, pugnam, proelium redintegrare, Caes **II.** *An agreement, undertaking* **1** sponsio (of *a formal or legal nature*) *the e of a religious vow*, voti s qua obligamur Deo, Cic Leg 2, 16, 41 (Acc. to Paul Dig 50, 16, 7, the term sponsio included all kinds of *binding promises*. "omnis stipulatio promissioque") **2.** stīpŭlātio (*a mutual engagement, by question and answer* Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5 § 1) *to bind a man by a formal e*, aliquem stipulatione aligare, Cic. R Com 12, 36 **3.** pactum, pactio v. AGREEMENT **4.** comprōmissum (*a mutual e to abide by arbitration*)· Join compromisso et jurejurando (impediri), Cic Fam. 12, 30, *ad fin* Phi. *to enter into an e.*, fidem dare, Cic.. *to keep an e.*, fidem servare, praestare v. TO PROMISE *he was under an e to give, etc*, pactus erat se daturum, etc v TO AGREE. **III.** *A promise to visit* expr by verb *he had an e. to his brother's (to dinner)*, promiserat ad fratrem, Cic v. TO ENGAGE (A, II). **IV.** *Formal promise to marry*. pactio nuptialis v BETROTHAL **V.** *Business* **1.** occūpātio *to be engrossed by very pressing es*, maximis occ distineri, Cic Fam. 12, 30, *med.*· *time snatched from most pressing es*, tempus ereptum e summis oc., Cic **2.** nēgōtium v. BUSINESS

**engaging** (*adj*): **1.** blandus (*of pleasant, winning conversation*) v WINNING, AFFABLE. **2.** lēpidus (*easy and graceful*): *an e. girl*, l. puella, Ter. Heaut 5, 5, 16. *e. manners*, l mores, Pl. v PLEASANT. **3** suāvis, e v. DELIGHTFUL **4.** ămābĭlis, e v. LOVELY **5.** cūpīdineus (v rare) Mart

**engagingly**: suāvĭter, lēpĭdē, ămābĭlĭter v CHARMINGLY.

**engender**: părio, gigno v. TO BEGET, PRODUCE.

**engine: 1.** māchīna. *to capture a town by means of es of all kinds*, machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall Hor (who applies the term to *windlasses*, Od. 1, 4, 2) Veget **2.** māchĭnātio (strictly *the act of contrivance or construction*: hence usually with the notion of *activity, force applied*) *to advance es of such enormous height*, tantae altitudinis machinationes promovere, Caes. B G 2, 31 Liv Vitr. **3.** māchĭnāmentum *es for battering walls*, m quatiendis parietibus, Liv 24, 34, *med.*. Veget. **4.** tormentum (*a military e for discharging heavy missiles*). *es and works of war*, t. bellica atque opera, Liv. 24, 34 *to arm a wall with every kind of offensive e.*, murum omni genere tormentorum instruere, Liv. 1. c.· Caes. **5.** organum (ὄργανον· rare): Vitr. 10, 10 (15), *init* N B—For various kinds of *siege engines, see* Liv. l. c. and Veget. 4, 13, sqq.

**engineer: 1.** inventor ac māchinātor bellicorum tormentorum operumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34, *init.* **2.** archĭtectus (the most comprehensive term): comp. Vitr. 10, 16 (22), 3. **3.** (?) fāber, bri (*any worker in wood or metal*): cf. Vitr. 10, 13, 2. **4.** *viarum publicorumque operum curator*. cf. Vitr. 10, *prof.*

**engineering** (*subs*): **1.** māchĭnālis scientia (*mechanics*), Plin. 7, 37, 38 (= māchĭnātio, Vitr 1, 3, *init.*). **2.** architectūra which includes *civil and military e*, cf Vitr. 1, 3. **3** *military e*, *castrametatio (ars castrametandi), Stewech ad Veget

**England**: Anglĭa, Mult Lit.

**English**: **1.** Anglĭcus *E ships* A. naves, Milt Lit. **2.** Anglĭcānus (*belonging to the English*) *the E senate and people*, senatus populusque Anglicanus, Milt Lit **3.** Brĭtannĭcus (*the British*) Cic Phi. *in plain E.*, sine fuco et fallaciis, Cic Att 1, 1, *init*; ut aperte dicam (parenthetically), cf Cic Veri 1, 7, 18; missis ambagibus (*to cut a long story short*), Hor. S 2, 5, 9

**Englishman**: Anglus, Milt Def

**engorge**: vŏro, dēvŏro, 1 v TO SWALLOW.

**engraft**: insĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3 v. TO GRAFT.

**engrained**: v. INGRAINED

**engrave: 1.** scalpo, psi, ptum, 3; also sculpo, etc. (for the supposed difference between the two words see Dr Smith's Dict Ant. s v SCALPTURA): *to e. a plaint upon a tomb*, sepulcro querelam scalpere, Hor. *to e an anchor on a precious stone*, in gemma ancoram sculpere, Just *to e. figures in relief* typos scalpere, Plin 35, 11, 40 § 25 cf also id 35, 10, 65 **2** incīdo, di, sum, 3 (esp of *letters or similar characters cut in stone, metal, etc.*) *laws e.d on bronze*, leges in aes incisae, Liv. Cic. (who has in aere incisum, Verr. 4, 65, 145) Suet **3.** insculpo, 3 (*upon* something) *to e the amount of a man's fortune on his tombstone*, summam patrimonii ins saxo, Hor. Fig. *nature has e.d on our minds a belief in the blessedness of the gods*, natura insculpsit in mentibus ut (deos) beatos haberemus, Cic N. D 1, 17, 45. **4.** caelo, 1 (*in metal*)· v TO CHASE Phr *his features remained e.d on the heart*, haerent infixi pectore vultus, Virg

**engraver**: scalptor, sculptor *diamonds are sought after by es*, expetuntur (adamantes) scalptoribus, Plin. 37, 4, 15, *ad fin.*. *es of gems*, sculptores gemmarum, id 29, 6, 38, *fin*

**engraving: I.** *The art*: sculptūra, sculptūra v. Dr Smith's Dict. Ant s v. **II.** *That which is engraved*· sculptūra, sculptūra the former is used of *carvings in stone*, Vitr 4, 1, *ad init* *A copper-plate e*, *pictura ex aere (ex aenea lamina) impressa

**engross: I.** *To take up wholly* **1.** occūpo, 1 *the attention of the people was e.d by a rope-walker*, populus [studio stupidus] animum in funambulo occuparat, Ter. Hec Prol 1, 4 Cic.. v. TO OCCUPY. **2.** (?) obsīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *when the attention of the audience is already e.d by the speaker*, quum is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est et tenetur, Cic Or. 62, 210 (the figure being that of *the siege and capture of a city*) **3** tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 *to have one's attention e.d by games, shows* ludis, spectaculis teneri, Cic Fin 5, 18, 48· v. TO ENCHAIN, INTEREST Phr *(my) whole attention was e.d in this study*, totus animus in hac contemplatione defixus est, Plin Ep *e.d in attention to those strains*, illis carminibus stupens, Hor. Od 2, 13, 33 v TO ABSORB (III). **II.** *To buy up and keep from the market* comprīmo, 3 v. TO FORESTALL. **III.** *To write in plain, large characters*: *literis claris inque majusculis describo. v. TO COPY.

**engrosser: I.** *Of the market*· cōemptor, dardānārius v. FORESTALLER. **II.** *In writing*: scrība (?) v. SECRETARY.

**engulf: 1.** vŏro, dēvŏro, haurio: v. TO SWALLOW UP **2.** mergo, dēmergo, 3 v. TO PLUNGE, DROWN.

**engulfing** (*adj.*) răpidus: *the e. eddy swallows (them) up*, r. vorat vortex, Virg: Tib Phr *e. waters, billows*, voragines, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73.

**enhance**: **1.** augeo, xi, ctum, 2 v. TO INCREASE. Join: augere et tol

lere aliquid dicendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104

**2.** amplĭfico, 1 (*to set off, add distinction to*): *to e. and adorn a subject by speech*, aliquid dicendo a. atque ornare, Cic de Or. 1, 51, 221: *to e. a person's glory*, alicujus gloriam a., Cic. Acad 2, 2, 5. **3.** orno, exorno, 1 (*to set off by language*): v. TO ADORN, EMBELLISH

**4.** accendo, di, sum, 3 *then value is e'd by their brittleness*, quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, Sen Ben 7, 9, 3. Phr *he e'd the effect of what he said by weeping, etc*, incendebat haec fletu, Tac A 1, 23 *to e the price of corn (by forestalling)*, annonam flagellare, Plin *the value of land is e'd*, accedit pretium agris, Plin. jun v. TO RAISE.

**enhancement:** **1.** amplĭfĭcātio *e of honour and glory*, a honoris, et gloriae, Cic. **2.** accessio, incrēmentum, etc v INCREASE (More freq. expr by verb *it is an e of their value*, auget pretium us, etc v TO ENHANCE)

**enharmonic:** ĕnharmŏnĭcus, Macr

**enigma:** **1.** aenigma, ătis, *n* Cic. **2.** sirpus an old Latin word, quae Graeci aenigmata quidam ex nostris veteribus *sirpos* appellaverunt, Gell. 12, 6. **3.** grīphus v RIDDLE

**4.** ambāge, *abl* , *pl* ambāges, um, *f.* (*any dark saying*) Liv Ov.

**enigmatical:** ambiguus v AMBIGUOUS Phr. *e. language*, ambages, um, *f.* Ov

**enigmatically:** **1.** ambīguē v AMBIGUOUSLY. **2.** per ambāges, Liv

**enjoin:** **1.** praecĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (with *dat* of person) v TO INSTRUCT, ORDER **2.** injungo, xi, ctum, 3 (with acc and *dat*, or *dat* and ut) *to e. upon any one a duty*, alicui munus injungere, Liv. *he had e'd upon me to . . .*, mihi injunxerat ut, etc, Plin jun. **3.** mando, 1 (*to issue a charge or command* · with *dat.*) *he had e'd upon Trebonius not to suffer, etc.*, Trebonio per literas mandaverat, ne pateretur, etc. Caes v. TO COMMAND, CHARGE.

**4.** jūbeo, 2 · v TO BID.

**enjoy:** **1.** fruor, ītus and ctus, 3 (*to derive enjoyment from*. with *abl.*) *to e. pleasures*, voluptatibus f, Cic. *to e. immortal existence*, immortali aevo f., Lucr. *a thing to be e'd by the eyes*, res fruenda oculis, Liv *to e. fully*, perfruor, Cic **2.** ūtor, ūsus, 3 (*to have the use or advantage of*: with *abl* ) *to e. any one's hospitality*, hospitio alicujus u, Caes *to e. but indifferent health*, valetudine non bona u, Cic. *to e. the intimate acquaintance of any one*, aliquo familiariter (familiarissime) u, Cic. **3.** expr. by *pass* of verbs under *to delight* · *I e being called a good man*, vir bonus dici delector, Hor *these things I feast on, e., revel in*, haec ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. in Pis. 20, 45. Also by *act.* with *acc* of the person *how did you e. the party*, ut juvit te coena? Hor. S 2, 8, 1 *I never e'd myself more*, sic (*sc.* me juvit), ut mihi nunquam in vita fuerit melius, ib 2, 8, 3 · v. TO DELIGHT. **4.** gaudeo, gāvīsus, 2 (*to rejoice in*): *this I shall not only take in patience, but shall even e.*, haec feram non solum aequo animo, verum etiam gaudenti ac libenti, cf. Cic Att. 2, 4, 3 *how you always e. making sport of human life (misfortunes)*, ut semper gaudes illudere rebus humanis, Hor.

**5.** expr. by bene est, pulchre est, with *dat.* of subject (*to be well off*): *what was the company you so e'd*, quis coenantibus pulchre fuerit tibi, Hor S 2, 8, 20 *he swears only married men know how to e life*, jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 88 Pl Phr. *e. the (present) day*, carpe diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, *fin.*: *e. the sweets of life*, carpe dulcia, Pers.: *to e. the most exquisite pleasures*, paratissimis vesci voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57 *e. the splendid spectacle*, egregium spectaculum capessite oculis, Liv. 37, 24: *to e. oneself (with pleasure, feasting, etc.)*, animo obsequi, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8; genium curare, Hor. Od. 3, 17, *fin* ; genio indulgere, Pers S 5, 151.

**enjoyment:** **I.** *The act of enjoying* expr by *ger*, etc of fruor, ūtor, etc *more by the lack than the e. of it (friendship)*, magis carendo quam fruendo, Cic. *to increase our e. of what we have gained*, *quo magis ea fruamur quae parta sunt v. TO ENJOY Phr · *he is in the e of a competency*, (ei) rerum suppetit usus, Hor.; *habet unde commode vivat, (R. and A.) **II.** *The sense of pleasure itself* **1.** gaudium v JOY. **2.** dēlectātio, oblectātio v AMUSEMENT, DELIGHT. **3.** vŏluptas v. PLEASURE. Phr · *with patience, nay more, with e*, aequo animo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3.

**enkindle:** accendo v TO KINDLE.

**enlarge:** **A.** Trans. **I.** *To increase in dimensions*. **1.** amplĭfico, 1 *to e (the compass of) the city*, urbem am, Liv 1, 44 Cic. v. TO INCREASE

**2.** amplio, 1 *to e. a temple*, templum a, Suet Aug. 18 v. TO EXTEND.

**3.** dīlāto, 1 (*by spreading out*) *to be e'd*, opp. *to be contracted*, dilatari, contrahi, Cic N. D 2, 54, 135: *the camp had better not be e'd*, neque dilatari castra opus esse, Liv 27, 46, *init* v TO EXPAND. **4.** prōlāto, 1 (*by pushing forward the boundaries*): Tac Col. **5.** laxo, 1 (*so as to give more room*). *to e the forum*, forum l, Cic Att 4, 16, 8 v. TO WIDEN Phr *to e. the empire*, imperium proferre, Vug *to e. the limits of the city*, terminos urbis prorogare, Tac **II.** *To set at liberty* ēmitto, lĭbĕro v. TO RELEASE. **B.** Intrans. *to grow larger*. expr. by verbs under (I), as *pass*, or with *pron. refl.*: v. *supr.*

**——upon:** i e., *in words*: **1.** exsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3. (often with an *adverb*) *you have my faithful advice, which to e further upon would be superfluous*, consilium habes fidele, quod diutius ex. supervacuum est, Curt. 7, 4, *med* *I have e.d on this theme*, haec exsecutus sum pluribus, Phaedr Suet. (not exactly in this sense in Cic.. v TO RELATE). **2.** prōsĕquor, 3 (*to pursue* a subject) *I shall not e (upon the subject) further than, etc.*, quod non longius prosequar quam, etc., Cic. R. Am. 30, 83 v TO PURSUE. Phr. *which might be e.d on to any extent*, quae copiosissime dici possunt, Cic. Clu 10, 29. *to e on each point*, unamquaque de re [graviter et] diu dicere, ib 1 c. *to e upon a subject*, aliquid [de aliqua re] uberius disputare et fusius, Cic. N. D 2, 7, 20 simly, dicere uberius et latius, Plin jun.

**enlargement:** **I.** *Extension, expansion* usu expr. by *ger.* etc. of verbs under TO ENLARGE · *to accommodate these numbers an e. of the city was necessary*, ad hanc multitudinem amplificanda urbs videbatur · v. TO ENLARGE Phr. *the e. of territories*, prolatio finium, Liv. (v. EXTENSION) *an e. of the subject, praticate*, *subjecti (quod dicitur), vel praedicati amplificatio **II.** *Release from confinement*: missio: v. RELEASE.

**enlighten:** **I.** *Physically* illustro, collustro, 1 · v. TO ILLUMINE. **II.** *Mentally, spiritually*: **1.** *illūmĭno, 1 (*religiously*) · *it is impossible for those who have been once e'd*, impossibile est eos qui semel sunt illuminati, Vulg Hebr v 4 **2.** ērŭdio, 4 v. TO INSTRUCT. Phr *to e. the mind*: *mentem errore atque ignorantia liberare; mentis tenebras, caliginem discutere, dissipare. v. TO EDUCATE.

**enlightened** (*part. adj*). ērŭdītus, doctus *in less e. times*, minus eruditis hominum temporibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10 · *a nation so civilized and e.*, gens tam humana atque docta, Cic Div. 1, 1, 2: v. EDUCATED. Phr.: *a man of e. views*, *homo liberali in primis candidoque judicio v UNPREJUDICED.

**enlightener:** illūmĭnātor: Tert. · Lact.

**enlightenment:** **1.** hūmānĭtas v CIVILIZATION, REFINEMENT **2.** illūmĭnātio (*religious*) Vulg II Cor iv. 6 Tert Phr. *to promote the e of the mind*, *ad animos liberalium doctrina imbuendos*, (?) ad collustrandas mentes, Ruhnk (in R and A); ad excolendam hominum vitam per artes, cf Virg A 6, 663 *without any e*, sine ulla bona arte, Cic *in these days of e* *eruditis his, ut feruntur, temporibus v. ENLIGHTENED.

**enlist:** **A.** Trans **I.** *To enter for military service* **1.** scrībo, psi, ptum, 3 *to e soldiers*, milites s, Sall Liv v. TO ENROL **2.** conscrībo, 3 (only *of a number*) Sall. Liv. **3.** expr by sacrāmentum (*the military oath*), with ădĭgo, obligo, etc *to e the younger men*, juniores sacramento adigere, Liv 4, 5 Tac. *to e a man over again*, aliquem secundo militiae sacramento obligare, Cic. Off 1, 11, 36 *the soldiers whom he had e'd in Cisalpine Gaul*, quos ex Gallia Cis sacramento rogavisset, Caes B. G. 6, 1

**4.** condūco, 3 v TO HIRE. **5.** conquīro, quīsīvi, tum, 3 (*to get together from various quarters* · not therefore to be used of *ordinary Roman enlistment*) Liv. (in Kr) simly, conquisitionem habere militum, Liv. 23, 32, *in* **6.** pāco, compāco, 1 (*to have troops*) v TO RAISE **II.** *To induce to join a side* · **1.** trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (esp. with in partes in sententiam) *she (Livia) had e'd Drusus on her side*, Drusum traxerat in (suas) partes, Tac A 4, 60 *the patricians had e'd a part of the tribunes on their side*, partem tribunorum Pl Patres in suam sententiam traxerant, Liv 5, 25, *init.* **2.** trādūco. v. TO BRING OVER **3** concĭlio, 1 (esp. with ref. to *the feelings*): *if some deity will only e your sympathies on my behalf*, si quis mihi deus vestram ad me audiendum benevolentiam conciliarit, Cic. Clu. 3, 7. **B.** Intrans · *to enter one's name for military service* · **1.** expr. by nomen, with do, edo, profiteor *they encouraged one another not to e.*, alius alium confirmare, nomina ne darent, Liv. 2, 24 a little below, nomen edere, nomina profiteri, occur in same sense (edere appears to be the more formal word, and profiteri to denote *willingness to enlist*) **2.** sacramentum dico, xi, ctum, 3 (cf. A, I., *by that no one should be compelled to e against his will*, neu quis invitus s dicere cogatur, Caes B. C. 1, 86, *fin.* Liv. (who has sacramento dicere, 2, 24, *fin*). Phr · *a newly e'd soldier*, tiro. v. RECRUIT

**enlistment:** **1.** expr. by verb *to prevent the e. of a citizen*, civem prohibere quominus ei nominis edendi (apud consules) potestas fieret, cf Liv 2, 24. v. TO ENLIST. **2.** conquisitio (*searching for recruits*): v TO ENLIST (A., I., 5). See also LEVY.

**enliven:** **1.** excĭto, 1 · *wit e.s speech and prevents taedium*, (quod salsum est) excitat et a taedio defendit orationem, Quint. 6, 3, 19 v. TO AROUSE, STIR UP. **2.** exhĭlaro, 1: v. TO CHEER.

**3.** vĕgĕto, 1 (perh. better, vegetum reddo): *no joys e him*, gaudia non illum v., Aus. **4.** laetĭfico, 1 v. TO GLADDEN.

**enlivener:** (?) recreātor (*reviver*), Tert. Phr.: *lyre, the e. of feasts*, *lyra conviviorum gaudium; quae convivia laetificas (dapibus grata testudo, Hor Od. 1, 32, 13).

**enlivening** (*adj.*). laetĭficus: v JOYFUL.

**enmity:** **1.** inimĭcĭtia (very often *pl.*). *to let one's e.s be mortal, one's friendships everlasting*, mortales in., sempiternas amicitias habere, Cic. · *to be at e. with any one*, in. cum aliquo gerere, habere, Cic.; also, in. exercere, Sall. the same may be exp. by intercedunt (sunt) alicui inimicitiae cum aliquo, Cic. *to lay aside old-standing e.s*, deponere in. veteres, Ant in Cic Att. 14, 13: *secret e.*, facitiae et oc-

cultae in, Cic 2. simultas (*where friendliness formerly existed*) Cic v. FEUD. 3. ōdium v HATRED

**ennoble:** I. *To enrol among the nobility* *nobilium ordini adscribere, adsciscere, in nobilium numerum adsumere (cf. Tac. A. 1, 8, Livia in familiam Julium adsumebatur): v. TO ENROL. II. *To render great, noble* honesto, 1 (*to render honourable*) *her beauty was ended by her modesty*, formam pudor honestabat, Curt 6, 2 Cic. (who uses the word in sense of *to honour*, q v) v TO GRACE. 2. illustrio, 1 (*to render in any way distinguished*) Cic. Phr. *it is virtue that truly ennobles a man*, ex virtute fit nobilitas, cf. Liv 1, 34, *med* (R and A.); non generi tribuitur gloria sed virtuti, cf Phaedr 2, 9, 4.

**ennui:** taedium v. WEARISOMENESS

**enormity:** 1. immānitas (*monstrousness*): *the e. of such a crime*, immanti facinoris, Cic. *loathsome for every kind of e*, omni [diritate atque] im. taeterrimus, Cic Vat. 3, 9. 2. scēlus, ĕris, *n.* (cf. Cic Verr. 5, 66, 170 "*facinus* est vinci civem Romanum; *scelus*, verberari; prope *parricidium*, necari") v. GUILT, WICKEDNESS 3. flāgitium (*of a lewd or unnatural kind*). v CRIME 4. expr. by *adj*, nĕfārius, nĕfandus, etc scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic R Am 13, 37; multa nefanda stupra, Sall. Cat. 15 v. HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS. (N.B.—Not enormitas, which denotes *departure from usual shape or size*)

**enormous:** 1. immānis, e (usu with the additional idea of *terror-striking*) *figures of e. size* (for human sacrifices), simulacra im. magnitudine, Caes. B. G 6, 16 *an e. den*, antrum im., Virg v. MONSTROUS. 2. ingens, ntis v. HUGE 3. ēnormis, e (*exceeding the usual standard, mis-shapen*) *e. statue*, e. proceritas, Suet *e.* (and so *unwieldy*) *broadswords*, e gladii, Tac Agr. 36. 4. mīrus, mīrĭficus, (with words denoting *magnitude* v WONDERFUL). *a serpent of e size*, serpens mira magnitudine, Liv 21, 22 5. immensus (strictly, *so great as to be beyond measurement*) v IMMENSE (For *enormous* in moral sense, v. HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS.) Phr. *to go to an e. expense*, extra modum sumptu prodire, Cic. (in R and A)

**enormously:** only used with adjj denoting *magnitude*, where it may usu be expr. by the superl degree *an e tall man*, *homo procerissimus (v. TALL); or by a suitable adjective *an e huge sword*, *gladius enormi magnitudine · *an e. long serpent*, *immensae proceritatis serpens v. ENORMOUS Phr *to differ e.*, immane quantum discrepare Hor. Od 1, 27, 6.

**enough:** I. As *subs*, *a sufficient amount* 1. sātis, shortened, sāt (very often with *part* gen) · *e and more than e*, satis superque, Hor. *eloquence e*, satis eloquentiae, Sall *time e*, satis temporis, Cic. *hold! e!* ohe jam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12. Less freq. sat *anything is e for me*, mihi quidvis sat est, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 153 *it was not e. for him to have seduced*, etc., non sat habuit illexe, etc, Cic. poet. N. D. 3, 27, *init.* 2. affātim (*fully e.*) v. PLENTY Phr. *to have e*, expr by suppĕto, 3 (with *dat.* of person) *the man who has e. to satisfy his needs*, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor Ep 1, 12, 4 cf Cic Tusc. 5, 38, *init.*: *to have money e.*, pecunia non egere, Cic. (v TO WANT) *but e.* (in terminating discourse), hactĕnus · *but if you please let this be e. for to-day*, sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, *fin.*: *e. then of this*, ergo haec (quoque) hactenus, Cic. Att. 5, 13 (this elliptical form is esp. suited for familiar correspondence or conversation); hactenus haec, Hor. (But we also find de hoc or his satis, Cic. Att. 6, 9): *not e.*, parum (both with *gen.* and absol.) *is it not e. that the old man is angry with us?* parumne est quod nobis succenset senex? Ter Phor. 3, 3, 13 Liv also foll. by *infin.*, Sall. Jug. 13 Plin. II. As *adv* sātis, less freq sāt (with verbs, adjj. and advv) Cic Hor. *Not e*, parum *there is no one who has not lived long e*, nemo parum diu vixit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109 Caes.

**enquire:** 1. quaero, quaesīvi and ii, ītum, 3 (*to seek information* · see also foll. art). *to e. for the road*, viam q, Cic.. v. TO ASK 2. percunctor or percontor, 1 (*to ask for information* interrogo often refers to the putting of questions *rhetorically* or *by counsel, cross-questioning*): *he (Deiotarus) was wont to e of me respecting the principles of our augury*, solebat ex me p. augurii nostri disciplinam, Cic Div 2, 36, 76 *to e. of a person how he sells anything*, p. ex aliquo quanti quid vendat, Cic 3. sciscĭtor, interrŏgo, 1. v. TO ASK.

**—— into:** 1. quaero, 3 (v preced. art.). esp. of *judicial enquiry*: *to e. into a person's death*, de alicujus morte q., Cic. R Am 41, 119 (where, as oft., it is used *impers*) Tet has a direct *accus.* after the verb, rem quaere, Ad 3, 4, 36. 2. inquīro, quīsīvi, ītum, 3 (foll. by in and acc., also de and *abl*, and less freq *acc* alone, esp of *enquiry prompted by curiosity or love of knowledge*) *to e into traditions too curiously*, nimis diligenter inq in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, Cic Leg. 1, 1, 4 *to e. carefully into a work*, diligenter de operis inq, Quint 3, 11, 21 *to e. into vices*, vitia inq, Hor. (In judicial sense, only of *enquiry in order to collect evidence* v. Lat. Dict s. v.). 3. anquīro, 3 (*to investigate on all sides* or *carefully* also, *to institute a judicial enquiry*) *to e. into and study anything*, (aliquid) an et [omni acie] contemplari, Cic de Or. 1, 33, 151 *to e. into a person's death*, de morte an., Tac. Liv 4. cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 (*to examine judicially, of special cases*) *after being into the case*, cognita causa, Caes. B G 1, 19 but with any subs besides causa, usu foll. by de *to e into the matter of the Campanian land*, de agro Campano c, Cic. Phil 5, 19, 53 also by super and *abl.*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 13. 5. indāgo, scrūtor, 1 v TO EXAMINE

**enquiring** (*adj*): i. e *prone to enquire* 1. percontātor or percunctātor, *f.* -trix (cf L. G. § 598) v. INQUISITIVE 2 expr by circuml., ad res investigandas aptus, prōnus; (veri) inquisitioni aptus, deditus v. TO ENQUIRE, INQUIRY

**enquiry:** I. *A question put.* 1. percontātio or percunctātio (esp. of *repeated enquiries for information*): *I could not, after all my e.s, find out anything about the matter*, nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, Caes B G. 5, 13 Cic 2. interrōgātio v QUESTION, CROSS-QUESTIONING 3. expr. by *pres. part* of verbs under TO ENQUIRE (cf. L. G. § 638, *Obs.* 2): *on the e. being made why he did so, he answered*, *quaerentibus quaerenti) respondit *on e it has seemed to me*, *(mihi) quaerenti visum est, etc · also by gerund v. TO ASK, ENQUIRE II. *A matter of investigation* 1. quaestio (esp., but not solely, of *judicial e.*) *a somewhat difficult e.*, subdifficilis q, Cic. (v. QUESTION) *to institute an e (judicial)*, q. habere (often with ref. to *torture*), Cic.. v INVESTIGATION 2. inquīsītio (esp. *scientific* or *curious e.*) *e. into and search after truth*, veri inq atque investigatio, Cic. Off 1, 4, 13. In judicial sense, inq is *a preliminary e. into a person's character and antecedents, not the trial itself* · *e. into the character of a candidate*, inq. candidati, Cic. Mur. 21, 44. 3. anquīsītio (judicial v. rare) Varr 4. cognitio (*special judicial e* under the emperors. cf. Suet. Cl. 15, "negantem *cognitionis* rem, sed ordinarii juris esse") *the senate demands an e.*, senatus c. postulat, Tac. A. 2, 28, *fin.*: *to institute an e.*, c habere, Suet 5. investigātio (*a tracking out, step by step*): v. INVESTIGATION

**enrage:** 1. irrĭto, 1 v. TO PROVOKE 2. exāspĕro, 1 esp. as *pass. reflect.* · *he became more enraged*, magis exasperabatur, Curt.. Liv. 3. expr by ira, with a verb; as, excitare iras, Virg (cf Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202); iram concitare, Ov. v. TO EXCITE, and comp. foll art 4. inflammo, 1 (esp. with animos, iram) v TO INFLAME.

**enraged** (*part.* and *adj*): irātus v ANGRY 2. fūrens, ntis (*unduly raging*) v TO RAGE *e. beyond bounds*, furibundus, Sall Cat. 31 3. expr by ira, with an *adj* or *part* · *either dreading his (Catiline's) presence or e at it*, sive praesentiam ejus timens sive ira commotus, Sall Cat 31 (Virg. has graviter commotus absol, Aen 1, 126) ira percitus, Pl Cas 3, 5, 8 (Cic. has animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, Mil. 23, 63). 4. incĭtātus *the state, e thereat, attempts to carry out its right by arms*, civitas ob eam rem incitata armis jus suum exsequi conatur, Caes B G 1, 4: *to pacify a people e. against the good*, populum inc. in bonos mitigare, Cic. de Or 1, 46, 202.

**enrapture:** căpio, 3. v. TO CHARM. Phr. *when some noble object completely ensnares* (or *engrosses*) *them*, quum aliqua honesta res (eos) totos ad se converterit et rapit, Cic Off 2, 10, *fin.* · *to be e.d at anything*, stŭpere, foll by in and *abl.*, or *abl.* alone *Albius is e.d with bronzes*, stupet Albius aere, Hor Sat. 1, 4, 28 *to be e.d with joy*, gaudio efferri, Cic v. TRANSPORTED (TO BE)

**enraptured** (*part adj*): 1. stŭpidus *some statue of Polycletus holds you e*, te stupidum detinet signum aliquod Polycleti, Cic Par. 5, 2, 37. 2. stŭpens, entis Hor Od 2, 13, 33. See also preced art, and TRANSPORTED

**enrich:** 1. lōcŭplēto, 1 *to e people with fortunes*, homines fortunis l, Cic *to e. a temple with paintings*, templum picturis l, Cic The comp collocupleto also occurs Ter.: Auct Her. 2. dito, 1 (somewhat rare) *the camp served to e the troops*, castra militem ditavere, Liv 21, 60, *fin.*: *to e. one's native tongue*, sermonem patrium d, Hor. A P 57 3. very often expr by dīvītiae, arum, with a verb, aliquem divitiis augere, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69; divitiis ornare, Nep. Them. 2; divitiis explere (*to satisfy with riches*). v. TO FILL 4. ŏpŭlento, 1 (rare): Hor. 5. beo, 1 (prop *to make happy*): *he will e Latium with opulent diction*, Latium beabit divite lingua, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 121. 6. ĭnauro, 1 (prop. *to cover with gold*) cf Hor. Ep 1, 12, 9 7. augeo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to increase*) *the arts (?) the earth with showers*, aer terram imbribus, Cic N. D 2, 39, 101 Phr *to e oneself, by fair means or foul*, recte, quocunque modo, rem facere, Hor.; divitias sibi parare v RICHES.

**enriched, to become:** dītesco, 3 (poet) Lucr Hor (In prose better divitiis se augere, collocupletare, etc v. TO ENRICH.)

**enrichment:** expr. by verb *with a view to the e of a subject* (rhetorically), rei collocupletandae causa, Auct. Her. v TO ENRICH.

**enroll:** 1. scribo, psi, ptum, 3: *to e. colonists*, colonos s. in Liv. esp. of *soldiers*, v TO ENLIST. Fig. *e. my friend in your following*, scribe tui gregis hunc, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, *fin* 2. ascrĭbo (ads.), 3 *e.d among the gods*, ascriptus deorum ordinibus, Hor. *to e. new colonists (in addition to those already sent out)*, novos colonos a, Liv. with *acc.* of place to which the colony is to be sent, colonos Venusiam a, Liv. 31, 49 *to be e.d as a citizen*, in civitatem (or civitati) ascribi, Cic. Arch. 4. 3. rĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (*to enter in a list*): *to be e.d among the accused*, in reos referri, Cic R Am. 10, 27. simly, in

deorum numerum refern, Suet. Caes 88. **4.** adscisco, scīvi, ītum, 3 · *on his return he was e.'d by Vespasian in the patrician order*, revertentem Vespasianus inter patricios adscivit, Tac A. 9 v TO ADMIT.

**enrolled, newly**: adscriptīcius Join novus et ads civis, Cic N. D. 3, 15, *fin.*

**ensample**: exemplar, exemplum v. PATTERN, EXAMPLE

**ensanguined** (*part adj*) **1.** sanguīneus (either *actually stained with blood*, or *blood-coloured*) v BLOODY, BLOOD-RED. **2.** cruentātus v GORY.

**ensconce oneself**: Phr. · *they stealthily e. themselves in the dark ribs* (*of the wooden horse*), corpora furtim includunt caeco lateri, Virg. Aen. 2, 19 *to e. oneself in one's library* (i. e *to give oneself wholly to books*), in bibliothecam se abdere, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 *the sly* (*puss*) *e.d herself in her safe hole*, dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 17 v. TO HIDE.

**enshrine**: **I.** Lit, *to place in a shrine* **1.** dēdīco, 1 (in this sense, with *acc.* of name of deity) *Juno has been e.d on the Aventine*, Juno in Aventino dedicata est, Liv 5, 52, *med* *Apollo e.d*, Apollinem dedicatum, Hor Od 1, 31, 1 Cic sometimes with aede expr, Ov F 6, 637 v TO DEDICATE **2.** consecro, 1 (rare in this sense) *an image e.d in a part of his house*, simulacrum in parte aedium consecratum, Suet. Gal. 4 *ad fin* v. TO CONSECRATE. Phr : *the same day saw thee* (*Juturna*) *e.d*, te lux eadem aede recepit, Ov. F. 1, 462 *the following day e.d thee* (*Concordia*) *in a snow-white temple*, candida te niveo posuit lux proxima templo, ib. 637 *on this day he was e.d*, hac die illi est datum templum, cf. ib. 4, 622 **II.** Fig, *to preserve as in a shrine* **1.** sacro, 1 · *the eloquence* (*of Cato*) *e.d in writings of every description*, eloquentia sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40, *med.* **2.** consecro, 1 *a mode of discussion e.d in the writings of Plato*, ratio disputandi Platonis [memoria et] literis consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11 Quint v TO IMMORTALIZE. Phr. *his image is perpetually e.d in my heart*, *exsistit intimo meo animo commissa imago ejus, comp Hor Od 4, 9, 11

**ensign**: **I.** *A banner* signum (mīlitāre), vexillum v. STANDARD. **II.** *The officer who bears the colours* signifer, āquilifer, ĕri. v. STANDARD-BEARER.

**enslave**: **1.** expr by servītus, ūtis, *f*, and a verb (civitatem) servituti subjicere (al addicere); civitati servitutem injungere, Caes. B G. 7, 77; servitutem imponere, Sall. Or *to carry off and e.*, (homines) in servitutem abstrahere, Caes B. G 7, 14; in servitutem abducere, Cic in Pis 34, *fin.*. *an e.d state*, civitas servitute oppressa, Cic. · *to prevent one's fellow-citizens from being e.d*, repellere servitutem a suis civibus, Cic. v. SLAVERY. **2.** sŭbĭgo, 3. v. TO SUBDUE. See also foll art.

**enslaved** (*part adj*): **1.** servus, a, um (more freq as *subs*) · *everything that is not e. they deem hostile*, omnia non serva hostilia ducunt, Sall. Ep. Mithr. *ad fin* : v. SLAVE. **2.** ēmancipātus (lit. *sold over to*): Fig. *a Roman e. to a woman*, Romanus e. feminae, Hor. Epod. 9, 12 *e. to no one*, nemini e., Cic. **3.** mancĭpātus (= preced.): *e. to debauchery and wine*, stupro et mero m , Apul **4.** addictus (*bound over*) · *e. to swear by no master*, nullius ad. jurare in verba magistri, Hor. **5.** ŏbēdiens, ntis (not necessarily in bad sense): Sall. Cat. *init.* **6.** dēdĭtus v. DEVOTED TO. Phr.: *to be e. to anything*, servire (with *dat.*): Cic.: v. SLAVE (TO BE).

**enslavemont**: expr. by servītus: v. preced. art.

**enslaver**: Fig.: dŏmĭna: v. MISTRESS.

**ensnare**: **1.** illăqueo, 1 *to e birds*, aves il., Prud Fig *gifts e hence captains*, munera saevos il duces, Hor Od 3, 16, 15 **2.** irrētio, 4 (lit *to catch in a net*) Fig. *to e a youth by vicious seductions*, adolescentulum corruptelarum illecebris ir., Cic Cat 1, 6, 13 v. TO ENTANGLE. **3.** expr by lăqueus (*a noose*), with a verb laqueo capere, Cic. Caec. 29, 83; laqueis irretītum tenere, Cic de Or 1, 10, 43 v SNARE **4.** illĭcio, lexi, ctum, 3 v TO ALLURE, DECOY

**ensphered**: *in sphaera (sphaeram) inclusus, illigatus.

**ensue**: sĕquor, insĕquor, 3 v TO FOLLOW.

**ensuing** (*adj*): sĕquens, insĕquens. postĕrus, proximus v. FOLLOWING

**ensure**: v. INSURE

**entablature**: quae pars supra capitula columnarum est, cf. Vitr 3, 5 (3), 13 (the several members of the entablature are there enumerated epistylium and corona given in Quich., etc, are the *architrave* and *cornice* respectively)

**entail** (*subs*): *feudum talliatum= "hereditas in quandam certitudinem limitata," Du C. s v.

**entail** (*v*): **I.** Lit, *to tie up property to a particular line of descent* *tallio, 1. ("Talliare in re feudali idem est quod ad quandam certitudinem ponere ; vel ad quoddam certum hereditamentum limitare," Du C. s. v.)

**II.** Fig, *to bring on as a consequence* **1.** dērīvo, 1 (prop. *to lead off a stream from a river*) *disaster thus e'd*, hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od 3, 6, 19 **2.** expr. by sum, with double *dat.* (L G § 297) *the greedy sea e.s destruction upon the mariner*, exitio est avidum mare nautis, Hor v. TO PROVE (intrans.). **3.** affĕro, infĕro, contrăho, etc · v. TO BRING ON. Phr.· (*a crime*) *that will e. suffering upon innocent posterity*, immeritis postmodo natis nocitura, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30 *passion has e'd destruction on lofty cities*, nae altis urbibus stetere causae, cur perirent funditus, ib. 1, 16, 18: (*from*) *a precedent that would e. ruin on posterity*, exemplo trahenti perniciem veniens in aevum, ib. 3, 5, 15.

**entangle**: **I.** Lit.: **1.** impĕdio, 4 (strictly, *by the feet*): *to e one's legs in any thing, crura* aliqua re im , Ov. Met. 12, 392 Pl **2.** irrētio, 4 (*as in a net*) *soul e.d with roots* (*forming a sort of net-work*), solum irretitum, Col 3, 11, *ad init* (more freq. fig v *infr*) **3.** implico, 1: v. TO INTWINE Esp in *p. part.*: *e.d in the meshes* (of Mars and Venus), implicĭti laqueis, Ov. A A 2, 580. **4.** illăqueo, 1. v. TO ENSNARE. **II.** Fig: Phr.. *to e. a person in his speech*, aliquem loquentem irretire, Cic Acad. 2, 29, 94; in sermone capere, Vulg. Matt. xxii. 15: *to get inextricably e.d*, in inexplicabiles laqueos incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 101; involvere se laqueis [insidiosae interrogationis], Plin. Ep 1, 5, 7.

**entanglement**: **1.** implĭcātio. *e. of affairs*, in rerum, Cic. **2.** error, ōris. *inextricable e. (of a maze)*, inextricabilis e., Virg **3.** lăqueus, or *pl.* laquei v. preced. art. *fin* , and SNARE.

**enter**: **A.** Intrans i. e. *to make an entrance* · **1.** introeo, ii, itum, 4, *irr.* (*to get within a place*, while intro is rather *to cross a threshold*, or *other barrier*, ingredior, *to go forward on the way in*) *to e by the triumphal gate*, porta triumphali introire, Cic. in Pis. 23, 55 *to e. into the city*, int. in urbem, Cic. (But introire is often used with a direct *acc.*) **2.** intro, 1: *to e by every crevice*, rimas per omnes intrare, Mart. *to e. by the door*, int. per ostium, Vulg Johann. x. 1. (But intro is much oftener used trans., and esp. of *forcible entrance*: v. ENTRANCE, I, 3) **3.** ineo, ii, itum, 4, *irr.* (very often fig. · v. TO ENTER UPON): v. TO GO INTO. **4.** pervĕnio, 4 v. TO REACH. **B.** Trans.. **I.** *To make entrance into*: **1.** intro, 1 (with direct *acc.*, or in and *acc*) *to e a kingdom*, regnum int Cic *before the soul e'd the body*, ante quam animus corpus intrasset, Cic *to e the Capitol*, int in Capitolium, Cic **2.** ingrĕdior, gressus, 3 (for syn, v I, 1) *did you dare attempt to e. that house? did you dare to cross that threshold?* tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud limen intrare? Cic Phil 2, 27, 68 See also TO ENTER UPON **3.** intŭeo, 4, *irr.* (both with in and *acc*, or *acc.* alone) *you write me word that Pomptinus has e'd the capital*, scribis Pomptinum in urbem introisse, Cic Att. 7, 7 *to e a person's house*, in domum alicujus int , Cic. *to e one's own house*, suam domum int., Cic Phil 2, 28 *init* **4.** ineo, 4, *irr* v TO ENTER ON. **5.** invĕhor, vectus, 3 (*to e on horseback, in a vehicle*): *the dictator e.s the city in triumph*, dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv 2, 31 *to e. the Capitol in a chariot*, Capitolium (al. in Capitolium) curru invehi, Cic. Rep. 6, 11. See also TO PENETRATE. **II.** Of time, *to commence* ingrĕdior, 3: v. TO ENTER ON. **III.** *To join, unite oneself to* Phr. *to e. the army*, (militandi causa) nomen edere, profiteri; sacramento dicere (v. TO ENLIST) *to e. a university*, *academiae civibus ascribi; inter juvenes academicos referri. v. STUDENT **IV.** *To make an entry of*: **1.** rĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, *irr.* *to e. in a memorandum book*, aliquid memoriae causā r in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19 *to e in the list of proscribed*, in proscriptos r., Cic R. Am. 10, 27. Esp of *business accounts*. *to e a claim in an account book*, ref. nomen in tabulas, in codicem (accepti et expensi) Cic. R Com. 1, 4 **2.** īĕro, 3, *irr.* *to e. to any one's debit account*, alicui expensum f., Cic Verr. 2, 1, 39. 100 (where the correl phrase is, acceptum referre, *to enter to one's credit*; lit. *as received*). **3.** indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to bring into* an account) *to e. in an account book*, in rationem ind., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, 106 *to e. as paid*, in rationibus datum ind., Cic Fam. 3, 10, *med* **V.** *To commence* legal proceedings Phr *to e. an action against any one*, lege agere cum aliquo, litem or actionem alicui intendere, v. ACTION, LAWSUIT.

**enter into**: **I.** *To engage in, contract* Phr *to e. into an alliance with any one*, societatem cum aliquo coire, facere, Cic (v. ALLIANCE) *to e. into a treaty*, foedus facere, ferire, etc. (v TO CONCLUDE, V.): *they e. into a treaty of alliance with Ambiorix*, Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, Caes B. G. 6, 2. **II.** *To comprehend fully*: căpio, percĭpio, tĕneo: v. TO COMPREHEND (II.). **III.** *To throw oneself heartily into* a plan, undertaking: Phr. · *to e. eagerly into the study of literature*, literas avide arripere Cic de Sen. 8, 26 . *to e. upon a war with the utmost eagerness and exertion*, animo et opibus in bellum incumbere, Caes. B. G. 7, 76 v. TO DEVOTE (III.)

—— **on, or upon**: **1.** Ineo, 4, *irr.* (esp. *to e. on an office*) *to e. upon a magistracy*, magistratum in., Cic.: *to e upon the consulate*, in. consulatum, Liv. The *pass.* occurs *on the day of his entering on office*, die initi magistratus, Liv. 21, 63, *med.*: *to e. on a plan*, consilium, rationem in., Cic.· v. PLAN. **2.** ingrĕdior, gressus, 3 : *to e. on a journey*, iter ing., Cic. de Sen. 10, 34 *to e. on a certain path of life*, viam aliquam vivendi ing., Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118. **3.** suscĭpio, incĭpio, 3 : v. TO UNDERTAKE. **4.** occĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 : *to e. on a magistracy*, magistratum oc., Liv. · 9, *fin.*: Tac. Phr.: *to e. upon public life*, ad rempublicam accedere, Cic. (cf. Sall. Cat. 3 "studio ad rem publicam latus sum").

**enterprise**: **I.** *A (bold) undertaking*: **1.** inceptum : v. UNDERTAKING. **2.** fācinus, ŏris, *n* (*a bold achievement*; usu. *of a bad kind*): *a great and notable e.*, magnum et memorabile f., Tac. Agr. 28 v. ACHIEVE-

MENT **3.** consilium (audax) v SCHEME. Phr. *an e. full of risk*, periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6 v TASK, WORK. **II.** *An enterprising disposition* alacer ac promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, *fin.* v EN TERPRISING; ALACRITY.

**enterprising** (*adj.*): **1.** promptus (*forward of action*) *all the most e*, promptissimus quisque, Tac A 3, *med. Jugurtha was e and ambitious of military distinction*, erat Jugurtha manu promptus et appetens gloriae militaris, Sall. Jug. 7 v. PROMPT **2.** strēnuus *L. Sextius, an e. young man, whose prospects lacked only patrician birth*, L. Sextius, s. adolescens, et cujus spei nihil praeter genus patricium deesset, Liv. 6, 34, *fin* v. VIGOROUS, ACTIVE. **3.** experiens, ntis (*trying everything*) usu with some other word Join promptissimus homo et experiens, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37 vir acer experiensque, Liv. 6, 34, *ad init.* **4.** audax (oftener in bad sense) v BOLD, DARING

**entertain**: **I.** *To receive as host*: **1.** expr by hospitium, with accipio, excipio, invito, etc *I shall e you with country hospitality*, te agresti hospitio accipiemus, Cic Att 2, 16, *fin to e. magnificently*, magnificentissimo h. accipere, Cic. (hospitio *excipere*, strictly of one who *takes in* a person needing hospitality, cf. Liv. 29, 11 qui vir optimus Romae esset, hospitio deam [peregrinam] exciperet cf. Tac. Ger. 21). *the whole household will come out to meet (me), will hospitably e me*, tota familia occurret; hospitio invitabit, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, *fin . to e. ambassadors publicly*, legatos in publicum hospitium adducere, Liv 5, 28, *med* **2.** of the above verbs, invito, accipio, excipio, are also used absol *they take them friends into the camp to e them*, suos in castra invitandi causa adducunt, Caes B. G. 1, 74, *med. to e a person magnificently*, aliquem magnifice accipere, Pl v. TO INVITE, TREAT. **II.** *To amuse* oblecto, dēlecto, 1 v. TO AMUSE, DIVERT. **III.** *To cherish in the mind*. habeo, 2 *to e. a wish, opinion*, voluntatem, opinionem habere, Cic. (v TO HOLD) sometimes with in animo: *to have upon the lips and to e. in the mind (a sentiment)*, in ore atque in animo h., Cic Fam 5, 16, *ad init* Phr · *to be led to e a hope*, in spem venire, adduci (v HOPE). *I strongly e the hope*, magna me spes tenet, Cic ; magnus mihi animus est, Tac. v. TO CHERISH (*fin*).

**entertainer**: **1.** hospes v HOST **2.** pārochus (strictly, *a purveyor*: q v.) Hor S 2, 8, 36 (faceté) **3.** convīvātor, Hor. S 2, 8, 74 Liv (Or expr. by verb. *who was your e.*, quis te hospitio accepit, hospitio invitavit? v. TO ENTERTAIN)

**entertaining**: festīvus, lūdicer, lēpidus: v AMUSING, DIVERTING

**entertainingly**: festīvē, jūcundē, lēpidē: v AMUSINGLY, PLEASANTLY

**entertainment**: **I.** *By a host* hospitium *rustic e.*, agreste h, Cic. v TO ENTERTAIN (*l*); HOSPITALITY **II.** *A feast*: convīvium, epulae. v. BANQUET, FEAST. **III.** *Amusement* oblectātio, dēlectātio, lūdus. v AMUSEMENT. **IV.** *A public amusement*. (?) mūnus, ĕris, *n* (a term applied to the *gladiatorial exhibitions*, Cic). v. SHOW.

**enthrall**: in servitutem redigo: v. TO ENSLAVE

**enthrone**: i. e. *to seat on the episcopal chair*: *inthrōnizo, incāthedro, 1. Med. L.: v. Du C. s. vv.

**enthroned**: **I.** Of *a bishop* · *incāthedrātus: v. Du C. s v. **II.** In gen. sense · *qui in solio consedit*; quasi in (regio) solio sedem habens v THRONE. Phr. *who is e in the heavens*, *qui ipsum coelum pro solio habet.

**enthronement**: *incāthedrātio (of a *bishop*): v. Du C. s. v.

**enthusiasm**: **I.** *Religious excitement*: furor · v. FRENZY, FANATICISM. Phr.. *to be filled with a kind of e*, quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, Cic Arch. 8, 18 v. INSPIRATION. (Cic. has ἐνθουσιασμός in Greek characters = afflatus, *poetic inspiration*, Q. Fr. 3, 4) **II.** *Any fervid feeling*. **1.** stūdium (*ardour, devotion*, q v often in pl) · *to be full of e for the discovery of truth*, ardere studio veri reperiendi, Cic. *with such e. on the part of all good men*, tanto s omnium bonorum, Cic *with extraordinary good will and e*, praestanti (in me) benevolentia et divino s., Cic. ad Quir 6, 15 *under the influence of a strong e. for philosophy*, admirabili quodam ad philosophiam s. concitatus, Cic Br. 89, 306 *such was the e felt about my safety*, haec erat studiorum in mea salute contentio, Cic Sext. 62, 130 **2.** fervor, ardor, incītātio v. ARDOUR. Phr *in a sudden fit of e.*, repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49 *to be received with considerable e. (of a singer)*, effusius excipi, Suet. Ner 22, *fin*, (*of an actor*), magno cum fremitu et clamore dicere, Cic Att 2, 19, 3; *without any e*, mortuo plausu, Cic. l c *no good poet without e.*, poeta bonus nemo sine inflammatione animorum, Cic de Or 2, 46, 194 *nor did the e. of the people flag*, neque elanguit cura hominum, Liv 23, 23, *fin.*

**enthusiast**: **I.** *A person under religious excitement*. homo enthēus v. foll. art **II.** *One ardently devoted to any pursuit*. Phr *an e about brasses*, (qui) stupet in aere, Hor S. 1, 4, 28 *an e. about coins*, *(homo) numismatibus conquirendis quasi furore quodam deditus.

**enthusiastic**: **I.** *Under religious excitement* **1.** enthēus, *f* enthēa (Gk ἔνθεος) *the e crowd (of worshippers of Cybele)*, enthea turba, Mart 11, 84, 4 Sen. (trag) **2.** fānāticus v. FANATICAL, FRENZIED **3.** attonītus epith of vates, Hor Od 3, 19, 14 **4.** furens, ntis Ov. Her 5, 121; cf Virg Aen 6, 102 **5.** expr by circuml, *(homo) divino quodam afflatu instinctus, cui in pectore sedet deus*, cf Virg Aen 6, 78 v INSPIRATION. **II.** *Of warm, eager temperament* · **1.** fervidus (*hot, impetuous*) used as epith characteristic of *youth*, Hor. A P. 115 Ov · v FIERY. **2.** stūdiōsus (*devoted to, fond of*, less strong than the Eng.) *an e. lover of the woodland and the chase*, (homo) s. nemorum, caedisque ferinae, Ov. Met 7, 765: *I am perfectly e about plate*, in argento plane s sum, Petr fr. *more e about recalling me than about retaining me*, studiosior restituendi mei quam retinendi, Cic Att 8, 3, 2: v. DEVOTED TO. **3.** before such words as *admiration, devotion*, etc. summus, maximus *e ad mirationem*, maxima, summa admiratio, Cic v. GREAT, EXTREME. Phr. *to be an e. admirer of*, stupere in aliqua re, summa animi intentione studere alicui rei (v. ENTHUSIAST). *e. joy*, exultans gestiensque laetitia, Cic Tusc. 4, 31, 66, effusio animi in laetitia, Cic. l. c.

**enthusiastically**: **1.** stūdiōsē v. EAGERLY. (The sense may be more adequately expr. by the *superl*: cf Suet Cal 54) **2.** effūsē (*giving full play to the feelings*) · Suet.. Plin. jun. v. ENTHUSIASM (*fin.*) Phr *e devoted to*, studiosissimus (with *gen*), Cic. *to pursue the study of Greek literature e.*, literas Graecas avide arripere, Cic. *to be e. received*, maximo plausu excipi, cf Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3 *I was e welcomed by all the good*, cum summo studio omnium bonorum exceptus sum, cf. Cic. ad Quir 8, 18.

**enthymeme**: enthȳmēma, ātis, *n*. Quint.

**entice**: **1.** allecto, 1 (*frequent* of allicio v TO ALLURE) *to e.* [keep on enticing] *oxen to drink by whistling*, boves sibilo al., ut bibant, Col.. Cic **2.** pellicio, exi, ectum, 3 (*to lead into mischief*): Ter.· Cic. **3.** illicio, 3 v. TO DECOY, ALLURE. **4.** inesco, 1: v. TO ENTRAP. **5.** ēlicio, cui, citum, 3 (*to tempt* or *draw out*) · v. TO DRAW OUT, ELICIT

**enticement**: **1.** allectātio (*continued act of enticing*), Quint **2.** illēcebrae, arum v ALLUREMENT. **3.** esca (lit *a bait for catching prey*) *pleasure the means of e. to vice*, voluptas, e malorum, Cic **4.** lēnōcinium, esp in pl v FASCINATION.

**enticer**: allector (rare) Col.. v TEMPTER

**enticing**: **1.** illēcebrōsus (*abounding in allurements*, esp *to what is bad*: rare) Pl Prud. **2.** blandus (*coaxing, winning*) *the e. allurements of pleasure*, illecebrae b. voluptatis, Cic Tusc 4, 3, 6 *with e (coaxing) arms*, b lacertis, Ov. Met. 2, 100 *e. toil (of breeding)*, b. labor, Virg. G 3, 127 Phr. *e. arts* or *charms*, blanditiae, arum; also blandimenta, orum *the e. influence of pleasure*, voluptatum blanditiae, Cic · *to approach any one with e arts*, per blandimenta aliquem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13 (v. FASCINATION) *to use e. arts*, blandiri, Cic. *how e is vice*, *quantae sunt vitiorum illecebrae, quanta blandimenta; quantum valent vitiorum lenocinia ad homines pelliciendos atque corrumpendos. v. preced art

**enticingly**: blandē (*persuasively, coaxingly*), Cic (Or expr by *pres. part.* of allicio, *to ask anything e*, *allicientis, blandientis modo aliquid rogare v. TO ENTICE)

**entire**: **I.** *Whole, undivided* **1** tōtus *to swallow cakes e*, totas obsorbere placentas, Hor.. v. WHOLE. **2.** integer, gra, grum (lit *intact*, hence, *not diminished, unimpaired*). *the lower part (of the piles) remained e.*, pars inferior i remanebat, Caes B G 7, 35 *not surviving e*, nec superstes i., Hor Od 2, 17, 7 **3.** sōlidus (*substantial, unbroken*) *they (serpents) swallow stags and bulls e.*, solidos hauriunt cervos taurosque, Plin. *the e. flesh of the bulls*, s. tauriorum viscera, Virg. Aen 6, 253 *an e hour*, s. hora, Juv Cic **4.** ūnīversus (*the whole together, in its entireness*) v. WHOLE. **5.** illībātus (*from which nothing has been taken, unimpaired*) · *to carry his glory (of Pompey) to the grave e*, gloriam (suam) illibatam deferre ad inferos, Vell. 2, 48, *med* Tac **6.** plēnus. v COMPLETE Phr.. (*to build vessels*) *of e. trees (one to each)*, ex singulis arboribus Liv (in Q) *the e. human race*, universitas generis humani, Cic N D 2, 65, 164. **II.** *Not gelded* · *an e. horse*, equus admissārius, Col. Pall.

**entirely**: **1.** omnīno v ALTOGETHER. **2.** expr. by tōtus, in agr. with *subs : a man e made of dishonesty and lies*, homo totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72 *e. absorbed in them (trifles)*, totus in illis, Hor S. 1, 9, 2 *e. devoted to us*, totus noster, Cic **3.** plānē v. QUITE **4.** pēnītus (*inwardly, thoroughly*) *to have lost a custom e.*, consuetudinem p. amissse, Cic Off. 2, 8, 27 v. TOTALLY, THOROUGHLY, COMPLETELY.

**entirety**: expr by tōtus, ūnīversus, sōlidus *to look at the matter in its e*, *rem universam contemplari · v. WHOLE, ENTIRE. (Not integritas *or* universitas in this sense. v WHOLE, *subs.*)

**entitle**: **I.** *To give a title* or *claim to* **1.** expr. by jus, jūris, *n.*, with a verb *to be e'd to do anything*, jus aliquid faciendi habere, Cic Fam 4, 7, *fin I am e'd to answer on behalf of one who is my junior*, pro hoc enim, qui minor est natu, meo jure respondeo, Cic. Am. 9, 32 *he is in a manner e.d to claim the advantage (of my studies)*, fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet, Cic Arch *init.* **2.** expr by dignus *he who obeys modestly seems e.d one day to command*, qui modeste paret, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Leg 3, 3, 5· *whilst he was thought e.d (to the privilege) in himself*, quum ipse per se dignus putaretur, Cic.

Arch. 4, 6 v TO DESERVE (6) Phr *I have avoided blame, but am not (therefore) ed to praise*, vitavi culpam, non meruı laudem, Hor. *he is ed to our best services*, huic quantum est situm in nobis opem ferre debemus, Cic Arch 1, 1. *to doubt whether a man is ed to the franchise*, de alicujus civitate dubitare, Cic Arch. 5, 10 *our intimacy entitles me to use this frankness*, *hac mihi pro nostra consuetudine licet uti libertate ‖. *To give a designation to* 1. inscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (*of the titles of works*). *the treatise ed Laelius*, liber qui inscribitur Laelius, Cic Off 2, 9, *init* The *perf.* is also used, (liber) qui est inscriptus Hortensius, Cic. Div 2, *init.* (But the *pres.* is preferable when the *current title* of a work is given cf Cic. Off 2, 24, *fin.* · Suet Caes 55) 2. appello, nōmĭno, 1 v. TO CALL, NAME.

**entitled to:** dignus (with *abl*) v preced. art (1).

**entity:** essentia; ens, entis, *n.*: v. Quint 8, 3, *33*

**entomb:** 1. condo, hūmo v. TO BURY. 2. pōno, pōsŭi, ītum, 3 *when the body is e'd*, corpore posito (posito), Lucr. 3, 884 Virg freq in *p. part.*, positus, Ulp Dig 34, 1, 18, *fin.* (esp in epitaphs)

**entombment:** sēpultūra v. BURIAL

**entomological:** *entomŏlŏgĭcus, as scient *t. t* Phr *an e work*, *libri de insectorum natura scripti v INSECT

**entomologist:** *entomŏlŏgĭcus, as scient *t. t* Phr *a learned e*, *homo insectorum naturae peritus

**entomology:** *entomŏlŏgĭa, as scient *t. t* v. preced artt

**entozoa:** *ejus generis animalcula quae intra corpora aliorum animantium versantur (quae *entozoa* dicuntur)

**entrails:** viscĕra, exta, ĭlia for *syn.* v. INTESTINES

**entrance** (*subs.*) · ‖. *The act of entering* · 1. ingressio *to be forbidden e. into the forum*, ab im. fori propulsari, Cic. Phil 5, 4, 9 the form ingressus also occurs, Caes 2. introĭtus, ūs (for *syn* v TO ENTER) *e by night into Smyrna*, nocturnus in Smyrnam, Cic Phil 11, 2, 5 *at his very first e*, primo statim in, Tac. 3 expr by verb *immediately on his e*, *ut primum introiit, intraverit *those who effected an e. there*, quo qui intraverant, Caes B. G, 7, 73 (*the dictator*) *makes his triumphal e. into the city*, triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv v. TO ENTER ‖. *The right of entering to the presence of a king, etc* · jus adeundi, Cic Fam 4, 7, *fin* · *these have constant right of e to the king*, *his patet semper aditus ad regem v ACCESS ‖‖. Concrete, *a place for entering* 1. introĭtus, ūs *all the e.s had been blocked up*, omnes in praeclusi erant, Caes. Cic. 2. āditus, ūs· v. APPROACH (II.) 3. os, ōris, *n.*. (*mouth*; of *a gulf, cavern, etc.*) *at the e. of the Euxine*, in ore Ponti [et angustiis], Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 129 (for which immediately after, ad introitum Ponti). Join: in ipso aditu, atque ore (portus), Cic. 4. ostium (like *preced.*): v. MOUTH. Phr: *just at the very e.*, in ipso limine (v THRESHOLD): *just at the narrowest part of the e. to the harbour*, qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B C. 1, 25, *med* *at the e. of the province*, in prima provincia, Cic. Fam. 3, 6.

**entrance-fee:** (*at school*) perh. Minerval, ālis, *n*: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 2, *fin* In wider sense perh. *honos aditialis (cf. epulae aditiales, Plin 29, 4. 14): v. FEE.

**entrance** (*v.*): ‖. *To put in a trance*: nearest word perh. consŏpio, 4: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92 "Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur." More precisely, *animi quasi excessum e corpore efficere (?). ‖. *To delight exceedingly*: căpio, răpio: v. TO ENRAPTURE, RAVISH.

**entrancing** (*adj.*): suāvissimus (?): v. DELIGHTFUL.

**entrap:** 1. inesco, 1 (*by a bait*): *to e. dumb animals by a bait*, muta animalia cibo in., Petr Fig: *to e. men*, in homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12. Liv. 2. căpio, 3 v. TO CATCH 3. expr by pēdĭca (*a foot-trap*), lăqueus (*a noose*), rēte (*a net*), with a verb (*caught fast in the vice*) *just as if e'd*, velut pedicâ capta, Liv 21, 36, *fin* · *to e. game*, laqueis captare feras, Virg v TRAP, NET. 4 irrĕtio, 4 (strictly, *in a net*) v TO ENSNARE

**entreat:** 1. obsecro, 1 (*earnestly to make appeal to*) *he e.s and adjures you by his old age*, te obs. obtestaturque per senectutem suam, Cic *I e. your protection*, obsecro vestram fidem, Pl v TO BESEECH 2. obtestor, 1 (still stronger than preced v *supp.*) · v. TO ADJURE, *fin.* 3. ōro, 1 (*to pray to*, as to a deity; *to implore*) v. TO IMPLORE. 4. precor, dēprĕcor, 1 v. TO PRAY. 5 pĕto, 3 v TO BEG. See also TO ASK.

**entreaty:** 1. prĕcem, e, *f.* (nom and gen. sing obsol; and more freq. in *pl* · *any prayer* or *earnest request*). *neither by e.s nor bribes to be led astray*, nec prece, nec pretio a recta via deduci, Auct Her. *he made use of the most urgent, most importunate e.s*, omnibus p. petere contendit, ut . . , Caes B G 5, 6 comp fatigare aliquem precibus, Liv 1, 11 v PRAYER 2. rōgātio, rōgātus (the latter only in *abl*) v REQUEST. 3. obsecrātio (*earnest appeal*). Join prece et obsecratione (humili) uti, Cic 4. obtestātio (like preced, but stronger) *to descend to the most humiliating e.s*, ad infimas ob procumbere, Tac A 1, 12, *init* Join in preces obtestationesque verti, Liv.

5. dēprĕcātio (*for forgiveness*) deprecatio ejus facti, Cic Part 37, 131 Phr. . *obtained by e.*, *to which no claim of right can be made*, prĕcārius, Liv. Fac *adv.*, precario, *by entreaty*, Tac.

**entrepot:** emporium (*a centre of traffic*): Liv.. Plin.

**entrust:** 1. crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*from a feeling of confidence* in this sense with *acc.* and *dat*) *to e everything to one man*, c omnia uni, Cic Man 23, 68 (*Quintilius*) *not on such terms e'd (to the care of the gods)*, non ita creditus, Hor Od. 1, 24, 11 Join committere atque credere (alquid alicui), Cic 2. concrēdo, 3 (strengthened from credo less freq) Join commendare et concredere, Cic 3 commendo, 1 (*formally to consign to a person's care*) · v. TO COMMEND 4. committo, mīsi, ssum, 3 (*to commit to a person's honour, whether with trust or without*) Join committere et credere (where the former denotes rather *the act*, the latter *the feeling* with which it is done); commendare et committere, Ter. 5. permitto, 3 (*to leave to the power of*. "commissus fidei, permissus potestati," Cic Font. 14, 30) *the conduct of the war is e'd to him*, summa ei belli administratio permittitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 36. 6. dēpōno, pōsŭi, ītum, 3 (strictly, *to put in a place of safety*, as *money*) · Fig. · *e your secret to safe ears*, quidquid habes tutis depone auribus, Hor Cic. . v. TO DEPOSIT.

**entrusted:** fīdūcĭārius (*given on trust*) Caes.: Liv.

**entry:** ‖. *The act of entering*: introĭtus, ūs v ENTRANCE ‖. *A passage for entering*. aula (?) v. COURT. See also ENTRANCE (III.), and PASSAGE. ‖‖. *That which is written down or registered*: Phr · *to make an e. of anything*, aliquid in tabulas referre, Cic (v TO ENTER, B., IV.). *to make (formal) e of the particulars of a transaction and conclude it*, nomina facere, negotium conficere, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59 (nomen is esp. used for *the e. of a debt*. v. DEBT) · *book-keeping by double-e.*, *rationes (accepti et expensi) per binos codices confectae (?).

**entwine:** 1. implĭco, āvi and ŭi, ātum and ĭtum, 1 (*to fold* one thing *in or upon* another): *as the clinging ivy creeping hither and thither e.s a tree*, ut tenax hedera huc et illuc arborem im errans, Cat · (*Caudia*) *with hair e.d with vipers*, implicata viperis crines, Hor · *to e. one's temples with a green bough*, tempora im frondenti ramo, Virg 2. implecto, xi, xum, 3 (*to twist together*): rare except in *p. part.*) (*the Eumenides*) *with snakes e.d in their hair*, implexae crinibus angues, Virg. Plin 3. circumplico, 1 (*to twine round*) *a monster e.d about with serpents*, circumplicata serpentibus bellua, Cic 4. rĕdimo, 4 (*to tie*, as *with a band, wreath, etc*) *with the temples e.d with bay*, redimitus tempora lauro, Tib. Ov v TO WREATHE 5 necto, xŭi, xum, 3 (*to fasten together*) *to e a garland* (i. e. *make one by e ing flowers together*), n coronam, Hor 6. innecto, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat* · *to e upon*) *to e one's arms about a person's neck*, im. brachia collo, Stat. Virg.. Ov.

**enumerate:** 1. ēnūmĕro, 1 *it would take too long to e the battles*, longum est e. proelia, Nep Cic 2 nūmĕro, dīnūmĕro, 1 v. TO COUNT Phr. *non is it needful to e. them (the kinds of vines)*, neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Virg. G. 2, 104 *they were e.d*, numerus (eorum) initus est, cf Caes B. G. 7, 76 *med*

**enumeration:** 1. ēnūmĕrātio, Cic 2. expr. by nūmĕrus *there can be no e of their names*, nec nomina quae sint est n, Virg G 2, 104 *to make an e*, numerum inire, Caes 3. rĕcensio (*as the result of a review or survey*) Suet 4. commemoratio v RECITAL

**enunciate:** ‖ *To predicate* enuntio, 1 *whatever is said (= every proposition)*, quidquid enuntiatur, Cic Acad. 2, 29, 95 v TO STATE, PREDICATE ‖. *To give utterance to sounds* exprimo, articulo · v. TO ARTICULATE.

**enunciation:** ‖. *The act of stating, predicating*; enuntiātio (*setting forth in any way*) Quint. ‖. *Of articulate sounds*. explānātio. v ARTICULATION. Phr *to bestow care on the correct e of every letter*,* curam adhibere ut proprie exprimatur unaquaeque litera

**envelope** (*v.*). 1. involvo, vi, ūtum, 3 *the fire e.s the whole mound in flames*, ignis totum i flammis nemus, Virg G 2, 308 *to be e.d in smoke*, involvi fumo, Ov v TO WRAP UP 2. circumfundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (with *acc.*) · *the most dense atmosphere e.s it (the earth)*, quam crassissimus c aer, Cic N. D 2, 6, 17. esp. poet, *the goddess e.d them with a mantle of mist*, nebulae (eos) circum dea fudit amictu, Virg Aen 1, 412: Sil. 3. āmicio, cui, ctum, 4 (as *with a mantle*): *thy fair shoulders e.d in cloud*, nube candentes humeros amictus, Hor. 4. condo, 3. v. TO HIDE. Phr. . *let Jove e. the heavens in cloud*, nube polum pater occupato, Hor. v TO COVER.

**envelope** (*subs*): involūcrum (*any wrapper or coating*) Cic. Plin.

**enveloping** (*adj*): circumfūsus (*shed around*) v. TO ENVELOPE (2).

**envenom:** i. e. *to render virulent*: perh exaspĕro, 1 v TO EXASPERATE. Chiefly used in *p part.*: v foll art.

**envenomed** (*part. adj.*) · chiefly used fig., *tinctured with malice, hatred, etc.*: Phr. . *e. spite*, malignitas ista multo tincta veneno, Sen. Vit beat. 18, 1 *the e. darts of calumny*, *detrectantium occultae insidiae: *the e. tongues of informers*, *delatorum odiosa illa ac pestifera indicia: *e. jealousy*, *invidiae stimuli (cf. Liv. 30, 14, *init.*: "non humili modo odio, sed amoris etiam *stimulis*": Tac. freq. uses stimuli of *bitter, exasperated feeling*).

**enviable:** 1. dignus cui invideas or invideatur: v. TO ENVY. (Hor. has *ger. part.* invidendus, Od. 2, 10, 7, but this should not be followed in prose: see L. G. § 234, *Obs* 2) 2. often beātus, fortūnātus, optātus, will be near enough · *O e. husbandmen*, O nimium fortunatos agricolas! Virg. G. 2, 458 *how e. is his lot who far from busi-*

*ness* . . ., beatus ille qui procul negotiis . . , Hor. Epod. 1, 1.

**envier:** (homo) invīdus *by your e s and detractors*, a tuis invidis et obtrectatoribus, Cic Fam 1, 4, *med*

**envious:** 1. invīdus *the e. man pines at (the sight of) his neighbour's wealth*, invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 57 Cic. v JEALOUS. 2. invidiōsus (usu. *pass*, *exposed to jealous ill-will*, Cic.)· Fig *e. antiquity*, 1 vetustas, Ov. 3. livīdus (*virulently, actively e*): *e. and slanderous*, l. et mordax, Hor. S. 1, 4, 93 . *e. oblivion*, l obliviones, Hor · Cic 4. līvens, ntis (= lividus) Mart Phr : *to be e of*, invidere, livere (with *dat.*) · v. TO ENVY.

**enviously:** Phr *to look e upon any thing*, alicui rei invidere, invidis oculis (Hor. has dente invido, Od 4, 3, 16) aliquid aspicere v. TO ENVY Sometimes invidus may do (L G. § 343) *he e. disparages him*, *invidus detractat laudes ejus · they e. look on*, *invidi spectant (v. ENVIOUS) comp. Hor. Od 3, 24, 32

**enviousness:** v ENVY

**environ** (*v*): circumdo, circumplector v TO SURROUND, ENCOMPASS.

**environment:** quae nobis circumstant; in quibus versamur: v CIRCUMSTANCES

**environs:** expr by circumjectus. *he set fire to all the buildings in the e. of the city*, omnia aedificia circumjecta urbi incendit, Liv 9, 28, *fin.*, or by circumjaceo *the e of the city are delightful*, *quae circumjacent urbi loca, sunt amoenissima v CIRCUMJACENT; SUBURBS.

**envoy:** lēgātus, ōrātor (*spokesman*), nuntius (*messenger*) v AMBASSADOR

**envy** (*subs*) 1. invīdia (including also *ill-will*, in wider sense v ODIUM) *no greater torment than e*, invidiā non majus tormentum, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 58 Cic 2. invidentia a term coined by Cic to expr the active sense exclusively " *invidia* tum est quum invideatur," Tusc. 3, 9, 20; " *invidentia* est aegritudo ex alterius rebus secundis," ib. § 21. 3. līvor (*virulent, active e.*): *e preys on the living*, pascitur in vivis l., Ov *spite and e*, malevolentia et l, Brut. in Cic Fam. 11, 10 (not in Cic. himself appy.) Phaedr. 4. mālignitas (*any ill-natured feeling*): *envenomed e.*, m. ista multo tincta veneno, Sen. v. SPITE 5. obtrectātio (strictly *the act of envious detraction* · also used by Cic for *envy* in general Tusc. 4, 8, 18) v. DETRACTION. 6. zēlōtȳpia (Gr. ζηλοτυπία) Cic. Tusc. l. c v. JEALOUSY. Phr.· *to be back-bitten by the tooth of e*, morderi dente invido, Hor *she gazes, and pines away from e. with gazing on men's prosperity*, videt, intabescitque videndo successus hominum, Ov. M 2, 780

**envy** (*v.*): 1. invideo, vīdi, sum, 2 (strictly, *to look with evil eye on*; hence, with *dat.*: to a *dat.* of person is added *abl* with *prep* or alone [in Tac.]) *vehemently to e one's superiors*, vehementer superioribus i, Cic.· *he em I rather e. you*, in hoc tibi paulum invideo, Cic. v. TO GRUDGE (N B.—The *pass.* must be expr. impersonally L. G. § 234, *Obs.* 2.) 2. līveo, 2 (for syn. v. ENVY, *subs.*: only with *dat.* of person; rare)· Tac · Mart Phr *to e any one a little*, subinvidere alicui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. See also JEALOUS (TO BE).

**enwrap:** involvo, 3 v. TO WRAP UP.

**enwreathed:** implicātus, innexus v. TO ENTWINE.

**epact:** epactae, arum, *f.* (Gr. ἐπακταί, *sc.* ἡμέραι) Isid.

**epaulet:** (?) hūmērāle, is. an article of military costume, *worn on the shoulder*, Paul. Dig 49, 16, 14. (Or expr by circuml., *ornamentum militare quod in humeris gestatur.*)

**ephemeral:** I. Lit.: *lasting one day*: diurnus (rare in this sense) *to fulfil their e. destiny* (of the "sparti" which sprang from the serpent's teeth), implesse aetatis fata diurna suae, Ov. Her 6, 36 Of expr by circuml., qui unum diem vivit, Cic II. Fig *short-lived*: 1. brēvis, e v BRIEF 2. cādūcus (*fading, perishable*): Cic. Ov v. TRANSIENT

**ephod:** superhūmērale, is, *n.*: Hier

**ephor:** ephōrus, Cic.

**ephoralty:** ephororum magistratus, dignitas· v. OFFICE

**epic:** 1. epicus *an e poet, poem*, poeta, poema e, Cic 2. hērōicus v. HEROIC Phr *e. poetry*, epos (*neut.*, and only in *nom* and *acc*), Hor S 1, 10, 43 Mart.· *a swan of e strain*, Maeonii carminis ales, Hor Od 1, 6, 2 *the subjects of e. poetry*, res gestae regumque ducumque et tristia bella, Hor. A.P 73

**epicene:** epicoenus, Donat.

**epicure:** Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor Ep. 1, 4, 16 See VOLUPTUARY.

**epicurean:** I. *Connected with Epicurus* Epicūrēus (both as *adj* and *subs*), Cic II. *Devoted to indulgence* · homo voluptārius v. VOLUPTUARY, SENSUALIST.

**epidemic:** I. *Adj*, epidēmus, Amm. 19, 4, *ad fin.* Phr *the disease became e*, late vis morbi evagata est, Liv. v. TO SPREAD. II. *Subs.*, lābes (lues) epidemia, Amm l. c see also PLAGUE, PESTILENCE.

**epidermis:** *summa cutis quae epidermis appellatur.

**epiglottis:** epiglossis, idis, *f.*: Plin

**epigram:** epigramma, ātis, *n* · Cic Mart

**epigrammatic:** epigrammāticus, Spart. Phr. *with e. point*, *acute et epigrammatis prope modo dictum

**epigrammatist:** 1. epigrammātista, *m*: Sid. 2. epigrammātārius, Vop.

**epilepsy:** 1. morbus cōmitiālis (so called from the occurrence of a fit of it serving to render the holding of comitia illegal) *to be seized with a fit of e*, c morbo corripi, Plin 32, 4, 14 Sen. (The disease was also called morbus sacer and morbus major, Cels.) 2. morbus cādūcus (*falling sickness*), Apul 3. epilepsia (Gr. ἐπιλημψία) Lampr Phr.. *to recover persons from a fit of e*, comitiales erigere, attollere, Plin 32, 4, 14.

**epileptic:** 1. cōmitiālis, e: *e maladies*, c. morbi, Plin v preced. art. 2. epilepticus· v. Forc. *s v*

**epilogue:** epilogus, Cic Quint.

**epiphany:** epiphania, Amm. Isid.

**episcopal:** episcopālis, e, Prud.

**episcopally:** episcopāliter, Aug.

**episcopate:** episcopātus, ūs, Tert.

**epistle:** 1. embōlium or -on (Gr. ἐμβόλιον) · Cic. Sext 54, 116 (Elsewhere, in Q. Fr. 3, 1, *ad fin*, Cic. writes the word as Gk.) 2. excursus, ūs. v. DIGRESSION. 3. *epistōdium (Gr ἐπεισόδιον), Kr. Phr.. *to introduce a charming e*, *munificam narrationem (fabulam) in libr um includere, cf Cic Q. F 1 c. *to embellish a work with e s*, *varietate fabularum inclusarum opus distinguere (cf. Liv. 9, 17· " varietatibus distinguendo opere, legentibus velut amoena deverticula quaerere"); *varietatem fabularum narrationi intexere, intertexere *that you would treat it as a kind of e. in your general narrative*, ut a continentibus tuis scriptis, secernas hanc quasi fabulam, Cic Fam. 5, 12, 3

**epistle:** epistŏla, litĕrae, arum: v LETTER

**epistolary:** expr. by epistola, literae *e correspondence*, epistolarum commercium v. CORRESPONDENCE (II.): *e. style*, *scribendi genus ad epistolas scribendas accommodatum. (Epistolicus occurred in Varr. in the title of a work, Gell. 14, 8; and epistolaris is found in Aug. [epistolare colloquium, ad Marcell. 5], but both are better avoided.)

**epitaph:** 1. titŭlus (sepulcri). Juv 6, 230. Aus. epitaph. 20 also titulus sepulcralis, Aus pref epitaph; or even titulus alone, ib. 10. 2. epităphium (strictly Gk.)· Aus. pref. epitaph. 3. ĕlŏgium (when the ep. is *of a sententious character*): Cic. Sen. 17, 61 4. carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic l c.

**epithalamium:** epithălămium, Cat. lem. Aus (carmen nuptiale, *any nuptial song*, Cat 61, 12).

**epithet:** epithĕton, i, *n* (Gk ἐπίθετον), Quint 8, 2, 10 (where appositum is given as the Latin equiv) Macr S 6, 5

**epitome:** 1. epĭtŏmē, ēs *or* epĭtŏma, ae, Cic 2. summārium, Sen Ep 39 " nunc *brevarium* dicitur; olim quum Latine loqueremur, *summarium* dicebatur." 3. brĕvĭārium, Suet Sen 1 c.

**epitomist:** *epĭtŏmātor, Forcell Gloss

**epitomize:** 1. epĭtŏmo, 1 (v rare), Trebell. 2. expr. by epitome (or -a) and a verb (*Diophanes*) *e.d the whole of Dionysius and comprised it in six books*, totum Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit, Col. 1, 1, *med.* simly, cogere in epitomen, Aus. See also TO ABRIDGE.

**epitrite:** epĭtrītus (pes), Gram

**epoch:** I. *A fixed date to reckon from*: *epŏcha, ae (Gr. ἐποχή) =" initium certum aliquod, unde anni numerantur," Forcell Gloss. *s. v* (N B— Epocha should be confined to the above strictly tech. sense) II. *A time or date*: tempus, tempŏra; sēcŭlum: v. AGE, PERIOD.

**epode:** epōdos, i, *m.* (also *f.*, Victor.), Aus.

**epopee:** epos, *n* : v. EPIC

**equability:** 1. aequābĭlĭtas: *e. of motion*, ae. motus, Cic. v. EVENNESS 2. *of temper*, aequus animus v. EQUANIMITY.

**equable:** aequābĭlis, aequālis, aequus v. EVEN, UNIFORM.

**equably:** aequābĭlĭter, aequālĭter v EVENLY, UNIFORMLY Join aequabiliter et constanter [se habere], Sall Cat. 2, *med*

**equal** (*adj*)· I. *Of the same dimensions* 1. aequus (often in sense of *even, impartial* q v) *an e. share*, ae. pars, Cic Verr 3, 19, 49. Ter 2 aequālis, e (*corresponding in any dimension or respect*· the proper word to expr *precise, mathematical equality*). *one part of a foot e. to the other*, pars pedis ae. alteri parti, Cic. *e. in every respect* (of the virtues), ae. et pares, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 83. Liv Oft. of *equality of age* (= Gr. ὁμῆλιξ), Ter.: Cic. v COEVAL. 3. pār, pāris (*corresponding to, matching*) *at an e. (corresponding) interval*, pari intervallo, Caes B G 1, 43· oftener of abstract qualities *of e. years and influence, but unequal birth*, pari aetate et gratia sed disparī genere, Caes. *e. in affection for each other*, pares in amore et aequales, Cic. Am. 9, 32. 4. compar, āris (*evenly matched*) *an e. match*, c. connubium, Liv. 1, 9, *med.* 5. pārĭlis, e (*near about equal* poet.). (*Philemon*) *of about e. age*, parili aetate, Ov. Lucr. *Nearly e*, suppar, ăris, Cic. II. *Adequate*. 1. cāpax. v CAPABLE. 2. pār, pāris *as yet I am not e. (to the task)*, adhuc pares non sumus, Cic Att 12, 15. Quint. 3. sufficiens, suffectūrus· *his strength not proving e. to the discharge of consular duties*, non sufficientibus ad consularia munera obeunda viribus, Liv. 2, 8 *who though e. to the place would decline it, or though unequal would aspire to it*, quinam locum suffecturi abnuerent, aut impares vellent, Tac. A. 1, 13. Phr.· *to be e. to the toil*, suppeditare labori, Pl.

**equal** (*subs.*): pār, pāris *he cannot brook an e*, nec quenquam ferre potest parem, Luc 1, 125 Vell.: oftener in *pl*, *men envy chiefly their e.s or inferiors*, invident homines maxime paribus et inferioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 209

**equal** (*v.*): 1 e. *to be equal to, come up to*: 1. aequo, 1 (with *acc.*): *(these books) have now pretty nearly e.'d the others in bulk*, jam illos fere aequarunt (*al.* illis se fere aeq.) Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: *an*

*arrow e.ing the winds* (*in speed*), sagitta aequans ventos, Virg. · Liv. (In Cic Brut. 36, 138, the *pass. reflect* is used in similar sense. "cum Graecorum gloria Latine dicendi copiam *aequatam*") **2.** ădaequo, 1 (with *acc.*; less freq. *dat.*) · *they e 'd the speed of ships of war*, longarum navium cursum adaequarunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8 · Cic (who also uses *acc.*) *that (the tower) might e the height of the walls*, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt B G. 8, 41 **3.** aequīpăro, 1 (with *acc.*, less freq. *dat.*). *to e. the city itself in importance (of the Piraeus)*, urbem dignitate aeq , Nep Them 6 · Liv Cic poet **4.** exaequo, 1 (= preced.: rare) Auct. Her. (v. *inf.* 5) Ov. **5.** assĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (*to come up to, overtake:* with *acc*) *I will imitate your kindness towards me, (though) I shall not e your deserts*, benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar, Cic Join assequi et exaequare, Auct Her 4, 20, 28

**equality:** **1.** aequum (*neut* of aequus chiefly after a *prep*, in adverbial phr) *to be on an e. with deity*, in aequo dis stare, Sen *to put a man on an e. with another* (*deem him equal*), aliquem alicui in aequo ponere, Liv 39, 50, *fin* (N B.—Not aequitas in this sense · v EVENNESS) **2.** aequālĭtas (*in degree, age, status*) *to put the vices on a perfect e.*, vitia in summa ae. ponere, Cic. Leg 1, 13, 38 *fraternal, political e.*, ae. fraterna, ae civium, Cic **3.** aequābĭlĭtas (*uniformity*) (*political*) *e. itself is unequal*, ipsa aeq est iniqua, Cic. Rep. 1, 27 **4** pārĭtas (v rare) Arn. Phr *the wise man lives on an e. with the gods*, sapiens cum dis ex pari vivit, Sen Ep 59, 14 *to put one man on an e. with another*, aliquem alicui adaequare, Cic ; aequare, Liv.

**equalization:** **1.** aequātĭo, Cic. **2.** exaequātĭo, Liv **3.** aequipărātio, Gell **4.** aequālĭtas (strictly not the act, but *the state*). *to ease the pressure of taxation by e. of burdens*, exactionem aequalitate munerum mollire, Tac Agr. 19. (Or expr by verb · *by the e. of danger*, aequato periculo, v. TO EQUALIZE.)

**equalize:** **1.** aequo, 1. *to e. the humbler citizens with the great*, tenuiores principibus ae , Cic Leg 3, 10, 24 *to e. a contest*, certamen ae , Liv **2.** exaequo, 1 · *to e. all claims by corruption*, omnia jura pretio ex., Cic Verr 2, 50, 123 *that the labour of commander and common soldier might be e.d*, uti multitudo exaequatus cum imperatore labor esset, Sall. **3.** expr by aequālis, par, with a verb *in order to e the tributes*, *ut tributa aequalia redderentur; quo magis ex aequo tributorum pensio fieret v. EQUAL, EQUALITY.

**equally:** **1.** aequē: *the brave man and the coward e covet power*, imperium bonus et ignavus ae. sibi exoptant, Sall.. *to love our friends e. with ourselves*, ae. amicos et nosmet ipsos diligere, Cic Usu. foll. by atque or ac (Cic.); less freq. by quam (Liv.); ut (Plin. jun.: "cui nihil aeque ut brevitas placet," 1, 20, *init.*): rarely by cum (Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 43. "novi aeque omnia tecum"). **2.** aequālĭter: *to distribute corn e*, frumentum ae. distribuere, Cic. **3.** ex aequo (not in Cic.). *e sharing in adversity*, adversarum rerum ex aequo socii, Tac. G. 36, *fin.*: Lucr. **4.** pārĭter (*alike, correspondingly*) · *we do not all e* (*alike*) *stand in need of it* (*affection*), ea non p. omnes egemus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30

**equanimity:** **1.** aequus ănĭmus: *to bear with e.*, aequo a. ferre, Nep.: *with greater e.*, aequiore a., Caes.: Cic.: Ter **2.** expr. by *adv.*: *to bear with e.*, placate, leniter, molliter ferre: v. CALMLY. (Not aequanimitas, which in Ter. is *good-will*, prol. Phor. 35.) Phr.: *to disturb a man's e.*, commovere, perturbare aliquem: v. TO DISCONCERT, DISCOMPOSE.

**equation:** aequātĭo v. EQUALIZATION

**equator:** aequinoctialis circulus, Varr. L. L 9 (8), 18, 25 (As strictly tech t, aequator may be used v Forcell *s v*)

**equatorial:** aequĭnoctiālis. v. preced art. and EQUINOCTIAL. (Sometimes *aequatorius may be necessary in strictly tech lang.)

**equerry:** ĕquĭso, Val Max 7, 3, 2, *fin.* (Just. calls *the equerry* in the same story, custos equi, 1, 10) v GROOM

**equestrian** (*adj.*) ĕquester, ŏtris (less freq. Liv ), trĭs, tre *the e order*, equester ordo, Cic. *e statues*, e statuae, Cic

**equestrian** (*subs*): ĕques, ĭtis, *c* v RIDER. Phr *a good e*, peritus equitandi, equi regendi (v TO RIDE) *the Numidians were good e s*, gentem Numidarum equis habilem esse, Liv 24, 48, *med*

**equiangular:** angulos aequales habens, Cart

**equidistant:** aequĭdistans, ntis *parallel circles, which in Latin we may call e*, circuli paralleli, quos aeq Latine possumus memorare, Capell . Front. Phr.: *these places are e. from Rome*, *haec loca pari intervallo ab Roma distant

**equilateral:** **1.** aequis lateribus *to describe an e on a given line*, data linea triangulum aequis l constituere, Quint (R and A ) **2.** aequilătĕrālis, e Censor **3.** aequilătĕrus Capell **4.** aequilātus, ĕris, Aus **5.** isopleuros (Gr. ἰσόπλευρος), Aus.

**equilibrium:** **I.** Lit *a state of equipoise* · **1.** expr by momentum *to be at e*, pari m. librarum esse, Col 3, 12, *med.*. *the stars maintain their e. by their very form and figure*, astra formā ipsā figurāque momenta sustentant, Cic. N D. 2, 46, 117 **2.** expr. by libro, 1 *by what weights the earth is kept in e.*, quibus librata ponderibus terra sustineatur, Cic. Tusc 5, 24, 69 cf Luc 5, 94 aere libratum vacuo quae sustinet orbem see also *supr* (1) **3.** aequilibrium (as scient t t ) cf. Sen. N. Q. 3, 25, 5 ad aequilibrium aquae descendant (*of bodies which float*) Phr.: *to lose its e* (*of the globe*), praeponderare, Sen N Q. 3, 10, 3 *so perfect is its e* (*of a colossus*), ea ratio libramenti est, Plin 34, 7, 18 **II.** Fig *a state in which motives, etc, are balanced*: use phr under (I), with quasi, velut *to preserve the e of the different orders*, *quo magis omnes in civitate ordines quasi paribus momentis librati contineantur . v *supr.*

**equinoctial:** aequĭnoctiālis, e: Varr. Sen Plin.

**equinox:** **1.** aequĭnoctium *the vernal, autumnal e*, ae. vernum, auctumnale, Plin · Cic. Caes. (who also has dies aequinocti. B. G. 4, 36) *the vernal e.* is also called aeq. primum, Col. 9, 14, *init.* **2.** aequinoctiāles horae (?): Plin. 2, 97, 99 Phr. *at the spring e.* (poet.), Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. G. 1, 208.

**equip:** **1.** armo, 1 (*to fit out with the apparatus of war*) · *things needful for e.ing ships*, ea quae usui sunt ad armandas naves, Caes Join. armare, instruere (multitudinem hominum), Cic Caec 12, 33: v TO ARM. **2.** orno, 1 (*to furnish, whether with arms or other implements*) *to e. a person with arms*, aliquem armis o., Virg *to e. a fleet*, classem o., Cic · Liv. **3.** exorno, 1 (like orno . but more freq. = *to adorn*, q. v.) · *he e.s his neighbours with arms*, vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. Cat. 36: *to e. a fleet*, classem ex , Just. **4.** instruo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to furnish out*): v. *supr.* (1). **5.** accingo, xi, ctum, 3 (strictly, *to gird*: esp. poet., and in *pass.*): *the youth e. themselves with torches*, facibus pubes accingitur, Virg.; *e.'d with swords*, gladiis accincti, Liv.: v. TO GIRD ON.

**equipage** · i. q. *carriage of state, with retinue, etc* . **1.** (?) vehiculum ac comites, cf Cic Mil 20, 54 See also RETINUE **2.** as gen term, appărātus, ūs (applicable to *any kind of display*) cf Cic Fam 7, 1, 1, *med* "apparatus speciatio sexcenti multi in Clytemnestra, etc"

**equipment:** **I.** As act expr by verb *for the e of a fleet*, ad classem ornandam, etc v. TO EQUIP. (N.B — No authority for ornatio, instructio in this sense) **II.** Concrete, *that with which a thing is equipped* · **1.** arma, orum · v. ARMS, IMPLEMENTS **2.** armāmenta, orum (esp *the furniture of ships*) v. TACKLING **3** instrūmentum (most gen. term *that which is required to fit out a person or thing for any purpose*) *every kind of military e*, omne militare i., Caes B G. 6, 30 *hunting e*, i. venatorium, Plin Ep 3, 19, 3. **4.** armātūra (only *of troops*): v. ARMOUR. (Armatus, ūs, only in *abl.* case Liv )

**equipped, well** (*part. adj.*): ornātus *ships perfectly e. every way*, naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes

**equipoise:** **I.** *That which serves as a balance-weight* · par momentum v. EQUILIBRIUM (*init.*) (Or perh libramentum, which was used of *weights swung in any way* cf Liv 38, 5 ; of aequipondium, cf Vitr. 10, 8, 3?8, 4 ) **II.** *The state of being evenly balanced* v EQUILIBRIUM

**equitable:** aequus · v JUST, IMPARTIAL

**equitably:** aequē, justē v JUSTLY, FAIRLY.

**equity:** aequĭtas (for the legal sense, comp Ulp. Dig 11, 7, 14 § 13), aequum (*neut.* of aequus), Justitia v JUSTICE, IMPARTIALITY.

**equivalent:** **1.** tantusdem (*precisely e*) *an e. weight* (*of silver*), tantundem pondus, Dig.. (*words*) *which are precisely e in meaning*, quae idem significant ac tantundem valent, Quint **2.** păr, pāris *a Latin word e. to a Greek one*, verbum Latinum par Graeco [et quod idem valeat], Cic Fin 2, 4, 13 v EQUAL. **3.** aequipollens, ntis (rare, and only in phil sense) *an e. proposition*, aeq propositio, Apul. **4.** very often expr by valeo, 2 (esp. of *money value*, with *acc*) *one gold coin to be e to ten of silver*, dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv 38, 11, *ad fin* · *this* [*word*] *is e. to that*, hoc idem valet quod . . . , Quint. 10, 1, 13 Cic. (v *supr.* 2). Phr. *I take our word* voluptas *to be exactly e to the Greek* ἡδονή, idem esse dico voluptatem quod Graece ἡδονήν, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13 *to be more exactly e.*, magis idem declarare, Cic. l. c. *he does what is e. to . . .*, idem facit (quod), cf. Hor. A. P 467.

**equivalent** (*subs.*) · tantundem pondus (*a precise e. in weight*), Pomp. Dig. 19, 5, *fin.*: more usu. expr by valeo. *to give an e.*, quod idem valeat, dare v. preced. art. (4).

**equivocal:** i e *of dubious interpretation* · ambiguus v AMBIGUOUS Phr.: *to give an e. answer*, nihil certi respondere (R. and A ).

**equivocally:** ambiguē: v. AMBIGUOUSLY.

**equivocate:** tergiversor, 1 (*to shuffle, evade the question*): *why do we e., Epicurus, and not confess . . .*, quid tergiversamur, Epicure, nec fatemur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 14 · *to be silent, to dissemble, to e.*, tacere, dissimulare, t, Cic.

**equivocation:** **1.** tergiversātio, Auct. B. Afr. 8, *fin.* (cf. Cic. Mil. 20, *fin.*): or expr. by verb, v. preced. art. **2.** ambāges, um, *f.* (*enigmatical speaking*): Cic.

**era:** aera, ae, *f.*, laid (Usu. better expr. by tempus; or by a phr. · *from the e. of the building of Rome*, a tempore urbis conditae, ab urbe condita: v. TIME, DATE.)

**eradicate:** Fig., *to root out, extirpate:* **1.** ēvello, i, vulsum, 3: *to e. from the mind so strong and deeply-*

*seated a belief*, e ex animo tantam opinionem, tam pernitus insitam, Cic Clu 1, 4 *utterly to e vices*, mala radicitus e., Lucr 3, 311 **2.** exstirpo, 1 Join exstirpare et funditus tollere (vita), Cic Fat 5, 11. **3.** tollo, 3 v. TO ABOLISH, and *supr.* **4.** ērādo, si, sum, 3 (lit *to scrape out*): *to e. the very principles of vicious desire*, elementa pravae cupidinis e., Hor. Sen **5.** ēvello, 3 (rare in this sense) *to e old prejudices* (lit *to pluck out old grandmothers*), veteres avias de pulmone revellere, Pers 5, 92 (Not eradico in this sense. v Lat Dict s v)

**eradication:** expr. by verb v preced art

**erase:** **1.** ērādo, si, sum, 3 (*to scratch out*). *to e. any one's name from the senatorian roll*, aliquem senatorio albo e, Tac. Ann. 4, 42, *fin* **2.** dēleo, 2 v TO BLOT OUT **3.** indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to obliterate by drawing the flat end of the stylus across*) v. TO CANCEL. **4.** oblīno, lēvi, lītum, 3 (rare in this sense) Gell (*Extinguere* quae scripserat, in Verr 2, 70, 172, is not *to erase* [R. and A.], but *to destroy documents altogether*) See also foll. art

**erasure:** lītūra· *the e. of a single name*, unius nominis l, Cic. Phr *to make e s (here and there) in a will, and alter it*, testamentum interlinere, Cic Clu 44, 125· *there were e s*, *multa erant interlita.

**ere:** prius quam v BEFORE

**erect** (*adj*)**:** **1.** ērectus *an e gait*, e incessus, Tac. Join (homines) humo excitati, celsi et erecti, Cic N D. 2, 56, 140 **2.** rectus *while old-age is but begun and still e*, dum prima et r. senectus, Juv 3, 26 v. UPRIGHT Phr. *to cause to stand e.*, ērīgo, rexi, ctum, 3 (*natura*) *formed man only e*, solum hominem erexit, Cic (v TO RAISE) *my hair stood e*, comae steterunt, Virg. *hair e. and bristling*, horrida caesaries, Ov.

**erect** (*v*). **I.** *To raise aloft*: ērīgo, tollo v TO RAISE **II.** *To build* **1** excito, 1 (*to a height*) *to e. a tomb of stone*, sepulcrum e lapide ex, Cic Leg 2, 27, 68 *to e. towers*, turres ex, Caes **2.** exstruo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to raise a pile*): *to e. a tomb*, sepulcrum ex, Cic. l. c: v. TO BUILD UP. **3.** stātuo, i, ūtum, 3 (*to set up*)· *to e. an imperishable memorial of enmity*, aeternum inimicitiarum monumentum s., Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: v TO SET UP. **4.** constituo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to place*: hence generally with a reference to *the site* of the erection) *e. thou four altars by the temples*, quatuor aras ad delubra constitue, Virg G 4, 541. *he e'd a temple at the foot of the Palatium*, templum in radicibus Palati constituit, Just. also absol, esp. poet. *she e.s a cenotaph*, inane sepulcrum constituit, Ov. Met. 5, 569 **5.** pōno, pōsui, ītum, 3 (esp. of *monuments, statues*)· *to e. a trophy*, tropaeum p., Nep. Dat. 8, *med.*: *to e. a statue to any one*, alicui statuam p., Cic also *of bronze things* (poet): *to e. temples*, templa p., Virg. Aen. 6, 19. **6.** ēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to rear to a great height*): Virg. v. TO REAR. **7.** exigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to complete*)· *I have e'd a monument more enduring than brass*, exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor.

**erection:** **I.** *The act of setting up, building*: exstructio, aedificātio· v. BUILDING. (More freq. expr. by verb: *by the e. of the trophy, the Corcyraeans claimed the victory*, *tropaeo posito [statuto] Corcyraei sibi victoriam vindicabant. v. TO ERECT) **II.** *The structure*· aedificium, moles (of what is vast, bulky, only): v. BUILDING.

**erectly:** expr by *adj.*: *to walk e*, *erectum (erecto corpore) incedere, ingredi. v. L. G. § 343.

**erectness:** erectus status, incessus: v. ERECT.

**ere-long:** mox, cito: v. SOON.

**ere-while:** quondam: Virg.: v. FORMERLY, SOME-TIME.

**eremite:** ēremīta v HERMIT.

**ermine:** *herminia (charter of 1241, acc. to Q); *mustela erminea, Linn perh. mus Ponticus, Plin 8, 37, 55

**erotic:** **1.** āmātōrius v. AMATORY. **2.** ērōticus (Gr ἐρωτικός) Gell.

**err:** **I.** Lit, *to leave the right path* erro, āberro, 1 v TO WANDER, GO ASTRAY. **II.** *To make a mistake* **1.** erro, 1 *to e greatly*, longe e., Ter; procul e, Sall; vehementer e, Cic magnopere [a vero] longeque e, Lucr **2.** pecco, 1 (more freq. of *moral error*) esp. with *neut adj*, *Empedocles e s in many other points*, Empedocles multa alia p., Cic. N. D. 1, 12, *init to e in a similar way*, eadem fere p, Cic l c *fin* **3.** lābor, psus, 3 (*to slip off the right track* usu with some defining words) *to e very seriously*, magnopere a vera ratione l, Lucr. 1, 638 *to e, to be ignorant, to be deceived*, l [errare], nescire, decipi, Cic Off 1, 6, 18· *to e. through ignorance*, per imprudentiam l, Caes. Phr *if I e not*, ni fallor, Cic v MISTAKEN, TO BE **III.** In moral sense **1.** pecco, 1 often *impers., we ought to be on our guard against erring in that way*, cavendum est ne quid in eo genere peccetur, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26 v TO SIN. **2.** dēlinquo, līqui, ctum, 3 (*to do aught amiss*) Cic Liv. v. TO OFFEND

**errand:** mandātum, mandāta (*pl.*). v COMMISSION (III.). Phr. *birds that do the e s of Jove*, aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.

**errand-boy:** nuntius, tābellārius (*letter-carrier*)· v MESSENGER

**errant:** errābundus, errans, vāgus v WANDERING

**erratic:** **I.** Lit, *given to wander* errāticus, Cic Ov. **II.** Fig, *irregular, vagarious* (of persons) vagus atque inconstans; parum stabilis, immodicus v. INCONSTANT.

**erring** (*adj*)**:** i. e *sinful*· peccātor, peccātrix (L. G. § 598) v. SINNER.

**erroneous:** falsus. v. FALSE Phr *all these opinions are about equally e. with...*, quae sunt iisdem in erratis fere, quibus. ., Cic. N. D. 1, 12, *fin the opinion of his pupil is no less e.*, cujus discipuli non minus magno in errore sententia est, Cic l. c. § 37 *to be led into e beliefs*, in errorem rapi, Cic. v ERROR. (N.B.—*An e. opinion* is falsa opinio [Cic], not opinionis error [R. and A]· cf Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26.)

**erroneously:** falso, perpĕram, mālĕ v. WRONGLY

**erroneousness:** expr. by *adj. to prove the e. of an opinion*, opinionem falsam esse monstrare, evincere v ERRONEOUS, FALSE. Sometimes error, errores (cf. L. G. § 591) may do *to show the e of the system of Ptolemy*, *Ptolemaei errores arguere· v. ERROR.

**error:** | *A mistake:* **1.** error (either *a course of error*, or *any particular erroneous opinion*) *to lead the inexperienced into e.*, imperitos inducere in errorem, Cic *to refute* or *remove an e*, e. tollere, Cic. Rep 1, 24 *I shall be thankful to be delivered by you from an e*, me libente mihi eripies hunc e., Cic Att. 10, 4, 1, *fin.* **2.** errātum (*a particular instance of error*) *an e. of the artisan (putting a false inscription to a statue)*, e. fabrile, Cic Att. 6, 1, 14 *to labour under the same e s*, iisdem in e. esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, *fin* **3.** peccātum (*a breach of some direct law*): v. BLUNDER, and *infr.* III **4.** very often expr. by erro, pecco, 1, esp. with *neut adj.*: *to be guilty of very many e s*, permulta errare, magnopere errare, etc v. TO ERR. **II.** *Of the press, etc*· *erratum typographicum, operarum (cf. *supr.* 1); *error operarum, Blomf.; mendum typographicum, Wyttenb (in Kr) Phr. *to correct e s of the press*, librum ab operarum erroribus purgare, Wyttenb (in Kr.): *the book is full of typographical e.s*, *plurima insunt libro vitia typographica; plurima typographorum incuria neglecta sunt *a clerical e.*, *scripturae mendum; mendum scribendi incuria admissum **III.** *Moral* **1.** peccātum v SIN, OFFENCE, FAULT **2.** errātum *I will not say for no fault, but not even for an e*, ob nullum non dicam vitium, sed e Cic Clu 48, 133 (In this sense error is rare, and poet. v. L. Dict s v). **3.** expr by pecco, with *neut pron* · v. *supr.* (1, 4)

**erst:** quondam, olim v FORMERLY

**erubescence:** rubor v. BLUSH (*subs*).

**eruct, eructation:** v BELCH, etc

**erudite:** doctus, ērūditus v LEARNED.

**eruditely:** doctē v LEARNEDLY.

**erudition:** doctrina (with some qualifying word)· *he was considered to be a man of very extensive e*, multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur, Suet Gr 10

**eruption:** **I.** *Of a volcano:* **1** ēruptio (ignium) *an e. of Mt. Etna* e. Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. N. D 2, 38, *init* **2.** conflāgrātio [*e. g.* Vesevi montis], Suet Tit 8, *med* **3.** incendium [*e g.* Vesevi]. Glerig pref Plin Ep 6, 16. Phr. *before the e. of Mt Vesuvius altered the face of the neighbourhood*, antequam Vesuvius mons ardescens faciem loci verteret, Tac. A 4, 67· *during an e. of Mt Vesuvius*, flagrante Vesevo, Suet Plin.; erumpentibus ignibus ex vertice Vesevi, cf Cic. Verr 4, 48, 106 **II** (*of the skin* ēruptio· in this sense usu. *pl. e.s on the bodies of children*, eruptiones in corpore infantium, Plin **2.** pustula, pūsula v. PIMPLE **3.** scabies, ēi (*any rough cutaneous disease*) v MANGE, ITCH Phr *to cure e.s on the head*, erumpentia in capite curare, Plin N H 20, 9, 40

**eruptive:** (morbus) qui eruptiones s pustulas in corpore efficit v pieced. art. (II)

**erysipelas:** **1.** ērȳsīpēlas, ātis, *n.*. Cels **2.** sācer ignis Cels

**escalade:** expr. by scālae, arum, and a verb *to make preparations for an e.*, scalas admovere, Caes. *to advance to the e.*, murum scalis aggredi, Sall; positis scalis muros ascendere, Caes. *to take by e.*, [oppidum] scalis capere, Liv v. SCALING-LADDER.

**escapade:** *(aliquid) temere ac licenter factum (?).

**escape** (*v.*)**:** **A.** Trans. **I.** *To avoid, get out of the reach of:* **1.** ef fūgio, fūgi, 3 *to e death*, mortem e, Caes. *these (evils) are e.d by death*, haec morte effugiuntur, Cic **2.** subterfūgio, 3 (*unobserved, in a quiet way*). *to e. punishment or calamity*, poenam aut calamitatem s., Cic. Caec. 34, 100. *to e a danger*, periculum s., Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2 (*those colonies*) *had e.d the tempest of the Punic war*, tempestatem Punici belli subterfugissent, Liv. 31, 10.

**3.** ēlābor, psus, 3 (*to slip off* or *out* usu. foll. by ex and *abl.*, in Tac. by *acc*). *to e. so many serious accusations*, ex tot tantisque criminibus e., Cic. *to e. the fury of the flames*, vim ignium e., Tac. A 4, 64 **4.** ēvādo, si, sum, 3 (*to get off from* foll both by ex with *abl.*, and poet. by *acc*): *to e. the enemy's hands*, ev. e manibus hostium, Liv. 21, 49, *med*: Cic. *to e any one's hands*, alicujus manus e, Virg

**5.** fūgio, 3 (rare in this sense) *to e. conviction*, judicium f., Hor S 1, 4, 100 Phr. · *to e. shipwreck by swimming*, enatare, Hor. *to e. the tomb* (poet.), vitare Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 7· *to e destruction by fire*, [cunctis circum flagrantibus] inviolatum manere, Tac. A. 4, 64 **II.** *inf.* clause as subject *about Dionysius, the thought of writing to you e.d me*, de Dionysio fugit me ad te scribere, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 3

**2.** praeterĭit, praeterĭerunt, 4 *irr.* (with *acc*) usu with clause as subject:

*it does not e. you notice how difficult it is*, non te pr. quam sit difficile, Cic also with *neut. adj* as subj *can anything e. Parmeno*, an quicquam Parmenonem praetereat? Ter. **3.** fallit, ĕfellit, 3 (implying *some antecedent probability that the thing should have passed unnoticed* with *acc* : only with a clause for subject) *nor did it e. Caesar that.* , neque Caesarem fefellit, quin .., Caes also with *acc* and *inf* Cic **4** lāteo, 2 (usu with *non case* for subject) *nor did Juno's orders e. the eye of her brother*, nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg Ov (Me latet, non me latet, *impers*, are without authority from the best of Latinity Nizol s v.) **B.** Intrans **I.** *To get away* **1.** effŭgio, 3 (both foll. by *prep* and *abl.*, and absol) *to e. from battle*, e praelio cf., Cic · *he prevents the fishes from e'ing*, pisces ne effugiant, cavet, Pl Cic **2.** ēlābor, 3 (for syn v *supr* A., I) *souls that have e'd from their bodily tenements*, animi e corporibus elapsi, Cic *having e'd the weapons of the Achaeans*, telis elapsus Achivum, Virg **3.** ēvādo, 3 v *supr* (A., I, 1) **II.** As fluids. *to obtain exit* **1.** ēmāno, 1 Lucr (*of the vital breath*), 3, 582. Join exprimi et emanare, Gell 19, 5, *med.* **2.** ēluctor, 1 (*to squeeze itself out, escape with difficulty*) *all the water will e*, omnis eluctabitur aqua, Virg G 2, 244.

**escape** (*subs.*) **1.** effŭgium *to cut off any one's e*, e praecludere cuni, Luci *there was no e in the event of defeat either by sea or land*, neque terra neque mari e dabatur victis, Auct. B. Alex *to prevent e*, ĭ intercludere, Cic. (v. TO INTERCEPT) *e. from death*, e. mortis, Cic Also oft, *a way of e*, esp in *pl.*: *he shut up every way of e. from the house*, effugia villae clausit, Tac. A. 16, 15. **2.** fŭga (esp. poet.) *neither for the great nor the little is there any e. from death*, neque ulla est aut magno aut parvo leti f, Hor. *if there were no other honourable way of e. (from the disgrace)*, si alia honoris f. non esset, Liv. 3, 67, *ad init.* **3.** ŭberrātio (v. rare) *I have no other e from my vexations*, aliam ab a molestiis nullam habemus, Cic. Fam 15, 18 Phr.: *to cut off the e. of the enemy*, hostes fugientes excipere (i. e. *to occupy such a position as to stop them in flight*) cf. Caes. B G. 6, 35 "multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt" *whither to flee for e (from death)*, qua fugiret ad salutem, Nep. Dion, 9, *med.*: v. PRELSERVATION, SAFETY

**escarpment:** *praeruptus locus, munimenti pars exterior (?).

**escheat** (v) I *e to revert to the state* or *to a feudal proprietor*: **1.** expr. by cădūcus *when a person's estate e'd to the crown*, cum bona alicujus ut caduca a fisco vindicarentur, Marc Dig. 28, 4, 3: *the wife's portion does not e. to the state*, dos data non fit caduca, Papin. Dig. 23, 2, 28. **2.** expr. by fiscus (*the imperial treasury*: v *supr.* I), with a verb ad fiscum cogi, deferri, devolvi, Paul. Dig 49, 14, 45. **3.** rĕvertor, sus, 3: *in all these cases the fief es to the lord of the manor*, his omnibus casibus feudum ad dominum revertitur, Lib. Feud. 1, 5, *med.*: *rightfully to e.*, jure ad dominum r., ib. *fin.* Join: feudum amittitur et ad dominum revertitur, ib. tit. 7, *fin.*

**escheat** (*subs.*) · hereditas cădūca (the adj. caducus was applied to all property which, like that of intestate persons, went to the state): Dig (v. preced art. I). Phr.. *to suffer e*, caducum fieri, a fisco vindicari, etc.; reverti: v. preced. art.

**eschew:** vīto, fŭgio: v. TO AVOID.

**escort** (*subs.*): **1.** praesĭdium (*for protection*): v. GUARD. **2.** cŏmĭtātus, ūs (*any attendant train*): v. RETINUE. See also CONVOY.

**escort** (v.): **1.** dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to attend by way of doing honour*): *when a great number of highly respectable citizens e'd me from my home*, quum magna multitudo optimorum civium me domo deduceret, Cic. Fam 10, 12, *med* Liv. **2.** cŏmĭtor, 1 v. TO ACCOMPANY. More fully, praesidii causa comitari v. GUARD **3.** prōsĕquor, cūtus, 3 (*to attend to a distance*) *to e. a person into the country*, rus aliquem p., Pl *to e. a person* (*some distance*) *on his way*, aliquem proficiscentem p., Cic Att 6, 3, 3 v TO ATTEND Phr *two legions e'd the baggage*, duae legiones impedimentis [munire] praesidio erant, Caes B G 2, 19

**esculent:** escŭlentus v. EDIBLE.

**escutcheon:** insignia, scūtum (v Du C s vv.) v ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

**esoteric:** actŏāmătĭcus (Gr ἀκροαματικος) *that some of the works (of Aristotle) were called exoteric, others e*, ut alii libri exoterici, alii acroamatici dicerentur, Gell. 20, 5, *med* or perh *ĕsŏtĕrĭcus (quem dicunt) but the word is without class authority

**espalier:** *arbor palis alligata in dusque solis expansa

**especial:** praecipuus *an e. affection*, p. amor, Cic. v. PRINCIPAL, PARTICULAR. Phr *in an e. manner*, prae ceteris, praesertim, etc (v ESPECIALLY) *his e. [or first] care has always been the navy*, navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic Att 10, 8, *ad med* v CHIEF

**especially:** **1.** praecĭpuē (with single words) v PRINCIPALLY, PARTICULARLY **2** praesertim (with quasi-parenthetical clauses) *it is not so much the reputation for wisdom, e when it is without foundation*, non tam ista sapientiae fama, pr falsa, Cic Am 4, 15 *e in the present state of morality*, pr. ut nunc sunt mores, Ter Ph 1, 2, 5 cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 30 "praesertim homines tantulae statuae" **3** imprimis. usu. with an *adj* (v. PARTICULARLY) also with a clause *many circumstances urged him.* ., e. *that*..., multae res eum hortabantur; imp quod..., Caes. B G. 1, 33. (Imprimis may be foll by tum, deinde, autem praesertim denotes positive precedence.) **4.** maxĭmē (*most of all* · hence often used with et, que, tum) · *we die me a line, and e, of Pompey is leaving Italy, what.* , scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, quid.., Cic Att 7, 12, *med.* esp in phr quum (tum) . tum maxime,=*not only but more e*. cf. Cic de Or 2, 23, 96 "tum exercitationibus tum scribendo maxime" **5.** adeo (enclit see L G § 614, 3) Virg **6.** prae ceteris, prae aliis *he was e. distinguished as an aged man*, in senectute prae ceteris floruisse, Cic Am. 1, 4.

**espionage:** expl by dēlātōres (*informers*): *thus a system of e was called into existence*, sic delatores diciebantur, Tac A 4, 30: *he would not countenance e.*, *nihil [publicae rei] per delatores egit *the odious system of e*, delatores genus hominum publico exitio repertum, Tac. l c.

**esplanade:** (?) ambŭlācrum, spătium. v. PROMENADE.

**espousals:** sponsālia, ium · v. BETROTHAL.

**espouse:** spondeo. dūco, nūbo, mihi jungo. v TO BETROTH, MARRY. (For fig. sense, v. TO EMBRACE, IV)

**espy:** conspicor, 1 v. TO DISCERN, SEE.

**esquire:** *armiger, ĕri (usu. in mscl. M.L.) scūtĭger or scūtĭfer, ĕri v Du C s. vv.

**essay** (v.): cōnor, tento, 1. v. TO ATTEMPT.

**essay** (*subs.*): **I.** *An attempt*: experimentum, tentāmentum; tīrōcinium (*first e.*): v TRIAL, ATTEMPT. Phr · *his first e. in the art of war*, prima rudimenta castrorum, Tac. Agr. 5· Liv. **II.** *A treatise*: libellus, tractātus v TREATISE.

**essayist:** scriptor.

**essence:** **I.** Phil. *t. t.: formal existence, substance*: **1.** essentia (Gr. οὐσία· of doubtful authority in the time of Quint., but necessary as *t. t.*) Mac.: Apul. M L **2.** substantia v SUBSTANCE **II.** In gen. sense, *inherent or essential quality* **1.** vis, vim, vi, f *the very e of friendship*, omnis v amicitiae, Cic. Am 4, 15. Join vis et natura, Cic Or. 31, 112 **2.** nātūra (*natural constitution* or *quality*) v NATURE. Phr *the very e. of freedom and virtue*, libertas mera, veraque virtus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8 (*a woman*) *the very e of good taste*, tota merum sal, Luci 4, 1158 *that is the e of friendship*, ea demum vera est amicitia, Sall. *the very e of virtue is honour*, in una honestate omne bonum consistit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42 (v. TO CONSIST)

**III.** *Essential oil, perfume* *essentia (as *t. t.*), liquor tenuissimus (?subtilissimus), flos succi (Kr.). See also PERFUME.

**essential:** **I.** In phil. sense; *relating to being* · *essentiālis, e Forcell in Gloss. **II.** *Belonging to the real nature of a thing, indispensable* Phr. *confidence is e to friendship*, *sine hāc amicitia consistere non potest; *immme in amicitia fide supersedendum est (v. TO DISPENSE WITH) *the e. point in a controversy*, cardo litis, Quint 12, 8, 2 see also MAIN (*adj.*). NECESSARY, INDISPENSABLE **III.** In chemistry *essentiālis (as *t. t.*).

**essentially:** perh. ĭpse ipsa *or* reapse v. REALLY Phr. *knowledge differs e. from opinion*, *ipsa natura ac vi distat ab opinione scientia v. IN SENCE (II).

**establish:** **I.** *To make firm settle firmly* **1.** stabilio, 4 *to e marriages on a firm footing*, matrimonia firmiter s., Cic *to e peace* pacem s., Sall **2.** confirmo, 1 *to e peace and friendship with neighbouring states*, pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus c, Caes.. *to e one's health*, valetudinem c., Cic. v TO STRENGTHEN. **II.** *To set on foot, institute* · **1.** institŭo, 3, ūtum, 3 *to e a trade*, mercaturam i., Cic v TO INSTITUTE **2.** constituo, 3 (*to appoint and settle*) *decemviral power being e'd in all the cities*, decemvirale potestate in omnibus urbibus constituta, Nep. Lys 2 v TO SET UP, APPOINT. **3.** statŭo, 3 (like preced) (*Numa*) *e'd all the departments of religion most properly*, omnes partes religionis sanctissime statuit, Cic Rep. 2, 14· v. TO FIX, SETTLE. **III.** *To prove by argument or evidence* vinco, vīci, victum 3 *if I show that (it was not done) by Habitus, I e. the fact it was done by Oppianicus*, si docuero non ab Habito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64: v TO PROVE. **IV.** As milit. *t. t., to gain possession of a post*: cāpio, pŏtior: v. TO TAKE; GAIN POSSESSION OF.

**established** (*part. adj.*). Phr.· *the e. church*, *religiones lege constitutae (statutae); ea ecclesiae ratio quae publice constituta est; ecclesia publica: *an e. custom*, norma, praesceptum (v. RULE, PRECEDENT, CUSTOM) *it is an e. fact*, constat (inter omnes), Cic. (v. AGREED, TO BE).

**establishment:** **I.** As *act*: **1.** confirmātio (*the act of making firm or securing*) *the e. of perpetual freedom*, e. perpetuae libertatis, Cic Fam. 12, 8. **2.** constitūtio (*appointment, arrangement*) *the e. of religious matters*, c. religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23. **3.** expr. by verb *for the e. of liberty*, *confirmandae, constituendae libertatis causa. v. TO ESTABLISH. **II.** *That which is established*: as, (i.) *religious*. *religiones legibus constitutae: v. ESTABLISHED: (ii.) *domestic*: fămilia (*body of slaves or servants*): *to keep up a moderate e.*, mediocri f. uti, Nep. Att. 13, *med.* Phr.. *still he kept up a first-rate e.*, neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit, omnibusque optimis rebus usus est, Nep. l c. *the frugality of his domestic e.*, instrumenti ejus et supellectilis parsimonia, Suet. Aug. 73: see also HOUSEHOLD.

**estate:** **I.** *State* · stātus, ūs: v

STATE, CONDITION. Phr. *to attain to man's e.*, adolescere, v. TO GROW UP

**II.** *Landed property:* **1.** praedium (strictly applicable only to *e.s in Italy or provinces enjoying the* jus Italicum, other landed properties being called possessiones, Habicht § 473; also in gen. sense) *an e in the country*, rusticum pr, Nep. Att 14 *though he (Cæsar) had e.s and pleasure-grounds in various places*, quum compluribus locis praedia hortosque haberet, Nep. Cic **2.** fundus (*any landed property, small or large*): *to visit one's e.*, f. suum obire, Cic *neither house nor e*, non domus non f., Hor. **3.** ager, gri v. FARM, LAND **4.** possessio (*a holding of any kind, whether of freehold property or otherwise*) *he promises the soldiers land from his own e.s*, militibus agros ex suis p pollicetur, Caes. B. C. I, 17 *e.s in Epirus and the capital*, Epiroticae et urbanae p, Nep Att 14. Phr. *an e. at Tusculum*, Tusculanum (*sc* praedium), Cic *to stay at your e. in Epirus*, ut apud te in Epiro sim, Cic. Att. 3, 7, *init.* **III.** *An order or class:* Phr. · *the three e.s of the realm*, *civitatis (respublicae) ordines terni v ORDER.

**esteem:** **I.** *To consider, judge of*: aestimo, pūto, etc. v. TO THINK, CONSIDER (IV.) **II** *To entertain esteem for*: **1.** dīlīgo, lexi, ctum, 3 (*to love on grounds of respect and appreciation*). *to respect and e any one*, aliquem observare et d, Cic v. TO LOVE. **2.** observo, 1 (*to treat with respect*) · v. TO RESPECT. **3** magni, pluris, maximi or plurimi, fācio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to e. highly, more highly, very highly indeed*) *I have learnt to e you more and more highly every day*, te quotidie pluris feci, Cic. Fam 3, 4, *med* so with quanti, tanti *how highly I e Pompey*, quanti facio Pompeium, Cic Simly with aestimo v. TO VALUE

**esteem** (*subs*) existīmātio (usu objectively, *the consideration in which a person is held*) v. REPUTATION, CHARACTER (III.). Very often expr by aestimo, fācio *worthy of the highest e*, *maximi, plurimi aestimandus, quem plurimi facere oporteat *you have my highest e.*, *te plurimi facio ut debeo v. preced. art. *fin.* (Dignātio appears to be used in similar sense in late authors. cf. Suet Vesp 4: "Africam integerrime, nec sine magna dignatione [*not without gaining great credit and e. thereby*] administravit.")

**estimable:** laudātus, Cic v. PRAISEWORTHY. (But usu bonus, optimus will be precise enough · v EXCELLENT.) Phr. *he is a truly e man*, *dignus est quem diligas et carum habeas; *ejusmodi vir est quem vel plurimi aestimare deceat v. TO ESTEEM.

**estimate** (*subs.*) **I.** *Of money or dimension* aestimātio (*valuation, assessment*): *the entire power of making an e of a person's property*, potestas omnis ae. habendae summaeque faciendae, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 131 *to deliver an e. (of expense contemplated)*, ae. tradere, Vitr. 10, *pref.* *if the e. is exceeded by not more than 25 per cent.*, si non amplius quam quarta ad ae. est adjicienda, Vitr. l. c. Phr.. *when the outlay corresponds to the e.*, quum ad dictum impensa respondet, Vitr. l. c. *to be careful in drawing out e.s*, diligenter modum expensarum explicare; caute summaque diligentia [antequam instituantur] operum facere quantu quisque faciendus esset, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, *init.* *to disappoint any one's e. of you (by misconduct)*, alicujus j fallere, Auct B Alex. 15. **2.** aestimātio *to form a lower e. of oneself than is formed by others*, infra aliorum aestimationes se metiri, Vell. 2, 127, *fin.* Phr : *to form an e. of any one*, judicare de aliquo, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10.

**estimate** (*v.*) **1.** aestīmo, 1 *to e the damages or penalty*, litem ae, Cic Liv Nep *one half the size of Britain, as is e'd*, dimidio minor ut aestimatu quam Britannia, Caes. B G 5, 13. **2.** censeo, 2 v TO ASSESS. See also TO CALCULATE, COMPUTE

**estimation:** existīmātio, ōpinio v REPUTATION. OPINION

**estop:** exclūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to debar from legal proceeding*) Cic de Or 1, 37, 168

**estrange:** ālieno, ābalieno, āvōco, 1 v. TO ALIENATE.

**estrangement:** **1.** ālienātio v. ALIENATION. **2.** discīdium *e.s of friends*, discidia amicorum, Cic. (N.B Dissidia, *disagreements*, are the cause of discidia, *ruptures*) **3.** animus ālienatus [et offensus], Cic. Att 1, 17, 2. Phr. *to cause such an e*, tantam voluntatis commutationem afferre, Cic. l. c § 1. See also OFFENCE

**estuary:** aestuārium, Caes Tac.

**etch:** perh. corrōdo (acido adhibito) · v. TO EAT AWAY

**eternal:** **1.** aeternus (strictly, *without beginning or end of time*) · *nothing that hath had an origin can be e*, [nihil] quod ortum sit ae esse potest, Cic. N D 1, 8, 20· *blessed and e. (of God)*, beatus et ae., Cic. Also in laxer sense, *without end* (rhetorically) *to set before any one e. suffering*, ae. aerumnam alicui proponere, Cic. in Sen. 14, 34 *the e. city*, ae. urbs, Tib. **2.** sempiternus (*lasting for ever, never coming to an end*). *to deny that any thing is e*, negare quidquam esse ae, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29 v EVERLASTING. **3.** perpētuus v PERPETUAL

**eternally:** in aeternum, perpĕtuo, semper v EVER (FOR).

**eternity:** **1.** aeternitas *an e [a parte ante] which no period of time measured*, ae quam nulla temporum circumscriptio metiebatur, Cic N D. 1, 9, 21 *through all e* (of God), in omni ae, Cic. In laxer sense of that which is *to last for ever e and immortality*, ae et immortalitas, Cic in Pis. 3, 7 **2.** expr. by aeternus, sempiternus (of that *which does not come to an end*) *to enjoy an e of existence*, s aevo frui, Cic. v. ETERNAL, IMMORTAL. Phr. *for all e*, in aeternum, Liv ; in omne aevum, Hor v. EVER (1 OR).

**eternize:** aeterno, 1 · Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5. (Or by circuml. aeternitatem [gloriae, famae] dare; alicujus rei famam aeternam or sempiternam reddere v. preced. art.)

**etesian winds:** ētēsiae, arum, *m.* · Caes. Cic.

**ether:** aether, ĕris (poet -os), *acc.* aethĕra, *m. (the upper regions of the sky)* · Cic. · Virg Hor.

**ethereal:** aethĕreus, aethĕrius Cic. Virg. Hor.

**ethic, ethical:** **1.** ēthicus (Gr. ἠθικός) for which Cic uses the phr de moribus, de Fat 1, init. Gell. **2.** mōrālis, e suggested by Cic as an equivalent to Gk ἠθικός, de Fat l. c Quint. 6, 2, 8. Phr. *an e. treatise*, liber de officiis scriptus v MORAL

**ethics:** **1.** ēthicē, ēs, *f*, Quint. (pars illa moralis quae dicitur Ethice, 12, 2, 15) for which Lact. has ēthica, ae, and Gell ēthica res (not in Cic. cf. de Fat. *init.*) · *a short treatise on e*, compendium ethices, Whitby. **2.** *philosophia mōrālis v. preced. art. Phr.. *the study of morals we designate e.*, eam partem philosophiae, quia ad mores pertinet, "de moribus" appellare solemus, Cic l. c (cf. the title De officiis, i. e. *concerning moral duties*) · *every e. question has two aspects*, omnis de officio quaestio duplex est, Cic. Off 1, 3, *init.* (but officium represents chiefly the practical view of ethics).

**etiquette:** mos, ūsus, ūs v CUSTOM, USAGE. More precisely perh *morum elegantia (R. and A.). Phr *somewhat ignorant of e.*, simplicior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63; *altogether so*, *(plane) rusticus atque incomptus (v. INELEGANT AWKWARD). See also IMPROPRIETY

**etymological:** ētymŏlŏgĭcus Gell 1, 18

**etymologist:** *etymologus (Gr. ἐτυμολογος, Varr); etymologiae or etymologicarum rationum peritus v. ETYMOLOGY.

**etymology:** **I.** *The science* **1.** ētymŏlŏgia Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32 elsewhere (Top 8, 35) he writes the word as Gr, giving as its equivalent, notatio ("nos autem genus hoc *notationem* appellamus quia sunt verba rerum notae") **2.** ētymŏlŏgĭcē, ēs, *f*, Varr L.L. 7, 1, 4 (who, however, writes the word as Gk. lib 5, *init*, and uses etymologia, Lib 7, *fin*). **3.** explicātio verborum, Cic. Acad 1 c **4.** disciplina verborum originis, Varr L L 7, § 109. **II.** *The derivation of a particular word.* **1.** ētymŏlŏgĭca ratio *to explain a word by a false e.*, vocabulum resolvere ratione et falsa, Gell 1, 18. **2.** ōrigo, ĭnis, *f. books concerning the e.s of words*, libri de verborum originibus, Varr. lib 7, *fin* cf 5, 7 Phr. *looking at the mere e of the word* (pomoerium), verbi vim solam intuentes, Liv. 1, 44 cf Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 "totum igitur id quod quaerimus . verbi vis ipsa declarat"

**eucharist:** euchāristia (Gr. εὐχαριστία), Cypr. v. LORD'S SUPPER.

**eucharistic:** eucharistĭcus Tert.

**eulogist:** **1.** laudātor *the e. of by-gone boyhood days*, i temporis acti se puero, Hor Cic **2.** cantor (*one who sings the praises of* · late in this sense): Cic Tusc. 3, 20, 45. **3.** pānēgyrista (v. rare) Sid.

**eulogize:** laudo, collaudo, 1 · v. TO PRAISE

**eulogy:** **1.** laus, dis, *f*. v PRAISE. **2.** laudātio (*act of praise, a set eulogy*) *what laurel could I compare with the e pronounced by you*, quam lauream cum tua l conferrem, Cic *a funeral e.*, funebris l, Cic. **3.** pānēgyricus v PANEGYRIC

**eunuch:** **1.** eunūchus (esp. in official sense) Cic. Juv **2.** spādo, ōnis usu term of contempt cf. Liv 9, 17, *ad fin* , Hor. Epod 9, 13.

**euphemism:** *euphēmismus (Gr εὐφημισμός) as thet. *t. t* (Quint. has derivatio in similar sense, 3, 7, 25.)

**euphemistic:** Phr *an e. expression*, *vox per euphemismum (qui dicitur) usurpata

**euphemistically:** *per euphemismum; voce de industria in meliorem partem detorta

**euphonious:** bene sonans, cf. Quint. 1, 5, 4

**euphoniously:** bĕnĕ (with verbs signifying *sound*) Quint Phr. *that his sentences might end e*, *ut periodi bene ac numerose (*rhythmically*) caderent

**euphony:** euphōnia, Donat · pure Lat vōcālĭtas, Quint. 1, 5, 4. Phr.. *for the sake of e*, *quo jucundior sonus (literatum) sit; quo jucundius (melius) ad aures sonus perveniat

**euphorbia:** euphorbia *or* -um Plin

**euphuism:** *putida quaedam dictionis affectatio quem euphuismum appellant.

**evacuate:** **I.** *To leave unoccupied* văcŭefăcio, 3 . v. TO VACATE. **II.** *To void by the natural passages* ēgĕro, ssi, stum, 3 *to e urine*, urinam e., Plin v. TO VOID See also BOWELS **III.** *To withdraw troops from* **1.** dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (with praesidium) *that Aryos and the other towns should be e'd*, ut ab Argis ceterisque oppidis praesidia deducerentur, Liv 34, 35, *med.*. simly, deducere de oppido praesidium, Cic Att. 7, 14. **2.** excēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (of troops or people in general, *to depart* from with *abl.* alone or gov by ex or ab-ol) *when we saw the Samnite garrison was purposing to e (the place) the following night*, quum praesidium Samnitium excessurum proxima nocte esset, Liv. 9, 16, *med.* · v. TO QUIT **3.** ēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 (like preced): *to e. a city with one*

*change of raiment*, e uibe cum singulis vestimentis, Liv 21, 12

**evacuation:** I. *Of the bowels* ēgestio, Suet ; alvi purgātio, exīnānītio v. BOWELS Phr *the e s*, faeces, ium, f Med *t. t.* II. *Of a fortified town or a territory* · expr by dēdūco *he demands the e of the town*, *jubet praesidium de oppido deduci, excedere v. TO EVACUATE.

**evade:** 1. subterfŭgio, fūgi, 3 (*to shuffle out of*) *to e. military service*, militiam s Cic. 2. ēlūdo 3 v. TO ELUDE Phr *to e. the point* (*in discussion*), tergiversor, 1 Cic (v. TO EQUIVOCATE) *he e.d the question*, alio respon-ionem suam derivavit, Cic Verr 2, 1, 53, 139 · *to e. a law*, legem circumvenire, Matc. Dig. *to e. observation*, fallĕre (with *acc*) v. TO ESCAPE (II)

**evanescent:** ēvānĭdus *e. joy*, e gaudium, Sen v. TRANSIENT

**evangelical:** ēvangĕlĭcus. Prud . Tert.

**evangelically:** *ēvangĕlĭcē. or by circuml, *to preach e* *secundum evangelii (sanctas) doctrinas

**evangelist:** ēvangĕlista. Prud

**evangelization:** expr. by evangelizo v foll art

**evangelize:** ēvangĕlĭzo, 1 Hier

**evaporate:** I. Trans. 1. ēvāpōro, 1 Join diffluri atque evaporari, Gell 19, 5 (Vaporo is *to heat*; yet vaporatio occurs in sense of *evaporation*, Gell l c) 2. discūtio, ssi, ssum, 3 · *the dew is e.d by the sun*, ros discutitur a sole, Plin Ep. 6, 16, 5 v. TO DISPERSE. 3. exhālo, 1 v. TO EXHALE. II. Intrans expr by pass. of verbs under (I) *it is the lightest part of it which e s*, in ea levissimum est quod evaporatur, Gell. l c · v *supr*. Phr.. *to e. from water*, ex aqua exprimi atque emanare, Gell l c.

**evaporation:** 1. ēvāpōrātio Sen.: Gell. 2. vāpōrātio *e. must necessarily take place*, necesse est fieri v, Gell. 19, 5. 3. exhālātio. v. EXHALATION.

**evasion:** 1. lātebra (*a shift, subterfuge*) · cf Cic. Div 2, 20, 46 "te mirificam in l. conjecisti" 2. tergiversātio (*shuffling*): Join mora et tergiversatio Cic. Mil. 20, *fin* · comp Auct B. Afr 8, *med* 3. ambāges, um, *f.* (*round-about speech*) · cf Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 77 Phr. *to practise e*, tergiversari, Cic v TO EQUIVOCATE

**evasive:** ambĭguus v AMBIGUOUS Phr · *to make an e reply*, alio responsionem deflectere; tergiversari · v. TO EVADE

**evasively:** ambĭguē · v AMBIGUOUSLY. Comp precd art

**eve, even** (*subs.*) I. *Of the day*. vesper, vespertīnum tempus v EVENING II. *The evening preceding a festival* · pridie (*the day before* · in this application with *acc*): *on the eve of the Compitalia*, p Compitalia, Cic.: Suet.

III. *The period immediately before an event* 1. expr. by instō, immineo, impendeo: *I think we are on the eve of war*, mihi videtur bellum instare, Cic.: *because she was on the eve of becoming a mother*, ob imminentem partum, Fac.: v TO IMPEND. 2. by jam with *praes. imperf.* of verbs for *to come, etc.* · *we are even now on the e. of the return of the golden age*, jam redeunt Saturnia regna, Virg. E. 4, 6. 3. by sub with *acc.* (= *on the e. of*): *on the very e. of battle*, sub horam pugnae, Suet Aug. 16 · *on the e. of the lamentable fall of Troy*, sub lacrimosa Trojae funera, Hor. Od 1, 8, 14. Phr. · *being on the e. of becoming a mother*, gravida et jam ad pariendum [vicina?] exactis mentibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 48.

**even** (*adj*) · I. *Level, smooth*: aequus, plānus v. LEVEL. II. *Uniform, undisturbed*: esp. in phr., *an e. mind* or *temper*, aequus animus, Cic.. Hor.: v. EQUANIMITY, EQUABLE. III. *Fairly balanced*. aequus · *to fight an e.* (or *drawn*) *battle*, aequo Marte pugnare, Liv. Phr.: *to be e. with any one*, par pari respondere, Pl. Truc 5, 47 IV. Of numbers, opp to *odd* par, āris *to play at odd and e.*, ludere par, impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248

**even** (*adv*): 1. ĕtiam the most gen equivalent for the Eng (N B —Not when there is a negative in the sentence *not even*, ne quidem, see L G § 656) *we may be safe e. yet*, salvi e nunc esse possumus, Cic R Am 52, 150 *e. if you have nothing to write*, e si (or as one word etiamsi) quod scribas non habebis, Cic 2. vel (esp to emphasise single words) *I prefer e. monarchy to democracy*, [sed tamen] vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic Rep 3, 34 *they may think what they please, and take e. this view*, existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intelligant, Cic Fin 5, 11, 33 Esp. with superlatives, v VERY (THE). 3. ădeo (serving to give *precision and emphasis*) : *you are e such a one*, is a tu es, Pl. *with very great loss and e. ruin to the revenue*, cum maximo detrimento atque a. exitio vectigalium, Cic Verr. 3, 8 19. 4 ipse (with a *subs.*) · *e. if Salus herself desired to save*, ipsa si cupiat Salus servare, Ter Ad 4, 7, *fin* . *e virtue (herself) is made light of by many*, a multis ipsa virtus contemnitur, Cic Am 23, 86 5. usque (of a limit *in time*) *from morning e to evening*, a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Cic Phr e *if*, etiamsi [v *supr*, 1], etsi, ut v ALTHOUGH

**even-handed:** aequus, incorruptus v IMPARTIAL

**evening** (*subs*) 1. vesper, ĕris and ēri, *m till e.*, usque ad vesperum (not -em), Cic *it was now e*, jam v. diei erat, Sall *in the early part of the e.*, primo vespere (never -o), Caes *yesterday e*, heri vesperi, (rather than vespere), Cic. 2. vespĕra (much less freq than preced.) *they will overtake him by e.*, ad v. consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6 *from morning till e.*, a mane usque ad v, Suet. 3. (poet) Hespĕrus (*the e. star*) : *home! e. comes*, ite domum, venit H, Virg 4. vespertīnum tempus Cic N.D. 2, 20, 52. Phr *e. comes on*, advesperascit, Ter Cic ; vesperascit, Ter. Gell ; invesperascit, Liv *to come very late in the e*, pervesperi venire, Cic *a guest who drops in in the e*, vespertinus hospes, Hor (For *evening* in fig sense, v DECLINE, *subs*)

**evening** (*adj*) 1. vespertīnus. *an e letter* (*received in the e*), v. literae, Cic v preced art *ad fin* 2. Hesperius (poet) Hor. 3. occĭduus (*appertaining to sunset*) · Calpurn Phr *what bodes the e. red*, quid vesper rubens vehat, cf Virg G. 1, 251, 461

**evening-star:** 1. Hespĕrus · Cic. Virg. 2. Vesper, ĕri: *when the e rises*, Vespero (not Vespere) surgente, Hor.· Virg. (The forms Hesperugo and Vesperugo are very rare.)

**evenly:** 1. aequālĭter: v. EQUALLY. 2. aequābĭliter · *to divide spoil e.* (*fairly*), praedam ae. dispertire, Cic.· see also UNIFORMLY. Phr. *to build a wall e.* (*on a level*), ad libram murum aedificare (cf Caes. B C. 3, 40) · *e. balanced scales*, aequato examine lances, Virg. Aen 12, 725 · *to flow e on* (*of style*), uno tenore [in dicendo] fluere, Cic. Or. 6, 21.

**evenness:** I. *Smoothness, levelness*: aequālĭtas (as *of the sea*): Sen : Plin. II. *Equal adjustment*: aequĭtas : *e. of proportions* (*in a compound*), portionium ae., Sen. N.Q. 3, 10, 3. III. *Of temper*: aequus animus. v. EQUANIMITY.

**event:** I. *Result, sequel*: ēventus, exĭtus: v. ISSUE. II. *An occurrence* res, rēi, *f.*; or in *pl.*, the *neut.* of adject.ves and pronouns without a subs. v CIRCUMSTANCE. Phr. *at all e.s*, saltem (v. LEAST, AT): *in the e. of*, si (v. IF).

**eventful:** perh. mĕmōrābĭlis · v. MEMORABLE. (Or expr. by circuml · *an e. life*, *vita casibus ac periculis insignis · *e day*, *O diem periculi ac discriminis plenum !)

**even-tide:** vespertīnum tempus Cic

**eventual:** expr by ūltĭmando v. AT LAST

**eventually:** ūltĭmando, postea dēmum v AT LAST, ULTIMATELY.

**ever:** I. *At any time* 1. unquam (after negative, hypothetical and comparative words also in rhetorical questions) · *no mortal has e been able to attain*, nemo u mortalis potuit assequi, Cic. *if e*, si unquam, Ter Cic *ah, shall I ever behold thee*, en, u te aspiciam? Pl Liv *to outshine all who e. handled oratory*, praestare reliquis omnibus qui u. attigerunt orationes, Cic *greater than e*, major quam u, Quint. *more than e*, magis quam u alias, Liv. 2. quando (after si, num = unquam), ecquando (interrog) (*the question*) *whether new friends are e. to be preferred to old*, num q amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic *if at any time*, si q, Cic.; si q unquam (stronger and more general, Liv.). Ecquando is chiefly used in impassioned questions. *shall we e. be at liberty to enjoy this as our common country*, e communem hanc esse patriam licebit? Liv 3. ūlĭquando (*on any occasion*, more definite than quando) *but if e at any time*, quodsi aliquando, Cic Cat 4, 10, 20 *if e any thing of the kind should chance to arise*, si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 40 Phr *e and anon*, identidem, Cic Phaedr II. Of *unlimited degree* as, *e. so great*, quantus quantus, quantuscunque, quantuscumvis. v. HOWEVER III. *At all times*: semper, usque (rare and chiefly poet.) v. ALWAYS, STILL. Phr.: *for e.* (in) aeternum: *he sits and for e. shall sit*, sedet aeternumque sedebit, Virg A 6, 617 *farewell for e.-more*, aeternum vale, Virg. Aen. 11, 98; in aevum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3 ; in saecula, Vulg Rom. 1. 25

**ever-blooming:** semper florens, Lucr. (*fig.*)

**evergreen:** 1. (arbor) quae semper viret, Cic Tusc 5, 13, 37 Plin 2. sempervīvus *an e plant*, s herba, Apul. 3. semper vĭridis Cic poet Div 1, 9, 15 4. expr. by circuml · *there is said to be an e plane*, dicitur platanus esse quae folia hieme non amittat, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, *med*

**everlasting** (*adj*): sempiternus: Join perpetuus (*uninterrupted*) et sempiternus, Cic.: v. PERPETUAL. See also ETERNAL.

**everlasting** (*subs*): *a plant*, sempervivum, Apul.; aizoon, Plin.

**everlastingly:** semper, (in) aeternum: v ETERNALLY, EVER (III.).

**everliving:** vivax. Join (virtus) vivax expersque sepulcri, Ov

**evermore for:** aeternum: v. EVER (*fin.*).

**every:** 1. quisque, quaeque, quodque (taken singly) · *e. fifth year*, quinto quoque anno, Cic . v. EACH 2. omnis, e (where the sense would be mainly the same if *all* were used with plur. subs ) *you can't find e. kind* (=*all kinds*) *of tree in e. field*, non o. arborem in o. agro reperire possis, Cic. R Am 27, 75 . *e. lover is a soldier*, militat o. amans, Ov. 3. quīvis, quilĭbet (*any and e., e. one indiscriminately*) : *'tis not e. one who can afford to go to Corinth*, non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor.. v. ANY SOEVER. Phr.: *e. single man*, unusquisque homo (v. EACH): *e. day*, quotidie, in (singulos) dies (v. DAILY, *adv.*): *e. year*, quotannis (v YEARLY).

**everybody:** 1. quisque · *e. for himself*, pro se q., Cic.: *e. must use his own judgment*, suo cuique judicio utendum est, Cic. 2. omnes, ium: *to do good to e., to hurt no one*, omnibus prodesse, nemini nocere, Cic.· v. ALL. 3. nēmo non (more emphatic than pre-

ced.) · *e at Arpinum was attached to Plancius*, nemo Arpinas non Plancio studuit, Cic Planc. 9, 22 *e. must praise your plan most warmly*, tuum consilium n potest non maxime laudare, Cic

**4.** *e who*, quīcunque v WHOEVER **5.** quīvis · v ANY SOEVER.

**every-day** (*adv*) quŏtīdie . v. DAILY.

**every-day** (*adj*) 1 quŏtīdiānus *e. use, language*, q usus, sermo, Cic. **2.** ūsĭtātus v ORDINARI

**everything** 1. quidque *e that is best is rarest*, optimum quidque rarissimum est, Cic **2.** omnes res ; omnia v ALL **3.** nĭhil non (more emphatic than preced ) *he arranged e according to principle*, nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic Br 37, 140 cf. EVERYBODY (3)

**every-time :** nunquam non, Cic v. ALWAIS *e that*, quotiescunque v. WHENSOEVER

**everyway:** **I.** *In every direction :* quōquōversus (-um) *ten feet e.*, pedes decem q , Cato Cic. Phr. *e you look*, quocunque aspicias, Ov **II.** *Altogether*. omnino v. ALTOGETHER

**everywhere:** 1. ŭbīque (*wherever it may be* hence mostly with verb sum, and very often in combination with omnis, quicunque). *everybody and e.*, omnes mortales qui u sunt, Cic Fin. 2, 3, 6 *ue must study always and e.*, studendum semper et n., Quint Virg **2.** ŭbicunque (poet. strictly *wheresoever* q.v) *thy bounty, goddess, the nations e [whereso ever they are] tell of*, te, dea, munificam gentes u loquuntur, Ov. **3.** ŭbīvis (*wherever you please*) · v. ANYWHERE

**4.** nusquam non (emphatic comp. EVERYBODY, 3) (*nature*) *places e remedies for human ill*, nusquam non remedia hominī disponit, Plin. 24, 1, *init* **5.** (in) omnibus locis *nowhere is there fighting, e carnage*, nusquam proelium, omnibus locis caedes, Liv 5, 45 *ue believe that God is e. present*, *Deum omnibus in locis adesse credimus. **6.** passim (*here and there; in every direction*) *to be e distributed*, dividi p. et per vulgari, Cic Sull. 15, 42 (*it grows*) *e., even on mountains*, p etiam in montibus, Plin.

**evict:** ēvinco, 3 (i. e. *to recover by law*). Dig. See also TO DISPOSSESS

**eviction:** ēvictio, Dig.

**evidence** (*subs*) **1.** testĭmōnium (*legal*) *to give e against any one*, t. in aliquem dicere, Cic *e. given by present persons*, testimonia dicta a praesentibus, Quint. *written e*, t per tabulas data, Quint **2.** indicium (*information on given*) esp in phr., *to turn ["king's"] e*, ind profiteri, Sall. Jug. 35 ; ind. offerre, Tac 11, 35 simly, ind. postulare (*to claim to be allowed to do so*), Cic Att. 2, 24, 2, *fin.* : [also fidem publicam postulare, ib ] *on infamous* (because *lying*) *e*, inlando ind , Virg. See also INFORMATION, INDICATION. **3.** argūmentum (non-legal) : v. PROOF.

**4.** expr. by testis, is, *c.: on what e will you convict me*, quo me teste convinces ? Cic. *the ring is e.*, t. est annulus, Ter v. WITNESS. Phr. *the strongest e. of the truth of the saying*, fides hujus maxima vocis, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 32 · *to give e.*, testificari, Cic ; testari, Quint · *to call to e*, testari, obtestari (v TO APPEAL TO ; WITNESS) *things which rest upon the e. of our senses*, quae sensibus perceipuntur; quae omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmant, id est incorruptis atque integris testibus, Cic. (R and A ).

**evidence** (*v*) testor, arguo v. TO EVINCE, INDICATE.

**evident:** **1.** ăpertus (*open and obvious to all*) : *what can be so e. and obvious as . . .*, quid potest esse tam a tamque perspicuum, quam . ., Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4 · *to separate things e. from things doubtful*, res secernere a. a dubiis, Lucr. **2.** mănĭfestus v. MANIFEST **3.** perspicuus (*to be seen at once*) *what can be so e.*, quid potest esse tam apertum tamque p , Cic. **4.** ēvĭdens, ntis (*that speaks for itself, self-evidencing*) · *for what is more e than this*, quid enim est hoc evidentius ? Cic N D 2, 2, 5 (elsewhere explained as de quo inter omnes conveniat, N D. 3, 4, 9) See also foll art.

**evident, it is:** **1.** appāret, uit, 2 (Gr. *φαίνεται, it shows or declares itself* with impers subject) *and the fact is e from this*, idque ap ex (hoc), Cic Br. 31, 121 *the more conspicuously e. does it become*, eo magis eminet et ap , Cic. R Am. 41, *fin* v. APPARENT. **2.** pătet, ui, 2 (like preced , but stronger *"it is clear as daylight") : since it is e. therefore . . .*, quum p. igitur (with *acc. and inf*). Cic Tusc 1, 23, 54

**3.** constat, stĭtit, 1 (of that which *is allowed on all hands*) v AGREED UPON (TO BE). **4.** liquet, cui, 2 (implying that a person *has satisfied himself on some point*) *neither the existence of the gods nor their non-existence was e. to him*, cui neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos, nec non esse, Cic N D 1, 42, 117 esp used in trials, non liquet, *it is not e.* or *proven* (either way), Cic. (Also apertum est, manifestum est, may be used , v. preced art )

**evidently:** **1.** ăpertē · *to state something which is e. false*, ponere aliquid a falsum, Cic . oftener in sense of *openly*, q v **2.** perspicuē · *things e. false*, quae p. falsa sunt, Cic. Join: aperte et perspicue, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 20 **3.** mănĭfestē . v. MANIFESTLY.

**4.** ēvĭdenter (*in a self-evidencing manner* rare) Liv **5.** often expr. by verb *these statements are e false*, apparet, patet haec falsa esse v preced artt

**evil** (*adj*) mălus, prāvus, improbus v BAD, WICKED Phr . *to be in e. case*, male se habere, Ter. *to look with an e eye upon*, invidēre (with *dat*) : more precisely, (oculis) fascinare, cf Virg E 3, 103

**evil** (*subs*) . mălum *of e s choose the least*, minima malorum eligenda, Cic. *to be an e*, in malis esse, Cic *a very Iliad of es* (prov), malorum Ilias, Cic. Att. 8, 11. Phr *no e*, nihil mali, Cic · *to speak e of a man*, maledicere alicui, Cic (v TO ABUSE, REVILE) : *to wish e to any one*, male velle alicui, Pl · *e take the handmost*, occupet extremum scabies, Hor A. P. 417 *e befal that man*, duri sti male faciant ! Cic. Fam 11, 21. *The king's e.*, scrofulae, arum, Veg

**evil** (*adv.*) . mălē · v BADLY, ILL.

**evil-affected** } **1.** male ănĭmātus v DISAFFECTED

**evil-disposed** }

**2.** mălēvŏlus (*of personal unfriendly feeling*) v. ILL-DISPOSED, MALICIOUS.

**evil-doer:** **1.** (homo) mălēfĭcus . v. MALEFACTOR **2.** mălēfactor (not in Cic) Pl . *for the punishment of es*, ad vindictam malefactorum, Vulg I. Pet II 14

**evil-eye:** v. EVIL, *adj.* (Phr )

**evil-eyed:** invĭdus v. JEALOUS.

**evil-minded:** v EVIL-DISPOSED.

**evil-speaking** (*adj.*) : mălēdĭcus, *comp* maledicentior, *sup* maledicentissimus, Cic. v. SLANDEROUS

**evil-speaking** (*subs.*) **1.** mălēdĭcentia (as *habit*) : *constant e*, assidua m [et probra], Gell 3, 3, *fin.* **2.** mălēdicta, orum (abuse as *uttered*) : v. REVILING, ABUSE. (N.B Not calumnia . v. CALUMNY.)

**evince:** **1.** praesto, 1 · v. TO DISPLAY **2.** arguo, i, ūtum, 3 : *fear es low descent*, degeneres animos timor a., Virg. Aen 4, 13 . v. TO PROVE. **3.** expr. by indicium (*indication, token*) and a verb *your language e.d your disposition towards me*, mihi quale ingenium haberes, fuit indicio oratio, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 4 simly, indicium facere, id Hec 4, 1, 21.

**eviscerate:** eviscĕro, exentĕro · v. TO EMBOWEL.

**evoke:** ēvŏco, ēlicio v. TO CALL FORTH

**evolution:** military, dēcursus, ūs; dēcursio (terms applied to the *e.s of troops on parade*) Tac A 2, 55 [decursibus cohortium interesse], Suet. Galb 6, *fin.* [campestris decursio] Phr *to go through es*, decurrere often *impers , they went through their es under arms*, in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51, *med.* Tac *to go through various es* (of horses), gyros variare, Tac. Ger. 6.

**evolve:** ēvolvo, 3 v TO UNFOLD, DEVELOPE.

**ewe:** (ŏvis) fēmĭna *if you wish to breed e.s*, si feminae generandae sunt, Col 7, 3, *med. A ewe that is with lamb* is feta; *after lambing*, mater Col. l c *a e.-lamb*, agna, Hor

**ewer:** urceus, hydria (*for water*) : v. PITCHER, JUG

**exacerbate:** exaspĕro, exăcerbo, 1 . v TO EMBITTER, EXASPERATE.

**ex:** as prep, quondam (with ref to *any* preced. time cf quondam socius, M. 1 ; ; primis annis (*of preced year*), Liv. 2, 56, *init*

**exact** (v) **1.** exĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 . *to e (payment of) taxes*, tributa ex., Cic. *the moneys levied were e'd with great harshness*, acerbissime imperatae pecuniae exigebantur, Caes B. C. 3, 32. **2.** impĕro, 1 (*to enjoin upon, make a requisition* with *dat.* of person and *acc.* of what is demanded) v. TO LEVY, DEMAND

**exact** (*adj.*) : **I.** Of persons ; *careful, precise* · diligens, subtilis v. ACCURATE, PRECISE (Not exactus in this sense exactissimus homo in Plin. Ep. 8, 23, is *a most finished, accomplished man*) **II.** Of numbers, statements, etc. **1.** exactus *to state the e number of killed*, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv 3, 5, *ad fin.* **2.** subtilis v. PRECISE, ACCURATE Phr *at the e. time*, ipso tempore, cf L G § 376

**exacting** (*adj*) *qui nimium de altero ut debitum postulat sometimes rapax may do*, cf. Hor Ep. 1, 14, 33, Cinarae rapaci.

**exaction:** **I.** *The act of exacting.* exactio Cic Tac. (Or expr. by exigo *by a most rigorous e of tribute.* tributis acerbissime exactis, acerbissime tributa exigendo, v. TO EXACT ) **II.** *That which is exacted:* **1.** tribūtum v. TAX. **2.** mūnus, ĕris, *n.* · *by equalising the es*, aequalitate muneris, Tac. Agr. 19. **III.** *An extortionate demand.* (?) lāpĭna v ROBBERY, EXTORTION. Phr. *to complain of the e s of the publicans*, immodestiam publicanorum arguere, Tac. A. 13, 50.

**exactly:** **I.** *With precision and nicety* · diligenter, accūrāte, expresse v. ACCURATELY. **II.** Of numbers, time, etc.; *precisely* (q. v) : expr. by ipse. *it is e. thirty days since*, triginta dies ipsi sunt, quum · v. L. G. § 376 and comp. EXACT (II) Phr. · *to equal e*, ad amussim aequiparare, Gell. v. NICETY. **III.** In replies, *exactly so.* ita plane, prorsus isto modo, sic prorsus intelligo, ita prorsus existimo, certe, Cic. Tusc. (passim)

**exactness** } subtilitas, diligentia .

**exactitude** } v ACCURACY, PRECISION Phr *to state a number with e*, exacto affirmare numero v. EXACT (II.). See also NICETY.

**exactor:** exactor · Caes. Tac.

**exaggerate:** **1.** augeo, xi, ctum, 2 *in e ing numbers* (of Valerius), in augendo numero, Liv. 38, 23 . *some have e.d it beyond belief*, superjecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30 (in Cic. augere usu. signifies *to heighten* and *set off by language*) [esp. with amplificare], rather than to falsify cf. de Or. 1, 21, 94).

**2.** expr by major [in majus] and a verb . *e.ing the revolt of the allies*, defectionem sociorum in majus extollentes, Liv. 28, 31 *in the Senate everything was e.d*, apud Senatum omnia in majus celebrata sunt, Tac. A. 13, 8 : *to be e.d by distance (of reports)*, ex longinquo in majus audiri, Tac. A. 4, 23. Simly, majora vero, (Tac. H. 2, 70), are *e.d*

*statements*, as distinguished from what is *altogether true or false*. Phr *to e facts*, excedere actae rei modum, egredi veritatem, Plin. Ep 7, 33, *fin* , leges historiae negligere . . plus quam concedit veritas dicere, cf. Cic Fam. 5, 12, 1. (N.B —Not exaggero, which is *to heighten, exalt* cf. Cic de Or 3, 27, 105.)

**exaggeration:** I. *The act*. 1. expr by verb. *he is given to e.*, *omnia in majus extollere solet*; rerum gestarum modum excedere solet v preced art 2. perh nimia rei amplificatio (amp alone is a rhetorical figure of speech, by which a thing is *set off with the strongest language*) cf. Cic Part 15, 53. 3. superjectio (comp preced art. 1) *hyperbole is a tasteful kind of e*, est hyperbole decens veri s, Quint. 8, 6, 67 *to indulge tasteless e*, *insulsae [ac parum decenti] veri s indulgere 4. (also rhetor.) veritatis superlatio et trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203 Quint 9, 2, 3 II. *The statement which partakes of e* · Phr *the number is an absurd e*, *numerus ridiculum in modum auctus est *falsehoods, true statements, and e's*, falsa, vera, majora vero, Tac *a rhetorical e*, superjectio veri, Quint. see also (I) (N B Exaggeratio in Gell 13, 24, *med.* is *accumulation of synonymous terms* for rhetorical effect)

**exalt:** I. Lit *to lift up* tollo, extollo, etc. v TO RAISE, LIFT UP II. Fig *to elevate, as to honour, office* tollo, ēvĕho v TO ELEVATE (N.B Exalto, opp to submitto, in Sen N Q pref. lib. 3 § 9) III. *To heighten* a subject *by language*: 1. augeo, xi, ctum, 2. Join augere et tollere aliquid dicendo, Cic de Or 3, 26, 104. 2. amplifico, 1 (*to set off by strong language, whether by way of praise or blame*, cf. Cic de Or. 1. c) Join. (dicendo) amplificare atque ornare, Cic. 3. tollo, 3 v. *supr.* (1)

**exaltation:** I. *The act of lifting* v. ELEVATION. II. Of *rank, honour* fastigium, gradus (dignitatis) v. EMINENCE (II)

**exalted** (*part. adj*). celsus, excelsus v LOFTY, ELEVATED

**examination.** 1. investigātio (*step by step search*): v INQUIRY 2. interrōgātio *the e* (*cross-examination*: q v.) *of witnesses*, testium i, Quint. Tac. 3. exāmĭnātio (*legal*). Ulp Dig 47, 14, 1, *fin* [civilis ex] (Examen, *the tongue of a balance*, appears to be used by meton in anal. sense v. Dr. Smith's Lat Dict. *s v.*) 4. perspicientia (rare) *the e. of truth*, veri p. Cic Off 1, 5, 14 5. probātio (*testing*. the best word to denote *a school or college e.*) *an e. of athletes*, p. athletarum, Cic Off 1, 40, 144 simly *of cattle*, Varr R R. 1, 20, *init* · *to undergo an e*, probationis periculum subire, Wyttenb (in Ki) *to come a second time for e.*, ad p. redire, id. *the e. for master's degree*, *p. ad magistri gradum conferendum habita

**examine:** I. In gen. sense: 1. investigo, 1 (*to inquire carefully*) v. TO ENQUIRE INTO, INVESTIGATE 2. interrōgo, 1 (*by questioning*): v. TO QUESTION. 3. exāmĭno, 1 (lit. *with a balance*: hence *to weigh carefully*) *a corrupt judge ill e's the truth*, male verum e. corruptus judex, Hor. (Cic. has the word in similar sense, but always in connexion with some such word as pondera, trutina . v. TO WEIGH) 4. scrūtor, perscrūtor, 1 v. TO SEARCH. 5. excūtio, ssi, ssum, 3 (lit *by shaking, as to find something secreted*): *I am not e.ing you, if perchance you had a weapon about you*, non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic. R. Am 34, 97. hence, *to sift thoroughly: let us e. the whole subject*, totum excutiamus locum, Quint. 5, 7, 6. Join: explicare atque excutere [verbum], Cic. 6. perspicio, exi, ctum, 3 (*by looking carefully through a thing*): *to e. and thoroughly inquire into oneself*, se ipsum p totumque tentare, Cic Leg 1, 22, 59 Join [causam] pertentare atque perspicere, Cic. 7. inspicio, 3 (*by looking into*) v. TO INSPECT. II. *Judicially* 1. quaero, quaesīvi, ītum, 3 (*to hold a formal inquiry*: v. TO INQUIRE) often, *by torture to e a slave by torture against his master*, de servo in dominum q., Cic Mil. 22, 59 more precisely (alhquid) per tormenta q, Suet Tib 58 2. interrōgo, 1 (esp of *eyewitnesses*) v CROSS-EXAMINATION 3. torqueo, 2 (*by torture*) v. TO TORTURE

III. *To test qualifications*: 1. prōbo, 1 v TO PROVE, TEST (cf EXAMINATION, 5) 2. tento, 1 (*to make trial of*): cf Cic Div 1, 17, 32 "cujus quum tentaret scientiam auguratus" Phr *to e boys*, *puerorum in doctrina progressus tentare, experiri, pueros probare; pueri quantum in discendo profecerint exquirere (cf IMPROVEMENT)

**examiner:** I. *Legal* quaesitor II. *Educational* perh. *exāmĭnātor (as *t t*)

**example:** 1. exemplum (*an illustration, specimen, precedent*) *to offer e.s for imitation*, exempla proponere ad imitandum, Cic *to set an e*, ex praebere, Sall (or.) *to do injury by one's e*, exemplo nocere, Cic *by way of e.* (*i e illustration by a particular case*), exempli causā, Cic Mur. 12, 27; ex gratiā, Quint. See also PRECEDENT (*subs*) 2 exemplar, āris, *n* (*a pattern or original set before one*) used syn with exemplum in Cic Mur 31, 66 v PATTERN. 3. dŏcūmentum (*anything to learn from*) *an e of virtue*, d virtutis, Cic Rab P 10, 27 v LESSON. Phr. *for e*, verbi causa (gratia), Cic Ver 2, 52, 129 (see also *supr* 1); puta, ut puta (i. e *suppose, for instance*), Sen. N Q 2, 2, 3 (not Cic.) sometimes ut alone may suffice *many philosophers committed suicide, as for e. Cato*, *multi sibi mortem consciverunt philosophi, ut Cato (v. AS).

**exasperate:** 1. exācerbo, 1 v. TO EMBITTER (2) 2. exaspĕro, 1 in this sense better with animum, animos; cf Liv 40, 22, *fin* · also absol, *as the other did not abate, he (Alexander) was the more e.d*, eo nihil remittente, magis exasperabatur, Curt. 3 irrito, 1 v TO PROVOKE 4. expl. by ira and a verb; as iram alicujus accendere, inflammare (*the Romans*) *being highly e.d*, animositas ira animis, Liv 38, 25, *fin* v TO ENRAGE See also foll art Phr. *that slaughter dreadfully e.d the Thebans against the Romans*, effecit ea caedes Thebanos ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum, Liv. 33, 29

**exasperated** (*part adj*) · 1. infensus (*spiteful*) *with e and hostile feelings*, inf animo et inimico, Cic. more fully, infensus ira, Liv.: Virg. 2. irātus v. ANGRY. 3. (poet.) asper, ĕra, ĕrum *e. by losses*, cladibus asper, Ov. Phr. · *so e were they*, adeo exarserunt animis, Liv.: *greatly e.*, ira accensus, Nep See also preced art.

**exasperating** (*adj.*) 1 perh asper, ĕra, ĕrum of Cic Planc. 14, 33. "asperioribus facetiis perstrinxisset." 2. ācerbus v. BITTER. (Or expr. by circuml., *what could be more e.*, *quod po-set esse ad animos hominum irritandos accommodatius? v. TO EXASPERATE.)

**exasperation:** ira, animus iratus atque intensus v. ANGER, ANGRY.

**excavate:** 1. cāvo, excāvo, 1. v TO HOLLOW OUT 2. effŏdio, fōdi, ssum, 3 (*by digging*) *to e harbours*, portus e., Virg.. Suet. See also TO DIG.

**excavation:** I. *The act*. perh. excāvātio, Sen. (in sense II.). (Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art.) II. *The cavity* · 1. excāvātio · Sen. 2. cāvum · v. HOLLOW (*subs.*). 3. *locus effossus, pars viae effossa, etc.: v. TO EXCAVATE.

**excavator:** 1. cāvātor (as a *bird which hollows out a tree*). Plin. 2. mūnītor (*one engaged in making roads, mines, etc*) *he divided the e.s into six gangs*, in partes sex munitorum numerum divisit, Liv 5, 19, *fin.* 3. cūnicŭlārius (*of mines, in siege-works*) v MINER 4. ŏpĕra, usu *pl.* (gen term for *workmen that are not artificers*) · v. LABOURER

**exceed:** 1. excēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (*to go beyond the limits of* with acc., but not in Cic) *to e the sum of* 80,000, summam octoginta millium ex, Liv. *rashness e.ing belief*, temeritas fidem excedens, Vell . *to e the limit of veracity (as a historian)*, ex modum actae rei, Plin Ep 2. ēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 (=excedo in Cic. foll by extra and *acc* , in later authors, with direct *acc*) *to e* [i. e. *overstep*] *one's limits*, extra cancellos e, Cic Quint. 10, 36 *to e due limits*, modum e, Liv Fac 3. supĕro, 1 (*to rise above, excel*) · *lest the outlay e. the profit*, ne sumptus fructum s, Varr. Fac v TO SURPASS (The comp. exsupero also occurs in this sense *not only to equal, but even to e any one's renown*, alicujus laudes non solum assequi, sed etiam ex. Liv. Plin.) 4. expr by supra (*affection*) *so great that nothing can e. it*, tantus ut nihil supra possit [esse], Cic Fam 14, 1, 5 (the esse is doubtful here, but is omitted elsewhere "ita accurate ut nihil supra," Att 13, 19, 3) Tac *the number of slain e.d* 20,000, caesa supra viginti milia, Liv Simly by ultra *to e a limit*, ultra modum progredi, Cic. (v BEYOND) *an oration most elegantly written, so that nothing could e. it*, oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit ultra, Cic Att 15, 1, *med* 5. expr by *compar* of *adj*. *to e. Milo in strength, Croesus in riches*, *Milone robustiorem, Croeso ditiorem esse see the several adjj

**exceeding** (*adj*) egrĕgius, eximius, etc. *a woman of e. beauty*, egregiā formā (mulier), Liv.. v. REMARKABLE.

**exceeding** (*prep*): supra, ultra: v TO EXCEED (4)

**exceedingly** 1. admōdum (strictly, *to the [full] measure, quite*) *e unpolished, and totally rude*, a impolitus et plane rudis, Cic (*a thing*) *e gratifying*, a gratum, Cic. v. VERY. 2. vehementer (*of feelings; strongly, vehemently*) *e angry*, o. iratus, Pl. *e. alarmed*, v commotus, Caes *it e displeases (me)*, v displiceo, Cic v. VEHEMENTLY 3. magnōpere v GREATLY. 4. oppido (in familiar language). *e laughable*, o. ridiculus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259 *e. angry*, o. iratus, Pl.: Ter 5. sane quam, per quam [perquam]. also chiefly in familiar language *I was e glad*, sane q. sum gavisus, Brut. in Cic Fam. 11, 13, *med.*. Cic. . *I should e. like to know*, per quam velim scire, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, *init.* · v. VERY. 6. expl. by *superl. of adj.*: *a man e. wealthy powerful, influential*, *homo locupletissimus, potentissimus, gratiosissimus. where see the several adjj

**excel:** 1. praesto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1 (usu. with *dat* , also *acc* , esp in later authors, nearly always in good sense) *to e. other living creatures*, p. ceteris animalibus, Sall.. *to e. other nations in sagacity*, p. prudentiā ceteris gentibus, Cic. with *acc*., Nep. Liv. Also with inter · suos inter aequales longe praestitit, Cic. Br. 64, 230 2. excello, ui, 3 (*to rise above* foll. by *ab, ad, or prep.*): *the virtue which e.s all the rest*, ea virtus quae una ceteris ex., Cic. very often with *abl. of the respect in which: to e. in genius and wisdom*, ingenio sapientiaque ex., Cic.: also with in and *abl.*: in jocis longe aliis ex., Cic. Foll. by inter, super, ant , ex: excellere inter omnes, Cic.: super ceteros, Liv.; ante ceteros, Apul.; ex [philosophis], Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4. (Less freq are antecello [Cic.: Tac.], praecello [Lucr. Suet.]: both sometimes in later authors with *acc.* instead of *dat.*) 3 anteeo, 4, ĭi. (with *acc.*): v. TO SURPASS 4. supĕro, exsupĕro, 1 (alway

trans.). v. TO EXCEED, SURPASS. **5.** ēmineo, 2 v. DISTINGUISHED (TO BE)

**excellence** } **I.** *High rank·*
**excellency** } praestantia, excellentia v SUPERIORITY, EMINENCE. **II.** *Goodness, superior quality·* **1.** virtus, ūtis, *f* (*specific e.*). *the great force and e of an orator*, oratoris vis illa divina v. que, Cic de Or 2, 27, 120 *e of body, of mind*, corporis, animi v, Cic. Fin 5, 13, 38 *e and beauty of arrangement*, ordinis v et venus, Hor A. P. 42. **2.** praestantia· *the e* [*efficacy*] *of a remedy*, remedii p., Plin. **3.** pŏbĭlĭtas (*moral*) · v GOODNESS. **III.** As title perh. illustrissimus (Kr) or ēgrēgius (the designation of various officers under the Empire) Cod Theod

**excellent: 1.** optimus *a most valiant and e. consul*, fortissimus consul atque o., Cic · *to be in e health*, o. valetudine uti, Caes.. v GOOD. **2.** ēgrēgius (*of more than common excellence*): *an e. pair of consuls*, e. par consulum, Liv. 27, 34 v REMARKABLE **3.** praestans, ntis (*surpassing others*) *a nature superior and e.*, [*above* that of the gods], Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56. **4.** praestābilis, e (like praestans; but oftener used of *absolute* excellence). *except virtue, nothing is more e. than friendship*, virtute excepta, nihil amicitia praestabilius, Cic. Am *extr nothing more e. than human nature*, (nihil) praestabilius [natura hominum], Sall Jug. *imit.* **5.** prōbus (esp. in moral sense) v. GOOD, WORTHY **6.** spectātus (lit. *that has been tried and found good*): *as a physician little known, but an e. man*, medicus ignobilis sed s. homo, Cic. Clu. 16, 47 Pl. Join perfectus et spectatus [vir]; clarissimus et spectatissimus, Cic. **7.** laudātus (lit *praised* · not in Cic) *most e cheese*, laudatissimus caseus, Plin Phr *an e. writer*, in primis bonus scriptor (v EMINENTLY, 2) *an e authority* (Polybius), bonus auctor in primis, Cic Off 3, 32, 115. as exclam, *excellent!* optime! euge! macte virtute (the last only suitable to be used by a superior) v WELL DONE.

**excellently: 1.** optĭmē Cic Caes v. WELL. **2.** prōbē (*fortitude*) *is e. defined by the Stoics*, probe definitur a Stoicis, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62 v. WELL. (Probissime occurs in a colloq passage, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 65.) N.B The positives bene, probe, may also be strengthened by in primis: v. EMINENTLY (2). **3.** ēgrēgiē *to speak Greek e.*, Graece e. loqui, Cic Fin. 2, 6 19 *to paint e.*, e. pingere, Cic. **4.** praeclārē v ADMIRABLY (2) **5.** pulchrē (esp. in answers of approval in which sense bene, optime, often occur). v GOOD! See also REMARKABLY.

**except** (*v.*): excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*Aristotle*) *far excelling all* (*I always e. Plato*), longe omnibus (Platonem semper excipio) praestans, Cic. Tusc 1, 10, 22: very often in *p part.*: v. EXCEPTING. Join. excipere et secernere, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15

**except** } *prep.* **1.** expr. by *p*
**excepting** } *part.* of excipio (in making a formal exception) *e. one or at most two*, excepto uno aut ad summum altero, Cic.. sometimes with clause *e that you were not with me*, excepto quod non simul esses, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50 (where Cic. would probably have written praeterquam quod, cf. Q Fr. 2, 14, *ad init.*). **2.** praeter (*prep* with *acc.*, also used adverbially in some writers chiefly after a negative, whereas excepting is more common in positive sentences) *no one e. Lucullus*, nemo p Lucullum, Cic.: *to be condemned by all the votes e. one*, omnibus sententiis praeter unam condemnari, Cic. Clu. 20, 55 · (*to all*) *e to those condemned for capital crimes*, pr. rerum capitalium condemnatis, Sall Cat 36 (where Cic. would doubtless have said praeterquam. *cf.* **Fam. 3, 7, 1.** *imit.* · "nullas iis praeterquam ad te et ad **Brutum** dedi literas") **3.** extra (with *acc.*: much less freq. than praeter): *e. the general and a few others, the rest* e ducem paucosque praeterea, reliqui . . ., Cic Fam 7, 3, *ad init.* Ter. (Extra quam si, *except in the case of*, was specially used in *legal formulae, treatises, etc* . cf. Cic Inv 1, 33, 55 Liv. 26, 34, *med.*) **4.** nisi (only after a negative) *that, e in the good, friendship can have no existence*, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse, Cic. Often foll by quod (=*except that*) (*my estates*) *greatly charm me, e that* . . , valde me delectant, nisi quod . . Cic Att 2, 1, 9 *rightly; e only in this respect*, nisi quod . . . ceteroquin recte, Cic Or 25, 83 if a wish or purpose be indicated, nisi ut must be used: *do you imagine I care for anything, e. not to be deficient in my duty to him*, quidquamne putas me curare, nisi ut ei ne desim? Cic. Att 13, 20 (N.B. For nonnisi, v ONLY.) **5.** expr. by discēdo, ssi, ssum, 3, with quum (of something *which only ranks below* what is excepted) *e only the love of my brother and my family, I yield the first place in affection to you*, amoris, quum a fraterno domesticoque discessi, primas tibi defero, Cic. Att. 1, 17, *med* in this constr quum more freq takes *sub* · cf Cic Off 2, 2, 6

**exception: 1.** exceptio *a sharing of all things without any e*, [*i e without reserving anything*], omnium rerum sine ulla e. communitas, Cic. Am. 17, 61 v. RESERVATION. (Exceptio is oftener used in legal sense v. PLEA.) **2.** oftener expr. by excipio *with this e.*, hac una re excepta, excepto hoc. *there are many e s*, *multa excipiuntur v. TO EXCEPT Phr (1) *without e*, ad unum, am, um *all without e an e of the same opinion*, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic Am 23, 86 *all* (*the ships*) *without e*, ad unam omnes, sc naves, Caes (not sine ulla exceptione in this sense v *sup*) *without a single e*, *ne uno quidem excepto (v EXCEPT, *prep*) (ii). *to take e to anything I take e to your statement*, *hoc mihi parum convenit (v. TO AGREE) *to take e to a definition*, finitionem impugnare, Quint. 7, 3, 22. (iii.) *an e proves* (*the existence of*) *a rule*, *ubi nonnihil excipitur, sequitur ut cetera concludantur (?).

**exceptionable:** parum probandus, improbandus (?) · v. OBJECTIONABLE

**exceptional:** rārus v RARE (More precisely, *quod [nonnisi] contra normam s regulam fit*)

**exceptionally:** praeter modum (cf Cic Div. 1, 44, 100. "quum lacus Albanus p modum crevisset")

**excess: I.** *Too much:* **1** nimium (strictly *neut. adj*): *the mean between e and defect*, mediocritas inter n. et parum, Cic. *an e of good*, n. boni, Cic. (Often the *adj* nimius in agreement will serve *e. of obstinacy*, n. pertinacia, Caes.. *to go to an e in anything*, nimium esse in aliqua re, Cic. v. EXCESSIVE) **2.** nimis (*adv. to excess*) · *the rule, nothing in e.*, (ut) ne quid n., Ter. Andr 1, 1, 34 Cic. v TOO (MUCH). **3.** expr. by supersum, supĕro *I am afraid you will think I exhibit an e. of words instead of a deficiency*, vereor ne mihi verba superesse putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic Fam. 13, 63 (also opp to abesse, Cic de Or. 2, 25, 108) · *wherein defect or e is alike faulty*, in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic de Or. 2, 19, 83 Simly, by redundo v REDUNDANCY **4.** nīmĭētas (not in Cic): *e of spring fodder (green-meat)*, n. veris pabuli, Col. 6, 24, *ad init* Pall. Apul. (N.B. Never excessus See Lat Dict s. v.) **II.** *Sensual indulgence* · intemperantia, luxuria: v. INTEMPERANCE, SLUTTONY, DRUNKENNESS

**excessive: 1.** nimius *to die from e. joy*, n. gaudio exanimari, Liv.. Cic.: Caes **2.** immŏdĭcus (*that exceeds its bounds* · not in Cic). *e. cold*, im frigus, Ov.: *e and improper freedom*, (licence), im. et intempestiva libertas, Vell : with *gen*, *he indulged in e grief*, maeroris immodicus erat, Tac A 15, 23. **3.** immōdĕrātus v IMMODERATE **4.** inūsĭtātus, insŏlĭtus v UNUSUAL. **5.** expr by verb *e. grief*, dolor qui modum excedit v. TO EXCEED.

**excessively: 1.** nimis (*too much*): Ter Cic v. EXCESS (2). **2.** immŏdĭcē, immōdĕrātē. v. IMMODERATELY. **3.** praeter *o* extra modum, Cic. v MEASURE **4.** vĕhementer (of *passions*) v. EXCEEDINGLY. Phr. *e hungry*, insane esurientes, Pl.

**exchange** (*subs.*) **I.** *The act:* permūtātio (esp *of goods*) · Ter. Cic.. v BARTER Phr *they agreed to an e. of prisoners*, *pacti sunt ut captivi inter se permutarentur **II.** *Of money:* collybus *there is loss enough in the e*, in c. satis detrimenti, Cic Att 12, 6, *init.*: v AGIO Phr *a foreign bill of e*, perh delegatio peregrina (v CHEQUE.) *to give any one a bill of e. on Athens*, curare ut [pecuniae summa] permutetur Athenas, Cic Att 15, 15, *fin* **III.** *The place* · *lŏcus argentarium (?) or perh. bāsĭlica v. Dr Smith's Lat. Dict. (basilicus).

**exchange** (*v.*): **1.** permūto, 1: *you have end names*, nomina inter vos permutastis, Pl. Capt. 1, 5, 19 *India exports for these commodities her precious stones*, India gemmis suis haec p, Plin. **2.** mūto, 1: *Faunus exercises for Lucretilis*, Lucretilem m. Lycaeo Faunus, Hor Od. 1, 17, *init* (either one of the objects of exchange may be in the *acc*, the other being *abl*) · v. TO CHANGE. Phr. *to e. hostages*, obsides inter se dare, Cic.. *to e letters*, *epistolarum commercium instituere (v TO CORRESPOND) *to e greetings*, *inter se salutare (reciprocity being expr. by inter with *refl pron.*).

**exchequer: 1.** aerārium (*the public treasury with its contents*) *an impoverished and exhausted e.*, ae. inops atque exhaustum, Cic *to impoverish the e.* [empty the treasury], ae. effundere, Cic. Tusc 3, 20, 48 *chancellor of the e*, praefectus aerario *or* aerarii, cf Plin. Ep. 3, 4, *init.* **2.** fiscus (under the emperors, *the imperial privy purse*): *to transfer from the national to the imperial e*, (bona) aerario ablata in fiscum cogere, Tac. A. 6, 2 **3.** publicum (Gr τὸ κοινόν = aerarium). *to sell a person's goods and put the proceeds into the public e*, bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, Liv 4, 15, *fin* : cf. Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14: "privatus illis census erat brevis, *commune* magnum." Phr. *the impoverishment of the e.*, inopia rei pecuniariae, Cic. ad Br 1, 18, *ad fin.*

**excise** (*subs.*): perh vectīgālia. Portoria are customs.

**excisable:** (?) vectīgālis (*liable to a tax of any kind*). v. TRIBUTARY.

**exciseman:** (portitorum) exactor: cf. Caes. B.C. 3, 32 v. TAX-GATHERER

**excision:** exsectio (*cutting out with a knife*). Cic.

**excitability: 1.** perh. mōbĭlĭtas or mobilis animus (*liability to be swayed this way and that*) v FICKLENESS. **2.** fervor (*warmth, as of youth*) v. ARDOUR. **3.** expr by incitātio (*the state of excitement*). *he possessed great e of temperament*, *ea indole erat ut facile ad incitationem permotionemque animi efferretur v EXCITEMENT. Phr.: *to be carried away by e. of temper*, *animi quasi impetu quodam mobili fervidoque abripi. v. foll art.

**excitable: 1.** mōbĭlis, e (*easily wrought upon, changeable*) · cf. Curt. 9, 4, *cur med.* · "omnis multitudo mobili impetu fertur": v CHANGEABLE. **2.** perh. percĭtus (*hasty, full of stimulus*): *an e. and high-spirited temper*, ingenium p. ac ferox, Liv. 21, 53, *med.* (more freq of *an actual state of excitement*: Cic.). **3.** fervidus, cālĭdus· v. ARDENT, FERVID. **4.** irritābilis. v. IRRITABLE. Phr.. *to be very e.*, *facile impetu quodam animi ferri, efferri.

**excite:** I. *To put into a state of excitement:* 1. excĭto, 1 (*to stir up, arouse*). *in calming or exciting the minds of an audience,* in eorum qui audiunt mentibus sedandis aut excitandis, Cic De Or. 1, 5, 17 v. TO STIR UP Join (animos) excitare atque inflammare, Cic 2. incĭto, 1 (usu to incite, impel *to something* also absol.) *to be uncontrollably excited to enjoyment* [of the passions], effrenate ad potiundum incitari, Cic. Sen 12, 39 *to e. the feelings,* animos in. (opp to sedare), Cic Or. 19, 63 3. concĭto, 1 (*violently*) v TO AROUSE, STIR UP 4. commŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (*to agitate, work upon* the mind) *to e the mind* (i. e. *move it to cupidity*) *more than usual,* paulo magis animum c, Cic Veri 2, 2, 34, 83 v *infr.* (II.) 5. ērīgo, exi, ectum, 3 (*to raise up:* hence of *exciting to hope, or a similar feeling*): *to e soldiers to valour by words of encouragement,* milites hortando ad virtutem e., Sall v TO AROUSE. 6. exăcuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*lit to whet, give edge to*) · *to e one another to the love of immortality,* invicem se ad amorem immortalitatis ex, Plin Ep 3, 7, *fin* Cic. 7. incendo, di, sum, 3 (*to inflame*) *these (vices) e'd the youth to crime,* haec juventutem ad facinora incendebant, Sall Cat. 13, *fin* cf. Cic de Or 2, 45, 190 II. *To goad on, instigate* against some one instīgo, exăcuo, stimulos addo, etc v TO INSTIGATE III. *To cause, bring about, with* ref to any *emotion, movement, disturbance:* 1. mŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (chiefly of *emotions*): *to e admiration, expectation, laughter,* admirationem, expectationem, risum m., Cic. *to e. hatred,* odia m., Virg. 2. commŏveo, 2 (like moveo, but stronger) *to e. compassion,* misericordiam c., Cic *to e a tumult,* tumultum c., Virg v. TO DISTURB 3. excĭto, 1 (*to call forth, awaken*) *to e emotion in the mind,* motum in animo ex. [opp to sedare], Cic · *to e a laugh,* risum ex, Cic Phil. 3, 9, 21. 4. concĭto, 1 (*to stir up*: stronger than excito) · *to e. the pity of the people,* misericordiam populi c, Cic de Or 1, 53, 227 (where the sense requires an intensive term) *to e laughter,* risum c, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 (where immediately before, the syn. risum movere occurs). *to e. sedition,* seditionem c, Cic. · v TO STIR UP 5. conflo, 1 (a strong expr; lit, *to blow together, as in a smelting furnace* esp. *of what is evil*): *to e odium against any one,* invidiam alicui c, Cic.. Vell. Flor. 6. făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to produce*) *to e great admiration for a person,* ingentem alicujus admirationem f, Liv. Cic. v TO CAUSE

**excited:** commōtus, incĭtātus, etc. v TO EXCITE (I.) (N B Not excitatus of persons.)

**excitement:** I. *State of agitation:* 1. commōtio *pleasurable bodily e., c.* suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13 *e. of mind,* c. animi, Cl · Quint. 2. concĭtātio (rather stronger than preced.): *to be free from every e. of mind,* omni c. animi [quam perturbationem voco] vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48: Liv. (who uses it of anger, 9, 7, *med*). 3. perturbātio (*disorderly* or *uncontrolled feeling*): Cic. (v. *supr* 2) 4. impĕtus, ūs (*a sudden impulsive emotion*). *under the influence of angry e,* impetu et ira, Tac Ger. 25 · *under the influence of momentary e.,* repentino quodam [quasi vento] animi incitatus, Cic. Off 1, 15, 49. Phr. *in a state of e.,* commotus, animo incitatus, etc. · v. TO EXCITE. II. *That which excites* · incĭtāmentum, stīmŭlus (esp in *pl*), concĭtāmentum: v INCITEMENT

**exciter** concĭtātor (*f.* concĭtātrix, Plin.), Liv.. Hirt. See also FIREBRAND (fig.).

**exciting:** perh. trĕpĭdus (*alarmed* hence *causing alarm*): *so e. (alarming) a letter,* tam t. literae, Curt. 7, 1, *ad fin.*: Just. (Usu. better expr. by circuml.: *to seek e. pleasures,* *incitamenta voluptatum quaerere *a most strange and e adventure,* *casus insolitus et qui animum timore, admiratione suspensum teneat)

**exclaim:** 1. clāmo, 1 v TO CRY OUT 2. exclāmo, 1 *to e. with a very loud voice,* maxima voce ex, Pl. *I can't help e ing,* non possum quin exclamem, Pl *I am inclined to e,* mihi libet exclamare, Cic N D 1, 6, 17 3. conclāmo, 1 (*of a number, to e together*) Caes . Cic. Virg. 4. acclāmo, 1 (in Cic. *to e against* with *dat.*) cf Cic Br. 73, 256 v TO CRY OUT AGAINST 5. succlāmo, 1 (*to e in answer to*) *as he thus spoke, the multitude e'd in reply that they . .* haec vociferanti multitudo se, etc, Liv. 3, 50 Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 (where it is used *impers*, succlamatum est) 6. clāmito, 1 (*frequently, with agitation*) Cic Liv 7. vōcĭfĕror, 1 (*passionately, vehemently*) *Decius e'd, where ever they flying to,* v Decius, quo fugerent, Liv 10, 28. Cic

**exclamation:** 1. vox, vōcis, *f.* (*any saying* or *cry*) *an e* (or *expression*) *of grief,* doloris v, Cic Plan 14, 34 · v CRY (*subs*) 2. exclāmātio *an e of surprise, complaint,* admirationis, conquestionis ex, Cic Or 39, 135. (But from Auct Her. 4, 15, 22, it appears that the word has a wider signification than the Eng, including any kind of *appeal*) 3. clāmor v SHOUT, CRY (*subs*) 4 conclāmātio (*of numbers together*): Tac Sen (Caes. has it = *acclamations*, B C. 2, 26)

**exclamatory:** clāmōsus (*attended with loud cries, noisy*) Quint Auct Her

**exclude:** 1. exclūdo, si, sum, 3 *to e. the glowing beams,* ex. fervidos ictus, Hor. (v. TO SHUT OUT) *to e from the commonwealth,* a republica ex., [distrahere, segregare], Cic Phil 5, 11, 29 · also with *abl.* alone, id Agr. 2, 22, 60. 2. arceo, 2 (*to keep off, debar*) *the planetree es the rays of the sun,* platanus solem a, Plin *to e a person from participation in sacred rites,* aliquem sacris a, Liv 3. prōhĭbeo, 2 v TO DEBAR. 4 rĕmŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (*to set aside as not needed*) *to e (certain things) from a speech,* secernere et ex oratione r, Cic v TO WITHDRAW 5. exīmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*not to include in*) *to e from the category of the blest,* numero beatorum ex, Hor *to e (banish) goodwill from nature,* ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, Cic. 6. expr by extra with *acc.* (esp in formal language) · *the island Cephalonia to be e'd from the treaty,* Cephallenia insula ut e jus foederis sit, Liv 38, 9; ib 11. Phr. *to e. from religious observances,* sacris (alicui) interdicere, Caes. B G 6, 13, *med* : Liv. : *fear e s pity,* timor misericordiam non recipit, Cic. (v TO ADMIT).

**exclusion:** 1. exclūsio, Ter. · Vitr. 2. interdictio (cf preced. art *fin.*) . *e. from territories,* i finium, Liv. 3. oftener expr. by *verb*: *by the e. of some and admission of others,* *aliis exclusis, aliis receptis v. TO EXCLUDE.

**exclusive:** I. *Inaccessible to intercourse* Phr: *he is very e. (in his acquaintances),* paucorum (perpaucorum, Ter.) hominum (est), Hor. S 1, 9, 44. *they (the decemvirs) were e. (difficult of access),* rari aditūs, [colloquentibus difficiles], Liv 3, 36, *ad init.* II. *Belonging to some in particular, to the exclusion of others* proprius v. PECULIAR.

**exclusively** · 1. sōlum, nonnĭsi v ONLY. 2. expr. by proprius, sōlus · *that is not the fault of old-age e.,* id non proprium senectutis est vitium, Cic *ejus culpae senectus sola non est affinis (v. PECULIAR, SOLE) simly, by unus: *by my exertions e.,* mea unius opera, Cic. v. ALONE.

**exclusiveness:** Phr. · *he was disliked for his e.,* *quod tam paucos in familiaritatem admisit, invidiosum ei fuit.

**excogitate:** excōgito, 1 · v. TO DEVISE

**excommunicate:** 1. interdīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to pass sentence of exclusion upon* the nearest class word) usu. with *dat.* of person, and *abl.* of that *from which* int. sacris, Caes. B G 6, 13, *med* (where the nature of such *excommunication* among the Celts is described) v TO INTERDICT 2. excommūnĭco, 1 Hier M. L (best word as *t t*) 3. expr. by ējĭcio, exclūdo extermino (with ecclesiā) v. TO EXPEL.

**excommunication:** excommūnĭcātio, Aug Phr *those under sentence of e*, quibus interdictum est, Caes (v preced art)

**excoriate:** attĕro, ūro, pĕrūro · v. TO GALL.

**excoriation:** intertrigo, ĭnis, *f.* (*from rubbing, etc*) esp *pl* Plin

**excrement:** I e *of the body* · 1 excrēmenta (with or without corporis), Plin. 2. stercus, ŏris, *n.* . v. DUNG.

**excrescence:** 1. expr. by excresco, vi, tum, 3 *he had an e on his side,* excreverat in latere ejus caro, Suet. Gal 21 *arsenic removes e s,* arsenicum quidquid ex. tollit, Plin Esp in *pl* by *part*, excrescentia, Plin. 2. excrēmentum (v. rare) · Sidon. 3. tūber, ĕris, *n* . v. PROTUBERANCE

**excretion:** *of the nose* excrēmentum narium, Pac.

**excruciating** (*adj*) 1. crŭcĭābilis, e (rare) Gell. (Crucians [dolor] in Cic Tusc. 4, 8, 18, is simply *distressing*) 2. [magnus], maximus *to suffer e pain from gout,* doloribus podagrae cruciari maximis, Cic Fusc. 2, 19, 45 (Acerbissimus dolor occurs in Cic, but of *mental* not *physical* suffering.) Phr. *when his sufferings were perfectly e.,* quum quasi faces ei doloris admoverentur, Cic. Fusc. 2, 25, 61. *to suffer e torments,* (incredibiles) cruciatus et (indignissima) tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6.

**exculpate:** 1. purgo, 1 (*to clear of guilt*) *to e oneself to any one,* se alicui p, Cic *they send an embassy to e. themselves,* purgandi sui causa legatos mittunt, Caes B. G 6, 9 2. expurgo, 1 (less freq) Cic Fac 3. excūso, 1 v TO EXCUSE 4. expr. by culpa and a verb as, culpā aliquem liberare, Cic Pl. 21, 52; ab aliquo culpam amovere, Liv 4, 41, *med* aliquem ex culpa eximere, Cic Inv. 2, 7, 24 *to be e'd,* a culpā esse remotum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73 v FAULT, BLAME. (Satisfacere is *to make amends.*)

**exculpation:** purgātio, Cic · Ter. (Or expr by verb v. preced. art.)

**exculpatory:** Phr.: *e. remarks,* *quae apta sunt ad culpam ab aliquo amovendam v. TO EXCULPATE.

**excursion:** *iter [voluptatis, animi causa susceptum]. v. JOURNEY. Phr., *to make an e.* (to a place), (*i*) excurrere, cf Cic Att 10, 15, *fin*

**excusable:** 1. excūsātus (not so in Cic) *I am the more e., if perchance I have erred,* hoc ego excusatior, si forte lapsus sum, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 11 Sen. 2. excūsābilis, e: Ov. Val. MAX. 3. expr by ignosco: cui (vitio) ignoscas, Hor. S 1, 4, 131: v TO EXCUSE, PARDON 4. expr. by excūsātio *to be lawfully e.,* legitimam ex habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14 (see the place) · v. EXCUSE (*subs.*). See also PARDONABLE.

**excusably:** excūsātē, Quint.: Tac. Plin. Ep

**excuse** (*v.*). I. *To tender an e.* 1. excūso, 1: *to e. oneself to another,* se alicui (also apud aliquem) ex., Cic : Caes. Often with *acc.* of that which forms the ground of excuse: *to ex. oneself on the ground of illness,* morbum ex., Cic.: Caes. Less freq. with *acc.* of the ground of excuse: *to ex. oneself from doing something: e. g., from acting as advocate,* ex. alicui advocationem, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2. 2. purgo, expurgo, 1: v. TO EXCULPATE. II. *To admit as excusable;* i. ignosco, nōvi, tum, 3 (with *dat.*): *I*

*hope you will ex my writing to you*, velim mihi ignoscas quod ad te scribo, Cic. Hor. v TO FORGIVE, PARDON

**2.** expr by vēnia with a verb *I beg you to e. my error, if error it be*, peto ut errori (si quis est error) v tribuas, Plin Ep 8, 14, 10 simly, with dare, concedere v INDULGENCE, FORGIVENESS.

**excuse** (*subs.*) **1.** excūsātio (*the act of making excuse, or the plea itself*) *it is no ex. for an offence if* . . . , nulla est ex peccati si, etc., Cic. Am 11, 37 *a satisfactory ex.*, satis justa ex, Cic, also justa et idonea ex., Cic Fam 16, 25. **2.** expr. by excūso (*to plead in excuse*) · *to put forward the ex. of poverty*, inopiam ex., Caes v. TO EXCUSE (1.). **3.** (in some constr) vēnia *which does not admit of ex.*, cui nulla v. proponitur [*for which no indulgence can be shown*], Cic. v. PARDON. **4.** lātēbra (*a false ex*) · v. PRETEXT

**execrable:** nēfārius, dētestābilis v. ABOMINABLE.

**execrably:** pessimē, nēfāriē v. BADLY Phr *e hoarse* (colloq.), male raucus, Hor S 1, 4, 66.

**execrate:** dētestor, exsecror v TO CURSE.

**execration:** exsecrātio, (in *pl.*) dirae. v CURSE

**execute:** **I.** *To carry out, fulfil* **1.** exsĕquor, cūtus, 3 *to e. a commission*, mandata ex, Cic *to e a decree or sentence*, decretum ex., Ulp Dig 43, 4, 3; also judicatum, judicium, sententiam ex., v. Forcell. s. v **2.** persĕquor, 3 (*to the end, completely*) : *carefully to e a commission*, mandata diligenter p., Cic : v. TO PERFORM. **3.** perficio, 3 v. TO ACCOMPLISH. **II.** *To inflict capital punishment upon* **1.** expr by supplicium and a verb supplicio capitis afficere, Suet. Gal 12 (or without capitis, Caes. B G 1, 27); supplicium sumere (de aliquo), Sall Cat 50; ad supplicium dare, Nep. Paus *fin* See also PUNISHMENT **2.** nĕco, 1 (usu. of *a cruel, violent death*) · (*Postumus*) *e.d his own son*, filium suum securi necavit, Gell 17, 21, *med.* · Sall. Cat. 52, *ad fin* Usu. the *mode of execution* is specified; as, securi ferire, gulam (alicui) frangere v. TO BEHEAD, STRANGLE, etc **III.** Of works of art; *to produce* **1.** făcio, 3 · *he e.d (a painting of) Neoptolemus on horseback*, fecit Neoptolemum ex equo, etc., Plin. 35, 10, 36 *to e a statue.* statuam f., Plin. **2.** expr. by pingo, sculpo (scalpo), exprimo, etc v. TO PAINT, SCULPTURE, ENGRAVE, etc

**execution:** **I.** *The act of carrying out.* **1.** expr by verb *to see to the e. of commands*, *mandata exsequenda, persequenda curare v. TO EXECUTE (I.). **2.** exsĕcūtio (*e. g.* instituti operis) Plin., Tac. Phr *there is need of prompt e.*, opus est mature facto, Sall. Cat. 1 *the scheme was contrived at Larinum, its e. was transferred to Rome*, ratio excogitata Larini est, res translata Romam, Cic Clu 13, 36. **II.** *Capital punishment* Phr. *to be led away to e.*, ad mortem duci, Cic. · *to attend an e.*, *supplicio (capitis) sumendo adesse; or simply, supplicio adesse (v. TO ATTEND) *on account of the e of* . . . ., propter supplicium sumptum de . . . . : v. TO EXECUTE **III.** *Destruction* · caedes, -ēi, -āges v SLAUGHTER, HAVOC. **IV.** *Legal* perh bonorum emptio (*sale of a debtor's property* v Dict. Ant. *s. v*), *or* bonorum venditio, *relatively to the debtor himself*, Gai. 2, 154. Phr *to levy an e upon a person*, bona alicujus distrahere, Ulp Dig. 3, 5, 3, § 9. *to have an e levied upon oneself*, rerum possessionem [aut venditionem] pati, Ulp Dig. 1. c. § 1. **V.** *Rapidity of performance*, in works of art, etc. · celĕritas, ātis, agilitas. v. SPEED, AGILITY.

**executioner:** **1.** carnĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* (*of slaves or foreigners*: see Smith's Dict. Ant. *s. v*). Pl. Cic (who uses the term by way of reproach, of *a lictor*, Verr. 5, 45, 118). **2.** vindex rei capitalis Sall Cat. 55 (where the ref is to the triumviri capitales) (N B In early times the punishment of death was inflicted by *the lictors*, Liv 2, 5 "missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium" Exactor supplicii is *a judge who exacts the penalty* · Liv. 1. c.) Phr *to die by the hands of the e*, poenas morte dare, ultimum supplicium subire (v. PUNISHMENT); *if by beheading*, securi ferīri v. TO BEHEAD, HANG, etc.

**executive:** Phr. *the e. department (of a state)*, *in quibus legum administrandarum cura est, penes quos est curatio et administratio rerum (R and A)

**executor** · to a will. *exsĕcūtor (not class in this sense) cf. Vell 2, 45, *init* (The familiae emptor was properly *an executor*, but his office became a form Gai. 2, 103)

**executorship:** *testamenti exsequendi munus

**exegesis:** interprētātio: v. INTERPRETATION

**exegetical:** *exēgētĭcus, M. L. (N.B. Only as *t. t.*)

**exemplar:** exemplar, āris, *n.*. v. PATTERN.

**exemplarily:** ēgrēgiē, optimē, cum summa laude. v EXCELLENTLY.

**exemplary:** ēgrēgius, eximius · v. EXCELLENT

**exemplification:** exemplum v. EXAMPLE

**exemplify:** expr. by exemplum, exemplar (*this*) *he has well e.'d in Ulysses*, utile proposuit nobis exemplar (more usu. exemplum) Ulyssem, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 18 *Esop has e'd (the lesson) thus*, Aesopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit, Phaedr 1, 3 *I will briefly e both truths*, utriusque exemplum breviter exponam rei, Phaedr 3, 10, 2 Phr *the story e's the passions of kings and peoples*, fabula regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor Ep. 1 2, 8 *this story e's how* . . , hac re probatur quantum, etc, Phaedr 1, 13, *fin*

**exempt** (·) · **1.** lĕvo, 1 (*to relieve* of a burden with *acc.* and *abl*) : *he e.d the domain land from paying a tax*, agrum publicum vectigali levavit, Cic v. TO RELIEVE. **2.** lĭbĕro, 1 (*to set free*: same constr.) v TO FREE. **3.** excĭpio, cēpi, cĕptum, 3 (*not to include*) · Cic v. TO EXCEPT **4.** eximo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*to take out of the case of*. foll. by *acc*, and *abl.* with prep. or *dat*) : *Q. Fabius is not e.'d from punishment*, non noxae eximitur Q Fabius, Liv 8, 35, *med* but Cic prefers ex with *abl.* (N.B —De vectigalibus eximi, in Cic Phil. 2, 39, 101, is *to be taken from the national exchequer*, not *to be e.'d from taxation*, as in R. and A.) **5.** expr by immūnis, immūnĭtas, and a verb *to e (a people) *from every burden*, ab omni onere immunes praestare, Suet. Cl. 25. *med.* : *he wishes you kindly to e. the lands which pay rents from doing so*, agros fructuarios vult tuo beneficio immunes esse, Cic Fam. 8, 9, *fin* : *to e. a state from burdens*, (civitati) immunitatem tribuere, Iac. A 12, 61; simly, immunitates dare (absol), Cic. Fam. 12, 1 (immunitatem tribuere implies *the concession of a reasonable claim*, immunitates dare, donare, *a grant of favour* cf. Suet. Gal. 15) see also EXEMPT (*adj*), EXEMPTION. Phr. *he e'd the Rhans from tribute for ever*, Rhensibus tributa in perpetuum remisit, Suet. Cl. 25, *med*

**exempt** (*adj.*) : **1.** immūnis, *(not liable to burdens or duties) in Cic. usu. absol, as agri im. liberique, i. e. *free from every kind of burden*. also foll. by *abl.*, with *prep*, as ab omni onere im., Suet. Cl 25; without *prep.*, as militiā im, Liv 1, 43, *med.*; or with *gen.*, as portoriorum im., Liv. 38, 44, *med.* Tac. **2.** vācuus (*void of, clear from* · usu foll. by *abl* with or without ab; less freq by *gen.*) · *a mind e. from all care*, animus v. ab omni cura, Cic. (v. VOID OF) *e. from punishment and tribute*, v a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34 but omni tributi v., ib 61. **3.** expers v DESTITUTE OF. Join· vacuus expers, solutus ac liber [ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia], Cic Verr 4, 10, 23. **4.** privātus (with *abl*) · *e. from all suffering*, p dolore omni, Lucr. Phr · *a soldier e from further service*, emeritus, Tac ; miles vacans (*a supernumerary*), Trebell.

**exemption:** **1.** immūnĭtas (*from burdens*). *to grant e's*, im dare, donare, tribuere (v. TO EXEMPT, 5) used absol of *e from taxes*, Suet. Aug 40, *med* : Cic · and with *depend gen.*, in other cases *e's from punishments*, malorum im, Lampr. **2.** vācātio (esp. from *military service*, militiae v, Caes B G 6, 14) *e. on the ground of age*, v. aetatis, Nep Att. 7 In gen sense, *e from every responsibility*, omnium v munerum, Cic N D 1, 20, 53 Sen **3.** vācuĭtas (*freedom from*) *freedom and e from all annoyance*, liberatio et v. omnis molestiae, Cic Fin. 1, 11, 37. also with ab and *abl*, v ab angoribus, id Off 1, 21, 73 Phr.. *to enjoy e. from*, immunem, vacuum esse v EXEMPT (*adj*)

**exercise** (*subs.*) · **I.** *Physical* **1.** exercĭtātio Cic Join motus atque ex., Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26 **2.** mōtus, ūs (*motion of any kind*): *to be debarred from e.*, a corporis m. removeri, Nep. Eum. 5. Cic. (v. *supr.*). **3.** ambŭlātio (*by walking*) Cic. Fin. 5, 1, *init* . v. WALK. **4.** gestātio (*by riding, driving*) *gentle, vigorous, violent e.*, g. lenis, acris, vehemens, Cels. Sen (N B—Both the latter words are also used of *a place for taking e*) **5.** vectātio (like gestātio) *horse e.*, equi v, Suet Cal 3 **6.** pălaestra (*athletic*) · v. GYMNASTICS. Phr. *to take e*, ambulare (*walking*), gestari (*riding*) v TO WALK, RIDE, etc. **II.** Esp. of *soldiers* **1.** exercĭtium *sword e*, (palorum, ad palum) ex., Veg 1, 11 cf ib. 13, 14 (the palus was *a post at which the passes were made*). **2.** mēdĭtātio Veg 1, 11, *fin* **3.** exercĭtātio v. DRILL Phr. *to put a recruit through his sword e*, tironem ad palum exercere, Veg 1, 14 *to go through the sword e.* (*with a real sword*), gladiose exercere, Veg 1, 11 **III.** In gen. sense, *practice* exercĭtātio, Cic.. v. PRACTICE. **IV.** *Discharge, fulfilment of* an office functio (rare): Cic Usu. better expr. by phr *to interfere with a magistrate in the e. of his office*, *magistratum impedire quominus munere suo fungatur *this I do in the e. of my authority as consul*, *haec consul facio cf Cic Cat 1, *init*. **V.** *A set task or composition:* **1.** thēma, ătis, *n.*: cf Quint 4, 2, 28 Sen. Contr. **2.** declāmātio (*rhetorical*) cf Juv. 10, 167. **3.** *exercĭtātio. cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 67, *fin*

**exercise** (*v*) · **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To give employment to in order to discipline*: exerceo, 2. *to e the body, the memory*, corpus, memoriam ex., Cic.: *to be e.d (disciplined) in logic*, in dialectica exerceri, Cic Br. 90, 309 *to e recruits*, tirones ex., Veg 1, 11 v. TO DRILL. **II.** *To carry on, discharge, exert* · **1.** exerceo, 2 *to e. the profession of physic*, medicinam ex , Cic *to e. the right of conquest*, jus victoris ex , Flor. 3, 7, *fin* v TO CARRY ON, PRACTISE. **2.** exhĭbeo, 2 (not so in Cic) : *to e. authority*, imperium ex., Pl. Cas. 2, 6 57 Plin jun. v TO EXHIBIT. **3.** cĕlĕbro, 1 (*to attend to regularly*) : *to e jurisdiction*, jurisdictionem c, Liv. 6 32, *init* . cf Cic de Or 1, 1, 2. ārtes celebrare atque recolere. **4.** fungor, 3 v. TO DISCHARGE. **III.** *To distress, afflict*: vexo, 1: v. TO HARASS. **B.** Intrans. · exerceor, 2 : Veg. : v. *supr.* (A.).

**exercised** (*part. adj.*) exercĭtātus (e. g miles, Veg) v. PRACTISED.

**exert:** **I.** *To put forth, bring into operation*: **1.** exerceo, exhĭbeo, 2: v. TO EXERCISE (II.). **2.** ūtor, usus, 3 (with *abl.*) : *to e. activity*, alacritate u., Caes. B. G. 4, 24, *fin.* (*al.* niti): v.

TO USE, EMPLOY. (Plin. jun has jus exserere, Ep 8, 7, 2, but no earlier writer.)

**II.** *To strain*; esp. with *refl. pron.*, or something belonging to the subject as object· **1.** contendo, di, tum, 3 *to e all one's powers*, omnes nervos c, Cic Fat 10, 20· v TO STRAIN

**2.** labōro, 1 (intrans, *to take pains, e oneself*)· *to e. oneself to prevent something being done*, l ne quid fiat, Cic Verr 3, 57, *fin* : also with in or de, and *abl.* of *that about which*· v. TO LABOUR

**3.** nītor, ēnītor, sus and xus, 3 (*to use effort*) *to e all one's energy to prevent*, summa ope niti, ne . , Sall. Cat. 1, *init* . Cic. v TO STRIVE Phr. *to e. oneself beyond one's strength*, se supra vires extendere, Liv 34, 4 *to e. the voice too much*, voci nimis imperare. Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6 *to e all one's influence on behalf of some one*, pro aliquo summis opibus pugnare, Caes. (v TO STRUGGLE).

**exertion:** **1.** contentio (*a straining of the powers*) *by great e s he prevented (the bill) being carried*, magnis e obtinuit ne perferretur, Liv 41, 6 Cic

**2.** intentio (like preced, but usu foll. by depend gen) v STRAINING (*subs*) v EFFORT.

**exfoliate:** med *t t.* expr by squāma, Cels 8, 3, *ad fin* : squamam remittere (R and A) *The bone e s*, ossis squamæ abscedit; ab osse squama recedit, comp Cels l c

**exfoliation:** expr by verb v preced art

**exhalation:** **I** *The act or process of exhaling*: expr. by verb v TO EXHALE. **II.** *That which is exhaled*

**1.** exhālātio *e s from the earth*, terræ exhalationes, Cic. Fusc. 1, 19, 43 Plin Sen. **2.** hālītus, ūs (esp poet.) *an e rising from the dark mouth* (*of Avernus*), h atris faucibus effundens æstus, Virg Val. Fl. Sen.

**3.** aspīrātio (?) cf. Cic Div. 1, 26, 79. **4.** expr. by exhālo, 1 *it is certain that a damp e. rises from the earth*, humidam a terra exhalari caliginem certum est, Plin. 2, 42, 42 *all kinds of e s*, *quæcunque [a terra] exhalantur v TO EXHALE. **5.** vāpor (esp *a warm e*) : *e. from earth*, terrenus v, Sen. N Q 2, 13, 4 cf. Cic. N. D 2, 46, 118 *to dread nightly e s*, nocturnos v formidare, Hor. Phr. *there is an e. from both (land and water)*, utraque ex se reddit aliquid, Sen. N. Q l. c· v EVAPORATION.

**exhale:** **1.** exhālo, 1 (*to give forth*: in Cic. only fig) *to e mist, smoke*, nebulam, fumum ex, Virg. In *pass*, as *reflect* mists *e. from the ground*, nebulæ exhalantur humo, Ov.

**2.** hālo, 1 (both *trans* and *intrans* · poet.). *to e a nutarian odour*, nectar naribus h. Luer 2, 847 *gardens e.ing (redolent with) flowers*, floribus halantes horti, Virg G 4, 109. **3.** ēmitto, 3. v TO EMIT. **4.** spargo, 3 v. TO DIFFUSE. **5.** exspiro, 1 (poet.). *fumes e (from Avernus)*, ex. halitus, Val Fl.: v. TO BREATHE FORTH. **6.** respiro, 1 (poet ). Stat. (trans.).

**exhaust:** **I.** *To draw off the entire contents of*: **1.** exhaurio, si, stum, 3: *to e. the treasury*, aerarium ex., Cic.; also, omnem pecuniam ex aerario ex., Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98. v. TO EMPTY. **2.** absūmo, 3· v. TO CONSUME.

**3.** (in pass.) dēficio, 3 (*to be* or *become e.d*). v. TO FAIL. Phr. (fig). *so that the patience of some was e.d*, ut quidam patientiam rumperent, Suet Tib. 24 *that the patience of the hearer may not be e.d*, ne qui audiat defatigetur, Cic. (v. TO TIRE OUT). **II.** *To treat* a subject *completely*. Phr.. *the question has been e.d*, tota quæstionis abunde satisfactum est, Cic. (cf. profligata jam hæc et paene ad exitum adducta quæstio est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15): *to e. a subject in a speech*, *omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum relinquere (R. and A.)*; *totam rem accuratissime plenissimeque tractare. **III.** *To wear out the strength of*: dēbilito, dēfātigo, confĭcio v. TO WEAR OUT, ENFEEBLE, WEARY. See also foll. art

**exhausted** (*part. adj*) **I.** *Having lost virtue* or *good qualities*· effētus: *e. land*, e. ager, Virg. *an e frame*, e corpus, Cic. **II.** *Tired out, having lost strength, from whatever cause* **1.** confectus *e with wounds*, vulneribus c, Caes. (*troops*) *weary and e*, fessi eque, Liv *an e.* (*worn out*) *and wounded gladiator*, gladiator c et saucius, Cic. Cat 2, 11, 24 **2.** dēfessus (*quite spent, tired out*) *e by the length of the battle*, d diuturnitate proelii, Caes *fresh men succeed to those that are e*, recentes defessis succedunt, Caes Cic v. WEARY **3.** dēfectus (not in Cic) Phaedr Col v WORN OUT

**4** lassus v WEARY See also foll art

**exhausted, to be,** or **become:** **1.** expr. by dēlĭcio, 3 (in connexion with vires) *when the standard-bearer was getting e*, quum aquilifer a viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C 3, 64 but the act is more freq *our men were getting e*, nostris (*al* nostros) vires lassitudine deficiebant, Caes. B C. 2, 41 v. TO FAIL **2.** langueo, 2 (less strong than the Eng.) v FATIGUED, TO BE. **3.** fātisco, 3 (not in Cic) *to be e. by* (*certain*) *crops* (of soil), segetibus f, Col. 2, 14 *to be e by privation and toil*, per inopiam et labores f, Tac (N B— The comp defetiscor is exceedingly rare, except in *p. part* defessus v preced art. II 4) **4.** expr by *pass* of fatigo, dēfātigo v TO WEARY.

**exhaustion:** **1.** expr by verb *on account of the e of the treasury*, *propter exhaustum aerarium *to remedy the e of the soil*, *agrum fatiscentem, cujus vis absumpta est, recreare v preced. artt. **2.** lassĭtūdo, languor v. FATIGUE. **3.** dēfectio virium (*failure of strength*, as in old age). Cic. **4.** expr. by dēfessus, confectus, lassus (*in a state of e.*). v. EXHAUSTED

**exhaustless:** infīnītus v INEXHAUSTIBLE

**exhibit:** **I.** *To expose to view*· **1.** prōpōno, pōsui, ītum, 3 (*publicly*)· *to e any thing for sale*, aliquid venale p, Cic. *he used to e his finished works to passers by*, opera perfecta proponebat transeuntibus, Plin **2.** expōno, 3 (*to bring out to view, whether publicly* or *not*) *he e'd* (*brought out*) *his Samian ware*, exposuit vasa Samia, Cic Mur. 36, 75 Fig *to e one's virtue for imitation*, virtutem imitandam ex, Cic v TO SET FORTH. **3.** exhibeo, 2 (*esp to show and make good in court*: v TO PRODUCE) *to e.* (*pr sent*) *a memorable spectacle*, memorabile spectaculum ex., Plin Ep 2, 1, 1. In Suet. of *public shows*, Ner 12. **4.** fācio, fēci, factum, 3 (of the magistrate who *e s games*)· *to e. most magnificent games*, ludos magnificentissimos f., Cic. Join· (ludos) facere atque celebrare, Cic. Harusp. 12, 24. **5.** ēdo, dĭdi, ĭtum, 3 (of *spectacles, etc.*. appy. not in Cic.). *to e hunts, games, shows*, venationes, ludos, spectacula e., Suet. Ner. 11, 12, etc. **6.** do, dĕdi, dătum, 1· esp. with munus (gen term for *shows, games, etc.*)· *to e. magnificent games*, munus magnificum d, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, *fin* (Cic. has also munus præbere, Sull. 19, 54): Suet.

**II.** *To manifest*: **1.** præsto, 1 *to e dutiful affection to parents*, p. pietatem parentibus Cic v. TO SHOW.

**2.** exhĭbeo, 2 (not so in Cic.) *to e kindly feeling to any one*, humanitatem alicui ex., Plin. Ep 5, 19, 2: Suet

**3.** ostento, 1: v. TO DISPLAY.

**exhibition:** **I.** *The act of exhibiting*· expr. by verb: *to humour the people by the e. of games*, *ludis editis, ludos edendo, populo gratificari, etc.. v. TO EXHIBIT. **II.** *That which is exhibited*: **1.** spectāculum : v. SPECTACLE, SHOW. **2.** lūdi, mūnus: v. GAMES. Phr.: *an e. of works of art*, tabulae et signa propalam collocatae, cf. Cic. de Or. 1 35, 161; *artificiorum expositio as t t (?)* **III.** *Annual payment* *exhibitio cl. Ulp Dig 27, 2, 3, § 3

**exhilarate:** hīlaro, exhīlāro v TO CHEER.

**exhilarating** (*adj*) sometimes lætus v CHEERFUL, ENCOURAGING Or expr by verb *the morning air is extremely e*, *imprimis exhilarant animos auræ matutinæ v TO CHEER, ENLIVEN

**exhilaration:** hilaritas, gaudia v. CHEERFULNESS, JOY

**exhort:** hortor, 1 (*to urge in a friendly manner*) Join hortari et suadere, Cic hortari et monere, Suet : v TO URGE, ADVISE. The comps. adhortor, cohortor, also freq occur; the latter esp in the case of generals *addressing their troops* Caes Cic v. TO ENCOURAGE (Exhortor, Vulg Rom xii 8, etc but the word is unclass )

**exhortation:** mōnĭtus, mōnĭtio, hortātio v. ADVICE. (Exhortatio, Vulg, but not class )

**exhume:** ērno, 3 v TO DIG (2)

**exigence** } **1.** necessĭtas. *as*
**exigency** } *often as I consider the e. of our position*, quotiens n. nostram intueor, Tac Agr 30 Cic. v. NECESSITY.

**2.** angustiæ v. STRAITS, DIFFICULTY **3.** tempus (*critical time*). v. EMERGENCY.

**exile** (*subs*)· **I.** *A person exiled*: **1.** exsul (exŭl), ŭlis, c (gen term) Cic Liv **2.** profugus (*one who has to fly from his country, an outlaw*) Virg, Ov **3.** extorris (strictly *adj*) v EXILED Phr *to be an e*, exsulare, Cic Liv. **II.** *The state or penalty of an exile*· **1.** exsilium (exĭl-) *to punish any one with e.*, aliquem exsilio multare, afficere, Cic *to drive into e.*, in ex. ejicere, pellere, Cic *to go into e*, in ex. ire, proficisci, Cic . *to be in e*, in ex. esse Cic *to recall from e.*, de ex. reducere, Cic.; de ex. revocare, Liv. **2.** fuga (chiefly poet and late) *to order punishment of e and death*, fugas et cædes jubere, Tac. A 14, 64 Ov. Join exsilium et fuga, Cic de Or. 3, 3, 9 **3.** relegatio (*mild form of e.*) Cic. Liv. Phr. *to go into e*, solum vertere, Cic. Caec. 34, 100 (exsilii causa is sometimes added, id. Quint 28, 86) , profugere, id. Caec. 1 c *to be in e*, exsulare, Cic Liv , exsilium agere (rare), Tac A 1, 4 *to pass sentence of e. upon any one*, alicui aqua et igni interdicere, Caes Cic.

**exile** (*v.*): ejicio, exterminо, etc. : v. TO BANISH.

**exiled** (*part adj.*): **1.** extorris, e (*not admitted into a country*): *e. from country and home*, ex. patria, domo, Sall. Jug. 14, *med.* Join· exsul extorrisque, Gell. 2, 12 cf. Liv. 5, 30. "ne exsilem, extorrem P. R. ab solo patrio in hostium urbem agerent." **2.** exsŭlans, ntis (*part.* of exsulo) Cic. See also EXILE (1.).

**exist:** **1.** sum, fui, esse (esp. in an emphatic position): *there e'd (once), yes, there e'd that energy . . .*, fuit, fuit ista virtus, Cic. Cat 1, 1, 3· *to affirm that gods e*, deos esse dicere, Cic. *I think, therefore I e*, cogito, ergo sum, Cartes. **2.** exsisto (exsisto), stĭti, 3 (mostly with the additional idea of *coming into existence*: v. TO ARISE, APPEAR). *had not that Iliad e'd*, nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24· cf. Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107· "ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines *sunt*, sic in animis *existunt* (*exist*, or *present themselves*) majores etiam varietates." **3.** exsto (exto), stĭti, 1 (mostly, *to appear, be extant*): *of Demades there e. no written works*, (Demadis) nulla ex. scripta, Cic. Br. 9, 36: *without the eyes, the function of eyes could not e.*, sine oculis non potest ex. munus oculorum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71. **4.** măneo, nsi, sum, 2 (*to e. still*): v. TO REMAIN. **5.** (of *living beings*) vīvo, 3. v. TO LIVE See also foll. art.

**existence:** **I.** *The state*: **1.** expr. by sum: *to disbelieve the e. of*

*gods altogether*, nullos esse omnino deos putare, Cic N. D *init* (In scholastic Lat, esse is used *subs* Spinos *pass*.)

**2.** (of *living creatures*) vita *to drag out one's e*, vitam trahere, Virg (cf. v exigere, Sall Jug 14, *med*) *the brief span of our e.*, exiguum vitae curriculum, Cic. v LIFE ‖. *That which exists* *ens, entis, *n.* v Quint 8, 3, 33 Med. Lat v. CREATURE, BEING.

**existing:** qui (quae, quod) nunc est v TO EXIST. Phr *under e. circumstances* (a qualifying phr.), prout nata, Cic. Att. 14, 6, *ad init.*; ut nunc est, Poll. in Cic. Fam 10, 31, *fin* Cic. See also PRESENT

**exit:** ‖. *The act of going out:* exitus, ūs v. DEPARTURE. Phr *to make one's e*, exire, decedere v TO DEPART ‖. *A way of escape* · exitus, effugium v OUTLET

**exonerate:** i. e. *from a charge* · culpā libero v. TO EXCULPATE, CLEAR (II).

**exorable:** exōrābilis, e. Cic. · Hor.

**exorbitant:** nimius, immōdicus. v. EXCESSIVE. Sometimes expr. by cārus. *on that very day corn fell from an exorbitant price to a low one*, illo ipso die carissimam annonam consecuta est, Cic pro Dom. 7, 15 v DEAR Phr *to make e demands*, *immodice postulare; plus aequo postulare *the e demands of publicans*, immodestia publicanorum, Tac. A. 13, 50.

**exorbitantly:** immōdicē, v. EXCESSIVELY

**exorcise:** exorcīzo, 1 (ἐξορκίζω) Ulp Dig 50, 13, 1, § 3 (Or by circuml. adjurando [cum adjuratione] daemonas expellere, ejicere, cf. Vulg. Acts, XIX 13)

**exorcism:** exorcismus (ἐξορκισμός) Tert.

**exorcist:** exorcista, ae, *m.* (ἐξορκιστής) Imp Codd. Vulg

**exordium:** **1.** exordium (usu term) Cic Quint Plin **2.** exorsus, ūs, (v. rare) Cic Manil. 4, *fin.* (only). **3.** prooemium (προοίμιον· prop. *a prelude*, q. v.) *a long and far-fetched e.*, longum et alte petitum pr, Cic Clu. 21, 58. freq. in Cic of *the introduction to a treatise*, cf Cic. Att. 16, 6 *fin* : Quint. **4.** principium Quint.

**exoteric:** exōtĕrĭcus (ἐξωτερικός, Cic,) Gell.

**exotic:** externus, pĕregrīnus (e. g. arbor), Plin v. FOREIGN. (Exōticus occurs in Gell 13, 5, as epith of *wine*.)

**expand:** **A.** Trans. **1.** pando, expando, 3 v. TO SPREAD. **2.** laxo, 1 (*by increasing the spaces between*) · *the lily e.s itself*, lilium se l., Plin · *to e the companies*, l manipulos, Caes **3.** extendo, 3 v TO STRETCH OUT. **4.** dīlāto, 1 (*to make broader; spread over a wider space*) *to e. his line* (of a general), aciem d., Liv. 31, 21, *med.*. esp. of expansion in language, Cic. v. TO AMPLIFY. See also *inf.*

**B.** Intrans. · expr. by preced. verbs and *pron. refl*, or in *pass.* · (*the Propontis*) *where the sea begins to e.*, ubi dilatat se mare, Plm. 5, 32, 40; also in latitudinem pandi, id 6, 13, 15 · *the (bud of the) rose gradually opens and e.s*, rosa paullatim dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin.: v. TO SPREAD, OPEN

**expanse:** spătium. v. SPACE. *Of the sea*, aequor, ōris, *n.*: often *plur.*, *for thee the e.s of ocean smiles*, tibi rident aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8 v. OCEAN Phr *suddenly appears a boundless e of plain*, repente immensa pandĭtur planities, Liv. v PLAIN (*subs.*).

**expansion:** expr. by verb *heat produces e of air*, *calor aĕra expandit atque dilatat: v. TO EXPAND. (Expansio, dilatatio, v. rare.)

**expansive:** qui (quae, quod) se pandit, e. g. aër, Plin.: v. TO EXPAND.

**expansiveness:** expr. by verb. v. TO EXPAND.

**expatiate:** exspătior, 1 (strictly *to digress*, cf. Quint. 4, 3, 4): *to e in and give oneself up to a part of a subject*, in aliqua parte ex. of indulgere voluptati, Quint 2, 17, *init* v TO ENLARGE UPON

**expatriate:** extermino, ējĭcio v TO BANISH, EXILE

**expatriation:** exsĭlium v EXILE

**expect:** **1.** exspecto (exp-), 1 (*to look for* something, whether good or evil; with *acc.* but not *acc.* and *inf.*) *to be e.ing any one's arrival*, e alicujus adventum, Caes. *I shall e., or rather demand longer letters*, longiores epistolas exspectabo, vel potius exigam, Cic. with a (ab) or ex, and *abl.* of the person from whom, Cic. Sometimes foll. by dum or ut and *subj* . *I don't think you e me to write*, non puto te ex. dum scribam, Cic Att 1, 1, 1 *I believe we are e.'d to answer your letter*, exspectari nos, arbitror, ut respondeamus tuis literis, Liv 42, 40, *init.* **2.** spĕro, 1 (usu = *to hope*, but also occasionally of *anticipating evil*: foll by *acc* alone, or *acc* and *inf.*): *but if I am deserted by you, which I do not e*, sin a vobis (id quod non spero) deseror, Cic Rosc. A. 4, 10 Virg Flor v TO HOPE. **3.** crēdo, dĭdi, tum, 3 (with *acc.* and *inf.*) *I e. you are surprised, judges*, credo ego vos judices mirari, Cic. Rosc. A *init* Simly, other verbs of *thinking, believing*, with *acc* and *inf* *I confidently e he will do his duty*, confido illum fore in officio, Cic. Att 1, 6 *when I was just e.ing your arrival*, quum jam te adventare arbitraremur, Cic. Att. 1, 4 *to turn out otherwise than one may have e.'d*, aliter cadere quam quis opinatus sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 v TO THINK, BELIEVE. Phr. *contrary to what was e.'d*, praeter spem (v. EXPECTATION) *sooner than might have been e.'d*, opinione celerius, Cic *a battle more bloody than might have been e.'d from the number of combatants*, proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium, Liv. 21, 29 *not e.ing*, inopinans, Caes ; necopinans, Cic.

**expectancy:** spes, ēi, *f* cf Hor. S 2, 5, 47: v. HOPE

**expectant:** perh. arrectus (*full of eager interest*) cf. Sall Jug 86, *init* postquam plebis animos arrectos vidit See also ATTENTIVE. Phr (prov.). *to disappoint the e. crow* (of a legacy-hunter), corvum deludere hiantem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56 · *an heir e*, heres necessarius, Ulp. Dig.

**expectation:** **1.** exspectātio (precisely equiv. to Eng.) · *hope is the e of good, fear the e. of evil*, spes est ex boni, mali ex. metus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80 *contrary to e*, praeter ex., Cic. **2.** spes, ēi, *f* (usu. of *what is good* also in gen. sense, esp in *adverb. phr.*): *e. of pay*, s mercedis, Cic (v. HOPE) *Metellus, contrary to his e, is welcomed home with the greatest joy*, Metellus contra (praeter) spem laetissimis animis excipitur, Sall Jug 88 *the second e (of succeeding to an inheritance)*, secunda s., Tac. A. 1, 8. **3.** opinio (not necessarily implying *futurity* very often in *adverb phr*) · *I will not disappoint your e.*, non fallam tuam o, Cic. Fam 1, 6, *fin. contrary to e*, praeter o , Cic. see also TO EXPECT (Phr.).

**expectorate:** exscreo, 1 *to e blood*, cruenta exscreare, Plin. v TO SPIT.

**expectoration:** exscrĕātio (e g. cruenta) · Plin.. v SPITTLE

**expediency:** ūtĭlitas *it often happens that e clashes with virtue*, persaepe evenit ut u. cum honestate certet, Cic Phl. *no e. in injustice*, nihil expedire quod sit injustum, Cic. v. foll. art.

**expedient:** ūtilis, e: *to prefer the honourable to the e.*, honestum praeferre utili, Hor. *it is never (really) e to sin*, nunquam u. est peccare, Cic. v. USEFUL. Phr · *it is e*, expĕdit, 4, *impers.* (often foll. by *acc.* and *inf*): *what is right is evident; what e., is in the dark*, quid rectum sit, apparet, quid ex. obscurum est, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, *fin.*: Tac v. ADVANTAGE, TO BE OF.

**expedite:** expĕdio, mātūro v. TO HASTEN

**expedition:** ‖. *An enterprise*

1 expĕdītio (*military*) · *to march troops forth on an e* milites educere in expeditionem, Cic Div 1, 33, 72 *to undertake an e.*, ex suscipere, Suet Caes **2.** iter · v JOURNEY, MARCH.

‖. *Speed of execution* celĕritas *to use e about any thing*, celeritate aliqua re, Cic. v. HASTE, SPEED Phr *there is need of e.* mature facto opus est, Sall Cat. 1.

**expeditious:** cĕler, promptus, mātūrus v QUICK, PROMPT

**expeditiously:** cĕlĕrĭter, promptē mātūrē v. QUICKLY, PROMPTLY

**expeditiousness:** v EXPEDITION (II)

**expel:** **1.** expello, pŭli, pulsum 3 (*in whatsoever way*, that *from which*, usu expr by *abl* alone, or with e, ex) *to e any one from house, country, commonwealth*, aliquem domo (sua), civitate, ex republica ex., Cic. Caes. *to e an enemy from territories*, hostes finibus ex , Caes. also with a (ab) and *abl*, Cic. Sext. 13, 30 v TO DRIVE OUT, BANISH. **2.** ējĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 (rather stronger than preced, *to cast out*, q v.: that *from which*, usu. expr. by *abl.* with ex, de ; also ab) *to e. any one from the senate*, e. aliquem e senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42 (to expr. which praeterire was also used as a milder expr., Liv 38, 28 ; also [de] senatu movere, Cic. Clu. 43, 122) *from a collegium*, de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5 also absol, cf Cic. Sext. 13, 30 **3.** extermino, 1 (*to drive quite out*, an emphatic expr.) v TO BANISH. **4.** dējĭcio, 3 (esp. *from an elevated position*), dētrudo (*confusedly and violently*), etc. v TO DISLODGE. Phr *to e a man from his tribe*, aliquem tribu movere, Cic . v *supr.* (2).

**expeller:** expulsor (Cic.) ; exactor (Liv.).

**expend:** expendo, impendo v. TO SPEND.

**expenditure:** **1.** erōgātio (pecuniae), Cic Att 15, 2, *fin* **2.** sumptus, impensa (esp *pl.*) *to set limits to the public e.*, facere modum impensis publicis, Tac *needful e.*, necessarii sumptus, Cic. v. foll. art.

**expense:** **1.** impensa (*outlay of any kind*) · *to go to no e*, nullam im. facere, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14 often *pl.*, *at my e*, meis impensis, Nep Phoc. 1 Tac. **2.** sumptus, ūs (esp. of *great, excessive e.*) · *to keep a great number of horsemen at one's own e*, magnum numerum equitum suo s alere, Caes *to go to extravagant e.*, ultra modum sumptu prodire, Cic. *to diminish the e of embassies*, s. legationum minuere, Cic · *lawful e.*, s. legitimus, Cic Fam. 3, 8, *ad med* **3.** impendium (= impensa, but less freq. and chiefly *pl.*): *without e*, sine im , Cic Quint. 3, 12 (= nulla impensa, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, 145) *to go to very great e.*, impendia maxima facere, Plin. Ep · *to be indulged (of a laugh) at the e. of modesty*, impendio pudoris constare, Quint.. v cost **4.** dispendium (esp in the comic writers) *at less e*, minore dispendio, Pl. *without e. on one's own part* (fig.), sine suo d , Ter. Hec 5, 2, 29 Col. Plin. (N.B —Never *pl.*) Phr. *funeral e.s*, arbitria funeris, Cic Dom. 37, 98 *to carouse at the public e.*, de publico convivari, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105 *at a great e*, magni (v. PRICE) *to live at another's e* (poet), alienа vivere quadra, Juv.. *to get a laugh at any one's e*, ludificari aliquem, Pl. Ter. (v. TO FOOL) *to do any thing at the e. of dignity*, dignitatis jacturam ob aliquam rem facere cf Cic. Plan. 2, 6 v. LOSS.

**expensive:** **1.** sumptuōsus (usu. with the idea of *magnificent*): v. SUMPTUOUS. **2.** expr. by sumptus, impendium, etc.: *not to be in the least degree e.*, ne minimo quidem sumptui esse, Cic. Att. 5, 14: *to be very e. to any one*, magnum dispendium (impendium) alicui afferre, Col. 4, 24, *init.*: v. EXPENSE. See also COSTLY.

**expensively**: cum maxima impensa, maximo sumptu v. EXPENSE.

**expensiveness**: sumptus · v EXPENSE; also DEARNESS

**experience** (*subs*): 1. ūsus, ūs *a general of no e*, nullius u. imperator, Caes. *military e.*, u. in re militari, Cic. *possessed of such e* (*in legal matters*), tali usu [atque exercitatione] praeditus, Cic. Clu 31, 84 *great political e.*, u in republica rerum maximarum, Cic Rep 1, 23 2. perīta (*knowledge acquired by e*) *e. of localities and warfare*, locorum et militiae p, Sall. Tac v SAGACITY. 3. experientia (esp with rerum in Cic. *the act of trying*) · *neither in years or e equal to such a burden*, non aetate neque rerum ex. tantae moli par, Tac A 1, 4 *a man of long e*, vir longa ex, Tac. Vell. 4. expr. by experimentum (*an act of trial, an individual experience*) · esp in *pl* : *taught by abundant e*, multis ex. eruditus, Plin Ep 1, 5, 16 *Metellus knew by e. that* . , Metello experimentis cognitum erat (with *acc.* and *inf*) Sall. Jug 46 *precept is of less avail than e*, minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, Quint 2, 5, 15 Phr *I speak from e*, dico expertus in nobis, Cic (v foll art) *your e during the last* 24 *years*, quae per quatuor et viginti annos passi sitis, Liv 21, 10, *med taught by the e of others*, per aliena exempla doctus (R and A) *I have learned by e*, compertum ego habeo, Sall Cat 58, *init*

**experience** (*v*). 1. expr. by ūsū venīt (or usu venit), 4, *impers.* (with *dat* of subject) · *what could any one e more afflicting?* quid homini potest acerbius usuvenire? Cic Quint 15, 19 cf. Att 7, 26, *init* 2. experīor, pertus, 4 (*to make trial*) *I very often e in my own case that* . . . , in me ipso saepissime experior ut . . , Cic de Or 1, 26, 121 *believe one who has ed it*, experto crede, Virg 3. pātior, passus, 3 (*suffering*) : *much did he e in war*, multa bello passus (est), Virg Liv. (v. preced. art., fin) v TO SUFFER 4. cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 (*to find out by experience*). v. TO LEARN Phr *the following year he ed a severe domestic affliction*, sequens annus gravi vulnere animum domumque (ejus) affixit, Tac Agr 7 *I do not believe that Scipio has ed any evil*, nil mali Scipioni accidisse puto, Cic. v TO HAPPEN

**experienced** (*part adj*) 1. expr by ūsus (v EXPERIENCE) *an e. and wise man*, vir usu et sapientia praestans, Nep *e. men*, homines usu periti, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147 *e in war*, peritus ad u ac disciplinam (belli), Cic Font 15, 33. 2. perītus (implying *skill*) esp in connexion with usus (v. *supr.* 1) *most e. generals*, peritissimi [atque exercitatissimi] duces, Caes B. C. 3, 73 Cic. 3. exercitātus (*practised* q v) Caes. Cic (v. *supr.* 2). 4. callidus v. SKILFUL. 5. gnārus v ACQUAINTED WITH. 6. experiens, ntis (i. e. *making trial of every thing*) : v. ENTERPRISING.

**experiment**: experīmentum : v. TRIAL.

**experiment upon**: experīor, experimentum facio : v TO TRY

**experimental**: *experimentis adeptus, partus: v. EXPERIENCE Phr *to have e knowledge of anything*, aliquid usu compertum habere, cf. Sall Cat 58 *an e. trip* (*of a vessel*). *experiendae (pervehendae) navis navigatio suscepta

**experimentally**: usu, experimentis v. EXPERIENCE.

**expert**: callidus, sciens, etc. (usu. with *gen.*) v CLEVER, SKILFUL.

**expertly**: callidē, scienter : v. CLEVERLY, SKILFULLY.

**expertness**: calliditas, sollertia · v SKILL.

**expiable**: piābilis, e (rare). Ov. (More usu. expr. by verb. quod expiari potest. v TO EXPIATE.)

**expiate**: 1. expio, 4 (*by sacrifices, etc.*) *to e a crime*, scelus ex., Hor *to be ed by the punishment of* (*the criminal*) *himself*, ipsius supplicio expiari, Cic Join. procurare atque expiare (with ref. to *portents*), Cic Div 2, 63, 130 2. pio, 1 (chiefly poet) v TO ATONE FOR

**expiation**: 1. expiātio Cic Liv 2. prōcūrātio (with ref to *portents*) *that e should be made with* (*the sacrifice of*) *a swine*, ut sue p fieret, Cic Tac. 3. expi by verb *this mode of e*, *hoc genus expiandi v TO EXPIATE.

**expiatory**· 1. piāculāris, e *e. sacrifices*, p sacrificia, Liv 2. expi by *subs* *an e victim*, piaculum, Liv ; piamentum, Plin. Sen. *e. rites*, piamina, Ov

**expiration**: Phr *at the e of the fifth year*, quinto anno exeunte, Cic (v TO END, INTO) *after the e of a year* anno exacto, circumacto, Liv *because his year* (*of office*) *was on the point of e*, quia jam in exitu annus erat, Liv 38, 35, *init*

**expire**: I. *To breathe one's last*: exspīro, 1 (not in Cic) Liv 2, 20, etc. Virg Quint Phr. *to e*, animam edere, Cic Sest 38, 83 ; animam agere, efflare, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 19, animam exhalare, exspirare, Ov *on the point of e'ing*, moribundus, Cic v TO DIE II. *To come to an end* of a period of time

1. exeo, 4, *irr* *the time prescribed by the truce had ed*, indutiarum dies exierat, Liv 4, 30, *med.* Cic v. TO END 2. intercēdo, 3 (*of an interval between events*) v TO ELAPSE Phr *after thirty-three days had ed*, peractis diebus tribus et triginta, Liv. 1, 32, *med* · simly, *when a period or cycle of time has ed*, circumactis (diebus, annis), Liv. 9, 33, *med.* : *to be on the point of e'ing*, jam in exitu esse, Liv.

**explain**: 1. explāno, 1 (*to make quite plain*). *to be more easily understood than e'd*, facilius intelligi, quam explanari, Cic more fully, *to e an obscure subject*, obscuram rem ex interpretando, Cic Brut 41, 152 Join docere et explanare, Cic. de Or 2 19, 82

2. explīco, āvi and ui, ātum and itum, 1 (*to unfold, set forth at large*) *to e. any thing very clearly*, aliquid apertissime planissimeque ex , Cic v. TO UNFOLD 3. expōno, 3 v. TO SET FORTH. 4. interpretor, 1 v TO INTERPRET 5. ēnucleo, 1 (lit *to extricate the kernel* of a thing *to inquire nicely into*) Cic Tusc 5, 8, 23 6 ēnōdo, 1 (*to remove knots, clear of difficulties*) · *to e names* (*etymologically*), nomina e., Cic. *to e and set forth carefully*, res enodatas diligenter exponere, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 6 7. illustro, 1 (*to shed light upon*). *to e the recondite discoveries of the Greeks in Latin verse*, Graiorum obscura reperta in Latinis versibus, Lucr. (See also EXPLANATION)

**explainable**: explicābilis, e, Plin (Usu. better, quod explanari potest, quod verbis exponere possis v. TO EXPLAIN.)

**explainer**: explānātor, Cic. · v INTERPRETER.

**explanation**: 1. explānātio, Cic. Plin 2. explicātio, Cic Quint (For syn see *verb*) 3. sātisfactio (*a formal e. of one's conduct*) · Sall. Cat. 35. 4. ratio (*the true rationale* or *principle of any thing*) · *to give an e* (or natural phenomena), r. reddere, Sen. N Q 1, 1, 6 · cf Lucr 1, 60. 5. ēnōdātio Cic (Or expr by verb *in the e of names*, in enodandis nominibus, Cic. · v TO EXPLAIN.) See also INTERPRETATION.

**explanatory**: expr. by verb *to make a few e. remarks*, *pauca explanandi causa dicere v. TO EXPLAIN. (N.B.—Not explanatorius.)

**expletive** (*adj.*) explētīvus, Donat. : Charis.

**expletive** (*subs.*) : *vox expletiva.

**explicit**: 1. explicātus (*fully and clearly written or spoken*) : cf Cic Att. 9, 7, *init* (mihi explicatius, nihil uberius) Aug 2. apertus v CLEAR, OPEN 3. expr by *ade* dertē v. foll. art. Phr *he was very e in his refusal*, aperte, sine fuco et fallaciis negavit, cf Cic Att 1, 1, *init* , *nimirum tergiversando negavit (v TO EVADE)

**explicitly**: 1. dīsertē (*in so many words*) · *in the treaty of Lutatius it was e. added*, in Lutatii foedere d additum est, Liv 21, 19 Join disertissime planissimeque, Liv 2. apertē plānē v. CLEARLY, PLAINLY Phr *to speak e.* (*without hiding any thing*), latine loqui, Cic. Quint

**explicitness**: expr by phr *to speak with the utmost e*, quam disertissime loqui, etc. v preced artt.

**explode**: A Trans I *To blow up*, as with gunpowder *explōdo, si, sum, 3 (lit *to drive out with a noise*) · cf. Sen. Cons Marc. 10, 4 Phr *to be ed by gunpowder*, Tartareo diffusi pulvere in auras, Mil Sylv. 2, 161. II. Fig *to refute utterly* 1. explōdo, 3 (*to clap or hiss off the stage*, hence, of opinions, *to prove to be false*). *the opinion has long been ed*, jam pridem explosa sententia est, Cic. Off 1, 2, 6 Join explodi et ejici, Cic. Clu 31, 86 2. (*to be or become e d, as the result of progress in knowledge*) obsolesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 ; *p part* obsoletus *now that they* (*the Cyrenaics*) *are ed, Epicurus flourishes*, quibus obsoletis, floret Epicurus, Cic Off 3, 33 116 *that line of argument is already ed*, obsolevit jam ista oratio [te multo magis quam verbis refutata], Cic Manil 17, 52. See also TO REFUTE, CONFUTE. B. Intrans *to burst with a report* displōdor, sus, 3 cf Lucr 6, 284 "plena animae vesicula *dat sonitum displosa* repente" cf also Hor. S 1, 8, 46 See also TO BURST.

**exploit**: factnus, res gesta (esp in *pl.*) · v. ACHIEVEMENT

**exploration**: expr by verb *with a view to an e of the country*, regionis explorandae causā · v TO EXPLORE

**explore**: 1. explōro, 1 (*to search into and make known*) *he ed Africa*, Africam exploravit, Cic Manil 12, 34 *to e the coast of Africa*, ambitum Africae ex., Plin. 5, 1 § 8 v. TO RECONNOITRE 2. indāgo, 1 (*to track out*, as hounds) *to e new paths* (fig), mustatas vias in , Cic Or. 3, 11. 3. scrutor, perscrūtor, 1 v. TO SEARCH OUT

**explorer**: explorātor. Plin 6, 29, 35 § 184 or expr by verb (*the soldiers*) *sent by Nero as e.s*, missi ad explorandum, lb. § 181. In the *pl.* the *part.* explorans may be used, L. G. § 678.

**explosion**: 1. crēpitus, ūs (*any cracking sound*). Cic : Plin. 2. frāgor: v. CRASH Phr : *there was an e. of gunpowder*, *igne admoto cum fragore pulvis (nitratus) displosus est (?)

**explosive**: *quod subito exardescat, cum fragore displodatur (?) Or perh. ignigēnus, cf Apul Met 7, p 197

**exponent**: I. Numerical *exponēns, ntis, *m.*, sc. numerus. II. *That which sets forth and expounds* · index, icis, *c.* : *the eyes, as of the emotions*, indices animi oculi, Cic Or. 18, *fin.* : v. INDICATOR.

**export** (*v.*) · 1. ēvĕho, xi, ctum, 3 (*by whatever mode of carriage*) : *others e. their own products and import others from abroad*, alii merces suas e., externasque invehunt, Plin. 6, 19, 22 : Alfen. Dig 39, 4, 15 2. exporto, 1 (applicable to *any mode of carrying off*) : *to e. grain in time of famine*, frumentum in fame ex., Cic. Fl. 7, 17 : v. EXPORTS 3. mitto, 3 (poet.) : Virg.

**exportation**: exportātio, Cic. (Or expr. by verb : v. TO EXPORT.)

**exporter**: exportātor, Ict. in Forcell.

**exports**: merces evectae, exportatae ; quae exportantur, cf. Cic. Manil. 6, 14

**expose**: I. *To place out, in the way of*: 1. expōno, pōsui, itum, 3 (*to put out*; esp. of *infants*) : *to e. chil-*

*dren*, pueros ex., Liv *to e vessels (for show)*, vasa ex. Cic *a place e.d to the sun's rays*, locus solibus expositus, Petr. *e.d to so many enemies*, tot hostibus expositus, Plin **2.** objĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to put in the way of* with *acc* and *dat*) *to e. a person to death*, aliquem morti ob., Cic *to be e.d to the dagger*, sicae objici, Cic.. *to e. oneself to the weapons of enemies*, ob. se telis hostium, Cic Caes *Frequent.* objecto, 1, *to e again and again*, Vtg. **3.** offĕro, obtŭli, lātum, 3, *irr* (like objicio) *to e ourselves to dangers unnecessarily*, of nos periculis sine causa, Cic **4.** obdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (like preced rare) Hor. **5.** subjicio, 3 v. TO SUBJECT. See also EXPOSED (*fin*)

**II.** Specially, *for sale* prōpōno, expōno v. TO EXHIBIT In *pass*, *to be e.d for sale*, prostare, Hor **III.** *To show up ignominiously* Phr. *to e any one's crimes*, scelera alicujus manifesta reddere, proferre, cf. Cic Verr Act 1, 16, 48 *to e. a hypocrite*, hominem sub persona viventem denudare atque ignominiae objicere, cf Sen. Tranq. 15, 8.

**IV.** *To lay bare the body:* **1.** nūdo, 1 *to e the body in public*, n inter cives corpora, Enn in Cic. Fig. *to e. the body to wounds*, n. corpora ad vulnera, Liv 38, 26, *med.* **2.** dēnūdo, 1. v. TO STRIP

**exposed** (*part adj.*): **1.** āpertus *the enemy attacked our men on the e. side*, hostes nostros a latere aggressi sunt, Caes. B G. 1, 25 **2.** nūdus v. BARE. **3.** obnoxius (*liable to, at the mercy of*) · *e to insults*, contumeliis obnoxius, Suet Tib 63 *great riches are e to danger*, magnae pericula sunt opes ob, Phaedr 2, 7, *extr* · (*a place*) *e to winds*, ventis ob., Tib Lucan Liv **4.** opportūnus (*conveniently situated, for*) *bodies more e to disease*, corpora morbis opportuniora, Plin Phr *to be e to*, pătēre *to be e to a wound*, vulneri p, Liv 31, 39, *ad fin* : *there are fewer e parts* (fig.) *for Fortune to strike*, minus multa patent quae fortuna feriat, Cic Off 1, 21, 73.

**exposition:** **I.** *Statement:* explĭcātio, expŏsĭtio, ēnarrātio v STATEMENT, NARRATION **II.** *Commentary* interprĕtātio, expŏsĭtio (Hier has expositiuncula, *a short e.*, Forcell. s v), *exēgēsis v. EXPLANATION, EXEGESIS, COMMENTARY.

**expostulate:** **1.** expostŭlo, 1 (rather stronger than the Eng., implying *that a claim of right is urged*). *to e. with any one about an injury (demand redress)*, cum aliquo injuriam ex, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 15 *I think I have ground for e ing with you*, locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2 cf. ib 5 2, *ad fin.* **2.** quĕror, conquĕror, stus, 3 (*to urge a complaint*) · *to e. with any one about an injury*, cum aliquo de injuria c, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3 v. TO COMPLAIN. **3.** reclāmo, 1 (*loudly*). Cic. v TO CRY OUT AGAINST.

**expostulation:** expostŭlātio, Cic · Tac. · v. preced art (Sometimes consilia may be definite enough *to refuse to listen to e.*, *consilia [amicorum] aversari, negligere v. ADVICE.) See also COMPLAINT.

**expostulatory:** querelarum plenus: v. COMPLAINT.

**exposure:** **I.** *The act of exposing* · expŏsĭtio (*of a child*), Just (Or expr. by verb *the law forbids the e. of children*, *lex vetat pueros exponi* v. TO EXPOSE) **II.** *The state of being exposed to hardship:* Phr.: *capable of enduring e.* (*to cold*), patiens frigoris, Sall. Cat. 5; *the power of so doing*, patientia frigoris, Cic Cat. 1, 10, 26; *to heat and cold*, patientia caloris ac frigoris, Liv. 21, 4 · *to grow accustomed to every kind of e.*, duritiae patientiaeque insuescere, Tac. A. 6, 34 · *to avoid all kinds of e.*, soles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac siccitates vitare, Quint. 11, 3, 27 : v. ENDURANCE, HARDSHIP. **III.** With reference *to shameful conduct*; *public exhibition of*: Phr. · *to dread not guilt but its e.*, *non scelera metuere, sed ne commissa detegantur ac manifesta fiant* non scelus sed societas opprobrium s. infamiam timere v. DISGRACE, INFAMY

**expound:** expono, interprĕtor, explāno v TO EXPLAIN.

**expounder:** interpres, ētis, *f.*: v INTERPRETER

**express** (*v.*): **I.** Lit. *to press out.* exprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 *to e juice from a seed*, succum a semine ex, Plin **II.** *To give expression to in words* · **1** exprimo, 3 *to e our sensations in words*, ex dicendo sensa, Cic de Or 1, 8, 32 *I cannot e what joy I feel*, ex non possum quanto sim gaudio affectus, Plin. Ep **2.** significo, 1 (*to signify in any way*) v TO INDICATE. **3.** prōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*to bring out plainly*). *words which best e. the sentiments of the mind*, verba quae sensum animi optime p, Quint 8, *praef.* § 32 Plin. jun. **4.** exsĕquor, cūtus, 3 (*to set forth fully*) (*secret*) *matters which I can scarcely e. in words*, quae vix verbis ex. possim, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, *med* **5.** dēclāro, 1 (*to make clear, evident*) *he e'd his regard for me*, declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7 *to e the same sense* (of a word), idem d, Cic. Fin 2, 4, 13 **6.** dēmonstro, 1 v. TO SHOW Phr *to e. oneself*, loqui, dicere (v. TO SPEAK) *to e a sentiment in words*, sententiam verbis efferre, Cic. Or. 44, 150 *the feelings e themselves by the eyes*, per oculos animus emanet, Quint. 11, 3, 75. See also TO DISPLAY.

**express** (*adj.*) **I.** *Exact* Phr.. *I will send you the whole of the conversation in its e words*, omnem tibi sermonem, omnibus verbis expressum mittam, Cic Att. 9, 15 *med to say anything in e words*, aliquid diserte planeque dicere (v EXPLICIT) **II.** *Extraordinary* extraordĭnārius v EXTRAORDINARY, SPECIAL

**express** (*subs.*) 1 e *a special messenger*: *cursor, tabellarius, nuntius extra ordinem (? data opera, cf Plin Ep 3, 17, 2) missus.

**expression:** **I.** *Pressing out.* expressio (*e. g* mellis) Pall Vitr **II.** *The act of giving expression to* expr. by verb. *joy beyond e*, *gaudia majora quam quae (ut) verbis exprimi possint* v. TO EXPRESS **III.** *Verbal.* vox, verba v. WORD, LANGUAGE. Phr. *for we use the e., "to give up the ghost,"* nam agere animam [et efflare] dicimus, Cic. Tusc 1, 9, 19 *how often he uses the e., "both consul and Antony,"* quam crebro usurpat et *consul et Antonius!* Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 70 · *to make use of an e. of Solon's*, ut Solonis dictum usurpem, Cic. cf. Lucr 1, 61. **IV.** *Of the features, in works of art, etc.:* **1.** vultus, ūs (*e of the countenance*): *the countenance of Socrates were always the same e.*, erat in Socrate semper idem v, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31 v. FEATURES. **2.** argūtiae, arum (*movement, grace and life*) · *he (Parrhasius) was the first to paint e. ("play") of countenance*, primus argutias vultus dedit, Plin 35, 10, 36 § 5 (elsewhere Plin. has animi perturbationes pingere, *to paint e of feeling*, ib § 19) Phr *to sing with e*, *apte ad animos hominum commovendos canere; animi motus (perturbationes) canendo bene exprimere *the head is the principal thing for e. (in a speaker)*, praecipuum est caput ad significationem, Quint. 11, 3, 68

**expressive:** **I.** *Indicating:* foll. by *of*. **1.** index, ĭcis; c.: *the eyes are e of feeling*, indices animi oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60 *cease that cry, e of your folly*, quin continetis vocem, i. stultitiae vestrae, Cic. C Rab. 6, 18 Quint **2.** expr. by significo, dēclāro, etc. · (*actions*) *e. of affection, hatred*, *quae amorem, odium significant, etc v. TO EXPRESS **II.** *Full of expressiveness.* **1.** expr by vis · *I have always thought this word most e.*, hujus verbi vim vel maximam semper putavi, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17 *to be more e than language itself* (of *pictures*), ipsam vim dicendi superare, Quint 11, 3, 67. **2.** expr. by signifĭco, the *pres part* of which is used as *adj* · *gesture and movement are alike e*, gestus motusque significat aliquid, Quint. 11, 3, 9 *than which nothing can be found more e*, quo nihil invenīri posset significantius, Quint. 8, 2, 9 · Gell (who has *superl*) Phr. *the eyes are the most e. feature in the countenance*, in vultu plurimum valent oculi, Quint 11, 3, 75 *the head is the most e. (of the body)*, praecipuum est caput ad significationem, ib § 68 *e gestures (of a speaker)*, apti ex ipso sermone motus ib § 69 *e eyes*, oculi loquaces, Plin. (in Cic Leg 1, 9, 27, augusti oculi are *the eyes, as full of movement and life naturally* see the place)

**expressively:** **1** significanter Quint Gell **2.** expr by vis *how e is this said*, *quantam vim haec habent; quanta vis inest his dictis!* v EXPRESSIVE (II.) (N B.—Expresse dicere, in Plin Ep 2, 14, 2, is *to describe a thing exactly*)

**expressiveness:** **1.** vis, vim, vi, *f.*: *the voice gives special e. to things said*, vox propriam vim adjicit rebus, Quint. 11, 3, 9 Cic v. EXPRESSIVE (II); FORCE. **2.** significātio (strictly *the act, not the quality*): Quint v. EXPRESSION (III, *fin*). **3.** proprĭĕtas (*appropriateness to what is spoken of*): v. PROPRIETY. Phr. *the countenance often has as much e. as any language*, vultus est saepe pro omnibus verbis, Quint 11, 3, 72 *how great is the e. of the eyes*, quomodo loquuntur oculi et declarant animi affectus! cf Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27

**expressly:** dīsertē Liv. v EXPLICITLY Phr. *e. for that purpose*, ad id ipsum, Liv (v VERY) *he now here says so e., but he says what is tantamount to it*, non usquam id quidem dicit, sed quae dicit eadem valent, Cic Tusc. 5, 9, 24

**expulsion:** exactio *the e of the kings*, regum ex, Cic (More freq. expr. by verb *after the e. of the kings*, post exactos *s* expulsos reges. v. TO EXPEL. See also BANISHMENT.)

**expulsive:** qui (quae, quod) expellit: v. TO EXPEL.

**expunge:** dēleo, oblittĕro v. TO BLOT OUT, ERASE. (Expungo, *to prick out, mark out by pricks or points*, rare in this sense)

**expurgate:** purgo, expurgo, 1: v. TO PURGE, PURIFY. (Mart has castrare libellos, 1, 35 v. TO CASTRATE.)

**expurgatory:** *expurgātōrius (index) M. L

**exquisite** (*adj.*) · **1.** conquīsītus (*lit sought out from various places*): *the tables were loaded with the most e. dainties*, mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic Tusc. 5, 21, 62. (N.B.—More freq in lit. sense, as *part* · Caes Liv.) **2.** exquīsītus (*refined, recherché*) *e. tortures*, ex. supplicia, Cic *e. banquets*, ex epulae, Plin.: v. REFINED. (N.B—In other applications besides the above, eximius, summus, and some more definite superlatives may be used *a most e. flavour*, sapor dulcissimus *a girl of e beauty*, egregia (eximia) forma puella *most e. delicacy of judgment*, superbissimum judicium v. EXTRAORDINARY, REMARKABLE; SWEET, DELICIOUS, etc.)

**exquisite** (*subs.*): homo delicatus, elegans: v. DANDY.

**exquisitely:** vĕnustissĭmē, lĕpidissĭmē, etc. v. CHARMINGLY. (Exquīsītē of that which is done *with great care and nicety*) Phr *I stand in need of your e. refined criticism*, opus est limatulo et polito tuo judicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 33.

**exquisiteness:** **I.** *Refinement:* subtilitas. v. DELICACY, NICETY. **II.** *Intensity*, esp *of pain*: perh. vis: v. VIOLENCE · see also TORTURE; EXCRUCIATING.

**extant:** sŭperstes, ĭtis *the c. plays*

of *Euripides*, Euripidis fabulae s., Nauck · v. SURVIVING Usu. with *to be*: **1.** exsto, stĭti, 1 *no writings of Demades are e*, Demadis nulla ex scripta, Cic · Quint **2.** consto, stĭti, 1 (rare in this sense) *the most ancient (orators) whose writings are e*, antiquissimi quorum quidem scripta c, Cic de Or 2, 22, 93 **3.** măneo, dūro v TO REMAIN, ENDURE. **4.** sŭpersum, fŭi, *urr* (in this sense appy, modern) *the e. poems of Pindar*, Pindari carmina quae s, Dissen *the entire e. works of Livy*, T Livii libri qui s omnes, Drak

**extemporaneous** } **1.** sŭbĭtus
**extemporary** } *e. and unpremeditated speech*, s et fortuita oratio, Cic de Or 1, *33*, 150 *whether he was delivering premeditated or e addresses*, sive meditata sive subita proferret, Plin Ep. 1, 16, 2 **2.** extempōrālis, e (not Cic.) *e speech*, ex oratio, Quint Plin. jun. **3.** sŭbĭtārius Gell. Phr *e speaking*, extemporalitas, Suet. Tit. *3*.

**extempore** (*adv.*) **1.** sŭbito. *to speak e*, s dicere, Cic de Or 1, *33*, 150. **2.** expr by sŭbitus *to speak e*, subita dicere, proferre v. preced art **3.** ex tempore Plin Ep 2, 3, 1 Suet. Phr. *the gift of speaking e*, extemporalis facultas, Suet. Aug 84

**extemporize**: Phr *to e*, subito *or* subita dicere, subita proferre v. preced artt *so ready in versification as to be able to e. verse*, in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, Suet Tit 3 *he would e a couple of hundred lines at a stretch*, ducentos versus dictabat stans pede in uno, Hor Sat 1, 4, 10.

**extend**: **A.** Trans **1.** extendo, di, tum, 3 (*to stretch out in any way*) · *to e. the wings of an army*, cornua aciei ex., Curt Often fig *to e fame by achievements*, famam ex. factis, Virg v TO STRETCH OUT **2.** distendo, 3 (*to stretch apart*): *to e. the line of battle*, aciem d., Caes **3.** prōfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, *irr.* (*to carry forward*): *he shall e. his sway*, proferet imperium, Virg Liv **4.** prōpāgo, 1 (like preced. in this sense, usu. foll by some such word as fines) · *to e. the boundaries of an empire*, imperii fines p, Cic. Rep 3, 12, 8 Tac. Coin. augere et propagare imperium, Suet. **5.** amplio, 1 Suet Caes 44 Phr. · *to e a line of battle*, deducere ordines, Tac. See also TO EXPAND.

**B.** Intrans **1.** porrigor, rectus, 3 (*to lie outstretched*) *Tityos e.s over nine acres*, Tityos per novem jugera p., Virg. . *e.ing from east to west*, ab ortu porrecta (zona) ad occasum, Mela, 1, 1 · Tac. v. TO STRETCH. **2.** extendo, 3 (with *pron refl* or as *pass*) *it e.s to the Hellespont*, se ad Hellesponticum litorum ex (Asia), Mela, 1, 2 *the coast which e.s from thence*, ab eo quae extenditur ora, Mela, 2, 7 v TO STRETCH. **3.** pătĕo, ŭi, 2 (*to be open*: hence esp. of countries *which e. widely*: also fig.): *the nation of the Lygians e.s very widely*, latissime p. Lygiorum nomen, Tac Ger. 43. Mela. **4.** prōcurro, i, sum, 3 (*to project*): *to e. towards the north*, p. ad Septentrionem, Mela, 1, 3. Very oft. fig : *to e. widely, very widely*, late, latissime p., Cic. Join: latissime patere ad plurimosque pertinere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92. **5.** attingo, tĭgi, 3 (*to touch upon*): Mela **6.** pertĭneo, 2: v. TO REACH. Phr. · *where it (Mt. Taurus) e.s to the Mediterranean*, ubi nostra maria contingit, Mela · *they e over the greater part of Germany*, majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, Tac. Ger. 38 *the nation of the Chauci e.s along the flanks of all the above-mentioned nations*, Chaucorum gens omnium quas exposui gentium lateribus obtendĭtur, Tac. Ger. 35 *the traces of their olden fame e. far and wide*, veteris famae lata vestigia manent, Tac. Ger. 37

**extended** (*part. adj.*): porrectus: *a too e. line of battle*, porrectior acies, Tac.: v. EXTENSIVE.

**extension**: **I.** *The act*: **1.** porrectio (*e. g.* digitorum): Cic. **2.** prōpāgātio (*of boundaries*): Cic **3.** prōlātio (like preced.). Liv. **4.** prōductio (*lengthening*) Cic v PROTRACTION **5.** extentio (v. rare) Vitr **II.** *The quality*, in mathemat sense *extentio: the essence of matter consists in e.*, essentia materiae consistit in ex., Spinos Pr Phil. Cart 2, 6 **III.** *Space* *extentio Spinosa

**extensive**: **1.** pătens, ntis (esp with an *adv*) *an e valley (one that opens out widely)*, vallis late p, Hirt B. G 8, 9 cf Sall. Jug 101, *fin* Simly, *to be very e*, longe, late patere v. TO EXTEND (B 3) **2.** amplus v SPACIOUS **3.** lātus *very e. deserts*, latissimae solitudines, Caes B G. 6, 23 *e winding coasts*, l sinus, Tac Ger 1 *e. estates*, l fundi (= latifundia), Virg. **4.** magnus v. GREAT Phr. *to have more e possessions*, latius possidere, Quint. *to have e. influence*, multum valere, (plurimum) pollere (v. INFLUENCE). *a man of e experience*, vir multarum rerum peritus, Cic (v. EXPERIENCED) *to have an e. circle of friends*, *multorum hominum esse (cf paucorum hominum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44); plurimis familiariter uti.

**extensively**: lātē v WIDELY.

**extensiveness**: lātĭtūdo Cic. · Caes

**extent**: **1.** ambitus, ūs (*compass*) *the e of an encampment*, a. castrorum, Tac Ger 37 *over all the e of earth and sky*, per omnem terrarum et coeli a, Suet Aug 94, *med* **2.** spatium (in concrete sense) *sufficient e of ground for . .*, tantum spatii ut, etc , Caes Cic *in general e and in climatic position*, spatio ac coelo, Tac Agr 10 *vast e.s of islands*, immensa s. insularum, Tac. Ger 1. *an irregular e. of country*, enorme s. terrarum. Tac Agr 10 v. SPACE. Phr *to be of wide e* (lit. or fig), late patere (v TO EXTEND, B. 3). *of very great e*, maximus, latissimus (v. EXTENSIVE) *of what e.*, quantus (v GREAT, HOW) *to this e.*, hactenus, eatenus; which may be emphasized by duntaxat, cf. Cic. de Or 2, 27, 119 · *to what e.*, quatenus, Cic *to some e.*, aliquatenus, Quint. Sen *to any e. (you please)*, quantumvis, Cic

**extenuate**: **1.** lēvo, 1 (*to lighten* the guilt of) *some e. the guilt of the king*, l quidam regis facinus, Liv 4, 18 *to endeavour to e the guilt of an accused person*, quae apta sunt ad accusatoris criminationem levandam proferre, cf. Cic Inv. 2, 28, 84 **2.** mītigo, 1 *to e a crime*, atrocitatem sceleris m., cf. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37 **3.** mĭnuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *to deny charges, to defend, to e.*, objecta negare, defendere, minuere, Quint 7, 2, 29 cf. id. 7, 4, 15 v. TO DIMINISH. Phr. *to e a crime on the ground of the intention of the accused*, [diluendi criminis causa] voluntatem rei defendere, Cic Inv. 2, *33*, 101 · *to e. a fault*, *quae quis deliquerit minora esse demonstrare propter quasdam causas (cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 35). N.B. Extĕnuo, attĕnuo, mostly signify *to diminish the importance* or *value of*, opp to amplifico cf Cic. Inv. 2, 25, 75; Auct. Her 3, 3, 6

**extenuating** (*adj*) Phr *e. circumstances*, *eae res quibus culpa minuitur, ci. Quint. 7, 4, 15.

**extenuation**: imminūtio (criminis) Quint. 7, 4, 3 (al diminutio). (More freq. expr. by verb v. preced. artt.) See also EXCUSE

**exterior** (*adj*) externus, exterior · v. EXTERNAL.

**exterior** (*subs.*): spĕcies. v. APPEARANCE. Phr. *tricked out with a fair e.*, speciosus pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45 · cf. Sat. 2, 1, 64. v. OUTSIDE.

**exterminate**: **1.** expr. by internĕcio (v. foll. art.) and verb: ad internecionem redigere, Caes. B G. 2, 28; ad int. caedere, Liv. 9, 26; ad int. delere, Liv. 9, 45; ad int. adducere (*to cause to be e.d*), Liv. 41, 25; ad int. trucidare, Vell. *To be e.d*, ad int. (omnes) perire, Liv. 25, 26, *fin*. **2.** expr. by occidio, ōnis, *f.*, and verb. occidione occidere, Cic Fam. 15, 4, 1, *med* Liv. 28, 43 *med*, occidione caedere, Just *To be e.d*, occidione occumbere, Tac A 12, 38

**3.** dēleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*to wipe off* from the face of the earth) v TO DESTROY **4.** interĭmo, 3 v TO CUT OFF (II) N B Not exterminare, which, in the best authors, is *to expel from the boundaries*

**extermination**: **1.** internĕcio, ōnis, *f.* *wars waged to e*, bella ad internecionem gesta, Nep Cic v preced art **2.** occidio, ōnis, *f* (which implies *actual cutting down in battle*, whereas internecio is *wholesale destruction by any means*) Cic v preced art Phr. *a war of e*, bellum internecivum, Cic Liv.

**exterminator**: exstinctor Just 16, 1, *med*

**external**: **1.** externus (*being or coming from without*) *fortune, mistress of e things*, fortuna domina rerum ex, Cic. Hor. v FOREIGN **2.** exterior exterius; with *comp* exterior *the e parts of bodies*, exteria corporum, Plin 22, 23, 49 Cic. v OUTER. **3.** extrānеus (more freq in sense of *stranger*. q. v) *e things* (i. e. *which are not under our own control*), res ex, Cic Inv 2, 59, 178 **4.** very often expr by extra, extrinsĕcus *to perceive (by the senses) e objects* quae extra sunt percipere, Cic (to affirm that) *there are certain bodily and e goods*, et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic I in 2, 21, 68 *e images effect an entrance to the soul by the body*, imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpora irrumpere, Cic Acad 2, 40, 125 *e. objects*, haec quae sunt extrinsecus, Cic

**externally**: extrinsecus (*from without, on the outside*). Cic

**extinct**: **1.** extinctus (*cut off, destroyed*) *families now e*, familiae quae jam ex sunt, Tac. A 4, 33, *fin.*: Sall **2.** obsŏlētus (*disused*): *military ambition being now e among our youth*, studiis militaribus apud juventutem obsoletis, Cic. Font. 15, 32: v OBSOLETE **3.** mortuus (fig) *ancient and e. laws*, leges antiquae et m, Cic v DEAD Phr *the Julian and Claudian families being e*, funt. Julii orum Claudiorumque domo Tac *to become e from age (or an opinion)*, vetustate exarescere, Cic Tusc 3, 31, 75

**extinction**: **1.** exstinctio (*annihilation*) Cic. **2.** internĭtium, ūs: v. DESTRUCTION **3.** excidium (*utter destruction*): Virg. Hor. (For lit. sense, expr. by verb, v. foll. art )

**extinguish**: **1.** exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *to e. a conflagration*, incendium ex, Cic. *to e. a light*, lucernam ex, Plin **2.** restinguo, 3: *to e. a flame*, flammam r, Cic · Sall. Phr : *to e. any one's hope*, spem alicui praecidere, Cic : *all (my) hopes are e'd*, occidit spes omnis, Hor. · v TO DESTROY, PERISH.

**extinguisher**: **I.** *A person who extinguishes*. exstinctor (incendii), Cic. **II.** *An instrument for putting out lights* (·) pnigeus, i (*a vessel shaped like an inverted funnel*; *a cover or damper*). Vitr (R and A ).

**extirpate**: **1.** exstirpo, 1 (*to take up by the roots*) · oft. fig. · *to e. vices*, vitia ex, Cic v TO ERADICATE **2.** excido, di, sum, 3 (*by cutting or other violent means*): *to e. brambles from fields*, rubos arvis ex., Quint. 9, 4, 5: *to e. anger (from the mind)*, iram ex., Sen.

**3.** very oft. expr. by stirps, gens, gĕnus, with a verb: *this source of evil will be utterly e.d*, exstinguetur atque delebitur stirps ac semen malorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 33: *utterly to e. superstition*, superstitionis stirpes omnes ejicere, Cic.: *they (the drones) are not to be absolutely e.d*, nec ad occidionem gens interimenda est, Col. 9, 15, *ad init.*: v. TO DESTROY.

**extirpation**: excidium, exstinctio: v. DESTRUCTION. (More freq. expr. by verb. v. preced. art.)

**extol:** laudo, laudibus fero *or* effĕro, praedico v TO PRAISE

**extort:** 1. extorqueo, si, tum. 2 *(by torture, force,* or *importunity) to e money from any one,* (pecuniam) ab aliquo ex, Cic · *by violence,* vi ex., Cic. 2. exprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3 *(to wring from, to elicit by pressure of any kind): he is said to have e'd* 200 *sestertia from a young man,* dicitur ducenta sestertia juveni expressisse, Suet Vesp 4 Cic. *to e. a confession from any one,* ex aliqu confessionem, Liv. Phr *to e money from a man by threatening him with law,* litium terrore pecuniam ab aliquo abradere, Cic. Caec 7, 19. See also TO EXACT.

**extortion:** 1. (pĕcūniae) rĕpĕtundae (lit *monies proper to be claimed again* in various legal phr.) *Piso first brought forward a law respecting e.,* Piso legem primus de pecuniis repetundis tulit, Cic. Brut. 27, 106 but in other authors the *subs.* is usu omitted *to accuse a person of e.,* aliquem repetundarum or de repetundis, (Cic) postulare, Suet *being accused of e.,* repetundarum reus, Sall. *to be found guilty of e.,* repetundarum damnari, convinci, Suet 2. expr by verb. *to have been guilty of e. in many cases,* *multa vi [minis, metu] expressisse, extorsisse: v. TO EXTORT. 3. concussio (*by illegal intimidation*) Dig 4. răpīna (*violent e*): v. ROBBERY.

**extortionate:** ĭnpax Cic Verr. 3, 2, 4· v RAPACIOUS Phr · *a most e. rate of interest,* maximissimum fenus, Cic. v. UNFAIR, EXORBITANT.

**extortionately:** ĭnīquē, nimiis exactionibus: v. UNFAIRLY, EXORBITANTLY.

**extortioner:** 1. raptor (gen term for *one who appropriates wrongfully*): cf Tac H 2, 86 Vulg Luc xviii 11. 2. homo răpax v. EXTORTIONATE 3. (?) vultŭrius (provinciae) Cic in Pis 16 *fin*

**extra** (*adv.*): i e *over and above:* praetĕrea v BESIDES Sometimes used as *adj.: e. care,* praecipua cura: v. PARTICULAR, SPECIAL.

**extract** (v)· I. Lit. *to draw out:* 1. extrăho, xi, ctum, 3. *to e. veins (surgically),* venas ex, Sen · v. TO DRAW OUT 2. exprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3 *(by pressure): to e the juice from a root,* ex. succum radici, Plin. Fig. *to e. some cash from any one by soft words,* blanditiis ab aliquo aliquid nummulorum ex., Cic. Att 1, 19, 7. 3. ĕvello, i, vulsum, 3 (esp. of certain surgical operations) *to e teeth,* dentes e, Cels 7, 12, 1 (Cic has the *subs* v. EXTRACTION) Phi. *to e. teeth,* dentes excipere (manu, forcipe), Cels. l. c.; dentes eximere, Suet. Vesp. 5; dentes extrahere, Plin. 32, 7, 6: Cels.. *to e. bones,* ossa legere, Sen. Prov. 3, 2; *to e the juice of horehound,* marrubium exsuccare, Coel Aur. II. *To make a literary extract:* excerpo, psi, ptum, 3 Cic. · Plin.

**extract** (*subs.*)· I. *That which is expressed from substances* · peth. liquor · thus Stat. has Assyrius liquor, of *a kind of balsam* · or expr by exprimo. *the e of a root,* radicis succus expressus v. preced. art. (I.) II. *Literary.* excerpto · Gell. But usu. better expr. by verb · *he never read without making e s,* nihil unquam legit quod non excerperet, Plin. Ep. · *e.s* (i. e. *a collection of them*), excerpta, Marc Aur.

**extraction:** I. *The act of drawing out:* ĕvulsio (*e. g.* dentis) Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 57. (Or expr. by verb *the e. of the weapon would cause his immediate death,* si ferrum extraxisset, animam statim emissurum, cf Nep Epam. 9.) II. *Descent by blood:* stirps, gĕnus: v. RACE, DESCENT Phr: *of Syracusan e.,* oriundus ab Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6 also with ex and *abl.,* Liv. 2, 9, *init.* (Oriundus strictly denotes *a remoter connexion by blood* than ortus.)

**extrajudicial:** *quod fit extra judicium; extra forensium cancellorum circumscriptionem cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 52

**extrajudicially:** extra judicium(?) v preced. art.

**extraneous** · 1. extrāneus (*which has a foreign source*) cf Auct. Her 3, 2, 2. 2. adventicius (*coming from without*) Cic Liv Join externus et (atque) adventicius, Cic. 3. ălĭēnus (*unconnected with*). v FOREIGN

**extraordinarily:** 1. praeter *or* extra mŏdum (*exceeding the ordinary degree*). *the lake having risen e high,* quum lacus praeter modum crevisset, Cic. *an e. harsh and unmusical voice,* vox extra modum absona, Cic. 2. praeter solitum, magis solito, etc. v. UNUSUALLY. See also EXCEEDINGLY. (N B. Extra ordinem signifies *out of the regular course* or *order.*)

**extraordinary:** I. *Out of the regular course* · 1. quod extra ordinem fit *to decree a province to any one in an e.* (or *special*) *manner,* extra or. provinciam alicui decernere, Cic.: *commissioner e..* *legatus extra or. missus hence, 2. extraordinārius (*e. g.* imperium, honos) · Cic. II. In loose sense, *out of the common way* ĭnūsĭtātus, insŏlĭtus, mīrābĭlis, etc v. UNUSUAL, REMARKABLE. Phr.: *an e phenomenon,* miraculum, Plin Ep 6, 16, 5.

**extravagance:** I. In gen sense· expl. by immŏdĭcus *there was an e. about both his language and his actions,* cum verbis tum rebus immodicus (erat), Suet. Dom 12, *fin.*: *e. in dress.* *immodicus vestitus v. foll. art and EXCESSIVE. Phr.. *avoid e,* ne quid nimis (Gr μηδὲν ἄγαν), Ter. *e of joy,* effusio animi in laetitia, Cic (v. EXCESS)

II. Specially, *of expenditure* 1. expr by sumptus, ūs, esp. with an *adj with what e they lived,* quantis et quam profusis sumptibus vixerint, Cic Clu 13, 36 *why do you furnish the means of indulging in this e?* cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad 1, 1, 37 *unbounded e,* infinitae sumptuum profusiones, Vitr. 2. prōfūsio Suet.: Plin jun (v. *supr.* 1). 3. prōdīgālĭtas, prōdīgentia v. PRODIGALITY. 4. luxūria *or* -es (*in gratifying the appetites*) · *the present e. in building and living,* profusa haec in aedificiis commeatibusque l., Vell. Phr.: *with all their (wanton) e., they cannot run through their wealth,* tamen summa libidine divitias suas vincere nequeunt, Sall. Cat 20.

**extravagant:** I. In gen sense; *exceeding bounds* · 1. immŏdĭcus. *e. and unreasonable freedom,* Im. et intempestiva libertas, Vell.: Cic.: v. IMMODERATE. 2. nimius v. EXCESSIVE.

3. effūsus (*pouring out without restraint*): *e. license,* ef. licentia, Liv. *who more e. in giving?* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Coel. 6, 13 (where the phr. is used in good sense). 4. insānus · v. INSANE, UNREASONABLE. II. *In expenditure* · 1. sumptuōsus (both in *act.* and *pass.* sense) *at once mean and e.,* sordidus simul et s., Plin. Ep: Cic: v. EXPENSIVE, SUMPTUOUS. 2. prōfūsus v. LAVISH. 3. prōdīgus Join: largitor et prodigus, Cic Cat. 4, 5, 10: [luxus] prodigus effususque, Gell. 7, 11, *med.* 4. luxūriōsus (*gratifying the appetites to excess*). *e. banquets,* l. convivia, Just.: v. LUXURIOUS. Phr.: *to be very e.,* extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140.

**extravagantly:** I. In gen. sense: immŏdĭcē, magis aequo · v. EXCESSIVELY. II. With ref. to *expenditure:* 1. sumptuōsē (*expensively*) · esp. in *compar* · *to buy horses and dogs somewhat e.,* equos et canes paullo sumptuosius emere, Plin. Ep. 11, 12: Cic. 2. prōfūsē (*lavishly*): Sall. Liv 3. effūsē (sim. to preced): Join · large effuseque [donare], Cic. Rosc. A. 8, *extr.* 4. prōdīgē: v. PRODIGALLY. 5. nimis v. EXCESSIVELY. 6. insānē (cf. Hor. "*nom* ego *sanius* bacchabor Edonis," Od. 2, 7, 26): v. MADLY.

**extravasated** (*part. adj*): Phr.: *e blood,* *sanguis (cruor) extra venas effusus

**extreme** (*adj.*): I. Lit *farthest, outermost:* 1. extrēmus, extīmus *the e. town of the Allobroges,* extremum oppidum Allobrogum, Caes Cic. 2. ultĭmus (esp poet) Hor. v LAST. Phr. *the e. end of the line,* novissimum agmen, Caes. II. Fig. *exceeding ordinary limits:* 1. summus *e old-age,* s. senectus, Cic *e justice (is) e. injustice* (prov.), s. jus s. injuria, Cic. *e. danger,* s periculum, Cic. 2. ultĭmus (stronger than preced, as it *at the very end of the scale*) *e danger,* u discrimen, Liv.: *these seem to me to be the very e of evils,* haec mihi videntur ultima esse in malis, Brut in Cic.: *e (capital) punishment,* u supplicium, Caes. Liv 3. extrēmus: *e. hunger,* ex fames, Caes (appy. not so in Cic) *that e. measure,* illud ex. atque ultimum S. C., Caes. B C 1, 5 4. ingens, ntis (in looser sense, *unusually great*) · v. IMMENSE

**extreme** (*subs*): expr by summus, extrēmus, ultĭmus. *the e of contumely,* extrema contumelia, Brut. in Cic. *what was the e. of freedom,* quid ultimum in libertate esset, Tac: *to have recourse to e.s,* descendere ad extrema, Cic v. preced. art. Phr (*the rule*) *to avoid e.s,* ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And 1, 1, 34 *they run to the other e.,* in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24

**extremely:** 1. summē (*in the highest degree*). *e gratifying,* s jucundus, Cic. *to desire e.,* s. concupiscere, Cic; s cupere, Caes. 2. maximo opere (maximōpĕre) v. EXCEEDINGLY.

3. expr. by *superl.* of *adj* · *an e clever man,* homo ingeniosissimus, etc where see the *adj.*

**extremity:** I. *The extreme part of any thing:* 1. expr by extrēmus *the e s of the fingers,* extremi digiti, Cic v. END (III.). 2. extrēmĭtas *cold of the e.s,* frigus extremitatum, Plin. · cf Cic Fin 2, 31, 102. 3. cācūmen (*extreme point*): v POINT

II. Fig.. *an extreme case:* Phr.. *to undergo every e. of suffering,* extrema pati, Tac. H 4, 59, *extr. we are reduced to e.s,* ad extrema perventum est, Curt 4, 14, *ad fin.*: *to be reduced to e s,* in summas angustias adductum esse, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: see also EXTREME (*subs*)

**extricate:** 1. expĕdio, 4 (*to get out of difficulties*): *to e. oneself from a noose* (fig), ex laqueo se ex., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, 102 · also with *abl.* alone, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 24: or absol, Nep. Eum. 5.

2. solvo, exsolvo, 3 v. TO RELEASE.

3. extrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (in any way to *draw out, out of the reach of*) · *to e. the city from the greatest peril,* urbem ex periculis maximis ex., Cic Sext. 4, 11 Nep 4. lĭbĕro, 1 · v. TO LIBERATE, FREE FROM. 5. extrīco, 1 (rare) Hor Od. 3, 5, 31. Phr.: *to e. oneself from any thing* (fig.), emergere (*to rise from out of*). foll. by ex, ab, and *abl.*: Cic., v. TO EMERGE.

**extrinsic:** extrānĕus v. EXTERNAL

**extrude:** extrūdo, expello. v. TO THRUST OUT, EXPEL.

**exuberance:** 1. luxūria, luxūries, ēi (esp of that *which grows luxuriantly*): *e. of foliage,* l. foliorum, Virg. Fig. of style, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96 2. rĕdundantia: *youthful e. of style,* juvenilis r, Cic Or. 30, 108. 3. ūbertas (in good sense, whether lit. or fig.): v. FRUITFULNESS, COPIOUSNESS (N B Not exūbĕrantia, which occurs in Gell. in different sense: cf. Noct. Att. 2, 26.) Phr.: *there ought to be some e. of style,* efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20. cf. ib. 2, 21, 88. Phr.· *e of joy,* effusa laetitia, Liv.

**exuberant:** I. *Growing rankly:* 1. luxūriōsus: *e. crops of grain,* l. frumenta, Cic · Col. 2. laetus: *e. crops,* l. segetes, Cic.: Virg.. v. FRUITFUL, ABUNDANT. II. Fig. of style, etc. 1. rĕdundans, ntis (characteristic

of *the Asiatic school of oratory;* opp to pressus) Cic. Br. 13, 51. cf. preced. art. **2.** effūsus (*unrestrained, overflowing;* as of *emotions*): Liv. (v preced. art. *fin*) Phr. *to be e* (*of style*): redundare, efflorescere, Cic.

**exuberantly:** ūbertim (the comp. ūbĕrius is more freq.) v. FRUITFULLY, ABUNDANTLY.

**exudation:** **1.** gutta (*in the form of a drop*) · *to drop with oozing e s* (of a cave), g. manantibus stillae, Lucr. 6, 944 v DROP **2.** glūtīnum or glūten, inis, *n* (*of a sticky nature*): Vitg G. 4, 160 **3.** lacrȳma (esp *from trees* or *plants*) *the e s of trees which yield gluten*, l arborum quae gluten pariunt, Plin 11, 6, 5 Virg l c (*sup*) **4.** sūdor (prop. *the sweat of animals*, also *an e of any kind*) *the e of a stone hardened*, s lapidis coagulatus, Plin *of amber*, id 37, 2, 11. **5.** expr by sūdo, mānо, ēmānо v. foll art.

**exude:** **1.** sūdo, 1 *to e.* (*with*) *moisture*, s humore, Lucr. oftenest with *acc* *to e. honey* (*of trees*), mella s, Virg Just. **2.** exsūdo (exūdo), 1 *the ingurious moisture e s*, ex mutilis humor, Virg also with *acc*, Col **3.** mānо, 1 (*to flow in a slow trickling manner*) *warm drops e. from the tree*, tepidae m ex arbore guttae, Ov. Virg v TO FLOW, TRICKLE **4.** ēluctor, 1 (used of fluid *forcing its way out*), Vitg G 2, 244

**exulcerate:** exulcĕro, 1 (lit and fig) v TO AGGRAVATE (I 5)

**exulceration:** exulcĕrātio (lit and fig.) Plin. Sen.

**exult:** **1.** gestio, 4 (*to express joy in gestures*). *to e with joy*, laetitia g, Cic. · Liv. v. TO REJOICE. **2.** exsulto, 1 (lit *to bound* with joy) *to e. with joy*, laetitia ex, Cic. Liv also foll. by in and *abl*, when it signifies *to be overbearing* (v RAMPANT, TO BE) Also foll. by a clause *the Greeks e over having foreigners as judges*, Graeci ex. quod peregrinis judicibus utuntur, Cic Att. 6, 1, 12 **3.** insulto, 1 (*to e. over* any one; usu. with *dat* of person also with *abl* of cause) *to e. over any one in his calamity*, in. alicui in calamitate, Cic Virg Ov. *to e. over any one's death*, morti alicujus in, Prop. Stat. · less freq. the *object over which*, is expr by in and *acc* · *to e over any one's miseries*, in alicujus miserias in, Auct Her 4, 39, 51 v. TO INSULT **4.** gaudeo, laetor, glōrior v TO REJOICE, BOAST

**exultant:** **1.** laetābundus, Gell **2.** laetus Join laetus atque gestiens, Plin. 8, 17, 21. **3.** efferens sese with *abl* (scelere atque superbia), Sall Jug 14, *med.*

**exultation:** **1.** exsultātio: Sen.. Tac. **2.** gestiens laetitia Cic.: v. JOY.

**exultingly:** expr. by *adj.* (L. G. § 343) v EXULTANT.

**eye** (*subs.*). **1.** ŏcŭlus (*dimin* ŏcellus, used by way of *endearment* · Pl.: Cat) in most senses and applications of the Eng.: *blue e.s*, caerulei o., Tac. *jet black e.s*, nigri o., Hor.: *gray* (*gleaming*) *e.s*, caesii o., Cic.: *beautiful e.s*, venusti o., Cic.. *prominent e.s*, o. prominentes, Cic.: *hideous* (*ghastly*) *e.s*, foedi o., Sall. *to open the e.s*, oculos aperire, Cic.; *wide*, o. diducere, Quint · *to shut the e.s*, o. operire, premere (v. TO CLOSE) *to become blind with one e*, altero o capi, Liv. 22, 2. *extr* · *to cast the e.s upon any one*, o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: *to turn away the e s from any thing*, o. ab aliqua re dejicere, Cic. Fig. *e s in peacocks' tails*, oculi caudae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: *to see any thing with the e.s of the mind*, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.

**2.** lūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (in prose only *pl.*): (*Democritus*) *having lost the use of his e.s*, luminibus amissis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 · *robbed of his* (*single*) *e.*, cui l. ademptum, Virg. Ov. (Simly lux is sometimes used, but much less freq.: effossae vestigia lucis [of Oedipus], Stat. Theb. 11, 585. Ov.) **3.** ăcies, ēi (lit. *a sharp edge*: hence *the e s as seeing distant or minute objects*). *such subtlety as to elude the e.*, tanta tenuitas ut aciem fugiat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50 *hither now turn they two e.s*, huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Virg Ov. Very often fig *of the mind. if the e.* (*of the mind*) *is so kept as not to be blinded by error*, si ejus a. ita curata est ut ne erroribus caecetur, Cic Tusc 5, 13, 39. **4.** (when *e s* = *sight*) conspectus, ūs *before the very e s of our army*, in c exercitus nostri, Caes B G 1, 11 *as far as the e s could reach*, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv 1, 18 v SIGHT, PRESENCE

Phr *blind of one e*, luscus, Liv (v. ONE-EYED) *having a cast in the e*, strabo, paetus (v SQUINTING, CAST, *subs* V). *having sore* or *bleared e.s*, lippus, Hor. *with their e s bathed in tears*, lacrimis obortis, Virg Aen 11, 41 (elsewhere, lacrymis oculos suffusa, ot lenus, Aen. 1, 228) *to make the e s water*, delacrymationem facere, Plin *watering of the eyes* (*as a malady*), delacrymationes, Plin *smoke that makes the e s water*, lacrymosus fumus, Hor S 1, 5, 80 *to do any thing with one's e s open* (fig), aliquid scientem, prudentem facere (v KNOWINGLY).

**eye** (*v*) · Phr *to e any one askance*, limis oculis (aliquem) aspicere, Pl Ter transversa tueri, Virg v. TO LOOK AT

**eye-ball:** pūpŭla Cic v PUPIL

**eye-bright:** *euphrasia Withering.

**eye-brow:** supercilium *one e elevated to the forehead, the other sunk to his chin*, altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso s, Cic in Pis 6, *extr.*. *to contract the e s* (*brows*), supercilia contrahere, Quint

**eye-glass:** perspĭcillum ("vitrum adjuvandis oculis") Forcell Gloss.

**eye-lash:** palpebrarum pili. cf. Cic. N D. 2, 57, 143

**eyelet-hole:** fōrāmen (*any hole bored through*) v APERTURE.

**eyelid:** palpebra (*sing* extremely rare) Cic. *To move the e.s*, palpebrare, Coel. Aur

**eye-salve:** collyrium. Hor.

**eye-service:** pelh. obsĕquium v. COMPLAISANCE. Phr., *not with e*, *non ad oculum servientes*, Vulg. Eph vi. 6 (Gr. ὀφθαλμοδουλεία, obsequium ad oculos exhibitum, Wahl.)

**eye-sight:** ăcies, ēi *unimpaired e*, incolumis a., Cic. Fin 5, 28, 84. Phr. · *to lose one's e*, oculos perdere, Auct. Her ; lumina amittere, Cic. v. EYE (II) Phr *the loss of e*, lux adempta, Ov.

**eye-sore** (*subs*). *res odiosa, invisa aspectu* v HATEFUL

**eye-tooth:** dens cănīnus. Plin.

**eye-water:** *liquor ophthalmicus (R. and A.).

**eye-witness:** arbĭter, tri, *m* · *places where there are no e s* (*of what you do*), loca ab arbitris libera, Cic. Att 15, 16. Pl. (Oculatus testis in Pl. Truc 2, 6, 8, opp. to auritus is said facetē.) Phr.: *all the circumstances of which I was an e.*, omnia quibus interfueram, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 22.

# F.

**FABLE** (*subs.*) · I. *Any fictitious story:* **1.** fābŭla (esp. with an attributive) *poetic f.s*, f. poeticae, Liv.: *imaginary f.s*, fictae l., Cic *would you have me believe f.s?* num me cogis fabulis credere? Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113. **2.** expr. by fictus, commenticius: v. FICTION. II. *An apologue:* **1.** fābŭla: Phaedr.: Hor *Dimin.* fābella, *a short, little f.*, Phaedr. (who uses the two words interchangeably) **2.** ăpŏlŏgus (*a story with an additional meaning to it*; a *species* comprehended under the *genus* fabula): *to tell any one a f.* (*parable*), agere alicui a., Pl.: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: Gell. (who so calls *the f.s of Esop* Noct. Att 2, 29) **3.** narrātio ficta, commenticia (*a fictitious story, of whatever kind*) v STORY.

**fable** (*v*) · **1.** commiscor, mentus, 3 *Epicurus f d an idle race of gods*, Epicurus deos nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. v. TO INVENT, FABRICATE. Join confingere et commiscri, Auct. Her. **2.** expr by fābŭla *not without reason has it been f d that Orestes* ., non sine causa fictis f homines memoriae prodiderunt, Orestem, etc., Cic. Mil 3, 8 *it is fabled that* . ., additur fabulae quod, etc., Liv 1, 11 · *as it is f d*, ut est in fabulis (R and A.): v preced art

**fabled** (*part adj*) commenticius · v FICTITIOUS, IMAGINARY.

**fabric:** **I.** *An edifice* aedificium; *a huge f.*, moles, is, *f* · v BUILDING, PILE **II.** *Woven or other stuff* · **1.** textum, textile (*woven*, usu *pl*) v CLOTH **2.** textūra (like preced) · *the f. of the Coan loom*, Coae t. Minervae, Prop. **3.** fabrica (*work of a carpenter or smith*, hence by analogy, of other structures) · Cic. v. FRAME. III. *Mode of construction:* (?) textūra. v. WEAVING

**fabrication:** **I.** Lit, *the making of something* · fabricātio Cic v FORMATION **II.** Fig, *a fictitious statement* **1.** mendācium v LIE, FALSEHOOD **2.** commentum (*something ingeniously put together*) Cic Liv.: v FICTION **3.** fābula (*a mere story*): *he is beginning a f.*, fabulam incipiat, Ter Andr. 5, 4, 22 v FABLE (I) Phr *the audacious f s of Greece*, quae quid Graecia mendax audet [in historia], Juv

**fabulist:** **1.** fabularum *s.* apologorum scriptor v FABLE (II). **2.** fābulātor (*a story-teller, of any kind*: Sen Suet) Gell., who applies the term to Esop, Noct. Att. 2, 29, *init.*

**fabulous.** **1.** fictus v. FICTITIOUS. **2.** commenticius *to give credibility to f stories*, fidem c rebus adjungere, Cic Div 2, 55, 113. **3.** fābulōsus (*abounding in fables and legends*: Hor) *the f poems of the Greeks*, f. Graecorum carmina, Curt. Also of what *is false, though current · I believe it to be f. (what is said) about gods*, fabulosum arbitror de stirpibus, Plin. 11, 39, 95 *to regard any thing as f. or fictitious*, aliquid f aut commenticium putare, Suet Caes 81 **4.** fābulārius (*of or in historia rara*) Suet. **5.** falsus v FALSE.

**fabulously:** **1.** fābulōsē (not in early writers) Plin.. Amm. **2.** ficte · v. FICTITIOUSLY, FALSELY.

**face** (*subs.*) · **I.** Lit., *of a human being:* **1.** fācies, ēi, *f.* (*strictly, the entire form*, but specially, *the human countenance*): *only man possesses a f.*, f hominī tantum, Plin.. *to know a person by the f.* ("*by sight*"), aliquem de f. nosse, Cic In Pis. 32, *extr* · v FEATURE, APPEARANCE. **2.** ōs, ōris, *n.* (*of man or beast*; strictly, *the mouth and parts about it*): esp. *pl., to upbraid with his f. brutally mangled*, flephibus lacer crudeliter ora, Virg. Esp in sense of *presence · before the very f. and eyes of any one*, in ore atque oculis alicujus Cic *to praise any one to his f.*, laudare aliquem coram in os, Ter Ad. 2, 4, 5.

**3.** vultus, ūs (with ref. to *the expression*): v. COUNTENANCE, FEATURES. Phr.. *face to face*, cōram. as *adv.*, or with *abl.*: *as soon as I was f. to f.* (*with you*), ut veni c., Hor.: *as if I were talking with you f. to f.*, quasi tecum c. loquerer, Cic. · *f. to f. with a robber*, c. latrone, Juv. (Coram sometimes stands after its case, ipso Germanico coram, Tac. v. PRESENCE OF, IN.) *To set the f. against*, repugno, adversor, 1: *the consuls neither agreed to it nor yet decidedly set their f.s against it*, consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic.: *when nature sets her f. against it*, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic.: v. TO OPPOSE. **II.** By meton., *sight, presence:* conspectus, ūs, dĭi: v.

EYE (IV.), PRESENCE III. *Aspect:* spĕcies V APPLARANCE.

**face** (v) I. *To confront:* 1. obviam eo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (*to withstand*, with *dat.*). *they f'd the arrogance of the nobility*, obv. ĭtum est superbiae nobilitatis, Sall *to f. dangers*, obv. ire periculis, Sall., Cic. Liv. 2. oppōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*to put* oneself *in the way of* · with *reflect pron* and *dat.*) *to f. death*, opponere se morti, Cic *to f. dangers on behalf of the commonwealth*, opp se periculis pro republica, Cic 3. offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, 3 (like preced with *refl pron* and *dat*, or *acc* with *ad*) *as soon as I came to Rome, I at once f'd the wickedness and madness of Antony*, ut Romam veni, statim me obtuli Antonii sceleri atque dementiae, Cic *to f death for one's country*, se pro patria offerre ad mortem, Cic 4. ŏbeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (with *acc.*) *to f hardships*, labores ob, Cic Liv. V TO UNDERGO

II. *To look towards.* aspecto, 1 V. TO COMMAND (III.). LOOK TOWARDS.

III. Milit. term. *to wheel round* · 1. signa converto, ti, sum, 3 *the Romans f'd about and attacked them in two divisions*, Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt, Caes. B G 1, 25 Liv 2. agmen converto. *he f'd about and led off his army in safety*, converso agmine, exercitum incolumem reduxit, Front 1, 1, 11.

**facet:** of a precious stone parva superficies angularis (?).

**facetious:** făcētus. Cic : v. HUMOROUS, WITTY.

**facetiously:** făcētē Cic.

**facetiousness:** făcētiae, arum *making one laugh more by his face than his f*, facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic Att 1 13, 2 *to excel in wit and f.*, sale atque superare, Cic v HUMOUR, WIT

**facial:** ad faciem pertinens *făcĭālis, e M L (P) *the f. muscles*, musculi faciales (P)

**facilitate:** făcĭlius reddo V. TO RENDER EASY *to f. a person's knowledge of a thing*, faciliorem r. alicui cognitionem rei, Cic. Phr. *to f my labour in some degree*, ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol 42. *that count will greatly f. conviction*, is locus magno ad persuadendum momento futurus est, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77. V. TO ASSIST, HELP.

**facility:** I. In act. sense, *dexterity, readiness*. făcĭlĭtas · *f. of speech*, f. sermonis, oris, Quint. 2. Of temper: *to abuse one's f*, i. e. *easy temper*, f. alicujus abuti, Cic.. V GOOD NATURE.

II. In pass. sense. *the possibility of a thing being done* · 1. făcultas (in this sense, only *sing.*) · *let us see what f.s there were for undertaking the crime*, videamus ecqua f suscipiendi maleficii fuerit, Cic R. Am 33, 92 *sometimes f.s are presented to an unjust judge of seeming to have followed the evidence*, nonnunquam improbo judici f. datur, ut videatur testimonium secutus esse, Cic. Caec 25 71 : v. OPPORTUNITY. 2. cōpia (also only *sing*) *that circumstance gave me f.s for judging*, ea res dedit existimandi c., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 41 V. OPPORTUNITY 3. perhaps făcĭlĭtas *f of carrying on intrigues*, f. adulteriorum, Tac Ann II, 26 though some here read adulterorum. Phr.: *with f*, făcĭlĕ, commŏdē, etc : V. EASE, EASILY.

**facing** (*prep.*) adversus antĕ, prō, e regione (with *gen*). V. BEFORE, OPPOSITE TO.

**facsimile:** *f. of a document*, descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 190. Phr *to take an exact f. of a document*, literas litterasque omnes assimulatas, expressas, de tabulis in libros transferre, Cic. l. c. § 189. tabulas summa cura et diligentia exscribere, describere, ib.

**fact:** I. *Actual circumstance, reality* (q. v.): res, rēi, *f.*: *we ought to consider the f., not mere words*, rem spectari non verba oportet, Cic. *let us ascertain, not merely all f.s, but even rumours*, non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. *they say that these are gods not in f but in mere opinion*, hos deos non re sed opinione esse dicunt, Cic II. *Deed, transaction* factum *to pass from fables to f s*, ut a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic *a question of f*, controversia facti, Cic. Phr *such being the f s of the case*, quae cum ita sint, Cic. Caes

**fact, in,** = *indeed:* 1. quīdem (enclitic) *in these parts the dogstar rises after the solstice, and that in f by several days*, in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, Cic. V. INDEED 2. ĕnim (see L G § 654 never the first word in a sentence) *he did in f. begin to defend himself by force*, ille enim se manu defendere coepit, Caes. B G 5, 7 *thereupon he declares that was not in f to be endured*, tum id enim ferendum esse negat, Liv 22, 25. 3. ĕnimvēro (more emphatic than enim) *in f. Chremes is a great deal too cruel to the lad*, enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentem, Ter Heaut. 5. 5, 1 4 ētĕnim (*and in fact*): *you say well indeed, and in f., I see now what is the drift of your remarks*, praeclare quidem dicis, etenim video jam quo pergat oratio, Cic Rep. 3, 32. 5. re ipsā, reapse. V REALITY (IN).

**faction:** I. *Party:* 1. factio, ōnis, *f : in Gaul there are f.s in every state*, in Gallia in omnibus civitatibus f. sunt, Caes. *to vindicate the liberties of the Roman people which were being oppressed by the f. of a few*, P R paucorum factione oppressum in libertatem vindicare, Caes *this, which existing between good men is friendship, between the bad is f*, haec inter bonos amicitia inter malos f est, Sall 2. pars, partes, *f* V. PARTY. II. *Factiousness:* stūdium, factio : V. FACTIOUSNESS, PARTY-SPIRIT

**factious:** 1. factiōsus: *wicked and f. men, who had harassed the commonwealth with their seditions*, homines scelesti, f, qui seditionibus rempublicam agitaverant, Sall. 2. sēdītiōsus · V. SEDITIOUS. 3. turbŭlentus. V. TURBULENT Join. seditiosus civis et turbulentus, Cic.

**factiously:** 1. sēdītiōsē *when Africanus was f. ashed what he thought of the death of T. Gracchus*, Afr. quum s. interrogaretur quid de morte T Gracchi sentiret, Cic. : *to stir up f.*, s. concitare, Cic 2. per factionem, per seditionem. *violently and f*, per vim et factionem, Cic Att. 7, 9, *med.*

**factiousness:** 1. factio, ōnis, *f.*. *he lived not with the wealthy in wealth nor with the factious in f*, non divitiis cum divite, neque f. cum factioso certabat, Sall : or expr. by plur. v. L. G. § 591. 2. stūdium (partium) *the less of passion and f. there was about his speech, the more weight it had*, quo minus cupiditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv. V. PARTY-SPIRIT.

**factitious:** 1. factĭtius (-icius) · *the water washes out the f dye*, diluit aqua f colorem, Plin. 31, 7, 42. 2. fictus, sīmŭlātus, fūcātus V. FALSE, UNREAL, PRETENDED. Join fucatus et simulatus, opp to sincerus et verus Cic. Am. 25, 95.

**factor:** I. *Manager, agent.* 1. prōcūrātor (used more extensively than the English word) *to do business through factors*, or *agents*, per procuratores agere, Cic. Att. 4, 16, *fin.* 2. nēgōtiorum (rerum) cūrātor, Cic.: v. AGENT. II. *In arithmetic.* *numerus dividens (?).

**factory:** I. *A place of business* · emporium et receptāculum mercibus, Liv. V. ENTREPOT. II. *Manufactory:* officīna: V. WORKSHOP.

**faculty:** I. *Power to act:* 1. făcultas *the f. of speaking*, f. dicendi, Cic. *virtues which have their seat in a certain f. of the soul*, virtutes quae in ingenii quadam facultate sunt, Cic.

2. vis, vim, vi, *f.* (*special force or virtue*): *the special f. of the orator*, oratoris vis propria, Cic · V. FUNCTION.

II. In *pl*, *the f s of the mind*: vires ingenii, or simply ingenium, mens · V MIND III. University *t t* *ordo, ĭnis, *m* (Kr) *the f of physicians*, *ordo medicorum, medicinae professorum (Facultas is without analogy in class Lat)

**fade:** 1. marcesco, 3 (*to droop*): *things which bloom most charmingly f. most quickly*, quae spectatissime florent celerrime marcescunt, Plin Fig.: *strength fading with old age*, marcescentes senio vires Plin V TO DROOP, WITHER 2. dēflōresco, ui, 3 (strictly *to shed the flower*) *when the flower of the bean has faded*, ubi deflorunt faba, Plin Fig *the mind flourishes and f s with the body*, cum corporibus vigent et d animi, Liv 6, 23. 3. palleo, pallesco, ui (*to lose colour* poet.). *the leaves f.*, pallescunt frondes, Ov A. A. 3, 704 *day f s*, pallet dies, Lucan *lest the diseased crops f. from the badness of the weather*, ne vitio coeli palleat aegra seges, Ov F. I, 688. Phr.: *the colour of a thing f s*, excidit (perit) color (alicui rei), cf. Ov. Met. 2, 601. *how soon f. earth's purple hues*, quam cito purpureos deperdit terra colores, Tib. 1, 4, 29

**faded** (as *adj*). 1. marcens, marcĭdus (strictly, *drooping, withered*; of flowers, etc.) Ov.. Claud. 2. dēcŏlor, ōris (of that *which has lost its proper hue or brilliancy*). V. DISCOLOURED 3. pallens, ntis *f. violets*, p. violae, Virg. *a.f. tuga*, p. toga, Mart.

4. expr. by verb as, cui (rei) pernit, excidit color, etc. V TO FADE (*fin*)

**fadeless:** semper flōrens, vīrens : Lucr. Cic V UNFADING

**fading** (*adj*) i e *transient:* 1. cădūcus (*apt to fall and pass away*): *human affairs are frail and f.*, res humanae fragiles eque sunt, Cic. 2. fluxus (*fleeting*). *the pride of wealth and beauty is f.*, divitiarum formaeque gloria fluxa est, Sall. 3. frăgĭlis, e: V FRAIL, PERISHABLE.

**fag:** I e *to work hard* (in somewhat humorous sense) ēlăbōro, sūdo, dēsūdo, exsūdo, 1. *sweating and fagging*, desudans atque elaborans, Cic. Sen. 11, 38 · *you will have to f hard enough, if you begin with that fellow*, sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Ph 4, 3, 23. *while Pedius is sweating and f.ing at his briefs*, dum P. causas exsudat, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28. Phr. *thoroughly f.d out*, laboribus plane defatigatus, confectus, Caes. Cic · V EXHAUSTED.

**fagot:** 1. fascĭna. *carry off the cuttings from the vines and make a f. of them*, sarmenta degere, et f. face, Cato 2. (more usually) fascis, is, *m*, with some defining word f. lignorum, Tac ; virgultorum, Hirt. 3. sarmenta, orum (*cuttings of trees, whether in bundles or not*) · *I will presently order the fire and f s to be put round you*, jam jubebo ignem et s. circumdari, Pl.

**fail:** A. Intrans. · I. *To be* or *become wanting.* 1. dēfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *corn could not f.*, non frumentum d poterat, Caes. *I should fear lest my voice and strength should f.*, vererer ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.: *memory f s*, memoria d , Cic 2. dēfĭo, factus, fĭĕri (infrequent) *let food neither f. nor be in excess*, neque opsonium defiat, neque supersit, Pl. II. *To fail in* or *of*, i. e. *to neglect* (q. v ): dēsum, fui, esse (with *dat*): *I will not f. of my duty*, non deero officio, Cic. Phr. · *to f. in one's duty*, in officio labi, Cic.; delinquere aliquid, delictum in se admittere, Cic. · Ter. III. *To be unsuccessful:* 1. cădo, cĕcĭdi, **cāsum, 3:** *to f. in a lawsuit*, causā c , Cic · *careless whether his play f. or succeed*, securus cadat an stet fabula, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176:

also with ad irritum *the hope (of Tarquinius) f.ing*, ad irr cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6, *init* **2.** concīdo, īdi, 3 *bad causes he always gained, in the best of all he f.'d*, malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, Cic Att 7, 25 **3.** cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*impers.*, with some *adv* such as male, secus, etc) *if aught had f.'d*, i e, *gone ill with him*, si male cesserat, Hor Suet. **4.** offendo, di, sum, 3 (esp to *f. in court, be nonsuited*) · apud judices o., Cic Clu 23, 63 *many brave men have often f.'d in the uncertain hazard of war*, multi fortes in incerto periculo belli saepe offenderunt, Cic. Verr 5, 50, 131. **5.** exp by irritus (of what is *fruitless, abortive*): *the hope (had) f.'d*, spes ad (*al.* in) irritum redacta, Liv. 28, 31, *init* cf *supr.* (I) Later authors have irritus with *gen having f.'d in his mission*, irritus legationis, Tac. H 4, 32, *extr*

**IV.** *To become insolvent* rationes conturbare, foro cedere v BANKRUPT

**B.** Trans *to desert, disappoint* (q. v.): **1.** dēfīcio (with acc and sometimes *dat*, very rarely with personal subject) *time, voice lungs, f me*, me dies, vox, latera d, Cic *not only strength but also weapons f.'d our men*, non solum vires sed etiam tela nostris deficiebant, Caes. **2.** dēfīo (infrequent; with *dat*) *new milk f.s me not either in summer or in winter*, lac mihi non aestate novum non hiemе defit, Virg. *faith! fortune it is f.s me now*, pol! mihi fortuna nunc defit! Enn ap Cic. **3.** dēsero, ui, rtum, 3 (strictly *to abandon*, q v with *acc*) *the lamp f.s me*, lucerna me d, Cic *his knees f this runner*, genua hunc cursorem d, Pl. **4.** destituo, ī, ūtum, 3 (with *acc.*): *the wind f.'d him*, ventus eum destitut, Liv.: *his memory f.s him*, memoria eum d., Curt Also used absolutely. *all that depends on the good will of Philip; if he f.us*, etc., totum id vertitur in voluntate Philippi; si is destituat . . ., Liv 37, 7, *med.* · *if hope should f.*, si spes destituat, Liv. 1, 41, *ad init.*

**fail, without** (as *adv*) certo, omnino v CERTAINLY

**failure:** **I.** *Of supply:* **1.** dēfectio *f. of strength*, virium d, Cic *f. of breath*; i e *a swoon*, animae d, Cels **2.** dēfectus, ūs. *f. of milk*, lactis defectus, Plin Pur *there had been a partial f. of corn*, angustius provenerat frumentum, Caes B G 5, 24

**II.** *Disappointment, want of success*· may often be expressed by means of a verb or participle · as, *after the f. of their hopes, they returned home*, spe destituti domos abeunt, Curt *I am grieved at your f*, *doleo quod tibi res tam male cessit

**fain** (*adv.*) i. e. *gladly* (q. v.) chiefly used in hypothetical sentences, implying that the thing wished for is not obtained · best exp by a verb, as, *I would f. you had learnt to the Stoics*, vellem tu ad Stoicos inclinavisses, Cic: *so the Ithacan would f. have it*, hoc Ithacus velit, Virg.: *I would f. it had not been done*, nollem factum, Ter.: *I would f. do*, cupio mori, Ter. *I would f. hear, in faith!* studeo, hercle, audire! Pl. v. TO WISH.

**faint** (*adj.*) · **I.** *Weary, exhausted* · **1.** dēfessus (*wearied out*): *f. with wounds*, vulneribus d., Caes.: v. WEARY, EXHAUSTED. **2** confectus (*worn out, done up*): *f. with toil and the journey*, c labore atque itinere, Cic · v. WORN OUT **3.** languīdus (*drooping; temporarily exhausted*) *f with excess and want of sleep*, vino vigiliisque l, Cic. Phr.: *when I was f with travelling*, quum de via languerem, Cic.. Virg.· v. WEARY, FATIGUED. **II.** Of impressions upon the senses: **1.** hebes, ētis (used of *sight, hearing, smell, taste*): *a f. colour*, h. color, Ov.: *carbuncles of a fer colour*, carbunculi hebetiores, Plin.: *a grape which has only a f taste*, uva gustu hebes, Col. **2.** languens, languidus · *a f colour*, languidus color, Plin. **3.** surdus, rēmissus. v. DULL (I).

**4.** dīlūtus: *a f. red*, rubor d, Plin. **III.** *Timid, disputed* dēmissus *a f heart*, animus d, Sall *to be dispirited and f.-hearted*, esse fracto animo et demisso ; animo humili atque demisso, Cic. Phr. . *to damn with f praise*, laudare maligne, Hor Ep 2, 1, 209; exigue atque frigide laudare, Gell. 19, 3 *their spirits grow f. again*, animi relanguescunt, Caes.

**faint** (*v*) **I** *To be fatigued* dēfetiscor (rare except in *p part* dēfessus), langueo v WEARY, TO BE

**II.** *To swoon* · **1.** collābor, lapsus, 3 v TO SWOON. **2.** interмorior, mortuus, 3 *having f'd away while in the act of speaking, he expired soon after*, in ipsa contione intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, Liv. Caes **3.** linquor, lictus, 3 (either alone or with animo) *I f and fall into the arms of the maidservants*, linquor et ancillis excipienda cado, Ov Suet.

**faint-hearted:** animo demisso (v. FAINT, *adj* III); ignāvus, timidus, imbellis v. COWARDLY

**faintheartedness:** **1.** ignāvia v COWARDICE **2** inflactio quaedam et demissio animi, Cic Tusc 3, 7, 14

**faintly:** languidē Caes Cic

**faintness:** **I.** *Bodily* **1.** dēfectio *sometimes from sudden f* (i e. *a fainting fit*) *he would be unable to walk*, nonnunquam subita defectione ingredi non potuit, Suet Cal 50 (but in Cic, def. virium is *general failure of strength*) **2.** languor *to bring on f*, ad languorem dare, Ter *f of body*, l corporis, Cic v FATIGUE Phr *f of heart* · v. FAINTHEARTEDNESS **II** Of sensations languor · *the faults of precious stones are f. of colour and a confusion of foreign colours*, gemmarum vitia, l. et alienus turbari coloribus, Plin. · v DULNESS

**fair** (*adj*) · **I.** Opp to *dark* (niger), with additional idea of *brilliancy*. candidus *f. Dido*, c. Dido, Virg . *a f neck*, c cervix, colla, Hor Ov (Albus is *pale* q v.) **II.** *Beautiful* · pulcher, formōsus v. BEAUTIFUL Phr *the f sex*, mulieres v. WOMAN. **III.** Of weather; *clear, unclouded* **1.** sērēnus *f., calm daylight*, s et tranquilla lux, Liv *f. weather*, tempestas s, Enn ap. Cic as *subs* serenum = s tempestas, Suet **2.** sūdus (strictly, *without dampness*) chiefly in *neut*, as, *I will send the books if the weather be f*, mittam libros, si sudum erit, Cic Virg **3.** clārus (poet) *the f -weather-bringing Aquilo*, clarus Aquilo, Virg. **IV.** *Favourable* (of winds) **1.** sēcundus: *a f. wind and tide*, ventus aestusque s, Caes Liv. *a f. and wafting gale*, s ac ferens ventus, Sen. **2.** idōneus (*suitable for the occasion*): *f. weather for sailing*, tempestas idonea ad navigandum, Caes . v. FAVOURABLE. **V.** *Equitable*. aequus : *a f. and honourable claim*, ae. et honesta postulatio, Cic · *f. terms, conditions*, ae. leges, conditiones, Cic : *a f. and wise praetor*, praetor ae. et sapiens, Cic.· *for a f. price*, quanti aequum est, Plin Ep.: *I think it f.*, aequum censeo, Ter.: v. EQUITABLE. Phr . *make money by f. means if you can, if not, anyhow money*, rem facias; si possis, recte: si non quocunque modo rem, Hor. *f play*, aequitas, aequum, Cic. (v FAIRNESS) *to show f. play*, ex bona fide, sine dolo malo agere, Cic *f. words, prithee!* bona verba, quaeso! Ter · *to speak one f*, blandiri, verba dare alicui (with the notion of *imposing upon*)· Pl.· Ter.· *with a f. outside-skin*, speciosus pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: *Haterius bid f. to be an orator*, Haterius oratorem promisit, Sen. Contr.: *a young man who bids f. to excel both morally and intellectually*, adolescens summa spe et animi et ingenii praeditus, Cic Phil. 2, 18, 46· *he bid f. to become a great general*, *spem fecit omnibus fore ut dux magnus evaderet. **VI.** *Moderate, considerable:* **1.** mōdicus: v. MODERATE. **2.** mēdiocris, e: *a f. speaker*, m. orator, Cic *f abilities*, m ingenium, Cic. **VII.** *Unblemished* Phr : *f fame*, bona fama, Cic . or without bona *uprightness is the foundation of a f fame*, justitia est famae fundamentum, Cic v FAME, REPUTATION Join fama et existimatio, Cic.

**fair** (*subs*) nundinae, mercātus, ūs v. MARKET

**fairly:** **I.** *With equity* · justē, cum aequitate v JUSTLY **II.** *Moderately*. mōdiocriter Cic

**fairness:** **I.** *Of complexion*; candor *ruddiness blended with f. of complexion*, candore mixtus rubor, Cic v BEAUTY **II.** *Equity, justice* (q v)

**1.** aequitas *what f is there in this, that*, etc, quam autem habet aequitatem ut, etc, Cic. **2.** aequum (in abstract sense, not as a quality of the mind) *expediency well nigh the mother of justice and f.*, utilitas justi prope mater atque aequi, Hor. Cic. **3.** candor animi Ov : Plin.

**fairspoken:** **1.** blandus *to distinguish the f friend from the real*, blandum amicum a vero secernere, Cic. **2.** blandilŏquus : Plaut. Sen. (trag)

**fairy:** no Latin word precisely corresponding · usually nūmen, ĭnis, n, will do as, *wood-f.s, water-f.s*, numina lucorum, aquarum numina : thus Faunus and Picus are called silvestria numina, Ov. Fast 3, 303 : also sometimes nympha, Faunus, Dryas, Naris, according to the occasion

**faith:** **I.** *Belief, trust, confidence* (q v) fides, ei, f Cic **II.** *Word or pledge of faith* · fides · *to pledge one's f to the enemy*, fidem hosti dare, Cic *to keep f*, f servare, conservare, praestare, exsolvere, Cic . Caes . Liv . *it is an abominable crime to break f*, nefarium est f. frangere, Cic. Ros. Com 6, 16 (more usu violare) *they surrendered themselves and all they had to the good f and power of the people of Rome*, se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem P R permisere, Caes Phr *in good f*, ex bona fide, sine dolo malo, Cic.. *bad f.*, fides mala, perfidia, dolus malus, Cic v TREACHERY. **III.** *The object of religious belief, religion*: religio: *the Christian f*, religio Christiana (fides Chr strictly means *the faith of a Christian*, subjectively)

**faith, in** (as an exclamation): **1.** mae, ne (at the beginning of a sentence). *in faith those persons are greatly mistaken who* . . , ne ii falsissimi sunt, qui . . , Sall. · v VERILY. **2.** hercle, hercŭle, mehercŭle (lit. *by Hercules*) Cic.. Ter. **3.** mēdius fidius (either as one word or as two)· Cic. **4.** ecĕre or ĕcĕre, edepol, ecastor or mecastor (colloq., and chiefly used by women). Pl. Ter. **5.** profecto . v. TRULY, REALLY.

**faithful:** **1.** fidēlis, e . *good and f. allies*, bonae fidei socii, Liv. *he judged Deiotarus f. to the Roman people*, D. fidelem populo R. judicavit, Cic *I was of a f. and kind disposition towards her*, f. animo atque benigno in illam fui, Ter. *a most f wife*, fidelissima conjux, Cic. *f friendships*, f. amicitiae, Cic.: *f. advice*, f. consilium, Cic : *f. eyes*, oculi f., Hor *Very f*, perfidēlis, Cic.

**2.** fidus (*trusty, on which dependence may be placed*. only of *persons*): *a most f. and excellent wife*, fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic.. *f. clients*, f. clientes, Sall Phr.: *a f. copy*, exemplum summa cura et diligentia exscriptum, Cic

**faithfully:** fidēliter: *to take care of any matter f.*, aliquid f. curare, Cic.· *the ears f. keep what is entrusted to them*, f. retinent commissa aures, Hor.. *to narrate most f*, fidelissime narrare, Plin.: v. TRUTHFULLY.

**faithfulness:** v. FIDELITY.

**faithless:** infidus, infidēlis, perfidus, perfidiōsus: v. UNFAITHFUL, TREACHEROUS.

**faithlessly:** perfidē, perfidiōsē: v. TREACHEROUSLY.

**faithlessness:** perfidia v TREACHERY, UNFAITHFULNESS

**falchion:** strictly, *a hooked sword*, a scimitar falx, cis, *f* Juv generally in sense of *sword*, q v

**falcon:** falco, ōnis, *m* Serv

**fall** (*v.*) **I.** Lit **1.** cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 *to f. from the top*, a summo c, Pl. · *to f. from a horse*, ex equo c, Cic. *how many leaves f in the woods*, quam multa in silvis e folia, Virg *the arms themselves fell from the hands of the citizens*, de manibus civium arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cic. *the river Aretho f s into an arm of the sea*, amnis Aretho e. in sinum maris, Liv **2.** concĭdo, 3 (*to f. together, or completely*) *that room fell*, conclave illud concidit, Cic. *a tower fell in an earthquake*, turris concidit terrae motu, Suet. **3.** dēcĭdo, 3 (*to f down*) *to f. from a horse*, equo d, Cic *roam is f ing*, imbei d, Hor *the tunic f.s to the feet*, ad pedes tunica d, Suet Fig *from how great a hope have I fallen!* quanta de spe decidi! Ov **4.** ruo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*with violence*) *the wall f.s down*, murus ruit, Liv. Hor. **5.** corruo, 3 (of a *complete ruin*) *the house fell*, aedes corruerunt, Cic. Quint *the trees f to the ground* (*with a crash*), arbor corruit, Ov **6.** lābor (dēlābor), lapsus, 3 (denoting a *more gradual* or *gentle motion*) *stars f.ing headlong from the sky*, stellae praecipites caelo labentes, Virg.. *the chains f from his arms*, labuntur catenae lacertis, Ov · *a statue which fell down from heaven*, signum coelo delapsum, Cic **II.** *To be slain, to fall dead:* **1.** cădo, 3 *a few of our men f*, pauci de nostris c, Caes. *many a victim shall f by our right hand*, multa nostra cadet hostia dextra, Virg **2.** concĭdo, 3 *to f in battle*, in proelio c, Cic *a healthy man drinks and immediately f.s dead*, bibit sanus, confestim c, Quint. **3.** occĭdo, ĭdi, ūsum, 3 *Eudemus fell fighting at Syracuse*, Eudemus proelians ad Syracusas occidit, Cic *to f by one's own hand*, sua dextra oc., Virg. Phr: *they have nobly fallen in defence of their country*, bene pro patria jacent, Ov Liv · v TO SLAY. **III.** *To decline, subside*, as the winds **1.** cădo, 3 *the East wind f s*, e Eurus, Ov. *all the violence of the wind fell*, venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. **2.** concĭdo, 3 (*at once*, of a number) *the winds f.*, concidunt venti, Hor **3.** pōno, pŏsŭi, ĭtum, 3 (poet) *the winds fell* (*lulled*), venti posuere, Virg Aen. 7, 26 **IV.** *To become less* (esp of *price*) **1.** cădo, 3 *military service f s* (*in value*) *in time of peace*, pretia militiae in pace c, Liv 34, 36, *fin* (*dresses of*) *skin fell in value*, cecidit pellis, Luci. 5, 1417 **2.** luxo, 1 *the price of provisions had not fallen much*, annona haud multum laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20. **3.** retro ābeo, 4, *irr. the prices of produce have fallen*, pretium reddituum retro abit, Plin Ep Phr · *by opening the granaries he caused the prices of produce to f*, levavit, apertis horreis, pretia frugum, Tac. Ann. 2, 59 **V.** *To decay, go to ruin* · **1.** cădo, 3 *the fortune of the Phrygians has fallen*, cecidit fortuna Phrygum, Virg **2.** occĭdo, 3 (*utterly*): *all hope has fallen*, occidit spes omnis, Hor. · *one house has fallen*, occidit una domus, Ov. **3.** ruo, corruo, 3 (*suddenly and violently* the latter, of a *complete fall*): *there is no one but perceives that that commonwealth is f ing*, nemo est quin intelligat ruere illam rempublicam, Cic . *the power of the Spartans fell*, opes Lacedaemoniorum corruerunt, Cic.: *the higher he had been raised, the more disgracefully did he f.*, quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, Liv. **4.** praecipĭto, 1: Cic · Liv.. v. RUIN (TO GO TO)

**fall among:** v. FALL IN WITH.

**—— asunder,** or **to pieces:** **1.** dilābor, lapsus, 3 (*from decay*) · *a rotten ship and ready to f asunder from age*, navis putris et vetustate dilabens, Liv · *monuments that have fallen to pieces*, monumenta dilapsa, Lucr. **2.** dissolvor, sōlūtus, 3 (*to experience dissolution from whatever cause*) *to f asunder in the middle of the waters* (of a ship), in medis dissolvi aquis, Ov. Join discedere dissolvique, Luci **3.** discēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to part in two*) *the furrow falls asunder before the ploughshare*, discedit sulcus vomere, Lucan *sooner would I suffer this head to f asunder from my neck*, citius paterer caput hoc discedere collo, Prop. (comp No 2)

**fall at:** accĭdo, accĭdi, 3 · *to f. at a man's feet*, ad pedes alicujus ac., Cic. (more freq, se projicere, Caes) or with *dat* · *to f. at one's knee*, genibus (alicujus) ac, Liv

**—— away:** **I.** *To leave* · **1.** discēdo, 3 (*to depart from*) · *he fell away from honour and uprightness*, a fide justitiaque discessit, Cic. v. TO DEVIATE. **2.** descisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (*to fail in one's duty* or *allegiance*) · *to f away from the custom of one's fathers*, d. a consuetudine patrum, Plin Ep.. Cic **II.** *To break alliance with* **1.** dēficio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to f away from the friendship of the Roman people*, d ab amicitia P. R, Caes also absolutely, Cic. **2.** descisco, 3 *Praeneste fell away from the Latins to the Romans*, Praeneste ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, Liv. **III** *To lose flesh* · **1.** mācesco, macresco, 3 . *the cattle f away*, macrescit pecus, Col v LEAN, TO GROW **2.** corpus āmitto Cic Fam 7, 26 **3.** mĭnuor, ūtus, 3 with corpus as subj Plin. 11, 53, 118. **4.** tābeo, tābesco, ui, 3 (stronger than the English) *fallen away* (*wasted*) *cheeks*, tabentes genae, Virg v. TO PINE, WASTE Phr *my flesh is fallen away and my colour gone* abit corpusque colorque, Ov. Her 3, 147

**—— back:** **I.** Lit rĕcĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3 *all things f back on to the earth*, recidunt omnia in terras, Cic *the weight fell back on to the solid ground*, recidit in solidam terram pondus, Ov Fig *to f. back into a more serious disease*, in graviorem morbum recidere, Liv. (v. TO RELAPSE) · *all those insults will f back upon yourself*, omnes in te recident istaec contumeliae, Pl. (v. TO RECOIL) *Syracuse fell back into its ancient bondage*, Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv. **2.** rĕlābor, lapsus, 3 . v. TO GLIDE BACK. **II.** *To retreat a little way:* **1.** pĕdem rĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 · *if they were hard pushed, they did not think it disgraceful to f back*, si premerentur, pedem r. non turpe existimabant, Caes *not a single man falling back*, nec ullo pedem referente, Liv. **2.** rĕfĕror, lātus, 3 *if with the principes likewise the battle went amiss, they gradually fell back upon the triarii*, si apud principes quoque haud satis prospere esset pugnatum, ad triarios sensim referebantur, Liv.. v. TO RETREAT. **III.** *To have recourse to* · **1.** rĕcurro, curri, cursum, 3 *to f. back upon the same conditions*, ad easdem conditiones i, Caes B C 2, 16 *it is necessary sometimes to f. back upon those authors*, necesse est ad eos aliquando auctores r, Quint. 1, prooem 17.

**2.** confŭgio v. RECOURSE (TO HAVE).

**—— between:** intercĭdo, cĭdi, 3 *the ships were so closely crowded together, that scarcely a single missile fell b. them into the sea*, ita in arcto stipatae erant naves, ut vix ullum telum in mare intercideret, Liv. 26, 39, *med.*

**—— down:** (v. TO FALL) · dēcĭdo, cĭdi, 3 *to f down from off a couch*, de lecto, Pl : *to f. down with a heavier crash*, graviore casu d., Hor

**—— forwards:** **1.** prōcĭdo, cĭdi, 3 *a part of the wall had fallen f.* (*flat*), pars muri procciderat, Liv. **2.** prōlābor, lapsus, 3 *they saw Marcellus falling f. from his horse*, M. ex equo prolabentem videre, Liv.. Ov. Phr.. *the ship-master falls f. upon his head*, magister pronus volvitur in caput, Virg. Aen 1, 115.

**fall foul of:** **I.** Lit *To run or dash against*. **1.** incurro, curri and cucurri, cursum, 3 *to f foul of pillars*, in columnas inc., Cic Or. 67, 224 (comp curro, of *collision in combat*, Hirt Luci.) **2.** collido, si, sum, 3 (*to cause to run foul*) *the sea growing stormy caused the ships to f foul of one another*, inhorrescens mare inter se navigia collidere, Curt 4, 3, *med* **II.** Fig *to f foul of a man with abuse*, jurgio aliquem lacessere, invadere, Tac maledicta in aliquem conjicere, conferre, Cic v TO ABUSE

**—— headlong:** **1.** praecĭpito, 1 *the Nile f s headlong from very lofty mountains*, Nilus pr ex altissimis montibus, Cic *the rains f headlong into the water*, nimbi pr. in vada, Virg **2.** expr. by praeceps and a verb v HEADLONG

**—— in** or **into:** **I.** In gen. sense incĭdo, cĭdi, 3 (usu foll by *in* and *acc* the *dat* also occurs) *to f into a pitfall*, in foveam inc , Cic *to f into an ambush*, in insidias inc , Cic. *to f. into anybody's hands*, in manus alicujus inc , Cic *to f. into ill-health*, in morbum inc , Cic *to f. into rage and insanity*, in furorem et insaniam inc , Cic (N B Any of the verbs given under TO FALL, FALL DOWN, may of course be foll by *prep* in and *acc* : as, *to f. into a river*, in flumen delabi, Cic Div 1, 28, 58 *to f into a pitfall*, in foveam decidere, Hor. A. P. 458.) Phr *to f into errors and mistakes*, labi, errare, Cic. **II.** Specially of *rivers*: to fall *into the sea* or *another river* **1.** influo, xi, xum, 3 Cic v TO FLOW INTO. **2.** exeo, 4, *irr* : v. TO DISCHARGE (II.).

**—— in with:** **I.** *To meet* · **1.** incido, 3 · *to f in with a person unexpectedly*, in aliquem incurrere atque inc , Cic · *some cohorts fell in with Caesar's division*, nonnullae cohortes in Caesaris agmen inciderunt, Caes **2.** invĕnio v TO FIND **II.** *To coincide* congruo, convĕnio v. TO AGREE WITH Phr.. cădo, 3 *that suspicion of yours does not f in with my client's habits*, non cadit in hos mores ista suspicio, Cic. Sull 27, 75.

**—— in love with:** ădămo, 1 . *to f. in love readily*, facile ad , Petr.: *as soon as he had seen some very beautiful statues, he fell in love with them*, cum vidisset signa quaedam pulcherrima, adamavit, Cic.: *to f. in love with a country-house*, villam ad., Plin Ep v TO LOVE.

**—— off:** **I.** Lit . **1.** dēlābor, psus, 3 (strictly, *by slipping*): *to f. off one's horse*, ex equo d, Liv. (Cic. has cadere ex equo, Clu. 62, 175). **2.** fluo, xi, xum, 3 (as *rain, fruits*, etc.) v. TO DROP (B II.). **II.** *To diminish, deteriorate*. mūto, mūtor, 1 . *what a f.ing off there has been in the character of the R. people*, mores P. Romani quantum mutaverunt, Liv. so with in pejus, in deterius: *what is good soon f.s off*, bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint *what a f.ing off was there in him*, quantum mutatus (erat)! Virg Phr. *the crop of corn had fallen off somewhat*, frumentum angustius provenerat, Caes.. *Caesar by his coming had caused the revenues of Antiochus to f off*, C adventu suo, vectigalia Antiochi deteriora faciebat, Caes. See also TO FALL (IV).

**—— on, to, upon:** **I.** Lit **1.** incĭdo, 3 (v TO FALL IN) *Turnus being struck fell to the earth*, Turnus ictus ad terram incidit, Virg.. *a tower fell upon the ranks of the Danaans*, turris incidit super agmina Danaum, Virg. **2.** accĭdo, 3 (*to fall* or *strike upon*: whereas incido often implies *penetration*): *the missiles hurled by the Gauls fell upon them with great force*, missa a Gallis tela graviter acciderunt, Caes.. *they fell to the earth as thick as pears*, tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, Pl.: *to f. to the ground*, ad humum acc., Varr. **3.** occĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3 (*to f. upon, on the top of*). *they fell one upon the other* alii super alios occiderunt, Liv.: *stars fall from heaven to earth*, signa de coelo

ad terram oc (al acc), Pl. **4.** induo, ui, ūtum, 3 (with *pron. reflect.*: *to fasten oneself upon*) *they fell upon the spears of the phalanx*, (phalangis) hastis se induerunt, Liv. *they fell upon* (*impaled themselves on*) *the sharp-pointed stakes*, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant, Caes B G 7, 73 Phr *to f upon one's sword*, in gladium incumbere, Cic. **II.** *To assail, happen to* (of *evils*) **1.** incīdo, 3 (with *dat*, or *prep* and *acc*) *to f. upon the hindmost Romans*, ultimis Romanis in., Liv Fig *no misfortune had fallen upon the state*, nihil inciderat civitati mali, Cic **2.** invādo, vāsi, 3 (stronger than incido, and implying *an attack* with *acc* or *dat*) *to f upon the camp*, castra in, Liv. Fig *a severe disease has fallen upon him*, eum morbus invasit gravis, Pl *lest fear should f upon the rest of his countrymen*, ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall *madness had fallen upon the wicked*, furor improbis invaserat, Cic. **3.** ingrūo, ui, 3 (with *violence*) *Aeneas f s suddenly upon the Italians*, ingruit Aeneas Italis, Virg *the iron shower f s violently*, ferreus ingruit imber, Virg *diseases begin to f upon the rowers*, m. morbi in remiges coeperunt, Liv. **4.** incumbo, 3 (less freq with *prep.* and *acc*) *a misfortune may f. upon a wise man*, casus in sapientem potest in, Cic **5** expĕto, īvi, ītum, 3 (rare in this sense) *all the evils of war fell upon him*, omnes cladis belli in eum experti erunt, Liv 1, 22

**III.** *To take place (at a definite time)* **1.** incido, 3 *you will inform me upon what day the mysteries f*, facies me in quem diem incidant mysteria, certiorem, Cic. *the date of the Compitalia fell upon the 3d of the Kalends of Jan*, dies Compitalionum in III Kal. Jan. inciderunt, Cic *I fell (hit) upon that day though I might have avoided it*, in eam diem, cum potuissem vitare incidi, Cic. **2.** cādo, 3 (rare in this sense) *take care that your arrival does not f upon a most inopportune time*, considera ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic Fam 15, 14, *med.* **IV.** *To light upon* **1.** incīdo, 3. *as they were carousing along with S Tarquinius, the conversation fell upon their wives*, potantibus his apud S. Tarquinium, incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv. **2.** dēlābor, psus, 3 (*to glide into insensibly*) · *I never expected that we should f. into that subject of conversation*, in speranti mihi cecidit ut in istum sermonem delaberemur, Cic de Or 1, 21, 96. **V.** *To come to (as a portion)*. **1.** obvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (with *dat.* of person) *an inheritance has fallen to him*, hereditas ei obvenit, Cic. *Syria fell to Scipio*, Syria Scipioni obvenit, Cic *the fresh war fell to the lot of Aemilius*, Aemilio novum bellum sorte obvenit, Liv **2.** cādo, 3 *no disadvantage can fairly f. to their share*, nihil incommodi ipsis jure c. potest, Cic.

**3.** obtingo, tigi, 3 (usu of what is *good*) · *what has fallen to each, that let each keep*, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic : v. TO BEFALL. **VI.** *To fall to work*. Phr. *he once more f s to work with tablet and stylus*, rursus ceris et stilo incumbit, Plin. Ep. · Sil.. *all f. vigorously to work*, omnes accingunt operi, Virg.. v. TO GIRD (ONE'S SELF)

**fall out:** **I.** Lit excīdo, cidi, 3. *the swords fell out of their hands*, gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic. *the handle fell out of my fingers*, ex digitis excidit ansa mea, Ov *I almonds had fallen out astern*, P excidebat puppi, Virg.. *as each man's lot had fallen out*, ut cujusque sors excideret, Liv. v. TO DROP. **II.** *To happen*. **1.** cādo, 3: *it fell out as I wished*, ita cadebat ut vellem, Cic. **2.** evĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4· *you see that nearly everything has fallen out in the contrary way to what was predicted*, vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sunt evenisse, Cic.: *things have fallen out otherwise than as was hoped*, praeter spem evenit, Ter : v. TO HAPPEN, OCCUR **III.** *To begin quarrelling* · dissideo, sēdi, sessum, 2 *he at first lived on good terms with Julia, but afterwards fell out with her*, cum Julia primo concorditer vixit, mox dissedit, Suet. *they have fallen out slightly*, leviter inter se dissident, Cic Phr *he lived 39 years with his wife without once f ing out with her*, vixit cum uxore XXXIX annis sine jurgio, Plin Ep v. TO QUARREL

**fall short of:** may be expr by contingĕre with negative (v TO REACH) *to f short of the goal*, metum non contingere, cf Hor A P 412 or by a phrase *they seemed always to f just a little short of complete success*, semper paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videbatur, Caes B G 6, 43 *our paternal estate always f s short of something or other*, curtae nescio quid semper abest rei, Hor Od 3, 24, *extr* *in this one particular Caesar fell short of his former good fortune*, hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes B G 4, 26, *extr.* *I have avoided censure if it is true, I have fallen short of praise*, vitavi demque culpam, non merui laudem, Hor

**—— sick:** in morbum incīdo v TO FALL INTO, SICK.

**—— under:** **1.** cādo (with *sub* or *in*) *to f under the empire and control of the Romans*, sub imperium ditionemque Romanorum c, Cic *to f under the power of one man*, in potestatem unius c., Cic *to f. under the senses*, sub sensum c., Cic *things which f under the same rule*, res quae sub eandem rationem c, Cic. **2.** vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (with *prep*) *to f. under the sway of any one*, in ditionem alicujus v., Cic (so, in ditionem concedere, Liv.)

**——, inclined to:** cădūcus *the vine is naturally inclined to f*, vitis natura c. est, Cic.

**——, to let:** **1.** dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *ye gods, who let f ample showers on the crops*, Di qui satis largum coelo demittitis imbrem, Virg. v. TO DROP. **2.** ēmitto, 3 (*from the grasp or other hold*) *to let the shield f. from one's hand*, scutum manu e, Caes.

**fall, falling** (*subs.*) **I.** Lit **1.** cāsus, ūs *a f. of snow*, nivis c, Liv *the f. of a drop*, stillicidi c, Luci. *lofty towers descend with a heavier f*, celsae graviore c decidunt turres, Hor

**2.** lapsus, ūs (*by slipping*) · *to hold oneself up from falling*, se a lapsu sustinere, Liv. **3.** ruīna (with the notion of *violence*, as ruo) *a f. of hail*, i grandinis, Luci *the f. of beasts of burden*, jumentorum r, Liv. *the sudden f of a tower*, turris repentina r, Caes. Phr.· *to have a (heavy) f*, (graviter) cadere, concidere, Virg. Ov.. *the f. of the voice*, vocis submissio, Cic *without any f. (of rain)*, sine ullis coelestibus aquis, Liv. 5, 13 **II.** *Inclination of ground relatively to water*. lībāmentum . *a f of one quarter of an inch in 100 feet*, l. aquae in centenos pedes sicilici Plin 31, 6, 31: Vitr. **III.** *Ruin*: **1.** ruīna *to be crushed in the general f of one's country*, communi r patriae opprimi, Liv . *driven into exile by the f. of his father-in-law*, r. soceri in exilium pulsus, Tac. **2.** cāsus . *my horrible, grievous, and sudden f.*, ille meus c. horribilis, gravis, repentinus, Cic. **3.** excīdium (*destruction*). *the f. of Carthage*, Carthaginis excidia, Liv. **IV.** *Waterfall*. dējectus, ūs (*with* or *without* aquae or flumins). *the f of the Peneus* Penei d , Ov Sen. v. WATERFALL **V.** *Abasing, diminution* dēminūtio. *a f. in the revenues*, d. vectigalium, Cic.

**fallacious:** **1.** fallax, ācis · Cic : v. DECEITFUL **2.** vitiōsus (*having some flaw in it*) *a f. kind of argument*, vitiosum argumentationis genus, Cic

**fallaciously:** fallācĭter Cic. Plin

**fallacy:** **1.** captio, ōnis, *f.* (*a catch, sophism*): *to explode f.s*, captiones discutere, Cic.: *all f.s of that kind are refuted in the same manner*, omnes captiones istius generis eodem modo refelluntur, Cic *to expose a f*, captionem explicare, Cic **2.** vītium (*a flaw* in the argument) *there is a f. in the argument*, vitium est in argumento, Cic Phr *the argument is an entire f*, omnino totum falsum est argumentum, Cic

**fallibility:** to be expr by circuml *f. belongs to the human race*, *obnoxium est errori genus humanum , humanum est errare, etc *I am conscious of my own f*, *scio me errare (falli) posse; scio me eum esse qui facile errare, falli, possim

**fallible:** errori obnoxius, etc. v preced art.

**falling** (*adj.*) **1.** cādūcus *f tears*, lacrimae c , Ov *f lightning*, fulmen c , Hor *the f sickness*, i e *epilepsy*, morbus c , Apul v. EPILEPSY. **2.** dēcĭduus *f. stars*, sidera d , Plin *hires f. to the earth have the name of lightnings*, ignes ad terras d fulminum nomen habent, Plin *f. every year*, omnibus annis decidua (*of the horns of stags*), Plin *f. leaves*, d folia, Plin

**falling away:** v foll. art (II)

**falling off** (*subs*). **I.** Lit. *as of hair*, etc dēfluvium *the f off of hair*, capillorum d , Plin. **II.** Fig *of revolt or decline* **1.** dēfectio v. REVOLT, DESERTION. **2.** expr by phr as, *what a f off was there in the number*, quantum mutatus ab illo ' Virg Aen. 2, 273

**fallow:** **I.** *Pale red or yellow* only in expr *fallow deer* pecŏra gilvus or spādix, ĭcis the former being a kind of *yellow*, the latter similar to *chestnut* gilvi, spadices equi, Virg cf Gell 2, 26 **II.** Of soil, *unploughed* or *unsown* (*adj* or *subs*) **1.** novālis, is, *f.* (*sc* terra); or as *neut.* nōvāle *to allow your f lands to rest*, novales cessare pati, Virg. *a f. is that which is sown in alternate years*, novale est, quod alternis annis seritur, Plin. **3.** vervactum *it makes a great difference whether you are sowing in fresh soil, or in that which has been cropped every year, or in a f. which has rested in the mean time*, multum interest in nudā terra, an in ea seras, quae quotannis obsita sit, an in v , quae interdum requiem, Varr. R. R. 1, 44 **4.** vēteretum (*prob a soil which has lain f. a long while*) Col cf Gesn Lex Rustic s. v. vervactum

**fallow, to lie:** **1.** cessare, 1 *a lighter soil may lie f. even till the third year*, gracilior terra et in tertium annum cesset, Plin. *to lie f every other year*, alternis c., Virg. **2.** quiescere, ēvi, etum (or rēq.), 3: *soil is understood to be more productive when it has lain f.*, utilior intelligitur terra, quoties quievit, Plin. · *a field that has lain f.*, ager requietus, Ov.

**fallow, a lying:** cessātio: *soil yields a large return to the husbandman from lying f*, terra magno tuetur cessationis colono respondet, Col 2, 1, *med.*

**fallow** (*v.*) i. e *to break up soil without sowing it*: **1.** vervāgo, 3. *wet soils have to be f.d about summer time*, uliginosi agri sub aestate vervagendi sunt, Col 11, 2, *ad init.* **2.** proscindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 *before you plough* (*for seed*) *fallow* (*your land*), prius quam ares, proscindito, Cato ap. Plin. Col. 11, 2, *med.*

**false:** **I.** *Untrue*: **1.** falsus: *f. accusations*, f. crimina, Hor.: *that is altogether f.*, f. est id totum, Cic.: *f. witnesses*, f. testes, Cic.: *would that I may prove a f. prophet*, utinam vates f. sim ! Liv · *from the f., the truth cannot be deduced*, ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic.: *they prosecute f. claims by f. testimonies*, f. lites f. testimoniis petunt, Pl.: *f. hope*, spes f., Cic. **2.** commenticius (*made up*): *a f. charge*, crimen c., Cic.: v. FICTITIOUS, DECEITFUL, UNFOUNDED. **II.** *Spurious, not genuine*: **1.** fictus: *in friendship there is nothing f., nothing pretended*, in amicitia nihil f. est, nihil simulatum, Cic.: *imaginary and f. gods*, commenticii et f. dii, Cic. **2.** ădulterīnus (*coun-*

*terfeit*): *f. keys*, claves a, Sall *f. seals*, signa a, Cic *f. corn*, nummi a., Cic

**3.** ădulter, ĕra, ĕrum (poet) *a f key*, a clavis, Ov **4.** subdĭtus (*falsely and wrongly substituted*) · *a f will*, s testamentum, Tac v. FORGED **5.** fūcātus (lit *coloured as with rouge or paint* · hence, *showy, but not genuine*) *to separate the f and pretended from the sincere and genuine*, f. et simulata a sinceris atque veris secernere, Cic. *a natural and not a f. brilliancy*, naturalis non f nitor, Cic **6.** fūcōsus (= fucatus) *f* (i e *counterfeit*) *friendships*, f amicitiae, Cic **7.** falsus (rare) *by the water of the f Simois*, f Simoentis ad undam, Virg Aen 3, 302 v COUNTERFEIT.

**falsehood:** **1.** commentum (*a made up story*). Tel. Cic v FICTION **2.** mendācium v LIE

**falsely:** falso (falsē is rare and doubtful) *to accuse any one f*, falso insimulare aliquem, Cic. Sall

**falseness, falsity:** **1.** expr. by means of adjective *the f of these statements is apparent*, *apparet haec falsa, commenticia esse v FALSE. **2.** expr by plur of mendācium (L. G. § 391) as, *what f. there was in him*, *quae in eo mendacia erant! quae simulationes!

**falsetto:** perh falsa vōcūla *how much softer and more delicate are the modulations and false (artificial) notes of a singer*, quanto molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae voculae? Cic de Or. 3, 25, 98

**falsification:** expr by gerund or part. v foll art.

**falsify:** **1.** corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*to tamper with*) *to f public documents*, tabulas (litteras) publicas c, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 42, 104 *to f the bonds of debtors*, debitorum chirographa c, Ulp Dig *to f the standard measures of wine*, c. mensuras publice probatas vini, Modest Dig. Vell **2.** interlĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3 *to f.* (*by obliterating the writing of the wax tablets*) *a will*, testamentum int, Cic Clu 44, 125

**3.** vĭtio, 1 (*to tamper with*) *the decrees of the senate were suppressed and f'd at the will of the consuls*, senatus consulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv 3, 55, *ad fin.*. *to f. writings*, scripturas v., Ulp. Dig.: *to f. the inductions of the comitia*, comitiorum significationes v., Cic Sext. 54, 115 · v TO FORGE, COUNTERFEIT. N B—The subs *falsification* may be expressed by an *inf., gen* or participle of the above verbs as, *he was pronounced guilty of the f of public documents*, judicatus est publicas tabulas corrupisse, Cic. *on account of his f of public documents*, *propter corruptas, vitiatas, tabulas publicas *concerning the f. of public documents*, *de publicis tabulis corrumpendis, vitiandis v. *supr.*

**falsity:** v. FALSENESS

**falter:** **1.** haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 *I am undone. my tongue f.s with fear!* peri, haeret lingua metu! Ter. *nor was there ever such eloquence as not to stumble and f, when words and heart disagrees*, nec unquam tanta fuit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque haereat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29 *the war was at a stand, and Caesar's fortune f'd*, constitit bellum, fortunaque Caesaris haesit, Lucan 7, 547. **2.** haesĭto, 1 (*frequent. of* haereo) *to speak with a f.ing tongue*, lingua haesitare, Cic. *drunken men hesitate, f, yet act what they have said*, vinolenti dubitant, h, revocant se, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52 v. HESITATE. **3.** tĭtŭbo, 1 (*to trip, stumble*) *a f.ing mind*, titubans animus, Pl.: *if the witnesses f. at a single word*, si verbo titubarint testes, Cic Fl 10, 22.

**faltering** (*adj*) · haesĭtans, tĭtŭbans v. TO FALTER.

**falteringly:** **1.** tĭtŭbanter · *to lay a thing down f. and cursorily*, aliquid t. et strictim ponere, Cic. Coel 7, 15 Phr. · *to speak f.*, titubare atque haesitare (in loquendo), linguā haesitare, etc., Cic. v. TO FALTER. **2.** timĭdē *he who asks f., teaches to refuse*, qui timide rogat, negare docet, Sen. *to speak excitedly and f*, trepidanter timideque agere, Caes *to have recourse to a thing f and hesitatingly (tentatively)*, aliquo timide et pedetentim descendere, Cic. Quint. 15, 51

**fame:** **I.** *Rumour* fāma, rūmōres v. REPORT. **II.** *Glory, renown* **1.** fāma *the f. of the Roman people*, fama populi Romani, Liv *the f. of eloquence*, bene loquendi, eloquentiae f., Cic. Quint **2.** glōria v. GLORY, RENOWN **3.** clārĭtas (*distinction, eminence*) *are you sorry for your f, your glory?* num te claritatis, num gloriae poenitet? Cic. **4.** clārĭtūdo *virtues by which the highest f. is gained*, artes animi quibus summa claritudo parātur, Sall **5.** nōmen, ĭnis, *n* (*good name*) *to injure any one's f*, nomini alicujus officere, Liv . v REPUTATION.

**famed:** clārus, illustris, etc. v. RENOWNED

**familiar:** **1.** fāmĭlĭāris, e (in nearly all the senses of the English word usu with *dat*) *we see that Aemilius was f with C Luscinus*, videmus Aemilium C. Luscino f fuisse, Cic *f friends*, f amici, Plin *he is more f to us on account of the number of his writings*, familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. *to engage in f conversation*, familiares conferre sermones, Cic *f. letters*, f epistolae, Quint **2.** nōtus (*well known*. q. v.). *a f. haunt*, sedes n, Hor. Virg. **3.** rēmissus (*without effort, free and easy*) : *to adopt a more f style*, remissiore uti genere dicendi, Cic Sext 54, 115 Phr *to grow f with*, assuesco v ACCUSTOMED, TO BECOME *to be on f terms with one*, aliquo familiariter uti, cum aliquo familiariter vivere, Cic *to be on very f terms with one*, cum aliquo familiarissime vivere, aliquo valde familiariter uti, multum uti, Cic *not to be at all f. with*, aliquo minimum (parum, minus) uti, Cato · *to be too f. with any one* (of slaves with their mistress), licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic Coel 23, 57: v INTIMATE, WELL KNOWN

**familiarity:** **1.** fāmĭlĭārĭtas, Cic. · v. INTIMACY. Phr. · *to be on terms of f. with*, aliquo familiariter uti, Cic v. FAMILIAR. **2.** In bad sense licentia. *he allowed, nay required, f of gesture*, permisit, immo exegit, jocandi l, Suet. Phr. *to be on terms of too great f. with*, cum aliqua licentius vivere, Cic

**familiarize:** v. TO ACCUSTOM.

**familiarly:** fāmĭlĭārĭter *to address an unknown person f.*, hominem ignotum f. compellare, Pl. *to speak f*, f loqui, Cic

**family** (*subs.*) **I.** *The persons composing a household* **1.** fămĭlia (plop *the body of slaves forming the domestic establishment*, but in certain phrases the word is equiv to the English) · *the head of a f.*, paterfamilias, *or* -ae, Cic. Liv. so, *the female head of a family*, materfamilias *or* -ae, Cic. Caes (in these words the declinable part is pater or mater but the *gen pl.* of familia is also used). **2.** dŏmus, ūs, *f.* (by meton) · *our whole f salutes you*, de te nostra tota salutat, Cic *many noble fs were put in mourning*, multae et clarae lugubres domus, Liv. 3, 32 Phr. *with one's wife and f.*, cum conjuge et liberis, Cic. v. CHILDREN, HOUSEHOLD **II.** *All who descend from a common ancestor*. **1.** fămĭlia (denoting the different branches of a gens, and implying blood relationship between the individual members) *the fs of the Laelii and the Mucii*, Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.. *belonging to a most noble f*, nobilissima in f. natus, Cic · Sall. **2.** cognātio (in wide sense; *connexion by blood or race*) *tribes and fs of men*, tribus cognationesque hominum, Caes. *one's whole f.*, tota cognatio, Cic. **3.** gens, gentis, *f* (a political term. not necessarily implying blood relationship) *L. Tarquitius of patrician f*, L. T patriciae gentis, Liv *the f of the Tarquinii*, gens Tarquiniorum, Cic **III.** *Descent, esp honourable descent*: Phr. · *to be of a good, very high f*, honesto, summo loco natum esse, Cic Liv. *of a very low f*, infimo loco natus, Cic. *of an equestrian f*, equestri loco natus, Cic *Cornelius Tuscus, of a distinguished f.*, Cor Tuscus, claris natalibus, Tac. *a woman of high f*, mulier natalibus clara, Plin Ep 8, 18, 8 *a man of no f*, homo sine gente, Hor S. 2, 5, 15 *a man of ancient f*, homo veteris prosapiae, Sall v LINEAGE

**family** (*adj*) **1.** fămĭlĭāris, e *a f estate*, f fundus, Pl *of f grief*, f maeror, Pl. *home and f affairs*, res domesticae ac f, Cic v DOMESTIC **2.** gentĭlis, e corresponding to gens v. FAMILY (II) *f. religious rites*, g sacra, Liv.. *f names*, g nomina, Suet *the f. monument of the Domitii*, g monumentum Domitiorum, Suet. Cic. **3.** gentĭlĭcius (like preced, of which it is strictly an adject. form) Liv.: Vell Suet Phr : *a f. estate*, avitus fundus, Hor. *f. secrets*, arcani domus, Tac.

**famine:** **1.** fames, is, *f.* (*hunger or scarcity in whatever degree*) : *a severe f.*, f. mala, Liv. *the f. which then prevailed in Asia*, f quae tum erat in Asia, Cic. *to export corn in times of f*, frumentum in f exportare, Cic *a year memorable for seditions and f.*, annus seditionibus, fame, insignis, Liv *the soldiers were enduring the extremity of f*, milites extremam f. sustentabant, Caes. *to trust to f. for the surrender (of a town)*, deditionem a f. sperare, Veg. *to reduce by f*, fame in deditionem accipere, Liv. **2** ĭnŏpia (*scarcity of any kind*). *in the extremity of f*, in summa inopia cibi, or without cibi, Liv *while the Rhodians were suffering from f*, in Rhodiorum inopia et fame, Cic v STARVATION.

**famish** (*to die of hunger*). fame necari, Cic ; f. perire, interire, Pl.: Cic. · v TO STARVE.

**famished** (*adj*): **1.** fāmēlĭcus *weary and f*, lassus et f, Pl *f herds*, f armenta, Juv **2.** fāme ēnectus. Pl Cic v STARVED

**famous:** **1.** clārus v. ILLUSTRIOUS. **2.** cēlĕber, bris, bre (*generally known or popular*). *a man f for his ability*, vir ingenio c., Tac.. *f. temples*, c. templa, Quint.: *most f. and joyous days*, celeberrimi laetissimique dies, Cic. *a most f. monument*, celeberrimum monumentum, Cic. **3.** inclītus (poet.) v. RENOWNED. **4.** nōbĭlis · v. DISTINGUISHED. *Intens.*, pernōbĭlis, e *a very f*, i. e., *well-known, epigram*, pernobile epigramma, Cic. Phr.. *what shall I first render f by satires?* quid prius illustrem satiris? Hor.

**fan** (*subs*) **1.** flăbellum Ter Prop *his tongue, as it were, a f. of sedition*, illius lingua quasi f. seditionis, Cic Fl 23, 54 Hence, *a (female) slave who bears a f*, flabellifĕra, Pl. **2.** vannus, ī, *f.* (*a f for winnowing grain*). *to f. or winnow corn*, grana vannis expurgare, Col. *the symbolical f. of Iacchus*, mystica vannus Iacchi, Virg

**fan** (*v*) ventĭlo, 1 *in summer he slept with open doors, and even with a person fanning him*, aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. · Mart. *wind f.s the flames*, ventus incendia v., Sil *Venus herself f.s the torch to keep it alive* hanc Venus ut vivat, v ipsa facem, Prop. v. TO WINNOW. Phr. *to f. the flames of strife, discord*, certamen, discordiam, accendere, Liv v TO KINDLE

**fanatic** } **1.** fānāticus. *like a*
**fanatical** } (*fanatic smitten with the rage*, ut fanaticus oestro percussus, Juv.. *the fanatical high-priest (of Cybele)*, f. antistes sacrorum, Juv. (but the Latin word is stronger than the English, and

implies a kind of *frenzy* or *madness*: hence, *madman*, fanatice homo ' Cic.)

2. sūperstitiōsus v. SUPERSTITIOUS.

**fanatically**: fānāticē: Apul.

**fanaticism**: 1. sūperstitio, ōnis, *f* · this is perhaps the nearest word used by classical authors, but requires qualification *a pestilential f*, exitiabilis s, Tac Ann 15, 44 (said by him of Christianity) *a perverse f*, prava et immodica s, Plin. Ep 10, 97 (also of Christianity) in the same ep, Pliny speaks of the enthusiasm of the Christians as, pervicacia et inflexibilis obstinatio. 2. perh. error fanaticus atque superstitiosus, furor religiosus, superstitiosus.

**fancied** (*adj*) · commenticius, fictus v. IMAGINARY.

**fanciful**: (no exact word); *a f. man*, perh. *homo (vanis) imaginibus, phantasmis, vanis cogitationibus, deditus. or in the sense of *fickle, whimsical*, levis, inconstans · v CAPRICIOUS.

**fancifully** (v. FANCIFUL) · *a poet remarkable for the f of his writings*, perh. *poeta lepidis, venustis, festivis suis imaginibus (phantasmis) insignis

**fancy** (*subs*). I. *Imagination*, as a faculty q v II. *The object of the faculty, an idea, conception* 1. speciēs, ēi, *f* *empty f's*, vanae s, Hor. A. P 7. *no idea, or f, can be conceived*, nulla s. cogitari potest, Cic Div. 2, 67, 132 2. phantāsia (a late word, and written by Cicero with Greek characters, *φαντασία*) *a mere f, not a man*, ph., non homo, Plaut. 38 Sen. 3. Imāginātio, ōnis, *f.* (a rare word): *f.s occurring in sleep*, imaginationes in somno, Plin. 10, 7, 26 4. somnium (contemptuously *a dream*): *mere f's*, somnia, Ter. *like a sick man's f's*, velut aegri somnia, Hor. A. P. 7 · v. DREAM. 5. libīdo, ĭnis, *f.* (CAPRICE). *according to one's f*, ad libidinem, ex libidine, Cic Sall. · *even the declination of the atoms is invented of his mere f*, ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, Cic. · *not to obey even kings save according to their f*, ne regibus quidem parere nisi ex l, Tac 6. plūrālbum (*a humour* or *inclination*) *they take a f to hear*, p audiendi subit (eos), Gell 16, 19 (Simly, Liv. has dulcedo invasit, foll. by gerund 5, 13) Phr · *if I have a f. to do so*, si libet, Hor. v. HUMOUR, CAPRICE

**fancy** (*v.*): fingo v. TO IMAGINE, CONCEIVE.

**fane**: fānum. v. TEMPLE

**fang**: dens, dentis, *m.*: v TOOTH. Phr · *f. of a tooth*, *dentis radix

**fanged**: 1. dentātus v TOOTHED. 2. lūpātus · *the sharp-fanged curb*, lupata frena, Hor. 3. *ēcūtis, longis, praelongis, dentibus instructus

**fangless**: ēdentūlus. Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 20; and Most. 1, 3, 118. Phr.: *a f. serpent*, *serpens cui dentes extorti sunt, exciderunt.

**fantastic, fantastical**: perh vānus *f. imaginatums*, v. species, Hor A. P 7 v FANCIFUL. Phr. *a f. poem*, *poema meris phantasmis refertum. v. FANCY (II).

**far, far off** (*adv* and *prep.*) I. Of space 1. prōcul (lit. *before the eyes* hence not necessarily implying *a great distance*. usu with prep *ab*). *not now f. off (standing aloof), but here present, the gods defend their temples*, non jam p., sed hic praesentes, sua templa dii defendunt, Cic.: *stand f. off (aloof), ye unmutilated*, p. este, profani! Virg. *to be carried away f. from the land*, p. a terra abripi, Cic. · *to be f away out of sight*, esse p. a conspectu, Cic.. v. DISTANCE (I., Phr). Fig.: *I am conscious that this fault is f. from me*, conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse p, Ter *the men who are f. from the recollection of this age*, viri qui sunt p ab aetatis hujus memoria, Cic. *f (aloof) from business*, p negotiis, Hor

2. longē (*at a great distance*) *I am f away*, l absum, Cic *the territories of the Santones are not f from those of the Tolosates*, Santonum fines non l a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes *to sight future contingencies f ahead*, l. prospicere futuros casus, Cic *I will not go farther away*, non longius discedam, Cic · *f and wide*, l lateque, Cic.: Caes Fig *to be very f. from the truth*, longissime abesse a vero, Cic *I seem to you not to deviate f. from the discoveries of Aristotle*, ab Aristotelis inventis tibi ego videor non l. aberrare, Cic Phr *far from it!* minume! durmehota! Cic *so f. am I from admiring my own works, . . . that even Demosthenes does not satisfy me*, tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic Or 29, 104 *these words were so f from having any influence on anybody, that the ambassadors were well-nigh outraged*, haec dicta adeo nihil quenquam moverunt, ut legati prope violati sint, Liv 3, 2 *the Africans and Carthaginians, so f. from sustaining the attack, fell back*, Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra pedem referrent, Liv 30, 34, *and I have resolved not to touch upon foreign affairs, except in so f as they are connected with those of Rome*, statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv 39, 48, *in* Vell *he is as f. from observing proper bounds who falls below his subject as he who goes beyond it*, non minus non servat modum qui infra rem dicit quam qui supra, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20.

II. Of degree: 1. longē · *f. otherwise*, l. aliter, Cic. · *f. the most distinguished*, l. nobilissimus, Caes · *f. more powerful*, l potentior, Ov. · *by f the most wealthy state*, l opulentissima civitas, Liv. *as f as possible different is the principle*, longissime diversa est ratio, Cic 2. multo (less strong than longe) *it is f. better*, m praestat, Sall. *by f the greatest part*, m maxima pars, Cic. *f. otherwise*, m aliter, Ter. v MUCH (*adv*) 3. multum (rare and poet.) *f. stronger than he*, m robustior illo, Juv Phr *not till the day was f spent*, multo denique die, Caes. B. G 1, 22

**far, from**: prōcul *whose voice sounds from f*, cuja vox p sonat? Pl. (but to express clearly the terminus a quo, ex longinquo or some such phrase must be used *to see from f.*, ex longinquo intuēri, Plin *aconite kills mice from f off*, aconitum procul et e longinquo mures necat, Plin).

—, **how**: 1. quoad *see now how f he has proceeded more openly than before*, videte nunc quoad apertius fecerit iter quam antea, Cic Agr 1, 2, 5 2. quātēnus (implying *no farther*) · *how f. he ought to advance*, quatenus progredi debet, Cic.: *how f. laughable subjects are to be handled by an orator, must be very carefully considered*, quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Cic. de Or 2, 58, 237. 3. quousque (interrog). *how f. ought I to descend*, quousque degredi debeo? Plin. (For *how far*, with comp, *how f. better*, etc v. HOW MUCH)

— **as, as**: 1. tēnus (always *after* the governed word), with *abl.* · also *gen* (chiefly with the *plural*): *as far as the loins*, lumborum t., Cic. · *as f. as the cities of Corcyra*, urbium C. tenus, Liv : *as f. as the middle of the body*, pube t., Virg. *as f. as Mt. Taurus*, Tauro t., Cic. 2. quātēnus (adverbially): *as f as they could go with safety*, quatenus tuto ire poterant, Liv.: Col. 3. usquĕ with or without ăd (adusque, Virg : Hor.) · *to set out as far as from the upper sea to Rome*, usque a supero mari Romam proficisci, Cic *as f as the remotest bounds of the East*, usque extremos Orientis terminos, Just *so of time* of *succession, as f back as Romulus*, deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic Rep. 1, 37 Phr *I will assist as f as I can*, adjutabo quod (quoad) potero, Ter *as far as depends on me*, quod ad me attinet, Cic *as f. as concerns me, you may snore*, per me sternutabo licet, Cic Acad 2, 29, 93. *as f. as I can remember*, ut mei memoria est, Cic Att 13, 31 *as f as the eye could reach*, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv 1, 18

**far, so** or **thus**: 1. hactēnus (*and no farther*) *thus f will I wonder at their slowness*, h admirabor tarditatem eorum, Cic. often with ellipsis of verb *thus f for that at present*: *to postpone till to-morrow*, in hunc diem hactenus reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep 2, 44, *in thus f Aeacides (spoke)*, h Aeacides, Ov It is sometimes foll by the correl ut, quoad, quod · hactenus ut, Cic de Or 2, 27, 119 h quoad, Cic Fam 4, 3, *med* · h quod, Plin. Ep 9, 15 2. ĕātēnus (requiring always a correl, as, quoad, ut [ne]) *civil right they carried out only so f as they desired the people to discharge it*, civile jus eat exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg 1, 4, 14 *at last he interfered only so f. as to prevent anything going wrong*, primo eat intervenebat, ne quid peperam fieret, Suet Tib 33 it is also foll by quatenus Cels 3. quādamtēnus (*to a certain extent*) *it is possible to advance so f., if it is not allowed to go beyond*, est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor Ep 1, 1, 32

**far-fetched**: 1. longe repĕtītus, *f. words*, vocabula longe r., Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160 (the comparative would express the meaning more exactly, longius r.; for in *the passage* quoted there is no notion of censure); so, *a f. word*, verbum longius ductum, Cic. Brut 79, 274) 2. arcessītus *care must be taken that an expression be not thought f*, cavendum est ne ar. dictum putetur, Cic de Or. 2, 63, 256 *frigid and f. jokes*, frigidi et ar joci, Suet. 3. quaesītus *the orator will avoid such (witticisms) as are f, and do not arise out of the occasion*, vitabit quaesita, nec ex tempore ficta, Cic Or 26, 89 *a f, studied, contrived*, qu comitas, Tac 4. affectātus (*affected, not coming naturally*): *things f. and unnatural*, al. et parum naturalia, Quint 11, 3, 10

**farce**: mīmus (v. Dict. Ant.) *the denouement of the f.*, mimi exitus, Cic . *to write f.s*, mimos scribere, Ov.: *to act a f.*, m. agere, Suet. *Actor or actress in a f.*, mīmus, mīma (mīmŭla), Cic.: Hor. Fig.. *the f. of human life*, vitae mimus, Sen . *the f. of commendation*, commendationis m, Pl

**farcical**: mīmicus *a f jest*, jocus m., Cic. *f. things*, res m., Plin v also RIDICULOUS

**farcically**: mīmicē Cat : Tert.: v. RIDICULOUSLY

**farcy** (*a disease in horses and other animals, of the nature of mange*) farcīmĭnum Veg. Vet

**fare** (*v.*). originally = *to go* (nearly obs.: "*so on he fares*," Milt.), hence *to be going on*, well or ill · Phr.: *how f.s it with you*, quid agis? Pl. (v. TO DO, IV.): Hor. · *how f'd you at Nasidienus's dinner-party*, ut Nasidieni juvit te coena? Hor.: *if it had f.d ill with him*, si male cesserat, Hor. (v. TO SUCCEED). *I am faring well*, bene habemus nos, Cic.. *it f.s ill with the poor when he apes the rich*, inops potentem dum vult imitari, perit, Phaedr. 1, 24. less strong, humilis laborant, ubi, etc., ib. 30.

**fare** (*subs*): I. *Food*. cibus. v. FOOD. Phr.: *very nice f*, suaves res, Hor. II. *Money paid for journeying*: 1. vectūra Pl. · Sen. 2. naulum (only of *fares by water*): Juv. III. *A person conveyed in a vehicle*: vector: Cic Virg. · v. PASSENGER.

**farewell**: 1. āvē (later ăvē),

āvētō, *pl* āvētē (rare) at the end of a letter, Sall. Cat 35 Suet of *the parting salutation of the dead*, in perpetuum frater ave atque vale ! Cat. **2.** vālē (vālē), or before a vowel, vālēās, etc often *at the end of a letter* Cic Plin *to bid one f*, valere jubere, dicere, Cic *I saluted him, afterwards too I bade him f*, illum salutavi, post etiam jussi valere, Cic Like "farewell," vale may be used as a subs *to say the sad f.*, dicere triste vale, Ov. **3.** salvē, etc. *farewell for ever, great Pallas, for ever f.*, salve aeternum mihi, maxime Pallas, aeternumque vale ! Virg. (But salve was strictly the morning salutation, used on meeting friends vale the evening and parting one) Phr *I will bid a long f to the forum and senate-house*, ego vero multam salutem foro dicam et curiae, Cic. Fam. 7, 33 *I bid you f before I go*, saluto te plusquam eo, Pl v. TO SALUTE.

**farm** (*subst*) **1.** fundus *the produce and cultivation of a f*, fundi fructus et cultura, Cic *my f*, f meus, Hor the word fundus included both *house and land* · ager cum aedificio fundus dicitur, Florent Dig.. v. ESTATE. **2.** praedium (rustīcum) *Domin*, praediōlum v ESTATE **3.** āger, grī, *m* (*any land*) *my Sabine f*, ager Sabinus, Hor *Domin*, āgellus *pool and owning but a meagre little f*, macro pauper agello, Hor **4.** rūs, rūris, *n* (poet) *admire large f.s, till a small one*, laudato ingentia rura, exiguum colito, Virg *one's paternal f*, paternum r, p rura, Hor. *from my own f adjoining*, ex meo propinquo rure, Ter. **5.** ārātio (prop a portion of *public* land, esp *in a province* cr Cic Verr. 3, 98, *extr.*) · *this man rented large f.s*, is arationes magnas conductas habebat, Cic. Phr *a f. house*, villa · Col.. Cat *a small f. house*, villula Cic. : *a f. labourer*, cōlōnus, Virg Cic *belonging to a f.-house*, villāticus, Col.

**farm** (*v*) **I.** *To till* · **1.** cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3 v. TO CULTIVATE. **2.** ăro, 1 *the Roman citizens who f. in Sicily*, cives R. qui arant in Sicilia, Cic Virg **II.** *To rent, hire* : **1.** condūco, xi, ctum, 3 : *to f. the taxes*, vectigalia c, Cic. **2.** rĕdĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *to f. the customs*, portoria r., Caes. Cic. **III.** *To lease* or *let* lŏco, 1 *to f. out the dues*, portorium locare (opp to conducere, *to contract for them*), Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47 v. TO CONTRACT.

**farmer:** **I.** *A cultivator of the soil* : **1.** agricŏla Cic Virg **2.** cōlōnus Cato Cic. **3.** ărātor Cic · Hor. **II.** *A buyer, contractor* · q. v. Phr *a f. of the public revenues*, publĭcānus Cic Liv

**farming** (*subs*) **I.** *The cultivation of the soil* **1.** agricultūra Cic Caes. **2.** (in widest sense) res rustĭcae: Cic. Cato · v. AGRICULTURE. **II.** *A having, taking on lease* : **1.** conductio *a f. of the taxes*, c. vectigalium, Liv. **2.** rĕdemptio Cic It may often be expressed by a participle. *to get rich by f. the revenues*, *conducendis, redimendis, vectigalibus divitias comparare. v. CONTRACT.

**farrago** ; prop. a Latin word (farrāgo, ĭnis, *f* ), borrowed from Juv. 1, 86, *the f. (medley, hodge-podge) of my little book*, nostri f. libelli. Phr. : *f. of words*, incondita verborum caterva, Gell. : perh. sartāgo, ĭnis, *f.* · v. Pers. 1, 80.

**farrier:** **1.** vĕtĕrīnārius : *swellings on the tongue which f.s call frogs*, incrementa linguae quas v ranas vocant, Col. **2.** mēdĭcus ĕquārius, Val. Max.

**farriery** : mēdĭcina vĕtĕrīnāria · *skilled in f.*, vet. medicinae prudens, Col.

**farrow** (v.) : i. e. to *bring forth* (q. v.) ; used only of swine : pārio, 3. Phr. : *a sow that has just f'd*, feta sus, Virg

**farther** : **I.** As *adj.* : ulterior, **ius** : *the f. harbour*, ult. portus, Caes : *the f. bank*, ult. rīpa, Virg. : *f. Gaul*, **Gallia** ult., Cic. : Caes. Phr. : *on the nearer and f side of the Po*, cis Padum ultraque, Liv. *on the nearer or f side of the boundaries*, ultra citraque fines, Hor v also FURTHER **II.** As *adv* . **1.** longius *I will not go f. away*, non l discedam, Cic v FAR **2.** ultrā (*to a further point* : usu. foll. by quam) *he advances no f than into the territory of the Hermes*, non u quam in Hermicos procedit, Liv 3, 8 Cic **3.** ulterius (like preced ) *to advance f*, ulterius procedere, Quint.

**farthest:** **I.** As *adj* **1.** ultĭmus (often = farthest *part of*) *the f. regions of sea and land*, ult maris terrarumque oras, Liv. *in the f part of the house*, in ult aedibus, Pl. *f Hesperia*, ult Hesperia, Hor. *death is the f. boundary line of all things*, mors est ult linea rerum, Hor *the sky is the last and f. part of the world*, coelum extremum atque ult mundi est, Cic **2.** extrēmus (extīmus) *in the f part of Cappadocia*, in extr Cappadocia, Cic. *the f. parts of Africa*, extrema Africae, Plin **II.** As *adv* longissĭmē v FAR

**farthing:** **I.** Lit · *the fourth part* of a coin or sum quadrans, ntis, *m.* (*fourth part of an as*) : *to bathe for a f*, quadrante lavare, Hor. *I have not a single f. in my chest*, q mihi nullus est in arca, Mart. **II.** In gen. sense *an insignificant sum* · **1.** as, assis *m* · *what is not wanted is dear at a f*, quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato in Sen Ep 94, 28 *he had lost his prize-money to the last f.*, viatica ad assem perdiderat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27. **2.** tēruncius, i, *m* (prop *three ounces, a quarter of an as*) *they are not put to a single f's expense about anybody*, nullus ter munitur in quenquam, Cic *not a man has fingered a f of my spoils*, de praeda mea ter. non attigit quisquam, Cic. Fam 2, 5, 17 **3.** libella (*dimin.* of libra = as) *who would have given Volcatius a single f.!* quis quam Volcatio libellam dedisset? Cic Verr. 2, 10, 26. **4.** raudusculum (*a small copper coin*. rare) *nor do I care a f for it*, nec mehercule me raudusculum movet, Cic. Att 14, 15, *ad fin.* **5.** nummus (nūmus), *m* (not used in contemptuous sense) . *it agrees to a f*, ad n. convenit, Cic. (= ad assem, Hor.· Plin. Ep.; ad libellam, Cic) Phr. · *not to care a f. for gossip*, rumores omnes unius assis aestimare, Cat.. *not to care a f. for the whole commonwealth*, totam remp. non flocci facere, Cic.

**fasces:** a Latin word, fascēs, ium, *m* · *the lictors went before with the two f.*, antebant lictores cum duobus fascibus, Cic . *the f. are carried before the praetors*, f. praetoribus praeferuntur, Cic · *to lower the f. before the people*, f. demittere, summittere, populo, Cic.. Liv *f decked with laurel*, f laureati, Cic

**fascinate:** **I.** *To bewitch with an evil eye* **1.** fascĭno, 1 *I know not what eye f's my tender lambs*, nescio quis teneros mihi fascinat agnos, Virg. **2.** effascĭno Plin Gell. **II.** *To charm, captivate* · **1.** căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 · Join: capere ac delenire, Cic.. v. TO CHARM. **2.** tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (*to keep in a state of attention, to absorb*) esp in pass. · *the eyes are f.d by painting, the ears by songs*, oculi pictura, tenentur aures cantibus, Cic. · *to be f'd by pomp, games, and spectacles of that kind*, pompa, ludis, atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, Cic. **3.** dēlĭnio, 4 (usu. in bad sense) . *to f. one by the seductions of pleasure*, aliquem blanditiis voluptatum d., Cic.

**fascinating** (*adj* ) no Latin word exactly equivalent. Phr.. *f. strains*, *carmina quibus aures capiantur ; *carmina suavissima, mira dulcedine. *a f. woman*, mulier formosissima, venustissima: *f. vices*, vitia blandientia, Tac . v. CHARMING.

**fascination:** **I.** Lit.. fascĭnātio, effascĭnātio Plin **II.** Fig, esp. in *pl., charms* : **1.** dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* (*natural sweetness*) : *to be smitten by the f. of honour and riches*, honoris et pecuniae dulcedine capi, Cic Fam 15, 28, *med.* : *to be moved by the f of glory*, gloriae d commoveri, Cic. Arch 10, 24 **2.** blanditia, blandimentum (of that *which wins upon the senses*) both usu in *pl* · *corrupted by the f.s of pleasure*, corrupti blanditiis voluptatum, Cic *captivated by no f.s*, nullis blandimentis captus, Plin Ep **3.** illĕcebrae, arum (*enticements* usu in bad sense) *the f.s of vice*, il malorum, Cic. *the f.s of corruption*, corruptelarum il, Cic *virtue ought to attract you by her own f.s to true glory*, suis te oportet il. ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus, Cic Rep 6, 23.

**4.** dēlēnīmenta, orum (usu in bad sense) *the f.s of vice*, d vitiorum, Tac Agr 21 v CHARMS **5.** lēnōcinia, ōrum (only in bad sense) *to surrender oneself to the f.s of sensuality*, se cupiditatum lenociniis dedere, Cic Sext 66, 138

**fascine:** **1.** crātes, is, *f* . *to cover with f.s*, cratibus consternere, Caes **2.** fascina v FAGOT **3.** virgarum, sarmentorum, stramentorum, fascis *they placed f.s in front of the line*, f stramentorum atque virgultorum ante aciem collocaverunt, Hirt. *B G.* **4.** sarmentum, virgultum, in *pl* · *they collected bundles of brushwood (or fascines) to fill the trenches with*, sarmenta et virgulta collegerunt, quibus fossas complerent, Caes

**fashion** (*subs* ) **I.** *Shape, form*. q. v. **II.** *Prevailing custom* **1.** mos, mōris, *m.* · *he said it was not the f. of the Greeks*, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic *the old f keeps its ground*, mos antiquus manet, Cic *to drink after the Greek f*, Graeco more bibere, Cic *to bring a thing into f*, in (nostros) mores, in morem, inducere, perducere, Cic *to come into f*, in morem venire, Liv. Ov. *after the f*, ex more, de more, more, more hominum, Pl. Ter Virg *to seek honour for infamy is now the f.*, petere honorem pro flagitio, more ht, Pl. **2.** consuētūdo (denoting *a less permanent usage*) v CUSTOM **3.** rītus, ūs, *m* (referring strictly to *religious customs*) esp in phr *after the f* (= manner) *of*, ritu · *after the f. of brutes*, quadrupedum ritu, Luer ; pecudum r., Cic.. *after the f. of young men*, juvenum r, Hor. **4.** sēculum (*"the age", with its fashions*) : *no one there laughs at vices, nor are seducing and being seduced called the f*, nemo illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi sec. vocatur, Tac Ger 19. *not yet had that disregard of the gods which is now the f., come in*, nondum haec, *quae nunc tenet s*, negligentia deum venerat, Liv. 3, 20, *med* Phr. *it is my f. to talk nonsense*, soleo nugas garrire, Pl. *you should not use these words if you can help it ; by that means they will go out of f*, his verbis oportet, si possis, non uti ; sic enim obsolescent, Varr. 9 (8), 10 *he was dressed quite out of the f*, obsoletius vestitus fuit, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 58, 152 *many words have gone out of f*, multa ceciderunt verba, Hor. A. P. 70. *skin clothing fell into contempt, went out of f*, pellis cecidit vestis contempta ferina, Lucr. 5, 1417 *a person of f*, vir elegans, Cic Fin 2, 8, 23

**fashion** (*v*) · **1.** fabrēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to employ workmanship upon* : chiefly in *p part*) . *silver and brass (skilfully) f.'d*, argentum aesque fabrefactum, Liv. *a bowl f.'d of different metallic materials*, lanx ex diversis metallicis materns fabrefacta, Ammian. Fig · *this trick has been f.'d by us*, haec est fabrefacta a nobis fallacia, Pl. **2.** fabrĭco, fabrĭcor, 1 (*to frame, shape*) · *the power which f.'d man*, vis quae fabricata est hominem, Cic · *philosophy forms and f.s the mind*, philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen. Ep. 16, 3. **3.** effingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to form a figure, an image*) · *to f. the beauty of the Coan Venus*, Veneris Coae pulchritudinem eff., Cic. : *to f. the images of the gods after the appearances of men*, deum

imagines in species hominum eff, Tac H. 5, 5 Phr *you will be able to f anything you like out of the wet clay,* argilla quidvis imitaberis uda, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 8 v TO MOULD, FORM.

**fashionable:** 1. expr by phr., *it is f*, etc . moris est, more fit, etc v. FASHION 2. ēlēgans, ntis *dainty, f, men (exquisites),* mundi, elegantes, Cic, Fin 2, 8, 23 Phr *to be f. in dress and diet,* cultum victumque ad nova exempla componere, Sen

**fashionably:** 1. ad morem, ex (dē) more v FASHION. 2. perh. ēlēgantēr v. ELEGANTLY

**fast** (*adj*) 1 e. *firm* (q. v) chiefly in special phrases *f. friends,* firmi amici, Pl ; firmissimi et constantes amici, Cic. Am. 17, 62 *f. colours,* perh. stabiles colores v TO FASTEN; MAKE FIRM

**fast, make:** 1. firmo, confirmo, 1 v. FASTEN, MAKE FIRM. 2. occlūdo, si, sum, 3 *(to shut, lock up) to make f. a house with bolts,* aedes pessulis, repagulis oc , Pl *to make f a door with a key,* clave oc. ostium, Pl. *a door that has been made very f,* ostium occlusissimum, Pl v TO SHUT, LOCK.

**fast** (*adv*), firmĭter, dīligenter ; cēlĕrĭter v FIRMLY, SWIFTLY

**fast** (*v*) *to abstain from food* 1. jējūnus sum *I had f'd so completely for two days as not even to taste water,* biduum ita jejunus fueram, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic Fam 7, 26 *a stomach that seldom f s,* bathes homely fare, raro jejunus stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor S 2, 2, 38 2. jējūno, 1 (unclassical) Hier. Fert 3. jējūnium servo used of *special religious observance · no Jew f's so scrupulously on his sabbaths as I have done on this,* ne Judaeus quidem tam diligenter sabbatis jejunium s., quam ego hodie servavi, Suet. Aug 76 4. abstĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (properly, with *abl* expressed) · *the patient ought to f. the day before, that he may be fit for such a treatment,* pridie abs debet aeger, ut aptus tali curationi sit, Cels. (not so in Cic) more fully, aqua ciboque abs , Col.

**fast** (*subs.*) jējūnium *to break a f*, j solvere, Cic *those, long f.s subdue, with scanty food,* illos longa domant inopi j victu, Ov. *to appoint a f in honour of Ceres,* j Cereri instituere, Liv. *to declare a f*, j indicere, Hor. v FASTING

**fasten:** 1. figo, xi, xum, 3 *to f. with a beam-like nail,* 1 e. *immovably,* clavo trabali f., Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 53 v TO FIX. 2. apto, 1 *(to put close to).* v. TO FIT, ADJUST 3. annecto, 3 v. TO FASTEN. 4. rĕvincio, nxi, nctum, 4 *(to fasten back, so as not to be forced away) the anchors were f'd with iron chains,* ancorae ferreis catenis revinctae sunt, Caes. · *the beams are f'd on the inner side,* revinciuntur trabes introrsus, Caes 5. affīgo, 1 · v. TO TIE, TETHER. 6. dēfīgo, 1 (to fasten *to some point or place*) *to f. a boat to a bank,* naviculam ad ripam d , Caes. *to f. a letter to a thong,* epistolam ad amentum d., Caes.: *to f. a man's beak to the table* (faceté), apud mensam hominī rostrum d , Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13. 7. dēfīgo, 3 v. toll art

**—— down:** 1. dēfīgo, xi, xum, 3: *to f. down beams,* tigna d., Caes. Also to f *in a particular spot a javelin f.s itself in the belt of Pulfio,* Pulfioni verutum in pectus defigitur, Caes. B G. 5, 44 2. destīno, 1. *to f. rafts down (moor them) with anchors,* rates ancoris d , Caes B. C 1, 25 Also like defigo (v. *supp*) *ropes f.'d the scalyards to the masts,* funes antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14

**—— on:** v. (fasten) UPON.

**—— to:** 1. affīgo, 3 (with ad and *acc.* or *dat.*): *Prometheus f 'd to Caucasus,* Prometheus Caucaso affixus, Cic. : *he f.'d the man to the ground by the point of his spear,* hominem cuspide ad terram affixit, Liv. 2. annecto, xui, xum, 3 *(by tying ;* whereas affigo is to f by *nails, rivets, etc* · same constr as preced ). *the raft was f 'd to it by means of chains,* annexa ratis erat vinculis, Liv Cic v TO JOIN TO 3. allīgo, 1 (by *binding*). *to f. to the stake,* ad palum al , Cic. 4. applĭco, cui, citum, 1 v TO ATTACH TO 5. illīgo, 1 *ploughs f 'd to heifers,* illigata aratia juvencis, Hor . *he had skill in f ing figures on golden cups,* emblemata scite in aureis poculis illigabat, Cic Verr 4, 24, 54 6. impingo, pēgi, pactum, 3 *(by striking or any violent means) to f fetters on a man,* compedes alicui imp., Pl 7. (in *pass*, or when there is a *reflect. pron.*) haereo, si, sum, 2 *the ladders were f'd to the walls,* haerent parietibus scalae, Virg *to be f'd down by roots,* radicibus h., Virg *a bone having f'd itself in the throat of a wolf,* os fauce quum haereret lupi, Phaedr Similarly, adhaereo (with *dat* or in and *abl* ) Cic.

**fasten together:** 1. confīgo, xi, xum, 3 (cf preced art. 2) *the cross-beams were f'd together with nails,* transtra ferreis clavis confixa sunt, Caes. 2. connecto, xui, xum, 3 v. TO JOIN TOGETHER. 3. consĕro, ui, rtum, 3 (usu *to arrange in order together*) *a mantle f'd together by a clasp,* sagulum fibula consertum, Tac 4. colligo, 1 (as *by tying*) *shields f'd together by a single blow of the javelins,* scuta uno ictu telorum colligata, Caes 5. compingo, pēgi, pactum, 3 *(with firmness and compactness) buildings firmly f'd together,* aedificia compacta, Sen . *with beams firmly f'd together,* trabibus compactis, Virg

—— up: obtūno, 1 (as *a door*) : *to f. up the ears (refuse to hear),* aures ob , Hor Ep 2, 2, 105 Varr.

**—— upon:** I. *To make* one thing *fast upon another* . 1. offīgo, 3 · *to f. the feet upon* (a cross), pedes of , Pl . Liv 33, 5, med. 2. obligo, 1 (with *acc* and *dat*) · *to f. a graft with bark,* libro surculum obl , Pl. (more usu of *binding up* wounds, or in fig sense, *to bring under obligation*) v. TO BIND UP. 3. illīgo, affīgo, etc. v TO FASTEN TO. II. Fig. · *To bring upon* Phr. Intrans *to attach with violence* 1. arrīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 *(to snatch at, seize upon) to f upon any one with the teeth,* aliquem morsicus ar , Pl *the inflammation stealing over the body, scorches whatever part it f's upon,* ignis corpore serpens urit quamcunque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 662. 2. mcesso, īvi, ītum, 3 *(to attack)* to f. with spiteful fingers *on the face and eyes,* infestis digitis ora et oculos inc., Suet. Cal. 25, *extr* 3. haereo, si, sum, 2. *let your fist straightway f. on his cheek,* pugnus continuo in mala haereat, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 17 *to f on* (its prey) *with talons,* unguibus haerere, Virg. Aen. 11, 752

**fastening** (*subs.*): 1. vincŭlum, often *pl* (any kind of *tie* or *bond,* q v.)· *to loosen the f. of a letter,* epistolae vincula l., Nep Paus. 4: Ov. *there is more than one kind of f. for a graft,* vinculi genus ad insitionem non unum est, Col 4, Cal. 25, *ad fin.* 2. claustra, orum, *n. pl.* (of *doors, windows, etc.*). *to wrench away the f.s,* e revellere, Cic . *to loosen or undo them,* e luxare, Virg · v BOLT, BAR. 3. fĭmentum (*a thong, a tie*). *slippers without any f.,* soleae sine a., Plin. 34, 6, 14 (for the f. *of dress in general,* v. BUCKLE, CLASP).

4. cōpŭla (esp *a leash* for animals) . Pl.

**fastidious:** 1. dēlĭcātus : *f. ears,* d. aures, Quint. 3, 1, 3. 2. ēlēgans, ntis. *ho, ho, how f. he is,* heia ut e. est! Ter.: *you know what a f. judge of beauty I am,* nosti me quam e. formarum spectatorem, Ter Eun 3, 5, 18. (The word elegans was originally used in good sense only, and so occurs continually in Cic ) 3. fastidiōsus (cf. Cic Br. 57, 207) *the extremely f sense of hearing,* fastidiosissimus auditus sensus, Auct Her 4, 23, 32 v. SQUEAMISH 4. mōrōsus (not so used in Cic ) *somewhat f about his person,* circa corporis cultum morosior, Suet Caes 45

5. sūperbus *a f , dainty, tooth,* s. dens, Hor *ears whose judgment is very f ,* aures quorum est judicium superbissimum, Cic Or 44, 150 v. DAINTY

**fastidiously:** 1. fastidiōsē *to judge carefully and almost f.,* diligenter et prope 1 judicare, Cic 2. mōrosē (v AFFECTEDLY) *he weighed most f the final judgments of his friends respecting him,* amicorum suprema judicia morosissime pensitavit, Suet Aug 66

**fastidiousness:** 1. ēlegantia (late in this sense) *I am tormented with the fear that his f. will scorn my charms,* metus me lacerat, ne ejus el. meam speciem spernat, Pl 2. fastidium *to be altogether unacquainted with our own ports is a mark either of the most dainty f., or etc.,* rudem esse omnino in nostris portis est aut f delicatissimi aut . , Cic Fin 1, 2, 5 *to endure the f of a disdainful spectator,* spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor Ep 2, 1, 215 3. mōrōsĭtas *by affectation and over-f he obscured his style,* affectatione et nimia obscuravit stilum, Suet Tib. 70

**fasting** (*subs.*) 1. jējūnium (esp in religious sense). v FAST. Phr (*a book*) *on f,* de jejunio, Tert 2. inedia *killed by want of sleep and f.,* vigilius et in. necatus, Cic . *to commit suicide by f ,* media vitam finare, Plin. Ep 3, 7, 1. 3. abstĭnentia. *to alleviate a fever by rest and f.,* febrem quiete et abs. mitigare, Quint. *to commit suicide by f.,* vitam abstinentia finire, Tac. Ann 4, 35

**fasting** (*adj.*) 1. jējūnus. *f. and tired bodies,* j. et lassa corpora, Liv *a f stomach,* j stomachus, Hor *I had been f ,* j. fueram, Cic 2. impransus, 1 e, without having taken breakfast *here f (before you have broken fast) study with me,* hic mecum impr disquirite, Hor S 2, 2, 7 *upbraided by the voice of the f teacher,* impr voce correptus magistri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 257. In both these cases the word means *temperately fed,* rather than strictly *fasting.*

**fastness:** arx, locus munitus s munitior v. FORTRESS, STRONGHOLD.

**fat** (*adj.*). 1. pinguis, e (most gen. term): *to make a hen f.,* p facere gallinam, Col.: *a fatter lamb,* pinguior agnus, Pl · *a f soil,* p solum, Virg (v RICH): *you will see me f. and sleek and altogether in good condition,* me p. et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, *extr. Very f.,* praepinguis, Virg Plin. 2. ōbesus (only *of the body*) *a f thrush,* ob. turdus, Hor : *a body neither thin nor f.,* corpus neque gracile neque ob., Cels.. *a very f. paunch,* obesissimus venter, Plin . v CORPULENT. 3. nītidus v SLEEK. Phr.: *to grow f.,* pinguesco crassesco, 3 . *wasted cattle become f. on clover* emaciatum armentum medica pinguescit, Col.. *swine grow f.,* crassescunt sues, Plin : also glisco, 3 · *the ass grows f. on chaff,* gliscit asinus paleis, Col. 7, 1.

**fat** (*subs.*): 1. ădeps, ĭpis, *m.* (*solid fat, without fleshy matter*): *hog's, bear's, fox's f.,* a. suillus, ursinus, vulpinus, Varr.: Plin. · *the f. of all animals is void of feeling,* a. cunctis sine sensu, Plin. 11, 37, 85 : also found in *pl.* : *to remove the f. from a man's body (by amputation),* adipes alicui detrahere, Plin. l. c. Fig.: *I saw that I had not to dread the drowsiness of Lentulus or the f. (stolidity) of Cassius,* providebam mihi nec Lepidi somnum, nec Cassii adipem esse pertimescendam, Cic. Cat. 2, 7. 16. 2. sēbum or sēvum (*a harder*

*kind of fat*; *suet*) · *the f of horned animals is sebum, that of hornless ones adeps, cornigera sebo pinguescunt, non cornigera, adipe*, Plin 11, 37, 85 *to get a boiling of f (tallow) out of* (fig), s excoquere, Fl. **3.** pingue, is, *n* (*of a more fleshy kind than* adeps *or* sevum) *they take all possible care to swell (the stalluons) with fine f.* (i e not *loose* or *flabby*), omnes impendunt curas denso distendere pingui, Virg G. 3, 124 *f. of bulls, lions, and panthers*, tauorum, leonum, ac pantherarum pinguia, Plin **4.** pinguitūdo, pinguēdo, inis, *f.* (= preced title) *in most animals the f. is without feeling*, plerisque animalium est pinguitudo sine sensu, Plin 11, 37, 85 v FATNESS. **5.** ūvina (a rare word) *they smear their burnt arrows with f (grease)*, spicula lucida tergent a. pingui, Virg. Aen 7, 627

**6.** lārīdum or lardum v BACON

**fat** (*v. tr.*) · v FATTEN

**fatal:** **I.** *Destined* · fātālis, e v. FATED. **II.** *Causing death, mortal, destructive:* **1.** fātālis, e *a f javelin, weapon, spear*, f jaculum, telum, hasta, Ov. Virg. v. MORTAL. **2.** exĭtiābilis *or* exĭtiālis, e v DESTRUCTIVE, DEADLY. **3.** fūnestus (stronger than preced. *laden with death*) · *reserved for his f axe*, ad ejus f securim servati, Cic. Verr. 5, 47, 123 *a f. night for us*, nox f. nobis, Cic Fl. 41, 103. **4.** fūnebris, e (chiefly poet. · strictly, *belonging to funerals*), *a f. disease*, f. malum, Plin. · *f. war*, f. bellum, Hor. **5.** fātĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (poet) *f. bow, sword*, f. arcus, ferrum, Virg Ov. Phr. · *an ambassador whose commission had proved f. to him*, cui legatio ipsa mortī fuisset, Cic. Phil 9, 1, 3 *the greedy sea is f to the sailor*, exitio est avidum mare nautis, Hor. Od 1, 28, 18 *that day shall prove f to us both*, ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, Hor. Od 2, 17, 8.

**fatalism:** no exact word Phr. *you avow yourself a fatalist, avow your belief in f*, omnia quae fiunt, quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter; or, dicis omnia quae fiunt futurave sunt fato contineri (fieri), Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19, 20 vis omnia fato fieri, omnia fatalem necessitatem habere, Cic. l. c.: *a treatise on f.*, *liber de eorum opinione scriptus qui omnia fato fieri putant* [de *fatalismo qui dicitur scriptus].

**fatalist:** v. preced. art.

**fatality:** **I.** *Inevitable destiny:* **1.** fātum: *constrained by some miserable f. of the commonwealth*, fato nescio quo miserо reipublicae compulsi, Cic.: v. FATE. **2.** fātālitas. Cod. Zeno. **II.** *Misfortune:* Phr.. *there is some f. about this affair*, *nescio quid mali (infortunii) videtur secum trahere (afferre) haec res.

**fatally:** **I.** *By destiny:* **1.** fātāliter *you say that all things are f. predestined*, omnia definita dicis esse f., Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19. **2.** fāto (*abl.*): *to happen f.*, fato fieri, Cic l. c. § 21. **II.** *Destructively* (q. v.): fūnestē, pernĭciōsē, etc. Phr.: *f. for yourself*, malo cum tuo, Pl. *more f. to the Flavians*, majore Flavianorum pernicie, Tac. H. 3, 27.

**fate:** **I.** In philosoph. sense, *the necessary connexion of cause and effect.* **1.** fātum: defined by Cic. thus: fatum id appello, quod Graeci εἱμαρμένην, id est, ordinem seriemque causarum, quum causa causae nexa rem ex se gignat, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125: Cic. thus describes both *fatalism* and *free-will*: quum duae sententiae fuissent veterum philosophorum, una, eorum qui censerent omnia ita fieri, ut id fatum vim necessitatis afferret; altera, eorum quibus videretur, sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarios, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: *if all things happen by f., they happen in accordance with an antecedent cause*, si omnia fato fiunt, fiunt causa antecedente, Cic. l. c. § 40. **2.** nēcessĭtas, Cic., v. *supr.*. more **fully, fatalis** necessitas, Lact.: v. NECESSITY. **II.** In looser sense, *some vague supernatural power*. fātum (more usual sense of the word) *the very name of f. savours of old-romanish superstition*, anile sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum, Cic Div 2 8, 20 *if it is your f to recover of this disease, you will recover*, si f tibi est ex hoc morbo convalescere, .. convalescas, Cic often in pl *the fs have granted nothing greater or better to the world*, nihil majus meliusve terris fata donavere, Hor *had not the immortal gods well nigh altered the very fs*, nisi di immortales prope fipsa flexissent, Cic Cat 3, 8, 19 **III.** *Calamity, death* (q v) **1.** fātum *I am confident some f overhangs them*, quibus ego confido impendere f aliquod. Cic *they buried themselves in their tents and bewailed their f.*, abditi in tabernaculis suum f. querebantur, Caes *a day of destruction and f.*, exitii ac f. dies, Cic *to meet one's f*, fato fungi, Quint ; fato concedere, Plin ; fato obire, Tac **2.** cāsus, ūs, *m* (*any casualty*) *the f of Saturninus and the Gracchi*, Saturnini et Gracchorum c., Caes *as if lamenting the f of their country*, quasi c (civitatis) dolens, Sall.. *they perished one by one f., another by another*, alius alio c. periit, Suet.. Liv **3.** exĭtus, ūs, *m* (*end*) *such was the f. of Eumenes*, Eumenes talem ex. vitae habuit, Nep but exitus should not be used alone in this sense v. DEATH. Phr. · *the condition and f. of slaves is lowest of all*, est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic. *to complain of one's hard f.*, adversam fortunam conqueri, Pac ap. Cic. (v. FORTUNE, MISFORTUNE): *an iron f.*, sors ferrea, Ov (v LOT) *books of f.*, libri fatales, Liv. *such was the f. of Priam*, haec finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum sorte tulit, Virg. Aen 2, 554 *prepared for either f*, in utrumque paratus, Virg Aen. 2, 61. **IV.** *The name of certain goddesses presiding over destiny:* Parca (usu. in *pl*) *hasten on, ye ages so blest, said the fs to their spindles*, talia saecla suis, dixerunt, currite, fusis Parcae, Virg Ec. 4, 46 Hor.

**fated:** fātālis, e *that thus year was f. for the destruction of the city*, hunc annum esse f ad interitum urbis, Cic. Cat 3, 4, 9 *it is as much f that you should employ a doctor, as that you should get well*, tam est f medicum adhibere quam convalescere, Cic. Fat 13, 20: Suet Phr. *he affirmed that he was the third Cornelius who was f to obtain supreme power*, confirmavit se esse tertium Cornelium ad quem regnum pervenire esset necesse (fatale), Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9 · *if you are f. to die*, si tibi fatum est mori, Cic v. FATE (I.).

**father** (*subs*). **1.** pāter, tris. *the f. of a family*, p. familias (old *gen.*), or as one word, Cic. *f. of one's country*, p. patriae, Cic. Juv *in the time of our fs*, apud p. nostros, Cic. The epith. is often addressed to deities *f. Tiberinus*, p. Tiberinus, Virg. Instead of the *gen.*, the adj. patrius *or* paternus may often be used. v. (phr.). **2.** pārens, ntis, *c.* · v. PARENT. Fig. · *the preserver, f of the city*, conservator, parens, istius urbis, Cic.: *Socrates, f. of philosophy*, Socrates p. philosophiae, Cic. *f. of the lyre*, p. lyrae, Hor. **3.** gĕnĭtor, ōris (poet) · *the f. of Tantalus*, g. Tantali, Hor.· *O Romulus, sire, f.*, Ō Romulus, pater, g ! Enn. **4.** sātor, ōris (*engenderer*: chiefly poet.) · *f of men and gods*, hominum s. atque deorum, Virg Phaedr. Join: seminator et sator et parens, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 86 Phr. *a f.'s disposition, affection*, patrius animus, Liv. 2, 5, *ad fin*, animus paternus, Hor. Od. 2, 26: *the name (reputation) of a f.*, nomen paternum, Cic. pro dom. 58, 14 (paternus often refers to what is inherited, as paterna bona: v. PATERNAL): *the name of f.*, nomen patrium, Lucr. 1, 95 (but nomen patris would be better in prose). *to take after one's f*, patrisso, 1, Pl . *f-land*, patria · v. COUNTRY.

**father** (*v.*) : i. e. *to ascribe to* (q. v.): addĭco, xi, ctum, 3 · *to f. certain plays upon Plautus*, fabulas Plauti nomini **ad.**, Gell 3, 3, *ad fin.* (" *those heretics*) *who f'd the Gospel and first Epistle (of John) upon Cerinthus*" (Bp Bull), *qui evangelium, etc Cerinthi nomini addixerunt, Cerintho tribuerunt* the verb is now commonly used with something of a bad sense, as *now when all are ashamed of the scheme, they try to f it upon me*, *nunc cujus omnes consilii pudet, me ut auctorem incusant, insimulant · *don't try to f that scheme upon me*, *ne perge me istius consilii reum facere

**fatherhood:** pāternĭtas Augusť. Better expr by phr *we believe in the f of God*, *credimus Deum paterno animo esse in nos praeditum, *or* patrem nobis esse

**father-in-law:** sŏcer, ĕri, Cic

**fatherless:** orbus *as long as you are alive, my sons will not be f*, filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, Cic. *f children, male and female*, orbi orbaeque, Liv 3, 3 but orbus is used of any kind of bereavement v. BEREFT, ORPHAN.

**fatherlessness:** orbĭtas v. ORPHANHOOD.

**fatherliness:** paternus animus: v FATHER (phr.).

**fatherly:** pāternus · *renowned for his f affection*, notus animi p, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6 v. FATHER (phr) Phr *to act in a f. way*, *quod patrem decet, facere; patrem agere; patrem se praebere.

**fathom** (*subs*) · ulna, Plin

**fathom** (*v.*) **I.** Lit · no exact word known *altitudinem maris plumbo (perpendiculo) demisso explorare v. TO SOUND. **II.** Fig. *to get to the bottom of, to comprehend · there are some things which we are unable to f.*, *quasdam res penitus cognoscere atque perspicere non datur v. TO EXPLORE, SEARCH OUT.

**fathomless:** prōfundus v UNFATHOMABLE

**fatigue** (*subs*) · **1.** fătīgātio, ōnis, *f.*: *f. of horses and men*, equorum atque hominum f., Liv.: *the limit of bodily exercise should be tiredness, falling short of f*, exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra f. est, Cels. **2.** dēfătīgātio (stronger than preced): Caes.. Cic . v. EXHAUSTION. **3.** lassĭtūdo (less strong than either of the preced v EXX.) v. WEARINESS. **4.** vexātio (*tossing about*: esp. *the f of a journey*): *the living with less f to beasts and men retuned into Macedonia*, rex cum minore v jumentorum hominumque in M. redit, Liv. 43, 23, *mut.* Col. Phr *able to bear f*, patiens laboris, Sall Cat. 5 *to bear up under f*, laborem sustinere, Cic. (v. TO BEAR UP). *not to mind f.*, labori haud parcere, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 29.

**fatigue** (*v.*): **1.** fătīgo, dēfătīgo (the latter *intens*), 1. *to f. the limbs*, membra f Lucr. *the soldiers were f d by the great heat*, milites magno aestu fatigati sunt, Caes. *the Romans f d by toils and battles*, R. labore proeliisque fatigati, Sall *to be f.d by the labours of neither mind nor body*, nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fig. · *to f any one with entreaties*, aliquem precibus f, Hor. v. TO IMPORTUNE. **2.** lasso, dēlasso (the latter *intens.*), 1. v. TO WEARY (OUT). **3.** (in *pass.*) lăbōro, 1 *beasts of burden f d with their load*, jumenta onere laborantia, Quint : Cic. **4.** (also *pass.*) langueo, 2. less strong than the preced. · v. TO FAINT Phr.. *to be f.d with toil*, laboribus conteri, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 11: *to f. one's self with toil*, laboribus se frangere, Cic Arch. 11, 29. *f.d by a journey*, de via fessus, Cic. Acad. 1, *mut.*: *thus walking about has f.d me*, haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3.

**fatigued** (as *adj.*): **1.** fătīgātus, dēfătīgatus (*greatly f.*) : *soldiers f. by the intense heat*, milites magno aestu f., Caes. · *fresh men relieve the f.*, integri et recentes defatigatis succedunt, Caes. Join. languens et defatigatus, Cic.: v

TIRED, WEARY **2.** fessus, dēfessus (*intens.*) · *f. with marching and camp labour*, fessus itinere atque opere castrorum, Sall.: *thoroughly f.*, defessus, Virg Aen 1, 157: v. EXHAUSTED

**fatness:** **1.** pinguĭtudo (pinguēdo, Plin), ĭnis, *f* (denoting either *the f of a rich substance*, as *of the soil*, or *fulness of flesh*) *a pig will so increase in f. as not to be able to stand up of itself*, sus usque adeo pinguitudine crescere solet, ut se ipsa stans sustinere non possit, Cato in Varr R R 2, 4, *med* · Plin *f of soil*, p solī, Col. *f. of oil*, p olei, Col. **2.** ōbēsĭtas (only *of the body*) v. CORPULENCE. **3.** sāgina (prop. *food for fattening*) · *to contract f. of body from excessive indulgence*, s corporis ex nimia luxuria contrahere, Just. 21, 2, 1.

**fatten:** **I.** Trans *to make fat* **1.** sāgino, 1 *to f oxen for sacrifice*, boves ad sacrificia s., Varr Phr. *to be f. d on the blood of the commonwealth*, reipublicae sanguine saginari, Cic. Sext. 36, 78 **2.** farcio, rsi, rtum, 4 (*to cram poultry*) gallinas et anseres f., Cato R. R 89 Phr. *to select hens for f ing*, gallinas ad saginam eligere, Plin 10, 50, 71 **II.** Intrans. *to grow fat* · pinguesco, crassesco: v. FAT (phr)

**fattened, fatted** (*part. adj*) · **1.** sāgĭnātus sec *verb* **2.** altĭlis, e (*well-fed*) *f hens*, i gallinae, Plin 10, 50, 71 *f cattle*, i boves, Varr **3.** farcĭlis, e (*crammed*, as fowls) *f geese*, f. anseres, Plin 10, 22, 27

**fattener:** **1.** sāgĭnātor, ōris, *m* Tert. **2.** (*of fowls*), fartor, ōris, *m.* Hor., Col. *Fem.* -trix.

**fattening** (*subs*) · **1.** sāgina *the f. of geese is easy*, facilis est anserum s., Col. 8, 14, *extr. f. of shell-fish*, cochlearum s., Plin. the word strictly denotes *the fattening-meat*, but is also used for, **2.** sāgĭnātio, ōnis, *f* : *after the process of f has begun*, saginatione orta, Plin 8, 51, 77 **3.** fartūra (*cramming* of fowls) Varr. Col

**fattiness:** pinguĭtūdo (pinguēdo) v. FATNESS, GREASINESS.

**fatty:** pinguis, e: v FAT (*adj*) Phr. *all f substances*, *(omnia) quae adipis naturam habent

**fatuity:** fātuĭtas, stultĭtia v. FOLLY.

**fatuous:** fātuus, stultus v. FOOLISH.

**fault:** **1.** culpa, (the most gen term). *that happened more from easiness than from any other f of mine*, magis id facilitate quam ulla alia c mea contigit, Cic de Or 2, 4, 15 *he indeed is not in f*, is quidem non in c est, Ter *it is not my f*, non factum est mea culpa, Ter. *the f. is yours*, penes te c. est, Ter. **2.** dēlictum (a graver word) · v OFFENCE. Similarly is used the verb dēlinquo, līqui, lictum, *3 if I commit any f*, si quid delinquo, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, *extr* Ter. **3.** vĭtium (strictly, *a flaw, something unsound, a defect*) *if there is no f. in the walls or roof*, si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic (v. FLAW) · *it was all the f. of wine and love that I did it*, vini vitio atque amoris feci, Pl Aul. 4, 10, 18. *to attribute it to any one as a f.*, vitio alicui vertere, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: *no one is born without f.s, he is the best man who is loaded with the least ones*, vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est qui minimis urgetur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68. **4.** peccātum (usu of *immorality*: v. SIN) *to claim and grant indulgence from f.s*, peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Hor S. 1, 3, 75. *if there is any f. on my side*, nostrum quidem si est p., Cic. Att. 7, 4, 7. Similarly the *verb* pecco, 1 *if in my folly I commit any f.*, si quid peccāro stultus, Hor.: Cic. **5.** noxa (gen. term, implying *a fault amenable to law*): *under the designation of f. every offence is included*, noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur, Gai. Dig 50, 16, 238 *to be in f*, in noxa (*al.* noxia) esse. Ter Ph 2, 1, 36 · Liv. *to catch any one in f.*, aliquem in n tenere, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 71 **6.** măcŭla (a *blemish*: q. v.) *we look too much after money in old age; we ought to shun this f*, nimium ad rem in senecta sumus; hanc m nos decet effugere, Ter Ad. 5, 8, 31 *it is the taint and f. of this age to be envious of worth*, est hujus seculi labes quaedam et m virtuti invidere, Cic Bal 6, 15 *a literary f*, velut m (in oratione nitida), Quint **7.** menda, ae, *f*, and mendum, i, *n.* v BLEMISH Phr. *all persons find f with old age*, omnes senectutem accusant, Cic Sen 2, 4 *to find f with the smallness of their pay*, angustias stipendii mensare, Tac Ann 1, 35 *therein you are not it is true altogether at f, but you are so in your dates*, in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic Phil. 9, 23 *Caesar (is) estranged from me without any f of mine*, Caesar a me nullo meo merito alienus (est), Cic. Sext 17, 39 *to have keener eyes for others f.s than for our own*, magis in aliis cernere quam in nobismet ipsis si quid delinquitur, Cic *when you are purblind for your own f.s, why have you such a keen eye for those of your friends?* quum tua pervideas mala lippus munctis, cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? Hor S 1, 3, 25 *it seemed to be Trebonius's f. that they were not masters of the town*, stetisse per Treb videbatur quominus oppido potirentur, Caes B C. 2, 13 *to be at f., as hounds*, nullum vestigium invenire (posse) Cic Clu 30, 82; vestigiis odorari (non posse), Cic l c

**faultily:** **1.** mendōsē, Cic Pers v INCORRECTLY **2.** vĭtiōsē, *to draw a conclusion f*, v concludere, Cic. *to propose laws f*, l e *in an informal way*, leges v ferre, Cic v INFORMALLY, BADLY.

**faultiness:** **1.** vĭtium (v. FAULT). *all the f. is baked out of the soil*, omne v. excoquitur agris, Virg G. 1, 88 *perceiving the f. of the position of the camp*, animadverso v. castrorum, Caes B C 1, 81 v FLAW. **2.** vĭtiōsĭtas (v VICIOUSNESS) *diseases and illnesses are kinds of f*, morbi et aegrotationes sunt partes vitiositatis, Cic Tusc. 4, 13, 29 **3.** prāvĭtas, *f* (strictly *deformity*) *f of limbs*, p membrorum, Cic Tusc 4, 13, 29 v DEFORMITY, VICIOUSNESS

**faultless:** **1.** ēmendātus (*free from blemishes of any kind*) *f. manners (character)*, e. mores, Cic. *to be designated wise and f*, sapiens eque vocari, Hor *f Latin style*, e et Latina locutio, Cic **2.** integer, gra, gum (*unpolluted, without stain*) *there was not a more f. or unreproachable man in the state than he*, illo nemo neque integrior in civitate erat neque sanctior, Cic de Or 1, 53, 229 *the man of f. life*, integer vitae, Hor. Od 1, 22, 1 (poet. constr.) · v. BLAMELESS, IRREPROACHABLE. **3.** perfectus *virtue f and complete*, p et cumulata virtus, Cic · v. PERFECT. Phr. *a f. and unreproachable life*, vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta, Ov. Pont 2, 7, 49 *no one comes into the world f.*, nemo sine vitiis nascitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68 *do you think you can find a single woman that is faultless?—of course the men are f.*, censen'te posse reperire ullam mulierem quae careat culpa?—an quia non delinquunt viri, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 41. *f style*, pura oratio, Ter. prol. Heaut. 46 · Cic: sermo quam purissimus, Quint. 4, 2, 118.

**faulty:** **1.** mendōsus (*full of* or *having defects, blemishes*): *f. manners*, m. mores, Ov.. *a f. copy of a will*, m. exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 23 (75) *a character f. in a few respects but in the main good*, vitiis paucis mendosa natura, alioqui recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66. **2.** vĭtiōsus (*with flaws; unsound*) · *a most f. orator*, orator vitiosissimus, Cic de Or. 3, 26, 103: *a consul created by a f. process*, v. consul, Cic.: v. INFORMAL.

**favour** (*subs.*): **I.** Subjective; *a feeling entertained.* **1.** fāvor, ōris, *m.*: *Jugurtha got into the good will and f. of the nobility*, in gratiam et f. (stronger than gratiam alone) nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall · *the f of the plebs* plebis f, Liv *f of the people*, i. populi, Cic v POPULARITY. **2.** grātia (favor denotes especially *the good-will of a party or nation*; gratia as well *that of individual persons*) *Roscius prosperous in the f of the most illustrious men*, Roscius gratia florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic *to be in credit and f with any one*, cum aliquo in laude et in gr. esse, Cic *to restore any one to f*, aliquem in gr restituere, Cic *to get into any one's f*, gratiam mire cum aliquo, Ter. *to do so by deception*, talsam gr cum aliquo in, Ter. *to gain the f. of the whole province*, a provincia tota gr. inire, Cic. simly, ad (apud) plebem gr. inire, Liv apud bonos gr. consequi, Cic Pompeii gr. mihi conciliare, Cic *to court Caesar's f.*, Caesaris gr sequi, Caes *to be in f with*, gratia florere alicujus, cum aliquo in gratia esse, Cic *to lose f and become unpopular*, ex magna gr et favore in invidiam venire, Sall *to recover anybody's f*, in gratiam cum aliquo (*or* apud aliquem) redire, Cic.; in gratiam restitui Cic **3.** studium (*a warm feeling of interest or partisanship*). *made consul by the f. of influential men*, hominum potentium studio consul factus, Cic Join studium et favor as, *what I attended Panurgus on the stage*, quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit P Cic R Com 10, 29

**4.** voluntas, benevolentia v GOODWILL Phr *to be very desirous of any one's f.*, apud aliquem ambitiosum esse, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 2 *he trusts through this my letter of introduction to obtain your f*, confidit his meis litteris se apud te gratiosum fore, Cic Fam 1, 3 · *by your f. I would say*, bona hoc tua venia dixerim, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25; so pace tua dixerim, Cic Tusc. 5, 5, 12 (v. LEAVE, *subs.*). *to speak in f. of any one*, pro aliquo dicere, Ter (v. BEHALF or, ON). *may all the gods shew you f*, tibi di bene faciant omnes! Pl Pers 4, 3, 18 *to be in f. of any one*, esse ab aliquo, Cic *to speak in f. of falsehood against truth*, a mendacio contra verum stare, Cic so also, ab aliquo facere, cum aliquo facere, Cic (v Dr Smith's Lat Dict s. v ab, IV) *he reports to the people that the pontiffs had decided in his f*, nunciat populo pontifices secundum se decrevisse, Cic Att 4, 2, 2 *the unpopularity of Pompey caused the triumph of Metellus to be received with f*, Metelli triumphum Pompeii invidia fecit favorabilem, Vell *a speech received with f*, favorabilis oratio, Tac.. *the f. of the fickle mob*, ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 37. *the breath of popular f.*, popularis aura, Hor. Od 3, 2, 20 (*a delivery*) *which has in it a flexible voice*, cui suffragatur vox facilis, Quint 11, 3, 40.

**II.** Objective: *a favour done* **1.** grātia (gen. term): *to seek a f. from any one*, g ab aliquo petere, Pl. *to request as a f.*, beneficii loco et gratiae petere, Cic. *we see that their city has been destroyed, as a f to whom Hannibal destroyed Saguntum*, deletam videmus urbem eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum Hannibal deleverat, Liv. 28, 39, *med.* **2.** bĕnĕficium (esp of the *conferring of public offices, or military promotion*): *we have attained to this rank by the f. of the Roman people*, P. R. beneficio in hunc ordinem venimus, Cic. · *the f.s of offices conferred by dictators and consuls*, dictatorum et coss. beneficia, Liv. 9, 30, *med.*. in gen. sense, *to confer a f. upon any one*, b. apud aliquem collocare, conferre, Cic.: *Caesar recounted his f.s towards Ariovistus*, Caesar sua b. in Ariovistum commemoravit, Caes. *safe by your f.*, b. tuo salvus, Cic.: *by the f. of the immortal gods*, beneficio deorum immortalium, Caes.: *by the f. of the lots* sortium beneficio, Cic **3.** mūnus, ĕris, *n.* (*bounty, present*): *nor does he magnify a f. if he should happen to do one, but even disparages it*, neque vero verbis auget m, si quo forte fungitur, sed etiam extenuat, Cic.: *it is all owing to your f.*

totum hoc muneris tui est, Hor Od 4, 3, 21 **4.** vĕna · *my son, do me this f., take her back,* mi gnate da v hanc mihi, reduc illam ! Ter *I beg this last f of you, have pity on my sister,* extremam hanc oro v, miserere sororis ! Virg Aen 4, 435 (but venia denotes a favour of *indulgence or clemency,* not like gratia, *one rendered out of simple good-will*) · v. INDULGENCE Phi. *you will do us all a f. if you will explain to us what you think about a commonwealth,* feceris, si de republica quae sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, Cic Rep 1, 21 *you can do me no greater f,* hoc mihi gratius facere non potes, Cic Fam. 13, 44 so *to do a very great f,* gratissimum, pergratum facere, Cic . *the opportunity of showing f to the good,* potestas bonis gratificandi, Cic. Leg 3, 18, 39 see also under gratia (II)

**favour** (*v*) **1.** făveo, fāvi, fautum, 2 (with *dat*) *those who loved the one, f'd the other,* qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. R. Com 10, 29 *to f. (and seek to promote) one's preferment and dignity,* honori et dignitati f., Caes B C 1, 7 *if genial Pales f s,* si favet alma P., Ov **2.** sĕcundo, 1 (with *acc.* of direct object chiefly poet) *now the gale f s the sailors' voyage,* jam nautis aura s iter, Prop . *wind f ing,* vento secundante, Tac *may the gods f our undertaking,* di nostra incepta secundent ! Virg **3.** stŭdeo, ŭi, 2 (with *dat. to be devoted to, side with*) . *to f the cause of a worthless and unprincipled fellow,* homini nequam atque improbo s , Cic. Coel. 4, 10 *neither to f nor to hate,* neque s. neque odisse, Sall Cat 51, *med* **4.** suffrăgor, 1 (with *dat* · properly *to support in an election*) : *Hortensius f s you, opposes me,* tibi H. suffragatur, me oppugnat, Cic. *fortune f.ing, you seem to have accomplished great things,* fortuna suffragante videris magna consecutus, Cic Fam. 10, 5 **5.** ab aliquo esse, stare, facere v. preced art. (*I. jm*) Phr.. *will you f. me by doing,* gratum, pergratum feceris, si ..., Cic (v. preced. art , II *fin.*) *fortune f.s the brave,* fortuna fortes adjuvat, Liv. 34, 37 *I have always, you know, been given to f. nobility,* semper, ut scitis, studiosus nobilitatis fui, Cic Acad. 2, 40, 125 *the people of Dyrrachium f. my cause,* studiosos mei habeo Dyrrachinos, Cic Att. 3, 22. *if you will f. me by listening,* si ad auscultandum vestra erit benignitas, Pl. *will you f. me by looking after him,* amabo te, hunc caveas, Pl the word amabo (te) is introduced parenthetically, and is less formal than the English: v PLEASE

**favourable:** **1** prospĕrus v. PROSPEROUS. **2** secundus (of *winds, circumstances, etc*) *he arrived in port with a f wind,* in portum vento s. venit, Pl *he met with a f. wind and tide at the same time,* et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus est secundum, Caes. *f. auspices,* s. auspicia, Cic *the gods being present and f.,* praesentibus ac secundis dis, Liv. **3,** commŏdus (*convenient, advantageous*) *hoping that during the voyage all things would be more f. to the cure,* sperans omnia in navigatione fore curationi commodiora, Liv.: *he understood that the affairs of the city had reached a more f. state,* urbanas res commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligebat, Cic.. v. ADVANTAGEOUS. **4.** aequus (not frequent in this sense): *the nobility was hostile, the senate not f.,* nobilitas inimica fuit, non aeq. senatus, Cic. Q Fr 2, 3, *med.* (so with *dat.*, or in and *acc.* or *abl.* [*abl.* poet ]) · *the soldiers were drawn up at a f. time and place,* milites et tempore et loco aeq. instructi sunt, Liv. 26, 3. **5.** idōneus (*suitable*) : *f. weather for sailing,* id. tempestas ad navigandum, Caes. · v. SUITABLE. **6.** prŏpĭtius : esp. *of the gods* . v. PROPITIOUS **7.** ămīcus : v. FRIENDLY. **8.** prōnus (lit. *down-hill* : chiefly in late writers) : *a more f fortune,* pronior **fortuna. Vell.** : *a cohort more f. to Dolabella,* cohors Dolabellae promior, Suet Tac Phi. *to be f. to,* favere (v. TO FAVOUR) *Alphenus had the people undoubtedly f to him,* Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, Cic Quint 7, 29 *to put the more f. construction upon a thing,* aliquid in mitiorem partem interpretari, Cic Mur. 31, 64 ; benignius interpretari (legally), Paul Dig 50, 17, 155 *everything was reported to the general in a more f light,* cuncta ad imperatorem in mollius relata, Tac Ann. 14, 39 *the embassy nowhere received a more f. hearing,* nusquam benigniora verba tulere legati, cf. Liv 21, 19, *fin the Volscians gave him a f. reception,* vementem Volsci benigne excepere, Liv. 2, 35 *handsomeness of person produces a f impression at first sight,* pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 98. *the opinion of the senate was f. to peace and to the conclusion of a treaty with Pyrrhus,* sententia senatus inclinabat ad pacem et foedus faciendum cum Pyrrho, Cic. Sen 6, 16

**favourably:** **1.** bĕnignē (*with favour*) · *to receive f.,* b. audire, Liv. *to receive f,* b excipere, Liv v. FAVOURABLE (*fin.*). **2.** prospĕlē v PROSPEROUSLY Phr. *to be f. disposed towards any one,* bono esse in aliquem animo, Caes B G 1, 6 *he was f disposed and wished well to the Helvetii on account of that alliance,* favere et cupere Helvetios propter eam affinitatem, Caes B G 1, 18 · *their feelings were f. inclined towards the royal house,* in stirpem regiam inclinavere studia, Curt 10, 7, *med* v TO INCLINE

**favoured** (*adj*) **1.** grātiōsus (*enjoying the favour of others*) · *the colony of Berytus, f by the bounty of Augustus,* Berytensis colonia, Augusti beneficiis gratiosa, Ulp Dig 50, 15, 1. **2.** grātus v FAVOURITE Phr. *O highly f. husbandmen, knew they but their happiness,* O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas ! Virg *and no more f youth flung his arms round thy fair neck,* nec quisquam potior brachia candidae cervici juvenis dabat, Hor Od. 3, 9, 2 *f of the gods,* non sine dis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 20; cui deorum munere aliquid datum est, Plin Ep. 6, 16, 3

**favourer:** fautor (fāvītor, archaice), ōris, *m.*, and fautrix, īcis, *f.*: Sall.. Hor. · may often be expressed by faveo or its synonyms v. TO FAVOUR.

**favourite** (*subs* and *adj.*) **1.** acceptus (*acceptable to*) *a very f. slave,* servus acceptissimus, Pl. *he was by far the greatest f. with the soldiers,* longe ante alios (erat) acceptissimus militum animis, Liv. *one who was such a f. with his countrymen,* homo tam ac. popularibus, Sall. **2.** grātus (the most gen. term) *he was, however, a greater f. with the multitude than with the Fathers,* multitudini tamen gratior fuit quam Patribus, Liv. *while I was thy f,* donec gr. eram tibi, Hor. · *ivy is the f plant of Bacchus* hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov · *Goddess who rulest thy f. Antium,* diva gratum quae regis Antium, Hor. **3.** cārus, dilectus : v. DEAR, BELOVED. **4.** grātiōsus (esp. *of the great*) *a freedwoman who was a f. at court,* liberta aulica gr., Suet. Otho 2 v. INFLUENTIAL, FAVOURED, POPULAR. **5.** dēliciae, ārum, *f.* (*a pet, a darling*. only in *pl.*) *your pet and prime f. Roscius,* amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79· *the f. of the human race,* amor ac d. generis humani, Suet Tit. 1: *an ape which was a f. of the king of the Molossians,* simia quam rex Molossorum in deliciis habebat, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76· v. DARLING. Phr. *to be a f. with one,* alicujus gratia florere, etc. v FAVOUR (I.) *some there are whose f. pursuit it is ...,* sunt quos juvat ..., Hor.: *not only is Fortune herself blind, but she for the most part makes her f s blind too,* non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos plerumque caecos efficit quos complexa est, Cic. Am. 15, 54. *f. of Fortune,* Fortunae filius, Hor S 2, 6, 49 For *a favourite* of a sovereign, Suet. uses *familiaris* . *he was a f. with Caius on account of his fondness for charioteering, with Claudius on account of his fondness for gambling,* Caio per aurigandi, Claudio per aleae studium f. erat, Suet Vit 4 *to be the chief f at court,* aula potiri, Tac (v. COURT).

**favouritism:** **1.** ambītio, ōnis, *f.* (*courting the favour of some person*) : *the f of a writer you can easily counteract,* ambitionem scriptoris facile adversaris, Tac. H 1, 1 v PARTIALITY. **2.** grātia (the most gen term) *they were altogether devoted to persons, not to causes, whilst f had with them the force of justice,* hominum non causarum toti erant, ut apud quos gratia vim aequi haberet, Liv 3, 36, *ad fin* cf Cic. Rull. 2, 3, 7 v FAVOUR **3.** stŭdium (*any warmly interested feeling*) *not to be influenced by f. in the choice of centurions,* non studius privatis centuriones adscire, Tac Agr. 19: *without offence or f,* sine ira atque studio, Tac. A 1, 1, *extr.* : v FAVOUR (I, 3), PARTIALITY

**fawn** (*subs*) hinnŭleus. Hor.

**fawn** (*v.*) **I.** *To f. as a dog upon his master* : ădŭlo, or better ădŭlor, 1 (with *acc.*) : *very gentle hounds f even on the thief,* canes mitissimi etiam furem adulant(ur), Col. Lucr **II.** Fig. · *To flatter* (q. v.) ădŭlo, -or (with *acc.* and later *dat*) · *let us not suffer ourselves to be f'd upon,* nec nos adulari sinamus, Cic. Off 1, 26, 91 *the consuls f'd upon the commonalty,* coss. plebi adulati sunt, Liv. 3, 69, *med.*

**fawning** (*part.* and *adj*) blandus : *to distinguish the f friend from the true,* b amicum a vero secernere, Cic. : v FLATTERING Phr *f tricks,* blanditiae, blandimenta v. CARESS (*subs*)

**fawning** (*subs*) · lit. and fig. ădŭlātio v FLATTERY.

**fawningly:** **I.** Lit expr by participle of ădŭlor *the lion then f. wagged his tail like a dog (at Androcles),* tum caudam (leo) more atque ritu adulantium canum movet, Gell. 5, 14, *med* , where adulans or dum adulatur might have been used **II.** Fig blandē, ădŭlātōrīē v. FLATTERINGLY.

**fealty:** v. FIDELITY, FAITH. Phr. · *to swear f. to one,* in nomen alicujus jurare, Suet so in verba Philippi jurare, Liv : *he imposed an oath of f. to himself and Pompey upon the whole province,* provinciam omnem in sua et Pompei verba jusjurandum adegit, Caes *they acknowledged f. to the R people,* dixerunt se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem P. R. permittere, Caes The *oath of fealty* to a mediaeval lord was called juramentum fidelitatis (Blackstone) · v ALLEGIANCE.

**fear** (*subs*) · **1.** mĕtus, ūs (in gen. sense, *the apprehension of future evil*) : *f. is the anxious expectation of future unhappiness,* est m futurae aegritudinis sollicita expectatio, Cic Tusc. 5, 18, 52 *to be in f,* in m. esse, Cic. . *to be unnerved with f.,* metum capere, Liv. ; accipere, Ter ; concipere, Ov. *to inspire any one with f,* m. alicui injicere, Caes ; incutere, afferre, offerre, Cic. ; inferre, Liv. ; facere, Ov *to relieve any one's f,* m alicui adimere, Ter. ; dejicere, depellere, levare, Cic. aliquem metu exonerare, Liv. *I relieve you from all f. on my account,* omni te de me metu libero, Cic. . *I will presently relieve you of all fear,* ademtum ubi jam faxo m. omnem, Ter. · *to be breathless with f.,* metu exanimari, Cic. : *lest f. should seize upon the rest,* ne reliquos metus invaderet, Sall **2.** tĭmor, ōris, *m.* (esp. the f of *timidity*: Cicero classes it as a variety of metus, Tusc. 4, 8, 19: the two words run very much into each other): *f. of death,* mortis t., Lucr. *f. of a serious war,* belli magni t., Cic. · *f. stops utterance,* t. praepedit dicta linguae, Pl *I am in great f.,*

magno t. sum, Cic *the circumstance which causes me f.*, res quae mihi facit t, Cic.: *the state was in f that the hostages were meditating these designs*, in t civitas fuit, obsides ea molui, Liv. *to be inspired with f* · the same verbs can be used as with metus (v *supr*), so *to inspire with f.* (v *supr*) *f seizes upon all the army*, timor omnem exercitum occupat, Caes so, t. patres incessit, Liv incedo is also followed by a *dat.* · *women, upon whom had fallen an unwonted f of war*, mulieres, quibus belli t insolitus incesserat, Sall *to lay aside one's f.*, t abjicere, omittere, Cic.; t deponere, Ov *to be seized with f*, timore affici, Cic. Phr *to have one's f s about something*, vereri de aliqua re, Cic.. see also ALARM, DREAD, PANIC.

**3.** formīdo, inis, *f* (defined by Cic. as metus permanens, Tusc 4, 8, 19) v. DREAD. **4.** pāvor (metus mentem loco movens, Cic. 1 c) · v. PANIC, ALARM N B.—The most common adjectives with metus or timor, are such as magnus, ingens, tantus, quantus. thus, *to inspire any one with lively, serious, keen, f*, alicui magnum (ingentem) metum (timorem) injicere, etc

**fear** (v.): **1.** mētuo, ī, 3 *they f. the gods*, metuunt deos, Ter.: *they ought to f punishment from you*, supplicia a vobis m debent, Cic with ne or ut and subjunctive (L G § 460) *I f'd that you had gone away*, metuebam ne abusses, Pl *I f. that I shall not be able to recover the ornaments which I have lent*, ornamenta quae locavi metuo ut possim recipere, Pl. (N B.—Metuo te is *I fear you*; metuo tibi, *I am alarmed on your behalf*) **2.** tīmeo, ui, 2 (for the distinction between metuo and timeo see *subs*): *I f. the Greeks, even with gifts in their hands*, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, Virg.: *to f. the wrath of a divinity*, iram numinis t., Ov.: *to reverence and f. the immortal gods*, vereri et t deos immortales, Liv. *the ship is safe, f. not*, salva est navis; ne time! Pl. *I f. that you will not bear up*, timeo ut sustineas, Cic. · *I f'd for you*, tibi timui, Ter: *to f for the city*, urbi t, Hor. **3.** vĕreor, ĭtus, 2 (*a*) of the fear of *reverence*. *to f. the censure of the learned and wise*, reprehensionem doctorum et prudentium v., Cic.: *his slaves stood in awe of him; has children f'd him*, metuebant eum servi; verebantur liberi, Cic *to f. the immortal gods*, deos immortales v., Liv. v. TO REVERENCE, RESPECT. (*b*). of *simple fear* or *apprehension* = metuo or timeo *they said they did not f. the enemy, but the defiles of the road, and the extent of the woods*, dicebant non se hostes v, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. *to f. poverty*, pauperiem v., Hor. *to f. punishment*, supplicia v., Hor. · *I f. Gallic wars*, vereor Gallica bella, Cic. *to f. to kill any one*, aliquem interficere v., Caes *I f. to say*, vereor dicere, Ter: *he f'd the less for the ships*, eo minus veritus est navibus, Caes. *I shall never cease f.ing about Carthage till I learn that she is razed to the ground*, non desinam v. de Carthagine donec penitus excisam cognovero, Cic. · *he f'd that he might hurt the feelings of Divitiacus by the punishment of his brother*, ne fratris supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet verebatur, Caes. · *I f., Crassus, that I cannot grant you those two propositions*, illa duo, Crasse, vereor ut tibi possim concedere, Cic.: *I always f'd what would be the upshot of my master's lenity*, heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter **4.** extīmesco, pertīmesco, timui, 3 (only in *act.* and *gerundive*: *to f. greatly*): *famine was greatly to be f'd*, fames erat pertimescenda. Caes. *he greatly f'd that he had committed some offence*, ne quid pecca-set pertimescebat, Cic *there is no reason why you should greatly f. my arrival*, nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. *casualties greatly to be f'd*, casus extimescendi, Caes. v. TO DREAD **5.** rĕvĕreor, ĭtus, 2 (v TO REVERENCE) · *to f. suspicion*, suspicionem r, Cic. *to f. rivalry*, simultatem r., Pl · *hesitating, casting timid glances around, f ing many obstacles*, dubitans, circumspectans, multa adversa reverens, Cic. **6.** subvĕreor (*to be half afraid*) *I sometimes f. a little that you may choose to defer your departure*, subvereor interdum ne te delectet tarda decessio, Cic

**fearful:** ‖. *Feeling fear* **1.** mĕtuens (*apprehensive of* with *gen*) *content with little, and f. of the future*, contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. *f of the rod*, m. virgae, Juv *the consuls, temperate men, and f. of (breaking) the laws*, coss. modesti legumque m, Cic. *Nero, more f for the future, surrounded himself with soldiers*, N., metuentior in posterum, milites sibi circumdedit, Tac **2.** tīmĭdus (*habitually*) *the unwarlike and the f.*, imbelles t que, Cic. *not f. of death*, non t ad mortem, Cic. *f. hope*, t. spes, Ov.. rarely with *gen.* · *f. of the storm*, t procellae, Hor v. TIMID **3.** pāvĭdus (*very f*) v. AFRAID, ALARMED, PANIC-STRUCK. ‖. *Causing fear* · **1.** fērālis, e *the f. formulary* (of devotion), f. carmen, Liv. · *f carnage*, f. caedes, Ov. **2.** dirus v DREADFUL, TERRIBLE.

**fearfully:** ‖. *As one fearing* · tīmĭdē v. TIMIDLY ‖ *So as to cause fear* horrendum (poet) "*a cliff looks f on the deep*" (Shaks), *imminet horrendum scopulus ponto · the f hissing monster of Lerna*, bellua Lernae horiendum stridens, Virg Aen 6, 288 v DREADFULLY, TERRIBLY

**fearfulness:** ‖. *The habit of mind* · tīmĭditas, Cic. · v TIMIDITY. ‖ Of that *which causes fear* · expr. by phrase *to shudder at the f. of the sight*, *rem adeo timendam horrere; conspectu horrere. v. FEARFUL

**fearless:** **1.** impāvĭdus (not in Cic, and mostly poet.) *f. the babes licked their mother*, lambere matrem imp. pueri, Enn. *f. hearts*, imp. pectora, Liv 21, 30 Hor. **2.** intrĕpĭdus (*resolute, calmly undaunted* · late) *f to threats, incorruptible to flattery*, minantibus intr, adversus blandientes incorruptus, Tac. H. 1, 35, *extr.*. *with f. countenance*, intrepidus vultum, Lucan. Join tranquillus, intrepidus, immobilis, Gell. 19, 12, *fin* **3.** fīdens, ntis (*full of confidence and resolution*) · *f of soul*, f animi, Virg. Aen 2, 61 *he will march with f soul to death*, fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110 **4.** sēcūrus (*free from apprehension of any kind*) *the f. nations enjoyed luxurious ease*, mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov. Met. 1, 100. Phr. *to be f*, sine metu (timore) esse, metu vacare, Cic. v. FEAR

**fearlessly:** **1.** impāvĭdē (*undauntedly*): *f. drawing the cup* (Philopoemen), imp. exhausto poculo, Liv. may often be expr. by *adj.* (see L. G. § 343). *he f. snaps the weapon asunder*, impavidus frangit telum, Virg. Aen. 12, 8 **2.** intrĕpĭdē (*without agitation or confusion*) · *he* (*Corvinus*) *advances f. and modestly to meet him*, progreditur intr. et modeste obviam, Gell. so with the adj. *they retreated gradually and f*, sensim et intrepidi se receperunt, Curt. 8, 12, *ad fin.* **3.** fīdenter (*with resolution*) · *to act f*, f. agere, Cic. Acad. 2, 8, 24 opp. to timide, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67. **4.** fidenti animo. Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110. **5.** audacter: v. BOLDLY.

**fearlessness:** **1.** fidentia: *f.*, i. e., *unshaken confidence of soul*, f., id est, firma animi confisio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 80. **2.** audentia. v. BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

**feasible** } no exact words · expr.
**feasibility** } by efficio, perficio,
**feasibleness** } etc.: *it is your matter to see what is f. for you*, quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, Cic Fam. 3, 2. *I doubt the feasibility of your plans*, *dubito num consilia tua perfici possint v. TO CARRY OUT, PERFORM.

**feast** (*subs.*) · **1.** convīvium *our ancestors did well in calling a f. of friends convivium*, bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum c. nominarunt, Cic Sen 13, 45 v. BANQUET. **2.** daps, dăpis, *f* (chiefly poet and used of *religious feasts*) *give a f. in honour of Jove*, redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17 *solemn f.s*, sollemnes d., Virg. Aen 3, 301 *a Salian f*, Saliares d, Hor Od 1, 37, 4 **3.** epŭlae, arum; epŭlum, i (the latter form, only of *religious feasts*) v BANQUET **4.** dies festus v FESTIVAL Phr *to be cooking for a wedding f.*, coquere ad nuptias, Pl. Aul 3, 2, 15 *to give a birth-day f.*, natalicia dare, Cic Phil. 2, 6, 15 · *to entertain any one with a handsome f.*, aliquem benigne accipere; lepide et lepidis victibus accipere, Pl (v TO ENTERTAIN) *ye nights and ys worthy of gods*, O noctes coenaeque deum! Hor. S. 2, 6 65 *these things are to me a f. of delight*, his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his fruor! Cic in Pis. 20, 45. *what a f. have I had in your letter*, *quantam voluptatem ex literis tuis percepi! (v. PLEASURE)

**feast** (*vb.*). A. Trans. Phr: *to f any one handsomely*, aliquem splendide, laute, lepide, accipere, Pl. v TO ENTERTAIN. Fig *to f one's eyes on any one's tortures*, alicujus cruciatu pascere oculos, Cic Verr 5, 26, 65 *he f s his soul on the unsubstantial picture*, animum pictura pascit inani, Virg. Aen. 1, 464 *to be f'd with the blood of the commonwealth*, reipublicae sanguine saginari, Cic Sext 36, 78: *he controlled the multitude, not by authority, but by f.ing them*, multitudinem non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic. Fl. 7, 17 v. TO FATTEN B. Intrans. · **1.** epŭlor, ī · *he f'd after the manner of the Persians*, epulabatur more Persarum, Nep: *to f. in Salian fashion*, i. e., *right jovially*, in Saliarem modum ep, Cic. Att. 5, 9, *init* **2.** convīvor, ī. *to f. at the public expense*, de publico conv., Cic Verr 3, 44, 105 *to f. frequently and amply*, conv. frequenter et large, Suet. **3.** pascor, pastus, 3 · esp. in fig sense *here I am f.ing on the library of Faustus*, ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, Cic Att. 4, 10 cf pricd. art. *fin.* Phr *I have f'd my full of hatred, and have done*, odiis exsaturata quievi, Virg Aen. 7, 298.

**feat:** **1** făcinus, ŏris, *n.* · *a f. of arms*, (militare) t., Sall Cat. 7: *the two sons of Atreus have the fame of achieving a great f.*, Atridae duo fratres cluent fecisse f maximum, Pl. Bacch. 4, 8, 1: *a great and memorable f.* (of a *daring voyage*), magnum ac memorabile f., Tac. Agr. 28 (Facinus denotes any *bold, daring action*; more freq *a bad one.*) **2.** factum: with some qualifying *adj.*, as praeclarum, egregium. v. ACHIEVEMENT. **3.** (in *pl.*). res gestae *the f.s of arms achieved by kings and chiefs*, res gestae regumque ducumque, Hor. Cic v. ACHIEVEMENT. Phr. *great f.s were achieved in those times by the bravest of men*, magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris gerebantur, Cic.

**feather:** **1.** penna (pinna, Quint., Suet. strictly, only of *the wing-f.s*) · *f.s which had been shed by a peacock*, pennae quae pavoni deciderant, Phaedr. 1, 3, 5 *my wings have no f's*, meae alae pennas non habent, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 49: the distinction is not always strictly adhered to · of *feathers in general*: *birds cherish their young under their f's, that they may not be hurt by the cold*, aves pullos pennis fovent, ne frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: *glossiness of f.s*, nitor pennarum, Phaedr. 1, 13, 6. **2.** plūma (of *small, soft, downy, f.s*): *animals covered with f.s*, animantes plumis obductae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122 · *variegated f s*, pl. versicolores, Cic *lighter than a f.*, pluma levior (homo), Pl.: *to be more easily swayed than a f. or a leaf*, pl. aut folio

facilius moveri, Cic. Att. 8, 15· *to sleep on a f. bed*, in pluma dormire, Mart 12, 17: *to be carried on a f.-cushioned litter*, pensilibus plumis vehi, Juv. 1, 159· both of these last are poetical expressions, the full Latin for *a f bed* being culcita plumea, Cic.; torus (pulvinus) plumeus, Ov.; torus pluma fartus (cf. L G § 590). Phr. *to grow f.s*, plūmesco, 3. Plin

**feathered:** 1. plūmātus *a raven with f. body*, plumato corpore corvus, Cic. (poet.)· Plin. 2. plūmans, ntis *f. brood*, pulli plumantes, Gell v FLEDGED. 3. pennātus (pinn). *such of the f. tribe as have curved talons, are unprolific*, pennatorum infecunda sunt quae aduncos habent ungues, Plin. *a f. weapon (arrow)*, p. ferrum, Phn.. *Jove's f. minister*, Jovis pennata satelles, Cic. (poet.). 4. plūmōsus. *f. game*, p aucupium, Prop Phr *f creatures*, animantes plumis obductae, Cic N. D. 2, 47, 121 (plumiger and penniger [pinn] are poet. and rare *f arrows*, pennigerae sagittae, Sil.).

**feathery:** 1. plūmeus *f. ears*, pl. aures, Plin. Fig *f. snows*, pl nives, Arnob. 2 plūmōsus Fig. *f leaves*, pl folia, Plin

**featly:** hābiliter· v NEATLY, CLEVERLY.

**feature:** I. Lit. *of the countenance:* 1. lineāmentum *mould of f.s*, conformatio lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47 *to observe a man's expression of face and f.s*, habitum oris l que intueri, Liv 21, 4. *ad mat.· the f.s of the mind are lovelier than those of the body*, animi l. sunt pulciiora quam corporis, Cic. Fin 3, 22, 75 *the observation and study of rhythm furnished as it were the last f.s to oratory*, notatus et cognitus (numerus) quasi... extrema l. orationi attulit, Cic Or 56, 186. 2. vultus, ūs (only of *human beings*): *the eyes, eye-brows, forehead, in short the entire f.s, which are a kind of silent language of the mind*, oculi, supercilium, frons, totus denique v., qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, Cic in Pis *init* *they will give f.s life in marble*, vivos ducent de marmore vultus, Virg Aen 6, 848 *to hold a Proteus as he shifts his f.s*, tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90. 3. ductus, ūs (with depend *gen · form or outline of the f.s*): Join ductus oris, vultus, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47 4. habitus, ūs (with oris *the expression of the f.s*): cf. Liv. 21, 2, *fin.* II. Fig.. *any characteristic property:* 1. expr by proprius *this is the one special f. of the orator*, quod unum est oratoris maxime proprium, Cic Br. 93, 322 v. PECULIAR 2. (with the verb *to be*) expr by *gen.* case cf. L G. § 266 *it is the f. of a petty mind to love riches*, est angusti animi amare divitias, Cic. 3. proprietas (*peculiarity* or *the sum of such*, collectively)· *f.s of soil and climate*, proprietas terrae coelique, Liv. 28, 17 4. (*of persons*) indoles, ingenium (*the sum total of mental and moral f.s*)· *these blended f.s, good and bad*, haec indoles virtutum atque vitiorum, Liv. 21, 4, *extr.*· v. DISPOSITION. 5. often a *neut adj* may suffice *there were many fine f.s about him*, multa in eo praeclara erant, Cic. v. THING.

**febrile:** febrīcūlōsus (rare): *a f. complaint*, f. morbus, Gell. Phr.. *to have a f. attack*, in febriculam incidere v. FEVER.

**February:** Februārius, i, *m.*: with or without mensis, Cic.

**feculence:** I. *Sediment:* faex, faecis, *f.*· (esp *of wine*)· v. DREGS. II. *Impure matter of any kind:* 1. faeculentia (late) *f. like that of a sewer*, f par cloacali, Sid 2. coenum, lūtum· v. DIRT, MIRE

**feculent:** 1. faeculentus (strictly, *having dregs, full of dregs*, Col) *f. discharge*, f. pus, Cels. 2. immundus: v. FILTHY.

**fecund:** fēcundus, über: v. FERTILE, FRUITFUL.

**fecundate:** fēcundo, 1 v. TO FERTILIZE.

**fecundity:** fēcunditas e g. muliebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58 Col v. FRUITFULNESS.

**federal:** 1. foederātus v. CONFEDERATE. 2. expr. by foedus, ĕris, *n. (a compact* of any kind) *to grant a favr f. compact*, aequum f dare, Liv 23, 5, *med f. states*, civitates inter se societate [amicitia] et f conjunctae, cf Caes B G 6, 2

**fee** (*subs.*)· I. In legal sense, of *tenure of land*, feudum v FIEF, FEUDAL. II. *Payment for honourable service* 1. hŏnos, ōris, *m.*· *I have sent word to Curius that a f. should be paid to the physician*, Curio misi ut medico h haberetur, Cic Fam. 16, 9 2. hŏnōrārium (late)· *to pay the decurion's f.*, decurionatus h. inferre, Traj in Plin Ep. 10, 113. v. Gerig ad l *f of advocates*, h. advocatorum, Ulp. Dig. 3. merces, ēdis, *f.* (*pay of any kind*)· *this was the logicians' f.*, haec m erat dialecticorum, Cic. · Tac v. PAY, WAGES. 4. stips, stīpis, *f.* (usu *a petty gift, alms*): (*petty*) *f.s for legal assistance*, stips advocationum, Quint 1, 12, 8. 5. Mĭnerval, ālis, *n.* (*for education*) Varr. R R 3, 2, *fin* Phr. *that no one should take any f. for pleading a cause*, ne quis ob causam orandam pecuniam donumve capiat, Lex Cincia in Cic *the emperor limited the f.s (of advocates) to ten sesterces*, princeps capiendis pecuniis posuit modum usque ad X HS, Tac Ann. 11, 7 *to give some f. to a physician*, medico aliquid dare, Cic. v. GIFT, PRESENT.

**fee** (*v.*): 1. mūnĕro, mūnĕror, 1 *it is the way with these gentry to f. the maids first*, disciplina est insidem m ancillas primum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59. Cic v. TO PRESENT. 2. honorarium inferre, mercedem, etc. dare v. preced. art.

**feeble:** 1. dēbĭlis, e (esp. of *bodily or mental weakness*): *the body becomes f.*, d fit corpus, Lucr.. *lame and f (more or less disabled) horses*, claudi ac d equi, Liv *in this part of the mind he was f*, hac parte animi d. erat, Cic. Br. 61, 219 Tac. Poet *no f. weapon*, haud d. telum, Virg. 2. infirmus (most gen. term· of whatever is *deficient in strength*) *old age renders the body more f (less vigorous)*, senectus corpus facit infirmius, Cic. Sen. 6, 15 v WEAK. 3. imbēcillus (*weakly* esp. of *the body* or *things analogous*) *when a poor f. man is mangled by a powerful beast*, quum i. homo a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, *med.*· *the absent are present, the f. (those in ill-health) strong*, absentes adsunt et i. valent, Cic. Am. 7, 23 *f. pulsation*, i. pulsus venarum, Cels. v. WEAK. 4. invălidus (*without* [*sufficient*] *strength*· not in Cic) v. INFIRM, POWERLESS. 5. tĕnuis, e (*thin, frail, poor*): *what f. health he enjoyed, or rather none at all*, quam t. aut nulla potius valetudine fuit! Cic Sen 11, 35: *a f (faint) hope*, t spes, Cic. Join tenuis atque infirmus [animus], Caes. B. C. 1, 32, *fin.* 6. fractus (*lacking vigour*; as it were *broken down*: fig.). *hope that is feebler*, spes fractior, Cic. Am 16, 59· *f. in composition and almost effeminate* [charge brought against Cic], in compositione f. et paene viro mollior, Quint. 12, 10, 12. 7. hĕbes, ētis (*of the senses*, or *impressions made upon them*). *sight naturally f*, oculus naturā h., Plin.· Cic : v. DULL, DIM. 8. (of *light*) obscūrus *often sunset, while there was yet a f light*, post solis occasum, jam obscura luce, Liv v. DIM, DARK. Phr *to grow f. with old age*. senectute languescere, Cic Sen. 9, 27; marcescere, Plin 22, 22, 38.

**feebleness:** 1. infirmĭtas (*any condition short of strength and vigour*): *f. of health*, inf. valetudinis, Cic ; *of sight*, oculorum, Plin. jun : v. WEAKNESS. 2. imbēcillĭtas (*positive weakness*, esp. *of body*: for syn, v FEEBLE) *the f. and frailty of the human race*, humani generis im fragilitasque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3 v WEAK 3. dēbĭlĭtas (usu. implying *loss of the use of the body or of some part of it*: cf. Plin Ep 8, 18, 9 Tac H. 1, 9) *to rid oneself of all kinds of pain, disease, f*, a se dolores, morbos, debilitates repellere, Cic Fin 4, 8, 20 *f of mind*, d animi, Cic (N B Invaletudo is *ill-health*, Cic Att 7, 2, *init*) Phr *f. of sight*, obscuritas oculorum, Plin 37, 3, 12, *fin.*: *it is a mark of f of mind*, animi est infirmi, Cic (v. FEEBLE)

**feebly:** 1. infirmē (for *syn.* v. FEEBLE) Cic. Plin jun. 2. dēbĭliter (v rare) Pac. in Non. 3. languidē (*without energy*) : v LANGUIDLY.

**feed:** A. Trans I. *To supply food to:* 1. pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3 (usu. with ref to *inferior creatures*). *to f. swine, herds, etc*, sues, greges, etc. p, Cic. Col. *to f.* (i e. *keep, possess*) *slaves*, servos p, Juv. 3, 141 . of *human beings · you usually f. us on vegetables*, olusculis nos p. soles, Cic Att. 1, 6, 10 Fig *They fed the Grecian fires* Danaas paverunt Pergama flammas, Ov. Met. 14, 467 *to f. unsubstantial hopes*, spes p. inanes, Virg. Aen. 10, 627.

2. ălo, ui, ĭtum, 3· v. TO NOURISH Fig. *to f. the flames*, a. incendium, Just. 4, 1, 11. 3. cĭbo, 1 (of *animals* only· a late word) *good for fattening young peacocks*, cibandis pullis pavoninis utilis, Col. 8, 11, *ad fin.*: *to f. a serpent by hand*, draconem manu c, Suet. Tib. 72. 4. expr by cĭbus, păbŭlum (the latter only of *animals*), and a verb *to f animals by hand*, (animalibus) cibos de manu praebere (Georg ); (cf de manu dare, Col 7, 9) *to feed infants*, [cibos] infantibus pueris in os inserere, Cic. de Or 2, 39, 162 *birds f their tender young with their beaks*, aves teneris foetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur, Quint 2, 6, 7 *to f. oxen*, bubus pabulum dare, Cato R. R 54 5. păbŭlor, 1 (usu. intrans.) Col II. Fig of streams, etc · *to convey water to a* reservoir servio, 4 (with *dat*)· *a lake f ing a canal*, serviens (=aquas suppeditans) lacus (Euripo), Plin Ep 1, 3, 1. B. Intrans. *to partake of food:* 1. vescor, 3 (with *abl · of rational beings* only) : v TO EAT, LIVE ON 2. pascor, pastus, 3 (in lit. sense of *animals* only) *of the chickens will not f*, si pulli non pascentur, Liv.· *a heifer is f ing in a wood*, p. in silva juvenca, Virg. (in this sense the *act.* voice sometimes occurs . armenta saltibus in vacuis pascant, Virg G 3, 143). Sometimes with *acc.* of what is fed on (poet ) *a serpent fed on poisonous herbs*, coluber mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471 3. păbŭlor, 1 (of *cattle*) *to f. quietly*, placide p , Col 7, 6, *fin* 4. dēpascor, pastus, 3; also in *act.* (strictly *to f down* of Virg. G 1, 112 luxuriem segetum depascit, i e. *he feeds it down by running in cattle · to consume by feeding*) *to f. upon dewy grass*, roscidas herbas depascere, Col. 7, 5, *fin he (the serpent) f.s upon their miserable limbs*, miseros depascitur artus, Virg Aen 2, 215. Fig. *to f. upon golden sayings*, aurea depasci dicta, Lucr.. Cic. Phr · *they fed upon the flesh of wild beasts*, quibus cibus erat caro ferina, Sall. *they believe hares f. on snow*, leporibus pro cibatu nivem credunt esse, Plin. 8, 55, 81: *swine f. upon anything*, sues omni cibatu aluntur, Plin. 10, 73, 93.

**feeder:** e g. *to a canal or lake:* rivus serviens . v. TO FEED (A, II.).

**feeding** (*subs.*): 1. pastio (*keeping of stock*)· *cattle-f (grazing) is by most combined with farming*, p. conjungitur a plerisque cum agricultura, Varr. 2. păbŭlātio (*the act of taking food*. of animals). Col. 7, 9, *extr.* 3. expr. by verb. *the f. of cattle should be attended to as follows*, bubus pabulum hoc modo dari oportet, Cato R. R 54. v FOOD, TO FEED. (Depastio,

Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 237, is the *feeding down or nibbling* of plants.)

**feeding** (*adj.*) pābŭlātōrius *a f. basket*, p corbis, Col 6, 3, *med.*

**feeding-time:** *pabulandi (pabulationis) hora

**feel:** **A.** Trans. **I.** *To explore with the hands* **1.** tento (tempto), 1 *he f's the bosom (of the statue) with his hands*, manibus pectora t, Ov. Met 10. 282 Phaedi Esp *to f the pulse*, venas t, Quint 11, 3, 88 Suet **2.** praetento, 1 (*to f. out before one*) *to f. one's way with the feet*, pedibus p ĭtei, Tib 2, 1, 77 Ov **3.** contrecto, 1 v TO HANDLE **4.** tango, 3 v. TO TOUCH. Phr. *to f the pulse*, venas tenere, Cic (more usu tentare, v *supr*.). **II.** *To perceive, experience*. **1.** sentio, si, sum, 4 *to f. heat and cold*, calorem et frigus s., Lucr *to feel hunger, pain*, famem, dolorem s., Cic Liv. Fig. of inanimate objects *the vine shall f. the pestilential smoco*, pestilentem sentiet Africum vītis, Hor v. TO SUFFER, EXPERIENCE **2.** cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3 (*to receive* a sensation or emotion) *to f (derive) joy at the just destruction of a tyrant*, laetitiam e justo tyranni interitu, Cic Att 14, 14 (but the source of the emotion is usu. expr by ex Cic *passim*) *to f pleasure, pity, etc*, voluptatem, misericordiam c, Cic. (N B —In Lat the constr is often reversed, *the emotion* being made the subject, and the person the object e g. *the senate felt alarm*, senātum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14, *med* so we find both satietatem capere, Pl Am 1, 2, 10, and satietas capit aliquem, Ter Eun 3, 1, 13 the latter constr is preferred in the case of the *more active emotions*, as *love, hatred, admiration, fear*.) **3.** percipio, 3 (like preced, but only with personal subject) *to f. pleasure*, voluptatem p., Cic Fin. 1, 11, 37 *to f. such sorrow through any one*, ex aliquo tantos p. luctus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, *init.* Ov. **4.** concīpio, 3 (in this sense chiefly poet usu. = *to conceive, originate*). *to f. hope or fear*, spem, metum c, Ov. F 1, 486. **5.** suscipio, 3 (referring to *the rise of a feeling in the mind*): *to f. twofold grief (at the sight of some one)*, duplicem dolorem s., Cic Vat. 7, 19. **6.** expr. by affĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to affect*) · *to cause any one to f joy*, aliquem laetitia af, Cic. Mil. 28, 77 esp in *pass I f a lively anxiety*, magna sollicitudine afficior (but also, magna me afficit sollicitudo, the latter constr. being perhaps more formal), Cic. Att. 6, 3 Phr. *to f. a thing deeply*, aliquid graviter et acerbe ferre, Cic Div. Verr. 2, 4; magnum dolorem ex aliqua re capere, v. *supr* · and TO GRIEVE OR. **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To be the subject of sensations*: **1.** sentio, 4 Join: sentire ac vigere (*to f. and be active*), Cic Sext. 21, 47. **2.** sensum habeo · v. SENSATION **II.** *To yield a certain sensation to the touch* · Phr. *a tongue that f.s rough*, lingua aspera tactu, Lucr · *fruit that f.s ripe*, *poma quae manibus tentanti mollitudinis ac maturitatis sensum praebent. **III.** *To be* in a certain state of mind: *to feel glad, sorry, etc*, laetari, gaudere; dolere, etc, v. GLAD, etc.

**feel for:** dŏleo, 2. v. TO GRIEVE. See also TO SYMPATHIZE

**feeler:** **I.** *Of an insect*: **1.** crīnis, is, *m. (hair-like)* · *the f.s of polypes*, (polyporum) crines, Plin. 9, 29, 46. **2.** cornĭcŭlum (lit. *a small horn*). *the f's (antennae) of butterflies*, (papilionum) c., Plin. 11, 28, 34 **II.** Fig. *an experimental movement*: Phr.: *a suggestion first thrown out as a f.*, mentio primo sensim illata, Liv 4, 1 · *to put out a f.*, *aliquid experiendi causa, tentantis modo, facere: v. TO TRY, FEEL (I.).

**feeling** (*subs.*): **I.** *Sensibility to outward phaenomena*: **1.** tactus, ūs (the sense of *touch*): Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: v. TOUCH. **2.** sensus, ūs, (most gen. term: of *any kind of sensibility*): *to be without life and f.*, vita et s carere, Cic v SENSATION **II.** *An emotion, state of mind* **1.** sensus, ūs *my own f.s tell me how great is the force of fraternal affection*, meus me s quanta vis fraterni amoris admonet, Cic. Fam 5, 2, *fin. there was but one f on the part of all good men*, unus s fuit omnium bonorum, Cic *the general f s of mankind*, communis hominum s, Cic. Or 2, 16, 68 Hor *to appeal to the f.s*, sensus (hominum) implorare, Cic Sull 23, 64 **2.** affectus, ūs *the f (emotion) of love, fear*, af amoris, metus, Quint. (v AFFECTION) *she hesitates with divided f s*, dubius af haeret Ov Met 8, 473. **3.** ānimus (*the f's* collectively esp with ref to *anger*) *to control one's f's (temper)*, animum regere, Hor Ep 1, 2, 62 *he was the first to paint the expression of men's f.s*, primus animum pinxit et sensus hominum expressit, Plin. 35, 10, 19 *they do not know what one f's towards each other are*, quo a. inter nos simus ignorant, Cic Fam 3, 6, 1 **4.** hūmānitas (*refined, kindly f*) *a man of great refinement of f*, singularis h vir, Cic *to have put off all human f.*, omnem h exuisse, Cic Lig 5, 14. Join obdurescere atque h exuere, Cic. Att. 13, 2 **5.** jūdicium (*in matters of taste*) v TASTE, JUDGMENT **6.** flĕtus, ūs (*lit weeping* hence *tearful emotion*) *with what f did he speak of*. , quanto cum f de egit, Cic Sext 57, 121 (v Nagels p 38) v TEARS Phr *to be without f.*, omnino durum, inhumanum esse v UNFEELING and cf. *supr* (4).

**feeling** (*adj*) · hūmānus, misĕrĭcors v HUMANE, KIND, COMPASSIONATE.

**feelingly:** Phr *to speak f*, ex animo ac sincere loqui, cf Ter Ad. 1, 1, 47, multo cum fletu dicere (*with tears*) v. FEELING, *subs.* (6)

**feign:** **1.** fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (usu. trans., and foll. by *acc.*) *to f friendship for the sake of expediency*, utilitatis causa f amicitiam, Cic. *to wear a f'd countenance (conceal feeling)*, f. vultum, Caes. B G 1, 39, *med.* often of the action of *fancy or imagination* · v TO IMAGINE **2.** confingo, 3 (usu. *to fabricate, concoct*) *to f tears*, lacrimas c., Ter And 3, 3, 26 **3.** simŭlo, 1 (*to pretend something which is not*) · *he had f'd to be setting out for Tarentum*, ille se Tarentum proficisci simulat, Cic. *to promise surrender and afterwards f. fear*, polliceri deditionem ac deinde metum s, Sall. Jug 36 In pregnant sense *those who f the saint and act the rake*, qui Curios s et Bacchanalia vivunt, Juv. 2, 3 Less freq. (except in Pl Ter) is the comp. assimulo. *he f'd to be in love*, amare assimulavit, Pl. also foll. by quasi and *subj.*, Ter. Eun 3, 2, 8. **4.** dissimŭlo, 1 (*to pretend that something is not* which *is*; opp. to preced.. cf. Sall. Cat. 5, simulator ac dissimulator) *to f. freedom from fear*, metum d., Tac *I will f. not to see these people*, dissimulabo hos quasi non viderim, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 2 the *acc.* and *inf.* is more usual, though less vivid, Cic. Att 8, 1, *fin* · Pl

**feigned:** **1.** simŭlātus *f. friendship*, s. amicitia, Caes Nep. **2.** fictus v. FALSE.

**feignedly:** simŭlātē, fictē. Cic.

**feigner:** **1.** simŭlātor: Sall. (v TO FEIGN, 3). **2.** fictor. Virg Aen. 9, 602.

**feigning** (*subs.*): simŭlātio. *how difficult is long continued f. of virtue*, quam difficilis virtutis diuturna s., Cic. Att. 7, 1, 3. Join. simulatio dissimulatioque, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 60 (cf. TO FEIGN, 3).

**feint:** **I.** In gen. sense · simŭlātio · v. PRETENCE. **II.** *In fencing*: captātio: *the f.s of gladiators*, gladiatorum captationes, Quint 5, 13, 54. Phr.: *to make a f. with a view to provoking a cut from your adversary*, manum proferre ad evocandum adversarii ictum, Quint. l. c.

**felicitous:** fēlix: v. FORTUNATE, HAPPY. Phr: *a f.* (strictly, *clever combination (of words)*, callida junctura, Hor. A P. 48

**felicitously:** fēlĭcĭter v. HAPPILY. Sometimes proprie (of *speaking*) may be near enough v APPROPRIATELY

**felicitousness** fēlĭcĭtas *the studied f. of Horace*, Horatii curiosa f., Petr 118, *med* Sometimes, in speaking of *diction*, propriĕtas may be near enough v APPROPRIATENESS

**feline:** fēlīnus, fēlīneus: Cels Sen (Or gen of feles v CAT.)

**fell** (*subs.*) **I.** *A mountain* mons, jugum. v. MOUNTAIN. **II.** *A skin:* pellis v HIDE.

**fell** (*adj.*) · dīrus, saevus, etc. v DREADFUL, CRUEL

**fell** (*v.*) **I.** In gen sense, *to prostrate* sterno, consterno, strāvi, tum, 3 v TO KNOCK DOWN, LEVEL **II.** Of *timber* **1.** caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, 3 *to f. trees, timber*, arbores, materiam c., Caes.: v TO CUT DOWN. **2.** excīdo, di, sum, 3 (*to cut down and destroy* whereas caedo may refer to the *hewing off of branches*) · *all the trees being f'd far and wide*, omnibus ab toribus longe lateque excisis, Caes B. C 2, 15 **3.** succīdo, 3 (*by cutting at the root*). Phr Phr *to f timber* (for siege purposes, etc), materiari, Caes B G 7, 73

**fellmonger:** **1.** pellio, ōnis, *m* Pl Men 2, 3, 52 **2** pellionārius Inscr. in Forc *A f's shop*, pellionāria, Varr L L 8 (7), 55

**fellmongery** · *ars pellionaria

**felloe:** *orbis wheel*. curvātura (rotae), Ov Met 2, 108 H Steph

**fellow:** **I.** *Companion*. sŏcius, cōmes v. COMPANION **II.** *An equal* pār, pāris v. EQUAL. **III.** *Of a college* *sŏcius M L **IV.** Jocosely or contemptuously: **1.** homo, inis (esp when standing by itself). *you drive me mad, f.*, tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31. *my good f., what have you got there*, mi h., quid istuc est? Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6 *a very jolly f.*, h lepidissimus, Pl. **2.** hŏmuncio, ōnis, *m* (*a little f.*) · Augustus called Horace, homuncio lepidissimus, "*a very nice little f.*," Suet vit. Hor. *med.* **3.** ădŏlescens, ădolescentulus (*a young f.*: without any other meaning) v YOUTH. Phr. · *silly f* (by way of exclamation), ridiculum caput! Ter And 2, 2, 34 *jolly f*, festivum caput! Ter Ad 2, 3, 8

**fellow-citizen:** **1.** cīvis, is, c. · *all your f.s fear you*, te metuunt omnes c. tui, Cic. Cat 1, 7, 17 Pl: later, **2.** *concīvis, is, c.: Tert. **3.** pōpulāris, is, *c.* (when the *city* is identical with the *nation*). *hail f.*, mi p. salve! Pl.: Cic. · v. COUNTRYMAN. **4.** mūnĭceps, ĭpis, *c.* (of a municipium): v. FELLOW-TOWNSMAN.

**fellow-commoner:** *socius commensalis.

**fellow-countryman:** cīvis, etc. . v. FELLOW-CITIZEN

**fellow-creature:** expr. by homo, etc *to consult the good of your f s*, consulere hominum generi, Cic. . *I am a man, I am concerned in anything that affects a f.*, homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25 (v. MAN, HUMAN BEING): so by alter. *he who does nothing to serve a f.*, qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 41. v. NEIGHBOUR. More precisely, *qui eadem lege (conditione) natus (creatus) est.

**fellow-feeling:** consensio (*agreement*): (*friendship is but*) *the perfection of f.*, voluntatum summa c., Cic. Am. 4, 15: v. SYMPATHY.

**fellow-heir:** cōhēres, ēdis, *c.*: Cic.

**fellow-labourer:** sōcius, consors operis, laboris · Cic. Br. 1, 2. Phr: *to be any one's f.*, alicui socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9. see also HELPER.

**fellow-lodger:** (?) contŭbernālis, is, *c.* (one who occupies the same tabernaculum). Cic. Fam. 9, 20: Pl.: v. COMPANION (5).

**fellow-passenger** } **fellow-traveller** } 1. convector *to have any one for a f*, aliquo c. uti, Cic 2. cŏmes, ĭtis, *c* (with or without itineris) *to start as f.s on the final journey*, supremum carpere iter comites, Hor Od. 2, 17, 12. *my f was Helodorus*, Heliodorus c. (erat), Hor. S 1, 5, 2. 3. sŏcius ītĭnĕris. *he was my constant f.*, omnium meorum itinerum s. fuit, Cic. v COMPANION Phr *to be f.s*, facere iter una, Cic v TOGETHER

**fellow-prisoner**: *vinculorum socius, una (in eodem loco) vinctus · v. PRISONER

**fellow-servant**: conservus, *f·a· all my f's, male and female*, conservi conservaeque omnes, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 30 Cic. A fem dimin. conservula occurs in Sen. Contr.

**fellow-soldier**: commĭlĭto, ōnis, *m* · Caes. Liv.

**fellow-student**: condiscīpŭlus Cic. v. SCHOOL-FELLOW. Phr *he was my f.*, *una mecum literis [acroamatisque] studuit, operam dedit*

**fellow-townsman**: mūnĭceps, cĭpis, *c* : *you were my f. and schoolfellow*, m tu meus et condiscipulus, Plin. Ep. 1, 19, *init.*

**fellowship**: I. *Companionship, friendly relation*: 1. sŏcĭĕtas (*friendly relation between individuals or bodies of men*): *we have no f. with tyrants*, nulla s. nobis est cum tyrannis, Cic · *to enter upon, break off, f. with any one*, s. cum aliquo coire, dirimere, Cic. Join [hominum] societas et conjunctio, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 17. 2 communĭtas (*state or condition of sharing something*) v COMMUNITY. Join ·societas communitasque [humani generis], Cic Fin. 4, 2, 4. 3. commūnio (=preced, but less freq) Cic 4. sŏdālĭtas (as *of those who mess together*) *f. and intimacy*, s familiaritasque, Cic 5. sŏdālĭtium (=preced., but less freq.) Cat. Val Max 6. cōmĭtas (*good-f* ; as a quality) *good f. and easy temper*, c. et facilitas (opp. to gravitas severitasque), Cic Mur. 31, *fin* See also COMPANIONSHIP. II. University *t. t.* · expr. by sŏcius *to get a f.*, sociis ascribi, socium deligi, co-optari (*by election of the college of fellows*) · v. FELLOW

**felon**: nŏcens, noxius v. CRIMINAL

**felonious, felony**: v. CRIMINAL, CRIME.

**felt** (*adj.* and *subs*) · 1. cōactus, a, um (i. e. *compressed, wrought together*): *the wool of itself forms a f.*, lanae per se coactam vestem facunt, Plin 8, 48, 73. In *neut pl* as *subs.* *to make tunics of f*, tunicas ex coactis facere, Caes B. C 3, 44 2. cōactĭlis, e Edict Diocl. in Forc. *Neut pl* coactilia, as *subs.*, Ulp Dig. 34, 2, 25 § 1.

**female**: I. *Subs* : fēmĭna: *the congress of male and f*, congressio maris et f., Cic. *if you want to breed f.s (ewes)*, si f. generandae sunt, Col. 7, 3, *med.* II. *Adj.* 1. fēmĭna, only *f· male and f. deities*, di mares et f., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 Col. 2. fēmĭneus (*of women*, whereas femina is used also of *animals*: chiefly poet) *the f. sex*, f. sexus, Plin.. *a f voice*, vox f. Ov : Virg.: Tib. 3 mūlĕbris, e (*of women*): *the f. sex*, m sexus, Liv. *f. attire*, m. vestis, Nep.

**female-slave**: fămŭla, ancilla (*dimin.* ancillula) v. SLAVE

**feminine**: I. *Belonging to a woman*. mūlĕbris, fēmĭneus v FEMALE (II.) Or expr. by gen of femina, mulier v. WOMAN. II. Of grammatical gender 1. fēmĭninus · *a. f. noun*, f. nomen, Varr. · Quint. 2 mūlĕbris, fēmĭneus (Lily) · v. FEMALE (II.) III. *Womanish, unmanly*: mūlĕbris, effēmĭnātus v. EFFEMINATE.

**fen**: pălus, ūlĭgo: v. MARSH.

**fence** (*subs.*): 1. sēpīmentum (saep.: gen term) *a natural f.*, naturale s. (sepes viva), Varr. R. R. 1, 14 *a military f.*, militare s., Varr. l. c Caes. 2. sēpes (saep.), is, *f.* (*of bush, wood, etc.*) : v HEDGE. 3. septum (saepimore usu *the enclosure itself*) *f s made for protection*, s. quae tutandi causa fiunt, Varr l c v ENCLOSURE. 4. măcĕria (*of stone*). v WALL.

**fence** (*v*) I. *To enclose* 1. sēpio (saep.), psi, ptum, 4 *to f* (*put a hedge to*) *a corn-field*, segetem s, Col. Fig. *nature has f'd the eyes with very delicate membranes*, natura oculos tenuissimis membranis sepsit, Cic N. D. 2, 57, 142. 2. consēpio, 4 (rare) Lucr. 3. expr. by sēpes, sēpīmentum, etc., and a verb · *to f a corn-field*, segetem praetendere sepem, Virg. G. 1, 270; *a cottage*, casam sepis munimento cingere, Plin. 17, 14, 24. v. preced. art. II. *To exercise with a sword or foil* · bātuo, 1, 3 *to f. with wooden swords, with fighting weapons*, rudibus, pugnatoriis armis b , Suet. Cal. 32, 54. Fig *to evade a question*, tergĭversor, 1 . v. TO SHUFFLE.

**fencer**: Phr : *to be a good f*, gladii artis peritum esse, based on Sen Ep 7, 3.

**fencing** (*subs*) · as art, ars ludicra armorum, Cic de Or. 2, 20, 84 , gladiatoria ars, Sen. Ep 7, 3. Phr. *to go through f. exercise*, gladio se exercere, Veg 1, 11

**fencing-master**: (?) gladii magister.

**fencing-school**: lūdus v. SCHOOL.

**fender**: perh. foci pluteus v. HEARTH

**fennel**: fēnĭcŭlum · Plin.

**fenny**: păluster, tris, tre v. MARSHY.

**fenugreek**: 1. foenum Graecum, Col. 2, 11, *med.*. Plin. 2. aegŏcĕras, ātis, *n* Plin

**feod, feodal**: v FEUD, FEUDAL.

**ferment** (*subs*) · I. Lit fermentum *bread made without a f*, (i e *unleavened*), sine f panis, Cels Plin. Fig *to be in a f. of passion*, in fermento esse, Pl Cas 2, 5, 17. v PASSION. II Fig. *a stir, excitement* 1. tŭmor, ōris, *m. f. of mind*, animi, Cic Tusc. 3, 12, 26 *f. of affairs*, t. rerum, Cic Att. 14, 5 Sen. 2. aestus, ūs (of that *which surges like the tide*) · *f. of the breast* (*love*), a pectoris, Ov. Her. 6, 25 · Lucr. v. COMMOTION. Phr.. *to be in a f.*: (1). ferveo, bui, 2; also 3 (lit. *to boil*) *the whole path is in a f. with the work*, opere omnis semita f., Virg. Aen. 4, 407 *you will see everything in a f.*, omnia videbis fervĕre, Virg. G. 1, 456. Fig. of *passion*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32 (2). tŭmeo, 2 (*to swell*; *be in a state of inflation*) . *the wise man's mind is never excited, never in a f.*, sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, nunquam t., Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19 *to be in a f of wild fury*, rabie fera t , Virg : v TO SWELL.

**ferment** (*v*). A. Trans. fermento, 1 . *barley bread was f'd with ergot meal*, panis hordeaceus ervi farina fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26 . Col. B. Intrans 1. ferveo, bui, 2; also 3 *the wine is kept from f ing ; so the transition from must to wine is called*, fervere prohibetur vinum ; ita appellant musta in vinum transitum, Plin 14, 9, 11. 2. fermentor, 1 (as *refl.*) · *the green fig is preserved in jars and allowed to f. there*, ficus viridis in amphoras conditur et ibi simitur f., Col 12, 17, *ad init.* 3. fermentesco, 3 (?) Plin. 17, 2, 15. 4. dēfervesco, bui, 3 (inceptive *to begin and go through the process of fermentation*) : Col. 9, 15, *fin.*

**fermentation**: *fermentātio, as *t. t.* (Or expr. by verb v. TO FERMENT, B.)

**fermented**: 1. fermentātus, e g. panis, Plin. 2. fermentātĭcius: Isid. Or. 20, 2, 15 (fermentatius, ed. Lind.).

**fern**: 1. fīlix, īcis, *f.* (gen. term) Virg Hor. 2. ptĕris, ĭdis, *f* (perh *male fern*, *aspidium filix mas, Moore) · Plin. 27, 9. 55 (from which passage it appears that strictly pteris or blechnon and thelypteris were species of filix; the former regarded as *male*, the latter *female*)

**fernery**: filictum (filectum) i e. *a quantity of fern growing wild*, Pall. 9, 3. (For *an artificial f.*, perh. *filicetum cf. arboretum)

**ferny**: filicĕbus obsitus, obductus. v OVERGROWN

**fern-owl**: caprĭmulgus Plin.

**ferocious**: 1. trūcŭlentus (esp with ref. *to the looks*) · *f. eyes*, t oculi, Pl . *a f. tigress*, f. tigris, Plin.. *more f than a she-bear with cubs*, feta truculentior ursa, Ov Met. 13, 803 Cic. cf FEROCIOUSLY. 2. trux, trūcis (like preced, which is only a strengthened form of it) *thus grim and f. tribune of the plebs*, hic horridus ac t tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65 *a f face and the eateming eyes*, t. facies oculique menaces, Lucan Tac (*freq*) 3. saevus, fērus, atrox v. FIERCE, CRUEL, SAVAGE (N.B.—Not ferox, which is rather *high-spirited, overweening* q. v.)

**ferociously**: trūcŭlentē: Cic.: Quint. (Or expr. by *adj* *how grimly, how f. he walked along*, quam taeter incedebat, quam truculentus ! Cic. Sext. 8, 18 cf. L. G. § 343 )

**ferociousness** } **ferocity** } 1. trūcŭlentia (who uses the word of *climate*, Ann. 2, 24) 2. saevĭtia v CRUELTY (N B. Not ferocitas, which may have a good sense . cf. Cic Sen. 10, 33.)

**ferret** (*subs*) · viverra, Plin

**ferret out** (*v*) 1. rīmor, 1 (*to pry into what is secret*) · Tac Gell v. TO PRY, RUMMAGE. 2. expiscor, 1 v TO FISH OUT. 3. ĕruo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*to rake out*): Fig. *you will f out, if possible, who the ten commissioners were*, sicunde potes, erues qui decem legati fuerint, Cic Att. 13, 30.

**ferrugineous**: 1. ferrūgĭneus *a spring (of water) with a f taste*, fons f. saporis, Plin. 31, 2, 8 also, of *colour*, *a f (iron-hued) boat*, f. cymba, Virg 2. ferrātus · *f. (chalybeate) waters*, f. aquae, Sen. N. Q. 3, 2.

**ferrule**: *ferreus (aeneus) annulus · v. RING.

**ferry** (*subs.*): no exact word; unless perh. trajectus, ūs (lit *crossing*: whence the places so named: v. Forcell. *s. v.*). Expr. by phr., *locus ad flumen *s.* aestuarium ubi est scapha (navicula) ad transvehendos homines parata v. TO CROSS. *Charon's f.-boat* is commonly called cymba, Virg.: Hor.

**ferry** (*v.*) · transvĕho, trājĭcio, transmitto · v. TO CARRY ACROSS; TO CROSS.

**ferryboat**: *scăpha, cymba: v. FERRY.

**ferryman**: portĭtor, ōris, *m.*: Sen. Ben. 6, 18 freq epith. of Charon, Virg.: Prop.

**fertile**: 1. fertĭlis, e (*capable of yielding abundance*): *rich and f. lands*, agri opimi et f, Cic · *the most f. parts of Germany*, fertilissima Germaniae loca, Caes. with *gen*, *abl.*, or *acc* with ad · *a land f. in corn and cattle*, tellus frugum pecorisque f., Hor. Liv. *a land f. in trees*, ager arboribus f., Plin.. *a district f. in every product*, tractus ad omnia f, Plin (in Cic. fertilis appears always to be used absol.) Fig. *a f. bosom* (of *genius*), f. pectus, Ov. Pont 4, 2, 11. 2. fēcundus (*productive; actually yielding abundantly*) · *drainage, whereby the soil is rendered much more f.*, fossiones agri, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. Sen 15, 53. usu. with *gen.*, also *abl.*: *a land f. in mineral wealth*, tellus metallorum f., Plin. (in Cic. always absol.). Fig.: *ages f. in crime*, f. secula culpae, Hor. · *love is most f. both in honey and gall*, amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 70. 3. fērax, ācis (= fertilis ; same constr.) · *most f. lands*, feracissimi agri, Caes. Cic.. *Iberia f. in poisons*, Iberia venenorum f., Hor. Fig.: *nothing can be more f. than the mind*, nihil est feracius ingenuis, Cic. Or. 15,

48. 4. ūber, ĕris (*abundantly productive*) *a f soil*, n. solum, Liv. 29, 35, *fin* (where immediately before fertilissimus is used · cf. Prop. 1, 22, 10 Umbria terris fertilis uberibus, i e *a country naturally f., and therefore richly productive*): with *gen* · Just. 44, 3, *med.* Fig · *of all the orators of his age he was the most f.*, oratorum ex aetate uberrimus erat, Tac Ann 3, 31.

5 fētus Cic · v. TEEMING, PROLIFIC. 6. ŏpīmus *a f. plain*, o campus, Liv. v. RICH. Phi *a man f. in expedients*, *homo ad res excogitandas promptus; homo versutus.

**fertilely:** fēcundē v. FRUITFULLY.

**fertility:** 1. fertilĭtas (compar. FERTILE, I.) *f. of soils*, agrorum f, Cic.. Phr. 2. fēcunditas v. FRUITFULNESS, PRODUCTIVENESS 3. ūbertas, ūber v. PRODUCTIVENESS Fig *f. and copiousness in speaking*, ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic de Or 1, 12, *init.* Phr *a man of great f. of resource*, *homo ad omnia paratus; in agendo promptus ac versutus.

**fertilize:** 1 expr by fertilis, fēcundus, ferax, etc., and a verb *the Euphrates fs Mesopotamia*, Mesopotamiam fertilem efficit Euphrates, Cic N D. 2, 52, 130 v FERTILE 2. fēcundo, 1 (chiefly poet). *the Nile fs Ægypt with black mud*, Nilus Aegyptum nigra f. arena, Virg. 3. laetifico, 1 (esp with ref. to *manure*) *the Indus f.s the country*, Indus agros l. [et mitigat], Cic. N. D 2, 52, 130 *the bean serves to f. the soil in lieu of manure*, faba solum l. stercoris vice, Plin. Phr. *ue f the land by letting in water upon it*, aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic

**fertilizing:** 1. fēcundus (by meton the effect for the cause) *the f. Nile*, f. Nilus, Plin esp. poet. *slaps of the f. hand (of the Luperci)*, fecundae verbera dextrae, Ov. F. 2, 427 2. fertilis (comp. preced) · *the f. Nile*, f. Nilus, Tib *the f. goddess*, i e, Ceres, f. dea, Ov. Met 5, 642. 3. pinguis, e (poet.); *the Nile with f. stream*, p. flumine Nilus, Virg. Aen 9, 31. 4. fēlix, icis (poet.). *the rivers bring down the f. mud*, amnes f. trahunt limum, Virg G. 2, 188. (N.B. The above expr. have all a poetic cast. in plain prose a circuml. must be used. e. g, *f. manures*, *stercorum genera quae ad agros laetificandos, fecundiores reddendos apta sunt v. TO FERTILIZE.)

**ferule:** fĕrŭla: *my hand, too, has smarted 'neath the f.*, et nos manum ferulae subduximus, Juv. 1, 15 Mart

**fervency:** fervor. v. FERVOUR · chiefly of *devotion* · Phr. *to pray with the utmost f.*, *summa animi contentione orare · *what f. there was in his prayers*, *quanti in precando ardores! cf. L. G. § 591.

**fervent:** 1. ardens, ntis: *to seek death with more f. eagerness*, mortem ardentiore studio petere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61 · v. ARDENT. 2. flāgrans, ntis (stronger than ardens) · *f. (burning) love*, f. amor, Hor.: Prop . *f. kisses*, f. oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25. 3. impensus (not so in Cic.): Liv.: Suet.. v EARNEST. 4. fervĭdus (*glowing*). v. FERVID, FIERY. Phr.: *to feel a f. desire*, cupiditate, studio ardere, flagrare, Cic. (v. EAGER): *to address f. entreaties*, omnibus precibus orare, Cic. Att. 9, 11 (B.); impensissime orare (v. EARNESTLY).

**fervently:** 1. ardenter. Cic. 2. flāgranter (stronger than preced.) Tac. Front 3. vĕhĕmenter v EARNESTLY. 4. *prōlixē *he prayed the more f.*, prolixius orabat, Vulg. Luc. xxii. 43.

**fervid:** 1. fervĭdus (*glowing, impassioned*): *a f. style of oratory, f. genus dicendi*, Cic. Brut. 68, *fin.*. Liv : v. FIERY. 2. călĭdus (poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27. See also FERVENT.

**fervidly:** ardenter: v. FERVENTLY.

**fervour:** 1. ardor. v. ARDOUR. 2. fervor (*glowing temper*): *f. of youthful age*, f. aetatis, Cic. *f. of heart*, f pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24. 3. călor (poet. and late) *youthful f.*, juvenilis c, Quint 2, 15, 28 Hor (of love, Od 4, 9, 11). 4. impĕtus, ūs. v. IMPETUOSITY, FIRE Phr. (*a man*) *still in the f of his youthful days*, adhuc florente juventa fervidus, Hor. A P 115

**festal:** festus v FESTIVE

**fester:** 1. suppūro, 1 · *if the abscess f*, famix (*al* sanies) si suppuraverit, Col 6, 12, *med.* Cato Fig. *when sensuality begins to f*, quum voluptates s. coeperunt, Sen Ep 59, 18 2. ulcĕror, exulcĕror, 1 v TO ULCERATE. Phr . *the ulcer grows and f.s*, ulcus vivescit et inveterascit, Lucr. 4, 1064.

**festival** (*subs*): 1. fēriae v. HOLIDAYS. 2 dies festus, or *pl* dies festi *to celebrate the periodical f s of the gods*, dies f. et sollennes deorum celebrare, Cic.. *about the time of the f*, sub dies f, Cic. *the Syracusans keep the anniversary of the day as a f.*, Syracusani f dies anniversarios agunt, Cic. Ver 4, 48, *ext* · *to proclaim a f to the city*, diem f urbi indicere, Justin 24, 3 3. festum (poet) *the f of Venus*, f Veneris, Ov F 4, 877 Hor · also *pl. f of the Idaean mother*, Idaeae festa parentis, Ov F 4, 182 4. sollenne, solomne (soll), is, n (a f as *periodical*) *a f. introduced from Arcadia*, s. allatum ab Arcadia, Liv. 1, 5 *f of Faith*, Fidei s., Liv also *pl the f of Isis*, sollennia Isidos, Prop. 3, 31 (33), 1 Suet Of the special names of fs, the foll are the most important *f. of Saturn*, Sāturnālia, orum and ium, *n. pl* : *on the second, third, day of the f of Saturn*, secundis, tertius, Saturnalibus, Cic. Att. 13, 52. *of Quirinus*, Quīrīnālia; *of Bacchus*, Lĭbĕrālia; *of Pan*, Lūpercālia; *of the Manes*, Fĕrālia; *of Terminus*, Terminālia; *of the mother of the gods*, Mĕgălēsia; *of Ceres*, Cĕrĕālia; *of Pales*, Pālilia; *of Faunus*, Faunālia; *of Flora*, Flōrālia; *of Consus*, Consuālia; *of the Lares*, Compĭtālia; *in honour of the matrons*, Mātrōnālia; *of Minerva*, Quinquātrus, uum, *f. pl.* and quinquātria, orum and ium. *At* this or that f., is expr. by the *abl.* without a *prep.* (v. *supr*): as, *the Pandemisians surrendered to me on the morning of the Saturnalia*, Saturnalibus mane se mihi Pandemisae dediderunt, Cic Att. 5, 20, *init* . the *gen.* of names of fs in *ia*, is more usually *iorum* than *ium*, in the *dat* and *abl* , *ibus* alone is used.

**festival** (*adj*) · festīvus v. foll art.

**festive:** 1. festus (strictly, *appertaining to*, or *proper for, a festival*) · *a f. season*, f tempus, Hor.· *the f. wreath (given in token of victory)*, f corona, Ov. Met. 10, 598: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 459. In gen. sense, *f. peace*, f. pax, Plin. 14, 1, *ad init.* · Plin. jun.: see also, FESTIVAL (*subs.*). 2. festīvus (more freq. in secondary sense; *gay, joyous*). *in a f. place (the theatre)*, in f. loco, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 5: v. MERRY 3. cĕlebrātus (of *days*, etc.; *attended by numbers*). *a more f. day*, dies celebratior, Ov. Met. 7, 430. cf. Liv. 3, 63, *med.*. and FESTIVAL, *subs.* (1). Phr : *in f attire*, candidatus (*white* being the festive colour), Pl Rud 1, 5 13 *in f. attire and wearing a wreath*, candidatus coronatusque, Suet. Aug 98 · also, candide vestitus [lauteque exornatus], Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 10; albatus (opp. to atratus), Cic Vat. 13, 31.

**festively:** festīvē: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 5. See also, MERRILY, JOYFULLY.

**festivity:** I. *A joyous celebration*, usu. *pl.*: sollennia, sollemnia (sol-) *the f.s of a wedding*, s. nuptiarum, Suet.. *all the f.s and proper formalities of the games*, omnia s. et justa ludorum, Cic. Harusp. 10, 21 : v. CEREMONIES. II. *Mirth, gaiety*: lūdus, festīvitas. v. MIRTH.

**festoon** (*subs.*): sertum (usu. in *pl.*): *f.s of flowers adorn the rugged mill*, velant scabras florida s molas, Ov F. 6, 312 *the altars breathe with fresh f.s*, s. recentibus halant arae, Virg Aen 1, 417 cf GARLAND

**festoon** (*v*) expr by serta (v preced. art) and a verb *the altars f.'d with flowers*, *arae sertis (floridis) innexae v. TO LATWINE

**fetch** · 1. arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3 (esp with rel. to *persons*). *to f. Aesculapius from Epidaurus to Rome*, Aesculapium ab Epidauro Romam a , Liv 10, 47, *fin* (v TO SUMMON) · also of *things by what mode of carriage (the goods) are to be f'd*, quo genere vecturae arcessantur, Cic Fam 7, 23, 1, *fin.* 2. accio, 4 (*to call*; hence only of *persons*) *to f soothsayers out of Etruria*, haruspices ex Etruria a , Cic Harusp. 12, 25. 3. pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3 (*to go to f.* not precisely in this sense in Cic.) *things which we f. from beyond the seas*, quae trans maria petimus, Plin. 18, 4, 19, § 3. Fig *to f. a deep sigh*, suspirium alte p., Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 57 *a sigh f.'d from the bottom of one's heart*, latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod 11, 10 Hence, rĕpĕto, 3 (*to f. back*). *to f gold home from any one*, aurum r ab aliquo domum, Pl Bacc 4, 5, 7. 4. excio, 4 (strictly, *to call out, call up*) *he f'd auxiliary troops out of Germany*, auxilia e Germania excivit, Tac H. 2, 97 *to f. up spirits from their graves*, animas ex sepulcris ex., Virg Phr *to f. water, wood, forage, timber*, aquari, lignari, pabulari, materiari (esp of *soldiers*), Caes . *to f a blow*, plagam, ictum infeire (v TO INFLICT). *what was f.'d by the sale*, quod inde (ex venditione) refectum est, Liv 35, 1, *extr.* See also TO BRING, GET.

**fetid:** 1. foetĭdus. *a f. mouth*, f. os, Cic.. Pl. 2. tēter (taet.), tra, trum (*disgusting in any way*). v NAUSEOUS, NOISOME. 3. grāvis, e: *the f water-snake*, g. chelydrus, Virg G 3, 415 Hor 4. grāveŏlens, ntis (*yielding a strong smell*): Virg G. 4, 270, Aen. 6, 201

**fetidness:** v. FETOR.

**fetlock:** 1. cōrōnāla. Veg Veter. 2, 55. 2. cirrus (in articulo pedis) Veg 1, 56: v. Gesner. Lex. Rust.

**fetor:** foetor · Cic. Plin.. v SMELL.

**fetter** (*subs.*): 1. compes, pēdis, *m.* (strictly, *for the feet*). *they put the slaves in f.s*, servis indunt (injiciunt, impingunt) compedes, Pl.: Ter Often fig. *in the f.s of the body*, in corporis compedibus, Cic. Tusc 1, 31, 75. *Hebe us bound in snowy f's*, nivali c. vinctus Hebrus, Hor. 2. pēdica (only *for the feet*) · *to confine the feet in f.s*, pedes pedicis coarctare, Apul.: v SNARE. 3. vinculum (most gen. term): v. CHAIN, IMPRISONMENT.

**fetter** (*v*): I. Lit, *to put in fetters* · alicui compedes impingere, injicere · v FETTER (*subs.*). II. Fig, *to hinder*: 1. impĕdio, 4: *to be f'd in the use of one's rights*, impediri in suo jure, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. v. TO HINDER, HAMPER. 2. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (*to hold*, as it were *entrapped*): *you are f'd on every side (of Catiline)*, teneris undique, Cic · stronger still is contineo v. TO CONFINE.

**fettering** (*subs.*): expr. by verb: as, *this order seems a f of human nature*, *videtur haec descriptio naturam hominum quasi vinculis quibusdam impeditam tenere.

**fetterless:** līber, vinculis sōlūtus: v. UNFETTERED, FREE.

**fetus:** med. *t. t.*: 1. conceptus, ūs: Plin 27, 19, 77, § 248. 2. partus, ūs: *to destroy a f. (in the womb)*, p. necare, Plin.: Cels. 3. fētus, ūs (foet.): v. OFFSPRING. Phr.: *a dead f.*, mortuus abortus, ūs, Plin. l. c.: *to remove a f. from the womb with instruments*, matris uterum caedere, Plin. 7, 9, 7 (mulieri partum excidere, Marcell. Dig. 11, 8, 2): *indications of the formation of the f.*, indices hominis inchoati, Plin. 7, 3, 6.

**feud:** I. *A quarrel*: 1. sim

ultas (*resulting from some offence*): *a f. of old standing*, vetus s., Just.: *to be at f. with any one*, s. exercere cum aliquo, Cic.; s gerere, Quint. *to cherish a f*, s. nutrire, Tac *to lay aside a f.*, s deponere, Cic v. QUARREL. **2.** inimīcītia (most gen term) often in *pl. there was an old-standing f. between him and . . .*, erant ei veteres in. cum . . ., Cic · so, intercedebant ei, etc, Cic.· *to surrender one's private f s for one's country's good*, in suas patriae donare, Cic. Fam. 5, 4 v. HATRED, ANIMOSITY. **3.** ōdium (the strongest word) v. HATRED ‖. Tech t of feudalism; *a fief*. *feudum *to confer a f*, feudum dare, feudo investire (*of formal investiture*), Lib. Feud *to accept a f.*, f. accipere, acquirere, ib. *to hold as a f*, pro f. tenere, ib. *to divest of a f*, feudo devestire, ib *a king's or chief f*, regis *or* capitaneum f, ib.

**fever:** **1.** febris, is, *f.*: *f we call so from its heat*, f a fervore appellamus, Varr. in Non · *to be attacked with f*, febre corripi, Plin *to fall ill with the f.*, in f. incidere, Cic. *to have a f.*, f. habere, Cic ; f. pati, Gell · *to toss with heat and f.*, i aestuque jactari, Cic. *to be quite free from f.*, plane f. carere, Cic.. *f. increases, abates, keeps stationary, is relieved, passes away*, f. augetur (increscit), remittit, consistit, levatur, decedit, Cels. *to cure a f.*, f abigere, depellere, Plin. *to recover from a f.*, ex f. convalescere, Cic *a hot, cold, slow, f.*, f. ardens (Cels ), frigida (Plin.), lenta (Cels.) : see also, *infr : a tertian, quartan f.*, f tertiana, quartana, Cels. (as often without *febris*) i quartus (tertius) diebus recurrens, Gell **2.** febrīcula (*dimn* of febris *a slight or mild f.*) : *to be laid up for a long time with slow f.s*, lentis f diu detineri, Cels. Cic. (N.B Febris is not used in fig. sense: v. FERMENT, EXCITEMENT)

—— **be in:** **1.** febricito, 1 Sen.. Cels. **2.** febrio, 4 Col. Cels

**feverish:** febricŭlōsus Cato. Gell. Phr.· *to be a little f.*, *febris aliquid (nonnihil) habere v. FEVER (I) *to have a f. attack*, in febriculam incidere (v. FEVER, 2). For *feverish* in fig sense, v EXCITED, RESTLESS.

**feverishly:** fig , perh. *incitate trepideque.

**few:** **1.** pauci, ae, a *a f days after the death of Africanus*, p. diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. *very f. friends*, p. admodum familiares, Cic.: *the power of a f. (oligarchy)*, paucorum potentia, Sall. *fewer ships*, pauciora navigia, Auct. Bell Afr. *the rest I will dismiss in the fewest possible words*, cetera quam paucis·imis absolvam, Sall. Jug 17. *init . to make answer in f words*, pauca respondere, Hor S 1, 6, 61 ; also in *abl : I want just a f. words with you*, paucis te volo, l'er Andr. 1 1, 2. *Dimn.* paucŭlī, *quite a f, just a f.*: *just a f. days*, pauculos dies, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5 : *I want a very f words with you*, pauculis te volo, Pl As in tens form, also perpauci, ae, a, in all the above constructions, Cic · Hor. *Dimn.* perpaucŭli. Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 54 **2.** ălĭquot, indecl (*a* few ; i. e *several*). *a f friends*. al. amici, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 82: Cic.: v. SEVERAL. **3.** rārus (*thinly scattered*) : *the harbours being f., indeed scarce any*, raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes B G 3, 12, *extr.*: Cic.: Liv **4.** pārum multi (*not many enough*) : *too f.* or *too inadequate claims*, parum m., parum justae necessitudines, Cic Pl. 30, 72 Quint. Phr.. *as f. as possible*, quam minime multi, Nep.

**fewness:** **1.** paucĭtas *f (of (great) orators*, p. oratorum, Cic . Caes **2.** rārĭtas (of things *far between*) *f. of the stars (on a clear night)*, r. stellarum, Plin. 2, 18, 16: *f. of words*, r. dictorum, Cic. de Or 2, 60. 247 : v. SCARCITY.

**fib:** mendācĭŭlum *or* mendăcĭuncŭlum: Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241 : v. LIE.

**fibre:** **1.** fibra: *f.s of roots*, radicum f., Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13. *the veins dispersed into extremely minute f.s*, venae in praetenues f. (*al.* fimbrias) dispersae, Plin. 11, 37, 89. **2.** cāpillāmentum (*hair-like*) *those plants which have not a perpendicular root, support themselves by means of a vast number of f s*, quae rectam non habent radicem, plurimis mituntur c , Plin 19, 6, 31. **3.** fīlum v. THREAD

**fibrous:** fibrātus *a f root*, fibrata (*al* fimbriata), radix, Plin. 27, 12, 80 Auct Priap.

**fickle:** **1.** inconstans v. INCONSISTENT, INCONSTANT. **2.** mōbĭlis, e (*pliable; quickly changing*) : *a f. dispositron*, m animus, Cic *the Gauls are f in adopting new measures*, Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis m., Caes. B. G. 4, 5 *the mob of f Romans*, m. turba Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7 *a f. and unreliable race of men*, genus hominum m , infidum, Sall Jug 91. **3.** lĕvis, e (*without weight of character*) *women, pretty much like children, have f minds*, mulieres sunt, ferme ut pueri, levi sententia, Ter Hec 3, 1, 32 v WORTHLESS **4.** mūtābĭlis. v. CHANGEABLE. **5.** instābĭlis. v. UNSTABLE. **6.** vārius (poet ) *a f and changeable thing ever is woman*, varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg Aen 4, 569 **7.** ventōsus (*shifting like the wind*). *the suffrages of the f. mob*, v suffragia plebis, Hor. Ep. 1. 19, 37 *Lepidus, a most f. person (a perfect weathercock)*, Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut in Cic. Fam. 11, 9 *a f. temper*, v. ingenium, Liv. 42, 30, *med.*

**ficklely:** inconstanter Cic.

**fickleness:** **1.** inconstantia· *no body will ever separate fortune and f*, fortunam nemo ab in [et temeritate] sejunget, Cic N. D 3, 24, 61 v. INCONSISTENCY. **2.** mūtābĭlĭtas v CHANGEABLENESS Join inconstantia mutabilitasque [mentis], Cic Tusc. 4, 35, 76 v CHANGEABLENESS. **3.** mōbĭlĭtas (*pliableness and liability to sudden impulse*) *f. of character*, m ingenii, Sall · *the f. of the mob*, m. vulgi, Tac.. *the f. of Fortune*, m. Fortunae, Nep. **4.** lĕvĭtas (opp to *steadiness and gravity of character*) *what is more disgraceful than inconstancy, changeableness, f.*, quid est inconstantia, mutabilitate, levitate turpius? Cic **5.** infirmĭtas *fearing the f. of the Gauls*, 1. Gallorum veritus, Caes. B G 4, 5

**fictile:** fictĭlis, e v. EARTHENWARE.

**fiction:** **1.** commentum (*a mere invention*) : *the f.s of fancy time demolishes*, opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 . *some f. of a marvel*, c. aliquid miraculi, Liv. 1, 19. **2.** fābula [historĭa] ficta et commenticia Cic Off. 3, 9, 39 or with only one of the *adjj* v FICTITIOUS. **3.** fictum (*deception*). cf Ov M. 9, 767. Phr.: *he blends f with truth*, veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A P 151 *to frame f.s*, mentiri (poet ), Hor. l. c *a f. of the poets*, (res) a poetis ficta, Lact. 1, 11, *ad fin the story is an entire f.*, *mera fabula est; omnino ficta, commenticia historia est *a legal f.*, legis f., Paul. Dig 41, 3, 15 (N B Not fictio, except in the special sense given · though Lact. has fictiones poetarum, 1, 21, *ad fin.*)

**fictitious:** **1.** fictus *a f story*, f. fabula, Cic.: *imaginary and f. gods*, commenticii et f. dii, Cic. N D. 2, 28, 70. **2.** commenticius (*invented, imaginary*) Cic. v. *supr.* (1), and IMAGINARY. **3.** commentus *he heaves feigned groans and tells of a f. death*, dat gemitus fictos, c que funera narrat, Ov. **4.** falsus v. FALSE Phr. *to draw arguments from a f. (hypothetical) case*, argumenta a fictione ducere, Quint. 5, 10, 95

**fictitiously:** fictē (*falsely, feignedly*). Cic. Dom. 29, 77.

**fiddle** (*subs*): fīdes, is, *f.*; usu. *pl.* (*a stringed instrument*, but the ancients did not use the "*bow*"): v. GUITAR. N.B. For distinctness sake *violina (Med. Lat giga) must be used (Kraft.).

**fiddle** (*v.*): fidibus (*violina) cano, canto: v. TO PLAY (on an instrument).

**fiddle-faddle:** nūgae, arum . v. TRIFLES.

**fiddler:** fīdĭcen, ĭnis, *m.*; *f.* fidicīna (strictly, *a player on the* fides: v. FIDDLE) Cic. Hor.. v. LYRIST

**fiddle-stick:** perh. *arcus (violinarius).

**fiddle-string:** chorda, fīdes v. STRING

**fidelity:** **1.** fīdēlĭtas· *the f of friends*, f. amicorum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22 · Pl. **2.** fīdes, ēi, *f.* (f objectively considered; whereas fidelitas is a *quality* of persons) *Caesar commended me to your f*, Caesar me f. vestrae commisit, Caes. B C. 2, 32 *to display f*, f. [constantiamque] praestare, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 30 *is thus conjugal f.*, haecne marita f ? Prop **3.** constantia (*adherence to word, engagements*) : *f. and truthfulness in engagements*, conventorum c et veritas, Cic Off 1, 7, 23 v *supr.* (2).

**fidget** (*v*). ‖. Trans sollĭcito, vexo, vel so (of Enn. in Cic. Sen *init* cura quae te coquit et versat) v TO WORRY, DISQUIET. ‖. Intrans.· perh sātāgo, 3 cf. Quint. 6, 3, 54 Afer venuste Mallium Suram in agendo discursantem, saluentem, manus jactantem, *non agere*, dixit, sed *satagere*: Petr. 58, *ad fin*

**fidgetty:** inquĭētus: v. RESTLESS.

**fiduciary:** 1. e *held* or *holding in trust*. fīdūcĭārius . *a f. function*, f opera (legati), Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

**fie** (*interj*) · **1.** phui, phy, phu (implying *disgust* colloq.) Pl. Ter **2.** pro, proh (with *nom* or *acc*). *f. on our senate and altered morals*, pro curia inversique mores! Hor Od. 3, 5, 7: the notion of *shame* may be more fully expr. by pro pudor, Flor. 1, 11: Petr v. SHAME.

**fief:** *feudum: Liber Feud.. v FEUD (II.).

**field:** ‖. Agricultural: **1.** ăger, gri (in gen sense *land for cultivation*) *a fertile f.* (or *land*), a. fertilis, Cic Tusc 2, 5, 13 . v. LAND, TERRITORY *Dimn.* agellus *a f of not more than a single acre*, agellus non major jugero uno, Varr. 3, 16, *med.*. Cic. Also agellulus Cat. **2.** arvum (*arable land*) · *the best f.s have a crumbling soil*, optima putri a. solo, Virg G. 2, 262 Cic. **3.** prātum · v MEADOW. ‖. Military · **1.** campus (*a plain*, suitable for an engagement) *to fight a pitched battle in a clear and open f.*, signis collatis dimicare puro ac patenti c., Liv. 24, 14 *to encounter in a fair f.*, aequo congredi c, Quint. 12, 9, 2. Fig. · *the (open) f. of equity*, Cic. Caec. 29, 84 **2.** lŏcus [ad dimicandum] Caes B C. 3, 73. **3.** (*the battle itself*) ăcies, proellium, etc. v ENGAGEMENT, BATTLE Phr · *in the f.*, militiae, belli: *at home and in the f.*, domi militiaeque, Cic. Liv ; domi bellique, Pl Capt. prol. 68 ; belli domique, Sall Jug 41 : cf Cic Off 2, 24, 85 *to take the f*, ad bellum proficisci, Nep. Alcib 4, *init*, *after winter quarters*, ex hibernis movere (*sc.* copias), Liv. 27, 39 ; (copias) ex hibernis educere, Caes B C. 1, 10 *he insisted on taking the f. as soon as possible*, nitebatur ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent, Nep Milt. 4· *to come off masters of the f.*, superiores, victores discedere (v. TO COME OFF, II.)

‖‖. *Scope, range:* **1.** campus (*a wide, unoccupied space*. as an arena) *there is a wide f. in the commonwealth, an open course to renown*, magnus est in republica c., multis apertus cursus ad laudem, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: *in this f. the orator may roam at large*, in hoc c licet oratori vagari libere, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124 **2.** lŏcus · *what f are you looking for to display your valour*, quem l. probandae virtutis tuae spectas? Caes. B. G. 5, 44: *what f. has art in this*, in hoc quid habet ars loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5. **3.** ārea (*an occupied space*) : *here is a f. worthy of my genius*, haec animo a. digna meo est, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26 . *a f. for crime*, a. scelerum, Cic. Att 9, 18. Phr.: *the f. of history is*

*uncultivated by us*, abest historia a litteris nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5 *in the f. of science, philosophy*, etc, in scientia, philosophia, etc, Cic.

**field-day:** *dies quo militēs decurrunt, exercentur · *he celebrated a f in honour of his father, with the legions*, honori patris ipse cum legionibus decucurrit, Tac. Ann. 2, 7 *the army celebrated a f.*, armatus exercitus decucurrit, Liv 25, 17 *I held a f of the army near Iconium*, exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att 5, 20, *ad fin.* v TO REVIEW.

**field-fare:** turdus pilaris (Bewick)

**field-marshal:** nearest term prob imperātor v GENERAL.

**field-mouse:** 1. mus agrestis Plin. 10, 65, 85. 2. nītēdula Cic Sext. 33, 72.

**field-piece:** tormentum v ARTILLERY

**field-sports:** v HUNTING

**fiend:** diābŏlus (?) v. DEVIL Or perh. inimicus (Germ. *feind*).

**fiendish:** no exact word perh. immānis is nearest *so atrocious, so f a crime (parricide)*, tantum facinus, tam immane, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68 v. MONSTROUS. Phr *a perfectly f disposition*, *ingenium crudelius (atque inhumanius) quam pro hominum natura v. CRUEL

**fiendishly:** perh. inhūmānē v. INHUMANLY.

**fierce:** 1. atrox, ōcis (*dark, unrelentingly violent or cruel*) · *f. hatred*, a odium, Ov Met 9, 274 *a f.* (*obstinate and sanguinary*) *engagement*, a. certamen, Liv. 3, 1. *very f wild bulls*, atrocissimi tauri silvestres, Plin 8, 21, 30. Fig.: *the f hour of the blazing dog-star*, a. hora canīculae flagrantis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9. 2. saevus (*raging, cruel*). *f. lions*, s leones, Lucr. Cic.. v. CRUEL. 3. fĕrox, ōcis (implying *untutored* or *impetuous courage* · often in good sense. cf. ferocitas juvenum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: v. HIGH-SPIRITED) *a f. boar*, f. aper, Virg. Aen. 10, 711 *a serpent f. with pain*, serpens dolore f, Ov. Met. 3, 68. Often in sense of *overbearing, presumptuous*: q v. 4. fĕrus v. WILD. 5. trux, trūcŭlentus (both having chief reference to *appearance*). v. FEROCIOUS 6. torvus v. STERN, GRIM. 7. asper, ĕra, ĕrum (lit *rough*, hence, *actively hostile, pugnacious*) · *f* (*implacably hostile*) *Juno*, a Juno, Virg Aen 1, 279 *very f and warlike* (Carthage), studiis asperrima belli, Virg. Aen 1, 14 *f. hatred*, a. odia, Virg. Aen 2, 96.

**fierce, to be:** 1. saevio, 4 · v TO RAGE. 2. fĕrōcio, 4: Gell

**fiercely:** 1. atrōciter (for syn. v FIERCE) · *to menace any one f*, a minitari alicui, Cic · *to inveigh f. against any one*, a. invehi in aliquem, Liv. Tac. 2. aspĕrē · *to accuse any one f. and bitterly*, a et acerbe accusare aliquem, Cic.: Vell. 3. saevē (esp. poet.). *to gleam f.* (of *eyes*), s. micare, Ov. · v. CRUELLY, SAVAGELY. 4. fĕrōciter *to charge f. against*, f. adequitare, Liv. 9, 22 *to upbraid f.*, f. increpare, Pl.: Cic. 5. torva (*neut. pl.*), torvum (of *aspect*. poet.). *to eye f.*, torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 467 Stat. 6. trūculentē. Cic.: Quint . v. FEROCIOUSLY.

**fierceness:** 1. atrōcĭtas (for syn. v. FIERCE): *f. of temper*, a. animi, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: v. CRUELTY. 2. saevĭtia *f. of dogs*, s. canum, Plin. N. H 8, 40, 61, *ad med.*: *f. of the enemy*, s hostium, Sall. Jug. 7 *f of the sea*, maris s., Vell 1, 2, 5 v. CRUELTY 3. fĕrōcĭtas, fĕrōcia (often in good sense; *high spirit*: *the weakness of boys and the fierce [high] spirit of youth*, infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33): often *overbearing spirit, arrogance*: *to curb any one's f.*, ferocitatem alicujus comprimere, Cic. Vat. 1, 2. 4. aspĕrĭtas: *f. and cruelty of nature*, asperitas, immanitasque naturae, Cic. Am. 23, 87. 5. impĕtus, ūs (*vehemence*). *a young man of great f. for battle*, adolescens 1 ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55, 2. *to withstand such f of the winds*, tantos 1 ventorum sustinere, Caes B G 3, 13 *to attack others with a blind f*, in alios caeco 1. incurrere, Cic Fin 1, 13, 44 6. vīs, *f f. of the tempest*, v. tempestatis, Caes v. VIOLENCE

**fieriness:** īrācundia v PASSIONATENESS, ARDOUR.

**fiery:** I. *Of fire, having the nature of fire*. 1. igneus *the f. sun*, 1 sol, Virg G 4, 426 *f summer*, 1. aestas, Hor Od 1, 17, 2 *gems of a f. hue*, gemmae 1 colore, Plin. 8, 38, 57. Fig *f vigour* (of the soul), 1 vigor, Virg Aen. 6, 730 Ov 2. ignĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (*fire-bearing*: poet) · *the f lightning*, 1 fulmen, Lucr Ov 3. fervĭdus (*charged with glowing heat*). *f Etna*, f. Aetna, Hor Epod 17, 32. Fig *more f wine*, fervidius merum, Hor Epod 11, 15 v GLOWING 4. ardens, ntis (*burning, on fire*) *f. South winds*, a. Austri, Plin Hor Fig . *f. eyes*, a. oculi, Virg G. 4, 451 *cups of f. Falernian*, a Falerni pocula, Hor Od 2, 11, 19 5. flammeus (strictly, *consisting of flame or fire*) *the stars are of a f nature*, stellae sunt naturā flammeae, Cic N D 2, 46, 118 Fig *f. eyes*, lumina f, Ov II. Fig. *impetuous, eager*. 1. ardens, ntis *a f speaker*, a orator, Cic Or 28, 99 v. ARDENT, EAGER 2. vehĕmens, ntis (*energetic and vehement*) *Galba, even in practising (rhetoric), f and excited*, Galba etiam in meditando v. atque incensus, Cic. Br 22, 88 *a f. kind of oratory*, v orationis genus, Cic de Or 2, 49, 200. 3. fervĭdus *a f. kind of speaking*, f. genus dicendi, Cic. Br 68, 241 *a man of f. spirit*, f animi vir, Liv . Cat : v FERVID 4. călidus (poet.). *f. Gradivus*, c Gradivus, Sil. *a horse of f spirit*, equus calidus animi, Virg. G. 3, 119 5. fĕrox, ōcis (*high spirited and impetuous* · usu. *to excess*): *he was in temperament f. and impetuous*, natura f., vehemens erat, Sall. Cat 44, *fin you are too violent and f by nature*, nimium es vehemens f-que natura, Cic Vat 2, 4 Liv. 6. cērebrōsus v CHOLERIC. N.B —Férox is esp applicable to the *fiery, undisciplined* courage of half-civilised people · of Tac Agr. 11, *ad fin*

**fiery-eyed:** ardentes oculos habens ardentibus oculis v FIERY (I. 1)

**fiery-footed:** ignĭpes, pēdis Ov

**fife:** tibia *the shrill f.*, t. acuta, Hor. v FLUTE

**fifer:** tībĭcen, ĭnis, *m.*, tībĭcīna, *f* · v. FLUTE-PLAYER

**fifteen:** quindĕcim *f. times*, quindĕcies, Cic. *f. a-piece*, quini deni, Liv. Phr. *there is a f-fold return from the seed*, ex semine cum quinto decimo redit, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: *the f. (a board of officers)*, quindecimviri, Liv.

**fifteenth:** quintus decimus, Liv. (only in late writers, quindecimus) *A soldier of the f legion*, (miles) quintadecimanus, Tac. Hist. 4, 36.

**fifth** (*adj.*): quintus *to be registered every f. year*, q quoque anno censeri, Cic. · *for the f. time*, quintum, quinto, Liv. Phr · *a soldier of the f. legion*, quintanus (miles), Tac.: *happening every f. year*, quinquennalis, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127

**fifth** (*subs.*): quinta pars *three f.s of an hour*, q. partes horae tres (Georg.). *A f in music*, symphonia diapente (διὰ πέντε), Vitr. 5, 4, 7.

**fifthly:** quintum, quinto. cf FIRST (*adv.*).

**fiftieth:** quinquāgēsĭmus. Cic.

**fifty:** quinquāginta. *Distrib, f a-piece*, quinquageni, ae, a, Cic.: *f. times*, quinquagies, Plin.. *consisting of f*, quinquagenarius. e. g., *a herd consisting of f. mares*, equarum grex quinquagenarius, Varr R. R. 2, 10, *ad fin.*: *a jar holding f.* (congii), dolium quinquagenarium, Cato.

**fig:** I. *The fruit:* 1. ficus, i and ūs, *f.*: Cic.: Hor.: *f.-seeds*, fici grana, Cic.. Plin.: *f.-wine*, vinum e fico factum (= sycites, ae, *m*), Plin. 14, 16, 19. 2. glossus, i, c (*unripe*) Cels Plin *Dimin* grossulus, *a small green f*, Col. 3. cărica (*a dried f* strictly from Caria). Ov Fast 1, 185 the *fem adj* Caunea (*of Caunus*), was also used substantively cf. Cic Div 2, 40, 84. Phr. *not to care a f for anything*, aliquid pili aestimare v. STRAW (phr) II. *The tree* 1. ficus, i and ūs, *f* Cic Plin 2. (*the wild f*) caprificus (or, as two words, capri ficus) Col Plin Phr *a plantation of f s*, ficētum Varr Plin.; ficaria, Pall *f wood* ligna ficulnea. Varr *a f trunk*, ficulnus truncus, Hor *the f. gall-insect* ficarius culex, Plin 11, 35, 41

**fig-pecker:** ficēdŭla Varr Plin

**fight** (*v*) 1. pugno, 1 (most gen term) *to f very bravely*, fortissime p, Caes Cic *to f. on horseback*, ex equo p, Cic Very often used in pass. *impers.* · *both sides fought well*, acriter pugnatum est ab utrisque · comp. L G § 632 2. dīmĭco, 1 (*to f. hard, to the death*). *To quatus fought in single combat* (a l'outrance) *with a Gaul*, Torquatus cum Gallo depugnavit, Cic. Fin 2, 22, 73 Caes Esp of combats of *gladiators*, where one party was nearly certain to be killed hence fig, *one part is left to f it out, pleasure and virtue*, unum par quod depugnet reliquum est, voluptas cum honestate, Cic Acad 2 46, 140 3. prōpugno, 1 (*to f in defence of*) *to f in defence of one's offspring*, pro suo partu p, Cic Fig *to f for justice*, pro aequitate p., Cic. Off 1, 19, 62 4. dimico, āvi and ui, ātum, 1 (strictly, *to brandish weapons*, hence often used with armis, ferro, acie, etc) *to f for one's country*, ferro pro patria d., Liv. 1, 24 · *to f. a battle*, acie, proelio d., Caes.; also in acie d., Caes B. G 7, 64; and absol., Caes. B. G. 5, 16. Fig. *to f. for honour and glory*, de honore et gloria d, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83

5. proelior, 1 (strictly, *in a pitched battle*): *the legions were f.ing on the very banks of the river*, legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23 *Ouio fell f.ing*, C. proelians interficitur, Caes Fig *I fought my battle keenly and vigorously (in the Senate)*, acriter et vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic. Att 1, 16, *init.* 6. certo, concerto, 1 (applicable to *any kind of strife* or *struggle*) *to f. with fists, heels, nails, even with the teeth*, pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, morsu denique c., Cic Tusc. 5, 27, 77. v. TO CONTEND. 7. bello, 1 (strictly distinguished from pugno as bellum from pugna; but used poet. = pugno). *to f. with the caestus*, caestu b., Stat.; *with the hand*, manu b., Sil. Cf. Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8 · rixa super mero debellata, *a quarrel fought out over the cups*. 8 dīgladior, 1 (*with sword or dagger*). *to f. with daggers*, inter se sicīs d, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 20. Fig. *they may f. away for all I care*, digladientur per me licet, Cic Tusc. 4, 21, 47 Phr.: *to f. a battle*, proelium edere, committere; proelio congredi, etc (v. BATTLE; TO ENGAGE) *to f one's way through the midst of the enemy*, per medios hostes perrumpere, Caes. B. G. 6, 40.

**fight** (*subs.*) · pugna, certāmen: v. BATTLE, CONTEST.

**fighter:** pugnātor, praeliātor: v COMBATANT.

**fighting** (*subs.*) · expr. by *ger.* etc., of verbs under TO FIGHT *fond of f.*, pugnandi cupidus, Cic.: *the f. could not possibly have been more severe*, ita pugnatum est, ut acrius non posset pugnari, Cic. Fam. 10, 30. Sometimes the *pl.* of pugna, proelium, will express it (cf. L. G. § 591): *wearied with f.*, *defessus pugnis, proeliis: v. BATTLE.

**fighting-cock:** gallinaceus pyctes Col. 8, 2; appy. a jocose expr. for avis rixosa, l. c. *infr.*

**figment:** commentum (e. g. opini onis) v. FICTION.

**figuration:** figūrātio: Plin

**figurative:** 1. translātus (*transferred* from one application to another) *every thing is described in f. language, for the sake of effect*, omnia, quo essent clariora, translatis per similitudinem verbis dicta sunt, Cic de Or. 3, 39, 157. Join. translata et aliena [verba] opp. to propria et sua, Cic de Or 3, 37, 149.

2. assumptus: *f. expressions*, assumpta verborum proprietas, Quint 10, 1, 121. Phr *to use a f expression*, verba [alicujus rei propria] in aliam rem transferre, Cic de Or 3, 42, 167 *a f. mode of speech*, traductio et immutatio, Cic. de Or 1 c.. *the same is expressed in a more ornamental manner by f language*, inflexo commutatoque verbo res eadem enuntiatur ornatius, Cic. *a f. style*, *dictio translationibus, traductionibus, immutationibus verborum distincta atque ornata

**figuratively:** Phr *to speak f*, translatis [per similitudinem] verbis loqui; per translationem dicere v preced. art. (Metaphorice, tropice, should be reserved for critical language.)

**figure** (*subs*) · **I.** *Shape, outline*: 1. figūra (most gen term) *the human f. surpasses the form of all other animals*, omnium animantium formam vincit hominis f., Cic. N D 1, 18, 48 v. SHAPE 2. făcies, ēi (*of human beings*): *the beautiful woman is she whose entire f. wins admiration*, formosa est cujus universa f. admirationem abstulit, Sen Ep 33, 5. esp. of *the face*, q. v 3. forma (*any form*): *the female f*, mulebris f., Cic. Inv 2, 1, 1 v. FORM Mathemat. (*Archimedes*) *intent on the f.s he had drawn in the dust*, intentus formis quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv 25, 31 v. DIAGRAM 4. conformātio, Cic v. SHAPE Phr. *to cut a f*, partes agere (*to play a part*): *what a f he cut*, *qualem personam et quam indignam susceperit v. CHARACTER (VI) **II.** In painting or sculpture. 1. signum (*representation of something*) *a f. painted on the wall*, s. pictum in pariete, Pl Merc. 2, 2, 44 *a robe stiff with (embroidered) f.s and gold*, palla signis auroque rigida, Virg Aen. 1, 648 see also STATUE. *Dimin.* sigilla, orum (only *pl*), *small f.s: a dish with admirable f.s*, patella in qua s. erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48. *adorned with such f.s*, sigillatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32 2. typus (*in relief*): *f.s to let into plaster*, typi qui in tectorio possint includi, Cic. Att. 1, 10: Plin 3. emblēma, ātis (*a kind of moveable figured decoration*) · Cic v. Dict Ant. s v **III.** In rhetoric 1. figūra (including *any f. of speech*) Quint 9, 1, 1. 2. translātio (*a metaphor*). *f.s were introduced through poverty of speech*, verbi tr instituta est inopiae causa, Cic de Or. 3, 38, 155 v. FIGURATIVE, FIGURATIVELY

**figure** (*v*). fingo, 3: v. TO FORM, IMAGINE

**figured** (*part. adj*) · i e. *adorned with figures*. 1. sigillātus · *f cups*, scyphi 8, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32. 2 caelātus (*wrought with a graving tool, chased*): *f. vessels (plate)*, c vasa, Liv.. v. TO CHASE

**filament:** cāpillāmentum, filum: v. FIBRE, THREAD.

**filbert:** perh. nux avellana, Plin. 15, 22, 24. (The *f.-tree* is a variety of corylus avellana, Linn.)

**filch:** i. e. *to steal slily*: 1. surripio, ripui, reptum, 3. *to f. a single peck of beans out of a thousand*, de mille fabae modiis unum s., Hor. Cic 2. suppōlo, 1 *to f. any one's mantle*, pallam alicui s., Pl. 3. sufūror, 1. joined with suppilo, Pl Tr 2, 7, 15: v. TO STEAL.

**file** (*subs.*): **I.** *For receiving papers*: perh. filum [cui inseruntur schedae (schedulae) ad conservandas eas] · or scapus, *a kind of roller for papers*: cf. Plin 13, 12, 23, *ad fin.* **II.** In milit. sense; *a line of troops in depth* · ordo, ĭnis, *m.*: Caes.: Cic.: v RANK. Phr.: *rank and f.*, milites. **III.** *The tool* so called: 1. lima: *the viper bit the f.*, vipera l. momordit, Phaedr. *to polish anything with the f*, lima aliquid polire, Plin Fig. *f.-work*, i. e. *elaboration*, labor limae, Hor. A. P. 291. 2. scōbina used by *carpenters*, as the lima by *smiths* Varr L L 7, 3, 68, scobina fabrilis lima est cf. Plin 11, 37, 68.

**file** (*v*) **I.** *To put papers upon a f.* · perh *schedas filo inserere, in scapo involvere. v. FILE (*subs.*) **II.** *To rub with the tool so called* 1. līmo, 1 *to f. precious stones*, gemmas l., Plin 2. pōlio, 4 (implying the use of *a fine file*) · v preced art. (III); and TO POLISH. **III.** *To bring* an action against intendo, 3. v. ACTION.

**filial:** chiefly in phr, *f. duty, affection, etc.* pietas *justice towards the gods is called religion, towards parents f. duty*, justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur, Cic. Part. 22, 78 *the last offices of f affection*, sollemnia pietātis, Tac Phr · *it is a f. duty*, filiorum *or* liberorum est v. L G § 266.

**filially:** pie, Cic. *most f*, cum summa pietate v preced art

**filigree:** perh diatrēta, orum Mart 12, 70, 9.

**filings:** 1. scōbis, is, and scobs, bis, *f.* · *ivory f.*, eboris s., Cels.. *gold f*, s auri, Lampr *copper f*, s aeris delimata, Plin 2. expr. by *perf. part of* līmo: *lead f*, plumbum limatum, Plin. 34, 18, 50.

**fill** (*v*) **A.** Trans **I.** Lit. *to make full* 1. impleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (usu. with *acc* and *abl*; also *acc* and *gen.*) *she f.'d a bowl with wine*, implevit pateram mero, Virg. *to f a pot with denaries*, ollam denariorum 1, Cic Fam 9, 18 Virg *waxing moons f out the shell-fish*, nascentes i conchylia lunae, Plin *Neptune f'd the sails with auspicious gales*, Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, Virg. See also *inf.* (II.). 2. compleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*to f. completely* same constr. as preced) *they f. up the trenches with faggots and bushes*, fossas sarmentis et virgultis complent, Liv.. *a prison f'd with traders*, completus mercatorum carcer, Cic *to f. a page* (with writing), paginam c., Cic Att 13, 34. *they f the whole plain*, omnem planitiem complent, Caes. B G. 7, 79. 3. expleo, 2 v TO FILL UP. 4. repleo, 2 (strictly, *to f again*, sometimes simply *to fill*). *to f oneself with food*, se esca r., Pl. · *to f. the plains with carnage*, campos strage hominum r, Liv 9, 40, *ad med* 5. oppleo, 2 (*to f. to choking*) · Pl. · Varr. 6. suppleo, 2 (*to f up what is lacking*) · v. TO FILL UP, SUPPLY. 7. cūmŭlo, 1 v TO HEAP, PILE. 8. occūpo, 1 (*to take possession of, cover*) *to f. the Tyrrhene sea with hewn stone*, Tyrrhenum mare caementis o, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3 **II.** *To pervade*, as sounds, etc 1. compleo, 1 *the sound f.s the ears*, sonus aures c., Cic Rep 6, 18 Hor. 2. repleo, 2 *to f the groves and mountains with moaning*, nemora ac montes gemitu r, Lucr. 5, 992. 3. impleo, 2 *they f the rocks with lacrymose cries*, scopulos implent lacrymosis vocibus, Virg. Aen 11, 274 4. celebro, concelebro, 1 (of sounds *repeated again and again*) · *my ears are every day f'd with rumours*, fama, nuntiis celebrantur aures quotidie meae, Cic Prov. Cons. 9, 22: esp. poet., *to f. all the street with song*, cantu conc. omnem plateam, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 2 · v. TO PERVADE. **III.** *To inspire* with some emotion: 1. impleo, 2 · *to f. the multitude with unfounded expectation*, multitudinem exspectatione vana i., Liv. 32, 29. Hor 2. compleo, 2 (stronger than preced.) *to f. any one with joy*, aliquem gaudio c., Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69: rarely in this sense with *gen.*: *I will f. them with delusion*, erroris illos complebo, Pl. · Amph 1, 2, 9 3. expleo, 2 (rare in this sense): Ter.: v TO SATISFY. 4. repleo, 2 (rare in this sense) *to f one's country with joy* patriam laetitia r., Vell 2, 103, 1. 5. perfundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (lit. *to drench, bathe with* a strong expr) *ye gods! what horror f.'d me*, di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! Cic Att 8, 6 *to be f'd (beyond measure) with joy*, gaudio perfundi, Liv 6. injicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (lit. *to put into* with *acc* and *dat*) · v TO INSPIRE WITH. **IV.** *To discharge* an office. fungor (with *abl.*), gĕro v TO DISCHARGE, FULFIL. **B.** Intrans *to become full* expr. by *pass reflect* of compleo, impleo, etc *the ditches f.*, implentur fossae, Virg G 1, 326 or invert the sentence, expressing by the act. voice *the ships of war were f ing with water as the tide came in*, naves longas aestus complebat, Caes B. G. 4, 29 Phr *the hold f.s with water*, haurit alvus aquas, Ov. Fast. 3, 492, navis imbrem (aquam) accipit, Virg. Aen 1, 123.

**fill in:** insĕro, ui, rtum, 3: v. TO INSERT.

—— **out:** 1. impleo, 2 *moderate exercise f.s out the body (makes it stout)*, im. corpus modica exercitatio, Cels. · v. TO FILL (A, 1) 2. tŭmĕfăcio, inflo v TO SWELL, INFLATE

—— **up:** 1. expleo, 2 *they f. up the ditch with the material of the mound*, fossam aggere explent, Caes B G. 7, 79 *I have f'd up four whole pages (with writing)*, explevi totas ceras quatuor, Pl. Curc 3, 40 Fig.. *to f up a number*, numerum ex., Caes.: *to f up a deficiency*, quod deest ex., Cic. Br. 42, 154. 2. compleo, 2 (*to f completely*): v. TO FILL (A, I.). 3. suppleo, 2 (esp *to make up a deficiency*) · *f. up the basket from time to time*, fiscellam suppleto identidem, Cato, R. R. 88 *the hollow wrinkles are f'd up*, cavae supplentur rugae, Ov Met. 7, 291. Fig *to f. up the gaps* (lit *losses*) *in the army*, s damna exercitus, Tac. Ann. 1, 71 (cf legiones supplemento explevit, Liv. 1, 30)

**filled** (*part adj.*): 1. rĕfertus (with *abl* or *gen*): *Italy was once f with Pythagoreans*, r. quondam Pythagoreorum fuit, Cic de Or 2, 37, 154: v. FULL. 2. sātur (of guests *that have taken enough*): v. FULL, SATISFIED.

**fillet:** **I.** *For the hair* 1. vitta (*whether worn religiously or not*). *to bind the hair with a f*, vincire vitta comas, Prop. 4, 11, 34. *the f of a maid (won prior to marriage)*, virginea v., Val. Fl. Esp. as decorating *priests, victims, suppliants, altars*: *matrons graced with the suppliant f.*, decorae s vittae matres, Hor Od 3, 14, 8 · *altars gloomy with dark f.s*, arae caeruleis moestae vittis, Virg. Aen 3, 64. Hence, *wearing a f.*, vittatus. *hair bound with a f*, v capilli, Ov Lucan. 2. infŭla (only *religious*): *to bind the temples with a f*, tempora infula redimire, Virg Aen. 10, 538 often *pl., priests with f.s and sacred herbs*, sacerdotes cum infulis ac verbenis, Cic Verr 4, 50, 110. 3. fascia, rĕdĭmĭcŭlum (applicable to *any kind of head-band*). v. BAND. **II.** *Architectural*. 1. expressio · Vitr. 4, 4, *fin* 2. taenia (in Doric arch) · Vitr. 4, 3, 4.

**fillip** (*subs*). i. e. *a rap with the finger*, tālitrum, Suet. Tib. 68

**fillip** (*v*) Phr *to f. a person on the head*, alicujus caput talitro ferire. v. preced art. i. e. Or perh. vellico, 1 (*to give a pull, to twitch*) · cf Quint. 6, 1, 41.

**filly:** ĕquŭla: Varr.

**film:** 1. membrāna (*thin skin*): *f.s given off the surface of things*, m. summo de corpore rerum dereptae, Lucr. 4, 44 (51). *Dimin.* membrānula (*a very fine, thin skin*). Cels. 2. in fig. sense: cālīgo, ĭnis, *f.* (lit. *dimness a film-like obstacle to vision*): *there has been a f over my eyes*, mi ob oculos e. obstetisse, Pl. Mil 2, 4, 51. 3. nūbes, is, *f.* (lit *a cloud*: like preced.): *I will remove the f. which dims thy mortal vision*, omnem n. quae mortales hebetat

visus tibi eripiam, Virg. Aen. 2, 606 *'if our understanding have a f of ignorance over it"* (Milt), *si mentis acies nube quadam ignorantiae obducta sit*

**filmy**: membrānae (membranulae) naturam habens. In fig. sense, obscūrus, cālīginōsus v. DIM, DARK

**filter, filtrate**: **I.** Trans *to pass through a filter* **1.** cōlo, ī *the earth f ing the water*, terra (aquam) colante, Plin. 31, 3, 23 Col.: v. TO STRAIN. Also comp. percōlo, *to f. through*, Plin. Cato. **2.** liquo, ī (*to clear*): *f.'d water*, liquatae aquae, Plin 31, 3, 22: Hor (who uses it of *straining wine when decanted*, Od. 1, 11, 6). **3.** sacco, ī (*a bag*), *typically, by a bag*). *f.'d water*, saccata aqua, Sen Ep. 86, 10 Plm **4.** castro, ī (*of wine only, as it loses strength by the process*) *to f. wines*, vina sacco c, Plin. 18, 7, 17 **II.** Intrans. *to be strained through*, percōlor, ī v. TO PERCOLATE

**filter** (*subs*): **1.** liquātōrium (*a wine-strainer*) Coel Aur **2.** saccus (*a kind of bag*) v preced art. (3, 4) Plin See also STRAINER.

**filtering**: percōlātio. Vitr 8, 6, (7), *fin.*

**filth**: **I.** Lit **1.** coenum (gen. term *offensive mire*): *f. of sewers*, c. cloacarum, Cic Col. *besmeared with f*, coeno oblitus, Cic. v. TO BESMEAR Fig *to wallow in gloom and f.*, in tenebris volvi c que, Lucr. 3, 77. **2.** sordes, is, *f*, usu *pl* (*f resulting from uncleanly habits*: but oftener in fig. sense v MEANNESS) *ears suffering from accumulated f.*, auriculae collecta s. dolentes, Hor Ep 1, 2, 53 *let the nails be free from f*, sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519 Freq a term of contempt *amongst the f and dregs of the city*, apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6. **3.** squālor (*a state of personal shabbiness and dirt*): *covered with f. and dust*, s. plenus ac pulveris, Cic Verr. 3, 12, 31 *clothes covered with f.*, vestis squalore obsita, Liv. 2, 23, *ad init.* **4.** paedor (*personal offensive state* stronger than preced.) *limbs disgustingly covered with f.*, membra paedore horrida, Lucr. 6, 1269 *disgusting f*, foedus p., Sen. cf. Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26. **5.** colluvies, ēi; also colluvio, ōnis (strictly, *that which has been washed together, a mass of impurity*) *a sewer is a hollow place through which the f flows*, cloaca est locus cavus per quem colluvies fluit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1 *f of sewers*, colluviones cloacarum, Arnob. Cic. (who uses the word fig. cf Cic Sen. 23, 85). **6.** illuvies, ēi (as resting *upon* anything) *covered with f. and dust*, illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. **7.** lūtum (*mud of any kind*. v DIRT, MIRE) Pl. **II.** Fig. *moral impurity*: impūritas, foeditas. obscaenitas: v. OBSCENITY, IMPURITY.

**filthily**: foedē, spurcē v. FOULLY.

**filthiness**: **I.** Lit.: **1.** foeditas v. FOULNESS: **2.** squālor. v. FILTH (I, 3). **II.** Fig. *moral impurity*: obscaenitas, etc. v. FILTH (II.)

**filthy**: **I.** Lit **1.** immundus. *f. touch* (of the Harpies) contactus i., Virg. Aen. 3, 228. **2.** sordidus: v. DIRTY. **3.** spurcus (*nasty*): *things f. in appearance and smell*, quae spurca sunt aspectu et odore, Lucil. in Non. *a.f. vessel*, s. [atque pollutum] vas, Gell Often used as term of contempt: *you most covetous and f. fellow*, homo avarissime et spurcissime, Hor.: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, 94. Mart. **4.** lūtulentus (*muddy living in mud*): *the f. swine*, l. sus, Hor. **5.** foedus (*offensive in any way*) v. FOUL, DISGUSTING. **II.** Fig. in moral sense: **1.** obscaenus. v. OBSCENE. **2.** inquinātus (*polluted*): *most f. conversation*, inquinatissimus sermo, Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 65 v. IMPURE. **3.** lūtulentus (rare): *that f., impure, hateful character*, persona illa l., impura, invisa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 21

**filtration**: percōlātio. Vitr.

**fin**: pinna. Plm. 9, 13, 15.

**final**: ultimus extrēmus. v LAST, EXTREME. Join extremum atque ultimum Senatus consultum, Caes B C 1, 5 Phr *a f cause*, *ea causa quae finem spectat *causa finalis, (as phil t. t. in diff sense, Donat ad Ter Eun 5, 5, 18) or sometimes finis, cf. Cic. Fin 3, 7, 26.

**finally**: **1.** postrēmo *all cities, lands, nay kingdoms, f. even your revenues have been put up for sale*, omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, p vectigalia vestra venierunt, Cic Agr. 2, 23, 62 **2.** dēnique (often not in strict sense, but = *moreover*, as in preced. ex freq in appeals) *f what have we left, except . . ?* d quid reliqui habemus praeter . . . . , Sall Cat. 21. **3.** ad extrēmum i e *at last* q v. **4.** in winding up a discourse. quod superest, quod reliquum est (= *as for the rest*): Cic. Att. 9, 19 cf. Cic. Fam 7, 31.

**finance**: expr by aerārium *the department of f.*, cura aerarii, Suet. Cl. 24 *in this embarrassed state of the f s*, in his aerarii angustiis, Cic. Agr 2, 14, 36 (cf. publicae pecuniae angustiae, Cic. Fam 12, 30, *ad med*)

**financial**: ad aerarium [fiscum] pertinens (v preced art, and TREASURY). Phr. *the administration of the f. department*, cura tabularum publicarum (cf Tac Ann. 13, 28 ne multam quaestores aerarii in publicas tabulas referrent) *a board of five for f reform*, quinqueviri minuendis sumptibus publicis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 9

**finch**: fringilla, Varr. Mart

**find**: **1.** invēnio, vēni, ntum, 4 (*to light upon; with or without search*): *neither at home nor in the city do I f. any one* . ., neque domi neque in urbe invenio quenquam, qui, etc, Pl. *he f.s the ships ready to sail*, naves ad navigandum paratas invenit, Caes. B G. 5, 5 *I f. this* (*stated*) *in authors*, id apud auctores invenio, Liv. 2, 8. Less freq. with *acc.* and *inf*: *he found from the prisoners that the river was not more than* 10 *miles off*, inveniebat ex captivis flumen non amplius millia passuum X abesse, Caes. B. G 2, 16 See also TO FIND OUT. **2.** rēpērio, pēri (reppēri), pertum, 4 (usu. with the notion of *getting* or *recovering something*; oftener *after search*) *to f a treasure*, thesaurum r, Pl *Glycerium has found her parents*, Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 5, 6, 5 *a very few, falling in with some boats, found safety*, pei pauci intribus *inventis* sibi salutem *reperierunt*, Caes. B G. 1, 53: *it is very hard to f. true friendships*, verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur, Cic. Freq of *ascertaining by search* · *respecting their manners Caesar found as follows*, quorum de moribus Caesar sic reperiebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: *in other respects we shall be found equal*, ceteris rebus pares reperiemur, Cic. Am. 17, 64. **3.** nanciscor, nactus, 3 (*to get, fall in with, by good fortune*): *to f. a person disengaged*, aliquem otiosum n., Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14. *to f. huge game*, immanes belluas venando n., Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161 Caes.: v. TO GET. **4.** offendo, di, sum, 3 (*to hit upon, meet with*) · *to f a person unprepared*, aliquem imparatum of., Cic Fam. 2, 3 · *we found her busy at the loom*, texentem studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 44. Less freq. with ref. to *inanimate objects*: *Terentius, while hoeing his field, found a chest*, T. agrum repastinans, arcam offendit (*struck upon it*), Plin. 13, 13, 27 · *you will not f. the same feeling among good citizens*, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, *med.* Phr: *to f. pleasure in anything*, voluptatem capere ex aliqua re (v. TO DERIVE, FEEL) · *to f. a man guilty*, damnare (v. TO CONDEMN): *to f. fault*, vituperare, accusare (v. TO BLAME; and FAULT): *to f. by experience*, experiri (v. TO EXPERIENCE): *not to be found* (*not forthcoming*), non comparere, Cic. Clu. 64, 180

**find out**: **1.** compĕrio, pĕri, rtum, 4 (*to obtain information by search*. foll by direct *acc.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*) *to f out and detect a crime*, facinus c atque deprehendere, Cic (v TO DETECT) *they found out that a bridge was building*, pontem fieri compererunt, Caes. v TO DISCOVER. **2.** cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 v. TO ASCERTAIN **3** invēnio, 4 v. TO FIND (I, *fin*) **4.** rescisco, īvi, ītum, 3 (to f out *what was concealed*) *whence has he found out this*, unde haec hic rescivit? Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 5 *as it is on the stage, where everybody f s out everything*, ut in comoedia ubi omnes omnia i, Ter Hec. 5, 4, 47. **5.** rēpērio, 4 v. TO DISCOVER

**finder**: **1.** inventor, *f.* -trix: Ter Cic. **2.** rēpertor, *f.* -trix Hor. Varr (Or expr. by *verb*: *to offer a reward to the f.*, *praemium promittere ei, quicunque invenerit.)

**fine** (*adj*): **I.** Opp to *coarse*; in texture **1.** subtilis, e (strictly of *thread for weaving*). *a f. thread*, s. filum, Lucr: *f. flour*, s. farina, Plin. By anal, *the f edge of a sword*, s. acies gladii, Sen Ep. 76, 11 *a f. palate* (*taste*), s. palatum, Hor S. 2, 8, 38. *a f. judgment* or *taste*, s. judicium, Cic Fam. 15, 6. **2.** tēnuis, e (*thin*) *a very f. toga* (*f in the thread*), toga tenuissima filo, Ov. A. A. 3, 445 *f hair*, t comae, Tib Fig *f*, *keen discrimination*, t acuta distinctio, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43 Strengthened, pertenuis, *very f. very f sand*, pert sabulum, Plin · also praetenuis, Plin. **3.** vescus (*consisting of small particles*: rare) *f. salt*, v sal, Lucr. 1, 327. **II.** *Pure, unalloyed*. pūrus. *f. gold*, p. aurum, Plin. Virg. v. PURE. **III.** *Handsome, making a show*: **1.** praeclārus *a city with a f. situation*, urbs situ praeclaro, Cic Verr. 4, 52, 117 *f features*, p. vultus, Lucr. 4, 1030 v DISTINGUISHED, FAMOUS. **2.** bellus (a general term of praise, with various applications). *a f. theatre*, b theatrum, Cic Att 13, 20 *very f wine*, bellissimum vinum, Col. 12, 19, 2 · *it is a f. thing* (*to do this or that*), bellum est, Cic. Att 13, 49. **3.** splendidus v SPLENDID. **4.** pulcher, chra, chrum (*handsome*) · *what finer sight can there be*, quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic · *who thought it a f. thing to sleep till mid-day*, cui p. fuit in medios dies dormire, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. **5.** lepidus (strictly, *graceful, elegant*: freq. in colloq language). *a f. old gentleman*, l senex, Pl.. *a very f.* (*nice*) *fellow*, homo lepidissimus, Pl. **6.** magnificus. v. MAGNIFICENT. **IV.** *Refined, elegant* Phr.· *the f. arts*, artes elegantes et ingenuae (but this includes *all the branches of liberal knowledge* · cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4); more precisely, *artes elegantiores: a f. gentleman*, homo elegans, urbanus (v. REFINED, ELEGANT) homo omni vita atque victu excultus atque politus, Cic. Br. 25, 95; ad unguem factus, Hor. S 1, 5, 32. **V.** *serene, without storms*: sērēnus, sūdus v FAIR (III.). **VI.** Ironically: bōnus, praeclārus, etc.. *O f. guardian and defender of the province*, bone custos defensorque provinciae, Cic. Verr. 5, 6, 12 *a f. pair of brothers*, par nobile fratrum! Hor S. 2, 3, 243.

**fine** (*subs.*): **1.** multa *or* mulcta: *an immediate f. of* 500,000 *asses was imposed upon each state*, m. praesens quingenum millium aeris in singulas civitates imposita est, Liv. 10, 37: *to incur a f.*, m. committere, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: *to propose a f. against any one*, m. alicui irrogare, Cic. Mil. 14, 36. **2.** multātio (strictly *the act of fining*): Cic.: Plin. Phr.: *money paid as a f.*, pecunia multaticia, Liv. 10, 23: *to coerce by f.*, damno coercere, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: *to put in operation f.s and other coercion*, damna aliamque coercitionem inhibere, Liv. 4, 53.

**fine** (v.): multo *or* mulcto, 1 (including *other penalties*): *to f. a man in*

*a sum of money*, aliquem pecunia m., Nep ; *in lands*, agris m., Cic ; *in a certain quantity of grain*, certo numero frumenti m , Hirt. See also FINE (*subs*).

**finely:** I. Opp. to *coarsely* tēnuĭter, subtīlĭter Cic. Phr. *to pulverise a root very f.*, radicem in subtilem pulverem conterere, cf Plin. 26, 11, 70 v. FINE (I). II. *Well, beautifully* · bĕnĕ, ēgrēgiē, praeclārē, pulchrē Cic.

**fineness:** I. *Delicacy*, opp to *coarseness* 1. subtilĭtas *f. of a powder*, s pulveris, Plin 18, 7, 14 *f. of iron-tools*, s ferramentorum, Plin Fig of intellect *most think the minds of military men wanting in f*, plerique credunt militaribus ingeniis deesse s, Tac Agr 9 v SUBTILITY 2. tēnŭĭtas *f. of flax*, t lini, Plin 19, 1, 2 § 1 *f of a sieve*, t cribri, Plin Fig *exquisite f. of subjects and terms*, limata et terum et verborum t , Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40. II. *Purity:* pūrĭtas *f of gold*, *auri p v PURITY III. *Fairness of weather* sērēnĭtas *the f. of an autumn foreboles a windy winter*, auctumni s. ventosam facit hiemem, Plin. v. SERENITY

**fine-spun:** mostly fig tēnuis, subtilis v FINE (I), SUBTLE.

**finery:** 1. mundĭtia (esp of *dress* mostly *pl*) *f. was for women, toil for men*, mundĭtias mulieribus, viris laborem convenire, Sall. Jug 85, *ad fin.. a youth attired in ample f.*, praeparatus adolescens multis m., Tac. Ann 4, 28

2. lautĭtia (*sumptuousness of any kind*) · v MAGNIFICENCE 3. lēnōcĭnium (term of contempt; *meretricious adornment*) · *f of person*, corporum lenocinia, Cic N D. 2, 58, 146 Suet Esp of *style* · *invention without f*, inventio lenociniis destituta, Quint 12, 1, 29 4. appārātus, ūs v POMP

**finesse:** perh argūtiae, arum cf Cic Am 13, 45 v SUBTILTY, FINENESS

**finger** (*subs*) digĭtus (also *thumb* or *toe*) *the fore f*, d index (as used *in pointing*), Hor Plin. also, d. salutaris (perh. as used *in greeting*), Suet. Aug. 80 *the middle f.*, d medius, Plin. Quint. (also d. infamis, impudicus, as used in obscene gestures, cf. Mart. 6, 70, 5). *the third f*, d. minimo proximus, Gell.: also d. medicus, Plin 30, 12, 34; d. medicinalis (minimo vicinus), Macr Sat. 7, 13, *ad init.*: *the little f*, d minimus, Hor. Gell Macr. *To touch (just) with the tips of the f.s*, extremis digitis attingere, Cic. Cael. 12, 28 *to count on the f s*, digitis computare (rationem), Pl. Mil 2, 2, 51; per digitos numerare, Ov. Fast 3, 123 *to snap* or *crack the f.s*, digitos *or* digitis concrepare, Cic. Off 3, 19, 75 Petr *gesticulations with the f s (in speaking)*. argutiae digitorum, Cic Or 18, 59 *to talk with the f s*, digitis loqui, Ov Trist. 2, 453 *to be pointed at with the f.* (i e *be distinguished*), digito monstrari, Hor Od 4, 3, 22 · *to point the f. at anything*, d. ad aliquid intendere, Cic de Or 2, 47, 203 Fig. *not to swerve a f 's breadth from a rule*, d. transversum [ut aiunt] ab instituto non discedere, Cic. Acad 2, 18, 58. *Dimin.*, digitulus, *a small f*, l'er. Hier. *Appropriate training to a f*, digitalis, e *the thickness of one's f.*, digitalis crassitudo, Plin. As *subs*, digitale, *a covering for the f s* · v GLOVES

**finger** (*v.*): attrecto, tango: v. TO TOUCH, HANDLE

**finical:** perh. pūtĭdus · *to avoid an indistinct as well as a f. articulation*, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic. Off 1, 37, 133 cf. de Or. 3, 11, 41: nolo exprimi literas putidius (*in a finical, over-distinct way*): v. AFFECTED Or expr. by nimis, *compar. degr.*, etc : *somewhat f. in dress*, *vestitu nimis elegans; elegantior quam decet; circa curam vestitus morosior, cf. Suet. Caes. 45.

**finically:** pūtĭdē v. preced. art.

**finicalness:** nimia elegantia; putida quaedam elegantia · v. FINICAL.

**finish** (*v.*): I. *To accomplish completely:* 1. conficio, fēci, fectum. 3: *to f the rest of a journey*, iter reliquum c., Cic *to carry on and f. a war*, bellum gerere et c, Cic Bal 20, 47 v TO ACCOMPLISH 2. perficio, 3 (pointing more to *the close* than conficio) *he f.s the bridge in two days*, pontem biduo perficit, Caes. B C 1, 54 Join absolvere et perficere, Cic. 3. absolvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (to *f off*) · *to f. a part (of a statue)*, partem a , Cic Off 3, 2, 10 *a history cannot be f'd in a hurry*, historia [non] potest exiguo tempore absolvi (opp to instituĭ), Cic Leg 1, 3, 9

4. pĕrāgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to carry through to the end*) *to f. the elections (go through with them)*, comitia p , Cic N D 2, 4, 10 *to f one's course*, cursum p , Virg 5. exĭgo, 3 (mostly poet) cf Hor Od 3, 30, 1. 6. dēfungor, nctus, 3 (*to have done with* a thing with *abl.*) *he hastens to f the combat*, d. proelio festinat, Liv 1, 25 most freq in *p. part bodies that have f.'d (done with) life*, defuncta corpora vitā, Virg. Hor. 7. explĭco, āvi and ui, ātum and ĭtum, 1 (in late writers lit *to unfold*). *to f. a journey*, iter ex , Plin. Ep 8, 1, 1 . *I soon f.'d my elegiacs*, elegos celeriter explicui, Plin Ep. 7, 4, 7 hence the "explicit" = FINIS, of the MSS 8. consummo, 1 (*to put the finishing stroke to*. chiefly in later authors) *to f public works that have been begun*, opera inchoata c., Plin Ep. 10, 33, *fin.*: *as soon as hens f. laying, they want to sit*, ut primum partum consummaverint, gallinae incubare cupiunt, Col 8, 5, *ad init* 9. patro, 1 (*to execute, discharge*) · *after the day's work is f'd*, patratis operibus, XII Tab in Cic Leg. 2, 8, 19 *to f the war (bring it to an end)*, bellum p , Sall. Tac.

10. perpetro, 1 (like patro, but pointing more to *the end of what is done*) *as soon as I had f'd all my work*, postquam opus meum omne perpetravi, Pl. Tac 11. expleo, 2 (rare) v TO COMPLETE. II. *To put an end to* 1. fīnio, 4 *to f a lunch with mulberries*, prandium moris f., Hor. S 2, 4, 21 Caes. Cic. 2. termĭno, 1 v TO END, TERMINATE

**finish off:** 1. absolvo, 3: v preced art. (1, 3). 2 expŏlio, 4 *I'll f off my work so nicely that you shan't be able to find fault*, tibi meum opus ita expolitum dabo, ut improbare non queas, Pl *to f. off any thing perfectly*, aliquid omni ex parte perfectum ex., Cic. Inv. 2, 1, *fin.* 3. extremam *s.* ultimam manum (operi) impono. v. FINISHING-STROKE.

**finish** (*subs.*). 1. e *perfection* · 1. absolutio perfectioque (oratoris), Cic. de Or 1, 28, 130. 2. lima (meton : lit. *a polishing-file*): *the pains and time required in order to attain f.*, limae labor et mora, Hor. A P. 291 *wanting in f* (Aeschylus), rudis et incompositus, Quint 10, 1, 66

**finished** (*part adj*) · 1. perfectus *a complete and f orator*, orator plenus et p , Cic *more highly f. folding-doors*, perfectiores valvae, Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 124 v. PERFECT. 2. absōlūtus *the most f. and perfect reasoning*, absolutissima et perfectissima argumentatio, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28. Quint. v. PERFECT. 3. consummātus *f. eloquence*, c. eloquentia, Quint. prooem. § 20 *a f speaker*, c. orator, Quint. See also ACCOMPLISHED, COMPLETE.

**finisher:** 1. confector, *e.g.* totius belli, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, *fin* 2. consummātor · Vulg. Hebr. xi., 2: Tert. 3. expr. by verb · qui confecit, consummavit, etc. v. TO FINISH.

**finishing** (*subs*) : confectio, perfectio, absōlūtio Cic. v. ACCOMPLISHMENT.

**finishing-stroke:** extrema *s.* ultima manus : *he did not put the f -stroke (f touches) to his works*, m. extrema non accessit ejus operibus, Cic Br. 33, 126 *to give the f. to the war*, bello extremam m. imponere, Virg Aen. 7, 572. Phr.. *to put the f. to a war*, bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40, *extr.*: *to a work*, opus coeptum profligatumque perficere, Aug in Mon. Ancyr *to put the f. to Iambics*, iambos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor Epod 14, 8.

**finite:** fīnītus (*bounded* in whatever way not used absol in Cic.); certis finibus *s* terminis circumscriptus, inclusus v TO BOUND CONFINE.

**finitely:** fīnītē Cic. Fin 2, 9, 27.

**finiteness:** expr. by fīnis "*f. can never be a just cause of complaint*" (Paley), *minime querendum est quod unicuique rei fines certi in rerum natura constituti sint; *injuste Deum incusant qui se finita natura praeditos esse queruntur

**finny:** pinnīger, ĕra, ĕrum: Ov. Phr *the f, tribes*, piscium genus, Hor. Od 1, 2, 9

**fir:** 1. ābies, ētis, *m* (*the white f.*) Plin 2. pīnus, ūs and i, *f.*: Plin v. PINE 3. pīcea (*spruce-f*): Plin 4 pīnaster, tri, *m* (prob *the Scotch f.*) · Plin 5. săpīnus, i, *f.* (*silver-f*). Plin.

——, **made of:** 1. ābiegnus Cic. 2. pīneus Ov.: *f.-cones*, p nuces, Plin. 3. săpīneus Col (For *syn.* v preced. art )

**fire** (*subs*) I. *The element:* 1. ignis, is, *m we feel that f. is hot*, sentimus ignem calere, Cic : *to strike f. with a flint*, i lapidum conflictu atque tritu elicere, Cic. N. D 2, 9, 25 , 1. excudere, Plin. Virg *to heap wood round and set it on f.*, ligna circumdare et i. subjicere, Cic Verr 2, 1, 27, 69 *to apply f*, i admovere, Cic. *to catch f*, ignem concipere, Cic de Or 2, 45, *fin.*; i comprehendere, Caes B C 5, 43 *to ravage by f and sword*, ferro ignique, ferro atque i vastare, Cic 2. flamma (strictly *flame* esp poet in this sense). v FLAME *To catch f*, flammam concipere, Caes B C 2, 14 *f and water* (prov of things *antagonistic*), prius flamma undis, Poet in Cic Phil 13, 21, 49 "*where there's smoke there's fire*," semper i. fumo proxima, Pl Curc 1, 1, 52.

II. *A f. kindled* 1. ignis *a slow f*, lentus i , Plin.; i exiguus, Virg. G 1, 196. *water boils when a f. is kindled beneath it*, subditis i., aquae effervescunt, Cic. *to light a f.*, i accendere, Virg ; i. facere, Caes (v TO KINDLE) *to put any thing on the f.*, ignem alicui rei subdere, subjicere (v. *supr* I.) Poet. of *lightning, stars, etc.*. *gleaming f. (lightning)*, i. coruscus, Hor. *the moon is bright among the lesser f.s (the stars)*, micat inter ignes luna minores, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46. Fig *lest this spark of f. kindle a vast conflagration*, ne parvus hic i. incendium ingens excitet, Liv 21, 3, *extr* · *the f.s (of anger) blazed up in his soul*, exarsere ignes animo, Virg : *she is consumed by secret fire (of love)*, caeco carpitur i , Virg. 2. ignĭcŭlus (*a small f.*). *to call for a little f. at mid-winter*, i brumae tempore poscere, Juv. 3, 102

3. focus v FIRE-SIDE. Phr. · *to keep a good f*, luculento camino uti, Cic. Fam 7, 10 *to put out on the f*, oleum camino addere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321 *to pile logs upon the f*, ligna super foco reponere. Hor Od 1, 9, 5. III. *A conflagration* incendium *to cause, kindle a f.*, i. facere, Cic Par. 4, 31; i. excitare, Cic. Mur. 25, *extr.*; exsuscitare, Liv. 21, 3, *extr.* *to put out a f.*, i restinguere (exs), Cic Mur. 1. c.: Sall. (v. TO EXTINGUISH) *the f. broke out in the Circus*, principium incendii ortum est in (Circo), Tac. Ann. 15, 38: *the f. spread furiously*, impetu pervagatum i, Tac. l. c. 39. *the f. was got under after six days*, sexto demum die finis incendio factus, Tac. l. c. 40 . *a house on f.* (domus), occupata igni, Gell. 15, 1: *to cry "Fire,"* incendium conclamare (of *a number of persons*), Sen. Ir. 3, 43, 3. Fig. *love makes a f. in my heart*, mihi in pectore [atque in corde] facit amor i., Pl : *inflamed by the raging f.s of passion*, cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus, Cic · Ov. IV. *Discharge of artillery:* conjectus, ūs v VOLLEY. Phr.: (*any one is*) *between two f.s*, hac urget lupus.

nac canis (angit), Hor. S. 2, 2, 64; *utrobique urgent, incessunt, hostes **V.** The disease *St Anthony's f.*, sacer ignis Cels. v. ERYSIPELAS **VI.** Fig., *vehemence, ardour* impĕtus, vis, vīgor, etc *otherwise there can be no f. or energy in speech*, aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or 68, 229. *speeches which are read lose all their f.*, actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep 2, 19, 2 *they saw the same energy in his features, the same f in his eye*, eundem vigorem in vultu, eandem vim in oculis intuĕri, Liv 21, 4, *omit the f of (youthful) age*, fervor aetatis, Hor Od. 1, 17, 24 *Aeschines was characterized by majesty, Demosthenes by f*, somtum Aeschines, vim Demosthenes habuit, Cic de Or 3, 7, 28. See also FERVOUR, ARDOUR, VEHEMENCE Phr *to lose his f* (of an orator), languescĕre, Cic Sen 9, 28

**fire, of:** 1. igneus *Cleanthes is of opinion that the stars are all of f*, Cleanthes tota esse ignea sidera putat, Cic *colour of f*, i color, Plin Fig *hearts of f*, i corda, Stat Sil v FIERY 2. flammeus *stars having the nature of f*, stellae naturā flammeae, Cic N D. 2, 46, 118

——, **to be on:** 1. ardeo, si, sum, 2 (most gen term) *the house was on f*, domus ardebat, Cic *when your neighbour's house is on f*, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84 Fig. *he foamed at the mouth, his eyes were on f*, spumas agebat in ore, ardebant oculi, Cic *all Spain would be on f with war*, totam Hispaniam ariturum bello, Liv 28, 24, *extr to be on f with love, passion, etc.*, amore, cupiditate a, Cic · Ter. 2. flāgro, 1 (*to be in a blaze*) *you saw the transports on f*, flagrantes onerarias videbatis, Cic. Div 1, 32, 69. Fig. *to be on f with love, hatred*, amore, odio f., Cic. See also TO BLAZE, BE BURNT.

——, **to set on:** 1. incendo, di, sum, 3: *to set towns, buildings on f*, oppida, aedificia i, Caes *to set brambles on f*, vepres i, Vitg · v. TO BURN. 2. inflammo, 1 (*to set in flames*) *they stormed the villages and set the houses on f*, vicos expugnant, tecta i, Liv 10, 2 Join inflammare atque incendere, Cic Verr 5, 35, 91 3. ignem (alicui rei) subjicio, admoveo v. FIRE (I, 1). See also TO KINDLE.

——, **to take:** 1. ardesco, arsi, sum, 3 · *to take f readily*, celeriter a., Plin. Fig. *to take f with anger*, in iras a., Ov. Met 5, 41 *she takes f as she gazes*, ardescit tuendo, Virg v TO KINDLE. 2. exardesco, 3 (*to take f, and blaze up*) *a substance ready at taking f.*, materies facilis ad exardescendum, Cic de Or 2, 45, 190 Fig *the plebs took f at this*, plebs ad id indignationem exarsit, Liv. · v. EXASPERATED, TO BE. 3. excandesco, candui, 3 (*so as to be hot throughout*): *when bitumen and sulphur are added, it will take f*, cum bitumen et sulfur additum est, excandescet, Cato, R. R. 95. Fig: *to take fire with anger*, irā ex., Cic. 4. ignesco, 3 *at last all the world would take f.*, ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. Fig *his wrath takes f. at the sight*, tuenti i. irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 66. 5. ignem concipio, comprehendo; flammam concipio v. FIRE (I.).

**fire** (*v.*). incendo, inflammo v FIRE, TO SET ON. Phr *they endeavour to f. the siege-works*, ignem operibus inferunt, Caes. B C 2, 14. For fig. sense, v TO INFLAME, EXCITE.

—— **up** (*v. intr.*) exardesco, ardesco : v. FIRE, TO TAKE.

**fire-arms:** *tela bombardica. v. GUN-POWDER.

**fire-brand:** I. Lit.: 1. titio, ōnis, *m.* (*whether burning or not*): *a blazing f.*, t. ardens, Apul.: *extinguished f.s* (*without flame*), extincti t., Cels. 2. torris, is, *m.* (*actually burning*): *a blazing f.*, t. flagrans, Ov.; t. vivus, Val Fl *a f. all in flames*, ambustus t., Virg. Aen 12, 298. 3. fax, facis, *f* (esp *for incendiary purposes*) *to hurl f.s at dwellings*, f. ardentes in tecta jactare, Cic Harusp 18, 39 v. *sqq* 4. malleŏlus (*a kind of missile for firing buildings, etc*) *to get ready f.s [of all kinds] for setting fire to the city*, m et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic Cat 1, 13, 32 II. Fig *a mischievous person* fax. *the f of this war* (Hannibal), f hujus belli, Liv 21, 10 *f.s of the human race* (Caligula and Nero), faces humani generis, Plin Cic.

**fire-engine:** sīpho *or* siphon, ōnis, *m* (*a kind of water pipe*) cf Plin Ep 10, 33 (42) nullus usquam in publico *sipho*, nulla hama, nullum denique *instrumentum ad incendia compescenda* cf Isid. Or 20, 6, 9

**fire-escape:** *instrumentum ad incendia effugienda (comparatum)

**fire-fly:** *musca ignifera (?) (*Elater noctilucus, Cuv.)

**fire-lock:** *sclōpĕtum v GUN

**fire-man:** esp *pl*, *the body of firemen*, excubiae nocturnae vigilesque adversus incendia, Suet Aug 30

**fire-pan:** 1. bātillum (either *a f.-shovel or a chafing-dish*) Hor Plin 2 focŭlus (*chafing-dish*) Plin

**fire-place:** 1. cāminus (strictly, for *metals* v FURNACE) cf. FIRE (II, Phr) 2. focus Cic Hor v FIRESIDE, HEARTH *Dimin* loculus, *a small f* v preced art

**fire-proof:** ignibus impervius, Tac Ann 15, 43 Phr *f* (of buildings), *incendiis non obnoxia, adversus incendia tuta ac munita*. *to make a building f*, ignem defendere, Gell 15, 1.

**fire-ship:** navis taeda et pice et stupa reliquisque rebus completa quae sunt ad incendia; navis ad incendium praeparata, Caes B. C 3, 101; navis bitumine et sulfure illita, Curt. 4, 3, *omit*

**fire-shovel:** bātillum v FIRE-PAN (Rutabulum, Cato, 10, appears to be *a poker*)

**fire-side:** focus *to sit by one's f*, ad i sedere, Cic *for altar and f*, pro aris et focis, Cic v. HEARTH

**fire-stone:** pȳrītes, ae, *m* (*πυρίτης*) Plin

**fire-warden:** vigilum, nocturnarum excubiarum praefectus, Paul. Dig v FIRE-MAN (The triumviri nocturni were *the board of f.s* in republican times v. Dict. Ant. s v)

**fire-wood:** 1 lignum, usu *pl* *we have no f in the house*, l. apud nos nulla sunt, Pl Aul 2, 6, 8 Hor. 2. crēmia, orum (rare) *small dry wood, which country-folk call cremia*, tenuia ligna quae c rustici appellant, Col. 12, 19, *ad init.* · Plin. *To collect f.*, lignari (esp. of *soldiers*) : Caes. · Liv

**fireworks:** *ignes artificiosi (Kr.) or perh. pyrōmata, um (*πυρώματα*)

**firkin:** dōlium v. JAR. As *measure*, metrēta (*μετρητής*) · Vulg. Joh ii 6 · Col.

**firm** (*adj*) 1. firmus (in most senses of Eng.) *f. ground*, f. solum, Curt. *a f. and steadfast opinion*, opinio f et stabilis, Cic · *f. friendships*, f amicitiae, Cic. · v. STRONG. 2. stābilis, e (*not to be shaken*) : *a level and f. road*, via plana et s., Cic Fl. 42, 105 · *a f. foundation*, s fundamentum, Lucr.. Liv. Oftener fig. v. *supr.* (1) Join firmus et stabilis et constans [amicus], Cic Am 17, 62 3. sōlĭdus (*substantial, like the ground*): v. SOLID Fig., *shakes from his f. resolve*, mente quatit solida, Hor Od. 3, 3, 4. 4. immōbilis, e v. IMMOVABLE. 5. (in fig. sense) obstĭnātus (*firmly resolved*: less freq. in good than in bad sense) : *fidelity f. (to obstinacy)*, obs. fides, Tac. H. 5, 5, *ad init.* · *f. against woman's tears*, obs. adversus lacrimas muliebres, Liv. 2, 40, *ad init.* v OBSTINATE. 6. tĕnax, ācis (*holding fast to* any thing) : *f. of purpose*, t. propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: *the obstinate man is he who is beyond measure f. of purpose*, pertinax ultra modum t propositi, Quint 7. constans (only in fig. sense) v CONSTANT, RESOLUTE.

**firm, to be:** persĕvĕro, 1 v TO PERSIST.

——, **to make:** firmo, confirmo, 1 *a remedy for making loose teeth f* remedium ad mobiles dentium firmandos (confirm), Plin v TO STRENGTHEN, ESTABLISH

**firm** (*subs*) sŏcĭĕtas, collēgium v COMPANY (*fin*)

**firmament:** firmamentum Vulg Aug v. HEAVEN, SKY

**firmly:** 1. firmē, firmĭter (both lit and fig) *to fix a peg as f as possible*, palumnum quam firmissime statuere, Vitr *to stand f*, firme insistere, Suet. *to prop a thing up f.*, firmiter suffulcire aliquid, Pl Caes. *to grasp any thing f in the mind*, firme aliquid animo comprehendĕre, Cic 2. solide (only in lit sense) *a basket woven not thickly yet f*, cista neque spisse, sed tamen contexta, Col · *water more f congealed*, aqua solidius concreta, Gell 3. constanter (*with fixed resolution*) *to behave f and with freedom*, c et libere se gerere, Cic *to bear pain f and calmly*, c et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic 4. obstinātē (comp ius, sus) *to refuse f*, o negare, Caes Suet 5. tĕnăciter (*with firm hold* both lit and fig) *to bind f*, t vincire, Cic *to grasp a person's hand f*, manum alicujus t apprehendĕre, Val *to learn quickly and retain f in the memory*, cito discere et t retinere, Solin 6. pertināciter (*very firmly*) *green wood resists the saw more f*, ligna viridia pertinacius serram resistunt, Plin 16, 43, 83 *these very things remain the more f rooted* (in the mind), haec ipsa magis p. haerent, Quint. 1, 1, 5 v OBSTINATELY. Phr *I am f. resolved to say all*, certum est deliberatumque (mihi) omnia dicere, Cic. R. Am. 11, 31 Ov.. *f resolved on going*, certus eundi, Virg (v RESOLVED) *I am f. convinced*, mihi persuasum (persuasissimum) est, foll by de and *abl* ; or *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic Fam. 11, 2; 11, 9 also persuasum (persuasissimum) habeo, Cic Verr. 5, 25, *extr* see also RESOLUTELY, STILLY

**firmness:** 1. firmĭtas (*material or mental*) *f. of timber*, f materiae, Caes *f of mind*, f animi, Cic v. STRENGTH 2. firmĭtūdo (=preced.) : *f. of a bridge*, f. pontis, Caes. Cic 3. stabilĭtas *roots give f. to the plants they support*, stirpes s. dant iis quae sustinent, Cic.. *f. of the teeth*, s. dentium, Plin. *the f. (or solidity) of infantry*, s. peditum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Cic · v STABILITY. 4. constantia (*resolution*) : *f. of mind*, c. animi, Ov.· Cic (in whom the word is mostly used of *consistent action* or *habit of mind*). Join. stabilitas atque constantia, Cic. Am. 18, 65 5. obstĭnātio. *to decline, not with ingratitude, but yet with a settled f of resolution*, non ingrato animo sed obstinatione quadam sententiae repudiare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41 Tac. 6. persĕvĕrantia v PERSEVERANCE, PERSISTENCE.

**first** (*adj*). 1. primus (of *time, place, rank*) · *the six legions which had come f.*, sex legiones quae primae venerant, Caes : *the f. place in the march* p. locus itineris, Caes. · *undoubtedly the f man in his town*, sui municipii facile p, Cic. R. Am. 6, *init.* : *to play the f. part*, primas (partes) agere, tenere (v. FOREMOST). Very freq. is the phr in (cum) primis *his mother is said to have been among the f. to bring a stone*, dicitur mater in primis lapidem tulisse, Nep. Paus. *extr.* : Cic. N.B. When the comparison is between *two* only prior, us, must be used : *Pyrrha f. breaks silence*, rumpit silentia Pyrrha prior, Ov. Met. 1, 384 : *to speak f. on a trial* (of the counsel for either side), priore loco causam dicere, Cic. Quint. 2, 7 : v. FORMER, SUPERIOR. 2. princeps, cipis (esp. of *rank* or *importance*) : *they were*

*the f to promise money*, p pecuniae pollicendae erant, Cic. Phil 7, 23 *he was the f to enter the fight and the last to quit it*, p. in proelium ibat, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat, Liv. 21, 4. *he was the f who ventured*, p ausus est, Cic de Or 3, 32, 129 v CHIEF, FOREMOST. **3.** primōris, e (less freq. than preced. words, and rarely of *time*). *the f teeth (after milk)*, p dentes, Plin 7, 16, 15 *at f sight*, p aspectu, Gell 7, 2, *init.* *the f (foremost) men of the people*, primores populi, Hor Comp foll. art.

**first** (*adv*) **1.** primum *f of all, I myself am awake*, p omnium ego ipse vigilo, foll by deinde, Cic Cat 2, 9, 19 Besides primum . deinde, we find also, primum ... deinde . . tum .... postremo, Cic N D 2, 1, 3; primum ... tum .. deinde . . post . tum .. deinde, Cic Fin 5, 23, 65 (where tum appears to denote a closer connexion than deinde). **2.** primo (usu. = *at first*: not used of logical arrangement) (*at*) *f. we thought the house was falling*, aedes primo ruere rebamur, Pl (*at*) *f he made a show of refusal, at last he promised*, primo negitare . . . denique promittit, Sall Jug 111. (N.B. —When a person is compared *with other persons*, primus *or* prior must be used, not an *adv.* cf FIRST, *adj.*) Phr · *f. of all*, ante omnia, Quint. *now f.* (= *at last*), nunc demum, jam demum (v. LENGTH, AT) *to do a thing f (before any one)*, occupare, praeoccupare aliquem (v TO ANTICIPATE)

**first-begotten** } **1.** (*of two or*
**first-born** } *more living children*) major, maximus (natu). v. ELDER, ELDEST **2.** expr by primus *sons give the first teat to the f. of their litter*, primis genitis (*at* primogenitis) in quoque partu sues primas (mammas) praebent, Plin 11, 40, 95 cf. FIRST (*adj* and *adv.*) **3.** primōgĕnītus *His f son*, filius suus p., Lact Vulg Matt. 1. 25

**first-fruits:** primitiae, arum. *they gave the f. to Ceres*, p Cereri dabant, Ov. Fig : *the f. of mines*, p metallorum, Tac H. 4, 53 *the f of arms*, p armorum, Stat. Th. 11, 285

**firstling:** *of a flock*, primus gĕnĭtus s. nātus. v. FIRST-BORN.

**fisc:** fiscus · v. TREASURY

**fiscal:** fiscālis, e (strictly, *belonging to the* fiscus or *imperial treasury*) *f burdens* (i. e. *heavy taxes*), f molestiae, Aur. Vic. *f. law*, f. jus, Paul Dig.: v FINANCIAL.

**fish** (*subs*) · **1.** piscis, is, *m.*: *to be covered with scales, as f.s*, integi squamis, ut pisces, Plin · Cic. *Dimin.*, piscīculus, *a little f*, Pl Ter. **2.** cētus, i, *m* ; cētos, i, *n* , *pl.* cētē (of large sea animals, as a *whale, seal*) *this class only* (carnivora), *like those f s called* cete, *brings forth their young alive*, hoc genus solum, ut ea quae cete appellant, animal parit, Plin 9, 24, 40 · *while the f s* (or *sea-monsters*) *shall swim in the ocean*, dum cete ponto innabunt, Sil. **3.** (collectively) piscātus, ūs, *m* (*fish as caught, for the table*): *with wine, victuals, and capital f.*, vino, victu, p probo, Pl Most. 3, 2, 41: *with f., fowl, and game*, p., aucupio, venatione, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. Phr.. *plenty of f.*, copia piscāria, Pl.

**fish** (*v.*): **|.** Lit. piscor, 1. *let us hunt, let us f.*, venemur, piscemur, Hor.: *to f. with a hook, a net*, hamo, rete, p., Suet · see also TO ANGLE. **||.** Fig. *to search out* · expiscor. *to f. every thing out of a man*, omnia ab aliquo exp., Cic. Fam. 9, 19 **|||.** *To fish for*: i. e. *to be on the look-out for* (colloq.): **1.** aucūpor, 1 (lit. *to catch birds*): *to f for popularity*, studium favoremque populi a., Flor. 3, 13. Cic **2.** capto, 1 · *to f. for applause*, plausus c., Cic.. v. TO CATCH AT. (N.B —Both the above less colloq. than the Eng)

**fish-bone:** spīna piscis Cic. in Quint. 8, 3, 66. Phr . *to take out f-bones (before cooking)*, pisces exossare, Pl.: Ter.

**fisher, fisherman:** piscātor, Cic Ter. *Fem.* piscātrix Plin

**fishery:** **1.** cētāriae, arum and cētāria, orum (no *sing*) *these (fish) crowd the Spanish f s*, Hispaniae cetariae in replent, Plin 8, 15, 19 *more tunnies will swim in, and you f s will increase*, plures adnabunt thynni et cetaria crescent, Hor S 2, 5, 44 **2.** locus pisculentus, pars maris piscibus abundans *a headland (in Sicily) which is the finest f in the world*, promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Solin 5.

**fish-hook:** hāmus · *to jump at the barted f like a fish*, occultum decurrere piscis ad h., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74 *Dimin.* hamulus, *a small hook* h piscarius, Pl St. 2, 2, 16

**fishing** (*subs*) **1.** piscātus, ūs *who lived by hunting, fowling, f.*, quos venatus, aucupia, p , alebant, Plin 8, 16, 17 *there is a pleasure in f also*, est et in p voluptas, Plin **2.** piscātio Ulp Dig. **3.** expr by *inf* of piscor *nets that wear well in f*, retia in piscando durantia, Plin.. v TO FISH

**fishing-boat:** hōria Pl Gell *Dimin* horiola, Pl. [Also piscatoria navis, Caes B C 2, 4 ]

**fishing-frog:** rana piscatrix Plin.

**fishing-line:** **1.** līnum *to guide the f. with the rod*, moderari arundine l., Ov **2.** līnea. Pl

**fishing-net:** rēte, is, *n* . v NET

**fishing-rod:** ărundo, ĭnis, *f.* Ov Tib. a. piscatoria, Plin 16, 36, 66, *extr.*

**fishing-tackle:** *instrumenta piscatoria.

**fish-market:** forum piscārium Pl

**fish-monger:** **1.** cētārius *f s' shops*, cetariorum officinae, Col 8, 17 Cic . Ter. **2.** piscārius (late) Varr in Forcell

**fish-pond:** **1.** piscīna *f s of fresh water and salt*, p. dulces, salsae, Varr. 3, 17, *init* · Cic **2.** stagnum (strictly *any pond*) *the best kind of f* , s optimum, Col. 8, 17, *init* Hor. **3.** vīvārium (*a place for preserving any creatures alive*): *f s for lampreys, shellfish*, vivaria muraenarum, cochlearum, Plin Col *l. c*

**fist:** **1.** pugnus (*the clenched hand*): *to double the hand and make a f* , manum comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic. Acad 2, 47, 145: *to fight with f s*, pugnis certare, Cic. Tusc 5, 27, 77 *to beat any one with the f.s*, pugnis aliquem caedere, Pl ; stronger verbs, pugnis contundere, pectere, onerare (*to pummel, belabour*), Pl. *to drive your f. into a man's face*, p. alicui in os impingere, Pl Rud 3, 4, 5. **2.** cōlăphus (*a blow with the f.*) · v. CUFF, BLOW

**fistula:** in surgery, fistŭla Cels.

**fistulous:** fistŭlōsus Cato, R. R. 157, *ad init.*

**fit** (*subs*) . **|.** Lit · *a seizure by disease*. **1.** accessio (*any attack* of disease) Suet. · Cels Plin 26, 11, 71 v ATTACK **2.** accessus, ūs (=accessio, but less freq ) Gell 4, 2, *ad fin.* Plin. 28, 4, 11 **3.** impĕtus, ūs (*a sudden and violent f.*) *a f. of the gout*, i. podagrae, Plin 28, 4, 9 *to relieve a f. of fever, rheum*, febris, pituitae i. tollere, Plin. **4** dēfectio (*a fainting f.*): *a sudden fainting f.*, subita d., Suet. Cal. 50. Phr. *to have a f. of epilepsy*, morbo comitiali corripi, Cels *as a boy he was subject to epileptic f s*, puer comitiali morbo vexatus est, Suet. Cal. 50 *when the (excruciating) f.s of his disease came on*, quum faces admoverentur dolorum, Cic Off. 2, 10, 37

**||.** By anal., of *anger* or *other passions*: impĕtus, ūs *to kill a slave in a f. of passion*, servum impetu et ira (=impetu irae) occidere, Tac. Ger. 25: Cic. v. IMPULSE. Phr. · *to do any thing by f.s and starts*, perh *carptim ac temere agere*; parum constanter aliquid facere "*'twas sad by f.s, by starts 'twas wild*" (Gray), modo tristia, modo incondita furentis modo canebat. **|||.** *Of a garment*. Phr.: *a dress that is a good f*, vestimentum apte factum, cf. Quint. 11, 3, 139

**fit** } *adj* **1.** aptus (with *dat* of
**fitted** } person; the *object* or *end for* which being usu expr by ad and *acc*): *these kinds of speaking are fitter for youth*, haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic. Brut. 95, 326 *a woollen cloak f. for any season of the year*, pallium laneum a ad omne anni tempus, Cic N D 3, 34, 83 v SUITABLE **2.** īdōneus (*for a definite purpose* = ad eam rem) v SUITABLE **3.** hăbilis, e (in active sense; *possessing ability* or *capability* · with *dat*, or *acc.* with ad) *these vines are fitter for rich soils*, pinguibus hae vites terris h , Virg. G 2, 92 Hor *never was the same nature more fitted for the most opposite circumstances*, nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius, Liv. 21, 4 **4.** appŏsītus (in passive sense; *adapted for* · with ad and *acc* ) *one soil is fitted for the vine, another for grain*, ager alius est ad videm ap , alius ad frumentum, Varr. R R. 1, 7 *a place very ill-fitted for bearing calamity in*, locus minime ap ad tolerandam calamitatem, Cic. Att. 3, 14. **5** accommŏdātus (*well adapted* or *qualified*. with *dat* , or ad and *acc* ) · *fitted to console*, ad consolandum ac., Cic Fam 5, 16 *a man fitted for the administration of public or private affairs*, vir publicarum privatarumque rerum administrationi ac, Quint. 1, pref § 10 (N B *Fit to be* .... may sometimes be expr by *ger. part . things fit to be spoken or not*, dicenda tacenda, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 72 see the several verbs.)

**fit** (v) **A.** Trans **|.** *To put* one thing *to* another **1.** accommŏdo, 1 (usu with *dat.* of person; *acc* of *thing* with *prep.* ad). *to f a wreath to one's head*, coronam sibi ad caput ac., Cic de Or 2, 61, 250 *he f'd the year to the sun's course*, annum ad cursum solis accommodavit, Suet Caes 40 v. TO ADJUST **2.** apto, 1 (same constr. as preced ) *to f. the mouth of a cupping-glass to the body*, os cucurbitulae corpori a , Cels. 2, 11. **3.** applico, appōno ; v TO APPLY. **||.** *To provide, equip* · instruo, xi, ctum, 3 v. TO FURNISH. **|||.** *To render fit* apto, 1 *to f. a fleet (for action)*, classem ad pugnam a., Liv 21, 49 · v. TO PREPARE.

**B.** Intrans. **|.** *As a garment*: **1.** convĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (with ad and *acc.*). *it is the merit of a buskin to f. the foot well*, cothurni laus est ad pedem apte c , Cic. Fin 3, 14, 46. **2.** sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (esp of *looser garments*, as *lying well or ill*): cf. Quint. 11, 3, 140. Fig. *how well empire would f your shoulders*, quam bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin Pan Phr *I should wish the toga to be made so as to f. well*, togam apte caesam (esse) velim, Quint. 11, 3, 139.

**||.** In general sense convĕnio, aptus sum, etc. · v. TO SUIT; and foll. artt.

**— out** (*v. tr*) . orno, exorno, ădorno, 1 ; instruo, 3 v TO EQUIP, FURNISH.

**— together** (*v. intr.*). **1.** cŏhaereo, si, sum, 2 *the world f s so well together*, mundus ita apte c , Cic. Tim 5 *things which f. well together*, [apta inter se et cohaerentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 4 · (*the things*) *don't f. together* (*are inconsistent*), Ter. And. 2, 2, 24. **2.** congruo, i, 3 v. TO AGREE.

**fitch:** vīcia · v. VETCH.

**fitful:** mūtābĭlis, inconstans: v. CHANGEABLE, INCONSISTENT.

**fitfully:** perh. tĕmĕre, temerario quodam impetu; inconstanter . v. CHANGEABLY ; RANDOM (AT).

**fitly:** **1.** aptē · Cic. **2.** convĕnienter · v. AGREEABLY. Join. convenienter et congruenter, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26. **3.** īdŏneē (rare· for *syn* , v. FIT *adj.*) : *f. to prepare the mind of the hearer*, auditoris animum i. comparare, Cic Inv. 1, 15, 20.

**fitness:** **1.** convĕnientia (*of parts to each other; mutual f.*): *the f. of*

*parts to each other*, e partium, Cic. Off 1, 4, 14 *virtue consists in a f* (or *harmony*), virtus convenientiâ constat, Sen Ep 74, 30. **2.** hăbilĭtas (*of persons*) v APTITUDE. **3.** expr. by *adj*. · *to doubt a person's f. for the management of a business*, *dubitare num quis ad rem administrandam habilis, accommodatus sit v FIT (*adj*.)

**fitted** (*part. adj*.) v. FIT

**fitting** (*adj*.) dĕcens v BECOMING. Esp in phr. *it is f.* (1) dĕcet, 2 (with *acc.* and *inf*.) v IT BECOMES (2). aequum est *things which it is f a young gentleman should know*, quae liberum scire adolescentem aequum est, Ter v REASONABLE, FAIR.

**fittingly**: aptē v FITLY

**fittingness**: dĕcentia. Cic N D 2, 58, 145.

**five**: quinque *distrib*. quīni, ae, a *f persons to a couch, often more*, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic *legions consisting of f. thousand foot, three hundred horse*, legiones quinis millibus peditum, equitum trecenis, Liv. But quini is also used as a cardinal, where *a group of f* is intended, esp. in the poets *to sell for four times f. manae*, quater quinis minis vendere, Pl *f. names were given out*, quina nomina edita sunt, Liv 28, 26 *f sheep*, quini bidentes, Virg Aen 5, 96 (N B—With a *subs* having no *sing* or one with diff sense, quini, not quinque, is used *f letters*, quinae literae *or* quinque epistolae, L G § 71 quinque litterae would be *five letters of the alphabet*) *F times*, quinquies, Cic *f-fold*, quincuplex, plĭcis, Mart *f hundred*, quingenti *f. hundred each*, quingēni, ae, a, Cic. *f. hundredth*, quingentesimus, Cic. *f. hundred times*, quingenties, Cic. *The number f.*, quīnio, ōnis, *m*., Tert. · Isid. *f. twelfths*, quincunx, ncis, *m*. *if from f. twelfths of an as an ounce is taken, what remains*, si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid restat? Hor A. P 327 *f. per cent* (*a month*), quincunces usurae, Scaev. Dig *F. years*, quinquennium, Cic.: also lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24 *lasting f. years*, or *occurring once in f. years*, quinquennalis, e, Liv. *f. years old*, quinquennis, Pl Hor. · *f.-leaved*, quinquefolius, Plin 21, 4, 10.

**fives** (the game) · pĭla (applicable to any *ball game*) · v BALL

**fix**: **I.** *To make fast, secure* **1.** fīgo, xi, xum, 3 (most gen term) · *they f the pieces of meat on spits*, frusta verubus figunt, Virg. *the arms which had been f'd upon the walls*, arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, Cic. Fig. *to f. the eyes upon the ground*, oculos in terram f, Sen. **2.** destĭno, 1 (strictly, to f *down*, as *to the ground*) : *to let down into the water and f. firmly*, in aquam demittere & que firmiter, Vitr. v. TO FIX DOWN. **II.** *To appoint, settle*: **1.** stătuo, i, ūtum, 3: *for the rest of the multitude the senate f.s a day*, senatus ceterae multitudini diem s., Sall *to f. time and place for an interview*, tempus locumque colloquio s., Liv.: *to f. limits*, terminos s, Liv. v TO APPOINT, DETERMINE. **2.** constĭtuo, 3 (esp *when an appointment between parties* is to be expressed) · *for this day the wedding was f. d*, in hunc diem constitutae sunt nuptiae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 34: *to f. a more advanced age for the consulate*, grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum c, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47. **3.** condīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to make an appointment*) : *to f. time and place of meeting*, tempus et locum coeundi c.. Just. Gell **4.** praestĭtuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*beforehand*) *to f. beforehand how long we should speak*, tempus quamdiu diceremus pr., Cic. Quint. 9, 33. **5.** destĭno, 1 (*definitely, decisively*) *to f. the hour of death* (*of a condemned person*), horam mortis d., Cic Off. 3, 10, 45: *to f. a time for the contest*, tempus ad certamen d., Liv. 33, 37, med.: *a f'd opinion*, destinata sententia, Liv. **6.** (in *pass*. · *to be f'd or agreed upon*) convĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 *that signal had been f'd upon*, id convenerat signum, Liv

**fix down**: **1.** dēfīgo, 3 *to f stakes down in the ground*, asseres in terra d, Caes Fig *virtue alone is f'd down* (*planted*) *by the deepest roots*, virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic Phil. 4, 5, 13 **2.** destĭno, 1 (*at some given point*) *he f'd the rafts down by anchors*, rates ancoris destinabat. Caes B. C. 1, 25.

**— in, on, or upon**: **1.** infīgo, 3 (with *acc* and *prep*., also *acc* and *dat*) *he f'd his sword in the enemy's bosom*, gladium hosti in pectus infixit, Cic *to f. a spear in a gate*, hastam portae i., Virg Fig *to teach something and f it in the mind*, docere aliquid et inf. animis, Quint Cic **2.** (in *pass*., and fig.) insĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*to become settled anywhere* usu with in and *abl*) *pleasure f s itself deeply in every sense*, voluptas penitus in omni sensu i., Cic Leg 1, 17, 47 *the speech f'd itself in the mind*, insedit in animo oratio, Cic. Tusc 2, 4, 11 **3.** inhaereo, si, sum, 2 (like preced) *somehow or other a foreboding has f'd itself in people's minds*, nescio quomodo, inh in mentibus quoddam augurium, Cic. Tusc 1, 15, 33 Simly. is used haereo *to be f.'d in the memory*, in memoria h, Cic.

**— in front**: praefīgo, 3 *the bank was defended by sharp stakes f'd in front*, ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes B. G. 5, 18 *to f. a head on the end of a spear*, caput hastae pr., Suet

**— to**: v. TO FASTEN TO.

**fixed** (*adj*.) certus *to call an assembly for a f. day*, concilium in diem c. indicere, Caes. *to swear in a f. form of words*, in c. verba jurare, Cic Inv. 2, 45, 132 *f.* (*definite*) *boundaries*, c fines, Hor Phr.. *f. stars*, stellae inerrantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54 *a f. resolve*, mens solida, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4 *that is the f. intention of Aeneas*, id sedet Aeneae, Virg.

**fixedly**: firmĭter, constanter. v. FIRMLY.

**fixedness**: firmĭtas · v. FIRMNESS.

**fixture**: affixum (aliquid) prob only in *pl* *a furnished house with all its f.s*, domus instructa cum omnibus a., Dig 33, 7, 18, *fin*.

**flabby**: **1.** flaccĭdus (*loose, hanging*) *f ears* (of swine), f. aures, Plin. **2.** flaccus (more freq = *flabby-eared*) : *large f. ears*, auriculae magnae ac f, Varr. *deities with snub-noses, f. ears*, silos, fl. deos, Cic N. D. 1, 29, 80 **3.** flŭidus (*hanging loosely*). *aged Milo sees his arms hang f*, senior Milo f. pendere lacertos speciat, Ov *f. bodies*, f. corpora, Liv. 34, 47 Plin. **4.** marcĭdus v. DROOPING. **5.** pannōsus : *f. breasts*, p mammae, Mart. 3, 72, 3 Sen **6.** pūter, trĭs, tre : Hor. Prop v. SOFT, ROTTEN. Phr. *f. (withered) fruit*, vieta et mollia poma, Gell. 13, 2.

**flabbily**: perh. flŭidē.

**flabbiness**: expr by *adj*. · *on account of the f. of his ears*, *propter flaccidas aures. v. preced. art

**flaccid**: flaccĭdus. v. preced art *To be f* · (1.) flacceo, 2 Varr. Lucil. *Incept* flaccesco, 3 (*to become f*) Cic.: Col. (2) marceo, marcesco v. TO DROOP, WITHER.

**flaccidity**: expr. by *adj*. . *f. of flesh is a sign of ill-health*, *imbecillam valetudinem indicat caro flaccida nec bene firma.

**flag** (*subs*.) **I.** *A banner* · vexillum : v. STANDARD **II.** A water plant ; *the sweet f.* · **1.** ăcŏrus, 1, *f*., and ăcŏrum, *n* : Plin. **2.** călămus, Cato; c aromaticus, Plin. **III.** *A flat stone* · Phr.. *f.s for paving highways*, *lapides plani et ad vias muniendas idonei v. STONE.

**flag** (*v*.): **1.** languesco, ui, 3 (*to lose energy*) *there is no reason why their industry should f.*, non est cur eorum languescat industria, Cic. Sen. 9, 28 · *the mind f.s*, mens l., Quint. : v. TO LANGUISH. **2.** laxo, 1 (in *pass*. or with *pron. refl*.) : *the whole body, as it were f.ing* (*becoming unstrung*), tota corpore velut laxato, Petr. Sat. 128 **3.** refrīgesco, frixi, 3 (lit *to grow cold again*; hence of matters which *lose interest and life*) *the preparations for war will f*, belli apparatus refrigescent, Cic Phil 5, 11, 30 *the speech f s*, oratio r, Quint 4, 3, 2 *when law business begins to f* (slacken) *in the forum at Rome*, quum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, Cic Att 1, 1. **4.** hīgeo, 2 (denotes *the actual state* to which refrigesco implies *a tendency*) *conversation f s*, sermo f, Ter Phr *we ought not so to let our courage f*, non debemus ita cadere animis, Cic (v. DISCOURAGED, TO BE).

**flag-ship**: perh. navis praetoria cf. Liv

**flag-staff**: perh vexilli hastile, manubrium.

**flageolet**: tĭbia v. FLUTE.

**flagitious**: flāgĭtiōsus *the most f. (disgraceful and scandalous) crimes*, flagitiosissima scelera, Sall.. Cic v. SHAMEFUL, INFAMOUS. *A f action*, flāgĭtium v. CRIME.

**flagitiously**: flāgĭtiōsē e g vivere, Cic. v. SHAMEFULLY.

**flagitiousness**: turpĭtūdo *traits branded with signal f.*, judicia insigni notata t, Cic Clu. 22, 61 v. DISGRACE Sometimes the *pl* of flagitium may serve. *what f*, quanta flagitia ! cf L G § 591

**flagon**: **1.** lāgēna (*a tall narrow necked vessel*). Cic. Hor. *Dimin* laguncula, *a small vessel* of the kind v FLASK. **2.** crāter, ēris, *m*., and crātēta, ae, *f. (for mixing in)* v BOWL.

**flagrancy**: nēquĭtia, infāmia v. INFAMY.

**flagrant**: nearest words perh. nefārius, nĕfandus : v. HEINOUS, ABOMINABLE (N.B.—Not flagrans : flagranti crimine deprehendi, Just. Cod. 9, 13, *ad init*., is *to be caught in the act*.)

**flail**: **1.** pertĭca · *to thrash out crops with f.s*, messes pertica flagellare, Plin. 18, 30, 72 (but pertica is also used of *any staff* or *cudgel*, cf. Pl. As. 3, 2, 43 nimis vellem habere *perticam* qua verberarem asinos) **2.** fustis, is, *m* (*a staff, cudgel*). *to thrash corn with f s*, spicas fustibus cudere, Col. 2, 21. **3.** būcŭlus (*a stick*) · Col 1 c

**flake**; no exact word *snow f.s*, perh plumeae nives, Arnob 2, 59, 84. "*the frequent f s*" (Cowper), *assiduae nives (?) *door-posts blackened with the constantly falling f s of smoke* (*soot*), assidua postes fuligine nigri, Virg. E. 7 50 *f s of iron, copper*, squamae ferri, aeris, Plin. · Cels.

**flaky**: *of snow*, perh. plūmeus v. preced. art.) · *of minerals*, *squamarum naturam habens · v. FLAKE (*fin*.)

**flambeau**: fax, fācis, *f*. v. TORCH.

**flame** (*subs*.) flamma *ruddy f.s* rutilae f., Ov. · *to feed a flame*, alere f, Quint *to quench a f*., i. exstinguere, Ov. *to fan a f*., f. exsuscitare aura, Ov. Fig.. *the f. of love*, amoris f., Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 92. *stripling worthy of a better f*, digne, puer, meliore f, Hor Od 1, 27, 20 *he caught the f in all his heart*, cuncto concepit pectore f, Cat. 64, 92: *the f. of civil discord*, f. civilis discordiae, Cic *Dimin*. flammula, *a small f*., as *of a candle*, Col. (appy. not used fig.). Phr · *to be in f.s*, ardere, flagrare : v. TO BURN.

**flame** (*v*.): **1.** flāgro, 1 · v. TO BLAZE, (BE ON) FIRE. **2.** flammo, 1 : chiefly in *pres. part*. : v. FLAMING.

**flame-coloured**: **1.** flammeus, Plin. 21, 11, 38 · Val. Fl. **2.** flammātus (poet.): Mart. 5, 19, 12 (*al*. flammaris). **3.** rūtĭlus, rūtĭlans · v. RUDDY **4.** expr. by circuml., *flammae col orem habens, flammarum colore nitens.

**flamen**: flāmen, ĭnis, *m*. : *the f. of Jove*. f. Dialis, Liv. ; *of Mars*, f. Martialis, Cic. ; *of Romulus*, f. Quirinalis Varr. *The office of f*., flāmĭnium, Cic Phil. 13, 19, 41 : Liv.. *a f.'s wife* flāmĭnica, Ov. Fast. 2, 27.

**flaming:** 1. flammans, ntis *the f. barriers of the world*, f. moenia mundi, Lucr. 1, 74 Virg. 2. flāgrans, ntis (*blazing, on fire*) Virg 3. flammifer, ĕra, ĕrum (mostly poet.): *a star with a f. tail*, f. trahens stella comam, Ov *the f. chariot of the sun*, f. currus solis, Sil. 4. flammiger, ĕra, ĕrum (poet.) Lucan

**flamingo:** phoenĭcoptĕrus Plin (Linn)

**flank** (*subs*) I. *Of an animal* ĭlia, ium, *n.* · *to draw the f.s together (as a broken-winded horse)*, I ducere, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 9 Virg Plin. II. *Of an army* · lātus, ĕris, *n* (v SIDE) *he stations the cavalry on the f.s*, equites ad latera disponit, Caes *to surround an enemy on the rear, on the f.s*, (hostes) ab tergo, lateribus circumvenire, Sall Jug. 50, *fin* · *on both f.s*, ab utroque l, Caes B. C 1, 25, *fin the exposed (right) f.*, apertum l, Caes B G 1, 25

**flank** (*v*) expr by lātus (v preced. art) *his line of battle was f'd with cavalry*, equitatus latera cingebat, Caes B C. 1, 83 *both wings were f.'d by a rising ground*, *ab utroque latere tumulus erat

**flannel:** *textura quaedam crassior ex lana facta.

**flap** (*subs.*): I. *Of a dress, etc*: lăcĭnia (v. LAPPET) *the double f.s hanging from (a goat's) neck*, laciniae a cervice binae dependentes, Plin 8, 50, 76

II. *A blow* perh. ălăpa (onomatop. like the Eng) v SLAP, BLOW

**flap** (*v*) I. Trans Phr *to f. the wings*, alas plaudere, Virg Aen. 5, 516; plaudere pennis, Ov Met 8, 238. *to f. away flies*, *muscas (lacinia vestis, flabello) abigere v TO DRIVE AWAY.

II. Intrans *to hang loosely* fluĭto, 1 *sails flying at the top of the mast*, vela summi fluitantia malo, Ov Met. 11, 470 Prop (to expr *the sound*, cum plausu may be added cf. Virg Aen. 5, 215)

**flare:** flāgro, 1 v. TO BLAZE

**flash** (*subs.*): I. *Brightness, sheen*. fulgor, ōris, *m* : *the f. of arms*, f armorum, Hor. *the f. of mirrors*, f speculorum, Plin. 7, 15, 13. Prov.. *a f. in the pan*, fumum ex f dare, Hor A. P. 143 v. BRIGHTNESS. II. *Of lightning*: fulgur, fulmen (the latter referring to the lightning *as striking and destroying*) v. LIGHTNING.

**flash** (v.) 1. fulgeo, si, sum, 2 *the glittering swords f'd*, micantes fulsere gladii, Liv *the fires (lightnings) f.'d*, ignes fulsere, Virg Aen. 4, 167 *cats' eyes f and beam in the dark*, felium in tenebris f micantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55 2. cōruscо, 1 (*with a quick, glittering movement*) · v TO GLITTER. 3. rūtĭlo, 1 (*with a ruddy gleam*): *to f. through the clear sky* (of the armour of Aeneas), per sudum r, Virg. Aen. 8, 529 Tac. 4. mĭco, ui, 1 (*with quick, darting rays*) *fire f.s from his eyes*, m oculis ignis, Virg.· Lucr.: v. TO GLITTER. 5. ēmĭco, ui, ātum, 1 (*to f and dart forth*) *lightnings f. forth from every quarter of the sky*, fulgura ab omni parte coeli e, Curt.: Quint.

**flashing** (*adj*) · 1. fulgĭdus Hor Lucr. 2. fulgens, ntis· Cic. Hor. 3. cōruscus v. GLITTERING

**flashy:** perh fūcōsus, fūcātus v. FALSE, FICTITIOUS.

**flask:** 1. ampulla (of *swelling, rounded form*): Cic. Plin. *A maker of such f.s*, ampullārius, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51. 2. lăgunc(ŭ)la (*dimin* of lagena, *a flagon*, used on excursions, etc): Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3.

**flat** (*adj.*): I. *Of surface* 1. aequus (only of ground in this sense)· v. LEVEL. 2 plānus *a f. fish*, p. piscis, Plin. 9, 20, 36. 3. campester, tris, tre (of *level* tracts of country. opp. to montanus, collinus) Varr 4. plānus (of persons *lying f. on the face*): *to stretch a man f upon the ground*, aliquem pronum sternere solo, Virg. *an oak growing for a little way f along the ground*, ilex paulum modo p, Sall Jug 93, *med.* Phr *to lay f.*, sternere, prosternere v TO LEVEL, PROSTRATE II. *Insipid, dull*. 1. văpidus (of wine *that has lost its flavour*) *f wine*, v vinum, Col. (*subs* vappa cf Plin 14, 20, 25 deperit sapor *vappaeque* accipit nomen) Hor 2. (fig) frīgĭdus (*dull, stale*) (*jokes*) *like these are f*, haec f sunt, Cic de Or 2, 64, 260 v FRIGID, DULL *To be f or dull*, frīgeo, 2 (v TO FLAG, 3) *the market was very f*, *annona admodum frigebat (comp annonam incendere, excandefacere, to raise prices*, Varr. R R. 3, 2, *ad fin.*) 3. insulsus v INSIPID.

III. *Sheer, utter*. mĕrus *f piogies*, m monstra, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1 Phr *to tell a f. lie*, aperte mentiri, Cic *to give a f. denial*, plane, aperte (perh sine fuco et fallaciis, cf Cic. Att 1, 1) negare, Cic. (v. OPENLY) "*our only hope is f despair*" (Milt), una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Aen 2, 354 IV. In music, *below pitch* · *to sing f*, *absurde (*out of *tune*) atque infra accentum cantare (?)

**flat** (*subs.*): I. *A level surface* · plānĭties, ēi v PLAIN II. *A storey* tābŭlātum v STOREY III. Colloq *a foolish person* homo ineptus, insulsus, stultus v. FOOL IV. In music, a *note depressed by a semitone* · (vocula) mollis (?) cf Germ. *moll*.

**flatly:** āpertē, plānē v PLAINLY

**flatness:** I. *Levelness* · 1. plānĭties, ēi (usu *the plain itself*) *on account of the f. of the country (Assyria)*, propter p regionum, Cic Div. 1, 1, 2 2. aequālĭtas v. LEVELNESS II. Fig., *dulness* expr. by frīgĭdus, frīgeo (v FLAT, II, 2) *there is a little f about the diction*, *nonnihil frigidi sermo habet; frigent haec plus aequo.

**flat-nosed:** simus *f. kids*, s capellae, Virg

**flatten:** complāno; planum facio, reddo v TO LEVEL Phr *flattened at the poles* (the earth), *circa polos planior quam pro sphaerae ratione*.

**flattening** · complānātio (*making level*) Sen. Usu. better expr by *verb*. v. preced. art.

**flatter:** 1. ădūlor, less freq ădŭlo, 1 (usu. with *acc.*, also *dat*, esp in latter writers strictly, *to fawn upon, as a dog*): *to f everybody*, omnes adulari, Cic. *he f.'d those present*, praesentibus adulatus est, Liv. In *pass.* (rare). *we must beware of letting ourselves be f'd*, cavendum est ne nos adulari sinamus, Cic. Off 1, 26, 91. 2. assentor, 1 (strictly, *to fall in with every thing a man says* of Ter. Eun 2, 2, 21 with *dat*) *he most opens his ears to flatterers who f.s himself*, is assentatoribus patefacit aures suas maxime, qui ipsi sibi a, Cic Am 26, 97 *to f. with looks*, vultu a, Curt 3 blandior, 4 (*in a winning manner, with fair speeches*, with *dat*) · *pleasure sweetly (insinuatingly) f.s our senses*, voluptas suaviter sensibus nostris b, Cic. Acad 2, 45, 139 *they openly f. our order*, nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Pl Cist. 1, 1, 35 4. palpor, 1 (strictly, *by caressing*: with *dat.*) *to f any one clumsily*, alicui male p., Hor. S 2, 1, 20. 5. mulceo, 2 v. TO SOOTHE (N B The pass is usu. best expr. by inverting the sentence *he was f.'d by every body*, *omnes eum adulabantur, etc)

**flatterer:** 1. ădūlātor *I do not wish to be a praiser, lest I should seem to be a f.*, nolo laudator esse, ne a. videar, Auct Her. *Fem.* adulatrix, Trebell · Tert. 2. assentātor (for *syn*, v. TO FLATTER) *the f always magnifies what the person whom he speaks to please, would have great*, semper auget as id quod is, cujus ad voluptatem loquitur vult esse magnum, Cic. Am. 26, 98 *to open one's ears to f.s*, aures suas assentatoribus patefacere. Cic. 3 arrīsor (*one who laughs at [the jokes of others]*: late) · *the f of silly rich men*, stultorum divitum a, Sen. 4 expr. by *pres. part* (cf L G. § 638) *no one fails to discern an open f*, nemo aperte adulantem non videt Cic *to scorn f.s*, *assentantes, adulantes aspernari.

**flattering:** 1. blandus (*bland, fair-speeched*) *to separate the f. friend from the true*, b amicum a vero secernere, Cic Am 25, 95 *f praises*, b. laudes, Virg 2. ădūlātorius Tac. 3. adūlans *f. words*, a verba, Plin Pert (N B—The *adj* may often be attached to *the person*, rather than to *the acts or language* to *hate f. words*, *adulantium verba odisse v preced. art.) Phr *a f. likeness*, *effigies s imago magis venusta quam vera.

**flatteringly:** 1. assentātōrĭē *not f but as a brother*, non a. sed fraterne, Cic 2. ădūlātōrĭē (v rare) Aug. [better, adulantis more; or adulando cf. L. G § 541, exx.] 3. blandē (*in a winning, insinuating manner*) Cic 4. per blanditias *to say anything f.*, per b. dicere, Suet Ner. 34.

**flattery:** 1. ădūlātio (most gen. term) Join. adulatio, blanditia, assentatio, Cic. Am 25, 91 for syn. v TO FLATTER 2. assentātio *puffed up with f*, inflatus assentationibus, Liv. Cic *Dimin.* assentatiuncula, *petty f.*, Pl : Cic 3. ambītio (*the act of courting favour*, by dishonest means) *to be guilty of f.*, ambitione labi, Cic. Bt. 69, 244 *without f*, a relegatā, Hor S 1, 10, 84 [but the passage is variously explained] Suet 4. blandītia (usu. *pl. insinuating address*) · *to gain the goodwill of the citizens by f of them*, colligere benevolentiam civium blanditiis, Cic Suet. Tac. 5. blandimentum (in *pl*, acc to L G § 591) *perverted by threats or f*, minis aut blandimentis corruptus, Cic Tusc 5, 31, 87 v BLANDISHMENT. 6. expr by *pres part* of adulor, assentor *to despise f*, adulantes, assentantes aspernari; adulantium verba spernere. v L G § 638, *Obs* 2

**flatulency:** 1. inflātio *this food produces great f.*, habet inf magnam is cibus, Cic Div 1, 30, 62 Cels. *to relieve f*, inf sedare Plin 2. ventōsĭtas Veg Vet 1. 39. Coel. Aur.

**flatulent** · expr. by inflatio *f. food*, cibus qui inflationem habet, Cic. · *f persons*, *inflatione (ventris) laborantes v FLATULENCY

**flaunt:** vŏlĭto, 1 (*to flit or hover about*) · *and now he roams through all Asia, he f.s like a king*, et nunc tota Asia vagatur, v. ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11 2, *extr* v. TO FLIT Phr. *see yonder f.s the very man*, ipse, en, ille magnifice incedit! Liv 2, 6 *how superbly he f.s along*, ut magnifice infert sese! Pl. Ps 4, 1, 7 *to f. in magnificent attire*, *magnifico lateque fluitanti vestitu incedere

**flaunting** (*adj*): Phr. "*useless ornament and f show*" (Dryden), *munditiae illae inutiles vanoque aspectu cf Tac Agr 32, *med.*

**flavour** (*subs*) 1. săpor. *a sweet f*, dulcis s, Hor *a pleasant f*, jucundus s, Pl. *a rough f*, s. asper, Plin *a tart f.*, s acidulus, Plin *oil of very fine f.*, oleum praestantissimum sapore, Plin 2. succus *or* sūcus (strictly *juice*) *to be inferior in f.*, succo cedere, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70 Ov. Plin. 3. sălīva (meton. rare). *to know the f of thrushes*, turdorum nosse s., Pers 6, 24 · *the natural f. of every wine is most harmless*, sua cuique vini s. innocentissima, Plin. 23, 1. 22. Phr. *to have a f. of a thing*, sapĕre *to have a very pleasant f.*, jucundissime s, Col. 7, 8, *med.* · *to have the f. of a (particular) plant*, herbam s., Plin 11, 8 8.

**flavour** (*v*). 1. imbuo, i, ūtum, 3 (lit *to soak, saturate with*: cf. Plin 15, 8, 8 *dolia imbui amurca jubet*). *to be f.'d with a particular fragrance*, odore imbui, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: *to f, with nectar* (fig), nectare i., Hor. Od

I, 13, 16. **2.** inficio, fēci, fectum, *3 honey f.'d with leaves*, mel foliis infectum, Plin. 11, 13, 13 *to become f.'d* (of olives), alieno sapore infici, Plin 15, 3, 4 **3.** (in *pass*) săpio, ui, *3* (sometimes with *acc.*) · v FLAVOUR, *subs.* (*fin.*)

**flaw:** **1.** vĭtium *no f. in walls or roof*, nihil in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic Fam 9, 15, *extr.*. *to contract a f.*, v facere, Cic. Top. 3, 15. Fig. *there is a f. in the argument*, v. est in argumento, Cic **2.** mendum, menda v BLEMISH.

**flawless:** ēmendātus, sine mendo v. FAULTLESS, PERFECT

**flax:** **1.** līnum *a crop of f.*, lini seges, Virg.. *to pluck, macerate, beat, comb f.*, l. vellere, in aquam mergere, macerare, tundere, pectere, Plin. 19, 1, 3. *fineness, firmness, brilliancy of f.*, lini tenuitas, firmitas, splendor, candor, Plin 19, 1, 2 **2.** carbăsus, i, *f.* (*fine Spanish f*) Plin Cat

**flaxen:** **I.** Of the *material*. **1.** lineus *f. bands*, l. vincula, Virg *f. robes*, l. vestes, Plin. v LINEN **2.** carbăseus *fine f awnings*, c vela, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30 Virg **II.** Of *colour* perh suffŭsus (*inclining to auburn*) Suet. Aug. 79. (More precisely, *limi speciem habens.*)

**flay:** **1.** dēgluo, psi, ptum, *3 it is the part of a good shepherd to shear the flock, not to f. them*, boni pastoris est tondere pecus non d, Tib. in Suet vit. 32, *extr.* *to f a man alive*, ali quem vivum d, Vatt. ap Non. **2.** excorio, i (v rare) Apul fl. **3.** expr by pellis, cūtis, corpus, and a verb. *the gall (of a bull) when f'd*, fel post detractam cutem, Plin 28, 12, 50 *they hastily f.* (*the beasts*), tergora deripiunt costis, Virg Aen. 1, 211.

**flea:** pŭlex, icis, *m.*: Pl. Plin *full of f.s*, pulicosus, e g. canis, Col.

**flea-bane:** cōnȳza Plin.

**flea-bite:** *pulicis morsus.

**flea-wort:** psyllion, i. Plin.

**fleck** (*subs.*). macŭla v. SPOT.

**fleck** (*v*) · măcŭlo, maculis distinguo v. TO SPOT.

**fledged** (*part. adj*) **1.** plūmans, ntis: *the young birds being just about f.*, pullis iam iam plumantibus, Gell. 2, 29, *ad init.* **2.** plūmātus v. FEATHERED Phr. *as soon as they are f*, *simul ac plumis obducti sint. v. PLUMAGE.

**flee, flee from:** **1.** fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, *3* (both trans and intrans) · *to f. from converse with men*, l. conventus hominum, Caes *a wolf fled from me unarmed*, lupus me fugit inermem, Hor. Absol. *he is said to have fled with a large sum of money*, fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 19 *he fled from the town*, oppido fugit, Caes B. C. 3, 29 *Aeneas when f.ing from Troy*, Aeneas fugiens a Troja, Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 72 (without the prep. it would mean only that he *left Troy*; with the prep, it is implied that he *kept out of the way of Troy*, and directed his course elsewhere). Fig.. *the winds lull, and the clouds f.*, concidunt venti, fugue nubes, Hor. *the colour had fled from his face*, fugerat ex ore color, Ov. For other senses, v. TO AVOID. *Frequent* fŭgito, 1 *to make repeated efforts to flee · the frogs f. hither and thither to escape death*, (ranae) fugitant mortem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 25. **2.** expr. by fŭga and a verb *the king fled for his life*, rex fuga salutem petit, Nep. Hann. 11 v. FLIGHT Phr. *all hope has fled*, occidit spes omnis, Hor. Od 4, 4, 70 *all these charms are fled*, *perit venustas; perîere deliciae: living virtue we hate; when it is fled from our eyes, we regret it*, virtutem incolumem odimus; sublatam oculis quaerimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 31. See also foll. art.

**—— asunder:** i. e. *in different directions*: diffŭgio, *3* · *pale with terror at the sight, we f. hither and thither*, diffugimus visu exsangues, Virg. Aen. 2, 212, Cic.

**flee away:** **1.** aufŭgio, 4 (rare) *he had fled a good space from the scene of the combat*, aliquantum spatii ex eo loco ubi pugnatum est aufugerat, Liv 1, 25, *med* With *acc.* · *f.ing from the face of her parent* (of Andromeda), aufugiens (*al* eff) aspectum parentis, Cic poet. N. D. 2, 43, III **2.** fŭgio, *3* v TO FLEE.

**—— back:** rĕfŭgio, *3* *to f. back to the city*, ad urbem i, Liv *she fled back into the forest*, in sylvam refugit, Virg Aen 3, 250

**—— to:** esp *for refuge* **1.** confŭgio, *3* *Alexandria, whither Antony had fled*, Alexandria, quo confugerat Antonius, Suet. *the rest they compelled to f. to their ships*, reliquos in naves c coegerunt, Caes *to f. (for refuge) to an altar*, in aram c., Cic Tusc 1, 33, 85; ad aram c, Ov. Fig *we f. for refuge to your protection*, confugimus in tuam fidem, Cic Quint. 2, 10; also freq ad fidem, clementiam, etc, Cic Liv **2.** perfŭgio, *3* (implying that *the place of refuge is actually reached*) (*Heraclides*) *on being expelled by Dionysius, fled to Corinth*, Corinthum perfugit, expulsus a Dionysio, Nep Dion 5 *to f. for safety to any one*, ad aliquem p, Liv. Curt **3.** advŏlo, 1 v TO FLY TO

**fleece** (*subs*). vellus, ĕris, *n* *f.s that have drunk the dye of Aquinum*, Aquinatem potantia velleta fucum, Hor Ep 1, 10, 27 *a woolly f.*, lanigerum v, Ov.

**fleece** (*v to*) i. e. *to pillage by extortion*. **1.** spolio, 1 *if you f. our allies and pillage the treasury*, si socios spolias, aerarium expilas, Cic Pat. 6, 1, 43 comicé, *to f., dock, and mangle any one you get hold of*, spoliare, mutilare, lacerare quemquam nactus sis, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8. **2.** expilo, 1 *to f. the allies*, socios ex, Cic. cf *supr.*

**fleecy:** lānĭger, ĕra, ĕrum *f. flocks*, l. greges, Virg. Plin. v. WOOLLY. Phr.. *thin f clouds are wafted o'er the sky*, tenuia lanae per coelum vellera feruntur, Virg. G 1, 397.

**fleet** (*subs*). classis, is, *f.* *to build and equip a f.*, c. aedificare et ornare (instruere), Cic *to get ready a f.*, c parare, Liv *to collect a f.*, c. comparare, Cic. *to have command of a f.*, classi praeesse, Cic *to enlist for the f.*, nomen in classem dare, Liv 28, 45, *fin* *to man the Roman f with sailors*, c. Romanam socia navalibus complere, Liv **2.** expl. by nāves *to man a f. with farm labourers and shepherds*, naves colonis et pastoribus complere, Caes B C 1, 56 Liv.: v. SHIP.

**fleet** (*adj.*) · **1.** cĕler, ĕris, ĕre · v. SWIFT. **2.** vŏlŭcer, cris, cre (as it were *winged, flying*) · *f. horses*, v. equi, Ov. · *f. breezes*, v. aurae, Virg. Hor. **3.** fŭgax, ācis (*given to run away*). *fleeter than the winds and the winged breeze*, ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. Hor.

**fleeting** (*adj.*) · **1.** fŭgax, ācis (*quick to take flight*): *the f. years glide by*, f. labuntur anni, Hor. Od 2, 14, 1. *most f. blessings*, fugacissima bona, Sen. Ep. 74, 8. **2.** fluxus (*flowing away like a stream*) · *human affairs, f. and changeable*, humanae res i et mobiles, Sall. Jug. 104 *f glory*, f gloria, Sall.. Cic. **3.** cădūcus (*ready to fall, unreliable*) *human affairs are frail and f*, res humanae fragiles caque sunt, Cic. v FRAIL. **4.** vŏlātilis, e (*flying, winged*): *f. life*, v aetas, Ov. M. 10, 519 *glory is a vain and f. thing*, gloria vanum et v. quiddam est, Sen. Ep. 123, *fin.* **5.** vŏlūcer, cris, cre: v. FLEET, WINGED. **6.** lubricus (lit. *slippery: gliding softly away*). *the f. year*, l. annus, Ov. A. A. 3, 364 · *the f. shade escapes the grasping hands*, l. prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. Fast. 5, 476. **7.** lēvis, e: *the f. hours*, l. horae, Ov.: v. LIGHT.

**fleetly:** cĕlĕriter · v. SWIFTLY.

**fleetness:** vēlōcitas, pernicitas: v. SWIFTNESS.

**flesh** (*subs.*) **I.** In ordinary sense. **1.** căro, carnis, *f* (strictly, *f as meat*; whereas viscus denotes *living flesh* but the distinction is not always adhered to) *to live on milk and f.*, lacte et carne vivere, Caes · *raw f.*, cruda c, Sen *f of game*, c ferina, or ferina alone as *subs*, Sall. Virg (v GAME) *f of oxen*, carnes bubulae, Plin (in designating *diff kinds of flesh*, such adjj as agnina, vitulina, canina, are used as subss, like ferina, *supr*) Sometimes used contemptuously *never shall this f. drive me to fear*, nunquam me c. ista compellet ad metum, Sen Ep 65, 22 also used of the *fleshy part of fruits* (v PULP) *Duman* căruncŭla *to put trust in a little bit of calves' f.* (*the* extu), carunculae vitulinae credere, Cic. Div 2, 24, 52 **2.** corpus, ŏris, *n* *the bones placed under the f.*, ossa subjecta corpori, Cic N D 2, 55, 139 *I have lost both strength and f.*, vires et c amisi, Cic Fam 7, 26 *on what fare have you made so much f.*, quo cibo tantum fecisti corporis? Phaedr 3, 7, 5 *diet adapted for making f.*, cibi potionesque corpori faciendo aptae, Cels Hence *of, or belonging to f.*, corpŏreus *the shoulder of f* (of Pelops), humerus c., Ov M. 6, 406 *food consisting of f.*, c dapes, Ov **3.** viscus, eris, *n* (comp *supr* I see also INTESTINES) *f (he said) was produced from small particles of f.*, de minutis visceribus viscus gigni, Lucr 1, 837 *from the putrid f spring bees*, de putri v nascuntur apes, Ov M 15, 365 *darts sticking fast in the f (under the skin)*, haerentia viscere tela, Ov Met 6, 290 *when the tunic had fastened itself upon his f.*, cum tunica visceribus inhaesisset, Cic Tusc 2, 8, 20 **4.** pulpa (*f. without bone* rare) *to devour the f. of a suspicious leg of pork*, p. dubiae de petasone vorare, Mart. 3, 37, 6 · *bones stripped of the f.*, ossa viduata pulpis, Apul. Fig *this polluted f. of ours*, haec scelerata p., Pers 2, 63 · Auson.

**II.** As theol. term · *the carnal nature* căro, carnis, *f.* Vulg. Rom viii. 1. Or perhaps, libidines corporis (v. LUST) Phr. *pleasure of the f.*, corporis voluptas, Cic. v. BODILY.

**flesh** (*v.*) *to imbrue a sword with blood*, imbuo, i, ūtum, *3* (*to dip in, drench*) *when once he had tried his sword*, quum semel gladium sanguine imbuisset, cf Cic Phil 5, 7, 20

**flesh-broth:** *jus carnibus factum v. BROTH

**flesh-colour:** candor carnōsus Plin. 11, 37, 54.

**flesh-coloured:** carnōsus: Plin.

**flesh-hook:** carnārium · Varr. Pl.

**flesh-wound:** vulnus qui in carne est Cels. 5, 26, 3, *extr.*

**fleshiness:** **I.** *Fleshy nature*: *carnis *s.* corporis natura. Phr.. *"a diet puffing up the soul with a slimy f"* (Milt.), *cibus qui animum quasi lubrico quodam carnis genere impletatque infiat. Sometimes caro will serve: *he (geese) has more f., less brains*, carnis plus habet, lacertorum minus, Quint 10, 1, 77. **II.** *Corpulence* · q v

**fleshliness:** in theol. sense, carnālitas Aug

**fleshly:** in theol sense, carnālis, e: Vulg.. Tert. v CARNAL.

**fleshy:** **I.** *Of the nature of flesh*: *carnis *s.* visceris naturam habens: v. FLESH. *The f crest of the cock*, insigne corporeum gallinacei, Plin. 11, 37, 44.

**II.** *Abounding in flesh*: carnōsus. *f. hands, legs*, c. manus, crura, Plin.: *f. leaves*, c. folia, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

**flexibility:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** lentĭtia: *twigs of pliant f. for bands (withes)*, virgae sequacis ad vincturas l., Plin. 16, 37, 68. **2.** lentor: *the ash is chosen on account of its f., the oak for its hardness*, lentore fraxinus, duritia ilex legitur, Plin. 16, 43, 84. (May usu. be expr. by *adj.*: *no tree exceeds the willow in f.*, nulla arbor salice flexibilior v. FLEXIBLE.) **II.** Fig.: of *character*: mollĭtia, mollĭties. *a kind of*

*tenderness and f*, tenerıtas quaedam et mollities, Cic Fin. 5, 21, 58 *agility and, so to speak, f of nature*, agilita-, ut ita dicam, mollitiesque, Cic Att 1, 17, 1. (Often used in bad sense v. SOFTNESS, EFFEMINACY) **2.** făcĭlĭtas (*easiness of being wrought upon*) *the f. of childhood*, f. (puerilis) aetatis, Quint. 1, 12, 11. (Or expr. by *adj* · *diction of such f. as to follow wherever you turn it*, oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocunque torqueas, Quint · v FLEXIBLE) NB—Flexibilitas is without good authority.

**flexible:** **I.** flexĭbĭlis, e (*lit. and fig.*): *that the material of all things is f. and changeable*, materiam rerum esse f. et commutabilem, Cic N D 3, 39, 92 *the wood of the vine f. for chariots*, ad currus f vitis, Plin. 16, 43, 83 *a f kind of voice*, genus vocis f, Cic N D 2, 58, 146 *they have nothing in them that is not f towards goodness*, nihil habent non f. ad bonitatem, Cic. Att 10, 11, *mut : f. diction*, oratio f, Cic. Or 16, 52. **2.** flexĭlis, e (only in lit. sense) · *all f. (trees)*, f. omnia [quae lenta diximus], Plin. 16, 43, 83. *a f. horn*, f cornu, Ov. **3** lentus (*tough*, opp to *brittle*): *f. boughs*, l rami, Virg. *more f. than willow boughs*, lentior salıcis virgis, Ov. M. 13, 800 *a f. whip*, l. flagellum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6 Plin. 16, 43, 83 (v. *supr*) Hence, *to become f.*, lentesco, 3 *if a willow is not f enough, it must be buried in manure so as to become f.*, salix si minus l est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 11, 2, *ad fin.* **4.** mollis, e. *the f rush*, m. juncus, Virg . *f. linden trees*, m. tiliae, Ov v SOFT, YIELDING

**flicker:** **I.** Originally of any quick fluttering motion, e. g, of *birds, leaves* vŏlĭto, 1 v TO FLUTTER. Holland renders Pliny's ludentia folia (18, 35, 86), by "*leaves that flicker and play*" **II.** Now only of *light or flame:* **1.** tĕpĭdo, 1 *the flames f., as they whirl the sooty smoke on their crest*, sordidum flammae t. (=tremulo motu agitantur, Dor.) rotantes vertice fumum, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11. **2.** cŏrusco, 1 v. TO FLASH, GLITTER. See also foll art

**flickering** (*adj*) **1.** trĕmŭlus *the flame sheds a f. beam*, flamma t. spargit jubar, Ov. Fast 1, 78 *f. flames*, t. flammae, Virg. E. 8, 105. **2.** trĕpĭdans v preced. art.

**flier:** rare *a bird that is a good f.*, *avis quae bene s celeriter volat.

**flight:** **I.** *The motion of flying creatures*. **1.** vŏlātus, ūs. *warned by the f of an eagle*, aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. Div 1, 15, 26 (elsewhere Cic has involatus in same sense, Fam 6, 6) *to be borne in Pegasean f*, Pegaseo ferri v, Cat. **2.** lapsus, ūs, (*any gliding motion*) *the f s and songs of birds*, avium lapsus atque cantus, Cic N D 2, 39, 99. *with swift f. through the sky (of goddesses)*, celeri per aethera l., Val. Fl. *to stay the rapid f of rivers*, rapidos fluminum morari l, Hor **3.** nīsus, ūs (*with effort, soaring f..* poet.): *rapid f.*, rapidus n., Virg. Aen 11, 852 *unwonted f s*, insolıti n , Hor. Od. 4, 4, 8

**II.** *Escape by fleeing*. **1.** fŭga *the soldiers take to f.*, dant sese in fugam milites, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95; simly, in f. se conferre, Cic. Caec 8, 22; se in f. conjicere, Cic. Coel. 26, 63; f. capere, Caes.; f. facere, Sall.. Liv (but f. facere is also *to cause f.*, Liv. 1, 56): *to put the enemy to f.*, hostes in f. dare, conjicere, Caes.; vertere, Liv. **2.** effŭgium v. ESCAPE.

**III.** *A large number of birds, etc., flying*, no exact word: Virg. has agmen magnum, of *ravens*, G. 1, 381. *A f. of locusts*, examen locustarum, Liv.· v. SWARM, MULTITUDE. **IV.** *Of stairs:* scāla, more freq. *pl.: I live up three f.s of stairs*, scalis habito tribus, Mart. 1, 117, 8: *by a f. of two hundred steps*, per ducentos gradus, Mart. 7, 20, 20: *the entrance is by a f. of forty steps*, per quater denos itur gradus, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 50: Cic. · v. STEP.

**—— to put to:** **1.** fŭgo, 1: *the Latins were routed and put to f*, Latini fusi et fugati sunt, Cic Caes v TO DRIVE AWAY (2) **2.** impello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (*to give a shock to* in milit. sense) *at the first onset he put the enemy to f (caused him to break)*, hostem primo impetu impulit, Liv. 9, 27, *med*. more fully, in fugam imp., Cic. Rab perd 8, 22 See also TO DISPEL

**flightiness** · mōbĭlĭtas, lēvĭtas v FICKLENESS

**flighty:** mōbĭlis, mūtābĭlis, lēvis v. FICKLE Or perh more exactly, vŏlātĭcus applied by Cic. to the Academy. O Academiam volaticam et sui simılem, modo huc, modo illuc, Cic. Att. 13, 25. Join volaticus et levis, Sen. Ep. 42, 4.

**flimsiness:** **I.** Of fabrics nimia subtilitas *s* tenuitas v. THINNESS. **II.** Of reasoning *emptiness, sophistry:* perh argūtiae, arum : cf. Cic Am. 13, 35

**flimsy:** **I.** Of fabrics . nimis subtilis, tenuis , praetenuis v. THIN, FINE.

**II.** Of reasoning *worthless, sophistical* frīvŏlus cf Gell 2, 7, *ad init.*: argutiola quippe haec frivola et inanis v. FRIVOLOUS, WORTHLESS.

**flinch:** Phr *I too have f.'d beneath the ashes of Pelıne*, et nos manum ferulae subduximus, Juv. 1, 15 . *and not a man f ing*, nec ullo pedem referente, Liv 21, 8, *med.* (v TO FALL BACK) · *oxen f. from the yoke at first*, detrectant prima juga boves, Ov (v TO SHRINK FROM).

**fling:** jăcio, conjĭcio, 3 v. TO THROW.

**flint:** sīlex, ĭcis, *m* and *f.: to hew f*, s. caedere, Cic. · *to pave roads with f.*, vias silice sternere, Liv. 28, 38 *to strike a light with a f.*, silici scintillam excudere, Virg Aen 1, 174 sometimes with lapis or saxum, *a f stone*, esp in formal phraseology *that the fecials should bring each a f stone*, ut fetiales prisci lapides silices ferrent, S C in Liv. 30, 43, *med*. Fig *we were not made of f*, non silice nati sumus, Cic Tusc. 3, 6, 12 *Of f*, siliceus Cato Viti Fig. *a man of f (of great fortitude)*, vir siliceus, Sen Ira 3, 8, 1.

**flinty:** sīlĭceus (*of flint*) . v. preced art.

**flippancy:** *volubilitas linguae temeraria, cum levitate conjuncta . v. foll. art

**flippant:** no exact word· perh. tĕmĕrārius (*reckless*): *a f. speech*, *oratio temeraria et dignitate carens· a f man*, *homo linguā promptior justo* *to be f. over so grave a matter*, in re tanta ludere, Plin. Ep v. TO TRIFLE.

**flippantly:** *temere ac leviter (dicere).

**flirt** (*subs*) · no exact word. Ov. has desultor amoris (a metaphor borrowed *from circus-riders*), Am. 3, 15· and Prop. for the other sex, vaga puella, 1, 5, 7 (?) Perh. *amator (puella) inconstans et levis; qui (quae) parum constans in amoribus est.

**flirt** (*v*) : neariest word perh amare cf Ter. Ad 1, 1, 3 cur amat? cur potat? *why does he f.? why go to drinking parties?* more precisely, *parum constantem in amore se praebere, multos (multas) adamare

**flirtation:** *leves inconstantesque amores.

**flit;** vŏlĭto, 1: *an infinite number of atoms f. about*, infinita vis v. atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: *shades f. about among the living*, umbrae v. inter vivos, Lucr. 4, 42· *to f. about the forum (gaily)*, v. in foro, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: v. TO HOVER. Comp. circumvolito, *to f. (or flutter) round*: Virg.· Lucr.

**flitch:** succĭdia: Varr.. Cic.

**float** (*subs*): **I.** *A raft* · rātes, is, *f.*: v. RAFT. **II.** *Of a fishing-line* · *cortex (piscatorius).

**float** (*v.*)· **A.** Intrans. · **I.** *to be suspended in fluid:* **1.** fluĭto, 1 · *a ship f.ing (drifting about) on the sea*, navis fluitans in alto, Cic. Sext. 20, 46: *in lake Apuscidamus everything f.s*, in lacu A. omnia f., Plin. 31, 2, 18: *the head of Orpheus f.'d down the sad Hebrus*, Orphei caput tristi fluitavit Hebro· Ov Liv. **2.** nāto, 1 (*to swim* q.v.)· *the greased hull f s*, n uncta carina Virg Of *aerial motion*, Lucan, 5, 554

**3.** innāto, 1 (to f in or *into* something with various constr) *a ponte in which nothing will f.*, stagnum in quo nihil innatet, Plin 31, 2, 18 (in Cic innato is *to f in or such into*, foll by in and *acc* N. D. 2, 48, 123) with *acc.* (poet.)· *the alder f s upon the wave*, undam l. alnus, Virg G 2, 451. **4.** innо, 1 (with *dat*) *provided only they (the canoes) would f*, dummodo i. aquae possent, Liv 21, 26, *fin* Virg. Aen 8, 93 (but in and *abl.* would be the more usu. prose sequence) **5.** fluctuo, fluctuor, (strictly, *to toss about on the waves*: cf Cic. Veri 5, 35, 91) *some islands are always f ing about*, quaedam insulae semper fluctuant, Plin. 2, 95, 96 *wood f s*, lignum fluctuatur, Plin 16, 38, 73. **II.** *To hang loosely* **1.** pendeo, pĕpendi, pensum, 2: *the clouds f. in the air*, p nubila, Virg G. 1, 214. *a swan was f ing in the air*, olor pendebat in aere, Ov. **2.** vŏlĭto, invŏlĭto, 1 *her hair f.s upon her shoulders*, comae inv. humeris, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3 *black ashes f in the cloud*, atra favilla in nimbo v, Virg v. TO HOVER. **3.** fluo, xi, xum, 3 *locks f.ing over the smooth breast*, comae per levia colla fluentes, Prop. **B.** Trans *to cause to float:* Phr.: *he f.s the ship down the river to Scodra*, navem secundo amne Scodram demittit, Liv. 44, 31. *the chest was f'd towards the dark wood*, alveus silvis appulsus opacis, Ov F. 2, 407 *to f. a vessel by bladders*, *utriculis suppositis efficere ut fluitet navis.

**float down:** dēfluo, xi, xum, 3 · *the ram immersed f s down the stream*, aries mersus secundo d amni, Virg G. 3, 447 *to f down the Tiber to Ostia*, Ostiam Tiberi d , Suet. v TO FLOAT (1.)

**—— on the surface:** sŭpernāto, 1 *that which f s on the top is butter*, quod s. butyrum est, Plin 28, 9, 35 . Col.

**flock** (*subs.*). **I.** *Of sheep, etc.*· **1.** grex, grĕgis, *m.: woolly f s*, lanigeri g , Virg Cic *f.s of geese*, greges anserum, Varr.; *of birds*, g avium, Hor. Phaedr. *Belonging to a f.*, gregarius, Col.: gregalis, Varr Plin. *In f.s*, gregatim, Col. Plin **2.** pĕcus, ŏris, *n.* (*cattle or f s in a general sense*) *what care is needed for keeping f.s*, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, Virg. G. 1, 4 . *f.s of sheep, goats, etc.*, pecus ovillum, caprinum, Col 1, *pref.*: v. CATTLE **3.** ŏves, ium, *f.*: v SHEEP.

**II.** *Of wool:* floccus . Varr.· Col.: v. LOCK

**flock** (*v*)· **1.** affluo, xi, xum, 3 (*to rush to, in large numbers*) : *troops were f.ing to them as fast as they could*, ut quaeque potuerant, copiae affluebant, Liv 39, 31 *I find that a huge number have f.'d to me*, ingentem affluxisse invenio numerum, Virg Aen. 2, 796· *the auxiliary forces of the Gauls· f.ing to him*, affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25 **2.** confluo, 3 (*to f. together*) · *a great number of deserters f.'d to him every day*, perfugarum magnus ad eum confluebat numerus, Caes B G. 7, 44 *many f.'d both to Athens and into this city*, multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. **3.** concurro, curri, cursum, 3 (*to f together*; esp. *hastily*)· *a great number of youths f. to the Druids for the sake of instruction*, ad Druides magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrit, Caes. B. G. 6, 13· *great forces were f.ing to him*, ad eum magnae copiae concurrebant, Sall. Cat. 56, *fin.* **4.** convŏlo, 1 (*to f. hastily together*) *the people f. together; they are riotous*, populus convolat ; tumultuantur, Ter Hec. prol. alt 32· *who f.'d together from all Italy to recall me*, qui cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolaverunt, Cic. **5.** circumfluo, xi, xum, 3 (to f. *round*): *such a multitude of stags f.'d round us*,

tanta circumfluxit nos multitudo cervorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 13 **6.** circumfundor, fūsus, 3 (poet) *to f. round from every side*, Virg. Aen 2, 64

**flog:** **1.** verbĕro, 1 v. TO BEAT (A, 4.). Join. pulsare atque verberare, Cic Verr. 5, 54, 142 **2.** (in *pass*) vāpŭlo, 1 (*to be beaten*) · v TO BEAT (A, 6) **3.** expr. by verbĕra, virga, plāga. *I will f you to death*, verberibus (te) caesum dedam usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28 *to f a man to death*, aliquem virgis ad necem caedere, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69; aliquem verberibus necare, Cic in Pis. 33, 84; (pueros) ad necem verberibus accipere, Cic Tusc. 2, 14, 34.

**flogging** (*subs.*) **1.** verbĕrātio *to give any one a marvellous f* (fig), alicui mirificam v. dare, Cic. Fam 16, 27, *init.* · Dig. **2.** verbĕra, um, *n* (*stripes, blows*) · *you deserve a good f*, dignus es multis v Pl Cic v BEATING (II). *Fond of f*, plāgosus (of the schoolmaster Orbilius) · Hor. Ep 2, 1, 70

**flood** (*subs*) **I.** *An inundation:* dīlŭvium, dīlŭvies v DELUGE **II.** *A stream, a large body of water:* chiefly a poet usage flūmen, aequor, etc · *give the full rein to all your f s*, fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, Ov Met 1, 280 *whelmed 'neath the bitter f* (*of fate*), flumine mersit acerbo, Virg Aen 6, 429 *the chief part are swept away by the f*, maxima pars unda rapitur, Ov. Met 1, 311 v RIVER, SEA, WATER **III.** *A copious outpouring*, as *of tears, words*: **1.** flūmen, ĭnis, *n* *and he moistens his face with a copious f of tears*, lavgoque humectat fl. vultum, Virg Aen 1, 465 · *a f. of pitch sent down from the sky*, picis e coelo demissum fl, Lucr 6, 255: *breathing forth the warm f. of blood from his breast*, sanguinis exspirans calidum de pectore fl, Lucr 2, 354 Fig *to pour forth a golden f. of eloquence*, fl orationis aureum fundere, Cic Acad. 2, 38, 119 *a f. of words*, fl. verborum, Cic. de Or 2, 45, 188 *such a f. of genius*, tantum ingenii fl., Cic. Mar. 2, 4 **2.** unda (poet) *the house vomits forth a f. of callers*, salutantum vomit undam domus, Virg. G 2, 462 *the dense f s of the Boii*, spissae undae Boiorum, Sil. Phr. *to entreat with f s of tears*, multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes B. G. 1, 20 *to shed f s of tears*, lacrimas profundere, effundere, Cic. (v TEARS).

**flood-gates:** **1.** cătăracta, cătaractha, ae, *f*, and -es, -ae, *m* (only in *pl.*): *to control the course of water by f s*, cataractis aquae cursum temperare, Plin Ep. 10, 72 (69), 4 **2.** piscīna (strictly, *the reservoir formed by the barrier or f s*) · *to accumulate the water of a river by f s and let it off again*, (flumen) conrivare atque [rursus] emittere, Plin. 3, 5, 9. *init* Phr. *to open all the f s of passion*, irarum omnes effundere habenas, Virg Aen. 12, 499.

**flooding** (*subs.*): Med. *t. t.*: fluxio *to stop f ing of the womb*, fluxiones vulvae sistere, Plin.

**flook, fluke:** *the fang of an anchor*. dens, dentis, *m.*: *then with tenacious f. the anchor made fast the vessels*, tum d. tenaci ancora fundabat naves, Virg. Aen. 6, 3 comp. id. Aen. 1, 169. unco non alligat ancora morsu.

**floor** (*subs.*): **1.** sŏlum (ground-floor). *gilded roofs in country houses and marble f s*, aurata tecta in villis, et sola marmorea, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49 **2.** pāvīmentum (the rooms of a Roman house being chiefly on the ground-floor, which was of marble or stone) v. PAVEMENT. **3.** contignātio (not applicable to the *ground-f*) : *to ascend to the third f*, in tertiam cont ascendere, Liv. 21, 62 · v. STOREY. (N.B.—This and the foll. word may be used of any *framework of beams or planks.*) **4.** contābŭlātio Caes. B C. 2, 9: Vitr. **5.** coaxātio, coassātio (a builder's term): *the f. requires to have two planks, in cross directions*, necessarium binas per diversum coaxationes substerni, Plin. 16, 25, 62.

**floor** (*v. tr.*) **I.** *To furnish with a floor.* **1.** pavimentum facio, struo (only of the *ground-f*) Cato R R 18 simly, solum (e g marmoreum) facere, Cic Par 6, 3, 48. **2** contābŭlo, 1 (*to cover with planks* in any way) Caes Plin **II.** *To level with the ground*, sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 v TO LEVEL, PROSTRATE

**flooring** (*subs*) v FLOOR

**flora:** scient *t. t.* herbae, plantae, flores v. PLANT, FLOWER

**floral:** flōreus *f. wreaths*, f coronae, Pl v. FLOWERY.

**florid:** **I.** Lit *of ruddy hue* **1.** rūbicundus Pl. · Ov v. RUDDY *Somewhat f*, subrubicundus, Sen. **2.** cŏlōrātus (*of healthy complexion*) Cels (But in Tac Agr 11, colorati vultus is *swarthy, tanned complexions*) **3.** subrūfus (*somewhat ruddy*) (*a man*) *with f. complexion, curly hair*, s crispus, Pl. **II.** Fig of style flōridus *more f. than Hyperides*, floridior quam Hyperides, Cic. Br 82, 285 *f style*, f. oratio, Quint.

**florist:** *qui florum peritus est.

**flotilla:** classicŭla (*a small fleet*) Cic or classis v FLEET

**flounce** (*subs*) **1.** instīta *the f sewed to the bottom of the dress*, subsuta instita vesti, Hor S 1, 2, 29 **2.** (in pl) segmenta, orum (these were sometimes *of gold* or *gilded*) *the senate allowed women to wear a purple dress and golden (gilt) f s*, senatus permisit feminis purpurea veste et aureis uti s, Val Max 5, 2, 1 Ov. Juv

**flounce** (*v. intr.*) *to move violently about*, esp. *in water* · vŏlūto, vŏlūtor, 1 v TO FLOUNDER.

**flounced** (*adj.*): segmentātus, Juv. 6, 89 (where it is used of *a cradle trimmed with flounces*)

**flounder** (*v intr*): vŏlūto, 1 (with *prom. refl.*), vŏlutor, 1· *the swine delights in f ing in a miry lake*, sus gaudet coenoso lacu volutari, Col. 7, 10, *med.* Cic.: v. TO WALLOW.

**flour:** **1.** fārīna *corn being ground, the name of f was given it*, farre molito, farinae nomen est factum, Plin. · *barley, wheat, oat, f.*, i hordeacea, triticea, avenacea (hordei, tritici, avenae), Plin. **2.** cībārium (*coarse f*) *common bread f, which they call seconds*, c., quod secundarium vocant, Plin. 18, 9, 20. *Bread of such f*, cibarius panis, Cic Tusc 5, 34, 97 **3.** pollen, ĭnis, *m.*, and pollis, ĭnis, *c.* (*fine f.*). *African wheat should yield five pints of fine f to the pech*, ex Africo justum est e modius redire pollinis sextarios quinque, Plin. (the *fine f* of siligo, a kind of *choice, white wheat*, was called *flos*, Plin 18, 9, 20) *fine f. of pepper*, p. piperis, Cels.

**flourish** (*v.*): **I.** *To be prosperous* **1.** flōreo, ui, 2: *in Greece musicians f'd*, in Graecia musici florue-runt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4 *Magna Graecia was at that time f.ing*, Magna Graecia tunc florebat, Cic. Am. 4, 13 *painting f'd about the time of Philip*, circa Philippum florut pictura, Quint 12, 10, 6. **2.** flōresco, 3 (*to begin to f, to f more and more*) · *thus you justice and clemency shall f. more and more every day*, haec tua justitia et lenitas animi florescet quotidie magis, Cic. Mar 4, 12 *as he (Hortensius) began to f, Crassus died*, hoc florescente, Crassus mortuus est, Cic Br 88, *extr.* **3.** nĭteo, ui, 2 (*to shine, be in good condition*) *the f.ing grass*, nitens herba, Ov.: Plin *let the revenue f. during peace*, vectigal in pace niteat, Cic. Ruil. 7, 21 Hor **4.** vĭgeo, ui, 2 (*to thrive, be vigorous and active*) : *I am f.ing in mind; in estate impoverished*, nos animo v., re familiari communiti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, *fin.*: *Sparta was renowned, great Mycenae f'd*, clara fuit Sparte, magnae viguere Mycenae, Ov.: *audacity, corruption, avarice, f'd*, audacia, largitio, avaritia, vigebant, Sall. Cat. 3, *fin.* **5.** vīreo, ui, 2 (late; and chiefly poet) *this is the second age of the Roman people, in which it f'd most of all*, haec est secunda aetas P R., qua maxime viruit. Flor 1, 22. *the serpent f s in his new skin*, squama v recenti serpens, Ov. Met. 9, 266. Hence to *f again*, reviresco, 3 *the house of Germanicus f'd again*, domus Germanici revirescebat, Tac Ann 4, 12 Curt **II.** *To make a display* ostento, jacto, 1 *the man who is bragging and f ing in this magnificent way*, hic qui se jactat magnifice atque ostentat, Auct. Her. 21, 29 v. TO BOAST, FLAUNT, SHOW OFF. **III.** As chron *t. t.* flōreo, 2 (without classical authority in this sense cf. *supr.* I.). But vivo (*to live*) should be preferred in actual composition *he f'd in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius*, vixit sub Augusto et Tiberio, Fornell.

**IV.** Trans *to move rapidly about* · vĭbro, 1 v. TO BRANDISH **V.** *To blow* a trumpet cano, 3 v. TO BLOW (II), SOUND

**flourish** (*subs*) esp *pl*, of *showy ornament in style*: călămistri, orum (*curling-irons*) *every showy decoration shall be done away, not a f. shall be allowed*, removebitur omnis insignis ornatus; ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. Or 23, 78 (comp Dial de Orat 26) *you know my fine f s*, nosti illas ληκυθους (= ampullas), Cic Att 1, 14

**flourishing** (*adj*) flōrens *a f. and illustrious youth*, fl et illustris adolescens, Caes *an extensive and f state*, civitas ampla atque fl, Caes.: v. PROSPEROUS

**flout:** dērīdeo, contumelĭis afficio v TO MOCK, INSULT.

**flow:** **I.** Of fluids generally **1.** fluo, xi, xum, 3 *the Rhone f s between the territories of the Helvetii and Allobroges*, Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fl., Caes *the blood of Remus f'd upon the ground*, fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. · *to f. with blood* (of a river), sanguine fl., Cic Inv 1, 43, 98 also of *odours and other emanations*, Lucr. . Cic. v. TO EMANATE Fig. *the speech of Catullus f'd freely*, Catulli oratio libere fluebat, Cic. Br 79, 274 *Herodotus f s like a gentle river*, H. quasi sedatus amnis fl., Cic Or. 12, 39 *from that principle the whole theory of good and evil must f*, ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic Fin. 2, 11, 34 **2.** mano, 1 (*to f. drop by drop, to ooze, trickle* · q. v) *sweat f s from our entire body*, ni nobis toto de corpore sudor, Lucr. 6, 945 *more copious streams will f. from the squeezed teats*, laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Virg. G. 3, 310 **3.** liquor, 3 (*in the manner of fluids formed by melting* · v TO MELT): *from the tree f. drops of dark gore*, lucr (arbori) atro l. sanguine guttae, Virg Aen 3, 28 *sweat f.s from the whole body*, toto corpore sudor l., Lucr · v TO TRICKLE **II.** Of the tide, opp. to *ebb* affluo, accēdo, Plin. · v TIDE

—— **apart, asunder:** diffluo, 3 *the Rhone f s into several different channels*, Rhenus in plures d. partes, Caes.

—— **back:** refluo, 3 *the river f.s back*, r. amnis, Virg. Ov.

—— **between:** interfluo, 3 *the strait which f.s between Naupactus and Patrae*, fretum quod Naupactum et Patras int., Liv. · Plin.

—— **by, near,** or **past:** **1.** praefluo *the Tiber f s past at the bottom of the valley*, infima valle pr. Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45, *fin.* · *the Anfidus which f.s past the realms of Apulian Daunus*, Aufidus qui regna Dauni pr. Appuli, Hor. Od 4, 14, 26. **2.** praeterfluo, 3: *a river f.s past the walls*, amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. 41, 11. **3.** praeterlābor, psus, 3 (*to glide gently by*): *delightsome woods and rivers f.ing by*, amoenitas silvarum et praeterlabentia flumina, Quint. 10, 3, 24.

—— **down** **1.** dēfluo: *the mois-*

*ture f's down from the rocks*, d saxis humor, Hor. *the dress f'd down to her very feet*, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg Sometimes = *to have done flowing the clown waits for the stream to f. down*, rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 42 **2** dēcurro, ri, sum, 3 (*quickly*) · *a river f.ing rapidly down from a mountain*, monte decurrens amnis, Hor Od 4, 2, 5

**flow forth, or out:** **1.** effluo, 3 xi, 1 e. *the wind, causes the rams to f. forth*, facit ef imbres, Luci *his life f's forth with his blood*, vita una cum sanguine ef., Cic Tusc 2, 24, 59 **2.** prōfluo, 3 (*to f. forth to view*) *the Meuse f's out of Mt. Vosegus*, Mosa pr. ex monte Vosego, Caes B G 4, 10 *to f. from the mouth* (of words), ore prof., Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44.

**— into:** influo, 3 *the Hypanis f.s into the Euxine*, Hypanis in Pontum inf, Cic Tusc. 1, 39, 94 with *adv.* of place *not far from the sea into which the Rhine f's*, non longe a mari quo Rhenus inf., Caes B G 4, 1 Fig *the unflowing and outflowing divine mind*, influens atque effluens divinus animus, Cic Tim. 13

**— over:** superfluo, 3 · v. TO OVERFLOW.

**— round:** **1.** circumfluo, 3 (more freq. in fig sense v. TO FLOCK ROUND) *the water of the sea f's round both sides*, utrumque latus c aequoris unda, Ov. Met 13, 779. Plin. *foam f's round his jaws*, spuma c rictus Att, Ov. **2.** circumfundor, fūsus, 3 (with *dat* poet) *the Tigris f's round the city*, Tigris c. urbi, Plin v. TO SURROUND

**— through:** **1.** perfluo, 3 *to f. through a strainer* (of wine), per colum p, Luci 2, 392 *to f through into the sea* (of a river), in mare p, Plin 36, 26, 65 **2.** permāno, 1 (*to ooze through*) · *the juice by which we are nourished f's through to the liver*, is sucus quo alimur p. ad jecur, Cic N. D. 2, 55, 137 v TO PENETRATE.

**— together:** confluo, 3. *to f together into one* (of rivers), in unum c., Cic Leg 2, 3, 6. See also TO FLOCK TOGETHER

**— to, toward:** affluo, 3 (rare in lit. sense . v. TO FLOCK TO) · Tac

**— under, or beneath:** **1.** subterfluo, 3 *a river f.ing from a lake under mountains*, amnis ex lacu sub montes subterfluens, Vitr. 8, 2, 6 *a rapid torrent f.ing beneath (the bridge)*, torrente rapido subterfluente, Plin. **2.** subterlābor, lapsus, 3 (*gently, with gliding motion*) *rivers f.ing beneath the walls of cities*, subterlabentia flumina muros, Virg G. 2, 157.

**flow** (*subs*) **I.** *The act of flowing.* **1.** fluxio *f. of waters (deluges)*, f. aquarum, Cic Div 1, 49, 111 Ottener in med. sense *f. of blood from the nostrils*, sanguinis f. e naribus, Plin v FLUX. **2.** fluxus, ūs, *m.* (rare) . *wind is understood to be nothing else than a f. of air*, ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus (fluctus, ed. Jan ) aëris, Plin. 2, 43, 44 **3.** lapsus, ūs, *m* (*a gliding motion*) *to stay the rapid f. of rivers*, rapidos fluminum morari l, Hor Od. 1, 12, 10. **II.** *A stream*, esp. fig. flūmen v. FLOOD (III.) Phr. *ready f. of words*, verborum copia; linguae mobilitas, volubilitas, Cic. (v. FLUENCY) *to checks the f of speech*, cursum dicendi refraenat, Quint 8, pref. § 27. **III.** *Of the tide.* accessus, ūs, *m.* · opp. to recessus, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34. Or expr. by *verb: the f. and ebb of the tide are particularly wonderful*, aestus maris accedere et reciprocare maxime mirum, Plin. 2, 97, 99, *init.* **IV.** *Course* Phr. · *whose life goes on with even f*, quibus secundo cursu vita procedit, Sen. Ep III, 3 v. COURSE.

**flower** (*subs*). **I.** Lit, *a blossom.* **1.** flos, flōris, *m. sweet smelling f.s*, suaves f., Lucr *fresh f.s*, recentes f., Hor. *to gather f's*, flores legere, **Ov. Fast. 4, 437**; f. carpere, ib. 443 (v TO PLUCK, GATHER). **2.** flosculus (strictly *dimin.* of preced. · more common in sense II.) *they fade like f's*, tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic Off 1, 12, 43 Further *dimin*, floscellus, Apul Herb *Abounding in f's, made of f's*, floreus, floridus v FLOWERY. **II.** Fig., *the best of any thing* **1.** flos *the f of the nobility and the youth*, f nobilitatis ac juventutis, Cic Phil 2, 15, 37 Liv. **2.** rōbur, ōris, *n (the main strength.* esp. of *troops*) *the f. of the troops has perished*, quod fuit roboris interiit, Caes B C 3, 88. Join quod floris, quod roboris (fuerat), Liv. 37, 12; in flore vel robore, Cic Or 10, 34

**III.** Also fig, *an embellishment*, esp *in speech* **1.** flos (in pl) *f.s of language and sentiment*, flores verborum et sententiarum, Cic de Or. 3, 25, 96 **2.** floscŭlus (in pl.) *to cull f.s from every quarter*, f undique carpere, Cic. Sext 56, 119. *to be charmed by the f's of a novel luxuriance (in style)*, recentis hujus luxuriae floscŭlis capi, Quint

**IV.** *Bloom, prime of age* flos Lucr Cic (f aetatis is specially used of *personal charms*, cf Liv 21, 2) v PRIME (*subs*)

**flower** (*v.*) flōreo, 2 v. TO BLOOM.

**flower-bed:** ārea v BED (III.)

**floweret:** floscŭlus, floscellus. v FLOWER (I)

**flower-garden:** **1.** hortus (*garden in general*) v. GARDEN **2.** vīrīdārium (*a pleasure garden with grounds*) · Cic Att 2, 3, Plin. **3.** flōrālia, ium, *n.* (only in *pl*) . *orchards and f.s, as they are called*, loca quae pomaria et f. appellantur, Varr. R R 1, 2, *med.*

**flower-stalk:** călămus (e. g., lupini) Virg

**flowery:** **I.** Lit, *made of flowers, abounding in flowers:* **1.** flōreus *f. fields*, f. arva, Virg *f. wreaths*, f serta, Tib **2** flōridus *f. Hybla*, f Hybla, Ov.. *f meads*, f prata, Lucr Phr . *f grass*, [innumeris] distinctae floribus herbae, Ov Met 5, 266 **II.** Fig., of style flōridus v FLORID (II) Phr *a f style* *oratio omnibus verborum ac sententiarum floribus abundans* v FLOWER (III ).

**flowing** (*adj.*) · **I.** Lit. of fluids. **1.** fluens, tis . *f. water*, f. aqua, Ov. v. TO FLOW. **2.** fluĭdus *f. gore*, f cruor, Ov v. FLUID **3.** (in compounds) refluus (*f. back*), Ov.. Plin. praefluus (*f by or past*), Plin.. dēfluus (*f. down*), Stat.. influus (*f in*), Paul Nol superfluus (*f. over*), Plin circumfluus (*f. round*), Ov.. Plin. **II.** By anal , of drapery, etc., *loose, floating* · **1.** fluens *f. tunics*, tunicae t., Ov. A. A. 3, 301 Tac **2.** fluxus *f locks*, f crines, Tac Ann 11, 31 *f drapery*, f. amictus, Lucan. **3.** fūsus · *a f. mantle*, f palla, Tib.. *f. locks*, f. crines, Virg. Aen. 10, 137 **III.** Fig., of style; *moving freely:* **1.** fluens *a sustained, f style*, tracta et f. oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66. *matter written in f. elegiacs*, materia f. elegis scripta, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2. **2.** fūsus *a f. and sustained style, running on with a kind of uniform smoothness*, genus orationis f. atque tractum, et cum lenitate quadam aequabili profluens, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64 *Aeschines is fuller than Demosthenes, and more f.*, plenior Demosthene Aeschines, et magis f, Quint 10, 1, 77 · *Herodotus is agreeable, f, transparent*, dulcis et f. et candidus Herodotus, Quint. 10, 1, 73.

**fluctuate:** i. e. *to move now this way now that, to vary:* **1.** jacto, 1 (*pass*, or with *refl. pron.*): *opinions fluctuating*, opinionibus se jactantibus, Cic. Tusc 4, 10, 24: *at those times money f.d so much that no one could tell what he possessed*, jactabatur illis temporibus nimus sic ut nemo posset scire quid haberet, Cic Off. 3, 20, 80 **2.** nato, 1 *to f.* ("*be at sea*") *more than Neptune himself*, magis n. quam ipse Neptunus, Cic N D 3, 24, 62. *a change of will indicates that the mind f's*, mutatio voluntatis indicat animum n., Sen Ep. 35, *fin.* : v. TO CHANGE (*init*).

**fluctuation:** mūtātio. v. CHANGE, VICISSITUDE. Or expr. by verb v. TO FLUCTUATE.

**flue:** perh. cŭnīculus (fornacis): cf. Plin 9, 38, 62 v. CHIMNEY.

**fluency:** **1.** vōlūbĭlĭtas *mere f*, verborum v inanis, Cic de Or 1, 5, 17 Quint **2.** mōbĭlĭtas linguae. Cic. de Or 1, 28, 127 **3.** cēlĕrĭtas verborum Cic de Or 1, 28, 127, c orationis, Cic. Or 16, 53 **4.** cōpia verborum (in good sense) *abundance of matter begets abundance of words*, i e , f , rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic de Or 3, 31, 125 v FLOWING (III ) and FLUENT.

**fluent:** **1.** cōpĭōsus (*full of matter and expression alike* v. FLUENCY, 4) *the f man is said to have spoken some hours*, locutus esse dicitur homo c. aliquot horas, Cic de Or 2, 18, 75 v. FLOQUENT **2.** vōlūbĭlis (*merely f*) · *a musical-voiced, f speaker*, canorus orator et v., Cic Br 27, 105 comp Cic. Fl 20, 48, quum se homo volubilis quadam praecipiti celeritate dicendi jactaret **3.** sōlūtus (*free and ready of speech*) · *the most f. of speakers*, solutissimus in dicendo omnium oratorum, Cic. Br. 48, 180. Join: solutus et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. **4.** profluens, ntis (*to excess*): *f. and never-ending loquacity*, p. et perennis loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.

**fluently:** vōlūbĭlĭter, sōlūtē. Cic (for syn v. FLUENT).

**fluid** (*adj.*) **1.** fluĭdus *what is so contrary as earthy to f*, quid tam contrarium quam terrenum fluido? Col *f bodies*, fluido quae corpore constant, Lucr **2.** fluxus (rare) *f juices*, f. succi, Plin 9, 38, 62. **3.** līquĭdus: v LIQUID.

**fluid** (*subs*) **I.** In strict scientific sense, expr by fluĭdus *water and air are f's*, *fluida sunt aqua et aer, fluido corpore constant, praedita sunt. v supr (1). **II.** In general sense **1.** hūmor (*any kind of moisture*) *the stars are fed by f's from the earth and sea*, stellae terrenis manimque h. aluntur, Cic. N. D 2, 16, 43: *milky f* (i e. *milk*), lacteus h., Ov. *the Massic f. of Bacchus* (i. e. *wine*), Massicus h. Bacchi, Hor. **2.** līquor v. LIQUID **3.** lătex, ĭcis, *m.* (poet.) *I am transformed into a f*, in latices mutor, Ov. Met. 5, 636 *the f of the vine-begotten liquor*, liquoris vitigeni latex, Lucr 5, 14 *the Palladian f.*, i e, *olive-oil*, Palladii latices, Ov. Met 8, 275.

**fluidity, fluidness:** **1.** līquor. *as weight in stones, heat in fire, f. in water*, pondus uti saxis, calor ignibus, liquor aquai, Lucr. 1, 453; Cic N. D. 2, 10, 26. **2.** *fluĭda nātūra: v FLUID (subs.). Phr. "*fire keeps all things in a state of f.*"* (Paley), *ignis omnia fluida servat.

**fluke** (of an anchor): dens, nis, *m.*: Virg

**flurry** (*subs* and *v.*) . v. HURRY, EXCITEMENT.

**flush** (*v intr.*) rūbesco, 3 · v TO BLUSH, REDDEN. Phr. *f'd with success*, secunda fortuna, victoriis elatus v. ELATED. See also EMBOLDENED.

**flush** (*subs*) · 1 e. *a sudden access:* impĕtus, ūs · v. FIT, IMPULSE

**flush** (*adj.*) · **I.** *Fresh, flourishing:* vĕgĕtus, flōrens v. FLOURISHING **II.** Colloq. for *well-off, abounding:* Phr. *to be f. with money*, *satis magnam pecuniam in promptu habere.

**fluster** (*subs.* and *v.*): v. HURRY, BUSTLE

**flute** (*subs*) · **I.** *The musical instrument* · **1.** tībia: *the shrill f*, acuta t, Hor · *the plaintive f.*, querula t., Hor.. Cic. The tibia was originally *a small, shrill instrument, with one tube* (tenuis simplexque), Hor. A. P. 202: afterwards it was made larger and double. Hence the *plur.* is frequent, referring to *the two tubes to play on the f.*, tibiis canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14:

cantare tibus. Nep Epam 2. *A f.-maker*, tībiārius, Inscr. in Forcell.: *f.-player* (masc.), tībīcen, ĭnis, *m* · Pl Cic. *fem.* tībīcĭna, Pl. · Ter. **2.** ārundo, ĭnis, *f.* (*made of oat or reed*) Ov. · v. REED, PIPE **II.** In architecture; *an indented channel* · stria, Vitr 4, 3, 9

**flute** (*v.*) *to channel* v strio, 1 Vitr 4, 3, 9 Plin

**fluted** (*adj.*): strĭātus *f. shells*, s. conchae, Plin. Vitr.

**fluting** (*subs.*). architect. *t. t.*. striātūra, Vitr. 4, 3, 9.

**flutist**: tībīcen, ĭnis, *m* v. FLUTE.

**flutter** (*v.*): **I.** Intr.: **1.** vŏlito, 1 *birds f.*, aves v, Cic. *the bird f s near the ground*, avis propter humum v., Ov Met 8, 258 *to f to and fro through the air* (of the Lucretian *films*), v ultro citroque per auras, Luci 4, 36 Hence comps, *to f. about over*, supervolito, Virg *to f round*, circumvolito, Virg. **2.** plaudo, si, sum, 3 (so as to make *a flapping noise*) · *the partridge f'd its wings*, plausit alis perdix, Ov. Met. 8, 238 v. FLAP. **3.** trĕpīdo, 1 (*with alarm*) *thus with f ing wing fly doves from the eagle*, sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae, Ov Met 1, 506 *the f ing bird tightens its bonds*, avis trepidans astringit vincula, Ov. Met 11, 75 Fig *my bosom f s with fresh alarm*, tr. pectus recenti metu, Hor Od. 2, 19, 5 Phr *f ing leaves*, folia ludentia, Plin 18, 35, 86 **II.** Trans. *to drive in confusion*. fŭgo, fundo v. TO ROUT.

**flutter** (*subs*) i e *a panic, alarm* trĕpĭdātio v. ALARM. Or expr by verb · *why in such a f*, *quid istuc trepidatur?

**fluttering** (*subs*) expr by vŏlito, trĕpīdo. v. TO FLUTTER.

**flux**: **I.** *The act of flowing* · fluxus, ūs v. FLOWING. Phr *all things are in a state of f.*, omnia f, Lucr. 2, 68. **II.** Med *t. t.*: **1.** fluxus, fluxio *bloody f.*, sanguinis fluxus, fluxio Plin. **2.** profluvium Col.: Plin.

**fly** (*subs*) · musca · *to drive away f s*, m abigere, Cic Pl *a flap for driving away f.s*, muscarium, Mart 14, 67 (lemm.) Veg Vet

**fly** (*v.*) · **I.** *To move by means of wings*: **1.** vŏlo, 1 *crows f.*, corvi f, Lucr. *bees f.*, apes v, Ov, *clouds f.*, nubes v., Lucr. Fig. *time f s*, aetas v, Cic.; hora v, Sen **2.** vŏlito, 1 (*to f. about*) · v. TO FLIT, HOVER. **II.** *To escape*: fŭgio, 3 v TO FLEE

**— apart, asunder**: 1 e., *to part suddenly*: **1.** dissĭlio, ŭi, 4 *flints f asunder at fire*, silex ignitus d, Plin. · *the sword flew in pieces with the blow*, multo ictu dissiluit, Virg Aen. 12, 741. *Frequent*, dissulto, 1 Virg. Aen 8, 240. **2.** displōdo, si, sum, 3 (*with a report*): v. TO BURST.

**— at**: 1 e, *to attack*: invŏlo, 1. *I can scarcely refrain from f ing at* (*your*) *hair*, vix me contineo quin involem in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20 *to f. at any one and wound him*, i. [ad] aliquem et sauciare eum, Auct. B. Alex. 52, *extr.* Phr. *let your fist without delay f. at his cheeks*, pugnus continuo in mala haereat, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 17

**— away**: āvŏlo, 1 · *the birds flew away as he was taking the auspices*, auspicanti pullos avolasse, Suet · Cat. Fig · *they f. away to Rome at a gallop*, citatis equis Romam avolant, Liv. 1, 57.

**— back**: rĕvŏlo, 1 · *to f. there and back*, advolare et eodem r, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *ad med.*

**— before**: praevŏlo, 1 (*to f. in front of*) Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125

**— by**, or **near**: praetervŏlo, 1 with *acc.*: Cic.: Suet.

**— forth**, or **out**: **1.** ēvŏlo, 1 *Notus f.s forth with dripping wings*, madidis Notus e. alis, Ov.: Cic. Fig.: of *souls quitting the body*, e. atque excurrere foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114. **2.** prōvŏlo, 1. Plin. Fig. *they suddenly flew forth en masse*, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.

**fly from**: fŭgio, 3. v. TO FLEE.

**— in, or into**: invŏlo, 1 foll. by in and *acc.*, Varr 3, 7, *init* ; by *dat.*, Col 8, 3, *ad fin.* Comp TO FLY AT

**— open**. dissĭlio, 4. v. TO FLY APART.

**— over, or across**: **1.** transvŏlo, 1: *partridges do not f across the boundaries of Boeotia*, perdices non tr. fines Boeotiae, Plin 10, 29, 41. Fig *to f. across the Alps*, Alpes tr, Asin. Poll in Cic. Fam 10, 31, *med.* **2.** supervŏlo, 1 (*to f above, quite over*) · *he* (*Perseus*) *f s over the whole globe*, toto s orbe, Ov · Plin Fig *the spear f s over* (*him*), s hasta, Virg, *Frequent*, supervolito, *to f over often, hover over*, Virg. E 6, 81

**— round**: circumvŏlo, 1 *an eagle flew round him a number of times*, aquila eum saepius circumvolavit, Suet. Hor. *Frequent*, circumvolito, *to f. round and round*, Virg G. 1, 377.

**— through**: pervŏlo, 1 *the swallow f s through the house*, aedes p. hirundo, Virg. Fig. *he flew* (*through*) 56 *miles in light carriages*, sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisiis pervolavit, Cic Pr Am 7, 19.

**— to** or **toward**: advŏlo, 1 (with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, also *dat.*) *a bird f ing to* (*other*) *birds*, avis ad (alias) aves advolans, Cic *a great number of wood-pigeons f into the territory of Volaterrae*, in agrum Volaterranum palumborum vis a, Plin *a butterfly f ing to the light of lamps*, papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans, Plin Often Fig *he flew to the city with incredible speed*, ad urbem incredibili celeritate advolavit, Cic. Sext. 4, 11. *f to us*, advola ad nos, Cic Att. 4, 4 (*a*)

**— under**: subtervŏlo, 1 with *acc* · Stat. Theb 3, 670.

**— up**: subvŏlo, 1: *to f. up into the heavenly place*, sursum in coelestem locum s., Cic. Tusc 1, 17, 40.

**fly-catcher**: mĕlancōrўphos, 1, *m.*: Plin.

**fly-flap**: muscārium: Mart. 14, 67, 71 (lemm.) for this purpose *a peacock's* or *ox's tail* was sometimes used *Il cc*

**flying** (*adj.*) · **1.** vŏlātilis, e / *creatures*, v. bestiae, Cic N D 2, 60, 151 *the f. boy*, i e, *Cupid*, v. puer, Ov. **2.** vŏlūcer, cris, cre *f creatures*, v bestiae, Cic Tusc 5, 13, 38 *f. serpents*, v dracones, Ov *f clouds*, v nebulae, Ov v WINGED **3.** *f fowl*, i e, *birds* volantes, um, *f* Virg. Luci.

**fly-leaf**: *folium purum in prima vel postrema parte insertum.

**foal** (*subs.*): **1.** pullus *the f of noble breed*, i. e, *of the horse*, p. generosi pecoris, Virg G 3, 75 *f s of wild asses*, onagrorum p, Plin **2.** (*of the horse only*). equŭleus, equŭlus: v. COLT

**foal** (*v.*): pārio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 (*to produce young in any way*) · *a heifer f.'d a horse-colt*, bos equuleum peperit, Liv. 21, 31, *fin.* · also absol: *when a mule f.s* (of a thing impossible), cum mula pepererit, Suet. Gal. 4: v. TO BRING FORTH.

**foaling** (*subs*): **1.** partus, ūs, *m the f. of a mule*, p mulae Suet. Gal 4 **2.** fētūra Varr. Virg.: v. BREEDING

**foam** (*subs*). spūma *Venus sprung from f*, Venus spuma procreata, Cic. *the f. of the sea*, s. salis, Ov. *f. of blood*, sp. sanguinis, Ov.

**foam** (*v.*): **1.** spūmo, 1: *the blue sea f s*, coeruleum sp. sale, Enn.: *cups f.ing with milk*, pocula spumantia lacte, Virg.: *a f.ing wild-boar*, spumans aper, Virg. **2.** exaestuo, 1 (*to boil and seethe*): v. TO BOIL (III.). Phr.: *the patient f.s at the mouth*, (aegroto) ex ore spumae moventur, Cels. 3, 23, *init.*

**foaming, foamy**: **1.** spūmans, ntis (strictly, *yielding* or *emitting foam*): *he quaffed the f. bowl*, sp. hausit pateram, Virg.: *the f. bit*, sp. frena, Virg. Aen. 4, 135. **2.** spūmeus (*covered with foam*): *the f. sea*, sp Nereus, Virg *a f. torrent*, sp torrens, Ov **3.** spūmōsus (= preced) *f shores*, sp. litora, Cat *f. waves*, sp undae, Ov **4.** spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (poet) *the f. river*, sp amnis, Ov.

**fob**: peth. locŭlus (*any small compartment*) · v POCKET

**focal**: *fŏcālis, e as purely scient. *t t.*

**focus**: e g *of an ellipse*, fŏcus Cantes Dioptr

**fodder** (*subs*) *food for cattle* · pābŭlum *to cut f*, p secare, Caes. *the sheep crops the f.*, pabula carpit ovis, Ov *To get f* (milit term), pabulari, Caes Tac *pertaining to f*, pābŭlāris, e Col Plin

**fodder** (*v*) pabulum praebeo: v. TO FEED

**foe**: hostis, ĭnīmīcus v ENEMY.

**fog**: **1.** cālīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*a dark f*) *a moist f. is exhaled from the ground*, humida a terra exhalatur c, Plin 2, 42, 42 Col (v DARKNESS, II, 2). **2.** nēbŭla (*a thin, cloud-like mist*) *rivers are covered in summer with warm, in winter with cold f s*, amnes aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis n calhgant, Col 1, 5, *med* : v. MIST.

**foggy**: **1.** cālīginōsus *a damp, f atmosphere*, coelum humidum et c. Cic Tusc 1, 19, 43 **2.** nēbulosus Cato Cic v MISTY

**foh**: *interj.* of abhorrence or contempt ft! Pl Cas 3, 6, 7 (al heu).

**foible** (*subs*) · **1.** vitium *to have a keen eye for your friends f s*, in amicorum v acutum cernere, Hor v FAULT. **2.** error *virtue would have given the f an honourable name*, isti errori nomen virtus posuisset honestum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 41. v. ERROR Phr. "*I confess my f. with regard to flattery*" (Chesterfield), confiteor me, quod ad adulationem pertinet, paulo infirmiorem esse (comp. Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70) v. WEAKNESS

**foil** (*subs.*): **I.** *A blunt sword for fencing*. rūdis, is, *f* Cic Liv. v. TO FENCE. **II.** *A thin leaf of metal* **1.** lāmina, and by *sync*, lamna (Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2) *to make f of silver*, ex argento lamnas ducere, Plin 33, 9, 45 *to cut copper into thin f.*, aes tenuare in lamnas, Plin 34, 8, 20 **2.** bractea (*very fine and thin*) *thin, like the spider's web or gold f*, tenuis, ut aranea b que aura, Lucr 4, 729 *the f of gold rustled in the gentle wind*, leni crepitabat b. vento, Virg. *Dimin*, bracteŏla · *to take the* (*gold*) *f off the statue of Castor*, bracteolam de Castore ducere, Juv. 13, 152. *An artificer in gold and silver f.*, bracteārius, *f* bractearia; also bractĕātor, Inscrr. in Forcell. *covered with f.*, bracteātus *e. g.* bracteatum lacunar, Sidon. Sen **III.** *A back-ground which sets any thing off to advantage*. Phr. *Augustus* (*they said*) *had sought to use* (*Tiberius*) *as a f. to his own glory*, comparatione deterrima sibi gloriam quaesisse, Tac Ann 1, 10; *Tiberium* ideo adscitum, ut prae illo, ipse magnus clarusque videretur

**foil** (*v*): ēlūdo, si, sum, 3 v. TO BAFFLE.

**foist**: *to thrust in improperly*: **1.** infulcio, si, tum, 4 *he is for ever f.ing in this word*, non desinit omnibus locis hoc verbum inf., Sen. Ep 114, 19. **2.** suppōno, 3 (*fraudulently*) · v. TO FORGE · *to f. in false wills*, (falsa) testamenta sup, Cic.: v. TO FORGE.

**fold** (*subs.*): **I.** *For flocks*: **1.** ŏvile, is, *n.*: *to prowl around the f.* (of the wolf), explorare insidias ovilia circum, Virg. G. 3, 537: Ov. (Not used by the Scriptores Rei Rusticae.) **2.** septum *or* saeptum, usu. *pl.* (*any enclosure*) *to return to the f.* (*at evening*), septa repetere, Col 6, 23: Virg. **3.** conseptum (*like septum*): Col. 6, 23. **4.** stăbŭlum (*strictly for large cattle*): Virg.. Col.: v. STALL. **II.** *Of a garment*: **1.** plĭcātūra (*strictly the act of folding*): *f.s of drapery* straguiae vestis plicaturae, cf. Plin. 7, 51, 52. **2.** sĭnus, ūs (*of a rounded,*

*swelling form*) *making a lap-like f. of his toga*, n ex toga facto, Liv. 21, 18, *fin* (v Dict Ant s v) *flowing f s*, s fluentes, Virg *Cimon introduced wreathings and f s of drapery* (in painting), Cimon in veste rugas et s invenit, Plin 35, 8, 34, *fin*. **3.** rūga (*a smaller f , a wrinkling*) · *f s* (or *creases*) *arranged by design*, r de industria collocatae, Macr Sat. 2, 9, *ad init* v *supr*. (2) Phr : *to hang gracefully, in becoming f s*, apte pendere, Ov. Met. 2, 733 *full of f s*, multiplex *the intestines have many f s and convolutions*, alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. similarly, *with three f s*, triplex, etc (v. THREEFOLD, etc.).

**fold**: as suffix. **1.** expr. by comps. in -plex, plĭcis v preced art *fin*. **2.** (in certain phr.) expr by cum, with *old num adj* . *the land yields an eight-f , ten-f . return*, ager efficit cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic Verr. 3, 47. Varr. also with a *subs*. expressed *the land yielding a hundred-f . return*, cum centesima fruge fenus reddente terra, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24.

**fold** (v) **I.** *To double up*: **1.** plĭco, āvi and ui, ātum, 1 *to f. a sheet of paper*, chartam p , Mart 4, 82, *fin*. **2.** complĭco, 1 *to f. up a letter*, epistolam c , Cic Att. 12, 1. **3.** replĭco, 1 *f ing back outside the inside of its skin* (of a serpent), replicans ut extra fiat membranae quod fuerat intus, Plin. 8, 27, 41. Phr . *to f. the hands*, digitos pectinatim inter se plectere, Plin. 28, 6, 17 (comp. Ov Met 9, 299) less precisely, *to sit with f.'d hands* (*idle*), manibus, quod aiunt, compressis sedere, Liv. 7, 14, *med*. *to stretch forth f.'d hands*, duplices tendere palmas, Virg Aen. 1, 94 **II.** *To pen sheep*: septis inclūdo, si, sum, 3 Varr. v FOLD (*subs*)

**folding-doors**: valvae, arum sometimes with *adj*. bīfŏres, e v. DOOR (4)

**foliage**: **1.** frons, dis, *f*. (both *sing*. and *pl*) · *abundant f.*, f multa, Varr. · Virg · Hor *a path blocked up with f. and brushwood*, via interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic Coel. 18, *init* **2.** cŏma (mostly poet.) *the f of the groves*, nemorum c, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 5 · *f of trees*, arborea c , Ov.. *it looks out upon the grove and f of the hippodrome*, hippodromi nemus et comas prospectat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 19. **3.** fŏlia, ōrum v. LEAVES

**folio**: liber maximae formae; liber oblongus Lach pref Lucr.

**folk**: hŏmĭnes v PEOPLE.

**follicle**: **1.** follĭcŭlus · *when the tender blade emerges from the f* , quum folliculo se exserit spica mollis, Sen Ep 124, 11 **2.** vēsīcŭla (*a small bladder*) · Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

**follow**: **1.** sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (*trans*. and *intr*.): *go you before , I f.*, i prae; sequor, Ter. *to f a magistrate into his province*, s. magistratum in provinciam, Nep. Att. 6 (v TO ATTEND) *he f s his father with unequal steps*, s patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. Aen 2, 724. Often of *order in time or result*: *what f s* (= our et cetera), Cic. Or 49, 164 · *a difference of opinion f s from this*, discrimen opinionis s ex hac re, Liv 5, 6, *med*. v. TO RESULT. Fig. *to f. a road*, viam, itĕr s., Ov : Cic. *to f. Nature as a guide*, Naturam ducem s., Cic. Am 5, 19 *to f advice*, consilium s., Cic. Often used *impers*. (foll. by *inf*. or ut and *subj*.), to denote a logical or other sequence · *if this proposition is not true, it f s that it is false*, si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur ut falsa sit, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 · *nor does it f. that these are* ...., nec s. esse ...., Cic. *l. c* . *it f s that I should show*, s. ut doceam, Cic N. D 2, 32, *init Frequent*., sector, 1 (*to be in the habit of f.ing , to keep f.ing*): Cic.. v. TO ATTEND UPON. (N.B.—When the Eng. verb is *pass*., the sentence may be inverted: *they are usually f.'d by a great multitude*, magna multitudo eos **s. insuevit**, Caes.) **2.** consĕquor, 3 (often = *to attain* by following: q. v.) · *he f.'d me* (*close*) *to the door*, consecutus est me usque ad fores, Pl Cist 1, 1, 92 *when Crassus had thus spoken, silence* (*at once*) *f 'd*, haec quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, Cic de Or 1, 35, *init* *blushing f s* (*attends*) *shame*, pudorem rubor c , Cic. *to f a custom*, morem c, Cic *Frequent*., consector, 1 (*to f. up closely, pursue*): Cic. **3.** insĕquor, 3 (*to f. close upon, in the rear of*) *next to him f.s Salius*, proximus huic ins Salius, Virg Aen. 5, 321 *unless a vowel f* , nisi vocalis ins , Cic. Or 48, 161. Fig *she f s with her eye the flowing bank*, insequitur fugientem lumine pinum, Ov **4.** subsĕquor, 3 v. TO FOLLOW UP Phr . *to f any one in an office*, succedere alicui (v TO SUCCEED) *they spoke as f s*, in hunc modum locuti (sunt), Caes B G. 2, 31 (v. EFFECT, III) *thus it f s that*, ita fit ut ..., Cic Tusc. 3, 5, 10; ex quo efficitur, foll. by ut and *subj*., or *acc* and *inf*., Cic. N D 3, 12, 30 Rep 3, 11 sometimes *it does not f*., may be expr. by non ... idcirco, non continuo, non propterea · *it does not f. that because you defended Opimius, you will be looked upon as a good citizen*, non, si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te bonum civem putabunt, Cic de Or. 2, 40, 70: comp Cic. R Am. 33, 94, non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sicarius sum *to f. any one's advice, instructions*, alicujus consilia, praecepta uti, Ov · *to f. any one's own judgment* or *discretion*, suo judicio uti, Cic. N D. 1, 1, 1 *I wish I had f.'d your most friendly advice*, vellem a principio te audisse amicissime monentem, Cic.: *to f the calling of a merchant, banker, soothsayer*, mercaturam, argentariam, haruspicinam facere, Cic . (v TO CARRY ON).

**follow on**: persĕquor, cūtus, 3 (*to the end*) Ter. Cic : v. TO PURSUE, PERSEVERE.

—— **out**: **1.** exsĕquor, 3: *to f. out any object to the end*, aliquid ex. usque ad extremum, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5 v. TO CARRY OUT (II.), ACCOMPLISH (II.) **2.** prōsĕquor, 3 · v TO ATTEND

—— **up**: **1.** subsĕquor, cūtus, 3 · *he f s her up and treads in her very steps*, s. praesĕque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. Met 3, 17 · *he sent forward the cavalry, and ordered Labienus with the legions to f. up*, equitatum praemisit .... Labienum cum legionibus s. jussit, Caes B G 2, 11. **2.** persĕquor, 3 (*to the end*) *to f. a person up, in his very steps*, aliquem ipsius vestigiis p., Cic . v. TO PURSUE. **3.** exsĕquor, 3. v TO FOLLOW OUT. **4.** insto, stĭti, stātum (*to pursue* an object). *knowing that he must f up his reputation*, non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. Agr. 18 *med*.: v TO PRESS (UPON) **5.** insisto, stĭti, stitum, 3 (freq. of mihi operations . with *dat*.): *they f.'d up the pursuit so vigorously*, adeo effusis insiterunt, Liv 26, 44, *med* **6.** urgeo, si, 2 (*to press*) · *to f up an opportunity*, opportunitatem [et facultatem] u , Cic. Fam 7, 8

**follower**: **1.** sectātor (esp. used of *f.s of candidates in canvassing*): *the Fabian law respecting the number of f.s*, lex Fabia, quae est de numero sectatorum, Cic. Mur. 34, 72 more freq. (but late) of *adherents of a sect* or *teacher*: *the f.s of Aristotle*, s Aristotelis Gell.: v. DISCIPLE (4). **2.** assectātor. *an old f.*, quidam vetus a. [ex numero amicorum], Cic Verr. 2, 11, 29: also used of *attendants on candidates*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9; or of *disciples*: *a f. of wisdom*, a. sapientiae, Plin.: *a hearer and f. of Protagoras*, auditor atque Protagorae, Gell. **3.** expr. by *part*. of sequor: v. L. G. § 638. Phr · *the f s of Socrates, Pythagoras, etc*, Socratici, Pythagorēi, etc. : also, ille a Socrate, Pythagora, etc., Cic. Mur. 30, 63.

**following** (*adj*.): **1.** sĕquens, insĕquens: *on the f. day*, sequenti die, Plin.: *the meeting of words at the end of a sentence with the first f. ones*, extremorum verborum cum insequentibus primis concursus, Cic Or. 44, 150 *the f year*, insequens annus, Liv 7, 18: *on the f night*, nocte insequenti, Hirt. **2** sĕcūtus, insĕcūtus (late; and only when *following* = *which followed*) · *in the months which f.'d*, mensibus insecutis, Plin 7, 11, 9. **3.** proximus (*next in order*, either *before or after*) · (*he said that*) *he should break up his encampment on the f. night*, (dixit) se p nocte castra moturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, *fin* *at the beginning of the f summer*, imtā p aestate, Caes.: *in the f three years*, p triennio, Nep Han 3 v. NEXT **4.** postĕrius *to put off to the f day*, in p diem differre, Cic. Deiot. 5, 21 *in the f year*, p anno, Cic *on the f day*, p die, Caes Cic Hence, postridie, *adv* *he called upon me the f day in the morning*, postridie me mane convenit, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 27, *init* Caes more precisely postridie ejus diei, Caes. B G. 4, 13 postridie is also used with *acc*, as *on the day f. the Kalends*, p Kalendas, Liv 6, 1, *extr* : Cic. **5.** sĕcundus (*second*. rare in this sense) *on the f. day*, s lumine, Enn. ap. Cic Att. 7, 26 **6.** continŭus (f. *without break* only poet ) *on the f. day*, continua die, Ov. Fast. 5, 734 v. SUCCESSIVE. (N B.—Sometimes *hic* may be used of *words which follow* · as, *he spoke after the f. manner*, in hunc modum locutus · v. TO FOLLOW [Phr ] but the reference must be obvious, as *hic* may also mean *the above-mentioned*.)

**folly**: **1.** stultĭtia (most general term) *Odi inexcusable delusion* (i e , *astrology*) *for it is not every error that should be called f* , O incredibilem delirationem ! non enim omnis error s. est dicenda, Cic. Div 2, 43, 90: *it is f. to* ..., stultitiae, stultorum est, cf L G. § 266 **2.** fātuĭtas (rare = *sheer f , idiotcy* · v. syn. under FOOL) *this should not be named ignorance, but sheer f.*, non haec imprudentiam .... sed f nominari oportere, Cic Inv. 2, 32, 99. **3.** insipientia (*absence of sound judgment* or *wisdom*) *f is as it were an unhealthy condition of mind*, ins est quasi insanitas quaedam animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10 Pl. **4.** āmentia, dēmentia (*the state of one bereft of reason*, mens). *the condition of the mind lacking the light of intellect. they named f* , animi affectionem mentis lumine carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: *he thought it the height of f.*, summae d esse putavit, Caes. B. G. 4, 13. v INFATUATION **5.** ineptia (*silliness, absurdity of particular acts* or *things* esp in *pl*) · *of all f.s perhaps there is not one greater*, omnium in haud scio an nulla sit major, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18.

**foment**: **I.** Lit. fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *to f. the nostrils with the steam of warm water*, nares f. vapore aquae calidae, Cels 6, 8, 1. *to f. the knees with hot vinegar*, genua calido aceto f., Col.: Plin. **II.** Fig. · *to excite, stir up*: q. v. Phr . *to f. sedition among the city slaves*, servitia urbana sollicitare, Sall Cat. 24, *extr.*: *to f. disturbances*, pacem sollicitare, Liv. 34, 16, *extr*.

**fomentation**: fōmentum · *cold, warm f.s*, frigida, calida, i, Suet.. Cels. · *to apply f.s*, f adhibere (with *dat*.), Col. 6, 30, *ad init*.

**fomenter**: i. e. *one who stirs up* **1.** concĭtātor · *f.m.* -trix (rare): *f. of riot and tumult*, turbae ac tumultus c., Hirt. B G. 8, 38. Sen. **2.** stīmŭlātor, instīmŭlātor (rare): *f. of sedition*, seditionis instimulator (*al*. stim.) [et concitator], Cic. Dom. 5, 11. **3.** instinctor (rare) *f. of war*, i. belli, Tac. H. 1, 22, *extr*. **4.** fax, fācis, *f.*: v. FIREBRAND.

**fond**: **I.** *Attached to*: **1.** āmans (with *gen*.): *very f. of his wife*, a. uxoris maxime, Pl.: *citizens f. of their country*, cives a. patriae, Cic.: *most f. of you*, amantissimus tui, Cic. *Very f.*, pĕrāmans: Cic. *To be f. of*, **āmo**, 1 v. TO LOVE. **2.** āmīcus (with *dat*.) :

*the sow f. of mud*, amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26: *a man not more f. of the tyrant than of (all) tyrants*, homo a. non magis tyranno quam tyrannis, Nep. Dion, 10, 3 · v. FRIEND. **3.** studiōsus (*eagerly bent upon* or *devoted to*: with *gen.*): *f. of hunting or playing at ball*, venandi aut pilae s. Cic Am 20, 74 · *f. of every kind of learning*, s. omnium doctrinarum, Cic. · v. DEVOTED TO. (N.B.—Not used of fness *for a person*, except when meaning *in favour of*, *on the side of*: cf Cic. Att. 3, 22, *ad fin.*) *Very f. of* · perstūdiōsus · Cic. **4.** cupidus (*desirous of* also with *gen.*) *f.er of controversy than of truth*, contentionis quam veritatis cupidiores, Cic. de Or 1, 11, 47. *a young man very f. of me*, adolescens mei cupidissimus, Cic de Or. 1, 22, 104. *Very f. of* percupidus Cic **5.** dēditus: v DEVOTED TO. Phr. *f. of eating*, ēdax, Hor Cic ; gulōsus, Sen.: Juv. (v GLUTTONOUS) *f. of wine*, vīnosus · Hor.. Scip. Afr. ap Gell.. *f. of pleasure*, vōluptārius, Cic.: *f. of women* (in bad sense), mulierōsus, Cic *f. of war*, bellicōsus, Cic.: Caes (v. WARLIKE) *f. of popularity, of being admired*, ambitiōsus, Ov. Tac Gell : *he is f. of horses and dogs*, gaudet equis canibusque. Hor. A. P. 162 *not to be f of*, non, nihil, mōror, 1 *I am not f. of using what belongs to others*, alieno uti non moror, Pl. Capt prol 16 *I am not f. of the wines of that coast*, vina nihil moror illius orae, Hor. Ep 1, 15, 16.

**II.** *Indulgent* · **1.** indulgens, ntis Cic. · Liv.: v. INDULGENT **2.** prōpītius: *f parents*, p. parentes, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 6. **III.** *Silly, deluded*: dēmens. v. FOOLISH, INFATUATED

**fondle**: **1.** mulceo, si, sum (rarely -tum), 2: *the creature you fear as a bull, you used to f when a calf*, quem metuis taurum, vitulum m solebas, Ov. A. A. 2, 341 : v. TO STROKE. **2.** permulceo, 2 (*intens.* of preced.) · *thrice she f.d him with her hand*, ter manu permulsit eum, Ov. Fast. 3, 551. **3.** palpo and palpor, 1 *he allows his bosom to be f'd by the maiden's hand*, pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu, Ov Met 2, 867: *to stroke or f. a horse*, equum permulcere, vel palpari, Vlp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 7 **4.** fōveo, fōvi fōtum, 2 (*to cherish, keep warm* or *comfortable*): *Dido f's the boy in her lap*, gremio f. puerum Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 718: *she f's him with snow-white arms in soft embrace*, niveis lacertis amplexu molli f, Virg. Aen. 8, 387.

**fondling** (*subs*) · dēlīciae · v FAVOURITE, PET.

**fondly**: **I.** *Affectionately*: āmanter, pērāmanter: v. LOVINGLY Phr.: *to love any one f*, (amore) aliquem deperire, deamare, Ter. ; misere amare, Pl. ; amare aliquem singulari amore, Cic. (v TO LOVE) *your f. loved Roscius*, amores et deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic Div. 1, 36, 79. *I love him f.*, (ironicé) est is mihi in amoribus, Cic Fam. 7, 32, *fin.* **II.** *Foolishly* q. v.

**fondness**: **I.** *Attachment to*; *love* · **1.** cāritas (only of *fondness for persons*): v. AFFECTION (III.). **2.** studium (in relation both to *persons* and *things*): *f. for philosophizing*, s philosophandi, Cic *To have a f. for any thing*, aliquius rei studio teneri, Cic : v. AFFECTION (III.), ZEAL, LOVE. **II.** *Foolishness*: q. v.

**font**: **I.** *A fountain*: q. v. **II.** *A place for baptizing*: baptistērium · Sidon.

**food**: **1.** cibus (gen. term; esp. for *food of man*). *to take f.*, c. capere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1 . Tet.; c. sumere, Nep. Att. 21, *fin.*: *to digest f.*, c. concoquere, Cic. N D. 2, 9, 24: *the flesh of wild animals was their f.*, q. erat caro ferina, Sall Jug. 18. Fig.: *rain is the f. of trees*, c. arborum imber, Plin 7, 2 § 12 · *f. for rage*, c. furoris, Ov. *Adj, relating to f.*, cibārius: *laws relating to f.*, leges cibariae, Cato hence, cibāria, ōrum: including *all things used as f.*: *cooked f.*, cocta cibaria, Liv. 3, 27, etc *to give any one f.*, cibaria alicui praebere, Cic. R. Am. 20, 57: v. PROVISIONS **2.** pābulum (usu. *for cattle* or *inferior animals*) v. FODDER Fig. *f for Acheron*, Acherontis p , Pl. *the f. of study and learning*, p. studii atque doctrinae, Cic Sen. 14, 49 v. NOURISHMENT. **3.** ālimentum (*whatever nourishes in any way*) v. NOURISHMENT. **4.** esca (*that which is eaten*: often *food placed as bait* v BAIT) *the diver takes its f. diving into the water*, mergus mergendo in aquam captat e, Varr. L. L. 5 (4), § 78 *simple f.*, simplex e, Hor. S 2, 2, 72. Mart *Adj., pertaining to f*, escārius *vessels for f*, vasa e., Pl.

**5.** daps, dāpis, *f.* (mostly poet.; and esp of *feasts*): *to feed horses on human food*, i. e., *flesh*, humana d. pascere equos, Ov. Her 9, 68 *love of f. and fighting (of the eagle)*, amor dapis atque pugnae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 12. **6.** epulae, ārum (*sumptuous* or *dainty viands*, v. FEAST) *the tables were set out with the most exquisite kinds of f*, mensae conquisitissimis e exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *loaded with all kinds of f. and wine*, onerati epulis et vino, Sall 76, *fin.* **7.** pastus, ūs (*of animals*): *to take their f*, pastum (*al* cibum) capessere, Cic N D 2, 47, 121. Fig *the f of souls*, p animorum, Cic. Tusc 5, 23, 66. *Special terms the f. of gladiators*, gladiatoria sagina, Tac H 2, 88 *food sold cooked*, popīna (strictly *a cook-shop*). Cic (who always uses the word in contemptuous sense: cf. Phil 3, 9 20)

**fool** (*subs.*) · **I.** *A foolish person*. **1.** stultus (gen term) *I believe that I am a f, I don't think I am an idiot*, egomet me s esse existimo, fatuum esse non opinor, Poet. in Isid Or. 10, s. v.: Cic. v. FOOLISH. **2.** fātuus (a strong word) v. IDIOT. **3.** homo ineptus, dēmens · v. FOOLISH. Phr.: *to play the f.* (*act foolishly*), nugas agere, Pl. Men. prol. 54 *to play the f. in season*, despere in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12, *extr.*: *cease to play the f*, desinas ineptire, Cat. 8, 1 · *to make a* (*pretty*) *f of any one*, aliquem lepide ludificari, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53; ludibrio habere, Pl. Cas 3, 5, 26 Ter.; (pulchre, lepide) os alicui sublinere, Pl Merc 2, 4, 17: *you are no f*, haud stulte sapis, i ei. Heaut. 2, 3, 82. **II.** *A professional jester*. sannio: Cic.: v. JESTER.

**fool** (*v.*): **I.** *To trifle with*; *make a fool of* any one · **1.** lūdo, si, sum, 3 *I have f.'d him nicely*, eum lusi jocose satis, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 12 · *begone, you are f.ing me*, abi ! ludis me, Pl · Ter. **2.** lūdifico, lūdificor, 1 v. FOOL (I., *fin.*). **3.** lacto, 1 (*to lead* a person *on*, *to cajole*): *had you not f.'d me on in my passion*, nisi me lactasses amantem, Ter. And. 4, 1, 23 Pl. **4.** frustror, 1. Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210: v. TO DISAPPOINT **II.** *To fool away*. i. e., *to waste foolishly*: illūdo, si, sum, 3 (with *dat.* or *acc*): *while seeking to humour you, I have almost f.'d away my daughter's life*, dum studeo obsequi tibi, pene illusi vitam filiae, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3 : *as though in the utmost abundance to f. away money*, tanquam in summa abundantia, pecuniae il, Tac. Hist. 2, 94 comp. ib., solā perdendi curā : and Sall. Cat. 20, tamen summā lubidine divitias vincere nequeunt, *with all their f.ing of it away, they cannot get through their wealth* : v. TO SQUANDER.

**foolery**: ineptiae, nūgae · v. ABSURDITY, NONSENSE.

**fool-hardiness**: tēmēritas v. RECKLESSNESS, RASHNESS.

**fool-hardy**: tēmērārius *a plan at first sight rather f. than daring*, consilium primā specie t. magis quam audax, Liv. 25, 37, *fin.* · v. RASH.

**foolish**: **1.** stultus (most general term) *unless you are more f. than the most f.*, nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 26: *puffed up with f. and barbarian arrogance*, s. ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B C. 3, 59 · *a very f. plan*, consilium stultissimum, Liv. Cic. : v. FOOL (I , 1). **2.** fātuus (stronger than stultus, and mostly used as *subs*) · v IDIOT Join fatuus, insulsus, tardus, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 49 **3.** ineptus v. SILLY **4.** insipiens v. UNWISE. **5.** stolidus v. STUPID.

**foolishly**: **1.** stultē: Pl.: Cic. **2.** ineptē · v. ABSURDLY. **3.** stolidē v. STUPIDLY.

**foot**: **I.** Lit. *of the body*: pēs, pedis, *m.*: *sandals fitted to the f* · calcei apti ad p, Cic · *to beat the earth with the f*, i. e, *to dance*, pede terram pulsare, Hor Od 1, 37, 1 : *to be born f. foremost*, in pedes nasci, Plin. 10, 53, 74: *to commence a journey on f*, ingredi iter pedibus, Cic. Sen 10, 34 (also pedes, itis, may be used in this sense · *to walk on f.*, pedītem incedere, Liv 28, 9, *ad fin*) · *to set f on an estate*, in fundo pedem ponere, Cic Caec. 11, 31 . Fig., *wisdom had not where to set her f*, sapientia, ubi pedem poneret, non habebat, Cic. In milit lang : *to leap to f.*, i e, *dismount*, ad pedes desilire, Caes B G. 4, 12 (v TO DISMOUNT) · *to serve on f*, i. e, *as a f-soldier*, pedibus meriri, stipendia facere, Liv. 24, 18, *med* : *they had come to fighting on f.*, ad pedes pugna ierat, Liv. 21, 46, *med* : *to fling one's self at another's feet*, se ad alicujus pedes projicere, Cic. Sext. 11, *fin.*; abjicere, Cic Att 4, 2, *med.*, ad pedes alicujus accidere, Cic Att. 1, 14, 6, alicui ad pedes se jacere, Cic. Verr 5, 49, 129. Fig, of *subjection*: *shall we leave (those cities) beneath you feet*, sub tuis p relinquemus ? Liv 34, 32, *med.*: Virg **II.** By anal , the foot *of a stool, etc* : pes *of a table*, mensae p , Ov. Met 8, 661 **III.** As a *measure*: pes *to depart a single f. from any one*, ab aliquo pedem discedere, Cic. Deiot 15, 43 *a trench 15 ft. wide*, fossa quindecim pedes lata, Caes. *the iron was three ft. long*, ferrum tres longum habebat p., Liv 21, 8, *fin.* · *eight ft. long*, p. protentus in octo, Virg G. 1, 171 *Half a f.*, sēmipes, pēdis, *m* · Cato . Vitr. *a f and a half*, sesquipēs, pēdis, *m.* : Pl.: Varr. *Adj. of a f. in dimension* : pēdālis, e · *the sun looks to me about a f in size*, sol mihi quasi pedalis videtur, Cic Acad. 2, 26, *init. half a f. long*, sēmipēdālis: Vitr · Plin. *a f. and a half long*, sesquipēdālis *words a f. and a half long* verba sesq , Hor A. P. 97 Caes *two ft. long*, bipēdālis: Caes Pes is also used of *a metrical f.*: pes qui adhibetur ad numeros, Cic Or. 56, 188 : *feet are not to be measured by syllables*, p non sunt syllabis metiendi, Cic **IV.** Fig., *the lowest part of any thing* 1. expr by *adj*, infimus *or* imus (v. L. G § 341) . *from the f. of the altar*, ab infima ara, Cic Div 1, 33, 72· *at the f. of the hill*, sub inf colle, Caes : *at the f. of an oak*, ad imam quercum, Phaedr. In later authors the *neut.* is sometimes used as *subs.*: *the f. of a mountain*, ima montis, Plin ; and even in the best age, after a *prep.* and without a *subs.*: *a hill gently sloping from the f*, collis leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes B G. 7, 19, *init.* : v. BOTTOM. **2.** radix, icis, *f.*. *at the f. of mount Caucasus*, in Caucasi radicibus, Cic. Tusc 2, 22, 52. *from the f. of the Palatine*, a radice Palatii, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101 in conjunction with infimus, ab inf. radicibus montis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41. Phr. · *he encamped at the f. of the mountain*, sub monte consedit, Caes. *he removed his house down to the f. of the Velia*, aedes suas sub Veliam detulit, Cic **V.** Milit. term · *to join ses wing on f.* · pedes (cf. L G. § 590), pedītātus v. INFANTRY.

**foot, on foot** (as *adj*): **1.** pedester, tris, tre: *f. forces*, p copiae, Caes Cic.. *a statue on f.*, p statua, Cic. Phil. 9, 6, 13 *a journey on f* (i e. *by land*, opp. to *by sea*), p. iter, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, *med.* **2.** pedes, itis, c. (only of *persons*) : v. FOOT (I., *ad init*).

**foot** (*v.*). i. e., *to tread*: Phr : *to f. the ground* (*in dancing*), pulsare tellurem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2.

**foot-ball**: Phr : *to play at f.*, *pilam pedibus pulsare : v. BALL. Fig.

*the f. of Fortune*, Fortunae pila, Aur. Vict.

**foot-bath**: **1.** pellūvia, pelluvium, Fest. s. vv. **2.** lavācrum pedum. v. BATH. Phr.· *to take a f.*, *pedes lavare.

**foot-board**, *scamnum pedibus, ad pedes imponendos.

**foot-boy**: v FOOTMAN.

**foot-guards**: *stipatores or satellites pedestres v. GUARDS

**footing** (*subs*): **I.** *Standing-ground*, *locus in quo firmiter insisti possit; pedibus (aptus) locus Phr. *their f giving way on the slope*, in prono pede se fallente, Liv 21, 36, *med.* **II.** *Position, condition*: stātus, ūs· *to restore (a thing) to its former f*, in antiquum s restituere, Cic. Verr Act 1, 4, 12. *to be on such a f that the caprice of fortune could not shake it*, in eo s esse quem temeritas fortunae labefactare non possit, Cic Join: sedes et status (fig. *of the mind*), Cic Par. 1, 3, 15. Phr.. *on an equal f*, ex aequo, Liv ,, 30, *init.*· Tac. Ger. 36· *to be on an equal f with the gods*, in aequo dis ntare, Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 2· *to be on the same f.* (*of right*), eodem jure esse quo fuerant, Cic. Verr. 3, 6, 12· Liv.. *on what f. the matter stands*, quomodo res se habeat, Cic. (v. HOW). See also STATE, CONDITION.

**footman**: **I.** *A soldier*: pēdes, ĭtis· v. FOOT-SOLDIER **II.** *A lacquey*: **1.** pēdīsēquus and pēdissēquus; *fem.* -a Cic. **2.** servus a pedibus Cic. Att. 8, 5.

**foot-pad**: latro, grassātor. v. ROBBER, HIGHWAYMAN.

**foot-path**: **1.** sēmīta (*any narrow path*)· *well-worn (beaten) f.s*, tritae s., Varr : v. PATH. **2.** agrāria via (*through fields*): Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2 § 22 (N.B.—Not pedestre iter, p. via: v. FOOT, ON.)

**foot-print**: vestīgium: PL: Quint.: v. FOOTSTEP.

**foot-race**: **1.** cursus, ūs (*any race*): *to reach the goal in the f.*, cursu contingere metam, Hor.. v. RACE. **2.** expr. by stādium (*the ground where the f. was run*): *to run a f.*, stadium currere, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. *One who runs in a f.*, stadiodromus (σταδιόδρομος), as epith. of a statue, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 59· *a portico fitted for such f.s*, porticus stadiata, Vitr. 5, 11, 3.

**foot-soldier**: pēdes, ĭtis, *c.*: Caes.: Cic. *Belonging to f.s*, pēdester, tris, tre· v. INFANTRY.

**foot-step**: vestīgium· *no f.s on the way back*, nulla v. retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: Cic. Fig· *to tread in a father's f.s*, [a puerilia] vestigia ingredi patris, Cic. Rep 6, 24.

**foot-stool**: **1.** scābellum: Varr.: Quint. **2.** scamnum (of which the preced. is strictly *dimin.*): Ov. A. A. 2, 211.

**fop**: no exact word: Cic. thus describes *the young f.s* in Catiline's company: quos pexo capillo, *nitidos*, aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis .... hi pueri *tam lepidi ac delicati*, Cat. 2, 10: perh, *putida quadam munditia adolescens; qui circa corporis curam morosior est, comp Suet. Caes. 45.

**foppery**: perh. lēnōcīnia corporum: Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146· *nimia corporis ac vestitus elegantia v. FINERY.

**foppish**: elegantior quam decet; nītidus, dēlicātus, mōrōsus v. FOP.

**foppishly**: *cum nimia vestitus elegantia, morositate.

**foppishness**: munditia odiosa, exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: *nimia s. putida cultus elegantia, morositas.

**for** (*prep*)· **I.** *In place of, in behalf of* pro (with *abl*)· *they use oblong pieces of iron f. money*, utuntur ferreis talelis pro nummo, Caes. B G. 5, 12. *I will go f. you, if you don't like to do so*, ego pro te ibo si tibi non libet, PL· *he was left f. dead*, pro occiso relictus est, Cic. Sext. 38, 81: *to fight f. the laws, f. freedom, f. country*, dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic . *to pay f. freight*, pro vectura solvere, Cic Att. 1, 3 *he confesses that he is under great obligation to Caesar f. his kindness*, confitetur sese pro Caesaris beneficiis plurimum debere, Caes B G. 5, 27 See also INSTEAD OF. **II.** *In proportion to, consideration of*: **1.** pro *f. their population, they deemed their territories too limited*, pro multitudine hominum angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes B. G. 1, 2 *a battle very sanguinary f. the number of combatants*, proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium, Liv 21, 29, *init* **2.** expr. by ut. *he had considerable acquaintance with literature f a Roman*, multae [in eo erant], ut in homine Romano litterae, Cic Sen 4, 12. *an important and flourishing state, f. a German one*, civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, Caes B G. 4, 3. (But Tac has ut inter, with a totally different meaning, Agr. 11, *init*) **III.** *Because of*: **1.** (after negative expressions) prae (with *abl*) *I know not where I am f. joy*, prae gaudio nescio ubi sim, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 67· *you will not see the sun f. the multitude of missiles*, solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, Cic Tusc 1, 42, 101. **2.** propter (with *acc.*) *f that very cause*, propter eam ipsam causam, Cic.: v. ACCOUNT OF (ON). **3.** ob (with *acc.*)· *f. this reason*, ob eam causam, Cic.: *to take money f giving a verdict*, ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 32, *init.*: *to encounter death f the good of the state*, mortem ob rempublicam obire, Tac. Ann 2, 83. **4.** de (with *abl.*· esp. with causa) *to do any thing f an important reason*, aliquid gravi de causa facere, Cic Att 7, 7, 3 *f. these reasons*, his de causis, Caes *to weep f the death of a son*, de filii morte flere, Cic. Veir. 2, 2, 30, 76 **IV.** *To the advantage of*· expr. by *dat* (L G § 288). *he (Pisistratus) conquered Megara not f. his country, but f. himself*, sibi non patriae Megarenses vicit, Just.: *to fear f. any one*, timere alicui, Cic. **V.** *With a view to; with a certain result*: **1.** in (with *acc.*): *to live f. the day (only)*, in diem vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33. *she had come f. the funeral* (i. e, *to attend it*), venerat in funus, Cic Att. 15, 1, *med.*: *each wished to be the one whom Fortune might select f. the contest*, se quisque eum optabat quem Fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42 *to change f. the worse*, in deterius mutare, Tac. Ann. 14, 43. **2.** ad (with *acc.*): *ships ready f. sailing*, naves paratae ad navigandum, Caes : *a man useful f. nothing*, homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic. *money is voted f. the games*, pecuniae ad ludos decernuntur, Cic.· *man was made f. intelligence and action*, homo ad intelligendum et ad agendum natus est, Cic. Fin 2, 13, 40 *the chameleon plant is good f.* (*curing*) *difficulty of urine*, facit ad difficultatem urinae chamaeleon, Plin. (but here the *dat.* might have been used cf. Plin 22, 18, 21, etc.) *he had Licinus f. his amanuensis*, Licinum servum sibi habuit ad manum, Cic. **3.** expr by *dat.* (of Purpose *or* Result, L G § 297): *to serve f. a lesson to the rest*, ut inter reliquis documento, Caes. *f. whose advantage*, cui bono? Cic. R Am 30, 84 **VI.** Of time, *during* a certain period: **1.** expr. by *acc.* (L. G. § 249) *the matrons mourned him f. a year*, matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv.: Cic. (N.B.—This is the usual constr. when the subs. has an attributive, unless *protraction* of time is to be specially insisted on.) **2.** per (insisting on *protraction of time*): *f. three years, not a case was adjudged save at his pleasure*, nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum istius judicata est, Cic *f. ten (whole) days, games were celebrated*, ludi decem per dies facti sunt, Cic. Cat 3, 8, 20· v. THROUGHOUT. **3.** inter (with *acc.*: *in the course of, from time to time*): *all the inquiries which have been perpetrated f a period of ten years*, omnia quae inter decem annos nefarie facta sunt, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37 Pl Phr· *f a little while*, paullisper, Cic *f. a long while*, diu (v. LONG, *adv.*) *f the present*, in praesens tempus, Cic ; or simply in praesens, Hor Tac (v. PRESENT) *f. the future*, in posterum, in reliquum (v FUTURE) **VII.** Also of time; to denote *the appointment of a definite time* in (with *acc*): *you had arranged the massacre f the 28th of October*, in a d V Kal. Novembres caedem te contulisse, Cic. Cat 1, 3, 7 *he invited the man to dinner f the following day*, ad coenam hominem invitavit in posterum diem, Cic. Also when a *period of time* is agreed upon *they obtained a truce f. thirty years*, indutias in triginta annos impetraverunt, Liv 9, 37, *extr* *to prolong power f a year*, in annum imperium prorogare, Liv. **VIII.** Of price *or* exchange: **1.** expr by *abl.*: (L G § 316) *to buy a pint of water f. a mina*, aquae sextarium minā emere, Cic. Liv *he changes round f square* (or conversely), mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 100 of Od 1, 17, 2 (N B— With mutare, in sense of *to exchange*, the price given is regularly put in *abl.*; but Hor. puts either of the objects of exchange in the *abl.* without difference of meaning) **2.** (when the sum paid is indefinite) expr. by such genitives as tanti, quanti, tantidem, pluris, minoris; or the ablatives magno [not multo], permagno, plurimo, nihilo· v L. G. § 316, *Obs.* 2. *F. nothing.* grātis, gratuito, Cic. (v. GRATUITOUSLY) Miscell. phr.. *to be f*, i e, *in favour of* a party, stūdeo, fāveo (both with *dat.*): v. TO FAVOUR *see if this does not altogether make f. me*, vide ni hoc sit totum a me, Cic. (v. Dr Smith's Lat Dict. s. v. ab, C, IV) *I f. my part think*, equidem censeo, Cic (v. INDEED) *f. all you may enumerate so many*, quamvis multos enumeres licet, Cic. (v. ALTHOUGH) *f. all I know*, quod sciam, Cic. N B.—*For* in English often represents the *acc.* and *inf.* in Latin *it is by no means seemly f. an orator to get angry*, oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic. (v. L. G. § 510)· it also sometimes denotes the relation of an objective gen. to its governing subs.: *resentment f. an injury*, dolor injuriae, Liv : *grief f. the loss of a wife*, dolor conjugis amissae, Ov. (v. L. G. § 268) also sometimes the prep. belongs to a verb immediately preceding it; as *to hope for, to wait for*; where see TO HOPE, WAIT, etc.

**for** (*conj.*): **1.** nam (introducing a direct reason; and standing regularly first in its clause): *avoid a questioner: f the same is a gossip*, percontatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est, Hor.. Caes.· Cic It is often used elliptically: *what kind of insanity do you think I have? f. to myself I seem in my senses*, quam me stultitiam insanire putas? ego *nam* videor sanus esse, Hor. S 2, 3, 302 (the position of nam is poet): v L. G. § 581, *Obs* **2.** namque (strengthened form of nam): *Caesar came to the rescue in the very nick of time: f....*, tempore opportunissimo Caesar auxilium tulit; namque ...., Caes. B. G 4, 34· later authors often put namque after another word, as, *f they painted pictures of plants*, pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4. Liv 3, 44, *med*, ibi namque ... ludi erant. **3.** ēnim (less emphatic than nam from which it is derived, and *never first* in a sentence. v. L G. § 581). *he shouted that they should be of good cheer, f. he saw the traces of men*, exclamavit ut bono essent animo; videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, *fin*· *and yet I did not think of you; f I knew, etc*, neque tamen de te cogitavi; sciebam enim, etc. Cic. **4.** ētĕnim (καὶ γὰρ, *and in fact*: copulative as well as illative at the beginning of a sentence). *f. no one can speak well, saving he have a good understand-*

*ing*, etenim dicere bene nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intelligit, Cic Brut 6, 23 · comp id Fin 1, 9, 30; and v IN FACT. **5.** quippĕ (at the beginning of a sentence in this connection about equiv. to etenim) *not that you can give me any help, f. the matter is in hand, and you are at the other end of the world*, non quo me aliquid juvare posses; quippe res est (*al* quippe; res enim est) in manibus, tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic Att 6, 3, *init. I confess, he says, that in the matter of Gabinius I was guilty yes; I you see, etc*, fateor, inquit, in Gabinio nefarium me fuisse quippe vides, etc, Cic Dom 48, 126. *both kinds have a trifling name; f. in fact this whole business of exciting laughter is trifling*, leve nomen habet utraque res, quippe leve enim est totum hoc, risum movere, Cic de Or. 2, 54, 218 v. BECAUSE.

**forage** (*subs*) pābŭlum v FODDER

**forage** (*v*) *to get provision for man or beast* (esp *the latter*) **1.** pābŭlor, 1 (*to get fodder*) *Caesar had sent three legions to go to f*, Caesar pabulandi causa tres legiones miserat, Caes Tac **2.** frūmentor 1 (*to get corn*) *for the sake of pillaging and f ing*, praedandi frumentandique causa, Caes *to f in the adjoining territory*, in propinquo agro f, Liv (Frumentor and pabulor are expressly distinguished in Caes B C 1, 48, *in* · pabulandi aut frumentandi causa)

**forager:** **1.** pābŭlātor Caes Liv. **2.** frūmentātor (differing from preced as frumentor from pabulor v preced art, *fin.*) Liv. **3.** expr by *pres. part* of pābŭlor, frūmentor v L. G. § 638.

**foraging:** **1.** pābŭlātio Caes **2.** frūmentātio Caes Suet **3.** expr. by *ger* of pābŭlor, frūmentor.

**forasmuch:** quum, quŏniam v WHEREAS, SINCE.

**forbear:** 1 e, *to refrain from doing* something **1.** parco, pĕperci and parsi, parcĭtum and parsum, 3 (with *dat.*: less freq with *infin*) *to f lamentations*, p lamentis, Liv 6, 3 *f, if you please, to boast of fidelity and the rights of alliance*, parce, sis, fidem ac jura societatis jactare, Liv 34, 32, *extr* · Virg: Hor. **2.** mitto, misi, ssum, 3 (esp in *imperat*, = *away with*: mostly poet.): *f. fond hopes*, mitte spes leves, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8 sometimes with *infin f. to speak ill*, mitte male loqui, Tei And 5, 3, 2 Hor **3.** sūpersĕdeo, sēdi, ssum, 2 (*to dispense with*, q v · with *abl*, less freq. with *infin*) *I should have forborne to speak before you*, supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40, *init.* **4.** fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 (like mitto: v. *supp*) · *f. to enquire what is to be on the morrow*, quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor Od. 1, 9, 13 Lucr. **5.** tempĕro, 1 v. TO REFRAIN FROM

**forbearance:** **1.** pătientia *to abuse any one's f.*, p. alicujus abuti, Cic Cat. 1, *init.* **2.** longănĭmĭtas Vulg. Rom. II. 4.

**forbid:** **1.** vĕto, ui, ĭtum, 1 (usu. with *acc.* and *inf* most gen. term) *Caesar had f.en the lieutenants to give over the work*, ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 20 · Cic. · also absol., *every law either orders or f.s*, omnis lex aut jubet aut v, Quint. 7, 5, 5 · or with *acc.* of person or thing alone; *when I would make Greek verses, Quirinus forbade me*, quum Graecos facerem versus, vetuit me Quirinus, Hor S 1, 10, 32 *to f wars*, bella v., Virg. Aen. 2, 84 Less freq foll. by *subj* · *I shall f. him to be under the same roof*, vetabo sub isdem sit trabibus, Hor Od. 3, 2, 26 with ne, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 239. **2.** interdīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*by a formal decree* constr. with *acc.* of person and *abl.* of thing; or *dat.* of person and *acc* of thing: also with *subj.*): *to f any one to partake in the sacrifices*, int. aliquem sacrificiis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *in pass, the people of Antium were f en the use of the sea*, interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv 8, 14, *med* · *to f any one the use of fire and water*, alicui aqua et igni int, Cic (v TO BANISH). *he solemnly f s Cassivellaunus to injure Mandubratius*, int. [et imperat] Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes. B G 5, 22, *extr* Ter Cic **3.** interminor, 1 (*in a threatening way* with *subj*) *I forbad you with threats to do so*, interminatus sum ne faceres, Ter And 3, 2, 16 *f en food*, interminatus cibus, Hor. Epod 5, 39 (The act form occurs in Pl.) **4.** expr. by impĕro, sancio, mando, with ne and *subj* · *he f s me to go away*, mihi ne abscedam imperat, Ter. Eun 3, 5, 30 (cf *supp.* 2, *fin*) *Flaccus by an edict forbad the exportation of corn from Asia*, Flaccus edicto sanxit, ne frumentum ex Asia exportari liceret, Cic Fl. 28, 67 *not is that f en by any law*, nec quominus id liceret, ulla lex sanxit, Cic. ad Bt 1, 5, *med* . *this is f en by the law of nature*, hoc lege naturae sancitum est, ut mihi . , Cic Harusp 14, 32 (*Caesar*) *had f en Trebonius to allow Massilia to be taken by storm*, Trebonio mandaverat, ne Massiliam per vim expugnari pateretur, Caes v. TO COMMAND **5.** prōhĭbeo, 2 (rare in this sense constr with *acc*, also sometimes with *infin*) *to command what is right, and f the opposite*, recta imperare, pr contraria, Cic N D 1, 14, 36 *at Athens an orator was f en to move the passions*, Athenis affectus movere prohibebatur orator, Quint 6, 1, 7 *the gods f*, quod di prohibeant! Ter Andr 3, 3, 36 Pl. v TO PREVENT Phr *the gods f*, di meliora! Cic Sen 14, 47, ne di sinant (= sivernt), Pl Merc 3, 4, 28, ne istuc Jupiter O M sirit, Liv. 28, 28, *ad med.* see also *supp* (5).

**forbidden** (*part adj*): **1.** vĕtĭtus · Hor. v TO FORBID (1) **2.** nĕfas, *indecl* (*f by fate or the gods*) *enquire not thou, 'tis f to know*, tu ne quaesieris; scire nefas, Hor Od. 1, 11, 1: v UNLAWFUL

**forbidding** (*adj*) perh. tētĭcus (*sour* and *morose*): cf Ov A. A. 1, 721, t. puella, and Mart 4, 73, 6, t. deae (i e, *the fates*) oi insuāvis, ōdiōsus v. UNPLEASANT, DISAGREEABLE

**force** (*subs.*) · **I.** *Strength, energy* **1.** vis, vim, vi; *pl.* vīres, *f* (in most senses of the Eng): *the f of a current*, v fluminis, Caes. Luci.. *f* (*violence*) *is repelled by f*, vis vi repellitur, Cic Of immaterial things *f of intellect*, v ingenii, Cic.: *the entire f* (*essence* or *nature*) *of friendship*, omnis v amicitiae, Cic. Am 4, 15 *the f.* (*power*) *of conscience*, v conscientiae, Cic Mil. 21, 61: *baffled by the f of truth*, repulsus veritatis viribus, Phaedr. 1, 1, *fin.* **2.** mānus, ūs, *f.* (meton "*mann f*"). in this sense usu *pl* *to keep one's liberty by f*, libertatem per manus retinere, Sall Jug. 31, *ad fin* *the matter came to f and fighting*, res venit ad manus et ad pugnam, Cic. v. VIOLENCE. **3.** mōmentum (*of that which determines things one way or another*) v. INFLUENCE, WEIGHT. **4.** impĕtus, ūs. v. IMPETUOSITY, ENERGY. Phr *f of style*, nervi, Cic Or 19, 62 Hor A P 26 (v VIGOUR) *to be in f* (of *laws*), valēre, Cic in Sen 5, 11: *they don't comprehend the f. of this word*, hoc verbum quid valeat non intelligunt, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39 (v. MEANING). *to lose f*, obsolescere, cf Cic Sext 28, 60 (v. OBSOLETE, TO BECOME) **II.** Military **1.** cōpiae, arum. *cavalry and infantry f s*, equestres et pedestres c, Cic Fin 2, 34, 112: *to raise large f s*, magnas c comparare, Cic. Caes. *Dimin.*, copiolae, *petty f s*, D. Brut in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. **2.** vīres, ium, *f.* (in mult sense, troops *with reference to their strength as a whole*) · *sufficient f s for an engagement*, satis virium ad certamen, Liv 3, 60. sometimes appy. simply = copiae · cf Liv 9, 13, *extr*, undique contractis viribus cum Papirio conferre. See also TROOPS.

**force** (*v.*) · **I.** *To compel* · cōgo, cōēgi, cŏactum, 3 v TO COMPEL **II.** In phr *to f a passage or way:* **1.** perrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3 *they f. a passage through the midst of the enemy*, per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes B. G 6, 40 *to f a passage through a marsh* paludem p, Caes B. G. 7, 19 also without *acc* *they f'd their way into* (*the emperor's*) *dining-room*, perruperunt in triclinium usque, Suet Oth 8 **2.** irrumpo, 3 (*into* some place) *to f a passage into the camp*, in castra ir, Liv. Caes v. TO BREAK INTO **3.** ēlumpo, 3 (*out of* some surrounding obstacles) *to f a passage out through* (*the midst of*) *the enemy*, per hostes e, Liv 22, 50 **4.** rumpo, 3 (with viam, iter): *thither they f'd a passage in a wedge-shaped body*, eo rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50, *ad fin* Virg 5 ēluctor, 1 (*to struggle, squeeze out*) *all the water will f its way out*, aqua eluctabitur omnis, Virg G 2, 244 Sen *to f. a passage through the snow*, nives e., Tac H 3, 59 Liv 24, 26, *ad fin* **III.** *To violate, ravish* q v **IV.** *To raise* fruits, etc, *prematurely*: festīno, 1 *a f d ripeness* (of mind), festinata maturitas, Quint 6, pref § 10 v. TO HASTEN.

—— **down:** dētŭdo, si, sum, 3 · v TO THRUST DOWN.

—— **from** or **out:** **1.** excūtio ssi, ssum, 3 *to f money from a person's hand*, nummos de manu alicujus ex, Ulp Dig 47, 2, 53 § 13 *we are f d out of our course*, excutimur cursu, Virg Aen 3, 200 · *he f d the tears from my eyes*, mihi lacrimas excussit, Tei Heaut. 1, 1, 115 **2.** extorqueo, si, tum, 2 v TO EXTORT. **3.** exprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (lit *to squeeze out*) *heat f d out by collision of clouds*, nubium conflictu aidor expressus, Cic Div 2, 19, 44 *to f out a few tears by rubbing the eyes*, lacrimulam oculos terendo vi expr. Ter. Eun 1, 1, 22. **4.** extundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (strictly, *with a blow* or *shock of some kind*) *a frequent cough f s out blood*, frequens tussis sanguinem ex, Cels. 4, 4, 5 · *to f. a thing from any one by raillery, by entreaties*, aliquid alicui convicio, precibus ex, Suet Vesp 2

—— **in, on,** or **upon:** **1.** ingĕro, gessi, gestum, 3: *to f. one's friendship on any one*, alicui amicitiam suam i, Suet Hor: *to f a kiss upon any one*, alicui osculum i., Suet Gr. 23, *extr* . opp to subtrahere [se], *to draw back diffidently*, Plin Pan **2.** inculco, 1 (*repeatedly*) *the Greeks f. themselves upon our attention*, Graeci se inculcabant nostris, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19. **3.** obtŭdo, si, sum, 3 (*to thrust upon*) *since she cannot be f d on any one else*, ea quoniam nemini obtrudi potest, Ter And. 1, 5, 15.

—— **up:** sūbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *he f s the light boat by rowing up the stream*, adverso flumine lembum remigus sub, Virg G 1, 202 · *to f. the fleet up to the fort*, naves ad castellum s., Liv. 26, 7, *fin.*

**forced** (*part. adj*). **I.** *Unnatural*: arcessītus, quaesītus. v. FAR-FETCHED **II.** In phr *forced marches* magna, maxima itinera: (*Caesar*) *arrived by f. marches in the territories of the Nervii*, venit magnis itineribus in fines Nerviorum, Caes · *he hastened into Gaul by exceedingly f marches*, quam maximis itineribus potest, in Galliam contendit, Caes B. G. 1, 7 *by f. marches night and day*, magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus, Caes B. G. 1, 38. Brut in Cic

**forceful:** vălĭdus v. POWERFUL, STRONG.

**forcemeat:** *a kind of stuffing*: insĭcia and insĭcium Varr L. L. 5, 22 § 110. Macr

**forceps:** forceps, ipis, *c* (often confused with forfex, icis): Cels. 7, 12; also volsella, Cels 1 c · v PINCERS.

**forcible:** **I.** *Effected by force*: per vim factus. v. FORCIBLY; VIOLENT. **II.** *Possessing force.* **1.** vălĭdus: *a very f. kind of speaking*, validissimum

genus (dicendi), Quint. 12, 10, 63· v STRONG, POWERFUL 2. vehĕmens, ntis (stronger than the Eng). v VIOLENT 3. (of style) nervōsus. *who move f. in style than Aristotle,* quis nervosior in dicendo Aristotele? Cic Br. 31, *fin* 4. grāvis, e (as of *arguments*, etc) Cic v WEIGHTY Phr *to be a f argument,* magno esse argumento, Cic · v ARGUMENT

**forcibly:** I. *By main force* 1. per vim, vi *because they had attempted f. to make their way through the province,* quod iter per provinciam per vim tentassent, Caes B G 1, 14· Cic. *to hold f., secretly, unwarrantably* (legal terms), vi, clam, precario, possidere, Cic. Caec 32, 92. v FORCE 2. violenter · v. VIOLENTLY. II. Of speaking, arguing, *with conclusiveness and effect* 1. grāvĭter (*weightily and with dignity*) *to speak most f.,* gravissime dicere, Cic, v IMPRESSIVELY 2. nervōsē (*with vigour and energy*) *to speak f.,* in dicere, Cic. Or. 36, 127: comp Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106

**ford** (*subs*) vădum *the Rhone in some places is crossed by a f.,* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes B G 1, 6· *to lead (troops) across by a f,* vado transmittere, transducere, Caes B. C 3, 37. Tac. A 2, 11.

**ford** (*v*) i e, *to cross by a f,* [flumen, fretum] vado transire, superare v preced. art

**fordable:** Phr· *to be f,* vado transiri, superari (posse): v FORD (*subs.*)

**fore** (*adj*) i e, *in front:* 1 prior, us. *the f feet,* p pedes, Nep Eum 5: *the f part of the head,* p pars capitis, Plin 2. anticus (opp to posticus rare) *to be impelled towards the f. part,* in a partem pelli, Cic Tim 10 *med* . v. FRONT Phr *the f. part of a ship,* prōra (v PROW).

**fore-arm** (*subs*) · brāchium v ARM

**forearm** (*v.*) · mostly used in fig sense; *to prepare beforehand for danger* 1. praecăveo, cāvi, cautum, 2 (intrans.=*to be f'd, to f. one's self*). *that is a thing I must be f.'d against,* illud praecavendum est mihi, Pl Men 5, 2, 107. *if you are on the look out and f'd, they will never move you,* providentem ante et praecaventem nunquam te movebunt, Cic. Pl 22, 53 *an antidote taken to f. one against poisons,* antidotum ad praecavenda venena sumptum, Suet. Cal 23. 2. praemūnio, 4: *to f. one's self with antidotes, through fear of poisons,* metu venenorum praemunīri medicamentis, Suet Cal 29 3. pāro, 1 (*to prepare, in whatever way*) *f.'d against fortune,* contra fortunam paratus armatusque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, *init.* v TO PREPARE

**forebode:** I. *To foreman of* 1. portendo, di, tum, 3 (*to point to something in the future*). *because they f., they are called portenta,* quia portendunt, portenta dicuntur, Cic . *it f's a change in affairs,* commutationem rerum portendit fore, Cic. 2. praesāgio, īvi, 4 *this scantiness of forces seemed to me to f retreat, not battle,* haec exiguitas copiarum recessum, non dimicationem mihi praesagiebat, Coel. ap Cic Fam 8, 10, *init. this likewise f's the mortality of the soul,* id quoque pr., mortalem vivere mentem, Lucr. (commoner in sense II., q. v) 3. nuntio, dēnuntio, praenuntio, 1 (*to give pre-intimations of*): *an azure sun f.s rain,* coeruleus (sol) pluviam den., Virg G 1, 453 *a prodigy by which it was f.d that nature was travailing with a king,* prodigium quo denuntiabatur regem naturam parturire, Suet. *a pallid (faint) rising sun f.s hail,* pallidus oriens grandinem n, Plin. 18, 35, 78 *a kind of natural force f.s the future,* vis et natura quaedam futura praen., Cic. Div. 1, 6, *extr.* 4. significo, 1 *he consults the quivering entrails, to see what they f. to him,* quid sibi significent spirantia consulit exta, Ov. *to f. a tempest for the next day,* in proximum diem tempestatem s, Plin.: Col the comp praesignifico also occurs in Cic in same sense. 5 mŏneo, 2 v TO FORWARN II. *To have a f ing of* 1. augŭrĭor, 1 *at the approach of death the soul f's (has a f ing of) the future,* appropinquante morte, animi futura a., Cic Also *act: if my mind f's aught of truth,* si quid vera mens augurat, Virg Cic 2. praesentio, si, sum, 4 (*to have a presentiment of*): *to f (have forebodings of) the future,* futura pr, Cic. Div 2, 48, 100 v PRESENTIMENT 3. praesāgio, īvi, 4 *to f, that is, to anticipate the future,* pr., id est, futura ante sentire, Cic. Div 1, 31, *init my mind f d that I was going on a fool's errand,* praesagibat mihi animus frustra me ire, Pl Aul. 2, 2, 1

**foreboding** (*subs*) I *An outward indication* or *warning* portentum, augūrium, praesāgium v AUGURY, PRESAGE. II. *An inward prophetic feeling.* praesensio Cic v. PRESENTIMENT *To have a f,* praesagire, praesentire, etc v TO FOREBODE (II)

**foreboding** (*adj*) 1. praesāgus *a mind f. of,* mens p mali, Virg Ov 2. nuntius, praenuntius, a, um v. HARBINGER

**forecast** (*v.*) praevĭdeo, praesūmo, etc v TO FORESEE, ANTICIPATE

**forecast** (*subs*) · prōvĭdentia v FORESIGHT.

**forecastle:** prior pars navis; prora, v. PROW.

**forecourt:** vestĭbŭlum Cic Vitr : v. VESTIBULE

**foredoom:** dēvŏveo, destīno, praedestīno v TO DOOM, PREDESTINE

**forefather:** ātāvus, ābāvus, ăvus (strictly, *at the fourth, third, second remove*): v. ANCESTOR *Plur.* majores, um Cic

**forefend:** prŏhĭbeo, 2 v. TO FORBID (*extr*)

**fore-finger:** digĭtus index v FINGER.

**fore-foot:** prior pes v FORE (Antepes in Cic. Arat. Phaen. 454 is prob corrupt)

**forego:** i e. *to give up* 1. sŭpersĕdeo, sēdi, ssum, 2 (*to do without* usu with *abl*, also *infin*) v. TO DISPENSE WITH, FORBEAR. 2. dimitto, mīsi, ssum, 3. *to f. one's right,* suum jus d (opp to retinere), Cic Bal. 13, 31· Caes 3. praetermitto, 3 (*to pass by as of no account*; whereas dimitto implies the *sacrifice of something in itself valuable*): *temperance consists in f ing sensual pleasure,* temperantia constat ex praetermittendis voluptatibus, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38. 4. cēdo *or* dēcēdo, si, sum, 3 (*to depart from, give up, waive*) *to f one's rights,* de suo jure cedere (*al* decedere), Cic. Off 2, 18, 64.

**foregoing** (*adj*). prior, proximus v. PRECEDING, FORMER

**foreground:** pars prior, proxima tabulae.

**forehead:** frons, ntis, *f* . *distinguished by a narrow f,* insignis tenui f, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5 *the f of a sheep,* f ovis, Ov. Fast 4, 102 Caes. *Adv. with double f.* (of *face*), bifrons, ntis, Virg

**foreign:** I. *Of another country* 1. externus *a f religion,* ex. religio, Cic *among f. nations,* apud ex. populos, Cic. . *f words,* ex verba, Quint. *f. customs,* ex mores, Tac 2. exter *or* extĕrus, a, um less frequent than externus. *allies and f. nations,* socii et ex. nationes, Cic *f. kingdoms,* ex. regna, Virg. 3. pĕregrīnus (*that has come from abroad* externus, exterus, denote simply *belonging to a country outside our own*) *a f. ship,* p navis, Ov. *fear of a f. foe,* p terror, Liv. 3, 16· *a f. woman* (Helen), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 19 *f. trees,* p arbores, Plin, 15, 13, 12 4. barbărus (strictly, *speaking an unintelligible language* applied to nations *neither Greek nor Roman*): *a f. guest,* b. hospes, Pl. Rud 2, 7, 25 *rude, f slaves,* servi agrestes et b, Cic Mil. 9, 26 *the f. (outlandish) Syrtes,* b. Syrtes, Hor. Od 2, 6, 3. (The word usu. carries with it the notion of *uncivilized.*) Simly barbărĭcus *f names,* b nomina Suet Cal. 47 *f. horses,* b equi, Veg Vet 4, 7, *init* 5. adventīcius (opp to *home-produced coming from other countries, imported*) *f. forces,* a copiae, Cic Manil 9, 24 *f wine,* a vinum, Sall (v IMPORTED) Join externus et adventicius (fig ) Cic N. D. 2, 10, 26, assumptus atque adventicius, Cic. Top 18, 69 6 ălienĭgĕnus (rare) *of f blood,* a sanguinis, Val Max 6, 2, *ad fin* The *subs* form alienigena (v FOREIGNER, 2) is also found in diff genders *to use f. wine,* alienigenā vino uti, Gell. 2, 24 7. exōticus *f wine,* e vinum, Gell 13, 5. Phr *f. manners or habits,* peregrinitas, Cic Fam 9, 15, *ad init to live in a f country,* peregrinari, Cic *f countries* (collectively not Greece or Rome. v. *supr*) 4), barbaria (also barbaries, ei), Cic Fin 2, 15, 49 II. *Not pertaining to* 1. ălienus (with *dat*, or *abl.* alone or with *prep*): *f. to the oratorical art,* artis oratoriae a. Quint prooem 5 Cic *f. to friendship,* amicitiā a, Cic Fam. 11, 27, *ad fin. f to a wise man,* a sapiente a, Cic Acad 2, 43, 132 also *absol, it seems not f to our subject to.* , non a esse videtur, with *inf*, Caes B G 6, 11 v INCONSISTENT. 2. abhorrens, ntis (*out of character with* foll by ab and *abl*) *language f. to the character of an eminent man,* oratio ab. a persona hominis gravissimi, Cic Rep. 1, 15. *To be f to,* abhorrere (of which the preced is *part.*) Cic.. Liv.

**foreigner:** 1. pĕregrīnus (*one out of his own country*) *even f s have been kings of Rome,* etiam p. Romae reges fuerunt, Cic. *a man was called hostis by our ancestors, whom now we call a f,* hostis apud majores is dicebatur, quem nunc p dicimus, Cic Off. 1, 12, *init nobody, whether citizen or f,* nemo neque civis, neque p, Cic Veri. 4, 35, *init. Fem* peregrina, Ter 2. ălienĭgĕna, *c.*: (*one of foreign descent*, also as *adj* the form alienigenus not being used by the best writers): *what f s are wont to say of you,* quid a de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. Fl 27, 65 *a man living at a distance and a f,* homo longinquus et a., Cic. Deiot 3, *extr.* 3. advĕna, ae, *c* (*a new-comer, a settler*) Join: peregrinus atque advena, Cic Agr. 2, 34, *extr.* 4. hospes, ĭtis, *m., f* hospita v STRANGER

**foreknow:** 1 praenosco, 3 (*to get a knowledge of beforehand*). *to f. the future,* futura pr, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83. 2. praescio, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4 (*to know beforehand*) Ter. And 1, 5, 4 v. KNOW BEFOREHAND.

**foreknowing** (*adj*) · praescius. *f. the future,* pr futuri, Virg.: *f. danger,* pr periculorum, Tac.

**foreknowledge:** I. In gen. sense. 1. prōvĭdentia v. FORESIGHT 2. scientia, prūdentia, with some qualifying word, as, *recollection of the past, and f of the future,* memoria praeteritorum, futurorumque prudentia (*al* providentia), Cic Sen 21, 78 *the f. of (future) evils,* futurorum malorum scientia, Cic. (v KNOWLEDGE.) *to have a f. of events,* scire, providere, quod futurum sit, futura prospicere, Cic (v TO KNOW, FORESEE): *endowed with f,* praescius v. FOREKNOWING II. As *theol t* · praescientia *the f of God,* pi. Dei, Tert.· Augustin.

**foreland:** prōmontōrium v PROMONTORY.

**forelock:** 1. cirrus frontis (comp. FETLOCK): *from the f. to the nostrils measures a foot,* a c frontis ad nares pedem habet, Veg. Vet. 4, 2. 2. antiae, arum Apul. Flor. Prov · *to take time by the f.,* *occasionem praeripere (?): v TO ANTICIPATE

**foreman:** i e., *manager, overseer:* prōcūrātor (v. AGENT, MANAGER), vilĭcus (*on a farm*) v. STEWARD

**forementioned** (*part. adj.*): supra dictus: v. AFORESAID

**foremost** (*adj*): I. In local sense:

*in the front* · **1.** prīmus *the right foot will have to be put f.*, dexter pes primus erit ponendus, Vitr. (v. Beck. Gall. p. 97) · v FIRST **2.** prior, anticus, primōris v. FORE, FRONT. **II.** *Of chief importance.* princeps, praecipuus v. PRINCIPAL, CHIEF

**forenoon:** diesantemeridianus, horae antemeridianae v MORNING. *In the f*, ante meridiem, Cic.

**forensic:** fōrensis, e *f affairs*, f negotia, Cic. *a f. contest*, f certamen, Cic See also BAR

**forensically:** *forensi ratione.

**foreordain:** praedestīno, ī v. TO PREDESTINE

**fore-part:** prior pars. v FORE.

**fore-quarter:** ı. e, *of an animal*, armus Plin v. SHOULDER

**fore-run:** **I.** Lit, *to run in front of*: praecurro, *3* Pl. **II.** Fig, *to precede as a harbinger*: significo, praesignifico, ı v. TO FOREBODE

**fore-runner:** **1.** praenuntius, *f.* -a· v HARBINGER. **2.** antēcursor (strictly *a pioneer* used fig. in eccl writers) *the f of Christ*, ı e *John the Baptist*, a Christi, Tert : *flowers the f s of fruit*, flores frugum a., Tert.

**fore-see:** **1.** praevīdeo, vīdi, sum, 2 (*to discern what is coming to pass*): *the soul f s the future*, animus futura pr., Cic. · *I foresee what defence Hortensius will make*, praevideo quod sit defensurus Hortensius, Cic Verr 5, 9, 22. **2.** prōvideo, 2 (*to anticipate, and take measures accordingly*) *the pilot by (the exercise of) reason f s a storm*, gubernator tempestatem ratione pr, Cic. Div 2, 6, 16 *it is the duty of a consul to f what is going to happen*, est consulis pr quid futurum sit, Cic Mur. 2, 4 *a f.n tempest*, tempestas ante provisa, Ter **3.** prospicio, spexi, spectum, 3 (strictly *to descry from a distance*) · *as from a watch-tower, I foresaw long before the coming storm*, multo ante, tanquam ex specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, *ad mit.*: also with rel. clause, pr. quid auditurus sis, Cic Quint. 10, 35. See also TO ANTICIPATE.

**foreseeing** (*adj.*): prōvidus (with *gen.*) *a mind f. future events*, mens p. futurarum rerum, Cic Liv

**foreshorten:** ı e., *in perspective* · perh. imagines obliquas *s.* in obliquum pingere · v foll art

**foreshortening** (*subs.*). expr. by cătăgrăpha, orum (*κατάγραφα*), pure Lat. obliquae imagines · *he (Cimon) invented f.*, hic catagrapha invenit, hoc est, obliquas imagines, Plin. 35, 8, 34.

**foreshow:** portendo, praesignifico, etc . v TO FOREBODE.

**foresight:** **1.** prōvidentia (usu. with the further idea of *precautionary measures*) *it is f. by which something future is seen before it has come to pass*, pr. est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur antequam factum sit, Cic Inv. 2, 53, 160. *do you help me with your care and f.*, tu me cura tua et pr. juva, Cic.: *from f., prudence often brings on timidity*, ex pr. consilium timorem plerumque afferre solet, Sall. Jug. 7 **2.** prōvisio (implying *precautiom*) *f and preparedness*, prov. animi et praeparatio, Cic. Tusc 3, 14, 30. **3.** prospicientia (*as a habit of mind*) *watchfulness and f.*, vigilia et pr., Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19. **4.** prūdentia futurorum Cic. Sen 21, 78 [*al.* providentia] v. FOREKNOWLEDGE **5.** very oft. expr. by verb: *we must exercise f. on behalf of our country*, prospiciendum, providendum patriae est: v. TO PROVIDE. *Gifted with f*, prōvidus: v. FORESEEING

**foreskin:** praepūtium. Juv. Cels

**forest:** **1.** silva (most gen term) *Ancus Martius confiscated all the f.s near the sea*, Ancus Martius s. maritimas omnes publicavit, Cic.: Liv. By anal., *a bristling f. of dry hair*, horrida siccae s. comae, Juv. 9, 13: *a rude f., burs and caltrops*, aspera s., lappaeque tribulique, Virg. G. 1, 152. *Adj., pertaining to a f.*, silvestris, e v. WOODY, WILD. **2.** saltus, ūs, *m* (*a f. with heights and defiles*): *the Hercynian f*, Hercynius s, Tac. *to surround the vast f.s with hounds*, canibus magnos circumdare s, Virg. G 1, 140 *f.s abounding in wild animals*, s. pleni feris, Plin. 5, 1, 1, *med* v. WOOD, PASS (*subs*)

**forestall:** **I.** *To anticipate* q v **II.** *To buy up a commodity before market* **1.** praemercor, ı (rare) · *to have no regard for price, and f. the market for them*, pretio minus parcere eaque p, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10 (in this case, however, for luxury and not profit) **2.** comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*for purposes of gain*) · *to f the corn-market*, frumentum c., Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6 ; annonam c, Liv. 38, 35, *med*

**forestaller:** 1. dardānārius (prob originally a nick-name) *f.s (speculators in corn) are apt very greatly to interfere with the market*, annonam attentare vel maxime solent d, Ulp Dig 47, 11, 6.

**2.** expr by verb qui frumentum *s.* annonam comprimere solet. v. TO FORESTALL.

**forester:** **I.** *Inhabitant of a forest* homo silvester. cf. Hor. A P 391 *or* silvarum incola v. FOREST. **II.** *Keeper of a forest*. saltuārius Pompon Dig. 33, 7, 15.

**foretaste** (*subs*): **1.** gustus, ūs, *m* *I warrant the whole book to answer to this f* (sending a few verses by letter), ad hunc g totum librum repromitto, Plin Ep 4, 27, 5 Col v TASTE, SPECIMEN. **2.** *peh* arrhābo, ōnis, *m* v EARNEST (*subs*) Phr. *hitherto we have had but a f. of happiness*, adhuc felicitatem nonnisi primoribus labris gustavimus

**foretell:** praedico, vātĭcīnor, căno (poet.), divīno v. TO PREDICT.

**foreteller:** vātes ; qui praedīcit, etc. · v. PROPHET.

**forethought:** prōvidentia, prospicientia, etc. v. FORESIGHT, COUNSEL. Phr. · *there is need of f.*, consulto opus est, Sall. Cat. 1.

**foretoken:** portendo, praesignifico : v. TO FOREBODE.

**fore-topsail:** perh dŏlon *or* dōlo, ōnis, *m* · Liv. 36, 44.

**forewarn:** **1.** praemŏneo, 2 : *to be f.'d of impending dangers*, de impendentibus periculis praemoneri, Cic *to f. any one to be on his guard*, pr. alquem ut caveat, Cic. : *f.'d of the changeableness of the sky*, varietatem coeli praemonitus, Col. **2.** mŏneo, 2 v. TO WARN **3.** significo, praesignifico, ı : v. TO FOREBODE. Phr. *f.'d is foreamed*, cavendo tutus, M. L (herald.).

**forewarning** (*subs*). praemŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* : Ov. · v. WARNING, ADMONITION.

**forewoman:** prōcūrātrix v FOREMAN.

**forfeit** (*subs.*): poena, multa (mulcta) : v. PENALTY, FINE.

**forfeit** (*adj.*): v. FORFEITED

**forfeit** (*v. intr.*) : **1.** multor, mulctor, ı (*pass*) : with *abl.* : *whichever of the two alters, is to f. a cup*, uter demutassit, poculo multabitur, Pl. St. 5, 4, 43 *exiles f their goods*, multantur bonis exules, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 106 **2.** āmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 : *to f a right*, jus am., Cic v. TO LOSE. Phr. · *by so doing you have f'd your life*, *ob haec facta morti obnoxius es ; capitis poena dignus es : v. TO DESERVE See also foll. art.

**forfeited, forfeit** (*pt adj*) **1.** commissus : *they said that the inheritance was f. to Venus*, illam hereditatem Veneri commissam esse dicebant, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 10, 28 Ulp. **2.** săcer, cra, crum (in religious formulae *accursed, devoted*) : *let his head be f. to Jove*, ejus caput Jovi s. sit, Vet plebis sc in Liv. 3, 55 Phr. *to become f to the state* (of goods), publicari ; in publicum redigi, Liv (v. TO CONFISCATE) : *his life had been (justly) f*, jure caesum esse, Liv. (v. JUSTLY) · "*why, all our lives were f. once*," (Shaks ), "quin universi morte digni eramus ; capitis minores eramus (cf. Hor. Od 3, 5, 42).

**forfeiture:** *of goods*, publĭcātio (v CONFISCATION) ; *of life*, expr. by mors căput *to be punished with f. of life*, morte poenas dependĕre, Cic Sext 67, 140. *to condemn to the f of life*, capitis damnare, Cic (v. TO CONDEMN)

**forge** (*subs*) **1.** fornax, ācis, *f*. v. FURNACE **2.** officīna (*workshop*). *the ponderous f s of the Cyclops*, graves Cyclopum of, Hor. Od 1, 4, 8 *blacksmiths'* (lit *copper-smiths'*) *f.s*, aerariorum of, Plin v WORKSHOP.

**forge** (*v*) : **I.** Lit, *to f metal*. **1.** fabrĭcor *or* fabrĭco, ı (*to manufacture*) *to f a sword*, gladium fabricari, Cic *to f. the thunderbolt for Jove*, Jovi fulmen f, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43 *the missules f d by the hands of the Cyclops*, tela manibus fabricata Cyclopum, Ov.

**2.** prōcūdo, dı, sum, *3* (*to beat out*) · *to beat out the point of a sword by f ing*, mucronis ducere fastigium procudendo, Lucr. . *to f the fang of the ploughshare*, dentem vomeris pr, Virg. G 1, 261 *anger f s swords*, ira pr enses, Hor. Fig . *the tongue has to be whetted and f.d (formed)*, acuenda nobis et procudenda lingua est, Cic de Or *3*, 30, *fin.* **3.** excūdo, dı, sum, *3* (like preced ). *others will f the breathing bronze more gracefully*, excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg Aen 6, 848 *to f. swords*, gladios ex, Juv **4.** ēūdo, dı, sum, 3 (less freq than comps) *to f coins*, numos c, Pl Most. 4, 1, 46 : *to f. a ring*, annulum c, Quint. 9, 2, 61. **5.** rĕcūquo, xı, ctum, *3* (*to f* [lit. *heat*] *over again*) *they f. their fathers' swords again in furnaces*, recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg Aen 7, 636. **6.** diffingo, nxı, ctum, *3* (*to fashion differently*. rare) *to f. anew on the anvil the blunted sword*, incude retusum d. ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39 **7.** dūco, xi, ctum, 3 . *to f. a sword*, ensem d., Tib. comp Lucr *l c.* (2). **II.** *To counterfeit* : (*a*). of *money* : adulterinos numos cudere, percutere : v. TO COIN. (*b*). of *documents* **1.** subjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (strictly *to substitute*) : *to f. wills*, testamenta s., Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7 : Quint. **2.** suppōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (like preced.) · *to f. a will*, testamentum sup, Cic. more fully, falsa testamenta s, Cic Leg. 1, 16, *init.* **3.** subdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (less freq ) *to f. a will*, testamentum s., Tac. Ann 14, 40.

**4.** interpŏlo, ı (*to f clauses in a document*) : *to cancel, alter, f. clauses ; to take care that the erasure should not appear*, demere, mutare, int., curare ne litura appareat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 61, 158. **5.** interlĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, *3* (*to make erasures here and there*) : Cic. Clu. 44, 125 Phr. . *to f. a will and get it signed*, falsum testamentum obsignandum curare, Cic. Clu. 44, 125 : *they delivered to the king a spurious (f d) letter, for which the signature of T Quinctius had been f d*, falsas literas, signo adulterino T. Quinctii signatas, regi reddiderunt, Liv. 40, 23 *to transcribe a will and f the signatures*, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum signis adulterinis obsignare, Cic. Clu. 14, 41 . *to produce a f.d document*, falsum codicem proferre, Cic . *to f. documents*, *falsas tabulas comparare *to f. by tampering with and altering* : corrumpere · v. TO TAMPER WITH, FALSIFY.

**forger:** **I.** *Of money* : părăchăractes, ae ; qui adulterinos nummos cudit · v COINER. **II.** *Of wills* : **1.** subjector (cf. TO FORGE) · *a f. of wills*, s. testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7. **2.** testāmentārius (*of a will*) : *concerning assassins, poisoners, will-f.s, thieves*, de sicariis, veneficis, t., furibus, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73. **3.** falsārius (*of any document* · rare) *as a protection against f.s*, adversus falsarios, Suet. Ner. 17.

**forgery:** **I.** *Of money* : expr. by circuml. : *condemned for f.*, de adulterinis nummis cudendis damnatus : v. TO FORGE (I). **II.** *Of documents* : **1.** subjectio (strictly *substitution*) : *f. of wills*, s. testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18, *med.* **2.** expr by verb : *to pro-*

*nounce any one guilty of f*, aliquem tabulas corrupisse judicare, Cic.: v TO FORGE. Phr. *the letter is a f.*, *falsae sunt literae.

**forget:** 1. obliviscor, litus, 3 (usu with *gen*, esp of *persons*, also *acc* of *things* cf L G § 278, *Obs*) *and yet we must not f Epicurus*, nec tamen Epicuri licet ob, Cic Fin 5, 1, *fin I have completely forgotten myself*, prorsum oblitus sum mei, Ter Eun 2, 3, 14. *nor shall I ever f. that night*, nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius, Cic Pl. 42, 101 *to f. an old insult*, veteris contumeliae ob, Caes B G 1, 14 *to f the most celebrated events*, res praeclarissimas ob, Cic Mil 23, 63 the *acc* of *neut prons* and *adjj* should be used comp L G § 253 Fig., of that which is *lost sight of to f one's dignity*, dignitatis suae ob, Cic. Fam 1, 7, 6 Hor. *P. part* used *pass forgotten songs*, oblita carmina, Virg. E 9, 53 (N B.— To expr the *pass*, the sentence may be inverted *that kindness of yours shall never be forgotten by me*, beneficii istius nunquam obliviscar; or a phr. may be employed, beneficii istius memoriam nunquam ego abjiciam v *infr*) 2. dēdisco, dĭdĭci, 3 (*to unlearn*. q. v) *to f. the name and discipline of the Roman people*, nomen disciplinamque P. R d., Caes B. C 3, 110 *to f how to talk*, loqui d, Ov. Phl.. *to f. a thing*, aliquid ex memoria deponere, Cic. Sull 6, 18; alicujus rei memoriam deponere, Caes B G. 1, 14 *wilfully to f favours*, beneficiorum memoriam abjicere, Cic Phil. 8, 11, 32 *that battle will never be forgotten*, illa pugna nunquam in animo obliterabitur, cf. Liv. 26, 41 *I had forgotten those things*, mihi ista exciderant, Cic Leg 2, 18, 45 · more fully, excidere de memoria, Liv. 29, 19, *fin.*, animo excidere, Liv. 34, 37 Virg *to f her sex*, sexum egredi, Tac. Ann. 16, 10, *fin.*

**forgetful:** 1. immĕmor. v. UNMINDFUL 2. oblīviōsus (*habitually forgetting*) Cic. · v OBLIVIOUS (N.B When a particular case only is referred to, the *p. part.* of obliviscor may be used *f. of all propriety*, quid deceat, quid non obliti, Hor. Ep. 1. 6, 62 cf. Virg. G. 2, 59 v. TO FORGET)

**forgetfulness:** 1. oblīvio *it is not through f of our friendship that I have not sent you any letters*, non oblivione amicitiae nostrae, ad te nullas literas misi, Cic. *to rescue praise from the f of mankind*, laudem ab ob hominum vindicare, Cic de Or 2, 2, 7 of *habitual f. in Claudius men wondered at both his f and his heedlessness*, in Claudio mirati sunt homines et ob et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Cl 39 *through f*, per ob., Suet 2. oblīvium (chiefly in *pl* and poet.). *f of things*, oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 840 Ov. v. OBLIVION

**forgive:** 1. ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *to f. out of kindness, to overlook:* (the person forgiven in *dat.*; the offence in *acc.*, or expr. by clause, also in *dat*) · *I would that the immortal gods may f. both the Roman people and this order for this*, hoc ignoscant dii immortales velim et populo R. et huic ordini, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13 *to f. any one's faults*, delicta alicui ig, Pl. *f. me for writing to you so much and so often*, mihi ignoscas quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic. Att 7, 12, *ad med.*: *to f faults*, vitiis ig, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131 Cic Fam. 5, 12, *init* (the *acc.* is preferred in the case of a *neut. pron.*, but in other cases is rare · cf. L G. § 253) *an offence which ought to be f.n*, culpa quae est ignoscenda, Ter Ph. 5, 8, 25 *we will beg to be f n*, ignosci nobis postulabimur, Auct Her. 2, 17, 25 2. condōno, dōno, 1 v TO PARDON, REMIT 3. concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *dat* · *to f. out of regard for*) *you forgave Marcellus out of consideration for the senate*, Marcellum senatui concessisti, Cic. Lig. 12, 37. *f.ing much out of regard for their bravery*, multa virtūti eorum concedens, Caes. B. C. 3, 60. Phr.: *to forgive any one for the past*, aliquem venia donare [alicui veniam dare] in praeteritum, Suet (v TO PARDON) *if you f. my error*, si errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, Plin Ep 1, 2, 5

**forgiveness:** 1. vēnia v. INDULGENCE, PARDON 2. expr by verb *we beg f*, ignosci nobis postulamus, Auct Her (*a crime*) *which can never find f*, *cui nunquam ignosci potuit* "*the condition of the Divine f is that we forgive others*," *hac lege nobis a Deo ignoscitur ut alteri ignoscamus v. TO FORGIVE

**forgiving** (*adj*) · 1. ignoscens *a more f mind*, animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32. 2. exōrābilis, e (*easily entreated*) *more f in injuries done to oneself than to others*, in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuria, Sen Clem. 1, 20 Cic Att 1, 3, *extr.* 3. clēmens v MILD, MERCIFUL. 4. fācilis, e · *I ought to be regarded by you as mild and f*, lenis a te et f existimari debeo, Cic Fam 5, 2, 4 v. GOOD-NATURED

**fork:** 1. furca (*a two-pronged f, a pitch-fork* f. bicornis, Virg G 1, 264) *to drive nature out with a pitch-f*, naturam furca expellere, Hor. Ep 1, 10, 24 Liv Virg. *Dimin.* furcilla (also furcula, Liv.) *a small f., used for haymaking, propping vines*, etc. Varr Cic. Cat used in modern Latin for *a table-f.* (an instrument not known to the ancients) v Leander Albertus, Descriptuon of Venice, p. 221. 2. crĕagra (*a f with three prongs for lifting meat*): Marc Cap. 3. mergae, arum (*a kind of f used in reaping*) Pl Col v. Forc s v. 4. tridens v TRIDENT

**forked:** 1. furcillātus (rare) *small f. sticks*, bacilla f., Varr L L 5, 24, § 117. 2. bīfurcus (*two-f*) *a f bough*, b ramus, Ov *f stakes*, b valli, Liv. 3. bisulcus (*cloven*) *a f tongue*, b lingua, Ov *a f. tail*, b. cauda, Plin. 4. bicornis, e Virg. G. 1, 264.

**forlorn** (*adj*) · 1. perĭtus (*undone*) · *and thus f she flung herself into the rapid waters*, atque ita se in rapidas perdita misit aquas, Ov. *in tears and sorrow f*, lacrimis ac moerore perditus, Cic. Mur. 40, 86 2. destĭtūtus (*deprived of everything*) · *in this wretched and most lamentable plight f*, in hac fortuna misera ac luctuosissima d., Cic.. v. DESTITUTE, WRETCHED, DESPERATE. Phr. *f. hope*, term applied to a storming party perh. devota manus.

**form** (*subs.*) · I. *Of shape:* 1. forma *to change f s*, formas mutare, Ov. *the beauty of the female f*, muliebris f. pulchitudo, Cic. *the f and situation of the farm*, f et situs agri, Hor *the f.s of the letters*, f. literarum, Cic Fig. *the f. of the constitution*, f. reipublicae, Cic *you behold indeed, the very f, and as it were the figure of what is honourable*, f quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic 2. figūra v. FIGURE, SHAPE. Fig *the f. of style*, f. orationis, Cic de Or. 3, 55, 212. *a thousand f s of death present themselves to the mind*, occurrunt animo pereundi mille f., Ov. Her. 10, 81 Grammatical *other nouns have five f s*, alia nomina quinque habent f., Varr. L. L 9 36, 52 3. fācies, ēi, *f* (v. FIGURE) *a wave rounded in the f. of a mountain*, curvata in montis f unda, Virg. G. 4, 361 Phr. *different f.s of government*, *varia reipublicae genera*; variae reipub. gerendae rationes v KIND (*subs.*). II. *A f. of words, ritual, ceremony:* carmen, perscriptio v FORMULA. Phr *in due f*, rītē. Liv. 1, 8, *init* : Cic · Hor. · *for f's sake*, dicis causā *to pay a small sum of money for f's sake*, aliquid numulorum dicis causa dare, Cic Verr 4, 24, 53 Ulp.. so, dicis gratia, Gai. Dig 13. 6, 4; consuetudinis causā, Cic. III. *A bench to sit on*. scamnum: v. BENCH hence, by meton., *a class in a school*, classis: v. CLASS IV *The seat of a hare* * locus in quo insidet lepus

**form** (*v*) I. *To construct, shape:* 1. formo, 1 *to f, shape, colour, animate, bodies* (of the atoms), corpora f, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D 1, 39, 110 Fig *to f the life and manners of youth*, vitam et mores juventutis f, Plin Pan · *to f any one's character*, aliquem f. et instituere, Sen. Ep 112, 1 v TO SHAPE, MOULD 2. conformo, 1 (strengthened from preced) *nature produced and f'd us for some greater purposes*, ad majora quaedam natura nos genuit et c., Cic Fin 1, 7, 23 Fig *to f one's soul and mind by reflecting on distinguished men*, animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium c., Cic. Arch 6, *extr.* 3. figūro, 1 *to f the world of a certain shape*, mundum forma (quadam) f, Cic v TO SHAPE 4. fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (*as one moulding clay*) *nature herself has f'd you a great and high-principled man* finxit te ipsa natura magnum hominem et excelsum, Cic Mur 39, 60 v TO MOULD, FASHION. 5. confingo, 3 (strengthened from preced) *to f. honey-combs and wax*, cera favos et ceras, Plin 11, 5, 4 · *to f* (*build*) *nests*, nidos c, Plin *to f. a word*, verbum c., Varr 6. effingo, 3 v. TO FASHION II. *To make, produce* 1. efficio, fēci, fectum, 3 *the Mosa f.s the island of the Batavi*, Mosa insulam ef. Batavorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 *an island f.s a harbour by the projection of its sides*, insula portum ef objectu lateum, Virg Aen. 1, 160. 2. fācio, fēci, factum, 3 *to f. cohorts*, cohortes f, Caes B C 3, 87 *to f an army*, exercitum f, Vell. 3 constituo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to construct by a plan*) *by his advice the triple harbour of Portus was f.d*, hujus consilio triplex Piraeei portus constitutus est, Nep v TO CONSTRUCT, ESTABLISH III. *To arrange* troops instruo, ordino v. TO DRAW UP As *verb refl.*: *to deploy in order for battle* · explico, āvi and ui, ātum and ĭtum, 1 (usu. with *refl pron* or in *pass*) *the cavalry began to f in squadrons*, equites se turmatim ex. coeperunt, Caes. B. C 3, 93 *before the legions could f. and take up their position*, priusquam legiones explicari et consistere possent, Caes B C 2, 26 · *the Etruscans hardly had time to f in line*, vix explicandi ordinis spatium Etruscis fuit, Liv 2, 46 v. TO UNFOLD, DEPLOY. IV *To constitute* (milit. *t t.*) Phr · *the Numidians f'd the left wing*, sinistrum cornu Numidae tenuerunt, Liv. 30, 33, *med.*: *so that both wings might be f'd of Africans*, ita ut Afrorum utraque cornua essent, Liv. 22, 46: v TO CONSIST OF. V. In fig. sense, *to enter upon, conceive*. 1. ineo, īvi and ii, ĭtum, 4, *inv* : *to f a plan*, consilium in., Caes. Sall.. Cic. · *to f. an alliance with any one*, societatem cum aliquo in, Planc. in Cic Fam 10, 8, *med* · *to f an estimate*, aestimationem in, Sen Ben 3, 8, *fin* 2. căpio, 3 (esp with consilium) v PLAN Phr.. *to f* (*ambitious*) *designs upon a foreign kingdom*, peregrinum regnum molīri, Liv 1, 47, *init.* comp Cic Rep 2, 35, de occupando regno moliens simly, regnum affectare, Liv. 1, 46, *init* . *to f. a friendship with any one*, se ad amicitiam alicujus conferre; amicitiam et consuetudinem (*intimacy*) cum aliquo conjungere, Cic (v FRIENDSHIP).

**formal** · I. *Matter of form* formālis, e *to dictate a f. letter* (*a circular*,) f. epistolam dictare, Suet. Dom. 13. *f. words*, f. verba, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 26 Phr *a mere f proceeding*, *quod nonnisi dicis causa [consuetudinis gratia] fit* v. FORM (II) II. As logical *t. t. regularly formed*. formālis, e not class. in this sense. Phr *a f. (and perfect) syllogism*, syllogismus cum numeris omnibus et cum suis finibus dictus, Gell. 2, 8, *med.* III. *Precise in demeanour*: *nimis accuratus; adeo accuratus ut putidum sit (?)* IV. As opp. to *real; mere matter of form*: Phr.. *mere f*

*worship*, *externum ac fucatum [parum sincerum] obsequium; quasi corporis ac linguae reverentia.

**formalist** (*in religion*): no precise word: expr by circuml *qui divinarum caeremoniarum diligentiol est; qui in caeremoniis [sacris] quibusdam rite peragendis religionem ponit

**formality**: I. *A formal ceremony* 1. rītus, ūs. *to offer sacrifice with the f of the Greek ritual*, Graeco r. sacra facere, Varr. Liv v RITE, CEREMONY 2. justa, orum (only *pl* the f s required) *to accomplish all the f.s*, j omnia perficere, Liv. 9, 8, *med military f s*, j militaria, Liv 24, 48, *ad in* Phr. *to perform divine worship with due f s*, res divinas rite perpetrare, Liv. (rite being an *adv* form of ritus)

II. Of demeanour; *stiffness and coldness*: expl. by *adj there was something of f about his behaviour, even among friends*, *etiam inter amicos nonnihil frigidi ac nimis accurati habebat; parum comis solutusque erat

**formally**: I. *In regular form* 1. rītē v. FORM (II), DULY. 2. dicis causā v FORM (II). II. Of behaviour, *stiffly and coldly* *frigide ac nimis accurate; parum cum comitate *To enquire f. for a person's health*, *frigide et quasi ex praescripto de alicujus salute (valetudine) quaerere

**formation**: I. *The act of forming or constructing* 1. conformātio *the f. of words*, c. verborum, Cic 2. fictio (e. g. nominum) Quint 3. in all senses, usu. expr by verb *ancient grammar explains the f. of each word by the poet*, antiqua grammatica ostendit quemadmodum quodque poeta fixerit verbum, Varr *in the f of the character of a youth*, *in adolescente formando atque instituendo, etc.. v. TO FORM.

II. *That which is formed, construction* (objectively) 1. conformātio *what f. of the features can be more beautiful than that of man?* quae c. lineamentorum humana potest esse pulchrior? Cic. N. D 1, 18, 47 *the f. of the soul*, c. animi, Cic Tusc 1, 22, 50. 2. forma, figūra v. FORM, SHAPE.

**formed**, in comps *two-f*, bīformis, e. g., Janus, Ov · Hor. *Three-f.*, triformis *three-f Chimaera*, ti. Chimaera, Hor. Ov. *Bull-f.*, taurīformis, e Hor.

**former**: 1. prior, us · *having repealed the f. law, he promulgated two new ones*, sublata p. lege, duas promulgavit, Caes. *a bird at that time unique and not seen in f. years*, unica tunc volucris nec visa pr. annis, Ov v. PRECEDING 2. superior, us (*immediately preceding*) · *in my f. letter*, s. literis, Cic *by the death of your f. wife*, motte s. uxoris, Cic *the proceedings of the f. year*, s. anni acta, Caes · *in f. times*, s. temporibus, Caes. *soldiers experienced in f. battles*, milites s proeliis exercitati, Caes. *thus the latter is not joined to the f. (in an argument) nor the f. to the latter*, ita priori posterius, posteriori s. non jungitur, Cic. 3. pristinus (*original, olden*) · *your f. dignity and glory*, tua pr dignitas et gloria, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, *extr.*. *to retain one's f. disposition towards the Roman people*, pr. animum erga P R. conservare, Liv. 31, 2· *the f. custom*, pr. consuetudo, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. *to return to one's f state*, ad pr. statum redire, B G 7, 54 N.B.—*Former* and *latter* are often expr. by *ille*. . .*hic*, or *hic*. . . .*ille* as, *Caesar was esteemed great for his bounties and munificence, Cato for the uprightness of his life. the f. (Caesar) became renowned by his kindness and compassion; to the latter (Cato)*, etc, Caesar beneficiis et munificentia magnus habebatur; integritate vitae Cato; ille mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic, etc, Sall. Cat. 54: but the arrangement is often reversed, esp. when emphasis is laid on the *former* alternative: as, *a sure peace is better and safer than a hoped for victory: the f. is in your own power, the latter in that of the gods*, melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, Liv 30, 30, *med* sometimes hic is even used in both the contrasted clauses v Dr. Smith's Lat Dict. s v. HIC (4)

**formerly**: 1. anteā (*at some particular past time*): *if it was f. unknown, it has lately been ascertained*, si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, Cic. Off 2, 7, 23 *a man both praised f., and at this time deserving of praise*, vir et a laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil 10, 6, 13 *there was f. a time*, fuit a tempus, Caes. 2. antehac (*before this present time*) *you salute me more kindly now than f.*, magis me benigne nunc salutas quam antidhac (archaicé), Pl · *f we could at least hope. now even that is taken from us*, a. spe ne saltem licebat; nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, *med.* 3. ālīquando (*at some time, past or future*) v ONCE, SOMETIME. 4. ōlim (*in olden time*. less freq used of the future esp in the poets) *so people f. spoke*, sic o loquebantur, Cic de Or. 2, 43, 183 Ter. 5. quondam (also used of the future by the poets) *the Roman people was f deemed most lenient to its enemies*, P R quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, Cic R Am 53, 154 v ONCE 6. dūdum (usu. but not always, *a short time before, just now*) *me whom f no missiles alarmed*, quem dudum non ulla movebant tela, Virg. Aen. 2, 726

**formidable**: 1. grāvis, e (most gen. term) *a f foe to the empire*, g. adversarius imperii, Cic. Off 3, 22, 86 *a more f. enemy*, gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18, *med. f wars*, g bella, Cic Rep. 1, 40. *the f. Persians*, g. Persae, Hor 2. formidŏlōsus (*f naught with danger and alarm*) *a most f war*, bellum formidolosissimum, Cic. in Pis. 24, 58. Sall. Join horribilis ac formidolosus, Cic. Clu 3, 7. 3. formidābilis, e (*to be dreaded* · rare, and chiefly poet) Ov. Gell 4. expr. by *ger. part* of mētuo, tīmeo, formīdo as, *f. on account of thine unerring shaft*, metuendus certa sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 24 (v TO FEAR); or by tīmor, formīdo, and a verb *what appears f to some is despised by others*, *quae alteri timori sunt [timorem injiciunt] ab altero contemnuntur v. FEAR (*subs*).

**formidably**: formīdōlōsē: Cic. v. FEARFULLY, DREADFULLY.

**formless**: 1. e. *without definite form* 1. informis, e *a dumb or f. thing*, res muta aut inf., Auct. Her 4, 53, 66. v. SHAPELESS. 2. rūdis, e (*unwrought, in the rough*) · *a f and orderless mass*, r. indigestaque moles, Ov Met 1, 7.

**formula**: 1. e. *a form of words* · 1. formŭla · most gen term *there are formulae drawn up on all points*, sunt f. de omnibus rebus constitutae, Cic. R. Com. 8, 24: *formulae of wills*, f. testamentorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, *extr. to make a demand of the praetor according to the legal f*, a praetore ex f. postulare, Cic. Quint 8, 30. 2. actio (used of the f. *by which an action was entered*) · *the formulae of action being first published by Cn. Flavius*, expositis a Cn. Flavio primum a., Cic de Or 1, 41, 186: *more was claimed of him (he said) than was stated in the f of action*, plus secum agi, quam in a. esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, *extr.*. *to name the f. of action*, a. edere, Ulp. Other formulae appertaining to actions were praescriptio, exceptio, replicatio, v. Dict. Ant. s. v. ACTION 3. carmen, ĭnis, n (laws and prayers being anciently composed in verse) · *that the praetor might not have to say something of his own suggestion, a f. was composed for him likewise*, praetor ne aliquid ipse ex se loqueretur, ei quoque c compositum est, Cic. . *to go through the preliminary f.*, praefari carmen, Liv. 5, 41 *formulae for inflicting torture*, cruciatus c., Cic Rab. perd 4, 13. 4. verba, ōrum *prescribe the f. according to which I am to devote myself*, praei v. quibus me devoveam, Liv 8, 9. *to draw up the f. (of an oath)*, v (jurisjurandi) concipere, Liv. 7, 5 *the pronouncing of a prescribed f*, nuncupatio sollemnium v., Val Max. 5, 10, 1 5. praefātio (*preliminary or inaugural*) *the f of donation*, p donationis, Cic. Verr 3, 80, 187 *the f. of sacred rites*, p sacrorum, Liv 45, 5 6. perscriptio (*a written form*) cf Cic Fam 5, 2, 2

**formulary**: album (*the book containing the praetor's edicts*) *liber formularum s. verborum sollemnium v pieced art

**fornicate**: 1. scortor, 1 Pl Per. 2. fornīcor, 1 Tert

**fornication**: fornīcātio (not class.) Tert v DEBAUCHERY.

**fornicator**: 1. scortātor Hor Pl. 2. fornīcātor Tert v DEBAUCHEE.

**forsake**: 1. dēsĕro, 3 v. TO DESERT 2. dērēlinquo, destĭtŭo v TO ABANDON. 3. dēfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (esp with *ab*) *to f the republic*, a republica d, Cic Cat 1, 11, 28 *to f virtue*, a virtute d, Cic Am 11, 37 4. discēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *ab*) *the soldiers f him on the march*, milites in itinere ab eo d., Caes. v. TO LEAVE 5. dēsōlo, 1 (*to leave alone* or *solitary* poet) · chiefly in *p. part.* desolatus, Virg Ov. v DESOLATE

**forsaker**: expr. by verb v. TO FORSAKE

**forsooth**: I. *Indeed, in reality*. vērē, ēnimvēro v. TRULY. II. Ironically, implying *that the thing is not so* 1. scīlicet *f*, *we are to wait for the legal five years*, s exspectemus legitimum illud quinquennium, Cic Veir. 2, 58, 142 v. OF COURSE. 2. nempe (esp in answering an expressed or implied question) *in what city, pray, do they maintain this? f, in that which witnessed the capital trial of M Horatius*, in qua tandem urbe haec disputant? in ea quae judicium de capite vidit M Horatii, Cic. Mil. 3, 7 *I know now what you want, you want me to go away from here, f.*, scio jam quid velis; n. hinc me abire vis, Pl. Merc. 4 4, 36. 3. sānē *he has conferred a great favour, f*, beneficium magnum s. dedit, Phaedr. 3, 15, 12 v. INDEED 4. vērō (rare in this sense) *f, it is not so much they (your muscles) that are dead as you yourself, fool!* non v. tam isti mortui quam ipse, nugator! Cic. Sen. 9, 27 *distinguished praise, f, ye gods*, egregiam v. laudem refertis, Virg 5. quippe *f., I am forbidden by the fates*, q vetor fatis, Virg. Aen. 1, 35 *yes, f, that luminary of the senate disturbs me*, movet q. me lumen curiae, Cic Mil 12, *extr.* 6. autem (in emphatic questions) *shall I not touch my own? thine, f, scoundrel!* ego non tangam meam? tuam autem, furcifer? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28 *you will cross over into Africa will cross, f., do I say?* in Africam transcendes transcendes, autem, dico? Liv. 21, 44, *ad fin* 7. dēmum (denoting little more than emphasis, and gen. used with pronouns). *but now in what f*, (*pray*), *does exile differ from constant travelling*, jam vero exilium quantum d. a perpetua peregrinatione differt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107. *you, f., as I see, repeal the law without balloting*, vos demum, ut video, legem antiquatis sine tabella, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38.

**forswear**: I. *To renounce on oath*: v. TO ABJURE. II. *To swear falsely*: pējĕro or perjūro v. TO PERJURE.

**fort**: castellum · *I have taken and destroyed many f s*, multa c. cepi, multa vastavi, Cic. *to take f.s by storm*, c. expugnare, Nep.. *to prevent the approach of the enemy by means of f s and works* aditus hostium castellis et operibus prohibere, Cic. v. FORTRESS.

**forth** (*adv*) I. *Of place*: fōras (after verbs of *motion*): v. OUT, ABROAD. Often expr. in Latin by a *prep* in comp. as, *to go f.*, exeo, excēdo, ēgrĕdior: v. TO GO *to sally f.*, ērumpo: where see the

several verbs **II.** *Of time* as, *from that day f.*, indē *from that day f. (I undertook) many (causes)*, deinceps i. multae (causae), Cic Br 90, 312 v. THENCEFORWARD **III.** *Of succession* · *and so f*, et cētĕra (rarely, cētera) Cic.

**forthcoming:** *on the point of appearing*, *quod in eo est ut prodeat *to be f*, i e, *to appear*, *be produced*, comparere, Cic Clu 64, 180

**forthwith:** **1.** prōtĭnus *after this defeat the auxiliary troops forsook him f*, ex hac fuga pr auxilia discesserunt, Caes B G 5, 17 *speech that wins the good-will of the hearer f*, oratio pr. perficiens auditorem benevolum, Cic Inv. 1, 15, 20 **2.** extemplo · *he blushes, he knows not what to answer, he has nothing which he can invent f*, erubescit; quid respondeat nescit; quid fingat ex. non habet, Cic. R Com 3, 8; *war must be carried on f*, bellum ex. gerendum, Liv. 41, 1. **3.** licet (poet : anciently = *you may go, all is over*) · *f. we are overwhelmed by numbers*, i obruimur numero, Virg Acn. 2, 424 *f. the devouring flame is rolled to the house-tops by the wind*, i ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento volvitur, Virg. Aen 2, 758 **4.** confestim, statim, continuo v. IMMEDIATELY.

**fortieth:** quadrāgēsĭmus · Cato. Cic.

**fortification:** **1.** mūnītio (used both of *the operation* and *the works constructed*) · *to hinder the soldiers from (the work of) f.*, milites a m. prohibere (= a muniendis castris), Caes. B. G. 1, 49 *in the course of the f of a town*, in m oppidi (= in muniendo oppido), Suet. *to enclose a city with works and f s*, (urbem) operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20 *f s and forts*, m et castella, Tac **2.** moenia, ium (esp *the fortified walls of a city*) *to surround cities with f s*, urbes moenibus cingere, sepire, Cic *we open a way through the f.s of the city*, m pandimus urbis, Virg v WALL. **3.** mūnīmentum (*any work of defence*) *the trench of the Quirites, no insignificant f*, fossa Quiritium, haud parvum m., Liv 1, 33 *to keep the soldiers within the f's*, coercere intra m militem, Tac H. 2, 18 · Caes. **4.** mūnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* (= preced, but poet) Virg Ov

**fortifier:** **1.** mūnītor. *the f of Troy (Apollo)*, m. Troiae, Ov. Her. 5, 139 Tac. **2.** expr. by verb v TO FORTIFY.

**fortify:** **1.** mūnio, 4 *to f a citadel*, arcem m, Nep *to f a camp*, castra m, Caes. *to f. a mountain*, montem m, Caes. Fig *nature had already f'd Italy by means of the Alps*, Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, Cic. Prov. Cons 14, *mut.* Fig *to f oneself against shame*, se contra pudorem m., Tac Agr 46 Cic **2.** communio, 4 (to *f completely*) · *to f a camp on every side*, on *strongly*, castra c, Liv. 2, 32 · *to f. a hillock on every side*, tumulum c., Caes. B. C. 1, 43. **3.** circummūnio, 4 (*to f. all round*) · *f'd on every side with numerous works*, crebris castellis circummunitis, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 **4.** permūnio, 4 (*to f. thoroughly*) *the Delphians thoroughly f'd their city*, urbem Delphi permunivere, Just 24, 7 Tac. **5.** sēmūnio, 4 (strengthened from munio) · *to f. a place like a citadel*, locum in modum arcis e., Liv. 24, 21, *ad fin.*: Virg Fig.: *to f. the mind*, animum e., Sen **6.** praemūnio, 4 (to f. *in front*, or *beforehand*) *he f'd the approaches in front by great works*, aditus magnis operibus praemunivit, Cic. B. C. 3, 58 *he resolved to f the isthmus in front* (or *beforehand*), isthmum pr. instituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 55. (But praemunire regalem potentiam, Vell. 2, 6, is *to pave the way to regal power*)

**fortitude:** **1.** fortĭtūdo. *f. is the thoughtful encountering of dangers, and enduring of hardships*, f. est considerata periculorum susceptio, et laborum perpessio, Cic Inv 2, 54, 163 **2.** expr by *adj* or *adv* ; fortis, fortĭter *in straitened circumstances show your spirit and f*, rebus angustis animosus atque f appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21, *extr* · *a man of the greatest f in resisting audacity*, vir ad audaciam fortissimus, Cic R Am 30, 85 *to bear with f and patience*, fortiter et patienter ferre, Cic. v BRAVE, BRAVELY

**fortified** (*part adj*) · mūnītus *a very strongly f camp*, castra munitissima, Caes. · *very strongly f*, permunitus, Liv. *A f place* or *town* may be expr by arx, castellum; and sometimes oppidum (which is also used of *towns in general*) cf Varr 5, 32, §141 oppidum ab opi dictum, *quod munitur opis causa*

**fortnight:** sēmestrium (lit *half a month*) Col 11, 2

**fortress:** **I.** *A stronghold*. arx, castellum v FORT, CITADEL **II.** *A fortified town* · v FORTIFIED

**fortuitous:** fortuitus (ī or ĭ) *f concourse (of atoms)*, f. concursus, Cic N D 2, 24, 66 Hor v ACCIDENTAL

**fortuitously:** fortuito (ī or ĭ) *not undesignedly nor f*, non temere nec f., Cic Caes. Juv. v. ACCIDENTALLY

**fortunate:** **1.** fēlix, īcis · *Caesar withdrew to Alexandria, f., as he seemed, at least to himself*, Caesar Alexandriam se recepit, f., ut sibi quidem videbatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64 cf. id Font 15, 33, vir ad casum fortunamque felix. Join felix et faustus, Luer. v. LUCKY, SUCCESSFUL. **2.** fortūnātus (*favoured by fortune*) *I am both unhappy and f*, et miser sum et f., Pl Capt 5, 3, 16 *O f republic!* O f rempublicam, Cic Cat 2, 4, 7 Virg. Hor **3.** prosperus v PROSPEROUS **4.** sēcundus v FAVOURABLE. **5.** beātus, perbeātus (*very f*) · v HAPPY

**fortunately:** **1.** fēlĭcĭter *to turn out f*, [bene atque] f evenire, Cic. Mur *init*. Caes. **2.** bĕnĕ *to turn out f*, b cedere, Hor. Cic (v *supr.* 1)

**fortune:** **I.** *The goddess so called* Fortūna *a child of F.*, Fortunae filius, Hor S 2, 6, 49 *to dread F.'s wheel*, Fortunae rotam pertimescere, Cic. in Pis 10, 22. **II.** *Issue, chance, whether good or ill:* **1.** fortūna *good or bad f.*, prospera (secunda) adversae f, Cic. · *flourishing (highly prosperous) f*, florens f, Cic. *prostrate* (or *depressed*) *f*, afflicta f., Cic. when used without an *adj*, it is usu taken in good sense *while f lasted*, dum f. fuit, Virg. **2.** fēlīcĭtas (*good f*) · *in a first-rate general there should be these four things, knowledge of war, bravery, authority, good f*, in summo imperatore, quatuor has res inesse oportere; scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, f., Cic. Manil. 10, 28 *by incredible good f, the S. wind changed to a S W.*, incredibili f Auster in Africum se vertit, Caes B C 3, 26, *fin.* **3.** fors, sors, cāsus v. CHANCE, LOT. **III.** *A fortune:* the total of a man's property **1.** res fāmĭlĭāris *when their private f.s were exhausted*, ubi f. res defecerant, Sall Cat 13 *the private f of one of them is very scanty, that of the other barely enough for a knight*, res f alteri eorum valde exigua est; alteri vix equestris, Cic. Fam. 9, 13 *to squander one's f*, rem f dissipare, Cic Fam. 4, 7, *fin* Res is also found in same sense, with privata, patria; or absol. *their extravagance neither their private f.s can sustain, nor can the commonwealth*, sumptus neque res privatae possunt sustinere, neque respublica, Cic. Att. 9, 7, *med. with and worth without a f are not worth a straw*, et genus et virtus nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor S. 2, 5, 8: *to make, possess, increase, a f.*, rem facere, habere, augere, Cic.: *a splendid f.*, r. magna, Hor.: *a humble f.*, r. tenuis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20: *narrow f.*, r. angusta domi, Juv. 3, 165: *to waste one's f.*, r. patriam perdere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 110: *to swallow up* ("*run through*") *a f.*, rem comedere. devorare, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. **2.** census, ūs, *m* (strictly with reference to the quinquennial census) *a man without a character and without a f*, homo sine existimatione et sine c, Cic Fl 22, 52 *their private f. was scanty, that of the commonwealth large*, privatus illis c erat brevis, commune magnum, Hor Od 2, 15, 13 *f awards honours, f. friendships*, dat c. honores, c amicitias, Ov. Fast. 1, 217 *a man of slender f*, homo tenui c, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 56 **3.** dīvĭtiae, ōpes, facultātes, bona (v RICHES) *to make a f.*, divitias f, Pl.; d parare (comparare), Justin Ov. (v TO GET) *possessing a moderate f*, modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep 6, 32, 2 *frugality with contentment is a f*, divitiae grandes homini sunt vivere parce aequo animo, Lucr (compare, parsimonia est magnum vectigal, Cic Par 6, 3, 49) *not to be able to get through their f. with all their extravagance*, summa lubidine divitias vincere (a strongly fig expression) nequire, Sall. Cat 20 comp. bona patria lacerare, ib. 14. **4.** patrimōnium, hērēdĭtas (*inherited f.*) v PATRIMONY, INHERITANCE **5** dos, dōtis, *f.* (*of a woman*) · v DOWRY. Phr.: *to tell f s*, hāriŏlor, 1 v FORTUNE-TELLER, TO DIVINE.

**fortune-hunter:** captātor Hor. S. 2, 5, 57 Juv. v. LEGACY-HUNTER

**fortune-teller:** **1.** sortilĕgus : used contemptuously by Cic. Div. 1 58, *init*. Lucan. **2.** hāruspex, icis (*a soothsayer* · q v) *travelling f s*, h. vicani, Vet. poet. in Cic. Div. 1 c **3.** hāriŏlus, *f* -a Cic N D. 1, 20, 55 Pl. **4.** conjector, *f.*-trix Cic Div. 1. c N. D. 1 c **5.** dīvīnus (*a prophet*) *I stand by* (*and watch*) *the f.s*, assisto divinis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114 but in Cic Div 1 c, the word is used in contrast with the appellations of vulgar ts **6.** sāga (*a wise woman*) : Cic Hor **7.** anus, ūs (lit *an old woman* · hence to be used only when the context explains) cf Hor S 1, 9, 30 fatum quod puero cecinit divina mota anus urna Phr *to practise the trade of a f*, quaestus causa hariolari, Cic Div. 1, 58, *init*

**fortune-telling:** hāriŏlātio Att. in Cic Div. 1, 31, 66 Or expr by hariolor, divino · v. preced art *fin.* · and TO PREDICT

**forty:** quadrāginta *Dusti ib*, quadrāgēni, ae, a, *f. each*, Cic *F. times*, quadragies, Cic *measuring f*, quadragenarius, Cato Vitr. *a ward of f years*, quadragenarius pupillus, Sen.

**forum:** fōrum Cic · Hor. *Of* or *pertaining to the f*, forensis, e: *the raising of the f.*, forenses cancelli, Cic.

**forward, forwards** (*adv.*): **1.** of *place* oftenest expr by a *prep.* in comp as, *to go f*, peĭgo. *to fall f.*, prōcĭdo; *to throw f.*, proĭcio, etc, where v. TO GO, FALL, etc **2.** porro : *to drive a herd f*, agere p. armentum, Liv. 1, 7 *to persist in going f*, ire p pergere, Liv 9, 2, *med* **3.** prorsus or prorsum (*straight f*, as opp. to *backwards*) : *backwards and f*, rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec 3, 1, 35 *he walks not f.s but sideways as a crab does*, non prorsus verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 54. **4.** ante (rare in this sense) : *to walk not f s but backwards*, non a sed retro ingredi, Cic. Tusc 5, 12, 35 Phr. *backwards and f*, ultro citroque : *when ambassadors were being frequently sent backwards and f*, quum saepe u. c que legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 : Cic. · sometimes without the *conj. going up and down, backwards and f.*, sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; also, huc illuc (*to and fro, hither and thither*) *from this time f.s*, jam inde, Ter. · Liv. (v. FROM, C. *fin.*) : *forwards!* as an exclamation, perh. procede, procedite (v. TO GO FORWARDS).

**forward** (*adj.*) · **I.** *Early* : praecox v. PRECOCIOUS. **II.** *Over-confident* : **1.** prōtervus · v. PERT, WANTON. **2.** urbānus (rare in this sense) : *f. (town-bred) assurance*, u. audacia, Cic.

Prov. Cons 4, 8 *a f face (impudence)*, n. frons, Hor. Ep 1, 9, 11.

**forward** (*v*) **I.** *To send on* · perfĕro, dĕfĕro, trādo. v. TO CONVEY, DELIVER **II.** *To promote* adjŭvo, jūvi, tum, 1 (also reg) *Pompey wished me to come to Capua and f the levy*, me Pompeius Capuam venire voluit et delectum a., Cic. · v TO AID, PROMOTE.

**forwardness:** **I** *Preparedness* expr by phr. *when the wall seemed to have reached a sufficient stage of f.*, cum satis altitudo muri exstructa videretur, Nep *the work is in a good state of f.*, *jam paene profligatum opus est* **II.** *Want of modesty* urbana frons, prŏtervĭtas · v. FORWARD, *adj.* (II), IMPUDENCE **III.** *Earliness unnatural f.*, festinata maturitas, Quint 6, pref § 10.

**fosse:** fossa, Caes. Cic. v. DITCH, MOAT

**fossil:** fossĭlis (*dug out of the ground*) *f ivory*, f. ebur, Plin 36, 18, 29 As scient *t t*, perh best qualified by quem (quam, quod) dicunt, etc *f shells*, *fossiles quae dicuntur conchae*

**foster:** fŏveo, nutrio v. TO CHERISH, NOURISH.

**foster-brother:** 1. collacteus Hyg (*fem* collactea, Juv 6, 307) 2. collactāneus Paul Dig 40, 2, 13.

**foster-child:** ālumnus, *f.* ālumna (*one brought up or nursed by any one*) v NURSLING

**fosterer:** perh cultor v CULTIVATOR Or expr by qui fovet, etc. v. TO CHERISH, CULTIVATE

**foster-father:** 1. nutricius (-tius) *on account of the minority of the boy, has f, a eunuch named Pothinus, acted as regent*, erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, n. ejus, nomine Pothinus, Caes B C. 3, 108. Varr 2. nutritor · Suet. Gr. 7. 3. altor: *Bacchus, rejoicing to regain his f* (*Silenus*), gaudens a. recepto Bacchus, Ov. v NOURISHER.

**foster-mother:** 1. nutrix *the she-wolf best of f.s*, optima nutricum lupa, Hor Ov v. NURSE. 2. altrix Prop Fig. (*Athens*) *at once the parent, f., and country of her citizens*, eadem terra parens, altrix, patria civium, Cic v. NOURISHER 3. ēdūcātrix (*she that rears*) Col Inscr. Fig *wisdom, the parent and f of those things*, earum rerum parens eque sapientia, Cic Leg 1, 23, 62

**foster-parents:** alteres, nutritores v. preced art.

**foster-sister:** collactea, collactānea v FOSTER-BROTHER.

**foster-son:** ālumnus · v. FOSTER-CHILD.

**fostering** (*adj.*) almus (*that nourishes*). *f. Venus*, a. Venus, Lucr. 1, 1 Hor. Tib.

**foul** (*v.*): 1. turpo, 1 Enn. in Cic Tusc. 1, 35, 85 Lucr. v. TO BEFOUL. 2. expr. by circuml., immundum facere, reddere (v. FOUL).

**foul** (*adj*): **I.** Lit. *dirty, begrimed, offensive* 1. foedus (*offensive in any way*) · *a head f. with scurf*, caput porrigine f, Hor. *a f. smell*, f. odor, Plin. v. FILTHY, DISGUSTING. 2. tēter (taet-), tra, trum (*nonsome, loathsome*: a strong term) *f. aspect*, t. aspectus, Lucr. 2, 510 · *a f. smell*, t. odor, Caes. B C. 3, 49 v. LOATHSOME 3. immundus, lūtŭlentus, etc. v. DIRTY, FILTHY *To be f*, squalēre e. g., of *untilled, overgrown fields*, Virg. G. 1, 507. **II.** Fig *heinous, abominable*. 1. foedus (v. *supr.*) · *a f. deed*, f. factum, facinus, Ter. Join neque tetrius neque foedius, Cic. Rep. 2, 26 2. tēter (v. *supr*) · *a f. crime*, t. facinus, Cic.: *f lust*, t. libido, Hor 3. inquĭnātus (*polluted*) v. FILTHY, POLLUTED. **III.** Opp. to *honest*; *fraudulent* · *f. play*, dolus malus, Cic. · Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1: *to try to compass one's ends by f. play*, dolis atque fallaciis contendere, Sall. Cat. 11 · *to suspect f. play*, doli mali nonnihil subesse suspicari: *by fair means if you can: if not by f.* (lit. *by any means*), recte si possis; si non quocunque modo, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 65 v DISHONEST **IV.** In.naut. phr., *to fall foul of* incurrere, illīdi, collīdi v. TO FALL (foul of)

**foully:** 1. foedē *they f stained the altar with blood*, aram f. tinxerunt sanguine, Lucr *to perish f*, f perire, Sall. v DISGRACEFULLY 2. turpiter v BASELY, SHAMEFULLY

**foul-mouthed** · mălēdĭcus, scurrĭlis v ABUSIVE, SCURRILOUS

**foulness:** **I.** Lit foeditas *f of smell*, f odoris, Cic. v. FILTHINESS **II.** Fig.. 1. foeditas *f of mind*, f. animi, Cic. Off 3, 29, 105. 2. obscaenitas v OBSCENITY

**found** (*v*) · **I.** *To lay the foundation of, to establish* 1. condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to f a city*, urbem c., Cic *to f. colonies*, coloniās c, Vell (more regular phrases, coloniam deducere, mittere, Cic v. COLONY) 2. fundo, 1 (*to lay the foundations of* more freq in fig sense) *to f an empire*, imperium *f*, Cic Cat. 4, 9, 19 *to f. a citadel*, arcem f., Virg · *a philosophical system not only f'd carefully, but also built up*, accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina, Cic Fin. 4, 1, 1. 3. constituo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*to arrange and form*) *to f a town*, oppidum c., Caes B C 1, 15 *to f. new walls*, nova moenia cons., Virg 4. mōlior, 4 (*with effort*) *to f walls*, muros m, Virg Phr. *arts* (*or sciences*) *which are f'd on conjecture*, artes quae conjectura continentur, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 *conjecture on which divination is f'd*, conjectura in qua nititur divinatio, Cic. Div 2, 26, *inat* · *points on which the case is f'd*, ea in quibus nititur causa, Cic. Cael. 10, 25 · so without *prep*, *to be f'd on truth*, veritate niti, Cic. *to f one's hopes on a thing*, spem ponere, collocare, in aliqua re, Cic Caes . v. HOPE. **II.** *To mould in metal*: fundo, 3 . v. TO CAST (IV.)

**foundation:** **I.** *The groundwork of a structure* 1. fundāmentum (common both in lit. and fig sense) *to lay the f.s*, fundamenta jacere, Cic. Liv · foll by *dat* urbi, Liv 1, 12 (but the *gen.* is the usu. constr.); f locare, Virg ; f agere (i. e. *to carry the f.s in a certain direction*), Cic Mil. 27, *extr.* Fig. *to lay the f.s of peace*, f pacis jacere, Cic *to lay the f. of a philosophy*, fundamentum philosophiae ponere [in aliqua re], Cic Div. 2, 1, 2 *age is planted on the f.s of youth*, senectus fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, Cic Sen. 18, 62. 2. fundāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (poet) Virg. Ov. 3. fundātio (rare) Vitr. 4. substructio (*ground-work*, esp *of buildings on a large scale*) *the depth of the f*, altitudo substructionis, Vitr. 6, 8, 6 *the greatest care ought to be taken with the f.*, maxima esse debet cura substructionis, Vitr Plin. Ep. (comp. Cic. Mil 20, 53, where the term includes the *works begun as a whole*: so Caes. B. C 2, 25). 5. sēdes, is, *f.* (poet. or fig.). *we overturn the tower from its deep f.s*, turrim convellimus altis s., Virg.. *Rome herself seemed almost torn up from its f.s*, mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa s. suis visa est, Cic. in Pis. 22, 52 Quint. Phr. *to destroy, overthrow, a city from its very f.s*, urbem funditus tollere, evertere, Cic. Fig. *to unfold the f.s of nature*, primordia rerum pandere, Lucr. 1, 56 v PRINCIPLE **II.** *An establishment* of a pecuniary *nature*, esp. *for education* · annui sumptus in alimenta [puerorum, etc ], Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 10.

**founder** (*subs.*) **I.** *One who lays the foundations* 1. conditor, *f.* -trix: *the f of a city*, c. urbis, Suet. Quint. · *of a kingdom or empire*, c regni, Just. Fig . *the f. of Roman freedom*, Romanae libertatis c., Liv. 8, 34. 2. auctor (*chief mover* or *originator*): *Cynthius f. of Troy*, Trojae Cynthius a , Virg. · Hor. v. AUTHOR. 3. fundātor (rare): *f. of the city of Praeneste* Praenestinae f urbis, Virg. Aen. 7, 678. 4. creātor, *f.* creatrix (rare in this sense) *Romulus the great f of this city*, princeps ille c. hujus urbis R , Cic Bal. 13, 31 5. pārens, ntis c (only fig). v FATHER **II.** *A worker in molten metal* fūsor Cod Just. 10, 64

**founder** (*v.*): 1. perh pessum eo, abeo . comp Pl. Rud 2, 3, 64. 2. submergo, si, sum, 3 (in *pass*): v. TO SINK

**foundery, foundry:** *officina fusoria.

**foundling:** expŏsĭticius (-tius) *a female f.*, ex. puella, Pl Cas. prol 79

**foundling-hospital:** brĕphŏtrŏphēum (-ium) Cod Just 1, 2, 19

**foundress:** 1. conditrix Apul 2. auctor (for the gender, comp. Liv 40, 4, *fin*) v FOUNDER

**fountain, fount:** fons, fontis, *m.* (*natural or artificial*) *a f of sweet water*, f dulcis aquae, Luci *the Nile which hides the sources of its f.s*, fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor : *in front a f sends up water and receives it again*, contra f egerit aquam et recipit, Plin Ep. 5, 6, 37 Fig *the f.s of philosophy*, f philosophiae, Cic Tusc 1, 3, *extr* . v. SOURCE *Domus* fontĭcŭlus (*a small f.*). Hor Plin Ep. Phr. *f-head of sacred water*, sacrae caput aquae, Hor Od 1, 1, 22 v. SPRING.

**four:** quātuor (quatt) . *f. times*, quātĕi, Cic Virg *f each*, *f at a time*, quāterni, Cic. Hor , quadrĭni, Varr · Plin *f in measure*, quāternārius. as, quaternarius scrobs (Col.), *a pit f. feet square. the number f*, quāternio (*m*), Mart. Cap.; numerus quaternarius, Plin. *in or into f parts*, *in a f-fold manner*, quadrifārĭam, *adv.*, Liv Suet.. *divided into f parts*, quadripartītus (v F-FOLD) *weighing* or *holding f pounds*, quadrilibris, Pl *a period of f. days*, quatriduum, Pl. Cic *lasting f days*, quatriduānus, Hier *lasting f months, f. months old*, quadrimestris, Varr.: Suet *a period of f. years*, quadrennium, Cic *f.-yearly, lasting f-years*, quadriennis, Aur Vict *f. years old*, quadrīmus e. g., *Cato when f. years old*, q Cato, Cic *f-year-old wine*, q vinum, Hor *f year-old oxen*, q boves, Varr *the age of f years*, quadrimātus, ūs, *m*, Col Plin *a f-horse chariot or team*, quadrīgae, arum, Virg. Cic also, quadrijŭgus currus, Virg · *the driver of such a chariot*, quadrīgārius, Varr. · *having f hands*, quadrimānus (-is), Jul Obs. *with f feet*, quadrūpes, pēdis (v. QUADRUPED) *to make one's way on all f.s*, quadrupedem se recipere, Suet. Ner 48, *ad fin.* · *interest at f per cent.*, quadrantes usurae, Scaev. Dig 33, 1, 21 § 4

**four-hundred:** quadringenti, Cic. *f. hundred at a time, a-piece*, quadringēni, Liv Suet ; quadringentēni, Vitr. Plin *f hundredth*, quadringentēsimus, Liv. *f. hundred times*, quadringenties, Cic.

**four-cornered:** 1. quadrātus (*rectangular*): Hor.: Plin. 2. quadriangŭlus Aus.

**four-fold:** 1. quadrŭplex, ĭcis: v. QUADRUPLE 2. quadrŭplus: often used in *neut.* as *subs.*: *to condemn a usurer to restore f.*, feneratorem condemnare quadrupli, Cato, R R. *pref.*: *to sentence a man to pay f.-fold*, judicium in aliquem in quadruplum dare, Cic Verr. 3, 13, 34. 3. quadrīpartītus (*divided in f-fold wise*) : *the f. distribution of an accusation*, q. distributio actionis, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 12, *extr* Tac. As *adv*, *in f. division*, quadripartito, Col. Phr. *to yield f.-fold* (of *crops*), cum quarto respondere, Col.: v. FOLD (III.)

**four-footed:** quadrŭpes, pēdis ; v. QUADRUPED.

**four-oared:** Phr.· *a f.-oared vessel, boat*, quatuor scalmorum navis (navicula), Vell. 2, 43

**four-score:** octōginta v. EIGHTY.

**four-square:** quadrātus. v. SQUARE.

**four-stringed**: tetrăchordos, on Vitr

**four-wheeled**: Phr. *a f.-wheeled chariot*, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis, Plin

**fourteen**· quātuordēcim (quatt), Suet *f times*, quātĕr dēcies, Cic

**fourteenth**: quartus dēcimus, Cic

**fourth**: quartus *the f part of the forces*, q pars copiarum, Caes , also without pars *to give the tenths to wives, the f.s to misthesses*, decimas uxoribus dare, quartas meretricibus, Quint 8, 5, 19 (v QUARTER) *of descent or succession · the f from Arcesilas*, q ab Arcesila, Cic Acad 2, 6, 16 *For the f time*, quartum *in the f place*, quarto but the distinction between these forms was not kept up (v Gell 10, 1) thus *consul for the f. time* might be either consul quartum or quarto *belonging to the f*, quartānus *the soldiers of the f legion*, quartani milites, Tac *a f part of an as*, quadrans, ntis, *m heir to the f part of an estate*, heres ex quadrante, Suet Caes 83 (v q heres ex teruncio, Cic Att. 7, 2, 3) *A f in music*, diătessărōn, Vitr 5, 4, *ad fin.*

**fourthly**: quarto v FOURTH. In a quadruple or further division of a subject, Cicero appears always to prefer tum, deinde, postea, denique v Tursell s v. PRIMUM

**fowl** (*subs*): **I.** *A winged creature* esp so used in *pl flying f*, *the f. of the air*, vŏlucres v BIRD. **II.** *A domestic f*, gallīna v HEN

**fowl** (*v intr*) aucŭpor, 1 (more freq. in fig sense = *to seek after*) Varr R R. 1, 23 Dig

**fowler**: auceps, aucŭpis, *m* Pl Hor

**fowling** (*subs.*) **1.** aucŭpium Cic Sen 16, 56 (where perh the word is used in concrete sense = *game* cf id Fin 2, 8) **2.** expr by verb *for the sake of hunting or f*, venandi aucupandive gratia, Dig

**fox**: **I.** Lit vulpes, is, *f* Hor. Plin. Prov. *to yoke f.s*, 1 e, *do a thing absurd*, v. jungere, Virg E 3, 93 *the f. changes her coat not her manners*, v. pilum mutat non mores, Suet Vesp 16. *Dimin*, vulpĕcula, *a small f.*, Cic. *Adj*, *belonging to a f.*, vulpīnus *a f.'s tongue*, lingua vulpina, Cic Phr. *to set the f to keep the geese*, ovem lupo committere, Ter Eun 5, 1, 16 **II.** Fig *A sly rogue* astūtus (*adj*) roguish, *cunning*, *a regular sly f*, malus, callidus, ast admodum, Pl Am 1, 1, 115 *A sly old f*, vĕtĕrātor Ter Cic Comp also Pers 5, 117 *astutam* servas sub pectore *vulpem*

**fox-glove**: ·digĭtālis purpurea. Linn

**fox-hound**: cātŭlus, cānis v. HOUND

**fox-hunting**: vulpium vēnātio v HUNTING

**fox-mange**: *a disease*. ălōpēcia Plin

**fox-tail**: *a plant*: alōpēcūrus, i, *f*. Plin

**fraction**: **I.** *A small part*: pars exigua, perexigua, Cic *not a f*, nulla pars, Cic v PART **II.** *Arithmet* fractio, quae dicitur

**fractious**: difficilis, mōrōsus v. ILL-TEMPERED

**fracture** (*subs.*) Med *t t* fractūra, Cels 8, 10 Cato. Or expr by verb *in the case of a f. of the shoulder-bone*, si quidem humerus fractus, Cels 8, 10, 2.

**fracture** (*v.*): esp. as med *t t* frango, 3 Cels 8, 10 v TO BREAK

**fragile**: **I.** Lit. frăgilis, e *the f myrtle*, fr. myrtus, Hor Virg **II** Fig. frăgilis, cădūcus v FRAIL.

**fragility**: frăgilĭtas Plin. · v BRITTLENESS.

**fragment**: **I.** Lit. *a broken piece of something*: **1.** fragmentum *f.s of tiles* (= *broken tiles*), tegularum fr., Liv. 34, 39, *ad fin.*: *a f. of stone*, fr. lapidis, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82. **2.** fragmen, ĭnis, *n* (poet or late) *the f.s of the oars* (= *broken oars*), fl. remorum, Virg Aen 10, 305 Suet **3.** fractūra (late) Plin 33, 4, 21 § 71 (*al* fractanus) **II.** Fig *a mutilated portion of a literary work* *fragmentum so used by editors in general Phr. *only a few f.s of Ennius have been handed down to us*, *Ennii nonnisi pauca quaedam ac mutila exstant (scripta)

**fragmentary**· Phr *a f history*, res carptim scriptae, *comp* Sall Cat 4

**fragrance, fragrancy**: **1.** suāvis ŏdos v SCENT **2.** suāveŏlentia, Sid Phr *to emit a f*, hālo, 1 *the altars emit a f. from fresh garlands*, arae sertis recentibus halant, Virg v TO SMELL

**fragrant**: **1.** suāvis *f. flowers*, s flores, Lucr Cic Join (odor) suavis et jucundus, Cic. v. SWEET **2** suāveŏlens (poet) *the f marjoram*, amaracus s, Cat *f apples*, mala s, Cat **3.** ŏlens (oftener used in bad sense, *unsavoury*) *f pastures*, ol. pascua, Ov A A 1, 95 Stat **4** ŏdōrātus *f wood*, od ligna, Virg *most f flowers*, odoratissimi flores, Plin. **5.** ŏdōrifer, ĕra, ĕrum (poet) Ov. Prop **6.** ŏdōrus *a f. tree*, od arbor, Ov Plin

**fragrantly**: suāvĭter, suavi odore v SWEETLY.

**frail** (*subs.*) · *a kind of basket*, fiscīna, Cic Virg . v. BASKET.

**frail** (*adj*) · **1.** frăgilis, e *an immortal soul animates a f. body*, f corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic Rep 6, 24 *the glory of riches and beauty is fleeting and f*, divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa et fr est, Sall Cat 1 **2.** cădūcus (*apt to fall and fade away*) *a f and weak body*, corpus e et infirmum, Cic N D 1, 35, 98 Join fragilis et caducus, Cic. Am 27, 102 **3.** infirmus, imbēcillus, etc v FEEBLE **4.** obnoxius (*subject to* something else; *dependent*) *a free soul dwells in this f tenement*, in hoc ob domicilio, animus liber habitat, Sen Ep 65, 22 Plin

**frailness** imbēcillĭtas, infirmĭtas, **frailty** frăgilĭtas v FEEBLENESS, WEAKNESS

**frame** (*subs*) **I.** *A structure* **1** compăges, is, *f* "*this universal f*" (Milt.), e haec mundi, Gell 6, 1 *imprisoned in this bodily f*, inclusi in his e corporis, Cic Sen. 21, 77 v. FRAMEWORK. **2.** fĭgūra v FIGURE (Fabricæ membrorum, in Cic N D 2, 47, 121, appears to be *the build or mechanism of the limbs*, not *the bodily f itself*) Phr. *the bodily f.*, corpus. v. BODY **II.** *That which bounds and shapes* a window, etc. **1.** forma *work enclosed in wooden f.s*, opus ligneis f inclusum, Plin 35, 14, 49 **2** (of a bed) sponda Ov Met 8, 656. **III.** *Temper of mind* **1.** ănīmus *a right f. of mind toward the Roman people*, bonus a. in P R, Caes *I am in a perfectly tranquil f of mind*, tranquillissimus (est) animus meus, Cic. Att 7, 7, *med* · v MIND. **2.** affectio (*state, mode of being affected*). *a consistent and harmonious f of mind*, af animi constans conveniensque, Cic Tusc 4, 15, 34 **3.** hăbĭtus (animi, animorum the habit of a number of persons) Tac H. 1, 8 *In a joyful, gloomy, etc. f. of mind*, may be expr by laetus, laetabundus; tristis, etc. where see the several *adjj*.

**frame** (*v*): **I** *To shape, construct*: fabrĭcor, formo, etc.; v. TO FASHION, FORM. **II.** *To draw up* a form of words **1.** concĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *to f an edict*, edictum c, Ulp Dig 13, 6, 1 Cic has verbis concipere, Off 3, 29, 108 **2.** compōno, 3 (of *a number of laws or other forms*): v TO DRAW UP (II.). **I'I.** *To put a frame to a picture*: (picturam) in formā includere, Plin. 35, 14, 49.

**framer**: **I.** *Maker, constructor*: **1.** fabricātor, *f*, -trix *the f of so vast a work* (*the world*), ille f tanti operis, Cic Tim 2, *med*. *f of a stratagem*, i doli, Virg **2.** opĭfex, ĭcis, *m* (*workman, manufacturer*) *the f. and builder of the world*, o aedificatorque mundi, Cic N D 1, 8, 18 *the great f of the universe*, o ille rerum, Ov. **3.** creātor v CREATOR **II.** *One who draws up a law*: lātor (strictly, *the proposer*) · *the f of the Sempronian law*, l legis Semproniae, Cic Cat 4, 5, 10 cf. Liv. 3, 31, *fin.*, quum de legibus conveniret, *de lato* e tantum discreparet

**framework**: 1 compāges, is, *f*. (*that which is fitted and fastened together*) *this f has been cemented by the fortune and discipline of* 800 *years*, octingentorum annorum fortuna disciplinaque c haec coaluit, Tac H 4, 74 v FRAME (I.) **2** compactio (= preced.) Vitr. **3.** contignātio (*of wood, planks*) *a f of wood to form a protection to the tower*, e quae turri tegimento futura esset, Caes B C 2, 9 **4.** contăbŭlātio (like preced) Caes 1 c **5.** tăbŭlātio Caes. **6.** mōles, is, *f*. (*any vast, massive f*) v PILE.

**framing** (*subs*) compactio *the f. of the limbs together*, c membrorum, Cic More freq expr by fabricor, conformo, etc v TO FRAME, FASHION.

**France**: Gallia Milton.

**franchise**: **I.** *That of a citizen*. **1.** cīvĭtas v. CITIZENSHIP. **2.** jus *the Latin f*, jus Latii; or simply Latium v Dict. Ant. s v *Latinitas*. Phr *the electoral f*, suffrāgium; suffrāgii lātio *C. Valerius proposed that they should enjoy the electoral f*, C Valerius promulgavit ut iis suffragii latio esset, Liv 38, 36 *to confer the electoral f.*, suffragium dare, impertiri, Liv *to deprive of it*, suffragio privare, Cic Agr. 2, 7, 18 v. DISFRANCHISE **II.** *Special exemption from burdens* **1.** immūnĭtas v IMMUNITY **2.** jus (with some *qualifying word*) *the f conferred upon those having three children or more*, jus trium liberorum, Dig comp *supr*. (*I.*)

**frank**: 1. e, *not using reserve* · **1.** liber, ĕra, ĕrum (*free, unrestrained*): *f est indignation*, liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod 4, 10 cf ib 11, 16 libera bilis v FREE (I, 1, c) **2.** candĭdus v CANDID **3.** ingĕnuus (*free-born* hence, *open, undisguised*) *with f modesty to yield the palm*, i pudore palmam concedere, Plin cf. Juv 11, 154, ingenui vultus puer, ingenuique pudoris **4.** ăpertus (*undisguised*). v. OPEN. **5.** simplex (*without duplicity in word or deed*) Cic v SIMPLE **6.** sincērus v. SINCERE.

**frankincense**: tūs (thūs), tūris, *n.*: Cic Hor *Adj*., tūreus *the f. shrub*, turea virga, Ov *grains of f.*, t. grana, Ov *gifts of f.*, t dona, Virg. v. INCENSE

**frankly**: **1.** lĭbĕrē: v. FREELY. **2** candidē. v. CANDIDLY. **3.** ingĕnuē *to acknowledge openly and f.*, aperte atque i confiteri, Cic **4.** ăpertē v OPENLY **5.** simplĭcĭter: *to speak most f. together*, simplicissime inter se loqui, Tac H 1, 15, *fin* **6.** sincērē. v SINCERELY Phr. *she shows her wares f.*, mercem sine fucis gestat aperte, Hor S 1, 2, 83; cf. sine fuco et fallaciis, Cic Att. 1, 1, *init.* · *to advise any one f and as a friend*, aliquem audacter monere et familiariter, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 6.

**frankness**: **1.** lĭbertas (*rather stronger than the English*). Ov Just. v. FREEDOM, LICENSE. **2.** candor (*of a mind free from prejudice or spite*). Phaedr prol lib 3, *extr* Vell v CANDOUR **3** ingĕnuĭtas (not so in Cic) Plin 35, 10, 36 § 4 **4.** simplĭcitas · *then (over wine) f. unseals the mind*, tunc aperit mentes s, Ov. A. A 1, 241 v. SIMPLICITY. **5.** sincērĭtas v SINCERITY. Phr. · *with f*, lĭbĕrē sine fucis v. FRANKLY.

**frantic**: **1.** fānāticus (*mad*). *those superstitious and well nigh f phr-*

*losophers*, ists philosophi superstitiosi et paene f, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118 *f. gesticulations*, f. jactatio corporis, Liv. 39, 13. **2.** lymphātus· (*supernaturally maddened*: chiefly poet) Join lymphatus et attonitus, Liv 7, 17, *ad imit.*: Hor. **3.** lymphāticus (*of that which characterizes* lymphati v *supr.*): *f. fear*, l. pavor, Liv Sen. **4.** āmens (*beside oneself, distracted*) *f with fear*, a. metu, Liv. 23, 9, *imit.*· *a most f.* (*insane*) *scheme*, consilium amentissimum, Cic Att 7, 10 v MAD, MADDENED Phr. *to be f. with pain*, dolore furere, Ov., *with love*, amore furere, Val Fl. *to drive one f.*, rabidum agere aliquem, Cat. v. TO MADDEN.

**frantic(al)ly**: perh best expr. by *pres. part.* of fūro, *I he shouted out f*, *furens (furibundus) vociferatus est. v. TO RAGE. Or by adj., velut fanaticus, lymphatus, etc amens may be used adverb according to L G § 343 cf Virg Aen 2, 743, etc

**fraternal**: frāternus Cic Hor. v. BROTHERLY.

**fraternally**: frāternē. Cic.

**fraternity**: **I.** *The relation of brothers*: **1.** germānitas Cic Lig. 11, 33. Liv. **2.** frāternitas (rare) *f. with the Roman people*, fr cum P R, Tac. Ann. 11, 25 Quint Decl **II.** *An association of men* sōdālitas *the f. of the Lupercal brothers*, s germanorum Luperc orum, Cic v ASSOCIATION Phr.· *the f. of Augustus*, sodales Augustales, Tac Ann 1, 54 *the Arval f.*, Arvales fratres, Varr L L 5, 15, 85.

**fraternize**: Phr *the soldiers* (*of the two armies*) *were openly fying*, milites palam inter se loquebantur, Caes. B C 1, 72 comp 1b 74; signa transferre,... adeo ut una castra facta ex binis viderentur, *to f. so as to make one camp of two*. More generally, amicitiam societatemque inter se jungere. v. FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE

**fratricidal**: parricīdiālis, e (comp. PARRICIDE, II) Arnob

**fratricide**: **I.** *The murderer* **1.** frātricīda, *m*: Nep. **2.** frātris interfector, Quint: v. MURDERER **3.** parricīda (*the murderer of a relative nearly related by blood*)· used of *Jugurtha*, Flor. 3, 1, 6 cf ib 1, 3, 6, where the term is applied to Horatius **II.** *The crime*: **1.** frāternum parricīdium, Cic Cln. 11, 31; fratris parr, Liv. 40, 24 **2.** frāterna nex (poet.). Hor. Epod 7, 18.

**fraud**: **1.** fraus, dis, *f.* (most gen. term for *all fraudulent conduct*) *wrong is done either by violence or by f.*, aut vi aut fr fit injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41 *the enemy seek an opportunity for f. and deceit*, hostes fr ac doli occasionem petunt, Caes. *to plan f.*, fr. moliri, Phaedr.; fr. struere, Sen **2.** dōlus (*stratagem, wile*· in the earlier writers and the Jurists, dolus *malus*)· *he contends by f.s and deceptions*, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall. Cat 11 *by f. and treachery*, per dolum ac proditionem, Liv. *agreements that have been entered into neither through violence nor f.*, pacta neque vi neque d. malo facta, Edict. praet. in Cic. Off. 3, 24, *imit.*: *to use no dishonesty, no f.*, ne qua fraus, ne quis d adhibeatur, Cic Dom. 14, 36. **3.** fallācia (chiefly *in words*): v. DECEPTION. **4.** fraudātio (rare): Vet lex in Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70

**fraudful**: fraudulentus v DISHONEST.

**fraudfully**: v. FRAUDULENTLY.

**fraudulent**: **1.** fraudulentus *f. sales*, fr venditiones, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; v. DISHONEST. **2.** dōlōsus v. DECEITFUL. Phr.: *a f. transaction*, quod fraude, dolo malo fit, Cic.: v. FRAUD.

**fraudulently**: **1.** fraudulenter (rare). Col.: Plin. **2.** dōlo mālo (legal term): Cic Off. 3, 24, *imit.* **3.** dōlōsē: *to do any thing f. or dishonestly*, agere quidquam d aut malitiose, Cic. (in these words Cic. is illustrating the sense of the legal term, dolus malus, Off. 3, 15). **4.** contra fidem *things f. done*, quae contra f. fiunt, Cic N. D. 3, 30, 74 Dig. **5.** mālā fidē *to possess any thing f.*, aliquid mala f possidere, Paul. Dig 41, 2, 1 § 6 v. DISHONESTLY.

**fray**: **1.** rixa *people flocking together, a f and almost a regular battle ensued*, concursu hominum r ac prope proelium fuit, Liv 2, 8, *imit blood-stained f.s*, sanguineae r, Hor Od 1, 27, 4. **2.** certāmen (*any contest*) v. COMBAT

**freak** (*subs*) lībīdo v CAPRICE Phr *to do a thing by a mere f.*, aliquid temere, inconsulte agere, Cic Off 1, 29, 103 *to play off her insolent f.s* (of Fortune), ludum insolentem ludere, Hor Od 3, 29, 50 *a f of nature*, *lusus, qui dictur, naturae

**freak** (*v*) mūcŭlo, distinguo v TO VARIEGATE.

**freakish**: lēvis, ventōsus· v CAPRICIOUS

**freakishly**: ex lībīdine v CAPRICIOUSLY

**freakishness**: lībīdo, lēvitas v CAPRICE.

**freckle**: **1.** lentīgo, ĭnis, *f* (collective but used both in *sing.* and *pl.*) *it covers the face with f.s*, faciem lentīgine obducit, Plin *to remove f.s from the face*, lentīgines e facie tollere; l corrigere, sanare, Plin **2.** lenticŭla (used like preced.) *to remove f.s*, lenticulam tollere, lenticulas curare, Cels 6, 5, *imit*: Plin **3.** ephēlis, ĭdis, *f* (*a different kind of sun-mark*): Cels 1 c. **4.** aestātes, um, *f* (*summer-marks*)· Plin 28, 12, 50 § 185 (*al* testas)

**freckled, freckly**: lentīgĭnōsus, Val. Max. Phr. *a f freckle-faced person*, cui facies lentigine obductus est: v. *supr.* FRECKLE.

**free** (*adj*) **I.** *Enjoying liberty of any kind* **1.** liber, ĕra, ĕrum (*a*) in civil sense *in civil law, he who is born of a f. mother, is f.*, in jure civili, qui est matre l., liber est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45 Liv.· hence, of *freedom from taxation lands subject to no burden and f.*, agri immunes ac l, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 166: *f. trade*, *commercia immunia ac l. (*b*) of freedom *of mind, action, etc*: *it has been said that no one is f. but the wise man*, dictum est nisi sapientem l. esse nullum, Cic: *a f. (independent) judgment*, l. judicium, Cic Dom. 2, 10. *f. (unfettered) power of decision*, l arbitrium, Liv. 31, 11 (only in later Lat = *free-will*, August.) *the poet freer in respect of liberty of language* (than the orator), verborum licentia liberior poeta, Cic de Or 1, 16, 70 *one is f. (to do this or that)*, alicui liberum est (with *inf.*), Quint 6, 3, *extr.* Plin. jun. (not Cic) (*c*). = *outspoken, frank*. *a f tongue*, l. lingua, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 7. *a letter somewhat more f. than usual*, liberiores literae, Cic. Att 1, 13, 1. *a simple, f. youth*, adolescens imprudens et l, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40. *freer discussion*, liberior [in utramque partem] disputatio, Quint. **2.** sōlūtus (*not under restraint or control*· esp. of *freedom of mind* or *language*): very often joined with liber *a f. and unfettered mind*, s liberque animus, Cic Verr. 2, 75, 185. *f. in the expression of his thoughts*, s. in explicandis sententiis, Cic Br. 47, 73 (but solutus in Cic not unfreq. = *lax, wanting nerve, vigour*)· *of I were perfectly f. to act in any way I chose*, si essent omnia mihi solutissima, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 8. **3.** intĕger (*not tampered with, independent*). *a f. and independent judgment*, judicium l. ac liberum, Cic. Div. 2, *extr.* Phr.· *a marriage of f. persons*, liberale conjugium, Tac. . *one born of f. parents*, ingenuus, ingenua, Cic . Hor · *to become f. (one's own master)*, de (a) potestate alicujus exire, Ulp. Dig 37, 4, 1, 6. *do they call this a f. country*. hiccine libertatem aiunt aequam esse omnibus? Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29. *to do a thing of one's own f. will*, sua voluntate aliquid facere, Cic. (v. VOLUNTARILY) *in order to get a freer articulation*, quo facilius verba ore exprimeret, Quint 11, 3, 54. **II.** *Exempt from* **1.** liber (foll. by *abl* with or without a, ab) *a mind f from all care*, animus omni liber cura, Cic Fin. 1, 15, 49 Liv. but in Cic. the prep is more freq found; as, l. a delictis, Agr. 1, 9, 27 liberi ab omni sumptu, Verr 4, 10, 23 sometimes the MSS vary, as in Off. 1, 20, 67 [ab] omni perturbatione animi liber in later writers the *abl.* alone is more freq. Poet with *gen.*, *f. from toil*, l laborum, Hor A P 212 **2.** sōlūtus (less freq in this sense constr same as preced) *a consul f from passion*, consul s a cupiditatibus, Cic Agr 1, 9, 27 *the soul f.* (*released*) *from the body*, s. anima corpore, Quint *f. from toil*, s. operum, Hor Od 3, 17, *extr.* **3.** expers, rtis (*not partaking of*; *exempt from* with *gen*, and *abl* with or without *prep.*) v EXEMPT. **4.** vācuus (*void of*· usu with *abl*) *f from that danger*, v ab isto periculo, Cic Q Fr. 1, 3, *med.* (but even in Cic the *abl* alone is more usual) v EXEMPT Phr *to be f. from all pain*, omni dolore carere, Cic. Fin 1, 11, 38 *to be f. from death* (i. e. *immortal*), morte carere, Hor *to be f from blame*, extra culpam esse, Cic. Verr 5, 51, 134, a culpa remotum esse, id Mur 35, 73; abesse a culpa, id. Fam 6, 2 *to be f. from care and business*, cura et negotio vacare, Cic Liv See also foll artt. **III.** *Without price, for nothing* grātuitus (i or ī)· *f (unbought) suffrages*, g sufftragia, Cic · *f seats in the Circus*, g in Circo loca, Suet Cal. 26 cf. id Ner 17 Phr. *a f distribution of corn*, frumentaria largitio, Cic Off. 2, 21, 72. **IV.** Of space: *not occupied*. pūrus *f spaces in the city*, loca in urbe pura, Varr L L. 5, 6 (4), 38 *a f, open plain*, p ac patens campus, Liv. 24, 14 cf. Cic. Sen. 17, 59, humus subacta atque *pura*. *A f. open space* (*in a city*), ārea, Varr. l c

**free** (*v.*). i e, *to set f*: **I.** In gen. sense **1.** lībĕro, 1 (foll. by *acc.*, and *abl.* either alone or with *prep*) *to f. oneself from inconvenience*, se ex incommodis l, Cic. Verr. 5, 9, 23 . *to f. a person from blame*, aliquem culpa l, Cic. Att 13, 22 in later writers the *abl.* is usually without *prep.* v. TO DELIVER. Absol, *to f. lands, mansions, houses, etc* (viz *from taxes* or *tolls*), agros, emporia, portus l., Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10 **2.** exīmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (foll. by *acc*, and *abl* usu with *prep*, or in later writers *dat*) *to f. any one from fetters*, aliquem e vinculis ex, Cic. Or. 23, 77 *to f. citizens from bondage*, cives servitio ex, Liv. 28, 39. **3.** exuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (with *acc* and *abl*, or *dat.* and *acc.*)· *hands f.d from fetters*, palmae vinclis exutae, Virg *to f. oneself from a yoke*, se jugo ex, Liv. 34, 13, *extr.*: *to f. oneself from fetters*, vincula sibi ex., Ov. Fig *to free oneself from the toils*, ex laqueis se exuere, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 151 v TO DIVEST, RELEASE. **4.** expĕdio, 4· v. TO EXTRICATE. **II.** Specially, *to give liberty to a slave* lībĕro, mānūmitto. v. TO EMANCIPATE.

**free with, make** (*v*)· **I.** *To take without being asked* suppīlo, surrīpio v. TO FILCH. **II.** *To indulge freely*: **1.** invīto, 1 (with *rest pron*): *he made a little too f. at supper-time*, invitavit se coena plusculum, Pl. Am 1, 1, 126 *when he made freest* (*with wine*), quoties largissime se invitaret, Suet. Aug. 77. **2.** indulgeo, 2, v. TO INDULGE. **III.** *To treat disrespectfully* **1.** lūdĭfico, lūdĭficor, 1. *these people surely think me no man, they make so f. with me*, non hercle hice homines me marem rentur; ita me ludificant, Pl. v. FOOL (I. *fin.*): *to make f. with the person of a maid*, virginem l, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3. **2.** illūdo si, sum, 3 (with *dat.*): Tac.: Suet. . v. TO MOCK.

**freebooter**: **1.** praedo, ōnis, *m.* (*a professed plunderer*): *a sea f.* (*pirate*), p. maritimus, Nep. Them. 2. Dig. (v. *infr.*). Join. praedones latronesque, Caes. B. C. 3, 110 piratae praedonesque,

Cic. Verr Act 1, 5, 13 **2.** latro, ōnis, *m.* (*an irregular, unauthorized soldier*, opp. to a formal hostis) cf. Pomp Dig. 50, 16, 118 *hostes* hi sunt qui nobis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decrevimus, ceteri *latrones* aut praedones sunt. Caes **3.** latrunculus (defined by the Dig in same terms as preced, Ulp 49, 15, 24) *a f, and not a lawful emperor*, latrunculum non principem, Vop Firm 2 **4.** pīrāta, ae, *m.* (*by sea*) v PIRATE

**free-booting** (*subs*) · latrōcĭnium (*any wholesale depredation*) to carry on *f*, latrocinia agitare, Tac A 12, 27 Cic. Join latrocinia ac praedationes, Vell 2, 73 v. ROBBERY Or expr by verb *to live by f.*, praedando vivere · v. TO PLUNDER

**free-booting** (*adj*): praedātōrius Liv.. v. PREDATORY.

**free-born:** ingĕnuus (*born of parents free at the time*, whereas liber includes *such as had been born slaves but afterwards became free*) Cic Hor

**freedman:** I. lībertus (the emancipated person was so called in relation to his former master, or the person manumitting him · as a citizen, he belonged to the class of libertini v *infr.*): *I made you my f from being a slave*, fecī e servo ut esses l mihi, Ter Andr. 1, 1, 10: *he would have made our slaves his freedmen*, servos nostros l. suos fecisset, Cic Mil 33, 89 *Fem* liberta, *a freed-woman to my freedmen and freed-women*, libertis libertabusque meis, formula of testament in Dig **2.** lībertīnus (strictly an adj descriptive of *the class of emancipated persons* · used both as *subs*, esp. in *pl*, and as *adj.*: v. *supr.* 1): *Cn Publicius a f*, Cn. Publicius l. homo, Cic *Tib Gracchus transferred the freedmen into the city tribes*, Ti Gracchus l in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. *the class of freedmen*, libertinus ordo, Liv 43, 12, *ad fin*: *the populace consisting of freedmen*, libertina plebs, Plin 14, 4, 5 § 48: *a father that was a f.*, l patri, Hor S 1, 6, 45 *A freed-woman*, libertina Hor

**freedom:** I. *Liberty* **1.** lībertas (*a*) *political and general* · *to be stone f. on a slave*, dare l. servo, Cic *to lose one's f*, perdere l, Pl. Cic. *no Roman citizen can lose his f. unless he himself authorize the proceeding*, nemo civis Romanus l potest amittere, nisi ipse auctor sit factus, Cic. *to take away a man's f.*, l. alicui adimere, Cic. *to assert one's f.*, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. *to recover f*, l. recuperare, Caes. *it is the peculiarity of f to live as you choose*, libertatis proprium est, vivere ut velis, Cic. (*b*) *exemption from burdens. f. of a house from taxation*, aedium l., Dig. (*c*) *f. of speech* · *to satirize with great f*, multa cum l notare, Hor. *to pay the penalty of f of speech*, libertatis poenas pendere, Justin v. FRANKNESS, LICENCE **2.** cīvītas (implying *privilege as well as mere liberty*) · v. CITIZENSHIP. Phr · *a suit affecting the f. of a citizen*, liberalis causa, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; liberale judicium, Quint 6, 3, 32 v. FREE, (I., *fin*): *there exists f. of thought and speech*, sentire quae velis et quae sentias dicere licet, Tac. H. 1, 1 · hence, *f. of the press*, * libertas quae sentias in publicum proferendi. *to give advice with f.*, audacter monere, Ter. (v. FRANKLY). II. *Release, exemption from:* **1.** vācātio (esp. *legal exemption*) · *f. from expense, toil, military service, in short from everything* v. sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 23. in gen. sense, *f. from evils*, v. malorum, Sen with *ab* · *f. from causes* (*at law*), v. a causis, Cic. Leg 1, 4, 12. **2.** immūnitas (*from dues or duties*): v. EXEMPTION **3.** expr. by cāreo, vāco v. FREE (II., *fin.*) · e g, *in this way you will secure f. from many annoyances*, *ita multis vacabis molestiis. III. *Freedom of manner and bearing*: *ingenui ac liberales mores v. INGENUOUSNESS, EASE.

**freedwoman:** liberta, lībertīna v. FREEDMAN

**freehold:** I. As *subs* praedium liberum *a f is better than an estate that is any way burdened*, libera pr. melioreve jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9 II. As *adj.*: **1.** liber v. FREE (I., 1, *a*). **2.** immūnis. cf. Cic. l c. v. EXEMPT.

**freeholder:** *praedii liberi dominus; *or* simply, dominus v. PROPRIETOR.

**freely:** I. *Without restraint:* **1.** lībērē in most senses *the soul set at liberty by sleep, moves without restraint and f*, animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et l, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100 *to breathe f*, l respirare, Cic. R Am 8, 22 *power to live more f.*, liberius vivendi potestas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25 *to speak too f.*, liberius loqui, Cic Caes. (v FRANKLY) *the earth yielded all things more f*, tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Virg. (v LIBERALLY). **2.** sōlūtē (usu. joined with another *adv*). Cic. (v. *supr.* 1) *to speak f. and pleasantly*, s et suaviter dicere, Cic Br 29, 110 *to speak more f and readily*, solutius promptiusque eloqui, Tac. *the judge follows equity more f*, judex solutius aequitatem sequitur, Ulp Dig. 11, 7, 14, *fin.* II. *Liberally, amply* · **1.** largē *piling on the logs f. upon the fire*, ligna super foco l reponens, Hor. v. BOUNTIFULLY. **2.** cōpiōsē (*plentifully*) · *has suite ate and drank f*, οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν copiose (*sc* ederunt et biberunt), Cic Att. 13, 52 cf ib., edit et bibit ἁδεῶς et jucunde. Comp (TO MAKE) FREE WITH (II). **3** affātim v ABUNDANTLY. **4.** prōlixē (*amply and spontaneously*) *to promise f.*, p promittere, Cic. Fam 7, 5, *ad med*: *to answer (give in their names) by no means f*, parum p respondere, Cic Att 7, 14 Ter Join prolixe profuseque; largius prolixiusque, Gell (N B—The word is appy somewhat colloquial) III. *Of one's own free will* sponte, ultro v VOLUNTARILY. IV. *Not precisely, with latitude:* lātē *to speak loosely and f*, fuse l que dicere, Cic Or. 32, 113

**freeman:** liber homo v FREE

**freeness:** libertas v. FREEDOM.

**free-spoken:** liber · *a most f set of men* (the old comic writers), libertinum genus, Quint. Hor. v. FREE (I., 1, *c*).

**free-stone:** *lapis quoquoversus fissilis (?)

**free-thinking:** v. SCEPTICAL.

**free-thinker:** v SCEPTIC

**free-will:** I. In ord sense · **1.** vōluntas *to do any thing of one's own f*, aliquid sua v. facere, Cic (Pl. has voluntate alone, Mil. 2, 5, 40, nisi voluntate ibis · also Liv., voluntate in ditionem venerunt, 29, 38, *init*, but not Cic) **2.** sponte, *abl.*, *f.* (usu. with *pron adj.*=*of one's own accord*). *to do right of one's own f*, sua s recte facere, Ter. Ad 1, 1, 50. Caes.: Cic. Join (sua) sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part. 37, 121. See also VOLUNTARILY Phr. *not to believe by f, but by election*, non spontaneos credere, sed electos, Min Fel. 11. II. As *phil. t* · *liberum arbitrium, Aug.: Erasm. in same sense Cic. appears to use vōluntas · *f-will* (*according to the Stoics*) *is that which rationally desires any thing*, voluntas est quae quid cum ratione desiderat, Tusc. 4, 6, 12. Phr. · *to hold the doctrine of f.-will*, censere animorum motus voluntarios esse, cf Cic. Fat. 11.

**freeze:** I. Trans.: **1.** gĕlo, 1 *ea thenware hives are frozen by the colds of winter*, alvearia fictilia gelantur hiemis frigoribus, Col. *frozen rivers*, amnes gelati, Plin. Fig. *they fear and are frozen with panic-struck breast*, timent pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv., Lucan **2.** congĕlo *to f. milk, oil*, lac, oleum, cong., Col Plin. Fig., of *feeling*, Mart. 14, 147. **3.** glăcio, 1 *Jupiter f.s the snows*, J. nives gl, Hor.: *moisture is frozen*, humor glaciatur, Plin. Fig. *fear f.ing the heart, corda metu glaciante*, Stat. **4.** congĕlăcio, 1 (rare) used by Cic as *intr.* (v. *infr.* 4) *the waters are frozen*, conglaciantur aquae, Albin **5.** ūro, ussi, ustum, 3 (*to bite with frost*. from the similarity of the effects of heat and cold, this verb and its compounds amburo, aduro, praeuro, are used of both *burning* and *freezing*). v. TO NIP.

II. Impers and intrans, *to freezes* gĕlat, 1 *they are not gathered till it has begun to f.*, non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, 3, 4§7 III. Also intrans. *to become frozen:* **1.** gĕlo, 1 *hail when it has fallen, remains and f s*, grando lapsa persidet g que, Plin *Incept*, gĕlasco, 3 *it is not the nature of wine to f*, vini natura non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27. **2.** congĕlo, 1 *the Danube f s*, Ister c, Ov Fig. *to be frozen up* (with torpor), congelasse, Cic. Fam 2, 13, 3. **3.** rĭgesco rĭgui, 3 *clothes f. on the wearer*, vestes i. indutae, Virg G 3, 363 *water f.s into hail*, aquae in grandines r, Plin **4.** conglăcio, 1 (*to f. up completely*) · *water would not f. with cold*, aqua non conglaciaret frigoribus, Cic. N D 2, 10, 26 **5.** consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (lit. *to become motionless and solid* usu. with rigore, gelu. esp. poet): *the Danube has been thrice frozen over*, ter rigore constitit Ister, Ov. Trist 5, 10, 1: cf. Hor Od. 1, 9, 4. **6.** concresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*to curdle together; become solid*): Ov Met. 9, 220.

**freight** (*subs.*): ŏnus, ĕris, *n.*: v. LOAD

**freight** (*v tr*) · ŏnĕro, 1. Sall. Jug. 86, *init* v. TO LOAD.

**freighted:** ŏnustus *ships f. with corn*, naves o frumento, Cic v. LADEN.

**French:** Gallicus Erasmus Milton. *The French* (as a people), Galli, Erasmus Milton *in French, in the French language*, Gallicē *to speak F.*, *Gallice loqui *to translate into F*, *Gallice reddere

**french-bean:** pĕrh. phaseŏlus v. BEAN.

**frenzied:** fūrens, (quasi) lymphātus, etc v. FRANTIC, DISTRACTED.

**frenzy:** **1.** fŭror (*any violent excitement of mind, resembling actual madness*) of love. *whither has f. driven me in love*, quo me f egit amantem? Ov. Her 9, 145 *of inspiration Democritus affirms that a man cannot be a great poet without a f.*, negat sine f. Democritus quenquam poetam magnum esse posse, Cic. Div 1, 37, *init* . v MADNESS. **2.** āmentia (*distraction*. q. v.): sometimes joined with furor furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes B. G. 1, 40, *ad init*. *such a violence of f. rather than love*, tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris, Liv. 3, 47 v. INFATUATION. **3.** insānia (*madness*). *a pleasing f.*, amabilis ins, Hor. Od 3, 4, 5 v MADNESS.

**frequency:** **1.** crēbrĭtas · *f of letters* (*received*), c. literarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18 **2.** frĕquentia (of things *crowded closely together*): *f. of letters*, f epistolarum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, *init.* · comp. id. Tusc 5, 23, 65, est ad portas magna f sepulcrorum. **3.** expr, by *adv.* or *adv* · *he could not endure the f of my rebukes*, crebras meas compellationes non tulit Cic (v. FREQUENT): *we get accustomed to those wonders by reason of their f.*, *ns miraculis assuescimus, quippe quae tam crebro (saepe) fiunt (v. FREQUENTLY).

**frequent** (*adj.*). **1.** crēber, bra, brum (*following close upon each other*: the most usual word): *more f. letters and messengers were sent to Caesar*, crebriores literae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes B. G. 5, 45. *f or rather daily rebukes*, c. vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1 **2.** frĕquens, ntis (*uninterrupted, coming regularly and unintermittently*): *a f. (assiduous) hearer of Plato*, f. Platonis auditor, Cic Or. 4, 15 · *a f. guest*, f. conviva, Mart. Phr. *that which is of f. occurrence*, quod saepe (crebro), idem

tidem fit · v OFTEN, FREQUENTLY See also foll. art.

**frequent, to become**: crēbresco (crēbesco), crēbrui (bui), 3 (*to follow thick upon each other*) · *the wished-for gales grow f.*, c. optatae aurae, Virg Aen. 3, 530. Tac.. v. TO SPREAD (*intr.*) Simly. the comp. increbresco · *this custom which has become f.*, haec consuetudo quae increbruit, Cic Phil 14, 5, 12

**frequent** (*a. tr.*) · 1. cēlēbro, 1 (*of a number of persons*) · *to f a man's house*, domum hominis c, Cic Mur 34, 70. *to f. the woods*, silvas c, Ov. M. 10, 703. Simly. the comp concēlēbro *to f. banquets*, convivia conc., Q Cic. pet. cons. 11, *med.*: Plin. 2 frēquento, 1 (also chiefly of *a number*) *the conversation of those who f. my house*, sermones eorum qui fr domum meam, Cic Fam. 5, 21 · cf Sall Cat 14 v 10 HAUNT. 3. versor, 1 (*to go about, be often in a place*. with *prep.* or *adv.*) *he has not f.'d the forum, nor the campus, nor banquets*, non ad solarium, non in campo, non in convivus versatus est, Cic. Quint 18, 59 *to f. this place*, crebro hic v, Pl Am prol. 128 4. obsīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*to beset*) · *frogs f. ponds*, ranae stagna obs, Plin v TO BESET. Phr *to f the Appian way* (*in a carriage*), Appiam mannis terere, Hor. Epod 4, 14 *the lounger f's the portico*, ambulator porticum terit, Mart 2, 11, 2 *to f houses of ill fame*, lustrari, Pl.. Lucil

**frequentative**: frēquentātīvus *verbs which grammarians call f's*, verba quae appellant grammatici fr, Gell 9, 6.

**frequented, much frequented**: 1. cēlēber, bris, bre *a harbour very much f. and very full of ships*, portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium, Cic. Manil. 12, 33 v CROWDED

2. frēquens, ntis (usu of places *at the time* crowded or well attended) *a much f. place of trade*, [celebre et] fr. emporium, Liv. 38, 18, *ad fin.*: *a f. road* (fig.), fr. via, Ov. A. A. 1, 585. *Intens*, perfrēquens, Liv 3. tritus (only of *a road*. lit. *well-worn*) · tr iter, Cic Phil. 1, 3, 7 Sen. Phr. *I hate much-f places*, celebritatem odi, Cic. Att. 3, 7.

**frequenter**: 1. obsessor *a f. of the forum*, obs fori, Pl Ps 3, 2, 18 Ov. 2. frēquentātor (not class) *a f. of entertainments*, coenarum f., Tert. 3. usu better expr by phr *to be a constant f. of the schools*, circa scholas assiduum esse, Suet Tib 11 *to be a f. of the gambling-room*, aleam studiose ludere, Suet Cl 33 *the f's of banquets*, convivia celebrantes (cf L G § 638) *A f. of bawdy-houses*, ganeo v DEBAUCHEE.

**frequently**: 1. crēbro · *to send letters f.*, c literas mittere, Cic Att 6, 5: Ter. 2. frēquenter · *to come f. to visit any one*, ad aliquem frequenter (*al.* frequentes) venitare, Cic Rep. 1, 9 *not always, although most f.*, non semper etiamsi frequentissime, Quint 2, 17, 36 3. frēquens (in agreement with subject of verb see L G § 343) · *he was f.* (*regularly*) *at Rome*, erat ille Romae fr., Cic. R Am 6, 16 · *to be f. present* (*attend regularly*) *in the senate*, adesse frequens senatui, Tac Ann 4, 55. 4. expr. by *frequent verb* (L G. § 194): e. g., *to come f. to any one's house*, ventitare ad alicujus domum, Cic.: *to cry out f.*, clamitare, Phaedr.. v. TO COME, etc See also OFTEN.

**fresco**: Phr. · *to paint in f.*, udo colores illinere, Plin. 35, 7, 31.

**fresh**: I. *New, newly made or grown*: 1. rēcens, ntis *f turfs*, r. caespites, Caes.: *f. flowers*, r. flores, Hor. *f. blood*, r. sanguis, Cat. · *fish is good for nothing unless f.*, piscis nequam est nisi r., Pl. As. 1, 3, 26 Fig. *Dido f. from her wound*, r. a vulnere Dido, Virg. Aen 6, 450: *f. in grief*, r. in dolore, Tac Ann 3, 1, *fin* 2. vīvus (*still alive*): *f. herbs*, herbae v., Hor.. *f dews*, v. ros, Ov. Fast. 4, 778. 3. vīridis, e (*green*) · *f. cheese*, v caseus, Col. 7, 8, *init*: *f. roses*, v. rosae, Pall. (v Gesn. Lex Rust *s. v.*). Fig. *the f. and still sweet fruit of studies*, v et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3. 4. novus *while the morning is f*, dum mane novum, Virg. G 3, 325 v NEW. Phr. *the praetor administered justice, f from the plough*, posito aratro praetor jura dabat, Ov. Fast 1, 207 See also AFRESH, ANEW. II. *Untired, lively* 1. integer, gra, grum *an army in f er condition*, integrior exercitus, Nep Eum. 9, *extr* Cic Join integri et recentes [milites], Caes B G 5, 16. 2. vegetus (*lively, vigorous*) *he rises f. to his prescribed duties*, v praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S 2, 2, 81 *f and active* (of the mind), v acrisque, Cic Div 1, 29, 61 Join recens ac vegetus, Liv By anal., *a f colour*, v color, Plin v LIVELY. 3. rēcens, ntis in conjunction with some other *adj*, as integer, vegetus v *supr* Phr. *a f and green old-age*, cruda viridisque senectus, Virg Tac III. *Not salme* dulcis, e *f. water*, d. aqua, Hirt B. Alex 8 Lucr. IV. Of winds, *somewhat violent* perh. ācer, vālidus, vehemens (v WIND) Phr *a f. breeze astern*, secundus ac ferens ventus, Sen. (v. FAVOURABLE) *the wind blows up f*, ventus increbrescit, Cic Fam 7, 20.

**freshen**: I. Trans, *to make fresh* recreo, 1 v. TO REFRESH II. Intrans, esp. of *the wind* increbresco (-besco), crēbrui (bui), 3. Cic. Fam 7, 20.

**freshly**: rēcenter v. RECENTLY

**freshman**: 1. perh tīro, ōnis strictly, *a raw soldier*. also applied to *young men who have just assumed* the toga virilis, cf Ov. F. 3, 777 · Suet. Ner. 7. 2. novītius *or* novīcius (one *new or fresh in any way*): used of *new slaves*, Cic in Pis. *init.*

**freshness**: · 1. vīridītas (lit. *greenness*): *f. of grief*, v. [quaedam] doloris, cf. Cic Tusc. 3, 31, 75. *of the earlier part of life*, cf Cic. Am 3, 11. 2. expr by *adj* · *in the f. of morn*, dum mane novum, Virg. *she is delighted with the f of the flowers*, *recentibus floribus delectatur *his poems want f*, *parum vivida sunt carmina ejus (v. LIVELY). *on account of the increasing f. of the gale*,* propter increbrescentem ventum v. FRESH

**fret** (*subs*) · molestiae v. VEXATION.

**fret** (*v*): A. Trans I. *To wear away*. ērōdo, attēro v TO WEAR AWAY, CORRODE II. *To distress*. 1. sollicito, 1 *there are a great many things which f. and worry me*, multa sunt quae me sollicitant, Cic. Att 1, 18, *ad init.*: *what is it that is fing you*, quae res te s ? Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 10 2 mācēro, 1 (a strong expr., *to f. and waste away*) *why do I torment myself? why do I f. myself*, cur me excrucio? cur me m.? Ter. And 5, 3, 15 Pl. 3. ango, anxi, 3; v. TO VEX. B. Intrans.: *to distress oneself*: 1. ango, 3 (in *pass.*, or with *pron refl.*): *to f over one's troubles*, suis incommodis (graviter) angi, Cic Am 3, 10. sometimes with animo *or* animi. *it is absurd of you to f (about it)*, absurde facis qui te angas animi, Pl Ep 3, 1, 6 · Cic Fam. 16, 14 (animi angi). 2. mācēro, 1 (with *pron. refl.*, or in *pass* v. *supr* II., 2) *I have f'd enough with anxiety and tears*, sat me cura lacrimisque maceravi, Pl. Capt 5, 1, 8 v TO PINE. 3. dōleo, 2; v. TO GRIEVE.

**fretful**: 1. mōrōsus (*habitually*): v. PEEVISH. 2. stōmachōsus (*showing irritable feeling*). *somewhat f. letters*, stomachosiores literae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4 · v. QUERULOUS. 3. (*of an infant*) *in vāgītum pronus*.

**fretfully**: 1. mōrōsē. v. PEEVISHLY. 2. stōmāchōsē Cic.

**fretfulness**: 1. mōrōsītas. v. PEEVISHNESS. 2. stōmāchus (*chafing, vexed feeling*) · *a letter full of f and complaints*, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic. Q F. 3, 8, *init.* v QUERULOUSNESS.

**fretwork**: caelatum opus, caelatura, v TO CHASE; CHASING

**friability**: friābilis natura v. FRIABLE

**friable**: 1. friābilis, e *f sandstone*, lr. tophus, Plin 17, 4, 3 § 29 2. pūter, putris, e (*soft, crumbling*). *f. stone*, p. lapis, Plin. Ep 10, 33 (48) 2. v. CRUMBLING.

**friar**: (lit frater) coenōbīta, Hier.. v. MONK

**friar's-lantern**: *fatuus qui dicitur ignis.

**fricassee**: perh sartāgo, ĭnis properly a *frying-pan* · but the word is used fig. of a kind of *prepared dish*, Pers 1, 80 v. TO FRY.

**friction**: 1. frīcātio · "*hard and vehement f doth constipate the body*" (Holland's Trans), vehemens enim fr. spissat corpus, Plin 28, 4, 14 Cels · v RUBBING. 2. frictio *to apply f*, fr adhibere, uti, Cels. 2, 14 3. trītus, ūs, *m. (hard rubbing, so as to bruise): we see fire struck out by the collision and f of stones*, lapidum conflictu atque trignem elici videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25. 4. attrītus, ūs (*the rubbing of one thing against another*): *wood is rubbed against wood, and takes fire from the f*, teritur lignum ligno, ignemque concipit attritu, Plin 16, 40, 77 5. attrītio (= preced) Capell 6. expr. by verb *to construct a machine with the least possible amount of f.*, *ita machinam comparare ut partes ejus quam minime inter se atterantur.

**Friday**: dies Veneris, Erasm. Coll.

**friend**: I. *A personal acquaintance*: 1. āmīcus (the most gen. word) *your very old, not merely f., but even lover*, tuus antiquissimus non solum a., verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr 3, 63, 148 *to make f's*, parare a, Ter Andr 1, 1, 39 *a great*, i e., *influential, f.*, potens a, Hor Od 2, 18, 12, magnus a., Juv. 3, 57 *f of the Roman people*, a. Populi R., *al.* Populo R, Liv 26, 50 *A female f.*, āmica (often = *mistress*). *to desert your female f's and relatives*, tuas amicas et cognatas deserere, Ter. Hec 4, 2, 16 *Dimin* āmīcŭlus, Cic. Hor Cat. 2. familiāris, is, c. (strictly an *adj* *an intimate f.*) *in two days he became my intimate f.*, biduo mihi factus est f., Cic Fam. 3, 1, 2 *he is one of my intimate f's*, est ex meis intimis f, Cic 1 c *extr* often in *super.*, to denote *great intimacy* *one of my most intimate f's*, unus ex meis familiarissimis, Cic *C Mucius, a very intimate f. of Scipio*, C Mucius Scipioni familiarissimus, Cic v. INTIMATE. *A very intimate f.*, perfamiliāris, used both *subs.* and *adj*, as perf. meus, Cic Fam 13, 51, perf Philisto, id Q. Fr. 2, 13, *fin.* 3. āmātor (*a lover*, hence *a warmly attached f.*) *Paetus, a good man, and an attached f (and admirer) of mine*, P vir bonus, a que noster, Cic Att. 1, 20, 8. 4. hospes, ĭtis, *m*; *fem* hospīta (*a foreign f*, *one connected as a guest* or *host* · Gr. *ξένος*) *this fact Caesar had learnt from his (foreign) f's*, id factum ex suis h Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B G 5, 6. *a foreign f. of your family*, h. familiae tuae, Cic. Am 11, 37 · v. HOST, GUEST. Phr. · *to be an intimate f of any body*, familiariter (familarissime) cum aliquo vivere, Cic. Div. Verr. 9, 29; aliquo familiariter uti, Nep Phoc. *extr.*: *to make f's with any one*, conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Br. 81, 281: v. FRIENDSHIP. II. *A supporter, advocate of*: 1. āmīcus (strictly, *adj.* · *with dat*): *the f. of tyranny*, a. tyrannidi (*al* tyrannis), Nep. Dion, 3 · *a greater f. to the freedom of all than to his own dominion*, amicior omnium libertati quam suae dominationi, Nep Milt. 3 *extr.*: *the tribunes are our f's*, tribuni nobis sunt a., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, *extr.* 2. āmātor. v. LOVER (and comp. *supr* I., 3). 3. dīligens, stŭdiōsus (also *adjj.*) v. FOND OF, DEVOTED TO.

**friendless**: expr by amīcus and an *adj*. amicorum inops, Cic Am 15 52; inops ab amicis, Cic Dom. 22, 58, and Att 1, 1, 2. Phr. *a f. life*, vita inculta et deserta ab amicis, Cic Am 15, *extr* · *they* (*tyrants*) *cannot but be f.*, nullus (nis) locus amicitiae, Cic Am. 15, 52.

**friendliness**: 1. cōmītas v. COURTESY, AFFABILITY. 2. hūmānitas (*friendly feeling and behaviour*): *Caesar's f. towards me is exceeding*, Caesaris summa erga nos h., Cic Fam 4, 13, 1. Phr.: *with pretended f.*, simulato officio, Cic Rosc A. 38, 112. See also KINDNESS.

**friendly**: I. *Amiable, obliging* · 1. cōmis, e *f.*, *kind, good-natured people*, c., benigni, faciles homines, Cic. Balb. 16, 36 v. COURTEOUS 2. hūmānus (*characterized by refined, amiable feeling*) · *a most good-natured and f man*, homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic. Att 16, 16, c See also KIND, AFFABLE II. *Well-disposed* towards, usu. foll by prep *to* · 1. amīcus (foll by *dat*, or erga and *acc*) *to have f feelings towards any one*, a esse animo erga aliquem, Ter Hec 3, 3, 29: Cic. (for *dat.*, v. FRIEND, II, 1). *a f. power*, numen a, Virg. Hor. 2. bĕnĕvŏlus (*well-inclined towards* usu foll. by *dat.*) Cic v. WELL-DISPOSED. 3. aequus v FAVOURABLE Phr. *in a f. manner*, amice, familiariter *to be on very f. terms with any one*, cum aliquo amicissime, familarissime vivere, Cic. (v. FRIEND, I, Phr) *f behaviour*, comitas, humanitas v. FRIENDLINESS.

**friendship**: 1. amīcĭtia (most gen term) *I have a f. with* , est mihi a cum , Cic Clu 42, 117 we find also amicitia est inter . . ., Cic. Pl. 33, 80; and esse in a cum . . ., Nep. Hann. 2. *to form a f with any one*, conferre se ad a alicujus, Cic. Br. 81, 281; ad a alicujus accedere, Nep. Eum. 1. *to form f's* (in gen sense), amicitias comparare, Cic Rosc. A. 38, 111 *to break off a f*, a deponere, Cic. Am 21, 77; dimittere, ib. 21, *init.*, dissociare, ib. 20, 74 if suddenly, dirumpere, ib. 22, *fin*; repente praecidere, Cic Off. 1, 33, 120. *a firm f.*, stabilis, firma a., Cic. . *fickle* (*shallow*) *f.s*, leves a., Cic. . *interested and hypocritical f.s*, ambitiosae et fucosae a., Cic Att. 1, 18, 1.

2. fāmĭlĭārĭtas (*intimate f.*). *I am on terms of most intimate f. with* . . ., cum . . mihi summa f. consuetudoque est, Cic. Fam 13, 65 *to be on terms of intimate f. with* . . ., in intima f alicujus versari, Cic Balb 26, 58; intima f. alicujus uti, Nep Att 9 *f's of old standing*, inveteratae f., Cic. Am 10, 35. Adv., *on terms of intimate f*, familiariter, *e. g*, cum aliquo vivere, Cic. Am 21, 77 3. hospĭtium (*with a foreigner*, implying *hospitable relations*) · *I have an old-standing f. with Lyso of Patrae*, cum Lysone Patrensi est mihi h. vetus, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, *init.* · *this man's father had been on terms of f. with Pompey*, huic paternum h. cum Pompeio intercedebat, Cic

**frieze**: * | *A coarse stuff*: gausāpa, ae, *f.*, or gausāpes, is, *m.*: Hor. S. 2, 8, 11 · Ov *Clothed in f.*, gausāpātus, Sen.: *a f. coat*, gausapīna, Mart. II. In Architecture, *the middle part of the entablature*: zōphŏrus Vitr. 3, 5 (3), 13

**frigate**: perh. *navis longa majoris formae*

**fright** (*subs*): pāvor, terror: v. FEAR, TERROR.

**fright, take**: 1. pāvesco, 3. *to take f at every sound*, omni strepitu p, Sall. Jug 72 · *to take f at a touch*, ad tactum p Col. 6, 2, *ad med.* 2. expāvesco, 3 (stronger than simple verb): *to take f. (in sleep) at any distant bance*, ad tumultum aliquem exp., Plin. 10, 77, 97: Liv. 6, 34, *med.* 3. consternor, 1 (*pass. refl.*: *esp of animals*) · *the horses take f. and disengage their necks from the yoke*, consternantur equi, et colla jugo eripiunt, Ov Met. 2, 314: *a bull taking f. at the blow of the axe*, taurus securis ictu consternatus, Suet Gal. 18. *they suddenly take f. and flee*, repente in fugam c, Liv 10, 43 v TO FRIGHTEN.

**frighten**: 1. terreo, *intens.* perterreo, 2 v TO TERRIFY. 2. expr. by mĕtus, timor, and a verb v. FEAR. *To be f'd* may often be expr by pāvesco, expāvesco v preced art

—— **away**: absterreo, 2. *to f away geese from corn*, de frumento anseres abs, Pl See also TO DETER.

**frightful**: 1. terribĭlis, terrĭfĭcus v. TERRIBLE 2. foedus (of any thing *revolting, offensive*) *a f. gash*, f cicatrix, Hor S 1, 5, 60 *a f wound*, f vulnus, Ov Met 12, 366 Liv. *a f. tempest*, f tempestas, Flor 3, 5, 18. cf. Liv 21, 58, *foeditas* Alpium

**frightfully**: 1. terribilem in modum, horrendum (poet) v. FEARFULLY, TERRIBLY. 2. foedē (*revoltingly*) · *to lacerate* atque (*the limbs*) *f.*, f laniare, Tac. H 1, 41 cf. Virg. Aen 10, 497. Sometimes the adj foedus may be used (L G § 343) · *the wounds gaped more f.*, foediores patebant plagae, Liv 38, 21, *med*

**frigid**: I. Lit frīgĭdus: v COLD. II Fig., *of temperament, style, etc* · frigidus *no f. maiden*, non fr virgo, Ov Am 2, 1, 5 *jokes brought from home* (*ready made*) *are apt to be f.*, ridicula domo allata plerumque sunt fr., Cic. Or. 26, 89 (v. FLAT, II) *tame in speaking, and almost f*, lentus in dicendo et paene fr, Cic Br. 48, 177: *f and childish affectation*, f. et puerilis affectatio, Quint. 4, 1, 77. *Dimin.* frigidiusculus (*somewhat f.*), Gell 3, 10, *fin*

**frigidity**: expr. by *adj*, *there was a f. about his style*, *orationi ejus nonnihil frigidi inerat* · v. L. G. § 270

**frigidly**: 1. frīgĭdē: *to do a thing f*, aliquid f. agere, Cic Fam. 8, 10, 2 *to praise any one sparingly and f.*, aliquem exigue atque fr. laudare, Gell. 19, 3. 2. lentē (*with coolness, indifferently*: less strong than preced cf. Cic. Fam 1, 6) v COOLLY

**frill**: perh insŭta (*the plaited border of a Roman lady's dress*), *or*, segmenta: v FLOUNCE.

**fringe**: 1. fimbriae, arum *the border of a cloak* (*as called*) *f*, in sagis extrema, fimbriae, Varr. 5, 12, 79. Fig *f's of curls*, cincinnorum f, Cic in Pis 11, 25 2. cirrus (in *a curl*: hence *any thing similar*) · *a tunic with hanging f*, tunica c dependentibus, Phaedr 2, 5, 13. 3. limbus (*poet*): *a golden f.* (or *border*) *surrounded the cloak*, chlamydem l. obibat aureus, Ov. Met 5, 51 Virg

**fringed**: fimbrātus: *he wore a broad-striped tunic, f. at the hands*, usus est clavo lato ad manus f., Suet. Caes. 45. Fig.: *f. leaves*, f folia, Plin. 21, 15, 55

**fringe-maker**: limbŏlārius, Pl Aul. 3, 5, 45.

**fripperer** (rare) · *a dealer in old clothes*: scrūtārius (*a dealer in old things of all sorts*), Lucil in Gell 3, 14.

**frippery**: I. Lit. *old clothes*: scrūta, ōrum (*old wares*) *to sell f.*, s. vendere, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14 Hor. Phr. *to deal in f*, scrutariam facere, Apul II. Fig · *rubbish, trifles*: quisquĭlĭae, arum (*neut* quisquĭlius, Petr) v. REFUSE (*subs*), TRIFLES.

**frisk**: 1. lascīvio, 4 (*to frolic wantonly*): *the lamb leaps and f.s in its flight*, exsilit agnus l que fuga, Ov. Met. 7, 321. 2. sălio, exsĭlio, 4 v. TO LEAP, BOUND. 3. luxurio, 1 (poet.): *the f.ing horse*, equus luxurians, Virg. Aen. 11, 497

**frith**: 1. aestŭārium, Tac. Agr. 22 Caes 2. frētum (*any narrow sea*) Cic. v. STRAIT, SEA.

**fritter** (*subs.*) · perh lăgănum, Hor. v. PAN-CAKE

—— **away** (*v. tr.*): 1 e. *to waste away bit by bit*: 1. dissipo, 1 (*to scatter abroad*) · *to f. away one's property*, rem familiarem d, Cic.: v. TO SQUANDER, WASTE. 2. contĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (*to wear out*) · *to be unwilling to f. away one's lifetime over law-suits* nolle aetatem in litibus c., Cic. Leg. 1 20, 53. 3. comminuo, i, ūtum, 3 (*lit to break small*) : *to f. away a weight of silver and gold*, argenti pondus et auri c. Hor. S. 1, 1, 43. Phr. *to f. away one's powers*, *viribus suis quasi illudere*. v TO TRIFLE WITH

**frivolity**. 1. lĕvĭtas (*any light, undignified conduct*). *given to amatory f s*, amatorius l. deditus, Cic Fin 1, 18, 61 2. nūgae. v TRIFLES

**frivolous**: I. Esp. of persons *characterized by frivolity*: 1. nūgātor (cf Cic. Sen 9, 27) *a worthless, f person*, nihili homo et n., Gell 15, 2, *init*: *a f. little work*, n libellus, Auson. Idyll 11, *pref.*: v TRIFLER. (Nugax occurs, in somewhat diff sense, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15.) 2. lĕvis, e (*wanting gravity and dignity*) *trifles won f. minds*, parva l animos capiunt, Ov. A A 1, 159 cf. Pl. Men. 3, 2, 23. 3 expr by circuml., nugarum studiosus nugis deditus, etc. v. TRIFLES II. Of things, esp statements, arguments *having no weight or worth* · 1. frīvŏlus (*silly, empty* · not in Cic.) *f discourse*, f sermo, Auct Her. 4, 11, 16 *a f. and empty quibble*, f. et inanis argutiola, Gell 2, 7 Sen 2. fūtĭlis, e (*worthless, futile*) *f and fanciful opinions*, f. commenticiaeque sententiae, Cic N. D 1, 8, 18 *f (petty) joys*, f. laetitiae, Cic. Tusc 5, 6, 16. 3. nūgātorius (*futile; not to the point*) · Cic. v GROUNDLESS, NUGATORY. 4. inānis, e v EMPTY, VAIN 5 lĕvis, e v. UNIMPORTANT, TRIFLING.

**frivolously**: perh nūgātōrie cf Auct Her 4, 36, 48

**frizzle**: I. *To curl*: crispo, concrispo, i v TO CURL. II. *To broil* asso, 1 v TO ROAST.

**frizzled** (*part adj*). 1. călămistrātus (*dressed with curling-irons*): *f hair*, c coma, Cic Sext 8, *init.*: *a f dancer*, c saltator, Cic post Red 6, 13. 2. cincinnātus (*curled, in whatever way*) *a f rake*, c ganeo, Cic ib 5, 12.

**fro** (*adv*) · only in phr. *to and f.*, huc (et, atque) illuc; ultro citro; ultro citroque; ultro ac citro v. HITHER AND THITHER.

**frock**: stŏla (*a garment worn by ladies over the tunic, and reaching to the ankles*) Hor.: Cic. v. GOWN.

**frog**: rāna. Hor. Plin Phaedr *A (poor) little f.*, ranunculus, Cic. Div 1, 9 15

**frog-fish**: 1. bātrăchus Plin. 2. rāna piscātrix (*fishing-frog*) · Plin.

**frolic** (*subs*): 1. lūdus v. SPORT, PLAY. 2. lascīvia (*exuberant, wanton f*) · v. GAMBOL. *Full of f*, ludibundus, Liv 24, 16.

**frolic** (*v*) 1. lūdo, 3 v. TO PLAY, SPORT 2. lascīvio, 4 (*exuberantly, wantonly* · often of *animals*): v. TO GAMBOL, FRISK.

**frolicsome**: lūdĭbundus (only of *persons*; and not denoting an habitual quality), lascīvus (*sportive*): v PLAYFUL, SPORTIVE

**frolicsomely**: expr. by lūdĭbundus (v L G § 343) Liv 24, 16, *med*

**frolicsomeness**: lascīvia v SPORTIVENESS.

**from**: A. expr by a *prep*. 1. most usu. equivalent, ā (only before consonants), ăb (chiefly before vowels), abs (rare and only before t, q) with *abl.*. (*a*). *of place. he came f. the shores of Troy*, Trojae venit ab oris, Virg *f. his toe-nails to his very crown*, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic *they are not far f the territories of the Tolosates*, non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes . *to be carried far away f. land*, procul a terra abripi, Cic. (v. FAR FROM) *at a distance of 15 miles f. (the enemy)*, a millibus passuum quindecim, Caes.: and fig. of any kind of separation: *to secure the city f. conflagration*, ab incendio urbem munire, Sall *to defend a citizen f. dan-*

ger, cavem a periculo defendere, Cic *to keep oneself f. falling*, se a lapsu sustinere, Liv *free f all expense*, ab omni sumptu liber, Cic *to differ widely f. the customs of Gaul*, multum a Gallica consuetudine differre, Caes *what does this differ f. that*, quid hoc ab illo differt? Cic (*b*). of *time* · *they were drinking f. the third hour*, ab hora tertia bibebatur, Cic *f the very beginning*, jam inde a principio, Pl. *all the way from Romulus*, usque a Romulo, Cic. *f sunrise till late in the day*, ab sole orto in multum diei, Liv *f a boy, f. a little boy*, a puero, a parvulo, etc, Liv · Ter so, *to begin f.* (where we say *with*) *Jove*, a Jove incipere, Cic. (*c*). of source, origin, or motive · *a thing which derives its origin f itself*, quod ipsum a se oritur, Cic *to derive one's origin f.* . , originem ducere ab.... Hor.; originem trahere ab. ., Plin (v. TO DERIVE) *to do a thing f. singular affection for any one*, a [in this sense, more usu. ex, propter, pro v. BECAUSE OF] singulari amore facere aliquid, Balb. in Cic Att 9, 7, B Liv (*passim*) **2.** dē, with *abl* (denoting strictly *descent from a point above*, but used in other senses) (*a*) of *place he issues a proclamation f the tribunal*, de tribunali pronuntiat, Cic. *she bawls aloud from the street*, clamat de via, Ter Andr 3, 2, 11 (*a* via would imply that she was *away from* the street) *to emigrate f their own territories*, de suis finibus exire, Caes B G. 1, 2 *a declaimer f the schools*, declamator de schola, Cic. (*b*). of time (rare) *f the very beginning*, de principio, Cic. Sull. 24, *fin.* (but a principio is more usual) *to look out f day to day*, diem de die prospectare, Liv. 5, 48 *to put a thing off f. day to day*, diem de die differre, Liv 25, 25 (*c*). of *change from former state or condition f* (*being*) *a temple to become a prison*, de templo carcerem fieri, Cic Phil 5, 7, *init.*: *to make a man a prisoner f. a king*, aliquem captivum de rege facere, Just. 7, 2. (*d*) of *material* v or (*e*) of *cause or motive. gait slow f his wound*, passus de vulnere tardus, Ov. *f. which cause*, qua de causa, Caes Cic . v. FOR, ON ACCOUNT OF. **3.** ex, before consonants ē, with *abl.* (= *from within, out of* · comp de, *supr.* 2, *a*). *they followed Caesar f the capital* (where he had been), Caesarem ex urbe secuti sunt, Caes *to take water f. a petty spring*, aquam ex fonticulo sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 55 (but just before, magno de flumine, as denoting the *source*) · *lightning sent f. the sky*, fulmen e coelo demissum, Lucr.. *to dismount f one's horse*, ex equo desilire, Caes (but *de* rheda desilire, Cic Mil. 10, 29): *to plead one's cause f. prison*, ex vinculis causam dicere, Caes B. G 1, 4 · *to espy f. the higher ground*, ex [= de] loco superiori conspicari, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 . *f. on horseback*, ex equis, Caes. B G. 1, 43. (*b*) of *time*, denoting a more immediate connexion than ab *f this time forward*, ex hoc tempore, Cic. Quint 5, *fin.*: *f. the time when* [ever since] *he was a hostage at Rome*, ex quo obses Romae fuit, Liv. 40, 5 · *f. your youth (upward)*, ex [more usu. a] tua adolescentia · *f. that day to this*, ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34. Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1 *to keep waiting f. day to day*, diem ex die exspectare, Cic Att. 7, 26, *ad fin.* (*c*). of *change f a former condition*: *f. being my slave I made you my freedman*, feci e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 10. Cic. (*d*) of *material the flour made f. beans*, ex faba farina, Cels · v OF. (*e*). of *source, origin, cause, motive elephants f. India*, ex India elephanti, Liv.: *he directed that the city should be called Rome f. his own name*, urbem e [de] suo nomine Romam nominari jussit, Cic Rep. 2, 7. *ill f. a wound*, ex vulnere aeger, Cic. Rep. 2, 21 *f. the excessive power of sovereigns arises the overthrow of princes*, ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, Cic Rep 1, 44 *f. which it follows*, ex quo fit, efficitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, etc **4.** propter (only of *cause*). v BECAUSE OF. **B.** expr. by a case without *prep* . **1.** ablative · (*a*). of *motion from a place* · *f home, f the country*, domo, rure, Cic simly, in the case of names of towns and small islands, see L G § 261 (*b*) of *origin*, after ortus, oriundus, sātus, etc. (L G. § 310) · *sprung f. the equestrian order*, equestri loco natus, Cic *thou sprung f. Saturn*, orte Saturno, Hor v DESCENDED (*c*). of *cause* (L G. § 311, sqq) *to be pale f loss of blood*, amisso sanguine pallere, Ov *to do a thing f a kind of hatred of one's fellow-men*, odio quodam hominum aliquid facere, Sall *to redden f. the sun's rays*, solis radius rubescere, Virg **2.** dative (*a*) of remoter object, after verbs signifying *to take away from any one Caesar took f. Deiotarus his kingdom*, Caesar Deiotaro regnum eripuit, Cic *to wring tears f. a man*, lacrimas alicui excutere, Pet Heaut 1, 1, 115 v TO TAKE AWAY, etc (*b*) after verbs signifying *to differ f*, as distare, discrepare (rare and poet) v. TO DIFFER **3.** genitive (*a*) after a *subs* or *adj* signifying *freedom or separation from* as, *rest f. cares*, requies curarum, Cic (v L G. § 263) *free f. all dangers*, expers omnium periculorum, Cic (v. L G § 276, *Obs* 2) (*b*) after a verb of separation (rare and poet) *released f toil*, solutus operum, Hor Od 3, 17, 16 *cease f complaints*, desine querelarum, Hor Od. 2, 9, 17 Pl. **C.** by an *adv* of place **1.** the *advv* formed from demonstrative pronns and other words, to denote *the place f. which* as, *f. this place* (*where I am*), hinc *f. that place* (*where you are*), istinc. *f. that place* (*yonder*), illinc. *f the said place*, inde · cf. Cic Att 7, 21, *init*, eo die ego Capua discessi et mansi Calibus *Inde* has literas dedi · *f. what place*, unde (v L. G. p. 88, 3) v. HENCE, THENCE, WHENCE *From all sides*, undique, Cic Virg *f. within, without*, intrinsecus, extrinsecus, Cic. (v. WITHIN, WITHOUT) *f the foundations*, funditus, Cic. (v. FOUNDATION) *f. afar*, procul (v. FAR) **2.** the *advv* of *time*; esp inde, *f that time all along f the beginning of this empire*, jam inde a principio hujus imperii, Cic prov cons 13, 33 *f. his very cradle*, jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36, *fin.* Miscell phr *to increase f. day to day*, in singulos dies crescere, Cic (v DAILY): *to go round f. tent to tent*, tentoria circumire, Tac. Ann 1, 28, *med f family to family*, per familias (e g. circumire), Pl Truc 2, 4, 56 *f. district to district*, per regiones, Col. 3, 21, *init.* · cf. per domos invitati, Liv. 1, 9, *med*: *I shall be obliged to you to congratulate your wife f. me*, gratum mihi feceris si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8 · Liv. *to hinder a person f doing anything*, aliquem prohibere, deterrere quominus, with *subj.*: v. TO HINDER, DETER, etc. (v. L. G. § 463)

**front** (*subs.*). I e. *the fore part of anything*: **1.** frons, ntis, *f.* · *he draws up his forces in f of the camp*, copias ante f castrorum instruit, Caes. B C. 3, 37 (a somewhat unusual expr.): *he proceeded with a straight f. to battle*, aequa f. ad pugnam procedebat, Liv 36, 44, *init.*: *he stationed eight cohorts in the f*, octo cohortes in f constituit, Sall : *in f. and on the left*, a f et ab sinistra parte, Caes B. G. 2, 23 · *the f. of a house*, f. aedium, Vitr. **2.** prior pars v FORE. **3.** (milit. *t t*) principia, orum (*the troops who in forming line of battle would be next the enemy*): *immediately behind the f*, post pr., Sall. Jug 50 (v Long *ad l*) Liv. **4.** primum agmen (*of troops marching*) · Sall.. Liv. v. VAN. Phr. · *in f. of*, or *from the f. of*, pro (with *abl.*) · *in f of all the temples*, pro templis omnibus, Cic Mil. *init.* *to announce anything from the f. of a platform*, aliquid pro suggestu pronuntiare, Cæs B G 6, 3 Cic See also BEFORE, OPPOSITE TO Sometimes *in front* may be expr. by adversus (*adj*): as, *a wound in f* (opp to *in the back*), adversum vulnus, Cic Harusp resp 19, 40 · *in the f. of the body*, adverso corpore, Cic Verr 5, 1, 3 *in f of each other*, ex adverso (*of armies*), Suet Caes 39, *med* Just

**front** (*adj.*) **1.** anticus *the f. door of a house*, anticum (*sc* ostium), Fest. in Forcell. s. v. v. FORE **2.** prīmōris, e · *the f. part of a house* (the atrium), pars domus p, Gell 16, 5 *the f line*, p acies, Tac. H. 3, 21, *extr* **3.** prior, us; primus v FORE

**front** (*v.*): aspecto, 1 (*to look towards*) · v TO FACE, COMMAND (III)

**frontage**: fions, ntis, *f a thousand feet in f.*, mille pedes in f, Hor S 1, 8, 12.

**frontier**: fīnis, terminus v BOUNDARY.

**fronting** (*prep*) adversus v. FACING, OPPOSITE TO

**frontispiece**: *pictura a primo parte libri inscripta, or perh. pictura primoris cf. Gell 1, 18 (in primore libro)

**frontlet**: esp *for horses*: frontālia, ium, *n* Liv (*of the head-dress of elephants*, 37, 40) Plin

**frost**: **1** gelu, ūs, *n* (also used concr for *ice* q v) *to be frozen up with the keen f*, acuto g consistere, Hor. Od 1, 9, 4 the forms gelus and gelum also occur *ne gelus* noceat, Cato, R R 40, *extr*, venenum enim *gelum* radicibus tenellis, Varr R. R 1, 45, but not in the best writers. **2.** gĕlātio (*a* frost. rare). *a severe f*, magna g., Plin 17, 27, 37 § 233. **3.** gĕlicīdium (= preced a term freq in the writers on husbandry). *to be assailed by f s*, gelicidiis [pruinisve] infestari, Col 2, 8, *med* (*a bough*) *exposed to f.*, ad gelicidium retectus, Varr. R R 1, 55, *init.* Cato. **4.** pruīna. v HOAR-FROST Sometimes frigus (frigora) may be precise enough, esp poet cf Ov Fast 1, 149, etc. v COLD

**frost-bitten**: **1.** praeustus (*at the extremities*): *f. limbs*, pr. artus, Liv 21, 40: Plin **2.** ambustus (*frozen all over*). *the limbs of many were f. through the intensity of the cold*, a multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. Ann 13, 35 *Neut pl* absol, ambusta (*frostbites*), Plin 28, 2, 5, *extr* **3.** ādustus (as if *singed*; *nipped*). *lion's fat cures f limbs*, leonis adipes sanant adusta nivibus, Plin 28, 8, 25 **4.** expr by verb, as praefŭro, ādūro, and (*intrans*) praerigesco *the feet of many were f by the coldness of the snow*, rigor nivis multorum pedes adussit, Curt 6, 3, *med.*: *a soldier was so f. that his hands adhered to their burden, and came off from his arms*, ita miles praeriguit manus, ut oneri adhaerentes, truncis brachiis decíderent, Tac Ann. 13, 35, *med.*

**frost-bound**: qui (quae, quod) gelu constitit v. TO FREEZE

**frosty**: gĕlĭdus · *in winter the atmosphere is cold and f.*, coelum est hieme frigidum et g., Plin Ep 5, 6, 4: *a f. night*, g nox, Virg · *f. December*, g. December, Ov.. v. COLD, FROZEN

**froth** (*subs.*) · **1.** spūma v. FOAM. **2.** (*of fermentation*) flos, flōris, *m.* · Col.. v. Gesn. Lex. Rust. *s. v.*

**froth** (*v.*): **1.** spūmo, 1 v. TO FOAM. **2.** (of *the f. of fermentation*) flōreo, 2 . *if the wine begins to f.*, si vinum fl. incipiet, Col. 12, 30. v. preced. art

**frothy**: **I.** Lit. · spūmeus: v. FOAMY. **II.** Fig. = *inflated; empty and noisy*: spūmōsus *a f. poem*, sp. carmen, Pers. 1, 96 v. INFLATED, BOMBASTIC.

**froward**: pertĭnax, difficilis. v. OBSTINATE, PERVERSE.

**frowardly**: perversē, pertĭnăciter. v. OBSTINATELY, PERVERSELY.

**frowardness**: mores difficiles ac perversi, pravi. v. OBSTINACY, PERVERSENESS

**frown** (*subs*) · **1.** contractio (with some explanatory word) *there was such gravity in his eye, such a (solemn) f. on his brow*, tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta c. frontis, Cic Sext. 8, 19 · *from a relaxing or a contracting of the brow*, i. e. *a f.*, ex superciliorum aut remissione aut c., Cic Off 1, 41, 146 **2.** vultus, ūs, *m* (lit *a look*, but often denoting *an angry frowning look*, even without an *adj*): *the f. of the threatening tyrant*, v instantis tyranni, Hor. Od 3, 3, 3 comp id Sat 1, 6, 121. **3.** frons adducta · *comp* Sen Ben. 1, 1, 5 v TO FROWN

**frown** (*v*) **1.** frontem (sŭpercĭlia) contrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *he f.'d*, fr contraxit, Cic. Clu 26, 72. supercilia contrahere, Quint 11, 3, 79 **2.** frontem addūco, xi, ctum, 3 *he f.s, he turns away his face* (on being asked a favour), f adduxit, vultum avertit, Sen Ben 1, 1, 5 Quint Phr *your countenance contracts wrinkles and f.s*, vultus tuus colligit rugas et trahit frontem, Sen. Ben 6, 7, 1

**frowning** (*adj*) · contractus, adductus *a f. brow*, contracta supercilia, Quint. v TO FROWN.

**frowningly**: expr. by phr., contractis supercĭlĭis, adducta fronte, etc . v TO FROWN.

**frozen** (*part. adj*): **1.** glacie concretus Virg. G 1, 236 · Liv. 21, 36, *extr.* simly, frigore concretus, Ov Tr 3, 10, 32. **2.** rĭgĭdus (*stiff, hard*, chiefly poet.) · *the f. earth*, r tellus, Virg G. 2, 316. cf Ov Tr 3, 10, 48 · but in either case the emphasis is upon the *hard, moveless* nature of that which is frozen. **3.** gĕlu rĭgens Phaedr. 4, 19 Liv. 21, 32, *med* (animalia inanimaque omnia rigentia gelu) rigens also occurs absol., Mart 14, 117 · aquam potare rigentem (*al* recentem) Claud. **4.** glăcĭālis, e. v. ICY. *To be f.*, (frigore) rigere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 · Lucr (v *supr*): *to become f.*, rigescere, Virg G. 3, 363; concrescere, congliciare, etc v. TO FREEZE (II)

**fructification**: **I.** *The act of making fruitful*. expr. by *ger.* of fēcundo, etc · v. TO FERTILIZE. **II.** *The reproductive parts of a plant* perh. *fēcundae partes *or *fructificātio* as scient. *t t*

**fructify**: fēcundo, 1 v. TO FERTILIZE.

**frugal**: **1.** frūgi (*indecl* · being strictly a *dat.* often in wider sense = *honest*). for *comp.* and *sup.*, frūgālior, frugālissimus. *f. living*, victus frugi, Quint 5, 10, 27: *a woman so f. and so chaste*, mulier tam frugi, tamque pudica, Hor. S 2, 5, 77: *thus man lives rather stingily. let him be called f.*, parcius hic vivit frugi dicatur, Hor. S 1, 3, 49 *a f. dinner*, coena frugi, Plin Ep. 3, 1, 9: *an excellent farmer, very economical, very moderate, very f.*, optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287. sometimes bonae frugi is found, Cic. Att. 4, 8, *b.*: Pl · v. TEMPERATE. **2.** parcus v. SPARING. **3.** attentus: (*careful; looking attentively* after one's property) · *you seem to me too harsh and f.*, durus nimis a que videris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91 *a f. life*, vita a. [et rusticana], Cic. Rosc. A 15, 44. **4.** dūrus (*without luxury or indulgence*) · cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 4, parce ac duriter vitam agere: v. HARDY. **5.** dīligens: v. CAREFUL.

**frugality**: **1.** parsĭmōnĭa. *how great a fortune is f.*, quam magnum vectigal sit p., Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49 · v. ECONOMY. Join: parsimonia et diligentia, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87. **2.** dīligentĭa (*carefulness; in whatever sphere*): Cic. l. c. · v. ECONOMY. **3.** frūgālĭtas (used by Cic. in wider sense, as including *honesty, sobriety, etc.*, Tusc. 3, 8, 16): *any falling short in income is made good by f.*, quod cessat ex reditu frugalitate suppletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 3: Petr.: v. HONESTY.

**frugally**: **1.** parcē (*sparingly, economically*) Cic Join parce ac duriter, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 20; parce, continenter, severe, sobrie, Cic. Off 1, 30, 106 **2.** frūgălĭter (in wider sense comp FRUGALITY, 3). Pl. Join parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 107 · v. HONESTLY. **3.** dūrĭter (*with hardness*, opp to *luxuriously*) Join parce ac duriter, Ter. Ad 1, 1, 20.

**fruit**: **1.** fructus, ūs (*any kind of produce*, esp *that of trees* used in most senses of the Eng) *spring shows the promise of f., the remaining seasons are adapted for cropping and housing it*, ver ostendit futuros fr.; reliqua tempora demetendis fr. et percipiendis accommodata sunt, Cic Sen. 19, 70 *the f.s of trees*, arborum fr., Quint 8, 5, 26 *vines laden with f.*, graves fructu vites, Quint. 8 3, 8 of animals *a cow begins to bear f. from two or three years old*, vacca a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Varr. v PRODUCE, OFFSPRING Fig *the f. of studies*, studiorum fr., Quint 8, *pref* § 26 *to receive the f. of diligence*, diligentiae fructum recipere, Cic. Br 62, 222 **2.** frux frūgis, *f* (usu. in *pl* *the produce of the soil in general*. rarely used of the fruit of trees) *the earth teeming with f.s*, terra feta frugibus, Cic. *the cultivation of the soil and the housing of the f.s of the earth*, cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, Cic Rep. 2, 14 *the tree is bowed down with f.*, curvatur frugibus arbos, Col poet 10, 39 · v. PRODUCE. Fig *that precocious land of minds seldom or never comes to any f.*, illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, Quint 1, 3, 3 *the f.s of industry*, industriae fruges, Cic Cael 31, 76 v. RESULT **3.** fētus, ūs (*produce* oftener of the *yield of flocks*). *the trees grow and are laden with f.*, arbores crescunt fetuque gravantur, Lucr. Fig. *f. of the mind*, f. animi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 68. **4.** pōmum (*any round-shaped f*, such as *an apple, peach, plum*) *a region abounding neither in f.s nor in grapes*, regio nec pomo feta nec uvis, Ov Pont. 1, 7, 13 *the f.s lie scattered hither and thither each under its tree*, strata jacent passim sua quaeque sub arbore p., Virg. E. 7, 54: *all the foliage and f. (of the palm) is at the top*, coma omnis in cacumine et p est, Plin. 13, 4, 7 § 30 *acorns cannot be reckoned amongst f.s*, glandes inter p numerari non possunt, Plin. 15, 24, 26. **5.** bacca or bāca (*any berry-like fruit*): *the careful husbandman plants trees of which he will never behold the f.*, arbores serit diligens agricola quarum adspiciet baccam ipse nunquam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31 *the f.s of trees and produce of the soil*, arborum baccae terraeque fruges, Cic Sen. 2, 5. Phr · *to reap the f. of folly or wickedness*: plector, 3. *whatever folly the kings commit, the Achaeans reap the f. of*, quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 14 *we are only reaping the f. (of our folly)*. merito plectimur, Phaedr., 1, 31, *extr.* · *in many things we reap the f. of negligence*, multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, Cic. Am. 22, 85.

**fruit-bearing**: **1.** frūgĭfer v. FRUITFUL. **2.** pōmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (*as trees*: v. FRUIT, 4) · *a f.-bearing tree*, p. arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7 *f.-bearing Autumn*, p. Auctumnus, Hor Od. 4, 7, 11. **3.** frūgĭfĕrens (poet). *f.-bearing lands*, terrae fr., Lucr. 1, 3. **4.** fructuārius: v. FRUITFUL (4).

**fruiterer**: pōmārius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227.

**fruitery**: i e. *a store-house for fruit* **1.** pōmārium (more freq. = *orchard*: q.v.): Plin. 15, 16, 18. **2.** ŏpŏrŏthēca (ὀπωροθήκη): Varr. R. R. 1, 2, *med.*

**fruitful**: **1.** fēcundus (*having prolific energy*): *a f. soil*, f. solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2: *nature has produced nothing more f. than the sow*, sue nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic.: *a f. (child-bearing) wife*, f. uxor Hor. S. 2, 5, 31 · v. FERTILE. **2.** frūgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (*actually yielding fruit*). *not all fields are f. which are cultivated*, agri non omnes f. sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc 2, 5, 13 Quint · *f. harvests, f. messes*, Ov. Fig. *all philosophy is f. and productive* tota philosophia f et fructuosa (est), Cic Off. 3, 2, *init.* **3.** fructuōsus (*actually yielding fruit in abundance*) *a field however fertile cannot be f. without cultivation*, ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fr. esse non potest, Cic. Tusc 2, 5, 13 Caes: *f. vine-shoots*, fr. palmites, Col. 5, 5, *med*: v. PRODUCTIVE Fig *advantageous*, q v. **4.** fructuārius (fruit-bearing as opp. to bearing merely leaves or flowers) *a f. vine-shoot*, palmes f, Col 5, 6, *ad fin*: Plin · *f. eyes (buds) of the vine*, f. oculi vitis, Col. 3, 18 *f. branches of the olive*, f. rami oleae, Col. 5, 9, *ad fin.* **5.** fertĭlis, e (which denotes *capacity for fruitfulness, not actual bearing of fruit* · v. *supr.* 3). v. FERTILE. **6.** fērax, ācis (strictly = fertilis, but chiefly used of *lands actually productive*) *to render Egypt more f.*, Aegyptum ut feraciorem redderet, Suet. *f. plants*, f plantae, Virg Cic. v. FERTILE. **7.** fētus (= fecundus, but chiefly poet.) v TEEMING **8.** fructĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum Col. **9.** ūber v. FERTILE, PRODUCTIVE. **10.** fēlix, īcis (poet). *f. boughs*, f rami, Hor.

**fruitfully**: **1.** fēcundē Varr Plin **2.** fērācĭter Fig · of the *growth of a city, more luxuriantly and more f.*, laetius feraciusque, Liv 6, 1.

**fruitfulness**: **1.** fēcunditas *nature has laid down a like law of f. for vegetables, for men, and for other animals*, natura parem legem f. dixit virentibus, atque hominibus, ceterisque animalibus, Col 3, 8, *init* · *f of fields*, f agrorum, Cic. *to impart f to fields*, f agris dare, Cic *wine impairs f. to women*, vinum femmis f importat., Plin 4, 18, 22 so, f. afferre, daire, addere, Plin. Fig · *f. of mind*, f. animi, Plin pref. § 5. **2.** fertĭlĭtas. v. FERTILITY. **3.** ūbertas v. PRODUCTIVENESS.

**fruit-garden**: pōmārium: Varr.: Hor v. ORCHARD.

**fruition**: v. ENJOYMENT.

**fruitless**: **I.** Lit. stĕrĭlis, cassus v. UNFRUITFUL, BARREN **II.** Fig., *without result*: **1.** irrītus (in Cic. = *invalid, without legal effect*) *a f undertaking*, i. inceptum, Liv. 29, 36, *extr.*: *f. gifts*, i. dona, Virg. G. 4, 519: *f. prayers*, i. preces, Plin. jun.. v. VAIN. **2.** infructuōsus (rare) *f. entreaties*, inf. preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6: *a f. campaign*, inf militia, Tac. H. 1, 51: see also USELESS. Phr. *to undertake a f. labour*, aditum or acta agere (prov), Cic. Fam. 9, 18; Am. 22, 85: *after f. attempts to accomplish a purpose*, infectis iis quae quis destinaverit, Caes. B. C. 1, 33.

**fruitlessly**: **1.** frustrā, nēquicquam, incassum: v. VAIN (IN) **2.** cassē (very rare) *f. to waste time*, c. tempus terere, Liv. 24, 26, *med.* **3.** irrītus (in agreement with subject · cf. L. G. § 343) *he f. presses upon him with varied assaults*, variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg Aen. 5, 442 *he returned as having f. undertaken the embassy*, ille ut irritus legationis, redit, Tac H. 4, 32, *extr.* **4.** re infecta Liv. 9, 32. v. preced. art. *fin.*

**fruit-tree**: **1.** pōmum: *to plant olives, elms, fig-trees, f.-trees*, oleas, ulmos, ficos, poma, serere, Cato R. R. 28: *to graft f.-trees*, poma inserere, Plin. Ep 6, 5, 35. Virg. **2.** pōmus, i, *f.*: Tib 2, 1, 43. **3.** expr. by *adj.* with arbor, as pomifera arbor: v FRUIT-BEARING

**frustrate**: **1.** dīrĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*to break off, disconcert*). *to f an undertaking*, rem susceptam d, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31. v. TO BREAK OFF (A. II.) N.B.—Not, of course, to be used with ref. to *persons*. **2.** discŭtio, ssi, ssum, 3 (*to upset, "knock on the head"*): *I*

*had f.d the whole affair*, rem totam discusseram, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 12, *init.*: *to f. the designs of the enemy*, consilia hostium d., Front. Strat. 4, 7, 31. **3.** disturbo, 1 (*to upset*): *to f. a marriage*, nuptias d., Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11 *to f. and pervert a law*, legem d. atque pervertere, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101. **4.** *in pass.*; *to be f.d*: frustra esse *no plan or undertaking of his was ever f.d*, cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum f erat, Sall Jug 7, *extr* Liv 2, 25 *we must exert ourselves that they may be f.d*, annitendum est ut illi f. sint, Sall. Jug 85, *ad init* v. TO DISAPPOINT. **5.** also in *pass.* · expl. by ad *or* in fruitum and a verb v. TO FAIL (III, 5.) (N B.—Not frustror in this sense. laborem frustrari however occurs in Col. *pref. med.*: in Cic. frustror is *to disappoint, cheat, deceive*)

**frustration:** **1.** frustrātio (usu. implying *deception*: cf. Liv 38, 25, where it = *feint, stratagem* also id 3, 24; where f legis tollendae = *a trick to evade the law*). Planc in Cic Fam 10, 23, *ad fin* **2.** expr by *ger.* or *part* · "*surely the f of their hopes could not but enrage them*" (South), *immo fieri non potuit, quin spe destituti dolore atque ira afficerentur* (exardescerent) *on account of the f. of that plan*, diempto eo consilio, etc. v. TO FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT.

**fry** (*subs.*): ‖. Lit., *the numerous progeny of fish*. exāmen, ĭnis, n · Pliny has examina piscium of the multitudes of small fish carried up into the air, as he supposes, with water, 31, 1, 1 v SWARM. Sometimes sŭbŏles may suffice. v OFFSPRING ‖. *Of human beings* (contemptuously) perh. quisquĭliae, arum (lit *refuse*): *the f. of the Clodian cabal*, q. Clodianae seditionis, Cic. Sext. 43, *extr*. *The f. of common people*, plēbēcŭla, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6 · Hor. pŏpellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

**fry** (*v.*). frīgo, xi, ctum, 3 *eggs f.'d in oil*, ova fricta ex oleo, Plin. 29, 3, 11 § 44 Hor.

**frying-pan:** **1.** sartāgo, ĭnis, *f.*. Juv 10, 64 Plin. **2.** frĕtālĕ, is, *n.*: Apic. 7, 5.

**fuddled:** tēmŭlentus, ēbrius: v. INTOXICATED.

**fudge** (*interj.*) · gerrae! Pl As. 3, 3, 10.

**fuel:** **1.** ligna (*wood for burning*): *they use cow-dung for f.*, fimo bubulo pro lignis utuntur, Liv 38, 18 Hor. **2.** crēmia (*sticks*): v. FIREWOOD **3.** ălimentum (lit *nourishment* · poet.). *pitch and wax, and other things that serve as f. to the flames*, picem et cetera alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. Met 14, 532 · of arida nutrimenta, Virg. Aen. 1, 175. *To get f.* (mlit *t t*) lignor, 1: Caes. Liv. Phr: *to add f to the flames* (prov.), oleum addere camino, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321 *when the minds of the soldiers were already on fire, Maevius Pudens had as it were added f. to the flames*, flagrantibus jam militum animis, velut faces additerat **M.** P, Tac H. 1, 24. Liv. uses faces in the sense of *dry sticks*, 22, 16.

**fugitive** (*adj.*) ‖. *Flying quickly*. fŭgax *the f. years*, f. anni, Hor.. v. FLEETING. ‖. *Running away, that has run away*: **1.** fŭgĭtīvus (esp. of *slaves*): v. RUNAWAY, and foll. art. **2.** prōfŭgus. *f household gods*, f. penates, Prop. 4, 1, 39 v. foll. art

**fugitive** (*subs.*). **1.** prōfŭgus, *f.* prōfuga (*from country and home* · strictly *adj.*): *gave help to the f.*, profugo affer opem, Ov *a f by destiny*, fato pr., Virg. · *a f. from home*, domo pr., Liv. With *gen.*: *Tiridates a f. from his kingdom*, T regni prof., Tac Ann 15, 1. **2.** fŭgĭtīvus (*a term of contempt and reproach*): *Jugurtha a f from his dominions*, J. regni f., Flor. 3, 1, 12 Hor. (In Cic. only of *fugitive slaves* · v. RUNAWAY.) **3.** extorris, is, c (*expatriated*) · v. EXILED N.B—Though the *adj* profugus appears not to occur in Cic, the *verb* profugio is freq.. as, *he became a f. from his kingdom*, ex suo regno profugit, id. Manil 9, 23.

**fugitiveness:** *fugax natura v. FUGITIVE.

**fulcrum:** *of a lever* · pressio *the f. which the Greeks call* ὑπομόχλιον, pr. quod Graeci *ὑπ* appellant, Vitr. 10, 3 (8), 2.

**fulfil:** i. e. *to accomplish fully* · **1.** expleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *to f the office of friendship*, amicitiae munus exp., Cic. Am. 19, 67 *to f the duty of writing*, exp. officium scribendi, Cic Fam 16, 25 *to f a commission*, mandatum exp., Gai Dig 16, 1, 27 **2.** impleo, 2 (less strong than preced) *to promise what you cannot f*, id profiteri quod non possis 1, Cic. Clu. 18, 51 *to f a promise*, promissum i., Plin Ep. 2, 12, 6 Tac. *to f the prophecies*, vaticinia i., Lact. **3.** fungor, perfungor, nctus, 3 (with *abl.*): v TO DISCHARGE **4.** praesto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1 (*to make good*, as, *a promise, to meet any legal call or responsibility*) *I at least will f my duty to the commonwealth*, ego certe meum erga rempublicam officium praestitero, Caes B G 4, 25 Cic . v TO PERFORM **5.** exsĕquor, cūtus, 3 v. TO CARRY OUT. See also foll art

**fulfilled** (*part adj*) · of *hopes, prayers, etc.* · rātus *she prays that her visions may be f*, ut sint sua visa precatur, Ov. Met 9, 703 *may the goddess cause your prayers to be f*, efficiat ratas diva preces, Ov F. 1, 696 *drunkenness bids hopes be f*, ebrietas spes jubet esse r., Hor Ep 1, 5, 17. Phr.: *how many of their predictions are f*, quota quaeque ires evenit praedicta ab iis? Cic Div. 2, 24, 52 *if at any time some dream has been f.*, si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, ib 53, *init.*

**fulfilment:** v. ACCOMPLISHMENT often best expr. by *ger.* or *part*: *e g*, "*with what confidence ought we to wait for the f. of all his other promises*" (Blair), *quam fidenter exspectare oportet donec cetera sua promissa rata faciat, impleat* · v. TO FULFIL. August has completio prophetiae, in sense of *f. of prophecy*.

**fuliginous:** fūlīgĭneus, fūlīgĭnōsus v. SOOTY.

**full:** ‖. *Filled with, abounding in* **1.** plēnus (with *gen* or less frequently *abl* · *half-full*, sēmĭplenus, Cic.; Liv.) in most senses (*a*). lit *filled with: a jar f of gold*, aula auri pl., Pl. *purses f. of silver*, zonae pl. argenti, C Grac ap. Gell. (*b*). *abounding in: Gaul is f of Roman citizens*, Gallia est pl civium Romanorum, Cic. *a house f of chased plate*, domus pl. coelati argenti, Cic *a life f. of pleasures*, vita pl. voluptatibus, Cic Fig.. *f. of deceit*, fraudis pl, Pl. *f. of business*, pl. negotii, Cic *f. of anger*, pl. irae, Liv.: *I am f. of expectation about Pompey*, pl. sum exspectatione de Pompeio, Cic. · *what country in the world is not f. of our sufferings*, quae regio in terris nostri non pl laboris? Virg. (*c*) *fully fed, fully supplied: a dormouse with f. body*, nitedula pl corpore, Hor. · *you were f. with very little*, pl eras minimo, Ov.. *Veii was had departed f. (of wealth)*, Verres pl. decesserat, Cic. *a f. table*, pl mensa, Virg.. *a f banquet*, pl. convivium, Suet : *a f. vine*, i. e., *loaded with grapes*, pl. vitis, Ov. *I have received three letters from you; one short, two fuller*, tres a te accepi literas · unam brevem; duas plenniores, Cic. · *a fuller speech*, plenior oratio, Cic. · *f. of years*, plenus annis, Plin. (*d*). of sounds; opp to *thin, meagre*: *a f voice*, [grandis et] pl. vox, Cic Br. 84, 289 Quint. *fuller syllables*, pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28 (*e*). = *complete*: *a f. and entire year*, pl. annus atque integer, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: *the f. number*, pl. numerus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12. *now marriageable with f years*, pl. jam nubilis annis, Virg. Aen 7, 53 *the f. moon*, luna pl., Caes. v. MOON. **2.** replētus (*well-stocked with, possessing in abundance*; with *abl.* and less freq. *gen*. in Cic. only as *part*): *a horn f. of fruits and fragrant flowers*, cornu pomis et odoro flore 1, Ov. M. 9, 87 *an island f of forests*, insula silvis, Plin 12, 10, 21 *paths f of boys and women*, semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25 **3.** rĕfertus (*crowded with, abounding in*: with *abl.* or *gen*) *villas f of ornament*, villae ornamentis, Cic Veir 4, 57, 126 · *a wax tablet f. of marks*, cera r. notis, Ov. A 1, 12, 8 *a house f. of gamblers*, domus aleatoribus r, Cic Phil 2, 27, 67 *Gaul is f of merchants*, r. Gallia negotiatorum est, Cic Font *init* Fig *a life f. of good things*, vita r. bonis, Cic Tusc. 5, 31, *init letters f. of the greatest possible kindness*, literae r. omni officio, Cic. Q Fr 2, 15, *init.* · *poems f. of insults*, carmina r contumeliis, Tac **4.** frĕquens, ntis (*crowded* sometimes with *abl*) · *the Nile is f of wild animals and monsters*, Nilus (est) ferīs et belluis ft, Plin. 5, 9, 10 § 53 Liv absol, *a f. senate assembled*, senatus fr. convenit, Cic Fam 10, 12, *med. in a very f senate*, frequentissimo senatu, Cic Phil 2, 38, 99 v. CROWDED. **5.** crĕber, bra, brum (with *abl. crowded with, thick with*) · *a grove f of weeds*, c arundinibus lucus, Ov Fig *f of sentiments, thoughts* (*of a speaker*), c sententiis, Quint. 10, 1, 102. *Thucydides is f of matter*, Thucydides c. est rerum frequentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56 *you know that of late everybody has been f. of this, how that I, etc.*, scitis per hos dies creberrimum fuisse sermonem, me, etc., Cic Phil. 14, 5, 14 **6.** densus (with *abl.*. *thick with*) · *the Tiber f. of eddies*, Tibris vorticibus d, Ov. F. 6, 502. Fig.. *Euripides f. of sentiments, thoughts*, E. sententiis d., Quint. 10, 1, 68 Phi. *a tract of land f of brushwood*, ager arbustis consitus, Sall. Jug. 53 *standing corn with f. and close ears*, seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic Fin 5, 30, 91: *the moon was f*, lit, *visible all night*, luna plenox erat, Liv. 5, 28: *to be f. of anything*, i e, *to be ever talking of it*, habere aliquid in ore, Cic. Fam 6, 18, *extr* · *everybody is f. of it*, in ore est omni populo, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 13 (see also, *supr.* I, 6) N B —*Full of* may sometimes be expressed by means of a deriv *adj*: *e g*, *f of joy*, laetabundus, Gell.. *f of frolic*, lūdibundus, Liv. (comp. Gell. 11, 15) *f of wine*, vīnŏlentus, Cic. · for which, v. JOYFUL, FROLICSOME, etc.. *to the f*, v COMPLETELY. ‖. *Satisfied with food*: sātur, ūra, ūrum (with *gen.*). *f. of all kinds of good things inside*, intus omnium rerum s., Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3 *f. of dainties*, altilium s, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35 absol., *a f. guest*, conviva s, Hor. S 1, 1, 119 **2.** plēnus · v. *supr.* (I, 1, c.) ‖‖. *Fully sufficient*: as, *a f. supply* sātis, affātim (cum *gen*): v. ABUNDANT. IV. *Complete*: **1.** plēnus, Cic : v. *supr.* (I, 1, *e*.). **2.** integer v. ENTIRE. **3.** justus (*of proper or normal dimensions*): *a f. consular army*, j. exercitus, Liv. 9, 43: Caes: v. REGULAR. **4.** sōlĭdus (*whole, unbroken*): *the f. interest*, usura s, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3 · *to receive f pay for only half a year's service*, militia semestri s, stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4, *med.*: *a f. year*, s annus, Liv. 1, 19 · as *subs.*: *the f sum*, solidum: *so as to pay everybody his f. share*, ut s suum cuique reddatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46 · by *sync.* soldum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65. V. Of speed. plēnus · *he marches them at f. pace up the hill*, pl gradu in collem subducit, Sall. Jug. 98 Liv. 4, 32 *ad fin* Fig. *to enter (on one's studies) at f. speed*, pl. gradu ingredi, Treb. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16 Phr. *at f speed* (denoting *haste*), citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14, *ad fin.*, c. agmine, id. 27, 50, *init. at f gallop*, citato equo, or in *pl.*, citatis equis, Liv. 1, 57; incitato equo, Cic. N D. 3, 6, 15 *adv., at f. speed*, citatim (v. rare), Hirt. B. Afr. 80. VI

of sounds · as, *a f tone*: plēnus. *a voice may be either f or thin*, est (vox) et pl et exilis, Quint 11, 3, 15 Cic. v *supr* (I, 1, *d*) **VII.** Of dress *with ample folds* fūsus. *a f. toga*, f toga, Suet. v. FLOWING **VIII.** Of colour *deep, rich*. sātur (color). Plin. 37, 10, 61 Sen

**full-blown**: **I.** Lit of flowers ēpertus v OPEN. **II.** Fig. *making a show, inflated* · perh. tūmīdus *f-blown honour*, t honos, Prop 2, 24, 31 *a heart f.-blown with ambition*, t cor, Hor S 2, 3, 213 Phr *his extraordinary vanity became more and more f.-blown*, mirus animo increvit tumor, Just 11, 11, *fin*

**full-bodied**. Phr *f.-bodied wine*, plenum vinum, opp. to tenue, Cels 1, 6; vinum firmum (*that will keep its flavour*), Virg G. 2, 97 Gell

**full-eared**: Phi. *a f.-eared crop*, seges spicis uberibus, Cic. Fin 5, 30, 91

**full-fed**: **1.** sātur v. FULL (II.) **2.** plēnus. v FULL (I, 1, *c*.).

**full-grown**: **1.** adultus. *f-grown virgins*, virgines a, Cic *a f-grown son*, filius a, Suet. *a step-son now f-grown*, privignus adultus aetate, Sall. Cic. so of *animals, plants, etc., f-grown young of dolphins*, a. catuli delphinorum, Plin *f-grown hair*, a crinis, Stat Fig.. *when Athens was now not in her infancy, but f.-grown*, non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam a., Cic Br. 7, 27 *f-grown conspiracy*, a conjuratio, Tac Ann. 15, 73 **2.** excrētus (rare, and only of *animals*) *animals that are f.-grown*, animalia [non tenera sed] ex., Lact 2, 11, *med*. **3.** pūbes or pūber, ĕris (strictly, only of men or women, and having reference to marriageable age) usu as *subs*, *all the f-grown males are wont to assemble in arms*, omnes p. armati convenire consuerunt, Caes B G 5, 56 *to put all the f.-grown population to the sword*, omnes p. interficere, Caes. B C. 2, 13 Sall Fig. (poet.), *a stalk with f-grown leaves*, puberibus caulis foliis, Virg. Aen. 12, 413 **4.** tempestīvus (*in its ripe season* · not used of human beings except poet) *a f.-grown pine-tree*, t pinus, Virg G 1, 256 *f-grown maturity*, t. maturitas, Cic Sen 2, 7 *a f.-grown maiden*, t. vīro virgo, Hor. Od 1, 23, *extr*

**full-length**: Phr. *a f-length portrait*, *imago totius hominis figurae

**full-moon**: plēnilūnium, Plin 18, 32, 75 more freq expr. by plena (luna), pernox v. MOON, FULL

**full** (*v. tr*). 1 e *to thicken cloth as do fullers* dūro, 1 Pl As 5, 2, 57

**fuller** (*subs*). fullo, ōnis, *m*.. Plin. Mart. · *the trade or art of a f.*, ars fullōnica (*al.* fullōnia), Plin 7, 56 § 196: or simply fullonica, Pl As. 5, 2, 27: *fuller's earth*, creta fullonica, Plin

**fullery**: 1 e. *a fuller's shop* or *mill*: fullōnica (-ōnia), Ulp. 3, 3, 3, *init*.: in pl., fullonica, orum, ib. 7, 1, 13, *ad fin*.

**fulling** (*subs*.): v. FULLER.

**fulling-mill**: v FULLERY.

**fully**: **I.** *To the full, completely* **1.** plēnē *to accomplish anything f. and completely*, p cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Div 2, 1, 3 v. COMPLETELY, ALTOGETHER **2.** amplĭtĕr (rare) · *f. engaged*, a. occupatus, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 54: Gell. **II.** Of writing; as, *to treat f.*: **1.** cōpiōsē *to speak f on any subject*, c. de aliqua re dicere, Cic. v COPIOUSLY **2.** lātē (opp to *concisely or with compression*) *to speak rather more f. (upon any subject)*, latius dicere, Cic Fin. 2, 6, 17 v. FREELY and *infr*. **3.** ābundanter (*with full, ample treatment*). *to speak copiously and f.* copiose et a loqui, Cic de Or. 2, 35, *extr*.: *to prove f*, a. demonstrare, Auct Her. 3, *init* **4.** fūsē (*at large, freely*: often with some other word) · *to speak f. and at length*, f. lateque dicere, Cic. Tusc 4, 26 57: and v sqq. **5.** ūbĕrius, ūberrimē (*more f., most f.*. the positive is not used): *to discuss more f. and more at large*, uberius fusiusque disputare, Cic N D. 2, 7, 20; latius et uberius, Plin. Ep 4, 17, *extr* *to treat a point most f*, locum uberrime tractare, Cic.

**fulminate** (*v. tr*). 1 e *to launch (as) thunderbolts* Phr *to f. (something) against any one*, fulmen quoddam in aliquem intentare [mittere, conjicere] *the dictatorial authority had been f'd against them*, dictatorium fulmen in se intentatum, Liv 6, 39 *to f reproaches and menaces against one*, probra alicui et minas intendere, Tac Ann. 3, 36.

**fulmination**: perh verborum fulmina, Cic Fam 9, 21; or, minae. v THREATS.

**fulmine**: i. e. *to thunder and lighten* (fig.) intŏno, fulgŭro v. TO THUNDER

**fulness**: **I.** *The condition of being full* plēnĭtas (rare) *the f. of the clouds*, i. e., *of moisture*, nubium pl, Vitr **II.** *Abundance, riches* **1.** ūbertas *f, variety, copiousness of speech*, orationis u, varietas, copia, Cic Bal. 1, 3 v. COPIOUSNESS. **2.** cōpia v. ABUNDANCE. COPIOUSNESS (N B — Not plenitudo in this sense; which however occurs in Vulg. Joh 1 16 de plenitudine ejus nos omnes recepimus) **III.** Of sounds, opp. to *meagreness, thinness* plēnĭtūdo · cf. Auct Her 4, 20 **IV.** Of colour, *deepness, richness* sātŭrĭtas Plin. 9, 39, 64. (N B. —In most senses, *fulness* may be expr by an *adj*. *to have great clearness and f. of voice*, *voce admodum clara plenaque [praeditum] esse v 1 ULL.)

**fulsome**: 1 e *offensive* perh pūtidus (lit *of offensive smell*) a word used by Cic of any extravagance or affectation which becomes disgusting v. AFFECTED. In speaking of *flattery*, hūmilis or infimus may do *a f. flatterer of the queen*, humillimus assentator reginae, Vell 2, 87 *most f protestations*, infimae obsecrationes, Tac Ann 1, 12

**fulsomely**: **1.** perh hūmĭlĭter (*grovellingly*) · cf. Liv. 24, 25 servile humiliter. **2.** servĭlĭter (*in an abject, slavish manner*): Tac H 1, 36

**fulsomeness**: expr by *adj* or *adv*. *disliking such f of flattery*, *aversatus tam humiles [parumque liberales] assentationes; nolens se adeo humiliter adulari.

**fumble**: **1.** explōro, 1 *her hand f.s for the way in the dark*, ex. caecum (manus) iter, Ov. Met. 10, 455. **2.** tento, praetento, 1 v TO FEEL. (But the above do not convey the accessory idea of *confusion, awkwardness*. it may perh be expr by adding trepidanter or trepide, rustice, etc v. HURRIEDLY, AWKWARDLY.)

**fumblingly**: perh. trepĭdanter (*in an alarmed, confused manner*) · Suet. Ner 49, or tītŭbanter (*as one stumbling and tripping*) v FALTERINGLY Sometimes tentābundus (*feeling the way, step by step*), in agreement with subj cf Liv 21, 36, *init*.

**fume** (*subs*). **I.** *Volatile vapour rising from some substance*: hālĭtus, ūs, *m*. (in *sing*.): *the f.s from lead-furnaces are noxious*, plumbi fornacium h. noxius, Plin 34, 18, 50. *the f.s of Avernus*, h Averni, Val Fl. (v EXHALATION) of *the f.s of wine from the mouth of drunkards*, ex ore ebriorum h. cadi, Plin. 14, 22, 28 § 142 v. BREATH. **II.** *The after effects of wine* (see also *supr*. I) crāpŭla: *to sleep off, get rid of, the f.s of wine*, cr. edormire, exhalare, Cic. Phil 2, 12, 30; cr. amovere, Pl. Ps 5, 1, 46; cr. discutere, Plin. 21, 20, 83. **III.** Fig. *the f.s of passion*, īra, *pl*. īrae (v ANGER) *the f.s of anger subside*, defervescit īra, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; deflagrat īra, Liv. 40, 8; ira evanescit, Sen. Ir. 1, 8, 6.

**fume** (*v*.): chiefly used fig., *to be hot with anger*: **1.** exaestuo, 1 · *he f.s with rage*, mens (ejus) exaestuat ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 798: *grief confined f.s within*, inclusus dolor ex. intus, Ov. Tr 5, 1, 63 **2.** stŏmăchor, 1 (only with personal subject) *to f and be put out*, st. et molestе ferre, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. Ter v. TO RAGE

**fumigate**: **1.** suffio, 4 *to f and purify houses*, domos et purgare, Plin. 25, 5, 21 *the wine-cellar must be f'd with sweet perfumes*, cella vinaria bonis odoribus suffiendа, Col 12, 18, *med* **2.** fūmĭgo, 1 *to f. (purify) hives*, alvos f, Varr R R. 3, 16, *ante med* *to f poultry-houses*, gallinaria f, Col **3.** suffūmĭgo, 1 (*to f. from beneath*). *to f a hive from beneath*, alvum suf, Varr. *to f. vessels from beneath*, vasa suf., Col Cels. **4.** văpōro, 1 (poet.): *to f a temple with incense*, templum ture v, Virg. Aen. 11, 481. Phr. *to f. hives by setting cow-dung on fire*, ut fumus immittatur [alvis] factus incenso bubulo fimo, Col. 9, 14, *init*

**fumigation**: **1.** suffītio Col. Pl. **2.** suffītus, ūs, *m* : Plin **3.** expr. by verb *to purify by f*, fumo immisso purgare, etc.. v. TO FUMIGATE.

**fumitory**: capnos, 1, *f*.· Plin 25, 13, 99 (Fumaria, Linn).

**fun**: jŏcus, lūdus v SPORT, JOKE. Phr *what's f. to you is death to us*, quod ridiculum est tibi, nobis sane molestum est, cf Cic Verr 4, 66, 148 *he thinks I am made just for his f. and gratification*, sibi me pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, *extr*.: *to make f of any one*, aliquem ludificari, ludibrio habere (v. FOOL, phr) *tell me what was the next f you had*, illa redde mihi, quae deinceps risisti, Hor S. 2, 8, 80 *what f we would have had*, quantum lusissemus, risissemus! Plin. Ep 1, 15, 3

**function**: **1.** officium (*special work*) *the f of body (matter)*, of. corporis, Lucr. 1, 337 *the f of an orator*, of oratoris, Cic de Or. 1, 31, 138 v. DUTY **2.** mūnus (*task, responsibility*): *a lofty f*, grande m, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 11. In *pl*, mūnia, only in *nom*. and *acc*, occurs in same sense *to fulfil the f.s of a leader*, m ducis implere, Tac H 1, 62. Cic. Liv. **3.** actio (*lawful course of procedure on the part of a magistrate*) *a consular f*, Liv. 4, 55, *init* **4.** pars, partes v PART, PROVINCE.

**functionary**: māgistrātus, ūs v MAGISTRATE, OFFICER

**fund**: **I.** *A stock of money*; esp *in revenue*: Phr. *a reserved f.*, aurum in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servatum, Liv. 27, 10 *a f of wealth amassed*, collecta pecunia, Hor. Ep 1, 10, 47. v MONEY. **II.** In *pl*, *the public funds, the credit of the nation* · perh. *publica fides, or* syngrāphae publicae (v. CREDIT, BOND) *to put money in the f.s*, *pecuniam fide publica sumpta collocare, mutuam dare *to call in money from the f.s*, *pecuniam f. publica collocatam religere (v TO INVEST, CALL IN) *the f.s are high or low*, *f. publica stat, jacet, syngraphae publicae majoris, minoris stant. **III.** Fig as, *a f of learning, of wit, etc*. Phr.· *he had an inexhaustible f. of wit*, *facetiae in eo erant inexhaustae: *this work contains a vast f of learning*, refertus est liber multiplici variaque doctrina, comp Suet Gr. 10, *med* : *an amazing f of material for the speaker*, mirabilis copia dicendi, Cic 1 op. 18, 67.

**fundament**: **1.** ānus, 1, *m* : Cic Cels. **2.** pōdex, icis, *m*.: Hor. Juv. **3.** cūlus, 1, *m*. Cat Mart. **4.** sēdes, is, *f*., *sing* or *pl*. (" *the seat*"): Plin 23, 3, 37; 22, 21, 29. (N B.— Podex and culus are obscene terms.)

**fundamental**: perh. prīmus or ultimus (*standing at the point farthest back in the chain of causes*): *the f. bodies*, i. e., *the Epicurean atoms*, corpora pr, Lucr. 1, 62 *f. causes*, ultimae causae, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 18. *F. principles*, principia orum. *e.g.*, pr. juris, naturae

Cic v PRINCIPLE Phr. *to take this (doctrine) as a f. principle*, hinc exordia sumere, Lucr 1, 150. v. FOUNDATION.

**fundamentally:** pĕnĭtus, omnino v. ALTOGETHER. Phr. *things f. different*, adversis frontibus pugnantia, Hor. S 1, 1, 103 *to differ f. in opinion*, non nomine [specie] solum sed re differre, cf Cic Acad. 2, 5, 15

**fund-holder:** *qui pecunias fide publica collocatas habet

**funeral** (*subs*). 1. fūnus, ĕris, *n.* (the most comprehensive term) *to celebrate a person's f.*, f. alicui facere, Cic. Clu. 9, 28; ducere (with ref. to the *f. procession*), Cic Quint. 15, 50. *to perform the due rites for a father's f.*, paterno f. justa solvere, Cic. R Am 8, 23. *to celebrate a f.*, f. celebrare, Liv 8, 10, *ad fin.*: *to attend a f.*, venire (if of a number of people, convenire) in f., funeri operam dare, Cic prodire in funus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 88 *an honourable f.*, f honestum, Nep *a common* (opp to honourable) *f.*, f translaticium, Suet Ner. *33, extr. . f procession*, pompa funeris, Cic 2. justa, orum (with or without funebria, *the regular f ceremonies* v FORMALITIES) *to perform the ceremonies of f.*, j. funebria conficere, Caes B G. 6, 19, funeri j solvere, Cic (v. *supr.*), j praestare, persolvere. Curt ; j peragere, Phn. 3. exsĕquiæ, ārum (*the f procession and obsequies*) *to be deprived of burial and the ceremonies of f.*, sepultura et justis exsequiarum carere, Cic. Leg 2, 17, 12 *to attend any one's f.*, prosequi exs funeris, Cic Clu. 71; *if out of respect to the dead*, convenire ad ex. cohonestandas, Cic Quint. 15, *extr* : *to celebrate any one's f.* (*formally*), ex celebrare, Liv 25, 17, *fin.* · *to honour with a royal f.*, ex. regio more facere, Just. 38, *extr.* 4. suprēma (*the last honours*: a late expr.) *to celebrate the f. of soldiers*, s. militibus solvere, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, *init.*: *the f. of Augustus, Nero, etc*, s. Augusti, Neronis, Tac. 5. dōna ultima (poet.): cf d. ultima ferre, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 50 Val Fl

**funeral** (*adj*) · 1. fūnebris, e · *f rites*, f. justa, Caes. B G. 6, 18, *extr* (*al* funeribus) · *a f oration*, f contio, Cic de Or. 2, 84, 341. *a f. feast, garments, etc*, f. epulum, vestimenta, Cic *a f ode*, f carmen (= nenia), Quint (N B. —Funebris has often the sense of *lamentable, deadly.*) 2. fūnĕreus (poet): *f torches*, f. faces, Virg *a f. wreath*, f. frons, Virg 3. fūnĕrārius, fūnĕrātīcius (-tius), in special phr *an action about a f*, actio funeraticia, Pomp. Dig 11, 7, 30 (*al.* funeraria) *the f fee*, funeraticium (as *subs*), Inscr. in Forcell. 4. fĕrālis, e · v. FUNEREAL, DISMAL.

**funeral-pile:** rōgus, pȳra v PILE.

**funereal:** i. e. *appertaining to the tomb, gloomy.* 1 fūnebris, e *the f. cypress*, f. cupressus, Hor. · v FUNERAL (adj.). 2. fĕrālis, e *the f. cypress*, f. cupressus, Ov Tr. 3, 13, 21 . *f. strains* (of the owl), f carmina, Virg Aen 4, 462 3. lūgubris, e v MOURNFUL.

**fungous:** fungōsus. *f. bark*, cortex f., Plin. 16, 5, 8 § 24 . Col.

**fungus:** 1 fungus, i, *m* · Plin. v MUSHROOM. 2. ĭgārĭcon, *or* -um (*the tinder f.*): Plin 25, 9, 57

**funnel:** 1. infundĭbŭlum (the common word) Cato R R. 13 *a narrow-mouthed f.*, i angusto ore, Pall.. Col. 2. cornu, ūs (lit *a horn*, *a f made of horn*) *to pour in by a horn f.*, inserto infundere c, Virg G 3, 509 *Dimin.*, corniculum (*a small f of the kind*), Col 3. (?) infundĭbŭlum (*for inhaling smoke*). Plin 24, 15, 85 (but infundibulum is probably the true reading). 4. trājectōrium (*a smoking-pipe*, used medically). v PIPE.

**funnel-shaped:** *infundibuli formam habens

**funny:** rīdĭcŭlus, festīvus v LAUGHABLE, AMUSING

**fur:** I. *The soft coat of an animal* 1. lāna (usu. = *wool*) · *the f. of the hare*, l anserina, Ulp. Dig 32, 3 (1), 70. 2. pilus (used both collect in *sing*, and in *pl.* of the *hairy coats of animals in general*) cf Plin 7, 1 § 2, where the diff coverings of animals are enumerated Varr 3. cāpillus (*hair, coarse as fine*) *softer than the f. of a rabbit*, mollior cuniculi capillo, Cat 25, *init.* 4. villus (usu. in *pl any thick, hairy coating*) v HAIR. (N.B. —There is no Latin word precisely equiv to our *fur*, as distinguished from the *down* [pluma] of birds, and the *hair* or *wool* of animals.) Phr *a f cloak*, *pallium ex pelle factum v SKIN.

II. *A coating on the tongue* perh. tegumentum fungosum v FURRED (II).

**furbelow.** (?) instĭta v FLOUNCE.

**furbish-up:** 1. interpŏlo, 1 *to f. up a toga*, togam int, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1 · Ulp Dig 2. perh rĕnŏvo, 1 comp Cic Q Fr 1 c, and Acad. 1, 3, 11

**furious:** 1. fūrĭōsus (strictly *mad*: hence of passion *which resembles madness*): *unbridled and f. passion*, effrenata ac f cupiditas, Cic Cat 1, 10, *init* · *f vociferation*, f vociferatio, Quint v MAD 2 fūrĭbundus (*full of rage*), the *cruel and f attacks of a bandit*, latronis impetus crudeles ac f., Cic Phil. 13, 9, 19 Sall Cat. 31, *extr.*. *a bull f at the loss of its mate* taurus vaccā f. ademptā, Ov 3. fūrens, ntis (*part* of fūro) v TO RAGE, RAGING. 4. saevus v. FIERCE, SAVAGE 5. vĕhĕmens, ntis (*very violent, as if beside oneself*) cf. Hor Ep 2, 2, 26, *vehemens* lupus, et sibi et hosti pariter iratus: v. VIOLENT. Join vehemens acerque, Cic. Caec 10, 28

—— **to be:** 1. fūro, 3 (lit. *to be mad*) *to be f. with pain*, dolore f., Ov. v. TO RAGE. 2. saevio, 4 (*to be savage*): *the father is f because his son won't marry*, pater ardens s. quod filius uxorem recuset, Hor S 1, 4, 49

**furiously:** 1. fūrĭbundus, fūrens (in agr. with subject L G. § 343) comp. Sall. Cat 31, *extr.* 2. fūrĭōsē (v. rare in this sense), Spart Hadr. 12 3. vĕhĕmenter (*very violently*) *to fight f.*, vehementissime proeliari, Hirt B. G. 8, 36 v. VIOLENTLY.

**furiousness:** fūror v. FURY

**furl:** Phr. *to f. one's canvass*, vela contrahere (often used in fig sense, of *wise caution*), Hor. Od 2, 10, *extr* (v. Mitsch. *ad l*) · Cic Att. 1, 16, 1; vela subducere (prep to battle), Auct B. Alex. 45, legere, Virg. G. 1, 373. velum antennis subnectere, Ov M. 11, 483

**furlong:** stădium (sufficiently exact for ord writing v. Dict. Ant. p 1228). Cic · Plin.

**furlough:** commeātus, ūs *to grant a f.*, dare c. alicui, Liv. 3, 46 *to obtain a f.*, c sumere, Liv. 1. c.: *to be on f.*, in commeatu esse, Liv. 33, 29 · *to come to Rome on a f.*, c. petito Romam venire, Vell 2, 11 · *the soldier was not present on the day when his f. expired*, miles ad commeatus diem non adfuit, Quint 7, 4, 14.

**furnace:** 1. fornax, ācis, *f* (esp *of a worker in metal*) · *heated f s*, ardentes f, Cic N D. 1, 37, 103 · *a coppersmith's f.*, f. aeraria, Plin. · *a lime f.*, f. calcaria, Plin. Fig. *of the f. of Etna*, Virg G 1, 472. *Dimin* fornācula (strictly *a small f*, but used = fornax) · Juv 10, 82 Front. 2. cāminus (*a fire-place*; q v. also freq. *a f. for smelting*) · *refuse cast from a f.*, quae e camino jactatur spurcitia, Plin 33, 4, 21 *the f s of the Cyclops*, Cyclopum camini, Virg. Aen. 6, 630.

**furnish:** I. *To supply:* 1. praebeo, 2 (*to afford*: with *dat* of person and *acc* of thing) *to f. him with bread*, ei panem pr., Nep. Them. 10: *to f fuel and salt*, ligna salemque pr, Hor. S. 1, 5, 46 · *to f. any one with a reason for breaking off a truce*, tollendi inducias causam alicui pr, Liv : *to f. grounds for ill-will*, invidiae materiam pr., Cic Ph 11, 9, 21. 2. mĭnistro, 1 (*as a servant or waiter*) v TO SUPPLY 3. suppĕdĭto, 1 (*to f in sufficient quantity*) *to f food (in abundance)*, cibos s., Cic Leg. 2, 27, 67 · *to f. the orator with a fund of material*, oratoribus copiam dicendi s., Cic Top. 18, 67 4. suggĕro, ssi, stum, 3 (strictly *to send up, as the earth does its products*), Ov. Met 15, 81 · hence, in gen *to furnish to hand what one is looking for*: *to f. subject for accusations*, materiam criminibus s, Liv 3, 11 *the city itself f'd every appliance (of war)*, urbs omnium rerum apparatus suggerebat, Hirt. B. Alex 3. 5. suffĭcio, 3 v TO AFFORD. (I, 2). 6. commŏdo, 1 (*to f out of kindness, oblige any one with*). *to f. an enemy with water*, aquam hosti c, Pl. *to f. any one with money*, alicui aurum c., Cic Coel 13, 32 v TO LEND.

II. *To fit out* 1. orno, 1 (with *acc* of direct object, and *abl.* of that *with which*) *he f s the decemvirs with apparitors, scribes .. mules, tents, etc*, (decemviros) ornat apparitoribus, scribis, mulis, tabernaculis, Cic Agr. 2, 13, 32. also absol, *to f out a banquet*, or [et apparare] convivium, Cic Verr. 4, 20, 45 see also TO EQUIP Simly the comps (1) exorno, 1 (like preced) *to f out a banquet with elegance*, convivium scite ex, Sall. Jug 85, *med.* · *a thoroughly f'd house*, domus exornata atque instructa [opp to nuda atque inanis], Cic Verr 2, 2, 34, 84. (2) ădorno, 1 (less freq, but like preced) *to f the seas with fleets and escorts*, maria classibus et praesidiis ad, Cic. Manil. 12, 35 Liv TO ADORN (3) sūborno, 1 (esp *to supply with in a secret, underhand way*). *to f a person with money*, aliquem pecunia s, Ant. in Cic. Ph. 13, 16, 32. Fig . *how f'd by Nature (for life)*, quemadmodum suborna us a Natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, *fin.* · *f'd with instruction*, praecepris suborna tus, Sen.

2. instruo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to fit out, equip*: with *acc.* and *abl*) : *to f. out a banquet with every luxury*, convivium omnibus rebus i, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62 · often absol, *to f. a house*, domum i, ib. 4, 5, 9. Fig *f'd with every kind of liberal accomplishment*, omnibus ingenuis artibus instructus, Cic (N B.— orno, exorno, adorno, are often used of ornamental furnishing instruo is simply *to put out or furnish*. cf. *supr*)

**furnished** (*part. adj*): 1. instructus. often joined with exornatus: v TO FURNISH (1). The *comp* and *sup.* occur domus instructior atque paratior, Cic. Inv 1, 34, 58; instructissimus ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31. 2. rĕfertus (*well supplied with* anything): *amply f. with all the bounties of fortune*, i omnibus donis fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, *fin.* *a rich and well f house*, domus locuples ac f., Cic de Or. 1, 35, 161. 3. praeditus (*gifted with*, esp. by nature) v ENDOWED

**furniture:** 1. sūpellex, *gen.* sūpellectilis, *f.* · *every kind of rustic f* (including all *utensils*). s. rustica omnis, Varr R. R 1, 22, *fin* · *homely f*, vilis s, Virg. G. 1, 165. *splendid, magnificent f*, s. lauta, magnifica, Cic Phil. 2, 27. Fig.: *friends, the best and most beautiful f., so to speak, of life*, amicos, optimam vitae, ut ita dicam s., Cic. Am. 15, 55 *scanty f.*, i. e. *worth*, curta s., Pers 2. apparātus, ūs, *m.* (esp. *of a luxurious kind*) : *amongst the f. (of Darius) he got possession of a perfume case*, in reliquo ejus ap. cepit scrinium unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 1. cf. Hor. Od. 1, 38 · of war: *the entire f. of war*, totus a. belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 41 · v. EQUIPMENT

**furred, furry:** I. Lit. . *covered with fur*: 1. villōsus *the hare is the most furry of all animals*, villosissimus animalium lepus, Plin. 11, 39, 94 v SHAGGY 2, *molli s. plumea lana obductus*: Plin. describes the incipient horns of stags as molli plumata lanugine, 8, 32, 50 · v. FUR 3. lānātus: *f. (?) slippers*, lanatae soleae, Mart.

lem 14, 65. ‖ *Covered with a furlike coating* (esp of *the tongue*), fungōsus *a f tongue*, lingua f, Plin. 23, 1, 24

**furrier**: perh pellio, pelliōnārius v FELL-MONGER

**furrow** (*subs*). ǁ. *In the soil*: 1. sulcus *to draw a f*, s agere, Plin. 17, 22, 35 § 8; s ducere, Col. 2, 2, *fin* · *to plough with a shallow f*, tenui arare s, Plin. 18, 18, 47; tenui suspendere s, Virg. G. 1, 68 *to sink a deep f*, s. altius imprimere, Cic Div 2, 23, *init.*: *to deposit seeds in f s*, committere semina sulcis, Virg. Fig *to cleave f.s* (*in the sea*), sulcos findere, Virg Aen 5, 142 *f s on the person*, s. uteri, Mart 3, 72, 4 2. versus, ūs, *m.* (with reference to *turning at the end*) · *to finish a f.*, v. peragere, Plin 18, 18, 49 § 177 *in alternate f.s*, alternis v, Col. 2, 2, *ad fin.* (N B.—In addition to the above, strīga and scamnum are tech. terms of the land-surveyor, denoting respectively a furrow *lengthways* and *across* a field or plot Auct. R. Agr. Lira is not a furrow, but *the ridge between two furrows*.) ǁ. *A groove*: stria v CHANNEL, GROOVE.

**furrow** (*v. tr*): 1. sulco, 1 *to f. the ground with the ploughshare*, humum vomere s, Ov *to f* (*a field*) *alternately lengthways and across*, (agrum) alternis recto plenoque s., Col. 2, 2, *ad fin.* Fig: *the snake f.s the sand*, anguis arenam s, Ov. *the ships f the salt sea*, naves s. vada salsa, Virg Aen 5, 158 *she f.'d her skin with wrinkles*, sulcavit cutem rugis, Ov M. 3, 276. 2. ārō, 1 v. TO PLOUGH. Fig. *wrinkles f. the body*, rugae corpus a. Ov. A. A. 2, 118 Simly. exaro Hor Epod. 8, 4

**furrowed** (*part. adj*) rūgōsus *f bark* (of the poplar), r. cortex, Ov. Her. 5, 28 v. WRINKLED

**further** (*adj.* and *adv.*): 1. praeterea *does no f question suggest itself to you*, nihilne vobis in mentem venit quod pr. requiratis? Cic de Or 1, 35, *init.* · v BESIDES 2. amplius (often in negative sentences implying *completeness without f. additum*): *I say nothing f.*, nihil dico a, Cic Pl. 7, 17. *he makes no f. claim*, nihil a. [repetit], Cic. Verr. 5, 49, *init.* Esp. of *an addition to a motion in the senate* · *I f. move*, hoc a. censeo, Cic. Ph. 13, *fin* 3. ădhuc (rarely if ever in Cic.) *one f. circumstance I will add*, unam rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen. N. Q. 4, 8, *init.*: *any f. lack*, quod a. deest, Gell (In Cic Am. 9, *fin* the true reading is no doubt ad haec.) 4. expr by accedo, ssi, ssum, 3 (used impers.) *there is this f. consideration, that I love the father*, accedit quod patrem amo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21, *extr.* *he had the f. infliction of being blind*, [ad senectutem] accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, Cic. Sen 6, 16. Phr. *it follows f.*, sequitur porro, Cic. Div. 2, 51, *init* : v. MOREOVER. (N.B.—For *further*, of *remoteness in space* v. FARTHER).

**further** (*v*): 1. servio, 4 (*to devote oneself to*: with *dat.*) · *to f. our own interests*, nostris commodis s, Cic Rep. 1, 4 · *to f.* (*people's*) *interests and well-being*, utilitati salutique s, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; Nep. (but the expr. is stronger than the Eng.). 2. adjūvo, jūvo, 1: v. TO AID. 3. consŭlo, ŭi, ltum, 3 (with *dat.*: *to take measures in favour of*): *to f.* (*people's*) *interests*, commodis c., Cic. Q. Fr 1, 1, 9. v. TO CONSULT. Phr. *that count will greatly f. conviction*, is locus magno momento erit ad persuadendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77.

**furtherance**: auxĭlium. v. AID.

**furtherer**: adjūtor. v ABETTER, HELPER.

**furthermore**: porro: Cic.. v. MOREOVER, FURTHER.

**furthest**: v. FARTHEST

**furtive**: furtīvus *a f. journey*, f. iter, Cic in Pis. 40, 97: *f love*, f. amor, Virg. v. SECRET.

**furtively**: furtim, furtīvē v STEALTH (BY), SECRETLY

**fury**: ǀ. *A mythological personage*: 1. Fūria (rare in *sing*): *the Fs are goddesses that keep watch over crimes and avenge them*, F sunt deae speculatrices et vindices facinorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46 *impelled by bad f.s*, malis f actus, Hor S 2 3, 135 Fig of any embodiment of rage or infatuation *that f., and pest of his country*, illa f. ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sext. 14, *fin.*: *a f. and firebrand of war*, f. faxque belli, Liv. 2. Ērinnys, yos, *f.* (Gr. Ἐρινύς poet) *the dismal f s*, atrae E, Ov. Her. 11, 103. Fig. *the common f. of Troy and of her own country* (*Helen*), Trojae ac patriae communis E, Virg. Aen 2, 573. ǁ. *Violent rage*: 1. fŭror v. RAGE Fig *the equinoctial f. of the sky*, coeli f aequinoctialis, Cat. 46, 2. 2. rābies, em, e, *f.*: *the f. of fellow-citizens*, i e *civil war*, r. civica, Hor.· *the f of the winds*, r. ventorum, Ov.. v RAGE 3. saevĭtia v FIERCENESS.

**furze**: ūlex, ĭcis, *m.* · Plin. (u Europaeus, Linn.).

**fuse** (*v tr*): fundo, līquēfăcio v. TO MELT.

**fusee**: ǀ. *A kind of fire-arm*: v. GUN. ǁ. *A kind of match*: (?) ignĭcŭlus.

**fusibility**: expr. by *verb*: *it possesses f., but is too brittle to be beaten*, fundĭtur tantum, malleis fragile, Plin. 34, 8, 20: *to possess greater, less, f.*, ductilitas, difficilius fundi, liquefieri; v. TO MELT.

**fusible**: perh. fūsĭlis, e cf Ov. M 11, 126: *or* expr. by verb v preced art.

**fusion**: 1. fūsūra (rare) · Plin. 33, 6, 35. 2. coctūra (rare) Plin. 34, 8, 20. (Or expr. by verb *in a state of f.*, fusus, liquefactus v. TO MELT.)

**fuss** (*subs.*) · colloq Phr.· *to make a great f. about a trifle*, laborare in angusto, Sen. N. Q. 1, *praef.* 8; in *words*, tragoedias agere in nugis, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, *init* ; magno conatu magnas nugas dicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8; in the way of *quarrelling*, de lana caprina rixari, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 15: *nor am I disconcerted by all the f you make*, neque vero istis tuis tragoediis perturbor, Cic de Or 1, 51, *init* (but the Lat. is less familiar) · sometimes satagere (*to bustle about, make a to-do*) may serve: comp. TO FIDGET.

**fuss** (*v*) · v. preced. art

**fussy**: colloq perh. mōlestus: v. TROUBLESOME (Comp. Phaedr. 2, 5, *init*)

**fustian**: ǀ. *A kind of thick cloth*: v. FRIEZE. ǁ. *Inflated language*: tūmor, sesquipedalia verba v BOMBAST.

**fustigation**: verbĕra, um v. FLOGGING.

**fusty**: ǀ. *Mouldy* · mūcĭdus Juv. ǁ. *Antiquated and dusty* ŏpĭcus · cf. opicas evolvere chartas, Auson. Prof 22, 3.

**fustiness**: mūcor. v. MOULDINESS

**futility**: fūtĭlitas (*worthlessness*) Join: futilitas levitasque, Cic. N. D 2, 28, 70.

**futile**: frīvŏlus, ināmis: v. FRIVOLOUS.

**future** (*adj*): 1. fūtūrus *signs of f. things*, signa f rerum, Cic *to foresee what is f*, futura prospicere, Cic *the f. tense*, f tempus, Prob. Gram 2. posterus (*that is to follow*): esp. in phr., in posterum, *for the f.* (*time*), Caes. B. C. 1, 3 Cic.: *a present and a f. age*, praesens et p. aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42 more usu. in sense of *following, subsequent*: q. v 3. rĕlīquus (*that which yet remains*): esp. in phr, *for the f.* (*time*), in r. tempus, Caes B. G. 3, 16: more freq. without the *subs.*, in reliquum, Cic. Fam. 10, 7, *fin.* · Sall.· Liv. also in other connexions, *in the hope of f. calm* (opp. to *present storms*), spe r. tranquillitatis, Cic. Sext. 34, 73.

**future** (*subs.*). 1. fūtūra, orum (*n. pl.* of adj) v. preced. art. 2. posterĭtas (less freq. in this sense) *to consult one's peace in the f*, posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, *extr.*: *to have regard to the f. and one's own danger*, posteritatis et periculi sui rationem habere, Caes B C. 1, 13 *for the f*, in posteritatem (rare), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29. 3. posterum tempus, reliquum tempus: v. preced. art

**futurity**: futurum tempus, posteritas v preced art.

# G.

**GABARDINE**: perh. pallium, pallĭŏlum v. CLOAK, MANTLE

**gabble**: blătĕro, 1 · v. TO BABBLE, CHATTER

**gabbler**: blătĕro, ōnis, *m.*: v. BABBLER.

**gabion**: perh. crates s. fiscīna (fiscella) terra referta *Mattrasses* (sulcitae) seem to have been used for the purpose of gabions, cf Veg. Mil. 4, 23.

**gable**: 1. fastīgium · v. Cic. de Or 3, 46, 180. The triangular space enclosed by the three sides of a gable was called tympănum, Vitr. (v. Dict. Ant p 523). 2. (?) cŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.*: cf. Varr R R. 3, 7, 1, in turribus ac columinibus villae. (But both the above words denote strictly, *the topmost point of any building*)

**gad**: i e. *to roam idly about*: 1. vāgor, vāgo, 1 v TO ROAM, WANDER. 2. cursĭto, 1 (*to run hither and thither*). *to be going up and down*, sursum deorsum ., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47

**gadder**: 1. ambūlātor, *f* -trix *let the bailiff be no g*, villicus a ne siet, Cato R. R 5, *ad init* 2. homo vāgus, vāgātor v WANDERER

**gad-fly**· 1. tăbānus (the ordinary name) *g s worry oxen*, t (boves) concitare solent, Varr 2, 5, *ad fin.*: Plin. (t bovinus, Linn.). 2. āsĭlus: Virg G. 3, 147. 3. oestrus (Gr. οἶστρος). Virg G 1, 147 (but the oestrus was strictly a kind of *large stinging-bee*, Plin 11, 16, 16).

**gag** (*subs.*) perh., ōris (faucium) obturamentum (Plin. has obt. of *the stopper* of a jar, 16, 8, 13); *or* (?) folliculus: v foll. art.

**gag** (*v.*) Phr. *to g. a person*, os alicui obvolvere folliculo et praeligare, Cic Inv. 2, 50, 149; follem alicui ob gulam, guttur, obstringere cf Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23, *sqq.*

**gage**: pignus. v. PLEDGE.

**gaiety**: festīvĭtas, hĭlārĭtas: v. CHEERFULNESS, MIRTH.

**gaily**: festīvē, hĭlārē: v. CHEERFULLY, MERRILY.

**gain** (*subs*): 1. lucrum (most gen. term for *pecuniary or other profit*): *to make g. by the public revenues*, ex publicis vectigalibus [tanta] lucra facere, Cic. Verr. 3, 38, 86: *to set a thing down as so much g.*, aliquid in lucris ponere, Cic Fam. 7, 24; lucro apponere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 14 aliquid in lucro esse deputare, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16 *Dimin.* lŭcellum, *small or petty g.*, Cic . Hor. 2. quaestus, ūs (*money getting*; *profit made by a calling or trade*): *men who make g. of everything*, quibus omnia quaestui sunt, Sall Jug. 31, *med.*: *pecuniary g.*, q. pecuniae, Caes. B G. 6, 17. Join quaestus ac lucrum, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 106. *Dimin* quaesticulus, *small, petty g*, Cic. Div. 2, 15, *init.* 3. ēmŏlŭmentum (*advantage of any kind*): esp opp. to detrimentum (*profit and loss*), Cic. Fin. 3, 21, *init.*: *without g. or bribe*, sine e ac praemio, Cic.. v ADVANTAGE 4. compendium (strictly, *a saving*, opp. to *paying out*, dispendium) *to do aught for g's sake*, aliquid compendii sui causa facere, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 63 *private g*, privatum c, Liv Join cum quaestu compendioque, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 3, 6 5. merces, ēdis, *f* (*hire, wages*) *to follow humble g.s*, parvas m. sequi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87 v. WAGES. 6. fenus, ŏris, *n.* (*on money lent*): v. INTEREST 7. captūra (*dishonest, immoral g*): *the g s of prostitution* capturae prostitutarum, Suet. Cal. 40.

**gain** (v.) · **I.** *To make a profit:* **1.** lucror, 1 *to g or lose* (in gambling), lucrari, perdere, Tac G. 23 *to g ten pounds*, auri pondo decem l, Cic Pai. 3, 1, 21 *to g. by lying or perjury*, mendacio, perjurio l., Suet Cal. 41. **2.** lucrifăcio, fēci, factum, 3, or as two words *to g. money*, pecuniam l., Cic. Verr. 3, 75, 174 cf ib ch 45, sqq. *to g 300 Philips*, trecentos Philippos facere lucri, Pl. **II.** *To acquire, obtain:* **1.** acquīro, quīsīvi, ītum, 3 (*to get in addition*) *to g new friends*, amicos novos a, Sall. Jug 11. **2.** consĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (*to overtake by following, obtain the object of pursuit*). *to g glory by two victories*, gloriam duabus victoriis c., Nep. Them 6 *celerity, whereby he had g'd most of his successes*, celeritas qua pleraque erat consecutus, Caes B G. 7, 12 v. TO OBTAIN. (Simly assequor v TO ATTAIN TO) **3.** părio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 (*to procure or bring about by one's exertions*) *to g a victory*, victoriam p, Caes B G. 3, 43 *to g the highest praise*, sibi maximam laudem p, Cic. *complaisance g.s friends*, obsequium p amicos, Ter And 1, 1, 41 **4.** colligo, lēgi, ctum, 3 (lit. *to gather*, hence to *gain gradually* or *bit by bit*) *to g the good will of citizens by flattery*, benevolentiam civium blanditiis c., Cic Am 17, 61 *to g strength by use*, vires usu c, Ov A A 2, 339. Liv **5.** pōtior, 4 (*to obtain possession of, become master of* with *abl.*, and sometimes *gen*) *to g the supremacy of entire Gaul*, imperium totius Galliae p, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *to g. a victory*, victoria p, Caes *they g. the wished-for shore*, optatae potiuntur arenae, Virg. Aen 1, 172 **6.** cāpo, cēpi, captum, 3 (*to receive, get*) · *to g honours or riches*, honores aut divitias c, Nep Att. 7 *to g. the top of a mountain*, cacumen montis c, Curt. Phr. · *to g any one's favour*, gratiam apud aliquem, cum aliquo, inire, Cic. (v. FAVOUR) *to g a cause* (in law), causam obtinere, Cic. Fam 1, 4; causam tenere, Hor (v. CAUSE) *he g.s every vote*, omne tulit punctum, Hor A P. 343 *to g the top of a mountain*, in verticem montis emiti (evadere), Curt 7, 11 *to endeavour to g good will by largess*, benevolentiam largitione consectari, Cic (cf. *supr.* 2) *to strive to g the highest praise*, contendere ad summam laudem, Cic. Phil. 14, 12 32 (v. TO STRIVE AFTER)

**— — over:** **1.** concĭlio, 1 *he tried to g over other princes*, conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Han. 10 *to g over people's feelings* (*affections*), animos hominum c, Cic Off 2, 5, 17 Liv Suet. **2.** sollĭcito, 1 (*to try to gain over, by promises, etc*) v. TO STIR UP, INCITE

**gainer:** expr. by verb *he was the g. to the extent of* 300,000 *measures of wheat*, CCC millia modium tritici lucri nomine sustulisse, Cic Verr. 3, 45, 107: *to what extent they were g.s*, quantum lucri factum sit, ib. § 112 · *I am the g by that transaction*, *mihi lucri nonnihil inde redit.

**gainful:** lucrōsus, quaestuōsus · v. LUCRATIVE Phr *a g. occupation* (*by which money is to be made*), opima accusatio, Cic Fl 33, *init g. arts*, pecuniosae artes, Mart 5, 56, 8 *to be g to any one*, alicui lucro esse, Pl. As. 1, 3, 40

**gainsay:** contrādico. 3: v TO CONTRADICT, SPEAK AGAINST.

**gait:** **1.** incessus, ūs *to form the features, g*, vultum, 1, fingere, Cic Fin 2, 24, *init.*: *hurried, slow g.*, celer citus, tardus, Sall. Cat. 15, *extr. an erect g.*, erectus, Tac.: *effeminate g.*, fractus, Quint. 5, 9, 14; 1. mollior, cf Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131 · Virg. **2.** ingressus, ūs (*the act of walking*): Cic. Off 1. c *a loftier g.*, celsior i., Plin. 11, 16, 16, *extr*

**gaiters:** nearest word perh. ocreae v. GREAVES.

**gala-day:** dies festus: v. FESTIVAL.

**galaxy:** via lactea · Ov In fig. sense coetus, concilium. v. ASSEMBLY.

**galbanum:** galbānum Plin *Odours of g*, galbanei odores, Virg

**gale:** **1.** aura (*a gentle g.*) Virg Ov. v. BREEZE Fig.. *the g of popularity*, popularis a, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20 **2.** ventus v. WIND.

**gall** (*subs*) **I.** *The bile:* **1.** bīlis v BILE **2.** fel, fellis, *n.* (prop *the gall-bladder with its contents*). *the g is situated in the liver, not found in all animals*, in (jecore) est f, non datum omnibus animalibus, Plin 11, 37, 74· Cic. Fig, of *bitterness of feeling love is most fertile in both honey and g*, amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 71 *not a drop of bitter g*, nec amari f gutta, Mart. 7, 25 Adj, *full of gall*, felleus *sweet impregnated with g*, f sudor, Plin. **II.** *A sore caused by rubbing* intertrīgo, inis, *f.* · Cato, R R 159 Plin. (*pl*)

**gall** (*v. tr.*) **I.** Lit *To chafe* or *make sore the skin* · **1.** ūro, ussi, ustum, 3; *if the heavy parcel of paper g s you*, si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, Hor Ep 1, 13, 6 *the thong g s the tender arms*, teneros u lorica lacertos, Prop. Fig *anger g s both equally*, ira communiter u utrumque, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 13 *I g. the fellow*, uro hominem, l'er. Eun 2, 2, 43 **2.** ădūro, 3 (rare) *to get rubbed and g'd in riding* (of the thighs), atteri adurique equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61. **3.** pĕrūro, 3 (*sorely*) *oxen withdraw their g'd necks from under their burden* ("*the galled jade winces*"), subducunt oneri colla perusta boves, Ov Pont. 1, 5, 24 *g'd with the lash*, lunibus perustus, Hor **4.** tĕro (attĕro), trīvi, trītum, 3 *necks g'd with labour*, trita labore colla, Prop. v. TO RUB, WEAR. **II.** Fig. *to irritate*

**1.** mordeo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2. *give her like for like, so as to g. her*, par pro pari refeito, quod eam mordeat, Ter Eun 3, 1, 55 *to be g'd with secret grief*, dolore occulto morderi, Ov v. TO STING. **2.** ūro, 3. v. *supr* (I., 1): also, TO IRRITATE

**gall-bladder:** **1.** fel, fellis, *n.* (including *the contents*) Cic Div 2, 12, 29 Cels **2.** vēsica fellis, Plin. (Kraft)

**gall-fly:** *cynips, ĭpis (Cycl).

**gall-stone:** *calcŭlus vesicae fellis; cholelithus, as med *t t* (Kr.).

**gall-nut:** galla Plin 16, 6, 9 Col.

**gallant** (*adj.*) · **I.** *Handsome. Courageous* ānĭmōsus, fortis v. BRAVE. **III.** *Attentive to ladies* *in mulieres officiosus (?)

**gallant** (*subs*) i. e *the favourite of a lady* ămātor v. LOVER Sometimes juvenis, adolescens, with an adj.. *less often do the young g s come rattling your windows*, parcius quatiunt fenestras juvenes ebriae, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1.

**gallantly:** ănĭmōsē, fortĭter, etc v COURAGEOUSLY, POLITELY.

**gallantry:** **I.** *Bravery:* virtus: v. VALOUR, COURAGE **II.** *Attention to ladies:* perh. amor comes nearest, esp. in *pl.*, cf. Cic. Cael 19, *amores* et hae deliciae quae vocantur. sometimes ars amatoria, cf Ov (book so called).

**galleon:** *navis oneraria (rotunda) maxima (Gallo, Auct xii saec. in Q).

**gallery:** **I.** *A covered passage.* porticus, ūs, *f.* (strictly, *open at one side, and furnished with pillars*): cf. Vitr. 5, 9 and 11 *for walking*, p. ambulatoria, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8 § 1 v WALK. Such galleries when designed for *exercise and recreation* were usu. called xysti v. PORTICO. **II.** *For pictures.* pīnăcothēca Plin 35, 11, 40, *extr* Col. **III.** *A raised structure*, esp. *in churches* or *theatres* maeniānum (v. BALCONY) cf Vitr 5, 11, 2. this was the term applied to *the upper ranges in an amphitheatre*, the lowest range, or *emperor's gallery*, being called pŏdium *or* the foot, v Dict. Ant p. 88. The term Chalcidicum (Vitr. 5, 11, 4) appears to denote *a raised platform or dais*: v. Forcell s. v. **IV.** Underground, *for mining or other purposes:* **1.** cūnīcŭlus (esp *in mining operations*) · v MINE. **2.** spēcus, ūs (*any subterranean cavity*) cf. Liv. 10, 10, *init*

**galley:** navis longa (ord. term for *an ancient ship of war*), bīrēmis, trirēmis, *f* (according to the number of *banks of oars*) · v BIREME, TRIREME, etc. (Galea, galera, words of the middle age) Phr. *to condemn a man to the g s*, aliquem remo publicae trirremis affigere, Val Max. 9, 15, 2

**galley-slave:** homo remo publicae navis affixus v preced art *fin.*

**Gallic:** **1.** Gallĭcus (*pertaining to Gaul or its people*) · Caes Cic **2.** Gallĭcānus (*stationed in Gaul, connected with the country or people*) · *the G legions*, legiones G, Cic Cat 2, 3, *init* (in the next clause occurs Gallicus as epith. of *the territory itself*, in Gallico agro) in gen. sense = Gallicus, Cat. Mar.

**Gallicism:** perh *Gallĭcismus, after the anal of Atticismus, Quint 6, 3, 107 (where, however, we should prob. read 'Αττικισμος) Phr. *to make use of a G*, *Gallico more loqui

**galling** (*subs*) attrītus, ūs, *m.*: *sores caused by g*, ulcera ex a. facta, Plin see also GALL (II.).

**galling** (*adj*) i e *irritating* mordax (*biting, stinging*): *g anxieties*, m. sollicitudines, Hor Od 1, 18, 4 *to chafe the tender ear with g truth*, teneras m radere vero auriculas, Pers. 1, 107 see also BITTER.

**gallipot:** aula, aulŭla v. POT

**gallon:** congius (*nearly 3 quarts*: v. Dict. Ant p 1233). Liv. * *Adj., holding a g.*, congiārius. mostly used as *subs* in *neut.*, congiarium, *a donation of corn, etc., to that amount*, Varr in Plin. 14, 14, 17 cf. Liv. 25, 2, *ad fin.* Congiālis also occurs, as *a gallon jar*, fidelia congialis, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 15

**gallop** (*v.*): **I.** Of *the rider:* Phr.: *to g to a place*, citato equo [citatis equis, of *more than one*] contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; *they g away at full speed to Rome*, citatis equis Romam avolant, Liv. 1, 57 (incitato equo, in same sense, Caes Cic) *to g. towards any one*, equum immittere ad aliquem, Galb in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, *med*; equo admisso ad aliquem accurrere, Caes B. G 1, 22: *with hostile intent*, with in; as, in Postumium equum infestum admisit, Liv 2, 19 *he puts spurs to his horse, and g s against the consul*, concitat calcaribus equum, atque in consulem dirigit, Liv. 2, 6. **II.** Of *the animal:* quadrūpēdo, 1 (*to move the whole four feet at once*. only the part. seems to occur): *a horse g.ing past*, equo juxta quadrupedante, Plin 8, 45, 70 cf. Virg. Aen 8, 596

**gallop** (*subs*) · perh. *cursus citatus. citatissimus (*full g.*) v. preced. art. Phr *to put a horse to a g.* equum admittere, immittere (v. preced. art.) · *at a g*, quadrupedatim, Charis. 2, 163.

**gallows:** **1.** perh. pătĭbŭlum (strictly *a fork-shaped instrument of punishment, to which base delinquents were fastened*) the term was freq. applied to the cross of Christ in Med. Lat.. cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 41 or, **2.** furca (like preced.) *sentence to the g.* damnatio ad furcam, Callist. Dig. 48, 19, 27, *init.*. *to fasten on the gallows*, furcā figere, Dig. l. c. § 15: in furca suspendere, Ulp Dig. 48, 13, 6, *init.*: v. TO HANG. **3.** crux, crūcis, *f.* (which did not materially differ from the preceding) v. CROSS. (N.B.—The ancient Romans used for the same purpose *a barren tree. thou shalt cover his head and hang him upon a g.*, caput obnubito, infelici arbori reste suspendito, Liv. 1, 26.) **4.** by meton. suspendium, *may the gods bring me to the g.*, utinam me divi adaxint (= adigant) ad suspendium, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11· *he died on the g.*, *suspendio interfectus est: v. HANGING.

**gallows-bird**: term of reproach **1.** furcifer, ĕri (strictly, *one who has undergone the punishment of the furca* v GALLOWS) Ter Andr. 3, 5, 12 Hor **2.** crux, crŭcis Pl Pers 5, 2, 17

**galvanic**: *galvanĭcus as scient t. t.* v ELECTRIC.

**gamble**: expr. by ālea *e g*, alea ludere, Cic Phil 2, 23, 56 also aleam ludere, Suet Cl 33; *to be lucky in gaming*, prospera u ti, id Cal 41.

**gambler.** **1.** āleātor Cic Cat 2, 10, 23 P Syr **2.** (?) āleo, ōnis Cat (but the places are doubtful) **3.** lūsor Ov. A A 1, 451 Simly. collūsor, *a fellow-g*, Cic Suet (Very often expr by verb *he was an eager g.*, aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet v. preced art).

**gambling**: ālea (orig. *the die itself*, cf. Caesar's, jacta alea est, but used by meton. *for the practice of g.*) · *the law respecting g*, lex quae est de a., Cic Ph. 2, 23, 56 *to be addicted to g*, aleae indulgere, Suet. Aug. 70: *g games*, ex lusu aleae compendium, Suet. Cal. 1 c · v GAMBLING. *Having to do with g.*, aleatorius *losses in g.*, damna aleatoria, Cic Ph. 2, 27, 67.

**gambling-table**: alveus v GAMING-BOARD.

**gambol** (*v.*): **1.** lascīvio, 4: v. TO FRISK. **2.** lūdo, si, sum, 3 v TO SPORT, FROLIC.

**gambol** (*subs*) lūsus, ūs *the Naiads perform their g s in the waves*, exercent lusibus undas Naiades, Ov. Or expr by verb *the moor hens perform their g s on the dry beach*, in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg. G. 1, 363 *to watch the g s of the lambs*, *agnos dum lasciviunt exsiliuntque spectare v TO PLAY.

**game** (*subs*): **I.** *Amusement, diversion* · **1.** lūdus (including *all kinds of sport*) · *they devise some new g. for themselves while they are at leisure*, novum sibi excogitant in otio l., Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58. Esp in *pl*, of *the public games to celebrate g.s in honour of Apollo*, ludos Apollini facere, Cic Br. 20, 78 (v. TO EXHIBIT) *on the day of the commencement of the g.s*, quo die l. committebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, *fin.*: *splendid g.s*, l. magnifici, ampli, sumptuosi, Cic. sometimes joined with the name of the particular g s, *the g s in honour of Ceres*, l. Cerealia, Liv 30, 39, *extr*: *at the (time of the) g s*, ludis, Pl Cas prol. 27 Cic. fr. **2.** lūsus, ūs (*the act of playing, any particular game*: not in Cic, who has lusio, v. *infr*): *the g of ball*, l trigon, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125 (=pila trigonalis, Mart 14, 46, *lem*): *to relax the mind over a g. of draughts*, laxare animum lusu calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5 **3.** lūsio (= preced., but rare) *laborious g s*, laboriosae l., Cic Fin. 5, 20, 55 · *the g of ball*, l. pilae, Cic **4.** lūdĭcrum (both in *sing* and *plur*, chiefly of *public g s*, like ludi) *the festival of the Olympic g s*, Olympiorum solenne l., Liv. 28, 7, *ad fin* · *the periodical celebration of the Isthmian g s*, Isthmiorum statum l., Liv *to announce the celebration of g s*, ludicrum indicere, Liv *to see the g s*, ludicra spectare, Hor Ep 1, 6, 7 · *to compete in various kinds of g.s*, vario ludicrorum genere contendere, Just. 9, 2, *extr* **5.** mūnus, ĕris, *n* (esp. of *gladiatorial* or *Cæsarian g s, given by a magistrate*) · *to exhibit magnificent g s*, m. magnificum dare, Cic Q Fr. 3, 8, *extr*: *funeral g s*, m. funebre, Plin. · Suet. **6.** ālea (of *hazard*) · v. GAMBLING. Phr *to play a g. of draughts*, latrunculis ludere, Sen. (v. DRAUGHTS): *to be fond of the g of ball*, pilae studio teneri, Cic. (v. BALL) *the g is mine* (fig.), mea pila est. Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 9 *to make g. of any one*, aliquem ludificari, ludibrio habere (v. FOOL, phr.) Of the special games, some of the most important were, *the Pythian g.s*, Pythia, orum *the Isthmian*, Isthmia, orum; also Isthmi ludi (and v. *supr.* 4) *the g.s in honour of Flora*, Floralia, *of the Circus* (generally), Circenses (*sc.* ludi), [not Circensia] v Dict Ant s vv. **II.** *Animals pursued in the chase*: **1.** fĕrae, arum (*wild animals of any kind*). *to put up and hunt g*, feras excitare, agitare, Cic Off 3, 17, 68 *to snare g.*, f capture, Virg G. 1, 140 **2.** vēnātio (*the flesh of game, as food*) *to avoid indigestion by eating the best fish, birds, g*, [optimo] piscatu, aucupio, v, vitare cruditatem, Cic Fin 2, 8, 23 *many sorts of g*, multa et varia v, Liv 35, 49. *med* Cels **3.** fūrina caro Sall Jug 18, *init* · Plin also ferina alone, Virg Aen 1, 215 (N.B—The above terms do not strictly include *the flesh of birds*, aucupium v *supr.* exx)

**game-cock**: perh gallus rixōsus · Col calls *the manners of fighting-cocks*, lanistae rixosarum avium, R. R 8, 2 the term gallinaceus pyctes, Col. 1 c (*pugilist of the hen-loft*) is evidently a facetious expr.

**gamekeeper**: perh. saltuārius (*keeper of the forests*) · Dig. v. FORESTER.

**gamesome** · lūdībundus, lūdĭcer v SPORTIVE

**gamester**: āleātor v GAMBLER.

**gaming**: ālea v. GAMBLING

**gaming-board** or **table**: alveus *a g.-board three feet broad*, a lusorius, latus tres pedes, Plin. 37, 2, 6 · also without lusorius, Suet Cl 33, *extr*: Val. Max. *Dimin*, in same sense, alveŏlus, Cic Fin 5, 20, 56

**gaming-house**: fōrus āleātōrius Aug in Suet. Vit. 71 also, āleātōrium, Sidon.

**gammon** (*subs.*) · i. e *a smoked ham*: perna. Pl: Hor v HAM In fig. sense, as exclam., perh. germae v FUDGE.

**gamut** · *the musical scale*. perh. diagramma, ătis, *n*. cf. Vitr 5, 4.

**gander**: anser mas, Col 8 13, *fin*: a. masculus, Pall. 1, 30

**gang**: i e *company*, usu. with something of contempt · **1.** grex, grĕgis, *m* (also in good sense): *a g of slaves*, g venalium, Pl. Cist 4, 2, 67 *a g of men emasculated by vice*, g turpium morbo virorum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9 v HERD **2.** cătervа (*a troop of armed men*) · *to occupy the forum with armed g.s of desperate men*, forum armatis c. perditorum hominum possidere, Cic Dom. 42, 110 v TROOP. **3.** ŏpĕrae, arum (a term applied to *g.s of hired roughs*). *hired g.s, set on to plunder the city*, operae conductae et ad diripiendam urbem concitatae, Cic Sext 17, *init*. *Clodius is strengthening his g s*, op suas Clodius confirmat, Cic Q. Fr 2, 3, *med.* · Tac. **4.** ergastŭla, orum (*g.s of slaves compelled to work in chains*): *to be tilled by g s of chained slaves*, coli ab erg, Plin 18, 6, 7 § 36. Caes **5.** latrōcinium (*a g of robbers*: rare) v. BANDITTI. Phr. *he divided the entire number of excavators into six g s*, in partes sex munitorium numerum divisit, Liv 5, 19, *fin*

**gangrene** (*subs*) · gangraena (Gr. γάγγραινα) *g. commences, spreads, is confirmed*, g. incipit, serpit, tenet, Cels. 5, 26, 34 In fig sense, g mali serpit, Varr ap Non.

**gangrene** (*v.*): putresco, 3 Cels. 5, 26, 34 (Or perh *gangraenam concipere.)

**gangrenous**: pūter, tris, tre. *a g ulcer*, p. ulcus, Cels 5, 26, 32

**gangway**: fōrus, i, *m.* (*in a ship*). *to run to and fro along the g.s*, per foros cursare, Cic. Sen. 6, 17 See also PASSAGE.

**gaol**: carcer, ĕris, *m.*: v PRISON

**gaoler**: custos, ōdis Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77

**gap**: **1.** lăcūna *to fill up a g* (*in one's property*): l. explere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 138. often used in modern Lat. for *a gap in a literary work*, esp. *in a* MS. **2.** hiātus, ūs: *a gap (or opening) in the sky*, coeli h., Plin · v. CHASM, CLEFT. (Also, like lacuna, used by mod. writers of *literary mutilations*.) Phr. *here there is a wide gap (in an author)*, multa (non pauca) desunt Lach.

**gape**: **1.** hio, 1 (chiefly in *pres part*) *a gaping lion*, leo hians, Virg. *gaping partridges*, perdices hiantes, Plin. so of inanimate things *an oak gaping with wide chinks*, quercus patulis rimis hians, Gell. Fig *to g after, covet gaping avarice*, avaritia hians, Cic Verr 2, 2, 55, 134 *the gaping (eager) purchaser*, emptor hians, Hor S. 1, 2, 88 **2.** inhio, 1: *gaping (Cerberus*, inhians C, Virg G 4, 483 Esp. *to g eagerly upon* or *after* (with *dat*): (*sucking Romulus*) *gaping after the she-wolf's breasts*, uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic Cat 3, 8, 19 *to g after one with mind astounded*, (alicui) attonito inh animo, Virg Aen. 7, 814. rarely with *acc*, *to g after an inheritance*, hereditatem inh, Pl **3.** hisco, 3 (incept of hio; *to gape open, to open the mouth wide* whereas hio, inhio, denote a *state of openness* rare) *g open, earth*, hisce tellus: Ov. Met 1, 546 (a doubtful line): *the cleft g s open*, rima h., Plin. 17, 14, 24 § 108. **4.** dēhisco, 3 (*to open downwards*) · *the earth, the wave, g.s open*, d. terra, unda, Virg Varr *the boat g s in chinks*, d cymba rimis, Ov. **5.** fātisco, 3. *the ships g with fissures*, naves rimis f, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: v TO CRACK (B.). **6.** oscĭto, oscĭtor, 1 (*to open the mouth in yawning*) · v. TO YAWN **7.** stŭpeo, ui, 2 (*to stand agape with wonder*) · v. AMAZED (TO BE).

**gaper**: expr by *pres part* of hio, 1 v L G § 638

**gaping** (*adj*): **I.** Lit.. *opening wide* **1.** hiulcus. *fields g with drought*, h siti arva, Virg G 2, 353 *a g wound*, h vulnus, Sidon. **2.** hians, v TO GAPE (1.). **3.** oscĭtans · v YAWNING **II.** Fig *opening the mouth wide in amazement* stupidus (*confounded*) · *why do you stand g, why are you speechless*, quid stas stupida, quid taces? Pl Epid. 4, 2, 13 *the people are eagerly g at a rope-walker*, populus studio in funambulo animum occupat, Ter. Hec Prol. 1, 4

**garb**: vestītus v. DRESS. *The philosopher's g*, ăbulla, of Juv. 3, 115.

**garbage**, quisquĭliae v REFUSE (*subs.*).

**garble**. *to tamper with* documents, etc.. vĭtio, corrumpo v TO FALSIFY, FORGE.

**garden**: **1.** hortus (most gen. term; including *both fruit and flower g s* · in *pl* usu.=*pleasure-grounds*, q v.): *farmers call their g. their second flitch*, h agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, Cic. Sen 16, 56. *kitchen g s*, h. olitorii, Ulp. Dig 50, 16, 198 *Dimin.*, hortŭlus, *a small g*: perhaps the most suitable word for *flower-garden*, v. Cat. 61, 91 *Adj.* hortensius, -sis, *belonging to a g.* · *g. bulbs*, hortensi bulbi, Plin.. in *pl. neut.*, hortensia, *g. plants* · *almost all g plants have a single root*, h. omnibus singulae fere radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: hortulanus and hortualis also occur, but all are rare. **2.** vīrĭdārium (*a pleasure g.*, esp. *for shrubs*): Suet Tib. 60. Plin (in Cic. Att 2, 3, the reading is doubtful). **3.** pōmārium (*a fruit-g.*) · v. ORCHARD.

**gardener**: **1.** hortūlānus. Macr 7, 3, *med.* · Apul. **2.** ŏlĭtor (*kitchen-g.*) · Col. 10, 229 · Plin. **3.** tōpiārius (*ornamental g.*) · Cic. Q Fr. 3, 1, 2 Plin.

**gardening** (*subs.*): hortorum cultus, cura: Col. 11, 3, *init.*: Plin *Ornamental g.*, tōpiāria (ars), Cic. Q. Fr 3, 1 2, *extr.*: *the work itself*, opus topiarium, Plin

**garden-stuff**: **1.** ŏlus, ĕris, *n.*, both in *sing.* and *pl.*: v. VEGETABLES. **2.** by meton, hortus: *g.-stuff of every kind*, h. omne genus, Cat. R. R. 8 *watery g.-stuff*, irriguus h., Hor. S. 2, 4, 16.

**gargle** (*v.*): gargărizo, 1: Cels., who uses it of the physician *who administers the medicine*: cf. 4, 2, 1, *fin.*: *to g. with and drink a juice*, succum g. atque bibere, Plin. 20, 9, 34.

**gargle** (*subs.*) · gargărisma, ătis, *n.* : Theod. Prisc. Usu better expr by verb: *to administer a g of lentil*, ex lenticula gargarizare, Cels 6, 6, 26

**gargling**: gargărizātio · Cels Plin

**garish**: perh. tūcātus (lit *rouged*). v. GAUDY, SHOWY.

**garland**: **1.** cōrōna · *to weave a g.*, c nectere, Hor. *to wear a g on the head*, c. in capite habere, Cic. v WREATH *Dimin*, coronla. Pl Cat. *Adj* cōrōnārius. *anemones suitable for g s*, anemonae c, Plin *a maker of g s*, coronarius Plin **2.** sertum (usu. in *pl.*) *the altars are fragrant with fresh g.s*, arae s recentibus halant, Virg. *to entwine a man's head with g.s*, aliquem sertis redimire, Cic Pl. joins coronae, serta, As 4, 1, 58 the latter term was more properly applied to garlands hung round statues, pillars, etc. v FESTOON **3.** frons, frondis, *f.* (*a g of leaves* poet.). *graced with the well-earned g*, merita decorus f., Hor Od 4, 2, 35 Ov. Similarly the name of *any kind of foliage* may be used with an appropriate verb. *to entwine the head with a myrtle g*, caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od 1, 4, 9

**garlanded** (*part adj*) cōrōnātus · Cic Leg. 2, 25, 63 Hor

**garlic**: allium *or* ālium *to stink of g*, a. obolere, Suet Vesp 8. Hor. Plin

**garment**: vestīmentum (*any single piece of raiment* usu. in *pl*.), vestītus, ūs (*the whole attire*) v CLOTHES

**garner** (*subs*.) horreum v. BARN, GRANARY.

**garner** (*v*.) *to store in a granary* condo, 3 v. TO STORE

**garnet**: perh. carbunculus garamanticus *or* amethystizon. v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v

**garnish**: distinguo, dēcōro: v. TO ADORN.

**garniture**: v. ORNAMENT, ADORNMENT. Phr *the heaven with its g. of stars*, coelum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic. N. D 2, 37, 95.

**garret**: coenāculum (strictly, *an* [*upper*] *dining-room*: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 33 § 162) *soldiers don't often come to g s (to pillage)*, rarus venit in coenacula miles, Juv 10, 18: *the poor man changes his g s*, pauper mutat c, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 91 Cic. Phr: *to live in a g.*, sub tegulis habitare, Suet. Gr. 9 · cf. FLIGHT (IV.).

**garrison** (*subs.*) · praesīdium (*any body of troops acting as a guard*) · *having taken possession of the town, he stations a g. there*, occupato oppido, ibi p collocat, Caes *to fortify a town and leave a g. there*, (oppidum) communire, p que imponere, Liv : so, p. constituere, Caes B. G 7, 7 *to withdraw a g from a place*, p. ab (de) oppido deducere, Cic.. Liv. (v. TO EVACUATE) *to expel a g. from a citadel*, p. ex arce expellere, Nep Epam 10: *to strengthen or occupy a place with a g*, locum praesidiis firmare, Sall. Jug 23 ; confirmare, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16 *to be on g.*, in praesidio esse, cf Front. 3, 17, *init*

**garrison** (*v.*): Phr : *to g a town*, in oppido praesidium collocare, imponere v. preced art.

**garrotte** (*subs.*): lāqueus, (?) follĭculus v. HALTER; and TO GAG

**garrulity**: garrūlĭtas: Ov.. Suet

**garrulous**: **1.** garrŭlus (*chattering*). *a g. tongue*, g. lingua, Ov . esp of one *who cannot keep a secret*, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 69 **2** lōquax, ācis (*talking much*). *old-age is inclined to be g.*, senectus est loquacior, Cic. Sen. 16, *init*. v. TALKATIVE.

**garrulously**: expr by *adj* or *verb* · *he would talk g. for whole hours*, *totas horas garrulus loquebatur (cf. L. G § 343), garriebat: cf Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21.

**garter**: periscĕlis, idis, *f* : in class authors *an ornamental anklet*, but v a garter . but used in M. L as the designation of the Knightly Order.

**gas**: perh. vāpor cf Vitr. 8, 6(5), 13, si eripietur lumen vi vaporis, *if the light is put out by the force of the gas* (foul air in a well) *or* spīritus: cf Vitr. 1 c, where the same gases are so designated *spiritus* ex aestuariis dissipabuntur. (Gas, indecl , Kr.)

**gaseous**: ānīmālis, e (*of the nature of air* or *breath*): cf. Cic N. D. 3, 14, *init*.. or expr by circumĭ, spiritus s vaporis naturam habens v. preced art.

**gash** (*subs*.) pătens plāga. Liv. 38, 21, *ad fin* Phr. *to inflict a deep g. in the neck*, cervicem graviter ferire, Suet. Cal. 58 Liv · cf. Veg Mil 1, 12

**gash** (*v*.). caesim fĕrio v. preced. art. (Incīdo is, *to make an incision, to dissect* cf. Cels. 5, 27, 3 )

**gasp** (*subs.*) **1.** ānhēlĭtus, ūs Cic Hor v. PANTING **2.** singultus, ūs (*convulsive*) · *to shake, strain the side with long g s* (*in death*), longis s ilia pulsare, Virg Aen 9, 415; tendere, id G. 3, 507. *the last g s*, extremi animae s., Stat

**gasp** (*v*) · **1.** ānhēlo, 1 v TO PANT. **2.** singulto, 1 (*convulsively*) · *to g for breath, and roll the eyes (in death)*, s animam et versare animam, Virg Aen 9, 333 (There is another form, singultio, 4 · v TO SOB)

**gasping** (*part adj*) ānhēlus v PANTING

**gastric**: ad stomachum pertinens, *or* simply stomachi (depend. gen ) v STOMACH *G fever*, *febris genus quod gastricum appellatur (only as med t t)

**gastronome**: perh. *gulae magister cf. Plin. 8, 17, 30, proceres gulae = *the greatest gastronomes*

**gastronomy**: perh gūla (by meton ) *the provocatives of g*, irritamenta gulae, Sall Jug 89, *extr*. cf. Mart. 6, 11, 6, non minus ingenua est mihi gula: v. GLUTTONY

**gate**: **1.** porta (esp. *of a city* or *town*: cf Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20, hic [miles] *portas* frangit, at ille [amans] fores): *before the g. of the town*, ante p. oppidi, Caes.: Cic *Also of the entrances to a camp*: v Dict. Ant s. v. *castra* Fig.: *the g s of war*, p. belli, Enn. in Hor · *the g s of Calvia (defile leading into Gaul)*, portae Ciliciae, Plin. *Dimin*., portŭla, *a small g*., Liv. **2.** jānua (*of a private house*) : v. DOOR. Fig. *the g of gloomy Dis* (*the grave*), atri j Ditis, Virg. Aen 6, 127; j. sepulcri, Ov. **3.** ostium (*an entrance of any kind*, more freq. *the door of a house*) *before the prison g.*, ad o. carceris, Cic Veri 5, 45, 118 Join (extra) ostium limenque carceris, id Tusc 5, 5, 13. **4.** postis, is, *m*. (strictly, *the post* of a gate, but used poet for *the gate itself*: usu. *pl*.) · *he wrenches a g from its hinges*, postes a cardine vellit, Virg Aen. 2, 480. Fig: *the iron-shod gates of war*, ferratos belli p, Enn in Hor Less freq in *sing* : *at the g. of the temple of Hercules*, ad Herculis postem, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 5. **5.** fŏris, is, *f*. (usu of *the gates of houses*, of which foris strictly denotes a *folding leaf*: sing. rare) *before the g s (of the city) could be shut upon them*, priusquam fores portarum objicerentur, Liv. 1, 14, *extr.*: v DOOR. **6.** claustra, orum (poet. strictly *fastenings, barriers*) · *guard thou her iron g.s with an eternal lock*, ferrea perpetuā c. tuere serā, Mart 10, 28, *extr.* : *to leave behind the g s of the city*, c. (*al.* tecta) urbis relinquere, Ov. M 4, 86

**gate-keeper**: jānītor (whether *of a house or other building*) *the g. of a jail*, j. carceris, Cic Verr. 5, 45, 118 *of Hades (Cerberus)*, inferorum j, Virg.

**gate-post**: postis, is, *m* *to hold the g (of a temple) by the hand*, p. (aedis) tenere, Liv. 2, 8, *ad fin* : Cic. *to affix any thing (as a notice) to the g. of the senate-house*, aliquid in curiae poste figere, Cic. Att. 3, 15, *med*

**gate-way**: in most cases, porta *or* postis v. GATE *The g. or entrance-works to the Acropolis at Athens*, propylaeum or *pl*. -a: Cic · Plin.

**gather**: A. Trans.: I. *To bring together*: **1.** colligo, lēgi, ctum, 3. *to g. together a large number of men*, magnum numerum hominum c., Cic v TO COLLECT. **2.** congrĕgo, 1 (*to assemble, as a dispersed flock*) *to g together scattered human beings*, dispersos homines [unum in locum] c., Cic. de Or 1, 8, 33 cf id Tusc. 1. 25, 62, dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit: Tac. **3.** confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (*of things* rather than *persons*) · *to g. together corn from the country into a camp*, frumentum ex agris in castra c., Caes. B G 4, 31. v. TO BRING TOGETHER **4.** convĕho, xi, ctum, 3 (like confero) *to g. fodder and corn* (of foragers), pabulum frumentumque c, Caes. B G. 7, 74. **5** cōgo, 3 v. TO COLLECT. See also TO GATHER IN, UP, etc. II. *To pluck*; as, *a flower* or *fruit* **1.** lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *to g. nuts*, nuces l , Cic de Or. 2, 66, 265 *to g. flowers*, flores l , Virg Ov. see also TO PICK UP Comp dēlīgo, are in this sense tenui delegere ungue rosam, Ov Her. 4, 30 **2.** carpo, psi, ptum, 3 *to g. herbs with the hands*, herbas manibus c., Col . v. TO PLUCK. Comp decerpo · *to g. fresh flowers*, novos d flores, Lucr 4, 3 · Hor. Ov. III. *To infer, conclude* · **1.** conjicio jēci, jectum, 3 (*to put things together and draw an inference*) : *I soon g.'d that you were at Lanuvium*, cito conjeci te Lanuvii fuisse, Cic Att. 14, 21, *init* Ter : v. TO CONJECTURE **2** colligo, 3 (like preced ) *from this you may g. how excessively I am engaged*, ex eo c possis quanta occupatione distinear, Cic. Att 2, 23, *init*. Liv. **3.** suspicor, 1 (*to surmise*) *as far as I can g. from the movement of your face*, quantum motu suspicor oris, Ov. M 3, 461 v TO SUSPECT. B. Intrans I. *To assemble*. **1.** congrĕgo, 1 (with *pron refl.* or as *pass* : v *supr.* I). *impious citizens were going together*, impii cives unum se in locum congregabant, Cic. Ph. 14, 6, *init.* : *storks when about to migrate, g. together in one spot*, ciconiae abiturae congregantur in uno loco, Plin. **2.** convenio, 4: v. TO ASSEMBLE. II. *To generate purulent matter*: suppūro, 1. v. TO FESTER.

**gather in**: i e. *to get in crops* : **1.** percipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 : *to sow, to g. in, to house crops*, serere, p, condere fructus, Cic Sen. 7, 24 Plin **2.** condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to lay up, as in a granary*). v. TO STORE, and *supr* (1). **3.** convĕho, xi, ctum, 3 *to g. in produce*, fructus c., Varr. L. L. 5, 6 § 35 · *to g. in harvests*, messes c., Plin.

**—— round**: I. Trans *to attach to* oneself: **1.** adscisco (asc.), īvi, ītum, 3 (*to admit to a body or company*): *to g. round oneself men of every class*, cujusque generis homines ads., Sall. Cat. 24. **2.** congrĕgo, convŏco v. TO GATHER (A), ASSEMBLE II. Intrans : *to assemble about* any one confluo, affluo, 3 v. TO FLOCK TO.

**—— up**: **1.** colligo, lēgi, ctum, 3 *to g. up baggage* (before starting), vasa c., Cic Liv. v. TO COLLECT. Fig. *to g. up the hair in a knot*, capillos in nodum c., Ov. M. 3, 169 · *to g up one's toga*, togam c., Mart 7, 33. **2.** subligo, 3 (*from beneath*) . *to g. up from under (the table) what might offend the guests*, s. quod posset coenantes offendere, Hor. S 2, 8, 12 . Col. v. TO PICK UP. **3.** to g. up *again*, rĕcolligo, 3 : *to g up one's robe again*, stolam 1 , Plin. Ep 4, 11, 9 Just.

**gatherer**: expr. by *pres. part.* of lĕgo (cf L. G. § 638) · v. TO GATHER (II.).

**gathering** (*subs.*) · I. *The act*: collectio (*together*) : *the g. up of the limbs of Absyrtus*, (membrorum Absyrti) c , Cic. Manil. 9, 22. Often expr by verb . *in their eagerness of g.*, carpendi studio, Ov. M. 4, 443 · v. TO GATHER; and foll. art. II. *A meeting of people*: coetus, concilium : v. ASSEMBLY.

**—— in** (*subs*) : perceptio : *the g. in of the fruits (of the earth)*, frugum fructuumque p , Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: or expr. by verb : v. preced. art.

**gaudily**: perh fūcātē cf Aus. post Id 3, *fucatius* concinnata . . . . plus coloris quam succi habere

**gaudiness**: 1 perh fūcus (*rouge, paint*) *womanish vanity and g*, effeminata levitas et fuco ementitus (*al* eminens) color, Quint 8, 3, 6 cf. Cic de Or 3, 52, 199, fuco illitus color. 2. lēnōcinium (*meretricious ornament*) v. FINERY.

**gaudy**: 1. perh. fūcātus (*lit tricked out with false colour*) cf Cic. Or 23, 79, fucati medicamenta (*cosmetics*) candoris et ruboris *a verse that is somewhat g*, versus [quodam quasi ferrumine immisso] fucatior, Gell. 13, 26, *extr. a g. style of oratory*, genus dicendi fucatum atque praelimitum, cf Gell 7, 14, *extr.* 2. perh. versīcŏlor, ōris (*with varied colours*) *brilliant and g. oratory*, translucida et v elocutio, Quint. 8, pref. § 20 Or expr by circuml., *g. attire*, *cultus elegantior, speciosior, splendidior quam decet: v. SHOWY.

**gauge** (*v.*) mētior, 4 v. TO MEASURE

**gauge** (*subs*) mŏdŭlus· Fig *to measure oneself by one's own g*, metiri se suo m [ac pede], Hor Ep. 1, 7, *extr* : v MEASURE

**gauger** *doliorum *s.* cadorum mensor. v. MEASURER

**gauntlet**: 1. dīgĭtālia, ium v. GLOVES. 2. mănĭcae, arum (prop. *sleeves covering the arms*): v. SLEEVE, GLOVE Phr. *to take up the g on behalf of any one*, alicui propugnatorem se praestare, Suet. Caes 16

**gauze**: perh Cōa vestis, *or* Cōa, orum, *n pl an exceedingly thin, transparent fabric*, Plin 11, 22, 26; described by Seneca as, vestis nil celatura, Ep 90, 21 Hor.

**gauzy**: praetĕnuis, subtīlissimus. v FINE, THIN.

**gavel-kind**: Phr.: *they follow the custom of g.*, *his institutum est ut filii omnes ex aequo jure hereditati (patrimonio) succedant

**gay**: I. *Cheerful* 1. festus, *the g. theatres*, f. theatra, Ov.· *to lead on the g dance*, f. agere choros, Ov. Plin Ep.: v. FESTIVE. 2. laetus *to exchange mourning for g. attire*, luctum l. cultu mutare, Tac. Ann. 2, 75. v. JOYFUL. 3. hīlāris, e v. CHEERFUL. II. *Lively, bright of hue*· 1. flōrĭdus *g. colours*, colores f. (opp. to austeri), Plin 35, 6, 12. 2. vĕgĕtus (*lively*) *a very g. colour*, color vegetissimus, Plin. 21, 8, 22 3. splendĭdus v. BRIGHT.

**gaze** (*v*). I. *to look intently at*: 1. tueor, 2 (in this sense chiefly poet.) *she takes fire as she g s*, ardescit tuendo, Virg. Aen. 1, 713 So the comps. intueor, contueor (both in Cic) v. TO LOOK AT. 2. contemplor, 1 (strictly, *to look at on all sides, attentively*: esp. of the action *of the mind*). v. TO SURVEY, CONTEMPLATE.

**gaze** (*subs.*)· 1. obtūtus, ūs (*fixed, steady g.*). *fixed in one g.*, ob. fixus in uno, Virg Aen. 1, 495 *the soul eludes the g. of the eyes*, animus oculorum effugit ob., Cic Tim. 8 2. cōnspectus, ūs: v. LOOK, SIGHT

**gazelle**: dorcas, ădis, *f.*: Mart : Plin.

**gazette**: perh acta diurna: v JOURNAL, NEWSPAPER

**gazetteer**: I. *A writer of gazettes*: *actorum diurnorum scriptor. II. *A book of topography*. perh. ītinērārium v ITINERARY.

**gazing-stock**: spectācŭlum *to be the g. of one who is not a friend*, homini non amico spectaculo esse, Cic. Att 9, 2, *extr* · *the captives are the g. of all*, praebent spectacula capti, Ov. A. A. 2, 581. See also LAUGHING-STOCK.

**gear**: instrūmenta, sūpellex· v. IMPLEMENT, FURNITURE, etc.

**gecko**: lăcertus: v. LIZARD.

**gehenna**: gĕhenna: Vulg.: Tert.

**gelatine**: (?) glūten, glūtĭnum (*any glutinous substance*): v. GLUE.

**gelatinous**: (?) glūtĭnōsus, v. GLUTINOUS.

**geld**: castro, 1 Col 6, 26. Varr.

**gelder**: castrātor Tert. (Better expr by verb v. preced art)

**gelding** (*subs*) I. *The act or process* castrātio Col 6, 26. II. *A horse that has been gelded*: 1. cantērius Varr R R. 2 7, *extr.* 2. perh curtus equus, cf. Hor S. 1, 6, 104; and ib 9, 70

**gelid**· gĕlĭdus. v. ICY.

**gelidity**: gĕlu, gelidum frīgus v. COLD

**gem**: I. Lit *a precious stone* gemma *cups studded with most brilliant g s*, pocula g clarissimis distincta, Cic Verr. 4, 27, 62 Fig. *many g s on his fingers, more in his poem*, multae in digitis, plures in carmine g, Mart 5, 11. II. In fig sense, *a choice bit in an author* flosculus (*flower*) Sen Ep 33, 1, 7 in same sense Cic has Gr ἄνθη, Att. 16, 11. If the "gem" is *a short apophthegmatic sentence*, chria, sententia, may be used, Quint 1, 9, 3

**gem** (*v tr*) distinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 v. TO STUD, ADORN

**gemmed** (*part. adj*) gemmātus, gemmans v. JEWELLED Fig *grass g with early dew*, herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr.

**gender**: gĕnus, ĕris, *n in nouns there are three g s*, in nominibus tria g. sunt, Quint. 1, 4, 23 Varr

**genealogical**: expr by stirps, ōrigo, etc. *a g. work*, *liber de origine familiarum scriptus, cf Nep Att 18 *to enter into long g discussions*, *multa de stirpibus, propaginibus disserere, quaerere v Nep 1 c. *Ancient g writers*, antiqui genealogi, Cic N D 3, 17, 44: *a g. table*, stemma, ătis Sen Juv. v PEDIGREE

**genealogically**: ex stirpe; generis ordine, etc. v GENEALOGY, RACE

**genealogist**: gĕnealŏgus· Cic N. D 3, 17, 44

**genealogy**: Phr. *to ascertain the g s of great men*, claiorum virorum propagines cognoscere, Nep Att 18 *he enumerated the g of the Julian family from its origin in order, marking the g of each*, Juniam familiam a stirpe ordine enumeravit, notans qui a quoque ortus (esset), Nep. l. c.

**general** (*adj.*)· I. As opp to *specific* or *particular*· gĕnĕrālis, e *a certain g feature which appears in all virtue*, g quoddam, quod in omni honestate versatur, Cic Off 1, 27, 96. *that is g, this specific*, illud g, hoc speciale, Quint 5, 10, 43 *a g definition*, g. definitio, Ulp Dig. 28, 5, 4 § 1. Phr.· *to attend to the g drift of a speech*, universitati (sermonis) attendere, Plin 1, 8, 3. II. *Widely-spread* vulgāris, e. *the g customs of men*, v. hominum consuetudo, Cic · v. COMMON. *To make g.*, vulgo, 1. v. TO PROPAGATE, SPREAD. III. *Shared by all*: 1. commūnis, e *they deplored the g danger*, c periculum miserebantur, Caes Cic. v COMMON. 2. publĭcus v PUBLIC 3. ūnīversus (*taken all together, affecting the whole*). *a g engagement*, u. dimicatio, Liv 22, 32, *ad med* IV. As opp to *exact* vulgāris, e *if not so according to that refined definition, yet according to this g [popular] sense, it (eloquence) is an art*, si minus illa subtili definitione, at hac v. opinione ars est, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109 v. COMMON. See also foll art.

**general, in**: as adverb. phr.· 1. ad summam (*summing-up*· Gr. ἐν κεφαλαίῳ) *in g., not to go into particulars*, ad s., ne agam de singulis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, *extr.* 2. in ūnīversum (*as a whole; taking a g view*). *to look at (a nation) in g.*, in u. aestimare, Tac. Agr. 11: Liv. 3. in commūnĕ (= preceded rare)· *this we have learnt respecting the origin of all the Germans in g*, haec in c. de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. Ger. 27. 4. expr. by ūnīversus, ūnīversītas (the latter late) *to thank people individually and in g.*, singulis et universis gratias agere, Cic. in Sen 12, 30 *to regard the interests of the human race in g*, universo generi hominum consulere, Cic N D 2, 65, 164 *to treat of agriculture in g* (opp to *particularly*), de universitate [agriculturae] disserere, Col praef *extr.* Plin jun

**general, to become**: 1. increbresco (-besco), crēbŭi (-bŭi), 3 *this custom which has become g*, haec consuetudo quae increbruit, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 12 Plin. 2. crēbresco (-besco), 3 *licence was becoming g*, licentia crebrescebat, Tac. Ann 3, 60 See also GENERALLY.

**general** (*subs*): 1. dux, dūcis, c.: *a great g*, magnus d, Liv. *a consummate g*, summus d., Cic. *to appoint a g. to an army*, praeficere d. exercitui, Cic. 2. imperātor (*commander-in-chief* cf Cic Off 3, 26, *ad fin*, *duce* Xanthippo Lacedaemonio, *imperatore* autem patre Hannibale Hamilcare) *the duties of a lieutenant are different from those of a g in chief*, aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris, Caes. B. C 3, 51 *a wise and sagacious g.*, sapiens et callidus 1, Cic Inv 1, 34, 58 *a first-rate g*, summus 1, Cic. Hence, *belonging to a g (in chief)*, imperatorius. *the labours of a g*, labor imperatorius, Cic Tusc 2. 26, 62. 3. praetor (obsol), whence *adj.* praetōrius, *belonging to a (Roman) g . the g's tent*, praetorium (*sc.* tabernaculum), Caes Liv. *the g's body-guard*, praetoria cohors v. Dr Smith's Dict Ant s. v praetoriani Phr. *to be g*, exercitui praeesse (v. TO COMMAND) *to appoint any one g*, aliquem exercitui praeficere, praeponere (v TO APPOINT, 1, 5, 6)

**generalissimo**: 1. imperātor v. preced art 2. dux, dūcis (with some accompanying word v preced. art, 1) *the g. of the Greeks (Agamemnon)*, dux Graecorum, Cic Sen 10, 31. Phr *he made him g of his entire forces*, praefecit eum omnibus suis copiis v. TO APPOINT (1., 5, 6)

**generality**: I. *The most part, the multitude* 1. plērīque v. MOST 2. vulgus v. MULTITUDE II. *a vague general statement* esp in *pl*: communes loci: cf Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106. Phr. *an exordium that deals in mere g s*, commune exordium, Cic Inv. 1, 18, 26

**generalization**: expr. by verb: *quod in summam dicitur; quod ex singulis rebus collectum universe praedicatur

**generalize**: summatim (in summam), universe, de aliqua re loqui. v. GENERAL (IN), GENERALLY (I)

**generally**: I. opp. to *specially, in particular* 1. gĕnĕrātim *to speak particularly rather than g. and universally*, singillatim potius quam g. atque universe loqui, Cic Verr 5, 55. 143. Quint. 2. gĕnĕrāliter (this and the foregoing have the strict logical sense) *to define a thing g.*, aliquid g. definire, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39 *to understand a thing g. or specially*, aliquid g et specialiter accipere, Quint 5, 10, 42. 3. ūnīversē (*as a whole, without particulars*: rare) *my other commissions I gave him g ; but this particularly*, cetera u. mandavi, illud probe, Cic. Att. 5, 2, *ad init*. also, in universum (v. GENERAL, IN) 4. summātim (*as one summing up*) *to sketch a subject briefly and g.*, de re breviter ac s. percurrere, Cic v. SUMMARILY. 5. strictim v. CURSORILY. II. *For the most part; commonly*; 1. plērumque (*in the majority of cases*)· *these things are accidental; for they happen g., not always*, haec fortuita sunt; p. enim, non semper eveniunt, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14 Caes Hor.. v. MOSTLY. 2. vulgo (*commonly*). *people g. said that Antony would remain at Casilinum*, v. loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, Cic. Att. 16, 10 v. COMMONLY. 3. fērē, fermē v USUALLY. 4. ălĭŏquī, ălĭōquin (lit. *otherwise, in all besides*: when an exception to a general rule is implied)· *if my nature is blemished with a few faults, and those trifling ones, whilst g. correct*, si vitiis mediocri-

bus ac mea paucis mendosa est natura, alloqui recta, Hor. S 1, 6, 66 *on which occasion Caesar, who was g from in regretting honours, etc*, qua occasione Caesar, a validus spernendis honoribus, etc Tac Ann. 4, 37 v OTHERWISE.

**generalship**: I. *The act of commanding an army* 1. ductus, ūs *he conducted the war most admirably by his g*, rem optime d suo gessit, Cic. Manil 21, *init by the valour and g of Ventidius*, virtute et d. Ventidii, Vell 2, 78 2. expr by dux, imperator, in abl. absol. constr (*Pausanias*) *under whose g Mardonius had been routed*, quo duce M fugatus erat, Nep. Arist. 2 Hor. Od. 1, 2, *extr* II. *Skill of a commander* consilium (*Varus*) *deficient in g*, imperatoris consilio defectus, Vell 2, 120 cf Cic. N D 3, 6, 16, *consilium* illud imperatorum fuit, quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant Caes Join· consilio ac virtute, Cic Manil. 4, 10 Sometimes scientia (peritia) rei militaris may serve, cf Cic l c. § 28

**generate**: gĕnĕro, gigno, prōcreo, pario v. TO BEGET, PRODUCE

**generation**: I. *The act of begetting* or *producing* 1. prōcreātio Cic. Tusc 1, 14, 31: v PROCREATION.

2. gĕnĕrātio (rare) *the g of fishes*, piscium g, Plin 9, 50, 74. (There is a work of Aristotle's with the current title de Generatione = περὶ γενέσεως)

3. gĕnĭtūra (rare): *the g of birds and quadrupeds*, altum quadrupedumque g., Plin. 18, 24, 56. 4. expr. by *verb· the g. of females is the more rapid*, feminas celerius gigni quam mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3 *the g of birds is from eggs*, aves ex ovis generantur . v TO GENERATE. *The organs of g*, gĕnĭtālia v. GENITALS. II. *A single succession in natural descent* 1. sēcŭlum *or* saeculum (*an age*)· *many g s of men*, multa s hominum, Cic. Rep. 6, 22. Liv. *Esp.* with ethical reference *O infamy of our g*, o nostri infamia s.! Ov. v AGE 2. aetas *he was living his third g.*, tertiam aet. hominum vivebat, Cic Sen 10, 31 *Amphiaraus perished one g. before the Trojan war*, obiit A. unā aet. ante Iliacum bellum, Plin. 16, 44, 87. (N B —The preced. words have wider uses than the Eng., and both occur also = *century*· cf. Cic de Or. 2, 37, 154; Ov. Met. 12, 188) III *Offspring, progeny*· gĕnus, prōgĕnies v RACE.

**generative**: 1. gĕnĭtālis, e· *the g. principles of matter*, g semina rerum, Lucr. 1, 59 *the g. organs*, g partes corporis, Lucr. 4, 1041; g. membra, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3. v. GENITALS 2. gĕnĭālis, e: esp *of the marriage bed*, g. lectus, Cic Clu 5, 14.

**generator**: 1. gĕnĕrātor, *f.* trix. Cic.. Virg. 2. prōcreātor, *f.* trix Cic.· v. PARENT.

**generic**: gĕnĕrālis, e v. GENERAL (I.)

**generically**: gĕnĕre· quod ad genus attinet . v. KIND (*subs*).

**generosity**: bĕnignĭtas *a g. beyond one's means*, b. major quam facultates, Cic Off. 1, 14, 42; where, as elsewhere, Cic. uses benignitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, as syn See also, KINDNESS, LIBERALITY.

**generous**: I. *Of good breeding*· gĕnĕrōsus: *no one of more g. blood than thou*, nemo generosior te, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2 Virg . more fully, generosus sanguine, Ov Met. 14, 698. Join generosus ac nobilis, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20. Fig: *g. wine*, g. vinum, Hor Ep 1, 15, 18. II. *Noble-minded, liberal:* 1. gĕnĕrōsus. v. HIGH-SPIRITED. cf. also Quint 5, 11, 3 (N.B —Not to be used in sense of merely *kind, liberal*) 2. bĕnignus (*bountiful, kind*)· *more g. than one's means allow*, benignior quam res patitur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44 v. KIND. 3. lĭbĕrālis, e (esp. with ref. to *giving money*) Sall.: Cic.· v. LIBERAL.

**genesis**: I. *Origin*: ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f.*: v. ORIGIN II. *The book so called*: gĕnĕsis, is or eos, *f.*. Vulg. Tert

**genial**: I. *Relating to generation*: gĕnĭālis, gĕnĭtālis v GENERATIVE. See also PROLIFIC, FOSTERING. II. *Cheering, giving enjoyment*. gĕnĭālis, e *a g. day*, g dies, Juv. 4, 66 *g. winter*, g hiems, Virg. G. 1, 302 *the g. grape*, g. uva, Ov III. Of disposition *heaty and sympathetic*: 1. perh. bĕnignus· v. GENEROUS (Stat Th. 12, 618, has geniales divi, of Bacchus and Ceres, appy in kindred sense to this) 2. perh cōmis, e (*friendly, affable*) cf. Hor S 1, 10, 53.

**geniality**: perh. geniale quoddam ingenium v preced. art

**genially**: gĕnĭāliter (*jovially*). Ov. Met 11, 95.

**genital** (*adj.*) gĕnĭtālis v. GENERATIVE, NATAL

**genitals** (*subs*) 1. gĕnĭtālia, um, *n.* (strictly *adj*) Cels Col The sing. also occurs, Cels. 4, 1, *ad fin* Plin ; and the adj. with partes or membra (membrum) expressed v GENERATIVE

2. nātūrālia, ium (like preced): Col . Cels. The sing naturale also occurs, Cels 7, 26, 1 also, loca naturalia, Cels 3. nātūra (by euphemism) Cic N D. 3, 22, 56. The same organs are also designated, *in the male*, vīrilia, Plin. Petr.; sēdes, pēnis, is, *m*, Sall.. Cic., vĕretrum, Suet Phaedr. *in the female*, muliebria, Tac.; or mulierbres loci, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 15, or simply loci, loca (also used of the *womb*, Cic) Col. 8, 11, *med* Coel. Aur (rarely veretrum mulebre, Coel. Aur) in either sex, pūdenda, orum, Auson ; vĕrenda, orum, Plin ; pūbes, is, Virg Plin . Cels. Aiva mulierbria (Lucr), arvum genitale (Virg) = mulierbria, are poet

**genitive**: gĕnĭtīvus cāsus Quint 1, 5, 62 also simply genitivus, Gram. *passim*

**genius**: I. *Mental power* 1. ingĕnium (including *all natural endowments*): *a liberal vein of (poetic) g*, ingeni benigna vena, Hor Od 1, 18, 10 *men of most eminent* g, praestantissimis i homines, Cic Fin. 2, 16, 51 *writers of great g*, scriptorum magna i., Sall Cat 8 (N.B —Ingenium must not be used alone, to denote what we mean by *genius*.) 2. indŏles, is (= preced, but oftener used of *disposition and moral qualities*): *a profound g.*, alta i., Liv. 21, 2, *med* : v DISPOSITION. Cic has, [summa] ingenii indoles. Ph 11, 13, 33. 3. gĕnius (v rare) cf. Juv. 6, 562 II. *A natural gift* or *adaptedness of mind*. 1. facultas· v. FACULTY 2. (in certain phr. by metonymy) Minerva (as *the tutelary goddess of men of genius*) *contrary to one's natural g*, invita, ut aiunt, Minerva [id est adversante et repugnante natura], Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110 Hor *of crude g*, crassa M., Hor S. 2, 2, 3 III. *A man of great natural power*: 1. vir ingĕnĭōsus (*highly endowed*) cf Cic Tusc. 1, 33, 80 2. (by meton, like our "*wit*," but only so in *pl.*) ingĕnium· *eminent geniuses* (*writers*), praeclara i, Sall. Cat. 8 cf *supp*. (I. 1) (Or expr. by circuml with ingenium, etc.· as, vir praeclaro ingenio, summo ingenio praeditus; altâ vir indole, etc v. *supp* I.). IV. *A tutelary being*: gĕnius (*supposed to attend each man*) Hor Liv.. cf. Dict Biog and Myth II. 241.

**genteel**: ēlĕgans, pŏlītus· v. ELEGANT, POLITE.

**genteelly**: ēlĕganter v ELEGANTLY

**gentian**: gentiāna Plin · M L

**gentile** (*adj.*) I. *Appertaining to a family* (gens) 1. gentīlis, e *a g. name*, nomen g., Suet Ner 43 Cic. (who uses the word chiefly as *subs.*)

2. gentīlĭcius (-tius) = preced., of which it is strictly an adject form *g. names*, g nomina, Suet. Cl. 25, *med* : Liv v. FAMILY (*adj*). II. *Relating to the Gentiles*· 1. ethnĭcus (Gr. ἐθνικός). Prud.. August v. HEATHEN

2. gentīlis, e. *g. literature*, g literae, Prud Hier 3. expr. by gen. of gentes, nātiōnes; v. foll. art.

**gentile** (*subs.*): 1. homo ethnĭcus, gentīlis v. preced. art. 2. in *pl.*, gentes, ium (= Gr. ἔθνη), *f.*: Vulg. Act. xiii, 46 August. 3. nātiōnes, um, *f.*, Arnob., whose apologetic work is entitled, "adversus nationes " Tert.

**gentility**: ēlegantia. v. ELEGANCE, REFINEMENT.

**gentle**: I. *Well-born*. gĕnĕrōsus: *a virgin of g and noble birth*, g. ac nobilis virgo, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20 *Anaxarete of g. blood*, A. generosa sanguine, Ov Met 14, 698 v NOBLE. II. *Mild, soft* 1. lēnis, e: *a very g. wind*, lenissimus ventus, Cic. Caes *to cook at a g. fire*, l ignicoquere, Plin. Fig *g to tune*, l tormentum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 13. *very g.* (*clement*) *towards foes* in hostes lenissimus. Cic R. Am 53, 154 *to be as g as possible* (*with any one*), quam lenissimum se praebere, Cic 2. clēmens, ntis (rare in lit sense v CLEMENT) *a g breeze*, c flamen, Cat 64, 272 *a g stream*, c flumen, cf. Ov. 9, 116 Fig *a g reproof*, c castigatio, Cic. Off 1, 38, 137 v MILD 3. mansuētus (strictly, *tame* q v.) *thus I ask, why has he so suddenly become g* (*tame*) *in the senate, when he was so fierce in his edicts?* illud quaero, cur tam subito m in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus? Cic. Phil 3, 9, 23. *a very g disposition*, mansuetissimum ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11 Prop. 4. mītis, e (v MILD) *a g river*, m fluvius, Virg. Aen 8, 88. Fig *the gr emotions*, mitiores affectus, Quint. 5, 13, 2 Join (homo) mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat 4, 5, 10 5. plācidus v CALM, PEACEFUL. *To become g*, mitescere, Liv ; mansuescere, Virg ; mollescere, Lucr (v. TO SOFTEN) *to make g*, mītīgo, lēnio, mollio v TO SOFTEN, ASSUAGE III. *Gradual*, as *a gentle incline*: 1. mollis, e *a g inclination*, m fastigium, Caes. B C. 2, 10 *to sink with a g slope to the plain* (of hills), se molli demittere clivo, Virg. E. 9, 8 Ov. 2. lēnis, e: *a g. (gently rising) eminence*, l fastigium, Caes B C 2, 24 3. clēmens, tis Apul. (better clementer editus, assurgens v GENTLY, II).

**gentleman**: I. *A man of good family*: 1. (homo) gĕnĕrōsus v. GENEROUS (I) 2. (homo) liber, ingĕnuus (every free citizen being in ancient states *a gentleman*) *I don't think it the part of a g at all*, neutiquam officium liberi esse hominis puto, Ter. Andr 2, 1, 30 *a young g*, liberi adolescens, id Eun 3, 2, 24 *a free-born g, and educated as such*, homo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus. Cic Fin 3, 17, 57.

3. (hŏmo) nōbilis (of the class of nobles) *the culture proper to a [high-born] g*, omnis [liberalis et] digna homine n. doctrina, Cic. Acad. 2, *init* 4. (homo, vir) hŏnestus (*of honourable station*): *a number of young gentlemen*, complures adolescentes honesti, Caes. B. C 1, 51 cf Cic. Mur. 36, 75, honestus homo et nobilis (but the adj denotes *the enjoyment of some distinction*). Phr. *the accomplishments of gentlemen*, artes quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127. II. *A well-bred man*: (homo) lĭbĕrālis (the adj. liberalis denoting *what is becoming a free citizen*) *to act the part of a g.*, l. viri officium fungi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 18 *a g by education if not by birth*, si minus honesto loco ortus, attamen omni liberali doctrina atque humanitate instructus v. *supp* (I.).

**gentlemanly**: 1. lĭbĕrālis, e (*befitting a free citizen*): *he has a g. figure*, est illi l. facies, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 8· cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 95. 2. ingĕnuus (*befitting one free-born*): cf. GENTLEMAN (1, Phr); and see LIBERAL, INGENUOUS. 3. hŏnestus. v. HONOURABLE; and cf. GENTLEMAN (I., 4).

**gentleness**: 1. lēnĭtas *surprising g* (of a current), incredibilis l., Caes B. G. 1, 12. Fig.: *to recall men's minds to g. and pity*, mentes ad l. misericordiamque revocare, Cic. 2. clēmentia (only of mental qualities): v. CLEMENCY. 3. mansuētūdo (lit. *tameness*, hence, *gentle conduct when ese-*

*verity might have been expected*): *to show clemency and g towards any one*, clementia ac m. in aliquem uti, Caes. B. G 2, 14. *g of character*, m. morum, Cic Off 2, 9, 32

**gentlewoman**: (femina, mulier) liberā, ingĕnua, honesta with the same distinctions as in the case of *gentleman* q. v. See also LADY

**gently**: I. *Softly, without violence* 1. lēnĭter *the torrent rushes more g down*, torrens lenius decurrit, Ov *to act too g.*, lenius agere, Caes. v GENTLE (1, 1) 2. clēmenter (usu = *with mildness, clemency* see also *infr.* II) *the South winds breathe more g*, spirant clementius Austri, Stat. *to treat any one g.*, aliquem c tractare, Plin Ep 8, 24, 5 Cic · v. MILDLY, MERCIFULLY. 3. mansuētē (for syn v GENTLE) *to do anything mildly, g, justly, moderately*, aliquid clementer, m, juste, moderate agere, Cic. Marc 3, 9 *ungentle things must be g handled*, m. immansueta tractanda sunt, Sen. 4. mītē (esp in *compar* or *sup*): *he addresses the ambassadors as g as possible*, legatos quam mitissime appellat, Caes B C 7, 43. (Positive only in Apul) 5. molliter (*softly, easily: without harshness or irritation*) *to take a thing g*, aliquid m. ferre, Cic Sen. 2, 5 cf. Liv 30, 3, *med*, molliter abnuere. 6. plācidē v. CALMLY II. *Gradually*: 1. lēnĭter *a hill rising g*, collis l acclivis [ab infimo], Caes. B G. 7, 19; l. editus, Liv 2. clementer *a g rising ridge*, [molle et] cl. editum jugum, Tac G. 1 Join. clementer et molliter [assurgens collis], Col. 2, 2, *init.* 3. molliter *hills sloping down as g as possible*, quam mollissime devexi colles, Col 1, 2, *med.* · v *supr.* (2). 4. sensim v GRADUALLY.

**gentry**: homines boni, honesti v. RESPECTABLE. Phr. *the landed g.*, homines pecuniosi et locupletes, cf. Cic. Rep 2, 9 or simply agrorum possessores (which, however, does not necessarily imply ownership). v. LANDOWNER.

**genuine**: 1. sincērus (*without spurious admixtures*, opp to *counterfeit*) · *to distinguish the counterfeit and pretended from the g and real*, fucata atque simulata a sinceris atque veris internoscere, Cic. Am 25, 94 *g. (unadulterated) saffron*, s crocus, Plin 21, 6, 17 2. germānus (*thorough-going, as if born* or *made so*) *a g. man of business*, g. negotiator, Cic Att 1, 18, *extr.*: v NATIVE. 3. gĕnuīnus (not so in Cic.) *the most thoroughly g. of all the comedies of Plautus*, Plauti comoedia omnium maxime g, Gell 3, 3, *med* 4. mērus (*undiluted*) v SHEER 5. authenticus Ulp Dig. v AUTHENTIC. 6. vērus: v. TRUE, REAL

**genuinely**: sincērē, vērē v REALLY.

**genuineness**: expr by *adj* · *the test of g.* (*freedom from adulteration*) *in saffron is...*, probatio sinceri (croci) si.., Plin. 21, 6, 17 *the g of this play of Euripides is disputed*, *parum constat inter criticos, haeccine fabula genuina Euripidis sit an non: v. GENUINE

**genus**: gĕnus, ĕris, *n.*: *a g. is that which includes several species, as animals*, g est quod plures partes amplectitur, ut animal, Cic. Inv 1, 22, 32.

**geographer**: geōgrăphus. Amm. 22 15 (or geographicus, acc. to anal of his orico) (Chorographis in Vitr. 8, 2, 6, ed. Schneid. should prob be choragraphis)

**geographical**: geōgrăphĭcus (Cic. writes γεωγραφικός, Att. 2, 6) Amm. May often be expr by situs. coelum · *the g. position and natural features (of a city)*, situs atque natura loci, Cic Verr 5, 10, 26 *in extent and g position*, spatio ac coelo, Tac. Agr 10 v SITUATION, CLIMATE.

**geography**. 1. geōgrăphĭa: Cic. Att. 2, 4. 2 expr by sĭtus, ūs *to treat briefly of the g. of Africa*, Africae situm paucis exponere Sall. Jug. 17: of the title of the works of Tac., "de *situ* moribus et populis Germaniae;" and of Mela, "de *situ* orbis"

**geological**: *geōlŏgĭcus as scient. *t. t.* v GEOLOGY

**geologically**: *geōlŏgĭcē

**geologist**: *geōlŏgus or geōlŏgĭcus cf. GEOGRAPHER

**geology**: *geōlŏgĭa (this and preced. words to be used only where scientific accuracy requires). Or expr. by circumlocution, *to be fond of g*, *crustae terrae (cf. Ulp Dig. 39, 2, 9, § 2, soli crusta) investigandae studere

**geomancer**: geomantiae peritus · v foll art. Or as gen. term, conjector, cf Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134.

**geomancy**: geōmantĭa Isid. Or 8, 9, 13 or by circumlocution, *divinatio quae ex terra fit v. Isid. l c.

**geometer**: 1. geōmetres, ae, *m* Cic Acad 2, 7, 22 Juv (The forms geometra and geometer, tri, are of questionable authority) 2. geōmetricus Quint 1, 10, 40 (The latter term esp. in *pl*, when speaking of geometricians generally.)

**geometrical**: geōmetrĭcus Cic.

**geometrically**: *geōmetrĭcē (Cic. uses γεωμετρικῶς, Att. 12, 5) or better, geometrica ratione, geometricis rationibus, cf Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117.

**geometrician**: v GEOMETER.

**geometry**: 1. geōmetrĭa, Cic Acad 2, 33, 106 2. geōmetrĭcē, ēs (*sc* ars) Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 8 (where, however, Ianus reads geometria) Phr. *to be acquainted with g*, geometrica didicisse, Cic Tusc 1, 24, 57

**georgic**: 1 e *a poem on husbandry* Georgĭcum carmen, Col. 7, 5 (where *the poem of Virgil* is so designated) or in *pl.*, Georgĭca, ōn, *n* : Virg . Gell (N B Never -orum in *gen. pl*).

**germ**: I. *The embryo plant in a seed* perh gemma (v. BUD) or in scient lang, germen, ĭnis, *n* (in class authors, *that which springs from the seed* · cf. Plin 18, 10, 21). II. Fig *the first principle of anything* 1. sēmen, ĭnis, *n* (lit *seed*) *the g s of all things*, s. rerum, Lucr 1, 60 *as it were the first principles and g s of virtue*, initia quaedam ac s virtutum, Quint. 2, 2, 6 2. ĭnĭtium, prīmordium (rare in this sense in *sing*). v. ELEMENT.

**german**: I. *Of the same kin* 1. cognātus v KINDRED. 2. germānus · chiefly used as *subs.*, v. BROTHER, SISTER. II. *Belonging to Germany* · 1. Germānus (strictly *subs*, and used of *the people*) Caes. Tac. Rarely as *adj* (poet). Ov. A A 3, 163 Pers 2. Germānĭcus (only as *adj.*, *relating to the country or people of Germany*): *a G. war*, bellum G., Caes *the G language*, G. sermo, Suet Cal 47. Phr. *to talk G*, *Germanice loqui. cf Cic Tusc 1, 8, 15.

**germander-speedwell**: *veronīca chamaedrys Linn

**germane**: affĭnis, e: v. KINDRED, CONNECTED.

**germinate**: germĭno, 1, *it g s the very day it is sown*, g. eadem die quo injectum est, Plin. 13, 24, 46.

**germination**: 1. germĭnātio Col Plin. 2 germĭnātus, ūs. Plin.

**gerund**: gĕrundium Prisc 8, 9, *init.* · cf. ib § 46 Diom. (In Charis. 2, 144, the gerunds are called supina; also in Prisc. l c. § 45.)

**gerundive**: gĕrundīvus (modus) Serv. (In Pris 8, 9, § 45, the gerundives are included under gerundia vel supina.)

**gestation**: Phr. *time of g*, partus gerendi tempus, Plin 7, 5, 4 *the period of g. for the hind is eight months*, cervi octonis mensibus ferunt partus, Plin. 8, 32, 50 (the elephant) *is commonly supposed to be ten years in g.*, decem annis gestare in utero volgus existimat, Plin 8, 10, 10 (but in both the above cases, the acc. of the time would be more regular) *the mare is twelve months in g.*, equa ventrem fert duodecim mensES, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, *med.*: we also find, ventrem perferre, Col. 6, 24, *init.*: in venire esse (said of the *colt*), Varr. R R. 2, 8, *extr.* (Gestatio infantium, which occurs in Lact. 3, 22, *extr.*, is *the carrying of children in the arms.*)

**gesticulate**: 1. jacto, 1 (with *acc* of *pron refl.*, or of *some part of the body*) *to g. in one's own peculiar way*, se suo more j, Cic Br. 60, 217 *to g. with the head, and shake the hair loose*, caput j et comas excutere, Quint. 11, 3, 71 cf. jactare cerviculam, Cic. Verr. 3, 19, 49 See also *subs.* 2. gestum āgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (v foll art) *to g. with Roscius for a spectator*, g agere spectante Roscio, Cic de Or. 2, 57, 233. (Gesticuli usu of *dancing* · cf Suet. Ner. 40)

**gesticulation**: 1. jactātio (with depend gen *throwing the body about*) · *frantic g s*, fanaticae corporis j, Liv. 39, 13, *med. moderate g* ("*action*"), modica corporis j, Cic. Or 25, *extr.* 2. gestus, ūs (esp of *histrionic or rhetorical g*) *g s of actors*, histrionum gestus, Cic. Off 1, 36, 130 cf. Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26 3. mōtus, ūs (often of *pantomimic g s*, also *rhetorical*) *they went through not ungraceful g s*, haud indecoros m. dabant, Liv. 7, 2 *wild g s*, m. incompositi, Virg. G 1, 350 *rapid and difficult g.* (*of a speaker*) celer m. et difficilis, Cic. Rab. Post. 30, *extr.* 4. gesticŭlātio (e. g. digitorum) Suet. Tib 68. See also GESTURE.

**gesticulatory**: *quod per (corporis) gestus fit v. preced. art

**gesture**: 1. gestus, ūs (*the carriage of the body generally*, also *any particular g*) *to assume new g s and looks*, g vultumque capere novum, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 50, *to indicate by a g*, gestu significare, Ov. Tr 5, 10, 36 *to be guilty of a fault in g.*, in gestu peccare, Cic de Or. 1, 27, *fin* · comp Quint 11, 3, 66, *sqq* 2. mōtus, ūs (*any movement*). *such were their features, g, posture*, eo erant vultu, g, statu, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 53. See also GESTICULATION

**get**: A. Trans. I. *To acquire* 1. nanciscor, nactus *or* nanctus, 3 (*to fall in with, obtain by chance*): *where did you g. that ring?* unde annulum istum nactus es? Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 27 *when I g. more leisure*, quum plus otii nactus ero, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, *init.* v. TO FIND (3) 2. ădĭpiscor, ădeptus, 3 v. TO OBTAIN. 3. invĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (*to "come by"*) *he was the first to g. the name*, primus cognomen invenit, Cic Fin. 1, 7, 23 *to g money honestly*, pecuniam bono modo i, Plin. 7, 42, 45. 4. rĕpĕrio, pĕri, rtum, 4 (comp. TO FIND, 2). *to g. wealth and glory by arms*, rem et belli gloriam armis r, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60 *it got its name from its discoverer*, nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic Div 1, 10, *init.*

5. căpio, percipio, 3 (esp of *obtaining profits* or *returns from anything*) *he gets 600 sesterces from his farms*, capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, Cic Par 6, 3, 49 *to g. a large income from oyster preserves*, magna vectigalia ex ostrearum vivariis p., Plin. 9, 54, 79 v. TO RECEIVE. 6. impetro, 1 (*by entreaty*) *to g. what you ask with good-will*, quod postules cum gratia 1, Ter Andr. 2, 5, 11 · v. *infr.* (II. Phr). Phr *to g money*, rem facere, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 65 *what you will g (by the transaction)*, quod ad te redibit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28. *he gets every vote*, omne tulit punctum, Hor. A. P. 343 Cic *to g. help from any one*, alicunde opem auferre, Cic. Quint. 9, 32 · *to g. an answer from any one*, ab aliquo responsum auferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239 *where should I g. my bread from?* unde mihi cibos peterem? Pl. (v. TO SEEK) *to g. a beating*, vapulare (v. TO BEAT, A., I., 6) *to g. information*, cognoscere, reperire (v. TO ASCERTAIN) *to g. a woman with child*, (mulierem) praegnantem facere, Juv. 6, 405. II. *To see to it* that something is done; *to induce*: Phr.: *to g. anything made or done*, aliquid faciendum curare, Cic.

DIV. I, 24, 48 Caes. B G 1, 13 (v. TO ASK TO) *to g a person to do something*, impetrare, foll. by depend. clause with ut (v TO PREVAIL UPON) **B.** Intrans **I.** *To become* · fīo, factus, fīĕri v TO BECOME Phr *to g. rich fast*, celeriter locupletari, Col 6, pref *med.* · *it is getting light*, lucescit, Pl. Am 1, 3, 45 Cic *it is getting dark*, vesperascit, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 7 (tenebrescit is without good authority) may sometimes be expr. by an *uncept. verb to g. hot, cold*, etc, calescere, frigescere (where see the several *adjj*) **II.** *To arrive at*. pervĕnio, 4 v TO ARRIVE Phr. · *to g to the end of one's story*, quod quis coeperit enarrare, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 32 v TO FINISH. See also foll. artt.

**get abroad**: of *a report* 1. exeo, 4, *irr* *to g abroad and become generally known*, ex atque in vulgus emanare, Cic R Am 1, 2 *the impression got abroad*, opinio exiit (with *acc* and *inf*), Suet Ner. 45 Join. prodire et [in vulgus] exire, Gell 12, 12, *med.*

2, ēmāno (v *supr*), mānŏ, 1 v. TO SPREAD (INTO) 3. percrēbresco (-besco), crēbrui (-bui), 3 (*to become generally current*) *the matter got a*, res percrebruit, [in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse] Cic Verr 2, 2, 23, 56 simly, with fama, opinio, as subject, Cic Caes The simple verb crebresco, occurs in same sense and constr, but less freq Tac 4. pālam fīo *for fear the matter should get a*, ne (res) fieret p, Ter Ad 4, 4, 15 5. ēnōtesco, ui, 3 *some verses of yours have got a*, enotuerunt quidam versus tui, Plin Ep 2, 10, 3

— **across**: **I.** Trans: trājĭcio, transporto v. TO TRANSPORT. **II.** Intrans: transgrĕdior, 3. v. TO CROSS.

— **ahead of, or before**: or, *get the start of*: 1. praevĕnio, vēni, ntum, 4 *to g the start of any one by a shorter route*, (aliquem) breviore via pr., Liv. 22, 24, *med* · Ov 2. antĕvĕnio, 4 *to g ahead of any one by long marches*, aliquem magnis itineribus a, Sall Jug. 56, *init.* 3. praecurro, 3 v. TO OUTRUN Phr.: *(Caesar) when he had got ahead on the road to Dyrrachium*, praeoccupato itinere ad D, Caes. B C. 3, 13. v. TO ANTICIPATE

— **along**: prōcēdo, 3. v. TO PROCEED. Phr. *g. along!* abi hinc te amolire! Pl

— **among** (*v intr.*): 1. immisceo, ui, xtum and stum, 2 (with *pron refl.*): *he got a a handsome bevy of peacocks*, immiscuit se pavonum formoso gregi, Phaedr 1, 3, 7 2. insĭnuo, 1 (same constr *to work one's way in*): *to g in among the squadrons of horse* (of the *war-chariots*), se inter equitum turmas i, Caes. B G 4, 33 3 incĭdo, 3 v. TO FALL IN WITH

— **at**: tango attingo, 3 v. TO REACH.

— **away**: aufŭgio, effŭgio, 3 · v. TO ESCAPE.

— **back**: **I.** Trans.: rĕcĭpio, rĕcŭpĕro. v TO RECOVER. **II.** Intrans.. rĕdeo, revertor · v. TO RETURN.

— **(the) better of**: sŭpero, 1. v TO OVERCOME.

— **beyond**: excēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. *to g beyond the rank of praetor*, praeturae gradum excedere, Sall.

— **clear of**: 1. ēmergo, si, sum, 3 (both with *pron. reflect*, and as *intrans*) *to g clear of troubles*, sese ex malis e., Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30 · v. TO EMERGE 2. expĕdio, 4 (with *pron. reflect.*) v. TO EXTRICATE

— **down**: **I.** Trans. *to fetch down* dēprōmo, 3 Pl. Truc 3, 1, 2. **II.** Intrans.: descendo, dēgrĕdior v. TO DESCEND.

— **drunk**: Phr.: (vino) madere v. DRUNK (phr.).

— **hold of**: 1. prĕhendo, apprĕhendo, 3 · v. TO TAKE HOLD OF. 2. occŭpo, 1 · v. TO SEIZE

**get in**: **I.** Trans.: as *to get in crops, moneys*.. percĭpio, 3 · v. TO GATHER IN Phr. *to g. in the moneys due from the colonists*, pecunias exigere quae a colonis debentur, Cic. Fam. 13, 11 *to g. in one's debts*, nomina sua exigere, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 10, 28 *to g in all one's money*, omnem religere pecuniam, Hor. Epod 1, *extr.* *to g in a good stock of provisions*, rem frumentariam providere, Caes. (v. TO PROVIDE) **II.** Intrans. 1. insĭnuo, 1 (with *pron. refl.*: *to work one's way in*) · *you must g out where you got in*, qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2, *med.* · Caes.. v. TO GET AMONG. 2. pervĕnio, 4 (to make one's way *to a point*) *to g. into the senate*, i e *become a senator*, in senatum p., Cic. Fl. 18, 42 For lit sense, v. TO ARRIVE. Phr *to g into a boat*, conscendere in phaselum (NAVICULAM). (v. TO EMBARK) *to g into port*, portum capere, Caes (v TO REACH) *to g into favour with any one*, gratiam inire cum aliquo, Ter. (v. FAVOUR).

— **off**: **I.** Trans.: as *to get a* ship *off* a rock perh expĕdio, 4 · v TO EXTRICATE Virg (Aen 1, 145) has detrudo of the action of *pushing* ships *off*: v. TO THRUST OFF **II.** Intrans. *to escape, be acquitted* (q v). Phr *'s faith, I am getting off capitally, better than I expected*, immo vero pulchre discedo et praeter spem, Ter. Ph 5, 8, 58 *do you think you will g off unpunished?* credin' te impune habiturum? id Eun 5, 2, 13 *you will g off scot-free*, tu missus abibis, Hor. S 2, 1, 86.

— **on**: Phr *to be going on well*, bene (se) habere, bene rem gerere v TO DO (IV.)

— **out**: 1. exeo, excēdo v. TO GO OUT, QUIT. 2. ēmergo, si, sum, 3 (*from a difficult or dangerous position*): *he had great difficulty in going out into the open ground*, aegre in apertos campos emersit, Liv 21, 25, *med.*: v. TO GET CLEAR OF, EMERGE. Phr *to g out of a chariot*, descendere e curru, Suet (v TO DISMOUNT) · *to g. out of bed*, decedere (al. descendere) lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19; *hastily*, lecto desilire, Hor. S 1, 2, 129 (in gen. sense, de cubiculo exire, *to g out of the bed-chamber*, will be precise enough, Cic de Or 2, 65, *fin.*). *to g out of a bath*, evadere ex balneo, Cic Cael. 27, 65 *to g. out of the way of any one* (as mark of respect or avoidance), aliqui [via, *or* de via] decedere, Caes. B. G 6, 13 Suet. Ner 4 · used *pass.*, Cic. Sen. 18, 63 *to g out of his course* (of a ship), cursu discedere, Caes. (v TO DEPART). Fig : *to g out of temper*, irasci, Cic · v ANGRY.

— **quit of**· 1. dēfungor, nctus, 3 (with ref. to what is *laborious* or *disagreeable*) *to have got quit of danger*, periculis defunctum esse, Cic. R. Am 8, 21 Liv 2. expĕdio, 4 (with *pron refl.*) v TO EXTRICATE

— **ready**: pāro, 1 v TO PREPARE.

— **rid of**: 1. tollo, sustŭli, sublatum, 3 (esp. *by violent means*): *he might very easily be got rid of*, perfacile de medio tolli posse, Cic. R. Am 8, 20 Her. 2. āmŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (*remove out of the way*). *to g. rid of a witness*, testem a se a., Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72. 3. āmōlior, 4 (*implying difficulty*) · *until he could g. rid of his wife*, donec uxorem amoliretur, Tac H 1, 13. See also TO GET QUIT OF.

— **through**: **I.** *To make one's way through*. pervĕnio, 4 (*to some point*) · v TO ARRIVE **II.** *To complete*. pĕrāgo, confĭcio, v. TO FINISH.

— **to**: pervĕnio, 4 v. TO ARRIVE

— **together**: **I.** Trans. *to bring together* 1. conflo, 1 (esp *for evil purposes*) *to get t. an army*, exercitum c., Cic Ph. 4, 6, 15 *to get t. witnesses by bribery*, testes pecunia c., Quint. 5, 7, 23 2. cōgo, 3 v. TO COLLECT, ASSEMBLE **II.** Intrans.: *to meet together*: congrĕdior, 1 (with *pron. refl.*) : v TO GATHER TOGETHER.

**get up**: surgo, ērgrĕdior v TO RISE, ASCEND. Phr.: *he g.s up at seven o'clock*, hora secunda calceos poscit, Plin. Ep 3, 1, 4

— **upon**: v. TO MOUNT. Phr : *to g upon one's feet (after falling)*, sese erigere, Cic Fin 5, 15, 42.

**gewgaw**: perh. bulla cf. Juv. 13, 33: or nūgae, arum (acc to Non 2, 587, the term nugae was applied to *feminine trinkets*, whence the subs. nugivendus, Pl. Aul 3, 5, 51; Fotcell s v)

**geyser**: *fons calidae atque aliter exsilientis aquae

**ghastliness**: **I.** *Deathlike pallor* · pallor luridus (v. foll. art), p luteus, Hor Epod 10, 16 **II.** *Revolting aspect* foeditas· *all turned away their eyes from the g of such a spectacle* (Mettus being torn by horses), avertere omnes a tanta f spectaculi oculos, Liv 1, 28, *fin g of scars*, f cicatricum, Plin v HORROR (Or expr by *adj such was the g of the sight*, adeo foedum erat spectaculum, ut...., v foll art)

**ghastly**: **I.** *Deadly pale* · 1. lūridus *g. paleness*, l pallor, Ov Met 4, 267 Cic so *of that which makes g.*. *g. henbane*, l aconita, Ov Met 1, 147: *g death*, l mors, Sil. 2. exsanguis, e (*bloodless*) · *g shades (ghosts)*, ex. animae, Virg Aen 6, 401 Sall 3. cādāvĕrōsus (*corpse like* · v rare) · *a g. face*, e facies, Ter Hec 3, 4, 27 4. pallidus, vēpallidus (intens) v. PALE **II.** In general, *horrid, shocking*, foedus *a g scar*, f cicatrix, Hor S. 1, 5, 60 Liv. v FRIGHTFUL

**ghost**: **I.** *The shade of one dead*: 1. umbra (poet) Lucr Virg : Hor.. v. SHADE 2. mānes, ium, *m.*: *the g of a wife*, m conjugis, Virg. Aen 6, 119 Liv 3, 58, *extr.* Phr.. *he says that (the g. of) the dead man came to him in his sleep*, ait venisse illum in somnis ad se mortuum, Pl **II.** *A phantom of any kind* · 1. phantasma, ātis, *n.* · *to believe in g s*, putare esse aliquid phantasmata, Plin Ep 7, 27, *init* : v. PHANTOM 2. larva (*demon*): *a house haunted by g s*, larvarum plena domus, Pl Am 2, 2, 155 Plin *pref.* § 31 3. idōlon *or* idōlum (*an image* or *figure*) · Plin Ep. 7, 27, 5 4. (as gen terms for *any praeternatural appearance*) monstrum, mostellum. v PRODIGY. **III.** *Breath, spirit*. esp in phr *to give up the g.*, exspirare, animam edere, etc v TO EXPIRE **IV.** *The Holy Ghost*, Sanctus Spīritus, Vulg

**ghostly**: *spīritālis. v SPIRITUAL

**ghoul**: *larva quae mortuorum hominum carnibus vescitur.

**giant** (*subs.*) vir major quam pro humano habitu, Liv 8, 6 *vir praegrandi corpore ; vir statura excelsissima (N.B—Not gigas, except to denote the *Giants* of mythology)

**giant** (*adj*): praegrandis v. GIGANTIC.

**giantess**: femina major quam pro humano habitu v. GIANT.

**gibber**: perh *strīdeo, 2 ; also strīdo, 1, 3 (*to emit a harsh, squeaking sound*): cf Lucan 6, 622 Mela 1, 8, *med* See also TO CHATTER, BABBLE

**gibberish**: *inanis oris strepitus : v. NOISE, NONSENSE.

**gibbet** (*subs.*) · furca *or* pātĭbŭlum (*a kind of forked g., used in the punishment of slaves and others*): v GALLOWS.

**gibbet** (*v.*). chiefly used fig., perh. nŏto, 1. cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: Cic. v TO BRAND.

**gibbeted**: pātĭbŭlātus (i. e. *fastened to the patibulum*): Pl.

**gibbous**: gibbus. (*the skull is*) *concave in the inside, g. (or convex) on the outside*, ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus g., Cels. 8, *init* : v. CONVEX. (Gibbosus is without authority.)

**gibe** (*subs.* and *v*) · v. JEST.

**giblets**: gigeria, orum: Petr. 66 (v. Burm a. l.).

**giddily**: i. e. *thoughtlessly* : perh. inconsultē, tĕmĕrĕ: v. Sen. Ben. 1, *init.* v. THOUGHTLESSLY.

**giddiness**: **I.** Lit.. 1. vertigo, ĭnis, *f.*: *g. of eye and brain (at looking down a precipice)*, v. oculorum

a nimique, Liv. 44, 6, *med.* *to be troubled with g.*, vertigine laborare, Plin Freq *pl.*, *to remove g.*, vertigines discutere, tollere, Plin 20, 17, 73 § 194, etc. **2.** caligo, inis, *f* (strictly, *the darkness resulting from g*) · *when the height had brought on g*, quum altitudo c oculis offudisset, Liv. 26, 45. In *pl.*, *to relieve or cure g.*, caliginem levare, sanare, discutere, Plin Cels **II.** Fig. · *Thoughtlessness* perh. tēmeritas (cf Cic. Sen 6, 20), lēvitas (*general lack of steadfastness of character*), inconsultus animus v. THOUGHTLESSNESS.

**giddy:** **I.** Lit., vertiginōsus (*suffering from dizziness as an ailment*). Plin. 23, 2, 28 Phr. (*any one*) *turns g.*, oculis caligo offunditur, Liv.; vertigine (aliquis) afficitur v preced. art **II.** Fig *light-minded* lēvis, inconsultus ventōsus v THOUGHTLESS, FICKLE. Mart. has, *vagae* moderator juventae, *instructor of giddy youth*, 2, 90.

**gift** (*subs.*): **I.** *Something given, a present:* **1.** dōnum (most general term) *the law concerning gifts and presents*, lex de donis et muneribus, Cic. *wedding g.s*, d. nuptialia, Cic *the gifts of fortune*. Cic. *to give anything as a g* (cf L G § 297), aliquid alicui dono dare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6 Cic · *to bestow some g. on the commonwealth*, aliquod de republicae afferre, Cic Ph 1, 13, 32

**2.** mūnus, ĕris, *n* (a more poetic word, though found also in prose, acc to Habicht, etc., munus is a gift *which one is in some way bound to give*, while donum is *a free gift*. but the distinction is not observed) *the gifts of Bacchus*, munera Bacchi, Hor.· *the g.s of the earth*, munera terrae, Hor Ep. 1, 6, 5 · Cic. . v PRESENT, BOUNTY. **3.** bĕnĕfĭcium v. BENEFIT, KINDNESS. **4.** stīpis, *f.* (*of a small coin*) v. ALMS, GRATUITY. *Gifts* or *largesses* made by the emperors and others to the soldiery or people, were called dōnāria, congiāria v DONATIVE **II.** *An endowment or faculty of mind or body*· **1.** dos, dōtis, *f* (chiefly poet.). *the g. of beauty*, d formae, Ov M 9, 717. *g.s of nature and fortune*, naturae fortunaeque dotes, Plin Ep 3, 3, 4. *it is my g to celebrate in song . .*, est carminibus celebrare d mea, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60. **2** făcultas v FACULTY. **3.** ingĕnium (strictly *the whole of a man's natural endowments*) *they were not altogether deficient in g.s, but only in that of the orator*, iis non omnino i., sed oratorium i. defuit, Cic Br. 29, 110 *as great a g. for invention*, tantum ad fingendum ingenii, Cic Font 14, 30. **4.** indōles, is, *f.* (similar to preced) · v. GENIUS, DISPOSITION.

**gift** (*v*): dōno, 1. v. TO ENDOW.

**gifted:** **I.** As *part* · praedītus (with *abl*): v. ENDOWED. **II.** *Possessing high natural endowments* · ingēniōsus *a g. and learned man*, vir i. et eruditus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, *med.* · *the more clever and highly g. any one is*, quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic R. Com. 11, 31. *g in every kind of knavery*, furtum ingeniosus ad omne, Ov. M. 11, 313. Phr · *to be very highly g by nature*, ingenio abundare, florere; ingenio divino esse, Cic ; ingenio valere, Quint. · v. GENIUS, GIFT (II.). See also CLEVER.

**gig:** perh. cīsium v. Dict. Ant. *s. v. The driver of such*, cisiarius, Ulp. Dig.

**gigantic:** **1.** praegrandis, e (*exceeding the usual size in any way*): *g. trees*, p. (arbores), Plin. 13, 25, 49: Suet. . v LARGE. **2.** ingens, ntis · v. HUGE. **3.** expr. by circumi., major quam pro humano habitu . v. GIANT.

**giggle** (*v*): perh. summissim cachinnare, comp. Gell. 17, 8.

**gild:** **1.** inauro, 1 *to g. brazen tiles*, tegulas aeneas i., Plin.. *a g.'d statue*, statua inaurata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 50. **2.** expr. by aurum and a verb *to g. a roof*, tecto aurum illinere, Sen. Ep. 119, 11: Plin. . *to g. wood*, aurum ligno inducere (obducere), Plin. 35, 6, 17: v. TO OVERLAY.

**gilded:** **1.** inaurātus *a g. column*, columna i., Cic v TO GILD **2.** auratus (*wrought or adorned with gold*: chiefly poet) *g temples*, a templa, Luci. Virg. **3.** aureus (strictly, *of gold*, but used, esp by the poets, in wider sense) *the g. Capitol*, a Capitolia, Virg Aen 8, 347 *a g. chair*, a. sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85 **4.** bracteātus (*covered with a thin foil of gold, etc.*) v PLATED

**gilder:** inaurātor Inscr in Forcell

**gilding** (*subs*). **I.** *The art* auratūra Inscr. in Forcell. (in Quint 8, 6, 28, we should prob read aurata) Or expr by verb *he discovered the art of g*, *aurum ligno, aere, etc inducere, illinere reperit. **II.** *The gilded work itself* · aurum illītum, inductum v TO GILD.

**gill:** i. e *a quarter of a pint:* quartārius (v. Dict. Ant. p 1233) Cato. Plin.

**gills:** *of fish*, branchiae, arum · Plin 9, 7, 6.

**gilt:** v. GILDED

**gilt-edged:** *auro illito praetextus(?)

**gilt-head:** *a fish*, auriāta . Plin

**gimlet:** **1.** tērĕbra mentioned among carpenter's tools, Plin. 7, 56, 57 *the Gallic g.*, t Gallica, was an improved kind, and bored a smooth hole, Col. 4, 29, *ad fin.* **2.** (?) perforācŭlum Arnob. 6, 14 (but the reading is doubtful).

**gin** (*subs*) · **I.** *A snare*. pĕdica, plāga . v. SNARE, TRAP. **II.** *The spirituous liquor so called* *spiritus juniperus, from which, though the Fr. genièvre, the word *gin* is derived. **III.** *A machine for cleaning cotton:* *instrumentum quo purgantur lina xylina

**gin** (*v*) i. e *to clean cotton:* purgo, 1 (v TO CLEAN) or perh carpo, 3, which was used of the corresponding manual labour in wool.

**ginger:** zinzĭbĕri, *n. indecl.*: Plin.. also zinzĭberi, ēris, *n* . Cels. Pall.

**gingerbread:** crustŭla, orum gen. term for *sweet cakes*, Hor S. 1, 1, 25

**gingerly:** sensim, pĕdĕtentim v. CAUTIOUSLY.

**gingle:** v JINGLE.

**gipsy:** Cingārius, Zingārus, *f.* -a after their Italian name *Zingari*. *The Gipsies*, *Aegyptii qui feruntur.

**giraffe:** (?) cămēlŏpardālis, is, *f.* · Plin 8, 18, 27 M. L. (Also *giraffa, Brisson)

**gird:** **1.** cingo, nxi, nctum, 3 : often as *refl. pass.*. *he girds himself with a Spanish sword*, Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10, *ad med* (in Virg with *acc*) inutile cingitur ferrum, Aen. 2, 511 Fig. *the heavens were girt with clouds*, cinxerunt aethera nimbi, Virg v. TO SURROUND. **2.** incingo, 3 (same constr. as simple verb poet) *to g oneself with a girdle*, incingi zonā, Ov. Her. 9, 66 *to g. oneself with serpents*, se serpentibus incingere, Cat 64, 258.

**3.** accingo, 3 (same constr chiefly poet., except in fig. sense) *to g. on a sword*, ensem ac. lateri, Virg Aen. 11, 489: *he girds on his trusty sword*, fido accingitur ense, Virg Aen 7, 640. Fig. = *to set vigorously to work, to prepare*: *all g themselves to the task*, ac. (sese) omnes operi, Virg Aen 2, 235 · Liv (who has the *refl. pass*, 2, 12, *med*, in hoc discrimen accingere, *prepare thyself*) · Tac. **4.** praecingo, 3 (strictly, to g *in front*, as *a napkin*: cf. Vulg. Joh. xiii. 4) *to g. oneself with a sword*, ense praecingi, Ov Tr. 2, 271: *waiters properly g'd*, recte praecincti pueri, Hor.

**—up:** **I.** Lit: succingo, 3 *to g. up the tunic as high as the middle of the leg*, crure tenus medio tunicas s. Juv.: *with the dress girt up like Diana*, vestem ritu succincta Dianae, Ov **II.** Fig.: *to g. up oneself for action, etc.*: accingo, 3 (usu. in *pass. refl.*): v. TO GIRD (3).

**girder:** i. e. *a beam holding together parts of a building*: perh. jūgumentum, *al* jūgāmentum (Cato, R. R 14) for though the passage does not fix the precise meaning of the term, yet the verb jugumentare (juga-) occurs in Vitr. in the sense of *to fasten together with girders* · alterna trabibus angulos j., 2, 1, 4.

**girdle:** **1.** cingŭlum (originally, *a woman's g.*, the mans being cinctus. ūs "cinctus et cingulum a cingendo; alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum," Varr. L L 5, 23 § 114) chiefly poet., and often *pl. fastening a golden g 'neath her bosom*, c. aurea subnectens mammae, Virg Aen. 1, 492: *the wonder-teeming g (orbis)*, fecunda monstris c, Val Fl. Fig. *to be stripped of one's g (dismissed military service)*, cingulo exui Cod Just. 7, 38, 1 (N B.—The *plur.* appears to be chiefly used of the *feminine girdle*, the *sing* of the military girdle or *belt*) **2.** zōna (*a woman's g.*, esp *that worn before marriage*) *to unfasten the g.*, solvere z. Cat 2, *extr.* · Ov (cf Smith's Ant s. v) *of the g. (or belt) of Orion*, Ov. F 6, 787 *Dimin*, zōnŭla, in similar sig, Cat 61, 53 *A maker of such g.s*, zonarius, Cic. Fl. 7, 17. **3.** cinctus, ūs (worn by men for the sake of decency, *drawers*. q. v. v *supr.* 1) Varr. Suet *Dimin.*, cincticŭlus, Pl. **4.** balteus v. BELT. (The strŏphium was not a girdle, but *a kind of stomacher* Cat 64, 65)

**girl:** **1.** puella (used also, esp. poet., of *full-grown women*) *to give birth to a g.*, p pareie, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 14 *a little g.*, p. infans, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 99 *wardship in the case of a g*, tutela [legitima] in qua dicitur esse puella, Cic Att. 1, 5, 6 *I never saw a more lovely, charming g.*, qua p nihil unquam festivius, amabilius vidi, Plin Ep 5, 16, 1. *Dimin.*, puellŭla, *a young g*, Ter. Cat (N B.—The original word for girl was puera, which occurs in fragments of Livius and Varro cf also Suet Cal 8)

**2.** virgo, inis, *f* (*an unmarried g.*) cf. Plin Ep. 1, 18, 6 Hor. Od. v. MAIDEN. **3.** fēmella (v. rare) Cat 55, 7 *Belonging to a g*, puellaris, v. foll. art.

**girlhood:** **1.** puellāris aetas, puellares anni v GIRLISH. **2.** esp. by puella, *while yet in her g, she was betrothed*, *adhuc puella desponsa est· *during her g.*, ipsâ puellâ. L. G § 589, 1.

**girlish:** **1.** puellāris, e *the prize allures their g. tastes*, praeda p. animos prolectat, Ov F 4, 433· *g. amiability blended with virgin modesty*, suavitas p. cum virginali verecundia, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 2. *g years*, p aetas, Quint.; p. anni, Tac. **2.** virgĭneus virgĭnālis. v. MAIDENLY.

**girlishly:** puellārĭter: *to be g ignorant*, p. nescire, Plin Ep 8, 10, 1. Or expr. by phr., puellarum more, ritu: v. MANNER.

**girth:** **I.** *Of a horse:* cingŭla *the new g. galls the steed*, nova c laedit equum, Ov. R. A 236. **II.** *Of a bed.* **1.** fascia [lecti cubicularis], Cic Div 2, 6, *init* **2.** insŭta (also used of bandages of various kinds) Petr. 20. **III.** *Measure round* ambītus, ūs: v CIRCUIT, CIRCUMFERENCE.

**gist:** i. e *the main point* · **1.** cardo inis, *m* : with some defining *gen* (lit. *hinge*). *they do not concern themselves about what is the real g. of a case*, quorum nihil refert ubi litium c. vertitur, Quint 12, 8, 3 . simply, causae c, id. 5, 12, 3. (N.B.—Not so in Cic) **2.** expr. by contineo, 2· *the real g of this question is the point respecting the nature of the gods*, continet hanc totam quaestionem ea ratio quae est de natura Deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117 *the real g. of the question*, quod maxime rem causamque continet, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2. Simly in Cic. Part. 29, 103, we have continentia causarum = *the real points at issue*, like cardo *supr*

**gittern:** cĭthāra . v. GUITAR.

**give:** **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To present, make a gift:* **1.** dō, dĕdi, dă-

tum, dăre, ı (most gen term constr with *acc.* and *dat*) *Lycurgus gave the lands of the wealthy to the commonalty to cultivate*, L. agros locupletum plebi colendos dedit, Cic *to give a daughter in marriage*, finam in matrimonium d, Caes. *to g. advice*, consilium d, Cic Hor. Sometimes strengthened by *dat.* dono (v. L. G § 297), *to give to any one as a gift* Ter. Heaut 5, 5, 6 Fig *to g. ear*, ı e *pay attentum*, ames d, Cic Att 1, 5. **2.** dōno, ı (to g *freely, as a present* consti with *dat* and *acc* or *acc* and *abl*) v TO PRESENT. **3.** tribuo, ı, ūtum 3 (where something is *due*) *to g every one his due*, suum cuique tr, Cic Off 1, 5, 14 *he gave* (or *paid*) *Aurelius the price of his house*, pretium aedium Aurelio tribuit, Tac. Ann. 1, 75 in gen sense, *to g. gifts*, dona tr Ov Met 9 402 **4.** largior, 4 (*freely, lavishly*, often, *immoderately*) *to take from one in order to g to another*, eripere alius quod alius largiare, Cic Off. 1, 14, 43 v. TO BESTOW; LIBERAL (TO BE) **II.** *To deliver, put into any one's hands* **1.** trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to hand over*) *to g* (*pass*) *any one the cup* (*after drinking*), poculum tr, Cic more fully, aliquid alicui in manum tr, Pl Merc 2, 2, 6 v TO DELIVER. **2.** (in *imper mood*) cēdo, pl cette (in colloq language) *if you have anything from Atticus, g it me*, cedo, si quid ab Attico (est), Cic Att 16, 13, *unā: g. me the account-book, phrase*, cedo, quaeso, codicem, Cic Veri 2, 2, 42, 104 Pl Tri **III.** *To bestow or assign* a name **1.** impōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3 (with *dat* and *acc*) *to g new things new names*, ı nova novis rebus nomina, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3. the simple verb also occurs with same constr., Cic Tusc. 3, 5, 10 Virg **2.** do, ı, *dĕdi he gave name to the river* (*by being drowned in it*), nomen flumini dedit, Liv. 1, 3, *med.* Virg. Aen 1, 248 Quint The comp. indo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, also occurs, Liv 1, 34, ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum Pl **3.** făcio, 3 *the young folk gave me the name of "wiper"* juventus nomen fecit Periculo mihi, Pl. Men *unā* · Liv 1, 3 (where it is used of *giving occasion for a name*, like dare, *supi*) **IV.** *To inflict a* blow injĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to g any one a blow*, plagam alicui inj, Cic v TO INFLICT Miscell. phr. *to g water to an enemy*, hosti aquam commodare, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 21 cf. Cic. Off 1, 16, 51 (v TO OBLIGE) *to g a supper-party*, coenas facere, Cic Att 9, 13, 4 *to g any one an opportunity of doing anything*, alicui potestatem s copiam facere faciendi aliquid, Cic (v OPPORTUNITY) *to g any one trouble*, alicui negotium facessere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, *unā* , also n facere, Quint (v. TROUBLE) *to g a young woman in marriage*, nuptum virginem locare [adolescenti], Ter. Ph 5, 1, 25 *to g an account*, rationem reddere, Cic (v ACCOUNT). *to g. thanks*, grates or gratias agere, persolvere (v. THANKS) · *to g. any one the slip*, alicui subterfugere, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2 *I will g (him) such a dressing!* adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 77 · *to g way to any one in the streets*, alicui decedere, Ter. Cic (v TO GET OUT) in fig sense, cedere (v. TO YIELD); labascere (*to show signs of giving way*), Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 31 (see also TO GIVE WAY). **B.** Intrans. (*to yield to pressure*) · v TO YIELD, GIVE WAY.

**give away:** dōno; largior. v. TO GIVE (I)

—— **back:** reddo, rĕmitto v TO RESTORE

—— **chase:** inséquor, 3 v TO PURSUE.

—— **forth:** **1.** ēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to g. forth groans*, gemitus e, Ov. M 9, 207 v. TO UTTER, EMIT (The simple verb occurs poet. in same sense *to g forth a sound*, sonitum dare, Virg. Aen. 2, 243. Ov) **2.** ēmitto, 3. v. TO EMIT Phr · *to g. forth* (*respire*) *breath from the lungs*, animam a pulmonibus [respirare et] reddere, Cic. N. D 2, 54, 136 *to g. forth* (*yield*) *a sharp tone* (of a string when touched), acutum sonum remittere, Hor A. P 349

**give in:** **I.** Trans. *as to give in one's name* **1.** prōfĭteor, fessus, 2 (esp *of one's own free will*) (*voluntarily*) *to g in their names* (of candidates), nomina pr, Liv 26, 18, *med* the verb occurs in same sense absol, intra legitimos dies pr. nequiverit, Gell Cat 18 Vell 2, 92, *med to g in a return of the number of acres under crops*, jugera sationis pr, Cic Veri 3, 15, 38 **2.** rēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, *in tr to g in accounts to the treasury*, rationes r. ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, *ad unit* Caes B C 2, 20, *extr* **3.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to g in an account*, rationem r, Tac Ann 1, 6, *extr* Cic Phr *to give in one's name as a soldier*, nomen dare, edere, Liv v TO ENLIST **II.** Intrans *to own oneself vanquished* Phr *I g in to your superior wisdom*, efficaci do manus sapientiae, Hor Epod 17, *init.* Caes v TO GIVE WAY, YIELD

—— **off:** mitto, ēmitto, 3 cf. Lucr 4, 54, *sqq* See also to EMANATE

—— **out:** **I.** Trans *to yield*, esp *an exudation* māno, 1 v TO EXUDE **II.** Intrans *to profess, pretend* **1.** fĕro, 3, *irr. he gave himself out to be Philip*, se Philippum [regnaeque stirpis] ferebat, Vell 1, 11 Virg Aen 5, 373 **2.** dictĭto, 1 (*to be continually saying, whether falsely or truly*): *he started* (*as he gave out*) *to join Caesar*, proficisci, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem, Caes B C 3, 22 **3.** praedĭco, 1 Caes B G 6, 18 v TO AFFIRM

—— **over:** **A.** Trans **I** *To consign*. trādo, mando v. TO DELIVER UP **II.** *To despair of* despĕro, 1 v. TO DESPAIR Phr. *given over by the physicians*, deploratus medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51, *init* Liv (N.B.—The verb deploro is found in this sense only in *part*) **B.** Intrans · *to cease* dēsĭno, etc v TO FORBEAR.

—— **place:** dēcēdo, 3 · v TO GET OUT

—— **to:** addo, adjĭcio, attrĭbuo v. TO ADD, ASSIGN.

—— **up:** **A.** Trans. · **I.** *To deliver over* **1.** trādo (transdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to g up a city to the enemy*, urbem hostibus tr, Liv *they gave themselves up to the enemy*, se hostibus transdiderunt, Caes. v. TO DELIVER, SURRENDER **2** dēdo, 3 v TO SURRENDER **3.** prōdo, 3 (freq in bad sense v TO BETRAY) *to give up one's life and money*, vitam, pecuniam pr, Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 70 **4.** permitto, 3 (*to g up the control of anything to another*) *I have given up the entire affair to his hand*, totum ei negotium permisi, Cic Q Fr 2, 9, *init.* Caes v TO ENTRUST (5) Phr *to g. up the ghost*, animam efflare v. TO EXPIRE **II.** *To devote* dēdo, confĕro, etc. v TO DEVOTE (III). **III.** *To abandon* · **1.** dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to let go out of one's hands*): *to g up the supremacy*, principatum d, Caes B. G. 6, 12 *to g. up all hope of anything*, omnem alicujus rei spem d, Caes. B C 1, 73 *to give up one's resentment for the good of the state*, iracundiam suam reipublicae d, Caes B C 1, 8 v TO ABANDON. **2.** dēpōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3 (*to lay down resigni*) *to g up all hope*, omnem spem d, Caes. B G 5, 19 *to g. up* (*sacrifice*) *personal animosities*, simultates d., Cic Pl. 31, 76 v. TO RESIGN **3.** concēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (usu. *to g. up out of regard for, in consideration of something more important*) · *I gave up my resentment and my friendships for the benefit of the commonwealth*, dolorem atque amicitias reipublicae concessi, Cic Prov Cons 18, *jm.*: *you stated that you gave up your canvass for the augurate out of regard for me*, auguratus petitionem mihi te concessisse dixisti, Cic Phil 2, 2, 4 **4.** condōno, 1 (similar to preced) Cic. v TO SACRIFICE (II). **B.** Intrans. · (rare) dēsisto, 3: v. TO CEASE.

**give way:** **I.** *To yield to force:* **1.** esp. in milit lang, inclino, 1 (either *intrans*, or more freq as *refl. pass*) *on the fall of Hostus, the Roman line forthwith g s way*, ut H cecidit confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12 *neither party gang way*, ut in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33, *med.*: in non-milit sense, *to g. way to fear*, timore inclinare (*al.* inclinari), Cic. Att 3, 13 **2.** pēdem rĕfero, 3, *irr.* (also in milit. sense *to step back*, not necessarily implying defeat) v TO FALL BACK (II.)

**3.** mānus do, 1, *irr.* (lit *to yield up one's hands*, in token of defeat) *at length Cotta is induced to g way* (after discussion), tandem dat Cotta permotus manus, Caes B G 5, 31 Hor **4.** cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3, (most gen. term) v TO YIELD **II.** *To comply with* obsĕquor, morem gĕro v TO COMPLY WITH, HUMOUR **III** Fig *to allow oneself to be overcome by emotion*. Phr *to g way to passion*, animo indulgere, Ov Met 12, 598 so, lacrimis ind, ib 9, 142 *they g way to the enthusiasm of the soldiers*, indulgent militum animi militum, Liv 9, 43, *med to give way to* (*give oneself up to*) *tears and grief*, lacrimis ac tristitiae se tradere, Lucc in Cic Fam 5, 14 *she did not g way to tears*, dolori non modo in lacrimas effudit, Just 1, 8, *med*

**giver:** expr by *pres. part* of do, dono, etc (L G § 638) *you beg for mean favours, inferior to the g*, tu poscis vilia rerum, dante minori, Hor. (Dator however occurs poet, Virg Aen 1, 734) Phr *a lavish g*, largitor, Sall Jug 95 (usu in adject sense, v TO LAVISH) Sil *g. of a wound*, auctor vulneris (poet) Ov Met 5, 133

**giving** (*subs*) **1.** dătio (rare) *g. of laws*, legum d, Cic Agr 2, 22, 60 Plin (More freq expr by verb *by g.*, *by giving*, *forgiving*, dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, Sall. Cat. 54) **2.** largītio (*lavish, unprincipled g*) Caes Cic. Phr *the g of thanks*, actio gratiarum, Cic. Fam 10, 19.

**gizzard:** *ventrĭcŭlus gallinae (avis) anterior (?)

**glacial:** glăciālis, e v. ICY, FROZEN.

**glacier:** *moles nivium frigoribus conglaciata (Kr); nives alte concreta glacie coacervatae cf Liv 21, 36, *extr.*

**glacis:** *tech t in fortification. *agger muri leniter acclivis (declivitas valli exterior, Kr)

**glad:** laetus *he is g. about something*, l est nescio quid, Ter Andr 2, 2, 3 a stronger expr is laetābundus v JOYFUL Usu. with *to be*. gaudeo, gāvīsus sum, 2 *I am g of that*, id gaudeo, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25 (cf. L G § 253) *I am very g. I interrupted you*, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic.. v. TO REJOICE Sometimes expr by lĭbens, lĭbenter. *I am g. to hear that*, id libenter audio v GLADLY.

**gladden:** **1.** hĭlăro, exhĭlăro, 1 v TO CHEER **2.** laetĭfico, 1 (rare) *the sun gs the earth*, sol terram l [ut cum coelo hilarata videatur], Cic N D. 2, 40, 102 Pl **3.** expr by laetĭtia, and a verb *e. g.*, laetitia aliquem afficere, Cic Mil 28, 78; laetitia efferre (*to transport*), Cic Fam. 2, 10, *init.*: v JOY

**gladdened** (*part. adj*) · laetus · v. JOYFUL

**gladdening.** laetĭfĭcus (rare). Lucr. Usu. laetus will suffice v JOYFUL.

**glade:** nearest word, nĕmus, ŏris, n (*woodland with pasture*) cf. Virg. E. 6, 56, nemorum saltus

**gladiator:** glădiātor. *a show of g s*, gladiatorum spectaculum, Cic. (usu. called munus v SHOW) *to give a show of g s*, gladiatores dare, Ter Hec prol alt 32 Suet Tit. 7, *extr*, g edere, Suet.: *during* (*at the time of*) *the show of g s*, gladiatoribus (*abl.*), Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4; 2, 19, 2 *a master* (*trainer*) *of g.s*, gladiatorum magister, cf Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86 (usually, lanista, Cic. Juv) *Adj., belonging to a g.*, gladiatorius. *a band*

*of g s* (with ref. to their employer), familia gladiatoria, Caes B C 3, 21 *a school for g s*, ludus gladiatorius, Cic Cat 2, 5, 9 (also simply ludus, Hor. A P 32 cf Caes B C 1, 14) *a g's pay*, gladiatorium (*s* pretium), Liv 44, 31, *extr* (also called auctoramentum, Suet Tib 7 cf Smith's Dict Ant 574, *b*)

**gladiatorial**: gladiātōrius *g strength of body*, g firmitas corporis, Cic Phil 2, 25, 63 v preced art, *jm G shows*, munus (gladiatorium), spectaculum gladiatorum v preced. art

**gladiole**: *a plant*, gladiōlus Plin

**gladly**: 1. laetē v. JOYFULLY. (Or more freq. laetus in agr. with subject. v. L. G. § 343) 2. libenter (*willingly, cheerfully*) *people g believe what they wish true*, homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes *very g*, libentissime, Cic So libens, in agr with subject *I did so, and g too*, ego illud feci, ac libens, Ter Eun 3, 5, 43 Cic. *Very g*, animo libentissimo, Cic Verr Act 1, 9, 25

**gladness**: gaudium, laetitia v JOY

**gladsome**: festivus, laetus v. FESTIVE, JOYFUL.

**glance** (*subs*) Phr. *to cast g s this way and that*, huc, illuc volvere oculos, Virg Aen 4, 363 *to fix a steady g. upon the ground*, solo fixos oculos tenere, ib 1, 482 *at the first g* (opp. to a more careful view), primo aspectu, Cic de Or 3, 25, 98 *to cast furtive g s at each other*, furtim [nonnunquam] inter se aspicere, Cic Cat. 3, 5, *extr* · *to take a sidelong g*, limis (*sc.* oculis) aspicere, Pl Mil 4, 6, 2, transversa tueri, Virg E. 3, 8 *to cast fierce g s at any one*, torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 467

**glance** (*v*) I. *To cast the eyes rapidly* neatest word prob, aspicio, exi, ctum, 3 *just to g at a thing through a grating, as you pass*, (quasi) per transennam praeteriens strictim a, Cic de Or 1, 35, 162 v. preced art See also TO LOOK II. *To graze or touch lightly* esp of light stringo, nxi, ctum, 3 *the morning star was just going upon the top of Haemus*, summum radiis stringebat Lucifer Haemum, Claud Ruf 2, 336 v TO GRAZE III. Fig. *to handle* a matter *cursorily*. 1. attingo, 3. v. TO TOUCH UPON 2. expl by strictim (*cursorily*) and a verb. *e g* breviter strictimque dicere, Cic Clu 10, 29; strictim atque cursim transgredi, Gell 1, 3, *med* 3. perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 Join [breviter] perstringere atque attingere, Cic de Or 2, 49, 201

**gland**: physiol *t t* glans, ndis, *f e g.*, g penis, Cels 7, 25, *init* The *pl* glandulae is used of the *glands of the throat, the tonsils* Cels 4, 1, *init.*

**glanders**: peln Atticus profluvius (*i. e.* profluvium), Veg Vet 1, 3

**glandular**: *glandis formam s naturam habens* (Col has glandulosus = *abounding in knots or lumps*, R. R. 7, 9, *init*)

**glare** (*subs.*) · perb. fulgor. cf lutilus fulgor, Cic Rep 6, 17 v FLASH, BRIGHTNESS. Phr *. they see the ass now shine with a ruddy g through the clear sky*, arma per sudum rutilare vident, Virg Aen. 8, 529. *his eyes have the same g* (of Lycaon changed into a wolf), idem oculi lucent, Ov Met 1, 239

**glare** (*v*) I. *To shine with a ruddy light* rutilare, rutilo lumine fulgere v. preced art II. *To look fiercely upon* torvis oculis (torva, poet) tueri, aspicere, Ov (cf Virg. Aen. 3, 677, cernimus astantes nequicquam *lumine torvo* Aetnaeos fratres, "*fiercely glaring upon us*") Phr. · *the eyes g fiercely*, ex oculis micat acribus ardor, Lucr v TO FLASH, GLEAM

**glaring** (*adj*) I. *Shining ruddily* fulgens, rūtilans, rūtilus v SHINING, RUDDY II. *Conspicuous, flagrant*: 1. mānifestus *g. perjury*, m. perjurium, Cic.. v. MANIFEST. 2. insignis, e (oftener in good sense) Join: illustre atque insigne [perjurium], Cic. Harusp. 16, 36. v. CONSPICUOUS. 3 nēfārius, nēfandus · v. HEINOUS, FLAGRANT. Phr *here is a g discrepancy*, *haec apertissime inter se discrepant v TO DISAGREE

**glaringly**: apertē, manifestē. v. MANIFESTLY

**glass** (*subs*) I. *The material* 1. vitrum *to make g*, v coquere, cf Plin 36, 26, 66, and Tac H 5, 7, *extr to blow, turn, chase, g*, v flatu figurare, torno terere, caelare, Plin l. c *to form g into various shapes by blowing*, spiritu v. in habitus plurimos formare, Sen Ep. 90, 31 *to paint on g*, vitrum coloribus pingere [et colores inurere] v ENCAUSTIC *Made of g*, vitreus v GLASS (*adj*) 2. lāpis spēcūlāris (*a kind of transparent stone used for windows, etc*) Plin 36, 22, 45 cf Petr 68, *init*, ex lapide speculari pulvis factus II. *A mirror* spēcūlum v LOOKING-GLASS III. *A drinking g* poculum *s* pocillum vitreum v CUP; and GLASS (*adj*) Phr *to drink out of a g* (as opp to a cup of other material), vitro bibere, Mart 1, 38. IV. *A telescope, microscope, etc* see the several words V. *Glassware* collectively 1. vitrea, orum *broken g.*, v. fracta, Mart 1, 41, 4 Petr Sat 10, *init* 2 vitreamina, um Paul Dig. 33, 7, 18 § 13 3. vitrea supellex cf Prop 5, 8, 37

**glass** (*v*) I *e to represent in a mirror the Almighty's form g's itself in the ocean* (Byron), *quasi forma quaedam Dei lympharum speculo redditur v TO MIRROR

**glass, of glass** (*adj*) 1. vitreus *a g vessel*, vas v, Sen N Q 3, 18, 4 Col Plin. v GLASSY. The *neut pl* is used subs. v GLASS (V). 2. hyālinus (rare) v GLASS (*adj*).

**glass-maker**: 1. vitrārius Sen Ep 90, 31 2. (vitri) artifex Plin 36, 26, 66.

**glass-manufactory**: (vitri) officina. Plin 36, 26, 66.

**glassy**: 1. vitreus *g wave*, v. unda, Virg Aen 7, 759 Hor. 2. hyālinus (rare) v GLASS (*adj*).

**glaze**: I. *To cover with a vitreous coating* *vitrum alicui rei illinere v. TO OVERLAY II. *To furnish a* window, etc, *with glass* *fenestram, domum, lapide speculari [vitro] aptare, instruere v GLASS

**glazier**: peln faber vitrarius but vitrarius only occurs = *glass-maker*, q v

**gleam** (*subs*) I. Lit 1. fulgor (*any bright shining*) *tremulous g* (*of eyes*), tremulus f, Ov A A 2, 721 2. radius v RAY 3. aura (rare) *the g of the gold* (*golden bough*), aura, Virg Aen 6, 204. Phr *mid fitful gs of moonlight*, per incertam lunam, Virg. Aen 6, 270 II. Fig · of *hope, joy, etc* Phr *a slight g* (*gale, breath*) *of hope*, levis aura spei, Liv 42, 39, *init I yet cheered myself with this g of hope*, hac tamen oblectabar spēcula, Cic Fam 2, 16, *ad fin*. simly, aliquid speculae, Cic Clu 26, 72 *the city seemed to catch a g* (*of hope and joy*), lux quaedam affulsisse visa est, Liv 9, 10, *init.*. cf id 27, 28, *ad fin*, Magnae prima spes, morte nuntiata Marcelli affulsit.

**gleam** (*v*) · 1. rādio, 1 (*to emit rays of light*) *cats' eyes flash and g in the dark*, felium in tenebris fulgent que oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55 Esp in *pres part.*: *going arms*, radiantia arma, Virg Ov A dep form occurs *the temples g with gold*, templa auro radiantur, Auct Dial. Or. 20, *extr.* 2. nīteo, 2 (*to emit a steady reflected light*) *a thousand different hues g.* (in the rainbow), diversi n. mille colores, Ov Met 6, 65 *to gleam with marble*, marmore n, Auct Dial Or 20, *extr* · v. TO SHINE In sim sense, rēnīdeo, 2 (*to cast back a gleam*) Hor Od 2, 18, 1 Lucr. Virg. 3. cōrusco, 1 v. TO GLITTER. 4. micо, 1 *the sky gs with fires*, m ignibus aether, Virg. Liv. v TO GLITTER 5. fulgeo, 2 · v TO FLASH.

**gleaming** (*adj.*): 1. cōruscus (*having quick play of light*) *g rays of the sun*, radii solis c, Ov. *g woods*, silvae c, Virg Aen 1, 164 Lucr v. GLITTERING. 2. rādians, ntis v. TO GLEAM 3. rēnīdens, ntis *g brass* (of arms), i. aera, Virg G 2, 282 4. nītidus v BRIGHT

**glean**. 1 spicas colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3 Vulg. Ruth ii 2 2. rācēmor, 1 strictly, *to gather clusters* (= *to treat in a supplementary way*). used fig Varr. R R 3, 9

**gleaner**: expl by *pant*. v. preced. art Phr *to leave an ear or two for the g s* (fig), e segete ad spicilegium relinquere stipulam, Varr. L L 7(6), 7 § 109

**gleaning** (*subs*). 1. spicilēgium: Varr R R 1, 53. 2. rācēmātio (*of clusters of grapes*) Tert

**glebe**: glēba, sōlum v SOD, SOIL. Phr *g-land*, *ager ecclesiasticus (?)

**glede**: milvus v. HAWK.

**glee**: laetitia, gaudium v. JOY *Full of g*, laetabundus, Gell

**gleeful**: laetus, etc v JOYFUL

**glen**: vallis, convallis v VALLEY. Ov thus describes *a mountain g with torrents*, concava vallis et qua se demittere rivi assuerant pluvialis aquae, Met. 8, 334

**glib**: I. *Slippery*. lubricus v. SLIPPERY II. Fig. *speaking with ease* volūbilis v FLUENT, VOLUBLE.

**glibly**: of speech, facile et volubiliter v VOLUBLY

**glibness**: v SLIPPERINESS; VOLUBILITY

**glide**: lābor, psus, 3 *to g. along in wandering and changeful manner* (of the planets), vaga et mutabili ratione l., Cic Tim 10, *med* of the *motion of ships*, Virg Aen 8, 91 Fig. *the fleet years g away*, fugaces l anni, Hor

—— **back**: rēlābor, 3 Hor Fig *I g insensibly back to the doctrines of Aristippus*, in Aristippi furtum praecepta r, Hor Ep 1, 1, 18

—— **down**: dēlābor, 3 Virg. · Ov.

—— **in, into**: illābor, 3 Cic.

—— **through** or **over**: perlābor, 3: Vulg.

—— **to, towards**: allābor, 3. Liv. · Virg.

—— **under, beneath**: subterlābor, 3 *rivers going beneath the walls of ancient cities*, flumina antiquos subterlabentia muros, Virg G 2, 157.

**glide, gliding** (*subs.*). lapsus, ūs, *m the serpents escape by g*, dracones lapsu effugiunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 225 Hor. · delapsus (*downwards*) Varr.: allapsus (*towards*) Hor

**glimmer**: sublūceo, 2 (*to cast a feeble light*) · *twilight g*, crepuscula sublucent, Ov. A. A 1, 5, 5. Virg See also TO FLICKER

**glimmering** (*adj*) sublustris, e (*partially light*) *the g. night*, s. nox, Hor. Od 3, 27, 31. Virg See also FLICKERING

**glimpse**: no exact word v LOOK. Phr *to get a g of* · dispicio, spexi, spectum, 3 *a g. of Thule has been got* (in spite of snow and storm), dispecta est Thule, Tac Agr. 10 *what wonder if feeble minds cannot get a g of the truth*, quid mirum si imbecilli animi verum d non possint! Cic Div 2, 39, 81 *to get a g of anything through a grating in passing*, aliquid per transennam strictim aspicere praeterieuntem, Cic de Or 1, 35, 162 *a g. of hope*, spēcula (prop *a small hope*), Cic · v. GLEAM (fig)

**glisten**: lūceo, rādio: v. TO GLEAM.

**glistering** (*adj*): lūcidus, candens: v GLITTERING, BRIGHT.

**glitter** (*subs*) 1. fulgor, ōris, *m.* (*emitted* or *reflected*) · *the g of gold*, f ab auro, Lucr *the g of arms*, f. armorum, Hor *to be dazzled with insane g (display)*, insanis fulgoribus stupere, Hor S 2, 2, 5 v. BRIGHTNESS, FLASH 2. nītor (*reflected*) *the g. of gold and silver*, argenti et auri n., Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 23.

**glitter** (*v.*): 1. fulgeo, fulsi, 2 ·

and fulgo, 3 *marble abodes, g ing with ivory and gold,* marmorea tecta ebore et aŭro fulgentia, Cic. v TO SHINE

**2.** lūceo, luxi, 2 (usu. denoting *a milder lustre* than fulgeo) *a throne g.ing with bright emeralds,* solium claris lucens smaragdis, Ov Met. 2, 24 v. TO SHINE. **3.** splendeo, 2 (*to shine brightly*) · *the sea g s under the tremulous light,* s tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg. Aen 7, 9 Hor **4.** mīco, ŭi, ātum, 1 (esp of *a quick, flashing light*) *the swords g (in action),* m gladii, Liv 2, 20 Virg **5.** cōrusco, 1 (*with quick, restless movement* poet) *the lightning g s among the clouds,* flamma inter nubes c, poet in Cic de Or 3, 39, 157 Claud **6.** nĭteo, rĕnĭdeo, 2 (*with reflected light*) v TO GLEAM **7.** fulgeo, 2 v TO SHINE

**glittering** (*adj*) **I.** cōruscus (*with rapid play of light* poet.) *g lightnings,* c fulmina, Virg G 1, 328 *the g sun,* c sol, Virg v GLEAMING **2.** fulgĭdus v BRIGHT, FLASHING **3.** nĭtĭdus (*with reflected lustre*). v. GLEAMING **4.** splendĭdus (*very bright*): *the g constellations,* s signa, Lucr v BRILLIANT **5.** candens, ntis (*shining white*) · *g rocks,* c saxa, Hor. S 1, 5, 26 Virg **6.** candĭdus (like preced) *Soracte g -white with snow,* nive c Soracte, Hor v WHITE **7.** vītreus (like glass) *g Circe,* v Circe, Hor Od 1, 17, 20 (N B—Also the *partt.* fulgens, nītens, rĕnīdens, may be used adject v TO GLITTER)

**gloat:** expr. by pasco, pāvi, stum, 3 *to g over any one's tortures,* alicujus cruciatu p. oculos, Cic v. TO FEAST (A)

**globe:** **I.** *Any round object* **1.** glŏbus *g s of fire,* g flammarum, Virg G 1, 473 *Dimin* glŏbŭlus, Plin. **2.** sphaera Cic : v SPHERE **3.** pīla · *a g of glass filled with water,* vitrea p aquā plena, Sen N. Q 1, 6, 6 v BALL. (N B —Orbis strictly denotes *a plane figure*: v CIRCLE) **II.** *The earth* · orbis, is, m . usu with terrae, terrarum, Cic.: v EARTH.

**globosity:** glŏbōsĭtas, *e. g.,* terrae, Macr Som. Scip 1, 16, *med*

**globular:** glŏbōsus Cic Tim 6, *init* See also ROUND, SPHERICAL *To make of a g. shape,* conglŏbo, 1 Cic N. D 2, 39 the simple verb globo also occurs, but both are most freq. in *p vart*

**globule:** glŏbŭlus, pīlŭla v GLOBE, PILL.

**gloom:** **I.** Lit tĕnebrae, cālīgo v DARKNESS **II.** Fig : of *calamity, sadness, etc* · **1.** tĕnebrae, arum *in what g s thus life spent,* qualibus in t degitur hoc aevi ! Lucr. *if exile have cast a g. over you,* si quid tenebrarum offudit exsilium, Cic Tusc 3, 34, 82. **2.** cālīgo, inis, *f.* (*thick darkness*) *see now the g of those times,* vide nunc c temporum illorum, Cic Pl. 40, 96 Join. caligo et tenebrae, Cic in Sen. 3, 5. **3** trīstĭtia *from the height of joy, suddenly a g fell upon all,* ex summa laetitia, repente omnes t. invasit, Sall Cat. 31 · *a kind of g. contracts the face of the earth,* quasi t. quaedam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102 v. SADNESS.

**gloomily:** moestē · v. SORROWFULLY. Sometimes an adj, as trīstis (cf L G § 343) may serve · *how g. the sun rises to the watched,* *quam trīstis surgit sol miseris ! v. GLOOMY.

**gloominess:** tĕnebrae : v GLOOM

**gloomy:** **1.** ātĕr, tra, trum *the g. cypress,* a. cupressus, Virg Aen. 3, 64 *g Cocytus,* a Cocytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17 : *a g. day* (of death), a dies, Virg Aen. 6, 429 **2.** furvus (chiefly poet.): *the g caverns* (of Acheron), t. antra, Ov. Met 5, 541 : *g. Proserpine,* f Proserpina, Hor Od 2, 13, 21. **3.** nūbĭlus (*cloudy*: poet.) *the g. Styx,* n. Styx, Ov. Fast 3, 322 *a road g with yews,* via n. taxo, Ov. Met. 4, 432 : *g. fate,* n Parca, Ov Tr. 5, 3, 14. **4** tĕnebrōsus, tĕnebrĭcosus v. DARK. **5.** trīstis, e (properly only of persons v. SAD) *g Tartarus,* t. Tartara, Virg. Aen. 6, 243. *g. trees,* t arbores, Plin 16, 25, 40 *a more g. life,* vita tristior, Cic Off. 1, 30, 108 *g severity,* t severitas, Ter. **6.** tetricus (prop *of looks* · *sad and forbidding*) : *a g. mind,* [horridus et] t animus, Sen Ep 36, 3 *g goddesses* (i e *the Parcae*), t. deae, Mart 4, 73, 6 **7.** moestus (v. SORROWFUL) *most g with concealed wrath,* tacita moestissimus ira, Val Fl 5, 568 *g. orators,* m oratores, Auct. Dial. Or 23. *g fear,* m timor, Virg. **8.** caecus · v DARK. **9.** caerŭleus (*of dark hue* poet.). *the g. bark of fate,* c ratis fati, Prop

**glorification** glōrĭfĭcātio Aug (Better expr. by verb . v TO GLORIFY)

**glorify:** **1.** glōrĭfĭco, 1 Tert Vulg (N B.—Not class) **2.** illustro, 1 (*to render distinguished*) *to g any one with praise,* aliquem laudibus 1, Lucc in Cic. Fam 5, 14, *med.* **3.** cĕlĕbro, 1. v TO CELEBRATE See also TO PRAISE, HONOUR

**glorious:** **1.** glōriōsus (of persons, usu =*boastful*). *to deserve well of the commonwealth is g,* bene mereri de republica g. est, Cic. Ph 1, 14, 33 *most g victories,* victoriae gloriosissimae, Suet Fac. **2.** inclītus (chiefly poet). v RENOWNED **3.** praeclārus (*excellent* or *eminent beyond others*) *O g day,* O p diem ! Cic Sen 23, 85 *a most g achievement,* praeclarissimum facinus, Nep. Tim 1 Sall **4.** pulcher, chra, chrum *a most g deed,* pulcherrimum facinus, Tac Ann 1, 8, *fin* Sall. v. HONOURABLE. **5.** amplus *most g achievements,* amplissimae res gestae, Cic. Att 8, 9 *ad med* Join amplum et gloriosum [est], Liv **6.** clārus, illustris v FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS. Phr. *to be very g* (of *an action*), magnae, maximae gloriae esse, Cic Pl 36, 89; *to be for ever g.* (of *an individual*), in aeterna [sempiterna] gloria esse, Cic. Cat 4, 10, 21 *to regard anything as g,* aliquid in gloria ponere, Plin 7, 25, 25.

**gloriously:** **1.** glōriōsē *to triumph g,* g triumphare, Cic Fam 2, 12. Join gloriosissime et magnificentissime, Cic Att. 14, 4. **2.** ēgrēgiē (*excellently well, with great distinction*) *to conquer g,* e vincere, Liv. 21, 40, *init* **3.** cum [magna, maxima, summa] laude ; non sine gloria v GLORY Phr *to live g (a glorious life),* in gloria vivere, Cic. Fam 15, 6, *init*

**glory** (*subs*) · **I.** In abstract sense, *praise, distinction.* **1.** glōria *real, solid, substantial g.,* vera, gravis, solida g, Cic. · *eternal g,* g. aeterna, sempiterna, Cic *to long for g,* g. expetere, Cic de Or. 2, 40, 172 *to be attracted by g,* gloria duci, Cic Arch 11, *init* . *to get g,* g. capere, Cic Am 7, *extr* , g consequi, id Ph 2, 44, 114; g. adipisci, id. Off. 2, 13, *init.*: *to get g. by well doing,* g benefactis parare, Quint Sall. (v TO GET) *all those things have brought me immortal g.,* mihi illa omnia immortalem g dederunt, Cic. in Pis. 26, 63 *to be distinguished for the g of one's achievements,* gloria rerum gestarum florere, Cic de Or. 1, *init.* *I have warred not without g,* militavi non sine g, Hor *Dimin* gloriola, *petty, paltry g,* Cic. Fam 5, 12, *fin.* **2.** laus, dis, *f* . *'tis no mean g,* non ultima l est, Hor Ep 1, 17, 35 *to be a g to any one,* alicui [magnae] laudi esse, Hor S 2, 3, 99 v. PRAISE. **3.** dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* (usu. in sense II.). *to maintain the dignity and the g. of the state,* civitatis dignitatem et d. sustinere, Cic. Off 1, 32, 124: *true g. consists in virtue,* verum d. in virtute positum est, Cic. **4.** clārĭtas, clārĭtūdo : v. RENOWN. **II.** *An ornament, distinction* **1.** dĕcus *mind is the g. of man,* hominis d ingenium, Cic. Br. 15, 59. (Pompey) *the g and light of the empire of the people of Rome,* imperii P R. decus ac lumen, id. Ph. 2, 22, 54. **2.** ornāmentum v. ORNAMENT **III.** *The halo round the head of a saint* : nimbus · cf. Virg Aen 10, 634. comp Serv. a l

**glory** (*v*) **1.** glōrior, 1 (foll by *abl* ; either alone *or* with in, de). *to g in names,* nominibus g., Cic. Or 50, 169 *we rightly g. in virtue,* in virtute recte gloriamur, id. N. D 3, 36, 87 : with de id Fin 3, 8, 28 v TO BOAST **2.** effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, 3, *irr* (with *pron refl.*) *in this I g, not a little,* hic me magnifice effero, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 31. *to g. in wickedness and tyranny,* scelere atque superbia sese e, Sall Jug. 14, *med* Cic. **3.** jacto, 1 v. TO BOAST. Phr *many g. in enduring heat for many hours,* plerique in gloria ducunt, plurimis horis calorem perpeti, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

—— **over:** insulto, 1 (usu. with *dat*) Cic. . v TO EXULT OVER.

**glorying:** glōrĭātio Cic Fin 3 8, 28. See also BOAST

**gloss** (*subs*) · **I.** *A shining appearance* nitor v. GLOSSINESS Phr. . *to give a g. to any thing,* polire, aliquid nitidius reddere (v. TO POLISH) *to take the g off any one's achievements,* *alicujus factorum gloriam minuere v. TO DISPARAGE **II.** *An explanation of a difficult word* · **1.** interpretātio, interpretāmentum . v. INTERPRETATION. **2.** glossa, ae (rare in this sense) v Forcell s v

—— **over** (*v*). perh cōlōro, 1 cf Val Max. 8, 2, 2, libidinosam liberalitatem debiti nomine colorando. See also TO EXTENUATE.

**glossary:** **1.** glossārium Gell 18, 7, *med* **2.** glossae, arum (i e *a collection of obsolete words* , glossae, glossemata). *to compile g s,* glossas scribere, Varr. L L 7, 2 § 10.

**glossiness:** nitor. *g. of plumage,* n. pennarum, Phaedr. 1, 13, 6 v BRIGHTNESS, SMOOTHNESS.

**glossy:** **1.** nītĭdus *g hair,* n caesaries, Virg G. 4, 337 *g in his youth (fresh skin),* in juventa, id. Aen 2, 473 Ov. v BRIGHT. **2.** perh. in some cases, candĭdus (*shining and fair*). *g. white limbs,* c. membra, Ov. Met. 2, 607.

**gloves:** perh. manuum tegumenta, (tegumenta) digitalia, Kr. *s v.* In Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15, manicae is used *of a kind of covering for the hand and arm,* notarius cujus manus hieme manicis munebantur, but cf. Gierig ad l., and v. SLEEVE (Digitalia *or* digitabula in Varr R. R 1, 55, are evidently not gloves, but *implements used in knocking fruit off a tree*)

**gloved** (*part adj*) · Phr. *with g.* hand, *manibus intectis, digitalibus vestitis.

**glover:** nearest word perh. mānŭlĕārius, Pl Aul. 3, 5, 37. (Forcell. gives chirothecarius, e Gloss )

**glow** (*subs*) · ardor, fervor, călor. v. HEAT. Phr. *in the g. of youth,* calidus juventa, Hor. Od 3, 14, 27 *to be in a g.,* candere . v TO GLOW.

**glow** (*v.*): **1.** candeo, ŭi, 2 *the g.ing iron hisses from the hot furnace,* calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr. 6, 148 *the air grew g.ing hot,* aer fervoribus ustus canduit, Ov. Met. 1, 120. Hence *incept.,* candesco, 3, *to begin to g., to become g.ing hot :* Lucr Ov. Comps. incandesco, excandesco, strengthened from preced.. cf. FIRE, TO TAKE. **2.** ardeo, *incept.* ardesco, arsi v. FIRE, TO TAKE ; BE ON. **3.** ferveo, bui, 2 ; also fervo, 1, 3 (strictly, *to boil*). *the sun is g.ing hot,* sol fervit, Gell. 2, 29, *med.* Esp. in fig sense, *the work g.s* (" *is all alive*"), fervet opus, Virg. G. 4, 169: *to g. with passion,* (ab) ira fervēre, Ov. Met. 2, 602 Hor. *Incept* fervesco, 3 (rare). Lucr. : Plin **4.** aestuo, 1 (like preced) *the parched air g.s,* torridus a. aër, Prop. Fig *the concealed flame* (*of love*) *g s all the more,* tectus magis a. ignis, Ov. Met. 4, 64. **5.** flāgro, 1 (strictly, *to blaze, be on fire*). Fig. *to g. with love,* amore f, Cic. . v. INFLAMED, TO BE.

**glowing** (*adj.*): **I.** *With heat* · **1.** candens, ntis Lucr. v. TO GLOW (1). **2.** ardens, ntis *g. Etna,* a. Aetna,

Hor **A. P. 465**· *g. Scorpio*, a. Scorpius, Virg. G. 1, 35. **3.** fervens, ntis *g. embers*, f cinis, Plin *g. wheel*, f. rota, Ov Pont. 1, 8, 68 **4.** fervĭdus *g wheel*, f rota, Hor Od 1, 1, 4 See also HOT, FIERY. **II.** *With eagerness, passion, etc* fervĭdus, cālĭdus, etc v. EAGER, FERVENT **III.** Of colour, *brilliant, as if on fire*. ardens *most g hue*, ardentissimus c. Plin 21, 4, 10 Virg See also BRILLIANT, and *infr* (IV.)

**IV.** In such phr as, *in g terms (of eulogy)* Phr. *he spoke in most g terms of my consulate*, ornatissime de meo consulatu locutus est, Cic Att. 1, 14 4 cf pleno ore laudare, Cic Off 1, 18, 61; amplissime laudare, Plin 18, 3, 3, *med to paint in g colours*, (insignibus) verborum coloribus depingere, cf Gell 14, 1; varie pingere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.

**glowingly**: *in glowing language* v preced art (IV.)

**glow-worm**: cicindēla, lampўris, ĭdis, *f* the former was the rustic name, and the latter borrowed from the Gk explained as stellans volatus, Plin. 18, 26, 66 (Lampyris noctilūca, Linn.)

**gloze**: blandior, ādūlor v. TO FLATTER, FAWN

**glozing** (*adj*) blandīlŏquus Pl Sen (trag): v BLAND, FLATTERING.

**glue** (*subs*) glūten, ĭnis, *n.*; glūtĭnum, ī Varr. Plin.

**glue** (*v.*): glūtĭno, 1 *to g. sheets of paper together*, chartas g, Plin. . *to g together broken pieces of glass*, vitri fragmenta g, Plin Comps agglutino (*to g one thing to another*), Plin. Cels , conglutino (*to g together*), chiefly used fig , Varr v TO STICK TOGETHER. (N B—The above may be used of any kind of *glutinous cement*) Phr. *he has g'd his lip to lip in fine style*, labra labris ferruminavit admodum, Pl Mil. 4, 8, 25.

**glue-maker**: glūtĭnārius Inscr

**gluer**: glūtĭnātor (= *book-binder*) · Cic. Att. 4, 4.

**gluey**: glūtĭnōsus: v GLUTINOUS.

**glug**: onomatop word glut, glut, Vet Poet in Anthol

**glut** (*v*). **1.** expleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *to g oneself with long-wished-for carnage*, diu optata caede [se] ex , Liv 31, 24, *ad fin.*: Cic · v. TO SATISFY. **2.** sātio, sātūro, 1 (stronger than preced., *to fill to satiety*). Cic. v. TO SATIATE. **3.** pasco, 3 · v. TO FEAST. Phr. *to g. the corn-market*, *vilitatem annonae efficere (comp foll. art.); satiatem frumenti facere, Sall fr in Non.

**glut** (*subs.*) **I.** In gen. sense, sātias, sātĭĕtas. v SATIETY **II.** *Of a market* perh. vīlĭtas *there followed such a g. in the corn-market*, tanta vilitas rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44 more precisely, satias, Sall fr. v preced art. *fin.*

**glutinous**: **1.** glūtĭnōsus. *g resin*, g, resina, Cels. · Col **2.** lentus *(tough, stringy) cement more g than bird-lime*, gluten visco lentius, Virg. G. 4, 41. **3.** viscōsus *(like bird-lime)* · Join. mollis et viscosus, Pall R R 1, 14 (Viscĭdus, v rare.) **4.** tĕnax *(clinging, like cement)*: Virg : Plin · v. STICKY. *To become g.*, lentescere, 3 Tac Ger. 45

**glutinousness**: lentor *g. of pitch*, l. picis, Plin. · who has also lentĭtia in same sense. (Or expr. by circuml., tenax *s.* glutinosa natura.)

**glutton**: **1.** hĕluo *or* helluo, ōnis, *m. a foul, impure g*, spurcus, impurus h., Cic. Fig. *a perfect g. in books*, h. librorum, cf. Cic Fin 3, 2, 7. Join gurges atque heluo; natus abdomini suo. Cic. in Pis. 17, 41. **2.** lurco, ōnis, *m.* (a coarse word) Lenaeus in Suet Gr. 15: Pl. **3.** pōpīno, ōnis, *m.* · Hor. S. 2, 7, 39. cf. Suet. l c A form pōpīnātor also occurs, Macr. **4.** glūto *or* glutto, ōnis, *m.*: Pers 5, 112. **5.** homo gūlōsus. v. GLUTTONOUS.

**glutton, to be a**: hĕluor (helluor), 1 · *to play the g. on the open stage*, in exostra h, Cic prov cons. 6, *fin.* Fig. · *to be a very g in books*, libris h., Cic. Fin 3, 2, 7

**gluttonous**: **1.** gūlōsus *they are g with their very eyes*, oculis quoque g sunt, Sen N Q 3, 18, *extr.* · Mart **2.** ēdax, ācis (a milder term than preced.) v. VORACIOUS Phr *to be a g man*, ventri, gulae, popinae deditum esse: v. GLUTTONY.

**gluttonously**: gūlōsē · Col Ter.

**gluttony**: **1.** hĕluātio (hell). Cic. in Sen 6, 13. **2.** ēdācĭtas (*voraciousness*) Cic Q Fr. 3, 9 Pl. **3** expr. by meton, gŭla, venter, inglūvies, guttur, pōpīna *a man of insatiable, disgusting g*, homo profundae, sordidae gulae, Suet Vit 13 *to be addicted to g*, gulae parere, Hor. S 2, 7, 111· *to waste a patrimony by gambling or g*, manu, ventre, bona patria lacerare, Sall. Cat. 14 *addictedness to g.*, obsequium ventris, Hor S 2, 7, 104 (Vitellius) *notorious for g and voracity*, notabilis ingluvie et voracitate, Eutr Hor. S 1, 2, 8 *an example of g*, magni gutturis exemplum, Juv 2, 114 (cf Cic Coel 19, 44, vitium ventris et gutturis) *for the gratification of g*, ad popinam, Sen. N Q 3, 18, *extr.* Phr. *to indulge in g*, heluari (v GLUTTON, TO BE) *no g. or debauchery*, nulla conviviorum ac lustiorum libido, Cic. Coel. 19, 44.

**gnarled**: nōdōsus: v KNOTTY.

**gnash**: **1.** frendeo, 2; frendo, 3 (only in imperf tenses, esp *part.*): *he g'd his teeth*, frendebat dentibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 5 also with dentibus: graviter frendens, Virg G 4, 452 Liv **2.** infrendeo, 2 (strictly, *to g* the teeth *at* any one) inf alicui, Stat. Th 8, 580 *g ing the teeth with a groan*, dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg. Aen 3, 664 **3.** dentibus strīdeo *or* strido v TO GRIND (II), and foll art

**gnashing** (*subs*). **1.** strīdor dentium. Cels 2, 7 Vulg. Matt viii 12. **2.** frendor (not class) Tert.

**gnat**: cŭlex, ĭcis, *m*: Pl. Hor. Plin

**gnaw**: rōdo, si, sum, 3 *mice had g'd the shield*, clipeos mures roserant, Cic *to g. the nails to the quick*, vivos ungues r, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71 Ov. Hence comps : arrodo, *to g. a little, on the edges* (v. TO NIBBLE) abrodo, *to g off*, Plin corrodo, *to g. all over*, Cic. praerodo, *to g off the end of any thing*, Hor. For fig. sense, v TO GALL, WORRY.

**gnawing** (*adj*). mordax. *g. cares*, m sollicitudines, Hor

**gnawing** (*subs.*). morsus, ūs *the perpetual g of anxiety*, perpetui curarum morsus, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 73 Cic v. STING (fig).

**gnome**: **I.** *A maxim* (γνώμη) gnōmē, ēs Front Ep (pure Latin, sententia) v MAXIM. **II.** *A kind of fairy, supposed to inhabit the centre of the earth* in *pl*, di opertanei, Capell. (5th cent) v FAIRY.

**gnomic**: gnōmĭcus (γνωμικός) term used by mod. critics Schneid ad Theog *A g. poet*, gnomologus, ib

**gnomon**: i e. *the index of a dial*: gnōmōn, ōnis, *m* · Plin. 2, 72, 74· Vitr

**gnomonic**: i e *pertaining to dialling*. gnōmōnĭcus, Vitr. *Gnomonics*, as *name of the art*, gnōmōnĭcē, ēs, *or* -a, -ae, Vitr. Gell.

**gnostic**: gnostĭcus Aug · Tert

**gnosticism**: *gnosticorum ratio, doctrina (by themselves called gnōsis, Gr. γνῶσις).

**gnu**: perh. leucrŏcōta (var. spelt) Plin. 8, 21, 30 (Antilope gnu, Cycl.).

**go**: **I.** Lit · of *movement*: **1.** eo, īvi (ii), ĭtum, 4 (most gen. term): *I am going to the forum*, eo ad forum, Pl. · *go and be hanged*, i in malam crucem! Pl *to go to bed*, cubitum i., Cic. N B—Eo is oft. used in *pass. impers.* (cf. L. G. § 632)· *they go into an ancient wood*, itur in antiquam silvam, Virg. Aen. 6, 179· *tell me whither to go*, dicite qua sit eundum, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 19. **2.** vādo, si, sum, 3 (esp. *to go* or *make one's way with violence*): v. TO RUSH. *I am going to-morrow to Pompey early*, ad Pompeium postridie mane vadebam, Cic Att. 4, 10, *extr* *go, and report these commands to your king*, vadite, et haec regi mandata referte, Virg. Aen 11, 176 **3.** meo, 1 (strictly, *to go to and fro* rare in prose) *to go this way and that*, huc illuc m, Tac. Ann. 4, 5 cf ib. 3, 34, *fin*, quotiens D Augustum in Occidentem atque Orientem meavisse in Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17=simply ire. **4.** grădior, gressus, 3 (*to pace, step along*) · *going side by side*, pariter gressi, Virg Aen. 6, 633 *to go resolutely to one's death*, fidenti animo g ad mortem, Cic. **5.** prŏfĭcisco, fectus, 3 · v TO SET OUT **II.** *To depart* **1.** ăbeo, 4, *irr.* · *he is gone*, abiit, Cic v. TO DEPART **2.** vādo, 3 *Lentulus is with me to-day he goes to-morrow morning*, L hodie apud me; cras mane vadit, Cic Att 14, 11, *extr.* **3.** prŏfĭcisco, 3 v TO SET OUT. **III.** *To turn out, issue*, well or ill. cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *if aught had gone ill with him*, si male cesserat, Hor S 2, 1, 31 Phr *as affairs go*, ut nunc est, Hor S 1, 9, 5 v TO GO ON. **IV.** *To be sold or valued* cēdo, 3 *to go two for one* (of sheep). binas pro singulis c, Cato, R. R 150 *to g (be reckoned) for salary*, c. pro stipendio, Tac G. 14 See also TO RECKON **V.** *To be current* Phr. . *as the story goes*, ut ferunt, Cic N. D. 3, 22, *fin.*; sicut fertur, id. de Or. 1, 11, 49. or the verbs fero, tiado, prodo may be used without a parenthesis (*Vulcan*) *as the story goes was master of a smithy in Lemnos*, qui Lemni fabricae praefuisse traditur, Cic N D 3, 22, 55 simly, with dicitur, ib 18, 45, proditum est, ib. 23, 59, etc · v TO REPORT

**go about**: **I.** Lit · *to make a circuit* circumeo (circueo), 4, *irr* v. TO GO ROUND. **II.** *To make efforts* **1.** eo, 4, *irr.* (with *sup*) *they go about to deprive the good of their rewards*, bonorum praemia ereptum eunt, Sall. Jug. 85, *ad fin* Liv **2.** mŏlior, 4 (implying *a difficult task*) *to go about any thing with much labour*, aliquid cum multo labore m, Cic N. D 2, 23, 59. Join· struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64, *init* : v. TO ATTEMPT.

— **abroad**: peregre exeo, abeo . v. ABROAD. (Peregrinor is *to be living abroad*)

— **astray**: **1.** erro, 1: *to show the road to one who goes a*, erranti monstrare viam, Cic For fig sense, v. TO ERR. Simly, the comps, deerro, aberro, which are used both lit and fig.. *to go a. from the (right) road*, itinere deerrare, Quint. 10, 3, 29; in itinere d., Cic. in Lact. 6, 24, *init* : *to go a. from the law of nature*, a regula naturae aberrare, Cic Acad. 2, 46, 140 v TO WANDER. **2.** lăbor, psus, 3 (in fig. sense) v. TO ERR.

— **away**: ăbeo, discēdo v. TO DEPART, LEAVE.

— **back**: rĕdeo, rĕvertor, pedem rĕfĕro v. TO RETURN, FALL BACK

— **before**: **1.** antĕeo, 4, *irr.* (with *dat* or *acc.*; or absol) · *lictors go b the praetors*, lictores praetoribus anteibant, Cic Agr 2, 34, 93· *before thee ever goes stern necessity*, te semper a. saeva necessitas, Hor. Od 1, 35, 17 for absol. use, cf. Cic l c **2.** praeeo, 4, *irr* (with *dat*, or absol) *the lictors should go b. the consuls*, consulibus lictores praeirent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, *fin.*: absol., Varr. 5, 12 § 80, praetor qui praeiret jure et exercitu **3.** antĕgrĕdior, praegrĕdior, ssus, 3 (mostly in fig. sense) v. TO PRECEDE. **4.** antĕcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (*to go on ahead, in advance of*· foll. by *acc*, or absol). *Pompey had gone b. the legions*, Pompeius antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9, *extr* : for absol. use, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 79.

— **behind**: sūbeo, 4, *irr.* (rare in this sense) *the moon having gone b. the sun's disc*, quum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4.

— **beyond**: **1.** ēgrĕdior, ssus, 3 (with *acc.*: not so in Cic.). *to go b.*

*the boundaries*, fines e, Caes B G 1, 44, *med* Sall.. Liv. Fig. *a family which had never gone b the rank of praetor*, familia nunquam praeturam egressa, Tac. Ann. 3, 30. **2.** excēdo, 3 v. TO EXCEED.

**go by:** |. Lit praetĕreo, praetergrĕdior v TO PASS BY. ||. Fig· *to adhere to:* sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 v. TO ABIDE BY.

— **down:** descendo, dēgrĕdior v. TO DESCEND. See also TO SINK.

— **for:** accesso, pĕto, 3 v TO FETCH

— **forth:** 1. exeo, 4, *irr.* Cic Liv. v TO DEPART **2.** prōdeo, 4, *irr.*: *to go f to battle*, ad proelium p, Caes. B C 3, 86 *to go f. to meet any one*, alicui obviam p, Cic Mur. 33, *init* (EXIRE is simply *to quit* a place; prodire *to come forth to view*.) **3.** ēgrĕdior, ssus, 3 (*to come outside of a place*, as opp. to *remaining within*)· Caes Cic.. v. TO ISSUE FORTH. **4.** excēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *to go f from a temple*, e templo ex., Liv 29, 19 Cic v. TO DEPART **5.** ēvādo, si, sum, 3 (*to make one's way out* rare in this sense) Sall. Jug 56, *fin.* v. TO GET OUT, ESCAPE **6.** ēmigro, 1 (raie) Cic v. TO DEPART

— **in** or **into:** ingrĕdior, īneo v. TO ENTER

— **off:** |. *To pass off* ābeo, 4, *irr I was wondering whether this would go off so*, mirabar hoc si sic abiret, Ter. Andr 1, 2, 4 v TO ISSUE, TURN OUT. ||. *To discharge* itself, as *a gun*· ēmitto, 3 (*pass reft*) v TO DISCHARGE.

— **on:** |. Lit: *to go forward* pergo, 3: v. TO PROCEED ||. *To take place*· **1.** ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (in *pass*): *what is going on here*, hic quae agantur, Cic Fam. 1, 5 (b), *init.*: but ago in this form very oft =*to be at issue, be endangered*. **2.** fīo, factus, fĭĕri *all things that are now going on or are to be*, omnia quae fiunt, quaeque futura sunt, Cic Div 2, 7, 19 *my neighbours see all that goes on in my house*, mihi arbitri vicini sunt quid domi f., Pl.

|||. *To succeed, prosper:* **1.** eo, 4, *irr* · *the matter begins to go on better than I had expected*, incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att 14, 15 **2.** succēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *this matter is going on famously*, lepide hoc s. sub manus negotium, Pl. Ter. v TO SUCCEED Phr *how are matters going on (with you)*, quid agitur? Ter Hor

— **out:** | Lit exeo, ēgrĕdior v. TO GO FORTH ||. Fig: *of a fire* or *light* exstinguo, restinguo, xi, ctum, 3 (in pass) v TO EXTINGUISH.

— **over:** |. Lit trānseo, transgrĕdior v TO CROSS OVER. ||. *To change sides* **1.** dēsisco, īvi, ītum, 3 (implying *a breach of fealty*) *Praeneste went o from the Latins to the Romans*. P. ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, Liv Cic Simly, dēfĭcio, 3 v. TO REVOLT. **2.** transeo, 4, *irr* (*to change sides*, whether rightly or wrongly) *to go o to the enemy*, ad adversarios tr., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, 40 Caes. absol, *to go o. without being attacked*, illacessitum tr., Tac Agr. 20, *extr.* Fig. of *change of opinion* · in sententiam alicujus tr., Liv. 34, 34, *init* **3.** transgrĕdior, gressus, 3 (= preced.): *I go o. to you*, transgredior ad vos, Tac H. 4, 66. also foll. by in partes, Tac Agr. 7. |||. Fig. *to traverse* a subject percurro, 3 (*in haste, cursorily*). v. TO RUN THROUGH.

— **round:** *To make the circuit of*· **1** circumeo *or* circueo, 4, *irr.* (with *acc.*) *to go r (and visit) one's estates*, praedia e, Cic. Caec. 32, 94 Esp *to go r soliciting votes*· cf. Cic Att. 14, 21, circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent Also fig., *to go round about in speaking*, Tac H 3, 37 Quint **2.** ambio, 4 v TO CANVASS. **3.** ōbeo, 4, *irr* · v TO VISIT **4.** *To revolve:* vertor, 3 v TO TURN ROUND

— **through:** |. Lit.. **1.** ōbeo, 4, *irr to go through many countries on foot*, multas regiones pedibus ob, Cic. **2.** lustro, 1 v. TO TRAVERSE. ||. *To carry through to the end*· **1.** pertexo, ui, xtum, 3 *only go through with what you have begun*, pertexe modo quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or 2, 33, *fin.* **2** pertendo, di, sum and tum, 3 *I see I cannot go through with this as I began*, video non licere ut coeperam hoc p, Ter. Heaut 5, 5, 9 *to go through with any thing vigorously*, aliquid p. naviter, Ter Eun. 1, 1, 6 **3.** dēcurro, curri *and* cūcurri, 3 (a circus metaphor) *to go through one's tasks*, opera d, Lact. 1, 1, *med* cf Cic. Quint 31, *fin*, acta aetate decursaque: Prop. See also TO CARRY OUT, FINISH.

**go to:** |. Lit· **1.** ădeo, 4, *irr* · *is there any place to which I can go*, an quoquam me a. licet? Sall Cic. v. TO VISIT. **2** pĕto, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, 3 (*to direct one's course towards*: with *acc*) Cic v TO MAKE FOR. Simly, the comp appĕto (less freq) Cic. **3.** accēdo, 3 v. TO APPROACH prŏfĭcisco, 3 v. TO SET OUT. ||. *To have recourse to, enter upon*· Phr. *to go to law with any one*, litem intendere alicui, lege agere cum aliquo (v LAW, ACTION) *to go to war with any one*, bellum alicui inferre, Cic. (v WAR) *to go to too great lengths in expenditure*, extra modum sumptu prodire, Cic Off 1, 39, 140

— **to and fro:** commeo, 1 *to go to and fro between Veii and Rome* (of messengers), inter Veios Romamque e, Liv. 5, 47, *extr* · more fully, ultro citroque e, Caes B G 7, 36, *extr.*

— **towards:** pĕto, 3 sĕquor, 3 v. TO MAKE FOR.

— **under:** **1.** sŭbeo, 4, *irr.* (with *acc.*): *to go u a roof*, tectum s., Caes B. G. 1, 36, *extr.*: *to go u the yoke*, jugum s, Plin. 10, 45, 62 **2.** succēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (with *dat.*: poet): *to go u. a roof*, tecto s, Ov Met. 2 766. Virg.. in Cic (?) Dom 44, *fin.*, we should prob read, tectum *quo* succederet.

— **up,** or **up to:** **1.** sŭbeo, 4, *irr* with direct *acc.* =*to ascend*, with *prep* ad, in, *to go up to, approach* cf subire collem, Hirt. B. G 8, 15; ad portam castrorum s., Liv. 34, 16, *med.* **2.** succēdo, 3 v. TO ASCEND.

—, **to let:** **1.** dīmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (*to allow to escape* esp of *persons*) *to let any one go free*, aliquem incolumem d, Caes B C. 1, 18 *to let an enemy go out of one's hands*, hostes ex manibus d, ib. 1, 64 *to let go the standards in fear*, signa ex metu d., ib 3, 69, *extr.* **2.** ōmitto, 3 (*to drop from one's hands*; esp *suddenly* or *through fear*)· *let go the woman*, omitte mulierem! Ter Ad 2, 1, 18 *to let go the reins*, habenas o, Pac H 1, 86 **3.** rĕmitto, 3 (usu. to let go *back*). *to let go the reins*, frena r, Ov. Met. 2, 191 See also TO DROP.

**goad** (*subs*) stīmŭlus *to poke a bullock with a g.*, juvencum stimulo lacessere, Col 2, 2, *fin.*; poet incitare, Tib 1, 1, 30. *to kick against the g*, adversum s calcare, Ter. Ph 1, 2, 28.

**goad** (*v*): |. Lit. **1.** expr. by stimulus and a verb v. preced. art. **2.** instīgo, 1· cf. Ter Andr 4, 2, 9 and Plin Ep. 3, 7, *fin* (which passages, though fig, imply the lit use of the word). ||. Fig.· *to incite violently*· **1.** stīmŭlo, 1 *resentment for wrong g'd them on against Tarquin*, injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulavit, Liv 1, 40 v TO STING **2.** instīgo, 1 *if this fellow is not mad enough of himself, g him on*, si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter Andr 1 c.. *madness g's their minds*, mentes furor, Sen. **3.** incĭto, 1 v. TO INCITE, URGE ON. **4.** exaspĕro, 1: v. TO EXASPERATE. Phr. *to g. a man on*, alicui stimulos admovere, Cic Sext 5, 12.

**goal:** **1.** mēta (*the turning post in a Roman circus* v. Dict Ant. s. v) *to go close to the g. with the near wheel*, stringere m. interiore rota, Ov.: cf Hor. Od. 1, 1, *init* : *to reach the g*, m contingere, Hor. Fig. *the g. of death*, m. mortis, Virg. Ov. **2.** calx, cis, *f.* (*a chalk line marking the limits of the race*) Esp in fig. sense *to reach the g*, ad c pervenire, Cic. Am 27, 101; decumere, id Tusc. 1, 8, 15 *now I am in sight of the g*, nunc video e, Cic. Tusc. 1 c. **3.** crēta (=calx) *to finish the lawful course and reach the g.*, peracto legitimo cursu ad c. stare, Plin. 8, 42, 65.

**goat:** **1.** căper, pri, *m. (he-goat)*: Virg Col. *Fem*, capra, *a she-g* . Cic.: the *fem* form sometimes includes both sexes *the g s we breed sprang from wild g.s*, caprae quas alimus a capris feris sunt ortae, Varr 2, 3, *post init Dimin.*, capella (often = capra) *the he and the she-g*, caper, capella, Col 7, 6, *init* **2.** hircus (*a he-goat*) Varr · Virg. Fig to denote *a lustful man*, Pl. Cat *Dimin*, hircŭlus, Cat *Adj*, hircinus, *belonging to a he-g*, Hor Plin. **3** (collectively) caprinum (caprigenum, Virg Aen 3 221) pecus Col. 7, 6, *init* simly, *to form a flock of g.s*, caprinum gregem instituere, Varr 2, 3 *init A goat stall*, caprile, Varr Col *an owner of g s*, caprarius, Varr 2, 3 *ad fin*

**goat-footed:** capripes, pĕdis. Hor Prop

**goat-herd:** **1.** caprārius, Col. 3, 10, *ad fin.*: Varr. **2.** magister (pecoris caprini), Col. 7, 6, *fin* **3.** pastor [caprarum] v. SHEPHERD

**goatish:** i. e. *rank lustful* lībĭdĭnōsus v. LUSTFUL. (HIRCOSUS is *smelling like a he-goat* Pl.. Mart.)

**goats-beard:** (a plant) trăgŏpōgon, ōnis, *f.*· Plin.

**goatskin:** pellis hircīna [caprīna]. cf. Hor S 1, 4, 19

**goatsucker:** caprĭmulgus Plin.

**goats-thyme:** trăgŏrĭgănum· Plin.

**goats-thorn:** trăgăcantha Plin.

**goat-wort:** trăgĭon Plin

**go-between** (*subs*): **1.** internuntius, *f* -a Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56 Pl. Mil 4, 1, 39 Join internuntius et minister [totius rei], Liv. 33, 38, *med.* (But the word is less colloq than the Eng cf. Cic. Phil 13, 5, 12, where it is used of *the augurs*) **2.** interpres, ētis, *c* (also less colloq than the Eng.): Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 6 (cf ib 10, hoc negotii clandestino ut agerem) *a g. for corrupting a court*, int judicii corrumpendi, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 12, *extr.* **3.** concīliātor, *f* -trix (*one who brings people together*: sometimes in bad sense) *the maid who acted as g.*, ancilla e quae fuit, Pl. Mil. 5, 17: comp conciliator nuptiarum, Nep. Att 12 **4.** sĕquester, tris (*for bribery*) Cic. Verr. Act 1, 12, *extr.* cf. Cic. Cael. 13, *init*, adulter, impudicus sequester: from which it would seem that the word was also used in another bad sense Apul. has a *fem.* sequestra (stupri). Met 9, p. 187

**gobble** (v.). i. e *to swallow greedily*. obsorbeo, psi, 2· *to gobble up cakes entire*, totas ob placentas, Hor S 2, 8, 24.

**goblet:** pōcŭlum, scȳphus v. CUP

**goblin:** larva (cf Aug Civ. D. 9, 11, where *the spirits of bad men* are spoken of as larvae *or* lemures) *faith, this woman is possessed of g.s*, haec quidem edepol larvarum plena est, Pl Am. 2, 2, 155 v GHOST. In pl lĕmŭres may be used (v *supp.*) · Hor Ep 2, 2, 209.

**god:** **1.** deus *the immortal g.s*, di *or* dii immortales, Cic *the g s forbid*, dii (di) meliora! Cic . *so may the g s help me*, ita me di ament! Ter . *by the g s*, per deos, Cic.· *not without the help of the g s*, non sine dis, Hor. (N B. —Deus must not be made to govern a gen. case of that over which the deity presides· v. *infr.* phr.). **2.** dīvus (chiefly poet in this sense, except in pl)· *whether it were g. or goddess*, si d., si diva esset, Vet carm in Liv. 7, 26, *med.*· cf Cic Leg 2, 8 *the g.s often declare their presence*, praesentiam saepe suam d declarant, Cic N D 2, 2, 6. **3.** nūmen v. DEITY, DIVINITY. **4.** (in *pl.*). coelestes, ium (*the gods of heaven*): Cic. Off. 3, 5, 25. Phil 4, 4, 10 Liv.

Sīnly coelītes, um (poet) Hor ; coe-lĭcŏlae, arum (um) Virg Ov **5.** sŭpĕri, orum (opp to inferi poet = preced ) *favourite of the gods above and below*, superis deorum gratus et imis, Hor Od 1, 10, *extr. the g s regard mortal things*, aspiciunt s mortalia, Ov Met 13, 70 The correl term inferi, is used chiefly of *the region* of the g s below v. INFERNAL (regions)

6 *(household g.s)* pĕnātes, Lāres v HOUSEHOLD Phr. *the g of gam, of poets, of battles, etc*, *(deus) qui lucro, poetis, pugnis praeest (not deus lucri, etc)

**god-child:** *infans cui quis in baptismo sponsor exstitit

**goddess:** **1.** dea, *dat pl* deābus · Cic Virg · Hor. **2.** dīva (chiefly poet or in formulae) *g who prudest thy favourite Antium* (Fortune), d. gratum quae regis Antium, Hor Od 1, 35, 1 Liv comp GOD (2)

**godfather:** *sponsor

**godhead:** dēĭtas *three persons in one g*, in tribus personis d una, Prud Apoth 79 (ed Dressel) Aug. (But except in strictly theol lang, natura Dei or some circuml, should be preferred) See also DIVINITY, and cf. Corp Conf (Anglic).

**godless:** ātheus *or* ātheŏs, i Arnob 3, 28. Cic. (who uses the word as applied to Diagoras, N. D. 1, 23, 63, but more prob. as Gk.). See also IMPIOUS

**godlike:** **1.** dīvīnus *nothing in man more g than reason*, ratione nihil in homine divinius, Cic. v. DIVINE. **2.** dīus (poet) Virg Aen 11, 657 : Lucr.

**godliness:** pĭĕtas (erga Deum): v. PIETY

**godly:** pius, sanctus v. PIOUS.

**godmother:** *quae spondet infantis loco.

**godsend:** i e. *a sudden and unexpected boon* (Gr. ἔρμαιον). no exact word. Phr. *the army of Fabius, like a very g., showed itself to succour them*, Fabiana se acies repente, *velut coelo demissa* ad auxilium ostendit, Liv. 22, 29 *your money was a perfect g to me*, *pecunia ista quasi divinitus mihi oblata (esse) videbatur Sometimes lucrum may serve cf Hor. Od 1, 9, 15, appone lucro.

**godson:** *puer cui quis sponsorem se praebuit.

**godwit:** *a plant* aegŏcéphălus, i, *m.* (?): Plin.

**goggle;** chiefly in epith, *goggle-eyed*, oculos eminentes habens, Ulp. Dig 21, 1, 12

**going** *(subs)* · **1.** ĭtio (rare) *frequent g s*, crebrae i., Ter. Ph 5, 8, 23. Cic. **2.** ĭtus, ūs, *m : our g , returning*, noster i, reditus, Cic Att 15, 5 · Suet (More frequently expr by verb: v. TO GO )

—— **about:** circŭĭtio: v. GOING ROUND.

—— **across:** transĭtus, transĭtio. v. PASSAGE.

—— **away:** ăbĭtus, ăbĭtio : v. DEPARTURE.

—— **back:** rĕdĭtio, rĕdĭtus : v. RETURN.

——**before:** antĕcessio, Cic.

—— **forth** or **out:** **1.** exĭtus · v. EGRESS, DEPARTURE. **2.** exĭtio (rare) · Pl

—— **in:** ingressus, ingressio. v. ENTRANCE.

—— **to** or **towards:** accessio, accessus v APPROACH.

—— **round:** **1.** circŭĭtio (circumĭtio) *the duty of g round ("the rounds") belonged to the aediles of the plebs*, c. aedilium plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6, *fin.* Fig.: *what need is there of g. round about the matter* (in speech), quid opus est c. [et anfractu], Cic. Div 2, 61, *fin.* **2.** lustrātio (*the act of traversing*): Cic. Ph. 2, 23, 57, where it is joined with peragratio (itinerum)

**goitre:** Phr. *to have the g.*, guttŭrosum esse: v. foll. art. (Bronchocēlē M L.)

**goitrous, goitred:** guttŭrōsus Ulp Dig 21, 1, 12

**gold:** aurum Cic Virg *virgin g*, a vivum s apyron, Plin 35, 15, 50 Prov · *to promise mountains of g*, montes aurī polliceri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: hence (*a*) *of vessels of g to take a hearty draught from a vessel of g*, pleno se proluere a., Virg Aen 1, 739. (*b*) *of money in general · see, I beseech, that there is no deficiency in the g*, vide quaeso ne qua lacuna sit in a, Cic Att 12, 6, *init* (*c*) *of the hue of g a snake distinguished for a crest of g*, anguis cristis praesignis et auro, Ov. Met 3, 32

**gold, of gold** *(adj)* v GOLDEN.

**gold, ornamented with:** **1.** aurātus *garments adorned with g*, a. vestes, Ov Luct Cic v. GILDED **2.** aurĕus (strictly, *made of gold*) Virg

**gold-beater:** bractĕātor, bractĕārius Firmic

**gold-bringing** or **producing:** aurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum Plin

**gold-dust:** ballux, ūcis, *f*, Plin. 33, 4, 21 (quod *minutum* est ballucem vocant)

**golden, of gold:** aurĕus *a g bowl*, a patera, Pl. *g. images*, a simulacra, Lucr. Fig. (*a*) *of golden hue the g. light of the sun*, a. lumina solis, Lucr *the g. moon*, a. luna, Ov. (*b*) *precious as gold · g words*, a dicta, Lucr 3, 12 : *the g. mean*, a. mediocritas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 5 *the g. age*, a aetas, Ov. Met. 1, 89

**gold-finch:** carduēlis, is, *f* Plin (fringilla carduelis, Linn)

**gold-finder:** aurīlĕgŭlus Cod. Theod

**gold-fish:** perh hippūrus Plin 8, 16, 24 (coryphaena hippurus, Linn)

**gold-leaf:** **1.** bractea (auri) Lucr. 4, 729 *Dimin.*, bracteŏla, *thin leaf*, Juv 13, 152 *to beat g.-leaf*, bracteolam ducere, Juv l c **2.** lāmĭna (sync lamna) auri cf. Plin. 33, 9. 45 *Covered with g-leaf*, bracteatus v. PLATED

**gold-mine:** **1.** aurīfŏdīna · Plin 33, 4, 21, *fin* **2.** aurāria (*sc* fodina). Tac Ann 6, 19.

**gold-refiner:** auricoctor Inscr in Murat. (F.).

**gold-smith:** **1.** aurĭfex, ĭcis, *m* : Pl Cic. **2.** aurārius, Inscr in Grut. (F.). *A g-smith's workshop*, aurificina, Gloss (F).

**gold-thread** or **wire:** *aureum filum.

**gondola:** *navicula praelonga quae *gondola* dicitur

**gondolier:** nauta · v BOATMAN.

**gong:** *instrumentum horrendi sonitus quae *gonga* dicitur

**gonorrhoea:** gŏnorrhoea. Firmic

**good** *(adj.)*. **I.** In old. sense. **1.** bŏnus (in most senses) (*a*). of anything *good in its kind : a g house*, aedes b., Pl. *a g. pen*, b calamus, Cic. *a g. voice*, b. vox, Quint. (*b*). *answering a certain end* foll by ad and *acc.* or *dat. what (the soil) is g. for*, ad quam rem bona sit, Varr R R. 1, 9, *init mountain territory g. for rearing cattle*, mons pecori b. alendo, Liv 29, 31 Virg. (*c*) *auspicious, prosperous g words (of g. omen)*, b verba, Tib 2, 2, 1 *g fortune*, bonae res, Cic. Att 12, 21, 5 *g. health*, b valetudo, Cic Off. 2, 25, 88 , (*d*) *of honourable rank · a woman of g. family*, mulier b genere nata, Pl.; bonis prognata, Ter. v. HONOURABLE (*e*). *considerable* (q v) *a g part of mankind*, b. pars hominum, Hor. S 1, 1, 61· Cic (*f*) in moral sense : *g. men hate to sin from love of virtue*, boni oderunt peccare virtutis amore, Hor Ep 1, 16, 52 cf Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 28 (but in Cic. bonus viri often means simply *respectable men*, or *those belonging to the optimates* : cf. Cic. Att. 8, 1, bonorum, id est, lautorum et locupletium) (*g*). *genuine : g money*, b. numi (opp. to adulterini), Cic Off 3 23, 91. **2.** prōbus. (*a*). *desirable good in its kind g timber, a g. carpenter*, p. materies, p faber, Pl Poen 4, 2, 93 *a g ship*, p navigium, Cic Acad. 2, 31, 100 more freq , (*b*). in moral sense ; v. HONEST, UPRIGHT. Join probus, bene moratus, bonus vir, Cic de Or. 2, 43 *extr* (*c*). *genuine : the money was not g*, p argentum non esse, Liv. 32, 2, *init.*

**II.** In medicine · *efficacious* **1.** sălūtāris, e *the decoction is g. for tooth-ache*, dentium dolori decoctum eorum s est, Plin 23, 9, 42 v WHOLESOME. **2.** efficax (*a herb*) *g. for runnings at the eyes*, oculorum fluxionibus ef, Plin 27, 9, 50 also foll by adversus, contra, with *acc* , in and *abl*, Plin. **3.** singŭlāris, e (same constr as preced) Plin v SPECIFIC Esp. with *to be* (1) făcio, 3 (with ad or *dat.*) *to be g for dysury*, f ad difficultatem urinae, Plin. 22, 18, 21 *to be exceedingly g for colic*, coeliacis praeclare f, ib. 19, 22 (2) prōsum, *irr.* (with *dat* or *prep*) *to be g for the voice*, voci p, Plin *to be g. for erysipelas*, contra ignem sacrum p, Plin. 20, 7, 25 **III.** *Considerable ;* esp. in phr., *a g many*, aliquam multi (rare), Cic. Verr 4, 25, 56 Gell aliquot, plerique, complures (v SOME, SEVERAL) *a g deal*, aliquantum (with *gen*), as aliquantum agri, Cic , also used *adverb*, as *the speech affected the ambassadors a g. deal*, movit aliquantum oratio legatos, Liv 39, 29, *init* : before a *compar*, usu aliquanto, *a g deal better*, aliquanto melius, Cic. de Or. 2 24, 103 . Liv. (but aliquantum avidior, Ter. Eun 1. 2. 5 ; aliquantum amplior, Liv. 1, 7) *a g many times*, aliquoties : Cic. Liv *a g while*, aliquam diu (or as one word), Cic Acad 1, 3, 12 Nep. Con. 5 also aliquamdiu per, Just 42, 4, 8 (but this word usu denotes *a shorter period of time*) *for a g way* (*distance*), aliquatenus, Mela (who also uses aliquam diu of *space*, 2, 5, *med*). Miscell. Phr *g for nothing* (v foll art): *g day to you, young man! and a very g day to you, young woman*, salve tu adolescens! et tu multum salveto adolescentula ! Pl Rud 2, 4, 3 Ter. *g bye*, vale, ave ! (v. FAREWELL) *be so g*, amabo (parenthetically), Ter Eun. 1, 2, 70 ; also amabo te, Cic Att. 2, 2, cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum *you are a g fellow, Syrus*, deamo te, Syre ! Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21 *to enjoy very g health*, perprospera valetudine uti, Suet Cl. 31 *it is a g plan to profit by the experience of others*, scitum est periculum ex aliis facere, nisi quod ex usu fiat, Ter. Heaut 1. 2, 36 *I have been as g as my word*, dictum ac factum reddidi, ib 4, 5, 12.

**good-for-nothing:** nēquam *fish is g for nothing unless fresh*, piscis n est, nisi recens, Pl As 1, 3, 26. Esp in moral sense Join malus nequamque, Pl As. 2, 2, 39· Cic. Phr *to be a g for nothing fellow*, nihil hominis esse, Cic Tusc 3, 32, 77 in sim sense, (homo) nihili, Varr 10, 5 § 81 *to be g. for nothing*, nulli rei esse, Gell 13, 30, *med he has g for nothing friends*, amicos habet meras nugas, Cic Att. 6, 3, *med*

**good** *(subs)* **I.** *Advantage* **1.** commŏdum Cic v. ADVANTAGE (2). **2.** bŏnum. *the public g.*, b. publicum, Sall. Cat 38 *for whose g. was it?* cui bono fuit? Cass Pedianus in Cic. R. Am 30, 84 *to turn loss to g.*, detrimentum in bonum vertere, Caes. **3.** sālus, ūtis, *f* v WELFARE. **4.** ūtilĭtas (*expediency, interest*): *though there be no (tangible) g derived from friendship*, etiam si nulla sit u. ex amicitia, Cic Fin 1, 20, 69. **5.** res, rēi, *f.* (in certain phr.) *what is for your g.* (*interest*), quae in rem tuam sint, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 9 *to be of no g*, (good for nothing), nulli rei esse, Gell. 13, 30, *med.*

**6.** *for the g. of* may be expr. by *dat.* alone: *to give up one's resentment for the g. of the State*, [studium et] iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8 *he is both a father and a husband for his country's g.*

urbi pater est, urbique maritus, Lucan · cf. L G § 288 Phr. *to consult any one's g*, alicui consulere, Cic. (v. TO CONSULT, III.) **II.** In phil. sense, as opp to *an evil* bŏnum *there are three kinds of g s*, tria bonorum genera sunt, Cic. Tusc 5, 30, 85. *the chief g*, summum b, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, *init* **III.** In *pl.* only = *effects, property* · bŏna, orum *to sell any one's g s*, alicujus b vendere, Liv. 4, 15, *extr.* v. PROPERTY Phr. *I carry all my g s about with me*, omnia mea mecum porto, Cic. *stolen g s*, furta, Cic. Verr 2, 70, 171; res furtivae, Quint 5, 13, 49· *a bad piece of g s* (colloq.), mala merx, Pl Cist 4, 2, 61

**good, to do:** prōsum, *irr.* (with *dat.*) *to do g to the greatest possible number*, pr quam plurimis, Cic. also absol., *to do g or to amuse*, aut pr. aut delectare, Hor. A P 333. See also GOOD, *adj* (II.)

**—— to make:** 1. sarcio, si, tum, 4 (lit. *to patch*) *to make g the losses of the soldiers*, damna militum s., Liv. 9, 23, *med* simly, detrimentum s., Caes B G 6, 1 Cic 2. rĕsarcio, 4 Suet Cl 6 (in Cic Fam 1, 9, 3, the true reading is prob sarciendis). 3. restĭtuo, 3: v. TO RESTORE

**good** (as *interj*) 1. bĕnĕ *very g!* Ter Andr. 5, 2, 7 Cic de Or. 3, 36, *init* 2. praeclārē v. Cic *l c.* 3. eugē· v. WELL-DONE 4. sŏphŏs (σοφῶς, a complimentary expr used by persons listening to recitations)· *g! we all exclaim*, sophos! omnes clamamus, Petr. 40, *init* Mart

**good-breeding:** 1. hūmānĭtas (*refinement, good feeling*). Cic Phil 2, 4, *init.*· v. REFINEMENT 2. cōmĭtas· v. COURTESY.

**good-fellowship:** jūcundĭtas, cōmĭtas. v. PLEASANTNESS, AMIABILITY.

**good-for-nothing:** v. *supr.* (post GOOD, *adj.*)

**Good-Friday:** *dies paschālis· v. EASTER.

**good-humour:** cōmĭtas, făcĭlĭtas· v COURTESY, GOOD-NATURE

**good-humoured.** festīvus Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29· see also GOOD-NATURED

**good-humouredly:** 1. festīvē Gell. 10, 15, *extr* 2. jūcundē v. PLEASANTLY, COURTEOUSLY.

**good-looking** (*adj*)· spĕcĭōsus *a g. woman*, s femina, Quint 5, 10, 47 Petr. 41

**goodly:** pulcher, vĕnustus v HANDSOME.

**good-nature:** 1. făcĭlĭtas *my excessive g*, mea f. multa, Ter. Heaut 4, 1, 35 *misguided g*, f prava, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 37 *to abuse any one's g.*, alicujus f abuti, Cic Fam 12, 1, *fin.* Join facilitas et humanitas, Cic Fam 13, 24. 2. cōmĭtas *out of sheer g*, per c, Pl Trin. 2, 2, 56. v. COURTESY (Comitas is *a naturally free and kindly disposition*; facilitas, *an easy, yielding temper*) 3. suāvĭtas Cic. v AMIABILITY. 4. hūmānĭtas (*refined, kindly feeling*). Join singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, Cic. Att. 16, 16 (A). 5. hūmānum ingĕnium Ter Andr. 1, 1, 86.

**good-natured:** 1. făcĭlis, e: *the g. and generous father*, f. et liberalis pater, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73. Join facilis et festivus, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29; comis, benignus, facilis, suavis, Cic. Bal. 16, 36. 2. cōmis, e: v OBLIGING, COURTEOUS. (For syn v preced. art., 2). 3. bĕnignus v. KIND. 4. lēni ingĕnio (*abl* of quality) Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 99.

**goodnaturedly:** bĕnignē, cōmĭter v. KINDLY, COURTEOUSLY

**goodness:** **I.** *Excellence*· 1. bŏnĭtas *g of lands*, b. agrorum, Cic; *of wine*, vini, Pl.; *of voice*, vocis, Cic In moral sense *honour, justice, g.*, fides, justitia, b., Cic. 2. prōbĭtas· v INTEGRITY. 3. virtus v. EXCELLENCE (I.). **II.** *Kindness:* bĕnignĭtas, bŏnĭtas v. KINDNESS.

**good-temper:** perh. lēne, mīte ingenium· v. foll. art.

**good-tempered:** 1. mītis, e (*mild; not easily ruffled*) *I never witnessed more g.-tempered conduct*, nihil tam vidi m, [nihil tam placatum], Cic. Att 5, 1, *med* · *a g.-tempered, quiet man*, m tranquillusque homo, Pl. Truc 4, 2, 2 v MILD 2. lēnis (*gentle, easy*)· *nothing could be more g.-tempered than my brother*, nihil meo fratre lenius, Cic l. c *fin*

**good-temperedly:** jūcundē, suāvĭter v PLEASANTLY, AMIABLY.

**good-will:** 1. bĕnĕvŏlentia (*Caesar's*) *g towards the Aedui*, b in Aeduos, Caes B G 7, 43 *to gain (people's) g*, b comparare, Cic Off. 2, 15, 54; conciliare, id. de Or 2, 43, 182; adjungere, id. Mur 20, *init* (v TO GAIN) *to try to do so*, b consectari, Cic Off 2, 15, 53. 2. grātia v. FAVOUR 3. aequānĭmĭtas (*candid and kindly feeling*) Ter Ad prol. *fin.* 4. stŭdium (a warm feeling of *devotion to*): Join studium et favor, Cic. R. Com. 10, 29 5. vĕnia (bona) v. LEAVE, INDULGENCE *Full of g*, benevolus, benevolens (the latter in good authors only in *comp.* and *sup.*); stŭdiōsus v WELL-WISHING, DEVOTED

**goods:** v GOOD, *subs* (III.).

**goose:** anser, ĕris, *m* Cic Liv. *a flock of geese*, grex anserum, Varr. 3, 10, *init male, female, geese*, (anseres) mares, feminae, Col 8, 13, *fin* if an *adj* is to be attached to (anser) femina, the fem must be used comp pantuae, Pall 1, 30, *med Adj.* anserīnus, *of or belonging to geese* Col Plin

**gooseberry:** *ribes grossularia (Linn.) *the fruit*, bāca (gen term) v. FRUIT

**goosequill:** penna anserīna v. GOOSE (*fin.*).

**gordian-knot:** (Gordĭi) nexus, nodus cf. Curt. 3, 1, *med.*

**gore** (*subs.*). 1. cruor, ōris, *m* (strictly, *blood actually shed*): *arms, corpses, and g.*, arma, cadavera, c., Sall. Cat. 51, *med.*· Virg. v. BLOOD. 2. sānies, ēi (esp *purulent g, as from an ulcer*) *everything was polluted with the g and stench*, pollui cuncta sanie, odore, Tac. Ann. 4, 49. *To cover with g.*, cruentare, Nep Ov.

**gore** (*v*): confŏdio, fōdi, ssum, 3 (with cornibus) Phaedr. 1, 21, 7 See also TO PIERCE.

**gorge** (*subs.*): **I.** *The throat* fauces, ium, *f*: v. THROAT. Phr. "*my g rises at it*" (Shaks.), [magna] movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. S 2, 4, 78. **II.** *A defile:* angustiae, fauces. v PASS, DEFILE. **III.** In architecture; *the narrowest part of a capital*, cymătion *or* -um Vitr. 3, 5 (3), 7

**gorge** (*v*)· ingurgĭto, 1 (with *pron. refl.*) Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. See also TO FATTEN, STUFF

**gorgeous:** 1. spĕcĭōsus (*making a good appearance*) *g in house or equipage*, domo, paratu speciosus, Tac. Ann 3, 55 (but the word is less strong than the Eng., and is always an epith of praise) cf. Hor A P 144, speciosa miracula, of the *brilliant marvels of the Odyssey*. 2. magnĭfĭcus cf. Nep Att. 13, elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus Sall. Cat 9, in supplicus deorum magnifici; domi parci v. MAGNIFICENT. 3. lautus v SPLENDID.

**gorgeously:** magnĭfĭcē, lautē v. MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY.

**gorgeousness:** magnĭfĭcentia, lautĭtia v. MAGNIFICENCE.

**gorget:** i. e. *a piece of armour for the neck* (not worn by the ancients) perh. *faucium integumentum*; collare (used of *a dog's collar*).

**gorgon:** Gorgon *or* Gorgo, ōnis, *f.*. Cic.

**gormandize:** 1. hĕluor, 1 (hell-) Cic.. v. GLUTTON. 2. pōpīnor, 1· Treb xxx Tyr. 29. 3. farcio, si, tum, 4 (with *pron. refl.*): Sen. Ep. 108, 15 v. TO STUFF. Other phr. are, replere se cibo, satiari cibo (both less strong than the Eng v. TO SATISFY); cibo (epulis) se obruere, cf Nep Dion, 4, ventrem onerare, Sall Or ; ingurgitare se cibo, Cic. v TO GORGE, FEAST

**gormandizer:** hĕluo, pōpīno v. GLUTTON

**gormandizing** (*subs.*). hĕluātio Cic v. GLUTTONY

**gorse:** *ulex Europaeus Linn.

**gory:** 1. cruentus *a g. sword*, c. gladius, Quint *a g. corpse*, c. cadaver, Cic. Fig *g Mars*, c Mars Hor v. BLOOD STAINED 2. cruentātus (strictly *part* of cruento, *that has just been stained with gore*) *a g. sword*, c. gladius, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14 *To make g.*, cruentare, *e g*, manus [sanguine], Nep Epam. 10, *fin* Ov.

**goshawk:** v. HAWK.

**gosling:** anserculus, Col

**gospel:** ēvangĕlium Vulg *To preach the G.*, evangelizo, 1. Aug *A preacher of the G*, evangelizator, Tert.

**gossamer:** perh. ārānea cf Luc. 4, 728· tenuissimum filum s. stamen cf Ov Met 4, 179

**gossip** (*subs*) **I.** *Idle talk* 1. rūmor (esp in *pl*)· *a matter which had become public g*, res volgi rumoribus exagitata, Sall. Cat. 29 Tac Ann 3, 9 *the g of strict old fogies*, rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2. *Dimin*, rumusculi, Cic (who uses it contemptuously *of petty notoriety* · Leg 3, 16, 35)

2. sermo, ōnis, *m* (*conversation* of any kind q v.) *the current g of the town*, pervagatus civitatis s, Cic Mil 12, 33 *it has become the g of all Asia*, s est tota Asia dissipatus, Cic Fl 6, 14 *to be matter of g*, esse in sermone, Sen Ep 95, 26. (N B – Not fabulatio *or* confabulatio which have no good authority) See also TO GOSSIP. **II.** *A talkative person* 1. (homo) garrŭlus *shun the inquisitive man; for he is a g too*, percontatorem fugito; nam g idem est, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 69· *that g of a woman*, garrula illa, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 14. 2. (homo) lŏquax v. TALKATIVE. 3. famigĕrātor (rare)· Pl. Trin 1, 2, 178 4. garrītor (rare) Amm 22, 9, *med* 5. lŏcūtŭlēius, blātĕro, lingŭlāca Gell 1, 15, *fin*

**gossip** (*v.*) 1. garrio, 4 (*to talk idly*). *to g about all sorts of things*, vario sermone g, Petr. 55, *init.* Cic.. v TO PRATE. 2. expr. by sermo and a verb sermones caedere (*to chat*), Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 1 *to g. the day away*, diem sermone terere, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 68 v. TO CONVERSE. 3. effŭtio, ītum, 4 (*to blab out*): *to g. of anything out of doors*, aliquid foris ef., Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19.

**gossiping** (*adj.*): garrŭlus· v. GOSSIP (II.).

**Goth:** Gŏthus· esp. in *pl*, Gothi, orum Auson

**Gothic:** Gŏthĭcus Trebell. *The G. style of architecture*, *architecturae Gothicum, quod dicitur, genus

**gouge** (*v.*) Phr. *to g. out a person's eyes*, oculos alicui eruere, Suet. Ner 5.

**gourd:** cucurbĭta· Plin *Dimin*, cucurbĭtula (*a smaller species*): Scrib.·

**gourmand:** (homo) gŭlōsus: v. GLUTTON

**gourmet:** i. e. *an exquisite in eating*. Phr. *refined g s*, docta et erudita palata (meton), Col 8, 16, *med.*, subtiliori gula homines, cf. Col l c *the stomachs of our g s*, ventres delicatorum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 3 See also GASTRONOMY.

**gout:** 1. artĭcŭlorum dolor: Cic. Att 1, 5, *fin.* (where the *pl.* refers to the *fits of pain*) Cels. 4, 22 2. morbus artĭcŭlāris Plin. 20, 17, 73, *fin.* 3. arthrītis, ĭdis, *f.* (Gr. ἀρθρῖτις) Vitr. 4. (*g. in the feet*) pŏdagra *to be tortured with g. in the feet*, doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic.: *the tedious g.*, tarda p., Hor. S. 1, 9, 32. Cels l. c. 5. (*in the hands*) chīragra. Cels. l c.· Hor.. Mart. Phr. *to be suffering from g in the feet*, pedibus laborare, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

**gouty:** 1. arthrītĭcus (most gen.

term) *a g cook*, a coquus, Cic Fam 9, 23 (where *gout in the feet* is meant)

**2.** podāgricus, chīragricus (*having gout in the feet* or *in the hands*) Ce's 4, 24, *init* (al leg, in podagris chiragrisve male)

**govern:** **1.** impĕro, 1 (*to exercise authority over* with *dat*) *to g the whole of Numidia*, omni Numidiae 1, Sall *to g one's children*, liberis 1, Ter *to g oneself as the greatest government*, 1 sibi maximum imperium est, Sen *to g one's passions*, cupiditatibus 1, Cic **2.** impĕrīto, 1 (*frequent of* foregoing; and denoting the *continued exercise of power*) *because they considered that they had been g'd haughtily and exactingly*, quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum sibi esse, Liv 21, 1 Sall Tac **3.** rĕgo, regno v TO RULE **4.** gŭbĕrno, 1 (properly, to *steer* hence, *to guide and control* with *acc*) *Sulla g'd the whole world*, S orbem terrarum gubernavit, Cic R Am 45, 131 Join gubernare et regere [civitates], Cic Rep 2, 9 **5** mŏdĕro (mŏdĕro), 1 (*to set limits to* with *dat*, and in the strict sense of *to govern*, the *acc*) *to g one's tongue*, linguae moderari, Pl *the deity who rules and g s and moves that body*, deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic Rep 6, 24 (the *act* form is rare) v TO CONTROL **6.** dŏmĭnor, 1 (*to have dominion*): Caes Cic v. TO DOMINATE.

**7.** cūro, 1 (*to attend to the administration of* a province) *to g Achaia*, Achaiam c, Tac Ann 5, 10 **8.** tempĕro, 1 v TO REGULATE (N.B—The *pass* may be expr by pāreo, 2, *to be subject to* with *dat* · *formerly they were g'd by kings*, olim regibus parebant, Tac Just v TO OBEY, BE SUBJECT TO) *To govern*, in gram sense, is best expr by jungi, construi; not regere

**governance:** v GOVERNMENT (I.).

**governess:** **I.** *A female teacher*. magistra v MISTRESS, TEACHER. **II** *A female attendant of children*: paedăgōga Hier

**government:** **I.** *The act or function* **1.** most freq. expr by verb *experienced in the g. of a state*, peritus civitatis regendae, gubernandae *in the founding and g of states*, in constituendis temperandisque civitatibus, Cic. Acad 2, 1, 3 *mode of g*, modus imperandi, Cic. · v TO GOVERN. **2.** gŭbernātio e g, civitatis, Cic Rep. 1, 2 **3.** rēgīmen, ĭnis, *n* (chiefly poet and late)· *to undertake the g*, r suscipere, Tac Fig. *the counsel and g of life*, consilium r-que vitae, Lucr **4.** administrātio, cūra v ADMINISTRATION. **5.** praefectūra (as *position of power*) · *to promote any one to the g of Egypt*, aliquem ad p Aegypti provehere, Suet Aug 66 cf id. Ner. 47, where the ref. is again to Egypt **II.** *The supreme power*. **1.** impĕrium *to obtain the g of all Gaul*, imperio totius Galliae potiri, Caes. B G 1, 2 *the Gauls fell under the g. of the Roman people*, Galli sub P. R imperium ceciderunt, Caes · v. POWER. **2.** regnum: v. SOVEREIGNTY **3.** dĭtio, potestas v CONTROL, SWAY. **III** (*Form of*) *government*· Phr *these three forms of g.*, tria haec genera rerum publicarum, Cic Rep. 1, 28 *that form of g. we call monarchy*, ejus reipublicae statum regnum appellamus, ib 26 *that form of g. is called an aristocracy*, illa civitas arbitrio optimatium regi dicitur, ib. 26 *a g by democracy*, quum omnia per populum geruntur, ib. 27 **IV.** *The persons in whom the governing power resides*. n qui summam rerum administrant, cf Cic R. Am 32, 91; quos penes est omnium summa rerum, cf Cic. Rep 1, 26; quos penes omnis curatio atque administratio reipublicae est, cf. Cic N D 1, 1, 2; qui rempublicam tenent, cf. Cic Fam. 4, 7, *ad fin*. Also the word imperium is sometimes = qui imperant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 **V.** *A province to which a governor is attached* **1.** prōvincia v. PROVINCE. **2.** praefectūra (strictly under a praefectus, also in gen. sense) Tac Ann 11, 10 (where it is used of Asiatic regions not under Roman rule) *Egypt is divided into g s of (by) towns* (= nomes), Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, Plin 5, 9, 9 v PREFECTURE (This perhaps is the most suitable term to denote *a government in modern times*) **3.** dioecēsis, is, *f* (διοίκησις) in Cic used of *divisions of provinces*, Fam 3, 8, *med*, omnium illarum dioecesium quae cis Taurum sunt *the g of Asia and Pontus*, Asiana et Pontica d., Cod. Theod (where it is used of *a number of provinces under one governor* Forcell) **VI.** *The office of a delegated governor* praefectūra v *supr* (I 5) *To raise to a g*, praeficere Cic Tac v GOVERNOR (*fin*)

**governor:** **I** *One exercising supreme power* **1.** gŭbernātor *ruler and g of a state*, rector et g civitatis, Cic **2.** rector v RULER **II.** *One exercising delegated authority* **1.** proconsul, ŭlis (in Cic separately, pro consule) i e. *the g of a Roman province*, under the emperors of *a senatorian province* · Tac Sall fr v PROCONSUL **2.** lēgātus (*the g of an imperial province*) Tac Ann. 12, 40 ("at Caesar cognita morte *legati* ne pro *vincia sine rectore* foret") Suet **3** prōcūrātor (*of a smaller province, a division of a province*) *Pontius Pilate the g*, P. Pilatus p, Tac. Ann. 15, 44 **4.** praefectus (esp *the g of Egypt*) pr. Aegypti, Suet. Vesp 6 Ulp. applied to *the Persian satraps*, e g, pr Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep Dat 2, *fin* (The best word for *a modern g. of a country or province*) **5.** sātrăpes, is; *pl* satrapae (Persian title for *viceroy*). v SATRAP Phr *to be g of*: (1) praesum, fui (with *dat*) *to be the g of a province*, provinciae pr, Sall. Cic also absol, praeesse in provinciis, Cic. Verr 3, 77, 180 (2) obtineo, ui, tentum, 2 (*to be in possession of* a province with *acc* or absol.) *to be g of Hither Spain*, cum imperio Citeriorem Hispaniam ob, Cic Fam 1, 9, 4. *while I was g*, me obtinente, Cic. Att 5, 21, 4. (3) administro, 1 v. TO ADMINISTER. *To make g.* (1) praeficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat*)· *to make any one g of a province*, aliquem provinciae pr, Tac Cic (2) praepōno, pōsui, ītum, 3 (same constr.) *to make any one g. of a province*, aliquem provinciae pr, Cic. Caes v. TO APPOINT (I.).

**governorship:** praefectūra v. GOVERNMENT (VI.)

**gown:** **I.** *A woman's garment* stŏla (*worn by matrons, and reaching to the heels* cf ad talos stola demissa, Hor S 1, 2, 99)· Cic. Ov. Also worn *by minstrels*, etc., cf Varr. R R. 3, 13, qui cum eo venisset *cum stola et cithara Dressed in a g*, stolatus, Suet Vitr **II.** *The robe of a Roman citizen* tōga *the manly g*, t virilis, Cic Ph. 2, 18, 44 also called, t. pura, from its being without colour v. Dict Ant s v. Meton., for *peace*, which, as the civil dress, it symbolized *yield arms to the g*, cedant arma togae, Cic Ph 2, 8, 20. *Wearing the (civil) g*, togatus, Cic Sull 30, 85 *the nation clad in the g.*, gens togata, Virg. **III.** *The dress worn by clergymen. graduates*, etc. stŏla used by Apul of *a priest's robe*, Met 11, p. 256.

**gowned:** stŏlātus, tŏgātus · v. GOWN (I, II).

**gownsman:** v. STUDENT.

**grace** (*subs*): **I.** *Favour, good-will*. grātia *to get into any one's good g s*, alicujus gratiam conciliare, Cic (v. FAVOUR) *with a good or bad g.* (i e., *with good or ill will*), cum bona, mala, g, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17 without an adj., *to obtain anything with a good g*, aliquid impetrare cum g, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11 so, with *a bad g.*, ingratus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 48 or contr ingrātis v. UNWILLINGLY. **II.** in special (theol) sense; *free favour of God* grātia Vulg *pass.*: Aug **III.** *Indulgence, mercy, pardon* **1.** vēnia *g is the remission of merited punishment*, v est poenae meritae remissio, Sen Clem 2, 7, *init to obtain peace and g from the conquerors*, pacem v que a victoribus impetrare Liv 37, 45 (v PARDON). *to give (one days) g*, dare v. (unius) diei, Liv 26 17, *ad fin* **2.** (esp *of the gods*) pax, pācis, *f* · *to beg grace and mercy from Jove*, ab Jove p ac veniam petere, Cic. Rab perd 2, 5 Virg *To show g. to any one*, ignoscere (with *dat*) v TO FORGIVE. **IV.** *Thanks* esp in phr, *to say g before and after a meal* consecrationem recitare, gratias agere Erasm. Conviv Relig **V.** *Beauty, charming fitness* **1.** grātia *he (Horace) is full of pleasantness and g*, plenus est jucunditatis et g, Quint 10, 1, 96 *g of form*, g formae, Ov. Met 7, 44, g corporis, Suet. **2.** dēcor, ōris, *n.* (chiefly poet. or late) *g (in an orator) arises from gesture and motion*, d a gestu atque a motu venit, Quint 11, 3, 67 Liv Ov **3** vēnustas (*elegance, good taste, attractiveness* strictly the characteristic *of a woman*, as dignitas *of a man*, Cic Off 1, 36, 130 cf ib 1, 30, 107) *to speak with dignity and g*, agere cum dignitate et v, Cic de Or 1, 31, 142 *g s of phraseology*, verborum venustates, Gell 17, 20. **4.** vĕnus, ĕris, *f* (chiefly poet or late) *a play without any g.* (or *beauty*), fabula nullius v, Hor A P 320 *Isocrates aimed at all the g s of style*, l. omnes dicendi v sectatus est, Quint 10, 1, 79 *they wanted one g* (he said), unam v deesse, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 79 **5** lēpor *or* lēpos, ōris, *m* (esp *of manner and conversation*) *an example of politeness, wit, amiability, g*, specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic Tusc 5, 19 55 v CHARM, PLEASANTRY **6.** ēlegantia v. ELEGANCE **VI.** *That which sets off* or *adorns* dēcus, ōris, *n*. *the g of modesty*, d pudoris, Ov v ORNAMENT Phr. *meretricious g s*, lēnōcinia of Cic. N D. 2, 58, 146 **VII.** As mythological name **1.** Grātiae (not used in *sing*)· *the comely G s*, G. decentes, Hor Inscr **2.** Chăris, ĭtis, *f*, (χάρις rare in *sing.*). *the G.s are the daughters of Jove*, Charites filiae Jovis sunt, Sen Ben 1, 4 Plin. *Gen. pl*, Charitŏn, Lucr. *dat. pl.*, Chărĭsĭn (χάρισιν), Prop. **VIII.** *As title of nobility your Grace:* clēmentia tua form of address under the emperors. Spart Geta, *init.*

**grace** (v.). **1.** dēcŏro, 1 (*to adorn*): *persuasion and beauty g. the monied man*, bene numatum d. Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep 1, 6, 38 *the commonwealth which he had g'd and increased*, quam (remp) decorarat atque auxerat, Cic v. TO ADORN. **2.** hŏnesto, 1 (*to add honour* or *distinction to*)· *the master should not be g.d by his house, but the house by its master*, nec domo dominus sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic Off. 1, 39, 139 rarely of *material adornment*· *a tuft of feathers g.ing its head*, caput plumeo apice honestante, Plin 10, 2, 2. **3.** cŏhŏnesto, 1 (stronger than preced. rare) *to g. a victory* (by a triumph), victoriam c, Liv. 38, 47 Cic **4.** distinguo, nxi, nctum, 3; orno, ādorno, 1 v. TO ADORN.

**graced:** **1.** dēcōrus (with *abl.*) *Phoebus g. with shining bow*, Phoebus fulgente arcu d., Hor. Car Saec. 61 *g. with eloquence in the Greek tongue*, d. Graeca facundia, Tac H. 2, 80 Ov. **2.** insignis (poet.) v. DISTINGUISHED (I).

**graceful:** **1.** dēcōrus (*comely, becoming*) *the g. limbs of youth*, membra juventae d, Virg · *a g head*, caput d, Ov. **2.** vēnustus (*attractive, charming*)· *g. carriage and movement of the body*, v gestus et motus corporis, Cic Br. 55, 203 *a very g. figure*, venustissima figura, Suet. Aug. 79 *g. sentences*, sententiae v., Cic. Br 95, 325 v LOVELY, BEAUTIFUL. **3.** lēpĭdus (esp. of *easy*,

*graceful person* or *manners*, etc. not in Cic) *a g and lady-like form*, forma l. et liberalis, Pl Epid 1, 1, 41 Ter v PLEASANT **4.** ēlēgans v ELEGANT **5.** (in certain cases) mollis, e (opp to *stiff*, rigidus, durus) *the g acanthus*, m acanthus, Virg · *g. statues*, m signa, Cic. Br 18, 70 Quint v. SOFT, YIELDING

**gracefully:** **1.** dēcōrē (for syn v GRACEFUL) *a figure g. shaped*, species d formata, Cic, Sall **2.** vēnustē Quint Plin **3.** ēlēganter v. ELEGANTLY **4.** molliter (compare GRACEFUL, 5) *others shall carve more g the breathing bronze*, excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg Aen 6, 847

**gracefulness** · vēnustas, dēcor v GRACE (IV)

**graceless:** improbus, nēquam v WICKED, GOOD-FOR-NOTHING

**gracious:** **1.** prōpitius *so may the gods be g to me*, ita deos mihi velim p, Cic Div Verr. 13, 41 · Tac **2.** aequus (chiefly poet.) *Venus g to the Trojans*, ae Venus Teucris, Ov Tr. 1, 2, 6 v 'FAVOURABLE. **3.** benignus v KIND **4.** misericors v MERCIFUL **5.** līberālis, e *a g. answer*, l. responsum, Cic Att 3, 15, *med* v. LIBERAL, HANDSOME

**graciously:** **1.** benignē v KINDLY **2.** līberāliter *to answer g*, l respondere, Caes Join benigne ac liberaliter, Cic Verr 3, 85, 196 (the former to denote the *spirit*, the latter the *extent*, of the grace shown) *very g*, perliberaliter, Cic v. LIBERALLY. **3** hūmānē v KINDLY

**graciousness:** **1.** benignitas *g of disposition*, b. animi, l'ac v KINDNESS **2.** līberālitas v LIBERALITY, **3.** expl by propitius, aequus, etc., with animus v. GRACIOUS, FAVOURABLE. *With g*, benignē, humānē, etc · v GRACIOUSLY.

**gradation:** **1.** gradus, ūs, *m. g s of duties*, g officiorum, Cic *all g s of sounds*, omnes sonorum g, Cic. v. DEGREE **2.** gradātio (a term in rhetoric) Cic de Or. 3, 54, 207 v. CLIMAX. Phr *in g s*, gradatim · e. g., gradatim amicos habere, Plin Ep 2, 6, 2

**grade:** **1.** gradus, ūs. Cic. v. preced art. See also RANK. **2.** locus (esp. with ref. to *origin*) *born in no mean g of life*, haud obscuro l natus, Sall. Cat. 23, *init*. simly, Cic has infimo l natus, Fl. 11, *init* · Liv. **3.** status, ūs v POSITION, STANDING.

**gradient:** clīvus, prōclīvitas. v. SLOPE Perh. for tech. sense, the best word is librāmentum, used by Vitr., Plin., etc, of *the incline* of a watercourse v. FALL, *subs.* (II.).

**gradual:** usu expr by adv or phr. *there is a g. ascent in the road*, *via paulatim se erigit *improvement in health must be g*, *nonnisi paulatim ac sensim (ex morbo) convalescunt homines v GRADUALLY

**gradually:** **1.** paulātim (paull-) *the Germans are g becoming accustomed to cross the Rhine*, p consuescunt Germani Rhenum transire, Caes *a hill gently rising sloped g. back upon the plain*, collis leniter fastigiatus p. ad planitiem redibat, Caes B. G. 2, 8 Cic **2.** gradātim (*by steps* or *degrees*) *to rise g.* (of the voice), g. ascendere, Cic de Or. 3, 61, *init* Join pedetentim et gradatim, Cic. Fam 9, 14, *fin.* **3.** pēdētentim (*cautiously feeling the way for one's feet*, paulatim et ut dicitur *pedetentim*, Quint 5, 7, 20) Cic v CAUTIOUSLY. **4.** sensim (*perceptibly though slowly*) · *to advance g and cautiously*, s et pedetentim progredi, Cic Tusc. 3, 22, *fin : custom has g come to that*, consuetudo eo s. deducta est, Cic Off 2, 3, 9 **5.** lēnīter, clēmenter (of things which *slope* or *incline*) · v GENTLY.

**graduate** (*subs*). *qui academico gradu insignitus, ornatus est; qui gradum suscepit, adeptus est: Stat. Acad. Cant (Graduatus, Charter of 1405 in Du C.)

**graduate** (*v*) **I.** Trans: *to mark with degrees*: *gradibus notare, distinguere. **II.** Intr *to take an academical degree* *gradum [in theologia, artibus, etc] suscipere · Stat Acad Cant

**graduation:** expl by gradus and a verb v. TO GRADUATE

**graft** (*subs*) · **1.** surculus (*a shoot or twig* for grafting) *the g must be taken from the middle of the tree*, s ex arbore media debet assumi, Pall 4, 4, *med.*. Varr. R. R. 1, 40, *ad fin* · Col but surculus may be used for *any kind of cutting*, cf. Varr l c Cic **2.** insitum Col 5, 11, *med* (in *pl*) **3.** insitio (prop. *the act of grafting*) Pall 5 2 (Clava or clavola and talea denote different kinds of *sets* or *layers*)

**graft** (*v*). **I.** Lit insĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3 *to g a good pear on a wild one*, in pirum silvaticam ins pirum bonam, Varr R. R. 1, 40, *ad fin . to g a tree* (*a stock*), arborem ins, Col 5, 11, *ad init to g wild-olive stocks*, oleae silvestres ins truncos, Virg G 2, 302 Phr. *method of propagation by g ing*, genus seminis quod transit (transfertur) ex arbore in aliam, Varr l c **II.** Fig in this sense usu *ingraft* insĕro, 3 cf Hor. S 1, 3, 35 v. TO IMPLANT.

**grafted** (as *adj*) **1.** insitīcius used by Varr of *cross-breeds* R R. 2, 8 **2.** insitīvus *g pears* (*produced by grafting*), ins pira, Hor. Epod 2, 19

**grafter:** insitor Prop Plin (or *pres part* of insero cf L G § 638)

**grafting** (*subs*) insitio Col. (or expr. by verb v TO GRAFT)

**grain:** **I.** *A small particle:* **1.** grānum (strictly *a small seed*) *a g of wheat*, g tritici, Pl *a g of pepper*, g piperis, Plin *a g of salt*, g. salis, Plin. **2.** mica (*a granular particle* not a seed) *a g of gold*, m auri, Lucr. *a g of salt*, m. salis, Plin. *the crackling g (of salt)*, salsus m., Hor. Od. 3, 23, *extr* Fig *there is not one g of salt (sense) in all that body*, nulla in tam magno est corpore m , Cat. 86, 4. **3.** particŭla v. PARTICLE. **II.** *Corn* frūmentum v. CORN. **III.** *The course of veining or fibres:* Phr *to cut timber across the g*, *materiam transversis fibris caedere · *wood very fine in the g.*, *lignum fibris tenuissimis. v FIBRE Fig. *against the g.* (i. e. *contrary to one's nature*) invita Minerva ut aiunt, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110 Hor.

**grain** (*v.*) i e *to mark timber with painted veining*. *pingendo ligni, marmoris, etc, speciem imitari.

**grained:** *(lignum) ita pictum ut marmoris s pretiosioris materiae speciem praebeat.

**graminivorous:** *graminivŏrus. only as scient. *t. t.* (= qui gramine s herbis pascitur).

**grammar:** *The science of language:* **1.** grammătĭca, ae: Cic · Suet. Prisc The Greek form grammătĭcē, ēs, also occurs Quint. **2.** ars grammătĭca Prisc. prooem. **3.** grammătĭca, orum (denoting rather *the subject matter of g* than the science itself) Cic. de Or 1, 42, 187. **4.** lĭtĕrātūra cf Quint. 2, 1, 4, *grammatice* quam in Latinum transferentes *literaturam* vocaverunt (not so in Cic). *A master of g.*, grammăticus, grammătista (v. GRAMMARIAN); also grammaticus professor, Suet. Gr 9, *extr . a g. school*, grammatici ludus, Suet. Gr 4, *fin* · *a treatise on g*, grammaticae (*adj.*) institutiones (title of Priscian's work)

**grammarian:** **1.** grammătĭcus: Cic Suet. Gr 4 (where it is stated that literatus, literator, were sometimes used as equivalents). **2.** grammătista, ae, *m* (acc to some, *q. inferior g.*) Suet. l c

**grammatical:** **1.** grammătĭcus *the g art*, g. ars, Auct. Her. Quint. **2.** grammătĭcālis, e (very rare, and not class) Sidon

**grammatically:** **1.** grammătĭcē *to speak g*, g. loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27. **2.** grammătĭcālĭter (v rare): Trebell

**grampus:** (?) orca · Plin 9, 6, 5. (Delphinus orca, Linn)

**granary:** **1.** horreum (gen term: *a storehouse*, esp *for produce*) *a vaulted g*, h. camerā contectum, Col. 1, 6, *med.*: *an upper-story g*, pensile h, Col. l. c : Cic. Virg In wider sense, *the commissariat depot of an army*, Liv 21, 48, *extr* **2.** grānārĭa, orum (*for grain* only not found in *sing*) *the g s should be approached by a flight of stairs*, g. scalis adeantur, Col l c such g s are called, g sublimia, Varr R R 1, 57, *init.* **3.** farrārĭa, orum (like preced, but rare) Vitr

**grand:** **I.** *Making a great display* · magnĭfĭcus, lautus v SPLENDID. **II.** *Lofty, impressive* **1.** grandis, e *a g. and brilliant style*, genus dicendi g et illustre, Cic de Or 2, 82, 337 *to sing of great themes*, grandiora canere, Virg E 4. *init.* Quint **2** magnĭfĭcus (rather rare in this sense) *what in one place is g in another is bombastic* quod alibi m , tumidum alibi, Quint 8, 3, 18 Join excelsus atque magnificus, Cic. Opt gen or. 4, 12. **3.** ēlātus, sublimis v SUBLIME. **4.** grandĭlŏquus (also in bad sense, Cic Tusc. 5, 31, 89) Cic Or 5, 20 Quint **5.** magnĭlŏquus (like preced.) Stat Sil 5, 3, 62

**grandchild:** nēpos, neptis v GRANDSON, GRAND-DAUGHTER In *pl.*, liberi, orum, is used of children at the second or third remove, Callist. Dig 50, 16, 220.

**grand-daughter:** neptis, is, *f.*. Cic Ov *Great-g*, proneptis, Gai

**grandee:** **1.** (homo) nōbĭlis (*a man of distinguished family or position*) v NOBLE (*subs*) **2** purpŭrātus (*at a despotic court*) : cf Cic. Tusc 1, 43, *init* Liv. 30, 42 (where it is used of *a certain grade* at the Macedonian court) Curt

**grandeur:** **I.** *Outward show.* magnĭfĭcentia, lautĭtia · v. MAGNIFICENCE **II.** *Loftiness, impressiveness.* **1.** grandĭtas *g. of style*, g. verborum [Demosthenis], Cic Br. 31, *fin.* · Plin Ep. 6, 21, 5 (de vetere comoedia) cf Quint 10, 1, 65. **2.** sublīmĭtas: v SUBLIMITY. **3.** grăvĭtas (*dignity and weight* of thought or expression) · cf Cic. de Or 2, 17, 72, omnium sententiarum *gravitate*, omnium *verborum ponderibus* est utendum v DIGNITY. **4.** mājestas *the quiet g* (of Homer), tacita m , Macr Sat. 5, 13, *fin.*: *varied g.*, variata m., ib 14, *ad init.*: Cic. Am. 25, 96 [quanta gravitas, quanta in oratione m.] v MAJESTY. **5.** magnĭtūdo (*greatness of whatever kind*). *to imitate the g. of Homer*, m Homeri imitari, Macr. Sat 5, 13, *fin* **6.** magnĭlŏquentia (also in bad sense . Cic. Fam. 13, 15

**grandfather:** ăvus *g by father's* or *mother's side*, a paternus, maternus Hor. S. 1, 6, 3 Cic *Pertaining to a g*, ăvĭtus (usu in more gen sense) v. ANCESTRAL. *Great-g.*, prōăvus Pl . Cic. *great-great-g*, ăbăvus, Cic. *Wife's g*, prōsŏcer, ĕri Ov Dig

**grandiloquence:** magnĭlŏquentia. Gell 1, 2 also in good sense, v GRANDEUR

**grandiloquent:** **1.** grandĭlŏquus: Cic.: also in good sense v GRAND (II., 4). **2.** magnĭlŏquus · Tac., Ov. · also in good sense v. GRAND (II., 6). **3.** tūmĭdus, turgĭdus v. INFLATED. Phr *grave expressions*, ampullae, sesquipedalia verba, Hor A. P 97

**grandiloquently:** Phr. *to talk g.*, ampullari, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14

**grandly:** **1** grandĕ (cf L G § 344): *to sound more g*, g. sonare, Ov H. 15, 30. **2.** magnĭfĭcē (*splendidly, excellently*) Cic · Quint · v MAGNIFICENTLY. (Or expr. by *neut. pl* of adj.: *to speak g*, magna, grandia, sublima dicere: v GRAND.)

**grandmother:** ăvia Pl *Great-g.*, prōăvia, Suet. *G. of a wife* or *husband*, magna socrus, Suet : *great-g. of a wife* or *husband*, major socrus, Dig.

**grandson:** nēpos, ōtis, *m* *sons, daughters, g s, grand-daughters*, filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, Cic Tusc 1, 35, 85 (Comp GRANDCHILD) *Great-g*, pronepos, Cic Ov

**grange:** villa v FARMHOUSE

**granite:** *grānītes lapis, as t t (Nr) *Red g*, lapis syēnītes, ae, *m* (fr. Syene in Egypt) Plin If the word is used fig, ădămas, ădămantinus, may be used v ADAMANT

**grant** (*v*) · **I.** *To bestow* **1.** concēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (*as a favour or privilege*) *Caesar g'd liberty to the Germans* Caesar Germanis libertatem concessit, Caes *to g. any one life*, alicui vitam c, Suet **2.** tribuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (usu implying that what is granted is *due*) v TO BESTOW. **3.** permitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (*to give* a man *power over* anything) v TO ENTRUST (5) **4.** indulgeo, si, tum, 2 (*indulgently*) *to g any one the use of money*, md alicui usum pecuniae, Suet Aug 41 *to g a free choice of (mode of) death to the condemned*, damnatis libertum mortis arbitrium md, Suet Dom. 11, *fin* (N B — Not so in Cic) **5.** do, dī, dătum, 1 *in geometry, if you g the first proposition, the whole must be g'd*, in geometria, prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia, Cic Fin 5, 28, 83 **2.** concēdo, 3 *you have assumed that the gods are blessed; we g it*, beatos esse deos sumpsisti; concedimus, Cic N D 1, 32, *init* : also foll by ut and *subj*, Cic Off 1, 35, 129 Quint, and less freq. by acc and *inf*, Lucr **3.** *imperat* of sum, făcio=*be it so, granted. g'd, he himself is nothing, has no power*, esto, ipse nihil est, nihil potest, Cic Div. Verr 15, *init* . also foll by acc and *inf*., esp. poet, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 81 also foll by ut and *subj* *g'd that* 6000 *seeds perish*, sit quidem ut sex millia seminum intereant, Col Fac 15 foll. by *inf.* · *g that you could* (have slain me), fac potuisse, Cic Ph. 2, 3, 5. **4.** in sense like (3), ut with *subj.*, fac, concede, or a similar verb being understood (L G § 432) *but g. that it is so, yet, etc.*, verum ut ita sit, tamen, etc, Cic. Verr 3, 64, 151 *even g ing that you did not think of it*, ut illud non cogitaries, Cic simly, with a negative *g.ing that it is not so*, nē *there never was such a man, you will say: g'd there was not*, nemo is, inquies, unquam fuit; ne fuerit, Cic. Or 29. *init* : *g'd that pain is not the greatest evil, it certainly is an evil*, ne sit summum malum dolor, certe malum est, Cic. Tusc 2, 5, 14 Liv. The *subj* alone is often used *concessively* *g ing that you cannot .. still, etc*, non possis ... tamen, Hor Ep 1, 1, 28 *g ing that he was (a bad citizen) to others, when did he begin to be so to you*, fuerit alius; tibi quando esse coepit? Cic

**grant** (*subs*) : concessio (*the act*) *a g of land*, c agrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11. (Usu expr by verb as, *to make any one a g. of anything*, aliquid alicui concedere, tribuere, etc · v. TO GRANT.)

**grantee:** perh bĕnĕfĭcĭārius (which was used in various senses of *privileged persons*). cf Plin. Ep. 10, 51 (36) Or expr by verb. *is cui aliquid concessum, donatum est v. TO GRANT.

**grantor.** is qui concedit, donat, etc.: v. TO GRANT.

**granular:** grānōsus (*full of small seed-like particles*) Plin. 21, 4, 10. *init* (Or expr. by circuml, *granorum speciem s. formam praebens* v GRAIN)

**grape:** **1.** ăcīnus, less. freq. (except in *pl.*) ăcĭnum (*a single grape*): *withered g.s*, a. arida, Col 12, 39 · *the seeds of g.s*, nuclei acinorum, Plin 23, 1, 9. *Of g.s, belonging to g s*, ăcĭnārius. *vessels for holding g s*, dolia a, Varr. R R. 1, 22, *med.* *Full of g s, like a g.*, ăcĭnōsus *a g.-like seed*, semen a, Plin 12, 13, 27 (N B.—Acinus is also used of the *seeds of grapes* [v GRAPESTONE]; also of any similar seeds) **2.** ūva (strictly, *a cluster of g s*, but used both in *sing* and *pl* for *grapes*) *here corn-crops, there g.s grow more abundantly*, hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg *the g.s colour*, u ducit colorem, Virg *to boil g s down*, uvas decoquere, Plin *a fox was trying to get at some g s*, vulpes appetebat uvam, Phaedr *dried g s (raisins)*, passae uvae, Cato Virg **3.** vīnaceus (sc acinus) Col 12, 39, *med* *The g.-vine*, vītis (v VINE) *a cluster of g s*, rācēmus v CLUSTER *The wild-vine*, labrusca Plin *the fruit of the wild-vine, wild g*, labruscum, Virg, uva silvestris, Pall

**grape-bearing:** ūvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (poet) Stat Sil

**grape-gatherer:** vindēmiātor Hor

**grape-gathering:** vindēmia v. VINTAGE.

**grape-husk:** **1.** vīnācea (both as sing, and collect = *g s*) Cato in Plin 17, 22, 35 § 197 Col Arb 4, *fin* **2.** vīnăceus Cato R R 147 Col 12, 39

**grapestone:** **1.** ăcĭnus vīnăceus Cic Sen 15, 52 also simply vinaceus *or* vinaceum, *pl* usu vinacea (but vinaceus more freq denotes *the husk, seeds and all* v. preced art 2, II cc.). *a grape with many stones in it*, acinus frequentis vinacei, Col 3, 1, *med* **2.** grānum (*any small seed*) *a kind of grape that has no stones*, species uvae quae g interioribus caret, Pall. 3, 29, *init* : v. GRAIN

**grape-vine:** vītis, is, *f.* v VINE

**graphic:** **1.** expressus (*represented closely*) · *a full and g representation of anything*, alicujus rei solida et expressa imago (opp. to *a mere sketch*), Cic Off 3, 17, 69 *in narration full and g*, in narratione plenus atque ex, Quint. 9, 4, 38 Simly., *to give a g delineation*, aliquid ita exprimere verbis, ut cerni potius videatur quam audiri, Quint 9, 2, 40 v TO REPRESENT **2.** mănĭfestus (*as if placed before the eyes*): *this figure has something more g about it*, habet haec figura manifestius aliquid, [non enim narrari res sed agi videtur], Quint 9, 2, 44 **3** significans, ntis v EXPRESSIVE. **4.** perh. vīvĭdus · v. VIVID Phr. *than which no picture could be more g*, quod nulla expressius pictura signaret, Macr Sat 5, 13, *med.* (N B—Not graphicus cf Vitr 4, 4, *extr* )

**graphically:** **1.** expressē esp in *compar* Col. 11, 1, *ad fin* · Macr. (v GRAPHIC, *fin* ). **2.** significanter: *to narrate g*, g narrare, Quint 10, 1, 49

**3.** grāphĭcē (v. rare) · *he described the image of Justice fitly and g*, apte et g imaginem Justitiae depinxit, Gell. 14, 4 (lenim ). Phr.: *this Virgil has depicted in a wonderfully g. manner*, hoc mire et velut coloribus Maro pinxit, Macr. Sat 5, 11, *ad init.* *to describe g.*, may also be expr by exprimere, depingere, with such advv. as bene, praeclare, insigniter . v. TO DEPICT.

**grapnel:** mānus ferrea, etc.: v GRAPPLING-IRON.

**grapple** (*v.*): **I.** Of wrestlers, etc **1.** complector, xus, 3 *to g. with each other*, inter se c., Nep. Eum. 4 cf Tac Agr 36, *med.* **2.** luctor, 1 (*to wrestle*, q v.) · more fully, complexu l [cum aliquo], Plin. 9, 30, 48 Cic. **II.** *To contend against*, esp *with boldness* **1.** obviam eo, 4, *irr* (*to face boldly* with *dat*) v. TO FACE, OPPOSE **2.** congrĕdior, 3 v. TO ENCOUNTER. Join luctari et congredi cum aliquo, Cic. v TO STRUGGLE. **III.** *To lay hold of* a vessel *with grappling-irons*. v. GRAPPLING-IRON

**grapple, grappling** (*subs.*): complexus [armorum] · Tac. Agr. 36, *med.*

**grappling-iron:** **1.** mānus ferrea: *to make fast a ship with a g.*, ferrea m. injecta navem retinere, Caes B C 1, 58 Liv manus also occurs without ferrea, Plin 7, 56, 57, *extr.* [harpagones et manus]. **2.** Harpāgo, ōnis, *m* described by Liv as *a beam with an iron hook fastened at the extremity*, "asseres ferreo unco praefix., *has pagones* vocant, 30, 10, *ad fin.* often joined with manus f., Caes B C 1, 57 Plin l c *to let down g s upon ships*, h in naves injicere, Liv Caes.

**3.** corvus (appy not differing greatly from preceded) Join ferreae manus [harpagonas vocant], corvique, Curt 4, 2, *med* (The above were used both in naval warfare and in sieges.)

**grasp** (*v.*) **I.** *With the hands:* **1.** prehendo, i (strictly *frequent* of prehendo, but used of *any eager grasping*) *to g any one's arms with the hand*, p manu brachia alicujus, Hor S. 1, 9, 64 *they g the battlements with their right hands*, dextris fastigia prensant, Virg Freq. of *g ing* a person's limbs *by way of appeal or entreaty*: cf. Tac H 1, 66, arma, genua, vestigia prensando *flexere* militum animos **2.** prĕhendo, comprĕhendo, 3 · v. HOLD (TO TAKE), TO SEIZE. **II.** *Mentally* **1.** complector, xus, 3 *to g anything in thought*, aliquid cogitatione [et mente] c, Cic Or 2, 8. v TO EMBRACE **2.** comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 usu. with cogitatione, mente, animo, Cic v. TO COMPREHEND **3.** tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (*to have g'd*; *be in possession of*) : *to g. any one's hidden meaning*, reconditos alicujus sensus t, Cic. Sext 10, *init* : Ter See also TO UNDERSTAND.

**—— at or after:** **I.** *With the hands* **1.** capto, 1 (*frequently, eagerly*) : *Tantalus g.s at the flying waters*, T. fugientia c flumina, Hor.

**2.** appĕto, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, 3 *to g at a cake on the table*, in coena placentam a, Pl *to g at the sun*, solem manibus a, Cic Div 1, 23, 46. **3.** arrīpio, 3 v TO SEIZE UPON, SNATCH AT.

**II** Fig, *to aim at, aspire to* **1.** capto, 1 *to g at the title of imperator*, nomen imperatorium c, Brut in Cic Fam. 11, 4 *to g at uncertainties*, incerta c, Sall **2.** aucŭpor, 1 (*as a fowler catching birds*) *to g. at empty fame*, inanem a. rumorem, Cic in Pis. 24, 57 Plin Ptor. **3.** consector, 1 (*to pursue eagerly*). *to g at every shadow of glory*, omnes umbras gloriae c, Cic. in Pis 1 c. **4.** affecto, 1 (esp of g ing at *supreme power*) : Liv. Curt.: v TO ASPIRE TO **5.** appĕto, 3 v. TO SEEK AFTER

**grasp** (*subs.*) **I.** *Manual* · **1.** expr. by mānus, ūs, *f.* · *to wrest anything from any one's g*, aliquid alicui de manibus extorquere, Cic. Cat 1, 6, *fin.* **2.** expr. by verb; esp. in connexion with manus *thrice the figure escaped my g.*, ter comprensa manus effugit imago, Virg Aen. 2, 793 *the fleet shade escapes their g.*, lubrica *prensantes* effugit umbra *manus*, Ov. F. 5, 476 v TO GRASP **3.** complexus, ūs v EMBRACE. **II** *Mental* captus, ūs; ingenii vires v CAPACITY.

**grasping** (*adj*). āvārus, appĕtens, āvĭdus v COVETOUS.

**grasping** (*subs*). **1.** appĕtītus (lit. or fig) Cic **2.** affectātio (only fig.). *philosophy is the love and g after wisdom*, philosophia sapientiae amor et af. est, Sen. (More freq expr. by verb . v TO GRASP )

**graspingly:** āvārē v. COVETOUSLY.

**graspingness:** āvāritia v. COVETOUSNESS

**grass:** **1.** grāmen, ĭnis, *n* · *the pure blade of g*, graminis herba pura, Liv. 1, 24 *to extirpate the g.* (from a vineyard) gramina exstirpare, Col.: Hor. **2.** herba (including *all low herbage* esp. poet.) *the g. supplied a bed*, h cubile praebebat, Lucr *the hind stretched upon the g*, agricola fusus per herbam, Virg. Cic. *A sod of g.*, caespes . v. SOD.

**grass-green:** herbāceus, herbĭdus: v. GRASSY.

**grasshopper:** gryllus *or* grillus: Plin. (Cicada is the *tree-hopper*. cicale.)

**grassy, of grass:** 1. grāmīnōsus (*abounding in grass*). *g soil*, g ager, solum, Col. 2. grāmīneus (esp poet.) *a g plant*, g. campus, Virg *a crown* or *wreath of grass*, g corona [obsidionalis], Liv. 7, 37, *ad init* 3. herbōsus (*abounding in herbage*): *a g plant*, h campus, Hor. Ov. 4. herbĭdus (*abounding in herbage*: also *of grassy hue*) · *g. plains*, h campi, Varr Liv.. *a g hue*, h color, Plin 12 14, 31. 5. herbāceus (*grass-like*) *leaves of a g hue*, folia h colōris, Plin. 20, 13, 51 also without colōs. flos hic *herbaceus* est, Plin 26, 8, 35. 6. herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (*yielding grass*: poet) Ov.

**grate** (*subs.*) · I. *A framework of bars* v GRATING (*subs.*) II. *A fire-place* · fōcus, cāminus · v. FIRE-PLACE.

**grate** (*v*) · I. *To grind to powder* · tĕro, contĕro · v. TO GRIND, BRUISE II. *To produce a harsh sensation*. 1. rādo, si, sum, 3 (lit. *to scrape*) · *to g upon nice ears*, aures delicatas r, Quint 3, 1, 3. 2. strīdeo or strīdo, ī (*to make a harsh noise of any kind*) *the going saw*, strīdens serra, Lucr 2, 410 *to make a grating noise with the teeth*, s dentibus, Cels (v TO GRIND) Phr. *to g upon any one's feelings*, alicujus animum, sensum offendere v. TO OFFEND

**grateful:** I. *Gratifying*: jūcundus, grātus v PLEASANT II. *Thankful*: grātus *g towards any one*, g erga aliquem, Cic Fam 1, 5, *init*, in aliquem, Brut. in Cic Fam 11, 10, *init to be g to those who have deserved well of you*, bene de se meritis gratum se praebere, Cic Pl 38, *init* : see also GRATITUDE, Phr to be (*sincerely*) *g to any one*, alicui gratiam habere, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69 simly., *to be very g*, magnam, maximam g. habere, Cic. (gratiam referre is *to make a return*).

**gratefully:** 1. grātē · Cic. Pl. 41, 98 [grate et pie]. Plin. Sen. 2. grato animo, gratā memoriā: Cic.: v. GRATITUDE

**gratefulness:** jūcundĭtas gratus animus v. PLEASANTNESS, GRATITUDE.

**grater:** perh mŏla mănuāria (*hand-mill*) · v. MILL (Radula, Col 12, 18, is a kind of *scraper*.)

**gratification:** I. *The act of gratifying* or *satisfying* · explētio *the g. of natural desires*, naturae ex, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: or expr. by verb v. TO GRATIFY. II. *Pleasure, delight*: 1. expr by grātus (*gratifying, pleasing*) · *you will be giving us great g, if* ..., gratissimum nobis feceris, si, etc, Cic Sen. 2, 6 *if it will be any g. to you*, si (vobis) g. futurum est, Cic. l. c. 2. vŏluptas (esp of *sensual g*, corporis v, Cic. Sen 12, 39) v. PLEASURE 3. dēlectātio, oblectātio v DELIGHT 4. suāvĭtas (*sweetness, charm*): *a wonderful g. in acquiring knowledge*, mira quaedam in cognoscendo s [et delectatio], Cic de Or 1, 43, 193 (N B — Not gratificatio, which is the *act of showing favour, complaisance*.) Phr. *to do anything for the g. of any one*, gratificari aliquid alicui, Cic (v foll art): *devoted to the gs of appetite*, ventri deditus, Sall. · *to be devoted to sensual g.s*, cupiditatibus servire, Cic. Am. 22, 82; simly., ventri obedire, Sall. Cat. *init*.

**gratify:** I. *To do a favour to*. 1. gratum (aliquid) facio v. GRATIFICATION (II., 1) 2. grātĭfĭcor, 1 (freq. of *doing an act of complaisance* or *partiality* with *dat.*): *they think to g Pompey*, Pompeio se g. putant, Cic Fam. 1, 1, *fin*. cf Sall. Jug. 4, potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem g. (*to give up in order to gratify*): Liv. 3. mŏlem gĕro, ssi, stum, 3 (*to comply with any one's desires, be complaisant*: with *dat.*): *I will g. your wishes*, geram tibi morem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, *init.*: *to g oneself* (*have one's own way*), g. sibi morem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74: v. TO HUMOUR. 4. mōrĭgĕror, 1 (= preced., but capable of being used in bad sense). Ter. Fig., *speech ought to g the ear*, vŏluptati aurium m. debet oratio, Cic Or 48, 159. 5. obsĕquor, 3 (with *dat*): v. TO COMPLY WITH. 6. servĭo, 4 (stronger than preced, and denoting *a habit of mind* rather than an act of Cic Cat. 2, 4, 8, aliorum amori flagitiosissime s.. with *dat*) · v. DEVOTED TO (TO BE) 7. dēlecto, oblecto, jūvo v TO DELIGHT. II. *To satisfy* a natural desire expleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *to g. one's inclinations*, animum ex suum, Ter. And 1, 2, 17 · Cic v TO SATISFY.

**gratifying** (*adj*). grātus *very g*, pergrātus v. PLEASING

**grating** (*subs.*) · I. *Of bars, etc.*: 1. cancelli (*of wood, iron, etc*, used for a variety of purposes, and *formed by cross bars*: cf Varr R R. 3, 5, *init*, *transversis* modicis intervallis *pertexis* annexis, ad speciem cancellorum scenicorum) *a g. for a fish-pond*, c quibus impediatur fuga piscium, Col. 8, 17, *ad med*. Cic 2. clathri, orum (esp *of the cages of animals*) Hor A P 473 Plin Hence *adj.* clathratus (*formed of* or *having a g*): *a window with a g*, fenestra c, Pl. Mil 2, 4, 26 II. *A harsh collision* · 1 strīdor (*a grating sound*) *e g.* dentium, Cels v. GNASHING 2. offensa [dentium] Plin. 34, 10, 22, *extr*

**grating** (*adj*) · I *irritating, offensive* *quod nonnihil offensionis ac molestiae habet v. OFFENSIVE

**gratis:** grātŭito v. GRATUITOUSLY.

**gratitude:** 1. grātia (more freq denoting *the favour shown*. but cf Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161, where a def of *gratitude* [gratia] is given) esp in phr. *to show g*, gratiam referre, Cic Off 2, 20, 69 *to feel g*, g habere, Cic. l c *to show such g as is deserved*, meritam alicui g persolvere, referre, Cic *to extort g. from a forgetful breast*, immemori pectore g extundere, Sen Ben. 1, 3, 2 2. grātus ănimus, grāta mĕmŏria. *to follow* (regard) *with one's warmest g.*, gratissimo animo (or *pl* of a *number* of persons) prosequi, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3 · cf. ib. 14, 11, 30. Phr.. *to speak concerning g.*, de ratione reddendi beneficii dicere, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 8 *what is the nature of the debt of g*, quid accepto beneficio debeamus, ib. 1, 5, *init*.

**gratuitous:** grātŭitus *g. liberality*, g. liberalitas (opp. to mercenaria, conducta, cum mercede), Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: *the g use of money*, i. e. *without interest*, g usus pecuniae, Suet Aug 41: *g. cruelty*, g. crudelitas, Liv. 3, 37 (see the place)

**gratuitously:** 1. grātŭĭto. *to defend a case g.*, causam g defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: *he was g. base and cruel*, g malus atque crudelis erat, Sall Cat 16. 2. grātis (gratuis, Pl.) *to do one's duty to the state g.*, g reipublicae servire, Cic. Clu. 26, 71 · Mart.

**gratuity:** 1. stips, ĭpis, *f* (*of a small coin*) · *who would call the g. of a paltry coin a kindness*, quis beneficium dicat s. aeris abjecti? Sen. Ben 4, 29, 2: *to collect g.s*, stipem colligere, Liv. 38, 45, *ad fin* 2 congiārium [strictly referring to the *distributions of corn, etc.*, but also used of other gifts *of a superior*): cf. Cic. Fam 8, 1, *fin*. See also GIFT. 3. cŏcollārium (*a small additional present*; *douceur*) *to quit the table without a g* (of an actor who has amused the company), sine c. de convivio discedere, Cic. Verr 2, 22, 49 · *to give any one an additional g.*, c. alicui aspergere, Sen. Ben, 6, 17 Apul

**gratulate, gratulation:** v. CONGRATULATE, etc.

**grave** (*subs*). I. Lit., *a place of burial*. 1. sēpulcrum (including *every kind of burial place*): Ter. · Cic. 2. bustum (strictly, *the place of cremation*): v. TOMB II. Fig., *the regions or state of death* 1. mĭfĕri, orum (*the infernal regions*) · *to rise from one's g.*, ab inf. exsistere, Liv. 26, 32, *med.*: *to call up from the g*, ab inf. excitare, Cic Cat. 2, 9, 20. 2. Orcus (strictly=*Pluto* · poet.). *to dispatch to the g*, Orco demittere, Virg. Aen. 2, 398. *the pitiless g*, nil miserans O., Hor 3. Avernus (*a lake identified with the infernal regions*) *easy is the descent to the g*, facilis descensus Averni, Virg. See also DEATH.

**grave** (*adj*) I. *Weighty* grāvis, sērius v IMPORTANT, SERIOUS II. *Staid, solemn, sober* · 1. sēvērus (*severe, stern*) *the talk of g. old people*, rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2 *g. looks* (as setting off a joke), vultus s [et tristis], Cic de Or 2, 71, 289 2. tristis, e (esp. with ref. to *the looks*: v GLOOMY) *of a g. and reserved disposition*, natura t. ac recondita, Cic Quint. 18, 59 cf *supr*. (1) v SAD *Dimin*, tristiculus, *somewhat sad* or *g*, Cic 3. austērus (lit *sour, harsh*: hence, *opposed to gaiety and relaxation*) *g poems*, a. poemata, Hor A P 342 · Quint 4. grāvis, e (so only in late writers). Claud Plin Pan. 5. sērius v SERIOUS. III. Of sounds; *low pitched* grāvis *a g sound*, g sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.

**grave** (*v*) · scalpo, 3: v TO ENGRAVE.

**grave-clothes:** perh. tunica funebris, Plin 19, 1, 4

**grave-digger:** fossor · Inscr. Orell

**gravel:** I. In ord sense glārea Cic. Liv. II. *The disease so called* · calculus Cels.

**gravel** (*v*). I. *To cover with gravel* glaream injicio, 3 Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 2 II. Fig (nearly obsol) *to reduce to difficulties* Phr. aliquem disputationum laqueis irretitum tenere, in angustias adducere v TO ENTANGLE, EMBARRASS In *pass*, haereo, si, sum, 2 *he is fairly g'd*, haeret in salebra Cic Fin. 5, 28, 84 *the rascal was g'd, he knew not which way to turn*, haerebat nebulo; quo se verteret non habebat, Cic Ph 2, 29, 74 · *now the fellow is fairly g'd*, nunc homo in medio luto est, Pl. Ps 4, 2, 27.

**gravelly:** glārĕōsus *g. soil*, g. terra, Varr *the fig-tree loves g. soil*, glareosa amat ficus, Col. Arb. 21.

**gravely:** 1. sēvērē Cic.. Quint. v. GRAVE. 2. austērē (rare) Join: austere et Stoice, Cic. Mur. 35, 74 3. grāviter. esp. with severe, Cic. Coel. 14, 33. See also SERIOUSLY.

**graver:** I. *One who engraves*: scalptor. v. ENGRAVER II. *A tool for engraving* · caelum Quint 2, 24, *extr*.

**grave-stone:** mōnŭmentum : v TOMB.

**grave-yard:** sēpulcrum. *a common g. for the lower orders*, commune plebis, Hor. S 1, 8, 10 See also CEMETERY.

**gravitate:** [in medium] niti, Lucr. 1, 1083, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, in medium vergere, Cic. l. c.

**gravitation:** expr. by verb: v. preced art. See also GRAVITY (III.).

**gravity:** I. *Importance*: grāvĭtas, mōmentum: v. IMPORTANCE. II. *Solemnity, graveness*: 1. sēvērĭtas · *I approve of g. in old age, but on no account of sourness*, s in senectute probo; acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic. Sen 18, 65 Join gravitas severitasque, Cic Mur 31, 66; tristitia et severitas, Cic Br. 25, 97. 2. tristĭtia (esp. *as shown in the countenance*) *to deceive by mock g.*, tristitia vultuque decipere, Cic. Prov. Cons 5, *extr.*: Quint 3. grāvĭtas. v. DIGNITY. III. As scient. *t. t.*: grāvĭtas cf. Cic N. D. 2, 45, contentio gravitatis et ponderum. Phr *all its parts* (i e. *of the world*) *obey the law of g*, omnes partes ejus undique medium locum capessentes, nituntur aequaliter, Cic. l. c.

**gravy:** 1. jus, jūris, *n.*: Hor S 2, 8, 45 (where a recipe is given). Cic v. BROTH. 2. sūcus (applicable to any *natural g., flowing from cooked flesh*): v JUICE. 3. liquāmen (esp *a kind of fish-pickle*: but also *any exuded juice* or *gravy* · cf. Pall 3, 25, *med.*, liq. de piris). Apic. *Prepared with g.* (*of sauce*), jurulentus, Cels.; liquaminatus, Apic.

**gray:** 1. cānus (*hoary*: q. v.) · *a g. colour*, c. color, Pall. *g hairs* c. capilli (for which simply cani, Cic Sen

18, 62: Ov.). Pl. **2.** incanus (poet) v HOARY **3.** caesius (*bluish-gray* · only of *the eyes*) *the bright g. eyes of Minerva*, c oculi Minervae, Cic N. D. 1, 30, 83; *a maiden with g. eyes*, caesia virgo, Ter **4.** glaucus (like caesius but used also of things *without life*) · *g. eyes*, g oculi, Plin. *the g. willow*, g. salix, Virg G 4, 182 **5** rāvus (*reddish, yellowish g*) Hor Od. 3, 27, 3. Plin **6.** cinerāceus (*ashen g*) Plin 27, 7, 27 (c color). *To be g.*, cāneo, 2 (esp. of *the head*), Vulg *to become g.*, cānesco, 3, Plin, incānesco, 3; Virg. Cat

**gray-eyed:** caesius Ter Heaut 5 5, 18

**gray-hairs:** **1.** cāni cāpilli, cani v GRAY (1) **2.** cānities, ēi, *f only men and horses have g*, canities hominī tantum et equis, Plin 11, 37, 47 *so long as g.* (= *old age*) *are far away*, donec c abest, Hor Od 1, 9, 17

**gray-headed:** **1.** cānus *a g. lover*, c amator, Tib *g old age*, c senectus, Cat *To be g.*, cano capite esse, Pl **2.** cānens, ntis (*part* of cāneo) *g old age*, c senectus, Virg. *To be g-headed*, cāneo, 2 *they even wear the badge till they are g*, jam canent insignes, Tac Ger 31 *To become g.*, cānesco, 3 Ov. Plin v GRAY (*fin*).

**grayish:** cānescens, ntis v GRAY (*fin*). Phl *he was now getting g.*, *jam canescebat; canities propior erat

**grayness:** cānities, ēi, *f* usu *of the hair*: v. GRAY-HAIRS.

**graze:** **I.** *To pasture.* pascor, pastus, 3 (also in act) *the herds g over the pastures*, pascuntur armenta per herbas, Virg v. TO FEED (B, 2) **II.** *To touch lightly* **1.** stringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (chiefly poet in this sense) *the bird g d the surface of the waves*, stringebat summas alis undas, Ov Met 11, 73; *the oar-blade g s the rocks*, s palmula cautes, Virg Aen. 5, 163; *to g the goals with the inner wheel*, s metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12 Simly. the comps destringo, Ov, praestringo (*just to g*, or *skim*), Suet · Amm, perstringo, Virg (but perstringo usu. denotes more violent contact comp. Cic. Ph. 2, 40, 102, vomere portam Capuae perstrinxisti, i e. *nearly drove it against the gate*) **2.** rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3 (like preced chiefly poet) *to g. the goal* (fig.), metam r, Ov. Am 3, 15, 2.

**grazier:** pĕcŭārius (*one who breeds and keeps cattle*) Varr. R. R. 3, 17 Cic

**grazing** (*subs*) **1.** pecuāria pastio Varr R R 3, 1, *med* Col 8, 1 (pastio includes also *the rearing of poultry*, etc.) also pecuaria res ("*stock-farming*"), or simply pecuaria, Varr. l. c; and pecuaria negotiatio, Col l. c **2.** expr. by verb. *good, bad, tolerable g*, bene, male, satis bene, pascere, Cato in Cic. Off. 2, *extr*

**grazing** (*adj*) pascŭus *g. lands*, agri p, Cic. v. PASTURE

**grease** (*subs*). ădeps, pinguēdo, etc. v. FAT (*subs.*).

**grease** (*v.*) **1.** ungo *or* unguo, nxi, nctum, 3 *good for g ing axle-trees*, utilis ungendis axibus, Mart 2, 77, 2. Simly., the comp pĕrungo *to use boars fat for g.ing the axles of carriages*, adipe verrino axibus vehiculorum perungendis uti, Plin. 28, 9, 37 *to g. the mouth with a dirty hand* (in eating), os a immunda p. manu, Ov A. A. 3, 756. **2.** illĭno, oblĭno, perlĭno (with some such word as adipe) v TO BESMEAR.

**greasy:** unctus. *with g. hands*, u. manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23 *g. water*, u. aqua, Hor. S. 2, 2, 68

**great:** **I.** In ordinary senses **1.** magnus, mājor, maximus, in most senses (*a*) of *size* · *a g and beautiful house*, m. et pulcra domus, Cic. Caes. · v. LARGE (*b.*) of *quantity*: *a g quantity of fodder*, m. copia pabuli, Caes. · *a g. sum of money*, m summa pecuniae, Cic. (*c.*) of *weight* or *import*: *a g. cause*, m. causa, Cic.: *g. things the gods look to, little things they neglect* magna du curant; parva negligunt, Cic. v IMPORTANT esp in *gen sing* magni, *at a g price*, *of g value to think anything of g importance*, aliquid magni, maximi existimare, Cic. (*d*) *lofty, eminent*. *Jupiter most good, most g*, Jupiter optimus maximus, Liv *a g man*, vir m., Cic (*e*) of *mental* or *moral distinction*: *g infamy*, m infamia, Cic *the g est honours*, maximi honores, Cic *g and even incredible virtue*, m incredibilisque virtus, Cic *that is one of the very g est faults in oratory*, id est in oratione vitium vel maximum, Cic. *Very g.*, permagnus (in various senses) Ter Cic. **2.** grandis, e (rather stronger than magnus) (*a*) of *size* v. LARGE (*b*) of *quantity* or *measure* *a very g crop*, grandissima seges, Varr. *a g weight of silver*, g pondus argenti, Cic *g debt*, g aes alienum, Sall (*c*) of *distinction* or *any kind*. *a g contest*, g certamen, Hor. *a g function*, g munus, Hor v GRAND **3.** amplus (*a*) of *physical dimensions* Cic v SPACIOUS (*b*) of *distinction, importance* *a g and flourishing state*, civitas a. atque florens, Caes (*c*) of various abstract qualities *g er power*, amplior potentia, Plin *much g er resentments*, mae multo ampliores, Ter. Hec 3, 1, 9 *a punishment late but g*, poena sera sed a., Prop 4, 5, 32 **4.** ingens, ntis (*unusually g* chiefly, but not solely, of *physical dimensions*) *g glory*, l. gloria, Liv *g deeds*, r facta, Hor. Virg Tac v. HUGE **5.** impensus (*very g* · esp. of *price, labour*, etc.) *at a very g price*, l. pretio, Caes. B G 4, 2 Liv 2, 9 (in Cic Att 14, 13, *ad fin*, the phr has a totally different sense = pretio non penso) *with very g diligence*, i opera, Gell 9, 14, *met very g goodwill*, i. voluntas, Liv Tac. **6.** (only in *superl*) summus (of abstract qualities) *the g est* (*highest*) *honours*, s honores, Cic *the g est men and endowed with the g est abilities*, s. homines ac s ingenius praediti, Cic de Or 1, 2, 6 **7.** (as *adj* only in *compar*.) auctus *Rome became g er every day*, res Romana in dies auctior fieret, Liv 25, 16, *med*. Pl. Join auctior et amplior, Liv Phl *the g est of evils*, ultima in malis, Brut in Cic. *the g est faults*, ultima vitia, Quint (v EXTREME) *so g., how g*, tantus, quantus (v. foll artt) *to be too g to be believed*, fidem excedere (v. TO EXCEED) *no very g. disaster*, nulla magnopere clades, Liv 3, 26 Cic. **II.** *Influential:* esp in phr., *the great* principes viri, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 35; nobiles, nobilitas, optimates v NOBILITY Phr *a g friend*, potens amicus, Hor Od 2, 18, 12; magnus amicus, Juv. 1, 33 **III.** *With child:* praegnans v PREGNANT.

**great as, as:** tantus quantus, or quantus alone (the case of quantus depends upon the nature of its own sentence) *I never saw an assembly as g as yours*, nullam contionem unquam vidi, quanta vestra est, Cic Ph. 6, 7, 18. *a hundred others as g as Polypheme*, quantus Polyphemus [*sc.* tanti] centum alii, Virg.

**——— how:** quantus (in direct or indirect questions, and in exclamations) *how g. a man*, [qualis et] q. homo, Cic de Or 2, 12, 51 simly., Cic. has qui vir et q (exclam.), Div. 1, 25, 52. v. WHAT. *How g. soever* may be expr by quantuscunque or (not in Cic.) quantus quantus (L. G. § 83) also quantusvis (Caes. Liv), quantuslibet (Col.: Tac) = *as g as you please, ever so g*

**——— so:** tantus freq followed by quantus (v. AS GREAT AS); also by ut; *so g an alarm as to disturb the minds of all in the highest degree*, t. timor ut non mediocriter omnium animos perturbaret, Caes.

**——— somewhat:** aliquantus: v. CONSIDERABLE.

**——— too:** nimius: v. EXCESSIVE.

**——— very:** permagnus, maximus, summus. v. GREAT.

**great-coat:** **1.** paenula (strictly *a cloak rather than a coat* · v. Dict Ant. s v.) *it is as little good as a g at midsummer* facit quod p solstitio, Hor Ep. 1, 11, 18 Cic *Wearing such a garment*, paenulātus, Cic **2.** lācerna (similar to preced v. Dict. Ant. s. v.): Cic Ph. 2, 30, 76: Suet. Aug. 41 *extr*. *Wearing such a garment*, lācernātus. Vell **3.** pallium: v. CLOAK

**great-grandfather, etc.:** v. GRANDFATHER, etc.

**greatly:** **1.** magnŏpĕrĕ (also magno opere); *super* maximŏpĕrĕ or maximo opere *to desire pleasure g.*, voluptates magnopere desiderare, Cic. Sen 13, 44 · v EARNESTLY **2.** valdĕ · *to please g*, v placere, Cic.: *move g. to delight the people*, valdius populum delectare, Hor A P 321 (but *comparare*) *to desire g*, v velle, Caes in Cic. v. VERY. **3.** vĕhĕmenter: *to displease g*, v. displicere, Cic. *to be g mistaken* v. errare, Cic v EXCEEDINGLY. **4.** grăvĭter. v. GRIEVOUSLY. **5.** (*very g*) summē *to desire very g*, s concupiscere, Cic Quint 21, 69 Caes Phr *to be g. mistaken*, longe errare, Ter Ad 1, 1, 40; errare probe, Pl. Am 3, 3, 21; multum falli, Phaedr. 1, 23, 6 comp. *supr* N B—The force of *greatly* is sometimes given to a verb by a prep in comp. as. *to admire g*, demiror, emiror (v TO ADMIRE), *to love g*, deamo (v TO LOVE); *hating g.*, exosus, perosus (v TO HATE), etc. See also MUCH Phr *as greatly as* tantŏpĕrĕ · quantŏpĕrĕ, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164 *how g*, quantopere or quanto opere, Caes. B G. 2, 5 Cic *so g*, tantopere, foll by ut, Nep. Att 7, by quam, Quint Ep

**greatness:** **1.** magnĭtūdo (in most senses comp GREAT) *the g of the universe*, m mundi, Cic *g of a punishment*, m. poenae, Caes *the g and the power of love*, m et vis amoris, Cic. *g of soul*, m. animi, Cic *g of intellect*, m. ingenii, Plin **2.** amplĭtūdo, inis, *f* (*extensiveness or grandeur*) *the g of a state*, a [et dignitas] civitatis, Cic de Or 2, 19, 164 Caes *g. of mind*, a (stronger than magnitudo) animi, Cic. Tusc 2, 26, 64. *g of exploits*, rerum gestarum a, Nep Att 18. **3.** dignĭtas · v. DIGNITY. **4.** grăvĭtas v. IMPORTANCE **5.** mōles, is, *f* (lit *mass* · a strong and fig expr.) *force devoid of wisdom falls from sheer g.*, vis consili expers m. ruit suā, Hor. Od 3, 4, 65 *the (enormous) g of an evil*, malī m, Cic. Cat 3, 7, 17 · Tac Phl: *elevated beyond the limit of mortal g.*, mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. Ann. 15, 74 see also, GLORY, DISTINCTION.

**greave** (usu *pl.*) ocrĕa: the *g* (so called) *because it was fastened in front of the shin*, o., quod opponebatur *ob crus*, Varr L L 5, 24, § 116. *polished g s*, leves o., Ov *Wearing g s* (of *gaiters*), ocrĕātus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234 Plin

**Grecian:** Graecus v GREEK. Phl *a good G.* (i e. *Greek scholar*); *(homo) Graecarum literarum peritus; Graecis litteris imbutus v SCHOLAR

**Grecism:** Hellēnismus, Forcell.; lo quendi genus a Graeco fonte deductum, Bentl (Not Graecismus for which Forcell gives Graecatio, e Vet Gloss)

**greedily:** **1.** ăvĭdē (also in good sense) *to drink g*, a bibere, Epigr in Suet Tib. 59 v. EAGERLY. **2.** āvārē, āvārĭter (only Pl) v. COVETOUSLY. **3.** cupīdē, appetenter: v EAGERLY. *To eat g.*, obsorbēre (*to swallow at a mouthful*), Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.

**greediness, greed:** **1.** ăvārĭtia (*grasping disposition*) v. COVETOUSNESS **2.** ăvĭdĭtas v EAGERNESS **3.** vōrācĭtas, ēdācĭtas, gūlōsĭtas v. VORACITY, GLUTTONY Phr.. *accursed greed of gold*, auri sacra fames, Virg Aen 3, 57

**greedy:** **1.** ăvārus. *the g. belly*, a. venter, Hor. · *g. of slaughter*, caedis a, Claud. v. COVETOUS. **2.** ăvĭdus: v. EAGER. **3.** cupĭdus: v. DESIROUS **4.** ēdax, vōrax. v VORACIOUS. *To be g. after*, inhio, 1 (with *acc.* or *dat.*). *to be as g. after an inheritance as a*

*angry wolf*, hereditatem in. quasi esuriens lupus, Pl St. 4, 2, 25. *to be g for ooty*, praedae in, Val Fl 2, 531 *to be r. after any one's death*, mortem alicujus in., Caecil in Gell. 2, 23 See also, TO DESIRE, COVET

**Greek** (*adj*): 1. Graecus (*belonging to Greece or the Greeks*) *at the G Kalends* (i e. *never*), ad Kalendas Gr, August in Suet vit 87 *to study G. literature*, Gr literis studere, Cic Br 20, 78 Caes. *Dimin*, Graecŭlus (mostly used in a depreciatory sense). *a silly affair indeed, and quite G*, ineptum sane negotium et G., Cic. Tusc 1, 35, 86 Juv: Flor. 2. Graecānicus (*in G fashion, after the manner of the Greeks*) *some words actually G, others Graecized*, alia (verba) Graeca, alia G, Varr. L. L 10, 3, § 70: *the G. toga* (*the pallium*), G. toga, Suet Dom 4 *Greek-fleet soldiers*, G milites, Vulcat Av 5 3. Grāius (chiefly poet) Virg Hor Phr *to write, speak G*, Graecē scribere, loqui, Cic. *to know G very well*, Graece optime scire, Cic de Or 2, 66, 265 *the name of this comedy in G. is Alazon*, Alazon Graece huic nomen est comediae, Pl Mil 2, 1, 8 *to live or act in G fashion*, Graecari, Hor S 2, 2, 11; Graecisso, 1 (*in speech*) Pl prol Men 12

**Greek** (*subs*) 1. Graecus *three races of G's*, tria genera Graecorum, Cic Fl 27, *init in sing* Cic has homo Graecus, Q Fr 1, 1, 6. Fl 11, 24 *Dimin*, in contemptuous sense *a poor hungry G*, Graeculus esuriens, Juv 3, 76 Cic 2. Grāius (late) *out of so many thousands of G's*, de tot Graiorum millibus, Ov Met 13, 241 *among the G's*, apud Graios, Cic. N D. 3, 21, 53 3. Grājugĕna (late and poet) *gen. pl* Grajugenum for -arum, Virg Aen 3, 550.

**green** (*adj*): I. Of *colour* 1. vīrĭdis, e *g. emeralds*, v smaragdi, Lucr. *very g hills*, viridissimi colles, Cic *g. meat*, v pabulum, Col. 7, 9. Hence, perviridis, *very g.*, subviridis, *somewhat g*. Plin. 2. virens, vīrīdans (of things *growing*) v. VERDANT. 3. prāsinus (*leek-green*) · *a ball of such a colour*, pila p, Petr 27 (v Burm. a l) *a g hue*, color p, Plin 37, 10, 67 *a driver dressed in g*, prasinus, Mart. 10, 48, *fin* Petr 70, *extr*. *the g. faction* (in the Circus), p. factio, Suet Cal. 55. 4. glaucus (*sea-green*) *the g waves*, g undae, Virg *the sea-g sisters*, g. sorores (i e Nereides), Stat 5 herbāceus (*grass-green*). *leaves of a grass-g. hue*, folia h coloris, Plin 20, 13, 51 *a grass-g flower*, h flos, Plin (see also GREEN, TO BE) II. *Fresh, unseasoned, unripe* 1. vīridis, e (*that has not yet lost its juice or sap*) *g cheese*, caseus v. [qui adhuc succum retinet], Col. 7, 8, *animal g* (*unseasoned*) *timber*, v materia, Liv 29, 1, *med* Fig. *a fresh and g. old age*, cruda v. que senectus, Virg.: Tac. 2. rĕcens v FRESH. 3. crūdus (*unripe*) · *g. apples*, c. poma, Cic. v. UNRIPE. Fig. *g wounds*, c vulnera, Ov Tr. 3, 11, 19 · *bondage still g* (i. e *endured but for a short time*), c adhuc servitium Tac Ann. 1, 8: cf. *supr* (I). 4. immātūrus. v. UNRIPE.

**green** (*subs*) I. *The colour* color viridis, prāsinus, herbāceus, etc.: v. preced. art. Also simply viride, is, *n* · cf. baccae e viridi rubentes, Plin. 15, 30, 39 II. *An open lawn*: herbosus, herbidus campus, locus. v. GRASSY. III. In *pl*, *cabbage*, etc.· ōlus, ĕris, *n*. (*both sing. and pl*) v GARDEN-STUFF, VEGETABLES

**green, to be, become**: vīreo, ŭi, 2 (of foliage) · *to be g. with fresh foliage*, fronde v. nova, Virg: *the top* (*of the mountain*) *is g. with pine trees*, summa virent pinu, Ov.: Cic. Hence, vīresco, 3: *to become g.*: Virg. Ov.. *to become g. again*, rĕvīresco, 3: Ov. Tac

**green-crops**: viridia pabula: Col 7, 6, *init*.

**greenfinch**: fringilla (generic term). Varr. (*Loxia chloris, Linn*)

**green-grocer**: *ōlĭtor vendĭtor or perh ōlĭtōrius [forum olitorium is *the market for green-grocery* Liv 21, 62, *init*.], though the subs does not occur Phr *to get one's living as a g*, agrestia olera vendens victum quaerere, Gell In gen perhaps ōlĭtor (*kitchen-gardener*) as the *grower* would commonly be the *seller*

**green-grocery**: ōlus, ĕris, *n*. preced art.

**greenhorn**: tīro, ōnis, *m* i e, *a mere beginner* v. NOVICE.

**greenhouse**: perh vīrīdārium hibernum v GARDEN More precisely, viridarium lapide speculari instructum

**greenish**: subvīrĭdis, e Plin v GREEN

**greenness**: I. Of colour 1. viriditas *the g. of meadows*, v pratorum, Cic. *the g of the sea*, v maris, Plin 2. color virĭdis, etc v GREEN (*subs*) II. *Unripeness* crūditas, immātūritas v UNRIPENESS

**green-sward**: herba, caespes v TURF.

**green-wood**: silva v FOREST

**greet**: 1. sālūto, 1 *g Troy in my name*, Troiam nomine meo verbis, Curius ap Cic *to g any one kindly*, aliquem benigne s., Pl: v. TO SALUTE Hence, consālūto (of mutual greeting) *they had g'd one another in a very friendly way*, inter se amicissime consalutaverant, Cic de Or 2, 3, 13 2. sālūtem dīco, 3 esp in letters, where it is often represented by S D, or simply S, as, *M T. Cicero to M. Marius g ing*, M. T C M Mario, S (D) We also find S D M. or P., i. e salutem dicit multam *or* plurimam Cic *passim*. Simly, when the *greeting* is conveyed *from another*, salutem nuntio *I g you on behalf of your companion*, s. tibi ab sodali nuntio, Pl Bac 2, 2, 10 Cic Fam. 7, 14, where verbis [tuis] is added Also salutem impertio, ascribo, in same sense *Tullia joins in hearty g ing*, s tibi plurimam ascribit T., Cic Att 1, 5, *extr*. impertit tibi s multam, Att. 2, 12, *extr*. 3. salvēre jŭbeo (used at meeting; *to bid "good-day"*) Ter.: Cic

**greeter**: 1. sālūtātor (mostly of those who attended in the morning at the doors of the great) Cic.. Mart 2. sālūtans, ntis (esp in *pl*) *a flood of g's*, salutantum unda, Virg G 2, 462

**greeting** (*subs*) 1. sālūtātio v. SALUTATION. 2. consālūtātio (*mutual g*) · Cic 3. sālus, ūtis, *f. am I not worthy of a g.?* non ego sum dignus salutis? Pl Tr 5, 2, 29 esp. in phr, *to send a g*, s dicere, nuntiare, ascribere v. TO GREET.

**gregarious**: grĕgālis, e *g. cattle*, g. pecua, Apul 6, p 162 Phr *elephants are g*, elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur, Plin 8, 5, 5 [Gregarius is *belonging to a herd* or *company*]

**gregariously**: grĕgātim Plin Col.. v. GREGARIOUS.

**grenade**: perh pȳrōbŏlus v BOMB

**grenadier**: cannot be translated *eo genere miles qui *grenadiers* dicuntur.

**grey**: v GRAY

**greyhound**: perh vertāgus, vertāga (also vertr-) · v HOUND.

**gridiron**: crāticŭla· Mart. 14, 221

**grief**: 1. dŏlor (most gen. term) *to cause any one g*, alicui d afferre, facere, Cic.. *to be affected with great g*, magno d. affici, Cic *the death of Arminius is a source of great g to the Germans*, magno est dolori Germanis Arminii mors, Caes : *to feel g. at anything*, ex aliqua re d percipere (capere), Cic Rep 1, 4: *to revive any one's g*, alicujus d. refricare, Cic de Or 2, 48, *fin.*, cf. d. suum scindere, Cic. Att 3, 15, 2 · *to diminish and assuage g.*, d minuere ac mollire, Sulp in Cic Fam 4, 5, 4. 2. aegrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f. (any uneasiness of mind* Cic Tusc. 3, 10) *to die of g.*, aegritudine mori, Pl 3. moeror (*sorrow, mourning*; with ref to *outward signs of g*) · *g. is an uneasiness of mind attended with tears*, m est aegritudo flebilis, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 *to be overwhelmed with g*, jacere in moerore, Cic. Att 10, 4, *med* 4. luctus, ūs (*deep g*) *g. is distress at the bitter end of one who was dear*, l est aegritudo ex ejus qui carus fuit interitu acerbo, Cic. Tusc 4, 8, 18 · *to be overwhelmed with lamentations and g*, in [sordibus], lamentis, luctu jacere, Cic in Pis 36, 89 (N B—Though specially applicable to *grief for bereavement*, acc to Cic's definition, luctus may be used of other keen sorrow cf Cic Fam. 14, 1, *init*) *To be in g*, dŏleo, moereo, etc v TO GRIEVE, MOURN See also SORROW

**grievance**: 1 e *a ground of complaint* 1. dēsīdĕrium (in later authors lit *a request, petition*) *to report to Caesar the g's complained of by the soldiers*, d. militum ad Caesarem ferre, Tac Ann 1, 19 *to redress the g.s of the soldiery*, d. militum ordinare, Suet. Aug. 17, *med* 2. quĕrīmōnia, quĕrēla (*the complaint itself*) *at Rome the g's* (*of the people*) *were being brought forward*, Romae querimoniae de injuriis habebantur, Cic. Verr 3, 57, 132 *many g's being adduced on either side*, quum multae q ultro citroque jactatae essent, Liv 7, 9 v. COMPLAINT 3. injūria (*wrong done*) v INJURY

**grieve**: A. Trans. 1. expr by dŏlor with a verb e. g, d alicui facere, Cic Att 11, 8; efficere, ib 12 18, *init*, afferre, Cic. Q Fr 1, 3, *extr*, aliquem dolore afficere, id Fam. 1, 5 *init* v GRIEF 2. crŭcio, excrŭcio 1 (both of *acute distress*) *I am overwhelmed with sorrow, nor is it my own sufferings which g me any more than thine*, conficior moerore; nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae Cic Fam 14, 3 3. ango, 3: v TO VEX, DISTRESS 4. pĭget, 2 · v foll art B. Intrans, *to grieve, be grieved* 1. dŏleo, 2 (foll by dneci acc, acc and *infin*, and *abl.* alone or with de) *to g for any one's death* alicujus mortem d, Cic Cael 10, 24 *to g on my, thy, any one's account* meam, tuam, alicujus vicem d, Cic Att 8, 15, *extr* : ib 6, 3, 2 *I am sure you g. for Hortensius*, de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, Cic Att 6, 6, 3 *to g* (*feel resentment*) *for the wrongs of one's country*, injuriis suae patriae d Liv 29, 21. 2. pĭget, uit, 2 (*impers*, with acc of subject and *gen* of object) *I am g d for my brother*, fratris me piget, Ter Cic.: v SORRY (TO BE) 3. lūgeo, moereo v. TO MOURN. 4 expr by dŏlor and a verb: *to g. very greatly*, summo d affici, Cic.: v GRIEF 5 indŏlesco, ŭi, 3 (chiefly in perf tenses to g. *at* something) · foll by acc and *inf*, Cic. Ph. 2, 25, 61 *To cease to g*, dēdŏleo, 2 (rare) Ov R Am 293

**grievous**: 1. grăvis, e (*burdensome, hard to bear*) *a g wound*, g vulnus, Liv *to lay one low with g. destruction*, aliquem sternere exitio g. Hor v. SEVERE 2. ăcerbus (*bitter*, hence *painfully affecting*) · *g death*, a. mors, Nep *to render evil greater and more g. by speech*, mala majora et acerbiora verbis facere, Cic . *very g tributes*, acerbissima tributa, Cic 3 dūrus (*hard, cruel*) *g pains*, d dolores Virg.: *a g. disease*, Pl.. *g poverty*, d pauperies, Hor v CRUEL 4. mŏlestus. v. TROUBLESOME, BURDENSOME 5. atrox, ōcis (*fierce, unrelenting*) *g. danger*, a. periculum, Liv. 33, 5, *init*. *the g. hour of the blazing Dog-star*, a hora Caniculae flagrantis, Hor. Od 3 13, 9

**grievously**: 1. grăvĭtĕr · *to complain g*, g queri, Cic *to be g ill*, g aegrotare, id v. SERIOUSLY. 2 valdē vehĕmenter v. GREATLY. 3. ăcerbē v BITTERLY. 4. atrōcĭter: v. FIERCELY Phr *to be g. mistaken*, valde errare falli etc. · v. GREATLY.

**grievousness**: 1. ăcerbĭtas (*bitterness, afflicting nature*) : *g. of extreme sorrow*, a summi luctus Cic. Fam.

16, *init.* **2.** (in connexion with words denoting something *evil*) magnitūdo *g. of danger, of hatred,* m. periculi, odii v GREATNESS **3.** expr by *adj O the g. of such a fate!* O casum acerbum, luctuosum! v GRIEVOUS, SAD

**griffin**, gryps, gryphus *m.* also gryphus, i (Mela) Virg E. 8, 27

**grill**: torreo, 2 v TO ROAST, BROIL.

**grim.** **1.** torvus (*of stern, threatening aspect*) · *the g. forehead (of Polyphemus),* t frons, Virg Aen 3, 636 *g Mars,* t Mars, Hor. Od 1, 28, 18. **2.** truc, trūculentus (*fierce looking*) v FIERCE **3.** atrox, ōcis · v DARK, SAVAGE. **4.** horrīdus (*rugged, frightful*). v HORRID.

**grimace**: **1.** distortus vultus *a g. very ill becomes an orator,* oratori minime convenit d. vultus, Quint 6, 3 29 **2.** oris dēprāvātio Cic de Or 2, 62, 252 Phr.· *to make g s,* os torquere, Cic. Off 1, 36, 131; ducere, Ter Eun 4, 4, 3, comp vultum ducere, Ov Met 2, 774: *to make g s with the lips,* labra distorquere, Quint 1, 11, 9 *full of g s,* vultuosus e g, v pronuntiatio, *a delivery characterised by g s,* Quint 11, 3, 183

**grimly**: torvum torvo (poet of L G § 344) *to look g,* torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 467.

**grimness**: torvitas f ac.

**grimy**: **1.** squālīdus (*rough, foul*) *untended and g. legs,* neglecta ac sq. crura, Juv. 9, 15 Hor.. v. FOUL. **2.** squālens, ntis (esp poet.): *a g beard,* sq. barba, Virg Aen 2, 277 **3.** niger, gra, grum *g. with Trojan dust,* n pulvere Troico, Hor Od 1, 6, 15: simly, nigrans pulvere, Val Fl 1, 13 Phr *frightfully g.,* terribili squalore [Charon], Virg. Aen 6, 299 *to be g,* squalēre, Sil. 10, 511: *busts g with smoke,* fumosae imagines, Cic. in Pis 1, 1. *with eyes sore and g,* fuligine lippus (of *a smith*), Juv 10, 130.

**grin** (*v.*): no exact word: Ov has, per verso distorquere ora cachinno, A. A. 3, 287 Pomp. in Non., ridentem ringi (ringor alone is *to open wide the jaws,* esp as *a dog*): perh *distorto vultu ridere,* indecoro rictu ridere· or simply ridere, which includes *all kinds of laughter,* cf. Hor S. 2, 3, 72

**grin** (*subs*) *risus indecens, risus distortus* (cachinnus is *loud laughter*) v. LAUGH. Phr. *to set your listener on the broad g,* risu diducere rictum auditoris, Hor. S 1, 10, 7

**grind** I. Lit: *to reduce to a powder* **1** mōlo, ui, ītum, 3· *to g in a mill,* in pistrino m, Ter *ground corn,* molita cibaria, Caes *to g. barley to a fine powder,* hordeum in subtilem farinam m, Plin Comp. commolo (rare) *to g very fine,* minutissime c, Col 12, 28, *init* **2.** expr. by mōla and a verb e g, molā frangere, Plin. 18, 7, 14; terere, Petr 74· Plin ; comminuere (*to g fine*), Ov. Med 72. **3.** pinso, tundo v TO POUND. II. *To shape by grinding* torno, 1 *to g stone into vessels,* lapidem in vasa t, Plin 36, 22, 44 III. Fig.: *to g. down.* opprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 more fully, [civitatem] oppressam tenere, Nep Thras 1· Cic.. v. TO OPPRESS IV. In phr., *to g the teeth* · dentibus stridere, Cels. 2, 6, *ad med.*; dentibus frendere (v TO GNASH).

**grinder**: I *One who grinds* · mōlitor (rare) Ulp Dig. *A colour g,* colorum tritor, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 41 II. *A molar tooth.* (dens) gēnuinus: *the g.s,* dentes intimi qui genuini vocantur, Cic N. D 2, 54, 134 also used in *sing* and absol., Juv. 5, 69 Pers. The same teeth are also called dentes maxillares, Cels 6, 9, *med* molares, Juv. 13, 212

**grindstone** cōs, cōtis, *f.* v. WHETSTONE.

**grip** (*v.*) arripio, 3 v. TO SEIZE

**grip** (*subs.*) expr. by mānus· v. GRASP (*subs.*).

**gripe** (*v.*) i. e. *to cause griping of the bowels* · torminibus afficere v GRIPES

**gripe** (*subs*): I *Hold* · expr by mānus v GRASP II. In pl, *the gripes,* a disorder of the bowels tormina, um, *n* · *to be seized with the g.,* torminibus affici, Plin 29, 5, 33 *flatulence and g. are brought on,* inflatio contrahitur et t., Plin 22, 25, 72 *to remove the g,* t discutere, Plin 26, 8, 47 *Troubled with the g,* torminosus, Cic Tusc 4, 12, *init.*: *to be troubled with the g,* ex intestinis laborare, Cic Fam 7, 26.

**griping** (*adj.*) I. *Of the nature of gripes.* perh. torminōsus. v pieced art. (*Jin*) Phr.· *a g. pain,* intestinorum dolor v. INTESTINES II. Fig: *oppressive, causing privation* perh. dūrus, saevus *to banish g hunger,* famem duram propellere, Hor. S 1, 2, 6 *g poverty,* durus urgens in rebus egestas, Virg G 1, 146

**grisly**: horrendus. v. HORRIBLE.

**grist**: I. *Corn-ground*: fārīna; frumentum molitum v MEAL; TO GRIND. II. *Corn for grinding* · *frumentum* (ad) molendum

**gristle**: cartilāgo, inis, *f* : Cels Plin

**gristly**: cartilāgineus Plin cartilāginōsus Cels. Plin

**grit, grits**: I. *Of corn.* **1.** perh fār, farris, *n* · *barley g s sprinkled with wine,* f. hordeaceum vino respersum, Col 8, 11, *ad fin.* Varr **2.** (of barley) ptīsāna Cels 2, 18. See also MEAL. II. *Of sand and gravel.* glārea cum sabulo mixta v GRAVEL.

**gritty**: perh scrūpeus, scrūpōsus (*full of small stones*) v. STONY.

**grizzled**: cānus, canitiei propior. v. GRAY.

**groan** (*v*): **1.** gĕmo, ui, ĭtum, 3 *to moan and g on any one's account,* pro aliquo lugere, g, Cic *to g one's last,* extrema g, Virg. *to g. deeply,* multum g, Phaedr also found with *acc. to g over an evil in secret,* malum occulte g, Cic in Sen 5, *extr* v. TO SIGH, BEWOAN. **2.** ingĕmo, etc, 3 (*to g. over* with in and *abl.*, also *dat.*). *to g. over anything,* in aliqua re ing, Cic Ph 2, 26, *init* · *to g. over one's lot,* conditioni suae ing, Liv 36, 28, *extr. Incept*, ingemisco, 3 (with same sense and constr.), Cic Tusc 5, 27, 77 (absol) id Att 7, 23. See also GROAN (*subs.*); and TO SIGH.

**groan, groaning** (*subs*) · gĕmĭtus, ūs *howlings and g s,* ejulatus et g (*plur*), Cic Harusp. 18, 39 *to heave, fetch a g,* g ducere, ciere, tollere, dare, Virg ; g edere, petere, Ov. Join gemitus et plangor; lamentatio et gemitus, Cic.

**groats**: fār, ptīsāna v. GRITS.

**grocer**: perh condimentārius (*a dealer in condiments* Tert fig); *or* tūrārius (a dealer in *frankincense* or *spices* generally) comp Hor, in vicum vendentem *tus et odores et piper, etc,* Ep 2, 1, 268 v. Forcell. s. v *A g's shop,* *taberna condimentaria, turiaria.

**grocery**: perh merces condimentariae *or* condimenta ("tus et odores et piper, etc") · v. GROCER

**groin**: I. Lit. inguen, ĭnis, *n* : Ov · Hor Cels. Often in *pl*.. inguina Cels Plin II. As architectural term *fornicum decussatio v. INTERSECTION.

**gromwell**: lithospermum Plin

**groom** (*subs.*): **1.** ăgāso, ōnis *two horses with their g s,* duo equi cum a., Liv 43, 5, *fin.* **2.** equĭso, ōnis (of more dignity than preced) Varr Val Max.: v EQUERRY. **3.** stābŭlārius (a *keeper of stalls* for cattle generally. also *an innkeeper*). Ulp Dig. 4, 9, 1 § 5.

**groom** (*v. tr*): (equum) cūro, 1 Sabinus Mass. in Gell 4, 20, *ad fin.*

**groove**: **1.** cānālis, is, *m* : Vitr. 3, 5 (3), 7 (where *a particular groove in Ionic capitals* is intended). Fig *to run in a certain g.,* certo c. decurrere, Gadull. in Non. 3, 50 *Dimin.* canaliculus, Vitr. **2.** stria. v. FLUTING.

**grope**: praetento, 1 (*to feel before one*): *deprived of sight, he g.d for his road with a staff,* praetentabat baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov Ib 258 Tib. v TO FEEL (1) Phr *with one hand she g s about for her dark way,* altera (manu) motu caecum iter explorat, Ov Met 10, 455 Tib · *he carefully g s his way with his hands,* praefert cautus subsequiturque manus, Ov. F. 2, 336. Fig *to g at noonday,* caligare in sole, Quint. 1, 2, 19: *to roam and g about for the path of life,* viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr. 2, 10

**gropingly**: pĕdētentim (*feeling one's way, cautiously*) Cic · Ter. (or expr by verb *to walk g along,* *praetentando [pedibus, manibus, baculo] viam incedere cf. L G § 541 v TO GROPE).

**gross**: I. *Thick*: crassus, densus, pinguis v DENSE Fig. *g ignorance, folly, etc,* magna, ingens, incredibilis ignorantia, etc v GREAT, INCREDIBLE, etc II. *Indelicate* turpis, indĕcōrus v INDECENT. III. *Whole, entire* · chiefly in phr, *in the g, g amount. to take people's opinions in the g,* sententias [quasi] per saturam exquirere. Sall Jug 29, *fin to estimate in the g.* in universum aestimare, Tac. Agr 11 *the g. amount,* summa [omnium rerum] v SUM

**grossly**: I. *Greatly* grăviter, vehementer· v. GREATLY, GRIEVOUSLY II. *Indecently* · turpiter v INDECENTLY.

**grossness**: I. *Greatness* · magnĭtūdo, grāvĭtas v GREATNESS, HEINOUSNESS. II. *Indecency*: turpitūdo Cic See also COARSENESS.

**grot, grotto**: **1.** antrum 'neath *the pleasant g,* grato sub a., Hor. *stretched out at full length in the verdant g,* viridi projectus in a, Virg **2.** mūsēum (*a g made of rock-work*) Plin. 36, 21, 42 See also CAVE

**grotesque**: no exact word perh *novus s mirus et quasi pet ludibrium compositus *the ape is a g. creature,* *simia ridiculum animal et quasi a ludibunda natura profectum *g. gestures,* *gestus ridiculi ac distorti.

**grotesquely**: *ridicule ac distorte. in novum atque ridiculum modum v RIDICULOUSLY.

**grotesqueness**: *nova ac ridicula forma *s* species.

**ground** (*subs.*): I. Lit.: *the earth, soil.* **1.** hūmus, i, *f.* · *the g dyed with blood,* h. infecta sanguine, Sall *Acestes raises his friend from the g,* Acestes ab h tollit amicum, Virg humo is also used without *prep.*. Virg. Aen 3, 3 *to sit on the g,* humo sedere, Ov. Met 4, 261 but see *infr.*: *Punic g,* Punica h, Ov Esp *on* or *to the g.,* hūmī· *to lie upon the g,* h. jacere, Cic. *a place sunk about 12 feet in the g.,* locus circiter xii pedes h depressus, Sall Cat 55 *to fling one's body upon the g,* h corpus abjicere, Curt 10, 5, *med.*: *to fall to the g,* h procumbere Virg. Aen. 5, 481. **2.** sōlum (*the level g*) · *to level everything with the g.,* solo omnia aequare, Liv. 24, 47, *fin.*. *to be burnt to the g.,* ad s. exuri, Liv 30, 26, *med.* Cic **3.** terra *to fall to the g,* ad t accidere, Pl *to fall to the g. from on horseback,* decidere in t. ex equo, Nep. Eum. 4 *to pick up stones from the g.,* saxa de t. tollere, Cic Caec. 21, 60 II. *A place for an engagement, etc.*: lŏcus. *to give the enemy battle on very disadvantageous g.,* iniquissimo (nostris) l proelium committere, Caes.· *to clear the g. for an encampment,* l purgare ad castra, Liv 21, 27, *init* III. *Position, advantage* in phr *to gain* or *lose g.*: (1) *to gain g.*. **1.** hostem commŏveo, 2 (*to force to coops from the ground*): *it chanced that Junius was the first to gain g. of the enemy,* prior forte Junius commovit h, Liv. 9, 40, *med.* **2.** prōlicio, lēci, iectum, 3 (*to make progress*): *to gain no g in the siege of a town,* nihil in oppugnatione oppidi p., Caes. B G. 7, 20, *fin* . Cic · *to gain much g.,* multum pr., Nep Eum. 10. **3.** serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (in non-milit. sense *to make gradual, insidious, progress* · of *things* not *per*

sons): *the custom of wrong-doing easily gains g*, facile s peccandi consuetudo, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 22, *unt* · *the rumour gains g.*, s. rumor, Cic Mur. 21, *fin* Liv. **4.** percēbresco, crēbrēsco, 3 (of customs, rumour, etc *to gain prevalence*) v. TO SPREAD (II). *to lose g* **1.** inclino, pedem rĕtĕro (of troops) v. TO GIVE WAY, FALL BACK **2.** obsŏlesco, lēvi, lētum, 3 (of things) *to become less prevalent or important* · *this is the only branch of revenue which does not lose g in time of war*, hoc unum vectigal in bello non obs, Cic. Agr 1, 7, 21. *one was distinguished in war, but lost g* (*"fell into the background"*) *in peace*, eminuit aliquis in bello, sed obsolevit in pace, Plin Pan 4 see also TO DECLINE, DECAY. **|V.** *Region, sphere of action* lŏcus *this is dangerous g.* (fig), anceps hic et lubricus l est, Plin Ep 1, 8, 6. *that g has been cleared by me in five books*, peripatus est is l. a nobis quinque libris, Cic Div. 2, 1, *init.* **V.** *The basis or groundwork of a picture or tune.* *quasi fundamentum tabulae s cantus. **VI.** *Reason or basis of action* **1.** causa *you have the g.s of my opinion*, habes causam opinionis meae, Cic. v REASON. **2.** rătio, ōnis, *f to defend our own side by various arguments and g.s*, nostra confirmate argumentis ac r., Cic de Or 2, 19, 80 Join consilii causa ratioque, Cic Div. Verr *init* **3.** lŏcus esp in pl, when it denotes *the grounds of proof*. Cic Top 2, 7, 8q

**ground** (v.) fundo, 1 v TO FOUND, ESTABLISH. Phr *to be well g'd in any branch of knowledge*, artem aliquam bene s. penitus perceptam habere, cf Cic Fam 7, 19; artis alicujus praecepta cognita penitusque perspecta habere, cf Cic de Or. 1, 20, 92; artem aliquam fideliter didicisse, Cic. *to g. pupils thoroughly in grammar*, *grammaticae artis fundamenta bene solideque jacere, discipulos grammaticis rationibus diligenter imbuere.

**ground** (*v. intr.*) haereo, 2. v. AGROUND

**ground-floor**: ea pars aedificii quae plano pede est, instituitur, cf Vitr 6, 8 (11), *init.* cf. id 7, 1, *init.* *to work on the g.* (or gen, *on the ground*, opp. to on a storey, contignatio), in plano opus facere, Ulp Dig 13, 6, 5 § 7 (The word pedeplana, = quae pede plano sunt, belongs to cadens Latinitas v Forcell s v) Sometimes pavimentum may serve v PAVEMENT

**ground-ivy**: chămaecissus (χαμαίκισσος), i, *f* Plin (*glecoma hederacea*, Linn.)

**groundless**: **1.** vānus (*empty*): *g fears*, v metus, Hor *g confidence*, v fides, Virg *nor was the charge altogether g.*, nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, Liv *33, 31, ad init* **2.** falsus *g anxiety*, f sollicitudo, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 3 *g terrors*, f. terrores, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 212. v. FALSE **3.** fictus, commenticius v FALSE, IMAGINARY **4.** nūgātorius (*having nothing in it*) *a malicious and g. accusation*, mala atque n. accusatio, Cic. R. Am 15, 42 Phr *a confidence which certainly was not utterly g*, fiducia quae non de nihilo profecto concepta est, Liv. 30, 29, *med.*

**groundlessly**: **1.** falsō (strictly, *on false grounds*). *to complain g.*, f queri, Sall Jug *init* Cic. v. FALSELY. **2.** tēmĕre. *g. (at random, without sufficient reason) to believe*, t credere, Sall Cat. 31 Cic. Font *init* v RECKLESSLY **3.** ex vānō v. GROUNDLESS (1). **4.** de nihilo Pl Curc. 4, 1, 17 comp preced. art *fin*

**groundlessness**: perh vānĭtas v. EMPTINESS, HOLLOWNESS. More freq. expr. by *adj* or phr. *to show the utter g. of a suspicion*, *omnino falsam esse suspicionem monstrare, ut reapse de nihilo profecta sit suspicio manifestum facere.

**ground-nut**: setum (*Egyptian*): Plin 21, 15, 52. (*Arachis hypogaea*, Linn.)

**ground-pine**: chămaepeucē (χαμαιπευκη), ēs, *f* Plin

**ground-rent**: sōlārium, quod pro solo penditur, Ulp Dig 43, 8, 2 § 17.

**groundsel**: sĕnĕcio, ōnis, *m.* Plin. 25, 13, 106 (s vulgaris, Linn ).

**groundwork**: **I.** *Of building* substructio *they put out to contract the g.s on the Aequimelium* [for a market, Cic Div 2, 17], substructionem super Aequimelium locaverunt, Liv 38, 28 Cic Mil 20, 53 (*pl*) Vitr 6, 8 (11), 5 see also FOUNDATION. **II.** Fig *the basis* of an argument, etc fundāmentum *the beginning and g of a defence*, initium ac f. defensionis, Cic Clu 10, 30

**group** (*subs*) **I.** *Of persons* **1.** globus (*a body of men collected for whatever purpose* not in Cic) *the g of people round Fabius*, circa Fabium g, Liv. 8, 32, *ad fin* Tac **2** circŭlus (*"a knot" of people*) *they talked (of it) in the market-places and where g.s of people were assembled*, per fora et c locuti sunt, Tac Agr 43 *he withdrew himself from the g*, de c se subduxit, Cic. Q Fr 3, 4, *ad init.* *to be surrounded by a large g (of auditors)*, magno coronarum c, Mart 10, 62 Hence, *in g.s*, circulatim, Suet. *to form g.s (for conversation)*, circulari, Caes B. C 1, 64, *ad init.* **II.** *A combination of figures in art* **1.** symplegma, ătis, *n* Plin 36, 5, 4 § 6 **2.** turma (*a g of equestrian statues*) Cic Att 6, 1, 14

**group** (*v*) **I.** Trans *to arrange figures, etc, in a work of art* dispōno, 3 v TO ARRANGE **II** Intrans. *to gather in groups* circŭlor, 1 Caes. v. GROUP (1)

**grouping** (*subs*) dispōsĭtio *Apelles was inferior to Amphion in g*, Apelles cedebat Amphioni de d, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 10 v. ARRANGEMENT.

**grouse**: **1.** lāgōpūs, pŏdis. Plin. **2.** tetrao, ōnis, Plin (generic term, Linn )

**grove**: **1.** lūcus, i, *m* (*a sacred g*) *Alban hills and g*, Albani tumuli atque l. Cic *a sacred g surrounded by a dense forest*, l frequenti silva septus, Liv 24, 3, *init* **2.** nēmus, ŏris, *n* (*woodland with pastures*) · *a cool g.*, gelidum n, Hor Cic. v WOOD **3.** silva (strictly *a forest*) *the g.s of Academus*, s Academi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45

**grovel**: perh. serpo, psi, ptum, 3 comp Hor A P 28, serpit humi tutus nimium, etc chiefly used in particip form v. foll. art.

**grovelling** (*adj*) **1.** hūmĭlis, e *g cares*, h [et sordidae] curae, Plin Ep. 1, 3, 3 *a g. and anything but generous origin of friendship*, h. et minime generosus ortus amicitiae, Cic Am. 9, 29 *a g and feeble spirit*, h. animus imbecillusque, Cic. Fin 1, 15, 49 *to descend to most g entreaties*, ad humillimas devolvi preces, Suet Luc. **2.** abjectus (*mean-spirited, without elevation*) esp with another epith Join nihil humile, nihil ab [cogitare], Cic Fin. 5, 20, 57. contemptus et ab., Cic. Clu. 34, 94. **3.** sordĭdus. v. SORDID, MEAN. **4.** summissus (*beneath one's dignity*): *g flattery*, s adulatio, Quint 11, 1, 30. Join humilis, summissus, abjectus, Cic Tusc 4, 30, 64. **5.** turpis · v BASE. **6.** servĭlis, e *g tasks*, s. officia, Sall. v. SERVILE.

**grow**: **A.** Intr. **I.** *To increase by g ing*: **1.** cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*of all kinds of growth*) *trees g*, arbores c., Lucr *infants g*, infantes c., Quint . *Atlas grew to an immense size*, A. crevit in immensum, Ov · Cic. *In same sense also* increscor · *a person who is g ing most needs food*, maxime cibo eget qui increscit, Cels 1, 3, *ad fin* . Col. **2.** augeor, augesco v. TO INCREASE **3.** ădŏlesco, lēvi, ădultum, 3 (*to g to maturity*) *an herbaceous verdure which g.s gradually*, viriditas herbescens, quae sensim a, Cic Sen. 15, 51: *until the hair should g*, quoad capillus adolesceret, Gell. 17, 9, *fin* : *to g in size or thickness*, a in amplitudinem, crassitudinem, Plin **4.** nascor, nātus, 3 (*to be produced of vegetables*) *mistletoe g.s upon the fir*, viscum in abiete n, Plin 16, 44 93 (*the branch*) *on which the grapes g*, unde n uvae, Varr R R 1, 31, *init.* *hazels g from slips*, plantis coryli n, Virg G. 2, 65. **5.** prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (with *pron refl* or as *pass* = *to shoot up*) *nor does any tree g. more rapidly*, nec ulla arborum avidius se p., Plin. 16, 26, 44 Also *act* = *to let g*, esp *to allow to g long* or *wild* · *to let boughs g. longer*, ramos longius p, Col. 5, 6, *ad init* *to let the hair or beard g long*, capillum, barbam, p, Liv 6, 16 Simly, immitto, 3 *that vine is let g. without pruning for producing grapes*, ea vitis immittitur ad pariendas uvas, Varr R. R. 1, 31 Virg Aen 3, 593 Phr *the place where frankincense g.s*, ubi tus gignitur, Pl Tim 4, 2, 89 *everything which g.s in the earth*, omnia quae terra gignit, Cic N D 1, 2, 4 v. TO PRODUCE **II.** *To become* fīo, factus, fĭĕri v TO BECOME (N B—*To grow* with an adj may often be expr by an incept. verb e g *to g light*, lūcesco, lūcisco; *to g black, white, green*, nigresco, albesco, viresco see the respective *adjj*)

**B.** Trans.: **I.** *To cultivate* sĕro, sēvi, sātum, 3 *g no tree in preference to the sacred vine*, nullam sacra vite prius severis arborem, Hor Od 1, 18, 1 *the mistletoe is incapable of being g n in any way*, viscum omnino satum nullo modo nascitur, Plin. 16, 44, 93 v TO CULTIVATE, PLANT **II.** *To suffer to grow*, e g *hair*. prōmitto, immitto, 3 v *supra* A (5)

**grow again**: **1.** rēnascor, nātus, 3 of *feathers*, Cic Att 4, 2, *ad fin* of *teeth*, Plin 11, 37, 64 Hor. **2.** recresco, 3 *sprouts g ing up again*, suboles [accisis stirpibus] recrescens, Liv 26, 41, *fin* *bones g. again*, ossa r, Plin

—— **in or on**: **1.** increscor, 3 (with *dat*) *scales g upon the skin*, squamae cuti in, Ov M 4, 577 Plin (Not accresco in this sense) **2.** adnascor (agn), 3 (to g *attached to* · with *dat.*): *to g upon trees (of the mistletoe)*, adn. arboribus, Plin 16, 44, 93 Gell. see also TO GROW (A, I, 4). **3.** innascor, 3 (to g *rooted in* with *dat*, or in and *abl*) · Hor. S 1, 3, 37 Plin

—— **out**: excresco, 3 (*of morbid growths on the body*) Suet. Gal. 21 Plin see also TO GROW UP

—— **out of**: **I.** Lit · as *to g out of a wall* expr. by innascor, adnascor (lit. *to g in or on*) v preced. art **II.** Fig *to arise from*: **1.** ŏrior, ortus, 4 (*to originate in*) · Cic.. v. TO ARISE FROM **2.** nascor v TO SPRING FROM

—— **round**: circumnascor, 3 Plin. 2, 103, 106 (but Ian. reads circa nascente)

—— **together**: cōălesco, ălui, ălĭtum, 3 *the edge of the eyelid when opened by a gash does not g together*, cilium aliquo vulnere diductum non c, Plin. 11, 37, 57. (Concresco is *to become consolidated* v. TO CURDLE, FREEZE) See also TO COALESCE, UNITE

—— **up**: **1.** ădŏlesco, lēvi, ădultum, 3 (*to attain to maturity*): *when the children have g n up*, quum liberi adoleverint, Caes. *a g n-up maiden*, adulta virgo, Liv. · see also TO GROW (A, I, 3). **2.** pūbesco, 3 (strictly *to arrive at puberty*) · *Hercules when he was just g ing up to be a man*, H quum primum pubesceret, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118 *things which spring out of the earth g. up and attain to maturity*, p. maturitatemque assequuntur quae oriuntur e terra, Cic, N. D. 1, 2, 4. **3.** excresco, 3 (*to g. to a height*). more fully, in longitudinem [altitudinem] ex., Plin 16, 30, 54 *they g up into these (statues) bodies which we wonder at*, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, Tac. G. 20, *init* **4.** succresco (strictly *to g. up from under*) · comp. Cels 7, 7, 8, pilorum alius ordo s, Cels Also fig *to g to a level with* (with *dat.*). Cic. Liv

5. accresco, 3· *to g. up with advancing years* (of *friendship*), cum aetate ac simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7.

**grower:** cultor v. CULTIVATOR. (Or expr by *part* v TO GROW, trans)

**growing** (*subs*)· cultūra· v. CULTIVATION. (Or expr by verb· v TO GROW, B)

**growl** (*v.*) 1. frĕmo, ui, ĭtum, 3 (used of other *similar sounds*) *the wolf g s at the entrance of the fold*, lupus ad caulas t., Virg *tigers g.*, tigres f., Val. Fl. v. TO ROAR. 2. oggānio, 4 (*to snarl or g at* s rare) *to order and g at one*, (alicui) imperare atque og, Pl. As 2, 4, 16 Apul.

**growl** (*subs*). frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m* (*any deep, harsh, sound*): Col Plin. v ROAR

**grown** or **grown up:** 1. ădultus v. ADULT (*adj*) 2. grandis, e *a g -up boy*, g puer, Cic in Pis. 36, 87 cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39. virginem tam grandem Hor. also = *advanced in years* Cic. 3. pūbes and pūber, ĕris (*arrived at puberty*) *before he was g -up*, prinusquam puber (*al* pubes) esset, Nep. Dion, 4 Liv. v. ADULT (*subs*). 4. as *collect subs* pūbes, is, *f.* (*the aggregate of g persons*) *all the g -up youth of Italy*, omnis Italiae p, Cic. Virg Tac· v YOUTH.

**growth:** 1. incrēmentum *the planting, rise, g of vines*, vitium satus, ortus, incrementa, Cic Sen. 15, 52. Col. has the word freq, but = size (q. v) v. INCREASE. 2. auctus, ūs, *m* · v INCREASE. Phr *Full g*, maturitas (v MATURITY) *to reach full g*, ad justam magnitudinem adolescere, Quint. 8, 5, 26; finem crescendi capere, Plin *to promote the g of the mind*, mentem alere, Cic (v. TO NOURISH), *of this year's g*, hornus as h fruges, Hor Od 3, 23, 4 *care follows the g of wealth*, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Hor Od 3, 16, 17 (*to describe*) *the origin and g of an empire*, (scribere) quibus artibus et partum et auctum imperium sit, Liv pref. *med.. it is incredible how rapid was the g. of the commonwealth*, civitas incredibile est quantum brevi creverit, Sall. Cat 7· *to have a gradual g*, paullatim crescere, Sall v. TO GROW.

**grub** (*subs.*). vermes, vermiculus· v. MAGGOT. As scient. *t t*, *larva

**grub** (*v.*) 1. runco, 1: *to g. up thorns*, spinas r., Cato R. R. 2, *med.*: v TO WEED 2. ērŭo, 3 v TO ROOT UP.

**grubbing-hoe:** runco, ōnis, *m* · Pall. · v HOE.

**grudge** (*v*): 1. invīdeo, vīdi, sum, 2 (usu with *dat.* of person and *abl* of thing) *they have not even g d us the spectacle of a battle*, ne spectaculo quidem proelii (nobis) invidērunt, Tac G. 33 Cic v TO ENVY. Rarely with *gen. nor did he g the storied vetch*, neque ille seposīti ciceris invidit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84 (N B —Besides the *dat* of person, an *acc* of neut. pron. may be added, neque *hoc* tibi invideo, etc L G. § 253.) 2. grāvor, 1 (*to make objections* to doing a thing with *inf.*). *to g any one a letter*, g literas ad aliquem dare, Cic Fam 7, 14: v. TO REFUSE, OBJECT TO 3. parco, pĕperci and parsi, parcĭtum and parsum, 3 (with *dat*) *not to g. expense or labour*, non impensae nec labori p, Liv.. Cic.. v. TO SPARE

**grudge** (*subs*)· 1. sīmultas (*offended feeling*; *animosity*)· *to give up a g against one*, s cum aliquo deponere, Cic Pl. 31, *fin* ; s ponere, Liv 27, 35 *to cherish g s*, s. nutrire, Tac H 3, 53, *extr.*: v FEUD 2. inīmīcĭtia (esp *pl. any unfriendly feeling*)· *there was a notable g. between them*, in. nobiles inter eos erant, Liv 27, 35 *to conceive a g against any one*, inimicitias capere in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23 Cic.: v. ANIMOSITY. 3. dŏlor (*resentment*)· *nor had the bitter g. faded from her mind*, nec saevi dolores exciderant animo, Virg. Aen. 1, 25 v RESENTMENT. 4. injūria cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 27, spretae injuria formae. Phr.: *to owe a g. against any one*: succensēre alicui, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 75 (v. ANGRY, TO BE) *having a private g against any one*, privatim alicui infestus, Liv. 9, 38, *med.*

**grudgingly:** 1. invītus (in agr with subject· L G § 343) v. UNWILLINGLY 2. mălignē (*ungeneously, stingly*): *to praise g*, m. laudare, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 209· Cic. 3. grāvātē (*making a burden of a favour*): *handsomely, not g*, benigne non gr., Cic. Bal. 16, 36. The same sense may be expr. by *p part* of grāvor *by no means g.*, non (nil) gravatus, Varr R R 1, 3 v TO GRUDGE (2).

**gruel:** 1. pulticŭla cf. Cels 2, 30. (Puls, pultis, appears to have been *porridge* cf. Plin 18, 8, 19, where it is stated to have been the original food of Italy.) 2 ptīsāna (*a kind of g. made from barley*) Plin. 18, 7, 15 also called ptisanarium used by Hor of a kind of *rice-gruel*, pt oryzae, Sat. 2, 3, 155 3. ălica (strictly, *a kind of grain*: but also used of sundry decoctions made from it) cf Plin 22, 25, 61 Cels. 4. crēmor, ōris, *m* (strictly, *the cud of milk*: hence of any *thick, gruel-like fluid*)· *a thick g*, c crassus, Cato, R R 86 Veg

**gruelly:** *cremoris naturam habens v. GRUEL (4).

**gruff:** asper. v. ROUGH, HARSH

**gruffly:** aspērē v. HARSHLY.

**gruffness:** aspĕrĭtas v. HARSHNESS.

**grumble:** 1. musso, 1 (*in a suppressed tone*): *they g d and asked one another whether, etc*, mussantes inter se rogitabant num . , Liv 7, 25, *init.* *to g and find fault with anything*, clam mussantes aliquid carpere, Liv *33, 31, init* Pl. (Not mussito, which is *to hold one's tongue*) 2. murmŭro, 1 v. TO MURMUR See also TO COMPLAIN.

**grumbler:** homo quērŭlus [ac morosus] v QUERULOUS, DISCONTENTED.

**grumblingly:** expr. by *pres part* mussans v TO GRUMBLE.

**grumpy:** difficĭlis, stŏmāchōsus v. ILL-TEMPERED

**grunt** (*v*) grunnio *or* grundio, 4 Juv. Plin

**grunt** (*subs*). grunnītus, ūs Cic.

**gryphon:** gryps v GRIFFIN.

**guano:** genus avium stercorum quod *guano* dicitur

**guarantee:** I. *An engagement for security* 1 fides, ēi, *f.*: *to give any one a g.*, esp *for personal safety*, f alicui date, Cic C Rab 10, 28 simly, *to receive a g*, f accipere, Liv. see also foll art. v SECURITY, PROMISE. 2. sātisdātio (*legal*) *contracts which require a g* (as opp to those in which a verbal engagement suffices), stipulationes quae s. exigunt, Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1. Instead of the *abl* of satisdatio the participial form satisdato is generally used. *by a g, or by pledges taken*, satisdato, aut pignoribus datis, Ulp Dig 40, 5, 4, § 8 v SECURITY II. *The person guaranteeing*: vas, vādis; praes· v. SURETY

**guarantee** (*v.*): 1. fīdem alicui do, interpono· *he g.d him that* (viz. that he should suffer no harm), in eam rem se f suam interponere, Caes. B G. 5, 36 v. GUARANTEE (*subs.*) 2. intercēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (esp. *in money matters*): *to g. a person for a large sum of money* (i. e *to become security for him*), pro aliquo magnam pecuniam int., Cic. Att. 1, 6, 4. 3. sātisdo (*or* satis do), 1, *vv.* (legal term) *to g. the payment of the legacies before entering on an inheritance*, ante aditam hereditatem s. de legatis, Ulp 36, 3, 4 § 4 Cic. comp. preced art. (I, 2).

**guard** (*subs.*)· I. *Defence, protection*· 1. custōdia (most gen. term) *they left 6000 men for the g. and defence of that baggage*, iis impedimentis custodiae ac praesidio **sex** millia hominum reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29· Cic · *to mount g over the city*, c. urbis agere, Liv. 5, 10, *med* ; c. agitare, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 20· v CUSTODY. 2. tūtēla v. PROTECTION, GUARDIANSHIP. 3. praesīdium (strictly *military*): *defence and g. of the province*, propugnaculum p.que provinciae, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 186. v. PROTECTION. Phr (1). *to mount g.*: (1). custodiam ago v. *supr.* (1) (2). excūbias ago (*by night and by day*: esp. *as a mark of honour to a person of rank*)· Tac H 4, 58· in same sense, ex servare, Tac A. 13, 18. (3). expr by stātio and a verb (esp. of *picquets or outposts*): *those who were on g. in front of the camp*, qui erant in s. pro castris collocati, Caes B G. 5, 15. *to mount g in the camp*, s. in castris agere, Tac H 1, 28, 29 *g. was mounted before the gates*, stationes ante portas dispositae, Liv · v. PICQUET. (4) excŭbo, ui, ĭtum, 1 (=excubias ago, *supr.*). *two legions continually mounted g. in front of the camp*, duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G 7, 24 *to mount g. before the king's tent*, ad praetorium ex, Curt. 6, 8, *ad fin* (5) vigĭlo, 1 (only of *night watching*) v. TO WATCH (cf. Curt 1 c). (11) *to be on one's guard*; in non-milit. sense· (1) căveo, cāvi, cautum, 2 (with *acc.* of that *against which*) *to be on one's g. against everything*, omnia c, Cic also with *prep* ab and *abl* *to be on one's g against poison*, c. a veneno, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, *fin* . v TO BEWARE OF. (2). praecăveo (to be on one s g *beforehand* constr. same as simple verb) *to be on one's g. lest anything happen*, p. ne quid accidat, Caes. Phr. *be well on your g.*, hanc rem age! Pl (111). *off one's g.* (1) incautus *Trebonius when off his g was overpowered by the enemy*, T. oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic Ph 11, 2, 5 *to surprise any one when off his g*, in aliquem incautum [atque imparatum] incidere, Caes. B G 6, 30 (2) imprūdens, ntis *to attack the enemy when off their g. and not expecting it*, im atque imparatos hostes aggredi, Caes B C. 2, 38; imparatos im que offendere, Nep Ages 2 II. *The person or persons employed to guard* 1. custos, ōdis, c (most general term) *to place g s over any one*, alicui c. ponere, Caes. *g. and defender of the province*, c defensorque provinciae, Cic. *the g.s of one's person*, custodes corporis, Nep. Fig. · *laws the most careful g s of modesty*, leges diligentissimae pudoris· c, Quint. · v. GUARDIAN 2. sātelles, ĭtis (*of a person of rank*)· v BODYGUARD. 3. custōdia (abstr. for concr. *a body of men acting as sentries or g.s*) *they could not cross over unobserved on account of the g.s*, clam transire propter custodias non poterant, Caes. B. G 4, 4 Join. praesidĭis, custodiis, vigiliis [munitus], Cic Cat 1, 3, 8. 4. praesīdium (*a body of men protecting a place*)· *to station g s and picquets*, praesidia custodiasque disponere, Caes. Cic v GARRISON. 5. stātio: v. PICQULT, OUTPOST. 6. vigĭliae, arum (*a nightly watch*) v. WATCH, SENTRY. 7. excūbiae, arum (*keeping watch both by night and by day*). *to pass through the g.s (by night)*, excubias transire, Tac A. 14, 44 III. In fencing *a posture of defence* Phr.: *stātus s. gestus ad defendendos ictus aptus. *to have a good g*, *habilem ad defendendos ictus esse.

IV. *Of a cutting instrument (to protect the user)*: (?) scūtŭlum manuale

**guard** (*v*): 1 custōdio, 4 (in most senses) *to g the sea-coast with twenty ships of war*, maritimam oram viginti navibus longis c, Liv. *to g a province*, provinciam c., Cic.. *to g. any one from injury*, c. aliquem ab injuria, Quint *to govern and g. modesty*, pudorem formare et c, Quint. 2. tŭĕor, tŭĭtus, 2 (*to look to and defend*) *to g a camp and carefully defend it*, t castra et diligenter defendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93 *to g. a house against thieves*, domum a furibus t, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10 Cic : v. TO DEFEND, MAINTAIN. *Frequent.*, tūtor, 1 (*to guard habitually, attentively*): v. TO PROTECT. 3. praesīdeo, sēdi, 2 (*to be entrusted with the safety of*: with *dat* : also later, *acc.*): *to g the*

*capital*, ubi p, Liv 22, 11, *extr*. Cic. *to g the coast of Gaul*, Gallıae litus p., Tac. 4, 5, *imt*. See also preced art (I, Phr.).

**guard against:** căveo, praecăveo v GUARD, *subs*. (I, Phr)

**guarded** (*adj*): cautus, circumspectus v CAUTIOUS, CIRCUMSPECT

**guardedly**, cautē, circumspectē v. CAUTIOUSLY CIRCUMSPECTLY

**guardian:** I. *Any one who guards:* 1. custos, ōdis, c, *g of the empire*, c. rerum, Hor Od 4, 15, 17 Join. praeses custosque [libertatis], Cic. Agr 2, 6, 15 custos defensorque [provinciae] Cic Verr 5, 6, *imt*. c et conservator [urbis], Cic. Sext 24, 53 2 praeses, idis, c. esp. with custos Cic.. v. *supr g. deorum*, p dii, Tac. H 4, 53. 3. dēfensor, prōpugnātor v. DEFENDER, CHAMPION. 4. tūtor (more usu. in sense II.). *Silvanus, g of boundaries*, Silvane, t finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22 Suet. 5. by meton, tūtēla, praesīdium (poet.): (*Philemon and Baucis*) *were the g s of the temple*, templi tutela fuere, Ov. Met 8, 711 cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, *imt*, praesidium et decus (Maecenas) Sen.. v PROTECTION II. *The curator of a minor* 1. tūtor *to appoint a g. to orphan children*, t instituere liberorum orbitati, Cic de Or 1, 53, 228; constituere, Just 13, 2, *extr*: *to act as g. to a minor*, tutorem pupilli agere, Just 7. 5, *extr*.: *without the authority of one's g*, sine tutore auctore, Cic. Caec 25, 72. *A joint-g*, contutor, Ulp.. *a female g*. (unknown in earlier times), tutrix, Cod Just. 2. auctor (not strictly a g., but *a legally responsible person*): v. *supr* (1). cf. Liv 34, 2, *med*, sine auctore agere Dig 3. cūrātor (*of insane persons*, also of puberes *under 25 years of age*: v. Dict. Ant s v) *to be in want of a g assigned by the praetor*, i. e *to be mad*, c. egere a praetore dati, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 102 Dig. 4. rector cf. Suet. Aug 48 v. REGENT

**guardianship:** I. *Care, defence:* 1. custōdia *the strict g. of mothers*, dura c. matrum, Hor. Cic . v. GUARD (*subs*.). 2. tūtēla, fides, etc. v PROTECTION. 3. expr. by custos, praeses *under thy g.*, te custode, Hor.; te praeside et custode [rerum] v. GUARDIAN (I.). II. In legal sense· 1. tūtēla (*of a minor or a woman*). *lawful g.*, t. legitima, Cic *to exercise g*, t. gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85 *to entrust the g of one's sons to any one*, (filiorum) t. alicui committere, Just. 4, 2 *to accept it*, t. in se recipere, Just. 28, 1, *imt* · *to be acquitted on a charge of mismanagement in g.*, turpi t. liberari, Cic de Or. 1, 36, 166. 2. cūrātio (*of the insane, etc.* (v. GUARDIAN II, 2) *the g of an insane mother*, furiosae matris c., Ulp. Dig 27, 10, 4 *to attend to such a function*, c. administrare, Papin. Dig. 27, 1, 30. 3. cūra (=curatio) *to exercise g.*, tutelam vel c. administrare, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19.

**gudgeon**. perh. gōbius *or* gōbio, ōnis Ov.· Plin. (*cyprinus gobio*, Linn).

**guerdon:** praemium, mercēs . v. REWARD, HIRE.

**guess** (*v.*): 1. conjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to put things together and draw an inference*): v. TO INFER, CONJECTURE. *Frequent*., conjecto; denoting *tentative action: try to g. the way*, c. iter, Liv. 21, 35, *med*. 2. dīvino, 1 (strictly, *to divine, foretell* · perhaps the nearest word to the English) *no one could g. that you would accuse*, neque quisquam d. poterat te postulaturum, Cic. Quint. 19, 60 *to g. the number* (*of fingers held up*), numerum d, Forcell s. v *manco* 3. augŭror, 1 v. TO CONJECTURE, FOREBODE. 4. suspĭcor, 1 (implying *grounds for surmise*) · *as far as I can g.*, quantum ego s., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 62 v TO SUSPECT, SUBMISE.

**guess** (*subs.*): conjectūra v. TO CONJECTURE.

**guest** · I. *One who is lodging from home:* 1. hospes, ĭtis, *m*., *f*. hospīta (the g *of a friend*. also in gen. sense, *a foreign friend*) · *to receive a g*, h. recipere, Cic. *a man of many g.s* (*an inn-keeper*), homo multorum h, Cic. Clu 59, 163 *a g who is a great joker, not a great eater*, non multi cibi h., multi joci, Cic Fam 9, 26, *extr*. 2. adventor used by Apul. *of the g s of an inn-keeper* Met. 1 7 Phr.: *to be a g.*, hospĭtor, 1 Cod Theod. cf Sen. Ep 31, *fin*, deum in humano corpore hospitantem, *deity dwelling as a g. within the human body a g.-chamber*, hospitale cubiculum, Liv. 1, 58, *imt*.: also hospitium, Suet. Ner. 47. *the murder of a g*, hospitalis caedes. Liv 25, 18, *med* II. *One who is present at an entertainment:* 1. convīva *a well-satisfied g.*, c satur, Hor. S 1, 1, 119. (*Pelops*) *g. at the table of the gods*, c. deorum, Hor Od 1, 28, 7: Cic. (Also the subs convivium is used [meton.] in later writers for *the guests the g s become silent*, conticescere convivia, Plin 28, 2, 5 § 27: Sen.) 2. umbra (*an uninvited g, brought by one of the company*) Hor. S 2, 8, 22· Pl Phil. *to be a g.* (*attend an entertainment*), convivari, Cic. Suet. *one who is a daily g of another*, convictor, Hor S. 1, 4, 96 Suet.

**guest-chamber** v. GUEST (I., *fin*)

**guidance:** 1. expr by dux, auctor *under the g and auspices of Teucer*, Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. Od 1. 7 27. *to follow the g of nature*, naturam sequi ducem, Cic Sen 2, 5 *to afford one's g. to good citizens*, bonis auctorem, [principem, ducem] se praebere, Cic. Fam 10, 6 dux, auctor, are often joined. v. GUIDE 2. ductus, ūs (in this sense prob. only in *abl sing*.: chiefly in milit sense) v. GENERALSHIP 3. expr. by verb. *under the g. of the deity*, ducente deo, Virg. Aen. 2, 632. v TO LEAD. 4. consĭlium. *had my g. been followed*, si meum consilium auctoritasque valuisset, Cic Ph. 2, 15, *imt*: *to follow any one's g.*, alicujus consilius uti v. COUNSEL, ADVICE.

**guide** (*subs.*)· I. Lit a g. *to a place*. 1. dux, dūcis, *c.*: *every one began to be his own g.*, sibi quisque dux itineris fieri coeperat, Curt. 5, 4, *ad fin*: in this sense, viae, itineris, *or* locorum are usu. added, when the context renders it necessary thus, Mercury is called viarum atque itinerum d, Caes. B. G 6, 17. cf Liv. 9, 5, *med*. 2. perductor (*a g over a place*), Pl. cf. TO GUIDE (3). (N B.—Not ductor; which is *leader, commander* · q. v.) II. Fig.. *one who exercises superintendence* · 1. dux *g. in the management of the state*, dux regendae civitatis, Cic de Or. 3, 17, 63: *to make reason one's g in doing a thing*, ad rem gerendam rationem d. habere, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83. 2. auctor (*adviser*): *g. in public policy*, a. publici consilii, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: often joined with dux, Cic. v ADVISER; GUIDANCE. 3. rector: v. DIRECTOR, GOVERNOR.

**guide** (*v.*): I. *To act as a* (*local*) *guide*: dūco, xi, ctum, 3 . v. TO LEAD. Simly, perduco, *to g or lead home*, Virg E. 6, 60. *Frequent*., perducto *to g. any one through a house*, aliquem (per aedes) perd., Pl Most. 3, 2, 162. Simly, deduco (=perduco) *to g. any one to a spring*, ad fontem d. aliquem Juv 14, 104. II. *To manage, control:* 1. rēgo, xi, ctum, 3 · *to g. a person's hand in writing*, (scribentis) manum manu superimposita r, Quint 1, 1, 27: v TO DIRECT, GOVERN. 2. gŭberno, 1 v. TO CONTROL. Phr *to be g.d by any one's advice*, alicujus consilio uti (v. TO FOLLOW) *to be g d by circumstances in forming one's plans*, ad tempus (exire) consilium capere, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, *fin*.

**guide-post**: *cippus ad viam indicandam defixus

**guider**: dux · v GUIDE

**guild**: i. e. *a society or corporation:* 1 collēgium *the g. of bakers*, c pistorum, Gai Dig 3, 4, 1 · *of carpenters*, fabrorum, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42), *fin*. 2. corpus, ŏris *the g of wine-merchants*, vinariorum c, Lampr. Sever. 33 *to form a g.*, corpus habere, Gai. Dig. 1. c 3. sŏcĭētas (applicable also to a *partnership* or *firm*) Gai Dig 1. c. 4. ūnīversĭtas (*a corporate body*): cf. Ulp 3, 4, 7

**guild-hall**: prytănēum (*of Greek cities*), concilĭābŭlum. v. TOWN-HALL.

**guile**: dŏlus v. CUNNING (*subs*.).

**guileful**: dōlōsus. v CRAFTY, CUNNING.

**guileless:** 1. simplex, ĭcis: *a g. and friendly disposition*, animus s. et amicus, Matius in Cic Fam 11, 28, *fin*. Hor. v SIMPLE (As more expressive, Cic uses the Gk word ἀφελής, Att. 1, 18) 2. candĭdus: v CANDID. 3. sincērus v. SINCERE, HONEST.

**guilelessly**: simplĭcĭter v FRANKLY.

**guilelessness**: simplĭcĭtas v. SIMPLICITY.

**guillotine** (*subs.*) · nearest word, sĕcūris, is, *f* · v. TO BEHEAD

**guilt**: i e *criminality*; esp. in an intense sense 1. noxa (general term *noxae* appellatione omne delictum continetur, Gai Dig 50, 16, 238) *to be involved in any g*, in aliqua n. esse, Liv. 32, 26, *fin*: Caes. v. OFFENCE. 2. scĕlus, ĕris, *n*. (any atrocious *crime*) the sense of the Eng may often be best conveyed by means of the *pl*. (cf. L G § 591) as, *a man overwhelmed with abominable g*, homo nefarius s. coopertus, Cic Verr 2, 1, 4, 9 *to pollute the name of the Roman people with g.*, nomen P. R. scelere contaminare, Cic. Harusp 16, *fin* · v. WICKEDNESS. 3. culpa (less strong than the Eng) v. BLAME, FAULT. 4. crīmen, ĭnis, *n*. (strictly *a charge, accusation*): *to betray one's g by looks*, c. prodere vultu, Ov.. Suet. Phr *to be pronounced free from g.*, absolvi, liberari: v TO ACQUIT.

**guiltily**: scĕlĕrātē. v. WICKEDLY.

**guiltiness**: v. GUILT, WICKEDNESS.

**guiltless**: innōcens, innoxius, insons v. INNOCENT.

**guiltlessly:** 1. castē v. CHASTELY, PURELY. 2. pūrē. *a life spent quietly and g.*, quiete, p, acta aetas, Cic. Sen. 5, 13 3. sanctē v. IRREPROACHABLY.

**guilty:** 1. sons, sontis (esp in legal sense usu absol) *to condemn g., accused persons*, s. condemnare reos, Pl. esp in pl as *subs : to punish the g*, sontes punire, Cic. · *the arrest of g. persons*, comprehensio sontium, Cic Phil. 2, 8, 18 *g. of a brother's blood*, fraterno sanguine s, Ov Met. 11, 268. 2. noxius (general legal term. absol, or with *abl* or *gen*) · *g of the same crime*, eodem crimine n, Liv. 7, 20, *fin* · *g. of conspiracy*, n conjurationis, Tac. Ann. 5, 11. *to pronounce any one g*, aliquem n. judicare, Liv. 39, 41, *extr*. 3. nŏcens, ntis (usu. in *moral* sense) *to defend a g. person*, n. defendere, Cic Off. 2, 14, 51. *no g. man is acquitted at the bar of his own conscience*, se judice nemo n absolvitur, Juv. 13, 3 *a most g. triumph*, nocentissima victoria, Cic Verr. Act 1, 14. 41. 4. scĕlĕrātus (*polluted, covered with guilt*) Cic.. Caes.: v. WICKED, ACCURSED Phr.: *to become g. of a crime*, facinus, culpam in se admittere (or without the ad se), Cic. (v TO COMMIT); se (magno) scelere astringere, Cic Phil 4, 4, 9; obstringere, id. Verr 2, 1, 3, 8; obligare. Suet. Caes. 42 (v TO PERPETRATE) *she has never been g. of any offence towards me*, nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, Ter Hec 3, 5, 36 *to prove g.*, coarguere (v TO CONVICT): *to find g.*, damnare (v. TO CONDEMN): *a g. conscience*, conscius animus, Sall. Cat. 14: diri conscia facti mens, Juv 13, 193.

**guinea** · aureus nummus (nūmus); *or* aureus alone v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s v.

**guinea-fowl**. (?) mĕlĕagris, ĭdis, *f*.: Plin.. (*Numida mel*., Linn.). The gallina Africana *s.* Numidica was perh. the same bird. cf. Varr. R. R 3, 9, *ad fin*.: but probably there were several species, cf Col. 8, 2.

**guinea-pig**: *mus porcellus Linn.

**guise**: 1. habītus, ūs (*mien, features*: also oft *dress*). *in the g of shepherds*, pastorum habitu, Liv. 9, 2, *init.*. Nor v DRESS 2. speˉcies, ēi *in the g. of a mortal*, s mortali, Ov. Met. 8, 626 v APPEARANCE

**guitar**: *cithăra Hispănica (Kr) v LUTE

**gulf**: I. *A bay*. sīnus, ūs, *m* (*where the land embraces the sea as in its bosom*: used also of *the land itself* hence maritimus must be used when necessary to clearness) *to infest g.s, or promontories, or precipitous rocks*, s obsidere maritimos, aut promontoria, aut praerupta saxa, Cic. Verr 5, 56, 145: *the g. of Paestum*, s. Paestanus, Cic Att 16, 6, *init.*: Plin II. *An abyss* q v.

**gulfy**: i. e. *full of whirlpools and gulfs*: vōrāgĭnōsus Amm.

**gull** (*subs.*): larus, i, *m* (?). Vulg. (*i. marinus, Linn.)

**gull** (*v.*): lacto, lūdĭfĭcor v TO DELUDE, CHEAT.

**gullet**: gŭla, guttur: v. THROAT

**gullibility**: crēdŭlĭtas: v. CREDULITY

**gullible**: crēdŭlus *g old men* (in comedies), c. senes, Cic. v. CREDULOUS, SILLY.

**gully**: *a channel worn by rain-water* or *a torrent* *fossa torrente cavata. or perh. alveus (alveolus) angustus atque praealtus: v. CHANNEL.

**gully-hole**: cloacae foramen · Suet. Gr 2.

**gulp down**: 1. obsorbeo, ŭi, 2 *I g'd it down (the drink), for it was very hot*, obsorbui; nam nimis calebat, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 21 *to g. down a hole cakes at once*, totas simul obs (*al* abs.) placentas, Hor S 2, 8, 24. 2. glūtio *or* glutto, 4 (a word formed, like the English, from the *gurgling* sound of liquor · *to swallow greedily*) Juv. 4, 28. 3. obtŭdo (obs), si, sum, 3 (*to thrust eagerly* into the throat "*to bolt*") Pl. St. 4, 2, 13 v TO DEVOUR

**gulp** (*subs*) singultus, ūs · v. HICCUP.

**gum** (*subs.*): I. *Of the mouth* gingīva *a toothless g*, g inermis, Juv. also in *pl*, Cat. Cels. II. *A vegetable exudation*: 1. gummi, *n., indecl.*. *or* gummis, is, *f.*: Plin.: Col. 2 gutta a term applied by Mart. to *amber* (Phaethontis g., 4, 32), and by Apul to *myrrh* or perh. *gum Arabic* (Met. 2, p. 118). *Adj*, *gum-yielding*, gummātus, Plin. (of *trees*) *the g.-Arabic tree*, (?)spīna Aegyptia s Arabica, Plin.. *g tragacanth*, trāgăcanthum Cels.

**gum** (*v.*) glūtino, 1. v. TO GLUE, CEMENT.

**gummy**: 1. gummōsus Plin. 2. gummĕus Auson. 3. gummālis, e · Pall

**gun**: *stlopētum (scl-) · used in mod. Lat. for *a gun*, and, like *bombarda ("musket")*, intended to express the sound of explosion (stloppus *s.* scloppus) Wyttenbach (in P. and A.) has the words, "in hoc recentioris aetatis missili, *sclopeto* seu *tubo ignivomo*." (For *gun* as applied to *field artillery*, v. CANNON.)

**gun-barrel**: *sclopeti tŭbus *s.* tubulus.

**gun-boat**: *navicula tormentis bombardicis instructa

**gunner**: tormentārius (bombardicus).

**gunnery**: *res tormentaria v. ARTILLERY

**gun-powder**: *pulvis nitrātus, Kr. p. pyrius, Kr.. Georg, p. sulfureus, Strada in Quich. or when the context determines its meaning, simply pulvis.

**gun-shot**: *ictus sclopeti *s.* tormenti telo factus

**gun-smith**: *stlopetorum faber.

**gun-wale**: (?) plūtĕus navis cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 24.

**gurgle** (*v.*): I. Prop of the sound of fluids *escaping by a narrow orifice*: singultio, 1 · *the water gushing in the narrow passages of the pipe*, (unda) flexilis plumbi meatibus implicita s., Sidon.: v. GURGLING (*subs.*) (In Anthol. Lat we have the expression "*glut, glut*, murmurat unda sonans," to describe the *gurgling away of wine from a broken vessel* ed. Bur. 2, 405 = Eng. "*glug, glug.*") II. In general, of *a sqit*, "*wimpling*," *murmuring sound* murmŭro, sūsurro, lēnĭter sŏno v. TO MURMUR, WHISPER, HUM

**gurgling** (*adj*) Phr *to flow with a g sound*, *(quasi) singultando fluere: v. TO GURGLE.

**gurgling** (*subs.*) (quasi) singultus, ūs *with frequent g s* (of the escape of fluids from *ampullae*), crebris quasi s., Plin Ep 4, 30, 6 (In verse the quasi might be dispensed with cf. TO GURGLE.)

**gurnard**: (?) milvus *or* mīluus Hor.

**gush** (*v*) 1. prōfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (with *pron refl*). *the tears suddenly g.'d out*, lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. Att 11, 7, 2 v. TO POUR FORTH. 2. ēmīco, ŭi, ātum, 1 (esp of blood *starting from a wound*): e corpore sanguis e., Lucr. 2, 195 Ov. also of *springs suddenly going forth*, scaturigines e, Liv 44, 33, *ad init.* 3. exundo, 1 (to g. out *in abundance*) · Sen. trag. 4. prōrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (implying some barrier to *break through*) of *tears long restrained*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5 · v TO BURST FORTH. 5. scāteo, 2 (*to bubble up abundantly* rare) · of *a fountain*, Lucr 6, 892. v. TO TEEM 6. scātūrio, 4 (=scateo rare) Sen.: Col.

**gush** (*subs*) · Phr. *with a g of tears*, profusis lacrimis v TO GUSH

**gushing** (*adj*) I. Lit perh prōfūsus, effūsus (*shed forth abundantly*) cf. Ov. Met 9, 679, lacrimis vultum lavere profusis. also Virg Aen 6, 686. or expl. by verb. v. TO GUSH. See also ABUNDANT II. Fig *exuberant*: perh exundans cf. Juv. 10, 119, exundans ingenii fons. v. EXUBERANT

**gust**: repentinus ventī *s* procellae impetus, repentinus flatus v. BLAST.

**gusto**: v. RELISH

**gusty**: perh creber flatibus: cf. Virg Aen 1, 85.

**gut** (*subs.*): intestīna, intĕrānea v INTESTINES.

**gut** (*v.*): I. Lit.: exentĕro, 1 TO EMBOWEL: q. v. II. Fig. *to strip a house of its contents*: 1. exīnānio, 4. v. TO EMPTY. 2. extergeo *and* extergo, si, sum, 2 and 3 · such seems to be the meaning of the word in Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 52. Phr. *the house was completely g.'d by the fire*, *incendium nonnisi nudos aedium parietes reliquit, ignis omnem aedium supellectilem penitus absumpsit.

**gutter**: 1. fossa. *to carry off superabundance of moisture by g s*, abundantiam uliginis fossis siccare, Col v. DITCH, TRENCH 2. rīvus *to clean out g.s*, rivos deducere, Virg. G 1, 269. cf. Col. 2, 22, where he gives as an equivalent, "fossas veteres tergere et purgare" and v. Forb ad l. *to put a g to the walls of a house*, r. parietibus imponere, Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 61 v. CHANNEL, SLUICE. 3. clōāca. v. DRAIN (cf. Dict. Ant. *s. v.*) *Dimin*, clōācŭla, Lampr. Eleg. 17. 4. cānālis *dimin.*, cānālĭcŭlus only applicable to gs consisting of *pipes* v PIPE. *A g-tile*, imbrex, icis, c.. the construction of a g from such tiles is described in Col 2, 2

**guttural**: I Of sounds, *proceeding from the throat*. v. DEEP, BASS. II. As gram *t. t.* · *palātīnus *a g. letter*, palatina littera (Kr.), littera palati (Georg.). but for distinctness, *littera gutturalis is preferable.

**guzzle**: 1. pōto, 1 (not so strong as Eng, but often used of *excessive drinking* · v. TO DRINK): *to drink, nay g*, ut bibant, immo potent, Sen Ep. 122, 6. Comp. perpōto, 1 (stronger than simple verb). Cic.: Quint. 2. largus vino indulgeo, me invīto: v. TO INDULGE (III)

**guzzler**: (homo) ēbrĭōsus, pōtor v. DRUNKARD

**gymnasium**: 1. gymnāsium: Pl: Cic. *Master of a g.*, gymnasiarchus, Cic. 2. pălaestra · a term applied both to the *place* and the *exercises*: *to erect statues in the g.*, statuas in p. ponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, 36 Pl cf. GYMNASTICS

**gymnastic** (*adj*) · 1. gymnĭcus: *what are called g. games*, ludi qui g. vocantur, Cic Tusc 2, 26, 62: *g contests*, g. certamina, Suet. Ner. 53 2. gymnastĭcus *the g. art*, g. ars, Pl. 3. pălaestrĭcus (*belonging to the gymnastic school*) · *a g teacher*, p. magister, doctor, Quint Pl (Cic has the word in somewhat diff. sense: p motus, Off 1, 36, 130, are *gesticulations learnt at the gymnastic school.*)

**gymnastics** (*subs.*): 1. pălaestra (Gr παλαιστρα, lit. *wrestling*): *that it (philosophy) may help (the orator) just as g does the actor*, ut sic adjuvet, ut p. histrionem, Cic. Or. 4, 14 *grace-bestowing g*, p. decora, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 4: *not so well trained in arms as g* (i. e *better in sham than real fighting*), non tam armis quam p. instĭtutus, Cic Br 9, 37. 2. pălaestrĭca (sc. ars) Quint. 2, 21, 11. Phr: *to give time to g.*, palaestricis (=p. magistris) vacare, Quint. 1, 11, 15. *A master of g.*, palaestrīta, Cic. Verr. 2, 14, 36 Mart. Phr.. *these are the g. of the mind*, haec sunt curricula mentis, Cic Sen. 11, 38.

**gymnosophist**: gymnōsŏphista: Prud. Aug.

**gypsum**: gypsum Plin. *Covered* or *coated with g*, gypsātus Cic.

**gypsy**: Aegyptiānus Spelman.

**gyration**: gȳrus v. REVOLUTION.

**gyve**: compes, ēdis, *m.*: v. FETTER.

# H.

**HA** (*interj*) · ha expr of *surprise, joy, derision, etc* . Pl Ter

**haberdasher**: perh linteo, ōnis. v. DRAPER.

**habergeon**: lōrica v. COAT (of mail).

**habiliment**: vestimentum v. GARMENT, DRESS.

**habit**: I. *Garb, dress*: q. v. II. *A confirmed custom*, esp *on the part of individuals*: 1. consuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* · *bad h s*, c mala, Hor. S 1, 3, 36: Cic: *the h. of doing wrong*, c peccandi, Cic Verr. 3, 76, 177 · *exercise, out of which grows h*, exercitatio ex qua c. gignitur, Cic. de Or 2, 87, *fin* 2. assuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (rare): *whether by nature or by h.* (of Tiberius's *h of speaking obscurely*), seu natura sive as, Tac. Ann. 1, 11. 3. mōs, mōris, *m.*: v MANNER, CUSTOM Phr. *to be in the h.* of doing something sŏleo, consuesco (foll. by *inf.*): v. ACCUSTOMED, TO BE III. *Natural constitution* habītus, ūs, *m*: *the h.* (*features of bodies*), h. corporum, Tac Agr. 11, *init.*: *to be of an excellent h. of body, and great physical strength*, florere h. optimo, maximis viribus, Cic. Cael. 24, 59.

**habitable**: hăbĭtābĭlis, e *h countries*, h. regiones, Cic . *a h climate*, h. coelum, Ov. (Inhabitabilis = preced. only in Arnob in Cic. = UNINHABITABLE.)

**habitation**: 1. dōmĭcĭlium · v. DWELLING-PLACE, ABODE 2. tectum (*any place of shelter or abode*). *a collection of h.s*, conjunctio tectorum, Cic. Rep 1, 26 Caes

**habitual**: 1. invĕtĕrātus (*of old standing*) *h. licence*, in. licentia, Nep. Eum. 8 *to bear in one way what is h., and what is fresh in another*, aliter ferre inveterata, aliter recentia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. *To become h.*, invĕtĕrasco, 3. v. INVETERATE (to become). 2. tŭsĭtatus v. USUAL, CUSTOMARY. Phr.. *an h. liar*, *homo mendaciis assuetus, veterator (an old rogue*, Ter. Andr 2, 6 *fin*) · *an h. drunkard*, ēbrĭosus (v DRUNKARD) *to become h.*, inolescere, Gell 5, 21, *ad init.*

**habitually**: de *or* ex more; ex consuetudine: v. CUSTOM, HABIT.

**habituate:** assuēfăcio, consuēfăcio. v. TO ACCUSTOM

**habituation:** 1. assuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.: to become brutalized by h to suffering*, assuetudine mali effetiari, Liv 25, 26 2. more usu. expr. by verb thus in preced ex., we might say, **ut qui malo assuesceret essent* v TO BE ACCUSTOMED.

**hack** (*v.*) 1. accīdo, dī, sum, *3 to h. trees*, i. e. *to cut them part through*, arbores ac., Cæs. B G 6, 27 *a mountain-ash h'd with the axe*, ornus accisa ferro, Virg Aen 2, 627. 2. mutĭlo, 1 v TO MUTILATE 3. concīdo, *3* v. TO CUT IN PIECES

**hack** (*subs*) 1. e *a hired horse* *caballus conducticius, s meritorius v HIRED

**hackney-coach:** *vehiculum meritorium (*a hired vehicle in gen*). Suet

**hackneyed** (*adj*) i. e *well-used* 1. tritus Cic. v. TRITE, COMMON (III, 2) *Very h*, pertrītus (de eo quod ab omnibus dictum est), Sen Ep 63, 10 Simly., contrītus (rather stronger than simple word) *common and h rules*, communia et c. praecepta, Cic de Or 1, 31, 137. 2. dēcantātus in scholis Sen. Ep. 24, 6 3. vulgāris, pervulgātus v COMMON Phr *not to want a h theme from the schools*, non cantilenam ex scholis exquirere, Sen (in a similar way Hor uses naenia Ep 1. 1, 63).

**haddock:** *gadus morhua Linn

**haft:** mānūbrium v HANDLE

**hag:** ănus pūtĭda, ŭdĭōsa v. OLD WOMAN.

**haggard:** 1. e *wasted and at the same time wild, excited* no single word Phr. *with a h look*, exsanguis et quasi vecors (cf Sall Cat 15, and Cic Harusp. 1); vultum macie confectum habens v. EMACIATED

**haggle:** perh cāvillor, 1 (*to make any kind of captious objections*): comp. Liv. 38, 14, per cavillationem, "*haggling about the sum*"

**hah:** ha! Pl. Ter

**hail** (*subs.*): grando, ĭnis, *f.. h. mixed with snow* (or *sleet*), nivosa g, Liv. 21, 58, *med thick as h.*, creberrimae grandinis modo, Liv. 28, 37, *ad fin storms of h*, grandines, Cic N D 2, 5, 14. *Adj.*, grandinōsus, *attended with h -storms*, e. g, grandinosa qualitas coeli, Col. 3, 1, *med* later, grandineus, Alcim

**hail** (*v.*). I. Of *a fall of hail* grandinat, 1 · Sen N Q 4, 4 *Intens*, degrandinat, *it h s violently*, Ov Phr. *it h.'d so violently*, tanta vis grandinis de coelo demissa est: cf Liv. 21, 58, *med.* II. *To salute* sālūto, appello, 1: v. TO GREET, CALL. See also foll. art

**hail** (*interj*) salve, *2, defect* (L G. § 124): *h Saturnian land*, s Saturnia tellus! Virg *to bid any one h.*, aliquem salvere jubere, Liv

**hail-stone:** (?) grandinis granum · Isid 13, 10, 5: Kr. and Georg give grando in same sense: cf. Sen. N Q 4, 3, 2, quare autem *rotunda sit grando*, also ib. § 4 but in either case the word denotes *hailstones* (collectively), not *a single hailstone*.

**haily:** grandīnōsus, grandīneus v HAIL (*fin.*).

**hair:** 1. cāpillus (*the hair of the head or beard*: both in *sing.* and *pl.*): *long h* (*that has been left uncut*), promissus c, Caes B G. 5, 14: *bristly h.*, horridus c, Cic.; c. hirsuti, Ov.. *unkempt h*, c. incompti, Hor *to singe the h. (of the beard)*, capillum adurere, Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 58 Rarely of *the h. of animals* (plus): *the h of a kid*, c hoedi, Gell. 12, 1, *med.* Hence, capillulus (*fine or soft h.*), Corn. Gall.: *false h* (*a peruke*), capillamentum (also = *head of h*, Plin. 16, 10, 16), capillātūra (v. WIG): *having h.*, capillatus · *having a good head of h.*, bene capillatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59 2. crīnis, is, *m.* (*the h. in locks* or *dressed*: hence by anal. *anything resembling a lock of hair*): (*money*) *for dressing the h.*, in crines, Cic. Verr 3, 33, *init.*: *h. clotted together with blood*, concreti sanguine c., Virg. Aen. 2, 277. *with h. tied back*, crines religata, Hor Od. 4, 11, 5. Fig: *a comet with silver h.* (*tail*), cometes argenteo c., Plin 2, 24, 22 Virg. Hence, *having locks of h*, *with comely h.*, crīnītus. *a girl with a poor head of h.*, puella male crinita, Ov. A A 3, 245 *with snaky h*, crinitus anguibus, Cic Verr 4, 56, 124 by anal of *a comet* stella crinita, Suet Ner. 36

3. caesāries, ēi, *f* (*long, flowing h* esp. *of men*, and usu. as *ornamental*) *flowing hair* (of Massinissa), promissa c, Liv. 28, 35, *med to comb out his flowing h* (of Paris), pectere c, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14. *comely h*, decora c, Virg (Of *women's h*, only poet. Virg G 4, 337 Ov) Hence, *having such h*, caesariatus, Pl. 4. cōma (*the h. as an ornament, whether of men or women*; and by anal, of *that which covers and adorns*, as foliage, q v. usu *sing*) *to tie back the h*, comam religare, Hor: *h curled with irons*, calamistrata c, Cic Sext. 8, *unt to divide the h into steps* (*a kind of curls*), comam in gradus frangere, Quint 1, 6, *fin.* The *pl* is poet: Virg Aen. 1, 403 Ov Hence, *having h ornamentally dressed*, comatus, Suet Cal. 35. Mart also comans, which is esp. used of animals *having manes, crests* · Virg. Aen 12, 6 5. pilus (*a single h*, also in pl or as collect of *the natural covering of men or animals*) *the h.s of a horse's tail*, caudae pilos equinae, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 45 *of the h.s forming the eyelashes*, Cic N D 2, 57, 143. cf Plin 11, 37, 47, in capite animalium cunctorum homini *plurimus pilus*. Also fig, of *what is valueless* v. STRAW

6. villus (*rough, shaggy h, of goats, lions, etc*) *animals clothed with shaggy h*, animantes villis vestitae, Cic N. D 2, 47, 121: Virg. · Ov. 7. sēta *or* saeta v. BRISTLE Other special terms are: *the downy h.* (as of an incipient beard), lānūgo (v DOWN). *the small h.s in the nostrils*, vibrissae, Fest: *to pluck the h out*, dēpilo, 1 Mart *a person who has had his h.s plucked*, depilatus, glăbei (v. HAIRLESS) *one who has grey h*, cānus: v GRAY-HAIRED. Phr. *he was within a hair's breadth of, etc*, nil propius est factum quam ut, etc, Cic. Clu. 21, *fin.*: *not to deviate a hair's breadth from anything*, non transversum ut aiunt digitum (lit *finger's breadth*) ab aliqua re discedere, Cic Acad 2, 18, 58 *not a h the worse*, ne pilo quidem deterior (cf. Cic. Q Fr. 2, 16, *fin*)

**hair-cloth:** 1. cilĭcium (prop. *adj*, textum *or* stragulum being understood "vestis seu pannus ex pilis caprarum et hircorum contextus," Forcell *s. v*) Varr. R. R. 2, 11, *fin* · Cic. 2. expr. by periphr. v. *supr* (1).

**hair-dresser:** 1. tonsor. Cic.. Hor.: v. BARBER 2. capitis et capilli concinnātor (more precisely) Col. *pref* 3. cinĕrārius (*a hair-curler*: usu. a slave). Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 129 Cat. 4. cinĭfio, ōnis (= cinerarius, enumerated among the tradesmen who attend ladies in Pl Aul. 3, 5, 35). 5. ornātrix, i e. *a lady's-maid*. q. v.

**hairiness:** expr. by pilus: v. HAIR (5).

**hair-less:** I. Of *the head*. calvus v. BALD. II. Of *the body generally*: 1. glăber, bra, brum (*of men* or *beasts*). Varr. · Mart. v. SMOOTH 2. dēpilātus (*with the hair of the body artificially removed*) Mart Sen. (in the same sense glaber is also found). 3. dēpilis (*naturally* or *artificially*): Sen.: Apic.

**hair-oil, ointment:** cāpillāre, is, *n.*: Mart. 3, 82, 28.

**hair-pin:** crīnāle, is, *n.* · Ov. Met. 5, 53

**hair-powder:** *pulvis capillāris.

**hair-splitting** (*subs*) · disserendi spinae, Cic (of *the subtle distinction of the Stoics*), Fin 4, 28, 79 v SUBTILTY.

**hairy:** 1. pilōsus (*with a natural covering of hair*). *h. cheeks*, p genae, Cic. · Varr. Fig.: *h. leaves*, p. folia, Plin. 2. hirsūtus (*with rough hair*): v SHAGGY. 3. crīnītus (*having locks of hair, with handsome locks*) v. HAIR (2). 4. cōmans: v. HAIR, 4, *fin* Fig *a h. star*, stella comans, Ov.. v COMET 5. cāpillāceus (*of the nature of hair*) *h. leaves*, folia capillacea, Plin 13, 25, 48 (who also has capillatus in same sense)

**halberd:** perh. bīpennis *sc.* sĕcūris v BATTLE-AXE.

**halberdier:** *miles bipenni armatus.

**halcyon:** alcēdo, alcyon v. KINGFISHER As *adj.* alcyonĕus (hal-) *h days*, alcyonei dies, Varr. L L 7, 5, § 88; alcēdŏnia, orum, Pl. Cas prol. 26.

**hale** (*adj*) vălĭdus v. HEALTHY.

**hale** (*v*): v TO HAUL.

**half:** A. Adj 1. dimĭdius (esp with pars) *the moon is larger than the h (part) of the earth*, luna est major quam d. pars terrae, Cic N. D. 2, 40, 103: Caes In later writers with other words *a h leg*, d crus, Juv 13, 95. 2. dimĭdiātus *a h. moon*, d luna, Cato in Plin 16, 39, 75. *h. a month*, d mensis, (ic Verr 2, 2, 52, 129 Caes.

B. Subs 1. dimĭdia pars *h the work*, d pars operis, Caes Cic.: v. *supr* (1). 2. dimĭdium *the h of an hour*, d horae, Lucil *the h of an achievement*, d. facti, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 40 Esp in abl. after a compar *Ireland less by h than Britain*, Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Caes B. G. 5, 13 3. sēmis, issis, *m* (strictly, *the h of an as*) · *the old sesterce is two pounds and a h*, dupondius et s. antiquus sestertius est, Varr. *the h. of Africa*, s Africae, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 3 *hen to one h. of a property*, heres ex semisse v HEIR. See also HALVES

C. Adv usu. expr. by prefix sēmī- v. foll artt. Phr *well begun is h. done*, dimidium facti qui coepit habet, Hor Ep 1, 2, 40 *the work being only h. done*, *nonnisi dimidia parte operis perfecta v HALVES

—**afraid:** sēmĭtrēpĭdus Apul.

—**asleep:** 1. sēmĭsomnus *or* sēmĭsomnis, e both forms in Cic Liv. 2. sēmĭsŏpītus (rather stronger than preced). Liv.. Ov. 3. sēmĭsŏpōrus (rare) Sidon.

—**blood:** v HALF-BROTHER, HALF-SISTER.

—**boot:** perh. cāliga (*a strong nailed boot worn by soldiers* it consisted of a thick sole and straps covering the foot and ankle) · Cic Suet.

—**bred:** hybrĭda (= mixto sanguine natus) v. HYBRID

—**brick:** sēmĭlāter, ĕris, *m.* · Vitr

—**brother:** I. *By the mother's side:* frāter uterinus (= eadem matre natus, cf. Nep Cim 1) Imp. Cod. II. *By the father's side* · frāter consanguīneus (= eodem patre natus) v. Dict Ant. p 309.

—**burnt:** 1. sēmiustus Liv. Tac. *quasi-dimin*, semiustulatus, "*singed*:" Cic. Mil. 13, 33. 2. sēmiambustus Suet. 3. sēmĭcombustus Prud. Sid. 4. sēmicrēmātus, sēmicĭēmus Ov. (For syn, v. TO BURN)

—**clothed:** 1. sēmĭtectus Sen. Apul. 2. sēmiămictus Apul.

—**cooked:** sēmĭcoctus Col. Plin

—**dead:** I. sēmiănĭmis, e Virg.. Liv (also semianimus, Lucr. Liv.). 2. sēmĭvivus Cic. Sen. 3. sēmĭmortuus (rare) Cat. 4. sēmĭnex, nĕcis (*half-killed*: the nom. does not occur) · Liv. Virg. 5. mŏrĭbundus (*on the point of death*): v. DYING Phr. *half-dead with hunger*, enectus fame: v FAMISHED.

—**demolished:** sēmĭrŭtus: *a h. wall*, s murus, Liv.

—**done, finished:** 1. sēmĭfactus (rare): *h. works*, s. opera, Tac Auct B. Afr. 2. sēmĭperfectus (rare). Suet.

—**eaten:** sēmēsus Hor · Suet.

—**formed:** sēmĭformis, e *h. eggs*, s ova, Col

—**full:** sēmiplēnus Cic.

—**holiday:** dies intercīsus (as **dist.** fr. dies festus or profestus). Macr. 1, 16,

*int* Phr *that day is a h.*, *ejus diei* pars dimidia ad cessationem operum, ad fe. las agendas conceditur v HOLIDAY

**half-hour**: sēmihōra *the (narrow) limits of a h.*, curriculum semihorae, Cic Rab perd. 2, 6

—**learned**: sēmīdoctus Cic Plin

—**manned**: |. Lit lūna dimidiata, dimidia v HALF (*adj*). Also 1 semiorbis, Amm 20, 3, *ad fin.* ||. Fig *the shape of a half-moon*: lūna, lūnula v CRESCENT

—**mourning**: *dressed in h.*, sēmīpullātus Sidon.

—**open**: 1. sēmiāpertus Liv.. also, semiadapertus (sēmyā-), Ov. Am 1, 6, 4 *Dimin*, semiadapertulus (*hardly h.*), Apul 2. sēmipātens Sidon 3. sēmihians esp of *lips*, s labellum, Cat. 61, 216 Apul

**half-pound**: 1. sēmis, issis v. HALF (*subs.*) 2. sēlibra (sēmilibra, Apul) Liv 5, 47, *ad fin* : Cato.

—**ripe**: 1. sēmīmātūrus Pall 4, 10, *med* 2. sēmiācerbus Pall 9, 13. 3. mātūrescens, ntis (*just beginning to ripen*) cf Plin 16, 26, 44

—**savage**: sēmīfer, ĕra, ĕrum Virg. Plin.

—**shaven**: sēmīrāsus. Cat. Apul

—**shut**: sēmiclausus Apul.

—**sister**: soror uterina, consanguinea comp. HALF-BROTHER

—**year**: expr. by sēmestris, e (*six-months*') *a h.'s command*, s. imperium, Caes B C 1, 9 Cic

—**yearly**: A. Adj. |. *Lasting half a year* sēmestris v. preced art ||. *Occurring every half-year* · *quod bis in anno fit. B. Adv.. *bis in anno; sexto quoque mense

—**witted**: insīpiens v. SILLY

**halibut**: *pleuronectes hippoglossus Linn

**hall**: 1. ātrium (*principal room in a Roman house, used for receptions*) Cic Hor.. v. Dict. Ant s. v *domus*. The term was also applied to other similar halls as, atrium auctionarium (*for auctions*), Cic Agr. 1, 3, 7 2. conciliābŭlum (*a place of public resort*, esp. *for business; whether roofed or not*) · Liv. 7, 15, *extr* : Tac. 3. cūria (strictly, *for the religious services of the* curiae also, *for meetings of the senate* less freq. *for other purposes*): *the h. of the Salii*, c. Sallustium, Cic. Div 1, 17, *init* v SENATE-HOUSE. 4. bāsĭlica v. COURT (V).

**halloo** (*interj*) · 1. heus (*to call attention*) Pl . Ter. 2. ohē (expressing *surprise* or *annoyance*) cf. Hor. S 1, 5, 12.

**hallow**: sanctĭfĭco, 1 v. TO SANCTIFY

**hallowed**: săcer, sanctus v SACRED.

**hallucination**: 1. ālūcĭnātio (hă-) Sen Vit beat. 26, 5 · Arn 2. somnium esp in *pl* v. DREAM, DELUSION (N.B —The substantive alucinatio does not occur in Cic., but he has the verb · *the idle h.s of Epicurus*, quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N D. 1, 26, 72)

**halm** or **haulm**: cālămus v. STALK

**halo**: cŏrōna *the word halo we may most fitly render by* corona, *halo* nos dicere coronam aptissime possumus, Sen N Q 1, 2, 1 (*infr.* § 3, he seems to hesitate between this word and ārea = ἄλως, *the threshing-floor*).

**halt** (*v*) |. Milit. *t. t.*: 1. consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *both armies h.'d*, constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46. *to h. from flight*, a fuga c., Liv. 10, 36, *med.* · Caes. (But consisto often signifies *to take up a position, stand one's ground* · Caes.: Liv.) 2. agmen constĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to cause to h.*; said *of the general*) · *he made his army h. a little while*, paulisper agmen constituit, Sall. Jug. 49, *fin.*. Liv.: simly., signa constituere, Liv. 33, 10. (N.B.—Not itinere desisto, which is to give over a march. v Caes. B G 5, 11: subsisto is *to pause*, with the intention of *going on again almost immediately*: v. TO STOP.) ||. *To hesitate* haereo, haesĭto : v TO FALTER. |||. *To limp*, whether lit. or fig 1. claudĭco, 1 *to h. in one's gait*, incessu c , Justin 6, 2 · Cic Suet Fig. *friendship seems as it were to h.*, amicitia quasi c. videtur, Cic. Fin 1, 20, 69 *if our style has at all*, si quid in nostra oratione c., Cic de Or. 3, 51, 198 2. claudeo *or* claudo, 2 and 3 (rare) · in fig sense = *to be defective*, Cic Tusc 5, 8, 22. (N B—Acc to analogy the verb should be of the second conj.)

**halt** (*subs*) · |. *Of an army*: expr. by verb *to come to a h., to command a h.*, consistere, agmen constituere v TO HALT ||. *A flaw in a rhythmical composition* expr by verb or adj *there will be a h. in the verse*, numerus claudus erit cf Gell 4, 7 v. HALTING, TO HALT.

**halt, halting** (*adj*). claudus v. LAME

**halter**: 1. căpistrum (for animals). Varr. Virg. Fig. *of the marriage tie*, mantale c., Juv. 6, 43 2. fūnis, restis v. ROPE. 3. lăqueus (*a noose* · hence, *a rope for hanging*) *to put a h. about one's neck*, collum in laqueum inserere, Cic Verr 4, 17, 37; laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. Met. 10, 378 v. TO HANG

**halter** (*v tr*) · căpistro, 1 . Col 6, 19.

**halting** (*adj*) v. HALT.

**halve** (*v*) ex aequo dīvĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3: *to h. the rolling year* (with ref. to Proserpina), ex aequo volventem annum, Ov. Met 5, 565 Lucan v TO DIVIDE (N B —The verb dimĭdio, 1, is found in Tert., who accuses the Docetae of dividing the person of Christ in half "quid dimidias mendacio Christum?" de Carn Chr 5) Phr. *I will h. it* ("*go halves*") *with you*, dimidiam tecum partem dividam, Pl. Aul 4, 10, 41.

**halved**: dīmĭdiātus v HALF (A)

**halves** (usu as *interj*) · in commune *to cry h.* in c.' dicere, Sen Ep 119, *init* · more fully, "eja, in c, quodcunque sit lucri," Phaedr. 5, 7 cf TO HALVE (*fin*)

**ham**: |. *The back of the knee*; in men or animals: poples, ĭtis, *m.*: *the knees, and the hs, and the legs*, genua, poplitesque, et crura, Col 6, 12, *med.* Virg. Aen. 9, 762. (Suffrago is sometimes explained as *the ham*, cf. Forcell s. v ; but it appears to denote *the ankle joint*, in animals cf. Col. 6, 15, *extr.*) ||. *The thigh of a beast, for the table* · 1. perna (*salted and smoked*). *to salt a h.*, p salire, Cato R. R. 162 *to hang up hs to smoke*, pernas in fumo suspendere, Cato, l. c *smoked h.*, p. fumosa, Hor. S 2, 2, 117. 2. pĕtăso, *or* petasio, ōnis, *m.* (*a fore-quarter* or *hand*: acc to others the *hind* or *broad part of a ham*) *the flesh of a h.*, petasonis pulpa, Mart 3, 77, 6: Varr. R. R 2, 4, *med. A small h. of the sort*, pĕtăsuncŭlus Juv. (N B.—The *petaso* was eaten when *newly salted*, not dried like the perna)

**hamlet**: vīcus, vīcŭlus v VILLAGE

**hammer** (*subs*) 1. mallĕus (*a hammer* or *mallet*) · *to beat out with a h.*, malleo tenuare, extendere, Plin.. Pl. *A small h.*, malleŏlus. Cels. 2. marcŭlus (strictly a dimin word, cf Isid Or. 19, 7, 2, but which lost its dimin force: *a heavy smith's hammer*) · Lucil. in Isid l. c cf. Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195, where the ref. is to *smiths' tools*. (Also written martulus) Marcus and marcellus also originally had a similar meaning: Isid. l. c. 3. tūdes, is and ĭtis, *m.* (an obsolete word = malleolus): Fest. s. v.

**hammer** (*v. tr.*): malleo tundere, Plin. 19, 1, 3; excutere, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 57: v HAMMER (*subs.*). Phr : *to h. at the same anvil night and day* (fig.), eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, Cic de Or 2, 39, *init* *to h a thing into any one*, aliquid inculcare alicui, Cic de Or. 1, 28, 127 (but the Eng. is more forcible and homely; but the Lat. may be strengthened by iterum atque iterum, *or* iterando: v REPEATEDLY.)

**hammerer**: malleātor: Mart.

**hammock**: lectus suspensus: Cels. 3, 18, *med* l p.nsilis (Kr). cf. Juv. 1, 159.

**hamper** (*subs*) 1. quālus *or* quălum · *vine-growers' hs in which grapes are carried*, q. vindemiatorii [exceptorique], in quibus uvae comportantur, Ulp Dig 33, 7, 8: Cato R R. 11, *extr.*. Virg 2. fiscĭna (*any wicker basket*) v BASKET. The forms fiscella, fiscellus, also occur 3. aero. ōnis, *m.* (*for holding sand, earth*) Plin. 36, 14, 21 Vitr

**hamper** (*v*) 1. impĕdio, 4: *they are so h'd, they take a troop of maids with them*, adeo impeditae sunt; ancillarum gregem secum ducunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 4. *you will h yourself*, ipse te impedies [ipse tu tua defensione implicabere], Cic Verr. 2, 2, 18, 44 · v. TO HINDER, ENTANGLE. 2. implĭco, 1. v. TO ENTANGLE 3. tĕneo, continĕo, circumclūdo v. TO FETTER, SHUT IN.

**hamster**: *mus cricētus (Linn )

**hamstring** (*subs.*) *poplitis nervus.

**hamstring** (*v*) · poplītem (poplites) alicui succīdo, di, sum, 3 Vulg Aen. 9, 762 Petr. 1 Liv

**hand** (*subs.*) 1. mānus, ūs, *f the right, left h.*, m dextera *or* dextra, sinistra *or* laeva (v RIGHT, LEFT) *the flat* or *the hollow of the h.*, m plana, concava, Sen Ep. 56, *init.*: *to pass a thing from h. to h*, aliquid de manu in m. tradere, Cic. Fam 7, 5, *fin. to raise the hs* (*in astonishment*), manus tollere, Cic 1 c *med to lay the h on the mouth* (*in token of silence*), m ad os imponere, Coel. in Cic. 8, 1, 4 *the shrine is on this h.*, est ad hanc m sacellum, Ter. Ad 4, 2, 37. Often used meton. (1) = *power these things are not in our hs*, haec non sunt in nostra m., Cic Fam 14, 2, *med. to allow an enemy to escape out of your h.s*, hostem manibus emittere, Liv 44, 36, *med* , or with de, e (v GO, TO LET) *to lay one's h on any one* (*cause him to stop*), manum alicui injicere, Cic R. Com. 16, 48. (11) *violence. to lay violent hs upon oneself*, sibi manus afferre, Planc. in Cic (v. SUICIDE) · in this sense often with vis *to lay violent hs upon any one*, inferre vim et manus alicui, Cic Cat 1, 8, 21 v. VIOLENCE (iii) meton. for *work: to put a h. to anything*, alicui operi faciendo manus admovere, Suet. Vesp. 8 (but manus admovere may also express violence cf. Liv. 5, 11, *extr.*) *I have the seventh book of my Origins in h.*, septimus mihi Originum in manibus est, Cic. Sen. 11, 38 · *prompt of h.*, manu promptus, Sall. Jug. 7 (iv.) with ref to *the reception of gifts*: *to have clean hs*, manus pecuniae abstinentes habere, cf. Cic Off 1, 40, 144, and Hor. Od 4, 9, 37 See also foll artt.

2. dextĕra *or* dextra (sc. manus. strictly *the right h* preferred to manus *whenever the right hand would naturally be used*) · *to give one's h.* (*in token of amity*), d dare, Liv. 1, 7 *give me your h.*, cedo d., Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 84 · simly., dextram dextrae jungere (when mutuality is intended), Virg ; dextras copulari, Pl.. *ye carry liberty and country in your* (*right*) *hs* [the sword hand], vos libertatem atque patriam in d. vestris portatis, Sall Cat. 58 *the pious h. will do no guilt*, nil faciet sceleris pia d., Hor. S 2, 1, 54 3. palma (*the palm of the h.* also poet *the entire h.*, esp. as *outstretched in supplication*): *chains confined her tender h.s*, teneras arcebant vincula p., Virg. Aen. 2, 406. *with outstretched hs*, passis p., Cic. B. C. 3, 98 · *to take up water with the hollow of the h*, cava p. undam tollere, Virg. Aen 8, 69 Phr. *to bind a man h. and foot*, aliquem quadrupedem constringere, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24 *to have a h. in anything*, interesse alicui rei (less homely than Eng.. v. PART, TO TAKE) *to live from h. to mouth*, in horam vivere, Cic. Ph. 5, 9, 25 . *to have one's hs full (have enough to do)*, satis agere (the form satago, i. e. sat' ago also occurs) ·

*when the Romans had their hs full*, quum satis agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8 *pass. impers., we are fighting vigorously, but have got our hs full*, pugnatur acriter; agitur tamen satis, Cic Att. 4, 15, *fin.* · *h. to h.*, i. e. *at close quarters*, cominus, opp to eminus, which is used of fighting *at a distance* Cic . Liv *to clap the hs*, plaudere (v TO CLAP).

**II.** *Handwriting:* chīrŏgrăphum v. HANDWRITING. **III.** *The index of a time-piece* gnōmon, ōnis, *m.* (*of a dial*) Plin. 2, 72, 74 *Of a clock* or *watch*, perh horarum index, cf Plin 18, 27, 67.

**hand, at:** 1. praesto (with esse) *where is your brother?* *he is close at h.*, ubi est frater? pr. est, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 20. Esp. of being at hand *to assist: to be at h. to help on every occasion*, ad omnia p. esse, Cic Fam 4, 8. 2. ad mānum (*ready to h.*): *the Romans had reinforcements at h. at home*, Romanis ad m. domi supplementum esset, Liv. 9, 19, *med.*: Quint 3. prae mānu *or* manibus (*of ready money, effects*, etc not in Cic). *of the work of Caesar is at h let it be fetched*, si Caesaris liber p manibus est, promi jubeas, Gell 19, 8, *med. not to have (money) in h*, p manu non habere, Ulp Dig 13, 7, 27 Ter. 4. sub mānu (*just close at h*): Planc. in Cic Fam 10, 23, *med* sub manum also occurs in similar sense, Suet. Aug. 49.

5. prŏpĕ, propter v NEAR. *To be at h.*: (1.) adsum (ass), fui, esse (absol or with *dat*) *evening is at h.*, vesper adest, Cic *the day for the trial was at h.*, aderat judicio dies, Liv. 3, 12, *init* (N B—When used of *place*, adsum is *to be present*) (2) subsum, *ur* (to be *close* at h. usu absol) *there was a mountain close at h*, mons suberat, Caes. B G. 1, 25· *the day for the elections being at h*, quum dies comitiorum subesset, Cic Mil. 16, 42. (3.) advento, appĕto v. TO APPROACH.

—, **by**; mānu (*artificially*, opp to *naturally*) · v. ART (I 1).

—, **in:** 1. in mānibus (of what is *before one; the object of attention*) *to attend to the matter in h*, quae in m sunt attendere, D. Brut in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: Cic. Att. 13, 47 (also inter manus, Coel. in Cic Fam. 8, 3, *extr.*). *his panegyric is in (everybody's) hs*, est in manibus laudatio, Cic. Sen. 4, 12. 2. (of *money*) prae mānu v AT HAND (3). Phr. *to take in h.*, suscipere (v. TO UNDERTAKE) *h. in h*, dextris inter se junctis (v. HAND, I. 2). *the Nymphs h in h with the Graces*, junctae Nymphis Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6 *to be in anyone's hands*, i e *power*, v. HAND (I. 1)

—, **on the one, the other:** 1. expr by hic . ille or the *pron adv* hic, illic also by alter . . alter (when a contrast is intended) cf Vell 2, 49, *alterius* ducis causa melior videbatur, *alterius* erat firmior *hic* omnia speciosa, *illic* valentia see also L. G § 366 The latter member may be strengthened by contra· *accordingly as on the one h. these are happy*, ergo ut hi miseri, sic illi *contra* beati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. 2. et . . . et (where *enumeration* rather than contrast is intended v. L. G § 562) when one of the clauses is negative, et may be followed or preceded by neque (nec), et non (L. G. § 564) (*a situation*) *which on the one h. the sun does not scorch, and on the other the dew can reach*, quem et non cognoscit sol, et tangit ros, Varr. R. R. 3, 14: Cic. 3. quĭdem . . . . at sed, autem, etc. *the rest indeed [on the one h.] have perished shamefully; Cato, on the other h, nobly*, ceteri quidem foede perierunt, at Cato praeclare Cic. Fam 9, 18 cf id Sen. 11, 36, et corpora *quidem* exercitatione et defatigatione ingravescunt; animi autem se exercendo levantur: cf. Tursellin s. v. *quidem*. 4. sometimes no word of contrast is expr. in the former clause (as often in Eng.): as, *it is [on the one hand] perhaps wrong to say what you do not think, on the other h., to say nothing is clearly right*, dicere fortasse quae sentias non licet, tacere plane licet, Cic Fam. 4, 9, *med. on the one h. rather more fettered in rhythm, on the other, more free in dealing with language*, numeris adstrictior paulo, verborum *autem* licentia liberior, Cic de Or. 1, 16, 70.

**hand, out of:** colloq, as in phr *to do a thing out of h*, celeriter ac sub manum (= prompte) aliquid facere cf Suet Aug 49 v. PROMPTLY.

—, **to:** Phr: *what had happened to come first to h*, quod cuique temere ad manum venisset, Liv 38, 21, *med* Quint.: *h to h*, i e *in close quarters*, cominus (v HAND, I, *fin*) *to pass from h. to h*, per manus tradere, Hirt Liv.: v TO HAND, HAND DOWN.

**hand** (*v tr*) 1. trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, *3 (to deliver to another)* · *to h. a will to any one to read*, testamentum tradere alicui legendum, Hor S 2, 5, 51 *to h a cup to any one*, poculum alicui tr, Cic Tusc 1, 40, 96. 2. porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, *3 to h. (hold out) a sword to any one*, gladium alicui p, Cic Mil. 3, *extr* *of h.ing a guest something at table*, Hor S 2, 8, 30: cf. Cic Coel 26, *fin*, quum jam manum ad tradendam pyxidem porrexisset 3. offĕro, 3, *irr*. v. TO OFFER.

**—down:** 1. trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, *3: to h down religious rites*, sacra facienda tr, Liv. 5, 52, *med* Often with some such word as memoriae, famae. *to h. a thing down to posterity*, aliquid posteris tr, Liv 8, 10, *med*. *this would be h'd down to posterity*, hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Liv 3, 67, *init*.. Cic. 2 prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, *3* (usage similar to preced.) Cic Nep . also with *abl* memoria, of what has been h'd down and preserved *traditionally*. Caes. B. G 5, 12 Cic.

**—over:** trādo, 3 · v. GIVE UP, DELIVER UP

**—round:** 1. circumfĕro, 3, *irr*.. *to h. round in bowls (a drink)*, in pateris c., Sall. Cat 22 · Pl. 2. dīvĭdo, 3 v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

**hand-barrow:** (?) fercŭlum (*anything adapted for carrying other things upon*) v Lat Dict *s. v*

**hand-bell:** tintinnābŭlum v. BELL

**hand-bill:** | *A chopper:* perh. dŏlābra: v. CHOPPER, HATCHET || *A single published sheet* lĭbellus (the term applied to *notices of confiscation or sale, playbills*, etc) cf Cic Phil 2, 38, *init*. · Dial de Or. 9, *med* (There seems to be no classical authority for scheda or scida in this sense: in Quint 1, 8, 19, it is = *sheet*, "*page*," q. v.)

**hand-book:** 1. enchīrĭdion (ἐγχειρίδιον), 1, *n* · August. (title of book) M. L 2. (pure Latin) lĭbellus (*any small book or short treatise*) · v TREATISE. (N.B.—No good authority for manuale in this sense.)

**hand-breadth:** palmus Vitr (v Dict. Ant p 1227). *Of a h. in dimension*, palmāris, e. Varr. Cod

**handcuff** (*subs*) usu *pl* mānĭcae, arum . *to put hs on any one*, in alicui injicere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 1; m addere, Sil. 17, 141; more forcibly, impingere, cf. Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76

**handcuff** (*v*) · v preced art.

**handful:** | Lit. 1. mānĭpŭlus (*a h. of grass, hay*, or *the like*). *hs of fern*, manipuli filicum, Virg G. 3, 297 Plin 2. pūgillus (*as much as anyone can take up in the closed hand*) · *a h of lentils*, p. lentis, Cato R. R. 158: Plin. (Pugnus, of which this is *dimin*., late in this sense. Marc. Emp cir. 400, A.D.) || Fig, *a very small quantity* or *number*: Phi. *a h. of men*, parva manus, Sall Cat 7, *fin*.; stronger, exiguae copiae, Nep. Milt 4, *extr* (of the Athenians at Marathon) cf. exiguae puppes, *for a h. of ships*, Lucan 3, 182: also abstr. for concr., *by this h. of men the supremacy of the Lacedaemonians was shaken*, qua paucitate percussa est Lacedaemoniorum potentia, Nep. Pel. 2: v. FEW.

**hand-grenade:** (?) malleŏlus bombardicus.

**handicraft:** artĭficium (only applicable to *occupations requiring skill* cf. Cic Fin 3, 2, *init.*, where the special craft of an opifex is called artificium; and Off 1, 42, *init*, where mere *trades* are called quaestus) *to learn a h.*, discere a, Paul. Dig 6, 1, 31. *to be engaged in any h*, in aliquo art. versari, Mart Dig 32, 65, § 2 Sen. (N.B—*Not* opificium, which is rare = *working.*) Phr.: *to get a poor living by some h.*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall Cat. 37 · Ter (N B—*Not* opera which is *manual labour, service.*)

**handicraftsman:** artĭfex, ĭcis · v. ARTISAN.

**handiwork:** ŏpus, ŏpĭficium v. WORK

**handily:** perh hābĭlĭter cf Liv Epit 57, scutum parvum h ferre

**handiness:** perh hābĭlĭtas v. DEXTERITY

**handkerchief:** sūdārium (strictly *for wiping off perspiration: also for other uses*) Cat : Mart · Suet. *Dimin.*, sudariolum, Apul

**handle** (*subs*). | Lit: 1. ansa · *the h of a drinking cup*, poculi a, Virg *the h of a door*, ostii a., Petr Hence, *having a h*, ansatus *a vessel with hs*, vas ansatum, Col 9, 15, *post init* 2. mānŭbrium (*of a knife, sword*, etc. . "*haft*") *the h of a knife*, cultelli m., Juv *of a ladle*, trullae m., Cic Verr 4, 27, 62. Hence, manubriatus, *furnished with a h*, Pall. Amm.. *a small h.*, manubriolum, Cels 3. căpŭlus (*that by which anything is held*). *the h. of a plough*, c aratri, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 57 esp. *of a sword* v HILT. || Fig.. *occasion, opportunity* · Phr. *to give as at were a h. for finding fault*, tanquam ansam ad reprehendendum dare, Cic Am 16, *ad fin.* · *I have taken the h out of his hand* (Prov), exemi ex manu manubrium, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 12

**handle** (*v*) | Lit. · tracto, 1: *what we taste, smell, h.*, quae gustamus, olfacimus, tr., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111. *to h a cup with greasy fingers*, unctis tr. calicem manibus, Hor Comps, pertracto (in same sense), Cic. Pat. 5, 3, 38; contrecto, more precisely, with manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11; attrecto (esp *in such a manner as to defile*). *to h. books with polluted hands*, libros contaminatis manibus at, Cic Harusp 13, *init*. || Fig . *to treat in a certain way* Phr (*somewhat*) *violently h.d*, injuriosius tractatus, Cic Man. 5, 11; male mulcatus (*with blows*), Phaedr. 1, 3, 9 v TO TREAT, MANAGE.

**handling:** tractātio. v. TREATMENT.

**handsome:** | *In appearance:* 1. spĕcĭōsus (*of striking appearance, conspicuously good-looking*) . *a h. woman*, mulier s, Ov. A A. 3, 421. *a very h man* (Alcibiades), speciosissimus homo, Quint. 8, 4, 23 *a h. establishment*, s. familia, Sen. Ep. 87, 5 Petr (Not in Cic in this sense). 2. pulcer *or* pulcher, formōsus (the latter rarely of the male sex) v. BEAUTIFUL. 3. dĕcōrus (*comely, becoming a man*) · *to take pleasure in h. arms*, in d. armis libidinem habere, Sall Cat. 7. 4. lautus (*magnificent*). *a h. equipage*, l. comitatus, Suet. Ep. 87, 4 . v. SPLENDID. Phr.: *a very h. young woman*, egregiā facie virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 50. Cic.: *the h. appearance of a town*, praeclara species oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *what a h. head of hair he has*, caesaries quam decet! Pl. || *Large:* in phr., *a h. fortune*, opes speciosae, Tac. Agr. 44; fortuna sp., Quint. Decl ; ampla [amplissima] fortuna, Cic. Verr. 5, 8, *init*. ||| *Generous:* lĭbĕrālis: v. LIBERAL.

**handsomely:** i. e. *liberally, laudably:* praeclārē (*admirably*) : Cic. Phr . *he shall vow he has been h. treated*, bene dicet secum esse actum faxo, Ter. Ad 2, 2, 2.

**handsomeness:** spĕcies (praeclara) v. HANDSOME (I, *fin.*). See also GENEROSITY.

**handwriting:** **1.** chīrŏgrăphum *to imitate any one's h.*, alicujus ch. imitări, Cic. N D. 3, 30, 74. **2.** (meton.) mānus *or* lĭtĕra *Alexis's h was so nearly like your h*, Alexidis *manus* tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem literae tuae, Cic. Att 7, 2, 3.

**handy:** hăbĭlis, e (*easily managed*. or in act. sense, *capable of managing easily*): *swords h. from their shortness*, brevitate h. gladii, Liv 22, 46. (For act. sense, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115) See also SKILFUL

**hang:** **A.** Trans. **I.** *To suspend in any way* · **1.** suspendo, di, sum, 3 *to h up hams in the wind*, pernas s in vento, Cato *the swallow h s its nest to the rafters*, tignis (in prose a *prep* is more usu. v. *inf.* II) nidum sub hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307 **2.** figo, affīgo, 3 v TO FASTEN. **II.** *To take away life by hanging* suspendo, 3. in this sense usu foll by de, e, in arbore cf. Cic de Or. 2, 69, 278 (de ficu); id. Verr 3, 23, 57 (in oleastro), Quintil 6, 3, 88 (ex ficu); or *abl.* alone, Tac. Ger 12 (arboribus) sic Rab perd. 4, 13 (infelici arbori). Liv. 1, 26, *med* (The preced. phr. do not necessarily imply what death ensues cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 23, 57, *extr*) Also absol., *take a rope and h yourself*, capias restim ac te suspendas! Pl Poen 1, 2, 184 (see also *infr*, Phr.). Phr *to h. oneself*, suspendo vitam finire, Suet. Aug. 65, *med* (v. HANGING, *subs*); fauces nodo elidere, Sen. Prov. *extr.*: *go and be h.'d*, 1 (abi) in malam crucem, Pl. Cas 3, 5, 21; abi dierectus, dierecte, Pl. (*pass*) *you be h.'d*, vapula! Pl. Am 1, 1, 217 **III.** *To allow to droop* · dēmitto, si, ssum, 3 *to h down the head* (of lilies), caput d, Ov. Met 10, 192 cf Hor S 1, 9, 20 v. TO LOWER.

**IV.** *To cover by hanging*. **1.** vestio, 4 (*to cover ornamentally*) *to h walls with pictures*, parietes tabulis v., Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 122 v TO CLOTHE **2.** vēlo, 1 (poet). cf. Virg. Aen 2, 249, delubra festa velamus fronde; and Ov. F. 6, 312. **B.** Intrans. **I.** Lit pendeo, pĕpendi, pensum, 2 *the drop h s from the nose*, a naso stilla p, Mart. 7, 37, 5 Cic also foll. by ex (Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 66), de (Petr. 30, *init.*), or *abl.* alone, when there is an attributive, Virg. Aen 2, 546 *a tiger's skin h.s down his back*, tigridis exuviae per dorsum p, Virg. Aen. 11, 577. Fig *to h on the crest of the wave*, in summo fluctu p., Virg Simly., comp dependeo (*to h down* only in pres tenses) Liv. Suet.

**II.** Fig. to h *upon*, *be riveted with attention* **1.** stŭpeo, ui, 2 (*to h "breathless"*) · cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 23, *fin.*; haec quum loqueris, nos barones stupemus also Virg. Aen. 1, 495 Hor Od. 2, 14, 33. **2.** perh. pendeo, 2 cf. Lucr. 1, 38 e tuo pendet spiritus ore, "*his very breath h s upon thy lips*" See also TO ENCHAIN. **III.** Also fig., *to h. upon*; i. e. *to hover near*, esp. *with hostile intent*: **1.** perh immineo, ui, 2 (*to overhang, threateningly*) cf Auct. B. Alex. 7, imminentibus atque insequentibus v. TO THREATEN. **2.** haereo, si, sum, 2 (*to stick close to, pursue pertinaciously*). full expr., h. in tergā [tergis, Curt.] hostium, Liv. 1, 14.

——— **back** · grăvor, 1 (*to make a difficulty about anything*) · dūbito, 1 · v. TO HESITATE, DECLINE.

——— **on:** pendeo, 2 · v. TO DEPEND.

——— **over:** impendeo, immineo v. TO OVERHANG, IMPEND.

——— **to:** haereo, ădhaereo: v. TO CLING TO.

**hangdog:** furcĭfer, ĕri Cic. Vat. 6, *extr*

**hanger:** perh. pūgio, ōnis, *m.* · v. DAGGER, SWORD.

**hanger-on:** assecla, chiens. v. DEPENDENT.

**hanging** (*subs.*): **I.** *Death by hanging* · suspendium (*a person*) *killed by h.*, suspendio interemptus, Plin 28, 1, 2 Cic Suet v TO HANG (A, I, phr) **II.** Only in *pl*, *hanging drapery* aulaea, orum (*curtains, awnings, etc*) *a bedstead with splendid h s*, aulaeis superbis sponda, Virg Aen. 1, 697 Hor. S. 2, 8, 54 v. CURTAIN, DRAPERY

**hanging** (*adj*) **1.** pensĭlis, e *h chandeliers*, p lychnuchi, Plin 34, 3, 8 pensilis is also used of all structures *not on the ground-floor*, as in pensiles horti, Curt 5, 1, *med* Plin. Vitr. **2.** pendŭlus (*of a nature to hang down, pendulous*: chiefly poet.) : *h. cheeks*, p. genae, Plin. 14, 22, 28 *h. dewlap* (of oxen), p palearia, Ov. Met. 7, 117. Hor Mart **3.** pendens, ntis (*actually h*, at the time *part*) v TO HANG (B) **4.** dēmissus (*allowed to hang down*) · *arms h down* (*awkwardly*), d brachia, Quint 2, 13, 8 Pl. comp. Ter Eun 2, 3, 44 **5.** fluens, ntis (*loosely h*) *h cheeks*, f. buccae, Cic. de Or 2, 66, 266 Virg. See also DROOPING, FLABBY

**hangman:** carnĭfex, ĭcis v. EXECUTIONER (Very oft a term of reproach, Ter Andr 1, 2, 12)

**hanker after:** perh. expĕto, 3 v TO LONG FOR.

**hap** (*subs.*) fors; quod fit casu v CHANCE.

**hap-hazard:** Phr *in a h. way*, temere [ac fortuito], Cic v RANDOM (AT).

**hapless:** mĭser. v. UNFORTUNATE.

**haply:** fortassĕ v PERHAPS

**happen:** **1.** accĭdo, di, 3 (this and foll verbs in present sense only in 3 *pers sing* and *pl.*: of either *unfortunate* or *fortunate events*. often with *dat.*) · *it h'd to be full moon*, accidit ut esset luna plena, Caes B. G. 4, 29 Cic Nep *it h'd very unfortunately that you did not see him*, accidit perincommode quod eum non vidisti (where the latter clause is the subject), Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1 the subj. may also be an *infin*, Cic Fam 6, 11, nec enim accidebat mihi opus esse · *to h fortunately for any one*, alicui satis opportune ac., Caes. B G 4, 22 Cic (N B.—*I, you, he h'd to be*, must be expr by accidit ut essem, esses, esset. comp. *infr.*). The simple verb cado also occurs (rarely) in this sense *if aught untoward should h*, si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv. 35, 13, *fin*. cf. Cic Fam. 5, 19, *med.*, quum aliter res cecidisset ac putasses. **2.** contingo, tĭgi, 3 (*to fall to the lot of* any one; usu. with *dat.*). *it does not h. to everybody* (*as not everybody's good luck*), non cuivis homini contingit (with infin. as subj.), Hor Ep 1, 17, 36 · also absol., *that h'd through no fault of mine*, [nulla] mea culpa id contigit, Cic de Or 2, 4, 15. (Contingo is most freq used of *what is fortunate*, but not always so, cf. Cic Ph. 2, 7, 17, tibi idem [*sc.* fatum] quod illis accidit contigisset.) **3.** ēvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (*to come to pass*: not necessarily implying accident) · *I feared those things would h. which have done so*, timebam ne eveniret ea quae acciderunt, Cic. Fam. 6, 21 *we h'd to be at the Privernum estate*, evenit ut in Privernati essemus, Brut. in Cic de Or. 2, 55, 224 (but Cic. himself would prob. have said accidit). v. TO OCCUR, TURN OUT (*intr.*). **4.** fio, factus, fiĕri (*to take place, whether accidentally or not*): *how h.s it*, qui fit (ut)? Hor. S 1, 1, 1 *as often h s*, quod persaepe fit, Cic Am 20, 75; ut fieri solet, ib. 21, 77). (For usu venire, v. TO EXPERIENCE.)

**happily:** bĕnĕ, beātē, fēlĭciter. for syn v HAPPY.

**happiness:** **1.** fēlĭcĭtas (strictly, *luckiness, good-fortune*) : *real* (*substantial*) *h*, solida f., Plin. 7, 44, 45, *fin.*: cf. Cic Ph. 2, 24, 57, si potest ulla esse in scelere f **2.** usu. better expr. by beātus, beāte *it follows that h. consists in virtue*, efficitur honestate una vitam contineri beatam, Cic Tusc. 5, 15, 44 also in phil. lang the noun beatum may be used *subs.*, cf. Cic. l. c. § 45, quid potest beatum intelligi? *all things which tend to h*, omnia quae ad beate vivendum ferunt, Cic. Join bene beateque [vivere], Cic. Par 1, *extr*. (N B. —Beatitas, beatitudo, suggested by Cic N. D 1, 34, 95, are very rare in later writers.) **3.** commŏdum, esp. in *pl.* (*interest, advantage, comfort*) *to seek the h of one's subjects*, eorum quibus praesis commodis [utilitatique] servire, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 8 Comp the use of bona, Virg. G 2, 458. Phr.. *it was my h.* , mihi contigit (foll. by *infin.*), Hor. Ep 2, 2, 41. v. TO HAPPEN. See also FELICITOUSNESS.

**happy:** **I.** Of human life **1.** beātus (*truly h*): *h the man*, b ille, qui , Hor Epod 1, *init* Cic v. HAPPINESS (2). **2.** fēlix, ĭcis (*lucky, successful*) used poet of *real happiness*: *thrice and more than thrice h.*, f ter et amplius, Hor. Od 1, 13, 17 **3.** fortūnātus (*favoured of fortune*) *supremely h* (husbandmen), nimium f, Virg G 2, 458 v. FORTUNATE. **4.** faustus v. AUSPICIOUS **II.** Of language, *well chosen* īdōneus, aptus, accommŏdātus ad rem v. APPROPRIATE. Or perh. felix v. FELICITOUS **III.** *Successful in treating a subject* fēlix cf. Plin. 34. 8, 19 § 10, Praxiteles marmore *felicior* · also Hor. A. P 34, *infelix* operis summa

**harangue** (*subs.*) contio (concio), ōnis, *f* (*an address delivered to a popular assembly, to soldiers*) · *he delivered an h. before the soldiers*, c. apud milites habuit, Caes B C. 3, 73 Cic *riotous h.s*, turbulentae c, Cic See also SPEECH. *To deliver an h*, contionari; foll. by apud, Caes B C 1, 7, by ad, Suet. Aug. 84, *extr*

**harangue** (*v*) contiōnor, 1: v. preced. art

**haranguer:** contiōnātor Cic. Cat 4, 5, 9 (in bad sense).

**harass:** **I.** In gen. sense **1.** sollicĭto, 1 (*to disquiet, render uneasy*) · *many things h. and annoy me*, multa me s anguntque, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1. Join [animum] excruciare et s., Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50. **2.** vexo, 1 (stronger than preced.) *to be h'd with grave alarms*, magnis terroribus vexari, Nep. Att 9, *med* vexo is oft. used of *rough usage, mal-treatment*, by soldiers or others. v. Lat. Dict. s. v. **3.** fătīgo, dēfătīgo, 1 (the latter *intens : to weary out, wear out*) cf. Vell. 2, 34, [Creta insula] per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat v. TO WEARY. **4.** exăgito, 1 (*to h continually, keep in a state of alarm*). *h.'d in war by the Suevi for many years*, ab Suevis multos annos exagitati, Caes. B. G. 4, 1 v. TO TROUBLE. **5.** distĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (*to draw different ways*). *to be h'd by lawsuits*, litibus distineri, Nep Att 9, *med.*: v. TO DISTRACT **6.** exerceo, 2 (*to keep engaged, trouble*). Cic **II.** In milit sense, *to molest* carpo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to keep up a series of attacks upon*) esp. with another verb [agmen hostium] male habere et c., Caes. B C 1, 63; c. atque impedire, ib 78; c atque premere, Liv. 8, 38, *med.* See also TO DISTRACT.

**harassing** (*adj*) mŏlestus v. TROUBLESOME, ANNOYING.

**harbinger:** **1.** praenuntius, *f.* -a · *the bird the h. of dawn*, lucis pr. ales, Ov. F. 2, 767 *stars the h s of great misfortunes*, stellae magnarum calamitatum pr, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. **2.** antĕcursor: v. FORERUNNER.

**harbour** (*subs.*) portus, ūs · *the h of Caieta*, p. Caietae, Cic. Man. 12, 33: *to sail out of h.*, e portu solvere (opp. to in p. ex alto invehi), Cic Mur. 2, 4 *to reach a h*, p capere, Caes. B G. 4, 36; p. tenere, Ov. H. 17 (18) 198: Cic. Fig. = *place of refuge, retreat: to betake oneself to the h. of philosophy*, se in portum philosophiae conferre, Cic. Fam. 7, 30 *the senate was the h. and refuge of kings, peoples, nations*, regum, populorum et nationum p. erat et refugium

senatus, Cic Off. 2, 8, *init. Abounding in h s*, portuosus Sall. · Cic *having no h s*, minime portuosus, Cic Fam 6, 20 (navigatio minime p)

**harbour** (*v*). I. Trans *to give refuge or shelter to* (hospitio) excipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 v. TO ENTERTAIN. Comp. Liv. 26, 25, *med.*, eum ne quis urbe, *tecto*, mensa, lare recipere · v. TO RECEIVE II. Intrans *to find shelter* (of animals) · 1. obsīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*to beset*) · *frogs h in ponds*, ranae stagna obs, Plin. II, 18, 19. 2. stābŭlor, 1 *to h among the stones* (of fish), in petris st., Col 8, 16, *ad fin*

**harbourer**: rēceptor *a h of thieves*, furum r., Ulp. Dig. I, 18, 13 Cic has receptator in sim. sense, ipse ille latronum occultator et *receptator* locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 51.

**harbourless**: importuōsus Sall. *Plin.* jun.

**harbour-master**: līmĕnarches (λιμενάρχης) Paul Dig II, 4, 4 (pure Lat. magister portus, Cic. Att 5, 15, *extr.*).

**hard** (*adj*): I. *To the touch*: 1. dūrus *things soft and h*, molha, dura, Ov. Met 1, 20 Hor Virg. more fully, d. tactu, Plin. 26, 8, 30. *Very h*, praedurus, Tac Plin 2. rigĭdus (in this sense chiefly poet) v STIFF, RIGID. II. *To some other sense* dūrus *a h.* (opp. to *flexible*) *voice*, d. vox, Quint. II, 3, 15 Cic. See also HARSH. III. Fig.: *trying, distressing* 1. dūrus *a h. condition*, d conditio, Cic Mur 23, 47 · *h times*, d tempora, Liv 34, 5, *med* · *to live a h life*, d vitam vivere, Ter. Ad 5, 4, 5 · *'tis h*, durum! Hor. Od. 1, 24, *extr.* 2. asper, ĕra, ĕrum (rough hence, *abounding in difficulties*) · *h. (trying) circumstances*, res a., Sall. Cat. 10 Cic. v. HAZARDOUS. 3. grăvis, e v. GRIEVOUS 4. inīquus (strictly, *unfair*; hence, *pressing severely upon*): cf. Cic Quint. 2, 8, quid hoc inīquius aut indignius dici potest. v UNFAIR. 5. indignus (*unjustly, undeserved*) · *to look upon anything as very h.*, pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40, *init.* Phr. *h. conditions*, conditiones tristes, Liv 21, 12, *med.*, gravia atque acerba [imperata], ib c. 13, *extr.* · *peace on h. terms indeed, but necessary*, pax magis necessaria quam aequa, ib c. 13, *med.* IV. *Difficult*: difficilis, arduus v. DIFFICULT. V. *Unfeeling*: dūrus v HARD-HEARTED VI. Of cold, *excessive*: ācer, acris, acre v. KEEN.

**hard** (*adv.*) Phr *to strive h.*, enīti (v. TO STRIVE) *to fight h and*, enixe dimicare, Liv. 8, 17 *to work h.*, enixe operam dare, Liv. 6, 40, *init.*. incumbere in *or* ad aliquam rem, Cic. (v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF) *to drink h.*, perpotare (v. TO DRINK, BOOZE) *it goes h. with any one*, in [magno] discrimine alicui res vertitur, Liv 29, 7, *init.* · *h. earned prize money*, collecta viatica multis aerumnis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26 *h beset with perils*, multis undique cincta [Sicilia] periculis, Cic. (v TO SURROUND) *a h.-fought field*, atrox proelium, cf Liv. 21, 29; durum proelium, id. 40, 16, *med*

**harden**: A. Trans I. Lit. *to make hard* 1. dūro, 1 *to h the hoofs* (of a mule), ungulas d, Col. 6, 37, *fin.*: Plin. esp in p. *part.*. *snows h'd on the ground*, duratae solo nives, Hor. Liv. 2. indūro, 1. *the North wind h.s the snow*, nivem ind Boreas, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 14 · *to become h.'d*, induran, Plin. 31, 2, 8. 3. expr. by circuml. (aliquid) durius facere, reddere. v. TO MAKE. II. Fig. *to render hardy or callous*: 1. dūro, 1 · *to h. the limbs, the mind*, membra, animum d., Hor S 1, 4, 119: *to h. an army by endurance of danger*, patientia periculorum exercitum d., Vell. 2, 78: *h.'d to every crime*, ad omne scelus duratus, Tac. 2. indūro, 1 *to h. the mind*, animum ind., Sen. Ep 51, 5. *To become h.'d*, obdurescere (*to become callous, insensible*) · *I have become quite h.'d to that*, jam ad ista obduruimus, Cic. Att. 13, 2: also indurescere (*to become confirmed*), Quint I, 3, 12. B. Intrans *to become hard* 1. dūresco, dūrui, 3 · *water h s* (in freezing), d humor, Cic. N D. 2, 10, 26 Virg Tac. 2. indūresco, 3 *before the grains of corn quite h*, ante quam ex toto grana indurescant, Col. 2, 21, *init.* 3. obdūresco, 3 (more freq. in fig sense) Cato Varr. See also TO CONGEAL, CURDLE

**hardened** (*part. adj.*) chiefly in phr., *to be or become h.* v TO HARDEN (A, II.)

**hard-fisted**: dūrus v GRASPING.

**hard-fought**: v. HARD (*adv*)

**hard-hearted**: dūrus, ferreus, inhūmānus esp. in combination cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 46, *init.*, quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus? v. CRUEL, UNFEELING.

**hard-heartedness**: 1. crūdēlitas v CRUELTY. 2. ingenium durum atque inexorabile cf. Ter Ph 3, 2, 13

**hardihood**: durum os v EFFRONTERY

**hardily**: dūriter (*in hardship and toil*) Ter Phr *brought up h.*, a puero labore patientiaque assuefactus v TO ACCUSTOM

**hardiness**: 1 e *of bodily constitution*. rōbur, ōris v ROBUSTNESS, ENDURANCE.

**hardly**: I. *With hardness, severity*. dūre, dūriter; crūdēliter v. SEVERELY, HARSHLY. II. *With difficulty* vix, aegre v. DIFFICULTY (I., *fin*). III. *Scarcely* vix v SCARCELY.

**hard-mouthed**: Phr *a h horse*, durior oris equus, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 30

**hardness**: I. As physical quality · dūritia *or* dūrities, ēi (the former usu. in Cic.) *h. (insensibility) of mind or body*, d. animi, corporis, Cic. Dom 36, *extr.* · Lucr. See also HARSHNESS II. *Severity* 1. inīquitas *h. of the times*, in. temporum, Liv. 35, 16, *fin.* 2. ācerbitas: v. BITTERNESS. III. *Hard condition*: dūritia, lăbōres, etc.. v. HARDSHIP.

**hardship**: I. *Something unfairly imposed*: injūria v. INJURY. *To look upon anything as a h*, aegre, graviter ferre, foll by *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59; graviter et acerbe ferre, id Verr. 1, 1, 58, 152 II. *Trial, privation* 1. lăbor (*trying toil*) *to be worn out by no h*, nullo l. fatigari, Liv. 7, 4, *med. the h s of a soldier's life*, militaris l., Liv. 23, 18, *fin* · v TOIL 2. mălum (*evil in gen* · chiefly poet.) (*the Ligurian*) *inured to h.*, assuetus malo, Virg. G. 2, 168: esp. in *pl*, *the cruel h s of exile, of war*, dura fugae m., dura belli, Hor Od. 2, 13, 28 (*an army*) *proof against all human h.s*, adversus omnia humana m. duratus, Liv 23, 18.

3. aerumna (*afflicting, trying labour*) · *prize-money accumulated with much h.*, collecta viatica multis aer., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26 Phr.. *to go unwearied to h.*, duritiae patientiaeque insuescere, Tac Ann 6, 34 · *abounding in h.s*, asper: *the siege became every day more trying, attended with h.*, erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio, Caes. B. G 5, 45

**hardware**: ferramenta (*iron tools*) · Varr. R. R. 1, 22, *med. A h manufacturer*, ferramentarius, Firmic. Phr. · *all kinds of h.*, *cujusvis generis instrumenta quae de ferro fabricantur

**hard-won**: v HARD (*adv*)

**hard-working**: v INDUSTRIOUS.

**hardy**: 1. dūrus *the brave and h. Spartans*, fortes et d. Spartiatae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, *init.*: *the Ligures a h., warlike race*, Ligures durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48, *med.* 2. rōbustus v. ROBUST, STRONG. 3. expr by circuml., patiens mediae, laboris, frigoris, etc.· com Sall. Cat. 5, *init.*

**hare**: lēpus, ŏris, m.. *the h. is the only animal that superfetates*, l omnium solus superfetat, Plin. 8, 55 81 [*a female h.*, l. femina] *the timid h.*, pavidus l., Hor.. *the long-eared h*, auritus l, Virg: Caes. *Dimin*, lepusculus (*a poor little h.*), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, *extr.*: *hare's fur*, lana leporīna, Ulp Dig 32, 70, 9 *a h.-skin*, pellis leporina

**hare-bell**: *campanula rotundifolia (Cycl.).

**hare-brained**: tēmĕrārius v. RASH

**hare's-ear**: (*a plant*): bupleuron, i, *n.*: Plin.

**hare's-foot**: (*a plant*) lăgōpus, pŏdis, *f.* Plin

**hare-lip**: labrum fissum · cf. Cels 7, 12, 6 (*Labrisculum, Pars).

**hare-lipped**: cui labrum fissum est v. preced. art

**harem**: gynaecēum (strictly, *the women's part of a house*): Lact Mort. Pers 21, *med.* Phr. *to buy female captives for a h*, *captivas coemere quae pellices [regis, etc.] fiant. v. CONCUBINE.

**hark** (*interj*) heus! cf Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 107, Syre, Syre, inquam, heus, heus, Syre!

**hearken**: audio, 4. v. TO HEAR, LISTEN, OBEY

**harlequin**: persona. sannio, morio v. JESTER.

**harlot**: 1. mērētrix, īcis, *f.* · Ter. Cic v. PROSTITUTE. 2. scortum, *neut* · Ter. Cic.

**harlotry**: (a term of reproach). mērētrīcium *to practise h.*, m. facere, Suet Cal 40, *extr.*: see also DEBAUCHERY.

**harm** (*subs*) damnum v. DAMAGE, INJURY.

**harm** (*v*) nŏceo, 2 (with *dat*); laedo, si, sum, 3 (with *acc.*) v. TO HURT, INJURE.

**harmful**: nŏcīvus, noxius: v. HURTFUL.

**harmless**: I. *Not hurtful* (of things) 1. innŏcuus *a species of wolf, h. to man*, luporum genus, homini innocuum, Plin. 8, 34, 52. 2. innŏcens, ntis *draughts of h. Lesbian*, in. pocula Lesbi, Hor Od. 1, 17, 21. Plin. 3. innoxius Plin. II. *Free from malice*: 1. innŏcuus (*of a nature to do no wrong*) · Ov. Met. 9, 373. 2. innŏcens v. INNOCENT, BLAMELESS 3. expr. by circuml, fraude malitiaque liber, carens · v. MALICE III. *Unharmed*: incŏlumis v. SAFE.

**harmlessly**: expr. by *adj.* *we have lived h.*, viximus innocuae, Ov · v. HARMLESS (II). Comp. sine fraude, Hor Od 2, 19, 20

**harmlessness**: innŏcentia e. g ferorum animalium, Plin

**harmonic**: *harmŏnicus. scient. *t t*

**harmonics**: harmŏnicē, ēs, *f.*. Vitr.

**harmonious**: I. Of sounds: 1. concors, dis *a h sound*, c. sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664 2. consŏnus *the h. strings of the lyre*, c fila lyrae, Ov. Am 1, 8, 60. 3. cănōrus · v MELODIOUS, TUNEFUL. II. Fig.: *well suited to each other, agreeing* 1. concors, rdis *a well-ordered and h condition of the state*, moderatus et c civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 18. 2. expr. by concĭno, ui, centum, 3 *all the parts of the universe being h.*, omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N D 2, 7, 19 v. TO HARMONIZE. 3. consentiens, conspirans. cf. Cic. N. D. l. c. See also CONSISTENT, AGREEING (*adj.*).

**harmoniously**: I. *Of sounds* · consŏnanter Vitr. II. Fig. concordĭter. *to live with any one very h.*, cum aliquo concordissime vivere, Cic. Rab. perd 5, *init.*

**harmonize**: A. Trans.. *to adjust harmoniously*: 1. compōno, pōsui, ĭtum, 3. esp. *to adjust* differences, quarrels cf. Hor. Ep 1, 2, 10 [componere lites]. 2. expr. by consentio, cohaereo, concĭno *to h. the elements of the universe*, *efficere ut mundi partes apte inter se cohaereant atque consentiant: v TO AGREE, FIT TOGETHER. B. Intrans I. Of musical sounds: 1. concĭno, ui, centum, 3 (usu. merely *to sing or sound together*). more fully, consentire atque concinere, Cic. in Col 12, 3, *med* 2. expr by concentus, ūs *to h. in various ways*, varios aequabiliter concentus efficere, Cic

Rep. 6, 18 cf. Sen Ep. 84, 10 v. HARMONY. (Consonare denotes simply *a conjunction of sounds*: cf. Sen. l c)

‖ Of other things, *to fit harmoniously together*: 1. concino, 3 *see you how well these things h.*, videsne ut haec c.? Cic. Fin 5, 28, 83 (where the term is thus explained, respondent extrema primis, media utrisque, omnia omnibus) cf Cic N. D. 2, 7, 19. 2. cōhaereo, 2 v TO FIT TOGETHER. 3. consentio, 4 v. TO AGREE.

**harmony**: |. Of sounds 1 concentus, ūs *h of sounds*, sonorum c, Cic Off 1, 40, *extr*. Sen v. TO HARMONIZE (B, 1., 2) 2. concordia. *h. of sounds*, c. vocum, Cic. in Col 12, 2, *med* 3. harmŏnia. cf. Vitr. 5, 4 but strictly harmonia is rather *a tune, melody*, and does not imply *consonance*: cf. Cic N. D. 3, 11, 27, where canere ad harmoniam is *to sing in tune*. 4. harmŏnica, harmŏnicē (*the science of music*) · Vitr 5, 4 (Symphonia is *music* in general; a concert.) ||. Fig.· *agreement*: 1. convēnientia *h. of parts* (*with each other*), c. partium, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14 Join convenientia consensusque [naturae], Cic N. D. 3, 11, 28; c. et conjunctio, id. Div. 2, 60, *init*.

2. consensus, consensio: v. AGREEMENT (comp *supr*. 1). 3. concentus, ūs (rare in this sense). Join. consensus [doctrinarum] concentusque, Cic. de Or 3, 6, 21. 4. concordia (esp *of feeling*). *the h. of classes*, c. ordinum, Cic. Att 1, 18, 4 v. CONCORD. 5. cōhaerentia (*the right adjustment of parts*) · cf Cic N. D. 2, 62, 155. Phr *in h.*, concorditer (v. HARMONIOUSLY) *to be in h.*, consentire, concordare, congruere, concinere. v. TO HARMONIZE, AGREE.

**harness** (*subs*) *of horses, etc*: 1. instrūmenta equorum Isid. Or. 20, 16, *lem* 2. ornāmenta, orum · *h for oxen, asses*, or. bubus, asinis, Cato, R. R. 10, 11. 3. ornātus, ūs (esp. *of a splendid kind*). *in princely h.*, regio instratus o, Plin. 8, 42, 64 (where Ian. reads, regio *instratu* ornatus) · v. EQUIPMENT. 4. equestria arma: *two sets of h.*, bina eq. arma, Liv. 35, 23, *extr*. Phr.: *a horse fit for the saddle or to go in h.*, ad vecturam [ad rhedam] idoneus equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, *ad fin*. (Forcell.) *to die in h.* (fig.), in actu mori, Sen Ep. 8, *init* See also ARMOUR

**harness** (*v.*): 1. jungo, adjungo, 3 · v. TO YOKE. 2. insterno, 3. v. TO SADDLE.

**harp** (*subs.*) · lȳra (see Dict. Antiq. s.v.). v. LYRE. *To play on the h*, psallo, 1, 3 · Cic.

**harp** (*v*): |. Lit.: psallo, cano (fidibus). v. TO PLAY (on an instrument). ||. Fig: *to keep reiterating the same thing*: Phr. *you are always h.ing on the same string*, cantilenam eandem canis, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10 *he was ever h.ing on the theme of these women's characters*, harum mores cantabat mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19. *what the ill-natured poet keeps h.ing upon*, quod malevolus poeta dicitat, ib. prol. 22.

**harper** } tĭdĭcen, ĭnis, *m.*; *f*. fidi-
**harpist** } cina · psaltes, ae, *m.*; *f* psaltria · v. LYRIST.

**harpoon** (*subs.*). *jaculum hamatum (Kr. and Georg.).

**harpoon** (*v*). jaculum infīgo; jaculo transfigo v. TO TRANSFIX

**harpsichord**: (?) clāvĭchordium (Georg)

**harpy**: |. *The fabulous creature*: harpyia (trisyll.): Virg. Aen. 3, 365. ||. *A rapacious person*: homo răpax: v. EXTORTIONER.

**harridan**: ănus putida (odiosa): cf. Hor. Epod 8, *init.*; scortum exoletum, Pl. Poen. prol 17.

**harrier**: cānis, cătŭlus: v. HOUND.

**harrow** (*subs.*): 1. irpex, ĭcis, *m* (also, hirpex, urpex; *a toothed instrument drawn over the soil by oxen* rare) · Varr. L L. 5, 31 § 136 · Cato 2. rastrum, *pl.* usu. rastri (*any rake*): *h is of ponderous weight*, inique pondere rastri, Virg G. 1, 164. v. RAKE. 3. crātes, is, *f* (*a hurdle-h*). more fully, vimines c., Virg. G. 1, 95 Cato

**harrow** (*v.*) · 1. occo, 1: *to h. the soil*, i e. *to pulverise the clods*, (agrum) oc., id est, comminuere, ne sit gleba, Varr 1, 31, *init*. *to h corn-fields*, segetes oc., Hor Ep 2, 2, 161 Plin 2. expr. by irpex, rastri, crātes, with a verb. glebas frangere (comminuere) irpices s. rastros per agros trahendo cf. Virg. G 1, 95

**harrower** occātor Col

**harrowing** (*subs*) occātio Col

**harrowing** (*adj.*) perh atrox, horrendus, terribilis v TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE

**harsh**: |. *To the ear* · 1. raucus (*hoarse*) *the h. sound of brass*, aeris r canor, Virg. G. 4, 71 *h cymbals*, r cymbala, Prop. Hor. v HOARSE. 2. asper, ĕra, ĕrum (*rough*) *a voice soft or h*, vox lenis, aspera, Quint 11, 3, 15 *the h letter* (R), a littera, Ov F 5, 481 3. fractus (*broken, crashing* chiefly poet.) *the h. sound of trumpets*, f sonitus tubarum, Virg G. 4, 72 *a h murmur*, f. murmur, Tac. G 3. 4. dūrus (as rhet term, *unpleasing to the ear*) *h. in its sounds* (of the Latin lang.), dura sonis, Quint 12, 10, 27 *h syllables*, d syllabae, ib § 30. 5. horridus (also rhet. *rugged, uncouth*) Quint. 1 c. § 28. Phr. *a h crashing noise*, aridus fragor, Virg G. 1, 357. ||. Of flavours *acid, severe* austērus *wine of a h flavour*, vinum a., Cels. 2, 24 *a h. flavour*, sapor a, Plin. 25, 5, 20; gustus a, Col. 12, 12. See also SOUR, PUNGENT

|||. Of temper, character 1. dūrus (*unfeeling*) · *to behave in a h and inhuman manner*, se d agitestemque praebere, Cic Or. 43, 148 *h commands*, d imperia, Virg. G. 2, 369 v. STERN 2. sēvērus v SEVERE. 3. immītis, e (*merciless, inexorable*) · *the h tyrant* (Pluto), im tyrannus, Virg. G 4, 492 Liv Join: asper et immitis, Epigr. in Suet. Tib 59 4. asper *a h. and stern doctrine* (of the Stoics), doctrina a. et dura, Cic Mur. 29, 60. 5. inclēmens, ntis (opp. to *mild*) *a h word*, in. verbum, Liv. 9, 34, *fin* See also FIERCE, CRUEL |V. *Of language, style*: 1. dūrus (*hard, lacking grace and elegance*). *both expressions are exceedingly h*, utrumque omnino d, Cic. N D. 1, 34, 95 *h. in the composition of verse*, d componere versus, Hor. S 1, 4, 8 *Somewhat h.*, durusculus, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 5. Join [oratione] durus, incultus, horridus, Cic Brut. 31, *init*. 2. horridus (*uncouth, rugged*) · *the h Saturnian metre*, h. ille numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157 · *words that are a little h.*, verba horridiora, Cic Br. 17, 68 Quint. Join aspera, tristis, horrida [oratio], Cic. Or 5, 20. *Dimin*., horridulus (*somewhat h*), Cic. 3. asper (stronger than preced, *positively harsh and grating*): usu with some other word: *abrupt, h. composition*, compositio praefracta et a., Sen Ep. 114, 15 so, compositio dura atque a, Quint. 9, 4, 142.

**harshly**: |. Of sounds · 1. raucum, rauca (poet. · comp. L. G. § 344) *his armour rang h*, arma raucum gemuere, Sil. 2, 257. Virg. 2. expr. by raucus, asper, dūrus, with a *subs.*: *to sound h*, *sonitum raucum .. edere · v. HARSH ||. *Severely, unmercifully*: 1. aspērē (*Cato*) *addressed the Roman people h. and vehemently*, aspere apud P. R et vehementer locutus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227. 2. inclēmenter: *to assail any one somewhat h. (in words)*, inclementius in aliquem invehi, Liv. 3, 48, *med* : Pl.: Ter. (For syn., v. HARSH.)

**harshness**: |. Of sounds: 1. aspērĭtas (soni) Tac. G. 3. 2. expr. by *adj.*: *there is a h. about the sound*, *nonnihil rauci, duri atque horridi, sonus habet v. HARSH ||. Of flavours· austērĭtas, ăcerbĭtas. v. SOURNESS |||. Of behaviour 1. aspērĭtas *to stand in dread of the h. of an uncle*, avunculi a. vereri, Nep Att. 5, *init*.: *without h., yet not without strictness*, sine a., nec sine severitate, Vell. 2, 89. 2. inclēmentia (*unmercifulness*; rare). Virg 3. ăcerbĭtas v. BITTERNESS, SOURNESS 4. saevĭtia v CRUELTY. See also SEVERITY |V. Of style dūrĭtas. Join durities et severitas, Cic Or. 16, *fin* (Or expr. by adj v HARSH, IV.)

**hart**, cervus cerva v. DEER.

**hart's-tongue**: perh lingulāca, Plin. (*Scolopendrium vulgare, Withering.)

**hart's-tongue**: messis, is, *f*. (strictly *the act of reaping*, meton., *the crops reaped*). *you must begin h. before*.. ., ante messis facienda est, quam. ., Col 2, 21, *ad init* Varr. *there had been a failure in the h*, m. nulla fuerat, Cic Att 5, 21, 6 *enormous h s*, immensae m, Virg Fig *the h of the Sullan period*, Sullani temporis m, Cic. Par 6, 2, 46 Phr. *the h being over*, demessis frumentis, cf. Caes B G 4, 32 *h-time*, tempus demetendis fructibus [accommodatum], Cic Sen. 19, 71 See also CROP, PRODUCE

**harvester**: messor v. REAPER

**harvest-home**: perh messium festa v. FESTIVAL.

**hash** (*subs*) · mīnūtal, ālis, *n* Juv 14, 129. Fig: of *that which is wrought up over again*, crambe repetita, Juv. 7, 154 also applied to *a medley of subjects*, farrago Juv 1, 86.

**hash** (*v*) comminuo, 1, ūtum, 3 v. TO MINCE

**hasp**: perh fībula (used of *fastenings* of diff. kinds) v. Lat. Dict s v

**hassock**: perh pulvīnus v. CUSHION.

**haste** (*subs*) · 1. celĕrĭtas v. SPEED. 2. festīnātio (*actual hurry*): *a letter written in great h*, plena festinationis epistola, Cic Att. 5, 14, *extr*.: Join. celeritas festinatioque, Cic v. HURRY. 3. prōpĕrātio (*needful speed* or *dispatch*) Cic Fam. 16, 27 4 prōpĕrantia (= preced) · Sall Jug 36, *fin* Phr. *there was no reason for h*, nihil erat, cur properato opus esset [properato nil opus erat], Cic Mil 19, *init*: *why in such h*, quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8 (v TO HASTE, B) see also DESPATCH (III)

——, **in**: 1. prŏpĕrus (*adj.*) *Telamon comes up in h*, venit Telamon p., Ov. Met. 7, 647. Tac. 2. prŏpĕrē v. HASTILY.

**haste, hasten** (*v*): **A.** Trans · 1. accĕlĕro, 1 (*to accelerate*): *to h. a march*, iter a, Caes. B C 2. 39 Tac. A. 12, 46 [oppugnationem ac *al* celerare]. 2. prōpĕro, 1 (*to push forward* a work *with due expedition* more freq. intrans, v. *infr*. II.) *to h on a journey when begun*, coeptum iter p, Tac. H. 3, 40. Prop 3. mātūro, 1 (like propero; only seldom intrans.) *to h. a march*, iter m, Caes. B. C. 1, 63. *to h any one's end*, m. mortem alicui, Cic Clu. 61, 171. 4. festino, 1 (implying *greater urgency* than preced.): *to h. flight*, f. fugam, Vitr (in Cic usu. absol) v. TO HURRY. 5. praecĭpito, 1 (*to bring on prematurely*) · v TO HURRY ON 6. incito, 1 (*to set in rapid motion*) opp to retardo [motum], Cic. N D. 2, 40, 103. **B.** Intrans.; in which sense *to make haste* is often preferred. 1. prŏpĕro, 1 (for syn. v. *supr*.) · *what reason had he for having to Rome*, quae causa cur Romam properaret? Cic. Mil 19, *init*. foll. by *infin*., ni Marius signa inferre properasset (*had made all haste*), Sall. Jug. 56, *fin.*: *hasten (make haste)*, properat Pl. 2. festino, 1 *though you do h. (are in haste), the delay will be not long*, quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, *fin.*: v. TO HURRY. 3. mātūro, 1 (with *infin.*): *he has to quit the capital*, maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G 1, 7: *I entreat you to make haste to come*, oro ut venire matures, Cic. Att. 4, 1, *fin*. 4. contendo, di, tum, 3 (*to direct one's course expeditiously*: usu. with infin. or absol.): *he has to set out for Britain*, in Britanniam proficisci contendit, Caes. B G. 4, 20: *he has into Italy at long stages*, in Ita-

liam contendit magnis itineribus, ib. 1, 10 (very freq in Caes). **5.** accĕlĕro, 1 (somewhat rare in this sense) Cic Cat. 2, 4, *imt.* Liv. 3, 27, *extr.* ("accelera signifer! sequere milles!"). Virg. See also foll. artt. **6.** curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3 (familiar) *Curro h'd to Puteoli*, cucurrit Puteolos Curio, Cic Att 10, 4, 3 Plin Ep

**haste away:** āvŏlo, 1 (lit. *fly away*): *they h. away to Rome*, Romam [citatis equis] avolant, Liv 1, 57 Cic Phr *h. away!* fugite! Virg Aen. 3, 640 *ue h away from the place*, nos procul inde fugam celerare, ib 666 *h away from (the city)*, egredere propere! Nep Epam 4, *med*

—— **back:** rĕcurro, curri, 3 *they h. back to the carriage*, recurrunt ad rhedam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29 Liv

—— **down:** dēvŏlo, 1 (lit. *fly down*): Liv. 2, 29, *med*

—— **forwards, before:** **1.** praecurro, cŭcurri (curri), cursum, 3: strengthened by propere, l'er. Hec. 3, 3, 10 *the cavalry h. forward*, pr. equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39. **2.** excurro, 3 · *to h. forward to meet any one*, ex. ad aliquem, Cic. Fam 3, 7, *med.*

—— **on:** repraesento 1 *he would h. on what he had meant to postpone*, se quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, Caes. B G 1, 40, *fin.*: see also simple verb.

—— **through:** percurro, 3 Caes.

—— **towards:** **1** accurro, 3 v. TO RUN TOWARDS **2.** occurro, 3 (*in order to meet some one* or *attend somewhere*) *he h'd to meet Caesar*, Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes. B C. 3, 79, *extr.* (See also TO HASTEN.)

**hastily:** **I.** *In haste:* **1.** prŏpĕrē Pl.: Liv. Nep. (not Cic) **2.** prŏpĕranter (also not in Cic): Sall. Tac. **3.** expr. by prŏpĕrans (v. L G § 343): *I have written this h*, properantes haec scripsimus, Cic. Att. 4, 4, a. **4.** festīnanter, raptim: v. HURRIEDLY. **II.** Of temper, *in a fit of passion*: expr by stomachans, stomachosus, subiratus. v. ANGRY, ANGRILY.

**hastiness:** **I.** *Haste:* q v. **II.** *Quick temper:* **1.** īrācundia (somewhat stronger than Eng.). v. PASSIONATENESS. **2.** meton. cĕrĕbrum (the supposed seat of choler): Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.

**hasty:** **I.** *Hurried:* **1.** prŏpĕrus, praeprŏpĕrus (the former not in Cic.): *an over-h canvass*, praepropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init.* · see also HASTE (n). **2.** festīnātus *a h. wedding*, f nuptiae, Suet Aug 69 Ov. **3.** festīnus (rare and poet. = festinans) Ov Met. 11, 347. See also QUICK, SPEEDY. **4.** praeceps, cipĭtis v. PRECIPITATE. **II.** *Quick in temper:* **1.** cĕrĕbrōsus (*hot-headed*) Hor. S. 1, 5, 21 (comp. felicem cerebri, ib. 9, 11) **2.** īrācundus (*prone to passion*) *is one a little h.*, iracundior est paullo? Hor. S. 1, 3, 29. v. PASSIONATE. **3.** stŏmăchōsus (more usu. = *peevish*: cf. Cic de Or. 2, 69): *the h. rider* (the poet himself), s. eques, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12 **4.** irae properus. Tac. Ann. 11, 26 **5.** irasci celer (poet. = ad irascendum celer): Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 25. See also IRRITABLE, PASSIONATE. Phr.: *a little h.*, paullo commotior, Tac. Ann. 1, 33

**hat:** nearest word perh pētāsus (*broad-brimmed, as worn by Mercury*) · Pl Arnob *Wearing such a h*, petasatus · *they* (*the letter-carriers*) *come with their h s on* (*ready*), petasati veniunt, Cic Fam. 15, 17 *he would never walk in the open air with his h. off*, non nisi petasatus sub divo spatiabatur, Suet. Aug. 82. See also CAP. Phr.: · *to take one's h off*, caput aperire, cf. Cic Ph. 2, 31, *med.*: *to keep it off*, capite aperto esse, Varr. (fr.); c. nudato esse, cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 311 *to keep it on*, capite operto esse, Cic Sen. 10, *fin.*

**hatch** (v.): **I.** Lit.: of *eggs*: **1.** exclūdo, si, sum, 3 Col. 8, 5: more fully, ex ovis pullos ex., Cic. N. D. 2, 52, *init.*: also absol. (saepe). **2.** ēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: *to rear chickens when already h.'d*, editos pullos educare, Col l. c. **3.** excŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (*to sit upon eggs till they are h'd*): v. TO SIT (of birds) **II.** Fig. *to form, concoct:* **1.** cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to ripen, mature*: less colloq. than Eng.) · *to h plans in the dark*, consilia secreto c, Liv. 3, 36. In same sense, concoquere [clandestina consilia], Liv. 40, 11. **2.** māchīnor, 1 v. TO CONTRIVE Phr *whatever abomination is anywhere h'd*, quidquid usquam concipitur nefas, Hor Od 2, 13, 9 See also TO CONCOCT.

**hatch** (*subs.*) · only in pl, *the hatches* perh cancelli, claustra; v Lat Dict. s. vv.

**hatchet:** ascia (*for hewing, chipping wood, etc.*) · Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 198: XII Tab in Cic Vitr.. v. AXE

**hatching** (*subs*) · **1.** perh pullātio Col. 8, 5, *med* (but the word appears to include the entire *breeding of fowls*) **2.** better expr. by excludo · *the best eggs for h*, ova aptissima ad excludendum, Col. l. c

**hate** (v) **1.** ōdi, *part.* ōsus; intens. perosus (*perf.* with *pres* sense), *def*: *to h. any one bitterly and deeply*, aliquem acerbe et penitus odisse, Cic. *to h. desperately*, male o. (colloq.), Caes. in Cic Att 14, 1 *about to h*, osurus, Cic Am 16, 59 *the plebs utterly h.d the name of consuls*, plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34, *fin* **2.** expr by ōdium and a verb v. HATRED.

**hate** (*subs*) v HATRED.

**hated** (*part. adj*) invisus (usu with *dat*). v. HATEFUL. *Compar.* invisior (*worse hated*), Suet. Tib. 13

**hateful:** **1.** ōdiōsus (scarcely so strong as the Eng) *a h. class of people*, o genus hominum, Cic. Am 20, 71 Pl. Ter . v OFFENSIVE. **2.** invisus (esp. poet : exposed to *settled hatred*) *the realms h. to the gods*, regna dis i, Virg Aen. 8, 245 ci ib. 1, 387. **3.** expr by *dat* of ōdium (v L. G. § 297) *how h. cruelty is to all men*, quanto sit odio omnibus crudelitas, Cic. : v. HATRED **4.** īnămābĭlis, e (*unlovely*): Virg.. Ov

**hatefully:** ōdiōsē Cic

**hatefulness:** perh. atrōcĭtas · v. HEINOUSNESS. Or expr. by ōdiōsus, ōdio · v. HATEFUL.

**hater:** ōsor. Pl. · Apul.

**hatred:** **1.** ōdium *h. is anger deeply rooted*, o est ira inveterata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21 *to stir up h against any one*, o. [acerbum, magnum] in aliquem excitare, concitare, struere, Cic. *to be an object of h to any one*, alicui [magno] odio esse, Cic.; also, in odio esse, Cic. Att. 2, 21, *init.*: *to incur any one's h*, alicujus o. suscipere, subire; in alicujus o. [offensionemque] irruere, Cic (v. TO INCUR). **2.** ĭnīmīcĭtia: v. ANIMOSITY. See also ODIUM, UNPOPULARITY.

**haughtily:** **1.** superbē (*proudly and tyrannically*): *he answered h, and governed tyrannically*, s. respondebat, crudeliter imperabat, Nep Paus 3. Liv. Cic. (*compar.*). **2.** arrōganter. v. ARROGANTLY. **3.** fĕrōcĭter (*in a fierce, defiant manner*): v FIERCELY **4.** magnĭfĭcē Cic Liv . v. POMPOUSLY. Phr . *to act h.*, superbum, arrogantem se praebere (v. HAUGHTY); superbire, Cic v. PROUDLY, INSOLENTLY.

**haughtiness:** **1.** superbia v. PRIDE. Join, superbia, fastidium, arrogantia, Cic. Off. 1, 26, *init.*, insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Verr. 4, 41, 89 **2.** ānimi, orum (*high spirit*) · *as riches engender ed h*, quum divitiae jam animos facerent, Liv. 1, 34. Join animi ac spiritus, Cic. Manil. 22, *extr.* **3.** spīritus, ūs (esp. in *pl.*: *overweening spirit, presumption*): *he had contracted such h. and arrogance*, tantos sibi sp., tantam arrogantiam sumpsisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. more fully, feroces sp., Liv. 1, 33, *med.* · v. *supr.* (2). **4.** arrōgantia · v. ARROGANCE. **5** insŏlentia · v. INSOLENCE **6.** fastĭdium: v. DISDAIN. **7.** fastus, ūs (*scornful air and mien*) · *h. is innate in the fair*, f. inest pulchris, Ov. **8.** fĕrōcĭtas, fĕrōcia (*fierce, defiant bearing*) · *presumption and unbearable h*, arrogantia atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, *fin.* · cf. Cic. Vat 1, 2. 9 contŭmācia v PRESUMPTUOUSNESS.

**haughty:** **1.** superbus (*proud and tyrannical*) · *he was h. in prosperity*, superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic. Att. 8, 4, *init* · *men at once most guilty and most h*, nocentissimi, iidemque superbissimi, Sall. Jug. 31, *med* **2.** arrōgans v ARROGANT. **3.** contŭmax (*inflated, presumptuous*): Join quis contumacior, quis superbior? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, *fin.* · v. PRESUMPTUOUS. **4.** insŏlens (*overweening*) v. INSOLENT Phr.: *to be, show oneself, h*, superbire, Cic.; altiores spiritus gerere, Tac. H 3, 66; se efferre insolenter, Cic. Tusc 4, 17, 39; [intoleranda] superbia se efferre, Sall. Jug. 14, *med* : *h words*, magna verba, Sen

**haul** (v). **1.** trāho, xi, ctum, 3 *the machines h (ashore) the dry-keeled ships*, trr que sicras machinae carinas, Hor. v TO DRAG **2.** dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (to h. *down to sea* · of *ships*): v. TO LAUNCH. **3.** subdūco, 3 (esp *to h up* ships *on to the beach*) more fully (navis) in aridum sub , Caes B G 4, 29 also absol., id B. C. 3, 23: Liv. **4.** rāpio, pui, ptum, 3 (*with violence*) *to h. any one to justice*, aliquem in jus r, Pl Hor ; *to prison*, in carcerem r., Suet. ; *to punishment*, ad supplicium r, Cic

**haul** (*subs*): jactus, ūs (= quod uno jactu retis capitur) · *to buy of a fisher his entire h*, j retis a piscatore emere, Ulp Dig 19, 1, 11 § 18.

**haulm:** culmus, călămus. v STALK.

**haunch:** clūnis, is, *f.*: *fine h s* (of a horse), pulchrae c, Hor.: *of a boar*, Juv · *to sink upon the h.s*, residere in clunes, Plin 8, 37, 55.

**haunt** (v.) **1.** *To resort frequently to* · cĕlĕbro, concĕlĕbro, frĕquento v TO FREQUENT. **II** Of *spirits, ghosts, etc.*: **1.** ăgĭto, 1 (*to harass, disquiet*): of *Orestes*, scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes, Virg. Aen. 3, 331 Pl. **2.** insector, 1 (*to follow up angrily, spitefully*) Join: agitare atque insectari, Cic Leg 1, 14, 40. **3.** inquiĕto, 1 (*to disturb*) · *the gardeners were h.'d by ghosts*, hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos, Suet. Cal. 59 *those whom guilty conscience h.s*, diri quos conscia facti mens habet attonitos, Juv. 13, 193 · *he is h.'d in his sleep by you*, te videt in somnis, ib. 221. See also HAUNTED

**haunt** (*subs.*) · expr by nōtus, sŏlĭtus, or some such *adj.* as, *here amid your familiar h.s by the waters*, hic inter flumina nota, Virg. E 2, 51: simly., notae paludes, id. G. 1, 363. Sometimes loca may suffice cf. Lucr. 1, 926. Phr.: *this delightful h.*, hae latebrae dulces, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 15 (v. RETREAT) *the h s of wild beasts*, lustra ferarum, Virg. (v. DEN). but of *men*, lustra is always used in bad sense v. BROTHEL.

**haunted:** Phr *a h house*, domus in qua monstra fiunt, domus scelesta, cf. Pl. Most. 2, 2, 72; larvarum plena, cf. id. Amph. 2, 2, 155; *omnibus terriculamentis referta. v. GHOST

**have:** **I.** *To possess:* **1.** expr. by sum, fui, esse (person possessing in *dat.*; object possessed in *nom.*): *he had a large property in stock*, erat ei res pecuaria ampla, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: *I have a father at home*, mihi domi pater est, Virg The *dat.* is freq. omitted cf. Sall. Cat. 5, satis [ei erat] eloquentiae, sapientiae parum. Also when a quality is described by a subs. and adj., sum may be used personally, with gen. or abl. (L. G. § 274) *he had great strength of mind*, fuit [Catilina] magna vi animi, Sall. Cat. 5, *init.*: *he is said to have had a fair complexion, well-formed limbs*, fuisse traditur colore candido, teretibus membris, Suet. Caes. 45. **2.** hăbeo, 2 (*to possess*: *have in one's control*): *the accursed greed of having* (*possessing wealth*), amor scelleratus habendi, Virg.: *he had a farm in the territory of Labicum*, habuit fundum (more emphatic than fundus ei erat) in

Labicano, Cic Par. 6, 3, 50 *he had plenty of eloquence*, habebat satis eloquentiae, Nep. Cim 2, *init* . *to h. power of life and death*, vitae necisque potestatem h , Cic Often with a double acc (L G § 245) *he had Sophocles as his colleague in office*, Sophoclem collegam in praetura habuit, Cic . or with some defining phr , *to h a sister in marriage*, sororem in matrimonio habere, Nep Cim *init* See also TO POSSESS, INVOLVE, ENTERTAIN (III.). **3.** ūtor, ūsus, 3 (implying *habitual acquaintance with*) : *he had a very hard beginning of manhood*, duro admodum initio usus est, Nep Cim *init*. *to h. a just master*, justo u domino, Cic Rep 2, 23, *extr*

**4.** gĕro, ssi, stum, 3 (chiefly poet of what is *carried about* one) *Argus had a hundred eyes in his forehead*, centum fronte oculos gerebat Argus, Ov Virg v TO WEAR. Simly, frequent gesto *we h. not hearts so unfeeling*, non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg Aen. 1, 567 **5.** tĕneo, 2 : v TO HOLD, POSSESS. **II.** *To be under obligation* to do something expr by *ger part* . *we h to struggle against old-age*, resistendum est senectuti, Cic (v L G § 536) **III.** *To attend to* anything being done : cūro, 1 esp with *ger part* . *he had a (statue of an) heifer made*, buculam curavit faciendam, Cic. Div 1, 24, 48 *to have any one put to death*, aliquem interficiendum c , Nep **IV** *To hold in opinion :* (rare) ŏpīnor, hābeo, dūco, etc v. TO HOLD, THINK. Miscell phr . *there I h you* (in argument), hic te teneo, Cic Quint 20, 63 ; teneo te, id Acad. 2, *extr* · *he who has the power*, quem penes est potestas, Cic : Caes *to h. rather*, malle (v. TO PREFER) : *h at him with your fists for thwith*, ne mora sit quin pugnus continuo in mala haereat Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17 *to h on (a garment)*, indutum esse (v. TO CLOTHE) *h a care*, cave, sis ! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29

**haven:** portus, ūs v HARBOUR

**haversack:** saccus, sacculus v SACK, BAG.

**havock** · **1.** strāges, is, *f* (*widespread destruction*) : *to spread h* , s dare, Liv 4, 33, *med* : Virg *to spread h. and destruction amongst the enemy*, strage ac ruina fundere (hostes), Liv. 5, 43, *med*. **2.** caedes v SLAUGHTER

**haw:** *the fruit of the hawthorn*, *baca (bacca) crataegi oxycanthae (R and A.).

**hawk** (*subs.*) accĭpiter, tris, *m.* and *f* Lucr. Hor.

**hawk** (*v*) · **I.** *To force up* phlegm *from the throat* · exscreo, 1 (*to h. up*) · *to h. up phlegm in cough*, per tussim ex pituitam, Cels. Suet Also the simple verb screo and comp. conscreo occur. Phr *to h up phlegm from the bottom of the lungs*, ab imo pulmone pituitam trochleis adducere, Quint. 11, 3, 56 **II.** *To sell goods as a hawker* · vendito, 1 more fully, vicatim, ostiatim (*from village to village, house to house*) : often in fig sense, cf Cic Verr. 2, 2, 54, 135, decreta, imperia venditare v TO SELL. **III.** *To hunt with hawks* *falconibus venor (R. and A )

**hawker:** *qui merces suas vicatim (per vicos), ostiatim venditat · v. TO SELL

**hawk-eyed:** lyncēus (strictly, *like the hero Lyncęus, keen-sighted*) · Cic. Fam 9, 2, *med*. Comp. Hor. S. 1, 2, 91, Lynceī (*al* Lynceis) oculis.

**hawkweed:** **1.** *hiĕrācium Linn **2.** accipitrīna Apul

**hawser:** perh rētināculum Liv v CABLE.

**hawthorn** · *crataegus oxycantha (Linn ).

**hay:** fēnum *or* foenum (strictly, *hay-grass*) . *to cut h* , f. demetere, caedere, Col 2, 19 ; secare, Cato in Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259 . Plin · *to dry* or *turn h.*, f. siccare, convertere, Col 1 c. *to get in h*, f. colligere, sub tectum congerere, Col. 1 c. Phr *to make h. while the sun shines*, perh. occasionem amplecti, arripere v OPPORTUNITY.

**hay-cock:** *fēni acervus, cumulus (feni meta in Col 2, 19, is *a hay-rick*)

**hay-cutter:** fēnīsex, sĕcis, *m.* Varr Plin less freq fenisector (al. feni sector), Col 11, 1, *post init*.

**hay-fork:** furca, furcilla [fenaria] v FORK

**hay-harvest:** fēnīsĕcium esp in *pl*, *to attend to the h* , fenisecia administrare, Varr R R 1, 17 Col 2, 19, *extr* : the fem fenisecia also occurs, Varr R. R. 1, 49.

**hay-loft:** fēnīlia, ium, *n* Col. 1, 6, *ad med*. Virg (sing does not occur).

**hay-maker:** *qui fenum demetit, convertit, etc v HAY

**hay-making:** fēnīsĕcia, orum · v HAY-HARVEST

**hay-market:** *forum fēnarium

**hay-rack:** jacca *or* jacea Veget. Gesn Lex Rust

**hay-rick, hay-stack:** tēmo mēta (*of conical shape*) *to pile hay in ricks*, fenum in metas exstruere, Col. 2, 19 Plin. 18, 28, 67, *fin*. Col has acervus in same sense, l c.

**hazard** (*subs*) **I.** *Danger* **1.** pĕrīcŭlum . v. DANGER. **2.** ălea (strictly, *gambling*) . *a work full of perilous h.*, periculosae plenum opus a, Hor Od 2, 1, 6 Cic v. RISK. **II.** *Chance, gambling* ălea Cic Suet. v. GAMBLING.

**hazard** (*v.*) · **1.** expr. by ălea (v preced art ) and a verb *unnecessarily to h all*, summam rerum [temere] in a. non necessariam dare, Liv 42, 59, *fin*. · v RISK **2.** expr by discrimen, pĕrīcŭlum, and a verb v TO ENDANGER Phr *to h oneself and one's fortunes*, se suasque fortunas in dubium devocare, Caes B G. 6, 7 cf in dubium incertumque revocare, Cic. Caec. 27, 76 · *to h. a battle*, belli fortunam tentare, Caes B G. 1, 36.

**hazardous:** **1.** pĕrīcŭlōsus · v DANGEROUS. **2.** ăleae plēnus v. HAZARD (I, 2) **3.** asper, ĕra, ĕrum (*full of difficulties and risks*) · *in h times*, in [periculis atque] asperis temporibus, Cic. Bal 9, *init* *in so h a business*, in eo tam a negotio, Sall. Jug. 98, *init*

**hazardously:** non sine periculo, satis cum periculo, periculose v DANGER, DANGEROUSLY

**haze:** nēbŭla . v. FOG.

**hazel** (*subs.*) **1.** cŏrўlus (Gr κόρυλος) *hardy h s*, durae c., Virg. G. 2, 65 Plin **2.** (nux) avellāna (*the tree* or *the fruit*) · Plin. 16, 30, 53.

**hazel** (*adj*) : **I.** *Made of hazel-wood* cōlumnus . *h. spits*, c. verua, Virg. G. 2, 396 **II.** *Lively brown, of the colour of a hazel-nut* perh spādix (*the colour of a ripe date*, Gell. 2, 26, *med* ), or fulvus, flāvus · v TAWNY, BROWN.

**hazel-grove:** cŏrўlētum Ov

**hazel-nut:** nux avellana cf Plin 37, 4, 15, § 56

**he** (*pron.*) · **1.** as subject to verb when not emphatic, expr by term of 3*d pers sing* of verb v L G § 157 **2.** when a particular person is emphatically indicated, ille, illius (demonstrative pron , v L G § 365) *he* [*Caesar*] *isn't likely to be at Athens by the 1st of Sept* , ille ad Kal Sept Athenis fore non videtur, Cic Att. 11, 21, *med*. · it is sometimes repeated pleonastically, v. L G. § 615. **3.** hic, hūjus (*the man here present* or *who is the subject of discourse*: Gr. οὗτος) . v THIS **4.** is, ējus (*the person named in the context*, or *defined by rel clause*) . *there was an old merchant; he was shipwrecked off Andros*, fuit quidam senex mercator ; navem is fregit apud Andrum, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 16. Cic *since he is unconcerned, who* . . . , quum sit is inhumanus qui . . . ., Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92 (*pass.*) **5.** ipse, ĭus (emphatically *he himself*) v HIMSELF. **6.** in oblique cases, sui, sĭbi, sē, *or* sēsē (referring to the subject of the sentence cf. L G § 360, *sqq*.) : *he felt the less room for hesitation (he said)*, eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, Caes B. G. 1, 14 Cic. (*pass* ) See also THAT (*pron*).

**he** (*adject. prefix*). mas, māris v MALE

**head** (*subs*) **I.** Lit. *of the body* . **1.** căput, ĭtis, *n* (*of men or animals*, and by anal *of inanimate objects*) : *a small, graceful h* , argutum c., Virg G. 3, 80 *his h was as bald as front*, fuit capite praecalvo, Suet. Gal 21 *to pitch a man h foremost on the ground*, aliquem capite pronum in terram statuere, Ter Ad 3, 2, 18 *h.s or tails* (in tossing), capita aut navia (*al* navim) (the reverse being *a ship*), Macr 1, 7, *med* · *to tumble h over heels*, ire praecipitem per caputque pedesque, Cat 17, 9 *The h of an onion*, caepae c , cf Ov Fast. 3, 339 *poppy h s*, papaveris summa c , Liv 1, 54, *med* Dimin căpĭtŭlum, *a little h* (rare in lit sense) Pl Curc 2, 3, 14 **2.** vertex, icis, *m*, (*top of the h.*) · *to draw the hair forward from the crown of the h* , capillum revocare a v , Suet Caes 45 *from the sole of his foot (lit tips of his nails) to the crown of his h* , ab imis unguibus usque ad v. summum, Cic. R. Com. 7, 20. **3.** occĭpĭtium (*back of the h.*). *to have eyes in the back of one's h.* (fig.), oculos in oc habere, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 25 Varr Cels. Also occĭput, ĭtis Pers 1, 62. Phr *having a large h.*, capito, onis, Cic. N D 1, 29, *init* · *to lay h s together*, conferre consilia, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 65 (but also capita conferre, i e to engage *in close conference*, Liv 2, 45, *med.*) *to come into one's h* , alicui in mentem venire, Cic Phil. 2, 16, 40 Ter *pray, don't get that idea into your h* ' obsecro, ne istuc in animum inducas tuum ! Ter Heaut 5, 4, 5 *you are all wisdom from h to foot*, tu quantus quantus es nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40 *he is h over ears in love*, in amore est totus, Ter. Ad 4, 2, 50 *I tremble and shudder from h. to foot*, totus tremo horreoque Ter Eun. 1, 2, 3 (cf *supr* 2) *to be over h and ears in debt*, aere alieno obrutum esse, etc (v. DEBT) *the wine had got into their h s*, incalescebant vino, Liv 1, 57, *med.* ; vinum iis in cerebrum ablerat (colloq ), cf. Petr 41, *extr*. **II.** Fig : *the top of anything* · **1.** căput (cf *supr* 1) *at either h (of the bridge)*, ad capita, Planc. in Cic. Fam 10, 18, *fin* : v END (III, 3). **2.** expr. by summus . v. TOP **III.** *The matured part of a boil*, etc. căput *to come to a h.*, e facere, Plin. 22, 25. 76 Cels 8, 9, *ad fin*. Fig.. *to come to a h* , maturescere · v TO RIPEN. **IV.** *The froth of* beer, wine flos, flōris, *m* · Col 12, 20. *To form a h* , florere, Col. 1. c. **V.** *Topic of discourse* · **1.** căput · esp. used of the *divisions of laws from the first h of the law to the last*, a primo c. legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Agr 2, 6, 15. **2.** lŏcus, *pl* lŏci (*ground of discourse*) cf. Cic. Or 14, *extr*., *loci* quasi argumentorum notas traditi *that was the second h in the indictment against old-age*, is erat 1 alter in vitus senectutis, Cic. Sen 9, *init* **VI.** *The principal thing* · căput Cic Tusc 5, 34, 98 (caput coenae) *the h. and front of my offending*, quod [accusatori] criminum c est, cf Inv 2, 7, 24 ea res in qua summa judicii causaque tota consistit, cf. Cic Quint 9, 32. **VII.** *Chief, leader :* **1.** căput · *the h s of the conspiracy were beheaded*, conjurationis capita secuti percussa( not percussa) sunt, Liv 10, 1, *ad init* : sometimes the figure is carried out, corpori valido caput deerat, Liv. 5, 46, *med.* : Cic. **2.** princeps, ĭpis . v CHIEF **3.** cŏrўphaeus (strictly, *of a chorus*) : (*Zeno*) *the h. of the Epicureans*, Epicureorum c., Cic. N D 1, 21, 59 See also LEADER. Phr (i.) *to be at the h of* · praesum, fui, esse (with *dat.*) . *there is one Druid who is h. over all the rest*, omnibus Druidibus pr unus, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 v. TO COMMAND (II., 3). (ii.) *to place at the h.*: praeficio, praepōno v TO APPOINT (I, 5, 6) **VIII.** *Ability :* ingĕnium, indŏles . v ABILITY, CAPACITY

**head** (*adj*) · only as prefix · perh antistes ĭtis, *c.* : cf. Col. 3, 21, *med*

antistites (vindemiatorum). *H.-cook*, archimagirus, Juv. 9, 109

**head** (*v*) · 1. e *to act as head or leader* ducem, auctorem se praebere. v. LEADER

**head-ache:** 1. capitis dŏlor *a violent h.*, vehementior capitis d., Plin. 24, 9, 38. *intolerable h.*, d. capitis intolerabilis, Cels. 4, 2: often *pl.*, Cels 2, 8, *med.* Plin 2. capitis grăvĭtas (*a peculiar and violent kind of h.*) Plin 20, 13, 51, § 135 Cels. writes the word as Gk, l. c 4. cephălalgia (very rare) Plin Valer. Phr. *I have a h.*, caput mihi [vehementer] dolet, cf Plin 24, 5, 10.

**head-band:** vitta, infŭla v. FILLET.

**head-dress:** vitta (*the usual h. worn by matrons and modest women generally*) cf Ov Rem Am. 386, nil mihi cum vitta, Thais in arte mea est Val. Fl (Comptus in Lucr. 1, 88; and ornatus [capillorum], Ov. A. A. 3, 135, refer to *the hair itself as dressed*)

**headed:** only used as suffix *thick-h.*, bardus, stūpidus (v STUPID, DULL, V) *clear-h.*, perh perspicax (*sharp-sighted*), Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1 *long.-h.*, providus (*foreseeing*)

**header** (*subs.*): Phr: *to take a h. from a plank*, praecipitem se dare de tabula v HEADFOREMOST

**headforemost:** 1. praeceps, cĭpĭtis: *to throw any one down h.*, aliquem pr. dejicere, Cic Verr 4, 40, 86, dare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41 v. HEADLONG. 2. prōnus (*with the head downwards*) · *he tumbles h.*, pronus volvitur in caput, Virg Aen 1, 115 cf Ter Andr 2, 2, 18

**headland:** prōmontōrium: v CAPE.

**headless:** truncus (*mutilated in any way*) tr. capitis, Sil 10, 311 The subs truncus is used absol for *a h body*, Virg. Aen 2, 557.

**headlong** (*adv.*) · expr by praeceps (both lit. and fig.), prōnus v. HEADFOREMOST Adv. phr, in praeceps, Tac. Ann. 4, 22: Ov. Fig. *to be driven h* (on desperate courses) praecipitem agi, Sall Cat 39 *extr.*, abire, ib. 25; ferri, Cic. Verr 5, 46, 121. Phr *to plunge h from a place*, praecipitare se e (loco), Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, *init.*: de (turri), Liv. 23, 37; a (tecto), Sen. Ep. 4, 3.

**headlong** (*adj*): 1. praeceps, cĭpĭtis *h madness*, p. furor, Cic. Dom. 34, *init*. Suet. 2. tēmĕrārius v. RECKLESS. 3. effrēnātus (*unbridled*) Cic. Liv.

**head-quarters:** 1. praetōrium (*the general's tent*) Caes B C 1, 76. Veg 3, 8, *med* 2. principia, ium (*that part of a Roman camp where the tents of the commanding officers were*) · cf. Liv. 7, 12, *fin*, in principiis ac praetorio v. Crev. ad l. 3. perh cardo, ĭnis, m. (*any central position, to which military movements are referred*) *to make Ancona their h*, Anconam velut c habere, Liv. 41, 1, *med*

**headship:** principātus, ūs v SOVEREIGNTY.

**headstrong:** 1. perh. impŏtens, ntis (*not under control*). v. UNGOVERNABLE. 2. pervĭcax, perversus. v OBSTINATE.

**headway:** Phr.: *to make no h*, *nihil itineris conficere.

**headwind:** expr by adversus. *under a h.*, adverso flatu, Quint 12, 11, 5 (but the term includes *any unfavourable wind*, cf Caes B G 3, 107, adversissimi venti) *it is a h. to ships sailing from Athens*, adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, Nep. Milt 1, *extr.*

**heady:** I. *Rash, precipitate* · tēmĕrārius, praeceps (not as epith. of persons): v. RECKLESS, HEADLONG II. Of wine, *apt to get into the head* perh. fervĭdus. Hor. S. 2, 8, 38 Phr.: (wines) *which are not h.*, quae caput non tentant, Plin. 23, 1, 20, *extr.* (cf. Virg. G 2, 94); quae celeriter in cerebrum abeunt, cf. Petr. 41, *extr.*; vina vehementia, cf. Plin. l. c. § 21.

**heal:** I. Trans.: 1. sāno, 1 (*to restore to a healthy condition*). *to h. an ulcer*, vomicam s., Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70 (*Machaon*) *h'd the legs of Philoctetes*, Philoctetae crura sanavit, Prop Fig · *to h. the wounds inflicted on a province*, s vulnera quae sunt imposita provinciae, Cic Att 5, 17, *fin* Join. convalescere et sanari [civitas], Cic Sull. 27, *fin*. (The comp consano is used by Col. of *the healing up of trees after pruning*. R R 4, 29, *ad med.*) 2. mĕdĕor, 2, no *perf* (*to bring medical aid to*, both lit and fig.: with *dat.*). v. TO CURE Fig *to h the miseries of the commonwealth*, afflictae et perditae rempublicae m, Cic Sext 13, *fin*. 3. mĕdĭcor, 1 (rare in this sense, and poet. with *dat.* or *acc*) *to h. the wound of a spear*, cuspidis ictum m, Virg. Aen 7, 756. See also TO CURE. Phr. *to h a breach*, *dissensionem s. dissidium inter amicos tollere · *that the breach between you might be completely h'd*, ut omnia inter vos placarentur, Cic Att. 1, 17, *ad init* II. Intrans 1 sānesco, sānui, 3 *such ulcers h with difficulty*, talia vulnera s difficile, Plin. Join cure atque sanescere [of *an incised wound*], Cels 2, 10, *ad fin*. So comps, consanesco (*to h completely*), Cic. Fam. 4, 6, *ad fin* resanesco (*to h. again*), Ov. 2. cŏeo, 4, *irr.* (*to close*, of wounds) Ov. Pont 1, 3, 87 Cels (v *supr*). 3. cōllesco, ălui, 3 (= coeo) *the wound h's*, vulnus c, Plin 9, 51, 76 Phr. *the wound will h over in time*, tempore ducetur cicatrix, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 15

**heal-all:** pănācēa or pănăces, is, *n* · Plin.

**healer:** 1. expr. by *pres part.* of mĕdĕor (cf. L G § 638) in pl. = *physicians*, Ov. M 15, 629 Fac 2. mĕdĭcus · v. PHYSICIAN. 3. sānātor (very rare) Paul. Nol. (Usu. better expr by verb *thou h. of* . . . , O qui sanas, mederis, etc. v. TO HEAL)

**healing** (*adj.*). 1. sālūtāris, e · *h herbs*, herbae s, Ov R Am. 45 *h. art*, ars s., Hor Carm S 63 Plin. Col 2. sālūber, bris, e (poet in this sense): *h words*, s. verba, Ov. F. 6, 753 3. mĕdĭcus *to apply h hands*, m. adhibere manus, Virg G. 3, 455. *h. virtue*, vis m, Plin. *the h art*, m. ars, Ov. 4. mĕdĭcābĭlis, e (more usu. in pass. sense). *a h. juice*, m. succus, Col. 7, 10, *extr.*: Val Fl. See also MEDICINAL. Phr. *the h. art*, medicina, medendi scientia, Cels 1, 1 v. MEDICINE.

**healing** (*subs*) · sānātio Cic. (lit and fig). Or expr. by verb v. TO HEAL

**health:** 1. sānĭtas (*sound, good h*) Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30 *to restore h* or *to h.*, sanitatem, sanitati restituere, Plin. Join (corporis) integritas sanitasque, Cell. 18, 1, *med* 2. vălētūdo (*good* or *bad h* esp the latter) *beauty, h, strength*, pulchritudo, v., firmitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30 *to enjoy* (*very good*) *h.*, bona, optima v. uti, Cic. Caes.; firma v. uti, Plin. jun. *ill h*, v. incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8, *init.*; aegra, id Brut 48, *extr.* · *delicate h*, v. infirma, Cic. Brut 48, *extr.*; tenuis, id Sen. 11, 35 [quam tenui vel potius *nulla* v.] *suffering from ill h*, affectus valetudine, Caes. B C. 1, 31 *be sure to take care of your h.*, v. tuam velim cures, cura diligenter, fac ut cures, Cic Fam. 14, *pass.*. *to excuse oneself on the ground of ill h.*, excusatione uti valetudinis, Cic in Pis. 6, 13. 3. sālus, ūtis, *f.* (*restoration to h*, opp. to *fatal illness*). v. RECOVERY *To drink to any one's h.*, salutem alicui propinare, Pl. Phr.· (1) *to be in (good) h*, vāleo, 2: *I hope you are in good h.*, si vales bene est [S V.B.E.], Cic. *pass.*: *to be in good h.*, bene, optime, valere, Cic; commode v, Plin Ep. 3, 20, 11: v. TO DO (IV.). (II.) *to recover h.*, convalesco, valui, 3: Cic. (lit. and fig.) v. TO RECOVER, intrans (III.) *to drink to any one's h.*, prōpĭno, 1 (*passing the cup to the person complimented*) *I drink to the h of Critias the fair*, propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: Mart.: v. *supr.* (3). *"To the h. of Messala!" let each say as he drinks*, benc Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat, Tib. 2, 1, 31 (R and A.) see also TO GREET

**healthful:** sālūtāris, sālūber · v. HEALTHY, WHOLESOME Phr. *things h.* or *injurious to health*, quae res (corpori) aut prodesse solent aut obesse, Cic Off. 2, 24, 86 *necessary and h exercise*, exercitatio necessaria qua omnia convalescunt, Quint. 11, 3, 22

**healthfully:** sālūbrĭter. Cic. · Col. · Plin. (not salutariter in this sense).

**healthily:** sālūbrĭter Cic. Sen. 16, 57 v. WHOLESOMELY.

**healthiness:** I. Of persons. bona, firma valetudo v. HEALTH. II. Of place 1. sālūbrĭtas. *h. of atmosphere* or *climate*, s. coeli, Plin. Ep 8, 1, *extr.*: Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3. 2. salubris natura [loci], salubre coelum v. HEALTHY.

**healthy:** I. Of persons. 1. sānus (*in sound condition*): *h. bodies*, s. corpora, Cels *init* · *h and well*, s atque validus, Gell 18, 10, *med*: s iecteque valens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21. Fig. *a h. mind*, mens s, Juv.. v. SOUND. 2. vălĭdus (*well and hearty*): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 31, 17· Cic. v WELL (*adj*) 3. expr. by valetudo with an *adj* (abl. of quality, L. G § 318), or a verb *an exceedingly h. person*, firmissima valetudine homo; qui firmissima v. utitur *to look h*, *v (firmam) vultu prodere: v HEALTH. (Not salvus, which = *safe and sound*, nor integer = *unimpaired*, q v) II. Of places, climate sālūber, bris, bre: *a h place*, *h. year*, s. locus, annus, Cic (opp to pestilens) *a district having a h. climate*, ager s. coelo, Col. 1, 2, *med*. (*the Apennines*) *most h. of mountains*, salūberrimus montium, Plin Ep. 5, 6, 2.

**health-giving:** 1. sālūtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum: Ov. 2. sālūtĭger, ĕra, ĕrum Auson.

**heap** (*subs.*). 1. ăcervus (strictly, *rising to a point*; as *a h of grain*). *a h consists of grains like itself*, a. ex sui generis gramis efficitur, Cic Tusc. 5, 15, 45 *a h. of silver* (lit *brass*) *and gold*, aeris a. et auri, Hor. *h.s of corpses*, acervi corporum, Cic Cat. 3, 10, 24. *Adv.* acervatim, *in h.s* Luci. Varr. Col. 2. cūmŭlus (*a vast h*, strictly, *of rounded form*. cf. Virg Aen 1, 105, insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons). *a corpse buried under h.s of slain*, corpus obrutum superstratis [caesorum] cumulis, Liv. 10, 29, *extr.*: v. MASS. 3. agger, ĕris, *m.* (*of soil, stones, snow*, etc.): v. MOUND, DRIFT. 4. struës, is, *f.* (*of things piled confusedly*): *h.s of corpses*, s. corporum, Tac. H. 3, 83: Liv.: v. PILE. 5. congĕries, ēi (*any mass of things brought together*). Tac : Plin. See also MULTITUDE, ACCUMULATION

**heap** (*v.*). I. Lit. *to raise a heap*. usu foll by *up, together* 1. ăcervo, 1 (to form an acervus: v. HEAP, *subs.* 1: rare). Plin. The comp. coacervo (*to h. together*) is more freq.: *dead bodies thrown down and h'd together*, dejecta et coacervata cadavera, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. sometimes foll by cumulo, cumulis, Liv. 22, 7, etc 2. aggĕro, 1 (*to raise a mound*) *to h. up soil round* (*a tree*), terram circa ag, Col Arb 28: *to h. up corpses*, cadavera ag., Virg. The comp exaggero (*to h. up high*), is rare: Plin. 3. cūmŭlo, 1 (*to pile together*; more freq. in fig sense. v. *infr.* and TO ACCUMULATE): more fully, cum. in [magnum] acervum, Liv. 45, 33, *init*: Curt. Comp. accumulo, esp. of *heaping* soil to the roots of trees, Col.; also fig., v. *infr.* 4. congĕro, ssi, stum, 3 (*to pile in a mass*) · v. TO PILE. II. *To amass* riches, etc. · cūmŭlo, accūmŭlo, cōācervo, colligo, congĕro : v. TO ACCUMULATE.

III. *To heap* reproaches, etc, *upon* · 1. congĕro, ssi, stum, 3 (*in abundance*; with *acc.* and *dat.*, or more freq. *acc.* and in with *acc*) · *to h. blows upon the dead*, plagas mortuo c, Phaedr.. *to h favours upon any one*, beneficia in ali-

quem c., Liv 42, 11: *let all (evils) be n'd upon a single individual*, congerantur in unum omnia, Cic Tusc 5, 40, 117 *to h. abuse on any one*, maledicta in aliquem c, Cic. Suet **2.** ingĕro, essi, stum, 3 (same constr as preced). *to h. abuse upon any one*, convicia alicui ing, Hor. S 1, 5, 11; ing probria, Liv 2, 45, *med* also with in and acc (instead of *dat*) Liv 3, 68, *med* Pl **3.** ŏnĕro, 1 (with *acc* and *abl*) *to h injuries on any one*, aliquem injuriis o, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8. v. TO LOAD **IV.** *To add* addo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to h. one crime upon another*, in scelus addere scelus, Ov. M 8, 484.

**hear:** **I.** *To have the sense of hearing* audio, 4: *the deaf man does not h* *non a. surdus. Plin.. *to h well*, acris (acerrimi) auditūs esse, Plin 8, 32, 50. *to h. ill*, surdastrum esse, Cic (v. DEAF); *parum acris auditūs esse (v. *supr.*); tardis auribus esse (R. and A.) *they could neither see nor h properly*, neque oculis neque auribus satis competere, Tac A. 3, 46, *init* N B.—Bene, male audire, are *to be well* or *ill spoken of*: cf Cic Tusc 5, 40, *init* **II** *To perceive by hearing* **1.** audio, 4 constr.: what is heard is expr. by *acc.*, *acc* and *inf.*, *acc.* and *imperf part.*, or quum with *subj*, the source of information, denoted by *abl* depend. on de, ex, ab: *to h. a sound*, sonitum a., Hor. *do you h.?* audin' (= audisne)? Ter. *pass.*: *he will h that citizens have sharpened the sword*, audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Hor.: *I heard Crassus say*, ex Crasso [Crassum] audivi, quum diceret, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144. but *I heard Crassus speaking* is, audivi Crassum dicentem, cf. Nep Tim. 4 (the latter signifies that the *speaking as such* was heard; the former points to the hearing of *a particular thing* Zumpt, L. G § 636) *to be heard with courtesy and attention*, benigne atque attente audiri, Cic **2.** exaudio, 4 (*from some distance*) *to speak very loudly, that all (even at a distance) may h.*, maxima (clarissima) voce dicere, ut omnes ex. possint, Cic. Sull 11, *init.* 12, *init.*. cf. id. Att. 1, 14, 5. Also of hearing *in spite of noise* or *other difficulty*: in strepitu ex, Cic Att 13, 48, *init.* Curt. 7, 7, *med.* Also poet. = simple verb: Hor. A. P. 50 **3.** percipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (gen. term for perception by a sense: with auribus). Cic Or. 2, 8. Simly. excipio, of *catching* a sound attentively (v. TO LISTEN TO, OVERHEAR): and accipio (also with auribus), of *information obtained* by hearing. *it is proper for the good orator to have heard much and seen much*, est boni oratoris multa auribus accipisse, multa vidisse, Cic de Or 1, 50, *fin* cf Ter Hec 3, 3, 3. **4.** ausculto, 1: v TO LISTEN Phr.: *not unwillingly have I heard your words*, haud invito ad aures sermo mihi accessit tuus, Ter Hec 3, 5, 32 *what is worthy of being heard*, quod dignum est auribus, Cic. Clu. 24, 66. **III.** Of prayers; *to h. favourably, h. and answer*: audio, exaudio, 4 *the gods have heard my prayers*, dii preces meas audiverunt, Cic in Pis 19, 43: Hor., *h thou the prayers of the suppliant!* preces supplicis exaudi! Ov. M. 13, 856. Cic. Pl. 41, 97. Phr. *if thou canst hear prayer at all*, precibus si flecteris ullis, Virg Aen. 2, 689; so, prece moveri, Ov. Her. 7, 3 (v. TO PREVAIL UPON): *to refuse to h prayers*, preces aspernari, Cic Sext 13, 30: pr aversari, Liv. 3, 12, *extr*; pr. [surda aure] negligere, Prop 2, 8 (16), 48 **IV.** *To give a legal hearing* to a cause: cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3: with causam, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: esp in phr. cognitā causā (*after a cause has been heard*), Cic Cat. 42, *extr.* (opp. to indictā causā, *without its being heard*, Cic Leg. 1, 15, 42). also absol., Veries cognoscebat, judicabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, *init.* (but this should only occur in an animated passage). **V.** *To receive information* **1.** cognosco, 3: v. TO LEARN. **2.** accipio, 3 *you will h. from Pollio what is going on*, quae gerantur ex Pollione accipies, Cic. Fam 1, 6 Sall. **3.** comperio, 4 v TO ASCERTAIN. **4.** audio, 4 (esp. of *secret intelligence*) cf Cic Fam. 9, 24, *ad init.*, consilia sunt inita de me *quae te video inaudisse* ("*have got wind of*") Pl. **VI.** *To receive a communication by letter* from any one: ex literis cognosco (aliquid). Cic Fam 10, 29 Phi *I should like to know whether you have heard anything of Two*, velim scire ecquid ad te scriptum sit de Tirone, Cic. Att. 9, 17: Fam. 14, 8 *I heard from you on the 3rd of the Nones*, tertio Nonas literas (a te) accepi, Cic. Att 10, 1, *init.* *let me h. about your journey*, de tuo itinere velim me certiorem facias, Cic. Att 10, 5, *extr.*: *I am expecting to h. from you*, tuas literas exspecto, Cic. Att 15, 19: *I was very glad to h from you*, gratae mihi vehementer tuae literae fuerunt, Cic. Fam 13, 68.

**hearer:** **1.** auditor *to gain the goodwill, the attention of the h*, a conciliare, erigere, Cic Or 35, 122 cf Br. 52, 191. But the word oftener denotes *an habitual hearer, a disciple* cf Cic. Br. 1 c v DISCIPLE **2.** more freq expr. by audio, esp *pres part* (except in *nom. sing*, for which auditor, Cic Or 1 c) *to excite the feelings of one's h s*, animos audientium inflammare, Cic Br 23, *init* (et *pass*) Liv.

**hearing** (*subs*) **I.** *The sense*: auditus, ūs: *the sense of h. is always awake*, a semper patet, Cic N D. 2, 57, 144. *difficulty of h*, gravitas auditūs, Plin. 23, 4, 42 **2.** expr by aures *difficulty of h.*, aurium gravitas, Plin 23, 8, 80 § 154 *to have lost one's h*, auribus captum esse, Cic Tusc 5, 40, 117 Phr *hard of h.*, surdastri, Cic v DEAF **II.** *The act of h*: **1.** auditio. *the h of stones*, fabellarum a., Cic Fin 5, 15, 42 **2.** more freq expr by *genus* or *genus part* of audio *to sharpen one's wits by the h of orators*, *oratoribus audiendis ingenium acuere v TO HEAR. **III.** *An audience (granted)*. **1.** audientia *to secure a h.*, facere sibi a, Cic Sen 9, 28 Apul. (in Liv. 43, 16, *med*, audientiam facere is used of the chief *calling for silence*). **2.** expr by audio: *to give any one a favourable h*, aliquem benigne [attente*que*] audire, Cic. Clu 3, *extr.*: *to receive an attentive h*, cum silentio audiri, Liv. 38, 10 Join: benigne et patienter a, Suet. 89, *fin* Phr. *to give a h. to anything*, alicui rei aures praebere, Liv 38, 52, *extr.*, dare, Cic Att 1, 5, *med.*: *to give an attentive h*, dare silentium, Ter. Hec prol 2, *extr.* **IV.** *Judicial* cognitio. Cic Tac v TO HEAR (IV) **V.** *Distance within which any one may be heard*: unde quis exaudiri possit v. TO HEAR (II, 2).

**hearken:** ausculto, 1. Tet. Hor: v. TO LISTEN. See also TO OBEY.

**hearsay:** **1.** auditio (*a mere report* rare) *to put the merest h. in the place of authentic fact*, levem a pro re comperta habere, Caes B G 7, 42. Cic Pl. 23, 56 [ne fictis auditionibus, *dissemnato dispersoque sermoni, etc*]. **2.** rumor, rūmuscŭlus v. RUMOUR, GOSSIP. Phr *I have no better authority than h*, nil praeter auditum [*p. part.*] habeo, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33.

**hearse:** *vehiculum funebre.

**heart:** **I.** *The physical organ*: cor, cordis, *n.*: *to be without a h* (of victims), sine c esse, Cic. Div 1, 52, 119 Cels. (N B Cor is rarely used fig to denote *the affections* v. *infr.*). **II.** By anal, *the interior of anything*. **1.** expr. by intimus (cf L G § 343): *he retired into the h. of Macedonia*, abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, *med.*: v. INMOST. So interior, and esp. *neut pl* interiora may be used: Perseus in interiora regni recepit se, Liv. 42, 39, *init.*: *the h. of the elder-tree* (*next the pith*), interiora sambuci, Plin. 16, 39, 73. **2.** viscĕra, um (like Eng. "*bowels*," e. g. *of a land*: poet. and rhetor.): *they pierced into the very h of the earth*, itum est in v terrae, Ov M 1, 138 cf Cic Cat. 1, 13, 31, in venis atque in visceribus reipublicae. Phi *the h. of a tree*, quod proximum medullae est, quae medullae proxima, Plin 16, 39, 73 (not os [R. and A.], which is only used fig of trees also of *kernels*. cf. Plin. l c. tota *ossea* est ilex, cornus, robur, etc) *h of oak*, rōbur, ŏris, *n* (strictly *a species of oak*, Plin l. c. but used poet of *any very hard wood*) v. OAK. **III.** The heart *as the seat of the emotions* **1.** pectus, ŏris, *n.*: *to love one's friend with the whole h*, amicum toto p [ut dicitur] amare, Cic. Leg 1, 18, 49 Virg *it is the h. that makes eloquent*, p. est quod disertos facit, Quint. 10, 7, 15 *a h to friendship true*, fidae p amicitiae, Mart. 9, 14.

**2.** ănĭmus (*the soul*; esp. *the emotional part*) *to say anything from the h (in accordance with one's real sentiments) and sincerely*, aliquid ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 95 Cic. N. D. *extr*: v. FEELINGS, MIND. **3.** cor (infreq in this sense) *to touch the h of the spectator*, cor spectantis tangere, Hor A P 98 *a leaden (without feeling) h*, c plumbeum, L. Crassus in Suet Ner 2 oft *pl*, esp poet *a h that never grows gentle* (Pluto's), nescia mansuescere c, Virg G 4, 470 *a h that has done with love*, desueta c, Virg Aen 1, 722 (but corda is as oft used of the *wits* cf Virg G. 1, 123) Ov. (N B — the phr cordi esse denotes simply that a thing is *agreeable to one's wishes*). **4.** praecordia, orum, *n pl.* (strictly *the midriff*. sometimes = pectus) *courage returns to the h*, redit in pr virtus, Virg Aen 2, 367 Hor **IV.** *The seat of the thoughts and will* mens, ănĭmus v. MIND **V.** *Courage*. ănĭmus esp with bonus *be of good h*, bono animo este! v COURAGE **VI.** *Memory* only in phr, *by heart* Phr. *to know by h*, memoria tenere, Cic (v TO REMEMBER) *to learn verses by h.*, versus ediscere, Caes B G 6, 14. **VII.** As term of endearment cor, corcŭlum Pl v SWEET-HEART. **VIII.** *The shape of a heart*: cor; cordis effigies, species, Plin 37, 10, 58: *cordis forma (v. SHAPE).

**heart-ache:** **I.** Physical cordis dŏlor v. ACHE **II.** Emotional. aegritūdo, sollicitūdo v. ANXIETY, DISTRESS. (Cordŏlium [fr. cor, doleo], Pl. Cist 1, 1, 67. Apul).

**heart-break** (*subs.*): nearest word angor (=aegritudo premens, Cic. Tusc 4, 8, 18) v. GRIEF, DISTRESS.

**heart-breaking** (*part adj*) v HEART-RENDING.

**heart-broken** (*part adj*) aeger animi, Liv 1, 58, *extr*: or perh. angoribus confectus, animo fractus, afflictus: cf. Cic. Phil 2, 15, 37

**heart-burn:** redundatio stomachi, Plin 7, 6, 5 or perh. ardor stomachi, cf Cels. 4, 5, *med* *the patient suffers from h*, exaestuat aegroto stomachus, cf Cels. l. c

**heart-burning** (*subs*): i e. *strife and bitterness of feeling*: perh stimuli (rarum, etc) cf Tac A 1, 33, accedebant mulierbres *offensiones*, novercalibus Liviae in Agrippinam *stimulis* also, Liv 30, 14, *init.*, amoris stimulis. Sometimes offensiones may serve v. *supr.* See also JEALOUSY

**heart-corroding** (*adj*) ĕdax, mordax v. CORRODING.

**heartfelt** (*adj.*): vērus, haud sĭmŭlātus v. SINCERE.

**heart-rending** (*adj.*): perh. flēbĭlis (cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7, ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem), crūdēlis (cf Virg. Aen. 2, 746, quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe?) acerbissimus], miserābĭlis: v. PITIABLE

**heart-shaped:** cordis speciem praebens v. HEART (*extr*).

**heart-whole:** i e. *not in love*, văcuus Hor. Od. 1, 6, *extr.*

**hearth:** nearest word, fŏcus (*a grate, stationary or moveable*): *to sit*

*oy the h.*, ad f. sedere, Cic v. FIRESIDE Phr *the logs were burning on the open h.*, *ligna in aperto camino ardebant

**heartily:** 1. expr by stūdium *to do anything h.*, cum [magno, summo] studio facere. Caes. B. G 4, 31 *to throw oneself h. into anything*, omnia sua studia in aliquam rem conferre, Cic. Q. Fr 2, 15, *a* 2. effūsē (*" avec épanchement "*) · *to love very h.*, effusissime diligere, Plin. Ep 7, 30, 1 *to be h. (enthusiastically) received (of a performer)*, effusis excipi, Suet. Ner 22. 3. intimē v WARMLY Sometimes magnopere, vehementer may serve v. GREATLY, EARNESTLY (Ex animo = *agreeably to one's real sentiments*)

**heartiness:** stūdium. v. ZEAL, DEVOTION

**heartless:** ferreus v HARD-HEARTED.

**heartlessly:** inhūmānē, crūdēlitер. v. UNFEELINGLY, CRUELLY

**heartlessness:** v. HARD-HEARTEDNESS

**heartsease:** a plant, viola tricolor, M L.

**hearty:** I. *Genuine:* vērus, sincērus v SINCERE II. *Cordial:* cōmis, bēnignus v CORDIAL, KIND Phr · *to do anything with a h. goodwill*, aliquid libentem (libenter) facere, Ter. Heaut 4, 5, 15 (v CHEERFULLY) *to indulge in h. laughter*, effundi in cachinnos, Suet. Cal. 32 *to have the most h. enjoyment in a performance*, effusissimo studio spectare, Suet Ner. 40 (v HEARTILY) *to receive a h. welcome*, summo studio excipi, Cic. (v ENTHUSIASTICALLY) *I give you my h. thanks*, gratiam magnam habeo tibi, Pl.

**heat** (*subs*) I. Lit. 1. călor (*in whatever degree*) · *the force of cold and h.*, vis frigoris et c., Cic Lucr Esp. *the heat of summer. in order to escape the h.*, vitandi c causā, Cic. Att 13, 34 · in *pl* = *season of h., continued h., summer*: Liv. 2, 5 Hor. Of *the h. of fever*, Cels 3, 6 2. ardor (*burning h.*) · *to be consumed with scorching h.*, ardore defiagrare, Cic Ac. 2, 37, *extr.*: in *pl*, *the scorching h. (rays) of the sun*, numi solis a, Cic Sen 15, 53 Also of *the h. of fever*, in *pl*, Plin. 14, 16, 18. 3. fervor (*glowing h.*) *h. of a purer, subtler kind*, f purior, mobilior, Cic. N D. 2, 11, 30: in *pl* of *continued h.*, Virg. G. 3, 154. Of *the h. of fever*, Luer 6, 657. Plin. 4. văpor (in Cic. only of *a gentle warmth*, Sen 15, 51; in other authors of *atmospheric heat in all degrees*) (*cattle*) *not able to bear the summer h.*, impatiens aestivi v, Col 7, 3, *med.* Plin : Hor 5. aestus, ūs (*excessive, sultry h.*) *exhausted with toil and h.*, labore et a langmdus, Sall Jug. 51: in *pl*, of *continued h.*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18. Of *the h. of fever, to be tossing with h. and fever*, aestu febrique jactari, Cic Cat 1, 13, 31. II. Fig of *youth, passion* · fervor. *h. of passion*, f. pectoris, Hor Od 1, 16, 22: *h. of youthful temperament*, f aetatis, Cic. Sen 13, 45. Phr. *in the h. of youth*, calidus juventa, Hor Od 3, 14, *extr.*: *to do anything in the h. of passion*, impetu et ira aliquid facere, Tac. Ger. 25; per iram, Cic. Tusc 4, 37, 79. III. *A course at a race.* missus, ūs v. Suet. Dom. 4, *med.* quo facilius centum *missus* peragerentur.

**heat** (*v.*) A. Trans. 1. călĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3: *I will order the bath to be h.'d*, balneum calefieri jubebo, Cic.: Varr. (Vitr. has *pass.* calefacior, which is less good.) Of *the effects of wine: Venus h.'d with wine*, vino calefacta Venus. Claud B Gild. 182 Gell. 13 *extr Frequent* calefacto, nearly = preced · Hor Ep. 2, 2, 169 *Inceus.* percalefacio (rare except in *p. part*) Vitr.: Varr. 2. (as quasi-passive of preced = *to become h'd*), călesco, 3 Cic. Sen. 16, 57 *Comps.* percalesco (*to become thoroughly h'd*), Ov.; incalesco, chiefly in fig. sense, as *by wine*, Liv. 1, 57. 3. fervēfăcio, 3 (*to make glowing hot.* rare except in *p. part.*): *h.'d (boiling) pitch*, fervefacta pix, Caes B G 7, 22. v TO BOIL Also the *pres part* of ferveo may be used = fervefactus: *clay bullets h.'d red-hot*, glandes ex argilla ferventes, Caes B G 5, 43. B. Intrans. concălesco, 3. of *corn in granaries* Vitr 6, 6 (9), 4 of *hay*, Col. 2, 19 cf *supr* (2)

**heated** (*part* and *adj*). i e *excited* inflammātus, commōtus. v. TO EXCITE

**heath:** I. *The plant.* ērīcē, ēs: Plin (erica, Linn.). II. *A place overgrown with heath:* no exact word *loca ericis* (humilibusque virgultis) obsita.

**heath-cock:** perh. lăgōis *or* attăgēn v GROUSE

**heathen** (*subs*): 1. pāgānus ("deorum falsorum multorumque cultores *paganos* vocamus " August in Forcell.). Tert · Hier : v PAGAN 2. ethnīcus: v. GENTILE.

**heathen** (*adj*) 1. ethnīcus (strictly *Gentile* · Gr ἐθνικός · but used in Christian writers for heathen) · Tert.: Hier . etc 2. expr by pāgānus. *h. gods*, *paganorum dii*, idola · v preced art

**heathenish:** ethnīcus. v. preced. art.

**heathenishly.** ethnīcē : Tert

**heathenism:** expr by pāgānī : v PAGANISM

**heathy:** ērīcaeus. Plin 11, 16, 15

**heating** (*subs*) călĕfactio Arcad Dig. (usu. better expr by verb v TO HEAT).

**heating** (*adj*) · călōrĭfĭcus (rare). Gell

**heave:** A. Trans · tollo, attollo: v TO LIFT Phr. *to h a groan or sigh*, gemitum dare, ducere, ciere, etc.; suspiria ducere, petere v GROAN, SIGH.

B. Intrans. *to swell* 1. tūmeo, 2; tūmesco, ui, 3: *the waters begin to h and toss*, freta ponti incipiunt agitata tumescere, Virg. G. 1, 357: *the wave still h s when the wind has subsided*, a vento qui fuit unda tumet, Ov. F. 2. 776. So intumesco: Lucan, 6, 470, ventis consistantibus aequor intumuit. 2. fluctuo, 1 (stronger than preced ; *to move in waves*) Pl. Rud 4, 1, 12. Phr. *her bosom h s* [with the afflatus], pectus anhelum (est), [et rabie fera corda tument], Virg. Aen 6, 48 *her bosom h s with a deep sigh*, suspiria duxit ab imo pectore, Ov M. 10, 402, *h s gently*, *lenter se attollunt pectora tumentia

**heaven:** I. *The sky* 1. coelum (cae): without *pl.* in class. Lat. v SKY 2. pōlus (poet) · *to force down the moon from the h.*, polo deripere lunam. Hor. Epod. 17, 77. Virg II. *The blessed state* · 1. coelum · *a cloud took him (Christ) away into h.*, nubes eum in c. sustulit, Lact. 4, 21. Vulg (where the *pl* coeli often occurs, e. g Phil. iii, 20 · Hebr. iv. 14): Eccl. Hence *from h*, coelitus, Lact.. Amm. (better de coelo) 2. piorum sedes [et locus]: Cic Phil. 14, 12, 32 cf. Virg. sedes beatae, Aen. 6, 639. III. *The heavenly powers* 1. sūpĕri, orum (strictly *the gods above*): *if I cannot prevail on h., I will move hell*, flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg Aen. 7, 312 *by h and the deities that witness to truth*, per s. et numina conscia veri, Virg Aen. 2, 141. 2. dii, deorum. *h forbid*, dii meliora! Cic. Sen. 14, 47 *thank h.* dis grata, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 41 *good h s!* pro deum [divum] fidem! Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 21 · v. GOD. Phr · *bestowed on us by h*, divinitus (not caelitus) ad nos delatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: *to move h and earth (have recourse to the extremest measures)*, coelum ac terras miscere, Liv. 4, 3, *ad init* cf *supr.* (III, 1) · *by h!* medius fidius, Cic. Fam 5, 21: Plin jun.. *the will of h.*, coelestium voluntas, Cic. Phil 4, 4, *extr*

**heaven-born:** coelĭgĕnus (cael.): Varr. (or simply divinus: v. DIVINE).

**heavenly.** 1. coelestis, e (cael): *the h powers*, c. numina, Tib.: *to contemplate h. things*, [supera atque] coelestia cognitare, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: Vulg 2. divinus: v. DIVINE. Phr.: *the h bodies*, sidera, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69 · cf. N D. 2, 62, 155, circuitus solis et lunae, *reliquorumque siderum* (coelestia would include *all the phenomena of the heavens* Sen. N Q 2, *init*).

**heavenly-minded:** perh. qui coelestia sapit, sentit cf Vulg Rom. viii 5

**heavenwards:** ad *or* in coelum; ad coelum versus (coelo, *dat.* is poet . Virg Aen 5, 451) v. TOWARDS Sometimes sublimis may serve: cf. Liv. 1, 16, *exti* , sublimis abit: also in sublime, cf. Cic N D. 2, 56, 141 · also sursum (as in the early Christian motto, sursum corda !). v UPWARDS Phr. *to direct one's thoughts h*, coelestia cogitare, Cic v HEAVENLY

**heavily:** I. *With great weight* grăvĭter *to fall h*, g cadere, Virg Aen 5, 448 Or expr by circuml. *the burden presses too h upon the shoulders*, *urget praegrave onus humeros, cf. Ov. Her 9, 98; praegravatos gerunt onere humeros, cf. Liv. 7, 23, *fin.* II. *Slowly and awkwardly* tardē; *to move somewhat h.*, tardius ingredi, Cic Tusc 1, 31, 75 III. *Grievously:* grăvĭter : v GRIEVOUSLY.

**heaviness:** I. *Weight.* grăvĭtas *h of arms*, g. armorum, Caes B G 5, 16 v WEIGHT II. *Oppressiveness* (of the atmosphere). crassitūdo v DENSITY. III. As a physical sensation *a feeling of oppression* expr by grăvātus, grăvis . *the signs of fever are h. of the head and eyes*, signa febricitantis gravatum caput, oculi *compressi*, Col. 6, 9, *fin.* IV. *Depression of spirit* · moestĭtia, animus afflictus, etc v SADNESS, DESPONDENCY. V. *Dulness of intellect:* tarditas, hĕbĕtūdo (ingenii). v DULNESS. (Cic has adepts by meton. in this sense, Cat. 3, 7, *init*)

**heavy:** I. *Having weight.* 1. grăvis . Cic. Virg *Exceedingly h*, praegravis Ov Plin 2. pondērōsus (*of great weight*) *very h stones*, ponderosissimi lapides, Plin. Varr. (in Cic only fig v. WEIGHTY) II. Of food ; *slow to be digested* grăvis (= difficilis ad concoquendum) . Cic. N. D 2, 9, 24 III. Of soils, *close in texture* spissus (*close and forming stiff clods*): Virg. G. 2, 236 Pall. 2, 13 : densus et glutinosus, Col 1 c, is *a soil with strong productive properties*) IV. Of the air; *oppressive* 1. crassus *the air of Thebes is h*, Thebis c coelum, Cic Fat 4, 7. 2. pinguis *a h., close atmosphere*, coelum pingue et concretum, Cic Div. 1, 57, 130 See also DENSE. V. *Slow and clumsy:* piger, tardus (esp. in *compar* ) v SLOW, DULL. Fig *a h mind*, pingue ingenium, Ov M 11, 148 Cic Fat 4, 7. VI. *Weighed down by exhaustion, etc* . 1. grăvis *eyes h (from wine)*, g. oculi, Cic in Sen 6, 13 *h with drink and slumber*, vino et somno g., Liv. 29, 34, *med.* 2 grăvātus *eyes already h with death*, oculos jam morte gravatos, Ov M. 4, 145: Col. Phr. *h. eyes*, compressi oculi, Col 6, 9, *fin* VII *Oppressed, sad* afflictus, aeger (animi), moestus, etc : v DISTRESSED, SAD. VIII. Of rain, snow; *coming down copiously*: magnus : *h. and constant rain*, m. et assidui imbres, Cic. Att. 13, 16; *very h rain*, maximus imber, Cic Also Ov. has graves pluviae, Fast 2, 71. Other expr more or less poet. are, densissimus imber, Virg. G 1, 333; effusi imbres (*" deluges of rain "*). Virg Aen. 5, 693 pluvia grandis, Mart 9, 98; ingens, Virg. G. 1, 325. IX. Of artillery, *large-sized*. Phr *h artillery*, *tormenta majora*. X. Of roads Phr. · *a h road to drive*, iter junctis [*sc.* equis] grave et longum, Plin. Ep 2, 17, *init.* XI. Miscell *to buy at a h price*, impenso pretio parare (emere), Caes. B. G. 4, 2 : Liv (but imp. pretio in Cic. Att 14, 13 = pretio non soluto) *h debts*, grande (magnum) aes alienum, Sall Cat. 14 (v. DEBT) . *h bread*, *panis spissus et gravis, parum levis (cf. *supr.* II, III). *a h. sea*, fluctus in-

gens, vastus (v. WAVE); ingens pontus (poet.), Virg. Aen. 1, 114 *a h. tash*, magnae molis opus, cf. Liv. 25, 11 Virg. Aen. 1, 33 *a h. clap of thunder*, magnus fragor, magna tonitrua, cf. Liv 1, 16, *imit. a h. fall*, gravis casus, Hor. Od 2, 10, 10 Liv.

**heavy, to become**: ingrăvesco, 3 (in Cic only fig, *to become worse and worse*) · Plin 31, 7, 39

**heavy-armed**: Phr *the h troops*, gravior armatus, Liv. 26, 5, *imit*, qui gravi armatu sunt, cf Liv 37, 41, *imit*: gravis armatura, Veg (in Stewech). v. LIGHT-ARMED

**hebdomadal**: hebdŏmădālis, e Sidon (in Q) v WEEKLY

**hebraism**: *Hebraismus only as tech. term. Ernesti in Wtner

**hebraist**: *qui literas Hebraicas bene novit; Hebraicarum literarum peritus *Good Hs*, *qui satis Hebraice sciunt.

**hebraize**: Phr. *h.ing diction*, (sermo) Hebraicam consuetudinem referens · Ernest.

**hebrew** (*subs*) · **I.** *A Jew* Hebraeus (Ebraeus) *a H of the Hs*, Hebraeus ex H., Vulg Phil III 5 Lact Tert **II.** *The language* Hebraea lingua, H literae Aug (but Hebraica lingua would be more acc to anal) Phr *to speak H*, Hebraice loqui (cf. GREEK) *to know h*, v. HEBRAIST

**hecatomb**: hĕcătombē, ēs · Varr also, hecatombion, Sidon

**hectic**: perh. febrĭcŭlōsus. v. FEVERISH.

**hector** (v) TO BOAST, BULLY.

**hectoring** (*adj*) 1. glŏrĭōsus esp. in phr, miles g, Cic Am. 20, 98 Pl. 2. Thrăsōnĭānus v BULLY

**hedge** (*subs*) 1. sēpes (saep), is, *f*. (often but not necessarily of *growing wood* = s. viva, Col II, 3). Vulg E 1, 54 Pall 1, 34 Col 2. sēpīmentum naturale (*quick-set*) Varr R R 1, 14 v FENCE.

**hedge** (v) sēpio; sēpīmento cingo. v TO FENCE

**hedgehog**: ērīnāceus, Plin. also, ērĭcius, Vulr.; ĕchinus (Gr. ἐχῖνος), Hor. Plin.

**hedge-sparrow**: *motacilla (Linn.); curruca (Ray).

**heed** (*subs*): chiefly in phr. *to take h*, curare, cavere, prospicere v. CARE (TO TAKE).

**heed** (v.) ōbēdio, 4 v. TO OBEY *To refuse to h.*, neglīgo v TO DISREGARD

**heedful**: cautus, circumspectus v. CAREFUL.

**heedless**: 1. incautus, indiligens v. CAREFUL 2. tēmĕrārius v. RECKLESS, RASH

**heedlessly**: 1. incautē, indiligenter v. CARELESSLY 2. tēmĕrē (*in a headlong, inconsiderate way*) · Join temere et nullo consilio, Cic Inv 1, 34, 58; inconsulte ac temere, Cic. N. D 1, 16, 43 v. INCONSIDERATELY

**heedlessness**: negligentia, indiligentia: v CARELESSNESS.

**heel** (*subs.*) · calx, cis, *f* (rarely *m*) *to fight with fists, with h s*, pugnis, c. pugnare, Cic. Phr *to be at any one's h s*, alicujus vestigiis instare, Liv. 27, 12, *med*, more precisely, alicujus vestigia calcare, Sen. Contr. 5, 30, *init* (vestigiis sequi, is *to tread in any one's steps*, whether lit or fig) *to take to the h s*, se in pedes conjicere, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13; of soldiers, terga dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; praecipites sese fugae mandare, Caes B. G 2, 24 (both less colloq than Eng.) *an evil following close at the h s of another*, malum alteri malo continens, cf. Liv. 5, 39, *med* *to trip up any one's h s*, supplantare aliquem, Cic. Off 3, 10, 42 *to kick up one's h* (fig.), exsultare [gaudio, laetitia, etc.], cf. Cic. Clu 5, 14, exsultare laetitia ac triumphare gaudio. also Rep 1, 40 (less colloq. than Eng) · *to tumble head over h s*, ire praecipitem per caputque pedesque, Cat. 17, 9 (v. HEADLONG) *to be out at the h.s* (fig), *mīnus florenti fortuna uti (?).

**heel** (v): in phr., *to h over* (of a ship), in latus inclinari (R. and A.).

**heft**: mānūbrium v HANDLE

**hegira**: *hegira quae dicitur, feitur.

**heifer**: bos femina Varr R. R. 2, 5 or bos alone, when a fem adj occurs *two, three-year old h s*, (boves) bimae, trimae, Varr. l c. *a h with calf*, (bos) horda, Varr. l c. Virg. *A young h* (a stage beyond vitula), juvenca, Varr. l c: Virg Hor

**heigh-ho**: perh. vah! cf. Ter Heaut. 4, 8, 17 or heu! cf Ter Andr. 1, 1, 46 v. ALAS

**height**: **I.** *Elevation above the ground* 1. altĭtūdo (most gen term) Cic. Caes. 2. excelsĭtas (*great h.*, rare) Plin v. LOFTINESS. 3. prōcērĭtas v TALLNESS. Phr *to an immense h*, in immensum (e. g. editus), Sall Jug. 92 Ov **II.** *An elevated place* 1. sūpĕrior locus (*a position commanding the adjacent country* esp in milit. sense) *to take possession of the h s*, loca s occupare, Caes B. G 1, 10 et *passim*. 2. locus ēditus v EMINENCE (I). 3. arx, cis, *f* (usu *a fortified height* v. CITADEL also poet. of other elevations) *those blissful h s* (of Tarentum), beatae a., Hor Od. 2, 6, 22 · *the fiery h s* (of heaven) igneae a., Hor. Od 3, 3, 10 4. spĕcŭla (strictly *for observation*, a "*specular mount*," hence *any lofty h*) *to descry the coming storm from some h.*, ex aliqua s tempestatem prospicere, Cic Fam 4, 3 *from the soaring mountain's h.*, aëria specula de montis, Virg E. 8, 59. 5. cācūmen, ĭnis, *n*: v. SUMMIT. 6. jŭgum (strictly *a mountain ridge*; also of *mountain heights in general*) *while the boar shall haunt the mountain h s*, dum juga montis aper amabit, Virg E. 5, 76 *the h s of Parnassus, Pindus*, Parnassi, Pindi juga, ib 10, 11 cf. Cic. de Or 3, 19, *init*. Phr *this order (the senate) is as it were exposed on a h*, est hic ordo quasi propositus atque editus in altum, Cic Verr. 3, 41, *fin*. **III.** *Elevated position or rank*. fastigium v EMINENCE (II.). **IV.** *Utmost degree* exp by summus *it is the h of wisdom, folly, etc*, summae est sapientiae, dementiae, etc. v. EXTREME (*subs.* and *adj*)

**heighten**: **I.** Lit *to raise higher* · expr. by altior and a verb *to h a wall*, *murum altiorem exaedificare, efferre. **II.** *To augment, enhance, to increase the effect of* anything said or done 1. incendo, di, sum, 3 (strictly, *to kindle, cause to burn* more brightly) *to h. any one's desire*, cupiditatem alicujus in, Cic Fam. 15, 21, *init*. *to h. our guilt*, in. vina nostra, Sen Brev Vit. 16, 3 *he h'd the effect of what he said by tears*, incendebat haec fletu, Tac A. 1, 23 2. amplĭfico, 1 (*to set off by effective language*) *to h (any one's) glory*, gloriam a. (opp to minuere), Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 5. Join diuendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic. Or. 1, 51, 221. 3. exaggĕro, 1 (like amplifico, but used both in good and bad sense) *to dwell upon, set off, h. what is good*, aliquid boni amplecti, exornare, ex, Cic de Or. 2, 72, 292 *to h the wrong done to us*, ex injuriam nostram, Quint. 6, 2, 23. Join exaggerare et amplificare [orationem], Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 105 Phr · *to h. a favour*, gratiam, Plin. Ep 3, 1, 7 See also TO AGGRAVATE

**heightening** (*subs.*): expr. by verb v. preced art. Or as ihetor tech. terms, amplificātio, Cic. Quint.; exaggĕrātio, Quint. comp verb.

**heinous**: 1. atrox, ōcis (applicable to such crimes as involve *cruelty* or *bloodshed*) *a h. crime*, a facinus, Tac A. 4, 45· Liv Join: (res) scelesta, atrox, nefaria, Cic R. Am. 22, 62. 2. nĕfārius, nĕfandus (*contrary to all divine or natural law*): v ABOMINABLE. 3. foedus (*revolting*): v. FOUL (II.). 4. flāgĭtiōsus v. SCANDALOUS. (N.B—Sometimes facinus, scelus, may suffice without an adj cf Cic. Verr 5, 66, 170· v. CRIME) Phr. *so h. a crime*, tantum facinus, Sall Jug. 35; simly., *how h*, quantum i., Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6.

**heinously**: atrōcĭter, Sall

**heinousness**: atrōcĭtas *h of conduct*, rei a., Cic. Quint 16, 51; facti a., Cic Inv 2, 16, 51. Phr. *to heighten the h of crimes*, *facinora exaggerando incendere v. TO HEIGHTEN

**heir**: hēres, ēdis, *c.*. *to leave any one h by will*, aliquem h. ex testamento relinquere, Cic Quint 4, 14· more freq simply, h facere, with or without testamento, Cic. (the frequent factitare h., Cic. Phil 2, 16, 41, denotes *the repeated promise to make any one h*), instituere (a more formally legal expr.), Cic Clu. 7, 22. Dig. *Sole h*, h ex asse, Quint 7, 1, 20 (but we find also the more emphatic and less tech expr, heres omnibus bonis institutus, Plin 7, 36, 36. h ex libella in Cic. Att 7, 2, 3, is of very doubtful meaning): simly, with the fractions of the as, *h. to one-half, one-third*, h ex semisse, ex triente (cf L. G. § 929). but also h ex dimidia parte, tertia parte, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, *med*. *H. in reversion* (i. e *in case of failure to inherit on the part of the heirs*), secundus h., Cic (v Dict. Ant s. v.).

**heir-apparent**: heres suus, h legitimus · cf Ulp Dig. 38, 16, 1

**heiress**: hēres, ēdis · Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, 111 (Acc to Charis 1, 79, heres takes a masc. adj, even when used of a woman · "nemo secundam heredem dicit . . , sed masculine")

**heirloom**: expr by hērēdĭtārius: cf. Liv 21, 3, "[cui] hereditarii relicti sint exercitus nostri"

**heirship**: hērēdĭtas · v INHERITANCE.

**heliacal**: *hēlĭăcus (Gr ἡλιακός): Forcell Gloss

**heliacally**: *solis respectu; solis ratione habita

**hell**: 1. gĕhenna Vulg Matt v. 30· Hier Tert 2. infĕri, orum (strictly, *the infernal gods or regions, of paganism*) *the road that leads to h*, via quae ad inf. (opp to coelum) deprimat, Lact. 6, 3, *imit*. cf Cic Tusc. 1, 5, 10. 3. infernus (= Hades) Vulg. Apoc xx 14 "frequenter usurpatur a Christianis theologis," Forcell. Also *neut pl*. infera (sc loca). Lact. 6, 3, *med* 4. expr by circumi, scelerātorum sedes, regio· Cic Clu 61, 171: cf Sall Cat. 52, *med*

**hellebore**: 1. vērātrum (the Italian name: Plin 25, 5, 21 § 52): Lucr 2. hellĕbōrus *or* elleborus (Gr ἑλλέβορος· the name more freq used): Virg Hor: Plin. 1 c. (the latter uses the neut. form helleborum) Gell 3. meton. Anticyra (*a place where h. abounded*) *to swallow undiluted h.*, Anticyras sorbere meracas, Pers 4, 16: cf Hor A P 300

**hell-hound**: perh. fūria, Erinnys: v. FURY.

**hellenic**: *Hellēnĭcus (only as ethnol term), Graecus: v. GRECIAN.

**hellenism**: *Hellēnismus (only as crit. term): cf. Winer, N. T. Gr p. 26

**hellenist**· *Hellēnista. cf. Winer, N. T Gr p. 26

**hellish**: *infernus, dīsbŏlĭcus. v. INFERNAL, DEVILISH. (Usu better nefandus, nefarius, immanis: v. ABOMINABLE, MONSTROUS)

**helm**: **I.** *Of a ship*. 1. gŭbernācŭlum. *to take the h*, ad g. accedere, Cic. Inv 2, 51, 154; gubernaculo subire, Vulg Aen. 5, 176 Fig (usu *pl*) · *to seize, sit at the h of state*, gubernacula reipublicae prendere, Cic. ad Br. 2, 1; ad gubernacula reip sedere, Cic R. Am. 18, 51. *to quit the h*, a gubernaculis recedere, Cic. Fam 16, 27: Plin. jun 2. clāvus (*the handle of the h*): *he sits astern, holding the h.*, c. tenens sedet in puppi, Cic. Sen. 6, 17. Fig.: *to hold the h of so vast an empire*, c. tanti imperii tenere [et gubernacula tractare], Cic. Sext 9, *init*. See also HEAD (to be at the). **II.** *Helmet*: v foll art.

**helmet**: 1. cassis, ĭdis, *f*. (*of metal worn by Roman cavalry*): cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 45: Hirt. Poet. cassida, ae: Virg. Aen 11, 775: Prop 2. gălea (strictly *of skin*; cf. Habicht,

No 224: also in gen. sense). *breastplates and h.s of bronze*, loricae g que aeneae, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 97 · Caes B. G. 2, 21: Virg **3.** cūdo or cūdon, ōnis, *m* (said to have been *of leather, and worn by the* velites). cf. Habicht, No. 224.

**helmeted:** gălēātus. Cic. N D. 1, 36, 100

**helmsman:** **1.** gŭbernātor: Cic Sen. 6, 17: Virg. **2.** rector nāvis · Cic Div 1, 14, 24: cf. Virg Aen. 5, 176. (Or expr. by circuml, qui ad gubernaculum sedet, qui clavum tenet: v. HELM.)

**helots:** Hĕlōtes, um: Nep Paus 3; Ilōtae, arum. Liv. 34, 27 (Gr Εἵλωτες, Εἵλῶται) The sing. may be expr by unus, quidam ex Helotibus, etc

**help** (*subs*) · auxĭlium, ōpis (no nom): v ASSISTANCE.

**help** (*v*) **I.** *To furnish aid* jŭvo, adjŭvo, subvĕnio, succurro, etc · v TO ASSIST. See also TO CONTRIBUTE (II), FACILITATE Phr.: *so h me God*, ĭta me dī (bene) ament, Ter. Ph 1, 3, 13 · medius fidius, Cic.: Plin jun. **II.** *To serve* with portions of food. **1.** porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 Hor S. 1, 8, 30 Petr 34 **2.** dīvĭdo, vīsi, sum, 3. Petr 33; 40, *extr* **3.** carpo, 3 (*to cut up*). v TO CARVE Phr.. *we h ourselves to the choicest things*, res electissimas aggredimur, Petr 36 **III.** *To avoid, prevent* Phr : *I can't h. exclaiming*, non possum quin exclamem, Pl in Cic de Or 2, 10, 39; but facere non possum quin, is more usual, Cic Att 12, 27: *what can't be h'd*, quidquid corrigere est nefas, Hor Od 1, 24. *extr : it can't be h.'d*, fieri non potest aliter, Cic Att. 6, 6, 4

**help** (*interj*) ferte auxilium! subvenite! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, *init.*

**helper:** **1.** adjūtor: Cic . Caes *Fem* adjutrix, Cic. **2.** auxĭlĭātor · Quint.: Tac.

**helpful:** ūtilis: v USEFUL. More precisely expr. by auxilio (L. G § 297) *he could not possibly have been more h. to me*, *mihi auxilio majori non potuit esse quam fuit

**helping** (*adj*): Phr.: *to lend a h hand*, manum dare, Quint 2, 3, 7; adjuvare · v. IO ASSIST.

**helpless:** **1.** ĭnops, ŏpis: *to succour the h.*, inopi succurrere, Ter Ad 2, 1, *init.*: Cic **2.** inermis, e (*without arms*): v DEFENCELESS. **3.** ĭnēs, rtis (*without strength* or *vigour*: poet in this sense) · *h beasts* (opp. to such as the bear, lion), m. pecora, Virg Aen. 4, 158. Phaedr. 1, 2, 26

**helplessly:** expr by ĭnops: cf L. G § 343.

**helplessness:** 1. ĭnŏpia (*the state of one without means* or *resources*) · *feebleness and h*, imbecillitas atque im., Cic Am 8, *init.* **2.** expr. by ĭnops. *pity my h*, *inopis (mei, hominis) misereri! v HELPLESS.

**helpmeet:** *consors atque adjutrix.

**helter-skelter:** expr. by praeceps: v. HEADLONG.

**helve:** mānūbrium: v. HANDLE

**hem** (*subs.*). ōra (i. e. *border*) · "oraē, vestimentorum extremae partes:" Fest. s v. (limbus is *a stripe on the border*; or *a fringe*).

**hem** (*v*): **I.** *To sew the border of* fabrics: perh. circumsuo, 3 (*to sew round*) (R. and A.). **II.** Fig. *to encompass to hem in:* **1.** circumsĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *to come to the aid of troops h'd in*, circumsessis opem ferre, Liv 25, 22, *med.*: Cic Join · circumsedere atque oppugnare, Liv. 3, 5, *med.* **2.** circumvallo, 1 (*by entrenchments*): cf. Liv. 25, 22, non circumsessi modo, sed *circumvallati* which same sense may be expr. by vallo circumsedere, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, *extr* **3.** obsĭdeo, 2: v TO BESET, BLOCKADE. **4.** claudo, si, sum, 3 (esp. of rivers, *mountains, etc., which shut an army in*): *on the right and the left two seas h. (us) in*, dextra laevaque duo maria c., Liv. 21, 43. *to h. an army in, by taking advantage of the ground*, adversarios locorum angustiis c., Nep Dat. 8, *fin.* Virg **III.** *To make the sound hem!* screo, 1 (*to clear the throat*): Pl. Phr : *to h and haw*, nearest word perh. haesitare, Cic.. v. TO HESITATE.

**hem** (*interj*) hem! ehem! Pl · Ter.

**hemisphere:** hēmisphaerium (Gr. ἡμισφαίριον). Varr. Macr. (Or by circuml, globi s sphaerae pars dimidia.)

**hemistich:** hēmistĭchium (Gr. ἡμιστίχιον): Ascon ad Cic Verr.

**hemlock:** cĭcūta Plin 25, 13, 95: *the fell h. draught*, sorbitio dira cicutae, Pers. 4, 2. Ov

**hemorrhage:** haemorrhăgia (Gr. αἱμορρᾰγία). *to stop h*, h. sistere, Plin 23, 6, 67.

**hemorrhoids:** haemorrhŏis, ĭdis, *f* (Gr αἱμορρόϊς) Plin. 23, 7, 71 (Cels has the Gk. form, and employs the circuml, ora venarum tanquam capitulis surgentia, quae sanguinem fundunt, 6, 18, 9 · *to cure h*, ora venarum fundentia sanguinem tollere, id. 7, 30, 3)

**hemp:** cannăbis, is, *f* Varr.: Plin.. less freq cannabus, i, *m*. Pall

**hempen:** cannăbīnus · *h ropes*, e funes, Col · Varr Phr.. *a h rope*, e cannabi funis, Plin, 19, 2, 8

**hemp-field:** cannăbĕtum: Inscr in Forcell.

**hemp-nettle:** galeopsis, is, *f*. · Plin 27, 9, 57

**hen:** **I.** *The female of the domestic fowl* gallina *to put ducks' eggs under h.s*, anatum ova gallinis supponere, Cic N. D. 2, 48, 124. Varr. Col. *A keeper of h.s*, gallinarius: Varr : Cic *Adj.* gallinăceus, *belonging to hens a h's egg*, ovum g, Cato · Varr. **II.** *The female of any bird.* fēmĭna: v. FEMALE (*subs.*)

**hen-bane:** hyoscўămus, i, *m* (*the plant* or *its decoction*) · Cels : Plin *Made from h.*, hyoscyamĭnus, Plin

**hence:** **I.** *From this place* · hinc. Ter. Cic As *interj*, procul: *h ye profane*, procul, O procul este profani! Virg. Aen 6, 258 Ov : or expr. by verb. *h with you*, hinc vos amolimini! Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24 (abi is mostly used in imprecations or faceté = *get along!*), apage te (no *pl*), Ter. Eun 5, 2, 65 **II** *From this time* · Phr : *a few days h*, paucis diebus, Cic Fam 2, 7, 2. Nep Hann. 10; in paucis diebus, Front ad M Caes ; non post multos *hos* dies, Vulg Act 1 5 (but his diebus paucis is *within these few days past* Cic Verr Act 1, 6, *fin.*). **III.** In causative sense, *consequently* hinc. *h arose these reasons, h the downfalls of states*, h patriae proditiones, h. rerumpublicarum eversiones nasci, Cic Sen. 12, 40 *h these tears*, h. illae lacrymae! Ter. (N.B.— Hinc is not used to introduce conclusions: v *infr*.) **2.** ĭta (in logical conclusions). *hence it results that I* . . ., ita fit ut ego, etc., Cic Quint 2, 8 cf. id Off 3, 15, *init.* **3.** expr by ex quo (the Lat lang. using the rel. as a copulative): v. WHENCE. **4.** inde: v THENCE.

**henceforth** } **1.** posthac: v
**henceforward** } HEREAFTER **2.** dēhinc: *h. I blot out all women from my mind*, deleo omnes d. ex animo mulieres, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 5. **3.** proinde (*henceforward then*; in appeals). *h then cease to speak of Saguntum*, p. omittite Sagunti mentionem facere, Liv. 21, 18, *fin.* · v. WHEREFORE.

**hen-coop:** cāvea (*any cage*) · Cic N. D. 2, 3, 7 (*h-coops* appy were not used by farmers cf. Col. 8, 3).

**hendecasyllabics:** hendĕcăsyllăbi, orum: Cat Plin jun.

**hendiadys:** hendiădys, *indecl* · a barbarous word (= *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν*) used by Serv. on Aen. 1, 61

**hen-house:** gallinārium · Col 8, 3, *init.* (who has the pl.).

**hen-pecked** (*part adj*): Phr.. *a h. husband*, perh. maritus uxori obnoxius · cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22; cui uxor imperat, leges praescribit, jubet, vetat, quod videtur cf. Cic Par. 5, 2, *init.* (R. and A.)

**hen-roost:** tăbŭlāta, orum (*sc* ornithonis, gallinariorum: the roosting place rising *step by step* cf. scala gallinaria. Cels. 8, 15, *med.*) Col. 8, 3. Varr. 3, 5, *ad init* Or perh. perticae · cf. Col. l. c.

**hepatic:** hēpătĭcus. Plin. (Cels has the Gk form, *ἡπατικόν* 4, 8, *init.*)

**heptagon:** *heptăgōnum (after the anal of pentagonum, Auct. de Limit., p 257, Goes).

**heptagonal:** * heptăgōnus, septangŭlus.

**heptarchy:** *heptarchia, quae dicitur.

**her** (*adj. pron*) **1.** expr. by *gen.* of ea, haec, etc . v SHE **2.** suus (referring to the subject): cf. L. G §§ 360, *sqq.* N.B —Comp HIS

**herald** (*subs*) **1.** fētĭālis, is, *m.* (only used of the *college of heralds at Rome*): *to do violence to a h contrary to the law of nations*, f contra jus gentium violare, Liv 9, 10, *extr.* The word is also used as *adj.*, whence legatus fetialis, in same sense, Liv. 9, 11, *ad fin.*, jus fetiale (*the body of laws respecting h.s*), Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36. **2.** lēgātus (*enjoy*) of Liv 1, 32, where the word is used = fetialis **3.** cādūceātor, caduceus (*bearer of the h.'s staff*) · *a h had come from the king* (Philip), e ab rege venerat, Liv 32, 32. Cuit **4.** praeco (*a crier*) *the h.s of the gymnastic games*, p. ludorum gymnicorum, Cic Fam 5, 12, *fin* Fig.. *the h. of valour* (Homer), virtutis pr, Cic Arch 10, 24

**herald** (*v*) nuntio, 1 v. TO ANNOUNCE.

**heraldic:** Phr. *without any h. distinctions*, sine ullis majorum imaginibus (strictly *busts*). Suet Vesp 1

**heraldry:** **I.** The science *doctrīna insignium gentilicĭorum. **II.** Meton., *ancestral honours*. "*the boast of h.*," *ornamenta s decora patria, hereditaria: v HEREDITARY.

**herb:** **1.** herba (*any kind of plant*) Cic · Hor *Abounding in h.s*, herbosus, Cato: Virg. *Domin*, herbula, Cic Sen **2.** ŏlus, ĕris (collect. or pl . *pot-herbs*): v VEGETABLE, GREEN (*subs*).

**herbaceous:** perh. herbescens: cf. Cic. Sen. 15, 51, herbescens viriditas (referring to *the blade* of corn) Or expr by circuml *herbae naturam habens

**herbage:** **1.** herbae, arum. Virg G 1, 90 Ov v. HERB, GRASS **2.** grāmen, ĭnis, *n* (as collect or *pl.*, in this sense chiefly poet) *fed on poisonous h*, mala gramina pastus, Virg Aen. 2, 471 *on the tough (tangled) h*, in tenaci gr, Hor. Epod 2, 2, 24. Phr *whatever h there is (for cattle)*, si quid pabuli est, Liv. 21, 37 · *regions destitute of h.*, loca nuda gignentium (rare), Sall Jug 79 in which sense nudus is used absol., cf. Liv. l. c.

**herbal:** perh. *herbarum [medicarum] liber.

**herbalist:** herbārius Plin 25, 13, 109.

**herbarium:** *hortus siccus, qui dicitur.

**herbivorous:** *grāmĭnĭvōrus (scient. t t) *H animals*, herbariae (*sc* ferae) Inscr in Forcell.

**hercules, by:** mēhercŭles, mēhercŭlē, mēhercle Cic.: v Lat. Dict. s. v.

**herd** (*subs*). **I.** *Of cattle*. **1.** grex, grĕgis, *m.* (most gen. term) · *h.s of large cattle*, g. armentorum, Cic Phil. 3, 12, *extr.*; g. armentium, Varr. R. R. 2, 10: *h.s of swine*, g. porcorum, Juv. Fig : *a pig of Epicurus' h.*, Epicuri de g. porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, *extr. Pertaining to h.s*, gregalis, e, Varr.. Plin ; grĕgārius. Col Plin. *In h.s*, grĕgātim. Col.: Phn. **2.** armentum (strictly *a ploughing beast*; v. *supr.*: hence *a h. of oxen* or *other large animals*): *whole h.s* (of deer), tota a., Virg. Aen. 1, 185 *h.s of baboons*, a cynocephalorum, Plin. *Abounding in h.s* (*to* or *oxen*), armentosissimus, Gell. 11, 1. **II.** *Of persons*, contemptuously: vulgus, i, *m.* and *n.*: *to scorn the jealous h.*, malignum spernere v., Hor. Od. 2, 16, *extr.*: v. MULTITUDE.

**herd** (*v*) congrĕgor, 1 v. TO FLOCK TOGETHER

**herdsman:** **1.** pastor (gen term for *all keepers of flocks or herds*) cf Varr 2, 10, *init* **2.** armentārius (*of large cattle* sc pastor) Varr R R 2, 5, *fin* Lucr.

**here:** **I.** *In this place* hīc Ter Cic Virg Phr. *to be h.*, adesse (v PRESENT, TO BE) *h. he is, h she is*, eccum! eccam! Ter *pass h. am I ready to do it for you*, ecce me qui id faciam vobis, Ter Ad *extr* See also HAND (at). **II.** In phr. *here and there* **1.** passim (*scattered about, in every direction*) *they had taken up their position h and there, without order*, nullis ordinibus p. consederant, Caes B C 2, 38 v HITHER (and thither) **2.** expr by rārus (implying *fewness one "here and there"*). *a few cottages h. and there*, rara domorum tecta, Virg Aen 8, 98· Caes. v FEW **3.** expr by circum, nonnullis (compluribus) in locis (implying *more or less rarity*) v. SOME **III.** In dialogue = *upon this* hīc v HEREUPON.

**hereabouts:** hic ălīcŭbi: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7 Cic.

**hereafter** (*adv*) **I** In ordinary sense **1.** posthac (with ref to time *following close upon the present*)· Cic Cat 3, 12, 28 Hor **2.** ălĭquando (*at some time, probably distant*)· *I do not despair of some one arising h*, non despero fore aliquem aliquando, Cic. de Or 1, 21, 95 cf Ter Heaut. 3, 2, 40 **3.** ōlim (like preced., but chiefly poet. more freq. = *formerly*, q. v.) *to remember these things h*, haec ol memminisse, Virg. Aen. 1, 203. Cic (once in this sense, Att 11, 4). **4.** in rĕlĭquum, postĕrum [tempus]: v FUTURE **II.** With ref. to *a future state* post mortem, quum quis e corpore excesserit. Cic. Tusc 1, 11

**hereafter** (*subs*) Phr. *to deny an h*, cum corporibus animos interire, atque omnia morte deleri dissereie, Cic. Am 4, *init* comp preced art.

**hereat:** hīc v HEREUPON.

**hereby:** ex hoc, ex hac re v. FROM.

**hereditament:** res hereditaria. v. HEREDITARY.

**hereditarily:** **1.** jure hereditario: Flor. 3, 13, *extr.* (but the expr., like hereditate, includes all cases of *inheritance, whether by descent or otherwise*). **2.** (more precisely) per successiones· *to be transmitted h* (of diseases), per suc tradi, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4 Plin. alt 12, 13, 30

**hereditary:** **1.** hērēdĭtārius· *an h. name*, nomen h., Cic Rep 6, 11 *to claim the throne as h.*, imperium h vindicare, Curt. 10, 7, *fin.*· cf. Liv. 21, 3, *fin.* (but the word is used with ref to *any thing inherited*) **2.** păternus, āvītus (*received from fathers, forefathers, or ancestors*). *as it were, h. hatred*, velut hereditate relictum paternum odium, Nep Han. 1 *h virtues*, bona paterna et avita, Cic Coel 14, *fin*: Hor.: v. ANCESTRAL. **3.** patrius (rare in this sense = paternus) Plin. Sil *An h plot of land*, hērēdium: Varr. R R 1, 10 Plin. Phr. *an h. complaint*, morbus per successiones traditus: v. preced. art.

**herein** (*adv*): **1.** in hoc, in hac re *suppose that h. I am in error*, fac in hoc errare me, Cic Caec 11, 32. Simly, in eo. Cic. Phil. 2, 9, *extr.* **2.** Sometimes expr. by a rel. clause. *h they seem to me to be greatly in error*, quod haec putant ..., valde mihi videntur errare, Cic. de Or 2, 19, 83.

**heresiarch:** haerĕsiarcha Aug

**heresy:** **1.** *haerĕsis, is, *f.* (Gr. *αἵρεσις* in Cic. = *sect*, Par. pref. 2): Aug.: Tert. **2.** (pure Lat.) falsa, prāva ŏpīnio: v. FALSE.

**heretic:** haerĕticus: Tert.: Hier.

**heretical:** **1.** haerĕticus (only in theol. sense). Arat. in Forcell. **2.** (pure Lat.) falsus, prāvus: v. FALSE, WRONG (*adj*).

**heretically:** haerĕticē, falso, prāvē: v preced. art.

**hereupon:** hic esp in dialogue *on* narration Cic *pass*

**herewith:** una cum hac re. v WITH.

**heritage:** hērēdĭtas v INHERITANCE

**hermaphrodite:** **1.** andrŏgynus, i, *m.*· Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98 **2.** Hermaphrŏdītus, i, *m* cf. Plin. 7, 3, 3, gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos H vocamus, *olim androgynos vocatos*. **3.** sēmimas, māris, *m* · Liv 31, 12: Ov

**hermeneutical:** perh. *hermēneuticus· as scient *t t*

**hermeneutics:** * interpretationis ratio

**hermetically:** Phr *h sealed*, *tam arcte clausus ut ne aeri quidem aditus pateat.

**hermit:** **1.** ērēmīta (ἐρημίτης) Sulp Ser **2.** ānachōrēta (ἀναχωρητής· *one who retires* from the world): Sulp Ser Sid also in later times written anchorita ("anchorite"). Acc to Forcell (ex Sulp. Ser.), the eremita had *a definite abode in solitude*, the anachoreta *wandered abroad* **3.** (pure Lat) homo sōlĭtārius; vitam in agro agens (*a recluse*)· Cic Off 2, 11, 39

**hermitage:** sēcessus v RETREAT. See also MONASTERY

**hern:** v HERON.

**hernia:** **1.** hernia (including various kinds of rupture) Cels 7, 18, *med* **2.** rāmex, ĭcis, *m* (strictly *a species* of hernia, Cels 1 c, *ad fin*, also used of *the malady in general*) Juv 10, 205 sometimes *pl*, Cels 1 c Plin See also RUPTURED.

**hero:** **I.** *A demigod* hērōs, ōis, *acc.* -a, *m.*· cf. Hor Od 1, 12, *init*, quem virum aut heroa, quem deum Virg **II.** *A very brave man* vir fortis, fortissimus v BRAVE. (N B — Not heros in this sense) **III.** *The chief person in a play, etc* qui primas partes agit, Ter Ph prol 27

**heroic:** **I.** *Relating to heroes*, i. e. *demigods* **1.** hērōĭcus: *the h ages*, h. tempora, Cic. Div. 1, *init*, h aetates, id Tusc 5, 3, 7. **2.** hērōus (rare in this sense) Stat **II.** *Epic*· hērōĭcus, hērōus v. EPIC **III.** *Surpassingly brave*: perh nearest word, invictus (lit. *unconquered, not to be conquered*)· *a lofty and h soul*, animus excelsus atque inv, Cic. Off. 1, 5, *init* *of most h. valour, mien, and exploits* (comicé), virtute, forma, factis invictissimis, Pl. Mil 1, 1, 57. Or expr. by fortis, fortissimus, Virg. *pass.*: v BRAVE Sometimes incredibilis may serve, with such subs as fortitudo, patientia, etc (v. INCREDIBLE) *or* egregius, praestans (v. EMINENT, REMARKABLE). N.B —Never heroicus in this sense.

**heroically:** fortĭter: v BRAVELY. Or expr. by circumī, *to meet death h*, summa virtute s. fortitudine, animo excelso atque invicto, mortem obire: v. HEROIC (III)

**heroine:** **I.** In mythic sense **1.** hērōĭna· Prop. also, hērōis, ĭdis, Ov: Stat **2.** vīrāgo, ĭnis (*a woman of masculine strength and courage*) Virg Aen 12, 468 (of *Juturna*) **II.** *An eminently noble woman*· excelso animo mulier, etc v. HEROIC (III.) **III.** *Of a play or story*: *quae primas partes agit v HERO (III.)

**heroism:** **1.** virtūs, ūtis, *f* (most gen. term including *all energetic qualities*): *veterans mindful of their olden h.*, veterani pristinae v. memores, Sall. Cat 60 Cic.: v. VALOUR. **2.** animus excelsus, invictus v HEROIC (III.). *A deed of h.*, praeclarum facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68 Sall.

**heron:** ardĕa Virg *Dimin.* (same sense), ardĕŏla, Plin.

**herring:** *harenga Med. Lat. (Clupea harengus, Linn.). (Kr).

**hers** (*adj. pron.*): gen. of illa, haec, etc . v. HER.

**herself:** ipsa, ĭus; in oblique cases sui, sibi, se *or* sese: cf. L. G. §§ 376, 377.

**hesitancy:** haesītātio, haesĭtantia. v. HESITATION.

**hesitate:** **I.** *To demur to action*: **1.** dūbĭto, 1 (*to be prevented by doubts* from doing a thing in this sense, foll by *inf*, excepting when it has a negative with it, when it takes quin and *subj*) *why do you h to avail yourself of the opportunity*, quid dubitas uti temporis opportunitate? Caes. B C, 2, 34 Cic *do not h. to trust*, nolite d. quin credatis, Cic. Man. 23, 68 the same constr. may follow a virtual though not formal negative, cf. Cic. Fl 17, 40, dubitatis (= *num* dubitatis) quin vindicetis? also absol . v TO DOUBT **2.** haesĭto, 1 (*to be embarrassed* in Cic always absol., v LOSE, to be at) *I had long and much what I ought to do*, diu multumque haesitavi quid facere deberem, Plin Ep 10, 43 (40), 2 foll by an, Curt 4, 13, *med.* **3.** cunctor, 1 (*to delay from lack of energy and resolution*) rarely foll by *inf*· *he did not even h to sell honours to candidates*, ne candidatis quidem honores venditare cunctatus est, Suet. Vesp. 17 Usu absol Join quiescere, cunctari, timere, Cic Sext. 38, 81. **4.** ambĭgo, 3 (*to do not what to do, be in a quandary*) *he had what just to attend to*, cui rei primum occurreret ambigebat, Just 29, 4, *fin.*

**II.** *To be at a loss what to say*. **1.** haereo, si, sum, 2 (*to stick fast* a stronger expr than the Eng) *to stumble and h.*, titubare atque h., Quint 12, 1, 29. Simly, haesĭto, 1 (*frequent* of preced) *I will answer without having*, non haesitans respondebo, Cic Ac 1, 2, *init* **2.** tītŭbo, 1 (lit *to stumble*) Cic v TO FALTER

**hesitating** (*adj*) haesĭtans, ntis *to say anything with h words*, aliquid h verbis dicere, Cic Dom 52, 134 Phr *to speak in a (very) h manner*, haesitabundum (loqui), Plin Ep 1, 5, 13

**hesitatingly:** **1.** cunctanter Liv (haud c, 1, 36, *med.*) **2.** dūbĭtanter· *modestly and h*, verecunde et d, Cic. Br. 22, 87 **3.** expr. by haesĭtans, haesĭtābundus (v. L. G. § 343). comp preced. art

**hesitation:** **1.** dūbĭtātio (*doubt*)· *without a moment's h*, nulla interposita d., Caes B G. 7, 40; sine ulla d., Cic. Clu 28, *init.* **2.** haesĭtātio (*embarrassment*): *to cause h*, h afferre, Tac. H 1, 39 Cic v. INDECISION Of *h. in speaking* Join dubitatio, haesitatio, tractus verborum, Cic de Or. 2, 50, *init* In latter sense also, haesitantia [linguae], Cic Ph 3, 6, 16 (where *stammering* is meant) **3.** cunctātio (*backwardness, slackness*): *dismissing all h*, abjecta omni c., Cic. Off 1, 21, 72. **4.** religio v. SCRUPLE. Phr.· *without any h.*, haud cunctanter, Liv. (v. HESITATINGLY); sine scrupulo, Col 5, 11, *init.* *to cause h (difficulty) and perplexity*, injicere alicui s [et quandam dubitationem], Cic. Clu. 28, 76

**hesperian:** **1.** Hespĕrius Virg. Ov. **2.** Hespĕris, ĭdis, *f.* (rare) Virg. Aen 8, 77

**hest** (*subs*). nūtus, ūs; impĕrium. v WILL, COMMAND.

**heteroclite:** **1.** hĕtĕroclītus (only found in *neut pl*) Charis. 2, 23 (Priscian writes the word as Gk 17, 62) **2.** diversiclīnius Prisc l. c.

**heterodox;** Phr *h. opinions*, *opiniones parum cum doctrina Christiana congruentes, consentientes *a h teacher*, *qui aliena quaedam a doctrina Chr docet.

**heterodoxy:** v preced art.

**heterogeneous:** diversus: or more precisely, naturā diversus, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 12 *things altogether h* (or *inconsistent*): res diversissimae, Sall. Jug. 85, *med.* Join· diversus et dissimilis, Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 33.

**heterogeneousness:** diversa natura v. preced art.

**hew:** **1.** dŏlo, 1 (*to chip wood with an axe, for the purpose of shaping*)· *to h. timber*, materiem d., Cato R. R. 31. *to fell, h, inscribe wood*, robur caedere, d., inscribere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86 *Comps.*

dēdolo, *to h off*, Col 4, 26, *init.*, also *to h in pieces*, assulatim ded., Pl Men. 5, 2, 106 edolo, *to h. out*, Col 8, 11, *ad init.* **2.** caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3 (*to cut* or *fell* marble *or* timber; *leaving it in the rough*) *to h and convey stone*, lapidem c et apportare, Cic Ver 2, 1, 56, 147 Plin. v TO FELL (*cf suprr.*). Simly., *comps* excīdo, *to h out* (*e g* rupibus columnas, Virg Aen 1, 428); recīdo (in same sense), Hor Od 2, 18, 4 **3.** sĕco, 1 (*to cut into shape*) *to contract for the hewing* (*carving*) *of marbles*, marmora secanda locare, Hor Od 2, 18, 17 · v TO CUT See also TO CARVE

**hewer:** expr. by verb, qui materiem caedit, etc.: v. TO HEW · *Hs of wood* (esp. *fire-wood*) *for an army*, lignatores, Liv 10, 25 Caes; also, lignantes (v WOOD): *to be hs of wood and drawers of water*, ut ligna caedant aquasque comportent, Vulg Jos IX 21

**hewing** (*subs*): caesio (*felling of trees* or *quarrying of stone*) Plin. (Usu better expr. by verb v TO HEW.)

**hewn** (*part. adj*): Phr. *h stone* (*h. and squared*), quadratum saxum, Liv. 10, 23 (*for paving*) Vitr 2, 7, *init* *rough h stone* (*in smaller pieces*), caementa Vitr l c. Hor v RUBBLE

**hexagon:** hexăgōnum Col See also foll art

**hexagonal:** sexangŭlus · *h cells* (of bees), s cellae, Plin 11 11, 12 Ov

**hexameter:** hexămĕter (*or* -trus), tri, *m* *h verses*, h versus, Cic de Or 3, 50, 194 Suet Also without versus *the beginning of a h*, initium hexametri, Quint 9, 4, 78

**hey** (*interj.*) heh vah! Ter *pass*

**hey-day:** Phr *in the h. of youth*, florente juventa fervidus, Hor A. P 115; calidus juventa, id Od. 3, 14, *extr*: cf ib 1, 16, 22, pectoris in dulci juventa fervor *I hoped the h of youth had cooled down*, sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter Ad 1, 2, 72 (N B — Beware of flos aetatis, which is used in base sense, cf Liv 21, 2, *med.*) See also PRIME

**hiatus:** **I.** *Cacophony caused by juxtaposition of vowels:* hiātus, ūs · qualified by Cic. thus, ille *tanquam* hiatus, concursu vocalium, Or 23, 77 *a musical and agreeable h.*, canorus atque jucundus h., Gell. 7, 20, *med.* Phr *to introduce an h*, hiare, Cic Or 45, *init* (but the expr. seems more appropriate to the words themselves=hiulcam vocem efficere, ib 44, 150); vocales conjungere, ib 44, 150; voces distrahere, ib 45, *init* **II.** *A gap in a document* *lăcūna, hiātus M L Phr *there is an extensive h.*, multa desunt (Nobbe).

**hibernate:** Phr. *the Pontic mouse* (*ermine?*) *also h s*, conduntur hieme et Pontici mures, Plin 8, 37, 55 *behind gravi somno premuntur*, cf ib 8, 36, 54

**hibernation:** perh. vĕternus *they grow exceedingly fat during h*, mirum in modum *veterno* (more precisely, dum hieme conduntur) pinguescunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

**hiccough, hiccup** (*subs.*) · singultus, ūs *to stop h*, singultus inhibere, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

**hiccough, hiccup** (*v.*) · singultio, 4 Cels 5, 26, 19 Plin Also *frequent.* singulto, 1 Quint. 10, 7, 10.

**hidden** (*part. adj*): **1.** occultus. v. SECRET. **2.** ŏpertus (*covered up*) · *all that was h is exposed*, o quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9 Cic. **3.** condĭtus *the h. (secrets) of the heart*, c praecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89 Join condita esse atque latere (of things *kept in the dark*), Cic. Verr 2, 2, 73, 181 Simly, reconditus, Cic Agr. 2, 16, 41 **4.** abscondĭtus *h swords* (*secreted*), abs gladii, Cic. Ph 2, 42, 108 **5.** caecus (poet.). *h causes*, c. causae, Lucr 3, 317 Hor.. Ov. *To be h.*, lāteo, ui, 2 *the snake lies h. in the grass*, l. anguis in herba, Virg. · *to be deeply h* (fig.), abdite l., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 181; occulte l., id Agr. 2, 16, 41. *to lie completely h.*, perlatere, Ov.

**hide** (*subs.*) · **1.** cŏrium (*any thick skin when removed from the carcase*) *to cover towers with h s for protection*, turres corio integere, Caes. *a h sunk in a stream*, c. depressum in fluvio, Phaedr 1, 20 *Comicé. to tan any one's h*, aliqm c. concidere, Pl Am prol 85. **2.** pellis (*living* or *dead*) v SKIN. **3.** tergus, ŏris, *n* (*of a large animal*) *they strip them h s from the carcases*, tergora detrahunt costis, Virg Aen 1, 215 (*the elephant's*) *h is extremely tough on its back*, durissimum dorso t, Plin 8, 10, 10 Esp poet. of *shields* *seven bull's h s*, taurorum t septem, Ov. M. 13, 347. **4.** tergum (poet for preced) *with a bull's h*, taurino t, Virg Aen 1, 368 Of *things made of h*, as *cymbals*, taurea t, Ov F 4, 342, *shields*, t novena boum, Ov M 12, 97 **5.** vellus, ĕris (a h *with the fleece* or *hair upon it*) *the h of a tawny lion*, fulvi leonis v, Ov F 2, 340

**hide** (*v*) **I.** In ordinary sense **1.** abdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to put out of the way*) *to h. documents*, tabulas ab, Cic in Pis 17, 39 *they had themselves in the neighbouring woods*, sese in proximas silvas abdiderunt, Caes B. G 1, 12 Join contegere atque abdere [partes corporis], Cic Off 1, 35, 26 **2.** condo, 3 (in prose, usu *to put in a place of safety*, poet often = *to conceal* cf HIDDEN) *they h (themselves) in the belly* (of the horse), inusus conditum in alvo, Virg Aen 2, 401 Hor Ov *to h oneself under the bedclothes*, se sub lectum c (better abscondere, v *infr*), Suet Cal 51 So also is used recondo (*to h far back* or *deep*), cf Ov M 1, 139 **3.** abscondo, dĭ *and* dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to put out of the way, in a place of safety* also, *to h fraudulently*) · *I had the gold close to the altar*, secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi, Pl in Prisc. 10, 24. *to try to suppress and h anything*, aliquid opprimere et abs, Cic R. Am. 41, *extr* **4.** cēlo, 1 v. TO CONCEAL (1). **5.** occŭlo, ui, ultum, 3; occulto, 1 (*to cover up a thing* · *h* abscess abdo, condo, abscondo denote *removal to another place*) v TO CONCEAL (4, 5) **6.** tĕgo, intĕgo. contĕgo, 3: v. TO COVER (1). **7.** ŏpĕrio, ui, rtum, 4 (rare in this sense, except in *p part* v HIDDEN) Plin Ep. 3, 16, 6 **II.** *To beat* (colloq) lōris ŏpĕrio Ter. Ad 2, 1, 28

— **and seek:** Phr *to play at h and seek*, *pueri lusum latitare (R and A).

— **oneself:** in add to abdo, condo, with *pron reflex* **1** dēlītesco, lītui, 3 *they* (*beasts*) *h themselves in their holes*, in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D 2, 49, *extr.* Virg. **2.** lāteo, ui, 2 (of which delitesco is *frequent*) *he hid himself in the house of . .*, latuit apud , Nep Att. 10 *to h behind the staircase*, in scalis l., Hor Ep 2, 2, 15.

**hideous:** **1.** foedus (*revolting*) *a h scar*, f cicatrix, Hor Liv v FOUL, FRIGHTFUL. **2.** informis, e (strictly, *ill-formed, mis-shapen*) *a h monster*, monstrum inf, Virg Stat v. UNSIGHTLY. **3.** āter, tra, trum (rare and poet.) *h. maw* (of a serpent), a. ingluvies, Virg G 3, 430 · *to end in a h. fish*, [turpiter] a. desinere in piscem Hor. A. P 3. See also UGLY. **4.** tĕter, tra, trum (taet). v. NOISOME, REVOLTING **5.** horrendus (*to make one shudder*) · v. HORRIBLE

**hideously:** **1.** foedē *to mangle h.*, f. lamiare, Tac. v. FOULLY. **2.** turpĭter comp HIDEOUS (3)

**hideousness:** foedĭtas · *h of a sight* (a cruel punishment), f. spectaculi, Liv. 1 28 *fin.*

**hider:** **I.** Trans *h s may well be finders*, *facile is reperiet qui abdidit (Cic. has occultator as adj, Mil. 19, 50). **II.** Intrans. *pres. part.* of lāteo (except in *nom.*, v. L. G. § 638) v. HIDDEN.

**hiding** (*subs.*): **I.** Trans.: occultātio · Cic. (Usu. better expr. by verb.) **II.** Intrans.. expr. by verb: v. TO HIDE ONESELF.

**hiding-place:** **1.** lātebra Cic Coel. 26, *init* more freq *pl* *to be concealed in a h.*, in latebris agere, Just 34, 4 Cic Fig *the secret hs (of truth)*, caecae l, Lucr. 1, 408 Hence, latebrosus, *furnishing hs*, Cic Liv. **2.** lătĭbŭlum (usu of *the haunts* or *lairs of wild beasts*) · *hs* (of pirates) *in out-of-the-way spots*, latibula occultorum locorum, Cic Fl 13, *extr* · v LAIR. Phr *that h and shelter for robbers*, ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic Mil 19, 50 See also RETREAT.

**hie** (*v*) prŏpĕro, 1 v TO HASTEN.

**hierarch:** perh antistes, archangĕlus v HIGH-PRIEST, ARCHANGEL

**hierarchical:** perh. sācerdōtālis, e v PRIESTLY

**hierarchy:** **I.** *Of priests* · *quo sacerdotium amplissimum habent, R and A (comp Cic Fam 3, 10, *ad fin*, amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, 1 e augures) *in quos penes omnis est rerum sacrarum cura atque administratio* **II.** *Of celestial powers* "*the hs of heaven*" (Milt), perh coelestes, beati ordines, angeli atque archangeli.

**hieroglyphical:** hĭĕroglўphĭcus Macr Amm.

**hieroglyphics:** hieroglyphicae literae Macr S 1, 21, *med*, h notae, Amm 17, 4 (Hieographicus is of doubtful authority)

**hierophant:** **1.** hĭĕrŏphanta *or* -es, ae, *m* Arnob 5, 25 Fem hierophantria, Inscr **2.** mystāgōgus strictly, like preced, denoting *the officiating priest* at the Eleusinian or other mysteries cf. Cic Ver 4, 59, 132 (where it=cicerone) Symm

**higgle:** i e. *to make difficulties about the price of a thing* · cāvillor, 1 v. TO HAGGLE

**high** (*adj*): **I.** Lit **1.** altus precise dimension being expr by *acc* with sum, *or* less freq habeo; *the mound was* 10 *ft h*, agger erat decem pedes altus; decem pedes habebat altus (cf. Liv. 21, 8, *fin*, ferrum tres longum habebat pedes) v. L. G § 249: Cic. Caes *very h.*, praealtus Liv. Plin. *Somewhat h*, altiusculus, Suet. **2.** celsus, excelsus, praecelsus · v. LOFTY. See also ELEVATED, TALL. Phr. *on h*, expr. by sublīmis *this pole is to us always on h.*, hic nobis vertex semper sublimis, Virg G. 1, 242 *he ascended up on h.*, sublimis abiit, Liv 1, 16, *fin.* **II.** Fig *exalted by dignity* **1.** amplus (*distinguished*): *of very high rank by birth*, amplissimo genere natus, Caes B. G. 4, 12 *to bestow a still higher honour on any one*, aliqm ampliorem honorem tribuere, Cic. Prov 11, 27. **2.** sūpĕrus, and esp. *sup.*, summus, supremus (*of the gods*): *Jupiter most h.*, summus Jupiter, Pl *priest of the Most High God*, sacerdos Dei summi, Vulg Hebr. vii. 1 (elsewhere Vulg has Deus altissimus, excelsus; the latter sometimes as subs; cave imiteris) in sim sense, Deus Optimus Maximus (D. O M), like Jupiter Opt [et] Max, Cic. Fin 3, 20, 66 See also LOFTY, ELEVATED **III.** Also fig, *great in degree* · esp. in *sup*, *the highest*: summus *the h est excellence, legal knowledge, sanctity, etc.*, s. virtus, prudentia, sanctimonia, etc., Cic *pass.* **IV.** Of prices *large relatively* · **1.** magnus *that has cost or would fetch a h price*, majoris pretii, Cic. Inv 1, 31, 51 But the subs pretium is usu omitted, and the forms magno *or* magni majoris *or* pluris, maximo *or* maximi, plurimo *or* plurimi, used absol. (cf. L. G. § 281). Simly, *at so h a price*, tanti, quanti, Cic **2.** impensus (*exceedingly h*) · *at a very h price*, im. pretio, Caes B G. 4, 2: Liv. Phr. · *the price of corn is h.*, cara est annona, Cic. Div. 2, 27, *extr.*: *when corn was getting h.er and h.er*, quum ingravesceret annona, Cic Dom. 5, 11 (v MARKET; PRICE). **V.** By anal. of preced, *great in estimation* · magnus *men entertain a h. opinion of you*, m. est hominum opinio de te, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5 Simly., *so h.*, tantus cf. HIGHLY. **VI.** Miscell. phr. *h.*

*floods*, magnae, ingentes aquae, Liv (v INUNDATION) *the river was very h at the time*, eo tempore fluvius plus solito creverat, cf Plin 18, 18, 47 *the h sea*, altum, esp after a *prep*, Liv 21, 50 *very h tides*, maximi aestus Cic B G 4, 29 *a h wind*, vehemens ventus, Auct B Hisp 3 (v WIND) *a h colour*, color satur (i e *deep, strong*), Plin 37, 10, 61 *a h. note*, sonus acutus, Cic de Or 1, 59, 251 *to indulge in h. living*, luxuriose epulari, Nep Paus 3 (v. SUMPTUOUS) *h game*, venatus iracundus, subiracundus, iracundulus, cf Hor S. 2, 2, 89; dubius (*somewhat so*). Mart 3, 77 *to be guilty of h treason*, majestatem (populi, etc) imminuere, Cic (v TREASON) *to entertain h expectations*, ad altiora tendere, Liv. 4, 13; altiores spiritus gerere, Tac H 3, 66 (the latter denoting rather *disposition*, the former *conduct*).

**high** (*adv.*) **I.** Lit **1.** altē *raising h the gory dagger*, cruentum a. extollens pugionem, Cic Ph 2, 12, *imit* *to fly very h.*, altissime evolare, Suet. Aug 94 **2.** expl by altitudo *to hoist anything so h*, aliquid in tantum altitudinis (in tantum altitudinem) subducere, Liv 27, 28, *med.* **3.** sublīmiter (not in earlier authors) *to fly h*, s volitare, Col. 8, 11, *init* In same sense, sublime (poet L G § 344) Vulg G 1, 320, etc Phr. *to aim h*, alta (altiora) petere, cf. Vulg Aen. 5, 508 **II.** Fig. of persons *aspiring* · Phr *to aim h*, magnas res appetere, Nep (in Kr.) v preced art. *fin* **III.** Also fig in phr. *to bid h* (at an auction), pluribus licēri (not maximo in this sense comp HIGHLY)

**high-born:** gĕnĕrōsus Cic Hor Join generosus et nobilis, Cic Par 3, 1, 20

**high-bred:** **I.** Of animals, *of good breed* gĕnĕrōsus, Virg G 3, 75 **II.** Of persons, *having enjoyed good breeding* nearest word, gĕnĕrōsus v. HIGH-BORN Or perh ingĕnuus, lībĕrālis v GENTLEMANLY

**high-churchman:** *qui ab Ecclesiae auctoritate est, qui Ecclesiae auctoritatem praecipuam tribuit.

**high-day:** dies festus, sollennis v. FESTIVAL.

**high-embowed:** alte fornĭcātus: v ARCHED

**high-flown:** inflātus, tūmĭdus v INFLATED Phr. *h. language*, ampullae et sesquipedalia verba, Hor A P. 97 *to use h. expressions*, ampullari, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 4.

**high-flying:** **1.** altĭvŏlans: Enn. in Cic Lucr **2.** altĭvŏlus Plin. (Both lit)

**high-handed:** perh. impĕrĭōsus · Cic Liv. v. TYRANNICAL. Phr. *they had been dealt with in too h. a manner*, superbe nis imperitatum esse, Liv. 21, 1, *med.*

**high-heeled:** simply altus . cf. Suet. Aug 73, calceamenta *altiuscula The h. boot of tragedy*, cŏthurnus: v BUSKIN.

**highland:** **I.** Subs · usu. *pl* regio aspera, montuosa, Cic. Pl. 9, 22; loci montuosi, Cic. Part. 10, 36; locus montanus, Quint. 5, 10, 37. Also neut. pl., montuosa, Plin.; montana, Liv. Plin. **II.** Adj . montuōsus, montānus . v. *supr.*

**highlanders:** montāni: v. MOUNTAINEER

**highly:** expr by magni (*never* multi), majoris *or* plūris, maximi *or* plurimi (less freq. magno, maximo in this sense): *to value anything h.*, aliquid magni aestimare, Cic. Tusc 5, 7, 20. *whom he had valued most h. of all*, quem unum plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum 2 (maximi facere is *to value very highly*, absolutely: plurimi facere, *to value more than anything else*, relatively) Simly. tanti, quanti, *so h., how h.*, Cic.: permagni, *very h.*, in tmesi, per enim magni aestimo, Cic. Att. 10, 1, *imit.* Phr.: *a man whom I have always expected very h.*, cui semper uni plurimum tribui, Cic. l. c. : *h. delighted*, laetabundus, Gell. 11, 15, *fin. h. displeased with any one*, maximus alicui, Cic. Ph. 8, 6, 19; sane natus (colloq ), id. Att 1, 8, pergravitei offensus, id. Att. 1, 10, 2 v GREATLY

**high-mass:** missa sollennis v MASS

**high-mettled:** ācer, cris, cre, Virg Aen 1, 444

**highness:** **I.** *Elevation* altĭtūdo v HEIGHT **II.** As title, *your Highness* expr. by adj., Celsissime princeps ! in subscriptions, Celsissimi nominis tui, etc (Kr) Celsitudo only in the late Lat. of Cod Theod

**high-priced:** cārus: v DEAR.

**highpriest:** pontĭfex, ĭcis Vulg Hebr vii 26 (= Gk ἀρχιερεύς) more precisely, summus sacerdos, ib Act xxiii 4, princeps sacerdotum, Act xxiii 5 v PONTIFF

**highpriesthood:** pontĭfĭcātus, ūs, or more fully pontificatūs sacerdotium, Vell 2, 59 (strictly the office of a pontifex, but suitable to denote any similar office). more precisely, summum sacerdotium (which may include *any elevated priesthood*)

**highpriestly:** pontĭfĭcālis, e v. PONTIFICAL. More precisely, ad summum sacerdotium pertinens (H. Steph.. Wahl)

**high-road:** via: cf Mart 7, 61, 4.

**high-seasoned:** (cibus) summa et acerrima suavitate conditus. cf Cic de Or 3, 25, 99, where the expr is used of *unguents* or perh, acrioribus condimentis imbutus; gulosius conditus (cf Col pref. *ad init*, gulosius condiendi cibos)

**high-spirited:** (homo) generosi spiritūs Plin. 8, 40, 61 § 149 See also SPIRITED.

**high-treason:** māgestas (i e haesa majestas), perduellio v TREASON

**high-water:** Phr *it was h at the time*, *eo tempore aestūs accessus plurimus erat; plurimum accesserat aestus maritimus v TIDE

**highway:** **1** via · opp to semita (*a narrow way, by-path*). cf. Mart 7, 61, 4: Ter. Eun 3, 2, 42. more precisely, via publica, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2 § 22 (= Gr. βασιλικὴ ὁδός, "*the king's h.*"). *Superintendent of h s*, curator viarum, cf. Plin Ep 5, 15, 1 (Dict Antiq. p 1193) **2.** late Lat, strāta (*sc* via). Eutr . Imp. Codd

**highwayman:** latro, ōnis; grassātor · v. ROBBER

**hilarity:** hĭlărĭtas · v MIRTH.

**hill:** **1.** collis, is, *m* (*any considerable natural elevation, whether covered with verdure or rocky*). *well-tilled and verdant h s*, c nitidi viridesque, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 47 · *a steep and precipitous h.*, c arduus et deruptus, Tac A. 2, 80. Caes . Plin **2.** tūmŭlus (*any rising ground*, esp. *an isolated mound* or *low h.*) *h s that (seem to) overhang*, t. imminentes (i e Romae), Liv. 3, 7 (but *the seven hills* of Rome are usu called colles) · Caes **3.** clīvus · v SLOPE, INCLINE. See also HEIGHT (II.)

**hilliness:** expr. by circuml : v. HILLY, HILL.

**hillock:** **1.** tūmŭlus (cf. HILL, 2). *a h of earth of considerable size*, t. terrenus satis grandis, Caes B. G. 1, 43. v. MOUND. **2.** grūmus (*a small heap of earth, etc.* · rare) : Col.: Auct B. Hisp

**hill-side:** clīvus : v. SLOPE

**hilly:** **1.** montuōsus (*al.* montōsus), montānus: v. MOUNTAINOUS. **2.** clīvōsus (*having slopes and ascents*): *a h. track*, c. trames, Virg G. 1, 108: Plin.. Col : *a very h. road*, *clivosissima via. **3.** confragōsus (*broken up by heights and defiles*) : Liv. · v RUGGED.

**hilt:** *of a sword*, căpŭlus: Cic. Fat. 3, 5: Petr.: Tac

**himself:** **1.** in agr. with subject ipse, ĭus *he h said so*, ipse dixit (= Gr. αὐτὸς ἔφα), Quint. 11, 1, 27 Cic. Sall. Sometimes strengthened by -met, Pl Amph. prol 102 · Cic. the superl. ipsissimus also occurs Pl Trin. 4, 2, 146 **2.** in objective relations, i e. when used reflexively sui, sĭbi, sē *or* sēsē (referring back to the subject of the sentence) *he devoted h altogether to politics*, totum se dedidit reipublicae, Nep Them. 1 *they surrendered themselves to Caesar*, se Caesari dedidērunt, Caes. Cic The forms sibi, se, are often strengthened by the suffix -met; and the prep cum is always used enclitically when joined with se, as secum. **3.** when the use of the words *himself, themselves*, indicates some opposition or antithesis ipse and sui combined . the ipse agreeing with the subject or object, according as stress is laid on the one or the other, cf. Zumpt § 696, St. L G § 617 (1) subjects contrasted · *without trying to move the pity of the enemy, he laid violent hands on himself*, ne tentata quidem hostis misericordia se *ipse* interfecit (i. e *it was not the enemy who slew him, but himself*), Vell. 2, 71, *fin* cf Fac H 1, 46, Praetorii praefectos sibi *ipsi* legere (i e *they made the appointments themselves, others did not make them*) (ii). objects contrasted · *he cannot control an army who does not control himself*, non potest *exercitum* is continere qui *se ipsum* non continet, Cic Man 13, 38 *he slew his brother, and afterwards himself*, fratrem suum dein seipsum (*or* se ipsum) interfecit, Fac. (Key) NB — The former constr is however more frequent, and is found even in cases where there is an antithesis of objects cf. Cic Q fr 1, 1, 2, quid est negotii continere eos quibus praesis, si te *ipse* (cf *supr* 1) contineas ? cf Zumpt, l c Phr *to do right of h. (freely)*, sua sponte recte facere, Ter Ad 1, 1, 50 *almost beside h*, vix compos animi, ib 3, 2, 12 (v ONESELF) *one who lives by h*, solitarius homo, Cic Off 2, 11, 39, *who keeps by h (in political strife)*, qui solitarius separatusque secedit, Gell 2, 12, *init*

**hind** (*subs.*) **I.** *The female of the stag* cerva Virg Plin. **II.** *A peasant* rustĭcus, agrestis v PEASANT.

**hind** (*adj*) postērior, us *the h feet*, p pedes, Plin 11, 45, 101 (but p. postremi, *of the bee*, Plin) v HINDER (*adj.*) *The h quarters*, posteriora (*n. pl*) · Ov

**hinder** (*adj*) **1.** postĕrior, us *the h part of the toga*, pars p. togae, Quint Plin Ov v HIND (*adj*) **2.** āversus (*turned away from view* late in this sense) *the h part of the head*, a. pars capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 47. **3.** postĭcus (chiefly used with ref. to *the back doors, etc., of houses* · Liv. Varr) *the h. part*, p. pars (= podex), Lucil. in Non Pers.

**hinder** (*v.*) . **1.** obsto, stĭti, 1 (*to stand in the way of, be an obstacle to* . with *dat*) *what is there to h the wedding from actually taking place* quid obs. cur non verae nuptiae fiant ? Ter. Andr 1, 1, 76 more usu, quid obstat *quominus*, Cic N. D 1, 34, 95. Join officere et obstare; officere et impedire, Cic. **2.** impĕdio, 4 (*to fetter and prevent the free action of* : with *acc*) *to h. or at least delay one's departure*, imp. profectionem, aut certe tardare, Cic Fam. 7, 5 . cf. *supr.* (1) See also TO IMPEDE, PREVENT. **3.** prohĭbeo, 2 v TO PREVENT. **4.** mŏror, 1. v. TO DELAY.

**hindmost:** **1.** postrēmus: *the h part of the Roman line*, p. Romanorum acies, Sall Jug. 101: Cic. **2.** extrēmus (strictly *the outside*) · *plague take the h*, occupet extremum scabies, Hor. A. P. 417 **3.** nōvissimus . esp. in connexion with agmen v REAR (*subs.*).

**Hindoo:** **I.** As subs. Indus · Virg : Ov. **II.** As adj. Indĭcus Ter. Mart.

**hindrance:** **1.** impĕdīmentum (of whatever *impedes action*) · esp. in phr., *to be a h to any one in doing anything*, alicui [magno] esse imp. ad aliquam rem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 Cic R. Am 51, 149 . *to cause delay and a h. to anything*, moram atque imp. alicui rei inferre, Cic Inv. 1, 9, 12 . *to operate as a h.*, esse loco impedimenti, Caes. B. C.

3, 17 **2.** impĕdītio (*the act* of hindering *or* impeding v rare) Cic Div. 1, 51, *init* **3.** expr by mŏra (strictly *delay*, but also used of *what causes delay*). *there is no h. in the way of my marrying her*, nec m. ulla est quin eam uxorem ducam, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7 cf. Cic Cat 1, 4, 9, paullulum tibi esse morae, quod ego viverem Esp in phr, in mora esse, *to be a cause of delay or h.*, Ter Andr 2, 5, 13 Pl **4.** very oft expr by obsto, officio, impĕdio *what h.s lie in our way*, quanta nobis obstant, officiunt v TO HINDER

**hinge** (*subs*) cardo, ĭnis, *m* Pl. Virg Very often used fig v foll. art.

**hinge** (*v*) i. e *to turn upon, be centered in* **1.** expr. by cardo *a point on which so much h.s*, tantus cardo rerum, Virg Aen 1, 672 *he makes the whole case h. there*, hic causae c. ponit, Quint 5, 12, 3. **2.** expr by contĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (*to involve, contain*) *the points on which a case h.s*, quae maxime rem continent, Liv 39, 48 esp. in *pass* v TO BIND UP (III.).

**hint** (*subs*). significātio (any *indication*) *to throw out many plain h.s*, multas nec dubias s. jacere, Suet Ner. 37 but in Cic the word is not used of mere suggestion Phr *to spread dark h.s*, spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Virg Aen 2, 98, *incertas* seu *suspiciones*, cf Liv 24, 23, *fin*, crimina serere *to get a h. of suspicion*, odore quodam suspicionis sentire, Cic Clu 27, 73 (Nutus is a *nod* or *signal of one's pleasure*) See also *verb*

**hint** (*v*.) nearest word perh submŏneo, 2 Ter Suet. v TO SUGGEST Or. expr by circuml, ambagibus (verborum) uti, cf Liv. 1, 56, *ad fin*, *dubie, occulte*, per ambages significare Neither indico nor significo imply the partial concealment of the Eng. subindico (*to imply what is not expressed*) occurs in Rufin.. innuo is *to give a signal*.

**hip:** **I.** *Of the body* **1.** coxendix, ĭcis, *f* Pl. Varr Suet **2.** coxa (=preced, but less freq Forcell.). Cels Phi. *I have thee on the h.*, teneo te, Cic Acad. 2, *extr*. *to smite h. and thigh*, ad internecionem caedere, occidione occidere, Cic Liv.. v TO EXTERMINATE. **II.** *Fruit of the wild rose* *cynosbati acinus.

**hipped, hippish:** perh mĕlancholĭcus v. HYPOCHONDRIAC

**hippocentaur:** hippŏcentaurus Cic

**hippodrome.** hippŏdrŏmos, i, *m*.. Pl Mart. (pure Lat spătium v RACE-COURSE).

**hippogriff:** *hippogryps, -yphos, or -grўphus, i v GRIFFIN.

**hippopotamus:** hippŏpŏtāmus, i, *m*. Plin.· Mela (equus fluviatilis, m Plin. 8, 21, 30, appears to mean a different animal).

**hire** (*subs*): merces, ēdis, *f* (*wages of any kind*) *the h. of service*, operae m., Cic *to degrade an art to h. and profit*, artem ad m. atque quaestum abducere, Cic Div 1, 41, *fin* *That is done for h.*, or *working for h.*, mercēnarius, Cic.· Liv. v. HIRED

**hire** (*v*): condūco, xi, ctum, 3 *I was h.d to cook, not to be beaten*, coctum non vapulatum conductus fui, Pl. Aul 3, 3, 9 *to h. a house*, domum c., Cic. (v TO RENT) Mercede, pretio, are sometimes added, esp with an adj, as magno pretio c, Cic Inv 2, 1, 1 *To h. oneself out*, auctorari, esp. of *gladiators* Hor. S 2, 7, 59

**hired** (*part adj*) **1.** conductus (actually taken into pay) *h. gangs of roughs*, operae c., Cic Sext. 17, *init* *a h. abode*, c. lar, Mart. 11, 82. Join conductus et redemptus, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 5. **2.** conducticius (*to be had for hire, whether actually hired or not*) · *the h. service of free labourers*, c liberorum operae, Varr. R R. 1, 17 (where the *kind of labour* is to be described): *a h. house* (one of the class *not occupied by their owners*), domus c, Porc. in Suet. Tei. **3.** mercēnārius (esp. with reference to something *not usually or not lawfully trafficked in*) v. MERCENARY, HIRELING. Oft in masc as subst = *a h. servant*, opp to *a slave* · *to treat slaves as h. servants*, servis uti ut mercenariis, Cic. Off 1, 13, 41.

**hireling** (*subs*) mercēnārius (applied to *day-labourers*, without reproach) v HIRED (3)

**hireling** (*adj*) mercēnārius *a h. praetor*, m praetor, Cic Veri 5, 21, 54. See also CORRUPT

**hirer:** conductor Pl Plin jun

**hiring** (*subs*) conductio e. g. fundi, Cic Or expr by verb v. TO HIRE

**hirsute:** hirsūtus Cic . Ov.

**his** (*adj. pron*)· 1 expr by gen of is (V. L G §§ 370, *sqq*) *h. father Neocles was of noble birth*, pater ejus Neocles generosus fuit, Nep Them 1 cf id Cim 1 *Numerius h. brother is dead*, Numerius frater ejus, mortuus est, Cic Clu. 7, 21 (N B—Ejus may always be so used when *his=of the person aforesaid* cf. L G l c) **2.** expr. by gen of hic (when the pron is used to denote the principal subject of discourse) comp Nep Them *init*, Themistocles, Neocles filius, Atheniensis *Hujus* vitia, etc also, id Paus init., *Hujus* illustrissimum proelium, etc (=*of the subject of this memoir*) v THIS (N B—Hence hujus is more emphatic than ejus, giving more prominence to the person referred to) **3.** expr by gen of ipse (when the *his* is emphatic, not referring to the subject) *why should they despair of their own courage or h. vigilance*, cur de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia desperarent? Caes B G 1, 40 cf. ib. 1, 21, certior factus hostes consedisse millia passuum ab ipsius (=*his own*) castris octo **4.** expr. by gen. of qui (when *his* is preced. by a conj ; Latin authors freq. using the rel pron as a connective) *and he relieved his exile by sending him money*, cujus fugam pecunia sublevavit, Nep. Att 2. cf ib 5, *cujus* sic asperitatem veritus est ib 12, *cujus* gratia cum posset (=*and though he might.. his*) **5.** suus (referring to the subject of the sentence, or sometimes to another subst immediately preceding with which it is closely connected cf L. G § 361) *him his fellow-citizens drove into exile*, hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, Cic Sext 68, 143 Suus is very often more or less emphatic (=his *own*), esp when used as in preced ex with ref to a subst which is not the subject sometimes strengthened by -pte, euphony permitting Crassum *suapte* interfectum manu, Cic de Or 3, 3, 10. See also OWN. **6.** whenever the *his* is unemphatic, it is usu not expr. in Lat or if expr. at all, by ejus, suus (referring to the subject), as quasi-enclitics *after* the substt to which they belong (cf L. G. § 673) *his father died early*, pater mature decessit, Nep. Att 2 (where ejus might have been used) *he ordered his son-in-law Agrippa to be sent for*, Agrippam generum ad se accersi jussit, ib 21 (where suum might have been added) comp. also foll. exx Ciceron in omnibus *ejus* periculis singulariem fidem praebuit, ib. 4 quae amicis *suis* opus fuerunt, ib. 7 in funere matris *suae*, ib. 17. in which cases the pronouns might have been dispensed with as above

**hiss** (*v*). **1.** sībilo, 1 · *the serpent h.s with its mouth*, serpens s. ore, Virg Aen 11, 754 *the red-hot iron h.s plunged in the bubbling water*, ferrum igne rubens in trepida submersum s unda, Ov. As a *hostile demonstration the people h. me*, populus me s, Hor S 1, 1, 66 cf. Cic. Att 2, 19, 1 comp HISS (*subs*), and foll. art **2.** strideo or strido, 1, 2 and 3 (*to make any harsh, offensive noise*. poet.) *the monster of Lerna horribly h.ing*, bellua Lernae horrendum stridens, Virg. Aen. 6, 288 of *heated iron in water*, Lucr. 6, 149 **3.** expr. by sībilus (esp poet ) v. HISS (*subs.*)

**hiss off:** i. e. *from the stage, etc.* · **1.** explōdo, si, sum, 3 (lit. *to clap off, drive off by clapping*) · *Aesopus is h'd off, if he be but a trifle hoarse*, Aesopus si paullum raucus fuerit explodetur, Cic de Or 1, 61, 259 Hor More fully, sibilis explodere, Cic R Com. 11, *init*. **2.** exsĭbilo, 1 (rare) *to be h'd by a spectator*, a spectatore exsibilari, Suet Aug 45, *extr* Join exsibilari et explodi, Cic Par 3, 2, 26. **3.** exĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to drive off* the stage *by any kind of hostile demonstrations*. rare) *to h. plays off*, fabulas ex., Ter. Andr. prol 27, *extr*.

**hiss, hissing** (*subs*) **1.** sībilus, *pl* sībila *to utter a dreadful h.s*, horrenda s. mittere, Ov Oft of *hostile demonstrations*. *to assail any one with h.s*, aliquem sibilis consectari, Cic Att 2, 18, sibilis consumere (a stronger expr), ib. 2, 19 **2.** stridor (poet cf TO HISS, 2) Ov Phi *without a single h.* (opp to *applause*, clamores), sine ulla pastoricia fistula (*the shepherd's pipe* having *a hissing sound*), Cic Att 2, 16, 6.

**hissing** (*adj*)· **1.** sībilus *the h. neck of an adder*, s. colla colubrae, Virg Ov **2.** stridŭlus (cf TO HISS, 2) Virg Sen *A h. sound*, sībilus v pieced art

**hist** (*interj*) st! cf Pl Epid 2, 2, 1, st! st! tacete! Cic Fam 16, 24, sed st! literas tuas exspecto.

**historian:** **1.** historĭcus (*one acquainted with history, whether a writer or not*). *orators, poets, and h.s*, oratores et poetae et h., Cic Top. 20, *fin* · *an h. of great authority*, gravissimus h., Nep Alc. 11 Quint. (homo historicus, Cic Marc. 7, 16, is *a person acquainted with history*) **2.** scriptor rerum (*the writer*) Sall. Cat 3 Liv the term is applicable to any kind of *narrator or chronicler of events*, cf. Cic Fam 2, 4, *init*, tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuncios. Also, conditor rerum, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 106 (Explicator rerum, Cic. Or. 9, 31, and pronuntiator rerum, id Br. 83, 287) denote rather *a narrator* than an historian) **3.** historiae scriptor · Gell 2, 13 for which auctor historiae may be used when an authority is appealed to Gell 1, 11. **4.** historiographus (only in very late authors) Capitol Gord 2, *fin* Phr *a most reliable h.* (strictly, *authority*), bonus auctor in primis, Cic Off 3, 32, *init*. *contemporary h. relate*, tradunt ejus temporis auctores, Tac. Ann 5, 9· *h.s*, qui res gestas scripserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, *fin*. (cf. *supr* 3) *the h.s of Africanus*, qui de vita et rebus Africani scripserunt, Gell. 7, 1.

**historic** } **1.** historĭcus (rare,
**historical** } and used only as tech. term) *in the h. style*, h. genere [*sc* scribendi], Cic Br 83, 286 **2.** expr. by historĭa *to devote oneself to h. composition*, ad scribendam historiam se applicare, Cic de Or. 2, 13, 55, se ad h. conferre, ib. § 57 *the primary h. canon*, prima lex historiae, ib 2, 15, 62 *the principles of h. composition*, historiae ratio, Gierig ad Plin. Ep. 5, 8. Phr.: *h. accuracy*, historiae fides, (e g ad historiae fidem scribere), Cic Q. Fr 1, 1, 8; rerum fides (in wider sense of *truth to fact*), Liv. 33, 34, *init*. : Cic (in Kr.); historica fides, Ov. Am. 3, 12, *fin* · *things handed down with h. certainty*, quae incorruptis rerum gestarum monumentis traduntur, Liv pref . *an h. painter*, *qui res gestas ex annalibus [historiis] depromptas pingit (R and A) or as scient t. t., *pictor historicus

**historically:** historĭcē (v rare)· Plin Ep. 2, 5, 5. Usu. better expr by circuml *to write not so much h. as oratorically*, non tam historico quam oratorio genere scribere, Cic. Br. 83, *init*.; *to treat a subject h.*, ex ratione rerum scribere, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63.

**historiographer:** perh. commentariorum scriptor · v HISTORIAN.

**history**: 1. hĭstŏria (most gen. term) *at first h. was nothing but the drawing up of annals*, mŭlto erat h. nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic (*Herodotus*) *father of h*, pater historiae, Cic *natural h*, naturalis h, Plin. *to write or compose h*, historiam scribere, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; h componere, Plin. Ep. 1, 1 Just *to write a h of Rome*, res Romanas in historiam conferre, Just pref.. sometimes in *pl*., Just. 1. c Gell *ancient h*, *h antiqua (vetus historia is *a story handed down from olden time*) · *modern h*, *h recentiōris aetatis h. *sacred, profane h.*, *rerum sacrarum, profanarum h 2. mĕmŏria rerum gestarum (*records of the past*). Sall Jug 4, *mit ancient h records that*. . , in literis veteribus memoria exstat, Gell 10, 27, *init*. 3. very often expr by res, res gestae *to write a detailed h. of the Roman people*, res populi R. perscribere, Liv pref *init* : *to write Roman h. in detached portions*, res gestas P R. carptim scribere, Sall. Cat. 4 Phr *the remains of ancient h*, monumenta antiquitatis, Cic. Sen 11, 38 *it is related in Grecian h*, in monumentis Graecae historiae scriptum est, Gell 10, 17 *to write the h of the reign of Tiberius*, principatum Tiberii scribere, Tac Ann 1, 1, *extr* · Sall Jug *init*

**histrionic**: histrĭōnālis, e Tac cf Dial. Or 26 (Usu better expr by gen pl of histrio v. ACTOR v THEATRICAL.) Phr *the h art*, ludĭcra ars, Liv. 7, 2, *fin*.

**hit** (v.) I. *To strike* fĕrio, tundo, etc v. TO STRIKE, BEAT Phr *you have the nail on the head*, tetigisti acu, Pl Rud 5, 2, 19 (in which sense modern writers use the fuller form, rem acu tetigisti) *to h a man when he is down*, *humi dejecto plagas ingerere; in fig. sense, *infelici insultare II. Fig *to hit upon*. offendo, 3 (trans); incido, 3 (*intrans*) v TO LIGHT UPON, FALL IN WITH. III. *To hit off*, e. g a likeness *to h off any one's character*, alicujus mores bene describere, Pl.

**hit** (*subs*). plāga v BLOW. Phr *a hit!* hoc habet (gladiat phr), Virg Aen. 12, 296 Pl. Tet. See also CHANCE.

**hitch** (*subs.*). perh. scrūpŭlus (*any source of embarrassment*) cf Ter Ph 5, 8, 30. Phr *there is a h*, haeret res [in salebra], cf Cic. Fin 5, 28, 84. *there is a h in the verse*, claudicat versus v TO HALT, LIMP

**hither** (*adv*) huc Cic Virg Phr. *h and thither*, huc, illuc, Cic Att 9, 9, *med*, huc atque illuc, id de Or 1, 40, 184 (a graver expression); huc et illuc, id Div. 2, 38, 80; huc et illo, Sen; huc illucque, Plin when the action of *a number* is described, passim (*in every direction*) · *to fly h. and thither unwieldily* (of birds), p aclibere volitare, Cic de Or. 2, 6, 23 Join: huc et illuc passim [vagari], Cic Div 1 c See also BACKWARDS (1, *fin*)

**hither** (*adj*) · cĭtĕrior, us Cass. *Superl.* cĭtĭmus, *hithermost*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16.

**hither** (*interj.*): ădesdum! Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2; huc ades! Virg. E. 2, 45.

**hitherto**: I. Of time 1. ădhuc (*up to the present time*: to denote *continuity of action*, usque may be prefixed) *a crime h. punished in the case of none yet*, facinus a. in nullo etiam vindicatum, Cic Verr. 3, 84, 194: *as I have h. done*, sicut a. feci, Cic Fam. 6, 14, *extr.*: *I have been idle h.*, cessatum usque a. est, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: Pl.. Suet. 2. antĕhac (*before now*). v. BEFORE. II. Of place: huc usque (or as one word): Plin.

**hitherward**: horsum · Pl · Ter.

**hive**: alvus, alveus, alvearium v. BEEHIVE.

**ho** (*interj*): 1. heus (used in calling attention) · Ter.: Virg · Cic. 2. ŏho (expr. *surprise*, or *to call attention*: only in comic writers). Pl.. Ter. Strengthened form, ehodum, *ho, indeed!* Ter Andr 3, 5, 10 3. hō (expr. *surprise* rare) Tet

**hoar** (*adj*) cānus *h frost*, c pruna, Virg Matt v HOARY, GRAY

**hoard** (*subs*) ăcervus *a h. of brass and gold*, aeris a et auri, Hor · v. HEAP

**hoard** (*v*) 1. rĕcondo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *wealth h'd in a treasure house*, opes aerario reconditae, Quint 10, 3, 3 Col 2. colligo 3; cōācervo, 1 v TO ACCUMULATE, STORE

**hoar-frost**: 1. pruīna *h comes from frozen dew*, pr ex rore gelido gignitur, Plin 2, 60, 61 Vari Cic. In the poets, cana is often added, Virg. G. 2, 376 Matt When the pl. is used, it denotes *continued or accumulated hrs* Cic Lucr. Hor. 2. gĕlicĭdium (esp. *the early hrs* or *frozen dew*. only in *pl*) · *if there are hrs when you gather the olive*, si g erunt, cum oleam coges, Cato, R R 65 Col Join pruinae et gelicidia nocturna, Col 11, 2, *ad init Covered with h*, pruinosus, Ov Pall.

**hoar-hound**: marrŭbium candidum · Plin *black h.*, ballŏtē, es Plin.

**hoariness**: cānĭtes, ēi Ov M. 1, 238 Plin

**hoarse**: raucus (denoting either *an affection of the throat*, or *natural harshness of voice*) *to make oneself h with asking*, rogitando i fieri, Pl Ep. 2, 2, 18 Cic *the h croak of frogs*, vox r ranarum, Ov *the h Adriatic*, r Adria, Hor *Somewhat h*, subraucus, Cic *To become h*, rauscre, rrausi, 3 but the perf only occurs *if he be but a trifle h*, si paulum rrauserit, Cic de Or 1, 61, 259 Phr *to call till one is h*, usque ad ravim poscere, Pl Aul. 2, 5, 10 *when by being envoiced again and again he had become h*, quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Liv. 7, 2.

**hoarsely**: *rauca voce, rauco sono v HOARSE. (Or poet. raucum, cf. L. G. § 344)

**hoarseness**: 1. raucĭtas Cels Plin (raucēdo only in Isid Or. 4, 7). 2. lāvis, is, im, *f*. (only found in *acc.*) *to get rid of h (phlegm)*, r. purgare, Apul Pl (cf HOARSE, *fin*). 3. aspĕritas faucium Plin 30, 4, 11 4. branchus (Gr. βράγχος, *a particular kind of h*) Isid Or 1. c. Coel. Aur.

**hoary**: 1. cānus *h. locks*, c capilli, Hor. also cani absol., Cic Sen. 18, *init*. 2. incānus (chiefly poet) *h chin*, i. menta, Virg Aen 6, 809 Cat *h head*, i. caput, Suet. Dom. 20 *To be h*, cāneo, ui, 2 *willows h with foliage gray*, glauca canentia fronde salicta, Virg G 2, 13 *to become h*, canesco, 3: Ov. Plin *h antiquity*, perh. prisca vetustas, cf. Cic de Or. 1, 43, 193 v. OLDEN, ANCIENT

**hoax** (*subs.*) · Phr. *to play off a h upon any one*, perh ludificare aliquem (*to make a fool of a man* v Lat Dict s v) *this is a pretty h*, pulchre ludificor! Pl Truc 2, 8, 6 *to contrive a h*, *lepidam quandam fraudem comminisci

**hoax** (*v*) · perh. lūdĭfĭco, 1 v. preced. art.

**hob**: nearest words fŏcus, cămīnus v. FIRE-PLACE.

**hobble**: claudĭco, 1 v. TO LIMP.

**hobby**: perh stŭdium (*eager pursuit*): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 1, *init*, vemo nunc ad istius, quemadmodum ipse appellat *studium* (*what he calls his h.*), ut amici ejus morbum et insaniam. Phr. *this is one of my hs* (articles of virtu), genus est hoc voluptatis meae, Cic Att. 1, 9

**hobby-horse**: I. Lit. *for children to ride*: ārundo, ĭnis, *f*.: *to ride on a h.*, equitare in a. longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. II. Fig.: esp. *a favourite opinion* or *theory*. *to ride one's h.*, inceptus suis plaudere, Dial. Or. 32, *extr.* (R and A).

**hobgoblin**: larva v. GHOST, GOBLIN.

**hob-nail**: clāvus v. NAIL.

**hob-nob**: nearest word, prŏpīno, 1 (*to drink to the health of*): Cic.. Virg.

**hobson's choice**: *ea lex eligendi ut ex aliena sententia eligas, non tua

**hock** (*subs*) nearest word perh poples, ĭtis, *m* : v HAM (1)

**hock** (*v*). poplites succido v TO HAMSTRING.

**hockey**: *lusus genus in quo pila pedĭticis (arundinibus) pulsatur.

**hocus-pocus**: v TRICK, JUGGLERY.

**hod**: *instrumentum ad calcem humeris portandam

**hodge-podge**: perh farrago, ĭnis, *f* (*a mixed dish*) · cf Juv 1, 86 *or* miscellānea, ium (*a kind of hash given to gladiators*), Juv 11, 20.

**hoe** (*subs*) 1. sarcŭlum, less freq. sarcŭlus *to cover up seed with h s*, sarculis semen adobruere, Col. 2, 11, *ad fin to clear with a light h*, levi purgare s, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241. Hoe Mention is made of *single and double h s*, s. simplices, bicornes, Pall 1, 43. 2. marra (*a forked tool of some kind*) cf. Col 10, 72 and 88 (Ligo is *a digging fork* or *spade*)

**hoe** (*v*). 1. sarrio, 4 Cato Plin 2. sarcŭlo, 1 Pall. 3. purgo, 1 (*to clear* by hoeing or otherwise) Plin v HOE (*subs*). 4. pecto, xi, xum *and* pectitum, 3 (*to clear out weeds, etc, as with a comb*) Col 10, 148 and 94 (poet)

**hoeing**: 1. sarrītio, sarrītūra. Col 2. sarcŭlātio Plin

**hoer**: sarritor Col

**hog**: porcus · *a h from Epicure's herd*, Epicuri de grege p, Hor Ep. 1, 4, *extr* Cic : Script. R R (porcus may be used of *the female*, strictly, porca): v. PIG. *H's flesh*, (caro) porcīna, suilla (v PORK): *h s lard*, adeps suillus (R. and A)

**hoggish**: inquīnātus, foedus, etc.: v FOUL

**hogshead**: perh dōlium · v CASK

**hogsty**: 1. hāra *one fetched from a h* (hg), ex h productus, Cic. in Pis. 16, *init.*: Varr Col (but hara is also used of *enclosures for other animals*. v Lat Dict s. v.) 2. suīle, is, *n. to sweep out a h*, s converrere, Col.

**hoiden**: v HOYDEN.

**hoist** (*v*) tollo, sublĕvo v. TO RAISE. Phr · *to h sail*, vela dare, pandere. v. SAIL. (Vela subducere is *to haul up sails to the* antennae; *to furl* them.)

**hoist** (*subs*) perh tollēno, ōnis, *m*. (*a machine used for raising water, men, etc.*) cf. Plin. 19, 4, 20: Veg. Mil 4, 21.

**hold** (*subs.*): I. *Grasp*, chiefly in certain phr.: (1). *to take h.*: (1). prĕhendo (sync prendo), di, sum, 3: *to take h. of any one by the hand*, aliquem manu pr, Cic de Or 1, 56, 240: Pl. Fig: of plants, *to take h of the ground, root*, Pall 3, 25, *ad init Frequent* prĕhenso, prenso, 1, *to take h frequently, make efforts to lay h of*, Virg · Ov.: Tac. (2). apprĕhendo, 3 (=preced.) *to take h. of a serpent with one hand*, anguem altera ap manu, Pl Am. 5, 1, 67: Ter.. *the atoms take h. of one another*, atomi aliae alias ap., Cic N D 1, 20, 54 (3) comprĕhendo, 3 (strictly, *to grasp with both hands, so as to embrace*) *to take h of things with the hands*, res manibus c, Cic N. D. 1, 33, 92: *the pincers lay h of the tooth*, forfex dentem c, Cels.: for fig. sense, v. TO COMPREHEND. (4) arripio, ripui, reptum, 3 (*hastily, snatching at*) v. TO SEIZE (11). *to keep h* · tĕneo, rĕtĭneo, 2. v. TO HOLD. (111). *to lose h.*: ōmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3: v. GO (to let). (iv). miscell. phr : *to keep a firm h. of anything*, *aliquid manibus comprehensum enixe tenere; in fig. sense (=*to be much devoted to it*), magno amore aliquid amplexum tenere, Cic. Sull. 20, *fin.* · *to obtain a strong h. upon any one by kindness*, aliquem beneficiis sibi devincire, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, *extr* · alic, with obligare (v OBLIGATION) II. *Of a ship* · perh căverna: Cic de Or 3, 46, 180, where, however, the word is in *pl*. (Alveus is *the hull*: q. v.) III. *Custody*: vincŭla, carcer: v. PRISON.

**hold** (v.)· **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To keep hold of* **1.** tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2: *to h. a little box in the hand*, pyxidem *in* manu t, Cic Coel 26, *fin*: but if the object be not such as to *lie in the hand*, use abl. alone: cf. Ov F. 1, 99, ille tenens baculum *dextra* Cic. Off 3, 17, *init* **2.** rĕtĭneo, 2 (*to h. back, keep hold of*)· *why do you h. me back?* quid me retines? Pl Ep. 1, 1, 65 *in its left hand it (the figure) held a bow*, sinistra manu retinebat arcum, Cic Ven 4, 34, 74· **3.** gesto, 1 (*to carry in the arms* or *on the person*) *to h. a baby in one's arms*, infantem puerum in manibus g., cf Ter. Ad 4, 2, 24 See also foll. artt **II.** *To contain* căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 *your stomach will not therefore h. more than mine*, non tuus hoc capiet venter plus quam meus, Hor. S 1, 1, 46 Cic· v. TO CONTAIN (I) **III.** With ref to fluids; *not to suffer to escape* expr by transmitto, perfluo. *a vessel with holes in it, which will h. nothing*, vas perforatum et quodcunque accipit transmittens, cf. Sen Ep 99, 6 *so as to h. water*, ne humorem transmittat, Col 1, 6, *ad fin* *that vessel is leaky, it won't h. water*, plenum rimarum vas est, hac atque illac perfluit, cf. Ter. Eun 1, 2, 25. **IV.** *To occupy* land, etc 1 possĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*not involving ownership*) *to h. land that has been forcibly seized*, agrum per vim occupatum p, Caes B G. 6, 12: *that no one should h. more than 500 jugers of land*, nequis plus quingenta jugera possideret, Liv. 6, 35. Join possidere atque habere, Liv. 26, 11, *med.* **2.** hăbeo, 2 (*to be in actual possession of*) v. TO POSSESS Phr.: *lands held on the best tenure*, praedia quae optima conditione sunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9 **3.** obtĭneo, 2 (*to be in possession of, rightly* or *wrongly*: not used of ordinary occupancy of land): *to h. Gaul and Italy by arms*, Galliam atque Italiam armis ob, Liv. 30, 19: *to h. the highest position in a state*, principatum in civitate obtinere, Caes. B G. 1, 3 *to h* (*a country*) *as a province*, cum imperio ob., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4 **V.** *To maintain possession of against attack* rĕtĭneo, 2: *to h. a town*, oppidum r, Caes B G 7, 21 Fig: *to hold one's own against another*, jus suum contra aliquem r, Cic Verr 3, 14, 73. **VI.** *To be in the enjoyment of* an office: gĕro, ssi, stum, 3· *to h. the office of consul, praetor, etc*, consulatum, praeturam g., Cic.. Liv (*pass*) NB—Very oft. not exactly expressed· *while h.ing the office of consul for the fourth time*, quartum consul (in apposition), Cic. Sen 4, 10. cf. L G § 589, 2 **VII.** *To entertain* an opinion. tĕneo, 2. with sententiam, Cic Fin 1, 10, 34 (but the phr. denotes rather the *maintenance* of an opinion than the mere *entertaining* of it). Usu expr. by sentio *to h. this opinion*, sic putare, existimare, etc· v. TO THINK, MAINTAIN; OPINION **VIII.** *To deem* hăbeo, dūco, existĭmo: v. TO CONSIDER (IV.), THINK. **IX.** *To have, treat* esp. in phr., *to h. in honour*, aliquem in honore habere, Cic. Att. 7, 2, *fin*: when an adj is used, sometimes without prep: *to h. in especial honour*, praecipuo habere honore, Caes. B. G 5, 54. *to be held in some degree of honour*, aliquo esse numero atque honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, *init* **X.** *To check, stop*. Phr *to h one's tongue*, tacere: *h your tongue, pray*, tace modo! Ter. Ad 2, 4, 16. Pl, tene linguam, Ov. F 2, 602 (continere linguam, only in sense of *habitually keeping control over one's language*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13): reticere (where something is *kept secret*): *in truth I cannot h. my peace*, enimvero retinere nequeo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79: *to h one's breath*, animam comprimere, Ter Ph. 5, 6, 28: *to h. one's hands* (*keep them off any one*), manus comprimere, Ter Heaut. 3, 3, 29. **XI.** *To conduct* elections, meetings, etc. **1.** hăbeo, 2: *to h. the consular elections*, comitia consulum h, Liv. 3, 20: Cic· *to h. a levy of troops*, delectum h., Caes. B G. 6, 1 Cic.: *to h. a discussion*, disputationem h, Cic Rep 1, 7. **2.** ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3: esp in phr, conventus a, *to h. the circuits* or *assizes*, Caes. B. G 1, 54 **B.** Intrans.: **I.** *To remain fast*. perh măneo, permăneo. v TO REMAIN. **II.** *To be true*, or *applicable* convĕnit, vēnit, 4 (toll by in, ad) *any one of these things will h of me*, in me quidvis harum rerum convenit, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 3 *neither of these h.s of every kind of land*, neutrum horum ad omnem agrum c, Varr R R 1, 19 cf. Cic. Sull 7, *extr* **III.** *To think* censeo, existĭmo, etc. v. TO THINK. See also foll artt.

**hold back:** **I.** Trans: **1.** rĕtĭneo, 2. *to h. oneself back* (*in discourse*), se tet, Cic Leg 1, 19, *extr* Virg. **2.** rĕprĕhendo, 3 (*to take hold of in order to check* rare in lit sense) *to h. back runaways with the hand*, fugientes manu r, Liv. 34, 14 **3.** rĕvŏco, 1 (in fig sense). *to h. any one back from crime*, aliquem a scelere r., Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10 (but the verb implies that the thing is *already entered upon*)· cf id. Clu 5, 12 **II.** Intrans *to show hesitation* **1.** perh gravor, 1 (*to make difficulties about doing anything*) cf Cic Clu 25, 69, sed primo gravari coepit . . . post exoratus, *he at first* (*affected to*) *h back*. *afterwards was prevailed upon I would not h back, if I had confidence in myself*, ego non gravarer, si mihi ipse confiderem, Cic Am 5, *init*. Comp. the use of the adv. gravate, Cic Off 3, 14, 59, gravate ille primo, *he at first* (*pretends to*) *h back* **2.** cunctor, 1. v. TO HESITATE.

**—— cheap:** **1.** neglĭgo, exi, ectum, 3 *to h. money cheap on occasion*, pecuniam in loco n., Ter. Ad 2, 2, 8. Cic. v. TO DISREGARD. **2.** parvi făcio. v TO VALUE.

**—— fast:** **1.** rĕtĭneo, 2· *to h a vessel fast with a grappling-iron*, navem injecta manu ferrea r, Caes. B C 1, 58. Esp. fig *to h. fast truth and honour*, et veritatem et fidem r, Cic Am 24, *init*: v TO RETAIN **2.** amplexor, 1 (*to cling to* fig)· *to h the faster to one's decision*, judicium suum am. ac tueri, Br. in Cic. Br 1, 11, *extr*. **3.** mordeo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2 (*to clasp tight*: poet)· *a clasp held fast her dress*, mordebat fibula vestem, Ov. M. 8, 318 Virg See also TO MAINTAIN

**—— forth or out:** **A.** Trans. **I.** Lit *to stretch out*· **1.** porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *to h out the hand for the purpose of giving anything*, manum ad tradendum aliquid p, Cic Clu 26, *fin*· v. TO STRETCH FORTH **2.** tendo, tĕtendi, sum and tum, 3. *she held out little Iulus to his father*, parvum patri tendebat Iulum, Virg. Join. porrigere atque tendere, Cic. de Or 1, 40, *fin*. **3.** extendo, di, tum, 3: *he held out his neck and presented it for his freedman* (*to strike*), extentam cervicem liberto praebuit, Vell. 2, 70: Cic. v. TO STRETCH FORTH **4.** exsĕro, ui, rtum, 3 (*to put forth to view*) *to h. out the tongue in mockery*, linguam ab irrisu ex., Liv 7, 10. Virg. *Frequent.*, exserto, 1: Virg. **5.** praebeo, 2 (*to offer, place at any one's disposal*). cf. *supr.* (3). v. TO PRESENT, OFFER Phr. *we too have held out our hand* (*h. have withdrawn it*) *to the rod*, et nos manum ferulae subduximus, Juv 1, 15 (but manum praebuimus is good Lat. cf cervicem praebere, Petr 97 Vell): *to h out the* (*helping*) *hand*, manum dare, Quint. 2, 3, 7. **II.** Fig. *to exhibit, show a prospect of*: **1.** ostendo, di, tum, 3. *to h. forth hopes to bad men*, spem improbis os, Cic Agr 1 8, *init* *to h out expectations of a gift*, munus os, Cic Fam. 9, 8, *init* *Frequent.* ostento, 1 (*to keep hung out* or *offering*)· *to h. out rewards and intimidations*, praemia, metum os., Sall. Jug 23 **2** prōpōno, pŏsui, ītum, 3 *to h out great rewards*, magna praemia p., Caes B G. 5, 58: Virg.: v TO OFFER

**B.** Intrans.. **I.** *To h. forth* i e. *to speak* contiōnor, contiōnem hăbeo. v. TO HARANGUE **II.** *To h out*, i. e *endure* v. TO HOLD OUT (II)

**hold in:** **1.** ĭnhĭbeo, 2 *to h. in horses* (*from going too fast*), equos inh, Ov. M. 2, 128 (equos sustinere, Cic Ac 2, 29, 94, is *to pull up*, in which sense Liv. has frenos inh., 1, 48, *med*) **2.** cōhĭbeo, contĭneo, etc. v. TO RESTRAIN. Phr *to h in the reins*, frenos *or* frena ducere, adducere v REINS

**—— off:** v TO KEEP OFF.

**—— on:** tĕneo, 2 *to h. on one's course*, cursum t, Caes : Cic

**—— out:** **I** *To present* v TO HOLD FORTH. **II.** *To endure*. **1.** sustĭneo, 2 *they* (*the besieged*) *could no longer h. out*, sese diutius s non posse, Caes B. G. 2, 6, *extr* Cic. Fam. 12, 6, *extr*. oftener an *acc*, such as vim hostium, impetum, is added. v TO WITHSTAND. Simly. *frequent*, sustento, 1 (implying *frequent attacks*) *had they not been relieved, they could not have held out any longer*, nec nisi subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv 34, 18 **2.** perfĕro, 3, *irr*. (usu. with an *acc*.) v TO ENDURE **3.** rĕsisto, 3 v TO RESIST. **4.** dūro, 1 (*to last out*) v TO ENDURE **5.** obdūro, 1 (*to persist*) Join perferre et ob durare, Ov Tr 5, 11, 7 Cic·

**—— to:** **I.** *To apply*· admŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2 *to h a firebrand to any one's face*), facem alicui ad, Cic Phil. 2, 12, *fin*.· v. TO APPLY **II.** *To cling to*. tĕneo (cf TO HOLD, VII), amplexor ac tueor (v TO HOLD FAST). v TO MAINTAIN

**—— up:** **I.** *To lift up*· **1.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3· *to h up one's hands* (*in astonishment*), manus t, Cic Ac. 2, 19, 63 **2.** sublĕvo, 1 v. TO LIFT UP. **3.** ērĭgo, rexi, ctum, 3 (*to elevate from a depressed position*)· *h up your heads*, *erigite capita! Oft in fig. sense, we h. up our heads* (*take courage*), erigimur, Hor S. 2, 8, 57 **II.** *To keep from falling*· sustĭneo, 2. *to h. oneself up from falling*, se a lapsu s., Liv 21, 35 Caes *Frequent*. sustento, 1 (*to make efforts to h up*), Virg Aen 10, 338. **III.** Of the weather, *to become fair* (*if the weather h up*, si sudum erit, Cic. Fam 16, 18, *fin*, more precisely, *si coelum serenius fiet, si imbres se cohibebunt*.

**—— with:** consentio, 4 v TO AGREE WITH. Phr *those who h with Plato, Aristotle*, illi a Platone, Aristotele, Cic Mur. 30, *fin*.

**hold** (*entery*) perh. ōlĕ! cf. Hor S. 1, 5, 12, ohe! trecentos inseris!

**holder:** **I.** *One who holds*· expr. by verb v TO HOLD, HOLD WITH. **II.** *An instrument for holding*. perh receptācŭlum (v. Lat Dict s v), *or* căpŭlus (*that which one holds a thing by*) v. HANDLE. (Retinaculum, tenaculum, are for *holding a thing fast by*)

**hold-fast:** **1.** fībŭla (*for fastening beams together*)· Vitr 1, 5, 3. Caes. **2.** uncus (*a clamping-hook*) Hor Od 1, 35, 20 **3.** ansa ferrea (= preced.) Vitr. 2, 8, 4.

**holding** (*subs*). condītio *the best h.* (*of lands*), optima c., Cic Agr 3, 2, 9

**hole:** **I** *An aperture*. **1.** fŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n* (*a h pierced*) *the h. of a flute*, tibiae f., Hor. A. P. 203 *falling into a gully-h*, prolapsus in f. cloacae, Suet Gr. 2 **2.** cāvum, cāvus: *he made a number of h.s in the wall*, murum crebris c aperuit, Liv. 24, 34, *med*. *stop up the h. you have made*, cavum quem feceris obturato, Col 12, 8, *init*. **3.** lăcūna (*a cavity*) Varr.. Luci. Phr.. *to make a h.* (or *h.s*) *in anything*, pertundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (v. TO BORE)· *to make a h. through the bottom of a cup*, p calicem per fundum, Cato, R. R. 52: *a vessel with h.s in it*, pertusum dolium, Pl Ps. 1, 3, 150: Lucr Phr *to dig a h in a wall*, parietem perfodere, Pl. *a garment full of h.s*, vestimentum lacerum (v. RAGGED). **II.** *The abode of mice, etc.*: **1.** cāvum

cāvus. *to make their h.s* (of mice), c. facere, Cato, R. R 128 cf *supr* (2).

**2.** cūbīle, is, *n* *to dig their h.s* (of moles), c fodere, Virg G 1, 183 **3.** fŏvea. Vulg Luc 1x 58 not class in this sense, v PITFALL. **III.** *A wretched abode* v HOVEL

**holiday:** **1.** dies festus (*day of religious festivity*) v FESTIVAL **2** fēriae, arum (strictly, like preced.; denoting *a successum of such days*) *the Latin h.s*, f Latinae, Liv. Cic. v Dict Antiq p 529 (for which Latinae, absol, is frequent, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, *med*) often in gen sense, *legal h.s*, forenses f, Cic de Or 3, 22, *extr* *to keep h. for three days*, f. triduum habere, Cic Leg 2, 22, *extr*, f observare, Macr. Sat 1, 16, *init*, f agere (in looser sense, *to indulge in jollity*), Petr 24. **3.** dies fēriātus Plin Ep 10, 12 (24), 3 Phr *to keep h.*, feriari, Macr. S Scip 1, 7 but the use of any part of the verb except *p part* feriatus (=*keeping h.*) is rare *keeping h from public toil*, a negotiis publicis feriatus, Cic de Or 3, 15, *fin* Varr *servants keeping h.*, famuli operum (=operibus) soluti, Hor. Od 3, 17, *extr.*: *a partial h.*, dies intercisus, Macr Sat 1, 16, *init*. N.B—Best word for *a school h.*, dies feriatus (cf *supr.*), but may usu. be expr by phr.: *to-day is a h.*, hodie ferias agimus, a literarum studiis feriati sumus *to ask a whole h.*, rogare ut tote die ferias liceat.

**holily:** sanctē (*scrupulously, conscientiously*): Cic.

**holiness:** sanctĭtas (*purity, conscientiousness*) Cic v. SANCTITY. (Vulg. in Hebr xii. 10, has sanctificatio comp. HOLY.)

**hollo:** **1.** heus *h there some one! come out*, h. aliquis, exite! Pl Merc. 5, 2, 67: Ter **2.** ĕho (denoting surprise) Pl Ter v HO!

**hollow** (*adj.*) **I.** Lit. **1.** cāvus: *a h. shell*, c concha, Virg · *h trunks*, c. trunci, Hor . *to be good for h teeth*, cavis dentium prodesse, Plin. 30, 3, 8. **2.** cāvātus (*that has been hollowed out*) *'neath some h rock*, sub rupe c., Virg. Aen. 3, 229: *h. eyes*, c. oculi, Lucr. 6, 1192: *h teeth*, c. dentes, Col 6, 29. **3.** concāvus (*concave, hollowed inwards*). *h. rocks*, c saxa, Virg. G. 4, 49. Cic. **4.** exēsus (*eaten out, as the trunk of a tree*) *a cave in a h tree*, exesae arboris antrum, Virg G 4, 44: *h. teeth*, ex dentes, Plin 30, 3, 8 · Cels **II.** Of sounds, *deep, low, as if issuing from a cavern*: *(sonitus) qualis ex cavernis exiens; murmuri similis est. Plin. 2, 80, 82 **III.** Fig *vain, unreal* · **1.** vānus (*empty, unsubstantial*) Hor : Sen. **2.** tūmĭdus (*puffed out and making an empty show*. not so in Cic.): *a h., unsubstantial, fickle thing* (popularity), res t, vana, ventosa, Sen Ep. 84, 11. **3.** fūcātus (*counterfeit, insincere*) Join: fucatus et simulatus (opp to sincerus atque verus), Cic Am. 25, 95. (Fucosus = *showy*, and so more or less *insincere*. cf. Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1.)

**hollow** (*subs.*): **1.** cāverna, cavernŭla: v. CAVITY. **2.** cāvum (gen. term): *the secret h.s of the earth*, occulta terrae c., Plin. 2, 79. 81 · *the h of a fluting*, striae c., Vitr comp HOLE (I.). **3.** lăcūna (*a depression of surface*) *not to have h.s or projections* (of a pavement), non habere I neque exstantes tumulos, Vitr 7, 1, 4 Varr. **4.** alveus (poet): *the h. of a decayed ilex*, vitiosae ilicis a, Virg G 2, 453. Phr.: *the h of the hand*, cava manus (opp to manus plana, *the flat hand*) Sen Ep. 56, *init* Suet ; cava palma, Virg Aen 8, 69. vola is the *natural h of the palm*, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

**hollow** (*v.*): **1.** cāvo, 1 · *the fall of a drop h.s the stone*, stillicidi casus lapidem c., Lucr. 1, 314: *to h. out ships from trees*, naves arboribus c , Liv. 21, 26 **2.** excāvo, 1 (*to h. out*): *to h out a scoop*, trullam ex , Cic. : Plin.

**hollowing** (*subs*) excāvātio: Sen

**hollowness:** chiefly fig.: **1.** vānĭtas (*emptiness, unreality*) Cic Am 26, 99 **2.** more freq. expr by vānus, etc *to learn the h of earthly things*, *terrestria quam sint vana experiri v. IMPTI (II)

**holly:** *ilex aquifolium (Cycl) Perh aquifolia *or* aquifolia in Plin 24, 13, 72

**holly-hock:** perh malva v MALLOW althaea rosea, M L

**holm-oak:** ilex, icis, *m* (*the evergreen oak*) Virg (*quercus ilex, Linn*) *Made of h*, īlignus, Ter Virg , iligneus, Col *a grove of h s*, ilicētum Mart

**holocaust:** *hŏlŏcaustum, Prud , *hŏlŏcaustōma, ātis, *n* Tert (Victima quae tota igni crematur)

**holy:** sanctus (in class Lat., *consecrated, pure*, and of moral character, *unapproachable, conscientious* q v) *the Holy Spirit*, s Spiritus, Vulg (*pass*) Eccles. Scr *be ye h., for I am h*, s eritis, quoniam ego s. sum, Vulg 1 Pet 1 16 v SACRED. *H. water*, perh aqua lustralis, Ov Pont 3, 2, 73

**holy-day:** festus dies v HOLIDAY.

**homage:** **I.** As feudal term Phr *to do h (to a feudal superior)*, fidelitatem jurare, Lib. Feud 2, 5 *the formula of h*, forma fidelitatis, ib 2, 6; juramentum fidelitatis, ib 2, 7 Sometimes the late Lat. homagium may be indispensable to precision of expression **II.** In gen sense, *respect, reverence* observantia, vĕrēcundia . v RESPECT.

**homager:** v VASSAL.

**home** (*subs*): **1.** dŏmĭcĭlium (*usual abode*) · *to have one's h (place of residence) in Italy*, d in Italia habere, Cic Arch. 4, 7 Pl Fig · *to go to the skies, as to one's h*, in coelum quasi in d. suum pervenire, Cic Tusc. 1, 11, 24 Join sedes ac domicilium [collocare], Cic. Verr 2, 2, 3, 6. **2.** dŏmus, ūs or ī (the latter only as locative), *f* esp. in the forms, domi, *at home*, domum, *to one's h* , domo, *from h.* (after a verb of motion) in other uses = *house*, esp *a city house* (v HOUSE) (1), *at h*, domi *at h and in the field*, belli domique, Sall Jug 41 ; cf. Cic. Off 2, 24, 85, vel belli vel domi ; belli domique, Liv 9, 24 ; militiae et domi, Ter Ad 3, 5, 49 the possess. pions. meae, tuae, suae, may be added either for emphasis or distinction. cf Cic Fam 13, 69, apud eum fui, tanquam domi meae, *I was as much "at home" as if I had been at home*. Ter. (11). *homewards, to one's home*, dŏmum ; of a number, usu domos (meam, tuam, suam, etc may be added, as above): *escorted h at evening*, domum reductus ad vesperum, Cic Am 3, 12 *that they should return to their several h s*, d suam quemque reverti, Caes B G 2, 10 cf *suas* quisque abiisse *domos*, Liv 2, 7, *init*. (111). *from h.*, denoting motion *those who would not leave their h s*, qui domo exire nolebant, Cic Fl 6, *fin* (Occasionally domo = *at* home Varr R. R. 1, 8, *init*) **3.** tectum (*any shelter, under a roof*) · v HABITATION **4.** lar, lāris, *m* (meton . strictly, *the household god*) sometimes with familiaris · *that we should nowhere have a h*, nobis l. familiarem nusquam esse, Sall. Cat 20: *to leave one's h*, l familiarem suum relinquere, Cic. Verr. 3, 11, 27 · esp. poet, *to be driven from h.*, lare pelli, Ov. F 6, 362 Mart. (Lar conveys with it more of the domestic sense cf. Liv 26, 25, *med*, urbe, tecto, mensa, *lare*, recipere · where *lare* denotes the most intimate degree of association) **5.** fŏcus (meton.) v. HEARTH. Phr. *at h* ("*within*," i. e. *in the house*), intus: *is your brother at h.?* estne frater intus? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30 (Cic. Sen. 4, 12, has intus domique, where intus refers to *privacy*, domi to *home occupation*): *away from h*, peregre, foris, foras (the last after a verb of motion v. ABROAD) *to be "not at h" to any one*, alicui occupatum (11t *engaged*) esse, Cic Sen 10, 32. *he is making himself at h there in her house*, intimum ibi se apud illam facit, Pl Mil. 2, 1, 30 *that stays much at h (in-doors)*, umbratilis, umbraticus (v IN-DOOR) *quite at h in any subject*, in aliqua re multum [et saepe] versatus Cic. Quint 1, 3 *to be quite at h in ancient history*, *totam antiquitatem penitus cognitam perspectamque habere.

**home** (*adj*) **1.** dŏmesticus (*appertaining to house or family*) v DOMESTIC **2.** umbrātilis, e v. preced. art *ad fin* Cic joins domestica disciplina vitaque umbratilis (the latter term implying *a reproach*), Fusc 2, 11, 27. Col **3.** umbrāticus (like preced.) Quint Gell v IN-DOOR. For phr. *a home thrust*, v foll art

**home** (*adv*) **I.** Lit. *homewards, to home* dŏmum, dŏmos (*of more than one*) v HOME, *subs* (2) **II.** Fig in certain phr (1) *to drive h. (a weapon), strike h* ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (foll by such an acc as ferrum, telum) Liv 27, 49, *init* Just 1, 9, *extr*. Phr *to strike h (deal a home thrust)*, vitalia ferire (*deal a mortal wound*), Quint 5, 12, 22 ; gravem plagam facere (*to inflict a severe wound*), Cic Or 68, 228 (two latter phr. used fig). (11) *to come h to* any one, *to affect deeply* Phr *that remark came h. to him with great force*, quod verbum in pectus ei alte descendit, cf Sall Jug 11, *fin*. *not to come h. to the heart so powerfully*, segnius irritare animos, Hor. A P. 180 *to come h to the heart*, cor tangere, animos commovere (v. HEART, III.). (N B.—Pertinere, interesse, cadere, convenire, denote only that something *is applicable*, not that it actually *comes h* to the person whom it concerns)

**home-bred:** **1.** dŏmesticus (*belonging to house or home*) Cic Col : v DOMESTIC. Freq in fig. sense, *h crime*, d scelus, Cic Fam 5, 2, *ad init* **2.** vernăculus (*produced at home, not imported*) v NATIVE Join (crimen) domesticum ac vernaculum, Cic Verr. 3, 61, 141 **3.** intestīnus (fig, of that which *originates at home*) v. INTERNAL **4.** gĕnuinus (*native* · somewhat rare) *h virtues*, g [domesticaeque] virtutes (opp to artes transmarinae, importatae), Cic Rep. 2, 15, *extr*.

**homeless:** sine tecto, tecto carens v. HOUSE, HOME. See also EXILED

**homeliness:** perh. rusticĭtas (*plain country ways*) Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4 cf Plin alt 35, 4, 9, M Agrippa vir *rusticitati* propior quam deliciis Ov. Or expr. by *adj.*: v HOMELY

**homely:** **1.** rusticus (*plain, as in the country*) *h. truth*, r veritas, Mart 10, 72, 10 *a h. rude expression*, r. vox et agrestis, Cic de Or. 3, 11, 42 *Somewhat h.*, subrusticus, Cic. **2.** agrestis (stronger than rusticus, and implying *something of boorishness*) v *supr.* (1). *Somewhat so*, subagrestis, Cic. **3.** plēbēius (*suitable to the common people*) *h language*, p sermo, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 (=quotidiana verba) **4.** crassus (*coarse*). *h attire*, c. vestis, cf Hor. S. 1, 3, 15 Fig *h mother-wit*, c Minerva, Hor S. 2, 2, 3 **5.** vulgāris, e (v COMMON) *h fare*, cibus v, Suet Aug. 76, vulgaria, Hor S. 2, 2, 38 (cibus tenuis is *light, scant fare*) **6.** rūdis, inconditus, etc. v UNPOLISHED Phr *in a h manner*, rustice, Cic : Hor ; subrustice, Gell.

**home-made:** dŏmestĭcus, vernăcŭlus: v HOME-BRED

**homeric:** Hŏmērĭcus · Cic

**home-spun:** dŏmestĭcus, domi factus v. HOME-MADE For fig. sense, v HOMELY (4)

**home-sick:** *quem tecti lariscue sui desiderium tenet · cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 11, mirum me desiderium tenet *sui*.

**home-sickness:** *tecti s. laris sui desiderium v LONGING.

**homestead:** sēdes, dŏmĭcĭlium v ABODE, HOME

**homeward:** dŏmum, dŏmum versus v. HOME (I., II.); TOWARDS.

**homeward-bound:** qui (quae) in patriam redit, cursum suum dirigit.

**homicidal:** cruentus, sanguinŏlentus v. BLOOD-STAINED

**homicide:** I. *The slayer* hŏmĭcida · Cic. v. MURDERER II. *The deed* · 1. hŏmĭcīdium *h. is atoned for by a certain number of cattle*, luitur h. certo armentorum numero, Tac G 21 Petr. v MURDER. (N B—Homicidium had not the legal sense of the Eng, as distinguished from murder) 2. caedes (hominis) Cic Mil 5, 13 Phr *to bring in a verdict of justifiable h.*, *hominem recte ac jure caesum decernere, cf Cic Mil 3, 8

**homiletic:** *hŏmĭlētĭcus as theol *t.t.* As subs. *homiletics*, *(ars) homiletica.

**homily:** sermo, tractātus v SERMON. (As theol *t. t.*, *hŏmĭlia, Fabric Bibl. Gr)

**homoeopathic:** *homoeopathicus

**homoeopathy:** *medicina homoeopathica (quae dicitur).

**homogeneity:** *similis natura Phr. *there must be h of parts*, *partes necesse est in eodem genere reperiantur

**homogeneous:** *pari natura praeditus *H elements*, *quae in eodem genere sunt

**homologous:** *the h sides*, *ea latera quae consimilem rationem inter se habent

**hone:** cōs, cōtis, *f* Cic. v WHETSTONE

**honest:** 1. prōbus v GOOD, UPRIGHT 2 sincērus (*genuine, free from deception of any kind*) v SINCERE. 3 simplex, īcis (*straightforward, frank*) v SIMPLE. 4. antīquus (strictly, *old-fashioned* hence *honest* and naive, simple and unsuspecting). *good, h souls, judging others from their own nature*, homines a, qui ceteros ex sua natura fingerent, Cic. R Am. 9, 26 of Ter Ad 3, 3, 88, homo antiqua virtute ac fide, "*an h man of the old genuine sort*" 5. frūgi, strictly dat of frux, but used as adject. comp frugalior, -issimus (strictly, *tending to profit*. hence, *useful, worthy, honest*) · *h., sober men*, homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic Verr 3, 27, 67 *so h. and so chaste* (Penelope), tam f. tamque pudica, Hor S 2, 5, 77 cf. Cic Font 13, 29, tanta virtute atque integritate ut . solus *frugi* (opp to nequam) nominaretur often used as an epithet of *a good, h slave*, servus f. atque integer, Cic Clu 16, 47 Hor. Joīn: (homo) frugalissimus, sanctissimus, Cic. Fl 29, 71 See also INCORRUPTIBLE. (N.B—Not honestus, which IS HONOURABLE)

**honestly:** 1. sincērē v SINCERELY. (Probe = *rightly, well*) 2. ex bŏna fĭde (*in perfect good faith* freq in legal phrase): Cic de Off 3, 16, 66 3. rectē (*by right means*) *make money, h. if you can*, rem facias; recte si possis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 65 · v RIGHTLY 4. sine fuco et fallaciis (*in downright, h. terms*): Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init* 5. ex animi mei (tui, sui) sententia (*in accordance with one's real sentiments*: a legal phrase used in appealing to a person in court for the truth). cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, *fin* Pl Liv. Phr., *amongst the honest one should act h*, inter bonos bene agier (= agi) oportet, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70

**honesty:** 1. prōbĭtas Cic v UPRIGHTNESS. 2. sincērĭtas (*freedom from guile and insincerity*) Phaedr. 4, 13, 3. Joīn: probitas sinceritasque, Gell 14, 2, *ad init.* 3. fides, ēi, *f* (*good faith*) *a man of well-known and tried h.*, vir notaeque et experiae f, Gell. l. c *justice in matters of trust is called h.*, justitia creditis in rebus f. nominatur, Cic. Part 22, *extr.*

**honey** (*subs.*): mel, mellis, *n* · *to make h.* (either as bees; or to prepare it from the comb), mel *or* mella conficere, Col. 9, 14 and 15 · *to take h* (from the hives), mel capere, Plin 11, 15, 15: *clear h that has flowed from the comb*, m. liquatum, Col l. c. *h of the finest quality, of second quality*, mel optimi saporis, secundae notae, Col. l. c: *the h. harvest*, mellis vindemia, Col. l. c *init* Plin 11, 14, 14 *to gather h* (as bees), mella contrahere, Plin 11, 5, 4. Fig *poetic h.*, poetica mella, Hor. *speech sweeter than h*, melle dulcior oratio, Cic Sen 10, 31. Also as term of *endearment*, cf. Coel. in Cic Fam 8, 8, *init*, Sempronium mel ac delicias tuas. in which sense occur also mellitus (*honeysweet*), cf Cic Att 1, 18, *init*, cum *mellito* Ciceronе, and melilla (*dimin*), Pl. Phi *to make h* (as bees), mellificare, Varr in Donat Plin *the making of h*, mellificium, Varr Col: *the taking of h* (lit. *combs*), exemptio favorum, Col 9, 14 Varr

**honey** (*adj*) melleus *h colour*, m. color, Plin

**honey-bee:** apis mellifera (poet) Ov

**honey-comb:** favus. Cic. Virg: more fully mellitus f., Varr R R 3, 16, *med to remove the h*, f eximere, Varr l c *to construct the h*, favos fingere, Cic; f confingere, construere, Plin (N B—Not used fig for which sense v HONEY)

**honeyed:** 1. mellītus (*flavoured with honey*) *h. cakes*, m placentae, Hor Varr. Fig. *h mouthfuls of words*, m verborum globuli, Petr 1, *fin* 2. mulsus *h milk*, m lac, Plin 10, 22, 27 Cato Fig *h words*, m dicta, Pl

**honey-harvest:** mellis vindēmia (v HONEY), mellātio, Col: Plin

**honeysuckle:** perh clymēnus Plin (*Lonicera, Linn)

**honey-sweet:** 1. melleus *h flavour*, m. sapor, Plin 15, 14, 15 2. mellītus v HONEYED

**honorary:** hŏnōrārius *an h guardian*, tutor h. (=honoris causa datus), Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 60 § 2.

**honour** (*subs*) I. *Distinction shown* 1 hŏnos, ōris · *h the reward of worth*, h praemium virtutis, Cic Br 81, 281 *to show h to any one*, h alicui habere, Cic *pass*; tribuere (implying that *it is due*), Cic Fin 3, 22, *init*, h praestare, Ov also, honore aliquem afficere, Cic. Deiot 5, 14 *to hold any one in h*, habere aliquem in h, Cic. Fam 7, 2, *fin* · *in high h*, praecipuo h aliquem habere, Caes B G 5, 54 *it is looked upon as an h*, quod honori ducitur, Sall Jug 11 Esp used of *offices of distinction to arrive at the highest hs*, ad summos h pervenire, Petr 116; ascendere ad honores, Cic Br. 68, *extr*

2. dēcus (*an ornament, a mark of distinction*) v. GLORY 3. dignĭtas (*status of honour*) *to render to every one the h that is due*, suam cuique tribuere d, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160 v. DIGNITY II. *Observance of a ceremonial kind*; esp in phr., *funeral hs*

1. justa, orum (*the proper formalities*) *to pay the last hs to his father*, omnia paterno funeri j solvere, Cic R. Am 8, *fin.* · justa facere, Sall.; j conficere, Caes · v FUNERAL 2. suprēma, orum *to pay the last hs to soldiers and generals*, s solvere militibus ducique, Tac. A. 1, 61 (freq in Tac.) · Quint See also COMPLIMENT. III. *Reputation* fāma, existĭmātio v. REPUTATION IV Of a woman, *maidenly purity* pūdīcĭtia, pŭdor v. CHASTITY. Phr: *to rob a woman of her h*, decus muliebre expugnare, Liv 1, 58 but the expr. is highly rhetor. · usu better, pudicitiam alicui eripere, Cic. Mil. 4, *init.* · also, p expugnare, id Coel. 20, 49; spoliare, ib. 18, 42 pudorem rapere, Cic. R. Am. 39. 114 *lost to all pretence of h*, ab omni [non modo h., sed etiam] simulatione honestatis relictus, Cic. Rab. perd 8, 23. Joīn virtus et honestas et pudor, Cic Rab. perd 8, 24. 2. hŏnestum (*neut. adj* in purely abstract sense only in phil. lang) · *h. is either virtue itself, or what is done with virtue*, honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta cum virtute, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66 Sen v VIRTUE.

**honour** (*v.*) 1. cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3 (*to treat respectfully*) *to esteem and h one's friends*, amicos diligere et c, Cic v TO WORSHIP, RESPECT 2. hŏnesto, 1 (*to bestow honour upon*) *no one has ever obtained such praise as you by your decrees h me with*, tantam laudem quanta vos me vestris decretis h nemo est assecutus, Cic Cat 4, 10, 20 Sall Joīn [hominem] augere atque honestare, Cic Off 2, 6, 21 Strengthened, cōhonesto, 1 Cic Liv 3. expr by honos and a verb (only with ref to *persons*) as, honore aliquem afficere, etc v HONOUR (I) 4. hŏnōro, 1 (= honore afficio but with ref to *persons or things*. somewhat rare) *every one then h'd worth*, nemo tum virtutem non honorabat, Cic Ph 2, 2, 4 *to h any one's death by general mourning*, alicujus mortem publico luctu h., ib 2, 3, *init* 5. dēcŏro, 1 (*to adorn*) usu with some such abl as laude, fama Cic v TO ADORN, GRACE 6. cēlēbro, 1 v TO CELEBRATE

**honourable:** I. *Enjoying honour* · 1. hŏnestus *distinguished and h plebeian families*, amplae et h familiae plebeiae, Cic Mur 7, 15 Liv 2. hŏnōrātus (*that is in the enjoyment of honour, whether deserving it or not*, whereas honestus implies *desert*) *illustrious and h men*, clari et h. viri, Cic Sen 7, 22 Sometimes the antithesis between honestus and honoratus is insisted on, cf Cic Br. 81, 281 Liv 3. amplus (stronger than preced. = *distinguished*) Cic II. *Doing or conferring honour* · 1. hŏnōrĭficus *comp* -centior, -centissimus. *h. mention*, h mentio, Cic *very h. terms*, honorificentissima verba, Cic. *Very h*, perhonorificus, Cic. 2. hŏnōrābilis, e (rare) Cic Sen. 18, 63 3. expr by hŏnos (freq) *it was very h to my friend Milo, that* ..., honori summo nostro Milоni fuit, Cic Off 2, 17, 58 (cf L G § 297) *to be regarded as very h*, summo in h. esse, Cic (v. HONOUR). *to receive an h discharge* (of soldiers), cum honore dimitti, Tac H 4, 46, *fin* III. In moral sense, *consistent with true h or virtue*

1. hŏnestus *an h emulation*, h certatio, Cic Am 9, 32 comp HONOUR (V, 2) 2 bŏnus (as gen. term) *to get money in an h manner*, pecuniam b modo invehere, Plin. 7, 43, 45 v GOOD, UPRIGHT. 3. pulcher, chra, chrum (like Gk καλός) *a most h example*, pulcherrimum exemplum, Caes B G 7, 77 Joīn maximum atque pulcherrimum [facinus], Sall Cat 20 See also GLORIOUS.

**honourably:** I. *So as to confer honour* hŏnōrĭfĭcē, *comp* -centius, -centissime (*in an honourable or complimentary manner*) *he could not have been treated more honourably on h*, nec liberalius nec honorificentius se posse tractari, Cic Fam 13, 27. II. *With credit, so as to deserve credit* · 1. hŏnestē *to act very h*, valde se h gerere, Cic Att 6, 1, 10 (oftener in sense III. v. *infr.*). 2. cum [magna, summa] laude *a prize most h. gained*, *praemium cum summa l adeptum, Phi *to die h*, bene mori (R and A); emori per virtutem, Sall Cat. 20. III. *Uprightly, virtuously* hŏnestē *to say anything rightly and h.*, aliquid recte h que dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 comp. id. Off 3, 30, 109 See also HONESTLY

**honoured:** (*part adj*): hŏnōrātus · *the h Achilles*, h. Achilles, Hor Cic. v. HONOURABLE (I. 2).

**hood:** 1. cūcullus (*for protection against rain, etc*, Col 1, 8, *post init*): Juv. Mart 2. palliŏlum (*worn by delicate or effeminate persons* · cf. Quint. 11, 3, 144, palliolum . . . sola excusare potest valetudo) *to put on a h.*, p. imponere capillis, Ov. A. A. 1, 734 · Sen.

**hooded** (*part. adj*): palliŏlātus Suet · Mart.

**hood-like:** *pallioli similis, pallioluni referens v Plin 26, 8, 35

**hood-wink:** perh. verba do (comicē), lūdificor, lacto v TO DECEIVE

**hoof:** 1 ungŭla (*whether cloven or not*): Varr. R R 2, 5 Cic (Unguis denotes *the segments* of a cloven h, Varr. l. c, nec cujus *ungulae* divaricent, et cujus *ungues* sint leves et pares). 2. cornu, ūs (*any horny substance*) Cato, R R. 72 Veg.

**hoofed** (*part*). 1. *ungŭlis habens v. HOOF 2. cornūtus (?) v. Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v 3. cornīpes, pĕdis (*poet*). Virg Aen. 7, 779

**hook** (*subs*) 1. hāmus (esp *for catching fish*) *to catch fish with a h*, pisces hamo capere, Cic Hor Ov *Dimin* hamulus (*a small h*, esp. *for surgical use*). Cels. *a fishing-h*, h piscarius, Pl St. 2, 2, 17. 2. uncus (*a large iron h.*) · *beams with an iron h fastened at the end*, asseres ferreo u praefixo, Liv. 30, 10, *fin* · used in dragging the corpses of criminals, Juv 10, 66. Cic 3. lūpus (*a hooked engine of war*) Liv. 28, 3

**hook** (v.) expl by hāmus and a verb *to h. a very large fish*, *maximo piscī h impingere* v pieced art

**hooked:** 1. hāmātus (*furnished with hooks*) *h claws*, h. ungues, Ov. M 12, 563 Cic 2. uncinātus (like preced. ∨ rare) Cic Ac 2, 38, 121, hamatis *uncinatisque* corporibus. 3. ăduncus (*hook-shaped*). *a h beak*, rostrum ad. [joined with hamati ungues], Ov l c *a h. staff* (*the* lituus), ad baculus, Liv. 1, 18 Cic. 4. ŏbuncus (= preced poet and rare) *a h beak*, rostrum ob, Virg. Aen 6, 597 Ov

**hookedness:** ăduncĭtas (rare) Cic.

**hook-nosed:** adunconaso v HOOKED (3)

**hoop:** 1. circŭlus (*anything*) *to surround vessels* (*barrels*) *with h s*, vasa circulis cingere, Plin 14, 21, 27 Suet. 2. armilla (usu. *ornamental* v BRACELET) Vitr 10, 2 (6), 11 3 trŏchus (*plaything*) Hor A P 380 Ov.. Mart.

**hooped:** circulis cinctus v. HOOP.

**hooping-cough:** *tussis clamosa, clangosa, ferina. med *t t* in R. and A

**hoopoe:** 1. upŭpa Varr Plin. 2. ĕpops, ŏpis, *m* (Gr. *ἔποψ*) Ov

**hoot** (*v*): I. Lit of owls perh. gĕmo, 3 · cf. Plin. 10, 12, 16, nec cantu aliquo vocalis [bubo] sed *gemitu*, or quĕror, 3 (*poet*) Virg. Aen 4, 463 or (as gen. term), cāno, 3. cf. Virg G 1, 404, seros exercet noctua cantus. II. Fig.: *to cry out violently against*. 1. obstrĕpo, ui, ĭtum, 3 (with *dat*, or absol) *the decemvir is h'd down*, decemviro obstrepitur, Liv 3, 49. Sall. Cat. 31, *fin*. Cic. 2. accĭno, 1 (less strong than the Eng, and in later writers = *to applaud*) · cf Cic. Br. 73, 256 3. explōdo, 3 (strictly, *to clap off* the stage) v. TO HISS

**hoot, hooting** (*subs*): gĕmĭtus, cantus, carmen · v. preced. art.

**hop** (*subs.*): I. *A spring*: *saltus (altero pede factus) v. LEAP II. *The plant*. perh lŭpus, Plin. 21, 15, 50 (*humulus lupus, Linn.).

**hop** (*v.*): I. As a bird sălio, īvi, ĭi and ui, ĭtum, 4 Plin. 10, 38, 54 (*saliunt* aliae [aves], ut passeres, merulae) *To h about*, circumsilire, Cat 3, 9 II. Upon one leg *uno (altero) pede salio. v. TO LEAP. Phr. (*people*) *who run h.ing on one leg*, singulis cruribus saltuatim currentes, Gell. 9, 4, *med.* (but singulis pedibus cannot be used of *one person*)

**hope** (*subs.*) · I. In gen. sense. spes, ēi, *f*. (also used in sense of *expectation*): *great or lively h*, magna, bona s., Cic.: *to entertain h.*, s. habere, Cic. *pass.*: *to be led to entertain h.*, in spem (alicujus rei) venire, Cic Fam. 9, 1; ingredi, ib 12, 25; adduci, id Mil. 28, 78 *I am in great h s*, magna spe sumus, Cic Att. 6, 1, 20; magna me s. tenet, id Tusc. 41, *init.*: *perished is all our h.*, occidit s omnis, Hor. Od 4, 5, 71 v. EXPECTATION *Dimin* spĕcula, *a gleam of h* *yet I used to cheer myself with this faint h*, hac tamen oblectabar s., Cic. Fam 2, 16, *ad fin* *To be without h*, desperare v. TO DESPAIR. II. *The fortune h.* · perh *perdita, sacra, devota manus

**hope** (*v*) spĕro, 1 (foll. by *acc* and *inf*, or direct *acc* also absol) Cic Caes (*pass*) Phi *to lead any one to h*, spem alicui afferre alicujus rei, Cic Att. 3, 22, spem facere, ib. 3, 16 cf. preced art

**hopeful:** I. *Entertaining hope* · expr by spes *I am h. though not sanguine*, *spe nonnulla nec tamen magna sum cf HOPE II. *Giving promise* of good bonae spei cf. Tac. Agr 9, *extr.* Phr *such a h. son*, (filius) tali ingenio praeditus, l'ei

**hopefully:** non sine spe (aliqua), cum magna (bona) spe v. HOPE

**hopeless:** I. *Entertaining no hope* *exspes (poet and late) Hor. A P 20 *h of life*, ex vitae, Tac A 6, 24. Phi *to be quite h about anything*, nulla [de aliqua re] spe esse, Cic. Att 6, 1, 20; desperare de aliqua re, Cic. Caes (v TO DESPAIR). II. *Affording no hope* 1. despērātus v. DESPERATE 2. dēplōrātus (*given over by a physician* · late) in full, d a medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51

**hopelessly:** despĕranter (v. rare): Cic Att 14, 18 or expr by circuml, sine ulla spe, ne minima quidem spe. v. HOPE Phr. *to be h. ill*, sine spe salutis aegrotare, cf. Nep Att 21, *fin*, insanabili morbo laborare, cf Plin. Ep. 3, 7, *init*

**hopelessness:** I. *Hopeless state of mind* despērātio v DESPAIR II. *Desperate condition* expr by despĕratus v DESPERATE.

**hopper:** of a mill, infundĭbŭlum: Vitr 10, 5 (10)

**horde:** expr by vāgus cf Sall Jug. 18, (Gaetuli) *vagi*, palantes, qua nox coegerat sedes habebant ib 19, Gaetulos *vagos* agitare Quint

**horehound:** marrŭbium. Plin.

**horizon:** 1 orbis finiens (defined as, qui aspectum nostrum definit), Cic. Div 2, 44, 92; circulus finiens, Sen. N Q 5, 17, 2 or simply, finiens, finitor, Sen l c 2. hōrizon, ontis, *m*., *acc.* -onta (Gr. *ὁρίζων*) Sen l. c (used by him as a foreign word) Macr.. Hyg. (N B.—The above terms should be used only in scientific sense, the looser meaning may be expr. by prospectus, conspectus *he examines the whole h.*, omnem prospectum late petit, Virg. Aen. 1, 181 cf. ib. 184, navem in conspectu nullam . . prospicit v. SIGHT)

**horizontal:** librātus Vitr: v. LEVEL *A h. plane*, libramentum (?), Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116

**horizontally:** perh. ad lībram (*on a level*): Caes B C. 3, 40.

**horn:** I. Natural cornu, ūs or u, n.. Cic Plin *Made of h*, corneus *a lantern of h*, laterna c., Mart. 14, 62, *lem*: *having h s*, cornigĕr, cornutus (v. HORNED). II. Artificial, *something made of h.*: 1. cornu *arms, h.s, trumpets*, arma, cornua, tubae, Cic. Sull 5, 17: *to pass in through a h.* (*funnel*), per c. infundere, Col 6, 2. 2. buccĭna (*a wind instrument*) · *the hoarse h.*, lauca b., Virg. Ov.

**hornbeam:** carpĭnus, i, *f*.: Col.: Plin *Made of h.*, carpineus, Col.: Plin.

**hornblower:** cornĭcen, ĭnis, *m*: Cic. Liv

**horn-book:** perh. libellus elementorum (R and A).

**horned:** 1. cornūtus: *h. beasts*, cornuta (*sc.* animalia), *al.* cornutae (*sc.* bestiae), Varr. 2, 7 Col 2. cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum (chiefly *poet*): *h. stags*, c cervi, Lucr.: Ov. Virg. *Neut. pl.* cornigera (*sc.* animalia), *h cattle*, Plin. 11, 37, 85

**hornet:** crābro, ōnis, *m*.: Virg.. Plin. Prov, *to stir up a h.'s nest*, irritare crabrones, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 84.

**horn-lantern:** laterna cornea, Mart. 14, 62, *lem*.

**horny:** 1. corneus *h beak*, c. rostrum, Cic N D. 1, 36, 101 Plin 2. corneŏlus (rare and of small objects) Cic. N D 2, 57, 144. *To grow h*, cornescere, Plin. 11, 49, 109

**horologe:** hōrŏlŏgium: Cic Plin

**horological:** hōrŏlŏgicus. Capell

**horoscope:** 1. hōroscŏpus (v rare) Pers. 6, 18 Aug 2. gĕnĕsis, is, *f* (*table of nativities*) · *the h of the emperor*, g imperatoria, Suet Vesp 14: Juv 6, 579 Usu better expr. by astrum, coelum, etc *to have the same h.*, uno astro esse, Cic Div 2, 47, *init*. *if there were anything in h s*, si ad rem pertineret quo modo coelo affecto compositisque sideribus unusquisque oriatur, Cic l c cf temperatio lunae coelique moderatio, Cic. ib 2, 45, 94 *both our h s agree*, utrumque nostrum consentit astrum, Hor Od 2, 17, 22 Phr *to maintain the reliability of h s*, natalicia praedicta defendere, Cic. Div 2, 42, 89. *An instrument for casting h s*, horoscopium, Sid.

**horoscopy:** gĕnethlĭālŏgia, Vitr; genethliace, ēs, Capell v. ASTROLOGY

**horrible:** 1. horrĭbilis, e (*fit to excite a shudder or alarm*) · *a h spectacle*, spectaculum h, Sall Jug 101, *fin*.. Caes. Join. tetra horribilisque [pestis], Cic Cat 1, 5, 11 2. horrendus (like preced but chiefly poet). *h to tell*, horrendum dictu! Virg Hor Liv (Horrifer, horrifĭcus, rare and only poet) 3 foedus (*revolting, shocking*) *h storms*, f tempestates, Liv. 25, 7 *a most h war*, bellum foedissimum, Cic. Att 7, 26, *extr* v. FRIGHTFUL 4. nĕfārius, nĕfandus (in moral sense) v ABOMINABLE. See also HORRID

**horribleness:** foeditas, e. g., suppli ci, spectaculi, Liv. 1, 26, 28

**horribly:** 1. horrendum (poet) Virg Aen 6, 288. 2. horrĭbili modo v. HORRIBLE (Not horrible, which is *roughly, severely*.) 3. foedē v. FRIGHTFULLY (?)

**horrid:** I. *Rough, rugged* horrĭdus, horrens Virg. II. *Exciting horror* 1 horrĭdus (more freq in sense 1) *to present a more h. appearance*, horridiore aspectu esse, Caes. B G. 5, 14 · Hor 2. horrĭbilis, e v HORRIBLE 3. atrox, ōcis (*savage, unrelenting*): *such a h. tempest*, adeo a tempestas, Liv. 21, 58 4. dīrus v. DREADFUL.

**horridly:** v HORRIBLY.

**horridness:** v. HORRIBLENESS

**horrify:** 1. perh. percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (*to daunt, dismay*) Cic Verr. 3, 57, *fin* 2. exănimo, 1 (*to render breathless* or *dishearten* with fear) · *these words h. me*, oratio haec me ex. metu, Ter. And. 1, 5, 16 Cic (but the expr. is less strong than the Eng) 3. horrĭfico, 1 (rare and poet.) Virg Aen 4, 465. Phr *I am h.'d to recall it*, horresco referens, Virg Aen 2, 204 *we flee h 'd at the sight*, diffugimus visu exsangues, ib 212 *I am h'd to see*, me [luridus] occupat horror spectantem . . ., Ov M 14, 198 See also HORROR; TO TERRIFY

**horror:** I. *A shivering* horror Cels II. *Excessive fear* 1. horror *immortal gods, what h seized me*, di immortales, qui me h. perfudit! Cic. Att 8, 6 v. TO HORRIFY (*extr.*). 2. păvor · v. FEAR, PANIC. III. *Strong aversion*. ŏdium v HATRED.

**horse:** I. The animal. 1. ĕquus, *f* ĕqua *h s suitable for military purposes, for draught, for covering*, e ad iem militarem idonei, ad vecturam, ad admissuram, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *breed of h.s*, (equorum) stirps, Varr. l c · Caes Cic. Virg 2. căballus (*a castrated h.*; equus being usu. *an entire h*) · *a market-gardener's h*, olitoris c, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. Lucil. 3. cantērius (= caballus) · (*riding*) *on white h.s*, albis c., Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11 · v GELDING. (N B.— The terms caballus, canterius, are not used in elevated prose nor in verse.)

4. vĕrēdus (*a light posting-h*) Cod. Just 12, 51, 4 also used for *hunting*, Mart. 12, 14, 1 **5.** mannus (*a small kind of Gallic h , used for draught by the wealthy*) *he sweeps the Appian road with his h s*, Appiam mannis terit, Hor. Epod. 4, 14 Lucr Prop Phl *belonging to h s*, equīnus *h cattle* (*horses*, collect ), equinum pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *a h.'s tail*, equina cauda, Hor also, caballīnus (less freq ) *h -flesh*, caro caballina, Plin 28, 20, 81 Pers *a stud of h s*, equaria, Varr R R 2, proœm *in* Prov. *one must not look a gift h in the mouth*, equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur, Hier (in Forcell.) *to spur the willing h*, addere calcaria currenti, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1 **II.** *Cavalry* ĕques, ĭtis; ĕquĭtātus, ūs; ĕquestres cōpiæ v. CAVALRY. **III.** *An instrument supported on legs* : perh ăsellus cf Pall. 1, 18 (Equuleus denotes *a h -shaped instrument of torture* · v. RACK )

**horseback :** Phl *to ride on h* , in equo vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, *init.*, also without prep , equo vehi, or of *habitually doing so*, equo vectari, Just. 41, 3 ; caballo vectari, Hor S. 1, 6, 59 , also equo gestari, if *for exercise*, Mart. 1, 12 *to fight on h* , ex equo pugnare, Cic N D 2, 2, 6. *to be able to ride well on h.*, equo bene uti, Cic Deiot 10, 28 (N B —In the above phr , the *pl.* of equus must of course be used where more than one are spoken of )

**horse-boy :** ăgāso, ōnis v GROOM

**horse-breaker :** dŏmītor (equorum) Col. 6, 2, *ad init*

**horse-breaking :** dŏmītūra (equorum) Col. 6, 2, *init*

**horse-chesnut :** *æsculus hippŏcastānus (Linn ).

**horse-cloth :** (equi) strāgŭlum, strāgŭla vestis cf. Dig 50, 16, 45 (Ephippium, Varr. R R. 2, 7, etc ; and stratum, Liv. 7, 14, denoted *the saddle and harness*.)

**horse-dealer :** (*negotiator) ĕquārius, jūmentārius. v. foll. art

**horse-dealing :** negotiatio ĕquāria : Ulp. (in Kr.) negotium equarium, Aur Vict.

**horse-doctor :** vĕtĕrīnārius, medicus ĕquārius. Val Max v. FARRIER

**horse-dung :** stercus (fimum) ĕquīnum, căballīnum Script. R R.

**horse-flesh :** caro ĕquīna, căballīna v. HORSE.

**horse-fly :** tăbānus v. GAD-FLY.

**horse-guard :** perh. stīpātor ĕquestris.

**horse-hair :** pīlus ĕquīnus : v. HAIR *A h. cushion*, *pulvinus pilo equino fartus. cf. L. G. § 590.

**horse-laugh :** cachinnus (*any loud laugh*). v. LAUGH.

**horse-leech :** v. HORSE-DOCTOR.

**horseman :** ĕques, ĭtis, *c* Cic. Liv. Phr. *to be a very good h* , equo optime uti, Cic Deiot. 10, 28 ; equo habilem esse, Liv. 24, 48, *med.* · *he is no h.*, in equo haerere non potest, cf Cic. l. c. ; nescit equo haerere, Hor. Od 3, 24, 55

**horsemanship :** expr by ĕquito, 1 *they teach them h and archery*, eq et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2 *pride in h* , equitandi laus, Cic Tusc, 2, 26, 62. Phr. *to be remarkable for good h* , habilem equo esse (v. preced art) *feats of h* *ludicrum equestre : *to give an exhibition of h* , *desultorum spectaculum edere (v. TO EXHIBIT. desultores were persons practised in *leaping from one horse to another*, *etc* )

**horse-pond :** *stagnum equis ad aquandum idoneum.

**horse-race :** curriculum equorum (which includes *chariot-races*) · Cic Leg. 2, 15, 38 more precisely, certatio equestris (certamen eq ), cf. Cic. l. c

**horse-radish :** armŏrācia (-um): Col. Plin

**horse-shoe :** sŏlea *to put golden h.s on one's cattle*, soleas jumentis suis ex auro induere, Plin 33, 11, 49 v. Gesn Lex Rust s. v. (where it is shown that the *horse-shoe* of the ancients, usually made of *broom* or *heath* [solea spartea, *or* simply spartea], was intended only for occasional use, and was not permanently fastened on with nails) · *or* calceus (equi) cf Plin. 11, 45, 105 (N B —Not vestigium which in Plin. 28, 20, 81, *vestigium* equi exussum ungula, is apparently the *cake of earth forming in the hoof, and expressing its shape* )

**horse-soldier :** ĕques, ĭtis Caes. Liv

**horse-stealer :** ābigeus Ulp Dig 47, 14, 1 , ābigeātor, Paul in Forcell (the abigeus decoyed horses or other animals *from the place where they fed in herds* the stealer of a horse *from a place of security* was a fur : Ulp l c)

**horse-tail :** plant, ĕquīsētum Plin.

**horse-trappings :** phălĕrae, arum Liv.. Virg

**horse-whip** (*subs.*) flăgellum, scūtica v WHIP. (Virga ad regendum equum is a *riding-whip* )

**horse-whip** (*v*) verbĕro, 1 ; as *pass.* văpŭlo, 1 v. TO BEAT

**hortative, hortatory :** hortātīvus (rare, and only as rhet *t t*) Quint otherwise expr by hortor, cōhortor v. TO EXHORT

**horticulture :** hortorum cultus (cultura) Col 10, pref *the science* (or *practice*) *of h* , hortorum disciplina, Gesn in Lex Rust

**horticultural :** ad hortos, ad hortorum cultum pertinens v. GARDEN.

**hosanna :** hōsanna Vulg Matt xxi. 9.

**hose :** **I.** As *article of clothing* v BREECHES, STOCKINGS. **II.** *A leather pipe for carrying water* tubulus crasso corio, Vitr 8, 6 (7), 8.

**hosier :** *femĭnalium ac tibialium venditor (?).

**hosiery :** *femĭnalia, tibialia cetera quæ ejusdem generis.

**hospitable :** hospĭtālis, e (strictly implying that the persons entertained are *foreigners* or *strangers*) · *a most h. and friendly man*, homo hospitalissimus amicissimusque, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 26, 65 ; cf. id Off 2, 18, *extr a h. shade*, h umbra, Hor. 2, 3, 10 *h board*, mensa h , Cic Verr. 4, 22, 48 (but the phl. denotes simply, *the board to which a stranger* or *guest has been invited*) Phl. *to be h. to everybody*, *omnibus libenter hospitium praebere, libenter omnes hospitio excipere (v. TO ENTERTAIN) ; multorum hospitum (*or* convivarum, if the reference is to *table-guests*) esse (cf Hor. S 1, 9, 44) *a h dining-room* (*which will hold many guests*), triclinium populare, Plin Ep 1, 3, *init.*

**hospitably :** hospĭtāliter Liv Just. · comp. preced art Oft. liberaliter, comiter, benigne, will serve v. LIBERALLY, HANDSOMELY.

**hospital :** **1.** vălētūdĭnārium · Cels pref. *ad fin* Sen. **2.** nōsŏcōmium (late) Just Cod. 1, 2, 19, where diff kinds of h.s (or *asylums*) are mentioned, *e g* , orphanotrophium, gerontocomium, brephotrophium (*foundling h.*). *Lying-in h.*, *parturientibus receptaculum (?) R. and A suggest lechotrophium, but without giving any authority

**hospitality :** **I.** As disposition *or* quality · **1.** hospĭtālĭtas (strictly, *towards strangers*) Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64 Mart. **2.** lībĕrālĭtas (gen term for *open-handedness*) · cf. Cic l c.. Nep. Cim. 4 **II.** The entertainment given hospitium *to entertain with country h.*, agresti h accipere, Cic Att. 2, 16, *extr to receive with sumptuous h* , magnifico h. accipere, Cic. Div 2, 37, 79 (excipere, if a person is *taken in on a journey*) Pl. Phr.. *to show every kind of h. to any that might call at his house*, omnia praebere, quicunque in villam suam devertisset, Cic Off. 2, 18, *extr to avail oneself of another's h* , in alicujus (domum, villam, etc.) devertere ; alicujus rebus frui, Plin. Ep 1, 4

**host :** **I.** *An entertainer* · **1.** hospes, ĭtis, *m* (Gr. ξένος, denoting the mutual relation of *host* and *guest*: v GUEST) Hor. S 2, 6, 107 in prose, hospes should only be used = *host*, where the sense is clear : cf. Cic Deiot 3, 8, hospes hospiti (*as guest to host*) dexteram porrexisti . v STRANGER, FRIEND (4) **2.** convīvātor (*entertainer at table*) Liv. 35, 49, *med* : Hor. **3.** caupo v. INNKEEPER. **II.** *An immense number* .

**1.** multĭtūdo v MULTITUDE **2.** agmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*any large body in movement*) *a h of ravens*, a corvorum, Virg G 1, 381 *a thronging h of persons coming to welcome him*, densissimum et laetissimum obviorum a, Suet. Cal 13 v. TRAIN So also exămen (= exagmen) Hor Od 1, 35, 31 **3.** in milit sense cōpiæ magnæ, ingentes, tantae. . quantae (*so vast a h. as.. ): v. FORCES, ARMY **4.** sexcenti, ae, a (colloq , and denoting *any indefinitely large number*). *a h of letters*, s epistolae, Cic Att. 7, 2, 3 trecenti is also used in same sense of Hor S. 1, 5, 12, *ohe ! trecentos inseris, you are taking on board a regular host !* Pl **III.** *The consecrated wafer* . *hostia (lit *victim*). Hook's Ch Dict.

**hostage :** obses, ĭdis, *c* : *to give* or *receive h s*, obsides dare, accipere, Caes. *to leave h s of any one*, obs alicui imponere, Cic. Manil. 12, *extr.*. *to exchange h.s*, obs inter se dare, Caes B. G 1, 9 *to give h s as security for money*, obsidibus de pecunia cavere, Caes. B. G 6, 2.

**hostel, hostelry :** caupōna v. INN

**hostess :** **1.** hospĭta Cic Verr. 2, 2, 36, *extr* Hor. **2.** caupōna (*at an inn*) Prisc. 6, 3 (p 684)

**hostile :** **1.** hostīlis, e (strictly with ref. to those *at open war*). *on h.* (= *enemy's*) *soil*, h in terra, Cic. · *h. feelings towards the state*, h. animus in rempublicam, Br. in Cic. Br. 1, 4 (where the sense is not merely *unfriendly feelings*, but *those of a declared enemy*) · Hor. Tac. **2.** hosticus (= preced, but less freq.) *the h. sword*, h. ensis, Hor S 1, 9, 31 *h territory*, h. ager, Liv. 44, 13, *init* **3.** ĭnīmīcus (*personally unfriendly*) Cic Liv.. v UNFRIENDLY; ENEMY (2). **4.** infestus (denoting *vehement and active hostility*) · *a nation most h to the Roman name* (the Gauls), gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. Cat. 52 Cic Join inimicus infestusque, Liv. 22, 39 **5.** infensus (sim to preced . but referring more to *feeling* [*offended, enraged*], as infestus more to *actions*): Join· infensus [animus] atque inimicus, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 61, *init* **6.** āversus. v OFFENDED. **7.** ălienus (*estranged, unfriendly*) · *to entertain h. feelings towards any one*, animum al. ab aliquo habere, Cic. R Am 46, *extr.*; in aliquem, Caes B C 1, 6. **8.** inīquus v. UNFAVOURABLE

**hostilely :** **1.** hostīlĭter: Cic.. Liv. **2.** ĭnīmīcē. Cic. Liv **3.** infestē Cic Liv. Join inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic. Quint 21, 66. **4.** infensē (esp. of *speaking under the influence of angry feeling*) · Cic.· Tac. (N.B —For. *syn.* v. HOSTILE.)

**hostility :** **I.** *The disposition of mind* . **1.** animus hostilis, inimicus, infensus v HOSTILE. **2.** ōdium v. HATRED **II.** Usu in *pl.*, *hostile operations* **1.** expr. by arma, bellum *to commence h.s*, arma coeptare, Tac. A 12, 32 ; ad arma ire, Liv. 9, 32 · *h.s were commenced against the Samnites*, adversus Samnites mota arma, Liv 7, 29 *formally to announce h.s*, bellum aliquo ritu indicere, Liv. 1, 32 *religious scruples prevented the immediate declaration and commencement of h.s*, ne confestim bellum indiceretur neve exercitus mitterentur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30. **2.** expr. by hostīlis, e *to begin h.s* (*commence an engagement*), hostilia coeptare, Tac. H. 3, 70 · hostilia facere, Sall Jug. 107, is *to act the part of an enemy*. Sometimes bello, 1 (*to carry on h s*), may serve ; esp. in *pass. impers.* : *hostilia carried on*, (quibus) bellatum est, Liv 7, 29.

**hostler :** v. OSTLER.

**hot:** I. Lit 1. călĭdus (most gen term) *to drink what is h.*, calidum bibere, Pl Curc 2, 3, 14 *a h sun*, c sol, Gell Cic Quint The fem. calida (sync calda) is often used as subs (sc aqua) = *h water*, Cato, R R 156 Sen. Mart 2. fervens, fervĭdus (*glowing or boiling hot*) · *boiling h water*, fervens aqua, Cic Veri 2, 1, 26, *fm*, *as h as it can be made*, ferventissima, Col 12, 50, *fm h ashes*, cinis fervens, Plin. 25, 8, 50 Caes v GLOWING. 3. candens, ntis v RED-HOT 4. aestuōsus (*oppressively h, sultry*) *a h and dusty road*, ae et pulverulenta via, Cic Att. 5, 14 *the S wind is h*, ae (est) auster, Plin 2, 47, 48. Hor *To be h* (1) căleo, ui, 2 *I gulped it down, for it was so very h.*, obsorbui, nam nimis calebat, Pl Mil 3, 2, 22 *we perceive that June is h*, sentimus c ignem, Cic *Incept.*, calesco, 3 (*to become or grow h*) Cic Ov (2) ferveo (and vo), vi and bui, 2 and rarely 3 (*to be glowing h*): v TO GLOW (3) aestuo, 1 (*to be uncomfortably h*) *when he was too h.*, quum aestuaret, Cic. Ac 2, 22, 70 Ov. Juv II. *Of flavours* fervĭdus *a h, acrid taste*, sapor acer et f, Plin 20, 11, 40 esp of wines, *heating, heady* Hor III. Fig of eager passion călĭdus, fervĭdus v FERVID, ARDENT. IV. Also fig., *furious, violent* · 1. ācer, cris, cre: *a very h. encounter*, acerrimus concursus, Nep Eum 4 Tac 2. atrox, ōcis (*sanguinary, fierce*) *where the fight is hottest*, ubi Mars est atrocissimus, Liv. 2, 46 v. OBSTINATE

**hot-bath:** balneum fervens: *for such the h is unsuitable*, b his fervens idoneum non est, Cels. 1, 3 lavatio calida (*an ordinary warm bath*), ib ad *fin.*; for which balneum alone is sometimes used *sometimes a h-bath, sometimes a cold is beneficial*, prodest interdum balneo, interdum aquis frigidis uti, Cels 1, 1. Phr · *to take a h*, calida *or* calda lavari (lavare, Cato, R R 156); stagnum calidae aquae introire, Tac A. 15, 64, in solium (*a bathing-tub*) descendere, Cels 1, 3, *ad init Hot-baths* (public), thermae Vitr

**hot-bed:** *area bene stercorata ac vitreis munita. Fig *a h. of crime*, *locus ubi omnia scelera nascuntur atque foventur.

**hot-brained:** cērĕbrōsus (*choleric*) · Hor. S. 1, 5, 21 v HOT-HEADED

**hotch-potch:** perh. farrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* used by Juv. 1, 86, in fig sense, nostri f. libelli perh. with allusion to the lanx satura, which appears to have been *a kind of h*, v Dict. Ant. s. v satura.

**hotel:** hospĭtium, caupōna v. INN.

**hot-headed:** fervĭdo ingenio (*of eager, impetuous temper*) cf Liv 27, 33, *fin* · or simply fervĭdus, călĭdus cf Hor A P 116 Od. 3, 14, *extr.*. v. HOT-BRAINED.

**hot-house:** perh. *viridaria calefacta (*n. pl.*) v. GARDEN

**hotly:** ācrĭter, āvīdē, ardenter v EAGERLY, IMPETUOUSLY.

**hough** (*subs*). poples, ĭtis, *m.*: v. HAM.

**hough** (*v.*) · poplĭtes succīdo, di, sum, 3 v. TO HAMSTRING (?)

**hound** (*subs.*): 1. cānis, is, *m.* and *f.*, more freq. *f. to keep hs*, canes ad venandum alere, Ter Andr. 1, 1, 29 Virg.: Cels v 2 cătŭlus vēnātĭcus (strictly, *a young h., a whelp*) · Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65 also simply catulus, id. Od 1, 1, 27 · Virg. 3. Mŏlossus, i, *m* (strictly referring to a particular breed; but freq in the poets of *hounds used in the chase*): *the barking hs*, latratores M, Mart 12, 1 *the fierce h*, acer M., Virg. G. 3, 405. The full expr. Molossus canis also occurs, Hor. S 2, 6, 114

**hound on** (*v.*) instīgo, 1 (strictly, *to prick or goad on*) · cf. Petr Sat. 95, *canem* ingentis magnitudinis *instigat* in Eumolpum; in same sense Apul. has canem voce inhortari, Met. 8, p. 164 · v. TO INSTIGATE.

**hound's-tongue:** a plant, cynoglossos, i, *f.*: Plin.

**hour:** hōra (*the twelfth part of a natural day or night*): *what is the h* (*what o'clock is it*), hora quota est? Hor. S. 2, 6, 44 *a full h.*, tota h., Hor S 1, 5, 14 *at the fourth h* (*about 10 o'clock*), quartā h, ib 23 Cic *having spoken for about three hs*, quum h tres fere dixisset, Cic Att 4, 2, *med.* (But hora is very often used of time in general *e g.*, momento horae, *in a very brief space of time*, Hor. S 1, 1, 7 v TIME.) *Half an h*, semihora *to limit* (*a speaker*) *to half an h*, aliquem in semihorae curriculum cogere, Cic Rab perd 2, 6 Cels *an h and a half*, sesquihora (rare), Plin Ep 4, 9, 9 the other *parts of an h* may be expr by the fractions of the as, with hora *three quarters of an h*, dodrans horae, Plin. 2, 14, 11 *the twenty-fourth part of an h*, semuncia (= pars vicesima quarta) horae, Plin l. c Phr. *leisure hs*, subsecivum tempus (or *pl*), Plin Gell v. LEISURE

**hour-glass:** nearest word perh hōrārium (*any instrument for telling the hours*) v. CLOCK.

**hour-hand:** *horarii index (? sagitta) quae horas singulas denotat

**hourly** (*adj*) Phr. *we must live in h expectation*, *in singulas horas exspectandum est. *the h. changes of the watch*, *vigiliarum permutationes quae singulis horis fiunt v. foll art.

**hourly** (*adv.*). in horas (*from hour to hour, continually*), Hor Od 2, 13, 14; singulis horis (*every hour*) cf DAILY (*adv.*)

**house** (*subs.*). I. *A dwelling:* 1. dōmus, ūs and i, *abl.* -o, *f.* (gen. term. also in special sense, *the private h. of an inhabitant of the capital*, houses occupied by a number of tenants being called insulae) *a handsome, highly respectable h*, d praeclara et plena dignitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 39, *init.* · *at Caesar's h.*, domi Caesaris, Cic. Att 1, 12 (v. HOME) *so small a h*, tam angusta d, Phaedr. 3, 9, 7 (The dimin. domuscula *or* domuncula is without good authority.) 2 aedes, ium, *f* (sing. = *temple, chapel*. aedes denotes a h. *as a building*, domus as *an abode*) (*statues*) *in the centre of his h*, in mediis aedibus, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 19, *fm.*. *a moderate-sized h.*, modicae ae., Suet Caes 46 *a poor, mean h*, sordidae ae., id Tit. 1 *a h remarkable neither for size nor splendour*, ae neque laxitate neque cultu conspicuae, id. Aug 72. *Dimin.* aediculae (*a small h*), Cic. Par 6, 3, 50. 3. villa (strictly, *a farm.-h.* hence, *a country-h.*, opp to one in town) v. FARM-HOUSE. 4. tectum (*a covering over-head, any dwelling-place, however homely or mean*) *the squalor of a dilapidated h.* (*hut*), obsoleti t. sordes, Hor Od 2, 10, 7. *a collection of hs*, conjunctio tectorum, Cic Rep 1, 26 5. dōmĭcĭlium v. DWELLING-PLACE 6. insŭla (v *supr* 1) *the rents of such hs*, fructus insularum, Cic Att. 16, 1 *a h. on fire*, insula ocupata igni, Gell 15, 1 Phr. *will you be at my h to-day* (an invitation), hodie apud me sis volo, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 110 *I happened to be dining at Pompey's h*, casu apud Pompeium coenavi, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2. *it is your matter, when your neighbour's h. is on fire*, tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84 *the adjoining h of Ucalegon*, proximus Ucalegon, Virg. Aen 2, 312 · *hs of ill fame*, lustra, Hor (v. BROTHEL) II. *Those living in a house* dōmus, fămĭlia v. FAMILY (1) III. *Race, stock* 1. gens, ntis, *f.* (esp with ref. to the gentes or "*houses*" *of* Roman citizens) *the Fabian, Cornelian, Claudian h, etc.*, gens Fabia, Cornelia, Claudia, etc. · v. Dict Ant. p 568 2. stirps, gĕnus · v STOCK, RACE, FAMILY (II) IV. *A legislative body:* perh senatorum ordo *the law was carried through both hs*, *utrusque ordinis senatores decreverunt ut lex rata fieret; auctoribus utriusque ordinis senatoribus lex perlata est V. *An assembly of people;* whether *in the senate-house* or *in a theatre a full h (senate)* frequens senatus, Cic Fam. 10, 12, *med.*: *thus he repeated amid the acclamations of the h.* ("*this brought down the h*"), haec totius theatri clamore dixit, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2.

**house** (*adj.*) dŏmestĭcus *a h. dress*, vestitus d, Cic Fin 2, 24, *fin*

**house** (*v.*). I. *To receive in one's house* tecto, hospĭtio, domo excipio, recipio, etc v TO ENTERTAIN. II. *To store* fruits, grain condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to get in crops and h them*, fructus percipere, c., Cic Sen 7, *fin.* · v. TO STORE UP Join [fructus] condere ac reponere, Cic N D 2, 62, *fin*

**house-breaker:** 1. effractārius Sen Ep. 68, 4 2. effractor (the legal term in Dig) *incendiaries, hs, thieves, incendiarii, effractores, fures*, Paul Dig. 1, 15, 3 § 1 Ulp

**house-breaking:** (domūs, etc) effractūra Paul. Dig 1, 15, 3 § 2 Scaev

**house-dog:** I. *A dog kept within the house* (*opp* canis domesticus v HOUSE (*adj*) II *A watch-dog* canis domus *s* villae custos Col. 7, 12; c. villaticus (= villae custos), Col 1 c. also, canis catenarius (*a chained dog*), Petr 72 Sen de Ira, 3, 37, 2 for which also, canis catena vinctus, Petr 29

**household** (*subs.*) dŏmus, fămĭlia v. FAMILY Phr. *my h, your h*, mei, tui, Plin Ep 1, 4

**household** (*adj*) · dŏmestĭcus *h and family affairs*, res d ac familiares, Cic Fusc 1, 1, 2 *ill bread*, panis cibarius (*made of common flour*), Cic Tusc 5, 34, 97 *h stuffs*, supellex (v FURNITURE) *h suffrage*, *jus suffragii quod per domicilia exercetur s. habetur

**household-god:** 1. Lar, lārĭs, *m. I am the h-god*, ego sum L familiaris, Pl. Aul prol 2 esp in *pl* · *to propitiate the h-gods*, placare Lares, Hor. 3, 23, 4 *the shining figures of the h-gods*, renidentes L, Hor. Epod. 2, 66 Tib. 2. Pĕnātes, ium, *m* no *sing.* (these are said to have been *tutelary deities of individual houses*, the Lares being worshipped in common by all): *the h-gods*, di P, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: called also patrii P. familiaresque, Cic. Dom. 57, 144 Virg.

**householder:** pāterfămĭlias (or as two words) the word does not necessarily imply that the person has children cf Ulp Dig 50, 16, 195 § 2, paterf. appellatur qui in domo dominium habet recteque hoc nomine appellatur *quamvis filium non habeat*. Phr. *to be a h. at Rome*, domicilium Romae habere, Cic. Arch. 4, 7.

**housekeeper:** nearest word perh., 1. prōmus (*the servant having charge of the larder*, cella penaria. called also cellarius, Pl. Col): *no one to leave the premises except the bailiff* (or *farm-manager*) *and h*, ne quis de fundo exeat praeter villicum et p, Varr R R 1, 16 Pl. Join: condus, promus, procurator peni, Pl Ps. 2, 2, 14 (Strictly the business of the condus was *to store away provisions* of the promus, *to bring them forth*) 2. dispensātor (*paymaster, cashier*) cf. Pomp. Dig 50, 16, 166 3. dispensatrix (*a female h*) Hier

**housekeeping:** perh cura rei familiaris (R and A). v. ECONOMY (1)

**houseleek:** *sempervīvum tectorum, Linn aizōon (ἀείζωον) Plin. 25, 13, 102

**houseless:** nearest word, ĭnops, ŏpis: v. DESTITUTE. More precisely, *qui domicilium nullum habet; cui lar familiaris nusquam est, Sall. Cat 20 *ad fin*

**housemaid:** ancilla (*any female servant*): perh. *ancilla domestica.

**house-rent:** 1. merces habitationis [annua] · Caes B C 3, 21 2. meton, hăbĭtātio [annua] Suet Caes. 38. 3 fructus (aedium, insularum the latter in the case of *large houses let in flats or lodgings*): denoting rents *as income to the proprietor*, Cic Att 16, 1. Phr.: *to be paying so much for h.-rent*, tanti habitare, Vell. 2, 10, *init.*. comp.

Cic. Coel 7, 17, triginta milibus habitare. though in both cases the phr. refers strictly to *the value of the house*, not the annual rent

**house-room:** perh. laxĭtas (*roominess, spaciousness*) cf. Suet. Aug 72 See also SPACE.

**house-sparrow:** *passer domesticus.

**house-tax:** *tributum in singulas domos impositum cf Caes B C 3, 32 (R and A)

**house-top:** 1. fastīgium (*a pointed h.-top*) v. GABLE 2. expl by circuml, summa pars aedium, tecti v ROOF

**house-warming:** Phr *to give a h.-warming*, perh *auspicandi causa (vel ut nostrates dicunt ad domum celebraciendam) convivium dare (the phr auspicandi causa *or* gratia is esp used of *doing anything for the first time, as an omen* · Col Tuc. Plin. Ep), ab epulis datis habitationem auspicari: cf Plin 7, prooem. § 3, a supplicis vitam auspicari. v TO INAUGURATE

**housewife:** mātersfămĭlias (or as two words): v. HOUSEHOLDER Phr · mulier frugi ac diligens, cellae reique familiaris studiosa cf Hor S 2, 5, 77, *sqq* v. ECONOMICAL

**housewifery** · *cellae cura reique familiaris v ECONOMY

**housings:** for a horse, perh strāta, ephippia v. HARNESS, TRAPPINGS

**hovel:** 1. tectum (*a place of shelter and abode of any kind* hence requiring some qualifying adj) *rude, shapeless h's*, t. informia, Liv. 21, 32. *med.: a miserable (dilapidated) h*, t obsoletum, Hor Od. 2, 10, 6 2. tūgūrium (*any hut or cottage*) *they dwelt in cottages and h.s*, in casis et t. habitabant, Varr. R R. 3, 1 Cic Sall. *Dimin* tugurĭolum, Apul. Apol. 3. cāsa · with some qualifying word [squalida, sordida, informis] v COTTAGE. 4. gurgustium (*"a wretched hole"*) · Cic in Pis 6, 13 but Suet. has modicum gurgustium, of *a humble dwelling* or *cottage*, Gram. 11.

**hover:** 1. pendeo, pĕpendi, 2 (*to hang suspended*, in the air) Virg. Ov. v TO FLOAT. 2. vŏlĭto, 1 (*to fly about, without alighting*) · Cic. More freq. circumvŏlĭto, 1 (*to fly about* or *round*). *to h about the thyme-beds (as a bee)*, circumvolitare (or as two words) thyma, Hor Ep. 1, 3, 21 Fig. of persons *to h. about the doors of the great*, limina potentiorum c., Col. praef. med · of cavalry, Lucr. 2, 331 Sen. Also less freq. circumvŏlo *round whom h sport and love*, quam jocus et cupido, Hor. Od 1, 2, 34. 3. immĭneo, ui, 2 (in fig. sense, of troops which *hang upon* the rear of a retreating army) Join · imminere atque insequi, Hirt. B. Alex. 7 v. TO THREATEN; HANG UPON

4. obversor, 3 (fig of that which *presents itself as an image to the mind* with *dat.*). *the (image of the) glory of the commonwealth hs before my eyes*, mihi ante oculos ob dignitas reipublicae, Cic. Sext. 3, 7 *strange sights h before the eye* (in delirium), ob miracula, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

**how** · I. As adv. of manner, *in what way:* 1 quŏmŏdŏ *or* quo mŏdo (in direct *or* indirect questions; also in exclamations) *how stands Maecenas with you*, Maecenas q. tecum? Hor S. 1, 9, 43 Cic. Verr. 3, 10, 25 *how these matters stand, I don't venture to tell*, haec negotia q. se habeant narrare non audeo, Cic Fam. 2, 5 Less freq. in exclam *h. they are trumpeting themselves up to Caesar*, q. se venditant Caesari! Cic. Att. 8, 16 Similar to quomodo is quo pacto, but more precise and emphatic. *they settle what is to be done, and how*, quid quoque pacto agi placeat constituunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 83. esp in phr. nescio quo pacto, *somehow or other*. v. SOMEHOW. 2. quemadmŏdum *or* quem ad modum (like preced., but perh. rather more definite in its reference to *manner*): *if not, h. [in what way] did you get the money from him*, si non, q. [pecuniam] ab eo exegisti? Cic R. Com. 18, 55: Pl Plin. jun (freq). *I know the whole affair, how it stands*, ego omnem rem scio, q est, Pl Cic. (N B — Not used in exclamations) 3. quī (strictly *abl* of quis? in direct questions only). *how comes it*, quī fit? Hor S 1, 1, 1 *how can we thank of God as other than eternal*, Deum nisi sempiternum intelligere quī possumus? Cic N D 1, 10, 25 Caes 4. ŭt (chiefly after verbs of *hearing, telling, etc*, foll by *subj.* · less freq in direct questions also in exclamations) · *I believe you have heard how they pressed round me*, credo te audivisse ut me circumsisterent, Cic Att 1, 16, 2 *h does he do*, ut valet? Hor Ep 1, 3, 12 Pl *how they are transported with joy*, ut illi efferuntur laetitia! Cic Fin 5, 22, 61 *how I miss your love and sympathy*, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! Cic Att 3, 11 5. quid (interrogative = *how so? how say you?* usu as preliminary to another question) *how now? do you think. I entrusted this to you?* quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas? Cic. Fam 2, 8 also foll. by si = *how if*.. *how if I were to alter this*, quid si hoc muto? Caec in Cic Fam 6, 7, *med*

II *To what degree* 1. quam (chiefly in exclamations) *how much in how few words*, quam multa quam paucis! Cic Fam 11, 24 *see, how long I stand here and knock*, vide, quam dudum hic adsto et pulso! Pl St 2, 2, 39 (N B — *How much? how many? how little?* must be expr by quantus, quot, quantulus *how many are there of you*, quot estis? *how much money*, quantum pecuniae? but *how many* as an exclam can only be expr. by quam multi *v supr*) 2. quantŏpĕrĕ *or* quanto ŏpĕre (*how greatly*): *it is indescribable how greatly they rejoice*, dici non potest quantopere (*al.* quanto opere) gaudeant, Cic Att 14, 6 *he points out how greatly it concerns the commonwealth*, docet quanto opere reipublicae interest, Caes B G 2, 5 Phr *how many times*, quoties. *how many times soever*, quotiescunque, Cic. *how few there are found who...*, quotusquisque inveniur qui... , Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11 *how much more*, quanto magis! Cic Ac 1, 3, 10 *how much less*, nedum [non dicam] cf Cic Clu. 35, 95, optimis temporibus, nec P. Popilius, nec Q. Metellus. .., *nedum* his temporibus.... salvi esse possimus ("*how much less can we be safe?*"): Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 45 (quanto minus in this sense appears to be without authority quanto magis...non is more agreeable to analogy).

**howbeit** (obsol.). tămen. v. NEVERTHELESS.

**however:** I. *In whatever way.* 1. utcunque *h. he desires the mind of his hearer to be affected*, utc animum audientis movere velit, Cic Or 17, 55 *h that be*, utc. erit, Liv. praef. *init* 2. quŏmŏdŏcunque (*h. it be* with accessory notion that the said mode or state is *not a desirable one*). Cic. Fin 5, 11, *init.* cf Hor. Ep 1, 1, 66, rem facias; recte, si possis; si non quocunque modo rem (h you get it, *by fair means or foul*). 3. quŏquŏmŏdo, or as two words (= preced) *h things may be*, q. modo se res habeat, Cic. Fam 1, 5, *a.*: v. SOMEHOW OR OTHER. 4. ŭtut or ut ut (= preced., but more colloq). *but h that may be*, verum ut ut res sese habet, Pl. Most 2, 1, 13 Ter Phor 3, 1, 4. II. *To whatever degree* 1. quamvis (esp with an *adj.* or *adv.*. foll by *subj.*): *h. sagacious you may be in reflection, as you are*, q. prudens ad cogitandum sis, sicut es, Cic. Att 12, 37 Liv. Virg. v ALTHOUGH. 2 quantumvis (like preced with verbs = *h. much*) *h. much superior you are*, q. excellas, Cic. Am 20, 73 · *h. insignificant (those things) be*, q. exigua sint, Sen. Ep. 85, 11 3. quamlĭbet (*to any degree you please, ever so*, with an adj.) *passion aids the hand h feeble (be it ever so feeble)*, q infirmas adjuvat ira manus, Ov. M 1, 7, 66. Phr . *h great*, quantuscunque, quantusquantus (or as two words colloq) *all this h great—and great indeed it is*, totum hoc, quantumcunque est, quod certe maximum est, Cic Mar. 2, 7 (but quantuscunque quite as often means *h. little* [quantuluscunque, Cic Col. Sen], cf Cic Phil 5, 8, 22, *pauperum* bona quantacunque erant) *h great my poverty*, quanta quanta haec mea paupertas, Ter Phor 5, 7, 10 *h. many*, quotquot, Cic Cat *h. often*, quotiescunque, Cic Col III. As conj, *nevertheless*: tămen, attămen, nihilōminus v. NEVERTHELESS.

**howl** (v.) 1. ūlŭlo, 1 (strictly of *the cry of certain animals, as dogs or wolves*): *dogs h*, canes u, Virg *h ing wolves*, ululantes lupi, Virg also of *any wild cry of distress* [*wail*], Virg. Aen 4, 168, *of exultation* [*yell*], Lucan 6, 261 Cat Ov. Simly, the comp exululo (*to h out aloud*) Ov See also TO WAIL 2. bŭbor, 1 (very rare) Luer 5, 1070 (*of dogs*)

**howl** (*subs*) ūlŭlātus, ūs (cf TO HOWL) v. WAIL, YELL

**howling** (*adj*) the *full of howling wild beasts, desolate* Phr. *a waste h. wilderness*, desertissima solitudo, Cic. Veri. 5, 67, 171 more hit, solitudo deserta ac feris repleta

**howsoever:** v. HOWEVER.

**hoy:** nāvīgium v SHIP

**hoyden** (*adj* and *subs*) nearest words perh, lascivus (cf Virg E. 3, 64), protervus (usu with a worse sense) v FORWARD, WANTON. Phr *a h lass*, *rustica quadam libertate atque lascivia puella v. FROLICSOME

**hubbub:** 1. tŭmultus, ūs (less colloq than the Eng) v TUMULT 2. turba (esp in Pl. and Ter.) *what a h he has made*, quas t. fecit, Ter. Eun 4, 3, 11 so, turbam facere, ib. 4, 1, 2 *for fear there should be some h. here too*, ne quid turbae hic itidem fiat, Pl. Aul 2, 9, *extr.* 3. convicium (*a noise of brawling*) · *to make a h* ("*row*") *in front of the house*, ante aedes facere c., Ter Ad 2, 1, 26. 4. clāmor (*noise of shouting, outcry*) *what is this h?* quid hoc clamoris? Pl Aul 2, 9, 7. Phr. *to make a h.*, tumultuari or -are Pl.

**huckster** (*subs*): 1. caupo, ōnis, *m*, *f* caupōna (usu. = *innkeeper* but also in wider sense = Gr καπηλός) *the knavish h*, perfidus c, Hor S 1, 1, 29

2. institor (*a dealer commissioned to dispose of the wares of another*) cf. Ov. A A 1, 421 Hor 3. arĭlator or arrilator (*a kind of small dealer*: very rare) Gell 16, 7 where he mentions an obsol coctio or coctio, used in the mimes of Laberius (cave imiteris).

**huckster** (v.). caupōnor, 1 v. TO TRADE.

**huddle** (v.) expr by circuml. with such advv. as festīnanter, raptim, temere, parum decenter v HURRIEDLY. *Huddled together*, conferti, concervati · v. TO HEAP, CROWD TOGETHER

**huddle** (*subs.*) rare turba, tŭmultus v. CROWD, TUMULT, HUBBUB

**hue:** I. *Colour*. cŏlor v. COLOUR. May often be expr. by an *adj*, as *a flower of a grassy hue*, herbaceus flos, Plin. v GRASSY, GREENISH, etc II. *Alarm-cry for the pursuit of thieves*, etc Phr . *to raise the hue and cry after a thief*, furem clamare (conclamare, of *a number joining to do so*): after the anal. of incendium conclamare, Sen Ir. 3, 43, 3 · cf Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 36. (The phr. praemandatis requirere, Cic. Pl. 12, 31, refers to the sending of *a letter of instructions to a magistrate for the arrest of a person*)

**huff** (*subs*). *impetus quidam iracundiae vel arrogantiae v. HIT. Phr.: *to be in a h, take h*, stomachari: Join · stomachari et moleste ferre, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. *In a h.*, stomachans, stomachabundus: cf. L. G. § 343.

**huff** (v.). esp. in phr., *to be h'd*: stomachari, moleste ferre aliquid v. preced. art., and TO OFFEND.

**huffish:** i e *easily offended* stŏmăchōsus, cērēbrōsus v. IRRITABLE, HOT-HEADED

**hug** (*v*). I. *To embrace warmly* amplector, amplexor v. TO EMBRACE, CLASP. II. Fig., *to cling to* perh. amplexor, i v TO CLING TO (*fin*) Phi. *so strangely do we h our own vices,* adeo vitia nobis incredibili modo inolescunt atque inhaerent cf. Virg Aen. 6, 738 Cic Tusc 4, 11, 26 III. Naut phi, *to h the shore,* littus premere, Hor Od 2, 10, 3.

**hug** (*subs*) complexus, ūs v EMBRACE Applicable to *wrestling,* cf. Tac Agr. 36, complexus armorum

**huge:** 1. ingens, ntis *h. Sarpedon, Periphas,* etc, i Sarpedon, Periphas, etc, Virg *h in body and in armour,* ingens corpore et armis, Virg Aen. 11, 641 (*pass*) Cic. Ov. v IMMENSE. 2. immānis, e (*of monstrous size and form:* stronger than preced) *a fierce, h. monster,* fera et im belua, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108 *h bodily stature,* immanis corporum magnitudo, Caes B G 6, 1 Join ingens immanisque, Cic 3. vastus (*so large as to be unwieldy, enormous* cf Cic N. D 1, 35, 97, elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior at figurā quae *vastior*?) *h millstones,* v molares, Virg Aen. 8, 250 Ov. (N.B.—Vastus should not be used in prose to denote mere *size*) 4. praegrandis, e (*beyond the usual size*) · Suet Plin. Phi *a man of h. stature,* homo maximi corporis, Nep. Dat. 3 *a h beard* (*hanging low*), barba promissa, Nep. 1 c : cf. Col. 7, 9, *mit a h. pile,* moles, Cic. Hor (v. PILE)

**hugely:** immānĭter Gell v MONSTROUSLY. Phr. *I am h delighted at this,* hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, Cic. Fam. 6, 20 cf Hor S 1, 5, 70, prorsus jucunde.

**hugeness:** 1. immānĭtas Gell (in Cic = *savageness, monstrousness*) 2. ingens magnitudo v. SIZE 3. vastĭtas (not so in best authors) *beasts of equal h*, pari v. beluae, Col 3, 8, *ad unit* · Gell 4 mōles, is, *f.* (chiefly poet) cf Hor Od. 3, 4, 65, mole ruit sua *remarkable for the h of its beasts,* molibus ferarum mirabilis, Col 3, 8, *ad unit*

**hulk:** v HULL Phi. *to condemn to the hs,* (?) ad vincula navalia damnare

**hull:** I. *The outside covering of nuts,* etc. · 1. folliculus (of *seeds, buds,* etc) Varr · Col Plin 2. tūnica (any *coating* q v) Plin. 3. vāgina (*the sheath protecting buds*) Varr 1, 48 this *sheath* was in grain called gluma, Varr 1 c II. *The body of a ship:* alveus (navis) · Liv 23, 34, *fin* Sall (Cavernae, in Cic de Or 3, 46, 180, are *hollow chambers in the hull*)

**hum** (*v*) I. Of insects; *to make a low buzzing sound* 1. strĕpo, ui, itum, 3 · *to h in the hive* (of bees), in alveo s., Plin. 11, 10, 10 2. musso, 1 (strictly, *to speak in an under-tone:* poet) · Virg G 4, 188 (of bees). 3. sūsurro, 1 (*to whisper* poet) *to h continuously,* tractim s, Virg. G 4, 260 cf id E 1, 56 4. perh murmŭro, 1 (of *any low sound*) · v TO MURMUR 5. consŏno, ui, itum, 1 (of *a number together*) *to h. very loudly* (of bees swarming), vehementer c, Varr. 3, 16, *ad fin.* 6. bombum făcio, 3 (*to make a deep, hollow, humming sound*) Col. 3, 16, *ad fin.* 7. bombĭto, 1 (very rare) Auct Carm Phil (N.B—From the use of bombus to denote such sounds as that of *the trumpet* [cf. Lucr. 4, 546, raucus *tubae* bombus], it would appear to mean *a droning, humming sound,* rather than the ordinary *hum of bees.* 8. murmur ēdo, 3 *to h., as do bees,* m. edere, ut apes, Plin. 11, 51, 112

II. *To resound with humming:* consŏno, ui, itum, 1 v. TO RESOUND. III. *To sing a tune in a low tone:* *submissa voce canto; cantillo, 1. v. TO SING

**hum** (*subs.*): 1. frĕmĭtus, ūs. *the h of bees,* f apum, Virg G 4, 216 (but the word appears to denote *an angry h*) cf Virg Aen. 5, 148, where it is used of *the confused h of voices* v. MURMUR 2. sūsurrus (poet) *gentle h.* (of bees), levis s, Virg E. 1, 56 3. bombus v preced art (1 *fin.*) 4. murmur, ŭris, *n* Plin cf preced. art. (1, 8) Esp of *confused, indistinct sounds* v. MURMUR. (Stridor denotes *a shrill sound,* as that of the cicale, cf Plin. 11, 51, 112)

**human:** 1. hūmānus *h nature,* h. natura, Cic Rep 1, 14 *the h race,* h genus, Cic Am 5, 20 *to pollute altars with h sacrifices,* aras h hostiis funestare, Cic Font 10, 21 *to offer h sacrifices,* h hostiis litare, Tac Ger 9 (humana sacrificia were *sacrifices offered on behalf of the dead,* Fest s. v) 2. expr by *gen sing.* or *pl.* of hŏmo *to seek the welfare of the* (*whole*) *h race,* consulere hominum generi, Cic. Rep 3, 12 *to derive anything from h. nature,* ab hominis natura aliquid repetere, Cic Leg 1, 5, 17 *the h figure,* hominis figura, Cic 3 mortālis, e. *all h. works shall perish,* m facta peribunt, Hor. A. P 68 Cic v. MORTAL Phi *to offer h sacrifices,* homines immolare, Cic Font. 10, 21 (cf. *supr* 1) *h. feeling* (including *sympathy, kindliness,* etc), humanitas, Cic. v. Lat Dict. s. v

**humane:** 1. perh hūmānus (including all *kindly, considerate feeling*): v. KINDLY. 2. mīsĕrĭcors, rdis v COMPASSIONATE.

**humanely:** 1. perh hūmānē v. KINDLY 2. mīsĕrĭcordĭter (very rare) v COMPASSIONATELY.

**humanity:** I. *Human nature* 1. hūmānĭtas. *the entire force* (or *essence*) *of h*, vis omnis humanitatis, Cic de Or 1, 12, 53 Sen 2. hūmāna *or* hominum natura v. HUMAN Phr · *it is the lot of h*, *haec est vivendi conditio; hac lege nati sumus*

II. As a virtue; *humane feeling* nearest exp perh, animus mīsĕrĭcors, mīsĕrĭcordia: v. COMPASSION III. *Refined culture,* esp. with ref to *classical studies.* *hūmānĭtas M L (Univ Glasg.)

**humanize:** excŏlo, ad humanitatem [atque mansuetudinem] revoco: v TO CIVILIZE.

**humanly:** Phi. *h. speaking,* *ut ita loquar, quemadmodum hominem futuri ignarum decet; ne quod homini concessum est vaticinando excedere videar

**humble** (*adj*) I. *Low, mean* hŭmĭlis, e *of h. parentage,* h. parentibus natus, Cic Am. 19, 70; humiles nati, Phaedr. 1, 27, 2 Join: humilis et obscurus, Cic v LOW, LOWLY. Phr *of h. origin,* obscuris majoribus natus, Cic Off. 1, 32, 116; obscuro loco natus, Cic Verr 5, 70, 181 *those whose lot is h*, qui demissi vitam in obscuro habent, Sall Cat 51. II. Of disposition; *unpretending, modest* 1. dēmissus (oftener in bad sense = *mean-spirited*) · v. UNASSUMING, GROVELLING Join animus demissus atque humilis, Cic. Font. 11, 23 (where an *abject, craven* bearing is meant). 2. summissus (oftener in bad sense cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64, ne quid humile summissum, molle, laciamus) *h. prayers,* s. preces, Lucan. 8, 594 cf Cic Off. 1, 26, 90, where the adv is used in good sense: v. HUMBLY 3. hŭmĭlis, e (like preced usu. in bad sense v. *supr.*) · *to have recourse to h. entreaty and appeal,* prece et obsecratione humili [et supplici] uti, Cic Inv. 1, 16, 22 Vulg Matt. XI. 29 Eccl. See also MODEST

III. *Small, modest.* Phr *my h. abilities,* mediocritas mea, Vell. 2, 111 cf. mediocritas ingenii, in somewhat similar sense · Cic Phil. 2, 1, 2.

**humble** (*v*): 1. dēprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3. *to exalt oneself and h. another,* seipsum extollere, alium d., Liv 3, 65, *extr.*: cf. id 30, 36, *med*, deprimendi hostis causa. 2. infringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*to break the strength of*) *he did not so far h them that they abandoned their empire,* non ita infregit animos eorum, ut imperio obsisterent, Liv. 38, 16, *fin* cf. Cic Bal 6, 15, florem dignitatis inf Tac. So frango (*to baffle and defeat*) cf Cic. Fam 13. 12, *med*, hunc quemadmodum *frequentem,* quantaque contentione Titium interfectorem *abjecerim* . . *to baffle and h. a man's audacity,* contundere et i. alicujus audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, *extr*

3. comprimo, 3: v. TO CHECK, RESTRAIN. Phr. *to h. oneself before any one,* se summittere alicui [et supplicare], Cic Plan 10, *init* (cf Liv 27, 31, *med*, submittere fastigium); se demittere (*to let oneself down* to anything), Quint. prooem § 5 (animos demittere, is *to lose heart, be discouraged,* Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42), descendere (v TO CONDESCEND), se abjicere atque prosternere (*to degrade oneself*), Cic. Par 1, 3, 14 *the h'd Phaeaces,* Ph. genibus minor, Hor Ep 1, 12, *fin.*

**humble-bee:** *apis terrestris (Linn)

**humble-minded:** demisso animo · v HUMBLE.

**humbleness:** I. *Lowness, mean condition* 1. hŭmĭlĭtas *h of origin,* h generis, Sall. Jug 73 Cic. v. LOWNESS, MEANNESS. 2. obscūrĭtas, *h of origin,* obs. generis, Flor 3, 1, *med* Join humilitas et obscuritas, Cic

II. In moral sense v HUMILITY

**humbling** (*adj*) nearest word perh abjectus cf Cic Clu 3.4, 94, non quo causam pecuniae publicae *contemptam atque abjectam* putarent (the *meanness* of a thing being a degradation to those who have to do with it) v. MEAN, DISGRACEFUL Phr *what could be more h to a man's pride,* *quid fieri posset ad hominis superbiam [arrogantiam] infringendam aptius? v. TO HUMBLE

**humbly:** 1. summissē *to act the more h.,* tanto summissius se gerere, Cic Off 1, 26, 90 2. summisso (demisso) animo v. HUMBLE (Humiliter only in bad sense, *with a mean spirit.*)

3. modestē (opp. to *arrogantly, in a modest, unpresumptuous spirit*): cf. Liv 30, 42, *med*, rebus secundis *modeste ac moderate uti.* v. MODESTLY, MODERATELY.

**humbug** (*subs*). 1. perh. nūgae (*trifles, nonsense*) *humbug! he'll never give* (*them*), nugas! nunquam edepol dabit, Pl Most 5, 1, 39 *of a worthless person · I have received the h.s with all possible courtesy,* ego nugas maximas omni mea comitate sum complexus, Cic Q. fr 1, 2, 2. 2. gerrae, arum *your soft speeches are what's called sheer h*, blanditiae tuae sunt quod dici solet gerrae germanae, Pl Poen 1, 1, 9 also as interj, gerrae! *humbug!* Pl. As 3, 3, 10 3. tricae, arum (esp. of *deceiving speeches*) *just drop that h*, quin tu istas mitis t, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 39

**humbug** (*v*): lūdo, lūdĭfĭcor, etc. v. TO FOOL, DECEIVE Phr *a man whom it is no easy thing to h.*, cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. Andr 1, 3, 6 *to attempt to h. (any one),* quicquam fallaciae conari, ib. 1, 2, 26. *they have so h'd me in every possible way,* ita mi [stolido] sursum vorsum os sublevere, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 123 Ter.

**humdrum:** perh. tardus, somniculosus. v. SLOW, DROWSY.

**humid:** hūmĭdus: v DAMP.

**humidity:** hūmor, etc. v. MOISTURE. (N B.—Not humiditas)

**humiliate:** dēprimo, 3: v. TO HUMBLE.

**humiliating:** perh. expr. by hŭmĭlis, abjectus (cf. HUMBLING). Phr. *to resort to h. appeals,* ad infimas obtestationes procumbere [descendere], Tac. Ann. 1, 12, *init.. a h war*, bellum contumeliosum, Vell.

**humiliation:** dēdĕcus, turpĭtūdo · v DISGRACE. Or expr. by adj., *how h.! quam turpe! indignum facinus!* v. DISGRACEFUL, SHAMEFUL. Sometimes humilitas (*any low state*) may serve: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 56.

**humility:** 1. animus summissus, dēmissus v. HUMBLE 2. mōdestia (opp. to *arrogance*, or *stepping out of one's proper sphere*): cf. Nep Ages. 4, *tantā modestiā* dicto audiens fuit ut si privatus esset Cic 3. būmĭlĭtas (in this sense post-class., but indispensable) *rich on a level with poor by h*, divites pauperibus humilitate animi pares, Lact 5, 15, *med* · Vulg. Act xx. 19 Eccl. Phr. *to behave with h*, summisse se gerere v. HUMBLY.

**humming** (*part. adj*) chiefly in phr., *a h. sound*, sūsurrus, etc v. HUM (*subs*).

**humorist.** v HUMOURIST

**humorous:** 1. nearest word fācētus (*smart, full of wit*) · more adequately expr by joining several adjj., cf. Cic Off. 1, 30, 108, *dulcis* et facetus *festivusque* sermo (Socratis). v. WITTY. 2. festīvus v AMUSING 3. lēpĭdus (*elegant, graceful*, as opp to *coarse buffoonery*) · cf. Hor. A P 273 4. rĭdĭcŭlus. v LAUGHABLE.

**humorously:** fācētē, festīvē, jŏcōsē v. WITTILY, SPORTIVELY: and cf preced art

**humour** (*subs*) I. *Turn of mind or inclination* · 1. ingĕnium (including *the entire mind and disposition*) *to live after one's own h*, ing suo vivere, Liv 3, 36, *inst such as (his) h*, ita est ingenium, Ter Ph 1, 2, 20 v DISPOSITION. 2. lĭbīdo, ĭnis, *f* (*fancy, caprice*) *they govern (us) according to their h*, ex sua l moderantur, Ter Heaut 2, 1, 4 *while this h lasts*, dum l haec eadem manet, Ter. Ph 5, 4, 4 v. CAPRICE 3. expr. by lĭbet, ŭit, 2 (with *dat* of subject *to be in the h to do anything*) · *I am not in the h to write more*, non libet [sc mihi] plura scribere, Cic. Att 2, 18, *med* · *why? because such is my h.*, quamobrem? quia libet, Ter Andr 5, 2, 20: sometimes with dat animo, Pl. As 1, 1, 92 Ter. Phr. *from the h. I saw your father was in*, ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, Ter. Heaut 2, 4, 22 *according to (his) h at the moment*, utcunque praesens movit affectio, Curt 7, 1, *med* · *such is the man's h*, ita homo est, Ter. Ad 1, 2, 63 *every one to his h.*, *suum cuique studium ac voluntas* (cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 27, quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum milia) II. *Temper* in phr. *good, bad h* expr by hīlāris (hilarus) and tristis *come! drop your ill-temper, and be in a good h. over your son's wedding*, jam vero omitte tuam istanc iracundiam, atque hilarum [ac libentem] fac te gnatu in nuptiis, Ter Ad 4, 7, 38 *he is in a bad h about something or other*, nescio quid tristis est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7. Pl. v. CHEERFULNESS. III. *Humorousness* no precise word · perh, facetiae dulces festivaeque: cf. HUMOROUS (1). IV. *Any watery substance*: hūmor. v. MOISTURE

**humour** (*v.*) 1. obsĕquor, cūtus, 3 (with *dat*) · *to h. any one's taste*, alicujus studio obs., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 37: *old men should h. old men*, senes est aequum senibus obsequi, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 10 Cic. · v. TO COMPLY WITH. 2. obsĕcundo, 1 (like preced., but less freq.) *to h. any one seasonably*, obs. alicui in loco, Ter Heaut 4, 6, 23 Cic 3. mōrem gĕro, ssi, stum, 3; mōrigĕror, 1 (*to show complaisance*; the latter often in bad sense · with *dat.*): (*you*) *should have h'd the young fellow*, adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 6: *take a man as he is and h. him accordingly* (Parry), ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 77 Cic. *to wave one's right a little and h. a man*, de jure suo concedere paululum, atque morigerar alicui, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 9. 4. indulgeo, 2. v. TO INDULGE.

**humourist:** *qui dulci et comi facetiarum genere utitur (?)

**humoursome:** v. ILL-TEMPERED, MOROSE.

**hump:** gibber, ĕris, *m.*; also gibbus (*any protuberance:* rare) · *Syrian oxen have a h. on the back*, Syriacis (bubus) gibber in dorso (est), Plin. 8, 45, 70 v PROTUBERANCE.

**humped-backed, humped:** 1. gibber, era, erum *h and otherwise unsightly*, g et also foedus aspectu, Plin. 34, 3, 6 Suet Gr. 9 2. gibbĕrōsus (very rare) Orbilius in Suet. l c Paul. Dig. (al gibbosus).

**hunch, hunch-backed:** v. HUMP

**hundred:** I. The numeral. centum; *distrib.* centēni, ae, *a* · *a h times*, centies *amounting to a h., consisting of a h*, centēnārius *the number of a h*, centenarius numerus, Varr L L 5, 16, § 88 *a herd consisting of a h*, grex centenarius, Varr *a h years*, saeculum v CENTURY. When the number a *hundred* is used indefinitely, sexcenti, trĕcenti, ac, a, may be used v HOST (II, 4). II. *A district* perh. centūria v CENTURY (Med. Lat, hundreda, Domesday Book)

**hundred-fold** (*adj* and *subs*) 1. centŭplex, plĭcis (very rare) Pl Pers 4, 4, 11 Prud 2. centŭplĭcātus (very rare) (*goods*) *which fetch a h their value*, quae centuplicato veneunt Plin 6, 23, 26, § 101 3. centŭplus (very rare) Vulg Luc. viii. 8. Phr. *to yield a h*, cum centesimo efficere (v -FOLD)

**hundred-footed:** centĭpes, ĕdis Plin

**hundred-handed:** centŭmānus Hor Ov

**hundred-headed:** centŭceps, cĭpĭtis Hor.

**hundredth:** centēsĭmus Pl Cic

**hundred-weight:** centumpondium (centup-) Cato Pl

**hunger** (*subs*) 1. fāmes, is, *f.* (in all degrees, to *starvation*) *h is the proper sauce of meat, thirst of drink*, cibi condimentum est f., Cic · *to endure h, f* tolerare, sustentare, Caes v STARVATION. 2. ĭnēdia (*abstinence from food*, esp. *voluntary*) *capable of enduring h, cold, lack of sleep*, patiens mediae, algoris, vigiliae, Sall Cat. 5 *exhausted by h and exposure to the sea*, lassus in fluctibusque, Cic Pl. 10, 26 Plin. jun. 3. ēsŭrĭes, ēi (*hungriness, sense of hunger* very rare) Coel in Cic Fam 8, 1, *ad fin* 4. ēsŭrītio (like preced.). *to take away the sense of h. by compression of the stomach*, ventris compressione e depellere, Gell. 16, 3, *med* . Cat 5. jējūnium (*fasting* poet. in this sense) *to allay h*, jejunia sedare, Ov. *To feel h*, esurire. v HUNGRY.

**hunger** (*v*) · ēsŭrio, 4 *to h and thirst after righteousness*, e et sitire justitiam, Vulg Matt. v. 6 but this use of esurio is not class : sitire is freq. used of *strong desire* v. TO THIRST

**hungry, hungered, to be** (v *impr.*): ēsŭrio, 4 *there is prospect of our being h enough*, spes est nos esurituros satis, Ter. Heaut 5, 2, 28 Cic. Verr 5, 34 *init* (= *to be starving*)

**hungry, hungered:** 1. ēsŭrĭens, ntis (usu. as *part.* = *being h.*) · *to the h. man nothing comes amiss*, nihil contemnit esuriens, Sen (in Q.): *the poor h (half-starved) Greek*, Graeculus e, Juv. 3, 78 v. preced. art. 2. jējūnus (strictly, *fasting*) · *the h. and weary frames of the Romans*, j. fessaque corpora Romanorum, Liv. 21, 55, *med.* . *a h. stomach is mostly content with homely fare*, raro j. stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38 3. āvĭdus cibi (positively *eager after food*). Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16 cf Hor S 1, 4, 126 Phr.: *to suffer from h*, fame laborare, premi, urgeri (v. HUNGER, *subs*) *he used to eat whenever he felt h.*, vescebatur quocunque tempore stomachus desiderasset, Suet Aug 76 · *to quiet a h. stomach*, latrantem stomachum lenire, Hor S. 2, 2, 18 *to wait till one is h.* (before eating), famem opperiri, Sall. Cat. 13 *to prevent one's feeling h*, esuritionem de pellere, Gell 16, 3.

**hunt** (*v*) vēnor, 1 · *to h. the hare by means of hounds*, canibus leporem v., Virg. G. 3, 410 · also absol., *to keep dogs for h.ing*, canes alere ad venandum, Ter Andr 1, 1, 30 Cic. See also HUNTING (*subs*) Fig *to hunt miserly widows (for their money)*, viduas v avaras, Hor Ep 1, 1, 78. v TO PURSUE, SEEK AFTER

**hunt, hunting** (*subs.*): 1. expr by vēnor, 1 *when you go for a h., go a h ing*, quum venabere, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3 Cic v TO HUNT; and CHASE (*subs*)

2. vēnātus, ūs (*act of h.ing*): *exertion in h ing*, labor in venatu, Cic Tusc. 5, 34, 98 *to take (physical) exercise in h ing*, venatu corpore exercere, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, *fin* Virg Ov 3. vēnātio (= preced) *the stillness which is necessary for h ing*, silentium quod venationi datur, Plin Ep 1, 4, 2 Caes v. CHASE (*subs.*). Esp of *the hunts exhibited in the Circus* of Cic Fam. 7, 1, *med*, sunt *venationes* binae per dies quinque Suet *Belonging to h.ing, necessary for h ing*, venatorius *h ing equipment*, instrumentum venatorium, Plin Ep 3, 19, 3 Petr Suet. v toll artt.

**hunter:** I. *A person who hunts* vēnātor Cic Hor Ov expr by pres part of venor; esp in *pl claimed by the shouts of the h.s*, venantum vocibus conterritus, Phaedr 1, 12, 7 Curt 1, 12, *ad init* v L G § 636 II. *A hunting horse* *equus vēnātĭcus after anal of canis venaticus v HOUND.

**hunting-box:** perh villa venatoria (domus venatica, Kr , but domus is usu *a town house*) v HUNTING (*fin*) In somewhat sim sense Curt has venantum receptaculum, 12, 1, *ad init*

**hunting-horn:** cornu (venatorium) v HORN.

**hunting-pack:** venantes, venantum comitatus · v HUNTER (I)

**hunting-knife:** culter venatorius Petr 40 Suet

**hunting-spear:** vēnābŭlum Cic. Fam. 7, 1, *med.* · Virg. . Plin Ep

**huntress:** vēnātrix, īcis (both as *subs* and *adj*) · Virg Ov

**huntsman:** venator, etc v HUNTER.

**hurdle:** crātes, is, *f* *cowards they plunge in a morass, laying a h. a-top of them*, ignavos palude, injecta insuper c, mergunt, Tac. G 12 Cato. *Dimin*, craticula, *a small h.*, Cato Mart

**hurdy-gurdy:** *instrumentum musicum quod vulgo "*hurdy-gurdy*"* appellatur.

**hurl:** 1. conjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (strengthened from jacio esp. of *a number of persons hurling missiles*) *his ineffectual dart he h'd*, telum imbelle conjecit, Virg. Aen. 2, 545 ib 12, 711 *they h'd their missiles from the higher ground against our men*, tela e superiore loco in nostros conjiciebant, Cic B G 1, 26. 2. contorqueo, si, tum, 2 (stronger than conjicio, and strictly implying *a rotary motion of the hand in throwing*: chiefly poet) *with mighty force his huge spear he h'd*, validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, Virg. Aen 2, 52 Curt 3. jăcŭlor, 1 (*to dart as a javelin*). *to obtain praise for horsemanship, h ing the javelin*, equitando, jaculando laudem consequi, Cic. Off 2, 13, 45 · (Hector) *who h'd the firebrands at the ships of the Danaans*, Danaum jaculatus puppibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 2, 276 (N.B.— Vibro is *to brandish*, not to hurl.)

**hurler:** jăcŭlātor: Hor Od. 3, 4, 56.

**hurling** (*subs.*). conjectio. Cic

**hurly-burly:** tūmultus: v TUMULT.

**hurra:** 1. ēvax (colloq.) · *h.! I have it*, evax! habeo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 3 cf. id. Cas. 4, 4, 14. 2. iō (a cry of *triumph*; also of *grief*). esp. with voc. triumphe! Hor. Od 4, 2, 49: *h.! h.! I come to thee a free man*, io! io! liber ad te venio, Epist in Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13

**hurricane:** 1. prŏcella (*any sudden gale or squall*) Cic : Hor. 2. turbo, ĭnis, *m* · v. WHIRLWIND. (Or expr. by circumĭ, tempestas foeda, vis venti quam maxime accensa, cf. Liv 21, 58)

**hurried** (*part adj*) 1. praeceps, cīpitis (*more hasty than is desirable*) · *a h. departure*, pr. profectio, Att in Cic Att 9, 10, *med* · *h. flight*, pr. fuga, Vell 2, 85, *fin* · *utterance ready, but not h.*, promptum os, non p, Quint 11, 3, 52 2. praepropĕrus (not implying blame) esp. with such subs. as celeritas, Liv 31, 42, *init.*; festinatio, Cic Fam 10, 26, *med* (but pr prensatio, Cic. Att 1, 1, 1, is *a premature canvassing*) 3. cītus (*quick, hasty*) · *h. gait*, incessus c, Sall Cat 15, *fin.* · *h. flight*, c. fuga, Ov. M. 1, 543. 4. festīnātus (usu of that which is *brought on before its time*, as *fruit, plants*, also in gen. sense poet) · *a h. journey*, f iter, Ov. Pont 4, 5, 8 Phr · *to make a h. march*, agmen cursim agere, Liv 27, 16, *med*

**hurriedly**: 1. raptim *I write this h.*, haec scripsi r, Cic Att 2, 9, 1 · *to march an irregular force h.*, tumultuarium exercitum i ducere, Liv 5, 37, *fin.* · Plin 2. cursim (*in the manner of one running*, hence, *without pausing* or *deliberating*) · *to catch up (information) h.*, c arripere, Cic. de Or 2, 89, *fin.* : cf id Phil 2, 17, 42 (Cursim does not necessarily imply blame cf Tac Ann 4, 4, etc) 3. festīnanter v HASTILY. 4. negligenter (*without due thought and care*) · *to do so important a business so h.!* tantam rem tam n agere! Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 18 Phr · *he h. assembles a few cohorts*, citas cohortes rapit, Tac. A. 12, 31 cf ib 4, 25, cohortes . . . cito agmine rapiuntur.

**hurry** (*v*) **I.** Intrans 1. festīno, prōpĕro, 1 (neither necessarily implying blame) v. TO HASTEN 2. curro, cucurri, cursum, 3 (*of any hasty movement*) · *he h.'d to Puteoli*, cucurrit Puteolos, Cic Att 10, 4, 3 Liv. 3. expr. by ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (with *pron., refl*, or in *pass* · *to h. along; go hurriedly*): *whither are you h.ing?* quo hinc te agis? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25 · *whither the whole multitude was h.ing alarmed*, quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, Liv. 10, 29, *med* 4. ruo, i, rūtum, 3 (*to rush hurriedly, pell-mell*) · *whither are ye h.ing?* quo ruitis? Hor. Epod 7, 1, *med* **II.** Trans. *to force rapidly* or *violently along*: rāpio, ui, ptum, 3 · *whither are ye h.ing me?* quo me rapitis? Pl. Men 5, 7, 10 · *to h. any one before the praetor*, r. aliquem in jus, Hor S. 1, 9, 77 · *vengeance h.s him through the midst of carnage*, per medias r ira caedes, Hor. Od 3, 2, 12 Fig · *to be h.'d far away from home* (in thought), longe a domo rapi, Cic Rep 2, 4, *init* · *Frequent* rapio, to *h. along* or *violently* · *he is h.'d along at the will of the horses*, arbitrio raptatur equorum, Ov. M 2, 234. **III.** Also trans., *to expedite greatly* or *unduly* expr. by advv. festīnanter, raptim, cīto: v. HURRIEDLY. (Virg. has properare in this sense, G. 1, 260 cf. Macr. Sat. 6, 8, *med.*, where it is stated to signify coactius et festinantius facere aliquid festinare with *acc.* is poet. . v TO HASTEN) Phr. · *do not h. the beasts too much*, *jumentis ne insta nimis neve urge v. TO URGE ON.

—— **along**: **I.** Intrans. expr by ăgo, 3 (with *pron. refl.*): v. TO HURRY (I, 2). **II.** Trans. rapto, 1 · v. TO HURRY (*fin*).

—— **away**: **I.** Intrans.. 1. expr. by abripio, 3 (with *pron. refl.*) · *he h.'d away so suddenly*, ita abripuit repente sese, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 22. 2. fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 (with the notion of *avoiding some one*) · *the rascal h.s away*, f improbus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73 (*she*) *h.s away forthwith*, f. [e conspectu] illico, Ter. Hec 1, 2, 108. 3. expr by festīno, prōpĕro *do not h. away so*, ne tantopere discedere festina, propera cf Cic. Fam. 7, 23, *fin.* (v. TO HASTEN) also by advv., raptim, cīto, festīnanter · v. HURRIEDLY. **II.** Trans. 1. abripio, 3 *to be h.'d away to punishment*, in cruciatum abripi, Ter Andr. 4, 4, 47: Pl. See also TO HURRY (II). 2. aufĕro, 3, *irr.* : v TO CARRY AWAY

**hurry about**: 1. trĕpīdo, 1 (*in alarm, excitedly*) cf Sall Cat 31, festinare trepidare Fig · of the *rapid motion of a rivulet*, Hor Ep 1, 10, 21. 2. curso, 1 (freq of curro) *to h. this way and that*, c ultro et citro, Cic R. Am 22, 60 Join trepidare, cursare [rursum, prorsum], Ter Hec. 3, 1, 35 Less freq., cursito, in same sense, Ter Hor 3. discurro, 1, and cūcurri, cursum, 3 (of a number of persons, *to rush hither and thither*) · *the sailors h. about to their duties*, d. nautae ad officia trepidantes, Petr 114, *init.*. Caes.. Liv. v. TO RUN

—— **on**: **I.** Intrans 1. mātūro, 1 (esp with iter) *they thought they ought to h. on the more*, eo magis maturandum iter existimabant, Caes B C 1, 63 also without iter, maturandum Hannibal ratus, Liv. 24, 12 2. curro, 3 (poet). *when you have thrice cast the dust upon me, you may h. on*, licebit injecto ter pulvere, curras, Hor Od 1, 28, *fin* **II.** Trans 1. mātūro, 1 (*with due expedition*) Cic : Caes v. *supp* (I) 2. praecĭpito, 1 (*unduly*) · *to h. on the vintage*, vindemiam pr, Col 3, 21, *ad fin* 3 insto, stĭti, 1 (poet) *they were h.ing on (the manufacture of) the car and wheels*, currum totasque instabant, Virg Aen 8, 433

**hurry** (*subs*): 1. festīnātio *the h. of persons running to and fro*, f. discurrentium, Curt. 3, 8, *ad fin.* : *we must take care not to use too much speed in our h.*, cavendum est ne in festinationibus nimias suscipiamus celeritates, Cic Off. 1, 36, 131 2. trĕpīdātio v ALARM. Phr *to be in a h*, festinare, trepidare (v TO HURRY, I) *what! in such a h (so quickly)*, hui! tam cito, Ter Andr 3, 1, 16 *to do nothing in a h.*, nihil cursim, raptim, temere facere (v HURRIEDLY)

**hurrying** (*adj*) perh. trĕpĭdus (*moving tremulously*) v. TREMBLING, FLICKERING

**hurrying** (*subs.*) Phr. "*there was h. to and fro*," *et jam discurritur, trepidatur *let there be no h. of the work*, *ne quid praecipitetur operis : v TO HURRY, and foll. artt.

**hurt** (*v*): **A.** Trans **I.** Lit.. *to cause suffering*· 1. laedo, si, sum, 3 (*to mar, wound, damage* with *acc.*): *ah! may the cold not h. thee*, ah! te ne frigora l, Virg E. 10, 48 · Ov v TO INJURE 2. nŏceo, 2 (*to be hurtful to*: with *dat*) · v. TO INJURE **II.** Fig. *to wound* any one's feelings offendo, di, sum, 3 *to h. any one's feelings by insult*, contumelia of. aliquem, Cic. Att. 6, 3, *med.* : v. TO OFFEND, WOUND Phr *to be h.* (*vexed*) *at anything*, aliquid moleste, graviter, acerbe ferre, Cic Att 1, 17, 3 id Verr Act. 1, 58, 152 **B.** Intrans *to give pain*. dŏleo, 2 *it h.s me when I am thrashed*, mihi dolet quum vapulo, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 44. *Paetus, it (the wound) h.s me not*, Paete, non dolet, Arria m Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: Mart. 1, 13 · v TO PAIN.

**hurt** (*subs*) · vulnus : v. WOUND, INJURY. *To do h.*, nocere v. TO INJURE.

**hurt** (*part. adj*): saucius v. WOUNDED

**hurtful**: nŏcens, noxius, nŏcīvus, noxiōsus (the last two rare) v. INJURIOUS. *To be h.*, nocere *to be in any wise h.*, nocere quidpiam, Cic. N. D 3, 35, 86.

**hurtfully**: nŏcenter. Cels.. Col.· v. INJURIOUSLY.

**hurtfulness**: expr. by verb or adj. : *there is no doubt of the h. (of it)*, *non dubium est quin noceat, noxium (nocivum) sit.

**hurtle**: 1. *to dash together with a noise*: *cum fragore colliđi v. TO DASH TOGETHER, CLASH.

**husband** (*subs.*) · 1. mărītus (the usual and most specific term): Cic. : Hor 2. vir, vīri : *I am undone : what answer shall I give to my h.?* perii! quid v. meo respondebo? Ter. Hec 4, 1, 1 : *because she had no h.*, propterea quod v. non haberet, Cic Verr. Act 1, 25, 64 Hor. Petr. 3. conjux, ūgis (poet) · Virg. Ov.. v SPOUSE. 4. (of a *slave*) contŭbernālis is Col. 12, 1 Phr.. *to take a h.* nubere (with *dat* of person) v. TO MARRY.

**husband** (*v*) perh. parco, 3. v. TO ECONOMIZE, SPARE Phr · *he resolved carefully to h. the supply of corn*, frumentum parce et paullatim metiri in stituit, Caes. B G. 7, 71 *we must carefully h. the supply of corn*, *frumentum parce admodum est dispensandum.

**husbandman**. agrĭcŏla cŏlōnus, ărātor v FARMER

**husbandry** · agricultura, res rustica (or *pl*) v. AGRICULTURE.

**hush** (*interj*) 1. st! (colloq) Pl. Cic often joined with tace, tacete, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 5, etc. 2 tăcē, tăcēte, quin taces, tacetis v SILENT, TO BE 3. (preparatory to religious ceremonies) favēte linguis! (Gr. εὐφημεῖν). Hor Od 3, 1, 2

**hush**: 1. comprīmo, pressi, ssum, 3 (*to keep from getting abroad*) · *to h. up any one's faults*, delicta alicujus c, Cic Att 10, 4, 1 *they did their best to h. up the report of the fall of Carthage*, ex industria famam captae Karthaginis compresserunt, Liv. 26, 51. 2. cēlo, tĕgo, etc v. TO CONCEAL. See also TO STILL, APPEASE.

**husk**. 1 follĭcŭlus *an ear of corn has three parts, the grain, the h., the awn*, spica tria habet continentia, granum, f., aristam, Varr. R R 1, 48: Col also of other seeds, as *the shell of the bean*, fabae f, Petr 135. 2. gluma (defined as tritici folliculus, Varr l c.)

3. sĭlīqua (only of *leguminous plants*) · *the h.s and stalks of beans*, fabae siliquae caulesque, Plin 18, 12, 30 Virg. v. POD. 4. pūtāmen, ĭnis, n. (*peeling or shell*) : *h.s of beans*, fabarum putamina, Petr. 135.

**husky** · perh fuscus cf Quint. 11, 3, 15, where vox fusca is opp to vox candida so Cic N D 2, 58, 146 If a temporary state of the voice be meant, perh. subraucus (*somewhat hoarse*) : v. HOARSE. (Vox aspera, Quint. l c., is *a harsh, rough voice*)

**hustings**: perh. suggestus, suggestum v PLATFORM. (At the Roman Comitia the votes were taken in fenced enclosures called septa)

**hustle**: inter se trudere atque pulsare v. TO ELBOW, JOSTLE

**hut**: tūgūrium, tectum (informe, miserum, etc) v. HOVEL, COTTAGE. Phr. *winter h.s for soldiers*, hibernacula, Liv. 5, 2, *init*

**hutch**: perh. dōlium : used for *keeping dormice*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12 (R. and A.) · or perh better, cāvea, *a cage for beasts* or *poultry*, Cic Div. 2, 35, 73 Virg · v CAGE.

**huzza**: ŏ, ēvax! v. HURRAH. See also ACCLAMATION.

**hyacinth**: (?) hўăcinthus or -os, i, *m.*: Virg. (it is doubtful whether the flowers are the same)

**hyacinthine**: hўăcinthĭnus · Cat · Pers

**hyads**: 1. hўădes, um, *f.* Cic.· Ov. 2. sŭcŭlae, arum . cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111 · Plin.

**hyaena**: hўaena Plin 8, 30, 44.

**hyaline** (*adj*) hўălĭnus Capell.

**hybrid**: 1. hibrida or hybrida (*an animal of cross breed*) Plin 8, 53, 79 Applied to *persons of mixed race*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 2: Auct B. Afr 2. expr. by bigĕnĕrus, a, um. *mules are h.s*, muli (sunt) bigeneri [atque insitīci], Varr. R R 2, 8 *h.s*, b animalia, Fest. in P Diac s. v., where the term is explained by, ex diverso genere nata.

**hydra**: hydra, ae, *f.*. Cic.: Ov.

**hydraulic**: hydraulĭcus. *h. machines*, h. organa, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

**hydraulics**: *hydraulĭca, orum.

**hydrocele**: hydrŏcēlē, ēs, *f.* · Mart. 12, 83· Cels. uses the Gr. form, 7, 18.

**hydrocephalus**: hydrŏcĕphălus, i· M L : Cels. uses the Gk. form, ubi humor cutem [capitis] inflat, ὑδροκέφαλον Graeci appellant, 4, 2, 1.

**hydrogen** *principium hydrogĕnium (Kr) as scient. *t. t.*, *h. gas*, *gas hydrogenium (Kr.).

**hydromancy**, hydrŏmantia· Plin

**hydromel**: hydrŏmĕli, ĭtis, *n.*: Plin. 14, 17, 20.

**hydrophobia**: hydrŏphŏbia: Coel Aur. Cels uses the Gr form, solet ex eo vulnere *aquae timor* nasci *ὑδροφοβίαν* Graeci appellant. Ov. has the poet circuml., formidatae aquae (*pl.*), Pont 1 3, 24.

**hydrophobic**· hydrŏphŏbĭcus. Coel Aur.

**hydrostatics**· *hydrostătĭca, orum. as *t t*

**hygrometer**: *hygrŏmetrum as *t t*.

**hymen**: Hymen, Hymēnaeus. Cat : Ov. The two are often joined in invocations, Hymen, O Hymenaee ! Cat 62 Ov.

**hymeneal**: 1. Hymĕnēlus (very rare) Capell. 2. nuptiālis, e v. NUPTIAL. *A h. ode*, Hymenaeus, Ter. Ad 5, 7, 6 (H. canele) Cat : Lucr.

**hymn** (*subs*) 1. hymnus (not class., but best word to denote *a Christian h*) Vulg Eph v. 19 Prud 2. carmen, ĭnis, *n* (*any ode or poem*) (*they are wont*) *to sing a h. to Christ as a God*, c Christo quasi Deo dicere, Plin Ep 10, 96 (97), 7

**hymn** (*v*). cano, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3 cf. Hor. Od 1, 10, 5, te canam . . or expr. by circuml , carmina alicui dicere v. preced art. (Hymnifico, 1, unclass., Commod.)

**hymnal, hymn-book**: *hymnorum liber or perh *hymnāle, is, *n.*

**hymnology**: expr. by hymnus *a treatise on h.*, *de hymnis [divinis] scriptus liber.

**hypallage**: hўpallāgē, es, *f.*· Serv ad Aen. 3, 61.

**hyperbaton**: hўperbăton, i, *n.* Quint. 8, 6, 62.

**hyperbole**: hўperbŏlē, ēs, *f.*; or-a, ae. Cic. Top 10, *fin* Quint. 8, 6, 68 for which Cic has the definition, veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, de Or. 3, 53, 203; and Quint., decens veri superjectio, l. c.

**hyperbolical**: Phr. *h. expressions*, superlata (verba), Cic. Part 15, 53; *quae per hyperbolen dicuntur. (Not hyperbolicus.)

**hyperbolically**: *per hyperbolen. (Hyperbolice, Hier.)

**hypercatalectic**: hўpercătălectus, e g, versus: Serv.. Prisc.

**hypercritic** (cf. foll. art) Anastachēus Varr. L. L. 8, 34, § 63.

**hypercritical**: Phr.: *a h. person, who lays stress on almost every word*, cui nullus est finis calumniandi et cum singulis paene syllabis commorandi (*al.* commoriendi), Quint. 8, prooem 31· *to be h.*, judicio nimis acri subtilique uti, cf. Gell. 7, 3, *ad init.*; fastidii nimis delicati esse (*habitually so*), cf. Cic. Fin 1, 2, 5 *insipid and h. examination* insulsa nimis et odiosa scrutatio, Gell 9, 10, *fin.*

**hypercritically**: per calumnias, Gell. 7, 2: or sometimes, ĭnīquē (*unfairly*), cf. Gell. 7, 3, *fin.* more fully, *inique ac nimis subtiliter, nimis curiose, curiosius: cf. Quint. 8, 1, 2. *To judge h.*, calumniari, v. preced. art.

**hypercriticism**: 1. perh [minima] cālumnia: cf. Quint. 10, 1, 115; and Gell. 7, 2, per calumnias timari. 2. judicium nimis acre ac subtile v CRITICISM.

**hyphen**, hўphen, *indecl* : Diom. (in somewhat different sense from the Eng.).

**hypocaust**: 1. hўpŏcaustum or -on, i: Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11 Vitr. 5, 10, 1 (*al.* hypocausis). 2. hўpŏcausis, is, *f.*: Vitr. 1. c.· 3. (?) vāpŏrārium: Cic. Q. Fr 3, 1, 1.

**hypochondria**, perh. atra bilis (Gr. *μελαγχολία*), regarded as *the source of madness*, cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 or as med. *t. t.*, hypochondria (strictly *a part of the body near the ribs*): v. Forcell. s. v.

**hypochondriacal**, mĕlancholĭcus v. MELANCHOLIC. Phr. *to be h.*, (?) insaniae moesto quodam genere laborare.

**hypocrisy**: **I.** In gen. sense 1. sīmŭlātio (*pretending to be what one is not*). *the natural disposition of every man is concealed by coverings of h.*, simulationum involucris tegitur natura unuscujusque, Cic. Q. Fr 1, 1, 5 v PRETENCE 2. dissīmŭlātio (*the hiding of what one really is*)· Join: simulatio dissimulatioque (the two expressing the full idea of *h.*), Cic Off 3 15, *init* Phr *a man made up of h and lies*, homo totus ex fraude et mendacio, Cic. Clu. 26, *fin.* **II.** With ref. to religion *pietatis erga Deum simulatio; pietas ficta, simulata v *supr* (1).

**hypocrite**: sīmŭlātor, dissīmŭlātor (for syn. v. preced. art. I.): Join simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. Cat 5 (Hypocrita, Vulg Matt. xxiii. 13, etc)

**hypocritical**: 1. sīmŭlātus, insīmŭlātus v PRETENDED. 2. fictus *you remember his h. looks*, fictos ejus simulatosque vultus recordamini, Cic. Clu. 26, *fin*

**hypocritically**: 1. sīmŭlātē Cic. 2. fictē: Cic.: v. preced art.

**hypothesis**: *hўpŏthēsis, is, *f.* (not class, and only to be used in scient sense) *I don't frame hypotheses*, h non fingo, Sir I Newton Cartes Spinos Phr *on this hypothesis*, quo posito, Cic Fin 3, 8, 29. *mere hypothesis*, rationes eae, quae ex conjectura pendent, quae disputationibus huc et illuc trahuntur, Cic Acad 2, 36, 116 (N.B.—In common phrase, sententia, opinio, may serve *whichsoever h. he accepts*, quamcunque sententiam probaverit, Cic. Ac 2, 37, 119 v OPINION) See also SUPPOSITION, CONDITION

**hypothetical**: hўpŏthĕticus (as phil. *t. t.*) Apul. Cartes In common phras, expr. by circuml., ex [mera] conjectura pendens, quod conjectura [sola] nititur. v. preced art.

**hypothetically**: Phr.· *to lay down anything h.*, aliquid ponere, sumere. v. TO ASSUME.

**hyssop**: hyssōpus, i, *f.* Cels.; hyssōpum, Plin.

**hysteria**: exanimatio volvae, Plin. 32, 3, 13; suffocatio volvae, id. 20, 5, 15. (But hysteria is used as med. *t t.* Edd ad Cels. 4, 20, 1.)

**hysterical**: hystĕrĭcus: Mart. 11, 71, 1. *H. women*, vulvarum conversione suffocatae (mulieres), Plin 20, 22, 87 *h affections*, exanimationes s suffocationes, Plin.. v preced. art.

# I.

**IAMBUS**: ĭambus, i. Cic.· Hor.

**iambic**: 1. ĭambĭcus· Diom.: M. L 2. ĭambēus. Hor. *Iambic verse* or *iambics*, iambi, orum· Hor. Od 1, 16, 23 Plin. jun. Phr.. *in i. verse*, pede ter percusso, Hor. S. 1, 10, 43.

**ibex**: ibex, ĭbĭcis· Plin.

**ibis**: ibis, is, *f.*. Cic N D. 2, 50, 126 Plin. (Rarely, ibis, idis Ov. Ibid 59.)

**ice** (*subs.*): 1. glacĭēs, ēi, *f.*: *slippery, smooth, hardened, deep-frozen i.*, g. lubrica, lēvis, durata, alte concreta, Liv. 21, 36: *i. melts*, g diffundĭt se [liquefacta et dilapsa], Cic N. D. 2, 10, 26 Hor 2. gĕlu, ūs, *n.*; also gĕlus, i, *m.*; gĕlum, *n.* (more usu. = *frost*, q. v)· *to guess at the thickness of the i.*, gelus crassitudinem conjectare, Plin. 8, 28, 42 *the loud crash of the i.*, geli multus fragor, Lucr. 6, 155. (N B.—For purposes of luxury the Romans used *snow*· cf. Sen. Ep. 95, 25, aestiva nix.) *Cold as i.* (in lax sense), gelidus, Cic. (v COLD, ICY) *to make a thing as cold as i.*, aliquid ad nivalem rigorem perducere, Macr Sat. 7, 12, *med.*: *to drink water that is as cold as i.*, aquam potare rigentem, Mart. 14, 116 *to be as cold as i.* (colloq.), perh. totum frigere, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 5.

**ice** (*v.*) Phr. *to i water*, aquam vitro in nives demissam refrigerare, Plin 31, 3, 23 (for which, 18, 4, 19, § 2, he has hiemare, i. e. *to freeze*, cf id 9, 22, 38, hiemato lacu, *when the lake is frozen over*) *iced drinks*, nivatae potiones, Sen. N Q. 4, 13, 9· *iced water for the hands*, aqua in manus nivata, Petr. 31 *a vessel for icing*, lagona nivaria, Mart. 14, 116, *lem.*· *vas in quo liquor nivibus circumjectis refrigeratur*, cf. Meurs ad Macr. Sat 7, 13, *med.*

**iceberg**: *glacies niviumque concreta strues.

**ice-cold**: gĕlĭdissĭmus. v COLD, ICY.

**ice-house**: reponendae nivis [glaciei] officina Sen N Q 4, 13, 8

**icicle**: 1. stīna *a bristling i.*, s horrida, Virg G. 3, 366· Plin. 2. stălagmia Plin. 34, 12, 32.

**ichneumon**, ichneumon, ŏnis, *m.* Plin Cic

**iconoclast**: perh. *simulacrorum eversor

**icy**. 1. glăcĭālis, e *i. winter*, g. hiems, Virg Aen 3, 285 *the i. breezes of the North wind*, Boreae g. aurae, Val. Fl. 2. gĕlĭdus (*ice-cold, frosty*): *i. water*, gelidissima aqua, Plin. 31, 2, 6. Cic Virg. v COLD, FROSTY.

**idea**: **I.** *Platonic*. 1. īdĕa (Gr *ἰδέα*) *the i. as the eternal type*, i. est exemplar aeternum, Sen. Ep. 58, 15 Macr 1 14, *med* (Cic uses the Gr. word)

2. spĕcies, ēi (apply the current Latin equiv) cf. Cic. Top. 7, *init.* (N B —Not to be used in *gen.* or *abl pl*, Cic. l. c) 3. forma· cf Cic Top. l. c, formae sunt quas Graeci *ἰδέας* vocant to be used rather than species in *gen* and *abl pl.* 4. exemplar, ăris, *n.* (Gk *παράδειγμα*) cf. Sen. Ep 58, 15 (*supr*) **II.** *A conception, notion*. 1. nōtio *nature has impressed upon the minds of all an i. of gods*, in omnium animis deorum n. impressit natura, Cic N D. 1, 16, 43 v. NOTION. (For *innate idea*, v INNATE)

2. nōtĭtia (more definite than preced) *to have some i. of God*, habere n. aliquam Dei, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24 v NOTION. 3. spĕcies, ēi (like preced)· *there dwelt in his mind an i. of eloquence*, insidebat in ejus animo s eloquentiae, Cic Or 5, 18 *is inconsistent with the truth*, s ahae veris (al veri), Hor. S. 2, 3, 208. 4. imāgo, ĭnis, *f* (*a kind of mental picture*): *my mind shrinks back from the i of such a crime*, horret animus tanti flagitii imagine, l'ac *even barbarians have some i of justice present to their mind*, justitiae barbaris quoque apparet aliqua i., Quint. 2, 20, 5. 5. informātio v CONCEPTION (III, 2). Phr.· *to form an i. of the nature of* (*a thing*), intelligere et cogitatione complecti quale sit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: *you may form an i. how wearied out I am*, concipere animo potes quam simus occupati, Plin Ep 3, 9, 24 (v. TO CONCEIVE) *not to be able to form the faintest i. of a thing*, aliquid ne suspicione quidem attingere posse, Cic. N. D 3, 25, 64. **III.** *A thought*: sententia (esp *when expressed in a concise form, a maxim*): *acute i s, crowded together*, acutae crebraeque s., Cic de Or 2, 8, *fin* · cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2, adsunt (ei) aptae crebraeque sententiae. Sometimes res (*matter*) may serve thus Cic. describes Thucydides as, ita creber rerum frequentiā (*so rich in ideas*) ut verborum numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, de Or. 2, 13, 56. Phr.. *association of i s*, *rerum cogitatarum (animo s. mente comprehensarum) inter se consociatio *the modes of association of i.s are numberless*, *infinitis modis quae cogitamus inter se consociantur. (N.B.—By no means associatio idearum in philos. language, idea must be used only to represent the Platonic *ἰδέα*· v *supr.*)

**ideal** (*adj.*): **I.** *Conformed to the type* (v. IDEA, I.) 1. perfectus (often in conjunction with another word) *the i. orator*, orator [plenus atque] perfectus, Cic. de Or 1, 13 *fin* . *who can attain*

*to that i. perfectum*, quis ad ista summa atque in omni genere perfecta potest pervenire? Cic de Or 1, 29, 131 *the i. description of virtue*, expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic Fin 2, 15, *init*. So, *i perfection*, perfectio absolutioque (e g, in oratore), ib 1, 28, *fin*. **2.** optimus (with ref. to *excellence*) · *those who consider the subject of discussion* (in the Republic of Plato) *to be the i commonwealth*, qui de optima civitate agi existimant, Stallb. Rep *pref* *the i shoemaker*, optimus (ille) sutor, Michel. Arist. Eth 1, 7, 8 **3.** ūnīversālis, e (not class) · *the i man*, opp to *the individual*, homo univ, h singularis, Michel. ad Arist Eth 1, 6 v. UNIVERSAL

**II.** *Connected with the Platonic doctrine of ideas* Phr *the i philosophy*, *Platonica illa ratio; idearum s formarum (aeternarum) doctrina **III.** *Relating to thought* quod animo s mente comprehenditur, concipitur v IDEA (II *fin*). TO CONCEIVE. **IV.** *Visionary* · commenticius (-tius) v IMAGINARY.

**ideal** (*subs.*) **1.** expr. by perfectus, optimus, etc *to attain to one's i*, quod optimum atque in omni genere perfectum videtur attingere, based on Cic (v IDEAL, *adj*) *all have not the same i*, *non omnibus eadem optima videntur. Esp in connexion with forma, species (v IDEA, I) *the i. of virtue*, expleta et p. forma honestatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, *init*. **2.** exemplar, āris (with ref. to the Platonic *ideas*) · Sen. Ep. 58, 16 **3.** spēcies, ēi (v IDEA, I) *we will sketch out the i. of excellence in oratory*, excellentis eloquentiae s [et formam] adumbrabimus, Cic Or. 14, 43. (No forma v. *supr* 1) Phr *the Cyrus of Xenophon is written, not with historical accuracy, but to give an i of just government*, Cyrus ille a Xenophonte non ad historiae fidem scriptus, sed ad effigiem justi imperii, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 8

**idealism:** *idēālismus qui dicitur; i e eorum opinio qui nihil extra mentem existere statuunt.

**idealist:** *qui nihil omnino praeter animum affectionesque ejus existere statuit v preced. art.

**identical:** īdem, ēădem, īdem; unus atque idem usu. foll by qui, atque (ac) v L G § 620 v SAME

**identification:** expr by phr. v. foll art

**identify:** **I.** *To prove to be the same, to hold to be the same* Phr *he at once is the stolen property*, *furta statim inventa sua esse declaravit, demonstravit (cf Cic. Verr 2, 2, 70, 171) *they i the expedient and the honourable*, *utile unum atque idem quod honestum esse statuunt **II.** *To recognise*; esp with ref to *persons* · agnosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 v. TO RECOGNISE.

**identity:** expr. by īdem *he establishes the i of the defendant*, *reum ipsum eundem esse [argumentis] confirmat *I am convinced of my personal i*, *mihi persuasissimum est ipsum me eundem esse hodie qui antehac fui

**ides:** īdūs, uum, *f*. *the i. of March*, i. Martiae, Cic. Caes. Hor (who adds the ornamental epith octonae, S 1, 6, 75).

**idiocy:** v. IDIOTCY

**idiom:** **1.** propriētas linguae [e. g Latinae, Graecae] Charis. 5, p. 256, *fin*. Kr. **2.** īdiōma, ātis, *n*. (*dat*. and *abl*, -is or -ibus) as Gram. *i. t.* · Charis. l c : defined as, quae pro nostro more efferimus, et non secuti Graecos; quae proprietate linguae Latinae dicuntur, id. l c. **3.** consuētūdo. Charis. l. c p. 257. Phr. *these are Greek i s*, haec propria sunt Graeci sermonis, Kr. *a Graecis haec ratio dicendi est deducta. (N.B.—Not idiotismus v. Lat Dict. s. v)

**idiomatic:** **1.** expr. by proprius, propriētas *i. expressions*, quae [Latinae, etc.] linguae propria sunt; quae ex proprietate linguae dicuntur, proferuntur · v. IDIOM. **2.** vernācūlus (*home-grown, savouring of home*). *an i cast of expression*, sapor v., Cic. Br. 46, 172 Phr *a thoroughly i. Latin style*, *sermo vere Latinus (cf. Quint 10, 1, 44, dicta vere Attica), sermo Latinae linguae ingenio [proprietatique] accommodatus

**idiomatically**, ex proprietate linguae alicujus v. IDIOM

**idiosyncrasy:** *proprium alicujus ingenium cf. Plin Ep 1, 20, 17.

**idiot:** **1.** fātuus (strictly, *one quite incapable*) *a fool I believe I am, but I don't think I am an i*, egomet me stultum existimo; f me non opinor, Poet in Isid. Or 10, 246 in gen sense = *foolish* Join fatuus et amens, Cic Deiot 7, 21. **2.** bucco, ōnis, *m* cf Pl. Bacc 5, 1, 2, stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni (*dawdlers*), buccones Apul **3.** homo excors v MAD, INSANE

**idiotcy:** fātuītas (*sheer folly* or *infatuation*). Cic. Inv 2, 32, 99

**idiotic:** fātuus. Ter. Cic v INSANE

**idle** (*adj*) · **I.** *Not employed* [see also IDLE, TO BE] **1.** ōtiōsus *they stood as i spectators of the calamity*, spectatores o se praebuerunt calamitatis, Cic Off. 2, 7, *extr* *I fear the money must lie i*, pecuniae vereor ne otiosae jaceant, Pln Ep 10, 63 (62). as applied to *time*, otiosus denotes *freedom from regular business* : v LEISURE (*adj*) **2.** văcuus · *to engage the i mind*, v tenere mentes, Virg. G 3, 3. Cic. v. UNEMPLOYED. **3.** fēriātus (*keeping holiday*) *to let one's sword hang i*, machaeram f gestitare, Pl . cf Cic N. D 1, 37, *init*. **4.** segnis, e (in this sense not of *persons*. poet) *to indulge in i repose*, s otia ducere, Ov Pont 1, 5, 43 *i years* (*in which nothing memorable is done*), s anni, Albin **5.** dēses, īdis (*doing nothing, when there is plenty to be done* nom sing not found) *we sit i at home*, sedemus d domi, Liv 3, 68, *med* v. INACTIVE. **6.** ignāvus (poet) *winter is an i time for the farmer*, hiems ign. colono, Virg. G 1, 299 **II.** *Averse to work* ignāvus, segnis, ĭners v. LAZY. **III.** *Ineffectual, useless:* **1.** vānus *i prayers*, v. preces, Ov. M. 9, 682 · Hor. v. VAIN. **2.** irrītus *i. words*, i verba, Cat.: Hor.: v. FRUITLESS **3.** ĭnānis, e: *i. rumours*, inania famae, Tac Ann. 2, 76

**—, to be:** **1.** cesso, 1 · (*you*) *have been i enough hitherto*, cessatum usque adhuc est, Ter Ad. 4, 4, 23 · Liv. Join nihil agere et cessare (of *the gods of Epicurus*), Cic. N D. 3, 39, *fin*. **2.** văco, 1 (*to be disengaged, without regular business* cesso implies backwardness in work) Cic. Fam 12, 30, *ad init* : Hor **3.** sĕdeo, sēdi, ssum, 2 (*to remain inactive*) esp with deses v IDLE (I, 5) See also IDLY

**idle** (*v*) cesso, 1 · v. preced. art. Phr. *to i. away time in banquets*, in convivus tempus terere, Liv. (but tero does not necessarily imply blame). v TO SPEND.

**idleness:** **I.** *Doing nothing:* **1.** cessātio *to find a sly opportunity for i*, furtum cessationis quaerere, Cic Fam 16, 26 *there is no room for i*, non datur c, Pl Poen 4, 2, 103 **2.** ōtium v. LEISURE. **II.** *Indisposition for work*. ignāvia, dēsidia, segnĭtia v. LAZINESS, SLOTH. Phr. · *busy i.*, manus discursus, inepti labores, Plin Ep 1, 9, 7.

**idler:** **1.** cessātor, *f* -trix : *a good-for nothing i* (*Davus*), nequam et c., Hor. S. 2, 7, 100: Cic. Or expr. by *part*. (v. L G § 638) *they* (*the bees*) *chastise the indolence of the i.s*, cessantium inertiam castigant, Plin. 11, 10, 10 **2.** homo ignavus, segnis, etc · v LAZY

**idly:** **I.** *Inactively:* **1.** segnĭter (*dilatorily, slowly*). Join segniter, otiose, negligenter, Liv. 2, 58. **2.** expr. by ōtiōsus, dēses (*doing nothing*: comp. L. G § 343) *ought we to look i. on*, an oportet nos desides sedere atque spectare? v. IDLE (I., 1, 4). **II.** *Without effect:* expr. by vānus, irrītus · v. FRUITLESSLY

**idol:** **I.** *A pagan deity:* **1.** īdōlum, also -on, 1 Vulg 1 Cor. viii. 1 Tert **2.** sĭmŭlācrum v. IMAGE.

**II.** Fig *anything devotedly loved*: ămōres, dēliciae *Pompey my i*, Pompeius noster amores, Cic. Att 2, 16, 2 *your i Roscius*, amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic Div 1, 36, 79 Phr *the i of the whole people*, erga quem summus populi amor, cui cuncti favent, cf. Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3 *he became at once the i of the army*, primo statim adventu omnem exercitum in se convertit, Liv. 21, 4, *init* *he is my i*, totum me tenet, habet, possidet, Plin Ep 1, 16, 1 *my i*, ille amicus noster, Cic Att 2, 21, 2

**idolater:** **1.** īdōlŏlātres (or tra), ae, *m* · Tert de Idol. Vulg but the Vulg more freq has idolis serviens cf 1 Cor v. 11. **2.** *simulacrorum cultor; qui (quae) simulacra deorum colit, veneratur, veneratione prosequitur . v TO WORSHIP

**idolatrous:** īdōlŏlātrĭcus: Tert usu better expr. by circuml. *i. practices*, *quae ad falsorum deorum cultum pertinent; idolorum ritus, caeremonia

**idolatry:** īdōlŏlātrĭa · Tert · usu. better expl. by circuml., *simulacrorum cultus ac veneratio *to be devoted to i*, idolis servire, Vulg v. IDOLATER.

**idolize:** i e *to be passionately fond of*. dēpĕreo, 4, *irr*. (lit. *to be dying for* · with *acc*) Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 14 Join deamare, deperire, Pl. Epid 2, 2, 37. Comp IDOL (II.)

**idyl:** īdyllium *or* ēdyllium (Gr. εἰδύλλιον) Auson

**if:** **1.** sī (1) with *indic* (mere assumption L. G § 424, 1) *if you wish, I will produce witnesses*, si vis, testes dabo, Cic.: *if we follow nature as our guide, we shall never go wrong*, naturam si sequemur ducem, nunquam aberrabimus, Cic. (11) with *subj* (implying probability or possibility L. G § 424, 2, *sqq*) *if I wished, I could not possibly go away*, si velim, abire hinc nullo facto possim, Pl *if it had happened otherwise*, si aliter accidisset, Cic. (N B —Si is often used elliptically with the subj to express a wish *Oh! if Jupiter would but restore my past years*, O mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Aen 8, 560: Hor. where, gaudeam, or some such verb, may be supplied comp Gr. εἰ γάρ.) (111) with the verb understood (esp in a negative alternative, si minus) *lead forth with you all your partisans, if not, as many as may be*, educ tecum omnes tuos; si minus, quam plurimos, Cic Cat. 1, 5, 10 (in which connexion, oft *sin minus*) *either nobody, or if any one he . . .*, aut nemo, aut si quisquam, ille . . ., Cic Am. 2, 9. **2.** to introduce a contrary alternative, sīn (= si ne · *if not, if on the contrary*) *if he had disapproved, why had he allowed the law to be passed? if, on the contrary, he had approved, why . . .* ? si impro basset, cur ferri passus est? sin probasset, cur . . . ? Caes B. C 1, 32 Cic . *if otherwise*, sin aliter (the verb being understood), Ter. Ph 1, 2, 66; sin secus, Pl. *if not*, sin minus (with or without a verb expr), Cic. Inv 2, 29, 88 Att. 9, 15 (the elliptical constr is better fitted for colloquial lang.) for which, in the epist style occurs also, sin (alone) cf. Cic Att. 16, 13, *med*., si pares inter se, quiescendum; sin, latius manabit. Sin is often strengthened by autem, vero Cic · Col (N.B.—It is not indispensable that sin should be preceded by si; but the preceding member of the sentence must in some way present an alternative cf. Caes B. C 1, 32, orat ac postulat, remp. suscipiant [first alternative] . . . sin timore defugiant, *if however they are afraid to do that . . .*) **3.** sometimes expr by particip. clause · *I praise her (Fortune) if she remains; if (on the contrary) she shakes her swift wings . . .*, laudo manentem; si celeres quatit pennas . . ., Hor. Od. 3, 29, 55 · *if admitted to view, could ye refrain from laughter?* spectatum ad-

missi, risum teneatis? Hor A. P 4
simly. an adject may be used hypothetically *if fortune be adverse, he hopes, if propitious, he fears a change of lot*, sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 12 **4.** sīve, seu (*whether . . . or if*) (1) si . . . . sīve (seu) *if trunks of trees, or if vessels were floated down by the barbarians*, si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, *extr* · Pl.. v. OR. (11) sive (seu) without a preceding si (rare) *I demand, or if it be right (to say so), I entreat you* . . ., postulo, sive aequum est, te oro . . ., Ter Andr. 1, 2, 19 with seu, Virg. Aen 11, 327 (111) sive (seu) . . . . sive (seu): cf Hor Od 3, 4, *init., seu (or if)* voce nunc mavis acuta, seu fidibus, etc.. Cic (who uses the form sive) Quint v. WHETHER.

**if, and:** quod si or quodsi, in a negative sentence, quod nisi, quod ni (denoting that the hypothesis introduced depends in some way on what precedes may sometimes expr *but if, if indeed*; being chiefly used where a greater emphasis is to be used) · cf Cic. Mur 2, 4, *quodsi* portu solventibus n . . . , quo tandem me animo, etc ib. 3, 6, *quodsi* tum, quum respublica desiderabat, vici naturam et vehemens fui. . . . nunc quanto tandem studio debeo . . . .: Nep Hann. 1, *quod nisi* domi civium suorum debilitatus fuisset (*if indeed he had not been weakened*), Romanos videtur superare posse

**— but:** sīn, sin autem . v IF (2).

**—, even:** ĕtiamsi v ALTHOUGH.

**— indeed:** 1 sī quidem or sīquĭdem (esp in making a concession, and parenthetically) · *O fortunate commonwealth! if indeed (if really*, Gr. εἴγε) *it have ejected this refuse*, O fortunatam remp., si quidem hanc sentinam ejecerit! Cic Cat 2, 4, 7: but siquidem oftener = *seeing that*, q. v

**2.** quodsi (to introduce a new hypothesis) · v. IF, AND

**— only:** dummŏdo *you will believe me of great fear if only there be a wall between me and you*, magno me metu liberabis, d. inter me atque te murus intersit, Cic Cat. 1, 5, 10 v. PROVIDED.

**igneous:** igneus, ignis naturam habens, ignea natura praeditus. v FIERY.

**ignite** · I. Trans. · *to set on fire* · accendo, 3 v TO KINDLE II. Intrans · *to take fire* ardesco, exardesco, excandesco v FIRE, TO TAKE

**ignition:** expr. by verb v. TO IGNITE

**ignoble:** I. Of *descent, origin* · **1.** ignōbilis, e (implying *absence of honorary distinction*) *the reign of (Ser.) Tullius*, Tulli ig regnum, Hor S. 1, 6, 9. Liv. Join: inglorius atque ignobilis, Cic. Tusc 3, 24, *init.* **2.** obscūrus · *of a birth*, [humili atque] obs loco natus, Cic. Verr 5, 70, 181, obs ortus majoribus, id Off. 1, 32, 116.

II. In moral sense, *low, base* · ĭnhŏnestus, turpis, dēgĕner, etc . v. DISHONOURABLE, DEGENERATE.

**ignobly:** ĭnhŏnestē, turpĭter v. DISHONOURABLY.

**ignominious:** **1.** turpis, e (most gen. term) v BASE, DISHONOURABLE. **2.** contūmēliōsus (usu in act sense, *insulting* [q. v.]; also of events, *involving affront and contumely*) · *an i.* (or *humiliating*) *war*, c. bellum, Vell. **3.** ignōmĭnĭōsus (*involving disgrace*): *i. flight*, ign fuga, Liv 3, 23 . *i. discharge (of a soldier)*, ign. missio, Modest Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 1. See also DISGRACEFUL.

**ignominiously:** **1.** expr. by ignōmĭnia *to discharge soldiers i.* (milites) cum i. dimittere, Liv 3, 5, *extr.*; ab exercitu ignominiae causa removere, Auct. B Afr 54: *to punish any one i.*, aliquem ignominiā afficere, Suet. Aug. 24. **2.** ignōmĭnĭōsē (rare) · Eutr Arn. **3.** turpĭter v. BASELY, DISGRACEFULLY.

**ignominy:** ignōmĭnia [v. preced art], turpĭtūdo, dēdĕcus. v. DISGRACE.

Phr *to be covered with i.*, infamia flagrare, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5 cf rumore malo flagrare, Hor. S 1, 4, 125.

**ignoramus:** qui omnino rudis est literarum, expers omnibus literis

**ignorance:** **1.** ignōrātio (usu with ref to *definite things not known*, objectively; whereas ignorantia denotes *a state of the mind*, subjectively) · *i. of causes*, ign causarum, Cic. When ignorance *in gen sense* is meant, rerum may be added (cf. L. G. § 595) *to be in a state of extreme i.* [in summo errore atque] ign maximarum rerum versari, Cic N D. 1, 1, *extr.* Curt. **2.** ignōrantia (Cic. prefers ignoratio) · *i. of literature*, ign literarum, Cic. Fl. 20, 46 *i. of the ground*, ign. loci, Caes B C 3, 68: Ov (N B.—Ignorantia is said to mean *culpable ignorance*, ignoratio, *ignorance of what one has had no means of knowing* · Habicht, § 522. But ?) **3.** inscientia (*partial ignorance, imperfect knowledge* · cf Cic. de Or 1, 46, 203, neque solum *inscientiam* meam, sed ne rerum quidem magnitudinem perspicit): *the deity cannot even have the excuse of i.*, Deo ne excusatio quidem est inscientiae, Cic. N D. 3, 37, *extr* Join error atque inscientia, Cic Inv. 1, 2, *init* **4.** inscītia (*lack of judgment* or *practical knowledge*) · *i of business*, negotii gerendi ins., Cic Prov Cons 5, 11 cf. Ter. Phr. 1, 2, 27 Sometimes appy = inscientia, cf. Cic de Or 1, 22, 99, earum rerum quae quasi in arte traduntur *inscitia* Phr . *to keep any one in i.*, celare aliquid aliquem (v TO CONCEAL; and L G. § 243) *to be in i.*, nescire (v. IGNORANT, TO BE)

**ignorant:** I. *Not knowing* or *acquainted with*: **1.** ignārus (most gen term usu. with *gen.*, less freq with rel. clause, or *acc* and *inf.*) · *i. of physical science*, physicorum ign., Cic. · *i of the worth of virtue*, ign. quid virtus valeret, Cic. Sext. 28, 60 *I am not i that many will say*, non ign. sumus multos dicturos . . ., Cic. Tusc 2, 1, 3. **2.** inscius (used with ref to different degrees of ignorance: constr. like preced) *Socrates pretends to be i. of everything*, S. se omnium rerum ins fingit [et rudem], Cic. Br. 85, 292 · *i of what was going on*, ins quid gereretur, Caes B G 7, 77, *init nor am I i that there is utility in history*, nec sum insc. esse utilitatem in historia, Cic Fin 5, 19, 51. Absol, *i. persons* (opp to *scientific physicians*), homines inscii imperitique, Cic Fin 2, 5, *fin.* **3.** nescius (= ignarus. but chiefly poet : constr like preced ) · *i of destiny*, n fati, Virg Phn Ep Also Cic has, nescius sum (= nescio), foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*, cf. Fin. 1, *init.*, non eram n . . . fore The sequence of a rel clause is poet. Ov **4.** imprūdens, ntis (*not aware of* esp. used where such ignorance is *attended by some error or mischance*): *i of the law (and so breaking it)*, imp legis, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95 *i. of the religious restriction (and so transgressing)*, imp. religionis, Liv. 31, 14, *med.* See also IGNORANT, TO BE. II. *Generally destitute of knowledge* **1.** indoctus: *i. and boorish*, ind et agrestis (opp. to humanus et politus, Cic. Part. 25, 90) *an i man, however highly gifted*, homo ind quamvis sit ingeniosus, Auct Her 4, 46, 59 Rarely with *gen.*, Hor. A P 380 **2.** imperītus (*unpractised, not versed in*). v. INEXPERIENCED. Comp. *supr.* (I., 2, ex.). **3.** rudis, e : v. UNACQUAINTED.

**——, to be:** **1.** ignōro, 1 (foll. by direct *acc.* of persons *or* things; also *acc.* and *inf.* or rel. clause. when attended by a negative, by quin) *those who were i. of the man*, qui illum ignorabant, Cic. Acc. 2, 2, 4 *who was i. that Pompeius had concluded a treaty*, quis ignorabat P. fecisse foedus? Cic. Rep. 3, 18 · *the king being i. which of the two was Orestes*, ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, Cic. Am 7, 24 . *who is i.* (= *nobody is i.*) *that there are three races of Greeks*, quis ign quin tria Graecorum genera sint? Cic Fl 27, 64. **2.** nescio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (like preced, but more colloq). *be the soul aur or fire, I am i (cannot tell)*, anima sit animus ignisve, nescio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60 Ter. Ov *to know Latin or be i of it*. Latine scire, nescire, Cic. Br. 37, 140

**ignorantly:** I. *Without being aware*: **1.** expr. by inscius, insciens, imprūdens, ignārus (cf. L. G. § 343). *whom ye have i. sent to death*, quem vos inscii ad mortem misistis, Cic. Ph 9, 5, 10. *if I have offended, I have done so i.*, si peccavi inscius [imprudens] feci, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 18. **2.** imprūdenter v. UNAWARES **3.** per ignōrantiam. Suet Cal 41, where, however, a depend. gen scripturae is added. II. *In an ignorant manner*. **1.** indoctē *to act i.*, ind facere, Cic. N D. 2, 16, 44 Gell **2.** imperītē Join imperite absurdeque, Cic Rep 2, 15 v. UNSKILFULLY. **3.** inscītē (*in a blundering, awkward way*) Cic Liv. **4.** inscienter (*in a manner displaying ignorance*) Cic. Top. 8, 33.

**ignore:** perh praetĕreo, 4, *irr.*: v TO PASS BY, OMIT

**Iliad:** Īlias, ădis, *f* . Ov. Cic (who writes the word as Gk, malorum Ἰλιάς. Att 8, 11).

**ill** (*adj.*) I. *Evil*: mālus. v. BAD. II. *In ill health* **1.** aeger, gra, grum (used both *of the body and the mind*) *so exceedingly ill as to be almost given over*, ita graviter ae. ut medici diffidant, Cic. Div 1, 25, 53 *ill with the gout*, ae. pedibus, Sall Cat 59 *ill health*, ae. valetudo, Cic. **2.** aegrōtus (only *of the body*) · *to visit any one when ill*, ad aliquem aegr venire, Cic Fam 9, 14 v. SICK.

**—, to be:** **1.** aegrōto, 1 · *to be seriously, dangerously, ill*, vehementer, graviter, gravissime aegrotare, Cic , mortifere aegr , Plin **2.** expr. by morbus and a verb *to be seriously ill, ill of a fatal malady*, m. gravi et mortifero affectum esse, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63, morbo laborare, ib Fin 1, 18, 59 (fig); mortifero m urgeri, id Fat. 9, 17; in m. esse, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9 v DISEASE (1).

**3.** expr. by vălētūdo and a verb . valetudine affectum esse, Caes B C 1, 31; v. tentari, Cic Att. 11, 23 v. ILLNESS **4.** cūbo, ui, itum, 1 (*to be confined to bed*). *to be lying ill of indigestion*, ex durinia alvi c , Suet. Ner. 34, *fin* . Hor **5.** jăceo, ui, 2 (like preced . rare and late) *Julius Valens is seriously ill*, J Valens graviter j., Plin. Ep 5, 9, 2 Tib.

**—, to fall, be taken:** in morbum, foll. by various verbs *e. g.* incidere, Cic. Clu 62, 175; cadere, id. Tusc 1, 32, *extr.*; incurrere, id. Fin 1, 14, 47; delabi, id Att 7, 5, *init.* Phr . *he fell ill of a complaint*, which , nactus est morbum, quem. . . , Nep Att. 21 *he was twice taken ill with epilepsy*, comitiali morbo bis correptus est, Suet. Caes 45 Tac.

**—, to lie:** cūbo, jăceo v. ILL, TO BE.

**ill** (*subs*) mālum v EVIL. Phr. *to wish any one ill*, alicui male velle, Ter. Eun 4, 3, 13 . *to speak ill of any one*, maledicere alicui, Cic Hor. (v. TO REVILE).

**ill** (*adv.*). **1.** mălĕ. *'tis ill with me*, mihi m. est, Ter. Ad 1, 1, 9: cf. ILL (*subs.*). **2.** prāvē, sĕcus (*otherwise than is desired*) v. BADLY.

**ill-advised:** inconsīdērātus, inconsultus, tĕmĕrārius. v. INCONSIDERATE, RECKLESS

**ill-affected:** ălĭēnātus, āversus, etc.: v. DISAFFECTED also ILL-DISPOSED.

**illative:** illātīvus *i. particles*, il. particulae, Diom.

**ill-boding:** infaustus, sinister, fūnestus v. INAUSPICIOUS

**ill-bred:** **1.** ĭnhūmānus (*deficient in what belongs to a gentleman*): *to seem i.* (by reason of being absorbed in thought), im. videri, Cic Off 1, 40, 144 *who more insolent, more i., more haughty*, quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis

superbior? Cic. Verr. 4, 78, 192 Join [nihil] agreste, nihil inhumanum, Cic. Att. 12, 46 2. agrestis, e (stronger than preced.) v BOORISH 3. īnurbānus Cic. v IMPOLITE

**ill-breeding**: īnhūmānītas (cf preced art) Cic. Or expr by adj, mores inhumani, incommodi, parum comes cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 78, 192 v IMPOLITE.

**ill-disposed**: 1. mălēvŏlus, *comp* -entior, entissimus *a. persons have spread reports*, rumores distulerunt malevoli, Ter. Heaut. prol. 16 foll. by *dat.*, Cic. Fam 2, 17, 2. Join malevolus, inquus, invidiosus, Cic. 2. ălienus. v. UNFRIENDLY. 3. mălignus v. JEALOUS, ILL-NATURED. 4. male ănīmātus. foll by erga, Suet. Vit. 7 cf. Cic. Ph 9, 5, 12

**illegal**: 1. quod contra leges fit cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69 (Illegitimus has no authority.) 2. illĭcitus *a. exactions*, a. exactiones, Tac Ann 13, 51. Phr. *a. canvassing*, ambitus, ūs v. BRIBERY

**illegally**: 1. contra leges Cic de Or 3, 19, 69 2. illĭcitē Dig Phr.. *a consul a. appointed (with some flaw in the proceedings)*, vitio creatus consul v. INFORMALLY

**illegibility**: peth difficultas legendi, Tisch. pref. N. T

**illegible**: *quod (facile, commode) legi non potest (Kr). If so *through the ink having faded*, *(prorsus) evanidus. Tisch. de Cod Ephr

**illegibly**. *ita ut literae discerni non possint; quod nemo legere possit

**illegitimate**. I. *Contrary to law*: v ILLEGAL II. Tech term in logic, *not according to the rules* *haud lēgĭtĭmus, vĭtiōsus *an ill process*, *ratio haud legitima, modus disserendi s ratiocinandi haud ad legem dialecticam accommodatus (cf. Sen Ep 82, 19) *your conclusion is a.*, *vitiose istud concluditur. III. *Not born in lawful wedlock* · non lēgĭtimus Quint 3, 6, 103 for which the Gk term nŏthus (*νόθος*) was also used cf Quint. l. c § 97, *nothum*, qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant Latinum rei nomen non habemus, ideoque utimur peregrino (Spurius denotes *the offspring of a free-woman by an unacknowledged father* Dig 1, 5, 23)

**illegitimately**: contra legem, etc. v preced art.

**ill-fated**: 1. infēlix, īcis v UNLUCKY. 2. miser v. UNHAPPY 3. fūnestus (*fraught with death and ruin*) · Cic. : v. FATAL.

**ill-favoured**: turpis, e. v. UGLY.

**ill-gotten**: male partus *ill-gotten gains soon waste*, male parta male dilabuntur, prov in Cic. Ph. 2, 27.

**ill-health** vălētūdo v ILLNESS

**illiberal**: illĭbĕrālis, mălignus, sordĭdus v. NIGGARDLY, MEAN

**illiberally**: illĭbĕrālĭter (*in a manner unworthy of a gentleman*) Ter. Cic.

**illicit**: 1. illĭcitus *ill love*, ill amor, Fac. Ann 12, 5 Lucan 2. furtīvus. *ill. love*, f. amor, Virg. Aen 4, 171 Ov. 3. vĕtĭtus Virg. Aen. 6, 623. (*Illicit sexual intercourse without marriage*, stuprum, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 6)

**illicitly**: illĭcitē · Dig

**illimitable**: infīnītus: v. INFINITE.

**illiterate**: 1. illĭtĕrātus (*having little knowledge of literature*). cf Sen. Ben. 5, 13, 4 (*the utterly ill.*, ex toto *s.* omnino rudis, Sen. l. c.): Cic. 2. rŭdis litterarum Gell. 13, 16, *fin* : cf. Sen. l. c. *supr.* Join rudis et sine literis, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284. 3. omnis eruditionis [doctrinae] expers atque ignarus. Cic. de Or. 2. *ill.* (where the ref. is to *special culture*). 4. agrammătos, on (rare) Virg. 5. indoctus: v. IGNORANT (IL, 1), UNLEARNED

**ill-made**: 1. informis, e (*not having a proper form, shapeless*): Liv. 2. male perfectus *s.* elaboratus cf. male tornatus, Hor. A P 441. (Rudis denotes *that on which labour has not been bestowed : in the rough.*)

**ill-matched**: 1. impar, părĭs. more fully, impar congressus (with *dat.*), Virg. Aen. 1, 475. 2. inaequālis, e · *ill-m. steers*, juvenci in, Ov. 3. dispar, părĭs Sil. v. UNEQUAL

**ill-nature**: 1. importūnĭtas *i. and churlishness make every time of life a burden*, i. e. inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, Cic Sen 3, 7. 2. difficilis natura Nep Att 5 *init.* 3. mălignĭtas. v. JEALOUSY comp. foll. artt.).

**ill-natured**: 1. mălignus (*apt to withhold that which is another's due*) · *to do anything out of an ill-natured spirit*, aliquid m. mente facere, Cat 68, 37 *ill-n. tavern-keepers*, caupones m., Hor. S. 1, 5, 4 (v. Orell. ad l.) v JEALOUS; NIGGARDLY. 2. mălēvŏlus (*animated by ill-will*) Ter Cic. v. ILL-DISPOSED. 3. (?) illĭbĕrālis, e (*unbecoming a free-man or gentleman*) · cf Cic Fam 13, 1, *fin* Pet Ad 5, 4, 3

**ill-naturedly**: 1. mălignē (for syn v. adj) *to say anything i*, aliquid in dicere, Plin Ep 1, 5, 12 *to speak calumniously and i*, maledice ac m dicere, Liv 45, 39, *ad fin* 2. malevolo animo · v. ILL-NATURED

**illness**: 1. morbus (*the complaint itself*, whereas the foll synn. denote *the state of health*) v DISEASE. 2. vălētūdo *to avail oneself of the excuse of i*, valetudinis excusatione uti, Cic. in Pis 6, 13 *long and obstinate i.*, longa et pervicax v., Plin Ep. 1, 22, 1 : more fully, gravitas valetudinis, Cic. Fam 6, 2, *init.* (N B.—Valetudo is a vox media, and must be used with caution. v HEALTH) 3. invălētūdo (extr rare) Cic Att 7, 2, 2. 4. aegrōtātio *as in the body, so is grief in the mind*, ut aeg. in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

**illogical**· quod contra legem dialecticam est cf Sen Ep 82, 19 Phr *to make i. statements*, repugnantia, contraria, parum consentanea dicere v. CONTRADICTORY; LOGICAL

**illogically**: contra legem dialecticam, minime ex lege dialectica v preced. art ; and LOGICALLY.

**ill-omened**: 1. dirus (appy. the proper augural term) *viscera without a "head," most i. of all*, exta sine capite, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, Cic Div 2, 15, *fin.* : cf. xii tab in Cic Leg 2, 8, *fin.*, quaeque augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, *dira* defixerit *i. birds*, d aves, Plin 18, 1, 1 : Virg. 2. infaustus (chiefly poet) *Allia, i. name*, Allia nomen inf, Virg Aen. 7, 717 Ov. more fully infaustus omine, Tac. H. 1, 6 v. INAUSPICIOUS 3. obscaenus (chiefly poet) · *i birds (owls)*, obs volucres, Virg. Aen. 12, 876 *an i portent*, obs ostentum, Suet Gal 4 more fully, obscaeni ominis Fest s v. Alliensis 4. infēlix, īcis (poet) *i portent*, monstrum inf, Virg Aen 2, 245 5. tristis, e. *most i viscera*, exta tristissima, Cic. Div. 2, 15, *fin* : Virg. 6. malis. obscaeni omnis v. OMEN. 7. inauspicātus v. INAUSPICIOUS

**ill-temper**: 1. īrācundia, *a habit* of mind, whereas ira denotes simply *a state* : Cic. Tusc. 4, 12 cf Sen Ir. 1, 4 v. ANGER. 2. ăcerbĭtas (*sourness of disposition*) *to vent upon any one the venom of i*, apud aliquem evomere virus a. suae, Cic. Am. 23, 87 : v. BITTERNESS. 3. stŏmăchus (*irritability, peevishness*) : *a letter full of i. and fretfulness*, plena s. et querelarum epistola, Cic. Q Fr. 3, 8, *init* : *to do anything through vexation and i.*, bile et s aliquid facere, Suet. Tib. 59, *extr.* 4. ămārĭtūdo. Quint. 10, 1, 117 cf. foll art 5. mōrōsĭtas v MOROSENESS. 6 cērĕbrum (*irritability*) : Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.

**ill-tempered**: 1. īrācundus v. PASSIONATE. 2. ămārus (*bitter, sour*) : *old age makes me more i*, amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21 · Ter. 3. ăcerbus (*sour, crabbed*) : cf. Cic. N D 3, 31, 77 v. SOUR 4. stŏmăchōsus · Cic. Hor. v. PEEVISH. 5. difficilis, e (*hard to please*) : *a i old-man*, d. senex, Ter Heaut. 3, 2, 24 also, difficili natura [homo], Nep Att 5, *init* Join morosus et inacundus et difficilis, Cic Sen. 18, 65. 6. mōrōsus v. MOROSE.

**ill-temperedly**: stŏmăchōsē ; also stomachans, stomachabundus v. PEEVISHLY

**ill-trained**: perh. rŭdis, impērītus v INEXPERIENCED.

**illume** } 1. collustro, 1 (rare)
**illumine** } (*the sun, illuminating the world with his light*, sol omnia luce collustrans, Cic N D. 2, 36, 92. 2. illustro, 1 (also rare in lit. sense) *where the sun is the habitable realms*, ubi sol habitabiles illustrat oras, Hor Od. 4, 14, 5. Join [luce] illustrare (*al* coll-) et complere, Cic Rep 6, 17. 3. lustro, 1 (poet.) Virg 4. illūmĭno, 1 (rare). Plin For fig sense, v. TO ENLIGHTEN.

**illuminate**: I. *To fill with light*: v preced. art II. *To adorn with lights, fires, etc* festis luminibus, lychnis, taedis, ignibus orno, decoro, etc.: v. TO ADORN

**illuminated** (*part adj*) · *coloribus ac picturis distinctus *s* ornatus (liber)

**illumination**: I. *The act of illuminating*. expr by verb. v TO ILLUMINATE II. *A show of festal lights, etc.* *festi lychni, ignes, etc v. FESTIVE III *The practice of decorating MSS* *ars libros coloribus picturisque distinguendi *s* ornandi IV. Fig: v ENLIGHTENMENT (II).

**illusion**: 1. error (*any kind of false impression*) Cic Ov · v. ERROR. 2. somnium (strictly, *a dream*: hence, *anything unreal*) : *the is of a sick man*, aegri somnia, Hor. A P. 7 : cf. Lucr 1, 105, fingere possum *somnia* quae vitae rationes vetitere possint 3. spĕcies ēi (esp. of *appearances in dreams*) : cf. Lucr 1, 126 More fully, vana sp, cf Hor A. P 7 4. expr. by adjj, vānus, non vērus *deceived by i*, corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. S 2, 2, 25 (*popularity*) *is an empty i*, tumida res est (et) vana, Sen. Ep. 84, 11 : v. ILLUSORY, UNSUBSTANTIAL.

**illusive** } 1. vānus v VAIN;
**illusory** } and preced art *extr.* 2. non vērus. *a brief and i pleasure*, brevis et non v. voluptas, Ov Pont 1, 2, 53 v UNSUBSTANTIAL. Phr.. *the hope proved i*, spes frustra fuit, Sall. (fr.).

**illustrate**: illustro, 1 (*to shed light upon a* subject) *to explain and i. an obscure and unknown point of law*, jus obscurum atque ignotum patefacere et il, Cic. See also TO EXPLAIN. Phr : *to i. a subject by instances*, exempla alicujus rei proferre, adducere, supponere cf. Cic Inv. 2, 51, *fin.*

**illustration**: I. *The act of illustrating* · expr. by verb v preced art. II. *An example for illustration*: exemplum Cic. Inv. 2, 51, *fin*

**illustrative**: ad rem illustrandam *s* apertionem reddendam idoneus, aptus: v preced art.

**illustrious**: 1. clārus (*famous* or *distinguished in any way*) *i by descent and achievements*, e genere et factis, Liv.: *i. professors*, e professores, Suet.: *a most i victory*, victoria clarissima, Cic. Join: [viri] clari et honorati, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: amplissimus et clarissimus, id. de Or. 1, 45, 198 2. illustris, e (*brought prominently forward, enjoying distinction*) : *the name of Themistocles is more i (better known) than that of Solon*, Themistoclis nomen quam Solonis illustrius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75. (At a late period, illustris was an honorary title of senators *of the highest rank* but in the best ages, the senators were all styled clarissimi.—Forc.) 3. inclītus, also, -ītus, -ūtus (poet.) : Virg. v RENOWNED. 4. cĕlĕber, bris, bre: v FAMOUS, CELEBRATED. 5. splendĭdus (*highly distinguished* esp. of one who *belonging to a less eminent class, enjoys distinction beyond the rest*) : *Maecenas, belonging to an equestrian*

but yet i family, M. equestri sed sp. genere natus, Vell 2, 88 cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58, C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus

**illustrious, to be:** 1. clāreo, ui, 2 (rare and poet) Enn in Cic Sen. 4 Claud. 2. ēnīteo, ēmīneo, 2 v DISTINGUISHED (TO BE)

**——, to become:** 1. clāresco, ui, 3 (rare). Tac G. 14 Claud. 2. nōtesco, ui, 3 (*to become well-known* or *notorious*) Prop. Also comps., enotesco, Suet; innotesco, Ov

**——, to make:** 1. illustro, 1 (somewhat rare in this sense): *Servius Galba of consular rank rendered the family i*, familiam illustravit Ser Galba consularis, Suet. 3: cf. Cic Arch. 9, 21, qui libri etiam P. R. nomen illustrant (*shed distinction upon it*). 2. clāro, 1 (poet.). *him no Isthmian toil shall render i.*, illum non labor Isthmius clarabit, Hor. Od 4, 3, 4 3. nōbilito, 1 (*to render well-known, shed distinction upon*) *by that statue he rendered Cnidus i*, illo signo Cnidum nobilitavit, Plin. (Or expr by circuml. *he was the first to render his family i, by attaining to the consulate*, *primus familiam suam nobilem reddidit, consulatem dignitatem adeptus)

**illustriously:** perh. clārē (v. rare) cf. Nep. Att 1, *clarius* explendescebat

**image** (*subs*): I. *The likeness* of something 1. effĭgies, ēi *an i of a bacchante in stone*, saxea ef. bacchantis, Cat Fig. *(a son) the i of his (father's) refinement and integrity*, ef. et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic Fin. 2, 18, 58 v. LIKENESS 2. sīmŭlācrum (esp. *a figure of a deity*) v. *infr* 3. Imāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (esp. *a portrait or bust of any one*): Fig. *a faint (shadowy) i. of glory*, adumbrata gloriae i., Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. often used of *images which present themselves to the mind*. v. IDEA (II., 4). II. *A figure of a deity*. 1. sīmŭlācrum *is of monstrous size*, s. immani magnitudine, Caes B G. 6, 16 *the most sacred is of the gods*, deorum s sanctissima, Cic Div Verr. 1, 3: Tac. 2. īdōlum *or* -on, i (not class.). Tert · Vulg v. IDOL. (N.B— Not imago in this sense, though Suet. has *divum* imaguncula, for *a small image*. effigies refers to *the likeness conveyed* rather than to the figure itself; cf. Tac H. 2, 3, *pro*, simulacrum Deae non effigie humana, *not in the likeness of a human being*.) Sometimes the name of the deity may be put for the image: cf Ov. Fast. 1, 201, Jupiter totus, *a full-sized image of Jupiter*. III. *An appearance presenting itself to the mind* spĕcies, Imāgo v IDEA (II.). IV. *A lively presentation of anything in figure* · 1. Imāgo · *this i. is not so very wide of you*, haec a te non multum abludit i, Hor. S 2, 3, 320: cf. Sen Ep. 59, 5 2. perh. spĕcies, ēi. cf. Hor. A P. 8.

**image-breaker:** v. ICONOCLAST.

**image-worship:** v. IDOLATRY

**imagery:** expr. by Imāgo, spĕcies *what charming i. is his*, *quam venustae in eo imagines s. species rerum v. IMAGE (IV.).

**imaginable:** quod animo fingi, concipi potest v. TO IMAGINE.

**imaginary:** 1. commenticius, -tĭus (*the product of the imagination*): *in Plato's i. commonwealth*, in illa c. Platonis civitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, *fin.* · *i. stories (fictions)*, c. fabulae, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, *fin.* Join: commenticius et fictus, Cic. 2. Imāgĭnārius (*unreal*, opp. to what is *bonā fide*): *i. fasces*, i. fasces, Liv. 3, 41, *init*: *an i. sale*, i. venditio, Paul Dig 18, 1, 55. 3. fictus, falsus: v FICTITIOUS, FALSE.

**imagination:** I. *The faculty*: 1. neaiest word, cōgĭtātio (with something in the context to define the kind of mental operation. v Nägels. Stil. p. 29): *form an your i. a picture of this my condition*, fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae, Cic. Mil. 29, 79 *to form an idea of anything by the i.*, cogitatione aliquid depingere, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39 *let that man rise for a moment before your i.*, exsistat ille vir parumper e vestra [quoniam re non potest], Cic. Bal. 20, 47 Quint 2. *phantăsia (without class authority, but needed as special term). *fine of i.*, phantasiae incitatio et calor, Eichst in Ki *to be carried away by one's i.*, phantasiae vi abripi, id. Sometimes the *pl* may serve *he charms us by his play of i.*, *venustissimis suis phantasiis delectat nos (in this sense, the word is nearer its class use: v. Lat Dict s v.) Phr *to be so devoid of i.*, tam procul a concipiendis imaginibus rerum abesse, Quint 8, 3, 65 *the whole scene is presented to the i.*, tota rerum imago exprimitur et oculis mentis ostenditur, cf. Quint. 8, 3, 63 (N B.— Not imaginatio, which is used in very diff sense v. Lat. Dict. s. v.) II. *That which is conceived* · Imāgo. v. *supr fin.* See also IDEA (II), CONCEPTION.

**imaginative:** expr. by Imāgo, phantăsia *i power*, ea vis animi qua concipiuntur rerum imagines, cf. Quint 8, 3, 65 *an i work*, *liber phantasus, venustis rerum imaginibus refertus.

**imagine:** I. *To conceive imaginatively*: 1. fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to shape or fashion*: usu. with animo *or* cogitatione) *do but i, for our thoughts are free, . . . do but i my condition*, fingite *animis*, liberae sunt enim cogitationes nostrae .... fingite *cogitatione* imaginem conditionis meae, Cic Mil. 29, 79 also absol, esp. poet *i you see my tears*, lacrimas finge videre meas, Ov Her. 4, *extr*: Tib. 2, 6, 51 2. concĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (with animo, mente) *such a noise as cannot be i.d*, fragor qui concipi humana mente non possit, Plin. 33, 4, 21 § 73; with rel. clause *you may i. how I am wearied out*, concipere animo potes quam simus fatigati, Plin. Ep 3, 9, 24: v. TO CONCEIVE: and cf. IMAGINATION. 3. Imāgĭnor, 1 (*to picture to oneself*: not in the best authors) *to i. and form a conception of the (truly) eloquent man*, eloquentem i ac fingere, Quint. 12, 1, 21 Plin: also foll by rel clause, *I i. the applause which awaits you*, imaginor qui clamor te maneat, Plin. Ep 2, 10, 7. II *To invent, devise* · commĭniscor, mentus, 3 (usu in bad sense) *Epicurus i.d an idle race of gods*, Epicurus Deos nihil agentes commentus est, Cic N. D. 2, 23, 59 III. Colloq *to think*: pūto, ōpīnor v. TO THINK.

**imbecile** (*adj.*): I. *Weak* (of the mind) imbĕcillus, less freq imbĕcilis, e *the superstition of an i and doting mind*, superstitio imbecilli animi atque amens, Cic. Div 2, 60, 125 v FEEBLE. II. *Idiotic*: fatuus v. IDIOT

**imbecile** (*subs*): fātuus v. IDIOT.

**imbecility:** imbĕcillitas animi Caes. B. G. 7, 77, *med.* (but the phr. is scarcely so strong as the Eng. · cf Plin. Ep. 4, 18, accidit hoc imbecillitate ingenii mei): v. FEEBLENESS, WEAKNESS.

**imbibe:** I. Lit. *to drink in, absorb*: 1. combĭbo, i, 3. *to i salt* (of olives sprinkled with it), salem e, Col. 12, 47, *fin.* · *to i. poison throughout the frame*, toto corpore c. venenum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28. 2. imbĭbo, i, 3 (rare) · v. TO INHALE. 3. bĭbo, i, ītum, 3 (poet and late) *to i. smoke* (of wine in jars), fumum b., Hor. Od 3, 8, 11 *to i. a colour* (in dyeing), colorem b., Plin 8, 48, 73. 4. expi., by *pass.* of imbuo, i, ūtum, 3 (*to steep*): *the aroma which it [the wine-jar] has once i.d*, quo semel est imbuta (odore), Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69 Ov. See also TO DRINK IN. II. Fig *to receive into the mind*: 1. expr by imbuo, 3 (as *pass. refl.*, also with *pron refl.*: implying that the mind is *deeply tinctured* or *pervaded* by something): *to i. various errors*, variis erroribus imbui, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2 *tastes which one has i.d from early youth*, quibus studiis aliquis se ab ineunte aetate imbuerit, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28 · v. TO IMBUE. 2. imbĭbo, 3 (*to give admission to the mind*) · *to i. (form) a bad opinion of any one*, de aliquo malam opinionem animo i, Cic. Verr. Act 1, 14, *fin.* 3. combĭbo, 3 (stronger than imbibo) *to i in early years*, dum quis tener est, c, Cic Fin. 3, 2, *fin.* 4. sūgo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to suck in*, as milk) cf. Cic. Tusc 3, 1, 2, ut paene cum lacte nutricis erroiem suaisse videamur. 5. expr by infĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (lit. *to dye*: hence like imbuo, v. *supr.*) · *to i. erroneous opinions*, opinionum pravitate infici, Cic Tusc 3, 2, 3. cf. id. Fin 3, 2, *fin.*, puer jam *infici* iis artibus, quas si, dum tener est, *combiberit*, etc.

**imbitter,** etc v. EMBITTER, etc

**imbrue:** 1. imbuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*to steep*. most freq. in *p. part. pass*). *to i. one's sword in crime*, gladium scelere (= caede) i, Cic Phil 5, 7, 20 *this year the hands of soldiers were first i.d in the blood of a consul*, hoc primum anno sanguine consulis militis imbutae manus sunt, Vell 2, 20 Cic Liv. 2. cruento, 1 (*to stain with blood*). *to i one's hands in blood*, se caede [nefaria] cr., Cic. frag.: manus (suas) sanguine cr., Nep. Ep. *fin.* 3. mădĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (stronger than preced, *to soak*: cf Cic. Ph 14, 3, *init*, imbuti sanguine gladii, vel potius *madefacti*): v. TO SOAK Phi. *i.d in blood*, cruentus (sanguine), cruentatus (v BLOOD-STAINED), respersus sanguine, Cic R Am. 24, *fin.*, madens caede, Juv 4, 154; infectus sanguine, Prop.

**imbue** · I. *To dip, steep* v preced art. II *To tincture deeply* 1. imbuo, 1, ūtum, 3 *to become i.d with the foulest passions*, turpissimis imbui cupiditatibus, Nep. Dion. 4 *to i. a tender mind with (certain) opinions*, animum tenerum opinionibus i, Cic. Att. 14, 13, B: v TO IMBIBE (II.) 2. infĭcio, fēci, fectum 3 (in this sense, prob. only in *pass.*) · *to be i.d with (certain) principles*, artibus infici, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, *fin*

**imbued** (*part. adj.*). 1. imbūtus: v preced. art 2. tinctus · *i with a knowledge of literature*, t. literis, Cic. de Or 2, 20, 85 *witticisms i with Attic grace*, lepore t Attico sales, Mart 3, 20, 9 Quint. *To be i with*, mădeo, 2 *he is i with the Socratic dialogues* (i. e. *philosophy*), Socraticis madet sermonibus, Hor Od 3, 21, 9

**imitable** · imĭtābilis, e Virg.; qui (quae, quod) imitando exprimi potest: v. foll art.

**imitate:** 1. ĭmĭtor, 1 (most gen. term) *to i. antiquity*, antiquitatem i., Cic *we should i. the practice of physicians*, consuetudo imitanda (est) medicorum, Cic. Join imitari et sequi, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, *fin*: imitari atque exprimere, Cic. Or. 5, 19. 2. effingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to reproduce as from a model*): *he seems to me to have i.d (successfully) the energy of Demosthenes, the pleasantness of Isocrates*, videtur effinxisse vim Demosthenis, jucunditatem Isocratis, Quint. 10, 1, 108: more fully, ef imitando, Cic de Or. 2, 22, 90: Quint 3. exprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (like preced.) Hor A P. 32 cf Cic. de Or 2, 22, 90 v TO REPRESENT. 4. sīmŭlo, 1 (poet) *he had i.d the lightning of Jove*, fulmen Jovis simulatat, Virg. Aen. 6, 591 cf Sil. 15, 430, quod acus simulavit (*imitated in embroidery*) in ostro. 5 aemŭlor, 1 (strictly, *to strive to equal* or *excel*, but in later writers also, *to imitate*): cf. Tac. A. 6, 29, Labeo per abruptas venas sanguinem effudit, *aemulataque est* conjux. 6. sĕquor, cūtus, 3 (*to follow in the steps of*) *to learn from the experienced, to i. the best*, discere a peritis, s. optimos Tac. Agr 4 Hor. cf. *supr.* (1). 7. prōsĕquor, 3 esp. with imitor: cf Cic. Br. 36, 137 prosequebatur atque imitabatur antiquitatem. 8. consector 1 (*to aim at following*): esp. with imitando cf. Cic. de Or 2, 22, 90, insignis ac paene vitiosa consectantur imitando Gell. See also TO FOLLOW. Phr. *to*

*devote oneself altogether to* ı̆ng *the Greeks*, se totum ad imitationem Graecorum conferre, Quint 10, 1, 108 *to* ı. *any one's example*, alicujus vestigiis ingredi, Cic Rep 6, 24.

**imitation:** I. *The act of imitating* 1. ĭmĭtātio Cic. Quint. *grovelling* ı., servilis (? humilis) ı., Ern in Kr. (Or expr. by *ger* · v. preced. art) 2. aemŭlātio v EMULATION. II. *The thing produced.* effĭgies, ĭmāgo · v LIKENESS, IMAGE

**imitative:** ad imitandum aptus, habilis v. TO IMITATE Phr *painting is an* ı. *art*, *pictura in eo versatur ut res imitando effingat atque exprimat.

**imitator:** 1. ĭmĭtātor, *f* -trix *ye is, servile herd*, O imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. Ep 1, 19, 19 Cic Ov. (Also expr. by *imperf. part.* of imitor. v L. G § 638) 2. sĭmŭlātor (late) Claud. 3. aemŭlātor, aemŭlus *Cato and his imitator Servilius*, Cato et ejus aemulator Servilius, Cic. Att 2, 1, 8. Join aemulus atque imitator, id. Mar 1, 2 v. RIVAL Phr. *to be a devoted* ı *of any one*, se totum ad alicujus imitationem conferre *to be the despair of* ı*s*, imitandi spem auferre, Cic v TO IMITATE

**immaculate:** sanctus (sanctissimus), castus, incorruptus, integer. v UNBLEMISHED Phr. *the* ı. *conception*, *immaculata conceptio

**immaculately:** sanctē, sine lābe, castē v PURELY.

**immanence:** expr by verb *they believe in the* ı *of deity in nature*, *deum intus tota rerum natura quasi infusum misceri credunt cf Virg Aen 6, 726

**immanent:** quod intus in aliqua re manet, habitat

**immaterial:** I. *Not consisting of matter* 1. expr by corpus, ŏris, *n*, and some word denoting *privation*. expers corporis, Cic Ac 1, 11, 39 cf Lucr 1, 431, nihil est . ab omni corpore sejunctum, secretumque ab omni. *Plato maintains that the voice is* ı., Plato non esse vocem corpus putat, Gell 5, 15. 2. incorpŏreus *whether the voice be material or* ı., corpusne sit vox an incorporeum, Gell 5, 15 Macr. (in Cic. Fin 3, 14, 45, incorporearum is f l. for in corpore sitarum) 3. incorpŏrālis, e. Quint 5, 10, 116. Sen Phr. ı *objects*, quae sensum effugiunt, Sen. (Q.) II. *Unimportant:* nullo momento v. UNIMPORTANT.

**immateriality:** incorpŏrālĭtas (v. rare) Macr (Better expr by circuml *they deny the* ı *of the soul*, naturam animi corporis expertem [incorpoream] esse negant: v IMMATERIAL)

**immature:** 1. immātūrus Hor Ulp: more usu. = *premature*, q. v. 2. crūdus *an* ı *girl*, c puella, Matt. 8, 64, 11 Hor. · cf. Tac Ann. 1, 8, crudum adhuc servitium

**immaturity:** immātūrĭtas *e. g.* sponsarum, Suet

**immeasurable:** immensus Join immensus et infinitus, Cic N D 1, 11, 26 Or expr by mētior · ı *distance*, distantia quam nulla spatio circumscriptio metiri possit cf. Cic N D. 1. 9, 21. See also INFINITE.

**immeasurably:** *ultra quam quis metiri possit In less exact sense, longe longeque may sometimes serve. cf Cic Fin. 2, 21, 68, longe longeque plurimum. also with *compar*, Ov. M. 4, 325 v. FAR.

**immediate:** I. *Proximate; without anything intervening:* proximus: *an* ı. *neighbour*, pr vicinus, Cic. Att 2, 14. *the* ı. *cause*, causa pr [et continens], Cic. Fat. 19, 44 Phr *he pretended to have had* ı. *communications with the gods*, *professus est se cum ipsis diis coram colloquia habuisse. II. *Without delay:* 1. praesens, ntis · ı. *punishment*, p. poena, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: Prop.: Tac. 2. expr. by *adv* · v. foll. art.; and INSTANT.

**immediately:** I. *Proximately* prŏpē, proxĭmē: v. NEARLY. II. *At once* 1. stătim (*directly, without delay*) Caes Cic. sometimes foll by ut, ac, etc ı *after I had read your letter* s ut tuas literas legeram, Cic Att 2, 12, *fin* statim.. .simulac, ib 15, 12. ı *after daybreak*, statim a prima luce, Col. 11, 1, *med* ı *on waking*, s a somno, Tac G 22 2. confestim (*with all speed* usu with verbs of motion) Caes Cic.. v. SPEED 3. prōtĭnus. v. FORTHWITH 4. continŭo (*without any time intervening*) v INSTANTANEOUSLY. 5. ac tūtum: Ter Cic v INSTANTLY 6. e vestīgio (lit. *on the spot*. Ger stehendes Fusses) *I* ı *set out for the spot, at daybreak*, e vestigio eo sum profectus prima luce, Sulpic in Cic fam. 4, 12 Caes (in Cic. Div. Verr 17, 57, the reading is doubtful) Join statim et e vestigio, Flor. See also foll. art

**immediately after:** 1. ex (e) esp. with some other words (cf preced art II, 1) ı *after the expiry of his consulate, Cotta set out for Gaul*, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic Br 92, 318 cf id Manil 15, 44, tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia consecuta est. 2. rĕcens (*adj*), foll by ab *an ass-colt* ı. *after birth*, pullus asininus r. a partu, Varr. R R. 2, 8, *init* · Cic So adv. phr, in recenti (ı *after a thing has taken place*), Modest. Dig 48, 19, 25 3. stătim ab, ex, etc v preced art (II, 1) 4. prōtĭnus ab (a) Plin 5. sŭbinde (*close upon, shortly after*): Liv Tac See also NEAR (*adv*)

**immemorial:** Phr *from time* ı., ex omni memoria aetatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16 so, post hominum memoriam (*within the memory of man*: esp in negative sentences), Cic Verr 3, 17, 44; (in) omni memoria, id. Vat 14, 33 *it is an* ı. *usage*, consuetudo ab antiquis temporibus inveteravit, cf Cic Off. 2, 16, 57; inveteravit ex omni memoria, ut . or simply, vetus est consuetudo usurpata, cf Plin. Ep 10, 115 (116).

**immense:** 1. ingens, ntis (*exceedingly great*). cf Cic Am. 26, 98, satis erat respondere *magnas, ingentes* dicit Ter. Join ingens immensusque; ingens immanisque, Cic 2. immensus (strictly, *unmeasured* or *immeasurable*) *an* ı. *weight of silver and gold*, i. argenti pondus atque auri, Cic Rep. 1, 17 (but in Cic. usu = *boundless, immeasurable*) *i. harvests*, i messes, Virg G 1, 49 Adv phr, in immensum, *to an* ı. *extent* or *height*, Sall. Jug 92, *med.*: Virg Liv. 3. impensus (esp. of *price*) · *to pay an* ı. *price for anything*, aliquid i pretio parare, Caes B G 4, 2 Liv (Not so in Cic impenso pretio, Att 14, 13 = non penso) 4. immānis, e v. HUGE, MONSTROUS (cf *supr* 1) 5. ēnormis, e (*unduly large, out of proportion*) v. ENORMOUS 6. infīnītus (strictly *without any bounds*, but oft used in lax sense) *a cavern of* ı. *depth*, spelunca inf. altitudine, Cic. v. INFINITE 7. incrēdĭbilis v. INCREDIBLE Phr. *an* ı *sum of money*, maxima pecunia, Cic. de Or 2, 67, 269; innumerabilis pecunia, id Agr. 2, 13, *fin*.

**immensely:** 1. in immensum (of *increase, growth, etc.*) v IMMENSE (2) 2. incrēdĭbĭlĭter (colloq.) · *with which I am* ı *delighted*, quibus inc. delector, Cic. Sen 15, *init*. 3. sānē quam, perquam (colloq): v. EXCEEDINGLY 4. nimis (prae-class.): *I should* ı. *like*, n vellem, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 109 5. vehēmenter · v EXCEEDINGLY. Phr.: *I am* ı *glad*, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q Fr. 3, 1, 3

**immensity:** I. *Unlimited extension* 1. immensĭtas Cic N. D. 1, 20, 54 2. vastĭtas *the* ı *of heaven*, v. coeli, Plin. 3. *ingens immensaque magnitudo. v. IMMENSE (1) II. *All space*: expr. by neut. of immensus *he travelled all* ı, omne peragravit i., Lucr. 1, 75 *through* ı, per immensum, Ov. M. 4, 621

**immerge** } mergo, immergo, si, sum,
**immerse** } 3: v. TO PLUNGE, DIP IN Phr. ı *d in business*, totus in negotiis, cf. Hor S 1, 9, 2; negotiis distentus, cf Cic R Am. 10, 22.

**immersion:** immersio Arn. (Or expr. by *ger.* · v. TO IMMERSE)

**immesh:** implĭco, impĕdio: v TO ENTANGLE.

**immigrant:** advĕna (*a new-comer*). Cic. Or expr. by verb v foll art

**immigrate:** immigro, 1: Cic. (not in exactly the modern sense) v. TO REMOVE (*intr*).

**immigration:** expr. by verb v. preced art

**imminence:** expr. by adj. or verb: v foll art

**imminent:** praesens (not quite so in Cic). *to be eaten* ı. *death*, p mortem intentare, Virg. Aen. 1, 91: *most* ı *dangers*, praesentissima pericula, Quint 10, 7, 1 Phr.. *there is* ı *danger*, maximo in periculo res est, summum est periculum, Cic *passim*. *To be* ı. (1) imminēo, ui, 2: *there are some who do not see what is* ı, nonnulli sunt, qui ea quae i., non videant, Cic Cat 1, 12, 30: Vell.. v TO OVERHANG, THREATEN (2) instō, stĭti, 1: *her confinement was* ı., partus instabat prope, Ter Ad 3, 2, 9. *you were in* ı. *danger from them*, tibi ab iis instare periculum, Brut. in Cic. Fam 11, 20 (but the verb expresses less than the Eng.) (3) advento, 1 (*to be on the point of arriving*) *old-age either actually weighing upon one, or at least* ı, aut jam urgens, aut certe adventans senectus, Cic Sen. 1, 2. v. TO APPROACH. (4). impendeo, 2 v. TO IMPEND.

**immobility:** 1. immōbĭlĭtas: Just (who uses it of the waters of the Dead Sea): Lact. 2. usu better expr by *adj* ı. *of features*, *immotus vultus; vultus qui semper immutatus manet: v. IMMOVABLE, UNCHANGEABLE.

**immoderate:** 1. immŏdĕrātus (*not kept within due limits*) ı. *eating and drinking*, i potus et pastus, Cic : *the* ı, *the incredible, the unattainable*, i, incredibilia, nimis alta, Sall Cat 5: Ov 2. immōdĭcus (*that exceeds the ordinary bounds* not in Cic): v. EXCESSIVE (2) 3. immŏdestus (*not under proper restraint*) ı. *in drinking*, i. in vino, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: Cic.: v. INTEMPERATE 4. nĭmius: v. EXCESSIVE. 5. expr. by circuml., qui (quae, quod) extra modum prodit, modum excedit. v. TO EXCEED Phr.: ı. *joy*, effusa laetitia, Liv. 35, 43, *extr.*, profusa hilaritas (*glee*), Cic Tusc. 4, 7, 15, laetitia gestiens vel nimia, ib. 4, 6, 13: *to give way to* ı. *joy*, effuse exsultare, ib.: ı. *laughter*, intemperantia risūs, Plin.

**immoderately:** 1. immŏdĕrātē: Cic. 2. praeter mŏdum Cic. 3. immŏdĭcē. Join. immodice immodestene [gloriari], Liv 22, 27 4. effūsē (esp. with words denoting *joy, grief, etc*): *to weep* ı., effusissime flere, Sen Ep. 99, 21: Cic : cf. preced. art. *extr.* 5. intemperanter. v. INTEMPERATELY. 6. insŏlenter (*more than is usual* esp *overweeningly*, q. v) *Gorgias employs these attractions somewhat* ı, G his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, Cic. Or 52, 176.

**immoderateness:** expr by *adj* · v. IMMODERATE.

**immodest:** 1. impŭdīcus: v. UNCHASTE. 2. invĕrēcundus. Cic.: Quint . v. SHAMELESS. (Not immodestus, which is INTEMPERATE.)

**immodestly:** 1. impŭdīcē (rare): v UNCHASTELY. 2. invĕrēcundē: Quint. Sen.: v. SHAMELESSLY.

**immodesty:** 1. impŭdīcĭtia: v. UNCHASTITY. 2. invĕrēcundia (v. rare): Arnob.

**immolate:** immŏlo, 1: v. TO SACRIFICE.

**immolation:** immŏlātio (*the act of sacrificing*). Cic.: v. SACRIFICE

**immolator:** immŏlātor: Cic.

**immoral:** 1. prāvus (lit. *crooked*; hence *wrong* as opp to *right*, rectus): cf Cic Leg. 1, 11, *init*, nec solum in

rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus [al pravitatibus], insignis est humani generis similitudo: Vell v. WRONG. **2.** corruptus: *the most i men of all ranks,* homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, Sall or Phil. cf Cic Part. 26, 91, genus hominum malo cultu pravisque opinionibus corruptum v CORRUPT **3.** turpis, e (*disgraceful.* esp of *sensuality*) *an i youth, a scandalous life,* t adolescentia, vita infamis, Cic Font 11, 24 cf Hor S 1, 4, 111 Join: turpis ac pravus, Juv 14, 41. **4.** vitiōsus (rare in this sense): *an i and profligate life,* v. et flagitiosa vita, Cic Fin. 2, 28, *extr* v. VICIOUS. **5.** obscaenus: v. OBSCENE.

**immorality:** **1.** expr. by mōres with an adj: *e g,* perditi mores, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, *extr.*, mali m., Sall. Cat. 37; corrupti m, ib. 11, *extr* **2.** expr by *pl* of vitium (cf L G. § 591): *in the midst of such i,* inter tanta v., Sall. Cat. 3: *i and profligacy,* v atque flagitia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 70: *i is on the increase,* *crescunt [in dies] vitia. **3.** turpitūdo: v. INFAMY Phr: *to chastise i,* turpia castigare, Juv. 2, 9 *a mind unschooled in i,* animus in-olens malarum artium, Sall. Cat. 3 See also PROFLIGACY, VICE.

**immorally:** prāvē (*wrongly,* in widest sense): Cic Ac. 1, 10, 37.

**immortal:** **1.** immortālis, e. *the i. gods,* Di im, Cic. • *i existence,* im aevum, Lucr. In looser sense, *i glory,* im. gloria, Cic. Bal. 17, 40. *to achieve i works,* im. opera edere, Liv. 1, 16, *init.* **2.** aeternus, sempiternus (v. ETERNAL, EVERLASTING): *I believe the gods to be i,* Deorum vitam sempiternam esse arbitror, Ter Andr 5, 5, 3. Phr.: *to be i.,* morte [gelida] carere, Hor. Od 2, 8, 12; *mortus expertem esse. I am become i,* mihi immortalitas parta est, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 5.

**immortalize:** **1.** consecro, 1 (*to set apart as sacred*: hence, fig *to render divine* or *imperishable*: infreq): *to i. one's name by most distinguished memorials,* amplissimis monumentis c. memoriam nominis sui, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15 more precisely, ad immortalitatis religionem et memoriam c., id. Mil 29, 80.

**2.** sacro, 1 (like preced. rare): *the eloquence of Cato lives and flourishes, i.d in writings,* vivit vigetque Catonis eloquentia, sacrata scriptis, Liv 39, 40 *med.* Hor. Od 1, 26, 11. **3.** aeterno, 1 (poet and rare): *to i any one's virtues,* virtutes in aevum aet, Hor Od 4, 14, 5. **4.** expr. by immortalitas, immortalis, with various verbs: immortalitati aliquid tradere, Cic de Or. 3, 16, 60; gloriam alicujus immortalitatis memoria prosequi, id Ph. 2, 12, *extr*; aeternitatem immortalitatemque alicui donare, id in Pis. 3, 7 memoriam alicujus immortalem reddere, id de Or. 2, 2, 8.

**immortality:** **1.** immortālitas (both in lit and fig sense): Ter Cic.

**2.** expr. by immortālis, aeternus, sempiternus *to believe in the i of the soul,* animi naturam immortalem esse, animos immortales esse, credere (v. IMMORTAL) *our plans ought to look towards i,* nostra consilia sempiternum tempus spectare debent, Cic de Or. 2, 40, 169. Phr.: *to gain i by one's achievements,* famam extendere factis, Virg. v. FAME

**immortally:** expr. by immortālis v. L G. § 343. (Cic. has immortaliter, but in diff. sense, im. gaudeo, Q Fr 3, 1, 3)

**immoveable:** **1.** immōbilis, e (both lit and fig) *the earth, remaining i,* terra im. manens, Cic Curt. Plin Fig. *i. to entreaties,* im. precibus, Tac Ann. 16, 10, *extr* **2.** immōtus (strictly, *that has not been moved*): Virg Fig: *if my resolve were not rooted and i.,* si mihi non animo fixum i que sederet, Virg. Aen. 4, 15. **3.** expr. by verb: qui (quae, quod) non movetur, moveri non potest: v TO MOVE. See also MOTIONLESS.

**immoveably:** *ita ut quid moveri non possit. See also FIRMLY.

**immunity:** immūnitas, vācātio v EXEMPTION. See also FREEDOM (II).

**immure:** inclūdo, conclūdo, 3 v TO IMPRISON

**immutability:** **1.** immūtābilitas (v rare): Cic Fat 9, 17. **2.** immōbilitas (not class) *the i of his counsel,* im consilii, Vulg. Hebr. vi 17. **3.** expr by circumī: *he believes in the i of natural laws,* *rerum naturae leges immutabiles esse credit; nullam ne minimam quidem mutationem rerum naturae legum fieri posse putat v IMMUTABLE, etc

**immutable:** immūtābilis, e Cic Stat

**immutably:** immūtābiliter (v rare): Cels. Dig 45, 1, 99. Apul. (Usu better expr by circumī, *ita ut quid mutari non possit. v. TO CHANGE.)

**imp:** **I.** *A shoot, scion* (?) sūbōles, is v OFFSPRING **II.** *A malicious sprite* perh daemōnium or larva: v. GOBLIN, FIEND

**impact:** impactio. Sen. N Q 2, 12, 6. (Or expr by verb: v TO IMPINGE)

**impair:** **1.** infringo, frēgi, fractum, 3: *to i the very flower of distinction,* ipsum florem dignitatis inf, Cic Bal 6, 15 *to i any one's glory,* alicujus gloriam inf, Cic Mil 2, 5 *to i a prerogative,* jus inf, Tac. Ann 4, 19. **2.** imminuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*to diminish or curtail*) *what is there that time has not i'd,* quid non imminuit dies? Hor Od 3, 6, 45 Cic Join imminuere ac debilitare, Cic Ph 12, 3, *init* **3.** comminuo, 3 (*to break in pieces* hence, *greatly to injure or i*). *to i the strength of one's genius,* ingenii vires c, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 34 *as I expects fortune, my means are greatly i'd,* re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, *fin* **4.** attĕro, trīvi, tum, 3 (*to wear away*; hence, *to enfeeble*): *Hannibal had greatly i'd the resources of Italy,* H Italiae opes maxime attriverat, Sall Jug 5. Curt **5.** accīdo, di, sum, 3 (lit. *to hack* and so *to weaken greatly*: in fig sense, prob only in perf. tenses pass) *though the strength of the state was greatly i'd,* etsi accisae res sint, Liv 3, 10, *med* cf. Cic prov. cons. 14, 34

**6.** ĕlĕvo, 1 (*to render less weighty to detract from*) *the clearness of a thing is i'd by arguing,* perspicuitas argumentando elevatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, *init.* See also TO WEAKEN

**impale:** palo infīgo, xi, xum, 3 H Steph s v σκολοπίζω Phr *to i oneself (by falling on a pointed stake, etc.),* se acuto vallo (hastae) induere, Caes. B G 7, 73 Liv v. TO TRANSFIX.

**impalpable:** *quod manibus comprehendi, tangi non potest. cf. Virg. Aen. 7, 793 (Intactilis, as phil. term, Lucr 1, 438.) Phr. *an i. powder,* *pulvis subtilissimus et quem tactu sentire non possis v. FINE (I)

**impannel:** Phr *a jury is i'd,* *judices ex ordine constituti sunt; judices delecti in consilio adfuerunt (the phr in consilio was used of judices, cf. Cic. Clu. 27, *init*)

**imparadised:** perh in coelo (a prov. expr. to denote *unusual felicity*) Cic Att. 2, 9, 1. Phr: *i. in one another's arms,* *quos dulcis amplexus ad deos evehit

**impart:** **1.** impertio, 4; also -or (usu. with *dat* and *acc*, less freq. with *acc.* and *abl.*). *I a share of my glory to all,* gloriae partem omnibus impertio, Cic. Suil. 3, 8 · *to i. a kiss,* aliquem osculo l., Suet. Ner 37. Also absol, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, *extr* See also TO SHARE.

**2.** communīco, 1 (*to have or cause to have anything in common*: usu foll by cum): *besides, I have many fears, which I have i'd to our friend,* multa praeterea metuo, quae cum nostro communicavi, Cic. Fam. 6, 20. Join: impertiri et cum aliquo communicare, Cic. Am. 19, 70. See also TO BESTOW, DISCLOSE.

**impartial:** **1.** aequus · *a most i. judge,* aequissimus judex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 6 (but the word often carries with it the sense of *favourable, well-disposed* · cf l. c): *to exercise i judgment,* aeque animo aequa noscere, Ter. Ad 3, 5, 58: v JUST **2.** aequābilis, e (*even, uniform; the same for all*) *i justice,* jus aeq, Cic Inv. 1, 2, *init* *i (*fair*) *distribution of spoil,* aeq. praedae partitio, Cic Off 2, 11, 40. **3.** justus *a most irreproachable and i. judge,* sanctissimus et justissimus judex, Cic Pl. 13, 32 v. JUST **4.** integer (*not tampered with, and so speaking the truth, acting justly*): *with i and unbiassed mind,* int animo ac libero, Cic. Suil. 31, 86 Join incorruptus atque integer [testis], Cic Fin. 1, 21, *init.* **5.** sanctus (*conscientious, irreproachable*) esp with another word v *supr* (3) Phr *an indifferent and i. person,* (homo) medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus, Liv 40, 20, *med* · *to be perfectly i,* ab omni factionum [partium] studio alienum esse, Ruhnk (in Kr)

**impartiality:** **1.** aequītas (*fairness*) v EQUITY, JUSTICE. **2.** aequābilitas (*even unbiassed procedure*: rare) cf. Cic. de Or 2, 85, 345, in laude justitiae . . quid cum aequabilitate fecerit: cf IMPARTIAL (2) **3.** more usu. expr by *adj* animus ab omni partium studio alienus, animus studio et ira vacuus. Ki (based on Cic.): *to judge with i,* *judicium integrum, incorruptum exercere v IMPARTIAL. Phr. *an proportion to the i of the speech,* quo minus studii visa est oratio habere, Liv 24, 28 *with i,* integre, incorrupte: v foll. art

**impartially:** **1.** integrē · Join incorrupte atque integre, Cic Fin 1, 9, 30· Mil. 22, *extr* **2.** incorruptē· Cic Marc. 9, 29: v. *supr* **3.** expr by circumī: sine ira et studio, Tac. An 1, 1, *extr.*, sine amore et sine cupiditate; sine odio et sine invidia, Cic Marc. 9, 29. *to judge i,* animo integro, aequo judicare; aequabili judicandi ratione uti v. IMPARTIAL. **4.** aequābiliter (*evenly*: rare) Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

**imparting** (*subs.*): communīcātio Cic v TO IMPART

**impassable:** **1.** insŭpĕrābilis *that route was absolutely i,* ea vero via ins fuit, Liv 21, 36 **2.** invius (strictly, *without paths*) *a region i for rocks,* regio rupibus inv, Plin. 12, 14, 30. Virg: v PATHLESS **3.** impervius *i. roads,* [interrupta et] imp rupes, Tac. A. 3, 31: Ov. **4** more freq expr by verb *a river i on foot, except in one place,* flumen quod uno omnino loco pedibus transiri potest, Caes. B. G. 5, 18 v. TO CROSS. Phr (*almost*) *i. woods,* impeditissimae silvae, Hirt. B G. 8, 18 Caes

**impassibility:** impassibilitas (not class) Hier.: v. foll art

**impassible:** **1.** impassibilis, e (not class): Lact. 1, 3, *fin.* Tert (= qui nihil pati potest) **2.** impatiens, ntis (ambiguous) *an i soul* imp animus, Sen Ep 9, *init.* explained as = extra omnem patientiam positus

**impassioned:** **1.** concitatus *thrilling and i sentences,* vibrantes c que sententiae, Quint 12, 9, 3 *in i. language and as if inspired,* concitatus et velut instinctus, Dial. Or. 14, *init* **2.** fervidus (*glowing with passion*) *the i. boy* (*Cupid*), f puer, Hor. Od 1, 30, 5: cf Cic. Br 68, *fin*, fervidum quoddam et furiosum genus dicendi v. FIERY (II) Phr *i. love,* calores, Hor. Od 4, 9, 11

**impassive:** v IMPASSIBLE

**impatience:** **I.** *Inability to endure* impātientia (not without dependent gen): *i. of silence,* silentii, Tac. A. 4, 52, *extr.* **II.** *Restless haste; eagerness:* **1.** festīnātio. *to check any one's i.,* f. alicujus morari, Curt. 8, 2, *med.*: v. HURRY. **2.** āvidĭtas (gestiens): v. EAGERNESS. Phr. *they show signs of i,* festinare se testantur, Dial. Or. 19, *extr.*; morae se impatientem esse identidem monstrant

**impatient:** **I.** impātiens, ntis (*unable to en-*

*dure:* in good authors always with depend gen) *i. of inaction,* quietis imp, Vell 2, 23· *i of delay,* imp. morae, Sil 8, 4. **2.** indignans, ntis (implying *resentment*). *most i. of confinement,* servitutis impatientissimus, Col 8, 17, *med.*. cf. Virg Aen. 1, 55 Phr *to be i. under anything* (1) aegre, moleste fero, 3, *vn. to be i. under poverty,* aegre ferre se pauperem esse, Cic Tusc 4, 27, *fin* also, iniquo animo ferre, Cic Att 15, 26, *fin* (2) indignor, 1 (*to look upon as an indignity*) *to be i. of authority,* imperia indignari, Quint. 1. 3, 6 cf. Hor A P 359, indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus ||. *Extremely eager* āvidus v EAGER *To be i.* (to do something) gestio, 4 *I am i to know all,* gestio scire omnia, Cic. Att 4, 11· *my fists are i to begin,* gestiunt pugni mihi, Pl Am 1, 1, 170 v TO LONG

**impatiently:** 1. impātienter (*as one unable to endure*) Tac Plin jun **2** expr by indignans (*with resentment*· cf L G. § 343) *i. they roar about their prison,* indignantes circum claustra fremunt, Virg Aen 1, 55 **3.** āvidē (*eagerly*) *as I was i. looking out for a letter,* epistolam quum avide exspectarem, Cic Att. 2, 8 *To desire i.,* gestio v. preced art. *fin*

**impeach:** accūso, postulo, arcesso, etc v TO ACCUSE.

**impeached:** reus v. ACCUSED.

**impeachment:** accūsātio. v. ACCUSATION.

**impearled:** gemmans, gemmātus. v JEWELLED

**impeccability:** impeccantia (not class.) Hier. usu. better expr by circuml., natura peccati expers, quae peccare nescit v. SIN

**impeccable:** impeccābilis, e (very rare) Gell. usu better expr. by circuml , peccati expers, nescius. v SIN

**impede:** 1. impĕdio, 4: v TO HINDER. **2.** tardo, rĕtardo, 1 v. TO DELAY, RETARD

**impediment:** |. *A hindrance*· impĕdīmentum v HINDRANCE. *To be an i. to,* obesse, officere v. TO HINDER. OBSTRUCT. || *A defect of utterance*· haesitantia linguae, Cic. Ph. 3, 6, 16. Phr.: *to have an i. of speech,* balbum esse, Cic. de Or 1, 61, 261 balbutire, Hor. S 1, 3, 48 (v. TO STAMMER) linguā haesitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. (?) linguae inexplanatae esse, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

**impel:** |. *To drive forward:* 1 impello, pŭli, pulsum, 3· *to i a ship by oars,* navem remis imp , Caes *a light breeze i s the ship,* levis aura ratem imp , Ov **2.** urgeo, si, 2 (stronger than impello) *each wave i s its predecessor,* urget unda priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182 (see the place) Virg v. TO THRUST || Fig : *to urge to a course*· **1.** impello, 3 *to be i'd by nature, to desire,* natura impelli ut velimus , Cic Fin. 3, 20, 65 ; v. TO URGE *to be i.'d and incited to anything,* ad aliquid impelli et incendi, Cic Br. 5, 19 *to i. men to war,* homines ad bellum imp., Cic Sull 13, 36· Join [ad aliquid] impelli et incendi, Cic Br 5, 19. **2.** incito, 1 *to be i'd by nature to do anything,* ad aliquid natura incitari, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66 Caes. v. TO INCITE, STIMULATE. **3.** hortor, 1 *many things i'd the Gauls to adopt this course,* multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 Cic. Sext 3, 7.

**impend:** |. Lit *to hang over:* impendeo, immĭneo v TO OVERHANG, COMMAND (*extr.*) ||. Fig *to be imminent:* **1.** impendeo, 2 (foll by in and *acc.* or *dat.*) *though all possible dangers i. over me,* licet in me impendeant pericula omnia, Cic. R. Am. 11, 31 with *dat*, id Fusc. 4, 16, 35. **2.** immĭneo, insto v. IMMINENT (Phr)

**impending** (*adj.*) **1.** immĭnens, ntis (rare in this sense). *prophetic of i. rains,* imbrium divina (avis) im., Hor Od. 3, 27, 10. **2.** futūrus *to foresee the i. storm,* prospicere futuram tempestatem, Cic. v. FUTURE **3.** expr. by rel clause *to foresee i dangers,* quae instant *s.* impendent pericula prospicere. v. TO IMPEND.

**impenetrability:** Phr. *to be possessed of i.,* *corpore *s.* natura impenetrabili praeditum esse ; solido corpore esse (cf Luci 1, 487) v IMPENETRABLE

**impenetrable:** **1.** impĕnetrābilis, e *an i buckler,* imp cetra, Plin 11, 39, 93 Sen **2.** impervius (*affording no passage through*) v IMPASSABLI Phr. *i forests,* silvae impeditissimae, Hirt B G 8, 18 *i shades of night,* spissae noctis umbrae, Virg Aen. 2, 621 *he hides (the future) in i. night,* caliginosa nocte premit, Hor. Od 3, 29, 30 *an i. secret,* res ita abscondita ut nemo in eam penetrare possit (Kr) *his meaning became more i than ever,* in incertum et ambiguum magis sensus implicabantur, Tac Ann 1, 11. *i to strangers,* tectus ad alienos, Cic. R Am 40, 116 *cunning and i,* astutus et occultus, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3.

**impenetrably:** ita ut penetrari non possit v TO PENETRATE

**impenitence:** impoenītentia (not class.) Aug Hier.

**impenitent:** impoenītens (not class.) Vulg. Rom II 5. pseudo-Quint (Better expr. by verb quem peccati non poenitet v. TO REPENT.)

**imperative:** |. *Commanding, peremptory.* Phr.. *an i duty,* perh officium necessitate quadam delegatum, cf Quint 6, prooem 1 *these orders are i.,* *haec mandata nullum dant aut morae aut excusationis locum ||. As gram *t t* imperātīvus (modus) Char.

**imperceptible:** quod sensu (sensibus) percipi non potest v. TO PERCEIVE Phr. *the growth (of plants) is so slow as to be i,* *tam tarde (lente) crescunt ut sensum oculorum effugiant· *like the i. growth of a tree,* crescit occulto velut arbor aevo, Hor. Od 1, 12, 45 (= sensim crescit, *ita ut nemo* arborum *incrementa* per singulos annos animadvertat, Orell ) *our progress towards old age is i,* sensim et paullatim [sine sensu] senescimus, cf. Cic. Sen 11, *extr . to become i,* obscurari [neque apparere], Cic Fin 4, 12, 29.

**imperceptibly:** **1.** sensim Cic Sen 11, *extr.* (v preced art *extr.*) Plin. Ep Join sensim et pedetentim ; sensim ac leniter, Cic. Also sine sensu, Cic Sen. 1 c **2.** pĕdētentim (*step by step*) v. GRADUALLY. **3.** obscūrē (*darkly, unseen*) *to make progress i.*, obs serpere, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, *fin.*

**imperfect:** |. *Not finished:* **1.** inchoātus (*begun, but not finished*) *the perfect is preferred to the i.*, perfecta inchoatis anteferuntur, Cic Top. 18, 69 *to leave a thing i.*, rem inc. relinquere, Cic N D. 1, 20, 56 v. UNFINISHED. **2.** imperfectus. cf Cic Tim. 4, *init.*, imperfectum, nec absoluto simile Virg Quint ||. *Defective:* **1.** mancus (strictly, *crippled:* hence, *wanting some important element*) · *they thought virtue would be i without some appendage,* m. fore putaverunt sine aliqua accessione virtutem, Cic Fin 3, 9, 30 Join· mancus et inchoatus, Cic Off 1, 43, 153. **2.** imperfectus Join· rudis et imperfectus (*incomplete and unfinished*), Quint 3, 1, 7 cf Cic Tim 4, *init.* **3.** rūdis, e (*in a rough state, unwrought*). v UNFINISHED. **4.** cutus (lit *clapped, mutilated*) : *there is ever something lacking in our i happiness,* curtae nescio quid semper abest rei, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64 Cic introduces the epith. by *quasi*, Fin 4, 14, 36, where the antith is perfectus atque plenus Lact. |||. *Marked by faults and vices:* mendōsus. Hor S 1, 6, 6 Cic. v. FAULTY. Phr *human nature is i.*, *natura hominum vitiorum expers non est; vitiis nemo sine nascitur, Hor S 1, 3, 68 |V. In grammar, *the i. tense,* imperfectum tempus. Macr. Char.: less freq tempus inchoativum, Diom.

**imperfection.** | Absti , *imperfect state:* **1.** expr. by imperfectus, etc *they teach the i of all earthly things,* *omnia terrestria (humana) natura imperfecta esse, manca imperfectaque natura praedita esse docent v. IMPERFECT. **2.** culpa (*blame* hence, *that which deserves it*) *so full of i.* (nature), tanta praedita culpa, Luci. 5, 200 **3.** expr by pl of vĭtium (cf. L G. § 591) esp. with an adj.. *so deeply rooted is i in human nature,* *adeo in hominum natura inhaerent vitia v *infr.* **4.** imperfectio (not class ) Aug ||. Concrete, *a defect.* **1.** vĭtium v FAULT, FLAW. **2.** menda, mendum v. BLEMISH. *Having i.s*, mendosus, vitiosus v. FAULTY, IMPERFECT (III )

**imperfectly:** **1.** imperfectē Gell **2.** expr. by perfectē and a negative. *he did nothing i*, nihil non perfecte (fecit), Cic de Or. 1, 28, 130. *to do anything i*, *aliquid minus perfecte facere, cf L G § 646 **3.** vĭtiōsē (*in a manner marked by faults*): Cic. de Or. 1 c v FAULTILY **4.** mendōsē (like vitiose) *to treat of a subject very i (defectively and erroneously),* aliquid mendosissime scribere, Cic Inv. 1, 6, *fin.*

**imperfectness:** v IMPERFECTION.

**imperial:** |. *Belonging to an empire or emperor* **1.** expr by gen. of impĕrium, impĕrātor, princeps *the i. expenditure,* imperii sumptus *the i. title,* imperatoris *s.* principis nomen v EMPIRE, EMPEROR. **2.** impĕrātōrius *i. nativity* (i. e *portending i rank*), i. genesis, Suet 10 but the adj usu refers to the republican title of imperator, appellatio imperatoria, Vell 2, 125 Cic. **3.** principālis, e (= principis late) *i. majesty,* p. majestas, Suet. Cl. 17 *an i marriage,* p matrimonium, Tac H. 1, 22 Plin jun **4.** impĕriālis, e (post-class.). *i statutes,* imp statuta, Ulp. **5.** augustus (poet ) *the i. ears,* aures a , Ov Pont 1, 2, 117: comp. ib 2, 2, 76 Mart. **6.** dŏmĭnicus (v. late) Cod Const. ||. *Exercising rule over others* impĕriosus (rare in this sense) *great and i (wide-ruling) cities,* urbes magnae atque imp , Enn in Cic Rep 1, 2 Aug |||. *Becoming an emperor, grand* rēgius, augustus. v ROYAL, PRINCELY, AUGUST

**imperialist:** perh. Caesărĭānus the term applied to the partisans of Caesar in the civil war Auct. B. Afr. 13 : but the term should be used only in pl as there. Phr. *to be an i.*, *ab Imperatoris [Principis] partibus stare; Imperatoris fortunas sequi (in this sense the word Imperator should be written with a capital letter, as a proper name) *from being a republican he became an ardent i.*, *a republica in partes Imperatoris summo studio transgressus est. *the i. forces,* milites, exercitus Austriaci (Kr.)

**imperially:** perh rēgĭē, impĕriōsē (i. e *as a king* or *one holding supreme power*) : v ROYALLY, IMPERIOUSLY

**imperil:** in periculum *s.* discrimen adduco, etc v TO ENDANGER.

**imperious:** **1.** impĕriōsus (also in good sense of IMPERIAL, II ; SOVEREIGN) *a most i and tyrannical family,* familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34, *med.* Cic. **2.** arrōgans. v ARROGANT. **3.** sūpĕrbus v. HAUGHTY, TYRANNICAL.

**imperiously:** **1.** impĕriōsē Gell. **2.** sūperbē. v. HAUGHTILY, TYRANNICALLY.

**imperiousness:** arrōgantia, sūperbia ; insŏlentia v. ARROGANCE, TYRANNY.

**imperishable:** **1.** pĕrennis, e. *a monument more i. than brass,* monumentum aere perennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1 *i. adamant,* p adamas, Ov. Met. 15, 813 **2.** incorruptus (esp of that *which will not rot*) : *stronger and more i wood,* lignum fortius et incorruptius, Plin. 16, 6, 8 more fully, contra omnia vitia incorrupta (materia), Plin. 13, 16, 30 **3.** immortālis, e (in fig. sense). *i fruit* (of affection), in fructus, Cic. in

Pis. 14, *unit.* v. IMMORTAL **4.** imdēlēbĭlis, e (*not to be effaced*): Ov **5.** aeternus *the most i. is ebony*, maxime aet hebenus, Plin. 16, 14, 79 cf. ib §§ 215, 219 Phr. *to be i.* (of timber), cariem vetustatemque non sentire, Plin. 16, 14, 78

**imperishableness:** 1. aeternĭtas Plin. 16, 14, 79. § 217 (of *timber*). **2.** immortālĭtas Plin 13, 16, 30 (of *timber*) v IMMORTALITY.

**imperishably:** ita ut deleri s. exstingui non possit v TO DESTROY

**impermeable:** impervius v IMPERVIOUS. Phr. *i. to moisture*, contra humorem pugnax, Plin. 15, 3, 4 *to be i. to water*, *humorem excludere s. respuere.

**impersonal:** gram. *t t*, impersōnālis, e Diom Prisc Phr. *to be i.*, personis carere, Prisc.

**impersonally:** * impersōnāliter (gram *t t*.) Forcell s v. (As used in Rom. law, the adv = *without specification of persons* · Flor Dig 45, 3, 15)

**impersonate:** partes (alicujus) sustineo, tueor, defendo v. PART See also TO ACT (B.)

**impersonation:** expr. by verb v preced art

**impertinence:** insōlentia, os (durum): v INSOLENCE, LEFRONTERY.

**impertinent:** I. *Not pertinent* quod non (nil) pertinet ad rem; quod nil attinet. v. IRRELEVANT; TO BELONG (III.) II. *Pert, rude* insōlens, parum vĕrecundus v INSOLENT, IMPUDENT.

**impertinently:** parum (nil) ad rem; insōlenter v. preced art.

**imperturbable:** 1. immōtus (*unmoved, unshaken*): Virg Tac. **2.** immōbilis, e. *calm, undismayed, and i.*, tranquillus, intrepidus, im, Gell 19, 12, *fin* · foll by adversum and acc, Tac. H. 4, 2. **3.** sōlĭdus (*substantial*): *i. mind*, s. mens, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4 **4.** constans, ntis (*settled, unbroken*) *i. good-humour*, *c comitas ac facilitas v CONSTANT.

**imperturbably:** immoto animo, Tac.. v. preced. art. (Or. expr. by circuml., ita ut perturbari animove dejici non possit.)

**impervious:** impervius: v IMPENETRABLE.

**impetigo:** impĕtīgo, ĭnis, *f* · Cels.

**impetuosity:** 1. impĕtus, ūs (lit. *a rush*): *with such i apidity and i.*, ea celeritate eoque i., Caes. B. G 5, 18. *to attack with blind i* (fig), caeco i. in aliquem incurrere, Cic. Fin 1, 13, 43 **2.** vis, vim, vi, *f.* v. FORCE, VIOLENCE. **3.** incĭtātio (*heat, excitement*). cf Caes. B. C. 3, 92, animi *incitatio* atque alacritas, quae studio pugnae accenditur. Join vis atque incitatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161 **4.** violentia v. VIOLENCE.

**impetuous:** I. *Moving rapidly and with violence:* **1.** răpĭdus *the i. torrent*, r. torrens, Virg. Aen 2, 305 Caes · v RAPID. **2.** violentus · *into the thick of his foes rushes the i boar*, aper medios v. fertur in hostes, Ov. Met 8, 338 Virg. · v. VIOLENT. **3.** vĕhĕmens v. VIOLENT II. *Hasty and vehement of disposition* **1** ācer, cris, cre: v. EAGER, SPIRITED. **2.** fervĭdus, fervens · v FIERY (II.)

**impetuously:** răpīdē (only of *things*), violenter, vehĕmenter v. VIOLENTLY, and comp. VIOLENT Phr. *so i.*, eo (tanto) impetu, Caes v. IMPETUOSITY.

**impetuousness:** v. IMPETUOSITY.

**impetus:** I. Lit. *propelling force* Phr *to give an i. to the blow*, *quo majore vi [atque impetu] ictus adigatur · *it gains fresh i as it goes*, vires acquirit eundo, Virg. Aen 4, 175 (of *rumour*). II. Fig. *furtherance, impulse these circumstances gave an i. to the revolution*, *haec omnia vires addiderunt iis qui novis rebus studebant.

**impiety:** 1. impiĕtas (*wrongful conduct towards parents, country, the gods*) · *there is nothing which makes men so wretched as i. and guilt*, nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam imp. et scelus, Cic Fin 4, 24, 66 cf id. Am 12, 42 **2.** scĕlus, ĕris, *n* v. WICKEDNESS, GUILT Phr *they hold it to be an i.*, nefas habent (foll by *inf.*), Cic N D 3, 22, 56; fas non putant, Caes B G 5, 12 *to tend to i.*, ad solvendam religionem pertinere, Val Max 1, 1, 12.

**impinge:** expr. by impingo, pĕgi, pactum, 3 (with *pron. refl*, or as *pass.*) or perh better, incido, i, 3 v TO DASH AGAINST, FALL UPON

**impious:** 1. impius (strictly, *undutiful to parents, country, or gods*) *to be ranked among the i. and accursed*, numero impiorum ac scelestorum haberi, Caes B G. 6, 13 Cic *the gods distinguish between the pious and the i.*, dii piorum et impiorum nationem habent, Cic N. D 2, 71 *an unjust and i. war*, bellum injustum atque impium, Cic Rep 2, 17 **2.** nĕfārius (stronger than impius) v. ABOMINABLE **3.** scĕlestus, scĕlĕrātus, conscĕlĕrātus v WICKED, ACCURSED **4.** profānus v PROFANE **5.** irreligiōsus (very rare, except in late Lat) v. IRRELIGIOUS (Liv. has the word = *contrary to religion*, 5, 40, *fin*) Phr *it is i.*, nefas est (foll by *inf.*), Cic Sen 5, 13 cf IMPIETY (*fin*)

**impiously:** impiē, nĕfārie Cic (for syn. v IMPIOUS)

**implacable:** 1. implācābilis, e *to be i towards any one*, in aliquem imp esse, Cic. Fam 10, 3; with *dat*, Liv 8, 35, *fin i resentments*, imp iracundiae, Cic. **2.** inexpiābilis, e (stronger than preced, and less freq of persons) *i. hatred*, in odium, Liv 39, 51, *med. to be utterly i towards any one*, sese alicui implacabilem inimque praebere, Cic in Pis 33, *init.* **3.** inexōrābilis, e (*not to be prevailed upon by entreaties*). v. INEXORABLE **4.** pertĭnax. *i hatred*, p odium, Plin 24, 1, 1. **5.** pervicax *against Callisthenes his temper was more i.*, in Callisthenem pervicacioris irae fuit, Curt 8, 6, *init most i. foes*, pervicacissimi hostes, Flor 1, 11. v. OBSTINATE **6.** atrox. v. CRUEL, UNRELENTING

**implacably:** implācābĭliter (v. rare). Tac Ann 1, 13 Phr *more i angry*, iracundiae implacabilioris, pervicacioris v IMPLACABLE.

**implant:** 1 insĕro, sĕrui, sĭtum, 3 (esp in *perf part*) *that which an innate force has i'd (in the mind)* quod quaedam innata vis inseruit, Cic Inv 2, 53, 161 · the perf part is used of that which is either *native* to the mind or *deeply rooted* there cf Cic N. D 1, 17, 44, *insitas* deorum vei potius innatas cognitiones habemus. **2.** ingĕnĕro, 1 (*to engender*) *nature i s affection for offspring*, natura ing amorem in eos qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off 1, 4, 12 with *dat.* of person, Cic Agr. 2, 35, *init* Liv. **3.** ingigno, gĕnui, ĭtum, 3 (like preced) *nature has i'd in man a desire to find truth*, natura cupiditatem ingenuit homini veri inveniendi, Cic Fin 2, 14, 46. Phr *to be i'd (firmly rooted) in the mind*, in mente inhaerere, Cic Tusc. 1, 15, 33.

**implead:** litem alicui intendo, 3 · v. ACTION (V.).

**implement:** 1. instrūmentum (usu as collect., and so equiv to a plural it then includes *the entire stock or furniture necessary for an occupation*) *there is need of so many i s*, tanto opus est instrumento, Cic Fin. 2, 34, 111 Cato also in *pl*, *i s needed in farming*, instrumenta quae ruri necessaria sunt, Pall R R 1, 43 **2.** only in *pl*, arma, orum (in this sense chiefly poet) *bread-making i s*, Cerealia a., Virg Aen. 1, 177 cf. id G 1, 160. **3.** ferrāmentum (*an iron tool*) *i s of husbandry*, agrestia f, Liv 1, 40. *a variety of iron i s* (*of husbandry*), ferramentorum varietas, Varr. R. R 1, 22 · Cato · v TOOL.

**implicate:** i. e. *to involve:* esp *criminally.* 1. admisceo, ui, stum and xtum, 2 (esp. as *pass. refl* or with *pron. refl* = *to implicate oneself*. foll. by ad; also absol) *I i myself in such a design?* ad id consilium admiscear? Cic. Ph. 12, 7, 16 *do not i. yourself, no one accuses you*, ne te admisce, nemo accusat, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 22. **2.** alligo, 1 (with *pron refl*, to *i oneself in a charge*; foll by *gen* or *abl.*) *to i oneself in crime* (= *plead guilty of it*), al. se scelere, Caes. Fl. 17, 41. foll by *gen*, Ter Eun. 4, 7, 39. v Parry ad l. **3.** implĭco, 1, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (*to entangle, involve*): cf Cic Ver 2, 2, 18, 44, ipse te *impedires*; ipse tu tua defensione *implicabere* (*you will get yourself into difficulties*) v. TO INVOLVE. **4.** expr by affinis v. foll. art

**implicated** (*part adj*) **1.** affinis, is (*concerned in* with *dat*) *if you imagine but few to be i. in this scheme*, hunc facinori si paucos putatis affine esse, Cic Cat 4, 3, 6 Liv Also with *gen* Liv **2.** conscius (*a party to* with *gen.*): v. PRIVY (*adj.*).

**implication:** Phr *to say a thing by i, not directly*, intelligi velle potius quam dicere, cf. Quint 6, 3, 88 if *something bad* is to be understood, per suspicionem dicere, Quint 1 c. *there is here something stated by i*, *subest his verbis sensus quidam · v TO IMPLY. Sometimes, esp. in legal lang, tacite = *by implication* Neiat Dig 20, 2, 4

**implicit:** I. Opp to *explicit, implied though not expressed*: tacitus *an i. agreement*, t conventio, Ulp Dig 20, 2, 3 cf Cic Inv 2, 47, 140, quae perspicua sint, *tacitis exceptionibus* caveri. II. *Absolute, unconditional*: · Phr. . *to render i. obedience to any one*, *jussa alicujus fideliter [summâ observantiâ] exsequi; imperata obedientissime facere (cf. Liv 21, 34) *to place i confidence in any one*, omnem [summam] fidem alicui habere, cf. Cic Verr 5, 57, *fin i faith* (theol.), *fides sincera atque integra (?)

**implicitly:** I. *As implied* · tacitē. v. IMPLICATION (*fin*) II. *Absolutely*: omni [summa] obedientia, observantia, fide, etc v preced art (II).

**implore:** 1. implōro, 1 (*to appeal to with tears or earnestly*) very often with another verb imp et appellare; imp atque obtestari, Cic Verr 5, 72, 188; [misericordiam] imp et exposcere, Cic Mil. 34, *init.* A verbal clause following must be introduced by ut, ne cf. Caes. B G 1, 51 **2.** posco, exposco, pōposci, 3 (the latter more emphatic; *to ask urgently*). *to i. victory of the Gods*, victoriam ab Divis ex, Caes B C 2, 5: Cic.. v. *supr.* (Posco rarely in this sense v. TO BEG, I, 5) **3.** ōro, 1 (*to beg, entreat* scarcely so strong as the Eng) Join: orare atque obsecrare, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 17, 42; rogare atque orare, ib. § 96; orare et obtestari, Cic. Pl. *extr* **4.** obsecro, 1 v. TO ENTREAT See also TO BEG, BESEECH.

**imploring** (*part. adj*) Phr. *with i looks*, *eo habitu oris quo quis opem implorare possit; quasi obsecrantis vultu v TO IMPLORE.

**imploring** (*subs*) implōrātio, obtestātio, obsecrātio Cic.

**imploringly:** *implorantis atque obtestantis modo · v. TO IMPLORE

**imply:** 1. expr by intelligo, exi, ectum, 3 (*to mean*) *what is not actually said is i'd*, intelligitur quod non dicitur, Quint 6, 3, 88. *the direct opposite of what is said is i'd*, contraria dicuntur iis quae intelligi (debent), Quint. 8, 6, 56 *if you did not say it you i'd it*, *si minus ea verbis dixisti, attamen intelligi voluisti. 2. hābeo, 2 (*to involve in it; to include the notion of*). *avarice is the love of money*, avaritia pecuniae studium h, Sall. Cat. 11. *that course seems to i.* (or *involve*) *unfairness*, h. videtur ista res iniquitatem, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: *what is i'd in the nature of the case*, id quod res habet, Sall. Cat. 51, *med.* **3.** expr. by insum, subsum (*to be involved* or *implied in*) · *in super-

*stitu on is t.'d an idle fear of the gods,* in superstitione mest inanis timor deorum, Cic N. D 1, 42, 117 (also foll by *dat*). *even though no resemblance be t'd,* etiamsi nulla subsit similitudo, Quint 6, 3, 54 (v. TO UNDERLIE) See also IMPLICATION, IMPLICIT (I)

**impolite:** 1. inurbānus (*without refinement*) *so t and almost boorish,* tam in ac paene inhumanus, Cic de Or 2, 90, 365 Hor Quint. 2. illēpidus v INELEGANT 3. inhūmānus (*uncivil, disobliging*) v UNCOURTEOUS 4. rusticus (*countrified*): v AWKWARD See also RUDE, BOORISH.

**impolitely:** inurbānē, inhūmānē, rustĭcē Cic (for syn. v preced art)

**impoliteness:** inhūmānĭtas, rusticĭtas for syn v IMPOLITE

**impolicy:** inconsulta ratio v. foll. art.

**impolitic:** inconsultus. *to censure the t.* (or *imprudent*) *course of any one,* alicujus inc. rationem vituperare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1 Pl · Liv. Phr *is not thus extremely t,* *nonne haec sunt inconsultissime agentium? (cf. L G. § 638, *Obs.* 2) *a most rash and t person,* *vir temerarius minimique consilii; vir minime providus; incautissimus v. IMPRUDENT

**imponderable:** ponderis expers sine pondere, Ov.: v. WITHOUT

**import** (*v*) **I.** *To bring into a country* 1. importo, 1 *to t. wine, cattle,* vinum, jumenta imp, Caes B G 4, 2 Varr. 2. invĕho, xi, ctum, 3 *to t foreign merchandise,* peregrinas merces inv., Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24. **II.** *To concern* expr by intĕrest, rĕfert v IMPORTANCE (I., Phr). **III.** *To mean* vŏlo v. TO MEAN.

**import** (*subs*) **I.** *Meaning:* significātio v MEANING (or expr by significo v. TO MEAN) **II.** Chiefly in *pl*, *imported goods* merces importatitiae, quae importantur. v. IMPORTED (*adj*); TO IMPORT.

**importance:** **I.** Of things; *weight, concernment* 1. mōmentum (*that which inclines things one way or the other*) *to be of great t.* (to a particular object) magno m. (*dat.*) esse ad . ., Cic Inv. 2, 26, 77 or *gen*, Cic Fin 4, 17, 47 also, absol, *to think a thing of small t.*, aliquid levi momento aestimare. Caes. B. G. 7, 39. 2. pondus, ĕris, *n* (*weight*) *to be of t.*, p. habere, Cic · *to make trifles of too much t*, nugis addere p., Hor. Ep 1, 9, 42: often joined with momentum · *to be of very great t.*, maximi esse momenti et p, Cic Vat. 4, *init.* 3. discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*critical t.*) · *I shall not make of much t.*, haud in magno d ponam, Liv pref. *med* : *measures of the highest t*, consilia magni d., Liv 31, 32. 4. prĕtium (of *that which answers a purpose*) *it was of t. to Germanicus,* Germanico p. fuit, Tac. Ann. 1, 57 (where p operae [curae, Plin Ep] would have been the more usual expr . cf Liv. pref, facturusne operae p sim, *whether the end is of sufficient t to repay the labour*) 5. căput, ĭtis, *n* (*that which is of primary t.*) *freedom from care is of the very first t. for a good life,* c est ad bene vivendum securitas, Cic Am 13, 45. 6. expr. *of importance* by adj. · grāvis, amplus, etc v. IMPORTANT. Phr. *to be of t.* · (1.) rĕfert, tŭlit, 3, *irr.* (*impers.*): *of what t. is it?* quid refert? the person *to whom,* expr. by *possess. prons.* meā, tuā, etc. (*to me, to you,* etc.), and *gen* of a subs. (L G § 283) *the degree of t* is expr by the genitives tanti, quanti, etc ; by the neuters multum, tantum, quantum, etc.; also by the adverbs magnopere, vehementer, etc. (N B — The gen of a subs is rare with refert) (2.) intĕrest, fuit (*impers*) same constr. as preced · v. L. G. *l. c* (3.) conducit, xit, 3 (*it is of advantage*. usu. with *dat.*) v. TO CONDUCE. (4) ŏpus est v. NECESSARY. **II.** Of persons or bodies of men; *influence, consideration.* 1. amplitūdo (*distinguished and influential position*): *highest t. (or distinction),* summa a., Cic Br. 81, 281 Join amplitudo ac dignitas [civitatis], Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 164; nobilitas et a , Cic R Am. 1, 3 2. dignĭtas (esp *of a personal nature*) v. DIGNITY 3. pondus, ĕris, *n* (*weight*) *people of t*, qui p habent, Cic Att 11, 6, *ad init.* 4. auctōrĭtas v INFLUENCE 5. grāvĭtas (*weight, consideration* rare in this sense) *extent and t of a people,* amplitudo gravitasque civitatis, Caes B. G 4, 3 6. expr *of importance* by grāvis, amplus, etc v IMPORTANT, INFLUENTIAL. Phr. *to be a person of great t*, plurimum pollere, Cic. (v. WEIGHT, INFLUENCE); more familiarly, esse aliquid, Plin Ep 1, 23, 2 Juv. *to say something of t*, dicere aliquid, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 20 so, *to deem anything of no t*, aliquid nihil putare, Cic Sext. 53, 114 *to be of great t*, magni esse (v IMPORTANT, 2). *of little t*, lēvis (v UNIMPORTANT) *to deem oneself a person of so much t.*, tantum sibi sumere, arrogare, Cic. Pl 1, 3 *to make out a thing to be of more t than it is,* aliquid amplificare atque augere (v TO EXAGGERATE) *to deem anything of the first t.*, aliquid antiquissimum (primum) putare (v. IMPORTANT, 3) *to assign the place of t to anything,* alicui rei primas (partes) dare, Cic de Or 3, 56, 213

**important:** **I** Of things; *weighty, serious* 1. grāvis (*grave, weighty*) *t. and serious matters,* res gravissimae, Cic Off 1, 29, 103. v. WEIGHTY 2. magnus (most gen expr. *great in any way*) · *on t. business,* magnis de rebus, Hor S. 1, 5, 28 Cic Liv with some verbs, as esse, facere, the gen magni may be used (L G § 281) *to be very t*, magni (maximi) esse, Ant in Cic Att 10, 8 *to deem very t*, magni facere, existimare, Cic Simly, *so, how t*, may be expr by tantus, quantus (tanti, quanti), cf Cic Dom. *l c* 3. antīquus (only in *comp* and *superl* : of that which *takes the precedence of other things*): *nor did I deem anything more t than* . ., nec quicquam habui antiquius quam ut, etc, Cic Fam. 11, 5 *deeming it of the very highest t*, longe antiquissimum ratus, Liv 1, 32, *ad init* Join neque prius, neque antiquius, Vell. 2, 52, 4. 4. prior, primus (*more, most t*) *the things which men deem most t*, quae mortales prima ducunt, Sall Cat. 37 *what was the most t. thing in oratory,* quid in dicendo esset primum, Cic de Or. 3, 56, 213 v *supr.* (3). 5. expr. by mōmentum, with adj of quantity *very t*, magni (maximi) momenti, Cic. v IMPORTANCE (I, 1). **II.** Of persons or bodies of men, *possessed of weight and influence* · 1. amplus (*considerable in respect of extent, influence*): *an t. and flourishing state,* civitas a. atque florens, Caes B. G. 4, 3 . v. DISTINGUISHED 2. grāvis *an t and wealthy city,* g. atque opulenta civitas, Liv 34, 17, *extr* v. INFLUENTIAL.

**imported** (*part* and *adj*): 1. importātus *they use t copper*, aere utuntur i, Caes B G. 5, 12 ib 4, 2 2. invectus (always *part*) *a precious stone t from Aethiopia,* gemma ex Aethiopia i, Plin 5, 5, 5 3. importātīcius (indicating *that which is an article of commerce* rare) *t. corn,* frumentum imp, Hirt. B Afr 20 4. invecticius (like preced.). cf. Sen. Ep. 23, 4.

**importer:** qui merces (peregrinas) invehit: v. TO IMPORT.

**importunate:** Phr · *an t. person,* flagitator molestus; assiduus et acer, Cic. Br. 5, 18. Also flagitator itself may be used as *adj.* · cf. L. G § 598 Sometimes improbus (*shameless*) may serve cf Quint 11, 3, 160, perfricare faciem et quasi *improbam* facere (N.B.—By no means importunus. v, Lat. Dict s. v)

**importune:** flāgĭto, 1 (*to demand energetically*) · cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 8, *init.*, metuo ne te forte *flagitent*, ego autem mandavi ut *rogarent*. Join implorare et flagitare, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9. See also TO BEG.

**importunity:** assiduitas in rogando s flagitando v IMPORTUNATE Vulg. Luc. xi 8, has improbitas, i. e *shamelessness*. v preced art cf Hor. Ep 1, 9, 11, frontis ad urbanae (= perfrictae) descendi praemia [de rogando].

**impose:** **I.** Trans *to appoint to or for* 1. impōno, pŏsui, ĭtum, 3 : *Caesar has t'd upon me this duty,* partes mihi has Caesar imposuit, Ant. in Cic Att 10, 10. Cic 2. injungo, 3 : v. TO ENJOIN 3. stātuo, 3 v TO FIX, APPOINT. **II.** *To practise fraud upon :* 1. impōno, pŏsui, ĭtum, 3 (with *dat* of person some such word as fraudem being perh understood, *to play off a trick upon any one*. cf. Cic Q Fr. 2, 6, *med*, Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster) *those on whom luxury has imposed the mask of liberality,* quibus luxuria specie liberalitatis imponit, Iac H 1, 30 Plin. (not exactly thus in best authors) 2. dēcĭpio, 3 v TO DECEIVE Phr *to t. upon any one's forbearance,* patientia alicujus abuti, Cic Cat. 1, 1, *init.*. v TO ABUSE

**imposing** (*adj*) Phr. *an t spectacle,* spectaculum magnificum, Liv 10, 40, *jm with t effect,* egregia specie, Tac Agr 25.

**imposition:** **I.** *The act of placing upon* · expr by impōno v TO PLACE UPON; IMPOSE. **II.** *Fraud* praestigiae, fallācia, fraus v. DECEPTION.

**impossibility:** impossĭbĭlĭtas (late and unclass only to be used in phil sense, *if at all*) Apul Tert. Usu. better expr. by fieri non posse v POSSIBILITY. Phr. *to attempt impossibilities,* insuperabilibus vim addere, Liv 38, 20 (where the ref is to *obstacles of ground*). impossibilia aggredi. Quint 5, 13, 34 *to desire impossibilities,* plura [majora] concupiscere quam quis efficere possit, Nep Con 5

**impossible** · 1. impossĭbĭlis, e (late, and to be used only in phil sense, *if at all*) Quint (v preced art *fin*) Just Lact 2. infectus (late in this sense) *nothing t. to Metellus,* nil inf. Metello, Sall. Jug. 76, *init* 3. usu. better expr by fieri non posse v POSSIBLE; ABLE, TO BE (N B —Sometimes, when foll by an inf, may be expr. by a verbal adj *it to be crossed over,* insuperabilis, Liv. *it. to be taken,* inexpugnabilis, Cic Liv v IMPASSABLE, IMPREGNABLE, etc)

**impost:** trĭbūtum v. TAX.

**impostor:** 1. plānus (strictly, *a strolling player of tricks*, hence, *a deceiver*) · cf Hor. 1, 17, 59 (Cic Clu 26, 72, has the word = *vagabond*) Aug. 2. impostor (late) Ulp Dig 21, 1, 4, § 2 Hier Ep 38, *fin.* 3. expr. by circumvĕnio, ad fallendum, ad fallacias paratus, instructus (Kr).

**imposture:** 1. praestigiae (strictly, *juggleries*) *that kind of t. and deception (astrology),* id pr. atque officiarum genus, Gell. 14, 1, *init* · cf Pl Capt 3, 3, 9 v TRICK. 2. fallācia v DECEPTION. 3. impostūra (late and very rare) Treb Gall 12 Ulp. Dig

**impotence** } **impotency** } **I.** *Want of strength or power* imbēcillitas, infirmitas v WEAKNESS **II.** *Inability to beget:* stĕrĭlĭtas Plin 25, 7, 33 Ulp Dig. 28, 2, 6 **III.** *Ungovernable passion* impōtentia (ordinary use of this word) Cic Vell Suet

**impotent:** **I.** *Lacking strength or power* imbēcillus, infirmus v WEAK, INFIRM. **II.** *Without generative power* · 1. spādo, ōnis, *m.* · *those naturally t*, natura spadones, Ulp. Dig 50, 16, 128 cf. ib. 23, 3, 39, § 2. 2. expr by circumcīdo, qui generare non potest, Ulp. Dig. 28, 7, 6; qui liberos creare non potest; qui virilitate caret, Forcell. **III.** *Ungovernably passionate* impōtens v UNGOVERNABLE.

**impotently:** imbēcillē v FEEBLY.

**impound:** perh. in septo includere v. TO SHUT UP.

**impoverish:** **I.** *To reduce to poverty* · exhaurio, si, stum, 4: *to be t.'d* (*"drained"*) *by expenditure,* sumptu ex-

hauriri, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 2 *to i. allies by levying supplies*, socios commeatibus praebendis ex, Liv. 37, 19 *to i an heir by legacies*, heredem legatis ex., Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9 Phr. *his father's death not merely put him in mourning but i'd him*, cui non modo luctum mors patris attulit, verum etiam egestatem [less strong, paupertatem, inopiam], Cic R Am 5, 13 **II.** *To exhaust strength, as of land*, etc ēmācio, 1 *to be dried up and i'd (by certain crops)*, perun et emaciari, Col. 2, 14, *init*

**impoverished** (*part. adj*): ēgens v DESTITUTE

**impoverishment:** expr. by verb. v TO IMPOVERISH.

**impracticable:** expr. by fieri non posse v PRACTICABLE. *An i route*, via insuperabilis, Liv 21, 36. See also INTRACTABLE.

**imprecate:** **1.** prĕcor, 1 (in good or bad sense) *to i. evil upon any one*, mala alicui pr, Cic in Pis 19, *init* where the object does not fix the sense, male is added, ib 14, *fin.* **2.** imprĕcor, 1 (not in Cic) *to i curses upon any one*, diras alicui imp, Plin. 8, 7, 7 Virg Mart. **3.** exsecror, 1 (*to curse*) *Thyestes i's upon Atreus that he may perish by shipwreck*, exs Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 *i ing curses on his own head for not having marched his troops to Rome*, in se ac suum caput exsecratus quod non militem Romam duvisset, Liv 30, 20, *fin* Sall v TO EXECRATE, CURSE **4.** tristibus (infaustis, funestis) omnibus prosequor (with ref to one *who goes on an expedition*). Cic. in Pis 13, *extr*

**imprecation:** **1.** prĕces, um, *f. to heap the direst i s upon any one*, omnibus pr. detestati aliquem, Cic. B G 6, 31 Ov. Hor. **2.** imprēcātio (rare). *to heap fearful i.s upon any one*, [exsecrari aliquem et] caput dira imp. defigere, Sen Ben. 6, 35 Plin **3.** exsecrātio *to go forth amidst i s*, [malis omnibus atque] exsecrationibus exire, Cic Sext. 33, 71 Tac . v EXECRATION **4.** dirae v CURSE. Comp preced art (2)

**imprecatory:** expr. by verb *i. sayings*, exsecrantium verba (cf. L. G § 638, *Obs.* 2).

**impregnable:** **1.** inexpugnābilis, e. *a i citadel*, arx in, Liv. 2, 7, *med.* Cic Join tutus, inexpugnabilis, septus atque munitus, Cic Tusc 5, 14, 41 [fig] **2** tūtus cf Cic Man 11 31, quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset? cf. *supr.* (2). **3.** bene mūnitus. Lucr 2, 7 The superl munitissimus also occurs Caes.

**impregnably:** *ita ut expugnari non possit, inexpugnabilis sit

**impregnate:** **I.** *To make pregnant* praegnantem s. gravidam facere v. PREGNANT (Cic. has *p part.* gravidata [terra], N. D 2, 33, 83· but the verb is extremely rare.) **II.** *To render prolific:* fēcundo, 1. v. TO FERTILIZE. **III.** *To infuse into*· nearest words perh injicio, immitto, affero, etc v. TO INSPIRE.

**impregnated:** grāvĭdus, grāvĭdātus v. PREGNANT

**impregnation:** perh. *fēcundātio.

**impress:** **I.** *To press upon* imprimo, essi, essum, 3 *to i. a seal in wax*, sigillum in cera imp, Cic Ac. 2, 26, *extr. to i. the lip of the cupping-glass upon the body*, os cucurbitulae corpori imp, Cels 2, 11. See also TO PRESS. **II.** *To urge upon the mind* inculco, 1 (implying *repetition*): *to teach, or rather, i. upon the mind*, tradere, vel etiam inc Cic. de Or 1, 28, 127 *to i. a thing upon any one's memory*, aliquid memoriae alicujus inc., Quint. 6, 4, 5. (Not imprimo in this sense) **III.** *To produce an effect upon the mind*. mŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (*to influence*): Cic.: Liv. v. IMPRESSION (II.). Stronger is permoveo, Cic. Caes. Phr. *this remark very deeply i'd him*, quod verbum in pectus (ejus) alte descendit, cf. Sall. Jug 11, *fin* **IV.** *To compel to enter the public service* aliquem invitum scribo, sacramento adigo, etc. v TO ENLIST Or perh conquiro, cf. Liv. 23, 32, *fin.*, conquisitionem militum habere

**impressible:** qui facile movetur, commovetur v. TO IMPRESS (III.).

**impression:** **I.** *The act of pressing anything on.* impressio Cic Ac 2, 18, 58 Or expr. by imprimo v. TO IMPRESS (I) **II.** *That which is produced by the act* impressio, cf Cic I c *the i s of coins*, impressiones nummorum, Aug. **III.** *Effect produced upon troops by attack* Phr *when they made no i*, postquam nihil commovebant, Liv 30, 18, *init* ; cf. *infr.*, (hostem) tui bare ac statu movere *no i. was made on either line*, ita confligerunt ut in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv 7, 33 **IV.** *Effect produced upon the mind*· expr. by mŏveo, commŏveo, permŏveo, 2 *the consul's speech had produced an i upon the commons*, moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. 3, 20, *init* *to produce an i. upon the bench*, mentem judicum perm, Cic Or. 38, *init* · v TO INFLUENCE, EXCITE cf. TO IMPRESS (III.). **V.** *An indistinct idea* Phr. *to have an i. that . . .*, suspicari (?) cf. Cic Br. 14, 15.

**impressive:** perh grāvis, cf Cic de Or 2, 56, 227, nec apud populum gravior oratio, but the term denotes esp *dignity, elevation of tone*, cf ib § 228, omnium gravissimus et salsissimus *to be more i* (of a speech), plus habere momenti, Quint 11, 3, 5 Phr *i proofs*, magna documenta, cf. Nagels. p 322 *he was an i. speaker*, *plurimum valebat ad mentes audientium dicendo permovendas; prae aliis suadendo pollebat

**impressively:** grāvĭter (*with weight and dignity*) · Cic. Sen. 6, 16.

**impressiveness:** grāvĭtas cf. Cic de Or. 2, 17, 72, omnium sententiarum *gravitate*, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum.

**imprint:** imprīmo, pressi, ssum, 3. *to i. a mark on a person's lips with the teeth*, imp. dente notam labris, Hor Od 1, 13, 13 *to be i'd upon the mind*, in animum imprimi, Cic Ac. 2, 18, 58. v. TO IMPRESS

**imprison:** **I.** Lit. **1.** expr by carcer, ĕris, m., and a verb in carcerem conjicere, Cic Verr 5, 28, 72; condere, ib 29, *extr* ; ducere (*to lead away to prison*), ib 30, *med* carcere includere. Curt. 8, 7, *med.* **2.** so by vincŭla, orum . in vincula conjicere, Caes. B G. 4, 27, ducere (v. *supr*), Liv. 5, 9; abripere (*with haste*), Cic Verr. 4, 10, *fin* **3.** so by custodia . v. foll art. **II.** Fig. *to confine* includo, si, sum, 3 *while we are i'd in this bodily frame*, dum sumus in his inclusi corporis compagibus, Cic Sen. 21, 77

**imprisonment:** expr. by vincŭla, less freq. carcer (cf TO IMPRISON) *to consign to perpetual gloom and i*, aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, *fin.* *to be kept in i*, in vinculis haberi, Sall. Cat. 51, *extr* · cf. Verr. 4, 24, 59, mitto vincula, mitto carcerem, etc. *after one's release from i.*, emissus e carcere, cf Cic Pl. 12, *fin* also sometimes custodia (often *of a more lenient kind*) · *to consign to i.*, in custodiam tradere, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 4; dare, id. Verr 5, 27, 69

**improbability:** expr by adj : v. foll art Phr . *there is extreme i. about the story*, *minima vel potius nulla omnino res verisimilitudo est. v. PROBABILITY.

**improbable:** minime, parum, haud verisimilis . v. PROBABLE.

**improbably:** haud verisimiliter. v. PROBABLY

**impromptu:** *versus ex tempore facti (Kr) v. EXTEMPORE. Phr *to produce an i*, versiculos de aliqua re ex tempore fundere, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194.

**improper:** indĕcōrus, qui (quae, quod) minime decet v UNBECOMING.

**improperly**· indĕcōrē; perpĕram, prāvē. v. UNBECOMINGLY, WRONGLY.

**impropriate:** *in privatos usus converto ; or perh alieno, 1 v. TO ALIENATE

**impropriator:** *qui fundos ecclesiasticos possidet.

**impropriation:** *ălienātio (agri s. fundi ecclesiastici).

**impropriety:** quod indecorum est, quod non decet v. UNBECOMING.

**improve:** **I.** *To make better:* **1.** expr by mĕlior, with a verb *if time i.s poetry as it does wine*, si meliora dies ut vina poemata reddit, Hor Ep 2, 1, 34· *a Phrygian is i'd by beating* (prov.), Phryx plagis fieri solet m , Cic Fl. 27, 65 **2.** ēmendo, 1 (implying *the existence of actual fault, to be removed*) : *a state is mostly i d and corrected by the integrity of its leading men*, solet civitas emendari et corrigi continentia principum, Cic Leg 3, 13, 30 *to i one soul by means of another*, terram terra e., Plin 17, 5, 3, § 41 Hor **3.** excŏlo, ui, ultum, 3 (*by cultivation and care*) (*Cicero*) *was the first to i. oratory*, primus excoluit orationem, Dial. Or. 22 *let us yield ourselves up to philosophy to i*, demus nos philosophiae excolendos, Cic Tusc 4, *extr.* **4.** corrīgo, 3 v. TO CORRECT. **5** mītīgo, 1 (*by taking away wildness of any kind*) *to enrich and i. land*, agros laetificare et m , Cic. N D 2, 50, 130 **II.** *To take advantage of* utor, ūsus, 3 (with *abl.*) v. TO USE **III.** Intr *to become better:* **1.** melior fīo, factus, *irr* v. *supr.* (I, *init*) **2.** prōfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*in study*) Sen. Ep 108, 3 see also IMPROVEMENT (II)

**improvement:** **I.** *The act.* expr. by verb v. preced art. (I.) Phr *to study philosophy with a view to self-i*, philosophiam in suum remedium exercere, Sen. Ep. 111, 1 **II.** *Progress made:* prōfectus, ūs · *according as each pupil seemed to be making the most i.*, ut quisque praecedere profectu videbatur, Quint. 1, 2, 23 Sen. *To make i.*, proficere. v TO IMPROVE (*fin*).

**improvidence:** no single word as gen term, inconsiderantia (rare), imprudentia may serve v THOUGHTLESSNESS Phr *many have been brought to beggary through i*, *multi dum rei familiari parum prospiciunt ad egestatem adducti sunt *many evils result from i.*, *futuri improvidos multa occupant mala

**improvident:** improvīdus (*not looking forward to the future*): *i. and careless generals*, i et negligentes duces, Cic Att 7, 20· Virg Also parum s. minime providus v. PROVIDENT. *To be i.*, parum s minus providere, prospicere (with dat. of object *on behalf of which*): PROVIDE

**improvidently:** improvīdē Liv · Col.

**imprudence:** **1.** inconsulta rātio (not abstr, but denoting *a certain course of conduct*): cf Cic Rab. Post. 1, 1, illam sive inanem spem, sive *inconsultam r*, sive (gravissimo verbo utar) temeritatem, cf. Pl. Mil 3, 1, 6, nam bene consultum *inconsultum* est si . . ., *prudence is i., if*, etc. **2.** tēmĕrĭtas (stronger than Eng [comp preced. ex.], but used of all *thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct*) : *i. and incapacity (of generals)*, t atque inscitia, Liv. 6, 30, *med.* cf. Cic. Marc. 2, *extr* , where it is opp. to sapientia; also de Sen. 6, *extr.*, where it is opp to prudentia: v. RASHNESS. **3.** expr. by consilium, with a negative word: *to be characterized by i.*, c. et ratione defici, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: *what i.!* *O hominem consilii inopem s. expertem! cf. PRUDENCE. (N.B.—Not imprudentia in exactly this sense: which in Cic.=*ignorance, lack of intention*, in Nep. also, *lack of experience and skill.*)

**imprudent:** **1.** inconsultus (*lacking due consideration*): Cic.: Liv.: v. preced art (1). **2.** consilii inops, expers; qui consilio deficitur: v. PRUDENCE. **3** tēmĕrārius v. RASH. (Not imprudens in this sense. v. preced. art. *fin.*)

**imprudently:** 1. inconsultē *a battle begun incautiously and r.*, proelium incaute ĭque commissum, Liv 4, 37 Caes 2. tēmĕre v RASHLY

**impudence:** 1. impŭdentia (*shamelessness*) Cic . Caes 2. expr. by os, ōris, *n* ("*face*") v EFFRONTERY (For this, urbana [= perfricta] frons occurs, Hor. Ep 1, 9, 11) See also WANTONNESS, PERTNESS.

**impudent:** 1. impŭdens, ntis · v SHAMELESS 2. impŭdīcus v UNCHASTE, IMPURE. Phr *an r., audacious lad*, duri puer oris et audax, Ov Met 5, 451. See also PERT, WANTON

**impudently:** impŭdenter *to lie most r.*, impudentissime mentiri, -Cic Verr 4, 7, 16 v SHAMELESSLY See also PERTLY, WANTONLY.

**impugn:** 1. impugno, 1 *to r an opinion*, sententiam 1, Tac. H 4, 8 Quint v. TO ASSAIL. 2. convello, ī, vulsum, 3 (*to upset*, or *try to do so*) *lest I should seem to r. the proceedings of Dolabella*, ne acta Dolabellae c videar, Cic Ph. 2, 33, 83. Join. infirmare ac convellere, Cic. Caec 18, 51. 3. infirmo, 1 v TO INVALIDATE Phr. *to r any one's statements*, contra aliquem dicere, Cic N D. 1, 2, 4

**impugner:** *qui impugnat, etc.. v. TO IMPUGN.

**impulse:** I. *Force communicated:* 1. impulsus, ūs *to be moved by external r.*, alieno imp. moveri, Cic N. D. 2, 12, 32. 2. pulsus, ūs used syn with impulsus, Cic. l. c.. Gell 3. impulsio *some violent r.*, aliqua vehemens imp, Cic Tim 5, *fin.* II. *A (sudden) motion of mind* 1. impĕtus, ūs *caused by a sudden r. of mind*, repentino quodam imp animi motatus, Cic Off 1, 15, 49 (*to do anything*) *under an r of passion*, impetu et ira, Tac G 25 *to be led not by merit, but by deliberate design*, non imp quodam sed consilio trahi, Plin Ep 1, 8, 9 2. impulsio (a more philos term rare) cf Cic Inv 2, 5, 17, *impulsio* est quae sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi aliquid facere hortatur 3. instinctus, ūs (usu of *divine action upon the mind*) v INSTIGATION, INSPIRATION

**impulsive:** *qui omnia impetu quodam animi, non consilio facit cf preced art (II)

**impulsively:** impetu quodam animi · v IMPULSE (II)

**impunity:** impūnĭtas *i in wrong-doing*, imp peccandi s. peccatorum, Cic . Caes *With r.*, impunē · *to do anything with r.*, aliquid imp facere, Cic Caes. also, imp ferre ("*to get off*" *with r*), Cic Fam 13, 77

**impure:** 1. impūrus (most gen term; comprising *all moral pollution*) *an r. mind*, animus imp, Sall Cat 15 Cic Join impudens, impurus, incircundissimus, Pl Rud 3, 2, 38; impurus impudicusque, Cic Cat 2, 10, 23. 2. incestus (esp., but not solely, with ref to *sexual pollution*) *to assail with i mouth*, inc. ore lacerare, Cic. Ph. 11, 2, 5 Ov · Hor. · v. UNCHASTE 3. contāmĭnātus: v. POLLUTED. 4. spurcus, foedus v. FOUL, FILTHY. See also OBSCENE.

**impurely:** 1. impūrē *to live i and scandalously*, imp. atque flagitiose vivere, Cic. 2. incestē · Lucr. Liv. (N B—For syn. v. preced art.)

**impurity:** 1. impūrĭtas (rare): *to engage in every kind of i.*, omnes imp suscipere, Cic. Ph. 2, 3, 6. 2. incestus, ūs *and* -um, ī v UNCHASTENESS, INCEST.

**impurpled:** v EMPURPLED.

**imputable:** expr. by verb: v. TO IMPUTE.

**imputation:** I. *The act* · expr. by verb v. TO IMPUTE II. *The charge* · perh. culpa, crīmen, crīmĭnātio v BLAME, CHARGE (VI.)

**impute:** 1. do, 1, *ire* · esp in phr., *to r. anything as a fault*, aliquid alicui vitio d., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71 also, vitio et culpae dare, Cic. R Am. 16, *extr.*: Ter. 2. impūto, 1 (*to set down to any one's score, whether to his credit or discredit*) *to r a favour to any one*, beneficium alicui imp, Phaedr. 1, 22, 8 · *success all claim for themselves. Failure is ad to one*, prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac Agr. 27 *to r blame to any one*, alicui culpam imp, Plin 18, 1, 1. (In later writers usu in bad sense) 3. confĕro, 3, *irr* v TO BLAME (II) 4. attrĭbuo, ascrĭbo, etc v TO ASCRIBE

**in:** I. Denoting *place where* 1. in (with *abl*) *in the heart, in the brain, in a field, in Italy*, in corde, in cerebro, in agro, in Italia Cic Caes (*passim*). (N.B—But when stress is not laid upon the prep, *in one's house, in Rome, etc*, may be expr as locatives by *gen* or *abl.*, domi, Romae, etc L G § 257) 2. when the adj. tōtus is joined with a subs, the *abl* may be used without prep *in the whole ocean*, toto mari, Cic Man. 11, 31; where, however, the sense is rather *throughout* also lōcus, rēgio, terra, are used with the demonstrative and determinative prons, and sometimes other adjj without a prep as, hoc loco, eo loco, eodem loco, multis locis cf Zumpt, L. G. § 481 (N B—The poets and later writers freely use all subss denoting place in the abl. without a prep, even though there be no attributive cf. Zumpt, l c.) 3. in certain connexions only, chiefly where publicity is expressed, prō (with *abl*) cf Fest. in Paul Diac s v., *pro* rostris, id est, *in* rostris eo pro contione, *in the (public) assembly*, Sall Jug 8 Liv Phr · *in (the writings of) Plato, Xenophon*, apud Platonem, apud Xenophontem, Cic Off. 1, 9, 28 de Sen. 22, 79, etc (For *in the presence of*, v PRESENCE) II. Denoting *time when.* 1. de (with *abl*, of a period of time *in the course of which something takes place*) *to rise in the night*, de nocte surgere, Hor Ep 1, 2, 32 *in the course of the third watch*, de tertia vigilia, Caes. B G 1, 12 *late in the night*, multa de nocte, Cic Sext. 35, 75 *in the month of December*, de mense Decembri (rare), Cic Q Fr. 2, 1, *extr* 2. in (with *abl.*, usu denoting *a period of time during which* [not merely *in the course of which*] *a thing is done*) *I did so too in my youth*, feci ego isthaec et idem in adolescentia, Pl Bac 3, 3, 6 *in (throughout) all one's life*, in omni aetate, Cic Sen 3, 9 oft after numeral advv, *twice in a day*, bis in die, Cic Fusc 5, 35, 100 (but the abl occurs also alone) 3. abl. alone this occurs when the subs of time has an attributive, as anno tertio, quarto, etc ; mense Januario, Februario, etc ; also, when a season of the year is particularised, even without an attributive, as hieme, aestate, Cic. Div 1, 42, 94; and in the case of die, nocte, Cic N D 2, 9, 24 (denoting continuance; whereas de die, de nocte, denote merely that something takes place *in the course of the time*). III. With reference *to other circumstances:* in (with *abl.*) · *in what position, in what danger*, quo in loco, quanto in periculo, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 *to be in the wrong*, in vitio esse, Cic Off. 1, 7, 23 *to be heavily in debt*, magno in aere alieno esse, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18. IV. Denoting *direction:* in (with *acc.*) *the camp extended more than 8 miles in breadth*, castra amplius millibus passuum octo in latitudinem patebant, Caes B. G 2, 7 (This sense may oft be conveyed by an adj. with *acc.* of extent *six feet in height, breadth, etc*, altus, latus sex pedes, etc. v. HIGH, BROAD, etc) V. Denoting *rule, standard, manner, etc* : 1 in (with *acc.*) *a decree of the Senate was passed in these words*, S C. in haec verba factum est, Liv. 30, 43 *in the manner of slaves*, servilem in modum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 13. 2. ad (with *acc* = *according to*) · *in the likeness of*, ad similitudinem, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161 *in the same manner* (*to the same effect*), ad eundem modum, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 70; so ad hunc modum, of *the general scope of a speech*, Caes B G. 2, 31 3. abl alone usu constr in the case of modal substantives *in what manner, in this manner, in every possible way*, quo modo, hoc modo, omni modo, omnibus modis, etc Ter Cic . *passim* VI. Denoting *occasion, state, means* or *manner*, per (with *acc*). *to do anything in anger*, facere aliquid per iram, Cic Inv 2, 37, 79 *in sport*, per ludum et jocum, Cic Ver 2, 1, 60, 155.

VII. Miscell. phr. *in consequence of the fact that*, ex eo quod, Cic. Fin 2, 9, 28 *in the meanwhile*, interim (v MEANWHILE) *in that*, quod, cf Caes. B G 1, 14, num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod liter per provinciam per vim tentassent, quod Haeduos. memoriam deponere posse? *in proportion as .. so*, quo . eo (with compar.).

**inability:** imbecillĭtas v. WEAKNESS (Usu better expr by possum *not from unwillingness but i*, non quod nolis sed quod non possis v TO BE ABLE)

**inaccessibility:** expr. by adj.: v. foll art.

**inaccessible:** I. Of places 1. inaccessus Tac. Ger. 1 Plin. 2. invius (*where there is no pathway*): *a nation i by reason of surrounding rivers*, gens circumfusis inv fluminibus, Ov Met 5, 582 Plin Pan *nought is i to valour*, nil virtuti inv, Tac Agr 27. 3. expr by verb quo accedi non potest. v TO APPROACH II. Of persons; *difficult of access* ad quem non facile (difficiles) sunt aditus, cf Cic. Fam 6, 13 Nep Hor parum obvius et expositus, cf Plin Ep 1, 10, 2

**inaccessibly:** ita ut accedi non possit.

**inaccuracy:** indiligentia Cic Q Fr. 1, 2, 2

**inaccurate:** indiligens (*careless* · rare) Gell Caes (Usu better, parum s minus diligens, accuratus, subtilis v ACCURATE)

**inaccurately:** indiligenter (*carelessly*) Caes Cic (Usu better, parum s minus diligenter, accurate, subtiliter; parum subtili ratione v ACCURATELY)

**inaction:** expr by verb *by i.*, nil agendo v TO ACT cf. Liv. 22, 24, sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere. See also INACTIVITY Phr.. *very impatient of i.*, quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2, 23 *he passed the year of his tribunate in i.*, tribunatus annum quiete et otio transit, Tac Agr. 6.

**inactive:** 1. iners, rtis (most gen. term) *an i. old age*, i. senectus, Cic Sen. 11, 36 Pl. · Tib. Join iners et desidiosus, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, *fin.* 2. segnis, e (*slow and backward*) *an i., dull boy*, puer s. et jacens, Quint 1, 3, 2 *i. age*, s aetas, Curt. 8, 9, *fin* . *i ease*, s otia, Ov. Pont 1, 5, 43. Join segnis inersque, Tib v INDOLENT 3. dēses, īdis (chiefly poet and late *doing nothing*; *whether from disposition or necessity*) Liv 1, 32, *med* Cat. Lucan Join ignavus ac deses, Gell 4. rēses, īdis (like preced., but infreq) Varr. Claud. Join resides ac segnes, Liv. 25, 6, *fin* (N B.—The two preced adjj. are not found in nom sing) 5. nil āgens Cic (in Kr) 6. quiētus. Sall. Cat 26 *To be i*, (1) cesso, 1 Join. cessare et nil agere, Cic. N D. 3, 39, *fin* Liv. (2), quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 v. TO REST. (3). dormio, 4 (a strong expr) Cic Verr. 5, 70, 180. Phr.. *old-age renders i*, a rebus gerendis avocat senectus, Cic Sen. 6, *init.*: *to sit i. (with folded hands)*, compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv 7, 13, *med.*

**inactivity:** cessātio (*state*), inertia, dēsidia (*disposition*): v IDLENESS, INDOLENCE (Or expr. by verb *by i.*, cessando et nil agendo: v. preced art *fin*)

**inadequacy:** expr. by adj. v. foll. art.

**inadequate:** 1. impar, āris: *i. to the most trifling concerns*, levissimis quoque curis i., Tac. Ann. 14, 54 v. UNEQUAL. 2. mĭno us: *ambitious*

*but i. (to the position)*, avidus et m., Tac. Ann 1, 13 **3.** haud s. haudquaquam satis magnus, validus, etc.

**inadequately:** (?) haud pari ratione; minus bene, pei peiam.

**inadmissible:** illicitus v. UNLAWFUL.

**inadvertence** } imprudentia *to do*
**inadvertency** } *aught from i.*, aliquid per imp. facere, Cic Veri. 2, 2, 23, *fin.* Ter.

**inadvertently:** **1.** imprudenter Vell 1, 2 (more freq. = *imprudenti u*, q v) **2.** more freq expr. by adj., imprudens (cf. L G § 343) *you seem to have i. passed by M. Servilius*, imprudens M. Servilium praeterm-se videris, Cic. Br 77, *ext*) Ter. **3.** per imprudentiam Cic.. v. preced. art

**inalienable:** *quod alienari non potest v TO ALIENATE

**inalienably:** *ita ut (quid) alienari non possit

**inanimate:** **1.** inanimus *there is this difference between in and animate*, inter in. et animal hoc interest, Cic. Acad 2, 12, 37 Tac: Quint (The form inanimis occurs in Apul.) **2.** inanimatus (less freq.) *i things*, ies in., Cic N. D. 3, 16, 40 Phr. *i and insensible things*, res surdae ac sensu carentes, Plin 20, *ant*

**inanition:** inanitas v. EMPTINESS

**inapplicable:** Phr *the name familia as i. to a single slave*, in uno servulo nomen familiae non valet, Cic Caec 19, 55 *the rule is i to your case*, *non pertinet ad te regula illa; non convenit tibi (v TO APPLY) *altogether i.*, *nil (omnino) ad rem

**inappreciable:** tam parvus ut aestimari non possit.

**inapproachable:** inaccessus v INACCESSIBLE

**inappropriate:** haud idoneus, parum aptus, etc.. v. APPROPRIATE, FIT.

**inappropriately:** parum apte ad rem. v. FITLY

**inappropriateness:** expr. by adj. v. INAPPROPRIATE, UNSUITABLE

**inaptitude:** chiefly of mind, *ingenium inhabile ad aliquam rem v. INCAPACITY.

**inarticulate:** (?) inexplanatus cf Plin. 11, 37, 65, adeo inexplanatae (linguae), i. e *of so indistinct an utterance* cf. inexplicabilis, verborum mefficax, Sen. Ir 1, 3, 5 (But the above denote simply *indistinctness of the human voice*: *i. cries*, perh voces suidae cf. Plin 35, 2, 2] nec satis distinctae; nullis neque syllabis neque verbis discretae.)

**inarticulately:** *confusa voce; nullo syllabarum verborumque discrimine

**inartificial:** simplex. v. SIMPLE, UNAFFECTED

**inasmuch:** quandoquidem, quoniam v. SINCE.

**inattention:** **1.** animus parum attentus cf. ATTENTION (2). **2.** negligentia, indiligentia, incuria. v. CARELESSNESS.

**inattentive:** **1.** haud, parum, minus attentus v ATTENTIVE **2.** indiligens, negligens. v. CARELESS, NEGLIGENT.

**inattentively:** parum attente; animo parum attento (or animis of more than one) v. ATTENTIVELY, ATTENTION (2)

**inaudible:** Phr. *a sound so fine as to be i*, *sonus adeo tenuis ut auribus percipi non possit. *he spoke so low as to be quite i*, *adeo summisse loquebatur ut exaudiri non posset.

**inaudibly:** *ita ut exaudiri quis non possit.

**inaugural:** auditialis, e *(belonging to entrance on office)* · *the i. supper for the priestly office*, ad. coena sacerdotii, Plin 10, 18, 23 Macr.: Sen Phr. *to deliver an i. address*, *orationem sollennem magistratus ineundi causa habere; magistratum sollenni habita oratione auspicari [sollenni oratione munus auspicari, Wyttenb in Kr] (N B.—Inauguralis is without authority.)

**inaugurate:** **1.** inauguro, 1 · i. e. *to set apart* persons *or* things *by augural sanction*: e. g flaminem in, Liv 27, 8; locum in, Liv. 3, 20 **2.** auspicor, 1 (*to take the auspices*, esp *at the beginning of anything* hence, *to make a formal beginning*) *to i the work of cultivation*, a cultu iarum officia, Col 11, 2, *init.*. *man is life with suffering*, homo a supplicis vitam a, Plin 7, prooem § 3 Suet. **3.** consecro, I v. TO CONSECRATE, DEDICATE

**inauguration:** consecratio v CONSECRATION. Phr *the day of i to office*, *dies sollennis magistratus ineundi

**inauspicious:** **1.** infaustus (chiefly poet) *an i augury*, inf auspicium, Virg. Aen. 11, 347 · Ov.. Tac **2.** inauspicatus (late and rare) *to be thought very in*, inauspicatissimum judicari, Plin. 28, 2, 5 § 26. **3.** laevus (rare in this sense; for acc. to Latin augury the left hand was the auspicious one) Hor. Od 3, 27, 15 Mart 6, 85 Stat. See also ILL-OMENED

**inauspiciously:** malo *s* infausto omine (or *pl.*) · cf Hor Od. 1, 15, 5 (mala avi) Liv 1, pref *extr* Cic Fam 3, 12, *med.*, omnibus optimis prosequi. (N B —Inauspicato, Cic, Val Max, is *contrary to the auspices*)

**inborn, inbred:** ingenitus, innatus, insitus v INNATE

**incalculable:** tantus ut aestimari (numerus inni) non possit (Oft immensus, incredibilis, may serve v IMMENSE.)

**incandescence:** *to be in a state of i*, candere, *incept.* candescere, incandescere v. TO GLOW

**incandescent:** candens, ntis v. RED-HOT

**incantation:** **1.** carmen, inis, *n.*: *to utter a hurtful i*, malum c incantare, xii Tab. in Plin. 28, 2, 4 § 17 *by i s and poison*, c et veneficiis, Tac. Ann. 4, 22 Virg Hor. **2.** cantamen, inis, *n.* (rare) *dreadful i s*, dira c, Apul. Prop. **3.** cantio (rare) *by poisoning and i s*, veneficiis et c, Cic Bi. 60, 217 Cato. **4.** incantamentum (rare) *spells and i s*, verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin 28, 2, 3 **5.** verba, orum (*spells*) cf *supr* (4) Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34. *To utter i s*, incantare, Apul. Apol (cf. *supr.* 1); cantare, Virg. E. 8, 71.

**incapable:** **1.** nearest word, inhabilis, e (*naturally unadapted for* with *dat.* or ad and *acc*): *he had made a man i of all these things*, mulierem omnibus his rebus fecerat inh, Cic Oec. fr. 4 *i of agreeing together*, inh. ad consensum, Liv. 26, 16, *med* . later foll by *inf.*, *i. of protecting the state*, inh. rempublicam tueri, Callist. Dig 50, 2, 11. **2.** nescius (*not knowing how*: poet with *inf.*) *children i. of speech*, pueri n fari, Hor. Od 4, 6, 18 *i. of being conquered*, n. vinci, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 45. **3.** segnis, e (in gen sense, *lacking vigour and ability*) *an i. nature*, s indoles, Tac. Ann. 12, 26. **4.** may sometimes be expr. by a negative adj of capacity e g, *i. of enduring*, impatiens (with *gen*), *i. of being taught*, indocilis; *i. of exertion*, iners, segnis (v. INACTIVE, SLUGGISH); *i. of bearing arms*, inutilis bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 78; ad pugnam, ib. 2, 16

**incapacitate:** v. TO DISQUALIFY.

**incapacity:** nearest word, inscitia. *impudence and i. (of generals)*, temeritas atque i., Liv. 6, 30, *med* : v. IGNORANCE.

**incarcerate:** v. TO IMPRISON.

**incarnate** (*v.*) · incarno, 1 (as theol. *t. t.*): *he was i.d*, incarnatus est, Symbol. Nic. Phr. *deity was i.d*, deus homo factus est, Anselm cf. Verbum caro factum est, Vulg Joh. 1. 14

**incarnate** (*part. adj.*) **1.** incarnatus (as theol *t. t.*). v preced. art. **2.** indutus specie humana (*invested with human form*): Cic. N D. 2, 24, 63. Phr. · *the Word became i. in the womb of the Virgin Mary*, Verbum assumpsit humanam naturam in utero Virginis Mariae, Aug. Conf , ex V M. carnem assumpsit, Conf. Helvet ; suscepit carnem et omnem naturam humanam Conf. Anglic.

**incarnation:** incarnatio (as theol. *t. t*) *the mystery of the i.*, mysterium incarnationis Dei, Vet Com ad Mar 1. 7 Scot Conf ; myst incarnati Christi, Argent Conf

**incaution:** incautela (extr. rare). Salvian v RASHNESS, IMPRUDENCE.

**incautious:** **1.** incautus *i. from youth*, juventa inc, Liv 30, 13, *extr* : Cic **2.** temerarius (stronger). v. RASH *To be i.*, parum (sibi) cavere. v. GUARD (I, *fin*)

**incautiously:** incaute Caes. Liv.

**incendiarism:** Phr. *i prevailed*, *multis in locis incendia [domorum, horreorum, etc] de industria facta

**incendiary:** incendiarius Suet Vit. 17 Tac.

**incense** (*subs*) · tus *or* thus, uris, *n* · *to burn i and perfumes*, t odoresque incendere, Cic Verr. 4, 35, 77; also accendere, Liv. 29, 14, *fin.* (*al.* inc-) *to offer supplications with i and wine*, t. ac vino supplicare, Plin. Ep 10, 96 (97), 5 Virg *of i*, tureus, *e. g*, t. dona, Virg Aen. 6, 225. *yielding i*, turifer, Plin 6, 23, 26 § 104. *i-burning*, turicremus, Vug Aen 4, 453 (t arae) *a box for i*, acerra, Hor Od 3, 8, 2 Virg

**incense** (*v*) v TO EXASPERATE, INFLAME

**incensed** (*part. adj*): incensus ira · Nep. Pel *fin.*; ira commotus, Sall Cat. 31; ira percitus atque animi dolore incensus, Auct. B. Afr 46

**incentive:** **1.** incitamentum (*any kind of stimulus*): *the highest i. to undergo peril and toil*, maximum et periculorum inc. et laborum, Cic Arch. 10, 23 Tac. **2.** stimulus (*that which pricks on, as a goad* stronger than preced.): *the i s of ambition*, gloriae st, Cic. Arch 11, *fin* : *i s to activity and toil*, st. industriae ac laboris, Cic. Cael. 5, 12 *to act as an i to anything*, stimulos habere ad..., Quint 10, 7, 16. **3.** irritamentum (*that which provokes* · usu. in bad sense) *riches, the i s to vice*, opes ir malorum, Ov. Met. 1, 140 *i s to luxury*, ir luxuriae, Val. Max. 2, 6, 1 cf Liv 40, 27, *med.*, quibus ir. poterat, iras militum acuebat. **4.** invitamentum (*that which invites or lures on*: rare) cf Cic. Hortens. fr. 68. **5.** illecebra v. ALLUREMENT.

**incertitude:** v. UNCERTAINTY.

**incessant:** **1.** perpetuus (*unbroken, uninterrupted*): *i laughter* (of Democritus), p. risus, Juv. 10, 33 (rare in precisely this sense) v. PERPETUAL. **2.** assiduus (*unremitting*): *i. toil*, as. labor, Caes. B G. 7, 41: *i. rains*, as. imbres, ib. § 24 Cic. **3.** continuus, continens v. CONTINUOUS, CONTINUAL. Phr. *i. exertion*, labor cujus nulla fit intermissio, cf Cic Off. 1, 6, 19.

**incessantly:** **1.** sine [ulla] intermissione Cic. N. D 1, 41, 114 **2.** continenter *all things i pass and flow away*, c labuntur et fluunt omnia, Cic. Acad 1, 8, 31. **3.** assidue (*unremittingly*) v. CONTINUALLY Phr.: *to work i*, nullum omnino tempus ab opere intermittere, Caes B. G. 7, 24 cf. ib. 5, 40, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur. *to laugh i* (facete), perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare, Juv. 10, 33

**incest:** incestum, 1; incestus, ūs (*but unchastity* in gen. sense is included cf. Cic. Inv 1, 40, 73, concubuit cum viro... fecit igitur incestum: it is chiefly used of *unchastity of a revolting or profane kind*) *to commit i. with a daughter*, incestum (*neut*) cum filia admittere, Suet Cal. 23. *an inquiry concerning i.* (of Clodius at the festival of Bona Dea), quaestio de incestu, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: *acts of i. with sisters*, incesta sororum, Suet Cal. 36. Phr.: *to wallow in i.*,

in domesticis germanitatis stupris volutari, Cic (?) Harusp 20, 42 *to commit i. with a daughter*, incestare filiam, Tac. Ann 6, 19

**incestuous**: incestus (including all that is *lewd and impure*) Cic Tac. v UNCHASTE Comp preced art.

**incestuously**: incestē: v. UNCHASTELY, LEWDLY.

**inch**: uncia (strictly the 12th part of an as; also *of a foot*) · *a digit is the 16th part of a foot, an i the 12th*, digitus est sexta decima pars pedis; uncia duodecima, Front Aq 24 Plin 6, 34, 39 § 214 *Of the dimensions of an i.*, unciālis, *e g*, altitudo, Plin. 18, 16, 43 § 146. *A quarter of an i*, sicilicum, Front. Aq Plin Phr *by i's*, sensim, paullatim. v. GRADUALLY.

**inchoate**: inchoātus v IMPERFECT

**incidence**: Phr. *the angle of i.*, *angulus quo incidunt radii (R. and A.)

**incident** (*adj.*): i. e *attaching to* · (?) proprius v. PECULIAR (TO)

**incident** (*subs*) · cāsus, ūs, etc . v. CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT

**incidental** } Phr *to make an*
**incidentally** } *incidental observation, remark incidentally*, inter alias res jacere, Sall. Jug 11 *I have been led incidentally to mention them* [non consulto sed] casu in eorum mentionem incidi, Cic Div Veri 15, *extr. a subject neither simple, nor fit to be incidentally treated*, res non simplex nec in transitu tractanda, Quint. 6, 2, 2 cf Cic l. c, quasi praeteriens (*en passant*) so, obiter, Plin 37, 9, 37.

**incipient**: expl. by initium, principium v BEGINNING Sometimes primus may serve · *fire ahead swelling with i. horns*, frons turgida cornibus primis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 5

**incised** (*part. adj*). incīsus Plin v. NOTCHED

**incision**: incīsūra used by Plin of the *sections* of insects, II, 1, 1; *the notches of leaves*, 26, 8, 29 *To make an i* (medical), incidere, Cels 7, 19 (N B. Incisio in Col Arb. 8, should be insitio)

**incisive**: of style: perh ācer

**incisor**: usu. pl, *the i.s*, dentes qui secant (the med. term was τομικοί), Cels. 8, 1, *med.*; d lati et acuti, Plin. 11, 37, 61 (from which passages there would seem to have been no Lat. *i. t*)

**incite**: **1.** incīto, 1 · *to i any one with the desire of imitation*, aliquem cupiditate imitandi i, Cic. Br. 92, 317. Caes **2.** impello, 3: v. TO IMPEL. See also TO EXCITE.

**incitement**: incitāmentum v. INCENTIVE.

**inciter**: **1.** impulsor · Join suasor et impulsor, Cic Att 16, 7, *init* Ter. · Tac. **2.** incītātor (v. rare) Front. Amm.

**incivility**: inhūmānitas (including the Eng, but more comprehensive) *neither from arrogance nor i.*, non superbia neque inh, Cic de Or. 1, 22, 99. *To act with so much i*, tam inhumaniter facere, Cic.. v. UNCIVILLY.

**inclemency**: of weather, etc.. **1.** asperitas (as permanent character *of a climate* or *season*): *i. of winter*, asp. hiemis, Tac. Ann 4, 56: Ov.. v. SEVERITY. **2.** rigor (like preced.): *i. of climate*, r. coeli, Plin. 17, 23, 37 § 216 **3.** inclēmentia (like preced.) · Just 9, 2. N B.—Usu. better expr. by immodica frigora, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus atque assiduus, etc, acc to circumstances. (Hirt. B G. 8, 5, has difficultas hiemis, of *severe weather, as intolerable*.)

**inclement**: of weather, etc nearest word, asper, āra, ērum: *a more i climate*, coelum asperius, Just. 2, 1, *med.*. sometimes gravis may serve, cf Caes B. C. 3, 8, gravissima hieme; acer, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1, acris hiems; *or* inclemens, cf. Col. 11, 2, *init.*, clementior dies. Sometimes hiems is used absol. of *i.* or *stormy weather*, cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 11, imber noctem hiememque ferens. So, *the weather is i.*, hiemat, *impers.*, Col. 11, 2; less freq. *pers.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17. (N B.—For *inclement* as used of persons, v SEVERE, HARSH)

**inclination**: **I.** *The act of bending aside* inclinātio *the i of one side of a vessel*, i unius lateris. Plin 8, 50, 77 § 208 Phr *to make an i*, inclinare v. TO BEND. **II** *A slope* v. INCLINE (*subs*) **III.** *Disposition of mind*: **1.** vōluntas: *to have i, not ability*, v non potestatem habere, Cic Sext 32, 69 v WILL, WISH. **2.** inclinātio (*leaning, bias, propensity*) *cruelty is an i of the mind towards severity*, est crudelitas inc animi ad asperiora, Sen Clem 2, 4, 3 Cic. v. PROPENSITY (But inclinatio must not be used of *a mere disposition to do something*) **3.** animus esp in certain phr., *they were not lacking in i*, non defuit iis animus (foll by *inf*), Suet Cal 56 *to gratify one's i*, animo morem gerere, Ter Andr 4, 1, 17 see also INTENTION **4.** studium (*a strong* or *ruling tendency of mind*) *to follow one's own i.s*, studiis obsequi suis, Nep Att. 2 cf Cic. Cat 2, 5, 9.

**incline** (*v*) · **A.** Trans **I.** *To bend aside* · inclino, 1 v. TO BEND. **II.** *To dispose* the mind: **1.** inclīno, 1 *these circumstances i. me to believe*, haec animum inc. ut credam, Liv. 29, 33, *fin.*: but the verb is more freq. intrans. in this sense v. *infr* **2.** indūco, 3 (denoting a positive result) v. TO INDUCE. **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To lean* inclīno, inclinor v. TO LEAN. **II.** *To be disposed towards* **1.** inclīno, 1: *when the feeling of the Senate i.d towards peace*, quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem, Cic Sen 6, 16 Liv Join. inclinare et propendere, Cic. de Or 2, 44, 187. **2.** prōpendeo, di, sum, 2 Cic (v. *supr.*). **3.** acclīno, 1 (with *pron. refl* v. rare): Liv. 4, 48, *med*

**incline** (*subs*) acclīvitas (*ascending*) · *on a corresponding i.*, pari ac, Caes B. G. 2, 18 Col See also DECLIVITY, SLOPE

**inclined** (*part. adj*): **I.** *Disposed* · **1.** prōpensus (*naturally disposed towards*): *i. to mercy*, p ad misericordiam, Cic. R. Am. 30, 85 *rather i. to sensual indulgence*, propensior ad voluptates, Cic. Off 1, 30, 105. **2.** prōclīvis, e (like preced.) · *a disposition i. to licentiousness*, ingenium pr. ad libidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 51 Cic. **3.** inclīnātus (*leaning towards, at the time*): *more favourably i. towards the Carthaginians*, inclinatior in Poenos, Liv. 23, 46 · Tac Phr: *I am i. to believe*, crediderim (which is simply a softened affirmative, cf. L. G. § 430: inclinat animus ut arbitrer, Liv. 7, 9, implies *a balancing of evidence*) · *I am i to think*, haud scio an, nescio an, with *subj*, cf Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11, vir sapientissimus et *haud scio an* omnium praestantissimus similarly, dubito an, cf. L G. § 438. *to be favourably i. towards any one*, propensione in aliquem; favere (with *dat*) v. TO INCLINE (B, II), FAVOUR. **II.** Of colours, *approximating to*. inclīnātus *a colour i. to yellow*, color in luteum i., Plin 24, 15, 86

**inclose, inclosure**: v. ENCLOSE, etc

**include**: **1.** ascribo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to enroll amongst, add to a number*: foll. by in, ad, with *acc.*, or *dat*): *pray, i. me in the number*, tu vero ascribe me in numerum, Cic. Ph. 2, 13, *extr.*; with ad, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5 *I am in doubt whether to i them among the Germans*, dubito an (eos) Germanis ascribam, Tac. G. 46. **2.** adnūmĕro, 1 (like preced.) v. TO RECKON (AMONGST). **3.** rĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, *irr.* (*to enter, set down amongst*): *to be i.d among the proscribed*, inter proscriptos referri, Cic. R. Am. 10, 27 Suet. **4.** complector, contĭneo, comprĕhendo: v. TO EMBRACE, CONTAIN, COMPRISE. (N.B.—Not include, which implies *confinement, restriction*.) Phr.: *including me, you, him*, *me, te, illo, haud excepto.

**inclusive**: expr. by adnūmĕro (*to reckon to* or *with*): *women and children i.*, *muliebri sexu ac liberis annumeratis* · *from the 1st to the 10th i*, *a primo die usque ad decimum, ipso decimo ad numerato (cum decimo ipso)*

**inclusively**: Phr *to count i.* *extrema adnumerare cf. INCLUSIVE.

**incognito** (*adv*) · perh. aliena in duta persona; dissimulato nomine.

**incoherence**: expr by circuml.: v. foll. art.

**incoherent**: expr. by cohaereo, si, sum, 2 *the speech was almost i.*, vix cohaerebat oratio, Cic. Coel. 7, 15; *parum apte connexa inter se loquebatur v COHERENT.

**incoherently**: Phr *to speak i.*, *male cohaerentia loqui v preced. art

**incombustible**: qui (quae, quod) igni non absumitur, Plin 19, 1, 4; igni (al. ligni) indomitus, id 33, 3, 19 *To be very i.*, difficillime accendi, Plin 33, 3, 19 cf FIRE PROOF.

**income**: **1.** vectigal, ālis; *n* (*public* or *private*). *a large slender i*, vectigal magnum, tenue, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49 · Hor. **2.** fructus, ūs (as the produce of *lands, estates, etc.*): *i from estates*, praediorum fr, Cic. Att. 11, 2 · *to feed an army out of one's i.*, exercitum alere suis f., Cic Par 6, 1, 45: cf. ib. § 49, ad sumptum ille est fructus exiguus. **3.** rĕdĭtus, ūs (*money "returns"*) v. PROCEEDS **4.** quaestus, ūs. v. GAIN, PROFIT. Phr *he derives an i of 600,000 sesterces from his estates*, capit ex suis praediis sexcenta H S, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49 *when you derive such an i from your possessions*, quum tibi tantum ex tuis possessionibus reficiatur, ib § 45.

**incommensurable**: ālogus, a, um (*ἄλογος* i. e *having no common ratio*) Capell

**incommode**: mŏlestus sum (with *dat*): v. TROUBLESOME (Incommodo is too strong)

**incommodious**: v. INCONVENIENT

**incommunicable**: expr by com mūnico, impertio v. TO IMPART

**incomparable**: i e *excellent beyond comparison*: **1.** incomparābilis, e (rare and late): *i elevation of mind*, inc animi sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26 (just before he has, exemplum cui comparari non possit aliud). **2.** better, singulāris, e: *Aristotle, as a philosopher almost i.*, Aristoteles in philosophia prope s., Cic Ac. 2, 43, 132: more precisely, singularis exempli, *e g*, femina, Petr 111. Join incredibilis et prope singularis et divinus, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, *init.*; s. et praestantissimus, Cic in Sen. 3, *init.* **3.** ūnicus: *an i. general*, u. imperator, Liv. 6, 6, *fin.*: *i (unexampled) liberality*, u. liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, *fin* **4.** sometimes divinus, coelestis may serve: cf Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 28, coelestes divinaeque legiones *the i. eloquence of Cicero*, divina M. Tulli eloquentia, Quint. 2, 16, 7; coelestissimum os Ciceronis, Vell. 2, 66.

**incomparably**: **1.** ūnicē (*in a unique*, esp. *excellent manner*): *Virgil has used this embellishment i*, eo ornamento P. Virgilius u est usus, Quint 8, 3, 24 **2.** longē (with compar. words: rather less strong than Eng. strengthened by plurimum, Cic. Br. 14, 55). so, longe multumque [superare], Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 116. *i the most beautiful*, longe ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignis, Liv. 1, 9: v. FAR. **3.** făcīlĕ (like preced., but less freq.) *i. the most eminent*, f. primus, Cic. R. Am. 6, 15: strengthened by unus omnium: (*Plato*) *i. the most learned man in all Greece*, vir unus totius Graeciae f. doctissimus, Cic Rab. Post. 9, 23. Phr.: (*Demosthenes*) *is i. the most eminent in every branch of oratory*, unus eminet inter omnes omni genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 29, *fin* : *i. pure and good*, supra omnia exempla sanctissimus, Inscr. in Forc

**incompassionate**: immīsĕrĭcors: v. UNMERCIFUL.

**incompatibility**: diversa insociabilisque natura, Plin 17, 19, 30: *i. of character*, *mores dissimiles ac parum congruentes · cf. foll. artt.

**incompatible:** 1. discors, rdis (most gen term) v. DISAGREEING 2. dissŏciābĭlis, e (*incapable of union*: rare) *to unite things heretofore i.*, ies olim d. miscere, Tac Agr. 3. 3. insŏciābĭlis, e (like preced) Plin. (v. preced. art) Liv. 4. rēpugnans v. INCONSISTENT.

**incompetence:** 1. perh segnĭtia (*want of energy and force*), cf Vell 2, 118 (de Varo). 2. insĭtia v INCAPACITY.

**incompetent:** I. *Wanting ability* or *capacity*: inhābĭlis, segnis v INCAPABLE Phr.: *i. for war*, bello, ad pugnam inutilis, Caes (v INCAPABLE, *fin.*), pugnae non sat idoneus, Hor Od. 2, 19, 26. II. *Not possessing legal qualification* qui lege excipitur: v TO DISQUALIFY (2).

**incomplete:** imperfectus, inchoātus: v. IMPERFECT.

**incompletely:** imperfectē. v. IMPERFECTLY.

**incompleteness:** Phr: *there is ever an i. in our happiness*, cui tae nescio quid semper abest rei, Hor. Od 3, 24, *extr.*; *ad beatam vitam nescio quid semper deest v. IMPERFECTION.

**incomprehensibility:** cf foll. art

**incomprehensible:** expr by comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 *to wish to comprehend the i.*, ea mente comprehendere velle quae comprehendi non possunt, v TO COMPREHEND (II. 6) Cic. Ac 2, 29, *fin*, has, non comprehensus et non perceptus, in same sense, but appy. as phil. *t. t.* (N B.—Not incomprehensus, much less incomprehensibilis) See also INEXPLICABLE.

**inconceivable:** quod cogitari, mente s. animo percipi, etc., non potest: v. TO CONCEIVE.

**inconceivably:** perh. incrēdĭbĭliter, minum quantum, etc. v INCREDIBLY.

**inconclusive:** infirmus Join levis et infirmus, Cic R Com 2, 6, [ad probandum] inf. et nugatorius, Cic Caec. 23, 64. Instead of infirmus, parum firmus, cf. Cic. Br. 78, 272. Phr. *that argument is quite i.*, *ex isto argumento nihil omnino efficitur, nihil valet ad probandum. v. TO PROVE

**inconclusively:** *nullis satis firmis argumentis; ita ut nihil satis ex argumentis efficiatur, nihil probetur v. preced art

**inconclusiveness:** expr. by infirmus, etc.: v. preced. artt

**incongruity:** rēpugnantia, natura insociabilis v. INCONSISTENCY, INCOMPATIBILITY.

**incongruous:** 1. inconvĕniens, ntis *to join things i.*, inconvementia jungere, Ser. V. B 12 Cass in Cic 2. male congruens, absŏnus, etc. v. DISAGREEING, INCONSISTENT

**incongruously:** parum apte: v UNSUITABLY. (Or. expr by verb. *to join things i.*, *res ita conjungere ut minime inter se convenient, congruant: v TO AGREE)

**inconsiderable:** parvus v. SMALL, TRIFLING.

**inconsiderate:** inconsĭdĕrātus v. THOUGHTLESS Sometimes *inconsiderate* nearly = *impolite*: *temere ac parum urbane factum

**inconsiderately:** inconsĭdĕrātē, negligenter, tĕmĕre· cf. Cic. Off 1, 29, 103 v. THOUGHTLESSLY

**inconsiderateness:** animus parum consideratus, etc v. CONSIDERATE; and preced. artt.

**inconsistency:** 1. inconstantia (*of character*)· *to call change of plan i.*, mutationem consilii i. dicere, Cic Att. 16, 7, *med.* Join: inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76. 2. mūtābĭlĭtas Cic.: v. *supr.* 3. rēpugnantia (as *existing between acts or statements*): *you do not perceive this gross i.*, tantam rerum r. non vides, Cic. Ph. 2, 8, 19. Phr.· *what i. is this*, quam haec inter se repugnant! *never was such i.*, nil fuit unquam sic [tam] impar sibi! Hor. S. 1, 3, 18 cf. foll. artt.

**inconsistent:** 1. inconstans, ntis (of *character*) *I thought you absurdly i.*, mihi ridicule ea visus esse inc, Cic R Com 6, 19 Sen. 2 contrārius (of *things*). v CONTRARY 3. absŏnus (lit. *out of tune*, hence, *not in keeping with* usu with *dat*) *nothing i with the belief of divine origin*, nil ab. fidei divinae originis, Liv 1, 15 Hor. also foll by a and *abl*, Liv 7, 2 4. dissentāneus (rare). v. DISAGREEING. *To be i.*, (1) rēpugno, 1 (of things *which are opposed*) *how i. these things are*, haec inter se quam repugnent, Cic Tusc. 3, 29, 72 (2) dissideo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (rare in this sense) *Aristotle is i with himself*, ipse secum d [ac repugnantia sibi dicit] Aristoteles, Lact 1, 5, *ad fin* (3) discrĕpo, 1 v TO DISAGREE

**inconsistently:** inconstanter Cic Fin. 2, 27, 88. Phr *to act i.*, levem, inconstantem se praebere v. FICKLE. INCONSISTENT.

**inconsolable:** 1. inconsōlābĭlis, e (rare and poet.)· Ov Met 5, 426 2. ita affectus animo ut (te) consolari nemo possit· cf Cic Mur 27, 55 Phr: *my grief is altogether i.*, omnem consolationem vincit dolor, Cic Att 12, 14; luctus nullo solatio (nulla consolatione) levari (leniri) potest, Cic Ph 9, 5, *extr to be i. (pine away with sorrow)*, dolore intabescere, Sen Cons Polyb 24 See also DISCONSOLATE

**inconsolably:** quod omnem respuat consolationem v. preced art

**inconspicuous:** parum insignis, obscūrus v. CONSPICUOUS, OBSCURE

**inconstancy:** lēvĭtas, inconstantia v. FICKLENESS, INCONSISTENCY

**inconstant:** inconstans, lēvis, mūtābĭlis v. FICKLE Phr. *an i. lover*, desultor amoris, Ov Am. 1, 3, 15

**inconsumable:** (flammis) indomitus Plin· v INCOMBUSTIBLE

**incontestable:** v. INDISPUTABLE.

**incontinence:** I. *Want of restraint over the passions* incontĭnentia (Gr. ἀκράτεια) *he discoursed at length about inc. and intemperance*, multa de inc intemperantiaque disseruit, Cic Coel 11, 25 also = *clean-handedness in money-matters*. Cic Verr 4, 15, 34 See also INTEMPERANCE II. *Unchastity*. impūdĭcĭtia v UNCHASTITY III. Of secretions incontĭnentia, e g urinae, Plin 20, 15, 57

**incontinent:** I. *Not restraining the passions* 1. incontĭnens, ntis *the i Tityos*, inc Tityos, Hor Od. 3, 4, 77 Gell. 2. intemperans, ntis v INTEMPERATE. II. *Unchaste* impūdĭcus· v. UNCHASTE. III Of secretion. incontĭnens· Plin 8, 43, 68

**incontinently:** I *Without continence*. incontĭnenter Cic. II. *Without delay*: statim, e vestigio: v IMMEDIATELY.

**incontrollable:** qui (quae, quod) cohiberi, reprimi non potest v. TO CONTROL.

**incontrollably:** ita ut cohiberi s reprimi non possit.

**incontrovertible:** v. INDISPUTABLE.

**inconvenience:** I. *Want of agreement*: inconvĕnientia, incongruentia (both v rare) v. DISAGREEMENT II. *That which occasions trouble* or *disadvantage*· 1. incommŏdum (rather stronger than the Eng) *this caused our men no little i.*, quae res magnum nostris attulit inc., Caes B C 3, 63 v. DISADVANTAGE. 2. incommŏdĭtas (like preced, though strictly *abstract*). Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35 Phr.. *to put up with an i.*, incommodam rem pati, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27.

**inconvenient:** I. *Not agreeing* inconvĕniens: Cic II. *Causing trouble*: 1. incommŏdus (*disadvantageous, troublesome*): Ter.· v. preced. art. *extr. Very i.*, perincommodus: Cic. 2. inopportūnus *at an i. time*, tempore inopportuno (parum s minus opportuno) cf. Cic. Off 1, 40, 142 v. UNSUITABLE. Phr. *to interrupt at an i. time*, tempore laevo interpellare, Hor. S 2, 4, 4 = parum in tempore interpellare

**inconveniently:** incommŏdē, pĕrincommŏdē Cic

**inconvertible:** Phr.: *i bank-notes*, *syngraphae s. delegationes quae repraesentari non possunt.

**incorporate:** I. *To mix in one mass:* commisceo v. TO MIX. II. *To unite*, esp *politically*: contribuo, i, ūtum, 3 *cities id for the purpose of forming Megalopolis*, urbes ad condendam Megalopolim contributae, Liv. 32, 5 *the new citizens to be id in eight tribes*, ut in octo tribus contribuerentur novi cives, Vell 2, 20 (*peoples*) *lately id in the Achaean league*, nuper in Achaicum contributi concilium, Liv 42, 37 also foll. by cum and *abl*, or *dat.*, esp when *union on equal terms* is implied cf. Dr Smith's Lat Dict s. v. III. *To form into a corporation:* perh constĭtuo, 3: v. TO INSTITUTE, ESTABLISH.

**incorporation:** expr. by verb. v. preced. art.

**incorrectly:** 1. perpĕram (opp. to *rightly*)· *to pronounce i.*, p pronuntiare, Plin Ep 3, 5, 12 Cic. Join: prave et perperam, Gell. 2. prāvē v. WRONGLY. 3. mendōsē (*with faults or errors*) *to transcribe i.*, m scribere, Cic Q Fr 3, 5, 5. Lucr. 4. parum s minus emendate, etc v CORRECTLY.

**incorporeal:** incorpŏrālis, e Quint.: Sen v. IMMATERIAL

**incorrect:** 1 mendōsus *an i. copy of a will*, exemplar testamenti m, Plin Ep 10, 23 (75) *i history* (*full of untrue statements*), m historia, Cic. Br. 16, 62 Gell 2 parum s minus accūrātus v CORRECT, ACCURATE.

**incorrectness:** expr. by phr.. *on account of the i of his style he cannot be reckoned a classic*, *propter sermonem minus emendatum, inter primae classis scriptores non est referendus.

**incorrigible:** perh. perditus (*given over and hopeless*) v ABANDONED. Usu better expr. by circuml., qui nunquam se corrigat, cf Cic Cat 1, 9, *init*, *quem frustra corrigere s emendare labores v. TO CORRECT

**incorrigibly:** perh perditē (*in a reckless, abandoned way*) Cic More precisely, ita ut (quod) corrigi non possit v TO CORRECT.

**incorrupt:** intĕger, abstinens, incorruptus. v. INCORRUPTIBLE.

**incorruptibility:** I. Lit 1. incorruptio (not class) Vulg 1 Cor xv 42 Tert 2. incorruptēla (not class) Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 50 Tert. 3. incorruptibĭlĭtas (not class) Tert. (Usu. better expr by circuml. v. TO CORRUPT) 4. aeternĭtas v. IMPERISHABLENESS II. In moral sense: 1. integrĭtas *equity, strictness*, s., aequitas, severitas, int, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 16. cf. ib §§ 6, 13 Nep v. INTEGRITY. 2. abstinentia (*clean-handedness*) *i. in the government of a province*, provincialis abs., Cic Sext. 3, 7 Nep Epam. 4, *init*. 3. sanctĭtas (*conscientiousness*): Nep Lys. 4. 4. expr. by circuml, incorrupti mores, incorrupta fides, etc.. v. INCORRUPTIBLE.

**incorruptible:** I. *That cannot perish*: 1. incorruptus Cic Tusc. 1, 19, 43. Plin. 2. incorruptibĭlis, e *i. and eternal*, inc. et aeternus, Lact 1, 3, *fin.*: v. IMPERISHABLE. II. *Not to be bribed or tampered with*. 1. incorruptus *i witnesses*, inc [atque integri] testes, Cic Fin 1, 21, 71 *a freedman of i. fidelity*, libertus inc. fide, Tac Ann. 12, 41 *superl.* incorruptissimus, Hor S. 1, 6, 81. 2. intĕger, gra, grum (*upright* q. v.) Join integer, innocens, religiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4. cf. *supr.* (1). 3. sanctus (*scrupulously moral, conscientious*): Join. sanctus et religiosus, Cic. R. Com. 15, 44

**incorruptibly:** incorruptē, integrē, sanctē Cic. (for syn v. preced art)

**increase** (*subs.*). I. Trans.: 1. augeo, xi, ctum, 2: *to i. wealth*, copias, facultates a., Cic.: *the suspicions*

*of the Gauls are i'd*, Gallis augetur suspicio, Caes B G. 7, 45 Ter **2.** multiplico, I (strictly, *to i many-fold, to i. greatly*) *debts were immensely i'd in those two years*, aes alienum eo biennio multiplicatum est, Caes B C 3, 32. *to i the dominions of Eumenes*, regnum Eumenis m, Liv. 37, 54, *med.* **3.** amplifico, I (*to i on a large scale; render extensive* or *distinguished*) cf. Cic Rep 3, 12, augere opes, amplificare divitias *to i. (extend) any one's influence*, auctoritatem alicujus a., Caes B G 2, 14 **4.** amplio, I (rare in this sense in good authors in Cic = *to adjourn*) · *to i one's wealth*, a rem, Hor. S 1, 4, 32 cf TO ENLARGE. **5.** extendo, di, tum and sum, 3 *to i. the price of things*, (rerum) pretia ex, Suet Cal 39 Just. v. TO EXTEND See also TO HEIGHTEN (fig) **II.** Intrans **1.** cresco, vi, tum, 3 *the love of money i s*, c. amor nummi, Juv *the resources and courage of the enemy had i'd*, hostium opes animique creverant, Cic Sall Liv In same sense, incresco (infreq) Liv. 1, 33 Virg **2.** augesco, 3 (not in Cic in this sense v TO GROW) *the courage of the rest i s*, ceteris animi augescunt, Sall Jug 34 *to i so fast*, tantis augescere incrementis, Liv 27, 17 (cf id. 4, 2, *init.* maximis auctibus crescere) Ter Tac (N B—The passive of augeo may be employed as reflect, and augeo itself is sometimes used intrans, esp. in perf tenses *the greatness of the Roman people had i'd by clemency*, ignoscendo P R magnitudinem auxisse, Sall Or Phil Lucr) **3.** glisco, 3 (*to i insensibly, and at the same time rapidly* chiefly poet or in late writers) *ill-feeling, spontaneously i ing*, invidia sua sponte gliscente, Liv 2, 23, *init servility i ing*, gliscente adulatione, Tac Ann. 1, 1 Sil. **4.** crēbresco, increbresco (-besco), bui, 3 (strictly, *to i in numbers* or *frequency*, of *the wind*) · *the wished-for gales i*, ci. optatae aurae, Virg Aen 3, 530 so, ventus increbrescit, Cic Fam 7, 29, *extr*

**5.** may sometimes be expr by an inceptive verb *to i in loudness*, clarescere; *in brightness* splendescere; *in sweetness*, dulcescere; *in strength*, convalescere, *in weight* or *seriousness*, gravescere where see LOUD, BRIGHT, SWEET, etc.

**increase** (*subs.*). **1.** incrēmentum *to cause an i in anything*, alicui rei inc afferre, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88 *to make rapid i.*, ingentibus augescere inc., cf Liv. 27, 17 *to be always on the i*, semper in inc esse, Curt. 9, 3, *med.* **2.** auctus, ūs (infreq) *to make very rapid i*, maximis auc. crescere, Liv 4, 2, *init* **3.** augmentum (late) *neither i. nor decrease*, neque aug. neque deminutio, Ulp Dig. 2, 13, 8 **4.** accrētio (*the act of increasing*) opp to deminutio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

**increasibility**: expr. by phr. *they teach the absolute i of miracles*, *miracula omnino incredibilia esse docent; miraculum, quod dicitur, nullo ne gravissimo quidem testimonio confirmari posse disputant.

**incredible**: incrēdĭbĭlis, e (rarely in strict sense usu of *what might seem to pass belief*) · *it is i. how easily . . .*, inc. dictu est quam facile . . , Sall Cat. 6 *to intersperse the i. with the probable*, incredibilia probabilibus intexere, Cic Part. 4, 12. Phr *to be i*, a fide abhorrere, Liv 9, 36; omnem fidem excedere, Suet. Cl. 29; supra humanam fidem evelli, Plin 34 7, 17 *as it seemed almost i.*, quum vix fides esset (foll. by *acc.* and *inf*), Suet. Vesp 7.

**incredibly**: **1.** incrēdĭbĭlĭter (*amazingly*): Cic. Sen. 15, *init.* **2.** incredibilem in modum Cic. Att 5, 16; incredibili modo, Hor. Od 2, 17, 21. **3.** supra quam cuiquam credibile est · Sall Cat 5. **4.** incredibile quantum Just 36, 2, *extr.* **5.** ultra fidem, Suet. Caes 57; supra fidem, Plin. 34, 7, 17. (N.B—Of the above Nos. 3, 4, 5, can only denote *degree*)

**incredulity**: incrēdŭlĭtas (rare) Apul *By i*, non credendo, Cic Cat 1, 12, 30

**incredulous**: incrēdŭlus Hor A P. 188 Quint Phi *a person naturally i*, qui non facile adducitur ut credat, Kr (based on Cic). *do not be i*, *noli tu obstinatione non credendi perseverare

**incredulously**: expr. by incrēdŭlus (cf. L G. § 343) Hor. A P 188

**incriminate**: v TO CRIMINATE, IMPLICATE.

**incrust**: v ENCRUST.

**incrustation**: **1.** crusta v CRUST **2.** incrustātio (*of walls with marble*, etc.) Dig

**incubate**: incūbo, incūbĭto v TO SIT.

**incubation**: incūbātio Plin 10, 54, 75; also incubitus, ūs, ib (or expr by verb *during the time of i*, incubandi tempore, dum ovis incubant aves)

**incubus**: incŭbo, ōnis, *m* v NIGHTMARE

**inculcate**: inculco, I (*to impress* anything upon one *by iteration*) *to teach or even to i*, tradere vel etiam inculcare, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127 Quint. See also TO TEACH, IMPRESS

**inculcation**: expr by verb v. preced art. (inculcatio, Tert)

**incumbency**: expr. by verb *during his i*, *illo parochiam obtinente; quamdiu parochia illi subjecta fuit

**incumbent** (*adj*) chiefly in phr, *it is i. upon* oportet, 2 (with *acc* and *inf.*) v DUTY (I, 4) Phr. *it is i. upon him to furnish proof*, ei probatio incumbit, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 2

**incumbent** (*subs*) *qui parochiam obtinet, cui parochia subjecta est. v. PARISH.

**incumber**: v. ENCUMBER.

**incur**: **I.** *To put oneself in the way of, meet* **1.** suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to take upon oneself*) *to i. unpopularity amongst nations*, invidiam [atque offensionem] apud populos s, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 55, 137 v. TO UNDERTAKE **2.** incurro, I, rsum, 3 *to i* (*meet with*) *losses, disgraces*, in damna, in dedecora inc, Cic Fin 1, 14, 47 **3.** sŭbeo, 4, *itr* · *to i danger*, periculum s, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26 v. TO UNDERGO Phr *to i danger*, in periculum se committere, Cic Inv. 2, 8, 28. **II.** *To bring upon oneself* penalty, guilt, disgrace, etc **1.** committo, mīsi, ssum, 3 (*to become liable to*). *to i. a fine*, mulctam c, Cic Clu 37, 103 *to i. a penalty*, poenam c, Quint 7, 4, 20 **2.** admitto, 3 (esp with in and *acc.* of *pron refl*: *to allow* guilt, disgrace, *access to oneself*). *I will confess the crime committed and the disgrace i'd*, commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, Cic Fam 3, 10, 2. Caes Liv v. TO COMMIT. Phr: *to i the penalties assigned by law*, legum poenis obligari, Cic Fin. 1, 14, 47

**incurable**: **1.** insānābĭlis, e *an i disease*, ins. morbus, Cic. Hor Plin. Ep **2.** immēdĭcābĭlis, e (poet) *an i. wound* or *sore*, im vulnus, Ov. Virg Phr. *an i. complaint*, insuperabilis valetudo, Plin Ep. 1, 22, 8 *to attempt to cure the i*, desperatis adhibere medicinam, Cic Att. 16, 15, *med i defects of utterance*, inemendabilia oris incommoda, Quint. 11, 3, 12

**incurably**: Phr. · *to be i. ill*, insanabili morbo conflictari, cf Plin Ep. 1, 12, 4; *adeo iniqua valetudine laborare ut medicinam omnem exsuperet v. INCURABLE

**incurious**: parum (minus) curiosus. v. CURIOUS

**incursion**: incursio Caes Liv. · v. INROAD Phr *to make i s*, incurrere, e g (in) Macedoniam, Liv 26, 25 Hor. *to do so frequently*, incursare, but used = incurrere, Liv. 5, 31, agros Romanos incursavere.

**incurvate**: curvo, incurvo, I : v. TO CURVE, BEND.

**indebted**: **I.** Lit. *owing money* · ōbaerātus (*encumbered with debt*) Caes B G. 1, 4 Liv Suet. Phr. *to be i. to any one for a sum of money*, pecuniam alicui debere (v TO OWE), pecuniam alicui acceptam referre (lit *to have entered it to any one's credit as received*), Cic Verr 2, 2, 70, 170 cf id Ph 2, 16, 40, amplius H S ducenties acceptum heredĭtātibus retuli. See also DEBT.

**II.** Fig *under obligation* obnoxius v. BEHOLDEN. Phr *to acknowledge oneself to be i. to another for life*, alicui vitam suam referre acceptam, Cic Ph 2, 5, *extr.* (v *supr.* I) *to be very greatly i to any one*, plurimum alicui debere, Caes B G 5, 27. *to be i. to any one for safety*, beneficio alicujus salvum esse, Cic. Fam 11, 22 Caes. B G. 1, 53, *extr.*

**indebtedness**: v. OBLIGATION

**indecency**: **1.** turpĭtūdo *i of language*, t verborum, Cic de Or 2, 59, *extr.* **2.** obscenĭtas · v. OBSCENITY. See also INDECORUM.

**indecent**: **1.** turpis, e: *an unsightly and i appearance*, aspectus deformis atque t, Cic. Off. 1. 35, 126 *what could be more i than such conduct? what more disgusting? quid hoc turpius? quid foedius?* Cic Ph 2, 34, 86 *an i. expression*, t verbum, Ter. Heaut. 5 4, 19 **2.** obscaenus, v OBSCENE. See also INDECOROUS, UNBECOMING.

**indecently**: turpĭter Ov. Am 1, 7 47 Cic v DISGRACEFULLY

**indecision**: **I.** *In any particular case* 1 haesĭtātio *to pardon any one's i*, alicujus h ignoscere, Cic Fam 3, 12, 2 Tac v HESITATION. ½ dubĭtātio *to be in a state of extreme i*, aestuare dubitatione [versare se in utramque partem], Cic Verr 2, 2, 30, 74 Join dubitatio et mora, Sall. (R and A) Phr *to be in a state of i*, haesitare (v TO HESITATE), animo fluctuari, Curt 4, 12, *ad fin* Liv. (animi or animo pendere, is *to be in a state of anxious suspense*) **II.** *As a feature of character* · **1.** inconstantia (*lack of steadiness of purpose*) · Join inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc 4, 35, *fin*, varietas, et inconstantia et crebra sententiarum mutatio, Or pro Dom 2, 4 **2.** animus parum firmus; propositi parum firmus; v. DECIDED (*adj*)

**Indecisive**: Phr. *an i. engagement*, proelium anceps, cf. Liv. 21, 9 (quum diu anceps fuisset certamen); par proelium, Nep Them. 3: *the battle was i*, dimicatum incerto eventu est, Liv 9, 38, *med* aequa manu discessum est, cf Sall Cat 39 (quodsi Catilina primo proelio . . . aequa manu discessisset); aequo Marte pugnatum est, Liv 2, 6, *fin*; dubia victoria pugnatum est, cf Caes. B. G 7, 80 (quum a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubia victoria pugnaretur).

**indecisively**: incerto eventu, aequa manu, aequo Marte v. preced art.

**indeclinable**: indēclĭnābĭlis, e Diom. In pl., *i nouns*, aptōta Diom., Prisc.

**indecorous**: **1.** indēcorus *i. gesture*, i, gestus, Quint 1, 10, 35. Cic v. UNBECOMING. **2.** indēcens, ntis · v UNBECOMING.

**indecorously**: indēcōrē, indēcenter (late) v. UNBECOMINGLY

**indecorum**: expr. by neut of indēcōrus v. DECORUM, DECENCY.

**indeed**: **I.** Implying that the thing is so· *in point of fact*. **1.** quĭdem (enclitic; usu. implying some restriction or contrast: v inf IV.) *this was (said) too angrily i., and very intemperately*, nimis iracunde hoc q., et valde intemperanter, Cic. Ph. 1, 5, 12. With verbs in the 1st pers. sing., and sometimes others, equidem is used *indeed, I have never sent one letter home without there being another to you*, eq nunquam domum misi unam epistolam, quin esset ad te altera, Cic Fam 2, 10, *med* **2.** ădeo (usu. denoting a heightened emphasis or climax also enclitic) *they hint this, and i.* [*more than that*] *openly show*, hoc significant, atque a. aperte ostendunt, Cic. Verr 2,

148 *that i. (in fact) you may* [illegible] *from the decree of the Senate*, id a. ex S. consulto cognoscite, Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 143. **3.** ēnim, ēnimvērō. v. FACT (IN). **II.** Emphatic. *in very truth* **1.** prōfecto *(assuredly)*: *it is not so, judges, it is not i.*, non est ita judices, non est profecto! Cic Fl 22, 53 *now i you are at Rome*, nunc quidem (*vūv γε*) pr Romae es! Cic Att 6, 5, *init* **2.** vērē v TRULY. **3.** sānē (in this sense chiefly colloq): *what you iertè has i alarmed me*, quod scribis sme commovit, Cic Fam 12, 19. sometimes strengthened by quam cf Cael in Cic Fam 8, 10, *init*, sane quam literis sumus commoti Cic **4.** vērō (esp in reply to something) cf. Cic Tusc 2, 11, 26, fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum?—Vero, ac libenter quidem, *indeed I have, and with pleasure too*. often strengthened by immo. *tell me now, are you quite agreed?—Yes, indeed I am*, Da mi nunc, satisne probas?—Immo vero, Cic Acad. 1, 3, 10 sometimes vero is thus used at the beginning of a passage, when something is presupposed cf Cic Fam 16, 10, *init*, ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do indeed desire you to come to me* · where the letter is in answer to one received **5.** dēmum (esp after is, ille; or a pron. adv. strictly, an adv. of time, *at length, in short*) *that is i true friendship*, ea demum vera est amicitia, Sall. Cat 20 Cic *then i (and not till then)*, tunc (tum) demum, Sen Ep 121, 3: *those things are i intolerable*, ea sunt enim demum non ferenda, Cic Rep 2, 15 Less freq with other words *he is i forgetful*, immemor est demum, Ov. Met 15, 122 **6.** dēnique (like preced but rare). *that i I am wont to deem an honour*, is demum honos mihi videri solet, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. **III.** Expressing surprise. **1.** vērōnē (veron') = *is it so, indeed?* cf. Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 47: ego non hunc novi adolescentem vostrum.—Veron'? *Indeed? you don't say so!* **2.** ain' = aisne? or strengthened ain' tu? ain' tandem? ain' vero? = *indeed! do you really say so?* cf Pl Am. 1, 1, 191 · Cic Fam. 9, 21, *init.* v Dr Smith's Lat Dict s. v AIO (IV). **IV.** Concessive **1.** quīdem (enclitic = Gr. *γέ*); foll by sed, autem (at) tamen, verumtamen *you do not i. hate, but assuredly do not approve*, non tu quidem odēris, sed certe non probes, Cic Fin. 1, 5, 14: cf. ib § 16, quum miraretur ille *quidem* utrumque, Phaedrum *autem* etiam amaret a stronger opposition is expr. by at, sed tamen, verumtamen, Cic cf Tursellin s. v. **2.** ēquidem (usu. = ego quidem v *supra* I) cf Cic. Fam 11, 14, habes, ut scribis, obtrectatores; quos equidem (*I indeed, for my part*) facillime sustineo, sed impedirunt tamen: Sall Cat. 51, *med*, de poena possumus equidem dicere . . . . sed, per deos immortales, etc

**indefatigable:** **1.** assīduus (*constant at anything, whether toilsome or not*) best strengthened by another word *an i. beggar*, flagitator as et acer, Cic Br 5, 18 so, assiduus et indefessus, Tac. Ann. 16, 22. **2.** impīger, gra, grum (*exerting oneself vigorously*) *an i. correspondent*, i. in scribendo, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 more fully expr by joining patiens et impiger, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, *fin.* **3.** indēfessus (chiefly poet.). Virg Ov. Tac. (cf. *supr.* 1). **4.** indēfatīgābilis, e Sen Ir. 2, 12, *fin*

**indefatigableness:** **1.** assīduitas (for syn v. preced. art) Cic **2** impigritia [less freq. impigritas, Cic. fr. in Non.] et patientia cf. preced. art (2)

**indefatigably:** assīduē; impigre et patienter · cf. INDEFATIGABLE.

**indefeasible:** (jus) quod infringi non potest: cf. Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5, § 15, *infringere testamentum, to set aside a will.*

**indefectible:** *quod in pejus mutari non potest.

**indefensible:** **I.** Of military posts: *(locus) parum firmus; quem praesidio tenere non possis. **II.** In logical sense quod non est facile defendere, Cic Fin 2, 35, 117; *quod argumentis confirmari non potest. **III.** In moral sense non excusandus v. TO EXCUSE

**indefinable:** **I.** In strict sense. quod verbis definiri non potest v. TO DEFINE **II.** Colloq, *incapable of definite expression* perh. nescio quis cf. Cic Arch. 7, 15, tum illud *nescio quid* praeclarum ac singulare solere existere, *"that indefinable something:" some i evil*, nescio quid mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7.

**indefinably:** ita ut (quid) definiri non possit; nescio quo modo. v. preced. art

**indefinite:** **I.** *Not limited or defined* **1.** infīnītus *an inquiry respecting an i case* (i e in which particular persons, times, etc, *are not named*), inf. rei quaestio, Cic. de Or 1, 31, 138 **2** indēfīnītus Gell. **II.** *Loose, vague* perh. anceps, obscūrus (cf Cic Agr 2, 25, 66, *obscura* spe et caeca exspectatione teneri), suspensus (cf. Tac Ann 1, 11, Tiberio . . . *suspensa* semper et obscura verba) v DOUBTFUL. **III.** Gram *i t* infīnītus Prisc 2, 30, p. 580

**indefinitely:** infīnītē (*without specification of details*) Gell 14, 7, *med* Phr *the matter is i. postponed*, *res ita prorogatur ut nullum tempus praefiniatur

**indefiniteness:** expr by adj v INDEFINITE

**indelible:** indēlēbilis, e (rare and poet) Ov. Pont 2, 8, 25 (or expr. by circuml quod deleri s. elui non potest v TO BLOT OUT, OBLITERATE). Phr *to fix an i brand of infamy on any one*, aeternas alicujus memoriae notas inurere, Vell. 2, 64

**indelicacy:** expr by pūtidus, ōdiōsus (*offensive to good taste*) *nothing could exceed the i of his conduct*, *nil potuit esse putidius s. odiosius v. OFFENSIVE. Phr. *what i.!* O hominem humanitatis expertem! cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 4, *init.* See also INDECENCY

**indelicate:** **I.** *Bordering on indecency*. *parum verecundus (Kr) s honestus, nonnihil turpitudinis habens **II.** *Offensive to good taste* pūtidus, ōdiōsus v. OFFENSIVE.

**indelicately:** parum verecunde; turpiter v INDECENTLY.

**indemnification:** **I.** *Restoration of loss*: expr by verb v. foll art **II.** *Freedom from loss or punishment* v. INDEMNITY

**indemnify:** **I.** *To make good a loss* expr. by damnum with various verbs e g, d sarcire (alicui), Cic Fam. 1, 9, 3 (al. resarcire) Liv 9, 23, *med*, resarcire, Suet. Cl 6; restituere, Liv (Kr) · v. TO RESTORE. See also TO COMPENSATE **II.** *To pass an enactment securing from consequences* · perh cavēre, with *dat.* of person (gen term, denoting *legal provision for any one's good*): v Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v CAVEO (II.).

**indemnity:** indemnitas (*freedom from loss*. legal term) *to grant a person i.*, ind. alicui praestare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 4, 5, *init.*. Papin. Phr.: *an act of i.* lex oblivionis (Gr. ἀμνηστία), Nep. Thras 3; abolitio, Suet. Tib. 4.

**indemonstrable:** *quod argumentis demonstrari non potest.

**indent:** incisuris s lacunis signare, distinguere · v. foll. art See also TO NOTCH.

**indentation:** **1.** incīsūra (*a cut, mark like a cut*): (*a fruit*) *marked with (long) i.s*, incisuris distincta, Plin 15, 11, 10 of *the divisions in the bodies of insects*, id 11, 1, 1. **2.** lăcūna (*a rounded depression*): used by Varr. of *hollows below the brow*, R. R. 2, 7; by Lact. of *the depression in the lip under the middle of the nose*, Op D. 10; by Apul. of *a dimple in the chin*, Flor. 15.

**indented:** **1.** incīsūris *s.* lăcūnis distinctus, signatus: v. preced. art. **2.** lăcūnōsus (*having hollows* or *depressions*): Cic **3** serrātum scissus (*notched like a saw*) Apul. Herb Phr.: *a shield i. with many blows*, clipeus plurimis plagis signatus, cf. Ov Met 13, 119

**indenture:** instrūmentum (freq in Dig. for *a legal document*) cf. Modest. Dig. 2, 14, 35 Paul Dig. 24, 3, 49 · *an apprentice's i.*, *instrumentum ex quo puer (puella) ad disciplinam artificii traditur. (Indentūra is the term in late Lat, and may be necessary for precision v. Du Cange, s v)

**independence:** nearest word, lībertas v FREEDOM Phr.: *an opportunity for securing the i. of Greece*, occasio liberandae Graeciae, Nep Milt. 3 *to enjoy (their) i*, liberos, immunes, suis legibus esse, Liv 33, 32 of individuals = *to please themselves*, vivere ad suum arbitrium, Cic. Mur 9, *init*

**independent** (*adj*) **I.** In political sense liber, immūnis, suis legibus (= suas leges habens, Liv) Liv. 33, 32 v FREE Phr *to be i.*, ex aequo agere, Tac. Agr 20. **II.** In gen. sense, *enjoying freedom of action* · **1.** liber; in this sense often with sōlūtus *an uncivilized race, free and i* (without any central authority), genus hominum agreste, liberum et solutum, Sall Cat 6 *we are all the more free and i*, hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, Cic Acad 2, 3, 8 **2.** sui pōtens (*one's own master; i of circumstances*) Hor Od 3, 29, 41 (Liv has potens sui in slightly different sense, 26, 13, *med.*, dum liber, dum mei potens sum, effugere morte possum.) **3.** sui jūris (strictly in legal sense *one's own master, as an emancipated son became*): Fig: *to be too i* (of jurors *who mean to act justly*), nimium sui juris sententiaeque esse, Cic Ver. 2, 1, 6, 18. Phr. · *to be i. in one's way of life*, suo more vivere, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 126; ad suum arbitrium vivere, Cic Mur. 9, *init he has been more i in his mode of life*, liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 25 *i of the schools*, nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14 *to be i of external things*, non aliunde pendere, nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, Cic. Fam 5, 13, *init*, (R and A); externis rebus minime obnoxium esse (v. DEPENDENT) **III.** *Having personal property* Phr: *a person of i. property*, *qui facultates nonnullas easque suo jure habet (?)

**independent** (*subs*): usu *pl.*, *the sect so called*, *qui singulos Christianorum coetus sui juris esse volunt (R and A.). In the Latin of the 17th cent., Independentes is used.

**independently:** **I.** In political sense līberē, suis legibus, ex aequo v INDEPENDENT (I.). **II.** In gen sense. **1.** līberē, sōlūtē (not absolute, which is = *perfectly*): Cic Join solute et libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100 **2.** suo more, ad suum arbitrium, etc v INDEPENDENT (II). **III.** *Apart from*: *alicujus rei ratione non habita

**indescribable:** inēnarrābilis, e (rare). *i. toil*, in labor, Liv 44, 5: Sen. Join mirus et incredibilis atque inenarrabilis, Vell. 2, 99 (Or expr. by circuml, *i pleasure*, voluptas major quam quae enarrari possit v. TO DESCRIBE.) Sometimes nescio quis may serve, cf. INDEFINABLE (II)

**indescribably:** inēnarrābiliter Liv (Or expr by verb supra quam enarrari possit v. TO DESCRIBE.) See also INCREDIBLY.

**indestructibility:** aeternitas, etc. · v IMPERISHABLENESS.

**indestructible:** pērennis, incorruptus v. IMPERISHABLE.

**indeterminable:** Phr. . *an i. magnitude*, *magnitudo quae (subtiliter) definiri atque exprimi non potest

**indeterminate:** v. INDEFINITE.

**indeterminately:** v. INDEFINITELY

**index:** **I.** *Of a book* · **1.** index, icis, *m.* (*table of contents*): Plin.

Ep. 3, 5, 2: Quint. M L. **2.** ēlenchus post pref Plin N H (al omittunt). Phr *to add an i*, quid singulis contineatur libris subjungere, Plin pref N. H *extr* **II.** *Of a dial or watch* gnōmon, horārum index v. HAND (III) **III.** Fig. *that which indicates* index cf Cic Or 18, *fin*, imago est animi vultus, *indices* oculi

**Indian:** **I.** As *subs* Indus (more usu *pl*) Cat Hor Plin. **II.** As *adj* Indicus Ter Mart

**indicate:** **1.** indīco, ī (*to point out. be an indication of*) *the features i. the character*, vultus i mores, Cic Leg i, 9, 26 *the age of cattle is i d by the teeth*, aetas veterinorum dentibus indicatur, Plin. 11, 37, 64 **2.** significo, ī (*to show signs of, to intimate*) *as was i.d by the smoke and fire* ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes B G 2, 7. *he is his wish by a nod*, nutu s quid velit, Ov. Met 3, 643 v TO INTIMATE **3.** expr by indicium esp in *dat* with esse *your speech i.d to me what your disposition was*, mihi quale ingenium haberes indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut 2, 4, 4 Nep v INDICATION. **4.** arguo, ī, ūtum, 3 (*to furnish a proof of* rare in this sense) *fear is degenerate souls*, degeneres animos a. timor, Virg. v. TO PROVE.

**indication:** **1.** indicium (*anything that indicates* or *proves* rather more positive than the Eng) *is and traces of poison*, i et vestigia veneni, Cic Clu 10, *extr* *most certain proofs and is of guilt*, certissima argumenta atque i sceleris, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 13 cf. preced art (3). **2.** vestigium cf. *supr.*) v TRACE **3.** argūmentum v PROOF **4.** significātio (*the act of expressing a thing by signs or other indications*) *not by express proof but by is*, non demonstratione sed s, Cic de Or 3, 59, *init* . also *the sign* or *indication itself* *is of health*, s valetudinis, Cic Div 2, 69, 142 **5.** signum v SIGN *To be an i of*, indicare, significare v TO INDICATE

**indicative:** indĭcātīvus (modus) Diom. Prisc

**indict:** accūso, arcesso, nomen (alicujus) dēfĕro, etc v. TO ACCUSE

**indictable:** (?) accūsābĭlis, cf Cic Tusc. 4, 35, 75, accusabilis turpitudo Oi by circuml, *(delictum) cui legibus constituta poena est.

**indiction:** in chron., indictio, Cod Theod

**indictment:** accūsātio, etc v. ACCUSATION Phr *a bill of i.*, libellus, Plin. Ep 7, 27, 14. often *pl* · *to present a bill of i*, libellos dare, Paul Dig. 48, 2, 3, § 2· *to draw up one*, libellos concipere, cf. Dig. 1 c (libellorum inscriptionis *conceptio* talis est); 1 formare, Juv 6, 244

**indifference:** **I.** *Neutrality of mind* neatest phr perh. aequus animus (*a calm, undisturbed mind*) · v. CALMNESS, FAIRNESS **II.** *Neglect, apathy* **1.** lentĭtūdo (esp *cool, phlegmatic i.*. as habit of mind) cf. Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, nam illud [omnino non irasci] non solum est *lentitudinis* · id Tusc. 4, 19, 43. So, *with i.*, lentē Liv. v COOLLY. **2.** dissōlūtus animus (*a lax, careless disposition*): Cic R Am. 11, 32. **3.** negligentia v. NEGLECT. Phr *the people viewed his assassination with i*, occisum eum populus indifferenter tulit, Suet. Dom. 23 *he did not treat this with i*, non tulit hoc animo aequo, Nep Dion, 6. **III.** In moral sense, *a quality neither good nor bad* · expr. by *adj* : v. INDIFFERENT (II)

**indifferent:** **I.** *Not caring* · **1.** sēcūrus (*heedless*: not in this sense in Cic) · *supremely i. about what may alarm Tiridates*, quid Tiridatem terreat, unice s, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6 *i to his sister's love*, s amorum germanae, Virg. Aen 1, 346 Sil. **2.** lentus (*phlegmatic*): Hor. S. 1, 9, 64· Cic. v. COOL (III.). **3.** dissōlūtus (*lax, heedless*): *of so i. a temper as to endure this*, tam d. animo, ut hoc ferre posset, cf. Cic R Am 11, 32 **4.** indifferens, ntis (rare) *i about diet*, circa victum i, Suet Caes 53. **5** incūriōsus (*unconcerned*), rēmissus (*slack, wanting in vigour*) Join remissus ac languidus animus, Caes. B C 1, 21 v REMISS Phr *to be i*: (1) nil mŏlor, 1 (*not to care for* or *value*: with acc) *all those things I am i to*, ista omnia nil moror, Pl Aul. 2, 1, 49 Hor Ep 1, 15, 16 (2) lentē s indifferenter fero, 3, *tr*. (*to take a thing coolly* or *i*) comp preced art (3.) neglīgo, exi, ectum, 3 (*to disregard*). *to be i to threats*, minas n, Cic. Quint 30, 92; *to money*, pecuniam n, Sen V. B 27, 6 foll by *inf*. (poet), *to be i to the perpetration of a crime*, n fraudem committere, Hor Od 1, 29, 30. (4) obdūresco, dūrui, 3 (*to become hardened and so i*) *through despair the mind becomes i to grief*, desperatione rerum ob animus ad dolorem, Cic Fam. 2, 16, *init* also of *the deadening of affection*, ib 5, 15. (5) expr by interest, rĕfert *I am quite i on that point*, id mea nihil refert, interest L G § 283, *Obs*. (6) expr by cūro, cūrae est, magni facio, aestimo, with a negative v TO CARE FOR. **II.** *Of neutral character, neither good nor bad* **1.** indifferens, ntis (in phil sense) used by Cic = Gr ἀδιάφορος, Fin. 3, 16, 53. **2.** mĕdiocris, e (in popular sense, *middling*) cf Hor A P. 372 v MIDDLING **3.** mĕdius i *pursuits*, artes m (expl as quae neque laudari per se nec vituperari possunt), Quint 2, 20, 1 *an i character*, m ingenium, Tac H. 1, 49 **4.** expr by circuml., nec bonus nec malus, cf Cic Fin l. c **5.** sometimes neuter may serve, when *good* and *bad* are mentioned e g quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic. Div. 2, 4, *init* (R and A.)

**indifferently:** **I.** *Without distinction*: prōmiscuē, sine discrimine. v. INDISCRIMINATELY **II.** *Without partiality* aequābĭlĭter v IMPARTIALLY **III.** *Without emotion* · **1.** lentē v. COOLLY. **2.** indifferenter (rare) Suet. Dom 23 **IV.** *Moderately* mĕdiocrĭter v. MODERATELY, TOLERABLY

**indigence:** **1.** ĕgestas (esp. as *the result of profligacy*) *poverty*, or *rather i, and beggary*, paupertas vel potius e. ac mendicitas, Cic. Par 6, 1, *extr.*: *to be reduced to extreme i.*, in summam e. deduci, Ulp Dig 25, 3, 5, § 17 Tac. **2.** inŏpia v. DESTITUTION See also POVERTY. (N B —Not indigentia v. NEED)

**indigenous:** **1.** vernăcŭlus (*homebred, home-grown*) *birds migratory* or *i*, volucres advenae, v, Varr R R 3, 5, *ad med* *vines peculiar and i. to Italy*, vites peculiares atque v. Italiae, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 25 **2.** indĭgĕna (usu. only of *human beings*) *the i. Latins*, i Latini, Virg. Aen. 12, 823 of *wine*, indigena vinum, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 72.

**indigent:** **1.** ĕgens, ntis (usu a term of reproach) *slaves and i persons*, servi et e, Cic Att 14, 10 sometimes strengthened by an *abl* fortunā e., Cic. Fl. 15, 35. **2.** inops, ŏpis v DESTITUTE (N B —Not indigens, which is = IN NEED.)

**indigestible:** **1.** grăvis, e (opp to lĕvis) *i food*, g cibus, Cic. N D 2, 9, 24. Cels **2.** difficilis ad concŏquendum cf. Cic. l. c.

**indigestion:** crūdĭtas *to die from i*, cruditate mori, Cic. Fam. 15, 17 *severe i.*, magna c, Cels 2, 6 *to remove i.*, cr. digerere, Plin 26, 7, 25. Phr *suffering from i*, crudus, Cic. Clu 60, 168 Cato See also CONSTIPATION.

**indignant:** **1.** indignans, ntis (*part.* of indignor) *the soldiers i. that the enemy could endure the sight of them*, milites i. quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes B. G. 7, 19. Liv (N.B —Not used of acts or words except poet.) **2.** indignābundus (stronger than preced). Liv 38, 57: Gell.

**indignant, to be:** **1.** indignor, ī (denoting *a sense of gross injury* or *indignity*). foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*, Sall. Jrg. 31; by quod and *subj*, Caes (v. preced. art), by *acc* of the object, Virg Aen. 2, 93 in prose the acc. of object is freq. in the case of *neut pron* (cf L G. § 253). **2.** stŏmăchor, ī (*to be piqued* or *annoyed*) Cic

**indignantly:** **1.** expr by indignābundus, indignans cf L G § 343. **2.** indignanter (rare and late) Arn. Amm

**indignation:** **1.** indignātio: *i. bursting forth from the heart*, erumpens animo ac pectore i, Vell 2, 66 *to excite i*, i movere, Liv. 4, 50, *init* Hor. (Not so in Cic) *Diman* indignatiuncula, Plin. jun **2.** indignĭtas (strictly, *the indignity*, not the sense of it) *can our i. be silent?* tacita esse potenit i. nostra? Cic Att. 10, 8 (where the word hovers between the objective and subjective sense) cf Liv 5, 45, primum miseratio sui, deinde *indignitas*, atque ex ea ira . . . **3.** īra, stŏmăchus v ANGER, VEXATION *To feel i*, indignari, *full of i.*, indignabundus v. preced artt

**indignity:** **1.** indignĭtas (applicable to any *unworthy* or *outrageous treatment*) *to submit to every i and trouble*, omnem i. et molestiam perferre, Cic Fam 6, 14 *every possible i and insult*, omnes i. contumeliasque, Caes. B G 2, 14 **2.** contūmēlia v INSULT.

**indigo:** (?) indĭcum cf Plin. 33, 13, 57 *I.-plant*, *indigofera tinctoria, Linn.

**indirect:** **I.** *Not in a straight line*. perh. dēvius *by i routes*, d. itineribus, Cic Att 14, 10 Suet Or expr by non [parum] rectus v DIRECT **II.** Of speech, *covert* obliquus i *speeches* (or *remarks*), ob. orationes, Suet. Dom 2, *extr*. Quint. **III.** In grammar obliquus i *speech*, ob oratio, Just 38, 3, *extr*. so, ob allocutiones, Quint. 9, 2, 37 Phr. *i. taxation*, *tributa (vectigalia) quae neque ex censu neque in capita imperantur sed pro ratione rerum venalium exiguntur. (N B —Indirectus in Quint. 5, 13, 2, is probably a false reading)

**indirectly:** **1.** oblīquē (*by insinuation*) Tac. A 3, 35 Gell. **2.** expr. by circuītio (*roundabout speech*) *to teach atheism i*, deos circuitione quadam tollere, Cic Div. 2, 17, 40 *you did not speak at all i.*, nihil circuitione usus es, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31. **3.** tectē: v. COVERTLY.

**indirectness:** circuītio (esp *of speech*) v. preced. art (2) Or expr. by adj. v. INDIRECT.

**indiscerptibility:** expr. by verb v. foll. art

**indiscerptible:** quod secerni, dividi, discerpi, distrahi non potest · Cic. Tusc 1, 29, 71.

**indiscreet:** inconsultus · v IMPRUDENT.

**indiscreetly:** inconsultē, tĕmĕre v. IMPRUDENTLY.

**indiscretion:** v. IMPRUDENCE.

**indiscriminate:** **1.** prōmiscuus *i. slaughter*, pr. [omnium generum] caedes, Liv 2, 30, *fin*. *i burial*, pr. sepultura, Tac. 16, 16, *fin* **2.** indistinctus (rare) Join indistinctus et promiscuus, Tac. A 6, 8. Phr *to indulge in i. slaughter*, omnes cujusvis aetatis ac sexus promiscue interficere, cf. Sall Jug. 26 cf foll. art.

**indiscriminately:** **1.** prōmiscuē Cic Agr. 2, 31, 85 Sall (Sometimes the adj may serve cf Sall. Cat. 12, divina atque humana *promiscua* = promiscue: also the adv. phr., in promiscuo, occurs in Tac . cf. Ger 44, nec arma ut apud ceteros Germanos *in promiscuo*, sed clausa sub custode.) **2.** expr. by discrimen, ĭnis, *n*., with a negative word e. g, sine [ullo] discrimine, Suet. Aug 32; [delectu omni et] d. remoto, Cic Fin. 4, 25, 69; omni d sublato, cf. id. Verr 2, 2, 50, 123; nullo d, Virg Aen. 1, 574. Sall . v. DISTINCTION.

**3.** also by dēlectus, ūs nullo habito delectu, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149 sine

ullo d., id Agr. 2, 21, *extr.* Gell 20, 5 nullo d., Ov M. 10, 325 **4.** passim (*here and there without distinction*) *we write poetry, unlearned and learned* i, scribimus indocti doctique poemata p., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117 Just. 43, 1, *med* **5.** tĕmĕre v RANDOM (AT). **6.** indistinctē Gell Dig Join indistincte atque promiscue, Gell. *pref* Phr. *the pious and the impious* i., nulla ratione habita piorum impiorumque, cf Cic Leg 2, 7, 15

**indispensable:** omnino *s* maxime necessarius v NECESSARY

**indispensably:** v preced art.

**indispose:** i e *to render averse to*

**1.** ălĭēno, 1 opp to conciliare et commendare, Cic Fin. 3, 5, *init* **2.** āvŏco, 1. v. TO DISINCLINE.

**indisposed** (*part adj*). **I.** *Disinclined*. ălĭēnus, āversus, etc v. AVERSE **II.** *In poor health* (leviter) aegrōtus, parum *s.* minus valens v. ILL, UNWELL Phr · *to feel somewhat* i, offensae quid sentire, Cels. 1, 6

**indisposition:** **I.** *Disinclination:* animus alienus v AVERSION. **II.** *Slight bodily disorder* **1.** vălētūdo, invălētūdo (extr. rare) v ILLNESS 2 commōtiuncŭla (*a slight i*) Cic Att 12, 11, *extr* (Sen has motiuncula in same sense, Tranq. 2, *init*) **3.** offensa (esp *as caused by unsuitable food*, etc.) Cels (v preced art, *extr*) Petr.

**indisputable** · **1** certus v CERTAIN. **2.** more precisely, de quo controversia non [nulla] est, cf Cic Caec 11, 31; quod in controversiam adduci non potest, cf Cic de Or. 1, 40, 183 v. CONTROVERSY **3.** sometimes constat, ītur, 1. denoting that a thing is *generally agreed upon* v EVIDENT (TO BE)

**indisputably:** sine controversia Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7. See also CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

**indissoluble:** quod dissolvi non potest v. TO DISSOLVE (Indissolubilis, Cic Tim 11, *not liable to dissolution*)

**indissolubly:** ita ut dissolvi nullo modo possit v TO DISSOLVE. (N.B.—Not indissolubiliter)

**indistinct:** **1.** expr by clārus with a negative *with an i. murmur*, non c murmure, Lucan, 1, 352 *i. handwriting*, literae minus compositae ac clarae, cf. Cic. Att 6, 9, 1 v. DISTINCT. **2.** obtūsus *a voice clear or i*, vox clara, ob, Quint. 11, 3, 15 *i vision*, ob. acies, Cic. Sen. 23, 83 **3.** obscūrus Cic Off 1, 37, 133 cf Quint 11, 3, 60, vox obscurior v OBSCURE. **4.** (?) surdus cf Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 4, surdo figurarum discrimine, i. e *not clearly defined* · v. DULL **5.** hĕbes, ētis (of whatever makes *a dull, faint impression on the senses*) · cf. Quint 1, 11, 4 v DULL. **6.** confūsus (*blended together*) i *utterance*, conf. os (opp. to os planum), Kr (e Cic). *To render i*, obscurare, e. g, vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 20.

**indistinctly:** parum *s.* minus clārē v. CLEARLY, DISTINCTLY. Phr. *to articulate i.*, literas obscurare, Cic. de Or 3, 11, 41; opprimere, id Off 1, 37, 133. See also OBSCURELY.

**indistinctness:** expr. by adj. v. preced. art

**indistinguishable:** expr. by distinguo, internosco v. TO DISTINGUISH

**indite:** scribo, 3. v. TO WRITE, COMPOSE.

**individual** (*adj*). **1.** singŭli, ae, a. v. SINGLE **2.** proprius. v. PECULIAR, PROPER.

**individual** (*subs.*): i. e. *a person viewed separately*: expr by singŭli, ae, **a**: *to benefit the state or the i.*, *aut civitati aut singulis civibus prodesse. v. SINGLE. See also PERSON

**individuality:** propriētas ingenii, proprium ingenium v. PECULIARITY

**individually:** singŭlātim; singŭli, ae, a. v. SINGLY

**indivisibility:** expr by verb. *they teach the absolute i of these particles*, haec corpora nullo modo dividi, secari, discerpi posse docent: v. TO DIVIDE. (Individuitas, Tert)

**indivisible:** **1.** indīvīduus i *bodies*, i corpora (= atomi), Cic Fin 1, 6, 17 **2.** indīvīsĭbĭlis Diom Tert (N B – usu better expr by verb quod dirimi, dividi, secari, discerpi omnino non potest cf Cic Tusc. 1, 29, 71)

**indocile:** **1.** indŏcĭlis, e (*hard to teach*). Cic Hor. **2.** intractābĭlis, e (*difficult to manage*) Join dura et intractabilis [aetas] Sen. Ep 25, *init* v. UNMANAGEABLE

**indocility:** indocilis natura, ind. ingenium cf Quint 1, 3, *init*

**indoctrinate:** imbuo, 3 v TO IMBUE, INSTRUCT

**indolence:** **1.** inertia (*lack of energy and activity*) *to make a concession to i*, aliquid inertiae largiri, Cic. de Or 1, 15, 68 Join segnities atque inertia, Cic de Or 1. 41, *init* (Cic uses inertia laboris, as a fuller expr., E Com 8, 24) **2.** segnĭtĭes, ēi; also -a, ae (*backwardness, slowness* esp *in attempting*) *most inactive i*, inertissima segnitia, Cic Fin 1, 2, 5 Ter cf *supp*. (1) **3.** dēsīdia v SLOTH

**indolent:** **1.** iners, rtis (*inactive*). esp with another epith *e g* iners et desidiosus, Cic. Agr 2, 33, 91; iners, ignavus, somniculosus, id Sen. 11, 36 **2.** ignāvus (stronger than preced, and implying *base, sluggish indolence* cf *supp*) v LAZY, COWARDLY **3.** desīdiōsus v SLOTHFUL, and cf *supp* (1) **4.** dēses, īdis Gell **5.** segnis, e (*slow, backward*) Join segnis et jacens [puer], Quint 1, 3, 2. **6.** pĭger v. SLUGGISH **7.** lentus (*easy and apathetic*) v SLOW

**indolently:** **1.** ignāvē (more freq. in worse sense) Vulg G. 3, 465 **2.** segniter v SLOWLY Join segniter, otiose, negligenter, Liv. 2, 58. **3.** dēsīdiōsē Lucr

**indomitable:** **1.** indŏmĭtus. usu. in sense of *not actually broken* or *quelled Hercules ever i. and untiring*, H. indomitus semper et indefessus. Plin. Pan Ov · cf. INVINCIBLE. **2.** impĭger v. INDEFATIGABLE.

**in-door** (*adj.*): **1.** umbrātĭlis, e (lit *in the shade*; i. e. *under a roof*): *in-door, luxurious life*, vita u. et delicata, Cic. Tusc 2, 11, 27. **2.** umbrāticus (like preced) Gell

**indorse:** v ENDORSE.

**indubitable:** indūbĭtābĭlis, e (rare) Quint

**indubitably:** sine dubio v UNDOUBTEDLY

**induce:** **1.** adduco, xi, ctum, 3 (foll. by ut and *subj.*) *I was led to undertake this burden*, adductus sum ut hoc onus susciperem, Cic. Div Verr 2, 5 Caes Liv. also foll. by ad and *ger he was not easily led to believe*, non facile ad credendum adducebatur, Nep. Con 3 Cic. absol, *led by these considerations*, his rebus adducti, Caes B. G. 1, 3. Foll by quin = ut non, Suet Tib. 21. **2.** indŭco, xi, ctum, 3 (usu. in bad sense, *to persuade to evil*. same constr as preced). *to i any one to tell a lie*, ind. aliquem ut mentiatur, Cic. R. Com. 16, 46. v TO TEMPT (N.B. —Later authors use both the above with *infin.*: quod cave imiteris) **3.** persuādeo, 2 (foll. by ut and *subj*) *to i by large rewards and promises*, magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque p aliqui, ut..., Caes. B. G. 3, 18 v TO PERSUADE **4.** incĭto, 1 TO URGE, INCITE.

**inducement:** **1.** praemium (*any kind of reward*). *to hold out rs to any one*, aliquem praemiis invitare, Cic Lig 4, 12; elicere, id Bal. 16, 37 (cf. preced art. 3) *he should set before them what were the rs to war*, proponeret quae p armis peterent, Sall Cat. 21 **2.** invītāmentum (rare) *to hold out no rs to anything*, nulla ad aliquam rem afferre, Cic. Hort. *fr.* **3.** incĭtāmentum (*anything that impels*) *the strongest i. to (undergo) peril and danger*, maximum et periculorum inc. et laborum, Cic. Arch. 10, 23. **4.** illĕcēbra, usu. *pl.*. v. ALLUREMENT **5.** expr by verb · *no i could tempt me to ...*, nihil me adducere posset ut . *by what rs?* quibus rebus adductus · v. TO INDUCE. **6.** causa v CAUSE

**induct:** **1.** ĭnaugŭro, 1 *has son was i'd as augur in his room*, augur in locum inauguratus filius, Liv 30, 26, *med* Cic. **2.** consecro, 1 (*to set apart as sacred*): *he was formally i'd to the see*, *rite episcopus consecratus est v TO CONSECRATE

**induction:** **I.** Logical inductio Quint 5, 11, 3 **II.** *Formal appointment* **1.** consecrātio (*by religious rites*) · Inscr in Forcell **2.** inductio Cod Theod (R and A). **3.** expr by verb v TO INDUCT

**inductive:** Phi. *i reasoning*, *ar gumentandi ratio quae per inductionem fit.

**indue:** v ENDUE, ENDOW.

**indulge:** **I.** *To treat indulgently* **1.** indulgeo, si, 2 (with *dat.*); *this legion Caesar had specially i'd*, huic legioni Caesar indulserat praecipue, Caes B G 1, 40, *extr. to i a slave*, servo ind, Sen **2.** morem gero, mōrīgĕror v TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH. **II.** *To give way to passion*, etc. **1.** indulgeo, 2 *to i one's anger*, irae i, Liv 3, 53 *the consuls i'd the ardour of the legions*, ind consules legionum ardori, Liv 9, 43, *med* . Ov **2.** effundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (with *pron reft* or as *pass reft* · foll. by prep.) *to i. (excessively) in luxury*, ad luxuriam effundi, Liv. 34, 6, *med*, *in lust*, in libidine [more usu *acc*] se effundere, Cic Par 3, 1, 21; *in loud laughter*, in cachinnos effundi, Suet Cal 32. **3.** expleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 v TO GRATIFY. **4.** servio, 4 (*to yield oneself up to*. with *dat.*). *to i. in sensual pleasure*, voluptatibus s., Sall Cat 52, *med*. *to i. resentment*, iracundiae s., Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, *fin*. **III.** Intrans *to go to excess*: invito, 1 *to i at the table*, inv sese in coena, Pl Am 1, 1, 130 *when he i'd most freely* (*in wine*), quoties largissime se invitaret, Suet. Aug. 77 Sall. fr

**indulgence:** .. *Too lenient treatment*: **1.** indulgentia (in good or bad sense) *excessive i towards any one*, nimia i. in aliquem, Pl in Cic Fam. 10, 23, *med*: Caes **2** vēnia (*an act of grace* or *clemency*) *to grant any one an i*, v alicui dare, Cic Arch. 2, 3. Liv. *To treat with i*, indulgere v. TO INDULGE. **II.** *Free gratification of desires* · Phr *prone to sensual i*, effusus in Venerem, Liv 29, 23, *med.*: *devoted to every kind of vicious and depraved i.*, vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus, Cic. R. Am 13, 38 so, voluptatibus deditus, id Fin 1, 18, 57 *habitual i of animal desires*, corporis obsequium atque indulgentia, Cic Fin 1, 23, *init*: *free i in wine*, largior jucundiorque vini invitatio, Gell. 15, 2 (also *dimin*. invitatiuncula, *slight indulgence*, ib. *in lemm.*) **III.** Papal *indulgentia (as tech t) *plenary i*, ind. plenariae *to preach rs*, ind praedicare, Eccl Scr. in Kr Or expr. by circuml · venia *s.* remissio peccatorum a pontifice Romano promissa, Kr.

**indulgent:** **1.** indulgens, ntis (*gentle with*: with *dat*.). *i. towards offences*, peccatis ind, Cic. Am 24, 89 but the word has oft a good sense, *e. g.* indulgens pater, *a kind, affectionate father*, Nep Att. 1 cf Cic. Clu. 5, 12, quo nomen amantius indulgentiusque maternum **2.** ignoscens, ntis (*prone to forgive*) Ter. Heaut 4, 1, 32. **3.** facilis, e (*easy-tempered*): more fully, facilis impetrandae veniae, Liv 26, 15, *init* *he shall find me an i. father*, f. me utetur patre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5 · *the i Nymphae*, f. Nymphae, Virg. Ecl. 3, 9 Join facilis, indulgens, Suet. 21. **4.** rēmissus (the reverse of *strict*; *not standing on one's right or dignity*): cf Cic. Att. 16, 15, *init*., utrum remissior essem, an summo jure contenderem: Liv. *To be i. towards*, indulgēre (with *dat*.): v. TO INDULGE.

**indulgently:** indulgenter Cic.: Sen *To behave i. towards*, facilem, in-

dulgentem se praebere erga aliquem v preced. art.

**indurate**: dūro, ı v. TO HARDEN

**industrious**: 1. industrius (*constantly doing something*) (*men*) *watchful, sober*, ı, vigilantes, sobru, ı, Cic Coel 31, 74 not always of *praiseworthy activity*, cf Cic. Tusc 5, 20, 57, where Dionysius of Syracuse is called vir acer in rebus gerendis et *industrius* (*restlessly active*) *an active and i "hand,"* opera agilis atque ı, Col II, I, *med* · Tac 2. gnāvus *or* nāvus (*full of activity and energy*) *an ı labourer*, operarius n, Col II, I, *med.* Join (homo) n et industrius, Cic Veri 3, 21, *init* Hor 3. ācer, cris, cre (*vigorously active, energetic*) v ACTIVE 4. strēnuus (*exerting oneself*) *to be ı about anything*, in aliqua re se s. praebere, Ter. Ph 3, I, 12 v VIGOROUS 5. impīger, gra, grum (*active, untiring*) · *so ı. in writing*, tam ı in scribendo, Cic Fam 2, I 6. sēdulus (*pains-taking, doing one's best*) cf Cic Bt 47, *extr*, eloquentes videbare non *sedulos* conquirere velle Plin 7. diligens v CAREFUL, DILIGENT 8. assiduus v ASSIDUOUS 9. studiōsus esp of *application to study*, Plin Ep. 3, 5, *fin*

**industriously**: 1. industriē Caes Cic. Join diligenter industrieque, Caes B G. 7, 60 Suet 2. assiduē v ASSIDUOUSLY. 3. sēdulo (usu of one *who does his best*) *to discharge a duty ı. (to the utmost of one's ability)*, munere s fungi, Plin Ep. 7, 19, 2 4. gnāviter *or* nāviter Hor.

**industry**: 1. industria *ability is fed by ı*, altur industria ingenium, Cic. Coel. 19, 45 *elaborated by ı*, industria elaboratus, Cic Manil *init* (But industria is a more comprehensive word than the Eng, and includes *all kinds of activity*) 2. assiduitas (*keeping close to occupation*) · v ASSIDUITY 3. gnāvitas *or* nāvitas (*brisk activity* v. rare) Arn 4. sēdulitas (*earnest attention to a duty*). *the ı of a poor poet*, s. mali poetae, Cic Arch. 10, 25 Join opera et sedulitas, Cic. Fam 8, 11, *med*, qui labor, quae sedulitas! Plin II, 30, 36. 5. diligentia (*care and attention*). v CARE, DILIGENCE 6. studium (*earnest devotion, eager pursuit*) v. ZEAL

**indwelling**: quod intus habitat, sedem habet.

**inebriate**: īnēbrio, ı (rare) v TO INTOXICATE.

**inebriated**: ēbrius v DRUNKEN

**inebriation**: ēbrietas v DRUNKENNESS

**ineffable**: quod verbis exprimi non potest

**ineffably**: *supra quam verbis exprimi potest.

**ineffective**: Phr. *an ı. speaker*, *qui parum dicendo valet*: cf. EFFECTIVE (II); most of the words and phr. under which may be reversed by a negative.

**ineffectively**: *parum cum vi atque gravitate

**ineffectual**: 1. irritus (*without effect*) *an ı. remedy*, ir. remedium, Tac H. 4, 81. *ı. missiles*, ir. tela, Virg. v. FRUITLESS. 2. imbellis, e (*of no warlike force*): *an ı. weapon*, i. telum, Virg. Aen. 2, 544. 3. vānus v. VAIN, IDLE (III.)

**ineffectually**: frustra, nēquicquam, etc · v. FRUITLESSLY.

**inefficacious**: parum efficax, etc.: v. EFFICACIOUS. (N.B.—Not inefficax in this sense)

**inefficacy**: expr. by adj.. v. EFFICACIOUS

**inefficiency**: nearest word perh. segnitia. applied to Q. Varus, Vell 2, 118.

**inefficient**: *parum strēnuus, segnis (*slow and wanting in energy*), rei gerendae parum habilis · cf. EFFICIENT

**inelegance**: 1. inconcinnitas (*of style*) · Suet Aug. 86. 2. inficētiae, arum · Cat. 36, 19. (Usu better expr. by adj *a style characterized by much ı*, oratio parum elegans, oratio invenusta, inficeta)

**inelegant**: 1. invēnustus (*destitute of charms*) Cic Br. 67, 237 Cat 2, illēpidus (*without grace*) *words marked by harsh and ı. strangeness*, verba durae atque novitatis, Gell II, 7, *init* Join illepidus atque inelegans, Cat 6, 2; non illepidus neque invenustus, Cat 36, 17 3. inēlegans, ntis (*showing want of taste*) *ı style*, in sermo, Suet Dom 20 4. inficētus *or* inficētus (*marked by lack of taste*) · Cic. Cat (N B —The above are chiefly used with a negative before them, as, NOT *inelegant*, cf ill. cc and the softer forms, parum *s* minus venustus, elegans, etc, are preferable where the predicate is to be *affirmed* v ELEGANT)

5. inconcinnus (*not well adjusted or harmonizing*) Hor Ep. I, 18, 6. 6. inurbānus (*lacking refinement*) · *to distinguish the ı from the polished witticism*, in lepido secernere dicto, Hor A. P. 273.

**inelegantly**: 1. inēlegantei Cic 2. invēnustē Quint 3. illēpidē Hor Gell 4. inurbānē Cic Quint (For. syn v preced. art)

**ineligibility** } expr by phr. as un-
**ineligible** } der ELIGIBILITY, ELIGIBLE, with negative

**ineloquent**: 1. indisertus Cic, 2. inficundus Quint. (For syn. v ELOQUENT)

**inept**: ineptus v. SILLY, ABSURD

**ineptitude**: ineptiae, arum v FOLLY, NONSENSE

**inequality**: inaequālitas Varr. Quint

**inert**: I. *Incapable of moving* 1 iners, rtis *the ı earth*, terra in, Hor Od 3, 4, 45 2. brūtus (*dull, sluggish*) Hor Od I, 34, 9 3. immōbilis, e v IMMOVABLE II. *Inactive* iners, pīger, segnis, etc v. INDOLENT.

**inertly**: segniter, tardē, etc v SLOWLY, INDOLENTLY

**inertness**, immōbilitas · *ı of water* (of the Dead Sea), in aquae, Just 36, 3.

**inestimable**: 1. inaestimābilis, e used by Cic of that *which has no value*, Fin. 3, 6, 20; by Liv., of that *which is too great to be estimated*, 29, 32, *init* Val Max 4, 8, I. 2. expr by circuml, *quī (quae, quod) omne pretium excedit*, *majoris pretii quam quod aestimari possit*

**inevitable**: 1. inēvītābilis, e *ı evils*, in mala (opp to evitabilia), Sen N Q. 2, 50, 2 Curt Tac 2. nēcessārius *an ı. consequence*, n consecutio, Cic Inv I, 29, 45 *fatal and ı. laws*, leges fatales ac n, Cic. Tim 12, *init* · v NECESSARY Simly *it is ı*, necesse est Cic. 3. inēluctābilis, e (*a strong expression*) *the ı. power of fate*, in. fatorum vis, Vell. 2, 57. Virg. 4. insūpērābilis, e (poet.) Ov. M 15, 807 5. expr by circuml. with vitari non posse. v. TO AVOID.

**inevitableness**: nēcessitas, nēcessitūdo v NECESSITY. (Or expr. by adj v. preced. art)

**inevitably**: 1. nēcessē *one who must ı die*, cui n est mori, Cic. Fat 9, 17 Nep 2, nēcessārio v. NECESSARILY 3. inēvītābiliter (unclass) Aug.

**inexact**: parum subtilis · v. EXACT

**inexcusable**: inexcūsābilis, e (v. rare) Hor. Ep I, 18, 58 Ov (in somewhat diff sense). Phr. *such faults are quite ı*, ea vitia nihil omnino excusationis habent, cf. Cic. Sen. 18, 65; talibus peccatis nulla est excusatio, cf. Cic. in Pis. 5, 10 *an ı. error*, *turpe erratum est cui nullo modo ignoscere possis*; cui omnino non est ignoscendum. v. EXCUSABLE, TO EXCUSE

**inexcusably**: nulla excusatione. v EXCUSE (*subs.*).

**inexhaustible**: 1. inexhaustus (rare) Tac G 20. Virg. 2. infinītus: v. UNBOUNDED 3. (*f*) profundus (lit *bottomless*): *with ı. fullness of expression*, pr ore, Hor Od. 4, 2, 8: cf. Sall. Jug 81, profunda avaritia Phr *the adjoining woods yield an ı supply of firewood*, suggerunt affatim ligna silvae proximae, Plin Ep 2, 17, 26 *such an ı. supply*, copia tanta, Cic Ph. II, 6, 14: so, omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Am. 23, 89.

**inexorable**: 1. inexōrābilis: *ı. towards any one*, inex. in aliquem, Cic. Sull 31, 87; adversus aliquem, Liv. 34, 4; contra aliquem, Gell Fig. *ı. destiny*, inex. fatum, Virg G 2, 491. 2. illacrimābilis, e (*not to be moved to tears* poet) Hor Od. 2, 14, 6. 3. dūrus (*harsh, inflexible*) Join durus atque inexorabilis, Ter Ph. 3, 2, 12 where the circuml occurs, ut neque misericordia neque precibus molliri queas

**inexorably**: expr by circuml., ita ut quis nullis precibus moveatur; inex orabili animo v preced art.

**inexpediency**: inūtilitas Cic Inv. 2, 52, 158 (More usu. expr by adj. v. foll art)

**inexpedient**: 1. inūtilis, e (oft = *injurious*) · *a speech ı to himself and the state*, oratio in. sibi et civitati suae, Liv 42, 14, *fin*. v. INJURIOUS. (Or expr by parum, minus utilis, cf L G § 646 v EXPEDIENT.) 2. expr by expēdit, 4, *impers.* (with *dat* or absol) *nothing can be more in to that end*, ad eam rem nihil minus expedit cf Cic Att 7, 23

**inexperience**: 1. impēritia (*want unskilfulness*) Sall. Jug 38, *init* Tac Quint. 2. insōlentia (*the state of one unaccustomed to anything*) *ı of the bar and of trials*, ins fori judiciorumque, Cic R Am. 31, *fin* (N B.—In this sense never without depend. genit v Lat Dict s v.) 3. inscientia, inscitia v IGNORANCE.

**inexperienced**: 1. impēritus (with *gen* or absol) *a man ı. in the ways of the world*, homo imp morum, Cic R. Am. 49, 143 *ı in war*, belli imp, Nep Epam 7 *ı persons*, i. homines, [rerum omnium rudes ignarique], Cic. Fl 7, 16 2. rūdis, e (*unlearned* with *gen* or in and *abl*) *ı. in war*, r. rei militaris, Cic Ac. 2, 1, 2; r agminum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9 · *ı in human life*, in communi vita r., Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 248 Prop less freq with ad and *acc. ı. in childhood*, th, r. ad puritus, Ov. Her. 11, 48 In late writers absol. *ı. years (youth)*, r. anni, Tac. Ann 13, 16, *extr* : Quint 3. ignārus (with *gen*) · v. IGNORANT (I) 4. inexpertus (*not having experienced*) *an army ı. and unaccustomed to prosperity*, exercitus bonis inex. atque insuetus, Liv 23, 18 Tac 5. tīro, ōnis, *m* (strictly, *a raw recruit*). Join. tiro, peregrinus, hospes in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, *extr*. 6. novellus (rare and poet) *ı. hand*, n. manus, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 24.

**inexpert**: inscitus, impērītus: v. UNSKILFUL.

**inexpiable**: inexpiābilis, e · Cic.

**inexplicable**: 1. inexplicābilis, e. Cic Ac 2, 29, *extr*. Join durus atque inexplicabilis, Cic Att 8, 3, *ad fin*. 2 non explicandus v Cic. l. c. 3. inēnōdābilis, e (in diff sense in Cic cf. Fat. 9, 18) Att in Non.

**inexplicably**: quod (ita ut) verbis explicari non possit. v. TO EXPLAIN.

**inexpressible**: 1. inēnarrābilis, e: v INDESCRIBABLE. 2. qui (quae, quod) verbis exprimi non potest: v TO EXPRESS (Sometimes ingens may serve. v. IMMENSE)

**inexpressibly**: *quod (ita ut) verbis exprimi non possit (Sometimes incredibiliter, mirabiliter may serve v. INCREDIBLY, WONDERFULLY.)

**inexpressive**: expr. by phr under EXPRESSIVE (with negative).

**inextinguishable**: inexstinctus (-tinctus) · rare and poet.: Ov. · cf. IRREPRESSIBLE.

**inextricable**: 1. inexplicābilis, e (*not to be unravelled*): Quint. 5, 10 101 (laqueī, fig) Curt. 3, 1. 2. ine-

tricābĭlis, e *i maze* (of the Labyrinth), in erroi, Virg. Aen. 6, 27. **3.** inēnōdābĭlis, e: *haiv in i. knots*, capillus men, Apul See also TO EXTRICATE.

**inextricably:** ita ut expediri quid non possit v. TO EXTRICATE.

**infallibility:** Phr *to believe in the i of the Pope*, *Pontificem Romanum errare s mentiri non posse credere.

**infallible:** | *That cannot err* · qui errare non potest v. TO ERR || *Certain* certus, non dubius v. CERTAIN. Phr *an i remedy*, remedium efficacissimum, valentissimum v. EFFECTUAL

**infallibly:** certo, procul dubio v. CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

**infamous:** **1.** infāmis, e *an i life*, vita inf, Cic Font. 11, 24. *i. for excesses*, inf per flagitia, Tac Ann 6, 7; also foll. by ob, id H 2, 56 Ov **2.** fāmōsus · *Matrina i. for poisonings*, *i. veneficiis* M, Tac. Ann 3, 7. Hor. **3.** flāgĭtiōsus (*disgraceful, scandalous*) *i lusts*, f libidines, Cic Veri. 2, 2, 54, 134 **4.** turpis, inhonestus (less strong) v. DISGRACEFUL **5.** perditus v ABANDONED.

**infamously:** **1.** cum (magna, maxima, summa) infamia v INFAMY **2.** flāgĭtiōsē v SCANDALOUSLY, DISGRACEFULLY

**infamy:** **1.** infāmia (*ill-repute* in all degrees) *covered with i*, opertus [dedecore et] inf, Cic. Clu. 22, 61 *to be covered with i*, flagrare infamiā, Cic Att 4, 18, inf urgeri, id Verr Act 1, 12, 36 *to bring i. upon any one*, alicui inf inferre, Cic. Coel. 18, 42. **2.** probrum (*a public reproach*). cf Cic Coel l. c, *probrum* castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre · sometimes the *pl.* may better serve (cf L G. § 591) *to emerge from hereditary i and vice*, ex paternis probris ac vitiis emergere, Cic. Veri. 3, 69, 162 **3.** flāgĭtium (strictly any *infamous deed*): *great disgrace and i.*, magnum dedecus et fl., Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86. sometimes, as in the case of probria, the pl may serve cf. Cic Veri 1 c § 161, non ad tua *flagitia* neque ad tuas turpitudines v DISGRACE, SCANDAL *To brand with i.*, (1). infāmo, 1 Cic Fam. 9, 12 Plop (2) nōto, 1 · Cic. Mil 11, *extr.*. Hor. S 1, 4, 5 v TO BRAND

**infancy:** **1.** infantia (including *childhood, till the age of seven*) · more precisely, prima inf., Tac Ann. 1, 4 **2.** puerītia prima, aetas mens v CHILDHOOD, YOUTH Phr *from i*, a puerulo (a puero=*from childhood*, Cic Fam 13, 16) ; ab infante, Sen Ir. 2, 5, 4. Col of numbers, ab infantibus, Cels 7, 7, § 15, *init.*. as fig expr., a teneris (ut Graeci aiunt) unguiculis, Cic. Fam 1, 6 ; de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24.

**infant** (*subs*): **1.** infans, ntis (comp preced. art. 1) *an i. cried out in its mother's womb*, inf. in utero matris clamasse, Liv 24, 10 *souls of i.s*, infantum animae, Virg Aen. 6, 427 *Dimms.* infantulus, infantula, Apul. **2.** puer (*a male child*) *an i. "so big,"* p tantillus, Ter. Ad 4, 2, 24 more precisely, infans puer, Cic. R. Am 53, 153. So, puella, infans puella. *a female infant* v. CHILD (N.B.—The pl pueri includes both sexes, cf. Cic. l. c)

**infant** (*adj.*): **1.** infans, ntis (comp. INFANCY, 1) *an i. ward*, inf. pupilla, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 58, *fin* **2.** puĕrilis, e: v. CHILDISH

**infanticide:** | *The person:* infanticida (v. late) · Tert. Usu. better, qui (quae) liberos suos necat. || *The crime:* infanticīdium (v. late) Tert. Usu. better expr by verb *i. is deemed a crime*, quemquam ex agnatis necare **flagitium** habetur. Tac Ger. 19.

**infantine:** infantilis, e *i. pretty ways*, i. blandimenta, Just. 17, 3, *fin.*

**infantry:** **1.** pĕdītātus, ūs (esp. in general sense ; or in contrast with cavalry): *to be stronger in cavalry than in i*, equitatu plus valere quam p., Nep. Eum. 3, *extr.*: *to assemble cavalry and i.*, equitatum pque cogere, Caes. B. G. 5, 3 Cic **2.** pĕdestres cōpiae (=preced) *to be strong in i*, p valere copiis, Caes B G. 2, 17 *such vast forces of cavalry and i.*, tantae equestres et p copiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112 Tac. So, pedestris exercitus, Nep Eum 4; p. acies (*as drawn up in battle*), Tac Ann 2, 17 p. pugna, *an engagement with i.*, Liv Suet. **3.** pĕdes, ĭtis; *sing.* or *pl* (esp *infantry as drawn up in battle* or *engaged* also in gen sense the sing is used in more lively passages) *on the right wing they station the Roman horse, next to them, the i.*, in dextro cornu Romanos equites locant, deinde pedites, Liv. 22, 45 *a veteran i.*, veteranus p, Liv 21, 44, *mixt : the mixture of i. (with cavalry) frightened the horses*, turbabant equos pedites intermixti, Liv 21, 46 *forces of cavalry and i.*, equitum et p copiae, Pomp in Cic Att. 8, 12, C *their strength is in their i.*, in pedite robur, Tac. Agr 12. (N B—Pedes, pedites, are the terms most freq. in milit writers) **4.** Sometimes milites is used so as to exclude cavalry, Caes B. G 5, 10, milites equitesque so, exercitus equitatusque, ib 7, 61 (R and A) Phr . *to serve in the i.*, pedibus merere, Liv. 24, 18

**infatuate:** infātuo, 1 (*to make a fool of*) Cic. Fl. 20, 47

**infatuated** (*adj*) dēmens, ntis Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (desipere, delirare, d. esse) esp as exclam, *i man* ! demens ! Virg *passim.* Phr. *to be so i*, tanta esse dementia, Auct B Afr. 8.

**infatuation:** **1.** dēmentia *it would be the height of i.*, summae d esse, Caes B G 4, 13 (also, dementis esse, Cic Off 1, 24, 83) v. FOLLY. **2.** caecitas mentis Cic. (?) Dom 40, 105 **3.** furor v. MADNESS.

**infeasibility:** v. IMPOSSIBILITY.

**infeasible:** v. IMPOSSIBLE.

**infect:** | Lit · **1.** expr. by contagio s. contāgium, with a verb : (*disease*) *i.s the whole flock*, universum gregem contagione prosternit, Col. 7, 5, *med.* : *lest one should i the rest*, ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col 6, 5 *the disease i d others*, contagium morbi in alios vulgatum est, Curt 9, 10, *init* **2.** coinquino, 1 (rare) Cic. 7, 5 **3.** inficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (rare in this sense) cf Tac Ann. 6, 7, plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu where, however, the expr. is fig See also INFECTION. || Fig. of vice **1.** inficio, 3 (in good or bad sense) *to be i'd with vices* (by example), vitiis infici, Cic Leg. 3, 13, 30. **2.** contāmino, 1 more fully, contagione (alicujus rei) c, Cic (?) Dom. 41, 108 v. TO POLLUTE.

**infection:** |. Lit. **1.** contāgio, ōnis, *f* , *s.* contāgium, i (the latter esp. poet.) *to be spread by i*, contagione vulgari (v. TO INFECT) *sheep are especially liable to i*, praecipue oves contagione vexantur, Col. 7, 5 **2.** contactus, ūs (*by touch*) : cf Liv. 4, 30, vulgati *contactu* in hominis morbi. Phr. *to prevent i.*, ne (morbidi) aliis tabem afferant, Col. 6, 5. || Fig. · contāgio · *the i. of that fanaticism has spread*, superstitionis illius c. pervagata est, Plin Ep. 10, 96 (97) Cic.

**infectious:** qui (quae, quod) contagione vulgatur · v TO INFECT.

**infelicity:** infēlīcĭtas Cic.

**infer:** **1.** colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3 . *you may i from that how busy I am*, ex eo c poteris quanta occupatione distinear, Cic. Att. 7, 23 Petr. **2.** conjicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (implying some difficulty or uncertainty) · *to i. so shrewdly* (of the first Brutus), tam acute argute-que c. (de re), Cic. Br. 14, 53 . Nep. **3.** infĕro, 3, *irr.* (a tech. term, denoting *a formal inference*) · *then it is i'd*, deinde infertur, Cic. Inv 1, 48, 89 · Quint. 5, 11, 27. **4.** interprĕtor, 1 (*to put a certain construction upon words or acts*) : *do not from necessity i design*, nolite consilium ex necessitate int., Cic. Rab. Post. 11, *init.* See also TO CONCLUDE. Phr.: *hence it may be i'd*, ex quo effici cogique potest (R. and A.) : but the expr. is stronger than Eng. . v TO PROVE ; also TO FOLLOW (Phr)

**inference:** conjectūra, conclusio v CONCLUSION (III.). *To draw an i.* · v TO INFER. Phr *a false i is drawn* aliud quam cogebatur illatum est, Cic Inv 1, 47, 87 v TO INFER (3)

**inferentially:** *ex conjectura ; qua tenus conjectura colligere licet.

**inferior** (*adj*) **1.** infĕrior, us : *not i in rank*, dignitate non inf , Caes. : *in civil law not i to his master*, in jure civili non inf quam magister, Cic Br 48, 179 *i. courage*, inf. animus, Caes B G 3, 24. **2.** dēterior, us (denoting *positive as well as relative inferiority*) *in cavalry he was i*, peditatu erat d, Nep Eum 3 *an i and faded age*, d. ac decolor aetas, Virg. Aen 8, 326 Hor. *Very i*, deterrimus Cic Virg. **3.** minor, us *i to the original inventor*, inventore m, Hor. S 2, 1, 48 *i in virtue and honour*, virtute et honore m, Hor. **4** impar, āris v. UNEQUAL. **5** pējor, us (like deterior, but stronger) v. BAD Phr. *i. in numbers*, pauciores (v. FEW) *i in beauty, brilliancy, etc.*, minus pulcher, splendidus, etc v. LESS (*adv*)

**inferior** (*subs.*). **1.** impar, āris. *married to an i.*, juncta impari, Liv 6, 34 Tac **2.** esp in *pl*, inferiōres : *men envy most their equals or i s*, invident homines maxime paribus aut inf., Cic de Or 2, 52, 209 *to be conquered by an i*, vinci ab inf [atque humiliori], Cic Quint 31, 95. **3.** subjectus (rare except in *pl*), *to instruct his i.s*, ut (villicus) edoceat subjectos, Col 11, 1, *init.* v. SUBJECT.

**infernal:** **1.** infernus *the i. deities*, inf Di, Liv Virg . *i appearance*, [velut] inf. aspectus, Tac. G 43. **2.** Tartārĕus (poet). Virg. : Ov. : Lucan. *The i. regions*, (1) inferi, orum. *in the i regions*, ad inf, Cic. Ph 14, 12, 32 ; apud inferos, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 (2). mānes, ium, m (strictly, *the shades of the deceased* poet.). *the unfathomable i. regions*, m. profundi, Virg. G. 1, 243. (3) Tartārus, *pl.* -a (poet) Virg. Ov. (*passim*). (4) Orcus (strictly a name of *Pluto*). Virg. Aen 6, 273 · in Aen. 2, 398, demittimus Orco, the word is used personally See also GRAVE (*subs* II ).

**infernally:** velut inferno more v. preced art

**infertility:** stērīlĭtas v BARRENNESS.

**infest:** **1.** expr. by infestus (*hostile, dangerous*) and a verb *the forest has been more and more i'd by banditti*, saltus frequentioribus latrociniis infestior factus est, C. Asin. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: so, [mare, etc.] infestum habere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12 Liv. **2.** infesto, 1 (*to render unsafe* : not in Cic.) *to i. the sea by piracy*, mare inf. piraticis sceleribus, Vell. 2, 73 used by Col. of *tumours attacking cattle*, Col. 6, 14, *fin.* : Plin. cf. foll. art.

**infested** (*part adj.*) infestus *regions i. with serpents*, loca inf serpentibus, Sall. Jug 89 : v TO INFEST.

**infidel** (*subs. and adj*) : *infidēlis, e Vulg 1 Tim. v. 8 · Salvian. (Better expr. by circuml , qui Deo, Christo, etc., non credit · v. TO BELIEVE)

**infidelity:** incrēdŭlĭtas : cf. Vulg. Rom. m. 3 : Paul. Nol v. UNBELIEF. Phr. *a work directed against inf.*, *liber in eos scriptus qui Deum, qui fidem Christianam, qui religionem omnino tollere conantur.

**infinite:** **1.** infīnītus : in philos. sense : Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104. in loose sense=*very great* · *the i. toil of the bar*, inf. rerum forensium labor, Cic. de Or. *init.* : Vell. Tac. **2.** immensus v. IMMEASURABLE.

**infinitely:** |. In philos. sense : infīnītē Cic Acad. 1, 7, 27. Phr.: *i. greater*, omnibus partibus major, Cic Fin. 2, 33, 108. || In colloq sense, *very greatly* : **1.** infīnīto (with all words denoting comparison) : *i. more*, inf. plus, Quint. 8, 4, 25 : *to be i. superior*, inf. praestare, Plin. 25, 8, 52. If increase be denoted, in [ad.] infinitum,

Plin 34, 2, 3 **2.** incrēdibiliter, etc. v. IMMENSELY

**infinitive mood:** infīnītīvus (mōdus), Prisc 8, 13 (p. 822) infīnītum verbum, Quint 9, 3, 9.

**infinity:** **I.** infīnītās *i of space,* inf locorum, Cic N D 1, 26, 73 also in ioncr sense, id Tusc 5, 39, 114: Amm. **2.** infīnītio a term coined by Cic. = ἀπειρία, Fin. 1, 6, 21. **3.** expr. by adj v. INFINITE.

**infirm:** invālīdus, infirmus, imbēcillus, dēbilis. v FEEBLE, WEAK. See also IRRESOLUTE

**infirmary:** **1.** nōsocōmium (νοσοκομεῖον) Cod. Just 1, 2, 19. **2.** vālētūdinārium (*a sick-room*) Sen Ep. 27, 1

**infirmity:** **I.** In abstr sense infirmitas, imbēcillitas v. WEAKNESS, FRAILTY **II.** Concrete *a fault.* vītium Hor S 1, 3, 1

**inflame:** **I.** *To arouse* passion **1.** accendo, di, sum, 3 (denoting *the first stirring up of angry feeling*) *this circumstance had greatly inflamed Marius against Metellus,* quae res Marium contia Metellum vehementer accenderat, Sall. Jug 64 very oft foll. by iram, invidiam, odium, discordiam, etc Liv . Curt v TO KINDLE **2.** incendo, 3 (stronger than preced, and denoting *a state of mind* as the result) *to inflame one's desire,* alicujus cupiditatem inc., Cic Fam 15, 21 *I am inflamed with anger,* incendor irā Ter. Hec 4, 1, 47· Cic. (not accendor in this constr)· Virg. Juv **3.** inflammo, 1 (like incendo, but a more rhetorical expr) *to inflame extinguish emotion,* animorum motus vel inf. vel extinguere, Cic de Or. 1, 14, 60 *to heighten and inflame the desires,* cupiditates augere atque inf, Cic. Fin 1, 16, 51. (N.B.—The simple verb is rare and poet.: chiefly in *p. part.* flammatus, Virg Aen 1, 50) **4.** ūro, ussi, ustum, 3 (*to burn with love or jealousy*)· *me love inflames,* me urit amor, Virg E. 2, 68 Hor. **5** in pass ardeo, si, sum, 2 esp incept ardesco, 3· *she becomes inflamed as she gazes,* ardescit tuendo, Virg Aen 1, 713 Lucr. So, flagro, 1 *to be inflamed with hatred,* odio flagrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190 Suet See also TO EXCITE.

**II.** In med sense, *to produce inflammation* inflammo, 1 Plin. 22, 23, 49 § 106.

**inflamed, to be:** flāgro, ardeo: v. preced. art. (I., *fin.*)

**inflammable:** ad exardescendum facilis v. COMBUSTIBLE.

**inflammation:** inflammātio· *i. attacks the eyes,* oculos inf occupat, Cels 6, 6, 1. *to remove i,* inf. discutere, sedare, Plin.

**inflammatory:** **I.** In medic sense, *causing inflammation*· qui (quae, quod) corpus inflammat, corporis inflammationem movet, habet: v. INFLAMMATION

**II.** Fig. *exciting violence and sedition*· **1.** sēditiōsus Caes B. G. 1, 17, 5 atque improba oratio Cic.. v SEDITIOUS. **2.** turbulentus: cf. Cic Att 4, 3, *med*, contiones turbulentae Metelli, .... funestissimae Clodii. **3.** expr. by circuml., aptus ad hominum animos, ad animorum motus, inflammandos *s.* concitandos: v. TO INFLAME.

**inflate:** **I.** Lit. *to swell out by blowing*· **1.** inflo, 1· *the canvas is inflated by the wind,* inflatur carbasus vento, Virg. Aen. 3, 357 Phaedr.· Cic. **2.** sufflo, 1 (*by introducing wind under*)· *to inflate the skin,* cutem s., Plin 8, 38, 57 Pl **II.** Fig.: of *elation, pride:* **1.** inflo, 1 *to inflate any one's mind with false hope,* alicui animos spe falsa inf., Cic. in Pis. 36, 89: Liv. (N.B.—Not sufflo in this sense) **2.** *to be inflated,* tümeo, ui, 2 *to be inflated with empty pride,* inani superbia t., Phaedr. 1, 3, 4: Juv. (but both tumeo and tumesco are oftener used of *ferment of feeling*). **3.** turgeo, si, 2 (esp. of diction; *to be inflated, bombastic*): Hor. A P. 27 Join. [oratio quae] turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15. In same sense, turgesco, 3: Quint. 12, 10, 73. See also ELATED (TO BE).

**inflated** (*part. adj.*): **1.** inflātus (both lit and fig) Cic . Quint. Join inflatus et tumens, Dial Or 18; inf et inanis, Quint 12, 10, 16 cf preced art. (3) **2.** tümidus esp of diction, opp to the truly *grand* (grandis), Quint. 10, 2, 16 Liv Plin. jun **3.** turgidus (rare in this sense) Hor. S 1, 10, 36 **4.** tümens, turgescens v. preced art. (II.)

**inflation:** usu. of style tümor (immodicus) Quint. 12, 10, 73 Or expr by neut of adj (cf L G § 342) *let there be no inflation,* ne quid sit inflati, ne quid turgidi v INFLATED

**inflect:** **1.** dēclīno, 1· Vari · Quint **2.** inclīno, 1 Geli **3.** flecto, xi, xum, 3 Quint. 8, 3, 36 (Inflecto is *to mark with the circumflex accent* Amob. 1, 58, p 35) Cl. foll art.

**inflection:** **1.** dēclīnātio (in older writers including *all formations of words from each other*) Varr L L. 8, 2 § 3 in Quint. 1, 4, 13, used of *the formation of tenses* so Varr. L L 10, 26 § 166 The form declinatus, ūs, also occurs Varr **2.** flexūra Varr. L L 10, 28 § 166. Also flexus, ūs Quint 1, 6, 15.

**inflexibility:** **1.** obstīnātio (in good or bad sense) v. FIRMNESS, OBSTINACY. **2.** rigor animi (*with harshness*). Tac Ann 6, 50. Sen

**inflexible:** **I.** Lit rīgidus v STIFF, UNBENDING **II.** Fig **1.** obstīnātus *i. will,* obs. voluntas [et offirmata], Cic. Att. 1, 11 *i against tears,* obs adversus lacrymas, Liv. 2, 40 **2.** rigidus (*harsh, stern, unyielding*) (*Cato*) *of integrity,* r innocentiae, Liv 39, 40· Hor. **3.** tēnax propositi Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1 **4.** inflexibilis, e (rare) *i obstinacy,* inf obstinatio, Plin. Ep 10, 96 (97), 3 Sen. See also PERSEVERING, OBSTINATE.

**inflexibly:** **1.** obstīnātē v. FIRMLY (4); OBSTINATELY **2.** rigidē (*severely, sternly*). Val. Max 9, 7, *fin.* **3.** obstinata mente, inflexibili obstinatione v. preced art

**inflexion:** v INFLECTION.

**inflict:** **I.** *To lay on, bring upon:* **1.** infligo, xi, ctum, 3 (*violently* with *acc.* and *dat.*)· *to inflict a deadly blow* (fig.), mortiferam plagam inf., Cic Vat 8, 20 *to inflict loss upon the state,* damna civitati inf, Just 3, 5, *med.* **2.** infĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, *irr.* (*to bring upon, in any way* with *acc.* and *dat.*)· (*the missiles*) *inflicted many wounds upon our men,* multa nostris vulnera inferebant, Caes. B C. 2, 6 v. TO BRING UPON **3.** ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to drive home a thrust*) *he inflicted a wound through the helmet,* vulnus per galeam adegit, Tac. Ann 1, 61: Virg **4.** impōno, pōsui, ĭtum, 3 (only fig) *to inflict wounds upon the commonwealth,* reipublicae vulnera imp., Cic Fin 4, 24, 66. Phr *to inflict blows upon any one,* colaphos alicui infringere, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 45; incutere, Juv 9, 5 *to inflict an injury,* injuriam offerre, facere, etc. (v. INJURY). **II.** *To impose* punishment *on* a fine Phi. *to inflict punishment upon any one,* poenam capere de aliquo, Liv 2, 5, *med*, in aliquem, Curt 4, 6, *fin.*; supplicium [usu of *capital punishment*] de aliquo sumere, Caes. B G. 6, 44. Cic ; poenā aliquī afficere, Cic Off 2, 5, *extr.*: *to inflict a fine,* multam (alicui) irrogare, Cic. Mil 14, 36.

**infliction:** **I.** *The act of inflicting.* expr by verb: v. preced. art. *The inflicting a fine,* multae irrogatio, Cic. Rab. perd 3, 8 **II.** *The punishment:* poena, mālum, incommŏdum, etc.

**inflorescence:** flos: v FLOWER.

**influence** (*subs*): **I.** *Power exerted, esp. by suasion, or in any manner without violence* **1.** vis, vim, vi, *f.* (*power working in whatever way*)· *to have greater influence than to encourage,* majorem vim habere ad deterrendum quam ad cohortandum. Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258: v. FORCE, POWER. **2.** mōmentum (*that which inclines the scale; influences events one way or the other*) *by a slight influence to be swayed this way or that,* levi momento vel illuc impelli, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: *to have great influence either way,* magnum in utramque partem momenta habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 70: so, magno momento esse ad .., Cic. Inv 2, 26, 77 Phr.: *to have influence,* (1). vāleo, 2. *prudence will have no influence without justice,* sine justitia nihil valebit prudentia, Cic. Off 2, 9, *extr.* . the purpose *for which* usu expr by ad, esp with gerund, Caes B G 6, 30 (2) polleo, 2 (more freq. in sense IV., q v): *justice has more influence in inspiring confidence,* justitia ad fidem faciendam plus p, Cic Off. 2, 9, *fin* (3) possum, *irr* (chiefly with multum, plus, plurimum, nihil, etc) *fortune has great influence in everything,* multum in omnibus rebus p fortuna, Caes B G 6, 30 *to have more influence with any one,* plus apud aliquem p, Cic. Verr 3, 57, 131 **II.** Specially, *spiritual* or *divine influence*· **1.** afflātus, ūs *no great man without a divine influence,* nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino, Cic N. D. 2, 66, 166. **2.** instinctus, ūs (*any urging or prompting*, whereas afflatus is *an inspiration*). Join instinctus divinus afflatusque, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; impulsus instinctusque, Geli 1, 11 *med.* **III.** *Impression produced upon the feelings*: expr. by mŏveo, permŏveo· v. IMPRESSION (IV) **IV.** *Personal or other importance and weight:* **1.** auctōritas (esp *resulting from character*): *grey hairs and wrinkles cannot all at once give one,* non cani, non rugae repente a afferre possunt, Cic. Sen 18, 62. *to have very great influence with any one,* plurimum apud aliquem auctoritatis habere, Cic. Att. 16, 16 (A.). **2.** ŏpes, um, *f* (*wealth, resources, power*) v. WEALTH, etc **3.** pōtentia (*excessive influence, predominance*) *the influence of the oligarchy increased,* paucorum p. crevit, Sall Cat 39 Phr. *to have influence,* (1) polleo, 2· *to have paramount influence in the state,* plurimum p. in republica, Caes B C 1, 3: also foll. by ad, where *an end* is expressed, Cic Off 2, 9, *fin.* (2). vāleo, 2 (less emphatic than polleo) *he has much influence in the Fabian tribe,* hic multum v in Fabia, Hor Ep. 1, 6, 52. (3). possum, *irr* (for constr., v *supra* I., *fin*): *to have the greatest influence with any one on the ground of friendship,* apud aliquem amicitia plurimum p., Cic. R. Am 1, 4. **V.** *Personal weight as exerted in trials, elections, etc* . grātia: cf Caes. B. G. 1, 9, gratia atque largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat: *to carry a point by one's influence,* gr. sua aliquid efficere, Cic Fam. 10, 12, *med.*

**influence** (v) **1.** mŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2: *to be much influenced by custom,* consuetudine multum moveri, Caes. B. G 1, 44: *to influence the minds of judges,* animos judicum m , Quint. 6, 1, 2: Cic So comps. permŏveo (strengthened from moveo), commoveo (*to excite and agitate*): *to influence by promises, by threats of danger,* pollicitationibus, denuntiatione periculi perm., Caes B. C. 3, 9. Cic. **2.** impello, pello, 3: v. TO INDUCE. Phr.: *who knows not that fortune greatly influences events both ways,* magnam vim esse in fortuna in utramque partem quis ignorat? Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19 so, magno momento esse ad .. , Cic Inv 2, 26, 77: *that circumstance above all influenced people to ...,* ea res in primis studia hominum accendebat ad ..., Sall. Cat 23: v. preced. art (1).

**influential:** 1. grăvis, e: as applied to persons, more fully, auctoritate gravis, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: v. WEIGHTY, IMPORTANT. **2.** expr. by auctōritas: *most influential and distinguished persons,* in quibus summa auctoritas et amplitudo, Cic. R. Am. 1, 2: *so influential a leader,* tanta dux, Cic. Att 7, 7, *ad fin* : cf. *supra* (1). **3.** pōtens (*possessing ascendancy in the state*): v. POWERFUL. **4.** amplus (*enjoying high position and distinction*). *influential* (*distinguished*) *and honourable families,* a. et honestae familiae Cic. Mur. 7, 15. Caes. **5.** expr. by

polleo, vāleo, 2 (*to be r.*): v. INFLUENCE, *subs* (IV, Phr).

**influenza:** *catarrhi genus quod *influenza* dicitur.

**influx:** influxio (v rare) Macr. Better expr by influo, affluo, etc.: *there was an unusual i. of strangers to the capital*, *advenarum ingens multitudo in urbem influxerat: v TO FLOCK IN, FLOW IN.

**infold:** involvo, amplector v TO WRAP UP, EMBRACE.

**inform:** I. *To give shape to, organize* effingo, formo, informo: v. TO FASHION, FORM II. *To give intelligence:* 1. certiorem făcio, 3 (the circumstance *about which*, expr by de and *abl* or *gen*, also by clause) *the Helvetii were i'd of Caesar's arrival*, H de Caesaris adventu certiores facti sunt, Caes. *he i'd me of his design*, c. me sui consilii fecit, Cic. foll. by *acc* and *inf*, Caes B G. I, 11; by rel. and subj, Cic Att 3, 11. 2. dŏceo, 2 (in this sense, usu foll. by de and *abl.*, or by rel. clause; but an *acc of neut pron* may be used, cf L. G § 253) *that Sulla should be i'd of these things*, Sullam de his rebus doceri, Cic. R Am 9, 26 with *acc* and *inf.*, Caes B G 3, 5; with *rel* and *subj*, Cic R Am 9, 25 v TO SHOW, POINT OUT 3. nuntio, 1 (*by messenger* or *letter*): v. TO ANNOUNCE, TELL. 4. expr by cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 v TO ASCERTAIN, LEARN III *To inform against*, in legal sense 1. (nōmen) dēfĕro, 3, *irr* constr. with *gen.* of person, and *abl* of charge with de, nomen alicujus de aliqua re def., Cic R. Am 10, 28; also with *dat* of person and gen of charge, alicui nomen alicujus rei def., Cic. Verr 2, 2, 28, 68 in later writers, defero takes a direct *acc* of the person, *to i. against (accuse) any one for adultery*, aliquem adulterii d, Tac. A 4, 42: v TO ACCUSE. 2. indico, 1; indicium profiteor (*"to turn king's evidence"*): v INFORMATION.

**informal:** perh vĭtiōsus (strictly, with ref. to *the auspices*). cf Cic Ph. 2, 33, 84, vitiosus consul = vitio creatus.

**informality:** perh vĭtium (strictly with ref to *defect in the auspices*). comp foll art

**informally:** vĭtio Cic N D 2, 4, 11. cf. preced art.

**informant:** I. *One who imparts information*. auctor (*one who is responsible for what is stated*). cf. Cic. Att. 14, 8, sibi insidias fieri; se id *certis auctoribus* (informants, or, as we say, *information* that could be relied on) *he told the fact, without mentioning the name of his i.*, rem narravit, sublato auctoris nomine, Sall. Cat 24. II. In legal sense dēlātor: v INFORMER.

**information:** I. *Intelligence*· Phr.· *having received i. of this*, certior factus de his rebus, Caes. *pass* (v. TO INFORM); his rebus cognitis, Caes. *pass on reliable i.*, luculentis, certis auctoribus (v preced art) inf. *by letter* or *messenger*, nuntius, sing. or pl., Caes B G 2, 2, *init* (v. NEWS, TIDINGS). II. *Knowledge possessed*· Phr.: (*a person*) *of great i.*, *multarum rerum scientia instructus· v. KNOWLEDGE III. Legal *denunciation*: dēlātio: Cic.: Tac. *To lay an inf. against any one*, (nomen) defero, 3, *irr*: v TO INFORM (III.)· *to give i. (when a guilty person betrays his accomplices)*, indico, 1 e g, ind de conjuratione, Sall. Cat 30· so, *to offer to give i.*, indicium profiteri, Sall Jug. 35; ind offerre, Tac A. 11, 35 See also INDICTMENT

**informer:** 1. dēlātor (esp. *a dishonest, venal i., as under the Empire*) *reward given to i.s*, praemia delatorum, Suet. Ner. 10 Tac. Join. criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv 45, 31, *med* Phr.. *he had been an i. under Nero*, temporibus Neronis delationes factitaverat, Tac. H. 2, 10. 2. quadruplātor (v Dict. Ant. p. 980) *vilest of i.s*, buadruplatorum deterrimus, Cic Verr 2, 2, 8, 22· Liv 3. index, ĭcis c. (esp. *one who betrays his accomplices*) *all those facts i.s have revealed*, haec omnia indices detulerunt, Cic Cat. 4, 3, *init i.s and assassins*, i. atque sicarii, Cic Mur 24, 49. (N.B—Not accusator, except in late authors, cf. Suet Aug. 66, *med.*)

**infraction:** expr by vĭŏlo, rumpo, etc v TO VIOLATE Phr *to be guilty of an i. of a treaty*, contra foedus facere, Cic Bal 4, 10 *no more palpable i. of duty*, nihil magis officio contrarium, Cic Off 1, 14, 43

**infrequency:** rārĭtas v RARITY Sometimes best expr by raro v SELDOM

**infrequent:** rārus v RARE.

**infrequently:** rāro v. SELDOM

**infringe:** vĭŏlo, rumpo, frango (rare) v TO BREAK (III.) Phr *to i. a right* or *claim*, jus imminuere, Cic Verr 2, 1, 33, 84.

**infringement:** Phr *an i. of any one's dignity*, dignitatis alicujus imminutio, Cic Fam 3, 8 v INFRACTION

**infuriate** (*v*) effĕro, 1 *that butchery positively i'd the Thebans*, ea vero caedes efferavit Thebanos [ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum], Liv 33, 29.

**infuriated** (*part. adj*) fūrens, fūribundus, etc · v. ENRAGED, EXASPERATED

**infuse:** I. Lit infundo, 3. v TO POUR IN II. Fig *to instil, inspire*· injĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 v. TO INSPIRE

**infusion:** I. *Act of pouring in* infūsio (rare) Plin (Usu. better expr. by infundo v TO POUR IN.) II. *Act of steeping*: expr. by injĭcio, etc. v. TO INSPIRE. III. *A fluid impregnated by steeping something in it* dīlūtum *an i. of wormwood*, (absinthi) dil, Plin. 27, 7, 28 if *boiled*, decoctum v DECOCTION.

**ingathering:** percŏptio (frugum) Cic Off. 2, 3, 12. See also HARVEST.

**ingenerate:** gĕnĕro, gigno· v TO BEGET.

**ingenious:** 1. sollers (sōlers), rtis. *provident and i. Nature*, providā saque Natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. *nothing more i.* (than grafting), nihil sollertius, Cic Sen. 15, *extr.* 2. subtĭlis, e (strictly, *fine, precise*, hence, *nice, clever*)· *a most i. invention*, subtilissimum inventum, Plin 31, 3, 23. Join sollers subtilisque, Cic N D 2, 47, 121. 3. artĭfĭcĭōsus: *i. and divine handiwork*, a. divinumque opus, Cic. N D 2, 55, 138 (N B—Not ingeniosus, which is *highly gifted*, in gen. sense.) Phr. *an i. but simple contrivance was presented to*, nova haud magni operis excogitata res est, Liv. 38, 7 *a very i. piece of mechanism*, opus singulari sollertia ac subtilitate perfectum, cf. Cic Verr. 4, 33, 72· *a wonderfully i. military engineer*, mirabilis inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34, *init.*

**ingeniously:** 1 sollerter (sōl.) v SKILFULLY. 2. artĭfĭcĭōsē: Cic. N. D. 2, 22, *init.* 3. magna s. singulari sollertia ac subtilitate v INGENUITY. (N.B.—Not ingeniose v. preced. art)

**ingenuity:** 1. sollertia (sōler-) *no craftsman can come up to the i. of nature*, naturae sollertiam nemo opifex consequi potest imitando, Cic. N D. 2, 32, 81 Join· machinatio [quaedam] atque sollertia, Cic N D. 2, 48, *init* v SKILL 2. subtilĭtas (*nicety, refinement*) *the perverse i. of grammarians*, perversa grammaticorum s, Plin. 35, 3, 4· cf INGENIOUS (2) 3. ars, artis, *f.*· *characterised by much i.* (the poem of Lucretius), multae artis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, *extr* 4. māchinātio (*contrivance*): cf. *supr.* (1). the pl may be used for comprehensiveness, cf Nägels p. 41, *sqq* (N B.—Ingenium is *mental endowment* in widest sense)

**ingenuous:** ingĕnuus: Ter.: Cic.: v. FRANK, CANDID.

**ingenuously:** ingĕnuē: Cic.. Quint · v. FRANKLY, CANDIDLY.

**ingenuousness:** ingĕnuĭtas· Cic Join: ingenuitas et rubor, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242, probitas [quaedam] et ing., Cic Ac 1, 9, 33

**ingle:** fŏcus, cămīnus: v. FIRE-PLACE

**inglorious:** 1 inglōrius *a brief and i. command*, breve et ing. imperium, Tac. A 12, 14, *extr* Join inhonoratus et inglorius, Cic 2. inhonōrātus (*not actually enjoying honour*, inglorius, also *not deserving it*) Cic. Liv. 3. turpis, e· v DISGRACEFUL.

**ingloriously:** 1. sine gloria Hor Od 3, 16, 2 2. turpiter v. DISGRACEFULLY.

**ingot:** lātĕri, ĕris, *m* (lit *a brick*): *i.s of gold*, l aurei, Plin 33, 3, 17

**ingraft:** insĕro, 3 v. TO GRAFT. See also TO IMPLANT

**ingrained** (*part adj*): nearest word perh insĭtus (*implanted, innate*). cf. Liv 34, 20, *init*, insita feritas *To become i.*, inolescere, Virg Aen 6, 738

**ingratiate:** usu. as reflex, *to ingr. oneself* 1. expr by concĭlio, 1 (*to gain over, render favourable*: with *acc.* and *dat*) *he thought to i. himself with the legions by money*, legiones sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic. Fam 13, 23· more fully, animos hominum c., Cic Off 2, 5, 17; sibi gratiam alicujus c., Cic Man 24, 70, favorem (populi) c, Suet Caes 11. 2. grātiam ineo, 4, *irr. to i. oneself with a person*, ab aliquo gr inire, Cic Verr 2, 46, 113; so with ad and *acc.*, Liv 33, 46. 3. grātĭfĭcor, 1 (*to do anything to gratify* or *oblige* with *dat* of person, and oft neut of pron. or like word as object cf L. G. § 253) *to i. oneself with the people by means of what belongs to others*, gr populo aliena, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. Phr *to seek to i. oneself with any one*, alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes. B C 1, 1· *to i. oneself with one's fellow-citizens*, benevolentiam civium blanditiis colligere, Cic Am 17, 61; so, gratiam colligere, Cic Q Fr 2, 16.

**ingrate:** ingrātus v UNGRATEFUL.

**ingratitude:** animus ingrātus *to shrink from the charge of i.*, animi ing. crimen horrere, Cic Att 9, 2, 3 *the vice of i.*, vitium ing. animi, Sen Ben *init* So in various ways, the sense of the abstr subs may be expr by adj ingratus *there will be more i. of...*, plures ingrati erunt si , Sen Ben 3, 16, 1· *what then, shall i be unpunished*, quid ergo? impunitus erit ingratus? ib. 3, 17, 1 *to incur the charge of i.*, in nomen ingrati incidere, ib. 5, 13, 3 Phr *one who is guilty of i.*, qui sensum beneficiorum amisit, ib 3, 17, 2; qui nullam beneficii gratiam habet, cf. Cic Off 2, 20, 69 (N.B—By no means ingratitudo, or ingratia)

**ingredient:** usu not expr by a subs. Phr. *when you have mixed all the i.s well together*, ubi omnia bene commiscueris, Cato R. R 84. *you must use the same i.s as* , eadem omnia indito quae.., ib 81 *one of the i.s mentioned*, ex iis tot rebus quot scriptum est unum, ib 158, *extr* *let a poultice be applied made of the following i.s*, imponatur id quod ex his constat, Cels. 6, 17 (*poultices*) *of which cumin is the main i.*, quae cum cumino componuntur, ib 6, 18, 4 *a composition, the i.s of which are...*, compositio quae habet..., ib. 5, 22, 2; in qua sunt.. , ib. § 4.

**ingress:** ingressus, etc. v. ENTRANCE

**ingulf:** vŏro, dēvŏro, hausio: v. TO SWALLOW Phr.: *i'd in the abyss*, submersus voragĭnibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73.

**ingulfing** (*adj*). usu. in phr, *ing. waters* or *abyss*, vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f*: cf. preced. art. (but vorago is oft. simply, *a quagmire*, cf. Virg Aen. 6, 296). See also ABYSS,

**inhabit:** 1. incŏlo, ui, cultum, 3: *to i. territory, cities, places*, agros, urbes, loca inc., Cic.· Caes (*pass.*). Less freq. in this sense, simple verb, colo: *what people first i'd Britain*, Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, Tac. Agr. 11, *init.*. *they i. both sides of the Rhone*

colunt circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv 21, 26 Join: colere et habitare, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 119. **2.** hăbĭto, 1 *(to dwell in, have as an abode,* with ref *to houses, cities, etc.*, not whole countries like incolo both *trans* and *intrans*) · *they i* 100 *great cities*, centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg Aen 3, 106 · Cic . Liv.. v TO DWELL Sometimes used as *impers pass Xenophanes says the moon is i'd*, habitari ait X in luna, Cic Ac 2, 39, 123 (N B —The comp inhabito is v rare, and should be avoided.) **3.** tĕneo, ŭi, ntum, 2 *(to occupy, have possession of) Evander had i'd (or possessed) those regions*, Evandrum habuisse atque tenuisse loca, Liv. 1, 5 Tac G 37, *inst* Phr *from this point, the banks of the Indus are i.d by* . , hinc deinde accolunt..., Plin 6, 20, 23 § 77 (cf Cic. Rep. 6, 18, ea gens quae illum locum accolit) *the country is very thickly i'd*, hominum est infinita multitudo [creberrimaque aedificia], Caes B G 5, 12 *regions thinly i.'d*, quae loca minus frequentata sunt, Sall. 17

**inhabitable:** hăbĭtābĭlis, e Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: Hor.: Ov (Inhabitabilis occurs in same sense in Arn [1, 2, p 3], but in Cic and Plin. = *uninhabitable.*)

**inhabitant:** **1.** incŏla, *c. the i s of Africa*, Africae incolae, Sall. Jug 19, *extr. an i and citizen of the whole world*, totius mundi i et civis, Cic. Tusc 5, 37, 108: Plin. Join · incolae atque habitatores, Cic N. D. 2, 56, 140. So, accŏla, *one who dwells near an i. of the neighbourhood*, accola ejus loci, Liv 1, 7 **2.** hăbĭtātor *(a dweller)* cf *supr* **3.** homines may oft. be used, esp in geogr descriptions. *though the number of i s is so great*, quanquam in tanto hominum numero, Tac. G 4 Caes (v. TO INHABIT, *extr*) **4.** oft. expr by verb *far the most civilized are the i.s of Kent*, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, Caes B. G 5, 14 *the red hair of the i s of Caledonia*, rutilae Caledoniam habitantium [incolentium] comae, Tac Agr 11 *the earliest i s of Africa were* . African initio habuere. , Sall Jug. 18, *inst.* **5.** cultor (somewhat rare in this sense) *the i s of the country*, cultores ejus terrae, Sall. Jug 17, *extr* . *the ancient i s* (of Capua), antiqui c., Liv. 7, 38, *med.*

**inhabited** (*part adj.*)*:* ubi habitatur · v. TO INHABIT (2, *fin.*) *Thickly i.*, frequens (hominibus) cf. Cic Ph 2, 41, 106; Plin. 5, 9, 11 § 60 *thinly i*, parum frequentatus, cf Sall. Jug 17.

**inhalation:** expr by verb v. foll. art.

**inhale:** spiritu duco, haurio (R. and A.) v TO DRAW (III.)

**inharmonious:** discors, dissŏnus, absŏnus v DISCORDANT. Phr *i. verse*, immodulata poemata, Hor A P. 263.

**inharmoniously:** *parum consonanter, dissonis vocibus

**inhere, inherent, be. 1.** inhaereo, si, sum, 2 *(to cling fast to, be inseparable from.* foll by in and *abl.*, also *dat*)*: there is a kind of foreboding inherent in our minds*, inh in mentibus quasi quoddam augurium, Cic Tusc 1, 15, 33. **2.** insum, fui, esse *- to be inherent in the universe*, inesse in universitate rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120 *philosophy is by nature i in his mind*, inest naturâ philosophia in hujus viri mente, Cic. Or. 13, 41. cf. Sall. Jug. 64, *inerat* (ei) contemptor animus et superbia. but the expression is less strong than Eng.: it may be strengthened by proprius, cf. Quint 6, 3, 12, inest *proprius* quibusdam decor, *"there is in some an inherent charm."* **3.** expr. by insĭtus, innātus v. INNATE. Phr.: *inherent properties*, quae sunt rebus conjuncta, Lucr. 1, 450. See also PECULIAR, NATURAL.

**inherently:** *propriâ suâ vi, naturâ: v. NATURALLY.

**inherit:** i. e *to receive by hereditary succession* · per successionem accipio, cf. Plin 12, 13, 30 § 54, jus per successiones id sibi vindicant; also, Plin Ep. 1, 12, 4, morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, i e *are inherited* (The terms heres, hereditas, denote simply *succession by testament* v HEIR, INHERITANCE.) Phr *to have a name i'd from any one*, nomen ab aliquo hereditarium habere, Cic Rep 6, 11 *he had i'd the complaint from his father*, patrius hic (morbus) illi, Plin Ep 1, 12, 4.

**inheritance:** **1.** hērēdĭtas (*the condition of a* heres, also, *the property coming to such*) *i. is succession to the entire rights enjoyed by one deceased*, h est successio in universum jus quod defunctus habuit, Gai Dig 50, 16, 24 *to come to any one by i*, hereditate alicui venire, Cic Inv 1, 45 84; obvenire, Varr R R. 1, 12, *med* Plin *to receive an i*, capere h ab aliquo, Cic Caec 35, 102; consequi, Nep Att 21 *to enter on possession of an i*, h adire, Cic Ph 2, 16, *extr.* (the legal act was cretio v Dict. Ant s v *heres*) *you say I receive no i s*, hereditates mihi venire negasti, Cic l c *inst.* **2.** successio *(hereditary succession)* v TO INHERIT Phr *as an inheritance*, may be expr by hereditarius cf Liv 21, 3, *hereditaria* sint relicti exercitus nostri, *left as an inheritance:* v HEREDITARY

**inheritor:** hēres, ēdis, *m.* v HEIR.

**inhibit:** **1.** interdīco, xi, ctum, 3 *(formally to forbid)*: cf Caes B G. 5, 22, *interdicit* atque imperat Cassivelauno, ne ..nocent v TO INTERDICT. **2.** dīco ne (referring to *a magistrate's notification*). cf. Cic. in Pis 8, 17, *edicere ut* Senatus S.-consulto *ne* obtemperet: v. TO FORBID.

**inhibition:** perh. interdictum v INTERDICT

**inhospitable:** **1.** ĭnhospĭtālis, e (of *countries* rare) · *i. Caucasus*, inh Caucasus, Hor Od 1, 22, 6. Plin. **2.** inhospĭtus (= preced poet.) *i abodes*, inh. tecta, Ov M 15, 15 Hor . *neut. pl* = *i regions*, Sil **3.** hospitibus fĕrus (of persons only poet.) · Hor. Od 3, 4, 33 **4.** ĭnhūmānus, immītis (gen. terms *including* the sense) v SAVAGE, CRUEL Phr *an i person*, homo paucorum hospitum, cf Cic Clu. 59, 163; *qui hospites fugit atque aversatur*, cf. Cic Tusc 4, 11, 27 *barbarians are usually i*, barbarae gentes plerumque se crudeles in hospites (advenas) praebent

**inhospitably:** parum *s* minime hospitaliter [not Cic.] v. HOSPITABLY (Inhumane may serve where the context defines. Tert has inhumane et inhospitaliter, but the latter adv is unclass.)

**inhospitality:** ĭnhospĭtālĭtas (v. rare, and used only in ethical description, as *t*) Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 27 Phr. *to display i*, parum hospitaliter se gerere (v. HOSPITABLY); hospites valde fugere, Cic l. c ; *in hospites minus liberalem se praebere.

**inhuman:** **1.** immānis, e (*monstrously cruel*)*: the i. and barbarous custom of human sacrifice*, im. ac barbara consuetudo immolandorum hominum, Cic. Font. 10, 21 Ov Join immanis atque importunus, Cic Verr 2, 1, 3, 8 tantum [facinus], tam immane, tam acerbum, Cic. R. Am 24, *fin.* **2.** crūdēlis, saevus v. CRUEL **3.** ĭnhūmānus (*unworthy of a human being, destitute of human feeling*)*: i. cruelty*, inh. crudelitas, Liv. 21, 4, *extr.* Join tam durus et ferreus, tam inhumanus, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, *inst.* Join · crudelis et inhumanus, Cic Off. 3, 6, 29. (N.B — This syn. must be used with caution, as its sense is far wider than that of the Eng.) Phr. · *a most i. punishment*, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum, Liv 1, 28, *extr.*

**inhumanity:** **1.** immānĭtas (*brutality of any kind*): cf. Cic Deiot. 12, 32, where it is opp. to humanitas, and a syn of inhumanitas [tam crudelis, tam immoderata *inhumanitas*]. v SAVAGENESS, BRUTALITY **2.** ĭnhūmānĭtas (*lack of human feeling*): v. *supr.* (1) **3.** crūdēlĭtas, saevĭtia · v. CRUELTY

**inhumanly:** **1.** crūdēlĭter, saevē. v CRUELLY **2** ĭnhūmānē (cf INHUMAN, 3) Ter Cic Join inhumane contraque naturae legem, Cic Off 3, 6, 30 **3.** immānem in modum Cic (in Kr) **4.** expr by modal abl., tanta crudelitate, etc v. INHUMANITY

**inhume:** hūmo, inhūmo, 1 v TO BURY.

**inimical:** ĭnīmīcus v UNFRIENDLY, HOSTILE

**inimically:** ĭnīmīcē Cic.

**inimitable:** **I.** ĭnīmĭtābĭlis, e (not in Cic) *i amiability*, morum dulcedo in, Vell 2, 97 Quint **2.** haud *s.* parum imitabilis cf Cic Or 23, 76, nihil est experienti minus (imitabile) cf also Plin Ep 7, 20, 4, maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus or, nemini imitabilis, Quint (in Kr) **3.** expr by ĭmĭtor. *i skill*, sollertia quam nemo opifex possit consequi imitando, Cic. N. D 2, 32, 81. (Sometimes = *excellent in a high degree* v. INCOMPARABLE.)

**inimitably:** quod nemo possit imitando consequi v preced. art. (3) Phr *i represented*, sine aemulo expressus, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 71. See also INCOMPARABLY

**iniquitous:** improbus, ĭnīquus, in justus. v UNJUST, WICKED.

**iniquitously:** improbe, ĭnīquē, etc. v. WICKEDLY.

**iniquity:** improbĭtas v. WICKEDNESS

**initial** (*adj*)*:* primus v. FIRST.

**initial** (*subs*) *prima nominis s. verbi littera

**initiate:** **I.** *To introduce to the mysteries* ĭnĭtio 1: *to be i d in the mysteries of Ceres*, Cereri initiari, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, *inst* ; *of Bacchus*, Bacchis initiari, Liv 39, 14. **II.** In gen, *to introduce* ĭnĭtio, 1 e g initiari litteris, studiis, Plin Ep 5, 15, 8 Quint 1, 2, 20. (N.B —In either sense the verb occurs chiefly in *pass*) See also TO IMBUE

**initiated** (*part. adj*)*:* **1.** ĭnĭtĭātus Liv. Just **2.** mysta *or* mystes, ae, *m.* (Gr *μυστής · one who has been i in the Eleusinian mysteries*) Ov F 4, 5 6 Sen trag

**initiation:** **I.** *The ceremony:* **1.** ĭnĭtiātio Suet. Ner 34, *fin.* Apul. **2.** ĭnĭtiāmenta, orum · Sen Ep 90, 29 (where the use is fig) **3** expr. by verb v. TO INITIATE (N B — Initia denotes *the mysteries themselves*) **II.** *Any introduction or beginning* expr. by words under (I) v II. cc

**initiatory:** ad initiationem pertinens v. preced. art.

**inject:** **1.** infundo, fūdi, sum, 3 *to i a medicine by the mouth or by a clyster*, medicamentum alicui inf., vel ore vel clystere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9 Cels. 2, 12, *fin* Plin **2.** immitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 Cels. 2, 12, *med.*; Suet. Cl 44, *extr.* (per clysterem) In same sense are less freq. used, injicio, Scrib.; (clystere) adigo, Cels 7, 27, *ad init.*

**injection:** **I.** *The act:* infūsio Plin 20, 21, 84, § 228; also infusus, ūs (in *abl*), id. 24, 6, 15 (Jan reads infusum, *part*) Or expr by infundo v. preced. art **II.** *That which is injected* **1.** clyster, ēris, *m.* (applied *to the bowels*) *to clear out hellebore by i s*, clysteribus helleborum extrahere, Plin. 25, 5, 23: Cels.. v. TO INJECT (1.), CLYSTER. **2.** ēnĕma, ātis, *n* (Gr *ἔνεμα*, fr. *ἐνίημι that which is injected in a clyster*). Theod. Prisc : M L **3.** injectiōnāle, is, *n.* (very rare) Theod Prisc **4.** expr. by infundo (v. TO INJECT). *vinegar used as an i stops diarrhoea*, acetum sistit alvum infusum, Plin 23, 1, 27: *the i. ought to be neither cold nor hot*, id quod infunditur neque frigidum esse oportet, neque calidum, Cels. 2, 12, *fin* Phr.: *an i. of pure water must be administered*, immittenda in alvum est aqua pura, Cels 2, 12, *ad fin* v. TO INJECT.

**injudicious:** inconsultus (*inconsiderate, ill-advised*) cf Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2, *inconsultam* rationem, sive (gravissimo verbo utar), temeritatem Liv : v.

IMPRUDENT. Phr. *an extremely i. person*, *homo nullius consilii

**injudiciously**: inconsultē v IMPRUDENTLY

**injudiciousness**: inconsulta ratio Cic Rab. Post 1, 2 v. IMPRUDENCE.

**injunction**: mandātum, imperātum v COMMAND, INSTRUCTION.

**injure**: 1. nŏceo, 2 (mostly gen. term with *dat.*): *to i one's neighbour for the sake of one's own advantage*, sui commodi causa n alteri, Cic Off. 3, 5, 23 often as *impers pass* (*the rule*) *to i no one*, ne cui noceatur, ib 1, 10, 31 (in Vtn. noceor occurs as personal pass.). 2. laedo, si, sum, 3 (*to assail, injure actively* with *acc.*) · *to hate one whom you have i'd*, odisse quem laeseris, Tac Agr. 42: Nep. 3. expr. by injūria and a verb *to be i'd by any one*, inj accipere ab aliquo, Cic Div Verr 18. 60 v. INJURY 4. obsum, *ŭi, r.* (*to stand in the way of*; *be prejudicial to* with *dat.*): *to advance or i. any one's cause*. alicui adjumento esse, aut obesse, Auct Her, 4, 23, 33. Cic 5. vĭŏlo, 1 (*to do violence to* with *acc.*) · *to rob or i one's neighbour*, spoliare aut v. alterum, Cic. Off 3, 5, 21 cf. ib § 26, qui alterum violat, ut ipse aliquid commodi consequatur v TO WRONG 6. offendo, di, sum, 3 (*to come into collision with*; hence, esp of *unintentional injury*) · *to i. any one unintentionally*, aliquem off invitum, Cic Off. 2, 19, 68. Phr. . *that the state be not i'd in any way*, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Sall. Cat. 29 *to i the stomach* (of food), infestare stomachum, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 16.

**injured** (*part. adj*): qui injuriam accepit; quem laeseris. v. pieced. art.

**injurer**: qui injuriam facit · v. INJURY.

**injurious**: 1. noxius (for which Sen. Ben 7, 10, 1, has noxiosus) *a disobedient and i. citizen*, nec obediens et n. civis, Cic. Leg 3, 3, *init.* *i sea breezes*, afflatus maris n, Plin. 17, 2, 4, § 24. (For *comp.* and *super* use magis, maxime noxius, rather than noxior, noxissimus.) 2. nŏcīvus (not of *persons*). Phaedr. : Plin. 3. nŏcens, ntis (more freq = *guilty*): *things pestilential and i*, pestilentia et n, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120 4. inūtilis, e (by litotes). *a seditious and i. citizen*, seditiosus et in civis, Cic Off. 2, 14, 49. Ov. Join inutilis pestilensque [aqua], Sen. N Q 6, 27, 2. 5. damnōsus (an emphatic word; *causing serious loss and damage*) · *i. lust*, d libido, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 107 Liv. 6. mālus: v. NOXIOUS 7. grāvis, e (*to the health*) · *air i. to those who breathe it*, aer haumentibus gr., Sen. N. Q 6, 27, 2: v. UNWHOLESOME. 8. contrārius (*unfavourable to*: late): *i. to health*, corporibus c., Sen. 1. c. . Quint 4, 2, 64. (N.B.—Not injuriosus, which = *acting unjustly, criminal, wrongful*) *To be i.*, nocere, obesse. v. TO INJURE (I. 4).

**injuriously**: 1. inūtiliter. Varr Join · male et inutiliter, Auct. B. Alex 65. 2. mālĕ v. ILL (*adv*) 3. expr. by verb: *to operate i.*, obesse, detrimentum (detrimenti aliquid) afferre, facere v. TO INJURE; INJURY.

**injuriousness**: inūtilitas: Cic. Inv. 2, 52, 128.

**injury**: I. *How suffered*: 1. dētrimentum (*loss, disadvantage*): *to do great i.*, magnum afferre d, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: *i. (loss) is sustained*, d. accipitur, Cic Man. 6, 15: v. LOSS. 2. damnum (an emphatic word): v. LOSS, DAMAGE 3. incommŏdum (*inconvenience, disadvantage*) *to sustain some i.*, aliquo affici inc., Cic. Off. 1, 7, *fin.* v. DISADVANTAGE 4. mālum v EVIL (*subs.*). 5. fraus, dis, *f.* (an archaic usage; chiefly in particular phrr.) *that has done me i.*, id mihi f. tulit, Cic Att. 7, 26: *to tend to any one's i.* or *incrimination*, esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: *so far as may be without i. to the Roman people*, quod sine f. populi R. fiat, Liv. 1, 24, *med.* 6. injūria (late in this sense) · *i from heat, cold, hail*, aestuum, frigorum, grandinum i., Plin 13, 24, 47 *so bites of serpents*, etc, are called injuriae, ib. 22, 7, 8 Just II. *A bodily hurt*. 1. vulnus, ĕris, *n* Cels 5, 26, 5. 2. laesio · Milligan's Celsus (med t t). Phr: *an external i*, externus casus, Cels. 6, 6, 39 *in the case of external i, internal i (disease)*, cum quid extrinsecus laesit, cum quid intus (aegrum) ipsum corruptum est, ib 5, 26, 1 *in the case of i to the lungs*, cui pulmo vulneratus est, Cels ib § 2 III. *Wrong done* 1. injūria *to do an i*, inj alicui facere, Cic Fin 3, 21, 71; inferre, id Off. 1, 7, 24: *to receive (submit to) an i*, inj accipere, Cic. Div. Verr 18, 60 *to forgive an i*, inj. condonare, Caes. B G. 1, 20 2. contŭmēlia (*with insult*) · v AFFRONT, INSULT. 3. fraus, dis, *f* (as *the result of deception or ignorance*). cf *supr.* I 5. *Guilty of i (injustice) towards any one*, injuriosus in aliquem, Cic Off 1, 14, 44 See also OFFENCE

**injustice**: 1. injustĭtia (as ethical t. t.) · *two kinds of i.*, injustitiae duo genera, Cic Off 1, 7, 23. 2. expr. by neut of *adj.* · *fear of i*, metus injusti, Hor. S 1, 3, 111 in prose this usage should be limited to the partitive constr. (L. G. § 270, *Obs*): *to do no i.*, *nihil injusti, nihil iniqui in se admittere v UNJUST. 3. iniquĭtas v UNFAIRNESS 4. injūria (strictly, *an act of i*, also in abstr. sense) *extreme justice (is extreme i*, summum jus, summa i, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33 *through the unfairness and i of the Praetor*, iniquitate et i Praetoris, Cic. Quint. 2, 9 *your acts of i*, tuae i., Cic. Par 2, *fin.*

**ink**: ātramentum *pen and i.*, calamus et a, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 15, *b.* Petr. full expr., atr. librarium, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52, also scriptorium, Cels 6, 4, *extr.* which must be used where the context does not define *Indian i*, a Indicum, Plin. 35, 6, 25. *Red, green i.*, liquor ruber, viridis, scribendo aptus, Kr. · *the red i*, used in MSS. was minium (*vermilion*).

**inkstand**: ātramentārium scriptoris Vulg Ezech IX. 2

**inkling**: Phr. *to get an i of anything*, odore quodam suspicionis sentire, Cic Clu 27, 73. v SUSPICION.

**inland**: mĕditerrāneus: *in the i districts*, in m. regionibus, Caes B G. 5, 12 *Neut pl.* used subs, *the i parts of Spain*, mediterranea Hispaniae, Plin 33, 12, 55, § 158. See also INTERIOR (*subs.*).

**inlay**: insĕro, ui, rtum, 3: *to i. marble with spots belonging to a different species*, maculas quae non sint in crustis inserere, Plin 35, 1, 1 the effect produced is denoted by variare, distinguere, Plin l. c *Inland work*, emblēma, ătis, *n.*. Lucil in Cic de Or. 3, 43, 171, emblemate vermiculato (but the term was also applied to *chased figures, made so as to be detached*, cf. Cic Verr. 4, 22, 49); also vermiculata, orum (*presenting a winding, wormed aspect*), Plin 35, 1, 1 · cf. Lucil l c.: see also MOSAIC. (Intestinum opus, Plin. 16, 42, 82, is *cabinet-work*)

**inlayer**: *qui vermiculatis, etc. operam dat, v. preced art

**inlet**: 1. accessus, ūdĭtus (in gen sense). v. ACCESS, APPROACH. 2. aestuārium (*of the sea*): v ESTUARY, FRITH. Phr. *the sea forms many i s*, mare influere penitus atque ambire, Tac. Agr. 10, *extr.*

**inly**: pĕnĭtus v. INWARDLY.

**inmate**: 1. incŏla v INHABITANT. 2. dēversor (*at an inn*; *a lodger*) Cic. Inv 2, 4, 15.

**inmost**: intimus, īmus v INNERMOST

**inn**: 1. caupōna (esp. *of an inferior kind*). Cic. in Pis. 22, *fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 5, 51. *Dimin* cauponula, Cic. Ph. 2, 31, *init.* 2. dēversōrium (*any place for lodging the night*): *an inn to lodge at, not a place to dwell in*, commorandi d., non habitandi locus, Cic. Sen 23, 84. Vulg Luc ii 7. Suet Also taberna deversoria, Pl. Men 2, 3, 86; and in same sense, deversiculum, Ter. Eun 4, 2, 7: Liv. 3. hospitium (*any place where strangers are entertained*) *I quit life as an inn, not a home*, ex vita ita discedo, tanquam ex h., non tanquam ex domo, Cic. Sen 23, 84 (*cohortis*) *billeted on the is (?)*, per hospitia dispersae, Suet. Tib. 37.

**innate**: 1. innātus *an implanted, or rather i, love of knowledge*, insita quaedam, vel potius innata scientiae cupiditas, Cic Fin 4, 2, 4 Join insitus atque innatus, Cic Ver. 4, 48, 106. *Innate ideas*, *notiones menti innatae v foll. 2. insĭtus *a natural and i. notion*, naturalis atque ins in animis nostris notio, Cic Fin 1, 9, 31 *i. notions of the gods*, insitae [vel potius innatae] deorum cognitiones, Cic N. D 1, 17, 44* 3. ingĕnĭtus (*inbred* rare) · Cic Sext 9, 21. See also NATURAL. Phr. *an i idea of deity*, deorum anticipatio quaedam, Cic. N D 1, 16, 43.

**innately**: expr. by innātus, insĭtus: cf. L G § 343. See also NATURALLY.

**inner**: interior, us · v. INTERIOR.

**innermost**: 1. intĭmus *in the i part of the sanctuary*, in eo sacrario intimo, Cic Verr. 4, 45, 99 Pl. 2. īmus (v Dr. Smith's Lat Dict. s. v) *a groan is heard from the i part of the mound*, gemitus imo auditur tumulo, Virg. Aen. 3, 39 cf imo pectore, corde, Virg (*pass*). Phr *they fill the i recesses*, penitus cavernas complent, Virg Aen. 2, 19. *the i. recesses of a house, temple*, penetralia, um, Virg Aen. 2, 297, etc

**innkeeper**: caupo, ōnis, *m.*: Cic. . Hor. *A female i.*, caupōna, Apul. Phr. *to be an i.*, cauponam *s.* cauponariam artem exercere, cf Just 1, 7.

**innocence**: 1. innŏcentia (*the disposition of one who harms no one*, Cic Tusc 3, 8, 16; also in wider sense). v. INTEGRITY. 2. castĭtas (*moral purity*): v CHASTITY, PURITY. Phr. *to prove one's i.*, se purgare, often with *dat* of person *to whom*, Pl Am 3, 2, 28: Caes.: also, purgare crimina, Cic Clu. 1, 3 *reum insontem esse monstrare.

**innocent**: I. *Doing no harm*. innōxius, innŏcuus v. HARMLESS. II. *Not guilty*. 1. insons, ntis *to ensnare the i as well as the guilty*, ins sicuti sontes circumvenire, Sall Cat. 16 *i. of (all) blame*, ins culpae, Liv. 22, 49, *fin.* 2. innŏcens, ntis *to accuse an i. person*, innocentem accusare, Cic R. Am 20, 56 with *gen.*, inn. factorum, Tac. A. 4, 34 Flor. 3. immĕrĭtus (esp. with ref. to *punishment actually endured*). Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1 Virg Quint . v. UNOFFENDING. In same sense, immĕrens, ntis Hor : Suet. 4. sanctus, castus v. PURE, CHASTE, UNBLEMISHED 5. immūnis, e. Hor. Od 3, 23, 17. *To pronounce i. (in court)*, absolvere v. TO ACQUIT.

**innocently**: I. *Blamelessly*: 1. pūrē *a quietly and i spent life*, quiete et p. acta aetas, Cic Sen 5, 13. Join. pure et caste, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3. 2. sanctē v. BLAMELESSLY. 3. castē· v. CHASTELY, PURELY. II *Unintentionally*: imprūdens, imprūdenter: v INADVERTENTLY.

**innocuous**: innŏcuus v HARMLESS.

**innocuously**: sine fraude: v. HARMLESSLY.

**innovate**: nŏvo, 1 (trans, hence requiring *acc.*) *an opportunity to i.*, novandi res occasio, Liv. 24, 23, *med*, so, omnia novare, id. 35, 34. (Innŏvo, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47, is very rare.) See also TO CHANGE.

**innovation**: 1. expr. by nŏvo, innŏvo (less freq.) *to make many i s*, multa innovare, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47: cf. preced art. 2. expr. by adj. nŏvus: *this i. in judicial procedure*, haec novi judicii nova forma, Cic Mil *init*: *what i. is this we are introducing in our judicial procedure*, quem hunc morem novorum judiciorum [in rempub-

hcam] inducimus? Cic. Rab. 4, 9: *fond of i s*, cupidus rerum novarum, Caes B G 1, 18 (but res novae usu refers to *political change, revolution*)

**innovator**: qui multa novat, novare instituit v. TO INNOVATE.

**innoxious**: innoxius v. HARMLESS.

**innuendo**: v. HINT.

**innumerable**: 1. innŭmĕrābilis, e Cic Hor 2. innŭmĕrus (poet.): Virg. Ov Mart 3. expr. by circuml, quorum numerus iniri non possit

**inobservant**. negligens, ntis v. NEGLIGENT

**inoculate**: |. In gardening· 1. inŏcŭlo, 1· *to i fig-trees*, arbores ficorum 1, Col. 11, 2 Pall (Sept.). 2. emplastro, 1 Col. 5, 11, *med* ||. In medicine *variolas insero, 3 (Kr).

**inoculation**: |. In gardening 1. inŏcŭlātio Col 5, 11, *ad init.* 2. emplastrātio cf. Col *l c*, quam vocant agricolae *emplastrationem*, vel ut quidam inoculationem 3. insĭtio (gen term) Cato R. R 41. ||. In medicine *insitio variolarum (Kr).

**inodorous**: sine odore, Lucr 2, 838; ex quo nullus afflatur odos, cf. Cic Sen. 17, 59, odore carens (R and A) *To be i*, non olere, Plin 21, 7, 18 *in Egypt the flowers are mostly i*, in Aegypto minime odorati flores, Plin. l. c. (Inolens, Lucr. 2, 849; modorus [flos], Apul., better avoided.)

**inoffensive**: innŏcens v. HARMLESS, INNOCENT

**inoperative**: nil valens: v. EFFECTIVE

**inopportune**: inopportūnus Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18 (Or expr. by opportunus with haud, minus, etc v OPPORTUNE)

**inopportunely**: parum in tempore, haud satis opportune v OPPORTUNELY.

**inordinate**: immŏdĕrātus, v. IMMODERATE.

**inordinately**: immŏdĕrātē v IMMODERATELY.

**inorganic**: no exact expr : Kr. refers to Cic. N. D 2, 32, 82, glebam aut fragmentum lapidis, aut aliquid ejus modi, *nulla cohaerendi natura*, i e. *having no natural unity*. (Sometimes inorganicus may be necessary as scient. *t t*)

**inosculate**: i. c *to be connected at certain points*, *quasi articulis quibusdam inter se coalescere (?).

**inquest**: nearest word, quaestio (*judicial inquiry*) v. ENQUIRY (II.). Phr. · *an i was held on the body*, *quaesitum est (ut fieri solet de subito mortuis) quae mortis causa fuisset, etc.

**inquire**: v. ENQUIRE, etc.

**inquisition**: |. *Official examination* · quaestio, inquisītio· v. ENQUIRY (II) ||. *The Spanish i.*: inquisītio de fide, Erasm Coll 1, 229 or, quaestio inter haereticos, Bau.; quaestio fidei, Pontan (both in Kr). *As a tribunal*, *quaesitores inter haereticos.

**inquisitive**: percontātor (*an i person*). Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69 Pl. (N.B.—The fem. form, percontatrix, does not occur, but is agreeable to analogy.) See also CURIOUS.

**inquisitively**: cūriōsē; curiosis oculis· v CURIOUSLY.

**inquisitiveness**: studium percontandi, verum reperiendi· v. CURIOSITY.

**inquisitor**: *quaesītor fidei, inter haereticos.

**inquisitorial**: Phr. *i tribunals*, *judicia per quae plus quam decet de rebus privatis inquiri solet *they possess i. power*, *his licet quibuscunque de rebus inquisitionem instituere.

**inroad**: 1. incursio (the usual word). *to make an i. into territories*, nc. in fines facere, Liv. 1, 11, *init.*: Caes. 2, excursio (= incursio, from the opposite point of view). *to defend me's territories from the i s of enemies*, fines suos ab ex hostium tueri, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22 cf. SALLY. 3 irruptio (*a sudden, violent i.; a foray*): *make an i. on the cook-shop*, in popinam irr. facite! Pl. Poen prol. 42. Cic. Man. 5, 15 (= incursio, *supr*). Phr *to make an i.*, incurrere, e. g. in Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 25 Hor. S 2, 1, 37. also excurrere (in fines), Liv 1, 15; and with slightly different sense, violare fines, Caes B G 6, 32.

**insalubrious**: insālūbris, e v. UNHEALTHY.

**insane**: 1. insānus Cic. Ac 2, 17, 52 (where the corresponding verb is furere, *to be i.*) ib Tusc 3, 5, 11 Hor S 2, 3, *pass* freq. in fig. sense *i. esse*, ins. cupiditas, cupido, etc. v MAD. 2. fūriōsus (stronger than insanus, which includes all degrees of insanity this was the legal term, cf. Cic Tusc. 3, 5, 11, itaque non est scriptum, SI INSANUS, SED SI FURIOSUS ESCIT) *the sleeping, the drunken, the i*, dormientes, violenti, furiosi (opp to sani), Cic Ac 2, 27, 88 Hor. S 1, 3, 83. Also used fig, Cic. Liv. Join. vecors, furiosus, mente captus, Cic. in Pis. 20, 47. 3. mente captus Cic Ac. 2, 17, 53 cf *supr* (2). 4. vēcors, idis *like the insane*, more vecordium, Just. 2, 7 but more freq in fig sense, Cic. Liv. cf *supr* (2) *To be i*, fūro, 3 (v *supr.* 1), insānio, 4 Cic, Att. 7, 10 Hor. (insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39)· *to pretend to be i.*, dementiam simulare, Just. 2, 7. See also FOOLISH, INFATUATED

**insanely**: insānē (fig.) Pl. Curc 1, 3, 20 Hor. See also FOOLISHLY

**insanity**: 1. insānia (in widest sense) Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8 Cels. More freq fig.. v MADNESS. 2. fŭror (rare in this sense). Hor. Ep. 1, 2 62. 3. dēmentia· Just. 2, 7 v. FOLLY, MADNESS.

**insatiable**: 1. insātiābilis, e· Cic Liv.. foll. by *gen* of that which is desired *to have an i thirst for blood*, sanguinis insatiabilem esse, Just 1, 8, *extr* 2. inexplēbilis, e *an i. stomach*, inex. stomachus, Sen. Ep 89, *fin* i. *desire*, inex. cupiditas, Cic Tusc 5, 6, 16 rarely with object gen., Sen Cons. Helv. 15, 1. 3 insātūrābilis, e (very rare) *i. maw*, ins. abdomen, Cic. Sext 51, 110 4. less exactly, āvĭdus v. GREEDY. 5. inexhaustus *i. eagerness for reading*, inex. aviditas legendi, Cic Fin. 3, 2, 7 (but the epithet is doubtful).

**insatiableness**: expr. by adj : v. preced art. (insatiabilitas, Amm )

**insatiably**: insātiābiliter (late): Plin. Ep · Tac (Better expr. by circuml, insatiabili *s* inexplebili cupiditate; summa aviditate v INSATIABLE.)

**inscribe**: |. In gen sense 1. inscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (with acc., and in and *abl*) *to i. anything on a pedestal*, aliquid in basi ins., Cic. in Pis. 38, 92. instead of in and *abl*, the *dat* occurs, Cic (?) Harusp 27, 58, inscribere nomen monumentis, but should be avoided in prose Inscribo also occurs *trans.*. *to erect statues and i them* (furnish them with an inscription), statuas ponere atque ins., Cic Verr. 2, 2, 69, 167. 2. adscribo (asc.), 3 (not in Cic, who uses the word of writing *something additional*, cf Agr. 2, 20, *init*, non credo adscripturum esse Magno, *would add the title* "Great" with acc. and *dat*) *to i the name of Praxiteles on a marble*, marmori ads. Praxitelem, Phaedr. 5, prol 6 Suet. Aug. 12, *extr*. 3. insculpo, psi, ptum, 3 (by *carving*. with *acc*, and in and *abl* ; also *dat*). v. TO GRAVE 4. incido, di, sum, 3, like preced.; but found also with in and *acc.*· leges in aes incisae, Liv. 3, 57, *extr*. ||. Mathematically inscribo, 3: *to in a triangle in a circle*, triangulum in circulo ins.

**inscription**: 1. inscriptio (gen term)· *i. on a tombstone*, i monumenti, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11· M L. (Cic. uses the word of *the title of a book*, e. g. de officiis, Att. 16, 11, 2) 2. tītŭlus (*on monuments, busts*, etc.). *a long i. respecting his exploits*, ingens ab se gestarum r., Liv. 28, 46, *extr*. *i.s and busts*, tituli et imagines, Hor. S 1, 6, 17 Ov. v. EPITAPH. 3. index, icis, *c* (*as pointing out and explaining something*) *a tablet with this i.*, tabula cum i hoc, Liv. 41, 28, *med*. *under a bust*, sub imagine, Tib 4, 1, 30 (called titulus in v 33). most freq used of *the i s* or *titles of books*. v. TITLE. 4. ēlogium (esp. *on a tombstone* or *a bust*). *busts and i s*, imagines et e, Suet Gal 3, *init.*: for *a votive offering*, Suet. 24, *extr.*· v. EPITAPH. 5. epigramma, ătis, *n.* (strictly a Gk word) *a well-known Greek i.*, Graecum e. pernobile, Cic Verr 4, 57, 127 Nep. Paus 1 (also of *a Greek inscr.*). *To add an i.* inscribere, insculpere, etc.: v TO INSCRIBE.

**inscrutability**: nearest word, obscūritas v. OBSCURITY

**inscrutable**: 1. imperspĭcuus (rare). applied by Plin jun. to *the humours of a bench of jurors and the weather*, Ep. 1, 20, 17. 2. investīgābilis, e (also rare, and late) Vulg Rom. xi 33 Tert. (non investigabilis. Lact. 3, 27). Phr.. *his meaning was more i. than ever*, verba (ejus) in incertum et ambiguum magis implicabantur, Tac. A. 1, 11· cf. ib *ante*, suspensa semper et obscura verba see also INCOMPREHENSIBLE

**inscrutably**: *ita ut (res) intelligi, animo perspici non possit v. TO UNDERSTAND

**insect**: 1. insectum only as scient. *t. t.*, and in *pl.* (Gr. ἔντομα): Plin. 11, 1, 1, *sqq*. 2. bestiŏla (*any small creature*): *i s which live but a day*, b. quae unum diem vivunt, Cic Tusc 1, 39, 94

**insecure**: 1. expr by tūtus, mūnītus, firmus, and negative particle (haud, parum, etc) v SECURE 2. mūnītus *to strengthen the i. parts of the walls*, munita moenium firmare, Tac. H. 3, 76 (Not in Cic.; and in Liv. = *undefended*) 3. male fīdus, or as one word (poet) *an i. anchorage*, statio male fida, Virg Aen 2, 23. 4. infestus (*beset by robbers, pirates*, etc.) opp. to tutus, Liv 2, 49, sua tuta omnia, *infesta hostium (unsafe because of invaders)*: v UNSAFE, INFESTED. Phr · (*their*) *footing being i on the incline*, in prono pede se fallente, Liv. 21, 36; *quum non possent vestigio pedibus firmiter insistere.

**insecurely**: parum tute, etc. v. SECURELY.

**insecurity**: expr. by *adj · i of travelling*, infesta itinera, cf INSECURE (4) *he pointed out the i of the position*, *docuit quam [ab hostibus] male tutus locus esset *there was a general sense of i.* (lit. *mistrust*), neque loco neque homini cuiquam satis credere, Sall. Cat. 31

**insensate**: dēmens, insānus, etc v INFATUATED, INSANE Sometimes caecus may serve, cf Lucr. 2, 14, O pectora *caeca!*

**insensibility**: |. *Bodily* · (?) torpor (*numbness*). Plin 2, 101, 104. Cels. Phr. *to be in a state of i*, *omni sensu carere (v. SENSATION). *the body sinks into a state of i. (in old age)* hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51. ||. *Mental, apathy, lack of feeling* · lentĭtūdo (ejus "qui nasci nesciat," Cic Tusc 4, 9, 43) v. INDIFFERENCE. Phr. *to bring on i. to pain*, quasi callum quoddam obducere dolori, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, *extr* *that is i to grief, not fortitude*, *id est durum ac ferreum, non fortem esse. v. foll. art.

**insensible**: |. *To bodily affections:* (?) torpĭdus (strictly, *benumbed*): Aus. Id 10, 264. So, *to become i.*, torpescere (v. BENUMBED); obtorpescere, Plin. 9, 42, 67 *to be quite i*, omni sensu carere· v. SENSATION. ||. *To emotion:* 1. lentus· v. INDIFFERENT. 2. dūrus cf. Cic Am. 13, 48, neque enim sunt audiendi, qui virtutem *duram et quasi ferream* quandam esse volunt. Phr.: *if one be i. (to pleasure and pain)*, motu animi sublato, Cic Am. l c.. *to become i. to anything*, obdurescere ad aliquid, Cic (v. TO HARDEN

E.); obtorpescere (absol.), Liv 32, 20· poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 28

**insensibly** · i e *imperceptibly* sine sensu, sensim. cf. Cic Sen. 11, *extr.* · v. GRADUALLY, IMPERCEPTIBLY.

**inseparable**: 1. insēpărābĭlis, e (late): Sen Gell 2. indīviduus (strictly, *indivisible*, q v) · *who followed him to Rhodes and at Capreae were i (from him)*, Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas i, Tac. A. 6, 10 (N B— Usu. better expl. by separari s sejungi non posse v TO SEPARATE)

**inseparably**: ita ut (res) separari non possint v. TO SEPARATE.

**insert**: 1. insĕro, ui, rtum, 3 (*to put in*: with *acc.*, and *dat.* or in and *acc.*): (*the stork*) *i ng her beak in the flagon*, lagonae rostrum inserens, Phaedr 1, 26, 8: Cic v TO PUT IN In later writers, esp of *introducing in a literary work* to *i. speeches in an (historical) work*, conciones operi suo ins., Just 38, 3, *extr.*: Vell.. Suet 2. inclūdo, si, sum, 3 (with *acc.*, and usu. in and *abl* or *acc*) · *Phidias i.'d his own likeness in the shield of Minerva*, P sui similem speciem incluisse in clipeo Minervae, Cic Tusc 1, 15, 34 *the clause which is i'd in legal formulae*, quod in lctorum includitur formulis, Cic Br 79, 275 *I have almost i'd an oration in a letter*, paene orationem in epistolam inclusi, Cic Att. 1, 16, 5 v TO INCLOSE 3. adscrĭbo (asc.), psi, ptum, 3 (*to add to what has been written* with *acc*, and in and *acc* or *abl*) · *to i. anything in a law*, aliquid in legem a Cic. Caec 33, *init.* · *to i a date in a letter*, diem in litteris a., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 4. interjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to introduce between*: with *acc.*, and *dat.* or inter): v TO INTRODUCE See also TO FASTEN IN, PLACE IN.

**insertion**: expr by verb *Livy has embellished his history by the i. of speeches*, *contiones inserendo (contionibus insertis) Livius historiam suam ornare instituit v. TO INSERT (Interjectio [verborum], Auct Her. 6, 10· v. TO INSERT, 4.)

**inside** (*subs.*): quod est intus, Plin. 8, 27, 41; intĕrior pars, intĕriora. v INTERIOR.

**inside** (*adv*) intrinsĕcus v. WITHIN

**inside of** (*prep*) · intra v. WITHIN

**insidious**: 1. insĭdiōsus (*cunning, treacherous*): *i. clemency*, ins. clementia, Cic. Att. 9, 16 Ov.: Plin 2. subdŏlus (*crafty, artful*): Tac. Ov (Cic has adv, subdole) Phr. *the i effect of a studied speech*, compositae orationis insidiae, Cic. Or. 61, *extr.*

**insidiously**: 1 insĭdiōsē (*with treacherous intent*) · Cic. Rab Post 12, 33. 2. per insĭdias, ex insĭdus: cf. Cic. Or. 12, 38, where the latter is opp. to aperte ac palam v. preced art *extr.* 3. subdŏlē (*artfully, craftily*) · Cic.

**insidiousness**: 1. (?) blandĭtiae, blandīmenta (*of that which appeals flatteringly and temptingly to the mind*). cf. Cic Fin 1, 10, 33, blanditiis praesentium voluptatum · v BLANDISHMENT. More precisely, *blanditiarum s blandimentorum insidiae v infr* 2. (?) insĭdiae, arum cf. Cic. Or 51, 170, nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur.

**insight**: cognĭtio (gen. term) v KNOWLEDGE. Phr *to get a thorough i. into a thing*, rem penitus ingenio cernere, Cic. de Or 3, 31, 124 *to have a profound i into human character*, *mores hominum atque ingenia penitus perspecta habere.

**insignia**: 1. insignia, ium. *regal i.*, ins regia, Cic. Sext 26, *fin* · Liv. 2. fasces, sēcūres (*of consular power*) cf Hor Ep 1, 16, 34, detulerit *fasces* indigno ib. Od 3, 2, 9

**insignificance**. exĭguĭtas Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29 (Mediocritas, in Vell. 2, 130, *mediocritas* hominum, may perh be rendered, *the i of man*, i. e. *compared with the gods*, but the expr. is less strong than the Eng)

**insignificant** · 1. parvus (valde parvus, Cic Fin 4, 12, 29), exĭguus (*very small* superl. exiguissimus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7) v SMALL, TRIFLING 2. nullius momenti v UNIMPORTANT 3 nullus *in these so trifling, so i. things*, in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin 11, 2, 2 *how i.*, quam nullae (vires), Just 2, 12, *med* 4. mĭnūtus (*exceedingly small*) · *i engagements*, m proelia, Auct B Afr. 29 *the i commonalty* (opp. to *the great*), m plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, *extr* *Dimin* minutulus Macr 5. tĕnuis, e *the i remains of a great city*. magnae urbis t vestigium, Plin 3, 4, 5 v SLIGHT Phr *to appear i (by the side of what is greater*, obscurari atque obrui, Cic Fin 4, 12, 29)

**insincere**: 1. blandus (*soft-spoken, flattering*) opp to verus (amicus); Cic Am 25, 95 but also used in good sense 2. fūcōsus, fūcātus (lit *coloured with paint* hence, *showy without, but hollow*). *showy and i friendships*, ambitiosae et fucosae amicitiae, Cic Att 1, 18, *init* Join subdolus ac fucatus, Plin v FALSE (II) 3. infĭdus (*not to be trusted*) v UNFAITHFUL 4. sīmŭlātus v PRETENDED. 5. expr by sincērus and a negative v SINCERE

**insincerely**: 1. sīmŭlātē Cic. N D 2, 67, *extr* Join ficte et simulate, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 4 2. fictē (*feignedly*) Cic Quinct 3, 12, *extr.* · cf *supi* (1) 3. haud *s.* parum sincērē v SINCERELY

**insincerity**: 1. (*as character of the mind*) ingenium parum sincerum, apertum, etc v SINCERE. 2. fraus, fallācia (*as seen in deed and word*) · v DECEIT 3. expr. by *neut of adj* *let there be no falsehood, no i*, *ne quid falsi sit, ne quid simulati: cf L. G. § 270, *Obs.* 4. sīmŭlātio v. PRETENCE, HYPOCRISY. Phr. *without any i*, sine fuco et fallacia, Cic Att. 1, 1, *init.*

**insinuate**: I. As verb refl, *to i oneself, creep in* · 1. insĭnuo, 1 (with *pron. refl*): *to i. oneself into any one's intimacy*, se alicujus in familiaritatem ins, Cic Caec. 5, *init*, in alicujus consuetudinem ins., Cic Fam. 4, 13, *fin* . Liv Also in lit sense 2. arrēpo, psi, 3 (*to creep in*). *to i. oneself into any one's friendship gradually*, sensim [atque moderate] ad alicujus amicitiam ar, Cic Verr 3, 68, 158 · so, animo alicujus arrepere, Tac A. 3, 50, *extr.* 3. irrēpo, psi, 3 used by Tac. absol., cf A. 13, 12, penitus irrepserat, per luxum, etc II. *To infuse gradually*. instillo, 1 (lit. *to pour in drop by drop*) v. TO INSTILL. III. *To use insinuation* · operte significo v TO HINT

**insinuating** (*adj*). blandus (*smooth-spoken*): *most i speech*, blandissima oratio, Petr. 126 *pleasure, most i mistress*, voluptates blandissimae dominae, Cic Off 2, 10, 37 · *i. address*, *b quaedam suavitas morum · see also PERSUASIVE. Phr.: *under the i. influence of vice*, blandientibus vitiis, Tac Agr. 16

**insinuatingly**: 1. blandē (cf *adj.*) Ter. Cic 2 expr. by blandior, 4 (*to speak* or *behave i*) *she thus i. addressed her uncle*, sic patruo blandita suo est, Ov. Met. 4, 532 more fully, suaviter bl, Cic Ac. 2, 45, 139 3. per blandītias. cf. Suet Ner. 34, *fin.*

**insinuation**: nearest word, significātio cf. Auct. Her. 4, 54, where the term is thus explained, quum res... dicuntur ex quibus tota res relinquitur in suspicione; .. quum ex eo quod dixmus satis relinquitur suspicionis (i. e *when the sentence conveying the insinuation is only half uttered*). ... nihil amplius dicimus, sed significamus quid sentiamus, etc Phr *to indulge in i s*, *nihil aperte dicere; ambiguas serere voces et dissimulando [tecte] criminari (cf Virg. Aen. 2, 98; Cic. Mil. 5, 12); oblique perstringere aliquem (R. and A.)

**insipid**: I. Lit.. 1. expr. by sāpio, īvi and ii, 3 (*even*) *the turbot and the venison are i*, nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, Juv 11, 121 2. expr by sāpĭdus, sūāvis, and a negative *i. meat* *caro parum (minime) sapida s suavis v SAVOURY, NICE 3. insulsus (lit. *unsalted*: often in fig. sense) *i food*, ins cibus, Hier. · cf. Cic. Att. 13, 31, ins gula. i e. *a taste for insipid things* Col. 4. glūtus (*washed out* hence *tasteless*) *nothing more i than watered green-stuff*. nil elutius horto irriguo, Hor S 2, 4, 16 5. insĭpĭdus (late and rare) Firm. 6 gustu hĕbes, ētis Col 3, 2, *post med* Phr *i. fare*, voluptate carentes cibi, Plin Ep 1, 8, 12 II. Fig of *that which lacks interest and point* 1 frīgĭdus v FLAT (II.) Join tam frigidus, tam jejunus, Cic Caec 21, 61 2. insulsus v. DULL (VI). 3. nullum habens sucum neque sanguinem, R and A. (based on Cic Br. 9, 36)

**insipidity** · I. Lit expr by nullus sapor, nil sapere, etc v FLAVOUR, INSIPID. II. Fig *lack of interest* insulsĭtas Cic Att 13, 29

**insipidly**: Fig 1. frīgĭdē Join inepte et frigide, Gell. 2 insulsē Cic Att 15, 4, *init.* Gell. 3. ĭneptē v FOOLISHLY.

**insist**: I. insto, stĭti, 1 (*to urge* or *press a matter*) · *he is that it is a fact*, ille i factum, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 120 when a *claim* is expr, may be foll by *inf* flagitare, poscere, etc, cf Cic Verr. 3, 59, *fin*, but insto does not imply *a right to make such a claim*, like the Eng. v TO URGE 2. flāgĭto, 1 (*to demand urgently*) *I always i'd upon it, that we should be convened*, semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, Cic Ph. 5, 11, 30 cf. id Pl 19, 48, etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco *atque adeo* flagito crimen v. TO DEMAND.

**insnare**: v. ENSNARE.

**insolence**: 1. contŭmācia (*offensive haughtiness*) · *i and presumption*, c., arrogantia, Cic Rosc Com 15, 44 *i. expressed in the features*, c. in vultu, Liv 2, 61, *med* · *blunt i.*, abrupta c (opp to deforme obsequium), Tac. A 4, 20 Join. insolentia, contumacia, superbia; contumacia et ferocitas, Cic 2. insŏlentia (*overbearing behaviour*, esp *as resulting from success* cf Sall Jug 40, *extr*, plebem ex secundis rebus ins ceperat) Join: insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr 4, 41, 89; crudelitas et insolentia, Caes B C 1, 32. 3 audācia (*daring, effrontery*). Join. impudentia atque audacia, Cic Fl 15, 35. 4. sūperbia, arrōgantia v. ARROGANCE, HAUGHTINESS, PRESUMPTION. 5. impŭdentia v. IMPUDENCE.

**insolent**: 1. contŭmax (*offensively haughty*): *i., arrogant, careless*, c., arrogans, securus, Quint 6, 1, 14 · *i towards any one*, c in aliquem, Cic Att 15, 15 *overbearing and i towards the commons*, violentus atque c adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2 (de Claudia gente) Join contumax, inhumanus, superbus, Cic. Verr 2, 78, *ad fin.* 2. insŏlens, ntis · v. OVERBEARING 3. sūperbus. v HAUGHTY. *To become i.*, insolescere, Sall Cat 6, *extr.*

**insolently**: 1. contŭmācĭter Cic Liv. 2. insŏlenter (*overbearingly*: cf. INSOLENCE) · *to exult i*, ins se efferre (*be unduly elated*), Cic. Tusc 4, 17, 39. 3. impŭdenter. v IMPUDENTLY. Phr. *to behave oneself i*, superbia efferre sese, Sall. Jug 14, *med*

**insoluble**: I. *Not to be melted* expr. by liquefieri, resolvi non posse v. TO MELT. II. *Not to be solved* or *explained* · Phr.: *an i problem*, *quaestio s. problema cujus nulla est solutio v. SOLUTION.

**insolvency**: Phr.: *to be in a state of i*, non solvendo esse, Cic Off. 2, 22, 79; solvendo aere alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 13 · see also BANKRUPTCY.

**insolvent**: qui non est solvendo v. preced art; also BANKRUPT. Phr.: *to declare oneself i.*, bonam copiam ejurare, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, *ad fin* (used fig.).

**insomuch**: ădeo ut. v. SO THAT.

**inspect** · **1.** inspĭcio, spexi, ctum, 3 *(to look carefully at)*: *to i the viscera (for auspices)*, exta ins, Cic. Div 2, 13, 32 *to i a soldier's arms*, arma militis ins, Cic Caec 21, 61 *to i accounts*, rationes ins, Plin Ep. 10, 54 (57) **2.** aspĭcio, 3 (less pregn. in same sense) *to i the marvellous work*, ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M 6, 14 *the senate sent Appius Claudius to i. and arrange those matters*, Ap. Claudium ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, Liv. 42, 5, *med.* **3.** introspĭcio, 3 (with in and *acc* or *acc.* alone) *i carefully every part of the state*, introspicite in omnes reip partes, Cic Font 15, 33 See also TO EXAMINE, REVIEW Phr. *to i. the viscera*, exta spectare, Curt. 7, 7, *ad init* (cf *supi* 1) *to i. the Sibylline books*, libros (*sc.* Sibyllinos) adire, Liv 34, 55

**inspection**: **I.** *The act of looking at* inspectio Col. Quint (Usu. better expr. by verb v TO INSPECT.) **II.** *Oversight, superintendence* nearest word, cūra v. CHARGE (IV).

**inspector**: cūrātor *(one who has the charge and responsibility of) i. of the corn-market, of the high-ways, etc*, c annonae, Vet. Lex in Cic Leg. 3, 3, 7; viae Flaminiae, Cic Att 1, 1, 2. See also OVERSEER.

**inspectorship**: cūra v CHARGE (IV)

**insphere** · in sphaera (-am) includo v. TO ENCLOSE.

**inspiration** · **I.** *Of breath*: spīritus qui hauritur, ducitur v BREATH. *To make an i.*, inspirare v TO BREATHE **II.** *Divine prompting*: **1.** affĭātus, ūs (rare except in *abl.*): *no great man without some divine i.*, nemo vir magnus sine aliquo divino af., Cic. N D 2, 66, 167 Join instinctu divinoque afflatu, Cic Div. 1, 18, 34 **2.** inflātus, ūs (like preced.) Join instinctu inflatuque divino, Cic. Div 1, 6, 12. **3.** instinctus, ūs (*divine impulse* or *instigation*) Cic. (v *supi* 1) Lact. **4.** inflammātio animi [et quidam afflatus quasi furoris], i e. *poetic excitement and it*, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, *extr* **5.** inspirātio (late) *literary i*, insp litteraria, Sidon. Eccl. Scrr (N.B —Only to be used as theol. *t. t.*) Phr. *to prophesy under the influence of supernatural i.*, divino spiritu instinctum canere, Liv. 5. 13 *by i., not of my own impulse*, divinitus, non mea sponte, Cic. Suil. 15, 43 *given by i of God*, (scriptura) divinitus inspirata, Vulg II Tim iii. 16.

**inspire** · **I.** *To imbreathe supernatural knowledge* **1.** afflo, 1 (in this sense, occurring only in *pass.*) *to be, as it were, divinely i.d*, i excitari et] quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari, Cic. Arch. 8, 18 Virg. **2.** instinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 *(to impel internally)*: only in *p part pass divinely i.d*, divino spiritu instinctus Liv. 5, 13; sacro instincta [mens] furore, Lucan, 5, 150 Fig *i.d by these words*, instincti [mulites] his vocibus, Liv. 9, 40 **3** incĭto, 1 (rare in this sense) *the power of the earth i.d the Pythoness*, terrae vis Pythiam incitabat, Cic. Div 1, 36, 79 cf. id Ac 2, 5, 14, exclamant quasi mente incitati *(as though beside themselves)*. **4.** inspīro, 1 (? rel) *i.d persons*, qui inspirant solent, Just 43, 1 Vulg. Eccl Scrr **II** *To impart* **1.** injĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *(to put into a person* with *acc.* and *dat.)*: *to i any one with fear*, alicui formidinem inj, Cic. Ver. 3, 28, 68; *with the intention to deceive*, alicui mentem inj ut audeat, Cic Mil. 31, 84 Liv. · Nep. **2** addo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (same constr. esp. with ref. to such feelings as *courage, daring, etc*). *to i any one with courage*, animos alicui a., Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; *with valour*, virtutem a., Sall. Cat. 58, *init*, *with fear*, formidinem a., Sall. Jug 37 (a less usu expr.) **3** affĕro, 3, *irr* (like preced.): Cic Verr. 5, 25, 63, etc. Quint. Plin. **4.** incūtio, ssi, ssum, 3 (with ref. to *any sudden emotion*: same constr. as preced., but less freq.). *to i. any one with great fear*, alicui magnum metum inc, Coel. in Cic. Fam 8, 4, 1 *fear is cast by danger*, timor incutitur ex periculis, Cic de Or. 251, *extr.* **5.** impleo, complēo, 2 v TO FILL (III.)

**inspired** (*part. adj*): affātus, instinctus (only of *persons*) inspirātus (Vulg.) v TO INSPIRE (I) Sometimes furens, furibundus, may serve, as the so-called inspiration of paganism was *frenzied* cf Virg Aen. 6, 100, ea fiena *furentis* concutit Apollo, i e *on the inspired Sibyl*. cf also Cic. Div 1, 2, 4

**inspirer** · expr by verb v TO INSPIRE

**inspirit** expr by pur, animum alicui addere, augere etc v TO ENCOURAGE.

**inspiriting** (*adj*) · sometimes laetus may serve v ENCOURAGING (*adj*)

**instability**: instabĭlitas (late and rare) Plin Arn. (Usu better expr by instabilis, inconstans, mutabilis v. UNSTABLE.)

**install**: inaugūro, 1 (strictly, *with augural formalities*) *to i. any one as flamen*, aliquem flaminem i, Liv : v. TO INAUGURATE

**installation** · expr by inaugūro, 1 v TO INAUGURATE

**instalment** **I.** *Installation*. q v **II** *A payment in part* **1.** pensio *to pay 300 talents in six annual is*, trecenta talenta per annos sex p aequis dare, Liv. 38, 9, *med* · *the first i*, prima p., Cic. Fam. 6, 18, *fin.* **2.** portio (*a portion*): *the balance to be paid in three yearly is*, ut id quod superesset triennio tribus p. persolveretur, Liv. 6, 35, *med*

**instance** (*subs*): **I.** *Urgency, solicitation* expr by auctor *at the i of many persons belonging to the state*, multis ex civitate auctoribus, Caes B G 5, 25 Cic **II.** *An example* exemplum v. EXAMPLE Esp. in phr, *for instance*: (1). verbi causā *or* gratiā *if a person, for i., were born at the rise of the Dog-star*, si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula natus est Cic. Fat 6, 12 so, verbi gratia, Cic Fin 5, 11, 30 (2) exempli causā (to introduce *an illustration*, esp when the same is related in full; whereas verbi causa is used when *an instance* is glanced at in passing) cf Cic Mur. 12, *fin.*, quia, in alicujus libris, *exempli causa*, id nomen invenerant, putarunt omnes mulieres, etc Plin 2, 17, 15 § 77. **3.** vĕlŭt, vĕlŭti (*as, for instance*), cf Cic Verr 4, 44, 95, nunquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, *velut* in hac re audebant, i e *as, for instance, in the present case, they said*... also Quint 2, 21, 8, aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, *velut* architectonice, i e *as, for instance*, architecture. **4.** perh. nam cf Virg G. 1, 451, *nam* saepe videmus..., i e *for instance, we often see*... cf also Sall Jug 4, *med*, *Nam* saepe audivi. , i e *for instance, I have often heard*, also ib 10, *ad init*, *Nam*, ut alia magna et egregia tua omittam, i e *for instance, to say nothing of your other great and distinguished eats* In a similar way is used also ēnim, only *second* in its clause cf Pl Poen 4, 2, 32, *Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc *Mi.* Quo modo? *Sy* Ut *enim*, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tute corium sufferas, "*For instance, that when I am to be flogged, you may supply the hide.*"

**instance** (*v.*): mĕmŏro, rĕfĕro, etc *I could i. places in which*..., possem memorare quibus in locis..., Sall. Cat 7, *extr* : v TO MENTION.

**instant** (*adj.*): **I.** *Urgent* intentus, impensus v EARNEST, URGENT **II.** *Imminent* praesens, ntis *to threaten i death*, pr intentare mortem. Virg Aen. 1, 91 *i execution*, pr. supplicium, Tac. A. 1, 38 Cic. (pr poena). Or expr. by *adve* stātim, actūtum, etc *I believe the consequence would be i death*, ego mortem actutum futuram puto, Cic. Ph 12, 11, 26 · v IMMEDIATELY.

**instant** (*subs.*) mōmentum (temporis, horae) usu. in *abl* : v MOMENT.

**instantaneous**: quod momento temporis fit v INSTANTANEOUSLY

**instantaneously**: continuo (cf Cic. R Com 6, 17, ignis in aquam conjectus *continuo* exstinguitur); momento temporis s horae, stātim v IMMEDIATELY.

**instantly** · **I.** *Urgently*: intentē, impensē · v EARNESTLY. **II.** *At once*: stātim, actūtum, momento temporis *s.* horae v IMMEDIATELY

**instate** v TO INSTALL.

**instead of**: **I.** Before a subs. · **1.** pro (with *abl.*: also, *on behalf of*) *to be put to death i. of any one*, pro aliquo necari, Cic Am. 7, 24 *when another word is used i. of the proper one*, in quibus pro verbo ropria subjicitur aliquid Cic. Or 27, 92 Ter Hor. **2.** lŏco *abl* of locus = *in the room of* implying that *one thing represents and counts for another, rather than is substituted for it* · cf. Ter Andr 1, 5, 57, si te in germani fratris dilexi *loco*, i e *in the room of*) v. ROOM. **3.** vice (with *gen.*: late) *bitumen being used i. of mortar*, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just 1, 2 Plin. **II** Before a verbal clause, in Eng. expr. by the gerund **1.** expr by quum possit (posset, where past time is denoted), foll. by *inf* (implying that the alternative excluded *might more naturally be expected*) · *i of being led to execution, he was hailed with praise*, quum posset ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est (R and A) *i of enriching himself he remained poor*, fuit perpetuo pauper, quum ditissimus esse posset, Nep. Phoc 1 **2.** expr. in same manner by dēbeo (implying that a person *has done something else instead of his duty*) · *i of thanking me (as he ought), he abused me*, quum gratias mihi agere deberet, mihi maledicebat (Kr.). **3.** expr. by tantum abest ut...ut (implying that the excluded alternative is very *far from being the fact*) *i. of being praised,.. philosophy is by most neglected and censured*, philosophia tantum abest ut laudetur, ut a plerisque neglecta vituperetur, Cic. Tusc 5, 2, 6. So, adeo non ...ut cf. Liv. 3, 2, *med.*, haec dicta adeo non moverunt quenquam, ut legati prope violati sint, i. e. *instead of the audience being influenced, they, etc* **4.** māgis...quam *to exasperate, i of intimidating*, incendere magis quam terrere (Georg.).

**instep**: *pedis pars superior atque arcuata. (Appy no word known)

**instigate**: **1.** instīgo, 1 (as if were, *to goad on*) · *they i.d the Romans against Hannibal*, Romanos in Hannibalem instigabant, Liv. 33, 47, *med.* · Cic. **2.** exăcuo, 1, ūtum, 3 *(to whet the feelings*: more freq in good sense). v. TO EXCITE (I, 6) **3.** sollicĭto, 1 *(to stir up and provoke* always in bad sense) *i.d by bribes from the Arverni*, sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecunia, Caes. B. G 7, 37. *to i slaves to insurrection*, servitia s., Sall. Cat 24, *extr.* *The end to which*, expr by ad, ut, and poet. by *inf* **4** stīmulo, 1 (like instigo, but usu in good sense) v TO GOAD (II); STIMULATE **5.** incĭto, 1 v TO INCITE.

**instigation**: **1.** expr. by verb: *at your i.*, te instigante, Cic in Pis 11, 26 (the same sense might be expr., less forcibly, te auctore, cf. Cic. l. c *infr.*). **2.** instīgātio (v. rare, and to be avoided) Auct Her . Gai. Dig **3.** stīmŭlus (lit. *a goad*. hence, *urging, prompting*): cf. Tac. H. 3, 53, *suis stimulis* excitos Moesiae duces, i. e. *by his influence or instigation* **4.** impulsus, ūs (best only in *abl. any urging or influence*) Caes . Cic

**instigator**: **1.** auctor (gen. term, in good or bad sense) cf Liv. 2, 54, *med.*, nec *auctor* quamvis audaci facinori deerat (? *instigator*): Caes. B. G 5, 25 **2.** impulsor (*one who influences for good or bad*): Join: auctor et impulsor [sceleris]. Cic. Vat. 10, 24 (cf. suasor et impulsor, in good sense

Cic Att. 16, 7, *init.*). **3.** concitātor (*one who stirs up*): *i. of riot,* turbae ac tumultus C, Liv 25, 4, *fin.*: Hirt. **4.** instīmulātor (v rare) Join instimulator et concitator, Orat pro Dom. 5, 11 **5.** instīgātor (not of the best age) Tac. H 1, 38, *extr.*

**instill:** instillo, 1 (with *acc* and *dat.*). *to i. a precept into the ear,* praeceptum auriculis ins, Hor. Ep 1, 8, 16. Join. instillare ac tradere, Sen. Ben 6, 16, 4 (In Cic. Att 9, 7, *init.*, [litterae tuae] mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillarunt, the verb is doubtful [*al.* restillarunt]; but it may be used fig., cf Cic. Sen 11, 36, nisi tanquam lumini oleum instilles.)

**instinct** (*subs*) 1. expr by nātūra *animals do many things, according to their several i s,* multa bestiae faciunt, duce sua quaeque natura, Cic. Fin 2, 33, 109 *to be impelled to anything by i.*, ad aliquid naturae stimulis incitari, Cic Rep 1, 2, *fin*: cf Plin. 7, 4, 5, nimirum haec est natura rerum, haec potentia ejus, saevissimas feras maximasque nunquam vidisse quod debeant timere, et statim intelligere quum sit timendum **2.** appētītus, ūs (*natural desire*, Ger. trieb) *Nature has given to brutes sensation and i.*, Natura dedit bellua sensum et a, Cic N. D. 2, 47, 122 *natural i s*, appetitus naturae, Reich. in Kr Phr *whence this (tendency) except from i.*, unde nisi intus monstratum? Hor. S 2, 1, 52 *so strong an i. of self-preservation*, tanta sui conservandi custodia, Cic N. D. 2, 48, *extr*

**instinct** (*adj*) Phr *i with life,* animatus cf. Cic. Rep 6, 15, stellae divinis animatae mentibus cf Luc 5, 146, nequeunt vitaliter esse animata also Cic Tusc 1 23, 54, quod autem est animal, *id mori cietur interimere et suo.*

**instinctive:** **1.** nātūrālis, e: *i. desire and aversion* (*in animals*), appetitio n., et declinatio n., Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 33 v NATURAL. **2.** expr. by natura *e. g* quod natura ingeneravit; a natura datum s profectum cf. INSTINCT (*subs*)

**instinctively**; naturā, naturaliter v. NATURALLY

**institute** (*v*) **I.** *To establish and organize* **1.** institŭo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*to set on foot, originate*) · *to i. sacred rites,* sacra 1, Liv. 1, 19· Cic Att 6, 1, 5 Ov. also foll by ut, *to i. a practice* Cic. · v TO INTRODUCE **2.** constituo, 3: v. TO ESTABLISH (II) **3.** sometimes făcio (*to make, appoint*) may serve, cf. Liv 1, 19, *med.*, Janum indicem belli et pacis fecit, *he i'd the custom of making Janus the sign of peace or war* v. TO APPOINT. **II.** *To appoint formally*: institŭo, 3 v TO APPOINT (I)

**institute** (*subs*): chiefly in *pl.*, to denote *a body of instruction*: institūtiōnes: e. g Gai.

**institution:** **I.** *The act*: expr. by verb *the cause of the i. of games,* causa instituendorum ludorum, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. *the i of that magistracy dates many years after the decemvirate,* qui magi-tratus multis annis post X viros institutus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5. (Not institutio in this sense.) **II.** *That which is instituted* **1.** institūtum (including *all fixed customs*): *laws and i.s (regular practices),* leges et i., Cic. Br. 77, 269 *foreign i s (manners and customs),* externa i., Val. Max. 2, 6. **2.** expr. by verb: *the i.s of Numa,* quae a Numa instituta sunt, quae Numa instituit: v. TO INSTITUTE.

**instruct:** **I.** *To teach* · **1.** ērŭdio, 4 (*to educate*): *to i. any one in civil law,* e aliquem in jure civili, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, *extr.*: also foll. by ad and *acc.*, erudire ad majorum instituta, Cic. Verr. 3, 59, 161. Join: erudire atque docere (absol.), Cic Off 1, 44, 156; instituere atque e., Cic. Verr 1. c. **2.** instituo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*to train, train up*, q v)· *to i one quite uninformed in the art of speaking,* aliquem omnino rudem ad dicendum ins, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, *init.*: cf. *supr.* (2). **3.** dŏceo, dŏcŭi, 2: v. TO TEACH. **4.** praecĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (esp. *in practical matters, as morals*, also generally, *in practice, as opp. to theory* with *dat.* or absol)· *to teach, admonish,* 2, docere, monere, pr., Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 5 *to i* (*give instructions*) *in eloquence,* de eloquentia pr., Cic de Or 2, 11, *extr* . cf *infr* (II.) See also TO EDUCATE. (N B—Not instruo in this sense) **II** *To give directions authoritatively* **1.** mando, 1 (with *dat.* and ut, ne)· *he i's that officer to proceed to....* huic mandat [ut]. . adeat, Caes B G 3, 11 (the ut is not unfreq omitted, as here) with ne, *to instruct...not,* Caes. B C 2, 13 **2.** praecĭpio, 3 (same constr.). *they i'd them to...,* sic enim praecipiamus ns, ut.. , Cic. Fam. 13, 26 *though he had been i.'d not to...*, quum ei praeceptum esset, ne..., Cic. Att. 16, 3, *fin*

**instructed:** (bene) institūtus, ērūditus, etc. v. ACCOMPLISHED, LEARNED.

**instruction:** **I.** *Education* . **1.** institūtio (*course of training*) *youthful i*, pueriles i., Cic de Or. 2, *init.*: Suet **2.** ēdūcātio, ērūditio, etc . v. EDUCATION. **3.** praeceptum (*that which is conveyed as instruction*) v LESSON (Or expr by verb *to attend to the i of one's children,* *suis liberis eruditionis atque docendis operam dare *to give i in any art,* de aliqua re praecipere v. TO INSTRUCT.). **II.** *Authoritative command*· **1.** mandātum v CHARGE (III) **2.** praeceptum (less freq in this sense): *in accordance with Cicero's i s,* ex praecepto Ciceronis, Sall Cat. 44, *init* (=sicuti praeceptum erat, ib. 45): so, juxta praeceptum, Just 2, 12, *fin.* **3.** oft. expr by praecipio=praescribo, *to give instructions: to give i s to each severally,* unicuique praecipere, Auct. B Afr. 8 cf *supr* (II, 2); TO INSTRUCT (II.). **4.** praescriptum: *to follow one's i s in everything,* omnia agere ad praescriptum, Caes B. C 3, 51. Liv.

**instructive;** nearest word, ūtilis, e. cf Hor. A. P. 343, qui miscuit utile dulci, i e *combines the instructive with the entertaining.* So, perutilis, *very i..* *the works of Xenophon are very i in many ways,* multas ad res peru sunt Xenophontis libri, Cic Sen. 17, *init.* More fully, utilis s aptus ad homines erudiendos atque docendos

**instructively;** ūtiliter cf preced art (Or expr by *verb* or *adj.*: *poets wish to write either i or entertainingly,* aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetae, Hor. A P 333; student carmina sua aut utilia esse aut dulcia· v. preced. artt)

**instructor:** măgister, *f.* -tra; doctor, *f.* -trix (v. rare) v. TEACHER.

**instrument.** **I.** *Implement*: **1.** instrūmentum (oft. used as collective) v. IMPLEMENT. Freq. in fig. sense *what powerful i.s (appliances) for attaining to wisdom,* quanta i. ad adipiscendam sapientiam, Cic Leg. 1, 22, *fin.* **2.** organum (Gk ὄργανον esp *of an elaborate* or *scientific kind*) *an i. called a mallet,* org quod dicitur tudicula, Col 12, 50, *med.*: *astronomical i s,* organa, per quae stellarum ac siderum loca atque magnitudines signentur. Plin. 2, 26, 24. Freq. of *musical instruments* Juv 6, 380· Quint. (later, *a peculiar kind of musical i*, Eng. "*organ*"). **3.** māchīna (*of a large or formidable kind*): v MACHINE. Phr. . *surgical i s,* *ferramenta chirurgorum (R. and A.). **II.** Legal instrūmentum, tăbŭla, etc : v. DOCUMENT.

**instrumental:** **I.** *Tending to a certain end*. Phr: *I, you, were i. in bringing something to pass,* meā, tuā operā factum est, Cic. Sen. 4, 11; in negative sentences, per me, te stetit quominus, Ter Andr. 4, 2, 16 Caes: also per without stetit *who were i. (in bringing a thing to pass),* per quos? Cic R Am 29, 80 sometimes adjuvare, adjumento esse, may serve *you were mainly i in my obtaining* .., ut conse-queremur..., unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 15 (v TO AID, FURTHER) *he was i in bringing about Cicero's exile,* illo suasore [auctore] atque impulsore Ciceio ex urbe pulsus est v. INSTIGATOR **II.** As epith *of music: vocal and i music,* vocum et nervorum et tibiarum [*et cujusvis generis organorum] cantus, Cic R. Am. 46, 134. v. MUSIC

**instrumentality:** **1.** ministĕrium (*service, agency*): *through the malice of Tiberius, by the i of Cn. Piso,* fraude Tiberii, m. et operā Cn Pisonis, Suet Cal. 2 **2.** ŏpĕra *by whose i he had been lulled,* quorum operā interfectus (erat), Caes B G. 5, 25 Cic cf INSTRUMENTAL **3.** expr by per with *acc.*: *through whose i? By whom?* per quos? a quibus? Cic. R Am. 29, 80.

**instrumentally;** expr by per quem, cujus operā, etc v. INSTRUMENTAL.

**insubordinate:** **1.** sēdītiōsus. *disorderly, i., mischievous,* turbulentus, s., perniciosus, Cic. Ph 1, 9, 22 Tac . v MUTINOUS **2.** male pătiens *tyrannical rulers and i subjects,* *superbe imperitantes et male parentes· cf L. G. § 638. Phr : *to become i* (of soldiers), lascivire, discedere; disciplinam et laborem asperari, Tac. A. 1, 16; imperium detrectare, ib 45.

**insubordination.** **1.** immŏdestia (*lack of order and discipline*)· Nep. Alc 8 **2.** intemperantia (*absence of restraint*) Join inimiaque licentia Nep Eum 8. **3.** sēdītio (*actual mutiny*): more fully, seditio et confusus ordo disciplinae, Tac. H 1, 60. Phr *to be guilty of i.*, propter hanc rem ducibus non parere, cf. Nep Eum 8 cf. preced art, *fin*

**insufferable;** intŏlĕrandus, intŏlĕrābilis v INTOLERABLY. Phr *i. blaze of majesty,* *fulgor ille divinus quo mortalium perstringuntur oculi.

**insufferably:** v INTOLERABLY. Phr.. *goddess i bright,* *quae ita splendes, ut oculos adspicientium perstringas; quae oculorum aciem perstringis s hebetas v. TO DAZZLE

**insufficiency:** **I.** Lit inŏpia· v SCARCITY, WANT. **II.** Fig expr by sufficio, 3, with a negative *they assert the i of the reason,* *mentem rationemque hominum non sufficere (ad eam rem) confirmant: *that he might learn the i of human strength when opposed to the gods,* ut intelligeret, quam nullae essent hominum vires adversus deos, Just 2, 12, *med.*: v. INADEQUACY.

**insufficient:** **I.** Lit **1.** expr. by inŏpia, e g. *on account of the i supply of corn,* propter inopiam frumenti s rei frumentariae· v. WANT. **2.** by sătis with a negative: *they abandoned the undertaking because their funds were i..* *inceptum omiserunt, propterea quod non suppetebat pecuniae satis magna copia. **3.** by sufficio, 3, with a negative *and the supply of the means of subsistence was now i*, nec jam sufficere (sufficiebant) alimenta, cf Caes B. G. 7, 20, *fin.*: v TO SUFFICE. **II.** Fig. v. INADEQUATE; and cf. preced. art.

**insufficiently:** minus bĕnĕ, haud sătis v. SUFFICIENTLY.

**insular.** insŭlānus (v. rare, and found only as *subs.*)· v. ISLANDER (Better expr by insula *on account of our i. position,* *propterea quod insulam incolimus, in insula habitamus *i. peculiarities,* *ingenii institutorumque propria quaedam, utpote eorum qui insulani sunt.)

**insulate** expr. by exclūdo, sēgrĕgo etc· v. TO CUT OFF, SEPARATE

**insult** (*subs*): **1.** contŭmēlia *harass with every kind of i*, omnibus c. vexare, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73 *to do anything by way of i. (insultingly)*, aliquid per injuriam facere, Caes. B C. 1, 9 see foll. art. **2.** indignĭtas: v INDIGNITY OUTRAGE. Join [omnes] indignitates

contumeliasque [perferre], Caes. B G 2, 14 **3.** probrum (esp *offensive language*): *letters full of every kind of i towards me*, epistolae plenae omnium in me pr., Cic. Att 11, 9 *to assail with all kinds of i. and abuse*, pr omnibus maledictisque vexare, Cic Fl. 20, 48 so, probra jactare in aliquem, Liv 29, 9; dicere, Ov A A 3, 49. **4.** ignominia (*the state of one who is disgraced or insulted*) · cf Cic. Ver. 3, 97, *fin.*, per summam injuriam ignominiamque, i e *with the utmost aggravation of wrong and insult*: but ignominia must not be used to denote *an insulting act* · v. DISGRACE, IGNOMINY

**insult** (*v*): **1.** expr by contŭmēlia with a verb *e. g.* contumeliam alicui facere, Ter Ph 5, 7, 79; imponere, Cic. Ver. 4, 9, 20 (both implying *some affronting act*), c. in aliquem jacere, Cic. Sull. 7, *extr.*, alicui dicere, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 33 (both referring to *language*) *to be i.'d*, c accipere, Caes B G. 7, 10; experiri, Phaedr 1, 3, 15 **2.** sŭgillo, 1 (*by offensive language and behaviour*). *they (the candidates) had been i'd and rejected*, sugillatos, repulsos fuisse, Liv. 4, 35, *fin* *to i. (any one in his) distress*, miserias s, Petr. 128 **3.** insulto, 1 (strictly, *to exult over* with *dat* or in and *acc*): *to i. (triumph over) any one in his misfortune*, alicui ins in calamitate, Cic Ver. 5, 50, 132. *to i. (behave insolently towards) the commonwealth*, ins. in rempublicam, Cic Mil 32, 87. Phr. *not to i any man openly*, nulli laedere os, Ter Ad. 5, 4, 10. See also TO OFFEND, ABUSE

**insulting** (*adj*): 1 contŭmēliōsus (of persons or things) Cic · Tac. **2.** expr. by contumelia, probrum *to ask in a very i manner*, magnā verborum contumeliā interrogare, Caes B C 3, 71, *extr.* · *a most i. letter*, literae omnium probrorum maledictorumque plenae v. INSULT.

**insultingly**: contŭmēliōsē Cic Liv. *To behave most i towards any one*, omnes contumelias alicui imponere s injungere: v. INSULT.

**insuperable**: **1.** insŭpērābilis, e (of *mountains, roads, etc*) Liv. 21, 36 **2.** inexsŭpērābilis, e (like preced) Liv. 5, 34, *med.* **3.** expr by superari non posse (best for fig expr.): v. TO OVERCOME.

**insuperably**: *ita ut (aliquid) superari non possit.

**insupportable**: v. INSUFFERABLE, INTOLERABLE.

**insupportably**: v INSUFFERABLY.

**insuppressible**: v. IRREPRESSIBLE.

**insurance**: Phr., *an i company*, *societas per quam fenore dato de damnis s jacturis resarciendis praecavetur* (the term fenus nauticum was used in a sense analogous to that of *marine insurance*, see Dict Ant p 528, *a.*): *i. money*, ea cautio quam negotiatores *assecurationis* (Ger. *assecuranz*) nomine usurpant, Wyttenb. (in Kr.)

**insure**: I. In gen. sense: căveo, praecăveo; aliquid tutum praesto v. GUARD (I, Phr); TO SECURE. II. In mercantile sense *fenore dato de damnis, jacturis, resarciendis cavere, praecavere v TO GUARD AGAINST.

**insurer**: *qui de damnis, etc, cavet. v. preced. art. (II).

**insurgent** (*adj.*) rebellis, e (strictly, *that renews war, breaks out into war*): *an i. colony*, r. colonia, Tac H 4, 72. v. REBELLIOUS

**insurgent** (*subs*): **1.** rebellis, is (strictly *adj.*): esp. in *pl*, rebelles, *rebels or insurgents*, Tac. A. 1, 40 **2.** rebellio, ōnis, *m.* (v late and rare) Treb. Poll.

**insurmountable**. v INSUPERABLE.

**insurrection**: I. rebellio, ōnis, *f.* (*renewal of war by a conquered people*): v. REVOLT. **2.** mōtus, ūs (*a political movement, a rising*): *a formidable servile i.*, magnus servilis m., Liv. 39, 29: *he feared an i. in Gaul*, m. Galliae verebatur, Caes. B. G 5, 5, *extr.* **3.** dēfectio v. REVOLT. **4.** oft. expr. by bellum cf. Caes B. G 7, 1, de bello consilia inire, i e *to concert measures for a general i* so, bellum parare, ib. 6, 2. More precisely, bellum ac defectio, ib. 6, 3, *med* **5** sēditio (*a party movement in a state, civil strife and discord*) cf Liv 6, 16, *med.*, jamque haud procul seditione res erat, *matters were very near coming to an i* (viz *by reason of the popular indignation at the treatment of Manlius*) · *to excite an i*, s movere, Vell 2, 68 v SEDITION, MUTINY **6.** tumultus, ūs (*a violent movement, esp of the Gauls or slaves*) *a servile i*, servilis t, Cic. B G. 1, 40 *an i. in Istria*, t Istricus, Liv 41, 6, *init* · Cic. **7.** insurrectio (Gr ἐπανάστασις late and rare) Gloss Philox. Phr *to stir up states to i*, civitates sollicitare, Caes B. G. 8, 23; so, *of slaves*, servos sollicitare spe libertatis, Nep Paus 3, *fin.*

**insurrectionary**: sometimes, sēditiōsus (*tending to excite civil strife and outbreak*) cf Caes B. G. 1, 18, seditiosa et improba oratio. May usu. be expr. by *subs.* *an i movement*, defecto, seditio, etc. · *the i. leaders*, duces seditionis, etc. v preced. art.

**insusceptibility**: v. INSENSIBILITY.

**insusceptible**: v. INSENSIBLE.

**intact**: **1.** integer, gra, grum (*whole, undiminished*): *the lower portion (of the piles) remained i.*, pars inferior remanebat, Caes B. G 7, 35 *surviving i*, superstes 1, Hor Od 2, 17, 7 v. ENTIRE **2.** intactus (*not meddled with*) · *i and unmanned*, i. inviolatusque, Liv. 2, 12, *fin.* · *an army fresh and i*, exercitus integer atque, Liv. 10, 14, *fin.* **3.** incŏlūmis, e (*unimpaired, unimpaired*) · *to preserve one's distinction i.*, splendorem suum inc retinere, Cic Pl. 5, 12 Hor Join integer incolumisque, Cic. Cat 3, 10, *extr.* · incolumis atque intactus, Cic Rep. 2, 6. **4.** salvus (*preserved, not sacrificed*) · oft. with a subs in *abl. absol.*: *the auspices, the laws remaining i.*, s. auspiciis, legibus, Cic Fam 1, 2, *fin* *provided only the meaning of the poet is kept i*, s. modo poetae sensu, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

**intaglio**: *imago entypa (Gr ἔντυπος, ἐντύπωμα); opp. to ectypa, Sen Ben 3, 26, 1 in *pl.*, entypa, orum (The word does not occur in Lat, but is necessary for precision)

**integer**: *numerus integer: only as *i. t*

**integral**: i e. *necessary to the whole: an i part*, pars necessaria rei alicujus (R and A); or perh. *ipsius rei pars, sine qua consistere non potest.

**integrity**: **1.** innocentia (*freedom from crime or corruption of any kind*, esp *in public life*): *his i. had been tried all his life long*, suam in (*opp to* avaritiam) perpetua vita esse perspectam, Caes B. G 1, 40, *ad fin.*: *what i. ought to mark our generals*, quanta in. debent esse imperatores! Cic. Manil 13, 36. *a man of stern i.* (Cato), rigidae in., Liv 39, 40, *med.* **2.** integritas (*uprightness*, esp. as opp. to *corruption*): *i. of character*, int. vitae, Nep Phoc 1 Cic Join: integritas atque innocentia, Cic Div. Verr. 9, 27 **3.** sanctitas (*moral purity, unblemished character*): v. PURITY. **4.** abstinentia (esp. *freedom from grasping and avarice*): *i. in the administration of a province*, provincialis in magistratu abs, Cic. Sext 3, 7 **5.** antiquitas (*old-school honour and strictness*) *men of the severest i*, gravissimae a. viri, Cic. Sext. 3, 6: *a pattern of virtue, i, sagacity*, virtutis, ant., prudentiae documentum, Cic Rab. Post. 10, 27. Phr. *no person of greater i in the state*, nemo integrior in civitate, Cic de Or. 1, 53, 229.

**integument**. tĕgŭmentum, etc. . v. COVERING (*subs*).

**intellect**: **1.** mens, mentis, *f.* cf Cic Fin. 5, 13, *init.*, where mens is treated as *the most important division* (pars quae princeps est) of the animus or *soul*: hence the expr mens animi Lucr. 4, 760 also used in more gen sense v. MIND **2.** expr by animi. quae pars animi rationis atque intelligentiae particeps est, Cic Div 1, 32, 70

3. ingĕnium (*the intellectual powers generally*): *force of i*, vis ingenii, Cic Ph 5, 18, 49 *to be of a dull i.*, hebet ing esse, ib 10, 8, 17 v GENIUS, ABILITY.

**4.** intellectus, ūs; intelligentia (as phil t terms) Boeth. · of Sir W Hamilton's Reid, p 769, *b.*

**intellectual**: expr. by mens, intellectus, etc *the int and emotional powers*, *mentis animique facultates *man is an i being*, *homo ratione et cogitatione praeditum animal est v RATIONAL. (Intellectualis is late Lat. e g intellectuale systema is the Lat title of Cudworth's work) Phr *to pursue i. culture*, studia excolere, Quint 4, pref § 3. *to seek solace in i pursuits*, ad [unicum doloris levamentum] studia confugere, Plin. Ep 8, 19, 1 so, ib. 1, 13, 1, juvant me quod vigent *studia* *the tastes of the populace at Rome were not i.*, *abhorrebat a studiis literarum indoles plebeculae Romanae.

**intelligence**: I. *Mental faculty*: v INTELLECT, REASON. II. *Quickness of mind*. **1.** expr by ingĕnium: *to be possessed of great or little i.*, ingenio acuto, retuso esse, cf Cic Div. 1, 36, 79 *he preferred the natural i. of the Britons to the industry of the Gauls*, ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum antelerre, Tac Agr 21. (But ingenium is often used absol to denote *superior endowments*: v ABILITY, GENIUS) **2.** sollertia (sŏl-) i. e *cleverness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, as practically applied a race characterized by the greatest i* (the Gauls), summae genus Caes B G 7, 22 v. INGENUITY, SKILL. (Intelligentia is *understanding* q v.)

III *Tidings* v INFORMATION (I.).

IV. *An order of superior beings*: usu in *pl.*, *intelligentiae (coelestes) Aquin

**intelligent**: I. *Possessing understanding* **1.** intelligens, ntis *we allow the gods to be i. beings*, concedimus deos esse int., Cic. N D. 2, 30, 77. **2** usu better expr by circuml., *e. g.* rationis compos, Cic N. D. 2, 31, *init*; mente praeditus; ratione ac cogitatione praeditus v RATIONAL. II. *Of quick understanding* Phr. *they are an i race*, *genus hominum est ingenio satis acuto; ingenio haudquaquam tardo s obtuso v. INTELLIGENCE (II.). (N.B—Intelligens is *possessing understanding*: v. *supr* (I., 1): cf. Cic. Br 54, *init*, intelligens sc judicium, i. e *a judgment or criticism based on understanding of the subject*)

**intelligently**: intelligenter (*with understanding*) *to hear (a speaker) i and attentively*, int et attente audire Cic Part 8, 29 Phr.. *to answer i.*, *bene, satis acute, respondere.

**intelligibility**: expr. by intelligi posse v foll art

**intelligible**: I. *Capable of being understood*: Phr. *this is not very i.*, *hoc parum facile est ad intelligendum, haud facile intelligi potest v. TO UNDERSTAND II. *Appertaining to the reason* intelligibilis, e *an i. good*, bonum int (opp to bonum sensibile), Sen Ep 124, 2; where it is paraphr. by quod intellectu comprehenditur.

**intelligibly**: expr. by intelligo. *ne caeci not to speak i.*, *paivi fecit intelligerentur necne quae diceret. See also CLEARLY (I).

**intemperance**: **1.** intemperantia (in widest sense, *lack of self restraint*) *i. a foe to the mind*, int menti inimica, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22. In special sense, *i in drink*, vini int., Liv 44, 30, *med.* **2.** intemperies, ēi (rare) · *i. in drink*, int. ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13, *extr.* Phr.: *excessive and continual i. (in eating and drinking)*, profunda et intempestiva gula, Suet. Vit. 13 *overcome by i.*, onustus cibo et vino, Cic Div. 1, 29, 60 · *stupified by i.*, immoderato ob-

stupefacta (mens) potu atque pastu, Cic. I. c

**intemperate:** 1. intempĕrans, ntis (*without self-restraint*): *i. in sensual indulgence*, int in voluptates, Sen Ir 1, 2, 3 *i in desire for something*, int in alicujus rei cupiditate, Cic Att 13, 26 (Not as epith of language v *infr*) 2 immŏdĕrātus (*unrestrained*): Cic. Div 1, 29, 60 v preced art *exti* 3. immŏdĭcus (*not observing due bounds*): v EXTRAVAGANT, IMMODERATE 4. impŏtens, ntis (*violent, ungovernable*) *i. rejoicing*, imp laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, *init.* v UNGOVERNABLE. Phr. *in an i manner*, intemperanter (v. foll. art.). *to use i language against any one*, intemperanter invehi in aliquem, Liv. 42, 14, *med.* (immodicus linguâ, Liv. 22, 12, refers to *extravagant boasting*).

**intemperately:** 1. intempĕranter *too angrily (said), and most i*, nimis iracunde et valde i, Cic Ph 2, 5, 12. *to assail i.*, int. lacerare, Plin. Ep 1, 5 3 Liv. v. preced art. *fin* 2. intemperātē (rare) Cic. Join immoderate et intemperate, Cic Fam 12 3 immŏdĕrātē Cic v *supr* (2)

**intemperateness:** esp of language perh violentia v VIOLENCE Phr *let there be no i. of expression*, *ne quid intemperanter dicatur, cave ne intemperantius in quem invehamur v INTEMPERATELY.

**intend:** i e. *to mean, purpose* 1. expr by in animo est, with *dat.* of subject *they i'd to pass through the Province*, sibi erat in animo iter per Provinciam facere, Caes B. G 1, 7 Cic Also habere in animo (less freq.), Cic. R. Am. 18, 52 (itinere exhederae in animo habebat). 2. cōgito, 1 (hardly so decided an expr. as preced.) *do you i. to receive him into your house*, hunc tu in aedes c. recipere? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58 · *I i. to return ("am thinking of returning") to Antium by*..., Antium me recipere cogito a. d. ., Cic. Att. 2, 9, *fin.* 3. expr. by *fut. part. act.* (*intending to do something* see L. G. § 527) cf Liv. 21, 38, *init.*, in Etruriam ducit, eam quoque gentem aut vi aut voluntate adjunctu us (*intending to gain*): Tac. Plin Ep 4. destĭno, 1 (*to fix, settle*) *without doing what he had i'd*, infectis iis quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B C. 1, 33 esp. *to i. to buy the table-stand which you had i'd for yourself*, trapezophoron quod tibi destinaras, Cic. Fam 7, 23, *med* 5. intendo, di, tum and sum, 3 (*to direct one's course towards, aim at*) *he could not accomplish what he i'd*, neque quod intenderat efficere potest, Sall. Jug 25 also with animo, Cic. Ph. 10, 4, 9. (N B.—Neither of the two last can be used to denote a *mere* intention the former denotes *a definite determination*; the latter implies *that an attempt is actually made.*) See also TO MEAN.

**intendant:** v. SUPERINTENDENT.

**intense:** I. Physically; esp. as epith. of heat *or* cold 1. magnus or *superl.* (gen. term) *in consequence of the i. heat*, ex magnis caloribus, Cic Q. Fr. 3, 1, *init.* (he adds, non enim meminimus *majores, more intense*) · *the cold is i.*, *frigora sunt maxima. (N.B. —The plur. of frigus, calor, are used with an intensive force.) 2. ācer, cris, cre (*affecting the senses keenly*): *i. cold*, acre [acerrimum] frigus, Lucr. 4, 261. *the most i. sweetness*, summa et acerrima suavitas, Cic de Or 3 25, 99 *am i. red*, rubor acerrimus, Sen N Q. 1, 14. 2. 3. nĭmius. v. EXCESSIVE. 4. fervĭdus (*of heat*) v GLOWING. Phr.: *the heat was i.*, valde aestuabat (v. HOT, I., *extr.*). *the heat grows more and more i.* (*fig.*), magis aestuat, Ov. M. 4, 64 *it was the depth of winter; the cold i.*, hiems erat summa, tempestas perfrigida, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: *the cold became so i.*, tanta vis frigoris insecuta est, Liv. 21, 58 also, as intensifying epithets of cold occur, rigidum (frigus), Lucr. 1, 356; acutum (gelu), Hor Od 1, 9, 4; penetrabile (frigus), Virg. G 1, 93; intolerabile, Cic R Am 45, 131 but except the last, they savour of poetic diction II. Fig *highly wrought*, as desire, love 1. ācer, cris, cre (esp. in *superl*) · *with more i zeal*, studio actioni, Cic. de Or 1, 21, 95 *i thought*, acerrima [atque attentissima] cogitatio, ib 3, 5, 17 2. intentus *i diligence*, intentissima cura, Liv 25, 22 *to pay the most i heed to a case*, causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari, Cic Fl 11, 26. 3. flagrans, ardens, etc v ARDENT, FERVENT

**intensely:** 1. valdē *i sweet*, v. dulce, Cic de Or 3, 25, 99 v EXCEEDINGLY. 2. ācrĭter *emeralds i green*, smaragdi a virides, Plin 37, 5, 18 § 69 (a rare use) · *to desire i*, acriter, acerrime cupere v. EAGERLY. See also EARNESTLY, ARDENTLY. Phr *to love i. (to desperation)*, perdite amare (muliercm), Ter Heaut 1, 1, 45; misere amare, Pl. Mil 4, 6, 32; amore misere deperire (*to be dying for*), Cat 35, 11 Pl

**intensify:** 1. intendo, di, tum and sum, 3 · *to i hatred*, odium int, Tac A 13, 35 Plin. jun. 2. incendo, di, sum, 3 (more freq) v. TO HEIGHTEN. (Or expr by circumi, *to i the colour of anything*, colorem actionem reddere v. INTENSE)

**intensity:** 1 vis, vim, vi, *f* (gen term, both in physical and mental use). *such i of cold*, tanta vis frigoris, Liv 21, 58 *such i. of cold, and winter*, haec vis frigorum hiemsque, Cic. Rab Post 15, 42 The plur denotes esp *continued cold, as a feature of (climate)* · so, vis calorum, Plin 17, 24, 37 § 235: v FORCE. 2. vĕhēmentia (late freq. in Plin) *i* (or *strength*) *of flavour*, v saporis, Plin. 19, 5, 27. 3. rigor (only of *cold*) *i* (*severity*) *of winter*, v hiemis, Plin 11, 28, 54 Just v. SEVERITY. (N B —No one of the above is equally expressive with the Eng., but they may be strengthened by the use of adj. of quantity or degree, *e g.* maximus, quantus potest esse maximus, summus, tantus, acer see also INTENSE.)

**intensive:** gram *t t* intentivus *e g* int. adverbia, Prisc 15, 36, p 1022

**intensively:** *tita ut sensum intendat atque augeat: v. TO INTENSIFY

**intent** (*subs*) · Phr. *with (deliberate) i*, consulto (v INTENTIONALLY) *to the i. that*, in eam partem, ut (ne), Cic Att. 16, 1, *fin.* (more usu eo consilio ut, v. INTENTION) *to all is and purposes*, *si non verbo, at re *this is to all i s and purposes the same case as the other*, *hoc revera nihil omnino differt ab illo v VIRTUALLY, ALTOGETHER

**intent** (*adj.*): 1. intentus (foll. by ad, in and *abl*, less freq. *abl* alone, or *dat*): *though you are i. upon the relief of*..., quamvis in animo tuus sit ad liberandum, Cic Ph 11, 9, 22 Caes.: but intentus in ea re, Caes. B G 3, 22, where the sense is *engaged in, and intent thereupon i. on some calling*, aliquo negotio i, Sall. Cat 2, *extr.*: v. ATTENTIVE. 2. attentus (*bent on*: esp *with ref. to money-making* · constr. like preced.) *i on peif*, a. ad rem, Per. Ad 5, 3, 48: *i. on gain*, a. quaestus (*dat*), Hor. S. 2, 6, 82. 3. ērectus (esp. *with expectancy*): more fully, intentus exspectatione, Liv. 2, 54: Cic. Join: intentus suspensusque, Liv. 1, 25. Phr.. *i. thereupon*, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2 *to be i. on anything*. (1) incumbo, cŭbŭi, ĭtum, 3 (*to devote oneself to, strive hard for*) · *to be i. upon renown*, toto pectore me in laudem, Cic. Fam. 10, 10 v. TO DEVOTE (oneself). (2). intendo, di, tum and sum, 3 (with animum; or as *pass. refl.* with animo) *not to be i. enough upon a thing*, parum [defigere] animum et intendere, Cic Ac. 2, 15, 46 *to be i. upon a thing*, animo intendi in aliquid, Liv. 1, 25. (3). perh. immĭneo, ui, 2 (*to threaten*; hence, *to be bent on getting* · constr. various): cf. Cic. Ph. 5, 7, 20, hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas im. (*overhangs, and is ready to descend upon*) cf also, emptioni im, Suet. Aug. 24, appy. = *to be i. on buying*. Phr.: *to be more i on doing one thing than another*, avidius hoc quam illud facere, cf. Sall. Jug 60

**intention:** 1. consĭlium *with the i of*, eo c. ut (uti), Caes B G 1, 48 v DESIGN 2. prōpŏsĭtum (rather stronger than the Eng) *what was Pompey's i on disposition*, quidnam Pompeius proposuit aut voluntatis haberet, Caes. B C. 3, 84 v. PURPOSE. Phr. *it is my i*, mihi in animo est; cogito, etc. v. TO INTEND

**intentionally:** consulto, deditâ operâ, de industriâ · v DESIGNEDLY.

**intently:** 1. intentē Quint 2. expr by intentus cf Virg Aen 2, 1 Sall Jug. 60, *intenti* proelium prospectabant v L G § 343 3. expr by modal abl, intentis oculis, ut aiunt, Cic. Fl 11, 26: *most i*, animâ atque attentissimâ curâ, cf Cic Or. 3, 5, 17. See also ATTENTIVELY, EARNESTLY

**intentness:** expr by adj.· v. INTENT

**inter:** hūmo, sĕpĕlio, etc. v. TO BURY.

**interment:** hūmātio, sĕpultūra v. BURIAL.

**intercalary:** intercălāris, e; intercălārius, a, um Cic Liv Phr.: *an i day* (or *days*) *was inserted this year*, intercalatum (est) eo anno, Liv 45, 44, *init* The usu *intercalary day* was the day following VI Kal Mart. (24 Febr.), which was called bisextus, that date being reckoned twice.

**intercalate:** intercălo, 1 *one day to be i d every 4 years*, ut unus dies quarto quoque anno intercalaretur, Suet Caes 40 most freq as *pass impers.*, v foll art. (Injicio, in Suet. l. c, denotes an addition *to a single year only*)

**intercalation:** 1. intercălātio · Plin . Macr. 2. more freq expr. by intercalatus, *pass. impers i beg you to resist any i*, rogo ut pugnes ne intercalatio, Cic Att 5, 9 *an i took place*, intercalatum est Liv. v. INTERCALARY.

**intercede.** expr. by dēprĕcor, 1 (=*to pray earnestly*, esp *to prevent* evil with *dat.* of person *on behalf of whom*, or pro and *abl*) *to i on behalf of any one, against a beating*, d alicui ne vapulet, Pl. Asin. *extr.*: *to i. on behalf of a citizen*, pro cive d, Cic. Sext 12, *extr* Liv . the person *on behalf of whom* may be left unexpressed · *to i. with the senate [on behalf of his father]*, ad deprecandam iram senatus, Liv 39, 35. (So any verb of *praying*, e g. precor, peto, may be used with *dat.*, or *abl.* with pro. Vulg. usu has interpellare, Gr ἐντυγχάνειν, which is not class in this sense.) N B —Intercedo is to *interfere*.

**intercedер:** dēprĕcātor *is for my safety*, deprecatores salutis meae, Cic Sext. 12, 27 *to appear as i before any one on a person's behalf*, apud aliquem dep. [defensoremque' adesse, Liv. 36, 35 (N.B —Intercessor is *one who intervenes* or *mediates*.)

**intercept:** I. *To cut off*: 1. intercīdo, 3: v. TO CUT OFF. 2. intercĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to capture a thing during its transit*): *to be either lost, opened, or i'd* (of a letter) aut interire, aut aperiri aut intercipi, Cic Att. 1, 13, *med.*: *to i. supplies*, commeatus i, Caes. B. G. 8, 47. Liv.

3. excĭpio, 3 (*to meet and capture that which is fleeing*) · *to guard against my being i'd in flight*, cavere ne excipieremur (a Caesare), Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: Caes v. TO CATCH. 4. circumvĕnio, 4 *to lie in wait for and i*, insidiari et c., Caes. B G. 6, 34. II. *To stand in the way of*: offĭcio, 3 · *to i. the light* (esp. of *buildings*), luminibus of., Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43 (*fig*) Gai. Inst.. *to i. the sun's rays from one who is basking* apricanti of., Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: v. TO OBSTRUCT

**intercession:** 1 dēprĕcātio (*any prayer for the averting of evil*) cf Cic Part 37, *fin*, ad ejus facti deprecationem 2, oft better expr by dēprĕcātor *to obtain a thing by some one's i*, aliquo deprecatore impetrare, Caes B G 1, 9 *it is through you i I am saved*, *te deprecatore ac defensore salvus sum v INTERCEDER

**intercessor:** dēprĕcātor. v. INTERCEDER, also preced art. *fin*

**intercessory:** expr by deprecator, or *pres part* of deprecor *i prayer*, *deprecantium pro alius supplicationes

**interchange** (*v*). mūto, permūto, commūto, with inter and *pron refl*. v. TO EXCHANGE Phr. *we did not i a single word*, *nullo ne minimo quidem sermonis commercio usi sumus

**interchange** (*subs*) · 1 permūtātio (esp *of commodities*) Cic. 2 vĭcis, vīcem, vĭcĕ; no *nom sing*, pl. complete except *gen* (*change, alternation*) *i of questum and answer*, interrogandi et respondendi vices, Quint 9, 2, 14 but the word is applicable to *any turn* or *succession*, cf Hor. Od 1, 4, 1. 3. vicissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f*. (*action by* vices *or alternation*). *i of converse*, sermonis v., Cic Off 1, 37, 134; *of kindness and affection*, studiorum et officiorum, id Am 14, 49 Join [ex alio in aliud] vicissitudo et mutatio (=*transformation*), Cic Tusc 5, 24, 69

**interchangeable:** *(ies) quae inter se commutari possunt: sometimes, quae idem valent v. EQUIVALENT.

**interchangeably:** invĭcem v. ALTERNATELY. Phr *these words are used i*, *adhibentur hae voces sine ullo discrimine; haec unum vocum nullum habetur discrimen.

**intercourse:** **I.** In gen. sense, *reciprocal dealings* · 1. commercium (strictly, *commercial i*, but also in wider sense), *to deprive of commercial i.* (by law), commercia admere, Liv 8, 14; *to preclude it* (as physical circumstances may), c. prohibere, Sall Jug 18 *you forbid the patricians to have i with the plebeians*, interdictis patribus commercium plebis, Liv. 5, 3, *med* : so, cum Musis c. habere, Cic. Tusc 5, 23, 66.

2. ūsus, ūs (most gen term, to denote *social i.*) · *domestic i. and intimacy*, domesticus u. et consuetudo, Cic R. Am 6, 15 *much intimate i*, magnus familiaritatis u., Cic. Fam. 13, 52 3. consuētūdo, ĭnis, *f* (*social, of an habitual kind*): *bound to each other by* (*familiar*) *i.*, consuetudine inter se conjuncti, Cic v INTIMACY 4. conversātio (v. rare) Vell 2, 102 5 consortium (*strictly partnership*) Sen N Q 1, pref. Phr *to enjoy the i of any one*, aliquo [multum, familiariter, valde familiariter] uti, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 14. Cic. Att. 16, 5, etc. *masters forbid their slaves to have i with those of others*, servis suis vetant domini quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse, Liv. 5, 3, *med* · *to avoid all kind of i. with a person*, aditum, sermonem, congressum alicujus fugere, Cic. Sext. 52, 111. **II.** *Sexual* · 1. congressus, ūs (gen. term) Cic N. D. 2, 48, 124. (Also congressio, Lact.) · 2. ūsus, ūs (*of men and women* · poet) Ov. R. Am. 357 Tib. 3 consuētūdo (usu *of an irregular kind, and continued*) : *an illicit i of old standing*, vetus stupri c., Sall Cat. 23 · Ter. 4. assuētūdo (=preced.) Tac A. 13, 46. 5. commercium Pl. Truc 1, 1, 77. 6. nox, noctis, *f* (meton) Cic Att 1, 16, 3 noctes certarum mulierum.

**interdict** (*v.*): i. e *to lay under a prohibition* · interdīco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *acc.* of person and *abl* of thing; *dat.* of person and *acc* of thing, or *subj*) · *to i from sacrifices*, sacrificiis i., Caes. B G. 6, 13: *the people of Antium were i.'d the use of the sea*, Populo Antiati interdictum mare est, Liv 8, 14. Join imperare atque interdicere alicui [ne], Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

**interdict** (*subs.*): interdictum (legal term): v. Dict Ant. p 642.

**interest** (*v.*) **I.** *To occupy and affect the mind* 1. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (*to hold fast the attention*). *children are i'd in games, shows*, pueri ludis, spectaculis tenentur, Cic Fin 5, 18, 48 v TO ENCHAIN. 2. dēlecto, 1. v TO DELIGHT, PLEASE, CHARM **II.** *To have to do with, affect*, only in 3 *pers. sing* or *pl.* : pertĭnet, attĭnet, uit, 2 v. TO DO (II.) **III.** As verb refl, *to interest oneself*, esp *on some one's behalf* expr. by incumbo, dĕdo (me), stūdeo, etc (v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF) *Cicero warmly i'd himself in the cause of the Sicilians*, *C. toto pectore in causam Siculorum incubuit, totum se dedidit ad Siculos tuendos vindicandosque

**interest** (*subs*) **I.** *Concern, advantage* 1. bŏnum esp in phr., cui bono (fuit), *for whose i?* Cass in Cic R Am 30, 84 v GOOD (*subs*) 2. rātio, ōnis, *f*, esp in *pl.* (one's *reckonings* or *calculations*) (*consider*) *what you i.s demand*, quid tuae r postulent, Sall Cat 44 *nothing could be more to his i*, nihil esse suis r utilius Cic Clu 25, 69 3. ūtilĭtas (*utility, expediency*) *to seek the advantage and i of one's subjects*, eorum quibus praesis commodis utilitatique servire, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 8 oft contrasted with honestas, *interest* as opp to *honour*, Cic Part 25, 89 4. oft expr. by *dat* (cf L G. § 288) esp after such verbs as consulo, prospicio, provideo (*to have regard to a person's i.s, the i.s of one's country*, consulere alicui, prospicere s. providere patriae (the two latter pointing to *the future*) so, *to neglect the i.s of one's country*, male patriae consulere. Nep Epam 10 v TO CONSULT (III), PROVIDE FOR. 5. expr. *it is my, thy, etc, interest*, by interest or refert, with pron adj. meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ; and *gen* of a *subs*, the latter rarely with refert (L. G. § 283) *it is greatly to my i*, magni meâ interest; *it is the i of all*, omnium interest, etc. Cic. *pass.* · for refert, v (II) MATTERS. See also ADVANTAGE **II.** *Share* in phr. *you have an i in the matter*, tua res agitur, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 84 *he has no pecuniary i in the concern*, *illi nullae in negotio aguntur pecuniae, cf. Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 113, quasi istic minor mea res agatur quam tua v. SHARE **III.** *Attractiveness*, esp. of *books* Phr. *the book possesses much i*, *tenet legentem liber; multum delectationis habet, *has no i*, *omnino frigidus atque odiosus est, legentem taedio s fastidio afficit v. INTERESTING, UNINTERESTING **IV.** *Attention excited* · 1. stūdium *any one's i is kept alive by reading*, alicujus in legendo s tenetur, Cic. Fam 5, 12 *to take an i. in anything*, *studio alicujus rei teneri. (Studium denotes *an interest of a warm, eager character* · v. DEVOTION, ZEAL) 2. if with ref. to the future, exspectātio *what a lively i. you excite in my mind about*. , quantam tu mihi moves ex ! Cic. Att. 2, 14, *init*. Also *to take an i. in* may sometimes be expr by trahi, duci, capi · of Cic. Off 1, 6, 18, omnes *trahimur et ducimur ad* cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem v. TO ATTRACT, CHARM Phr. *nobody takes any i in the matter*, sane quam refrixit, Cic Q F. 2, 6, *ad fin* · so, frigere, *to excite no i, fall flat*, id Att. 1, 14, 2: *they watch the spectacle with intense i. and anxiety*, erecti suspensique in spectaculum animo intenduntur, Liv 1, 25, *ad init.* · *eager i. in study*, erecta circa studia mens, Quint. 1, 3, 10. **V.** In *commerce* 1. fēnus, ŏris, *n* (gen term) *to advance money at a rate of i*, pecunias fenori dare, Cic Verr 2, 2, 70, 170; in fenore ponere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13 *to lend money to any one at high i.*, pecuniam alicui grandi f. occupare, Cic. Fl 21, 51 2. ūsūra, oft. *pl.* : *to pay any one i.*, usuram alicui pendere, Cic. Att. 12, 20: *to pay i.*, usuras praestare, solvere, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17. *A particular rate of interest* is expr by *pl*, e. g. quincunces usurae, i e. 5 *per cent*, Paul. Dig l. c. (for other rates, see Dict. Ant p. 526, *b*). 3. impendium (rare in this sense) *the commons broken down by payment of i.*, plebs debilitata impendiis, Cic Rep 2, 34 cf Varr L L 5, 36, 183, usurâ quod in sorte accedebat impendium appellatum Phr *one (=12, being paid monthly) per cent, with compound i*, centesimae [usurae] cum anatocismo, Cic Att 5, 21, 8 same expr in pure Lat, cum renovatione singulorum, ib. 6, 1, 4 *money lent on i*, pecunia usuraria, Ulp Dig 16, 2, 11

**interested:** **I.** *Taking an interest in* electus; qui studio tenetur v INTEREST (IV) **II.** *Having a concern with*: Phr *i parties*, queruli res agitur · v INTEREST (II) **III.** *Insincere, actuated by selfish motives* · pelh ambitiōsus · *i friendships*, a [et fucosae] amicitiae, Cic Att 1, 18

**interesting:** jūcundus (gen term, *agreeable*) · *nothing could be more i to me*, nihil hoc posse mihi esse jucundius, Cic Att. 2, 9, 1 *a most i work*, *liber jucundissimus [et qui legentem valde tenet]. So suāvis cf. Cic Att 2, 8, nulla epistola iniamis ahqua re *utili et suavi*, i. e. *something important and interesting* (but suavis is stronger than jucundus cf. Cic. Att 2, 12, 2, O suaves epistolas tuas!) *To be i*, delectare *the very variety is to me*, ipsa varietas [sermonum opinionumque] me delectat, Cic Att 2, 15, *init* : absol *to be either instructive or i*, aut prodesse aut del, Hor. A. P. 333.

**interfere:** 1. interpōno, pōsui, ĭtum, 3 (strictly, *to put* oneself *between* parties with *pron refl.* and *dat.*, or absol) *do I i. with the Romans*, num ego me i Romanis? Flor 3, 10, 11 *why do you i*, quid te interponis? Cic. Div. Verr. 6, 21. 2. immisceo, ui, xtum and stum, 2 (*to mix* oneself *up with* : with *acc* of *pron refl* and *dat*) · *they had before i.d in the war with Fidenae*, Fidenati bello se jam antea immiscuerant, Liv 5, 8 *to i with other people's business*, im se negotius alienis, Ulp Dig 3, 5, 3 § 10. 3. offĕro, *i*, *rr*. (same constr. =*to offer one's aid*). *you i with these against their will*, his invitissimis te offers, Cic. Div. Verr. 6, 21 Ulp Dig *l c* 4. intercēdo, essi, ssum, 3 (*in order to prevent something*, esp of the tribunes with *dat*) *the tribunes (he said) would not i with the praetor*, praetori non intercedere tribunos, quominus . , Liv. 38, 60 Cic also absol Cic 5. intervĕnio, 4 (with *dat.* or absol : *to take part*, rightly or wrongly) *at first she only i.d so far*. ., primo eatenus intervenit, ne. , Suet Tib. 33 v. PART (to take) 6. interpello, 1 (*so as to prevent or hinder* with *acc.*, and usu quin or quominus) *Caesar never i.d with my intercourse* ., C nunquam interpellavit, quin uterer .., Matius in Cic. Fam 11, 28, 2 so, with quominus, Brut in Cic. Fam 11, 10 (dummodo ne interpellent quominus respublica a me commode possit administrari) · *to i. with any one in the exercise of his right*, int. aliquem in suo jure, Caes. B G. 1, 44, *med.*

**interference:** intercessio (legal; as *of tribunes, etc* · v TO INTERFERE, 4) · *the tribunicial i.* (or *veto*), tribunicia i., Caes B C. 1, 7 Cic

**interim** (*subs.*). chiefly in phr., *in* or *during the i*, interim, dum haec aguntur, parantur, etc v. MEANWHILE. See also INTERVAL.

**interior** (*adj.*). 1. intĕrior, us *i nations* (*living in the interior*), i. nationes, Cic Man. 22, 64 *Neut pl* used absol *the i parts of a kingdom*, interiora regni, Liv 42, 39, *init*. 2. internus v. INTERNAL.

**interior** (*subs*) expr. by intĕrior, internus · *the i of a house*, pars interior aedium, Cic. Sext. 10, 24; domus interior Virg Aen. 1, 637. *the i. of the world*, interna (interiora, v preced art., mund, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 4 See also INLAND.

**interjacent:** interjăcens, interjectus v TO LIE BETWEEN.

**interjection:** interjectio, Quint. 1, 4, 19

**interlace:** 1. implĭco, implecto, etc v. TO ENTWINE. 2. intexo, ui, xtum, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat*) *to i. the elm and fertile vine*, laetus int vitibus ulmos, Virg G. 2, 221 (*veins and arteries*) *i'd throughout the body*, toto corpore intextae, Cic N. D 2, 55, 138.

**interlard:** Phr. *to i one's (diction) with Greek words*, Graeca verba inculcare, Cic Off. 1, 31, 111 *he is for ever i'ing his narrative with this word*, non desinit omnibus locis hoc verbum infulcire, Sen. Ep 114, 19: *to i one's speech with foreign words*, patrius intermiscere verba petita foris, Hor. S 1, 10, 29

**interleave:** *to i. a book*, *paginis libri alias paginas puras intexere (?).

**interline:** interscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to write between the lines*) Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 5 also, superscribo, 3 (*to write one thing above another by way of correction*) Suet Ner. 52, *extr*

**interlinear:** interscriptus: v preceded art

**interlineation:** expr by part of interscribo, superscribo *many erasures and i.s*, multa deleta et superscripta (interscripta) Suet Ner. 52, *extr*

**interlocutor:** expr by verb *the i.s are . .*, loquuntur, disserunt; disseritur inter . . v TO DISCOURSE

**interloper:** *qui se alienis negotiis interponit v TO INTERFERE.

**interlude:** embŏlium (app *of a ballet-kind*) Cic Sext 54, 116 *Comic i.*, exŏdium, Liv 7, 2, *ad fin*

**interlunar:** interlūnis, e: Amm. 19, 6

**intermarriage:** connūbium (in legal sense, *the right of i., as between patricians and plebeians*) · cf Cic Rep 2, 37, connubia ut ne plebi et patribus essent sanxerunt (*they made such i. illegal*) · *he brought forward a bill to legalise the i. of the orders*, de connubio patrum et plebis rogationem promulgavit, Liv. 4, *init.* Phr. *families connected by i.*, *matrimoniis inter se conjunctae familiae

**intermarry:** 1. expr by connūbium non est (denoting *the legal right*): v preceded art 2. expr. by mātrimōnium (*actual marriage*) *the families had i'd*, *familiae matrimoniis inter se conjunctae erant

**intermeddle:** v TO INTERFERE.

**intermediate:** mĕdius. *no i. state between peace and war*, inter bellum et pacem medium nihil, Cic Ph 8, 1, 4 *i. arts (neither good nor bad* per se), m. artes, Quint 2, 20, 1. so, *an i. character*, m. ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 49.

**interment:** sēpultūra, hūmātio v. BURIAL

**interminable:** infīnītus · *i. questions*, i. quaestiones, Cic Ac. 2, 36, 117.

**interminably:** infīnītē. sine fine.

**intermingle:** misceo, intermisceo, immisceo, 2 v. TO MINGLE, BLEND.

**intermission:** 1. intermissio: *i. of labour at the bar*, i. forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142: *without any i.*, sine ulla i., Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114. Liv. 2. expr by intermitto, mīsi, ssum, 3. *to crow without i.*, sic assidue canere, ut (aves) nihil intermittant, Cic. Div 1, 34, 74 · more precisely, nullo puncto temporis intermisso, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52. *of labourers*, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem intermissis, Caes. B G. 5, 11 *to be marked by total i (of a fever)*, ex toto intermittere, Cels 3, 14 3. rēmissio (*partial i, of a fever*) Cels. 2, 10, *med.*; ib. 3, 3. Phr.: (*the fever*) *is subject to an i. of one day*, unum diem integrum praestat, Cels. 3, 3 · *the pain has i.s*, dolor dat intervalla, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

**intermit:** intermitto, 3: v. preced. art

**intermittent:** Phr.: *an i. fever*, febris quae ex toto intermittit, Cels. 3, 3, *init.*; febris genus quod circuitu quodam redit, cf. Cels. l. c : the chief species of *i. fevers* are there given, e. g. quotidiana, tertiana, quartana (quae altero, tertio, quarto quoque die revertuntur)

**intermittently:** brevi tempore [certo tempore] intermisso v. TO INTERMIT. (Sometimes identidem, *every and anon*, subinde, *from time to time, now and then*, may serve)

**intermix:** intermisceo, 2 Col Virg v TO MIX

**intermixture:** v. MIXTURE

**internal:** 1. intestīnus (esp in fig. sense) *an i. and domestic evil*, i. ac domesticum malum, Cic Veri 2, 1, 15, 39. Sall. 2. internus (like preceded) · Tac. See also INTERIOR 3. with ref to political affairs; dŏmesticus *by i. resources or foreign aid*, vel d opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: *i. foes*, d. hostes, Cic Vat 10, 25. So sometimes expr by domi *peace abroad is followed by i. discord*, paci externae continuatur discordia domi, Liv 2, 54, *init* Phr · *the i. parts of the body*, ea quae sunt intus in corpore, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18

**internally:** 1. pĕnītus cf Cic. Cat 1, 13, 31, inclusum penitus [periculum] in venis atque in visceribus reipublicae also, Cels 5, 26, 7 2. intus v WITHIN

**international:** Phr *i. law*, jus gentium (*as generally understood, not necessarily embodied in enactments*) Cic Off 3, 5, 23; more precisely, *jura ac leges quae inter nationes sancta sunt, de quibus inter omnes nationes convenit

**internecine:** internĕcīvus (-nus) Cic Phil 14, 3, 7 (i bellum) Just. Phr *i. wars*, bella quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep Eum 3

**internuncio:** internuntius Cic.

**interpolate:** 1. corrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3 (*to tamper with in any way*) v. TO FALSIFY, CORRUPT. 2. (?) interpŏlo, 1 *to cancel, alter, i.* (a document), aliquid demere, mutare, int., Cic Verr. 2, 1, 61, 158 (but perh the sense is rather *to patch up and blend together*). Phr. *many lines have been i'd*, multi sunt versus spurii, insitici v. foll art

**interpolation:** expr by insĭticius *some have looked upon these lines as an i.*, quidam hos versus pro insiticius habuerunt, Orell ad Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21. See also SPURIOUS.

**interpolator:** corruptor v. TO FALSIFY.

**interpose:** I. *To introduce between* 1. interpōno, pōsui, ĭtum, 3 (*not*) *to i. a single word*, verbum ullum int, Cic. Quint 4, 15 2. oppōno, 3 (esp *to present by way of defence*): v. TO PRESENT II. *To interfere*. (me) interpōno; intercēdo (*by legal right*) v TO INTERFERE. III. *To throw in a remark*. Phr : *he is the remark*, inter alias res jacit, Sall. Jug. 11, *ad fin* : in reporting dialogue, inquam, inquit, are precise enough.

**interposition:** I. *A placing between:* 1. interpōsītio Cic. Vitr. 2. expr. by interpōno, 3 v. TO PLACE BETWEEN. II. *Position between* · 1. interpŏsĭtus, ūs (prob. only in *abl.*): *by the i. of the earth (in an eclipse)*, interpositu interjectuque terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 104 2. interjectus, ūs (like preced.) v. *supp.* 3. expr. by interpōno, interjĭcio: *by the i. of the earth*, terra interposita *s.* interjecta: v. TO PLACE BETWEEN. 4. *Interventus* v. INTERVENTION. III. *Interference* interventus, ūs (esp. in *abl.*). Suet Caes. 18. Traj in Plin. Ep. 10, 69 (68). Phr.: *by the i. of Providence*, Dei beneficio. cf. Cic. Fam. 11, 22, nobilissimum adolescentem tuo beneficio esse salvum · v. FAVOUR, KINDNESS. See also INTERFERENCE.

**interpret:** 1. interprĕtor, 1. *to i. portents*, monstra int., Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12. *to i. the predictions of seers*, vatum praedicta int., Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 30: esp *to put a certain interpretation* or *construction upon*: Cic.: Tac. 2. explico, explāno: v. TO EXPLAIN. 3. conjicio, jēci, ctum, 3 (esp. *of dreams* or *oracles*): *to i. a dream*, somnium c, Pl. Curc 2, 2, 3 *he i'd the oracle about kissing his mother so shrewdly*, de matre suavianda ex oraculo tam acute conjecit, Cic Bt 14, *init.* Phr *i'ing in a different manner the oracle of Apollo*, alio spectare ratus vocem Pythicam, Liv. 1, 56, *fin.*

**interpretation:** 1. interprĕtātio: *the i. of the law*, i juris, Cic Off 1, 10, 33; *of prodigies and dreams*, ostentorum et somniorum, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 203. (N.B —Including both the *act* and *the interpretation itself*) 2. conjectio (only *of dreams*, etc) Cic Div 2, 63, *fin* in similar sense, conjectura, ib. 1, 36, *init.* 3. interprĕtāmentum (*the i. itself*) *a somewhat obscure i.*, obscurius i, Gell 6, 2, *init.* Petr. Phr *to put a bad i. upon anything*, aliquid male interpretari, Cic N. D 3, 31, 77 v CONSTRUCTION (IV)

**interpreter:** I. In gen sense: 1. interpres, ĕtis, *c.* (strictly, *a speaker on behalf of some one*) *speech the i. of the mind*, int. mentis oratio, Cic. Leg 1, 10, *fin. an i of portents*, [conjectori et] int portentorum, id Div. 2, 28, 62. *grammarians, the i.s of the poets*, grammatici, int poetarum, ib 1, 18, 34 2. conjector (*of dreams*, etc.) Cic (v *supp*) Quint II. Specially, *one who interprets foreign language* · interpres *the letter was read by an i.*, literae per i lectae sunt, Liv 27, 43, *med.*

**interpunction:** v PUNCTUATION.

**interregnum:** interregnum Cic. · Liv

**interrogate:** interrŏgo, 1 v. TO ASK, QUESTION

**interrogation:** *note of i.*, signum interrogationis (R. and A)

**interrogative:** interrōgātivus (only as gram *t t*) · Prisc 17, 48 (p 1059): M.L. Phr.. *to pursue the i method of teaching*, percunctando et interrogando eliciendo discipulorum opiniones, Cic. Fin 2, 1, 2 (de elencho Socratico)

**interrogatively:** interrŏgātīvē · Ascon. in Verr. 2, 1, 56.

**interrogatory:** v. INTERROGATIVE; QUESTION

**interrupt:** 1. interrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*to break off, cut short*, in whatever way) *a shower of missiles i'd the speech*, mediam orationem int. tela immissa, Caes. B C 3, 19 Pl.. rarely with personal object. *had not the arrival of the doctor i'd us*, ni medici adventus nos interrupisset, Varr R R 2, 1, *init.* 2. dīrimo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*to terminate altogether*, whereas interrumpo may denote only a *temporary pause*). v. TO BREAK OFF. 3. intercpello, 1 (strictly, *to i. a speaker, whether with friendly intent or not*) *I won't i you*, nihil te interpellabo, [continentem orationem audire malo], Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16. in gen. sense, *to i any one when engaged upon his profession*, aliquem intentum arti suae i, Curt 9, 4, *ad fin.* 4. interfāri, 1 (= preceding rare) *when he began to speak he was i'd by Phaeneas*, orsum eum dicere, Phaeneas interfatus . . ait, Liv. 32, 34, *init* 5. obstrĕpo, ui, itum, 3 (with *dat. to baul at* a speaker *so as to cause him to desist*): *as Claudius was i'd (by the people)*, quum Claudio obstreperetur, Liv. 43, 16 · Sall. Cat. 31, *fin* Join obstrepere [ingenti clamore] et medios sermones intercipere, Quint. 6, 4, 11. 6. obloquor, cūtus, 3 (*by speaking in opposition:* with *dat.*): *those who had i'd and contradicted him most defiantly*, qui ferocissime obloquti erant, Curt. 10, 2, *extr* Join: interpellare et obloqui, Cic. Q Fr 2, 10, *init.* 7. intervĕnio, vēni, ntum, 4 (*to come in* or *between while something is going on*: usu. with *dat.*) cf Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 14, ne molesti vobis interveniremus, i e. *should intrude upon you · might i'd the engagement*, nox proelio intervenit, Liv. 23, 18, *med* Phr.. *a plain i'd by hills*, planities collibus intermissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 70.

**interruptedly:** interruptē: Cic. de Or. 2, 80, *extr.*

**interruption:** I. *The act of interrupting* 1 interpellātio (strictly, *of a speech*) Cic. de Or. 2, 10, *init.* in gen sense, *to pursue literary studies without any i.*, in litteris sine ulla int. versari, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, *extr* 2. interfātio (*in speech, by some one else putting in a word* · rare) *safe against i.*, contra [verba atque] interfationes armatus, Cic. Sext. 36, 79. 3. expr by verb *without i.*, *nullo interpellante *to overawe i.*, *obstrepentibus atque sermones intercipientibus metum injicere v. TO INTERRUPT Phr *to enjoy oneself without i.*, se oblectare sine interpellatoribus, Cic de Off 3, 14, *init.*. *without i.* (*without leaving off*), nullo tempore intermisso (v. INTERMISSION). *i. of correspondence*, intermissio epistolarum, Cic Fam. 7, 13. II. *The interruption itself* · interpellātio, interfātio. v. *supr.* Phr *I am not to the amusements of my slaves, nor they to my studies*, nec ipse meorum lusibus nec illi studiis meis obstrepunt, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 24 *a voice is a greater i. to me (in study) than a mere noise*, magis mihi vox advocare videtur quam crepitus, Sen. 56, 4 (N B.—Interruptio, very late and rare)

**intersect:** 1. sĕco, ui, ctum, 1: esp with medius in appos. with object. *the Tiber is the country*, medios (Tiberis) agros s , Plin. 5, 6, 12 · Plin. alt.: Hor 2. intersĕco, 1 · Amm. 29, *ad fin* (Tiberis media intersecans moenia) Phr.: *this is i'd by another line*, per hunc medium transversa currit alia linea, Plin 18, 34, 77, *init.* *to draw two lines i ing each other obliquely*, duas lineas in decusses ducere obliquas, Plin l c. See also TO DIVIDE.

**intersection:** dĕcussātio (*point of i of two lines*). Vitr. 1, 6, 7 (Or expr. by verb v. preced. art. Intersectio in quite different sense in Vitr)

**intersperse:** 1. misceo, 2 cf. Hor. S I, 10, 21, verbis Graeca Latinis miscuit or, intermisceo, ib. 1, 10, 29, 2. distinguo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to set off* or *vary* one thing by another) *to i. serious matters with relaxation*, graviora opera lusibus d , Plin Ep 8, 21, 2 cf. Cic Part 4, 12, (res) varietate distinguere Phr *to i the gay and the severe*, laeta tristibus intexere, Cic. l c. (Interspergo only in Apul)

**interspersed** (*part adj*) immixtus v. TO MINGLE. *Interspersed here and there*, (?) rārus v FEW (3).

**interstice:** 1. commissūra *the i between two stones*, c. lapidum, Sen N. Q 2, 6, 5 cf. id Ben 7, 21, *extr.* v. JOINT 2. intervēnium (*a minute passage* or *cavity*) cf. Vitr. 2, 6, 1, ignis per intervenia permanans effici levem eam terram Pall 3. fŏrāmen, inis, *n invisible i.s*, invisibila f, Cels plef. *med.* 4. rīma v CHINK

**intertwine:** intertexo, ui, xtum, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat*) Ov. See also TO ENTWINE.

**interval:** 1. intervallum (*of space* or *time*) · *equal i s*, paria , Caes · *to follow at wide i s*, magnis sequi , Liv. 1, 25, *med.*: *after so long an i* , ex tanto i , Liv 3, 38, *med* *without any i.*, nullo interjecto , Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 114. 2. spătium (esp. in connexion with prep inter sp. interjectum, Cic. in Kr) *beams placed at equal i s*, trabes paribus intermissae sp , Caes. B. G. 7, 23 · *an i of* 30 *days*, sp xxx. dierum, Cic Verr 2, 2, 39, 96. *after a brief i.*, brevi sp. intermisso, Caes. B. G 3, 75.

3. expr by *part.* interjectus *vast i.s (between the habitable portions) of desert*, vastae solitudines int., Cic. Rep. 6, 19 esp. of time *after an i. of a few days* paucis int diebus, Liv 1, 58, *init.*, *of a year*, anno int., Suet. Aug. 26: *so*, spatio interposito, Cic Clu. 2, 5 Caes

4. interjectus, ūs (*of time*: rare) · Tac. Col. Phr. · *to allow an i*, spatium interponere, Caes. B C. 3, 75 *there had been an i. of* 10 *years between* . . ., decem anni interfuissent inter . . ., Cic. Sen. 6, 16 · interfuerant, ib. 17, 60 *in the i*, interim, Ter.. Cic. (v. MEANWHILE) *at i s* (*of time*), subinde, Col. 6, 30; Suet ; *at frequent i s*, identidem (v. REPEATEDLY) *in lucid i s*, *per remissiones furoris v INTERMISSION

**intervene:** I. *To be between* · interjăceo, 2 Liv. Plin. II. *To come between two points of time:* 1. intervēdo, si, ssum, 3 *a few days i d*, intercessere pauci dies, Liv 2, 64, *med.* Cic

2. interfluo, xi, xum, 3 (*to elapse between*) Cic Sen 6, 16 3. intersum, *irr.* Cic Sen 17, 60 III. *To happen so as to prevent* intervēnio, veni, ntum, 3 (with *dat*) *had not night i d and terminated the engagement*, ni nox proelio intervenisset, Liv. 23, 18, *med* See also TO HAPPEN. IV. *To take part in* interpōno (with *pron. refl*), etc. v. TO INTERFERE.

**intervening:** mĕdius v. INTERMEDIATE.

**intervention:** interventus, ūs (chiefly in *abl*) (*the sun is hidden by the i of the moon*, interventu lunae, Plin 2, 10, 7 for fig. sense, v INTERFERENCE, INTERPOSITION.

**interview:** 1. colloquium v. CONFERENCE Also collŏcūtio, denoting *the conversation at an interview rather than the interview itself* Cic Ph 11, 2, 5 2. congressus, ūs *if I have an i. with Caesar*, si quis c mihi fuerit cum Caesare, Cic. Att. 11, 12, *med.* *to come to an i and confer ence with any one*, in alicujus c colloquiumque venire, Cic. Ph 12, 11, *init* *that he had nightly i s with the goddess*, sibi cum dea nocturnos c esse, Liv. 1, 19, *med.* Phr. *not to allow i s to those who ask*, aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare Nep Paus. 3 . *to admit to an i* , admittere, Cic Att. 13, 52. Suet *to have an i with any one*, congredi cum aliquo, Cic. Att 2, 24, *init.*; sermonem cum aliquo habere (v CONVERSATION)

**interweave:** 1. intertexo, ui, xtum, 3 *a cloak interwoven with gold*, chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. Quint.

2. intexo, 3 . *she interwove purple lettes with the white threads*, purpureas notas filis intexuit, Ov. Fig *the veins are interwoven with the whole body*, venae toto corpore intextae (sunt), Cic N D 2, 55, 138 *to i the gay with the severe*, laeta tristibus i , Cic. Part. 4, 12.

3. implĭco, implecto · v. TO INTWINE.

**intestacy:** v. foll. art.

**intestate:** intestātus *to die i* , int. mori, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, 53. Traj. in Plin Ep Also in adv. form, intestato (mori), Cic de Or. 1, 39, 177, ab intestato (heredem esse), Ulp Dig 37, 7, 1, § 8.

**intestinal:** ad intestina pertinens · v. INTESTINE (*subs*).

**intestine** (*adj*) intestīnus *i. usus*, i bella, Sall. Cat. 5. Join intestinus ac domesticus: v. INTERNAL.

**intestine** (*subs*) I. In special sense: *a gut, bowel*. 1. intestīnum usu in *pl.* *by the contraction and expansion of the i s*, adstringentibus se int., tum relaxantibus, Cic. N. D 2, 55, 138 Cels. 2. intērāneum (less freq ) Plin. 32, 9, 33 more freq. *pl*, Col. Plin. 3. interna, orum (only *pl*) Veg. 4. ilia, ium, *pl.* (*the flank, loins*; hence, *the lower i s*, esp of certain animals, *considered a delicacy*): *the i s of a turbot*, rhombi , Hor. S 2, 8, 30 Mart. 5. lactis, is, *f.*, very rare in *sing* ; *the same organs were in other animals called* hillae, arum, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200 II. In wider sense, *the internal parts generally:* 1. exta, orum (*the upper organs; heart, lungs, liver*, etc) Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28, *sqq* 2. viscĕra, um (including *the whole of the vitals, upper and lower*). cf. Plin. 11, 37, 77, where it is stated that the exta are separated *from the lower part of the viscera* by the diaphragm but Cels does *not* include the intestines in the viscera, cf. 4, 11, *init.*, a visceribus ad intestina vemendum est. (Exta seems to have been a priestly term for what were in other relations called viscera.)

**inthrall:** v TO ENSLAVE

**intimacy:** 1. consuētūdo, inis, *f. (habitual intercourse) to woo oneself into i. with any one*, in alicujus c. insinuare (se), Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3 v INTERCOURSE More fully, consuetudo et familiaritas, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. 2. fămĭlĭārĭtās (*that state which results from consuetudo, intimate friendship*. cf. Cic. Deiot. 14, 39, familiaritatem consuetudo attulit) *the i.s of wise men*, sapientum familiaritates (opp. to *common friendships*, vulgares amicitiae), Cic Am 21, *init.* 3. nĕcessĭtūdo, inis, *f (very close connexion)*. Join summa necessitudo et summa conjunctio, Cic Fam. 13, 27. Phr. *to be on terms of i. with any one*, aliquo familiariter uti, cum aliquo f vivere, Cic v INTIMATELY

**intimate:** 1. fămĭlĭāris, e (*friendly* with dat) Cic. Am. 11, 39 *i. friends*, f amici, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1 *to engage in i conversation*, f. conferre sermones, Cic Off 2, 11, 39. *Very i*, perfamiliaris, Cic Q Fr. 2, 13, *fin* (also familiarissimus, Cic. Sull 20, 57). 2. intĭmus (*innermost*, stronger than preced ) *to gain a person's i friendship*, alicujus in i amicitiam pervenire, Nep. Alc 5 *very i. friendship*, i. familiaritas, id. Att 12. Freq as *subs.* = *a very i. friend* ("*bosom friend*"), Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9 Join [ex meis] intimis atque familiarissimis, Cic. Fam 13, 27 3. conjunctus (*connected* in present sense, esp in *comp.* and *superl*) *that we may be more i with each other than heretofore*, ut inter nos conjunctiores simus quam adhuc fuimus, Cic. Att 14, 13, B. Phr. *to become very i with any one*, in alicujus consuetudinem penitus immergere, Cic Clu 13, 36 (v INTIMACY) *to have an i. knowledge of any subject*, aliquam rem penitus perspectam cognitamque habere, cf. Cic de Or 1, 23, 108. v. PROFOUND, and cf. foll art (N B.—Not intimus in exactly this sense.)

**intimate** (*v*). 1. significo, 1 (strictly, *to show by signs*; hence, *in any way*) *some i. by a nod what they wish*, pars nutu s quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643 Caes v. TO INDICATE. 2. dēnuntio, 1 (*to give notice to*): *the deity may seem to have i d to us that* . , a deo denuntiatum videatur, Cic. Tusc 1, 49, 118

**intimately:** 1. fămĭlĭārĭter (*as a friend*) v FAMILIARLY. Fig *to be i. acquainted with a case*, causam f. nosse, Quint 6, 4, 8 2. intĭmē (*most intimately*) · *to be very i. acquainted with any one*, aliquo i. uti, Nep. Att. 5 Cic. 3. conjunctē (*in close connexion*). *to live so i. with any one*, cum aliquo adeo c. vivere, Nep. Att 10. Cic. 4. pĕnītus (*thoroughly, deeply*): *to make oneself i. acquainted with anything*, aliquid p. pernoscere, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17 v. THOROUGHLY

**intimation:** 1. significātio (*indication*, esp. *by signs*): *i being given by fires*, s ignibus factā, Caes B G 2, 33 Cic 2. dēnuntiātio (more definite than preced , *by words*) : cf Cic. Div 2, 25, 54, significatio *et quasi denuntiatio* calamitatum. 3. signum (*sign, symptom*): *physicians derive i s from the pulse*, medici s quaedam habent ex venis, Cic Div 2, 70, 145 Virg. *To furnish i s*, significare, denuntiare . v. TO INTIMATE.

**intimidate:** 1. expr by mĕtus, timor, and a verb . e.g aliqui metum injicere, Caes. B. G 4, 19; afferre. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 135; inferre, Liv 26, 20, *med.*; etc · v. TO INSPIRE (II) 2. terreo, dēterreo, 2 v. TO TERRIFY · v. foll art.

**intimidation:** 1. terrĭcŭla, orum (*means of terrifying* rare) *to influence by threats or i s*, minis, terriculis movere, Liv. 34, 11. 2. minae, arum (*threats, menaces*): Join minis et vi ac metu, Cic de Or. 1, 58, 247. Phr.: *to resort to menaces and i.*, minas jactare, pericula intendere, formidines opponere, Cic. Quint 14, 47

**into:** in with *acc.*: *passim.*

**intolerable:** 1. intŏlĕrābĭlis, e Cic. 2. intōlĕrandus Cic. Liv.: Tac 3. impătĭbĭlis, e (rare) *v. sufferings*, imp cruciatus, Plin. 25, 5, 24 Cic. Fin. 2, 17, *extr.* (q. v.). 4. intōlĕrans, ntis (late and rare): Flor. Gell

**intolerably:** 1. intŏlĕrābĭlĭter (very rare) · Col. 2. intōlĕranter cf Cic. Tusc 2, 9, *extr.*, int dolere; de Or. 2, 52, *init*, intolerantius se jactare but the sense appears to be, *without controlling oneself*, rather than *intolerably*. 3. usu. better expr. by tolerari, ferri non posse · *an v. painful disease*, *morbus cujus dolores majores sunt quam ut tolerari possint* v. TO ENDURE.

**intolerance:** nearest word, intolerantia (*ore bearing, violent conduct*) Join superbia et int, Cic. Clu 40, *fin*

**intolerant:** intŏlĕrans, ntis (*that cannot brook*) Tac. H 4, 80 Phr *he was v. in matters of opinion*, *opiniones a suis discrepantes aegre patiebatur*

**intonation:** nearest word, accentus, ūs (*tone, pitch*) v. Forcell. s v

**intone:** Phr *to v. prayers*, *pieces* canere; cantu quodam praeire

**intoxicate:** ēbrium facio *s* reddo v. DRINK

**intoxicating** (*adj.*) Phr. *to abstain from v. drinks*, *omni potus genere abstinere*, quod temulentiam facit, cf Plin 14, 2, 4, § 31 *those who do so*, sicci (faceté). Hor. Od 1, 18, 3

**intoxication:** ēbrĭĕtas v. DRUNKENNESS *In a state of v.*, ebrius, temulentus, vino madens: v. DRUNK

**intractable:** 1. intractābĭlis, e (*unmanageable*) Join [naturâ] intr. et morosus, Gell. 18, 7; dura et intr [aetas], Sen. Ep 25, 1. 2. dūrus (*hard, unyielding*). v. *supr* 3. indŏcĭlis, e v INDOCILE 4. inobsĕquens, ntis *because the subject-matter of the art is v.*, quia id in quo exercetur [ars], arti mobsequens est, Sen N Q 1, pref *extr.*

**intractableness:** natura intractabilis v. preced. art.

**intransitive:** intransĭtīvus Prisc

**intransitively:** intransĭtīvē Prisc.

**intrench:** I. *To fortify with ditch and parapet* 1. expr. by vallum, fossa, and a verb. e g vallo et fossa munire, Caes B G 2, 5, *extr.*; vallo circummunire, ib. 30; sepire, Liv. 6, 2, *med* (cingere, circumdare, *with hostile intent, for siege*) 2. vallo, 1 Tac. H 2, 19 II. Fig. *to invade, infringe* imminuo, infringo. v TO INFRINGE, TRESPASS UPON

**intrenched** (*part. adj*) vallātus *an e. camp*, castra v., Hirt. B. Alex 27, *med.*

**intrenchment:** 1. vallum (*rampart with palisades*) *to surround a town with is* (*for a siege*), oppidum cingere vallo et fossa, Cic. Att. 5, 20, *med*; circumdare, id Fam 15, 4, *med.* 2. mūnīmentum, mūnītio (*any fortifications*) · *to keep within one's v.s*, tenere se munimentis, Tac A. 13, 36; so, defendere se munimentis, id H. 5, 20 *the work of i.*, munitionis opus, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *to carry i.s round a city*, munitiones circumdare, Just. 4, 4. Phr : *no one (now) forms a camp with a regular v.*, nemo ductis fossis praefixisque sudibus castra constituit, Veg. Mil. 1, 21.

**intrepid:** intrĕpĭdus, impăvĭdus, confidens, etc. v FEARLESS.

**intrepidity:** fortitūdo, animus intrepidus v. BRAVERY.

**intrepidly:** intrĕpĭdē v. FEARLESSLY

**intricacy:** 1. contortio. *is of language*, contortiones orationis, Cic Fat 8, *extr* : Aug. 2. expr. by implicātus, contortus, tortuōsus *there was no i.*, nil implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic Fin. 3, 1, 3 cf. foll art

**intricate:** 1. contortus *to study v. matters*, res c. perdiscere, Cic de Or. 1, 58, *fin.* *Dimin.* contortulus (*petty as well as puzzling*), Cic. Tusc 2, 18, 42 (contortulae ac minutae conclusiunculae) 2. implicātus v. preced. art *fin.* 3. tortuōsus (*in winding, as the intestines*, alvus multiplex et t, Cic. N D 2, 54, *fin* · also fig) *an i kind of reasoning*, t. genus disputandi, Cic Ac 2, 31, *init* Join tortuosissimus et implicatissimus, Aug 4. perplexus (*entangled* hence, in fig. sense) *an v. (winding) journey*, p. iter, Vug Aen 9, 391 *an v system*, ratio p, Plin. 2, 15, 13 5. inextrĭcābĭlis, e (*hard to thread*) · *i maze* (of the Labyrinth), m. error, Vug Aen. 6, 27 (in same sense, itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus *inexplicabiles*, Plin. 36, 17, 19, § 85) 6. impēditus (*presenting many obstacles*) v. DIFFICULT

**intricately:** 1. contortē Cic 2. perplexē · Prud

**intrigue** (*subs*) I. *An underhand scheme* 1. clandestinum consilium (or consilium alone where the nature of the scheme is implied in the context) *to assail any one by i.s*, cl. consilis aliquem oppugnare, Class m Cic Or 66, 223 cf Cic Sen. 12, 40, cum hostibus clandestina colloquia v. SCHEME. 2. artĭfĭcia, orum cf Caes m Cic Att 9, 7, A, quorum *artificus* effectum est, ut respublica in hunc statum perveniret Phr *to seek to gain one's ends by i.*, dolis atque fallaciis contendere, Sall Cat 11, 5o, furtim et malis artibus niti, cf id Jug 4 *by the i.s (dishonest, malicious artifice) of a few*, calumniâ paucorum, Sall Cat 30 II. *An amour* stupri consuetudo, Sall Cat 23 in *pl.*, amores, adulteria, Cic Coel 15, 35

**intrigue** (*v*) fallacias, dolis, fraude contendo, nitor v. preced art

**intriguer:** artificiorum, fallaciarum, etc, peritus; qui consilia clandestina concoquit, consilius clandestinis oppugnat (aliquem) v INTRIGUE

**intrinsic:** perh. vērus v. REAL Phr. *it has no i. worth*, *res ipsa per se nullius pretii est.*

**intrinsically:** perh. vērē v. REALLY. Cf preced art

**introduce:** I. *To bring into a place*; esp *into some one's presence* 1. intrōdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *he is the soldiers by night*, noctu milites introducit, Sall Jug 12 *to be led into the king's presence*, ad regem introduci, Curt. 6, 7, *med.* Cic. 2. indūco, 3 *to i into the presence of the senate*, ind in Senatum, Plin. Ep 2, 12, *init* II *To introduce a character in a dialogue*, etc. 1. indūco, 3 *I have led them as speaking in person*, quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, Cic Am 1, 3 id Tusc. 2, 11, 27 2. fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to represent*) : cf Quint 9, 2, 32, sermo fingi non potest, ut non personae sermo fingatur, "*conversation cannot be led, without a speaker being led too*" v TO REPRESENT Phr *to i as speaker in a dialogue*, in dialogum includere, Cic Att 12, 19, 3. III. *To bring in* a custom or practice 1 indūco, 3 *to i. a custom*, aliquid in [nostros] mores ind, Cic de Or. 2, 28, 121 *to i a new word*, novum verbum ind, Cic Ph 13, 19, 43. 2. intrōdūco, 3 *from this sort of a beginning the custom was led*, ex hujuscemodi principio consuetudo introducta est, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 189 *to i. a precedent*, exemplum int., Liv (Kr)

3. institŭo, i, ūtum, 3 (with ref. to *general observances* or *customs*) (*Arcesilas*) *led the custom that...*, instituit ut..., Cic Fin 2, 1, 2 : with ellipsis of ut, Suet. Caes. 41, *extr*, instituit. .quotannis subsortitio fieret, "*he led the practice*," etc v. TO INSTITUTE. 4. invĕho, xi, ctum, 3 (lit. and fig. *to import* · with direct acc) : *to i. many (new) arts*, multas artes inv., Liv. 39, 8, *ad init* Phr · *to i many changes*, multa mutare, novare (v. TO CHANGE, INNOVATE) *words led from abroad*, verba foris petita, Hor S 1, 10, 29 · *to i new words*, nova verba adsciscere, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 119 (v. TO ADOPT) *to i. many innovations*, multa nova afferre, Nep. (R and A.). IV. *To make known one person to another* 1. intrōdūco, 3 (usu. of *admission to the presence of the great*) cf. Cic. Att 1, 16, 2, introductiones adolescentulorum nobilium. 2. commendo, 1 (esp *by letter*) · Caes. in Cic Fam. 7, 5, *med* Hor v. TO RECOMMEND. 3. trādo, idi, itum, 3 Hor S. 1, 9, 47. Join laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3 (Cf. Cic Fam. 7, 5, *fin.*, totum hominem tibi *trado de manu*, ut aiunt, *in manum*)

**introducer:** if *of new things*, novātor Gell. (More freq expr. by verb v. TO INTRODUCE)

**introduction:** I. *The act of bringing in* · 1. inductio (in most senses) *i of young men (into a circus)*, 1 juvenum, Liv 44, 9, *of characters*, personarum [ficta] 1, Cic. de Or 3, 53, 205 2. expr. by verb *to fear the i of a precedent*, vereri, ne exemplum introducatur v TO INTRODUCE. II. *An i. to a person* intrōductio Cic Att 1, 16, 2 (in bad sense) Phr. *to give a person an i to any one*, commendare aliquem alicui. Caes in Cic. Fam. 7, 5, *med.* (v TO INTRODUCE, IV.) *a person whom it is not easy to get an i. to*, ad quem aditus difficiliores sunt, cf Cic Fam. 6, 13, *med. a letter of i*, literae commendaticiae, Cic Fam 5, 5, *init.*

III. *Preliminary portion of a speech or work*: 1 prooemium (strictly *to a poem*, but also *of a treatise*) Cic Col Plin v EXORDIUM 2. exordium (esp *of a speech*) *a meagre, common-place i.*, ex exile, vulgare atque commune, Cic. de Or 2, 77, *extr.* Plin. 3. principium Quint. v BEGINNING 4. praefātio (*a formal preamble*) v PREFACE 5. intrōitus, ūs (*prelude*; also in gen. sense rare) cf. Cic. Att 1, 18, 3, primus introitus in causam Clodianae fabulae *this i. to my defence*, hic i. defensionis, Cic. Coel. 2, *init* : Plin. 6. prŏlĕgŏmĕna, ōn, *n.* (*a learned introduction* not class) Wolf Griesb. (N B.—Aditus, aggressio, in Cic. Or. 15, *fin*, are purely metaphorical.) Phr. *to make a brief i.*, pauca praefari (v TO PREMISE) *in delivering the i of a speech*, in exordienda oratione, Cic de Or 1, 26, 119

**introductory:** expr. by exordium, prooemium; praefari v preced art

**introspection:** Phr *to be given to i*, *ipsum se suosque animi motus diligentius inspicere.*

**intrude:** I. Trans. usu foll. by *pron. refl* 1. inculco, 1 (with *pron. refl* and *dat.*) *they i. themselves upon us* (lit. *on our ears*), se inculcant auribus nostris, Cic de Or. 2, 5, 19 2. ingĕro, ssi, stum, 3 (same constr) in Plin Pan 86. used absol, non ex ingerentibus (sc. se) sed ex subtrahentibus, *not from those who ob trude themselves (pushed themselves forward), but from the retiring* [constr. not to be followed] 3. intrūdo, si, sum, 3 (once only) Join: inferre se et intrudere [al. intro dare], Cic Caec 5, 13. v Long. a l (But infero cannot be used alone in this sense) II. Intrans expr. by mŏlestus, molestias exhibere, etc cf. Cic Sen 2, *fin*, nisi molestum est, "*unless it would be intruding too much*" · *not to i. too much upon your patience*, *ne molestus fiam*; ne auribus vestris me inculcando molestias exhibere videar.

**intruder:** qui se inculcat, ingerit; molestus homo v preced art.

**intrusion:** expr. by verb: v. TO INTRUDE.

**intrusive:** qui se infert atque intrudit v. TO INTRUDE

**intrusively:** ŏdiōsē (*in an offensive way*. cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262, odiose interpellare), mŏlestē (cf. Curt. 3, 6, *med., so as to give trouble or worry*) · v. OFFENSIVELY. More fully, *se inferendo* atque intrudendo, *sc.* ingerentium more. v. TO INTRUDE

**intrust:** v. ENTRUST.

**intuition:** I. As phil. *t. t.* : *intuitus, ūs (esp. in abl.)*, intuitio (both as faculty and object), cognitio intuitiva ·

not class, but needed for precision in scientific language v. Hamilton's Reid, p. 759. (Nearest word in class. Lat., perceptio v. PERCEPTION) **II.** When *intuition* denotes *an innate conception*, anticipatio may be used cf Cic. N D I, 16, 43, anticipatio quaedam Deorum Phr *they believe woman to possess a kind of supernatural i*, inesse (feminis) sanctum aliquid et providum putant, Tac G 8 *to have an i of the external world*, animo ea quae sunt extra percipere atque comprehendere, Cic N D 2, 59, 147

**intuitive:** intuitivus (only as phil *t. t.*) v Hamilton's Reid, p. 759 Phr *to have an i discernment of what is right*, *quod decet nullis argumentis sed mentis propria vi ac natura cernere; celeri quodam animi motu intelligere With ref to *the future*, providus v preced. art. *extr.*

**intuitively:** celeri quodam animi motu; mentis propria vi ac natura v. preced art Sometimes celeriter cf. Nep. Them 1, celeriter, quae opus erant, reperiebat

**intwine:** v ENTWINE

**inundate:** inundo, 1 Cic. · Liv. v. TO DELUGE.

**inundation:** inundātio, dīluvium v. DELUGE, FLOOD Phr *serious i*, magnae aquae, Liv. 24, 9, ingentes aquae, ib. 38, 28

**inure:** 1. dūro, 1 (*to harden*) · *to become i.d to blows*, ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14 *i.d against all hardships*, adversus omnia mala duratus, Liv 23, 19, *med* cf Caes B G 6, 28, hoc se labore durant adolescentes, *they i or harden themselves* **2.** indūro, 1 (like preced) Sen **3.** assuēfācio, 3; with cornel intians. assuesco, 3 (*to become i.d*) v TO ACCUSTOM Phr *to i oneself to hardships*, labori ac duritiae studere, Caes B G 6, 21 *i.d to strive from his youth*, jam ab juventa certaminibus imbutus, Liv 5, 2, *extr.*

**inured:** dūrātus, assuētus (labori ac duritiae) v preced art

**inurn:** in unam condo, 3 Suet. Cat 15.

**inutility:** inūtilitas (more freq in stronger sense, *injuriousness*) Lucr 5, 1273.

**invade:** 1. invādo, si, sum, 3 (with in and *acc*) · *Antony has i.d Gaul, Dolabella Asia*, in Gallium invasit Antonius, in Asiam Dolabella, Cic Ph 11, 2, 4 (N.B.—Not in this sense with direct acc v TO ATTACK) **2.** bellum infĕro, 3, *irr* (with *dat*) *Xerxes having i.d Europe*, quum Xerxes bellum inferret Europae, Nep Them 2 *to i. Scythia*, Scythis bellum inf, id Milt 3 Just v. WAR. **3.** incurro, 3 (*to make a sudden incursion*) v INROAD. Phr *he i.d the territory of the Olcades*, in Olcadum fines exercitum induxit, Liv 21, 5 *to i Africa* (*by crossing the sea*), in Africam transmittere, Liv. 21, 17 *after this he i.d India*, post haec Indiam petit, Just. 12, 7 sometimes proficiscor is used in this sense *to i. Britain*, in Britanniam proficisci, Caes B G. 4, 20.

**invader:** expr by hostis v ENEMY

**invalid** (*adj*) 1. e. *of no force* **1.** irritus (*without force, not good in law*) · v. VOID. **2.** infirmus (*weak, not to be depended on*): Join [res] infirma et nugatoria ad probandum, Cic Caec 23, 64. **3.** vitiōsus (*faulty, unsound*) *i. arguments*, v argumentationes, Auct Her. 2, 22, *init.* **4.** nūgātorius (*having no point or force*) · Auct. Her 1 c Cic. (*supr*) Phr *that argument is altogether i.*, nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, Cic Tu-c 2, 5 *init*

**invalid** (*subs*) **I.** *One who is unwell* **1** vălētūdinārius Sen Ben. 1, 11, *fin.* **2.** expr by aeger, aegrōtus, etc v. ILL (*adj*). Phr · *to be a confirmed i*, tenui aut potius nulla valetudine esse, Cic. Sen. 11, 35; valetudine gravi [minus prospera] uti, Suet. Cl. 31 *he was a great i all his life*, graves valetudines per omnem vitam expertus est (of *recurring illness*), Suet. Aug 81. **II.** *A disabled soldier* or *sailor* **1.** causārius (*is and superannuated men*, c. seniores, Liv 6, 6, *ad fin* **2.** vălētūdinārius Macer Dig 49, 16, 12, *fin.*

**invalidate:** 1. infirmo, 1 (*to annul; disprove*) *a contract is i.d*, infirmatur contractus, Hermog Dig 49, 14, 46 § 2 *by repealing one law to i the rest*, unam tollendo legem ceteras i, Liv 34, 3 *to i and disprove anything*, aliquid infirmare tollere, Cic N D 2, 59, 147 **2.** expr by irritus and a verb *to i. laws* (*annul them*), leges irritas facere, Cic Ph 5, 7, *fin* Join tollere atque irritum esse jubere, Cic Ver 2, 2, 57, *init* **3.** lābefacto, 1 (*to cause to totter*, hence, *to take away the strength of*) *to i. an opinion*, opinionem l, Cic Clu. 2, 6 *to i. laws*, leges ac jura l., Cic. Caec 25, 70

**invaluable:** inaestīmābilis, e v. INFSTIMABLE

**invariable:** constans, immūtābilis v. UNCHANGEABLE.

**invariably:** semper v. ALWAYS

**invasion:** 1. expr. by invādo, bellum infĕro, incurro *he resolved on an i of Scythia*, Scythis bellum inferre [in Scythas invadere] decrevit, Nep Milt 3 *to repel an i.*, *hostes bellum infelentes, in agros incurrentes prohibere v TO INVADE **2.** incursio, irruptio (esp *a sudden i*) v INROAD Foi fig sense, v INFRINGEMENT.

**invective:** 1. convīcium (*strong language; usu. abusive*) *by what rebuke or rather i . .*, qua objurgatione, aut quo potius convicio. ? Cic Off 3, 21, 8; *most just and honourable i*, justissimum et honestissimum c, Cic Fam 12, 25, *med* **2.** invectio (v rare) Cic Inv. 2, 54, 164, *invectiones* comitate retinentur (*al* invectio retinetur) (N B—Better avoided) **3.** most freq expr by invĕhor, ctus, 3 (*to deliver an i*) with *pres part* invĕhens *to deliver a bitter, affronting i against any one*, in aliquem acerbe et contumeliose invehi, Cic de Or. 2, 75, 304 with *acc* of *neut pron*, *to indulge in plentiful i against any one*, multa invehi in aliquem, Nep. Ep 6 Join in aliquem invehi, insectari atque vehementer, Cic Am 16, 57. So by insector, 1 (*to assail violently*) · *to indulge in i. against any one*, maledictis insectari aliquem, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80 v. TO INVEIGH.

**inveigh against:** 1. invĕhor, ctus, 3 (foll. by in and *acc*) Cic Nep. Liv v preced art (3) **2.** insector, 1 (with *acc*): *to i. against* (*assail*) *the audacity of bad men*, audaciam improborum ins, Cic Att 10, 1, *ad fin* Tac v preced art. *fin.* **3.** incesso, īvi, ītum, 3 v TO ATTACK (II, 5) **4.** incurro, i, sum, 3 *they i. against the tribunes*, in tribunos incurrunt, Liv. 5, 11, *ad med. to i so freely against any one*, in aliquem tanta libertate inc, Tiebon in Cic Fam. 12, 16, *fin* **5.** increpo, ui, itum, 1; also reg (*to chide, rebuke* with *acc*) more fully, maledictis inc, Sall. Cat. 21; probris inc., Liv. 23, 45, *med* **6.** castīgo, 1 (*to chastise*, hence, *to rebuke, lash*) *he i'd more violently against the senate*, in senatu castigando vehementior fuit, Liv 3, 19, *init*

**inveigle:** illicio, pellicio, 3 v. TO ENTICE.

**invent:** 1. rĕpĕrio, i, rtum, 4: *he i.d the (use of the) saw*, serrae reperit usum, Ov. M 8, 246 Quint foll. by *inf*, v. TO DISCOVER. **2.** invĕnio, vēni, ntum, 4 *a potter of Sicyon was the first who i.d. .*, Sicyonius figulus primus invenit, foll by *inf*, Plin. 35, 12, 43: *a way has been i.d to*..., inventum est, foll by *inf*., Plin. 37, 12, 75. (N.B.—There appears to be no ground for the distinction that reperio denotes discovery *after search*; invenio, *accidentally*.) **3.** excōgĭto, 1 v. TO CONTRIVE **4.** commīniscor, mentus, 3 (*by the exercise of thought*) *the Phoenicians i.d the alphabet*, literas Phoenices commenti sunt, Mela, 1, 12, *init*: Suet · Plin See also TO DISCOVER

**invention:** **I.** *The act of inventing:* expr. by verb. *by the i of the saw*, serra reperta s inventa v. TO INVENT. **II.** *That which is invented:* inventum (more freq = *device*) Ov M 1, 521 (Or expr by verb). **III.** *The mental power*. inventio cf Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61, vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur: also of *literary i*, Auct Her. 1, 2, 3: Cic (title of work). **IV.** *Fabrication* commentum, mera fabula: v. FABRICATION, FICTION

**inventive:** Phr *the i faculty*, inventio s excogitatio (v preced. art. III) *to possess an i genius*, *habilem esse ad res excogitandas, comminiscendas *to possess such a genius* (*in the field of action*), celeriter quae opus sunt reperire, Nep Them 1 (N B—There can be no impropriety in using inventor, inventrix, as *adj*, cf L G. § 598, *but it must be foll. by object gen that i. mind*, *multorum ille inventor artificiorum animus)

**inventor:** 1. inventor, ōris *i of all arts*, i omnium artium, Caes. B G 6, 17 Cic Virg **2.** rĕpertor *i of poetry and medicine*, carminis et medicae artis r, Ov R Am 76 Virg **3.** monstrātor (poet) Virg Ov **4.** auctor (*originator*): Hor S 1, 10, 66 v AUTHOR. (N B—Very oft. expr by verb *the Phoenicians were the i.s of* , invenerunt Phoenices . v TO INVENT)

**inventory:** 1. inventārium Ulp Dig 26, 7, 7 **2.** rĕpertorium (the less usu term) cf Dig l. c

**inventress:** inventrix, īcis Cic

**inverse** (*adj*) inversus, conversus · v INVERTED

**inversely:** *inversa ratione (as *t t*)

**inversion:** conversio usu better expr by verb v TO INVERT

**invert:** inverto, ti, sum 3 · *to i the order* (*of words*), ordinem i, Cic. Part 7, 24 v foll art Phr *to i the order of words*, praeponere ultima primis Hor S 1, 4, 59; ordinem verborum mutare, ita ut sursum versus retroque dicantur, cf. Cic l c

**inverted** (*part adj.*) · inversus *an i. hull*, i. alveus (navis), Sall. Jug. 18 *ad init.* Virg.

**invest:** **I.** *To put in possession of an office* magistratum alicui committere, Cic. Pl 25 61; mandare, id Mur 35, 74; dare, id Agr 2, 10, 26 [sc potestatem dare, committere, etc. v. OFFICE] Sometimes, praepono, praeficio, will serve *to i. with office such as would not offend*, praeponere non peccaturos, Tac Agr. 19 (but the *dat* is usu added) v. TO APPOINT (I.). **II.** *To surround, grace* expr by addo, do, etc *to i. petty things with honour*, augustis addere rebus honorem, Virg G 3, 290 *i thou my words with imperishable grace*, aeternum da dictis leporem! Lucr 1, 29 *she (the goddess) had i.d his eyes with lively charms*, laetos oculis affluat honores, Virg Aen. 1, 591 v TO IMPART, BESTOW Phr · *virtue is i'd with new charms by a comely form*, gratior pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, Virg Aen 5, 344. **III.** *To sink or put out* money at *interest* **1.** collŏco, 1 (that *in which*, expr by in and *abl*., less freq in and *acc*.) · *to i. money in an estate*, (pecuniam) in fundo c., Cic. Caec 4, 11; in emptiones praediorum, Gai. Dig 17, 1, 2 § 6; *at heavy interest*, gravi fenore c, Suet. Aug. 32. **2.** pōno, pŏsui, ītum, 3 (*to put out* to interest, opp to relegere, *to call in*) Hor. Epod 2, *extr* **3.** occūpo 1 (*to lend on interest* also, in gen. sense) cf Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 36, 91, pecunias occupārat apud populos, et syngraphas fecerat: *to i money in stock*, pecuniam (in) animalibus, in pecore o., Col. **IV.** obsīdeo, circumsĕdeo, vallo et fossa cingo, circumdo, etc. v. TO BESIEGE, BLOCKADE.

**investigate:** **I.** In gen. sense scrūtor, investīgo (*to track out*), indāgo

etc v. TO EXAMINE ||. In legal sense · quaero, cognosco, etc . v. TO ENQUIRE INTO

**investigation:** v. EXAMINATION, ENQUIRY.

**investigator:** 1. investīgātor Cic. 2. indāgātor Col : v ENQUIRER

**investiture:** consecrātio, inaugūrātio v INSTALMENT *To receive i*, insignia potestatis [episcopatus] accipere. v INSIGNIA

**investment:** |. *Of money* expr. by collŏco, 1 v TO INVEST ||. *Of a town* obsessio, circumvallātio v SIEGE, BLOCKADE

**inveteracy:** invētĕrātio Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, *extr* (of a disease). More usu. expr. by *adj.* · v. foll. art

**inveterate:** invētĕrātus (*of old standing:* in good or bad sense) Cic. Ph 5, 11 (opp to nascens) Nep *To become i*, invētĕrasco, āvi, 3 of *a disease*, Lucr. 4, 1064; of *a custom*, Caes. B G 5, 41 *to become i. by long delay* (of *a disease*), per longas convalescere moras, Ov R Am 92. *so i. a prejudice*, tam penitus insita opinio, Cic Clu. 1, *fin* so, penitus defixa atque haerentia [dedecora], Auct Har Resp 26, *extr.*

**inveterately:** perh. pĕnītus v. preced art *fin* Or expr by inveterascere *they hated each other i*, *invetĕrave rat jam diu inter se odium

**invidious:** perh mălignus (*ill-natured, ungenerous:* not in Cic) v. JEALOUS, MALICIOUS (Invidiosus = *exposed to ill-will, envy, unpopularity*) Phr. *to represent any one in an i. light*, aliquem in invidiam vocare, Cic. Ac 2, 47, 144 *to be or appear so*, invidiam habere, Cic. de Or 2, 70, 283

**invidiously:** 1. invĭdĭōsē cf Cic Mil. 5, 12, Ac. 2, 47, 146. 2. malignĕ (*in an ill-natured, jealous spirit*) · *to say anything i*, m. aliquid dicere, Plin Ep 1, 5, 12 v. JEALOUSLY.

3. (?) per calumnias (*in a malicious, fault-finding way*) Gell. 7, 2, *init.*

**invidiousness:** invĭdia cf. Cic. Or 51, 170, habere nonnullam invidiam.

**invigorate:** 1 corrōbŏro, 1 *to i. the stomach*, stomachum c., Plin. 20, 23, 99 *to become i.d*, se c , Cic Sext. 4, 10 2. firmo, confirmo, etc v. TO STRENGTHEN

**invigorating** (*adj*) · aptus ad corpus firmandum, ad vires corroborandas v. preced art

**invigoration:** expr by verb v TO INVIGORATE

**invincible:** 1. invictus · sup invictissimus, Pl Mil. 1, 1, 57. Cic. Hor Fig · *i necessity*, i. necessitas, Sen Ep. 30, 9 (No such word as invincibilis) 2. insŭpĕrābĭlis, e (in fig. sense) v INSUPERABLE

**invincibly:** expr by modal *abl* with invictus. (Invicte, Aug.)

**inviolability:** sanctĭtas *i of kings*, s regum, Caes. in Suet vit. 6. (Usu. better expr by inviolatus, sacrosanctus. *to declare the i. of tribunes*, tribunos sacrosanctos, inviolatos esse sancire cf. Liv. 3, 55, med.)

**inviolable:** 1. invĭŏlātus. Liv. 3, 55, *med.* 2. sacrōsanctus (strictly, *declared so by religious ceremonies*, hence, in gen sense legal term) cf Cic Balb 14, 33, *sacrosanctum* mi esse potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset 3. invĭŏlābĭlis, e (poet and rare). Lucr. Sil. (Non violabilis, Virg. Aen. 2, 154.)

**inviolably:** 1. invĭŏlātē. Join pie inviolateque [servare], Cic. Sen. 22, *extr* ; inv. sancteque, Gell 7, 18, *init* 2. sanctē. Cic. R Com 2, *fin* · cf *supr.*. v. SCRUPULOUSLY. (Or expr by *adj., to preserve a temple i.*, templum inviolatum servare . v. INVIOLATE.)

**inviolate:** 1. invĭŏlātus · Join: integer atque inviolatus, Cic. Coel. 5, 11 Liv. 2. intactus, intĕger . v INTACT.

**invisibility:** expr. by verb. v. INVISIBLE.

**invisible:** 1. invīsĭbĭlis, e (rare, but sometimes necessary for precision): *i apertures*, inv. foramina, Cels pref. *med* · Lact. 7, 9, *med.* (of *God*) Vulg (N B.—Invisus=*that has not been seen.*)

2. caecus (infreq in this sense) *things i. and out of the reach of sight*, res c et ab aspectus judicio remotae, Cic de Or. 2, 87, 357 *an i palisade and trenches*, vallum c. fossaeque, Caes. B C. 1, 28 Lucr. 3. more freq. expr by circuml. *things which are i. to the eye*, quae cernere et videre non possumus [ceteri et videri non possunt], Cic de Or 3, 40, 161 *whether it (the soul) be so subtle as to be i.*, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc 1, 22, 50: so, visum effugere, Plin 35, 10, 36 § 83, *to be i.*, non cadere sub oculos, cf Cic. Or. 3, *init.* v. TO SEE , SIGHT. Cf *supr* (2).

**invisibly:** ita ut aciem oculorum fugiat, effugiat v. preced. art

**invitation:** 1. invitātio (infreq in this sense) *an i. to Epirus*, in Epirum inv , Cic Att 9, 12, 1 (in Cic Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66, invitatio is *a challenge to drink*) As abl , invitatu *at your i*, tuo invitatu, Cic Fam 7, 5, *med.* 2. vŏcātio (rare) *to hunt up i.s*, v. quaerere, Cat. 47, *extr.* As *abl.*, vocatu (cf. *supr.* 1) Suet. Cal 30, *extr.* 3. expr. by verb *he directed i.s to be sent to . .* , vocari jubebat . , Cic. Verr 3, 26, 65 *you give me an i to come again*, revocas (me), Hor S 1, 6, 61 *give him an i. from me to supper*, dic ad coenam veniat, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 60 *to accept an i to any one's house*, promittere ad aliquem, Cic de Or. 2, 7, 27 · *to send a note of i.*, per literas invitare (the libelli in Tac. Or 9, are *copies or abstracts of the work to be read*) : v TO INVITE

**invite:** |. *To ask to go somewhere.* 1. invīto, 1 (foll. by *prep.* or clause absol. = *to entertain*) : *to i. any one to supper*, i. aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Fam 7, 9, *to one's house*, domum suam, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 36, 89; *to stay with you*, ut apud te deversetur, Cic Att. 13, 2 Liv (Also in gen sense, *to ask to join*, e g in legationem, *to take part in a* legatio, Cic. Att. 2, 18) 2. vŏco, 1 (with ad, in and *acc* ; also absol ). *to i to supper*, ad coenam v , Cic Att 6, 3, *fin* absol , Pl Capt. 1, 1, 7 In gen sense, *to i to the deep*, v in altum, Virg. Aen 3, 70 Join. vocare et invitare, Lucr. 5, 525. |. *To tempt, solicit* 1. allecto, 1 (*to entice*) *to i. flattery* (assentationem) a [et invitare], Cic Am 26, 99. So allicio, Ov F 6, 681, allicunt somnos, tempus, motusque merumque. 2. invīto, 1 *genial winter i.s*, i. genialis hiems, Virg. G 302 Cic (v. *supr.* 1). 3. arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3 *to i rest*, quietem a., Liv 21, 4, *med.* Phr. *to i to slumber*, somnos suadere, Virg. Aen 2, 9

**inviting** (*adj*): 1. grātus, ămoenus (the latter usu. of *places*) v PLEASANT 2. blandus (*soft, alluring*) · cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6, illecebris blandae voluptatis invitari *most i. shores* (Baiae), blandissima litora, Stat 3, 5, 96 So, *to be i , appeal invitingly to*, blandior, 4 (with *dat.*) cf. Cic. Ac 2, 45, 139, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blanditur.

**invitingly:** 1. suāvĭter (*sweetly, charmingly*) · Cic. 2. blandē (*winningly, enticingly*) : cf Hor Od. 1, 24, 13, quod si *blandius* moderetur fidem (*more persuasively, winningly*) So *to speak i. to*, blandior, 4 v. preced. art *fin.*

**invocation:** invŏcātio · e. g., deorum, Quint 10, 1, 48

**invoice:** *libellus (gen term)

**invoke:** |. *To address a deity* 1, invŏco, 1 Pl Cic with precibus, Tac. A. 16, 31 *to i. to help*, in auxilium i., Quint. 4, prooem. 5. 2. vŏco, 1 (less freq.) · Virg. Hor. ||. *To appeal to* appello, implōro, obtestor, etc v. TO APPEAL TO, IMPLORE, BESEECH.

**involuntarily:** 1. expr by cŏactus (*under compulsion* : cf. L. G. § 343) *voluntarily or i.*, sponte an coactus, Tac. A. 11, 36 Cic. 2. imprūdens, imprūdenter, per imprudentiam v INADVERTENTLY 3. haud sponte, haud vŏluntārio . v VOLUNTARILY

**involuntary:** non (haud) vŏluntārius v. VOLUNTARY. Phr *i. movements*, motus qui non [nulla] voluntate nostra fiunt, Sen (Quinch ) *to yield an i submission*, *vi coactum parere (domino) cf preced. art

**involution:** implĭcātio (*entanglement*) Cic.

**involve:** |. *To envelope* involvo, 3 v TO WRAP UP ||. *To comprise, bring with it* 1. contĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 *that which most i.s the whole question*, quod maxime rem causamque c, Cic N D 1, 1, 2 · esp in *pass has safety is i d in yours*, tua salute contineri suam, Cic Marc. 7, 22 v. TO BIND UP (III.). 2. hăbeo, 2 : v. TO IMPLY (2) 3. expr by insum, *inv* : v. TO IMPLY (3) 4. affĕro, 3, *inv* v TO BRING (II ) |||. *To implicate* 1. admisceo, ui, stum and xtum, 2 v TO IMPLICATE 2. illĭgo, 1 (*to entangle, engage*) cf Cic Ac. 2, 2, 6, qui sermonibus ejusmodi nolint tam graves personas *illigari, "to be involved in them."* IV. *To bring into certain circumstances* · more freq in *pass* Phr *to be i d (entangled) in a war*, illigari bello, Liv 32, 21, *ad med to be i d in many errors*, multis implicari erroribus, Cic Tusc. 4, 27, 58. *to be i d in debt*, aere alieno oppressum esse, laborare aere alieno (v. DEBT)

**invulnerable:** invulnĕrābĭlis, e (late and rare) Sen. (Usu better expr. by circuml., qui nullo vulnere laedi potest, vulneribus obnoxius non est, adversus vulnera tutus v. WOUND )

**invulnerably:** comp. preced. art

**inward** (*adj*) · intĕrior v. INNER.

**inwardly:** 1. intus, intrinsĕcus, introrsus, (-um) v. WITHIN. 2. pĕnītus (*to the very heart or centre*. oftener in fig sense). Cic . Cels.

**inweave:** intexo, ui, xtum, 3 · *i. gold*, aurum int., Plin. 8, 48, 74: Ov.: most freq in *p. part.* intextus, Auct. Her Suet See also TO ENTWINE.

**inwrought** (*part adj*) intextus (cf preced art ) cf Virg Aen 10, 785, tribus intextum opus tauris, *inwrought with the figures of three bulls* Claud. *I. work*, musivum opus v MOSAIC (Dict. Ant p 915)

**irascibility:** 1. īrācundia cf. Cic Tusc 4, 12, 27, where it is defined as *angry disposition*. oftener in sense of *actual anger, passion* . v. ANGER.

2. meton. cĕrĕbrum cf. Hor. S 1, 9, 11, O te, Bolane, felicem cerebri, i. e. *lucky in thine irascible vein* 3. stŏmăchus (?) cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, *init*, intelliges fortitudinem *stomacho* non egere (*"does not require the support of anger or irascibility"*).

**ire:** īra, īrācundia, stŏmăchus: v. ANGER

**ireful:** īrātus, īrācundus v. ANGRY.

**irefully:** īrātē v ANGRILY.

**iridescence:** iridis *s* arcus coelestis colores, qui subinde mutantur cf. Plin. 37, 9, 52, colores arcus coelestis . . . . ejaculatur [gemma] subinde mutans, magnaque varietate admirationem sui augens cf also Sen. N. Q 1, 7, where such *play of colour* is described as species falsi coloris qualem columbarum cervix et sumit et ponit, utcunque deflectitur.

**iris:** |. *The rainbow*: arcus coelestis, īris v. RAINBOW. ||. *The plant* īris, ĭdis, *f.* · Plin.

**irk:** pĭget, taedet: v. VEXED, WEARY (TO BE)

**irksome:** mŏlestus, ŏpĕrōsus, ŏdĭōsus v. TIRESOME, WEARISOME.

**irksomeness:** taedium · v. WEARISOMENESS Join taedium laborque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 11.

**iron** (*subs*) · |. *The metal* · ferrum Caes : Cic. · Virg. *Made of i.*, ferreus (v. foll. art.) : *shod or tipped with i.*, ferrātus, Lucr.. Liv.. *i.-mines.*

ferraria metalla, Plin. 34, 14, 41, also, ferrariae, arum (including the *i.-works*) Caes B G 7, 22 Liv. ‖ *An implement of iron* ferrum cf. Virg. Aen 10, 100, where it is used of *curling-irons* ‖ Only in *pl* = *fetters*. vincŭla, compēdes: v CHAIN, FETTER.

**iron** (*adj*) ferreus *i.-hooks*, f. hami, Caes B G 7, 73, *extr* Plin Fig. *the i shower (of missiles)*, f. imbri, Enn "*the field all i*" (Milt), f ager, Virg. Aen 11, 601. *of almost i. strength of body*, ferrei prope corporis, Liv. 39, 40, *fin*. See also IRON-HEARTED

**iron** (*v*) Phr. *to i. linen*, *lintea ferro calido premere ac levigare.

**iron-hearted**: ferreus. Join durus et ferreus, Cic Verr 5, 46, *init* See also HARD-HEARTED, UNFEELING.

**ironical**: expr. by īrōnia *and do not deem this i.*, nec in hoc ironiam esse putes, Cic Br. 87, 298 *this is i*, per ironiam *s* dissimulationem haec dicuntur v. IRONY (The adj ironicus is not class., but may sometimes be necessary for exactness with ref to *a person*, simulator may be used, cf Cic. Off 1, 30, 108, where it is used of Socrates = Gk. εἴρων)

**ironically**: īrōnĭcē Ascon in Verr. (Or expr by ironia, dissimulatio *I am far from speaking i.*, sine ulla mehercule ironia loquor, Cic Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2 *to speak i.*, per dissimulationem dicere, Cic. de Or 2, 68, 275 v. IRONY)

**ironmonger**: negotiator ferrarius (acc to anal. of negotiator vestiarius, frumentarius, Dig); ferramentarius (late) Firmic.

**ironmongery**: ferrāmenta, orum (*tools and implements of iron*) · cf. Varr. R. R 1, 22, *med* v. TOOL

**irony**: 1. īrōnīa (Gr. εἰρωνεία) · Cic Quint. v IRONICAL 2. pure Lat dissimulātio cf Cic Ac 2, 5, *fin*., uti solitus est ea dissimulatione quam Graeci εἰρωνείαν vocant more precisely, dissimulatio urbana, salsa, cf Cic. de Or 2, 67 also dissimulantia, Cic l c. § 270

**irradiate**: illustro, 1 (irradio, late and very rare, Stat) v TO ILLUMINE

**irradiation**: expr by rādius (v. RAY); or by verb (v. TO ILLUMINE)

**irrational**: 1. rationis expers Cic Leg. 1, 7, 22 2. irrātiōnālis, e (late and rare) Quint 8, 6, 13 Sen Ep. 92, *init* still later and of less authority is the form irrationabilis, Vulg 1 Pet. II. 12 pseudo-Quint 3. brūtus (*dull, senseless*) v STUPID. (Alogus, Gr ἄλογος, Aug) See also ABSURD.

**irrationally**: absurdē v. ABSURDLY.

**irreclaimable**: *qui nulla ratione emendari potest v. TO RECLAIM.

**irreconcilable**: ‖ *Unappeasable*: implācābilis, e *i grudges*, f iracundiae, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 13 · Liv : v IMPLACABLE ‖ *Incompatible* Phr *these statements are i*, *haec omnino inter se contraria sunt, inter se repugnant v INCONSISTENT.

**irreconcilably**: expr. by *adj*. · v. preced. art.

**irrecoverable**: irrēpărābilis, e · Virg.: Sen

**irrecoverably**: expr. by *adj*.. cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 17, semel emissum volat *irrevocabile* verbum. v IRREPARABLY.

**irrefragable**: expr by certus, firmus, esp. in *superl*. cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 5, *fin*. illa certissima sunt visa argumenta atque indicia sceleris or by circumll. with refutari non posse, v. TO REFUTE (Irrefutabilis only in Arnob) See also CONVINCING

**irrefragably**: certissimis argumentis atque indiciis; iis argumentis quae refutari non possint: v. preced. art. (Sometimes necessario *s.* -e may serve: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44, necessarie demonstrantur ea quae aliter ac dicuntur nec fieri nec probari possunt)

**irrefutable**: v. IRREFRAGABLE

**irregular**: 1. ēnormis, e (*having no regular form*: not in Cic. or Liv.) *i streets* (of old Rome), e vici, Tac. A. 15, 38 cf id Agr. 10, immensum et enorme spatium (of the northern part of Britain) but the adj is often used of that *which exceeds the usual measure* 2. incompŏsĭtus (*put together without art*) *i* (*rude, inelegant*) movements, i. motus, Virg. G 1, 350.

3. inaequālis, inaequābilis, e (*not uniform*): *i. pulsation*, inaequabilis venarum pulsus, Plin 7, 51, 52 v. UNEVEN. 4. ānōmālus (gram. *t t*, esp. as *pl. neut.*) *i forms in verbs*, anomala verborum, Prisc. 8, 15, p. 833. (Irregularis, very late and bad v Foic s v) Phr *an i. army*, exercitus tumultuarius, milites tumultuarii (*troops raised in a hasty manner and imperfectly disciplined*), Liv. 5, 37, etc Auct B. Alex. *an i. proceeding*, *ratio haud legitima; id quod contra leges fit; nullus exempli, contra omnia exempla (v ILLEGAL, UNPRECEDENTED) *an i attendant at church*, *qui nonnisi subinde in ecclesia versatur.

**irregularity**: ‖ *Want of regularity* 1. ēnormĭtas (*shapelessness*) · Quint. 9, 4, 27 2. inaequālĭtas (*unevenness*) in gram. sense, Gell 2, 25 Varr. 3. ānōmālia (gram *t t*.) Varr L. L. 9, *init* (Usu. better expr. by adj or phr. *to be guilty of an i*, *aliquid praeter legem, praeter consuetudinem facere.) ‖ Specially, *a breach of morals*: Phr. *the irs of youth*, quae fert adolescentia, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 28 *to be guilty of some i.*, peccare aliquid, ib. 1, 2, 35 *to restrain irs by force*, dissolutos mores vi compescere, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12 *irs in youth*, nimia libertas in adolescentia, Cic Coel 18, *fin*. *not even the most trifling i.*, ne minimum quidem erratum, Cic. l. c also more definite terms may be used, e g amores, conviviorum ac lustrorum libido, voluptates cf Cic. l. c

**irregularly**: 1. ēnormĭter (*out of shape*). Sen N. Q 1, 7 (opp. to apte). 2. inaequālĭter, inaequābĭlĭter (*not uniformly*) · v. UNEVENLY, UNEQUALLY. 3. praeter regulam *s* legem. v. CONTRARY TO. 4. vĭtio (with ref. to *augury*). v. INFORMALLY 5. lĭbĕrius, nimis libere v. LICENTIOUSLY 6. sŭbinde (*now and then*): v. OCCASIONALLY.

**irrelevant**: ălienus. v. FOREIGN (II.) Phr *it is quite i. (for me) to say*, nil attinet dicere, Cic Fam. 4, 7, *med.*; ad rem nihil pertinet, cf. Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98 (but the latter denotes *influence* or *bearing upon some end*, the former simply *connexion*) · so, by ellipsis of verb, nihil ad rem, nihil ad haec cf. Cic Or 63, 214

**irreligion**: 1. implĕtas v IMPIETY 2. neglĭgentia deorum *s*. divini cultus Liv 5, 51 Phr. · *to tend to promote i.*, ad solvendam religionem pertinere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12. *concerning i*, de religione neglecta, ib. § 16 stronger still, *contemptae* religionis (ultor), ib § 19. (N.B.—Not irreligio or irreligiositas, which are very late and rare)

**irreligious**: 1. impius (erga deum, deos) · v. IMPIOUS. 2. religionis negligens, contemptor; divini cultus negligens v. preced art. 3. irrēlĭgiōsus (only of *actions*, the preceding being used of *agents*) *deeming anything i*, aliquid ir. ratus, Liv. 5, 40, *fin* Arnob Phr · *to act in an i. manner*, religionem negligere, detrahere; quod ad solvendam (*s.* tollendam) religionem pertinet facere, Val. Max. 1, 1.

**irreligiously**: 1. impiē v. IMPIOUSLY. 2. irrēlĭgiōsē (late): Arn.

**irreligiousness**: v. IRRELIGION.

**irremediable**: quod aliter fieri non potest; quod nefas est corrigere (Hor Od. 1, 24, *extr*.) v. INCURABLE, IRREPARABLE.

**irreparable**: 1. irrēpărābilis, e (*that cannot be brought back again*) · *i flight of time*, temporis fuga 1, Col 11, 1, *ad fin*.: Virg. 2. irrēvŏcābilis, e: v. IRREVOCABLE. Phr. *an i. loss*, damnum quod nullo modo resarciri potest v. TO REPAIR.

**irreparably**: 1. expr. by *adj*: *time flies i.*, fugit irreparabile tempus, cf L. G. § 343. 2. by resarciri non posse v preced. art.

**irreprehensible**: nulla reprehensione dignus, cf Cic Q. Fr 1, 2, 4; culpā liber; haud culpandus *s*. reprehendendus v. BLAMELESS

**irreproachable**: 1. sanctus · *no one more upright or i.*, nemo neque integrior neque sanctior, Cic de Or. 1, 53, 229 Liv.: Virg. 2. integer v. UPRIGHT, INCORRUPTIBLE. Phr. *i life* (or *character*), integritas vitae, Sall Cat. 54, sanctitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73 (the former referring chiefly to *public life*, the latter to *private character*): *to behave in the most i. manner*, sanctissime se gerere, Cic. Q Fr 1, 2, 4

**irreproachably**: sancte, sanctissime cf. preced art ; also, BLAMELESSLY

**irresistible**: 1. invictus Cic Liv. v. INVINCIBLE 2. more precisely, cui nullo modo (nulla vi) resisti potest, cui frustra renitaris, cui repugnari atque obsisti nulla vi possit v TO RESIST Phr. *i arguments*, certissima *s*. firmissima argumenta (v. IRREFRAGABLE). *an almost i tendency to sleep*, inexpugnabilis paene dormiendi necessitas, Cels 3, 20, *init* *to do a thing under i. constraint*, aliquid vi ac necessitate coactum facere, Cic. Quint. 16, 51.

**irresistibly**: *ita ut nulla vi (nullo modo) resisti possit v TO RESIST. Phr. *to be i. impelled to something*, *fatali quadam necessitate ad aliquid impelli

**irresolute**: ‖ *Undetermined how to act*: 1. incertus more fully, incertus sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, *init* ; incertus animi, Tac A 6, 46. Join varius incertusque, Sall. Jug 74. (In Cic. = *uncertain*.) 2. dŭbius (*wavering*) *the i are confirmed*, dubii confirmantur, Caes B C 1, 3 Join dubius et haesitans, Sall Jug 107. *To be i.*, dubitare, haesitare, fluctuare (-ari): v. TO HESITATE. ‖ *Of undecided character* parum firmus (cf Cic. Mil. 33, 91, in suscepta causa firmissimus), or with proposito (cf Vell. 2, 63, *fin*., firmus proposito et . . . fidus) or infirmus (cf. Caes B C 1, 3, terrentur infirmiores) v. RESOLUTE

**irresolutely**: dŭbĭtanter v HESITATINGLY. (Or expr. by verb *to act i.*, haesitare, fluctuare; varium incertumque se praebere: v. preced art )

**irresolution**: 1. dŭbĭtātio, cunctātio v. HESITATION. 2. animus parum firmus (as permanent character): v. IRRESOLUTE. Phr. *to strengthen* (*decide*) *any one's i.*, fluctuantem alicujus sententiam confirmare, Cic. Att. 1, 20, *med* (Inconstantia, mutabilitas mentis, denote *fickleness and wavering purpose*, and may sometimes serve.)

**irretrievable**: irrēpărābilis v. IRREPARABLE.

**irretrievably**: v. IRREPARABLY.

**irreverence**: irrēvērentia (late and rare). Tac. (Usu better expr. by circumll : *a person of extreme i.*, *nulla rerum divinarum reverentia homo *it would be the height of i to say . . .*, *nullo modo deorum [Dei] reverentia salva dici potest; or perh. nefas est dictu, cf. Cic. Sen. 5, *init*. (Inverecundum ingenium occurs in Cic. Inv. 1, 45, *poet*, in analogous sense.)

**irreverent**: 1. irrēvĕrens deorum [Dei] *s*. rerum divinarum. cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 3, irreverens operis: v. DISRESPECTFUL. 2. perh. invērēcundus, parum verecundus (*lacking the sense of shame* or *modesty*) · v. IMMODEST 3. impius, nĕfas (indecl.) v IMPIOUS.

**irrevocable**: irrēvŏcābilis, e: Lucr : Liv. Hor See also IRREPARABLE.

**irrevocably**: expr. by *adj*. · v. IRREPARABLY.

**irrigate**: irrīgo, 1 (*naturally* or *artificially*): *the Nile is Egypt*, Aegyptum Nilus 1., Cic. N. D. 2, 52 (irrigare

aquam also occurs, foll by ad, Cato, R R. 151, aquam in. lenitei in agros)

**irrigation:** 1. irrīgātio Varr. · Cic 2. inductio aquae Cic. N. D 2, 60, *fin* (Or expr. by verb v preced art)

**irriguous:** irrīguus Hor Plin

**irritability:** 1. stŏmāchus (*chagrin, irritation of mind*) *a letter full of i and querulousness*, plena s. et querelarum epistola, Cic. Q Fr 3, 4, *init* (but the word denotes *state of mind* rather than permanent character). 2. hăcundia (*disposition to anger, latent or expressed*) v. IRASCIBILITY 3. animus irritabilis, ingenium irritabile. v. IRRITABLE.

**irritable:** 1. irrītābilis, e (*easily provoked, touchy*): *i temper*, animus i, Cic Att 1, 17, 1 Hor. 2. stŏmă chōsus (*peevish, ill-tempered*): Hor Ep 1, 15, 12 (de seipso) Sen. v PEEVISH 3. āmārus · v. ILL-TEMPERED (2). 4. īrācundus v PASSIONAT .

**irritably:** stŏmăchōsē Cic. Att 10, 5 · cf. Hor Ep. 1, 15, 12.

**irritate:** **I.** *To provoke, exasperate* 1. irrīto, 1 esp with animum, animos, as object, Liv. 31, 5 (opportune irritandis ad bellum animis) Just 9, 2 (but irritare appears to have been used absol. with direct acc of person, cf Prov irritare crabrones, Pl Am. 2, 2, 84). 2. expr by stŏmāchus, īra, with a verb e g stomachum alicui movere, Cic. Att 6, 3, 3; facere, ib 5, 11, 2 see also TO ENRAGE, EXASPERATE. (Bilem movere, commovere, also occur, but in somewhat stronger sense, cf Hor Ep 1, 19, 20 v INDIGNATION.) **II.** Fig *to cause irritation*, esp *in a sore*: inflammo, 1 v TO INFLAME (II.)

**irritation:** i. e. *petty vexation* · stŏmāchus *to laugh even in spite of one's i.*, in stomacho (tamen) ridere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, *fin.*: v. IRRITABILITY. (Or expr. by verb v TO IRRITATE.)

**irritative:** expr by verb. v. TO IRRITATE.

**irruption:** incursio, irruptio. v. INROAD

**isinglass:** ichthyŏcolla cf. Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 73, ichthyocolla appellatur piscis . . . idem nomen glutino ejus Cels 5, 19, 3

**islam:** v. MAHOMETANISM

**island:** insŭla Cic Caes.

**islander:** insŭlānus Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45

**islet:** parva insula.

**isolate:** perh. interclūdo (*to intercept* or *cut off*), sējungo, sēcerno (*to separate*) v. TO CUT OFF, etc Phr *they live i d from the rest of men*, *seorsum a reliquis hominibus agitant, habitant *to treat only i d portions of a subject*, rem carptim perscribere, Sall Cat. 4 *i d points*, *singula eaque disjuncta.

**isolation:** (?) sōlitūdō v. SOLITUDE

**isosceles:** aequicrūrius, Capell.; aequĭpĕdus or aequĭpes, pĕdis, Apul.; isoscĕles, is, Auson

**isothermal:** *aequalis caloris linea quae isothermalis dicitur.

**issue** (*subs.*) **I.** *Way out:* ēgressus, ūs · v. EGRESS. **II.** *Result:* 1. ēventus, ūs cf Cic Inv. 1, 28, 42, eventus est alicujus exitus negotii (*that which comes out of it*) *to try the i of events*, e. rei experiri, Caes B G 3, 3, *extr.* so, eventus belli, pugnae, id 2. exĭtus, ūs (cf *supr.* 1) *what would be the i. of . .*, quem exitum haberet . . ., Caes. B. G. 5, 29, *fin* . *the i. of a war*, belli ex., Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Join eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic. l. c. 3. expr. by ēvĕnio, 4 · *if the i. of the engagement had been adverse*, si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31, *med.* often with advv.. *to have a happy i.*, bene, feliciter e., Cic Mur. *init.* 4. successus, ūs (*happy i.*): v. SUCCESS Strengthened by epith prosper, Liv prooem *extr.*, successus prosperos dare. 5. (?) summa (*the main issue*) · cf. Liv. 32, 17, *med.*, summa universi belli · cf. Gloss. Liv. s. v. **III.** In law, expr. by ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *the point at i.*, qua de re agitur (legal form), Cic Br. 79, *extr.* also used personally, *the point at i is not money but . . .*, non nunc pecunia agitur, sed . Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67 Phr. *there seems to be one main i*, una res videtur causam continere Cic Tusc 4, 31, 65 so, *the main point at i*, quod maxime rem causamque continet, Cic N D. 1, 1, 2 **IV.** *Progeny* lĭbĕri, orum (including the case of *a single child*) Cai. Dig. 50, 16, 148 Cic Clu 11, 31 **V.** *A discharge* 1. fluxio (*any flowing*, esp *of a morbid kind*) Plin the form fluxus, ūs, also occurs, Vulg Luc viii 43 2. prōfluvium (like preced., used by Cels of diarrhoea) Lucr Plin. Vulg Mar v 25. (N.B.—See also foll art throughout)

**issue** (*v*) **A.** Intrans **I.** *To proceed* in this sense, usu *to i forth* 1. ēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 *to i forth from the camp, the fortifications*, ex castris e, Caes B G 6, 36; extra munitiones, ib. 35 2. ēmāno, 1 (*in a gentle stream*), effluo (*as a river from its source*), etc. v TO FLOW FORTH, GUSH, etc. **II.** Specially, *to come forth from the press* exire (e prelo) see also TO PUBLISH. **III.** *To end* ēvĕnio (v. preced art. II 3), ēvādo (v TO TURN OUT, *init* ) **B.** Trans 1. ēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to give forth*) *to i (militari) orders*, imperia e, Liv 29, 25, *extr* : *to i a book*, librum e, Cic (v TO PUBLISH) 2. prōpōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3 (*to post up, make public*). *to i an edict*, edictum p, Liv 28, 25, *med.* Phr *to i orders* or *an edict*, edicere (foll by ut, ne), Liv 29, 25, *med* (et pass.) *to i rations to troops*, frumentum militibus metiri, Caes B G. 1, 16. *to i a supply of oil to the several companies*, oleum per manipulos mittere, Liv. 21, 55, *init.*; cf. distribuere, Sall Jug 91, *init* *to i gold, silver coin*, aurum, argentum publice signare (lit. *to stamp it*), Vet Leg in Cic. Leg 3, 3, 6 · Plin. · *to i. asses of half weight*, asses sextantario pondere ferire (*to coin them*), Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44.

**isthmus:** 1. isthmus *or* isthmos, i esp *that of Corinth*, Cic. Fat 4, 7 (where the form Isthmo, *on the Isthmus* = *at the Isthmian games*, occurs) Mela that of the Chersonese, Mela, 2, 2, *med* 2. angustiae, arum (*any narrow place*) · cf Mela, l c, *angustus* (Chersonesi) Isthmon appellant cf Cic Agr. 2, 32, 87, erat posita (Corinthus) *in angustiis atque in faucibus* Graeciae 3. expr. by circuml, locus ubi duo maria tenui discrimine separantur, cf Cic. l c

**it:** is, ea, id, referring to a thing before mentioned, cf. L G. § 370 But more freq not expressed, esp when the object of a verb, L G § 371 also when it introduces an impers sentence, it is left to be understood from the pers. of the verb, or the gender of an adj, e. g. *it is wearisome, is manifest, etc*, taedet, manifestum est, etc

**italics:** *litterae tenuiores ac paullum inclinatae, Kr.; or simply, literae inclinatae, Orell. ad Hor. S 1, 10, Excurs.; typi obliqui quos cursivos vocant, Nobbe, pref. Cic ; *quos nostrates Italicos appellarunt.

**itch** (*subs.*) **I.** *The disease so called* 1. scăbies, ēi, *f.*; (in cattle, *the mange*) · Cels 5, 28, 16. Just 2. scabrities, ēi, *f.* (rare in this sense) Col. (of beasts) (Cels 5, 28, 17, describes several kinds of impētīgo, of a very similar nature to scabies) *Having the itch*, pruriginosus, scabiosus, Gai. Dig 21, 1, 3. **II.** *The sensation* · prūrītus, prūrīgo v ITCHING (*subs*) **III.** *A morbid desire*: cācŏēthes, is, *n.* (rare) *an incurable i for scribbling*, insanabile scribendi c, Juv 7, 51. Or by circuml., mala cupiditas *s* cupido (Also scabies, prurigo, are used fig., of *contagious, irritating desire*, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14, inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri: esp. *lewd desire*, Mart. v. Forcell. s. v.)

**itch** (*v.*) **I.** Lit 1. prūrio 4 *it makes the whole face i.*, totum os prurire facit, Scrib. *the more it i's, the harder it is to cure*, quo prurit magis, eo difficilius tollitur, Cels 5, 28, 16 (Rodo, lit *to gnaw*, appears to denote *itching sensation*, cf Cels l c 17, impetigo . exulcerata est et roditur, ib 18, leviter, vehementer roditur cutis, *the skin i.'s slightly, excessively.*) 2. formīco, 1 (v. rare) Plin. 30, 14, 43. Phr. *if your ear i.'s*, si tibi prurigine verminat auris, Mart 14, 23 (but vermino strictly denotes *an aching*, or excruciating pain). **II.** Fig *to be eager to do something*: gestio, 4 *I i to know all about it*, gestio scire ista omnia, Cic Att 4, 11 cf Pl Am 1, 1, 170, gestiunt pugni mihi (" *my fists itch*," i. e *to be at some one*) (N.B.—Prurio in fig sense is used only of *pruriunt desire.*)

**itching** (*subs*) 1. prūrītus, ūs · *to cause intolerable i*, p intolerabilem facere, Plin 30, 3, 8 Seren Sam. 2. prūrīgo, ĭnis, *f* Mart 14, 23 Cels Sometimes pl., *it cures i*, prurigines sanat, Plin 27, 4, 5 § 18 For fig sense, v ITCH (*subs*)

**itching** (*adj.*) · Phr. *to have i ears*, auribus prurire, Vulg II. Tim iv. 3 (but the phr is not class perh titillationem quandam auribus adhiberi cupere, cf Cic. N D 1, 40, 113 . v. TO TICKLE, *fig* )

**itchy:** prūrīginōsus v ITCH (*subs*).

**item:** expr by singŭli, ae, a *separate i s* (*in an account*), s aera, Cic. fr.

**iterate:** ĭtĕro, 1 v TO REPEAT

**iteration:** expr by ĭtĕro, 1 v. REPETITION.

**itinerant:** circumforāneus (*going about from town to town*) *an i. apothecary*, pharmacopola c, Cic Cl. 14, 40 Suet

**itinerary:** ĭtĭnĕrārium Veg Mil 3, 6 so, itinerarium Antonini, etc. (Or by circuml., itineris descriptio, Forcell. Kr )

**itinerate:** *per oppida, vicos, etc, iter facio

**itself:** v. HIMSELF

**ivory** (*subs*) 1. ĕbur, ŏris, *n.*. Cic . Hor 2 ĕlĕphantus, i (poet.) Virg G. 3, 26

**ivory** (*adj*) ĕburneus, Cic Verr 4, 1, 1; poet ĕburnus, Virg G 3, 7 Hor Ov also, ĕbŏreus (late) Plin Quint. *Wrought or decorated with i*, eboratus, eburatus, Pl 2, 1, 48 Lampr.

**ivy:** hĕdĕra Virg Ov Plin. (*of i.*, hederaceus *e g*, h folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38 *decorated with i*, hederatus (late), Gallien in Trebell . Paul. Nol. There was another kind of ivy called helix, Plin. 16, 34, 62 § 145; and an *upright* (rigens) species. called cissos, ib § 152

**ivy-mantled:** hederā obsitus, obductus v OVERGROWN

# J.

**JABBER** (*v*) · perh blătĕro, 1 (*to bawl, talk idly*) Hor Apul or, strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3 (*to make any inarticulate sound or noise*) v NOISE More precisely, *confusis vocibus strepere

**jabberer:** perh. blătĕro, ōnis (*a prater*): Gell. 1, 15

**jabbering** (*subs*) · (?) strĕpĭtus, ūs cf. Petr 1, sententiarum vanissimus strepitus v NOISE

**jack:** **I.** *A pike*. (?) lūpus · Hor. **II.** *For pulling off boots*. *machina ad caligas detrahendas apta. **III.** *A kind of frame* · māchĭna . v. Lat Dict s v. **IV.** Prov *Jack of all trades*, ad omnia instructus, qui cuivis operi *s.* artificio se admiscet (?).

**jackal:** *canis aureus : Linn

**jackanapes:** perh. homo ineptus, ineptissimus v. SILLY.

**jackass:** āsĭnus · v. ASS. For fig. sense, v FOOL, BLOCKHEAD.

**jackdaw:** (?) grācŭlus · cf. Phaedr. 1, 3, 4 (but it is perhaps rather *a jay*) (*Corvus monedula, Linn.)

**jacket**: tunica manuleata, Pl. Pseud. 2, 4, 48

**jack-pudding**: sannio Cic de Or. 2, 61, *fin*

**jade** (*subs*) | *A hack horse* nearest word căballus v HORSE. PROV. *let the galled j wince*, subducunt oneri colla perusta boves, Ov Pont 1, 5, 24

||. *A vicious or ill-natured woman* (?) importuna mulier, cf. Cic Clu 63, 177 (but the Eng. is much more homely)

**jaded** (*part adj*) dēfessus, fessus · v WEARY, EXHAUSTED

**jagged**: serrātus (*like the teeth of a saw*) Plin Tac. serratim scissus Apul. Herb (But as epith of rocks, better scopulosus, asper, praeruptus v. RUGGED, CRAGGY)

**jail**: carcer, ĕris, *m* v GAOL

**jail-bird**: furcĭfer, ĕri (strictly *one who has undergone the punishment of the* furca v. GALLOWS) Pl Pseud. 1, 3, 142. Ter.

**jailer**: v GAOLER

**jakes**: latrīna v PRIVY

**jalap**: *jălăpa M L

**jam**: baccae conditae, baccarum conditura cf Col 12, 45 and 46. (Savillum is a kind of cake see the recipe, Cato, R R 84)

**jamb**: postis, is, *m.* v POST.

**jangle**: v TO WRANGLE, QUARREL

**janissaries**: *janissarii qui dicuntur

**January**: (mensis) Januarius Cic

**japan**: perh lacca v VARNISH

**jar** (*subs*) |. *A kind of vessel* 1. olla, old form aula (whence aulularia, *the jar comedy*) *an earthen j*, o. fictilis, Col 8, 8, *med.*: Cic. *The lid of such*, operculum, Col *l. c.* 2. fictile, is, *n* (*earthen-ware*) · Plin 12, 25, 54 § 116 (but the *neut adj.* is rarely used as *subs* except in *pl*). 3. cădus (usu *for wine*, answering to our *bottles*). Hor *pass.*. also, *for other purposes*, e g *for honey*, Mart. 1, 55, 10 *for fruits*, Plin etc 4. amphŏra (*a large jar with two handles* · esp *for wine* or *olives*, etc.): cf. Hor Od. 3, 21, "ad amphoram" *an olive j*, a olearia, Cato, R R 10 Col. 5. dōlium (*a very large j, answering to our casks, from which wine was drawn off into* amphorae or cadi *also for other purposes*): Ter Heaut 3, 1, 51 Cato, R R 69 *Dimin* dolĭolum, Col Liv. 6. sētia (similar to preced) Ter l c Cato ||. *A discordant sound*. vox absona, sonus discors v DISCORDANT. |||. In pun *on the jar, a-jar*, semiapertus, semiadpertus. v. HALF-OPEN |V. *A quarrel* līna v BRAY, QUARREL

**jar** (*v*) dissonum sonum edere

**jargon**: *vocis inanis atque inexplicabilis strepitus; confusae voces Petr Sat 1, has sententiarum vanissimus strepitus

**jarring** (*adj*) · dissŏnus, discors · v DISCORDANT

**jasmin**: *jasminum.

**jasper**: Iaspis, idis, *f.* · Plin 37, 8, 39: Virg Mart *cf j*, iaspĭdeus, Plin ; iaspius, Anthol

**jaundice**: morbus rēgius *s* arquātus, Cels 3, 24; m icterĭcus, Forcell. · also, *ictĕrus (in Plin. 30, 11, 28, denoting a bird the sight of which was supposed to cure the disease), Milligan's Cels *l. c.* (med. *t t*), suffusio fellis, Plin. 22, 23, 49 *A person who has the j*, icterĭcus, Plin 20, 9, 34; arquatus, ib. 20, 11, 44 (in both cases *pl.*), qui morbo regio, etc., laborat Phr *it is good for j.*, prodest felle suffusis, Plin 22, 21, 30

**jaundiced**. ictĕrĭcus, felle suffūsus, etc. v preced art. Phr *to see things with a j eye*, perh. *omnia in deteriorem partem interpretari, male interpretari, cf. Sen. Ep 63, 6; *omnia interpretando pro deterioribus habere.

**jaunt**: excursio: Plin Ep. 1, 3, 2. *To take a j*, excurrere, ib 3 4, 2 (To denote that *pleasure* is the object of the journey, animi causā or some such expr. must be added)

**jaunty**: perh. vēgētus, ălăcer v. FRESH, LIVELY.

**javelin**: 1. pīlum (*used by Roman infantry*). Caes Liv (*passim*). 2. jăcŭlum (*any dart or j*) · Caes. B G 5, 45 Caes *To throw the j*, jaculari, Cic Off 2, 13, 45 *one who fights with a j*, jaculator, Liv ; *the act.* jaculatio, Plin (title of a lost work, equestris jaculatio, Plin Ep. 3, 5, 2). 3. tēlum v MISSILE, WEAPON 4. vĕru, ūs, *n.* (poet) Virg Tib

**javelin-man**: jăcŭlātor. Liv

**jaw**: 1. mālae, arum (v. rare in *sing*, and denoting *the immoveable part of the jaws* cf Cels 8, 1, *med.*, *malae* cum toto osse quod superiores dentes exigit *immobiles sunt*) · Lucr. Virg. Hor (who once has *sing*, Od 2, 19, 24)

2. maxilla (*the moveable part of the lower jaw*) Cels l. c. (Plin. 11, 37 60, has maxillae superiores, *to denote the [supposed] moveable upper jaw of the crocodile.*) 3. fig fauces, ium, *f* (strictly, *the oat*) · cf Cic Arch 9, 21, belli ore ac faucibus eripuisse urbem

**jawbone**: maxilla (v preced art) Vulg Jud xv 15

**jay**: (?) grācŭlus Plin v Dr Smith's Lat Dict s v (*Corvus glandarius, Linn.)

**jealous**: 1. invĭdus · v. ENVIOUS. Oft fig, *j fate*, i fatum, Phaedr 5, 7, 5 *j time*, i aetās, Hor. Od 1, 11, 7

2. livĭdus v. ENVIOUS 3. aemŭlus v. EMULOUS, RIVAL *To be j of any one*, aemulari alicui, Cic Tusc 1, 19, 44. 4. zēlŏtўpus, a (esp *in love*) Juv. 5, 45 Petr (femina zelotypa), Satyr. 69).

**jealously**: v ENVIOUSLY.

**jealousy**: 1. zēlŏtўpia (esp in love) Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 Plin (cf preced art). 2. aemŭlātio (*a feeling of j*) Cic Tusc 1 19, 44 For gen sense, v ENVY

**jeer** (*v*) 1. cāvillor, 1 (usu rather, *to banter*) cf Liv 5, 15, where it is used of hostile soldiers *jeering each other* · cf id 2, 28, *ext.* 2. dērīdeo, irrīdeo, illūdo v TO DERIDE, MOCK

**jeer** (*subs*) irrīsio, irrīsus (esp in *dat* or *abl*) v. MOCKERY, RIDICULE Phr *amidst the j s of the spectators*, *irridentibus ex qui spectabant (also, cum irrisione spectantium, cf. Cic Off 1, 38, *extr.*)

**jeering** (*adj*) Phr. *in a j manner*, ab irrīsu, Liv. 7, 10, *med* (unusual constr = cum irrisione *s.* irrisu)

**jeeringly**: cum irrīsione, etc. v. preced art Or expl. by *part*, *they said j*, cavillantes, irridentes, illudentes dixerunt, cf Vulg Matt xxvii. 41

**jejune**: jējūnus, exĭlis, siccus, ārĭdus v DRY (IV.), MEAGRE

**jejunely**: jējūnē Join jejune et exiliter, Cic de Or 1, 11, 50

**jejuneness**: jējūnĭtas Cic. Or. 55, 202 Join jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, Cic Or. 82, 285

**jelly**: perh. cylon *or* quilon, Veg Vet 3, 38 v. Gesn Lex Rust s v., where it is probably explained as jus gelatum (congelatum) or *jelly* cf. ib. 66, fervere, ut quilon fiat, *to boil to a jelly*.

**jelly-fish**: pulmo, ōnis, *m* Plin 9, 47, 71 also, halipleumon, ōnis, *m.*, Plin. 32, 11, 53 § 149

**jeopardize**: in periculum adduco v. TO ENDANGER

**jeopardy**: pĕrīcŭlum v. DANGER.

**jerk** (*v*) subito motu propulsare (?).

**jerkin**: tūnica: v COAT.

**jersey**: *tunica lanea.

**jessamine**: v JASMIN.

**jest** (*subs*) 1. jōcus *in j*, per jocum, Pl Am. 3, 2, 39 also joco (ne joco quidem mentiri). Nep. Epam. 3 v JOKE, SPORT 2. cāvillātio. *a bitter j*, acerba c, Suet Tib. 57 *To say in j*, jocari Cic.. v TO JOKE.

**jest**: 1. cāvillor, 1 *to j about a thing*, in aliqua re c., Cic N. D. 3, 34, 83 · also with direct acc, *to j at anything*, e g. togam praetextam, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 12 2. jōcor, 1. v. TO JOKE.

**jester**: 1. scurra v. BUFFOON. 2. fātuus *to amuse oneself with a j* ("*fool*"), fatuo delectari, Sen Ep 50, 2.

**jesting** (*subs.*) jōcātio v. JOKING. (See also JEST.)

**jestingly**: per jocum v. JEST *To say a thing j* jocari aliquid, Hor. S 1, 5, 62 Cic

**jesuit**: jēsuīta ; e societate Jesu, S J (the latter expr. is used by the order)

**jesuitical**: *ex moribus Jesuitarum petitus

**jesuitically**: *Jesuitarum more.

**jesuit's-bark**: *cinchona Pharm.

**Jesus**: Jēsus; *gen. dat voc.* and *abl.* Jēsū, *acc.* -um

**jet** (*subs*) |. *A spout* or *shoot of water*: expr. by exsĭlio, sālio (applicable to *any gushing spring*) *a fountain with several j s*, *fons ubi pluribus locis exsilit aqua, cf Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 107.

||. *A kind of mineral* · (?) gāgātes, ae, *m*, Plin 36, 19, 34.

**jet, jet-black**: niger, nigerrĭmus v. BLACK.

**jetty**: mōles, is, *f* (*any mound* or *pile reaching out into the sea*) · v PIER.

**Jew**: Jūdaeus Hor.: Tac

**jewel**: gemma v GEM.

**jewelled**. 1. gemmeus *a j laule*, g trulla, Cic Also fig, *j peacocks*, g. pavones, Matt 3, 58, 13 Plin. 2. gemmans, ntis *j sceptre*, g sceptra, Ov M 3, 264 Manil 3. gemmōsus. Apul 4. gemmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum · Val Fl

**jeweller**: gemmārius Inscr Orell.

**Jewess**: Jūdaea Vulg Acts xvi 1 (al. viduae), mulier Judaica (preferable).

**Jewish**: Jūdaĭcus Cic. Tac

**jibe**: nearest word perh convĭcium: v ABUSE.

**jig**: i e *a kind of light dance* · saltatio levis, citata cf Cat 63, 25

**jill-flirt**: puella proterva, procax: v. WANTON.

**jilt** (*subs.*) v. FLIRT

**jilt** (*v*) perh. repūdio, 1 (strictly, of a man, *to break with a betrothed lady*): Ter. Suet

**jingle** (*n.*). tinnire, tinnītum edere v TO TINKLE

**jingle** (*subs*). tinnītus, ūs: Virg : Ov. v TINKLING Fig *the j of Gallio*, tinnitus Gallionis, Auct Dial. Or. 26. Phl. *mere j. (verse)*, nugae canorae, Hor A P. 322

**jingling**: tinnŭlus v TINKLING. Fig of orators, Quint 2, 3, 9.

**job**: i.e. *a piece of work* ŏpus, ĕris, *n a piece of j*, spissum opus et operosum, Cic Q Fr 2, 14, *ad init*

**jobber**: i. e. *one who engages in small transactions* perh caupo: v. HUCKSTER

**jockey** (*subs*): ăgāso v GROOM.

**jockey** (*v.*) v TO CHEAT, DECEIVE.

**jocose**: 1. jōcōsus (*full of sport*): Cic. Hor. v SPORTIVE. 2. rīdĭcŭlus (not of persons in this sense) *to say anything in a j. manner*, per ridiculum (opp to severe) aliquid dicere, Cic Off. 1, 37, 134 v. RIDICULOUS, AMUSING.

**jocosely**: 1. jōcōsē Cic Hor. 2. jōcŭlārĭter (rare) Suet Plin See also JEST

**jocoseness**: expr. by jōcus, jōcōsē *to provoke to mirth and j*, ad hilaritatem et jocos provocare, Suet. Cal. 27. *to amuse with j.*, jocose respondere. v. preced. artt.

**jocular**: jōcŭlāris, e Ter.: Cic. cf. JOCOSE.

**jocularity**: v. JOCOSENESS.

**jocularly**: v. JOCOSELY.

**jocund**: hīlāris, e v MERRY

**jog** (*v.*): |. *To nudge*. fŏdĭco, 1 · v. TO NUDGE. ||. *To move steadily on*: lente grādior (R. and A.). (Not repo [R. and A.], which is *to creep along.*)

**jog** (*subs.*) Phr.: *to give any one a j*, fodico · v. preced. art.

**jog-trot**: lentus *s* remissus gressus.

**join**: **A.** Trans. |. *To bring together*: 1 jungo, xi, ctum, *3 to j. beams together*, tigna inter se j., Caes. B G 4, 17 · Cic fol. by *dat.*, Virg. Aen 8, 485, ad and *acc*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40. by cum, Cic. Br. 97, 331 (not without a slight difference of meaning. v

*nfr*) Join jungere et copulare [ties inter se], Cic. de Or 1, 51, 222 (fig) Specially, *to j (a woman) in matrimony*, connubio j, Virg. Aen. 1, 73, (in) matrimonio j, Curt So comps (1) conjungo, 3 (*to j together*) · same constr. as simple verb, though that with cum is usu preferred · Caes Cic (N B—By the dat of the remoter object, *material conjunction* is denoted, as, conjungere castra muro, Caes B C 2, 25, by ad, *the addition* of one thing to another, as, si laudem ejus ad utilitatem causae nostrae conjunxerimus, Quint. 4, 1, 16; by cum, *an identity of relation* between the things brought together, as, decus omne virtutis cum summa eloquentia junxisses, Cic Br. 97, 331) (2) less freq in this sense, adjungo esp. with ref to *territory* · cf. Cic Agr. 1, 2, 5, hos agros P. Romano Servilii victoria adjunxit id Manil. 12, 35, totam ad imperium P B Ciliciam adjunxit. **2.** connecto, nexui, xum, 3 v TO CONNECT. **3.** cōpulo, 1 (denoting *a closer union* than jungo, to which it is sometimes subjoined) Cic. (v *supr.* 1). **4.** contĭnuo, 1 (*to join in unbroken succession*). *to j two or more houses in one*, binas aut amplius domos c., Sall Cat. 20, *med* · Cic. Liv.

**5.** committo, īsi, issum, 3 (*to bring into connexion or contact*) · *a mole, to j the city to the mainland*, moles quae urbem continenti committeret, Curt 4, 2, *med* · cf *infr* (B, 1). Esp. in phr, committere proelium, pugnam, *to j battle*, Caes : Cic Liv. less freq, aciem committere, Flor. 4, 2, 46 **6.** other less freq syns., cōagmento, 1 (*to j together in an organism or framework*), Cic ; cōādūno, 1 (*to j. in one* v rare), Ulp. Dig , conglūtĭno, 1 (*to cement together*), Cic **II.** *To come to in addition, as companion* **1.** sŭpervĕnio, 4 (with *dat.* or absol) *the praetor j'd them as they were making preparations for the siege*, parantibus jam oppugnare, supervenit praetor, Liv. 42, 56, *med* . of military reinforcements, Tac. H 4, 25. Join · addere se socium atque supervenire, Virg. E. 6, 20 **2.** intervĕnio, 4 (*to come up while something is going on* with *dat.* or absol.) Cic de Or 1, 3, 14 Liv **3.** occurro, 1, rsum, 3 (*to meet*) Hor. S 1, 5, 41. **4.** convenio, 4 v TO COME TOGETHER See also TO COME UP **III.** *To take a particular side* · **1.** transeo, transgrĕdior v. TO GO OVER **2.** societatem (cum aliquo) coeo Cic v ALLIANCE Phr. *to j no side*, nullius partis esse, Asin Poll in Cic. Fam. 10, 31. **B.** Intrans **I.** *To be connected with, as by a joint* **1.** expl. by committo, 3 (usu as *pass refl*) *the ribs j. the breast-bone*, costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1, *med*.. also with *dat*, Ov. M. 12, 315 (qua nasis fronti committitur) **2.** expr by *pass part* of conjungo, adjungo (implying *simple contact*): *the camp of Varus j'd the wall*, muro conjuncta castra Vari (erant), Caes B. C 2, 15 **II.** To join *in, take part in:* **1.** particeps, socius, adjutor alicujus rei sum Cic Att. 9, 10, *med* **2.** intersum, *irr.* (*to be present at and take part in* · with *dat*). *to j. in deliberations*, consiliis i, Cic. Att 14, 22, *fin.* Phr.. *to j. in the conversation*, *sermoni se admiscere.

**joiner:** **1.** lignārius Pall. R. R. 1, 6, 2. **2.** intestīnārius (*cabinet-maker*): Imp. Codd.

**joint:** **1.** commissūra (gen te m) *flexible j s* (of the fingers), molles c., Cic N. D 2, 60, *init* also of *inanimate things*, as *the seams of ships*, Plin. 16, 36, 64. **2.** artĭcŭlus (*of animated bodies*, including *the parts of the bones at the joint*, or *the bone itself where small*: whereas commissura is *the seam only*) *the j by which the neck is connected with the head*, a. quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49, *init.* · *the fingers have three j s*, digiti a. habent ternos, Plin. 11, 43, 99 : also *of plants*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51. **3.** nōdus (like preced.) . cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 27 crura sine *nodis* articulisque habent (alces) v KNOT. **4.** internōdium (*in plants the part between two knots*, nodi) *the j s of a reed*, arundinis internodia, Plin 7, 2, 2 § 21 **5.** gĕnĭcŭlum (*in plants* = nodus) Plin 26, 11, 71 **6** verticŭla, verticŭlus (*a joint on which part of an organism turns*, usu *pl*) · *of the spine*, Sohn (verticuli) ; *of machinery*, Vitr. 10, 8 (13), 1 (verticulae) **7.** vertĕbra (specially, *of the spine* = spondȳlus ; but also *any joint*) cf. Sen Ep 78, 8, podagra et chiragia et omnis vertebrarum dolor Plin v VERTEBRA. **8.** junctūra ( = commissura) Ov. **9.** coagmentum (in *carpentry*, etc.) Pl Cases *Full of j s*, articulosus, Plin *joint by joint*, articulatim, Pl

**jointed** (*part adj*). **1.** vertĕbrātus (*furnished with a joint or joints, so that the parts play on each other*) Plin 11, 37, 67. **2.** gĕnĭcŭlātus (*of plants*) *a j. stalk*, culmus g , Cic Sen 15, 51 Plin **3.** artĭcŭlōsus (*having many joints* or *knots*). Plin (Or expr. by circuml , *the stem is j* , caulis [plures, multos] articulos s. nodos habet )

**joint-heir:** cōhēres, ēdis, c. Cic Hor

**jointly:** **1.** conjunctē Cic. **2.** conjunctim Caes Nep · **3.** ūnā v. TOGETHER **4.** commūniter v COMMON (IN) Phr *to have wives j* , uxores inter se communes habere, Caes. B G 5, 14

**joint-stock-company:** nearest term, sŏcĭĕtas

**jointure:** Phr *to assign a j* , *mulieri (uxori) pecunias proprio jure habendas assignare *that province had been the queen's j*, *reginae in matrimonium collocatae ea provincia ut propria cesserat

**joist:** tignum transversarium (*any cross-beam*): Caes. B. C. 2, 15 In *pl.*, transversaria (*subs.*), Vitr

**joke** (*subs.*). **1.** jōcus, *pl.* -i and -a defined as *anything contrary to earnest*, Quint. 6, 3, 21 *for the sake of a j*„ joci causā, Cic. Ph. 2, 17, 42 *in j* , per jocum . v JEST. (N.B —The forms joci and joca are used without difference of meaning ; but, excepting Cic and Luer , most writers use joci ) *Dimin.* joculus, Pl **2** jōcātio Cic Fam 9, 16, 2 **3.** ridĭcŭlum (esp as rhet. *t t*, *the ridiculous* Gr τὸ γελοῖον) cf Cic Or 26 Quint. 6, 3, 22 *to say in j.*, per r. dicere, Cic Off 1, 37, 134 **4.** bonum dictum (*a bon mot*) v. WITTICISM. Phr. *to turn the edge of censure by a j* , joculari responsione eludere, Gell. 12, 12 *to make j s, say a thing in j* , jocari, Cic v. JEST

**joke** (*v*) **1.** jōcor, 1 *to j about a thing*, j. de aliqua re, Cic Fam 7, 11 ; *at anything*, in aliquam rem, Hor S 1, 5 62 also absol , *do you think she is j ing*, tu hanc j credis ? Ter Heaut 4, 4, 7 Cic **2** cāvillor, 1 v TO JEST. Join cavillari ac jocari [cum aliquo], Cic **3.** irrīdeo, si, sum, 3 (*to laugh over anything*). *do you j. about so grave a matter*, irides in re tanta ? Ter Heaut 5, 2, 29. **4.** lūdo, si, sum, 3 (*not to be in earnest*) *you think I am j ing*, I me putas, Plin Ep 1, 11, 1 also as *v. trans* , *I j'd him neatly enough*, lusi eum jocose satis, Cic Q Fr. 2, 12.

**joker:** **1.** cāvillātor · Cic Att. 1, 13, *med.* Pl **2.** jōcŭlātor (v. rare) Cic. Att. 4, 16, 2. Phr *to be a great j* , multi esse joci, Cic (in Ki )

**joking:** expr. by verb : *two kinds of j.*, duplex jocandi genus, Cic v. TO JOKE Phr. *j. apart*, remoto joco, Cic Fam 7, 11 ; omissis jocis, Plin Ep. 1, 21 ; extra jocum, Cic Fam 7, 16

**jokingly:** per jocum ; jocans ; etc. · v. JOKE (*subs*)

**jollity:** hĭlaritas v MIRTH. Phr. · *to give way to j* , genio indulgere, Pers. 5, 151 ; sese invitare largius in coena, in convivio, etc. : v. TO TREAT.

**jolly:** hīlāris, e v. CHEERFUL. *To have a j. day*, diem luculenter habere, Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 54· v. TO ENJOY (5).

**jolt** (v.) : **1.** jacto, 1 (*to toss about*) : cf. Liv. 21, 48, vexatio vulneris in via *jactanti*. v TO TOSS. **2.** succŭtio, ssi, ssum, 3 · cf Ov. M. 2, 166, succutitur alte (currus solo) **3.** concŭtio, 3 (gen. term) cf Cels 3, 21, *med*, concutiendum corpus multa gestatione v TO SHAKE

**jolt, jolting** (*subs.*) jactātio cf. Liv. 29, 32, *med*, ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa *jactationem* (*sc* manēris) v preced art

**jorum:** olla . v. JAR, POT.

**jostle:** pulso, 1 cf Cic N D 1, 41, 114, pulsari atque agitari incursione atomorum sempiterna also, Ulp Dig. 47, 10, 5 § 1, verberare est cum dolore caedere, *pulsare* sine dolore. See also TO ELBOW

**jostling** (*subs*) . pulsātio (?) v. preced art.

**jot** (*subs.*) Phr. *not a j.* (lit *a hair*) *the less*, ne pilo quidem minus, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 16, *extr* , haud tantillo minus, Pl Most 2. 1, 47 *not to care a j for anything*, hujus non facere, Ter. Ad 2, 1, 9 so with nauci, pili, nihili, cf. L. G. § 281, *Obs* 2.

**jot** (*v*) : usu *to jot down* annōto, ēnōto, 1 v TO NOTE DOWN.

**jottings:** commentārius, -um (*notes for literary work*) . cf Cic Br 44, 165, capita rerum et orationis commentarium ; or perh. annotationes, annotatiunculae (*observations, comments*) . v ANNOTATION

**journal:** **1.** ĕphēmĕris, idis, *f.* (Gr ἐφημερίς) *to refer to one's j* (*diary*), ad eph. revert, Cic Quint 18, 57 it contained *a record of expenditure*, Nep Att 13, *fin* . Prop. **2.** pure Lat diurna commentarii Suet Aug 64 (v Casaub in Burm a 1). for which also, acta diurna, id. Caes 20 ; diurna actorum scriptura (*of a public kind*) Tac. A. 3, 3 ; diurnum, Juv. 6, 482 ; diurna, orum, Tac A 16. 22, *med.* (The term acta diurna, or simply diurna, is best suited to denote *a newspaper*.) **3.** commentārius, -um (less freq ) v. NOTE, MEMORANDUM

**journalist:** *(actorum) diurnorum confector ; qui (acta) diurna conficit

**journey** (*subs*) . **1.** iter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n* *to commence a j. on foot*, i. pedibus ingredi, Cic. Sen. 10, 34 *to make preparations for a j* , i comparare (parare), Nep. Alc. 10. *distant j s*, longinqua i., Muret in Ter *a day's j* , i unius diei. Cic. Fam 15, 4, *med* **2.** pĕregrīnātio (*to a foreign country* : including *residence there*) : *to undertake foreign j s*, peregrinationes suscipere, Plin 30, 1, 2 § 9 Cic **3.** prŏfectio (*setting out*) . Suet . Vell. Phr. · *to set out on a journey*, dare se in viam, Cic. Fam 14, 12 ; proficisci (v TO SET OUT).

**journey** (v.) · **1.** proficiscor, 3 (*to start*) v. TO SET OUT **2.** most freq. expr. by iter with a verb : 1 facere, Cic. Att 8, 11, D ; conficere, ib. 5, 14 ; agere (*to be on a journey*), Ulp Dig. 47, 5, 6. **3.** pĕrĕgrīnor, 1 (*into foreign parts*) v. TO TRAVEL

**journeyman:** mercēnārius artifex v HIRED (Mercenarius in diem conductus, Kr.)

**jovial:** hĭlāris, e v MERRY

**joviality:** hilaritas v MIRTH.

**jowl:** v. CHEEK.

**joy** (*subs.*) : **1.** gaudium *to feel excessive joy*, gaudio compleri, Cic. Tim. 5, 24, 69 ; cumulari maximo g , id. Fin. 9, 14, *init.*, triumphare gaudio, id. Clu. 5, 14 ; incredibili g elatum esse, id. Fam. 10, 12, *ad init.* **2.** laetitia (stronger than gaudium *exuberant joy*) · *to cause very great joy in all*, omnes maxima l. afficere, Caes B. G 5, 48, *fin* · *to feel excess of joy* (*exultation*), exsultare laetitia, Cic Clu 5, 14 ; gestire, id Fin 2, 4, 14 Phr. *to shed tears of j.*, lacrimare gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55 cf. Pl St 3, 3, 13, prae laetitia lacrymae praesiliunt mihi ! (but this use of prae is hardly class. except in negative sentences). See also DELIGHT.

**joy** (*v.*) : gaudeo, gāvīsus, 2 ; gestio, 4 . v. TO REJOICE cf. preced. art.

**joy-inspiring:** laetĭfĭcus (poet.). laetus v. JOYOUS.

**joyful**: laetus Ter Cic. v GLAD. *To be j*, laetari, gaudēre v TO REJOICE See also CHEERFUL, DELIGHTFUL.

**joyfully**: 1. laetē Cic Vell 2. expr by laetus, laetābundus (L G. § 343) *I do this j*, laetus hoc facio · also, laetanti animo, Cic. Clu 9, 28, laeto vultu, ore, etc (if expression is denoted), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 1, etc 3. libens, libenter v CHEERFULLY, GLADLY

**joyless**: illaetābilis, e (poet): Virg. Stat. See also SAD, GLOOMY. Phr. *to be j*, voluptatibus carere, Cic Sen 12, 39.

**joyous**: 1. laetus, laetābundus (the latter only of *persons*) v. JOYFUL. 2. laetificus (*joy-producing* poet) Lucr 1, 194.

**joyously**: v. JOYFULLY.

**jubilant**: perh. triumphans gaudio, laetitia exsultans cf Cic Clu 5, 14 (jubilans, *part.* of jubilo, *to raise the cry of joy*, Gēr jodel)

**jubilee**: jubilaeus Vulg Levit. xxv. 10 (jubilum is *a cry of joy*. v. preced art.)

**Judaical**: v JEWISH.

**Judaism**: Jūdāismus Vulg. Gal. 1. 13, 14 Tert

**judaize**: jūdaīzo, 1 (*to live as a Jew*) Vulg. Gal. 11. 14

**judge** (*subs*) I. *A civil officer* 1. jūdex, icis (in Roman use, applied to *the bench of jurors*; the presiding judge being called judex quaestionis or quaesītor, in criminal cases cf. Virg Aen 6, 432, where the term quaesitor is applied to Minos in the infer), the gen term judex having been used immediately before judex serves best to denote *the judicial function*, in widest sense) *a most excellent and sagacious j*, j verissimus et sapientissimus, Cic R. Am. 30, 84 opp to judex nequam et levis, Cic Verr 2, 2, 12, 30 Vulg (= Hebr. Shophetim) 2. quaesītor v. *supr.* (1) 3. rēcūpērātor (*in certain special cases*, esp *of a summary kind*). Cic : Fest. v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict *s v.* Phr *to act as j*, quaestionem exercere, Cic Arch *extr.* II. In gen sense, *one who has to express an opinion*: 1. jūdex *a competent j of duty*, satis idoneus officii j, Cic. Sull 18, 50. Join· [aequus] exercitorum et judex, Cic Fin 3, 2, 6. 2. existimātor (esp. *in the way of criticism*) *a skilful, intelligent, etc., judge*, ex doctus, intelligens, Cic. (cf. *supr.*, II, 1) *no mean j*, non levis ex [neque aspernabilis], Gell 20, 1, *ad init* 3. aestimātor (*an appreciator, in pecuniary or other sense*) Cic Mar. 5, 15 (aestimator rerum) Val. Max.

**judge** (v) · 1. jūdīco, 1 (in most uses) *to j rightly and in due course*, recte et ordine j, Cic R. Am 48, 138; *fairly and honestly*, ex aequo et bono, id. Caec. 23, 65; *impartially* sine amore et cupiditate, sine odio et invidia, id. Mar 9, 29; *falsely*, falsum, id 21, 49 Join [sic] statuo et judico (non-legal), Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122 2. existīmo, 1 (in non-legal sense). v TO THINK, CONSIDER. 3. aestīmo, 1. v. TO VALUE, APPRECIATE. 4. censeo, ui, um, 2 (the usu. word to denote *a formal expression of opinion*) *most j it best to march by night*, plerique censebant ut noctu iter facerent, Caes B C 1, 67· esp *in the senate*, Cic v. TO RESOLVE, DETERMINE Phr · *each must j for himself*, suo cuique judicio est utendum, Cic. N D. 3, 1, 1; suum judicium adhibere, ib 1, 5, 10 *to j of others by oneself*, de se conjecturam facere, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 299

—— **between**: dījūdīco, 1. Cic. Caes

**judgment**: I. *In legal sense*: 1. jūdicium *to sit in j*, j exercere, Cic. Arch. *extr.* · also, *a legal decision* · *to give j. in accordance with the edict*, j. ex edicto dare, Cic. Fl. 35, 88; *to receive, submit to it*, j accipere, id Quint 20, 63. 2. arbitrium (*decision of an arbiter*): v Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict *s. v.* *To pronounce j*, jus dicere, Cic. Fam 13, 14; judicare v. TO JUDGE (I) II. *The last judgment* summum illud *s* extremum judicium, Lact 2, 12; 7, 26 (R and A) III. *Any opinion which is the result of consideration*. 1. jūdicium *it was always my j.*, meum semper j. fuit, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 1 *the j of the multitude*, multitudinis j, ib 2, 26, 63 2. sententia v OPINION 3. very oft expr by judico, existimo, censeo *thus is my j.*, ita judico, statuo, censeo, etc v TO JUDGE (II.) IV. *The faculty of judging*. 1. jūdicium *to use one's own j*, suum j adhibere, Cic N D 1, 5, 10 *to possess very keen j*, peracre j. habere, Cic Fam. 9, 16, *ad med* ; acri magnoque esse j, cf Plin 1, 22, 3 2. *acute j*, subtilitas judicandi, Wyttenb in Kr. See also PRUDENCE, SAGACITY

**judgment-day**: novissima illa dies, dies extremi judicii cf Lact 7, 26.

**judgment-hall**: praetōrium (*where the praetor* or *governor sat*). Vulg. Matt xxvii 27

**judicature**: I. *Judicial power* jūrisdictio v JURISDICTION *To have the j*, jus dicere, Cic Fam 13, 14. II. *Those exercising such power* v. COURT (V, VI)

**judicial**: I. *Pertaining to the administration of justice* 1. expr by jūdicium *j proceedings*, judicia *j custom*, consuetudo judiciorum · v TRIAL, COURT (VI). 2. jūdiciālis, e Cic. 3. jūdiciārius (*connected with the* judicia) *j. gains* (*bribery*), quaestus j, Cic Clu 26, 72 4. fōrensis (*relating to the bar*) · v FORENSIC II. *Inflicted as a judgment*: Phr *j blindness*, *ea caecitas quae non solum peccatum est sed et poena peccati* (R and A, based on S Aug); *caecitas Divini numinis vindex*

**judicially**: lēge, jūre v. LAW

**judicious**: 1. sāpiens *a moderate and j regulation*, modica et s temperatio, Cic Leg 3, 7, *extr* so used as surname of C Laelius, C F., "*the judicious* or *prudent*" cf Hor. S. 2, 4, 44 2. acris *s* subtili judicio (*in matters of criticism* or *taste*) · v JUDGMENT (IV) See also PRUDENT, SAGACIOUS

**judiciously**: 1. sāpienter. v WISELY. 2. acri, magno judicio: Plin Ep 1, 22, 3 See also PRUDENTLY.

**judiciousness**: prūdentia, consilium (*prudence and sagacity in widest sense*). v. PRUDENCE, SAGACITY

**jug**: urceus; *dimin.* urceōlus v. PITCHER.

**juggle** (*subs.*). v. JUGGLING

**juggle** (*v.*): praestigias agere (R and A.).

**juggler**: 1. praestīgiātor Sen. Ep 45, 7 Pl Varr 2. plānus (*an itinerant of a low order, a vagabond, cheat*): v. IMPOSTOR (For which also, circulatori, Sen. Ben 6, 11, 2=*mountebank.*)

3. pīlārius, ventilātor (*player of tricks with balls, etc*) Quint 10, 7, 11

**jugglery** } praestīgiae, arum v.

**juggling** } TRICK

**jugular**: *the j. vein*, vena jugularis Med *t t* (R. and A.).

**juice**: succus or succus *to express the j s of herbs*, herbarum sucos exprimere, Petr 88 *the j of the grape*, s. uvae, Tib 1, 10, 47 in wider sense, *to draw in their j s from the earth* (of plants), ex terra sucum trahere, Cic. N D 2, 47, 120.

**juiciness**: expr. by sūcus v. preced art. (Sucositas, late and rare: Coel Aur.)

**juicy**: 1. sūcōsus (succ) · *a thick, j root*, radix crassa, s, Plin. 15, 9, 70 *j. soil*, s solum, Col. Plin. 2. sūcīdus (rare, and chiefly of *a kind of wool*) Apul. · Pl 3. suci plenus: Ter Eun. 2, 3, 26.

**jujube**: zīzyphum (*the fruit*) · Plin. 15, 14, 14 *the tree*, zīzyphus, Col. Pall.

**July** (mensis) Quintīlis Cic Hor. · after Julius Caesar, (mensis) Julius. Mart.

**jumble** (*v.*): misceo, permisceo; confundo v TO MIX, CONFUSE. The sense may be more exactly expr. by adding temere, passim cf. Cic Inv 1, 34, 58, domus quae temere et nullo consilio administratur (*where there is no order, but everything is jumbled up together*)

**jumble** (*subs*): (?) congĕries, ēi cf Ov Met. 1, 33 *res temere ac sine ordine permixtae.*

**jump** (*v.*) sālio; with comps. desilio, consilio, etc. v. TO LEAP.

**jump** (*subs*) saltus, ūs v LEAP

**junction**: I. *Act of joining* · conjunctio, junctio. v CONJUNCTION, CONNEXION Phr. *to effect a j with the army of another*, cum alicujus copias se conjungere, Planc in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, *extr.* Caes. B G 1, 37, *fin* also, conjungi alicui, Liv 27, 46, *fin* , jungi (absol. of *the j of two armies*), id 25, 35, *init*

II *Of rivers* v. CONFLUENCE.

**juncture**: 1. e *particular time*. tempus, tempestas v EMERGENCY, CRISIS.

**June**: (mensis) Jūnius Cic Ov

**jungle**: *locus uliginosus et virgultis obsitus.

**junior**: 1. jūnior (in special sense, denoting *a legal limit of years*). *centuries of seniors and j s*, centuriae seniorum ac j, Liv 1, 43, *init* 2. minor with or without natu (in ordinary use) *he is (my) j by a very few years*, est minor paucīs annis, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 3 v YOUNG.

**juniper**: jūnīpērus Virg Plin *J-berries*, *juniperi*, orum (acc to analogy).

**junk**: nāvigium, nāvis (gen term)

**junket**: v SWEETMEAT

**juridical**: jūridĭcus Plin

**jurisconsult**: jurisconsultus (Ictus) · Cic Gell v. LAWYER

**jurisdiction**: jurisdictio Cic Sen Join (sub) jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem, Cic Agr 2, 36, 98 Phr *to exercise j*, jus dicere, Cic Fam 13, 14

**jurisprudence**: jūrisprūdentia (*as science*) Ulp Dig 1, 1, 10 Just Inst *init.* in Cic, as two words, de Or. 1, 60, 256 (but prudentia juris may also denote *knowledge of the subject*, subjectively) also, simply prudentia, Just Inst prooem § 2 Phr *knowledge of j.*, juris (civilis, publici) scientia, cf Cic Sen. 4, 12: *thoroughly acquainted with j.*, peritus, peritissimus juris (civilis) legum, Cic de Or 1, 37, 171, etc ; juris legumque peritus, Hor S 1, 1, 9

**jurist**: 1. jūrisconsultus cf Just Inst 1. 2, 8 (a title conferred on certain persons *authorized to expound the law*) 2. jūrisprūdens, ntis (prudens in jure civili, Cic Am 2, 6) Ulp. Dig 38, 15, 2 § 5 Papin Also simply, prudens Just Inst 1, 2, 8

**juror**: jūdex, icis · Cic *passim* *The body of j s*, consilium. Cic v foll. art.

**jury**: jūdices v preced art Phr.. *to be on the j*, in consilio esse, Cic. Div. Verr 4, 13

**just** (*adj*) 1. justus Caes : Cic (*passim*) *a j war*, bellum j piumque, Liv. 9, 8, *med* , also, b, pium plumque, id. 1, 32, *ad fin* (bellum justum is *a war begun with due formality*) so, *to enter on a j war*, pia ac justa induere arma, Liv. 30, 31, *ad med.* 2 aequus (*fair, impartial*) *a j and wise praetor*, praetor ae. et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 4, 65, 146. Oft in phr, aequum et bonum, Cic. Br. 38, *extr* 3. vērus (rare in this sense; and mostly in *neut sing.* with esse, as predicate) *to be j and right*, v. ac rectum esse, Cic Leg 3, 15, 34: v. RIGHT (*adj*). 4. mĕritus · Cic. v. DESERVED.

**just** (*adv.*) I. *Exactly*: 1. expr by ipse, with a *subs* (L G. § 376) *j at the very nick of time*, in tempore ipso, Ter. Andr 5, 6, 10 esp. with numerals, *j. thirty days*, triginta dies ipsi, Cic. Att. 3, 21. 2. maximē (usu with ref to *time*) · *j. as he was speaking thus* haec quum in loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 5 54, 142 *j. lately*, nuper m., Caes. B. C 3, 9. (So Pl uses maximus · *it is j*

*time that...*, tempus maximum est ut . . ) **3.** commŏdum (of *time only*) · *you had j left yesterday when ...*, c heri discesseras, quum (with *indic.*), Cic Att 13, 9 Pl Gell. **4.** admŏdum (rare): *the month of February having j expired*, exacto admodum mense F, Liv 43, 11, *med.* **5.** in phr., *just as*, pĕrinde (proinde), ac, ut, quasi *not j as I had thought*, non p atque ego putabam, Cic Att 16, 5, 3 with subj = *just as if*, perinde (*ac* proinde) ac vellent, Caes B C 3, 60 with ut = *just as, in proportion as*, Cic de Or 3, 56, *init.* (There can be no doubt that proinde in this constr. = perinde cf Caes B C 3, 1, proinde aestimans ac si proinde quasi, *just as if*, is frequent Cic Mil. 31, 84 Fri) **6.** in phr *j so*, in answers ĭta plane, ita prorsus existimo, prorsus isto modo cf Cic Tusc 1, 5 and 6. **II.** *Only* **1.** mŏdo (with imperat) = *do but hush! just listen!* sī, tace; ausculta modo, Pl cf Cic. Div Verr 14, 46, vide modo, etiam atque etiam considera **2** quīn, with *indic* (= *imperat*) *j hold your tongue*, quin taces! Ter. Andr 2, 3, 25 *j let us move on*, quin concendimus equos, Liv. 1, 57 **III.** In phr *j now*, i e *a few moments ago* mŏdo cf. Cic Verr 2, 4, 6, inperi . quid dico, nuper? immo vero, modo, ac plane paullo ante Phaedr 1, 9, 9 Ter Andr 1, 2, 2. **IV.** With prep *before* or *after*, denoting *close proximity in time*: sub (with *acc*) denoting *nearness in time, before or after* *j about (j before) nightfall*, sub noctem, Caes B G 1, 28 cf Hor S 1, 1, 10, sub galli cantum cf. Dr Smith's Lat Dict *s. v* sub (II) **V.** *Narrowly, hardly*. vix, vixdum v SCARCELY

**justice:** **1.** justĭtia (both as abstract notion and moral quality) Cic. Fin 5, 23 (definition of *justice*) · *the j of Aristides*, j Aristidis, Nep Ar. 2. Join justitia et aequitas et innocentia, Nep l c cf. INTEGRITY. **2.** aequĭtas *the goodness and j of a cause*, bonitas et aequ causae, Cic Att 16, 16, B v. FAIRNESS (Aequitas often includes the notion of *considerateness, courtesy*) **3.** expr by neut of justus, aequus esp in *part gen* cf. L G § 270, *Obs* 1. Phr: *extreme j (is) extreme injustice*, summum jus summa injuria, Prov in Cic Off. 1, 10, 33, so Ter, summum jus saepe summa malitia est, Heaut 4, 5, 48; and Col, summum jus antiqui putabant summam crucem, prol. lib 7

**justiciary:** perh summus judex: v. JUDGE

**justifiable:** excūsātus v. EXCUSABLE Phr *to pronounce a verdict of j. homicide*, hominem recte ac jure occisum judicare, cf. Cic Mil 3, 8.

**justifiableness:** expr. by recte, jure factum cf Cic. Mil. 3, 8.

**justifiably:** 1. jūre opp to injuriā, Cic Verr 2, 2, 61, 150 Join recte ac jure v JUSTIFIABLE **2.** cum causa; justā causā cf Cic. Verr 2, 1, 8, *init.* See also EXCUSABLY.

**justification:** **I.** *The act of clearing from guilt or blame*: **1.** purgātio Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15 Ter Heaut 4, 1, 12. **2.** sātisfactio (*an explanation* of conduct that may appear extraordinary): cf. Sall Cat. 35 (Or expr. by verb · v. TO JUSTIFY) **II.** As theol. *t t.*: justificātio Vulg. Corp. Confess

**justifier:** expr by verb: Vulg. Rom iii 26. v. foll art

**justify:** **I.** *To free from blame* **1.** purgo, 1 *in order to j. themselves*, sui purgandi causa, Caes. B G. 6, 9 (but the notion differs slightly from that of the Eng . purgo is to *remove suspicion of actual wrong*, rather than to maintain the propriety of conduct that has been impugned): Cic. **2.** apprōbo, 1 (*to make out to be good*) · cf. Tac A. 15, 59, *med.*, posteris mortem approbare also id. Agr. 42, in approbanda excusatione. **3.** excūso, 1 · v. TO EXCUSE. **II.** As theol *t t.*: justifico, 1 · Vulg.: Tert. · Corp. Confess.

**justly:** **1.** justē. Cic. · Hor **2.** jūrē (of *that which is done with law and reason on one's side*) *j to punish any one*, j. in aliquem animadvertere, Cic Ver. 5, 8, 19 cf. JUSTIFIABLY. (Juste regnare is *to reign with justice*; jure regnare, *to be rightfully ruler.*) **3.** lēgĭtimē (*according to the laws*) · Join: juste et legitime, Cic Off 1, 4, 13 **4.** mĕrĭto v DESERVEDLY Phr. *to judge j*, ex aequo et bono judicare, Cic Caec 23, 65.

**justness:** expr by justus: v JUST; JUSTICE

**jut** (*v*) usu *to j out* · **1.** prōcurro, 1 and cūcurri, isum, *to j out into the sea with three crags*, tribus scopulis in mare, Ov F 4, 419 (de Sicilia) Plin Ep v. JUTTING **2.** prōmineo, ui, 2 v. TO PROJECT. **3.** exsto, 1 (*to stick out*, esp. *of that which is embedded in something*) v. TO PROJECT

**jutting** (*adj*): **1.** prōcurrens, ntis *j rocks*, p saxa, Virg Aen 5, 204 **2.** prōjectus · *a city j. out into the deep*, urbs p. in altum, Cic Verr. 4, 10, *init* Virg

**juvenile:** jŭvĕnīlis, pŭerīlis (of *childhood and the period just beyond it*) v. YOUTHFUL, CHILDISH

**juvenility:** expr by *adj* *there is a j. about this speech*, *huic orationi inest juvenile quoddam atque immaturum cf Cic Br 91, *fin* (Juvenilitas in fr of Varr = *youth*)

**juxtaposition:** expl. by circuml with pono, appono: v. TO PLACE. See also POSITION.

# K.

**KALE:** crambē · v CABBAGE.

**kaleidoscope:** *kaleidoscŏpus qui dicitur

**kalendar:** v. CALENDAR

**Kalif:** *Chalīfus (Kr ).

**Kalifate:** Chalifātus, ūs (Kr )

**kangaroo:** *balmātūrus, Illig (Kr )

**keel:** cārīna Caes Liv *To lay the k of a vessel*, navem (carinā) fundare, cf Ov Pont 1, 3, 5.

**keen:** **1.** ācer, cris, cre (in most applications) *k wintes*, a hiems, Hor. Od 1, 4, 1 *the k.est of all the senses*, acerrimus ex omnibus sensibus, Cic de Or 2, 87, 357. **2.** perspĭcax (*sharp, penetrating*) *how k he is about all these things*, ad has res quam sit p, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 129 Join astutus, perspicax, lb 5, 1, 1; acutus et perspicax, Cic Off 1, 28, 100 **3.** subtĭlis, e (*fine, subtle, discriminating*) *k. criticism*, s judicium, Cic Fam 15, 6. **4.** sāgax (*keen-scented*, fig *shrewd*) · *very k. in suspecting*, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19. **5.** ācerbus (*cutting, painful*) : *k grief*, luctus a Tib 2, 6, 41 Phr · *to form very k conjectures about the future*, callidissime de futuris conjicere, Nep. Them. 1 *to have a very k. sense of smell*, sagacissime olfacere, Plin. 11, 37, 50. See also ACUTE, POIGNANT.

**keenly:** **1.** sāgācĭter (esp. of *the sense of smell*) *to smell out as k. as possible* (fig ), odorari quam sagacissime possim, Cic de Or 2, 44, 186 so, s perspicere, Suet. Tib 57 cf. preced art. *fin.* **2.** subtilĭter (*finely, subtly*) Cic Verr. 4, 57, 127 (s. judicare) **3.** ācrĭtĕ · v. ACUTELY. **4.** perspĭcācĭter (rare) Amm **5.** ācerbē (*poignantly*): *to be most k. distressed about a thing*, de aliqua re acerbissime afflictari, Cic Att 11, 1 Phr. *this Caesar felt very k*, quod Caesari acerbiss mum fuit, Flor 3, 10, *med this rema k Jugurtha felt more k than one would have thought*, quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam latus descendit, Sall Jug 11.

**keenness:** **1.** sāgācĭtas · strictly, *of scent*, s. narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: also, *of the mind*, Cic.: Nep v. SAGACITY, SHREWDNESS. **2.** subtilĭtas (*fineness of discrimination, ingenuity*) *k. of intellect*, s. mentis, Plin. 11, 37, 77 v ACUTENESS, INGENUITY. **3.** perspĭcācĭtas (*sharp-sightedness*) Cic Att 1, 18, 9 (fig ) **4.** ācerbĭtas (*poignancy of distress*) · *to endure the utmost k of suffering*, omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre, Cic Cat. 4, *init.* Phr.: *such k of intellect*, tanta ingenii acies, Cic. Ac 2, 39, *init.* See also SHARPNESS

**keen-scented:** sāgax Ov Met. 11, 599 v KEEN (4). *To be k*, sagire, sentire acute [acutis naribus esse], Cic. Div. 1, 31, *init* cf. KEEN (*fin*)

**keen-sighted:** perspĭcax. v. KEEN (2).

**keen-sightedness:** perspĭcācĭtas : v. KEENNESS (3).

**keep** (*v.*) **A.** Trans **I.** *To hold, not to let go* **1.** tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 *to k a position*, locum t, Caes B. C 1, 44, *extr.*: v. TO HOLD, RETAIN. So comps (1) contĭneo (stronger than teneo *to k hold upon*) *to seize more easily than to k*, expeditius rapere quam c, Curt 4, 11, *med.* *to k. in allegiance*, in fide c., Liv 28, 2, *fin.* *to k employed*, in exercitatione c., Cic. Fam. 7, 19 (2) rētĭneo (esp as opp to the notion of *sending away, giving up*) *to k legions near the capital*, [reservare et] r. legiones ad urbem, Caes. B C 1, 2 *to k. to allegiance*, in fide r, Liv 25, 40, *med.*: Cic. (3) attĭneo (rare in this sense): Tac **2.** servo, 1 (esp *in danger* or *difficulty*) *to k rank*, s ordines, Caes. B G 4, 26 very often with reference to moral obligation Caes. Cic. v. *infr.* (III) So comps (1) asservo, 1 (esp. *to k in custody*) *to be kept in prison*, in carcerem asservari, Liv 8, 20, *med.*: also, a aliquem vinctum, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24, or simply, asservare, Cic Verr. 3, 22, 55 (2.) conservo, 1 (strengthened from servo) *to k. (their) original temper towards the Roman people*, pristinum animum erga P R cons, Liv. 31. 2 esp with ref to *obligation* (v. *infr.* V.). (3) rēservo, 1 v TO RESERVE. **3.** custōdio, 4 (*under watch and ward*): Fig *to k a book most carefully* librum diligentissime c, Cic Fam 6, 5.

**4.** habeo, 2 (laying less stress on the idea of retention; esp *to have in a certain state*) *to k any one blockaded*, aliquem in obsidione h, Caes B. G. 3, 31 *to k in one's power*, in potestatem (*al* potestate) h, Caes B C 1, 25 Sall *to k. sick patients in the dark*, aegros in tenebris h., Cels 3, 18, *ad init.* Esp. in phr., sibi secum h, *to k to oneself*, Cic Ph. 2, 28, 69 fig of *keeping a close secret*, id Fam. 7, 25 So cōhĭbeo (stronger than simple verb, and implying *restraint*) *k yourselves indoors*, cohibete intra limen vos, Pl.: v. TO RESTRAIN. **II** *To store up*. condo, rĕcondo, custōdio · v. TO STORE, PRESERVE **III.** *To support, preserve*. servo, conservo v. TO PRESERVE **IV.** *To have, rear* animals **1.**ălo, ui, tum, 3 *to k. hounds*, a canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30. Varr., Non **2.** pasco, pavi, pastum, 3. *to k. pigs, grooms*, caballos, calones p., Hor. S 1, 6, 104 Cic Off. 2, 4, 14. Juv. (Alo includes *the breeding and rearing of animals*, pasco denotes simply *the supplying of them with food.*) **V.** Fig · *to observe, adhere to*: **1.** servo, 1. *to k faith, one's promise*, fidem s., Caes B G. 6, 36; promissa s, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: *to k the commandments*, mandata s, Vulg. Matt. xix. 17 In same sense, conservo *to k an oath*, jusjurandum c., Cic Off. 3, 28, 103 · *to k. a law*, legem c., Quint. 9, 2, 83. **2.** custōdio, 4 (*to keep carefully* not in Cic): *to k. a rule*, regulam c, Quint. 1, 7, 1 Col. **3.** exsolvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3 (*to discharge an obligation*): *to k. an oath, a promise*, jusjurandum exsolvere, Liv. 24, 18; fidem ex, id. 26, 31, *fin.* **VI.** In phr., *to k accounts*: tabulas conficere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23 also, codicem instituere, conscribere, id. R. Com. 2, 6. Miscell. Phr *to k one's bed* (*from sickness*).

jacere, cubare (v ILL, TO BE), *from inclination*, lectulo (lecto) continēri, Plin. Ep 3, 1, 4 *to k. one's house*, domi se retinere, Nep Epam. 10 *to k. a school*, docere, Suet Gr *pass.*, scholam tueri, ib 8 *k. a thing secret*, celare, with double acc (v TO KEEP BACK): *to k. the company waiting*, convivas morari, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 120 *to k a day as an annual holiday*, festum diem anniversarium agere, Cic Verr 4, 48, *exti* in same sense, agitare, Cic ib. 2, 63, 154 (v TO OBSERVE) See also foll. artt

**B.** Intrans **I.** *To remain without being spoiled* **1.** expr by servo (*pass*): *all these k well, with the same mode of preserving*, haec omnia una conditura commode servantur, Col. 12, 7 **2.** dūro, 1 *to k through the winter* (of grapes), d per hiemes, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16. So, *grapes that will k through the winter*, uvae hiemis temporibus durabiles, Col. 3, 2, *init* **II.** *To remain* q v. See also foll artt

**keep apart:** distīneo, 2 Caes B G 4, 17 Liv

—— **away:** v TO KEEP OFF.

—— **back:** **I.** *To prevent from advancing* cōhībeo, 2 v TO RESTRAIN Plin. *to k back soldiers from fighting*, milites a proelio continere, Caes B G 1, 15 so, retinere, id B C 2, 13 See also TO HOLD IN. **II.** *To retain in one's possession* · **1.** rētīneo, 2 *to conceal and k back part*, partem celare atque r., Caes B G. 2, 32, *extr* . Pl. v TO RETAIN **2.** fraudo, 1 (*to appropriate dishonestly*) · v TO DEFRAUD **III** *To withhold a secret* **1** cēlo, 1 v TO CONCEAL **2.** reticeo, 2 *to k. back nothing*, nihil r, Pl Men 5, 9, 47 Cic Sall

—— **company:** congrĕgo, 1 (with *pron refl*, or as *pass refl*) Cic. Plin.

—— **down:** reprīmo, comprīmo v. TO REPRESS.

—— **in:** v TO CONFINE.

—— **off:** **I.** Trans **1.** arceo, 2 (usu with acc and *abl*, with prep or alone or absol) *to k off foam, k off the forces of the enemy*, pluvias, copias hostium a, Cic Mur. 9, 22 Plin · opp. to ducere (somnos), Ov Met 2, 735. **2.** dēfendo, 3 Cic v. TO WARD OFF **3.** prōhĭbeo, 2 (esp in milit sens) *to k the pirates from (molesting) Sicily*, praedones ab Sicilia p, Cic Verr 4, 64, *fin* Caes see also TO PROTECT **4.** prōpulso, 1 (*to ward off, repel* q v) *to k the heat off from the roots*, vapores radicibus p, Col 3, 15, *ad fin* **5.** abstīneo, 2 (implying *the close proximity of that which is kept off*) *to k the hands off (any one)*, manum abs, Ter Ad 5, 2, 6 see also TO ABSTAIN. **6.** dēpello, 3 v TO DRIVE AWAY (4) **II.** Intrans abstīneo, 2 (esp with *pron refl*) v TO ABSTAIN. In *imperat, k off!* procul este! Virg. Aen 6, 258.

—— **together:** contīneo, 2. Cic Liv.

—— **up:** **I.** *To maintain* tueor, 2 cf Nep Phoc 1, tueri gloriam patrianam, *to keep it up, uphold it*. Cic Join tueri atque conservare, Cic v TO MAINTAIN **II.** *To prevent from despondency* Phr.: *to k one's courage up*, animo erecto esse, Cic Deiot. 13, 36 (less colloq than the Eng). v. TO ENCOURAGE, CHEER **III.** Intrans *not to fall behind*. expr by subsĕquo, persĕquor (with object expr) v foll art.

**keep up (pace) with:** **1.** persĕquor, cūtus, 3 *by rapidity of writing to k up with a speaker*, celeritate scribendi quae dicuntur p, Cic Sull 14, 42 more freq. = TO OVERTAKE **2.** subsĕquor, 3. milit *t. t., to k up with the standards*, signa s., Caes B G 4, 26 Phr *to k. pace with* . ., pariter ire, Quint 1, 1, 14 · cf. Virg Aen. 2, 205, pariter ad litora tendunt.

**keep** (*subs.*): arx v. CITADEL.

**keeper:** **1.** custos, ōdis, c (*for security*). Cic.: Hor.. v. GUARDIAN. Also in wider sense, *the k. of gardens*, c. hortorum, Suet. Cal. 59 Cic. **2.** aedĭtuus, *f.* -a; also, aedĭtŭmus, -ūmus (*of a temple* the MSS fluctuate between the forms) Cic Varr Join aeditui (*al* aeditumi) custodesque, Cic. Verr 4, 44, 96. **3.** pastor (*of animals*) *k. of peacocks*, p pavonum, Varr **4.** (?) saltuārius (*of forests*, so perh *of game*) Petr Dig

**keeping** (*subs*) **I.** *Charge, protection* **1** tūtēla *to have the k of a gate*, t januae gerere, Pl Truc 2, 1, *extr*. *the k. of animals*, t pecudum, Col 9, pref. § 1. **2.** custōdia (*secure k*) *I put myself in your k*, in tuam c me tradio, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 59 *the k. of the (Vestal) fire*, c ignis, Cic Leg 2, 12, 29 **3.** cūra (esp *of animals requiring attention*) *the k of oxen*, cura boum, Virg G 1, 3 Col v CHARGE (IV.) **4.** expr by verb *for the k of cattle*, habendo pecori, Virg G 1, 3 *concerning the k of birds* de avibus alendis, etc v TO KEEP (IV.) **II.** *Congruity* Phr *to be in k*, convēnio, congruo *things in k with each other*, convenientia sibi, Hor A P. 119 *do these things seem to be in k with a wedding*, num videntur convenire haec nuptiis? Ter Andr 2, 2, 29 Join congruere et convenire, Cic. v TO AGREE.

**keeping, in:** convēniens, congruens, congruus v AGREEING, SUITABLE Cf preced art (II).

**keepsake:** monumentum *s.* pignus amoris, Virg Aen 5, 538; monumentum sui, ib. 572 *donum memoriae causa datum*, acceptum (Kr.)

**keg:** v BARREL

**ken** (*subs*) conspectus v SIGHT

**kennel:** cūbīle, is, *n* Phaedr 1, 19, 9 used by Varr (2, 9), *of the litter in which dogs lie* also, tugurium (strictly, *a hut*), Phaedr. 1 c v. 4 (*stabulum caninum*, Kr)

**kerb-stone:** perh crĕpīdo, ĭnis, *f* (*an elevated edge or basement of stone*) *to stand on the k*, in c semitae stare, Petr 9, *init. to pave a road and lay k s*, viam cum crepidinibus sternere, Inscr in Forcell Phr: *to put k s to a road*, viam margināre, Liv. 41, 27, *med.*

**kerchief:** sūdārium v. HANDKERCHIEF

**kermes:** **1.** vermĭcŭlus (strictly *the insect itself*) Vulg Ex. XXXV. 20 Hier **2.** coccum (*the dye*) Hor. Mart v SCARLET *The k oak*, *quercus coccifera* (Linn).

**kernel:** **I.** *Of a fruit.* nucleus Pl Plin In fig sense, medulla v. MARROW **II.** *A concretion, resembling a k*: glandium Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44 Plin

**kernelly:** glandŭlōsus (*of flesh*) · Col 7, 9, *init*

**kestrel:** tinnunc(ŭ)lus (?) Plin · Col (*Falco tinnunculus*, Linn.)

**ketchup:** *jus ex fungis pratensibus (agaricis campestribus, Linn)

**kettle:** olla, lĕbes, ētis, *f.*: Isid. 20, 8 ("de vasis coquinariis") see also CALDRON.

**kettle-drum:** *tympănum aeneum majoris formae

**key:** **I.** Lit. *of a door*, etc clāvis, is, *f false k s*, c adulterinae, Sall Jug 12 *to be kept under lock and k*, sub clavi esse, Varr R R 1, 22, *extr to keep under lock and k*, (?) clavi servare, cf Hor. Od 2, 14, 26 See also TO LOCK UP **II.** Fig *that which serves to explain something* nearest word perh. ansa (*a handle*): v CLUE *To get the k. to anything*, causam alicujus rei cognoscere, Sall Cat 23 so, causam indicare (*to furnish it*); but both expl. imply *fuller information* than the Eng See also TO EXPLAIN **III.** In music *signum; clāvis (Kr)

**IV.** In milit sense, *the k. to a position* **1** claustra, orum: *to put the k to a place in any one's possession*, claustra loci committere alicui, Cic. Verr 5, 32, 84. *to form the k to a country* (of Cornith), c. locorum tenere, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87. **2.** angustiae (fauces) quae aditum aperiunt ad aliquam terram cf Curt 3, 4, *ad init.* **3.** jānua Cic Mur 15, 33. **4.** cardo, ĭnis, *c* (*the central point on which movements are made to turn*) cf. Liv. 41, 1, Anconam velut cardinem habere.

**keyhole:** *fōrāmen in quo clavis inseritur

**keynote:** (?) proslambănŏmĕnos, 1: Vitr 5, 4, 5.

**keystone:** (?) conclūsūra Viti 6, 11 (8) so Kr and Quich Phr. *to be bound by the k*, medio saxo alligari, Sen (in Q)

**kibe:** pernio, ōnis, *m.* Plin. 23, 3, 37

**kick** (*v.*) **1.** calcĭtro, 1 (rare) Plin Fig *to resist, be stubborn* cf Cic Coel 15, *fin*, calcitrat, respuit So, rĕcalcĭtro, lit *to k out behind*, Hor S 2, 1, 20 (fig) **2.** expr. by calx, calces, and a verb e g, calces remittere (*to fling out the heels*). Nep Eum 5, calce petere (aliquem), Hor S 2, 1, 55, ferire, Ov F 3, 755; caedere, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 71; contundere (*violently*), Phaedr 1, 21, 9 Phr *to k. against the goad*, stimulos pugnis caedere, Pl Truc. 4, 2, 59; contra stimulum calcitrare, Vulg. Act IX 5 Amm, adversus stimulum calcare, Tert

**kicking** (*subs*). calcĭtrātus, ūs Plin.

**kicking** (*adj*). **1.** calcĭtro, onis, *n a k horse*, equus c, Labeo in Gell. 4, 2, *init* Varr **2.** calcĭtrōsus Col. 2, 2, *fin*. Ulp Dig

**kid:** haedus, 1 *m* Cic. Virg Hor *Dimin.* haedŭlus, Juv. also, haedŭlea, *f*, Hor Od 1, 17, 9 *Belonging to a k., kids'*, haedīnus e g. haedinae pelliculae, *kid-skins*, Cic Mur 36, 75 As *constellation, the kids*, haedi, Virg Ov.

**kidnap:** surrīpio, ui, reptum, 3. Pl. Men prol 38. also perh fūror, 1 v. foll art

**kidnapped** (*part adj*): **1.** surreptĭcius Pl Men prol 60 **2.** furtīvus Pl Curc 5, 2, 22

**kidnapper:** plāgiārius cf. Dig 48, 15, 6 Cic (Cf use of feles, e g feles virginalis, Pl Pers. 4, 9, 14 Auson)

**kidnapping** (*subs.*) plāgium, Dig. 48, 15, 6

**kidney:** rēn, rēnis, *m.* (usu *pl*). Cels Cic Phr *of the same k*, ejusdem farinae, cf Pers 5, 115 (nostrae f.).

**kidney-bean:** phăselus · Virg Col. (*Phaseolus vulgaris, Linn)

**kill:** **1.** interfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (most gen term) Cic Caes (*passim*). **2.** caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, 3 (*to cut or beat, whether to death or not. to kill by wounds or blows*) Cic Esp. of *killing victims in sacrifice*, Virg.. Cic. v TO SLAY **3.** nĕco, āvi and ui, ātum, 1 (*by wicked and cruel means*, as, *assassination, poison*) *to k by fire*, n. igni, Caes B. C. 1, 53 *by imprisonment and stripes, torture*, vinculis, verberibus, omni supplicio n, Cic Man 5, 11 Juv. v. TO MURDER. So ēnĕco, Pl.· Plin (more freq = *to wear out, exhaust*). **4.** occīdo, di, sum, 3 (*to cut down*, esp *in battle*) v TO SLAY **5.** trūcīdo, 1 (*to k violently and ruthlessly*) · v. TO BUTCHER **6.** intĕrīmo, pĕrīmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*to do away with, cut off*) v. TO DESTROY **7.** obtrunco, 1 (*to cut down*, esp *in the way of murder or assassination*): Sall Virg (For *to kill oneself*, v SUICIDE)

**killing** (*subs*) expr by verb.

**kiln:** fornax *a lime-k*, f. calcaria, Plin 17, 9, 6, § 53 Cato.

**kimbo:** Phr: *to set the arms a-k.* (?) brachia lateribus suffulcire.

**kin** (*subs*): consanguĭnĭtas, proximĭtas; gĕnus v. KINDRED (*subs.*).

**kin** (*adj.*): consanguĭneus, sanguine conjunctus v. KINDRED (*adj.*)

**kind** (*subs.*) **1** gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* (*steady friends*) *of which k there is a great dearth*, cujus g est magna penuria Cic. Am. 17, 62 *k.s of wine*, vini genera, Plin. 14, 6, 8. sometimes used in acc adverbially, *to write something of that k.*, aliquid id genus scribere, Cic Att 13, 12, *init* **2.** mŏdus: chiefly in *gen. sing.* · *of the same kind, of what-*

*ever kind*, etc., ejusdem modi, cujuscunque modi, etc Cic. *passim*. **3.** expr. by pron adj, tālis, quālis, *of such a k. as.. .*; qualiscunque, *of whatever k.*, etc cf. L G § 83. *of all k s*, omnigĕnus (poet.) Lucr. Virg. (in prose, omn genere).

**kind** (*adj*) **1.** āmīcus v. FRIENDLY **2.** bĕnignus (*showing liberality and generosity*) *k in the way of lending*, b ad commodandum, Cic Verr. 4, 3, 6. v. GENEROUS. **3.** bĕnĕfĭcus, *compar* -entior, -entissimus (*doing kind or generous acts*)· *k. to one's friends*, b in suos amicos, Cic. Off 1, 14, 43 Sen. **4.** bĕnĕvŏlus v. BENEVOLENT, WELL DISPOSED. **5.** cōmis, e (*courteous and obliging*) *k. to one's wife*. c in uxorem, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 133 *to entertain with k hospitality*, c hospitio accipere, Liv. 9, 36, *med*. Join. comis, benignus, facilis, suavis, Cic Bal 16, 36. **6.** facĭlis, e (*easy-tempered*): v GOOD-NATURED, INDULGENT. **7.** suāvis, e (*amiable*. as descriptive of natural character) Cic. Phr *you are very k., to...*, facis amice qui... , Cic Am 2, 9 also, *when a favour is declined*, simply, benigne, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 16

**kind-hearted**· bĕnignus, benigno ingenio: v KIND.

**kindle:** A. Trans **1.** conflo, 1 (*by blowing with bellows* often fig) *to k a fire by blowing*, ignem c, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138 Pl Fig *to k a conflagration*, incendium c, Flor 3, 17, *init*. *to k* (*stir up*) *ill-will*, invidiam c, Cic. Cat 1, 9, 23 **2.** accendo, di, sum, 3 (*to put light to*)· *to k a fire*, ignem a, Virg Aen 5, 4. v. TO LIGHT **3.** incendo, 3 v. FIRE (TO SET ON). **4.** inflammo, 1 (more freq in fig. sense) *to k a torch*, taedam inf, Cic. Verr 4, 48, 106 v. FIRE (TO SET ON); INFLAME. (N.B.—For fig sense, see also TO EXCITE, STIR UP) **B.** Intrans.· ardesco, exardesco· v FIRE (TO TAKE)

**kindliness:** **1.** cōmĭtas (*courtesy and agreeableness*): Join comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48, c. facilitasque, id Mur. 36, 66 v. COURTESY. **2.** bĕnignĭtas v KINDNESS, GENEROSITY **3.** făcĭlĭtas v. GOODNATURE. **4.** hūmānĭtas (*natural fineness of feeling and considerateness*) cf Cic. Man 14, *fin to act with k. towards any one*, h exhibere alicui, Ulp Dig 3, 1, 1, § 4

**kindly** (*adj*)· **1.** cōmis, e (*courteous, obliging*) Cic. Hor v KIND (5) Join bonus et comis et humanus, Cic Fin 2, 25, 80. **2.** hūmānus (*of refined and considerate feeling*)· Cic esp with a syn. v. *supr*. (1) **3.** bĕnignus v. KIND. Phr *a k soil*, mite solum, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2.

**kindly** (*adv.*)· **1.** āmīcē: Cic Hor. Join amice et benevole, Cic Fin. 1, 10, 34 **2.** cōmĭter (*in a courteous, kindly manner*) v. COURTEOUSLY **3.** bĕnignē (esp of what is done *by a superior; graciously, bountifully*)· *to salute k.*, b. salutare, Cic *I thank you k.* (declining something), benigne (*sc.* facis), Hor. Ep 1, 7, 16. **4** bĕnĕvŏlē (*with good will* or *intent*) Cic **5.** hūmānē (cf. preced art. 2) *to act k.*, h. facere, Cic. Att. 12, 44, *init*· *he very k. offered to show me the way*, ducem se itineris humanissime promisit, Petr. 8

**kindness:** **I.** *The feeling* or *disposition:* **1.** bĕnignĭtas (esp *on the part of a superior; graciousness*) *you are listening to me with the greatest k.*, me summa cum b auditis, Cic Sext. 13, 31: Hor. v. GENEROSITY. **2.** cōmĭtas v. KINDLINESS (1). **3.** bĕnĕvŏlentia (*good-will*): Cic. **4.** bĕnĕfĭcentia (*doing kind acts*): *what is more excellent than goodness and k?* quid praestantius bonitate et b.? Cic. N. D 1, 43, *fin* **5.** hūmānĭtas· v. KINDLINESS (4). **6.** expr. by bĕnĕfĭcia (pl concrete for abstr.· L. G. § 591): *such was his k. to me*, *tanta erant illius in me beneficia collata v. *infr*. (II.). Phr.: *to show k. to any one*, benevolum. benignum se praebere erga aliquem v. KIND **II.** *An act of kindness*· **1.** bĕnĕfĭcium *to return a k for an injury*, pro maleficio b. reddere, Ter Ph. 2, 2, 22 *to bestow a k on any one*, b apud aliquem collocare, Cic. Off 2, 20, 70 (*with the idea of a return for the "investment"*), so, b. ponere, id Fam 13, 54 also, *to do an act of k (freely)*, b dare, id. Off. 1, 15, 48, conferre in aliquem, ib 1, 14, 45 **2.** officium *to do acts of k. to people*, officia in homines conferre, Cic Off 1, 15, 48 *that is so far from being a k that* , id tantum abest ab off ut .., ib 1, 14, 43 *interchange of affection and acts of k*, vicissitudo studiorum officiique, Cic Am 14, 49 **3.** bĕnĕfactum (late and poet, and only in *pl.*) Enn Pl (In later writers usu. = *good deeds, services.*) **4.** grātia v. FAVOUR (II.) Phr. *to do a k*· (1.) prōsum, *irr* (with *dat.*) *to wish to do any one a k.*, alicui p velle, Cic Off 1, 14 42 v GOOD (TO DO). (2) bĕnĕfăcio, 3 (or as two words rare) Pl.

**kindred** (*subs.*) **I.** *Relationship; the tie of blood:* consanguĭnĭtas, cognātio, nĕcessĭtūdo v. RELATIONSHIP. **II.** *Those related by the tie of blood* nĕcessārii, consanguĭnei, cognāti, etc v RELATIVE (*subs*).

**kindred** (*adj*) **1** cognātus *k terms* or *names*, c vocabula, Hor S 2, 3, 280 Cic **2.** finĭtĭmus (*in neighbouring*): v AKIN

**king:** rex, rēgis Cic Virg *Dimin.* rēgŭlus, *a petty k., a prince*, Sall· Liv. Phr *to be k.*, regnare (v TO REIGN); regalem habere potestatem (of Sulla), Cic (?) Harusp. 25, 54 *the title of k.*, regale nomen, ib. 13, 29 *to try to make oneself k.*, regnum appetere, Cic. Mil. 27, 72 *actually to do so*, regnum occupare, Cic. Sull. 9, 27.

**kingdom:** **I.** *Regal power*: regnum· Cic· Liv. v. preced. art (Phr.). also, regia *s* regalis potestas v. REGAL **II.** *The domain of a king*· regnum Caes Sall. **III.** Fig· *a domain* or *province* of nature: Kr. gives regnum; *the animal, vegetable, and mineral k s*, *tria regna naturae; he adds, tres principales ordines, partes rerum naturalium but (?). Better perh, *animantium, herbarum, metallorum genera v. CLASS

**kingfisher:** alcēdo, ĭnis; later, alcyon (hal-), ŏnis, *f.*. Varr Plin. (*Alcedo hispida*, Linn)

**kingly:** **I.** *Belonging to a king*: rēgius, rēgālis Cic. *K power*, regnum, regia potestas v. REGAL **II.** *August, worthy of a king*· regālis v. ROYAL.

**kingsfolk:** nĕcessārii, etc.: v. RELATIVE (*subs.*).

**kinsman:** nĕcessārius. Cic. Sull. 1, 2 v RELATIVE (*subs*)

**kiss** (*subs*) **1.** suāvium (most suitable word for ordinary use) *give Attica a k. from me*, Atticae meis verbis suavium des, Cic Att. 16, 11, *extr. Dimin.* suaviolum, Cat. **2.** bāsium (esp. *an amorous* or *fond k*) *to shower on any one a host of ks*, alicui spississima b impingere, Petr. 31, *init*. Mart *Dimin*, basiŏlum, Petr. Apul **3.** oscŭlum (meton· lit. *a little mouth, lip*· chiefly poet.) *to give ks*, oscula dare, Petr 115 (bono sensu) *to imprint k.s*, o figere, Virg Aen 1, 687 *to take* or *snatch k s*, o. carpere, Ov H 11, 117; sumere, ib. 13, 141. *to fling a k.*, o. jacere, Tac H 1, 36. *to snatch the first k*, oscula praeripere, Lucr. 3, 909

**kiss** (*v*): **1.** suāvior, 1 (= suavium do v, preced art., 1)· Cic.· Cat So comp. dissuavior (*intens.*): *I will k. your eyes out*, dissuaviabor tuos oculos, Cic ad Tir. Fam. 16, 27. **2.** bāsio, 1· Cat.· Petr. (cf. preced. art., 2). **3.** oscŭlor, 1 (the term most suitable for the higher style of composition: *not* poet.) *to embrace and k. any one*, aliquem amplecti (complecti) atque o., Cic. Rep. 6, 14. the proper word to denote *the kiss of homage*, cf. Cic. Verr 4, 43, 94 Just So comp. exosculor (*to k. affectionately, earnestly*) Suet. Tac. Verbal adj osculabundus, *kissing repeatedly*, Suet Vit 2, *fin*

**kissing** (*subs*). **1.** suāviātio Pl. Gell **2.** bāsiātio Mart. Cat. **3.** oscŭlātio Cic (For syn. v. KISS, *subs.*)

**kitchen:** cūlīna· Pl.: Cic· Hor *Adj* culinarius, *belonging to the k*, Plout Phr *to have a capital k.*, optimis coquis uti (based on Cic).

**kitchen-garden:** ōlĭtōrius hortus Ulp Dig

**kitchen-gardener**· ōlĭtor Varr.: Plin

**kitchen-herbs:** ōlus, ĕris, *n* (usu collect, but found in *pl*) *to dine off ks*, olus coenare, Hor Ep 2, 2, 168 Plin. 20, 5, 16 (*pl*).

**kitchen-maid:** cūlīnārius (culinarius, *k-servant*, Scrib.)

**kite:** **I** *The bird*: milvus; poet. mīluus Cic Phaedr. (*Falco milvus*, Linn) *Adj*, milvīnus, *of a k., kites*· Plin **II.** *The toy* *milvus, quem dicunt, papyraceus (Kr gives, draco volans papyraceus, the German name being Drache, *dragon*)

**kitling:** catŭlus v CUB, WHELP

**kitten:** *catulus felinus

**knack:** res agenda *(carried by each soldier) to pile the k s together*, sarcinas in unum locum conferre, Caes B. G 1, 24 Liv

**knave:** **1.** scĕlestus freq as term of reproach in Pl, Ter. *knave* sceleste! Pl Ps 1, 3, 141 so, scelestissime, id Am 2, 1, 11 homo may be added *the audacious k!* O scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun 4, 4, 41 **2.** vĕtĕrātor (*a sly old rogue*). Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6 Cic **3.** homo nēquam (less colloq than the Eng) v. WORTHLESS. (By a bold fig. Cic has nequitia = homines nequam, Verr 5, 15, 38, provinciam ad *summam stultitiam nequitiamque* venisse, *the greatest fools and knaves* Nagels Stil p. 46) **4.** furcĭfer, ĕri (*hang-dog*: freq term of abuse) Join impudice, scelestе,.. furcifer, Pl Ps 1, 3, 142. Phr. *an arch-k.*, caput scelerum, Pl Curc 2, 1, 19 (also scelus is freq used as term of abuse Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 1, etc.). see also RASCAL, WRETCH *The knave in cards*, (?) puerulus Germ. knabe = *boy*.

**knavery:** **1.** nēquĭtia Cic. v. VILLAINY. **2.** mālĭtia (esp *craft practised to the injury of others*): *all kinds of k.*, omnes m, Cic N. D. 3, 30, 74. **3.** fraus, improbĭtas v. DISHONESTY.

**knavish:** **1.** nēquam (*good for nothing; unprincipled*): Join nequam et improbus, Cic R Am. 45, 130; malus nequamque, Pl As 2, 2, 39 **2.** mālĭtiōsus (cf. preced art 2) Cic Join· (homo) versutus, fallax, malitiosus, veterator, Cic. Off. 3, 13, *extr.* **3.** vĕtĕrātor (strictly a *subs*). v. KNAVE (cf *supr* 2). **4.** fraudŭlentus, improbus v. DISHONEST.

**knavishly:** **1.** fraudŭlenter v. DISHONESTLY. **2.** mālĭtiōsē (cf. KNAVERY, 2) Cic.

**knavishness:** v KNAVERY.

**knead:** **1.** sūbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to k flour well*, farinam pulchre, bene s, Cato, R R 74 *to k with oil*, oleo s., Plin **2.** depso, ui, stum, 3 (rare) Cato, R R 90. Also, condepso, *to k. up together*, ib 40, *med*

**kneaded** (*part. adj*): depsticius Cato, R. R. 90.

**kneading-trough:** **1.** mortārium Cato, R. R. 90. **2.** alvĕārium Tert.

**knee:** **1.** gĕnu, ūs, *n*: *the k-joint*, genus commissura, Plin. 11, 45, 103· *to fall on one's ks*, genu (genua) ponere, Petr. 133; with dat of person *in honour of whom*, Curt. 8, 7, *ad fin.*: *to sink upon one's k.s*, in g. procumbere, id. 9,

5, *med* : *to fight on one's k s*, de genu pugnare, Sen Prov. 2, 4 *to fall at any one's k s (in entreaty)*, se ad g advolvi, projicere, Auct B Afr 89; advolvi, Tac Ann 113 (in best writers usu ad *pedes*, etc) *Dimin* gĕnĭcŭlum of *the k s of children*, Varr. L L 9, 5, § 11

**2.** meton. poples, ĭtis, *m* (strictly, *the ham* poet) *on bended k.*, duplicato p, Virg Aen 12, 927.

**knee-deep:** genibus tenus altus cf. Liv. 21, 54, *fin*, erat pectoribus tenus aucta (aqua) noctu no imbri.

**knee-pan:** pătella Cels 8, 1, *ad fin*

**kneel:** expr. by genu, genua, and a verb v KNEE (1)

**knell:** *campāna funebris, (Ki)

**knife:** **1.** culter, tri, *m* (used for all industrial purposes, also esp *for sacrificing*) Pl.. Cic Liv. Hig. *he leaves me under the k* (i e *in torture*, faceté), me sub c. linquit, Hor S 1, 9, 72. *Dimin.* cultellus, *a small k*, *pen-k*, Hor. Suet **2.** scalprum (*any small, sharp-cutting instrument* cf Liv. 27, 49, *init*, where it denotes *a chisel*) *a pen-k.*, s librarium, Suet Vit 2, *med* also simply, scalprum, Tac H 5, 8.

**knife-grinder** } perh cultrārius v.
**knife-maker** } Forcell s v

**knight** (*subs*). ĕques, ĭtis (denoting *a person mounted; a horse-soldier*, or, *a member of the equestrian order*) Caes.: Cic. *To create any one a k*, *aliquem equestri dignitate decorare, ornare; equestri ordini adscribere* (Ki) also, annulis donare, Tac. H 1, 13 Suet. (in Roman sense only). *Knights of the shire*, qui de singulis civitatibus pro toto comitatu veniunt, Statute in Milt. Det 8

**knight** (*v.*) v preced art

**knight-errant:** *eques errans, erraticus

**knighthood:** equestris dignitas cf KNIGHT.

**knightly:** ĕquester, tris, e Cic . v KNIGHT. Sometimes = *befitting a knight* equiti conveniens, equite dignus (Kr).

**knight-service:** militia equestris

**knight's-fee:** praedium equestre; feudum militare (Kr).

**knit:** **I.** *To interweave with needles* : *acubus texo, intexo v. TO WEAVE. **II.** Fig *to gather* the brows Phr. frontem *s.* supercilium contrahere, adducere v TO FROWN

**knob:** **1.** bulla (lit *a bubble* applied to *various round objects*). Vitr 9, 8 (9), 12 (*the head of a pin in a water-clock*) cf Cic Verr 4, 56, 124, aureae bullae [valvarum], *knobs* or *studs* **2.** umbĭlĭcus (*of the projecting k s at the ends of scrolls*) Mart 2, 6, 11 **3.** perh. pĭla (*applied to anything ball-shaped*): v BALL. **4.** nōdus (*a knot* or *knob in wood*) cf. Virg Aen. 7, 507, stipes gravidus nodis, *a knotty, knobbed club.* **5.** tŭber, ĕris (*a knobby excrescence*) · Plin. 16, 16, 27. Also tuberculum, *a lump* or *knob* : used by Cels. of *the round ball-end of a joint*, 8, 1, *med*

**knobbed, knobby:** **1.** tŭbĕrātus: Fest s v ocrem (of *greaves*). **2.** nōdōsus (as for example, *a club*) · Ov. H 10, 101 cf. KNOB (4).

**knock** (*v*) · **1.** pulso, 1 (pulto in early writers) *to k. at the door*, fores p, Pl. Bac 4 1, 9; ostia p, Hor S. 1, 1, 10· also absol, Quint Ov (Pl. has aperto, faceté, of one *hammering violently at a door*, Truc. 2, 2, 1.) **2.** fĕrio v. TO STRIKE. See foll. art

—— **against:** offendo, di, sum, 3 *to k. one's head against an archway*, caput ad fornicem of., Quint 6, 3, 67 *to k. one's foot against something*, of. pedem · v. TO STUMBLE. Phr. *to k. one's head against a stone wall* (prov.), verberare lapidem, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 41. See also TO DASH AGAINST, FALL FOUL OF.

—— **at:** pulso: v. TO KNOCK.

—— **down:** **I.** Lit. **1.** dējĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 (*to dislodge forcibly from a place*) *to k. down the spiders' webs from a wall*, araneas de pariete d., Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 31 v. TO DISLODGE, OVERTHROW. **2.** sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 (*to lay flat*) · *to k down walls with a ram*, muros ariete s, Liv 1, 29, *init to k down with the tusks*, dentibus s, Plin. 8, 9, 9. So, prosterno cf Ter. Ad 3, 2, 21, ceteros interim, . . tunderem et prosternerem (*"would tumble, belabour, and k. down"*) Both the simple and comp verb less homely than the Eng **3** obtrunco, 1 (*with a mortal blow*) cf Pl Aul 3, 4, 10, capio fustim, obtrunco gallum (*" I knock him down dead"*)

**II.** Fig *to k down to any one at an auction* addico, xi, ctum, 3 *to k down a person's goods to a person*, bona alicujus alicui ad, Cic C Rab 17, 45

**knock out:** **1.** excūtio, ssi, ssum, 3. *to k. a thing out of any one's hands*, rem de manu alicujus ex, Ulp Dig 47, 2, 52, § 13: *with an eye k'd out*, oculo excusso, Suet Caes 68 *to k out any one's brains*, cerebrum alicui ex., Pl Cap 3, 4, 69 **2.** ēlīdo, si, sum, 3 *to k. out eyes*, oculos e, Pl Rud. 3, 2, 45 Phr *to k. out a man's brains*, cerebrum alicui diminuere, Ter Ad 4, 2, 32; so, caput alicujus diminuere, id Eun 4, 7, 33

—— **up:** **I.** *To arouse by knocking* · suscito, 1 (*to arouse, awaken*) more precisely, fores pulsando suscitare· v. TO KNOCK. **II.** *To put together hastily* · Phr.: *to k up some kind of shelter for the night*, *tectum qualecunque in noctem solute componere (compingere), cf. Sen Q N 6, 30 **III.** *To fatigue, exhaust.* confĭcio (v TO WEAR OUT), fătīgo, dēfătīgo v TO FATIGUE As *p part*, often, defessus v EXHAUSTED

—— **under:** manus do v TO GIVE IN (II)

**knock, knocking** (*subs*) pulsātio e. g. ostii, Pl Truc. 2, 2, 3 (pultatio) also absol, id Bac. 4, 1, 11 freq of *blows and beating*, cf Ulp Dig 47, 10, 5

**knocker:** best word perh. annŭlus (ānu-) cf Step. Thes s v *κρούνη*. Erasm puerp *init*, has cornix (= *κορώνη*) *a muffled k*, cornix obvincta linteo, l c. Steph. l. c gives as an equiv., marculus quo fores pulsantur.

**knock-kneed:** **1.** vārus opp. to valgus, vatius (*bow legged*): Varr. L R 2, 9, *ad init* Hor **2** compernis, e (rare) Varr. L L 9, 5, § 10

**knoll:** tŭmŭlus. v. MOUND, EMINENCE (I)

**knot** (*subs.*). **I.** *Of threads*, etc. nōdus Cic. Virg. · *to tie up the hair in a k*, crinem nodo substringere, Tac. G 38 : *a yoke tied on with a number of k s entangled together* (*the Gordian k*), jugum adstrictum compluribus n in semet ipsos implicatis, Curt 3, 2, *med.* Fig *to untie a k*, n. expedire, Cic Att. 5, 21, 3 *a k worthy of a deity's untying*, n (deo) vindice dignus, Hor A. P. 191 *Dimin.*, nodulus, Plin · Apul **II.** In fig sense, *a bond* vinculum e g vinculum jugale, *the nuptial k*, Virg Aen. 4, 16. **III.** *The part of a tree where a joint shoots* **1.** nōdus *a curved stick without a k*, baculus aduncus sine n, Liv 1, 18 Virg: v KNOB (4) **2** artĭcŭlus, gĕnĭcŭlum v. JOINT. *Without k s*, ēnōdis, e, (e g) truncus, Virg. · *to free from k s*, enodare, Cato, R R 33, *init.*: Col **IV.** *A little group of people* circŭlus *to talk in k s*, per circulos loqui, Tac. Agr 43 cf. Cic. Bal. 26, *init.*, in convivus iodunt, in circulis (*where k.s of a few people get together*) vellicant: v. GROUP *To form in k.s*, circulari, Caes. B G. 1, 64 *in k s*, circulatim, Suet. Caes. 84, *fin.* **V.** *An epaulet*: nŭmĕrāle, is, *n.* · Dig.

**knot** (*v.*). nōdo, 1 (*to tie up in a knot*) · Virg. Aen. 4, 138 (crines nodantur in aurum). Ov. Phr. *to k a cord*, *funem nodis implicare: v. TO ENTANGLE, TIE.

**knotgrass:** pŏlygŏnus or -um the popular name for which was (herba) sanguinaria, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; also, sanguinalis, Cels.: Col.

**knotted** (*part adj*) **1.** nōdātus Plin 13, 22, 42 (of *the stalk of a plant*) **2.** nōdōsus v KNOTTY **3.** gĕnĭcŭlātus (*of stalks*) v JOINTED

**knottiness:** nōdōsĭtas Aug (fig) Usu better expr by nodus *timber useless on account of its k*, *materia propter nodos inutilis* v KNOT (III)

**knotty:** nōdōsus *a k club*, n. stipes, Ov. H 10, 101 *k nets*, n. lina, Ov. M 3, 153; plagae, id F 6, 110. Fig.: *k questions*, n [et anxiae] quaestiones, Macr. S 7, 1, *med* Val Max. In fig. sense, also spinosus v THORNY. Phr: *a k point*, nodus e. g., *to settle a k. point*, nodum expedire, Cic Att 5, 21, 3.

**knout:** flăgellum v. SCOURGE.

**know:** **I.** *To have a clear perception that a thing is so* **1.** scio, 4: foll by *acc* and *inf*, *acc* of *neut pron.*, or rel clause with *subj*; also de and *abl* *I k that this is false*, scio haec falsa esse *this I k*, hoc scio *I k. how fond your friends are of you*, scio quam sis amicis jucundus *he declared that he knew nothing about Sulla*, de Sulla se scire negavit, Cic Sull 13, 39 (et *pass*). Special phr *as far as I k*, quod sciam, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 7 Cic more precisely, quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19 · *let me k*, fac ut sciam, Cic. Att 4, 8, *init.*. *I don't k whether ....not*, haud scio (nescio) an, with *subj* cf. Cic. Lig 9, 26, constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam dicere possim, *I don't k. whether I ought not rather to call it* . cf INCLINED (I., Phi) So, negative of preced, nescio, 4 (*not to know*) same constr as preced Cic. **2.** cognosco, ōvi, ĭtum, 3 (*to come to the knowledge of facts, by observation or enquiry* hence, in present sense, chiefly in perf. tenses) constr usu. with *acc* of object also, *acc* and *inf*, or rel clause *that fact he k s from their Gallic arms*, id se a Gallicis armis cognovisse, Caes B G 1, 22 *Metellus knew by experience that* ., Metello experimentis cognitum erat, with *acc* and *inf*, Sall Jug 46 v TO ASCERTAIN **3.** *not to know*, ignōro, 1 in this sense esp with a negative, as haud (non) ignoro; or *interrog. pron.*, as quis ignorat? Cic. v. IGNORANT (TO BE) Phr *it is well k.n*, constat (v AGREED, TO BE) *I k quite well that you.* ., notum exploratumque est mihi, te...., Cic fil. Fam 16, 21, *ad init.*; compertum habeo (*of that which one has tested by experience*), Sall Jug. 28, *init do you k what I mean?* tenes quorsum haec tendant quae loquor? Pl Ps 1, 2, 81: so habeo in used, cf. Cic. Att 5, 21, 7, *extr.*, habes consilia nostra: nunc cognosce de Bruto, *"you now k. (are in possession of) my plans, let me tell you about Brutus."* **II.** *To have an accurate knowledge of*, esp. with ref to *language* nosco, vi, tum, 3 (esp. in perf tenses the imperf signifying *to get to know*) · *to k the laws*, leges, jura nosse, Cic. in Pis 13, 30. Negatively, ignoro· v. IGNORANT, TO BE. Phr *to k. Latin*, or *not to k. it*, Latine scire, nescire, Cic. Br 37, 140· *to k geometry well*, *geometricas rationes bene perspectas habere See also *infr.* (IV)

**III.** *To be acquainted with*, esp *a person* **1.** nosco, 3 (esp in perf. tenses; the imperf. tenses signify, *to get to k.*): cf. Pl. As. 2, 4, 58, Saurean non *novi*.— At *nosce* sane, *"if you do not as yet k. him, I should like you to do so." to k. a man by sight*, nosse aliquem de facie, Cic in Pis. 32, 81: cf. Ter. Hec 3, 4, 25, non novi hominis faciem. **2.** negative, ignōro, 1 *you do not k. me Clinias*, me ignoras, Clinia! Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 53. cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33, et illum et me vehementer ignoras (*"you are greatly mistaken in both him and me"*) Phr · *to get to k. any one more intimately*, aliquem propius inspicere, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 3 *to k. any one intimately*, aliquo familiariter uti (implying *friendship*): v. INTIMATELY. **IV.** *To know how*: **1.** scio, 4 *to k how to handle and use a thing*, rem tractare et uti scire,

Cic Rep 1, 17 Hor Negatively, nescio (= non possum) cf. Cic de Or 3, 18, *init*, (Stoici) omnino nasci nescium, *don't k how* (=*cannot*) *to be angry* Hor

**2.** calleo, ui, 2 (*to be expert* in this sense, poet) *who k s how to bear poverty*, qui c. pauperiem pati, Hor Od 4, 9, 49 See also ABLE, TO BE

**knowing:** sciens, prūdens, etc : v. ACQUAINTED WITH

**knowingly:** **1.** expr. by sciens (L G § 343). opp. to imprudens (*unintentionally*) cf Ter. Hec. *extr.*, plus hodie boni *imprudens* feci quam *sciens* ante hunc diem unquam: legal expr, *if I k deceive*, si sciens fallo, Cic. Fam 7, 1, 1 (Scientes in the best authors = *skilfully* · only in Plin min , si scienter [= sciens] fefellisset, Pan. 64) **2.** prūdens (like preced): v. INTENTIONALLY. Often joined with sciens, Ter.: Cic

**knowledge:** **1.** scientia (in all senses) · Caes : Cic (N B If used in widest sense, rerum should be added: cf L G. § 595) **2.** cognitio (strictly, *the acquisition of knowledge*. also *k. itself*, in active sense). *to obtain a k of God by gazing upon the heavens*, Deorum c coelum intuentes capere, Cic N. D 2, 56, *init* · *the (attainment of the) k of law*, c juris, Cic de Or 1, 41, 185 (scientia juris is *the k as attained:* cf Cic. Sen 4, 12, quae scientia juris augurii, sc in eo erat) **3.** nōtitia (*practical k, familiarity with*) *health is maintained by k of one's own constitution*, valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis, Cic Off 2, 24, 86. *what (intimate) k. of antiquity* ' quae n. antiquitatis ' Cic Sen 4, 12 (Not notio in this sense. v NOTION.) Phr : *without the k of*, clam, with *abl.*, less freq. *acc.* · *without your k*, clam vobis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, *med.* : Pl., who has *acc* (in Cic, clam is always an adverb. but, clam vos, Pseudo-Cic in Sall 5, 15). *Damnum* clanculum, rare with *acc*, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 27, clanculum patres **4.** expr by *abl absol.*, with imprūdens, inscius. *that these things were done without the k of L. Sulla*, haec imprudente [inscio] L. Sulla facta esse, Cic R Am. 8, 21. v. IGNORANT

**known** (*part. adj*) nōtus. *very well k*, notissimus, Cic v KNOWN (WELL).

**——, to be:** **1.** constat, ĭtŭt, 1, *impers* (*it is well known, generally agreed*). *it is well k, it is indisputable*, constat patet, Cic Mil. 6, 15: by Plin min used with a subject in *3 pers* rhetor cujus scholae . castitas constat, Ep. 3, 3, 3. **2.** exsto, ĭti, atum, 1 (*be before the world, be obvious*) *a sum of money, the source of which is not known*, pecunia cujus auctor non exs , Quint. 7, 2, 52. so, Liv. 1, 18, *init.*, alius auctor non exstat

**known, to become:** exeo, ēmāno (*to "ooze" out*), palam fio (all only in *3 pers*) . v. TO GET (ABROAD).

**—— to make:** **1.** pālam făcio, 3 (*to the public*, or *generally*) (*Hannibal*) *in order to make k. to his men in what part of the field Eumenes was*, ut p faceret quo loco Eumenes esset, Nep Han 11 : cf TO GET ABROAD (5). **2.** dēclāro, 1 (*to make apparent*; esp. *by outward signs*) *the gods often make k their presence*, praesentiam saepe divi d suam, Cic N D 2, 2, 6. *the age (of stags) is made k by their teeth*, dentibus senecta declaratur, Plin 8, 32, 50, § 116

**3** pando, 3 (poet.): v TO UNFOLD, REVEAL

**——, little:** obscūrus: v. OBSCURE

**——, well:** **1.** clārĕber, bris, bre v FAMOUS. **2.** nōtus · *well-k robbers*, n (et insignes) latrones, Cic foll by gen. of *that on account of which* (poet.), Hor Od 2, 2, 6. cf. L G § 285 **3.** tritus (*well-worn; familiar*). *more usual and better k.*, (verbum) usitatius et tritius, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27. **4.** pervāgātus (*current*) *a very-well k verse*, versus pervagatissimus, Cic Or. 43, 147

**knuckle:** condўlus (κόνδυλος) defined by H Steph as digiti articulus et nodus, seu nodus et curvatura qua digitus flectitur · cf Capell 1, 21, complicatis in *condylos* digitis, *clenching the fist, so as to present the knuckles* · but the word is extremely rare

**koran:** *Coranus ; liber Mahumetistarum sacer, lex Mahumetana

# L.

**LABEL** (*subs*) **1.** pittăcium (*to the necks (of the bottles) l s were tied with this inscription*, in cervicibus pittaciis erant affixa cum hoc titulo.. ., Petr 34 **2.** tĭtŭlus (strictly *the writing, not the label itself*) cf Juv 5 34, cujus (vini) patriam *titulumque* (=pittacium) senectus delevit

**label** (*v*) pittacium *s* titulum affigo v preced art

**labial:** *lābĭālis, e (Gram *t t*) Bopp, Sans Gr

**laborious:** **1** lăbōrĭōsus (*toilsome* infreq) *a very extensive and l work*, opus maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv 5, 18, *fin* Cic **2.** ŏpĕrōsus (oft in act sense, *painstaking, industrious* in present sense, less strong than preced) *a tough and l task*, spissum et o opus, Cic Q Fr 2, 14 Join (labor) operosus et molestus, Cic N D 2, 23, 59 **3.** expr by lăbor, ŏpĕra, ŏpus, esp in gen of quality (L G 274) *it (the discipline) is very l*, magni est laboris, Cic de Or 1, 33, 150: *l as the undertaking was*, etsi res erat multae operae ac laboris, Caes B G 5, 11 cf. haud magni operis, Liv 38, 7, *med.* (labor indicates *toilsomeness*, opera *exertion*) so, *how l*, quanti laboris, operis ! v LABOUR. For active sense, v INDUSTRIOUS

**laboriously:** **1.** lăbōrĭōsē Pl Cic **2.** ŏpĕrōsē Cic Ov (For syn. v preced art) **3.** multo labore Vrg G 1, 197 (magno labore, of *exertion on a grander scale*) See also INDUSTRIOUSLY

**laboriousness:** expr by lăbor v. foll art

**labour** (*subs.*) **I.** *Exertion*, esp *of a toilsome kind* · **1.** lăbor, ōris, *m* cf Cic Tusc 2, 15, 35, where labor is defined as, functio gravionis operis et muneris *to spend l on anything*, l in aliquam rem insumere, Cic Inv 2, 38, 113 *what l I have gone through*, quantum laboris exhauserim, Plin Ep 3, 9, 1 *to lighten any one's l*, l alicui levare, Cic Or 34, 120. Join sudor et labor, Cic Font 1, 2 **2** ŏpĕra (*pains, exertion* not necessarily of a toilsome kind, as labor). *hired l*, opera conducticia, Varr. R R 1, 17 Join operam curamque (in aliqua re ponere), Cic Off 1, 6, 19; operam et laborem (consumere in aliqua re), id. de Or. 1, 55, 234 *to lose one's l*, frustra o. sumere, l'er. Heaut. 4, 3, 15; insumere, Liv 10, 18, *extr* operam perdere, Cic. Mar. 10, 23 (Opera is *that which results in or is devoted to* opus) **3** mōles, is, *f* (lit. *mass*, hence by meton, *toil, labour* · esp. poet) *such l did it require*, tantae m. erat, Virg Aen 1, 33 so Liv. 25, 11, *ad fin*, transveham naves haud magna mole, i e. *without any great labour or difficulty* Phr. · *to lose one's l*, acta ob actum agere, Cic. Am 22, 85 Ter Ph 2, 3, 72: cf *supr* 2 **II.** *Work done:* **1.** ŏpus, ĕris, *n* : v WORK **2.** lăbor. *to undertake great l.s*, l magnos excipere, Cic Br 69, 243 *an Herculean l*, Herculis quidam labor, Cic. Ac 2, 34, 108 *The l.s of Hercules* may also be described as facinora, Forcell v. ACHIEVEMENT. (Labor is more intense than opus. cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 129, hoc opus, hic labor est.) **III.** *In childbirth* **1.** partus, ūs (*childbirth*). *Diana is invoked for women in l*, Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic N. D. 2, 27, 69. **2.** nīsus (nixus), ūs (more precisely) Ov F 5, 171. Phr *to be in l*, parturire Hor. A P. 139 (parturiunt montes) Phaedr . *l pains*, dolores (*sc.* ex utero), Ter Ad. 3, 1, 2 *young women in l*, laborantes utero puellae, Hor Od. 3, 22, 2

**labour** (*v*) **I.** *To work, toil* **1.** lăbōro, 1 (more freq. in other senses, as *to be fatigued, in pain, ill, etc*) *to sow, spend, l. for oneself*, sibi serere, impendere, 1, Cic Verr 3, 52, 121 Quint. So comp ēlăbōro, 1 (*to l hard* · esp *of intellectual labour*) Cic de Or 2, 72, 295 (Allaboro, *to l at* or *in addition*, Hor only) **2** expr. by ŏpus, lăbor. with a verb e g *to l*, opus facere (of *husbandry*), Ter Ad 1, 1, 21 Cic (v. TO WORK) *to l incessantly*, nullum ne minimum quidem tempus ad laborem intermittere, cf Caes. B G. 5, 11 **II.** *To strive hard* ēnītor, contendo v. TO STRIVE. **III.** *To toil, be in distress* lăbōro, 1 (perh the most freq. sense of the verb) Caes . Cic v. TO SUFFER.

**—— under:** lăbōro, 1 *the state l s under two opposite vices*, duobus diversis vitiis civitas l., Liv 34, 4, *init* May sometimes be expr by obnoxius v LIABLE, SUBJECT (*adj*)

**laboured:** **1.** ŏpĕrōsus (·) cf Hor Od 4, 2, 31. **2.** affectātus cf Quin 11. 3, 10, qui cuiam et artem . et quidquid studio paratur ut *affectata* et parum naturalia solent improbare (whatever *does not come naturally* is affectatus)

**labourer:** **1** ŏpĕrārius *to procure l s*, o parare, Cass in Varr. 1, 17, *med* Cato Cic **2.** ŏpera (*a "hand:" agr t t*): *to hire l s*, operas conducere, Col 3, 21, *ad fin.* Hor. **3.** mercēnārius (*a hired l*) *to treat slaves like hired l s*, uti servis ut mercenariis, Cic. Off 1, 13, 41 Varr. **4.** būjŭlus v. PORTER. Phr. *the class of l s*, *qui operam conducticiam praebent cf Varr. R. R 1, 17

**labouring** (*adj.*) ŏpĕrārius *a l. man*, o homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7

**laburnum:** cўtīsus Plin 16, 38, 73 (c laburnum, Linn ). also, laburnum, Plin 16, 18, 31.

**labyrinth:** lăbўrinthus Plin 16, 13, 19 where the description occurs, (qui) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet (cf Virg. Aen 6, 27, inextricabilis error) Varr. in Plin l. c § 91 (N B—If used thg it should be qualified, as, quasi labyrinthus quidam)

**labyrinthine:** **1.** lăbўrinthĕus Cat **2.** lăbўrinthĭcus Sid **3.** usu better expr. by inexplĭcābĭlis, inextrĭcābĭlis v preced. art

**lace** (*subs*) **I.** *The textile fabric* · *opus reticulatum, texta reticulata. Kr **II.** *A cord.* perh linum v. THREAD

**lace** (*v*) · perh necto, 3 cf. Vrg. Aen. 4, 239, pedibus talaria nectit Phr *tightly l d maidens*, vincto pectore virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.

**lace-maker:** perhaps limbŭlārius (*fringe-maker*). Pl Aul. 3, 5, 45

**lacerate:** **1.** lăcĕro, 1 *to l any one's back with the scourge*, l verbere tergа, Ov. F 2, 696 so, Liv. 3, 58, *ad fin* scissa veste tergum laceratum virgis ostendit Lucr. Hor. Fig. *my sorrow l s and overcomes me*, meus me moeror l. et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 4, 1.

**2.** lănio, 1 (*to tear in pieces, mangle* stronger than preced.) Cic. Liv. v TO MANGLE, TEAR. **3.** sĕco, ui, ctum, 1 (poet.): *prickly brambles l the body*, hirsuta s corpora vepres, Virg G. 3, 444 *l d by the scourge*, sectus flagellis, Hor. Epod. 4, 11 Ov.: Mart. See also foll. art.

**lacerated** (*part. adj*): **1.** lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum: *a body l. by the scourge*, l. verberibus corpus, Just. 21, 4, *fin.*: Virg Ov (strictly = *torn in pieces*, cf. Liv. 1, 28, *fin*, lacerum in utroque curru corpus [Mettl.]) **2** lăcĕrātus, sectus (with defining words). v. TO LACERATE.

**laceration:** lăcĕrātio: Cic.

**lack** (*subs*): ĭnŏpia; or expr. by desum, dēficio v. WANT, SCARCITY.

**lack** (*v*) ĕgeo, 2 v. TO WANT

**lacquer** (*subs*): *gummi laccae (Kr.)

**lacquer** (*v*). *gummi laccae obduco (Kr)

**lacquey**: 1 pĕdissĕquus (or with one s), *f* -a *a throng of ls*, pedissequorum turba, Col 1, *pref.*: Cic **2.** salutigerulus puer (*who carries complimentary messages*) · Pl Aul. 3, 5, 28. See also FOOTMAN

**laconic**: Lăcōnĭcus to be used cautiously, as the adj is always in Lat used with distinct ref to the people so called *a l sayyng*, *Laconica quadam brevitate dictum* Cic uses the Gr word λακωνισμός to denote *laconic brevity*, Fam 11, 25

**laconically**: *Laconica quadam brevitate.

**laconism**: v LACONIC

**lacteal**: *lacteālis, e (as med *t t*)

**lad**: puer, ădŏlescens v BOY, YOUTH.

**ladanum**: lādānum (lēd-) Plin

**ladder**: scāla more freq, scālae, arum (the pl indicating *the steps*): *one l.*, unae s, Cato, R R 13 *to carry a weight up a l*, pondera contra scalas ferre, Varr in Plin 7, 20, 19 *the steps of a l*, scalarum gradus, Caec in Cic Fam 6, 7, 3 See also SCALING-LADDER

**lade** (*v*). ŏnĕro, 1. v. TO LOAD

**laden** (*part.* and *adj*) **1.** ŏnustus *ships l* (*freyhted*) *with grain*, naves o frumento, Cic Off 3, 12, 50 Lucr Tac **2.** grāvis, e (*heavily-laden, encumbered*) *ships heavily l. with spoil*, naves spoliis gr., Liv 29, 35, *ad init.* so, agmen grave praeda, id. 21, 5, *med* **3.** grāvidus (lit *pregnant*. hence poet) *with l. udder*, g ubere, Virg G. 3, 317 · Lucr : Ov **4.** plēnus *bees with thighs l with honey*, apes crura thymo plenae, Virg G. 4, 181. *an army heavily laden with booty*, exercitus plenissimus praeda, Inscr. in Liv 41, 28

**lading** (*subs*) ŏnus v. FREIGHT.

**ladle** (*subs*) · **1.** līgŭla *or* lingŭla · used for *skimming*, Col. 9, 15, *fin.* · Plin **2.** trulla (esp *for serving wine from the crater to the cups*) *brass, wooden ls*, t aheneae, ligneae, Cato, R R 13 sometimes of *costly materials*, Cic Verr 4, 27, 62 (The trulla was also called ēpichўsis, cf. Varr. L L 5, 26 § 124) **3.** (?) cўăthus (concerning the precise use of which, v. Dr. Smith's Dict Ant *s v*) Varr L L. *l c* · Hor : Juv. **4.** cochlear, cochleāre, cochleārium. v SPOON

**ladle** (*v*) nearest word, haurio: v. TO DRAW (II.)

**lady**: **1.** mātrōna (*a married l*) v. MATRON **2.** dŏmĭna, hĕra (*at the head of a household*) v MISTRESS. In gen sense, *the ladies*, mulieres, feminae v. WOMAN.

**lady-day**: *dies annuntiationis V. B. M.

**lady-like**: **1.** lĭbĕrālis, e (*of or befitting a free woman*) Join honestus et liberalis, Ter Andr 1, 1, 96 (forma honesta et liberalis); lepida et liberalis (forma), Pl Ep 1, 1, 45. **2.** hŏnestus v. RESPECTABLE

**ladyship**: expr. by dŏmĭna, hĕra: v. MISTRESS

**lady's-maid**: ornātrix Ov. A. A 3, 239 · Suet

**lag** (*v.*) cesso, 1 v. TO LOITER

**laggard** (*subs*) · cessātor. Hor. S. 2, 7, 100. Cic. Sometimes tardus may serve. cf Hor Ep 1, 2, *extr.*

**lagging** (*adj*) · tardus: cf. preced. art

**lagoon**: lăcūna (collectio aquae, Fest *s v*) cf. Lucr 3, 1044 (where it is applied to *the sea generally*)

**laic**: lāīcus Vulg. 1 Sam xxi 4: Tert.

**lair**: **1.** lătĭbŭlum (*lurking-place, covert*): *to hide in their ls*, latibulis se tegere, Cic. Rab Post. 15, 42 **2.** cŭbīle, is, *n.* (*the nest, bed, or lair of any creature*): Phaedr. 2, 4, 12. Phr.: *to rouse the wild-beast from his l.*, feram fruticeto [silva, etc.] lautantem excitare, cf Hor Od 3, 12, *extr*

**laird**: dŏmĭnus. v. MASTER.

**laity**: lāīci (*sc* homines) Tert.

**lake**: lăcus, ūs: *the l of Geneva*, l. Lemannus, Caes. Virg.

**lamb**: **I.** *The animal*: agnus, *f*, -a Varr.: Cic. Hor. *Adj*, agnīnus, *of a lamb, lambs'* Plin. See also LAMBKIN **II.** *The flesh* agnīna (*sc* caro). Pl.: Hor

**lambent**: expr by lambo, 1, 3 *a l flame plays about his hair*, innoxia lambere flamma comas, Virg Aen. 2, 684

**lambkin**: **1.** agnīcŭlus. Arn 7, 12, p 219 **2.** agnellus (as term of endearment): Pl. As 3, 3, 77

**lame** (*adj*) **1.** claudus (usu of *the person*) *l of one leg*, claudus altero pede, Nep Ages 8. also absol, *a l. cobbler*, c sutor, Pl Aul. 1, 2, 7 (1, 1, 34). also of *the limb*, Hor Od 3, 2, *extr* (pede claudo) See also LIMPING For fig sense, v. CRIPPLED, IMPERFECT **2.** dēbĭlis, e (in gen. sense, *infirm, disabled*) *a l leg*, d crus, Suet Vesp 7. *To be l*, claudicare, Cic Ov (claudere occurs only in fig sense: v TO HALT). Phr. *a l. excuse*, excusatio parum justa s. idonea, cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 25

**lamely**: **I.** *Of the body* Phr · *to walk l*, claudicare: v. LAME. **II.** Fig.: *poorly, imperfectly* perh imperfectē, mendōsē: v. IMPERFECTLY

**lameness**: **I** Lit: **1.** claudĭtas. Plin **2.** claudĭcātio (rare, esp. as temporary condition): Cic N D 1, 30, 83: Col 6, 12, *init* **3.** claudīgo, ĭnis, *f* (not class) Veg Vet 1, 26, *init* **4.** dēbĭlitas (*infirmity disabling the whole or part of the body*) more precisely, d pedum, Tac H 1, 9 (May often be expr. by verb e g *if the l is caused by suffering in the sinews*, si dolore nervorum claudicat [bos], Col 6, 12, *med*) **II.** Fig.. infirmĭtas v. WEAKNESS

**lament** (*v*) **1.** lāmentor, 1 (strictly *aloud* hence an action thought unbecoming a man of Pac. in Cic Tusc 2, 21, *fin*) *to l any one's blindness* (of women), caecitatem alicujus l., Cic Tusc 5, 38, 112 Join. flere ac lamentari, Cic ; l. ac plangere, Suet. **2.** dēplōro, 1 (strictly, *to weep much*, intrans., also in gen sense, with direct *acc* : stronger than Eng) *to l disasters*, calamitates d, Cic. Ph. 11, 2, 6 **3.** lūgeo, 2 : v TO MOURN, GRIEVE FOR **4.** fleo, vi, tum, 2; *intens* dēfleo (chiefly poet. in this sense). v TO WEEP FOR. **5.** mīsĕror, 1 (*to regard and speak of as miserable or to be pitied*) cf Caes B G 1, 39, commune periculum miserabantur: v. TO COMMISERATE, PITY.

**lament** (*subs*) v. LAMENTATION.

**lamentable**: **I.** *To be deplored* **1.** lāmentābilis, e (poet. in this sense). Virg Aen 2, 4 **2.** mīsĕrandus Cic Cat 4, 6, 12 (miseria ac miseranda) · Sall. **3.** lacrĭmābilis, e (poet). Virg (Flebilis in this sense should be confined to verse: in Cic. Ph. 11, 3, 7, ponite ante oculos miseram illam et *flebilem* speciem, the sense is *patrous* q v) See also SAD, MOURNFUL **II.** *Expressing lament or grief* **1.** lāmentābilis *to deplore with l, cries* l. voce deplorare, Cic. Tusc 2, 13, 32 **2.** flēbilis, e: Cic.. cf *supr.* 1 (*fin*) v PLAINTIVE, PITEOUS. **3.** lacrĭmābilis: *a l. groan*, gemitus l., Virg. Aen. 3, 39.

**lamentably**: **I** *In a manner to be lamented* miserandum in modum: Cic. Prov Cons 3, 5. **II.** *In a manner expressive of sorrow* · **1.** flēbĭlĭter: Cic v PITEOUSLY, PLAINTIVELY **2** lacrĭmābĭlĭter (late and rare): Hier. (Or expr. by modal adj, lamentabili voce, etc · v preced. art. II.)

**lamentation**: **I.** In usu. sense: **1.** lāmentum, usu. *pl. (loud outcry of grief)* · *ls of friends* (at a funeral), lamenta amicorum, Cic Sen. 20, 73: very oft. with another word, *e. g* lamenta lacrimaeque, 1 luctusque, Cic. planctus et l, Tac: v. WEEPING, WAILING. **2.** lāmentātio (*the act of uttering* lamenta, cf. *supr.*) Cic Liv.: Just. Join: lamentatio fletusque; plangor et l.; l. et gemitus, Cic (Not in the poets.) **3.** complōrātio (*loud l.*, esp of *a number together*) Liv : Gell. The form comploratus, ūs, also occurs, Liv **4.** plōrātus, ūs (*weeping, wailing*) Liv **5** flētus, ūs Cic esp. with another word, v. *supr* (2) v. WEEPING. **II.** *The book of l.s*, lāmentātiones Jeremiae Vulg

**lamented** (*part adj*) **1.** dēsīderātus; cf Inscr in Forcell, parentes filio desideratissimo, *to their most l son.* **2.** flēbĭlis, e (poet in this sense): Hor Od 1, 24, 9.

**lamenting** (*subs*) v. LAMENTATION

**lamina**: lāmĭna (sync. lamna, poet.): v PLATE

**laminated**: *lāmĭnātus as scient. *t t.* (= laminis consistens)

**lamp**: **1.** lŭcerna · Cic · Hor, *Dimin*, lucernula, Hier. **2.** lychnus (Gr. λυχνός esp. *of an ornamental or festive kind*). *hanging ls*, pendentes l, Lucr. 5, 296 cf Cic Coel 28, 67 **3.** lūmen (*a light* in gen sense): v LIGHT (II.).

**lamp-black**: fūlīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*any soot*) · cf. Quint 11, 3, 23.

**lamp-stand**: lychnŭchus (frequently, *hanging*, pensilis, Plin.) Cic. Q Fr 3, 7

**lampoon** (*subs.*) fāmōsum carmen Hor Ep 1, 19, 31; also, famosi versus, id. S 2, 1, 68. also, f libellus (*in prose or verse*), Suet Aug 55 Phr *to compose a l*, carmen condere quod infamiam faciat flagitiumve alteri, XII Tab in Cic fr. Rep 4, 10; c. malum condere in aliquem, Hor S 2, 1, 82; probrosum carmen adversus aliquem facere, Tac. A 14, 48

**lampoon** (*v*) famosis *s* probrosis carminibus lacesso; etc. · v. preced. art.

**lamprey**, prob mūraena: Pl. Cic · Hor *Dimin* muraenula, Hier

**lance**: **1.** lancea: cf. Caes B G. 8, 48, calcaribus equum conjungit equo Quadrati, *lanceâque infestâ (thrusting at him with his l)*, etc Tac v SPEAR. **2.** sārissa (*of Maced. infantry*) · Liv. 9, 19, *med* Meton of *the men themselves* (*"the lances"*), Auct Her. 4, 32, 43

**lance** (*v*) incīdo, ĕpĕrio: Cels 6, 13

**lanceolate**: *lanceōlātus · as bot *t t.*

**lancer**: lanceārius (late) Amm. 21, 13, *fin*

**lancet**: **1.** scalpellum *or* -us: *to use the l*, s. admovere (corpori), Cic. Sext 65, *init* : Cels 7, 2, *med* (masc.) **2.** phlĕbŏtŏmus (*for bleeding*) Veg Vet. 1, 27, *extr* · Coel Aur. (Veg Vet. 1, 22, *med*, uses sagitta of *an instrument for blood-letting*)

**lancet-window**: *fenestra lanceolata (?)

**land** (*subs*). **I.** *As distinguished from water* **1.** terra Caes , Cic. *By l. and sea*, t. marique, Sall Cat. 13. Cic : also, terra ac mari, Cic. Att 10, 4, *init* **2.** tellus, ūris, *f.* (poet) *sea and l were indistinguishable*, mare et t nullum discrimen habebant, Ov M 1, 291 **II.** *Any portion of preced* ăger, agri. *to bestow a grant of l*, agrum dare, Liv 2, 16, *med* *to hold public l*, agros publicos tenere (possidere), Cic Agr. 2, 26, 68: *ls paying dues or rent*, agri vectigales, Ib. 2. 24, 64. *Belonging to or affecting such l*, agrarius e. g. *a law for the allotment of l.*, lex agraria, Cic.: Liv. (*pass*). **III.** *Ground*, in respect of its quality: sōlum v SOIL. **IV.** *A country the l of Italy*, t Italia (by no means *genit.*), Liv 25, 7: Caes very oft. *pl., to whatever l.s*, in quascunque t., Cic. Rep 2, 4, *extr* See COUNTRY (II.). **V.** *Landed property*: v ESTATE

**land** (*adj.*): **1.** terrēnus: *l. animals*, bestiae t. (opp. to aquatiles), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 103: absol, terrena, orum (*sc* animalia), Quint 12, 11, 13 *by the l route*, t itinere, Plin 3, 8, 14 § 87

**2.** terrestris, e (*m.* in -er extr. rare) *l. animals*, animantum terrestre genus, Cic Tim 10 *l forces*, t copiae, Caes B C. *3*, 10. Nep. *a l route*, t. iter, Auct. B Alex. 25: Plin. **3.** pĕdester, tris, tre (*going on foot*, opp to *by sea*) · esp in phr. *l battles* (opp to *naval ones*), p. pugnae, Cic. de Sen 5, 13: *l. routes*, p. itinera, Caes B G 3, 9

**land** (*v*): **A.** Trans **I.** *To disembark* · expōno, 3: v. TO DISEMBARK (I). **II.** *To get a* fish *to the land* ad terram, ad ripam adduco (*c*).

**B.** Intrans *to go on shore* ēgr. dior, exeo (with defining words) v TO DISEMBARK (II).

**land-breeze:** ventus ăpōgaeus: Plin. 2, 43, 44 · usu better expr by circuml, a ventus a mediterraneis regionibus veniens, Cels. 2, 1, *ad init.*

**landed** (*adj*) Phr. *l. proprietors*, agrorum possessores, qui agros possident so, *l. estates*, possessiones Cic Agr. *pass.* · but the terms denote *actual holding, not true proprietorship* cf. Long's Introd Cic Agr, vol. II. 380 cf Flor. *3, 13, extr*, agros quasi jure hereditario possidebant. *a wealthy l proprietor*, homo dives agris, Hor S 1, 2 13

**landing** (*subs*) **1.** ēgressus, ūs *where there was the best l*, qua optimus erat e, Caes B G 5, 8 **2.** excensio (*a "descent," for hostile purposes*) *to effect a l*, ex. faceie, Liv 28, 8, *med.*: Curt **3.** appulsus, ūs (*the act of "putting to" to go ashore* · esp in *abl* or *pl*) *to prevent any one from a l*, aliquem [portubus et] litorum appulsu arcere, Liv 27, 30, *med* : Tac v. TO LAND.

**landing-place:** (?) ēgressus, ūs: cf preced art (1). Phr. *there were plenty of convenient l s*, appulsus faciles (erant), Tac. A 2, 8.

**landlady:** **I.** *Innkeeper* . caupōna: Lucil. in Prisc 6, 3, p 684 v. INNKEEPER **II** *A woman who has tenants* · perh dōmīna: cf. LANDLORD (II)

**landlord:** **I.** *Innkeeper* · caupo: v INNKEEPER **II.** *Owner of land, houses, etc.* dōminus (*absolute owner*). *the l s* (*proprietors*) *of houses let out* (*in parts*) *to tenants*, d insularum, Suet Caes 41 *the l. receives rent from the tenant-farmer*, *fundi domino annua merces a colono (possessore) redit, cf Gai. 2, 51.

**landmark:** **1.** līmes, itis, *m.* · cf Virg. Aen 12, 898 [saxum] limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis oftener, *a boundary line or wall:* Hor. Od 2, 18, 25 Virg (Limes also denotes *a cross-path, balk between fields*) **2.** lāpis, idis, *m.* · Liv. 41, 13 Hygin. de lim p 185 (Goes).

**land-measurer:** **1.** agrīmensor Amm 19, 11, *med.* **2.** grōmāticus (so called from the use of the groma, a kind of cross-staff: cf. Goes lex.). Hygin. (Forcell) **3.** dēcempēdātor. Cic. Ph. 13, 18, 37. **4.** fīnītor (the earlier term, which went out of use): Cic. Agr. 2, 13, *extr.* (cf Long's Cic II, p. 431)

**land-measuring:** **1.** grōmātica: v. Forcell *s. v* (Ars *or* disciplina may be added, the word being strictly an adj) *A writer on l.*, scriptor gromaticus Hyginus, *the writer on l.*, bears the surname Gromaticus; and the various authors de eadem re are sometimes described as Scriptores Gromatici (v. Dict. Ant. *s v.* agrimensor); also Scriptores Rei agrariae (Goes ). **2.** expr by verb: agros metiendi ars *s.* disciplina v. TO MEASURE

**land-rail:** v CORN-CRAKE.

**landscape:** **I.** *The actual scene* · forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4; regionis situs, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 13 Phr *the l. in front of the house consists of woods and mountains in the distance*, prospectat domus silvas et longinquos montes, cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5. **II.** *A picture of scenery:* Phr *to paint l.s*, ab certis locorum proprietatibus imagines exprimere, Vitr 7, 5, 2; flumina, fontes, montes, etc, pingere, ib. cf Plin. 35, 10, 37 § 116, where *landscape-painting* is described (By topia, topiaria opera, Vitr, Plin. II. cc, is denoted *artificial or fancy landscape*)

**landscape-painter:** qui locorum proprietates pingit v preced. art.

**landslip:** lapsus terrae. Liv. 21, 36, *init.*

**land-tax:** vectīgal, ālis, *n.* (*any due payable by law*). *to relieve public land from l.*, agrum publicum vectigali levare, Cic. Br 36, 136 · also the term scriptura was applied to *the tax paid on public pastures*, Cic Man. 6, 15, neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, i e *the revenue from l falls off* (In late Lat. the terms agraticum, glebatio, glebae collatio, occur, but are unsuitable for gen use)

**land-ward:** (ad) terram versus. v. TOWARDS.

**land-wind:** ventus altanus, apogaeus, qui e terra consurgit: Plin 2, 43, 44.

**lane:** via agraria, vicinalis: Ulp Dig 43, 8, 2 § 22 See also PATH, ALLEY.

**language:** **I.** *Human speech* · ōrātio *the intercourse of l*, orationis societas, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12. (Sermo is *connected speech, discourse*) **II.** *The speech of one people as distinguished from that of another* **1.** lingua *they differ from each other in l*, linguā inter se differunt, Caes B G *init* · *the Latin l.*, Latina l, Cic **2.** sermo, ōnis, *m* (less properly in this sense v *supr*) *works composed in the Greek l*, libri Graeco s confecti, Nep Hann *fin* so, id. Them 10, etc cf. Cic Off 1, 31, III, *sermone* eo debemus uti qui notus est nobis, etc (i e *language, style of conversation*) · *poverty of our native l.*, patrii s egestas, Lucr Hor **3.** ōrātio (rare) Gell 11, *init.* **III.** *Diction* · **1** ōrātio (most gen. term) *charming, polished, elegant, florid l.*, o. suavis, polita, concinna, quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus conspersa, Cic. de Or 3, 25: et *pass* **2.** verba, orum *most weighty l and sentiments*, gravissima v et sententiae, Cic. Fam 10, 16 so, copia sententiarum atque v , id. Cael. 19, 45 *melancholy, angry l*, v. tristia, plena minarum, Hor. A. P. 106 **3.** sermo (indicating *general style of speech*, verba serving *to particularize words and expressions*) · *elegance of l*, sermonis e, Cic Att. 7, 3, 7. *prosaic l*, s pedester, Hor. A P 95 **4.** expr by dico, esp *gen* *to make choice of a style of l*, genus dicendi eligere, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 97 **IV.** *Expressions:* **1.** verba, orum *most complimentary l.*, honorificentissima v, Cic Ph 14, 11, 29 *to excite hatred by one's l.*, verbis odia movere, Virg. Aen. 2, 96: *to use humble l*, v. minoribus uti, Ov Met. 6, 151. **2.** dictum, both as *part* and *subst.* (cf L. G. § 642) as *subst* esp poet.: *abusive and insulting l.*, maledice contumelioseque dicta (in aliquem), cf. Cic Off. 1, 37, 115 *to compare any one's l. with his conduct*, dicta alicujus cum factis componere, Sall Jug. 48 Quint *with such l.*, talibus d, Virg. (*pass*) Phr.: *very insulting l*, magna contumelia verborum, Caes B G. 5, 58. Cic. so, *to use insulting l*, contumelias dicere, Liv 25, 22, *ad fin* · also, probra dicere, Ov. A. A 3, 49; jactare (in aliquem), Liv. 29, 9 (v REPROACH, INSULT)

**languid:** **1.** languĭdus (*drooping, faint*, hence, *wanting force*) *eyes l and dull*, oculi l et torpentes, Quint 11, 3, 76: *l pulsation*, l. ictus venarum, Plin 11, 37, 89: v. FAINT, LISTLESS. *Dimin* languidulus, Cat. **2.** languens, ntis (= preced ): Cic : Caes (So *to be l*, langueo; *become so*, languesco . v. TO LANGUISH, FLAG ) **3.** rēmissus (*slack; wanting in energy*): opp. to agilis gnavusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90 v. LISTLESS.

**4** marcĭdus (lit. *withered, drooping:* late) *l. repose*, marcida [luxu] otia, Claud. Cons. Hon 3, 40. Stat. Also, marcens, entis. Tac G. 36. See also TO LANGUISH.

**languidly:** languidē: Caes.: Cic.

**languidness:** v. LANGUOR.

**languish:** **1.** langueo, ŭi, 2; *incept* languesco, 3 (*to be or become faint, feeble, or remiss*) *to l in body* (=*become unwell*), corpore languescere, Cic Fin. 4, 24, 65 *love l s* (without a rival), languet amor, Ov. A. A 2, 436; *all emotion l.s*, omnis affectus languescit, Quint 11, 3, 2 (N.B.—Not to be used of *wasting* sickness cf. *infra*.) **2.** marceo, 2 (lit. *to wither, droop* · not in Cic.): *to l. with luxury*, m. luxuriā, Liv 23, 45 Cels. *Incept* languesco, Liv. Plin. **3.** tābesco, 3 v TO PINE, WASTE. See also TO DROOP, FAIL. Phr. *the war l'd for want of supplies*, *propter commeatus inopiam strenue geri bellum non poterat; magis trahebatur bellum quam gerebatur (v TO DRAG ON, *init*) *warlike preparations l.*, belli apparatus refrigescunt, Cic Ph 5, 11, 30: *commerce l s amidst civil strife*, *inter seditiones affliguntur commercia (cf Cic Agr 2, 30, 83, cetera vectigalia belli difficultatibus affliguntur) but the verb denotes actual *prostration* pefh. refrigescunt may be so used cf *supr*

**languishing** (*adj*) **I.** *Wasting* · tābescens, tābidus v TO PINE, PINING. **II.** *Having a languid, enamoured look* **1.** languĭdus · more fully amore languidus (*e. g.* oculus) cf Apul. Met 3, p 56, oculi libidine marcidi **2.** marcĭdus v *supr* (1) **3** pŭter, tris, tre (lit. *rotten*, hence, *wanton*) cf. Hor Od 1, 36, 17, omnes in Damalim putres deponent oculos

**languishingly:** languidus (ut ejus qui amore deperiat) oculis cf preced. art

**languor:** **1.** languor (*of body or mind*, of the former, usu *fatigue* or *sickness* q v.) *repose and solitude cause l* (*inaction, laziness*), l afferunt hominibus otium et solitudo, Cic. Off *init* See also LISTLESSNESS **2.** expr. by neut of languĭdus esp as part gen.: *no l. or slackness*, nihil languidi neque remissi, Sall Jug 53 **3.** marcor (chiefly in late writers) *l. and irresistible drowsiness*, m. et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels 3, 20: *l.* (*want of vigour*) *in a general*, m ducis, Vell 2, 119

**lank:** **1.** prōlixus (*long and stretched out*) *hair hanging loose and l.*, capillus passus, prolixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49 *wool l and not shaggy*, p villus nec asper, Col. 7, 3, *post init* *of l. figure*, corpore p atque exili, cf. Suet Cl 30. **2.** strīgōsus v. LEAN, THIN

**lankness:** expr. by prōlixus: v. preced. art

**lanky:** v LANK.

**lantern:** **1.** lāterna (lant-): *to carry a l before any one*, alicui l. praeferre, Val Max 6, 8, 1. Cic.: Plin. **2.** meton. cornu, ūs: Pl. Am 1, 1, 188: cf. Pl. 11, 16, 16 § 49, laternae cornu.

**lantern-bearer:** lāternārius (lant-). Cic., cf. preced art.

**lantern-jaws:** (homo) buccis fluentibus (?) Cic de Or. 2, 66, 166, facie propter maciem deformis. cf. Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53.

**lap** (*subs*): **I.** *Of a garment*: lăcinia *he trod on the l* (*border*) *of his toga*, togae l. calcavit, Suet. Cal. 35 Pl., Cic. fil. **II.** *Of the person*: **1.** grēmium (indicative of *affection or favour*) · *a child sitting in its mother's l.*, filius in g. (matris) sedens, Cic Div. 2, 41, 85 · Virg. Fig: *the l of the earth*, Cic. Sen 15, 51. **2.** sĭnus, ūs (*formed by the folds of the toga*): cf Liv. 21, 18, *fin.* Also = gremium. *brought up in his mother's l.* (fig), in (matris) sinu [indulgentiaque], Tac. Agr 4. Phr. *men expect that happiness should drop into their l.s*, *compressis quod aiunt manibus sedent homines, exspectantes dum bona ultro ad se deferantur.

**lap** (*v.*): **I.** *To lick up* · lambo, i, 3: Phaedr. 1, 25, 6 Vulg. Jud. vii. 5: v. TO LICK. (N.B. Tennyson has *to lap = to cause a sound as of one lapping · I heard the water lapping on the crags*, *lambentes scopulos [lenem] soni-

tum dedere fluctus) ||. *To spread over* · v TO OVERLAP

**lap-dog**: cătellus (used as *term of endearment*) Hor S. 2, 3, 259. Pl.

**lapfull**: expr by grĕmium, sĭnus cf Ov F 4, 436

**lapidary**: scalptor (nearest word =*engraver*): Plin 37, 4, 15 § 60.

**lappet**: lăcĭnia v LAP (I)

**lapse** (*subs*) |. *Sliding motion* lapsus, ūs e g. *of stars*, Cic poet *fr* Virg v. FLIGHT (I, 2) ||. *Passing away* of time fūga (poet.) *e g* temporum, Hor Od 3, 30, 5 Phr. *after the l. of a year*, interjecto anno v INTERVAL (3) |||. *An error* peccātum, errātum v ERROR (III), FAULT

**lapse** (*v.*) |. *To glide* lābor, 3 v TO GLIDE ||. *To err* lābor, pecco, etc · v TO ERR (II., III) |||. *To fall or pass away from a proprietor* rĕvertor, etc.: v TO ESCHEAT

**lapsed** (*part adj*) · cădūcus cf ESCHEAT (I)

**lapstone**: *incus sutoria

**lapwing**: *fringilla vanellus · Linn

**larboard**: laeva, sĭnistra (*sc.* manus) v. LEFT (*adj*)

**larceny**: furtum v. THEFT

**larch**: lārix, ĭcis, *f* Plin *Adj* larīnus. *e g* 1 materia *larch timber*, Vitr. 2, 9, 16

**lard** (*subs*) · ădeps, lārīdum, lardum (*bacon fat*) · v. FAT (*subs.*).

**lard** (*v*): Phr *to l. poultry*, *gallinas larido inserto ad coquendum parare

**larder**: carnārium: Pl Curc 2, 3, 45 Plin. (or, *a cupboard* or *rack for hanging meat in*, cf Gesn Lex Rust *s v*)

**large**: 1. grandis (applicable to whatever is *large of its kind*) · *l turbots*, g rhombi, Hor S 2, 2, 95 *l stones*, g saxa, Caes. B G. 7, 23 Plin *a very l sum of money*, g. pecunia, Cic Rab Post 2, 4 Hence, *rather l*, subgrandis *or* suggrandis (v rare), Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 1; *very l*, pergrandis, Cic Pl. 2. magnus (v GREAT) *a l and beautiful mansion*, domus m. pulchraque, Cic. N. D 2, 6, 17 · *to pick out the largest seeds*, maxima quaeque semina manu legere, Virg G. 1, 199 *a l sum of money*, m pecunia, Cic. Att 11, 3. 3. amplus: v. SPACIOUS (N.B—Largus is *copious, abundant*, rather than *large*) Phr. *at large*, solutus. *I wander at l*, solutus (*sc* catena) vagor, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20. cf Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75, qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam quum *soluti sunt, even when they are set at l* so, emitti e custodia et levari vinculis, Cic Tusc. 1, 49, 118 See also LENGTH (AT).

**largely**: |. *Copiously, liberally* · 1. largē · v LIBERALLY. 2. prōlixē *to promise l about anything*, p de aliqua re promittere, Cic Fam 7, 5: Ter ||. *Diffusely* prōlixē *e g* fabulari, Gell 12, 1, *init*

**largeness**: amplĭtūdo Caes · Cic.: v SIZE Or expr by *adj* : v LARGE.

**largess**: 1. dōnātīvum (esp *a donative to the soldiers under the empire*) Tac. H. 1, 18 Suet. 2. congiārium (strictly, *of corn* or *corn-money to the people*). cf. Suet. Ner. 7, populo *congiarium*, militi donativum proposuit Tac. 3. largītio (*any lavish bestowment*; esp. *with a corrupt purpose*): *to gain the goodwill of the soldiers by l s*, largitione redimere militum voluntates, Caes. B C 1, 39, *extr.*: v. BRIBERY. 4. expr by largior, 4 cf. Sall. Cat. 54, Cato nihil largiendo gloriam adeptus (*by never descending to corruption, giving of largesses*)

**largish**: subgrandis (sugg), e Cic Q. Fr 3, 1, 1

**lark**: ălauda. Plin. *The crested l*, cassĭta, Gell 2, 29. (Alauda cristata, Linn)

**larynx**: nearest word, guttur, ŭris, *n.* · v. THROAT. (But larynx, ngis, *m* [Gr. λάρυγξ] should be used as med. t.)

**lascivious**: 1. sălax, ācis (esp. *of animals; lustful* · as applied to rational beings, a stronger term than Eng) *the l god*, s Deus (Priapus), Auct. Priap. Lact (de Jove) *a l. plant* (*provoking lust*), herba s, Ov A. A. 2, 422. (N B—Not to be used of women) 2. lascīvus (more freq in innocent sense, v. SPORTIVE, FROLICSOME) *very l pictures*, lascivissimae picturae, Suet Tib 43 Ov Mart 3. lībīdĭnōsus v LUSTFUL, LICENTIOUS 4. pētŭlans, ntis, (also in less offensive sense v PERT) Cic Par. 3, 1, 20 (N B—Rare in this sense, and always a mild expn.) 5. pĕtulcus (esp *of animals*) Serv. Virg G 4, 10. 6. prōtervus v. PERT, WANTON *To be l.*, prurire (lit *to itch*) Cat. 16, 9 Mart. Phr.. *l paintings* or *representations*, libidines e g libidines pingere, caelare, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 72 etc *l. poems*, versus mollĭculi ac parum pudici, Cat. 16, 8

**lasciviously**: 1. lascīvē (cf preced art 2) Apul 2. pētŭlanter Cic Coel 16, *fin* See also WANTONLY

**lasciviousness**: lascivia, lībido, etc v LICENTIOUSNESS, WANTONNESS

**lash** (*subs*) |. *The instrument* 1. lōrum. usu. in *pl*, *the lash consisting of several pieces of leather*. *to beat with lashes*, loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Ph 8, 8, 24 *to be galled with the l.*, loris uri, Hor Ep 1, 16, 46. 2. scūtica (*of a slight kind*) flāgellum (*heavy and knotted*) v. WHIP. SCOURGE ||. *The blow* verber, ĕris, *n.* (chiefly in *pl*, and only in *nom. dat acc.* sing) v. STRIPE.

**lash** (*v*): |. *To apply the whip* verbĕro, flāgello, I. v TO BEAT, SCOURGE ||. *To censure with severity* castīgo, 1 *to l the senate violently*, in senatu castigando vehementem esse, Liv 3, 19, *med* Cic See also TO INVEIGH |||. *To make fast to*. annecto, allīgo v TO FASTEN TO.

**lass**: puella v GIRL

**lassitude**: lassĭtūdo v. WEARINESS

**last** (*subs*) forma, Hor. S 2, 3, 106 Ulp Dig Phr.: *let the cobbler stick to his l*, ne supra crepidam sutor (judicaret) Plin. 15, 10, 36, § 85.

**last** (*adj*) |. *Final*: 1. postrēmus (strictly, *hindmost*): *to put some things first, others l.*, alia prima ponere, alia p, Cic Or. 15, 50 *the l tribute (of affection)*, mortis p. munus, Cat 101, 3 *for the l time*, postremum (with a verb), Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22 Cic 2. ultĭmus (strictly, *farthest back* or *away*: in which sense Cic. uses the word cf Inv 2, 2, 3, ab ultimo principio, *most remote in time*) *to put l. first*, praeponere ultima primis, Hor. S 1, 4, 59 · *to whom that day was to be the l.*, quibus u. esset ille dies, Virg Aen 2, 248 3. extrēmus (strictly, *outside*) · *the l month of the year*, mensis ex. anni, Cic Leg 2, 21, 54 (but extremo mense, *at the end of the month*) · *a l. embrace*, ex. complexus, Cic Verr, 5, 45, 118 *for the l time*, extremum (with a verb), Ov. Tr 1, 3, 15 *the l. day*, extremus ille dies (v JUDGMENT-DAY). 4. nōvissimus (concerning the origin of this word, see Varr L L 6, 7, § 59) *privy to every scheme but the l*, omnium consiliorum nisi novissimi particeps, Sal Jug. 71 Caes B G. 5, 56 5. suprēmus (not in Cic, and usu. with ref. to *something important*) · *l will (and testament)*, s. voluntas, Tac H. 1, 48. *extr. to pay the l honours (funeral)*, suprema solvere, Tac A 1, 61 *in one's l moments*, in supremis, Quint. 6, prooem. 11 So is sometimes used summus e. g. summa dies, Virg Aen 2, 324 See also foll artt Phr *the l. but one*, paenultimus, Aus. esp paenultima (*sc.* syllaba), *the l syllable but one*, Gell 4, 7 *to breathe one's l.*, animam effiare, Cic. Mil 18, *extr*; spiritum extremum trahere, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4 (but neither phr. as a mere syn. for *to die*. v. TO EXPIRE) · *to be on one's l legs*, perh. in (summas) angustias adduci, Cic Quint. 5, 19 ||. *Immediately preceding* proximus *l night, on the night preceding that*, p, superiore nocte, Cic Cat 1, 1, 1. Also used of that which immediately *follows* v. Smith's Lat Dict propior, B, II) Phr *l evening*, heri vesperi, Ter Cic v. YESTERDAY.

**last, at**· 1. ad postrēmum *at l even the kings of Syria did not refuse to* , Syriae quoque ad p reges non abnuere, Liv 38, 16, *fin* Hirt B G 8, 43 See also FINALLY 2. ad extrēmum (denoting *the end of a matter*, whereas ad postremum refers rather to *order of succession*): *at l they were expelled from the country*, ad ex. agris expulsi (sunt), Caes. B. G 4, 4 Cic 3. dēmum (implying, *that the thing has been long expected*) *we are at l landed at four o'clock*., quarta demum exponimur hora, Hor v. LENGTH (AT) So also denique (ib).

**last** (*adv.*) expr. by postrēmus, nōvissimus *the one who arrives l. at the meeting*, qui ex iis novissimus venit, Caes B G 5, 56 cf L G § 343

**last** (*v.*) |. *To continue* · dūro, permāneo, māneo v. TO ENDURE *To l for a long time*, perennare, Ov A. A. 3, 42 Col. ||. *To last out*, i. e. *prove sufficient*. suffĭcio, 3 v. TO SUFFICE Phr *the corn he had would barely l. 30 days*, frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere, Caes. B G 7, 71

**lasting** (*adj*) · 1. dūturnus, dītīnus (*long continued*) · *nothing pretended can be l*, simulatum nihil potest esse d, Cic Off 2, 12, 43 (v IONG) Liv (who prefers the form diutinus Cic has both) 2. pĕrennis, e Hor. Od 3, 30, 1 Cic (in somewhat different sense) 3. mansūrus v ABIDING. Also sempĭternus, aeternus, may sometimes be used, esp in rhetorical or poetic language.

**lastingly**: v. PERMANENTLY. (Sometimes semper, in perpetuum v ALWAYS, PERPETUALLY)

**lastly**: 1. postrēmo, dēnique, etc v FINALLY 2. nōvissimē (in enumerations. late) Quint 3, 6, 23, sq, has, primum. post haec . . deinde . . . . novissime Sen

**latch**: nearest word, pessŭlus · v. BOLT

**latchet**: i. e *of a shoe* corrĭgia: Cic. Div 2, 40, *extr.* · Vulg Mar. 1, 7.

**late** (*adj.*) · |. *Coming after the usual time*: 1. sērus *a l. winter*, s. hiems, Liv 32, 28, *med. the latest kinds of pears*, serissima pira, Plin Esp *too late. no time too l for a good intention*, rectae voluntati s. est tempus nullum, Quint. 12, 1, 31 Cic 2 sērōtinus (esp of *fruits, crops*, etc) *a l. sowing*, s sementis, Plin 18, 24, 56, § 204 · Col 3. tardus (*loitering behind time, backward*) · *the l. nights (of summer)*, t noctes, Virg G 2, 482. Ov Join tarda et sera [portenta]. Cic Div 2, 30, 64, poet. 4. mŏrans, ntis (*loitering* poet) Virg. G. 1, 138. ||. *Far advanced*. 1. multus esp. in phrr, *till l (far on) in the night*, ad multam noctem, Caes B G 1, 26 *l. at night*, multa nocte, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2 *not till l. in the day*, multo demque die, Caes B. G. 1, 22. 2. sērus (cf *supr* I. 1) *l. in the night*, sera nocte, Prop 1, 3, 10 Ov. Esp. *neut.* serum, as *subs* *it was l in the day*, serum erat diei, Liv 7, 8 *the entertainment was prolonged till l in the night*, in serum nocte ad convivium productum, Liv 33 48, *med.* · Suet : Tac |||. *Recent in date*: 1. rēcens, rēcentior v. RECENT. 2. expr. by infrā (*prep.*), infĕrior, us: (*Homer*) *was not later than Lycurgus*, non infra Lycurgum fuit, Cic Br 10, 40. *belonging to a l. age*, inferioris aetatis, ib 64, *init.* also, aetate inferior, ib. 49. 182. 3. post (*prep.*), postĕrior, us *rather later in date*, aetate posterior, Cic. Br 11, 43 *later* ("second") *thoughts* posteriores cogitationes, Cic Ph. 12, 2, 5. 4. in *compar*, prŏpior, us (*nearer to present date*) *the later letter (of two)*, p. epistola, Cic Att 15, 3. 5. in *superl*, nōvissimus v LAST, *adv.* Phr. *l Latin*, infima Latinitas, Du Cange

**IV.** *Last in office.* Phr *the l consuls*, Coss. prioris annī: v EX- **V.** *Departed this life:* dēmortuus (esp *with ref. to an office*) · v DECEASED In colloq. use, perh. dēfunctus (but the expr. has no parallel in Lat.) v DEAD Under the Empire *a deceased emperor was spoken of as* Divus (D.). cf Tac Agr. 15, where the appellation is represented as being used by Britons. **VI.** *That has lately happened* proximus (*just before or after*): v. LAST, *adj.* (II.)

**late** (*adv.*) · **I.** *At an advanced time* · **1.** sērō (*l. in the day or season*) *on that day Lentulus arrived l in the day*, eo die L. venit sero, Cic. Att 7, 21. Liv. Quint *sooner* or *later*, serius ocius, Hor. Od 2, 3, 26; serius aut citius, Ov: *superl.*, serissime, Caes B C 3, 75 Plin. Often = *too late: to be wise too l.* (prov.), s. sapere, Fest Cic Quint. In this sense the comp also occurs, = serius quam decet, oportet *can we hear something, or are we come too l*, possumus audire aliquid an serius venimus? Cic. Rep 1, 13. **2.** expr. by multus v. LATE, *adj* (II, 1). **II.** *Recently*: v. LATELY.

**lately**: **1.** nūper (*not long since. of an interval of time relatively short*) *they (the Allobroges) had l been subdued*, n pacati erant, Caes B G. 1, 6 Cic Hor **2.** mŏdo (*a very short time ago but now*) cf Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 6, quid dico *nuper?* immo vero *modo*, ac plane paullo ante *I have just l. become more friendly*, sum amicior mfactus, Cic Leg 2, 2, *init.* Ov **3.** rēcens v. RECENTLY.

**lateness**: expr by sērus · v. LATE (Sometimes tarditas may serve v. SLOWNESS, TARDINESS)

**latent**: occultus cf. Virg G 1, 86. As scient. *t. t.*, latens v HIDDEN, INVISIBLE.

**lateral**: expr. by a latere · cf. Caes B. G 1, 29, ne quis inermibus multitudo ab latere impetus fieri posset v. SIDE, FLANK

**laterally**: a latere v. preced. art.

**lath**: perh assercŭlus *or* tĭgillum (*any small pole or beam*): v. Lat. Dict. *s.vv*

**lathe**: tornus Virg. G. 2, 449. Plin. *To work on the l*, tornare v. TO TURN

**lather** (*subs*) spūma (*froth*, or *anything resembling it*): v. FOAM, FROTH

**lather** (*v*) · Phr. *to l the beard*, *mentum saponis spumis obducere

**Latin**: Lătīnus. *the L. language*, L lingua, Cic Fin 1, 3, 10 *the L. race*, genus L, Virg. Phr *to speak L.*, Latine loqui, Cic de Or. 1, 32, 144 (the phr denotes either *to use the language so called*, or *to speak it purely*, more fully, pure et Latine l., Cic. l. c) · *to know* (*understand*) *L*, Latine scire, Cic Caec. 19, 55. *to translate into L.*, Latine reddere, Cic de Or 1, 34, 155 · *L style* or *diction*, Latinitas, Cic. (v LATINITY) *the L holidays*, Latinae, arum (*sc* feriae): Cic. · Liv (Latino, Latinuzo = Latine reddo, are barbarous.)

**Latinist**. Phr.· *to be a good L.*, Latinarum literarum laude excellere, Ruhnk. in Kr.· specially with ref to *writing Latin*, *bene *s.* pulchre Latine scribere; Latinitatis probum *s.* bonum auctorem esse · v LATIN.

**Latinity**: Lătīnĭtas: *a bad authority for L.*, malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7.

**latitude**: **I.** *Range, scope*; esp *of action* or *interpretation* · **1.** expr by lībĕrē (with ref. *to action*) cf. Caes B. C. 3, 51, alter *libere* ea summam rerum consulere debet, i e. *to use the utmost l.*: also Quint 6, 1, 43. omnia libere fingimus, *we allow ourselves the utmost l. of fancy.* **2.** by lātē (esp with ref. *to wide import of words*) · *the art is important, and has great l. (of application)*: ars magna est et l. patet, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235; cf. id. Off 3, 17, 70, fidei bonae nomen manare *latissime*, i. e *had the greatest l. of application.* Phr. *there is greater l. for anything* alicui rei laxior locus, Liv 24, 8, *init.* **II.** As geogr. term · *lātĭtūdo only as *t. t.* (so Kr.). Phr *in the same l as the Chaldaeans then were*, sub ea inclinatione coeli sub qua Chaldaei tunc fuerunt, Gell 14, *ad init* Vitr *in different l s*, sub diversis coeli regionibus, Gell l c. *in extent and parallel of l*, spatio ac coelo, Tac Agr. 10 so, appy positio coeli et declinatio, Col. 1, 6, *ad fin*

**latitudinal**: in latitudinem v BREADTH

**latitudinarian** (*subs*) *qui liberius sentit de rebus theologicis

**latitudinarianism**: comp preced art

**latter**: **I.** *Subsequent* posterior v. LATE (III.). **II.** *Last mentioned* hic (but hic may mean *the former* where it is the object *immediately present to the mind of the speaker*, L. G § 366, *Obs*) cf. Sall Cat 54, *init* Cic (often hic, ille = simply *the one, the other*, cf. Quint. 3, 6, 95, *hic* testamento, *ille* proximitate mititur, where no individuals have been mentioned)

**latterly** · proximis his diebus, cf. Cic Am 2, 7

**lattice**: **1.** cancelli, orum (*any cross wood-work*, esp *for the purpose of a fence* or *barrier*): cf Varr. R. R 3, 5, perticae inclinatae et in eis *transversis* perticis annexis, ad speciem cancellorum scenicorum. Cic Ulp Dig Hence, cancellare, *to enclose with l-work*, Col: *in the manner of l.-work*, cancellatim, Plin 7, 20, 19 **2.** transenna (a rare word; denoting *lattice-work* or *grating*, esp *for windows*) Cic (who has the prov. expr quasi per transennam aspicere, de Or 1, 35, 162) Non.

**lattice-work**: opus cancellatum *s* reticulatum (Forcell.) cf preced art.

**laud**: laudo, extollo v. TO PRAISE, EXTOL.

**laudable**: **1.** laudābĭlis, e: Cic: Quint. (but used more like a verbal than in Eng, and not simply as syn. for *exemplary, excellent*). **2.** laudātus (*that is actually the object of praise*): *the mother of all l arts*, omnium l. artium parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, *init* (Rare in present sense) **3.** laude dignus v PRAISEWORTHY **4.** bonus (gen term) · cf Sall Cat. 10, fides, probitas, ceteraeque bonae artes see also EXCELLENT

**laudableness**: expr by circumlocution v TO PRAISE; and preced art.

**laudably**: laudābĭlĭter Cic Val Max.

**laudation**: **1.** laudātio v PANEGYRIC. **2.** praecōnium (strictly, *by a public crier*) Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3. See also PRAISE

**laudatory**: **1.** hŏnōrĭfĭcus, comp. -centior, -centissimus (*doing honour to*) *most l. (complimentary) terms*, honorificentissima verba, Cic Ph. 14, 11, 29 · Caes. **2.** laudātīvus (rhet. *t. t.*) Quint. 3, 4, 12.

**laugh** (*v*) · **1.** rīdeo, si, sum, 2 (most gen. term, including *to smile*) *Crassus l'd once in his life*, Crassus semel in vita risit, Cic Fin. 5, 30, *fin. to speak the truth l ing* (*playfully*), ridentem dicere verum, Hor. S 1, 1, 24. Often fig., cf Lucr. 1, 8, ubi *rident* aequora ponti: v. TO SMILE **2.** cachinno, 1; also, cachinnor, 1 (*to laugh aloud, explode with laughter*). cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62, ridere convivae; cachinnare (*al* -ari) ipse Verres Lucr. **3.** very often expr. by risus, ūs; cachinnus, i *to set people l ing*, risum movere, Cic de Or. 2, 58, 235. *the populace burst out l ing*, r populi factus est, id. Verr 4, 12, 27 · *to burst out l ing all at once.* subito in cachinnos effundi, Suet. Cal 32. v. LAUGH (*subs*), LAUGHTER.

**——at**: **1.** rideo, 2 (either *pleasantly* or *scornfully*) · *to l heartily at any one's jokes*, alicujus joca satis r, Cic. Att. 14, 14, *init. Jove l s at lovers' perjuries*, perjuros r amantes Jupiter, Prop. 2, 16, 47 *to l. at one with good reason*, aliquem merito r., Quint. 8, 3, 19 Hor **2.** dērideo, 2 (*to l. to scorn*, q. v. also with *acc.*) v. TO DERIDE.

**3.** irrideo, 2 (*to mock*: same constr) v. TO RIDICULE, MOCK.

**laugh out**: cachinno, 1 v. TO LAUGH (2).

**—— to scorn**: dērideo, 2 (with *acc.*): Join deridere atque contemnere, Cic de Or 3, 14, 54.

**laugh, laughing** (*subs.*): **1.** rīsus, ūs *to set up a laugh*, r tollere, Hor A. P. 381; *to crack one's sides with laughing*, (paene) risu corpus, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 10, *med.* · *to try to provoke a l.*, r captare, Cic Tusc. 2, 7, *init to keep from laughing*, risu se continere, Pl As 3, 2, 36; risum tenere, Hor. A P 5 **2** cachinnus (*loud, boisterous*). *to burst out into a loud laugh*, c tollere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10 Lucr Ov v TO LAUGH (3).

**laughable**: **1.** rīdĭcŭlus *it is a l. affair* (the comedy), r res est, Pl As. prol 14. Cic. Join (res) ridicula et jocosa dignaque cachinno, Cat 56. *Very l*, perridiculus, Cic. (N B — the adj. subridiculus, *somewhat l*, does not occur, but the adv does) **2.** jŏcōsus (*sportive* as opp to *serious*). v. JOCOSE, SPORTIVE (cf *suppr.* 1). **3.** rīsu dignus cf *suppr.* (1)

**laughably**: rīdĭcŭlē Join · ridicule atque facete, Cic de Or 1, 57, 243.

**laughing-stock**: lūdĭbrium *to become a general l*, in ora hominum pro l abire, Liv. 2, 36 (Hor. has, l. debere, Od. 1, 14, 16, Gr. γελῶτα ὀφλεῖν poetice), cf. Liv. 1, 56, *ad fin*, where Brutus is called, ludibrium verius quam comes Suet. Phr *to be made a l. of*, irrisui esse, Caes. B. C. 2, 15 Apul.. sometimes ridiculum esse *or* fieri, may serve · cf Juv. 3, 153.

**laughter**: **1.** rīsus, ūs *to excite l*, r. movere, Cic v LAUGH (*subs*) **2.** cachinnātio (*indecorous l* rare) Cic Tusc. 4, 31, 66 (Also, if *the act* be meant, cachinnus v. LAUGH, *subs.*)

**launch** (*v.*) **I.** *To float a vessel for the first time* dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to haul down to the sea; whether just after building* or *subsequently*) · *to l. ships*, naves d., Liv. 30, 7: Virg. (To denote the modern way of launching, perh. demittere) **II.** *To hurl*: contorqueo, 2; jăcŭlor, 1 v. TO HURL Phr *he l s thunderbolts from his right hand*, fulmina molitur dextra, Virg G 1, 329.

**III.** Intrans. and fig, *to launch out*, i e. *expatiate* **1.** exspătior, 1 v. TO EXPATIATE **2.** insĕquor, cūtus, 3 (*in the way of invective*) foll by in and *acc.*, v TO INVEIGH (AGAINST). **3.** expr. by circumlocution, de aliqua re uberius ac fusius disputo, dissero; v. TO ENLARGE (UPON)

**laundress**: *lāvātrix, lotrix. (Lavator = πλύντης, Gloss. Philox. in Forc)

**laundry**: lāvātorium v. Du C, s. v.

**laureate** (*adj.*): laureātus v. LAURELED. As subs, perh poeta coronatus, cf. Suet. Dom. 13, [unus] de oratoribus coronatus or, (poeta) laureatus, qui dicitur

**laurel** (*subs*) · **I.** *The tree* · laurus, i; less freq., -ūs, *f.* (by some supposed to be *the bay*): Cic · Liv. (Laurus nobilis, Linn.) **II.** *The decoration* **1.** laurĕa (strictly *adj*, corona being understood) · *worthy of the l*, laurea donandus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9 Ov **2.** meton. laurus (v. *suppr.* 1): cf Cic. Fam. 2, 16, *ad init* (de triumpho suo).

**laurel** (*adj.*) · laureus · *a l. wreath*, l. corona, Liv. 23, 11: Ov.

**laureled** (*part adj.*): **1.** laureātus (*decorated with laurel or bay*): *a l. bust*, l imago, Cic Mur. 41, 88 *a l. letter* (*announcing victory*), l litterae, Liv 45, 1 *med.*; also simply, laureatae, Tac Agr. 18, *fin.* **2.** lauriger, ĕra, ĕrum (poet.). *l. fasces*, l. fasces, Mart. 10, 10, 1 · of *Apollo*, Ov. A. A. 3, 389

**lava**. **I.** *The stream*: torrens igneus (Kr.): or perh liquefacta massa cf Virg. Aen 3, 576. Claud has, Vulcanius amnis, Rapt Pros. 1, 170 (But sometimes it may be necessary to use the word lava; where needful, qualified

by such a clause as, quae dicitur—ita appellatur fervens liquefactae massae flumen) ‖. *The solid substance as cooled.* *lava (Ki gives, massa torrentis vulcanii diruta, torrida)

**lavatory:** *lāvātōrium v Du C, s v

**lave:** lāvo, I v TO WASH, LATHE

**laver:** 1. āquālis, is, c (strictly *adj*) · *a basin for water* · Pl Curc 2, 3, 33 2 āquimānārium (*for the hands*) Ulp Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12 also āquimānāle, is, n Paul (Forc) 3. mallūvium (*for the hands*) Fest s v. 4. lāvācrum (in eccl authors, *the l of baptism*) Vulg Tit III 5 5. lābrum (*a large, wide-lipped vessel*) Plin Ep 5, 6, 20 Vulg Ex XXX 18 v. Dr. Smith's Dict Bibl s v. *laver* 6. concha (smaller, not class) Vulg 2 Paral IV 6

**lavish** (*adj*) · 1. prōdīgus (of persons, *using or bestowing wastefully*) *l of money,* p aeris, Hor A P 164. Join largitor et prodigus, Cic. Cat 4, 5, 10 2. profūsus (of persons or things): *l of what is one's own,* sui profusus, Sall Cat. 5 *l. expense* p sumptus, Cic Quint 30, 93. 3. effūsus (like preced) *l in giving,* in largitione ef, Cic Coel. 6, 13 Vell. 4 largītor (*in giving:* strictly subs., but used as *masc adj*) *l with money,* pecuniae l, Sall Jug 95 · Cic (v *supr.* 1). See also EXTRAVAGANT. Phr.. *to make l presents,* largiri (v TO BESTOW)

**lavish** (*v*) 1. profundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (*to pour out* or *spend freely*) *to l money* or *life for one's country,* pecuniam, vitam pro patria p, Cic Off 1, 24, 84 2. effundo, 3: v. TO SQUANDER 3. largior, 4 v TO BESTOW So, dilargior, *to l upon different persons,* Cic Agr 2, 29, *fin.* Tac Suet Phl. *to l caresses on any one,* in amplexus alicujus effundi, Tac A 12, 47

**lavishly:** l effūsē Join large effuseque [donare], Cic R Am 8, *extr* 2. profūsē Suet. *To give l.,* largiri v. TO BESTOW

**lavishness:** expr. by *adj.*: v. LAVISH

**law:** ‖. *Of a political, social or moral kind* · 1. lex, lēgis, *f* (in most senses of the Eng) *to give notice of, propose, carry a l.,* l. promulgare, ferre, perferre, Cic. *pass.. to break a l.,* l. violare, Cic in. C. Ant. fr. (v TO BREAK, III) *to proceed according to l,* lege agere, Cic de Or 1, 38, *fin* · *law not written but instinctive,* lex non scripta sed nata, Cic Or 49, 165 *a l. of nature (not of human enactment),* l naturae, id. Off 3, 6, 27 (described as ratio profecta a rerum natura, id Leg 2, 4, 10) *natural l (as a universal power),* l naturalis, id. N. D 1, 14 *init* 2. jūs, jūris *n.* (denoting not as lex, strictly *one special enactment, but an entire body of laws*) · *augural l,* jus augurium, Cic Sen 4, *fin* · *civil l.,* jus civile, Cic. *pass.. to declare the l. (magisterially),* jus dicere, Paul Dig 1, 1, 11 Cic *to lay down the l. (as any experienced person might do when consulted),* de jure respondere, Cic de Or 2, 33, 142 *civil or canon l,* jus Caesareum aut pontificium, Ehasm Coll. II 54. See also RIGHT (*subs*). 3. fas, *indecl* (*divine as opp to human law*): *to do away with all l., human and divine,* jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3 Liv also, fas et jura (where *divine law* is chiefly indicated), Virg G 1, 268. Phr *to go to l with any one,* litem alicui intendere · v. ACTION (V) *it is a l* (*dictate*) *of nature,* hoc natura praescribit, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 27. ‖. *Any regulative principle:* norma v. RULE ‖‖. *The books of Moses.* lex ("Thora" libri qui dicuntur), Moysis libri quinque

**law-breaker:** legis violator. (Liv. has, violator gentium juris, 4, 19).

**lawful:** 1. lēgītimus (*agreeable to existing laws*): *a l. adversary* (opp to *a freebooter, etc.*), justus et l. hostis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, *fin.*: *l. hours* (*fixed by law*) *l. horae,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, 25 v LEGAL 2. fas, *indecl* (*agreeable to divine law or conscience*) *what is l. for man to wish,* quod homini fas est optare, Cic Am 3, 11 quod fas est, and quod per leges licet, are mentioned together, Cic Mil 16, 43: *not to consider a thing l,* fas non putare (foll by *inf*), Caes. B G 5, 12 also with second sup, si fas est dictu, Cic Tusc 5, 13, 38 3 licitus (rare) Tac Phr *it is l,* licet, 2; per legem, leges, being added when the ref is to *an existing law or laws* (v. *sup* 2) *the same things are not l everywhere,* non ubique idem licet, cf Quint 5, 10, 40

**lawfully** 1. lēgitimē (*in accordance with existing laws*) v LEGALLY 2 lēge lēgibus (= preced): *he could not l be discharged,* neque legibus (Athenensium) emitti poterat, Nep Cim 1. Also per leges (with ref to that which *the law does not forbid*, whereas the abl denotes positive direction of the law) Cic cf LAWFUL (2)

3 where the ref is to *moral* law, expr. by fas. v preced art. (2)

**lawfulness:** expr. by licumi v preced art

**lawgiver:** v. LEGISLATOR

**lawless:** 1 e *restrained by no law* 1. licens, ntis (rather rare) applied by Cic to the structure of the dithyramb, de Or. 3, 48 185 (in which sense, lege solutus, Hor Od 4, 2, 12) Val Max Join audax et licens, Gell. 15, 9 2 audax (usu of *that daring which defies law*) *to withstand the l,* audacibus resistere, Cic Inv 1, 3, 4 more fully, ad facinus audax, Cic Cat. 2, 5, 9 3. nēfārius (stronger than the Eng) v WICKED 4, quod contra leges fit (*opposed to definite enactments*) v ILLEGAL (N B —The phr legibus solutus denotes exemption from the operation of particular laws cf Merivale, ch XXXI *ad fin*)

**lawlessly:** licenter: Cic Hor v. LICENTIOUSLY.

**lawlessness:** licentia v LICENCE

**lawn:** 1. (*Of grass* plātum, prātulum *we sat down on the l by Plato's statue,* in pratulo propter Platonis statuam consedimus, Cic Br. 6, 24 cf Plin. Ep 5, 6, 18 and 35 Sometimes saltus (*land with woods and glades*) may serve v Lat Dict s v. (R. and A. give campus gramineus, planities graminea; which may denote *any grassy expanse*) ‖ *A sort of fine linen* perh sindon or byssus · v. LINEN.

**lawsuit:** 1. lis, lītis, *f.*: *to seek to recover property by a l,* bona repetere ac persequi lite et judicio, Cic. Verr. 3, 13, 32 *to institute a l about anything,* l. instituere de aliqua re, Tryph Dig 5, 2, 22, § 3 *to enter on a l. against any one,* l alicui intendere, Cic de Or 1, 10, 42, in aliquem inferre, id Clu 41, 116 See also ACTION (V.). 2. controversia (*a dispute, whether brought before a magistrate or not*) *to decide l s,* c distrahere, Cic Caec. 2, 6 v. DISPUTE (Controversia denotes a lawsuit *as a controversy between parties*, lis, is the *legal proceeding*)

**lawyer:** 1 jūrisconsultus, or as two words (abbreviated, Ictus *one qualified to lay down the law*): Cic Quint. Also jure consultus, Cic Manil. 12, 27. Absol, consultus, Cic. Caec 27, 78 superl consultissimus, Cic. Br. 40, 148 2. jūris or jure perītus (more freq. in adject sense, *skilled in jurisprudence*). cf Cic. Br. 39, 145, Crassus, eloquentium jurisperitissimus, jurisperitorum eloquentissimus Hor has, juris legumque peritus, Sat 1, 1, 9 Gell 3. jūrisprūdens (late). Dig. *A pettifogging l,* leguleius, formularius, Quint. 12, 3, 11 (the former term from Cic de Or. 1, 55, *fin*).

**lax:** 1. dissōlūtus: *l. in passing over* (*an offence*), in praetermittendo d, Cic Verr. 5, 3, *extr.*: opp. to vehemens (*strict, severe*), ib. 5, 40, 104 2. rēmissus (oft. an epithet of praise, *easy, quiet*): esp in compar (= *more slack than one ought to be*), *if we choose to be l,* si remissiores voluerimus esse, Cic. Cat. 4 6, 12. 3. laxus *to exercise laxe discipline over troops,* milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall. Jug 64 (Not in Cic, who however has laxas habenas habere, in anal sense, Am 13, 45) 4. negligens v. NEGLIGENT, CARELESS. See also LOOSE (*adj*)

**laxative:** laxātīvus (as med t t): Coel Aur. see also PURGATIVE

**laxly:** 1. dissolūtē: opp to severe, Cic Ph 6, *init*: Brutus in Cic Ep. 2. rēmissē, or perh better, remissius (cf LAX, 2) *neither too anxiously nor l.,* neque crudeliter neque remisse, Col 1, 8, *med* 3. laxē (rare in this sense). Sall Jug. 87, *extr.* (better, laxiore imperio, v LAX, 3) 4. negligenter v. CARELESSLY.

**laxness** } 1. expr. by adj. *by*
**laxity** } *all means we must avoid the appearance of l,* *magnopere cavendum est ne dissoluti (remissiores quam decet) esse videamur v LAX. 2. perh. rēmissio cf Cic Cat 4, 6, *extr*, where remissio poenae (together = *laxity*) is opp. to severitas animadversionis Join: remissio animi ac dissolutio (= *weakness, want of spirit*), Cic Fam 5, 2, *ad fin* (Laxitas in this sense, without authority in Cic = *roominess*) For laxity = *extent of import, etc* v LATITUDE

**lay** (*v*) ‖ *To place* pōno, 3 v. TO PLACE; and foll artt ‖‖. *To fix down, establish* Phr *to l. the foundations,* fundamenta jacere (v. FOUNDATION). Fig *to l one's plans,* rationem capere (foll by ut), Ter. Heaut 5, 2, 11, so, r inire, ib 4, 2 7 See also, TO FORM (V) ‖‖. *To prostrate* sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 Vulg Aen 2, 306 (but the expr is more emphatic than the Eng). ‖V *To deposit eggs* · 1. pārio, pēpĕri, partum, 3 both with ovum, e g Cic Ac 2, 18, 57, and absol Col 8, 5, *init* Varr. So partūrio, 4 *to be about to l,* Col 1 c. 2. ēdo dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to deposit eggs*, whereas pario may include *the whole breeding process*) *they begin to l about Jan.* 1, circa Kal Jan ova e incipiunt, Col 1 c. also, edere fetus, id 8, 11, *med.* 3. ēnītor, sus and xus, 3 (lit. *to strain out*: less freq than preced) with ova, Col. 8, 11, *med*, also absol, ib *paulo ante.*

4. as *pass* nasci, nātus, 3 *to gather up eggs that have been laid,* quae nata sunt (ova) recolligere, Col. 8, 5, *ad init.* Varr. (Cic. has, ova gignere, of the *spawning of fish*, N. D 2, 51, *fin*, Ov, ova ponere, Met. 8, 258, *poet*)

**V.** Miscell. Phr. *to l the dust,* pulverem sedare, Phaedr 2, 5, 18 · *to l. snares,* plagas (retia, etc) tendere, Cic Off 3, 17, *init*, ponere, Vhg. G 1, 307 *to l siege,* obsĭdēre, obsĭdēre (v TO BESIEGE, SIEGE) *to l (violent) hands on any one,* [vim et] manus alicui inferre (v HAND, I, B) *whatever one could l hands on,* quod cuique manum vensset, Liv. 38, 21 *he laid (the remark) to heart more than any one would have thought,* quod verbum in pectus (ejus) altius quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall Jug 11 *to l a thing well to heart,* aliquid in pectus demittere, Sall Jug. 102, *ad fin.*: in pectus animumque demittere, Liv 34, 50 incumbere ad aliquid toto pectore (implying *earnest pursuit*), Cic Fam 10, 10 *to l waste.* vasto (v. TO DEVASTATE) *to l. blame upon* (v. BLAME, II.) See also foll artt.

**— aside:** ‖. *To remove:* 1. pōno, 3 (*to put off or away*): *to l. aside one's garments,* velamina p., Ov A. A 2, 613 Cic *to l aside a book,* librum de manibus p., Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 8. Fig. *to l aside covetousness,* studium lucri p., Hor. Od. 4, 12, 25. So comps. (1.) dēpōno, 3 (esp. in fig. sense) *to l. aside the recollection of something,* alicujus rei memoriam d., Caes Cic. (2) rēpōno, 3 (*to put by* or *out of the way*): *to l. aside arms and cover them up,* arma r. atque contegere, Caes B C 2, 14 Virg. Ov. (3.) sēpōno, 3 (often in sense II.) *to l. aside care,* curas s., Ov 2. āmōveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (esp. with ref. to *the mind*). *to l aside fear,* metum a. Ter Andr 1, 2, 10 Cic. 3. exuo, 1, ŭtum, 3 (*to put quite away*) · *to l. aside all fear* omnem ex timorem, Ov **M. I.**

622: Cic. . v. TO DIVEST (III.). **II.** *To reserve* **1.** sēpono, 3 Liv 1, 53, *ad init.* (captivam pecuniam s.) Cic **2.** rĕpōno, 3 Join. condere ac reponere [fructus], Cic. N. D. 2, 62, *extr.* · Hor.. v TO RESERVE, STORE

**lay by**: v. preced art. (II.).

**— down**: **I.** *To abandon* Phr. *to l doun one's arms*, ab armis discedere, Cic Ph 8, *fin* · Caes also, arma ponere, Caes B. G. 4, 37 *to l. doun (the badges) of office*, secures p, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 19 *to lay doun an office*, magistratum, imperium deponere, Caes B. G. 7, 33 Quint. · magistratu abire (when the office is vacated *in due course*), Cic. Leg 3, 20, 47 esp in the case of *a dictator*, dictatura se abdicare, Liv. 3, 29 (but also d deponere, Quint 3, 8, 53) v TO ABDICATE. **II.** *To state a proposition* statŭo, 1, ūtum, 3 *to l it down that pleasure is the chief good*, voluptatem summum bonum s., Cic Off. 1, 2, 5 · where a command is implied, foll. by ut or ne cf. Cic Ph 2, 38, 97, statuitur ne sit Creta provincia. v. TO DECIDE, DETERMINE.

**— before**: prōpōno, 3 *to l before Caesar the pleasure of the senate*, Caesari voluntatem senatus p., Caes B C 1, 3 also with rel clause, id. B G. 6, 11.

**— hold**: prĕhendo, etc v. HOLD (I, 1).

**— in**: colligo. 3 v. TO GATHER IN.

**— on**: **I.** *To place upon*: impōno, sŭperimpōno, 3 · v. TO PLACE UPON. **II.** *To inflict blows* · Phr.. *to l on*, fustem alicui impingere, Coel in Cic. Fam 8, 8, 4 · of *blows with the fist*, infringere colaphos alicui, Ter. Ad 2, 1, 45 *lay on for thwarth!* ne sit mora quin pugnus continuo in mala (ejus) haereat! ib v. 17.

**— open**: pătĕfăcio, ieclūdo, etc. v. TO OPEN, DISCLOSE. Phr. *to l open an ulcer*, ulcus adaperire, Cels. 5, 28, 7 and 8; aperire, ib § 11.

**— out**: **I** *To arrange for burying*: *prōpōno, 3 (Gr. προτίθεσθαι). **II.** *To spend* ērōgo, 1, etc . v. TO SPEND. **III.** *To plan* 1. dēsigno, 1: *to l out walks*, ambulationes d., Vitr 5, 11, 4 **2.** mētor, 1 v. TO MARK OUT

**— together**: Phr. · *to l. (their) heads together*, capita conferre, Liv. 2, 45, *med.*

**— up**: **I.** *To store* · rĕcondo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: *to l up wealth in a treasury*, opes aerario r., Quint. 10, 3. 3 Col Fig.. *to l. up words, looks* (as a grudge), verba, voces r., Tac. A 1, 7, *extr.* See also TO STORE, TREASURE UP. **II.** *To confine to bed* usu pass, *to be laid up* · aegrōto, cŭbo, jăceo: v. ILL, TO BE. Phr.. *during all the time he was laid up*, per omne tempus valetudinis suae, Suet. Gr. 2.

**— upon**: impōno, injungo, etc.. v. TO IMPOSE. Phr. *to l all the blame upon any one*, omnem culpam in aliquem inclinare, Liv. 5, 8, *fin.* See also BLAME (II).

**— waste**: vasto, etc.: v. TO DEVASTATE.

**lay**: mĕlos, i, *n.* (poet.): Hor.: v. STRAIN.

**lay** (*adj*) · lăicus · Eccl Scrr.

**layer**: **I.** *A stratum or bed*: **1.** cōrium: *to form a first, second l.* (*of a floor*), primum, alterum, c. facere, Cato, R. R. 18, *med.*: Vitr. **2.** tăbŭlātum, strātūra Pall. 12, 7, *med.* (of manure). **II.** *Of a plant, for propagation*. prōpago, ĭnis, *f.*: Virg G. 2, 26 Cic.

**laying** (*subs.*) · *of hens*, partus, ūs. Col 8, 5, *ad init.*: *l. on of colours*, circumlitio, Plin.

**layman**: lăicus Tert. Eccl. Scrr.

**lazar-house**: *valetudinarium contagio laborantium.

**lazily** · **1.** ignāvē (*without spirit*) · Virg. G. 4, 465 also, ignavitei, Hirt. in Cic. Att. 7, 5 **2.** pigrē (*slowly, heavily*): Join· pigre ac segniter, Col.. v. IDLY, INDOLENTLY.

**laziness** **1.** ignāvia (*want of energy*): *to arouse l to work*, i. ad opera excitare, Plin. 11, 16, 15 § 45: Cels. Join inertia, ignavia, desidia, Auct. Her. See also COWARDICE, INACTIVITY. **2.** pigrĭtia v SLOTH.

**lazy**: **1.** ignāvus (cf. preced. art.) *the l tribe (drones)*, 1 pecus, Virg. Aen 1, 435: Cic. (but usu. in stronger sense). **2.** pĭger, gra, grum: v. SLUGGISH. See also INDOLENT

**lead** (*subs.*). plumbum · Cato. Hor.: Plin *Made of l.*, plumbeus, Lucr. 6, 306: Cic. Prov: *a sword of l. would dispatch him*, plumbeo gladio illum jugulatum iri, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2. *Fitted* or *tipped with l* (as *arrows*), plumbatus, Plin.: *full of* or *mixed with l*, plumbosus, Plin.. *to solder with l.*, plumbare (v TO SOLDER).

**lead, of lead** (*adj*): **1.** plumbeus. v. preced art. **2.** plumbātus (late in this sense) *pipes of l.*, canales pl., Front. **3.** plumbārius (esp *with ref. to manufacture of l.*) *l. works*, pl. officinae, Plin. 34, 18, 54 *l.-mine*, metallum pl., Plin.

**lead** (*v.*) · **I.** *To guide, conduct*: dūco, xi, ctum, 3. with ref to persons, usu. = *to take with* one (cf. Liv 21, 1, *med.*, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, "*to be taken to Spain*"): oft of milit movements, Caes. Liv. (*pass.*): *to l to prison* or *execution*, in carcerem, ad mortem d, Cic. Fig. *whither pleasure leads*, quo ducit voluptas, Lucr. 2, 258 *to l any one to believe*, aliquem ad credendum d., Cic Tusc 2, 18, 42. So comps. adduco, *to bring to a place* (oftener fig); educo, *to l. forth* (esp of milit movements. Caes · Cic Liv.); reduco, *to l back*; produco, *to l forward, into view*; circumduco, *to l round*, perduco, *to l. to the end, to a place appointed*, transduco or traduco (esp. as milit term), *to l. over* or *past*; subduco, *to l up* (esp. *from the rear*, or *up a hill*: milit term): v TO BRING, BRING OUT, FORTH, etc. **II.** *To have the command of troops* · dūco, ducto: v. TO COMMAND (II, 4). **III.** *To go before*. anteeo, praeeo, etc.: v. TO GO BEFORE. **IV.** *To prevail upon*: adduco, etc : v. TO INDUCE. **V.** *To pass, spend* · Phr. *to l. an honest life*, aetatem honeste agere, Cic. Sen 18, 62; *a laborious life*, aetatem in litteris agere, id Leg. 2, 1, 3 so with traduco *to spend an idle life*, vitam otiosam traducere, Cic. Sen 23, 82; or with adv. of manner, id Tusc 3, 11, 25 (but vitam agere refers simply *to the activity of life at any given time*; traduco, to *the whole of its course*) · v. TO SPEND **VI.** Quasi-intrans, *to tend in a certain direction*: tendo, tĕtendi, sum and tum, 3 Virg Aen 6, 541 Plin. Fig *that road leads to heaven*, sic itur ad astra, Virg Aen. 9, 641.

**leaden**: plumbeus (both lit. and fig. v. LEAD, *subs.*) Join: caudex, stipes, plumbeus, asinus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3. See also LEAD (*adj.*).

**leader**: **1.** dux, dŭcis, c. (in good or bad sense) · *to act as l in anything*, alicujus rei d. se praebere, Cic Am. 11, 37 · *with Teucer for l.*, Teucro d. [et auspice], Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27. Join. dux et magister; auctor, princeps, dux, Cic Oft. in milit. sense: v. GENERAL. **2.** ductor (usu. in milit. sense). Cic Tusc. 1, 37, *init. of bees* (= *queen-bee*), ductores apum, Virg. G. 4, 88. *in the public games*, Suet. Tib 6, *extr.* **3.** auctor (*originator*) · *they refused to be l.s of the war movement*, auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes B. G 3, 17 v. AUTHOR. **4.** princeps, cĭpis, *c* (cf. *supr.* 1). v. CHIEF. See also HEAD (VII) Phr. *to be l*, praeesse v. HEAD (VII, Phr)

**leadership**: ductus, ūs (in this sense, only in *abl.*) v GENERALSHIP (I.).

**leading** (*subs.*) · v. preced. art.

**leading** (*adj.*): **1.** primōris, e (not in Cic. in this sense) · esp. in *pl.*, primores, *the l men*: e. g primores Galliae, Tac. A 11, 23 Hor. Join· (civitatum) primores atque optimates, Col. 12, 3, *fin.* **2.** princeps, ĭpis *the l. man in the state*, princeps in republica, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: *the l. men* (= *the great*), p. viri, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35. **3.** primārius (*of the foremost rank*): Eloq. in Cic. Sen 17, 61 Cic Phr: *the l. point*, căput, *e. g.* artis (*the principal thing*), Cic de Or 1, 29, 132 *the l. thought in a letter*, c litterarum, id. Ph. 2, 31, 77

**leading-strings**: chiefly in fig. sense Phr.: *when he was hardly out of l*, *quum vixdum e cunabulis excessisset; nutricis tutela vixdum liber.

**leaf**: **I.** *Of a tree* or *plant*: **1.** fŏlium. Cic. Plin Fig. *leaves of paper*, chartarum folia, Plin 37, 7, 29 (but Jahn reads fila) *Full of l's*, foliosus, Plin. **2.** collect frons, dis, *f.* (*a mass of l's*) · *to run all to l.*, in frondem luxuriare, Plin 19, 6, 34 *young (half-grown) l's*, immatura f., Quint 12, 6, 3: v. FOLIAGE. *To be in l*, frondēre, Virg E. 3, 57 · Col. *incept* frondescere, *to come into l.*, Cic. Tusc 5, 13, 37. Virg **II.** *Of a book* · **1.** schēda or scīda (*a strip of papyrus paper, of whatever size*): *that not a single l. may be lost*, ut scida ne qua depereat, Cic Att 1, 20, *fin.* · in Quint 1, 8, 19, indignas lectione *schedas*, the word is used much as we use *volumes* so, Mart. 4, *extr.*, summa scheda is *the end of a scroll* Lach. Comment. Lucr. **2.** pāgina (*the side of a* scheda *prepared for writing*; *a page* · meton. *a leaf*): Lach. Comment. Lucr. p. 1 See also SHEET. (There seems to be no classical authority for folium in this sense but it is used by modern Latinists, *e g* Orelli, pref Vell. p. viii; Lach. Comment Lucr p 5, schedae sive folia dicere volumus) Phr: *'tis time to turn over a new l.*, nunc hic dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter Andr. 1, 2, 18. **III.** *Of metal*. bractea *gold-l.*, auri b., Lucr. 4, 729 *Inman.* bracteola, Juv. See also PLATE. **IV.** *Of a door, etc.*: in *pl.*, fores, valvae v DOOR

**leafless**: foliis e fronde (frondibus) nudatus cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30 nudus, Sen. trag. (Foliis caiens, *not having leaves at all*)

**leafy**: **1.** frondōsus (chiefly poet.): *the l elm*, f ulmus, Virg E 2, 70 epith. of *summer*, id G. 3, 296 **2.** frondĕus (poet.): *l groves*, f. nemora, Virg. Ov. **3.** frondifer, ĕra, ĕrum (only poet.): Lucr. Sen. trag. (Frondicomus, late: Prud) **4.** fŏlĭōsus (*having many leaves* frondosus=*covered with foliage*). Plin.

**league** (*subs*) **I** *A compact*: **1.** foedus, ĕris, *n* (*any treaty* or *covenant*) · usu better strengthened by societas, amicitia, etc · *they form a l. with Ambiorix*, Ambiorigem sibi societate et f. jungunt, Caes B G 6, 2 v. TREATY. **2.** sŏcĭĕtas. v. ALLIANCE. Phr: *the Achaean l.*, Achaicum concilium, Liv. 38, 30 (but the term concilium is oftener used of *the assembly* of the league, cf Liv 38, 34). the confederacy is oftener spoken of simply as Achaei; so, *the Aetolian l.*, Aetoli, Liv. 38, *pass*. *to enrol a city in such a l*, urbem formulae juris (alicujus) facere, ib. c 9, *med* **II.** *Three miles* leuca *s.* leuga (a Gallic measure = 1500 *paces*: Fr. *lieue*) Isid. Or. 15, 16 Amm.

**league** (*v*). **1.** expr. by foedus, societas, and a verb v. TO ALLY, ALLIANCE. **2.** conjŭro, 1. with *perf. part.* conjuratus (*leagued together*) Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7 Liv. v TO CONSPIRE.

**leaguer**: obsĭdio v. SIEGE.

**leak** (*subs.*): rīma (*any chink*): *to spring a l*, perh. rimam agere, cf. Cic. Att. 14, 9 Virg has, rimis fatiscere, Aen. 1, 123 · (*the ship*) *sprang a l.*, *aquam haurire coepit foramine acto.

**leak** (*v*): **1.** perfluo, xi, xum, 3: cf Ter Eun. 1, 2, 25, plenus rimarum sum; hac atque illuc perfluo. (Perefluo, Vulg Hebr. 11 1, is unclass) **2.** mano, 1 Tac. A. 2, 23 (of *ships*). **3.** expr. by phr., humorem transmittere, Col. 1, 6, *ad fin.* cf. Sen. Ep. 99, 6, perforato animo et transmittente quicquid acceperat.

**leakage**: expr. by perfluo *to make good l*, *quod perfluxit resarcire: v. TO LEAK.

**leaky**: **1.** rīmōsus (*full of chinks*). *l. boat*, r cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 414. fig., *a l. ear* (*of one who cannot keep a*

secret), r. auris, Hor **2.** *of a ship,* mānans per latera, Tac. A 2, 23. **3.** rimarum plenus ◊ TO LEAK, *init*

**lean** (*adj.*) **I.** mācer, cra, crum (*with little flesh on the bones*) · *l. cows,* m boves, Varr. R. R 2, 5 Hor. Also of *meagre soil,* Varr Hor **2.** strigōsus (less strong than preced., and denoting oft a temporary state *in poor condition, that has lost flesh*) · *horses in rather a l. condition,* equi strigosiores, Liv 27, 47, *ad init.* (*a kind*) *excessively l,* strigosissimi corporis, Col 7, 6, *extr.*. Cic. (fig.) Jovi strigosus et male habitus [equus], Sabinus in Gell 4, 20 **3.** exīlis, e (*thin, spare*) v. THIN. (Gracilis = *slim, slender,* short of leanness of poet. in Forcell, quaerebam gracilem, sed quae non macra fuisset) Phr. *to grow l,* macescere, macrescere, Varr. · Col *frightfully l,* vegrandi macie torridus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

**lean** (*subs*). *adipis expers caro (?)

**lean** (*v*) · **I.** *To incline;* esp so as *to rest on* something **1.** nītor, sus and xus, 3 (*to support oneself on* · usu with *abl*): *l sing on a spear,* hastili nixus, Cic Rab perd. 7, 21. Virg the latter has, in hastam uīti, Aen 12, 398 Also comp innītor, also usu with *abl*; poet. also *dat* · Caes B G 2, 27: Liv.: Ov. **2** incumbo, cubui, itum, 3 (foll by in and *acc* or *dat* · latter chiefly poet) *to l. (fall) upon one's sword,* in gladium i, Cic Inv. 2, 51, 154; *on a person (for support),* in aliquem i., Curt 6, 9, *fin* with *dat*, Virg Ē 8, 16 **3.** applico, āvi (with *pron refl*): *they l against trees,* ad arbores se inclinant, Caes B G 6, 27. **4.** acclino, āvi (with *pron refl* rare and poet). *to l. towards any one,* se a. in aliquem, Ov Met 5, 72. Phr.: *rest, l sing on the elbow,* cubito remanete presso, Hor Od 1, 27, 8 **II.** *To deviate from the perpendicular* **1.** inclino, inclinor, 1. Lucr. 2, 243 · cf. id 6, 573: Virg. Aen. 12, 59 **2.** dēclīno, 1 (with *pron refl.* or as *intrans*) Lucr 2, 250, *sqq* **III.** *To be disposed in any way:* v. TO INCLINE (B, II).

**leaning** (*adj*). **1.** inclīnātus: Virg. Aen. 12, 259 **2.** inclīnis, e (v. rare): Val. Fl. (For fastigiatus, acclivis, v. SLOPING.)

**leanness:** **1.** mācies, ēi, *f.* Cic: Col. (cf EMACIATED) N.B—Macritas, macritudo, extr. rare, and to be avoided. **2.** expr. by strigōsus, mācer: v. LEAN (*adj*).

**leap** (*v.*) · **I.** Lit. · sālio, ii *and* ui, tum, 4: *to l (down) from a wall,* s. de muro, Liv. 24, 24. Virg Fig. of *the motion of a water fall,* Virg E. 5, 47: Hor. **II.** Fig. exsulto, 1 *to l. for joy,* laetitia [gaudio] ex., Cic: v. JOY (*subs*)

**—— down:** dēsilio, ui, sultum, 4. Caes. B. G. 4, 25: *from a ship,* ib 24, ex navi, ib 25: Cic. Phr.: *to make a horse l down into a hollow way,* equum in viam cavam demittere, dejicere, Liv. 23, 47.

**—— forth:** exsilio, prōsilio, 4: v. TO SPRING FORTH.

**—— into, on,** or **upon:** **1** insilio, 4 *to l. upon a horse,* in equum ins., Liv. 6, 7 *med*: with *acc* alone (= into) or *dat.* (= upon): both poet.: *he leaped into Etna,* Aetnam insiluit, Hor. Ā P. 466: *to l on one's back,* tergo alicujus ins., Ov. M 12, 346, with supra and *acc.*, Phaedr 1, 2, 20. **2.** assilio, 4 (*to l. upon* · chiefly poet) *to l. upon the walls of a city,* moenibus urbis a, Ov. M. 11, 526. Phr.: *he (Curtius) l.'d into the gulf,* se in specum immisit, Liv. 7, 6

**—— over** · transilio, 4 (with *acc*): Ov. F. 4, 841.

**leap** (*subs*): saltus, ūs: *to take a l.*, s dare, Ov M. 4, 552 (saltu uti, Cic Sen. 6, 19, is *to practise leaping*).

**leap-frog:** Phr.: *the boys play at l.* *pueri per lusum divaricatis crumbus alter alterius terga transiliunt

**leaping** (*part.*): may be expr. by saltuātim Gell. 9, 4, *med.*

**leaping** (*subs*) saltus, ūs: v. LEAP (*subs*)

**leap-year:** **1** bisextilis annus · Isid Or 6, 17, 25. also bisextus annus, Aug **2.** intercālāris (*al.* -arius) annus: Plin 2, 47, 48.

**learn:** **I.** *To gain knowledge or skill from teaching* · **1.** disco, dīdīci, 3 · usu foll by direct *acc.* Cic Caes.: by *infin*, *to learn to speak Latin,* Latine loqui d., Sall Jug 101: Cic with ellipsis of *inf*, *to l to play the lute,* fidibus d, Cic. Sen. 7, *extr.* also by rel. clause. v. *infr.* Comps (1) condisco, 3 (*to l. thoroughly* · less freq). Cic.. Col Ov. (2). ēdisco, 3 (*to l. by heart*) · *to l. by rote a great number of lines,* magnum numerum versuum e, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: Cic: also, *to l thoroughly:* e. g., quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret, *how the war would require to be carried on,* Liv 23, 28 (3). addisco, 3 (*to l in addition*) *to l something new every day,* quotidie aliquid ad, Cic Sen 8, 26 *to l. (another) language,* sermonem, e *g.* Germanicum ad, Suet Cal. 47: sometimes appy = simple verb; *e. g* Cic de Or 3, 23, 86, Q Volucius puer addidicerat (*sc* artem) (4). dēdisco, 3 (*to l not to do something*) v. TO UNLEARN (5). praedisco, 3 (*to l. beforehand*) · Cic: Virg. (6). perdisco, 3 (*to l thoroughly*) Cic.: Tib. **2.** accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*from a teacher*) *to l. quickly what one is taught,* quae traduntur celeriter a., Nep. Att 1 · *to be l'd (acquired by art as distinguished from natural gifts),* arte accipi, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114 Phr.: *to l a lesson from the experience of others,* periculum ex aliis facere [tibi quod ex usu sit], Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36 *believe one who has l'd from experience,* experto crede, Virg. Aen 11, 283. **II.** *To get information, become aware* · **1.** cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 v. TO ASCERTAIN **2.** disco, 3 (less freq in this sense): foll. by *acc.* and *inf*, or rel. clause. *he is that Litavicus had set out,* dicit Litavicum profectum (esse), Caes B G. 7, 54: Cic. (Edisco in this sense, poet.: Ov.) **3.** audio, 4: v. TO HEAR (V). **4.** certior fīo: v. TO INFORM (II.).

**learned:** **1.** doctus: *to be read (only) by the very l.*, a doctissimis legi, Cic de Or. 2, 6, 25: more freq. defined and qualified by other words: *no less l. in Greek than in Latin,* nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gr. 7; for which Hor. has, d. sermones utriusque linguae, Od. 3, 8, 5: so, doctus vir et Graecis litteris eruditus, Cic Br. 30, 114. *Very l.*, perdoctus, Cic. **2.** ērudītus (*cultured and refined* · cf. Habicht, 377) · cf. Cic. Fin 1, 7, *extr*, non satis *politus* iis artibus, quas qui tenent *eruditi* appellantur (just before doctrinis instructus occurs as syn.) · *I have always been fond of learning and l. men,* semper mihi et doctrina et e. homines placuerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, *extr. a l. or a popular style,* oratio e., popularis, Cic. Par. prooem 4. *Very l.*, pereruditus, Cic. **3.** expr. by doctrina, and some other word *e. g.* doctrinā instructus (v. *supr.* 2) · d excultus (*accomplished, well-educated*), Cic Fusc. 1, 2, 4. **4.** litterātus (*well acquainted with literature*): *a very l (critic),* (homo) litteratissimus, Cic. Fam 9, 16, *med* · *l. in trifles,* ineptis l., Sen. N Q 4, 13, *init* · v. LITERARY. Phr *a l. man,* (homo) perfectus in litteris, Cic Br. 76, 264: *l in antiquity,* antiquitatis veterumque scriptorum litterate peritus, Cic. Br. 56, 205.

**learnedly:** doctē, ērūditē, litterātē: Cic (for syn. v. preced. art)

**learner:** discīpulus, discens (only not in nom. sing.: L. G. § 638): v PUPIL.

**learning:** **I.** *The act:* ger. of disco · v TO LEARN **II.** *Erudition, knowledge acquired* · **1.** doctrina (either *a separate branch of culture,* or *the whole collectively*) · *thoroughly acquainted with Grecian l.*, Graecis d eruditus, Cic Br 67, *init* · *adorned with every kind of l and excellence,* omni d. et virtute ornatissimus, Cic. Verr 3, 88, *init* : *a man of immense classical l.*, *omni antiquitatis veterumque scriptorum doctrina imbutus, instructus (instructissimus) v. LEARNED (3) (For *great learning,* Kr gives, magna, multa, summa doctrina but doctrina appears not to be used to denote *a quality* in the best age) **2.** ērūditio (esp *learning as a whole*, or *as quality*) *quite without all l*, omnino omnis e expers, Cic. de Or. 2, *init* : *to be stored with varied l.*, varia e repletum esse, Suet. Aug. 89: *several volumes, marked by varied l.*, variae e aliquot volumina, id. Gr. 6: *a man of great l.*, *summa eruditione vir.

**3.** disciplīna (*course of study; culture*): *Greek l.*, Graecae d, Suet. Aug. 89. **4.** litterae, arum (meton.=*knowledge of literature*) *he possessed much l., and that of no ordinary kind,* erant in eo plurimae l, nec eae vulgares [sed interiores quaedam et reconditae] Cic. Br. 76, 265 *possessing no l*, *non nullae omnino litterae sunt. (Humanitas is *general culture and refinement* litteratura, Cic. Ph. 2, 45, 116, is falsa lectio for litterae)

**lease** (*subs*) · conductio (*am hiring*): Cic. Caec. 32, 94 so, *to have a farm on l*, fundum [in certum tempus] conductum habere, cf. Cic. l c (The corresponding act on the part of the proprietor, is locatio: v CONTRACT)

**lease** (*v*) condūco, lōco (correl. terms) v preced art

**leasehold:** (fundus) qui ex syngrapha in certum tempus conducitur: v. preced artt

**leash:** cōpula: Ov.Tr 5, 9, 28 · Apul.

**least** (*adj*) mīnimus: v. LITTLI

**least** (*adv*) · **1.** mīnimē *to be most pleasing or rather displeasing,* placere maxime, vel dicam, minime displicere, Cic Br. 57, *init* · *when we l thought,* quum m vidēbamur, Cic N. D. 1, 3, 6. **2.** mīnimum (with verbs only): v. LEAST (IN THE)

**——, at:** **1.** mīnimum (opp to *at most*, with words denoting *quantity* or *number*): *the disease will be very long continued, at l for a year,* morbus erit longissimus, m que annuus, Cels. 2, 8, *ad fin.* · *three parts at l*, tres m. partes, Quint. 5, 10, 5: Varr. **2.** saltem (emphasizing any particular word, like Gk. γέ): *I entreat you, take from me this grief, or at l diminish it,* obsecro te, eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue s.. Cic. Att 9, 6, 4 · Ter. Oft with at · cf. Cic Fam 9, 8, aliquo, si non bono at saltem certo statu civitatis (*if not good, at l. sure*) **3.** certē (like preced) *but once; or at l. not often,* semel, aut non saepe certe, Cic. Off 2, 14, 50: cf. id. Att. 16, 7, *ad init.*, quamvis non fueris suasor, ...approbator *certe* fuisti (*you at l.* or *certainly approved*): v. CERTAINLY. **4.** attāmen, *or* separately, at tamen *if not an equal, at l an acceptable return,* si non par, at gratum tamen munus, Cic. Br. 4, 15: v. YET. **5.** quidem (scarcely so emphatic as the Eng.): cf. Cic N. D. 1, 21, *init.*, nihil sane ex me quidem (=Gk ἐμοῦγε) audire potuisses, *not from me at l.*, or *at any rate* Pl

**——, in the:** always after a negative · *not in the l.*, nihil (which may be strengthened by omnino, ne minimum quidem, etc) · *not to be in the l behind the Greeks,* Graecis nihil cedere, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5; nihil omnino cedere, id Tusc. 1, 3, 5. (N B—Minimum only with verbs · not adjj)

**leather** (*subs.*): **1.** corium (of *hides, whether tanned or not*): *things made out of l. or skin,* quae ex corio ac pellibus facta sunt, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 84. (Oftener=HIDE.) **2.** ālūta (*tanned*): *l. slightly tanned,* a tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: oft. of *things made of l.*, e g *a l apron,* Mart. 7, 35, 1: *a shoe,* Ov A. A. 3, 271 **3.** pellis, is, m. (*untanned*) · v SKIN.

**leather** (*adj*) · scorteus: Varr. L. L 7, 5, 84 *a l. cushion,* s. pulvinus, Cels 8, 12, Ov. Sometimes aluta may serve v. preced. art. (2).

**leather-bottle:** ūter, tris, *m.*: Virg. Liv.; Plin.

**leather-dresser**: cōnārius, sūbactārius v. CURRIER, TANNER

**leathern**: v. LEATHER (*adj*)

**leathery**: *lentus alutaeque naturam nabens.

**leave** (*v*): **I.** *To suffer to remain; forsake, abandon*: **1.** rēlinquo, līqui, ctum, 3: *he l's C Fabius with two legions to protect the camp*, C Fabium cum legionibus duabus castris praesidio reliquit, Caes: *to l room for anything*, alicui rei locum r, Cic Quint. 15, 49 *to l one's home and kindred*, domum propinquosque r, Caes B. G. 1, 41 in latter sense, esp. poet. (N B—The simple verb linquo [never = *to suffer to remain*] is much less freq., and almost confined to the poets e g *to l. the light of life*, vitalia lumina l, Cic poet Div. 1, 11, 18: in de Or. 3, 46, 180, however, we have, *linquamus naturam, artesque videndum*, i. e. *let us leave nature and look at art*; also, linquere terram, Planc 10, 26, in a passage savouring of poetic diction) **2.** dērēlinquo, destitūo, 3 v. TO ABANDON, DESERT **3.** expr by rēliquus with a verb (usu facio *to leave remaining*) *what life and strength famine had left*, quod reliquum vitae vi inopiae fames fecerat, Cic Verr 5, 34, 89 so, *to l. nothing*, nihil reliqui facere, Sall. Cat 11, *an* **4.** discēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (foll by ab, a; *to part from, forsake*: less freq. in this sense). *his soldiers left him and returned home*, militēs ab eo discedunt, ac domum revertuntur, Caes B. C 1, 12. Cic *Dolabella's wife has left him* (by divorce), uxor a Dolabella discessit, Coel in Cic Fam. 8, 6, 2 (in which sense also, digredior, Suet Caes. 43) **II.** *To leave* property, etc, *at death*· **1.** rēlinquo, 3 *she left a daughter in her teens*, filiam reliquit adolescentulam, Ter Heaut. 3, 3, 41. *he left* 13 *estates*, fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic R. Am. 7, *sin to l. any one heir*, aliquem heredem r, Cic **2.** lēgo, 1 v. TO BEQUEATH (Comp relēgo, only in Dig.) Phr.. *to l. a person one's whole property*, aliquem heredem (ex asse) facere, Cic Ph 2, 16, 40 *I have had more than . left me*, amplius.. hereditatibus acceptum rettuli, Cic l. c

**III.** *To depart from* **1.** discēdo, 3 (foll by ab, de, ex, and poet abl alone) *never to l any one's side*, nunquam a latere alicujus d., Cic. Am *unt to l the forum*, de foro d, id Verr. 4, 65, *extr.*· *to l Gaul*, e Gallia d, id. Ph 8, 7, 21 Ov (*abl* alone) **2.** excēdo, 3 (*to quit a place* or *scene*; not like discedo, *to part from a person* foll by ex or *abl* alone, later by *acc*): *to l Italy* ex Italia ex, Cic Ph 12, 6, *extr to l. the city*, urbe ex, id. ad Br. 1, 15, *ad med*; also urbem ex, Liv. 2, 37, *ad fin.* (but here and elsewhere the reading has been doubted, Forcell. *s v*) (N.B.—Decedo is *to retire from a post of duty*, e. g. *from a province*) **3.** digrēdior, gressus, 3 (about = discedo; and same constr) Cic. Caes Liv. **4.** ēgrēdior, 3 (about = exceed, and same constr.): Cic.· Caes (N B—The comps in -gredior indicate rather *the first step* in the act of leaving; those in -cedo, departure generally.) **IV.** *To entrust*· permitto, mando, commendo, trādo v TO COMMIT, COMMEND

—— **behind**: rēlinquo, 3 v. TO LEAVE, ABANDON

—— **off**: **I.** *To cease*: dēsino, 3; if *only for a time*, intermitto, 3 v TO CEASE. **II.** *To cease wearing* pōno, pōsui, ītum, 3 *to l off the toga praetexta and assume the virilis*, praetexta posita, virilem togam s. puram induere of Forcell s v. praetexta (Deponere, *to lay aside*, i e. *temporarily*· v TO LAY ASIDE) Fig, *to l off bad habits*, vitia ponere, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46.

—— **out**: ōmitto, praetermitto, etc.· v. TO OMIT

**leave** (*subs*): **I.** *Departure*: chiefly in phr., *to take l.*: **1.** rēnuntio, 1 (with *dat.*: only in later authors) *to take l. of life*, vitae r., Suet. Gal. 11 **2.** vālere dico: cf Suet. Aug. 53, discedens eodem modo sedentibus valere dixit, *he took l of them without their rising*. (Valedico, as one word, is without good authority) **3.** usu better expr by discēdo, digrēdior i. e. *to part from* q v **II.** *Permission*: **1.** permissio (rare), with *abl* permissu v PERMISSION **2.** pōtestas: in phr, *to give any one l*, alicui p facere, Cic Cat 3, 5, 11 foll by genitive of *ger*, id R Am 24, 73, by ut, id Div Verr 14, 45 (Facultatem dare, is simply *to furnish an opportunity*) **3.** cōpia (rare in this sense). *l was given to speak*, data (est) c fandi, Virg Aen. 1, 520 cf Ter Enn. prol. 21 **4** commeātus, ūs (*l of absence*; strictly, *as granted to soldiers*) *to give l. of absence*, c dare, Liv 21, 21 v FURLOUGH In wider sense *l to rest from toil*, c acquiescendi a continuatione laborum, Vell. 2, 99 Suet. **5.** licentia v. LIBERTY Phr *by your l* (a parenthetical clause, introducing what might seem offensive), bona tua venia dixerim, Cic Div. 1, 15, 25; venia sit dicto, Plin 5, 6, *extr*, pace tua dixerim, Cic Tusc. 5, 5, 12 *to give l*, permittere, concedere (the latter implying *the concession of a favour*) v TO PERMIT, ALLOW

**leaven** (*subs.*) fermentum v. FERMENT (1).

**leaven** (*v*) fermento, 1 v. TO FERMENT

**leavings**: rēliquiae (rell) *there would have been no l.* (at the feast), reliquiarum nihil fuisset, Cic Fam 12, 4, *init*· v REMNANT, REMAINS.

**lecherous**: lībidinōsus, sālax. v LUSTFUL, LEWD

**lecherousness**: lībido v LUST

**lectionary**: *lectiōnārium only as *t. t*· Du Cange, s. v.

**lecture** (*subs*) **1.** audītio (strictly, *as heard by students* but also generally) *to attend l s*, auditiones obire, Gell 19, 8, *init. to sit in l-rooms, attending to l s*, sedere in scholis auditioni operatos, Plin. 26, 2, 6 *to give exoteric l.s*, ἐξωτερικὰς auditiones facere, Gell 20, 5 **2.** acroāsis, is, *f.* (Gr ἀκρόασις *a lecture as composed or delivered*)· *he delivered a l, and exhibited a model of a wall*, acroasin fecit, exemplarque muri protulit, Vitr. 10, 16 (22), 3 Suet. **3.** schōla (Gr σχολή a term applied to *literary and philosophical discussions generally*, cf Cic. Tusc 1, 4, 8, where the scholae are in the form of dialogue) *to deliver a l*, (ex cathedra) s aliquam explicare, Cic Fin 2, *init*· *to deliver a less formal l*, scholam, scholas habere, Cic Tusc 1 c.

**lecture** (*v.*) **I.** *To deliver formal lectures* **1.** acroases facio, scholas habeo v. preced. art **2.** praelēgo, lēgi, ctum, 3 (*to read and explain an author*)· Quint 1, 5, 11. Suet **II.** *To reprove in an offensive manner*: perh corrīpio, 3. v. TO REBUKE.

**lecture-room**: **1.** auditōrium: Auct. Dial Or. 29· Quint. **2.** schōla (*a place for learned instruction* or *conversation*)· Cic. Plin.· v SCHOOL. **3.** pergula (rare) Suet Gr 18

**lecturer**: **1.** expr. by phr *he adopted the profession of a l. in mathematics*, *coepit scholas mathematicas habere v LECTURE (N B—By no means acroama, as R. and A) **2** praelector (*one who reads and explains*) Gell 18, 5 (magister praelectorque)

**ledge**: **I.** *A narrow shelf-like projection*. Phr. *a narrow l. of rock*, *quasi tabulatum quoddam saxi perangustum atque eminens* cf Sall. Jug 93, *med.*, eminentibus saxis risus, *climbing by the help of projecting ledges of rock* **II.** *A prominent ridge of rocks*. dorsum v. RIDGE

**ledger**: cōdex accepti et expensi Cic R. Com 2, *init. to enter in a l*, referre in codice accepti et exp, Cic l. c

**lee**: Phr *on the l.-side*, *a vento aversus: H. Steph s. v ὑπήνεμος *a l.-shore*, *littus vento expositum.

**leech**: **I.** *The reptile* **1.** hirūdo inis, *f.*. Cic.: Hor. (*the common l*, *h. medicinalis*, Linn.). **2.** sanguisūga (a later name, Plin.)· *a l. that has sucked its full*, s. epota, Cels. 5, 27 16: Plin **II.** *A doctor* mēdicus. v PHYSICIAN

**leek**: porrum Plin. 19, 6, 33 Hor

**leer**: [sc limis oculis] aspicio, Pl Mil 4, 6, 2 Ter.: cf Quint 11, 3, 76 limi et, ut sic dicam, veneri [oculi] so Hor has, obliquo oculo, Ep 1, 14, 37, but the above expr denote simply *a sideloing glance*

**leering** (*adj*) limus, obliquus v. preced. art.

**leeringly**: limis *s.* obliquis oculis: v. TO LEER

**lees**: faex, cis, *f* v DREGS

**left** (*part adj*)· rēliquus Ter: Cic, oft in neut absol *what is there l for him to live for*, quid est huic reliqui quod eum in vita hac teneat? Cic Sull 31, *extr To be l*, resto, stĭti, 1· some times with reliquus· *that there may be no reason l*, ne causa ulla restet reliqua Ter. Hec 4, 2, 11 v TO REMAIN

**left** (*adj*) **1.** sinister, tra, trum (the usu word) *the l hand, foot, side s* manus, pes, latus, Quint Caes Cic Hence, as *subs*, sinistra, *the l hand* or *side the l hand being hampered*, s. impedita, Caes. B G. 1, 25: *on the right h., or the l*, a dextra, a sinistra, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85 **2.** laevus (freq. in fig. sense, *left-handed, awkward*) *the l. hand*, l. manus, Cic Ac 2, 47, 145 esp. poet. Virg. Ov In augural sense: *signs on the l. are deemed propitious*, laeva prospera putantur, Plin 2, 54, 55. Also as *subs*, laeva, *the l. hand* or *side* (former perh only poet) *before and behind, on the l and on the right*, ante et pone, ad l. et ad dexteram, Cic Tim 13. (Scaevus not used in this sense)

**left-handed**: scaeva, ae, *m* Ulp. Dig 21, 1, 12 § 3 (The form scaevola occurs only as proper name.) Or expr. by circuml, qui sinistra quam dextra (manu) promptior est (cf. Cels 7, pref., esse chirurgus debet manu.. non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus): sinistra manu agilior ac validior, Suet Tib. 68; qui s manu validius utitur, Ulp Dig 1. c

**leg**: **I.** *Of a man or other animal*: crus, crūris, *n* (*below the knee*): Cic.. Virg. (The upper portion is femur: v. THIGH) **II.** *Of a couch, etc*: pes, pĕdis, *m.*· *couches with oaken l s*, lectuli ilignis p, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46· Ov

**legacy**: lēgātum (usu but not always *pl*) *the right to receive l s*, jus legata capiendi, Suet Dom. 8, *med To leave a l*, lēgo, 1· *he left a l. of* 40 *millions to the people*, legavit populo R. quadringenties, Suet. Aug. 101 v TO BEQUEATH.

**legacy-hunter**: **1.** captātor Juv. 10, 202: Hor **2.** hērēdipēta, ae, *m.*. Petr 124

**legal**: **1.** lēgītimus (*prescribed by law*): *the l. time, age, etc.*, tempus, aetas l., Cic also = *relating to the laws*: *l and civil disputes*, l et civiles controversiae, Cic Or. 34, 120· *l phrases, ceremonies*, verba, ritus l, Gell **2.** lēgālis, e (*relating to the laws* rare) *a l question*, l quaestio, Quint. 3, 5, 4 **3.** secundum legem *or* leges, ex lege *or* legibus (acc as *one enactment* is referred to, *or several*): v. ACCORDING TO Phr *to commence l. proceedings against any one*, litem alicui intendere, Cic (v ACTION, V.; LAWSUIT): *a l fiction*, legis fictio, Paul Dig. 4, 3, 15.

**legalize**: Phr *to propose (a law) legalising marriages between patricians and plebeians*, ut connubium patribus cum plebe sit ferre, Liv. 4, 4, *med.*: sometimes sancire (ut quid liceat) may serve cf Cic. Br 1, 5, *med.*, nec quominus id liceret, ulla lex sanxit

**legally**: **1.** lēgītimē Cic. Juv. **2.** lēge, legibus Ter· Nep.

**legate**: lēgātus· v DEPUTY.

**legatee**: lēgātārius Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 14: Suet *Fem* -a Ulp. Dig.

**legation**: lēgātio (*act of sending a* legatus) Cic. See also EMBASSY.

**legend**: **I.** *On a coin, etc.*: inscriptio, titŭlus. v. INSCRIPTION **II.** *A fictitious narrative* fābŭla (gen

term), historia commenticia quae memoriâ prodita est · v FICTION

**legendary**: commenticius (*fictitious*, q v) cf preced art

**leger-de-main**, praestīgiae, arum v JUGGLING

**leggings**: peth ocreae Virg Moret 121 . *Dressed in such*, ocreatus, Hor S 2, 3, 234

**legibility**: expr by adj v foll art

**legible**: compositus ac clarus, i.e *well shapen and distinct* Cic Att 6, 9, 1 (*of the hand-writing of Atticus*) Or expr by legi posse . v TO READ

**legibly**: *commode ad legendum, ut commode legi possit

**legion**: lēgio, ōnis, *f* Caes Cic *Dimin* legiuncula, *a small, poor l*, Liv 35, 49, *med Belonging to a l*, legionarius. v LEGIONARY (N B —Not used fig . v. HOST )

**legionary** (*adj*) lēgiōnārius · Caes *As subs*, *the l s*, l milites, Caes B G 1, 42

**legislate**: leges scrībo (*to draw up laws*) Liv 3, 32; condo, ib c 34, *init.*, do (*of a sovereign authority*) cf. Cic Agr 2, 22, 60 (legum datio); leges institŭo, Just 3, 2

**legislation**: **1.** expr by verb *they devoted themselves to the work of l*, legibus condendis opera dabatur, Liv 3, 34, *init by the l of Solon*, institutis Solonis legibus, Just. 3, 2. **2.** legum dătio. Cic. v. preced. art (Legis latio is *the proposing of a law*) **3.** sometimes leges may serve *to establish as it were a new state by l* (of Solon), velut novam civitatem legibus condere, Just. 2, 7

**legislative**: Phr.. *a l. body*, *quibus jus est legum scribendarum . v TO LEGISLATE

**legislator**: legum lator · Liv. 34, 31, *fin.* (legis lator = qui legum fert, cf Cic. N D 3, 38, *fin* ) Or expr by leges scribere, etc . v TO LEGISLATE.

**legislature**: *in quos penes est cura legum scribendarum (Not magistratus legibus scribendis, as R and A )

**legitimacy**: expr. by adj . v foll. art.

**legitimate**: I. *According to law*: lēgĭtĭmus: v. LEGAL. II. *Born in wedlock*: **1.** lēgĭtĭmus: opp to nothus, Quint 3, 6, 96: Cic Rep. 5, 5. **2.** justa uxore natus Cic Tusc. 1, 35, 85: justo matrimonio (justis nuptiis, cf. Cic Rep. 1 c.) susceptus: Just. 10, *init.* III. *Properly so called*: perh. germānus . v GENUINE.

**legitimately**: lēgĭtĭmē · v. LEGALLY.

**leguminous**: Phr *l. plants*, leguмina, um, *n.* · Cic

**leisure**: **1.** ōtium (*time not occupied with business*) . *to have l for anything*, o. ad aliquid faciendum habere, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 4 *to spend one's l. in* ., o. suum consumere in. (with gerund), Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57. also, otio abuti, *to pass it away*, id. Rep 1, 9 . *literary l.*, o. litteratum, id. Tusc 5, 36, *fin.* : *if you are at l.* (*have time to spare*), otium si sit, Pl. Hence, otiosus, *at leisure*, q v **2.** tempus vācuum: Cic Q Fr 3, 4, 2: for which, vacivum tempus, Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 38.

——, **at**: **1.** ōtiōsus (*not taken up by business*) *to find a person at l*, aliquem o nancisci, Cic. Rep 1, 9: cf. id. Off 3, *init* **2.** vācuus (like preced , *disengaged*). *as we are at l.*, quoniam vacui sumus, Cic Leg. 1, 4, 13. esp of *time*, v preced. art. (2) **3.** poet. iners, rtis *l hours*, i horae, Hor. S 2, 6, 61. Ov. **4.** subsĕcīvus (with ref. to *odd fragments of time, saved from business*) · Cic : Plin. min.: v. SPARE (*adj.*). Phr.: *not at l*, occupatus, Cic. Sen 10, 32: *to be at l.*, (1) vāco, 1. esp. with ref. *to some object*: *if you have the l*, si vacabis, Cic Att. 12, 38. *I am always at l for philosophy*, philosophiae semper vaco, id Div. 1, 6, 11: also *impers.*, vacat mihi, tibi, *I, you have l.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 16 (foll. by *inf*) (2) ōtior, 1 (*to take one's l.*): Hor. S 1, 6, 128: Cic (3). cesso, 1 (*to have nothing to do*) Cic Off. 3, *init* Hor. Join. nihil agere et cessare, Cic N D 3, 39, *fin*

**leisurely** (*adj*) perh lentus (usu. implying blame) v SLOW

**leisurely** (*adv*) ōtiōsē Cic

**lemon**: *citrus limon (i e. *the tree*), Linn (Kr) *The fruit*, *pomum citreum

**lemonade**: *aqua limonata (Kr)

**lend**: **1** expr by mūtuus and a verb *to l. any one a large sum of money*, alicui magnam dare pecuniam mutuam, Cic Att 11, 3 *to ask any one to l money*, aliquem rogare in argentum, Pl Ps. 1, 3, 76 **2** commŏdo, 1 (*to oblige with the use of a thing*; less freq of *money*) *to l any one a cloak*, alicui paenulam c, Quint 6, 3, 64 *to l a house for a wedding*, aedes ad nuptias c, Auct Her 4, 51, 64; Gai. Dig 47, 2, 54 Fig *to l a patient ear to culture*, cultural patientem c aurem, Hor Ep 1, 1, 40 (Commodo may be used of *any obliging act*, mutuus implies *an actual loan*) Phr *to l assistance*, ferre opem Cic v ASSISTANCE

**lender**: **1.** qui pecuniam mutuam dat v TO LEND. See also USURER. **2.** commŏdātor (*of an article to be used and returned* legal term) Paul Dig 47, 2, 53, § 1

**length**: **1** longĭtūdo (*of space*, or less freq. *time*) Caes. Cic **2.** expr *in length* by longus *it was 3 ft in l*, tres longum (*sc* ferrum) habebat pedes, Liv. 21, 8, *fin. a trench 6 ft. in l*, scrobis longus pedum sex, Col 5, 6, *med . a furrow 4 ft in l*, sulcus in quattuor pedes longus, id Arbor 16 **3.** dūturnĭtas (of *duration*) *l of time, of peace*, temporis, pacis d , Cic Caes. Also absol = *long duration*, Cic Sen 11, *extr* **4.** longinquĭtas (of *duration*) *l of life*, i aetatis, Ter. Hec 4, 2, 20 **5.** prōlixĭtas (*great length* · chiefly late) *a serpent of immense l*, serpens immensae p , Arn 7, 46, p 250. *great l of time*, p. temporis, Ulp Dig. 36, 1, 22 § 3: Apul **6.** prōcērĭtas (*in an upward direction*) . *l of neck* (of swans), p collorum, Cic.

——, **at**: I. *After long delay* **1.** tandem . Ter.: Caes. Strengthened with jam, aliquando, denique *at l. ue grasp .*, jam tandem prendimus, Virg. Aen 6, 61. so, tandem aliquando, Cic Cat 2, *init.* **2.** dēmum (always preceded by nunc, tunc, or a similar word): *now at l.* (= *not till now*) *I reply to the letter*, nunc d. rescribo his litteris. ., Cic. Att. 16, 3, *init.* See also LAST (AT). II. *Copiously* · **1** fūsē Cic Join fuse lateque, id. Tusc 4, 25, 57; fuse et copiose, id Fin. 3, 7, *extr* **2.** lātē . Caes B C. 2, 17. Esp with another syn., v. *supr.* **3** plēnē (*fully*) : Plin

**lengthen**: **1.** expr. by circumi *Iphicrates l'd the sword*, l. gladios longiores fecit, Nep Iph. 1 so with reddo v. TO MAKE **2.** prōdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (chiefly of *duration*) *to l life*, vitam p., Nep. Att 21. Cic.: v. TO PROLONG *To l a syllable*, syllabam p., Ov. Pont 4, 12, 12: Gr.

**length-wise**: in longitudinem: Cic Tim. 7

**lengthy**: **1.** longus Auct Dial 22 (longus in narrationibus). **2.** prōlixus v PROLIX.

**leniency**: lēnĭtas, clēmentia, mansuētūdo: v MILDNESS.

**lenient**: mītis, lēnis, clēmens: v. MILD Sometimes misericors may serve, cf. Sall. Cat. 52, *med.*, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii . v MERCIFUL *Too l a punishment*, levior poena, cf ib 51, *med* Phr : *to adopt the more l interpretation*, benignius interpretari, Dig

**leniently**: perh. lēnĭter : v. MILDLY *To behave l. towards*, mitem, misericordem esse, se praebere erga.... v. LENIENT.

**lenity**: v LENIENCY

**lens**: pĭla vitrea, Plin. 36, 26, 67 § 199; p. crystallina, id 37, 2, 10 cf. Lact. Ir. 10, *med.*, orbem vitreum plenum aquae si tenueris in sole, etc. (Kr. gives lenticula, referring to Cels 2, 17, *fin*, where it denotes *a kind of bottle*. it may however be used as scient *t t*)

**lent**: quadrāgēsĭma *we observe but one l*, nos unam q jejunamus, Hier Ep 41 Comicé, esuriales feriae. Pl Cap 3, 1, 8

**lenten**: *quadrāgēsĭmālis, e: v Du Cange, s v Phr.: *l. jare*, perh. aridus victus, Cic R Am. 27, 75

**lentil**: lens, ntis, *f* Virg Plin. Also as *dimin* lenticula, Cels.: Pall.

**leonine**: leōnīnus *l. appearance*, l. species, Varr R R. 2, 9, *ad init* Phr : *l verses*, versus leonini, M L.

**leopard**: leopardus Vopisc. (Felis 1, Linn )

**leper**: (homo) leprōsus. Vulg Matt. x 8

**leprosy**· leprae, arum Plin 24, 8, 33 also *sing*, Vulg Lev xiii (Scabies, Tac H 5, 4, is too general a term )

**leprous**: leprōsus: Sedul : Vulg

**less** (*adj*) mĭnor, us v. LITTLE. *Dimin* minusculus, *rather less*, Cic. (oftener = *rather small*)

**less** (*adv.*)· mĭnus: *pass Much l*, nēdum, with *subj much l can you*, n. tu possis, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 45: Cic : also without a verb expressed, cf. Cic. Fam 16, 8, vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatum, n in mari: with ut added before the subj, Liv. 3, 14, *fin* (nedum ut vis ulla fieret) For nedum Tac sometimes has, adeo non, adeo nunquam, cf. Ann. 6, 15, *extr*

**-less** (suffix) expr by prefixes in., ex-, or sometimes prep. sine: see the adjj.

**lessee**: conductor (*one who hires or rents*) Pl. Cic. *Fem.* -trix, Imp. Cod.

**lessen**: mĭnuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3; with comps imminuo, deminuo (not di-), etc. · v TO DIMINISH

**lessening**: imminūtio . Cic : Quint. (Or expr. by verb )

**lesson**: I. *That which is taught or learned* Phr · *to give l s in rhetoric, grammar, etc.*, rhetoricam, grammaticam docere, Suet Gr 6 also praecepta (eloquentiae) tradere (i e. *to give theoretical instruction*), ib 7 *to take l s of any one*, audire (magistrum), ib. 10 (v. TO LEARN) *he began to give ls*, scholam aperuit, ib 16. See also PRECEPT, INSTRUCTION, LECTURE. II. *By way of example or warning* dōcŭmentum *let him learn a l from me*, habeat me ipsum sibi documento, Cic Agr. 1, *fin* . *an impressive l. against trusting Roman faith*, insigne d ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, Liv 21, 19, *extr.* III. *A portion for reading* lectio: *a book of such*, *lectionarium M L IV. *Task given to a pupil*: pensum *to attend to l s*, *pensis operam dare, in pensa incumbere v. TO ATTEND TO; DEVOTE ONESELF TO *Lessons dictated for learning*, dictata, orum Cic Fin 4, 4, 10

**lessor**: locātor correll term to conductor. v. LESSEE.

**lest**: nē; in certain cases, esp before *indef. pron* quis, ut (quo) ne, with *subj* : v Dr. Smith's Lat Dict s v ne (5) Ter Cic Caes. (the last appears never to use ut ne) Comps (1). nēcŭbi, *lest any where*, Caes. B G 7, 35 (necubi Romani copias transducerent) Liv (2). nēcunde, *lest from any quarter*, Liv 22, 23, *extr* (necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret) See also THAT.

**let**: I. *To suffer, allow* · sīno, pătior v. TO ALLOW (III.) See also foll artt. II. As periphr for *imperat. mood*. **1.** expr. by 3 *pers. sing.* and *pl*, or 1 *pers. pl.* of pres subj ; in negative commands, with nē v. L. G. §§ 419 420; 445 **2.** făc, făcito, with *subj* (*in formal prescriptions, etc*) . *let the poles be always in the sun*, perticae uti semper in sole sint facito Col. 12, 39: Cic. rarely foll by *inf*, *let the honey be thrice boiled* mel ter infervere facito Col. 12, 38, *med* III. *To lease*: lōco, 1 *to l land for* (*a share of*) *the grain*, agrum frumento l, Liv. 27, 3, *init.*: Plin. min Also ēlōco, 1 Cic. Verr. 3, 22, *init.*: *to l. out oxen* (*for farm la-*

*bour*), boves e, Col 1, 7, *med.* **IV.** In phr. *to let blood* sanguinem mitto v TO BLEED.

**let alone:** 1. abstĭnec, 2; foll by ab (*to refrain from meddling with*) Liv. 21, 6 more definitely, abs. manum *can't you l me alone*, potin' ut me (= a me) abstineas manum? Pl Most 2, 4, 10 2. ōmitto, 3 (*after having begun*) Liv. 7, 29 (Samnites omissis Sidicinis Campanos adorti) v. TO ABANDON

**— down:** dēmitto, 3 v TO LOWER

**— fall:** dēmitto, ēmitto, 3 · v FALL (TO LET)

**— fly:** ēmitto, 3 v TO DISCHARGE

**— go:** dimitto, ŏmitto, 3. v. GO (TO LET)

**— in:** admitto, 3 v. TO ADMIT.

**— loose:** ēmitto, 3 v GO (TO LET)

**— off:** (?) explōdo, 3. v TO EXPLODE, DISCHARGE.

**— out:** I. *To suffer to escape:* ēmitto, 3 v. GO (TO LET) II. *To lease* · ēlōco, 1 v TO LEASE

**— slip:** Phr *to l. slip an opportunity*, occasionem amittere, l'ei Eun. 3, 5, 58.

**lethal:** lētālis, e v. FATAL

**lethargic:** 1. lēthargĭcus Plin. As subs = *a lethargic person*, Hor S 2, 3, 30 Plin 2. vēternōsus Plin 20, 4, 13 See also DROWSY

**lethargy:** 1. vēternus (*a state of dullness* or *sleepiness*) · *to suffer from l*, veterno teneri, cf Pl Men 5, 4, 3 Fig (more usu sense): *the whole city is overcome with l*, v civitatem occupavit, Coel in Cic Fam 8, 6, 3 Virg Hor 2. lēthargus (*the physical state* only) *to be suffering from profound l.*, l grandi [in prose, gravi] oppressum esse, Hor. S 1, 3, 145 Plin Phr. *to be good for l*, lethargicis s. veternosis prodesse v preced art 3. torpor (*numbness*, hence *inactivity*). Tac G 46

**lethean:** Lēthaeus Virg G. 1, 78

**letter:** I. *Of the alphabet:* littĕra *to mark the l* A, litteram A imprimere, Cic Div 1, 13, 23 elsewhere, Tusc 1, 25, 62, Cic has, litterarum *notae* for *the l s of the alphabet. Capital* and *running l s*, *l* unciales, cursivae, M L (but unciales strictly refers only to *the size* of letters = majusculi) II. *That which is specially written* 1. scriptum. *contrary to the l of the law*, contra s, Cic Br 39, 145 *to follow the l* (opp to *the intention of language*), s. sequi, id Caec 23, 65 2. praescriptum (*of instructions from a superior*). *to carry out orders to the l*, omnia agere ad p, Caes. B C. 3, 51 3. littĕra (rare in this sense) *to the l* (= verbatim), ad l, Quint. 9. 1, 25 Vulg. II Cor 11. 6 (opp to spiritus not class) Join verba et litteras, Cic. Caec. l. c. 4. verba, orum cf. *supr* (II, 3). See also LITERALLY. III. *An epistle* · 1. littĕrae, arum (the most freq word in familiar language) *to post* (lit. *give* to the letter-carrier) *a letter*, litteras dare, Cic. Ep *pass.*: *to receive one*, l. accipere, ib *pass I have received a l. from my brother*, l mihi a fratre allatae sunt, id. Att 3, 26 *any letters?* ecquid litterarum? ib. 2, 8 *no l. from you for so long!* abs te tam diu nihil litterarum! ib 1, 2. (N B—To denote *two, three, etc*, *letters*, the distrib. numerals must be used, *e. g* tuae litterae *binae*, Cic Att 5, 3; or else epistola must be used, as is more freq the case cf. ib. 1, 13; 3, 15, etc) 2. ēpistŏla *neglect in the matter of l-writing*, neglĭgentia epistolarum, Cic Att 1, 6 *to send no l without something written about*, nullam e sine [Cic. uses absque bec use of the preceding sine] argumento mittere, cf. ib 1, 19, 1 *to write a long l. to any one*, longam e ad aliquem scribere, id Fam 14, 2. *Adj* epistolaris, *e. g.* charta, *l-paper*, Mart. 14, 11, *lem* 3 tăbellae (*the tablets* or *leaves on which a l was written*) · cf. Liv. 45, 1, where *a l announcing victory* is first called *littera* laureatae, afterwards, *as exhibited to the people*, tabellae laureatae. 4. cōdĭcilli (*a short note*) Cic Plin. v NOTE **IV.** In pl. only, *learning* litterae, arum v LITERATURE, LEARNING

**letter-carrier:** tābellārius Cic Ep *pass*

**letter-case:** scrīnium v DESK.

**lettered** (*adj*) littĕrātus v. LEARNED (4)

**letter-writer:** Phr *to be a great l.* *plurimas scriptitare litteras, plurimarum esse epistolarum (litterarum would rather refer to *knowledge of literature*) cf foll art

**letter-writing:** expr by ēpistŏla cf Cic Att 1, 6, neglĭgentia epistolarum, *neglect of l to excel in l*, *in epistolis excellere (or perh. in *epistolari genere excellere) See also CORRESPONDENCE

**letting** (*subs*) i e. *leasing*, lŏcātio Liv Col

**lettuce:** lactūca Hor Plin *Diman* lactucula *just a stalk of l*, thyrsus lactuculae, Suet Aug 77 Col *Abounding in l s*, lactucosus, Diom *a l-seller*, lactucarius, Diom

**levant:** *littora orientalia medii quod dicitur maris; regiones eae quae mari medio ab oriente adjacent

**levée:** expr by sālūtātio *to exclude any one from l s*, aliquem publicā s prohibere, Suet Vesp 4 cf id Aug 55, promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, i e *he held open l s* The term originally referred to the *receptions* given in the morning by eminent citizens cf Cic Fam 9, 20, mane *salutamus* domi (*I hold a l in my own house*) bonos viros multos .. ubi *salutatio* defluxit (*after the l is over*) A fuller expr is officium salutationis, Suet Aug 27, which however, like the single word, is equally applicable to *a single complimentary call* · also, officium, as gen term for a *complimentary act*, may sometimes serve. v COMPLIMENT

**level** (*adj*) 1. plānus (most gen. term) Pl Caes Join aequus et planus [locus] Cic. Caec. 17, *fin.*; pl et aequabilis, id. Tim 5 2. aequus Caes Esp in neut absol, in aequo, *on the l ground*, Liv 5, 38 Tac. (Cf. *supr*) 3. aequābilis, e (rare in this sense) v. *supr.* (1) See also EVEN (*adj*). 4. aequālis, e (also rare) Ov. 5. librātus (in strictly scient sense) *it is his opinion that water is not* (*strictly*) *l*, placet ei aquam non esse l, Vitr 8, 5 (6), 3

**level** (*subs*) I. *Horizontal position* libratа collocatio, Vitr 8, 5 (6), 1 also, libratio, ib § 3 *To take a l*, librare, perlibrare, Vitr. 1 c. Phr *to sink to the l. of the water* ad aequilibrium aquae mergi, Sen N Q 3, 25, 5 II. *An instrument for taking levels* Vitr enumerates the following libraria aquaria (*a water-l.*), dioptra (*an optical l*), chorobates, ae (*of a more elaborate kind*), de Arch. 8, 5 (6) add to these, aequāmentum, Varr in Non III. *An even surface* · plānus locus, plānities, etc. v preced. art.; and PLAIN (*subs*)

IV. *Usual or natural elevation* · Phr. *to rise above the common l.*, *egredi supra reliquos (cf supergredi, Tac. Agr 1), praeter solitum (supra modum, *in bad sense*, cf Tac. A. 14, 52) *things will soon find their l.*, *brevi tempore omnia in suum locum revertentur. V. *Position of equality:* Phr. *on a l with*, aequalis (v EQUAL) *to set on a l*, exaequo e g *to put oneself on a l with inferiors*, se cum inferioribus ex, Cic Am. 20, *init.* · *the law puts quadrupeds on a l with slaves*, lex servis ex. quadrupedes, Gai Dig 9, 2, 2 · in same sense, adaequo Cic Tac

**—, to place on a:** exaequo, 1 v. preced art. *jin*

**level** (*v*) I. *To take a level* libro, 1 · v. preced art. (1.). II. *To make level or even* complāno, 1 · Cato, R R 159 in same sense, aequo Virg G. 1, 178. (Or expr. by circuml, planum facio, reddo · v. LEVEL, *adj.*) III. *To bring to the* (*level of*) *the ground:* 1. aequo, 1. *to destroy a city and l it with the ground*, urbem excisam solo aeq, Vell. 2, 4 Liv Tac. 2. ădaequo, 1 Liv. 1, 29 (tecta solo ad). 3. coaequo, 1 Sall. Cat 20 4. complāno, 1 Cic. (?) Dom. 38, 101 Hirt. 5. sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 (*to lay flat, prostrate*): *to l. walls with the ram*, muros ariete s, Liv. 1, 29 cf. Virg Aen. 11, 485, pronum sterne solo. (Often diruo, everto, will be precise enough cf. Liv. 4, 16, *init.* v TO PULL DOWN)

**leveller:** I. *One skilled in levelling* librātor Plin Ep 10, 50 (70) II. *One who destroys distinctions:* expr by exaequo, 1 v LEVEL, *subs* (V)

**levelling** (*subs*). librātio, perlibrātio Vitr.

**levelness:** 1. plānĭties, ēi (rare in abstr sense) Cic Div 1, 1, 2 (p. magnitudoque regionum). 2. aequālitas Sen Ep 53, 1 (aeq. maris) Or expl by *adj* . v. LEVEL

**lever:** vectis, is, m Caes · Cic *The short arm of a l*, lingua, lingula Vitr.

**leverage:** Phr *(he did so) in order to obtain a l*, *quo majore momento res inclinaretur; quo magis in modum vectis vires suas adhiberet

**leveret:** *pullus leporinus (cf pullus equinus, etc) Lepuscŭlus occurs in Varr and Cic. in sense of *a poor little hare*, not *a young one*

**leviable:** quod exigi potest v. TO LEVY

**leviathan:** *leviatha Vulg. Job xl. 20 (but draco, Ps cm. 28)

**Levite:** Lēvites *or* Lēvīta, ae Vulg.

**Levitical:** lēvĭticus Vulg

**levity:** 1. perh lēvĭtas cf Cic. Tusc 1, 18, 61, amatorius levitatibus (*frivolities*) but the word denotes *empty-mindedness, want of solidity of character generally* 2. with ref. to *joking* jŏcus, jŏcātio *nothing is more untimely than l over important subjects*, *nihil intempestivius quam de rebus gravibus jocatio *cease your l*, *omitte jocos! v JOKING.

**levy** (*subs*) · dēlectus, ūs. *to hold a l.*, d habere, Liv

**levy** (*v*) I *To raise* troops scrībo, etc. . v. TO ENLIST. II. *To impose a tax* 1. exĭgo, 3 v. TO EXACT. 2. impĕro, 1 (*to order to furnish* with *dat* of person and *acc.* of thing) *he l s the utmost possible number of troops of the whole province*, toti provinciae quam maximum militum numerum imperat, Caes B G 1, 7 so, imp civitatibus obsides, id 7, 64 See also TO IMPOSE

**lewd:** 1. incestus (*impure, unchaste*) · *l discourse*, i sermo, Liv 8, 28, *med* Hor : Ov. 2. impūdicus. *l. women*, imp mulieres, Cic. Cat 2, 5, 10 Pl Join impuri impudicique, ib 10, 23. 3. impūrus v IMPURE. See also LICENTIOUS.

**lewdly:** incestē · Cic Suet.

**lewdness:** 1. incestum (*unchaste indulgence*) *to commit l*, nec facere, Cic Inv 1, 40, 73 cf INCEST 2. libīdo, ĭnis, *f* v. LUST 3. impūdĭcĭtia . Tac. A. 5, 3 (esp. as here, of *unnatural lust*)

**lexicographer:** *lexĭcī conditor; or perh. lexicographus.

**lexicography:** expr. by lexica condere v. foll art.

**lexicon:** *lexĭcon, i M. L (The terms onomasticon, etymologicum, are of more ancient use, but less comprehensive)

**liable:** 1. obnoxius (both in legal sense, and generally). *to be l. (to action or penalty) under a certain law*, lege aliqua obn esse, Paul Dig 11, 3, 14 Pl. *l. to a disease*, morbo obn., Plin. 17. 24, 37 § 221 · v EXPOSED. 2. rēus, a (*legally bound*): with *gen.*, *l for the payment of a dower*, dotis reus, Ulp Dig 24, 3, 22, § 2. *To be l. to decay*, carie infestari, Col Plin *to be l to an action for injury*, injuriarum actione teneri, Gai. Dig. 47, 10, 12.

**liability:** expr. by *adj*.. v preced. art

**liaison:** consuētūdo stupri, Sall Cat 23

**liar**: mendax, ācis (strictly adj) Quint. 4, 2, 91 Phr.: *a consummate deceiver and l*, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic Clu 26, *fin*

**libation.** 1. lībāmentum, lībāmen (*the offering of a portion of a sacrifice, to symbolize the devotion of the whole*). cf Vug Aen 6, 246, where the libamina consist of *bristles from the forehead of a victim* Cic Just 2. lībātio (= preced.). Auct Harusp. 10, 21 3. usu. better expr. by lībo, 1 (*to offer a l*) Vug *pass.*

**libel**: nearest phr, fāmōsus libellus (*true or false*) v LAMPOON (Sometimes hg = *a false charge*, opprobrium falsum, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 38; or simply, mendacium v REPROACH, LIE)

**libellous**: fāmōsus, with libellus, etc v LAMPOON. Phr *such language is l*, *qui talia opprobria in aliquem dicit, tenetur injuriarum actione* cf Dig 47, 10 (de injuriis et famosis libellis) *to compose l. verses against any one*, aliquem probrosis versibus diffamare, Tac A 1, 72.

**libellously**: *alterius in opprobrium

**liberal**: I. *Free in giving* 1. lībērālis, e. *l with money*, pecuniae l., Sall. Cat. 7 with in and acc *of the person toward whom*, Suet Vesp 7 Join. beneficus liberalisque; munificus et l; largus, beneficus, l, Cic. 2. largus (in good or bad sense; including both the liberalis and the prodigus, Cic. Off 2, 16, 55) Tac. 3. bēnignus (*bounteous, generous*, opp to malignus) v. GENEROUS (II, 2) 4. mūnificus (usu *on a large scale*) *to be l in giving*, m esse in dando, Cic Off 2, 18, 64 *cf supra* (1) Phr *to be l. with what is not one's own*, largiri ex alieno, Cic Fam. 3, 8, *ad fin* II. *Abundant*· largus v COPIOUS III. *Appertaining to free citizens* Phr *the l arts*, liberales artes, liberales doctrinae ingenuaeque, cf Cic. de Or 3, 32, 127; ingenua studia atque artes, id Fin. 5, 18, 48; ingenuae et humanae artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21 IV. *Free, unbiassed*: ingēnuus, candidus v CANDID.

**liberality**: I. *In giving*: 1. lībērālitas cf. Cic Off 1, 7, beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet (strictly, liberalitas is *open-handedness*; beneficentia, *active kindness*, benignitas, *generosity*); sometimes = *an act of l*, Suet Hor. *med* 2. largītas (stronger than preced) *excessive l*, nimia l., Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 32 Cic 3. mūnificentia (cf. LIBERAL, I, 4) Cic 4. bēnignitas v. *supr.* (1) II. *In thinking* animus nullis destinatis sententiis addictus, cf. Cic. I usc. 2, 2, 5; nullius in verba jurare addictus, cf. Hor Ep. 1, 1, 14; *nihil praejudicati secum afferens* (v. PREJUDICE). See also CANDOR

**liberally**: I. *Bountifully* liberaliter; large et liberaliter; benigne; munifice Cic. for syn v. preced. artt. II. *As becomes a free citizen* liberaliter: e. g. educatus: Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57· cf. LIBERAL (II)

**liberate**: I. *To free, release* solvo, libĕro, etc. v TO RELEASE, FREE. II. *To manumit*. mānūmitto, etc. v. TO MANUMIT

**liberated** (*part. adj*)· Phr.: *a l. slave*, pileatus (*wearing the cap of liberty*), cf. Suet Ner. *fin.*: Liv. v. FREEDMAN.

**liberation**: lībērātio. Cic. (Or expr. by verb v. TO FREE)

**liberator**: 1. lībērātor· *our l.* (*Brutus and Cassius*), nostri l, Cic Att 14, 12 Liv. 2. assertor (*one who legally asserts the freedom of a person held to bondage*). cf Suet Gal. 9, ut humano generi *assertorem ducemque* accommodaret, i. e *the l. and leader of the human race*: Liv. 3, 46 (in primary sense).

**libertine** (*adj*): lībertīnus (*of the class of freedmen*): Liv · Hor.

**libertine** (*subs*): gĕneo, ădulter, homo libidinosus. v. RAKE, DEBAUCHEE.

**libertinism**: mores dissoluti v. PROFLIGACY.

**liberty**: 1. lībertas v FREEDOM. 2. meton. pīleus, pīleum (lit *the cap of l*) *to call the slaves to l*, servos ad p vocare, Liv 24, 32, *fin.* Phr *to take l s with any one*, licentius, liberius, familiarius se in aliquem gerere, cf. Cic Coel 23, 57

——, **to be at**: līcet, uit, 2 (with *dat.* of Eng subject) Ter. Cic When the inf esse follows with an adj, the latter is regularly in *acc*, but may also be in *dat* v Dr Smith's Lat Dict. s. v. licet. Phr *I am (still) at l (to act)*, i. e *have not committed myself*, mihi integrum est, Cic Att 15, 24 *I shall be at l. to publish (the book) or suppress it*, erit liberum nobis vel publicare vel continere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3. cf. FREE (I, 2).

**libidinous**: lībidĭnōsus v. LEWD

**librarian**: bibliothēcārius (late) M Aur. More strictly class bibliothecae praefectus, Ruhnk. in Kr; qui bibliothecae praeest, Suet Gr. 20; qui supra bibliothecam est, Vitr lib 7, § 5 also, (servus) a bibliotheca, Inscr. in Forcell *To appoint l*, aliquem supra bibliothecam constituere, Vitr. 1 c § 7.

**library**: bibliothēca (*both the place and the books*) *to take care of a l*, b tractare, Cic Fam 13, 77 *to get together a l*, b conficere, id Att 1, 7 *to form a (public) l.*, b instituere, Vitr. lib 7, § 4: *to arrange a l*, b ordinare, Suet Gr 21. *Dimin* bibliothecula, *a small l*, Symm *relating to a l*, bibliothecalis, Sid Phr *to leave one's l to any one*, libros alicui legare, Ulp Dig 32, 3, 52 (bibliothecam legare may refer to *the book-cases only* Dig 1 c).

**libration**: lībrātio Vitr.

**license** (*subs*) I. *Leave, liberty*· v LEAVE (*subs*) II. *Excess of liberty* licentia *unbounded and intolerable l*, infinita atque intoleranda l, Cic Agr 1, 5, 15 Ter. of style, *poetic l*, poetarum l, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; l. poetica, Lact III. *Legal permission*· *potestas per litteras data (Kr.)

**license** (*v*) *potestatem do v. preced art (III.)

**licentiate**: *licentiātus (as *t. t.*)

**licentious**: I. *Using freedom to excess*: licens, ntis (infreq)· Cic. de Or 3, 48, 185 Gell. II. *Indulging in forbidden pleasures*. 1. impŭdicus (parum pudicus, Cat 16, 8)· Cic. v. LEWD. 2. pētūlans, ntis (*too forward and free*)· Cic. Par. 3, 1, 10 *somewhat l.*, petulantiora (carmina), Plin. Ep 4, 14, 4 3. incestus (*impure*): v LEWD. 4. ad res Venereas intemperans, Suet Hor. *fin*, effusus in Venerem, Liv. 29, 23; libidine accensus (a strong expr.), Sall Cat 25. Phr. *to paint l pictures*, libidines pingere, Plin 33, prief, § 5

**licentiously**: impŭdīcē, pētūlanter (in this sense, mostly late), etc. v. WANTONLY, LEWDLY.

**licentiousness**: I. *Excessive freedom*, licentia v LICENSE II. *Sensual vice* 1. lĭbido, ĭnis, *f* (*sensual appetite, lust*)· *to give a way to (indulge in) l*, libidini parere, Cic Fin. 2, 19, *init* Sall: cf. LICENTIOUS, *fin* (N.B—The pl. expresses *habitual character*: cf Cic, Veri. 4, 52, 115, conferte hujus libidines cum continentia alterius, *compare the l. of the one with the virtue of the other*. cf. L. G. § 591.) 2. impŭdīcĭtia· v. LEWDNESS. 3. meton., Vĕnus, ĕris, *f.*· Liv. cf. LICENTIOUS, *fin.* 4. pētūlantia (oftener = *impertinence, sauciness*). Cic Sen 11, 37 (ut *petulantia*, ut libido magis est adolescentium quam senium).

**lichen**· lichēn, ēnis, *m.*: more fully, lichen herba (acc. to Plin., so called from its *curing a skin-disease of the same name*)· Plin. 26, 4, 10. Perh also fucus. v Dr Smith's Lat. Dict. s v

**lick**: 1, lambo, 1, 3 (*of the natural use of the tongue*): Cic.· Ov.: *to l. into shape*, figurare lambendo, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 126; lambendo in artus fingere, Ov. 15, 380 2. lingo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to l so as to taste*) *to give cattle salt to l.* pecoribus salem dare lingendum, Plin. 31, 9, 45, *exti* (where lambo would have been unsuitable) Pl. (N B—Also in obscene sense Mart.) Comps. elingo, *to l out*, Plin; delingo, *to l up*, Pl. Cels. (both rare) 3. līgurio or līgurio, 4 (*to l up gluttonously, dantily*). Hor S. 1, 3, 81

**lickerish**: v. DAINTY.

**licorice**: glўcyrrhīza or -on Plin M L. also, pure Lat dulcis radix, Cels 5, 23, 1; and liquīritia, Veg Vet 4, 9, *fin*

**lictor**: lictor, ōris Cic Liv.

**lid**: 1. ŏpercŭlum Cic N D 2, 54, 136. 2. ŏpĕrīmentum Plin 2, 51, 52 Of the *eye-lids*, operimentum oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64 § 156. See also EYE-LID

**lie** (*subs*) mendācium *to tell a l*, m dicere, Nep Att 15 *a great and shameless l*, magnum et impudens m, Cic Clu 60, 168 *Dimin*, mendaciolum or -unculum id. de Or 2, 59, 141 *To tell a l*, mentiri v. tell art

**lie** (*v*) 1 e *to speak falsely*· mentior, 4 *not to l even in joke*, ne joco quidem m., Nep Ep. 3 *to l over a thing*, in aliqua re m, Cic Att. 12, 21, 4 (but the word is less coarse than the Eng, being oft. = *to deceive, misrepresent, speak erroneously*) Comp ementior, *to invent and put forth lies*, Cic.

**lie** (v)· coriet to *lay* (q v) I. *To be in a horizontal position* jăceo, ui 2 (usu. of *inanimate things*, but also of persons, to denote *a temporary position*) *the apples l beneath the tree*, i sub arbore poma, Virg E 7, 54 *to l on the ground to do anything*, j. humi ad aliquid faciendum, Cic Cat 1, 10, 26 *for sleep*, Liv 21, 4 II. *To rest in a recumbent posture* cŭbo, ui, itum, 1 *to l in a litter*, in lectica c, Cic. Verr 4. 23, 51 *to l. on one's face, one's back*, in faciem, supinum c, Juv. 3, 280 oft with ref to *illness*. v. ILL (to be). Comps recŭbo, recumbo; accŭbo, accumbo (the forms in cumbo denoting *the act*, those in cubo *the state*) v TO RECLINE. *Frequent.* cubito, 1 (rare). Pl Cic III. *To be deposited in a grave*: Phr. *here lies he*, hic est ille situs, Enn in Cic. Leg 2, 22, 57 Liv: on tombs, often abbreviated thus, H S E = hic situs est v Forcell s v. (Hic jacet appears to be a modernism) IV. *To be situated*: 1. expr by sĭtus, pŏsĭtus v. SITUATED. 2. jăceo, 2 (rare) *this country l.s beyond Cappadocia*, quae gens j. supra Cappadociam, Nep. Dat. 4 Plin. 3. specto, 1 v. TO LOOK TOWARDS V. Milit. *t t*, *to be in quarters*: Phr. *to l encamped anywhere*, alicubi stativa habere, Liv. 2, 52, *med* with the notion of *inaction*, milites stativis castris habere, Sall Jug 44 VI. *To depend upon* Phr: *as far as in me l s*, quantum in me est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, *init*; quantum est situm in nobis, id Arch. 1, 1; quantum potero (with ref to *the future*), id Fam 5, 13, *fin*, pro virili parte, id Sext 68, *init* (pro viribus = *in proportion to your powers*, Cic Sen. 9, 27) *you know how much l s in speed*, scis quantum sit in celeritate, id Br. 1, 15, *fin.* VII. *To consist*: Phr. contineor, tentus, 2 (*to be involved, bound up in*): *in this one virtue l. all the rest*, hac una virtute omnes virtutes continentur, Cic de Or. 2, 35, 150 (v TO BIND UP, II.): *the point where a cause really l.s*, cardo causae, Quint 5, 12, 3 VIII. *To be sustainable in law*: compĕto. īvi, ītum, 3· *an action for theft will l*, furti actionem c., Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 45. (The same sense may be expr. by actionem habere, the subject being *the person who brings the action*, ib § 41) Phr. *here no action for theft can l*, haec furti non admittunt actionem, ib. § 36.

——**between**: 1. interjăceo, 2 (foll. by *dat*, inter and acc, or less freq acc. alone or absol.) *the plain lying between the Tiber and the walls of Rome*, campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus

Romae, Liv 21, 30, *extr.*: Plin. **2.** expr. by interjectus (*lying between*)· Caes. B G 2, 22.

**lie down:** dēcumbo, cŭbui, ĭtum, 3 (*of the act of lying down*) Gell 18, 10 also simply *to lie* or *recline*, Cic . Suet *To l down again*, recumbo, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57

**— ill:** jăceo, cūbo v ILL (to be).

**— in:** i e *with childbirth* parturio, 4 v. LABOUR (III)

**— in wait:** insĭdior, 1 (with *dat*). Cic

**— near:** adjăceo, 2 v. ADJACENT

**— on or upon:** **1.** incŭbo, 1 (with *dat* or prep) *to l (sleep) on straw*, stramentis 1, Hor. S 2, 3, 117 with super and *acc*, Sen V. B 25, 2 **2.** supernĭcŭbo, 1 (rare) Liv. 22, 51

**— over:** i. e *to be put off* pass of differo. v. TO POSTPONE.

**— to:** naut. term perh. cursum (navis) inhibeo· v. TO CHECK.

**— with:** i. e *sexually*, concŭbo, 1 Ter. Cic. also concumbo, 3 Ov Juv

**lief:** Phr *I had as l stay as go*, *mea nil interest utrum maneam an proficiscar*: v. INDIFFERENT (I., Phr)

**liege:** fĭdēlis (*dependant, vassal*), Lib. Feud *pass l lord*, dominus, ib

**lien.** perh pignus or hypŏthēca cf Marc Dig 20, 1, 16, *fin*, potest ita fieri *pignoris* datio *hypothecarve*, ut si intra certum tempus non sit soluta pecunia, jure emptionis possideat rem see also MORTGAGE Phr *the creditor has no l on such things*, minime [ea] creditoribus obligata esse, Dig 1 c § 26, *fin.*

**lier-in-wait**· insĭdiātor Cic Also part. of insidior cf L G § 638

**lieu:** Phr *in l. of*, loco, with gen.. v. INSTEAD OF (I, 2)

**lieutenant:** lēgātus (*the* locum tenens *of a commander in chief*) Caes *pass* (N B—It is impossible to express accurately the status of the regimental officer so called)

**life:** **I.** *Of men or animals.* **1.** vīta (gen term) *the l. of animals*, v. ammantium, Cic. N. D 2, 54, 134 *man's physical l.*, v. quae corpore et spiritu continetur, id. Marc 9, 28· *to take away any one's l.*, v alicui eripere, Cic. Ph 2, 24, 60; adimere, id Pl 42, 101; auferre, id. Sen. 19, 71 *to quit l.*, vita excedere; cedere e vita, etc. (v. TO DIE) *to come to l. again*, reviviscere, Cic *to sacrifice one's l freely*, v profundere, Cic Fam. 1, 4 **2.** ănīma (*the vital principle, not involving intelligence*) sometimes used = vita cf. Cic Cat 4, 9, 18, de vestra *vita*, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum *anima* (to avoid repetition) more freq. = *mere existence*; cf. Sall Jug 14, *med*, pauci quibus relicta est *anima* v BREATH *Dimin* animula, *a spark of l* (fig.), Cic Att 9, 7, *init* **3.** sălus, ūtis, *f* (*of one whose life is endangered by illness or other causes*) *without hope of saving l*, sine spe salutis, Nep Att *fin not to save l. but to destroy it*, non ad salutem sed ad necem, Auct Har. Resp 16, *extr.* Phr.. *'tis not a matter of l and death with him*, non capitis ejus res agitur, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26 *early l*, iniens aetas, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 122; prima aetas, Suet. Caes. 30 *the prime of l*, bona aetas, Cic Sen. 14, 48; constans aetas, ib. 10, 33: *the decline of l*, senectus, ib.; more precisely, deterior aetas (poet.), Ov. Pont 1, 4, 1 **II.** *Human life, as a period of time.* aetas· v LIFETIME **III.** *Human life, as including actions and character*· vita *the l's of eminent commanders*, vita excellentium imperatorum, Nep pref. *extr l. and character*, v, mores, Liv. 40, 16, *init.*: *an honourable, disgraceful l.*, vita honesta, turpis, Cic *pass.* **IV.** *Animating spirit, vivacity* **1.** vīgor (rather stronger than the Eng) *the same l. 'energy') in his looks*, idem v. in vultu, Liv. 21, 4 v VIGOUR. **2.** sūcus or succus (lit. *juice, sap*): *to drain away all the l. of genius*, omnem s. ingenii bibere, Quint. lib. 1, procem, § 24 (said of the effect of too much technicality) Cic. Or. 23, 76. Join sucus et sanguis [civitatis], Cic Att 4, 16, 6 **3.** ălacritas v. ALACRITY, CHEERFULNESS. **4.** vīrīditas (*young, fresh l*)· Cic. Am 3, 11 Phr. *to lose l.*, languescere (de oratore), Cic. Sen 9, 28 see also TO FLAG **V.** *The reality*, of living things· Phr *to paint from the l*, perh. *ipsa corpora ob oculos posita pingendo exprimere*; ipsorum corporum pingendo imaginem exprimere Fig *to the l*, *ad ipsam rei speciem (?)* See also GRAPHIC, GRAPHICALLY

**life-blood:** sucus et sanguis (fig.). v LIFE (IV, 2)

**life-boat:** *navicula salutifera (?).

**life-giving:** **1.** almus (*giving or sustaining life* poet) cf Lucr 1, 2 (alma Venus), Hor Car Saec. 9 (alme Sol) **2.** vītālis, e (*connected in any way with life*) *l. power (of heat)*, vis v., Cic N D 2, 9, 24 Phr *l power*, procreandi vis et causa gignendi, ib 10, *extr.*

**life-guard:** stipatores corporis, corporis custodes (late) v BODY-GUARD

**life-insurance:** v INSURANCE

**lifeless:** **I.** Lit **1** ĭnănīmus, ĭnănīmātus v. INANIMATE **2.** exănimis, e, *or* -us, a, um (*that has been deprived of life*, the preced. words being used of things *naturally without it*. chiefly poet) *the dove fell l.*, columba decidit exanimis, Virg Aen 5, 517 but exanimum corpus, ib 1, 484 Liv 25, 34, *ad fin.* (exanimem) Tac. In same sense, less freq., exanimatus Liv 9, 1 Lucr **3.** expr *to be l*, by vita carere, vitae expertem esse v. WITHOUT (to be) **II.** Fig. **1.** exsanguis, e Join aridum et exsangue [orationis genus], Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16 exs et attritus (lifeless and weak), Tac Dial. 18. **2.** frīgĭdus v. FLAT, DULL

**lifelessly:** frīgĭdē. Cic

**lifetime:** **1.** aetas *once in a l*, singulis aetatibus, Cic. Br. *fin : a l would hardly suffice*, vix hominis aetas esset suffectura, cf Suet Vesp. 10. **2.** aevum (chiefly poet) cf Sall. Jug. *init*, aevi brevis, *enjoying a brief l.*: Lucr. Hor.

**lift** (*v*)· tollo, attollo, sublĕvo, etc. v. TO RAISE.

**lift** (*subs.*)· expr by verb. v. TO RAISE

**ligament:** **I.** *Anything that binds or ties*· lĭgāmentum, lĭgāmen v. BANDAGE. **II.** Anatomical *t t*: lĭgāmentum needed for preciseness Kr gives commissura but see JOINT (1)

**light** (*subs*) **I** *The medium of vision* **1.** lux, lūcis, *f* (any kind of light soever) Cic. Virg. **2** lūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (in this sense, esp poet.; though found also in prose) *the moon is illumined by the l. of the sun*, luna solis lumine collustratur, Cic Div 2, 43, 91 *to put pictures in a good l.*, tabulas pictas in bono l collocare, id Br 75, 261 Lucr. Virg Fig *the l of the soul*, l. animi, Cic. Sen 12, 41. **II.** *That which gives light.* **1.** lūmen (either *a natural luminary* or *a candle, lamp, etc.*)· *to put a l near one*, l. apponere, Cic. Div 1, 36, 79 *to call for a book and a l.*, librum cum l. poscere, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 35· Liv **2.** lūcerna (usu. *a lamp*) *my l. fails me (goes out)*, l. me deserit, Cic. Att 7, 7, *fin*· *before the l.s are brought in* (= *before night*), ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339. See also LAMP, CANDLE **III.** *Accessibility of light* lūmen esp in *pl*, to denote *the extent to which a building admits the free light* Cic. de Or 1, 39, 179 *to block up any one's l*, luminibus alicujus obstruere, Or. pro Dom. 44, 115 cf *supr* (I, 2) **IV.** *An aperture for admitting l.*· lūmen *stables do not require l.s on the north side*, stabula non egent Septentrionis luminibus. Pall 1, 21 Vitr **V.** In painting, as opp. to *shade*: lūmen *he invented l and shade*, lumen atque umbras invenit, Plin 35, 5, 11 Plin Ep.: comp. Cic de Or 3, 29, 101, where umbra is opp to quod est illuminatum **VI.** Fig.: *public view*. lux *to bring secret things to l* res occultas aperire atque in lucem proferre, Cic Ac 2, 19, 62. See also TO REVEAL, DISCLOSE Phr. *to come to l.* palam fieri, Cic.: Nep. *to see the l* (of a publication), manare, Cic. **VII.** Fig *illustration, means of understanding* Phr. *to throw l upon (obscure) things*, lumen adhibere rebus, Cic. de Or 3, 13, 50 (lucem afferre, is *to bring help*, id Man 12, 33; Att 2, 1, 1). *the consuls got more l. upon the matter*, dilucere res magis consulibus, Liv 3 16, *init.* See also TO ILLUSTRATE, EXPLAIN. **VIII.** Fig *construction:* Phr *to look at anything in a favourable or unfavourable l*, aliquid in mitiorem s deteriorem partem interpretari. v CONSTRUCTION (IV)

**light** (*adj*) **I** *Not dark* illustris, e (*of rooms, places, etc.*) Cic. N D. 2, 37, 95 (illustria domicilia) Col. Phr *to become l.*, lūcescit (-iscit), 3. *as it began to grow l (as day dawned)*, quum lucisceret, Cic Fam. 15, 4, *med*: Liv *Comp* dilucescit (*to begin to grow l.*) Cic Cat. 3, 3, *init* Liv See also BRIGHT **II.** Of colours, opp to *sombre, dark* perh candidus (*of a bright white*): v FAIR (I), WHITE. Sometimes dilutus (opp to satur, *full* or *deep in hue*) may serve e g., *a l red*, dilutus rubor, Plin. 22, 22, 46 Cels also palludus, albus, albidus v. PALE, WHITE, WHITISH. **III.** *Not heavy*· lĕvis, e (both lit. and fig) Cic Hor Virg. **IV.** Of food, *easy of digestion*· lĕvis (opp to gravis) Cels 2, 18, *med* Hor (= facilis ad concoquendum) **V.** Of soil; opp. to *stiff, heavy*· rēsōlūtus, sōlūtus (opp to spissus, densus) Col. 2, 2. **VI.** Fig *free and gay*· v TRIFLING, FRIVOLOUS See also foll artt.

**light** (*v*). **I.** *To set light to* accendo, di, sum, 3 *to l a lamp*, lucernam a. Phaedr. 3, 19, 4 Cic **II.** *To furnish with light* illustro, 1 *a dungeon l'd by narrow windows*, e gastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, *init.* Phr *the hall was l'd with lamps*, *atrium lucernis accensis factum est illustre; in atrio lucem praebebant lucernae, lychnuchi, funalia (v LAMP) the Campus was l'd up with torches*, collucebant per Campum faces, Tac. A. 3, 4.

**light upon:** offendo, incīdo, 3. v TO FALL IN WITH.

**—, become:** lūcisco, 3 v. LIGHT, *adj* (I)

**—, make:** illustro, collustro. v TO ILLUMINE

**— of, make:** parvi pendo. v. LIGHTLY (V).

**— armed** (*adj*): **1.** lĕvis armātūrae (gen of description) *the l. Numidians*, l armaturae Numidae, Caes B G. 2, 10 cf. ib. 7, 80, expediti (*sc.* milites) l armaturae, i. e. *l-armed troops without baggage or other encumbrance* (N B—Levis armatura freq. occurs as collect subs = *light-armed troops*, as distinct from the *regular infantry* cf Cic Br. 37, *init*, equites, pedites, l armatura Veg.) **2.** lĕvis, e (not in Caes or Cic.) Liv 8, 8, *med.* (leves autem, qui hastam tantum gaesaque gererent, vocabantur) **3.** leviter armatus: Curt. 4, 13, *ad fin.*

**— coloured:** albĭdus: *very l. matter*, albidissimum pus, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

**lighten:** **A. Trans.:** **I.** *To illumine* illustro, collustro· v. TO ILLUMINE. **II.** *To make less heavy:* **1.** lĕvo, 1 (esp. fig.) *to l. a journey by conversation*, viam sermone l, Virg. Aen. 8, 309 *to l cares*, molestias l., Cic. Fam 4, 3, 2 v. TO RELIEVE. **2.** exōnĕro, 1 (*to unburden*): *to l a vessel by throwing part of the cargo overboard*, navem jactu ex., Sen. Rhet. for which the more usu. phr. is jacturam facere, Cic Off 3, 23, 89. in legal lang more fully, levandae navis gratia jactum mercium facere, Lex in Dig. 14, 2, 1: also jactum facere, Vulg. Acts xxvii. 18. **B.** Intrans. *of lightning* **1.** fulgŭrat, 1· Plin 2, 54, 55 Sen Also as verb pers.,

with Jupiter as subject *e g.* Jove fulgurante, tonante, Augur phr. in Cic. Div. 2, 18, 42 Fig of *an orator to l and thunder*, f ac tonare, Quint 2, 16, *extr* **2.** fulgeo, si, 2; also, fulgo, 3 *if it l or thunder*, si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149 with Jupiter as subject *e. g* Jove fulgente, tonante, Augur. phr. in Cic N D. 2, 25, *fin.* Fig. of an orator fulgere, tonare, Cic. Or 9, 29 **3.** fulmino, 1 (*to strike with lightning*) Sen Lact Also *impers* = fulgurat, Virg G. 1, 370

**lighter:** perh linter v. BARGE.

**lighterman:** rătiārius Dig.

**light-fingered:** tăgax (rare) Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1 Fest s. v.

**light-hearted:** hilāris, etc v CHEERFUL, MERRY

**light-house:** phărus, i, *f* (strictly the name of an *island of Egypt*, then of a *light-house erected upon it*, and so of *any such structure*). cf. Plin 36, 12, 18; Solin. 32, *fin* Or expr by circuml, turris ex qua ignis ostenditur, ad praenuntianda vada, etc, cf. Plin. l c; machina ad praelucendi ministerium aedificata, Solin l c

**light-infantry:** pedites levis armaturae v. LIGHT-ARMED.

**lightly:** **I.** *With little weight*· **1.** lĕviter. *to fall more l*, levius cadere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 much more freq. in fig. sense v *infr.* **2.** expr by suspensus (*held up, kept from coming down with full force*): *to pound olives l*, olivam suspensā molā frangere, Col. 12, 52 *she* (*the cat*) *stepped l forth*, evagata est suspenso pede (lit *on tiptoe*), Phaedr. 2, 4, 18 cf Plin Ep 6, 12, 1, suspensa manu (i e. *lightly patting*) So, *to plough l.*, tenui suspendere (agrum) aratro, Virg G. 1, 68 **II.** *Nimbly* perh āgĭlĭter, cĕlĕrĭter v NIMBLY, QUICKLY **III.** *Not seriously* lĕviter v. SLIGHTLY. **IV.** *Without dejection* lĕviter: esp in phr, I ferre, *to take a thing l., care little about it*, Cic Prov Cons *extr* **V.** *At a low estimate*· Phr. *to value l.*, non magni (parvi) pendere, Hor. S. 2, 4, *extr.*· still stronger, flocci, nihili pendere, facere v TO CARE. **VI.** *Without thought, for reasons of little weight*· tēmĕre *I am not wont l to be angry with my friends*, irasci amicis non t. soleo, Cic Ph. 8, 5, 16· *not to believe anything against him l*, ne quid de se t. crederent, Sall Cat. 31. **VII.** *In a gay, wanton manner*. perh lascīvē, or better, lascivius (softened compar.) v WANTONLY.

**lightness:** **I.** *Absence of weight*: lĕvĭtas *of feathers*, Lucr. 3, 387· Caes. very oft in fig sense v LEVITY. **II.** *Wantonness* lascīvia, etc. v. WANTONNESS

**lightning** (*subs*) **1.** fulmen, ĭnis, *n* (with ref to *its destructive effects*) *Romulus was struck by l*, R. fulmine ictus est, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47 (*Phaethon*) *was burnt up by a flash of l*, ictu fulminis deflagravit, id Off 3, 25, 94 Virg Ov. **2.** fulgur, ŭris, *n.* (strictly, *the bright flash* in poets and later authors = preced): cf. Cic Div 2, 19, 44, where fulgur is expressly distinguished from fulmen Virg Hor. **3.** fulgŭrātio (= fulgur. *the play of electric flame*): Sen. Q N. 2, 12, *init.* **4.** fulgor, ōris (*any flashing light*)· poet for fulgur, Lucr. 6, 170 **5.** fulgetrum, or *pl* -a (a rare and antiquated word, used of *continued flashes*). Sen. Q. N 2, 56 Phr. *relating to l*, fulgurālis *e. g*, f libri, *books on the import of l.*, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. *one who interprets l.*, fulgurator, ib. 2, 53, 109 *to strike with l.*, fulminare (trans.), Sen Q N. 2, 23 Lact.

**lightning** (*adj*)*:* fulmĭneus· *l. tusks*, f dentes (apri), Phaedr 1, 21, 5. Phr. *with l speed*, *incredibili celeritate, celerius quam cuiquam credibile est*

—— **conductor:** *machina fulminibus derivandis; fulminum derivator, qui dicitur.

**lights:** v. LUNGS.

**lightsome:** v CHEERFUL, GAY

**like** (*adj.*) **1** sīmilis, e (foll. by *dat.* or *gen* or absol) Ter Cic. Liv. Prov *as l as two peas*, non ovum tam s ovo, Quint 5, 11, 30 in sim. sense, lac lacti [non] magis est simile quam ille s. est mihi, Pl Am 2, 1, 57 Join par simulisque, Sall Cat 14 Comps (1). assimilis (rare) Cic N D 2, 55, *init* Ov (2) consimilis (stronger than similis *every way l*) usu with *dat*, Pl Poen 4, 2, 2 Cic also with *gen.*, Cic de Or 1, 33, *init* (causa cons causarum earum .). (3) persimilis (*very like*)· Cic. **2.** gĕmĭnus (lit *twin brother* hence, *closely resembling, like twins*) foll by *dat*, Cic in Pis 7, 16 (geminum consilii Catilinae) Join geminus et similimus, Cic Verr 3, 66, *extr* **3.** pār, pāris (*matching*) v EQUAL (I, 3). Phr *to return l for l*, par (pro) pari referre, Ter Eun 3, 1, 55, paria paribus respondere, Cic Att. 6, 1, 19 **4.** in comp and superl. propior, proximus with *dat more l. wickedness than religion*. sceleri propius quam religioni, Cic Verr. 4, 50, 112 with acc, Sall Cat 11, *init* (vitium propius virtutem, *a fault that "leaned to virtue's side"*) esp. in superl *fictions as much l. reality as possible*, ficta veris proxima, cf Hor A P. 338 Cic **5.** instar, *indecl. neut subs* (esp, but not always of comparison with *some great object*). *a horse l* (*huge as*) *a mountain*, i. montis equus, Virg . *as it were l the soul in the body*, tanquam animi i in corpore, Cic Or. 14, 44 so, *to show almost l. a point*, quasi puncti i obtinere, id Fusc. 1, 17, 40 Phr.· *to be l*, *ad alicujus rei similitudinem accedere; sometimes, referre (v TO RESEMBLE) *to make a thing l something else*, aliquid ad alicujus rei similitudinem efficere, Caes B C 3, 48 *in l manner*, similiter, Cic v foll art

**like** (*adv*) **1.** sīmĭlĭter (*in like manner*. to be used with care) rarely foll. by *dat.* *they breed l them and die l them*, s his pariunt sæpe pereunt, Plin 11, 25, 30. oftener foll by ut, atque (ac). cf. Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87, similiter facere eos ..ut si nautae certarent .., *they acted l. sailors, who should quarrel*....: comp id. N D 3, 3, *fin.*, similiter facis ac si me roges . . **2.** rītu (abl. of ritus = *according to the usual manner of*: with *gen.*): *l. brutes they refer everything to enjoyment*, pecudum r omnia ad voluptatem referunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32 *to sweep along l. a stream*, fluminis r. ferri, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34 Petr. So mōdo *l. slaves*, servorum modo, Liv. 39, 26, *med l. a human being*, humano m., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 9 Join. more modoque, Hor Od. 4, 2, 27 **3.** instar (esp. when comparison is made with *any large object*) *the fences afford shelter l. a wall*, i. muri sepes munimenti praebebant, Caes. B G. 2, 17 also ad instar, Just. 36, 3 Flor. **4.** vĭcem, ad vicem, vice (= *as if taking the place of*: with *gen.*). *to die in one's bed l a Sardanapalus*, Sardanapali vicem in lectulo mori, Cic. Att 10, 8 Sall. fr.: *to be tossed about l seaweed*, alcae vice jactari, Plin 9, 45, 68 ad vicem, Gell. **5** ceu (esp. in similes) *l. fire through pine-wood*, ceu flamma per taedas (*sc.* equitat), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 43 Virg. *l. a criminal*, ceu noxii solent, Suet. Vitell. 17. So are used sicut, veluti. v. AS. Phr *you act l. yourself*, facis ut te decet, Ter Andr. 2, 5, 10; facis nunc ut te facere aequum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 79

**like** (*v*)*:* **I.** *To be fond of*: **1.** expr. by jŭvo, i, tum, 1 (*to give pleasure to* with acc of Eng. subject) *if you don't l. fables*, si fabulae te [non] juvant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22 cf. Hor. Od 1, 1, *init* **2.** studiōsus sum (with *gen*): v. FOND. Phr.· *I don't l.*, nihil (nil) moror· foll. by *acc* of object, Hor.. v. FOND (I, *extr.*) See also TO LOVE. **II.** *To be disposed for anything: if you l*, si placet, libet (with *dat.* of Eng subject): *to do what one l.s*, id quod libet (alicui) facere, Cic Quint. 30, 94; v. TO PLEASE.

**likelihood:** v PROBABILITY

**likely:** v. PROBABLE, PROBABLY.

**like-minded:** concors, rdis· v AGREEING.

**liken:** assīmŭlo, compāro v TO COMPARE

**likeness:** **I.** *The being like*: sīmĭlĭtūdo v RESEMBLANCE. **II.** *Image*: **1.** effigies, ēi. *an image in the l of a human being*, simulacrum ef humanā, Tac H 2, 3, *extr.* Cic **2.** imāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *to represent the l of a man*, hominis i. exprimere, Plin. 35, 12, 44 *in the l of God*, ad i Dei, Vulg. Gen. 1 27. **3.** perh instar, *neut. indecl.*. *in the l of a camp*, ad i castrorum, Just. 36, 3 v LIKE, *adj* (5). See also IMAGE, PORTRAIT. Phr *gods arrayed in the l of men*, dii induti specie humana, Cic N D. 2, 24, 63.

**likewise:** **1.** item (.. *so too*) *Romulus was an augur, with a brother an augur l*, Romulus augur, cum fratre i. augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: Liv. **2.** ītĭdem (more precise and emphatic than item) Cic. Part 22, 77 Caes. **3.** expr. by idem (when a second predicate is to be attached to a subject. cf. L. G § 375). *Cammus your friend and l. mine*, C tuus [idem] et idem noster, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, *init.*· *an Academic and l a rhetorician*. Academicus et idem rhetor, id N D 2, *init.* **4.** sīmĭlĭter (*in the like way*) usu foll by ut, ac v. LIKE, *adv* (N B—Fac similiter, Vulg Luc. x 37, is doubtful Latin)

**liking** (*subs.*) libīdo, ĭnis, (*mere irrational propensity*)· *according to each one's l*, prout cuique l est, Hor S. 2, 6, 67 *a l for the lute* or *for singing*, cithariae, cantus l, Plin. 30, 2, 5 (but the Lat is stronger than the Eng.) esp. in phr. ex l., *according to one's l*, Tac. A 4, 46; ad l. (in slightly diff sense), Cic Fin. 1, 6, 19 v. CAPRICE. Phr.. *the names of that coast are not to my l.*, vina mihi moror illius orae, Hor Ep. 1, 15, 16 *every one to his l*, quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, id. Sat 2, 1, 27; similem habent labra lactucam, M Crass in Hier. (prov.); in somewhat diff. sense, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65

**lilac:** *syringa vulgaris (Linn.).

**liliputian:** fig. = *petty*. pūsillus: Cic.: Juv. v. LITTLE.

**lily:** lĭlium: Virg.: Plin. *Of l.s*, lilĭaceus, *e. g* oleum l., *oil of l s*, Pall *A bed of l s*, lilietum, Pall.

—— **of the valley:** *convallāria majalis.

——**white:** nearest words candĭdus, nīveus v WHITE.

**limb:** **I.** *Of the body*: **1.** membrum. in this sense usu. *pl.*: *to have compact, firmly set l s*, esse compactis firmisque m., Suet. Vesp 20 *to consign one's l s to repose*, m. sopori dare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 81 Virg (N.B—Esp. freq. in poets.) **2.** artus, uum (often with special ref to *the joints* only *of the body*, whereas membrum is used of other structures v. MEMBER) *I tremble in every l.*, omnibus a. contremisco, Cic de Or. 1 26, 121 Virg. Aen 2, 215 Join membra et artus et viscera, Suet. Calig 29. (N B.—Artus includes only *the bony members.*) **II.** *Of the sun or moon*· *pars (?).

**limbed:** used only as suffix expr. by membra: *well-l*, teretibus membris, Suet Caes 45.

**limber:** lentus . v. PLIANT.

**limbo:** limbus: v. Du C s v.

**lime** (*subs.*)· **I.** *A mineral substance*. calx, cis, *f.*: *quick l.*, c. viva, Vitr. 8, 6 (7), 8: *to roast, slake l.*, c. coquere, exstinguere, id. 2, 5, 1: *slaked l*, c. macerata, Plin. 36, 23, 55 c. restincta, Inscr. in Forcell. **II.** *A clammy substance*: viscus, viscum v. BIRDLIME. **III.** *A tree*: tilia; Virg · Col. *Made of l-wood*, tiliagineus, Col

**lime** (*v*) **I.** *To smear with birdlime*. visco illĭno v. TO BESMEAR. **II** *To ensnare* illăqueo, etc.. v TO EN

snare. (Virg. has fallere visco, G. 1, 139.)

**lime-burner:** calcārius Cato R. R. 16

**limed** (*part. adj.*): viscātus: *a l. twig*, virga v, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, *med*

**lime-kiln:** calcāria fornax Cato R. R 38. or simply, calcaria, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8 § 10

**lime-stone:** calx (*lime before or after juing*): Cato R R 16 more precisely, *lapis calcarius, saxum calcarium.

**limit** (*subs.*): 1. fīnis, mŏdus, terminus v. BOUND (*subs.*). BOUNDARY. Join finis et modus, Cic. 2. circumscriptio: Cic *To set l s to* (1) fīnio, 4: *to set l s to the exercise of the passions*, cupiditates f., Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64. also, finire modum alicui rei, id Leg 2, 26, 66 (2). termino, 1 (less freq) v. TO LIMIT.

**limit** (*v*) 1. fīnio, 4 Cic. v. preced. art; and TO BOUND. 2. circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (usu *within narrow bounds*): *to l or define one's prerogative by boundaries*, terminis quibusdam c ac definire jus suum, Cic de Or 1, 16, 70. Plin 3. termino, 1 *to l glory by (certain) boundaries*, finibus gloriam t, Cic Sen. 23, 82 Phr *to l (the orator) to a narrow range*, in angustum gyrum compellere, Cic de Or 3, 19, 70 *to l. oneself in anything*, certos sibi fines terminosque constituere, extra quos egredi non possit], Cic. Quint. 10, 35.

**limitation:** 1. circumscriptio Cic. N. D 1, 9, 21. Or expr by verb v. LIMIT. 2. exceptio (*a special exception with respect to anything*): *to be praised with a l.*, cum ex laudari, Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13. *without any l*, nullis exceptionibus, Tac. G 44

**limited** (*adj*). 1. expr. by verb *a l. monarchy*, *reipublicae (civitatis) genus in quo regis (summi magistratus) potestas certis legibus finitur. (From the use of the adv. finite, it would seem that finitus must have been used as adj) 2. circumcīsus (*by narrow bounds* · rare) *what is so l as human life*, quid tam c, tam breve quam hominis vita? Plin 3, 7, 11. 3. expr. by brĕvis, parvus, infirmus, etc, acc to the nature of the subs. to be qualified: e. g. *l. time*, breve tempus; *l. resources*, parvae (exiguae) opes; *l. strength*, infirmae vires [cf. naturae infirmitas, *our l natural powers*, Sall. Jug. 1, *med*]: v. SMALL, INSIGNIFICANT, etc Phr. *my l. abilities*, mediocritas nostra, Vell. 2, 111.

**limitedly:** fīnītē Cic. Fin 2, 9, 27.

**limitless:** immensus, infinitus v. UNBOUNDED, etc.

**limn:** imaginem alicujus rei exprimo, pingo v TO PAINT, REPRESENT

**limner:** pictor v. PAINTER

**limp** (*v.*): claudĭco, 1; claudeo, 2: v. TO HALT.

**limp** (*subs*) expr by verb v. preced art. See also LAMENESS.

**limpet:** lĕpas, ădis, *f.*. Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 8

**limpid:** 1. limpĭdus (rare) *a l lake*, l. lacus, Cat. 4, 24. 2. liquidus v. LIQUID, CLEAR.

**limping** (*adj*): claudus: v. LAME

**limpidness, limpidity:** expr by adj. liquidus, pellūcĭdus, etc. · v. CLEAR, LIQUID (Limpitudo, Plin., a word formed inaccurately)

**limy:** I. *Covered with bird-lime*. viscātus · v. LIMED II. *Impregnated with lime:* *calci plenus, calcis nonnihil immixtam habens

**linch-pin:** *axis clavis (Kr.); axis fibula (R and A).

**linden-tree:** tilia v. LIME (III.)

**line** (*subs.*) I *Geometrical*. linea *a l. is length without breadth*, l est longitudo sine latitudine, Front. Goes. p 31: *a right or curved l*, l. recta, flexuosa, ib. p. 32. *to be carried downwards in a straight l.*, ferri deorsum ad l., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: Vitr.: *to draw a l.*, l ducere, Quint. 2, 6, 2; l scribere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113 (but the former expr. is more usual); l. deducere, Plin II. *Uniform direction* rĕgio, ōnis, *f.* · *to turn aside from the straight l.* (fig), de recta regione deflectere, Cic. Verr. 5, 68, 176 *to get beyond the l of the camp*, r. castrorum superare, Caes B C 1, 69 (N B —Cic has e regione, absol = *in a straight l.*, Fat. 9, 18 but e regione foll by *gen* = *right over against*) Phr *in a l* (*with*), in versum, Virg G 4, 144, *recto ordine, rectā lineā, ad lineam (Kr) cf *supr* (I) III. *A limit* mŏdus, finis, v BOUND. IV. *A cord* linea (primary sense of the word) *a long l*, l. longa, Col; l. longinqua, Plin V *Of a poem or other book* versus, ūs Cic Att. 2, 16, 3 *to count l s and syllables* (*of a letter*), v syllabasque numerare, Plin Ep. 4, 11, *extr* VI. Meton = *words*. esp in phr, *a few l s, to drop a l* Phr *I will write a few l.s in reply to your letter*, pauca ad tuas litteras rescribam, cf Cic Att 1, 10, 1 *I have not had a single l from you*, nullas a vobis acceperam (litteras), ib 3, 31 *I have scarcely time for so hasty a l as this*, vix hanc tantulae epistolae tempus habebam, ib 1, 14, 1 *drop me a l. about it*, fac ut sciam, ib 2, 6, *extr. *I dropped him a l. to say . .*, cui ego scripsi (with acc and *inf*), ib 7, 3, *extr* (N B —Versus, *pl.* may be used with ref to *certain lines or parts of a letter* e g primis versibus, *in the first few l s of a letter*, Cic Att 2, 16, 3 but never to denote *a letter as a whole*.) VII. In military sense (1) *of an army drawn up* (1) ăcies, ēi *the hastati formed the front l*, prima a hastati erant, Liv 8, 8 *to draw up an army in three l s*, triplicem a. instruere, Caes B G. 1, 51 *the rear l*, a. novissima, extrema, Liv 3, 10 (2). *the front l.*, principia, orum Liv 1. c. *immediately in the rear of the front l*, post p., Sall Jug 50 Tac (3). frons, ntis, *f.* (*the entire front as a military disposition*: principia denotes *the fighting men in the front*) *to advance in even l*, aequa f procedere, Liv. 36, 44 Phr. *to form in l. of battle* (*of troops*), ordinatos consistere, Nep Iph 2, explicare ordinem (*of ships*), Liv. 37, 29 (v TO DEPLOY): *to form ships in l.*, naves suo quamque ordine in frontem instruere, Liv. 1. c. (v. TO DRAW UP, III.; ORDER) (2) usu *pl*, *military works, entrenchments* mūnītiones, Caes B. C 3, 62, *sqq* also munimenta, orum. v. INTRENCHMENT Phr. *to be within the l.s*, i. e. *be with the army*, in praesidiis esse, Cic. Lig 9, 28; also intra praesidia esse, Liv 38, 11. (3) *of march*. agmen, inis, *n.*: *they closed the l. of march*, i. e. *brought up the rear*, agmen claudebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 So of ships *the king's fleet advancing in a long l.*, regia classis longo a. veniens, Liv. 37, 29 VIII. *Genealogical* linea cf Paul. Dig 38, 10, 9, στέμματα cognationum directo limite in duas *lineas* separantur *the ascending, descending l.*, l superior, inferior, ib.: *indirect* or *collateral l of descent*. transversa l., ib. *direct l., ascending or descending*, recta l sursum vel sum vel deorsum tendentium, ib 38, 10, 10 § 9 See also SIDE. IX. *Of a ship* only *pl.*: Phr. *to lay down the l.s of a ship well*, bene lineatam carinam collocare, Pl Mil 3, 3, 42 (see the place).

**line** (*v*): Phr. *to l a garment with wool*, *vestem introrsus lanā obducere *he had the entire sleeves l.d with loops*, omne iter militaribus praesidiis sepsit, Tac A. 14, 43 (N B —Subsuere vestem is *to sew a border to a garment.*)

**lineage:** 1. stirps, pis, *f.* (lit. *trunk*; hence *origin*) *ignorance of one's l*, stirpis generisque ignoratio, Cic. Am. 19, 70 *of divine l.*, divinae s., Virg. 2. gĕnus: v. DESCENT (2) 3. prōgĕnies, ēi *to trace one's l. to any one*, p ab aliquo proferre, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48. Join. ortus et progenies, Cic. Tusc 1, 12, 26.

**lineal:** Phr. *to be a l. descendant of any one*, recta linea ab aliquo genus ducere cf LINE (VIII)

**lineament:** lineāmentum v FEATURE (I).

**linear:** lineāris, e (*consisting of lines*) *l drawing*, pictura l., Plin 35, 3, 5 Phr · *l perspective*, frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, ad circumjace centrum omnium linearum responsus, Kr e Vitr lib 7, pref § 11 v PERSPECTIVE

**linen** (*subs*) · 1. linteum textum: *l is the purest attire for religious purposes*, l textum purissimum est rebus divinis velamentum, Apul Apol : also simply linteum, Plin 19, 1, 4 but linteum usu denotes *a piece of l., a linen cloth to bruise through coarse l.* (*a coarse cloth*), terere per cribrum l, ib 21, 18, 73 *wares concealed under paper and l (wrappings)*, merces chartis et linteis celatae, Cic Rab Post 14, 40.

2. lintea vestis (*drapery consisting of linen*) (*they brought forward*) *frankincense, perfumes, and l*, tus atque odores vestesque l, Cic Verr 5, 56, 146. (N B —In like manner, linea vestis, Plin. 12, 6, 13, lineus amictus, the latter only of *external clothing*, l'ac G. 17.) 3. linum (*flax*, hence poet *cloth made of it*). *a bag made of very fine l*, reticulum tenuissimo l, Cic Verr 5, 11, *init robed in l*, lino velatus, Virg Aen 12, 120 4. in like manner are used, byssus, i, *f.* (denoting *a very fine kind of flax* or *linen*), carbasus, i, *f* (also *a fine kind*); with adj byssinus, carbaseus or carbasinus *fine l.*, vestis byssina, tenui bysso texta, Apul. *they wear l, reaching to the feet*, corpora usque pedes carbaso velant, Curt. 8, 9, *post med.*

**linen** (*adj.*) linteus, lineus: v. preced art *a l-cloth*, linteum; *dimin.* linteolum. Phr.

**linendraper:** linteārius Ulp Dig. 14, 3, 5 § 4 (where the lintearii are mentioned along with the vestiarii) also linteo, Pl Aul 3, 5, 38 Inscr *The trade of a l*, lintearia: Ulp Dig

**linendrapery:** lintea, orum; lintea vestis v LINEN (*subs*)

**linger:** mŏror, 1 *why l. I behind*, quid moror? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 6: v. TO DELAY

**lingerer:** cunctātor. Cic : Liv Or expr by *imperf. part.* of cesso, cunctor, etc : v TO DELAY

**lingering** (*adj*) 1. cunctābundus (only of persons): Liv. 6, 7, *med.* 2. tardus *the l nights (of winter)*, t. noctes, Virg. Aen 2, 482 v SLOW. Phr. *a l disease*, diuturnus morbus, Cic N. D. 3, 35, *init.*; longa valetudo, Plin Ep. 1, 12, 4 *I entertained a l hope*, adhuc spēcula quadam sustentabar, cf. Cic Fam. 2, 16 (hac tamen oblectabar specula)

**lingering** (*subs*) cunctātio, mŏrae · v DELAY.

**lingeringly:** cunctanter Liv.. or expr by cunctābundus (cf L. G § 343).

**linguist:** *multarum linguarum peritus (homo).

**linguistic:** Phr · *l science*, *sermonis normae rationisque scientia, linguistica, quae apud nostrates appellatur

**liniment:** linitus, ūs: only found in *abl* · *it is a remedy against (the bite of) serpents, whether taken, or used as a l*, praevalere contra serpentes, potu et l, Plin 20, 12, 47. Or expr. by illĭno thus Cels renders Gr. ἔγχριστα, by liquida quae illinuntur, 5, 24, 3 (M. L. linimenta, id ed Milligan, p 226).

**lining** (*subs*): v. TO LINE.

**link** (*subs.*): I. *Of a chain* annūlus Mart 3, 29. II. *A bond* vinclŭlum: *l s of harmony*, concordiae vincula, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117. III. *A torch* · fūnāle, is, *n.*. v. TORCH. ·

**link** (*v.*). 1. connecto 3: v. TO CONNECT. 2. jŭgo, 1: *all the virtues are l'd together*, omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic Tusc. 3, 8, 17.

**linnet:** *fringilla cannabina (Linn.)

**linseed:** linn semen v. FLAX.

**lint:** linamentum · Cels.

**lintel**: limen sŭpĕrum (or superius, Forcell.). Pl. Merc 5, 1, 1 or simply limen: Vitr. 6, 6 (9), 7: Juv (Superlimen is the space *above the lintel*)

**lion**: leo, ōnis, *m.* Virg Hor.: Plin. *of a l, lion's*, leonīnus e g *a l.'s skin*, pellis l, Plin

**lioness**: leaena Virg Plin (Poet lea, Luci 5, 1317 Ov)

**lion-hearted**: nearest word perh. magnănĭmus (*high-souled*) Virg

**lionlike**: leōnīnus *of l appearance*, specie leonina· cf Varr R. R 2, 9, *med.* (where the ref however is merely to colour)

**lip**: **I.** *Of a human being* **1.** lābrum *the upper, lower l*, l. superius, inferius, cf. Caes B G 5, 14 *to move the l s (speak inaudibly)*, labra movere, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60. *to keep the l s closed*, l. comprimere, id. S 1, 4, 138. *Diminn* labellum, *a little l*, as *of an infant*, Cic Div. 1, 36, *init* (prob. only *pl* in prose). and esp as an endearing expr, Ov. A. A 1, 575: Pl. **2.** lābium (a rare word, esp in prose) *drooping l s*, demissa l, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44 *to cure chapped l s*, labiorum fissurās mederi, Plin 29, 3, 11 § 46 (N B—Labium seems chiefly to be used of lips *in some way unsightly* hence, labiosus, *thick-lipped*, Lucr. 4, 1165) **3.** lābiae, arum (*the lips*. rare and nearly obsol) *the tips of the lips*, primores l, Nigid. in Gell. 10, 4. Pl St 5, 4, 41 (al. labia *pro* labias) Phr.. *the thing is on everybody's l s*, in ore est omni populo, Ter Ad 1, 2, 13 so whenever the word *lips* is used with ref to *speech*, os must be employed to represent it (never labra) *nothing ill-advised fell from his l s*, nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore, Cic Br 76, 265. also, ex ore excidere (*to do so hastily, thoughtlessly*), id Sull 26, 72: *'twixt cup and l.*, inter os et offam (multa intervenire posse), Cato in Gell. 13, 17, *init.* **II.** *Of a vessel* **1.** lābrum: e g *of a jar* (dolii), Cato R. R 107: Plin **2.** ōra (*rim*) Lucr 4, 12

**lipped**: usu. as suffix: *thick-l*, labiosus, Lucr 4, 1165 (labrosus in quite diff sense = *furnished with a lip*, Cels 7, 26, 2, *fin*), turgidis labris, Mart. 6, 39, 8: also, labeo, onis, cf Charis. 1, 79: *honey-l* (fig.), perh. mellitus v HONEYED.

**lip-salve**: *unguentum labrorum fissuris utile.

**lip-service**: nearest word, obsĕquium: v. OBSEQUIOUSNESS

**liquefy**: līquĕfăcio, 3 v TO MELT.

**liquid** (*adj*) **I.** *Flowing*· līquidus less freq. liq-) cf Lucr. 2, 452, *fluido* quae corpore *liquida* constant, i. e. *they are liquid, because consisting of particles that move freely about*· *l. perfumes*, 1 odores, Hor See also FLUID **II.** *Clear, transparent* **1.** līquĭdus (both of *fluid bodies* and *sounds*). *l honey*, l mel, Virg G. 4, 101 *the l aether*, l. aether, Virg Of sounds, l. **vox**, Virg G. 1, 410. Hor: v. CLEAR. **2.** pellūcĭdus· v. TRANSPARENT

**liquid** (*subs*) **I.** Generically: quod liquidum est; quod liquido corpore constat: v. preced. art. (I) **II.** Specifically, *any given watery substance*. **1.** līquor: *the vine-bred l* (= *wine*), l. vitigenus, Lucr. 5, 14 Virg (esp a *trickling fluid*, Vug G 3, 484, fluidus liquor, sc. tabis). **2.** hūmor, lătex (latter chiefly poet.). v. FLUID (*subs*).

**liquidate**: solvo, persolvo, 3: v TO PAY.

**liquidity**: līquor. Lucr 1, 454 (*primary quality of water*). Cic.

**liquor**: **I.** In gen. sense: lătex, hūmor, līquor v. LIQUOR, FLUID (*subs*) **II.** *Intoxicating* no generic term Vulg. Luc 1. 15, has sicera (Gr. σικέρα). cf. Isid. Or. 20, 3, *s. v*, where it is defined as, omnis potio quae (extra vinum), inebriare potest.

**liquorice**: v. LICORICE.

**lisp** (*v.*): nearest expr., blaesa voce loquor, cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 294. See also LISPING (*adj.*).

**lisp, lisping** (*subs.*): os blaesum, Mart 10, 65, 10

**lisping** (*adj.*) blaesus. v. preced artt. Also balbus is used of *any defect of speech which prevents articulation*. cf. Cic. de Or 1, 61, 260, where it is applied to Demosthenes, who was unable to articulate the letter R

**list** (*subs*) **I.** *Roll, catalogue* **1.** index, ĭcis, *m* cf Plin. Ep 3, 5, 2, where it is used of *a l of books* Quint. **2.** tăbŭla (gen term *any paper* or *document*) cf Pl. Rud prol 21, bonos in albis tabulis exscriptos: Liv.: v. *infr*. See also INVENTORY. Phr.: *to strike any one's name out of the l of senators*, aliquem de senatu movere, Cic Cl 47, 122; so, tribu movere, *to remove a name from the l of a tribe*, Liv 24, 18 also more lit, nomen alicujus ex tabulis excerpere, Liv. 1 c. **II.** *Of expenses* Phr.: *the civil l*, perh reipublicae domestici sumptus v. EXPENSE **III.** *An enclosed field* curriculum, spatium terms used of *the race-courses of antiquity*. Phr *to enter the l s*, *in commissione prodire*, cf Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6; with Gierig's note

**list** (*v.*) lĭbet, 2, *impers.*: v. TO PLEASE, LIKE (II.) See also TO LISTEN.

**listen**: **I.** *To attend in order to hear*. **1.** ausculto, 1: *to l at the door*, ad fores a., Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 1. *l. to me*, mihi ausculta! Cic. R. Am 36, 104. Also subausculto, *to l secretly, unobserved*, id de Or 2, 36, *fin* Pl. **2.** audio, 4 v. TO HEAR **3.** aucŭpo, 1 (*slily*) Pl. Most 2, 2, 42 (sermonem a.). Phr. *l. to the plot*, accipe rationem doli [quam instituj]' Pl.· *l kindly (to the play)*, adeste aequo animo, Ter. Andr. prol 20 *to l most eagerly to any one's praises*, avidissimis auribus laudes alicujus excipere, Plin Ep 4, 19, 3 **II.** *To yield to* **1.** ausculto, 1 (with *dat* colloq) Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12. Pl. **2.** audio, 4 *nor do I l to Homer, when he says...*, nec Homerum audio, qui ait. ., Cic. Tusc 1, 26, 65· *I wish I had l'd to your most friendly advice*, vellem te audisse amicissime monentem, Cic. Att 7, 1, 2 See also TO HEAR (III)

**listener**: **I.** *One who pays attention to*: expr. by verb: v TO LISTEN (I.). **II.** *One who watches to catch what is said*· auceps sermonis, cf. Pl Mil. 4, 1, 9. Phr.: *look round and see if there are any l s*, circumspice, numquis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl. Most 2, 2, 42.

**listless**: **1.** languĭdus (*lacking life and energy*): *to be somewhat l about a cause*, languidiore esse studio in aliqua re, Cic. Lig. 9, 28. Join languidus atque iners, id. Sen. 8, 26. **2.** rēmissus (*slack, wanting vigour*)· *l.* (*careless*) *in canvassing*, in petendo r, Cic Mur. 26, 52. Esp with preced. remissus ac languidus [animus], Caes. B. C 1, 21: Sall.: v. foll. art. **3.** lentus v. COOL (III), INDIFFERENT. See also INACTIVE, INDOLENT

**listlessly**: languĭdē: Caes. B. G. 7, 27 (languidius in opere versari); Col Or expr. by circuml., remisso ac languido animo. v. preced. art. See also INDOLENTLY.

**listlessness**: **1.** languor (cf. preced. artt.): Cic. Or expr by languidus. (*the case*) *left no room for l*, nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. Jug. 53: sometimes circuml. with animus will serve· cf. Caes B C. 1, 21. **2.** inertia, sŏcordia, etc: v INDOLENCE, INACTIVITY.

**litany**: lĭtānia (Gr λιτάνεια): Sidon· v. Du C. s. v.

**literal**: Phr· *to give a l. translation*, verbum verbo reddere, Hor. A P. 133 *such a translation*, *interpretatio ad verbum facta (translatio = metaphor)· *the l. meaning of a word*, verbi sensus proprius (opp. to translatus, per translationem acceptus), cf. Cic de Or. 3, 37, 149; see also foll art.

**literally**: ad litteram, ad verbum: v. LETTER (II.). Phr.: *to take anything l. or figuratively*, *quod scriptum est ex proprio verborum sensu aut per translationem accipere cf FIGURATIVE.

**literary**: **1.** expr by littĕrae, arum· *l. pursuits* or *tastes*, studia litterarum, Cic. Arch. 2, 3 *to lead a l life*, aetatem agere in l, id. Leg 2, 1, 3 *my l pursuits*, l meae, id. Ph 2, 8, 20: v. LITERATURE **2.** littĕrātus (*conversant with literature*). *a l. man* (= *man of letters*), homo l., Cic. Mur 7, 16· Sen.: v LEARNED (4) (N.B —*A literary man* in modern sense is rather litterator, cf. Suet Gr. 4.)

**literature**: **1.** littĕrae, arum: *to know nothing of l.*, l nescire, Cic. Br. 74, 259, stronger, nullas omnino l nosse, id Ph. 2, 8, 20. *possessed of extensive and profound knowledge of l*, multis l, et us recondītis et exquisītis, id. Br. 72, 252 cf. preced. art (1) **2.** hūmānĭtas (*refined culture generally*) v. REFINEMENT (N B—Sometimes the Eng word is used to denote *published matter indiscriminately*, in which sense litterae should not be used, but rather libri.)

**lithe, lithesome**: flexĭlis, flexĭbĭlis: v FLEXIBLE, SUPPLE Phr. *I am quick of hand, lithesome of limb*, sum pernix manibus, sum pedes mobilis, Pl Mil. 3, 1, 35.

**lithograph**: *pictura lithographica (quae dicitur)

**lithographer**: *lithogrăphus.

**lithography**: *pictura lithographica.

**lithotomy**: sectio ad calculos vesicae eximendos. cf Cels. 7, 26 As scient. *t t*, *lithotomia (Gr. λιθοτομία).

**litigant**: lītigātor Quint 6, 1, 25, etc or, in all cases except *nom. sing.*, pres part. of lītigo Plin 19, 1, 6. (velis forum inumbrant, ut salubrius litigantes consisterent)

**litigate**: lītigo, 1 Cic. Fam 9, 25: Quint

**litigation**: expr by verb v preced. art (Litigium only Pl.; and litigatio without authority)

**litigious**: lītigĭōsus. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, *fin*

**litigiousness**: *litigandi libido s. cacoethes

**litter** (*subs*): **I.** *The vehicle*· lectica· cf. Cic. Lig. 9, 28. Join languidus atque iners, id. Sen. 8, 26. **2.** rēmissus (*slack, wanting vigour*)· *l.* (*careless*) *in canvassing*, in petendo r, Cic Mur. 26, 52. Esp with preced. remissus ac languidus [animus], Caes. B. C 1, 21: Sall.: v. foll. art. **3.** lentus v. COOL (III), INDIFFERENT. See also INACTIVE, INDOLENT

**litter** (*v*). **I.** *To cover with litter*. substerno, 3: v TO STREW. **II.** *To bring forth young*: pārio, ēnītor: v TO BRING FORTH: and comp preced. art (III).

**little** (*adj.*): **1.** parvus, mĭnor, mĭnimus: *passim*. *Dimin.* parvulus, *very little* (esp with ref. to *age*) Ter: Cic **2.** exĭguus (*very small, tiny*). *the l. mouse*, ex mus, Virg G. 1, 181 Cic. *Very l.*, perexiguus. *very l. corn* p. frumentum, Caes. B. C 3, 42 **3.** pūsillus (*diminutive*): *a kind of l. Rome*, quasi p Roma, Cic Att. 5, 2. Juv.: v. SMALL **4.** paulus, very rare as *adj*, more freq. in *dimin. form*: paululus: *both horses and men l. and slender*, equi hominesque paululi et graciles, Liv. 35, 11, *med.* (Cic. would have preferred pusillus v *supr*) **5.** mĭnūtus. v. SMALL. Phr. *for a l. while*, (in) breve (*not* parvum) tempus, more freq. and idiomatic, parumper, *for a few moments*), Cic Att 9, 4, *fin* Ter.· or, paulisper, Caes. B G. 3, 5 (paulisper intermittere proelium, where parumper would be less proper: paulisper is positive in meaning, parumper, negative· = *not more than a moment or two*):

*little people* (*in stature*), homines statura breves, Quint 2, 3, 8. See also LITTLE (*subs*.). (N.B.—*Little* is often denoted in Lat. by a dimin. word e.g. *a l. child*, parvulus; *a little man*, *a manikin*, homuncio, homullus; *a l. estate*, praediolum; *l. savings*, vindemiolae, etc. where see the several subss.)

**little, a little** (*adv.*) 1. paulum (*a little* a positive word; whereas parum is negative, *only* a little, *less than should be*) Cic. *Dimin.* paululum, *just a l.*, Cic Quint 2. parum (v. *supr.*) · *to trust l.* (*not to trust*), p. credere, Caes B. C 2, 32: v. NOT. 3. nonnihil (*somewhat*). Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 1 4. aliquantŭlum. *just a l. sad*, a. subtristis, Ter Andr. 2, 6, 16 Phr.. *to value l*, parvi facere: v. LIGHTLY See also SOMEWHAT.

**little** (*subs.*) · 1. paulum. (1) foll by *part gen.* = *a small quantity* · *a l. pounded salt*, p. triti salis, Col: Hor. (2) of time: *a little* = *a short time* *to rest a l.* (*awhile*), p requiescere, Cic. de Or. 1, *fin* (3) of degree *a little* = *to some extent*. *your letters encourage me a l.*, epistolae tuae me p. recreant, Cic. Att. 9, 6, *med* (4). in *abl* paulo, with comparatives, to denote *the degree in which* · *not a l. better*, haud paulo melior, Cic Att 2, 12, *fin* Quint 2. parum (*but little, less than should be* · with part gen) *but l. wisdom*, p. sapientiae, Sall Cat. 5 See also LITTLE, *adv* (2) 3. exiguum (*a very l.*): *a l. space*, ex spatii, Liv 22, 24, *med* · *they add a l. honey*, ex. mellis adjiciunt, Plin. 28, 9, 37 § 139 *to sleep very l.*, ex. dormire, Plin 10, 77, 97 4. nonnihil v SOMEWHAT. 5. aliquantŭlum (*just a l.*) *spare yourself a l.*, al. tibi parce, Ter. Heaut 3, 3, 11 In Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20 = multum (*in vinea*). (N B—The above are used only in *nom.* and *acc.* in part sense.)

**little-minded**: pusilli, parvi, s angusti animi: cf. Cic. Fam 2, 17, *fin.*, Off. 1, 20, 68.

**littleness**: parvĭtas, exĭguĭtas: v. LLNESS.

**liturgic**: *liturgĭcus as *t. t*

**liturgy**: *liturgĭa: as *t. t* Phr. *to use a l*, *certis quibusdam divini cultus carminibus uti.

**live** (*v*) I. *To be alive* 1. vīvo, xi, ctum, 3 Pl · Cic Join. vivere ac spirare, Cic Sext 50, 108 2. spīro, 1 (*to breathe* · q v). v. *supr.* II. *To sustain life by food* 1. vīvo, 3 (with *abl*.) *to l on fish*, piscibus v, Caes B G 4, 10, *fin* Hor 2. vescor, 3 (*to use for food*: with *abl*.) *I l on milk, cheese, flesh*, lacte, caseo, carne vescor, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 90 3. vitam tŏlĕro, 1 (with *abl* of *that on which* · implying *scant* or *homely fare*): Col 10, *prof* See also TO EAT. III. *To dwell in a certain place* · 1. hăbĭto, 1 · *to l under-ground*, sub terra h, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95. *to l. in any one's house*, apud aliquem h., id: *to l up three pair of stairs* (*in an attic*), sub tegulis h., Suet Gr. 9. Freq. with *acc.*: v. TO INHABIT. 2 vīvo, xi, ctum, 3 (prob always with some reference to *the manner of life*) *Conon l.d a great deal at Cyprus*, Conon plurimum Cypri vixit, Nep. Chab. 3 *to l. with* (*in the company of*) *any one*, cum aliquo v., Cic. in Pis. 28, 68. IV. *To spend one's life in a certain way*: 1. vīvo, 3. esp. with such advv as bene, honeste, turpiter, etc · Cic. *pass.*: *to l. in conformity with nature*, v. convenienter naturae, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13 2. expr by ăgo, dĕgo, vīvo, with vitam, aetatem, etc.. *to l. most virtuously and honourably*, vitam sanctissime honestissimeque agere, Cic. Ph. 9, 7, 15: *to l most miserably*, v. miserrimam degere, id Sull 27, 75 *to l. in solitude*, v. in solitudine agere, id Fin. 1, 20, *init.*: also v. exigere, Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 39: *to l. safely*, v. tutam vivere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 118 (a less freq constr.). *to l a literary life*, aetatem agere in litteris, id Leg. 2, 1, 3 · *to l. all one's life free from pain*, degere omnem aetatem sine dolore, id Fin 2, 35, 118 less freq aetatem agere, Sulp in Cic Fam 4, 5, 2. V. *To get one's living*. v LIVELIHOOD.

**live** (*adj.*) · vīvus. v. LIVING (*adj*.).

**livelihood**: victus, ūs: *to get one's l by any means*, aliqua re v. quaertare, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 48 (v. quaerere, *to search for food*, Phaedr. 3, 16, 4) Phr.: *to get a* (*scant*) *l by manual labour*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall Cat 37 cf Ulp Dig 50, 16, 203, se tolerare, *to get one's l*, *support oneself*

**liveliness**. perh. argūtiae, arum cf Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 67 (where argutiae vultus denotes *lively play of expression in the features*): or sometimes, festivitas (*pleasantry, easy grace and charm*), or expr by adj v. LIVELY. See also CHEERFULNESS, LIFE (IV.)

**livelong** (*adj*): nearest word, tōtus, which represents the Eng in a prosaic manner in Tennyson, "*to break the livelong summer day*," represents Hor *morantem saepe diem fregi*, Od 2, 7, 7 cf. id Od. 1, 1, 20, partem de die *solido* demere, where the epith implies that *the unbroken day* is given to a certain object so Sen Ep 83, 2, hodiernus dies *solidus* est *totus* inter striatum lectionemque divisus est. where the time is not pleasurably prolonged, tardus or longus may serve v. TEDIOUS

**lively**: I. *Full of life and animation* · 1 vĕgĕtus (*fresh and full of life*) *bright, l. eyes*, nigri v que oculi, Suet Caes. 45 but the word mostly expresses more than the Eng v VIGOROUS. 2. ălācer, cris, cre (*cheerful, brisk, full of spirit*, being nearly = acer) · *l (cheerful) and in good spirits*, a. atque laetus, Cic. Mur 24, 49 rarely of things, *a l. pleasure*, a voluptas, Virg. E. 5, 58 3. lēpĭdus, festīvus (the former denoting *an easy, graceful manner*, the latter, *pleasantry and power of amusing converse*): v. GRACEFUL, PLEASANT. 4. perh. argūtus (*quick, smart*) · cf Cic. Leg 1, 9, 27, oculi nimis arguti, where he refers to the *quick, lively expressiveness of the eyes* II. Of colours, *bright, gay* vĕgĕtus: *very l hue*, vegetissimus color, Plin 21, 8, 22

**liver**: jĕcur, jĕcŏris; also, jĕcĭnŏris or jĕcĭnŏris, n Cic (who uses only the stem jecor-) Liv Cels (who has the forms, jecinoris, etc 4, 8, etc) *Dimin* jecusculum (*the l of a small animal*), Cic Div 2, 14, 33. *Having the l.-complaint*, hēpătĭcus, Plin. 27, 17, 105 also, jecoriosus, Sid; jecorittcus, jecinoriosus, Marc Empir (*the complaint itself* is morbus jecinoris, Cels. l. c.): *the lobes of the l*, fibrae, Cels. 4, 1, *med*: used poet *for the liver itself*, Virg. Aen. 6, 600.

**liver-wort**: *hēpătĭca (M. L.).

**livery**: vestis quam famuli locupletiorum hominum gerere consuerunt cf. Nep. Dat. 3 or simply *vestitus famulorum proprius.

**livery-stables**: *stabula caballorum mercenaria

**livid**: lĭvĭdus · Hor Od. 1, 8, 10 · Ov. (more freq. = *jealous* q.v.). *To be l*, livēre · the *imperf part* of which is used as adj, Liv. 2, 27. Ov. *Incept.* livescere, *to become l.*, Lucr.

**lividness**: lĭvor Col 12, 47.

**living** (*part. adj.*): vīvus (*alive*) · oft. with *abl.* of *subs.* (absol) · *so long as Hannibal was l.*, Hannibale v, Nep. Hann 12: Cic.

**living** (*subs.*) · I. *Livelihood*: victus, ūs: v. LIVELIHOOD II. *Food*: victus, ūs *plain l*, tenuis v., Cic. Am 23, 86. Phr.: *to indulge in high l.*, *lautioribus uti epulis*; lautius vivere, Nep Chab 3 (the latter phr. includes *the style of living generally*)

**lizard**: 1. lăcerta: Hor.: Plin: less freq. lacertus, Virg G. 4, 13. 2. stellio, ōnis, *m* (*with star-like spots* Ital. *gecko*). Plin. 29, 4, 28: Virg.

**lo** (*interj*) · 1. ecce: mostly used *adverb*, with verbs in the indic. mood: cf. Virg. G. 1, 108, etc.. in colloq. prose it combines with the prons is, ille, iste, into one word as, eccum, eccam, eccillum, eccillam, etc (less freq ecca, eccilla, etc.). Pl Ter 2. ēn (with *nom* alone; or less freq *acc.*) *lo (there is) Priam*, en Priamus, Virg. Aen 1, 461 · *lo! four altars*, en quattuor aras, Virg E. 5, 65 also with a full sentence, Pl. Truc prol 7 (N B—The above are more colloq than the Eng., being frequent in Pl. and Ter. like the Fr. *voilà*, *voici*)

**load**: I. *Any weight carried*: ŏnus, ĕris, *n*. v. BURDEN II. *A quantity carried at once*: vĕhes, is, *f*. *a l. of manure*, v. stercoris, fimi Col Plin v. Gesn. lex. rust. s. v

**load** (*v.*): I. *To lay on a burden* · 1. ŏnĕro, 1. *to l baggage-cattle*, jumenta o., Sall. Jug. 75 Virg Prop, of food, *to l the stomach* (absol.), Plin 29, 3, 11 § 48 (onerare ventrem, is *to over-feed oneself*, Sall Ov.) See also *infl.* (IV.). 2. expr. by impōno, pōsui, ĭtum, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat*) *he l.s the beasts with vessels of all sorts*, (jumentis) imponit vasa cujusque modi, Sall Jug. 75 *to l an ox with pack-saddles* (fig of *unsuitable toil*), bovi clitellas i., Cic. Att. 5, 15 also with in and *acc* *to l a wagon*, onera in plaustrum i, Cic (in Ki). (N B—The phr. onus imponere appears to be confined to the fig sense = *to lay a burden on any one* but Kr gives jumentis onera [*pl.*] imponere, e Cic; and Varr has, onera in jumenta extollere, R R 2, 10, *med*) 3 grāvo, 1 (*to l heavily* with *acc* and *abl.*): Phaedr 2, 7, 1 Tac. II. *To encumber* the stomach ŏnĕro, 1: v. *supr.* (1, 1). III. In phr. *to l. with chains*: alicui crassas compedes impingere, Pl Cap 3, 5, 76: aliquem catenis onerare (poet), Hor Od. 3, 11, 45. IV. *To accumulate* abuse, etc., *on any one* · congĕro, ingĕro, ssi, stum, 3 (with *dat.* of person or in and *acc.*), less freq ŏnĕro, 1 (with *acc* of person) v. TO HEAP (III.). V. *To put dishonest weights to dice*. (?) tesseris per fraudem imponere ponduscula addere VI. *To charge* a fire-arm: *sclopeto s. tormento* (bombardico) pulverem nitratum cum glande plumbea, cum globo ferreo immittere (Kr) (N B.—Usu better to employ a more general expr., such as *tela missilia in promptu habere*, tormenta missilibus instruere)

**loaded**: ŏnustus. v LADEN

**load-stone**: magnes, ētis, *m*. Lucr 6, 909 magnes lapis, Cic. Div 1, 39, 86 (Lapis Heraclius = l. Lydius, Plin. 33, 8, 43)

**loaf**: pānis, is, *m*. (either *bread* in gen., or *a loaf*): *they pitched loaves of this bread amongst them*, ex hoc effectos panes in eos jaciebant, Caes B C 3, 48. Of *other substances*, e g *of saltpetre*, p. aphronitri, Stat. 4, 9, 37. (Massa = *a lump*)

**loam**: lūtum cf. Cato R R. 92, where *an artificial l.* or *clay* is described. as *a kind of soil*, ager pinguis, cretosus, v. RICH, CLAYEY

**loamy**: crētōsus, argillōsus: v. CLAYEY.

**loan**: 1. expr. by mūtuus: *to seek a l. of money*, argentum m. quaerere Pl. Pers 1, 1, 5: *to get a l.*, (argentum) m invenire, id. Ps 1, 3, 67 · Cic v. TO LEND. Also mutuum absol. (late), Paul. Dig 12, 1, 2, *init.* (Mutuatio is *the act of borrowing money*) 2. expr by mūtuo, -or · v. TO BORROW. 3. commŏdātum (*of the use of anything*; as *an article of furniture, a book, etc.*): Dig. 13, 6, *pass* (N.B.—Commodatum denotes *an act of favour*; mutuum *a money transaction*) Phr. *to effect a l. in order to pay a debt*, versuram facere, Cic. Att 5, 21, 8: so *to pay a debt by means of a l.*, versurā (aes alienum) solvere, ib 5, 15.

**loath** (*adj.*): v. LOTH.

**loathe**: I. *To feel disgust at food*: fastīdio, 4 · Hor. S. 1, 2, 115 Phaedr. In same sense, cibum aspernari atque respuere, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. (Perh. also nauseo, *to feel sick, as in sailing*:

cf. Phædr 4, 7, 25) ||. In gen sense aspernor 1 more precisely, animo aspernari, Cic. in Pis. 20, 45 also, ōdi, with *p part* in act sense, exōsus, pērōsus v. TO HATE. As *p. part. pass.* invīsus: cf. Virg Aen 1, 28. (In hg sense, fastidio = *to be disdainful*)

**loathing** (*subs.*): |. *For food.* 1. fastīdium. *satiety and l.*, satietas et f., Cic Inv 1, 17, *extr.* · *to excite l.*, fastidia movere alicui, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 7, also, fastidium creare, Plin **2.** nausēa (*sickness*, strictly *from sailing*) cf Mart 4, 37, *fin* *To feel a l*, fastidio: v preced art ||. In gen. sense. usu. best expr by verb. *to feel an utter l for baseness*, *turpitudinem penitus animo aspernari atque respuere: v. TO LOATHE.* (Fastīdium in ref to other things than food, denotes *fastidiousness, disdain*, not abhorrence) See also HATRED.

**loathsome:** **1.** foedus (*offensive, revolting*) · *a most l. creature (the bug)*, animal foedissimum [et dictu quoque fastidiendum], Plin 29, 4, 17 *l tracks (of the Harpies)*, f. vestigia, Virg Aen 3, 244 Cic.: Sall **2.** tēter (taet.), tra, trum (*from which the senses recoil* stronger than the preced). *l. corpses*, t. cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415. *l. smell*, t odos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49. Cic **3** fastīdiendus (*exciting nausea* v. raise): Plin 25, 7, 38. (Fastidiosus, *of that which one has no appetite for*, Hor. Od 3, 29, 9; but no in the present sense.) **4.** obscaenus (strictly *of ill omen*, hence *repulsive* poet) epith of *the Harpies*, Virg Aen 3, 241. *l drink*, obs haustus, Lucan, 4, 312

**loathsomeness:** foedītas Cic.

**lobby:** nearest word, vestībulum (*fore-court*) v Dict Ant p 427

**lobe:** fībra (*of the liver*) v LIVER

**lobster:** plob astācus Plin 9, 31, 51 (*Astacus gammarus*, Linn) (Cammarus, Vari 3, 11, and Plin 27, 3, 2, can scarcely mean *a lobster*, nor does the name occur among the species of cancri Plin 9, 31, 51)

**local:** expr. by lōcus, lĕgio, etc: *there were l. disturbances* (i. e. *confined to certain districts*), *in quibusdam locis tumultuatum est l. ailments (bodily)*, *vitia quibus partes corporis singulae laborant: the l. authorities*, *alicujus loci (regionis, etc.) magistratus.* (N.B.—Not localis)

**locality:** v PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD.

**loch:** lācus v LAKE

**lock** (*subs.*): |. *For making fast* no exact word, our *locks* being unknown to the ancients (v. BOLT). Phr. *to be kept under l. and key*, esse sub clavi, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, *fin*, sub signo claustrisque positum esse, Cic Agr. 1, 7, 21 ||. *A kind of weir* piscina Plin. 3, 5, 9 § 53 (*for navigation*). |||. *Of hair, wool, etc.*: **1.** cīmis, is, *m.* (*of hair* usu. collect or *pl.*) · the sing occurs of *a single l.*, Virg. Aen 4, 698. *to comb one's l's*, diducere pectine crines. Ov. M. 4, 311 *perfumed l's*, myrrheus c., Hor. Virg. **2.** floccus (*of wool*): Varr. R. R. 2, 11, *med.* See also CURL.

|V. *Of a gun.* *ignārium (suggested in Kr.). **V.** *Stoppage* Phr.: *things would have been at a dead l.*, undique materies (*the matter of which the earth consists*) stupata quiesset, Lucr. 1, 346.

**lock** (v.). **1.** occlūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to prevent access*) · *to l. a door from the outside*, (ostium) foris oc., Pl Most 2, 1, 58: on the inner side a door could be fastened without a key: cf. Pl. l. c. v. 77: *one for whom nothing is sealed or l'd*, cui nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, Cic. de Or 2, 61, 248: *to l up a house*, aedes oc., Ter Eun 4, 7, 14. **2.** conclūdo, 3 (*to shut up or confine in any way*): v. TO SHUT UP. **3.** exclūdo, 3 (*to shut out in any way*): strengthened by foras (*to turn out of doors*), Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 30. Phr: *to be kept l'd up*, sub clavi esse, Varr. R R. 1, 22, *fin.* See also TO CONFINE. IMPRISON.

**locker** perh capsa, capsŭla (*a small box or chest*) Hor

**locket:** no known word: perh narthēcium (*a small casket, in which medicines, etc, were carried*), or as circuml, *vasculum pretiosioris generis quod de collo pendet*

**lock-jaw:** tĕtănus Plin. 23, 1, 24 (Celsus writes the word as Gk, τέτανος)

**lock-smith** claustrarius artifex: Lampr Eleg 12

**locomotion, locomotive:** expr. by mŏveo v TO MOVE, MOTIVE.

**locust:** lōcusta, ae, *f*: Plin.

**lodge** (*subs.*). i. e. *a small tenement*: cāsa, cāsŭla v COTTAGE, ABODE.

**lodge** (*v.*) · **A.** Intrans: |. *To have one's abode* · **1.** dēversor, 1 *to l with any one*, apud aliquem d., Cic Tusc 5, 8, 22 also, in aliqua (alicujus) domo d. id Verr. 2, 1, 27, 60 **2.** dēverto, ti, sum, 3; or as *pass. refl.* (*to leave the road for some lodging-place*, to "put up" not to be used of *a lengthened stay*) *to l with a friend* or *at an inn*, ad hospitem, ad cauponem devertere, Cic Div 1, 27, 57 also deverti apud aliquem, Pl Mil 2, 1, 56 · or with *abl* of name of town, Cic Fint 5, 9 (N B — The above must not be used to denote *permanent residence in hired apartments* · which may be expr. by habito e g. *to l in a garret*, sub tegulis habitare, Suet Gr. 9: v. LODGING, *subs.*) **3.** commŏror, 1 (*to stay*) Cic. Sen 23, 84 v. TO STAY ||. *To find a resting-place* perh ădhaereo, 2 (cf Ov. Met 5, 38, fronte cuspis adhaesit); or măneo, 2 v. TO REMAIN. **B.** Trans. |. *To cause to remain or adhere* · perh. ădigo, 3 (*to drive home*) cf. Tac H 4, 23, hastae ardentes adactae. or the pass may be expr by adhaereo (*to stick fast, lodge itself*) · v *supra* (II) Sometimes the sense may be expr by *prep.* in, after verbs of *throwing, etc.* cf. Virg Aen 2, 51, hastam in latus . contorsit, *he l'd the spear in the side* (of the wooden horse) figitur in lusso sagitta loco, *the arrow is l'd in the spot aimed at* ||. *To bring* a charge *against any one* nomen alicujus defero; or simply defero (with *acc.* of object): v. TO ACCUSE

**lodgement:** chiefly in phr. *to effect a l.*. **1.** perh obsīdo, dī, 3 (*to beset, occupy*): cf. Virg Aen 7, 334, Italos obsidere fines: v TO BESET. Join: obsidere atque occupare (praesidiis), Cic. Agr 2, 28, *init.* **2.** occŭpo, 1 · v. TO SEIZE

**lodger:** **1.** inquĭlīnus (*one living in another man's house*): Cic. Ph 2, 41, 105. Sall. **2.** dēversor (*at an inn*): Cic Inv 2, 4, 15. See also GUEST (I).

**lodging** (*subs.*) **1.** dēversōrium (*a place to put up at*) Cic Sen 23, 84 (commorandi d): Liv. Suet. *Dimin.* deversoriolum, *small lodgings*, Cic. **2.** in same sense, dēvertĭculum (dīv-) Liv. 1, 51, *fin.* **3.** mĕrītōrium coenācŭlum (*a hired room*) Suet. Vit. 7 also absol, meritoria, *pl neut*: *to let l's*, meritoria facere, Ulp Dig. 7, 1 13 § 8 · cf ib. per coenacula dividere domum [sc. atque locare]. **4.** conductus lar (poet) Mart 11, 82. **5.** hospĭtium (*any place where hospitable entertainment is given*) v INN

**lodging-house:** insŭla (*a large house let out in portions*) · v. Dict. Ant. s. v More precisely, domus per coenacula divisum. v. LODGING (3).

**loft:** i. e. *a room under the roof* · nearest word, coenācŭlum (any upper room) see Varr. L. L 5, 33, 162. Juv. esp. as *let for hire*: v. LODGING (3). See also HAY-LOFT, GRANARY.

**loftily:** excelsē (both lit. and fig.), sublīme, sublīmiter (*aloft*, q. v), ēlātē (only fig.) v. HIGH (*adv.*); and comp. adj LOFTY.

**loftiness:** |. Lit · **1.** altĭtūdo (most gen. term) v. HEIGHT. **2.** excelsĭtas (*great height*) · Plin. 2, 64, 64 (ex. montium) cf *infr* (Sublimitas = *state of being aloft.*) ||. Fig.. **1.** excelsĭtas. Join: ex. animi et magnitudo, Cic Off 3, 5, 24 **2.** ēlātio: v ELEVATION (II) **3.** subĭmĭtas: *l of an heroic soul*, s. invicti animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26. esp of *style*. Quint: Plin min . v. SUBLIMITY

**lofty:** |. Lit.: **1.** celsus (esp. of *that which rises erect*) *men erect and l*, status erectus et c., Cic Or 18, 59 *a l tower*, c turris, Hor Od 2, 10, 10 Virg **2.** excelsus (more freq in prose than preced) *a l. mountain*, ex mons, Caes B C 1, 80: superl excelsissimus, ib 70 Cic. Less freq praecelsus, *very l*, Cic Verr. 4, 48, 107: Virg. **3.** arduus (strictly *steep* in present sense, poet and late): *a l. cedar*, a cedrus, Ov Am 1, 14, 12 Plin **4.** altus, praealtus, altissimus v. HIGH. **5.** ēdītus v. ELEVATED (I) **6.** sublīmis, e (*in a lofty position, high up*) *the l. top of a mountain*, s. montis cacumen, Ov. M 1, 666 Virg ||. Fig: **1.** excelsus Join: animus excelsus et magnificus, Cic Off 1, 23, *init* magna excelsaque [gloria], Tac. Also in sim sense, celsus *a most l. seat of dignity*. sedes celsissima dignitatis, Cic. Sull 2, 5 and in moral sense, id Tusc 5, 14, 42 (celsus et erectus animus). **2.** ēlātus v. ELEVATED **3.** sublīmis (esp of *thought and style*) v SUBLIME. Phr. *l style*, magniloquentia, *e. g.* Homeri, Cic Fam. 13, 15. See also GRAND

**log.** **1.** tignum (*a beam or balk of wood*) Hor Ep. 2, 2, 73 · Caes v. BEAM *Dimin.* tigillum, Phaedr 1, 2, 14 ("*King log*") **2.** stīpes, ĭtis, *m.* (*trunk*) Caes B G 7, 73 as term of reproach, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 4 v TRUNK.

**logarithm** · *lōgărithmus math. t. t.

**log-book.** *codicilli nautici

**loggerhead** · caudex, stīpes, etc: Ter Heaut 5, 1, 4

**logic:** *(ars) lŏgica Aldrich: M L. (Cic writes the word as Gk λογική, Fin 1, 7, *init.* in same or nearly same sense, he has dialectica, *or* -e, Fin 2, 6, 17; also, dialectica, orum, ib 3, 12, 41 · and more generally, disserendi ratio et scientia, Tusc 5, 25, 72 · but these are less precise terms)

**logical:** **1.** *lŏgicus · phil *t. t*: v. LOGIC. **2.** dialecticus (*belonging to reasoning*): *l. quibbles*, d. captiones, Cic Fin. 2, 6, 17 Quint. Phr.. *a l conclusion*, *quod ex ratione dialecticorum concluditur: a very l mind*, *ingenium dialecticorum ratione imbutum; cui inest insita quaedam disserendi subtilitas

**logically:** dialecticē (*in accordance with the strict laws of reasoning, and without rhetorical adornment*): Cic. Fin. 2, 6, *init.* (Logice is without authority) Phr.. *very l*, *omnino ex ratione ac scientia dialecticorum; secundum artis logicae regulas.

**logician.** dialecticus *a strict (or powerful) l*, valens d, Cic. Fat. 6.

**logographer:** *lŏgographus (qui dicitur).

**logomachy:** verborum disceptatio: Liv. 21, 19, *init* · verborum controversiae, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47.

**loin:** lumbus: usu *pl.*: *up to the l's*, usque ad lumbos, Quint 11, 3, 131. Cic: *a l. of boar*, l. aprugnus, Plin. 8 51, 78 *a l of pork*, l. porcinus.

**loiter:** **1.** cesso, 1 (*to be idle, dilatory*) · *if the letter-carriers do not l*, si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15: Ter. **2.** cunctor, 1 (*to linger, be slack in action*): Cic.: Liv. v. TO DELAY (II.). **3.** mŏror, 1 (*to tarry, stay*): v. TO LINGER, STAY. *Prone to l.*, cessātor, *f* -trix Hor. S. 2, 7, 100.

**loiterer:** cessātor: v. preced. art

**lone, lonely:** **1** sōlus. cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67, also of *places*: *you wandered sad in l. places*, in locis solis moestus errares, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59. *on the l. mountain*, in s. monte, Tib 1, 2, 72 (*absolito*). **2.** dēsōlātus (*left alone*. chiefly poet.): Stat.. Virg. **3.** rēductus (*lying far back, away from the haunts of men* · poet.): Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17 Virg. (Reductus conveys a plea-

surable idea, unlike preced) 4. parum frĕquens (hominibus) · i. e. *thinly peopled, little resorted to:* cf Lat Dict s. v frequens. 5. āvius (*away from highways*) · l. *mountains,* a. montes, Hor Od. 1, 23, 2: v. PATHLESS

**loneliness:** sōlĭtūdo (*state of being alone*) Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55.

**lonesome:** v. preced. art.; and LONELY.

**long** (*adj*) I. Of extension 1. longus: Cic. Virg · *pass. Unusually or very l.,* praelongus *very l. swords,* pr. gladii, Liv. 22, 46 Plin. also, perlongus (less freq, but denoting *greatest absolute length* than praelongus, as perlonga via, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3). N B — When the dimension is specified, longus is used with *acc.* of substantives of measure; as, ferrum tres longum pedes, *an iron three feet l,* Liv. 21, 8, *fin.* 2. prōmissus (*that has been suffered to grow, hanging down*): *l hair,* p coma, Liv. 38, 17 Caes. 3. prōlixus (*long and spreading,* esp. *of the parts of the body* or *dress*) *hair long and l,* capillus passus, p, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 49 *l tails* (*of sheep*), caudae p., Varr R. R 2, 2, *ad init.*. *l. tunics,* p. tunicae, Gell. 7, 12, *init* 4. prōcērus (esp. *of the body, long and thin* or *tapering*) *a l beak* (*of birds*), p rostrum, Cic N. D 1, 36, 101 *l pikes,* p lupi, Hor. S 2, 2, 36 v. TALL. 5. prōductus (rare) *a very l shoot,* flagellum productissimum, Col 3, 10 Phr.· *eight feet l.,* pedes protentus in octo, Virg G 1, 171 *a l.* (*extended*) *line of battle,* in longitudinem porrecta acies, Liv. 25, 21, *med*: see also LENGTH. II. Of time 1. longus *l. time, delay, life, etc,* l tempus, mora, vita, etc · Cic · Caes *pass.* 2. longinquus (*long continued* but more usu of *distance* than *time*) · *l service,* l. militia, Liv. 4, 18 *l. habit,* l. consuetudo, Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *l period of time,* l tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28. (N.B.— Stronger than longus.) 3. diūturnus (of time only: *having long duration*) *l. experience,* d. usus, Cic. Am 22, *fin.*. *so l. a war,* tam d. bellum, Cic Man. 12, *fin.*. Caes Also diūtĭnus, in same sense · *l. stays at a place,* d. mansiones, Ter. Ph 5, 8, 22 · Cic · Caes. 4. prōlixus (rare in this sense) *l life,* p aetas, Dig. III. Of quantity, in syllables · 1. longus. Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183. 2. prōductus Cic. Or. 48, 159 cf also, de Or. 1. c., extrema producta atque longa, i. e. *the final* (*syllable*) *being l.* (where producta is *p. part*) IV. Of compositions; as *a speech, etc.* · 1. longus *e. g.* l. oratio, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, *init. very l*, praelongus, *e. g.* sermo (*as written*), Quint 10, 3, 32. 2. prōductus (*lengthened out*): (*not*) *longer than five acts,* quinto productior actu, Hor. A P 189 (Not prolixus in this sense; unless with the further idea of *tediousness* · cf. Macr. 3, 7, *fin.* ne prolixus sim)

**long** (*adv.*) 1. dīū, *compar.* diūtius, *sup.* diūtissĭmē. Caes.: Cic. The compar. occurs = *too long: to be put off too l.,* diutius duci, Caes. B. G. 1, 16 (Perdiu differs from diutissime the former denoting *a long interval of time* = *for a long while;* the latter, *very long duration.*) 2. compar. longius, *longer: to hold out a little l.er,* paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71 · cf Cic Br. 15, 60, vitam Naevii produxit longius. (But even the compar. is infrequent; and the posit. and sup. are not used of time.) 3. like preced. amplius (in connexion with subss. of time): *to maintain the contest two hours longer,* duas a. horas certamen sustinere, Liv. 36, 38. 4. prīdem, dūdum: v. *infr.* (v.). Phr.. (1). *long before* or *after* · multo ante *or* post *to foresee anything l. before,* aliquid m. ante prospicere, Suet. Tib 67: Virg. G 1, 167 *not l. afterwards he....,* ille post non multo...., Nep. Paus. 3, *init.*: Cic. (multo post): simly. *so l. before or after,* post tanto, Virg. G. 3, 476 (In Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, *init.,* quae venientia *longe* ante videris, the adv longe has its proper sense, *from afar, at a distance.*) (11). *how long* · quamdiu *how much longer?* quamdiu etiam? Cic Cat. 1, *init.* (nĭ), tamdiu, or separately, tam diu with correl. quamdiu, quoad, dum (only with future, *so l. as something shall last,* Cic Off. 2, 12, 43) v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict s v With pres, tamdiu implies that something is *still going on*. tamdiu Germania vincitur, *so l. is Germany in being conquered,* Tac. G 37 (IV) *too long*. diūtius: v. *supr.* (1). Also nimis diu (nimium diu, Hor Od 4, 5, 2): v TOO. (v) *long ago* or *since*. (1) prīdem *not very l ago,* haud ita p, Hor. S 2, 2, 46. *he points out how l. ago* .., quam p. (with subj.) ... docet, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 48, 126 when it is stated *that something has been long going on and is still doing so,* jam pridem is used with *pres ind.* · *I have l. since desired,* jampridem (or as two words) cupio, Cic. Att 2, 5. (2). dūdum (like preced., but usu. referring to *shorter times*) *not l. ago,* haud dudum, Pl Pers. 4, 3, 35 esp, with jam (like preced): Cic. de Or 2, 7, 26 Ter.

**long** (*v.*) · 1. āveo, 2 (no perf or sup.). usu. foll. by *inf* · strengthened by valde, *I l. to know what you are about,* valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att 1, 15: less freq. foll. by *acc. ever to l. for what is wanting,* semper a quod abest, Juv. 3, 970: Cic 2. gestio, 4 (*to l. impatiently*) foll by *infin I l to know all your news,* g. scire ista omnia, Cic. Att 4, 11 Pl. v. TO ITCH (II) 3. dēsīdĕro, 1 (strictly, *to l. for what has been once enjoyed* with ref. to *persons* or *things*). cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113: also in gen sense; *to desire warmly* · cf. Cic. Q Fr. 3, 5, 2, nec honores sitio, nec desidero gloriam v. TO DESIRE. 4. appĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3 (esp. of *any natural desire* or *longing*) *we naturally l. for what is good,* natura bona appetimus, Cic. v. TO SEEK. Also various circuml. may be used: as, cupiditate ardere, flagrare; desiderio teneri, affici: v DESIRE (*subs.*).

**longed for:** exspectātus Cic. Fam. 4, 10: Virg.

**longevity:** 1. vīvācĭtas (*tenacity of life*): cf LONG-LIVED. 2. longaevĭtas (v. rare) Macr. Phr *to exceed the phoenix in l,* *phoenicem superare vivendo, cf Lucr. 1, 203; phoenice vivaciorem esse

**longing** (*subs.*) · 1. dēsīdĕrium (comp. TO LONG, 3): *I feel a l for the city,* me d tenet urbis, Cic. Fam 2, 11: *to suffer from l.,* ex d laborare, ib 16, 11. 2. lĭbido, ĭnis, *f.* (most freq. *licentious desire.* also, *a strong natural impulse*) · *a l. to vomit,* l. nauseae, Cato R. R 156. 3. appĕtītus, appĕtītio. v. DESIRE, APPETITE. See also DESIRE (throughout). *To feel a l.:* v. TO LONG.

**longing** (*adj.*): āvĭdus; v. EAGER, DESIROUS.

**longingly:** āvĭdē v. EAGERLY.

**longish:** longiusculus: Cic. Arch. 10, 25.

**longitude:** longĭtūdo: as geogr *t.t* (Comp. LATITUDE.)

**longitudinal:** in longitudinem positus v. foll. art.

**longitudinally:** in longitudinem · Cic. Tim. 7.

**long-legged:** praelongis cruribus: v. LONG (I.)

**long-lived:** vīvax: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54 (v. phoenix) Hor.· also of plants, Hor. Virg. *The quality of being so,* vivacitas: v. LONGEVITY. (Longaevus = *aged,* poet.)

**long-suffering** (*subs.*): pătientia: v. FORBEARANCE. (Longanimitas = Gk. *μακροθυμία*. Vulg. Rom. ii. 4, etc)

**long-suffering** (*adj.*) · pătiens: Vulg 1 Cor. xiii. 4: v. PATIENT.

**long-winded:** longus: Auct. Dial. Or. 22 (longus in narrationibus).

**looby:** v. BLOCKHEAD.

**look** (*v.*): I. *To direct the eye towards an object* · 1. aspĭcio, spexi, ctum, 3: *look!* aspice! Virg. E. 2, 66, et *pass.*: v. TO LOOK OUT. 2. intueor, 2 v TO LOOK ON II. *To present an appearance of something* · expr by spĕcies *to l. as if one were laughing,* videntis speciem praebere, Liv 21, 2, *fin.*: *causes which l. as if they were closely connected,* causae quae videntis habent magnae conjunctionis, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, *init*: *that l.s fine* (opp. to *real excellence*), praeclarus in speciem, Cic Verr 5, 33, 86. Phr. *to l. glad,* laetitiam vultu aperte ferre, cf Cic Att. 14, 13, *ad init.*: *to l. like emotion,* aliquid affectus prae se ferre, Quint 11, 3, 148 *you would say he l.s a man of worth,* faciem videas esse quantivis pretii, Ter. 5, 2, 15 *he l.s stern,* severitas inest in vultu, ib. 16 III. *To face in a certain direction:* aspecto, 1 v. TO LOOK TOWARDS.

**look about** or **round:** 1. circumspĭcio, 3: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 20 (absol) *l. about, and see if any one is eavesdropping,* circumspice, numquis est sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl Most 2, 2, 41· Cic Virg *Frequent* circumspecto. 1 (*to look about again and again,* or *anxiously*) · Cic Ter 2. circumtueor, 2 (v. rare). Apul.

—— **after:** v LOOK FOR.

—— **at:** 1. aspĭcio, 3· *you l angrily at me,* aspicis me iratus, Cic · *to l at each other,* inter se a., Cic Cat. 3, 5, *fin Frequent.* aspecto, 1 (*to keep looking at*) Cic Pl 42, 101. 2. specto, 1 (*to gaze at, fix the eyes upon*) · *they come to be l'd at themselves,* veniunt spectentur ut ipsae, Ov. A A 1, 99 of *the action of the mind,* s. aliquid et visere, Cic. Tusc 1, 19, 44 esp of *looking at games, etc.*: cf Ov I c. 3. tueor, 2 (*to gaze at, more or less intently*; *to eye.* chiefly poet. in this sense) · v. TO GAZE. Esp. comps. (1) intueor, 1 · *to l right at the sun,* int solem adversum, Cic Rep 6, 18, *fin.* Join: intueri et contemplari aliquem, id. Pl. 1, 2. (2). contueor, 2 (strengthened from tueor) *to l. at a person with two eyes,* duobus oculis aliquem c, Cic N D. 3, 8. oftener of the *mind*: v. TO CONTEMPLATE 4. contemplor, 1 (*to l. attentively at*) Pl.: Cic (v *supr.* 3, 1): more freq. of *the mind.*

—— **back** or **behind:** respĭcio, 3: (neither) *to l round or behind,* circumspicere aut r, Liv. 21, 22: Cic also foll. by direct acc, *to l. back upon,* e. g. litora Italiae, Liv. 30, 20 Cic *Frequent* respecto, 1 (*to l back again and again*) Ter. Liv.

—— **down:** I. Lit.. despĭcio, 3 *to l down from the top of a mountain into the valleys,* de vertice montis d in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504 Caes.: with direct acc (poet) Virg Aen. 1, 224: Ov *Frequent.* despecto, 1 (same constr.) Virg. Ov II Fig: *to l down upon:* despĭcio, 3 (with *acc*): Cic. R. Am 46, 135. Caes: v. TO DESPISE.

—— **for:** 1. specto, 1: *what (better) opportunity do you l. for,* quem locum....spectas? Caes B. G. 5, 44. 2. quaero, sīvi, tum, 3 v TO SEEK.

—— **forth** · v. LOOK OUT

—— **in, into** · 1. inspĭcio, 3. as intrans., with intro, Pl. Bac 4, 3, 87 *to l. into a mirror,* ins in speculum, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 61 also with direct *acc*, with ref to *the action of the mind* v. TO INSPECT, EXAMINE. 2. introspĭcio, 3: *to l into any one's house,* alicujus domum introspicere, Cic. (?) Harusp. 15, *fin.*: more freq. fig: *to l. into one's own mind,* introspicere in mentem suam, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118. Phr. *to l. at anything in a mirror,* aliquid in speculo intueri, Cic. in Pis 29, 71.

—— **in the face:** expr. by rectus oculis *e. g.* r. oculis aliquid intueri, Sen. Ep 104, 24; cf. Suet Aug 16, ne rectis quidem oculis eum adspicere potuisse instructam aciem (the phr. denotes *calm facing of danger* or *horror*).

—— **out** or **forth:** I. *To take a view from a place.* prospĭcio, 3; *frequent.* prospecto, 1 · *to l. out from houses and windows,* ex tectis fenestrisque pro-

spectare, Liv 24, 21 with *acc* of direct object, Ov M 15, 842 Sall Phr. *he l.s out fav over the deep*, prospectum late pelago petut Virg. Aen. 1, 181 See also TO FORESEE. **II.** *To use circumspection*. circumspĭcio, 3 v TO LOOK ABOUT.

**look out for:** quaero, 3 v TO SEEK See also TO EXPECT.

—— **round:** **I.** *To look around* · v TO LOOK ABOUT **II.** *To turn one's eyes to what is behind* · respĭcio, 3 see Cic Clu 21, 58 and TO LOOK BACK.

—— **through:** **I.** *To view through a medium* *per [vitrum, etc.] intueor, aspicio v TO LOOK AT **II.** *To inspect (somewhat hastily)* perspĭcio, 3 · *to l through letters and correct them*, epistolas p [et] corrigere, Cic Att 16, 5, *extr*. See also TO INSPECT, EXAMINE

—— **to:** **I.** *To have regard for, pay attention to* Phr *to l to one's own interest*, sibi consulere (v TO CONSULT, III); sui commodi rationem habere, Cic. de Of 2, 4, 17. **II.** *To fix one's hopes upon we l to you*, in te conjecti sunt oculi nostri; in te est omnis spes; posita omnia in te (sunt) cf Cic ad Br. 1, 9; Fam 12, 1 Sometimes confugio (*to have recourse to*) may serve: v. RECOURSE.

—— **towards:** **1.** specto, 1 (usu foll by ad *or* in and *acc*; also less freq by *acc.* alone also by adv of direction): *to l towards the south*, ad meridiem s, Caes B G 5, 13 · with in and *acc*, Ib. 1, 1 Liv *to l towards the west*, solem occidentem s, Liv 33, 17, *ad init.* · *to l. towards a certain quarter*, aliquo s, Varr R R 1, 4 **2.** aspecto, 1 (less freq); Tac A 12, 32 (with direct *acc*) Phr. · *Britain l.s towards Spain on the west*, Britannia in occidentem Hispaniae obtenditur, Tac Agr. 10

—— **up:** Lit. **1.** suspĭcio, 3. *to l. up to heaven*, s. in coelum, Cic. Rep 6, 9; also, s coelum (without *prep*), id N. D 2, 2, 4 (the direct *acc* denotes *the object looked at*, the prep *the direction in which a person looks*) *Frequent* suspecto, 1 (raie) Ter : Plin **2.** oculos erĭgo, Cic Sext 31, 68 (fig.); oculos tollo, Ov M 13, 125.

—— **up to:** suspĭcio, 3 (implying *respect*) Cic. Off 2, 10, 36: Vell. · see also preced. art.

**look** (*subs.*): **I.** *Act of looking*. **1.** aspectus, ūs *with a single l*, uno a, Cic Br. 54, 200 or expr. by aspicio v. TO LOOK. **2.** obtūtus, ūs · v GAZE **II.** *Expression of countenance* · vultus, ūs · *the (angry) l. of a threatening tyrant*, v instantis tyranni, Hor. Od 3, 3, 3 Cic · v. EXPRESSION (IV); COUNTENANCE (I, 3) Phr *to assume a frowning l*, frontem, supercilia contrahere, etc. · v TO FROWN. **III.** *General aspect* spĕcies, fācies, aspectus. v. APPEARANCE (III.).

**looker-on:** **1.** arbĭter, tri (*one who takes no part*) · v EYE-WITNESS. **2.** spectātor, *f.* -trix: or (except in *nom sing*) *pres. part.* of specto (with ref. to *sights, shows, etc.*): v. SPECTATOR

**looking** (*subs*) *l. at*, spectātio, Cic. Vitr *-around*, circumspectus, ūs, Plin *-back*, respectus, ūs, Liv Virg. *-up*, suspectus, ūs, Plin

**looking-glass** · spĕcŭlum · v. MIRROR

**look-out** (*subs.*) Phr. *to keep a careful l.*, omnia circumspectare, Sall Jug 72. Cic (esp. where *alarm* or *timidity* is implied).

**loom** (*subs*). **1.** tēla (strictly *that which is woven*, also sometimes, *the loom itself*): Cato R R 10, *fin* (where tela jugalis una is enumerated in a farm inventory) Ov M. 6, 576. (N.B— Where *the loom* is referred to generally, tela may be used, without exactly making it = textorium instrumentum *to ply the l.*, telam texere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44; t. exercere, Ov. M. 6, 145 *the labour of the l.* *telae labor.) **2.** *textorium instrumentum (Forcell.).

**loom** (v.) · Phr.: *forms l. through the gloom*, *per umbram obscuram videntur facies cf Virg Aen. 6, 257 and 452; *dispiciuntur obscure ingentia per umbram corpora (v GLIMPSE). See also TO APPEAR

**loon** · fātuus. v FOOL.

**loop** (*subs*) · (?) līcium (*by which the threads of the warp were held*) v. Dict Ant 1101, *a.* (Lagueus is *a noose.*) Or perh. vinculum (*any tie* or *bond*)

**loop** (*v*) (?) annecto, vincio, etc.: v. TO FASTEN, TIE.

**loop-hole** · fēnestra (*any narrow opening*): Caes. B. C. 2, 9 (fenestrae ad tormenta mittenda) Fenestra is also used fig = *opportunity*, cf Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72, quantam f ad nequitiam patefeceris; but in somewhat different sense from Eng *a l of escape* may be expr by effŭgium cf Ov. A. A. 2, 21, hospitis effugio praestruxerat omnia Minos, i e *had cut off every l of escape*. so, effugium praecludere eunti, Lucr 3, 523 (not Cic in this sense). Phr. *not to leave a l for a defence*, defensioni locum non relinquere, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 78, 191 *every l. for escape is cut off from him*, tenetur, premitur, urgetur [his copiis . .], Cic Ph 4, 5, 12 cf. the expr tenemur undique, id Att 2, 18, *init.*

**loose** (*adj*). **I.** Opp. to *tight, allowing room and range* · **1.** laxus *a l. shoe*, l calceus, Hor S 1, 3, 31 *to keep a very l. rein*, laxissimas habenas habere, Cic. Am 13, 45 (fig.). **2** fluxus (*flowing, slack*): *l girdle*, f. cinctura, Suet Caes. 45, *extr a l thong*, f habena, Liv 38, 29, *med.* **II** *At liberty* sōlūtus Phaedr. 3, 7, 20 (de cane) may be defined by adding, vinculis, carcere, etc. v. TO LOOSEN. **III.** *Flowing freely* **1.** fluxus v FLOWING (II, 2) **2** passus. as descriptive of *hair, not arranged, dishevelled* capillus p, Ter. Ph 1, 2, 56; crines p, Caes B G 1, 51 **IV.** Of the bowels fūsus, sōlūtus v. RELAXED. **V.** Of soil sōlūtus Join soluta et facilis [terra], Col 3, 14, *extr*. Plin **VI** *Not firmly fastened, shaky* mōbilis, e *l teeth*, m. dentes, Plin 21, 31, 105 § 180. **VII.** *Not chaste, dissolute* · dissōlūtus v. DISSOLUTE, PROFLIGATE.

**loose, break:** frumpo, 3: v. TO BREAK LOOSE

—, **let** · **1.** ēmitto, 3 v. GO (*to let*). **2.** immitto, 3 (*to let go upon* or *against*) *to let l the reins*, i. habenas, Virg Aen. 6, 662: Plin. min.

**loose, loosen** (*v.*) · **I.** *To render loose, slacken* **1.** laxo, 1 · *to loosen reins*, frenos (habenas) l, Lucan 7, 125: cf Virg G. 2, 331, laxant arva sinus, of the stiff soil *loosening itself* before the genial breath of spring. v TO WIDEN. So relaxo cf Cic N D. 2, 55, 138, where se relaxare is opp to se astringere **2.** rĕmitto, 3 · *to lighten* or *loosen the reins*, habenas vel adducere vel r, Cic Am 13, 45 Ov. Phr. *to loosen the soil round the roots of a tree*, *solum circa radices arboris lenire] movere ac sollicitare (cf Virg G. 2, 418, sollicitanda tamen tellus pulvisque movendus). *to l the teeth of any one*, alicui dentes labefacere, Ter. Ad 2, 2, 36. **II.** *To unfasten* **1.** solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 *loose the steed that is growing old*, solve senescentem equum, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 8 *to loosen a hound*, canem s, Phaedr 3, 7, 20 see also TO UNTIE. So rēsolvo, 3: *to loosen girt raiment*, cinctas r. vestes, Ov. M 1, 382: Cat **2.** laxo, 1 (rare in this sense). *to loosen knots*, nodos l, Lucan 4, 632 but in this sense, relaxo is perh. better: *to loosen the fastenings of a tunic*, tunicae vincla r., Ov. F 2, 321: Lucr. **3.** rēfigo, 3 v. TO UNFASTEN

**loosely:** **I.** *Unconfined* · laxē. Lucan 4, 451 (*al.* laxas) · and acc to L G. § 343, the adj under LOOSE, III, may often be used where Eng. idiom would require an adv. **II.** *In an irregular, careless manner* · sōlūtē: Sen. N. Q 6, 30 (negligentius solutiusque composita) Also, dissolute, which is used by Cic. in this sense v. LAXLY (1). **III.** *Immorally* perh perditē (*in an abandoned manner*) Cic *To live l.*, *liberius se gerere; pravis s dissolutis moribus esse

**looseness:** **I** Opp. to *tightness* expr. by verb *these follows a l. of the sinews*, *sequitur ut relaxentur (nimis remittantur) nervi: v TO LOOSEN. **II** Of the bowels fusa alvus, Cels. 2, 7 *med.* Phr.: *those who have suffered from l. of the bowels in youth*, quibus juvenibus fluxit alvus, Cels 1, 3, *ad fin* **III.** Of soil expr by adj v LOOSE, *adj* (V). **IV.** *Shakiness* · mōbilitas *e.g* dentium, Plin 20, 21, 84. **V.** Of morals dissoluti mores v. DISSOLUTE.

**loosening:** expl by verb v. TO LOOSEN.

**lop off** (*v*): **1.** praecido, 3 (*to amputate the extremity of anything*) v TO CUT OFF. **2.** amputo 1 (esp *in pruning*) · *to l off useless boughs*, inutiles ramos a, Hor Epod 2, 13 Cic.

**lop-sided:** perh inaequālis, e v. UNEVEN

**loquacious:** **1.** lŏquax, ācis (*fond of talking* implying something of blame); *old-age is naturally a little l*, senectus est natura loquacior, Cic Sen. 16, 55 Virg **2.** garrŭlus (*fond of chattering and gossiping*) Ter Hor. **3.** verbōsus (*expressed with many words, written or spoken*) cf. Cic Fam 7, 9, *fin*., verbosa epistola, i. e. *a lengthy letter, with much detail*. **4.** nimius sermōnis (*too great a talker*), Tac H 3, 75 (better perh., nimius in loquendo; cf nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic ad Br 1 15, *init*)

**loquaciously** · lŏquācĭter Cic Hor.

**loquacity:** **1.** lŏquācĭtas: Cic. Leg 1, 2, 7 Quint **2.** garrŭlĭtas (*proneness to idle talk*) Sen. Cons. Helvid 16, 14.

**lord** (*subs*) **I.** *A master* dŏmĭnus v MASTER **II** Specially, as appellation of Deity Dŏmĭnus Vulg *pass* **III.** As title of nobility dŏmĭnus M L.

**lord** (*v*): **1.** dŏmĭnor, 1 foll by in and *abl.* · *to l it over the lives and fortunes of men*, in capite fortunisque hominum d, Cic Quint 30, 94 by inter *to l. it amongst people*, inter homines d, Caes B G. 2, 31: also, by in and *acc.* (of *persons*), Liv 3, 53: Ov. **2.** impĕrĭto, 1 (with *dat*) cf Liv. 21, 1, victis superbe avareque imperitare v. TO RULE.

**Lord's-supper:** coena Dominī. Corp Conf also, coena Dominica, Vulg. 1 Cor. xi. 20

**lordly:** nearest words, perh. rēgius, rēgālis v. ROYAL.

**lordship:** **I.** *Dominion* dŏmĭnātus, ūs; impĕrium v. DOMINION, POWER. *To exercise l*, dominari: v. TO LORD. **II.** As title of rank v. HIGHNESS (II) Often vir egregius may serve: being a title of rank in the later Empire. v. Forcell. s v. egregius, *ad fin*.

**lore:** doctrīna v LEARNING

**lorn:** perditus. v. FORLORN

**lose.** **I.** *To part with unintentionally, to let slip* āmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 *to l one's wits along with one's wealth*, consilium cum re a, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10 *to l. so good an opportunity*, tantam occasionem a, Ib 3, 5, 58 Cic *to l. sight of any one*, aliquem e conspectu a, Ter. Eun 2, 3, 2. **II** *To forfeit, experience loss of, in business, etc.*. **1.** perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (implying *entire loss* or *destruction of something valued*). *to l. (utterly) the fruits of industry*, fructus industriae p., Cic. Fam 4, 6 *to l. a cause at law*, causam p, Cic R. Com. 4, *init*. of *losing at play*, Ov. A. A. 1, 451. Stronger is deperdo, 3. Cic. Prov Cons 5, 11 **2.** āmitto, 3 (often of *accidental loss*, whereas perdo is mostly *to lose blamably* or *wilfully*; also, amitto may imply *the possibility of recovery*: cf *supr* 1): *to l. the franchise*, civitatem a, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182 *to l a house by fire*, domum incendio a., Suet. Cl 6. (In Cic R Com 4, *init*, occur both causam perdere [*supr* 1], and causam amittere · the latter simply

= causâ cadere, *to be cast in a suit*, the former, *to lose it through misconduct in the defence.*) **3** jactūram făcio, pătior v. LOSS (II,, 3). **III.** *To suffer destruction of* a part of the body or of life **1.** *pass.* of căpio, 3 *to l. one eye,* altero oculo capi, Liv 22, 2, *extr having lost the use of eyes and ears,* oculis et auribus captus, Cic. Tusc 5, 40, 117 · *that has lost the use of reason,* mente captus, Cic Ac. 2, 17, 53 (N B.—This use is most common in *p. part*) **2.** āmitto, 3 *to l.* (*the use of*) *one's eyes,* lumina a , Cic. Tusc 5, 39, 114; aspectum a., ib. 1, 30, 73 *to l strength and flesh,* vires et corpus a , Cic. Fam. 7, 26 *to l* (or *part with*) *life,* vitam a , Cic : Sall **3.** perdo, 3 (comp *supr* II, syn). *in his second campaign he lost his right hand,* secundo stipendio dextram manum perdidit, Plin. 7, 28, 29. **IV.** *To be bereaved of*: āmitto, 3 Cic Fam 4, 6 Suet. (but filium amittere may also be used in sense I.: cf. Pl Capt prol. 23) See also TO BEREAVE **V.** Milit term *to experience diminution of force* **1.** āmitto, 3 Liv 21, 38, *med* . ib 22, 3, *init* (not used of *loss by actual fighting*). So *to l a town,* oppidum a., Sall Jug. 97 Cic **2.** dēsīdĕro, 1 · *in that battle he lost not more than* 200 *men,* in eo proelio non amplius CC. milites desideravit, Caes B C 3, 99 esp pass., desiderari, *to be lost or missing,* id B G 5, 23. **3.** more freq. expr by cădo, caedo, occīdo, etc. (when the loss is *in actual fight*) cf Liv. 21, 29; 22, 7; et *pass* **VI.** In *pass., to be lost = to be destroyed, come to nought, be wasted* **1.** pĕreo, 4, *irr.*: v. TO PERISH **2.** intĕreo, 4, *irr. (to come to nothing; be utterly lost)*: *a drop of brine is lost in the vastness of the sea,* i magnitudine maris stilla muriae, Cic. Fin 3, 14, *init.*. of money, *to be lost or wasted,* Nep Them 2: as exclam., interii (also, perii)! *I am lost, ruined!* Pl. Ter. **3** excīdo, di, 3 (lit *to drop out* hence *to be wasted or thrown away*) *to be lost or spilt upon the ground,* ex aut in terram defluere, Cic. Am 17, 58. **4.** dēfluo, xi, xum, 3 (*to be spent and wasted*) cf precd ex., Sall. Miscell. Phr. *trees l. their leaves,* arboribus folia decidunt, cadunt; nudantur foliis arbores, (arbores) folia deperdunt, Plin 16, 22, 34 *to l colour,* pallescere (v. PALE, TO BECOME), of *persons,* sanguine ex ore decedente pallescere, Gell 19, 4 (see also TO FADE) *to l. one's way,* errare, less freq. deerro, Cic. (v TO WANDER; ASTRAY): *to l hope, l. heart,* animo cadere, animum despondere (v TO DISCOURAGE, DESPOND) *to l. a throne,* regno excidere, Curt 10, 5, *ad fin.* · *everything here has lost interest,* hic omnia jacent, Cic. Fam 8, 6, 3 *to l sight of land,* (terram) abscondere (poet.), Virg. Aen. 3, 291 (comp. *supr.* I.) · *the river is lost in morasses,* (flumen) paludibus hauritur, Tac G 1: *to give up anything as lost,* desperare (v. TO DESPAIR), deplorare (not in Cic) · *given up for lost by the physicians,* a medicis deploratus, Plin. 7, 50, 51: *to be lost in thought,* in cogitatione defixum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17.

**loss:** **I.** *The act of losing:* āmissio · Cic.: Plin. (But usu. expr. by verb · *on account of the l of his patrimony,* patrimonio amisso *with the l. of* 100 *men,* C. militibus caesis, occisis, desideratis, etc.: v. TO LOSE, throughout) **II.** *The damage sustained:* **1.** damnum (opp. to lucrum esp. *loss in business,* etc.) *to incur some l.*, aliquid damni contrahere, Cic. Fin 5, 30, 91 *to suffer a l*, d. capere, accipere, Cic. Bl. 33, 125; accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28 cf. Phaedr. 1, 28, 10. **2.** dētrīmentum (*damage, injury*; as opp. to emolumentum, *gain, profit*: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 69). *to sustain l.* (or *damage*), d. capere, accipere, Cic. Fam. 10, 18; ib. 24, *extr.* **3.** jactūra (strictly, *the throwing overboard of part of a cargo to save the rest*): in commercial sense, *to incur some l*, j. aliquam facere, Cic. Att. 12, 29: Col Join: jacturae et detrimenta [rei familiaris], Auct B Alex 49 **4.** intertrīmentum (*loss from wear and tear*: rare). *no l. whatever* (in using gold ornamentally), nihil intertrimenti, Liv 34, 7. in gen. sense, *not without great l*, non sine i. magno, Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 39 cf. Parry, ad l. Also, intertritura, Dig **III.** Milit. term *the l. of a battle,* adversa pugna (v. DEFEAT) *the l. was about equal on either side,* caedes prope par utrimque fuit, Liv 21, 29 cf TO LOSE (V) **IV.** *Perplexity*. in phr. *to be at a l.*: Phr . *the physicians are at a l*, nec medici se invenunt, Petr. 47 Sen *he is utterly at a l.*, haeret in salebra, Cic. (v. TO GRAVEL, II.) also expr by dubius, incertus, etc. v. UNCERTAIN; TO HESITATE

**lot:** **I.** *Decision by hazard*: sors, tis, *f* · cf. Cic. Div. 2, 41, *init. the matter is ultimately decided by l.*, res revocatur ad s , Cic. Verr 2, 2, 51, 127 the pl. often denotes *the billets used in drawing l.s* · hence, *to draw l.s*, sortibus uti (gen term), Cic. Div 2, 41, 87 more precisely, sortes miscere et ducere (*to shuffle and draw*), ib. § 86 but also sortem ducere [sors ducitur], Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 143 the abl is used adverb *he got the province of Sicily by l*, ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, ib 2, 7, 6, 17. *To decide by l*, sortior, 4: foll. by rel clause, Cic N. D. 1, 35, 98 (non considerare sed quasi sortiri quid loquare). also with inter se, id Fat 20, 46 Liv also *to obtain by l* (with *acc*), Liv 39, 45 hence, *the act of casting lots* or *deciding by lot*, sortitio, Pl. Cic also (not in Cic.), sortitus, ūs, Pl. Virg *adv* sortito, *by casting l.. to be chosen by l.*, sortito capi, Cic Verr 2, 2, 51, 126. Fig. *if falls to any one's l*, contingit (with *dat*): v. TO HAPPEN (2) **II.** *Fortune, circumstances* · **1.** sors (poet. and late) *content with one's l.*, sorte contentus, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, *init.* · Tac **2.** fortūna v. FORTUNE. (In this sense the word need often not be expressed literally · *which of these two has the more enviable l?* uter horum beatior? *O happy l of the husbandman!* O fortunatos agricolas! Virg. G 2, 458) **III.** *A portion*, esp *of land* · ăgellus, modus agri v. PLOT *At an auction*, titŭlus (?)

**loth** (*adj*) invītus: v UNWILLING

**lotion:** līnīmentum cf LINIMENT.

**lottery:** sortes, sortitio. v. IOT (I)

**lotus:** lōtos and lōtus, i, *f.* Plin *The l-eaters,* lotophăgi, orum, and ōn Plin 5, 4, 4. Ov.

**loud:** **1.** clārus (*distinctly audible*) · *with a l. voice,* c voce [ut omnis contio audire posset], Cic. Clu 48, 134 Caes. So, *with a l. voice,* clarē (*adv*) Hor. Ep 1, 16, 59 **2.** magnus (of the voice *raised beyond an ordinary pitch of loudness*): *having said this with a l. voice,* haec quum m. voce dixisset, Caes B. G. 4, 25. Cic *A l. cry,* clāmor: v. SHOUT, CRY

**loudly:** magna voce: Caes. B G 4, 25 · v. preced art. (Clare = *aloud,* as distinct from *an undertone* or *whisper* cf. Hor. Ep 1. c.) Validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6 = *to cry more lustily, vigorously.*

**loudness:** magnĭtūdo (e. g. vocis) Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20. (Or expr. by *adj.*)

**loud-roaring:** altĭtŏnans, ntis, (poet.) Lucr

**lounge** (*v*) **1.** perh. văgor, 1 (*to stroll about*): cf Hor. S 1, 6, 122 see also TO IDLE. **2.** dēsīdeo, sēdi, 2 (*to be idle, inactive, waste time*): cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2, frustra ubi totum desedi diem · so, *to l at a show,* in spectaculo d., Sen Ep. 7, 2 . v. TO IDLE.

**lounge:** lectus, lectŭlus · v. COUCH.

**lounger:** ambŭlātor (*one who is given to gad about*): Cato, R. R. 5, *init.* · Mart.

**louse:** pēdĭcŭlus. Cels . Plin. In *pl.* pēdes, um, *m.* · Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 13 Varr.

**louse-wort:** herba pēdĭcŭlāris · Col.

**lousy:** pēdĭcŭlōsus · Mart

**lout** (*subs.*): homo agrestis, rustĭcus v CLOWN

**lout** (*v*) v. TO BOW (II.).

**loutish:** agrestis, rustĭcus: v CLOWNISH.

**love** (*subs*) **1** āmor (in all senses) foll by in or erga and *acc.*, or by *gen our l towards you,* noster in te a, Cic *to feel l. for any one,* a erga aliquem habere, Cic but when the object is not a person, the gen. only should be used. e. g. *the l. of knowledge, of glory,* etc , a. cognitionis, gloriae, etc , Cic. *pass to fall in love at first sight,* uno aspectu in a. incidere, Cic Inv. 1, 43, 80. *to be deeply in l with any one,* amore aliquius ardere, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 47, 116. **2.** cārĭtas (lit. *dearness*. hence, *affection attachment, arising out of the sense of worth in any person or thing*) · *the l of children and parents for each other,* ea c. quae inter natos et parentes est, Cic. Am 8, 27 same constr as amor *l for one's country,* erga patriam c., Liv 1, 34, *med* but the *gen.* is more freq , e g, *l. for country and kindred,* c. patriae et suorum, Cic. Off 3, 27, 100 Vulg 1 Cor. XIII.. Scrr. Eccl. **3.** studium (*eager desire for*, or *interest in, persons* or *things*, esp the latter) v. ZEAL, FONDNESS (2), DEVOTION. Phr : *to fall in l with,* adamare v. TO FALL (in love with). (N B —For *love* as term of endearment, v. DARLING)

**love** (*v*). **I.** *To feel attachment for* · **1.** āmo, 1 (*to l affectionately and warmly*. cf inf 2). *the boys l each other,* pueri inter se amant, Cic Att. 6, 1, 9 *to l heartily,* ex animo a., id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5 *to l any one specially,* aliquem singulari amore (unice) a., Cic. Fam. 15, 20. Join amare (aliquem) cardine et unice, Cic. Att. 2, 20 Comps. (1) dēāmo, 1 (*to l. passionately*) · Pl.: Ter. (2) rĕdāmo, 1 (*to l in return*) Cic. Am. 14, 49 (an unusual expr.). **2.** dīligo, exi, ectum, 3 (*to l discreetly, but without warmth. to esteem highly*) cf. Cic. Fam 13, 47, eum a me non diligi solum, sed etiam amari. amare and diligere are often joined cf. ib. 15, 7, te semper amavi dilexique · Ter. *the Gods l each other and provide for men,* Di inter se d. et hominibus consulunt, Cic N D 1, 44, 122 *I l. them both extremely,* ego ambo unice diligo, id Fam. 5, 8, 2 *to respect and l. as a father,* sicut parentem et observare et d , ib. *paulo infr* 3, amplexor, 1 (*to cling to and make much of*) cf Cic Q. Fr 2, 12, *med*, Appius totum me amplexatur. **4.** dēpĕreo, 4, *irr.* (lit. *to be dying for* hence, *to be passionately enamoured of*) foll. by acc. of direct object. Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 43 · but in prose, deperire *amore* alicujus, Liv 27, 15, *med.* also foll. by in and *abl*, Curt 8 6. **5.** like preced ardeo, si, sum, 2 · with direct *acc.*, Virg. E 2, 1 . in prose better, ardere *amore* alicujus, Curt. 8, 6: also, flagrare amore alicujus, Cic. Tusc 4, 33, 71. Phr. *they l. each other*, uterque utrique cordi est, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 17 . cf *infr* (II , 2) **II.** *To take pleasure in* often foll. by *inf.*: **1.** expr. by jūvat, dēlectat, 1 (with *acc.* of personal subject) cf Hor. Od. 1, 1, *init.*. Ov R Am. 103 v. TO DELIGHT. (N B.— The use of amo in *similar* sense = soleo, is purely poet. cf. Hor. Od 3, 16, 10.) **2.** expr. by cordi est (with *dat.* of person = *it is to the taste of*) · *he always l d an austere life,* sibi vitam semper horridam cordi fuisse, Cic. Quint. 30, 93 Hor. **3.** gaudeo, gāvīsus, 2 (*to rejoice in*) · *to l. the country,* rure g., Hor. S. 1, 10, 45: also foll. by *inf.*: v. TO REJOICE.

**love-affair:** v. AMOUR.

**love-feast:** ăgăpē, ēs, *f.*: Tert.

**love-knots:** incantāta vincŭla: Hor S. 1, 8, 49 cf. Virg E. 8, 78.

**love-letter:** *ēpistŏla āmātōria; litterae amatoriae (Cic. has epistola amatorie scripta, *a letter written in lovers' style,* Ph. 2, 31, 77).

**love-potion:** **1.** āmātōrium, *to*

*give any one a l*, ahcu a. dare, Quint. ⁊, 8, 2 Plin also, amatorium medicamentum, Suet Cal 50; amatorium venenum (cf Plin 9, 25, 41, amatorius veneficus infamis, i e *notorious for use in love-potions*); or amatorium poculum, Paul in Forcell (amatorium being strictly neut. of adj) **2.** philtrum (Gr *φίλτρον* rare) Ov A A 2, 105 Juv (in both cases *pl*).

**love-poem:** carmen amātōrium · cf Cic. Tusc 4, 33, *extr*, Anacreontis tota poesis est amatoria; or carmen ērōtĭcum cf. Gell 19, 9.

**loveliness:** **1.** vĕnustas (*beauty and grace*). Join venustas et pulchritudo, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95. cf. GRACE (V, 3) **2.** meton Vĕnus, ĕris, *f* Hor. Od 4, 13, 17 See also BEAUTY **3.** ămoenĭtas (strictly, *of places and natural scenery*). *extreme l of a river*, summa fluminis a, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, *init* also in *pl.*, *l of shores, coasts*, amoenitates orarum et litorum, Cic N D 2, 39, 100 Pl **4.** ămābĭlĭtas (rare) Pl Stich 5, 4, *extr*.

**lovely:** **1.** ămābĭlis, e (*of a nature to excite love*): Lucr. 1, 74 Cic **2.** vĕnustus (*graceful, charming*). (*Venus*) *loveliest goddess*, venustissima, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5 Cic v GRACEFUL **3.** ămoenus (strictly, *of scenery*) v. DELIGHTFUL.

**lover:** **I.** *One who is fond of* anything **1.** ămātor, *f.* -trix *a l of peace*, pacis a, Cic. Att 14, 10; *of the country*, ruris a, Hor **2.** ămans, stŭdiōsus v. FOND OF, DEVOTED. Phr *such a l of truth*, adeo veritatis diligens, Nep Epam. 3 **II** *One who is in love* **1.** ămans, antis (usu of *the man* · but in *pl* including *both sexes*) *nothing more cruel than a l*, nihil durius amante, Prop *l.s' quarrels*, amantium irae, Ter Andr 3, 3, 23 Ov. **2.** ămātor (*a wooer*) esp in bad sense, *a paramour* Cic Coel 20, 49 Hor *Fem* amatrix Pl. Mart.

**loving** (*part. adj*) **I.** *Fond of* ămans, *intens.* pĕramans; stŭdiōsus v. FOND OF **II.** *Affectionate* · ămans *most gentle and l words*, lenissima et amantissima verba, Cic Fam. 5, 15 Phr: *to be very l. with any one*, aliquem osculari atque amplexari, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 27.

**loving-kindness:** mīsĕrĭcordia Vulg Ps. lxii 4

**lovingly:** ămanter. Cic Tac. *Very l*, peramanter. Cic

**low** (*adj.*) **I** *In a depressed position* **1.** hūmilis, e (denoting usu *that which itself has little altitude* but also in pres. sense) *in the l est ground*, humillimo solo, Just 2, 1 *l* (=*flying low*) *with clipt wings*, decisis humilem pennis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50 Virg **2.** dēmissus *l marshy ground*, loca d ac palustria, Caes. B. C. 3, 49. **3.** dēpressus *to pitch a camp in l ground*, d loco castra ponere, Front 1. 5, 24 Join humilis et depressus, Plin. Ep 9, 26, 2. **4.** in compar. degree, inferior, us (for use of positive see LOWER. *adj*) *from the l er ground*, ex inferiore loco, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 Cic. So, *lowest*, infimus or imus. *that the earth is the l est (lowly)*, terram esse infimam, Cic N. D. 2, 6, 17 Caes *to change highest to l est*, ima summis mutare, Hor. Od. 1, 34, *fin.* Phr. *the l. and level parts of the city*, jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1 86 *along the l. (level) ground*, per plana, Plin Ep 9, 26, 2 **II.** *Having in itself little height.* **1.** hūmilis: *a l tower*, turris h., Caes. B. C. 2, 8. Virg **2.** dēmissus (rare in this sense): *to swim across (a river) where the banks were l er*, demissioribus ripis tranare, Auct. B Alex 29 **III.** Of the tide: Phr. *at l water*, *aestus recessu (decessu); ubi aestus recessit v. TIDE **IV.** Of sounds: (1.) *low-pitched* · grāvis, e opp. to acutus (sonus), Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. In superl. (besides gravissimus), infimus or imus Hor. S. 1, 3, 8. (2) *not loud.* summissus: *in a l. tone*, s. voce, Cic Or 17, 56 *a l. murmur*, s murmur, Quint 11, 3, 45 *Adv.* summisse, *in a l quiet tone* Cic *To speak in a l. tone*, mussare, mussitare, Liv see also TO WHISPER, MUTTER **V.** Of price, *cheap* vīlis, e v. CHEAP *To be l*, jacēre Cic Att 9, 9 **VI.** *Humble, obscure* hūmilis, obscūrus, etc v. HUMBLE (I) Phr.. *people of a l er class*, qui tenuioris ordinis sunt, Cic. Leg 3, 13, 30 **VII.** *Degraded, mean* **1.** turpis v. BASE **2.** sordĭdus (esp with ref to *low, shabby conduct*) *the l est of the low*, sordidissimus quisque, Liv 1, 47, *fin* v MEAN **3.** inquĭnātus (*foul, polluted*). *a l verse*, versus i, Cic. Or. 49, 163. **4.** abjectus (*without dignity*) Cic opt gen Or 3, 7. Phr *to pick up a piece of l abuse*, maledictum ex trivio arripere, Cic Mur 6, 13 *l expressions*, verba ex trivis petita, cf Hor A P. 245, ignominiosa dicta, ib 247 (Plebeius sermo denotes simply *plain, homely diction*, not *low* so trivialis) See also VULGAR **VIII.** *Depressed, wanting animation* Phr. *in l. spirits*, tristis, moestus v SAD See also TO DISCOURAGE **IX** *Nearly exhausted* expr. by dēfĭcio, 3 *the supply of provisions was l*, *deficiebat res frumentaria. or parum sufficiebat: v. TO FAIL

**low** (*adv*): **I.** *Not aloft* **1.** hūmĭlĭter. Plin Ep 6, 24, 1 (humillime deprimi, fig) Pall **2.** expr. by hūmilis, e (cf L G § 343) *the bird flies l*, avis h volat, Virg Aen 4, 255. **3.** dēmissē Ov Tr 3, 4, 23. **4.** as compar. infĕrius (*lower*) Ov. M 2, 137 **II.** *In a suppressed voice* summissē, summissa voce v LOW, *adj* (IV)

**low** (*v*): mūgio, 4 Liv Also, mugitum edere, Ov M 7, 597; dare, id. F. 1, 560; tollere, Virg Aen 2, 223.

**low-born:** dēgĕner, ĕris Tac

**lower** (*adj*) **I.** In local sense **1.** infĕrus (*situated below*) esp in phr., inf mare, *the l (Tuscan) sea*, Plin 3, 5, 10. Mela *the l regions*, inferi, orum (v INFERNAL) See also LOW, *adv.* (1, 4). **2.** infernus (like preced.) · *the l. regions*, inf partes, poet. in Cic N D. 2, 44, 114 Liv As *subs* inferna, orum, *the l parts of the body*, Plin **II.** Socially Phr *the l classes*, vulgus, i, *n* (rarely *m.*) cf. Sall Cat. 20, ceteri omnes . . . . *vulgus* humus (*we were regarded as "the lower classes,"*) · Virg. also, plebs (esp. in later writers). Liv. 5, 39, *fin.* (multitudo de plebe, opp to the nobiles). More contemptuously, plebecula Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6 Hor : also popellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

**lower** (*adv*). infĕrius · v. LOW (*adv*).

**lower** (*v*). **A.** Trans. **I.** *To let down* **1.** dēmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3: *to l. the fasces*, d. fasces, Cic Rep. 2, 31 *to l the yards*, antennas d., Ov. For *to lower sails*, v. TO FURL. **2.** submitto, 3 *to l. the fasces*, fasces s., Plin. **II.** *To drop* the voice submitto, 3. Quint 1, 8, 1. **III.** *To diminish* prices Phr. *to l. the price of corn*, pretia frugum levare, Tac. H 2, 59, majorem annonae vilitatem efficere, Cic Man 15, 44. **IV.** *To humiliate* **1.** abjĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 · *he l'd the authority of the senate*, senatus auctoritatem abjecit, Cic. Att. 1 18, 4 *to l (degrade) oneself*, se abj, Cic Tusc 2, 23, 54 Nep **2.** dēmitto, 3. Tac. A 14, 26 (usque ad servilem patientiam demissus). **3.** mĭnuo, mmĭnui, 3 (in connexion with certain words) v. TO IMPAIR **B.** Intrans · *to appear dark and threatening* perh obscūrari (R. and A.). Phr.: *the sky l.s darkly*, *denuntiat coelum obscuratum imbres ac tempestates

**lowering** (*adj*). mĭnax. v. THREATENING. See also DARK, GLOOMY.

**lowermost:** infĭmus: v. LOW (I.).

**lowing** (*subs.*): mūgītus, ūs: v. TO LOW.

**low-lands:** loca plana, campestria. v. LEVEL, FLAT.

**lowliness:** **I.** *Low condition.* hŭmĭlĭtas, obscūrĭtas v. HUMBLENESS, **II.** In moral sense · ănĭmus dēmissus, hŭmĭlĭtas (late) v. HUMILITY.

**lowly:** **I.** *In low condition* · hŭmĭlis, obscūrus v. HUMBLE (I). **II.** *Thinking humbly of oneself*. dēmisso animo, hŭmĭlis (late) v HUMBLE (II).

**lowness:** **I.** Of *position:* hŭmĭlĭtas Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91 but humilitas usu denotes *the lowness of an object in itself, not its mere position:* the latter may often be expr. by *adj.*. in demisso *s* humili loco esse, etc v LOW, *adj* (I). **II.** Of *stature* or *perpendicular dimension* hŭmĭlĭtas *l. of trees*, h. arborum. Sall. Jug. 49 Caes. Cic **III.** Of *birth, origin* **1** hŭmĭlĭtas · *to look down on the l of any one's origin*, h cujusquam despicere, Cic. Ph. 13, 10, 23: more precisely, h. generis Sall Jug 73, h natalium, Plin **2.** ignōbĭlĭtas (*lack of distinction and eminence*) *l of extraction*, ign generis, Cic Mur. 8, 17 (but the term does not denote so humble a position as the Eng) **3.** obscūrĭtas v OBSCURITY. **4.** sordes, ium (*extreme l*) · v. MEANNESS **IV** Of *price:* vīlĭtas. v CHEAPNESS **V.** Of *sentiment*, etc . v. MEANNESS, VULGARITY.

**low-spirited:** jăcens, animo demisso *s* afflicto v DEJECTED.

**low-thoughted:** perh sordĭdus (v MEAN) or more precisely, *humilia cogitans; nihil altum spirans.

**loyal:** fĭdēlis, e (nearest word) more precisely, fidelis in reges; fidelitер animatus erga dominos

**loyally:** fĭdēlĭtеr v LOYAL

**loyalty:** fĭdes *s* fĭdēlĭtas in reges (dominos)

**lozenge:** **I.** *A figure.* scūtŭla: Tac Agr. 10 Vitr (Math *t t*, rhombus Front. Goes p 36) **II.** *A comfit.* perh. pastillus cf Hor. S. 1, 2, 27 Plin

**lozenge-shaped:** scutulae formam habens cf Tac Agr 10

**lubber:** stīpes, caudex, etc. · v BLOCKHEAD

**lubberly:** perh stŏlĭdus v. STUPID.

**lubricate:** ungo, nxi, nctum, 3 v. TO ANOINT, BESMEAR. (Lubrico, v. RARE · cf. Juv 11, 173)

**lubrication:** expr. by ungo, 3. v. TO ANOINT.

**lucent:** lūcens Ov v LUCID.

**lucern:** mēdĭca Virg G. 1, 215 Plin.

**lucid:** **I.** *Shining, bright* lūcĭdus Lucr : Hor. Ov. v. BRIGHT. **II.** *Transparent* lūcĭdus, pellūcĭdus v TRANSPARENT. **III.** *Distinct, perspicuous:* **1.** lūcĭdus (not in Cic.) · *l arrangement*, l. ordo, Hor. A. P. 41 *a more l author*, lucidior auctor, Quint. **2.** dīlūcĭdus. *a simple and l. explanation*, simplex et dilucida expositio, Auct. Her. 2, 2, 3. **IV.** *Mentally bright, sane* Phr.. *when the insane have a l interval*, insani quum relaxantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: *if a madman has a l. interval*, si furiosus intermissionem habet, Ulp Dig 28, 1, 20.

**lucidly:** **1.** lūcĭdē *to define a word l*, l. verbum definire, Cic de Or. 2, 25, 108 *to speak l.*, l dicere, Quint Join · l. et plane (dicere), Cic **2.** dīlūcĭdē *to explain l.*, d. explicare, Cic Div. 1, 51, 117 Liv. See also CLEARLY.

**Lucifer:** **I** Lūcĭfer, ĕri, *m* Cic N. D. 2, 20, *fin.*. Virg. Ov **2.** Phosphŏrus. Mart. **3.** Ēōus. Virg. G 1, 288. **II.** *Satan:* Lūcĭfer. Vulg. Es. xiv. 12. See also SATAN.

**luck:** **I.** *Chance, accident:* cāsus, ūs; fors; fortūna · v CHANCE. **II.** *Fortune, good or bad.* (1). *good luck:* fēlīcĭtas: Cic Man 10, 28; fortūna secunda v PROSPERITY. Phr.. *may the gods give you good l in what you undertake*, dii vertant bene quod agas! Ter Hec 1, 2, 121: *I wish you good l., I say, and I applaud you*, feliciter velim, inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att 13, 42: *with good l*, secundis avibus, Liv. 6, 12; bonis avibus, Ov F. 1, 513. (11).

*bad luck* · infēlīcĭtas, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5 fortūna adversa, Cic (a more dignified expr than the Eng): v. ADVERSITY. Phr *to have better l at dice*, prosperiore alea uti, Suet Cal 41 *with bad l.*, malis avibus, cf. Hor. Od 1, 15, 5

**luckily:** 1. fēlĭcĭter: *this thing turned out l for me*, ea res mihi f evenit, Cic. Mur. 1, 1 *the east wind has l. brought you*, te f attulit Eurus, Ov. M 7, 659. 2 faustē, Cic v AUSPICIOUSLY. 3. prospērē *to turn out l*, p evenire, Cic N D 2, 66, 167 *more l*, prosperius, Gell *most l*, prosperrime, Vell Join fauste, feliciter, prospereque, Cic bene et feliciter, Cic

**luckless:** infēlix. v UNLUCKY, UNHAPPY.

**lucky:** |. *Enjoying good fortune* 1. fēlix *l days*, felices operum dies, Virg G 1, 276 cf Hor S 1, 6, 52 v FORTUNATE 2. fortūnātus (*favoured of fortune*) v HAPPY (I, 3) ||. *Bringing or indicating good fortune* faustus, auspĭcātus, etc · v AUSPICIOUS Phr · *may this undertaking be a l one*, quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit ! Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102

**lucrative:** 1. quaestuōsus (esp *in the way of trade*) Cic Tusc 5, 31, *init* 2. fructuōsus v PROFITABLE 3. lucrōsus (poet and late) *l pleasure*, l volup as, Ov A 1, 10, 35 Plin. 4. lucrātīvus (*post Aug*) Quint : v. PROFITABLE 5. mĕrĭtōrius (*by which money is earned*) *l professions* (i e *not pursued merely for their own sake*), m artificia, Sen Ep 88, *init.* Phr *a chance of a l transaction*, potestas conficiendae pecuniae, Cic Agr. 2, 13, 33 *to exercise so l. a profession*, in tanto fructu artem exercere, Plin

**lucre:** 1. lucrum, quaestus (neither necessarily implying blame) *sell your soul for filthy lucre*, vende animam lucro, Pers 6, 75: v. GAIN. 2. quaestus, ūs Cic. Join quaestus ac lucrum, Cic 3. mercēs, ēdis, *f* (in good or bad sense) *to be perverted to mere l* (of divination), ad mercedem atque quaestum abduci, Cic Div 1, 41, *fin.*

**lucubrate:** 1. lūcubro, 1 (*to work by candle-light*) Cels 1, 2, *med* Plin. min Also *to produce by night-study*, Cic Par. prooem Mart 2. ēlūcubro, 1 (*to compose by candle-light*) Cic Br. 90, *extr* Tac · Col.

**lucubration:** |. *Night study* lūcubrātio Cic Div. 2, 68, *fin.* ||. *That which is produced by night study* lūcubrātio Cic Fam 9, 2 *Dimin* lucubratiuncula (*a trifling l*), Gell. pref

**luculent:** lūcŭlentus, clārus v. CLEAR

**ludicrous:** rīdīcŭlus v RIDICULOUS.

**ludicrously:** rīdīcŭlē, ridiculum in modum: v. RIDICULOUSLY.

**luff** (*n*) i. e. *to keep a vessel close to the wind* Phr. sinus (velorum) in ventum obliquare, Virg Aen 5, 16: *navem ad ventum vertere.

**lug** (*v.*): trăho, 3: v. TO DRAG, PULL

**luggage:** 1 sarcĭnae, arum (prop *the knapsacks* or *personal baggage of a soldier*) Caes 2. impedimenta, orum (esp *of an army*) *with no l, with no Greek companions*, nullis imp, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic. Mil. 10: v BAGGAGE (where the difference between sarcinae and impedimenta is explained) 3. ōnus, ĕris, *n* (usu *pl*) Caes 4. instrūmentum, Cic Att 12, 32.

**lugger:** vectōrĭum nāvĭgium : Caes.

**lugubrious:** lūgūbris, flēbĭlis v MOURNFUL

**lukewarm:** |. *Slightly warm:* 1. ēgĕlĭdus (*with the chill off*) *a l. drink*, e. potio (et frigidae propior), Cels. 4, 18, *fin.* 2. tĕpĭdus: *l broth*, t. jus, Hor. ||. Fig. *not zealous.* 1. tĕpĭdus: *a l. mind*, t mens, Ov. R. Am. 629: *to become somewhat l*, tepidiorem fieri, Pl. 2. frīgĭdus (*cold, indifferent* · stronger than Eng) *a l accuser*, f. accusator, Cic Q Fr. 3, 3, *med* Join: nimis lentus et paene frigidus, Cic Brut 48, 178 3 languĭdus (*lifeless, lacking energy*) Cic. 4. lentus, rēmissus v. INDIFFERENT. Phr *l. in religion*, circa deos ac religiones negligentior, Suet Tib. 69 *to make l*, tepefacere, Cic : Virg (v TO WARM) *to be l*, tepēre . v (WARM, TO BE) *Incept.* tepescere, Cic

**lukewarmly:** |. *With moderate warmth* · tĕpĭdē Col. Plin ||. Fig. *with indifference* 1. frīgĭdē *to act l*, f. agere, Cic Fam 8, 10, 3. 2. gĕlĭdē *to do everything l*, omnes res g. ministrare, Hor A. P 171 Join. timide gelideque, Hor. 3 languĭdē Cic 4. segnĭter (*slackly*) Liv.

**lukewarmness:** |. Lit tĕpor Cic · Liv. ||. Fig 1. tĕpor (rare) Tac Dial 21, *med* (lentitudo ac tepor, *want of life and interest*) 2. languor Cic Phi . *to exhibit l. in a cause*, languido studio in causa esse, Cic. Lig 9, 28 *l in religion*, *lentus in rebus divinis animus et paene frigidus, cf Cic But 48, 178 *in the midst of the general l*, languentibus omnium studiis, Tac H. 1, 39

**lull** (*v*) | Trans *to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound* Phr *it will l with light, whispering noise*, levi somnum suadebit inire susurro, Virg E 1, 54 · so, somnum suadere, Stat Th 5, 616 ||. *To compose, quiet* sēdo, 1 *to l a tempest*, tempestatem s, cf Cic Verr. 2, 1, 18, 46 *to l pains*, dolores s, Plin . v TO ASSUAGE, MITIGATE. |||. Intrans 1. rēlanguesco, gui, 3 (rare) Sen Q N 5, 8, *fin* (of *the wind*) 2. expr by *pass refl.* of sēdo, 1 *the storm is*, tempestas sedatur, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 18, 46 *the winds having l'd*, sedatis ventis, Ov 3. cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 *the violence of the wind was l'd*, venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 39 v. TO SUBSIDE Phr : *the winds l'd*, venti posuere (poet.), Virg Aen 7, 27

**lull** (*subs*) expr by verb *there is a l in the wind*, venti sedantur, relanguescunt v TO LULL.

**lullaby:** 1. lallus *or* lallum *the sleep-bringing strains of a l*, lalli somnifĕri modi, Aus Epist 16, 91 2 quĕrēla (*any plaintive strain*) *to invite sleep by a long l*, longa somnum suadere q, Stat Th. 5, 616 Phr. *to sing a l*, lallo, 1 Pers. 3, 18

**lumbago:** lumbāgo, ĭnis, *f*.. Fest

**lumbar:** (*pertaining to the loins*) expr by gen of lumbus v. LOIN (Or perh lumbaris, e a subs lumbare, is, *n*., *an apron for the loins*, occurring in late Lat.)

**lumber** (*subs*) · 1. scrūta, orum, *n pl* (*old goods, trumpery wares*) · Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65 Petr. 2. *sūpellex obsoleta ; instrūmenta domestica obsoleta

**luminary:** |. Lit · lūmen, ĭnis, *n* Virg. G. 1, 6 · Ov ||. Fig lūmen *those most distinguished men, the l s of the state*, praestantissimi viri, lumina reipublicae, Cic Ph 2, 15, 37 used ironically, Id. Mil 12, *extr* (lumen cunae)

**luminous:** |. Lit *giving light* illustris, lūcĭdus, etc · v BRIGHT Phr. · *the glow-worm's tail is l*, *cicindelae cauda lucem in se habet ; propria luce splendescit ||. Fig : dilūcĭdus, etc v. LUCID (II.).

**luminously:** lūcĭdē, dilūcĭdē (fig) v. LUCIDLY, CLEARLY

**lump** (*subs*) · |. *A small mass* · 1. glēba *or* glaeba (strictly, *of earth*; hence *of any similar substance*). *l s of tallow and pitch*, sevi ac picis gl, Caes B G. 7, 25. *a l of salt*, g salis, Plin *Dimin.* glebula (*a small l*) Virr. 2. massa (*of dough, etc*) · *a l. of pitch*, m picis, Virg. G. 1, 275 : *a l. of cheese*, m lactis coacti, Ov. *Dimin* massula (*a small l*). Col. 3. offa (*ball-shaped, rolled in the hand*): *gum rolled in l s*, gummi in offas convolutum, Plin 12, 9, 19. ||. *A mass of promiscuously mixed things* congĕries, ēi Ov. M. 1, 33 : in same sense, massa, ib 70 v. HEAP. Phr *in the l.* (*or gross*), per saturam, Sall. Jug. 29 also may be freq. expr by universus cf. Ter Ph. 1, 1, 9.

**lump** (*v*) cōăcervo, 1 v TO HEAP.

**lumpish:** |. *In lumps, thick*, crassus Cic. ||. *Stupid* · 1. hĕbes, ētis *a l fellow*, h homo, Cic 2. crassus: *the l. crowd*, c. turba, Mart 3. stŏlĭdus Join indocti stolidique, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 184 4. stŭpĭdus Join: stupidus et bardus, Cic Fat 5, 10 v. DULL, INACTIVE

**lumpy:** 1. glēbōsus (*forming in clods*). *l earth*, terra g, Plin 2. *glebis s massis abundans, glebis plenus

**lunacy:** 1. āllēnātio mentis Cels 2. āllēnātio Sen 3. *sēlēnismus (med *t t*) v MADNESS, INSANITY.

**lunar:** lūnāris, e. *the l orbit*, l cursus, Cic. *a l rainbow*, arcus l, Sen Phr *l year*, annus ad cursus lunae descriptus, Liv 1, 19 (*annus lunaris, as scient *t t*) *l caustic*, common term for *argenti nitras, or *nitrate of silver (Mayne).

**lunated** (*formed like a half-moon*) · lūnātus. *a l sword*, l ferrum, Lucan

**lunatic** (*adj*) lūnātĭcus Paul Dig. 21, 1, 43 § 6 See also MAD, INSANE.

**lunatic** (*subs*), homo insānus, fūriōsus Cic v MAD.

**lunch** (*subs*) } 1. prandium (*a light morning meal*) v BREAKFAST 2. mĕrenda (*taken in the afternoon, but before dinner* · rare) Pl. Most 4, 3, 27 : Isid. 20, 2, 12. 3 antĕcoenium (like preced. rare) Isid 1 c Phr. *to take a slight l.*, gustare, Plin Ep 3, 5, 11

**lunch** (*v*). 1. prandeo, di, sum, 2 (corresponding to prandium v. preced. art. 1) v. TO BREAKFAST 2. mĕrendo, 1 (cf. preced art 2) Isid Or. 20, 2, 12

**lung:** 1. pulmo, ōnis, *m* usu *pl*, pulmones *diseases of the l.s*, pulmonis vitia, Plin. 24, 16, 92 · *to cure diseases or weaknesses of the l s*, pulmonum incommoda curare, id 28, 7, 21 *ulcers of the l s*, pulmonis ulcera, id 24, 5, 11, purulentae exulcerationes pectoris pulmonisque, id. 28, 12, 53 (*medicine*) *very useful for the l s*, utilissimus pulmonibus, id 27, 6, 24 *to bring up blood from the l.s*, ex pulmonibus sanguinem rejicere, cf id 27, 6, 24, with Ov. Pont 1, 3, 19, "e molli sanguis pulmone remissus" *inflammation of the l*, pulmonis inflammatio, Cels. Cic. 2. (*with respect to oratory*). lātĕra, um, *n pl. to exert the l.s*, latera intendere, Cic . *with a loud voice and good l.s*, voce magna et bonis l, Cic Sen 5, 14.

**lunge** (*subs.*) · ictus, ūs v. STROKE, THRUST

**lunge** (*v*) pungo, 3 v. TO STAB

**lungwort:** consĭligo, ĭnis, *f*. Col · Plin (*pulmonaria officinalis, Linn*).

**lunt** (the match-cord with which guns are fired) *fūnĭculus stuppeus, or simply *fūmiculus.

**lupine:** lūpīnus and lūpīnum . Cato Plin *L-seeds*, lupina, orum, Hor.

**lurch** (*subs*) · |. *Of a ship* · *navis subita (in latus) inclīnātio. ||. Fig . in phr *to leave in the lurch* · dērēlinquo, 3 v TO ABANDON. Phr *the rogue runs off and leaves me in the l*, fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, Hor Sat 1, 9, 74: *to be left in the l.*, *in angustiis deseri v STRAITS

**lurch** (*v.*) perh. *subito inclinari (in latus)

**lurcher:** |. *One who waits to steal* insĭdiātor, Cic. ||. *A kind of sporting dog* · cānis (gen. term): v. HOUND

**lure** (*subs*) · |. Lit *something held out to call a hawk*: perh illex, or illix, icis · v. DECOY. ||. Fig. *enticement*. 1. esca: Pl : Cic.: v. BAIT. 2. illĕcĕbrae, arum . v. ALLUREMENT, ENTICEMENT.

**lure** (*v.*). |. Lit. inesco, 1. Petr. ||. Fig · allĭcio, etc.: v. TO

ALLURE, ENTICE. Phr: *l'd with false hopes*, spe falsa inductus, Cic · spe captus inani, Virg Aen 11, 49

**lurid**: lūrĭdus (*yellowish-pale, pale to excess*) · Pl Hor. v. GHASTLY

**lurk**: **1.** lăteo, 2 *a snake l's in the grass*, l anguis in herba, Virg E 3, 93 Fig: *war l's under the name of peace*, sub nomine pacis bellum l, Cic Phil 12, 7, 17. *to l for the purpose of dishonesty*, fraudationis causa l, Cic Quint 23, 74. *Frequent* lătĭto, 1 (*to be in the habit of lurking*) *a l'ing wild boar* (i e. *in his lair*), latitans aper, Hor. Od 3, 12, 11 Cic **2.** dēlītesco, lĭtŭi, 3 (*to go to hide*) *wild beasts l. (hide themselves) in their lairs*, bestiae in cubilibus d, Cic N D 2, 49, 126

**lurker**: insĭdiātor *a l in the highway*, insidiator viae, Cic. (Or expr by *imperf. part* of insidior, esp. in *pl* L. G. § 638)

**lurking** (*adj.*) **1.** ŏpertus, occultus: v. SECRET **2.** caecus (*not outwardly visible*) · *l. snakes*, c. colubri, Col. 10, 231 *l. ambush and arms*, insidiae armaque c., Ov. F. 2, 214

**lurking** (*subs*) lătĭtātĭo· Quint

**lurking-place**: **1.** lătebra, usu. *pl* (chiefly *of men*) *to rush from the l.*, latebris se eripere, Caes B G. 6, 43 *to conceal oneself in l's*, latebris se occultare, Cic. Man. 3, 7. **2.** lătĭbŭlum (chiefly *of animals*): *wild beasts conceal themselves in l's*, ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic Rab Post 15, 42

**luscious**: expr by dulcis, praedulcis cf. Cic de Or 3, 25, 99, valde dulcis (*so sweet as to be l*) · *l. wines*, praedulcia vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8 § 64. *Extremely l*, summa atque acerrima dulcitudine, cf Cic. l. c.

**lusciousness**: summa *s* nimia dulcitudo cf Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99

**lust** (*subs.*). **I.** *Carnal desire* lĭbīdo, ĭnis, *f.* *to be inflamed by l*, libidine accendi, Sall Cat 25 · Cic. **II.** *Any violent or irregular desire* **1.** lĭbīdo *the enjoyment of l's*, fructus libidinum, Cic Cat 2, 4, 8 *to be a slave of l.*, libidini parere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60. libidini et cupiditati parere, id Verr 2, 1, 31, 78: or libidinibus servire, cf Cic. Am. 22, 82 *to restrain one's l.s*, suas libidines cohibere, Cic. Mil. 28, 76; **2.** cŭpīdĭtas (*any desire, good or bad*). *to control one's l.s*, coercere omnes cupiditates, Cic de Or. 1, 43, 194: v. PASSION. Phr *the l.s of the flesh*, desideria carnis, Vulg. Gal v 16 *the l. of the flesh and the l of the eyes*, concupiscentia carnis, et concupiscentia oculorum, 1 Joh ii 16

**lust** (*v*) · concŭpisco, 3 (in good or bad sense) · v TO DESIRE.

**lustful**: **1.** lĭbīdĭnōsus (*of men and animals*) *a l. man*, homo l, Cic. *a l goat*, caper l, Hor.: (*of things*), l. *pleasures*, l. voluptates, Cic Fin. 1, 18, 59. *l. and intemperate youth*, l. et intemperans adolescentia, id Sen. 9, 29. **2.** sălax, ācis: Hor Ov.: v. LASCIVIOUS **3.** impŭdĭcus; impūrus. v. UNCHASTE. **4.** dēlĭcātus (prop. *soft, luxurious, delicate*; then *wanton, lustful*) · Cic.: v WANTON **5.** expr. by phr.: libidine accensus, Sall. Cat. 25: ad voluptates propensus, Cic. Off 1, 30, 105: (animus) libidini deditus, Cic Coel 19, 45: corporis gaudiis deditus, Sall. J. 2.

**lustfully**: lĭbīdĭnōsē: Cic : Liv.

**lustfulness**: lĭbido, ĭnis, *f.*: v. LUST.

**lustily**: vălĭdē (*vigorously*) *he began to shout out much more l*, multo validius clamare occoepit, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6 Pl.: v. VIGOROUSLY

**lustiness**: vigor: v. VIGOUR. See also CORPULENCE.

**lustral**: lustrālis, e: *l.* (or *holy*) *water*, l aqua, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 73: *a l. sacrifice*, or *sacrifice of purification*, l. sacrificium, Liv.

**lustration**: **1.** lustrātio (*purification by sacrifice*) · *to complete the sacred rites of l.*, lustrationis sacrum peragere, Liv. 40, 6. **2.** lustrum (*the purificatory sacrifice made by the censors every fifth year*, cf. Liv 1, 44): *to perform the* (*quinquennial*) *l*, l condere, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, *fin.* · Liv (Lustrum is more usu *the quinquennial period itself*)

**lustre**: **I.** *Brightness, splendour*: nĭtor, splendor v BRIGHTNESS, BRILLIANCY **II.** Fig. **1.** splendor · *the l. and antiquity of family*, s et vetustas familiae, Suet. Vesp 1. *the l. of birth and hereditary property*, et natalium et paternarum facultatum s, Plin Ep. 10, 3, 5: *the l and glory of the senate*, senatus s. et gloria, Tac. H 1, 84· *the l of the most distinguished men*, summorum hominum s, Cic. de Or 1, 45, *fin*: *men of the greatest l.*, homines summo splendore praediti, id Clu 69, *fin.*: *the l. of the name*, nominis s, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42. *the l. of empire*, imperii s, id Man 14, 41 *the l of mind and life*, animi et vitae s, Cic. Rep 2, 42. (NOTE—The word splendor is particularly applied by Cicero to the *lustre of the equestrian rank* equestris splendor, Cic Ros Am. 48, 140) **2.** fulgor (late): *the l of his ancestors*, avitus f., Vell 2, 4 *the l of renown*, nominis et famae f, Ov. Tr 5, 12, 39· *the l. of his exploits*, f rerum, Plin. 7, 26, 27. Phr. (*a man*) *without the l of birth*, sine ullis majorum imaginibus, Suet Vesp. 1 (on this usage of imago, v. Lat. Dict. s. v.): *to shed l upon* illustro, 1 *to shed l on one's family*, familiam illustrare, Suet Gal. 3: *to derive l from*, splendesco, 3. *there is nothing so rude as not to derive l from oratory*, nihil est tam incultum quod non splendescat oratione, Cic Parad. prooem § 3 **III.** *A chandelier ornamented with drops or pendents of cut glass* perh. lychnus Virg Aen. 1, 726 lychnus pendens, Lucr 5, 296 or, lychnūchus pensilis, Plin 34, 3, 8 **IV.** *A space of five years*. lustrum · Liv Hor.

**lustrous**: illustris, e: *the brightness of the sun is more l. than that of any constellation*, solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic N. D 2, 15, 40 v. BRIGHT, SHINING

**lustrum**: v. LUSTRE (IV.)

**lusty**: **1.** vĕgĕtus (*fresh, vigorous*) · Liv.: Hor **2.** vălĭdus (*stout, sturdy*) · *a l fellow*, v. homo, Pl.: Ov.. v. STRONG. Phr · *a l. old age*, cruda viridisque senectus, Virg. Aen. 6, 304

**lute**: cĭthăra, fides, testūdo, lyra: v. LYRE.

**Lutheran** (*adj.* and *subs*). *Lutheranus: *the L. sect* or *religion*, *lex *s. disciplina Lutherana; *the L worship*, *sacra a Luthero instituta: *to adopt the L. doctrine*, *legem Lutheranam sequi (of *an individual*); *sacra a Luthero instituta suscipere (of *a community*).

**luxate** (*v.*): luxo, 1: v. TO SPRAIN.

**luxation**: luxātūra: v. SPRAIN.

**luxuriance**: **I.** *Exuberance in growth* **1.** luxūria; luxŭries, ēi, *f.*: *l of the crops*, l. segetum, Virg. G. 1, 112 Plin. **2.** laetĭtia (fig): Col. **II.** Fig.. luxūria, -es. *of style* · cf. Cic de Or. 2, 23, 96 in oratione, ut in herbis, in summa ubertate inest l. quaedam: v. EXUBERANCE.

**luxuriant**: · **I.** *Exuberant in growth* **1.** luxŭrĭōsus. *l crops of corn*, frumenta l, Cic Or 24, 81; l. seges, Ov. F. 1, 690: *the l. vine*, l. vitis, Col. 5, 6, *fin.* **2.** luxŭrians, ntis (*part.* of luxŭrio, *or* luxŭrior, 1, *to be l.*) · comp. in frondem luxuriare, Plin. 19, 6, 34 § 113. **3.** laetus (fig.): cf. Virg. G. 1, 1: Varr. **II.** Fig: luxŭrians: of *style: he will prune what is l.*, luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122. *fertility of a l intellect*, luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas, Plin 17, 2 (2), 14.

**luxuriantly**: laetē: Col.: Plin.

**luxuriate** (v.). luxŭrio and luxŭrior, 1. *to l. in ease*, luxuriari otio, Liv. 1, 19

**luxurious**: **1.** luxŭrĭōsus (*enslaved to pleasure, voluptuous*): *a l man*, l. e. *a voluptuary*, l. homo, Cic Phil 2, 27, 66. *to reprove the l.*, luxuriosos reprehendere, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22 *there is nothing more l., nothing more lustful*, nihil est luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius, id. Pis 27, 66 **2.** dēlĭcātus (not necessarily in a bad sense, though usually so). *a l young man*, adolescens d, Cic : *l and obscene pleasures*, l et obscaenae voluptates, id N D. 1, 40, 111. *a l. banquet*, l convivium, id Att. 2, 14: *a l. retinue of women servants and slaves*, d. ancillarum puerorumque comitatus, id pro Mil. 10, 28. **3.** mollis, e (prop. *effeminate*) Cic. Join voluptarius, delicatus, mollis, id. Fin 1, 11, 37. **4.** lautus (especially in reference to *food, furniture, etc*) *a most l dinner*, lautissima coena, Plin Ep 9, 17, 1: *a magnificent and l dinner*, coena magnifica et lauta, Cic Fam. 9, 16· *l. furniture*, lauta supellex, id. de Or 1, 36, 165 v. SUMPTUOUS

**luxuriously**: **1.** luxŭrĭōsē *to live l*, l vivere, Cic Coel 6, 13. **2.** dēlĭcātē *to live l and effeminately*, d et molliter vivere, id. Off 1, 30, 106

**luxury**: **1.** luxus, ūs *a state corrupted by l. and idleness*, l atque desidia corrupta civitas, Sall. Cat. 57: *to pass one's life in l. and idleness*, per l. et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall J 2: *the house is set out with the splendour of royal l*, domus regali splendida luxu instruitur, Virg Aen 1, 637. **2.** luxūria, luxŭries, ēi, *f* *in the city l is produced, from l avarice necessarily springs*, in urbe luxuries creatur; ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est, Cic R. Am 27, 75 *the Roman people hates the l. of private persons*, odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, id Mur. 36, 76 *to wanton in l and debauchery*, luxuria et lascivia diffluere, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 72. cf. diffluere luxuria et delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic Off 1, 30, 106 *extravagant l*, profusa l, Cic Coel 18, 43 *things tending to l.*, res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes B G 2, 15 (NOTE—Luxus is *luxury as an act* or *condition, and sometimes even as an object of luxury* luxūria, luxŭries, always subjectively, as *a propensity and disposition*, the desiderative of luxus thus, animis delicias, luxus, opes ignorantibus; and further on, opinionem luxuriae segnitiaeque, Sen. Ir. 1, 11 famem aut sitim... luxu antecapere, Sall. C. 13; that is, *by the arts of luxury* cf. luxuria atque ignavia pessimae artes, Sall J 90; that is, *the tendency to voluptuousness.*) **3.** lautĭtia (esp. *in food or style of living*) · *you will have heard of my novel l (in diet)*, fama ad te de mea nova l veniet, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, *fin.*. *to enjoy l.s*, in lautitiis esse, Petr 32 *the choicest l's*, accuratissimae l., Petr. 34 cf. LUXURIOUS (4). **4.** cultus, ūs (rare in this sense)· *the l. and sloth of the general*, c. ac desidia imperatoris, Liv. 29, 21, *fin.*: Sall Cat. 13, *med.* (libido stupri.... ceterique cultus). Phr. *l. of the table*, apparatus epularum, Cic. Or. 25, 83; apparatus prandiorum, id. Ph 2, 39, 101: *splendid l*, magnifici apparatus, id Off. 1, 8, 25: *to provide such*, mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere, id Tusc 5, 21, 62 *l. in dress, etc*, *cultus effusior, cultus delicatus (Georg.).

**Lyceum**: Lycēum · Cic

**lye** (*water impregnated with alkaline salt*) · lixivia Col 12, 16 (lixivia cineris). Plin. *Adj.*, lixīvius *or* lixīvus (*of lye, made into l*): *l-ashes*, cinis lixivius (lixivus, Cato in Plin 14, 20, 25) · *to dip anything in l.-ashes*, aliquid in cinere lixivio tingere, Plin

**lying** (*adj*): **I.** *Telling a lie*: **1.** mendax (usu. of persons, in prose): *the dishonest and l. Carthaginians*, Carthaginienses fraudulenti et m., Cic Agr. 2, 35, 95. **2.** fallax (*deceitful*, both of persons and things) Cic.: v. DECEITFUL. **3.** vānus (*empty, without reality*: of persons and things) *to believe a l speech*, orationi v. credere, Cic R. Am. 40, 117 **4.** falsus, fictus (usu of things) · Cic.: v. FALSE. **5.** vānĭlŏquus (*talking idly*; esp. *bragging*): *a l. envoy*, v. legatus, Liv. 35, 48. Join: vanus mendaxque, Virg.

Aen 2, 80 falsum aut vanum aut fictum, opposed to vera, Ter. Eun 1, 2, 24 res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep 84, *fin* . falsa et mendacia, Cic Div 2, 62, 127 v. LIAR. **II.** *Part of* TO LIE q. v : **1.** objectus (*l. before or in front of*) *an island l. before Alexandria*, insula ob. Alexandriae, Caes B C 3, 48 **2.** subjectus (*l under or near*) *a plain l. near the highway*, s viae campus, Liv 2, 38 Caes. **3** superjectus (*l above*) Plin **4.** interjectus (*l between*) *a district l between Rome and Arpi*, regio int Romam et Arpos, Liv 9, 13 *Lying between* may also be expr. by mĕdius (*Megara*) *a city l. between Corinth and Athens*, media Corinthe et Athenis (*dat.*), Vell. 1, 2 **5.** circumjectus (*l round about*), *forests l round about the way*, c. itineri silvae, Liv. 35, 30 also absol., *towns l. round about*, c oppida, Tac. · in same sense, circumjacens, Tac A. 2, 72.

**lying** (*subs*) *the practice of telling lies* transl by *gen* or *infin* of TO LIE, or by mendācĭtas (late and rare) Tert.

**lying-in** (*subs*) **1.** puerperium v. CHILDBIRTH. **2.** partus, ūs v. CONFINEMENT (III) **3.** nīsus *or* nixus, ūs Plin v. LABOUR (III)

**lying-in** (*adj*) **1.** puerpĕra Pl Cat *a wife l.-in*, uxor p , Sen Ben 4, 35, *fin*. **2.** (partum) emixa (*having actually given birth to offspring*) v TO BRING FORTH. *A l.-in hospital*, *lēchōdochium ( = λεχοδοχεῖον) . *domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera praestatur (R and A ) v. TO LIE-IN

**lymph:** lympha· v WATER.

**lynx:** lynx, lyncis, *c the spotted l.'s of Bacchus*, l. Bacchi variae, Virg G. 3, 264. *with the skin of a spotted l.*, maculosae tegmine l , id. Aen. 1, 323

**lynx-eyed:** lyncĕus Cic Fam 9, 2. KEEN-EYED.

**lyre:** **1.** cĭthăra Virg.. Hor.. *to play on the l* , or *sing to the l.*, cithara canere, Plin. 8, 8 § 28 (also, citharizo, 1. Nep Ep 2 = *to play*) *to play on the l skilfully*, uti c perite, Plin Ep 5, 19, 3. *to accompany the l with a song*, movere ora vocalia ad c , Ov M. 5, 332; versus cantare et formare cithara, Plin Ep 4, 19, 4 **2.** lȳra *the curved l*, curva l , Hor · *to sing on the l the praises of any one*, lyra canere laudes alicujus, Ov A. A. 3, 50. (NOTE.—Cithara and lyra are Greek words· they originally indicated the same instrument on their subsequent difference, v Dict. of Ant. 721) **3.** fĭdes, ium, *f* (orig. *gut-strings* the pure Lat. word) *sing* fides, is, *f.* (only poet ). *to play on the l* , or *sing to the l* , fidibus canere, Cic Tusc 1, 2, 4; fidibus uti, ib 5, 39, 113; fidibus cantare (alicui), Pl. Epid 3, 4, 64· *to learn to play on the l* , discere fidibus, Cic Sen 8, 26 *to teach a person to play on the l* , aliquem fidibus docere, id. Fam 9, 22, 3 *to know how to play on the l* , fidibus scire, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 53. (NOTE —In these three last examples, there is an ellipsis of canere ) **4.** barbitos, *m* and *f.* (poet only in *nom., acc* , and *voc* ) Hor Ov **5.** testūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (because *made of* or *having the shape of a tortoise-shell* : poet ). Virg. Hor. (In Cic N. D 2, 57, 144, testudo is *the shell* or ' *sounding-board* ") **6.** meton plectrum (prop *the stick with which the player struck the l.*) *to play on an ivory l.*, plectro modulari eburno, Tib. 3, 4, 39 Hor —— **A player on the:** **1.** fĭdĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* (the word of most dignity) *an eminent player on the l.*, nobilis f., Cic. Fam. 9, 22 Hor. *Fem.* fĭdĭcĭna, ae, *f.* **2.** cĭthărista, *m.* (rare): Cic = *a (male) player on the l., female do* , citharistrina, Ter. also, citharoedus (*accompanying the l with his voice*), Cic : *fem.* citharoeda: Inscr. **3.** lyrīstes, ae, *m* (rare): Plin. min. *The art of playing on the l* , ars citharoedica: Suet. Ner. 40

**lyric:** **1.** lȳrĭcus *a l. poet*, poeta lyricus: in *pl.* simply lyrici, orum. Quint. 9, 4, 53 (in Cicero's time the word was not so used, "poetae, qui λυρικοὶ a Graecis nominantur," Cic. Or 55, 183) *a l. poem*, poema (carmen) l in *pl* simply lyrica, orum: Plin. Ep 7, 17 Poet *a l poet*, l vates, Hor Od 1, 1, 35 *the l band* (*of poets*), lyrica cohors, Stat. S 4, 7, 5 **2.** mĕlĭcus (less freq ) *a l poet*, melicus poeta, or simply melicus, Plin 7, 24, 24 § 89 *a l poem*, m poema, Cic Opt. gen Or. 1, 1 in *pl* simply, melica, orum, Petr. 64

**lyrist:** fĭdĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* v. LYRE (*fin.*).

# M.

**MACADAMIZE:** Phr *to m a road*, viam silice (communito) sternere, cf Liv 41, 27, *med.* (*to pave with quadrangular blocks, as* quadrato saxo sternere, Liv. 10, 23, *fin* )

**macaroni**, perh collȳria, Plaut Pers 1, 3, 12 (Kr gives, turundae Italae [Italicae].) *Macaroni soup*, jus collȳricum, ib 1, 3, 15.

**macaroon:** perh. artŏlăgănus, i, *m* Cic (acc. to others = *pancake*) More precisely, genus placentarum quas nostrates *macaroones* appellant. **2.** plăcenta v. CAKE

**macaw:** psittăcus : v PARROT

**mace:** **I.** *A kind of spice* piob măcis, ĭdis, *f.* Pl Ps. 3, 2, 43 Or, macir, indecl Plin. 12, 8, 16 (macu ex India advehitur) **II.** *An ensign of authority borne before magistrates* perh virga cf Serv. ad Aen 4, 242, virga insigne potestatis est nam ideo ea magistratus utuntur : or perh. băcillum cf. Flor 3, 19, 10, where it denotes a sceptre

**mace-bearer:** **1.** perh lictor (as the lictors bore the consular fasces) or, **2.** appăritor (general term for *a public servant of a magistrate*) · v Dict Ant p 106 or, **3.** accensus (*a kind of usher*): Cic Suet.. v. Lat Dict s v.

**macerate:** i e *to soften by soaking*. măcĕro, 1 *to m flax*, (linum) m , Plin 19, 1, 3, § 17

**maceration:** măcĕrātio (*steeping*) Vitr (Usu. better expr. by verb v preced art )

**machinate:** măchĭnor, 1 v TO CONTRIVE

**machination:** **1.** ars (*contrivance*, in *good* or *bad sense*) cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 657, novas artes, nova pectore versat consilia also, ib. 2, 106, ignari scelerum tantorum, artisque Pelasgae Tac **2.** dŏlus (*underhand design, plot*) *he reveals to Cicero their machinations*, Ciceroni dolum qui parabatur enuntiat, Sall Cat. 28 cf. id 11, dolus atque fallacias contendere. **3.** măchīna (*trick, device*) Or. pro Dom. 11, *init* Ter. (Machinatio is *any contrivance*) See also INTRIGUE.

**machine:** **1.** măchīna, măchīnāmentum, măchīnātio v ENGINE **2.** organum (applicable to *any ingeniously constructed instrument* whereas machina, etc., usu denote *powerful engines for applying force*), *to water gardens by means of pneumatic machines*, hortos pneumaticis org. rigare, Plin 19, 4, 20 cf. Vitr 10, 1, 3. **3.** pegma, ătis, *n* (*a stage machine, made so as to be lowered or raised*). Sen. Ep 88, 19 (pegmata per se surgentia) Juv Mart **4.** compăges, is, *f.*. v FRAMEWORK Phr. *a new machine involving no great labour was invented*, nova haud magni operis excogitata res est, Liv. 38, 7, *med* *a simple but ingenious machine*, *instrumentum haud magnae subtilitatis, artis tamen multae· *the man is a mere machine*, *homo iste quasi compages mannia est, nil proprio impulsu ac sponte facit (Kr. gives machinae instar but the phr. carries more naturally a different sense).

**machine-maker:** măchīnātor Liv. 24, 34 (*de Archimede*). Sen. Ep 88 *fin*.

**machinery:** **I.** *Machines collectively* măchīnātio (esp. *pl*) *beams lowered into the bed of the river by m*, tigna machinationibus in flumen immissa, Caes B. G. 4, 17 Auct. B. Alex 6 Also *pl* of machina, machinamentum v. MACHINE **II.** *Internal mechanism* măchīnātio v MECHANISM

**machinist:** măchīnātor v. MACHINE-MAKER.

**mackerel:** scomber, bri, *m.* Pl Cat. Plin. (*Scomber scomber, or s. vulgaris, Cycl )

**macrocosm:** *macrocosmus, quem dicunt.

**mad:** **I** *Disordered in the senses, intellect:* **1.** insānus, fūrĭōsus, vēcors, etc v INSANE **2** rābiōsus (*raving mad*, esp *of animals*) *a m dog*, r canis, Hor Ep 2, 2, 75 Plin. of *insensate (mad) courage*, Cic Tusc. 4, 22, *fin* **3.** rābĭdus (*raging furiously* chiefly poet ) *to drive any one raving m*, aliquem r agere, Cat 63, *extr* Plin **4.** phrĕnētĭcus, phrĕnĭticus (Gr. φρενητικός generic term) Cels. 3, 18, *ad init* Cic. **5.** lūnātĭcus. v. LUNATIC Phr. *to be m*, furere, Cic. Hor. also, insanire (less freq)· Cic. Hor *to go m.*, mente alienari, Plin 28, 8, 27, § 93 (al mentem), lymphari, id 24, 17, 102, § 164 of *an animal*, rabidum fieri, id 29, 4, 32, § 100, also, in rabiem agi, id 7, 15, 13, § 64 *to turn any one m (of the action of a deity)* mentem alicujus alienare, Liv 42, 28, *fin* also, lymphatum aliquem agere (*of the action of a kind of drink*), Plin 31, 2, 5; in less exact sense, ad insaniam adigere, Ter Ad 1, 2, 31. **II** *Infatuated, utterly unreasonable, resembling actual madness* **1.** insānus *a m desire*, ins cupiditas, Cic Ver. 4, 18, *fin* Virg Hor. **2** vēcors, rdis (*wild, ungovernable*) *an almost m. onset*, impetus prope v., Liv 7, 15 Cic. cf MADLY (4). **3.** vēsanus (like preced) cf Liv. 7, 33, *fin*, vesanos vultus et furentia ora Romanorum Of inanimate things· *the m waves*, v. fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43 Cat **4.** dēmens v INFATUATED. **5.** fūrĭōsus *unbridled and m desire*, cupiditas effrenata ac f, Cic Cat 1, 10, 25 *a m enterprise*, f. inceptum, Liv.

**madam.** *dŏmĭna v. LADY.

**madcap:** Phr *a young m.* *vehementionis ingenii adolescens, qui praeceps fertur amentia (Perividus juventa, Hor. A. P 116 [R and A.] has a totally different sense)

**madden:** **I.** *To drive mad*· mentem alĭēno, etc v. MAD (I. Phr ) **II.** Fig *to excite to fury*. **1.** fūrĭo, 1 (poet ) of the effect of *sexual desire*, Hor Od. 1, 25, 14. *to m. men's minds*, mentes f. in iram, Sil. 17, 294. **2.** ad insaniam ădĭgo, Ter Ad 1, 2, 31 see also TO EXASPERATE.

**maddened** (*part. and adj.*) **1.** lymphātus *m. with wine*, vino l., Hor Od. 1, 37, 14 *m hearts*, l pectora, Ov **2.** impŏtens (*having lost self-control*) v UNGOVERNABLE.

**maddening** (*adj*). **1.** fūrĭōsus *the m. flute*, f. tibia, Ov. **2.** fūrĭālis, e. Val. Fl.

**madder:** rŭbia Plin. 24, 11, 56 also called ērythrŏdănus (Gk. name) Plin 1 c

**madhouse:** *domus in qua coercentur homines furiosi, insani, phrenetici.

**madly:** **1.** fūrĭōsē (*like a madman* rare) *to do anything m.*, aliquid f facere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. **2.** insānē (like preced ) Hor. S. 1, 10, 34. also denoting *excessive passion*. *to love m* , ins amare, Pl **3.** dēmenter (*foolishly, senselessly*) · Cic. v. SENSELESSLY **4.** expr. by adj vēcors, rdis (cf. L G § 343: denoting *a wild, fierce bearing*): *he sprang m. from the tribune*, vecors de tribunali decurrit, Liv 4, 50, *med.*

**madman:** **I.** Lit · homo furiosus, vecors. v. MAD, INSANE. **II.** Fig.. dēmens, ntis : v. INFATUATED.

**madness:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** insānia

(generic term). Cels 3, 18, *init* Cic v INSANITY **2.** fūror (rare in this sense) Hor. **3.** phrēnēsis, is, *f* (*φρενησις* Gk medical term for *acute mental derangement*) Cels. *l c* **4.** rābies, ēi (*in animals*) esp. *of dogs*, Col 7, 12, *extr* Plin **5.** mentis alienatio v DERANGEMENT. **||.** Fig *state of mind* or *conduct, as of one mad*· **1.** īnsānia *to desire to m*, ad īns concupiscere, Cic Verr 2, 2, 35, 87 *the m of war*, belli īns, Virg. Ter **2.** vēcordia (esp *fierce, brutal madness* or *wildness*) *m was stamped on his features*, in vultu v erat, Sall Cat 15, *extr.*: Tac **3.** fūror Join furor atque īnsania, Cic in Pis 21, 50; f atque amentia, Caes B G 1, 40, *init.* **4** āmentia, dēmentia v FOLLY, INFATUATION

**madrigal:** *cantus ejus generis quod madrigal dicitur

**magazine:** **|.** *For stores*· **1.** horreum (*for provisions, wine*, etc) cf Liv. 21, 48, *fin*, where the term is applied to *a town furnishing supplies for an army* v STORE-HOUSE **2.** armāmentārium (*for arms, an arsenal*) *from the temples and mss* (*or arsenals*) *arms were furnished to the Roman people*, ex aedibus sacris atque publicis arma P. R dabantur, Cic Rab. perd 7, 20 from Tac H. 1, 38, an armamentarium appears to have been attached to a camp· Liv **3.** conditōrium (late) v. DEPOT (N B.—Often not expressed; commeatus, *pl.*, or belli instrumentum s apparatus being definite enough cf Caes B C 2, 2, *init.*, tanti erant in oppido omnium rerum ad bellum apparatus, tantaque multitudo tormentorum = *such vast magazines*) **||** *A publication* perh. commentārii; *or* collectānea, orum cf. Gell 4, 14, *init.*

**maggot:** **1.** vermiculus (*small worm, grub*)· *to breed ms*, vermiculos parere, Lucr 2, 898 Plin 16, 41, 80. Hence, *to be infested with ms* (*of trees*), vermiculari, Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 220 and, vermiculatio, *the disease*; *maggots* (collectively) Plin l c § 218 Also vermes, is, *m.*, may be used of *the larger kind of ms*: Lucr 2, 870 **2.** tērēdo, inis, *f.* (*a boring worm*)· esp. of *the kind which eat the timbers of ships*: Plin 16, 41, 80. Ov

**maggoty:** **1.** vermiculōsus. Pall **2.** verminōsus Plin.

**magian:** māgus Cic. Div 1, 23, 46

**magic** (*subs*) 1 expr. by māgicus and a *subs* e g. magica ars, cf Plin 30, 2, 6: also *pl*, magicae artes, *as practised in many ways*, Virg Aen 4, 493; m. superstitiones, Tac. A 12, 59; m. vanitates, Plin 30, *init* (the two latter phr indicating *the falsity of magic*) **2.** magicē, ēs (as generic term): Plin. 30, 1, 2. **3.** māgia Apul. **4.** theurgia (very late) Aug. See also INCANTATION.

**magic, magical** (*adj*) **1.** māgicus. Virg. Plin.: cf. preced. art. **2.** māgus (poet.). Ov. In fig. sense, mirabilis, incredibilis, etc.

**magically:** *velut magica quadam arte atque vi.

**magician:** **1.** māgus (strictly, *one of the Persian Magi*): Plin. 30, 2, 6 (applied in generic sense). Apul. Tert. **2.** incantātor (*an enchanter*: late): Tert. Phr.: *to be a m.*, magicas artes exercere (v. MAGIC) *a m.'s wand*, virga [magica], Virg Aen. 7, 190 cf. virgula divina, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158.

**magisterial:** ad magistratum pertinens v. MAGISTRACY. (Magisterius, very late: Imp. Codd.) For fig. sense, v. IMPERIOUS, HAUGHTY.

**magisterially:** pro magistratu, tanquam magistratus. For fig. sense, v. IMPERIOUSLY, HAUGHTILY.

**magistracy:** māgistrātus, ūs Cic· Caes : v OFFICE.

**magistrate:** māgistrātus, ūs (*one bearing a public office*) *to appoint ms*, m. creare, Liv. 5. 17 *to deliver a person up to a m*, aliquem magistratui tradere, Nep. Epam 4: *the ms are the servants of the laws*, legum ministri m., Cic. Clu 53, 146

**magnanimity:** **1.** magnānīmitas (an ethical *t t* = Gk *μεγαλοψυχία* to be confined to such use) Cic Off 1, 43, 152 **2.** elatio atque magnitudo animi Cic Off. 1, 19, 64 **3.** animus (magnus et) excelsus: v LOFTINESS

**magnanimous:** **1.** magnānimus (*high-souled, lofty-spirited* rare in prose) Cic Off. 1, 19, 63. **2.** expr by *subs* *what m is this*' *ut sunt haec animi magni atque excelsi quantam haec declarant elationem atque magnitudinem animi ! v MAGNANIMITY

**magnanimously:** *pro magnitudine animi (sui) see also GENEROUSLY

**magnet:** lapis magnes, ētis, *m.* Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86 (magnetem lapidem qui ferrum ad se alliciat et attrahat) Lucr 6, 909 Also simply magnes. Plin. 36, 16, 25. Claud

**magnetic:** magnētīcus Claud carm de magn 26 (Or expr. by means of magnes *to possess a kind of m power*), *tanquam magnetis lapidis vi omnia ad se allicere atque attrahere)

**magnetism:** *magnetismus, qui fertur

**magnetize:** perh. *magnetica quadam vi afficere

**magnificence:** **1.** magnīficentia (*great outward show*): *m of funerals and sepulchres*, m funerum et sepulcrorum, Cic Leg. 2, 26, 66; *of public works*, m publicorum operum, Liv **2.** amplītūdo (*high distinction*) *m of the achievements* (of the Roman people), a rerum gestarum, Nep Att. 18 Plin **3.** splendor v LUSTRE. **4.** appārātus, ūs v POMP.

**magnificent** · **1.** magnīfĭcus, *comp* -centior, *sup* -centissimus (*splendid and on a large scale*) *m funerals*, funera m [et sumptuosa], Caes B G. 6, 19 *m decoration* (of a forum) m ornatus, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 22, 58 *m achievements*, res gestae amplae m.que, Just *a most m triumph*, magnificentissimus triumphus, Vell **2.** amplus (*highly distinguished* not so strong as preced). *a more splendid show for an aedileship*, munus aedilitatis amplius, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 5, *extr* (an imperial show would rather be described as magnificum) *m. achievements*, res gestae amplissimae, Cic. Att 8, 9, *med* **3.** splendĭdus v. SPLENDID. (Cf Nep. Att. 13, *med*, elegans non magnificus; splendidus non sumptuosus.) **4.** lautus (esp *of entertainments* or *furniture*) *a m. supper*, lautissima coena, Mart. 12, 48, 5. Cic : v. SUPERB

**magnificently:** **1.** magnīfĭcē, *comp.* -centius, *sup* -centissime: Cic· Liv. Nep Also magnificenter, Vitr **2.** amplē· *to be interested as m. as can be*, efferri quam amplissime, Cic Ph. 9, *extr.* Join. ample magnificeque, Cic **3.** splendidē v SPLENDIDLY. (N B —For syn see *adj*)

**magnifier:** v. MICROSCOPE.

**magnify:** **|.** Lit. *to cause to appear larger*· *a lens ms objects*, *per vitream pilam perspectae res majores videntur. **||.** Fig. *to set off in glowing terms*. **1.** amplĭfĭco, 1 (rhet *t. t.*) cf Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104, summa laus eloquentiae est *amplificare rem ornando*. opp. to minuere (gloriam) id. Ac. 2, 2, 5 **2.** exaggĕro, 1 v. TO HEIGHTEN (II, 3). **3.** magnĭfĭco, 1 (late): Vulg. Luc 1. 46

**magniloquence:** magnĭlŏquentia: v. GRANDILOQUENCE.

**magniloquent:** magnĭlŏquus v. GRANDILOQUENT.

**magnitude:** magnĭtūdo: v. SIZE, GREATNESS, EXTENT.

**magpie:** pīca: Pers. prol. *fin.*: Plin. (*Corvus pica, Linn*)

**mahometan** (*adj.* and *subs.*)· *Mahumetanus, Mahometanus, Muhammedanus Also as *subs*. Mahumetista

**mahometanism:** *fides s. religio Mahumetana

**maid** } **maiden** } **|.** *A virgin*· virgo, inis, *f. for ms and youths*, virginibus puerisque, Hor Od. 3, 1, 4 Cic . Liv. v VIRGIN. *Dimin* virgunicula (rare) Sen . Juv. **||.** *A young girl* generally puella, puellula v. GIRL **|||.** *A female servant* ancilla v. MAID-SERVANT

**maiden** ( **|.** Lit· **1.** virgĭnālis, e (*proper to a virgin*) *m attire*, v. habitus atque vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5 *m modesty*, v. verecundia, id. Quint 11, *fin.* **2.** virgĭneus (= preced, but poet) Virg.: Ov. **3.** puellāris v. GIRLISH. **||.** Fig. virgo· Plin.: v VIRGIN (*adj.*). Phr.· *a m. speech*, *prima oratio: *m. assize*, *conventus purus (?)

**maiden-hair:** ādiantum Plin. 22, 21, 30; also, capillāris herba, Apul Herb. (*Adiantum capillus Veneris, M.L.)

**maidenly:** v MAIDEN (*adj.*).

**maidenly** (*adv.*) virginum ritu v. LIKE.

**maid-servant:** **1.** ancilla (gen. term) used as fem. to servus, Cic Verr. 3, 4, 8: Sall Hor *Dimin* ancillula (*a young m*), Ter Ov. **2.** fămŭla (chiefly poet.) Virg Aen. 1, 703 Juv. (in Cic = *attendant, helper*)

**mail:** **|.** *A coat of steel net-work*: **1.** lōrica described by Isid. Or. 18, 13, as *cui culius ferreis contexta*, i. e. *chainmail* cf Lucan 7, 498, qua *toi ta* graves lorica *catenas*: but the word is also used in gen sense v BREAST-PLATE. **2.** squāma (acc. to Isid l c. *overlapping, like the scales of fish*) *he was rough with brazen m.*, ahenis horrebat squamis, Virg Aen 11, 487 cf Ov. M 3, 63, loricae modo squamis defensus (serpens) which implies that the lorica was sometimes made *in plates* or *scales*. **3.** spongia cf Liv. 9, 40, (Samnitibus) *spongia* pectori tegumentum (app *resembling sponge*, prob *chain-mail*) See also ARMOUR. **||.** *A bag for letters*, hence, *the letters themselves* Plin. *the person who carries the ms*, tabellarius publicus (v. LETTER-CARRIER) *the m. boat*, navis tabellaria, cf Sen. Ep 77, *init* : *the history of the ms*, *de tabellariis publicis See also POST

**mailed** (*part. adj.*) lōrīcātus: Liv. 23, 19, *fin.*

**maim:** mūtĭlo, 1: v. TO MUTILATE. See also foll. art. (N B —Sometimes = *to hamstring*· q. v)

**maimed** (*part. adj.*). **1.** mancus (*not having the use of all one's limbs*): Join mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic Rab. perd 7, 21 Dig Often fig. v CRIPPLED (II) **2.** truncus (*having lost a limb* or *limbs*) v. MUTILATED. Fig.: trunca urbs, *a maimed, helpless city* (sine senatu, sine magistratibus), Liv. 31, 29, *med* **3.** mūtĭlus (esp of *animals having lost their horns*) v. MUTILATED **4.** dēbĭlis, e (*disabled in body*)· v. FEEBLE.

**main** (*subs*) pēlăgus, pontus v. SEA (For *might and main*, v. MIGHT.)

**main** (*adj*): praecĭpuus, primus v. PRINCIPAL Phr. *the m point*, caput *the main thing in an art*, c artis, Cic de Or. 1, 29, 132 *the m element in a happy life*, c ad beate vivendum, id Am 13, 45; *the m topic of a letter*, c. litterarum, id Ph. 2, 31, *med.*: *the m points in a case*, quae maxime rem continent, Liv. 39, 48 (See also TO BIND UP, III.)

**mainland:** continens terra; continens (*as subs.*) v. CONTINENT.

**mainly:** praecĭpuē v. PRINCIPALLY.

**mainprize:** v. BAIL, SURETY.

**mainsail:** "acatium, velum maximum et in media nave constitutum·' Isid. Or. 19, 3.

**maintain:** **|.** *To preserve in a certain state or condition*: **1.** servo, 1 *to m. one's dignity*, dignitatem servare, Cic de Or 2, 54, 221. *to m. peace with any one*, pacem cum aliquo s, Cic. Ph. 7, 8, 22: *to m. equanimity*, aequam mentem s., Hor. **2.** conservo, 1 (strengthened from simple verb): *to m. allegiance towards any one*, fidem erga aliquem c, Caes B. C 1, 84: *to m. a law*, legem c., Quint 9, 2, 83: Cic v. TO

PRESERVE, KEEP. **3.** tĕneo, ŭi, ntum, 2 *(to hold fast)*. *to m. its (proper) condition* (of the state), statum t., Cic Rep. 1, 28 *to m. a right*, jus t, Cic. **4.** obtĭneo, 2 (esp *under difficulty* or *opposition*) v. *infr* (II). Join obtinere et conservare, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 12 **5.** sustĭneo, 2 *(to bear up, as a burden) to m. a public cause*, causam publicam s, Cic Div Verr. 8, *fin to m the dignity and honour of the state*, civitatis dignitatem et decus s, id Off. 1, 34, 124. **6.** tŭeor, 2 *(by active exertion)* · *to m concord*, concordiam t, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 3: *to m. dignity*, dignitatem t., id. Join tueri et conservare, id Man 5, 12 **II.** *To hold against any one.* **1.** rĕtĭneo, 2 *to m. one's rights*, jus suum r., Cic Verr 3, 14, 37 **2.** obtĭneo, 2 *to m prerogative*, jus ob., Tac. A. 1, 32: more fully, jus contra aliquem ob, Cic. Quint. 9, 34. **3.** tĕneo, 2 cf. *supr.* (I, 3) **III** In milit sense *to hold a position against attack* tĕneo, rĕtĭneo, sustĭneo, 2 v HOLD (V); HOLD OUT (II). **IV.** *To keep up, continue.* **1.** rĕtĭneo, 2 v. TO RETAIN **2.** sustĭneo, 2 (cf *supr* I., 5) *to m. the contest longer*, ultra s certamen, Liv 33, 36, *med* v TO HOLD OUT (II) In similar sense, *frequent.* sustento, 1 *(to make efforts to m.)*, Tac A 2, 17 (s pugnam) **V** *To sustain* a part or character **1.** sustĭneo, 2 *I singly m three characters*, tres personas unus sustineo, Cic. de Or 2, 24, 102. **2.** tueor, 2 Cic. Br. 20, 80 (personam tueri) **3.** dēfendo, di, sum, 3 (poet) Hor A P. 194 (partes defendere). Phr. *to m the part of clemency*, partes lenitatis agere. Cic Mur. 3, 6. **VI.** *To supply with the necessaries of life*: **1.** ălo, ŭi, tum and ĭtum, 3 *as his farm was not quite enough to m. him*, quum eum agellus non satis aleret, Cic. N D. 1, 26, 75 *to m a large number of cavalry*, magnum numerum equitatus a, Caes **2.** sustĭneo, 2 Cic. Liv v TO SUPPORT So *frequent.* sustento, 1 (implying *continued effort*) · *to m (one's) family*, familiam s, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 35 *Pass refl*, sustentari, *to m oneself, get a living*. Tac. A 4, 13 (with abl. of *the means whereby*). **3.** exhĭbeo, 2 (late) *to be m'd by a parent*, exhiberi a parente, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3 5, *init* See also LIVELIHOOD. **VII.** *To support by argument* **1.** contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 *(to m earnestly, against a disputant)*, foll by *acc* and *inf*, Cic. Pl 19, *fin*. with *acc of neut pron*, aliquid contra aliquem c., id. Quint 25, 78. Rarely intrans. ut Asclepiades contendit, *as Aristotle maintains* Cels pref. *ad med* **2.** affirmo, 1 *(to assert confidently)*. cf Tac G. 2, quidam plures deo ortos. affirmant so confirmo (stronger than affirmo) v TO ASSERT. **3.** stătuo, 3 *(to lay down a thesis)* v. TO LAY DOWN (II.) **4.** dēfendo, di, sum, 3: *he never m'd a proposition that he did not succeed in proving*, nullam rem defendit quam non probavit, Cic de Or. 2, 38, *fin Impers* defenditur, *it is m'd* (with *acc.* and *inf.*), id. Fin 3, 21, 71. **5.** obtĭneo, 2 (to m *successfully, establish*) *can we m. what we affirm*, possumus quod dicimus ob.? Cic. Verr 3, 71, 168 *they imagine they can m two contrary propositions*, se posse putant duas contrarias sententias ob, id. Fin 4, 28, 78.

**maintainable:** quod defendi potest v. TO MAINTAIN (VII).

**maintainer:** **1.** vindex, icis, c *(one who asserts, protects, avenges)* · cf Cic Leg 3, 17, 39, where the ballot is called vindex libertatis Liv Suet. **2.** assertor (strictly *one who claims the freedom of a person enslaved*). *m s of the dignity of the patricians*, assertores dignitatis patriciorum, Suet. Tib 2. (Except in above senses, expr. by verb)

**maintenance:** **I.** *The act of maintaining* expr by verb: *for the m. of law, dignity, etc*, legis, dignitatis conservandae *s.* tuendae causa v TO MAINTAIN. See also DEFENCE **II.** *Means of support.* **1.** ălimentum usu. *pl (allowance for livelihood) to claim a m from the imperial treasury*, alimenta a fisco petere, Ulp Dig 2, 15, 8 § 19 *to issue an order for m*, alimenta decernere, ib 27, 2, 3. **2.** exhibĭtio (also legal term) *what suffices for m.*, quod exhibitum sufficit, ib 27, 2, 3 § 3 **3** sustentātio (*support*) Ulp Dig 24, 3, 8 § 8.

**maize:** *Zea mays (Webster) or peih tar Indicum (excepting in scientific lang)

**majestic:** **1.** augustus (strictly, *consecrated, venerable* hence *full of dignity and majesty*) *two youths of m. figure*, juvenes gemini augustiore forma, Suet Ner 1 cf Liv 1, 7, habitus formaque aliquantum amplior augustiorque humana also, ib 8, 6, *med*, species viri majori quam pro humano habitu augustiorque. **2.** expr by majestas, dignitas *how m was his address!* quanta (fuit) in oratione majestas! Cic Am 25, 96 *m person*, forma ex dignitate constanti, Vell. 2, 29.

**3.** imperātōrius (*commanding*) *of great soul and stature, and m. figure*, magno animo et corpore i que forma, Nep Iph. 3

**majestically:** augustē Cic

**majesty:** ✱ *Lofty greatness* majestas *the m. of the Roman people*, m populi R, Cic Ph 3, 5, 13 *divine m*, divina m, Suet Cal 22 *royal m*, regia m, Caes B C 3, 106 In late Lat used as style of address *your m.*, majestas tua, vestra, Symm **II.** *Imposing dignity* **1.** majestas *m in speech*, m in oratione, Cic. Am 25, 96.

**2.** dignĭtas Join auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet Cl. 30 Vell (Or expr. by augustus v MAJESTIC.)

**major premiss:** prōpŏsĭtio, Cic Inv. 1, 37, 67; intentio Quint 5, 14, 6 (*Major praemissa, logical t. t.* Aldr.) Phr *he has omitted the m pr.*, omisit quod in prima parte sumere debuit, Gell. 2, 8.

**major** (in the army) (?) praefectus major (qui dicitur).

**major-domo:** dispensātor, villĭcus v STEWARD

**major-general:** pelh lēgātus v. LIEUTENANT

**majority:** **I.** *The greater number* **1.** major pars *the verdict of a m of the judges*, quod eorum judicum m pars judicant, Lex in Cic. Fam 8, 8, 2: cf. Liv 21, 4, *init* (m pars meliorem vicit) also, maxima pars (*the great m*), Hor S 2, 3, 121. **2.** plērique, pleraeque, pleraque (in an indefinite sense, *the generality, a large number*) Sall. Cat 3 (ego adolescentulus, sicuti *plerique*.). Cic. also *sing, the m of the younger men*, pleraque juventus, Sall Cat. 17 (but the word often denotes simply *a considerable number*, esp in later writers). Phr *the m (of the senate) was in favour of Cato's proposition*, senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit, Sall Cat. 55 *the m was with the side that* . , vicit (in senatu) pars illa quae . , id. Jug 16 *a great m. were against the proposal*, frequentes erant in alia omnia, Cic Fam. 16, 2, *med they saw there would be a great m. in favour of the proposition of* , perspiciebant in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, ib *paulo infra a large m decided that*. . , (frequens) senatus magno consensu censuit, cf. Cic Ph. 4, 5, 12 *by a m. of votes*, per suffragia (v. VOTE) *to have an overwhelming m. against one*, magnis suffragiis superari ab aliquo, Plin 35, 10, 36 § 72. **II.** *Full age* ✱legitima *s.* justa aetas qua sui juris fit aliquis Phr. *after he attained his m.*, postquam sui juris factus est, cf Just Inst. 1, 8 (but by Roman law, the son only became independent on the death of his father, or by emancipatio); postquam major viginti et uno annis factus est, cf. ib. 1, 14 § 2. **III.** *Rank of major in the army*: perh. ✱praefectura major, quae dicitur

**make:** **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To construct, fashion, form.* **1.** făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *to m. a bridge*, pontem f., Caes.: *to m a vase*, vasculum f., Quint 7, 10, 9 *to m a fire of green sticks*, ignem lignis viridibus f., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45 *Frequent* factito, 1 *(to be wont to make)* Hor (f. versus). Also comps. (1). efficio, 3 (indicating *the result rather than the process* hence sometimes used to denote *speediness of making*) cf Cic. Rep. 1, 17, where efficere sphaeram is used of the celebrated sphere of Archimedes as *a triumph achieved*, with ib. 14, where, in describing *the actual model*, sphaeram tactam (not effectam) is used *having hastily made bridges*, celeriter effectis pontibus, Caes B G 6, 6 *they made military engines by cutting off the women's hair*, praesectis crinibus mulierum tormenta effecerunt, id B. C 3, 9. (2) confĭcio, 3 *(to make completely) he had made his ring, his mantle, his shoes with his own hand*, annulum, pallium, soccos se sua manu confecisse, Cic de Or 3, 32, 127. **2.** fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 *(by moulding, shaping, etc.) to m. wax figures*, e cera f, Cic Verr. 4, 13, 30 *to m verses*, carmina f, Hor. so also effingo: v TO FORM (I., 4), FASHION (III.), MOULD **II.** *To constitute, form* efficio, 3 v TO FORM (II.). **III.** *To yield a certain result* (in arithmetic)

**1.** efficio, 3 *those (funds) hardly m up enough for the interest*, ea vix in fenus quod satis sit ef, Cic Att 6, 1, 3. cf. Col. 5, 2 (throughout). Also simple verb, făcio Col 5, 1, *med* **2** fiĕri, *impr* cf Col 5, 2, has duas summas in se multiplicato, quinquagies centena fiunt quinque milia, i. e *multiply these together, and they make, etc* **3.** expr. by esse ad . when *addition* is denoted; reliquum, -a esse, when *subtraction is denoted* Cic Verr 3, 49, 116 Col 1 c. **IV.** *To earn* Phr.: *to m. money*, pecuniam [maximam] facere, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 6, 17; so, rem facere, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 12. Hor. See also TO GET, GAIN **V.** *To designate to an office* · creo, 1; făcio, praefĭcio, 3 v TO APPOINT. **VI.** *To bring to a certain state* · **1.** făcio, 3 *you have made the senate, which was already quite firm, firmer still*, senatum, bene firmum, firmiorem fecistis, Cic. Ph. 6, 7, 18. *made gods from being men*, di facti ex hominibus, id Rep 2, 10 Caes Sall **2.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to m. human life safer and richer*, tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam hominum r, Cic. Rep 1, 2 v TO RENDER. **VII.** *To represent dramatically or otherwise* **1.** făcio, 3 *Xenophon m s Socrates argue that* , X facit Socratem disputantem . , Cic N. D 1, 12, 31 · *he m.s the world to be built by God*, mundum a Deo aedificari f., ib. 1, 8, 19 **2.** indūco, 3 v. TO INTRODUCE (II.). **VIII.** *To value* Phr. *to m. of much or little account*, magni, parvi, etc, facere, aestimare v TO VALUE. **IX.** *To force* · cōgo, etc. v. TO COMPEL. **X.** Miscell. Phr *to m flesh*, corpus facere, Cels 7, 3, *fin.* · Phaedr. *to m. war*, bellum facere, Caes. B G 3, *extr* · Cic *to m. war upon any one*, bellum inferre alicui, contra aliquem, Cic (v WAR) *to m peace between citizens*, pacem conciliare inter cives, Cic Fam 10, 27 (v PEACE) *to m. an island, a port* (nautical phr.), insulam, portum capere, Caes. B G 4, 26 and 36 *to m. a bed*, lectum (lectulum) vestimentis sternere, cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30 *to m. a to-do*, moliri, ib. 2, 2, 11 *to m. a matter all right and safe*, rem in tuto collocare, ib 4, 3, 11 · *to m. room for any one in the street*, alicui (de) via decedere, Pl. Am 3, 4, 1 Suet. *pass.* decedi (*impers*), *to have room made for one in the street*, Cic Sen. 18, 63. **B.** Intrans in this sense usu. foll. by *prep* v. TO MAKE AGAINST, etc.

**—— against:** **1.** obsum, *irr*, (with *dat.*): v TO INJURE (4). **2.** officio, 3 *(to obstruct, stand in the way*

*of*: with *dat.*) Join: officere atque obstare, Cic. R Am. 2, 5. **3.** expr by impĕdīmento esse v. HINDRANCE.

**make amends**: **1.** corrīgo, exi, ectum, *3. to m amends for a fault*, peccatum c., Ter. Ad 4, 3, 2. so, c. errorem poenitendo, Cic. in Lact 6, 24, *init.*: *to m. amends for slowness* (*in starting*) *by speed*, cursu c. tarditatem, Cic Q Fr. 2, 15, *med* **2.** luo, 3 v. TO ATONE FOR See also GOOD (TO MAKE)

—— **as if**: sīmŭlo, 1 v. TO PRETEND.

—— **away with**: tollo, āmŏveo, āmŏlior v. TO GET RID OF

—— **for**: i. e. *to direct one's course towards*. pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3 (with *acc.*): *so that the Persians did not m. for their camp, but their ships*, ut Persae non castra sed naves peterent, Nep Milt 5. Cic.

—— **free with**: **I.** *To treat with freedom*: liberius utor (aliquo) · v. FREELY. **II.** *To appropriate and use*. perh āverto, 3 · v TO EMBEZZLE

—— **good**: sarcio, rĕsarcio, 4 · v. GOOD (TO MAKE). See also TO FULFIL

—— **haste**: accĕlĕro, 1 v. TO HASTEN

—— **light of**: **1.** negligo, exi, ectum, *3 to m. light of danger*, periculum n., Cic Fam. 14, 4 foll by *inf.* (poet), Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30 See also TO DESPISE. **2.** parvi făcio, aestĭmo, pendo (*in thought*, whereas negligo refers to *action*). v. TO ESTEEM, VALUE.

—— **much of**: magni, permagni, etc, aestĭmo, făcio v. HIGHLY.

—— **out**: i. e. *to establish* prŏbo, obtĭneo, etc v. TO PROVE, MAINTAIN (VII.).

—— **over**: Phr. *to m. over property to any one*, alicui de possessione [hortorum] cedere, Cic Mil. 27, *fin.*. esp. *of debtors* Dig 42, 3. *The act of making over*, cessio bonorum, Dig l. c.

—— **ready**: praepăro, instruo, etc. v. TO PREPARE, FURNISH (II.).

—— **up**: **I.** *To form a total*: **1.** effĭcio, etc. v. TO MAKE (A, III.). **2.** expleo, ēvi, ētum, *3: to m. up* (*complete*) *a number*, numerum ex, Cic. B C. 3, 4, *extr.* **3.** suppleo, 2 (*make up a deficiency*) · v TO SUPPLY. **II.** *To form of different elements*: chiefly in pass., *to be made up of* · expr. by constare, consistere, contineri, etc : v. TO CONSIST; also TO COMPOSE. **III.** *To compensate for* corrigo, 3 (v. TO MAKE AMENDS); sarcio, resarcio, 4 (v. GOOD, TO MAKE). **IV.** *To determine* stātuo, dēcerno, etc. v. TO DETERMINE (III.). Phr. *I have made up my mind to.*, certum est deliberatumque (with *inf.*), Cic R. Am. 11, 31 *having made up his mind to die*, relinquendae vitae certus, Tac. A. 4, 24 Virg · Plin min.

—— **up to**: aggrĕdior, gressus, 3 Pl As. 3, 3, 90.

—— **use of**: ūtor, 3; ădhĭbeo, 2 · v. TO USE, EMPLOY.

—— **way**: **1.** dēcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. TO MAKE (A., X.). Also cēdo Join cedere fascesque submittere, Cic. Br. 6, 22 (fig.). **2.** viam do, 1, *irr.*. *m way for me to run!* date viam qua fugere liceat! Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 2.

**make** (*subs.*) · făcies, figūra · v. FIGURE, SHAPE

**make-weight**: mōmentum: *to be added as a trifling m.*, pro ignobili m. accedere, Just. 7, 3, *init.*: cf. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s v. (II., 2). Or expr. by circuml., *quod lancem inclinet*: v. SCALES.

**maker**: **I.** In gen. sense. **1.** factor *tub-makers*: doliorum factores, Pall. 1, 6, *ad init*: Cato (rare in this sense) **2.** fabrĭcātor (implying *design, skill*): *m. of tiny* (*curious*) *things*, minutorum opusculorum f., Cic. Ac 2, 38, 120: v. FRAMER. **3.** expr. by făcio, 3; fabricor, 1: *who was the m. of these things*, *quis haec fecit atque fabricatus est? v. TO MAKE, FRAME. **II.** Specially, *the Creator* · creātor, fabrĭcātor, etc.: v. CREATOR, FRAMER.

**making** (*subs.*) · factio (rare) esp. in phr. testamenti f., *the* (*right of*) *m. of a will*, Cic Top 11, 50 Usu expr. by făcio, etc *fond of m clocks*, *horologiorum faciendorum (fabricandorum) studiosus, etc v. TO MAKE.

**malachite**: perh. chalcosmaragdos, i, *f.*: Plin 37, 5, 19 (For precision, *lapis malachites, ae, *m.*)

**maladjustment**: expr. by male inter se compŏni: v. TO ADJUST, ARRANGE.

**maladministration**: expr by male administrari. v. TO ADMINISTER, GOVERN. Phr.: *to accuse any one of m in a province*, *de provincia male administrata accusare (but the usu. form of such an accusation at Rome was, repetundarum s de repetundis as in the case of Verres)

**malady**: morbus v DISEASE

**malapropos**: intempestivē, parum in tempore v UNSEASONABLY.

**malaria**: coelum grave et pestilens, cf. Cic Div. 1, 57, 130; aer pestilens *s* pestifer v UNHEALTHY

**malcontent**: qui novis rebus studet, novarum rerum cupidus est (*in political sense*), cf. Sall. Cat. 28, plebs cupida novarum rerum Cic. See also DISCONTENTED, SEDITIOUS

**male** (*adj*) **1.** mas, māris, *m. a m. snake*, m. anguis (opp. to femina), Cic Div 2, 29, 62 Plin. **2.** masculus *a m. infans*, m. infans, Liv. 31, 12 (incertus infans natus, masculus an femina esset) *the m. sex*, m genus, Phaedr. 4, 15, 12 **3.** masculinus *the m. organs*, m. membra, Phaedr. 4, 15, 13. *of the m. sex*, m. sexūs, Plin. **4.** virilis, e (*of human beings*): esp. in phr, *of the m sex*, v. sexūs, Liv. 31, 44 (opp to mulierbris) Suet.: Cic also, virile secus (*indecl*), Liv 26, 47 Tac. As *subs* virilia, ium, *the m organs* Petr. Plin.

**male** (*subs*) mas, māris *ye m s*, mates! Hor. Od. 1, 21, 10 *intercourse of m and female*, congressio m. et feminae, Cic. Rep 1, 24. Also masculus cf preced art (2) Phr. *free m s*, libera capita virile secus, Liv 26, 47. so, *m.s and females*, virile ac muliebre secus (*accus.* to define a foregoing subs.), Tac H. 5, 13.

**malediction**: dīrae, arum; exsecrātio, etc. v. CURSE (*subs.*). (Maledictum = *abuse*, q. v.)

**malefactor**: homo maleficus sceleratusque Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 144; homo nocens, nocentissimus; nocens et nefarius: Cic. v. GUILTY, WICKED.

**maleficent**: mălēfĭcus, *comp.* -centior, *super.* -centissimus. Cic.

**malevolence**: mălĕvŏlentia (*gratuitous rejoicing in evil*) Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20 See also MALICE.

**malevolent**: mălĕvŏlus (*bearing ill-will*). Cic. v. MALICIOUS. More precisely, qui voluptatem capit ex alieno incommodo · cf. Cic Tusc 4, 9, 20.

**malevolently**: pro malevolo animo · *so m.*, tantā malevolentiā · v. preced. artt.

**malformation**: **1.** informe aliquid (*something misshapen*): cf. Plin. 7, 15, 13 (mola est caro informis, inanima). v. SHAPELESS. **2.** expr. by truncus (*having defect of some member*) · *that m.* (*by defect of members*) *occurs in the offspring of perfectly formed parents*, ex integris truncos gigni, Plin. 7, 11, 10 · *no m of any kind*, *nil truncum neque informe (in corpore). **3.** perh. offa (poet.) used of *a misshapen fetus*, Juv. 2, 33.

**malice**: mălĕvŏlentia (cf. MALEVOLENCE). *through m and envy*, m. et invidiā, Sall Cat. 3 *a soul free from all taint of m. towards others*, animus nulla in ceteros m. suffusus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 8. See also ILL-WILL. (N.B.—Malitia is *cunning for evil purposes*: cf. Cic Off 3, 17, 71, *malitia* vult videri se esse *prudentiam* also, id N. D. 3, 30, 75, est malitia versuta et fallax nocendi ratio Malignitas is *jealousy, and ill-feeling rising out of it.*)

**malicious**: mălĕvŏlus, *comp.* -volentior, *super.* -volentissimus Join malevoli, iniqui, invidi (*pl*), Cic Bal. 25, 56. *most m slanders*, malevolentissimae obtrectationes, id Fam. 1, 7, 4 Pl See also JEALOUS, SPITEFUL

**maliciously**: malevolo animo. v MALICIOUS.

**maliciousness**: v MALICE.

**malign** (*adj*). v MALICIOUS. Sometimes infaustus, infaustissimus, may serve v. INAUSPICIOUS, UNFAVOURABLE.

**malign** (*v*) i. e *to traduce*. obtrecto, 1. *to m. any one's virtues* (*praises*), alicujus obt laudes, Liv. 45, 37, *med* · but in Cic with *dat* of *person* si qui *mihi* obtrectent, Fam 9, 10 See also TO DEFAME, SLANDER.

**malignant**: nearest word, mălĕvŏlus comp MALEVOLENT, MALICIOUS. As med. *t t* malignus *e g* *scarlatina maligna, Cycl

**malignantly**: malevolo animo v *adj*

**maligner**: obtrectātor [mearum laudum], Cic Br 1, 2 Join invidi atque obtrectatores, id Fam. 1, 4, *med* (Or expr by part. of obtrecto, esp. in *pl* L G. § 638)

**malignity**: **I.** *Deep-seated malice* nearest word, mălĕvŏlentia v MALEVOLENCE. More fully, inveterata malevolentia atque crudelitas. **II.** Of a disease, *virulence* vis (morbi), Nep Att. 21 also impetus (*sudden, violent fit*), Petr 17 or perh saevitia. v. SEVERITY. (N B—By no means malignitas)

**malleability**: ductĭlis natura v. foll. art

**malleable**: ductĭlis, e Plin. 34, 8, 20 (malleis obsequitur, ab aliis *ductile* appellatum) Or expr. by circuml qui malleis tenuari in lamnas (Plin l c) potest; qui malleis obsequitur (v. *supr*), malleis extendi potest cf. id 13, 11, 26 Less precisely, mollis (*yielding*), lentus, tenax (*tough, not snapping*. opp to fragilis).

**mallet**: malleus Plin. 13, 11, 26 *Dimin.* malleolus (*a small m.*), Cels

**mallow**: malva *m s easy to digest*, m. leves, Hor Cic. Plin. Also, mălăchē *or* molochē, ēs. denoting *the smaller m*, Plin 20, 21, 84; *the larger m* being called mălōpē. Plin. ib. *Adj* malvāceus, *of mallow, mallow-*: Plin

**malpractices**: male facta, dēlicta v. MISDEED.

**malt**: *hordeum aqua perfusum donec germinaverit et in fornace tostum

**malt-liquor**: potus ex hordeo confectus cf. Tac. G. 23. See also BEER.

**maltreat**: **1.** vexo, 1 (a strong term). *to m and undo a province*, (provinciam) v. et perdere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: *to m.* (*and ravage*) *lands*, agros v., Caes B G 4, 15, *fin* Join vexare, raptare, omni crudelitate lacerare, Cic. Dom 23, 59. **2.** mulco, 1 (esp. *by blows and such rough usage*). *to m any one within an inch of his life*, aliquem usque ad mortem m, Ter Ad 1, 2, 10. *sadly m'd*, male mulcatus, Phaedr. 1, 3, 9 **3.** pulso, 1. v TO BEAT. **4.** male atque injuriose tracto cf. Cic Man. 5, *init.* (mercatoribus injuriosius tractatis)

**maltreatment**: vexatio Cic cf. preced art See also INJURY, VIOLENCE

**malversation**: pĕcŭlātus, ūs Cic v. PECULATION.

**mamma**: mamma · Varr. in Non. 81, 4 (infantine term, corresponding to tata = pater).

**mammal**: mammas *s.* mamillas habens (In pl. mammalia, ium scient. *t. t.*)

**mammon**: mammōna, ae, *m.* Vulg. Matt. vi. 24. (But usu better, divitiae aurum [poet] v. RICHES.)

**mammoth**: *elephas primigenius, Blumenb.

**man** (*subs.*): **I.** *A human being* **1.** hŏmo, inis, *c* (including both vir and femina; used both in individual and generic sense). *I am a m.* (*human being*), h sum, Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 25: *this one*

*mal.* which we call **m**, hoc animal. . quem vocamus hominem, Cic Leg 2, 7, 22. as implying *liability to error great indeed they are, but still men*, summi enim sunt, homines tamen, Quint 10, 1, 25 *A young m* (often), homo adolescens, Cic de Or 1, 25, 117 Ter Ph 5, 8, 52, etc also, h adolescentulus, Ter. (rarely so in later writers) *Adj* hūmānus (*of or relating to man*, in widest sense) cf Tac Agric 1, 1, 15, humani nihil, *nothing relating to a fellow-man* *Dimin* homunculus, homuncio, homullus (the first of which is most usual) *we poor, petty men*, nos homunculi, Sulpic in Cic Fam 4, 5, 3 Cic

**2.** in *pl* mortāles, ium (esp in Sall) Sall Cat 2, *med.*, etc (N B.—With masc adjj in *pl.*, the word *man* is rarely expressed cf L G § 339) **II.** Generically, *the human species* **1.** hŏmo; hŏmines cf *supr* (I, 1) **2.** genus hominum Sall Jug 2, *init* (genus h compositum ex corpore et animo est). Phr *the Son of man*, filius hominis Vulg Matt xxv 31, etc. **III.** *An individual of the male sex* vir, vīri often used in preference to homo, when the existence of such qualities as *courage, genius, etc*, is implied *he bore his pain like a m*, tulit dolorem ut vir, Cic Tusc 2, 22, 53 (it is added, et, *ut homo*, majorem ferre sine causa noluit, i. e *as man instinctively shrinks from pain* cf. *supr* II, 1) *unworthy of the characters of great men*, non satis dignum summorum virorum personis, Nep pref *init* Less freq with bad epithets, as turpissimi viri, Sall Jug 85 *Adv* vīrītim, *man by man* (distributively): Cic Suet *An old man*, sĕnex, is (v. OLD) *a young m*, adolescens, adolescentulus (cf. *supr.* I., 1); juvenis. see also YOUNG. Phr.: *you must play the m*, vobis necesse est fortibus viris esse, Liv. 21, 44 *fin* : *I call upon you to play the m*, vos moneo uti forti atque parato animo sitis, Cic. Cat 58, *med* ; *all to a m*, omnes (universi, cuncti) ad unum, Cic. Am 23, 86 · Liv. **IV.** *A fighting man* miles, ĭtis Caes. · Liv. *pass* But very often, in such exprr. as *our men, his men*, the poss prons. alone are used. cf. Caes B G. 4, 24, quibus rebus *nostri* (= nostri milites) perterriti, etc but the subs may also be expr, cf. ib 25, nostris *militibus* cunctantibus. *Their men*, i. e *the enemy*, may either be expr by hostes (Caes. Liv *pass*), or by illi cf Caes l. c. 24, quum *illi*. . audacter tela conjicerent, etc. In enumerating losses after an engagement, the subs. is usu. implied in some other word *the enemy lost* 1500 *men slain in the battle*, MD. hostium in acie perisse (caesi), Liv 22, 7, *init* **V.** *In chess, etc.* **1.** calculus (lit. *pebble*, games of the kind being played with *round pebbles*) · Ov A A 3, 358 Mart **2.** lātro, ōnis, m Ov l. c 357 Mart Also, latrunculus Sen Ep 106, 11. **3.** miles, ĭtis, m (the pieces representing *soldiers*) : Ov. A A 2, 207

**man-of-war**: *navis longa maxima.

**man** (*adj.*): mas, masculus v. MALE.

**man** (*v*): **I** *To furnish* ships *with crews*. compleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *to m a fleet with farm-labourers and shepherds*, classem colonis pastoribusque c., Caes B C. 1, 56 (the usu expr. is socus navalibus c, Liv. 24, 11, *extr.*) See also TO EQUIP. **II.** *To guard with men* Phr. *not garrison enough to m the walls*, praesidii tantum ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B G. 6, 36 *the inhabitants m'd every house and wall*, *oppidani in omnibus aedibus parietibusque defensores aderant. *to m. and defend every position*, omnia tueri atque obire, Liv. 21, 8, *init.* See also TO DEFEND.

**man-servant**: servus, fāmŭlus, puer v. SERVANT, SLAVE.

**man-stealer**: v. KIDNAPPER

**manacle** (*subs*): **1** mānica, usu. *pl.*: v. HANDCUFF **2.** compes, ĕdis, *m.* (strictly *for the feet*, as manicae *for the hands*): v. FETTER.

**manacle** (*v*): manicas (alicui) injicio, etc v HANDCUFF. See also TO BIND, FETTER

**manage**: **I.** *To attend to* **1.** cūro, procūro, r (the latter, of *making some one's business for him*). v TO ATTEND TO (4, 5). **2.** administro, 1 (esp *on a large scale*) : *to m one's fortune*, rem familiarem ad Cic Inv. 1, 25, 35 *to inquire into and m. the entire business*, totam rem cognoscere et ad, id Fam 13, 11 *to m the commonwealth, a province, etc*, remp., provinciam ad, Cic v TO ADMINISTER **3.** gĕro, ssi, stum, 3 (esp but not solely, of *public affairs*) *to m and govern the state*, g et administrare remp, Cic Fin. 3, 20, 68 (suam rem bene gerere et publicam, Enn. in Cic Fam 7, 6) Join [nostra] gerere, regere, gubernare, Cic Att 16, 2, *ad init* **4.** dispenso, 1 (*as a steward*) *to m. domestic affairs*, res domesticas d, Cic Att 11, 1 **5.** mŏdĕror, 1 v TO CONTROL, GOVERN **II.** *To preside over, direct*: administro, gŭbĕrno, etc v. *supr.* (2, 3), and TO GOVERN. **III.** *To control* a horse, ship, etc Phr *to be well able to m. a horse*, equo optime uti, Cic Deiot. 10, 20 *skilful in moving a horse*, habilis equo, Liv 24, 48, *med* cf. equum moderari ac flectere, Caes B. G 4, 33 so, *to m a ship* (*control its course*), navim moderari, Cic Inv 1, 51, 154 see also TO CONTROL

**manageable**: **1.** tractābĭlis, e (both in material and mental sense) *a kind of sickle short and m even among brambles*, falcium genus, breve ac vel inter vepres quoque tr, Plin 18, 28, 67 § 261 *nothing could be more m than he (my son) is*, nihil est eo tractabilius, Cic Att. 10, 11, 2 Suet., Ov **2.** hābĭlis, e: v HANDY. **3.** făcĭlis, e (*easy to work*) · cf Plin 16, 43, 84, facilis fagus a stronger term being obedient, obedientissimus (l. c), denoting *the fitness of material to be wrought with tools m bows*, f arcus, Val Fl **4.** dŏcĭlis · v. TEACHABLE, DOCILE.

**management**: **I.** *Superintendence, control* **1.** cūra (*act of minding, attending to*) : *the m of other people's affairs*, c rerum alienarum, Cic Off. 1, 9, 30 *m of public affairs*, c rerum publicarum, Sall. Jug. 3, *init.*. often denoting *a special office of superintendence*, as, c operum publicorum, aerarii, etc, Suet Also, curatio (*the act of managing*), Cic Liv and procuratio (*in behalf of another*), Cic Varr. **2.** administratio (esp *of public affairs*) Cic Suet *m of private funds*, peculii ad, Ulp Dig. **3.** dispensātio (*as of a steward*) *m of the treasury*, d. aerarii, Cic Vat. 15, 36. **4.** mŏdĕrātio (rare in this sense): Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 85 (= *government*). **5.** tractātio (*dealing with, treatment of*) · *the m. of important affairs*, rerum magnarum tr. et usus, Cic Rep 3 3 *of the voice*, tr. atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59. **6.** gestio (v rare): Cic **7.** oeconŏmia (*of a plot in a literary work*). Quint. 3, 3, 9. (Or expr by verb: *a treatise on the m of artillery*, *de administrandis tormentis scriptus liber but also, de administratione . . , cf. Caes. B. C 2, 2) **II.** *Skill, address*: Phr. *he gained his ends by m. rather than by force*, *consilio atque arte (artificio) pottus quam vi quae concupiverat consecutus est v COUNSEL, ARTIFICE.

**manager**: **I.** In gen. sense **1.** cūrātor (most oft., *a special magistrate*; or *a guardian*) v OVERSEER, GUARDIAN (II., 3). Also procurator (*a m for another*) v AGENT and *infr* II. **2.** administrātor (*of public affairs*): Cic. **3.** mŏdĕrātor (*controller*). Cic. *m. of steeds*, m. equorum, Ov M. 4. 245. **II.** *Steward, majordomo*: **1.** prōcūrātor: Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249. **2.** dispensātor: v. PAYMASTER, STEWARD **III.** *Chief of a company, etc.*: măgister: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 182 (m societatis). **IV.** *Of a theatre*: dēsignātor (scenarum): Inscr. in Forcell.

**mandarin**: *mandarīnus (qui dicitur).

**mandate** mandātum, mpĕrātum (esp in *pl*), etc v COMMAND (*subs.*).

**mandible**: maxilla · v. JAW. (In insects, perh mandibula, orum; used Macr. Sat 7, 4, *med*, of *the eating apparatus of men*.)

**mandragora** } mandrăgŏras, ae, *m.*:

**mandrake** } Col 10, 20. Plin. (acc. to the latter, 25, 13, 94, the plant was also called Circaeon; and was of two kinds, *male* or *white*, candidus qui et mas; and *female* or *black*, niger qui femina existimatur: the former perh. = Atropa mandragora, Linn.).

**manducate**: mando, mandūco: v TO CHEW.

**mane**: **1.** jūba: *of a horse*, Cic Div 1, 33, *extr.*. Virg Gell **2.** cŏma. Pall 4, 13, *ad init.* Gell. 5, 14 (comae cervicum *leonis*). *Having a flowing m*, comans, ntis (esp as epith. *of the neck* of an animal) Virg. Aen. 12, 86.

**manful**: vīrilis, fortis, etc. · v MANLY

**manfully**: vīrĭlĭter · Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65. etc See also BRAVELY

**manfulness** animus virilis; virile ingenium v MANLY

**mange**: scābies, ēi: Cato: Col.: less freq scabĭtĭes, ēi v ITCH (I)

**manger**: **I.** *A trough in which fodder is laid for cattle* patina quae dicitur, hoc est *alveus* ad hordeum ministrandum: Veg Vet. 1, 56, *init* **II.** *A cattle stall*: praesēpe, is, *n.*; stābŭlum v STALL, STABLE. (Vulg Luc 11. 7, reclinavit eum in praesepio, *she laid him in a m*)

**manginess**: scabrĭtĭes, ēi: v. ITCH (I.).

**mangle** (*subs.*): perh. prēlum. v. PRESS.

**mangle** (*v*): **I.** *To lacerate* **1.** lănio, 1 · *to yield one's flesh to be m'd*, viscera (sua) lamanda praebere, Liv. 1, 9 · freq. of *tearing by wild beasts*, Cic. Fam 7, 1, *med* · *to m frightfully*, foede l, Tac H 1, 41, *extr* Strengthened, dilanio, 1 v TO TEAR IN PIECES. **2.** lăcĕro, 1 (usu denoting a less violent action than lanio) in this sense, chiefly poet . Ov ; Phaedr.: v. TO LACERATE Also dilacero, 1 (strengthened from simple verb) Cat. · Ov **II.** *To press linen* : *lintea prelo premere.

**mangled** (*part. adj*): **1.** lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum (poet.): Virg Aen. 6, 495. **2.** truncus v MUTILATED

**mangling** (*subs*) **1.** lănātus, ūs (esp *by wild beasts*): Cic · Just. **2** lăcĕrātio (rare): Cic. in Pis. 18, 42. (Or expr. by verb.)

**mangy**: **1.** scāber, bra, brum: *m. sheep*, m oves. Cato R R 96 Col. **2.** less freq scābiosus: Col *To be m*, scabie laborare v. MANGE.

**manhood**: **I.** *Human nature* · v. HUMANITY (I.). **II.** *Man's estate*. **1.** pūbertas (*the period of puberty*) *during the first years after his attaining to m.*, primus pubertatis annus, Just 9, 6: Suet. **2.** vīrilitas (late and rare) Plin. 33, 12, 54. **3.** more freq expr. by tōga virilis *s.* pūra (meton.): *from m. (upward)*, usque a t. pura, Cic Att. 7, 8, *fin.* · *the former year brought him to m.*, superior annus virilem t, dedit, id Sext 69, 144 *to attain to m*, t virilem sumere id Ph 2, 18, 44 Comp. prae textatus, *not having attained to m.*, Cic. l c. **4.** *matured m*, constans aetas: Cic. Sen. 10, 33

**mania**: **1.** perh. căcŏethes, is, *n.*: Juv. v. ITCH. **2.** more precisely, morbus et insania: Cic Verr. 4, *init.* (de Verris signorum cupiditate). Phr.: *to have a perfect m for anything*, alicujus rei ad insaniam studiosum esse, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 87: *he has a m. for brasses*, stupet in aere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28.

**maniac** · homo furiōsus, vēcors, etc.: v. MAD.

**manichean** · as *subs.*, Manichaeus, *f* -a Cod Just. 1, 5, 4: Aug. As *adj.*

*the M doctrines*, *Manetis s* Manichaeorum ratio, doctrina, dogmata.

**manifest** (*adj*) **1.** mănīfestus (esp of *crimes*) *m. and detected crime*, scelus m.atque reprehensum, Cic Cat. 3, 5, 11 cf MANIFESTLY **2.** perspicuus *to render anything m (indisputable)*, aliquid p facere, Cic. R Am 7, 18 Join tam apertum tamque perspicuum, id. N. D 2, 2, 4 **3.** apertus, ēvidens v EVIDENT. **4.** promptus, also in promptu (*brought out to view, visible at once*) Join prompta et aperta (*n. pl.*), Cic. Fin 1, 50, 30 promptus et propositus, id. R Am 40, 118 *To be m.* (of *a truth*), in promptu esse (opp to recondita quadam ratione cerni), id Off 1, 27, 95. See also CLEAR (V), EVIDENT (TO BE)

**manifest** (*v*) **1.** dēclāro, 1 *the gods often m. their presence*, dīvi praesentiam saepe suam d., Cic. N. D 2, 2, 6 cf. TO EXPRESS (II., 5). **2.** ostendo, 3 v TO DISPLAY. **3.** mănīfesto, 1 (rare) *to m gratitude*, gratam voluntatem m., Just. 24, 6, *extr.* (N.B.—In theol sense, Vulg 1 Tim iii 16) *To m itself (as any good quality may do)*, elucere, emittescere v TO DISPLAY (ITSELF)

**manifestation:** **I.** *Display, outward showing:* Phr. *to be received with lively m s of pleasure*, effusius excipi, Suet Ner 22 cf. id. 41, athletas effusissimo studio spectavit. *the people received me with the liveliest m s of joy*, *populus gaudia ob meum reditum apertissime declarabat **II.** *Act of manifesting* esp. as theol *t. t* mănīfestātio: cf. TO MANIFEST (3)

**manifestly:** **1.** mănīfesto *or* -ē (cf MANIFEST, 1): *m. detected crime*, facinus manifesto compertum, Cic. Clu 14, *fin.* in later authors simply = *evidently, palpably*. Plin 2, 45, 69, m ostendere (de spongus) (N B—*M-guilty* may also be expr by manifestus alone *e. g.* manifestus tanti sceleris, Sall. Jug 35. Cic) **2.** ăpertē, perspicuē, etc. v. EVIDENTLY **3.** expr. by appāret, liquet v. EVIDENT (TO BE).

**manifesto:** perh. ēdictum. v. PROCLAMATION

**manifold:** **I.** *Many times multiplied*. chiefly fig.. *to yield a m. return*, miros, maximos, mirificos fructus efferre, cf. Cic. Sen. 3, *fin.*. ad Bl. 1, 3, *med.* **II.** *Various, in many forms:* **1.** multiplex, īcis *extensive and m. discipline*, magna et m disciplina (artis), Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222. *m. (more than one) meanings of words*, m. verborum potestates, Auct Her 4, 54 **2.** vārius v. VARIOUS **3.** multiformis, e (late) Plin.

**maniple:** *in a Roman legion*, mănīpulus Caes. Liv. *By m s*, manipulatim Liv : Tac.

**manipulate:** tracto, 1: with or without manibus: v. TO HANDLE

**manipulation:** expr. by tracto: *the material requires most careful m*, *ea materia diligentissime ac subtilissime se manibus tractari postulat

**mankind:** gēnus hominum *s* humanum: Cic : v. HUMAN (1, 2). Or often, simply homines. *it is the way with m.*, est mos hominum, Cic Br. 21, 84.

**manliness:** **1.** expr by vir, vīrīlis, vīrīliter: *to act with becoming m.*, *sicut virum decet se gerere*; virīliter agere; fortem atque virilem promere animum: v MANLY. **2.** virtus, fortĭtūdo. v COURAGE, FORTITUDE.

**manly:** **I.** *Belonging to man*, naturally: vīrīlis, e. *the m toga*, toga v., Cic.: v. MANHOOD. **II.** *Showing the spirit of a man* **1.** vīrīlis, e (*becoming a true man*): Join: fortis et virilis, Cic de Or. 3, 59, 220 (i e *not weak or effeminate*). also, id Tusc 3, 10, 22 (fortis et, ut ita dicam, virilis ratio atque sententia, *a m philosophy*): et alibi. Also absol., Quint. 9, 4, 3. Just. *Adv.* virīliter, *in a m. way*: Join: virīliter animoque magno, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94. **2.** expr. by vir: *e. g.* dignum viro et decorum, Cic Off 1. c. cf ib 1, 25, 88. *it is m. to* ., virorum fortium est (with *inf.*), cf. id Tusc 2, 18, 43 **3** gĕnĕrōsus (*noble-spirited*) · cf Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16, quaedam generosa virtus, *a manly virtue* (refusing to allow pain to be the greatest evil) cf Vell 2, 125, *extr.* (vir simplicitatis generosissimae).

**manna:** manna (*indecl*) Vulg Hebr ix. 4 Tert (Man, *indecl*, Exod xvi 31.)

**manner:** **I.** *Way* **1.** mōdus *m of life*, vitae m., Cic Sen. 21, 77: *after the m. of*, modo, in modum (*not* in modo), ad modum, foll by *gen*, or with adjective *in the m. of slaves*, servorum modo, Liv 39, 26, *med.*. *in a surprising m*, mirum in m, Caes B G 1, 41 Cic **2.** rătio, ōnis, *f* (strictly, *course, proceeding*) *our men resist in the same m. as on the previous day*, eadem r qua pridie ab nostris resistitur, Caes B G 5, 40 cf quibus rationibus, id B. C 3, 83, *extr* **3.** vĭa (*course, mode of proceeding* a fig expr) v WAY Phr *in the m of*, ritu, vīcem (v LIKE, *adv.*) *in this m*, sic, ita (v THUS) *in what m*, quomodo (v. HOW) *in whatsoever m*, quocunque modo, Hor Ep 1, 1, 66 **II.** *Custom* esp in phr *manners and customs* **1.** institūtum. esp *pl* (*established usages*), Caes B. G. *init.* Val Max. 2, 6 (de exteriis institutis, *title*) **2** mos, mōris, *m he said it was not in accordance with Greek m s*, negavit morīs esse Graecorum, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 26, 66 Join in more positum institutoque majorum, id Agr 2, *init* v CUSTOM. **III.** *Good* manners dēcōrum v DECENCY, PROPRIETY. See also POLITENESS, REFINEMENT

**mannered** (*part adj*) mōrātus (*having certain manners or morals*) cf Cic de Or 2, 43, *fin* . Pl

**mannerism:** perh mala affectatio. cf Quint 8, 3, 56 (the term is applicable to whatever is *strained and unnatural in style*) Suet.

**mannerly:** urbānus. v POLITE.

**mannikin:** hŏmuncŭlus, hŏmuncio, hŏmullus: v. MAN.

**manoeuvre** (*subs.*): **I.** *Military device or arrangement:* **1.** sometimes consilium imperatorium (= Gr στρατήγημα, *a stratagem*). Cic N D. 3, 6, 15 **2.** sometimes expr. by convertere agmen (*to alter or reverse the line of march*). cf Front 1, 5, 13, converso agmine, exercitum incolumem reduxit, *by means of this m. he brought back his army safe* (But very often not expr. by any single word. *by this m.*, quo facto, qua re, cf. Front. 2, 4, *pass.*) **II.** *Evolution of troops:* dēcursus, ūs; dēcursio v EVOLUTION. **III.** *Artifice:* artĭfĭcium, dŏlus: v. CONTRIVANCE, SCHEME.

**manoeuvre** (*v*): expr by explĭco, 1 (with *pron refl*); or dēcurro, 3: v. TO FORM (III.); DEPLOY; EVOLUTION.

**manor:** gen. term, *praedium

**manse:** *pārŏchi s presbyteri aedes.

**manservant:** servus, fāmŭlus: v. SLAVE

**mansion:** dŏmus, ūs, *f.*; insŭla (*let out to various parties*) v. HOUSE.

**manslaughter:** hŏmīcīdium · v. HOMICIDE (II).

**mantelet** } **1.** vīnea (*moveable*

**mantlet** } *penthouse for attack*) · *to bring up the m s against a town*, vineas ad oppidum agere, Caes. B. G 2, 12; *close to the walls*, v. [et aggerem] muro adjungere, Liv 37, 26, *med.* **2.** plŭteus or -um; *pl.* plutei (similar to preced.): *to take (a place) by means of m s*, vineis et pluteis capere, Liv. 34, 17, *extr.* **3.** testūdo, ĭnis, *f. (formed by juxtaposition of shields)* Caes.

**mantle** (subs.). palla (*lady's*) *worn out of doors* (Varr. l. L. 5, 30, 131). *a gorgeous m covers their feet*, tegit p superba pedes, Ov Am. 3, 13, 26 Mart For other kinds of *mantle*, v. CLOAK.

**mantle** (v.) · i e. *to overspread* perh. suffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 · cf. Virg. G. 1, 430, si (Luna) virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, "*if she m her face with maidenly red*" so *pass. refl*, suffundi ora (*acc.* of closer defin) rubore, Ov M. 1, 484.

**mantle-piece:** perh. plŭteus qui supra camınum exstat

**manual** (*adj*) expr by mănus · *to get a (scanty) living by m. labour*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. Cat 37 *m. labour*, *opera quae manibus exercetur (Cic has manu atque opera, Off 2, 4, 14, but not in the precise sense required)

**manual** (*subs.*) enchīrĭdion, lĭbellus v. HAND-BOOK.

**manufactory:** **1.** offĭcīna (*a workshop, laboratory, etc*) *m s of arms* armorum of., Caes B C. 1, 34 called off fabrĭcae, Auct B Afr 20 **2.** fabrĭca (more freq denotes *the trade or craft*) v WORKSHOP.

**manufacture** (*subs.*) fabrĭca: *m of brass and iron*, aeris et ferri f., Cic N D. 2, 60, 150. Quint. Also, ars fabrica, Paul Dig 33, 7, 19, § 1.

**manufacture** (*v*) fabrĭcor, 1; also fabrĭco, 1 (applicable to *the work of artists as well as of manufacturers* or *craftsmen* cf Cic. Off 1, 41, 147, qui signa fabricantur = *sculptors*). *to m. thunderbolts for Jupiter*, Jovi fulmen (fulmina) fabricari, Cic Div. 2, 19, *init* Also, fabrĭfăcio, 3, esp in *p. part.* fabrefactus *made upon* (opp to *born in the ban of unwrought*), ferrum fabrefactum, cf. Liv. 26, 21, argenti aeriisque fabrefacti vis (N B—Not manu factus, which simply = *artificial*, opp to *natural*) See also TO WEAVE, CASE (IV), etc.

**manufacturer:** i e *one who carries on a manufactory*, *qui officinam (ferrariam, etc) habet

**manufacturing** (*part adj*) Phr. *m industry*, artes fabricae (v MANUFACTURE, *subs*) *a m town*, *urbs s oppidum cujus incolae officinarum fructibus aluntur*, urbs fabricis florens, insignis.

**manumission:** mānūmissio Cic.

**manumit:** mānūmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 · Pl Cic also as two words; cf. Cic Mil 21, 57, cur igitur eos manumisit? with ib 22, *init.*, manu vero cur miserit (= cur vero manumiserit)? See also TO EMANCIPATE, LIBERATE.

**manure** (*subs*) **1.** stercus, ŏris, *n* (strictly, *animal*) *three kinds of (animal) m*, tria genera stercoris, Col 2, 15, *init* . cf Varr. R. R. 1, 38 *to serve excellently as (a substitute for) m*, optimi s. vim praebere, Col. 2, 15, *med* (N B—Cato uses the term stercus of *artificial manure*, R. R 37.) **2.** laetāmen, ĭnis, *n (of any kind)*: Pall. 3, 1, etc. (rare) **3.** fīmus. v. DUNG

**manure** (*v*) · **1.** stercŏro, 1 Cato Varr Col. Plin **2.** laetĭfĭco, 1 (in gen. sense, *to fertilize*): cf. Plin. 18, 12, 30 § 120, solum in quo sata est laetificat stercoris vice (Or expr. by stercore *s* fimo saturare, *to m thoroughly*, cf. Virg. G. 1, 80.)

**manured, well:** **1.** stercŏrōsus *a thoroughly well m. spot*, locus stercorosissimus, Cato R R 46: Col. **2.** stercŏrātus *super* locus stercoratissimus, Col. 11, 2, *ad fin.*

**manuring** (*subs*). stercŏrātio Varr. Plin.

**manuscript:** *liber *s.* codex manuscriptus M. L (Sometimes autographus = *the original m* : v. AUTOGRAPH.) Phr.. *he left various works in m.*, *complures libros in scrinio necdum vulgatos reliquit.

**many:** **1.** multi, ae, a: *m. very brave and excellent men*, m. fortissimi atque optimi viri, Cic. Fam 5, 17, *med.* (when a separate emphasis is laid on the multi as well as on the second adjective, a conj. must be used e g. multis magnisque pollicitationibus, *by many offers, and those liberal ones*, Nep. Eum. 3 on the contrary, multi perfecti homines, *many perfect scholars, not* multi et perfecti, Cic de Or. 1, 3, 10; the multi having no emphasis apart from the perfecti): *one of the m. (the*

*common herd*), unus e (de) multis, Cic. Fin 2, 20, 66, etc poet in sing. = *many a* . · Virg E 1, 34 (multa victima) Hor *very m*, permulti, Cic. Caes. (but also plurimi, rather stronger than permulti) **2.** plērīque, aeque, aque (*a considerable number* · sometimes *the greater number or majority*) cf Cic Inv. 1, 26, *fin.*, *multi* nihil prodesse philosophiam, *plerique* etiam obesse arbitrantur (which proves that plerique denotes naturally *less* than multi) cf id de Or. 1, 6, 22 Tac. Also *sing.* with collect *subss* · *m of the young men*, pleraque juventus, Sall. **3.** complūres, a; also, ia, ium (*several, a good many*) Ter.: Cic v MANY (A GOOD) (N B.—Complures denotes *a smaller number* than plerique; *not more than might be counted*) In same sense also plures, a cf Cic. Rep 1, 35, plus fore dicunt in *pluribus* consilii quam in uno (i. e. *a number of persons; as* distinguished from *one*). **4.** expr. by frĕquens, crĕber (*of many together in one place*, or *near each other*): *there were very m of us present* (*in the senate*), sane frequentes fumus, Cic Q Fr 2, 1, 1 · *very m buildings* (*crowded together*), creberrima aedificia, Caes B G. 5, 12 **5.** multiplex, icis (*many and various*) v. MANIFOLD

**many, a good:** **1.** ălĭquammulti, ae, a (or separately) rare in good authors. Cic Verr 4, 25, 56 Gell Apul. **2.** complūres, a or ia *a good m of your men*, c nostri milites, Caes B G 1, 52 *having built a good m. rafts*, c ratibus factis, ib 1, 8: Cic. *Dumn.* complusculi (*a pretty good m*) Ter . Gell. **3.** plērique, aeque, aque (more than complures) v. MANY (2)

**——, as:** quot . . tot (*indecl.*) *as many causes as persons*, quot homines tot causae, Cic de Or 2, 32, 140 · Hor *As m. times*, quoties . . . toties, Cic.

**——, how:** quot, *indecl* both as interrog. and in exclamations: Cic *How m times*, quoties, Cic Virg.

**——, so:** tot, *indecl.* Cic : Hor. *So m. times*, toties, Cic Liv

**many-coloured:** multĭcŏlor, ōris (rare). Plin Apul. Also multicolorus, a, um. Gell (Better multis s. variis coloribus distinctus)

**many-headed:** *multĭceps, cĭpĭtis after anal of triceps, etc.

**many-sided:** **I.** Lit. v MULTILATERAL **II.** Fig.: *of various, versatile nature* · nearest word perh. vārius cf Cic Ac. 1, 4, 17, varius et multiplex et copiosus [de Platone]: cf Sall. Cat 5, where it is used in bad sense, *capable of wearing any mask* or perh multiformis (with some such preamble as, ut ita dicam). v. MANIFOLD.

**many-times:** saepe, saepĕnūmĕro v. OFTEN.

**map** (*subs.*) tăbŭla · Cic. Att 6, 2, 2 M L (sometimes, from the context, it may be necessary to add geographica, regionis, etc.). Phr.· *a parchment m of the world*, depictus orbis terrae in membrana, Suet. Dom. 10, *med.*

**map** (*v*) usu. *to map out*: **1.** dēsigno, 1 · Vitr : v. TO LAY OUT (III.). **2.** describo, psi, ptum, 3 . esp *to divide, distribute*: cf. Cic Rep 2, 8, populum in tribus tres curiasque tringinta descripserat (*had mapped* or *portioned out*) : v. TO MARK OUT

**maple:** ăcer, ĕris, *n* · Plin : Ov. *Of m*, *maple-*, acernus, Virg. Aen. 2, 112 . Hor.

**mar** (*v.*) **1.** foedo, 1 (*physically*) v. TO DISFIGURE. **2.** dēformo, 1 · esp fig , *to m. many good qualities by a single fault*, multa bona uno vitio d, Liv. 30, 14, *extr* : Quint **3.** corrumpo, 3 : v. TO CORRUPT, SPOIL

**marauder:** praedātor (*plunderer*), for which in *pl.* may be used, praedantes (milites): praedatoria manus: v PLUNDERER.

**marauding** (*adj*): praedātōrius · *e. g.* pr. manus. Sall. Jug 20, *fin.* Also praedabundus, to be used in apposition, after its subs : Liv. 2, 26.

**marauding** (*subs*) praedātio: Vell Tac

**marble** (*subs.*) marmor, ŏris, *n* · Cic. · Hor.: *to hew m (in the quarry)*, m. caedere, cf Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147 (lapidem caedere et apportare machina) *to cut m into veneer*, m. in crustas secare, Plin 36, 6, 6 . *to overlay walls with m*, parietes crusta marmoris operire, ib § 7 Also may denote *a monument or other work in m*, Hor Od 4, 8, 13.

**marble** (*adj*) marmŏreus used both lit and fig *m neck (white as marble)*, m cervix, Virg G. 4, 523 · Ov. (When = *unfeeling, insensible*, use ferreus, saxeus [rare], durus v. HARD-HEARTED)

**marble** (*v*) · *in speciem marmoris versicoloris pingere

**marble-worker:** marmŏrārius . Sen. Ep 88, 15

**March:** Martius (mensis) Cic. Plin.

**march** (*subs*) **I.** *Of soldiers* **1.** iter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (*any journey*) · *to direct one's m. towards a place*, i habere (with *acc* of name of town *to which*), Cic Att 8, 11, D also, i in aliquam terram intendere, Liv 21, 29 *to hasten a m*, i maturare, Caes B C 1, 63, properare, Tac A. 15, 12 . *an unsafe, dangerous m*, i infestum, periculosum, Cic Ph 12, 10, 25 *to hasten by forced m's*, magnis (maximis) i contendere, Caes B G 1, 10 strengthened, quam potui maximis i., Cic Fam 15, 4, *med.* See also TO MARCH (N B.—*To do anything on* or *in the course of a march*, expr by in itinere, *or* iter faciens; *ex* itinere only to denote *the sending of persons or things* from *the army marching* cf. Sall Cat 34, Catilina *ex* itinere .litteras mittit.) **2.** agmen, ĭnis, *n* (strictly, *an army marching* · also, *the march itself, as a military movement, not a journey directed to a certain point*) *to take a slave with one on m.*, servum in a habere, Sall. Jug 45: cf. *paulo infr.*, in agmine = *when the troops were on m : to harass the enemy's (line of) m*, a adversariorum male habere et carpere, Caes B C 1, 63.

**II.** As *measure of time* or *distance* Phr . *one day's m*, iter unius diei, Cic Fam 15, 4, *med.*: also, diei iter, 44, 7, *med in two days' m* (lit *encampments*), secundis castris, Liv. 44, 7, *init.*, also, alteris castris, id 38, 13 *in five days' m*, quintis castris, Caes B G 7, 36, *init* **III.** *Pace, progress* grādus v PACE **IV.** *Departure of troops*. prōfectio : *to give the signal for march with the trumpet*, classico signum profectionis dare, Liv. 2, 59. nearly equivalent is phr. vasa conclamare, *to raise the shout for packing up, preliminary to departure*: Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

**march** (*v*) **A.** Intrans: **1.** expr by iter, with a verb (cf. preced. art. I): *to m. by night*, noctu iter facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: *to m. towards Capua*, i Capuam habere (v MARCH, *subs.*) · *they m straight for the Iberus*, recto ad Iberum it contendunt, Caes B. C 1. 69 · cf. recto it. pervenit, Liv. 22, 9, *init.*. *to m without any definite route*, nullo certo it exercitum ducere, ib. 68 *to m incessantly, night and day*, nullam partem noctis iter intermittere, Caes B. G 1, 26 **2.** exercitum *s* agmen dūco, xi, ctum, 3 ; with comps : *he m'd into the territory of the Oleades*, in fines Olcadum ex induxit, Liv. 21, 5, *init.*. *he m's back by the same mountain route*, jugis isdem ex. reducit, id. 22, 15, *ad init.* so, agmen jugis ducere, id. 22, 18, *med* Also Liv. oft. uses duco as intrans (*the road*) *along which Hannibal would have to m.*, quā Hannibal ducturus erat, 22, 15, *extr.*. also. ad hostem ducit, *he m.'s to meet the enemy*, 22, 12, *init.* **3.** eo, 4, *irr* : usu of *immediate advance against an enemy* cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 67, Caesar equitatum suum contra hostem ire jubet : Liv. **4.** contendo, di, tum, 3 (*with speed*) : v. TO HASTEN (B, 4) **5.** comps. of grădior, gressus, 3 · as, progredior (*to m. on, forward*), egredior (*to m out of a place*), regredior (*to m. back*). *after they had m'd (on) four miles*, millia progressi quattuor, Caes. B. C 1, 80. v TO ADVANCE, ISSUE FORTH, RETREAT.

**6.** incēdo, si, ssum, 3 (*of the pace of troops*) · cf. Liv. 28, 14, *ad fin.*, segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant. **7.** prŏficiscor, fectus, 3 (*to start*) v TO SET OUT. **B.** Trans. dūco, with comps : v. *supra*. (A., 2).

**marches:** fines v. BOUNDARY

**marching** (*subs*) Phr · *in m. order*, pergh agmine instructo, Liv. 2, 49, *init* (where the phr. = acie instructa; but agmen is properly *an army marching*) *to give the signal for m*, profectionis signum dare, Liv. (v. MARCH, *subs.*, IV)

**marchioness:** *marchionissa; marchionis uxor (Du C)

**mare:** equa. Varr. Col Virg

**margin:** margo, ĭnis, *c of a page*, Juv 1, 5 See also BRINK, EDGE

**marginal:** *in margine positus, margini adscriptus.

**margrave:** *marchio (Du C)

**margravine:** *marchionissa, marchionis uxor (Du C)

**marigold:** calthа Plin 21, 6, 15. (*Calendula officinalis, Linn)

**marine** (*adj*) mārīnus (*physically connected with the sea*, of *things*, not *people*) *a land (animal) differs from a m. one*, terrenum differt a marino, Quint 5, 10, 61 Cic N D 2, 16, 43 (marinis terrenisque humoribus). Phr.· *m stores*, navalia, Liv. 45, 23, *post init.* (quae ad naves faciendas, reficiendas, instruendas pertinent) *m insurance*, nauticum fenus (v. INSURANCE).

**marine** (*subs.*): i. e. *a soldier who fights on ship-board*: **1.** miles nauticus, Tac Agr 25 also miles classicus, Liv 21, 61, *init.* for which simply miles, Liv. 21, 50 (opp. to socii navales, *the working crews, rowers, etc*) also, Vitr 2, 8, 14, *sqq.* Also pl. classici, orum, *marines* (without subs.), Tac. H. 1, 36. **2.** ĕpĭbăta, ae (Gr. ἐπίβατης but only in *pl.*) *ships swept clean of all their m.s*, naves omnibus e. nudatae, Auct B. Alex. 11. (N B.—Socii navales denotes *the crew*, v. *supra* , also classiarii, Auct. B Alex. 12 and 20 · both which passages show that the latter were *not properly fighting-men*)

**mariner:** nāvĭta, nauta : v SAILOR.

**marital:** mārĭtālis, e · v MATRIMONIAL. (Or gen. of maritus.)

**maritime:** **1.** mārītĭmus (*having to do with the sea*, esp of *people*) · *a m. and naval enemy*, m. et navalis hostis, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 : *m. states*, m civitates, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *m affairs*, m res, Caes *Neut pl.* used absol = *maritime parts*, Cic Fam. 2, 16, *ad init.*. Plin.

**2** expr. by mārē, is, *n. m. cities*, civitates quae mare contingunt, quae in mari sunt, cf. Cic. Rep 2, 4. Phr *a great m. power*, *civitas quae navibus *s.* classibus pollet; magnas copias navales habens See also NAVAL

**marjoram:** āmārācus, i, *c.*, also -um, i Plin. 21, 11, 39. (*Origanum majorana, Linn.) *Adj* amaracinus, *of m*, Lucr : Plin.

**mark** (*subs.*): **I.** *A character traced with pen, etc.*. **1.** nōta : *to put a m. to a bad verse*, n. apponere ad malum versum, Cic. in Pis. 30, *init.* · Sen : esp. *the mark* put against a senator's name by the censors, indicating his removal from the senate · Cic. Clu. 46, 129 : Liv. So, *birth-m.s*, genitivae notae, Suet Aug. 80 **2.** stigma, ătis, *n.* (*a mark burnt into the body*, esp. *of a slave*) : cf. Suet. Cal. 27, stigmatum notae, i e *the marks of branding* : v. BRAND **3.** ŏbĕlus (*an asterisk, used for critical purposes*): Aus. Sap. pref. 13. In same sense, obeliscus, Aug. **II.** *Token, sign* **1.** indĭcium (*that which indicates* or *reveals*) *a m. of good-will towards any one*, ind. benevolentiae erga aliquem, Cic. Fam 7, 6 most freq of *tokens of guilt* : v. INDICATION, EVIDENCE. **2.** nōta :

Join notae et vestigia (scelerum), Cic Verr. 2, 47, 115. **3.** signum (*blushing*), *a m. of modesty*, s pudoris, Ter Andr. 5, 3, 7 v SIGN **4.** vestigium v TRACE. **III.** *Characteristic* expr. by *gen.* after verb esse: *it is the m of a little mind*, pusilli animi est, Cic. v. CHARACTERISTIC (*subs.*) **IV.** *That towards which arms is directed* Phr. *to aim an arrow at a m.*, sagittam collineare, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 22 *to make a m of the head or neck*, caput, collum petere, id. Mur 26, 52 so, *to be the m. of a host of daggers*, undique strictis pugionibus peti, Suet. Caes. 82 also expr. by destino v. TO AIM (II.). (N.B—Scopus, though used by modern Latinists, has *no* ancient authority. Cic writes the word as Greek, and uses it then only in fig. sense = *aim, object.*) **V** *A coin* *Marcus (from the effigy of the saint so named)

**mark** (*v.*). **I** *To draw* or *make a mark upon* anything **1.** noto, 1: *to m a ticket with blood*, tabellam sanguine n, Cic Verr 2, 2, 32, *exti to m eggs with ink*, ova atramento n., Col. **2.** expr. by nota, with a verb e g *to m. pigs*, porcis n imponere, Col. 7, 9, *fin.* cf. Cic Fam 13, 6, *med.*, epistolae n. apponere, 3. signo, 1 *the feathers are m'd with blood*, signata sanguine pinna est, Ov. M. 670. So, pecori signum, numeros aceivis imprimere, Virg G. 1, 263. Phr.: *to m a line as suspicious*, obelum versui apponere: v MARK (I., 3) **II.** *To indicate, as a mark or monument does* signo, 1. *it m s the spot*, locum signat, ubi..., Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 28 Virg. Aen 7, 4. **III.** Fig. *to set down mentally* noto, desigino, 1 v TO MARK OUT. **IV.** *To pay attention to* Phr., animo adesse (*to be all attention*), Cic Sull. 11, *33*; animum defigere et intendere (*to mark attentively*) in aliquam rem, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46 v TO ATTEND TO.

**mark out:** **I.** Lit *to lay out by means of lines* **1.** metor, 1 *to m. out land (in allotments, etc)*, agrum m., Liv. 21, 25, *med.* · esp. *to m out a camp*, castra m, Caes. B. C. 3, 13 **2.** designo, 1 (in this sense, chiefly poet.) *to m out the site of a city with the plough*, urbem aratro d, Virg. Aen. 5, 755 Ov.: Tac **3.** signo, 1 (also poet in this sense) *to m the site for walls with the plough*, moenia s. aratro, Ov. F. 4, 819 Virg. **II.** *To settle, fix upon.* **1.** designo, 1. Join. notare et designare (ad caedem), Cic. Cat 1, 1, 2. Caes. B G. 1, 18, *init* **2.** noto, 1 Cic v. *sup.* (1) **3.** denoto, 1 (stronger and more precise than simple verb), cf. Cic. Man. 3, 7, cives Romanos necandos denotavit. See also TO POINT OUT

**marked** (*part adj*): insignis, e · Tac. G. 31 (*a heifer*) *m. with white spots*, maculis insignis et albo, Virg G. 3, 56

**marker:** perh. index, icis, c (*that which points*): Cic

**market** (*subs.*): **I.** *The place:* **1.** macellum (*for provisions*): *the* forum olitorium *was an old m., where there was a plentiful supply of vegetables*, forum ol. erat antiquum m, ubi olerum copia, Varr. L. L 5, 32, 146: *the fish-m.*, m. cetariorum, id. R R. 3, 17, *ad fin.* · Pl.: Cic (N.B—The passage from Varr. shows macellum to have been the current term: cf. ib § 147.) **2.** forum (*place of public meeting for sundry purposes*) · *fish-m, cattle-m.*, f. piscarium, boarium, etc. Pl: Liv. (but in various cases, the name was all that remained of *the ancient market* cf. art. Roma, Dict. Geog. II. 813). In wider sense, applied to *a town: the most frequented market* ("*mart*") *in the whole kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall Jug. 47. v. MARKET-TOWN. **3.** perh. mercatus, us: cf. *infr.* **II.** *The regularly instituted season:* **1.** mercatus, us: *to hold a m.*, m. habere, Cic Tusc. 5, 3, 9 · *a crowded m*, Liv. 1, 30, *med.* (also used of *other public gatherings* cf Cic l. c) **2.** nundinae, arum (*held every nine [eight] days*) *it was not legal for the elections to be held on m -days*, comitia nundinis haberi non licebat, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13 Cic Fest Phr: *pertaining to the (weekly) m*, nundinarius, Plin.: Ulp *to attend or hold a m*, nundinari · usu. in fig sense, e. g *to make m of the empire of the Roman people*, imperium P. R nundinari, Cic Ph. 3, 4, 10 **III.** *Sale* · q. v.

**market** (*v.*): **1.** nundinor, 1 v. preced art (II, *fin.*) **2.** obsono, 1 (*to buy provisions*) Pl Aul 2, 4, 1 Ter.

**marketable:** venalis, e v. SALEABLE. *M. commodities*, merces, um v. MERCHANDIZE

**market-day:** nundinae, arum: v. MARKET (II., 2).

**market-garden:** v. KITCHEN-GARDEN

**marketing** (*subs.*) expr by obsono, 1 v TO MARKET (2)

**market-place:** forum. v MARKET (I.)

**market-price:** Phr. *what is the m of these things*, *quanti haec vulgo veneunt? (v TO SELL) *food the m of which is only an as*, cibus uno asse venalis, Plin. 19, 4, 20 § 54 *he brought down the m. of corn to an as*, pretium farris ad assem redegit, id 18, 3, 4 § 15 · *of provisions*, annona: *to raise the m.*, annonam incendere, excandefacere, Varr R R. 3, 2, *ad fin* . v PRICE.

**market-town:** forum: Cic. Clu. 14, 40.

**market-woman:** perh. *nundinatrix.

**marksman:** Phr *he was such a skilful m as to be able to hit birds flying*, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat, ut aves quoque exciperet, Curt 7, 5, *fin.* cf Liv 38, 29, *med.*, non capita solum vulnerabant, sed quem locum destinassent oris

**marking** (*subs*) notatio: Cic v TO MARK

**marl:** marga (a Celtic word) Plin. 17, 6, 4 § 42: in describing it, Plin. uses the expr spissior uberiorque....et quidam terrae *adipes*. (The description of a species of marga called columbina or eglecopala [Celtic], answers very closely to our marl Plin. l c § 46)

**marline-spike:** *ferrum in acumen tenuatum quo utuntur nautae.

**marl-pit:** puteus ex quo effoditur marga: cf Plin 17, 8, 4 § 45

**marly:** margae naturam habens; margae similis: v. MARL.

**marmalade:** perh quilon ex aurantiis confectum; conditura ex aurantiis confecta, quam nostrates marmaladam dicunt.

**marmot:** perh. mus alpinus · Plin. 8, 37, 55. (*Arctomys marmotta, Desm.)

**marplot:** *qui se admiscere atque omnia conturbare solet.

**marque:** Phr · *letters of m.*, *literae quibus magistro navis jus belli gerendi conceditur.

**marquee:** tabernaculum v. TENT.

**marquis:** *marchio, marquisus, marquisius v. Du C. s vv.

**marquisate:** *marchionatus, us: v. Du. C s. v

**marriage:** **1.** conjugium (*the natural union of man and wife*) · *the earliest association is in m.*, prima societas in ipso c est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: *desirous of this m.*, cupidus hujus c, Nep Cim. 1. Virg. **2.** connubium (strictly, *right of intermarriage*: hence also, sometimes *actual intermarriage between tribes* or *nations generally*: and poet. = conjugium). *to link in steadfast m.*, c. jungere stabili, Virg. Aen. 1, 73: v. INTERMARRIAGE. **3.** matrimonium (strictly, *with ref. to the wife, who becomes a* matrona): *to bestow a daughter in m.*, filiam in matrimonium collocare, Cic Div. 1, 46, 104: so, ducere (feminam) in matrimonium, etc · v. TO MARRY. (Comp. Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44, tanquam *stolam* dedisset, in matrimonio stabili et certo [te] locavit) Also in gen sense *to contract m s or break them off*, matrimonia contrahere, dimittere, Suet Cal. 25. *children born under lawful m.*, liberi justo m. suscepti, Just. 10, *init* **4.** nuptiae, arum (strictly, *the marriage-feast*, hence meton *the union itself*. "*a match*") *to celebrate a m.*, nuptias celebrare, Liv 36, 11, *init* : cf Cic Clu. 5, 12, quum essent hae nuptiae plenae dignitatis (i e *it was a highly respectable match*). *to bring about a m*, nuptias conciliare, Nep. Att 5 **5.** poet meton. fax, facis, *f.* (*the marriage-torch*), torus (*m -couch*), thalamus (*m -chamber*): *to join to oneself in lawful m.*, face sollenni jungere sibi, Ov. M 7, 49: *united by m*, toro juncta, Ov. F 3, 511. *a stranger to m*, thalami expers, Virg Aen. 4, 550 Phr *the m -halter*, maritale capistrum, Juv 6, 43. *the law concerning m s*, lex marita (poet.), Hor Car Saec. 20; lex de maritandis ordinibus, Suet Aug 34 *certificate of m.*, *litterae justarum nuptiarum testes

**marriage-contract:** **1** conditio v. MATCH. **2.** pactio nuptialis · Liv 4, 4, *med*

**marriage-feast:** nuptiae, arum Ter. *pass.*

**marriage-licence:** *literae extraordinem datae, conjugii meundi causa

**marriageable:** **1.** nubilis, e (*of a woman*) · *a grown-up, m daughter*, filia grandis, n, Cic Clu. 5, 11. **2.** adultus (*grown up, of adult age*) · v. ADULT (*adj.*) **3.** maturus (*ripe for*; with a defining word poet) cf Stat. Silv 3, 1, 176, hic sponsae maturus et illa marito Virg. **4.** poet. tempestiva viro (*of a girl*) : Hor

**married** (*part* and *adj*) **1.** nupta (*of a woman only*) *a m daughter*, n. [jam] filia, Cic Sext 3, 6 **2.** maritus rarely adj in prose; but in Dig. used pl so as to include both sexes, Papin 24, 1, 52, *extr. newly m. wife*, nova marita, Val Max 9, 1, 9 (nova nupta, Ter Ad 4, 7, 33). **3.** matronа (*m woman*) v MATRON.

**marrow:** medulla Plin Ov. *Spinal m.*, spinae m, Cels 8, 1, *med. Dimin.* medullula (*m. of a small animal*), Cat. 25, 2. Fig *the m. of persuasion*, suadae m, Cic. Br. 15, 59.

**marrow-bone:** os medullosum: v. foll art.

**marrowy:** medullosus · Cels. 8, 1, *med.*

**marry** (*v.*): **I.** *To take a wife* or *be united to a husband* · **1.** duco, xi, ctum, 3 (*of the husband*) · freq. with a defining word *e. g.* (aliquam) uxorem d., Cic. Sext. 3, 7 (but a little before, duxit C Albini filiam, without uxorem); in matrimonium d, Caes B G 1, 9. (N.B.—If used absol. in Eng, uxorem must be added in Lat., *e g. he never m'd*, nunquam uxorem duxit) **2.** nubo, psi or nupta sum, 3 (*of the wife* · with *dat.*): *she m'd her cousin*, ea nupsit consobrino suo, Cic Clu 5, 11 · *to m. into a very distinguished family*, in familiam clarissimam n, id. Coel. 14, 34. (N.B.—The perfect nupta sum can only be used in *pres. perf* sense, not as past. indef = *I am m'd to* · cf. Cic Div. 1, 46, 104, virgo *nupsit* [ei] cui Caecilia *nupta fuerat*) Comps. of nubo rare (1). denubo, 3 (*to m beneath her* rare) Tac. A. 6, 27 also poet. = nubo, Ov M 12, 196 (2) enubo, 1 (*to m. out of her order*, of a patrician lady rare) · Liv. 10, 23 (3). innubo, 3 (*to m. into a family*: rare). Liv. 1, 34, *post init.* **3.** when both are to be included, expr. by nuptiae, etc. *Aruns and Tullia are m.'d*, Aruns et Tullia junguntur nuptiis, Liv. 1, 46, *fin. one hindrance in the way of their being m.'d*, unum impedimentum quominus nuptiis inter se jungerentur, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9. also, matrimonio jungi, Liv. 1, 146, *med.* Phr.: *he could not be tempted to m. again*, neque sollicitari ulla conditione amplius potuit, Suet. Galb 5: *he m.'d Domitia*, Domitiam sibi junxit, Tac. Agr. 6, *init.* *to m. again*, secundas nuptias

experiri, cf. Val Max 2, 1, 3 *a woman who has been several times m.'d*, femina multarum nuptiarum, Cic Att 13, 29 **II.** *To settle a daughter, etc., in wedlock:* **1.** collŏco, 1. usu. with in matrimonium, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 144. also alone, *to m a daughter to any one*, alicui filiam suam c, id Br 26, 96 and absol., *not to be able to get m'd*, collocari non posse, Nep. Ep 3 (The simple verb loco occurs in same sense in Pl, *e. g* locare virginem in matrimonium, Trin. 3, 3, 52. cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44.) **2.** mărīto, 1 = preced (later)· *he m.'d the daughter of Vitellius very handsomely*, Vitellii filiam splendidissime maritavit, Suet. Vesp. 14 Phr *to m a daughter to any one*, filiam alicui jungere, Liv 1, 42: cf Caes B G 1, 3, et filiam suam in matrimonium dat (where, however, the notion of *favour* is implied): Kr gives also, filiam nuptum dare, as from Cic, but without an example. nuptui dare is false Latin (id.) (N.B —Of the above, jungo may be equally well used of *marrying one's son to* any one.) **III.** *To perform the ceremony of marriage*· Phr *nuptias rite celebrandis praesesse*; nuptiarum sollennia rite concipere (cf Tac A 11, 26, *extr.*) (N B —Not celebrare, which is used of *persons contracting a marriage.*)

**marry** (*interj.*) mĕdius fĭdius, mehercle, etc Cic.

**marsh**: pălūs, ūdis, *f.* Cic · Hor Phaedr.

**marshal** (*v.*): **I.** *Military officer*. *mareschallus v. Du C s v (Only to be used where precision is necessary otherwise, imperator, dux, legatus may serve.) **II.** *One who arranges processions, etc.* · dēsignātor. v. Forcell. s. v.

**marshal** (*v.*) · **1.** dispōno, pōsui, itum, 3 (*to station troops in their several positions*): *to m cohorts (for battle)* cohortes d, Caes. B G 5, 33: v. TO STATION. **2.** instruo, xi, ctum, 3 (*for battle*) v TO DRAW UP (III.).

**marshy**: **1.** pălūster, tris, tre Caes. · Liv. *Neut. pl* palustria (= pl loca), Plin. 14, 15, 19 § 110 **2.** pălūdōsus (poet.) Ov. Stat **3.** ūlīginōsus (*wet, holding the water*. agricult *t. t*): Varr.. Col

**mart**; fōrum. v. MARKET (I, 2)

**marten**: hīrundo urbica, Linn. (Bewick.)

**martial**: bellĭcōsus, fĕrox (cf. Cic Rep 2, 20, Aequorum magna gens et ferox): v. WARLIKE *M. spirit*, ferocia cf. Liv. 9, 6, *extr*, Romanam virtutem ferociamque. *A court m*, castrense judicium, cf. Tac Agr 9

**martinet**: qui disciplinam militarem [praefractius et] rigidius asservare conatur, Val Max 9, 7, *extr.* *nimius in disciplina conservanda *s. astringenda*

**martyr**: martyr, yris, *c.* Tert. Prud. (N.B —Only to be used in special sense otherwise expr. by phr, *he died a m to truth*, pro veritate mortem [morte] occubuit, R. and A.)

**martyrdom**: martyrium Tert.

**martyrologist**: *martyrologus (martyriorum) scriptor. v. preced. art

**martyrology**: martyrŏlŏgium: v. Fabr. Bibl. Gr. 5, 32, 19.

**marvel**: v. WONDER

**marvellous**: mīrus, mīrābĭlis: v WONDERFUL Phr. *to be fond of the m.*, *miraculorum studiosum esse.

**masculine**: **I.** *Having manly qualities* **1.** virīlis, e · v MANLY, MALE. **2.** masculus *a m. breed of soldiers*, **m.** militum proles, Hor Ep. 1, 6, 37. Quint. **II.** In grammar: masculīnus. Quint. 1, 6, 5 M. L.

**mash** (*subs*): **I.** In gen. sense mixtūra · v. MIXTURE. **II.** *For cattle* farrāgo, ĭnis, *f. barley m*, f hordeacea, Col. 2, 11, *init*: Fest ("farrago appellatur id quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis," Paul. Diac excerpt. s. v.)

**mash** (*v*): contundo, 3: v. TO POUND

**mask** (*subs.*): **I.** LIT.: **1.** persōna (*theatrical* or *for disguise*). *a tragic m*, p tragica, Phaedr. 1, 7 Mart. *Dressed in a m*, personatus: v. MASKED **2.** larva (*ugly* or *caricature*) cf Hor. S 1, 5, 64 **II.** *A kind of entertainment* v MASQUERADE. **III.** Fig. **1.** persōna *to wear a m*, personam alienam ferre, Liv 3, 36, *init* (ille finis Appio alienae p. ferendae fuit = *Appius now threw off the m*) *to take the m from men or things*, hominibus et rebus p demere, Sen Ep 24, 12. comp. pers detrahere, Mart 3, 43. **2.** integŭmentum (*any disguise*) cf Cic de Or. 2, 86, *init*, evolutus illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae, nudatusque v DISGUISE. Phr *to tear off the comely m from the hypocrite*, detrahere pellem, nitidus qua quisque per ora cedit, introrsum turpis, Hor S 2, 1, 64 cf id Ep 1, 16, 45, speciosus pelle decora

**mask** (*v*) **I.** LIT · expl. by persōna and a verb *e. g* *personam induere (*to m oneself*), p addere capiti alicujus (*to put a m on a person's head*) Plin 12, 14, 32 v TO PUT ON. **II.** More freq fig *to throw a veil over* anything, dissimŭlo, 1. cf Sall. Cat 31, *med.*, dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi, *either in order to m his designs or in order to clear himself* See also TO DISGUISE

**masked** (*part adj*). persōnātus (lit) Cic de Or 3, 69, 221: Sen Phr. *a m battery*, peth. tormenta caeca cf Caes B C 1, 28, caecum vallum

**mason**: **I.** *A builder* · **1.** structor. *there were a great many m's at work*, res agebatur multis s, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, *init* Edict in Cod Just 10, 64 (structores, id est aedificatores). Isid **2.** făber. Isid. 19, 8 (but the term includes *carpenters, smiths, etc*) **3.** caementārius (late)· Isid l c Hier. **4.** măchio, ōnis (whence Eng *mason* late) Isid. l c **II.** *A member of the order of free-masons*. *latŏmus (Kr)

**masonry**: structūra (caementĭcia) Vitr 2, 4. Phr. *buildings of solid m*, *aedificia solido saxo compacta

**masoretic**: masorēticus theol *t t*

**masquerade**: *turba personata; saltatio personata; convivium personatorum

**masquerader**: homo personatus v. MASKED.

**mass** (*subs*) · **I.** *A religious service* *missa *m. for the dead*, m defunctorum, Append Imit Chr. Eccl **II.** *A vast bulk* **1.** mōles, is, *f mind moves the (vast) m*, mens agitat m, Virg. Aen 6, 727 *a shapeless m*, rudis indigestaque m., Ov. M 1, 7 Sometimes corpus (with epith magnum, immensum) may serve cf Virg Aen l c; and Tac. Hist 1, 16, *init*, immensum imperii corpus **2.** magna s immensa copia, magna vis; ingens pondus: v QUANTITY, WEIGHT **III.** *A great number of people* multĭtūdo, ingens turba v MULTITUDE. Phr.: *the masses*, *ingens illa hominum tenuiorum turba s. multitudo. **IV.** *A whole taken together*. Phr.: *in the m*, per saturam v. LUMP (II.).

**mass** (*v*) v. TO COLLECT.

**mass-book**: v MISSAL

**massacre** (*subs*) **1.** caedes, is, *f* (*any murder* or *slaughter*) · *the m. of such of us as remained behind*, nostra c. qui remansissemus, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7 *a wholesale m.*, infinita c., ib. 3, 10, *extr.* · v SLAUGHTER. **2** trucīdātio (*act of massacreing*): *no longer a battle, but a m.*, inde non jam pugna, sed tr [velut pecorum], Liv. 28, 16, *med*: cf. Cic Ph. 4, 5, 11, cruor, caedes, ante oculos tr. civium *the September m's*, *trucidationes illae Septembres, quae dicuntur. **3.** internĕcio, ōnis, *f.* (*utter destruction, extermination*) cf Cic Cat 3, 10, 25, quae dissensiones... non reconciliatione concordiae sed *internecione civium* dijudicatae sunt v EXTERMINATION. Phr.· *the m. of St. Bartholomew's day*, *nuptiae istae (illae ?) cruentae, exitiales Parisienses (Kr.): or, *caedes illa St. Bartholomaei festi quae dicitur: *after the m. of so many thousands of unarmed soldiers*, trucidatis toi millibus inermum militum, Tac H 1, 6 so, Cic Cat 3, 10, 24, *clarissimas* viris interfectis (referring to *the wholesale carnage of Cinna and Marius*). v TO SLAY, BUTCHER.

**massacre** (*v*): **1.** trucīdo, 1 (*to slay brutally one or more*): Cic. · Tac cf. preced art, *extr* **2.** interrīmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 v TO CUT OFF, DESTROY See also TO SLAY.

**masse**: Phr *the Agrigentines, en masse*, universa Agrigentinorum multitudo, Cic (v WHOLE) *a levy en masse being instituted*, omnibus qui bello apti erant in unum coactis, Liv (Quich) *a proscription not of individuals, but en masse, had been arranged*, non nominatim sed generatim (i e *including whole classes of persons*) proscriptio erat informata, Cic Att 11, 6, *ad init* (Quich)

**massiness** } (expl by adj v. MAS-
**massiveness** } SIVE, MASSY

**massive**: sŏlĭdus v. SOLID See also HEAVY, WEIGHTY

**mast**. **I.** *Of a ship* mālus, i, *m* Cic . Hor (arbor mali, Virg Aen 5, 504 · also simply arbor, Lucan, 9, 322 poet.). **II.** *Produce of certain trees*. glans, ndis, *f* · *m of the beech, oak, etc* gl fagea, querna, ilignea, etc, Plin. 16, 5, 6 Cic Virg

**mast-head**: *summus malus v. TOP

**master** (*subs*) **I.** *One having power* **1.** dŏmĭnus (*master of a house or servants*) *the m of the house and all his slaves*, ipse d atque omnis familia, Ter Ad 1, 2, 9 *m of one's own affairs*, d rerum suarum, Cic Tusc 3, 5, 11 In wider sense, *one exercising imperial power the Romans m's of the world*, Romanos dominos rerum, Virg Cic. v LORD **2** hērus (*with special reference to the slaves belonging to him*) cf Cic Off 2, 7, 24, ut heris in famulos. Ter *pass Belonging to the m*, hērĭlis, e Ter. **3.** păterfămĭlias (*master of the entire household*) · v. HOUSEHOLDER. **4.** pōtens, ntis (strictly an adj., *having power over*, with *gen* esp. poet) *m of the seasons*, tempestatium p, Virg. G 1, 27 *being m's of their own movements and of the city*, potentes rerum suarum atque urbis, Liv 23, 16, *med* Phr (*a*) *to be m of*, i e *possess dominion over* (1) dŏmĭnor, 1 *to be m of the lives and properties of men*, d in capite fortunisque hominum, Cic. Quint 30, 94 also foll by inter (Caes. B G. 2, 31), in and *acc.* v TO LORD. (2) obtĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 v TO POSSESS. (*b*). *to become m. of*, pōtior, 4 (foll by *abl* or *gen.*) *to become m's of all Gaul*, totius Galliae imperio p, Caes. B G. 1, 2 *to become m. of the city (of Rome)*, urbis p., Sall Cat. 47: *to become m of the state*, rerum (*not* rebus) p, Nep. Att. 9, *fin* · Cic. See also TO RULE, GOVERN **II** Fig *exercising control over* oneself or one's passions: **1.** pōtens, ntis (with *gen*) *so long as I am my own m*, dum mei p sum, Liv. 26, 13, *ad fin*: *m. of one's senses*, mentis p, Ov Tr 2, 139 **2** compos, ōtis (*in possession of*) *I am hardly my own m (almost beside myself)*, vix sum compos animi, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 12. *Not m. of, not able to control oneself*, impotens: v. UNGOVERNABLE **III.** *Manager, superintendent* măgister, tri *m. of a company or union*, societatis m., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 182 · *m. of the feast*, convivii m., Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 122 (also arbiter bibendi, Hor.). *M of ceremonies*, designator; v. USHER. **IV.** *Of a school*: măgister v. TEACHER, SCHOOLMASTER. Or expr. by dŏcco · *who was your m. in music*, quis te musicam docuit? v TO TEACH. **V.** *One perfectly skilled in anything*: **1.** antistes, ĭtis; also antista, ae *a m in the art of speaking*, artis dicendi a., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202 Quint. **2.** expr. by perfectus, pĕrītus, etc.. *a perfect m of geometry*, (homo) in geometria perfectus, Cic. Fin 1, 9, 20: *m. of an art*, perfectus in arte aliqua,

**Ov. A. A. 2, 547** *m. of the art of war*, rei militaris s. belli peritus (perissimus, *perfectly so*) · Cic v. SKILLED, ACCOMPLISHED Phi *a m. of the art of composition*, politus scriptor atque artifex, Cic Or 51, 172 **VI.** *The producer of a work of art* use pictor, sculptor *the old m s*, *veteres illi [nobilesque] pictores (veteres pictores simply old painters, good or bad). A statue by an unknown m.*, *statua auctoris incerti (R and A.)* **VII.** *Literary title* magister Stat Acad.

**master** (*v*) · **I.** *To subdue* dŏmo, sŭpĕro, etc. v. TO SUBDUE, SURPASS **II.** *To attain to thorough familiarity with* a subject **1.** comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 esp with some defining word *e g* scientia et cognitatione compr , Cic de Or. I, 3, 10: v. TO COMPREHEND. **2.** conscĭquor, cūtus, 3 Cic l. c (nemo fere studuisse et scientiae vehementius videtur, quin quod voluerit consecutus sit, i e. *he has m'd it to the extent he wished*). **3.** perdisco, 3 · v TO LEARN

**master-builder:** archĭtectus. v. ARCHITECT.

**masterful:** perh. fĕrox, impĕriōsus: v. OVERBEARING

**master-hand:** perh. artĭfex: cf MASTER (V.).

**masterly:** artĭfĭcōsus (*accomplished in art*) cf Cic Inv. I, 35, *fin*, (rhetores) elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi In sim sense, Cic has artifex (*ut ita dicam*) stilus, Br. 25, 96: Plin Or perh palmaris (*worthy of the palm*), Cic Ph 5, 5, 15 (ironical) Phr · *a m. work*, *opus summo artificio confectum*; (res) singulari opere artificioque perfecta

**master-piece:** perh opus palmare cf. Cic Ph 5, 5, 15, statua palmaris: also Per Eun 5, 4, 8, where palmarium (*sc.* artificium)=quod palmam fert. Kr. gives opus artis (?) absolutum, perfectum; opus singulari opere artificioque; but these are inadequate. Phr · *this is considered by many a perfect m*, hoc opere nullum absolutius plerique judicant, Plin 34, 8, 19 § 55 *this statue is his m*, *hic statua nihil fecit perfectius*; praecipuae haec laudis et statua est.

**mastership:** i e *office of master* magistĕrium *m of the horse*, m equitum, Suet. Tib 3 Cic Sen 14, 46 (de magistratu bibendi) Pl. Bac. I, 2, 40 (= *tutorship, oversight*).

**master-stroke:** *artificium singulare; consilium palmare (palmarium) v. MASTER-PIECE

**mastery:** victōria v. VICTORY *Having the m of*, pōtens: v. MASTER (II.) See also CONTROL, GOVERNMENT.

**masticate:** mando, mandūco v. TO CHEW More precisely, (dentibus) cibum extenuare et molere, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: also appy. conficere, ib (dentes acuti [i e *the front teeth*] morsu dividunt escas; intimi autem conficiunt, qui genuini [*the grinders*] vocantur).

**mastication:** (cibi) confectio: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: cf preced art.

**mastiff:** perh Mŏlossus canis· cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 5. (*Canis mastivus)

**mat** (*subs*). **1.** tĕges, ētis, *f.* (*made of rushes, palm leaves, etc*) Varr. R. R. I, 22, *init.* · *to shade vines with palm m s (matting)*, vineas palmeis t adumbrare, Col 5, 5, *ad fin.* Mart *Dimin.* tegeticula Varr : Mart. **2.** stŏrea *or* stŏria: *to make m s of ropes* (*for sheltering works,*), storeas ex funibus facere, Caes. B C 7, 9 *med.*: Liv. (From the use to which the above were applied, storea would seem to have denoted *a stronger and more durable kind of matting* than teges) **3.** psilăthium Hier. (de tenui culcita monachorum). **4.** matta. Ov. F. 6, 680 (al. lata, Merkel.)

**mat together:** implĭco, implecto v. TO ENTWINE As *perf. part.* concrētus: *hair m'd together with blood*, concreti sanguine crines, Virg Aen. 2, 277

**matador:** *mactator qui dicitur.

**match** (*subs.*): **I.** *Equal in contest*: pār, pāris. *adj*: *not even the gods were a m for them*, quibus ne du quidem immortales p. esse possint, Caes B G 4, 7 Hor So, *no m. for*, impar Virg Aen I, 475 **II.** *A contest* certāmen v CONTEST **III.** *A marriage alliance* **1.** conditio: *to seek a m. for one's daughter*, c. filiae quaerere, Liv. 3, 45, *extr* . *he could make sure of any m he chose*, nullius c non habebat potestatem, Nep Att. 12, *init*.

**2** nuptiae, arum *a m.-maker*, nuptiarum conciliator, Nep l c. *to force any one into a m*, in n. conjicere aliquem, Ter. Andr 3, 4, 23 v MARRIAGE **IV.** *For kindling* sulphŭrātum; found only in *pl.*, Mart 1, 41, 4 *A lighted m*, perh fax, ignĭcŭlus; stuppa ardens v FIREBRAND.

**match** (*v*) aequo, ādaequo, exaequo, I · v. TO EQUAL. Phr.. *to match*, consĭmilis (*exactly resembling*) Pl : Cic

**matchless:** incomparābilis, e (rare) v. INCOMPARABLE.

**match-maker:** conciliātor (*f* -trix) nuptiarum Nep Att 12 (Conciliatrix occurs in bad sense, Pl Mil 5, 17 v GO-BETWEEN) Pronuba, epith of Juno, *goddess of marriage* Virg Ov

**mate** (*subs*) **I.** *Comrade* sŏcius, etc v COMPANION. **II.** *Male or female of paired animals* conjux, ŭgis, *c.* Plin. 10, 59, 79 § 161 **III.** In chess: v. CHECK-MATE.

**mate** (*v.*). conjungor, 3 v. TO PAIR, JOIN.

**material** (*subs.*) **I.** *The substance out of which something is made* mātēria *or* mātĕries, ēi Cic N D 3, 39, 92 Vitr. Ov. (N B.—Esp used of *wood for building* v. TIMBER) Phi *writing m s*, instrumentum scriptorium (v IMPLEMENT) *building m s*, *omnia quae sunt utilia ad aedificandum; saxa et caementa ceteraque ad aedificia (cf. Vitr 2, 7, *init*) also, copiae quae aptae sunt aedificiorum perfectionibus (a more elaborate phr), id 2, 1, 9 *suitable m s for building*, aptae ad aedificia copiae, cf id 2, 2, *extr* . *old m s used up again*, redivivus lapis, redivivum rudus, etc Vitr 7, 1, 3 Cic **II.** Fig : *matter to be worked up by an author* · silva (Gk ὕλη), mātēria, -es v MATTER (II.).

**material** (*adj.*) **I.** *Composed of matter*: **1.** corpŏreus · Luci. 1, 303· Cic **2.** expr by corpus *e. g.* corporis naturam habens; corporis naturā praeditus cf IMMATERIAL. **II.** *Important* q v.

**materialism:** *opinionis ratio eorum qui omnia corporeā naturā constare statuunt. (Not materialismus.)

**materialist:** *qui omnia corporis naturam habere contendit; qui negat quicquam in rerum natura praeter corpora exstare. (Not materialista, Kr.)

**materially:** multum v. MUCH (*adv*.).

**materials** (*subs*): Phr. apparatus rerum ad bellum, Caes B C 2, 2, *init*; belli instrumentum et apparatus, Cic Ac. 2, 1, 3

**maternal:** māternus Cic : Virg. *M. uncle*, avunculus Cic. v UNCLE.

**maternity:** expr. by māter, mātres: v. MOTHER. *Festival of m*, matralia, ium, and iorum . Ov. F. 6, 533

**mathematical:** māthēmătĭcus Vitr Plin. *To prove with m. certainty*, necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere, Cic Fin. 5, 4, 9. also, simply, necessarie (necessario) demonstrare, id Inv 1, 29, 44

**mathematically:** more mathematicorum · v. preced. art.

**mathematician:** māthēmătĭcus: Cic. Fin 5, 4, 9 Sen. Also freq =*an astrologer*

**mathematics:** mathēmătĭca, ae (*sc.* ars). Sen. Ep 88, 23. See also GEOMETRY.

**matin** (*adj*): mātūtīnus · v. MORNING (*adj*.).

**matins:** *preces matutinae.

**matricidal:** expr. by matricidium, matrem necare: v. foll. art.

**matricide:** **I.** *The crime*: **1.** mātrĭcidium Cic Inv. 1, 13, 18. **2.** parrĭcidium matris. Suet Ner. 34, *fin*. (Or expr by verb: *to be guilty of m.*, matrem necare s. occidere Cic Inv 1 c) **II.** *The perpetrator*: mātrĭcīda, ae, c. Cic Suet.

**matriculate:** *mātrĭcŭlor, 1: Stat. Acad. Cant p. 42.

**matriculation:** *mātrĭcŭlātio : Stat Acad. Cant p. 42.

**matrimonial** · ad conjugium *s.* matrimonium pertinens v. MARRIAGE. *A m alliance*, conditio, nuptiae v MATCH (III.) (N B—Not matrimonialis)

**matrimony:** mātrĭmōnium . v. MARRIAGE.

**matron:** **1.** mātrōna. Cic : Liv. (The word usu implies *dignity, moral or social*) *Of or relating to m s*, matronalis, e: *the duties of m.s are mostly confined to the house*. fere domesticus labor matronalis est, Col. 12, *prof med* v MATRONLY. **2.** meton stŏla (*the dress of matrons*) Stat S. 1, 2, 235. Hence, stolatae=matronae, Petr. 44, *fin*

**matronly:** **1.** mātrōnālis, e *m dignity*, m gravitas, Plin Ep 5, 16, 2 Liv. *the m garb*, m habitus (= stola), Ulp Dig **2.** stŏlātus (poet) *m modesty*, s. pudor, Mart 1, 35, 9

**matter** (*subs*). **I.** *Material substance* corpus, ŏris, *n* Lucr. *pass* · Cic. : cf MATERIAL, *adj*. (I) **II.** *Subject treated by an author or speaker*

**1.** mātēria *or* -es, ēi *truth is the subject m of philosophy*, sapientiae quasi materia [quam tractet et in qua versetur] subjecta est veritas, Cic Off 1, 5, 15 *m for joking*, materies ridiculorum, m. ad jocandum, id. de Or 2, 59, 238 also absol, *my m. (for writing about) increases*, crescit mihi materies, id Att 2, 12, *med* **2.** silva (in philos sense = Gk ὕλη) *subject m for speaking*, s. dicendi, Cic. Or 3, 12 cf id de Or 3, 26, 102, silva rerum et sententiarum, i e *the subject m consisting of facts and sentiments to be illustrated by the orator* **3.** argŭmentum (in less precise sense *something to speak or write about*) *to furnish m for a letter*, dare a epistolae, Cic Att. 10, 13, *med* · Quint. 5, 10, 9 (= omnis ad scribendum destinata materies). **III** *Affair* . res, rēi, *f*. Cic. Caes. (*pass*): v. THING. **IV.** *Concern, trouble* Phr. *what is the m with you?* quid tristis es? Ter. Ad 1, 2, 2; or more generally, quid est? ib 3, 2, 25, et *pass* also, quid tibi est, id Heaut 2, 4, 24 cf id Ad 5, 5, 2, quid fit? quid agitur? *he has something the m. with him*, *nonnihil incommodi habet **V.** *Importance, consequence* usu. expr. by rĕfert, interest v. foll art **VI.** *Pus*: **1.** pus, pūris, *n* described by Cels as, crassissimum, albidissimum (*thick and pale-coloured*), Med. 5, 6, 20. **2** sānies, ē, (*thinnish and bloody*) Cels 1 c. *Full of m.*, purulentus Cato. Plin

**matter** (*v*): usu. as *v. impers*

**1.** rĕfert, tŭlit, 3, *impers.*: the *person* concerned expr by prons. meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, etc ; the *degree*, by multum, haud multum, magnopere, quid, nihil; also, tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, etc. · *what does that m. to me*, quid id refert mea? Pl Curc 3, 25 *it m.s little that* .. ., parvi refert (with *inf*), Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 7. cf L. G. § 283. (N.B.—The gen. of person concerned is rare with refert)

**2.** intĕrest, fuit, *irr*. (usu. denoting *a higher degree of concern* than refert; also often taking *gen* of person *to whom*: in other respects constr like that of preced) · *what m.s it to him where you are*, quid illius i. ubi sis? Cic. Att. 10, 4, *ad fin* : Cic. : Liv.

**matting** (*subs.*): tēgĕtes, stŏrea (used as collect subs. Liv. 30, 3, *fin*.): v MAT

**mattock:** dōlābra used for *mining-work*, Liv. 21, 11, *med*. (Ligo is a *digging fork or spade*.)

**mattress:** **1.** culcita (*bed or m*): cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 23, laudare solebat culcitam *quae resisteret corpori* (= *a hard bed or mattress*): v. BED. **2.** grābātus (*any mean bed*): Mart. 6, 39, 4

3. psălthrum (*a kind of mat or mattress used by monks*): Hier.

**mature** (*adj.*) · mātūrus (rare in exactly the sense of Eng.). *m. in mind* (*judgment*), m animi, Virg. Aen 9, 246 (Oftener = *ready, quick, prompt*) Phr. *m. years*, adulta aetas (v ADULT): *possessing a m. judgment*, *judicii considerati ac bene sani; or simply, consideratus, consideratissimus (v. CONSIDERATE, SAGACIOUS) see also RIPE (fig).

**mature** (*v*) |. Lit. mātūro, cŏquo, percŏquo v. TO RIPEN. ||. Fig. to *prepare thoroughly* · Phr *to m one's plans*, consilia sua expedire, fac. H 3, 73; *rationes suas expedire; omnia ilte parare (v TO PREPARE) *my plans are already m'd*, jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, Ter Ph. 2, 2, 7. (Maturo is *to hasten anything on, lose no time* cf Sall. Cat. 32, insidias consuli maturare.)

**maturely**: i. e. *with full consideration* perh considĕrātē Cic Phr.: *having m. considered the matter, he* . *quum rem penitus perspectam habueret ....

**matureness** } 1. mātūrĭtas: Cic
**maturity** } Caes fig, *precocious maturity* (*of mind*), festinata m, Quint 6, *pref* § 10 *m of years for anything*, m. aetatis ad . , Cic Fam 4, 4, *ad fin*

2. adulta aetas = *years of maturity* v. ADULT. Phr *even as a young man he displayed great m of judgment*, *enituit in eo adhuc juvene ingenium providum atque consideratum; juvenis adhuc virili consilio egit, cf Cic Att 14, 21 (acta res est animo virili, consilio puerili).

**matutinal**: mātūtīnus v. MORNING (*adj.*)

**maudlin**: |. *Intoxicated* ēbrius, tēmŭlentus, matus (Petr 41, *extr*, plane matus sum, vinum mihi in cerebrum abiit) ||. *Weak, silly*, after *the fashion of persons in liquor: m. teares*, *lacrimae, quales vino madentium sunt.

**maugre**: expr. by invītus. v. SPITE OF (IN).

**maul**: mulco, 1 v. TO BELABOUR, HANDLE (*fin*).

**maunder**: |. *To complain*. musso, mussito, 1 v TO MUMMUR ||. *To talk on idly without a purpose* · perh nūgor, 1: cf Cic. Div. 2, 13, *init*, inscite nugari. Sometimes vagor, 1, may serve cf. id de Or. 1, 48, 209, ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio

**mausoleum**: mausŏlēum · Suet. Aug 100, *fin* · Mart. Flor.

**maw**: inglŭvies, ēi · Virg. G. 3, 431 Col. See also STOMACH

**mawkish**: perh pūtĭdus (*offensive to a proper taste*): cf Lat. Dict. s v.

**mawkishly**: perh. pūtĭdē: v. preced. art.

**mawkishness**: expr. by pūtĭdus *there is a m. about these appeals*, *inest putidi nonnihil in his obsecrationibus *beware of m*, *cave ne dum animos movere velueris, mollis enervatusque esse videatis

**maxillary**: maxillāris, e · Cels.: Plin

**maxim**: |. *A received truth* · *axiōma, ătis, *n* (without ancient authority, but used by modern writers as phil. *t. t.*): v. AXIOM. ||. In gen. sense, *a rule, precept*: 1. praeceptum, institūtum: esp. in *pl.*: *the ms of philosophy*, praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off *init*. 2. sententia (oft used to denote *a short pithy sentence culled from an author*) · cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 30, *extr*, selectae brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis *κυρίας δόξας* cf. Quint 8, 5, 3, sententiae, quas Graeci *γνώμας* (*maxim, apophthegm*) appellant.

3. *an oft-repeated m.*, cantilēna, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 6 (ut crebro mihi vafer ille Siculus insusurret *cantilenam suam*): cf. id. de Or. 1, 23, 105, ex scholis cantilena, *thread-bare ms from the schools*

**maximum**: *quod maximum est.

**May**: (mensis) Māius Cic. *The 1st of M.*, Kalendae Maiae, Cic

**may** (*v.*): |. Denoting *lawfulness, permission* licet, 2, *impers* (with *dat* of Eng subject) *if you think men* may *do just what they* can *do*, si hominibus tantum licere judicas quantum possunt, Cic Ph. 13, 7, 15 *Cato* might *certainly have enjoyed himself at Tusculum*, Catoni certe licuit Tusculi se delectare, id Rep 1, 1 · absol, *mistress, may I (speak)?* hera, licetne? Ter. Heaut 5, 2, 20. (N B —*Might have* is expr. by perf of licet, the following inf standing in the pres. or imperf. tense v. EXAMPLES *supra*)

||. Denoting *opportunity or ability* 1 possum, *it may be that I am mistaken*, fieri potest ut fallar, Cic Fam. 13, 73 v. ABLE (TO BE) 2 est, *impers.* (usu. foll by *inf*) *one may reach a certain point*, est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32 *which one m. not say in verse*, quod versu dicere non est, id S. 1, 5, 87 *as might be inferred*, ut conjectare erat, Tac A 16, 34. Liv

3 expr by *subj*. this being always the case after such conjunctions as ut, ne, etc the *perf subj* is used absol to denote that a thing *may be expected to happen* · *perhaps some one may say*, fortasse quispiam dixerit, Cic Sen 3, 8

**may-be**: v PERHAPS

**May-bug**: *scarabaeus melolontha (Linn)

**May-day**: Kalendae Maiae · or perh Floralia, ium and iorum, n pl (*a festival of Flora celebrated at the end of April*) Plin Mac: more precisely, *Floralia quae apud nostrates aguntur

**May-pole**: *festa arbor (R. and A.).

**May-queen**: *regina floralis (?)

**mayor**: best word perh praefectus (with *gen* or *dat*) cf Suet Aug. 33 praefectus urbis (*a magistrate acting as deputy governor of the city*). Gell 14, 7 (pr urbi).

**mayoralty**: praefectūra. cohors praefectus v MAJOR

**maze** (*subs.*): lăbўrinthus; ambāges itinerum v LABYRINTH.

**maze** (*v*) perturbo, 1: v. TO DISTURB, CONFUSE

**mazy**: inextrīcābilis, e v. LABYRINTHINE.

**mead**: |. *A meadow* q v. ||. *A kind of drink*: mulsum: Pl Pers 1, 3, 7 Cic

**meadow**: prātum: *a wet or dry m*, p. irriguum, siccum, Cato, R R. 8; p riguum, siccaneum, Col. 2, 17 Cic Plin *Of meadows, meadow-*, pratensis, e e g *m mushrooms*, fungi pratenses, Hor.

**meadow-land**: prātum: Col

**meadow-sweet**: spiraea Plin. 21, 9, 29 (Spiraea ulmaria, Linn)

**meagre**: |. *Poor*; esp. of soil. 1. mācer, cra, crum Varr. Col Join (solum) exile et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67 v LEAN 2. exilis, e (*thin, spare*) *a soil at once unhealthy and m.*, pestilens simul et ex. ager, Col. 1, 4, *ad init* cf. *supr*. 3. jējūnus (rare in this sense) Join. miser atque jejunus ager, Cic Verr. 3, 37, 84 v. *infr*.

||. *Wanting in fulness and richness of expression* · 1. jējūnus (lit. *fasting*) · opp. to plenus, Cic de Or. 3, 4, 16 Quint. 2. exilis Join · (genus sermonis) exile, aridum, concisum atque minutum, Cic de Or. 2, 38, 159. 3. āridus v. DRY (IV).

|||. *Scanty insufficient* exiguus, admodum parvus · v SMALL, SCANTY.

**meagrely**; in jg sense (v MEAGRE, II): jējūnē, exiliter Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 50. See also INSUFFICIENTLY.

**meagreness**: |. *Of soil* exilitas (soli). Col. 8, 16, *med*: Plin ||. *Of diction* · 1. exilitas opp to ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, *init*. 2. jējūnĭtas: Cic v. JEJUNENESS.

|||. *Inadequate supply* *exigua copia; haud satis · v. SUPPLY.

**meal**: |. *Flour* · fārina: v. FLOUR. *Belonging to m, meal*, farinarius: e g. farinarium cribrum, *a m.-sieve* · Cato: Plin. Also, pollinarius (strictly, *for fine m.*): Pl.: Plin. ||. *A repast*: 1. cĭbus: *after his mid-day m.*, post c. meridianum, Suet. Aug 78; *the coena is an evening m.*, coena est vespertinus c., Isid Or 20, 2, 14 2. epŭlae, arum (strictly *a sumptuous m*): *a simple m*, e. simplices, Isid Or. 2, 20, 5. Fig. *a m for moths and worms*, blattarum ac tinearum e, Hor. S 2, 3, 119. Special terms *morning m*, jentaculum (v. BREAKFAST); prandium (v. LUNCHEON) · *principal m.*, coena (v. DINNER, SUPPER) *To take a slight m.*, gustare, Cic Mur. 35, 74. Phr. min

**meal-time**: *cibi hora

**mealiness**: expr by adj. · v. foll. art

**mealy**: 1. fārinōsus *a m mess*, f congeries, Veg Vet. 2, 30, *med*. 2. fārinŭlentus Apul. (Both rare usu. better, farinae *s* pollinis naturam habens: v MEAL FLOUR)

**mealy-mouthed**: perh. blandĭlŏquus (*smooth-spoken*) Pl Bac 5, 2, 57

**mean** (*subs.*) |. *That which lies between two opposites* 1. mŏdus (*the proper measure or limit*) *there is a m. in all things*, est in rebus, Hor S 1, 1, 106 (see the place) v MEASURE, LIMIT.

2. mĕdiocrĭtas *to observe the m.* (*in action*), m. tenere [quae est inter nimium et parum], Cic Off 1, 25, *fin*. *the golden m (of poverty and riches)*, aurea m, Hor Od 2, 10, 5. Phr *to observe the m*, temperamentum tenere, Plin. Ep 1, 7, 3 (temp implies *a blending of two things*, mediocritas, *a steering between them*) For medius (not medium as subs), v INTERMEDIATE

||. Usu *pl*, *that which conduces to an end* · v. MEANS

**mean** (*adj*) |. *Middle* · mĕdius. v INTERMEDIATE *In the m. time*, interim, interea: v MEANWHILE. ||. *Low in rank or birth* 1. hŭmĭlis v. HUMBLE (I), LOW (VI). 2. sordĭdus (stronger than humilis, and implying *actual degradation* cf Liv 22, 25, *extr*., loco non *humili* solum, sed etiam *sordido* ortus). *the very m est people*, sordidissimus quisque, id. 1, 47 Cic.

|||. *Grovelling, miserly*: 1. sordĭdus: Hor: Quint v. NIGGARDLY.

2. illĭbĕrālis (*unworthy of a freeman*, or, as we say, of *a gentleman*) · Cic v. UNHANDSOME.

|V. *Slight, contemptible* · mĕdiocris, e. esp with a negative *no m. men*, non mediocres viri, Cic Rep. 3, 11: *no m. instrument*, (non) m telum [ad res gerendas], id Am 17, 61 See also CONTEMPTIBLE, INSIGNIFICANT

**mean** (*v*) |. *To have in the mind, purpose* · expr by in animo est (mihi), cōgito, etc. . v. TO INTEND || *To import* 1. vŏlo, vis. (with *dat.* of *pron. refl.*): *to understand what the words (of a law) m.*, intelligere quid sibi verba velint, Cic Leg. 3, 14, *extr*.: *what does my father m.?* quid sibi vult pater? Ter Andr. 2, 3, 1. (Volo implies more than mere *verbal sense*, indicating *drift, intent, scope*) 2. signĭfico, 1 v TO SIGNIFY. 3. vāleo, 2 (*to have a certain force*): *they do not see what this word m s*, hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39 ||| *To comprehend under* a term: 1. intelligo, exi, ectum, 3 *whom do we m. by a rich man*, quem intelligimus divitem? Cic Par 6, 1, 42

2. dico, xi, ctum, 3 (*after something has been mentioned*) *of course you m. Plato*, Platonem videlicet dicis, Cic. Leg 3, *init*. cf paulo infr § 3, quod quum dico, legem a me dici, nihilque aliud intelligi volo

—— **spirited**: humĭli abjectoque animo cf. Cic. Fin 5, 20, *fin*, nil humile, nil abjectum cogitare.

**meander** (*v*): Phr.: *the river ms along*, *labitur sinuoso cursu (flexu) amnis · v. TO WIND (intr.). (Cic. has maeandros quaerere, in Pis. 22, *fin*. = TO DOUBLE but the expr. is not suitable to use of a river.)

**meandering** (*adj.*): sĭnuōsus, flexuōsus · v. WINDING (*adj.*).

**meandering** (*subs*): flexus, ūs (*any bend or turn*). cf. Plin. 5, 29, 31, ita sinuosus flexibus [fluvius Maeandros]. Also maeandros, i, *m*. (not in exactly the same sense as Eng.). v. WINDING (*subs.*).

**meaning** (*subs*): | *Signification*:

1. significātio *m of a word*, s verbi, Varr. L L. 9, 29, 40 *to use the same word with a different m*, easdem voces diversa s ponere. Quint 9, 3, 69 Cic. 2. vis, vim, vī, *f (force, import) the m, nature, and different kinds of words*, vis, natura, genera verborum, Cic. Or 32, 115 *what is the (real) m of these few words*, quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, id Fam. 6, 2 (where significatio could not be used) Quint. 3. sententia (*general sense*) *it has this m, in my opinion*, id habet hanc, ut opinor, s, Cic Off 3, 3, 13 *in the very idea of law, there lies the m . . . .*, in ipso nomine legis inesse vim et sententiam . , id. Leg. 2, 5, 11 4. pōtestas (rare) *the various m s of words*, verborum multiplices p., Auct. Her. 4, 54, *init.* 5. nōtio · v. NOTION, IDEA (II.). 6. very oft. expr by significo, vāleo, etc. *the m of the word* carere *is this*, carere hoc significat, Cic. Fusc 1, 36, 88 *to have the same m* (of words), idem valere, id. Fin 2, 4, 13 *I don't understand the m. of these words*, *quid sibi haec verba velint, parum intelligo v. TO MEAN (II) Phr *the expression* fides bona *has a very wide m*, fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic Off. 3, 17, 70

**II.** *Drift, scope* of a speaker, etc . expr. by specto, vōlo (with *dat* of *pron. refl*), vāleo *what is the m of all this speech*, quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? Cic Ph 7, 9, *init.*: *this had a very different m from what they wished to appear*, hoc longe alio spectabat atque videri volebant, Nep Them. 6 *what is your m. (or aim)*, quid sibi vis? (v TO MEAN, II.). cf Nep. Them 3, id responsum *quo valeret* quum intelligeret nemo (*what was its m , what it pointed to*) · see also DRIFT (III)

**III.** *Expression* q v

**meaningless:** absurdus v. UNMEANING

**meanly:** **I.** *In a low condition:* sordide et abjecte Tac Dial 8. Phr. *m born*, obscuro loco natus, Cic . v HUMBLE (I.). **II.** *Poorly, without honour:* sordidē (usu. implying *stinginess* as well as *poorness*) v. *infr.* Phr. *m. clad*, sordidatus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56 · Cic.. also, obsoleta veste, Liv. 27, 34: cf obsoletiore vestitu, Cic Agr. 2, 7, 13. *to be m. entertained*, *admodum tenui hospitio excipi: *to be m. lodged*, *coenaculo s. gurgustio habitare (v. GARRET, HOVEL). **III.** *In a niggardly manner* · 1. sordidē · Cic de Or. 2, 86, 352 · Suet 2. illiberāliter (*unhandsomely*): Cic Att. 4, 2, *med.*

**meanness:** **I.** *Of birth, etc.:* 1. sordes, ium, *f* · *from extreme m of rank*, ex summis et fortunae et vitae sordibus, Cic Br 62, 224 Join obscuritas et s , id Vat. 5, 11. 2. hūmilitas, obscūritas (less strong) · v. HUMBLENESS (I) 3. expr by sordidus, sordidē *the greater the m of their extraction*, quo sordidius [et abjectius] nati sunt, Tac. Dial 8 quo sordidiore loco nati sunt · v. MEAN, adj. (II.), MEANLY (I.). **II.** *Poorness, as proper to those in humble circumstances* · expr. by *adj.*: *m. of attire*, sordida s obsoleta vestis, etc · v. MEAN, adj (II.).

**III.** *Niggardliness* 1. sordes, is, *f.*, esp. *pl.*: *to charge any one with such m*, tantas s. alicui objicere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 *m. and churlishness*, sordes (*pl.*) et inhumanitas, Cic Mur 36, 76 Cic. has, nullam in re familiari sordem, i. e. *no* act *of meanness*, Fl 3, 7. Join · sordes (*sing*) et avaritia, Tac H. 1, 52 2. avāritia v NIGGARDLINESS.

**means:** **I.** *Instrument* or *manner:* mōdus: v. MANNER, WAY. Phr.: *to give any one the m. of arriving at a decision*, alicui facultatem judicandi facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 179 (v. OPPORTUNITY): *they had the m. of living in ease and luxury*, quibus in otio molliter vivere copia erat, Sall Cat 17 *by this m.*, ita (v. THUS) · *by no m*, haudquaquam (v. foll. art.): *by all m.*, magno opere *or* magnopere; also, maximo opere *or* maximopere: cf. Cic. Fam. 3, 2, a te maximopere etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto (*most particularly; by all means*) also simply maxime (v. ESPECIALLY, 4) and, esp when a "*but*" follows, omnino. cf Cic Off 2, 20, 71, danda omnino opera est ut omni generi satisfacere possimus sed si . (1 e. *by all means let us try to do justice to all; but if* ) *by fair m*, recte, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 66 *by any m.* (*right or wrong*), quocunque modo, ib **II.** *Resources* res familiaris; res privata; facultates, etc v. FORTUNE (III.).

**means, by no:** 1. haudquāquam *or* nēquāquam (strong negatives) · *glory by no m. equal*, haud par gloria, Sall. Cat 3 *by no m. comparable*, neq comparandus, Cic Inv. 2, 8, 26. 2. neutiquam (=preced) Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: 3. minimē (like preced ; esp frequent in dialogue) *the air is by no m. void of heat*, aer m. est caloris expers, Cic N. D. 2, 10, 26 *don't you believe these stories?—by no m*, an tu haec non credis?—Minime vero, Cic Fusc. 1, 6, 10 strengthened by gentium Ter Ph 5, 8, 44 4. nullo modo (meaning that something *cannot be done*) · Cic Verr 2, 2, 76, *init* : v WAY

**measles:** *morbilli med *t t*

**measurable:** *quod metiri possis.

**measure** (*subs*): **I.** *Standard for measuring; dimension, quantity:* 1. mensūra *Phidon invented m s and weights*, mensuras et pondera Phidon (invenit), Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 198 · Nep . *to return what you have received in larger m*, quae acceperis majore m. reddere, Cic. Off 1, 15, 48 2. mōdus (esp *of land*) *m s for land*, m quibus metiuntur rura, Varr. R R. 1, 10, *init* Cic Att 13, 33 (m. agri) *a false m.* (*measurement*), falsus m , Dig 11, 6 *Dimin* modulus (*of any small object*) *to the m of his person*, ad corporis sui modulum, Suet Ner 49: Hor **II.** *Proper measure* mōdus *everything has its m*, suus cuique (rei) m. est, Cic. Or. 22, 73 *to observe a m. in anything*, alicujus rei m. habere, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 59, 144 v MODERATION, LIMIT. **III.** *Extent* Phr *in some m*, aliquatenus; aliqua ex parte; v. EXTENT (*fin.*). **IV.** *A course of action, plan* consīlium, rātio v. PLAN. Phr. *to take m s* (1) consūlo, ui, tum, 3 (with dat of that *on behalf of which*, in and acc of person *against whom*). *to take m.s with a view to peace for the future*, otio posteritatis c, Cic Fam. 2, 18, *extr.* · *to adopt cruel m.s towards the vanquished*, crudeliter in deditos c., Liv 8, 13, *ad fin* (2). prōvideo, 2 (*to see to beforehand , exercise forethought:* with *dat.* also de and *abl* ) v. TO PROVIDE. **V.** In music; usu. *pl.* · 1. mōdi Hor. Ep 1, 3, 13 Cic Ov. 2. nūmeri (esp with ref *to metrical feet*) Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182 Hor.

**measure** (*v.*): 1. mētior, mensus, 4 (*in most senses of Eng*) · *to m. land, corn, etc*, agrum, frumentum m., Cic . Hor Fig. *to m all things by gain*, omnia quaestu (suo) m , Cic Ph. 2, 43, 111 Sall.. Liv Comps. (1). dīmētior, 4 (*to m out*) *to m sky and land*, coelum atque terram d., Cic Sen. 14, 49 Caes (2) ēmētior, 4 (rare in lit sense, oftener = *to traverse*, q v) *to m a space with the eyes*, spatium oculis e., Virg. Aen. 10, 772. (3). permētior, 4 (also rare). *to m the magnitude of the sun, as with a measuring-rod*, solis magnitudinem quasi decempeda perm , Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126 (N.B —The perf part of metior and comps. may be used in pass sense · cf. L. G. § 525) 2. mēto, mētor, 1 (*to lay down by measuring*): v. TO MARK OUT, LAY OUT. Phr. *to m. oneself against another* (*in combat*), congrēdi cf Nep Hann. 1, quotiescunque cum eo [P. R.] congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior and Virg. Aen. 1, 475 (v. TO ENCOUNTER) also perh. experiri · cf Nep Han *extr*, ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet (*he was determined to m. himself with them*) · also Virg. Aen 11, 283, experto credite quantus, etc. (*believe me, who have m d my strength with him in the field*)

**measure out:** mētor, 1: v. TO MARK OUT (I.); LAY OUT

**measured** (*part.* and *adj*). **I.** *That has been measured* mensus Cic **II.** *Moderate.* Phr. · *to denounce in no measured terms*, vehementius s inclementius in aliquem invehi: v TO INVEIGH **III.** *Steady; in time* · Phr : *dauntless and m pace*, intrepida ac decora incedendi modulatio, Gell. 1, 11, *extr* : cf. ib. *med.*, gradus clemens, i. e. *a quiet, steady pace.*

**measureless:** immensus: v. IMMEASURABLE.

**measurement:** mensūra, mōdus (the latter esp *of land*) v MEASURE (I.). (Mensio, v. rare: m. vocum, Cic Or. 53, 177)

**measurer:** mensor (*of land*): v. LAND-MEASURER.

**measuring** (*subs*). expr. by mensūra, mētior v MEASURE (*subs* and *verb*). *m-rod*, dēcempēda (10 *ft. long*): Cic Ac 2, 41, 126 Hor. *m-chain*, *catena mensoria (R and A )

**meat:** **I.** In widest sense · cibus v FOOD **II.** *Animal food.* cāro, carnis, *f* v FLESH *Am-safe*, carnārium Plin 19, 4, 19 § 57.

**mechanic** (*subs*): 1. e. *a worker at a skilled trade.* 1. opifex, icis *we employ the hands of m s*, manus opificum adhibemus, Cic N D 2, 60, 150 cf. id. Off 1, 42, 150, *opifices* omnes in sordida arte versantur (showing that the status of an opifex was similar to that of our *mechanic*) Sall. 2. faber, bri (*a worker in wood, iron, etc*) v. SMITH, CARPENTER (N B—Not operarius, which is simply *a labourer*), "*a hand.*") See also MECHANICIAN.

**mechanic** (*adj*) { 1. mēchānicus

**mechanical** { *a figure* (*automaton*) *made by m skill*, simulacrum ratione quadam disciplinaque mechanica factum, Gell 19, 12, *fin* Lampr. 2. māchinālis, e *m science*, m scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38. 3. organicus. Vitr 10, 1, 5 (vestitus telarum *organicis administrationibus* connexus, i e. *by mechanical aid*) Phr : *m. trades*, *opificum artes s. artificia, cf. Cic. Off 1, 42 *by m contrivances*, machinationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (v. MACHINERY). *having a m. genius*, machinatione quadam atque sollertia praeditus, cf Cic N D. 2, 48, 123. (For fig. sense = *not voluntary*, v. MACHINE, *fin.*)

**mechanically:** mechanice quadam arte v. preced. art (1).

**mechanician:** mēchānicus: Suet. Vesp 18: Col

**mechanics:** mēchānica ars, Firm. also simply, mechanica, Sym *The theory of m.*, machinalis scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

**mechanism:** 1. māchīnātio: *to be moved by a kind of m.*, m. quadam moveri, Cic N. D 2, 38, 97. 2. mechānica rātio Gell. 10, 12, *fin.* See also MACHINERY.

**mechanist:** v MECHANICIAN.

**medal:** 1. nūmisma *s* nōmisma, ātis, *n.* (*any coin*) cf. Dig. 7, 1, 28, numismatum veterum *quibus pro gemmis* uti solent: Eckhel: Burman. 2. nūmus *or* nummus (*a coin* · in class. Lat. usu = *money*). Patin. in Suet : numus in memoriam alicujus rei signatus; n. memorialis, Kr.· *a m. was struck in commemoration of the event*, *percussus (cusus) est numus hujus rei memoriae causā.

**medallion:** v preced. art.

**medallist:** **I.** *Maker of medals:* numorum artifex v. preced art. **II.** *Wearer of medal.* *numo (honoris causa) signatus

**meddle** (v): me interpōno, immisceo, etc. (usu. with *dat*): v. TO INTERFERE. Phr *m not with the Saguntines*, ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis, Liv. 21, 44, *med*

**meddler:** perh. homo cūriōsus cf. Cic Fl 29, 70 patere me esse curiosum (*to pry into another man's affairs, play*

*the meddler*) · more precisely, *curiosior rerum alienarum, (qui se alienis rebus immiscere solet*: v. TO INTERFERE) *Ardelio is a fussy busy-body*, Phaedr 2, 5.

**meddling** (*adj*): perh. cūriōsus v. preced art

**meddling** (*subs*) expr by verb v TO INTERFERE

**mediaeval**: *medium aevum.

**medial**: *mĕdĭus Gram *t. t.*

**mediate** (*adj*) Phr *m causes, causae adjuvantes et proximae* (opp to *causae principales et perfectae*), Cic. Fat. 18, 41.

**mediate** (*v*) **I.** Intrans. *to act as mediator*. Phr: *he offers to m (between the parties)*, medium se offert, Virg. Aen. 7, 536 (cf. MEDIATOR); se interponere ad componendam litem, cf. Cic. Fam 10, 27. *to m between estranged friends*, aversos componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29 cf. Virg. E. 3, 108, non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites

**II.** Trans. Phr. · *to m a peace*, sese interponendo pacem [inter cives] conciliare, cf Cic Fam 10, 27 v TO BRING ABOUT; RECONCILE. (N B —Intercedo = *to intervene*, q v)

**mediately**: *of causation*, causis adjuvantibus et proximis Cic Fat 18, 41

**mediation**: expr by dēprĕcātor, prĕcātor (cf foll art.) *by his m*, eo deprecatore, Caes. B G 1, 9. See TO MEDIATE.

**mediator**: 1. dēprĕcātor (*one who makes petition in favour of another*) Cic Caes · v. INTERCESSOR. So prĕcātor, Ter Ph. 1, 2, 90 2 mĕdius (*adj*) Virg Aen. 7, 536. Join pacator mediusque, Sil 16, 122. 3. mĕdiātor (late). Vulg. Gal m. 20 Lact. (Specially of Christ as Mediator Vulg.: Eccl.) 4. sĕquester, tris (rare) *m between patricians and plebeians*, inter patres ac plebem [publicae gratiae] s, Sen. Cons. Helv. 12. so, pacis sequester, Lucan, 10, 472. Phr.: *to act as m*, sese interponere ad pacem conciliandam, etc.: v. TO MEDIATE

**mediatorial**: expr. by *mĕdiātor, etc v. MEDIATOR

**medical**: **I.** *Pertaining to medicine* · 1. mĕdĭcus *m care*, m. diligentia, Plin. 11, 39, 93 Ov. 2. mĕdĭcīnālis, e *the m. art*, m ars, Cels pref *med.* Plin. 3. mĕdĭcīnus (rare) Varr. L L 5, 18, 93. Phr.. *the m. art*, medicina (v. MEDICINE) *m. attendant*, medicus (v. PHYSICIAN) *m. students*, medicinae studiosi, Stat Acad Cantab

**II.** *Having healing power*. mĕdĭcus. v. MEDICINAL.

**medically**: Phr. *to treat wounds m*, vulneribus (quibusdam) medicamentis mederi, Cels pref *init.*

**medicament**: mĕdĭcāmentum, mĕdĭcāmen v. MEDICINE.

**medicate**: mĕdĭco, 1. *to m seeds*, semina m, Virg. G. 193. *m d wines*, vina medicata, Col.

**medicinal**: 1. mĕdĭcus *even fire has a m power*, est ipsis ignibus m vis, Plin. 36, 27, 69 *a hot m. spring*, calidus fons m. salubritatis, id 5, 16, 15

2. mĕdĭcābĭlis, e Col 7, 10, *extr*: Pall 3. sălūtāris, sălūber GOOD, *adj* (III.).

**medicinally**: *medicamenti loco; propter salutem.

**medicine**: **I.** *The art* or *theory*: mĕdĭcīna Cels. pref. *init* · Cic (Less freq., ars medicinalis s. medica · v. MEDICAL, I) Phr.. *to study m.*, rei medicae studio operam dare, Stat. Acad. Cantab **II.** *A medical remedy*: 1. mĕdĭcāmentum · *to give any one m. for dropsy*: alicui m. dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic Off. 3, 24, *init.*: Cels pref. *init.* · *to take m*, m sumere (gen. term), Curt. 3, 6, *init*, haurire (of *fluids*), ib. *med*. Plin. 2. mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.*: *violent m.s*, m. violenta, Cic in Pis. 6, 13. 3. rĕmĕdium: v. REMEDY. 4. mĕdĭcīna (*medical treatment of any kind* · rare in lit. sense). Fig. · *I need no m., I am my own comforter*, non egeo medicina; me ipse consolor, Cic. Am. 3, 10. *sleep is as it were the m. of fatigue*, somnus affert m quandam laboris, id Fin 5, 19. *fin.*

**medicine-case**: 1. pyxis, ĭdis, *f.* (*a small box to hold medicines, perfumes, etc*) · Sen Ep 95, 18 Cic Plin. 2. narthēcium (rare) Cic Fin 2, 7, *fin*

**mediocre**: 1. mĕdĭocris, e v MIDDLING 2. tŏlĕrābĭlis, e cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

**mediocrity**: mĕdĭocrĭtas Cic Phr *it is very rare that any (poet) rises above m.*, perraro exoritur aliquis excellens, Cic de Or 2, 3, 11.

**meditate**: **I.** *To dwell upon in thought* 1. cōgĭto, 1 (*to think about*) more fully, animo agitare et cogitare de aliqua re, Cic Font. 6, 12 cf id N D 1, 41, 114 with *acc* of *neut. pron.*, aliquid attentius c., id Off. 1, 40, 144 v TO THINK 2. volvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (*to turn over carefully in the mind*) *as he was musing upon many (different) plans*, multa secum volventi, Liv 26, 7. Sall.. more precisely, animo volvere, Liv 42, 5, *init* So voluto, 1 (*frequent*) Liv Lucr. (N B —Volvo, voluto denote *anxious meditation upon schemes, dangers, etc*; not *calm philosophical meditation*) 3. mĕdĭtor, 1 (*to bring care and effort to bear upon anything* rarely if ever of *pure meditation*) *I was musing* ("*studying*") *what to say in reply*, quid contra dicerem mecum ipse meditabar, Cic N D. 3, *init* so of an orator *studying his brief*, id Off. 1, 40, 144 Hor. S 1, 9, 2 (cf Forcell s. v., universim *meditari* aliquid est non solum cogitando persequi, sed etiam *agendo* et *praeparando*) See also TO CONTEMPLATE, CONSIDER. 4. commentor, 1 (*to think carefully of, study, devise*) cf Cic. Br. 88, 301, quae secum commentatus esset, i e *what he had studied and prepared* (*without writing*) **II.** *To be bent on, have in view*: 1. mĕdĭtor, 1 *he was making an invasion of Persia*, meditabatur profectionem in Persas, Nep Ages. 4, *init.* Cic 2. expr by in animo est (with *dat.* of person), etc. · v TO INTEND

**meditation**: 1. cōgĭtātio *silent m*, tacita c, Cic Off 3, 1, *fin wrapt in m*, in cogitatione defixus, id de Or. 3, 5, 17: v THOUGHT 2. mentis ăgĭtātio Cic. Off 3, 1, 4 (mentis agitatione investigationeque earum rerum quas cogitando consequebatur) ib 1, 5, *fin.* 3 mĕdĭtātio (rare in this sense) · Cic Tusc 3, 15, 32 (meditatio futuri mali) Cartes (Or expr. by verb v. TO MEDITATE)

**meditative**: Phr. *in a m mood*, cogitabundus (*absorbed in thought*), Gell. 2, 1: *of a m. turn of mind*, *qui solet in cogitatione defigi*. cf. preced art (1).

**meditatively**: expr. by cōgĭtābundus v. L G § 343.

**mediterranean**: Phr. *the M. sea*, mare mediterraneum *or* mare magnum, Isid. Or 13, 16, 1 also, mare internum s. medium (Kr) called by the Romans, mare nostrum, Caes B.G. 5, 1 Mela, *pass* (The term mare mediterraneum is objected to by Kr, on the authority of Isid l. c; but he misunderstands the passage mare magnum is too vague for general use)

**medium** (*subs*) **I.** *Something intermediate* · expr. by mĕdius. v. INTERMEDIATE; also MEAN (*subs.*). **II.** *A person who mediates or acts as go-between*: internuntius, sĕquester, conciliātor v GO-BETWEEN.

**medium** (*adj*) · mĕdĭocris, e: v. MIDDLING

**medlar**: **I.** *The tree*: mespĭlus, i, *f*. Plin. 15, 20, 22 · also, mespilum, Pall. Insit 69. **II.** *The fruit*: mespĭlum. Plin.

**medley**: 1. farrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (strictly, *a kind of hash*) Juv. 1, 86 (*f* libelli). 2. collŭvio, ōnis, *f.*, later, collŭvies, em, e (lit. *washings, a mass of impurities*): *a vile m. of words*, collŭvio verborum deterrima, Gell 1, 15, *fin.*: cf. Liv. 3, 11, *med.*, c. rerum, i. e *a confused state of things*. 3. perh. sartāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (lit. *frying-pan*) Pers. 1, 80 (s loquendi) 4. (*v*) lanx satura (quam dicunt) v. Lat. Dict s v. satura.

**medullary**: mĕdullāris, e. Apul.

**meed**: praemium; merces v REWARD

**meek**: 1. mītis, e (*gentle, quiet*) · Cic . Ter. *blessed are the m.*, beati mites, Vulg Matt. v. 4 v GENTLE (II, 4) 2. dēmissus (*unassuming* also in bad sense, *mean-spirited*) Cic: v UNASSUMING See also HUMBLE (II)

**meekly**: summissē, summisso animo, mŏdestē v HUMBLY.

**meekness**: animus mitis, demissus, etc.. v MEEK, HUMBLE (II).

**meerschaum**: *maris spuma quae dicitur: genus argillae quae spuma maris dicitur.

**meet** (*subs.*) Phr. *to go to the m*, *ad locum indictum ubi venantes convenient proficisci.

**meet** (*adj*) aptus, accommŏdātus, etc v FIT (*adj*).

**meet** (*v*) **I.** *To fall in with*: 1. expr by obviam (*adv*) with, *dat Clodius m s him*, ob. fit ei Clodius, Cic. Mil 10, 28 Ter with ellipsis of verb, *it is the very man I wanted to m*, ipse est quem volui ob., Ter. Ph 1, 4, 18, so, *to go to m any one*, alicui ob proceder e, Cic. Ph. 2, 32, *init*, ob prodire (*in a public way*), id Mur 33, *init*: *to send a person to m any one*, aliquem alicui mittere ob, id Att 12, 5, 5 *to hasten to m.*, alicui currere ob, Ter Hec. 3, 2, *extr.* 2. by obvius *if the other were not going to m. him*, si ille obvius ei futurus non erat, Cic Mil 18, 47. *the place they should m. at*, quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, Sall Jug. 79, *med. his mother met him*, cui mater sese tulit obvia, Virg. Aen. 1, 314. *the first person who should m. him*, quem primum obvium habuisset, Just 1, 6, *init*

3. incĭdo, 3 (with in and *acc*) v TO FALL IN WITH. 4. obvĕnio, vēni, ntum, 4 (rare) Cic Att. 2, 12, *extr.* 5. occurro, curri (rarely cucurri), sum, 3 (*to hasten to go to meet*) *he hastened to m Caesar*, Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes. B C. 3, 79 · *I wrote word to him to m me at Heraclea*, scripsi ad eum ut mihi ad Heracleam occurreret, Br in Cic Br. 1, 6 Pl (For offendo, v TO FIND, 4) **II.** *To encounter* obviam eo; concurro, etc v. TO ENCOUNTER Phr. *to m death*, mortem oppetere, Cic Ph 14, 14, 38. Liv also, occumbere morte *or* mortem, and poet. morti *to m death for one's country*, pro patria mortem (*al.* morte) occumbere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, *extr.* Liv 2, 7, *med.* (mortem). See also TO FACE. **III.** *To come together assemble* · 1. convĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 Sall. Cat. 17 more definitely, c. in unum, Sall. Jug. 11; c. in unum locum, Caes. B. G 4, 19. 2. coeo, 4, *ĭi*. (in this sense, esp. poet. and late) *we met in the portico of Livia*, comitus in porticum Liviae, Plin Ep 1, 5, 9: (*a place*) *where the people could m*, quo populus coibat, Hor. A P 207 · Suet. **IV.** In geometry, *to have contact* · Phr. *to m in a point*, coire in puncto ..., Cart. Dioptr 5, 8 *to m in the same point* (of a number of lines), in eodem puncto concurrere, congregari, ib 5, 4.

—— **together**: convĕnio, 4 v. TO MEET (III).

—— **with**: offendo, di, sum, 3 *to m with any one in the street*, aliquem in platea of., Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 34 · v. TO FIND (4) Phr. *to m. with an enthusiastic reception*, effusius (effusissime) excipi, Suet. Ner. 22: *Pompey's speech met with a cold reception*, Pompei oratio frigebat, Cic. Att 1, 14, 2. cf. mortuo plausu (*sc.* excepti), ib. 2, 19, 2. (N B — Expr. *to meet with* an accident, etc, by accido, contingo, the latter usu. in good sense v. TO HAPPEN.)

**meeting** (*subs.*). **I.** *Act of coming together*: conventus, ūs Sen Q. N. 7 12 (c. stellarum); concursus, ūs · v. CONCOURSE. **II.** *An assembly* · conventus: v. ASSEMBLY. Phr: *the place of m.*, in quo loco coitur, Suet. Aug. 35

**meeting-house**: perh. conventĭcŭlum v. CONVENTICLE

**meetness**: v FITNESS.

**megrims**: i. e *the complaint*, hēmĭcrānium · Marc. Emp.

**melancholic**: mēlancholĭcus Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80.

**melancholy** (*subs*). |. *As a disease* atra bilis. cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 v. HYPOCHONDRIA. ||. *Sadness*: tristĭtia, maestĭtia v. SADNESS

**melancholy** (*adj*) tristis, maestus v. SAD

**melĕe**: *pugna confusa in qua vir virum eligit quocum congrediatur.

**melilot**: mēlilōtus *or* -um Plin.

**melliferous**: mellĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum Ov

**mellifluous**: mellĭfluens (late and rare) Aus Epist 16, 14 (m Nestor) *i. e* ex cujus lingua quasi mel quoddam orationis fluere videtur, cf. Cic Sen 10, *init.*

**mellow** (*adj*) · 1. mītis, e (m lit. sense, poet.) *m fruits*, m poma, Virg. E. 1, 81 *m wine*, m Bacchus, id G. 1, 344 Of style *riper and mer*, maturior et mitior, Cic. Br. 83, *extr* cf id. Sen. 9, 28, senis compta et *mitis* oratio 2. lēnis, e: epith. of *wine* (opp to austerum), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51. Fig *a m voice*, vox lenis, Quint 11, 3, 15 3. languĭdus (poet.). *the m ei sorts of wine*, languidiora vina, Hor Od 3,21,8 So, languesco, *to grow m*, ib 3, 16, 35 4. mātūrus (*ripe*): Join. matura et cocta (poma) = *ripe and mellow*, Cic Sen. 19, *fin* · v. RIPE. 5. mollis, e (rare) *m est wines*, vina mollissima, Virg G. 1, 341.

**mellow** (*v*) |. Trans: cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3: v TO RIPEN. Phr. *time m.s sound wine*, *tempore vina bene firma lenioia redduntur: v preced art ||. Intrans: 1. mātūresco, tūrui, 3: v. TO RIPEN Fig *if his virtues had been allowed to m*, si maturuissent virtutes ejus, Plin Ep 5, 9, 5. 2. languesco, langui, 3 (poet.) Hor. Od 3, 16, 35

**mellowness**: expr. by adj or verb: v. preced. artt.

**melodious**: 1. cănōrus: *a sweet, m voice*, vox suavis et c., Cic Br. 66, 234 Join: profluens et canorus, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, *fin.* 2. nūmĕrōsus (strictly, *in time* or *rhythm*). *m. Horace*, n Horatius, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 49: cf Cic Or. 50, 168 (n. oratio) · v. RHYTHMICAL. 3. mŏdŭlātus (rare in this sense). as epith of style, Gell. 13, 24, *ad init.*

**melodiously**: 1. nūmĕrōsē (*rhythmically, musically*) *stringed instruments sounding m*, fidiculae n sonantes, Cic N. D. 2, 8, *fin* . freq of *style and the cadence of sentences*, id Or 52, 175. 2. cănōrē: Apul.

**melodiousness**: expr. by *adj.*. cf. Cic. Sen 9, 28, omnino canorum illud (*the proverbial m.*, viz *of the voice of old men, in Homer*) in voce splendescit. Sometimes numerus, numeri, may serve. v. RHYTHM.

**melodrama**: perh *drama musicum s. melicum.

**melodramatic**: i. e. *marked by startling incident as in melodrama* · Phr.: *a m. story*, *historia (fabula) miraculis casibusque atrocibus referta.

**melody**: |. *Melodiousness* · q v. ||. *An agreeable succession of sounds, a tune*. mĕlos, i, *n* , mŏdus: v. STRAIN, MUSIC

**melon**: mēlo, ōnis; *or* mēlŏpĕpo, ōnis, *m.* · Plin. 19, 5, 23 § 67 (melopeponas, *acc. pl.*): Pall. (Cucumis Melo, Linn.)

**melt**: A. Trans.: |. Lit.: 1. līquĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 *the sun m.s wax*, liquefacit ceram sol, Plin. 21, 14, 49 · *the brazen tablets of the law were m'd*, legum aera liquefacta sunt, Cic. Cat 3, 8, 19: Virg. 2. līquo, 1 (later) *to m. javelins*, pila l., Lucan 7, 159: Plin. 3. confĭo, 1 (esp. *to melt together, m. down into a mass*): *to m.* (*several ingredients*) *in an earthen pot*, in fictili c., Plin. 33, 9, 46 *to m. silver* (*money*) *into a lump*, argentum c, Sen. Q N. 2, 12: v. foll. art. 4. solvo, dissolvo, 3. v TO DISSOLVE. ||. *To move to pity*. Phr: *to be m.'d with pity for any one*, misericordia alicujus frangi, Cic. Att 7, 12, *med.* in strictly pass. sense, ad fletum misericordiamque (de)duci, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; also, adduci, ib § 190. *to m. the bench to compassion*, judices commovere atque ad misericordiam excitare, cf. ib. § 189: *to be m'd to tears at the cruel death of some one*, lacrimas in misera morte alicujus non tenere, id. Verr 5, 67, 172. *to m (people) to tears*, movere lacrimas, Quint 4, 2, 77 B. Intrans |. Lit: 1. līquesco, lĭcui, 3: *slush of m ing snow*, tabes liquescentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36 Virg . Plin 2. līquĕfio, factus, fiĕri (comp *supr.* A 1.): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26, where occurs the full expr, (mix) se, admixto calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffundit: Ov. 3. tābesco, bui, 3 (*to waste away by melting, melt away*) cf Ov. A. A. 2, 85 and 89, where liquescit denotes the *actual melting* of the wax; tabuerant, *its having wasted away* cf. Cic N. D 2, 10, 26, humor [conglaciatus] mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, i. e. *softens and m.s away*. 4. lentesco, 3 (*so as to form a clammy, sticky substance*) · Pac. G. 45, *fin.* (of *amber*). 5. solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (as *pass. reft* poet.): *keen winter m.s away*, solvitur acris hiems, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1 · *m.'d snow*, solutae nives, Ov. Am 3, 6, 94. ||. Fig. Phr.: *to m. with pity*, misericordia frangi, etc.: v *supr* (A., II) |||. Of colours, *to pass insensibly into each other* perh. dilui atque evanescere; in alium colorem deficere · cf. Plin 37, 9, 40 and 41.

**melt away**: 1. tābesco, 3: v TO MELT (B, 1, 3) 2. dilābor, psus, 3 *when the snow has m.'d away*, ubi nix dilapsa est, Liv. 21, 36, *med* cf TO MELT (B, I, 2). 3. diffluo, xi, xum, 3 (in gen. sense). *mountains m away*, juga montium d, Sen Ep. 91, *med.* Lucr.

—— **down**: confĭo, 1 (*trans*) · *to m. down statues*, simulacra c., Suet. Ner. 32: v. TO MELT (A, I, 3).

**melting** (*subs*) |. Lit.: 1. līquātio (v rare): Vopisc. 2. flātūra (*by blast furnace*). Plin 7, 56, 57 § 197 (*al* conflatura) Vitr. Usu better expr by verb: e. g. *the art of m. and duly mixing copper*, *aeris conflandi ac temperandi ars *after the m. of the snows*, dilapsis nivibus, etc : v. TO MELT. ||. Fig : *the m. of colours into each other*, harmŏgē (artistic *t. t.*); commissurae colorum et transitus, Plin. 35, 5, 11. (R. and A )

**melting** (*adj*): sometimes, flēbĭlis (*piteous, plaintive* · q. v.): cf. Hor Od. 2, 9, 9, f. modi . Ov. Phr. *m eyes* (*with desire*), putres oculi, Hor. Od. 1, 36, *fin*

**meltingly**: flēbĭlĭter (*plaintively*): Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5.

**melting-pot**: fictile, is, *n.* · Plin. 33, 9, 46.

**member**: |. *Of the body* membrum: Liv. 2, 32, *med* · Cic See also LIMB, JOINT. ||. *Of a sentence* · incīsum (*a clause*, Gr. κόμμα), membrum (*an integral part of a period*, Gr. κῶλον) Cic. Or 62, *fin.* Instead of incisum, incisio oft occurs: e. g. Cic. Or. 64, 216, in *incisionibus* et in membris. |||. *Of a society, corporation, etc* . 1. sŏdālis, is (the legal term to denote *a m. of a* collegium *or guild*): Gai. Dig. 47, 22: *to be elected m of the Royal Institute of France*, s. instituti regii Francici cooptari, Wyttenb. in Kr. 2. sŏcius · usu. term to denote *a m. of a learned society*: Ruhnk. in Kr. 3. more freq not expr. by a single word: *m of the senate*, senator; *of a family*, gentilis: *among the m.s of his own body* (*the patrician order*), inter corporis sui homines, Liv. 6, 34: *a guild of smiths, of not more than* 150 *m.s*, fabrorum collegium, duntaxat hominum CL., Plin. Ep. 10, 33 (42): *to be enrolled as m.s of the Achaean league*, in Achaicum concilium contribui, Liv 42, 37, *extr.* *to be a m of two different collegia*, in duobus collegiis esse, Marc Dig. 47, 22, 1 § 2 *three m.s are sufficient to form a collegium*, tres faciunt collegium, Dig. 50, 16, 85

**membership**: Phr. *to be admitted to m*, sodalem *s* socium ascribi, cooptari, etc : v preced. art.

**membrane**: membrāna · *very thin m.s*, tenuissimae m , Cic. N D. 2, 57, *init.* · Cels. *Dimin* membranula (*a fine, thin m*) Cels. (May be used also of *vegetable m.s*, cf. Plin. 19, 6, 34 § 111.)

**membranaceous**: membrānāceus (*like a thin skin*) Plin. 10, 61, 81

**memento**: mŏnŭmentum · v. MEMORIAL

**memoir**: commentārius, esp. *pl.* (strictly, *notes for history*) · *m.s of Socrates* (*the Memorabilia*), c dictorum atque factorum Socratis, Gell. 14, 3, *med* cf. title of Caesar's works Sometimes = *biography*: v. LIFE (III.)

**memorable**: 1. mĕmŏrābĭlis, e (*deserving to be remembered*) *the most m of wars*, bellum maxime omnium memorabile, Liv 21, *init that m year*, ille m annus, Cic Leg. 1, 3, 8: Tac. 2. mĕmŏrĭā dignus Nep. Epam 1. 3. mĕmŏrandus *a spot m for the slaughter of the 300 Spartans*, locus tricentorum Laconum caede m., Flor. 2, 8, *med* · Pl 4. nōbĭlis, e (*famous*). *this is the m battle of Trasimene*, haec est n ad Trasimenum pugna, Liv. 22, 7, *init.* 5. insignis, e v. REMARKABLE.

**memorandum**: Phr. *to make a m of anything*, aliquid in commentarios referre, Traj in Plin. 10, 95 (96) also, enotare, ib 6, 16, 10: *a m.-book*, liber memorialis, Suet. Caes 56, *med.*

**memorial** (*subs*) |. *Means of remembering* mŏnŭmentum. *there are many m.s of your clemency*, multa sunt tuae clementiae m , Cic Deiot 15, 40: Liv ||. *A document*. libellus: v. PETITION

**memorial** (*adj.*) · Phr.: *a m. hall*, *atrium alicujus rei memoriae causa aedificatum; quod pro monumento erit

**memorialist**: Phr.: *to m. the government*, *ad eos qui rempublicam tenent libellum supplicem mittere.

**memory**: |. *The faculty*: mĕmŏria *to have a good m.*, esse m bona, Cic Att. 8, 4, *med.*, firma, Quint. 11, 2, 18 *so good a m.*, tanta m., Cic Br 88, 301 *m., most retentive* (in youth), m. tenacissima, Quint. 11, 1, 19 *slow, failing m.*, m. segnis et lenta, Sen. Ep 74, *init : natural and artificial m* , m naturalis, artificiosa, Auct Her 3, 16, 28 *to exercise the m.*, m exercere, Cic. Sen. 6, *extr. to impress anything upon the m.*, aliquid memoriae mandare, Cic Quint. 6, 25 (quaeso ut eum diem memoriae mandetis, i e *make an effort to remember it to commit to m.*, is ediscо · v. TO LEARN I., 1, 2) *to retain in the m.*, aliquid memoriā tenere, Cic Sen 4, *fin.*: also, memoriā complecti, id Div. 2, 71, 146; custodire, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127. *m fails one*, memoriā deficitur (aliquis), Col. 7, 9, *ad fin.*: so, memoriā falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59: cf. Cic. Att. 12, 1, memoriolā vacillare (*to find one's m. giving way*) *to state from m.*, ex m. exponere, id Cat. 3, 6, 13. Phr. *a har ought to have a good m.*, mendacem memorem esse oportet, Prov in Quint. 4, 2, 91 · *to recite from m* , memoriter pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, *fin.* · *to be effaced from the m*, ex animo effluere, ib. 2, 74, 300 (v. TO FORGET). ||. *Remembrance*.

1. mĕmŏria *to wipe out all m of discord*, omnem m. discordiarum delere. Cic Ph 1, *init : to recal the m. of childhood*, pueritiae m. recordari, id. Arch. *init.*. v. REMEMBRANCE. 2. rĕcordātio (*act of calling to mind*): v. RECOLLECTION. |||. *The time that can be remembered*: mĕmŏria: *in the m. of our fathers*, memoria patrum nostrorum,

Caes B.G. I, 12. *never in the m. of man,* (nunquam) post hominum m., Cic. Cat. I, 7, 16. **IV.** *Exemption from oblivion:* Phr.: *to consign to m*, memoriae tradere, prodere v TO RECORD.

**men-pleaser:** Phr.· *not as m s,* non quasi hominibus placentes, Vulg. Eph VI. 6.

**menace** (*v.*)· mĭnor, mĭnĭtor, I: v. TO THREATEN See also TO IMPEND.

**menace** (*subs*) **1.** mĭnae, arum. Cic. Tac Fig *m of the sky* (*the eatening phaenomena*), coelestes m, Tac. H I, 18. **2.** mĭnātio Cic. de Or 2, 71, 288 **3.** terrĭcŭla, orum (*acts fitted to intimidate*). cf Liv. 34, II, nullis minis, nullis terriculis moveri Att in Non. Phr *to indulge in m*, minor, mĭnĭtor (v. TO THREATEN) *to overawe with m s,* minaciter terrere, Cic de Or. I, 20, 90

**menacing** (*adj*)· **1.** mĭnax, ācis· Join. minax et arrogans, Cic. Font 12, 26. Fig *a m, night,* nox m. [et in scelus eruptura], Tac. A. I, 28 Comp preced art. (1) **2.** mĭnĭtābundus (only of *persons*): Liv. **3.** perb. trux, trūcis (*of fierce, angry men* chiefly poet) cf Lucan, 7, 291, facies truces, oculosque minaces. also, Quint II, I, 3, trux atque violentum dicendi genus v. FIERCE.

**menacingly:** **1.** mĭnāciter Cic de Or I, 20, 90 **2.** mĭnanter Ov. **3.** expr by mĭnĭtābundus, mĭnĭtans. cf. L G. § 343.

**menagerie:** *ferae claustris custoditae (Vivarium = *preserve*)

**mend:** **A.** Trans: **I.** Lit **1** sarcio, si, tum, 4 *to m. old ropes, baskets, etc* · veteres funes, corbulas, etc s., Cato *to m broken crystal,* fragmenta crystallina s, Plin 37, 2, 10 Col. Also comp resarcio, 4 (*to m.* or *make good again*), Ter Ad I, 2, 41 (r. vestem). **2,** rĕconcinno, I (*to set right again* · rare). Pl Men 2, 3, 78 Cic. · v. TO REPAIR. Phr.: *to m one's pace,* addere gradum, Pl Trin. 4, 3, 3. Liv. **II.** Fig.: ēmendo, corrīgo, etc v. TO AMEND, IMPROVE **B.** Intrans.. **I.** *To improve in health:* mĕlior fīo, convălesco: v TO RECOVER. Phr.. *I am m ing a little,* meliuscule est mihi, Cic Fam 16, 5. *until the patient begins to m.,* donec morbus decrescere incipiat, Cels. 3, 20 *he began slowly to m,* sensim toto corpore salubritas percipi (incipiebat), Curt 3, 7, *ad fin* **II.** In gen sense· Phr. (*things*) *seem likely to m.,* posse videntur esse meliora quam e fuerunt, Cic Att. 14, 15 cf. ib. infr., incipit res melius ire quam putaram v TO IMPROVE.

**mendacious:** mendax. v. LYING (*adj.*).

**mendacity:** mendācium: *made up of dishonesty and m.,* totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic Clu. 26, *fin.* esp. *pl.* (cf L. G. § 591): *farewell to the m. of seers,* valeant m. vatum, Ov. F 6, 253. (Mendacitas late and unclass.) See also FALSEHOOD.

**mendicancy:** v. MENDICITY.

**mendicant** (*subs.*): mendĭcus, *f.* -a· v. BEGGAR.

**mendicant** (*adj.*): Phr.: *a m. friar,* monachus ex ordine mendicantium (Kr.): *the m. order of Franciscans,* *Franciscanorum mendicantium ordo.

**mendicity:** mendĭcĭtas: Cic.: v. BEGGARY.

**menial** (*adj.*)· **1.** servīlis, e: v. SERVILE. **2.** sordĭdus: opp to liberalis (quaestus, qui liberales, qui sordidi), Cic. Off I, 42, *init.* Join humilis et sordida [cura], Plin. Ep. I, 3, 3: v. MEAN, LOW

**menial** (*subs*) perh mĕdiastīnus (*a low order of slave*): Hor. Ep. I, 14, 14: Cic.: v. SLAVE

**menology:** *mēnŏlŏgium: Fabric.

**menstrual** } **1.** menstruus. Plin.

**menstruous** } As *subs.* menstrua, orum (= *monthly courses*): Cels. 6, 6, 38: Plin.: called also menses, ium· Plin. 21, 21, 89. **2.** menstrŭālis, e (*menstruating*). Plin. 19, 10, 57.

**mensuration:** metiendi ars *s.* ratio: v. TO MEASURE. See also LAND-MEASURING. (Perh. mensuratio, as *t. t.*: cf. Auct. de Limit. Goes. p. 264)

**mental:** gen. of ingenium, mens, animus: cf Sall. Jug. 2. Also, ingenium alone may denote *the entire m powers:* ib. *fin.*: and ch 4, *init.*· v MIND.

**mentally:** mente, animo, cogitatione v. MIND.

**mention** (*v.*)· **1.** mĕmŏro, commĕmŏro, I v TO RELATE. **2.** expr. by mentio and a verb. esp mentionem facere, Pl. Most 3, 2, 126: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, *init* . foll by *acc* and *inf.*, as in preceding exx.; by *gen.* (in facere alicujus rei), Cic R. Am. 2, 5; or by *abl* with de (de aliquo m. facere), id Leg 3, 6, *fin* . *if such and such a subject be m'd (in conversation),* in si qua de. .. injecta fuerit, Hor S. I, 4, 94. *to be led incidentally to m something,* casu in alicujus rei m. incidere, Cic Div. Verr 15, *extr.* **3.** mĕmĭni, *defect. perf* (rare and not in Cic. for in Ph. 2, 36, 91, the verb has its ordinary sense with *gen*): *this conspiracy is m'd by .. .,* meminerunt hujus conjurationis . . . , Suet Caes. 9 Quint. **4.** injĭcio *or* jăcio, jēci, 3 (*to throw out* a remark) *he m s among other matters,* inter alias res jacit, Sall Jug II, *med* *to m a subject to any one,* alicui de aliqua re injicere, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3 **5.** nōmĭno, I (*to m by name*) esp in phr., honoris causa nominare, *to m any one's name by way of respect, with all honour* : Cic R Am 2, 6 **6.** dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to speak of*): v. TO SPEAK Phr. *not to m,* omittere, Nep Han 2 (nam ut omittam Philippum, *to omit all mention of Philip*), praetermittere (*to pass by without stopping to mention*, whereas, omitto is *to leave out*): v. TO OMIT, PASS OVER.

**mention** (*subs*): **1.** mentio. v. TO MENTION (2). **2.** commĕmŏrātio (implying more than mentio. *recital, recounting*) Ter. Cic **3.** expr by verb. *m. being made* . . . , quum injectum esset (= mentione facta): v. preced. art.

**mentor:** dux, auctor v GUIDE.

**mephitic:** mephĭtĭcus Sid. (cf saevam exhalare mephitim, Virg. Aen. 7, 84). See also FETID

**mercantile:** expr by mercātūra, commercium *to be engaged in m transactions,* mercaturas facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72 *to be a barrier to m intercourse,* commercia prohibere, Sall. Jug 18, *ad init.*. *a m people,* *commercius (mercaturae) dedita gens See also MERCHANT. (Mercatorius only in Pl.)

**mercenarily:** pretio atque mercede Cic Verr. 5, 20, *init* . pecuniae (pretii, mercedis) causā, id Q Fr. I, I, 5.

**mercenary** (*adj.*): **1.** mercēnārius: *m. witnesses,* m. testes, Cic. Fam. 3, II, *med* · opp. to gratuitus, id. Leg. I, 18, 48 (m liberalitas). **2.** conductus (*hired, paid for*). Cic. Leg. I. c Also conducticius . v. foll art. **3.** vēnālis, e (*offered for sale or hire*): v. VENAL.

**mercenary** (*subs.*): **1.** conductus miles· *3000 Grecian m.s,* ex Graecia conductorum tria millia, Nep Dat. 8 so, Graeci pedites mercede conducti, Curt. 3, 9, *init.* Also, conducticius exercitus, *mercenaries* (collectively), Nep. Iph. 2. **2.** mercēnārius miles: Liv. 24, 49, *extr* : in *pl.* perh. mercenarii (without *subs*) Fremsh. Curt. 2, 5 cf. Liv. 30, 8, *fin.*, mercenarius armis oppugnare (N B —In good authors, mercenarius, without *subs* = *a hired servant*. opp to *an actual slave*)

**mercer:** perh. linteo v. DRAPER.

**merchandize:** **I.** Objects of trade: **1.** merx, rcis, *f.* (*any commodity on sale*). Pl. Cic : v. WARES. *To be an article of m*, in merce esse, Plin. 12, 25, 51, § 118. **2.** res vēnāles: Sall. Jug. 47 (forum rerum v). **3.** mercātūra (strictly *trade*: rare in present sense)· Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 55. **II.** *Trade itself.* mercātūra: v. COMMERCE, TRADE.

**merchant** (*subs.*): **1.** mercātor (*a dealer on a large scale*) *to buy of m.s in order to sell again,* mercari a mercatoribus quod statim vendas, Cic Off I, 42, 150 Caes **2.** nĕgōtiātor (strictly *a money-lender or banker in the provinces*: in later writers, *a dealer*): *a corn m*, m frumentarius, Paul. Dig. 50, 5, 9 *The calling of a m*, mercatura. Cic Off I, 42, 151.

**merchant-ship** navis mercatoria: Pl Bac. 2, 3, 2; n oneraria (*ship of burden, transport. not a ship of war*): Caes. *pass*

**merchantable:** vēnālis, e. v. SALEABLE

**merchantman:** v MERCHANT-SHIP

**merciful:** **1.** mīsĕrĭcors, rdis (*pitiful, compassionate*) *let them be m. with embezzlers of the treasury,* sint m in furibus aerarii, Sall Cat 52, *med* · but the usu constr is, m in *aliquem* (*towards any one*), Cic Lig 5, 15. *blessed are the m*, beati m., Vulg Matt v 7 **2.** clēmens, ntis (*mild and clement. not given to vengeance or indulgence of angry passion*) *I desire to be m* (*act with mildness, without severity*), cupio me esse c, Cic Cat. I, 2, 4 Join. clemens [judex] et misericors, Cic. Pl. 13, *init.* See also GENTLE. **3.** mītis, e (*mild*) *a most m and gentle man,* homo mitissimus et lenissimus, Cic. Cat 4, 5, *fin* · *m. to the penitent,* in poenitentiae (= iis quos poenitebat), Tac Agr. 16. Join: mitis et misericors [animus], Cic Inv. 2, 55, *init.* **4.** exōrābĭlis, e (*open to prayers, that may be entreated*). Tac. Agr 16 Sen (longe in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis).

**mercifully:** **1.** clēmenter (for syn v. MERCIFUL): Cic. Verr 5, 8, 19 Caes **2.** mīsĕrĭcordĭter (late and rare): Lact. 6, 18, *ad init.* Quadrig. *fr.* Phr. *to behave m. towards any one,* misericordem esse, se praebere, in aliquem v MERCIFUL.

**mercifulness:** mīsĕrĭcordia. v. MERCY.

**merciless:** **1.** immīsĕrĭcors, rdis (for syn. v. MERCIFUL) Cic Join immisericors atque inexorabilis, Gell. **2.** immītis, e (poet.). *a m. tyrant,* im tyrannus, Virg **3.** inclēmens, ntis *the m dictator,* inc. dictator, Liv 8, 32, *med* **4.** crūdēlis, dūrus, ferreus, inhūmānus v CRUEL, UNFEELING. **5.** importūnus opp. to clemens, Cic. Rep I, 33 Join crudelissimus atque importunissimus [tyrannus], Liv. 29, 17, *extr.* (N B—Immisericors, immitis, inclemens, inexorabilis, strictly denote the quality as negative, *void of mercy or gentleness* the foll. words, as positive *cruel and hard-hearted.*)

**mercilessly:** **1.** immīsĕrĭcordĭter (rare) Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 29 (duriter im.que). **2.** crūdēlĭter, dūrĭter. v CRUELLY.

**mercilessness:** **1.** inclēmentia Virg Aen. 2, 602. **2.** more adequately, crudelitas, inhumanitasque. Cic Verr. 5, 44, 115

**mercurial:** i e *excitable and fickle:* perh mōbĭlis, e: v. FICKLE.

**Mercury:** **I.** *The deity:* Mercŭrius Hor. Cic. **II.** *The planet:* stella Mercurii, Cic N D 2, 20, 53: poet. Cyllenius ignis, Virg. G. I, 337. **III.** *The metal* argentum vivum· Plin. 33, 6, 32. (Hydrargyrum, i, n., Pharmacop.: which in Pliny denotes a totally different substance: 33, 8, 41.)

**mercy:** **1.** mīsĕrĭcordia (*pitifulness, compassion*)· *fear leaves no room for m.,* timor m. non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26 *to recal men's minds to clemency and m.,* mentes hominum ad lenitatem mque revocare, Cic de Or. I, 12, 53. **2.** clēmentia (*mildness*)· Join clementia mansuetudoque, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 115; lenitas, etc, id. Att. 14, 19, *med.* See also CLEMENCY. **3.** mansuētūdo (*gentleness*): esp. with another word, cf. *supr.* (2): Caes. **4.** vēnia (*indulgence, grace*): *a fault for which no m. will be shown,* cui peccato nulla v, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: v. FORGIVENESS. Phr.: *to show m to,* ignoscere, with *dat.* (v. TO FORGIVE): *to be at the m. of another.*

obnoxium esse, Sall Cat 20, *med* · so, *at the m. of every freak of fortune*, fortunae obnoxius, Tac. A. 2, 75: *any one's life is at the m of another*, alicujus vita in alterius manu posita est, Cic. Quint 2, 6 so, alicujus in ditione ac potestate, Cic l. c

**mercy-seat:** propitiātōrium · Vulg. Heb. IX 5

**mere** (*subs*.) lăcus, lăcūna. v. LAKE

**mere** (*adj*.) · I e. *that and nothing more* **1.** mĕrus (somewhat rare in this sense) · *m. expectation* (*nothing given at present*), nihil nisi spes mera, Ter. Ph I, 2, 96 Apul **2.** expr. by ipse *by the m. fact of its presence*, hoc ipso quod adest (*sc* injustitia), Cic Fin I, 16, 50 so, de Or. 2, 6, 24, hoc ipsum nihil agere et plane cessare delectat (I e *mere* doing nothing) *they died of m excess of joy*, *ipso gaudio immodico vita excesserunt. **3.** ūnus, sōlus: *by his m advance and approach* (*without a blow being struck*), uno aditu adventuque, Cic. Man 8, 21 · v. ALONE, ONLY. **4.** expr. by nihil nisi (cf. *supr*. I) v ONLY. Phr. *in m. wantonness*, ultro cf Ter. Eun 5, 2, 21, etiam *ultro* derisum advenit (lit *over and above, beyond* what was necessary)

**merely:** tantummŏdo, sōlummŏdo, etc v. ONLY

**meretricious:** I. *Pertaining to courtesans*. mĕrĕtrīcius. Pl. Cic. (N B—Not used in fig sense) **II.** Fig *alluring by false show, gaudy*. Phr.. *m attractions*, illecebrae, *e. g.* voluptatis cf Cic. Sext 66, 138 · vitiorum illecebris et cupiditatum lenociniis *m. ornament* (*in style*), lenocinia, orum cf. Quint 8, prooem § 26, non ornamenta sed lenocinia: sometimes, in this last use, fucatus may serve cf Gell 13, 26, versus Homeri simplicior et sincerior, Virgilii autem quodam quasi ferrumine immisso *fucatior*. cf. Cic Or. 23, 79, fucati medicamenta candoris et roboris (but fucatus applies to whatever is *artificial*)

**meretriciously:** illĕcĕbrōsē (*enticingly*: rare). Pl. Phr: *to adorn speech m.* (orationem) fucare atque praelĭnere, Gell. 7, 14, *extr.*: *a style m. adorned*, *oratio lenociniis quibusdam verborum ac figurarum fucata; oratio parum casta fucatoque nitore insignis.

**meretriciousness:** *of style*, lēnōcĭnia, orum v. MERETRICIOUS (II.)

**merge:** i. e. *to absorb, swallow up* · confundo, fūdi, sum, 3. *the two peoples were m.d in one* Cic. duo populi in unum confusi sunt, Liv. 1, 23 · v. TO MIX, BLEND Phr.: *the new guild was m.d in the old*, *novum in vetus collegium contributum est, cf Liv 42, 37, *fin*.

**meridian** (*subs*.) I. *A circle so called* · mĕrĭdiānus circulus. Sen. N. Q 5, 17, 3 or for brevity's sake, simply *meridianus (in Vell. 2, 126, quidquid *meridiano* aut septentrione finitur = meridie, *the South*). II. *The point reached by the sun at mid-day* · perh. *fastīgium meridianum. Or as before, circulus meridianus, because *the sun is highest when he passes through that circle* In ng. sense, fastigium summum: v. EMINENCE (II.).

**meridian** (*adj*.). mĕrĭdiānus: cf preced art.

**meridional:** v. SOUTHERN.

**merit** (*subs*.): **1.** mĕrĭtum · Caes : Cic. v. DESERT. **2.** laus, dis, *f* : esp in certain phrr. *it is looked upon as m*, laudi ducitur, Cic Tusc. 1, 2, 4 · *to extol any one's m.s to the skies*, alicujus laudes in astra tollere, id. Att. 2, 25. **3.** virtus, tūtis, *f*. (*excellence, worth*). *the m of the actor*, actoris v., Ter. Ph. prol. *extr.*: *you should have received the dressing you m. entitles you to*, ornatus esses ex tuis v., id. Ad 2, 1, 22. Phr.. *to make a thing known according to its real m.s*, aliquid ex vero celebrare, Sall. Cat. 8, *imt.*: *the actual m.s of a case*, vera causa, Cic. Man 17, 53.

**merit** (*v*.): mĕreor, dēmĕreor, etc. · v. TO DESERVE, EARN.

**merited** (*part. adj*.): **1.** mĕrĭtus. Cic · Liv. Join merita ac debita [iracundia], Cic de Or. 2, 50, 203. **2.** dēbĭtus Join justa et debita [poena]. id Mil. 31, 85 cf *supr* **3.** dignus (*fitting the case, adequate as well as deserved*). cf Virg. Aen. 1, 600 and 605, grates persolvere dignas, praemia digna ferre

**meritorious:** laude dignus, praemio dignus. v. PRAISEWORTHY. Phr. *to regard as m*, laudi ducere v MERIT (2).

**meritoriously:** bĕnĕ, optĭmē v WELL (*adv*) Phr. *to have acted very m*, *summa laude dignum esse; summam laudem meritum esse. v. TO DESERVE.

**merle:** mĕrŭla Cic

**mermaid:** nympha marina (*any sea-nymph*) · more precisely, *marina (maris incola) nympha cujus in piscem corpus desinit cf Hor. A P *init*

**merman:** *maris incola semivir cujus in piscem, etc v preced art

**merrily:** **1.** hilărē (*cheerfully*) · Cic. **2.** festivē cf Pl. Ps 5, 1, 9, in loco festivo sumus festive accepti (*merrily, jovially entertained*). See also JOYFULLY.

**merry:** **1.** hĭlăris *or* hĭlărus. v. CHEERFUL. **2.** festīvus (*befitting a holiday, gay, jovial*) · *a m truck*, facinus [lepidum et] f, Pl. Poen 1, 2, 98 *such m. games*, tam f. ludi, id. Cas. 4, 1, 2. **3.** festus v. GAY. Phr.. *to make m. with any one*, satis jocose aliquem ludere, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 12 cf, in faciem multa jocatus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62 v. TO JOKE.

**merry-andrew:** **1.** perh. sannio cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 61, *fin*. **2.** lūdius (*pantomimist*) · *common m.s from the Circus*, l triviales ex Circo, Suet Aug. 74 Cic. (Maccus, in Diom is of too uncertain a sense to use coprea is *an obscene jester*)

**merry-making:** festīvĭtas, festīvĭtātes (v. late) Cod Theod. Better expr. by festus cf. Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11, *festus in plato vacat...pagus*, l e. *gives itself up to m to devote a day to m.*, diem festum habere, Nep. Timol. 5 cf. laetitias festas exercere, Arnob. in Forcell. See also PLEASURE.

**merry-thought:** *os furcillatum sterni gallinacei.

**meseems:** vīdeor. v. METHINKS.

**mesenteric:** *mĕsentĕrĭcus. Med. *t. t.* (Kr.).

**mesentery:** *mĕsentĕrium: Med. *t. t.* (Kr.)

**mesh:** I. *The interstice of a net* · măcŭla *a net with large or small m.s*, rete grandibus, minutis m., Varr. R. R. 3, 11, *med.*: Cic.. Plin. II. *The net itself* plăga cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 28, rupit plagas, *has burst the m.s of the hunter's* v NET.

**meshy:** maculis distinctum [rete] Ov H. 5, 19.

**mesmerise:** perh. sōpio, 4. v. TO LULL.

**mess** (*subs*) · I. *Portion of food*. 1. pars *s.* portio cibi cf. Vulg. Gen. xlm 34. **2.** dēmensum (*a slave's daily allowance*): Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9. *For horses, cattle*, farrāgo v. MASH. II. *Officers who occupy the same table*: perh. sōdālēs (in gen, *those who sit and feast together*), *or* contŭbernāles (strictly, *soldiers or officers occupying one tent*: v. Dict. Ant p. 356) *or*, *qui contubernio consociati sunt (contubernium=*the condition of those who occupy one tent*). III. *State of foulness and dirt*. squālor: v DIRT. IV. *Confusion, imbroglio*: turba. *how am I to get out of this m*, quomodo me ex hac expediam turba? Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 6: so, nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, id Ph. 5, 4, 5. *a pretty m. I have made of it*, quantas t. concivi! id. Heaut. 5, 2, 17 Phr.· *see what a m. you have got me into*, viden' me consilius tuis miserum impeditum esse, id. Andr. 3, 5, 11 *to get into a m.* (*stick fast*) *in speaking*, haerere in salebra, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.

**mess** (*v*.): I. e. *to partake of a common table*. contubernio uti (?) v. MESS (II.)

**message:** **1.** nuntius (usu but not always including *tidings, news*): *a m conveyed by ambassadors*, legatorum n, Cic Fam 12, 24 also sometimes nuntium nova nuntia referre, Cat 63, 75 *to send a letter or m. to inform any one*. ., per litteras aut per nuntium facere aliquem certiorem, Cic. Att. 11, 25, 3 (where nuntius is strictly *the bearer* of the message) v MESSENGER **2.** mandātum (*commission, direction; however conveyed*) · *to convey such a m. to any one*, mandata ad aliquem perferre, Cic. Att 7, 14 See also TIDINGS, NEWS

**messenger:** **1.** nuntius, *f*. -a. *to send letters and m.s to any one*, litteras nuntiosque ad aliquem mittere, Caes B G. 1, 26 *Mercury the m. of Jove*, Mercurius n. Jovis, Pl Stich. 2, 2, 1 Praenuntius, *m. to tell of any one's approach* · v. HARBINGER **2.** tăbellārius (*letter-carrier*): *a trusty m* (*for taking letters*), fidelis t., Cic Att. 1 13, 1.

**Messiah:** Messĭas, ae: Vulg Joh. 1. 41.

**Messiahship:** expr. by Messĭas: *miracles to attest his M.*, *miracula quae testarentur ipsum Messiam esse.

**messmate:** sōdālis, contŭbernālis: v. MESS (II.)

**metal** (*subs*) · mĕtallum: Virg., Hor., Plin Phr. *bell-m.*, *aes campanarium: *road m.*, *silex, caementa, rudera viis sternendis.

**metal** (*adj*): expr by aereus, ferreus, aureus, etc v. BRAZEN, IRON, etc.

**metallic:** mĕtallĭcus: Plin 34, 18, 53. Phr. *a m. sound*, *sonus parum dulcis et quasi ex aere redditus

**metalliferous:** mĕtallĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (poet.): Sil.; Stat *M. regions*, *terrae in quibus aes, ferrum, ceteraque metalla effodiuntur.

**metallurgy:** *metallurgia; scientia metallorum (Kr.) Usu better expr by circuml : *m. was introduced by Lydus, a Scythian*, aes confiare et temperare Lydus Scythes monstravit, Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 197 (aes was sometimes used for *unwrought ore generally*: Forcell. s. v.): cf. id. *paulo infr*, auri metalli et flaturam Cadmus (invenit)

**metamorphose:** transformo, transfigūro, 1 v TO TRANSFORM. Or expr by mūto: cf. Ov. Met. *init*.

**metamorphosis:** expr by transformo, transfigūro, mūto: *to describe metamorphoses*, in nova mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. Met. *init.*: *the poet of the m*, qui corpora transfigurat Stat. S. 2, 7, 78 (Metamorphōsis, is, *f*., only in title of Ovid's poem)

**metaphor:** translātio; quod per translationem dicitur. v. FIGURE (III., 2), FIGURATIVE

**metaphorical:** translātus: v. FIGURATIVE.

**metaphorically:** per translationem v FIGURATIVELY.

**metaphysical:** *mĕtăphўsĭcus: Cartes. Princip *pref.*: Weise, *pref.* Arist.

**metaphysics:** *mĕtăphўsĭca, ae: *m. is the first branch of philosophy*, philosophiae prima pars m. est. Cartes. l. c. Metaphysica, orum, as *the title of a work on m.*: Arist. edd

**mete:** mētior, 4 v. TO MEASURE. *To m. out*, mētor, 1 . v. TO MEASURE OUT (?)

**metempsychosis:** mĕtempsўchōsis, is, *f* · Tert Or by circuml, migratio animarum in alia corpora (Kr.): (*the Druids*) *teach the doctrine of m.*, hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animos sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios, Caes. B. G. 6, 14. cf. Lucr. 1, 117, an pecudes alias divinitus insinuet se [anima].

**meteor:** **1.** fax, fācis, *f*.: more definitely, fax coelestis, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: also simply faces, id. Div. 1, 43, 97 · *m s, only visible when they fall*, f. nonnisi cum decidunt visae, Plin. 2, 26, 25: Liv. **2.** glŏbus (appy. *a fire-ball*).

Cic. 1 iv. 1. c. (m coelo animadversi globi).

**3.** (?) cŏmētes, ae, *m.*. cf. Virg. G. 1, 488.

**meteoric:** Phr.· *a m stone*, *lapis s. globus coelo delapsus; qui de coelo decidit.

**meteorological:** *mēteōrŏlŏgĭcus: scient. *t. t.*

**meteorology:** *mēteōrŏlŏgia· scient *t. t.* (=rerum coelestium, ventorum tempestatumque scientia).

**meter:** v. METRE.

**methinks:** expr. by vĭdeōr, vīsus, **2:** *m I see this city sinking in one conflagration*, videor mihi hanc urbem videre, uno incendio concidentem, Cic. Cat 4, 6, 11 cf. id Fam. 4, 4, *med.*, ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis reipublicae: Pl. (Mihi videtur = *it seems to me* Gr. δοκεῖ μοι.)

**method:** **1.** rătio *the old Socratic m*, vetus et Socratica r, [contra alterius opinionem disserendi: *the elenchus*], Cic Tusc 1, 4, 8 more precisely, ratio et via, id. 2, 2, *extr*; via atque ratio, id Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48 v. PLAN. **2.** vĭa *a twofold m of teaching*, duplex v. docendi (included generally under ratio dicendi), Cic. Or 32, 114: esp. with ratio, v. *supr.* Phr. *to arrange according to m*, disponere, Tac G. 30 Suet Ner. 11, *med*: *there was no m about him*, nil erat in eo dispositum, nil ordinatum. v. METHODICAL. (N B.—Methodos, Aus. Id. 11, 67 = *scientific investigation*, opp to *empiricism.*)

**methodical:** ratione et vĭa factus (of *things*) v foll. art. Phr *a m life*, vita disposita; vitae genus distinctum, (in qua) placida omnia et ordinata, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, *init.* (Methodici medici = rationales; opp to ἐμπειρικοί cf. Cels pref. *med.*)

**methodically:** **1.** ratione et vĭā: Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, *extr.* (philosophari). **2.** dispŏsītē (*with orderly arrangement*) Cic. Verr. 4, 40, *extr.* Join· ordinate et disposite, Lact. **3.** ordĭnātē Auct. Her. 4, 56, *fin.*

**methodist:** *mēthŏdista (qui dicitur).

**metonymically:** per metonymiam, verbo mutato *s.* immutato: v. foll. art.

**metonymy:** **1.** mētōnўmia (late) Cic. Or. 27, 93: Fest. **2.** pure Lat. dēnōmĭnātio. Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43. **3.** immūtātio Cic. Or. 27, 94. So, mutata vel immutata (verba), *instances of m*, ib § 92. Phr· *for Africans he uses the m. "Africa,"* pro Afris immutat Africani, ib. § 93. (N B —Metonymia is the term best suited for use in critical language)

**metope:** mētōpa Vitr. 4, 2, 4· pure Lat. intertignium, ib

**metre:** **1.** metrum Quint. 9, 4, 45 and 46 (in the former case, written as a Gk. word) *composed in the m. of Tibullus (elegiac verse)*, compositus metro Tibulli, Mart. 4, 6 M. L. **2.** nūmĕrus (*measure, rhythm*)· *to write in m*, numeris nectere verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30: *in grave (heroic) m.*, gravi n., id. Am. 1, 1, 1.

**metrical:** metrĭcus. Quint 9, 4, 52

**metrically:** *metrica ratione.

**metropolis:** **1.** căput, ĭtis, *n.* (*principal* place)· *Rome, the m of the world*, Roma orbis terrarum c., Liv. 21, 30, *fin.* **2.** mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f.* (strictly, *mother city* of a colony) Cod. Just. 11, 21 (=*chief city of a district*). **3.** urbs, urbis, *f.*: often used of Rome, as *the* city of cities, cf. Quint 6, 3, 103 Caes Liv Later, *the chief town in a district*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4 § 9

**metropolitan** (*adj*) usu expr. by urbs. v. preced art. (3). Later, metropolitanus *(relating to the chief city of a district)*, Cod. Just 11, 21.

**metropolitan** (*subs*): *episcŏpus metrŏpŏlītānus.

**mettle:** perh. fērōcĭtas: cf. Cic Off. 1, 26, 90, equos ferocitate exsultantes· also id. Sen. 10, 33, f. juvenum, i. e. *high spirit, mettle.* Sometimes animus may serve: cf Virg G. 3, 100, *sqq.*

**mettlesome** · **1.** ănĭmōsus: *m. quadrupeds (horses)*, quadrupedes a., Ov. M 2, 84 Virg. G. 3, 81. **2.** gĕnĕrōsus (*having good blood*): *the colt of m. sire*, pullus g pecoris, Virg. G. 3, 75. **3.** fĕrox (*of untamed spirit*)· Join· feroces, indomitos [equi], Pl. Men. 5, 2, 110.

**mettlesomeness:** v. METTLE.

**mew** (*subs.*): *a kind of sea-fowl*, lārus v. SEA-MEW

**mew** (*v.*) **I.** *To moult* q. v. **II.** *To shut up*· inclūdo, conclūdo v. TO SHUT UP, IMPRISON **III.** *To cry as a cat* perh quĕror, stus, 3 (denoting *any plaintive cry*)

**mews:** stăbŭla, orum v. STABLE.

**miasma:** bălĭtus noxius et pestilens: cf. Plin 34, 18, 50 (where *fumes from a lead-furnace are referred to*): *ingratus et insalubris halitus vel spiritus*; odores qui aerem inficiunt, Forcell. s. v. aura.

**mica:** phengītes lăpis. Plin. 36, 22, 46 or perh lăpis specularis may have been *mica*, ib 45.

**Michaelmas:** dies festus S. Michaelis

**microcosm:** *microcosmus qui dicitur

**microscope:** *microscŏpium scient *t. t*

**microscopic:** Phr.: *m. animals*, *tanta subtilitate (exiguitate) animalcula ut oculorum aciem fugiant; quae non nisi microscopio adhibito conspici possunt

**mid** (*adj*): mĕdius: v. MIDDLE (*adj*). Phr.: *in m. air*, aerius, sublimis v. LOFTY.

**mid-day** (*subs.*)· mĕrĭdies, ēi, *m*; meridianum tempus (as *a period of time*): v. NOON.

**mid-day** (*adj*). mĕrĭdiānus *a m. nap*, m somnus, Plin. Ep. 9, 40, 2: Cic.: v. NOON.

**middle** (*adj*) mĕdius *of m age*, m. aetatis, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3 *the m. portion of a line*, versus m pars, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, *init.*. v. foll artt. Phr. *to pursue a m course*, temperamentum tenere, Plin Ep. 1, 7, 3 comp medium ferire, Cic Fat. 17, 39· *the m. classes*, perh qui tenuioris ordinis sunt, cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; or simply, tenuiores, ib 10, 24. cf. id. Mur. 34, *init*. or, modici homines (cf Tac. A 1, 73, modici equites). See also MIDDLING, INTERMEDIATE.

**middle** (*subs.*). **I.** *The central position*. expr. by mĕdius in agr. (L. G. § 341) *in the m of the forum*, in m. foro, Cic. Liv.· also *neut* medium occurs as *subs. in the m. of the house*, in medio aedium, Liv. 1, 57, *fin.*: *your safest path will be in the m.*, medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M 2, 137. **II.** *The waist*· expr. by mĕdius: *to seize any one by the m*, aliquem m. arripere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18· Lucan

**middle-aged:** v. MIDDLE (*adj.*).

**middling:** **1.** mĕdiocris, e *m poets*, m. poetae, Hor. A. P. 373. **2.** mŏdĭcus· *a person of m stature*, m. homo, Plin. 14, 1, 3 § 12: *of m. (average) strength*, modicus virium, Vell. 1, 12.

**3.** mĕdius (rare in this sense) *in eloquence, m*, eloquentia medius, Vell. 2, 29: *m. fidelity*, m. fides, id. 2, 67. Phr. *he was of m height*, statura erat nec brevi nec quae justam excederet, cf Suet Aug 79, *fin.*, Tib 68.

**midge:** cŭlex, ĭcis, *m.* (gen. term) v GNAT.

**midland:** mĕdĭterrāneus: *the m districts*, m regiones, Caes B G. 5, 12: Cic. See also INTERIOR, INLAND

**midnight** (*subs.*)· mĕdia nox· *about m*, media circiter nocte, Caes. B G. 5, 8 also, intempesta nox (*dead of night, whether exactly midnight or not*). Sall. Cat. 32.

**midnight** (*adj.*): Phr.: *a m. meeting*, *coetus qui de media nocte fit: *m. revels*, *nocturnae comissationes: v. NIGHTLY.

**midriff:** diaphragma, ătis, *n.*: praecordia, orum· v. DIAPHRAGM.

**midst:** expr. by mĕdius *he sat on the throne in the m*, in solio medius consedit, Ov. F. 3, 359. *through the m of the flames*, medium per ignem, Virg. Aen 11, 787 v. MIDDLE.

**midsummer:** media aestas: Cic. Man. 12, *extr.*: also, summa aestas, id. Verr. 5, 12, *init.* Phr. (poet.): *at m.*, medio aestu, Virg. G. 1, 297.

**midway** (*adv.*) expr. by mĕdius: *Megara, a city m. between Corinth and Athens*, M media Corinthо Athenisque urbs, Vell. 1, 2· *to pursue a course m. between two*, medium quendam cursum tenere, Cic Vat 7, 16 *Ireland, situated m between Britain and Spain*, Hibernia, medio inter Britanniam atque Hispaniam sita, Tac Agr 24· v. MIDDLE See also INTERMEDIATE.

**midwife:** obstetrix, ĭcis Ter.

**midwifery:** obstetrīcia, orum Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 140 (As med *t. t*, *ars s.* medicina obstetricia)

**midwinter:** brūma (*the shortest day, winter solstice*) *at m*, sub bruma, Caes. B G. 5, 13. Cic : also, media *s* summa hiems. v. MIDSUMMER.

**mien:** **1.** hăbĭtus, ūs (*bearing*): *in manly m and attire*, virgineo h. atque vestitu, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5: *to mimic any one's movement, m, and gait*, alicujus motum, h et incessum imitari, Suet Claud. 4. **2.** stătus, ūs (*posture, manner of standing*): *with threatening m*, minaci s, Hor Od 3, 4, 54 Join habitus vultus et oris, status, motus, Cic Fin. 3, 17, 56. **3.** vultus, ūs (*expression of features*) cf Hor Od 3, 3, 3, nec vultus instantis tyranni

**might** (*subs.*) vis, rōbur, etc : v. POWER, STRENGTH. Phr. *with all one's m.*, summa ope [nīti], Sall. Cat. *init.*; omni vi, Coel. in Cic Fam 8, 16, *ad fin.*; more strongly, omnibus viribus atque opibus [repugnare], Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: *with m. and main*, manibus, pedibus, obnixe [facere omnia], Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: comp velis remisque [fugere], Cic. Tusc 3, 11, 25; where it is explained by omni contentione, *with every possible effort*

**might** (v)· expr. by pŏtĕram, possem, etc. v. MAY (*v.*)

**mightily:** valdē, magnŏpĕrĕ, etc.: v. GREATLY, EXCEEDINGLY

**mighty:** pŏtens, praepŏtens; vălĭdus, validissimus: v. POWERFUL, STRONG. Sometimes magnus v GREAT, VAST.

**mignonette:** *rēsēda ōdōrāta.

**migrate:** ăbeo, 4, *irr.*. *swallows m. in the winter months*, abeunt hirundines hibernis mensibus, Plin. 10, 24, 34 § 70, *et sqq*: also *the act of migration* is expr by proficisci, ib. § 58; venire et se referre, ib. 61; commeare, ib. § 63: migrare, id. 10, 33, 49 § 95, is *to forsake its nest* (of the swallow); but the verb is used for *to migrate* by modern Latinists.

**migration:** pĕrĕgrīnātio Plin 10, 23, 33. Phr. *they agree together on the time for m.*, quando proficiscantur consentiunt, id. 10, 23, 30

**migratory:** **1.** advĕna, ae *m. birds*, volucres advenae, Varr R. R. 3, 5 Plin. **2.** expr. by ăbeo, commeo, etc : *geese are also m birds*, simili anseres ratione commeant, Plin. 10, 23, 32; abeunt et (anseres), id. 10, 24, 35.

**milch:** Phr . *a m. cow*, *vacca quae lac praebet

**mild:** **I.** Of physical properties; esp climate **1.** mītis, e *a m. climate*, m coelum, Plin 15, 18, 19 § 73: so, *to grow milder*, mitescere, mitigari: *as the winter grew m er*, mitescente jam hieme, Liv. 23, 19, *init.* cf. mitigato jam et mitescente pristino frigore (of *a permanent change in climate*), Col. 1, 1, *ad init.* **2.** clēmens, ntis cf. Col. 11, 2, *init.*, consumpta bruma, jam *intepescit animus*, permittitque *clementior dies (the m.er weather)* opera moliri So, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5, aestatis mira clementia, *the summers are remarkably m.*: v. GENTLE. **3.** tĕpĭdus (*gently warm*): *m winters*, t. brumae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 18 so. id. Ep. 1, 10, 15, est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? *is there any place where the winters are m er?* and tepesco, intepesco (*to grow m.er*) cf. *supr.* **4**

tempĕrātus *sweet shone of m Formia*, temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1. Join mitis ac temperatus [annus], Col. 3, 20, *init.*: v TEMPEBATE. Phr.. *m. food*, cibus lenis s mollis, Cels 4, 4, 4. **II.** Of mental and moral qualities. **1.** mītus *I never saw anything so m. and gentle as my brother's conduct to your sister*, nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum quam meus frater erat in sororem tuam, Cic Att 5, 1 *m exile*, m exsilium, Ov. Tr 1, 2, 185 Join. mitis et mansuetus, mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic **2.** clēmens (*inclining to indulgence; not severe*) cf. Cic Pl 13, 31, clementes judices et misericordes · *m. chastisement*, c castigatio, Cic Off 1, 38, 137: *m. servitude*, justa et c servitus, Tac Andi. 1, 1, 9 **3.** mansuētus (*tame, quiet*) *a very m disposition*, mansuetissimum ingenium, Val. Max 2, 7, 11 Cic **4.** plācidus (*peaceful, quiet*) Join clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad 5, 4, 10 v. CALM **5.** lēnis, e v GENTLE (II.), throughout. **6.** facilis, e (*easy-tempered*) v GOOD-NATURED Phr. *to use the m est terms*, ut lenissime dicam, Cic Cat 3, 7, *fin*

**mildew** (*subs*): **1.** rōbigo, inis, *f.* (*in corn*). Varr. R. R. 1, 1, *ad init.* · Plin. **2.** mūcor: v. MOULD, MOULDINESS. **3.** situs, ūs (*foulness, mildew, etc, contracted by things not used*). *to waste away with m.* (of clothes), situ dilabi, Col. 12, 3 · Sen

**mildew** (*v*) Phr.. *to become m.'d*, mucorem contrahere v MOULDY.

**mildly**: lēniter, clēmenter; in *comp.* and *sup* mitius, mitissime v GENTLY.

**mildness**: **I.** Of climate clēmentia Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5 (aestatis) Usu better expr. by *adj.*. *such is the m of the climate*, adeo mite ac temperatum est coelum v MILD (I). **II.** Of disposition, etc. **1.** lēnitas Ter. Andr 1, 2, 4 Cic **2.** mansuētūdo. Cic : Caes. v. GENTLENESS (3). **3.** clēmentia v CLEMENCY. Or expr by adj.. *nothing could exceed the m of his sway*, *nihil poterat esse mitius s. clementius imperio ejus v MILD (II).

**mile**: **1.** mille passuum; or simply mille (*about 142 yards less than an English mile*): *to make up a m.*, ut m passuum conficiatur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, *fin.* · *to be 200 m s from the capital*, ab urbe abesse milia passuum CC, id Sext. 12, *extr* *we creep along for three m.s*, milia tria repimus, Hor S 1, 5, 25. Cic Liv **2.** meton., expr. by milliārium, lāpis (*m.-stone*) *the plebs took up their position about three m s* (*from Rome*), plebes ad tertium milliarium consedit, Cic Br. 14, 54 *by the side of the Appian road, about five m s* (*from Rome*), juxta Appiam viam, ad quintum lapidem, Nep Att *extr* : Liv. (N.B.—Milliarium and lapis can only be used in counting *the distance from some capital city*)

**mileage**: * pretium quod in singula (passuum) millia exigitur

**milestone**: milliārium, lāpis v MILE (2).

**milfoil**: *achillaea millefolium, Linn

**militant**: *qui militat; bellum gerit, etc. v. WAR, WARFARE. Phr.: *the church m. and triumphant*, alla ecclesia militans, alla triumphans, Helvet. Conf. p. 51.

**military** (*adj*): **1.** mīlitāris, e: *m affairs, discipline, usage, etc.*, m. res (*sing.*), disciplina, usus, etc : Caes.: Liv.: *pass* · *m age* (*age for bearing arms*), m. aetas, Liv 25, 5, *med.* *a m road*, m via [qua traduci possit exercitus], id. 36, 15, *fin.* **2.** bellicus (*relating to war*). *to conduct m. affairs*, rem b administrare, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: *m. excellence and courage*, b. virtus, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: so belli (depend. gen.). *m. glory*, belli gloria: v. WAR. Phr.: *m. service*, militia · *to bear the burden of m. service*, munus militiae sustinere, Caes B. G. 6, 18: *exemption from m. service*, militiae vacatio, ib. 14 esp. in phr., *on civil or m. service*, et domi et militiae, Cic de Or 3, 33, 134; domi militiaeque, id. Tusc 5, 19, 55 (or in reversed order). *first lessons in m service*, prima castrorum rudimenta, Tac Agr. 5

**military** (*subs.*). milites, militares copiae v SOLDIERY

**militate**: Phr *these things m. against us*, haec res contra nos faciunt, Cic Quint *unit law does not m against* ..., non adversatur jus quominus. ., id Fin 3, 20, 67 · see also UNFAVOURABLE, STAND (in the way)

**militia**: perh *copiae provinciales (R and A); *cives evocati ad domesticae militiae munus sustinendum

**milk** (*subs*) · lac, lactis, *n* : *cow's, asses', mares' m*, lac bubulum, asininum, equinum, Varr. R R 2, 11, *init* · Cic Prov *to suck in error with one's mother's m*, cum l. nutricis errorem sugere, Cic Tusc 3, 1, *fin* · "*pigeon's m*," l. gallinaceum, Plin pref § 24 Petr. *Of the milky juice of plants*, l herbarum, Ov. M 11, 606 Col. Phr *to turn to m*, lactescere, Cic N. D 2, 51, 128: *to give m, be full of m.*, lactēre, Pall. 3, 26 (*of plants*) esp in *part* lactens, Virg. G. 1, 315 (l. frumenta). (N.B—As applied to *animals*, lactens= *sucking*. q. v.) *Curdled m*, oxygala, ae, *f* Col : Plin. (=lac coagulatum, v. TO CURDLE).

**milk** (*v*): **1.** mulgeo, si and xi, sum and ctum, 2: Virg.. Plin. (*comps.* (1) immulgeo, 2 *to m into*, as *into a vessel*: Virg Aen. 11 572 (immulgens ubera labris). (2). ēmulgeo, 2 (*to m. out* · rare) Col. 7, 3 *med.* **2.** poet sicco, 1 usu. with *acc.* ubera v. TO DRAIN

**milker**: expr. by part. of mulgeo · cf L G § 638

**milkiness**: lactis *s.* lactea natura v. MILKY

**milking** (*subs*) mulctus, ūs (rare) Varr. (Or expr. by verb v TO MILK)

**milking-pail**: mulctra Virg E 3, 30 also *neut* mulctrum, Hor. Epod 16, 49; and mulctrāle, is Virg. G. 3, 177.

**milkmaid**: * puella quae vaccas mulget.

**milk-white**: lacteus *m. necks* (*of the Gauls*), l. colla, Virg Aen. 8, 660

**milky**; lacteus. *m. fluid* (*milk*), l. humor, Ov. M 15, 79 · Virg. *The m. way*, circus (circulus) *s.* orbis lacteus, Cic. Rep. 6, 16; l via, Ov. M 1, 168. Phr. *m juice*, *succus lacti similis, lactis speciem praebens

**milky-way**: v. preced. art.

**mill** (*subs.*) · **1.** mōla · *a hand m.*, m. trusatilis, Cato, R. R. 10 Gell.: also, m. versatilis, Plin. 36, 18, 29: later, m. manuaria, Javol. Dig. 33, 7, 26: *a m. worked by a donkey*, m. asinaria, ib.: *a water m*, m aquaria, Pall 1, 42 **2.** pistrinum (*the room or building in which corn was ground*) · *to spend one's life in irons, in the m.* (*common punishment of slaves*), ferratum in p aetatem contenere, Pl. Bac 4, 5, 11 · Ter. Cic. Phr *an ass to turn a m*, asinus molarius, Cato, R R. 11.

**mill** (*v*) · **I.** *To make a raised impression round the edge of coins* perh *numos in modum serrae signare. **II.** Comicē, *to beat as in a mill*: perh. pinso, 3: cf. Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 80 v. TO POUND.

**mill-dam**: *molae agger *s.* crepido: v. DAM (II.).

**mill-hopper**: infundibŭlum. Vitr. 10, 5 (10), *extr*

**mill-horse**. jumentum molarium; caballus m : v. MILL (*extr.*)

**mill-pond**: *piscina molaria.

**mill-stone**: mōla · Vitr. 10 5 (10), *fin.* (circinatio molarum = *revolution of the m s*): Vulg Matt. xviii 6 *a mill* consisted of *two* molae; the upper called catillus; the lower, meta (Kr). (N B.—molaris [lapis], Plin. 36, 19, 30, is *a particular kind of stone*. but molaris is also used as subs. = *a very large stone, such as might serve for a mill-stone.*)

**milled** (*part. adj.*): serrātus: Tac. Ger. 5. (Serratos *sc.* numos, *milled coins.*)

**millennarian** (*subs*) milliārius · Aug (Milliarii=Chiliastae, χιλιασταί.)

**millennial**: expr. by circuml. ▼ foll art.

**millennium**: milliarium annorum; Aug. or by circuml., mille anni qui in Apocalypsi praedicantur.

**miller**: **1.** mŏlītor (*one who grinds corn*) · Ulp. 33, 7, 12 § 5 **2.** mŏlendinārius (appy. in Eng sense) Inscr. in Forcell 490, A D. (the trade of miller being of late origin). **3.** expr. by circuml., *qui frumentum molendum conducit

**millet**: milium Virg G 1, 216: Varr. Col

**milliner**: *quae muliebris vestitus ornatusque officinam habet; or perh. vestifica, Inscr. in Forcell.

**millinery**: * vestitus ornatusque muliebris

**million**: decies centena milia. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 28. so, *two, three m.s*, vicies, tricies centena milia. In expressing large sums of money, only the numeral adv need be expressed, decies H.S denoting *one million*, centies H.S, *ten million*, etc (though the full expr may also be used, as in Cic l c.).

**millionaire**: perh praedīves(homo) Juv. 10, 16 (Or circuml, qui divitiis abundat, affluit, etc : v TO ABOUND)

**millionth**: *the m. part*, *pars una ex decies centenis millibus partium.

**milt**: hēn, ēnis, *m* · v. SPLEEN.

**mime**: mīmus (*a kind of farce*) *to invent* (*compose*) *m s*, mimos commentari, Cic Ph 11, 6, 13 Ov also denoting THE PLAYER q v.

**mimic** (*adj.*) **I.** *Relating to imitation* v. IMITATIVE. **II.** *Feigned, counterfeit*. **1.** mīmicus (*as in a pantomime*) Petr. 94, *extr* (m mots) **2.** sīmŭlātus cf Virg Aen 3, 349, *parvam Troiam, simulataque magnis Pergama agnosco* ("*a mimic Troy*"). v COUNTERFEIT

**mimic** (*subs.*) Phr *to be a good m.*, *habitus, voces, vultus hominum scite imitando exprimere posse; artis cujusdam mimicae peritum esse.

**mimic** (*v*) v. TO IMITATE.

**mimicry**: *mimica quaedam ars facetiaeque.

**minaret**: *turris excelsa aedis Mahumetanae.

**mince** (*v*) **1.** concīdo, di, sum, 3 · more precisely, minute c, Col. 12, 22; minutatim c, ib. 57. **2.** consĕco, 1 Varr R R. 3, 11, *ad fin.* (minutatim consecare): v TO CUT TO PIECES. Phr : *not to m matters*, plane apertequ dicere, Cic Verr Act. 1, 7, 18 *without m ing matters*, sine fuco et fallaciis, id Att 1, 1, *init.*

**mince** (*subs*): perh. mīnūtal, ālis, *n* Juv. 14, 129 (hesternum m., appy =*hash*).

**mince-meat**: Phr. · *to make m of one's enemies*, fartum facere ex hostibus, Pl. Mil 1, 1, 8 (= ita minutatim concidere, ut solent coqui carnes dissecare farcimimibus faciendis, Forcell.).

**mincing** (*adj*) Phr . *to articulate one's letters* (*and syllables*) *in a m manner*, litteras putidius exprimere, Cic de Or. 3. 11, 41 v AFFECTED.

**mincingly**: pūtidē, pūtidius · v. preced art Phr · *to speak m.*, tenero supplantare verba palato, Pers 1, 35.

**mind** (*subs.*). **I.** *The intellectual part of man*: **1.** ănĭmus (most general and comprehensive term) · *our entire energies in m and body*, nostra omnis vis in a. et corpore sita est, Sall. Cat *init.*. *to recal to m*, cum a. suo recordari, Cic Clu. 25, 70. so, cum animo reputare (*to think over in one's m*), Sall. Jug. 13, *med.*: *to comprehend (grasp) in m. and thought*, animo et cogitatione comprehendere, Cic. Fl. 27, *extr.*: v. SOUL, FEELING (II., 3). **2.** mens, ntis, *f.* (strictly, *the intellect as distinguished from the emotional nature*; but also used so as to include the latter) : *nothing more divine than m*, mente nihil divinius, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44 *to be in one's right m.*, mentis compotem esse, Cic. Ph.

2, 38, 97 *to turn away the eye of the m from visible things*, aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum abducere, id N D. 2, 17, *init* : *to comprehend (grasp) with the m*, mente comprehendere, Cic (v. TO COMPREHEND): *to stir up men's m s to anger, etc*, mentes hominum ad iram incitare, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52: *I call something to m*, in mentem venit mihi alicujus rei, Ter Ph 1, 3, 2· Cic. (but the personal constr may also be used, venit haec res mihi in mentem L G § 278, *Obs* 5)· v. INTELLECT. **3.** ingēnium (*natural endowments of m*) *the powers of the m.*, ingeni opes, Sall Cat 1· *to allow the m. to sink into torpor*, torpescere sinere, id Jug 2, *fin.*· *rapidity (of the working) of m*, ingenī celeritas, Nep Eum 1. Join animi atque ingenī [motus], Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113 (ingenium never refers to *the emotions.*) Phr : *to be out of one's m*, furere, mente captum esse, insanire (v MAD, TO BE) *are you in your right m.* ("*in your senses*")? satin' sanus es? Ter Andr 4 4, 10. **II.** *Inclination, liking, disposition:* Phr. *to my (your, etc) m*, ex mea (tua, etc) sententia, Cic Fam. 2, 7, 2 Ter. also simply, ex sententia, Ter Ad 3, 3, 65 Cic *I have a m to do something*, mihi libet, with *infin*, or neut. *pron* as subject: *do whatever you have a m to do*, facite quod libet, Ter. Ad 5, 9, 34 Cic (v TO LIKE, II) also, cogito, mihi in animo est (denoting *intention*) v TO INTEND **III.** *Opinion, way of thinking:* **1.** sensus, ūs *all good citizens were pretty much of one m*, unum fere s. fuisse bonorum omnium, Cic Fam 1, 9, 4 *I won't show him my m. at once*, non ego illi extemplo meum ostendam s, Pl. Most 5, 1, 22 **2.** sententia. v. OPINION. Phr *to be of the same m.*, eadem sentire, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 8. **IV.** *Recollection* Phr.. *to bear in m.*, meminisse; memoriā tenere, alicujus rei memorem esse (v TO REMEMBER): *to call to m*, recordari (v. TO RECOLLECT) *to pass from the m*, i e *be forgotten*, effluere ex animo, Cic de Or. 2, 74, 300: see also *supi* (I, 2)

**mind** (*v.*): i. e. *to attend to* Phr *to m one's own business*, suum negotium agere, Cic Off 1, 9, 29: more strongly, nihil praeter suum negotium agere [nihil de alieno anquirere], ib 1, 34, 125 (suarum rerum esse, *to look after one's own interests*· Liv. 3, 38) *to m. other people's business*, aliena curare [eaque nihil quae ad te attinent], Ter Heaut 1, 1, 24 so, aliena negotia curare, Hor S 2, 3, 19 See also TO CARE FOR, REMEMBER.

**mindful:** mĕmor, ŏris (*bearing in mind*): *m. of his descent and olden rank*, m. generis pristinaeque dignitatis, Sall. Cat. 60, *fin.*: Caes. foll by rel. clause. *m. of the shortness of life*, m quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97· absol., *a m. ear*, m. auris, Ov. Phr *to be m of* (1) mĕmĭni, *defect. perf*, rĕmĭniscor· v. TO REMEMBER. (2). respĭcio, spexi, ctum, 3 (*to have regard for*). *unless a deity be m of the commonwealth*, nisi deus remp respexerit, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2 *be m of your years*, respice aetatem tuam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 87 also in unfavourable sense, *to be mindful of, and punish*· Just

**mine** (*subs*): **I.** *For obtaining ore.* **1.** mĕtallum: *an old abandoned m.*, m antiquum, olim destitutum, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1 cf. Liv 39. 24, *init*, m. vetus intermissum, i e. *that had not been worked for some time.* Phr. *to sentence to the m s*, ad metalla condemnare, Suet. Cal. 27, *med*, in metallum damnare, Plin Ep 2, 11, 8: also, dare in metallum, Dig. **2.** fŏdīna· chiefly in comps. *auri*fodina, Plin. 33, 4, 21 § 78; argentifodina, id 33, 6, 31 § 98 (which may, however, be written as separate words) **3.** pŭteus (*the actual pit* or *hole bored*): (*gold*) *procured from m.s is called canalicium*, quod puteis foditur canalicium vocant, id 33, 4, 21 § 68. **4.** cŭnĭculus (*a burrow* or *excavation made in mining*)· Plin. l. c. § 71· *to sink m.s*, cuniculos agere, Sen. Q N. 5, 15, 4. **II.** *Military* cŭnĭculus *to carry a m* (*under the walls of a city*), c occultum agere, Liv. 28, 7, *med.*, more fully, c. agere in arcem hostium, id 5, 19, *fin.*: *to take a city by a m*, cuniculo urbem capere, Curt In modern milit. sense, *cuniculus pulvere nitrato instructus ad moenia discutienda s disjicienda* **III.** Fig *an inexhaustible store* nearest word, thēsaurus cf Plin Ep 1, 22, 2, mihi certe, quoties aliquid abditum quaero, thesaurus est, "*he is a perfect mine of learning*:" or perh. fons uberrimus (R. and A)

**mine** (*v*) **I.** *To dig for metals* fŏdio, effŏdio, fōdi, ssum, 3 Plin 33, 4, 21 **II.** In milit sense cuniculos ago v, MINE, *subs.* (II.)

**mine** (*pron*) meus *pass.*

**miner:** **I.** *One who digs for metals*. mĕtallĭcus Plin 34, 16, 47 Or expr. by *pres. part* of fŏdio, effŏdio cf L. G § 638 **II.** *One engaged in military mining*· **1.** cūnĭcŭlārius Veg Mil. 2, 11, *fin.*: Amm **2.** mūnītor. Liv. v. EXCAVATOR (2)

**mineral** (*subs*) mĕtallum (used of *non-metallic substances*, as *earths, etc*) Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 114 (where it denotes *a kind of clay* or *chalk*) Stat S. 4, 3, 98 (of *marble*) Apul

**mineral** (*adj*) mĕtallĭcus Plin. (cf preced art) Phr *the island has very great* (or *little*) *m. wealth*, *metallorum in insula copia plurima* (*s* exigua) est *the m kingdom* perh quae metallico terrenoque genere sunt v KINGDOM (*fin*).

**mineralist** } *metallorum peritus
**mineralogist** } (homo)
**mineralogy:** *metallorum scientia

**mingle:** **I.** Trans misceo, immisceo, commisceo; confundo v. TO MIX, BLEND. **II.** Intrans. expr. by verbs under (I.), with *pron refl*, also as *pass refl.*: *mind m s with the mighty mass*, mens magno se corpore miscet, Virg Aen. 6, 727 cf ib 1, 440. *to m in the fray*, sese immiscere armis, ib. 10, 796 cf. id. G 1, 454 (immiscerier= immiscere se) *horse m.ing with foot*, equites immiscentes se peditibus, Liv 31, 35 (*the stream*) *m s with the Sicilian wave*, Siculis confunditur undis, Virg Aen 3, 696 (but confundo oftener implies *confusion*)

**mingling:** mixtūra· v MIXTURE.

**miniature:** perh minuta tabella *s* pictura. *To be a distinguished m painter*, *minuto quodam subtilique picturae genere excellere *a m. painted on a gem* or *ivory*, *imago in gemma vel ebore picta *he painted only m s*, *homines pinxit nec eos nisi tabellis minimis. (Pictura minor [R. and A.] in Plin 35, 10, 37 § 112, denotes *painting of inferior subjects*, "*genre*" *painting*) Phr *a world in m.*, *quasi minutus quidam mundus.

**minim:** **I.** *A note in music.* *nota musica quae *minima* dicitur. **II.** *A drop*: *mĭnĭmum: Pharm.

**minimum:** expr by mĭnĭmus or adv. minimum *to gain the greatest results with the m of toil*, *maximos fructus quam minimo (possis) labore adipisci *at a m charge of three denarii*, *tribus denariis minimum exactis v. LEAST (at), LITTLE

**mining** (*subs*) expr by mĕtallum, cūnĭcŭlus, acc to the kind of operation meant *to gain wealth by m*, ex metallis *s* fodinis exercendis fructus capere, cf. Varr. R R. 1, 2, *ad fin* · *to recommence m -operations*, metalla intermissa recolere, Liv. 39, 24, *init.* *to have recourse to m*, cuniculos agere: v MINE, TO MINE.

**minion:** **1.** cliens, ntis (so used in later writers): cf. Tac. A. 2, 55, *ad fin.*, loca eorum clientibus suis vel determino cuique adtribueret: *the accusers were* ... (*two*) *m.s of Sejanus*, accusabant... Sejani clientes, ib. 4, 34. **2.** ēmissārius (strictly, *one employed secretly, and esp. for evil purposes*): *the most guilty of all the m s of Nero*, ex omnibus Neronis e lucentissimi, Suet. Gal 15. Join· familiares et emissarii [Domitiani], id Domit 11· Vell See also COURTIER, COURT-MINION, FAVOURITE

**minister** (*subs*). **I.** *Helper, servant* mĭnister, tri, *f* -tra· v. SERVANT **II.** *Of state* Phr *a king's principal m*, (regis) socius et administer omnium consiliorum, Sall Jug 29, *init.*; qui (regis) omnium consiliorum particeps administeque est, cf Nep. Eum 1: minister et adjutor consiliorum principis *s* regis, Ruhnk. (in Kr) *the queen's m s*, *in quos penes administrandae reipublicae cura est; qui reipublicam administrant *m. of war*, *rebus belli is praepositus *m of finance*, *qui curam habet rationum publicarum; praefectus aerarii *s* aerario, cf Tac 13, 28, *extr* *a cabinet m*, *interioris consilii publici socius; qui secretioribus reipublicae consiliis impertitur late Lat, consistorianus (usu in pl.), Amm 15, 5. also comes consistorianus, Cod Just 12, 10; or comes consistorii, Imp Cod (but such a use of comes is unwarranted by good usage) **III.** *A preacher, pastor*. *verbi divini minister (V D M).

**minister** (*v.*). **I.** *To serve*. ministro, 1 (with *dat*) Vulg *pass* : v. TO WAIT, SERVE **II.** *To conduce* **1.** conduco, conferō, etc : v. TO CONDUCE **2.** servio, 4 (*to devote oneself to, seek to gratify* with *dat*) *to m. to any one's advantage*, commodis alicujus s, Cic. Rep. 1, 4· Caes.: *composition simply m s to the pleasurableness of diction*, compositio tota s suavitati vocum, Cic Or 54, *extr* **3.** prōsum, *irr.* (usu with *dat*)· v GOOD (to do). Phr. *if it will m. to your pleasure*, si vobis gratum futurum erit, Cic Sen 2, *fin.*: *to m. to any one's pleasure (in any undignified way)*, lenocinari alicui, id Div Verr. 15, 48· *speech should m to the gratification of the ear*, voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, id. Or. 48, 159. (N.B—Not ministro in this sense.)

**ministerial:** **I.** *Belonging to the ministry (of state)* expr by circuml : v. MINISTER (II.) **II.** *Relating to the religious office* *ad ministerium rerum divinarum (sacrarum) pertinens.

**ministering** (*adj.*) *qui ministrat; opem fert miseris: v. TO MINISTER (I.), AID *M spirits*, spiritus administratorii, Vulg Hebr 1 *extr*

**ministration:** v. foll art

**ministry:** **I.** *The act of ministering* or *serving* mĭnistrātio. Vulg. 2 Cor. iii. 7, *sqq.*· or expr by minister, ministro· cf. Virg Aen. 2, 100, Calchante ministro, *by the m. or agency of Calchas*. **II.** *Clerical office* mĭnistĕrium: Vulg Eph iv. 12 **III.** *The persons jointly entrusted with state affairs*· *in quibus reipublicae administratio mandatur; quibus summa rerum administranda mandatur: cf. Cic. R. Am. 32, 91: and see MINISTER (II.)

**minnow:** *pisciculus quidam minutissimus

**minor** (*adj*) Phr.: *the m premiss*, minor praemissa (*sc.* propositio)· Aldr.

**minor** (*subs*) 1 e. *One under years*: **1.** filius (filia) familias· Cic Coel. 15, 36. **2.** qui nondum justae aetatis est, nondum sui juris est; nondum in suam tutelam venit, cf. Cic de Or. 1, 39, 180 v. MAJORITY (II). Also pūpillus, pūpilla, may freq. serve· v WARD.

**minorites:** *monastic order*, Fratres minores (so named by their founder *for humility's sake*). Convers Lex In sing., unus e fratribus minoribus.

**minority:** **I.** *The smaller number*· minor pars: cf. MAJORITY. Or expr. by pauciores. *those who so thought were in a m*, *pauciores erant qui ita censebant. **II.** *Under age*· pūpillāris aetas (with reference *to orphans and wards*): Suet 66, *extr*. Phr.: *he was still in his m.* nondum sui juris, justae aetatis erat· v MAJORITY.

**minotaur:** mĭnōtaurus Virg

**minster**: mŏnastĕrium: v MONASTERY.

**minstrel** no adequate word perh. cantor; vātes v SINGER, POET.

**minstrelsy**: cantus; concentus (*where several sing or play together*): v SINGING, MUSIC.

**mint** (*subs*) I. *A plant*: mentha or menta Ov. Plin. II. *Where money is coined*: mōnēta (strictly *the goddess, Juno Moneta, in whose temple money was coined*: hence, meton. *the concern or place of coining money*) Amm. 22, 11 Sidon: Imp. Codd. cf. Cic. Ph. 7, *init*, de Appia via, et de Moneta Consul refert (where prob. the sense is *the coinage*). Hence, monetalis, *belonging to the m*: e. g. triumviri monetales, Pompon. Dig 1, 2, 2 § 30. Cic. and monetarius Vopisc. Aur 38: Eutrop. III. *An abundant supply*. Phr.: *a m. of money*, *immane quantum pecuniae; incredibilis pecunia.

**mint** (*v*): cūdo, 3 v TO COIN.

**mint-master**: *praefectus monetae

**minuet**: *saltatio quaedam lenta ac decora.

**minus**: sĭnē: v. WITHOUT. *A car m its beam*, curtum temone jugum, Juv 10, 135: 10,000 *men, m sick and wounded*, *decem millia hominum, ils semotis qui propter aegrotationes ac vulnera arma ferre non possunt.

**minute** (*subs*) I. *Of time*. *horae pars sexagesima. Phr.: *in a m.*, momento s puncto temporis v. MOMENT. II. *In geometry*: *gradus pars sexagesima; *minuta* quae dicitur. (Kr. gives scripulum=scrupulum *or* -us: denoting in general, *a very small measure*.) N B—The principal fractions of a degree or hour may be expr. by semis, trients, quadrans, etc. = 30, 20, 15 *minutes*: v. HALF, etc. III. *Note of proceedings* Phr *ms of proceedings*, actorum commentarii (Kr.): or simply, acta, orum *as is stated in the ms of the senate*, ut senatus actis continetur, Suet. Aug 5 *to make an entry of anything in the ms*, in tabulas referre, Coel in Cic. Fam 8, 8, 2: *to take full ms of all the examination*, omnia [indicum] dicta, interrogata, responsa perscribere, id. Sull. 14, 41.

**minute** (*adj.*): I. *Very small* 1. mīnūtus *m. bony particles* [pauxilla atque] m ossa, Lucr. 1, 836 *m fabrics*, m. opuscula, Cic Ac. 2, 38, 120: Plin. *Dimin.* minutulus: Macr. Phr. *m philosophers* (*the Epicureans*), m philosophi, Cic. Sen. *fin.* 2. pūsillus v. LITTLE. 3. subtilis, e (*fine, thin*; *exceedingly minute*) *how m are the germs of all things*, exordia rerum cunctarum quam sint s., Lucr 4, 113. Join. subtilis atque minutus, ib 121. 4. parvus, perparvus. v. SMALL. II. *Exact, particular*: 1. subtilis, e: *m. observation*, s. observatio, Plin 18, 13, 35. 2. mīnūtus. Quint. 8, 6, 28 (minutiōris curae est).

**minute** (*v.*): in tabulas refero; perscribo: v. MINUTE, *subs.* (III.).

**minute-book**: commentarii, actorum tabulae: v. MINUTE (III.)

**minute-hand**: *index sexagesimaria.

**minutely**: 1. subtīlĭter (*nicely, exactly*; *with exact and full particulars*): *as for public affairs, why should I write m* (*particularly*), de republica, quid ego tibi s? Cic. Att. 2, 21, *init.* 2. mīnūtē *to examine a question very m. and carefully*, aliquid minutius et scrupulosius scrutari, Quint. 5, 14, 28: Gell. 3. accūrātē: v ACCURATELY, CAREFULLY.

**minuteness**: I. *Extreme smallness*: 1. subtilitas (*fineness*): cf. Plin. 11, *init.*: also, MINUTE, *adj.* (2). 2. exīguĭtas v SMALLNESS (Or expr. by adj.: *such is the m. of these creatures*, *adeo haec animalia sunt subtilia atque minuta*.. v. MINUTE, *adj.*) II. *Exactness of detail*: 1 perh. subtilitas cf. MINUTE, *adj.* (II, 1). *With greater or too much m.*, subtilius: v. MINUTELY 2. cūra (*carefulness, accuracy*). cf. Quint 8, 6, 28, minutior cura

**minutiae**: Phr. *to enter into all the m. of a thing*, singula exsequi (persequi), Quint 8, 6, 28; singula subtilius exsequi (v MINUTELY) *I fear it would be tedious to enter into all the m. of the affair*, *vereor ne putidum sit cuncta perscribere, quemadmodum gesta sunt

**minx**: perh māla (with or without puella) cf. Pl. Rud 2, 5, 9, delituit mala, "*the little minx has hid herself*" (playfully). cf. Cat 55, 10, pessimae puellae *An affected m*, *odiosa puella sibique plus aequo placens

**miracle**: mīrācŭlum (*anything calculated to excite wonder*) v. WONDER (*subs*), MARVEL. (N B.—The terms employed in Vulg to denote *the Christian ms*, are signa, prodigia, virtutes=σημεῖα, τέρατα, δυνάμεις cf. Act ib 22, etc, but Hier, August. and modern writers use miracula as gen term see Trench, N. T. Syn II. p 177) See also PRODIGY.

**miraculous**: mīrācŭlōsus Aug (if used at all, to be confined to theol. lang). or expr. by circuml, *a m. event* =*quod praeter solitas naturae leges fit; quod miraculi (quod theologi dicunt) naturam habet

**miraculously**: *praeter solitas naturae leges. (Mīrăcŭlōsē, Aug)

**mirage**: *aqua miraculosa; simulacrum; Fata Morgana (quae dicitur); the above terms corresponding to names given to the phenomenon in different countries v. P. Cycl s. v.

**mire**: lūtum v. MUD

**miriness**: expr. by lūtum, lūteus: v MUD, MUDDY.

**mirror** (*subs*) spĕcŭlum Cic Hor. Fig. *in the watery m*, in s lympharum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3 *to look into other people's lives as into a m*, inspicere tanquam in speculum in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 61 *Belonging to a m*, specularis (rare in this sense) *they think vision takes place on the principle of a m*, speculari ratione visum effici judicant, Sen N. Q. 1, 5, 9. *A maker of ms*, specularius, Plin.

**mirror** (*v*) 1 e. *to reflect as a mirror does*: expr. by spĕcŭlum *he saw himself m'd in the water*, lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum, Phaedr. 1, 4: less exactly, *the whole life of the old* (*poet*) *is m'd* (*in his writings*), omnis votivā patet veluti descripta tabellā vita senis (lit. *as in a votive picture*), Hor. S. 2, 1, 33.

**mirth**: 1. hĭlărĭtas (*cheerfulness*): usu. denoting *disposition rather than action* of the mind: Join hilaritas, lascivia, risus, jocus, Cic. Fin 2, 20, 65; hilaritas ac laetitia, id de Or. 1, 57, 243: v. CHEERFULNESS. 2. laetĭtia (*joy expressing itself freely*): *to spend a whole day in m.*, diem perpetuum in l degere, Ter. Ad 4, 1, 6 v. JOY. 3. gaudium *to indulge in m*, g. [atque laetitiam] agitare, Sall. Cat. 48: but gaudium denotes strictly *the internal feeling* Cic.

**mirthful**: hĭlăris *or* hĭlărus v. CHEERFUL.

**mirthfully**: hĭlărē, hĭlărĭter v. CHEERFULLY.

**mirthfulness**: v. MIRTH.

**miry**: lūteus, lūtŭlentus: v. MUDDY, DIRTY.

**misadventure**: cāsus; infortūnium: v MISFORTUNE.

**misalliance**: perh. *matrimonium impar cf. Tac. H. 2, 50, maternum genus impar. Phr. *the patricians looked upon marriages with plebeians as ms*, patres contaminari suum sanguinem connubio plebis rebantur, cf. Liv. 4, *init.* *to form a m* (*of a man*), *uxorem inferiore loco natam ducere; *of the woman*, *infra se nato viro nubere.

**misanthrope**: *qui hominum congressus fugit atque odit (R. and A.); *homo inhumanus et qui vitat hominum congressus...quasi genus hominum infensum habeat (Forcell s. v. Timon).

**misanthropic**: *generis humani contemptor atque osor. cf preced art.

**misanthropy**: in hominum universum genus odium Cic. Tusc 4, 11, 25; humani generis odium, ib *paulo ante*.

**misapply**: ābūtor; perverse (perperam) utor: v. TO ABUSE.

**misapprehend**: v. TO MISUNDERSTAND.

**misapprehension**: v. MISUNDERSTANDING.

**misbecome**. dēdĕcet, 2, *impers.* (with *acc*); also parum, minus, minime decet cf. Cic Tusc 4, 25, *init.* Also foll. by in *if aught be misbecoming in them*, si quid dedeceat in illis, id Off. 1, 41, 146.

**misbegotten**: chiefly as term of contempt perh ābortīvus cf Hor. S. 1, 3, 46. See also BASTARD, ILLEGITIMATE (III.).

**misbehave**: Phr.. male s indecore se gerere v. TO BEHAVE.

**misbehaviour**: *quod contra bonos mores fit, quod secus (aliter ac decet) fit.

**miscalculate**: erro, fallor (*to err, be mistaken* q. v.) *you greatly m*, multum falleris, Phaedr 1, 23, 6 Phr: *he m'd his own strength*, *vires suas in majus extollendo per errorem lapsus est.

**miscalculation**: error v MISTAKE

**miscarriage**: I. *In childbirth* abortus, ūs: *I am sorry for Tertulla's m.*, Tertullae nollem abortum, Cic. Att 14, 20, 1 *to have a m.*, ab. facere, Plin. Ep 8, 10, 1 also =*to cause m.*, Plin 21, 18, 69 § 116. (Abortio = *the causing of abortion*) Phr. *to seek to bring about a m*, niti ut fetus in corpore concepti aboriantur, Gell 12, 1, *ad init*. Plin.. *his wife died from a m.*, uxor ejus ex collisione abjecti partus decessit, Just. 11, 12, 6. II. In gen sense v. FAILURE.

**miscarry**: I. *To have a miscarriage*: 1. expr by ābortus, ūs e *g.* ab facere, Plin Ep comp. preced art. So, abortivus, *that causes women to m.*, Plin. 7, 6, 5 2. ējĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 (*sc* partum): Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 § 22. (Also, partum ajicere, cf preced art., *extr*) 3. ăboro, 1. Varr. R. R 2, 4, *med* (de suibus): Firmic (The form abortio, Plin 8, 51, 77, is rejected by the best edd) II. In gen. sense, *not to succeed* frustra esse, Sall. Jug. 7, *fin.* (cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra fuit), secus cedere, ib. 20, *ad fin*, secus procedere, ib 25, *ad fin.*: see also TO FAIL (III) III. Of letters, parcels, *not to arrive at their destination*: Phr. *if my letters should m.*, si epistolae nostrae non perlatae sint, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 1 *none of your letters have m'd*, omnes mihi epistolae tuae redditae sunt, ib 7, 16, *init.*: *I fear your letter has m'd*, vereor ne epistola tua in via exciderit, cf. ib. 2, 8, 1.

**miscellaneous**: 1. prōmiscuus (*mixed without distinction*): *to trade in cheap, m. articles*, promiscua ac villa mercari, Tac G. 5, *extr*: v. PROMISCUOUS, INDISCRIMINATE. 2. miscellāneus (v rare) Apul. 3. miscellus (also rare): *m games* (*with all kinds of sports*), m. ludi, Suet Cal 20. Join: varia et miscella [et quasi confusanea] doctrina, Gell pref. 4. sometimes, vārius. esp with some other word cf. Cic. Or. 3, 12, multāplices variaque sermones; and *supr* (3) by itself, varius denotes *variety*, not *mere miscellaneousness*.

**miscellaneously**: indistincte atque promiscue: Gell. pref. *init* See also INDISCRIMINATELY.

**miscellany**: 1. conjectānea, orum: *title of numerous works of a miscellaneous nature*: Gell. pref. *ad init.* 2. miscellānea, orum: *title of work by Ptolemaeus*, Tert 3. farrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (*a humorous expr.*): Juv. 1, 86.

**mischance**: infortūnium v. MISFORTUNE. Phr. *if any m. should happen*, si quid forte adversi evenerit, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 114.

**mischief**: I. *Harm, loss*: incommŏdum, damnum, etc.: v. DAMAGE, INJURY. Phr.. *to see that* (*a person*) *shall do no m to the state*, prospicere ne quid respublicae nocere possit, Caes. B. G 5, 7: so of *natural causes*: *if the blight*

*or hail has done any m*, si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D 3, 35, *fin* *what m a double-tongued man often does*, quantum homo bilinguis saepe concinnat mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25 so conficere aliquid mali, Ter. Heaut 5, 3, 1; excitare, ib 5, 3, 11 **II.** *Intentional injury* mălĕfĭcium *to refrain from doing any m*, ab injuria et m. temperare, Caes. B G 1, 7 Liv.: Ter So, *to do m*, malefacere (or as two words), Ter Heaut 3, 2, *extr.* Phr. *to contrive m (destruction) against any one*, pestem alicui machinari, Cic N D 3, 26, *init.* · *to do all the m you can to any one*, *quibuscunque possis modis alteri nocere, obesse, damnum s. malum concinnare (cf *supp.* I.; and TO INJURE) *see what a piece of m she sets about*, vide quod inceptet facinus, Ter Heaut 1, 3, 39 *to make m. (sow the seeds of strife)*, certamina serere, Liv 21, 6, *init.*, causam discordiarum serere inter... , Suet. Cal 26, *ad fin*

**mischief-maker:** 1 e *one who breeds quarrels*: lītis sător Liv. 21, 6, *init.*, turbarum sator atque accendere sollers invidiam, Sil 8, 260: cf. Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 3, sator sartorque scelerum. In gen sense, auctor mali, malorum v AUTHOR.

**mischief-making** (*subs*) 1 e. *causing strife* expr by verb v MISCHIEF, *extr.*

**mischievous:** 1. mălĕfĭcus, *comp* -centior, *sup.* -centissimus (usu. in stronger sense, *wicked, criminal*): *a new and m superstition*, nova et m superstitio, Suet Ner. 16. 2. noxius, nŏcĭvus, etc.. v. INJURIOUS 3. improbus(?): cf Virg G. 1, 119. *To be m*, nocere, officere, etc. v. TO INJURE.

**mischievously:** 1. mălĕfĭcē Pl 2. male et inutiliter: Auct B. Alex. 65.

**mischievousness:** ĭnūtĭlĭtas· Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77 (facti inutilitas aut turpitudo) or sometimes, maleficia, injuriae (plur. for abstract) cf. L G § 591.

**misconceive:** v. TO MISUNDERSTAND.

**misconception:** v. MISUNDERSTANDING.

**misconduct** (*subs*) 1. dēlictum: *to be guilty of m*, d in se admittere, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 48 *consciousness of m.*, delicti conscientia, Sall. Jug 27 the pl. may be used to denote *continued* or *repeated m.* cf. L. G. § 591. So, *to be guilty of m.*, delinquere; absol. or with *acc.* of *neut. pron.* · *if I am guilty of any m.*, si quid deliquero, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, *extr.* 2. peccātum · v. FAULT Phr.: *to be guilty of some m.*, aliquid in se admittere, Cic. Clu. 60, 167 *to call (a governor) to account for m. in a province*, de repetundis postulare, accusare (the term repetundae being made to include *all illegal conduct* of a governor. v. Dict. Ant. s. v.) v. EXTORTION.

**misconduct** (*v.*): Phr.: *to m. oneself*, delinquere, delictum in se admittere, etc. v. preced. art.

**misconstruction:** sinistra interpretatio (*unfavourable construction*), Tac. Agr 5, *extr.*: or expr. by interpretor · v. foll. art.

**misconstrue:** male (perperam, perverse) interpretor, 1 Cic N. D. 3, 31 77 · *to m. wilfully*, *ultro aliquid in deteriorem partem interpretari cf also Tac. A. 1, 7, *extr.*, verba, vultus in crimen detorquere.

**miscreant:** (homo) scĕlestus, scĕlĕrātus Pl 1 er: *pass the m.!* O scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter Eun 4, 4, 42. Also scelus (stronger than adj) *where is the m that has undone me*, ubi est scelus qui me perdidit? ib Andr 3, 5, 1.

**misdate** (*v.*): *in epistola falsum diem ascribo: v TO DATE

**misdeed:** dēlictum, peccātum, etc. · v. MISCONDUCT, CRIME.

**misdemeanour:** levius delictum · v. MISCONDUCT.

**misdirect:** **I.** *To direct to a wrong place*: *(epistolam) perperam inscribo: v. TO DIRECT (V.). **II.** *To misapply*: ăbūtor, male utor, 3 · v. TO USE, ABUSE.

**miser:** 1. āvārus (*covetous, in whatsoever degree*): *the wide difference between the saving man and the m*, quantum discordet parcus avaro, Hor Ep 2, 2, 194 but in prose, homo should be added: cf. L G. § 339, *Obs.* 2. 2. sordĭdus (homo) *such a m, that...* , adeo s. ut , Hor S 1, 1, 96 cf Quint. 6, 13, 26 (pro sordido parcum) (Sordidus indicates the *mean, dirty ways* of the miser; avarus, his *eager grasping for self.*)

**miserable:** 1. mĭser, ĕra, ĕrum (*most gen. term*; *wretched* or *suffering in whatever way*) Cic · Virg. Hor 2. aerumnōsus (*overwhelmed with afflictions*). Join aerumnosus, infelix, miser, Cic Par. 2, *init.* miser, afflictus, aerumnosus, calamitosus, id Tusc. 4, 38, 82. (Miserabilis, miserandus=*deserving of* or *a fit subject for pity.*) See also UNHAPPY. Phr. *to make oneself m*, se cruciare, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 15 Pl. *I am perfectly m*, discrucior animi, Ter Ad 4, 4, 1.

**miserably:** 1. mĭsĕrē: opp. to beate, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 50 comicē, Hor S 1, 9, 8, misere discedere quaerens, *m wanting to get quit of him* v DESPERATELY 2. miserandum in modum (*in a way fit to excite commiseration*). Cic prov Cons 3, 5.

**miserliness:** sordis, sordes v MEANNESS (III)

**miserly:** āvārus, sordĭdus, āvĭdus (Pl Aul. prol. 9) v. MISER.

**misery:** 1. mĭsĕria (gen. term *distressed and suffering condition*) · *to be in m*, in m. esse, Cic Fin. 2, 14, *extr.* *to be a burden and a m* (=*source of m*) *to any one*, onĕri miseriaeque esse, Sall. Cat. 10 oft. pl, with reference to *various sources of m.*: *the m.s in which we have lived for so many years*, m in quibus tot annos versamur, Cic Fam 7, 3, *init.* Join miseria et aerumna, luctus atque miseriae, Sall · Cic 2. aerumna (*a depressing, overwhelming affliction*): esp. in pl. (cf. L G. § 591): *death a respite from m.*, mors requies aerumnarum, Sall Cat. 51, *med* · Cic. Fin 5, 32, 95 (miseria atque aerumna). 3. angor (*distressing grief, anguish*) · *to hear a person out with m*, aliquem angoribus conficere, id Ph 2, 15, 37.

**misfortune:** 1. adversa fortūna; or simply fortuna, where the context determines the sense (rare) *fortune or m (prosperity or adversity)*, prospera adversave f, Cic N. D. 3, 37, 89. *to mend m. by skill*, arte emendare f, Hor. S. 2, 8, 85 v ADVERSITY. (N.B.—Adversa fortuna is not used for a misfortune, but in collect sense) 2. expr by adversus (without fortuna) · *if any m. should happen*, si quid adversi accidisset, Nep Alc. 8 *successes or m.s*, prospera vel a, Tac. Ann. 1, 1. Also adversae res=adversa fortuna (*supr*); Cic. 3. infortūnium (colloq not in Cic.) *beware of m.*, cave infortunio, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 48 Ter. (This word is chiefly used of *punishment brought upon a person*, as in the colloq. expression. *to come to grief* = ferre infortunium, Ter. Ad 2, 1, 24.) 4. incommŏdum (*an untoward event*) · *an unexpected m occurred*, accidit repentinum 1, Caes B G. 1, 48, *init* : *an uninterrupted series of m.s*, continua i., Caes. B G 7, 14, *init.* (N B —Caesar is partial to this use of the word.)

**misgive:** diffīdo, fīsus, 3 (with *dat.*: *to be without confidence in* any person or thing) cf Cic Clu. 23 63, qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret (*who had grounds for misgiving*) but the expr. is stronger than the Eng.· perh. minus confido comes nearer to it v. TO TRUST. Phr.· *my heart m.s me*, nescio quid mihi animus praesagit mali (lit. *I have a presentiment of something amiss*), Ter. Heaut 2, 2, 7.

**misgiving:** Phr.. *to have m.s*, diffidere, parum confidere: v. preced. art. See also FOREBODING, PRESENTIMENT.

**misgotten:** male partus: poet. in Cic Ph. 2, 27, *init.*

**misgovern:** male (inique, superbe) rego, administro v. TO GOVERN.

**misgovernment:** expr by verb· v. preced. art

**misguide:** v. TO MISLEAD.

**misguided** (*part adj*) dēmens· v INFATUATED

**mishap:** incommŏdum v MISFORTUNE (4).

**misinform:** *falsa dŏceo (R and A).

**misinterpret:** male (perperam) interprĕtor v TO MISCONSTRUE.

**misinterpretation:** v MISCONSTRUCTION

**misjudge:** male *s* perperam judico, existimo v. TO JUDGE

**mislay:** Phr *your letter has been mislaid*, excidit epistola tua de manibus, nec usquam comparet cf Cic. Att. 2, 8, *init.*, and Clu. 64, 180

**mislead:** 1. dēcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, *3 the ambiguity which misled Croesus*, illa amphibolia quae Croesum decepit, Cic Div. 2, 56, *extr* *we are misled by the show of right*, decipimur specie recti, Hor A. P. 25 v TO DECEIVE 2. more precisely, expr. by error, with various verbs e. g [imperitos] in errorem inducere, Cic Br 85, 293; in errorem ducere, Nep. Hann. 9: *to be misled by popular opinions*, vulgi opinionibus in errorem rapi, [nec vera cernere], Cic Leg. 2, 17, 43 *to be so far misled as to suppose*. . , hoc errore duci, ut quis arbitretur . , id Off 1, 41, 148

**misleading** (*adj.*) expr. by verb *nothing can be more m*, nihil aptius esse potest ad homines in errorem inducendos v. preced. art.

**mismanage:** male *s.* perperam administro, gero v TO MANAGE

**mismanagement:** expr. by verb v. preced. art.

**misname:** Phr · *to m. a person*, aliquem falso nomine appellare, Pl Am 2, 2, 191; alieno nomine appellare, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, *med.* (see the place).

**misnomer:** falsum nomen· v preced. art.

**misogamist:** *qui abhorret a nuptiis; qui nuptias aspernatur atque aversatur. (Osor, v rare: Pl. As. 5, 2, 9, osor uxoris suae)

**misogynist:** *qui mulieres odit atque aversatur cf. preced. art.

**misplace:** **I.** Lit. alieno loco pono, colloco v TO PLACE **II.** Fig. *to fix* confidence, etc., *on an improper object* Phr. *confidence in such persons is misplaced*, iis male fides habetur, male creditur (cf Virg E 3, 95).

**misprint** (*subs*). *mendum *s* erratum typographicum; operarum mendum (cf. Cic. Att 13, 23, librariorum menda); vitium typographicum (*of a serious nature*), Kr.· *sphalma prelı

**misprision:** Phr. *m of treason*, *proditionis *s.* majestatis (laesae) conscientia· *to be liable to such a charge*, *propter conscientiam sceleris, majestatis crimine teneri.

**mispronounce:** vitiose *s.* perperam pronuntio. v TO PRONOUNCE

**misquote:** Phr · *to m. a passage*, *verba auctoris perperam (minus accurate) laudare v. TO QUOTE.

**misquotation:** v. preced. art.

**misrepresent:** 1. dētorqueo, si, tum, 2 (*to wrest from* the natural sense or direction not so in Cic.): *to m. and cavil at good actions*, bene facta d. et carpere, Plin. Ep 1, 8, 8 Tac. Join. calumniari atque detorquere, Liv. 42, 42, *med.* 2. dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (foll by de *to disparage* any one; *speak in such a way as to lessen his credit*). *he does not cease to m. me*, ille non cessat de me d., Cic. Att. 11, 11, *extr.* 3. obtrecto, 1 (*to assail and find fault with*): cf. Liv. 45, 37, *med.*, cui nullum probrum dicere poterat, ejus *obtrectare laudes* noluit, i. e *to deprecate and find fault with his merits* So also, dētrecto, 1 (= detraho, but constr. with acc) · Liv Ov (No one of these exactly represents the Eng; but they may all be used in expressing it · v. TO DISPARAGE.) 4. dēprāvo, 1 (*to make out* a thing *to be*

*bad*). cf I'el Ph 4, 4, 16, nihil est quin male narrando possit depravarier, i e *everything is capable of being misrepresented.* **5.** călumnior, 1 (*to raise ill-natured, unfounded objections*) cf supr (1). **6.** expr. by interprĕtor, 1 (*to put a certain construction upon anything, whether outwardly expressed or not*) *to m. everything, in order to excite people,* *omnia in deteriorem partem interpretando, animos hominum accendere (cf. Cic Mur. 31, 65, in meliorem partem interpretari; and Tac. Agr 15, *init*) so, *maligne interpretari, cf Plin Ep 5, 7, *extr.*, *depravando interpretari, cf *supr* (3)

**misrepresentation:** expr. by verb *by a constant course of m.*, calumniando omnia deturpando, Liv 42, 42, *med*, etc. v. preced art (Sinistra interpretatio, l ac. Agr. 5, *extr.*, comes very near; but denotes there *the impression formed*, not the attempt to disparage others.)

**misrule:** expr by male administriare, rem gerere v. TO GOVERN.

**miss** (*subs*) as title of respect. dŏmĭna (Kr) v MISTRESS

**miss** (*subs*). opp. to *a hit*. perh. frustrātio. Quint 2, 20, 3. or expr. by verb v foll art.

**miss** (*v.*): **I** *Not to hit the mark*. perh āberro, 1 (Kr.). more precisely, destinato aberrare or, destinatum non ferire, cf. Curt 7, 5, *fin* : also, Hor A. P. 350 (non semper feriet, quodcunque minabitur [=destinatum] arcus). Sometimes intercido (*to fall between*) may serve; cf Liv. 38, 22, *ad fin.* (quum quo plures ac densiores erant, eo minus vani quicquam intercideret teli) : in same sense, frustra mitti, Caes B. C. 1, 45 Vulg. Judic. xx. 16 has, ut capillum quoque possent percutere, et nequaquam *in alteram partem ictus* lapidis deferretur Phi. *without once missing*, continuo et sine frustratione, Quint 2, 20, 3. **II.** *To omit, pass by without noticing* · praetermitto, 3 v. TO OMIT. Phr.: *I have hardly m'd attending a single* (*reader*), equidem prope nemini defui, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 6. *to m. an opportunity*, occasionem amittere (v TO LET SLIP). **III.** *To feel the want of* **1.** dēsīdĕro, 1 *the longer he is away, the more I m. him*, quanto diutius abest, tanto magis desidero, Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 16: Cic. So expr by dēsīdĕrium, with a verb: *he m'd his son so dreadfully*, ita magno desiderio fuit ei filius, Ter Heaut. 4, 4, 5 so, desiderio teneri allcujus rei, Cic. Sen. 10, 33 See also MISSING (*adj*). **2.** rĕquīro, quīsīvi, ītum, 3 (*to look for without finding*) : *to m the ornaments of peace and the resources of war*, et pacis ornamenta et belli subsidia r, Cic. Man 2, *fin.* · *I m. many whom once I saw*, multos requiro quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 515. So sometimes quaero Prop 1, 17, 18.

**missal:** *missāle, is, *n* : regular title of such books.

**misshapen** (*part. adj*): **1.** dēformis, e *to be born m*, d natum esse Cic. Coel. 3, 6 Join: prava (*al* pariva) atque deformia [jumenta], Caes B. G. 4, 2 (Informis, *shapeless, without form or beauty*: cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 658.) **2.** prāvus (esp. of *parts of the body*. deformis describing *the whole figure*) : *m. ankles*, p tali, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48 : Cic **3.** distortus (*as it were, wrenched aside from evenness and symmetry*) *m. legs*, d. crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 Superl. distortissimus (*ever so m and ugly*), Cic. Mur 29, 61 As collect expr, *m. figure or person*, pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

**missile** (*subs.*): **1.** tēlum *they hurled their m's against our men*, t. in nostros conjiciebant, Caes. B. G 1, 26 cf. ib 4, 23 (but telum is *a missile intended to pierce or cut; not merely to strike, as* a stone) *a cloud of light m.s*, nubes levium t., Liv. · more precisely, missile telum, Liv 38, 22, *ad fin.* (vis ingens missilium telorum) Virg. **2.** missīle, is, *n* (strictly adj., with telum understood) *to fight with m.s*, missilibus pugnare, Liv 34, 39, *init* **3.** tormentum (*discharged by an engine*). Caes. B C 3, 51, *fin.* Plin

**missile** (*adj.*): missilis, e Liv Virg v preced art

**missing** (*adj.*) Phr. *to be m*, desiderari *nor was a single article m from the temple*, nec quicquam ex fano desideratum est, Cic Verr. 4, 44, 96 often used in returns of *losses in battle or campaigns*. *not a single ship was m*, nulla omnino navis desiderabatur, Caes B G. 5, 23 (but, as applied to troops, the term includes *killed and wounded* [v TO LOSE] as distinguished from these, the "*missing*" may be said, non comparere, non reperiri, *not to make their appearance or be found*) Sometimes, in gen. sense, deficere or deesse, may serve · v WANTING (to be).

**mission:** **I.** *Sending, delegation*: lēgātio (*embassy, commission*) *to undertake a m*, l. suscipere, Caes B. G 1, 3 v. EMBASSY (Cf Warburton's title, Divine Legation, viz of Moses) See also OFFICE, DUTY, FUNCTION **II.** Specially, *the propagation of the Gospel in heathen lands* expr. by doctrinam Christianam propagare (Kr)

**missionary** (*subs*) *qui doctrinam Christianam (Evangelii) propagandam suscipit; qui Evangelium in alias terras defert

**missive** (*subs.*): nuntius; litterarum significatio. Cic. Man. 3, 7 · v. MESSAGE, LETTER.

**misspell:** *(verbum, nomen) perperam scribere.

**misspend:** **1.** perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to throw away, waste*) cf Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 55, sumat, consumat, perdat (*let him take, spend, misspend*) *to m. one's labour*, operam p., Cic Mur. 10, 23. Join profundere et perdere [studium, laboremque], Cic. Fam. 5, 5, *ad fin* **2.** perh. ābūtor, sus, 3 (with *abl*) : v. TO ABUSE. (But omni tempore abuti, in Cic = to use *up* all one's time v TO USE.) See TO WASTE.

**misstate:** parum accurate memoro, memini v. TO RELATE, MENTION.

**misstatement:** perh. mendācium which does not necessarily imply *wilful* deception cf. Nigid in Gell. 11, 11 also Sen. N. Q. 7, 5, 1, where mendacia = *misstatements, errors*. Or better, (quod) falsum (est) v. FALSE

**mist:** **1.** nēbŭla (most gen. term) *mists do not rise in summer nor in the depth of winter*, n. nec aestate nec maximo frigore exsistunt, Plin. 2, 60, 61 · so, n. surgunt Lucr. · *a denser m., rising from the lake, rested on the plain*, orta ex lacu n campo densior sederat. Liv. 22, 4 *ad fin.* Fig *the m. of error*, n errōris, Juv. 10, *init.* **2.** cālīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*darkness, a mist causing darkness*) : *a smoky m. exhales*, fumida exhalatur c., Plin. 2, 42, 42 Fig *there is a m come over my eyes*, mi ob oculos c. obstitit, Pl. Mil 2, 4, 51. v DARKNESS (II. 2). Phr *to be covered with chilly mists*, frigidis nebulis caligare, Col. 1, 5, *med*

**mistake** (*subs*): **1.** errātum, error (most gen. terms) v. ERROR **2.** mendum (strictly, *a blemish, flaw* : hence, *a blunder, error*) : *ms of transcribers*, librariorum menda, Cic Att. 13, 23 *a great m.*, magnum m, ib. 14, 22, *fin.* Also menda, ae (in same sense). Suet. Aug. 87. *To make a m.* or *ms*, errare, labi, etc. : v. TO ERR. Phr. (*to do anything*) *by m*, perperam (= per errorem) : *they had come by m. to our camp*, p. ad nostra castra venerant, Auct. B. Hisp 12: Pl Suet.

**mistake** (*v.*) **I.** Trans. · expr by pro, with *abl.* : *he kills the secretary, m.ing him for the king*, scribam pro rege obtruncat, Liv 2, 12, *med* · *to m. falsehood for truth*, falsa pro veris habere. v. FOR, prep. (I.). Also a double acc. may be used with such verbs as credo, puto : *they all mistook him for his brother*, *omnes fratrem esse credebant (where the idea of *mistake* is of course implied only, not expressed). Or expr. by interpretor, intelligo, with such advv. as perperam (cf preced. art *fin.*), minus recte, perverse v WRONGLY. **II.** *Refl. pass, to be mistaken*, i e *be in error* · **1.** erro, 1 *to be altogether mn as to an affair, be m.n in the dates of things*, tota re, temporibus e, Cic Ph 2, 9, *fin.* *to be much m.n*, procul errare Sall Jug. 85, *ad fin.*; longe e., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40 usu better, valde e, Cic de Or. 2, 19, 83 ; vehementer e, id Ac. 2, 32, 103 probe errare (comicé), Pl. Am 3, 3, 21 *to be entirely m.n*, toto (ut aiunt) coelo errare, Macr. 3, 12, *med.* **2.** fallor, falsus, 3 *you are much mn*, multum falleris, Phaedr. 1, 23, 6 cf. Sall Jug 85, ne illi falsi sunt, *verily they are mn* : *I may be m.n*, possum falli, Cic Att 13, 21, 6. In parenthetical phrs, such as, *unless I am m.n*, the act. voice is often used with pron refl. nisi me fallit, Cic Att 14, 12 Varr. (Ni fallor, poet Virg Aen 5, 49.)

**mistaken** (*part adj*) falsus, perversus v WRONG

**mistakenly:** perpĕram. v. MISTAKE, subs *extr.*

**misteach:** perverse doceo : v WRONGLY.

**mistiness:** expr by adj. v. MISTY

**mistletoe:** viscum Plin 16. 44, 93 Vulg (Viscum album, Linn.)

**mistranslate:** perpĕram reddo *s.* interpretor v. TO TRANSLATE.

**mistranslation:** v preced art.

**mistress:** **I.** *The head of a household*. **1.** hĕra (with ref to *the slaves*) ; Ter Ph. 1, 1, 13 Pl Also = *sweetheart* · Cat 68, 136 **2.** dŏmĭna (often simply = hera ; but capable of being used *in wider sense*) Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 57 (= hera) Quint 5, 11, 34 As title of *an empress* Suet Cl 39 Fig *the m and queen of all the virtues* (*justice*), omnium d et regina virtutum, Cic Off. 3, 6, 29 **3.** māter familias *or* -ae (also as two words) strictly = uxor quae in manum convenit, Cic Top. 3, 14 (Dict. Ant 740, *b*), but used in wider sense, as a respectful designation of a matron : cf Liv, 34, 7, *ad init*, matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines, *will you not suffer the m. of your household to have a purple mantle?* **II.** *A sweetheart* most freq. puella : Cat. 2, 1 · et *pass.* also, domina, Tib. 1, 1, 41 ; hera, v. supr. (I., 1). Also Venus cf Hor Od. 1, 27, 14 (quae te cunque domat Venus) Virg. E. 3, 68. Or expr by amo *Phyllis is my m's name*, Phyllida amo ante alias, ib. 78. **III.** *A kept woman*. **1.** concŭbīna. the less dishonourable appellation for a pellex Dig 50, 16, 144 · Cic. **2.** āmica *be she wife or be she m*, si ista uxor sive amica est, Ter Andr. 1, 3, 11 Cic. Dig. l c. *Dimin.*, amicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240. **3.** pellex, ĭcis, *f.* (strictly, *the concubine of a married man* · also in wider sense) Dig l c Phr *to have a woman as m.*, mulierem in contubernio habere, cf Suet Vesp. 3, *extr.* **IV.** *A teacher* māgistra Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7 : Cic.. v. TEACHER

**mistrust** (*subs*) · diffidentia, suspīcio v DISTRUST, SUSPICION.

**mistrust** (*v.*): diffido, 3 v. TO DISTRUST.

**mistrustful:** diffidens : v. DISTRUSTFUL.

**misty:** **1.** nēbŭlōsus · *m or cloudy days*, dies n. nubilive, Cels 2, 1, *init.* : Cic. Join nebulosum et caliginosum [coelum], Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60. **2.** cālīgĭnōsus (*murky with mist*) : ib. 1, 19, 43 (coelum humidum et c.). In fig. sense, obscurus. ambagibus involutus (sermo) v. OBSCURE

**misunderstand:** minus, haud recte, perperam intelligo : v. TO UNDERSTAND Phr. · *you m. me*, haud rem tenes, cf Ter Andr. 2, 2, 12

**misunderstanding** (*subs.*): **I.** In gen. sense · error v. ERROR, MISTAKE. Or by verb, *through a m.*, *re minus intellecta. v. preced. art. Sometimes imprudentia, imprudenter, may

serve *to do wrong through a m. (not wilfully)*, per imprudentiam peccare. v INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENTLY **II.** *A difference between friends* **1.** offensio *I did not imagine that the m was so serious*, nec tantum intelligebam ei esse offensionis, Cic. Att 1, 17, 1 cf paulo infr., deponere offensionem A more delicate expr. is incommodum, Cic l. c, hujus incommodi causa, i. e *the cause of this m.*. cf ib. paulo supr., subesse nescio quid opinionis incommodae, i e. *he was the victim of some m.* **2.** dissidium (stronger than Eng.) Cic. Am 10, 35 v DISAGREEMENT (II.).

**misuse** (*v*). v. TO ABUSE, MISSPEND, MALTREAT

**misuse** (*subs*) · usu. expr by verb · *to guard against the m. of a thing*, *cavere ne quid in pravos usus vertatur. *that is a m of the term*, *id est verbum alieno loco adhibere. See also ABUSE, *subs.*

**mite:** **I.** *The insect* *ācārus, Linn (generic term for all such insects v. P. Cycl s v.) **II.** *A small coin.* sextans, ntis, *m.* ($\frac{1}{6}$ *of an as*). *the commonalty buried him, contributing a m. apiece*, extulit eum plebs, s collatis in capita, Liv 2, 33, *extr* (The expr. in Vulg. Mar xii. 42. is duo minuta = *two small coins.*)

**mitigate:** **1.** mītīgo, 1 (*to diminish the severity of* anything whether of bodily or mental sensations) *the cold becoming m'd*, mitigato frigore, Col 1, 1, *ad init.* · *to m. hardships*, mala, labores m, cf Tac Ann 14, 24 *to m. the severity (of a governor)*, severitatem m., Cic. Q. Fr 1, 1, 7 **2.** mollio, 1 (*to soften* · hence fig *to moderate* violence, passion, etc). *they should m. their anger*, mollient iras, Liv. 1, 9, *fin* · *to m. a punishment*, poenam m (poet), Ov Tr. 3, 5, 53. **3.** lēnio, 4 (*to quiet down, soothe*), cf. Cic. Mur. 31, 65, te ipsum . . . dies leniet, aetas mitigabit Sall Phr *to m. a penalty*, aliquid de severitate poenae remittere, cf. Cic. Ph. 1, 5, *extr* see also TO LESSEN, ABATE, RELIEVE

**mitigating** (*adj*) · Phr. *m circumstances*, *levamenta; quae doloris acerbitatem mitigare s lenire possunt v. TO MITIGATE

**mitigation:** **1.** mītīgātio Cic. **2.** lēvāmentum (*anything which serves to relieve or mitigate*: mitigatio is *the act of so doing*) *to operate as a m. of sufferings*, esse l miseriarum, Cic Fin 5, 19, 53. In same sense, levamen (esp. poet) Cic. Virg Also, allevamentum (v rare) Cic. Sull. 23, *extr.* (sine ullo remedio atque allevamento). **3** more freq. expr. by verb *to seek the m. of human suffering*, *in mitigandos hominum dolores miserias*que incumbere *to ask a m. of punishment*, *petere ut remittatur aliquid de poena v. TO MITIGATE.

**mitre:** mitra (episcopalis) Erasm. Encom. Mor. p 376. (Strictly, *a kind of head-band*)

**mitred:** *mitratus (in Prop = *wearing a* mitra or *head-band*) mitram gerens

**mitten:** no known word cf. GLOVES

**mix:** **1.** misceo, ui, stum and xtum, 2 (in most uses of Eng) foll. by *acc.* and *abl.*; also for *abl* the *dat* (poet.), or *abl* with cum *to m poison with an antidote*, m. antidoto toxicum, Phaedr. 1, 14, 10 Cic. Hor. *to m tears with blood*, fletum cruori m., Ov. M 4, 140 Hor. for cum and *abl.*, cf. Cic. Ph. 1, 6, *init* (ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, *might be mingled with*) Ov. Pont 1, 9, 20 (cum meis lacrimis misceat suas) · but to denote *literal* mixing, the *abl.* alone is preferred. Comps. (1) admisceo, constr. like preced., excepting that the *dat.* after it is used in prose as well as verse: *a kind of root m'd with milk*, genus radicis lacti (sed al., lacte) admixtum, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: *to m. up one kind of oratory with another*, alicui generi orationis alterum adm., Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200. also with in and *acc.*, Plin. 26, 10, 66 (admixtus in semina hominum resinae cochlearibus duobus). (2) commisceo, 2 (*to m. up together*; admisceo, *to put* one thing *to* another) constr same as simple verb, except that cum more freq. follows with the *abl.*, and that with the dative it occurs rarely if at all · Cato Cic (3) permisceo, 2 (rare in lit sense). v TO MINGLE. (4) immisceo, 2 (*to mix in amongst*) v TO MINGLE. **2.** tempĕro, 1 (*to mix fluids*, esp *wine and water for drinking*) *to m. vinegar with honey*, acetum melle t., Plin 14, 17, 21: *to m brass (the metals to form it)*, aes t, id 7, 56, 57 § 197 cf. Hor Od, 1, 20, *extr* (temperare pocula). **3.** confundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (*to mix well together*. rare in this sense) Hor S 2, 4, 67

**mix up:** 1. e. *to involve in or with* **1.** admisceo, 2 *so as not to m. me up with (the affair)*, ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut 4, 5, 35: v. TO IMPLICATE (1). **2.** inserto, ui, rtum, 3 (with *acc* and *dat*) · *to m. up the gods with even the most trifling things*, minimis etiam rebus ins deos, Liv 27, 23 *init* See also TO INTERFERE.

**mixed** (*part. adj*) prōmiscuus (*undistinguished*); *a m multitude*, p multitudo, Tac A. 12, 7 v PROMISCUOUS, INDISCRIMINATE Also poet. mixtus, commixtus, praedicatively, but not attributively v TO MIX

**mixedly:** prōmiscuē v PROMISCUOUSLY (Mixtim, v rare Lucr)

**mixture:** **I.** *The act* or *mode of mixing*, mixtūra *or* mistūra Lucr Plin (Usu. better expr by verb: v TO MIX) **II.** *The compound*: **1.** mixtūra Col. 7, 5, *fin.*. M. L. **2.** compŏsĭtio (esp. in medical sense). *Andrew's m*, Andreae c, Cels 6, 6, 16 Col 1 c Also compositum medicamentum, Cels 1 c. § 28. **III.** *A combination of different qualities* expr by mixtus, temperatus *his character was a wonderful m of vigour and gentleness*, esse mores ejus vigore ac lenitate mixtissimos, Vell 2, 93 (but the superl. is unusual). *a m of severity and affability*, severitas comitate mixta, cf. Plin. Ep 8, 21, *init* or perh. better, severitas comitate temperata, condita, cf. Gierig, ad l. Phr. *by a strange m of natural qualities*, mira diversitate naturae, Tac Ger. 15: *this m. of virtues and vices*, haec indoles virtutum ac vitiorum, Liv 21, 4, *fin.*

**mizzle:** rōro, 1 (only *impers*) · Varr.: v. TO DRIZZLE

**mnemonics:** ars memoriae, Cic. de Or 2, 86, 351 (Simonidem primum ferunt artem memoriae protulisse, *propounded a system of m*) Quint. Also, artificium memoriae, Auct Her. 3, 16, 28; or, artificiosa memoria, ib (Disciplina memoriae, Kr.; but that phr. includes *the entire discipline of the memory*)

**moan** (*v*): gĕmo, ĭngĕmisco v. TO GROAN.

**moan** (*subs*) gĕmĭtus (flebilis, miserabilis) v. GROAN.

**moat:** fossa (*a trench, wet or dry*). v DITCH, TRENCH. Or perh euripus (*a sluice, canal*) · cf. Suet Caes. 39, (Circo) in gyrum euripo addito, 1 e. *a moat being formed round the Circus* · Plin min.

**mob** (*subs.*) **1.** turba (*any confused multitude*) · *the m of fickle Quirites*, mobilium t. Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7 *all the m. of the Circus*, omnis Circi t, Quint. 1, 6, *extr.* · v. CROWD. **2.** vulgus, i, *n.* (rarely *m*) 1 e *the lower orders of society generally. the wise man's judgment differs from that of the m*, sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Br 53, 198. Hor.: cf. Tac. A. 1, 18, *init.*: v. RABBLE. **3.** promiscua multitudo [conglobata]: Tac. A. 12, 7 · also, simply multitudo: v. MULTITUDE. **4.** glŏbus (*a group of people generally*): cf Liv 8, 32, *med* Phr.: *to collect a m of the vilest characters*, deterrimum quemque congregare, Tac. A. 1, 16. *extr.*: *m.s of people roamed about and ravaged the neighbourhood*, vagi (homines) circumjecta populabantur, ib 21, *init.*

**mob** (*v*) · nearest single word, circumfundor, fūsus, 3 (*stock round*) *he was m'd as he returned home*, *domum redeunti minaciter circumfusa est multitudo; circumfusus globus contumelias probraque ingerebant (v. TO FLOCK ROUND). cf Liv. 8, 32, *med.*, extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem (R and A) Phr *they were m'd*, in eos multitudo est versa, minaciter appellantes, et probra in ingerentes, cf Liv 2, 23, *med*

**mobile:** mōbĭlis, e. v. FICKLE, EASILY CITABLE

**mock** (*v*) · **I.** Trans · **1.** illūdo, si, sum, 3 usu. with *dat.* to *m. thus unhappy man's troubles*, hujus miseri il fortunis, Cic R Am 19, 54 *they vie with each other in making the captive*, certant il. capto, Virg Aen. 2, 64. also with in and *acc* Tel Eun 5, 4, 20 (ut ne impune in nos illuseris) · Cic Fig · of that which *baulks, disappoints* Virg. G 1, 181 (tum variae *illudant* pestes, *mock your toil*). Less freq eludo Cic Ac 2, 39, 123. **2.** lūdĭfĭcor, 1 (*to play off tricks upon, make game of*) *he mocks the people with a show of hesitation*, plebem ficta cunctatione ludificatur, Tac A 1, 46 *to m openly*, aperte l, Cic. R Am 20, 55 The act form, ludifico, also occurs Cic. Quint 17, 54, latitare et ludificare, *to shuffle and play tricks.* **3.** irrīdeo, si, sum, 2 (*to ridicule, laugh to scorn*). with *acc* . *you come on purpose to m. your master*, venis ultro irrisum dominum, Pl Am. 2, 1, 43: *to m the gods in jest*, per jocum deos ir., Cic N. D 2, 3, 7. So derideo, 2: v TO DERIDE. **4.** *to be m.'d at*, esse lūdibrio Liv 2, 23, *med* · v. MOCKERY. See also TO DISAPPOINT, DELUDE. **II.** Intrans *to jest mockingly*: lūdo, 3 · Cic. N D 3, 1, 2 v TO JEST

**mock** (*adj.*) simŭlātus, fictus, fūcātus v. PRETENDED, FALSE (II.).

**mocker:** **1.** irrīsor. Cic Par. 1, 3, 13. **2.** dērīsor. Hor. S. 2, 6, 54 Suet. (Or expr. by *imperf part.* of verbs under TO MOCK L G § 638)

**mockery:** **1.** irrīsus, ūs, irrīsio (*act of deriding or mocking at*) *to thrust out the tongue in m*, linguam ab irrisu exserere, Liv 7, 10, *med* · *amidst the m. (derision) of an audience*, cum irrisione audientium, Cic. Off. 1, 38 *extr* **2.** lūdĭbrium (*act of mockery*, also *object of it*) *in m. of his brother*, ludibrio fratris, Liv. 1, 7 *in m.*, per ludibrium, Tac. A 1, 10 Liv.. also ad ludibrium, Liv. 45, 3 *to become an object of m.*, in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, id. 2, 26 *med* · *in* sim sense, ludibrium debere (Gr. γέλωτα ὀφλεῖν). Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16. **3.** lūdĭfĭcātio (*playing with, making game of*). *in m. of the enemy*, per l. hostis, Liv. 22, 18, *fin.* (referring to the tactics of Fabius.) **4.** cāvillātio *in bitter m*, acerbā c. (hominis), Suet. Tib. 57, *extr* **5.** dērīsus, ūs: *to be an object of m.*, derisui esse, Tac. Agr. 39. Quint. Also derisio Arn. Lact

**mocking** (*subs.*): irrīsio, etc.: v. preced. art

**mocking** (*adj.*) irrīsor, dērīsor (cf. L G § 598) v. MOCKER. Phr.: *m. cries*, irridentium (illudentium) clamor: cf L. G § 638, *Obs.* 2.

**mockingly:** per lūdĭbrium, ab irrīsu v MOCKERY.

**mock-sun:** fīmāgo sōlis: Sen N Q. 1, 11 where the Gk. term pārēlion is also given *a pair of m s*, bina parelia, duo talia simulacra, ib. 13. Cf. N. D. 2, 5, 14, sol geminatus.

**modal, modality:** *mŏdālis, mŏdālĭtas: as *t. tt.*

**mode:** mŏdus, rātio · v. MANNER.

**model** (*subs.*) 1. e. *a pattern for imitation*. **1.** proplasma, ātis, *n.* (*a sculptor's m*) · Plin. 35, 12, 45 (opp to *the actual works*, opera) Cic writes the word as Gk., Att. 12. 41, 3. **2.** exemplum, exemplar, āris, *n* (*anything employed to copy from* or *imitate*) · *to*

*transfer the truth from a living m to the mute representation* (of a painter), mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritatem transferre, Cic Inv. 2, 1, 2. *our commonwealth being set forth as a m*, exposita ad exemplum nostra rep, Cic Rep. 1, 46, *fin.* So with exemplar ex. proponere sibi ad imitandum, id Mur. 31, 66 *the Greek m.s*, Graeca exemplaria, Hor. A. P. 268. 3. perh forma cf. Cic Fam 2, 8, f. reipublicae, aedificii; also Suet Ner. 16, *init.* but the sense is *plan* rather than model. Also in works of art and craft, forma is the *mould*, not the model: v. MOULD (N B—Typus [hi.] is *the actual figure*, not *the model* in Plin 35, 12, 43, the true reading is prostypa, i. e *bas-reliefs*, not protypa [R. and A.] See also PATTERN)

**model** (*adj.*): Phr. *a m. school*, *ludus (schola) ad cujus normam ceteri sunt instituendi (Kr)*: or expr. by exemplum·*digna quae pro exemplo (exemplari) habeatur*. v preced art.

**model** (v.): I. Lit. *to m a statue in clay*, proplasma (*not* protypum) ex argilla fingere, cf Plin 35, 12, 43 and 45 cf. ib. 44 § 153, *hominis imaginem gypso (in plaster)* e facie exprimere, ceramque in eam formam infundere· v. MODEL. *The art of m ing*, plasticē, ēs Plin. 1 c. § 151. II. In gen. sense: expr. by exemplar (exemplum) ad imitandum proponere, Cic Mur 31, 66; or by imitari. v. TO IMITATE. See also TO FASHION, SHAPE

**modeller**: *proplasmatum artifex v. MODEL.

**moderate** (*adj*): I. *Kept within due measure, temperate.* 1. mŏdĭcus· *by temperate eating and drinking*, temperatis escis modicisque potionibus, Cic. Div 1, 51, 115 *m strictness*, m severitas, id Sen 18, *fin m. in dress*, in cultu modicus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 4. (N.B—Modicus is chiefly used of things, moderatus of persons *and things*) 2. mŏdĕrātus *(brought under due restraint and control) to be m. in both respects*, in utroque moderatum esse, Cic. Ph. 2, 16, 40 *a m style of habits and living*, moderatus cultus atque victus, id Div 1, 29, 61. *m. excitements of mind*, moderatae perturbationes (strictly a contradiction in terms), id. Tusc 4, 18, 42: *m prices*, annona moderata, Vell. 3. temperātus (like moderatus *under due control, well-regulated*) Cic· Hor.. v TEMPERATE. Cf. also *supr* (1). 4. mŏdestus *(having the passions duly in check*, hence nearly = *virtuous*) Join frugi et modestus, Cic Fam. 13, 70; modestus et prudens, ib 13, 10, *med.*· v MODEST, VIRTUOUS II. *Of a middle rate* 1. mĕdiocris, e v MIDDLING. 2. mŏdĭcus *(a person) of m means*, modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2: *to walk at a m pace*, m. gradu ire, Pl Poen. 3, 1, 19 *a m.-sized body (of history)*, m. corpus, Cic Fam 5, 12, 2. 3. tĕnuis, e (esp with ref to *fortune*; when it denotes a lower scale than mediocris *or* modicus): *people of (but) m. means*, tenuiores, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24.

**moderate** (*v*): I. *To render less severe*· 1. tempĕro, 1 *the excess of heat is m'd by the Etesian winds*, Etesiarum flatu nimia temperantur calores, Cic. N D. 2, 53, 131 also, t. modum alicujus rei, ib. 2, 19, 49: Plin. 2. mītigo, 1 v. TO MITIGATE. Phr.: *as the cold became more m.*, mitescente hieme, frigore: v. MILD (I) II. *To keep under check and control* mŏdĕror, tempĕro, 1 (usu. with *dat.*), coerceo, 2 (with *acc*). v TO CONTROL, RESTRAIN. Phr: *carefully to m one's pleasures*, diligenter tenere modum fruendae voluptatis, Cic. Off 1, 30, 106 so, m. retinere, ib. 29, *extr.*· also, moderationem in aliqua re adhibere, Cels. 3, 18, *med.*: Cic.: v. MODERATION. III. *To preside over a meeting*: praesum, *irr.*: v TO PRESIDE.

**moderately**: I. *In due measure*: 1. mŏdĕrātē. Cic.: Caes. Join: placate et moderate [ferre], Cic Fam 6, 1, *med.*, modeste ac moderate [secundis rebus uti], Liv 30, 42, *ad fin.* 2. mŏdestē (*without elation or excess of passion*). *to be m. liberal*, m. munificum esse, Hor S. 1, 2, 50 cf. *supr* (I.). 3. temperātē *to be m warm*, t. tepere, Cato, R R 69 Cic v TEMPERATELY. 4. mŏdĭcē (*in due measure*) Cic Sull. 29, *init* II. *In a medium degree*. 1. mŏdĭcē *m rich*, m. locuples, Liv 38, 14, *med.*: Cic. 2. mĕdiocriter *not even a m good speaker*, ne m quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91 Caes. 3. tĕnuĭter (*indifferently*). Ter. Ph 1, 2, 95 Phr. *m abilities* or *skill*, mediocritas, Cic. Ph. 2, 1, 2 (m. ingeni) Tac

**moderateness** } 1. mŏdus (*mea-*
**moderation** } *sure* or *limit*) *to observe m in anything*, m. alicujus rei tenere, Cic Verr 2, 2, 59, 144 *to keep within m*, m. retinere, Cic Off. 1, 29, *extr* *to exceed it*, finem et m transire, ib. § 102 2. mŏdĕrātio (*the observance of due limits*) *to use m in diet*, m. in cibo adhibere, Cels 3, 18, *med. m m speech*, in dicendo m. modestiaque, Cic Ph. 2, 5, *init.* Join moderatio animi et aequitas, ib. Sen *init* 3. mŏdestia (*sobriety*): cf Auct. Her 3, 2, *extr.*, modestia est in animo continens *moderatio* cupiditatum, i e *moderation in the exercise of the passions* Join: neque modum neque modestiam [habere], Sall Cat 11. 4. temperantia (*self-control*). v. TEMPERANCE. 5. mĕdiocritas (*the mean between too much and too little*): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140, est adhibendus modus, ad mediocritatemque revocandus· v. MEAN. Phr *in m*, mediocriter, modice, moderate (v MODERATELY) *without m*, immoderate, etc. (v. IMMODERATELY)

**moderator**: qui praest v. PRESIDENT

**modern**: rĕcens, ntis: Cic. Mur. 8, 17, where hi recentes (*modern men*) are opposed to illi antiqui (*the ancients*) *in more m times*, recentiore memoria, id N. D 2, 2, 6. *m writers*, ingenuosi, quos recentior aetas tulit scriptores, Ruhnk. in Kr: *m. history*, recentiorum temporum historia, hr. or simply, *recentior historia*, opp. to antiqua. Phr. *m languages*, linguae quae hodie sunt in usu et ore [politissimorum populorum], Richst. in Kr; *quae hodie feruntur linguae* Sometimes novus may serve (v. NEW) and to denote *modern Latin*, Du Cange employs the phr. infima Latinitas (N B—Modernus, from modo, occurs in Cassiodorus, a writer of the 6th cent; but is by all means to be avoided.)

**modernize**: Phr. ad nova exempla componere, ad hujus aetatis morem componere. R and A (e Sen.) *recentioris aetatis (recentiorum temporum) normae accommodare*, v MODERN.

**modest**: I. *Moderate*· mĕdiocris, mŏdĭcus \ MODERATE. Phr. *my m. abilities*, mediocritas nostra, Vell 2, 111 II. *Having a proper sense of shame*· 1. vērēcundus *a young man ought to be m*, decet v. esse adolescentem, Pl. As. 5, 1, 6 *not over m.*, non nimis v, Cic de Or. 2, 88, 361 Hor. 2. pŭdens, ntis (not to be distinguished from preced.) *a m. and virtuous son*, p. et probus filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161 *the mark of a m mind*, animi p signum, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 68. Hor. Also pudibundus (intensive) *the m. (and blushing) matron*, p. matrona, Hor A. P. 233. 3. mŏdestus (properly in wider sense, v. MODERATE, I, 4) *the sense of shame proper to a most m (and virtuous) youth*, modestissimi adolescentuli pudor, Cic. Pl. 11, 27. Join (mulier) pudens, modesta (*modest and virtuous*), Ter. Hec 1, 2, 90. 4. pŭdicus (only with ref to *sexual purity*): v. CHASTE. 5. dēmissus: v. UNASSUMING. (N.B.—Of the above, pudens alone is capable of being used in bad sense: cf. pudens prave, Hor. A. P. 88.)

**modestly**: 1. vērēcundē. Cic.. Liv. 2. pŭdenter: Cic. Gell. 3. mŏdestē (rare in this sense) *to look m. upon the ground*, terram intueri m., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: Ov. Her. 19 (20), 53. 4. pŭdicē: v. CHASTELY. (Comp. MODESTLY, THROUGHOUT.)

**modesty**: 1. pŭdor (*sense of shame*): opp to petulantia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25. Sall. 2. vērēcundia (almost always in good sense; when even pudor is often simply *shame*, q v.) cf Cic. Rep. 5, 4. *m in asking*, v in rogando, id Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 Join pudor ac verecundia, Cic. Fin 4, 7, 18. 3. pŭdīcĭtia (*sexual purity*): v. CHASTITY. Join pudor, pudicitia, Sall. Cat. 12. 4. rŭbor, ōris (lit. *blushing*)· *to show one's proper feeling and m*, ingenuitatem et r. suum praestare, Cic de Or. 2, 59, *extr.* Suet. Phr. *to lay aside one's m*, os perfricare, Cic Tusc. 3, 18, 41; frontem perfricare, Mart. 11, 27, 7 (where pudoremque ponere is added) in sim. sense, frontis ad urbanae descendere praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11 *what m can that man have?* quod tandem est os illius. ? Cic. de Or 1, 38, 175 (= quae verecundia est, Liv 21, 19, *ad fin.*). Phr.· *with false m*, prave pudens, Hor A. P. 88.

**modicum**: paulum, paullŭlum v. LITTLE (*subs.*).

**modification**: expr. by verb v. TO MODIFY. See also ALTERATION.

**modify**: immūto, dēmūto, etc.: v. TO ALTER.

**modifying** (*adj*)· expr. by verb: v. TO MODIFY.

**modulate**: Phr. *to m. the voice*, vocem flectere, Quint 4, 2, 39 cf. id 11, 3, 41, sonum pronuntiando flectere (N B.—Not modulor in this sense: cf Quint. 9, 4, 31, which passage shows that it denotes the musical arrangement of words, not a manner of speaking them)

**modulation**: 1. flexio *delicate m.s in singing*, molliores (et delicatiores) in cantu fl., Cic de Or. 3, 25, 98 2. flexus (-ūs) Quint 1, 10, 22. (Not modulatio: cf. preced art.)

**Mohammedan**: v. MAHOMETAN.

**moiety**: dīmidia pars; sēmis. v. HALF.

**moil**: v. TOIL.

**moist**: 1. hūmĭdus (*charged with water*): *m. soil and climate*, h. solum et coelum, Col. 4, 19 Cic. v. WET, WATERY. *Somewhat so*, subhumidus Cels. In same sense, humens (chiefly poet): Ov. Virg Suet. 2. ūdus (actually *wet*. cf. Sen. N. Q. 2, 25, humidae [nubes], immo udae both this and full word chiefly poet)· *m. Tivoli*, u. Tibur, Hor. Od 3, 29, 6 *a m signet* u. gemma, Juv. 1, 68 (i. e. *wetted for sealing*)· Ov. 3. ūvĭdus (*wet and dripping*)· Pl. Hor Ov. v. DRENCHED. 4. mādĭdus (*soaked, dripping* or *streaming*) Cic.. Ov.: v. DRENCHED Also mādens (in same sense poet and late) Lucr.. Virg Tac (Both madidus and madens are also used = *soaked, intoxicated* cf. Pl Aul. 3, 6, 37 Suet. Cl 33) Phr. *to be m*, humorem habere, Cic N. D 2, 57, 145

**moisten**: 1. hūmecto, 1 (found chiefly in the poets and later writers) *to m. the cheeks with tears*, lacrimis h ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919 *to m. the lamb's mouth by squeezing the breasts*, os agni papillis pressis h, Col. 7, 3, *post med.* 2. hūmĕfăcio, 3 (v rare). Lact. Ir. 10, *ad med.*: Plin. 3. rigo, 1 (*to m. plentifully*)· v. TO WATER. (Or expr. by circuml., *to m. a ring*, annulum udum facere, v. MOIST). 4. irrōro, 1 (*by gently sprinkling* or *dropping*): *to m. (a sore) with a sponge* or *wool*, spongia vel lana l., Cels. 5, 19, *ad fin. To become m d*, humescere, Virg. G. 3, 111 Plin.

**moisture**: 1. hūmor. *m. stealing over (an object) from without*, h. allapsus extrinsecus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58. of *tears*, Hor. Od 1, 13, 6; *saliva*, Ov. M. 6, 354 (caret os humore loquentis). 2. expr by hūmĭdus· *the more m. there is in the soil*, quanto humidius est solum, Col 4, 19· esp. as part. gen., *not a particle*

*of m.*, *nihil omnino humidi, cf. L. G. § 270.* **3.** ros, rōris, *m.* (*a dew-like, gently-distilling m* · poet.) *m of tears,* 3. lacrimarum, Ov M. 14, 708 cf. Virg Aen. 6, 229, spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae, i e *with a gentle dewy m.*: Hor (N B —No such word as humiditas)

**molar:** (dens) gĕnuīnus; mŏlāris v GRINDER (II.)

**molasses:** perh *sacchari faex* v. TREACLE.

**mold:** v. MOULD

**mole:** **I.** *A mound* or *massive work:* **1.** mōles, is, *f.* (*any massive pile*): *m.s thrown out into the sea,* jactae in altum m, Hor. Od 3, 1, 34 often of *dams, breakwaters*. cf Cic Off. 2, 4, 14, oppositae fluctibus m: Caes. **2.** pīla (rare) Virg Aen. 9, 711. **3.** agger v MOUND. **II.** *A mark on the body* naevus. Cic N. D 1, 28, 79· Hor. *Dimin.* naevulus, Gell. **III.** *The animal* talpa, ae, *f.* (rarely *m.*, Virg G. 1, 183): Cic. Plin. (Talpa vulgaris, Linn.)

**molecule:** perh. particula. v. PARTICLE

**molehill:** perh. grumulus talparum; acervus a talpis excitus Phr *to make mountains of m.s*, *omnia in majus extollere*; vel minimis impedimentis deterreri.

**molest:** vexo, 1 (*to harass* or *annoy in any way*) sollĭcĭto, 1 (*to disquiet*): v TO HARASS. *Not to m*, abstinere ab ..., Liv. 21, 6, *med*. also, abstinere injuriam ab . , id 47, 26, *med*

**molestation:** vexātio *m and insults*, v. et contumeliae, Liv. 38, 59, *fin* Or expr by verb: v. preced art.

**mollification:** expr. by mollio· v. TO MOLLIFY.

**mollify:** mollio, 4 (both lit. and fig) *to m anger*, iram m, Liv. 1, 9, *ad fin.*. Cic.: v TO SOFTEN, MITIGATE. Also, in same sense, emollio, 4 Liv.· Ov.

**molten** (*part* and *adj*): **I.** *In a melted state*· **1.** liquĕfactus *m. lead*, l. plumbum, Virg Aen. 9, 588: *m. stones*, l. saxa, id. G. 1, 473. **2.** liquĭdus (poet) Hor Od 1, 35, 20 (l. plumbum). **3.** fūsĭlis, e (poet). Ov. M. 11, 126 (of the water which turns to *flowing gold* as Midas drinks it) **II.** *Formed by melting* or *casting:* **1.** fūsĭlis, e (rare)· *a m.* (*image of a*) *god*, f. numen, Prud. **2.** fūsōrius (also rare) *of m work*, f. opere, Vulg. Ex. XXXII 4. **3.** conflātĭlis, e (also rare) *a m. calf*, vitulus c., Vulg 1 c.: Prud Or expr. by aeneus, aureus, etc v. BRAZEN, GOLDEN, etc

**moment:** **I.** *Importance* mōmentum esp. in such phr as magno, maximo m esse v. IMPORTANCE (I.) **II.** *A very brief space of time* **1.** punctum temporis *at the very same m*, p. temporis eodem, Cic Sest 24, 53 *in a m*, temporis puncto, Caes. B. C 2, 25. also puncto horae, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 172 (N.B.— Punctum temporis strictly implies *no duration of time at all*, whereas momentum temporis usu. does.) **2.** mōmentum (not in Cic) usu. with horae, temporis: *in a m.*, momento temporis, Liv. 21, 33, *med*. horae momento, Hor. S 1, 1, 8: but also simply momento, Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, 3 (parvo momento, Caes B. C. 2 6 = *by a very short interval of time*). Phr (1). *in a m.*, i. e. *presently*, statim, confestim v IMMEDIATELY. (2). *for a m., a few ms*, parumper, paullisper. for the difference between these, see LITTLE, *adv* (Phr.) (3). *to the m.*, i. e *the very m.*, ad tempus, Caes. B. G 4, 23 (4) *at this very m*, nunc quum maxime (also as one word, quummaxime). Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 2: *at the very m. of his thus speaking*, haec quum maxime loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142. Sometimes *moment* = *time* esp. in such phrr. as *a favourable* or *unfavourable m.*, tempus opportunum, adversum; *at so critical a m*, tali tempore; *at the very m.*, ipso tempore: v. TIME.

**momentarily:** stātim, continuo: v. IMMEDIATELY. Phr. *Caesar was m. expected to arrive*, Caesar adventare *jam jam*que adesse credebatur, cf. Caes. B. C 1, 14 (the frequent adventare in part expresses the idea, and in part the repeated adverb)

**momentary:** brĕvis, brevissimus· v BRIEF, SHORT. (Momentaneus, momentaneus, without authority.) More precisely, expr by punctum *s* momentum temporis *a m joy*, *gaudium quod momento s puncto temporis perit*

**momentous:** magni *s* maximi momenti; also simply magnus *or* maximus v IMPORTANT

**momentousness:** grăvĭtas v. IMPORTANCE

**momentum:** nearest word, impĕtus, ūs cf. Lucr. 4, 904, quantovis impete (= impetu) ire (of *a ship*). also Caes. B G. 3, 8, in magno impetu maris atque aperto

**monachism:** expr. by mŏnăchus: *a treatise on m*, *libri de monachorum origine, institutis, moribus scripti*us. (Monachicus, monachismus, without authority)

**monad:** mŏnas, ădis, *f.*: Macr Som Scip 1, 6: Leibn

**monarch:** rex, princeps v KING Sometimes tyrannus (*an irresponsible, absolute m*) may serve cf Ov M 1, 276, where the term is applied to *the m. of the waters, Neptune* and Hor Od 3, 3, 5, has *dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae, boisterous m of the restless Adriatic* (Austen). *To be m.*, regnare· v TO REIGN.

**monarchical;** rēgius *a m form of government*, genus reipublicae regium, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 1. respublica, ib 42. defined, ib. 26. thus *quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum*, Regem illum unum, vocamus, et *regnum* ejus reipublicae statum (Regalis = *proper to, worthy of a king*) Phr. *they are under a m. form of government*, regnantur, Tac Ger. 44 (=regibus parent) unus imperitat (nis), ib 44

**monarchy;** regnum Cic : v. preced. art : more precisely, unius dominatus, id Rep. 1, 28. Phr.. *the original form of government was m*, principio rerum, gentium nationumque imperium penes reges erat, Just. 1, *init*. comp. preced. art

**monastery:** **1.** mŏnastērium: Aug. Hier. M. L **2.** coenŏbĭum (Gr. κοινόβιον): Hier. Phr.: *to enter a m*, *monachis adscribi; inter monachos adsciscī.

**monastic:** mŏnastērĭālis, e Sid (Or expr. by *gen. pl* of monachus, coenobĭa, etc.: v. MONK, MONASTERY)

**Monday:** *dies lunae

**money:** **1.** pĕcūnia (most gen term denoting either *money generally* or *a sum of m.*) *fatal m* (personified), funesta p, Juv. 1, 113 *ready m*, praesens p., Pl Capt. 2, 2, 3; also, numerata p., Cic. Top 13, 53: *a large sum of m.*, grandis *s* magna p., Cic. (v. LARGE, 1, 2). *to make m.*, p. facere, Cic. Div. 1, 49, *fin*. (so, rem facere, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 65): the pl denotes *sums of m.*· *to exact, levy sums of m.*, pecumas exigere, imperare, Cic in Pis. 16, 38 **2.** nūmus *or* nummus (strictly, *a piece of m., a coin*; but freq. in gen sense, esp. of *ready money*): *to have plenty of* (*ready*) *m.*, in suis n multis esse (opp. to, in aere alieno esse), Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 11 *to have in ready m* ("*cash*"), in numis habere, id. Att. 8, 10 *the value of m. fluctuated*, jactabatur temporibus illis numus, id. Off. 3, 20, 80 (N B.— As numus denotes properly *a single piece of money*, grandis numus would denote *not* a large sum of money, but *a large-sized coin*) **3.** mŏnēta (money *as coined*)· *false* or *counterfeit m.*, falsa m, Plin. 33, 9, 46· *old* and *new m.*, in prisca, nova, Ov. F. 1, 222. **4.** argentum (*silver money*: also in gen. sense): *he paid down the m. on the spot*, a. annumeravit illico, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: Hor. (N.B —Not so in common prose.) **5.** aes, aeris, *n.* (money being originally *copper*: rare)· *to buy with one's own m.*, aere emere suo, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26· also pl. = *sums of m*, Hor A. P 345. (Not in Cic; for aes circumforaneum, Att. 2, 1, 9, is a playful expression, formed for contrast with aes Corinthium nor in Liv., except in strict sense, *the old copper coinage.*) **6.** aurum (poet) Virg . Hor. **7.** prētium (*price paid down* often in bad sense, *a bribe*)· *to buy promises with ready m.*, spem pretio emere, Ter. Ad 2, 2, 11 *worth any m*, quantivis preti, ib. 5, 2, 15· Cic. v BRIBE. **8.** sumptus, ūs (*expense*: also, *money laid out* or *to be laid out*). *to keep (a son) sparingly supplied with m*, sumptum exigue praebere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33 v. EXPENSE, OUTLAY. Phr: *relating to m*, pecuniarius, numarius: *questions dealing with m*, quaestiones pecuniariae, Quint. 12, 1, 26: Cic.: *embarrassment in m matters*, difficultas rei numariae, Cic Ver. 4, 6, 11 Dig. less freq argentarius (esp when reference is made to *banking concerns*) *care for m.-matters*, argentaria cura, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 46 (5, 7, 3). *having* (*much*) *m*, pecuniosus, numatus (v MONEYED) prov. *m. makes the man*, dat census honores, Ov. F 1, 217. cf Hor. S 2, 5, 8, et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est *that may be had for m*, venalis, Sall Jug 35, *extr.*

**money-bag:** fiscus. Phaedr.: 2, 7, 2· Cic.

**—— broker:** v. BANKER

**—— changer:** nūmūlārius. Suet Gal 9 Vulg Joh II 14

**—— lender:** fēnĕrātor v. USURER Phr. *to be a m*, fenus exercere, Suet. Vesp 1

**—— making:** quaestus, ūs· v. GAIN, TRAFFIC

**—— market:** nūmus (meton.) cf. Cic Off. 3, 20, 80· v. MONEY (2). See also MARKET.

**——wort:** *nūmūlāria Withering

**moneyed:** **1.** pĕcūniōsus· *a m. man*, homo pecuniosus, pecuniosissimus, Cic Verr. 5, 9, 23. Suet **2.** (bene) nūmātus· Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: Hor. See also RICH.

**moneyless:** sine pecunia, inops.

**mongrel:** hibrīda *or* hybrīda; bigĕnĕrus (*adj*): v. HYBRID.

**monition:** mŏnĭtio, mŏnĭtum: v ADMONITION Phr.: *the m.s we receive*, ea quae admonemur: v TO ADMONISH

**monitor:** **I.** *One who points out faults* **1.** mŏnĭtor Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67· more fully, monitor officii, Sall. Jug. 85, *post init* Ter. **2.** perh. admŏnĭtor cf. Cic. Fam 9, 8, where adm denotes *a person sent to remind another of a promise* **3.** expr by verb. *listen to the voice of the inward m*, *conscience*, *conscientiae, intus monenti, aures praebe* See also ADVISER. **II.** In a school: *monitor (quem ludi magistri appellant); discipulus ceteris praepositus.

**monk:** **1.** mŏnăchus. "*the hood makes not the m.*," cucullus non facit monachum, Prov.· Sid. **2.** coenŏbĭta, ae, *m.*. Hier.

**monkery;** a contemptuous phr.: *monachorum nugae

**monkey;** sīmia, ae, *f.*: Plin. 8, 54, 80. Cic. As term of contempt, Coel in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, *med.*: Pl. The form simus also occurs, Phaedr. 1, 10, 6 Hor (The Gk dimin pithecium, i. e. πιθήκιον, only in Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42.)

**monkshood:** ăcŏnītum v. Dr. Smith's Dict. s v.

**monkish:** gen. of mŏnăchus, *sing* or *pl.*

**monody:** *mŏnōdia (Gr μονῳδία) *a male or female singer of m.s*, monodiarius, monodiaria v. Lat. Dict. s vv.

**monogamy:** mŏnŏgămia: Hier.: Tert.

**monogram:** mŏnogramma, ătis, *n.*: Paul. Nol.

**monograph;** perh. libellus (*any single treatise or work*): more precisely, libellus de una quadam re scriptus.

**monologue;** *mŏnŏlŏgia: or use Gk. word, μονολογία.

**monomania**: nearest word insānia *to have a m.*, *una quaedam de re insanire

**monopolist**: monopōla, ae, *m.*. Capel. (= qui jus monopolii habet). See also FORESTALLER.

**monopolize**: **I.** *To buy up goods so as to command the entire market.* perh comprimo, 3 v. TO FORESTALL (II). **II.** *To exercise a monopoly by privilege* monopolium exercere (R. and A); m habere (Forc). v. MONOPOLY. **III.** *To take up the whole of* anything Phr *he wishes to m. the conversation*, *solus audiri vult; quasi monopolium quoddam sermonis sibi arrogat *he does not wish to m the time*, *haudquaquam totum sibi tempus concedi postulat (rem totam sibi vindicare, R and A.)

**monopoly**: mŏnŏpōlium: Suet Tib 30 and 71: Plin But unless *a defined privilege* be denoted, expl. by phr *the government has a m of the postal traffic*, *tabellarius quaestus totus est publicus, nemini privato licet quaestum ex re tabellaria facere.

**monosyllabic**: mŏnŏsyllăbus: esp *neut pl* monosyllaba, *m words*, Quint 9, 4 42 Aus

**monosyllable**: mŏnŏsyllăbum or -on (*sc* verbum) Aus Id 12 Quint

**monotheism**: expr. by unus Deus v. foll art

**monotheist**: Phr *the Jews were the first m s*, *Judaei primi Deum unum ac solum esse crenebant.

**monotone**: *mŏnŏtŏnia: Quint 11, 3, 45, vitemus igitur illam, quae Graece μονοτονία dicitur, *una quaedam spiritus ac soni intentio*

**monotonous**: **I.** Lit, of voices, notes, etc. *unum sonum habens. Kr. Phr: *the m cooing of doves*, *turturum gemitus lentus atque aequalis, cf Liv 24, 46, *fin.* **II.** Fig *wanting variety*. Phr. *a m speaker*, qui omnia similiter atque uno modo dicit. Cic. Br 66, 233, *cujus oratio lenta ac paene putida aequabilitate est Comp MONOTONE.

**monotonously**: similiter atque uno modo: v preced. art

**monotony**: i. e. *wearisome similarity*. Phr.: *avoid m. of delivery*, *cave ne omnia quasi uno tenore pronuntientur *there is a m. about his poetry*, *carmina ejus nimis lenta aequabilitate fluunt, cf Cic. Or 16, 53 (ingrato quodam tenore fluunt, Kr better perh, nimis aequabili tenore laborant); *desideratur in carminibus ejus grata quaedam varietas, Kr See also MONOTONE

**monsoons**: no known word. perh *ventī (quidam) semestri tempore alternantes, qui *Monsones* appellantur.

**monster**: **I.** *An animal unnaturally formed* partus portentōsus, monstrōsus, prōdĭgiōsus cf. Cic Div. 2, 28, *init.* si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur. also Lucan 1, 562, monstrosi hominum partus numeroque modoque membrorum and Quint 1, 1, 2, corpora prodigiosa et monstris insignia. (The phr. pecudum hominumque portenta, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14, is too general; as it would include such phenomena as *an ox speaking*, etc.) **II.** *Any horrible creature* **1.** monstrum Virg. Aen. 3, 658 (cf *Polyphemus*) *a m of a man* (term of abuse), m. hominis, Ter. Eun 4, 4, 29 *a most horrible and shocking m.* (abuse), immanissimum ac foedissimum m., Cic. in Pis 14, *init* **2.** portentum: in lit sense, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 13 (the *wolf*) Fig.: *m s of the commonwealth*, portenta reipublicae (Gabinius et Piso), Cic prov. Cons. 1, 2. **3.** prōdĭgium (less freq. in this sense): *the threefold m.* (Geryon), p. triplex, Ov H 9, 91: cf *inf* Join portentum prodigiumque reipublicae (Clodius), Cic in Pis. 4, 9. **4.** bēlua (bellua) *any huge monstrous creature*: cf. Ov. M. 13, 917, non ego prodigium, nec sum *fera belua* (Glaucus to Galatea) · *a fierce and savage m.*, fera et immanis b, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108 so, b. vasta et immanis, id. Div 1, 25, 49. Fig. *a m of cruelty*, immanis b, id Ver 5, 42, 109. *Abounding in m.s*, beluosus (Oceanus), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47

**monstrosity**: monstrum, etc.: v. MONSTER.

**monstrous**: **I.** *Misshapen and unnatural* monstrōsus (monstruōsus), portentōsus, prōdĭgiōsus: v MONSTER (I) **II.** *Revolting to reason* portentōsus (rare in this sense) *what can be more m. than this (statement)*, quo quid fieri potentosius potest? Sen. Ep 87, 19 Phr.: *for it is m. to assert*, nam illud vehementer rectae rationi repugnat, cf Cic. Fin 5, 26, 77 *what so m can be said or conceived*, quid tam perversum [praeposterumve] dici, aut excogitari potest, id Rab. Post 13, 37.

**monstrously**: **1.** monstrōsē (monstruōsē). Join tam praeposterе, tam incondite, tam monstrose [cogitare], Cic Div. 2, 71, 146. **2.** prōdĭgiālĭter Hor A. P 29 (prodigiose, Plin 11, 37, 80 = *in the way of a portent*) **3.** praepostĕrē (lit *hindforemost*) v supr. (1) Sometimes = *exceedingly, incredibly* q. v

**monstrousness**: expr by adj *what can exceed the m of this statement*, quo quid magis praeposterum dici potest? v MONSTROUS

**month**: **1.** mensis, is *m pass.* **2.** menstruum (*a monthly period, whether beginning with the first day of the month or not*) *my m ends Sept 1*, m. meum Kal Sept finitur, Plin Ep 10, 12 (24) 1; he continues, et sequens *mensis* (i e. Septembris) complures dies feriatos habet *Lasting one m*, menstruus (cf *supr*) *in the space of a m.*, spatio menstruo, Cic N D. 1, 31, 87 Hence, menstruum (*subs*), *a m's provisions* (= menstrua cibaria), Liv. 44, 2 *Lasting six m s*, semestris, e Cic., Caes. Liv.

**monthly** (*adj*): **1.** menstruus (either, *occurring every month*; or, *lasting a month*) *m interest*, m usura, Cic Att 6, 1, 3 *eclipses of the sun and moon are not m*, defectus solis et lunae m non sunt, Plin 2, 10, 7 § 48. (For latter sense, *lasting a month*, v MONTH.) Specially, menstrua, orum, *m. purgations or courses*, Plin.. Cels: v MENSES. **2.** menstruālis, e (rare): Pl. Cap. 3, 1, 22 (m. epulae). **3.** expr. by mensis *to hold m meetings*, *singulis mensibus coetus habere.

**monthly** (*adv.*) singulis mensibus comp. DAILY (adv.).

**monument**: **1.** mŏnŭmentum (*anything which serves to preserve the memory of a person or event*): esp. with ref to *sepulchres*: cf. Varr L. L. 6, 6, 45: *a m more lasting than brass*, m aere perennius, Hor Od 3, 30, 1. cf. Cic. Sext. 67, *init.*, L Opimius, cujus monumentum celeberrimum in foro est, with Long's note **2.** cēnŏtāphium (*an empty sepulchral m*) Ulp. Dig 11, 7, 6 § 1. **3.** mausōlēum (*the splendid sepulchral m. raised by Mausolus*: hence, *any splendid tomb*). Plin. 36, 5, 4 § 30 Suet. Vesp. 23. See also MEMORIAL

**monumental**: expr. by mŏnŭmentum v. MONUMENT.

**mood**: **I.** perh. *Frame of mind* (Germ. *muth*): expr by animus, mens, sometimes with habitus *such was the m in which people were at Rome*, hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, Tac. A. 1, 8, *init.*: cf. ib. 4, *init.*, repetendum videtur . . . quae *mens* exercituum, quis *habitus* provinciarum fuit. May oft. be expr. by adj. *in merry m.*, hilaris, laetus, laetabundus; *in melancholy m.*, tristis, aeger animi, etc.: v TEMPER, MIND. **II.** *In grammar*: mŏdus Prisc M. L **III.** *In logic*. mŏdus: Aldrich.

**moodiness**: mōrōsĭtas, tristĭtia: v. PEEVISHNESS, ILL-TEMPER.

**moody**: **1.** perh. mōrōsus (*wayward, hard to please*): cf. Cic Sen. 18, 65, morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes: v. PEEVISH, MOROSE. **2.** tristis, e (*melancholy, gloomy*): v GLOOMY

**moon**: lūna *full m*, l plena, Caes, B G 4, 29: Plin Virg. *half m*, l. dimidiata, Cato, R R. 37; l dimidia, Plin. 18, 32, 75; l. intermenstrua, id 18, 32, 75 *new m.*, l nova, Plin 8, 54, 80 (comp Cato, R. R 29, luna silenti, i e. *when there is no m., before the crescent appears*). Varr. R. R 1, 37 (not l primia, see the place). *when the m is waxing or waning*, luna crescente, decrescente, Plin. 18, 32, 75 Col 2, 15 and 16 for decrescens, also senescens, Varr R R. 1, 37 *the hollow (or horned) m*, l cava, Plin. 8, 54, 70 curvata in cornua, ib 2, 9, 6. corniculata, Apul. de Deo Socr., *init* *gibbous m*, l protumida, Apul. l c; also, (?) sinuata in orbem, Plin. 2, 9, 6 *the m when shining all night*, l. pernox, Plin l c *the m shines with borrowed light*, l. lucet aliena luce, Cic Rep. 6, 16; mutuata ab sole luce fulget, Plin l c § 45 *the (alternate) inc ease and diminution of the m s light*, accretio et deminutio luminis (lunae), Cic Fusc 1, 28, 68 *Xenophanes says the m. is inhabited*, habitari ait X in luna, id. Ac 2, 39, 123. Phr: *the period between two m.s (when the m is not visible)*, intermenstruum tempus (or without tempus), Cic Rep. 1, 16: also, interlunium, Plin 18, 32, 75: *the period of full m*, plenilunium, ib § 323: *a night when there is no m*, nox illuinis, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14 *of the shape of a m (crescent)*, lunatus v CRESCENT-SHAPED.

**moonless**: illūnis, e: v MOON (*fin*).

**moonlight** (*subs.*): lunae lumen (lux) cf. Cic Tusc. 1, 28, 68. Usu in phr, *by m*, imminente luna, Hor. Od 1, 4, 5, ad lunam, Virg Aen 4, 513 cf ib. 6, 270, per incertam lunam [sub luce maligna], i. e. *by the sitful moonlight* or expr. by luceo, fulgeo (the latter denoting *a full flood of light*: *'twas m with a cloudless sky*, coelo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. Epod 15, 1.

**moonlight** (*adj*) *(nox) lunā illustris v. LIGHT, adj Phr. *it was a full m night*, luna permox erat, Liv 5, 28, *med*

**moonshine**: i. e. *something deceptive* perh somnium: cf. Ter Ad 2, 1, 50, de argento, somnium, *as for (paying) the money, that's all moonshine*! cf. id Ph. 3, 2, 8, *sqq* fabulae! somnia! logi! See also NONSENSE

**moonstruck**: lūnātĭcus (rare): v LUNATIC

**moor** (*subs*). i e. *an open waste*: *loca patentia et circa ceterisque herbis obsita.

**moor** (*v*): i. e. *to make fast* a vessel or floating body. **1.** rĕligo, 1 *to m. ships by the shore*, naves ad terram rel, Caes. B. C 3, 15: so, rel. ab aggere classem, Virg Aen. 7, 106: Hor. **2.** dēligo, 1 *to m vessels by anchors*, naves ad ancoras d, Caes. B. G 4, 29: so, ad terram, ad ripam r., id B. C. 3, 39, etc (Religare should not be used to denote mooring a vessel or other body *to the bed of the water*, which is deligo).

**moor-hen**: fūlica: Virg G 1, 363 (also fulex, icis, Cic Div 1, 8, 14 poet.).

**moorings**: Phr: *to shift one's m.*, ancoras tollere (*to weigh anchor*), cf. Varr R R. 3, 17, *init.*, where the phr. is used fig.

**moorland**: v. MOOR (subs.)

**moot-point**: Phr.. *it is still a m*, adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor A. P. 78 or simply, ambigitur, Quint. 7, 2, 7; in controversiam venit, ib. § 8.

**mop** (*subs.*): perh. pēnĭcŭlus (strictly, *a brush*): cf. Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1, juventus nomen fecit mihi *Peniculo*, ideo *quia mensam detergeo*. or, spongia (*sponges being used for similar purposes*): v. SPONGE.

**mop** (*v.*): dētergeo, 2 (*to sweep or wipe clean*): cf. preced. art

**mope**: Phr.. lacrimis ac tristitiae se tradere, Lucc in Cic. Fam. 5, 14 (not colloq., as Eng.).

**moping** (*part. adj.*) tristis, moestus v. GLOOMY, SAD.

**moral** (*adj.*): **I.** *Relating to morals or ethics* ēthicus, mōrālis v. ETHICAL.

‖. *Conformed to what is right*· **1.** sanctus (*of irreproachable character*)· (*persons*) *of highly m. and conscientious nature*, natura sancti et religiosi, Cic. R Com. 15, 44 Join frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Fl 29, 71; neque integrior neque sanctior, id Off 1, 53, 229 **2.** prōbus v UPRIGHT **3.** bĕnĕ (mĕlius, optimē) mōrātus (*of good m. character*): Join: probi, bene morati, boni viri, Cic. de Or 2, 43, *extr* **4.** ēmendātus (*free from blemish*) *an irreproachably m. and elevated character*, vir emendatus et gravis, Plin Ep. 3, 3, 5: *a person of more m life*, homo emendatioris vitae, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11 Phr. (*a person*) *of a good m. character*, cujus probantur mores, instituta et vita, Cic. l. c. *init.* See also VIRTUOUS. ‖. *Supported by reasonable grounds*, as opp. to *demonstrable*: Phr *it amounts to a m. certainty*, *verisimillimum est; tantum non necessario demonstratur: v. PROBABLE, NECESSARY

**moral** (*subs.*): ‖. *Drift, application of a fable*· expr by significare, pertinere, etc *the m. of this fable is that . .*, haec significat fabula . . . ., Phaedr 2, 8, 27 *what is the m. of this story*, hoc quo pertineat, id. 3, 1, 7 *the m of this fable is*, '*handsome is that handsome does*,' nihil agere quod non prosit fabella admonet, id 3, 17, 13. so with docere, demonstrare, id. See also LESSON. ‖. Only pl., *morals*, as a domain of human life **1.** mōres, um, *m. . what avail laws, powerless without m s*, quid leges sine moribus vanae proficiunt? Hor. Od. 3, 24, 35: *to treat of human life (character) and m.s*, de hominum vita et moribus disputare, Cic. Br. 8. 31 (v. CHARACTER): *under pretence of reforming (public) m s*, specie morum corrigendorum, Suet. Tib 59 *the supervision of m.s*, praefectura morum, id. Caes. 76; also, morum regimen, id. Aug 27, *fin.* See also ETHICS. (N.B.—Mores form the *subject matter* of the *science* called ethice or philosophia moralis) **2.** officium (*moral duty*): esp *pl.* · *what they have written on the subject of m s*, quae de officiis tradita ab illis et praecepta sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4: comp title of Cic.'s work, De Officiis *no precepts in the field of m.s (duty, moral obligation)*, nulla officii praecepta, id. 1, 2, 5.

**moralist**: qui de moribus (officiis) praecepta tradit. cf. MORAL, subs (II.). Or perh. officii magister, cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 36, *init.*; and sometimes, emendator (*one bent on reforming morals, etc.*), cf. ib 17, *fin.*

**moralize**: de vita, moribus, officiis praecipere, disserere v. MORAL, subs (II). Phr.: *don't m.*, *ne officii magistrum agas.*

**morally**: ‖. *In a moral point of view* expr. by mōres· *whilst our friends should be m. free from blemish*, quum emendati mores amicorum sint, Cic. Am. 17, *init.*: or by adj., *a m. irreproachable character*, vir sanctissimus, religiosissimus· v. MORAL, adj. (II). Phr: *he has treated the subject m. rather than historically*, *magis id egit, ut praecepta vitae ac morum traderet quam ut historiam conderet ‖. *In a way agreeable to morals*· **1.** sanctē: v. IRREPROACHABLY. **2.** perh ēmendātē· cf. MORAL, adj (II., 4). See also VIRTUOUSLY ‖. *According to reasonable grounds of conclusion*: Phr.: *it is m certain*, *tantum non (= all but)* necessario concluditur; paene necessaria sequitur conclusio: cf. Cic. Top. 15, *extr.*; et sqq.

**morass**: pălūs, ūdis, *f.*: v. MARSH.

**morbid**: morbĭdus, morbōsus v. DISEASED (N B.—The preced. not used in mental sense.) Phr.: *it is a mark of the most m. fastidiousness*, est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5 (but fastidium alone, denotes *a morbid habit of mind*): *a m. excess of grief*, *immodicus moeror ac luctus et qui mentem haud bene sanam arguat.

**morbidly**: Phr.: *m. particular*, morosus, Cic Or 29, 104 (cf. Suet. Caes 45, circa corporis curam morosior) *to grieve m..* *tanquam vix mentis compos lugere cf preced. art

**morbidness** Phr *there is a m. about this*, *sunt haec mentis haud bene sanae; mentem male affectam arguunt.

**morbific**. **1.** morbĭdus Luci 6, 1223 **2.** morbifer *or* morbĭfĭcus (v. rare) Paul. Nol.

**mordant** *id quo color impressus firmus redditur.

**more** (*adj*)· **1.** plus, plūris, *n.*, pl plūres, a (the sing plus is used as subs, esp. with *part. gen.*, the pl., as other adjectt. of number) *and what is m*, (*being*) *Romans*, et quod plus est, Romani, Liv 9, 24, *med.*: Cic.: *to have m. money, m strength, etc*, plus pecuniae, virium habere, Cic *pass.*: the sing. is sometimes used with ref to numbers *he had no m. than 30 of his friends with him*, non plus habuit secum [quam] triginta de suis, Nep Thras 2. The pl. occurs in sense of *more* (as strict compar to multi, cf Cic. Man 7, 19, non possunt . . . *multi* rem atque fortunas amittere, ut non *plures* secum in eandem calamitatem trahant, i. e. *without involving still more, etc*); or more freq. = *a considerable number*: v. SEVERAL. Note also the use of *neut. pl.* plura, pluribus, with ellipsis of verba, verbis *though I would fain write m*, plura quum scribere vellem, Sall. Cat. 35, *fin* · *to pursue at m. length*, pluribus exsequi, Phaedr. 3, 10, *extr* *Dimin.* plusculus (*a little more*) *to use rather m. salt*, plusculo sale uti, Col 12, 50, *med.*: Ter. (N B—Plus is often an adv in Latin, where the corresponding word in Eng. is regarded as an adj.: *I am aware that a number of colours appear, and that there is really not m. than one*, sentio plures videri colores, nec esse *plus* uno, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79: so in phr., plus minusve, *more or less* = *thereabouts*: Auct. B. G. 8, 20) **2.** amplius, *indecl.* (denoting greater extent of *space* or *time*; also *number*); *a space of not m. than 600 ft*, spatium, quod est non a. pedum DC, Caes B G 1, 38· *for m than four hours*, a quattuor horis, ib 4, 37: *m than a hundred Roman citizens knew him*, eum a. centum cives Romani cognoverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, 14. (N.B—Plus, amplius, minus, are often used adverbially with numeral adjectives, without effecting any change in their syntactical construction. L G § 349) **3.** ultra, *adv.* and *prep.* (to denote excess above a certain limit): *m. than enough*, ultra quam satis est, Cic Inv. 1, 49, *init.*: *rather m. than that number*, paulo u. eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21: *m. than is right*, u. fas, Hor. v BEYOND **4.** suprā (like preced.; but more freq. as *prep*): *m. than* 20,000 *were slain*, caesa s. millia viginti, Liv. 30, 35 v. ABOVE (*prep.*). Phr.: *with m. eagerness than discretion*, avidius quam consultius (L G. § 549): *nay more*, immo, immo vēro: cf Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 31 and 49 (immo etiam . . .) cf. id. Eun 2, 3, 37 (immo enimvero, infeliciter, *nay, more than that, unluckily*): also Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2, Vivit?—immo vero etiam in Senatum venit, *Lives?—Nay more, he actually appears in the Senate* (cf. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. immo): in somewhat similar use, (atque) adeo. v. INDEED (1, 2).

**more** (*as subs.*)· plus: v. MORE, adj.

**more** (*adv.*)· ‖. *In higher degree*: (1) before adjj. or advv., expr. by compar. degree, or in the case of adjj. in -ius by magis: see the several adjj. *M. or less . . .*, magis minusve (with posit. adj.), Quint. 11, 1, 27. (ii.) before other parts of speech **1.** magis (not necessarily implying the applicability of the predicate, in the case with which comparison is made, in any degree at all)· *they had conquered m. by skill and strategy than valour*, m. ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B G. 1, 40, *med.*: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15, magis facilitate quam alia culpa mea: v RATHER. Note specially the phrr. magis et (ac) magis, magis magisque, *more and more* (denoting *continual increase*), non magis quam, *no more than* (often = *just as little as*): *I think of Greece m. and m. every day*, de Graecia quotidie m et m. cogito, Cic Att. 14, 18, *fin.* so, quotidie magis magisque minari, id Phil. 1, 2, 5 *Caesar would no m become emperor, than . . . .*, non m. Caium imperaturum, quam . . ., Suet. Cal. 19, *extr* . Cic. **2.** plus (denoting comparison of *the degree* to which anything exists or may be predicated): *whether letter or spirit should weigh m.*, verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 96 *I love Pompey m and m every day*, Pompeium plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6 Also, in comparison by means of numeral advv.: *not m. than once*, non plus quam semel, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61 or without quam, *more than a thousand times*, plus millies, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32. ‖. *In addition*· **1.** amplius: (*this*) *he claims back, nothing m.*, (hoc) repetit, nihil a, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, *init.*: Ov. **2.** ultrā. *not to look for anything m.*, nil ultra requirere, Cic. Tim 3. Also ulterius (poet): *he could bear it no m.*, non tulit ulterius, Ov. M. 3, 487. **3.** suprā (poet.). *I ask the gods for nothing m.*, nihil s. deos lacesso, Hor Od. 2, 18, 11.

**moreover**: **1.** praetĕrea (*besides*): *in the first place . . . then m. . . . .*, primum . . . . tum praeterea . . . , Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 47. cf also Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18 Sall. **2.** ultro (denoting something that might not have been expected: *not only so, but more than that*): *he concealed his fellow-citizens, and m. paid their expenses*, celavit suos cives, ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic Pl 19, 45 cf Caes. B. G 5, 28, primum hostium impetum, multis ultro vulneribus illatis sustinuerunt, i. e. *they not only withstood the attack, but m. managed to deal many wounds*: Liv **3.** insŭper (*over and above*, an expr. denoting climax not in Cic). cf Ter. Ad 2, 2, 38, etiam insuper defrudat? *does he moreover want to cheat me out of my money* (= *into the bargain*)? Liv. Virg. (who has it simply = praeterea, Aen 2, 593). So also super (poet): Virg. Aen 2, 71· Ov **4.** ad hoc (like praeterea): cf Sall. Cat. 11, *med*, where it is used so as to avoid the repetition of praeterea Liv. 6, 11, *med.* The use of adhuc in this sense is rare, but it is read in Cic. Fam. 16, 11, *med.* **5.** expr. by accēdit, accēdēbat: cf. Sall. Cat. 11, *med.*, huc accedebat, quod . . . (with *indic.*), *to this was added (the fact) that* = *moreover*: also, Cic. Att. 13, 21, *extr.*, accedit quod . . . , patrem amo, *moreover I love (his) father*. Caes. · Liv.

**morganatic**: Phr · *to contract a m. marriage*, accipere uxorem ad morganaticam, Lib. Feud 2, 29

**moribund**: mōrĭbundus (*at the point of death* Cic. Sext. 39, 85 Liv. (Not used fig) See also HALF-DEAD.

**morn**: poet. for *morning* (q. v.): Aurōra: Virg. G 4, 544 (nona A).

**morning** (*subs.*): **1.** mane, *indecl. neut* · only in *nom. acc.* and *abl.* (last most freq · *very early in the m.*, multo m., Cic. Att. 5, 4, 1 *to sleep all the m.*, totum m. dormire, Mart. 1, 49, 36 *from m. till evening*, a m. usque ad vesperam, Suet. Cal. 18. Esp as quasi-adverb: *this m.*, hodie mane, Cic. Att. 13, 9; more emphatically (*this very m.*), hodierno die mane, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21 *early in the m.*, bene mane, id. Att. 4, 9, *extr.* **2.** mātūtinum tempus (as *a period of time*): *to devote one's m.s to (favourite) readings*, in tempora lectiunculis consumere, id. Fam. 7, 1, *init.* Col. has dies matutinus in same sense, 6, 2, *ad init.* See also DAWN (subs. and verb) Phr.: *good m.!* salve, ave! (the latter *in parting*)· v. GOOD (*fin.*).

**morning** (*adj.*)· mātūtĭnus· Cic.; Hor.: Virg: v. preced. art. (2). Phr: *to pay m. calls*, salutare (such visits

being at Rome paid early *in the morning*). Cic Sall so, *m.-callers*, salutantes, Mart 4, 8, 1; salutatores, Q Cic pet. cons 9 and meton., salutatio (collectively) of Cic. Fam. 9, 20, *fin.*, ubi salutatio defluxit, *when the m.-callers have all gone.*

**morning-star:** 1. Lūcifer, ĕri, *m* Cic N. D. 2, 20, *fin.*: Plin 2. later, Phosphōrus (Gr. Φωσφόρος so written by Cic l c) Mart 8, 21.

**morning-watch** tertia vigilia v WATCH

**morocco:** *ālūta Maurīca.

**morose:** 1. perh tristis, e (sometimes = *gloomy, forbidding*) · cf. Tac. H 1, 14, *acestimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur*, i. e. *rightly judged, he was simply severe (unbending), by those who put a less favourable construction on things, he was pronounced morose*: cf Sen Ep 36, 3, *sqq* (But tristis does not necessarily imply this · cf Cic. Quint 18, 59, where natura tristis ac recondita, is *a melancholy and reserved disposition*). 2. tētrĭcus (*harsh and forbidding*): Join horridus et tetricus [animus], Sen. Ep. 36, 3 t et aspel, Mart 12, 70, 4. 3. molōsus (*wayward, fretful, hard to please*) v PLEVISH 4. difficilis: v. ILL-TEMPERED 5. inhūmānus (*disobliging, churlish, disagreeable*) cf. Cic Sen. 3, 7, moderati et nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, *neither ill-tempered nor morose* (N B—Severus denotes *praiseworthy strictness*, austerus, *unbending gravity* or *sternness*)

**morosely:** inhūmānĭter (*uncivilly*) · Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 6 Phr. *to behave m.*, parum comiter facere, parum comem se praebere v. COURTEOUS, COURTEOUSLY. (N.B—Acerbe is *bitterly, severely*, austere, *with unbending sternness*)

**moroseness:** 1. tristitia (esp in later writers) *to misconstrue, reserve and misjudge from m and jealousy*, taciturnitatem pudoremque pro tristitia malignitate arguere, Suet Ner. 23, *extr.*, *severity degenerates into m*, severitas in tristitiam excedit, Plin Ep 8, 21, *init.*: cf ib. 1, 10, 7 cf. also Cic de Or 2, 58, 236, tristitiam ac severitatem mitigare 2. mōrōsĭtas (cf MOROSE, 3) v. PEEVISHNESS 3. inhūmānĭtas Cic. Sen. 3, 7. (Or by circuml, mores parum comes; natura minus tristis atque recondita, etc . v. MOROSE)

**morris-dance:** *saltātio Maurīca.

**morrow:** 1. crastĭnus dies v. TO-MORROW 2. postĕrus dies (in narration=*the following day*): *to put anything off to the m.*, aliquid in p diem differre, Cic. Deiot 7, 21 in same sense, in posterum differre (without diem), Caes. B G 7, 11. (So may be used, proximus, sequens *or* insequens, etc . v. FOLLOWING)

**morsel:** I. *A bite, mouthful:* 1. offa *a m of paste (chickens' food)*, offa pultis, Cic. Div 2, 35, 73. Virg *Dimins.* offula (without sensible diff. of meaning), Varr. Col Apul · and ofella (*a little bit of anything eatable*), Juv 11, 144. 2. buccella · Mart v. MOUTHFUL. 3. frustŭlum (*a small bit of anything*) Apul. (Not frustum, which is *a piece broken or cut off, of any size*) *Delicate m s*, cupēdĭa, orum, *or* cuppedĭae, arum: v. DAINTY (*subs.*) II. *A small portion* · 1. mīca (*a crumb or grain*) · Luci. 1, 839. Petr · Plin. 2. frustŭlum v. *supr.* (I., 3). 3. paulum, paullŭlum v. LITTLE (*subs.*). Phr.: *not a m*, ne tantillum quidem (R. and A.) cf Pl. Most, 2, 1, 47. See also PARTICLE.

**mortal:** I. *Subject to death*: mortālis, e: Cic. Sall. Hor. Phr. *we are m, we and ours*, debemur morti, nos nostraque, Hor. A. P. 63. II. *Causing death*: 1. mortĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum · *to receive a m. wound*, m. vulnus accipere, Nep Epam. 9; Cic Sull. 26, 73 (fig) 2. lētālis, e (rare in prose): *a m. wound*, l. vulnus, Suet. Caes 82. 3. mortālis, e (v. rare in this sense) · *a stab only two inches deep is m*, puncta duas uncias adacta m est, Veg. Mil. 1, 12 4. expr by verb *a cut is rarely m.*, caesa non frequenter interficit, Veg l c *a wound in the spinal cord is always m*, servari non potest cui in spina medulla percussa est, Cels 5, 26, 2 *in the case of wounds not m.*, ubi aliquis ictus est qui servari potest, ib. § 21. See also DEADLY (*adj*), FATAL. III *Relating to mortal men*: mortālis *m works*, m facta, Hor A P 68 *a m wound (inflicted by a man)*, m. vulnus, Virg Aen 12, 797.

**mortal** (*subs*) · usu pl, *mortals*, mortales, ium. Sall. Cat 2, et *pass*: Cic Hor. Also, homines, homunculi: cf. Cic N. D 1 44, 123, homunculus similem Deum fingere, *to fashion God like to us poor m s* also, Sulp in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, nos homunculi indignamur, *we poor m s are indignant*: so in Lucr., homulli, 3, 927.

**mortality:** I. *Liability to death* · mortālĭtas Cic N D 1, 10, *extr.* II. *Death itself* mortālĭtas (rare) Plin Ep 10, 70 (50), *fin.*. cf Cic l c v. DEATH. III. *Frequency of deaths* Phr: *the scarcity of water caused great m among cattle*, defectus aquarum stragem siti pecorum morientium dedit, Liv 4, 30, *med* *there was a proportionately great m among the people generally*, pro portione ex alia multitudine multa funera fuisse, id. 7, 1: *so terrible was the m*, tanta foeditas morientium fuit, Just. 2, 13, *fin.* *a season marked by great m among cattle no less than human beings*, grave tempus et pestilens, nec hominibus magis quam pecori, Liv. 3, 6, *init* IV. *State of mortal beings* mortālĭtas cf Just 12, 16, 2, majus humana mortalitate opus (*de Alexandro*) See also HUMANITY.

**mortally:** I. Lit 1. mortĭfĕrē (v rare) Marc Dig 9, 2, 36 Plin Ep 2. lētālĭter (v rare) Plin 11, 37, 81 Phr *to be m wounded*, mortiferum vulnus accipere, Nep Epam 9; ita vulnerari ut eo ictu (aliquis) moriatur et Jul Dig. 9, 2, 51 Comp MORTAL (II) II. Fig (colloq), *extremely*) · Phr *to be m jealous*, misere invidere, Ter. Eun 3, 1, 22. so perh. perdite, esp. with amare. v DESPERATELY

**mortar:** I. *For pounding* 1. mortārium: *to pound with a brass m and pestle*, aereo m. pistilloque terere, Plin 33, 8, 41; conterere, Col. 12, 55 Cato *Dimin* mortariolum (*a small m*). Aemil Macer 2. pīla (only *for pounding in*, whereas mortarium may be used of *any vessel for mixing ingredients, kneading, etc*): *a small m for pounding wheat*, paulula p. ubi triticum pinsant, Cato, R R 14, *med.* Plin. Scrib II. *A kind of cannon* *tormentum brevionis formae, quod mortarium dicunt. III. *For building* 1. mortārium (from the name of the vessel *in which it was mixed*) Vitr. 7, 1, 5; 8, 6 (7), 14. 2. ārēnātum (*a kind of sand-mortar*) Plin 36, 23, 55: Vitr (Arenatum appears to have been used *externally*, like *rough-cast*) 3. meton. calx, cis, *f.* (as *the main ingredient in m*): cf. Plin. l c, tumultum urbis ea maxime causa, quod *fusto calcis* sine fetumine suo caementa *componuntur*, i. e. *put together without m* macerata calx is *lime properly slaked and steeped*, Vitr. 7, 2.

**mortgage** (*subs.*). 1. hȳpŏthēca (*security given in real property, not moveable*): Just. Inst. 4, 6, 9 · *to transfer an estate as a m.*, fundum hypothecae dare, Marc. Dig 20, 1, 16 in gen. sense, hypothecam obligare, ib. 20, 1, 13 § 6. *to be released from a m*, hypotheca liberari, ib. 20, 6, 5 § 2: *the m terminates*, solvitur h., ib. *init.* 2. pignus, ŏris, *n* (strictly a pledge consisting of *moveable property* · but used also in wider sense) *to receive an estate on m*, fundum pignori accipere, Marc. Dig. 20, 6, 8 § 9 *to satisfy a m*, p. liberare, Ulp. ib. 20, 6, 6. cf. TO MORTGAGE 3. oblīgātio (*the actual transaction*): Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 26 § 1. Sometimes servitus may serve, implying *the surrender of certain rights on real property* cf. Pomp in Dig 20, 1, 12 · quamdiu pecunia non soluta sit, eis *servitutibus* creditor utatur. Phr.: *action for (connected with) m*, actio hypothecaria, Marc Dig 20, 6, 8 § 2.

**mortgage** (*v*): 1. oblīgo, 1 more fully, hypothecam obl (v. preced. art. 1), ex causa pignoris obl., Modest. Dig 20, 1, 23; pignore obl., ib 22. 2. hypothecae do v. preced art. (1). (Pignĕro, oppignĕro, *to pledge moveable property* v TO PAWN)

**mortgagee:** crēditor Modest. Dig 20, 1, 23, etc : more definitely, creditor hypothecarius, Ulp Dig 42, 6, 1 § 3.

**mortgager:** dēbĭtor Marc Dig 20, 6, 8 § 7 Or perh., debitor hypothecarius. v. preced art

**mortification:** I. *Gangrene* gangraena Cels. v GANGRENE II Fig. *the subduing of* lusts, passions, etc. expr. by *mortifico, etc. v. TO MORTIFY (II) III. *Vexation, humiliating annoyance* 1. offensio *my little possessions occasion me more m than real pleasure*, majori sunt quam delectationi possessiunculae meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23. Join offensio atque fastidium, id Tusc 4, 10, 23. 2. perh indignĭtas (*indignity offered to any one*): *to put up with every kind of m*, omnem ind. molestiamque ferre, Cic Fam 6, 14 Phr: *to feel m at anything*, aliquid indigne ferre, Nep. Eum 1 Cic so, moleste, molestissime ferre, Cic Fam 3, 6, 2. See also VEXATION.

**mortify:** I. Intrans. *to be destroyed by gangrene* putresco, 3. v TO GANGRENE. (Morior, emorior, praemorior, are used to denote *the dying away of a part of the body*, but appy not in present sense cf Cels 7, 14, *med* Suet Gr 3) II. Trans fig, *to weaken and destroy* the lusts, etc *mortĭfico, 1 Vulg Col III 5 (More classically, mŏdĕro, coerceo, refrēno v. TO CONTROL, GOVERN) III. Also trans, *to vex* offendo, di, sum, 3: v. TO OFFEND usu as *pass. refl, to be m'd at anything*, aliquid indigne, moleste ferre v. preced. art. *extr.*

**mortifying:** 1. mōlestus Cic.: v TROUBLESOME, VEXATIOUS 2. perh. indignus (*beneath one's dignity*) cf. Cic. Quint. 31, 95, indignum est a pari vinci, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore Or expr. by verb: *what can be more m.?* *quid potest magis animum offendere, majorem molestiam exhibere? v TO OFFEND, VEX.

**mortise** (*subs.*) · cardo fēmĭna, corresponding to *the tenon*, c. masculus, Vitr. 9 8 (9), 11. (Quich. gives cavum, e Col)

**mortise** (*v*) · perh. immitto, 3 (*to let in, insert*) · R. and A. (Cf. Vitr. 9, 8, 11, cardinibus mascula et femina inter se coartatis)

**mortmain:** mortua manus · *to come into m.* (of *estates*), ad m manum devenire, Statute in P Cycl s. v. (Usu. better to qualify the phr. by quae dicitur, fertur, etc)

**mosaic** (*subs*). 1. mūsīvum (opus): *a portrait in m*, (homo) pictus de musivo, Spart. Pesc. 6: Treb. (Better thus spelt than museum which word is used to denote *a kind of grotto*, v GROT, 2.) 2. tessellātum (opus): cf. Suet. Caes. 46, *extr.*, where pavimenta tessellata *and* sectilia are mentioned together · also, Vitr. 7, 1, 4. from the latter passage, the tessellata are shown to have been *pavements made of small pieces of stones, etc., in the shape of squares, hexagons, etc* · what the latter were is not clearly known 3. vermiculātum (opus). cf. vermiculatae crustae, *work inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated*, Plin. 35, 1, 1 so, vermiculatum pavimentum, Aug. in Burm. Suet Caes. 46, where the context shows that *mosaic* or *tessellated work* is intended. 4. lithostrōtum (Gr

λιθόστρωτον *wrought with* tessellae; =tessellatum) Plin. 36, 25, 60 Vari (A specimen is described as, parvis e tessellis tinctisque in varios colores factum Plin l c) **5.** poet. lāpilli, orum (=tessellae) Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19

**mosaic** (*adj*) **I.** *In mosaic work* tessellātus, tessellis factus v. preced. art **II.** *Relating to Moses* *Mōsāicus or gen of Mōÿses, Mōses.

**mosque:** *aedes (sacra) Mahometana, Arabica, Turcica

**mosquito:** cūlex, icis, *m.* (gen. term). Hor. S. 1, 5, 14 Plin

**moss:** **I.** *A kind of plant* muscus Cato, R. R. 6. Hor. Ov. **II.** *Ground overgrown with m, etc.* · *loca palustria, musco humilibusque herbis obsita.*

**moss-covered:** musco circumlitus Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7.

**moss-trooper:** *eques locorum palustrium peritus.

**mossy:** **1.** muscōsus. *m fountains,* m fontes, Virg E. 7, 45: Vari. **2.** muscidus (rare) · Sid.

**most** (*adj*) **1.** plūrimus (either absolutely, *very much* or *many;* or relatively, *the most*). *of this deity there are m images,* hujus sunt p simulacra, Caes B. G 6, 17 Cic When *quantity* is indicated, the *nom.* and *acc sing neut* are often used subs. *far the m. toil and utility,* laboris et utilitatis longe plurimum, Quint 10, 3, 1. The *gen* plurimi is also used *subs to possess what is of m. value,* id quod plurimi est possidere, Cic Par 6 2, *fin* **2.** maximus esp in phr., *for the m. part, chiefly,* maximam partem, Caes B G 4, 1 Cic

**3** plēriusque, plērăque, plēriumque (usu in *pl*) *m money-dealers have this way,* habent hunc morem p. argentarii, Pl Curc 3, 7. strengthened by omnes: *m. young men,* p omnes adolescentuli, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28 But plerique oft denotes nothing more than *a good many* cf Cic. Inv 1, 36, 65, *multi* nihil prodesse philosophiam, *plerique* etiam obesse arbitrantur, where plerique denotes less than multi. Tac. Phr. *at the m.,* (1.) summum (*not* ad summum) *twice, or at the m, thrice,* bis terve summum, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 · Liv. 33, 5, *med* (2) quum plūrimum · *stakes having three or at m four branches,* valli trium aut quum plurimum quattuor ramorum, Liv. 1 c. Also simply, plurimum · Plin 22, 5, 22

**most** (*adv.*) **I.** With adj and adverbs. expr by superl, or in the case of adj. in -ius, by maxime with positive cf. Cic Ph 13, 19, 43, where the form pientissimus (used by M. Antony) is condemned by Cic. it is however frequent in later authors, e g. Tac Agr 43. Curt **II.** With verbs. **1.** maxĭmē (*in the highest degree*) · *this legion Caesar trusted m.,* huic legioni Caesar m confidebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. strengthened by unus, unus omnium, multo, vel, etc v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (2). **2.** plūrimum (strictly denoting *extent* rather than degree but sometimes hardly to be distinguished from maxime) *to be m. powerful or influential,* p posse, Caes B G 1, 9, p valere, Cic Rep. 2, 22. (N B — By no means potissimum; which = *in preference to all others* Gk. μάλιστα.)

**mostly:** **I.** *For the most part, principally* · maximam partem · v. MOST, *adj* (2). See also PRINCIPALLY. **II.** *Usually* · **1.** plērumque (*very generally, oftentimes*. cf. MOST, *adj*, 3): Hor. Od. 1, 34, 7 in Cic Or 51, 170, *plerumque* caru, *saepe* natura, plerumque appears to denote less than saepe = *a good many times:* but more freq it denotes *pretty regular occurrence* cf id. Div. 1, 56, *fin*, aut *semper* aut, si id difficile est, *plerumque, either always, or if that be next to impossible, yet ordinarily* or *mostly.* **2.** fērē (*commonly*) *as m. happens,* quod f. solet fieri, Cic Inv. 1, 29, 46; ut f. fit, ib. 2, 4, 14 (but perh. oftener simply, ut fit, id. Mil. 10, 28: Liv.) · Ter. **3.** fermē (like fere, of which it is strictly a strengthened form). *as m results,* quod f. evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: v. USUALLY **4.** vulgo · v GENERALLY (II., 2).

**mote:** corpusculum (*any minute particle*) cf. Lucr. 2, 152. (In Matt vii. 3, the Vulg has festūca, *a stem* or *straw* · quid autem festucam vides in oculo fratris? For the sentiment, comp Hor. S. 1, 3, 73, where tubera and verrucae correspond to trabs and festuca of the Vulg.)

**moth:** blatta *clothes, prey of moths and worms,* vestis blattarum et tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118 Virg.. Plin

**moth-eaten:** *blattis peresus.

**mother:** **I.** Lit māter, tris: *pass limin* matercula (*little* or *poor m*), Cic Fl 36, *fin* : Hor. *Belonging to a m, mother's,* maternus *the name of m,* nomen maternum, Cic Clu. 5, 12: Ter (Both the subs and adj. may be used as well with relation to inferior animals matrix, icis, is *a she-animal kept for breeding* cf. Varr. 2, 5, *med.,* habeo tauros ad matrices septuaginta duo, *two bulls to seventy breeding cows.* Col.) Phr. *to become a m,* parēre (v. TO BRING FORTH) *m's brother* (*maternal uncle*), avunculus (v. UNCLE) *brothers born of the same m,* fratres uterini, Just Cod 5, 61, 21 *children whose m.s are still living,* liberi matrimi, Liv. 37, 3, *med* (so, patrimi, *whose fathers are living,* ib) *to suck in error with one's m's milk,* cum lacte *nutricis* errorem sugere, Cic Tusc 3, 1, 2 **II.** Fig *producer, originator* **1.** māter *Philosophy the m of all good arts,* m. omnium bonarum artium philosophia, Cic Leg 1, 22, 58: Hor. **2.** pārens, ntis, *c.* Join: parens educatrixque [sapientia], Cic Leg. 1, 23, 62; procreatrix et quasi parens, id. Or 1, 3, 9 **3.** gĕnĕtrix, icis *Egypt m of vices,* Aegyptius g vitiorum, Plin 26, 1, 3: Just. **4.** prōcreātrix, icis. Cic (v *supr* 2). **5.** expr by pārio, gigno cf Cic. Am 6, 20, *virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, virtue is both the m. and the maintainer of friendship.* v TO BEGET.

—— **in-law** · socius, ūs: Ter. Cic

—— **of-pearl:** umonum conchae, arum: Suet Ner 31 (Kr.).

—— **tongue:** patrius sermo: Hor A. P 57 Lucr

—— **wit:** Phr. *with homely m,* crassa Minerva, Hor. S 2, 2, 3 sometimes indoles (*natural gifts*) may serve v TALENTS.

**motherhood:** expr. by mātĕrnus, māter *the cares of m,* materna (matris) cura, Plin 10, 33, 51 § 103 v. MOTHER

**motherless:** matre orbus: cf. Fer. Ad. 4, 5, 16: v. ORPHAN. Also perh. matre orbatus: cf. Cic Clu. 15, *fin.,* mater orbata filio (but the adj. appears to be more properly used in this relation)

**motherly:** māternus *m feeling,* m. animus, Ter Heaut 4, 2, 24

**motion** (*subs*): **I.** *Act* or *process of changing place.* **1.** mōtus, ūs: *to revolve with an opposite m. to* , contrario m. versari quam , Cic Rep. 6, 17 *he imparted m to the heavens,* m. coelo dedit, id Tim 6 **2.** mōtio (a less freq. term than motus. *the mere act of moving*) *the m. and gesture of bodies,* corporum m. atque gestus, Cic N. D 2, 58, 145. (Motio corresponds to motus as the verbal subs. *moving* to *motion* or *movement.*) **3.** ăgĭtātio (*quick* or *constant m*) · Join agitatio et motus [linguae], Cic N. D. 2, 54, 135. **4.** jactātio (*tossing, unpleasant m*): cf Liv 29, 32, *ad fin.,* ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa *jactationem,* i. e *the shaking and other motion inevitable in a journey.* **5.** very often expr by verb e. g. *to set in m.,* movere; *to be in m.,* moveri · *the moon has no m, and is the lowest* (*star*), luna neque movetur et infima est, Cic Rep. 6, 17 · *this is the source of* (*their*) *m.,* hic fons, hoc principium movendi est, ib 25 (v. TO MOVE) · *to be put in m. by an external cause,* pulsu agitari externo, ib. 26. **II.** *Impulse:* impulsus, ūs esp. in *abl* : *at his m.* (or *instigation*), suo i., Cic R. Am. 37, 107 Phr.: *of one's own m,* sua sponte, Caes. B. G 1, 44 more fully, sua sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part 37, *fin.* **III.** *Proposal.* **1.** rōgātio (*a proposal for a law, brought forward by a tribune*) : v. BILL **2.** sententia (*an opinion formally expressed*; esp. *in the senate*) cf. Cic Att 4, 1, accurate *sew tentiam dixi*; factum est senatus-consultum *in meam sententiam,* i e *according to my m* · *the senate adopted the m. of Cato,* senatus in Catonis s. discessit, Sall. Cat. 55, *init.* Phr. *to make a m* (1) fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3. *ur* (*to bring forward a matter*; esp *before the people*). *to bring forward a m in the assembly of the people, that* .., † ad populum, ut ., Cic. Ph 2, 43, 110. more freq foll by legem, rogationem v. TO PROPOSE (2). rĕfĕro, 3, *tuli* (esp of *proceedings in the Senate*) *a m was laid before the Senate,* ad senatum relatum est, cf Caes B C. 1, 1 Sall · less freq. of other bodies. *he made a m in the college of pontiffs respecting* .. , ad pontificum collegium rettulisse de.. , Auct pro Dom 53. Retero may also denote *a second* or *further m in the assembly of the people,* ad populum r, Cic Clu 49, 137 (3). censeo, ui, um, 2 (denoting *a formal expression of opinion in the Senate*) *wherefore I make this m* .., quare ita ego censeo, Sall Cat 52, *fin.*

**motion** (*v*) significo, 1; innuo, 1, ūtum, 3 v. TO BECKON.

**motionless:** immōtus, immōbilis v. IMMOVEABLE

**motive** (*adj*) · qui mŏvet v TO MOVE Sometimes pulsus may serve, cf Cic. Rep. 6, 26, externo agitari pulsu, i. e. *to be propelled by some external m power, not inherent force.*

**motive** (*subs*) **1.** causa, rătio *it is enough to show that he* (*Clodius*) *had a strong m,* satis est magnam ei causam (fuisse), Cic Mil. 12, 32: *what was his m. in coming to America?* cujus rei causa venerat Americam? id R Am 34, 96 so ib. *paulo infr*, qua *ratione* Roscio Capitoni primum nunciavit? often with impello (cf *infr* 2) (*if any one should ask*) *what has been my m in* .. , quae causa nos impulerit, ut , Cic N D 1, 4, 7 v. CAUSE, GROUND (VI) **2.** expr by adductus, ductus, less freq inductus, also impulsus (*prompted, induced to act in any way* by some motive with *abl* of the cause). cf. Cic Part 14, 49, spe, metu, iracundia, misericordia, impulsi; praemio, gratia adducti, i e. *from m's of expectation* (*of gain*), *of fear, pity, etc* . cf id. Ac. 2, 20, 65, si aut ostentatione aliqua adductus aut studio certandi ad hanc philosophiam me applicavi, i. e. *from any m. of display* or *disputatiousness.* Also other parts of the verbs impello, adduco, may often serve: *to seek for the m from which a crime was committed,* causam quaerere quae aliquem ad facinus adduxerit, Cic R Am. 31, 86 *when the mind is in suspense, it may be swayed by a trifling m,* dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. Andr 1, 5, 31 v. TO URGE, INDUCE, INFLUENCE. **3.** mōtus, ūs (rare in this sense) *the m's which have led me to my decision,* m consilii mei, Plin Ep. 3, 4, *fin.* Phr. *to show some m for* (*anything*) *being done,* aliquid, quare factum sit, ostendere, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 19: so with quapropter, cur: (v. WHY, WHEREFORE) · *to enquire which* (*of the accused persons*) *had any m. for committing a crime,* quaerere cui (utri where *two only* are concerned) bono fuisset, Cic R. Am. 31, 86. (N B.—Kr gives the phr., quasi moventia proponere, Cic. Tusc 5, 24, 68 = *to present inducements* or *motives to action,* quae nos ad.. convertant · but the expr is an isolated one, and moreover not complete without the foll defining clause: Impulsus, impulsio, denote *urgency, impulsion, inducement.* cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 19.)

**motley** (*adj.*): versicŏlor, ōris: Liv

34, 1 (where the Lex Oppia is given, which forbad the use of vestimentum versicolor by women) Virg.

**mottled:** 1. măcŭlōsus (*speckled, spotted*) Pl · Virg. 2. vārius *m. sides* (*black and blue*), v. latera, Pl Ps. 1 2, 13 Hor.. v. VARIEGATED.

**motto:** 1. sententia (a term specially applied to *short pithy sentences*) v. MAXIM. 2. praeceptum (*rule, direction*) v. PRECEPT Phr *see whether this may not be safely laid down as a m.*, vide ne hoc salubriter praecipi possit, Sen Ep 10, *extr. this is a m from Epicurus*, hoc Epicurus praecipit, ib. 11, 6

**mould** (*subs*.) I. *A shape:* forma: *to pour wax into a m* (*a cast of the face*), ceram in formam infundere, Plin 35, 12, 44 · *a box-wood m* (for cheese), buxea f., Col 7, 8, *fin Dimin* formula used by Pall of *that which has been shaped by a mould*, Mar 9, *med.* Phr *of the same m. as, ue*, nostrae farinae, Pers 5, 115. *to be cast in the same m.*, unā formā percussa esse, Sen Ep. 34, *extr.* See also, NATURE, KIND. II. *Soil* · 1. terra v SOIL. 2. terrēnum (*earthy soil* only in the Scriptores Rusticae) *flint, with a little m. above it*, silex cui superpositum est modicum terrae, Col 3, 11, *ad fin to prevent any m adhering to the roots*, ne quid terreni (radix) haereat, Col 12, 56: Pall (N.B—Terra is a generic term, including *all kinds of earth*, terrenum is specific, like the Eng. cf. Pall 1, 5, *init*, sabulum sine admixtione terreni, *sandy soil with no earthy mould*) III. *A downy, damp concretion* mūcor Col. · v. MOULDY also MILDEW.

**mould** (*v*) 1. fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (esp with ref to *plastic art*) *to m in wax*, e cera f, Cic Verr. 4, 13, 30: more fully, f similitudinem ex ., Plin 35, 12, 43 (with ref to *busts*) Ov So comps effingo, confingo, but in more gen. sense v TO FASHION, FORM 2. formo, 1 (*to shape*) v. 10 FORM. Esp in fig sense *to m. an orator*, oratorem f, Quint. 1, 1, 10 *to m. (the character) from infancy*, a pueritia statim f, Plin Ep 4, 19, 7. Join formare et instituere (*sc.* educando), ib. 1, 14, 3 Phr.. *you will be able to m. anything you choose while the clay is wet* (fig.), argilla quidvis imitaberis uda, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 8.

**moulder** (*v*) 1. putrēsco, 3 Hor. S. 2, 3, 119 (of *clothes*) · v TO ROT. 2. dīlābor, psus, 3 (*to fall to pieces, waste away*). *tombs m. away*, d monumenta virum, Lucr. 5, 312: more precisely, situ dilabi, Col. 12, 3, *med*

**moulder** (*subs*): 1. fictor (*image-maker*) Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81. *Fem.* -trix · ib. 3, 39, 92 2. plastes, ae, *m.* (Gr. πλάστης). Vell. 1, 17, *med.* (= *statuary*). Also, plasticus, plasticator (the latter to be avoided) Firm

**mouldering** (*adj.*) 1. pūter, tris, tre (*rotten, decayed*): *Vacuna's m lane*, Vacunae p fanum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49. Also putridus: Sen. Ep. 12, *init.* (putrida saxa) 2. dīlābens, ntis (*tumbling to pieces*). Sen. Ep. 12, *init* (d. aedificium)

**mouldiness:** 1. mūcor: *to contract m.* (*become mouldy*), m. contrahere, Col. 12, 4. 2. situs, ūs (*foulness contracted by disuse*): v. MILDEW.

**mouldy:** 1. mūcĭdus: *m bits of bread*, m panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: Mart. 2. situ corruptus · cf Col 12, 3, *med* (ne supellex vestisve *situ* dilabatur, aut fruges . . negligentia desidiave *corrumpantur*). Phr. *to grow m.*, mucorem contrahere, Col. 12, 4; also, mucescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26 (of wine *becoming mouldy* or *musty*) in same sense, *to be m.*, mucēre, Cato R. R. 148 *they run no risk of getting m.* (or *rusty*), periculum situs non adeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 2.

**moult:** *plumas ponere, exuere (Kr.).

**moulting** (*subs.*). expr. by verb · *during the m. season*, *eo tempore quum plumae exuuntur.

**mound:** 1. tūmŭlus (*natural or artificial*) *a m. of earth*, t terrenus, Caes B G 1, 43 esp *a sepulchral m.*: Cic. Leg 2, 26, 66 *an empty m.* (*cenotaph*), inanis t, Virg Aen 6, 505. See also, HILL, HILLOCK 2. agger, ĕris, *m.* (*reaching lengthwise*, whereas a tumulus is *of roundish form*) *snowy m s* (*drifts*), a nivei, Virg G 3, 354 usu of *works raised for defensive or offensive purposes the m and stockade*, a ac vallum, Caes B G 7, 72 *to throw up a m.* (*in siege*), a jacere, Caes B. G 2, 12, exstruere (where *altitude* is implied), ib 2, 30 *a m of earth*, a. terreus, terrenus v. EARTHEN 3. grūmus (*a small knoll or elevation*. rare) Col. 2, 18, *med* · Auct. B. Hisp *Dimin* grumulus Plin. 4. mōles, is, *f* . v MOLE (1.)

**mount** (*subs*) mons v MOUNTAIN Phr *the Sermon on the M*, *oratio montana, Tisch Kr more fully, *oratio a Christo in monte habita, Kr

**mount** (*v.*) I. *To rise on high:* 1. expr by *adv.* sublime, or *adj* sublīmis (cf. L G § 343), and verb. *to m. aloft*, sublime ferri, Cic Tusc. 1, 17, 40, efferri, Liv. 21, 30 so, sublime volare, Lucr. 2, 206 with *adj he m'd aloft*, sublimis abut, Liv 1, 16, *fin* 2. subvŏlo, 1. *to m. upwards towards heaven*, in coelestem locum s., Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40 Ov 3. expr by sursum, with various verbs *e g* sursum succedere, Lucr. 2, 203 so, sursum ferri, cf deorsum ferri, Lucr. l. c. v UPWARDS. 4. exsĭlio, ēmĭco v. TO SPRING UP. See also TO ASCEND II. *To get on horseback* equum conscendo, etc.: v. *infr.* (III) III Trans. *to get upon* · 1. scando, di, sum, 3 *to m the walls* (*of a besieged city*), s. moenia, Liv 22, 14, *med* Cic v TO CLIMB Comps (1) conscendo, 3 (usu. with direct acc) *to m a horse*, equum c, Liv 1, 57; also, in equum, Ov M 6, 222 *to m a rampart*, vallum c, Caes B G. 5, 39, *fin* (2) escendo, 3 (usu with *prep*) *to m a carriage*, in currum e. (*al* conscendere), Pl. Merc 5, 2, 90 *to m the rostra*, in rostra e, Cic Off 3, 20, 80 (3). ascendo, 3 (both with and without *prep.*) · *to m. a horse*, a. in equum, id Sen 10, *fin to m. the rostra* (*tribune*), in contionem a, Cic Fin. 2, 22, 74: also without in, Liv 23, 14, *init.*: *to m the ridge of a mountain*, jugum montis a., Caes B G. 1, 21 (4). inscendo, 3 (usu with *prep* in; but also without): *to m. a horse*, ins in equum, Suet. Ner. 48 (*pass.* inscendi, *to be m d*, of Bucephalus, Gell. 5, 2). Pl. (Inscendo is less freq. than the preced. comps, and not in Cic. at all) 2. ēgrĕdior, ssus, 3 (rather rare in this sense, and never trans.): *the soldiers had almost m.'d the summit with their scaling-ladders*, scalis egressi milites prope summa ceperant, Sall Jug. 60 Liv. 3. sūpĕro, 1 *I m the very topmost point of the house*, summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero, Virg. G. 2, 303. Liv. v TO SURMOUNT. IV. Phr *to m guard*, stationem agere, Tac H. 1, 28; in statione esse, Caes B G. 4, 32: v GUARD, *subs* (1).

**mountain:** 1. mons, ntis, *m* (either *a single m.*, or *a range of m.s*) *to be surrounded by very lofty m s*, undique altissimis m continēri, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: *an unbroken range of m.s*, continui m, Hor Ep. 1, 16, 5 · or, perpetui m, Kr. (cf Plin. 3, 5, 7, perpetua juga): et *pass.* Fig · *the m.s are in labour*, parturiunt m., Hor. A. P. 139 *to promise m s of gold* (*make extravagant promises*), montes auri polliceri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18. Sall. 2. jūgum (*a ridge* hence in wider sense, *a m. range*) *to reach a certain point by marching along the* (*ridges of the*) *m s*, jugis aliquo pervenire, Caes. B. C. 1, 70. esp. poet, *it spreads desolation on the m.s*, traxit jugis ruinam, Virg. Aen. 2, 631: more fully, juga montis, id. E. 5, 76. (N.B.—In this sense usu. pl) See also HILL, MOUNT

**mountain-ash:** ornus Virg.: Plin. (Acc to others, *the common ash.*) *Sorbus aucuparia, Linn (R and A)

**mountaineer:** 1. homo montānus Caes. B C 1, 57 or in *pl* simply montani Caes B C 1, 39 Liv. 21, 32, etc. 2. monticŏla, ae, c. (only poet) Ov. M. 1, 193 (*m* Silvani = *dwelling in* or *haunting the mountains*)

**mountainous:** 1. montuōsus (*abounding in mountains*) · *m regions*, m. loci, Cic Part 10, 36. *Neut. pl.* montuosa = *m regions*, Plin 11, 53, 116 Join aspera et montuosa [regio], Cic. Pl. 9, 22. 2. montānus *a region m. or level*, locus m an planus, Quint 5, 10, 37: Varr *Neut. pl.* montana = *m regions*, Liv. 21, 34, *init* (N B —In the best age, montanus denotes rather a character of *people* than of *countries*).

**mountainousness:** expr. by montes, montuōsus: v. preced artt

**mountebank:** plānus, circŭlātor v. IMPOSTOR, QUACK

**mounted** (*part* and *adj*) Phr. *cavalry well or ill m*, *equestres copiae optimis s deterioribus equis instructae. *a m guard*, *equestris custodia (like equestres copiae, Cic Fin. 2, 34, 112) *a sword-hilt m with jewels*, *gladii capulus gemmis distinctus or simply, gemmatus. v JEWELLED

**mounting** (*subs*) expr. by verb · v. TO MOUNT

**mourn:** 1. lūgeo, xi, ctum, 2 (both trans. and intrans) *the senate m s*, l. senatus, Cic Mil 8, 20 *to m any one's death*, mortem alicujus l, id Ph. 12, 10, 25 also foll by *acc* and *inf.*. *he m s to think that the city has been snatched out of his jaws*, urbem ereptam esse ex suis faucibus luget, id. Cat. 2, 1, *fin.* Often = *to be in mourning* v MOURNING, *subs* 2. squāleo, 2 (*to wear soiled clothes in token of mourning*) cf. Cic. Mil 8, 20, squalent municipia, i e *they are in mourning* 3. moereo, 2 (*to feel sorrow, and display it in the countenance, etc*) both trans and intrans *when all the good m'd in secrecy and retirement*, quum omnes boni abditi inclusique moererent, Cic in Pis 9, 21 *to m. over the death of a son*, filii mortem m, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 also foll by *acc* and *inf.*, Cic Sext 11, 25 (N.B.—Moereo points more to *deep-felt grief*, lugeo, to *a certain recognized and formal expression of sorrow*) 4. dŏleo, 2 v TO GRIEVE.

**mourner:** expr by lūgeo, squāleo. cf. L G § 638.

**mournful:** I. *Causing sorrow, fraught with sorrow and mourning:* 1. luctuōsus: cf. Cic de Or. 3, 2, 8, funt hoc *luctuosum* suis, *acerbum* patriae, *grave* bonis omnibus (*mournful. .afflicting.. grievous*): *the most m. kind of death* (*suicide*), luctuosissimum genus mortis, Plin. Ep 1, 12, 1 Join misera et luctuosa [tempora], Cic Fam. 5, 14 2. lūgubris, e (in present sense, poet) *m war*, l. bellum, Hor Od. 2, 1, 33 cf *infr* 3. tristis, e v. SAD 4. ăcerbus (*causing poignant grief or affliction*) Join: luctuosus et acerbus, Cic. Agr 2, 18, 48; acerba, misera, luctuosa (*pl neut.*), id. Mur 41, 90 cf also *supr.* (1). II. *Expressive of sorrow.* 1. lūgubris, e *m wailing* (*for the dead*), lamentatio l, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30 *m. strains*, cantus l., Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2 v MOURNING (*adj*) 2. lāmentābilis, e (*doleful, wailing*): *in m. tones*, l. voce, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32. Also, ēlāmentābilis, ib 24, 57. 3. moestus · v. SORROWFUL. 4. flēbilis, e (*tearful, full of distress*) *grief is m distress*, moeror (est) aegritudo f., ib. 4, 8, 18. *m. measures*, f modi, Hor. Od 2, 9, 9 (Ov. 5. mĭsĕrābilis, e v. MOURNING (*adj*) 6. squālĭdus (*in mourning attire*): v. MOURNING (*adj*).

**mournfully:** 1. moestē (*sorrowfully*): Auct Her. 3, 14, 24. 2. flēbĭliter (*dolefully*): Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39, etc.: Hor. (Or expr. by adjj.: *they stand m. on the lofty towers*, turribus altis stant moesti, Virg. Aen. 9, 471 [cf

L G § 343]. *comets glare m.*, cometae lugubre rubent, ib. 10, 273 [L G. § 344]. also, flebilem *s* miserabilem in modum. v MANNER)

**mournfulness:** expr by adj. *there is a m. about his way of speaking*, *inest orationi eius nescio quid lugubre atque afflictum *what can exceed the m of this*, *his quid potest esse luctuosius? v MOURNFUL.

**mourning** *(subs)*· **I.** As *felt* luctus, moestor v GRIEF See also TO MOURN **II.** As *expressed by the dress, etc.:* **1.** luctus, ūs *to be in m*, in l. esse, Cic Sext 14, *unit the m was limited to thirty days*, triginta diebus l. est finitus, Liv 22, 56 *that does not go into m*, expers luctūs, ib *to lay aside m.*, l laeto cultu mutare, Tac. A. 2, 75, *extr.* **2.** squālor (*foul garment, as the recognized symbol of grief*) Join squalor et sordes, Cic. Clu. 6, 18 squalor atque moestitia, Tac H. 1, 54. **3.** sordes, ium, *f* (like preced.) *to be plunged in grief and m*, in lacrimis et s. jacere, Cic Fam. 14, 2, *med* . Liv. 6, 16, *fin.* cf supr (2). **4.** lūgubria (*sc* vestimenta) *to put on m*, l imponere, Sen Cons Helv 16, 2 ; induere, Ov. M. 11, 669 *to put off m*, l exuere, Sen l c Phr (1) *to be in m* (1). lūgeo, xi, ctum, 2 *it is unlawful for those who are in m. to do it*, lugentibus id facere est (nefas), Liv 22, 56, *med* Cic v TO MOURN (1) (2) squāleo, 2 (*to wear the dingy garb of grief*). *the municipal towns are in m*, squalent municipia, Cic. Mil 8, 20 more fully, squalebat civitas publico consilio *mutata veste*, i e *a general m. was appointed*, id Sext 14, *unit* (N.B —Not sordeo in this sense) (ii) *to go into m* (1) vestitum mūto, 1 Cic Sext. 14, *33* ; or vestem muto, ib § 32 (2). lūgubria impōno, induo v *supr.* (4). (iii). *to leave off m.* (1). ad vestitum rēdeo, 4, *itr.* Cic Sext. 14, 33. (2). lūgubria exuo, 1, ūtum, 3 v. *supr* (4) See also *supr* (II , 1). (iv) *dressed in m. (in a state of m)* : (1) sordidātus *they came to Rome dressed in m.*, Romam venerunt sordidati, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 25, *fin.* : l'ac Join moestus ac sordidatus, Cic de Or 2, 47, 195. (2). lūgubris, e (*in mourning, from bereavement*; wheteas sordidatus simply means *attired in mourning garb, for any cause*, e g *the danger of a criminal trial*)· *many distinguished families were in m*, multae et clarae lugubres domus (erant), Liv. 3, 32, *med* (the opposite of which is, expers luctus, *not in m.*, ib.). (3). pullātus (like sordidatus · late) Juv 3, 213 (4) squālidus (= preced late) Ov M 15, 38 Phr *there was not a single family that was not in m*, nullius penates moerore expertes erant, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15

**mourning** *(adj.)* i. e. *relating to the outward expression of grief* **1.** lūgubris, e· *m. attire*, l vestis, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 45 ; l. cultus, Tac. A 13, 32. *Pl neut.* lugubria, *m attire*, Sen Ov. : v. MOURNING, subs. (Phr) **2.** moestus *m garment*, m. vestis, Prop.. v. SORROWFUL.

**mouse:** **1.** mus, mūris, *m.: the town and country m*, m. urbanus, rusticus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 80 : Cic. . *the common m.*, m vulgaris, Plin. 10, 73, 94 called, m. incola domuum, id. 8, 57, 82 (not, however, as a specific name *mus musculus, Linn*) *field m*, m agrestis, Plin. 10, 65, 85. (For other kinds, see Smith's Lat. Dict. s v.) *Dimin* musculus (*a poor little m*), Cic. Div 2, 14, 33. *Adj* mūrinus, *of a m., mouse-: a m.-skin*, murina pellis, Plin. 29, 6, 36 § 113 Just **2.** sorex (o doubtful) Ter Eun. 5, 6, *extr.* (where Parry renders *rat*: it is uncertain what precise species is meant): Plin 2, 41, 41 § 109.

—— **colour:** color mūrinus· Col 6, 37, *med*

—— **ear:** *myŏsōtis, idis, *f.*: Linn.

—— **hole:** cāvus (mūris). Hor. S. 2, 6, 116 (Or cavum v. HOLE.)

—— **tail:** *myŏsūrus.

**mouse-trap:** muscipŭlum Phaedr. 4, 1, 17 also — a Sen Ep 48, 5.

**mouser:** Phr. *a cat that is a good m*, *feles muribus infestissimus

**moustache:** perh. *grāni, orum (described as peculiar to the Goths) Isid. 19, 23, 7 (Quich) Phr *not to wear a m.*, supērius labrum radere, cf Caes B G 5, 14 (Kr gives, barbula labri superioris ; Quich mystax, ex Hier )

**mouth** *(subs)* : **I.** *Of men or animals* **1.** os, ōris, *n the m is admirably fitted for receiving all these (food, drink, air)*, ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic N D 2, 54, 134 *with loaded m. (of the mother bird)*, ore pleno, Juv 10, 232. Hor. (But os is often used in wider sense. v. FACE, I. 2 ) Phr. *'tis in everybody's m (common talk)*, in ore est omni populo, l'er Ad. 1, 2, 13 so, habere aliquid in ore, *to have it perpetually in one's m (be ever talking of it)*, Cic. Fam 6, 18. *extr.* **2.** rostrum (*the beak of a bird, snout of an animal, as the pig, goat, etc.*) v BEAK, SNOUT. Faceté, of *the m. (muzzle or snout) of a human being*, Pl Men 1, 1, 13 Phr.. *to open a broad m*, rictum diducere, Juv 10, 230 *not to open the mouth too wide (in speaking)*, ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat (*al* discindat), Quint 1, 11, 9 generally, *to open the m*, hiare, Juv 10, 231 Hor so, *with m. wide open*, hianti ore, Curt 4, 16, *med. to look at a horse's m*, equi dentes inspicere (v. HORSE, Phr ) *to shut one's m. about anything*, tacere, reticere (*keep a thing back*) also mussare, Pl Aul 2, 1, 12 ; mussitare, id Mil 2, 5, 67 (v. SILENT, TO BE) **II.** *Of things*

**1.** os (by analogy with the human mouth, *any mouth-like aperture*) : *an aperture with a wide m*, lato o. fenestra, Virg Aen. 2, 482 *vessels with a small m.*, vascula o angusti, Quint. 1, 2, 28 also of *rivers, etc* · *in the very m of the harbour*, in ipsu aditu atque ore portus, Cic Verr 5, 12, 30 *at the m. of the Tiber* (a city was built), in ore Tiberis, Liv. 1, 33, *extr* Tac **2.** ostium (*of rivers, etc*) : *the m of the Rhone*, o Rhodani, Caes B. C 2, 1 *the m. of a harbour*, o [aditusque] portus, Cic Verr. 4, 53, 118.

**3.** caput, ĭtis, *n* (more strictly, *the source of a river*, but also found to denote *the other extremity*) *it flows into the sea by many ms*, multis c in oceanum influit, Caes. B C 4, 10, *extr.* **4.** ăditus, ūs (*access, entrance*). Virg G 4, 35 (*of the ms of hives*) cf. *supr* (II , 1) Phr *the m of a hive*, foramen quo exitus et introitus datur (apibus), Col 9, 7, *ad fin* (R. and A)· but a little above, ora cavearum, in same sense. See also APERTURE, ORIFICE.

**mouth** *(v)* · perh. ampullor, 1 cf Hor Ep. 1, 3, 14, an tragica *desaevit et ampullatur* in arte, *does he fume and mouth in tragic style?* Phr.. *words should neither be m.'d out nor pronounced with affected nicety*, *verba neque tumido ore (inflatis buccis) quasi in scenis pronuntianda neque putidius sunt exprimenda (cf. Hor. A. P 94: Cic de Or. 3, 11, 41).

**mouthful:** **1.** bucca (meton.) *a m of bread*, b panis, Petr. 44. Mart. 10, 5, 4. **2.** buccea *to eat (just) two ms*, duas bucceas manducare, Aug. in Suet. vit. 76, *fin.* **3.** buccella Mart 6, 75, 3 *To take a m (or two) of food*, gustare, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 11 See also MORSEL; the words under which express the same general sense.

**mouthpiece:** **I.** *That part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied:* *ea pars quae ori inseritur, applicatur. **II.** *One who delivers the opinions of others:* interpres, ētis, *c.* (cf. Hor A. P. 111, interprete lingua, *the tongue being the instrument by which our thoughts are made intelligible*); ōrātor v. SPOKESMAN.

**move** *(v.)*: **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To cause change of place* **1.** mŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2· Cic. Virg : *pass.* Also comp. commŏveo, 2 (*to m. about, put in commotion*) : v. TO STIR. **2.** āgito, 1 (*to m. quickly, shake about*) v. TO SHAKE. Phr.. *to m heaven and earth*, manibus pedibus omnia omnia facere, l'er. Andr 1, 1, 134 or perh superos inferosque deos (ut aiunt) movere, tentare (cf. Virg Aen. 7, 312, flectere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo)· or without a figure, omnia experiri, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11.

**II.** Special phr, *to m. the bowels*. alvum dejicere, Cato R. R. 158 ; solvere, Cels. 1, 3, *ad fin.*, elicere, Plin. 19, 5, 26 § 80 **III.** *To affect* the feelings mŏveo, 2 : *to m. the feelings of judges*, animos judicum m , Quint. 6, 2, 1 . *to m. the (Roman) people to tears*, m fletum populo, Cic de Or. 1, 53, 228 : *to m any one's ill-temper*, alicui stomachum m., id Mur 13, 28. Comp. commŏveo, 2 (strongher than simple verb, and very freq. in this sense). *to m. (work upon the feelings of) courts*, judicia c., id de Or 2, 45, 189 : *to be m'd by any one's sufferings and dangers*, alicujus miseriis ac periculis commoveri, id. Font. 16, 36 See also TO EXCITE. Phr . *to m. any one to pity*, aliquem ad misericordiam deducere, adducere, Cic de Or. 2, 45, 189 *I am m.d to pity*, me miseret (with gen of exciting cause) v TO PITY. **IV.** *To influence:* mŏveo, permŏveo ; impello v. TO INFLUENCE, INDUCE. **B.** Intrans **I.** *To be in motion* mŏveor, 2 (*pass. refl.*) *that which moves itself*, quod ipsum ex se sua sponte movetur, Cic N D 2, 12, 32 *the clods began to m*, glebae coepere moveri, Ov M. 3, 106 also act voice, with *pron refl.* · *to be ever moving*. sempei se movere, Cic. N D 1, 13, 33. (Not commoveri or commovere se in this sense) **II.** *To remove* from a place

**1.** mŏveo, 2 (with *pron. refl*) · *he instructed them not to m. from the spot*, praecepit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent. Liv. 34, 20, *med.* : so with ellipsis of se, esp. in describing *military movements Hannibal m'd from his winter-quarters*, Hannibal ex hibernis movit, Liv. 22, *init.* In same usage, se commovere (rather stronger than simple verb, *to stir*) Caes. B. G 3, 15 **2.** migro, 1 (*to change one's abode*) . v TO REMOVE (intrans) **III.** *To make a motion in an assembly* fĕro (*before the people*), rĕfĕro (*before the senate*), censeo (denoting *the formal expression of an opinion*). v. MOTION (III , Phr.)

**move on:** prōgrĕdior, 3: v. TO PROCEED

—— **round:** circumăgo, 3 (with *pron refl.* or as *pass.*): v. TO REVOLVE.

**move** *(subs.)*· **I.** *Of a piece*, as in chess. expr by mŏveo, 2. Quint 11, 2, 38 **II.** *An ingenious course of proceeding* perh artificium cf. Cic Verr 4, 40, *extr.* See also TRICK

**moveable:** mōbilis, e *the eyes, slippery and m.*, oculi lubrici et m , Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142 (but the word usu denotes more than the Eng.· viz , *easily* or *readily moved*, as here) *m property*, res m., Ulp Dig. 6, 1, 1 § 1 (for which Liv. has res moventes, 5, 25, *med* ) Phr. : *all their m. property*, sua omnia quae moveri poterant, Nep Them. 2. *a m. festival*, feriae conceptivae, Macr. Sat. 1, 17, *init* · Varr.

**moveables** *(subs.)*· v. preced. art.

**moveless:** immōtus : v. IMMOVEABLE

**movement:** **I.** *Change of position* mōtus, ūs· v. MOTION. **II.** *An agitation, commotion:* **mōtus:** v. COMMOTION, DISTURBANCE. Phr· *the m party*, rerum novarum avidi (which however has usu. a bad sense), Sall Jug. 19, *init* : comp. novis rebus studere, Cic. Cat. 1, *init.* : v REVOLUTION. **III.** In music · perh. mŏdus . v. STRAIN.

**mover:** i. e. *one who impels to action* : **1.** auctor (*originator*)· *the m. in that project*, ejus consilii a , Caes. B G. 6, 31· Cic.: *the m. of laws*, a. legum, Liv 6, 36, *med.* (rare in precisely this last sense). **2.** lātor· v. PROPOSER. **3.** impulsor : v. INSTIGATOR. **4.** dux, dūcis, *c.* (*the "prime mover"*) : Join dux et magister (ad aliquid fa-

ciendum), Cic. Veri 3, 21, 54· v RING-LEADER

**moving** (*adj*) i e *calculated to excite pity*· **1** flēbilis, e *a wretched and m sight*, misera et f species et f species, Cic Ph 11, 3, 7 *m strains*, f modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9 (N B —By no means commovens [R and A.], cf. Nagels p 321. though the verb commoveo may often serve, with object expressed *a m strain*, *aptus commovendis animis cantus, Nagels l c.) **2.** misĕrābilis, e (*piteous*) *m epilogues* (*peroration*), m epilogi, Cic Pl 34, 83 Hor Phr: *in the most m. manner*, magna cum misericordia fletuque, Caes B. C 2, 12, *ext*)

**movingly**: perh flēbĭlĭter (*mournfully, plaintively*) Cic

**mow** (") Phr. *to m grass* (*for hay*), fenum secare, subsecare, caedere, succidere, demetere v HAY (Metere appears to be used only of *reaping*)

**mower**: fēnīsex, ĭcis (foen-) Varr R. R 1, 49 Col Less freq fenīsĕca, Pers 6, 40 also, fenisector or feni sector Col. 11, 1, *med* (Messor is *reaper*· q v)

**mowing** (*subs.*)· fēnīsĭcium also, a, ae v HAY-HARVEST.

**much** (*adj*). **1.** multus *with m. gold and silver*, cum auro et argento multo, Sall Jug 13, *med* · *with m toil*, m labore, Cic Sull 26, 73 m *nom* and *acc*, the partitive constr is usu. preferred *to spend m time over anything*, multum temporis in aliqua re consumere, id Ac 2, 4, 12 so, *very m*, plurimum (cf L G § 270) *very m labour and utility*, laboris, utilitatis plurimum, Quint 10, 3, 1 Cic. **2.** with abstract subs, magnus (somewhat stronger than multus). v GREAT

**much** (as *subs*) multum: v preced art,

**much** (*adv*)· **1.** multum (with verbs) *not to trust m*, non m. confidere, Caes B G 3, 25 *they are m. (engaged) in the chase*, m sunt in venationibus, ib 4, 1: Cic Less. freq. with compar. (= multo, *infr*) *m more robust*, multum robustior, Juv 10, 197 *Very m*, plurimum *to love any one very m*, aliquem plurimum diligere, Cic. Fam 1, 7: *as m as possible*, quantum plurimum, Quint. 11, 3, 120. **2.** along with compar. and less freq superl: multo *m. the easier route*, m. facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes B G 1, 6 *m. the greatest part*, m. (= longe) maxima pars, Cic. Man 18, 54 Quint. Also with verbs and other words implying comparison *it is m better*, m. praestat, Sall Jug 31 *to prefer m.*, m anteponere, Cic Fm 4, 18, 49 *not m before*, non m. ante, Nep Epam. 3 Cic **3.** va (*in a high degree*)· *to praise any one too m*, aliquem nimis v. laudare, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1 See also GREATLY, EXCEEDINGLY.

**—— as, as**: I. *Adj* · tantus.. quantus Cic. v GREAT, AS (N.B—The first correlative is very often omitted.) *Dimin.*, quantulus (when *a small quantity* is spoken of) *as m. (and no more) as he thought proper*, quantulum (sc. pecuniae) visum est, Cic. Div Verr. 17, *extr.*· *as m. as you please*, quantusvis Pl. Truc 2, 7, 22 II. *Adv* **1.** tantum ... quantum. *if you love me as m as you assuredly do*, si me amas tantum, quantum profecto amas, Cic Att 2, 20, 5 *Dimin.*, quantulum, id. Veri 3, 1, *fin* (quantulum judicare possumus) **2.** with comparatives tanto... quanto· v MUCH (so). Also sometimes with superl. cf Catul. 49, tanto pessimus omnium poeta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus Vell **3.** with verbs of valuing, tanti ... quanti· v. TO VALUE; and foll. art.

**—— how**: I. *Adj* : quantus v. GREAT (how). Esp. with part. gen. *how m. corn*, quantum frumenti, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, *init.*: so, quantum temporis, laboris, etc.: id. *pass* Very oft. in gen with verbs of valuing *how m. did he give (for him)?* quanti emit? Ter Eun. 5, 5, 14 *see how much I prize you*, vide quanti apud me sis, Cic Fam 7, 19

II. *Adv.*· quantum v. MUCH (AS)

**much, so**: tantus (also, tam multus, cf Cic Fin. 1, 1, 1, *tantum* studium *tamque multam* operam ponere in aliqua re the latter form is more emphatic): same constr as quantus v MUCH (HOW)

**——, too**: I. *Adj* nimius v EXCESSIVE *Neut.* nimium used as *subs. the mean between too m. and too little*, mediocritas quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic Off. 1, 25, *fin.*: *too m gold and silver*, auri argentique n, Plin.

II. *Adv* **1.** nimis *nothing too m (in excess)*, ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34 (Gr μηδὲν ἄγαν) strengthened by valde (nimis valde laudare), Cic Leg 3, *init.* In same sense, nimium *you indulge him too m*, nimium illi indulges, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 20 (but nimis, nimium, often denote simply, *in a high degree*, extremely v Lat Dict. s vv.) **2.** plus aequo (*more than is fair or reasonable*)· cf. Sall. Cat 51, injurias gravius aequo habere, *to feel injuries too much, too deeply* cf Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31, ultra fas trepidare, i. e. *to be too m. alarmed.*

**—— less**: **1.** nēdum (ut): v LESS (much) **2.** nē (= nedum rare): *as for me, nothing of the kind ever influenced me even when I was a young man, m less now I am old*, me vero nihil istorum nec juvenem quidem movet, *ne* nunc senem, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, *med.*: cf Pl Am 1, 1, 174, vix incedo manis, *ne* ire posse cum onere *existimes* (where the verb supplies the ellipse, *that you may not suppose I could walk with a load*) **3.** expr. by nē ... quidem ... non modo *even pigs would not wish for that m less oneself*, ne sues quidem id velint, non modo ipse, Cic. Tusc 1, 38, 92 Instead of non modo, Tac has adeo with a negative. cf Ann. 6, 15, *fin*, ne .. quidem ... *adeo* .. *nunquam* = *much less* (*did he*) *ever* **4.** expr by tantum abest ut .. (inverting the order of the clauses) *Demosthenes himself does not satisfy me, m less can I admire my own writings*, *tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat Demosthenes (R and A) better perh. ut nobis ne Demosthenes quidem satisfaciat; cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v absum (I., fin).

**mucilage**: perh. mūcĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.*: as scient *t. t.*

**muck**: stercus, quisquĭliae, purgāmenta: v. DUNG, REFUSE.

**muck-heap**: sterquĭlīnium (*dunghill*)· Cato: Col.

**mucous**: mūcōsus (*slimy, resembling mucus*) Col (cruenta et mucosa ventris profluvies): necessary also as med. *t. t.*

**mud**: **1.** lūtum (*ordinary dirt, as of highways*). *bespattered with rain and m.*, imbre l. que aspersus, Hor. Ep 1, 11, 11 Cic. Caes. Prov. *to stick in the m (not to be able to get on)*, in (medio) l esse, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 27; in l haesitare (haerere), Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15. *Covered with m.*, lutulentus, Ov. M 1, 434 v. MUDDY. **2.** līmus (*slimy m.*): *fertilizing m.*, felix l., Virg. G. 2, 188 *the (overflowing) river covers everything with a layer of m*, amnis obducto tenet omnia l, ib 1, 115 Liv. **3.** coenum (*foul, stinking m.*): Cic. Col.

**mud-built**: lūteus: Ov. F. 1, 158 (l opus = *the swallow's nest*): Plin.. v. MUD-WALL

**muddily**: lūtŭlentē: Non 131, 32. Or expr by adj.: *as he flowed m. along*, quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S 1, 4, 11· cf. L G § 343.

**muddiness**: expr by lūtum, lūtŭlentus: v MUD, MUDDY.

**muddle** (*subs.*) perh turba. v. MESS (IV). Phr. *everything was in a m.*, *confusa erant omnia, tanquam temere ac nullo consilio administrata.

**muddle** (v.)· I. *To make fluids muddy*· Phr. *to m. water*, aquam turbulentam (or turbidam, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97) facere, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5; (aquam) turbare, Ov M 7, 154 (cf Hor S 1, 1, 60, aqua limo turbata) II. *To throw into confusion* confundo, permisceo, perturbo v. TO CONFUSE, DISTURB. III. In pass, *to be m d* = *to be intoxicated*, ebrium esse, vino madere v. DRUNK.

**muddy**: **1.** lūtōsus (*full of mud. in a muddy state*) *m soil*, l. terra, Cato in Plin 18, 19, 49 § 176· Col. **2.** lūtŭlentus (*covered with m.*): Ov. M 1, 434. **3.** lūteus (strictly, *of mud, mud-built*. also in later writers = lutulentus) Juv 10, 132 (= *dirty*): Plin. **4.** līmōsus (cf. MUD, 2)· Virg.. Ov. **5.** turbĭdus (*of water*). Cic Tusc 5, 34, 97. Virg (for which Phaedr. has turbulentus, 1, 1, 5. and Hor limo tributus, S 1, 1, 60)

**mud-wall**: lūtāmentum (*mud-work of any kind*). Cato R. R 128. (Or circuml., murus crudo latere ac luto constructus, Col. 9, 1, *post init*; murus lateribus constructus, cf Caes B C 2, 10 or simply, luteus murus: cf Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 194, Toxius ... lutei aedificii inventor, i e *the inventor of mud-houses, as an improvement upon caves*).

**muff**: *tegumentum manuum pelliceum (Kr); *integumentum manibus involvendis quam nostrates *muffam* dicunt.

**muffle**: **1.** involvo, vi, ūtum, 3 v. TO WRAP UP **2.** obvolvo, 3 (*to cover by a wrapper laid upon* anything) *with the head m d up*, capite obvoluto, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72 Liv. Phr.. *a m d sound*, *sonus surdus (summissus) et qualis in campanae fascus obvolutae *the bells rang a m d peal*, *summisso murmure campanae sonabant

**muffler**: nearest word, invōlūcrum. v WRAPPER Phr. *to put a m. over the head*, caput obvolvere· v. TO MUFFLE.

**mug**: pōcŭlum, urceus. v. CUP, PITCHER.

**muggy**: Phr *m atmosphere*, *coelum densum atque humidum.

**mulberry**: I. *The tree* mōrus· Ov Plin. II. *The fruit*. mōrum. Hor. Plin (Cf Smith's Lat. Dict. s v)

**mulct**: v FINE

**mule**: mūlus Pl · Cic, As term of reproach: *you m.*, mule! Cat 83, 3 *Fem.* mūla Prov, *when the m foals*, i. e. *never*, quum mula peperit, Suet. Gal. 4 See also HYBRID.

**muleteer**: mūlio, ōnis, *m.*· Caes B G. 7, 45. Suet. (Also, muli agitator, cf Virg. G. 1, 273.)

**mulish**: obstĭnātus: v. STUBBORN.

**mull** (v) Phr.. *to m. wine*, *vinum fervefacere, atque odores (aromata) adjicere, addere. cf. Col 12, 20

**mullein**: *verbascum (Linn.).

**mullet**: **1.** mullus: Cic.· Varr. *Dimin.* mullulus, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38 (Orell. mullos) **2.** perh. mūgil *or* mūgĭlis, is, *m.* (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s v.). used as *an instrument in punishing adulterers*, Juv 10, 317: Cat Plin.

**mullion**: **mullio* qui dicitur.

**multangular**: multangŭlus: v. POLYGONAL.

**multifarious**: vărius, multiplex v. VARIOUS, MANIFOLD Phr. *to have such m engagements*, tot tantasque distineri occupationibus, cf Cic Fam 12, 30, *init*: *m. learning*, varia et multiscia et quasi confusanea doctrina, Gell *pref.*: *to be a person of wide and m reading*, multa et varia lectitare, ib. (Multifārius = *of many kinds*, Gell. 5, 6, *init.*)

**multifariously**: vărĭē; multis varĭisque modis v. VARIOUS, VARIOUSLY. (Multifārĭam = *in many places*: Cic de Or. 2, 41, *init.* Liv.)

**multiform**: multĭformis, e· Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26· Col.

**multilateral**: v. POLYGONAL.

**multiple**: *numerus multiplus (after anal of duplus, quadruplus); multiplum (like duplum, *double*)· in scient lang only. (Or circuml. *numerus qui se altero numero dividi patitur, ita ut nihil fiat reliqui)

**multiplication**: multiplĭcātio· *the sum which results from m.* (*"product"*).

summa quae ex m. efficitur, Col. 5, 2, *init.* (Or expr. by verb v TO MULTIPLY).

**multiplier** *numerus multiplicans.

**multiply:** **I.** *To increase by an arithmetical process:* multiplĭco, 1 *to m. the two sides (of a rectangle) into each other*, m. inter se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, *init* *to m. a number by itself*, numerum in se m., ib *med.* also, numerum *cum* altero numero m., ib **II.** In gen. sense, *to increase greatly:* multiplĭco, 1 *debts were m'd in those two years*, aes alienum eo biennio multiplicatum est, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. Ov. Vulg. Gen. xvi. 10. **III.** Intrans., *to grow in numbers* · cresco, augeor, etc. v. TO INCREASE. *Increase and m.*, crescite et multiplicamini Vulg. Gen. i. 28.

**multitude:** **I.** *A great number:* **1.** multĭtūdo *a m. of ships*, m navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8 Cic **2.** expr by multi, ae, a; or stronger, plurimi v MANY In like manner, *such a m.*, tot v MANY (so) **3.** vis, vim, vi, *f.* (*a very large number or great abundance of anything "a host"*) *an immense n* (or *quantity*) *of frogs*, vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, *fin.* see also HOST (II.) (N.B.—Beware of silva in this sense; it denotes *the subject matter of a science* · cf Cic de Or 3, 30, *init.*) **II.** *A great number of people* **1.** multĭtūdo *so vast a m.*, tanta m., Caes B G 2, 6 Cic in this sense, may be foll by hominum Cic Caec. 12, 33. Join quanta multitudo, quanta vis hominum, id Verr. 2, 2, 66, 160. **2.** vis hominum cf *supr.* (I, 3) **3.** turba (*a m. in confusion*): v. CROWD, THRONG. **4.** coetus, ūs (*an assemblage of any kind*) Cic. Suet. **III.** *The common run of men, as distinguished from the more select few* **1.** vulgus, i, *n* (rarely *m*) · *there is no wisdom in the m.*, non est consilium in v., Cic Pl. 4, 9 *adapted to please the m.*, gratum in vulgus, id Att 2, 22 · Virg Hor **2.** multĭtūdo (a less offensive expr than preceding): *to depend upon the errors of the ignorant m.*, ex errore imperitae m pendere, Cic Off. 1, 19, 65. *the credulous m.*, credula m., Just. 2, 8, *fin.* Phr *one of the m.* (*a person of no distinction*), unus e multis, Cic Fin 2 20, *fin.* also, unus de multis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109

**multitudinous:** plūrĭmus (cf Virg Aen 2, 369, plurima mortis imago), or, densissimus, crebĕrrimus (*very thick, thronging together*) v. NUMEROUS, CROWDED (*adj*)

**mumble:** mummŭro, 1 v TO MUTTER

**mummer:** perh lūdius (*a pantomimus*) · Cic. Sest 54, 116. (More precisely, *ludius personatus)

**mummery:** perh praestĭgiae, arum · v. TRICK.

**mummy:** corpus (cadaver) arte medicatum, od nibus differtum cf M la, 1, 9 (mortuos .. arte medicatos intra penetralia collocant); Tac. A. 16, 6 (corpus.. differtum odoribus conditui) Phr.: *to beat to a m.*, ad mortem mulcare, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 10., verberibus (pugnis, plagis) usque ad necem caedere, cf id. Andr. 1, 2, 28 (Late Lat. mumia, denoting *the aromatic substance used in embalming*, and so, *an embalmed body*. Du Cange, s. v.)

**mumps:** *cynanche parotidaea (Webster)

**munch:** mandūco, 1; mando, 3 · v. TO CHEW

**mundane:** mundānus (*relating to the world* or *universe*): *the m. soul (vital principle of the world)*, anima m, Macr S. 2, 16, *fin.* (Or gen of mundus v WORLD.)

**municipal:** **1.** mūnĭcĭpālis, e (*of* or *relating to a* municipium or *town having laws of its own*) · *a m. commonwealth*, respublica m, Cic. Leg 3, 16. *m. magistracies*, magisteria m, Suet. Aug. 2. **2.** expr. by mūnĭcĭpium (*a m. town* cf. *supr.* 1) · *the m. elections*, *comitia municipii or municipiorum*; cf. Dict Ant. p. 318.

**municipality:** mūnĭcĭpium: cf preceded art

**munificence:** **1.** mūnĭfĭcentia (subs not in Cic) Join beneficia (*pl*) ac munificentia, Sall Cat 54, *init*, liberalitas et munificentia, Julian Dig v LIBERALITY **2.** largĭtas Cic. Bt. 4, 16 (l tui muneris)

**munificent:** **1.** mūnĭfĭcus, *comp.* -centior, *sup* -centissimus (*giving freely and bountifully*): *to be m. in giving*, in dando m esse, Cic. Off 2, 18, 64 **2.** libĕrālis, e v. LIBERAL, BOUNTIFUL

**munificently:** mūnĭfĭcē (cf. preceded art) Cic N. D 3, 27, 69 (tam m et tam large dare). v. LIBERALLY

**muniment:** mūnīmentum: v. FORTIFICATION *A m.-room*, *cella ab incendiis ceteris que periculis tuta

**munition**, v. FORTIFICATION. Phr. *m.s of war*, belli apparatus, Caes.

**mural:** mūrālis, e *a m. crown*, corona m, Liv 23, 18, *med* Caes.

**murder** (*subs.*). **1.** caedes, is, *f.* (*slaughter of one* or *many*, strictly *with the sword*): *if a m. have taken place, they (the Druids) try the criminal*, si caedes facta est, iidem decernunt, Caes 6, 13 Sall Cic Join. caedes et occisio (for greater precision and emphasis), Cic Caec 14, *fin* **2.** expr by nĕco, interfĭcio, obtrunco, etc *by the m. of his son he cleared his house for the guilty match*, necato filio vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall Cat 15 *he procured the m. of Amulius*, Aurum tollendum interficiendumque curavit, Cic Clu 8, 23 v. TO MURDER **3.** nex, nĕcis, *f* (*death by violent or cruel means* nex is passive in sense, and so correlative to caedes, which is active) *the m. of many citizens*, multorum civium neces, Cic Cat. 1, 7, 18. v. DEATH. **4.** parrĭcīdium (*m. of father, mother, or other near relation*) *the m. of a father and uncle*, patris et patrui p., Cic. Ph. 3, 7, 18 *of a brother*, p fraternum, id Clu 11, *init*, p fratris, Liv 40, 24 and even, p filii, *the m of a son*, Liv. 8, 11, *med.* **5.** hŏmĭcīdium (infreq.). Tac G 21 Quint v HOMICIDE Phr *to accuse any one of m (assassination)*, aliquem inter sicarios accusare, Cic. R Am. 32, 90 *a trial for m.*, quaestio inter sicarios, id Clu 53, 147

**murder** (*v*) **1.** nĕco, 1: v. TO KILL **2.** jŭgŭlo, 1 (*as a cut-throat does*) · *he directed that most excellent citizens should be m'd*, cives optimos jugulari jussit, Cic Ph. 3, 2, 4 cf Hor. Ep 1, 2, 32, ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones **3.** trucĭdo, 1 (*to slay wholesale*) v TO BUTCHER, MASSACRE. **4.** obtrunco, 1 (*to cut down with the sword, assassinate*; whereas neco is *to kill in any wicked or cruel way soever*) · *he m.s Polydorus, and forcibly possesses himself of his gold*, Polydorum obtruncat, et auro vi potitur, Virg. Aen. 3, 55. Liv 1, 5, *extr.* (N B—Not in the prose of Cic.) **5.** interfĭcio, 3 (*to put to death in any way*) · Join tollere atque interficere, Cic Clu 8, 23. v. TO KILL.

**murderer:** **1.** hŏmĭcīda, ae, c. (infreq, but apparently a legal term) *whether they (Brutus and Cassius) are m.s or liberators of their country*, homicidae sint an vindices patriae, Cic Ph 2, 12, *extr.*: Juv.. Quint. **2.** sīcārius (*one whose trade is murder*) Cic Hor . v. ASSASSIN. **3.** parrĭcīda (*of a father, mother, or other near relation*): v. PARRICIDE, FRATRICIDE **4.** expr by circuml with nĕco, occīdo, etc. *they say that one who is by his own confession a m., ought not to look upon the light of day*, negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui a se hominem occisum esse fateatur, Cic. Mil. 3, 7. v. TO MURDER, KILL.

**murderous:** Phr. *to carry a weapon with m. intent*, esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa, Cic. Mil. 4, 11 *the missiles fell with m. effect*, *missilia (or tormenta, if the reference is to engines of war, artillery)* foedam stragem dedere; vis ingens missilium telorum est conjecta cum magna [hostium] strage cf. Liv 7, 23, *fin*, 38, 22, *ad fin* also, HAVOC (Also, sanguinarius, cruentus, sanguineus, the two latter only in verse, may sometimes serve. v BLOODY, BLOODTHIRSTY)

**murderously:** perh. atrōcĭter (*cruelly, horribly*): cf. Tac. H. 1, 2, atrocius in urbe saevitum Or by circuml., *cum magna strage hominum (if the reference be to *extent of carnage*); *ex libidine hominum truculandorum* cf. preced art.

**muriatic acid:** *acidum muriaticum, scient *t t*

**murkily** · expr. by adj. (L. G § 343) · v. MURKY.

**murkiness:** obscūrĭtas v. DARKNESS

**murky:** **1.** cālīginōsus *m. night* c. nox, Hor Od. 3, 29, 30: *light wrapt in m. gloom*, lux caliginosis involuta tenebris, Val. Max. 1, 7, *extern.* § 1: Cic. v FOGGY **2.** tĕnebrōsus v. DARK (I.)

**murmur** (*subs*): **I.** *A low sound:* **1.** murmur, ŭris, *n.*: *the m. of the sea*, m. maris, Cic de Or. 3, 40, 161. so, *of a running stream*, Hor. Ep 1, 10, 21. **2.** sūsurrus (*a soft, whispering sound*) · v HUM (2) **3.** sŏnus, sŏnĭtus (gen term), with some qualifying adj, as lenis, placidus v SOUND **4.** frĕmĭtus, ūs (*a hoarse m.*) Caes. B. G. 2, 24 (clamor fremitusque) Tac v. ROAR (*subs*) **II.** *A complaint* **1.** murmŭrātio (*the act of murmuring* or *complaining* · late) Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 3. Vulg. Phil ii 14, etc **2.** quĕrēla: v. COMPLAINT.

**murmur** (*v.*). **I.** *To give forth a low, continuous sound:* **1.** murmŭro, 1 *by the banks of the murmuring Hebrus*, ripis murmurantis Hebri, Stat. Sil. 2, 7, 98 Cic Tusc 5, 40, 116 (fremitus murmurantis maris) Virg. **2.** frĕmo, ui, itum, 3 (*hoarsely*): v TO ROAR. **3.** sūsurro, 1 (*softly*) v TO WHISPER, HUM. **4.** musso, 1 used by Virg *of the murmuring noise of bees*, G. 4, 188 **II.** *To complain*, usu *in a suppressed tone* **1.** murmŭro, 1 (infreq in this sense) *the slaves m. (grumble)*, servi m, Pl Mil 3, 1, 147: Vulg Comp. admurmuro, 1 (*to vindicate disapproval by confused noises*), Cic. Ver. 5, 16, 41 cf. id. Att. 1, 13, 2 (where some suppose it denotes *approval*, but wrongly) **2.** musso, mussĭto, 1 v TO MUTTER. **3.** frĕmo, 3 (*angrily*) foll. by acc. and *inf*, *he m.s (loudly) at the consulate being snatched out of his hands*, consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att. 2, 7, *med.*. Liv. · Tac. **4.** quĕror, tus, 3: v. TO COMPLAIN.

**murmurer:** expr. by verb, esp. *imperf part.*: cf. L. G. § 638.

**murmuring** (*subs*). murmŭrātio: v. MURMUR (II.)

**murmuring** (*adj.*) · Phr.. *a m. sound*, murmur, susurrus, etc.. v. MURMUR

**murrain:** pestĭfĕra lues, Col. 1, 4, *med*, or simply, pestilentia, id. 6, 5, *init* cf Veg Vet 3, 23 so Liv 3, 32, uses pestilentia with ref to *both men and cattle*, pestilentia foeda hominum, foeda pecori Phr. *there ensued a grievous m. in the summer*, insecuta est gravis pestilensque pecori aestas, cf. Liv. 5, 13, *med.*

**muscle:** **I.** *Of the body:* **1** musculus · Cels. 5, 26, 3. Lucan. **2.** tŏrus (*the rounded, fleshy part*: poet.) *the m.s of the (upper) arms*, lacerti torum tori, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22 · Virg Ov. **3.** lăcertus (*the muscles of the upper arm; thews*): (*Milo*) *rendered famous by his m.s and loins*, ex lateribus et lacertis nobilitatus, Cic. Mil 9, 27 (see the context): cf. *supr.* (2). Fig. of *strength or vigour in oratory*, Cic. Br. 16, *fin.* (in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius).

**4.** nervus (*the sinewy part of the muscle*) v SINEW. **II.** *A kind of shell-fish (mussel)*. mytĭlus or mītĭlus

(*sea-muscle*) Hor. S 2, 4, 27. (*Mytilus edulis*, Linn.)

**muscular**: I. *Pertaining to the muscles, of the nature of muscle* musculōsus. *the heart is of a m nature*, cor natura musculosum, Cels 4, 1 II. *Having abundance of muscle, brawny*: 1 lăcertōsus (strictly, *with powerful arms*) *m centuriones*, l centuriones, Cic Ph 8, 9, 26 Ov also in general sense, of *horses*, Varr R R 2, 7, *ad fin.* 2. tōrōsus *m. youth*, t juventus, Pers 3, 86 Col v. BRAWNY 3. in gen sense, rōbustus v STRONG, ROBUST. Phr. *m strength*, lacerti (cf. MUSCLE, I., 3); vires, with or without corporis (*physical strength*, in widest sense), Cic Sen 10, 33

**Muse** (*subs.*): 1. Mūsa Cic Hor. *the softer Ms (of poetry, etc.)*, M mansuetiores, Cic. Fam 1, 9, 9· whereas M. agrestiores, id Or. 3, 12, are *the sterner Ms (of oratory, etc)* *a friend of the Ms*, Musis amicus, Hor. Od 1, 26, 1 *an enemy to them*, aversus a Musis, Cic Arch 9, 20 *to have any dealings with the Ms*, aliquod commercium cum M habere, id Tusc. 5, 23, 66 2. Cămēna (strictly, *a designation of certain Latin prophetic women*, but used as syn. of Musa) *favourite of the Ms nine*, acceptus novem C., Hor. Car. Sec 62 Pers . Plin

**muse** (*v.*) cōgĭto, mĕdĭtor, etc v. TO MEDITATE

**museum**: Mūsēum (*a temple or abode of the Muses*). Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *med.* in Suet. Claud. 42, the term is applied to *a library*. (N B Museum is given by Kr. for *a depository of works of art, etc*; but in this sense, it is better prefaced by a "quod dicitur," "quod dicunt")

**mushroom**: 1. fungus (gen term) *ms that grow in meadows*, f prateuses, Hor S 2, 4, 20 cf Plin 22, 23, 47, where various kinds are mentioned *ms with a pale red (pink) skin*, f qui rubent callo diluto rubore, Plin l c 2. bōlētus (*a choice kind*, spoken of as distinct from fungi Juv. 5, 147, ancipites *fungi* ponentur amicis; *boletus* domino: also Plin. l c., whence we learn that they were of *a red colour*). Mart (N.B—The *eatable m* of our tables is *agaricus campestris*, Linn.; probably the same as the fungi pratenses of Hor)

**music**: I. *The art*. mūsĭca, ae *or* -ē, ēs; also mūsĭca, ōrum *or* -ē, ēs; also musicam tractare, Cic de Or. 3, 33, 132. *to teach any one m*, aliquem musicam docere, Nep pref *init* but the form musicen (*acc.*) is also used. id. Epam, *init* The *neut. pl* musica strictly denotes music as *a matter of detailed knowledge and practice*: *he was no less distinguished in m*, non minore fuit in musicis gloria, Nep Ep. 2 *very fond of m*, musicorum perstudiosus, Cic Tusc 5, 22, 63 but in Cic de Or. 1, 42, *init*, it is precisely = musica (*sc* ars), being classed with other "artes": and so elsewhere in Cic (N.B—Ter. has musica ars, in Gk sense = *poetry*· Phor. prol. 18) Phr *to teach any one m. (to play upon a stringed instrument)*, fidibus aliquem docere, Cic Fam. 9, 22, *med.* (cf Nep Epam. 2, citharizare et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio) II. *As played*. 1. cantus, ūs *the m. of voices, strings, and flutes*, c vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic. R. Am 46, 134. cf. id. Leg. 2, 15, 38, where cantus (pl) = *tunes*· *vocal m.*, vocis c, Quint. 5, 10, 124 2. concentus, ūs (*of a number singing or performing together*). *the m of voice and lyre*, c. vocis lyraeque, Ov. M 11, 11 *m. (concert) of birds*, c. avium, Cic Leg. 1, 7, 21 Ov. 3 mŏdus, esp. in *pl.* (*a measured tune or strain*)· *to dance to the m. of the flute*, ad tibicinis modos saltare, Liv. 7, 2: v. STRAIN. 4. symphōnia (*instrumental m*). *when there was m. (a musical performance) at those entertainments*, quum in iis conviviis s. caneret, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 44. 105 *to sing to m*, ad s. canere, Sen Ep 12, 8 *dis cordant m.*, s discors, Hor. A. P 374 Plin.

**musical**: I. *Relating to music* 1. mūsĭcus· *m theory* (or *principles*), ratio musica, Vitr 5, 3, 8 *m laws (style of music)*, m leges, Cic Leg. 2, 15, 39. 2. mĕlĭcus (Gr μελικός rare in this sense) *m sounds*, m sonores, Luci 5, 335 (In Cic = *lyrical*) 3. symphōnĭăcus v MUSICIAN II. *Acquainted with* or *having a taste for music* Phr. *to be very m*, musicorum perstudiosum esse, Cic Tusc 5, 22, 63 *to have a m. ear*, *eleganti, recto, vero artis (? rei) musicae judicio, sensu valere, Kr *to be quite destitute of m. taste*, *abhorrere a re musica Kr gives, *nil videre in re melica (e Bau) III. *Pleasant to the ear* cănōrus v MELODIOUS.

**musically**. I. *In accordance with the principles of music* mūsĭcē (rare) Apul Or by circuml, *e ratione musica v MUSICAL II. *Melodiously* cănōrē (rare) Apul

**musician**: 1. mūsĭcus (*one skilled in music*)· Cic Off, 1, 41, *init* 2. symphōnĭăcus puer *or* servus (*a musical slave in the keeping of a wealthy person*) Cic. Mil 21, 55 (When the reference is simply to *one performing on a musical instrument*, fidĭcen, tĭbĭcen, etc, must be used v LYRIST, etc)

**musk**: *moschus. (An abdominal secretion of the *musk-deer*, *moschus moschiferus, Cycl)

**musket**: *sclōpētum (stl-) a name formed by onoma opoeia Kr or, *bombarda, id (Kr gives also tubus ignivomus, ex Wyttenb, but the expr is unsuited for prose, and not elegant enough for verse. Unless precision be required, all the above are best avoided, and telum or tormentum employed)

—— **ball**: glans ndis, *f* (*any kind of bullet*) Caes B G. 5, 43.

—— **shot**: *ictus sclopeti (Kr) Phr. *within m*, *intra sclopeti jactum (Kr) *they did not venture within m*, non ausi sunt eo progredi ubi tela (missilia) nostrorum contingere possent: *he received a m in the right thigh*, *dextrum femur glande ictus est

**musketeer**: *miles sclopeto armatus (R and A).

**musketry**: Phr. *a brisk fire of m*, *assidue conjecta missilia; missilium ingens vis ingesta. (Comp. MUSKET.)

**muslin**: 1. perh. byssus, i, *f* (strictly, *a kind of fine flax, or the fabric made of it*)· v. Dict Ant s v 2. Cōa, orum, *n. (fine, transparent drapery)*. Hor S 1, 2, 101 also, Coa vestis, Prop 1, 2, 2: v Dict. Ant s v. (N.B.—It is probable that, in the later period of ancient history, *cotton* was used for making fine fabrics v. Dict. Ant s. vv)

**Mussulman**: v. Mahometan

**must** (*subs.*) mustum Cato R. R. 120· Virg Cic

**must** (*v.*): 1. nĕcesse est (*must needs*) usu foll. by *inf. man m. die*, homini n est mori, Cic Fat 9, 17 also absol., *to buy not what you want, but what you m*, emere non quod opus est, sed quod n est, Cato in Sen. Ep 94. 28 2. expr by gerundive; the impersonal form being used with dat. of personal subject, in the case of verbs which do not govern an accusative; the personal in others (the ger. denotes usu. the compulsion of *duty*; whereas necesse est denotes *absolute necessity*). *we m. resist old-age*, resistendum est senectuti, Cic. Sen 11, 35 *you m. see to this*, hoc vobis providendum est, Sall. Cat. 51, *ad init* *we m above all things avoid a dry teacher*, in primis evitandus (est) magister aridus, Quint 2, 4, 8. cf. L. G. §§ 534, sqq. 3. expr. by ŏpus est, ŏportet, dēbeo (of that which *it is needful or proper to do*) (*he was in doubt*) *as to what m. be done*, quid facto opus esset, Sall Cat 46 (the same phr. occurs, Liv. 3, 38, *post init.*, quid opus facto sit) *one m. use expedition*, opus est mature facto, Sall Cat. 1 v NEED, OUGHT. 4. expr. by *fut imperat.* (where *must* expresses *an injunction*) *you m neither bury nor burn a corpse within the city*, hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito, Vet Lex in Cic Leg 2, 23, 58 so ib. § 59, hoc plus *ne facito*, rogum ascia *ne polito when you come to the temple of Diana, you m turn to the right*, ubi ad Dianae veneris, ito ad dextram, Ter. Ad 4, 2, 44: *if you have no news, you must write whatever is uppermost*, si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit scribito, Cic Att, 1, 12, *extr*. so in the familiar expr (introducing a piece of intelligence), *you m know . . .*, scito (with *acc.* and *inf*), ib 2, 8, *med* A negative injunction is often expr by noli, with *inf* *you m not suppose that . . .*, noli putare, Cic Br 33, 125.

**mustache**: v MOUSTACHE.

**mustard**: sĭnāpi, is, *n.*, also, sĭnāpis, is, *f* *m, very wholesome*, saluberrimum corpori sinapi, Plin 19, 8, 54 Col . Pall (who have the fem form)

—— **plaister**: sĭnāpismus: Coel. Aur *To administer a m*, sinapizo, 1 Veg Vet 2, 6, *ad fin.*

**muster** (*v.*) **A.** Trans.. I. Lit, *to assemble troops for review, etc* perh. congrĕgo, convŏco, 1 v TO ASSEMBLE, CALL TOGETHER Or perh. better represented by rĕcenseo, lustro, etc v TO REVIEW Phr *to m. the whole of one's forces*, universas copias in conspectum dare, Curt 3, 2, *init* For *to muster out*, v. TO DISBAND, DISCHARGE (V.) II. Fig *to muster up*, i. e. *gather, assume* Phr *to m upcourage*, animum (animos, of *more than one*) sumere, Ov F. 1, 147, animum erigere (*to take heart*), Cic Clu 70, 200; se erigere, id. Deiot 14, 38, or erigi, Hor S 2, 8, 58: *he could not m up courage to ask*: *animus ei defuit ad rogandum; prohibebat pudor rogare, percontari (cf. Hor S 1, 6, 57) **B** Intrans. of *troops* Phr *he ordered all Roman citizens, horse and foot, to m in the Campus Martius*, edixit ut omnes cives Romani, equites peditesque in Campo Martio adessent, Liv. 1, 44, *init.* so adesse is used, id. 21, 21, primo vere edico adsitis, "*you are to m at the commencement of spring*"

**muster** (*subs.*): rĕcensus, rĕcensio: v. REVIEW. Phr. *those recruits will scarcely pass m.*, *vix se approbabunt duci tirones isti cf Tac Agr. 5, rudimenta castrorum duci approbare.

**muster-roll**: perh. album (*any register*)· cf Tac A 4, 42, *extr*, a senatorium or latericulum (*a tablet*. late): Cod Just. 1, 27, 1 § 7 (judices tam civiles quam militares in nostro latericulo . .). Fortcell (N.B.—Often the word need not be literally expressed *the m. of the Carthaginians contained as many as 150,000 names*, ad centum quinquaginta millia Poenus habuisse in armis creditur, Liv 21, 8, *init*: more precisely, numero copiarum inito, ad centum quinquaginta millia Poenus in armis habuisse repertus est cf Curt 3, 2, *fin*)

**mustiness**: mūcor: *acidity and m of wine*, vini acor et m, Ulp Dig. 18, 6, 4, *init.*: v MOULDINESS.

**musty**: 1. mūcĭdus *m. wine*, m vinum, Mart 8, 6, 4 *acid and m. wines*, vina acida et m, Pomp Dig 18, 6, 6 So, *to become m*, mucorem contrahere· v. MOULDY 2. in fig sense, perh ŏpĭcus (from *the ancient people so named*), *worm-eaten, m. tomes*, exesae tineis opicaeque chartae. Aus. Prof. 22, 3 (but the word is otherwise explained).

**mutability**: 1. mūtābĭlĭtas (rare): Cic. Tusc 4, 35, 76. 2. expr by vicis, em, e; *pl.* vices. vicĭbus, *f.* (*change, alternation*) *the Senate was touched by (this instance of) the m of human fortune*, commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 34, *med.*: cf Plin. Pan. 5, *fin*, *habet has vices* conditio mortalium, i. e. is *thus subject to m.* ("*ups and downs*") (Or expr. by mutabilis, muto v CHANGEABLE; CHANGE, subs. and v.)

**mutable:** mūtābĭlis, etc v CHANGEABLE.

**mute** (*adj.*): mūtus v. DUMB; SPEECHLESS.

**mute** (*subs.*): **I.** *Dung of birds:* merda. Hor S 1, 8, 37. **II.** *A consonant inaudible by itself:* mūta (sc. littera) · Quint 1, 4, 6 **III.** *An attendant at a funeral* (?) atriatus (homo) v Lat. Dict. s. v

**mute** (*v.*): merdis inquinare Hor. S. 1, 8, 37

**mutely:** expr. by mūtus cf. L. G. § 343.

**mutilate:** 1. mūtĭlo, 1 (*to lop off* a part of the body, as the nose, ears, etc. also, with *direct* acc. of the body from which a part is lopped off): *to m. the bodies* (of elephants) *with hatchets*, corpora securibus m, Curt. 9, 2, *med.* (where the sense is prob *by hewing off the trunk*): *to m. a person by cutting off ears and nose*, [alicui] aures naresque m., ib 7, 5, *fin.*; aliquem lacerare, naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv. 29, 9, *med.*

2. truncо, 1 (like preced., but used of lopping off *the more important members*; *as, the arms, legs, head*) *to m. corpses*, cadavera tr, Lucan 6, 584 *with body m d by wounds*, truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac A. 1, 17. Also comp dētrunco, 1 Liv. 31, 34, *med* (= *to behead*) See also foll. art.

**mutilated** (*part adj.*): 1. mūtĭlus (strictly, *having lost the extremities, wholly or in part*). Hor. S. 1, 5, 60 (= *having lost a horn*) *broken and m characters*, litterae truncae atque m., Gell 17, 9, *med.* Cic (in fig sense = *unconnected, fragmentary*, Or 9, 32, etc.). Of a MS, *to be very much m*, multis locis m. esse, Tisch pref N. T

2. mŭtĭlātus (poet.) *the tail of a m. viper*, m. cauda colubrae, Ov. M 6, 559. 3. truncus (strictly, *having lost head or arms*; but used poet. of *mutilation in gen. sense*). *a child with m body* (i. e. prob. *without a head*), puer trunci corporis, Liv. 41, 9, *med.*: *nostrils m. with shameful wound*, truncae inhonesto vulnere nares, Virg. Aen. 6, 497. Ov 4. truncātus, dētruncātus: v. TO MUTILATE (2). Phr. (*the manuscript*) *contains the gospels, but sadly m*, continet evangelia, sed folia permulta periere, Tisch. pref. N T cf. supr. (1).

**mutilation:** 1. mūtĭlātio (v. rare): Gloss. Philox. 2. truncātio (v. rare) Imp. Codd. (tr. digitorum) Also dētruncātio (with ref. to *plants*): Plin. (N B—The above are best avoided; the sense being expr. by verb: *the ancients disheaded m. after death*, *magnopere horrebant antiqui mortuos se truncari · he forbad the m. of male children*, castrari mares vetuit, Suet. Dom 7 *only barbarous nations m. the bodies of the slain*, *nonnisi barbarae gentes mortuorum corpora lacerant atque truncant v. TO MUTILATE)

**mutineer:** 1. turbātor (rare) · *the principal m.s were arrested*, ut quisque praecipuus t, conquisiti, Tac. A. 1, 30, *init* 2. (homo) sēdītiōsus. *the most violent of the m s*, seditiosissimus quisque, Tac A. 1, 44: Suet. Caes. 70. (N.B.—Often not needing to be rendered by a separate word in connected discourse · cf. Tac. A. 1, 21, Horum adventu redintegratur *seditio*, et vagi circumjecta *populabantur*, i. e. *the mutineers ravaged the surrounding country*: and so throughout the chapter, where in Eng *"the mutineers"* would be once or twice repeated. Not conjuratus [R. and A.], unless *a definite conspiracy* be referred to.)

**mutinous:** sēdītiōsus: Cic . Tac. (comp. preced. art.). Less precise is turbulentus: v. TURBULENT. *M. proceedings*, seditio: v. MUTINY.

**mutinously:** 1. sēdītiōsē. v. SEDITIOUSLY. Join turbide et seditiose, Tac A. 3, 12. 2. expr. by sēditio cf. Tac. A. 1, 19, *init.*, *per seditionem et turbas*, i. e. *mutinously and riotously*. also Caes. B. C. 1, 87, quum stipendium, *paene seditione facta*, flagitaretur, i e. *almost mutinously* (*these*) *had been the first to act m.*, primi seditionem coeptaverant, Tac. A. 1, 45 cf foll art.

**mutiny** (*subs*) · sēdītio *a m broke out in the Pannonian legions*, Pannonicas legiones s. incessit, Tac. A. 1, 16, *init.*: also seditio oritur, Caes B G 7, 28, *fin.*; s. fit, id. B. C 1, 87 *a sudden m in the army was suppressed*, subita exercitus s discussa est, Vell 2 81. Phr. *from the same causes, a m. broke out in the German legions*, isdem causis Germanicae legiones turbatae, Tac. A 1, 31, *init.*

**mutiny** (*v.*) expr. by sēdītio and a verb.. *they never once m.'d during the Gallic war*, seditionem Gallicis bellis nullam omnino moverunt, Suet Caes 69: *the troops were very near mang*, paene seditio facta est, Caes B C. 1, 87. Phr. *the army m s*, exercitus a disciplina desciscit, Vell. 2, 81 comp imperium auspiciumque abnuere, Liv. 28, 27, *init.* (a rhetorical expr.) See also SEDITION, REBELLION.

**mutter** (*v.*). **I.** *To utter words with compressed lips* · 1. musso, 1 (*sometimes*) *in a very loud tone; sometimes m.ing*, summo clamore; interdum mussans, Pl Merc prol. 49 esp where *dissatisfaction* is implied *m ing* (*murmuring*) *they asked each other . . .*, mussantes inter se rogitabant . . ., Liv. 7, 25, *init* Also *frequent* mussito, 1 (in same sense) *thus I m. to myself*, haec mecum mussito, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 119: Liv. 2. mūtio or muttio, 4 *what, still m.ing?* etiam mutitis? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 228 Ter 3. murmŭro, 1: v. TO MURMUR. Phr.. *she just m.s, fearing to be heard*, labra movet, metuens audiri, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 60 (cf. modico murmure optare, Juv. 10, 289). **II.** *To emit a low, rumbling sound*: perb. murmŭro, 1. v. TO MURMUR, RUMBLE.

**muttering** (*adj.*). Phr. · *a m. sound*, murmur (cf. Suet. Cal 51, Aetnaei verticis fumo ac *murmure* pavefactus). v MURMUR.

**mutteringly:** mussans, mussĭtans; modico murmure · cf. preced artt.

**mutton:** *ovilla (caro) after anal. of suilla caro, Varr R. R 2, 4, med. (caro vervecina [R and A.] is the flesh of a wether or gelding ram).

**mutton-chop:** *ovillae (carnis) frustum (*a piece of any shape*)

**mutual:** mūtuus *many m good offices have taken place between us*, multa inter nos paria et m officia intercedunt, Cic Fam 13, 65. *m hatred*, m odia, Tac A 14, 3.

**mutually:** 1. mūtuo strengthened by inter nos, Lepid in Cic Fam 10, 34, *med.*: Suet. Plaue. in Cic (who uses the word of the *returning* of a feeling by its object, id. Fam. 10, 9. *extr.* = *in return*). 2. expr. by mūtuus: *to love and be loved m.*, mutuis animis amare, amari, Cat. 45, 20 *they would m. vie with each other in merit*, mutuam inter eos virtutis aemulationem futuram, Just. 22, 4, *extr* : *m. to help each other*, tradere operas mutuas, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 37. 3. invicem (in less precise sense) v. TURN (in).

**muzzle** (*subs.*). **I.** *Mouth*: ōs, ōris, n . v. MOUTH. **II.** *A fastening for the mouth*: fiscella (*of wicker-work, attached to the mouths of oxen when ploughing between vines, etc*) Plin. 18, 19, 49 § 177 Cato. (Capistrum is simply *a halter for tethering* an animal.)

**muzzle** (*v*) · Phr *to m oxen*, boves fiscella capistrare, Plin 18, 19, 49 § 177. (Vulg. I. Cor ix. 9, has non *alligabis os*, bovi triturанti · but the expr. does not appear to be a technical one.)

**my:** 1. meus · *pass.* 2. noster: *my canvass*, petitio nostra, Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init.*: so ib. *med.*, ambitio nostra, *my ambition* et *pass.* (This use of noster, like that of nos for ego, has an elegant familiarity about it, and is specially adapted for the epistolary style). 3. expr by *dat.* mihi, nobis (where there is a verb in the sentence to which the pron. may stand in relation of *dativus ethicus*): *my father died on the 24th of November*, pater nobis decessit ad viii Kal. Decembr., Cic. Att. 1, 6 *she is my care*, ea nobis curae est, ib 7 · *how does my friend Celsus?* quid mihi Celsus agit? Hor Ep. 1, 3, 15. 4. proprius (*one's own*: hence, after the pron. of 1 person = *my own*): *by my own fire-side*, ante Larem proprium, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 66 · *in my own skin*, in p. pelle, ib. 1, 6, 22 · but in prose, strengthened by meus cf. Cic. Fam 2, 17, *fin* , quod autem meum erat proprium, i. e. *peculiarly my own*: v. OWN (N B.—It is not necessary to express the poss pron *at all*, when the context renders it plain *to whom* a person or thing stands related. e. g *my brother Quintus*, Quintus frater, Cic Att 1, 6. et pass ) Phr. *for my part*, equidem (which is also sometimes used with other persons besides 1 *sing.*, esp 1 *pl.*) *I for my part am of this opinion*, equidem ego sic existimo, Sall Cat 51, *med.*: or without ego *for my part I wished to be called Caesar's soldier, you have saluted me by the title of commander*, equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, *fin.* · also sometimes ego, from its emphasis = *I for my part*: cf Sall Cat 51, *fin* , *Ego* hanc causam, P. C. . . . . in primis magnam puto, 1. e. *I for my part think, etc.*

**myriad:** **I.** Lit, *ten thousand*: decem millia v. THOUSAND **II.** In looser sense, *an indefinitely large number* · 1. sexcenti, ae, a: *m.s of facts of that nature*, sexcenta ejusmodi, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34. Pl 2. mille. *m. hues, m. colores*, Virg Aen. 4, 701.

**myrmidon:** 1. nearest word perh. sătelles, ĭtis (*attendant or body-guard of a despot* · hence, *a minion or instrument in wicked deeds*) cf Cic Cat. 1, 3, 7, C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae: also id. Agr. 2, 13, 32, stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis or,

2. ēmissārius (*an agent employed for wicked and violent purposes*) *he murdered the consul's son by the m.s of his faction*, consulis filium per emissarios factionis suae interfecit, Vell 2, 18, *extr* · *one of his confidants and m s*, unus e familiaribus et e suis, Suet. Dom. 11 Cic

**myrrh:** myrrha, murrha, or murra (*both the plant and the gum*). Plin. 12, 15, 33 Ov. *Perfumed with m*, myrrheus (murrh-), Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22 *made with m* (as a drink flavoured with m.), myrrhinus (murrh-) · and absol. myrrhina (sc. potio), poet in Plin. 14, 13, 15. also, myrrhatus (murrh-), in same sense: myrrhata potio (i. q. myrrhina), Fest. s. v.

**myrtle:** myrtus, i, *f.* (gen. ūs, rare Virg. G. 2, 64) · *to entwine one's brow with m.*, caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9 Plin *M.-berries*, myrta, orum. Virg. G. 1, 306 Plin. *a m.-grove*, myrtetum, Virg. G. 2, 112 · Sall.: *belonging to the m., of m., myrtle-*: (1). myrteus *a m grove*, m silva, Virg. Aen. 6, 443 *m. wine*, m vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74: Val. Max (2) myrtāceus (rare) *a m. leaf*, myrtaceum folium, Cels 7, 17, *med* (3). myrtīnus (*made of m.*): *m. oil*, myrtinum oleum, Apul Herb.

**myrtle-berry:** myrtum · v. preced. art.

**myrtle-wine:** myrtītes, ae, *m.*: Plin 14, 16, 19 § 104: also, vinum myrtites, Col. 12, 38, *init.*. see also MYRTLE.

**myself:** ipse (in apposition with subject ego, expressed or understood); mei, mihi, me (oblique cases of ego, serving as *pron. refl.*), or the two combined: for constr. v. HIMSELF Also, egomet, *I myself*; and *acc.* (less freq ) memet, serve as emphasized forms of ego, me: *I m. saw that ship at Velitae*, eam navem egomet vidi Velitis, Cic. Verr. 5, 17, 44: Virg.

**mysterious:** 1. arcānus (*religiously secret*): *m rites*, a. sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52. See also MYSTERY. 2.

occultus (*hidden; and so, difficult of discovery*). *to disclose and bring the most m. matters to light*, res occultissimas aperire in lucemque proferre, Cic Ac 2, 19, 62 Join: (res) occultae et penitus abditae, id N. D. I, 19, 49. **3.** mysticus (*having a symbolical meaning*) v MYSTICAL See also OBSCURE, INSCRUTABLE

**mysteriously:** **1.** occultē v. SECRETLY **2.** per ambāges (*in a dark, enigmatical manner*). Liv. I, 56, *ad fin.*

**mystery:** **I.** mystērium (μυστήριον *a secret revealed only to the initiated*: collectively in *pl*, *the entire rites in which the initiated participated*). *to celebrate the m.s*, mysteria facere, Nep. Alc 3, *fin.* · Cic Fig *the m.s of the rhetoricians*, rhetorum m., Cic Tusc 4, 25, *fin* · *the m. of the Kingdom of Heaven*, mysterium regni coelorum, Vulg. Mat xiii. 11. cf ib. Apoc. xvii 5 (but the word is sometimes rendered in Vulg by sacramentum *e g.* Eph. i. 9, iii 3, etc) (N B.—Mysterium is not used simply to denote *that which is hard to understand*, but *that which requires a special communication to make it known*.) **2.** arcānum (*a sacred secret*): *the m.s of the fates*, fatorum a., Ov. M. 7, 192 Hor **3.** in colloq. sense, res occulta, occultissima (*a matter difficult to penetrate and understand*) v MYSTERIOUS

**mystic, mystical:** mystĭcus *the m. (connected with the mysteries, and having a symbolical meaning) winnowing-fan of Iacchus*, m. vannus Iacchi, Virg. G 1, 166 Mart. Tib. *The m. writers* *scriptores (auctores) mystici qui dicuntur (feruntur) *to give a m. interpretation to anything*, *aliquid mystica quadam ratione intelligere, interpretari.

**mystic** (*subs.*) *(homo) mystica ratione imbutus; if *an author*, *scriptor mysticus. In pl, mystici, orum (qui dicuntur).

**mystically:** mystĭcē: Solin.

**mysticism:** *ratio mystica

**mystification:** ambāges, is, *f.* (in sing., only abl. found; pl. complete *round about, obscure speech*): *without m. (in plain words)*, missis a., Hor. S 2, 5, 9 *to devise m. scarcely worthy of children*, vix pueris dignas a. exquirere, Liv. 9, 11, *fin.*

**mystify:** Phr. *to try to m people*, mitu ut sensus tuos (penitus) abdas, Tac. A. I, 11, *med.*; id agere ut homines in incertum et ambiguum magis implicentur, cf. Tac I c: *don't try to m. me*, quaeso, ambages mitte! Pl. Cist 4, 2, 82

**mythe:** mȳthus or -ŏs Aus. Prof. 21, 26.

**mythical:** mȳthĭcus *the m. writers*, mythici (*sc* scriptores, auctores), Macr. Sat 1, 8, *med* (also called, *mythographi, M. L.*) See also FABULOUS

**mythological:** mȳthĭcus (v. MYTHIC); mȳthŏlŏgĭcus (mythologicŏn liber, title of work of Fulgentius, 6th cent. A.D): M. L.

**mythology:** mȳthŏlŏgia: Fulg.

# N.

**NAB:** opprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22. v. TO CATCH, SURPRISE

**nabob:** **I.** *An Indian prince*, *princeps Indicus. **II.** Fig *a very rich man*, perh Croesus: cf. Mart 11, 6 Or simply dīves (which is often used subs). v. RICH

**nacre:** v. MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

**nadir:** *nadir, *indecl.* punctum pedum (? sub pedibus) quod nadir vocant (Kr.).

**nag:** căballus (*a horse for common purposes; a hack*) · Hor. · Mart: v. HORSE, GELDING. (Equus, usu. = *a war-horse or racer.*)

**naiad:** nāĭas, ădis; and nāis, ĭdis, *f* *Aegle, most beautiful of the n.s*, Aegle pulcherrima naiadum, Virg. Ecl. 6, 21 See also NYMPH.

**nail** (*subs*) **I.** *Of man or beast*. unguis, is, *m* · *to clean one's n.s with a penknife*, cultello purgare u., Hor Ep 1, 7, 52 *to cut one's n.s*, u ponere, Hor. A P 2, 97; u subsecare ferro, Ov Fast 6, 2, 30; u. deponere, resecare, recidere, Pers *a n.'s breadth*, u transversus, Pl Aul 1, 1, 18; u latus, Cic Fam 7, 25 *to the n (very exactly)*, ad unguem, Virg. G. 2, 277 *to bite one's n.s (in meditation)*, rodere ungues, Hor Sat 1, 10, 71, (*in anger*), mordēre u., Prop 4, 24, 24. *Dimin.*, unguiculus (*young or tender n.*), Cic Fam 1, 6 Phr *tooth and n*, manibus pedibusque (conari), Ter. And. 1, 1, 134; toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 56 cf navibus atque quadrigis, Hor Ep. 1, 11, 29. **II.** *A metal spike or stud* clāvus *to drive in n.s*, clavos figere, Hor Od 3, 24, 5 Varr R R 2, 9 *boot-n*, c. caligaris, Plin. 9, 18, 33 Juv. Phr *to hit the n on the head*, (rem) acu tangere, Pl Rud. 5, 2, 19 (mostly used in phr, rem acu tetigisti) · cf. also, rem ipsam putasti, Ter Ph. 4, 5, 6 *to pay money on the n.*, argentum adnumerare illico, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 15; pecuniam dare alicui in manum, id Ph 4, 3, 28

**nail** (*v*) expr by clāvus with a verb e g clavis configere (with dat. of that *to which*), Caes B. G. 3, 13; figere, Cato R. R. 20, religare, Caes. B. C. 2, 10 v. TO FIX, FASTEN. Phr. *to n. to the cross*, cruci figere, Suet Dom 11; suffigere, Cic. in Pis 18, 42 v TO CRUCIFY.

**naive:** simplex, icis cf Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 6, homo s. et incautus so, simplicior, Hor Sat 1, 3, 63.

**naively:** simplĭcĭter (*plainly, frankly*) cf Plin. Ep 1, 13, 2.

**naiveté:** simplĭcĭtas *you charm by your n*, placita es s tua, Ov. Am 2, 4, 17. v SIMPLICITY.

**naked:** **1.** nūdus (not necessarily implying *complete nudity*) · *stark n*, *omni corpore nudo; nudus membra (poet), Virg Aen 8, 425. *with n feet*, pedibus nudis, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 24 *half-n.*, seminudus, Liv. 9, 6. **2.** ăpertus *a great part of the body is n.* (= *they go almost n.*), magna est pars corporis a., Caes. B. G. 4, 1, *extr* Phr. · *to strip any one n.*, vestimenta detrahere alicui, Pl. As 1, 1, 79 *to expose the person n*, nudare inter cives corpora, Enn in Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (v. TO STRIP) *a n. sword*, gladius vagina vacuus, Cic. Mar. 6, 17; ensis strictus, Virg Aen. 10, 577; also ensis nudus, ib. 12, 306: *the n truth*, simplex ratio veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229.

**nakedly:** ăpertē (*openly, without disguise*): v. OPENLY.

**nakedness:** **I.** Lit: expr. by nūdus: v. NUDITY. **II.** Fig, *of style*: jējūnĭtas. v. MEAGRENESS, JEJUNENESS. Phr. *to see the n. of the land*, infirmiora terrae videre, Vulg. Gen xlii. 9 better perh., *quae in terra imbecilla (minus sana *s.* firma) vitiosaque sunt explorare.

**name** (*subs*): **I.** *Of persons or things* · **1.** nōmen, ĭnis, *n* (most gen term) *the n of that disease is avarice*, ei morbo n. est avaritia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26 *a young man, Thessalus by n.*, juvenis nomine Thessalus, Vell. 1, 3, 1 (The name given may be either in agreement with the person or thing named, or with nomen cf Gell. 15, 28: figurae usitatae sunt, mihi nomen est *Julius*, et mihi nomen est *Julio* · raro, mihi nomen est *Julium*) *To put down or give in one's n.* (esp *for military service*), n dare, edere, profiteri, Liv. 2, 24 (v. TO ENLIST) *to answer to one's n.*, ad n respondēre, Liv. 7, 4 · Cic *to derive a n.*, ex aliqua re n. invenire, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69; reperire, ib. 1, 10, 16; capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; accipere, Gell. 3, 16: *from a person*, ab aliquo n. trahere, Cic. Ph. 4, 2, 5 *to assume a n*, n adoptare, Mart. 4, 31, 9; n. arrogare, Quint 1, prooem. § 14. *a Christian n.*, *n. in baptismate datum, indītum, acceptum **2.** appellātio (*a significant designation*) *to salute any one by the n. of father*, salutare aliquem appellatione patris, Plin 7, 13, 11 **3.** vocābŭlum (*that by which a class of things or persons is called, not a personal name*) *to call all things by their right n.*, suis *vel* propriis v. omnes res nominare, cf Cic Caec. 18, 51 *to change the n.s, not the things*, rebus non commutatis immutare v, id Leg. 1, 13, 38 used of *the n of a freedwoman* (Acte), Tac A 13, 12 Phr. *what is your n.?* qui vocare? Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 3 *my n. is Lycondes*, Lycondes vocor, Pl Aul. 4, 10, 49. See also TO NAME **II.** *Reputation* **1.** nōmen: *to have a n.*, n habere, Cic. Br. 69, 244 (cf. ib. 69, 238. hujus . nomen majus fuisset): *to enjoy some n and reputation*, aliquod n que decusque gerere, Virg Aen 2, 89 *to win an everlasting n*, n immortalitatis (better, aeternum) meteri, Sil 13, 722 *tainted by the reputation of so great a n.*, tanti n famā territus, Vell 2, 94 *to eclipse any one's n*, alicujus nomini officere, Liv. prooem *to lose its n (of name)*, n. perdere, Cato R. R 55 cf nec Baccho genus, aut pomis sua n servat, Virg G 2, 240. **2.** existĭmātio (*good n*) *to prefer a good n to a kingdom*, bonam ex. regno praeponere, Nep Ages 4 *to assail or hurt any one's good n.*, ex oppugnare, Cic Fam 3, 10; offendere, id Planc. 2, 6; ex. lacerare, Suet Caes 75; ex laedere, id Ner 58 **3.** fāma (in good or bad sense) *good n and reputation*, f et existimatio, Cic Quint 15, 50 (v. FAME) *to take away any one's good n*, de f. alicujus detrahere, Cic Fam 3, 8 alicujus famam laedere, ib 3, 7 Phr. *to have a good n*, bene audire cf id Fin 3, 17, 57, *a bad one*, male audire, ib 5, 40, 116 **III.** *Authority* verba, orum. esp in phr, *in my, your n*, meis, tuis verbis *you will oblige me by congratulating your wife in my n*, gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis v. eris gratulatus, Cic Fam 15, 8 *in the n of the Senate*, Senatus verbis, Liv 9, 36 **IV.** *Name merely, without the reality*: nōmen *friendship is a n, fidelity an empty n.*, n. amicitia, n. inane fides, Ov A A 1, 740 *the Campanians brought the n, rather than (the reality of) strength*, Campani n magis quam praesidium attulerunt, Liv. 7, 29 **V.** In adjurations; *by way of appeal* Phr *in the n. of gods and men*, per deos atque homines, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114 pro deorum atque hominum fidem, id. Tusc 5, 16, 48 *in heaven's n.*, Di vestram fidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 1.

**name** (*v.*) **I.** *To call by a name*: **1.** nōmĭno, 1. *love, from which friendship is (so) named*, amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Am. 8, 26: oftener in sense (II) v. infi. **2.** expr. by nōmen, ĭnis, *n.*, and a verb *e g.* n alicui dare, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34, indere, Pl. St. 2, 1, 20; facere, id Men. 1, 1, 1; imponere (esp with ref. to *things*), Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3. So *to be named*, n. invenire, reperire [ex aliqua re], v. NAME, *subs* (I.). **3.** nuncŭpo, 1 (appy. used, in this sense, to avoid the repetition of similar syllables): *they named (the offspring) after the god himself*, ex nomine ipsius dei nuncupaverunt, Cic. N D 2, 23, 60. Suet. Aug 31 (Sextilem mensem e suo cognomine nuncupavit) **4.** appello, dico, etc.: v. TO CALL. **II.** *To mention by name*: **1.** nōmĭno, 1. *the Egyptians deem it an impiety to n Mercury*, (Mercurium) Aegyptii nefas habent n., Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. Esp. in phr. quem honoris causa nomino = *whom I name with all possible respect*, Cic R. Am. 2, 6 · Ter. **2.** nuncŭpo, 1 (rare in this sense) · *to n. (enumerate) all Pompey's triumphs*, Pompeii omnes triumphos n., Plin. 7, 26, 27. **III.** *To designate, appoint, fix* · Phr: *to n. any one heir*, heredem aliquem nuncupare, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21 Tac. (the legal phr.) *to n. a master of the horse*, magistrum equitum dicere (v. TO NOMINATE, APPOINT) *to n the day for a wedding*, diem nuptiis dicere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: Caes.: Cic

**nameless:** I. *Not having a name* nōmĭnis expers; nullo vocabulo insignis s insignitus v. NAME II. *Not mentioned by name:* Phr *certain persons, who shall be n.* N quos nominare nolo. (N B—No such adj as anonymus.)

**namely:** 1. expr by apposition of subs *two most powerful cities, n., Carthage and Corinth,* duae potentissimae urbes, Carthago et Corinthus, Cic Man 20, 60 *these most base and inconsistent vices, n., luxury and avarice,* pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. Cat 5 cf. ib 9, duabus his artibus, audacia in bello, ubi pax evenerat, aequitate, *these two virtues, namely, . . et pass* 2. when greater emphasis is needed: dīco (*I mean to say*) cf. Cic N. D I, 31, 86, ea quae timenda esse negaret, mortem *dico* et deos, i e. *namely, death and the gods* · cf id. Tusc. I, 32, 78, amicos nostros Stoicos . ., *eos dico,* qui dicunt, etc. In similar sense, Hor. has inquam cetera turba, nos inquam (*namely, ourselves*), Sat 2, 8, 27. 3. scīlĭcet (not so in good authors) cf Suet Aug. 29, quaedam opera alieno nomine, nepotum *scilicet* et uxoris sororisque, i.e *namely, that of his grandsons, etc* (N B—A usage to be sparingly followed.) So also vidēlĭcet is occasionally used, where the reference to some person or thing is quite obvious cf Cic Leg 2, 10, 24, caste jubet lex adire ad deos, *animo videlicet,* in quo sunt omnia (" *that is to say,*" or " *namely*" *in mind*) cf Smith's Lat Dict. s.v (II) 4. introducing an entire sentence illustrative of something that has gone before, nam cf Cic Part 11, 38, rerum bonarum et malarum tria sunt genera *nam* aut in animis, aut in corporibus, aut extra esse possunt i e *namely, mental, bodily, or external* (Kr): also Virg G. I, 457, hoc etiam . . . profuerit meminisse magis *nam* saepe videmus . . . . i. e. *namely, we often see, etc* v. FOR.

**namesake:** 1. cognōmĭnis, e (*adj.*) · cf Vell. I, 1, *cognominem* patriae suae Salamina constituit, i.e *he made his new abode the n of his old:* so Virg. Aen 6, 383, gaudet cognomine terra Pl. 2. expr by circuml, eodem nomine dictus, cf. Cic Verr 4, 46, 103.

**naming** (*subs.*) 1. nōmĭnātio Vitr Auct Her 2. nuncūpātio (*the act of n an heir*) Suet Cal 38 Ing. (Or expr. by verb v TO NAME.)

**nap** (*subs*) I. *The woolly substance on the surface of cloth* nearest word, villus cf Virg Aen I, 702, tonsis mantelia villis, i e *towels with the shaggy nap clipped with scissors With the n. on (of fresh cloth),* pexus Hor. Ep. I, I, 95 II. *A short sleep.* brĕvis somnus. *I take a very short n,* brevissimo somno utor, Sen. Ep 83, 6 Phr. *to take a short n,* dormire minimum, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 11. Sen l c (cf. exiguum dormire, in somewhat diff. sense, Plin. N. H 10, 71, 97). *to take a midday n.,* meridiari, Cels. I, 2, *med* : also, meridiare (act. form), Suet Cal. 38. also conquiescere may sometimes serve, though it denotes simply *rest,* whether sleeping or not cf. Suet Aug. 78, *inst*

**nap** (v): brevi somno utor v. preced art. Phr. · *to be caught napping,* oscitantem opprimi, Ter Andr. I, 2, 10.

**nape of the neck:** cervix, īcis, *f* : v. NECK.

**napkin:** 1. mappa (*table n*): Hor S. 2, 8, 63 Mart. 2. mantēle or mantīle, is (*towel*): Virg Aen I, 702. (In Mart. 12, 29, 12, mantele is *a tablecloth.*)

**napless:** trītus v THREADBARE.

**narcissus:** narcissus: Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**narcotic** (*adj.*): 1. somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum: *n. power,* vis s., Plin. 18, 25, 61: Ov. 2. somnĭfĭcus · Plin.

**narcotic** (*subs.*): medicamentum somnificum: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

**nard:** nardus, I. *f.*; and nardum, i, *n.*: Plin. · v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. Used both of *the plant* and *the oil made from it* cf. Hor Od 2, 11, 16 Tib *Made of n,* nardinus e. g *n-oil,* unguentum nardinum, Plin. 13, I, 2 § 15

**narrate:** narro, ēnarro, I: v TO RELATE.

**narration:** 1. narrātio Cic Inv I, 19, 27 (where the different kinds of *narration* are specified) Auct Her 2. expŏsĭtio (*statement, setting forth*) Cic l c. Auct Her I, 10, 17 (Or expr by verb *to excel in n,* *in narrando praestare: *to give a detailed n,* *omnia quemadmodum acta sunt exponere. v TO RELATE.)

**narrative** (*subs*) 1. narrātio (esp as *part of a speech, rhetorically considered*) · *lucid n.,* aperta n, Cic. Inv I, 20, 29: *a brief, lucid n,* n. brevis, dilucida, Auct. Her. I, 9, 15 *credible n s, set forth in almost familiar language,* n credibiles, prope quotidiano sermone explicatae, Cic Or 36, 124 *Divin,* narratiuncula (*a short n*), Quint I, 9, 6 Plin min 2. hĭstŏria (*n of past events,* also in gen sense, *a story*). v STORY.

**narrative** (*adj*) expr. by narro, narrātio *in the n. parts* (*of a speech*), *ubi aliquid narratur, in narrationibus v preced artt

**narrator:** narrātor. Cic de Or. 2, 54, 219. (Or expr by verb. cf L. G § 638)

**narrow** (*adj*) 1. angustus opp to latus, Cic Ac 2, 29, 92. *a very n entrance to a harbour,* fauces portus angustissimae, Caes B C I, 25 Hor Fig *n* (*shortened*) *circumstances,* res angustae domi, Juv 3, 164 *very n,* perangustus *a very n entrance,* p. aditus, Caes B G. 7, 15 Cic 2. artus, arctus (*confined, where there is not room enough*) Caes. Liv. v. CONFINED Phr *he had a n. escape of* ., nil prorsus est factum, quam ut . . ., cf. Cic Clu. 21, *fin* , haud multum abfuit quin . . ., Liv. 42, 44, *init.*

**narrow** (*v.*) I. Trans. 1. cōarto, I *the channel of the Tiber had been n'd by the fall of buildings,* alveus Tiberis aedificiorum prolapsionibus coartatus (erat), Suet. Aug 30. Liv. 2. angusto, I (rare) Lucan 5, 232 Plin v. TO CONTRACT (A., I) II. Intrans expr. by coarto, angusto, with *pron refl*, or as *pass drains which n. towards the bottom,* fossae ad solum coartatae, Col 2, 2, *post init* (*a mine which*) *n s towards the mouth,* ore angustatur, Plin 17, 8, 4 § 45. *the road gradually n s,* *paullatim via se coartat (angustior fit). v. *supr* , and NARROW (*adj.*).

**narrowly:** I. *Nearly, within a little:* expr. by haud multum abest, etc : v. NARROW (*extr*) II. *Closely, with careful scrutiny:* dīligenter, accūrātē, subtīlĭter · v CAREFULLY, EXACTLY

**narrow-minded:** animi angusti, parvi, pusilli (gen. of quality or description) cf Cic. Off I, 20, 68, nihil tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias also id. Fam. 2, 17, *fin.* in both cases, the exprr. denote *littleness* or *pettiness of mind* as opp. to *generosity.*

**narrowness:** angustiae, arum (strictly concrete rather than abstract; v. DEFILE) *the n. (confined nature) of the ground prevents* .., prohibent angustiae loci, Sall. Cat 58, *fin.* · *on account of the n. of the path, they were compelled to advance in single file,* *per angustias nonnisi singuli ire poterant. Fig *n of soul,* angustiae pectoris, Cic in Pis. 11, *init.* (Or expr. by adj.. v. NARROW)

**narwhal:** * monodon monoceros (Webster)

**nasal:** expr. by nāsus, nāres · v. NOSE, NOSTRIL

**nasalize:** Phr. · *to n a vowel,* *vocalem de nare pronuntiare (cf Pers. I, 32); *vocalem *anuswara* (quam sanscritici volunt) adhibita pronuntiare.

**nascent:** nascens, ntis (*in the state of infancy*): Cic Br. 7, 27. Virg.

**nastily:** foedē, tētĭē v. FOULLY.

**nastiness:** foeditas, obscaenitas: v FOULNESS, OBSCENITY

**nasty:** foedus, tēter, obscaenus: v FOUL, OBSCENE, NAUSEOUS

**natal:** 1. nātālis, e *n. star* (*acc. to astrology*), n. astrum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 187 *n. day,* n. dies, Cic. Att. 3, 20 v. BIRTH-DAY. 2. nātālĭcius or -tius: *n stars,* n sidera, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: Mart

**nation:** 1. gens, ntis (most gen. and comprehensive term) *the great and warlike n of the Aequians,* Aequorum g magna et ferox, Cic. Rep 2, 20 · *belonging to the n of the Germans,* ex g [numeroque] Germanorum, Caes. B G. 6, 32. *through all n.s and tribes,* per omnes g. nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87 Cic Man. 11, 31 cf id N. D. 3, 39, 93, where the following gradation is given singuli homines .. civitates . nationes et gentes The pl gentes sometimes = *foreign n s* cf. Tac G 33 2. nātio (properly, *a tribe forming a people by itself, whether the whole of the race or not* also in gen sense cf Tac. G. 2, *fin* , where it is stated that the name of *a tribe* [natio] became ultimately that of *the entire race* [gens]; also exx. *supr* ) *all (other) n.s can bear slavery: our state cannot,* omnes n servitutem ferre possunt. nostra civitas non potest, Cic Ph 10, 10, 20 3. pōpŭlus (*a people or organized political community*) v PEOPLE

**national:** expr by gens (nātio) *n. peculiarities,* quae gentis propria sunt, cf Tac G 10, *med* (proprium gentis ., with *inf* ) *n customs,* *gentis instituta, mores, leges (cf. Caes. B. G. *init.*) · *it is a n. foible,* gentis vitium est, cf. Juv. 3, 121. Phr. *n. assembly,* concilium populi, Liv. 24, 37, *extr.* · Nep : *if an assembly of n delegates* be meant, perh. *conventus populi legatorum *n. debt,* *aes alienum publice contractum (R. and A ). *a n. temple,* *templum quo cuncti ejusdem gentis conveniunt *n. religion,* *sacra publice recepta (Kr ).

**nationality:** expr by pōpŭlus, gens, nātio *the multitude gradually assumed the features of n* , multitudo sensim in unius populi corpus coalescere coepit, Kr (e Liv 1, 8). *a sense of common n. stimulated the Italians,* *in spem erecti sunt Itali, quippe qui se eodem genere oriundos in unius populi corpus coalescere debere crederent.

**nationally:** expr by gens, nātio: v. NATION

**native** (*adj*): 1. indĭgĕna, ae, *c.*; vel nāculus v INDIGENOUS. 2. germānus (*real, genuine*). *the old, n Campanians,* veteres g que Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97. 3. gĕnuinus (rare): *n and home-bred virtues,* g domesticaeque virtutes (opp to transmarinae atque importatae), Cic Rep. 2, 15 Gell (Nativus = *natural,* as opp. to *artificial*: e. g , *n. salt,* nativum sal, Plin 31, 7, 39 § 77.) Phr. *n. land,* patria, Cic. *pass.*: *n. language,* patrius sermo, Cic Fin. I, 2, 4. *n. place,* locus incunabulorum, Suet Vesp 2 (= in quo aliquis natus est)

**native** (*subs.*) · 1. indĭgĕna (opp. to advena, *settler*) Liv. 21, 30, *med.* 2. nātus (*born at any place*) *he was a n. of Antioch,* Antiochiae natus est, Cic. Arch. 4: *of what place was he a n.?* ubi natus est? v. BORN. Also *a n. of Athens, Thebes, Assyria, etc.,* may be expr. by the national appellative Atheniensis, Thebanus, Assyrius, etc.

**nativity:** I. *Birth.* ortus, ūs: *the moon controls the n s of infants,* ortus nascentium luna moderatur, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91 · v. ORIGIN. (Usu. better expr. by nascor, nātus; gigno, etc.. *the day of Christ's n.,* * dies in quo [die] Christus est natus. *hymn on the n* , *de nascente Christo hymnus : v. BIRTH.) II. *Horoscope* · 1. gĕnĕsis, is, *f* (*table of n.*): Suet. Vesp. 14 Juv. 2. gĕnĭtūra: Suet. Aug 94: Eutr. 3. thĕma, ātis, *n.* (*plan of the conjunction of heavenly bodies at any one's birth*):

Suet Aug 94, *extr* Phr *to cast n.s*, notare sidera natalicia [quaecunque lunae junctu videantur], Cic Div 2, 43, 91, praedicere et notare alicujus vitam ex natali die, cf Cic 1 c 42, *init* (R and A) *the art of casting n.s*, genethliaca ratio, Amm 2, 69; *one skilled therein*, genethliacus, Chaldaeus, Gell 14, 1, *init* Comp HOROSCOPE (throughout)

**natural** (*adj*) · **I.** *Pertaining to or in accordance with nature* nātūrālis, e *n questions*, n quaestiones, Cic Part 18 *n history*, n historia, Plin pref · *n law* (as *governing all nature*), n lex, Cic. N D 1, 14, *init* : *a n idea*, notio n [atque insita in animis nostris], id. Fin 1, 9, 31 Or expr by natura *this is n to the soul*, haec est natura propria animae [et vis], Cic Rep 6, 26 *this is n to us*, naturā hoc nobis datum, Cic Fin. 5, 1, 2. *as is n*, sicut natura fert, id. Part 7, 24: *a n consequence*, *quod ex ipsa rei natura sequitur (R. and A) v NATURE **II.** *Not manufactured* · **1.** nātīvus *the n bulwarks of the city (Rome)*, urbis praesidia n., Cic Rep. 2, 6, *init* : *n colour*, color n, Plin 32, 7, 24 *n hair*, n. coma, Ov Am 1, 14, *extr*. **2.** vīvus (esp poet.) *n rock*, v saxum, Virg. Aen 1, 167 *n. sulphur*, v sulphur, Plin. 35, 15, 50 Phr. *a town with strong n. and artificial defences*, oppidum natura loci et manu munitum, Caes B G 3, 23. **III.** *Occurring in the course of nature* nātūrālis *a n death*, mors n, Plin 7, 53, 54 § 180 (for which, mors sicca, Juv 10, 113) Phr *to die a n death* (ut necesse est), naturae concedere, Sall Jug 14, *med* comp naturae satisfacere, Cic Clu 10, 29 also, sua morte defungi, Suet. Caes. 89; sua morte mori, Sen Ep 69, *fin* or, as *disease* is the most common natural cause of death, in morbum implicitus decedere, Nep Ages *extr.*, morbo opprimi, Cic Clu 7, 22; morbo consumi, Nep. Reg 2, (a) morbo perire, ib 3 : v DISEASE **IV.** *Born of mere natural cohabitation* · nātūrālis (late) *a n daughter*, filia n, Ulp Dig 40 5, 40 . v ILLEGITIMATE. **V.** *Unaffected* **1.** nātūrālis opp to fucatus (*false, artificial*), Cic Br. 9, 22 **2.** pein sincērus (*genuine*) · cf. Tac Dial. 28, *fin*, natura sincera et integra, et nullis pravitatibus detorta (*genuine, unaffected, uncorrupted*). Join simplex et sincerus, opp to fucatus [versus], Gell 13, 26, *extr*. **3.** innātus (strictly, *born in any one, not obtained from without*) · opp arcessitus, Quint. 9, 3, 74; opp traditus, id 7, 1c, 14. Join innatus atque insitus (opp assumptus atque adventicius), Cic Top 18, 69, ingenitus et innatus, Plin Pan 20. Phr . *in a n manner*, sicut natura fert, Cic. Part. 7, 26. **VI.** *Derived from natural constitution, not acquired* · Phr. *n. endowments*, (1). ingenium (a collective term), Cic Fin. 5, 13, 36: *to allow the first place to n gifts* (as distinguished from *culture, training*), ingenio primas concedere, Cic de Or. 2, 35, *init* · not necessarily implying great powers hence, *slow* (i. e *inferior*) *n parts*, tardum ing, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117 *to have good n parts* ingenio valere, Quint (ingenium may even be used of *inanimate things* cf Tac H. 1, 51, ingenium loci coelique, *n features of soil and climate*) (2) indōles, is, *f.* (*n disposition*). *young men of good n. disposition and abilities*, adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic Sen 8, 26 so, laetae indolis adolescens, Gell. 19, 9, *init*. (3) nātūra *he possessed admirable n. gifts for speaking*, n. habuit admirabilem ad dicendum, Cic Br. 81, 280 *to have excellent n. endowments*, optimā n. esse, id Tusc 1, 15, 35. *bad n. disposition*, vitiosa n, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2. A fuller expr. is, natura atque ingenium, id de Or. 1, 25, *init*. (4). more ornamental phrr., munera naturae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115; naturae dotes, Plin Ep. 3, 3, 4 · *n features of climate*, patrii cultus habitusque loco- rum. Virg. G. 1, 52. **VII.** *Agreeable to any one's disposition or nature*, or *to human nature generally* **1.** expr by nātūra, ingēnium *it is n to hate the man you fear*, hoc natura insitum est, ut quem metuerīs, hunc oderis, Cic. Sull 30, 83 (cf Ter Heaut 3, 1, 94, ita comparatam esse hominum naturam) *with custom, doing good has become n. to me*, bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vertit Sall Jug. 85, *ad init* · *to follow one's n bent*, suo vivere ingenio, Liv 3, 36, *init as is n to youth*, *quod solet adolescentium ingenium esse **2.** perh proprius (*naturally belonging* or *peculiar to* with *gen*) *this is n to living creatures, to desire something*, proprium hoc animantium, ut aliquid appetant, Cic N D 1, 37, 104 v PECULIAR Phr. *n to human beings*, humanus *'tis n*, humanum est ! Ter Ad 3, 4, 25 Cic Verr 5, 14, 117 *having a n taste for anything*, pronus ad aliquam rem, Suet Ner. 52. **VIII.** Theol term Phr *n religion* or *theology*, *cognitio Dei (rerum divinarum) ratione (? natura sola) duce comparata, or for brevity, theologia naturalis (Kr) or perh (more definitely), *Dei cognitio nullis divinae revelationis adjumentis adepta s comparata.

**natural** (*subs*) v IDIOT

**naturalism**: *eorum ratio qui omnia naturali lege fieri disputant; nihil supra naturalem legem esse contendunt (Avoid naturalismus)

**naturalist**: i e *one who studies natural history*: *animantium s herbarum peritus (homo); qui animantium s herbarum naturae cognoscendae studet (Physicus is rather *a naturalist philosopher* than *a naturalist* defined by Cic as speculator venatorque naturae, N D 1, 30, *init*)

**naturalization**: cf foll art

**naturalize**: **I.** *To confer* on an alien *the status of a native subject* expr. by, civitate dare, impertire; civitate donare v TO ENFRANCHISE; FRANCHISE Fig *to n a word*, verbo civitatem dare, Suet Gr 22 (Tu, Caesar, civitatem dare potes hominibus; verbo non potes) *the word sortes is quite n'd in Latin*, sortes satis Latino sermone tritus est, Cic Div 2, 4, 11 (R. and A); *hoc verbum omnino jam pro vernaculo adhibetur, hoc verbo plerique omnes ut genuino s domestico utuntur. **II.** *To accustom* a plant or animal *to a new climate* expr by assuēfăcio, 3 : v TO ACCUSTOM **III.** *To search for specimens of plants, etc.*: *herbarum atque animantium varia genera investigare, conquirere

**naturally** · **I.** *By nature* · **1.** nātūrāliter *alacrity n implanted in all men*, alacritas n. innata omnibus, Caes. B C 3, 92 (*men*) *n. very different*, naturaliter dissimillimi, Vell 2, 62. **2.** nātūrā (modal *abl*) : *n implanted (in man)*, n insitus, Cic. Sull. 30, 83 *to be n so constituted*, n. ita esse factum, id Br 80, 276 *et pass*. So, when *human nature* is intended, ingenio · *this is what we are most of us n. inclined to*, ita plerique ingenio sumus omnes, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 20: cf NATURAL (VII) **II.** *Agreeably to nature* secundum naturam, Cic Fin. 5, 9, 26; convenienter naturae (*e. g* vivere), id Tusc. 5, 28, 82; more fully, congruenter naturae convenienterque, id Fin 3, 7, 26 in somewhat different sense, sicut natura fert (*in a natural spontaneous way*), id. Part 7, 24. **III.** *Unaffectedly* simplĭcĭter (Kr). v SIMPLY Better, sicut natura fert. (v. *supr.* II.) or perh. sine mala affectatione, cf. Quint 8, 3, 56. **IV.** *As a natural consequence*. nĕcessārĭē *or* -ō · v. NECESSARILY. Or by circuml, *ex ipsa re; (id) quod (ipsa) res habet (cf. Sall Cat 51, *med*, de poena possumus dicere, id quod res habet = *what n presents itself*) *it followed n*, *aliter fieri non potuit quam factum est. **V.** *Spontaneously, without cultivation* (sua) sponte . opp. to alieno impulsu, Cic. N D 2, 12, 32 : of *plants not needing to be sown*, sp sua venire, Virg. G. 2, 11 . v. SPONTANEOUSLY.

**nature**: **I.** In wide sense, *the system and laws of the universe* · **1.** nātūra (rerum) comp title of poem of Lucr, de natura rerum . *what is contrary to the laws of n.*, quod n rerum non patitur, Cic Ac. 2, 17, 54 *the careful provision of n*, naturae providentia diligens, Cic N. D. 2, 56, *init.* · *it is difficult to define n.*, n. ipsam definire difficile est, id Inv. 1, 24, 34 · *a natural philosopher, i e an inquirer and searcher into n*, physicus, id est, speculator venatorque naturae, id. N D 30, 83. (N B—When *the entire system of things is meant*, and without personification, rerum should be added : cf. L G. § 595) **2.** mundus, summa rerum (Lucr) v UNIVERSE. **II.** *Natural constitution* of anything **1.** nātūra *the n of the soul*, n. animae, Lucr 1, 113; Cic *the n (natural features) of things and places*, n. rerum et locorum, Cic. Q Fr 2, 16: Caes. **2.** proprietas (*peculiar n., property*) : *each thing has its own n*, singularum rerum singulae p sunt, Cic Ac. 2, 18, 56 Liv v PECULIARITY (II). **3.** ingēnium, indōles (both chiefly of *persons*, but also of *things*) v NATURAL (VI.) **4.** hăbĭtus, ūs (not so in Cic) *the n* (= *physical features*) *of Italy*, h. Italiae, Liv. 9, 17, *fin* Virg G. 1, 52. **5.** vis, vim, vi, *f* (*force, essential n*) · *to grasp the real n. of virtue*, vim virtutis tenere, Cic Fam 9, 16, *med* Join vis et natura [eloquentiae], Cic Or 31, 112.

**III.** *Human nature* hominum or humana natura · v HUMAN Esp in such phrr as, *this is human n*, hoc natura insitum est; ita natura comparati sumus, sic est ingenium v NATURAL (VII.) **IV.** *That which naturally characterizes, as distinguished from what is acquired* nātūra *drive n. out with a pitch-fork, yet it will come running back*, n expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor Ep 1, 10, 24 *to have the force of n* (of *habit*), naturae vim obtinere, Cic Inv 1, 2, 3 *use is second n*, usus est altera n (Prov) **V.** *Natural scenery* · Phr : *the beauties of n*, amoenitates locorum cf Cic N. D. 2, 39, 100, quanta maris est pulchritudo. quae amoenitates orarum et litorum (Plin. nim. has naturae opera, 8, 20, *fin*, to denote *natural phaenomena* but the phr. should not be used merely of *the aspect* of nature). **VI.** As term of art Phr. . *to paint from n.*, *ad ipsius rei speciem pingere **VII.** With ref. to *the necessities of nature* Phr.: *to attend to a call of n* ad requisita naturae discedere, Spart Carac. 6 · corpus exonerare. Sen Ep 70, 17 : Plin. has, desideria obscaena, of such *calls of n*, N. H. 33, 3 14

**natured**: v GOOD-NATURED, etc

**naught** (*subs*). Phr. *to set at n*, negligere, parvi facere, etc.: v. TO DISREGARD, DESPISE.

**naught** (*adj.*) · nēquam, *indecl.*: v GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

**naughty**: **1.** improbus (gen. term to express disapproval) · *n words (indecent)*, i verba, Ov A. A. 796 · *n immoral) Gades*, i. Gades, Mart 5, 78, 26

**2.** pĕtŭlans, ntis (*pert, saucy*) cf. Phaedr 3, 5, 2 (Aesopo quidam petulans lapidem impegerat.) Also malus (playfully) with ref. to *coquetry* : *the n. girl hid herself*, delituit mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9.

**nausea**: **I.** Strictly, *sea-sickness*: nausĕa: v. SEA-SICKNESS. **II.** *Squeamishness, sickly feeling*: **1.** fastīdium (*loathing for food*) : *to excite n.*, (magna) movere stomacho fastidia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78; f. creare, Plin 22, 24, 50 *to dispel n*, f abigere, id 23, 9, 81 § 161. **2.** nausĕa (*a more violent sensation than preced., and usu. attended with vomiting*) : *sickness is beneficial to any one suffering from n.*, vomitus prodest ei cui nausea est, Cels. 1, 3, *med.* · *indigestion causing n.*, crudidates quae n. faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69 · v. SICKNESS. *Causing n*, nauseabilis, Coel. Aur.

**nauseate**: **I.** Intrans., *to suffer*

*from nausea:* nauseo, 1 (rare in this sense) Cels. 1, 3, *med* (si sine vomitu nauseavit, *al.* nausea fuit) Cic. (=*to be sick*). Also, nausea *s.* fastidio laborare, v. preced art. **II.** Trans: (*a*). *to feel disgust at:* **1.** fastīdio, 4 (*to feel loathing for food*) v. TO LOATHE (In fig. sense, fastidio=*to disdain.*) **2.** expr. by nausea, fastīdium, with a verb *to n. flattery,* *adulantium quasi nausea quādam teneri, afficī. (*b*) *to cause nausea* · fastidium *s.* nauseam facere, cieare, movere v NAUSEA

**nauseating** (*adj*) expr. by fastidium facere, etc., v. NAUSEA.

**nauseous:** **1.** tēter, tra, trum (*offensive to any of the senses*): *n wormwood,* absinthia t., Luci 4, 11 Caes Cic.: v. NOISOME. **2.** fastidiendus Plin 25, 7, 38 (de odore). **3** ămārus (strictly, *bitter*, but also in wider sense, *offensive*) *a n* (*taste in the*) *mouth,* a. os, Cels. 1, 3. *n flavours,* a. suci, Plin. 11, 6, 5.

**nauseousness:** expr. by tēter, ămārus *nothing can exceed the n of this drink,* *hoc potu nil potest esse tetrius neque amarius.

**nautical:** nautĭcus: *a n term,* verbum n, Cic. Att. 13, 21 · *knowledge of n affairs,* scientia n. rerum, Caes B G. 3, 8 cf NAVAL

**naval:** **1.** nāvālis, e: *land or n engagements,* pedestres, n ve pugnae, Cic. Sen. 5 *a n. crown,* corona n, Virg Aen 8, 684 Caes (N B—Navalis refers to ships as *connected with war*, nauticus to *the nautical art generally* · cf. NAUTICAL.) **2.** mārītimus (similar to nauticus v. *supr*) *n affairs,* res maritimae (=nauticae), Caes B G 4, 23 · v. MARITIME Phr. · *he was a consummate n. and land commander,* imperator fuit summus mari et terra, Nep Alc. 1: *to carry on n. expeditions,* rem gerere navibus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 3: *this was chiefly a n. war,* *hoc bellum mari magis quam terra gestum est; magis navalibus quam terrestribus copiis pugnatum est: *to be a great n. power,* late mare tenere, classe maritimisque rebus valere, Cic. Man. 18, 54

**nave:** **I.** *Of a wheel* · mŏdiŏlus: Plin 9, 4, 3 Vitr. **II.** *Of a church.* *ecclesiae quae pars navis dicitur.

**navel:** umbĭlĭcus Cels. 7, 14 Plin. Fig.: *the n (centre) of the world,* u. orbis terrarum (Delphi), Liv. 38, 48, *init.*

**navel-shaped:** umbĭlĭcātus (umbilici formam habens) · Plin. 13, 3, 7 § 32.

**navigable:** **1.** nāvĭgābĭlis, e (the best word to use in geogr description): *a n. river,* n. amnis, Liv. 38, 3, *fin*: Tac.· Plin.: Mela (*pass*) **2.** nāvium pătiens Liv. 21, 31, *ad fin*: Plin Ep 5, 6, 12 also, navigationis patiens (less good), Just. 36, 3, 7. Phn. *not to be n. for large vessels (of a river),* gravissimas navium non perferre, Liv. 10, 2, *med.*: *n. for merchant-vessels* which were mostly small), onerariarum navium capax (flumen), Plin. 6, 23, 26 § 99 *a river n. for moderate-sized vessels,* flumen modicarum navium, ib.; *quod modicas naves alveo capit: *to make a river n.,* *efficere ut in fluvio aliquo navigari possit.

**navigate:** nāvĭgo, 1: v. TO SAIL Foll. by direct acc in poetry and rhetor. prose; also in later writers generally: *to n. the Tuscan main,* Tyrrhenum n. aequor, Virg. Aen. 1, 67: Cic. (quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, terramque navigasset), Fin. 2, 34, 112 · *he was the first to n. the Northern Ocean,* Oceanum Septentrionalem primus navigavit, Suet. Cl 1, *init.* Plin Phr. *to n the Euxine (as a matter of seamanship),* navem in Euxino gubernare, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174: cf. navem agere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: *the Phoenicians were the first to n. the Atlantic,* *primi Phoenices Atlanticum mare navibus adierunt (*or* obierunt, *traversed*).

**navigation:** **1.** nāvĭgātio (in Cic. = *voyage*) · Just. 36, 3, 7. **2.** expr. by nāvĭgo, nāves. *as soon as, from the season of the year, n. is practicable,* quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic. Fam. 16, 7 *the whole western (ocean) is now open to n.,* totus hodie navigatur occidens, Plin. 2, 67, 67 § 167 *skilled in n.,* *navium gubernandarum (regendarum) peritus: v. TO NAVIGATE. Phr. · *they surpass the rest in the art and practice of n.,* scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes B G. 3, 8.

**navigator:** nauta, nāvīta, nāvĭgātor (rare) v. SAILOR Or expr. by *pres. part.* of navigo v. L G. § 638 See also EXCAVATOR.

**navy:** classis, nāves, cōpiae nāvāles v FLEET As *a department of affairs,* *res navalis Phr. *M. Bibulus had the entire control of the n,* toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, Caes B. C. 3, 5, *extr* · *to give to any one the command of the n.,* alicui maritimum imperium concedere, Cic. Verr. 5, 32, 85.

**nay:** **I.** As negative answer: non, non ita v. NO **II.** *Nay more, nay rather,* introducing a remark corrective of what precedes **1.** immo *or* imo; esp strengthened by vēro cf. Cic. Cat 1, 1, 2, vivit? *immo vero* in Senatum venit, i. e. *nay more; he actually comes into the Senate.* also, Suet Aug 65, Agrippam nihilo tractabiliorem, *immo* in dies arrogantiorem, i. e. *nay rather, he became worse:* this use of immo (vero) is very freq in conversation, cf. Ter. Andr 1, 1, 3. Eun 2, 3, 38, et *pass.* **2.** atque ădeo (=*and more than that*) *they hunt this, nay more, they openly show,* hoc significant, atque adeo aperte ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, 148. v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s v adeo (III.).

**3.** quid? quod... (an elliptical mode of speech, introducing something *that could hardly have been expected. what of this... that...*) · *nay more, if that be true, all reason is done away with,* quid, quod, si ista vera sunt, ratio omnis tollitur? Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26 cf. id. Man 5, 12, quid, quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur? (N.B.—A note of interrogation is often put immediately after the quid) See also MOREOVER.

**neap:** Phr. *the n. tides,* *aestus maritimi minimi (cf. Caes B G 4, 29, luna plena.. maritimos aestus maximos efficere consuevit): or perh. aestus inanes (a term applied by Plin. to *the lowest tides,* N H 2, 97, 99 § 216).

**near** (*adj*) · **I.** *Not far distant in place or time:* **1.** prōpinquus; *comp.* prōpior; *sup.* proximus (in predicative use, after *to be,* prŏpē, prōpius, proximē v. NEAR, adv). *places n. the line of march,* propinqua itineris (*al.* itineri) loca, Liv. 6, 25, *med* (v NEIGHBOURING) *a n or eminence, commanding the Roman camp,* propior tumulus, atque imminens Romanorum castris, Liv. 22, 24, *med.* (propior also occurs with *acc.*, cf. Sall. J. 49, *init.*, ipse propior montem suos collocat) *the nearest towns,* proxima oppida, Caes. B G. 3, 12: *the Belgae are nearest to the Germans,* Belgae Germanis proximae sunt, ib 1, 1 (also with *acc.*, cf. Liv. 35, 27, ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum; and with prep. about quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, Liv 37, 25 · Ov. Phr. · *to have a n. view of anything,* aliquid prope intueri, Cic. Sen 14, 48 (where some read propter, which expresses more than prope); e proximo aspicere, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 17. (N.B.—For *near,* of time, v. RECENT; NEAR AT HAND.) **2.** vīcinus: v. NEIGHBOURING. **II.** Of roads, *leading directly to a place:* Phr. *the nearest road to a place,* via ad (in, with ref. to *a country*)... proxima (et compendiaria =*a short cut*), Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43 (fig.): Caes. **III.** *Having blood relationship:* prōpinquus; more fully, genere propinquus, Sall. Jug. 10: Cic.: *the nearest of kin,* genere proximus, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 17; pr. cognatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144 v. NEARLY-RELATED. **IV.** *Niggardly:* parcus, sordĭdus, etc.: v. NIGGARDLY, MEAN.

**near** (*adv.*): **I.** Of *place:* **1.** prŏpē (*adv.* and *prep*); *comp.* prŏpius; *sup.* proximē (foll by *dat.*, *acc.*, or prep. ab also absol) *to be somewhere n.,* esse alicubi prope, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. *you were sitting n. my house,* prope a meis aedibus sedebas, id in Pis. 11, 26 *to keep herds near the stalls,* propius stabulis armenta tenere, Vulg. G 1, 355 · Nep oftener with *acc.* or ab.. *near the west,* propius solis occasum, Caes. B. G 4, 28 Cic. *near to the earth,* propius a terris, Cic N D 1, 31, 87 often with abesse (*to be near* to a place) *you are near (than I am),* propius abes, id Att. 1, 1, 2 *to be near to Brundisium,* propius a Brundisio abesse, ib. 8, 14 so with proxime (*very near, next est*), which has the same construction as prope, propius · Caes., Cic. **2.** propter (*quite near, close by*). *sow where there is water n,* serito, ubi aqua p sict, Cato R. R. 151, *there is n (close by the lake) a cavern,* est p spelunca, Cic Verr. 4, 48, 107. **3.** juxta v. CLOSE, HARD BY. (N B—As in Eng the above advv. have often a fig. application cf. Cic Fl 10, 23, propius accedo nego esse ista testimonia, *I come nearer to the point; press it closer*) *To be n.*: adesse, subesse, imminere, instare (the two latter of what is *close upon one*) v. NEAR AT HAND.

**II.** *Within a little of.* prŏpē, paenē v. NEARLY.

**near** (*prep*) · **1.** prŏpē (with *acc.* · most gen term). Caes Cic Less freq. propter (with *acc* · denoting *close proximity*). *the islands n (off the coast of) Sicily,* insulae propter Siciliam, Cic N. D 3, 22, 55 v. SIDE OF (by the) **2.** ăpud (with *acc.*: *as near a place as may well be;* nearly equal *at*): *to stay n a town,* apud oppidum morari, Caes B G 2, 7 *n. Mantinea,* apud Mantineam, Nep Epam. 9. **3.** ad (with *acc*, esp. of names of places, to denote the *site of a battle, etc.*): *the naval battle of Tenedos,* pugna navalis ad Tenedum, Cic. Mur 15, *fin.*: so, pugna *ad* Trasimenum = *battle of Trasimene:* Liv 22, 7, *init.* **4.** juxtā (with *acc*): v. CLOSE (adv), HARD BY.

**near** (*v.*). appropinquo, 1 v. TO APPROACH.

**near at hand:** prōpinquus (of *place* or *time*) *to prophesy a death to be n,* mortem p. denuntiare, Cic. Div. 1, 30, *extr.* v. NEAR (adj. and adv.). *To be n.*: (1). instо, stĭti, 1 (*to be very n., close at hand*) · *Varus was n. at hand with his legions,* instare Varum cum legionibus, Caes. B. C 2, 43: v IMMINENT (to be). (2) adsum, subsum: v. HAND, AT (*fin.*) (3) advento, appĕto (the latter esp. of *time*): v. TO APPROACH.

**nearly:** **I.** *Within a little:* **1.** prŏpē: *n. ninety years old,* p. annos nonaginta natus, Cic Verr 3, 25, 62 *n. done to death,* p funeratus, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7. Also sometimes, propemodo, propemodum *when he had advanced n. up to the walls,* quum propemodo muris accessit, Liv. 24, 20, *med.* Cic (propemodum) **2.** fērē, fermē (*pretty nearly; near about*) serving to qualify the exactness of an expr.) v. ABOUT (B., II.). **3.** paenē v. ALMOST To signify that something had nearly happened, use haud multum abfuit quin; nihil propius factum est, quam ut. v. NARROWLY. **II.** *Closely;* with ref. to *kindred:* v. foll. art.

**nearly-related:** genere propinquus Sall Jug. 10, *med.* Join: propinquus et necessarius, Cic Mur. 35, 73. Phr.: *to be (more or less) n. to any one,* aliquem propinquitate contingere, Liv. 25, 8, *init.*; sanguine et genere contingere. Liv. 45, 7, *init.*: *by the mother's side he was very n. to Pompey,* a matre Pompeium artissime contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug 4. See also RELATED, RELATION.

**nearness:** **I.** Of *place* · prōpinquĭtas: Caes. Cic **II.** Of *time*: expr. by verb or adj. *on account of the n. of the elections,* *comitiis appropinquantibus, quia dies comitiorum appetebat·

v TO APPROACH (II); NEAR AT HAND

**III** Of *kindred* prōpinquĭtas Liv. 23, 8, *init* **IV.** *Niggardliness* nimia parsĭmōnia; sordes v NIGGARDLINESS, MEANNESS (III)

**nearsighted**: myops, ōpis (Gr. μύωψ) Gell 4, 2, *med*, where luscitiosus is given as the pure Lat term but acc. to Ulp Dig 21, 1, 10, luscitiosus denoted something quite different from myops (namely = Gr. νυκτάλωψ, *seeing by night better than by day*) Or by circuml, *qui nonnisi proxime ob oculos posita cernit*

**nearsightedness**: *myōpĭa

**neat** (*subs*) Phr. *n. cattle*, armenta, orum Varr R R 2, 5, *ad init* (Gr armentorium) Cic (v CATTLE). also, bubulum pecus, Varr R R 2, 1, *med*, b. armentum, Col pref. *ad fin*

*n's foot oil*, oleum *ex unguibus bubulis factum*

**neat** (*adj*) nearest words, **1.** comptus (strictly of *hair properly dressed* also in wider sense) *vestes, properly begun and n*, praecincti recte pueri cque, Hor, S 2, 8, 70 but the word usu carries with it the notion of *ornament*. Join mitidus et comptus [in dicendo], Quint 10, 1, 79 (where *elegance* is indicated) **2.** nītĭdus (*well-conditioned, elegant, spruce* also a degree beyond the Eng) *neat (dandified) with well-combed locks*, pexo capillo nitidus, Cic Cat. 2, 10, 22 cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83, where it is opp to rusticus (*the well-dressed cit and the clown*) **3.** mundus (*clean*, and so *elegant, smart*): cf Cic. Fin 2, 8, 23, where *luxurious persons* (asoti) are described as, mundi, elegantes (*choice and dainty in their mode of life*) *n and smart from the pumice of Sosia* (of a book), Sosiorum pumice m, Hor Ep 1, 20, 2 (cf Hor Od 1, 5, 5, simplex munditiis; where the two words together express in a poetical way the sense of the Eng) **4.** concinnus (*well-adjusted, in good taste*): v. ELEGANT.

**neatherd**: armentārius (*sc* pastor) Varr. 2, 5, *fin* (Bubulcus is *the driver of a ploughing team* v. Gesn. Lex. Rust s. v.)

**neatly**: **1.** mundē · Pl Poen. 5, 4, 8 (tanta copia venustatum...in suo quaeque loco *sita munde* = *neatly laid out*). Sen. The form munditer also occurs, Pl Poen 1, 2, 25 · but the usual meaning of the word is *cleanly* cf Sen Ep 70, 17. **2.** ēlĕganter. v. ELEGANTLY. (Nitide = *brightly, finely*: v. Smith's Lat Dict s v.) **3.** concinnē (*in good taste, becomingly*): Pl. Epid 2, 2, 40 (vestita, ornata, ut lepide ' ut concinne ') Concinnĭter, Gell. 18, 2, *med.* (= *elegantly*).

**neatness**: **1.** mundĭtia Cic. Off 1, 36, 130 (= *neat personal habits*) (N B—In *pl* = *finery*) **2.** perh. concinnĭtas (*neat, elegant adjustment*): cf. Sen. Ep 115, 3. non est virile ornamentum concinnitas (=*elegance, prettiness*). See also ELEGANCE.

**nebula**: *nĕbŭla, quam astronomici dicunt

**nebulous**: nĕbŭlōsus, cālĭgĭnōsus v FOGGY, MISTY.

**necessarian**: *qui omnia fatalem habere necessitatem putat: v. FATALISM; and foll. art.

**necessarianism**: expr by circuml.: v preced. art Or perh, *opinio (s. ratio) eorum qui necessariam appellantur.

**necessarily**: **1.** nĕcessĕ (with verbs esse and habere) *whatever is about to happen he says must n. happen*, quicquid futurum est, id dicit fieri necesse, Cic. Fat. 7, 13 · *virtue must n. despise and hate vice*, virtus n est vitium aspernetur atque oderit, Cic (in Zumpt): v. NECESSARY **2** nĕcessārĭo Cic. Fam. 6, 10, *fin.*: Sall Also necessarie: Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44 (n. demonstrare).

**necessary** (*adj*): **I.** *Indispensably requisite* · **1.** nĕcessārius, *everything n. to life*, omnia quae ad vitam necessaria sunt, Cic. Off 1, 4, *init* **2.** nĕcessĕ, *indecl* (with esse and habere) *buy not what you want, but what is n*, emas non quod opus est, sed quod n. est, Cato in Sen Ep 94, 28 *I do not deem it n. to write.* , (non) habeo n scribere, Cic Att 10, 1, *ext* · necesse est is also (less freq) foll. by subj, Zumpt L. G § 625. cf Sall Jug. 31, *ad init*, necesse est suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, i e *all that is n. is that, etc* **3.** ōpus, *indecl.* (*need, needful* · either with *abl* of thing needed; or as indecl predicate, the thing needed being *nom.*) *before you begin, deliberation is n*, prius quam incipias, consulto opus est, Sall Cat. 1, *ext* v. NEEDFUL **II.** *Inevitable* nĕcessārius: *if the first link in the chain (of cause and effect) is n, it follows* ., si, quod primum in connexo est, n est, sequitur, etc, Cic Fat 7, 14, et *pass* *a n. conclusion*, n conclusio, id Top 16, 60. Or expr. by necesse v NECESSARILY

**necessary** (*subs.*) · expr. by nĕcessārius *the n s of life*, quae ad vivendum sunt necessaria, Cic Off 1, 4, *init.* may also be expr by, quae natura desiderat, (omnia) quae ad victum cultumque pertinent, Cic. Off 1, 44, 158; quod ad usum vitae pertinet, ib 3, 5, 22 Phr *by this means the army was abundantly supplied with all n s*, quae res omnium rerum copia complevit exercitum, Caes. B C 2, 25, *ext* (*barely*) *to obtain the n s of life by manual labour*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. Cat 37. v. LIVELIHOOD

**necessitarian**: v. NECESSARIAN.

**necessitate**: cōgo, 3 v. TO COMPEL

**necessitous**: ĕgens, ntis v. DESTITUTE.

**necessity**: **I.** *Unavoidableness, impossibility of being otherwise* **1.** nĕcessĭtas *fatal n* (in phil sense), fatalis n, Cic. N D 1, 20, 55 (cf id Fat *pass*) *to yield to n*, n parere, id Fam. 4, 9 *to impose on any one the n of doing something*, n alicui afferre aliquid faciendi, id. Ph 10, 1, 2; n imponere, Liv 21, 44; n injungere, Auct B. Alex 44. *laid under a n*, necessitate adductus, Caes. B G 6, 12; vi ac n. coactus, Cic Quint. 16, 51; n adstrictus, id N D 1, 7, *extr.* **2.** nĕcessĭtūdo (less freq. in this sense than preced. in Cic. only in the work, de Inv.) *to impose a n on any one*, n alicui imponere, Sall Cat 33, *extr.*; facere, Tac. A. 3, 64 cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 57, *sqq.* **3.** expr. by nĕcessĕ, nĕcessārium *it is a n. for a mortal body to die at some time*, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire n. est, Cic Inv. 2, 57, 170 v. NECESSARY. Phr. *to do a thing from n*, coactum [necessitate] aliquid facere v. COMPULSION **II.** *Want, pressing circumstance*. **1.** ĕgestas · v. WANT, DESTITUTION Prov. *n. the mother of invention*, ingeniosa rerum egestas, Claud (R. and A) **2.** nĕcessĭtas: *on account of one's own n s (pressing circumstances)*, suarum n. causa, Caes B. G. 7, 89 Liv. **3.** nĕcessĭtūdo Sall v. NEED. **III.** *An indispensable thing* *quod carere non possis, res omnino necessaria v. NECESSARY **IV** In special sense, *the n s of nature*: desideria obscaena; requisita naturae v. NATURE (VII.).

**neck**: **I.** *Of an animal*: **1.** collum *the longness of the n s* (of geese), proceritas collorum, Cic. N. D 2, 47, 123: *to lay hold of any one by the n* (esp *in arresting*), alicui c. torquere, Liv. 4, 53, *med* : so, obtorquere, Pl Poen. 3, 5, 45 *to support on the n and shoulders*, c. et cervicibus sustinere, Cic. Verr. 5, 42, *init.* (fig.) *to fall upon any one's n.*, alicui in collum invadere, id. Ph 2, 31, 77. **2.** cervix, īcis, *f* (*the nape or back of the n.*, *the n. as used in supporting burdens* or *exposed to the executioner's weapon*: in good authors, usu. *pl.*) · *the n s of oxen made for the yoke*, cervices boum ad jugum natae, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. *to expose one's n. to the axe*, cervices suas securi subjicere, id Ph. 2, 21, 51 *this fair, white n*, pulchra haec et candida c, Juv 10, 345. *Dimin* cervicula (*poor, weak n*), Cic. Verr 3, 9, 49 · Quint **3.** fauces, ium, *f.* (*throat*) *to have hold of any one by the n*, (alicui) f. premere, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 176 (fig), f. tenere, Pl Cas 5, 3, 4. So gula. *to seize any one by the n. and drag him off*, obtorta gula aliquem abripere, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24. (N B.—The above cannot be used in meton sense = life; excepting cervix in connexion with securis, v. *supp.* 2 In this sense rather caput: *his n is in danger*, illius capitis res agitur cf Ter Ph 4, 3, 26) Phr *to break the n. of an affair* (*all but settle it*), profligare esp with ref to wars cf Cic Fam 12, 30, bellum profligatum ac paene sublatum Join (rem) profligare et paene ad exitum adducere, id Inv 5, 6, 15 *a n and n race*, *certamen par et aequum; certamen pariter aequatis, ut animi, cervicibus confectum or expr. by aequo marte. v. INDECISIVE. **II.** *Of a vessel* **1.** collum Phaedr. 1, 26, 10 (c lagenae) Plin. **2.** cervix (*the outside of the n. of a vessel*): Petr. 34 (in cervicibus [amphorarum] pittacia affixa, *labels attached to the n.s of the wine-jars*) Vitr. *Dimin.* (appy. without strictly dimin. sense), Vitr 10, 8 (13), 2 **III.** *Of land*: **1.** angustiae, arum (*whatever is narrow*) (*Corinth*) *situated on a narrow n of land*, posita in angustiis [atque in faucibus] Graeciae, Cic Agr 2, 32, 87 **2.** fauces, ium, *f.* (like preced) (*Potidaea*) *built just on the n of land which connects Pallene with the mainland of Macedonia*, condita in ipsis f quae Pallenensem agrum ceterae Macedoniae jungunt, Liv. 44, 11, *init* (Not lingua, lingula [R and A], which denote *the projecting tongue* or *spit* Liv. l c)

**neck-band**: fŏcāle, is (*in Rome*,

**neck-cloth**: *worn by such persons as effeminate men*). Hor. S. 2, 3, 255: Quint. 11, 3, 144

**necklace**: **1.** mŏnīle, is, *n* (*for women or children*) *a n of gold and gems*, m. ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, *fin*; *of beads*, m. baccatum, Virg Aen. 1, 654: *to wear a n. of amber beads*, monilis vice sucina gestare, Plin 37, 3, 11 § 44 **2.** torques or torques, is, *m.*, less freq. *f.* (*worn as an honourable decoration by men*; as *by Gallic chiefs also, presented as a military reward*): *to present any one with a crown and n.*, aliquem corona et t. donare, Cic. Veri. 3, 80, 185; Liv. Quint. **3.** nĭcētērium (*prize of victory*): Juv 3, 68

**necrology**: v OBITUARY.

**necromancer**: necrŏmantĭcus (late and rare): Isid. Or. 8, 9, 11 (Lind. necromantis, *nom pl.*) Or expr. by circuml, *qui necromantia utitur*; qui inferorum animas (manes) elicere solet, cf. Cic. Vat 6, 14

**necromancy**: necrŏmantĭa: I act 2, 16. *init* Isid Or expr. by circuml, with manes elicere, etc.: v. preced art

**nectar**: nectar, ăris, *n* : as *drink of the gods*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65. of *anything delicious*; as *honey* (liquidum n), Virg. G. 4, 164.

**nectarean**: nectăreus: Ov. M. 7, 707: Mart.

**nectarine**: *ămygdălus Persĭca (*including peaches and n.s*). as a class of fruits, included under gen term, Persica māla, Plin 15, 12, 11.

**need** (*subs.*). **I.** *Lack of* any particular thing or things. **1.** ōpus, *indecl.* (as subs. with esse, foll. by *abl.* of *thing needed*, as adj. used predicatively after esse): *we have n. of a man and a governor*, viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8, *med* · cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 6, dux nobis et auctor opus est (showing that the two constr. are precisely identical in meaning): very oft. with *abl.* of *perf. part.* *there is n of prompt action*, opus mature facto est, Sall. Cat. 1, *extr.* Less freq with gen.: Liv. 22, 51, *med.* (ad consilium pensandum temporis opus

esse), etc. *What n is there*, quid opus est (with *inf*)? Cic Att 7, 8, *init*

2. ūsus, ūs (with esse, venire; the thing needed in *abl.*. infreq.): *the ships which the consul had no n of*, naves quibus consuli u non esset, Liv 30, 41, *fin.* Pl : Virg.: *in case of n.*, si quando n. esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92 (but Cic does not use the abl after usus) 3 expr by necesse, nēcessārius (implying *more than need, absolute indispensableness*) · v. NECESSARY. See also TO NEED ||. *Reason or occasion for doing something*; esp. in phr, *there is no need, you have no need* to do this or that, *there is no n. for me to say what I think about him*, de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 8, *med. you have no n. to dread my coming*, nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, id. Fam 9, 26, *extr you had no n. to take so much trouble*, non fuit causa cur tantum laborem caperes, id R Com 16, *extr.* |||. *State of indigence*: 1. nēcessītūdo: *those who were suffering from the greatest n*, quibus n maxima, Sall. Cat. 17 2. inŏpia, ēgestas: v. WANT, DESTITUTION *Those who are in n.*, egentes. Cic Am. 7, 23. Ter

**need** (*v.*) 1. expr by ŏpus, *indeed*, either as subs or adj v preced. art (I) 2. ēgeo, ui, 2 (with *abl.*, less freq. *gen*) *when we do not n* (*require*) *the eyes* (in sleep), quum oculis non egemus, Cic N D 2, 57, 143: *to n. help*, auxilio e, Caes. B G 6, 11 *to n a doctor, a keeper*, medici, curatoris e., Hor. Ep 1, 1, 102. In same sense, indigeo, ui, 2 (usu. foll by *gen*, less freq by *abl*) *I n your counsel*, tui consilii indigeo, Cic. Att 12, 35: *to n medicine*, medicina ind, Nep. Att. 21, *med* 3. rēquīro, quīsīvi, ītum, 3 (*to look for as needful*: to require). Caes.: Cic.: v. TO REQUIRE. 4. sometimes expr by *gen* with verb esse (gen of *quality* or *description*): *the work n s great industry and perseverance*, magni opus est laboris; magnae perseverantiae. cf. L G § 274. Phr.: *you n. not* (*do this or that*), non est quod, nihil est quod : v. preced art. (II)

**needful**: 1. ŏpus, *indecl adj* (not used attributively): *everything n*, omnia quae opus sunt, Cato R. R 14, *init what is n to be done*, quid facto opus sit, Sall Cat. 46 (quid adverbial). v. NEED. 2. nĕcessārius (*indispensably n.*): v NECESSARY

**neediness**: nĕcessītūdo, ēgestas: v NEED (III)

**needing** (*adj.*) 1. ĕgens, indigens (former with *abl* or *gen*, latter usu with *gen.*): v. TO NEED (2) 2. ĕgēnus (*in want of*: with *gen*): *n. (lacking) everything*, omnium e Liv. 9, 6

**needle**: ācus, ūs, *f*: Cic.: Virg *the eye of a n*, acus foramen, Vulg Matt. xix. 24. *The magnetic n.*, *acus (aculeus) magneticus qui dicitur: to form in n.s* (*of crystallization*), *quasi aculeos agere (?).

**needle-maker**: ăcuārius: Inscr.

**needle-woman**: *quae acu ac lino victum quaeritat (cf. Ter Andr. 1, 1, 48, lana ac tela victum quaeritans)

**needle-work**: opus acu factum (cf. phr. acu pingere, *to embroider* Ov. M. 6, 23 · v. TO EMBROIDER). *To be busy with n.*, *acui linoque operam dare

**needless**: mmime necessarius: v. UNNECESSARY. Phr.: *it is n. for me to...*, nil attinet ut...: v. NEED, subs. (II.).

**needlessly**: sine causa: v. UNNECESSARILY

**needlessness**: expr. by circuml.: *he showed the n. of their alarm*, *demonstravit quam nulla causa esset cur pertimescerent: v. NEED (II.).

**needs** (*adv.*): nĕcesse: v. NECESSARILY.

**needy**: 1. ĕgens, ntis: Cic. Am. 7, 23: Ter. 2. indĭgens, ntis: *to do kindness to the n.*, indigentibus benigne facere, Cic. Off 2, 15, 52. 3. inops, ŏpis (rarely in absol. sense): v. DESTITUTE. (Not egenus in this sense.)

**nefarious**: nĕfārius, nĕfandus, etc . v. WICKED.

**nefariously**, nĕfārĭē: v WICKEDLY.

**nefariousness**: expr. by adj v NEFARIOUS.

**negation**: nĕgātio, infĭtiātio (*act of denying*) · Cic Join: negatio infitiatioque [facti], id. Part. 29, 102. See also NEGATIVE

**negative** (*adj.*) |. *Denying*. 1. negans: *there are certain n (words)*, sunt quaedam n, Cic. Top. 11, 49. 2. nĕgātīvus · *n words*, n verba, Cai Dig 50, 16, 237 · *a n particle*, n particula, Apul 3 privans (= Gk στερητικός *privative* as in- in indoctus) Cic Top. 11, 48 4. privātīvus (= preced) *ne is a n particle*, ne particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22, *extr.* ||. *Implying absence of a quality*, opp to *positive* expr. by circuml. · *virtue is not a mere n quality*, *non satis est ad virtutem ut vitia careas, liber sis Phr.: *a n character, rather void of vice than possessed of virtue*, ingenium medium magis sine vitiis quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H 1, 49.

**negative** (*subs*) Phr.: *to answer in the n.*, negare: *to maintain the n*, negare; contendere rem non ita se habere (v TO DENY, MAINTAIN). *to meet a charge with a distinct n*, facti negationem infitiationemque accusatori opponere, cf. Cic Part 29

**negative** (*v*) · *to reject by vote or veto*; 1. antīquo, 1 (lit. *to prefer the old*; hence, *to disapprove any given measure*: legal term): *to n a law* or *bill*, legem, rogationem a., Cic. Off 2, 21, 73. 2. intercēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (*to stop proceedings*; *interpose a veto* with *dat*): *to n a bill* (said of the Tribunes), rogationi int, Cic de Or 2, 47, *extr* · Liv. Join. antiquare atque abrogare, Liv. 22, 30 (but abrogare implies that a law *has actually been passed*)

**negatively**: |. *With denial* expr by nĕgo, infĭtior, 1. v. TO DENY. ||. *By the absence of something*; opp. to *positively* v NEGATIVE (II.)

**neglect** (*v*) · 1. neglĭgo, exi, ctum, 3 (*to be careless about, and fail to attend to*) *to n one's private affairs*, rem familiarem n, Cic Sen 7, 22 less freq. foll by *infin* *he n.'d to attend on the day notified*, diem edicti obire neglexit, id Ph 3, 8, 20 2. praetermitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (*to let slip, pass by*) *to n* (*leave undone*) *no duty*, nullum officium pr, Cic Fam 1, 8, *init* · v. TO OMIT 3 dēsum, *irr.* (*to be wanting in attention to* · with *dat*) *he does not n his duty*, non deest officio, Caes. B C 2, 41: Cic. (N B.—In this sense deesse is usu attended by a negative. *as*, neque amicis neque alienioribus deesse, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; vide, ne tibi desis, id. R Am. 36, 104, etc) 4. rĕlinquo, 3 (usu *to leave* or *neglect* one thing *to attend to another*) v TO ABANDON 5. dēsĕro, ui, rtum, 3 (a strong expr.): *to n. (be guilty of dereliction of) duty*, officium d., Cic Off. 1, 9, *init.* Phr.: *totally ning one's person*, incultus, horridus, Or in Sen. 6, 13. cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7, nullus horror in cultu, i. e *he nowise n'd his personal appearance*.

**neglect** (*subs*). 1. incūria (*absence of due care and pains*) (*soldiers*) *cut off by n, lack of food, disease*, inc., fame, morbo consumpti, Cic Prov. Cons. 3, *init. long-continued n. (of the person)*, diutina inc, Apul. 2. neglĭgentia (*carelessness about anything*; *whether in a single instance or habitual*): *n. of the ceremonies and auspices* (i. e. *disregard of them*), n. caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, Liv 22, 9, *med.*. Cic.: v. NEGLIGENCE. 3. neglectio (*act of neglecting*: v. rare). *n. of friends*, n. amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9. 4. indiligentia, *carelessness, as causing neglect*): Cic. (Oftener expr. by verb. *to be guilty of n of duty*, officium praetermittere, neglĭgere, etc.: v. TO NEGLECT.) *Neglect of a (former) favourite by his patron*, frigus Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 62: Suet. *n of the person* (sometimes), horror Plin. Ep 1, 10, 7

**neglectful**: neglĭgens *n of one's friends*, n amicorum, Cic Verr. 3, 62, 143 or with *prep.*, *n towards any one*, n in aliquem, Cic Fam. 13, 1, *fin.*: also with circa, Suet Tib. 69 (circa deos ac religiones neglegentior).

**negligence**: 1. neglĭgentia (cf NEGLECT, subs. 2) *boorish n. (in attire)*, agrestis [et inhumana] n, Cic Off 1, 36, 130 Join negligentia, pigritia, inertia, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28 2. incūria · v NEGLECT, subs. (1) (N.B—In such exprr as, *what n was that!* use gen., *quantae sunt haec neglegentiae! quam turpis incuriae!)

**negligent**: 1. neglĭgens, ntis (*not troubling oneself*). either absol. or with *gen.*). v NEGLECTFUL, CARELESS So, *to be n of*, negligere. v TO NEGLECT. Also in pass. sense *n attire*, n amictus, Quint 11, 3, 147. 2. dissŏlūtus (*lacking vigour and strenuousness*. cf Cic Cat 1, 2 4, cupio in tantis reip periculis me non d videri (*remiss, lax, negligent*) · *n about one's property*, d in re familiari, id Quint. 11, 38 Join. neglĭgens ac dissolutus, id. Verr. 3, 69, 162. 3. indiligens (*not using due care and pains*): Caes B G 7, 71: Gell 4 rēmissus (*remiss, slack, lacking energy*) opp to agilis gnavusque, Hor Ep 1, 18, 9 Cic (Incuriosus = *heedless of, indifferent to*) Phr *n. of personal appearance*, cultu corporis parum accurato, cf Gell 1, 5, *init. totally so*, corpore nimis inculto atque horrido (v. TO NEGLECT, fin) *to be utterly n of duty*, *omnem officii curam penitus abjicere atque spernere.

**negligently**: 1. neglĭgenter: Cic . Tac 2. dissŏlūtē · Cic (For syn. v NEGLIGENT.) See also CARELESSLY.

**negotiate**: 1. āgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to treat* about anything) *to n. with any one respecting anything*, de aliqua re cum aliquo a., Caes. B G 1, 47, *init* . so in pass, *the points they had begun to n. about*, quae res inter eos agi coeptae erant, ib. · Cic.: to expr. the absolute use of Eng, use de pace (de pacis conditionibus) a, cf. Liv. 30, 21, *fin* (revocati C Laelium placuit, ut coram eo de pace ageretur). 2. collŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3 (*to have an interview, confer* not denoting *formal treaty*) cf Liv 30, 29, *med*, nuntium ad Scipionem misit, ut *colloquendi* secum *potestatem faceret* (*would grant him an interview, at which negotiations might take place*). also, Caes B G 1, 43, Ariovistus ex equis ut colloqueretur postulavit (Not conciliare pacem; which is to *bring about a peace*) See also foll. art Phr.. *they sent ambassadors to n concerning peace*, legatos de pace mittunt, Liv 2, 18, *fin.*

**negotiation**: 1. expr. by āgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *n s for peace were carried on*, de pace actum est, Liv. 2, 18, *fin* . cf preced art. (1) 2. collŏquium (*an interview, for the purpose of n.*). *he did not wish the* (*interview for*) *n. to be prevented on any pretext*, neque colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat, Caes B G 1, 42, sqq · *to break off the n.s*, c dirimere, ib 46: *to settle disputes by n.*, controversias per colloquia componere, id. B C. 1, 9, *extr.* (Here colloqua implies less formality than conditiones v. infr.) · Liv.: v. CONFERENCE.

3. condītio (*any stipulation*; esp *for peace*): *Caesar did not decline n.* non respuit c. Caesar, Caes. B. G 1, 42: *to settle* (*anything*) *by n.s*, conditionibus disceptare, Cic. Att 8, 11, *extr* : *to lose time in n.s*, tempus perferendis tractandisque conditionibus perdere (Kl.) Join: conditiones pactionesque bellicae, Cic Off. 3, 29, *fin.* 4. pactio: v. STIPULATION. Phr.. *the ambassadors were dismissed and n.s broken off*, legati pace infecta dimissi, Liv. 30, 23, *extr*

**negotiator**: 1. lēgātus (*any envoy* or *deputy*) v. AMBASSADOR. 2. ōrātor (*spokesman*): *Fabricius was sent as n. to Pyrrhus, concerning the prisoners*

F. ad Fyrrhum de captivis missus o , Cic Bi 14 Caes Liv **3.** conciliātor (*one who manages and brings about*) cf Nep Att 12, 2. nuptiarum (*match-maker*) **4.** internuntius (*go-between, messenger between two parties*) cf Nep Alc 5, per internuntios cum aliquo colloqui

**negress:** Aethiopissa Hier

**negro:** Aethiops, ŏpis, Liv Plin.

**negus:** vinum calidum (wine undiluted being merum) v WINE

**neigh** (*v*) hinnio, 4 Lucr (Quint *To n at*, adhinnio, 4 (with *dat*) Ov Rem Am. 634

**neigh, neighing** (*subs*) hinnītus, ūs Cic. Div 1, 33, 73 *to strike up a n*, h. tollere, Hor Od 2, 16, 34

**neighbour:** **I.** *One living near* **1.** vicinus; *f* -a *your next-door n*, v proximus tuus, Pl Merc 2, 4, 7 Cic Att 2, 14· *a good n*, bonus v, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 132 Cic. Join finitimi ac vicini, Cic. Sull 20, 58 **2.** finītimus (usu. *on a large scale, of nations and tribes that are adjacent to each other*) *to wage wars with n.s*, bella cum finitimis gerere, Cic Rep 2, 9. v. NEIGHBOURING. Also, in narrower sense, with vicinus v *supr* (1) **3.** proximus (*very near neighbour*) esp with vicinus. v. *supr* (1). *the Belgae are very near n.s to the Germans*, Belgae p. sunt Gallis, Caes B. G. 1, 1 (N B—Propinqui are *relatives* v. Cic Off 1, 17.) **4.** *one's neighbours*, collectively, vicīnītas Cato R. R 4 (si te libenter v. videbit) or, vīcīnia Hor S 2, 5, 106. **II.** *Any other person, brought into relation with one* alter *to do nothing for the sake of one's n*, nihil alterius causa facere, Cic Leg 1, 14, 41 Pl. Also sometimes homo *a man ought not to be a stranger to his n* (*fellow-man*), oportet hominem ab homine non esse alienum, Cic Fin 3, 19, 63 cf Ter Heaut 1, 1, 25, where humani nil = *nothing that concerns my n to attend to one's n 's affairs*, alienas res curare v TO MIND

**neighbourhood:** **1.** vīcīnītas *in Umbria and that n*, in Umbria atque in ea v, Cic R Am 16, *fin.*· also, *inclusive of the people a n. before disturbed*, v. antea sollicitata, Sall Cat 36, *init* **2.** vicinia (= preced) *in my n*, in nostra v., Cic Tusc. 1, 16, 37 *she moved to this n.*, commigravit huc vicinae, Ter Andr. 1, 1, 43 so, *in this n*, hic vicinīae, id Ph. 1, 2, 45 **3.** expr by propinquus esp in phr., *in the n*, in propinquo, Liv 24, 38, *extr.*. *from (being in) the n.*, ex propinquo, id 25, 13. *ad fin to collect coin from the n*, ex p locis frumentum convehere, ib. *ad init* So, adv. prope (*in the n.*) *somewhere in the n.*, prope alicubi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7. **4.** expr. by vicīnus (mostly late) *in the n of the earth* (of stars), in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13 § 68 *from the n. of Africa*, ex vicino Africae, Col *to reach the n of Syria*, in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59 *to be in the n*, adesse v. NEAR

**neighbouring** (*adj.*): **1.** vicīnus (esp of *what is quite close at hand*): *a n tavern*, v. taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24 *n cities*, v urbes, id A. P. 66 Liv **2.** finītimus (*bordering on*: esp. *of states and countries*) *the n province*, f provincia, Caes. B G. 3, 7, *fin.*· v BORDERING, adj. **3.** prŏpinquus (in most gen. sense) *n places*, p. loca, Liv. 25, 13, *ad init* . Cic. Join propinquae finitimaeque [provinciae], Cic. Ph II. 13, 34 v NEAR **4.** confīnis, e (*having a common frontier*)· *inroads were made upon the n territory*, excursiones in c. agrum factae sunt, Liv 4, 29, *med* Caes v CONTERMINOUS

**neighbourly:** quod vicinum decet, aequum est facere· v. NEIGHBOUR

**neighing** (*subs.*)· hinnītus, ūs v. NEIGH, subs

**neither** (*pron adj*): neuter, tra, trum. *n. of them* (Caesar and Pompey), **n.** illorum, Cic. Att. 7, 1, *med.*: in pl **with** ref. to two *parties of men· the opinion of n. side is altogether to be despised*, neutrorum omnino contemnenda est sententia, id Off 1, 21, *init. To n side, in n. direction*, neutro *hope inclining n way*, neutro inclinata spe, Liv 5, 26, *fin in n. place*, neutribi (rare), Pl Aul 2, 2, 56 Phr *to take n side* (*in a dispute*), medium se gerere, Liv 2, 27, *med* v NEUTRAL

**neither** (*conj*) **1.** neque (nec) . nec (*neither . . nor*)· v L G §§ 568, 569 **2.** nēve (neu) . nēve (= ut neque . . neque) (to denote a purpose or command). *to arrange words in such a way that their juxtaposition may n be harsh nor cause hiatus*, componere verba sic, ut neve aspri eorum concursus sit, neve hiulcus, Cic de Or 3, 43, 171· cf Cic Leg. 2, 27, 67, eam (terram) ne quis nobis minuat, *neve* vivus, *neve* mortuus, *n* alive *nor* dead Also neu . . neu, without antecedent ut or ne cf Caes B G 7, 14, *fin*, oppida incendi . *neu* suis sint ad detractandam militiam receptacula, *neu* . , *neither harbouring-places* . *nor* See also L G § 564

**neological:** see foll art

**neology:** *neologia, quae fertur; perversa novorum dogmatum cupiditas

**neophyte:** nĕŏphȳtus, *f.* -a (late). Tert. (who uses the term of *the newly baptized*). In wider sense, tīro, ōnis, *m* v NOVICE

**nepenthe:** nēpenthēs, *n. indecl.* (Gr. νηπενθές) Plin. 21, 27, 91 (*an unknown plant*)

**nephew:** fratris or sororis filius (as the case may be) Gai Dig 38, 10, 1 § 5 Cic Clu 7, 21 Liv. So, *great-n*, fratris or sororis nepos, Lig. 1 c § 6. Also nepos appears sometimes to be used in this sense cf Inscr. in Forcell, avunculus nepoti bene merenti, i e *an uncle to his well-deserving nephew* Her. (but acc. to Forcell only in late Latin) Kr gives, nepos ex fratre, ex sorore, on the (alleged) authority of Tac ; but (?) (It is expressly noted in Dig , that there was no special term for *nephew* or *niece* . ib 38, 10, 10 § 14.)

**nephritic:** nēphrĭticus, e Coel Aur.

**nepotism:** *nepotismus qui apud nostrates dicitur Usu better expr by circuml , *given to n.*, *qui suos necessarios (semet prognatos) plus aequo honoribus auget.

**nereid:** Nērēis, ĭdis, *f.* Virg. Tib

**nerve** (*subs*)· **I.** *Organ of sensation*· no known word ; for nervus = *sinew* (cf. Cels. 8, 1, nervi quos *tévovras* Graeci appellant)· in modern med Lat. nervus is used for both *sinew* and *nerve* see Hooper's Med. Dict. s v. **II.** Meton , *strength, vigour* nervi, orum (lit , *sinews*): *to strain every n. over a thing*, in aliqua re omnes n. [industriae suae] contendere, Cic. Veri Act. 1, 12, 35 specially of *energy of style*, Cic Or 19, 62 (horum oratio neque *nervos* neque aculeos oratorios atque forenses habet) v STRENGTH, VIGOUR. *Dimin*, nervuli, orum Cic Att. 16, 16, C, *extr*, si nervulos tuos . . . . adhibebis, *strain a n.*; *put forth a little of your strength*

**nervous:** **I.** *Full of sinewy vigour*· nervōsus· Cic Br 31, *fin.* (quis Aristotele nervosior ?) or expr. by nervi, orum v. NERVE (II). **II.** *Having much nervous susceptibility:* Phr. *to feel extremely n. and shaky*, tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscere, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121 in sim. sense, trepidare (*to be in an agitated state*) cf. P. Cas 2, 7, 9, ut ille trepidabat, ut festinabat miser ! (v. TO TREMBLE ; AGITATED): *of a n temperament*, *ingenio nimis trepido atque anxio qui facilius quam opus est animo commoveri et trepidare solet

**nervously:** **I.** *In a vigorous manner* . nervōsē Cic. Or. 36, 127. **II.** *With nervous excitableness* . perh trĕpĭdē, anxiē, timidē. cf Suet. Ner. 23, trepide anxieque certare v. preced. art (II.) *To look n. around*, trepidus circumspectare omnia atque haesitare (cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73, dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans).

**nervousness:** **I.** *Vigour of style* nervi, orum v NERVE (II.). **II.** *Over sensibility* *animus nimis trepidus anxiusque ; qualis eorum solet esse qui nervorum tremore laborant.

**nest:** **I.** Lit.· **1.** nīdus *to build n.s*, fingere et construere n., Cic de Or. 2, 6, 23 also, n texere, Quint. 2, 16, 16; n facere, Ov M 8, 257; n. ponere, Hor. Od 4, 12, 5 *to take a n.*, *nidum auferre Fig *to keep to one's n*, n. servare, Hor Ep. 1, 10, 6. *Dimin.*, nidulus (*a little n*) Cic de Or 1, 44, 196 (fig. of *Itilaca*). *To build a n*, nidificō, 1 Col. 8, 15, *med.*, Plin *to make n.s of mud, of sea-weed*, luto, ex alga nidificare, Plin. **2.** nīdāmentum (v rare) used by Arn. of *the n.s of moths, etc* · Adv. Gent. 6, 16, p 202 Phr. *to find a mare's n*, *ova equina, ut aiunt, invenire vel, quod fere idem est, lac gallinaceum reperire (as we say *pigeon's milk*) **II** Fig, *a harbouring place* rĕceptācŭlum cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 23, 59, oppidum receptaculum praedae also id in Pis. 5, 11, arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veteium Catilinae militum v RETREAT In same sense, receptor, *f* -trix (as epith of a place) *that n of robbers*, ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, id. Mil. 19, 50 id. Verr 4, 8, 17 (Messana, .... praedarum ac furtorum receptrix, i. e. *your robber's-nest*).

**nest-egg:** Phr *to leave a little money for a n*, *aliquantulum pecuniae in arca (quemadmodum gallinis patientibus in nido ovum unicum) in spem relinquere

**nestle:** Phr *the babe nestles in its mother's bosom*, in gremio [amplexuque] matris haeret infans puer, cf Ov M 7, 66 ; *arctius se ad matris complexus applicat ; altius sese matris in sinum condit (In gremio sedere or esse [R and A ] simply = *to lie in the lap*)

**nestling** (*subs*)· usu. in *pl*, nidi (meton , and poet ) *chattering n.s*, loquaces nidi, Virg Aen 12, 475 so, dulces n, ib G 1, 415 In more gen. sense, pulli (*young ones*) Cic

**net** (*subs.*). **1** rēte, is, *n* (most gen. term) *to set n.s for deer*, retia ponere cervis, Virg G 1, 307 ; tendere, Ov M 7, 701 Prop. Cic *Dimin.*, reticulum (usu *that which is made of net*). v. NET-WORK **2.** plāga (*for hunting*)· *to set a n*, p tendere, ponere, Cic Off 3, 17, 68 *to drive into the n.s*, in plagas conjicere, id. Fam 12. 25 (fig ) Hor. Ov.. v MESH **3.** ēverriculum (less correctly, verriculum, Val Max. *a drag-net*)· *to land a haul of fish with the d*, pisces everriculo in ītus educere, Varr. R R 3, 17, *med* . Ulp. Dig Also called funda (poet ) Virg. G. 1, 141. **4.** casses, ium, *f.* (*hunting-nets, "toils;"* poet sing. v rare) Virg G. 3, 371 Ov. (same constr. as preced.) For fig sense, v SNARE

**net** (*adj.*): Phr. *to make just so much n profit*, *tantundem ex aliqua re facere lucri, ut de summa omnes detrahantur impensae. See also TO GAIN

**net** (*v.*)· **I.** *To make net-work* texo, ui, xtum, 3 Cic N. D 2, 48, *init.* **II.** *To catch with a net*· reti s plagis capere v TO CATCH. See also NET (*subs*).

**nether:** infĕrior· v LOWER.

**nethermost:** infĭmus, īmus v LOW.

**netted:** rētĭcŭlātus· v NET-WORK.

**nettle** (*subs*) urtica *stinging n.* urtica mordax cf Plin. 21, 15, 55 (silvestris quae dicitur canina, *caute quoque mordaci*) Hor *Dead n.*, lamium . Plin l c (quae innoxia est, morsu carens. *lamium* appellatur). cf id. 22, 14, 19 (urtica mitissima et foliis non mordentibus)

**nettle** (*v.*): perh ūro, ssi, stum, 3· cf. Ter Eun 2, 2, 43 (uro hominem, *I gall, worry, nettle the fellow*). *To be n.d*, stomachari, moleste ferre : Cic. Join stomachari et moleste ferre, Cic. Fam. 15, 16 v. TO OFFEND, ANGRY (be).

**net-work:** **1.** rēte or rētĭc�ŭlum : Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *ad fin.* **2.** rētĭcŭ

lātum ŏpus · cf Varr. R. R 3, 7, *ad init* reticulatae fenestrae, i e *windows with net-work over them* Vitr.

**neuter** (*adj.*) as gram *t t.*, neuter, tra, trum · Cic Or. 46, 156 (neutra = *n substantives*): Charis Prisc. Less freq. neutrālis, e. Quint. 1, 5, 54 See also foll art

**neutral**: 1. mĕdius *to act a n. part*, m se gerere, Liv. 2, 27, *ad med* : Cic. *a n. character* (*neither good nor bad*), n ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 49 2. expr by neuter, tra, trum *to remain n.*, neutri parti sese conjungere, Liv 35, 48, *med* , *a neutra parte esse or stare*. Join medius et neutrius partis, Suet Cæs 75; medius ac neutram partem sequens; id. Ner. 2, *extr*. Also = *intermediate*, Cic. Div 2, 4, *init* (quid bonum, quid malum, quid neutrum). (N B—Instead of neuter, Cic has non alterutri Att 10, 1, Solon .. capite sanxit, si qui in seditione *non alterius utrius partis* fuisset, i e. *remained neutral* and, *where more than two parties are thought of*, nullius partis, Fam 10, 31, *ad init*) Phr *to remain n* (quiescere, Cic Sen. 4, 11 (collega quiescente) toto bello abesse et neutris auxilia mittere (with ref to *belligerents*), Caes B G 7, 63

**neutrality** · Phr. *to observe a strict n*, toto bello abesse, etc v preced art

**neutralize**: perh. aequo, 1 (*to counterbalance*) cf. Liv. 21, 4, *fin*, has tantas vitii virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant or, compenso, 1 v TO COMPENSATE

**never**: nunquam or non unquam after verbs of *striving, advising, etc*, ne unquam also with *even, either*, ne .... quidem unquam *if it n comes into being, it n. perishes either*, si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. Rep 6, 25 *this I n. said* (emphasis on *never*), non hoc unquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: Virg.: *I earnestly advise you n. to trust that man*, *magnopere te hortor ne unquam illi homini confidas. v. TO ADVISE, STRIVE, etc. (N.B.—I'o express *and never*, use nec unquam rather than et nunquam; and to express *never anybody, anything*, use nemo nullus [nihil] unquam · cf Cic Cat. 3, 7, *extr*, neque hos unquam liberassemus et *paulo ante*, ut nullum furtum unquam fuit tam palam inventum, *never was any deception, etc*) Phr *never so*.. (with adj), quamvis (in best authors with subj) *be the expectation n. so high, you will surpass it*, quamvis sit magna exspectatio, tamen eam vinces, Cic. Rep 1, 23 v HOWEVER (adj).

**never-more**: non (ne) posthac; nunquam posthac cf Hor S 2, 3, 297.

**nevertheless** · 1. nihilōminus or as two words (*all the same as if something were not as it is*) *n* (*in spite of that*) *they might treat*, nihilo minus tamen agi posse, Caes B G. 3, 17 Cic Also nihilo sēcius strengthened by tamen nihilo tamen secius, Caes B. G. 5, 4 2. attāmen, vērumtāmen, sed tāmen (*but yet, however*). *n your purchases will be acceptable to me*, attamen quae emisti grata mihi erunt, Cic. Fam 7, 23, *init* · *Cleomenes loved her; n. he did not dare*. ., hanc C. amabat, verumtamen (non) audebat..., Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82 Ov (also written verum tamen) *though he saw .., n. he did not think ...*, etsi videbat ., tamen non putabat ..., Caes. B. G. 1, 46 *it is a difficult task, n. I will try*, difficile factu est; sed conabor tamen, Cic. Rep 1, 43: v. YET

**new**: 1. nŏvus: *to found n. states*, n condere civitates, Cic. Rep 1, 7, *fin*. *n consuls* (*newly elected*), n. consules, Suet. Caes 15 *a n. man* (*upstart, one whose family had enjoyed no state honours*), n. homo, Cic. Mur 7, 16 *nothing n.*, nihil novi, id Rep. 1, 14. Join. novus et [ante hunc diem] inauditus, id Leg. *init.*, novus et inopinatus, id Verr. 2, 2, 8, 24. *N. milk*, n. lac Ov.

2. rēcens, ntis (*fresh, recent; though the thing itself be not absolutely new*) · cf. Cic. Fl. 6, *init.*, lex recens ac nova, i. e *newly passed and in itself novel, unprecedented*: v. FRESH

3. nōvīcius or -tius (esp. *of persons*; as *newly hired slaves*, venales novicios, Quint 8, 2, 8 · Vari ) also *of things n. wine*, vinum n, Plin 23, 1, 23 v. NEW-COMER, NOVICE. 4. nŏvellus (strictly dimin. of novus sim. in force to novitius). *n settlers at Aquileia*, n Aquileienses, Liv. 41, 5, *init* *n vineyards*, n vineae, Varr R R 1, 31, *init* · Plin. Phr. *n. soldiers*, tirones (v RECRUIT) *N Year's-day*, Kalendae Januariae *to receive presents on N Year's-day*, strenas mense anno recipere, Suet Cal 42 (Ov. has novus annus, F 1, 149, but the expr is poetic) *a n tunic* (*with the nap of the cloth uncut*), pexa tunica, Hor Ep 1, 1, 95 Plin. *to make n.*, renovare (v. TO RENEW)

**new-comer**: 1. advĕna, ae, c . *foreigners and n s*, peregrini atque a , Cic Agr. 2, 34, *extr* 2. nōvīcius or -itius, *f* -a: Juv 3, 265 (a term usually applied to *new slaves not accustomed to their work*) 3. hospes, ĭtis, *m. f.*, -ĭta: cf Ter Ph 4, 2, 15 v. STRANGER

**newly**: nŭper, mŏdŏ v. LATELY, RECENTLY

**new-fangled**: perh ĭnaudītus (*unheard of, unprecedented*) cf Cic Caec 13, 36, novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum Or expr. by recens ac novus, cf NEW (2) Gell has novīcius in somewhat sim sense, N A 11, 2, *ad fin*, turba grammaticorum novicia, *the n tribe of grammarians*

**new-fashioned**: novo ritu (abl of description) cf Hor. Od 3, 1, 46

**newish**: paene nŏvus, rēcentior (cf L G § 351).

**newly**: 1. nŭper v. LATELY 2. rēcens; rēcentĕi (rare) *a n-born child*, puer recens natus, Pl Cist 1, 2, 17. Sall. fr · Tac. v. RECENTLY. (N B.—The adverb use of recens is infrequent, and better avoided.) 3. mŏdŏ (*just now, a very little while ago*): *a tunic n. patched*, tunica m. sarta, Juv. 3, 254 v. JUST, adv (III.).

**newness**: rōvĭtas: v. NOVELTY. Or expr by adj. v NEW.

**news**: 1. nuntius (esp *intelligence brought by messengers* for *news reported in letters*, v. *infr*). *good n*, boni nuntii, Cic Att 3, 11 nuntius optatissimus (*most welcome n*), id Fam 2, 19, *init* ; n exoptatus, id R An 7, 19 *bad n*, n tristes, id. Att. 3, 17; n acerbus (*distressing*), id Bal 28, 64 *to bring n to any one*, alicui n afferre, id. R. Am. I c.; perferre (implying *a distant point to be reached*), id Bal. 1, c ; n ferre ad aliquem, Liv 4, 41, *extr* *the n has reached us*, nobis nuntii venerant, Cic Att 3, 17, also, n. accipere, id. 2. expr by nŏvus; esp in *past gen.* · *any n ?* num quidnam novi? Cic de Or. 2, 3, 13 Phr *to receive the n of any event*, alicujus rei certiorem fieri, Caes. (v. TO INFORM): *a letter full of n*, epistola plena actorum, Cic. Att 2, 11 *to write detailed n about public affairs*, de republica subtiliter [scribere], ib 2, 21, *init.*: *all the n up to May 25*, acta quae essent usque ad VIII. Kal Jun, ib. 3, 10, *init.* · *to write all possible n.*, quam plurimis de rebus scribere, ib. *extr* ; omnia quam diligentissime scribere, ib 3, 22, *extr.* *no letter without some particular n.*, nulla epistola sine argumento, ib. 1, 19, *init* · *I have no n. whatever to tell you*, plane deest quod scribam, ib. 5, 5, *init.*

**newsmonger**: *qui rumores captat; garrŭlus homo

**newspaper**: acta diurna; or simply diurna v. JOURNAL. *A weekly n.*, *acta hebdomadalia

**newt**: lācertus, -a: v. LIZARD (The *great water n*, is *Triton cristatus; *the common smooth n.*, *lissotriton punctatus. Cycl.)

**next** (*adj*) · 1. proximus (foll. by *dat.*, less freq *acc.*, or prep. *ab*). *the n circle below this*, huic pr. inferior orbis, Cic N. D. 2, 20, 53. *the n. foot to the last*, pes pr a postremo, id. Or. 64, 217 Ov. *within the n ten days*, in diebus pr decem, Sall. Jug 28 *the n thing is for me to show* .proximum est ut doceam ..., Cic. N. D. 2, 29, *init* (N.B.—When used of time, proximus often refers to *the next preceding*. but it is used also of *what follows*, cf. Caes B G 1, 40, *fin*, se proxima nocte castra moturum)

2. of *time*, sĕquens, insĕquens v FOLLOWING. So, *the next thing is*, sequitur ut... , Cic N. D. 2, 32, *init.* Phr. *within the n ten days* (*before they are over*), decem his diebus cf Cic Rep. 6, 11, hoc biennio, *in the course of the n two years* (Madvig, L G, § 276 *Obs* 5)

**next** (*adv*) : I. Of *place* 1. proxĭmē or proximus (cf. L G. § 343) with *dat*, *acc.* or *ab* and *abl* v. NEAR adv (I), 2. juxtā v CLOSE (2) See also NEAT, adj II. Of *time, succession, etc* 1. deinceps (implying *a regular succession*) · cf Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42, de justitia satis dictum est *deinceps*, ut erat propositum .... *next, in the next place*; in connexion with nunc *n let us consider* .. , nunc d. consideremus, id Inv 1, 33, *extr*. see also id Ph 4, 4, 9, deinceps laudatur provincia Gallia

2. proxĭmē, also (in some cases) proximus *when the decurions are n. convened*, quum decuriones pr. contraherentur, Plin Ep 5, 7, 4 (more freq = *most recently* cf Caes. B. G 3, 29, *extr*) *he was censor n. before me*, censor proximus ante me (fuit), Cic Sen. 12, *fin*. 3. sĕcundum (*n after* both *prep* and *adv*). *in speaking, n to the voice the features tell*, in actione vocem vultus valet, Cic de Or 3, 59, 223. Pl Join proxime et secundum deos, Cic Off. 2, 3, 11 (The adv. use = *next, in the next place*, is rare) 4. expr. by discēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (to denote that something stands *all but first in estimation*): *n. to the claims of fraternal affection, I give you the first place*, quum a fratemo amore discessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att. 1, 17, 2 more freq. with *sub*j , quum discesserim, is, it id Fam 6, 12, *init* (ut quum ab illo discesserint, me proximum habeant).

5. also in certain connexions, deinde, dehinc post, inde, postea, may serve cf. Virg E 3, 58, incipe Damoeta, tu *deinde* sequere, Menalca (*and do you follow n*) Caes deinde and dehinc, esp in enumerations, cf. Sall. Cat. 3 *primum*, quod . , *dehinc* quia .... so, primum . deinde ..., Cic. Rep. 1, 24 *What n ?* quid (tum) postea? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15 (et saepe) : v. THEN, AFTERWARDS, FURTHER

**nib** (*subs.*) ācūmen, ĭnis, *n.* : cf Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151 (a. stili).

**nib** (*v.*) praeăcuo, 3 : v. TO POINT SHARPEN

**nibble**: rōdo, si, sum, 3 v TO GNAW More precisely, arrōdo, 3 (*to gnaw or n at*) · Cic Sext. 33, 72 (ar rempublicam, *fig*) Plin. *To n away*, corrodo, 3 Cic. *to n. all round*, circumrodo, 3 *to n. the bait all round*, circ. escam, Plin 32, 2, 5 § 12.

**nice**: I. *Precise, exact*: 1. subtĭlis, e (*fine, penetrating, discriminating*) · *a n judgment*, s. judicium Cic Fam. 15, 6 *a n. palate*, s. palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38. 2. exquīsītus (*choice, select, exquisite*) *a n. (refined) taste in literature*, ex. litterarum judicium, Cic Off. 1, 37, 133. *over n personal habits and attire*, munditia odiosa atque exquisita nimis, cf. ib. 1, 36, 130. 3. accūrātus, diligens · v. ACCURATE, CAREFUL II. *Over particular*, in diet or other things

1 fastīdĭōsus (primarily, with ref to *food*): *the sense of hearing is very n (easily offended)*, aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct Her. 4, 23, 32 Pl Mil 4, 6, 18 (with ref. to *beauty*) *bless me! how n he is!* ĕja, ut elegans est! Ter. Heaut 5, 5, 19 usu in good sense, v. ELEGANT, TASTEFUL. *To be (over) n.*, fastīdio, 4: *it is the mark of a n stomach*, fastidientis stomachi est, Sen. Ep. 2, 1 *to be too n. to eat cabbage*,

olus *f*, Hor Ep 1, 17, 15 **III.** *Pleasant to the senses* (colloq) **1.** suāvis, e (esp *sweet of smell*, also, *of taste*) *woodpigeons, n fare*, palumbes, s res, Hor S 2, 8, 92 · Cato R R. 158, *extr* **2.** dulcis, e (prop *sweet, as honey* also in wider sense) v DELICIOUS Phr *n things* (*delicacies*), scitamenta, Pl Men 1, 3, 26

**nicely**: **I.** *With great precision* subtiliter. v. EXACTLY. **II.** *Well* (colloq) **1** prŏbē v WELL Oft in comic sense *n. do unic*, adpotus probe, Pl Am. 1, 1, 129. *I'll cheat him n*, ego hunc decipiam p, ib 271 **2.** bellē (prop dimin of bene, hence freq in colloq lang) Pl Cic v WELL

**niceness**: v NICETY (II)

**nicety**: **I.** *Precise accuracy* subtilitas v EXACTNESS, ACCURACY Phr *to a n* (1) ad *or* in unguem (strictly with ref to the sculptor *passing his nail over the smoothed work*): *the sutures of the skull are joined to a n*, suturae capitis in unguem committuntur, Cels 8, 1, *ad init* Hor S 1, 5, 32 (ad unguem) Col (2) ad amussim (also written as one word, admussim) lit *according to the rule or square*): *the number is not to a n*, numerus non est ad a, Varr R R 2, 1, *ad fin* Gell also, examussim, Pl Most 1, 2, 19; Men prol 50. See also, EXACTLY, ACCURATELY. **II.** *Fastidiousness, being over particular*· **1.** fastīdium (esp *in food*) *such n as to refuse to touch* (*certain food*), tantum f, ut nollent attingere, Sen N Q 3, 18, 2 Cic **2.** ēlēgantia (usu in good sense) Pl Mil 4, 6, 20 (with ref to *personal appearance*) · v. REFINEMENT **3.** mōrōsĭtas (*over-scrupulousness*) Join affectatio et morositas nimia (de stilo), Suet Tib 70 **III.** In pl only, *excessive refinements* · perh angūstiae, ārum (cf Cic. Am 13, 45, nihil est quod illi non persequantur suis *angustiis*) or, spīnae (*thorny subtleties*, esp in logic) *n s of division and definition*, spinae partiendi et definiendi, Cic Tusc 4, 5, *init*.

**niche**: perh aedĭcŭla cf. Petr 29, *fin*, where it denotes *the recess* or *niche for the Lares*

**nick** (*subs*). **I.** *Notch*· incīsūra v. NOTCH. **II.** Exact point of time Phr. *in the very n. of time* (1). in ipso articulo temporis, Cic Quint 5, 19 or simply, in ipso articulo (colloq), Ter. Ad 2, 2, 21 (compare Pl Men 1, 2, 30, commoditatis articulos scio, *I know the right n of time to do a thing*) (2). in ipso tempore Ter. Andr 5, 6, 10. less emphatic, in tempore, id Heaut. 2, 3, 123 (3) opportūnē (*seasonably*): Ter. Ad 1, 2, 1 (where it is used as an exclamation on meeting, *Well met!*) Caes who has superl opportunissime, B C 3, 101.

**nick** (*v.*) 1. e. *to cut a notch* incīdo, 3 v. TO NOTCH.

**nickname** (*subs*). **1.** cognōmen, ĭnis, *n* (strictly *the family name*, but used of *additional names* or *surnames generally*): *he got the n. Calagula from a camp joke*, Caligulae e castrensi joco traxit, Suet. Cal 9: v SURNAME. **2.** nōmen (gen. term: hence needing to be defined by something *in the context*)· *the young fellows gave me the n. of Sponge*, juventus nomen fecit Penicullo mihi, Pl Men 1, 1, 1. more precisely, nomen joculare, Auson. (in Kr.); *nomen per ludibrium datum* (Kr.). **3.** vŏcābŭlum (like preced, a gen term): *whom they called by the soldiers' n. of Caligula*, quem militari v. Caligulam appellabant, Tac A. 1, 41.

**nickname** (*v.*): *nomen per ludibrium alicui facere, dare*, etc : v. preced. art.

**nidificate**: nĭdĭfĭco, 1. v NEST.

**niece**: fratris *or* sororis filia Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1 § 5 As nepos is used in later Lat. for *nephew* (q. v), so neptis (*grand-daughter*) is occasionally used for *niece*: v. Forcell. s v. nepos

**niggard** (*subs.*): homo sordĭdus: v. MISER.

**niggardliness**: **1** sordis, is, *f*, usu *pl* v MEANNESS **2.** nimia parsimonia v FRUGALITY **3.** tĕnācĭtas (*close-fistedness*) Liv 34, 7, *med*

**niggardly**: **1.** sordĭdus (*mean, miserly*) Hor S 1, 1, 96 Quint **2.** parcus (*economical*, but often in bad sense) *a most n old man*, senex parcissimus, Pl Aul 2, 5, 9 Hor. Join parcus ac tenax, Cic Coel 15, *fin.*: v SPARING. **3.** tĕnax (*holding fast what one has, close-fisted*): Pl Cic (v *supr*) *Very n*, pertinax (rare) Pl **4.** āvārus v MISERLY, COVETOUS **5.** mălignus (*not willing to give away*· opp. to benignus, largus). v STINGY, SCANTY

**nigh**: prŏpe, prŏpinquus· v NEAR

**night**: nox, noctis, *f*. (with heteroclite *abl* noctu, used adverb), *by night* Cic Tusc 4, 19, 44 connected with interdiu, *by day*, Caes. B. G 1, 8) *a cloudless n*, n. serena, Cic. Rep. 1, 15. *a starlight n*, n illustris, Plin 9, 16, 23 *at mid-n*, mediā n., Cic. Att. 4, 3 *by n*, de nocte, id Mur. 33, 69 *the depth of the n*, intempesta n, Sall Cat 32: *in the early part of the n.*, concubiā n, Cic Div 1, 27, 57 Fac *day and n* (i e *incessantly*), noctes et dies, Cic. de Or 1, 61, 260; noctesque diesque (poet), Enn in Cic Sen 1. (For *late in the n*, v. LATE, adj, II) *Adj* nocturnus, *belonging to the night, in the n*· *to undertake toil by n and by day*, labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic. Sen 23, 82· poet = de nocte *the wolf prowls by n*, lupus nocturnus obambulat, Virg G 3, 538 Also, noctuabundus (rare) cf Cic Att. 12, 1, noctuabundus ad me venit tabellarius, *came to me by n* Phr: *two, three n s* (*together*), bīnoctium, trīnoctium (both extr rare) Tac A 3, 71 (plusquam binoctium abesse) Val Max 2, 4, 5 (trinoctio=tribus continuis noctibus, *on three successive n s*) *at the beginning of n*, primis tenebris, Liv 31, 24, *med.*: *to lie awake* (*sit up*) *all n*, pervigilare, Mart 9, 68, 8 (also with noctem orat, ut eam noctem pervigilet, Cic. R. Am 35, 98). *to work or study by n* (*by a lamp*), lucubrare, Liv Cic. (v. TO LUCUBRATE, LUCUBRATION) *to pass the n somewhere*, pernoctare alicubi, Cic. Clu 13, 37. Varr. *lasting all n*, pernox esp. in phr, luna pernox erat, *it was a moonlight n.*, Liv 5, 28: but also of other things *gambling kept up all n*, alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10 *to have a good n.*, bene quiescere, Plin. Ep 3, 16, 4· as an exclam., *good n!* *bene valeas et quiescas* (For *night* in fig. sense, use tenebrae, caligo v GLOOM, DARKNESS)

**night-bird**: nocturna avis; noctua (*owl*) v. NIGHT.

—— **cap**: *galērus dormītōrius (suggested by Kr), g. cubicularis (R. and A) Phr.· *to take a n.*, *poculum bene quiescendi gratia sumere.

—— **dress**: *vestimentum dormitorium (Vestis cubicularis = rather, *dressing-gown.*)

—— **fall**: Phr.. *at n.*, sub noctem, Caes B. C 1, 28; primis tenebris, Liv. 31, 24, *med.*; quum nox jam appeteret (denoting simply *the approach* of night), cf. Liv 8, 38, *med*

—— **foundered**: *noctu laborans.

—— **gown**: v. NIGHT-DRESS.

—— **hag**: *ānus nocturna, noctĭvăga.

**nightingale**: **1.** luscīnia (less freq. luscinius, Phaedr) Hor. S. 2, 3, 245. Plin. 10, 29, 43· *the n.'s song*, luscĭniae cantus, Plin. 1 c. *Dimin.*, luscĭniola (without difference of meaning), Varr (*Motacilla luscinia, Linn.) **2.** poet Philŏmēla. Virg G. 4, 511.

**night-jar**: caprĭmulgus Plin. 10, 40, 56. (*C. Europaeus, Linn.)

**nightly** (*adj*) nocturnus: Cic.: v. NIGHT

**nightly** (*adv.*) noctu, de nocte; also, nocturnus (L. G. § 343)· v NIGHT

**night-mare**· **1.** incŭbo, ōnis, *m.* (late) Scrib Coel. Aur. (The form incubus is of less authority.) **2.** suppressio nocturna Plin. 27, 10, 60 § 87 **3.** ephialtes, ae, *m.*· Macr S S 1, 3, *med* (as Gk, in hoc genere est ἐφιάλτης; quem publica persuasio quiescentes opinatur invadere et *pondere suo pressos* ac sentientes *gravare*) **4.** in more gen sense, insomnia, orum cf. Cic Sen 13, 44, vinolentia, cruditate, insomniis carere (i e *to escape drunkenness, indigestion, and n*) and Virg. Aen 4, 9, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!

**night-shade**: sōlānum Plin. 27, 13, 108 Cels. (*Solanum nigrum, *garden n*, sol dulcamara, *woody n*, atropa belladonna, *deadly n.*: Cycl)

—— **stool**: sella (pertusa) cubicularis v STOOL

—— **wandering**: noctĭvăgus Lucr.: Virg

—— **watch**: **I.** *A portion of the night* vigĭlia v WATCH **II.** *A guard keeping watch by night* vigil; collect. vigĭliae, excŭbiae, -arum: v. GUARD, subs (II); WATCH Join: excubiae nocturnae vigilesque [*the city n.*], Suet. Aug 30

**nimble**: **1.** pernix, icis (*quick*)· *I am n of hand, fleet of foot*, p sum manibus, sum pedes mobilis, Pl Mil. 3, 1, 35 *bodies light and n. from constant exercise*, corpora levia et multa exercitatione p, Liv. 28, 20, *ad init*. *n (fleet) soles*, p plantae, Virg. Aen 11, 718. **2.** āgilis, e (oftener in gen. sense = *active, brisk*): *the n. goddess* (*of the chase*), a dea, Ov. H 4, 169 Stat **3.** mōbĭlis, e (*readily moved in any way*) Pl Curt cf. *supr* (1).

**4.** hābilis, e (usu implying *skill*): *she skims with nimble finger the strings*, h. percurrit pollice chordas, Ov. A 2, 4, 27 Phr *very robust and n*, maxime vigore ac levitate corporum veloces, Liv 26, 4, *med.*

**nimbleness**: **1.** pernĭcĭtas Caes. B C 3, 84 (*of the light foot soldiers playing amongst cavalry*) Liv Join: pernicitas et velocitas, Cic Tusc 5, 15, 45. **2.** āgilĭtas (*activity*)· Liv.: Quint **3.** mōbĭlĭtas (*readiness and faculty of movement*): Cic N. D. 2, 15, *fin*

**nimbly**: pernĭcĭter Liv. 26, 4, *med.*: Curt. (Or expr. by modal abl, *so n.*, tanta pernicitate, etc v. NIMBLENESS.)

**nine**: nōvem, *indecl.* Distrib nōvēni, ae, a (*n-apiece, at a time*, or simply *nine*, with a subs. of pl. form and sing. meaning): *n bulls' hides*, novena boum terga, Ov. M. 12, 97. Liv. *N.-times*, novies *or* noviens Virg G. 4, 480 Varr. *N-hundred*, nongenti, ae, a Cic.. Varr. *n-hundred times*, nongenties *or* nongenties, Vitr. *N. years old*, novennis Lact *lasting n. days*, novendialis, e *e. g* novendiales feriae, Cic Q. Fr. 3, 5 *The number nine*, novenarius numerus, Varr L. L. 9, 49, 86.

**ninefold**: *novies multiplicatus.

**nineteen**: **1.** undēvīginti, *indecl.*: Cic. Br. 64, 229 Liv. Distrib. undevīcēni, ae, a· Quint 1, 10, 44 *N times*, *undevicies (like undequadragies, Plin. 7, 25, 25); decies et novies. *n hundred*, mille et nongenti (Kr) *n. thousand*, undevīginti millia (Kr.)· *n hundred thousand*, undevicies centum (? centena) millia (Kr.) *n thousand times*, undevicies millies (Kr.) **2.** decem et novem, *indecl* : Prisc de fig. num. 4 (not novem decem, Prisc l. c. cf. Zumpt § 115, *Obs.* 2).

**nineteenth**: undēvīcēsĭmus Cic. Sen. 5, 14: Col : or, nonus decimus (only form given in Prisc fig. num. 5).

**ninetieth**: nōnāgēsĭmus. Cic. Sen. 5, 13. Prisc.

**ninety**: nōnāginta, *indecl.*· Cic. Sen. 10, 34. Distrib nonāgēni; also nongentieni, ae, a Prisc fig num. 6 Plin. (who has the short form, 36, 13, 19 § 88). *N. times*, nonagies, Cic Verr. 3, 70, 163

**ninny**: ineptus, stultus: v. FOOL.

**ninth**: nōnus. Hor S 2, 7, 118. Cic. *For the n. time*, *nonum (after anal. of tertium, quartum etc.).

**ninthly**: by circuml. *deinde, quod nono loco est potiendum

**nip.** I. *To pinch, twinge* perh. vellico, 1 (*to twitch, pluck*) Quint 6, 1, 41. More precisely, *extremis digitis comprimo* v. TO SQUEEZE, PRESS) II. *To destroy the end of anything*, esp. of the action of *frost* ūro ussi, ustum, 3, with comps. praeuro, aduro, amburo. *to be n.'d (pinched with cold) on the mountains*, in montibus uri, Cic Tusc 2, 17, 40 for other comps, v FROST-BITTEN. Phr: *n the thing in the bud*, principiis obsta? Ov R Am. 91: cf Cic R. Am 13, 36, pernicioseam . potentiam primo quoque tempore extinguere atque opprimere (*to take the very first opportunity of destroying it*) III. *To nip off*. amputo, praecido, etc v. TO CUT OFF

**nippers**: forcipes v PINCERS.

**nipple**: papilla: Plin. 11, 40, 95 § 235, Col. (Mamilla, *the teat itself*)

**nitre**: nitrum (*natron, native nitre* or *saltpetre*). Plin. 31, 15, 46 § 106

**nitrous**: nitrōsus Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 107 also, nitratus Col 12, 55 (both = *impregnated with n of n. nature*, *nitri naturam habens*)

**no** (*adj*) 1. nullus used both in agr with subs, and with part gen (= *no single*) *in no certain order*, n certo ordine, Caes B G 2, 11 · *no one of the larger animals*, nulla belluarum, Cic N D 1, 35, 97 (N B—Instead of nullus vir, nullus poeta, use nemo vir, nemo poeta *no good man*, vir nemo bonus, Cic Leg 2, 16, 41 · *no god nor man*, nemo nec deus nec homo, id N D 1, 43, *extr* Also with part gen. *no mortal man*, mortalium hominum nemo, id. Verr 2, 2, 43, *fin*) 2. ullus, with some negative in the clause (usu more emphatic than preced) *that that is no fault of mine*, culpam meam non esse ullam, Pl. Merc 3, 4, 41 *no one either forbidding or inviting*, nec prohibente ullo nec vocante, Liv 5, 40, *med doing no damage*, sine ullo maleficio, Caes B G. 1, 7. 3 nēmo, of *persons*. v *supi* (1)

4. nihil, *indecl.* (with *part gen.*) *no strength (at all)*, n virium, Liv 2, 57 *no news*, n novi, Cic Fam 2, 14 (N.B— This last use is confined to adj of the first and second declension) Also nihil may sometimes be used with intrans and other verbs, where in Eng. the adj. *no* is used with a verbal subs · *to make no use of anything*, aliqua re nihil uti, Cic Agr. 2, 23, *init* *I found no fault with you*, nihil te accusavi, id Fam 14, 1, 6 (so, nihil habeo quod in-cusem senectutem, *no fault to find with it*, id. Sen 5, 11 (cf L G § 253) Phr.. *by no means*, haudquaquam, minime v MEANS (by no)

**no** (*adv*) · with comparatives only. 1. nihilo (*abl* of measure L G. § 321) *there is no more need for it now*, n. magis nunc opus est, Cic Fam 6, 3: *in no greater danger*, n. majore in discrimine, ib esp. with minus, *no less, none the less*, Cic. Mil 7, *fin* : v. NEVERTHELESS. 2. haud, non: v. NOT.

**no** (particle of negation) 1. non (more freq. with verb supplied from the question) *to answer Yes or No*, aut *etiam* aut *non* respondere, Cic Ac. 2, 32, 104 *will this do?—No (not it)*, satin' sic est? —Non, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33 cf. ib 3, 2, 41, jam ea [dies] praeterit?—Non; verum haec ei antecessit (this use of Non is best suited for brisk dialogue, or when something else is at once added, as in last example): *don't you thank them?.. .No, certainly not*, non igitur existimas ... ? Prorsus non arbitror, Cic. Tusc 4, 4, 8. 2. minimē (an emphatic denial): *are not you ashamed of your lying?—No, indeed* . , non pudet vanitatis?—Minime.. ., Ter Ph. 3, 2, 42: very often strengthened by vero: minime vero = *no; certainly not*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, *init* : ib. 4, 4, 8. 3. nullo modo (*by no means, not at all*) *can you not learn that in some other way?—No; in no (other)*, an tu aliter id scire non potes?—Nullo modo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 35 4. expl. by immo or imo (esp where *a correction* of something in the question is given) *so then you say they (the dead) exist?—No, on the contrary, it is because they do not exist, etc*, esse ergo eos dicis?—Immo; quia non sunt . ., id Tusc 1, 7, *init*

5. expr by nego, 1 (= *to say, No*) *Diogenes says, Yes; Antipater, No*, Diogenes ait; Antipater negat, id Off 3, 23, 91. Pl strengthened by prorsus, Cic Tusc 5, 5, 12 See also TO REFUSE Phr. *No, thank you*, recte, benigne v. THANK YOU.

**no one, nobody**: I. In ord sense 1. nēmo, ĭnis, c : for which in *gen* and *abl* nullus, nullo, are preferred by the best authors (Kr) sometimes in Cic strengthened by homo (v NO, adj) or (more emphatic) by unus (*no one person*), Liv. 28, 35, *med* (ut nemo unus magis ense adjuvent rem Romanam); and n quisquam, Ter. Eun 5, 9, 2 2. nē quis (= *that no one*, after verbs of *commanding, striving, etc*) *it was a law at Athens that no one should bring forward a popular motion*, lex erat Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, Cic opt gen 7, *init* *it was enacted by law that no one should make a tomb* , lege sanctum est, ne quis sepulcrum faceret . id Leg 2, 26, 64 *I will strive hard that no one may surpass me*, laborabo (ut) ne quis me vincat, cf Cic de Or 2, 72, *fin* II. *A person of no account* terrae filius, Peti 43, *med* Cic

**nobility**: I. *Nobleness of birth or rank* nōbilitas (strictly *the status of families whose members had held curule offices*). *to shed lustre on one's n*, n suam illustrare, Cic Br. 16, 62 Sall. *equestrian n (rank)*, equestris n, Tac. Agr 4 (Or expr by generosus, nobilis, etc v NOBLE, I) II. Collectively, *those of noble rank* 1. nōbilitas (cf *supi* 1) *a partisan of the n*, nobilitatis fautor, Cic R Am 6, 16: *pride, the common vice of n*, superbia commune malum nobilitatis, Sall. Jug 64 Caes 2. nōbiles, ium (cf *supi*. I.) *the rank of all the n*, dignitas omnium n, Cic R Am. 6, 16: the sing. may also be used, but adjectively, *Carthalo a Carthaginian noble*, Carthalo Carthaginiensis n, Liv 22, 58, *med* (where Carthagnienis is to be regarded as subs and nobilis as adj., *a Carth. of high rank*) v NOBLE. 3. optimātes, ium and ium (*the aristocracy*) *a commonwealth which is under the government of the n (an aristocracy)*, civitas quae optimatium arbitrio regitur, Cic Rep 1, 26 Phr.. *a member of the old n. (at Rome)*, homo veteris plosapiae ac multarum imaginum, Sall Jug 85, *ad init.* *I am not one of the old n.*, imagines non habeo et mihi nobilitas nova est, ib *med.* III. In ethical sense; *elevation of mind*. magnus, generosus, elatus animus · v. NOBLE, GENEROUS. (Not nobilitas in this sense.)

**noble** (*adj.*): I. *Of high birth* or *eminence* 1. nōbilis, e: *of n. family*, nobili genere natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180 *men of n rank in their own country*, homines inter suos nobiles, id Fl. 22, 52 2. gĕnĕrōsus (*of good family*) *no one is of n or blood than thou*, neno generosior est te, Hor. S 1, 6, 2: *a lady of the n sort family*, femina generosissima, Suet. Tib. 49: *n. stock*, g surps, Cic. Br 58, *extr* Join. generosa et nobilis [virgo], id Par. 3, 1, 20. Phr *of n. birth*, claris natalibus, Tac. H 2, 86. II. *Of lofty, generous spirit* 1. gĕnĕrōsus: *a n. kind of virtue*, g. quaedam virtus, Cic Tusc 2, 6, 16: *a man of most n. simplicity*, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vell 2, 125, *extr.*: Quint. 2. ēlātus, excelsus. v. FLEVATED (II.), LOFTY (II.). 3. lĭbĕrālis, e (*free, open-handed*) · v. LIBERAL. 4. praeclārus (gen. term, denoting high praise): *a most n. deed*, praeclarissimum facinus, Nep. Tim 1 Cic. (N.B. —Not nobilis in this sense.)

**noble** (*subs*): homo (vir) nobilis; unus e nobilibus: v. preced. artt.

**nobleman**: v preced art

**nobleness**: I. *Of birth* nōbilitas; genus nobile; stirps generosa v. NOBILITY (I); NOBLE (I) II. *Of character* · v. NOBILITY (II).

**nobly**: I. With ref. to *descent*: Phr. *n descended*, nobili genere natus, ortus, oriundus (this last denoting remoter connexion) · cf NOBLE (I). Or expr by generosus (ib) II. *In a generous, high-spirited way* 1. gĕnĕrōsē (rare) Hor Od 1, 27, 19 (generosius = *more like a high-born lady*). 2. praeclārē (in gen sense, *finely, admirably*) *you are acting n, Tribunes!* pr facitis, Tribuni! Cic Ph 3, 10, 25 So dīvīnē (*admirably, incomparably*): Cic : Quint v DIVINELY

**nobody**: v. NO ONE.

**nocturnal**: nocturnus v. NIGHTLY (*adj*)

**nod** (*subs.*) nūtus, ūs: *to speak with the fingers or by a n*, digitis nutuque loqui, Ov Tr 2, 453 Virg Esp as signal of *command*. *to do everything at a (mere) n.*, i e. *with promptest obedience*, ad n omnes res administrare, Caes B G. 4, 23 Cic (Nutatio = *act of nodding* · Plin 11, 37, 49)

**nod** (*v*) · 1. nūto, 1 (frequent of obsol. nuo) *to n repeatedly to any one (as in auctions)*, alicui crebro capitis motu n, Suet Cal 39 Hor. Fig *the helmets n*, n galeae, Liv 4, 37, *fin* 2. annuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*to n to* any one, esp. *to n assent*) *he n s assent*, annuit [et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum], Virg. Aen 9, 106 cf Cic. Quint. 5, 18, simul ac annuisset, i. e *at his first nod* or *signal* (Pl As 4, 1, 39, joins, *nutare, nictare, annuere*, the difference being that the latter indicates *a definite object* of the action.) See also TO BECKON.

**nodding** (*subs.*) nūtātio: Plin 11, 37, 49 v. NOD.

**noddy**: ineptus: v. SIMPLETON.

**nodes**: in astronomy, nōdi, orum: Manil 3, 622.

**nodule**: perh. glandium (*"a delicate kernel or glandule in meat*, esp *in pork"*) cf Plin 8, 51, 77 § 209 Pl Cap. 4, 4, 7 (whence the term appears to have been applied to a particular part of pork) *Full of n s*, glandulosus Col. 7, 9, 1 (g cervix suis)

**noise** (*subs*) 1 strĕpĭtus, ūs (*confused din*) *n of wheels*, s rotarum, Caes B. G 4, 33 *the n of the forum*, s. fori, Cic Br. 92, 317 Virg. 2. stridor (*a harsh grating* or *creaking n.*) *n. (creaking) of cordage*, s. rudentum, Virg. Aen 1, 87, *of a gate*, s januae, Ov M 11, 608 (but also strepitus, Tib 1, 8, 60) *n s (singing) in the ears*, stridores aurium, Plin 20, 6, 21

3. crĕpĭtus, ūs (*cracking, rattling n.*) : *the n. of arms*, c. armorum, Liv. 25, 6, *ad fin.*. *the n. made by a hand slapping the shoulders*, c. illisae manus humeris, Sen. Ep 56, 1 Cic 4. frĕmĭtus, ūs (*a deep, roaring n*) *the n. of waves*, (fluctus) fr, Cic. Tusc, 5, 2, 5 *shouts and n (murmur) of an army marching*, (agminis) clamor fque, Caes B G 2, 24 v ROAR, MURMUR. 5. flăgor (*harsh n*) · v CRASH. 6. sŏnĭtus, ūs (gen. term): v SOUND 7. clāmor (prop. *shouting*, less freq of *inarticulate n s*) *all kinds of n s are to be heard around me*, varius clamor undique me circumsonat, Sen Ep. 56, *init.*: Virg 8. convīcium (*loud n*, esp *of persons bawling*) of Cic. Arch 6, 12, ubi animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures convicio defessae conquiescant (*uproar*, q. v.). *to make a n. ("row") in front of a house*, ante aedes facere c, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 26: Phaedr. 1, 6, 5 (*of the croaking of frogs*).

**——, to make**: 1. strĕpo, ui, ĭtum, 3 (for syn. v. NOISE, subs.) *the bees make a (buzzing) noise in their hive*, apes in alveo s., Plin 11, 10, 10 Tac . Virg (In prose better, strepitum edere; like clamorem edere, Cic Div 2, 23, 50, etc strepitum facere, Ov. M. 11, 650; ib. 14, 782.) *Frequent* strĕpito 1 Virg. 2. crĕpo, crĕpĭto, 1: v. to

CRACKLE, RATTLE 3. frĕmo, ĭ v. TO MURMUR, ROAR

**noise abroad** (*v.*) 1. effĕro, ex-tŭli, ēlātum, 3, *irr*. *for this to get n d abroad*, efferri hoc foras, [et ad P. R aures pervenire], Cic Ph. 10, 3, 6 Ter ro, in vulgus efferri, Caes B G 1, 46· Tac (In sim. sense, differo; but usu. with ref to *slanderous* or *unfavourable reports*. cf Tac A. 3, 12, *med*., differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset: Suet) 2. ēvulgo, 1 v. TO PUBLISH, SPREAD The pass may also be expr by, crebescere, percrebescere (crebr-); enotescere, etc v. TO GET ABROAD

**noiseless**: 1. tăcĭtus, sīlens (*silent, still*) Virg . Ov v SILENT 2. more precisely, strepĭtum non faciens *with n footstep*, strepĭtum passu non faciente, Ov. Tr 3, 7, 36 id M II, 650 3 surdus (poet) (*conscience*) *lashes with n stroke*, s verbere caedit, Juv. 13, 194 Plin v. MUTE

**noiselessly**: 1. tăcĭtē v SILENTLY 2. usu better expr. by circumĭ, nullo strepĭtu, sine ullo strepĭtu v NOISE (subs), NOISELESS (2).

**noisily**: cum strepĭtu, cum magno clamore atque convicio cf Hor. Ep 2, 1, 203 (tanto cum strepĭtu, *so n.*)· Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 28.

**noisome**: 1. tēter, tra, trum (taet). *a n smell*, t odŏr, Caes B C 3, 49 *regions n, neglected and foul*, loca t., inculta, foeda, Sall Cat 52, *med* Lucr. 2. foedus v FOUL, DISGUSTING

**noisomeness**: expr. by adj v. NOISOME

**noisy**: 1. clāmōsus (*given to bawling*; also, *full of noises*) *a n wrangler*, [tumĭdus et] c altercātor, Quint 6, 4, 15 *the n Circus*, c Circus, Mart. 10, 53. Stat 2. argūtus (chiefly poet)· *the n forum*, a forum, Ov A A 1, 80 *the n saw*, a serra, Virg. G 1, 143 (Argutus properly denotes *a shrill noise*) 3. expr by strepere, circumstrepere, resonare, etc *though all outside be so n*, licet omnia foris resonent, Sen Ep 56, 4; licet omnes circumstrepant clamores, cf ib §§ 3, 14 *how n this place is!* *ut hic locus vario clamore atque convicio strepit! v. NOISE

4. strepĭtus, clamoris, convicio plenus v. NOISE. (Tumultuosus, turbulentus = *disorderly*, not simply *noisy*)

**nomade** (*subs*) in *pl*., 1. nōmădes, um (used as proper name cf. Mela 2, 1, 40): Plin 5, 3, 2 (Numidae vero Nomades a permutandis pabulis, mapalia sua, hoc est, domos plaustris circumferentes numidae, arum, was also used as an appellative cf Viti 8, 3, 8, Arabia numidarum) 2. expr by adj vāgus cf. Sall. Jug 18, Gaetuli *vagi*, palantes: also, Mela 2, 1, 99, vagi Nomades *pecora um pabula sequuntur*, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem agunt: i. e *they are nomads*

**nomadic**: vāgus (*wandering* only as epith. of people): Sall.: Mela v preced. art. Phr *a n people*, *qui pabula sequentes sedemque permutantes vivunt· cf preced art. Sometimes it may be needful to use the subs. nōmădes· *they live a n life*, *nomadum (qui dicuntur) ritu vitam agunt, habitant.

**nomenclator**: nomenclātor (*a slave whose business it was to prompt people's names*): Cic. Mur. 36, 77 Sen

**nomenclature**: nōmenclātūra (*enumeration of names*): Plin 3, prooem. § 2. Usu. better expr. by vocabulum: *they use a different n*, *diversa vocabulorum ratione utuntur.

**nominal**: expr. by nōmen, verbum. *more n. than real strength*, magis nomen quam vires, Liv. 7, 29, *med* · *this is a n not a real distinction*, *haec verbo (nomine) solum non re distinguuntur: cf NOMINALLY.

**nominalist**: in *pl*, *the n.s*, *Nominales; opp. to Reales, Erasm. ii. 362.

**nominally**: 1. verbo, nōmĭne· cf. Nep. Phoc. 3, causam apud Philippum regem verbo, re ipsa quidem apud . (*nominally before one, really before another*)· so, verbo et simulatione . . . , opp to, re vera, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 133 *money levied, n for the fleet*, classis nomine pecunia imperata, id Fl 12, *init* 2. speĕie, per speciem (*an appearance, under colour of*. .) *the city was n free, but in reality* , specie liberam civitatem esse, re vera . , Liv. 35, 31, *med*. . *n to help the Byzantines, in reality* . , per speciem Byzantinis auxilii ferendi, re ipsa . . , ib 39, 35 See also PRETENCE

**nominate**: I. *To appoint to an office* 1. nōmĭno, 1 (*either to designate* or *actually appoint to an office*) *Cn Pompeius and Q Hortensius n d me for augur*, me augurem Cn Pompeius et Q Hortensius nominaverunt, Cic Ph 2, 2, 4 *to n an interrex* (act of the senate), interregem n, Liv. 1, 32, *init* 2. dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to appoint authoritatively*) *to n a dictator, a master of horse*, dictatorem, magistrum equitum d, Liv 7, 17, *med* · 3, 27, *init* (the regular word to denote *the nomination of master of horse by a dictator*) See also TO APPOINT || *To institute* as heir, etc . 1. institŭo, 3 v TO APPOINT (I, *b*) 2. nuncŭpo, 1 (*formally*) *to be openly (publicly) n d heir*, heredem palam nuncupari, Suet Cal 38 Gai 3. scrīb, psi, ptum, 3 (*in writing; by testament*) *to n any one a guardian to children*, aliquem tutorem liberis suis s, Cic Clu 14, 41 *to n as heir*, heredem s, id Mil 18, *init* Caes

**nomination**: 1. nōmĭnātio (e g *of augurs, pontiffs, etc*) *on my n*, mea n, Cic Ph 13, 5, 12 *on the n of the consuls*, nominatione consulum, Tac A 6, 45 2 nuncŭpātio (*of an heir*) Suet Cal 38 (Or expr by verb v. TO NOMINATE)

**nominative case**: 1. cāsus nōmĭnātīvus Quint 1, 7, 3 Varr (Also simply nominatīvus, Latei Gtr) 2. cāsus rectus (Gr πτῶσις ὀρθή) Quint 1, 4, 13 Varr.

**nominee**: expr by nōmĭno *the n of the consul*, *is quem consul nominavit; (homo) a consule nominatus. v TO NOMINATE

**nonage**: v MINORITY

**non-appearance**: 1. expr by non adsum, non compăreo (non-legal)· *in case of their n. (in the assembly) on summons*, qui nisi adsint quum citentur, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 9· cf. Cic. Clu. 64, 180, suspicio in eos servos *qui non compărebant* commovebatur, i e. *on their n* 2. with ref to a *civil action*, expr. by dēsĕro, ŭi, rtum, 3 *to forfeit one's recognizance by n*, vadimonium d, Cic. Quint 23, 75 Plin 3. expr by non sisto, stĭti and stĕti, 3 (legal term) *in case of his n in court*, qui non steterit, Gai 4, 185 Ulp Dig 2, 10, 1 *fraudulently to cause any one's n. in court*, dolo facere quominus quis, in judicium vocatus, sistat, Paul ib 2, 10, 2 or pass. in same sense, quominus in judicio sistatur (or se sistat), Jul. ib. 2, 10, 3 § 2· so, dolo malefacere ne quis in judicium veniat, ib. § 4

**non-attendance**: expr. by non adesse v preced. art

**non-conductor**: expr by *non transmittere (ignem, vim electricam, etc)

**nonconformist**: *qui a religionibus publice institutis dissidet.

**nonconformity**: expr. by dissidēre, etc v preced. art

**non-descript**: *nullo certo generi ascriptus.

**none**: nēmo, nullus v. NO, NO ONE Sometimes where *none* is used as subs, instead of repeating a subs. with *no*, non is to be used *seeking rest and finding n*, quaerens requiem et non inveniens, Vulg. Matt xii. 43 (where, however, nullam might have stood = *none at all*). Sometimes the subs is best repeated, esp. after a short interval, cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 151, et si nullus erit pulvis (where, pulvis si forte decĭderit precedes), *and if there be none to brush away* But after none is nisi *or* praeter, *n but those who thoroughly understand*, nemo nisi qui prudenter intelligit, Cic. Br 6, 23 cf. nemini praeter me, id Att. 1, 1, 2

**nonentity**: expr. by nullus cf. Cic Q Fr 3, 4, 1, vides nullam esse rempublicam, nullum Senatum . , *you see the commonwealth is a n, the Senate a n, etc* id Fam 7, 3, ex illo tempore vir ille summus *nullus imperator* fuit, *a mere n* Also nihil. cf. Ter Andr 2, 1, 14, id aliquid nihil est, *is a mere n* also, Cic Sext 53, 114, auspicia, Senatus auctoritatem, etc, nihil putare, *to look on them as n s*

**nones**. *of a month*, nōnae, arum Cic

**non-existence**: expr by non esse, existere v TO EXIST

**non-juror**: *qui in verba [novi regis] jurare non vult

**non-observance**: expr. by non servare v. TO OBSERVE

**non-payment**: expr. by non pendere, solvere v TO PAY

**non-plus** (*v*) Phr: ad incitas *s* incita redigere (*figure borrowed from a game played with pieces*) Pl Poen 4, 2, 85 (ad incitas *sc.* calces), Lucil in Non 123, 127 (ad incita) so with deducere, Apul. Nearly equiv is, in (summas) angustias adducere (*to reduce to great straits*), Cic Quint 5, 19 See also TO GRAVEL.

**non-resident**: *qui in suis agris domicilium non habet

**non-resistance**: pătientia v. ENDURANCE

**nonsense**: 1. nūgae, arum (*trifling n*) *to be pleased with such n*, tantis delectari n., Cic Div 2, 13, 30· *some n (trifle) or other*, nescio quid nugarum, Hor. S 1, 9, 2. As exclam. nugas! *nonsense!* Pl Pers 4, 7, 8 2. ineptiae, arum (*absurdities*) *old wives' n*, aniles i, Cic Tusc 1, 39, 93 Suet (A less colloq word than preced) 3 garrulae, arum (comicé) exclam, garrae! *stuff! nonsense!* Pl Tim 3, 3, 31. Fest. In same sense, fabulae! logi! somnia! Ter Ph 3, 2, 8, *sqq* *To talk n*, garrire, Cic Her S 1, 9, 13 (garrire quidlibet)· *you are talking n!* garris! Ter Eun 2, 3, 87 also, nugari (*spoiwely*), Hor S 2, 1, 75; barbulari (*to talk mere n*), Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8; ineptire (*absurdly*), id Ad 5, 8, 11

**nonsensical**: ineptus, absurdus, etc.: v. ABSURD, FOOLISH.

**nonsuit** (*v*): Phr. *to be n'd*, causā cadere, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57 also in Dig condemnari, damnari (*to have sentence given against one*), ib Ulp 2, 1, 19, et *pass* cf ib 9, 4, 21 § 4, qui condemnantur quasi contumaces, i. e. *who are n'd for contumacy* See also, TO LOSE (II, 2)

**noodle**: v. SIMPLETON

**nook**: angŭlus: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14. See also RETREAT.

**noon**: mĕridies, ēi, *m.*: *before n, after n*, ante, post m, Cic Tusc 2, 3 Also meridianum tempus (*the time about noon*), Cic de Or. 3, 5, 17

**noon-day**: as adj, mĕridiānus *the n sun*, m sol, Plin. 12, 19 42 § 86. Cic v preced art

**noon-tide**: meridianum tempus v NOON.

**noose** (*subs*)· lăqueus *to snare game with n s*, laquei captare feras, Virg G. 1, 139 Cic v HALTER

**noose** (*v*) illăqueo, 1 v. TO ENSNARE.

**nor**: nĕque (nec); nēve (neu) after preced neque *or* neve· v NEITHER

**normal**: Phr.. *a commonwealth in its n. condition*, *qualis ex norma sua civitas esse debet *n. schools*, *scholae normales, quae appellantur.

**north** (*subs.*) 1. septentrio, ōnis, m, or *pl* septemtriones, um (the pl is the older form, denoting *the seven stars of Ursa Major*)· *towards the n*, ad septentriones, Cic N D 2, 19, 49: *they face the n*, spectant in septentriones (*al* -em), Caes. B. G. 1, 1: also = *the northern part or side of a region*, Liv. 32, 13 (septentrio a Macedonia obji-

citur) 2. āquĭlo, ōnis, *m.* (strictly *the N-wind*. less freq.) *a cave facing the n.*, spelunca ad a. conversa, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107 (a passage savouring of poetry). 3. Bŏreas, ae, *m* (like preced. poet.): Hor. Od 3, 24, 38

**north, northern:** 1. septentrĭōnālis, e *the n. part (of the earth)*, s pars, Varr R. R 1, 2, *ad init* Plin *N.-pl.*, septentrionalia, *n partis*: e. g septentrionalia Germaniae, Tac Agr 10: Plin. 2. āquĭlōnāris, e (rare) Cic N. D. 2, 19, 50. Also, aquilonius Plin. Col. 3. Bŏrĕus (poet. and rare) Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41. Also, Borealis, e. Avien Phr. · *the n. lights*, *aurora quae dicitur Borealis.* 4. arctŏus (poet. and rare) Mart. 5, 68

**northerly:** (in) septentrionem spectans v. TO LOOK TOWARDS.

**north-east:** Phr.: *to lie N.E.*, inter septentriones (*al.* -em) et orientem spectare, Caes. B G 1, 1. *on the N.E. side*, ab hiberno ortu, Liv. 38, 20, *med. The NE wind*, āquĭlo, ōnis, *m* (also, *a north wind*, in gen sense) Plin 2, 47, 46 § 119, inter septentrionem et exortum solstitialem aquilo (which makes it about N.N E) more exactly, caecias, ae, *m*, Plin. l c (where this wind is placed *between aquilo and the equinoctial rising of the sun*): written by Sen. as Gk, Καικίας, N. Q. 5, 16, 5

**north-easterly:** inter septentrionem (-es) et orientem spectans v NORTH-EAST.

**north-pole:** arctos, i, *f.* (meton): Ov. M 2, 132. Or perh. vertex (terrae) septentrionalis. cf. Virg G. 1, 242 also, ib. v. 240, where Scythia Rhiphaeaeque arces, represents *the n.-polar regions* generally.

**north-west:** Phr.: *to lie N.W.*, inter septentriones et occasum solis spectare. cf. Caes B. G. 1, 1, *fin.*: *on the N.W.*, ab aestivo occasu, Liv. 38, 20, *med. The N.W. wind*, Caurus *or* Corus Caes. B. G. 5, 7. Sen. N. Q 5, 16, 5 (a solstitiali occidente Corus venit, i. e. *about N.W.*): Plin.

**northwards:** (ad) septentrionem versus v TOWARDS

**north-wind:** 1. āquĭlo, ōnis, *m.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26 (*Aquilonibus* reliquisque frigoribus durescit humor, i. e. *the N.-winds*, generally but speaking precisely, Aquilo was about N.N E v. NORTH-EAST). 2 Bŏreas, ae, *m.* (poet.). Virg. G. 1, 93 Ov. 3. septentrio, ōnis, *m.*: *from that day the winds were N.*, ex ea die fuere septentriones venti, Ep. in Cic Att 9, 6, 4· Liv. (acc to Sen. N. Q. 5, 16, 6, the wind septentrio was a N.W. wind).

**nose:** 1. nāsus (*the entire organ*, nares, *the nostrils*, infr.)· *a crooked (misshapen) n.*, pravus n., Hor. A P. 36 *a turn-up n*, n. aduncus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18 (an expr. often used fig., naso suspendere adunco, with *acc., to turn up one's n. at any one or anything*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5) *a flat (snub) n.*, n. collisus, Sen. Ir. 3, 22, 4 (not nasus simus; for simus prop. = *having a snub-nose*, as epith of a person) *to have a n. (sense of smell)*, n. habere, Mart. 1, 41, 18. 2. nāris, is, *f (nostril*· hence usu. *pl.*): *to hold a bouquet to any one's n.*, fasciculum (alicui) ad nares admovere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, *fin* · *a keen n.*, acutae n, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30. Hor. (N B.—Nares is mostly used when *the function of smell* is directly indicated; nasus, to denote *the feature of the face*) v. NOSTRIL. Phr. *having a large n.*, nasutus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93; also, *having a keen n*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: *to lead any one by the n.* (fig.), aliquem ludificari, lactare; alicui os subluere, v. FOOL (Phr.).

**nosegay:** fasciculus (florum) Cic. Tusc 3, 18, *fin To gather flowers for a n.*, flores legere: v. TO GATHER (II.).

**nosology:** *morborum scientia*

**nostril:** nāris, is, *f.*: *dilated n.*, panda n, Ov. M. 3, 615; patulae nares, Virg. G. 1, 376. *to inflate the n.s and pull them about*, nares inflare, digito inquietare, Quint. 11, 3, 80 Cic.

**nostrum:** mĕdĭcāmentum (*any medicinal preparation*); or, medicamentum falsum, falso nomine dictum (*a pretended medicine*)· cf Phaedr. 1, 14, 3.

**not:** I. In direct statements *or* interrogative sentences 1. nōn (most gen word usual position immediately before the word to be negatived, or when it qualifies an entire proposition, at the beginning of it). for the position of non, comp. foll. exx.: qui mihi *non id* videbantur accusare, quod esset accusandum, Cic Sen. 3, 7 eum colere coepi *non admodum* grandem natu, ib 4, 10 omnia memoria tenebat, *non domestica* solum sed etiam externa bella, ib. 4, *fin.* (the words id, admodum, domestica, bearing in each case the stress of the negation) non sunt in senectute vires, ib. 11, *init* at non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus, ib. 14, 47 (where the entire propositions are to be negatived). (N.B —In interrogative sentences, the particle -nĕ is attached to the negative, thus. nonne which in direct questions begins the sentence, according to above rule, in indirect ones its position being more or less a matter of euphony: *did not Lentulus come to you? did not Sanga?* nonne ad te Lentulus venit? non Sanga? Cic in Pis 31, 77 *he was asked whether he did not think Archelaus son of Perdiccas happy?* ex eo quaesitum (est), Archelaum Perdiccae filium *nonne* beatum putaret? id Tusc 5, 12, *init* In compound negative questions, the -ne is frequently dispensed with in the later members, as above.)

2. haud (more emphatic than non, and chiefly joined to adverbs and adjectives; also used with verbs, especially in certain phrr., as haud scio an, haud dubito)· *I don't quite understand*, haud sane intelligo, Cic Off 2, 2, 5. *I did not so order*, haud ita jussi, Ter Andr. 5, 4, 52 strengthened by -quāquam (*not in any degree*)· Cic Liv.· *it is not at all wonderful*, haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7. Cic *therefupon he did not hesitate to point out..*., tum ille haud dubitavit docere .., Cic Rep. 1, 15 3. (to be used sparingly, and only in familiar style) nullus, in agr. with subject *Philotimus not only does not come, but...*, Ph. non modo nullus venit, sed .., Cic. Att. 11, 24, 3 *I remember; even were you not to remind me*, memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter Eun 2, 1, 10 *don't you say*, nullus dixeris, id Hec. 1, 2, 4. (In this use nullus is more emphatic than non cf. L. G. § 612) 4. pārum, minus (*less than should be*; hence = softened negative L G § 646) *my efforts are not succeeding very well*, parum succedit quod ago, Ter Andr. 4, 1, 56 *Terentia has not been well*, Terentia minus belle habuit, Cic. Fam. 9, 9. So sometimes male (with adj.). *not sound in mind*, male sanus, Cic. Att. 9, 15. (N B.—As joined with conj. quo [quominus], minus has a purely negative force. v. TO PREVENT, HINDER.) 5. nīhil (*in no respect, not at all*: only with verbs)· *I did not (by any means) find fault with you about my brother*, de patre nihil te accusavi, Cic. Fam 14, 1, 6· *I don't say to whom* (= *say nothing about who it was*), n. dico, cui, id. Ph 1, 6, 13. 6. mīnīmē, nullo mŏdo, nullo pacto (*by no means*; the two former often in answer to questions) v. MEANS (by no). Special Phr.: (*a*). *and not* nĕque, nec (cf L G. § 564) *it delights in a soil that is poor and not damp*, laetatur loco macro neque humido, Col. 2, 11, *med*: *a good knowledge of literature, and that not of a common sort*, plurimae litterae, nec *eae* vulgares, Cic. Br. 76, 265 (mark the use of eae; without which pronoun this use of neque with an adj is scarcely elegant)· v. NOR. (*b*). *if not*: sin minus, sin· v. IF (2). (*c*) *not even* · nĕ.... quidem (the word emphasized coming between the two): *not to make even the least sacrifice of glory*, gloriae jacturam ne minimam quidem facere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 *not even....much less* ..., ne quidem....nedum ut, Liv. 3, 14, *fin.* (N.B —Acc. to Forcell. there is no well authenticated case of ne quidem occurring without a word between, though several have been adduced. v. Tursell. s v ne, No 36) (*d*) *not that.. but* .. .· non quo (quod), with subj..... sed.... *not that I like to be ill spoken of, but because....*, non quo hi lenter male audiam, sed.. ., Cic de Or 2, 75, 305 cf id. Tusc 2, 23, *fin*, pugiles in jactandis caestibus ingeniosciti, *non quod doleant, sed...., not that* (or *because*) *they are in pain, but because, etc..* so non qua.. .sed· Tac. (*e*) *not but what*..... non quin (with subj.). foll. by sed quod, Sall. Cat 35, *med.* (indicating first *a supposed* and then *an actual reason*)· foll. by sed ut (*supposed* and *actual purpose*), Liv 2, 15, *ad init* (*f*) *that not* (denoting a purpose) nĕ: v THAT (conj.) II. In dependent sentences, esp. to denote *a purpose*; also in *prohibitions* 1. nĕ (in dep. sentence = *in order that....not*): *let the Consuls see to it that the commonwealth does not receive damage*, videant Coss ne quid detrimenti resp capiat, Caes. B. C 1, 5 Sall in the case of ne quis, ut is not seldom prefixed. cf. Cic. Off 1, 29, 103, ut ne quid negligenter agamus. and occasionally before other words, v. Smith's Lat. Dict ne (II., 5). So after verbs of *asking, commanding, advising, striving* (not infin) v TO ASK, etc. 2. in double prohibitions, nēve (neu)... nēve (neu) v. NEITHER. Ne is sometimes used with the first verb cf. XII. Tab. in Cic Leg. 2, 23, *init.*, Hominem mortuum in urbe *ne* sepelito *neve* urito. 3. after verbs of *fearing*, ut (= *that....not*): *I fear you will not live long*, ut sis vitalis metuo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60: but also ne....non: cf Cic. Att 5, 18, 1, unum vereor *ne* Senatus ....Pompeium *nolit* dimittere ib. 9, 6, *med.*, metuo *ne non* impetrem Phr.: *not to say...*, ne dicam cf Cic. N. D. 1, 21, *fin*, in tam leves, ne dicam ineptas *(not to say, absurd)* sententias incidisse. *not to mention...*, ut omittam ., Nep. Han. 2, *init not to make a long story*, ne multa (*sc* dicam), Cic. Clu 64, 180; also, ne multis, ib. 16, *fin.*

**notable:** nōtābilis, mĕmōrābilis, insignis, insignītus v. REMARKABLE, MEMORABLE

**notably:** insignītē, insignĭter: v. REMARKABLY.

**notary:** scrība (*any public clerk* or *scribe*) Cic : Hor. (Notarius = *shorthand writer*)

**notation:** nōtātio (*marking*)· Cic.

**notch** (*subs*): incīsūra (*an incision*)· Col. 12, 54, *init.* So incīdĕre, *to make a n.* or *incision*: ib. (Accidere, *to cut partly* or *nearly through*: Caes. B. G. 6, 27)

**notch** (*v.*): serrātim incīdo, scindo, 3· v TO CUT; and cf foll. art

**notched** (*part. adj.*). serrātus: Plin. 25, 8, 46 (s. folia) Tac Also serratum scissus, Apul Herb (s scissa folia).

**note** (*subs*): I *A mark*. nōta: v. MARK. II. *A memorandum*. Phr.: *to take n.s of all proceedings*, conficere commentarios omnium rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, *extr.*: *to make n. of*, in commentarios, pugillares referre (v. NOTE-BOOK): *to take n.s of a book while reading*, (librum) enotare, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; = librum adnotare atque excerpere, ib. 3, 5, 10 III. *Critical* or *explanatory*: 1. adnōtātio Plin Ep. 7, 20, 2 (nunc a te librum meum cum adnotationibus exspecto). *Dimin.*, adnotatiuncula (*a brief* or *unimportant n.*), Gell. 19, 7, *fin.* Adnotatio is freq. used as collect. subs.: *to illustrate an author with n.s throughout*, librum perpetua adnotatione illustrare, Forb. 2. *nōtae, arum (not class, but freely used by modern Latinists *in pl. only*): *to illustrate an author by very learned n.s*, scriptorem notis eruditionis accuratae plenissimis illustrare, Ern. in Kr.: Burm.· Gierig, etc. (N B —Adnotatio is, however, preferable.) *Dimin.* notu-

lae, *short* or *unimportant n s*: Wyttenb in Kr *To add n s to an author*, (librum) adnotare, Plin Ep 7, 20, 1; interpretari (*if the n s are explanatory*), Orell (N B — Not schölion, which is applied specially to the *notes of the ancient commentators on Greek authors*) **IV.** *A short letter* cŏdĭcilli, orum Cic Q Fr 2, 11, *init.* Plin Ep 6, 16, 8 (= litterae raptim scriptae, Gier ad l) *reminded by a n (of invitation)*, per codicillos admonitus, id 3, 18, 4 Phr *I write this brief n* , hoc litterulārum exaravi, Cic Att. 12, 1, *init.* See also LINE (VI). **V.** *Musical symbol* *nota musica, sŏni signum (Ki) *to sing or play from n s*, *ex notis musicis canere If the sounds represented by the n s be meant, soni, orum. Quint 11, 3, 42 (medii soni = *the middle n s*) **VI.** *The natural vocal expression* (of birds) vox Plin 10, 19, 43 Ov **VII.** *Commercial, note of hand* chīrŏgrăphum (*a signed bond*) Suet. Caes 17 Juv. 13, 137

**note** (*v*) **I.** *To remark, observe* nōto, 1 v. TO REMARK, OBSERVE. **II.** *To mark with a stigma.* nōto, 1 Cic Hor : v TO BRAND, STIGMATIZE **III.** *To jot down* **1.** ēnōto, 1 (*to take notes and make extracts from books*) Plin Ep 1, 6, 1 ib 6, 16, 10. **2.** adnōto, 1 (esp *to n down observations upon a book*) *a book would be read, he would n down (what struck him), and take extracts*, liber legebatur, adnotabat excerpebatque, Plin Ep. 3, 5, 10 Also in wider sense, *to n down what, when, and to whom one pays*, adn. quid et quando et cui des, Col 12, 3, *ad init* (Noto in this sense lacks authority)

**note-book:** **1.** pūgillāres, ium (*sc.* tabulae, codicilli, *a sort of pocket n for jotting down in*) *pencil and n*, stilus et p, Plin Ep 1, 6, 1 cf ib 1, 22, 11, libelli et pugillares, i. e. *library and n. to be for ever busy with one's n.*, semper [libro et] pugillaribus immmere, Sen. Ep 15, 5 Plin. maj **2.** commentārius (of a more formal and systematic kind; also indicating *the contents rather than the tablets on which they were written* cf. *supr*) *he left me 160 n s full of extracts*, electorum commentarios CLX. mihi reliquit, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17 *to enter in a n*, in commentarios referre, cf Suet Aug 64 **3.** perh adversāria, orum, *n.* (*a kind of day-book or journal kept by men of business, from which the ledger* [codex accepti et expensi] *was prepared*): Cic R Com 2

**noted** (*adj*) **1.** nōbĭlis, e (in good sense) · *a great and rhetorician*, magnus et n rhetor, Cic Inv 2, 2, *fin. Corinth n for brass*, nobilis aere Corinthus, Ov. M 6, 416. Hor Liv v FAMOUS **2** insignis, e (in good or bad sense). *a man n. for every kind of vileness*, homo insignis omnibus turpitudinis notis, Cic. Rab. perd 9, 24 · Hor **3.** insignītus (like preced., but not in this sense in Cic) *n. infamy*, i. flagrtium, Tac. A. 4, 51. See also CELEBRATED.

**note-worthy:** nōtandus, nōtābĭlis. v REMARKABLE. Join · rara et notabilis [res], Plin Ep. 7, 6, *init.*

**nothing:** **I.** *Non-existence, nobeing, nonentity*: nĭhĭlum *to be created out of n.*, de n crean, gigni, fieri, Lucr 1, 157, *sqq to reduce things to n*, ad n. interimere res, ib. 217 *to spring from n. or return to n*, ex n orīri aut in nihilum occidere, Cic Div. 2, 16, *fin* (the use of nil in this sense, Lucr. 1, 267, ad nil revocari, is exceptional, and not to be imitated) · *to value at n (attach no value at all to)*, nihili facere, pendere, Pl.. Ter.. v. TO VALUE **II.** *Not anything* · **1.** nĭhil, contr nīl, *indecl n*, with nulla res to supply its place where an inflected form is required, or after a preposition (concerning nihili, nihilo, v *supr.*) *that n. can be created out of n.*, nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr. 1, 157 *n. is better than agriculture*, nihil (the form always used by Cic. in prose) est agricultura melius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, *fin.* · *to do n.*, n. agere, Cic. Sen 6 freq used with ref. to *persons* · *n so pitiable as the wretched man who was once happy*, n tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, Cic Part Or 17, *init* Strengthened by quicquam *n whatever that is excellent*, n quicquam egregium, id de Or 1, 30, 134 *Nothing but, n else than*, n nisi, Ter Ad 3, 3, 40; n aliud nisi, Cic. Am 27, *init* , n praeter, id Fam 4, 7 Note also the foll phr. · *it is n to us*, n ad nos, id in Pis 28, 68 *n in comparison with.* , n ad. ., id de Or 2, 6, 25 *I have n. to do with you*, tecum n rei nobis est, Ter Ph 2, 3, 74 (N B —For the use of nulla res, as the inflected form, cf Nep. Reg 2, nullius rei [*not* nihili] cupidus, nisi imperii, *covetous of n. but empire* · Cic Br 59, *fin*, nulla re una oratorem magis commendari , *by nothing whatever, no single thing.* This form may also be used for emphasis instead of nihil cf Lucr 1, 151, nullam rem e nihilo gigni divinitus unquam.) **2.** (in imperative sentences, or after a verb of *asking, commanding, striving, etc*), nē quid, ut ne quid · *n in excess* ' ne quid nimis ' Ter Andr 1, 1, 34 (*we must n ouse our diligence*) *so that we may do n heedlessly*, ut ne quid inconsiderate agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103 strengthened by prorsus ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, *may absolutely be ignorant of nothing.* (N B.—In gen. and dat., rei must be added *I will strive to be forgetful of n.*, *enitar ne cujus rei immemor esse videar Ne cujus = *of no person.*) Phr. *good for n.*, nēquam (v GOOD-FOR-NOTHING) *n. but (= sheer, unqualified)*, mērus *he speaks of n but war*, merum bellum loquitur, Cic. Att. 9, 13, *fin*

**nothingness:** nĭhĭlum v. NOTHING (I)

**notice** (*subs*) **I.** *Heed, observation* usu expr by verb (1). *to take n of* anything, ănĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3. *a little before the third watch it was n'd that* .., paulo ante tertiam vigiliam animadversum est (with *acc.* and *inf*), Caes B G 7, 24. Cic (v TO REMARK, OBSERVE) *worthy of n*, notandus, notabilis (v REMARKABLE). See also OBSERVATION. (1) *to attract n.*, conspĭcior, spectus, 3 *has horses and armour attracted n*, equi atque arma conspiciebantur, Liv. 21, 4 *to attract especial n*, maxime conspici, ib 5, 23, *med* : Sall · Hor. (2) *to escape n.*: (1). fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 (with *acc*) *so silently that they escaped the n of the sentinels*, tanto silentio ut custodes fallerent, Liv. 5, 47, *med.*. Hor. also absol, *a spy who had escaped n for two years*, speculator qui biennium fefellerat, ib 22, 33, *init* Also *impers* : non me fallit, *it does not escape my n.*: foll. by *acc.* and *inf*, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 3 Caes (2) fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 (not with pers. subject; but with ref to *facts* or *principles which are not discerned*): *what escaped the n of Lycurgus*, quod fugit Lycurgum, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 *this advantage can escape no one's n*, neminem haec utilitas i. potest, Quint 2, 5, 17. *Impers* non me fugit, *it does not escape my n.* (or *knowledge*) Cic (3) lātĕo, 2 (v HIDDEN, to be) *a crime may escape n among so many enormities*, scelus l. inter tot flagitia (potest), Cic. R. Am. 40, 118. *Impers.* non me latet, *it does not escape my n* · or with non-pers subject, as res Eumenem non latuit, *did not escape his n*, Just 13, 8, *med* (late).

‖ *Animadversion, censure* nōtātio, ănĭmadversio (the former, esp of *the animadversion of censors*, the latter oft. = *punishment*). cf. Cic. Clu. 46, 128 *So to take n of an offence (punish it)*, animadvertere, ib. **III.** *Notification*: **1.** nuntiātio (*in ordinary business affairs*) · Ulp. Dig 43, 23, 1 § 12 **2.** dēnuntiātio (*the formal giving of n* ; esp *in the way of menace or war*) *will he obey this n ?* huic d ille pareat? Cic. Ph. 6, 3, 5 Liv. v. DECLARATION **3.** rĕnuntiātio Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 63, *extr.* (*n. of dissolution of partnership*). **4.** proscriptio (*public written n*): Cic Quint 18, 56. **5.** prōmulgātio (*of laws proposed*) id Ph 1, 10, 25. **6.** titŭlus (*the bill containing a n*): *he read the n. (of sale)*, t legit, Plin. Ep 7, 27, 7 Oft expr by verb *to give (formal) n.* of anything (1) dēnuntio, 1 (cf *supr* III., 2) *to give formal n. of war*, bellum d, Cic. Fam 12, 24 more fully, bellum denuntiare atque indicere, ib Rep 2, 17 *n was given*, denuntiatum est, id. Off 3, 16, 66 foll by ut and subj *to give any one (authoritative) n to quit a place*, d alicui ut excedat, Caes B C 2, 20. *To give n. beforehand* praenuntio, 1. Caes Nep · v TO ANNOUNCE. (2) proscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (*publicly and in writing*) · *he caused a n. to be published even at Formiae*, etiam Formiis proscribi jussit (foll. by *acc* and *inf*), Cic Att 9, 17 oft. = *to give n of sale*, id Off 3, 16, 66. (3) prōmulgo, 1 (the usual term for *giving due n. of* a proposed law) *to draw up a law and give public n of it*, legem scribere atque pr, id. Verr 5, 69, 177

**notice** (*v.*) ănĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3: Cic Caes : v. TO NOTE, REMARK. Expr. *I did not n*, me fugit, fefellit v NOTICE, subs. (I, ni).

**noticeable:** nōtābĭlis, insignis: v REMARKABLE.

**notification:** dēnuntiātio, rēnuntiātio, etc . v NOTICE (III)

**notify:** dēnuntio, etc v. NOTICE (III).

**notion:** **1.** nōtio (*a general conception* of anything) *nor does any other n underline this word*, nec ulla alia n hunc verbo subjecta est, Cic Tusc 5, 10, 29 in phil sense = Gk ἔννοια v IDEA (II, 1) **2** nōtĭtia (like preced., but usu rather more definite) *elementary n s of the greatest things*, n parvae rerum maximarum, Cic Fin. 5, 21, 60 also used = Gk ἔννοια, id Ac 2, 10, 30 **3.** antĭcĭpatio (only as phil. *t. t.* = Gk πρόληψις): v INNATE (idea) **4.** suspĭcio (*a mere fancy n.*) *not the fantest n of gods*, nulla s deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62 See also IDEA, II. (throughout) (N.B.—Very oft expr. by verb *to have right n s about anything*, *aliquam rem recte intelligere, penitus perspectam habere ; alicujus rei naturam bene animo [cogitatione, mente] comprehendere, complecti *to have wrong n s about anything*, de aliqua re prave sentire v. TO UNDERSTAND, COMPREHEND ; MISUNDERSTAND)

**notoriety:** fāma (*repute, good* or *bad ; usu. good*), infāmia (*ill-repute*): v. FAME, INFAMY. Phr. *to have a bad n*, flagrare rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125

**notorious:** **I.** *Well known:* **1.** nōtus (omnibus) Join · (res) nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic Verr 3, 58, 134 (v. *infr* 3) **2.** vulgātus (*generally known*): Ov. M 4, 276 (vulgatos pastoris amores) Strengthened, pervulgatus Cic. **3** illustris, e (*clear as daylight, undeniable*) Join: illustre notumque omnibus (factum), Cic. Verr 5, 13, 34; [quae sunt] testata et illustria, id Fam 11, 27, *med* **4.** mănĭfestus v. MANIFEST *It is n.*, may be expr. by neminem fugit (v. NOTICE, I., m); (omnibus) patet, Cic Mil. 6, 15

**II.** *Having a bad notoriety.* **1.** nōtus · (*a woman*) *not only famous but n.*, non solum nobilis sed etiam n, Cic. Coel 13, 31 (Infreq in this sense) **2.** infāmis, e (stronger than Eng.): *n. for every kind of infamy*, omni dedecore inf, Cic Clu 47, 130: Tac. · v. INFAMOUS. **3** fāmōsus (in good *or* bad sense ; but more freq. bad) (*a woman*) *n. as a poisoner*, veneficiis famosa, Tac. A. 3, 7 · Hor. **4.** nōbĭlis, e (less freq in this sense) *the n. bull of Phalaris*, ille n. taurus, quem Ph. habuisse dicitur, Cic Verr. 4, 33, *fin.*. *a n. harlot*, n scortum, Liv 39, 9, *med.* **5.** insignis (*marked in any way, for good or evil*): *n. for every species of vileness* omni genere turpitudinis i.

Cic Rab perd 9, *init* cf Hor S 2, 1, 46, *insignis tota cantabitur urbe*: Caes. *To render n*, nobilitate (rare in this sense), Fer Inn 5, 7, 20 (N B.—Notus, nobilis, nobilito, and insignis can be used in bad sense only when the context so determines their application: cf ll. cc.)

**notoriously**: insignītē Cic Quint 23, 73 Use better expr by adj or verb *ne ista n licentiosa*, *libidinum infamia liberis omnibus patet, neminem omnium fugit* v. NOTORIOUS, NOTORIETY.

**notoriousness**: v. NOTORIETY.

**notwithstanding**: ‖. As adv or conj nihilōminus; attāmen, tāmen for syn. v. NEVERTHELESS ‖. As prep.. 1. expr by invitus in agr with subs. (abl. absol constr.) *gods and men n* (*in spite of them*), dīs hominibusque invītis, Cic Q Fr 3, 2, *med.* v. SPITE OF (IN) 2. expr by various participles in abl constr *n the auspices*, *neglectis auspiciis*. *n the beauty of his own wife*, *spretā pulchritudine uxoris sate propriae* (v. TO DISREGARD, DESPISE) 3. form a dependent sent. with etiamsi, tametsi, quam v. ALTHOUGH, NEVERTHELESS

**nought** v. NAUGHT

**noun**: nomen, ĭnis, *n* Quint 1, 4, 18 *n s primary and common*, *n propria*, *appellativa*, Charis 2, 2, p 124 Prisc 2, 5.

**nourish**: 1. nūtrio, ī (strictly, *as a mother does an infant*, also in wider sense) *whom the she-wolf n 's*, quos n lupa, Ov F 2, 415 (v. TO SUCKLE): *the earth n 's plants*, terra herbas n, id. R Am 45 Fīg, of *mental nurture*, Hor. Od 4, 4, 25. Comps innutrio, 4 (to n *in* something: v. TO NURTURE); ēnutrio, 4 (*to n up, rear* rare) Ov M. 4, 289 Plin 2. alo, ui, ĭtum and tum, 3 (in wider sense; *to furnish with food* or *aliment of any kind*, *to bring up, rear*) *to n horses*, equos a, Ser (v. TO KEEP, IV.) Luv. Esp fig.: *honour n 's the arts*, honor a artes, Cic Tusc. 1, 2, 4: *these studies n. youth*, haec studia adolescentiam a, id. Arch 7, 16. See also TO SUPPORT.

**nourisher**: 1. altor, *f* trix *rearer and n. of all things* (the universe), omnium rerum educator et a, Cic N D. 2, 34, *init* · ib Fl. 26, 62 (eorum [Atheniensium] terra parens, *altrix*, patria) 2. nūtrītor (rare) · Stat.

**nourishing** (*adj*) · 1. vālens, ntis (of *food*) Cels 2, 18, *init* where he defines the term thus, valentissimum dico in quo plurimum alimenti est Applied to valens, Cels uses, imbecillus, infirmus (*not n, in any considerable degree*) for valens, he also uses firmus (to avoid repetition), l c Varr. 2, expr. by cibus, ălimentum · *very n, not at all n.*, maximi, minimi cibi, Varr. R R. 2, 11; in quo plurimum, minimum alimenti est, Cels. l. c. 3. ălībĭlis, e: Varr. l. c. 4. nūtrītōrius (late and rare) Theod. Prisc.

**nourishment**: ‖. *Act of nourishing*: expr by ger or other part of verb v. TO NOURISH. ‖. *That which nourishes*. 1. ălimentum: *to need bodily n*, corporis alimenta desiderare, Cic. Tim 6: esp. to denote *the nourishing element in food* Cels 2, 18: v. NOURISHING (1) 2. cibus (to be used when n. simply = FOOD, q. v.) *having very little n. in it*, minimi cibi, Varr. 2, 11. 3. nūtrīmentum (rare) Plin (Several times in Suet = *rearing, early life.*)

**novel** (*adj*) nōvus. *a n. and unheard of charge*, n. crimen et [ante hunc diem] inauditum, Cic Leg. *init.*, *in such a n. state of affairs*, tam n rebus, id. Fam. 7, 18, *extr.* See also STRANGE, NEW.

**novel** (*subs.*): *historia commenticia. v. FICTITIOUS.

**novelist**: *historiarum commenticiarum scriptor.

**novelty**: 1. nōvĭtas (*newness, strangeness*) *to please by mere n*, ipsa n. delectare, Quint 9, 2, 66 Cic. 2. expr. by nōvus (esp. when *novelty = a new thing*): *no n*, nihil novi, Cic Rep 1, 14, *init* (but novae res usu = *political change, revolution*): *to be charmed only by n s*, nulla nisi n. re commoveri, Auct Her. 3, 22, 35 *striking n s*, res insignes et n, ib 3. insŏlentia (as opp to the idea of being *used to anything*) *n in language*, ins verborum, Cic de O 3, 13, 50

**November**: mensis Nōvembris or -ber. Col Pall (title of Bk XI, November: but in the text mensis is regularly expressed) *on the 1st of N*, kal Novembribus, Col

**novice**: 1. tīro, ōnis, *m* (prop *a new soldier* but used fig for *a beginner in anything*): *a n at the bar*, usu forensi atque exercitatione t, Cic Div Verr 15, 47, t in foro, Quint 2, 10, 9 *Inmin*, tiunculus: Juv 11, 143, *fem*, tiuncula, Hier 2. novīcius, -tius (as subs usu = *a new slave*) Quint 8, 2, 8 Juv 3, 265 (= *new-comer*) *a n in a monastery*, (monachus) novitius, (monacha) novitia (Kr) 3. expr by rudis e (*untrained, uncultivated*) cf Cic N D 3, 5, 7, rudis et integer discipulus, tiuncula ac rudem esse in dialectica re, id de Or 1, 50, *extr*

**novitiate**: *tīrōcinium monasticum. Ban (in Kr)

**now**. ‖. *At the present time* 1. nunc *pass* 2 jam (denoting emphasis and urgency *now, without further delay*) *I want (the money) now*—*You shall have it now* (directly), jam opus est—Jam feres, Ter Ph 3, 3, 26 Strengthened by tandem=*now at length*, Virg Aen 6, 61 Jam and nunc are often combined = *even now I even now* (*in anticipation*) *fear*, jam nunc timeo, Civ Div. Verr. 13, 42 Also jam is sometimes repeated for emphasis · cf. Cic Ph 2, 34, 87, jam jam minime miror, i e *now I no longer wonder* so, Virg. Aen. 2, 701, jam jam nulla mora est. 3. hŏdiē (*in the present day*): cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 2, *fin*, omnes qui *tum* eos agros, ubi *hodie* est haec urbs, etc.: Tac So in praesenti (less good in praesentiarum), *at present* Cic. Nep. v. PRESENT (In praesens = *for the present*) ‖. As correl, *now now* · 1. mŏdo mŏdo (*to say*) *n this, n that*, m hoc, m. illud dicere, Cic. N. D 1, 18, 47 · *step n quick, n slow*, citus m, m tardus incessus, Sall Cat 15 Instead of the second modo occurs, interdum, Sall. Jug 62, aliquando, Tac. A 1, 81 2. nunc . nunc .. *n on this side, n on that*, n hac parte, n illac, Liv. 34, 13, *init* Virg. Curt 3. alias in connexion with alius, alter *n. one way, n. another*, alias alter, Cic Inv. 2, 13, 45 (For which alio tempore may be used) ‖. As particle of transition: 1. nunc (indicating the matter that comes immediately after) *n, I will reply to your letters*, n respondebo ad epistolas tuas, Cic. Q. Fr 1, 1, 2 *let us n. look at what is more recondite*, n interiora videamus, id. Div. 2, 60, *init.* but nunc is rarely so used as to depart entirely from its proper sense as an adv of time the foll is an example of its doing so *n, I should wish you to understand*, n. velim tibi persuadeas ..., id Fam. 15, 4, 2. Note also the phr. age nunc, *come now!* in calling attention to what follows (N.B.—Nunc vero is not used merely by way of transition: cf Cic Cat 1, 7, *init*, nunc vero quae tua est ista vita? l e *at this very time, etc.*. ib. Verr. 5, 67, nunc vero, quum tibi loquar.., i e. *but at the* present time et *pass* 2. jam (implying not *merely* a transition of thought, but one in which what follows is to be emphasised): *n. you are all pretty well aware of this*, jam hoc fere scitis omnes, Cic. Clu 16, 46: cf Id. Man 14, 42, *jam* quantum consilio valeat, vos, Quirites, etc ib *paulo infr.*, humanitate *jam* tanta est .... (= *now*, or, *and then*): also Clu. 13, 36, jam, ut Romae vixerint, *now, how they lived at Rome, etc* 3. autem (esp in arguments, to indicate the steps by which a conclusion is reached never the first word in a sentence) cf. Cic Top 14, 56, aut hoc, aut illud; hoc *autem* non igitur illud, *it is either this or that* n, *it is this, therefore it is not that* also in the turns of a narrative: cf Cic Clu 13, 37, Asinius autem brevi illo tempore, occiditur, i e *now, Asinius shortly afterwards, etc* v. MOREOVER, BUT 4. sed (usu denoting a greater transition than autem freq in Sall) cf. Sall Cat. 23, *init*, sed in his erat Sempronia, *n, among these, etc* also ib 41, *init*, 43, *med.* 5. quidem, or, with *pers. sing* and *pl*, equidem (= *it is true, no doubt*, and indicating a counter consideration to follow) *n, for my part, I am of this opinion*, , *but* . . equidem ego sic existimo. , sed . , Sall Cat. 51, *ad med* ib. *paulo infr*, de poena possumus equidem dicere . sed, per deos immortales! , *n, it is true, we might say, etc* v INDEED 6. stronger than quidem, and usu denoting contrast with something before, vēro (never first in a sentence). cf Liv 26, 11, *med*, id vero adeo superbum atque indignum visum, *n, this (really) seemed so insulting, etc* also in exhortation and calling attention, age vero! *come n!* Cic Man 14, 40 7 only as encht, dum (in calling attention) *Sosia, come n! I want a word with you*, Sosia adesdum! paucis te volo, Ter Andr 1, 1, 2 esp. with age *come n! explain this to me*, agedum! hoc mihi expedi, Ter Eun 4, 4, 27 Cic 8, porro exp. in phr, age porro! *come n!* (to call attention) Cic Verr 5, 22, *init* 9. tandem v PRAY; **now and then**, aliquando, nonnunquam, subinde (= *from time to time*): v SOMETIMES, OCCASIONALLY.

**nowadays**: Phr.. *people n*, nunc homines, qui nunc sunt homines · *don't you see the ways of people n.?* non tu nunc hominum mores vides? Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 57 · the full form occurs Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, judicia qui nunc sunt hominum, *the opinions of people n.* (in comparison with the future).

**no-ways**: v NOWISE

**nowhere**: 1. nusquam opp to usquam, Cic Leg 1, 15, 42 strengthened, n. gentium (*n in the world, n at all*), Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: *n. else*, n. alibi, Cic Ac 2, 32, 103 2. expr by usquam with a negative *who had n to set his foot*, cui nullus esset usquam locus consistendi, Cic Fl. 21, 50 so, *and... n.*, nec usquam, Quint. 10, 7, 6. (N B.—This constr. must be used after verbs of *commanding, advising, etc : I strongly advise you n to set foot in Italy*, *magnopere te hortor, ne in Italia usquam [not, ut nusquam] consistas v THAT, conj.) 3. nullo in loco Tursell. Forcell. (s. v nusquam) or without in, nullo loco, Kr (e Cic) · cf Madv. L G § 273, *b.* (N B—Nullibi in Vitr 7 1, 4, belongs to a clause marked as interpolated by Schneider)

**nowise**: haudquāquam, neutīquam, etc · v. MEANS (by no). More emphatically, *nulla ne minima quidem parte (with compar)

**noxious**: nŏcens, noxius, etc v INJURIOUS. *N (poisonous) plants*, mala gramina, Virg. Aen. 2, 471.

**noxiousness**: v. INJURIOUSNESS.

**nozzle**: *of a vessel*, nāsus Juv 5, 47 Mart.

**nude**: nūdus *a n. statue*, signum n, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 2 · v. NAKED.

**nudge** (*v.*): fŏdĭco, 1. *to n. any one in the ribs*, (alicui) f latus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51. In same sense fŏdio, 3: Ter Hec. 3, 5, 17.

**nudity**: expr. by nūdus (nuditas, in Quint. 10, 2, 23, is prob. f. l) = *in a state of n.*, Juv. 1, 84 v. NAKED. Phr.: *they live in almost complete n.*, (maxima) est pars corporis aperta, Caes. B G. 4, 1, *extr* : *to exhibit the person in a state of n.*, nudare inter aves corpora, Enn in Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70.

**nugatory**: 1. nūgātōrius (*trifling, worthless, futile* rare) Join (res) infirma atque nugatoria (ad probandum), Cic Caec 23, 64 2. usu. better expr by nullus *that argument is altogether n*, n vero id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc 2, 5, *init* cf id Leg 2, 6, *init*, leges *nullas* habere, *to look upon them as good for nothing, nugatory* Comp Hor S 2, 3, 6, nil est = *the attempt is futile*, *n* 3. fūtilis, frīvŏlus. v FRIVOLOUS (II)

**nugget**: massa, glēba v LUMP

**nuisance**: *quod molestum, noxium, est; quod alicui nocet, molestiam exhibet, affert · v. INJURIOUS, TROUBLESOME; TO INJURE, TROUBLE. Phr. *you are a n to me* ' enecas me ' Pl Truc. 1, 2, 23 Ter. Ph 2, 3, 37, etc. more lit, odio (*al.* odiosus) es ! Pl l. c. 25. cf Ter Hec. 1, 2, 48, tundendo atque odio, *by the n. of his dunning importunity*. *what a n. it is* ' quam molestum est ' Cic Att. 8, 3, *med* *to keep the city free from n s*, *curare ut cloacae et purgentur et reficiantur atque omnia quae ad salubritatem civium pertinent cf. Ulp Dig 43, 23, 1 § 2 *a public n.* (*in sanitary sense*), *quod salubritatem civium infestare possit

**null**: irrītus (v. VOID); nullus (v NUGATORY, 2) *To be n and void*, cessare (of *actions, edicts, etc.*), Ulp Dig. 47, 10, 17 § 1 Paul. ib.

**nullify**: infirmo, irrītum (quid) făcio, etc. v. TO INVALIDATE. See also, TO REPEAL.

**nullity**: expr by nullus v. NONENTITY

**numb** (*adj*). torpens, ntis (part of torpeo): *sinews n with cold*, t frigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58, *ad fin* Suet (Tolpidus appears not to occur in just this sense.) *To be n*, torpēre with incept torpescĕre (*to grow n*) Plin 11, 37, 89 (torpescit pars ea corporis) Also, obtorpesco, torpui, 3 (*to be struck n*) Plin 9, 42, 67 (*of the effect of the torpedo*)

**numb** (*v*) 1. torpĕfăcio, 3 (v rare). Non 182, 5 2. obstŭpefăcio, 3 (v rare) *n d with excess of cold*, nimio frigore obstupefactus, Val Max. 5, 1, *exter* 1. (Only in *p part.* in this sense) Or expr by torporem afferre, etc. v. NUMBNESS.

**number** (*subs*) · I. In abstract sense, *the category of n.*. nūmĕrus *all their towns*, 12 *in n*, omnia sua oppida, numero ad duodecim, Caes B. G. 1, 5 Cic *to count the n* (*of anything*), n inire, Caes. B G 7, 76 *to state precisely the n.* (*of the slain*), n. subtiliter exsequi, Liv 3, 5, *fin* *What n, such a n, a considerable n.*, quot, tot, aliquot, *indecl* v. MANY. II. *A* number; as *an entity*. nūmĕrus *the most perfect n*, n. perfectissimus, Sen Ep 58, 28 · Cic. *the n five, six, seven, etc*, n quinarius, senarius, septenarius, etc, Macr. S. Scip. 1, 6. *The n. one, two, three, etc*, monas, dyas, trias, etc Macr. l. c v ONE, TWO, etc. III. In grammar: nūmĕrus: Varr L. L 9, 37, 63 Prisc. For *the plural n*, Varr l c uses numerus multitudinis; but numerus pluralis is better suited for ord. use. IV. *A large number* 1. multĭtūdo *relying on their (superior) n.s*, multitudine freti, Liv. 21, 5, *med*. cf ib c 8, *init.*, abundabat multitudine hominum Poenus (*he had greatly the advantage in n s*) · v MULTITUDE. 2. expr. by multi, plūrimi, etc : v. MANY 3. cōpia (*ample n, abundance*). *so large a n* (*such store*) *of brave and upright men*, virorum fortium atque innocentium c. tanta, Cic Man. 10, *init* *there were a great n. of banditti in that district* (*who might be enlisted*), (latronum) in ea regione magna c. erat, Sall Cat. 28, *extr*. See also HOST (II.). 4. frĕquens (with a collect. subs), frĕquentes, frĕquentia (*of people assembled together*). *the Senate assembled in large n.s*, frequens Senatus convenit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, *med.*: *they assemble in very large n.s*, frequentissimi conveniunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 11 · Liv.. *a very large n of people*, summa hominum frequentia, Cic. Verr 2, 77, 189 So, *a small n*, pauci, rari, paucitas. v. FEW V. *Poetical* nūmĕrus, usu. pl Cic Hor. v. RHYTHM, METRE

**number** (*v*) 1. nūmĕrum ineo, 4, *rr.* (in precise sense) Caes B G 7, 76 2. nūmĕro, 1 *to n many friends*, multos n amicos, Ov Tr. 1, 9, 5 (*veterans*) *n ing thirty campaigns*, tricena stipendia numerantes, Tac A 1. 35. Phr. *to be n'd among the justly slain*, numerum obtinere jure caesorum, Cic Off 2, 12, 43; *among the gods*, in deorum numerum referre, Suet Claud 45 *That may be easily n'd*, numerabilis, Hor A P 206 (populus numerabilis, utpote parvus) See also, TO COUNT, RECKON

**numbering** (*subs.*). expr by verb *on account of the n. of the people b. David*, ob numeratum a Davide populum, Vulg II Sam XXIV. *lem.* (or, ob numerum populi a D initum) v TO NUMBER. Also Caes has census with ref to *a mere enumeration of people* B G. 1, 29 (Not numeratio)

**numbering** (*part adj*) 1. numero ad , Caes B G 1, 5 also the number may be in *gen* (L G § 274) *a fleet n* 1000 *ships*, classis mille numero navium, Cic Verr 2, 1, 18, 48 2. ad (*amounting to*) *we were a full house, n in all about* 200, frequentes fumus; omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 1, *ad init*

**numberless**: innūmĕrus (esp poet.) innūmĕrābilis v INNUMERABLE

**numbers**, title of book of O T. (liber) Numĕri, orum Vulg

**numbing** (*part adj*) *a n sensation*, torpor v. NUMBNESS

**numbness**: torpor: Cels. 2, 8, *med.* (in Cic. N D 2, 50, *extr.* = *numbing power*, belonging to the torpedo) *to cause n* (*stupefy*), t afferre (corpori), Plin 20, 21, 84 § 223; t obducere, id 22, 25, 71; arctus torpore hebetare, Val Max 3, 8, ext 6 *Seized with (rendered senseless by) n.*, obstupefactus, torpens v NUMB (adj)

**numeral**: nūmĕrāle (nōmen) Prisc 2, 6, p. 77 (Kiehl) See also NUMERICAL

**numeration**: nūmĕrātio (quam arithmetici dicunt).

**numerator**: *numerator (numerus)

**numerical**: expr. by nūmĕrus, multitūdo *n. characters*, *numerorum notae, signa (Ki) *to have a n. superiority*, numero superare, Liv 9, 32, *med.*; multitudine abundare (implying *very large numbers*), ib. 21, 8, *init*

**numerically**: nūmĕro (abl of manner) v. preced art.; and NUMBER (I).

**numerous**: 1. multi, plūrimi, ae, a v. MANY 2. crĕber, bra, brum (with the additional notion of *closeness*): *very n. buildings* creberrima aedificia, Caes B G 5, 12 *n stones* (*enough to make a shower*) *fell from heaven*, c. lapides cecidere coelo, Liv. v. FREQUENT, CROWDED 3. frĕquens, ntis (of *a considerable number of people together*, not however, *crowded*, as creber implies) *a large and more n deputation*, major frequentiorque legatio, Liv. 5, 5, *med*

Cic v. NUMBER (IV 4) (N B —Frequens is mostly used of *the attendance of respectable* or *desirable persons*, not in bad sense.) 4. expr by multĭtūdo v MULTITUDE 5. nūmĕrōsus (late; and in this sense not to be imitated) Tac. Juv. See also foll art Phr *before a n. audience*, in (magna) celebritate auditorium, Quint 1, 2, 29.

**numerously**: Phr *a n. attended meeting of the Senate*, Senatus frequens, frequentissimus, Cic. Ph 2, 38, 99 *a n attended banquet*, celebre convivium, Tac. A. 14, 48 Cic. (Frequenter in this sense is rare, but occurs Cic. Att. 1, 19, *med.*, huic *frequenter* interceditur, i. e *he meets with numerous opponents.*)

**numerousness**: multitūdo: v. NUMBER (IV.).

**numismatics**: *doctrina numismatum, Eckh.; *numismatum cognitio, Wyttenb. (Kr.); *res (ratio) numismatica.

**numismatologist**: *rei numismaticae peritus.

**nun**: 1. mŏnācha Hier. 2. mŏnastria (common designation in later Latin) *to molest n s or females leading an ascetic life*, monastrias vel asceterias inquietare, Authent Coll 6, 7 (Novell 79) · ib 9, 15, 43 (Novell 123) where the term ascetria again occurs (si quis corruperit asceteriam aut diaconissam aut monastriam, etc). 3. nonna (a late word, applied, as also masc nonnus, *to persons of pious life*). Hier.: v. Forcell. s. v. (The term nonna was also applied to *foster-mothers* · Inscr in Forcell.) Phr. *to become a n*, vitam monasticam eligere, et intrare monasterium, Just. Novell

**nuncio**: nuntius, lēgātus v ENVOY.

**nunnery**: mŏnastĕrium Just. Novell *pass* (the context determining whether the monastery is one for the male or the female sex); *coenobium monachorum (Kr.)

**nuptial** (*adj.*) 1. nuptiālis, e. Cic Cat 2 jugālis, e (poet) · *the n. tie*, j vinclum, Virg Aen. 4, 16 *n gifts*, j dona, Ov. M 3, 309 3. gĕnialis, e in phr. *n. bed*, g lectus, Cic. Clu. 5, 14 Hor ; g. torus, Virg. Aen 6, 603. Special terms *n feast*, nuptiae, arum (v foll art) *n ode or song*, hymen, Ov. Her 12, 137; Hymenaeus, I er Ad 5, 7, 7 Lucr also, epithalamium, Cat.. *n-chamber* or *bed*, thalamus Prop. 2, 15 (7), 14 Virg

**nuptials**: 1. nuptiae, arum *to sup with any one on the occasion of his n*, cum aliquo in ejus n coenare, Cic. Q Fr 2, 3, *fin*. the word specially refers to *feasting at a wedding* *to prepare the n* (*nuptial feast*), n apparare, Ter Ph 4, 4, 20; n exornare, Pl. Aul 4, 10, 58 See also MARRIAGE. 2 Hymenaeus (metonymy being prop the name of the god of marriages oft plural) *to seek forbidden n*, inconcessos Hymenaeos petere, Virg Aen 1, 651 *inauspicious n*, infausti H, Stat. Th 3, 283 3. thălămus (metonymy) *bridal bed* or *chamber*) *to break off n. that have been arranged for*, thalamos deserere pactos, Virg Aen. 10, 649. By sim. figure, is also used fax, fācis, *f.* (*nuptial torch*) · cf Ov M 7, 49, te face sollenni junget sibi.

**nurse** (*subs*) I. *A woman having the care and nurture of children*: 1. nūtrix, īcis (*one that gives suck, a wet-nurse*) *to employ n.s (to suckle) an infant*, puero nutrices adhibere, Gell. 12, 1 Cic. *she-goat, n. of Jove*, capra, n. Jovis, Ov. F. 5, 127 Virg. (From Quint. 1, 1, 4, it appears that the nutrix *had the care of children in infancy* generally, as with us) *Dimin*, nutricula (without diff. of meaning) Suet. Aug 94, *med* · Hor.: *n s' tales*, fabulae nutricularum, Quint. 1, 9, 2. 2 (?) assa (*dry-nurse*; *a woman who simply takes charge of children, without giving them suck*) Juv. 14, 208 (vetulae assae, *superannuated n.s*). 3. nūtricia (in wider sense, *a woman who nurtures and rears*) Hier Ep. 108 cf. FOSTER-FATHER. 4. altrix, īcis (*one who rears*) v NURTURER. Phr. *n's ages*, nutricia, orum Ulp Dig. 50, 13, 14 *as long as children require a n*, quoad infantes uberibus aluntur, Dig. l. c. II. Fig : *she that cherishes, fosters*, in any way · 1. altrix v NURTURER 2. nūtrix *Juba's land, pan ched n. of lions*, Jubae tellus arida n leonum, Hor Od. 1, 22, 15 III. *One who attends to a sick person*. expr by assideo, 2 cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 82, habes qui assideat, fomenta paret v. TO NURSE (IV)

**nurse** (*v.*): I. *To suckle* · nūtrio, 4: *I have no doubt she will n. her own infant*, nihil dubito quin filium lacte suo nutritura sit, Gell. 12, 1, *init*. Phr.: *not to n. her own infant*, puero nutricem adhibere, ib · *to be still n.d* (*not yet weaned*), uberibus ali, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 14. II. *To carry in the arms*: 1. gesto, 1 · cf. Ter Ad 4, 2, 24, quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, i. e

*n.d* or *dandled him in the arms*: cf. Lact 3, 22, *extr.*, infantium gestationes, *the nursing of babes*. **2.** fŏvĕo, fōvi, tum, 2 (*with tender care and affection*). cf. Aen 1, 718, given fr · v. TO FONDLE. **III.** *To rear* ălo, nūtrio v TO NOURISH, NURTURE. **IV.** *To attend to the wants of an invalid*. **1.** assīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*with dat*) requiring to be supplemented by other and more definite expr. cf Tac Agr 45, assidere valetudini, fovere deficientem Hor. S 1, 1, 82, assidere, fomenta parare also Ov. Her. 19 (20), 133, me miserum, quod non *medicum tam fussa ministro*, effingoque manus, insideoque toro. **2.** nūtrio, 4 *the care of n'ing*, cura nutriendorum corporum, Liv. 4, 52 (but this is a rare use, the word strictly referring to *the supply of nutriment* cf Cels. 3, 23, aegrum n. per cos cibos .., etc.) **3.** perh. fŏveo v *supr.* (I.)

**nursery**: I. *An children* (?) parvulorum diaeta (*the room*) Kr (ex Ict.). Phr. *physical education begins in the n*, corporum educatio a lacte cunisque initium ducit, Quint. 1, 1, 21 *there are studies proper to the n*, sunt sua etiam infantiae studia, cf. Quint. 1. c *n. tales*, nutricum fabulae, cf Quint 1, 9, 2 *to allow children to spend three years in the n*, nutricibus triennium dare, ib § 16 *to get beyond the n., and learn in earnest*, exire de gremio et discere serio, ib. 1, 2, *init.* *ere he was well out of the n*, *quum vix e cura nutricis exisset; adhuc infans* || *For plants*· **1.** plantārium Plin. 13, 4, 8 **2.** sēmināium Col 5, 6, *init* l hn. Fig. *the n of the state* (*the family*), s reipublicae, Cic Off 1, 17, 54 Liv **III.** Fig.: *a rearing place*: **1.** sēmināium: *a n (hot-bed) of crime*, s scelerum (*sc.* Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, epit.: Cic.. v. *supr.*, II.). **2.** altrix (terra). v. NURTURER

**nursery-garden**: v. NURSERY (II.).

**nursery-gardener**: perh. *plantārius

**nursing** (*subs*) : I. Lit.· *supplying infants from the breast* nūtrīcātio Gell. 12, 1, *init* Or expr. by verb v TO NURSE (I.). II. *Careful attention to the sick*. nūtīcium (rare) *through her affectionate, motherly n I recovered from a long illness*, illius pio maternoque n per longum tempus aeger convalui, Sen Cons Helv. 17, 1 Or expr. by circuml · *nothing is more essential than good n.*, *nihil aegris magis necessarium, quam ut assideat aliquis et sedulo omnia praebeat quae opus sint; omnia quae ad valetudinem fovendam pertinent assidue praebeat.

**nursing-mother**: nūtrīcia Hier.· v. NURSE.

**nursling**: **1.** ālumnus *what prayer should the nurse raise for her sweet n.*, quid voveat dulci nutricula alumno, Hor. Ep 1, 4, 8: of *the young of cattle*, id Od. 3, 18, 3 Quint. See also PUPIL **2.** *a young plant*, planta: *to transplant n.s*, plantas transferre ex seminario, Plin. 17, 11, 14. Also in pl., plantāria, ium · ib 21, 10, 34.

**nurture** (*subs.*) **1.** ēdūcātio (*bringing up* of children) · Join· educatio et disciplina, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 29 v. EDUCATION. **2.** expr. by ēdūco, ălo, nūtrio v. TO NURTURE, EDUCATE, NURSE. (Nutrīcātio is *suckling* · v NURSING, I.)

**nurture** (*v.*)· **1.** ēdūco, 1: *n.d in her (very) bosom and affectionate care*, in hujus sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4· Cic. v TO EDUCATE **2.** nūtrio, 4: *natural powers n.d under a favoured roof*, indoles nutrita *tustis sub penetralibus, Hor. Od 4, 4, 25 v. TO NOURISH.

**nurturer**: **1.** nūtrīcius: *the shepherd who was the n. of Romulus and Remus*, pastor... nutricius qui Romulum et Remum educavit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, *ad med.*: v. FOSTER-FATHER. **2.** nūtritor: Suet. Gr. 7. **3.** altor, *f.*-trix. *he remembered his grandfather Phraates and n. Caesar*, Phraatis avi et altoris Caesaris memnisse, Tac A 6, 37, *fin.* Join educator et altor, Cic. N. D 2, 34, *init* Fig · *the land that had been the n. of Ulysses*, terra a. Ulixis, Virg Aen 3, 273. **4.** ēdūcātor (which may include *intellectual nurture*. rare) Cic Pl. 33, 81 Quint.

**nurturing** (*subs*) v. NURTURE.

**nut**: nux, nūcis, *f.* (generic term for both *the tree and its fruit*) *to fling n.s about (as was done at weddings)*, n spargere, Virg E. 8, 30 *a n. without a kernel* (*something of no value*), n. cassa, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36 Nux is also used for *the almond tree*, Virg. G 1, 187; and nux juglans is *the walnut*, Plin 15, 22, 24 *Dimin.*, nūcŭla, Plin l c Phr *a n. to crack*, nōdus (strictly, *a knot to be untied*), ct. Coel in Cic Fam. 8, 11, *init.*, inciderimus in difficilem nodum (*a hard n to crack*) cf Hor. A. P 191 Also quaestio nodosa, Macr. S 7, 1, *ad fin* Comp also Hor S. 2, 1, 77, invidia, fragili quaerens illidere dentem, *offendit soluto*, i e. *will find me a very hard nut to crack*.

**nut-brown**: perh spādix, icis Virg G 3, 82 Gell

**nut-crackers**: nūcifrangībŭla, orum (comicé) Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 26 (= dentes)

**nut-gall**: galla Plin. 16, 6, 9 Col

**nut-hatch**: *sitta Europaea Linn

**nut-hook**: *baculum uncum, *s uncatum ad ramos nucum deprimendos

**nutmeg**: *myristica moschata (*the plant*) Cycl. *The seed*, *nux moschata (Kr).

**nutriment**: ālimentum, nūtrīmentum, etc. v. NOURISHMENT

**nutrition**: v. NOURISHMENT.

**nutritious**: vālens, ālībilis, etc. v NOURISHING (adj.).

**nutritiousness**: expr. by adj. v. NOURISHING.

**nutritive**: v. NUTRITIOUS.

**nutshell**: pūtāmen, inis. *n* (*shell, husk, etc.*). Cic. Tusc 5, 20, 58 Plin. 15, 22, 24. As fig expr for what is worthless, cassa nux Hor. S. 2, 5, 36 Phr.· *the matter lies in a n*, *paucissimis verbis comprehendi res potest; nihil facilius concludi potest.

**nutting** (*subs*); expr by nūces lĕgo, 3 v. TO GATHER (A, 2)

**nut-tree**: nux Plin. 16, 25, 41.

**nymph**: nympha Virg Ov. *A water n*, Nāias, ădis, Virg E 6, 21 Ov. also, Nais, idis and ĭdos, Virg. E 10, 10 (also sometimes simply=nympha: cf Ov M. 1, 690, inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Naias) *a wood n*, Dryas, ădis, Virg. G. 1, 11 Ov. or, Hāmadryas, ădis, Virg E. 10, 62· Ov. *a mountain n.*, Orēas, ădis, Virg. Aen. 1, 500. For *nymph = girl*, use puella: v. GIRL, MAIDEN.

# O.

**O, OH**: **1.** O. (i). used in addressing a deity or (less freq.) any other person (with *voc.*): *O Romulus, Romulus divine! O* Romule, Romule die! Enn.: *O thou light of Dardan land!* O lux Dardaniae! Virg. Aen 2, 281 *O my (dear) Furnius!* O mi Furni! Cic Fam. 10, 26. (II). in exclamations (usu. with *acc*)· *oh, fine guardian of the sheep!* O praeclarum ovium custodem! Cic. Ph. 3, 11, 27 *oh, wretched me!* O me perditum! id. Fam. 14, 4 Less freq with *nom*: *oh, what a figure!* O qualis facies! Juv. 10, 157. Ter. (ii). in wishes, with si, utinam· = *oh if ...! oh that ...! oh, if Jove would recal my past years!* O mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Aen. 8, 560: Ov. M. 1, 363 (O utinam possim ...!) **2.** oh (not to be confounded with preced.. it denotes *surprise, joy, grief*, acc. to the intonation: only in the comic writers). *oh! you are unfair*...., oh! iniquus es, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: repeated, as *a lament*, oh, oh, oh! Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 6. **3.** ŏhē (*ho! holla!*) *oh! that's enough!* ohe! jam satis est! Hor. S 1, 5, 12 **4.** proh, pro (denoting *wonder* or *lamentation*· with *voc.* to denote an appeal; otherwise with *acc*)· *O ye immortal gods!* pro dii immortales! Cic Man. 12, 33 *O Jupiter! the folly of the man!* pro Jupiter! hominis stultitiam, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 12 **5.** expr by *voc* alone to denote *address*; by *acc* alone to denote *surprise, indignation, etc. O thou fostering Sun!* alme Sol! Hor. Car Saec 9 Virg. *O admirable witnesses*, testes egregios! Cic Coel. 26, 63 *O once happy Roman generals!* beatos quondam duces Romanos! Tac. A 11, 20

**oak**: **1.** quercus, ūs, *f* (generic term). Cic Virg. Ov *pass* **2.** aesculus (*the tallest species, unite or Italian oak, with edible acorns*)· Virg G 2, 290 **3.** ilex, icis, *f* (*of two kinds, prob kermes and holm oak*)· Virg Plin v Smith's Lat Dict. s v. **4.** rōbur, ŏris, *n* (usu denoting *the timber of the oak*, but also, *a particular, hard-wooded species*, and poet. = quercus)· *ships built of o throughout*, naves totae factae ex r, Caes B G 3, 13 Cic Virg concerning the *different species of o*, v Plin. 16, 6, 8, *sqq* · Ov. **5.** cerrus Plin l c Col. (Quercus cerrus, *the Turkey oak*, Linn)

**oak, of**; **oaken**: **1.** quernus (chiefly poet) *a garland of oak*, querna corona, Ov. Tr 3, 1, 36. *oaken planks*, axes q, Vitr 7, 1, 2 also,, querneus, Cato Col and querceus, Tac A 2, 83 (querceae coronae) **2.** aesculeus (poet) *oaken garland*, aes. frons, Ov M. 1, 449 also aesculinus· Vitr 7, 1, 2 (where *planks of this kind of oak*, axes aesculini, are distinguished from axes querni) **3.** īligninus, -eus *oaken legs (of couches)*, iligni pedes, Ter. Ad 4, 2, 46 *oak-mast*, iligna glans, Plin. 16, 6, 8· Virg.. *tenons of holm-oak*, subscudes iligneae, Cato R. R. 18, *fin* · Col Also, ilīceus (poet) Stat. **4.** rōbŏreus: *planks of solid oak*, r. axes, Col. 6, 19: Ov **5.** cerreus Plin. Col. (N B— For distinction of above, v preced. art.)

**oak-apple**: (?) galla Plin 16, 7, 10.

—— **forest**: **1.** quercētum Hor. Od 2, 9, 7 Varr. **2.** aesculētum· Hor Od 1, 22, 14 **3.** ilicētum: Mart. 12, 18, 20. (For distinction, v. OAK.)

—— **mast**: glans querna, iligna, etc.: v ACORN.

—— **tree**: v. OAK.

**oakum**: stuppa *or* stūpa (*tow*: q. v.) Caes.· Plin.

**oar**: **1.** rēmus: *to pull the o.*, remos ducere, Ov. M. 1, 294 *to ply the o vigorously*, remis [validis] incumbere, Virg. Aen. 10, 294· *with sail and o.* (i. e *by every possible means*), velis remisque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, *fin* See also TO ROW. **2.** tonsa (poet) *the os more heavily in the motionless sea*, in lento luctantur marmore t., Virg Aen. 6, 27 Lucr **3.** palma (*the flat blade of the oar*) *skimming the waters with o.s*, verrentes aequora palmis, Cat 64, 7. Vitr. 10, 3, 6 (in strict sense). *Dimin.*, palmula (= palma), Virg. Aen. 5, 163.

**oaring** (*subs.*). rēmigium: cf Virg. Aen. 1, 301, remigio alarum

**oat**: āvēna *a crop of o.s*, avenae seges, Virg. G 1, 77: Col. 2, 11, *init. Wild o.s*, steriles a., Virg G. 1, 154 (*a. fatua*, Linn ). *Adj*, avenaceus (*of o., oat*)· *o.-meal*, farina avenacea, Plin. 22, 25, 67 *o.-cake*, *panis avenaceus. Phr.: *to have sown one's wild o.s*, perh tanquam voluptatum stipendia emeruisse, cf. Cic. Sen 14, 49; or, *voluptatibus defunctum esse (*to have done with sensual pleasures*): cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. defungor (Voluptates frenasse ac domuisse, given by R and A from Liv. 30, 14, *med*, does not imply *any previous period of dissipation.*)

**oaten**: āvēnāceus· Plin. *An o.-pipe* avena Virg E 1, 2.

**oath**: **1.** jusjūrandum, jūrisjurandi, *n.* (gen term) *to cause any one to take*

*an o.*, aliquem jusj adigere, Caes B G 7, 67 Liv also ad j adigere, Sall Cat 22 and, jurejurando aliquem adigere (*to bind by o* foll by *acc* and *inf*), Liv 10, 38, *med*, also, jurej obstringere, Caes B G. 1, 31 *to take an o*, j accipere, Caes B C 3, 28 *to swear a most true o.*, verissimum j jurare, Cic Fam 5, 2, *med.* *to tender an o. to any one* (*in court*), j deferre alicui, Quint 5, 6, 3 *to offer to take o*, j offerre, ib § 1 (see the whole chap) *to be under an engagement by o*, jurej teneri, Cic Off. 3, 27, 100 *to keep one's o*, j conservare, ib ; jurej stare, Quint. 1. c.

**2.** verba, orum (*the formulary of oath ; esp with ref. to some person to whom fealty is sworn*) · usu in connexion with jurare *unless he took the o dictated by himself*, nisi in quae ipse concepisset verba jurasset, Liv 7, 5, *med* · so *paulo infra*, adjurat in quae adactus est verba *he caused the soldiers to take the o to Vespasian*, in verba Vespasiani milites adegit, Suet Vesp 6 Tac. more fully, in alicujus verba jusjurandum adigere (with acc of *person*), Caes B C 2, 18 **3.** sacramentum (*military, taken by soldiers on enlisting*) *to cause soldiers to take the o to any one*, sacramento (milites) adigere, Liv. 4, 5. Tac (with gen of *authority to whom*, legiones sacramento Othonis ad.) also, sacramento aliquem obligare (a less formal expr), Cic Off 1, 11, 36 *he compels them to take the o to himself*, (milites) apud se s dicere jubet, Caes B C 1, 23 *to prove false to the military o*, s mutare, Suet. Cl 13. In fig sense Hor. Od 2, 17, 10

**4.** expr by jūro, adjūro, āvi and ātus sum, 1 (*to take an o*) *he takes this o*, in haec verba jurat, Caes. B C. 1, 76 *to take the o of allegiance to any one*, in nomen alicujus jurare, Suet Cl 10 ; in aliquem jurare, Tac H 1, 76 cf *supr* (2) V TO SWEAR

**oath-breaking** (*adj*): perjūrus. v. PERJURED

**oatmeal**: farīna avenacea : v. OAT.

**oats**: āvēna v. OAT.

**obduce**: obdūco, 3 Cic Plin.

**obduracy**: obstĭnātio (animi) v OBSTINACY

**obdurate**: **1.** obstĭnātus (*resolutely fixed* ; in good sense or bad) *o against feminine entreaties*, obs. adversus mulierbres preces, Liv. 2, 40 Cic. v. OBSTINATE, RESOLUTE **2.** dūrus (*unfeeling, inflexible*: only in bad sense) *of so inhuman and o. a temper*, tam animo agresti ac d, Cic Arch 8, *init* · *what have we, an o age, should shrink from?* quid nos, d. refugimus aetas? Hor Od 1, 35, 34. **3.** ferreus (like durus, but stronger) cf Cic Att. 13, 30, O te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! *-your o (brazen) face*, os tuum ferreum, id in Pis 26, 63 **4.** praefractus (*carrying strictness to excess*) v. STERN **5.** inexōrābilis v INEXORABLE.

**obdurately**: obstĭnātē, pertĭnāciter v. OBSTINATELY. (Or expr. by adj.. *so o.*, *tam duro ac ferreo animo*, etc.. v. preced art)

**obedience**: **1.** ŏbēdientia (most gen. term) *slavery is the o. of a mean spirit*, servitus est ob animi fracti et abjecti, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35 *to refuse o*, ob. abjicere, id. Off 1, 29, 102 · Plin who uses it of *the ob. of bees to their queen, of elephants to their masters, etc.*) **2.** obtemperātio (*rational ob, according to principle*: rare) Cic Leg. 1, 15, 42 (si justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus) **3.** expr by pāreo, ŏbēdio *to render o. to any one*, alicui parere, obedire *by o and command*, et parendo et imperando · *a zealous o was rendered to the dictator by both parties*, utrimque enixe dictatori obeditum est, Liv. 4. 26, *extr.*: v. TO OBEY **4.** obsĕquium (*a low kind of obedience ; compliance, complaisance*). latet = obedientia *they swear o (loyalty) to his guardians*, in tutorum obsequia jurant, Just 13, 2, *extr.* Phr. *to keep (people) to their o*, in officio continere, Caes. B G 3, 11 v. DUTY.

**obedient** · **1** ŏbēdiens (usu with *dat*) *a most o soldier*, imperii obedientissimus miles, Liv 7, 13, *init* Cic. also with ad and *acc* (ad nova consilia ob, in somewhat diff sense) **2** dicto audiens (absol or with *dat* of person) *not to be o about anything*, in aliqua re dicto a non esse, Cic Deiot. 8, 23 *the bailiff (must) be o to his master*, villicus domino dicto a. sit, Cato R R 142 **3.** obsĕquens, ntis (*complying, falling in with*) · *I am not so o. to my father (as I ought to be)*, sum meo patri minus obs., Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 18 · Sen **4.** more freq expr by pāreo, ŏbēdio, obtempĕro (*to be o*) *to be o to the magistrates*, obtemperare atque obedire magistratibus, Cic Leg 3, 2, *fin* : v TO OBEY (Parentiores in Cic. Off 1, 22, 76, is doubtful *al* paratiores)

**obediently**: ŏbēdienter Liv (always with verbs implying command, as imperata ob facere, id 21, 34 ; tributum conferre ob, id 5, 12, *extr* = *readily, cheerfully*) *To behave o*, *alicui audientem atque obedientem esse v OBEDIENT

**obeisance**: *to make o*, ădōro, 1 *he made o to the crown*, coronam adoravit, Suet. Ner 12, *med* *to stretch out the hands, and make o to the multitude*, protendere manus, adorare vulgum, Tac. H. 1, 36 Vulg Gen. xlii 7 see also, TO BOW (*fin*)

**obelisk**: ŏbĕliscus Plin 36, 8, 14

**obelize**: ŏbĕlum appōno (with *dat*). cf Aus Sap pref 13 ; *obelo notare v TO MARK.

**obelus**: ŏbĕlus Aus. Hier

**obese**: ŏbēsus Cels Virg v FAT, CORPULENT

**obesity**: ŏbēsĭtas Suet Claud 41 also. ob ventris, id Dom. 18 See also, CORPULENCE

**obey**: **1.** pāreo, 2 (with *dat*. most gen term) *to o the laws*, legibus p, Cic *to o command*, imperio p, Caes. Join parere et obedire (praecepto), Cic Tusc. 5, 12, 36 ; obedire et p., id N D. 1, 8, 19 ; (alicui) p et dicto audientem esse, id Ph 7, 1, 2. **2.** ŏbēdio, 4 (with *dat*. *to obey any given command ; as a slave or a child* not, as pareo, in widest sense of *submission and deference to authority*) : *to o. any one's command literally*, ad verba alicui ob, Cic. Caec. 18, 52 cf. id Man 16, 48, where obedire is used of *enemies* ; obtempero (v *infr*) of *allies* : see also *supr*. (1), where the use of pareo and obedio together conveys *the fullest notion of obedience* **3.** obtempĕro, 1 (with *dat* esp of *voluntary and rational obedience*) · *to o the spirit (not the mere letter) of command*, ad id quod ex verbis intelligi possit obt alicui, Cic Caec 18, 52 (cf. *supr*. 2) Caes Join obtemperare atque parere (alicui), id. Pl 39, 94 (As obtempero denotes *a voluntary disposing of oneself* acc. *to the will of another*, it also = *to comply with* q. v.) **4.** dicto audiens sum (absol. or with second *dat*. of person denoting *prompt obedience to supreme authority*) · *that the soldiers would not o. orders*, milites non fore dicto a , Caes B G. 1, 39, *extr* : Liv. v OBEDIENT (2)

**5.** ausculto, 1 (*to hearken* or *listen to* ; with *dat*. : rare in this sense) Pl. · v. TO "EARKEN, LISTEN. Phr. *to refuse to o*, obedientiam abjicere (v OBEDIENCE) ; imperata detrectare (not implying, like preced phr, *a premous obedience*), Suet Caes. 54 ; imperium [auspiciumque] abnuere (*of mutinous troops*), Liv 28, 27, *ad init*. **6.** audio, 4 (with *acc* : poet) Virg.

**obfuscate**: perh. caligmem (alicui) offundere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16

**obfuscation**: perh. cālīgo, ĭnis, *f*. cf. Cat. 64, 207 and preced art

**obituary** (*subs.*) · perh. Libitinae index (Suet. Ner. 39, has in Libitinae rationem venire = *to be registered as deceased*) Or expr by phr *the o of the year includes the names of...*, *in hoc anno excesserunt e vita...*, in hoc anno desiderati sunt.

**object** (*subs*) · **I.** *That about which the mind is employed ; that which lies before the mind* (metaphys *t t*) *res objecta sensibus ; quod animo percipitur (cf Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49, si tale visum *objectum* est....dormienti, etc and v TO PERCEIVE) also in modern Lat, *objectum Cartes Princ 1, 30 etc. **II.** *Any external thing* · res ; or expr. by *neut of adj the object of sight, taste*, *res quae (id quod) cernitur, gustatur, etc *external o s*, res externae ; externa v THING **III.** *That on which any emotion or effort is expended* **1.** expr by *dat*. of verbal subs (with verb *to be*) · *to be the o. of any one's hatred*, esse alicui odio, Cic Fam 12, 10 *to be an o of the care of the gods*, dis curae esse, Sall Jug 75, *fin* *to be an o of mockery*, ludibrio esse alicui, Liv. 2, 23 cf L G. § 297 **2.** expr by verbal subs in apposition esp in the case of such words as amor (amores), dēliciae, dēsīderium cf Cat 45, 1, Aemen Septimius *suos amores* tenens, *the o of his affection* so, Cic Div 1, 36, 79, amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, *o. of your especial love* and Hor Od 1, 14, *fin*, tu.... taedium.. desiderium . cura, *o. of weary anxiety . longing . care.* **3.** expr. by *pass*. verb corresponding to the verbal subs *to be the o of any one's love, esteem, respect*, ab aliquo amari, diligi, suspici v TO LOVE, etc The same sense may also be expr. by act voice *Alexis was the o of Corydon's love*, Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg E 2, 1, so, alicujus amore deperire, etc **IV.** *Aim, intention* · **1.** fīnis (plūrālis tantum) *all the arts have some o at which they aim*, omnes artes habent finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint 2, 17, 22 Cic v END (IV)

**2.** expr. by consilium (*design, purpose*) *I will state the o of my departure and return*, exponam consilium et profectionis meae et reversionis, Cic Ph 1, *init*.. *with the o of...*, eo c. ut . , Caes B G. 1, 48 so, *with what o?* quo c. v INTENTION **3.** expr by verbs implying *an aim* or *object*. *what is their o?* quid petunt? Virg Aen 2, 151 *their (one) o is to...*, id agunt, ut. Cic Off. 1, 13, 41 · v. END (*fin*) **V.** In grammar expr. by pendēre ex.... v TO DEPEND. (Not objectum *or* res objecta in this sense) **VI.** Colloq., *a strange sight* Phr *what an o!* qualis facies [et quali digna tabella]! Juv. 10, 157 qualis erat! Virg Aen. 2, 274

**object** (v.). **I.** *To offer an objection* : **1.** expr. by dīco, xi, ctum, 3 esp in connexion with the adversative conj, at *but you o* . . . , at enim dicitis . . . , Cic Fin. 4, 15, 40 *philosophers o on many grounds to pleasure being counted among goods*, a philosophis permulta dicuntur cur [non] voluptas in bonis sit numeranda, ib. 1, 10, 31 so, contra dicere [not as one word], ib 3, 1, 2 (which usu , as here, refers to *an opposite position maintained*, not simply an objection cf. id. N D. 3, 21, *init*.), and in somewhat diff. sense, in contrariam partem afferre, id. de Or. 2, 53, *fin*

**2** expr "*it is objected*," "*you object*," by at, at enim cf Cic Sen 6, *extr*, at memoria minuitur, *but, it is old, the memory fails (in old age)* so, ib. 14, 47, at non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus cf. *supr*. (1). (N B —Not oppono, occurro [R. and A.], in this sense cf Cic. Ac. 2, 42, *fin*., introducebat Carneades, non ut probaret, sed ut opponeret Stoicis, i. e. *out of opposition to the Stoics* ; and id. N D. 2, 28, 70, where occurrere = *to meet and reply to an argument*.) **II.** *To object to*, *have an unwillingness* that something should be done **1.** rēcūso, 1 (esp in negative sentences ; foll. by quin *or* quo minus) *I do not o. to every one's reading what I write*, non recusabo quominus omnes scripta mea legant, Cic Fin 1, 3, 7 *we cannot o to others differing from us*, non possumus quin alii a nobis dissen-

tiant r, Cic Ac 2, 3, *init* · also absol, *I do not o*, non recuso, non abnuo, id Mil 36, *fin*. **2.** impŏbo, I (with direct *acc*). v. TO DISAPPROVE **3.** rĕpugno, I (*to resist anything; oppose its being done*) *I do not o, provided* ., non repugno, dummodo ., Cic Ac 2, 41, *fin*. so, nihil repugno (quae si tu alio nomine vis vocare, nihil repugno, id, fi m August) v. TO OPPOSE **4.** grāvor, I (stri ctly, *to feel anything a burden*, h nce, *to be reluctant to do* anything) *I for my part should not o, if I had confidence in myself*, ego vero non gravarer, si mihi ipse confiderem, id Am 5, *init*. usu. foll by *infin*., id. de Or 1, 23, 107, etc. **5.** nōlo, ui, *irr*. (with *inf*.) *I o to an affected articulation of each letter*, nolo exprimi litteras putidius, Cic de Or. 3, 11, 41

**objection:** **I.** *A counter statement* **1.** expr by dico ; *the o s advanced against each philosopher*, quod contra quemque philosophum dicitur, Cic Div. 2, 1, 2 *to raise many o s*, multa dicere cur res non ita se habeat; multa in contrariam partem afferre v TO OBJECT **2.** *a quibbling o*, captio *to dispose of such o s*, captiones discutere, id Ac 2, 15, 46 **II.** *Difficulty or reluctance about doing something* **1** expr *to have no o*, by non recusare, non repugnare; v TO OBJECT (II) **2.** expr by per me, te, licet (*I, you, etc, have no o.*) *I have no o even to your swearing, says he*, per me vel sterta licet, inquit, Cic Ac 2, 29, 93 so, non licet per Cratinum, id. Off. 3, 7, 33 **3.** mŏra (strictly, *delay*, hence, *cause of delay, hindrance*) *no is there any o to my marrying her*, nec m nilla est quin eam uxorem ducam, Ter Andr 5, 6, 7 *there is no o. as far as he is concerned*, per hunc nulla est m , ib 3, 4, 13. (Not Cic in this sense) **4.** impĕdīmentum: v. HINDRANCE Phr. *I have no o (to that)*, mihil impedio, Cic Off. 1, 1, 2 : *I have no o. to their being saved*, mihil motor eos salvos esse, Ant. in Cic Ph. 13, 17, 35 *what o is there to (the wedding) being made a real one?* quid obstat cui non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter Andr. 1, 1, 76 *there are many o s in the way of my ...*, multa me dehortantur, quominus...., Sall. Jug 31, *init* *that is no o.*, *id quidem mihi omnino obstat

**objectionable:** improbābĭlis, e (*not deserving approbation*). Quint 7, 4, 7 Sen Or expr by more gen terms, ingrātus, injūcundus (v. UNPLEASANT), malus, also superl deterrimus: v. BAD

**objective:** expl. by externus, qui sensibus percipitur v. OBJECT (I.). Sometimes *objectivus* is indispensable, as metaphys *t t*

**objectively:** *objectīvē, quod dicitur. (Only as metaphys *t t*)

**objector:** *qui contra dicit, disputat v. TO OBJECT

**objurgate:** objurgo, 1. Pl. Cic.

**objurgatory:** expr. by verb *in an o. manner*, objurgantis *s.* exprobrantis modo; objurgans, exprobrans: v. TO REPROACH.

**oblate:** *(globus) circa axis extremas partes depressior ac planior.

**oblation:** oblātio (=Gr. προσφορά) Vulg Act. xxi 26, etc.: v. OFFERING.

**obligation:** **I.** *Binding moral force:* **1.** officium cf. Cic. Att 16, 11, 3, non dubito quin *καθῆκον officium* sit, sed inscriptio plenior *de officiis* (i e. *the entire subject of moral o.*): cf id Off 1, 2, 7, *sqq* **2.** expr. by dŏportet, dŭbeo (*to be under an o.*: foll. by *infin.*): v. OUGHT. **3.** expr. by religio (*scrupulousness, conscientious regard*): *to be influenced by the o. of an oath*, religione jurisjurandi commoveri, Cic. Font. 9, 20 · cf Caes. B. C. 1, 77, *fin* **II.** *A legal undertaking*: obligātio: *to contract an o.*, obl. contrahere, Gai. Dig. 44, 7, *init.*: *to cancel an o*, obl. tollere, Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 8 § 3 *To lay oneself under o.*, se obligare: Cic.: Liv.. v. TO BIND (II., *fin.*). Fig. *under an o. to pay a vow*, voti reus, Virg Aen 5, 237 Macr. **III.** *A claim arising out of a favour conferred*: Phr. (1) *under an o to any one* (1). obnoxius (with *dat.* of person *to whom*) · *all Greece was under o to the Romans for its freedom*, omnem Graeciam beneficio libertatis ob Romanis esse, Liv 35, 31, *med* Tei. (2) obligātus (v. *infr*. II) *I was under no o. to him*, mihil ei obl eram, Cic Fam. 6, 11 *comp.* obligatior, *under greater o*, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, *fin* (3) officio obstrictus Caes B G 1, 9 v. *infr*. (II.) *to lay any one under o* (1) obligo, 1 *be sure and lay him under an o by your liberality*, quem fac ut tua liberalitate tibi obliges, Cic. Q. Fr 2, 14, *fin* Plin min v TO OBLIGE. (2) obstringo, nxi, ctum, *to lay any one under an o by gifts*, donis aliquem obs, Cic Clu 66, *extr* (3) dēmĕreor, 2 (*to deserve well of* with acc of person) *to lay a community under o*, civitatem beneficio d , Liv 3, 18, *init* also in act. form, Ov A A. 252 (nec tibi sit servos *demeruisse* pudor). **IV.** *The favour itself* bĕnĕficium, (quod) gratum (*est*) v FAVOUR See also TO OBLIGE

**obligatory:** Phr *it is o on us*, omnino oportet, debemus (v OUGHT) *are promises always o?* *promissane semper servanda sunt? cf Cic Off 3, 24, *init*

**oblige:** **I.** *To bind* by some obligation obligo, obstringo, etc v TO BIND (II.) **II** *To constrain, force* cōgo 3 v TO COMPEL **III.** *To render indebted; do a favour to* any one **1.** expr. by grātum, gratissimum făcio, 3 (with *dat*.) *you will very greatly o us*, gratissimum nobis feceris (foll. by si with *fut perf*.), Cic Sen. 2, 6 so, pergratum mihi feceris, id Am 4, 16 and, mihi vero pergratum erit, *I shall be very much o.d.* so, erunt mihi gratissima, id. Fam 13, 48 **2.** obligo, 1 (*to lay under an obligation*) *you will o me, you will o my friend Calvisius*, obligabis me, obligabis Calvisium nostrum, Plin Ep 4, 4, 3 (N B —Not exactly in this sense in Cic v. OBLIGATION, III.) **3.** commŏdo, 1 (*to o. by lending* or *giving*: with *dat*. of person) *in whatever way you can o a person, without loss to yourself*, quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, Cic Off 1, 16, 51 so, id Fam 13, 35, ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes (*serve, oblige him*) oft = *to o with the loan of anything* v. TO LEND. **4.** expr by beneficium collocare apud aliquem; b conferre in aliquem, etc v FAVOUR **5.** grātĭfĭcor, 1 (*to do what is agreeable* to any one) Cic Liv : v. TO GRATIFY. See also TO COMPLY WITH. Phr *I am much o.d to you for what you did about*. .., de .. .multum te amo, Cic. Att 7, 2, 7 · so with m and *abl*, id Fam. 13, 62 (in Attilii negotio te amavi) or foll by rel. clause, te multum amamus, quod, etc., id. Att. 1, 3, 2.

**obliging** (*adj*.): **1.** cōmis, e (*courteous and amiable*) cf. Cic Bal 16, 36, *comes*, benigni, faciles dicuntur; qui erranti *comiter* monstrant viam Ter. Join benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec 5, 3, 39; comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80. **2.** hūmānus (*characterized by kindly human feeling* · more comprehensive than preced) *an o. disposition*, h. ingenium, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 86 Cic. Join communis (*affable*) atque humanus, Cic. Sen. 17, 59; facillimus atque humanissimus, id Att. 16, 16 cf. *supr.* (1). *Very o.*, perhumanus, id. Fam. 13, 21 **3.** făcilis, e (*easy-tempered*) · v. KIND, GOOD-NATURED. **4.** communis, e (*affable, ready to impart of one's own*). *of so o. a disposition as that*..., tam c. animo esse ut..., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: Cic.. v. *supr.* (2). **5.** officiōsus (*full of respect and attention* towards): cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, 63, Lampsaceni in omnes cives Romanos officiosi (*ready to do anything to show respect* or *oblige*): also, id. Fam. 13, 21, *extr*. (N.B —Not obsequens, obsequiosus which = *yielding, complaisant*)

**obligingly:** **1.** cōmĭter Cic. Bal. 16, 36. **2.** officiōsē (for syn v OBLIGING) Join officiose et amice, Cic. Am 20, 71 See also KINDLY.

**obligingness:** **1.** cōmĭtas v. COURTESY. **2.** hūmānĭtas, făcilĭtas, etc v GOOD-NATURE, KINDNESS.

**oblique:** oblīquus (*slanting, sideways*) Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120 *the o. order of the signs*, o. signorum ordo, Virg. G. 1, 239 Fig *to assail any one with o. (indirect) insinuations*, o orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet Dom. 2. also in grammat sense, *the o. cases*, casus obliqui, Varr. L. L. 8, 26, 49 *o narration*, o oratio, Just : v INDIRECT

**obliquely:** oblīquē Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20 Caes Fig = *indirectly*: Tac A. 3, 35 (obl castigare aliquem). Also, in obliquum, Virg G 1, 98 Plin and per obliquum, Hor Od 3, 27, 6 in somewhat diff sense, ex obliquo (*on one side*), Plin 2, 31, 31 See also ASKANCE

**obliqueness:** oblīquĭtas Plin 2, 19, 17

**obliquity:** **I.** Lit: v. preced. art **II.** Fig in moral sense· prāvĭtas, inīquĭtas v VICIOUSNESS, INIQUITY (Not pravitas in this sense)

**obliterate:** **1.** dēleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (both lit and fig). v TO BLOT OUT **2.** ābōleo, ēvi, ĭtum, 2 *to o a name* (in a will), nomen ab, Suet Dom. 15, *init* *to o the recollection of anything*, memoriam alicujus rei ab, Tac H 1, 84 also intrans. (which, however, more properly belongs to abolesco, incept), nondum memoria aboleverat, *had not yet become o d.* Liv 9, 36, *init*. **3.** oblītĕro, 1 (oblitt.) Tac. A. 13, 23, *extr*. More freq. in fig. sense, *e g.* memoriam obl., Liv. 21, 29, *extr*. **4.** in pass. sense, ēvānesco, vānui. 3 (*to become o d*): (*the character s*) *had become so completely o d*, tantopere evanuisse, Tisch. pref. N. T. *the recollection has gradually become o d*, memoria sensim [obscurata est] et evanuit, Cic de Or 2, 23, 95. **5.** exŏlesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (in pass. sense): *letters almost o d*, paene jam exolescentes litterae, Suet. Aug 7. Phr. *to o the very name of the Roman people*, exstinguere nomen populi Romani, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7

**obliteration:** expr. by verb: v. TO OBLITERATE

**oblivion:** **1.** oblīvio, ōnis, *f.*: *to rescue from o*, ab obl. [atque a silentio] vindicare, Cic. de Or 2, 2, 7 *to consign to o*, oblivioni dare, Liv. 1, 31, *init*., more strongly, voluntaria quadam obl conterere, Cic Fam. 1, 9, 7 (the latter phr. signifying *the determination to forget*; the former, *an allowing of anything to be forgotten*). see also FORGETFULNESS; AMNESTY. **2.** oblīvium (poet.). freq. *plur* · *to drink a pleasant o of an anxious life*, ducere sollicitae jucunda obl. vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62 Virg. Phr. *to sink into o.*, obscurari atque evanescere; abolescere: v. TO OBLITERATE

**oblivious:** immĕmor, oblīviōsus . v. FORGETFUL.

**oblong** (*adj*.) · oblongus. *o eggs*, ova obl., Plin. 10, 52, 74 (for which Hor. has, longa quibus facies erit, Sat 2, 4, 12) Plin. (Oblongo hastili, in Liv. 21, 8, *fin*, is probably a false reading; and the strict sense of the word is simply *elongated*.)

**oblong** (*subs*.): quadrilatera forma, quae in rectis lineis continetur, et vocatur *altera parte longior*: Front. Goes. p. 35.

**obloquy:** **1.** vītŭpĕrātio (*censure*). *to become an object of such o*, [in sermonem hominum atque] in tantam v. venire, Cic Verr. 4, 7, 13. (Vituperatio is itself less strong than Eng, requiring some epithet, or some words in the context, to make it equivalent.) **2.** mălēdictum (*any abusive speech*): esp. *pl.*: *the o. heaped upon men of the highest rank by the equites*, equitum in homines

nobilissimos maledicta, Cic Pl 13, *fin.*· *to assail with every kind of o*, probris omnibus in quemvexare, id Pl 20, 48

**3.** opprobrium (*taunt, reproach*). esp *pl* *to be stung by false o*, op falsis morderi, Hor Ep 1, 16, 38 *to be assailed by general o*, maledictis opprobriisque vulgi pulsari, Auct Quint. Decl. So also probra, orum. v REPROACH Phr *to be the object of general o*, flagrare rumore malo, Hor S 1, 4, 125 See also INFAMY

**obnoxious:** I. *Exposed, liable* to OBNOXIUS v. LIABLE, SUBJECT.

II. *Hurtful, objectionable* noxius, nŏcens, etc. v HURTFUL, NOXIOUS

III. *Offensive, hateful* invīsus Virg Aen 1, 28 (invisum genus) Cic v. HATEFUL

**obnoxiously:** v INJURIOUSLY.

**obolus:** ŏbŏlus Vitr

**obscene:** **1.** obscaenus (-oenus, -ēnus) *o jesting*, genus dicendi obs., Cic Off 1, 29, 104 *somewhat o*, obscaenior, id Tusc 5, 38, 112 also, subobscaenus, id Or 26, 88 Also used of whatever is *revolting or of ill-omen*· *the o birds of ocean (harpies)*, obs. pelagi aves, Virg. Aen 3, 241. **2.** inquīnātus (*polluted*). *most o conversation*, sermo inquinatissimus, Cic. Veri 3, 26, 65 **3.** turpis, e (most comprehensive term. Gr. αἰσχρός) cf Cic Off. 1, 35, 126, quae partes corporis, ad naturae necessitatem datae, adspectum essent deformem habituraе atque turpem v SHAMEFUL. **4.** spurcus v FILTHY **5.** nūdus (lit. *naked*: rare)· *to abstain from o language*, n verbis abstinere, Plin. Ep 4, 14, 4 Similar is the use of the expr nupta verba, Fest. s. v nuptus

**obscenely:** **1.** obscaenē (-oenē, -ēnē) Cic **2.** turpiter (*shamefully*) Cic Tusc 3, 17, 36

**obscenity:** **1.** obscaenĭtas (-oenĭtas, -ēnĭtas) Cic. Off 1, 29, *fin* Quint **2.** turpitūdo (v. OBSCENE, 3) Join verborum turpitudo et rerum obscaenitas, Cic de Or 2, 59, *extr.*

**obscuration:** obscūrātio: *an o.* (*eclipse*) *of the sun*, obs solis, Quint. 1, 10, 47. Cic fr Or expr. by verb· v. TO OBSCURE.

**obscure** (*adj*)· I. *Without natural light*· obscūrus· v. DARK II. *Not easily understood* **1.** obscūrus *extremely o.* (*Heraclitus*), valde obs, Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133. Luer *I strive to be brief, I become o*, brevis esse laboro, obs. fio, Hor A. P. 25 Join obscurus et ignotus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177; obs. atque caecus, id. Agr 2, 14, 36. *Somewhat o*, subobscurus, Cic. **2.** rēcondĭtus (*natu ally difficult of apprehension*; while obscurus *often* refers only to *the way in which a subject is treated*) Cic v ABSTRUSE, RECONDITE **3.** perplexus (*intricate, puzzling*). *o. speeches* (*rendered purposely ambiguous*), p sermones, Liv. 40, 5, *med.*· *a somewhat o. theory*, ratio perplexior, Plin 2, 15, 13 § 62. **4.** caecus (of *that which escapes the eye or mind*) cf. Cic de Or. 2, 87, 357, res caecae et ab aspectus judicio remotae: v. *supr.* (1) **5** invōlūtus (*involved, intricate*)· Join: occulta et quasi involuta [aperire], Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30 Phr.: *in an o., enigmatical manner*, per ambages, Liv. 1, 56, *ad fin.*: so, ambages is used of *the enigma of the Sphinx*, Ov. M. 7, 760 *to be intentionally o*, sensus suos abdere (condere, recondere), Tac. A. 1, 11: cf. ib., (sensus) in incertum et ambiguum magis implicabantur = *he became more o. than ever*: see also *to obscure* (= *render obscure*).

III. *Not distinguished*. **1.** obscūrus *of humble and o parentage*, humili atque o loco natus, Cic. Verr 5, 70, 181. *illustrious or o*, clarus an obs, Quint. 5, 10, 26. **2.** hūmĭlis, ignōbĭlis v HUMBLE, IGNOBLE.

**obscure** (*v.*): **1.** obscūro, 1 (both lit. and fig.)· *the sky was o'd by clouds*, coelum nubibus obscuratum, Sall. Jug. 38, *med*: *to o. one's style*, stilum obs., Suet. Tib. 70: as opp. to celebrare, *to render famous or o.*, Sall. Cat 8 **2.** officio, fēci, fectum, 3 (with *dat.*. *to stand in the way of, darken, eclipse*). *the greatness of those who will o my name*, magnitudo eorum qui meo nomini officient, Luv pref cf. Cic N D 2, 19, 49, ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit (*eclipses and o s it*). Phr *to o a subject intentionally* (*mystify any one*), tenebras alicui offundere, Cic in Quint 2, 17, 21 see also TO HIDE, CONCEAL

**obscurely:** **1.** obscūrē *to interpret what is said o*, obs. dicta interpretari, Quint. 3, 4, 3 Gell. Of parentage *o born*, obs natus, Macr Amm (better, obscuro loco natus) **2.** ambīgŭē v AMBIGUOUSLY **3.** per ambāges (*in an indirect, enigmatical way*)· Liv 1, 56.

**obscurity:** I. Lit. obscūrĭtas, tĕnebrae v DARKNESS II. *Lack of clearness* obscūrĭtas Cic. Quint. *to involve a thing in o*, obs et tenebras alicui rei afferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50 Phr *to be wrapped in o*, in incertum et ambiguum implicari, Tac A. 1, 11 *to speak without o*, *nullis ambagibus loqui· cf Ov M 10, 19 III. *Meanness of origin or rank*. hūmĭlĭtas, ignōbĭlĭtas, sordes (stronger than Eng) v. MEANNESS (I.), HUMBLENESS (I) Phr *to raise from o or consign to it*, celebrare, obscurare, Sall. Cat 8 cf obscura promere, insignia attenuare, Hor. Od 1, 24, *fin* · *to pass one's life in o.*, vitam silentio transire, Sall. Cat. *init.* (scarcely to be imitated) vitam per obscurum transmittere, Sen Ep 19, 2 *to raise a family from o*, familiam (abjectam et obscuram) e tenebris in lucem evocare, Cic Deiot. 11, 30; familiam illustrare, (*to shed lustre on it*), Suet Gal 3, *med.*

**obsequies:** exsĕquiae, arum; justa; etc v FUNERAL (subs)

**obsequious:** **1.** nimis obsĕquens. cf Caes. B G. 7, 29, nimia obsequentia· or perh. obsequentior (a milder expr) cf L G § 351 or expr by *gen* or *abl.* of quality, nimia obsequentia, nimii obsequii (all of *persons* only) v. OBSEQUIOUSNESS. (Neither obsequens nor obsequiosus [Pl] denote a bad quality) **2.** perh. officiōsus (usu. in good sense v. OBLIGING)· cf. Cic in Pis 23, 55, officiosissima natio candidatorum or expr. by nimis or compar. degree cf supr. (1). **3.** ambĭtiōsus (*given to court favour*): *so o as to salute us all every day*, ita a. ut omnes nos quotidie persalutet, Cic Fl. 18, *init.*: *an o empire* (*emperor*), a. imperium, Tac. H. 1, 83. **4.** perh. hūmĭlis, e (*low, mean*) *a most o flatterer*, assentator humillimus, Vell. 2, 83, *init*· v. MEAN-SPIRITED. **5.** perh. assentātor (*one who falls in with whatever you say or do*· strictly subs.; but see L G § 598) cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22, omnia assentari, *to be as o as ever one can.*

**obsequiously:** cum nimia obsĕquentia; ambĭtiōsē, assentātōrĭē (with ref. to *language*): v preced art. Or perh. servīlĭter Tac H 1, 36, *fin*

**obsequiousness:** **1.** nimia obsĕquentia (rare) Caes B G. 7, 29. **2.** obsĕquium (not necessarily in bad sense): Ter. Andr 1, 1, 41 (opp. to veritas)· Tac **3.** assentātio (strictly of *language*): cf. Cic Clu 13, 16, se *blanditus et assentatoribus* in Asinii consuetudinem immersit (*by fawning and obsequiousness*). See also SERVILITY.

**4.** ambītio (*paying court; seeking to gain favour*) cf. Cic. Br. 69, *fin.*, ambitione labi (where *flattery* is meant) *using every kind of o. to every one*, nullo officii aut ambitionis in aliquem genere omisso, Suet. Oth. 4· Hor. See also SERVILITY.

**observable:** v. REMARKABLE.

**observance:** I. *The act of observing:* **1.** conservātio: *the o of decorum*, decōris c., Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. **2.** observantia (*careful regard for*): *the o. of ancient custom*, obs. prisci moris, Val. Max. 2, 6, 7. (Appy not observatio in this sense.) **3.** obtemperātio (rare) v OBEDIENCE. (Oft better expr. by verb *a notable instance of the o. of religion*, memorabile exemplum servatae religionis, Val Max. 1, 1, 11 *care for the o of religion*, conservandae religionis cura, ib 1, 1, 12 v TO OBSERVE.) II. *A regular practice:* rītus, ūs v RITE, USAGE.

**observant:** I. *Taking notice:* nearest word, attentus v. ATTENTIVE. *To be o. of everything*, *attentissime omnia oculis animoque excipere. II. *Regardful* **1.** diligens, ntis *most o of every duty*, omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic Coel 30, 73 *o of truth*, d veri, Nep Epam 3 **2.** observans, ntis (with *gen* in Cic = *respectful towards*): *very o of every claim of duty*, omnium officiorum observantissimus, Plin Ep 7, 30, *init.* Claud **3.** rĕligiōsus (*in matters of religion and conscience*) esp *o of an oath*, Cic Caec. 10, 26 (in testimonio religiosus) v. SCRUPULOUS

**observation:** I. *The act of observing or taking notice* **1.** observātio *o of the heavenly bodies*, obs. siderum, Cic. Div 1, 1, 2 *things learned by o*, quae observatione cognita sunt, ib 2, 12, *init* **2.** nōtātio (*careful marking*) Join notatio [naturae] et animadversio, Cic Or. 55, 183 **3.** ănĭmadversio (*attention*) v supr. (2).

**4.** contemplātio (*viewing, gazing upon*): *nothing to interfere with their o. of the heavens*, nihil quod contemplationi coeli officere posset, Cic Div. 1, 42, 93 (Or expr by verb *to pursue celestial os*, siderum motus observare *to take such os astronomically*, positus siderum ac spatia dimetiri, Tac. A. 6, 21 *to do so in a ceremonial or augural sense*, de coelo servare, Cic. Ph. 2, 32, 81: v TO OBSERVE) II. *A remark*, esp. *of a critical or exegetical kind*· observātio *os on the ancient dialect*, obs sermonis antiqui, Suet Gr. *extr* See also NOTE.

**observatory:** *specula astronomica, Eichst; specula ex qua siderum motus observantur, Jan. (Kr) *an astrologer's o*, pergula mathematici, Suet. Aug 94, *fin.* (N B—For technical use, better *observatorium. after anal. of conditorium, repositorium, etc)

**observe:** I. *To notice, pay attention to:* **1.** observo, 1 (*to watch carefully*): *to o. the passages and motions of the heavenly bodies*, trajectiones motusque siderum obs, Cic Div. 1, 1, 2: v. TO WATCH **2.** ănĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3 (*to notice, pay attention to*): *your rank causes whatever you do to be o.d*, dignitas tua facit ut animadvertatur quicquid facias, Cic Fam. 11, 27, *fin* : Liv. (N.B.—In older writers often, animum adverto, of which the pieced is a contraction; also with *acc*) **3.** spĕcŭlor, 1 (*to spy out*)· *the eyes of many will o. and keep guard over you*, multorum oculi te speculabuntur et custodient, Cic. Cat 1, 2, *fin.* *to o. the settings and risings of the stars*, obitus et ortus signorum sp., Virg G. 1, 257.

**4.** contemplor, 1 (*to view, look attentively at*)· *to look up to the sky and o. the celestial phenomena*, coelum suspicere coelestiaque c, Cic N D 2, 2, *init* *to o the nature of the ground on every side*, c ab omni parte loci naturam, Liv. 35, 28 *o. too* (calling attention to a point), contemplator item, Virg. G. 1, 187. **5.** considĕro, 1 (about = preced.)· *to o. (look carefully at) a statue*, signum c., Cic. Off 1, 41, 147: Gell. **6.** sentio, 4· v. TO PERCEIVE. Phr.. *to observe the intestines of victims*, exta inspicere, Cic Div. 2, 13, *fin.*: *to o. celestial phenomena* (*for signs and omens*), de coelo servare, id. Ph 2, 32, 81 *to be o'd (with interest and admiration)*, conspici v NOTICE (to attract).

II. *To remark*· dīco; inquam (the latter esp. introduced into the body of the observation itself) v TO SAY, REMARK. (Kr. condemns such exprr as, recte, bene monuit; recommending observavit, docuit, annotavit, dixit) III. *To give*

*heed to, keep in practice*. **1.** conservo, **1** (*to preserve inviolate*). *to o an oath,* **jusjurandum** c., Cic. Off. 3, 28, *fin to o the privileges of ambassadors,* jus legatorum c, Caes. B G 3, 16 v TO KEEP

**2.** observo, **1** (*to pay respect to, keep carefully*) *to o instructions very carefully,* praeceptum obs diligentissime, Caes B G. 5, 35. *to o. the laws,* leges obs, Cic Off 2, 11, 40 **3** obtempĕro, **1** (with *dat*) v TO OBEY

**observer:** **1.** spectātor *o of the heavens and the heavenly bodies* (*Archimedes*), s coeli siderumque, Liv 24, 34, *init* Cic **2.** speculātor (*one who pries into anything*), Join. speculator venatoque naturae, Cic N D 1, 30, *init* **3.** ănĭmadversor (*one who notices*, esp *in the way of censure*). *keen o s of people's faults,* acres a vitiorum, id. Off 1, 41, *init* **4.** expr by *adj* *the most accurate o s of nature,* diligentissimi naturae, Plin 13, 4, 7 § 31 *a most scrupulous o. of every duty,* omnis officii observantissimus v. OBSERVANT (N B—Avoid observator, *a watcher*: rare.)

**observing** (*adj*) diligens, ntis v preced art *fin* Or perh perspicax (*keen-sighted*) Ter Cic

**obsidian:** (lapis) obsidiānus Plin 36, 26, 67 (*al* obsianus, Jan) As *adj* *an elephant sculptured in o.,* elephantus obsidianus (obsianus) Plin l c.

**obsolescent** · *to be o*, obsŏlescĕre v. foll art.

**obsolete:** **1.** obsōlētus *o words,* verba obs, Cic de Or 3, 37, 150 **2.** exsōlētus (exoletus) *o and out of the way words,* ex et reconditae voces, Suet Aug 86 *an o custom,* ex. mos, id Gal 4 **3.** pervĕtustus (*antiquated*) · Cic. de Or. 3, 52, *fin.* (of words) **4.** expr by circuml . *o. words,* verba prisca ac vetusta et ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdiu intermissa, Cic de Or 3, 37, 153. Phr.: *o. laws,* leges antiquae et mortuae, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 45. *To become o :* (1) obsŏlesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 Vari L L 9, 10, 16. (2). exŏlesco, 3 *to prevent the institution becoming o*, ne disciplina exolesceret, Tac. A. 11, 15. (3) poet. cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 Hor A P. 70.

**obsoleteness:** expl. by adj. v. OBSOLETE

**obstacle:** **1.** impĕdimentum v HINDRANCE. **2.** ōbex, ĭcis and jĭcis, c. (*a barrier*): rare in gen sense *to make one's way through the o s presented by forests,* per obices silvarum ire, Liv 9, 3, *init.* Plin Pan 47. Oftener expr by verb *to be an o to,* (1) obsto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1: *fut part.* obstaturus (with *dat*): *what o s there to prevent . . ,* quid obstat quominus . ? Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95; quid obstat cur . non ., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76 *to remove all o s and hindrances,* omnia removere quae obs. et impediunt, Cic. Acad 2, 7, 19 (2) offĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (with *dat.*). *to be an o in the way of any one's schemes,* consilius alicujus of., Sall Cat. 27 *it was no o. to his being . . . ,* non offecit ei quominus . . , Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 6. Join: officere et obstare, Cic. (3). impĕdio, 4: v TO HINDER. Phr. *a route easier and with fewer o s,* iter facilius et expeditius, Caes B. G. 1, 6 so, *attended with (many) o s,* impeditus, impeditissimus, id. B. G. 6, 8 (impeditus locus) · Liv *to clear away the o s presented by the forests,* obstantia silvarum amolīri, Tac. A 1, 50 (N B—By no means, obstaculum)

**obstetric:** obstetrīcius: Arn.

**obstetrician:** *medicus obstetricius.

**obstetrics:** *res s. ars obstetricia.

**obstinacy:** **1.** pertĭnācia (*persistency*; a more passive quality than pervicacia, which is from vincere, *determination to carry one's point* · less freq. in good sense): *o. is the kindred (vice) to perseverance,* pert. perseverantiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, *fin.*: cf. id. Fin. 1, 8, 27. Caes. **2.** pervĭcācia (in bad and, less freq., good sense): *your o. and pride have compelled me to speak,* p. tua et superbia coegit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34, *fin.* Cic Join pervicacia et [inflexibilis] obstinatio, Plin Ep 10, 96 (97). 3 **3.** obstinātio Plin. min v *supr* (1). In Cic prov. Cons 17, 41, obstinatio animi = *unshaken resolution* and in earlier authors generally, the word denotes a good quality. **4.** animus pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus v OBSTINATE

**obstinate:** **1.** pertĭnax *o. discussions* (in bad sense), p in disputando concertationes, Cic Fin 1, 8, 27 *an o struggle (well fought on both sides),* p certamen, Liv 2, 40, *fin a long and o illness,* longa et p valetudo, Plin Ep 1, 22, 1 (The good sense is mostly confined to later writers) **2.** pervĭcax (foll syn v OBSTINATE, 1) v STUBBORN **3.** obstĭnātus (in good or bad sense) *a more o (settled) determination,* voluntas obstinatior, Cic Att 1, 11, *med with o determination,* obs animo, Liv 3, 47 **4.** offirmātus (infreq) Cic Att 1. c (in conjunct with obstinatus) Phr *do not be so o*, ne tam offirmate! Ter Heaut 5, 5, 8 *an o battle,* atrox proelium (*attended with much slaughter*), Liv 21, 29 (N.B.—Not refractarius, which is extr rare [contumaces ac refractarios, Sen Ep 72, *init*], and denotes *opposition, intractableness,* rather than obstinacy praefractus = *overseere, stern*)

**obstinately:** **1.** pertĭnācĭter (for syn., v preced. artt) Quint Suet Plin **2.** pervĭcācĭter Liv. Tac **3.** obstinātē Per Caes **4.** expr by modal abl, pertinaci voluntate, pervicaci animo, etc. v OBSTINATE *Obstinately set against,* obstinatus contra aliquid, Quint 12, 1, 10 *o bent on fighting,* obstinatus ad decertandum, Liv 6, 3, *fin.*. *to behave o.,* offirmare se v. OBSTINATE. (Praefracte is *inflexibly, sternly,* rather than *obstinately* · cf Cic Off 3, 22, 88.)

**obstreperous:** *convicius ac clamoribus plenus v. NOISY. (Not obstreperus)

**obstreperously:** *cum maximo clamore; omni genere convicii ac clamoris

**obstruct:** **1.** obsēpio, obstruo v TO BLOCK UP **2.** obsto, offĭcio (with *dat* · *to be an obstruction in the way of*) · v. OBSTACLE See also TO HINDER.

**obstruction:** v OBSTACLE (N B—Not obstructio; which occurs in Cic Sext 9, 22, but in different sense)

**obstructive:** expr. by verb *to carry out an o. policy,* *nihil aliud (facere) nisi alienis consiliis officere atque obstare, id agere ut alius omnia asperiora atque impeditiora reddantur

**obtain:** **I.** Trans., *to get possession of* **1.** ădĭpiscor, ădeptus, 3; with *p. part.* in act. or pass sense (usu *to secure by one's own exertions*) · *to o the highest honours from the Roman people,* summos honores a Populo R. adipisci, Cic Clu. 42, 118 *to o praise,* laudem a. id. Off. 1, 19, 62 *to o. a victory,* victoriam a., Caes. B G 5, 39, *extr.* · Suet. **2.** nancisco, nactus, 3 (*to get by good luck, light upon*) · v TO GET (*init.*) **3.** obtĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (strictly, *to hold, keep*, hence, *to obtain that which is kept or likely to be so*) *he was about to o. the supreme authority in his own state,* ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes B.G 1, 3. Join. [sapientiam] obtinere adipiscique, Cic Leg. 1, 22, *fin.* (N B—To be used with discrimination and sparingly.) **4.** invĕnio, rēpĕrio, 4 v. TO GET (A, I., 3 and 4) **5.** acquīro, quīsīvi. ītum, 3 (*in addition to what one has*) : v. TO GAIN (II., 1). **6.** consĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (with ref. to what has been *an object of pursuit*) : *to o. the highest honours,* amplissimos honores c., Cic. : Pl. 5, *fin.* : *to o. that object (dominion),* eam rem c , Caes. B G 2, 1, *extr.* So also, assĕquor, 3: v. TO ATTAIN TO. See also TO GAIN, II. (throughout). **7.** pōtior, 4 (usu. with ref. to *dominion, political power*) : with *abl., gen.*, and

**II.** Intrans., *to have currency* tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (not so in Cic) *the custom has o'd, which gains ground daily,* tenuit consuetudo quae quotidie magis invalescit, Quint 2, *init* v TO PREVAIL

**obtestation:** obtestātio v. PROTEST, SUPPLICATION.

**obtrude:** inculco, ingĕro, intrūdo v TO INTRUDE. Phr. *thoughts which o themselves upon us against our will,* *eae cogitationes quae invitis nobis ac repugnantibus se objiciunt atque inculcant

**obtrusive:** mōlestus; qui se nobis moleste infert atque intrudit v. TO INTRUDE

**obtrusively:** se ingerendo cf Plin Pan. 86, *med.*. v INTRUSIVELY.

**obtuse:** **I.** In geometry obtūsus cf. Lucr. 4, 355 (angulus obtusus longe cernitur omnis). also, hĕbes, ētis · Front. p. 32, Goes. **II.** Mentally; *lacking acuteness.* **1.** hĕbes *an o judge,* judex h , Quint. 4, 2, 66 Cic. Join hebes et tardus (sensus), Cic. Ac 1, 8, 31 **2.** rētūsus Cic. Div 1, 36, *fin.* (where ingenia retusa are opp to acuta) **3.** obtūsus (used fig of both *the senses and the intellect*, more freq. of the former). Join hebes et obtusus, Cic in Lact. 3, 14, *med* Virg See also DULL, STUPID

**obtusely:** v. STUPIDLY

**obtuseness:** hēbētūdo (rare) · Macr Usu. better expr. by adj *what o is this!* *quam sunt haec ingenia hebetia atque retusa!

**obverse** (*subs.*) · *superficies (facies) numismatis obversa.

**obviate:** nearest words, **1.** occurro, rī, sum, 3 (*to take measures against anything hostile or injurious*; usu. with personal subject or as *pass. impers.*: with *dat*) *I shall try to o. both (evils) to the best of my ability,* utrique rei occurram quantum potuero, Nep. Pel. 1 *this was done to o. its seeming that . . . ,* occursum est ne viderentur, etc., Val. Max. 8, 5, 1 cf Cic. Verr 4, 47, 105, sentio, judices, occurrendum esse satietati aurium animorumque vestrorum.

**2.** obviam eo, 4, *irr* (like preced.; but usu. denoting *direct antagonism*: v. TO FACE, RESIST) *disgrace was o'd by the show of natural affection,* speciem pietatis obviam itum dedecori, Tac. A. 13, 5, *extr.* · cf ib 4, 64, where obv. ire (without case), signifies, *to obviate an evil.* **3.** may often be expr. by nē *to o. this (evil),* *quod ne fieret, ne usu veniret, etc. v. LEST, THAT (not).

**obvious:** ăpertus, perspĭcuus, mānifestus, etc. v. MANIFEST.

**obviously:** ăpertē *to state what is o. false,* aliquid ponere a falsum, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 306 v. CLEARLY.

**occasion** (*subs.*): **I.** *Opportunity:* occāsio · v. OPPORTUNITY. Phr. *to give o for doing anything,* ansam dare ad aliquid faciendum, Cic Am. 16, *fin.* : Pl · *to give o. for suspicion,* locum suspicioni dare, Cic. Coel 4, *init.* (the use

of ansa implies that some one else is on *the look out for something to lay hold of*. locus, simply that there is room for *a thing to be done or looked for* v ROOM) *what an o* (lit *window*, or as we say, "*door*") *you are opening for wickedness*, quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefacis! Ter Heaut 3, 1, 72 *an o of great glory*, materies ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39, *med* · *to give o for envy*, materiem invidiae dare, Cic Ph 11, 9, 21 materies (-ai) is also used in wider sense *in order not to give Nero any o* (viz *of displeasure or ill-will*) *against him*, ne quid materiae Neroni daret, Suet. Gal 9 (N B—The expr occasionem captare, occuis Auct Harusp 26, 55 = *to watch for a favourable opportunity* It cannot be used for *to seek occasion against*, which may be expr. by, ansam s. materiam [reprehensionis, etc] quaerere)

**II.** *Incidental cause*. perh causa adjuvans, antecedens, proxima Cic Fat. 18, 41 (Causa proxima is perh. the best expr. for common use) **III.** *Emergency* tempus v. EMERGENCY.

**occasion** (*v*) expr. by alicui rei ansam *or* locum dare; materiem (-am) dare *or* praebere v. preced art. (Occasionem dare = *to present an opportunity*)

**occasional**: 1 e *occurring from time to time as occasion is given* o *sallies*, *eruptiones per occasionem factae *fair weather with o squalls*, *tempestas plerumque serena, coorientibus spatio intermisso procellis: *he was listened to attentively, though with o interruptions*, *cum silentio auditus est exceptis paucorum convicis subinde factis o *poems*, *carmina nullo satis certo consilio sed prout data est materies, condita (composita)

**occasionally**: **I.** *As occasion offers* per occasionem, occasione oblata v OPPORTUNITY **II.** *Now and then* 1. sūbindĕ (*from time to time* mostly, *regularly*) · cf Suet Cal 50, mentis valetudinem et ipse senserat, et *subinde* de secessu deque purgando cerebro cogitavit, i e *at times*. Liv Col 2. spatio interjecto; intermisso temporis spatio v. INTERVAL. 3. rāro (*very occasionally*): v. RARELY 4. aliquando v. SOMETIMES.

**occidental**: occĭdentālis, e v WESTERN.

**occiput**: occĭpĭtium: Plin Quint. Also occiput, cipitis, *n*.. Pers. 1, 62

**occult**: occultus, arcānus, caecus · v. SECRET.

**occupancy**: sometimes possessio (distinguished from dominium, *ownership*) esp used of *o. of the public lands* v. Smith's Antiq p 38 cf Dig 41, 2, 1.

**occupant**: possessor (esp. with ref. to the public land v. Smith's Ant p. 38). or expr by verb. v. TO OCCUPY.

**occupation**: **I.** *The act of taking possession* expr by occŭpo, tĕneo: v TO OCCUPY. **II.** *Occupancy* q v

**III.** *Employment*. 1. quaestus, ūs (*means of livelihood*) · cf Cic Off. 1, 42, *init.*, where quaestus and artificia comprise *trades or means of getting money* on the one hand, and *skilled occupations* on the other. 2. nĕgōtium (opp. to otium *anything which it is obligatory to do*). *my leisure is caused by lack of o*, nostrum otium negotii inopia constitutum est, Cic Off. 1, 1, 2 v. BUSINESS 3. occŭpātio (*an engagement*) · *in the midst of the most important o.s, you never intermit* . . . . , in maximis occ. nunquam intermittis . . . . , Cic. Or. 10, 34. (Occupatio is not merely *something that is done*, but *something that must be attended to*) Phr *having no particular o*, otiosus, cf. Cic. Off. *init* · *having plenty of o*, negotiosus, Sall Cat 8 (v. BUSY) *when one has no (other) o*, quum est otium, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59.

**occupied** (*part adj.*). 1. occŭpātus (*having an engagement*): Cic. Sen. 10, 32 2. nĕgōtiōsus (*very much o*): v. OCCUPATION (*fin*). Phr · *to be o. about anything*, alicui rei operam dare (*to give due attention to it*), Cic Leg 2, 10, *init* . alicui rei vacare v TO OCCUPY (IV.) (N B—Often not directly expr e g, *o with reading, writing, etc.*, legens, scribens, etc . cf Hor. S 1, 3, 64)

**occupier**: possessor esp with ref. to public land v Smith's Ant p 38 more freq expr. by verb · v. TO OCCUPY.

**occupy**: **I.** *To take possession* 1. occŭpo, 1 (esp *to o with troops*, as *a military position*) *he o s the towns each with one cohort*, (oppida) singulis cohortibus occupat, Caes B G 1, 11 Cic. Join (praesidiis) obsidere atque occupare, Cic Agr 2, 28, *init* 2. obsĭdo, 3 (to o *with hostile intent* the correl obsideo, 2, denotes *actual state of occupation* v *infr* II) *to o* (*take up a position on or by*) *a bridge*, pontem obs , Sall Cat. 45 *to o the Italian coasts*, Italos obs fines, Virg. Aen 7, 334 Cic cf. *supr.* (1) 3. insĭdo, sēdi, 3 (*to take up a position in or upon* to which insideo stands related as obsideo to obsido) *he o.'d three hills*, tres tumulos insedit, Liv 2, 24, *ad init* *you* (*the plebs*) *o'd the Aventine*, Aventinum insedistis, id. 9, 34 *he o'd the citadel with troops*, arcem multitudo obsedit, ib 26, 44, *init.* (N B—Insedi is strictly the perfect of insideo; but appears to be used in common for the two verbs The imperfect tenses of insido are mostly confined to poetry v TO SETTLE) 4. căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 (oft *to take by force*, but also *to take up a position*). *to o. an eminence*, locum editum c, Sall Jug. 58 Liv. **II.** *To be in possession of*. 1. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (most gen term) *all the hills were o'd by the army*, omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes B G 3, 14, *extr* *Evander had o'd those regions many ages before*, E multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5, *init* so, of *the occupation of a house*, Cic Ph 2, 41, *init* 2. obsĭdeo, sēdi, ssum, 2 (usu *with hostile intent*) *when armed men o'd all the approaches*, quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Ph 2, 35, *fin.* also in gen sense, *all space is o'd by body*, corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, Cic N. D 1, 23, *extr.* 3. insĭdeo, sēdi, ssum, 3 (*to be posted in or on*) *Mago will show you the post you are to o.* (for ambuscade), Mago locum monstrabit quem insideatis, Liv 21, 54, *ad init.* (= quem teneas, *paulo supra*) *the Britons had hitherto o'd the hilltops*, Britanni adhuc summa collium insederant, Tac. Agr 37 Plin. *min* (N.B—Cicero uses in and abl. after insideo but the direct acc is common in later writers.) 4. intrans. consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (*to o. a position, be posted*). *the ground which they o.'d*, locus in quo constitissent, Caes B G. 1, 13 *the forces of the Britons o.'d the higher ground*, Britannorum acies editioribus locis constiterat, Tac. Agr. 35.

**III.** *To take up, cover or fill* compleo, etc v TO FILL. Also obsideo, 2 (*to o completely*): v. *supr.* (II., 2)

**IV.** *To engage*: 1. occŭpo, 1 (*to take up in such a way as to preclude other things*) *this cause will o the first months*, haec causa primos menses occupabit. Coel in Cic. Fam 8, 10, *med.* Esp in *p part* occupatus *they are chiefly o.'d about* . . . , magnam partem in . . . . occupati sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 5, *init.* · v. ENGAGED. 2. tĕneo, 2 (*to engage the attention of*). *to be o'd* (or *interested*) *about the same pursuits*, eisdem studiis teneri, Cic. Fam 7, 33 more fully, aliqua re occupatum teneri, ct. id. Coel 19, 44. 3. in pass sense, versor, 1 (*to be taken up or engaged with*. foll. by in and *abl.*). *to be o'd with some pursuit and art*, in aliquo studio et arte v., id Tusc. 1, 24, *extr* · *eloquence is o'd (concerned) with the usage and speech of men*, dicendi ratio in hominum more et sermone v., id. de Or 1, 3, 12 so, *to be much o'd with anything*, in aliqua re multum et saepe v, id. Quint 1, 3. 4. in pass. sense, văco, 1 (strictly, *to have leisure for*, and so in Cic.. hence, *to be o.'d with some literary or recreative pursuit*: **with** *dat*). Plin Ep 3. 5, 15. Phr . *to be entirely o'd about something*, totum se in aliqua re ponere, Cic Tusc 1, 19, 44 cf. Hor. S 1, 9, 2, totus in illis, *quite taken up or o'd with them to be very much o'd*, maximis occupationibus impediri, Cic Fam 12, 30 · v. TO DISTRACT (I.) **V.** In milit. sense, *to keep occupied, engage the entire attention of* distringo, nxi, ctum, 3 *Hannibal should be sent into Africa to o the Romans*, H in Africam mittendum esse, ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18, *extr.*: Flor

**occur**: **I.** *To take place, arise*: 1. incĭdo, cĭdi, 3 *when any war o.s*, quum aliquod bellum inc , Caes B. G. 6, 15 *cases often o , when* . . . , inc saepe tempora, quum , Cic Off. 1, 10, *init. even in standard authors blemishes o.*, in magnis quoque auctoribus, inc. vitiosa, Quint. 10, 2, 16.

2. incurro, 3 *odd moments o*, subseciva quaedam tempora inc, Cic. Leg 1, 3, 9 *to o on a certain day*, in aliquem diem inc, id Att 7, 7 . Suet

3. obvĕnio, 4 *if any emergency should o*, si quae necessitas obvenerit, Cic Off 2, 21, 74: Pl Phr *when an opportunity o s*, occasione data, Cic Ph 7, 6, 18 , so, occasione oblata, Suet Caes. 73. See also TO HAPPEN (N B.—Not occurro in this sense) **II.** *To be found* in this or that author expr. by esse, scriptum *vel* positum esse, etc. (Kr rightly condemns such phrr as, locus occurrit, locutiones sententiae occurrunt apud . . ) *the enthymeme which o s in the speech of Cicero for Cn Plancius*, id enthymema quod est in oratione M Tullii, qua pro Cn Plancio dixit, Gell 1, 4, *init* · *in the 3rd book of Q Quadrigarius these words o*, in Q Quadrigarii tertio libro verba haec sunt, ib 1, 7, *med* the same author freq uses scriptum est cf I c , in M Tullii oratione quae est de imperio Cn Pompei *ita scriptum esse*, i e *the following words o* . et pass *this word o s in the first book*, (in) primo libro verbum hoc positum est, Macr Sat 3, 2, *med* : or expr by reperio, invenio *there o.s the passage*, ibi reperitur, ib 3, 7, *med* : *the same thing o s in Virgil*, invenies [inveniur, invenietur] idem apud Virgilium, ib. 4, 4 *in Virgil these four styles o*, apud Maronem haec quatuor genera reperies, ib 5, 1. **III.** *To come into the mind*· 1. in mentem vĕnit *if anything o s to you*, si quid in m. venerit, Cic. Att. 12, 36 *it o'd to him to impose a duty on wine*, ei in m venit, ut vini portorium institueret, id. Font 5, *init* : also foll by *inf*, id Div. 2, 26, *extr.* (Similar is, in buccam venire, *to o. at random, come into one's head*: Cic. Att. 1, 12, *extr*) 2. succurrit, it, 3 *I feel inclined to write whatever o.s*, ut quicque s, libet scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1 Liv : Virg. 3. occurrit, it, 3 (*to present itself to the mind, whether unsolicited or not*): cf Cic Fin. 4, 17, 47, quodcunque in mentem venit, aut quodcunque occurrat also, id de Or 2, 24, 103, statim animo occurrit, *the question at once presents itself*. 4. subit, 4, *irr.* (like succurrit and in mentem venit, denoting *the unprompted rise of suggestion in the mind*) *then the thought o.'d to them*, deinde cogitatio animum subiit, Liv 36, 20, *ad init.* (foll. by *infin*): also mentem subit, Ov. M 12, 472. 5. incĭdit, it, 3 *if this thought had not o.'d to me*, quae cogitatio si non incidisset mihi, Cic Att. 13, 32: more fully, in mentem incidere id. Fin. 4, 16, 43. Phr.. *I will note down the lines which o. to me*, qui (versus) se dederint obvios adnotabo, Macr. Sat. 5, 3, *init*

**occurrence**: usu. res v. CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT Or expr. by *neut.* of *adj.* · *in case of any lucky or adverse o.*, si quid secundi evenisset, si quid adversi accidisset, Nep Alc. 8

**ocean** (*adj*): ōcĕānus Cic. Rep 6, 20 · Caes Also, mare oceanum (*adj.*): Tac. H. 4, 12 (*al.* mare oceanus): *new*:

*the o*, proximus mare oceanum, Caes B G 3, 7 In fig. sense (colloq.), mărĕ: cf. Sall Cat 23, maria montesque polliceri.

**ocean** (*adj.*) Oĕcănensis, e (path of Bononia (Boulogne) Num in Eckhel 8, p 110 Or gen of oceanus v. OCEAN

**ochre**: ŏchra (Gr ὤχρα) Plin 35, 6, 12 Cels pure Lat, sil, silis, n. Vitr 7, 7, and Plin 33, 12, 56 *of the colour of o.*, silaceus, Plin 35, 7, 32

**octagon**: octōgonum (octag.) Vitr. 1, 6, *fin*

**octagonal**: 1. octōgōnos, on (octag.) *an o. tower*, turris o, Vitr 1, 6, 4, 2. octangŭlus Apul

**octahedron**: octangula sphaera: Apul. Dogm Plat 1, p 595 also, octahedros, i, *f* Capell

**octangular**: octangulus: v. OCTAGONAL

**octave**: octāva sonorum finitio *s* terminatio, (quae) appellatur diapason (ἡ διὰ πασῶν) Vitr 5, 4, *fin* Or peth intervalum octavum, cf ib § 6 (intervallum septem vocum, Kr.)

**octavo**: *oct h size* in octavo (*of* scriptus, impressus) makeup introd. Sil Ital: formā octāvāriā, Wyttenb in hr *round o.*, (libri) formae octavae magnos (erimus), Wyttenb in it and A

**octennial**: octennis, e (*eight years old*) Amm 18, 6, *med* (Acc to anal of triennis, capable of being used in present sense.)

**octennially**, *octavo quoque anno

**October**: Octōber, bris, *m* Col Pall With mensis. *in the month of O.*, mense Octobri, Vell 2, 56 *the 1st of O.*, Kalendae Octobres, Mart To denote *a brew of ale*, *cerevisia Octobris

**octogenarian**: octōgēnārius (homo) Plin. Ep 6, 33, 2

**octosyllabic**: octōsyllăbus Mar Vict *c verse*, *octosyllabi, orum: after anal. of hendecasyllabi (Plin min Cat) *An o word*, *verbum octo syllabarum.

**octroi** (Fr) portōrium: v. DUE, subs (II.).

**ocular**: expr. by ŏcŭlus, conspectus, etc *to give (as it were) o. demonstration of anything*, apertum aliquid ante omnium oculos ponere, Cic. R Am 36, *init.*: so, id Q Fr 1, 1, 2, in oculis clarissimae provinciae positum esse (but the notion conveyed by these and like phrr is *publicity* rather than *mere ocular evidence*). cf id Fin. 5, 1, 2, ipsum aliquem in conspectu ponere (*to set him before one's very eyes*) Phr. *to get o demonstration of guilt*, rem manifesto deprehendere et ob oculos positum habere, cf Cic. Cat 3, 2, 4, et *sup* nocentes adhuc flagranti crimine (deprehendere), Just. Cod 9, 13, 1. *o. deceptions*, *falsa species oculis objecta; quasi mendacium oculorum.

**ocularly**: *oculis, per oculos.

**oculist**: ocularius medicus Cels 6, 6, 8, *init.*. also ocularius (*subs.*) · Scrib. and ocularius chirurgus, Inscr. (The form ocularis also occurs v Lat. Dict. s. v.)

**odd**: I. *Not even*: impar, āris *an even or o. number*, numerus par, impar, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 32 *to play at odd and even*, ludere par impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. II. *Left over and above round numbers or entire quantities*: 1. subsĕcīvus (*spare*): *o. moments (in intervals of business)*, s. tempora, Cic. Leg 1, 3, 9; temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13. so, *a thing to be attended to at o times*, res s, Sen. Ep 53, 10. 2. with ref. to round numbers, extra numerum (justum) cf. Pl Men. 1, 3, 1 III. *Strange*: insŏlītus, insŏlens, nŏvus v. UNUSUAL, STRANGE IV. *Curious, droll*: 1. perh. fācētus cf Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 219, imitatores et narratores facetī. v. WITTY, DROLL. 2. rīdĭculus (*exciting laughter, funny*) · as exclam rīdĭculum! *how odd!* Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: v. LAUGHABLE.

**oddity**: i. e *an odd* or *peculiar person*: *homo festiva (ridicula) quadam ratione ceteris discrepans *never was such an o*, *nihil fuit unquam tam ridiculum tamque ceteris dissimile. (Ridiculum caput [R and A.] is *silly fellow!* and monstrum, homo monstruosus [ib.], denote *something revolting rather than comical.*)

**oddly**: ridiculum in modum; mustato more v. LAUGHABLY, STRANGELY

**oddness**: I. Of numbers expr by impar *to numbers belong evenness and o.*, *numerorum proprium est, pares aut impares esse: v ODD (I) II. *Strangeness* expr by adj *nothing could exceed the o of the sight*, *nihil potuit magis inusitatum magisve ridiculum esse

**odds** (*subs.*) Phr *to be at o. with any one*, dissidēre ab aliquo, Cic Sext 19, *extr*, d cum aliquo, id Ac 2, 47, 143; and where *a mutual relation* is denoted, d inter se, id. Att 1, 13 (but the expr is less colloq than Eng.) *they are at o*, hīs sunt inter eos factae maximae (*they have had a desperate quarrel*), Ter Eun 4, 5, 8 *to bet any o*, quovis pignore certare (*to lay any wager you please*), Cat 44, 4 more precisely, *quamvis magno pignore certare, foll by m, Pl Epid 5, 2, 33. *to lay o of a talent to a farthing*, in unum talentum in nummum alterius pignus dare, cf Pl Ps 35 *the o were all in favour of the Romans*, *Romanis secunda atque opportuna omnia, contra hostibus iniqua atque adversa *to have greatly the o of any one in anything*, aliquā re multo superiorem esse v ADVANTAGE (II.); SUPERIORITY

**odious**: I. *Exciting hatred* ŏdiōsus, invīsus; or expr by odio esse v HATEFUL II. *Exciting disgust* foedus *a most o creature (the bug)*, animal foedissimum, Plin 29, 4, 17 *a most o monster*, monstrum foedissimum, Cic in Pis 14, 31 v. LOATHSOME

**odiously**: 1. ŏdiōsē (less strong than Eng) v. OFFENSIVELY. 2. tētrē or taetre (*very offensively, revoltingly*) cf Cic Div. 1, 29, 60, multa facere impure atque tetre v REVOLTINGLY (N B.—Invidiose = *in a way characterized and attended by ill-will and odium*)

**odiousness**: foedĭtas (*foulness, revoltingness*) Cic. Or. expr by odium *to express the o of cruelty*, *verbis exprimere quanto sit omnibus odio crudelitas v. HATEFUL See also ODIUM.

**odium**: invidia *to be the object of o*, esse in invidia, Cic. Att 2, 9, 2; ex inv. laborare, id Clu *fin.* *to involve (be attended with) o*, inv. habere, id Agr 2, 26, 70 *attended with o (of things)*, invidiae plenus, ib § 68 *to endeavour to excite o. against any one*, in aliquem inv quaerere, id Rab Post 17, 46 *to incur o and unpopularity*, (apud homines) invidiam [offensionemque] suscipere, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 55, 137 Hence, invidiosus, *bringing o.* id. Agr. 2, 26, 68 (possessiones inv., *referring to the occupancy of public land*) also, *covered with o (of a person)*, id. Clu 58, *init* Adv. invidiose, *in a manner calculated to bring o on any one*. id Mil. 5, 12 (meam potentiam invidiose criminabantur) also, *under circumstances of o*, Vell 2, 45 (invidiosius expulsus, with ref. to Cicero). See also UNPOPULARITY.

**odontology**: *odontologia quae hodie dicitur. (Or expr. by de dentibus.)

**odoriferous**: ŏdōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum · Prop Also suāvis, suāveŏlens (poet.), ŏdōrātus v. FRAGRANT

**odoriferousness**: suāveŏlentia (v. rare) Sid

**odorous**: ŏdōrātus · v FRAGRANT.

**odour**: I. Lit. ŏdos, ōris v. SMELL. In concrete sense, *liquid o.s*, liquidi odores, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2. II. *Repute* Phr. *to be in very bad o*, flagrare infamia, Cic Att. 4, 18, 2 (consules flagrant inf., quod....); dedecore et infamia opertum esse (a stronger expr. still), id. Clu. 72, 61: a less strong expr. is, male audire (*to be ill-spoken of*), id. Tusc. 5, 40, *init.* *to get into bad o with any one*, apud aliquem invidiam offensionemque suscipere, id Verr. 2, 2, 55, 137. v REPUTE.

**Odyssey**: Ŏdyssēa: Cic : Ov.

**of**: I. Denoting the relation of one subs to another 1. expr by gen *pass* N B —This constr cannot be used (*a*) when the latter subs denotes the same thing as the former (apposition as, urbs Roma, insula Tenedos, where the gen. can never stand) nor (*b*) when the latter subs denotes a *quality* of the former, except when an adj is attached to the latter (hence, *a man of genius*, vir ingenuosus *or* vir magni ingenii *never* vir ingenii) · nor (*c*) when the latter subs denotes the *material* of which the former is made (*a statue of marble*, statua marmorea, never statua marmoris) nor (*d*) in indicating the place of any one's birth (*a man of Athens*, Athenensis; never vir Athenarum) 2. sometimes instead of gen a prep may be used, to define more exactly the relation between the two subss e. g *the news of* (= *concerning*) *the death of Titurius had not yet reached him*, nondum ad eum fama de Titurii morte perlata, Caes B G 5, 39 *much flattered of* (= *addressed to*) *Augusta on the part of the Senate*, multa patrum in Augustam adulatio, Tac A 1 14 *fear of* (*arising from, caused by*) *the Emperor*, metus ex Imperatore, ib 11, 20 (a constr not to be imitated). II. In partitive sense 1. expr by *gen* (after all words which denote *a part of a number*, including comparatives and superlatives, Zumpt § 429): *that at least one of the consuls should be appointed from the commons*, ut consulum unque altei ex plebe crearetur, Liv 6, 35, *med* so also with utei-que: *you will greatly oblige both of us*, utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic Am 4, 16 (but in *pl*, hi utrique, *both of these*, not horum utrique) *thou mightiest of princes*, maxime principum! Hor Od 4, 14, 6 *the elder of (two) young men*, major juvenum, id. A P 366 Cic. (*to do anything*) *best of all*, optime omnium, Cic Fam 4, 13, *extr* (N B —This constr is not used with words signifying *a part of a single whole*, in which case an adj usu. occurs in agr with subs e g *the top, bottom of a tree*, summa, ima arbor, etc L G § 341) 2. expr by preps de, ex, and less freq inter *a few of our men are slain*, pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes B G. 1, 15 *one of them*, unus de illis, Cic Mil 24, 65: *one of the many (the common herd)*, unus de multis, id Off 1, 30, 109 (also, unus e multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, *fin.*) *the keenest of all the senses*, acerrimus ex omnibus sensibus, id. de Or 2, 87, 357 *one of the soldiers*, quidam ex militibus, Caes B. G 1, 42 *Croesus richest of kings*, ille Croesus opulentissimus inter reges, Sen. Contr. Mela. N B —(1). Instead of either the gen. or a prep, must be used an adj in agreement with its subs, when *the whole are included*. e. g, *but a few of us survive*, nos pauci supersumus cf. Cic Ph. 2, 6, 13, veniamus ad vivos, *qui duo* e consularium numero reliqui sunt, i. e. *two of whom*: so, *how many are there of you?* quot estis? the prep *of* denoting a kind of apposition, not separation. (2). After the dualizing words alter, uter, neuter, uterque, the *gen* is preferred: after a superlative, the *gen.* denotes absolute, unqualified superiority, as a thing beyond doubt: when de *or* ex is used, the objects compared are placed more on a level (3) After words not included in the preced. two cases, the use of a prep is usual in prose, not of a genitive III. To denote *the material of which a thing is made*: 1. ex esp. after the verb facio, *a statue of bronze*, statua ex aere facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 50 Varr: also without facio *cups of gold*, pocula ex auro, ib 4, 27, 62 (but this constr. is less fit for common prose). 2 de (mostly poet., constr. like preced.): *a*

***statue*** (*made*) *of marble*, factum de marmore signum, Ov M 14 313 *I will build a temple of marble*, templum de marmore ponam, Virg G 3, 13 Lib So of transformations *to make a captive of a king*, captivum de rege facere, Just 7, 2 **3.** expr. by adj in -eus, -nus e g. *made of wood, marble, fir, oak*, ligneus, marmoreus, abiegnus, ilignus, etc v. WOODEN, etc **IV.** Denoting quality *or* description: **1** expr by *gen.* or *abl*, but only when the latter subs has an adj joined with it (L G §§ 274, 318) *a man of the highest talents*, vir summae indolis *or* summa indole, summi ingenii *or* summo ingenio *pass* **2** when the second subs has no *adj*, represent the Eng subs by an adj thus, *a thing of beauty*, res pulchra; id quod pulchrum est: see corresponding adj **V.** To denote cause· expr by *abl* e g *to die of a disease, of hunger, of cold*, morbo, inedia, frigore perire. L G § 311 **VI.** = *About, with reference to* de v. CONCERNING. **VII** Inseparable from certain verbs; as *to smell of, taste of, consist of* v. TO SMELL, etc

**off** (*prep* and *adv*) **I.** Adv, *at a distance* usu. with words denoting distance as, *far off, a long way off*, procul, longē *to be a long way off*, longe abesse v. FAR, DISTANT. **II.** As modifying the sense of certain verbs e. g. *to bear off*, auferre; *to come off (victorious, etc)*, discedere; *to make off*, se in pedes conjicere, etc see the several verbs **III.** As *interj* Phr *off with you!* aufer te modo! Pl Rud. 4, 3, 104 hinc vos amolimini! Ter Andr 4, 2, 24 See also AWAY **IV.** Of geographical position, *lying at a little distance from the coast* **1.** expl by objăceo, ui, 2 (*to lie opposite to off*), in connexion with which may be used p. *part* objectus, *lying off* (with *dat* of contra and acc) (*islands*) *which lie off the promontory of Taurus*, quae contra Tauri promontorium objacent, Mela 2, 7: *these (islands) lie off the coasts of Thracia and Greece*, hae Thracum Graiorumque terris objacent, ib. *Leuce, lying off the mouth of the Borysthenes*, Leuce Borysthenis ostio objecta, ib. In sim. sense, adjaceo, *to lie close to they lie off the coasts of Asia*, Asiaticis regionibus adjacent, ib. **2.** contra v. OPPOSITE TO **3.** procul usu denoting *a considerable distance*, but used by Virg of places *lying off, but in view* (pro oculis). cf Aen 5, 124, est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra littora also id E 6, 16 **V.** Denoting *condition, supplies, etc.* Phr. *to be well off for provisions, for the necessaries of life*, frumento commeatuque abundare; iis rebus quae sunt necessariae (ad vitam) abundare, cf Cic Sen. 16, 56 (villa abundat porco, etc) *to be badly off for provisions*, a re frumentaria laborare, Caes B. G. 7, 10. *he was poorly off even for fodder*, ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, ib. 1, 16 *to see that (the community) are well off for all the necessaries of life*, consulere ut earum copia rerum sit, quae sunt necessariae, Cic Off 2, 21, 74 *to be well off for leisure*, otio abundare, id de Or. 1, 6, 22 *Athens was well off for writers of genius*, provenere (Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall Cat 8 (so, *to be badly off* may be expr. by minus provenire)

**off** (*adj*). ulterior, us v. FARTHER.

**offal:** **I.** *The waste parts of meat:* *viscerum partes quae cibo inutiles sunt; pecudis ob cibum caesi cor, pulmones, ceteraque ejusmodi. **II.** *Whatever is useless and vile.* quisquiliae: v. REFUSE (*subs.*).

**offence:** **I.** *Displeasure;* also *that which is calculated to displease:* **1.** offensio (strictly, *the act of wounding any one's feelings*. also, *the state of mind thus caused in another*): *to avoid giving o. (making oneself unpopular)*, offensionem vitare, Cic Mur 20, *init.*: *to take a. and to banish it from the mind*, of. accipere atque deponere, id. Att. 1, 17, *ad init* *to cause any one so great o*, alicui offensionem tam gravem [et commutationem tantam voluntatis] afferre, ib (But *to give o*, must be expr. by offendo v TO OFFEND) **2.** offensa (*the state or position of one who has given offence, esp to a great man, and incurred his displeasure*) Cic Att 9, 2 (*magna in of. sum* apud Pompeium, I e *am under his displeasure*) Suet Vesp 4 Phr. *I saw he had taken o at something*, videbam subesse [ei] nescio quid opinionis incommodae, Cic Att 1, 17 *to refuse to take o*, injurias tolerare, ib *easy to take o and easy to drop it*, irritabilis et placabilis, ib *without o*, bona venia (v. LEAVE, *subs*) See also INJURY, AFFRONT **II.** *Cause of stumbling* *scandălum (Gr σκάνδαλον) Vulg. Matt. xviii 7, etc v. STUMBLING-BLOCK **III.** *Something done amiss*

**1.** dēlictum *or* peccātum (gen term) Cic · Hor v SIN, FAULT **2.** noxa (*criminal*) Caes B G 6, 16 Dig. v CRIME. Phr *it is an o against morality*, contra bonos mores est v CONTRARY TO

**offend:** **I.** *To incur any one's displeasure* **1.** offendo, di, sum, 3 (*to wound any one's feelings, to affront* with acc) *to o any one by deed, word, look*, of. aliquem re, verbo, vultu, Cic. Bal. 26, *init* also with *prep*, *he had o'd the common people (lost favour with them) in the matter of the treasury*, apud plebem de aerario offendisse, id. Att 10, 4, 2 Foll by *infin. he was o'd at anything being composed about him*, componi aliquid de se offendebatur, Suet Aug. 89· Phaedr (not so in Cic) **2.** laedo, si, sum, 3 (*to injure or wrong in any way* · stronger than offendo, and indicating *the nature of the act by which offence is given*, whereas offendo indicates more directly *the feeling provoked*) *what deity being o'd*, quo numine laeso, Virg Aen 1, 8 *to o. no one by abusive speech*, nulli os, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10 cf Nep Att 11, neque laedebat quenquam, etc. (*he never did anything to o. any one*) **3.** expl. *to be o'd at* by stŏmăchor, 1 (*to fret, be irritated* at anything) *the old man was o'd if I had said anything too harsh*, stomachabatur senex si quid asperius dixeram, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, *fin.*· foll. by ob and *acc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104. **4.** (also in *pass* sense) aegrē fĕro, pātior (*to be annoyed at* anything) Ter. Cic (but the expr denotes *vexation at something that has taken place*, rather than *offence taken against a person*: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 110, redeo inde iratus atque aegre ferens, *angry and mortified* or *vexed*· so moleste, graviter fero) v. VEXED, TO BE **II.** *To be displeasing to* offendo, 3 *to o. the ears* (*of harsh diction*), aures of., Cic Or 44, 150. With ref. *to that which offends* or *shocks the moral sense*, conscelerare aures, Liv. 40, 8, *fin* **III.** *To transgress* pecco, 1. *to o. from ignorance*, ignorantione (rei) p., Cic. Of. 2, 70 with *acc* of *neut pron*, *so to o*, talia p, Ov Pont. 3, 7, 10. **IV.** *To offend against.* **1.** vĭŏlo, 1 (*to violate* laws) v. TO BREAK (III), VIOLATE. **2.** pecco, 1 foll by in and *acc.* *if I have in aught o'd against you*, si quid in te peccavi, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 5 Vulg Luc. xv. 21 (peccavi in coelum) **V.** *To cause to stumble (morally)*· only in N. T., scandălizo, 1: Vulg. Matt. xviii 6.

**offended** (*part. adj.*): **1.** offensus *o. feeling*, of. [et alienatus] animus, Cic. Att. 1, 17. *compar.* offensior (*somewhat o*), ib. 1, 5 **2.** āversus: *o friends*, a. amici, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: Cic. v. UNFRIENDLY.

**offender:** peccātor, *f.* -trix: for which *pres. part.* of pecco may mostly be used L. G. § 658.

**offensive:** **I.** *Causing offence* or *displeasure:* **1.** expr by displicēre, odio esse, offensionem habere v. TO DISPLEASE; HATEFUL, OFFENCE. **2.** ŏdiōsus (*highly disagreeable, objectionable*) *an o class of people*, o genus hominum, Cic Sen 20, 71 *he did many o things*, multa odiosa fecit, Nep Alc 2, *extr.*. *an o word*, verbum o., Cic. Or. 8, 25. **3.** foedus (*extremely o, revolting*)· cf. Cic Rep 2, 26, quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque foedius, nec dis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest· v REVOLTING, HATEFUL. **II.** *Disagreeable to the senses:* **1.** grāvis (with ref to smell *strong, rank*) *o. water-snakes*, g chelydri, Virg G 3, 415 Hor (but not always in bad sense, cf. Plin. 25, 9, 70, odore *suaviter* gravi) Also grave olens, Virg Aen 6, 201; and as one word, Apul. **2.** foetidus v FETID **3.** fastīdiendus (*exciting nausea* or *disgust* rare) Plin 25, 7, 38 **4.** pūtidus (esp *offensive to good taste*) *practices (on the part of speakers) disagreeable and o.*, molesta et putida, Cic de Or. 3, 13, *extr.* (where, immediately after, odiosus occurs as strengthened syn) *Dimin*, putidulus (*somewhat so*) Mart **III** Opp to *defensive*· expr. by bellum infero, 3, *irr* *not to act on the o, but the defensive*, bellum non inferre sed defendere, Caes B G 1, 41 *the Romans were acting on the defensive rather than the o*, Romani arcebant magis quam inferebant bellum, Liv 10, 28, *init*. *they were strong enough to assume the o*, inferendo quoque bello satis pollebant, Tac. H 3, 55 (R and A) *a league o and defensive*, *foedus ad inferendum nihilominus quam defendendum bellum initum.

**offensively:** **1.** ŏdiōsē Cic de Or 2, 65, 262 Pl. **2.** pūtidē (*so as to offend good taste*)· Cic: v. OFFENSIVE (II, 1)

**offensiveness:** expr. by *adj*. v. OFFENSIVE

**offer** (*r*)· **A.** Trans· **I.** *To present for acceptance or rejection*· **1.** porrigo, rexi, ctum, 3 (*to hold out* for acceptance) *to o any one the hand*, dextram alicui p, Cic Deiot 3, 8 *to o any one a sword to kill*, gladium alicui p ad occidendum, id Mil 3, *extr* (hg)

**2.** offĕro, obtŭli, lātum, 3, *irr* *a soldier o'd a drawn sword*, miles strictum obtulit gladium, Tac. A 1, 35, *fin.*· *they o'd the spoil to Chrysogonus*, praedam Chrysogono obtulerunt, Cic R. Am 37, 107: esp in such hg exprr as, offerre se ad mortem (*to o or expose oneself to death*), id Fusc. 1, 15, *init.*, etc **3.** dēfĕro, 3, *irr.* (implying *superiority in the person offering*)· *Dumnorix had affirmed that the throne was o'd him by Caesar*, Dumnorix dixerat sibi a Caesare regnum deferri, Caes B G. 5, 6 *to o the enemy (terms of) peace*, pacem hostibus d., Liv 23, 13, *med* (but, excepting in the imperfect tenses, defero is always *to bestow*) **4.** do, 1, *irr* strictly *to give*, but capable of being used = *to offer*, in imperfect tenses **5.** prōfiteor, fessus, 2 (*to o freely, cheerfully*): *he o his aid for that purpose*, se ad eam rem profiteri adjutorem, Caes. B G. 5, 38 Join. profiteri atque pollicēri, Cic.: v. TO PROMISE. **II.** *To present in worship or sacrifice* offĕro, 3 (late in this sense): Vulg Luc. v 14, et *pass.*· Prud See also to sacrifice (macto, sacrifico, etc.). Phr.. *to o prayers, worship, to the gods*, preces, cultus dis adhibere, Cic N D 1, 2, 3. **III.** In fig. sense, *to present (itself) to the mind* occurro, 3 v. TO PRESENT (itself). **IV.** *To make use of, apply*· Phr: *to o violence to any one*, vim alicui afferre, Cic. Caec. 21, 61; adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110; specially, *to a woman*, stuprare; stuprum mulieri inferre, Cic. v. TO DEBAUCH. **B.** Intrans.: **I.** *To arise, occur:* Phr.· *when opportunity o.s*, occasione oblata, etc.: v. TO OCCUR (I). **II.** *To volunteer:* prōfiteor, 2 v. *supr.* (A, 1, 5).

**offer** (*subs.*). Phr.: *to make or accept o.s of peace*, pacem deferre, accipere, Liv. 23, 13, *med.*: *to make an o (a bid)*, conditionem ferre, Pl. Rud 5, 3, 51. *to reject an o*, conditionem respuere, Caes (v. PROPOSAL). *to make a lady an o.* *mulieri conditionem deferre.

**offering** (*subs*). 1. dōnum. Cic. Rep. 2, 24: Liv. 2. oblātio (=Gr προσφορα late) Vulg Eph v. 2, etc Preces Missae. See also SACRIFICE.

**offertory:** offertōrium (late): Isid. Or. 6, 19, 24 where it is enumerated among *the parts of public worship* in the R. Cath service, the term denotes *that portion of the service of the mass in which the host is offered*, oblatio missae Preces Missae (Acc to Forcell. the word denotes *the place* of offering: but this sense is not supported by the passage in Isid. to which he appeals) (N.B.—Avoid such roundabout expri as, *ea pars cultus divini qua pecuniam in usum pauperum conferimus* but the term offertorium may be properly qualified by, quod [apud nostrates] dicitur, quod [nostrates] dicunt)

**office:** I. *Special duty.* officium, mūnus, partes (cf Caes B. C 3, 51, aliae enim sunt legati *partes*, aliae imperatoris); or expr. by *gen* after verb *to be*; or *neut.* of *poss pron*, meum est, etc. v. DUTY II. *An official position* or *function.* 1. magistrātus, ūs *to enter upon o*, m inire, Cic. Ph 3, 1, 2, ingredi, Sall. Jug 43 *to remain in o*, in m. manere, Liv 5, 11, *med* · *to exercise the highest o*, summum m. exercere, ib 7, 32 (Concerning *the high offices* to which this term applies, v Dict Ant. s. v) 2. pōtestās (*of a* magistratus *to be* carefully distinguished from potentia, *unconstitutional power*) *the praetorian o.*, p praetoria, Cic Man. 24, 69 *the tribunician o*, tribunicia p, Sall Cat 38, *init* · comp. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9, imperia, potestates, legationes, i e. *military and civil offices and embassies* 3. mūnus, ĕris, *n* (includes *any task or function*) *to have enjoyed all the honours and offices of state*, honoribus et reipublicae muneribus perfunctum esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 *to sustain the consular o* (*though not actually consul*), consulare m. sustinere, Cic Fam. 10, 12, *med* *you have fulfilled your offices well*, laute m. administrasti tuum, Ter Ad. 5, 1, 2 · *to fulfil a public office undertaken*, susceptum reipublicae m. explere, Cic. prov Cons. 14, *fin* · instead of munera, may be used as *pl* mūna, but only in *nom* and *acc* *he proceeded to discharge the offices of empire*, munia Imperii obibat, Tac H 1, 77, *init.* *to sustain* (*the burden of*) *so important offices*, tanta munia sustinere, Cic. Sext 66, 138 (But in Cic at least, munus does not appear to be used in *technical* sense. v DUTY) 4. expr. by praepōno, praefĭcio (*to appoint to an office*), praesum (*to hold an office*), with *dat.* of that *over which management is exercised*: *holding the office of chamberlain*, praepositus cubiculo, Suet. Dom. 16. *to appoint any one to the office of finance minister*, aliquem vectigalibus praeponere, Tac. A. 15, 18 *to appoint to the office of commander*, imperatorem bello praeficere, Cic Man 16, *fin*: *holding the office of censor of morals*, praefectus moribus, id. Clu. 46, 129 (but praefectus is perh. oftener subs, and takes *gen.*; so, praefectus praetorii or praetorio, etc. v. Lat. Dict. s. v.) *to hold the office of governor of a province*, praeesse provinciae, Sall. Cat. 42; also, in provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 77, 180 Phr.. *you have got a difficult office!* provinciam cepisti duram! Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 22 · *out of office*, *privatus; ab omni reipublicae administratione remotus (R. and A.) III. *Act of kindness* or *good-will* officium: *to limit friendship to an interchange of good offices and kindly feelings*, amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus definire, Cic. Am 16, 58: v. SERVICE IV. *Formulary of devotion*: * officium: *the office for the mass*, of missae, Alcuin. (Quich.): v. Du Cange, s. v. V. *Place where business is attended to:* 1. perh. tābŭlārium (*record-office*. public): Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. Liv. Also, tabularia: fr. in Non. 208, 29. Tabulinum (tablinum) is used of *a chamber devoted to a similar purpose in private houses*: Plin. 35, 2, 2 § 7: Vitr. 2. perh. *scrinārium (formed like tabularium, etc scrinium, under the Empire, denoting *an official portfolio* or *bureau*) · but only of *public offices* 3. in commercial sense, best expr. by mensa (*counter* cf. Germ. use of *comptoir*). *to open an office* (*for buying and selling*), mensam (palam) proponere, Cic. in Pis 36, 88 *a banking office*, argentaria (*sc* mensa): Liv. 26, 27, *init.*. Cic. See also SHOP.

**officer:** 1 expr. by praefectus, praepŏsĭtus (the former used both as *part* and as *subs*, the latter only as *part*) · *the (commanding) officer of the guard*, praefectus custodum, Nep Eum. 11 *a cavalry officer*, praefectus equitum, Hirt B G 8, 12 (also, esp in *pl.*, without equitum · praefecti, *the commanding officers of cavalry*, as distinct from the tribuni militum or *legionary officers*, Caes B G 1, 39, etc) *to choose officers and obey them*, praeponere electos, audire praepositos, Tac G. 30: v. OFFICIAL (4) 2. absti. for concrete, imperium (only pl. in this sense; and commonly of *the supreme military authorities*). *military officers and magistrates*, imperia, potestates, Lex in Cic Leg 3, 3, 9 cf Caes B C 3, 22, etat plena *lictorum et imperiorum* (*lictors and other officers*). differta praefectis atque exactoribus (*all kinds of officials*; *military and financial*) See also COMMANDER, SUPERINTENDENT, etc. according to the specific nature of the office held

**official** (*adj*) Phr.. *holding an office*, *magistratum gerens, magistratum praepositus *an office dispatch*, *litterae publice scriptae (cf Liv 4, 13, *med*, Minucius, eandem *publicae* curationem agens, quam Maelius *privatim* agendam susceperat) *dressed in the official robe*, praetextatus (the toga praetexta being *worn by magistrates in time of peace*), Cic in Pis 4, 8; trabeatus (the trabea being *worn by kings and perhaps by augurs*; *also by* equites *on state occasions*), Ov. F. 1, 37 Tac.; paludatus (the paludamentum being *worn by consuls taking the field*), Cic in Pis 13, *fin* · Caes.: Liv (Officialis, late and to be avoided.)

**official** (*subs*): mĭnister (imperii, magistratūs, etc) Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 (omnes ministros imperii tui, *all your officials*) Frequently, accensus, lictor, viator, may serve; these petty officers being *the attendants on persons in authority* (v Lat. Dict s vv) an same sense, officialis Ulp Dig. 36, 4, 5 § 27, aut per viatorem aut *per officialem praefecti*, aut per magistratus introducendus est in possessionem

**officialism:** *molestus accensorum lictorumque apparatus

**officially:** publicē (*by public authority*) Liv 4, 13, *med* Caes.

**officiate:** viz *in religious ceremonies* expr. by rem divinam facere, operatum esse· cf Cato R R 143, *he* (*the steward*) *must know that the master does on behalf of the whole household*, scito dominum pro tota familia rem d. facere (but the phr in itself denotes simply *to engage in religious rites*): *he saw himself* (*in a dream*) *doing at a sacrifice*, vidit se operatum, Tac. A. 2, 14, *init.* Hor. The *officiating priest who despatched the victims*, was called popa or cultrarius (for which, minister, Lucr. 1, 91) v. Lat. Dict s vv.

**officious:** mŏlestus, ŏdĭōsus (gen terms). cf. Phaedr. 2, 5, 4 v. TROUBLESOME. More precisely, *qui moleste se officiaque sua infert atque intrudit* (Officiosus = *full of attentions, very obliging*)

**officiously:** ŏdĭōsē, mŏlestē (*in a troublesome, annoying way*): v. preced. art.

**officiousness:** *molesta *s.* odiosa sedulitas cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

**offing** (*subs.*): Phr.: *they withdrew to the offing*, recepere classem in altum, Liv. 21, 49, *fin.*: *an island situated just in the offing*, insula litton proxima; quae est contra sinum, mare, etc, Mela 2, 7.

**offscouring:** purgāmentum (*dirt, sweepings*: both lit. and fig.): *the offscouring of this world*, purgamenta hujus mundi, Vulg. 1 Cor. IV 14. See also REFUSE (subs).

**offset:** I. *A shoot, sprout* · surculus, planta v. SHOOT. II. *A compensation* · expr. by aequo, compenso, 1 v TO COUNTERBALANCE.

**offspring:** 1. lĭbĕri, orum, (*of human beings*). *to have offspring by a woman*, ex muliere liberi habere, Cic Att 16, 11, *init* *to beget offspring*, liberi procreare, id Tusc 5, 37, *fin* legally the term liberi included also *grandchildren, great grandchildren*, etc Call Dig 50, 16, 220 2. nāti, orum (*young of men or animals* esp. poet) *affection for their offspring* (*of horses*), amor natorum, Col 6, 27, *fin* · *sweet offspring* (*of cattle*), dulces n., Virg G 3, 178 Ov. Phaedr. 3. prōgĕnies, ēi (collectively, *those more or less remotely descended from* the same) *the ancients called themselves the offspring of the gods*, veteres se pr. deorum esse dicebant, Cic. Tim 11. *out of a numerous offspring*, ex magna pr., Liv. 45, 41, *extr* poet with refl. to *one person* (=filius), Virg Aen 10, 471 (Sarpedon mea progenies) v PROGENY 4. prōles, is, *f* (a poet word = progenies; yet adapted for occasional use in prose Cic de Or 3, 38, 153; where both proles and suboles are mentioned among expressions which render a style *more imposing and archaic*, quibus loco positis, grandior et antiquior oratio saepe videri solet). *to bring forth twins*, p. enim gemellam, Ov M 9, 453 Vulg Of *animals*, Lucr 1, 260 Vulg. and even of *plants* *the offspring of the slow-growing olive*, p tarde crescentis olivae, Virg G 2, 3. 5 sŭbōles or sōbōles, is, *f*. (like proles · v. *supra* 4) *dear offspring of the gods* cara deum s.' Virg. E. 4, 49 Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54 Also used of *animals*. Col. Plin.

6. stirps, stirpis, *f* (chiefly poet. or late = progenies) *male offspring, the new alliance*, s virilis ex novo matrimonio, Liv. 1, 1, *extr.*: Vulg · v LINEAGE. (N.B.—If used at all in prose, stirps should be confined to rhetorical language) 7. gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* (poet) *the daring offspring* (=*son*) *of Iapetus*, audax Iapeti g, Hor Od 1, 3, 27 Virg (N B.—Prosapia=*stock, family, lineage* never *offspring*) 8. partus, ūs (*young of animals*). *beasts fight for their offspring*, bestiae pro partu propugnant, Cic Tusc. 2, 27, *fin* 9. expr by participles, ortus, sātus, ēditus, gĕnĭtus, nātus (with *all*) *thou offspring of Saturn!* orte Saturno! Hor Od 1, 12, 50 *the offspring of Anchises* (viz *Aeneas*), satus Anchisa, Virg. Aen 5, 244 *thou offspring of royal ancestors!* atavis edite regibus! Hor Od. 1, *init* (This last mode of expr is best suited to such passages as Milton's, *Hail holy Light, offspring of heaven!* Ave lux sacra, aethere prima genita!)

**oft, often:** 1. saepe *pass.* The *compar* saepius is oft used with quasi-positive sense. *it needs to be often* (*again and again*) *repeated*, saepius est dicendum, Cic Am. 22, 85 Virg Often strengthened, saepenumero (*oftentimes*): Caes B. G. 1, 33 · Cic *Very often*, per saepe, Cic (N B.—Saepenumero, like saepius, lays more stress on the thing mentioned cf. Cic Sen. 2, *init*, saepenumero admiran soleo, *oftentimes*, or *again and again have I, etc*) 2. crēbro (*frequently*; *in close succession* where as saepe denotes simply *many times*). v. FREQUENTLY (where the use of frequens, frequenter, etc., is explained) 3. complūries (*a good many times*, infreq.) Cato in Gell 5, 21, *extr.*: Pl 4. *how often, so often*, quŏties, tŏties (neither necessarily implying any large number of times): *how often did night overtake him* . . . , quoties illum nox oppressit . . . , Cic Sen. 14, 49; *as often as*, toties . . . quoties, id. Fam. 7, 7: Liv Virg. Hence, *how often soever, as often as ever* quotiescunque; foll. by toties as correl, Cic. Clu 18, 51. *Pretty often*, aliquoties. Cic Leg. 2, 4, 9. Liv. (N B.—Sometimes expr. by frequent. verb: *to cry out often, again and again*, clamito; *to write often*, scriptito etc See the several verbs.)

**ogee**: *figura quae ogiva dicitur

**ogle** (*v*) perh lumis oculis intueri (cf Quint 11, 3, 76, lumi et ut sic dicam venereis oculi but the adj lumus means nothing more than *looking askance*, transversa tuens, Virg. E 3, 8) or, furtim intueri (*to look at stealthily*): v TO LOOK AT

**ogre**: nearest word perh larva v. GHOST, HOBGOBLIN (Or by circuml, *monstrum commenticium quem nostrates ogrum fingunt*)

**oh**: v O.

**oil**: ŏleum (poet ŏlīvum, Hor S 2, 4, 50, pisces perfundere olivo Virg) *to put better o on the vegetables*, caules ungere o melior, Hor S 2, 3, 125 Cic · *o. of the finest quality*, primae notae oleum, Col. 12, 50, *ad unit*, more generally, o probum, ib *fin common or inferior o.*, o. cibarium (like panis cibarius), ib *fin* : *to make o*, o conficere, ib *unit* ; facere, ib. 51, *unit.*. *o for perfumery*, o ad unguenta, ib. *to make o from myrtle-berries*, o ex bacis myrti conficere, Pall 2, 17 *rancid o*, o rancidum, ib 12, 21 *Pertaining to o*, *oil-olearius the wine- o -cellar*, cella vinaria, olearia, Cato R R. 3 Cic.. *an o-maker or dealer*, olearius (*subs*), Col 12, 50, *med having the nature of o*, oleaceus (v. OILY) *prepared with o*, oleatus Coel Aur

**oil-cloth**: *textile crassum pigmentis oleatis inductum atque distinctum

**oil-colour**: *pigmentum oleatum. *to paint in o s*, *ex oleo pingere (?)

**oil-lees**: āmurca (*scum or dregs*) Cato Virg.

**oilman**: ŏleārius Pl Capt. 3, 1, 29 Col

**oil-press**: torcŭlar, āris, *n.* Col 1, 6, *med* Plin Also trāpētum Col 12, 50, *med* the gen. terms mŏla and prēlum being also used, ib 50, *med* and 52 *A man who works at an o*, torcularius, Col 12, 50

**oil-shop** *tăberna olearia

**oily**: 1. ŏlĕāceus (*like oil*) *an o fluid*, liquor o, Plin 35, 15, 51 2. ŏleōsus (*full of oil, tasting of it*) Plin. 28, 9, 35. *To have an o. taste*, oleum sapere v TO TASTE (intrans.)

**ointment**: 1. unguentum (*perfumed and used for purposes of luxury*) Col 12, 52 Cic. Hor. v UNGUENT. Also *for medical use saffron o*, ung. crocinum, Cels 3, 18, etc. 2. collyrium (*for medical purposes only*) *to anoint the eyes with black o*, oculis nigra collyria illinere, Hor S 1, 5, 30; oculos collyrio inungere, Cels 7, 7, 4 for its other uses, see Forcell s v 3. cērātum (*a wax o or salve, compounded from various oils* med *t t*) *to apply an o* (*cerate*) *of some oil*, c ex aliquo oleo imponere, Cels 3, 19 cf id. 6, 7, 1, ceratum ex nimo (oleo *s.* unguento) aut cyprino factum · M L Phr *to apply o. to the eyes*, oculos medicamentis inungere, Cels 7, 7, 6. *to have o applied*, inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29

**old**: I. Of *persons or other living beings*. 1. sĕnex, is ; *compar.* sĕnior ; no *superl* (in posit, usu. as *subs.* = *an old man*, or as predicative *adj.*, less freq as attributive, but only to masculine *subss* : compar. used both as *masc* and *fem adj*) · *no one is so o as not to think*... , nemo est tam senex qui non putet, Cic Sen 7 24 *the . and the young*, senes ac juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19. *somewhat o*, senior, id. S 2, 5, 107. *an older (more matured) style*, senior, ut ita dicam, oratio, Cic. Br 43, 160. (N B.—Only by a figure of speech applied to other subss than those denoting persons: such expr. as senes porci, senes cygni, belonging to figurative or facetious diction · cf Juv. 6, 160 Mart 5, 37, *init*) 2. in *compar.* and *superl*, mājor, maximus; with or without natu (denoting *relative* age, of persons only, Eng., *elder, eldest*: whereas senex, senior, can be used only of people *actually old*). *Ennius was elder than Plautus*, Ennius fuit major natu quam Plautus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, *extr.*: *the elder of two sons*, ex duobus filius major, Caes B C. 3, 108 *more than twenty years o*, major annis viginti, Suet Caes 42. *the eldest of Priam's daughters*, maxima natarum Priami, Virg Aen 1, 654 also, maxima natu, ib 5, 644 (N B —Also occur, magno natu [better than magnus natu], *very old*, Nep Paus 5 Liv 2, 8 and maximo natu, *eldest or oldest*, Nep Dat 7, *init* grandis natu, *quite old*, Cic Sen 4, 10; and tantus natu, *so old*, Pl Bac. 1, 2, 16 better, in prose, tam grandis natu.)

3. to expr. *the exact age* of a man or woman nātus, with *acc.* of the number of years *almost ninety years o*, annos prope XC natus, Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62 in combination with major *more than forty years o*, annos natus major XL, Cic R. Am 14, 39: Nep. Liv

4. annōsus (*full of years* rarely of persons poet). *an o crow*, a cornix, Hor Od 3, 17, 13 *o arms* (*branches of a tree*), a brachia, Virg Aen 6, 282 *a very o woman*, a anus, Ov F 2, 571

5. vĕtŭlus (*somewhat old, getting o*, usu a term of disparagement the adj vetus, of which this is a dimin, is not used to denote age in persons or animals, cf *infr* II) (*a woman*) *quite o, and that has been more than once married*, vetula et multarum nuptiarum, Cic Att. 13, 29 *horses that are getting o*, v equi, id Am 19, 67 Col Juv. (Vetus is however used of *trees* · Virg. E. 3, 12, ad veteres fagos) 6. grandaevus (*of great age*, a term of dignity) Virg Ov v AGED Phr. *to grow o*, senescere, Cic Sen 11, *extr.* also of *animals*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 8 (solve senescentem mature equum) Col and even of *trees*, Plin 16, 27, 50 *relating to o people*, senilis *to have the sagacity of an o man*, senili esse prudentia, Cic Div. 2, 23, 50 Hor.: Ov *he lived to be nearly* 100 *years o*, prope C. conficit annos, Cic Or 52, 176 *when they are more than ten years o*, quum excesserunt annos decem, Col 6, 21 Plin (not so in Cic, who would prefer, amplius decem habere annos cf Caec 19, 54; or [of persons only], majorem esse decem annis v. *supr* 2) *he was so many years older than I*, totidem annis mihi aetate praestabat, Cic Br 43, 161 also, *to be older than any one*, aliquem aetate antecedere, Just 34. 3, *med* (*aliun* aetate antecedere, Cic Br 21, 82 = *to be chronologically earlier than another*) : *to die when extremely o*, provecta aetate mori, Cic Tusc 1, 39, *fin* · *o and infirm*, defectus annis et debilitus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 2; confectus senectute, Cic. Rab perd. 7, 21 *to become o* (*reach old-age*), senectutem adipisci, Cic Sen 2, 4 II. *Not new* · 1. vĕtus, ĕris *o ships*, v naves, Caes B G 5, 1 : *o friendships*, v amicitiae, Cic. Am 19, 67 · *an o. affront* (*not yet atoned for*), v contumelia, Caes B G 1, 14: *an o poet*, v poeta, Ter Andr prol 7 2. vĕtustus (esp *having the marks of age upon it*) *o sepulchres*, v sepulchra, Suet Jul. 81 *o pitch*, v pix, Col. 12, 21, *init. eggs more than ten days o*, ova vetustiora quam decem dierum, id 8, 5 *o wines*, v vina, Plin 14, 7, 9 *an o. opinion* (*of long standing*), v opinio, Cic Clu. 1, 4. 3. obsŏlētus (*old and worn out*) *o. (shabby) clothes*, vestis, vestitus obs., Liv 27, 34, *med* : Cic Phil. (*good*) *o. wines*, vina quae vetustatem ferunt, Cic. Am 19, 67 *to keep wine till it is o*, vinum servare in vetustatem, Cato R. R 114. III. *Belonging to former days*: 1. antiquus · v ANCIENT Sometimes = "*good old*": *men of the good o. stamp*, homines antiqui, Cic R. Am. 9, 26 cf Ter. Ad 3, 3, 88, homo antiqua virtute et fide (*of the o school of virtue and honour*)

2. priscus (*belonging to early times*) · *the o.* (*early*) *race of men*, p gens mortalium, Hor Epod 2, 2 *the o original form of the constitution*, p illa et antiqua reipublicae forma, Vell. 2, 89 Cic. (For pristinus, v OLDEN.) 3. vĕtus (*of that which, though ancient, still subsists or has force*) : v. ANCIENT. *Very o.*, pervetus *Segesta is a very o. town in Sicily*, Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic Verr 4, 33, *init.*

**old, of**: ōlim, quondam v. FORMERLY

— **age**: 1. sĕnectus, tūtis, *f* ; for which, less freq (not in Cic.), sĕnecta, ae (gen. term) *to attain to o. age*, s adipisci, Cic Sen 2, 4 · *a quiet, pleasant o age*, mollis et jucunda s, ib. 1, 2 *o age is burdensome, disagreeable*, s. est gravis, odiosa, ib 2, 4 *to banish the annoyances of o age*, senectutis molestias abstergere, ib. 1, 2 · the form senecta occurs, Ter. Ad 5, 8, 31 Caecil. in Cic Sen 8, etc. 2. sēnium (*the decline and decay of life, age as a period of infirmity*) *not to be liable to disease or o age*, omni morbo semovere carere, Cic Tim 5, *extr* · *the o age of Galba and (contrasted with it) the prime of Otho*, s Galbae et juventa Othonis, Tac H 1, 22 *limbs bowed by o age*, curvata senio membra, id A 1, 34 3. aetas provecta, Cic Tusc. 1, 39, *fin.*, aet decrepita (*extreme*), ib ; ultima aet., Suet Gr. 3, *extr.*, exacta aet., ib 17 (decessit aetatis exactae) v AGE

— **fashioned**: 1. priscus ritu *s more*, or simply priscus (cf Catul 64, 159, sieva *prisci* praecepta *parentis*, *an o-fashioned austere parent*) · v OLD (III, 2) 2. antiquus (of that which is *both o-fashioned and good*) : v. OLD (III, 1). 3 vĕtustus (rare in this sense) cf Cic Br 21, 83, Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio.

— **man**: sĕnex, is: v OLD

— **standing** (*adj*) 1. vetus ĕris *an o affront*, v contumelia, Caes B G 1, 14 Cic 2. invĕtĕrātus *an o-standing friendship*, inv amicitia [opp to institutа], Cic Fam 3, 9, 4 *an o-standing evil*, inv malum, id Ph 5, 11, 31

— **woman**: ānus, ūs Cic · Hor : freq implying *contempt what o woman is so silly as to fear those things*, quae est a tam delira quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc 1, 21, 48

**olden** (*adj*) 1. priscus (*of early times*) *the o strictness*, illa p severitas, Auct. Har resp 13, 27 *according to o. custom*, p more, Ov F 2, 282 Tac. Rarely = *former*: *the o love* (*former mistress*), p. Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 17

2. pristinus (*former, original* not like priscus referring to *an age gone by*, but to what is *kept up from the past*) : *he should remember the o valour of the Helvetii*, reminisceretur p virtutis Helvetiorum, Caes B G. 1, 13 *the o usage of courts*, p consuetudo judiciorum, Cic. Mil. *init* Phr. *o time*, vetustas. *contrary to all the precedents of o time*, contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. B. C 1, 6 *in o. times*, olim, quondam : v. FORMERLY.

**oldness**: vĕtustas e g. of *wine*, Cato R R 114 · of *friendship*, Cic Ac 1, *init*

**oleaginous**: ŏleāceus v OILY. (Oleaginus = *pertaining to the olive*.)

**olfactory**: expr. by olfācio, 3 (*to smell*), olfactus, ūs (*the sense of smell*); or nāres, ium, *f* (*the nostrils, "olf organ"*) *to have very keen o nerves*, sagacissime olfacere, Plin 11, 37, 50 · *the o nerves*, *nervi qui ad olfactum adhibentur (No such word as olfactorius)

**oligarch**: populi potentiae inimicus et optimatium (paucorum) potentiae fautor, Nep. Alc 5 (*in arm and policy*) : *the o s* (*as a political body*), pauci v. OLIGARCHY (II.)

**oligarchical**: Phr. *an o government*, civitas quae optimatium arbitrio regitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 26 ; ubi penes delectos (paucos, optimates) summa rerum est, cf. l c *to hold o. opinions*, optimatium fautorem esse, Nep Alc 5.

**oligarchy**: I. *An oligarchical government*: paucorum [et principum] administratio civitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 28 · *the state itself* being, civitas quae paucorum (optimatium, principum) arbitrio regitur, cf. ib 1, 26, sqq.; respublica quae a principibus tenetur, id. Div. 2, 2, 6. Phr.: *the commonwealth has been*

(*virtually*) *turned into an o.*, respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall Cat 20, *med* (N B.—Potentia paucorum is *virtual, not lawful or constitutional o*, civitates quae a singulis tenentur, Cic Div 2, 2, 6, *are monarchical governments, not oligarchies*, as Kr. and others make them to be) ‖ *The members of an oligarchical government* pauci, orum Cic Rep 1, 28: *the predominance of an o*, paucorum potentia, Sall Cat 39, *init* also called, optimates, Cic Rep 1, 26 Nep Alc 5; and principes (*the aristocracy*), Cic Rep 1, 26 Div. 2, 2, 6 and (in hostile, depreciatory sense), factio, Sall. Jug 31, *init* (where opes factionis = potentia paucorum, id Cat 39, *init.*).

**olio:** perh. farrago, inis, *f.*: cf. Juv. 1, 86

**olive:** ŏlĕa, or less freq. ŏlīva (the latter seems to belong to the higher style: both used of *fruit* as well as of *tree*) *the flower and fruit of the o*, oleae flos, baca, Cic Div 2, 6, 16 *ten species of o s*, olearum decem genera, Col. 8, 5: Cato Varr. *Aristaeus, discoverer of the o*, Aristaeus olivae inventor, Cic N D 3, 18, 45 Virg. *to preserve o s*, oleas condere, Cato R. R. 58, *to pickle them*, condire, ib 114. *An o-yard*, olivētum Cic N D 3, 36, *init* Cato Col *o-harvest*, olivitas: Col 12, 50, *init*, also, olĕītas, Cato R. R. 68 *of or pertaining to the o*, oleāginus (also -ineus and -inus) *an o-nursery*, oleaginum seminarium, Cato R. R. 48: *yielding o s*, olivifer (poet) Ov. Virg

**olive** (*adj*) ‖ *Relating to olives.* ŏlīvārius: *o mills*, o. molae, Pomp Dig. 33, 7, 21. See also OIL-PRESS ‖ *Of the hue of the olive* nearest word perh. glaucus cf Virg G 4, 182 (g salix, *greenish-gray*): or perh *olivaceus* like cineraceus, herbaceus, etc.

**olive-yard:** v. OLIVE, *fin.*

**Olympiad:** Ŏlympias, ădis, *f.* Cic. Rep. 2, 10 (as *measure of time*): Vell. *To count time by O s*, *Olympiadum rationem sequi*; numerare annos ex Olympiadum ordine (Kr.)

**Olympic:** Ŏlympĭcus Hor. Od. 1, 1, 2 *a victory in the O. games*, O certaminis victoria, Just. 12, 16. Also, Olympĭăcus: *an O. crown*, corona O, Suet. Ner. 25 *The O. games*, Olympia, orum (*sc* certamina) · *to set out for the O. games*, ad O. proficisci, Cic Div. 2, 70, *init.*: *to gain a victory in them*, Olympia vincere, Enn. in Cic. Sen 5, 14 (poet = Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν) so, coronari Olympia, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 50.

**omelet:** perh. *lăgănum de ovis confectum

**omen:** 1. ōmen, ĭnis, *n.* (gen term): *an o. of fate*, o. fati, Cic. Ph 9, 4, *extr.*: *ye gods, avert the o.!* O di immortales, avertite hoc o.! ib. 4, 4, 10 *with good o.s*, (cum) bonis o., Liv. pref. *fin.* · *with bad o.s*, malis o., Cic Sext. 33, 71. 2. auspicium (strictly, *the act of watching for signs from birds*; hence, *the signs themselves*; and in gen., *any prophetic sign*, esp. if *favourable*): *we regard lightning as a very favourable o*, *if it be on the left*, fulmen optimum aus habemus, si sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43 · *an auspicious o.*, felix aus, Just. 1, 10, *med.* So augurium, which generally = auspicium *she joyfully received the o*, accepit id aug. laeta, ib 1, 34, *med.*: Virg. Aen. 2, 703. 3. āvis, is, *f.* (used in wide sense = *omen*: esp. poet.): *with favourable o.s*, bonis a, Ov. F. 1, 513; secundis a, Liv. 6, 12, *fin.*, *with ill o s*, mala avi, Hor. Od 1, 15, 5 Tib. Phr. *birds that give o.s by flight* (aves) alites (or praepètes, cf Virg. Aen. 3, 361); *by cry*, oscines, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: *to draw o.s*, augurari, ib.. *to obtain favourable o.s in sacrifice*, litare (used later of *the victim which yielded favourable o.s*): *Manlius had obtained highly favourable o.s*, Manlium egregie litasse, Liv. 8, 9, *init.*: esp. in *pass. impers.*: *some obtain favourable o.s, others not*, aliis litatur, aliis non litatur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, *init.*: hence, *adv*, litato, *with favourable (sacrificial) o s*, Liv 5, 38, *init*: *refrain from words of ill o!* (exhortation at sacrifices), favete linguis! Hor Od 3, 1, 2 Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102 See also PORTENT, PRODIGY.

**omened:** only in comps *well-o*, faustus, felix, etc (v AUSPICIOUS); *ill-o*, dirus, infaustus, obscaenus, etc v. ILL-OMENED.

**ominous:** 1. ōmĭnōsus (rare): *an o circumstance took place*, res o (usu portentum or prodigium v. PORTENT, PRODIGY) accidit, Plin Ep 3, 14, 6. 2. infaustus more fully, infaustus omine, l'ac H 1, 6 Suet v INAUSPICIOUS, ILL-OMENED. (Oftener expr. by omen, auspicium, portentum, etc.: *his language seemed o of fate*, ejus oratio omen fati videbatur, Cic Ph 9, 4, 9: *to be or prove o to any one*, alicui omen facere, Plin 15, 19, 21 § 83 *to look upon anything as o*, omen, augurium accipere v OMEN)

**ominously.** ōmĭnōsē (v rare) pseudo-Quint Usu. better, malis s infaustis ominibus; malis avibus, etc v OMEN.

**omission:** 1. praetermissio. Cic Top 7, 31. 2. more usu expr. by verb, esp praetermitto, rĕlinquo, 3 · *if there has been any o on the part of Antonius*, si quid ab Antonio praetermissum [aut relictum] sit, Cic de Or 2, 29, 126 *censure for o of duty*, praetermissi officii reprehensio, id Att. 11, 7, *med.* · *an intentional o* (on the part of an author), locus consulto relictus, id. Off. 3, 2, 9 (opp to locus praetermissus, *an unintentional one*) *sins of o.*, officia praetermissa atque relicta (comp *supr.*) not simply delicta [R and A.], which oftener denotes *actual offences*. *to supply occasional o s*, nonnulla quae intermissa videantur adjicere, Hier v TO OMIT. (N.B.—The forms omissio and praeteritio are v rare and best avoided)

**omit:** 1. praetermitto, misi, ssum, 3 (*to let pass, not to attend to; pass over without noticing*) *I don't o. a single day* (*in writing*), ego nullum diem pr., Cic. Att. 9, 14, *fin* *to o no single token of respect towards any one*, quod paene praeterii, id Att. 6, 3, 3: *to o letters or syllables* (*in writing*), litteras, syllabas pr., Suet. Aug 88. Join praeterire ac relinquere, Cic Verr. 3, 44, 106. 3. rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3 (*intentionally to leave unmentioned*). esp. with another verb, as praetermittito, praetereo, Cic. · v. *supr* 4. ōmitto, 3 (usu. *to leave off what has been begun; abandon* · also, *to leave or omit further particulars*) *to o. everything else*, ut omittam cetera (parenthetically), Cic. Br. 76, 266 so, Nep. Hann. 2, ut omittam Philippum, *to o. all detailed notice of Philip* (as one exemplification of what is just before stated). 5. transeo, 4, *irr.* (*to pass over; make no mention of*): *to o. all mention of many things*, multa tr, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3 · Plin. min 6. intermitto, 3 (*to leave or omit at intervals*): *to o. to write* (denoting *a break in correspondence*), litteras int., Cic. Fam. 7, 12, *init*

**omnibus:** *vehiculum publicum, rheda publica

**omnipotence:** omnīpŏtentia: *he (Virgil) ascribes o. to fortune*, Fortunae o. tribuit, Macr. 5, 16, *med.* (Or by circuml., infinita *s.* immensa potentia v. INFINITE,)

**omnipotent:** omnīpŏtens, ntis: Virg. Aen. 8, 334. Macr. (who has *superl.* omnipotentissimus, Som. Scip. 1, 17, *med.*): Corp. Confess Or expr. by circuml., *qui omnia efficere potest*; infinitā *s.* immensā potentiā (praeditus); cujus numni parent omnia, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120 (a somewhat rhetor. expr.). (N.B —A circuml. is best for common prose; though omnipotens may be used in theological writing)

**omnipresence:** expr. by circuml.. *they teach the o of deity*, *Deum nusquam non adesse docent*; semper in omnibus locis adesse affirmant. (Omnipraesentia is barbarous)

**omnipresent.** *qui nusquam non adest; qui omnia numine suo complet (Not omnipraesens.)

**omniscience:** expr. by circuml *we believe in the o of God*, *Deum omnia scire atque providere credimus*; Deo cuncta aperta ac manifesta esse credimus (Omniscientia is barbarous)

**omniscient:** *(Deus) omnia providens et animadvertens. Cic. N. D 1, 20, 54; *qui nihil omnino nescit*; cujus notitiam nulla res fugit, Cic. (in Kr) (Not omniscíens)

**omnivorous:** omnīvōrus Plin. 25, 8, 53

**on** (*prep*): I. *Locally resting on* 1. in (with *abl.*) *to have a wreath on the head*, coronam in capite habere, Cic Verr 5, 11, *init.* *to be mounted on a horse*, in equo sedere, ib. 10, *extr* (*the murder took place*) *on the Appian road*, in Appia via, id. Mil 6, 15. *to seat oneself on a seat*, in sella se ponere, Flor 1, 13, *med* (N B —The *abl* is thus used even after verbs implying *motion towards*, but the *acc* is more freq after verbs compounded with a prep e g. *to put any one on the rack*, aliquem in equuleum imponere, Cic Tusc 5, 5, 13) 2. super (denoting position directly over). v. UPON 3. expr by such *p partt* as, subjectus, suppŏsĭtus (denoting *something to rest on*) e g. *on rollers*, phalangis subjectis, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, *extr.*: *they swam the river on their shields*, caetris suppositis [incubantes] flumen tranavere, Liv 21, 27, *med* · so, clypeo suo excepium [regem] in castra referebant, *they carried him back to the camp on his shield* (Nagels. p. 327). 4. when that which supports is at the same time *an instrument used*, expr. by abl alone esp. *on foot*, pedibus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34 *on one's knees*, genibus, Liv 43, 2, *init* . for which Hor has (more poetically), genibus minor, Ep 1, 12, 28. 5. very often expr by prep in comp; when the relation is usu. denoted by *dative* e g., insĭdeo, *I sit on* (insidere equo, *to be mounted on a horse*, Liv. 7, 6, *med*), incŭbo, *I lie on* (incubare stramentis, *to lie on straw*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117) v TO LIE, SIT ON, etc. (N B.—For the use of ON after verbs of motion, e. g. *to lift on one's shoulders*, v UPON) Phr.: *on the tribunal* (*or seat of justice*), pro tribunali (with the additional idea of *publicity, doing or saying something publicly*), Cic. Fam. 3, 9, *init.*; so, *on the platform*, pro suggestu, Caes B G 6, 3 (but, *in* tribunali sedere, Cic. de Or 1, 37, 168; and even in suggestu causam dicere, id Div. 1, 54, 124) *to hold conference on horseback*, ex equo colloqui, Caes. B G. 1, 43 *on the ground*, humi (v. GROUND) ‖ *In proximity to*, so as in a figurative sense *to rest upon*: 1. ad (with *acc*) · *they are situated on the Syrtis*, ad Syrtim adjacent, Mela 1, 7 *Numantia situated on the Douro*, Numantia ad (Flor has apud, 2, 18, *init.*) Durium (sita). Forcell . for which Plin. has apposita fluvio, 5, 29, 29 § 109. *on the north, south, etc*, ad septentrionem, etc., id 6, 27, 31 § 134 v. NEAR. 2. in (with *abl.*): esp of *position on the sea coast*. in littore, Mela, 1, 9, *fin*, et *pass* : Plin. 5, 30, 32 : in ora, id. 5, 22, 18. Comp. oppidum littori impositum, ib. 6, 20, 23. (N.B.—In flumine for *situated on a river*, is questionable Latin: though Plin. has, imposita est [urbs] Lyco flumini, 5, 27, 29.) 3. ā, ăb (with *abl.*: *on the side or in the direction of*) *on the side of the Sequani and Helvetii*, ab Sequanis et Helvetiis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: esp. in such general exprr. as, ab oriente, ab occidente, *on the east, on the west*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, etc.. *on the rear, the front*, a tergo, a fronte, Cic. Ph. 3, 13, 32.

**4.** juxtā (*close to* · with *acc*): *a town on the river Narraga*, oppidum j fluvium Narragam, Plin 6, 26, 30 § 123 so, juxta amnem, ib. § 135. **5.** ē, ex (with *abl*). esp in certain phrr *on all the other sides, hills surrounded the camp*, reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, Caes B. G 7, 69 *on the opposite side*, e contrario parte, Cic Ac 2, 39, 123; also, e regione (a less definite expr = *over against*). so, ex adverso · v OPPOSITE. **6** expr by *abl* alone esp. in the phrr dextrā, *on the right (hand)*, laevā, *on the left on the right and on the left*, dextra laevaque, Liv 21, 43, *med*. Plin 5, 10, 11. so, *on this side and on that*, hac illac, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 25 Cic Caes Phr *on every side*, undique, Cic Man 11, 30 Caes (*Babylon*) *situated on the Euphrates*, interfluo Euphrate (abl absol), Plin. 6, 26, 30 § 121. **III.** Fig *ranged with* ā, ab (comp II, 3) esp. in phrr, ab aliquo stare, tacere, esse, *to be on any one's side, in favour of him* (Smith's Lat Dict s v IV.) *to be rather on one's own side than on that of one's opponents*, magis a me quam ab adversariis stare, Cic Inv 1, 43, 81 *entirely on my side*, totum a me, id. de Or 1, 13, *init* *To be on the side of*, adjuvare, favere, etc.. v. TO HELP, FAVOUR **IV.** Denoting *logical basis or connexion* Phr *on this condition, that* ., ea lege, ut . . . , Cic Fam. 5, 13 (or demonstratively, hac lege the nature of the condition being given in a new sentence, without ut) *on these terms* (of *a peace*), his legibus, Nep. Timoth 2 also, in has leges [pax data], Liv 33, 30, *init* so, ea conditione, foll by si . . . , Caec in Cic Fam. 6, 7, *ad fin* (conditio is a less formal expr. than lex) less freq, sub conditione, Suet Tib. 44 (foll. by ut); sub lege ut, id Aug 21 *on condition that*, may also be familiarly expr by ita ut, Cic. Fam 13, 56 (imponam [onus], ita, tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse) Phr *on one's word or honour*, fide interposita, Sall. Jug 32 **V.** Denoting *an instrument played on*. expr. by *abl* alone *to play on the lyre, flute, etc*, fidibus, tibia (tibius) canere v LYRE, FLUTE, etc. **VI.** Denoting *a hanging*, or fig *a dependent position*. **1.** ē, ex *to hang (be hunged) on a tree*, pendēre ex arbore, Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 66 Lucr. 6, 915. **2.** dē *she hung on her husband's neck*, de viri collo pependit, Ov F. 2, 760 *to depend entirely on any one (be his dependant)*, de aliquo pendere, Hor Ep 1, 1, 105 **VII.** Denoting *time when* expr by *abl* alone *on that day, on the following day, etc*, eo die, postero die, etc. *passim* **VIII.** Also of *time*. *immediately after* **1.** ē, ex *Cotta on the termination of his consulate set out for Gaul*, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. Br. 92, 318 *they bathe immediately on awaking from sleep*, statim ex somno lavantur, Tac. G. 22, *init* : Liv **2.** expr. by *abl. absol* : *on the completion of the circuits*, conventibus peractis, Caes B G. 5, 2 et *pass*. **3.** dē (rare in this sense) *immediately on the close of the auction*, statim de auctione, Cic. Att. 12, 3. **IX.** *Concerning* : dē *passim* : v CONCERNING. **X.** Miscell. Phrr. *to have on hand (be engaged upon)*, in manibus habere, Cic Att. 13, 47 : *on march*, in itinere, Caes. B G 1, 3; iter facienes (*while on march*), Sall. Cat 19 also ex itinere (denoting either *interruption of the march, or despatch of men, letters, etc, from an army marching*), ib. 35 (Catilina litteras ex itinere mittit): *on high*, sublimis (v. HIGH, I., *fin.*) : *on the wing*, volans (v. TO FLY) *on a sudden*, repente, subito (v SUDDENLY) *on the alert*, promptus, intentus cf. Cic Br 42, 154 (prompta et parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas, i. e. *a rapidity of mind ever on the alert*) : Sall. Cat. 6, *med*. (Romani domi militiaeque *intenti, festinare* . . . , *on the alert, ready to use every advantage*). *to be on fire*, ardere (v. FIRE, TO BE ON) etc.

**on** (*adv*): **I.** *Forward*: porro · v. FORWARD. *To go or move on*, procedo, pergo v. TO PROCEED **II.** *Continually* usque *we will drink on till daylight*, usque ad diurnam stellam potabimus, Pl Men. 1, 2, 62 also absol, *I with being beaten on, and he with beating on, are pretty well tired*, ego vapulando ille verberando usque, ambo defessi sumus, Ter Ad 2, 2, 5 Sometimes expr by de, ex, in comp cf. deproeliantes venti, *the winds battling on*, Hor. Od 1, 9, 11

**once**: **I.** Numeral adv, *one time* semel Caes Cic *o and again*, s atque iterum, Caes B G 1, 31: Suet *not more than o.*, non plus quam s, Cic Off 3, 15, 61 · *o. in (his) life*, s. in vita, id Fin. 5, 30, 92 *once* . . . . *a second time a third time* . . . , semel iterum . . tertio Liv. 23, 9, *fin* Also (like Gk ἅπαξ) = *once and for all* Cic Deiot. 3, 9 Liv strengthened, semel (et) in perpetuum, Flor 2, 12 *init* **II** Denoting *concurrence*, in phr *at once*: **1.** simul *she brought forth two at o.*, [uno partu] duos peperit s, Pl Am 5, 2, 8 *at o. elated and exasperated*, s inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv 6, 18, *med* esp with cum *to lose at o. the inclination and the hope of learning*, voluntatem discendi s cum spe discendi abjicere, Cic de Or. 2, 33, 142 v. TOGETHER **2** uno tempore (*at one and the same time*) : Caes B G. 4, 23 Cic. Clu 9, 28 **3** expr. by idem (when *two things are predicated of the same subject* L G. § 375) *those who are at o. the surest and most zealous advocates*, certissimi idemque acerrimi patroni, Cic Ph 10, 8, 16 *I animus at o. your friend and mine*, C tuus idem idemque noster, id Fam. 9, 2, *init* **4.** expr. by cunctu, universi (*all at once*) esp with simul. *to do everything at o*, cuncta simul agere, Sall Cat 42 *they all at o discharge their missiles at the enemy*, in hostem tela universi conjiciunt, Caes B G 5, 44 **III.** Denoting *immediateness* **1.** illico (*on the spot, without interval or hesitation*). Ter. Cic. **2.** statim v. IMMEDIATELY **IV.** *In time past* quondam, olim, aliquando v. FORMERLY.

**one**: **I.** As *card. num.* · **1.** ūnus *pass* (N B.—Used in *pl* with *subss.* which though plural in form are virtually singular e. g. *one letter* or *epistle*, unae litterae, Cic. Att 14, 18) **2.** singŭli, ae, a (distrib = *one by one; one apiece*). *he began to eat (the frogs) o by o.*, coepit vesci singulas, Phaedr. 1, 31, 11 *he stationed o. legion at Brundisium, o at Sipontum, o at Tarentum*, legiones s posuit Brundisii, Siponti, Tarenti, Cic Att 9, 15 *o. priest for each (god)*, s singulorum sacerdotes, id Leg. 2, 12, 29 Also *adverb* singillatim (*one by one, singly*) or singulatim Cic. Caes. v. SINGLY *One and a half*, sesqualter, ĕra, ĕrum (rare) : Cic. Tim 7 (superdimidius, late. Capell) = unus dimidiatusque (v. HALF) *at one time*, simul, uno tempore, etc (v ONCE, II) *the number o.*, monas, unio (v. UNIT, MONAD) *o. in ten*, decimus quisque, Liv 2, 59, *extr* Cic. **II.** Denoting *agreement* or *virtual identity* : expr. by idem *to have one (and the same) wish*, idem velle, Sall Cat. 20, *ad init* . v. SAME. (N.B—Esp. in connexion with unus. *o. and the same end*, exitus unus et idem, Cic. Div 2, 47, 97.) Phr. *it is all one (makes no difference)*, nihil interest (v. DIFFERENCE, I., 5) *to be at o*, consentire, idem sentire (v. TO AGREE) *even the consuls were not altogether at o*, ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23, *fin*. **III.** *An individual* **1.** quīdam, quaedam, quoddam (*a certain one* : used when it is either unnecessary or undesirable to mention a name). *o. of the soldiers of the tenth legion*, q. ex militibus decimae legionis, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 : *o. of the advocati, a person of the highest character*, q. ex advocatis, homo summa virtute praeditus, Cic. Clu. 63, 177. **2.** ūnus (where the individual is simply *one of many*, and *not needing to be named*) : *then (said) o. of the remaining (doves)*, i. e *on behalf of the rest*, tunc de reliquis una, Phaedr. 1, 31, *extr*. . *o of the many (an ordinary person)*, unus de multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66. **IV.** With ref. to time ; *not defined, either in the past or the future*: Phr. : *at o time*, olim, quondam (v FORMERLY) *o. day*, olim, aliquando (v. HEREAFTER) **V.** In contrast to *the other* **1.** hic, foll. by ille (when hic denotes *that which is at present under consideration*) · cf. Cic. Am 2, 10, *hujus facta, illius* dicta laudantur, i e *the deeds of the one* (viz. *Cato, who is the subject of discourse*), *the speeches of the other* Smith's Lat Dict. s v hic (4) **2.** alter . . alter; or when more than two persons (or things) are spoken of, ālius . . . ālius *the o (mind) is shaved by us with the gods, the other (body) with brutes*, alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis commune est, Sall Cat *init* *o thing is nature to a horse, another to an ox, another to a man*, aliud equo est natura, aliud bovi, aliud homini, Cic Fin 5, 9, 26 when *difference* or *contrast* is indicated, alius . alius may even be used of two objects cf Cic Coel 3, 6, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare (where alterum would have been much less forcible) Alius also sometimes follows aliquis cf Cic Tusc 4, 28, 60 putat *aliquis*, esse voluptatem bonum *alius* autem pecuniam (where aliquis is however more definite than alius would be, referring to Epicurus) (N B —Alius often occurs in different cases in the same sentence = *one . one, other . other* e g alium alio mittit *he sends o on o. duty on, and another on another*, alium alio mittit, Sall Cat 27 see L. G. §§ 629, 692) **3** expr *one . . the other, one another*, either by (1) inter se [se inter se, in Cic Am 22, 82, is prob a false reading] *the young Cicero's love o. another*, Cicerones pueri amant inter se, Cic Att 6, 1, 9 *the soldiers embrace o. another with tears*, complexi inter se lacrimantes milites, Liv 7, 42, *med* or by (2) alter, alius . . with another case of the same pronoun *the o. needs the help of the other*, alterum alterius auxilio eget, Sall. Cat 1, *extr* . *o. stimulates the other*, alius alium hortari, ib. 6 **4.** expr *one or the other* by alter ūter, tra, trum (also with both parts of the word decl. rare) *you must be either the o or the other*, est necesse alterutrum (te esse), Cic. Div. Verr. 18, 58 Hor. Phr. *o. good turn deserves another* (Prov.), mutuum muli scabunt, Aus. Id. 12, pref. : cf Ter Ph 2, 1, 37, tradunt operas mutuas *we have done o another many good turns*, multa inter nos officia mutua intercedunt Cic Fam 13, 65 (v MUTUALLY, IN TURN) *at o. time . . at another time*, modo . . . modo, Cic N D. 1, 18, 47 Ter (v. NOW) *to love o. another more ardently*, ardentius invicem diligere, Plin. 7, 20, *fin*. (not so in Cic, who uses, inter se. v. *supr*.).

**VI.** Equivalent to German man; Fr *on* **1.** use 2 *pers sing* : *'tis natural to hate the person o. has injured*, proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem laeseris, Tac. Agr 42 *before o. begins anything, deliberation is wanted*, priusquam incipias, consulto opus est, Sall. Cat 1, *extr.* : Cic. Esp in such exprr as, *o. would have thought, o might have seen* · equivalent to pastes (putes), crederes, videres : *o would have thought he was giving evidence, when he was pleading for the accused*, testimonium dicere putares, quum pro reo diceret, Cic. Br. 29, 111 *o. would thank the time stood still*, stare putes tempora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5 · *o. would have thought they were defeated*, crederes victos, Liv. 2, 43, *ad fin.* : Cic. (Zumpt, § 515) **2.** expr. by *impers. pass.* (of intrans. verbs), and by such other impers. verbs as licet, oportet, jūvat, etc.. *whatever o. is not at liberty to do, o. certainly ought not to do*, quidquid non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. Bal 3, *extr.* : *o has not to*

*live with perfect people*, non vivitur cum perfectis hominibus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, *unless one must resist old age*, resistendum est senectuti, id Sen 11, 35 (The 1st pers. pl. may also be used in general statements, as in Eng.: *what one wishes, one readily believes*, quae volumus, credimus libenter, B and C.) **VII.** In strictly indef. sense, and preceded by *some, any* quis or qui, quae, quid or quod (chiefly after si, ne, num, *if any one, lest any one*, etc.), quispiam (used substantively, and more definite and emphatic than the simple quis of Cic. Sen. 3, 8, fortasse quispiam dixerit, *perhaps some one* may say), quisquam or ullus (*any single one*.; quisquam being used as subs and ullus as adj.); quivis, quilibet (*any one, you please; any and every one*). V. ANY, SOME. **VIII.** Preceded by def. art., *the one* expr. by is, ipse, idem *I said as soon as ever you showed it me, that it was the one* (*the thing*), dixi ubi mihi ostendisti illico eum esse, Ter. Heaut 4, 2, 3 (where ipsum or eundem would simply have been more emphatic than eum). **IX.** In connexion with *all, every one, no one* (qui), *no one a faithful defender of the weakest, since a man who is weakest himself*, minorum fidelis defensor (nemo) nisi is qui ipse minor est, Cic Mar 25, 50 also toll by ut, id Pl 15, 34, est, credo, is qui ipse, *at* Cynthius homen sua auctoritate sustineat, *he is one who will, etc.*

**one another:** alius (alter). . foll by same pron in diff case; inter se v. ONE (V., 3).

**— eyed.** 1. luscus Cic de Or 2, 60, 246 Juv (for which Plin 11, 37, 55, has luscinus, appy = *one who has lost an eye by violence*) 2. ūnōcŭlus Pl. Curc 3, 24 Sol 3. expr by circuml., altero lumine orbus, Plin. l. c.; altero oculo captus cf. Liv. 22, 2, *extr.* (N.B.—Avoid monoculus, which is late and a hybrid word; also coeles, which as an appellative became obsol. cf. Pl. l c)

**— handed:** ūnīmānus, a, um Liv. 35, 21. (Or by circuml., una manu captus cf preced. art.)

**— horned:** ūnīcornis, e Plin

**— horse carriage:** *vehiculum unico equo (jumento) junctum

**oneness:** ūnĭtas v UNITY

**onerous:** grāvis, praegrāvis, etc : v. BURDENSOME.

**oneself:** 1. when denoting the subject, expr by ipse *evils which one is free from*, quibus ipse malis careas, Lucr 2, 4 Cic . v HIMSELF 2. in objective relations, use oblique cases of tu *if promises injure one more than they benefit the other party*, si plus tibi promissa noceant, quam tibi prosint, Cic Off. 1, 10, 32 *to be so dear to one's wife as on that account to be dearer to one*, uxori tam carum esse, ut propter hoc tibi carior fias, Sen. Ep. 104, 4. In the same way may be used nos, nobis v Madv. L G § 370. 3. when a reflex mental action is meant, oft expr. by *pass. refl.*: e. g. *to vex one*, angi (animo or animi); *to distress one*, afflictari; *to amuse one*, oblectari; etc. v. TO VEX, etc.

**one-sided:** I. *Not rightly balanced*. inaequālis v. UNEVEN, UNEQUAL. II. *Partial, unfair*: Phr. · *a one contract*, *pactum cui praestando una tantum pars obstringitur, Kr. (perh. better simply, pactum iniquum) *a one statement*, *quae ab altera parte afferuntur (affirmantur), mauditā alterā v. PARTIAL

**onesidedness:** perh īnaequālĭtas : v. PARTIALITY.

**onion** · caepa, ae, *f.*, caepe, is, *n.*. *Egypt deifies leeks and onions*, allium caepasque inter deos habet Aegyptus, Plin. 19, 6, 32: Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21 (form, caepe). *An onion bed or field*, caepīna, Col. 11, 3, *ad fin.*: *an onion-dealer*, caeparius, Lucil. in Non. 201, 10. *The sea-onion*, scilla or squilla. Plin. 19, 5, 30 *scilla maritima, Linn.

**only** (*adj.*): 1. ūnĭcus (*without another of the same kind*): *an only son*, u. filius, Cic R. Am 14, 41 Ter see also UNIQUE 2. ūnus oft strengthened by addition of solus *he was the only person found*, u est solus inventus, Cic Sext. 62, 130 *it is the only thing*, res est una solaque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1 3. sōlus (*standing by oneself or itself*) *the Stoics are the only (philosophers) who have affirmed* . ., Stoici s ex philosophis dixerunt . ., Cic de Or. 3, 18, *init.*: also, s inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2. Join solus atque unus (de Deo), Cic Tim 4, *med* 4. singŭlāris (like unicus rare in this sense) singularis atque unigena (de mundo), Cic l c 5. ūnigēna (lit *only begotten* rare) Cic l c

**only** (*adv.*) 1. sōlum (*of that which stands by itself*) *on one point only they disagree*, de re una s dissident, Cic Leg 1, 20, 53. esp. in phr , non (neque, nec) solum . . sed (verum) etiam, (*and*) *not only . but also not only by nature and character, but also by study*, non s. natura et moribus verum etiam studio, id Am. 2, 6 Caes et pass (Solummodo only in late writers, by anal of tantummodo.) 2. tantum, very oft strengthened, tantummodo (*just so much and no more, that and that only* also appy. used in preference to solum for reasons of perspicuity or euphony) *he stated one showed nothing, adduced no evidence*, dixit tantum nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, Cic Fl 15, 34 *So rates used to enquire one concerning life and morals*. Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, id Rep 1, 10 (where solum would have been ambiguous) *just this one*, unum hoc tantummodo, [neque praeterea quicquam], Suet 3. modŏ esp in phr., non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed); when it does not differ from solum (*supr* 1) · *not one by speaking in public, but also by thinking*, non m. agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic Coel. 19, 45 *Not one not . . . but not even*, is often expr. by non modo . sed ne quidem (the negative in former member being dispensed with) · L G § 567. Also in certain restrictive clauses of a hypothetical kind as, (1) si modo *you know (if one you remember) that I said to you*, scis (si m memmisti) me tibi dixisse, id Att 12, 18 and with subj (poet.), Prop. 1, 18, 4 (2) modo si (= dummodo), or simply modo *if one I am allowed*, m. si licet, Ov Fr 2, 263 *old men's faculties remain, provided one effort and industry remain*, manent ingenia senibus, m permaneat studium atque industria, Cic. Sen. 7, 22. (3). qui modo (qui hypothetical, L G § 475) *there is no slave, be he one in a tolerable condition of service*, servus est nemo, qui m. tolerabili sit conditione servitutis, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16 See also PROVIDED (that). 4. duntaxat or dumt. (*just that* · similar to tantum, but less freq.) *he employs his infantry only from a distance, for show*, peditatu d procul ad speciem utitur, Caes B C 2, 41. Liv. 37, 53, *post init.* (nec duntaxat animum bonum ac fidelem praestitit, sed omnibus interfuit bellis) 5. non nisi, usu with the negative apart, non (nemo, nihil) . . . nisi (= *saving only, except*). *they thank one of slaughter*, nihil cognitant nisi caedes, Cic Cat 2, 5, 10 · *friendship can only exist among the good*, nisi in bonis amicitia esse non potest, id. Am 5, 17 Similar to this is the constr nihil aliud nisi . . . and (not in Cic) nihil aliud quam (elliptically) · *if one speaks only of law*, si nihil aliud nisi de lege dicimus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8 *afterwards he only rode or walked for exercise (did nothing more)*, mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, Suet. Aug 83 · Liv. 6. esp. before numerals, oft. expr. by *adjj.* sōlus, ūnus *to think only of this*, hoc unum cogitare, Cic Quint. 23, 75 *he was governor of Asia only nine months*, solos novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att. 5, 17 *only thirty minae*, solae triginta minae, Ter Ph. 3, 3, 24 so rarely unus *only five minae*, unae quinque minae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 52 (not to be imitated). (N.B — *Only one* may be expr. by unus, esp. with omnino, Caes B G. 1, 7, erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una or by unus solus *from only one town*, ex uno solo oppido, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, 185.)

**only-begotten:** ūnigēnĭtus · Vulg. Joh 1 14 Hier Also ūnĭgēna, ae, *m.*: Paul Nol.

**onomatopoeia;** ŏnŏmătōpoeĭa . Charis. · M. L.

**onset:** I. Lit.: 1. impĕtus, ūs · *to make an onset upon any one*, in aliquem impetum facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *to withstand the onset (of troops)*, impetum sustinere, ib 3, 2; fere, ib 3, 19 v. ATTACK. Join incursio atque impetus [armatorum], Cic Caec 15, 44 2. incursus, ūs (esp. *charge of troops*) · *at the very first onset the enemy were routed*, primo statim incursu pulsi hostes, Liv. 2, 25. Caes Cic. 3. incursio (more freq = *inroad, invasion*) Cic . v. *supr* (1) Hirt *To make an onset upon*, adŏrĭor, invādo, etc. v TO ATTACK II. Fig, of *violent language* v foll art

**onslaught:** I. Lit v. preced. art II. Fig, of *violent language*: Phr *to make fierce onset on any one*, aliquem insectari atque exagitare, Cic. Att 1, 16, 4; in aliquem invehi v INVECTIVE

**ontological:** *ontŏlōgĭcus phil. *t. t.*

**onward. onwards** (*adv.*) porro Ter Liv v ON (*adv*); FORWARD As interj, *Onward, Quintes!* porro, Quintes! Liber in Macr 2, 7, *med.*

**onward** (*adj*) Phr *to pursue an onward course*, progredi, procedere v. TO ADVANCE

**onyx:** ŏnyx, ўchis, *m* . Plin.

**ooze** (*v.*): 1. māno, 1 (*to flow drop by drop, trickle*) *warm (teas) drops ooze from the tree*, tepidae m ex arbore guttae, Ov. M 10, 500 Cic v TO TRICKLE Also comp ēmāno, 1 (*to trickle or run from or forth*) Col · Lucr. The comp is freq. in fig. sense, *to ooze out, get abroad: lest this language of yours should ooze out*, ne hic sermo tuus emanet, Cic Br 65, 231. 2. liquor, 3 (*as melting substances do*) *from it oozes drops of black blood*, hinc atro l. sanguine guttae, Virg Aen 3, 28 Plin. 3. stillo, destillo, 1 (*to flow in drops*) v. TO TRICKLE, FLOW. 4. sūdo, 1 (*to sweat*, poet) *balsams oozing from the perfumed wood*, odorato sudantia balsama ligno, Virg G. 2, 118 sudo may also be applied to *that from which anything oozes* cf. id E 4. 30, durae quercus sudabant roscida mella v TO EXUDE

**ooze** (*subs*) perh ūlīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*wetness, moisture with which anything is saturated*) · v MOISTURE

**oozy:** ūlīgĭnōsus (*full of moisture*): *o. ground*, ager, locus *s.* campus u.. v. MOIST, WET.

**opacity:** expr. by adj.. v. OPAQUE

**opal:** ŏpălus Plin. 37, 6, 22 Isid.

**opaque:** caecus *o emeralds*, smaragdi c., Plin 37, 5, 18 § 68. Or perh. better expr. by circuml., non translucidus. Plin. l c (alii densi *sc.* smaragdi, nec e liquido translucidi). v. TRANSPARENT. (Opacus = *shady*)

**ope** (*v.*) · v OPEN (*v*).

**open** (*v.*): A. Trans: I. *To unclose* 1. ăpĕrio, ui, rtum, 4 *to open a door*, a. ostium, Ter. Ad 4, 4, 26 *to open a letter*, epistolam s. litteras a., Cic. Att 5, 11, *fin* : ib. 11, 9 *to open the eyes*, oculos a., id Mil. 31, 85. 2. pătĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to set open*): *to open the gates to the enemy*, hostibus portas p., Liv. 2, 15, *med.*: *to open the eyes (of the dead) on the pyre (set them wide open)*, oculos in rogo p., Plin 11, 37, 55. Fig . *to open the ears to flatterers*, assentatoribus aures p., Cic. Off 1, 26, 91. 3. reclūdo, si, sum, 3 (chiefly poet.) · *to open a gate*, portam r.. Virg Aen. 7, 617: Lucr. Ov. *to open one's house*, domum r., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103. 4. rēsēro, 1 (*to remove a bar*: also chiefly poet.) Virg · Ov. Join reserare urbem et pandere portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 584 5. pando, di, pansum and pssum, 3 (*to spread out,*

*open wide)* · *the gates are o'd* (*spread wide open*), panduntur portæ, Virg Aen. 2, 27 Phr *to o a letter* (besides aperire, v *supr* 1), litteras resignare (*to unseal*), solvere, Cic Att 11, 9; 5; resolvere, Liv 26, 15, *med.*. also, vincula epistolæ laxare signumque detrahere, Nep Paus 4, *init* , vinculum epistolæ solvere, Curt 7, 2, *med* (but these phrr should not be used unless *the act of opening* be expressly dwelt upon) cf linum incidere (*to cut the thread with which a letter was tied*), Cic Cat 3, 5, 10 *to o a jar* (*by removing the pitch with which it was fastened*), dolium relinere, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 51 (R and A) *to o one's mouth* (i e *to speak*), hiscere, Cic Ph 2, 43, 111 (N B—*To o a book* is, aperire librum · librum evolvere is *to read a book, by unrolling the scroll* cf Cic Tusc 1, 11, 24, evolve diligenter eum librum qui est de animo. Quint 2, 15, 24, etc. so, evolvere volumina epistolarum, *to read through, examine volumes of letters*, Cic Att. 9, 10, *med*)

**II.** In medicine, *to make an incision into* apĕrĭo, 4; incīdo, 3 Cels 7, 2, etc

**III.** *To make* a road or passage *by removing obstructions* Phr *to o a passage with the sword*, ferro iter aperire, Sall. Cat 58, *med* . *to o a passage through the Alps*, iter per Alpes patefacere, Caes B G. 3, 1 *to o* (*clear*) *approaches to a place*, aditus expedire, ib 7, 86 *to o a way to any one to be sovereign* (i e *entitle him to be so*), alicui ad dominationem pandere viam, Liv 4, 15, *med* **IV.** *To inaugurate, begin* Phr. *to o a place of worship*, ecclesiam, aedem consecrare, dedicare (v TO DEDICATE, CONSECRATE) *to o. a hall or theatre*, perh atrium s theatrum inaugurare (v TO INAUGURATE) *to o a case* (*in pleading*), causam exordiri, Quint 4, 1, 2 cf. ingredi in causam, Cic Pl 3, 8 (v. TO BEGIN) *to o a ball*, *primam choream ducere, R and A (Plin min has, aperire annum, *to the year*, Pan 58) **V.** *To uncover, make known* rētĕgo, apĕrio (cf Sall Cat 40, conjurationem aperiri, dētĕgo, etc. v. TO REVEAL, UNFOLD. **VI.** *To explain* explĭco, interprĕtor v. TO INTERPRET, EXPLAIN. **VII.** In medicine Phr. · *to o the bowels*, alvum dejicere, Cato R R 148 Cels

**B,** Intrans.

**1.** expr by apĕrio, 4 (with *pron. refl*.) · *all at once the doors o'd of themselves*, valvæ subito se ipsæ aperuerunt, Cic Div 1, 34, 74 So with pando (*to spread open*) · *the rose os*, pandit sese rosa, Plin 21, 4, 10 § 14 **2.** pătesco, 3 (*to spread out wide*) · *the long hall's o.* (*to view*), atria longa p, Virg Aen. 2, 483 · v TO SPREAD OUT **3.** hisco, 3 (*to gape open*) *hush! the door o's!* tace! aedes h ! Pl Ps 4, 1, 51 (a use hardly to be imitated) *the earth os*, h. terra, Ov. v. TO GAPE OPEN. So comp. dēhisco, 3 (strictly, *downwards*) · *to o in fissures* (of a boat), rimis d., Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27 and of *flowers opening*, Plin 21, 4, 10 § 14 (dehiscere ac sese pandere. also simply, dehiscere, ib. § 18). Phr. · *to o. outwards* (of doors), aperturas habere in exteriores partes, Vitr 4, 6, *fin* : *to o again* (of wounds partially healed). recrudescere, Cic Fam 4, 6 (fig.). · *to o. in fissures*, rimis fatiscere, Virg. Aen. 1, 123 *the new year o.s with cold weather*, frigoribus novus incipit annus, Ov. F. 1, 149 (v. TO BEGIN).

**open out:** **I.** Trans. · **1.** extendo, di, sum and tum, 3 *to o. out the fingers* (*after closing them*), digitos ex., Cic Ac 2, 47, 145 v. TO EXTEND **2.** laxo, 1 (*to widen the spaces between objects*) *to o. out the manyples* (*put the men farther apart*), manipulos l., Caes. B. G. 2, 25: cf. *infr.* (II 2). **3.** pando, di, pansum and pssum, 3: v. TO SPREAD WIDE. **II.** Intrans. · **1.** pătesco, 3: *a somewhat wider plain o.s out*, paulo latior p. campus, Liv. 22, 4 **so**, of *an army* = *to deploy*, Tac. H. 4, 78, *init*. **2.** expr. by laxo, pando, with *pron. refl.*, or as *pass. refl.*: *gradually to o. out wide* (of a flower), in latitudinem paulatim sese laxare, Plin. 21, 5, 11 so, in latitudinem pandi (of *the sea, after storms*), id 6, 13, 15 *an immense plain o.s out*, immensa panditur planities, Liv

**open up** · pătefăcio, apĕrio v TO OPEN (I and II) *To o up fresh tribes*, novas gentes aperire, Tac Agr. 22, *init* : Liv *to o up grief afresh*, dolorem scindere, Cic Att. 3, 15, 2

**open** (*adj*) **I.** *Not shut* **1.** apertus (most gen term) *to sleep with bedroom doors o*, apertis cubiculi foribus cubare, Suet Aug 82 · Caes. Cic. Also adapertus (infreq) Liv 25, 30 (adapertas portæ fores) Ov *Half-, partly open*, semiapertus, Liv.; semiadapertus, Ov **2.** pătens, ntis (*wide-open*) *by the wide o gates they admit their comrades*, p portis accipiunt socios, Virg Aen 2, 266 *the o sea*, p pelagus, id G 2, 41. *To stand o.*, păteo, 2 *the nostrils stand always o*, nares semper p, Cic N D 2, 57, *fin* . *to be o for every one to see*, omnibus ad visendum p, id Verr 4, 3, 5. **3.** pătŭlus (*standing always open*: apertus, *opened for the time being*) *o ears* (*always ready for secrets*), p. aures, Hor Ep 1, 18, 70 *o* (*spreading*) *nostrils*, p nares, Virg G 1, 376 so, patulæ fenestræ, Ov M. 14, 752, denotes *wide, spacious windows* (or *apertus es for admitting light*), as opp to the *closed, solid wall*. Hence, prōpatulus (*o in front*) Cic Verr 4, 49, 110 (in aperto ac propatulo loco, i e *in the o air, and o* or *accessible in front*). **4.** hians, ntis (*wide o, as if gaping*) · *the little fishes swim into the o shell*, pisciculi in concham h. innatant, Cic N D 2, 48, 123 *to put your fingers opposite a scollop when it is o*, digitos adversum pectines hiantes movere, Plin 11, 37, 52 *To stand wide o*, hio, 1 Hor Prop Phr *the army received him with o. arms*, exercitus libens ac supinis manibus excepit (eum). Suet Vit 7 (Kr), sinu complexuque excepit, cf Cic Cat 2, 10, 22: so, more generally, libenti lætoque animo excipere, Kr. (e Cic) *any one's house is o. to strangers*, patet domus alicujus hospitibus, Cic Off 2, 18, 64 more fully, hospitibus domus patet victusque communicatur, Caes B G. 6, 23, *extr* **II.** *Free from obstacles, clear, exposed* **1.** apertus *a perfectly o sea*, oceanus apertissimus (opp to conclusus, *confined, inland*), Caes B G 3, 9 *a sky perfectly o*, coelum patens atque a., Cic Div. 1, 1, 2 · *o plains*, a campi, Caes. B. G. 3, 26. The *neut.* is used *subs.* · in aperto, *in the o plain* or *space*, Liv. 1, 33 Hor. Join porrecta ac loca aperta, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. **2.** pătens *in the more o. ground*, locis patentioribus, Caes B. G. 7, 28 · Sall Liv cf. *supr.* (II., 1). **3.** expĕditus (*free from difficulties ; practicable*) : cf Caes B G. 1, 6, iter multo facilius atque expeditius Cic. **4.** pūrus (*clear*) , *not built on*) : *o. ground*, p. locus, Varr. L L. 5, 4, 38 Liv. Join: puro ac patenti loco [dumicare], Liv. 24, 14 Phr. *in the o air*, sub divo, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 19, 51 also, sub dio, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 5; and sub Jove, Ov. F. 2, 299.

**III.** *Accessible*, in fig. sense expr. by păteo, 2: *rewards, honours which are o. to all*, praemia, honores quae (omnibus) patent, Cic Bal. 9, 24. Or by licet. *that both places in the consulate should be o. to plebeians*, ut utrumque plebeium consulem fieri liceret, Liv. 8, 12, *fin*. Phr. *to throw o. the franchise to a large number*, civitatem magnae parti (populi) dare, atque communicare, Liv 23, 5, *med*. **IV.** *Not concealed, public ; undisguised*. **1.** apertus. *not stealthily, but by o. force*, non furtim sed vi aperta, Liv. 25, 24, *init* : *o. (avowed) freebooting*. a latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1. **2.** mānifestus v MANIFEST. Phr.: *in the o. day* (*publicity*), in luce, Cic. Man. 3, 7: *in the o part of a house* (*o. court*), in propatulo aedium, Nep. Han. 9 *to expose anything to o. view*, aliquid in promptu ponere, Cic Off. 1, 35, 126. **V.** *Candid, out-spoken* : simplex, candĭdus v FRANK, INGENUOUS. Phr *to be perfectly o. with each other*, simplicissime inter se loqui, Tac H 1, 15 **VI.** *Not decided or settled* : intĕger, liber *he ordered the matter to be left o till his return*, rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, Cic Off 2, 23, 82 also *impers., it is o (to any one) to act*, integrum est, Cic Att 15, 23 so, with liberum, Plin. Ep 1, 8, 3. Phr *it is an o. question*, adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A P. 78.

**open-handed:** lĭbĕrālis, largus · v. LIBERAL

**—— hearted:** simplex, ingĕnuus · v FRANK, INGENUOUS

**opening** (*subs*) **I.** *Act of opening* expr by apĕrio, etc. v TO OPEN (Apertio v rare) **II.** *Formal declaration that a building, etc, is open for use* dēdĭcātio, consecrātio v. DEDICATION, CONSECRATION For *a non-religious ceremony*, perh. inaugŭrātio (late and rare); or expr by verb v TO OPEN (A, IV) *To attend the o of a railway*, *adesse quum tanquam auspicandi causa, primus currus in via ferrata trahitur, impellitur. **III.** *Beginning*, esp *of a speech* exordium, principium, etc v. EXORDIUM **IV.** *Aperture* · **1.** fōrāmen (strictly, *a hole bored* from foro, *to pierce, bore*) · v. HOLE Fig . *os from the body to the soul* (the senses), i illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic Tusc 1, 20, 47 **2.** fēnestra (strictly, *an o in a wall to admit light* used in wider sense) *os (loop-holes) for discharging missiles*, i ad tormenta mittenda, Caes B C 2, 9, *fin* *he made a huge wide-mouthed o*, ingentem lato dedit ore f., Virg Aen 2, 482 cf *infr* (III) **3.** rīma (*crack, chink*) v. FISSURE **4.** ōs, ōris, *n.* (resembling *a mouth*, as *an o or entrance to a cave*) v MOUTH (II. 1) **5.** apertūra (rare) Vitr 5, 5, 1 **6.** spīrāmentum (*for breathing ; air-hole*) : Virg Just.

**V.** *An opportunity* · Phr *an o for dispute*, ansa (lit *handle*) controversiarum, Cic. Caec 6, *extr.* (v HANDLE, II) *to make an o.* ("*open a door*") *for crime*, fenestram ad nequitiam patefacere, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 72 *to present a fine o.*, *majoris fortunae spem opportunitatemque afferre

**opening** (*adj*) epith of medicine: Phr.. *to give o medicine*, medicamenta ad alvum dejiciendam dare, cf. Cels. 2, 12; alvi dejectionem medicamentis petere, id 1, 3, *med* : medicamentis (aegrum) purgare, cf id. 3, 23 *to take a strong o. medicine*, bene alvum dejicere, Cato R. R. 148 (As medical terms may be used, medicamentum purgativum, depurgativum, Coel Aur.; purgatorium, Symm.; catharticum, Kr. [not Cels.] also *aperiens, *subs.*, M. L But in Cels aperire refers to the *opening of abscesses, etc*, *not of the bowels* : cf. 5, 18, 25.)

**openly:** **I.** *Publicly, without concealment* · **1.** pālam (*publicly, for all to see*). *things done o in the forum*, quae in foro p gesta sunt, Cic Verr 2, 2, 33, 81 *his enemies slew him o*, hunc inimici p interfecerunt, Caes B G 5, 25 cf *infr.* (2) Strengthened, prōpālam: Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161. **2.** apĕrte (*without any disguise*) *o to display one's grief*, dolorem a. ferre, Cic. Pl. 14, 34. Very oft with another syn. aperte et palam (opp. to ex insidiis), id. Or 12, 38. plane et aperte, id. Fin 2, 5, 15. **II.** *Frankly ; keeping nothing back* : apertē, simplĭciter, lĭbĕrē: v. FRANKLY.

**openness:** expr. by *adj* : v. OPEN. For fig sense, v. FRANKNESS.

**opera:** *drama musicum, melicum (Kr.). But the word drama itself is late and rare: perh. better, *fabula musica s. melica [quae in scenis agitur].

**operate:** **I.** *To act, exert power* upon anything: perh. mŏveo, impello: v. TO INFLUENCE **II.** In medicine, *to perform an operation in surgery* : sĕco, ui, ctum, 1 (*with the knife*) : *no one before Marius is said to have been o.d on without being tied*, (nemo) ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, Cic.

Tusc. 2, 22, 55 *to o with actual cautery and knife*, urere atque s, id Ph 8, 5, 15 Other phrr. are: manu curare, Cels 7, *init* (comprising the whole of *surgery proper*), scalpellum admovere (*to employ the knife*), ib. 7, 2, *med*; or scalpellum adhibere, ib 7, 20, *init*, scalpello incidere (partem corporis), ib 7, 4; aperire (*to lay open with the knife*), ib 7, 19 (Various painful *ways of operating* are enum tated, Sen Prov 3, 2, radere ossa et legere, venas extrahere, membra amputare) ||| Also medical, *to take effect* (of medicine) expr by facio, efficax, prōsum *the mixture o s exceedingly well*, facit commode compositio, Col 7, 5, *med if the medicine have not o d*, *si minus medicamentum profuerit *the medicine has not o d*, *medicamentum nil profut: where the sense is, *to open the bowels*, use alvum dejcio (duco) cf. Cato R. R 148, ea ie tot res sunt, ut bene dejciat, *so many ingredients, in order that the medicine may o well* (v OPENING, *adj*) Phr *so powerfully did the medicine o*, tanta vis medicaminis erat, Curt 3, 6, *ad fin* (Operor, i, in this sense, late *the poison o s*, venenum o Lampr Com 17)

**operation:** I. *Act of doing or working*: effectio (v rare) Cic Ac 1, 2, 6 Usu better expr by verb *these things are the result of Divine o*, *haec omnia a Deo parata atque effecta sunt Phr. *the o of all herbs is strongest in cold regions*, omnes herbae vehementiores effectu viribusque sunt in frigidis locis, Plin 27, 13, 119 II. Specially, *a military or naval o*, usu. *pl* Phr *to conduct military o s*, rem bellicam administrare, Cic. Div 2, 36, 76 or simply, bellum administrare, id Man 20, *fin* (v TO CARRY ON) *naval o s*, res maritimae, Caes. B G 4, 23 *all military o s are suspended*, omnis administratio belli consistit, id B C 2, 12 Liv.: *to recommence o s after winter-quarters*, ex hibernis movere (*put the army in motion*), Liv 22, *init* III. *A surgical o*. 1. mānūs cūrātio (Gr. χειρουργία, comprising *the whole practice of surgery*): *cases where a surgical o. is needed*, ea quae e manus postulant, Cels 7, 7, 15: so with desiderare, ib § 13. Or simply curatio (where the context explains) *an extremely nice (delicate) o*, curatio subtilissima, ib l. c *to be very careful throughout the o*, magnam diligentiam per omnem c habere, ib. 7, 12, 5. 2. meton scalpellum (*the lancet*) *cases which call for a surgical o*, quae scalpellum desiderant, ib. 7, 19, *init to try bandages before proceeding to a surgical o*, ante sc. vincturam experiri, ib 7, 20, *init* see also TO OPERATE (II.). 3. sectio (*with the knife*) Plin. 25, 13, 94, *fin*. (in Cels. pref p 6, Milllg. = *dissection*) 4. expr by verb. *to perform an o.*, secare, urere, etc.; *to undergo one*, secari, uri, etc v TO OPERATE (II) *To perform the o. for the stone*, calculos extrahere, evellere, Cels. 7, 26 *to perform the Caesarean o.*, *caeso matris utero puerum extrahere, cf. Plin. 7, 9, 7.

**operative** (*adj*): efficax · v. EFFICACIOUS.

**operative** (*subs*) · ŏpĭfex, ĭcis Cic. Off. 1, 42, 50. *The class of o s*, qui manuum mercede victum quaeritant, cf Sall. Cat. 37, *med*

**operator**: expl. by verb v. TO OPERATE (throughout). In med. sense, use medicus, *the assistant-o.*, being simply minister: Cels. 7, 19.

**operose**: ŏpĕrōsus v. LABORIOUS.

**ophthalmia** } oculorum inflammā-
**ophthalmy** } tio Cels 6, 6, 27: lippĭtūdo (most gen term for *soreness of the eyes*), ib § 29 (genus aridae lippitudinis ξηροφθαλμίαν Graeci appellant, *dry o*): a somewhat similar affection is denoted by asprītudo (oculorum), ib § 27. (Ophthalmia only as med. *t. t.*: Med. Dict.)

**opiate** (*subs.*): mĕdĭcāmentum somnĭfĭcum v. NARCOTIC (subs. and adj.) Or expr. by circumlĭ · *to administer an o*, somnum mollri potui dando aquam in qua papaveri [aut aliquid hujusmodi] decoctum sit, Cels 3, 18, *med.*; somnum medicamentis arcessere, ib *paulo infr. *medicines which act as o s*, catapotia quae somno dolorem levant, id 5, 25, 1; quae somnum faciunt, ib 4 *the medicine acts as an o*, occurrit dolori per quietem catapotium, ib. 3 *a powerful o*, catapotium ad somnum valens, ib 2: *the poppy is a good o*, somno aptum est papaver, id. 2, 32 *poppy is taken in wine as an o*, papaver e vino bibitur somni causa, Plin 20, 18, 76. (Cels writes the word ἀνώδυνα, *anodynes*, only with Gk characters. the term opiatum [medicamentum] belongs to modern med Lat)

**opine**: ŏpīnor, arbitror, I v. TO THINK

**opiniative** } v. OPINIONATED
**opiniated** }

**opinion:** I. In gen sense, *a judgment formed by the mind* 1. sententia (*way of thinking* rather stronger than Eng) *a settled and well-founded o concerning the gods*, de dīs stabilis certaque s, Cic N D 2, 1, 2 *I am still of the same o*, *that we should do nothing*, adhuc in hac sum s, nihil ut faciamus, id Fam 4, 4, *fin to persist in one's o*, in s persistere, id R Com *extr in my o* (parenthetically), meā s, id de Or 2, 22, 95 *to ask any one for his o* (*in the senate*), aliquem sententiam rogare, id. Rep 2, 20 *to express one's o at length* (*in the senate*), accurate s dicere, id. Att 4, 1 2. opīnio (*supposition, belief*) *to hold an o* (or *belief*), o. habere (foll by *acc* and *inf*), Cic Div. 2, 33, 70 *to share a popular o.*, in populari o esse, id Clu 51, *fin in my o*, ut o. mea fert, id Font 13, 29 3. jūdicium (*deliberate o*) *it was always my o.* (or *conviction*), meum semper j fuit, Cic Tusc 1, *init.*. *in my o at least*, meo quidem j., id Br 8, 32. v. JUDGMENT. 4. censūra (*a critical o*) *to form an o. concerning any one's writings*, de alicujus scripto judicium] censuramque facere, Gell 12, 2. Phr. *to entertain an o*, sentire, judicare, censēre (v TO THINK, JUDGE): *to be of one and the same o.*, unum atque idem sentire, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14 *this is my decision, this my o*, sic decerno, sic sentio, id Rep 1, 46 · *to entertain the same o s as another*, cum aliquo sentire, Ter Andr 2, 1, 24 Cic *to differ in o.*, dissentire *their o s differ*, inter se dissentiunt, id Fin. 2, 6, 19 *to ask any one's o*, consulere (v. TO CONSULT) · *it is my o*, mihi videtur id Tusc. 5, 5, 12 II. *A dogma or tenet* 1. plăcĭtum (rare) *the o s of physicians*, medicorum placita, Plin. 14, 22, 28 § 143 M L. (Better expr by placet *it is the o of Carneades, that there are*., Carneadi placet esse . . ., Cic Ac 2, 31, 99 Hor S. 1, 3, 96.) 2. dogma, ătis, *n.* (Gr. δόγμα· and so perhaps always written by Cic.. cf Ac. 2, 9, 29, *decretum*, scitis enim jam hoc me δόγμα dicere) Mart 1, 8, 2 Juv M L. (N.B.—Cic.'s translation, decretum, has not been adopted by other writers) 3. collectively, doctrīna, disciplīna v. DOCTRINE, TEACHING III. *Estimate of character, abilities, etc.* 1. ŏpīnio *I will not disappoint your good o (of me)*, non fallam o tuam, Cic Fam 1, 6. *to form an unfavourable o of any one*, de aliquo malam o. animo imbibere, id. Verr Act. 1, 14, 42 Caes. 2. existĭmātio *the good o entertained by soldiers of their commander*, militis de imperatore ex, Liv. 4, 41, *init*: Caes. Phr *to form an o. of any one's abilities*, de alicujus ingenio existimare, Cic Br. 21, 82 v. TO JUDGE. See also REPUTATION.

**opinionated**: sententiae *s.* judicii sui nimis pertinax; qui suo judicio plus aequo confidit.

**opium**: ŏpium *or* ŏpion (*the inspissated and dried juice of the poppy*): Plin. 20, 18, 76 § 199. (*The decoction of poppy-heads and leaves* was called, mēcōnium l c. § 202)

**opossum**: * didelphis, didelphys (Cycl)

**opponent:** 1. adversārius (*antagonist, in the field, court, etc.* some what stronger than Eng) *a formidable o*, gravis a, Cic Vat 1, 1, a. acer, id. Ac 2, 4, *fin* (with ref to discussion): *to reply to an o* (*in court*), adversario respondere, Quint 10, 7, 3 2. expr. by verb (esp when the ref is to simple *discussion*, rather than *conflict or struggle*) *in reply to these arguments, their o s urge*, his rationibus opponuntur ab his *qui contra disputant* . . ., Cic Rep 1, 3 *his o s being the aristocratic party*, adversante factione optimatium, Suet. Caes 11. *the o s of the measure urge*. ., *contendunt ii qui legi adversantur .. v TO OPPOSE. ? to denote *an opponent in a trial* (*the party represented by opposing counsel = your client*) · iste Cic Quint 5, 18 (= *Quintius's o*)

**opportune:** 1. opportūnus *nothing more o in time*, (nihil) tempore opportunius, Cic Fam, 10, 16, *init an o time of action*, tempus actionis o., id Off 1, 40, 142 *Very o.*, peropportunus Cic 2. idōneus, commŏdus v SUITABLE, CONVENIENT 3. tempestīvus v SEASONABLE Phr *at an o time*, in tempore, l'er Heaut 2, 3, 123 stronger, in tempore ipso, id Andr 5, 6, 10 (v NICK, II) · *an o time*, opportunitas temporis, occasio (v. OPPORTUNITY)

**opportunely:** 1. opportūnē Ter.: Caes Cic. *Very o*, peropportune, Cic N D 1, 6, *fin* 2. commŏdē *to choose a time for calling on any one o*, c tempus ad aliquem capere adeundi, Cic Fam 11, 16 v CONVENIENTLY (N.B —Commodum = *just at a certain time*, e. g commodum . . quum, Cic Att 13, 9 in which sense commode also is used by Cic and other writers) 3. in tempore, per tempus v preced. art *fin* 4. tempestīvē (*seasonably, at the proper season*): Just 34, 1, 3 (= opportune, in tempore). So Tac has tempestivus · *have I not arrived o*, num parum tempestivus veni? Dial 14 cf. L. G § 343.

**opportuneness**: opportūnĭtas v. SUITABLENESS Or expr by opportunus, etc.: *nothing could exceed the o of your arrival*, *tuo adventu nihil potuit esse opportunius; non potuisti magis in tempore advenire v. OPPORTUNE, OPPORTUNELY.

**opportunity:** 1. occāsio (*the right or suitable time for action, as a thing to be watched for and used*; cf. Cic Off. 1, 40, 142, tempus actionis opportunum, Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio for opportunitas, v. *infr.* 3) · *to let slip an o. of doing anything*, o aliquid faciendi amittere, Caes. B G. 3, 18 Ter. also, o. praetermittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25 *not to miss an o.*, occasioni non deesse, ib 3, 79 · *when an o presents itself*, o datā, Cic. Ph. 7, 6, 18; o. oblatā, Suet Caes 73. *on a favourable o*, per o, Liv 30, 3, *extr.*: *what a good, splendid o*, quanta, quam praeclara o, Cic Mil 14, 38 2. tempus (which from the context, freq. = *the right time*). *you have such an o as no one ever had before*, t habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic Ph 7, *extr*. Pl Merc 5, 4, 39 (tale t, ut . .) compare also OPPORTUNELY. Join occasio et tempus, Pl Ps. 4, 2, 3. 3. opportūnĭtas (*suitableness* in a general sense esp *of place*, opportunitas loci; also of time, opportunitas temporis). Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45 (where, like occasio, it is given as = Gk εὐκαιρία, but in abstr. sense; not = *an* opportunity, but *fitness of time*). *the knowledge of o s for action*, scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, id Off. 1, 40, 142 *to avail oneself of an o*, o temporis uti, Caes. (in Kr.). 4. cōpia (*means and facilities for doing anything*): *he had a fine o. of cementing an alliance*, habere eum magnam c. societatis conjungendae, Sall. Jug. 83. *to give all the o. of consulting one*, facere omnibus consilii sui c, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133. 5. făcultas (sim. to copia *power*

*to do anything, practicability and so, opportunity*) *to give any one an o of coming to a true judgment*, alicui vere iudicandi facultatem, id Veil 2, 2, 73, 179 *to present an o of escape*, fugae dare, Caes B G 1, 32, *extr* so, potestas v. POWER Phl. *to give any one an o to find fault*, tanquam ansam dare alicui ad reprehendendum, Cic. Am 16, 59 (v HANDLE) *to meet with an o for doing something*, locum nancisci aliquid faciendi id Att 1, 18, 3 *to look for an o* 1 spectare aliquid faciendi, Caes B. G. 5, 44 *Cato had the o. of indulging himself in retirement*, Catoni licuit se delectare in otio, Cic. Rep *init.* (v. LIBERTY, BE AT)

**oppose:** **I.** *To present in opposition* **1.** oppōno, pōsui, itum, 3 *Caesar o'd to this (cavalry) his own horse*, huic suos Caesar equites opposuit, Caes B C. 3, 75 Cic **2.** objicio, jēci, ctum, 3 *to o. waggons by way of rampart*, carros pro vallo obj., Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Join objicere et opponere, Cic Phr *to all this, one consideration o'd itself*, his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, Caes B G. 1, 19 **II.** *To offer opposition to* **1.** adversor, 1 (most gen. term, *actively to resist*) with *dat.* or *absol.*, later with *acc* [not to be imitated] *who o'd Isocrates more vehemently* (than Aristotle)? quis Isocrati est adversatus impensius? Cic Or 51, 172 *to o. (withstand) any one's lusts*, alicujus libidini a, id Verr 5, 31, 82 *when Nature o's and resists*, adversante et repugnante Natura, id Off 1, 31, 110 Tac Suet. **2.** rĕpugno, 1 (*to struggle against*, a stronger and more vivid expr. than adversor, cf *supr* exx with *dat* or *absol.*) *neither to give away (to a proposal), nor strongly to o.*, neque concedere neque valde r., Cic Fam 1, 2, *med.* Less freq. foll by *prep*, resistere et repugnare *contra* veritatem, id R Com. 17, 51. **3.** obsto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1: also, obsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (*to stand in the way, make a stand against*: foll by *dat.* or ne with *subj*, and in negative sentences, quin, quominus) *Histiaeus o'd the scheme*, Histiaeus, ne res conciperetur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3 *to thwart and o any one's designs*, consiliis alicujus occurrere atque obsistere, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, *fin.*: v. TO RESIST. **4.** refrāgor, 1 (*to give vote or voice against*; opp. to suffragor with *dat.*) *to o a very intimate friend*, homini amicissimo r, Cic. Ph. 11, 9, *init to o any one's advancement*, honori alicujus r., Liv. 45, 40, *med.* Phr.. *to o. an argument*, contra aliquem disputare. Cic. Rep. 1, 3.

**opposed** (*part. and adj*): **1.** adversus opp. to secundus v UNFAVOURABLE, ADVERSE, **2.** adversārius (*antagonistic, hostile*) · *violence, most of all o to law*, vis juri maxime a, Cic Caec 2, 5 Nep. **3.** diversus *one who is diametrically o. to you (in opinion)*, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 101. v. OPPOSITE. **4.** contrārius · v. CONTRARY. **5.** ĭnīmīcus v. HOSTILE, UNFRIENDLY. *To be o to*, repugnare v. TO OPPOSE.

**opposite** (*adj*): **I.** *Fronting, placed in front of*: **1.** adversus. *the Bastarnae inhabit the o. side*, Bastarnae adversa (aversa, Ian.) tenent, Plin. 4, 12, 25. Join adversus et contrarius (*facing and taking an opposite direction*), Caes. B. G 2, 18 **2.** expr. by ē rēgiōne v OPPOSITE, *prep.* (N B—*Opposite* is here treated as *prep.* whether it is or may be foll by *to*: v. OPPOSITE TO.) **II.** *Reverse* **1.** contrārius *on the o. side of the earth*, e c. parte terrae, Cic. Ac 2, 39, 123 *to move in an o direction*, in c. partem ire, Caes. B. C 1, 69. **2.** diversus *the horses were driven rapidly in o. directions*, in diversos equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28, *fin.*: *he drew up his army facing* (two) *o. ways*, d. aciem constituit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: cf. ib. 69, where iter a proposito diversum, is explained by, in contrariam partem ire. **III.** Logically: **1.** contrārius: *they run to the o. extremes*, in contraria (*sc* vitia) currunt, Hor. S 1, 2, 24 Cic Join contraria, diversa, inter se pugnantia, Cic Coel 5, *extr.* **2.** diversus (*totally different*, and so *opposite*) *o vices* diversa inter se mala, Sall Cat 5 Cic Hor **3.** expr by inter se pugnare, repugnare cf *supr.* (II., 1) **IV** In action, *antagonistic*: **1.** adversārius *the o faction*, factio a, Nep Phoc 3. Cic. v OPPOSED **2.** diversus (in later authors) *the o faction or party*, d factio, Suet Caes 20; d partes, ib. 1. *an advocate who is on the o side*, ex diverso patronus consistens, Quint. 4, 1, 42. **3.** inimicus v. HOSTILE.

**opposite to, opposite** (*prep.* and *adv*). **1.** contrā (with *acc*) *one side is o to Gaul*, unum latus est c Gallham, Caes B G 5, 13 *to erect a fort o to a citadel*, castellum c arcem objicere, Liv. 38, 4 also without case *he stands o (you) and buds you stand*, stat c stantique jubet, Juv 3, 290 **2.** ē rēgiōne (*right o to*, foll by *gen* or *dat*, also *absol*) *you affirm that o to us, on the contrary side of the earth, are the antipodes*, dicitis e regione nobis, e contraria parte terrae, esse [antipodas], Cic Ac 2, 39, 123 *o to the town was a hill*, erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes B G 7, 36 *to pitch one camp o to another*, e regione castris castra ponere, ib. 7, 35 Nep

**3.** ex adverso, also written as one word (foll by *dat* or *gen*) *a harbour (on the coast of Asia) situated just o. to the city (of Rhodes)*, portus ex adv urbi ipsi positus, Liv 45, 10 *o to the river Evenus*, ex adv fluminis Eveni, Plin 4, 4, 5 Also without case expr. *when the fleets were stationed o each other*, quum ex adv starent classes, Just. 2, 14.

**4.** adversus, or -um (with *acc*) *the physician should sit o to the patient*, medicus adv. aegrum debet residere, Cels 3, 6, *med.*: Plin. Less freq. exadversus, -um, also with *acc.*: *an altar was dedicated o. the spot*, ara exadversus eum locum consecrata est, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101 **5.** in addition to the above adverbial words and phrr, the *partt.* oppositus, objectus, may be used e g. *the moon, when it comes o. to the sun, cuts off its light*, luna opposita soli, lumen ejus obscurat, Cic. Div 2, 6, *fin* · *this island, situated o Alexandria, forms a harbour*, haec insula objecta Alexandriae, portum efficit, Caes B. C. 3, 112.

**opposition:** **I.** *Act of opposing* expr. by verb *to offer a strenuous o to a measure*, *alicui legi acriter (vehementer) adversari, repugnare, refragari, etc. *a strenuous o. is offered to the proposal*, *huic sententiae acriter resistitur: v. TO OPPOSE, RESIST. (N.B.—Not repugnantia, in this sense; which in Cic = *contrariety*: v. *infr.*) **II.** *Contrariety*: **1.** rĕpugnantia *o. of expediency (to virtue)*, utilitatis r., Cic. Off 3, 4, 17 Plin **2.** discrĕpantia v. DISAGREEMENT Or expr. by pugno, discrĕpo, contrārius, etc.· *not to perceive the o. between these things*, *quam haec inter se pugnent, discrepent, quam contraria sint non videre · v TO DISAGREE; also, OPPOSITE (III.), CONTRARY. **III.** *Adverse party* factio adversaria, adversa, diversa (late); partes adversariae: v. OPPOSED. Specially, *the o, as distinguished from the government* · *factio adversaria iis quos penes summa rerum est· but usu, factio adversaria will be precise enough *the o. benches*, *adversariorum subsellia or simply, adversa subsellia: used by Quint. of *the benches allotted to the other side in court*, 11, 3, 132.

**oppress:** **I.** *To weigh down, overburden* **1.** prĕmo, essi, ssum, 3 *to be o'd with debt*, aere alieno premi, Caes. B G 6, 13 *sorrows which o me*, aerumnae quae me p, Sall. Jug 17. Stronger is opprĭmo, 3 (*to weigh quite down, overwhelm*) *to be o'd with suffering in every part of the body*, totius corporis doloribus opprimi, Cic Fam. 9, 14, *ad init* (*hopelessly*) *o'd with debt*, aere alieno oppressus, Cic Cat 2, 4, *extr.* Sall **2.** affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (strictly, *to dash to the ground* hence, *to distress grievously*) esp in *p part.*, *o'd with grief, afflictions, etc*, moerore, aegritudinibus afflictus Cic. *pass.* **3.** grāvo 1 v. TO WEIGH DOWN. **4.** onĕro, 1 (esp of *food which lies on the stomach*) Plin v. TO LOAD (I, 1) *To be o'd (uncomfortably fatigued)*, ingravescere, Cic Sen. 11, 36 **II.** *To treat oppressively* **1.** opprimo, 3 (in connexion with some other words to complete the idea, as servitus, crudelitas) *to liberate one's country when o'd by tyrants*, patriam a tyrannis oppressam e servitute in libertatem vindicare, Nep Thras 1: *to o a state*, civitatem servitute oppressam tenere, Auct. pro dom 51, 131 **2.** vexo, 1 (*to treat with outrage and violence*). *to o and ruin a province*, provinciam v. atque perdere, Cic Verr Act 1, 4, 12 *to o. and impoverish a territory*, agros v. atque exinanire, Cic. Verr 3, 52, 122. Join. lacerare atque vexare (*most cruelly to o*), Cato in Gell 2, 6, *med* (where the full force of the verb vexo is explained)

**3.** expr by injūria, with a verb *since he o'd all the Sicilians*, quum omnibus Siculis injurias faceret, Cic Div. Verr 16, 52 so, injurias imponere, injuris afficere, id. v. INJURY, INJUSTICE Phl *the humbler classes were wantonly and cruelly o'd*, in humiliores libidinose crudeliterque consulebatur, Liv 3, 37, *med* see also TO TYRANNIZE

**oppression:** **I.** *A weighing down* · grāvātio *o after food*, g post cibum, Coel Aur (Or expr. by verb v. TO OPPRESS, I.) **II.** *Cruelty and tyranny*: **1.** injūria: or more expressively (cf. I G § 591), injūriae *to resist o.*, ire obviam injuriae, Liv 3, 37, *extr*: *o. practised upon peoples and individuals*, populorum privatorumque injuriae, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 2, 6· *to add o. to o.*, cumulare injurias, Liv. 3, 37, *ad init* **2.** servitus (*a state of bondage and o.*) *the Athenians bewailed their grievous o.*, tristem s flebant Attici, Phaedr 1, 2, 6 Cic. cf TO OPPRESS (II, 1) **3.** vexātio (*violent and cruel usage*) Liv. v OUTRAGE

**oppressive:** **1.** grăvis, praegrăvis (*burdensome in any way*) *if these (requirements) seemed o. or distressing*, haec si g aut acerba videantur, Caes. B G. 7, 14 *o. bondage*, praegravis servitus, Plin v. GRIEVOUS **2.** mŏlestus (less strong than Eng) v TROUBLESOME, IRKSOME. **3.** ăcerbus (*bitter and distressing*) · *most o. taxes*, acerbissima tributa, Cic Fam. 15, 4, *init* · cf. *supr* (1), where acerbus is used as a heightened expression after gravis.

**4.** ĭnīquus (*unfair, pressing too heavily on*) v UNJUST Phr *most o taxation*, intolerabilia tributa, Cic Fam. 3, 7, *init the o.* (lit. *leaden*) *S. wind*, plumbeus Auster, Hor S 2, 6, 18 (gravis = *unhealthy*). *to become more and more o.*, ingravescere, Cic Br. 1, 10, *init.*

**oppressively:** grăviter, mŏlestē, ăcerbē cf. preced. art. *To govern a state o.*, *civitatem imquo (superbo, intolerabili) imperio coercere: v. OPPRESSIVE, TYRANNICAL.

**oppressiveness:** ăcerbĭtas (*afflictiveness*): Join: acerbitas atque injuria, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, *ad fin* Usu. expr. by adj.: v. OPPRESSIVE. See also OPPRESSION.

**oppressor:** tyrannus: v. TYRANT. Or expr. by circuml.: *sometimes the weak turn upon their o.s*, *aliquando

etiam infirmiores injuriis cumulati ulciscendi sui causâ in domnos invadunt *the o. is hated by all*, *superbum injuriosumque hominem nemo non odit*; *the o. of Scrully*, *qui Siciliam vexavit atque perdidit*. v. TO OPPRESS (N B — By no means oppressor. v. Smith's Lat Dict. s. v.)

**opprobrious:** turpis, probrosus (rare), etc v DISGRACEFUL. Oft expr by probrum *to be looked on as o.*, probro haberi, Sall Cat. 12 *letters full of o. language towards any one*, epistolae plenae omnium in aliquem probrorum, Cic Att. 11, 9.

**opprobriously:** probrosē: Sen. Gell.. v. DISGRACEFULLY.

**opprobrium:** dēdēcus, probrum, opprobrium v. DISGRACE, REPROACH.

**optative:** modus optativus. Diom.: Prisc. M. L.

**optic, optical:** *opticus. only as scient. t t* Cartes etc. Otherwise expr. by oculus, video, visus, etc *an o. illusion*, mendacium oculorum, Cic Ac. 2, 25, 80 (Kr) *the o nerves*, *nervi qui ad videndum adhibentur*

**optician:** homo optices gnarus *s peritus* cf Vitr 1, 1, 3 Better for brevity, *opticus* (like mathematicus, historicus, etc) or, if to denote *an eye-doctor*, oculorum medicus v OCULIST

**optics:** opticē, ēs Vitr 1, 1, 3 cf ib. § 16, where the phr de visu is used to represent Gk ὀπτικος λόγος. Also optica, orum Cartes Dioptr

**option:** optio *you have the o. whether . . .*, *o.* vobis datur, utrum . . ., Cic. in Quint 5, 10, 69 Liv Join optionem potestatemque facere alicui, id Div. Verr. 14, 45 Phi. *I shall have the o. either to publish the book or suppress it*, erit liberum mihi vel publicare vel continere (librum), Plin. Ep 1, 8, 3 *I have no o. in the matter*, res non est mei arbitrii, cf. Cic Att. 15, 13. *I have no longer any o*, non integrum est mihi, cf. id Att 15, 23.

**optional:** cujus rei optio datur (est). cf. preced. art.

**optionally:** ex optione v. OPTION.

**opulence:** ŏpulentia *(great wealth:* rare) Sall. Cat 52, *med.* (opp. to egestas). Fig.. of *language* · Claud See also RICHES. Phr. *those who live in ease and o*, quibus domi otium atque divitiae affluunt, Sall Cat 36

**opulent:** 1. ŏpŭlens, ntis; and more freq ŏpŭlentus Join: opulentus fortunatusque, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70 plenum atque opulentum [oppidum], Caes B. C. 3, 80. 2. lŏcuples, dives v WEALTHY, RICH Phr *a few o. men*, pauci opibus et copiis affluentes, Cic Agr. 2, 30, 82 *to be extremely o.*, divitiis abundare (affluere, Lucr) v RICHES [N B —Opulentus seems not to be used fig of *diction*. but Hor. has dives in this sense fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua, Ep. 2, 2, 121.]

**or:** I. In sentences not interrogative · 1. aut, usu. following another aut; = *either . . . or*. a preceding aut is not found when what follows is rather an afterthought than an alternative primarily entertained cf. Cels. 1, 2, exercitationis plerumque finis esse debet sudor, *aut* certe lassitudo, *a perspiration; or, at least, fatigue*: add Cic Div. 2, 26, *init*. Sometimes aut = *or else;* when a sudden turn is given to the discourse cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5, omnia . . bene ei sunt dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur, *aut* eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, *or else he must abandon, etc.* 2. vĕl, freq. following another vel; = *whether . . . or* : denoting not, as aut usually does, a distinct alternative, but rather one which is compatible with the former one. L G. § 570. -ve is simply an abbreviated form of vel, being used enclitically L. G. § 570, *Obs.* 2. 3. sīve (seu). both with and without an antecedent sive (seu). usually indicating an indifference between two alternatives: v. WHETHER. [Kr. thus sums up the uses of the above:—The particle *aut* distinguishes objects or sentences, which are either actually opposed, or at least regarded as quite different: *vel* indicates that it is, *in the given case*, indifferent which of the objects or predications is accepted; whether they differ or not in themselves being another question -re distinguishes mostly single words, less frequently sentences; and denotes a less important verbal or real difference *sive* is used (1) when an option is given between two or more names or predicates of the same thing; and (2) when the writer, himself hesitating between two or more causes, conditions, etc., leaves the reader to accept which alternative he chooses ] II. In interrogative sentences 1. ăn, following utrum or -ne in the former part of the double question *is it money that makes you grander, or (the fact) that the commander consults you?* utrum te superiorem pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit? Cic. Fam 7, 13 *am I to go to Rome, or stay here?* Romamne veniо, an hic maneo? id. Att 16, 8 sometimes, esp. in dependent questions, the antecedent *whether* is not expressed *shall I speak out or hold my peace?* eloquar an sileam? Virg Aen. 3, 39 *to doubt whether anything be right or wrong*, dubitare aequum sit quicquam an iniquum, Cic Off 1, 9, *fin* 2 -nĕ (infreq) *it was uncertain whether they had conquered or been conquered*, incertum fuit victerint, victine essent, Liv. 5, 28, *med* Nep Esp in the expr., *or no*, necne v *infr*. (4, 2) 3. pleonastically, annĕ (infreq) *to ask whether there are few or many*, interrogare pauca sint anne multa, Cic Ac 2, 29, 93 4. expr *or not, or no*, by (1). annon (or as two words) *is it the person I am in search of or not?* isne est quem quaero annon? Ter. Ph 5, 6, 12 Cic. (2) less freq. necnĕ (in questions expressed by *whether . . . or no*) *the question arises, whether or no there are gods*, quaeritur sintne dii necne sint, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 61 · also without the verb being repeated *whether battle could be advantageously joined or no*, utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, Caes. B G 1, 50 (N.B —Never aut in questions)

**orach:** atriplex, icis Col Plin. (*A. hortensis*, Linn)

**oracle:** 1. ōrāculum (strictly, *the response of the deity* also by meton, *the oracular shrine*) *to deliver an o.*, o. dare, edere, Cic Tusc 1, 48, *extr*. *to seek an o. from Delphi* (= *consult the o of Delphi*), o Delphis petere, id Div 1, 43, 95 · also, o. quaerere, Virg. G. 4, 449, poscere, ib. 3, 456; consulere (by no means in prose), Ov. M. 3, 8 *the so famous o of* (lit *at*) *Delphi*, illud o. Delphis tam celebre, Cic. Div 1, 19, 37; so, maxime inclitum in terris o. (sc. Delphorum), Liv. 1, 56, *med*. 2. responsum (*the response* · Gr χρησμός) Liv. l. c. *fin.*: Tac.: Virg. 3. sors, sortis, *f.* (strictly, *a billet or ticket*, the responses being written on such · hence meton., *the sentence inscribed*): *the Lycian o.s* (i. e. *of Apollo*), Lyciae s, Virg Aen. 4, 346 Ov (Liv. has, responsa sortium, 1, 56: but the use of sortes alone = oracula is poet.) Phr.: *they sent to consult the o. of Delphi*, miserunt Delphos consultum, Nep Them 2: for consulere, also deliberare, id. Milt *init*. (ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt) *the act of enquiry* is denoted by sciscitari, Cic Div 1, 34, *fin* : Liv. 1, 56, *fin*. also by scitari (oracula), Virg Aen. 2, 114· *he speaks like an o.*, *ita loquitur homo tanquam si deorum oracula ederet.

**oracular:** expr. by ōrāculum: *receiving his words as o.*, quae dixerat oraculi vice accipiens, Tac. A 6, 21 (R. and A.). Phr : *in an o. manner*, per ambages: v. MYSTERIOUSLY.

**oracularly:** v. preced art.

**oral:** Phr. · *to reserve a matter for o. communication*, aliquid praesenti sermoni reservare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: *no o. answer was given to the messenger*, nuntio nihil voce responsum est, Liv 1, 54, *med*. *to give o instruction to pupils*, verbis praecipere discentibus, Cic Tusc. 5, 39, 113 *o. tradition*, *quae sine litteris memoriae traduntur: o. communication*, viva illa ut dicitur, vox, Quint. 2, 2, 8 Plin. min.

**orally:** voce, verbis, sine litteris v. preced. art Sometimes ōram may serve. *to discuss a thing o with any one*, coram cum aliquo aliquid agere, Cic. Fam 5, 12, *init*. v. FACE TO FACE.

**orange:** *mālum aurantium *the tree*, *citrus Aurantium (Linn)

**orange-colour:** *color luteus, qualis est mali aurantii less precisely, color croceus: v SAFFRON, YELLOW.

**orangery:** *citrētum · after anal of pinetum, etc

**orang-outang:** *simia satyrus; pithecus satyrus, pongo (diff species): Cycl

**oration:** 1. ōrātio (more comprehensive than Eng., and including *any kind of speech or discourse*), *to compose, adorn, deliver an o*, o facere, ornare, habere, Cic. v. SPEECH *A small or short o.*, orationcula: Cic. Br. 19, *extr*.

2. contio (*speech before the people or an army*) *to deliver an o*, c habere, Cic Agr. 2, *init*. Caes.. v HARANGUE *A funeral o*, laudatio (*sc.* funebris), Cic Mil 13, *init* · Quint 3, 7, 2 (l funebris) less freq, epitaphium (Gr. ἐπιτάφιος λόγος) *a festival or eulogistic o*, panegyricus v PANEGYRIC.

**orator:** 1. ōrātor: *an absolutely perfect o*, o plenus atque perfectus, Cic de Or 1, 13, *extr*. omni laude cumulatus o, ib 1, 6, *init*, *an accomplished o*, o. doctus, ib 3, 35, 143 *to reckon any one among o s*, aliquem in oratorum numero habere, ib. 1, 16, 72 *to discourse concerning the function and principles of the o*, de officio et ratione oratoris disputare, ib 1, 18, 82 (N.B —Rhetor is *a Greek teacher of rhetoric*) 2. (vir) ēlōquens (*a truly eloquent man, a good o.* whereas orator includes *good, bad, or indifferent*). *the paucity of great o s*, eloquentium paucitas, Cic de Or 1, 5, 19 *incomparably the greatest of o s*, (vir) longe omnium in dicendo gravissimus et eloquentissimus, ib 1, 11, 47. Phi *an excellent o admirable o.*, divinus homo in dicendo, ib 1, 10, 40; ornatus homo in dicendo et gravis, ib. § 42, homo in dicendo acerrimus et copiosissimus (*full of fire and eloquence*) *to be a very great o*, summam vim habere dicendi, ib 1, 20, *init : a perfect born o*, unus ad dicendum instructissimus a natura, ib. 3, 8, *extr : to be the first of o s*, principatum eloquentiae tenere, Nep Att 5.

**oratorical:** 1. ōrātōrius (*pertaining to the o ator or has a it*) · *the o. faculty*, o. vis dicendi, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32 *the o. art*, ars o., Quint prooem § 17 (Rhetoricus = *rhetorical, relating to technical side of eloquence.*) 2. expr. by ōrātor. *the o gift*, vis oratoris [professioque dicendi], Cic de Or. 1, 6, 21. Phr.: *to have o. power* (multum, plurimum), in dicendo valere, id Br 7, 27 v. ORATOR (*fin*). See also RHETORICAL

**oratorically:** ōrātōrĭē (*after the manner of an orator* rare) Cic. Br. 68, 227: Quint (Or by circuml, oratoris modo, ex oratoris ratione v. ORATOR)

**oratorio:** *drama melicum sacrum quod sine gestu peragitur

**oratory:** I. *The oratorical art:* 1. expr. by dīco: cf Cic. de Or. 2, 2, *init*., bene dicere, quod est, scienter et perite et ornate dicere (*good o.*) *the entire doctrine of o.*, omnis doctrina dicendi, id. Part. 1, 3. *the profession of o.*, professio bene dicendi, id de Or 1, 6, 21. *the art or study of o.*, artificium s. studium dicendi, ib. 2, 7, 29: *the theory of o.*, ratio dicendi, Quint. prooem *init*.

2. ōrātōria ars · Quint. prooem. § 17.

3. rhētŏrĭcē, ēs; and rhētŏrĭca, ae. Cic Quint.. v. RHETORIC. See also ELOQUENCE II. In concrete sense, *eloquent speech*: ēlōquentia; vis dicendi · v. ELOQUENCE *Styles of o.* genera

dicendi Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 92 **III.** *A place of prayer*. ōrātōrium (*sc* sacellum, templum) Aug Ep M L. (Sacrarium, sacellum, aedicula, are too general and prosecucha is used only of the *prayingplaces of the Jews*)

**orb** (*subs*) orbis, is, *m* (*anything disk-like or globular*): *to fill her o* (of the moon), o implere, Ov. M 7, 530 Virg *Dimin.*, orbiculus (*a small disk*): Plin v GLOBE

**orb** (*v*): in orbem torqueri *s* curvari cf Cic Tim. 7 Ov M. 2, 715 Phr.: *to o into the perfect whole* (Tennyson), *quasi orbem (suum) plenum atque perfectum complere

**orbed** (*part adj*) expr by orbis· *o. shield* (Milt), orbis clypei cf Virg Aen 10 783 *that o blaze* (Keble), fulgidus ille orbis cf Virg G. 1, 459 See also ROUND, CIRCULAR (Orbiculatus, only of small objects)

**orbit:** **1.** orbis, is, *m* Cic Rep 6, 15 (sidera circulos suos orbesque conficiunt) *to traverse a greater or less o*, o majorem, minorem lustrare, ad Tim 9 cf id Ac 2, 20, 66, cursu interiore, brevi converttur orbe (poet). **2.** circulus (less good) cf *supr* (1) **3.** ambitus, ūs *the eight o s* (of the planetary system), octo ambitus, Cic. Tim. 7, *med.*: Plin. v. CIRCUIT **4.** cursus, ūs (an indefinite expr) v. COURSE. (Cf *supr.* 1.) Phr. *these go through their o s with a contrary motion*, versantur contrario motu, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 v TO REVOLVE (N B —Orbita in good authors = *a wheel-track*)

**orchard:** pōmārium Cic Sen 15, *fin.*: Hor. *An o.-house*, *pomarium tectum.

**orchestra:** **I.** *Part of a theatre* orchestra Suet Caes 39 Vitr **II.** *The body of musical performers* *sym phōniaci v MUSICIAN Sometimes, by meton = *the instrumental music* as distinguished from the voices. symphōnia v MUSIC.

**orchid:** orchis, is, *f* Plin. 26, 10, 62 (Natural order, *Orchidaceae)

**ordain:** **I.** *To enact, declare with authority*: sancio, stātuo, dēcerno, jūbeo, ēdīco, etc. · v. TO APPOINT, DECREE, ENACT, ORDER. **II.** *To appoint to the clerical office*: ordino, 1 Conf. Angl. Art. 36 (Suet. has ordinare magistratus, Caes. 76.)

**ordeal:** jūdicium Dei; called also vulgaris purgatio Blackstone in Cycl s v. (Low Lat. ordalium v. Du Cange, s v) Phr *to go through the o. by fire*, incedere per ignes, cf Hor. Od 2, 1, 7 cf. Virg. Aen. 11, 787, medium freti pietate per ignem cultores multā premimus vestigia prunā. (For fig sense the best word is perh discrimen *to pass through such an o*, *in tantum discrimen vocari, adduci; tanti discrimnis experimentum facere)

**order** (*subs.*): **I.** *Disposition, arrangement*: **1.** ordo, ĭnis, *m.* ("*ordinem* sic definiunt, compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis" Cic. Off. 1, 40, 143) *to reduce things to o*, res in o redigere, Auct. Her. 3, 9, *init.*: *to observe, adhere to a certain o.*, o. servare, tenere, Cic. Ph. 5, 13, 35. Esp. in certain adverb. phrr.: *in (due) o*, ordine, Ter. Ad 3, 2, 53: Cic.· also, in ordinem *to keep accounts in (regular) o.*, tabulas in o. conficere, Cic. R. Com. 2, *extr.*· and ex ordine (*in due o., in turn*), Cic. Verr 4, 64, 143. *without o.*, nullo ordine, Cic (in Kr.); sine ordine, Caes. (in Kr). Join ordo et dispositio [argumentorum], Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 179 See also ARRANGEMENT. **2.** descriptio (lit. *drawing or mapping out*· hence, *system* or *order*): Join descriptio atque ordo, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36 *To arrange in o.*: (1) ordino, 1· *to arrange in o the parts of a speech*, o. partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19 *to draw up an army in o of battle*, aciem o., Just. 11, 9, *med.*: Vitr. 3, 14: v. *infr.* (II.). (2). digĕro, dispōno, 3: v. TO ARRANGE. *To throw out of o.*, turbare, dejicere. v. DISORDER. Phr.: *the o. of nature*, *naturae rerum constantia atque ordo; mundi stabilis ordo seriesque rerum omnium (cf. ordo seriesque causarum, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125 continuatio seriesque rerum, id N. D 1, 4, *extr*) v REGULARITY **II.** Specially, *order of battle*. **1.** expr. by ăcies (defined by Veg as, exercitus instructus, Mil. 3, 14) *to form troops in o. of battle*, a instruere, Caes B G 1, 22; ordinare, Veg 1 c Just (ordinare refers primarily to *the disposition of troops*, instruere, to *the preparation for battle*) *having remarked the Persian o of battle*, a. Persarum conspecta, Front. 2, 3, 3 *a slanting o. of battle*, obliqua a, ib 2, 3, 1. So by exercitus (in connexion with ordino, instruo) *he led forth his army in such o. that* , ita ordinatum produxit exercitum, ib. 2, 3, 4 cf ib § 3, simili ratione suos ordinavit, *he adopted a corresponding o. of battle* **2.** ordinātio (late) *this kind of o*, hoc genus ordinationis, ib § 4. **3.** instructionis ordo (late) ib § 4 also, instructura, ib § 17. Phr. *to march in good o*, ordinatum ire (opp to passim), Brut in Cic Fam 11, 13 *to advance out of o*, incomposite venire, Liv. 25, 37, *med* **III.** *Regularity, observance of order* Phr. *to observe moderation and o in things*, rebus modum quendam et ordinem adhibere, Cic Off 1, 5, *extr* *a lover of o*, quem disposita omnia et ordinata delectant, cf. Plin Ep 3, 1, 2, compositus ordinatusque vir, Sen V B 8, 3; qui omnia ordine suo peragere solet, cf Plin Ep 1 c § 4 *o is Heaven's first law*, *lege atque ordine omnia fiunt

**IV.** *A direction, mandate* **1.** jussum, for which in *abl* use jussu, *by the o of* . (so, injussu, *without o*) *to execute o s*, jussa efficere, Sall Jug 24 *to refuse to obey o s*, ] detrectare, Tac A 3, 17 *by your o*, vestro jussu, Cic Man 9, 26 *by o of the people*, jussu populi, Nep Timoth 3. **2** mandātum; for which in *abl* use mandatu (*a charge, injunction, commission*. whereas jussum is *an authoritative o.*) *to give any one o s concerning a thing*, de aliqua re mandata alicui dare, Cic Fam. 3, 1, 2 *by my o s*, mandatu meo, Cic Fam 2, 11 *by o of the praetor*, mandatu praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7. v. COMMISSION. **3.** imperātum (*a military command*)· *to obey an o.*, i. facere, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 more freq. *pl*, imperata facere, ib 2, 3 *according to o s*, ad imperatum, ib 6, 2 (*Abl* imperatu, v. rare Amm.) **4.** imperium (*authority, orders*, collectively) *to obey o s*, imperio parere, Caes B.G 5, 2 v. AUTHORITY, COMMAND. Phr. *to obey o s*, dicto parere, Liv. 9, 41 (foll. both by *gen.* and *dat.* of person obeyed; the *gen* depending upon subs. dicto, the *dat.* upon verbal phr): *to carry out o s (to the letter)*, ad praescriptum agere, Caes B C 3, 51 *to give o s*, imperare, praecipere, mandare, etc.; v. TO COMMAND, INSTRUCT (II). **V.** *A letter or formula of instructions* **1.** rescriptum (*an imperial rescript*) Tac. Ulp. v. RESCRIPT. **2.** perscriptio (*a written assignment of money*). Cic. Att 12, 51 So, *to give such an o*, perscribere *o s were given on the treasury*, a quaestore perscribebantur, Liv. 24, 19 (Lidd Rom. 1 384) **3.** ēdictum (*an authoritative proclamation, or a summary of orders*); v. EDICT. **VI.** *Rank, class, body*: **1.** ordo *the senatorian, equestrian, o.*, o. senatorius, equestris, Cic. *pass*: less freq of classes not enjoying dignity of position: *of the libertine o.*, libertini o., Suet. Gr. 18. In mod. Lat. used of various bodies· *the o. of the Garter*, *periscelidis o.· *the o of the Golden Fleece*, *o. velleris aurei so of the monastic orders. *there were three o.s of begging Franciscans*, Franciscanorum mendicantium triplex o. erat, Eras, Coll. 1. 257, *n* **2.** corpus, collēgium· v. CORPORATION. **3.** *sŏcĭētas (late). *of the o of Jesuits*, *e societate Jesu. Phr. *the lower o.s*, vulgus; and in later writers, plebs (v. LOWER, II.) *belonging by birth to the equestrian o.*, equestri loco natus, Cic Rep 1, 6 *this gives membership of the equestrian o.* quae equestris nobilitas est, Tac Agr 4.

**VII.** In architecture genus, ĕris, *n.*· *the designations of the three o s*, trium g nominationes, Vitr 4, 1, 3 *the usages of the Ionic o*, Ionici mores, ib. 4, pref. Phr. *to treat of the principles and usages of the Dorian and Corinthian o s*, de Ionicis Corinthiisque institutis et moribus dicere, ib. pref so, de Ionicis et Corinthiis institutionibus, ib. 4, 2, *extr* *to explain the rules of the Doric o*, Doricam rationem explicare, ib *after the Doric o*, Dorico more, ib 4, 3, 3. Vitr. also uses the expr, symmetriae (Doricae, etc) = Ionici generis ratio ib 4, 3, *extr* et *al*

**VIII.** Only *pl*, in phr, *holy orders*: *to take o.s*, ordinari; secundum ritus ecclesiae consecrari, ordinari cf Conf Angl. Art. 36 *concerning (holy) o s*, *de ordine [clericorum], Conf Wirt *to be admitted to o s*, *in ordinem clericorum institui *they o s are not thought valid*, *episcopi sacerdotesque eorum haud rite consecrari existimantur

**order** (*v*) **I.** *To arrange* dispōno, ordino, describo, etc v TO ARRANGE, LAY OUT **II.** *To command*. **1** jūbeo, ssi, ssum, 2 (usu foll by *acc.* and *inf*) *he ordered them to await his arrival*, eos suum adventum exspectare jussit, Caes B G. 1, 29, et *pass.* less freq with *subj* with ut, in *a positive order* (Liv. 32, 16, *med*, jussit, ut quae venissent naves Eubœam peterent), or without conj at all (jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter Eun 4, 4, 24 where there are, in fact, two sentences, ; and ne, in *a negative one* (Hirt B G 8, 52). Also the *dat* occurs rarely for *acc* (Tac A 13, 15, Britannico jussit, exsurgeret)

**2.** imperō, 1 (regularly, with *dat* and ut with *subj*). v TO COMMAND

**3.** ēdico, xi, ctum, 3 (*to issue a formal order* with *subj*) *at the beginning of spring, I o you to appear*, primo vere, edico, adsitis, Liv 21, 22

**orderly** (*adj*). **I.** *Well-arranged* **1.** ordinātus *with old men everything quiet and o us in keeping*, senibus placida omnia et ordinata conveniunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2 *an o.* (*well-arranged*) *infirmary*, valetudinarium bene o, Col. 12, 3, *med.* **2.** dispŏsĭtus *an o life*, d. vita (hominum), Plin Ep 1 c in same sense appy., compositus, Sen V B. 8, 3. **3.** distinctus (*marked out, methodically arranged*). Plin Ep. 1. c. § 1 (*distincta* vita, eadem quae mox *disposita*, quum cuilibet negotio suum tempus assignatur, Gierig, ad l.). Phr. *in an o. manner*, ordinatim, Brut. in Cic Fam 11, 13; composite, Col. 6, 2, *ad init* · v. ORDER (I -III) **II.** *Loving order* · dispŏsĭtus, ordinātus; modi ordinisque studiosus v ORDER (III) **III.** *Well-conducted* mŏdestus *a most excellent and o section of the common people*, plebs optima et modestissima, Cic. Agr 2, 31, *init*

**orderly** (*subs*)· perh stător (*a magistrate's attendant*) Cic. Fam 2, 19: or, tessĕrārius (*an officer whose duty was to give the pass-word*) Tac H 1, 25

**ordinal:** ordinālis, e *the o numerals*, o nomina, Prisc fig Num. 5, *init.*· o. numeri, Krehl., etc.

**ordinance:** **I.** *An enactment* **1.** scītum, esp *an enactment of the commons, apart from the patrician order*, plebis scītum, or, as one word, plebiscitum where *the o s of other nations* are spoken of, populi scitum is used. e g. *of Athens*, Cic opt gen. 7, 19· Nep. Rarely of *other o s*. *the o s of the pontiff*, pontificis s, Liv. 1, 20 **2.** ēdictum (*an authoritative proclamation*): v EDICT. **3.** rescriptum (*an imperial o, issued in reply to an application*): *to appeal against the o. of the emperor*, adversus r. principis provocare, Ulp 49, 1, 1 Plin Ep. **4** expr. by sancio, xi, ctum, 4 (*formally to enact or ordain*): *an o of the people or commons*, quod populus plebesve sanxit, Cic Bal 14, 33 *the o s of the decemvirs*,

tabulae quae bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor Ep 2, 1, 24 ‖ *A religious ceremony* rītus, *sacramentum* v RITE, SACRAMENT See also CEREMONY

**ordinarily:** |. *Commonly* fērē, plērumque v USUALLY, GENERALLY ‖. *In a common degree* mĕdiocrĭter *not even in a good speaker*, nemĭne quidem dicentis, Cic de Or 1, 20, 91

**ordinary:** |. *Common, usual* 1. ūsitātus *an o and quite common honour*, ūsitātus honor perfunctusque, Cic Ph 14, 4, 11 *in an o manner*, ūsitāto more, id Verr 2, 2, 3, 9 *it is an o thing (a general practice)*, ūsitātum est, ib 5, 44, 117. 2. quotidiānus (*of everyday use*) *o. (familiar) language*, q verba, Cic Fam 9, 21 3. trānsĭtīcius or trālātīcius (*preserved by transmission or custom*) *to speak in the o manner*, loqui more tr, Phaedr 5, 8, 24 *an o funeral*, funus tr, Suet Ner 33 *it is the o procedure (nothing novel)* translatīcium est, Cic Fam 3, 9, *ad med* Gell ‖. *Not exceeding mediocrity* 1. mĕdiocris, e *no o man*, non m. vir, Cic Rep 3, 11; non m. homo, Ter Ad 5, 9, 9 *to use no o diligence*, non m diligentiam adhibere, Caes B G 3, 20 2. vulgāris, e v COMMON 3. quotidiānus (rare in this sense) *no o lines (verses)*, sindon non q, Matt 11, 1, 2 Phr *an o person*, unus e (de) multis, Cic Fin 2, 22, *fin* Off 1, 30, 109 Ov.

**ordination.** i e *to clerical office*, ordinātio Conf Angl. Art 36 Forcell. See also TO ORDAIN (II.)

**ordnance:** tormenta, orum v ARTILLERY

**ordure:** stercus, ŏlētum (= stercus humanum, Fest. s v) v DUNG. *To defile with o.*, conco, i, Phaedr 4, 18, 11.

**ore:** aes, aeris, *n.*: "significat autem aes *omne metallum* (praeter aurum et argentum) *quod rude effoditur (Erz)*, praecipue tamen cuprum," Forcell s. v. *Iron, gold, silver o*, *terrum, aurum, argentum rude

**oread:** ŏrēas, ădis, *f*: Virg Ov.

**organ:** |. *Any instrument the eye is the o of sight*, *oculis res externas cernimus *to lack any o. (bodily)*, *aliqua parte corporis mancum esse *the o s of generation*, genitalia, ium; naturalia; also, natura v GENITALS. ‖. *The musical instrument* organum. Cass in Forcell, "organum est quasi turris quaedam diversis fistulis fabricata, quibus flatu follium vox copiosissima destinatur" Expos in Ps cl Aug

**organic.** *organĭcus in this sense, necessary as scient t t (strictly, organicus = *mechanical, mechanically contrived*). *O. substances*, *quae res animantium nascentium ve natura constant. *an o defect*, *ipsius rei naturae vitium.

**organically:** Phr *a constitution o defective*, *corpus in quo vitiosum aliquid natura est

**organism:** compāges, is, *f.* (*that which is fastened and framed together*) · *these bodily o s*, hae c. corporis, Cic. Sen 21, 77 *this o (body politic) has grown up together*, haec c coaluit, Tac. H. 4, 74, *fin.* Phr *creatures, with a marvellously subtle o*, immensae subtilitatis animalia, Plin 11, *init* : *creatures, with a very simple o.*, *corpora quorum partes admodum simplici ratione inter se cohaerent

**organist:** *organĭcen, ĭnis (?).

**organization:** |. *The act of organizing or arranging* · 1. ordĭnātio (*order by arrangement*) cf. Vell. 2 124, ordinatio comitiorum quam manu sua scriptam D Augustus reliquerat, i. e. *his fresh o. of the comitia* so, expr by ordo, ordino *he established the following o. of the people by classes and centuries, according to property*, classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42, *extr.* · *populum per classes centuriasque ordinavit atque descripsit. 2. descriptio (*a planning or laying out*) : *the o. of centuries and classes*, d. centuriarum classiumque, Liv 4, 4 id 1, 43, *extr* 3. temperātio (*the right adjusting of different elements: the principles and o of a state*, disciplina ac t civitatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 1 cf Liv 9, 46, *extr.*, ordinum temperatio (*adjustment of the relations between the patricians and plebeians*). (Or expr by describo, tempero v TO ORGANIZE) ‖. *An organized frame* v ORGANISM

**organize:** 1. ordino, 1 v TO ARRANGE 2. describo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to lay out, plan, arrange systematically*) *he o d the frame on Pompey's plan*, pecuniam ad Pompeii rationem descripsit, Cic Fl 14, 32 Liv. (cf preced. art 1) 3. tempĕro, 1 (*to adjust duly*) · *to found and o states*, civitates constituere atque t, Cic Ac 2, 1, 3 more fully, rempublicam institutis et legibus t, id Tusc 1, 1, 2.

**orgies:** |. Lit, *religious observances in honour of Bacchus* orgia, orum Virg Aen 4 303 *The o of Bacchus*, Bacchānālia, ium and iorum Liv 39, 8 Juv. Also, as gen. term, sacra, orum *the high-priest of the nightly o*, nocturnorum antistes s, Liv. l c ‖. *Revelry* comissātio Cic Suet v REVELRY

**oriel:** *an o window*, perh maenianī fenestra (*jutting, as it does, a sort of balcony*) v BALCONY

**orient:** Ŏriens, ntis v EAST, EASTERN

**oriental:** 1. expr by Ŏriens, ntis (*subs*) *o customs*, *Orientis gentium mores instituta, leges *an old o superstition*, vetus et constans Orientis gentium opinio, cf Suet. Vesp 4. 2. Ăsiāticus *s Ăsiānus a term used to denote *the Asiatic or oriental style of oratory* Cic. Br. 13, 51 (Asiatici oratores) Quint 12, 10, 16 (Asiani sc. oratores). *An o richness and exuberance of style*, *effloresceus redundansque orationis genus, quale Asianorum (qui dicuntur) solet esse: cf. Cic. de Or 1, 6, 20

**orifice:** fōrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* Hor. A. P 203 (*of the wind-holes of a flute*). os, ōris, *n* (*of the nature of a mouth*) v. HOLE, MOUTH

**origin:** 1. ōrīgo, ĭnis, *f* (gen term) *the o (rise) of all things*, o rerum, Cic Tim 3 *to derive o. from any one*, ab aliquo (auctore) o. ducere, Hor Od 3, 17, 5 also, o deducere, trahere, Plin 2 principium (*the beginning or first principle of anything* whereas origo is simply *the first rise or coming into being* of anything cf Cic Rep 6, 25, principio nulla est origo) *the source and o of motion*, fons, pr movendi, Cic Rep. 6, 25 · *to trace the o s of things to the gods*, principia rerum a dis ducere, id. Vat 6, *init.*: v. BEGINNING 3. ortus, ūs (= origo but less freq) *to call to mind the earliest o. of anything*, aliqujus rei primum o. recordari, Cic. Leg 3, 8, *fin.*: Ov. See also SOURCE. Phr. (*the Belgae*) *of German o.*, orti a Germanis Caes B G. 2, 4 · *of mean o (no family)*, nullis majoribus ortus, Hor S 1, 6, 10 · in plain prose, loco obscuro tenuique fortuna ortus, Liv 26, 6, *fin* · *a remoter o* is denoted by orundus · *born at Carthage, but of Syracusan o.* (*extraction*), natus Carthagine sed orundus ab Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6, *init* See also DESCENT, FAMILY, STOCK

**original** (*adj.*) |. *Primary*: 1. prīmĭgĕnius (*first produced, primitive*) *natura gave (man) the o. seeds*, p semina dedit natura, Varr R R 1, 40, *ad init* · *o words*, p verba, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 36 2. principālis, prīmĭtīvus v. PRIMITIVE. 3. antīquus *those are the real, o names*, ea vera et a. nomina, Tac. G. 2 · *to restore a thing to its o. condition*, aliquid in antiquum redigere, cf. Liv. 33, 40, *fin.* 4. pristinus (*former*): *the o. (heretofore) practice of the courts*, p. mos judiciorum, Cic Mil. *init.*: v. FORMER. Phr. *the o. inhabitants of Africa were the Gaetulans, Africam initio habuere Gaetuli, Sall Jug. 18, *init* so, Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, Tac Agr 11, *init* Sometimes primus will serve v. FIRST. (N B—Avoid originals) ‖. *Native; not acquired*; Phr *o powers*, ingenium *to have greater o. power than cultivation*, plus ingenio quam arte valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: Cic. so sometimes indoles. v. GENIUS ‖‖. *Not borrowed*, in literary sense. Phr. *a history of Rome from o sources*, *historia Romana, ab ipsis veterum scriptorum fontibus petita *he read an o. poem*, *versus a se ipso scriptos recitavit: *the figure in Virgil is not o*, *translatio Virgiliana haud propria est sua; ab alio eam est mutuatus. See also ORIGINAL, subs (I) ‖V. *Peculiar, unique* Phr *he is a very o writer*, *scribendi genere plane proprio suo utitur, minime aliorum exemplorum imitator est, totus ipse est suus cf. Cic Leg 2, 7, 17, quod quidem facerem [i. e. imitarer eum] nisi *plane esse vellem meus*, i e. *to be altogether o.* (Ki.) V Theol. term Phr. *o. sin*, peccatum originis Conf August et Angl also, peccatum originale, Conf Helv

**original** (*subs*) · |. *A work from which others are copied* 1. archētypum *to fall short of the o*, ab a labi atque deficere, Plin Ep 5, 10 Macr. Sat. 5, 13, *med* Also the adj form may be used *to have no pictures that are not os*, tabulas omnes archetypas habere, cf Mart 12, 16 *that which was the o whence the rest were derived*, id exemplar ceterorum archetypon, Lact pref. Luer 2. exemplar, āris, *n*, exemplum (*a pattern for imitation*) v MODEL, PATTERN. 3. expr. by auctor (*the producer of an original work*). (*passages*) *in which (Virgil) is weaker than the o.*, in quibus est gracilior auctore, Macr. Sat 5, 13, *init* Phr *in these lines Virgil has surpassed the o*, in his versibus Maro exstitit locupletior interpres, ib 5, 11, *ad med* · *to compare the translation with the o*, *interpretationem cum ipsius scriptoris verbis contendere ‖. *A peculiar character*. *qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem nec ad aliorum exemplum (institutum) se componit (Kr); qui totus suus est, cf ORIGINAL, adj. (IV) ‖‖. *First cause* auctor. v AUTHOR

**originality:** *proprietas quaedam ingenii v. PECULIARITY. (Kr. gives, forma quaedam ingenii, from Cic Br. 85, 294, but the sense there is, *an outline, as it were, of genius*, i. e. *unformed, uncultivated*) See ORIGINAL, adj (III. IV)

**originally:** |. *Primarily* 1. primum v. FIRST (*adv.*) 2. initio: *what people o. inhabited Britain*, qui mortales initio coluerint Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 11. Sall. So principio (*in the beginning, at starting*): Cic Off 1, 4 *init* ‖. *In an original manner*: Phr. · *he writes originally*, *genere scribendi novo ac plane suo utitur minime aliorum exempli imitator est v ORIGINAL (IV.)

**originate:** |. Trans. · Phr.: *or whether all things were o d by the gods*, an a dis a principio omnia facta et constituta sint, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2 *to o. a free state*, prima initia inchoare libertatis, Liv. 3, 54, *med.*: *that which o s motion in anything*, quod motum affert alicui rei, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: v. TO BEGIN. ‖. Intrans: 1. ŏrior, ortus, 3 and 4: *it is in the first principle that all things o*, ex principio oriuntur omnia, Cic Rep. 1 c: *this (mischief) o.d in you*, hoc abs te est ortum, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 9. 2. expr. by principium, initium, and a verb. *the movement of other things o.s here*, ceteris (rebus) hoc principium est movendi, Cic. Rep. 1. c · *a war o ing in famine*, bellum quod a fame initium ducit, id. Att. 9, 9, *med* : *whence all things o.d*, quae sint initia rerum, ex quibus nascuntur omnia, id Div. 2, 3, 11. (*the fire*) *o.d in a part of the circus,*

mitium (incendii) in parte circi ortum, Tac A. 15, 38. **3.** prōficiscor, fectus, *3 (to start from) the sinews which (like the veins and arteries) o in the heart*, nervi qui sicut venae et arteriae a corde (tracti et) profecti, Cic N D 2, 55, *extr* so of sects *o ing in a certain master*, id. Div 1, 3, 5 **4.** ēmāno, 1 v TO PROCEED FROM See also TO BEGIN, SPRING

**origination:** initium, principium v preced art.

**originator:** auctor v AUTHOR

**oriole:** perh chlōrīōn, ōnis, *m* Plin. (*Oriola Gallbula, Linn.)

**orisons:** prĕces, um, *f.* v. PRAYER

**ornament** (*subs.*) **1.** ornāmentum (including also, *necessary equipments, accoutrements*) *a (city) which is a safeguard and o. to a state*, quae praesidio et o. est civitati, Caes B G 7, 15 *os of style*, ornamenta dicendi, Cic Br 75, 261. *(a man who is) among the greatest o.s of his age*, inter praecipua saeculi o, Plin Ep 8, 12, 1 In last use, Joln decus atque ornamentum, lumen atque o, Cic **2.** ornātus, ūs (like preced, but collective) *all showy o., as of pearls*, omnis insignia o, quasi margaritarum, Cic Or. 23, 78 *to add much o to style*, magnum afferre o orationi, Cic Or. 39, 134. **3.** dēcus, ŏris, *n.* (*that which sets off to advantage, graces, adorns* in lit sense, esp. poet) *bright o. of the sky (the moon)*, lucidum coeli d, Hor. Car. Saec 2. (*columns*) *lofty o. of stages yet to be*, scenis d alta futuris, Virg Aen. 1, 429 v PRIDE (II). Join decora atque ornamenta [favorum], Cic Verr 4, 44, 97 see also (1) **4.** lūmen, inis, *n* (*the light and glory of anything*) cf Cic Br. 15, 59, ut hominis *decus* ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius *lumen* est eloquentia (where lumen is a heightened syn for decus) *the o s, and, in a manner, the insignia (trappings, decorative furniture) of speech*, orationis l et quodam modo insignia, id Or 39, 135. **5.** cultus, ūs (*adornment*) Tac Dial 26 (of *style*) Phr. *false, meretricious o.*, lenocinia, orum *whether of the person* (corporis), Cic N D 2, 58, 146 or, esp. of *style* Quint 8, prooem § 26 (qui non *ornamenta* quaerimus sed *lenocinia*) in sm. sense, fūcus (lit. *paint, for the cheeks*) cf. Cic de Or. 2, 45, 188 Quint and, calamistri, orum (lit *curling-irons*) *of the gaudy o.s of Maecenas*, Tac Dial. 26, *init* . Cic.

**ornament** (*v.*) orno, exorno (both also, *to equip*); dēcŏro, distinguo v TO ADORN

**ornamental:** quod ornamento, decori est cf. L G § 297

**ornamentally:** Phr. *to write o*, *cum multis orationis ornamentis, luminibus, etc*, scribere

**ornamenting** (*subs.*) ornātio (rare) Vitr (Expr by verb)

**ornate:** **1.** ornātus (in good sense; *marked by all the grace and finish proper to eloquence*) cf. Cic de Or. 1, 12, *init*, composita oratio et ornata, et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta. *Very so*, perornatus, id. Br. 43, 158 **2.** pictus · Join (orationis genus) pictum et expolitum, id Or 27, *fin.* Phr. *an over o style*, *genus orationis lenocinus magis quam ornamentis disunctum*. cf Quint. 8, prooem. § 26 *a gay, o. style of diction*, nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic de Or. 1, 18, 81 *he was the first to essay more o passages*, primus locos laetiores adtentavit, Tac Dial 22.

**ornately:** ornātē (cl. preced. art). Cic Join ornatissime et copiosissime, id Br 5, *extr.* Comp preced artt.

**ornithological:** * ornithŏlŏgĭcus (only as scient. *t. t*) Usu expr. by aves *to pursue o studies*, *de avium genere, natura, proprietatibus quaerere*.

**ornithologist:** * ornithŏlŏgĭcus after anal. of geographicus, etc Or by circuml. qui avium naturae peritus est.

**ornithology:** * res ornithŏlŏgĭca (only as scient *t t*.). Usu better expr. by aves *generis avium naturae scientia*.

**orphan** (*subs.*): orbus, *f.* -a (strictly *adj*): *excepting male and female o s*, praeter orbos et orbas, Liv 3, 3, *fin* · Ter Quint

**orphan** (*adj*) orbus Cic Liv v preced art

**orphanage, orphanhood:** orbitas Cic de Or. 1, 53, 228

**orphan-asylum:** orphănŏtrŏphium Cod Just 1, 2, 17

**orrery:** perh *planētārium (the German term) or by circuml, *solis planetarumque subtiliter descripta imago, quemadmodum se orbibus circuisque suis moventur (R. and A give, sphaera in qua solis et lunae reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt with ref to Cic Rep 1, 14, sphaera astris coelo inhaerentibus descripta, which expr denotes *a sort of minature coelestial globe*)

**orthodox:** orthŏdoxus *the o religion*, o religio, Cod Just 1, 2, 12 Auct in Hier.. M L (Or by circuml *o doctrine*, *doctrina quae verae fidei Christianae congruit *to be o in doctrine*, *doctrinam rectam antiquamque tenere.)

**orthodoxy:** *doctrina, fides, religio orthodoxa; formula *s* doctrina vera, antiqua, ab ecclesia recepta Phr *a zealous champion of o*, *acer religionis formularum a patribus proditarum defensor, propugnator (Orthodoxia occurs in late Lat, but is inelegant and unnecessary)

**orthographical:** orthographus. Capel As glam *t t*, better *orthographicus, after anal of geographicus, etc (Or expr by [recte] scribere cf foll. art. *to preserve the minutest o peculiarities*, *scribendi rationem vel minimis in rebus conservare cf foll art)

**orthography:** **1.** orthographĭa Suet Aug. 88 (orthographia, id est, formula ratioque scribendi a grammaticis instituta) Quint M L **2.** when = *mode of spelling*, scriptūra. *I have acquiesced in that o*, ego in illa acquievi s, Ian pref Plin page v Or expr by scribo cf *supr* (1)

**ortolan:** āvis mīliāria Varr. R R. 3, 5, *init*

**oscillate:** expr by inclīno, 1 (*act* and *neut*): *the vessel o s rapidly*, *celeri agitatione navis ultro citroque (se) inclinat, inclinatur *the needle o s between these points*, *inter haec duo puncta acus ultro citroque se inclinando agitatur (N B —Not oscillo; which is *to swing on a rope*) For fig sense, v. TO HESITATE, FLUCTUATE

**oscillation:** inclīnātio, ăgĭtātio. Or expr. by verb *they remained in the middle of the vessel where the o is least*, *in media parte remanserunt, quippe ubi minime navis sese inclinando agitaretur : v. preced. art (Oscillātio = *swinging on a rope* cf. Petr 140)

**osier** (*subs*) vīmen, ĭnis, *n* *to weave out of o s*, vimmibus contexere, Caes. B. C 1, 54 the sing is also used collect., esp. poet e. g vimine texere, Col 10, 304 *A bed of o s*, vīmĭnētum Varr. L L 5, 8, 16

**osier** (*adj*) **1.** vīmĭneus v WICKER. **2.** vīmĭnālis (*pertaining to o s*): *the o willow*, salix v, Col 4, 30.

**osprey:** ossĭfrāgus (also -a) Plin. Lucr.

**osseous:** *ossis naturam habens; osseā naturā. *Minute o particles*, *ossis minutae subtilesque particulae for which Lucr. has, minuta atque pauxilla ossa, 1, 835. Osseus = *made of bone, bony*.

**ossification:** expr by ōs with a verb *in o. of the heart*, *quando cor in os abit; in osseam naturam mutatur

**ossify:** *in ōs abire, mutari; osseam naturam sumere, induere

**ostensible:** expr. by spĕcies esp in *abl* specie; or with per v foll art

**ostensibly:** **1** spĕcie, per spĕciem cf Cic Am 13, 47, where specie is opp to reapse; and Liv 35, 31, where it is opp to re vera (*ostensibly ... but in reality*) so, per speciem, with gen of *ger (ostensibly for the purpose of)*, Liv. 39, 35, *med.* **2.** simŭlātiōne, per simulationem (with *gen.* depending on it) *gladiators hired o for Faustus* gladiatores empti Fausti simulatione, Cic Sull 19, 54 Caes

**ostensive:** v OSTENSIBLE

**ostentation:** **1.** ostentātio *to do anything out of o*, aliquid ostentationis causa facere, Caes. B C 3, 71, *fin.*: *empty o*, inanis o, Cic Off 2, 12, 43 v DISPLAY. **2.** jactātio (*braggart language or display*) *out of o of learning*, in jactationem eruditionis, Quint 1, 5, 11: Cic In same sense, jactantia Tac Quint **3.** vendĭtātio (*puffing, blazoning abroad*) · *to do anything without o*, sine v. [et sine populo teste] aliquid facere, Cic. Tusc 2, 26, 64 Join. venditatio atque ostentatio, id Am 23, 86. **4.** ambītio (late in precisely this sense) *no o. about (their) funerals*, funerum nulla a., Tac G 27, *init* **5.** pompa (also late in this sense) Sen. Ben 2, 13 Ulp Dig

**ostentatious:** **1.** strictly, of persons only, ostentātor, *f.* -trix (cf L G § 598) *an o rich man*, o pecuniae (*al* pecuniosus), Auct Her 4, 50, *init* · so, o factorum, Liv 1, 10, *med* Fig, of *a mental quality* an *o continence*, [superba et] velut sui ostentatrix continentia, Macr Sat 7, 4, *init* **2.** glōriōsus (*boastful, vain-glorious*). Cic. Suet **3.** jactans (*bragging, boastful*): Hor Plin min In same sense, jactator Quint **4.** ambitiōsus (*showy, characterised by display or love of it*) late in this sense *an o death*, a mors, Tac Agr 42, *extr.* · *to prefer what is useful to what is o*, ambitiosis utilia praeferre, Quint 1, 2, 27. Phr *I fear it will look like o*, *vereor ne speciem venditationis ostentationisque speciem ferat or perh. vereor ne putidum sit cf Cic Att 1, 14, *init* or expr by se ostentare, venditare v. TO BOAST DISPLAY

**ostentatiously:** **1.** glōriōsē Cic.: v BOASTFULLY **2.** ambitiōsē *o grave*, a tristis, Mart 1, ad lect Tac Agr 28, *extr* **3.** jactanter *to mourn o. for any one*, aliquem j. moerere, Tac. A 2, 77, *extr* (Or by circuml, *to do anything o too o*, *aliquid nimia cum venditatione sui facere v OSTENTATION)

**ostentatiousness:** v OSTENTATION

**osteology:** expr by de ossibus

**ostler:** ăgāso, ĕquīso, stăbŭlārius. v GROOM.

**ostracise:** Phr *he was o d*, testularum suffragiis e civitate ejectus (est), Nep. Them. 8 cf. id. Arist 1, testula illa exsilio decem annorum multatus est

**ostracism:** *ostrăcismus: written as Gk. by Nep. Cim. 3, *testarum suffragia*, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant (al edd Latine scribunt) Or by meton, testa, testula, testularum suffragia: v TO OSTRACISE.

**ostrich:** strūthiŏcămēlus (Struthio Camelus, Linn.) Plin 10, *init.* Later, simply struthio, ōnis, *m.* Auctt Hist Aug *Of an o, ostrich's*, struthiocamelinus Plin.

**other:** **1.** *Not the same as before mentioned* **1.** ălius, a, ud usu preceded by another alius *some (cohorts) my brother Quintus, o s C. Pomptinius commanded*, alius Q Frater, alius C. Pomptinius . . praeerant, Cic Fam. 15, 4, *med* et *pass Possess. adj.*, alienus, *of o s, belonging to o s* v. foll art For the recurrence of alius in a diff. case after a preceding alius, v. ANOTHER (1). **2.** alter, ĕra, ĕrum (when two persons or things only are spoken of) · with another alter = *the one ..., the* other: *the one lost an army, the o. sold one*, alter exercitum perdidit, a. vendidit, Cic. The pl is used when *a different class or party* is meant *the one class fight, the o. fear the victor*, alteri dimicant, a. victorem timent, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, *fin* **3.** partim, pars after either an antecedent pars, partim; or after alii. *of beasts some live on land, others in the water*, bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae partim aquatiles, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103

we also find (less freq.) partim . . . alii. Sall J. 21, semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant. The form partim is in this constr preferred by Cic for pars, see Liv. 22, 8 etc **4.** cēter, era, ĕrum (*all but what has been mentioned*): *the o. part (of the body)*, c pars, Virg Aen 2, 207 much more freq in *pl.*, cēteri = *the rest*, i q reliqui: v REST (III.) **II.** To denote *the remoter of two objects*, when *the one . . the other*, are opposed alle, a, ud v. ONE (V.) Strengthened by alter *the o (son) he left at home*, illum reliquit alterum domi, Pl. Men prol 28

**III.** *Different from:* **1.** alius in this sense, foll. by atque (ac), quam, praeter; rarely by *abl.* (L G § 630) *do you think me now o than I was before?* a esse censes nunc me atque olim? Ter. Andr 3, 3, 13 Cic.: *they had elected one o than himself*, a quam se cooptaverant, Suet Ner 2 *they had no o. weapons besides swords*, nec tela a habebant praeter gladios, Liv 38, 21 *no o than the wise man*, (non) alius sapiente . . Hor Ep 1, 16, 20 Brut in Cic v ELSE **2.** diversus v DIFFERENT, OPPOSITE

**others, belonging to:** ălĭēnus *to attached to a people's affairs*, aliena curare, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 24 Sall Cic (*pass*)

**otherwise:** **I.** *Differently* **1.** ălĭter *to think o*, a sentire, Cic Fam 3, 7 foll by atque (ac), quam *o than we could wish*, a ac velīemus, id Mil 9, 23 a . . quam, id Rab Post 11, 29 **2.** expr. by modal *abl.*, alia ratione, alio modo, pacto v WAY, MANNER **3.** sēcus *a little while ago you thought o*, paullo ante s. tibi videbatur, Cic Rep 1, 17 *whereas the case is quite o*, quod longe s. est, id. Am 9, 21 Esp in bad sense, *o than is right or desirable*. cf Cic Fin. 3, 13, *extr.*, nobis aliter videtur; recte secusne postea (= *rightly or wrongly*): more expressly, s. quam volumus quamque oportet, id Att. 6, 2, *init.* **4.** contrā: v. REVERSE (the). (Alias in this sense, late and rare)

**II.** Hypothetically, = *the contrary supposition*: **1.** ălĭōquī, -quīn *I think you have not yet (done so), o you would have told me*, puto nondum: alioqui narrasses mihi, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, *init*: Cic Leg 2, 25, 62 (credo . . . fuisse; alioquin . . . .). (N B - Not cetero quin in this use.) **2.** si non; sin minus. v. IF (2) **III.** In other respects **1.** cētĕra (*neut. acc. pl.*, used adverb) *a man o. admirable*, vir c. egregius, Liv. 1, 35, *med.* Hor. Ep 1, 10, *extr.* Suet. (Appy not so in Cic.) **2.** cētĕrōquī, -quīn (*in all other respects* infreq.) *o. the place is not displeasing to me*, c mihi locus non displicet, Cic Fam. 6, 19 **3.** ălĭōquī, -quīn (rare in Cic, and not in present sense v. *supr.* II.) *a character marred by a few faults, o good*, paucis mendosa natura, a. recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 65 Liv.: Plin. min.

**otter:** lutra or lytra: Plin. (L vulgaris, Desm.)

**Ottoman** (*adj.*): *Othmănĭcus.

**Ottoman:** **I.** *A Turk:* *Turca. **II.** *A kind of couch:* *lectus Othomanicus qui dicitur.

**ought** (v.): **1.** dēbeo, 2 (denoting *obligation*, in the most general way): Cic. . Caes. (*pass.*). **2** ŏportet, uit, 2 (of *moral obligation*: with Eng. subject in *acc*, foll. by *infin.*): *those who o. to have been put to the sword*, quos ferīo trucidari oportebat, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9 *you o. to have humoured the young man*, adolescenti gestum (fuisse) morem oportuit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 6. Less freq. is subj. after oportet, WITHOUT CONJ.. cf. Cic de Or. 1, 6, 20, ex rerum cognitione effloresca et redundet oratio oportet Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49 N.B.—(1). *Ought to have . . . .* is regularly expr. by perf. of debeo or oportet, foll. by *imperf. infin*, as pecunia quam his oportuit *dari* (not datam esse), *the money which o. to have been given*. The use of the *perf. infin.* in such cases refers to *the completion of the act* referred to rather than the doing of it cf Cic Cat 1, 2, 6, hoc quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, *which o to have been done out of hand long since* (2). The use of the *past imperf indic*, debebam, oportebat, is often conditional, indicating that something *o to have been done which has not been done* (= Gr ἐχρῆν) cf. L G § 428, *Obs* **3.** expr by *gerund part.*. v. MUST (2) **4.** sometimes, dēcet, 2 v. BECOMES (it) (N B.—Ought *not* may be expr. by non licet, nĕfas est v LAWFUL, UNLAWFUL.)

**ought** (*pron*) more correctly, *aught* after si, nĕ, num, etc, quid stronger form, quippiam and when the sense is *anything whatever*, quicquam: v. ANY

**ounce:** **I.** *The weight* uncia Pl Men 3, 3, 3 (uncia pondo) Plin. *Dimin.*, unciŏla (*a paltry o or twelfth*) Juv 1, 40. *Weighing an o*, uncialis, e *asses weighing (only) an o*, asses unciales, Plin 33, 3, 13 § 45 *half an o.*, semuncia, Liv 34, 1 Varr.: *weighing half an o*, semuncialis: Plin. l c *two, three os, etc*, sextans, quadrans, etc L G § 929 **II.** *The quadruped* *felis uncia (Cycl.).

**our, ours:** **1.** noster, tra, trum *pass O friend Lucilius*, n Lucilius (or in reverse order), Cic Fin. 1, 3, 7. Strengthened (1) by ipse *by our own fault*, nostra ipsorum culpa v OWN (2) by -pte (infreq., and only in the cases ending in a vowel) nostrapte culpa = nostra ipsorum culpa, Ter Ph 5, 2, 1 **2.** sometimes expr by ethic dat nobis (L G § 290) *what does our friend Sannio say after all?* quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Ter Ad 2, 4, 12: v ME (3) **3.** often not to be expr., the context explaining: esp. in the case of such subss. as patria, patres majores: *o. country, which is the common parent of us all*, patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic Cat. 1, 7, 17 *after the manner of o. ancestors*, more majorum etc *Of our own country*, nostras, ātis: *the philosophers of our own c.*, philosophi nostrates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90 *o own (vernacular) words*, verba nostratia, id. Fam. 2, 11, *init.*

**ourselves:** ipsi (in agr. with subject nos expressed or understood); nos, nosmet, nosmetipsi for constr. v. HIMSELF Phr.: *between o*, quod inter nos liceat (dicere), Cic. N D. 1, 26, 74 so, quod inter nos sit (*let that be between o*), Sen. Ep. 12, 2

**ousel:** mĕrŭla (*blackbird*) Cic

**oust:** ējĭcio, 3 v. TO EXPEL.

**out** (*adv*): **I.** *Not within, abroad.* fōris *to dine o*, f. coenare, Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, 6. v ABROAD, OUTSIDE. **2.** fōras (denoting *motion in an outward direction*): usu in connexion with verbs which alone might suffice to convey the sense *they burst o. by the gates*, portis se f erumpunt, Caes B C. 2, 14: v. FORTH. (N.B – In verbs such as *to cast out, rush out, etc*, the suffix forms a compound with the verb v. TO CAST OUT, etc.) **II.** Of literary works, *published* expr. by verb: *the book is not yet o.*, * liber nondum e prelo exiit, nondum emanavit, publicatus est: v. TO PUBLISH. **III.** In interj use, *out upon!* pro, proh! v. SHAME!

**out of** (*prep.*): **I.** *From:* **1.** ex, ē (with *abl.*): *they followed Caesar o. of the city*, Caesarem ex urbe secuti sunt, Caes B. G. 1, 39 *to take away friendship o of life*, amicitiam e vita tollere, Cic. Am. 13, 47. *chosen o. of the Senate to form this jury*, ex Senatu in hoc consilium delecti, id R. Am. 3, *fin.* (N.B.—E only before consonants; and then only when euphonious: ex being the true form.) **2.** dē (with *abl.*: esp. after verbs denoting *material, out of which*; also *selection from a number*): v. OF (II., III.). Phr.. *o. of the house*, foris, foras (v. OUT, *adv.*): *o. of the country*, peregre. *to be o. of the country*, peregrinari (v. ABROAD); TO TRAVEL): see also TO GO OUT, WASH OUT, etc. **II.** *Deprived of*; in phr. *out of one's mind*, mĭnus compos sui, Liv. 42, 28, *fin.*; alienata mente, Caes B G. 6, 41; *to send any one o of his mind*, mentem (alicui) alienare, Liv. 1 c see also INSANE, MAD. **III.** *Beyond range of*: extrā (with *acc.*). *o. of shot*, extra teli jactum, Curt 3, 10, *init* (or by circuml, *they kept o of fire*, *longius se continebant quam quo tela hostium pervenire s. adigi possent) **IV.** *Exceeding a certain limit* Phr. *it is o. of our power*, non opis est nostrae (poet), Virg Aen 1, 601; non ea potestas est nostra, ut . . (denoting *the right* to do something, not the mere physical ability, as in preced. case), Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42 *it was o. of Milo's power to stay*, Miloni manendi nulla facultas (erat), Cic Mil 17, 45: *o of season*, intempestivus; with *adv* intempestive (v. UNSEASONABLE, UNSEASONABLY) *o of order*, extra ordinem (v EXTRAORDINARY). *o of all bounds*, ut nihil possit ultra, Cic Att 15, 1, B **V.** Denoting a motive; **1.** per (esp to denote *the feeling under which an action is done*): *o. of sport and jest*, per ludum et jocum, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 60 *as though o of respect*, quasi per officium, Tac. A 1, 24. **2.** propter (*on account of*) *to obey the laws o of fear*, parere legibus p. metum, Cic Par 5, 1, 34 **3.** ăb, ā (infreq): *o. of mockery*, ab irrisu, Liv. 7, 10 *I write o of particular love and good will*, ab singulari amore ac benevolentia scribo, Bal. in Cic. Att 9, 7, B **4** expr by such partt. as, ductus, adductus, permōtus, coactus. *o of good will, he gave up all to me*, mihi, benevolentia ductus, tribuebat omnia, Cic. Br. 51, 190 *whether o of anger, grief, or fear*, sive iracundia, sive dolore, sive metu permotus, id Att. 10, 4, *med.*: so, misericordia permotus, Petr 101: v TO INDUCE, INFLUENCE.

**outbawl:** *clamando superare.

**outbid:** suprā adjĭcio, 3 Cic Verr. 3, 33, 77 (where liciti sunt has just preceded): some read suprajicio (one word). Phr *to be outbidden by another*, adjectione ab alio superari, Hermog. Dig. 4, 4, 35. (N B.—Though there is no such comp. as supralicere, yet the anal. of Cic l c is enough to justify the phr. supra licēri, *divisim*)

**outbreak:** **I.** *A disturbance, lawless conduct* sēditio v MUTINY. **II.** *A violent access of passion* Phr *in an o of passion*, impetu et ira, Tac. Ger. 25: *in a violent o. of passion*, impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9, *med.*: *to be liable to violent o s of passion*, summā iracundiā esse, Caes. B C. 3, 16. *such a disposition* is described thus. impotentia quaedam animi, a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. *to be liable to o.s of madness*, *furoris accessionibus teneri, cf Cels. 3, 18, *ad fin.*

**outcast:** **1.** exsul, extorris. v. EXILE, EXILED. **2.** prōfŭgus (strictly *adj.*) *an o. from one's country*, patriā p, Liv. 34, 60 *they wandered as o s, without settled abode*, profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall Cat 6 **3.** sometimes, inops, ēgens. v. DESTITUTE.

**outcry:** **1.** clāmor (*loud shouting*) v. CRY, *subs.* **2.** convĭcium (*noisy, unpleasant shouting and brawling*) *astonished at the o.*, convicio permotus, Phaedr. 1, 6, 4 v. NOISE (8). **3.** acclāmātio (*shouting expressive of displeasure*): more fully, adversa (populi) a., Cic de Or. 2, 83, 339.

**outdo:** sŭpĕro, 1: v. TO SURPASS.

**outer:** exterior, us: opp. interior, Cic. Tim. 7 *the o. works (of defence)*, ex. munitiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 87. *Sup.* extrēmus, extīmus, *outermost: the o. town of the Allobroges*, extremum Allobrogum oppidum, Caes. B. G 1, 6 *the o. (circle) which includes all the rest*, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Rep 6, 17: see also FARTHEST. Join. extremus atque ultimus, Cic. See also OUTSIDE, OUTWARD, EXTERNAL.

**outfit:** **1.** perh. appārātus (*equipment, furniture, stores*: collectively): cf. Plin. 13, 1, 1 (in reliquo Darii ap-

paratu, Alexander cepit seminum unguentorum) esp. used of *materials and appliances for war* Caes B C 3, 41 Liv or, **2.** instrūmentum (*stock of utensils*) cf Cic Verr 4, 44, 98, instrumentum ac supellex C Verris See also FURNITURE Or by circuml *to provide an o for any one*, *omma quae peregrinanti opus sunt comparare

**outflank:** Phr : *after all they could not help being o'd*, nec tamen aequari frontes poterant, Liv. 5, 38, *init* the *centre of the army of Artaxerxes o'd the left wing of Cyrus*, *Artaxerxis media acies extra erat Cyri sinistrum cornu (cf ἔξω ἐγένετο τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου κέρως, Xen. An. 1, 8, 23) Sometimes circumvenio, circueo (circumeo), may serve; the movement thus denoted being naturally effected by *an outflanking force : he rested his left on some marshes, to prevent his being o'd (and attacked in the flank or rear)*, sinistrum latus, ne circuiri posset, admovit paludibus, Front 2, 3, 22 : cf. Liv. 31, 21, circumire a cornibus et amplecti hostium aciem : see also Front. l. c § 8, hostem ex utraque parte circumvenire : v. FLANK

**outgeneral:** *arte imperatoria superare · v TO SURPASS

**outgoing:** ēgressus, ūs: Cic Sall

**outgrow:** Phr . *Rome outgrew her early institutions*, *Romae jam adultae leges institutaque antiqua angustiora facta erant.

**outhouse:** perh. tūgūrium v HUT, SHED.

**outlandish:** **1.** externus v FOREIGN. Join externa et peregrina [verba], Quint. 8, 1, 2. **2.** perh barbārus (a depreciatory description of persons and things foreign) *uncouth, o slaves*, servi agrestes et b , Cic. Mil 9, 26 : cf Hor. Od 3, 5, 5, b conjux

**outlast:** durando superare cf TO OUTLIVE.

**outlaw** (*subs*) : **1.** proscriptus (*a proscribed person*) *the Cornelian law forbids the giving of help to an o*, lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic Verr 2, 1, 47, 123 **2.** latro, ōnis; also latruncŭlus, praedo (*one who sets the laws at defiance, a freebooter, robber*) · v. FREEBOOTER. Phr . *banished men, men head over ears in debt, and o s*, exsules, obaerati, capitalia ausi, Liv. 26, 40, *ad fin* (N B —Not exlex; which is, *exempted from the operation of a law*)

**outlaw** (*v*) : **1.** aqua et igni interdīco : v. foll. art. **2.** proscrībo, 3 . v. TO PROSCRIBE

**outlawry, sentence of:** **1.** tecti et aquae et ignis interdictio; Or. pr Dom 30, 78. *To pass sentence of o on any one*, alicui aqua (et) igni interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 44 olt *impers*, *sentence of o. was passed on him*, illi aqua et igni interdictum est, Cic Phil 6, 4, 10. **2.** proscriptio : v. PROSCRIPTION.

**outlay:** sumptus, ūs; impensa · v. EXPENSE.

**outlet:** **1.** exĭtus, ūs . *to have no o.*, ex. non habere [ac pervium non esse], Varr. L.L 5, 32, 143 *seven o s from a house*, septem ex. e domo, Liv. 39, 51, *med.* : Caes. **2.** ēgressus, ūs · *to block up o s*, e. obsidere, Tac A. 16, 10 Petr. *Of the mouths of the Ister*, Ov. Tr. 2, 189. **3.** ēmissārium (*for carrying off water*) *an o. to a lake*, e. lacus, Suet Cl. 20 . Cic. Fam. 16, 18. **4.** effluvium (*for fluids*) · *o. of a lake*, e. lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57. See also MOUTH (II )

**outline:** primae s. extremae lineae ; extrema lineamenta: Phr. *to draw just the o. of a thing*, primas modo lineas alicujus rei ducere, Quint 2, 6, 2 (fig) : also, lineas modo *extremas* circumscribere, id. 9, 2, 7 : *to preserve the o. of the constitution as of a picture*, tanquam picturae formam reipublicae et extrema tanquam lineamenta servare, cf. Cic. Rep. 5, 1 : sometimes forma alone may suffice, cf. id. Off. 1, 5, *init.* · *a mere imperfect o. of anything*, adumbrata imago alicujus rei, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 (v. TO SKETCH). cf. conatus atque adumbratio (*an attempt at an o*) id. Or. 29, 103

**outlive:** superstes sum , supersum (both with *dat*) v TO SURVIVE. Phr : *whichever of the two o s the other*, uter eorum vita superarit, Caes B G 6, 19 cf vincere (= superare) vivendo, Lucr. 1, 203

**outlook:** v. LOOK-OUT

**outnumber:** Phr.: *Caesar understood that the enemy's cavalry o'd his*, Caesar intelligebat hostes equitatu superiores esse, Caes B G 7, 65 so, *to be o'd*, numero inferiorem esse, id B C 1, 57 numero imparem esse, Tac H 2, 20 *greatly to o (the enemy)*, multitudine superare, Front. 2, 3, 6 *so far to o*, tantum multitudine superare, Liv 5, 38, *med.* cf multitudine abundare, id 21, 8, *init the enemy greatly o'd him in cavalry*, hostes innumero equitatu praevalebant, Front 2, 3, 14 *there it would be impossible for them to be o'd*, illic [utrimque legis] copias numero futuras pares [quum angustiae multitudinem non caperent], Curt 3, 7, *ad fin*

**outpost:** stătio *to be on guard in o s*, in statione esse, Caes B G 4, 42 *numerous o s (piquets)*, crebrae s., id B C. 1, 73. Join custodiae stationesque, ib 1, 59

**outpour:** effundo, 3 v TO POUR OUT

**outpouring:** effūsio Cic N D 2, 10, 26 (ef aquae) Or expr. by verb *concerning the o. of the Holy Spirit*, *de effuso Spiritu Sancto.

**outrage** (*subs*) **1.** vexātio (*rough usage, bodily abuse*), *to save from most cruel o*, ex acerbissima v eripere, Cic Cat 4, 1, 2 *in the midst of o and insult*, per v et contumelias, Liv 38, 59, *fin*. **2.** injūria v. INJURY **3.** indignĭtas (*insulting or humiliating treatment*) *to put up with every kind of o and insult*, omnes i contumelias que perferre, Caes. B G 2, 14 So, indigna pati, *to submit to undeserved o*, Liv 31, 30, *ad init*. **4.** făcinus, ŏris, *n* (*a bold, outrageous deed*) · more fully, indignum f (*an o against all decency*), Ter Andr 1, 1, 118 *it is an o. to put a Roman citizen in bonds*, f est vincire civem Romanum, Cic Verr. 5, 66, 170 *to shrink from no o.*, nihil facinoris praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, *med* So, flāgĭtium (*an o against natural law and decency*) cf. Tac G. 12, *med* (tanquam flagitia, dum pununtur, abscondi oporteat) · also Liv. l. c.

**outrage** (*v*) **1.** vexo, 1 (*to treat violently and abusively*) · Cic. : Caes.. v. TO OPPRESS, ABUSE. **2.** laedo injuriā affĭcio, etc v TO INJURE Phr *violently to o. a girl*, (puellae) indigne per vim vitium offerre, Ter. Ad 3, 2, 10 *to o humanity*, humanitatem exuere, Cic. Lig. 5, 14

**outrageous:** **1.** indignus (*shameful, humiliating*) *o. conduct*, i. facinus, Ter Andr. 1, 1, 118 *to maltreat in an o. manner*, i. in modum mulcare, Liv. 29, 9, *med*. As exclam , *outrageous !* indignum ! Ov M 5, 37. **2.** făcĭnŏrōsus (*characterized by audacious crime* infreq ) *the most o assassins*, sicarii facinorosissimi Cic. Sext 38, 81 Just **3.** immŏdĭcus, immŏdĕrātus v. IMMODERATE, EXCESSIVE **4.** immānis v. MONSTROUS. Phr.: *all declare it is positively o*, clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11.

**outrageously:** indignē (comp. preced. art.).: Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10, etc. also, indignum in modum, Liv. 29, 9, *med.*; indigne modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. See also SHAMEFULLY, EXCESSIVELY.

**outrageousness:** perh. immānĭtas (*monstrousness*): cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14, immanitas tanti facinoris See also OUTRAGEOUS.

**outrider:** perh praecursor . cf. Plin. Pan 75, *fin*. (nullus apparatus adrogantiae principalis, nullus *praecursorum* tumultus) · or, assecla v. ATTENDANT

**outright:** **I.** *At once*. statim, etc v. IMMEDIATELY. **II.** *Completely*: **1.** prorsus . *I am done for o.*, p. perii, Pl. Aul 2, 8, *extr*. **2.** plānē *to be o destitute of common feeling*, p carere sensu communi, Hor S. 1, 3, 66 : Ter. Superl. planissime, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 26 (p perdere) See also COMPLETELY, ENTIRELY.

**outrun:** **1.** praecurro, cŭcurri and -i rsum, 3 (rare) : Vulg Joh. xx 4. **2.** cursu supĕro (*if an actual trial of speed* be meant praecurro simply indicating that one party is *ahead of the other*) . v. TO OUTSTRIP *That can o*, velocior: v. SWIFT See also TO OUTSTRIP.

**outset:** inceptum, etc . v. BEGINNING.

**outshine:** praelūceo, xi, 2 (with *dat.*) Hor Ep 1, 1, 83 Or expr. by lucidior, fulgidior *eyes that do o the stars*, lucidiora stellis lumina v BRIGHT

**outside** (*subs*) **I.** *The external part of a thing* **1.** expr by extrinsĕcus (opp to intrinsecus) *a column covered with gold on the o*, columna ex. inaurata, Cic Div 1, 24, 48 *the liver is hollow in the inside, and with rounded o*, jecur intrinsecus cavum, ex gibbum est, Cels. 4, 1, *med* **2.** by extrā (opp. to intus, intra) *on the o and on the inside*, extra intusque, Col 8, 15, *init* . Hor. Ep 2, 1, 31 So also *compar* exterius *on the inside and o*, intrinsecus et exterius, Col 12, 43, *med.* (extrinsecus et intra, ib *paulo infra*) **3.** exterior pars (after anal. of interior pars), or peth externa, orum (*n pl*) v. INTERIOR.

**II.** *Outer appearance*, as opp to *inner reality* **1.** frons, ntis, *f the mere o deceives many*, decipit f prima multos, Phaedr 4, 2, 5 : *it has more in it than it promises on the o*, plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2 (cf. Cic Att 4, 15, where fronte and mente are opposed) **2.** speĕcies, ēi v. SHOW, APPEARANCE Phr *having a fair o*, speciosus pelle decora, Hor Ep. 1, 16, 45 *the mere o of virtue*, sola, ut sic dixerim, cutis virtutis Quint 10, 2, 15 **III** *The extreme measure*: Phr *at the o*, summum v MOST, *adj* (*fin*)

**outside** (*adv*) **1** extrā *to have enemies both inside and o*, ex et intus hostem habere, Caes B C 3, 69 Hor : Col **2.** fōris (strictly, *out of doors* also in wider sense) *left inside (the city), expected o*, relictus intus, exspectatus f., Cic Sul 5, 17 · *some (fruits) have the fleshy part inside and the woody part o*, aliorum intus corpus et f. lignum, Plin 15, 28, 34 Nep. **3.** extrinsĕcus: Cic.. Cels.: v preced art. (I , 1).

**outside of** (*prep.*): extrā (with *acc*) : *o of the Colline gate*, ex. portam Collinam, Cic Leg. 2 23, 58 : Caes. Hor.

**outskirts:** Phr.: *situated in the o. of the city* (*Rome*), suburbānus ci. gymnasium suburbanum, Cic de Or. 1, 21, *extr just on the o s of the province*, fere ad extremum provinciae finem, Liv. 40, 16, *med.*

**outspoken:** Phr *to be perfectly o*, aperte ipsam rem loqui; nil circumlitione uti, Ter. Andr 1, 2, 31; positis ambagibus vera loqui, Ov M 10, 19 : comp Latine loqui (like our, "*to speak in plain English*"), Mart. 1, ad lect . *in a perfectly o manner*, sine fuco et fallaciis ("*without any humbug*"), Cic Att 1, 1, *init*. (Planiloquus only Pl. Truc 4, 4, 11 ) See also FRANK, CANDID.

**outspread** (*part adj*) . **1.** passus: *with o. hands*, p. palmis, manibus, Caes B. C 3, 98. B. G. 2, 13. **2.** pātŭlus (*spreading ;* as constant quality) : *o branches*, p. rami, Cic · v. SPREADING.

**outstanding** (*adj.*) · Phr. · *to pay off an o debt*, quod reliquum restat persolvere, Pl. Cist 1, 3, 40 (v. BALANCE) : cf. Cic. Att 16, 3, *med*, maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum (i. e. *my o. debts*) : *to pay off my own o. debts*, aes alienum meis nominibus solvere, Sall. Cat 35 v DEBT

**outstretched:** v. OUTSPREAD.

**outstrip:** **1.** expr. by sŭpĕro, 1 : *to o. the hound in the race*, cursu s. canem, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 51 · cf. celeritate

(subtus, Cæs B G 1, 1, 1 v TO SURPASS.

2. praeverto, ti, sum, 3 also as v dep (pass) *to o the winds*, praevertere ventos, Virg. Aen 12, 345 so, fugā praevertitur Eurum, ib 1, 317

**outvie**: supĕro, 1 v TO SURPASS

**outvote**: Phr *to be o'd*, suffragiis superari, cf. Plin 35, 10, 36 § 72

**outward** (*adj.*). externus, exterius v. EXTERNAL

**outward** (*adv.*) fŏras v OUT (*adv*).

**outwardly**: extrinsĕcus, extra v OUTSIDE (*adv*)

**outwards**: *in exteriorem partem

**outweigh**: I. praeponderō, 1 (rare in this sense) *to be o'd by virtue* (speaking of *expediency, etc*), honestate praeponderari, Cic Off 3, 4, 18 (More freq intrans = *to incline, as does the heavier scale*) 2. praeverto, ti, sum, 3 (*to take precedence of*. with *dat*) *I see filial affection o's your love*, pietatem amori video tuo praevertere, Pl Ps 1, 3, 74 Liv 2, 24, *med* (nec posse . bello *praevertere* quicquam, *nothing could o the war, claim prior attention*) 3. expr. by antiquus (applied to that *which ranks first in consideration*) · *praise and glory o'it with him a kingdom*, antiquior fuit illi laus et gloria quam regnum, Cic Div 2, 37, 78 *the navy has with him o'd every other consideration*, navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, Cic Att. 10, 8, *ad init*

**outwit**: dēcipio, (dolis), fallo, cāpio, dēlūdo v TO DECEIVE

**outwork**: in fortification, exterior mūnītio (exterius munimentum) Caes B. G 7, 87 (not, as in Eng, a technical term) or pl, *exteriora opera v. WORKS

**oval** (*adj.*) ōvātus *others are of an o. shape*, alius o. species, Plin 15, 21, 23. Or by circuml, *ovi formam habens (N B.—Ovalis = *relating to an ovation*, e. g, o. corona, Gell)

**oval** (*subs*) ōvāta forma, figūra v. preced. art.

**ovation**: i e *an inferior triumph*: ŏvātio Gell. 5, 6, *fin*. Flor *To celebrate an o.*, ovare, Gell l. c Plin. (N B.—The verb is found in Cic, Liv, etc.; the subs. only in late authors. hence usu. best expr by verb *an o was decreed to Manlius*, Manlio ut ovans urbem ingrederetur, decretum est, Liv 5, 31, *med.*: *this was afterwards the crown used in o's*, haec postea ovantium fuit corona, Plin 15, 29, 38) Phr. *to receive a perfect o.*, effussissime excipi, Suet. Ner. 22 (BY NO MEANS ovatio in this lax use)

**oven**: I. furnus *to put a pot in an o.*, ollam in furnum conjicere, Plin. 20, 9, 39· *to heat an o.*, f calefacere (v. TO HEAT) *to bake in an o.*, in f. torrere, id 28, 8, 29 § 115· Pl. Hor. 2. clibănus (*smaller than* furnus, which was sometimes used in common by a neighbourhood, cf Hor. S. 1, 4, 37 whereas the clibanus was portable) Plin. 20, 9, 39 Tert. See also FURNACE

**over** (*prep.*): I. *From side to side, above* 1. süper (with *acc*)· *to be thrown o the rampart*, s. vallum praecipitari, Sall. Jug. 58 *to sail o cornfields*, s. segetes navigare, Ov. M 1, 295. (N.B —Supra denotes *position above*, not *motion over*; thus supra segetes navigat [the commoner reading in Ov. M. 1, 295] = *he sails above the corn-fields, with the corn-fields beneath him* super either *motion or position over*: cf. *infr*) 2. trans. (with *acc.*)· v. ACROSS Phr. *there was a passage o. the Alps*, iter per Alpes erat, Caes B G. 1, 10 *to throw a bridge o. a river*, pontem in flumine facere, ib. 1, 13; flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45, *init*. (N B.—In this sense, *over* often forms part of a virtually compound verb· v. TO FLY OVER, etc)

II. *Above*: esp. to denote a position *precisely above*: süper (with *acc.* or *abl.*): *an eagle hovering just o. the king's head*, paululum s. caput regis placide volans aquila, Curt. 4, 15, *ad fin.*: Liv. 1, 34, *med.*· *o. whose neck hangs a sword*, ensis cui s. cervice pendet, Hor Od 3, 1, 17. III. Denoting *elevation or authority* expr. by prae in composition e g. *to be o, have command o*, praeesse, praepositum esse, etc v TO COMMAND (2, 3); APPOINT (I, *a*, 5, 6).

IV. *Extending upon the entire surface of* 1. süper (with *acc* when one thing *covers another, as a coating*) *hides are spread o the bricks*, s lateres coria inducuntur, Caes. B. C 2, 10. 2. per (after verbs of motion, to denote that *a certain space is traversed*) *to roam o. the fields*, per agros vagari, Liv. 2, 60 v. THROUGH Phr *to travel o. such vast regions on foot*, tantas regiones obire pedibus, Cic Fin 5, 29, 87 so, lustrare v TO TRAVERSE. V. *Higher than* Phr (*a part of the river*) *where the water is o a man's head*, *ubi humanā magnitudine major est fluminis altitudo

VI. *More than* süper (with *acc*) *o 60,000*, s sexaginta millia, Tac G. 33 Sall So sometimes, supra and ultra but amplius is better Latin v. MORE, *adj* (2, *sqq*)

VII. *During the time of*, inter *o a period of ten years*, i decem annos, Cic. Verr. Act 1, 13, 37 *I dictated the above o my dinner*, haec i coenam dictavi, id Q Fr 3, 1, 6 v DURING VIII. *In addition to* in phr, *over and above* 1. süper (with *acc*) *o. and above disease, famine weakened the Punic army* Punicum exercitum s morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv 28, 46, *fin* 2 praeter v. BESIDES (For the use of insuper, *adv*, v OVER, *adv* II.)

**over** (*adv*) I *Resting above* 1. süper *to heap purple cloth o*, purpureas s. vestes conjicere, Virg Aen 6, 221 Caes. 2. supră (where, as before, *a subs.* or *pron* would naturally be expr in Eng) cf Cic Div 1, 17, 33, cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio, supraque [= *and over the spot*] impositum puteal accepimus II. *Beyond, besides what has been used*. as, *to remain o*, superare v. TO REMAIN Esp in phr, *over and above* insüper *he even cheats me out of my money o and above*, etiam me defrudat, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 38 *if that is not enough, exact vengeance o and above*, si id parum est, his etiam poenas expetite, Liv. 3, 67, *med.*

III. *Past and done with* expr. by verb. *when the assizes were o*, conventibus peractis, Caes B G. 5, 2 *when the battle was o.*, confecto proelio, Sall. Cat 61 *it is all o with that*, actum est de isto, Cic Att 12, 25, *extr it is all o. with me*, acta haec res est per, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 3 *it is all o. with you, Geta, unless* .., nullus es. Geta, nisi . . . , id. Ph. 1, 4, 1 IV. In phr *over and over* (*again*) saepius, identidem, saepenumero. v. REPEATEDLY (N.B —When the word *over* is inseparable in sense from a verb with which it is connected, see the verb. *e.g.* TO TURN OVER, GIVE OVER, RUN OVER, etc)

**over-** (*adject prefix*) expr. by nimis; or by compar. degree (L. G. § 351)· v. TOO.

**overabound**: süpĕro, 1· *that they should o. in wealth*, illis divitias superare, Sall Cat. 20· Cic See also TO ABOUND (Superabundo late: Vulg. Tert)

**overawe**: dēterreo, 2 *the tribunes being o.d*, deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9, *init*. v. TO DETER, INTIMIDATE. Phr., *to o the Germans*, metum Germanis injicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 or more precisely perh, metu coercere, reprimere.

**overbalance**: v. TO OUTWEIGH.

**overbearing**: 1. insŏlens, ntis *o in prosperity*, (in) secundis rebus 1., Hirt B. G. 8, 13, *extr.*: *naturally o. and arrogant*, naturā i. et superbus, Cic. Mur. 3, 9. 2. süperbus: v. HAUGHTY, TYRANNICAL. *To grow o.*, insolescere, Sall. Cat 6 (per licentiam i.) Tac.: *o. conduct or disposition*, insolentia. Sall.: Cic.

**overbearingly**: insŏlenter· Cic.· Liv. v. INSOLENTLY.

**overbearingness**: insŏlentia Cic.. Sall. Join insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic Verr 4, 41, 89

**overblown**: Phr. *o pride*, perh. intumescens superbia, cf Phaedr 1, 3, 4

**overboard**: Phr: *to jump o.*, se ex navi projicere, Caes. B. G 4, 25 ex navi desilire, ib *to throw anything o (to lighten the ship)*, alicujus rei jacturam facere, Cic. Of 3, 23, 89.

**overburden**: v TO OVERLOAD.

**overcast** (*part adj.*): nūbilus *if the sky should become o.*, si fiat coelum n., Plin 16, 26, 46 The neut is used *subs*: e g *when the sky is o*, nubilo, id. 11, 24 28 Suet. *Impers* nubilat, *the sky becomes o* Varr. R R. 1, 13 (si n coeperit) Phr *the sky was o*, coelum nubibus obscuratum, Sall Jug 38 *the clouds gather from all sides and the sky is o*, nubes undique adductae obruere tenebris diem, Petr 114. cf. eripiunt subito nubes coelumque diemque, Virg Aen 1, 88 more simply, coelum nubibus tegitur, obducitur (Kr)

**overcharge** (*v*) 1 e *to charge too large a sum* *plus aequo exigere.

**overclouded** v OVERCAST

**overcoat**, lacerna, paenŭla, endromis v CLOAK

**overcome** 1 süpĕro, 1 *to o all difficulties*, omnes difficultates s, Vell 2, 120 *the very gods cannot o necessity*, necessitatem ne dii quidem s., Liv. 9, 4, *extr to o in war*, bello s. (possunt), Caes B G. 1, 45, *in a naval engagement*, navali proelio s, id B. C 2, 22. 2. vinco, dēvinco (*completely*) v. TO CONQUER, SUBDUE.

**overcoming** (*part adj*) victor. -trix v. VICTORIOUS.

**overdo**: Phr.. *not to o a thing*, ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34 *you o the thing both ways*, vehemens in utramque partem es nimis, id Heaut. 3, 1, 31 *I don't like an overdone preciseness of articulation*, nolo *putidius* exprimi literas, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41 *a delivery overdone with grimace and gesticulation*, pronuntiatio vultuosa et gesticulationibus molesta, Quint. 11, 3, 183

**overdone**: v preced. art

**overdraw**: I. *To draw too much money*. Phr *to o. one's account*, perh *amplius scribere quam apud argentarium pecuniae sunt praesto* II. *To exaggerate in description*· Phr. *the picture of horrors is o.n*, *res ipsa per se atrox amplificando in majus est aucta*; atrocitas (foeditas) spectaculi praeter modum actae rei est amplificata v TO EXAGGERATE

**overdrink**: Phr . *to o. oneself*, nimio potu se invitare v. TO INDULGE. Stronger, vino se obruere, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26.

**overdrive**: Phr. *to o cattle*, *alimenta velocius (longius) quam oportet agere *an ox horse*, *equus nimio cursu confectus.

**overdue**: Phr *bills that are o* *syngraphae quibus dies praeterrit

**overeat**: Phr.· *to o oneself*, nimio cibo se invitare v. TO INDULGE.

**overestimate**: nimis magni aestimo, facio: v TO ESTIMATE, VALUE.

**overfatigue** (*subs.*)· nimia fătigātio, defatigatio v FATIGUE.

**overfeeding** (*subs.*): *nimius (immodicus) cibus.

**overflow** (*v*)· 1. expr by effundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (as *pass.*, or with *pron. refl*)· *the sea never either rises above its wont nor o.s*, mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur: more precisely, super ripas effundi (of the Tiber), Liv. 1, 4. *ad init*. (N.B —That redundo is *to rise, swell*, not *to overflow*, is evident from a comparison of Cic Div. 2, 32, 69, si lacus Albanus redundasset, with Liv. 5, 51, who, in relating the same incident, has, si quando aqua Albana abundasset, etc.) 2. superfluo, xi, xum, 3 (*to run over the brim*: whereas effundi implies also *spreading abroad*): *to boil things gently, so that they may not o.*, leniter coquere ne superfluant, Cels 6, 18, 2: Tac. A. 2, 61 de

Nilo) Plin. **3.** expr. by sŭpĕrfundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (as *pass. refl. = to overspread*). *the Tiber has forsaken its bed and is owing its lower banks*, Tiberis alveum excessit, et demissioribus ripis superfunditur, Plin Ep 8, 17, 1 cf Liv 7, 3, Circus Tiberi supertuso irrigatus. **4.** inundo, 1 (*to cover with water, inundate*) *the Tiber o'd the level parts of the city*, Tiberis loca plana urbis mundavit, Liv 35, 9, *init* so, id 24, 9, etc (N B—Not used without *acc. of that which is overflowed*) Phr (*the Nile*) *rising very high o's all Egypt*, auctu magno per totam Aegyptum spatiatur, Plin. 5, 9, 10 § 55 *the river rises and o's*, amnis abundans exit (se ripis), **Virg.** G. 1, 116 cf id Aen. 2, 496 *it o's its left bank*, vagus sinistra labitur ripa, Hor. Od 1, 2, 18 See also TO INUNDATE.

**overflow** (*subs*) expr by verb *in consequence of an o of the Tiber*, effuso per ripas Tiberi flumine, quum Tiberis agros inundasset, etc v. TO OVERFLOW. See also INUNDATION (Sometimes auctus, ūs, may be precise enough e g *concerning the causes of the o of the Nile*, *de causis Nili auctus)

**overflowing** (*adj*) i. e *copious, abundant* largus et exundans [ingenii fons], Juv 10, 119 See also ABUNDANT

**overflowingly**: v. ABUNDANTLY

**overfond**: nimis indulgens, indulgentior. v. FOND *O of a wife*, uxorius Hor Od. 1, 2, 19 Virg.

**overgrown** (*part and adj.*) · **I.** *Covered with herbage* **1.** obsĭtus rough country *o with bush*, contragosa loca et o virgultis, Liv. 28, 2, *init.* Ov. **2.** crēber, bra, brum (*thick with*: poet) *a grove o. with reeds*, c. arundinibus lucus, Ov M. 11, 190 **3.** oppĭlātus (archaic and rare) cf Pl. Aul 4, 6, 9, lucus crebro salicto oppletus Phr *rocks o. with moss*, musco circumlita saxa, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7. also amply, muscosa saxa. v MOSSY. **II.** *Grown beyond the natural size* enormi corpore (*abl* of description) Suet. Cal 50.

**overhang:** **I.** Trans., *to suspend over and cover* perh convestio, vestio cf. Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, 2, ita omnia convestit (*clothes, overhangs*) hedera. also id Tusc 5, 23, 64, sepulcrum septum undique et *vestitum* vepribus et dumetis. *To o a theatre with an awning*, vela in theatro ducere, Plin 19, 1, 6; theatrum integere, mumbrare, ib. **II.** Intrans., *to be suspended or situated above* · **1.** immineo, ui, 2 (with *dat*, or *absol.*). *eminences o'ing* (i. e *situated so close as to command*) *the road*, viae imminentes tumuli, Liv 38, 2, *med* : *the cliff o's the waters*, scopulus aequoribus imminet, Ov. M 4, 525 for absol use, see Virg Aen 1, 105. Strengthened, superimmineo, 2 (rare) Virg. **2.** impendeo, 2 (*to hang right over*, whereas immineo rather refers to that which *from height and proximity may be said to overhang*) *a sword o's his neck*, impendet illius cervicibus (gladius), Cic. Tusc 5, 21, 62. also = immineo. Caes. B. G. 1, 6 (mons altissimus impendebat, *sc.* itineri). Strengthened, superimpendeo, 2 Cat For fig sense, v. TO IMPEND.

**overhanging** (*adj.*): impendens, superimpendens (or divisim, super impendens) v. preced. art.

**overhastily**: praeprŏpĕrē · Liv. 37, 23, *fin.*: nimium festīnanter Cic. Fin. 5. 26, 77: or compar. festinantius, Tac. A. 15, 3.

**overhasty**: **1.** praeprŏpĕrus: Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init.*: Liv **2.** praeceps, cĭpĭtis (*headlong, hurried*) Cic. Fl 20, 48. **3.** festīnātus (in pass. sense, of that which is *done with too great haste*): *an o. marriage*, f. nuptiae, Suet. Aug 69. Quint.

**overhaul**: Phr.: *to o. every single expression*, sub judicium singula verba vocare, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 20. See also TO INSPECT, CRITICIZE.

**overhead**: **1.** dēsŭper · Virg Aen. 1, 165. strictly denoting *motion from above* cf. Virg Aen 4, 122, nimbum desuper infundam. **2.** insŭper (*above*) Sall Cat 55 (carcerem minuunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, i. e. *walls all round and a vaulted roof o*) *To be or hang o*, impendeo, superimpendeo, immineo: v TO OVERHANG

**overhear**: **1.** excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to "catch"*) *one of the slaves o'd the conversation*, sermonem eorum servus excepit, Liv 2, 4, *ad fin.* **2** exaudio, 4 (*to hear from a distance in outside*) *an altercation arose between the pullarii, and was o'd by some Roman knights*, altercatio inter pullarios orta exaudita (est) ab Romanis equitibus, Liv 10, 40, *med* · v TO HEAR **3.** auscŭlto, 1 (*to listen and so hear*) · *to o anything at the door*, aliquid ab ostio a, Pl Merc. 2, 4, 9 **4.** aucŭpo, 1 (lit. *to catch, like a fowler*) Pl Most 2, 2, 42 (auc sermonem nostrum)

**overheat**: Phr. *to o oneself by running*, *ex cursu aestuare *he must avoid doing himself*, *caveto ne cursu, gestatione, etc, nimis incalescat

**overjoy** (*subs*) nimium gaudium, Liv 22, 7, *fin*

**overjoyed** (*part and adj.*): Phr *to be o*, laetitia exsultare, Cic. Att 14, 6; gestire, Ter Eun 3, 5, 10 (quid est quod sic gestis? *why so o?*) *I am o at the result of the elections*, comitia me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. Fam 2, 10 *the Athenians were so o at that victory*, ea victoria tantae fuit Atticis laetitiae, Nep Timoth. 2 *to be o to receive any one*, effusa laetitia excipere aliquem, cf Liv 35, 43, *extr* *to be so o at the sight of a son as to depart life*, ad conspectum filii nimio gaudio exanimari, Liv 22, 7, *fin* *I am o.!* immortaliter gaudeo! (colloq.), Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3

**overland**: Phr. *o route*, terrestre iter Plin 5, 6, 6

**overlap**: expr by excēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *one tooth o's the adjoining tooth*, dens super proximum dentem excedit, Cels 8, 7 *the one (part of the) bone o's the other*, aliud (os) super aliud effertur, ib 8, 10

**overlay**: **I.** *To cover or overspread a surface*: **1.** illĭno, lēvi, lĭtum. 3 (lit. *to smear on* · with *acc* and *dat.*): *marble is overlaid with gold by means of the white of an egg*, marmori ovi candido illinitur (aurum), Plin. 33, 3, 20 Sen Ep 119, 11. Also foll by *acc* and *abl*, Plin. **2.** inauro, 1 (*with gold*). *to o brass with gold*, auro aes in, Plin 33, 3, 20. Virg. Instead of *p. part.* inauratus, may *also* be used auratus v. GILDED. (N.B.—Inargento does not occur but the *p. part* inargentatus, *overlaid with silver*, does Plin 21, 2, 3, lamina *inaurata* aut *inargentata*) **3.** indūco, 3 v TO OVERSPREAD **II.** *To smother by lying upon* opprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3 Vulg III Reg. iii 19 (dormiens quippe oppressit eum). More precisely, *superincubando opprimere.

**overleap**: transĭlio, 4. Liv 1, 7

**overload**: **I.** Lit *to o. a vessel or wagon*, *nimio pondere onerare navem, plaustrum; nimium onus imponere plaustro (Kr). *the ship was lost through being overladen*, *navis perit nimio onere praegravata *the ship was overladen with corn*, *navi imposita erat frumenti vis major quam ut tuto navigari posset **II.** Fig.. *to o oneself with wine, food, etc.*, vino se obruere, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; vino epulisque obrui, Nep. Dion 4 (see also TO INDULGE) *overladen with food and drink*, cibo vinoque praegravis, Tac. H 2, 21, *init.*: *having the stomach o'd*, crudus (*with food not yet digested*), Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: Cic. *such a state of the stomach*, cruditas (v. INDIGESTION) *to rectify an o'd stomach*, cruditates digerere, Plin. 26, 7, 25 (N B.—As applied to food, *medically*, onerare is *to be heavy on the stomach*: Plin. 29, 3, 11.)

**overlong**: praelongus: longior: v. LONG.

**overlook**: **I.** *To command a view of*: **1.** prospĭcio, spexi, ctum, 3 *the dining-rooms of the loveliest countryhouses*, coenatio amoenissimas villas p., Plin. Ep 2, 17, 12 Hor. So without difference of sense, prospecto, 1 cf Tac. A 14, 19, villa quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, *which stands very high, and o's the underlying bays* **2** perh immineo, 2 (*to be situated just above, to command* · with *dat.*): *a hall o's the city*, collis urbi, Virg. Aen. 1, 420 [it is added, adversas *aspectat desuper* arces, *looks down upon them*] · v TO OVERHANG (II). **3.** despĭcio, despecto. v TO LOOK DOWN. **II.** *To cast the eyes over with a view to examining* inspĭcio, 3 v TO INSPECT, SURVEY. **III.** *To pass by (an offence) unnoticed* **1.** ignosco, nōvi, tum, 3 (with *dat of person, acc of thing overlooked or forgiven* · the latter also *dat.* when alone) v TO FORGIVE **2.** praetermitto, 3 Ter Ad 1, 1, 26 **3.** conniveo, 2 v TO WINK AT **4.** negligo, exi, ctum, 3 (*to disregard*) · *he would not o the injuries done*, se injurias non neglecturum, Caes B G 1, 36 Cic. **IV** *To neglect* · negligo, praetermitto, etc v TO NEGLECT, OMIT.

**overmaster**: dēvinco, dēbello. v TO SUBDUE

**overmatch**: sŭpĕro, 1 v TO OVERCOME *O'd*, impar, āris (*not a match for*) Hor Od 4, 6, 5 Virg.

**overmuch**: nimis, nimium, plus aequo v. TOO (much)

**overnight**: *pridie vesperi cf. Cic. de Or 2, 3, 13, heri vesperi

**overpass**: v TO PASS OVER

**overpeopled**: Phr · *the country is o.* *major quam pro regione hominum multitudo est, crebrior hominum multitudine regio est quam ut eos satis alat.

**overplus**: v SURPLUS

**overpower**: **1.** opprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3 (*to overwhelm, crush, subdue*). *to o any one in war*, aliquem bello o., Nep Dat 9, *init* JOIN: armis conficere atque opprimere, Cic Font 12, 26 Fig *to be o'd by one's feelings*, opprimi et vix resistere dolori, id. Fam. 4, 6, *med* **2.** sŭpĕro, exsŭpĕro, 1 (the latter a strengthened form): v. TO OVERCOME. **3.** dēbello, 1 v. TO SUBDUE. See also TO OVERWHELM. *To o. a smell*, odorem exstinguere, cf. Plin. 19, 6, 34.

**overpowering**: v. OVERWHELMING.

**overrate**: nimis magni făcio, aestĭmo v TO VALUE

**overrated** (*part. and adj.*): Phr. *to be an o man*, *famā minorem esse.

**overreach**: i. e. *to deceive*: circumvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4: Cic. *to o. a man's ignorance*, alicujus ignorantiam c., Ulp Dig 17, 1, 29 § 3 · v. TO CHEAT, DEFRAUD

**overreaching** (*subs*): fraus, dŏlus (malus) v. FRAUD, DISHONESTY.

**override**: **I.** *To ride too much*; v. TO OVERDRIVE. **II.** *To take precedence of* · perh praeverto, 3: Liv. 2, 24 v. PRECEDENCE.

**overripe**: Phr. *o. fruit*, *poma quae jam maturitatem excesserunt.

**overrule**: Phr.: *the magistrate o'd the plea*, *magistratus exceptionem locum non habere statuit, cf. Ulp Dig 44, 2, 18 *to o a decision*, *rem judicatam rescindere; decretum tollere: v. TO RESCIND

**overruling** (*adj.*): Phr. *an o. providence*, *gubernatrix illa Dei providentia.

**overrun**: **I.** *To harass a country by incursions; to roam over*: pervăgor, 1 · *to o. well nigh the whole globe*, p bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17, *init.* Also simple verb: *they were o'ing and ravaging the Roman territory*, populabundi in agris Romanis vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5, *ad fin.*: Caes. Phr.: *to o. a country for the purpose of pillaging and ravaging*, praedandi vastandique causa se in agros effundere, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Liv. **II.** *To grow and spread over*: perh. obsĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2: *a marsh o. with osier-beds*, palus salictis

obsessa, Ov M 11, 363. See also OVERBROWN.

**overscrupulous**: religiosior v SCRUPULOUS

**oversee**: praesum, cūro (*to have charge of*), inspicio (*to examine*). v. TO SUPERINTEND

**overseer**: 1. cūrātor (*he who takes charge of* gen term) *o of the Flaminian highway*, c viae Flaminiae, Cic Att 1, 1 *o for the repairing of the walls*, c moenis reficiendis, id Opt Gen. 7, 19 2 praeses, idis (esp *the o. of governor of a province*) Suet Aug 23 Ing 3. custos, ōdis, c. v. KEEPER *To be o of*, praeesse, praepositum esse alicui rei v HEAD (VII., Phr)

**overshadow**: 1. obumbro, 1 Ov. Am 2, 16, 10. Plin Fig *to o a name (throw it into the shade)*, nomen ob, Tac H. 2, 32 Also simple verb, umbro, 1 v TO SHADE 2. obscūro, 1 v. TO DARKEN, OBSCURE 3. officio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to stand in the way of* with *dat*) cf Cic. N D 2, 19, 49 ipsa umbra terrae solis officit noctem efficit Fig *to o (eclipse) any one's reputation*, alicuius nomini, Liv praef cf Vell 2, 36, omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua officere cuncta (= *to be over them*)

**overshoot**: Phr *don't o the mark, as the proverb is*, (= ita facias ne praeter casum) Ter Ph 5, 2, 3 (but the expr is a doubtful one) *ne ultra quam est opus contendas*

**overshot**: Phr *an o wheel*, *rota quae aquā infra eunte versatur*

**oversight**: I. *Superintendence* cūra v CARE II *An omission* expr by praetermitto, neglīgo, etc v OMISSION Phr. *by an o*, per imprudentiam, Cic Verr 2, 23, 57 (opp to scienter, de industria, *intentionally*).

**oversleep** (*e*) Phr *to o oneself*, *diutius quam propositum erat dormire, somno oppressum teneri; in (ad) multam lucem dormire, cf Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30 (Indormire alicui rei, *to go to sleep over a thing*)

**overspread**: I. *To spread or lay over* 1. indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *acc* and *dat*, or as in Eng) *to o a wall with wax*, parieti ceram i, Plin 33, 7, 40 *to o (over) shields made of bark with skins*, scuta ex cortice facta pellibus i, Caes B G. 2, 33: also with super and acc. of that *over which*: id B C 2, 10 2. obdūco, 3 (usu same constr as preced) Fig *to o a clear subject with obscurity*, claras rei tenebras ob, Cic Ac 2, 6, 16 See also TO COVER (*I*, 4, etc). II. *To form a covering or shade over* expr by *pass* of indūco, obdūco, obscūro *thick clouds o the sky*, *coelum densis nubibus obscuratur, coelo densae nubes (obductae) nubes tenebras efficiunt v OVERCAST. ("*Inducere* solenne de ventis coelum nubibus obcaecantibus, sumptumque a pictoribus."—Gierig ad Plin. Ep 2, 17, 7) Phr: *when the curtain of night o's (the earth)*, obtenta nocte, Virg. G. 1, 248.

**overspreading**: pātūlus: cf Virg E. 1, *init.*

**overstate**: v TO EXAGGERATE

**overstep**: excēdo, ēgrēdior, 3 (with *acc.*): v TO EXCEED.

**overstock** (*v*) Phr.. *to o. a farm*, *pecoris majorem quam pro agro numerum comparare *to o a shop*, *tabernam supra quam est opus rebus venalibus instruere.

**overstrained** (*adj*): affectātus, arcessitus v FAR-FETCHED.

**overt**: ăpertus v. OPEN.

**overtake**: I. *To come up with* 1. consĕquor, cūtus, 3 *to o. a fugitive*, fugientem aliquem c., Liv. 1, 48, *med* *t o any one on a journey*, aliquem in itinere c, Pomp. in Cic Att. 8, 12, A Caes. 2. less freq, assĕquor, 3 Cic. Att. 3, 5. Tac. Sometimes appy. intrans., the object not being expressed cf. Liv. 24, 20, *init.*, in Bruttios raptim, ne Gracchus assequeretur (*sc.* eum), concessit. 3. also less freq, persĕquor, 3 (*to follow up*) Hor. Od 3, 2, 14 cf Cic Fam 3, 6, *med*, eo discessisti quo ego te ne *persequi* quidem possem xxx diebus (i e. *follow you to the place where you are*) (N B—Not nanciscor, which is *to come upon unexpectedly, light on.*)

II. *To surprise*. 1. opprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 *to o. any one* ("*drop down upon him*") *unawares*, imprudentem aliquem o, Ter Andr 1, 3, *extr* cf ib 1, 2, 10, oscitantes opprimit. *death overtook Antonius in the midst of his wrongdoings*, Antonium in medias ejus injurias mors oppressit, Cic Verr 3, 91, *fin.* *how often might overtook him (at his work)*, quotiens nox oppressit, id Sen 14, 49 2 deprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 (esp of *winds, storms, etc*) *if (a gale of) wind o's any*, si quos ventus d, Curt 7, 4, *med* *so absol*, *on by a storm*, deprehensus, Virg Aen 5, 52 (for which prensus, Hor Od 2, 16, 2) *if any one is on by a sudden illness*, si quem subita deprehendit valetudo, pseudo-Quint Decl 3. supervĕnio, vēni, ntum, 4 (*to come upon unexpectedly* with *dat*) *the calamity overtook them in their ignorance*, casus (ms) supervenit ignaris, Curt 9, 9, *ad med* Phr *to be o n by a fit of illness*, morbo corripi, Suet Caes 45 *see o as immediately on by death*, mors continuo ipsum occupat, Ter Andr 1 5, 62 *to be o n in a fault*, deprehendere paulum Hor S 1, 3, 84 more precisely, praeoccupatum esse in aliquo delicto, Virg Gal VI 1 (*prospect incautum magis quam consulto peccare*)

**overtask**: expr by nimium (laboris) imperare v TO ENJOIN

**overtax**: Phr *to o any one*, *immodica tributa exigere ab aliquo v TO TAX

**overthrow** (*v*) I. *To throw down* 1. dējicio, jēci, ctum, 3 *to o the statues of the men of old*, statuas veterum hominum d, Cic Cat 3, 8, 19 Hor. Od 1, 2, 15. 2. ēverto, ti, sum, 3 *to o a house on its owner's head*, in dominum tecta e, Ov M 1, 231 Or. pro Dom 40, 105 v TO UPSET. (Oftener in sense II) 3. perverto, 3 v TO OVERTURN 4. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to dash violently to the ground*) *to o a (sepulchral) monument*, monumentum a, Cic Coel. 32, 78 *to o a house*, domum a, Or pro Dom 40, *extr* See also TO OVERTURN II. *To subvert, ruin, destroy* 1. ēverto, 1: *to o states utterly*, civitates funditus e, Cic in Pis 35, 86 Virg Ov 2. perve to, 3 (*to o completely* in fig sense) *to shake and o friendship, justice*, amicitiam, justitiam labefactare atque p, Cic Fin 3, 21, 70 3. subverto, 3 (esp *by insidious, underhand attacks*) *the house of the Crassi on*, subversa domus Crassorum, Tac H 4, 42 Nep Pel 2 Fig. *capacity overthrew honesty*, avaritia fidem subvertit, Sall Cat 10 4. prōfligo, 1 (lit *to dash down*; hence, *to do fatal damage to* see also III) *to o a commonwealth*, rempublicam p., Cic. de Or 3, 1, 3 5. percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (*to deal a violent, fatal blow to*): *to o (ruin) the commonwealth*, rempublicam p, Tac A. 2, 39, *init*: Suet 6. ĕruo, i, ūtum, 3 (*completely to o. and destroy*) · *to o a kingdom*, regnum e., Virg Aen 2, *init*: Vell expr pass by concido, i, 3 (*to come to the ground, be on*): *in the year in which Carthage was o.n*, eodem anno quo Carthago concidit, Vell 1, 13· *the authority of the senate having been o n*, quum senatus auctoritas concidisset, Cic Att 1, 16, 3 Virg Hor. v TO FALL. In like manner, pĕreo, 4, *ui* v TO PERISH III. *To conquer completely* 1. prōfligo, 1 *to o and cut to pieces the forces of the enemy*, copias hostium p, occidere, Cic. Ph. 14, 14, 37: Caes. 2. fundo, prōfundo, 3 v TO ROUT 3. dēvinco, dēbello, etc. v. TO SUBDUE, CONQUER. 4. opprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (*to crush, overwhelm*) · *to o the freedom of the people*, libertatem populi o, Nep. Alc. 3 *to o.* (*put down*) *an intolerable domination*, intolerandam potentiam o., Cic. R. Am. 13, 13.

**overthrow** (*subs*) ruina, cāsus, ūs. (v. FALL, RUIN), excidium (v DESTRUCTION)

**overthrower**: ēversor Cic Virg.

**overthrowing** (*subs*) ēversio Quint Flor (Or expr by verb v. TO OVERTHROW, II)

**overtly**: ăpertē v. OPENLY

**overtop**: 1. supĕro, 1 Virg. Aen. 2, 219 Ov Also comp exsupero, 1 (*to rise high above*) Virg I c 207. 2. superemineo, 2 (*to stand out from amongst* also with *acc*) *he o s all the heroes*, virtus supereminet omnes, ib 6, 856 Ov 3. superjăcio, jēci, ctum, 3 (rare in this sense, and implying *motion above*: with *acc*) *the sea o s the cliffs with its waves*, pontus scopulos s. unda, Virg Aen 11, 625

**overture**: I. *Proposal*· in this sense usu *pl* conditio *to make o s*, fere conditionem, ut , Coel in Cic Fam 8, 14, 2 (but the expr is more definite than the Eng, and usually denotes *a position of advantage* on the part of the *proposer*, cf Cic Ph 7, 1, 2, scilicet legatos ad eum mittimus, non ut pareret . . sed ut *conditiones ferret, leges imponeret*) v TERMS, CONDITION. *To make o s to any one* (*try to induce to join in any scheme*), tentare cf Suet. Tib 12, *fin*, tentare singulorum animos ad novas res, Suet Tib 12, *fin* Cic also sollicitare (*to instigate, tempt*) *the ambassadors of the Allobroges had had o s made to them by Lentulus*, legatos Allobrogum a Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic Cat 3, 2, 4 Sall Sometimes *to make o s* may be nearly enough expr by legatos mittere e g *to make o s for peace*, legatos de pace mittere, Liv. 2, 18, *fin* v EMBASSY.

II. *A musical introduction* *dramatis-musici exordium (Kr)

**overturn**: I. Lit. 1. ēverto ti, sum, 3 *to o a boat*, naviculam e., Cic de Or 1, 38, 174 Virg. 2. perverto, 3 (*completely*) *to o. trees, shrubs, dwellings*, arbusta, virgulta, tecta p., Cic. Div 1, 24, 49 Pl 3. subverto, 3 (*from below*) *to overturn mountains*, montes s, Sall Cat 13 Suet 4. percello, cŭli culsum, 3 (in this sense, somewhat archaic) v TO UPSET II. Fig, *to ruin* ēverto, ĕruo, percello, etc v TO OVERTHROW

**overvalue**: nimis magni facio, aestimo v TO VALUE

**overweening**: insōlens, ntis *o joy*, ins laetitia, Hor Od 2, 3, 3 *very o* (*presumptuous*) *persons*, insolentissimi homines, Coel in Cic Fam 8, 12 Join insolens et superbus, Cic. v. HAUGHTY, ARROGANT

**overweeningly**: insōlenter Cic Caes

**overweigh**: v TO OUTWEIGH.

**overwhelm**: 1. obruo, i, ūtum 3 (lit and fig) *o their sunken ships*, submersas obruae puppes, Virg Aen 1, 69 *to be o'd with missiles*, telis obrui, id, 2, 411 *to be o'd by the greatness of responsibility as by a wave*, tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine officii obrui, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 1 Join [crimina, vis, tempestas] obruit atque opprimit, id. Verr 2, 1, 7, *extr* 2. opprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (*to crush, subdue*) · *to be o'd by the fall of a chamber*, ruina conclavis opprimi, id Div. 2, 8, 20· *o'd with insults*, contumeliis [operius atque] oppressus, id. Verr. 4, 50, 111. *o'd with debt*, aere alieno oppressus, Sall. Cat 40.

3. mergo, si, sum, 3 (*to plunge*; hence fig, *to involve in destruction, etc*: chiefly poet) *to o. any one in the deep*, aliquem aequore m., Virg Aen 6, 348· *to o with untimely death*, funere m. acerbo, ib. 6, 511 Liv v. TO SINK. Comp submergo, 3 *to o in the deep*, ponto s, Virg. Aen. 1, 40. Also fig, tenebris s., Claud. 4. coopĕrio, rui, rtum, 4 (*to cover wholly*; lit. and fig). v. TO COVER. Esp. in *p part.* (fig) · *o'd with sufferings*, miseriis coopertus, Sall. Jug 14; *with guilt*, flagitiis atque facinoribus c., id. Cat. 23· Cic And in same sense, less freq, opertus. *courts o'd with infamy*, judicia operta dedecore

atque infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61. Phr *to be o'd with grief*, in moerore jacere, id. Att. 10, 4, *med* ; moerore afflictum esse et profligatum, id Cat 2, 1, 2 (see also TO OVERCOME) *to be o'd with infamy*, infamia flagrare, id Att 4. 18 Hor.

**overwhelming** (*adj.*): cui resisti non potest · v. IRRESISTIBLE. Phr. *on account of the o. evidence of his guilt*, propter vim sceleris manifesti atque deprehensi, Cic Cat 3, 5, 11. *the evidence against them is perfectly o*, *testimonia quam maxime manifesta obruti oppressi tenentur, cf Cic. Verr 2, 1, 7, *extr.*

**overwhelmingly**: cf. preced. artt

**overwork** (*v.*) expr. by *supra quam vires patiuntur v TO WORK

**overwork** (*subs.*) labor immodicus, nimius · v. EXCESSIVE.

**overwrought**: ēlăbōrātus Cic Or 25, 84. Join arcessitus et elaboratus, Quint 12, 10, 40 *an o. dictio*n, *oratio molesta quadam diligentia concinnata cf TO OVERDO.

**overzealous**: nimis studiosus: v ZEALOUS.

**oviparous**: ōvīpărus: Apul.

**owe**: dĕbeo, 2 (gen. term) *to o. money for anything*, pecuniam pro aliqua re d, Cic Ph. 2, 29, 71. *to pay the debts you o*, dissolvere quae debes, Ter. Ph 4, 3, 51. Fig. *to owe any one gratitude*, gratiam alicui d., Cic Ph. 2, 11, 27 *to o a great deal to any one*, alicui plurimum d, Caes B G. 5, 27. See also INDEBTED. Phr. *to o. money*, in aere alieno esse, aere alieno laborare, etc (v. DEBT) *to acknowledge that one o s something to some one*, alicui aliquid acceptum referre, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, *extr* *I o'd him nothing* (*was under no obligation*), obligatus ei nihil eram, id. Fam. 6, 11.

**owing, to be**: I. Lit. *pass.* of dĕbeo, 2 *money which is o me from an exchange*, pecunia quae mihi ex permutatione debetur, Cic Fam. 3, 5, 2 : v. TO OWE Phr. *balance of accounts o*, reliqua, orum id. Att 16, 3. II. Fig, *to be due to any one's instrumentality*: Phr *it was o. to the generals, not the men, that they were not victorious*, per duces, non per milites stetisse ne vincerent, Liv. 3, 61, *init* : also, per (me) stetit quominus . ., Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16 (an idiom confined to *negative* consequences) *it is o. to you we have conquered*, *tibi victoriam ascribimus, acceptam referimus; quod vicimus, tuum est.

**owing to** (*prep.*) · propter, etc.: v. ACCOUNT (III.).

**owl**: 1. būbo, ōnis, *m.* (cf Virg. Aen 4, 462) *the ill-omened o*, b funereus, Ov. M 10, 453; profanus, ib. 6, 432; funebris et maxime abominatus, Plin. 10, 12, 16 sinister, Lucan 5, 396) Virg (Strix bubo, Linn.) 2. strix, igis, *f.*: Ov. F. 6, 139. Plin 11, 39, 95. 3. ŭlŭla Virg. E. 8, 55. Plin. 10, 12, 16. 4. noctua (perh. *the short-eared o*, *strix brachyotus) *the o. employs her evening note*, seros exercet n. cantus, Virg. G. 1, 403 *the o. noisy in rainy weather*, n. in imbre garrula, Plin. 18, 35, 87 · cf id. 10, 12, 16, where bubo, noctua, ulula are mentioned together. (N.B – Reserve bubo for places where the bird is treated as *an evil omen*: elsewhere, noctua and ulula are best fitted for verse, and strix for prose; the specific differences being no longer traceable with certainty.)

**owlet**: ŭlŭla v. OWL.

**own** (*adj.*) · always preceded by *my, thy, his, our, your, their*, or some other possessive word 1. expr. by *gen.* of ipse *with my, his, o hand*, mea, sua ipsius manu: *with their o. blood*, eorum ipsorum sanguine, Cic. Man. 11, 30, et *pass.* Also the *pron.* ipse freq stands in apposition with subject, instead of being put in *gen.* : *he cut off his o legs*, *ipse sua crura amputavit (not sua ipsius crura). for rules applying to such cases, comp. HIMSELF. 2. when a contrast gives prominence to the *pron.* *adj*, meus, tuus, suus, etc are sufficiently emphatic without any addition e. g. *to defend the interests of their allies, not their o. homes*, sociorum fortunas, non sua tecta defendere, Cic Man 12, *init* : *grasping what belonged to others, lavish of his o*, alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. Cat 5 3. the *pron adj* is sometimes strengthened by suffixes, -met, -pte *by my o fault*, meamet (rare and archaic) culpa, Pl Poen 1, 3, 37 *on my o. account*, meapte causa, Ter Heaut. 4, 3, 8 so, nostrapte culpa, id. Ph. 5, 2, 1. This kind of emphasis is most common in suus e. g *killed by his o hand*, suapte manu interfectus, Cic de Or. 3, 3, 10 *in their own way*, suopte more, Sall Jug 31. (N B—The *pron. adj* is idiomatically strengthened by *dativus ethicus* sibi *I cut this man's throat with his o. sword*, suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad 5, 8, 35) 4. proprius (*one's own*), oft with *pron. adj* meus, tuus, etc *all that was* (*peculiarly*) *our o*, omnia quae nostra erant propria, Cic R Am. 52, *init* Also without *pron adj*, where the context implies *possession* *three estates are handed over to Capito as his o*, tria praedia Capitoni p. traduntur, ib. 8, 21.

5. pĕcūliāris, e (*of one's o private property* strictly, in the case of persons not sui juris) *to get anything on one's o private account*, aliquid p. nomine apprehendere [de filio], Ulp Dig 41, 2, 4 *his o private slaves*, servi p, Suet. Caes. 76.

**own** (*v.*): I. *To possess*: 1. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (a general and somewhat vague exp) *a madman is incapacitated from owning property*, furiosus affectionem tenendi non habet, Paul Dig. 41, 2, 1 § 3 *to o as private property* (strictly *of persons not* sui juris), peculiariter t, ib § 5 *all that rich Achaemenes o'd*, quae tenuit dives A, Hor. Od 2, 12, 21. 2. possĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (strictly *to hold or be in occupation, whether with ownership or not* : cf Gai 2, 49, where *stolen goods*, res furtivae, and *things wrongfully possessed*, res vi possessae, are classed together. also used by ordinary writers in gen sense) v TO POSSESS. Phr. *he who o.s property*, qui dominus est, Gai. Inst 2, 61 *if he o. a slave*, si in bonis ejus sit servus, ib 1, 54 · *I consider I continue, to o., though not (actually) to possess*, ego dominium me retinere puto, possessionem non puto, Ulp. Dig 41, 2, 13, *init* (Legal). II. *To acknowledge*. fătĕor, confiteor, 2 · v. TO CONFESS. Phr. *to o. the sovereignty of*, (imperio) parere, dicto audientem esse, etc. v. TO OBEY, SUBJECT (be).

**owner**: 1. dōmĭnus (*proprietor; whether in actual possession or not*) : Gai. Inst 2, 61. Hor Ep 1, 2, 43 (In common prose, chiefly with the leading notion of *authority* : v. MASTER, LORD.) 2. possessor (strictly, *the actual holder; with or without proper ownership*) v. POSSESSOR. 3. expr. by verb qui tenet, dominum alicujus rei tenet (legal), etc.. v. TO OWN, OWNERSHIP.

**ownership**: dŏmĭnium (legal) *o. of property has its beginning in natural occupation*, d. rerum ex naturali possessione coepit, Paul. Dig 41, 2, 1 § 1 cf. ib Ulp 41, 2, 13, *init.*, where it is stated that dominium may survive after loss of possessio, as in the case of *a sunk cargo of stone*. Phr. *to acquire the o of anything*, aliquid peculiari nomine apprehendere, Ulp. 41, 2, 4 (of persons not sui juris).

**ox**: 1. bos, bŏvis, *c* · *to plough with heavy oxen*, bubus gravibus arare, Varr. R R. 1, 20: *to graze oxen*, b. pascere, Col. 6, 3 : the pass being used of *the oxen grazing or feeding*, ib.. *to serve out food to oxen*, bobus pabula dispensare, ib.· *the care of oxen*, cura boum, Virg G. 1, *init.* 2. collect. bubulum pĕcus, ŏris · *in the case of oxen* ("*neat cattle*"), in b. pecore, Varr. 2, 1, *med.*

**ox-herd**: (pastor) armentārius: v NEAT-HERD.

**ox-hide**: cōrium būbŭlum cf Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11 *Bags of o.*, utres bubuli, Plin 6, 29, 34 § 176 Also, tergum taurinum, Virg. Aen 1, 368; tergum bovis, Ov. M 14, 225 v. HIDE

**oxidize**: v. TO RUST

**ox-lip**: *primula (elatior) Webster.

**ox-stall**: 1. būbīle, is, *n* · Cato R R 4 Col 2. stăbŭlum (boum): Col. 6, 23 Pall . v. STALL.

**oxygen**: *oxygĕnium. as *t. t.* (Kr).

**oxytone**: *oxytŏnus M L Or by circumfl, *(vox) cujus syllaba ultima acutum tonum habet; acuto tono signatur.

**oyez**: perh hoc agite ! Pl As prol 1 (Favete linguis is suitable only to religious ceremonies)

**oyster**: ostrĕa *o-beds* or *preserves*, ostrearum vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79 Less freq ostreum, 1 Hor. S 2, 4, 33 (Ostrea edulis, Linn) *Pertaining to os, oyster-*, ostrearius Plin whence, ostrearium, *an o-bed*, Plin. 9, 51, 74 § 160 *yielding or abounding in os* ostrifer, Virg G 1, 207 ostreosus Cat.

—— **shell**: ostreae (ostrei) testa · Plin 32, 6, 21 § 65.

—— **wife**: *mulier ostrearia; mulier quae ostreas venditat.

# P.

**PABULUM**: ālimentum, pābŭlum (strictly *food of animals*, also fig. of *that which nourishes the mind*): v. FOOD

**pace** (*subs.*) I. *A step* passus, ūs; grădus, ūs v. STEP. II. *A measure of length, five* (*Roman*) *feet*, passus, ūs Plin 2, 23, 21. Caes.: Cic. Most used in counting *miles* (milia passuum) v MILE III. *Manner of walking*, esp. *in regard of celerity*. 1. grădus, ūs *at a quiet leisurely p*, quieto et placido g., Phaedr. 2, 7, 6 *at full p. (quick march)*, pleno gradu, Liv. 4, 32, *ad fin* , citato g (*a degree more rapid*), id 28, 14, *ad fin. at a steady p*, presso g, ib. *to mend the p* (*march more rapidly*), addere g., id 26, 9, *med.* · *snail's p.* (lit *tortoise's*), testudinis g., Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10. 2. expr. by passus, ūs *to roam with leisurely p. along the shore*, per litora lentis p. spatiari, Ov M. 2, 573 *at an old woman's p*, anili p., ib 13, 533. Phr.: *to keep p. with each other*, pariter ire, cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 205 : also, pariter excurrere, Cic. Or. 51, 170 (*of style keeping p. with subject matter*)

**pace** (*v.*): I. Intrans. · 1. spătior, 1 (*to walk about, not going in any particular direction*) *to p. up and down in a portico*, in xysto s., Cic Opt Gen 3, 8 *the crow p.s solitary on the dry sand*, cornix sola in sicca s arena, Virg. G 1, 389: cf. PACE, *subs.* (III., 2). 2. incēdo, essi, essum, 3 (*to go with a measured, stately gait*) v. TO STALK Phr. · *to p steadily along*, *composito ire gradu, cf. Virg G. 3, 191 II Trans: *To get over* ground *by pacing* perh. calco, 1 *you have p.d more ground than any drudging muleteer*, plura loca calcasti quam ullus perpetuarius mulio, Sen Apoc 6, 2. Less colloq. pedibus obeo, 4, *irr.* : v. TO TRAVEL. III. Also Trans.: *to measure off distance by paces* : *gradibus s passibus ēmētior. v. TO MEASURE

**pacer**: perh. equus grădārius, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25.

**pacha**: v. PASHA.

**pacific**: I. *Suited to bring about peace, peace-making* : 1. pācĭficus : *a p character*, p personа (opp. bellator), Cic. Att. 8, 12, *med* : Lucan. 2. pācĭficātōrius (v. rare) *a p. embassy*, legatio p., Cic Ph. 12, 1, *extr.* 3. pācĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (poet) : *the p. olive*, oliva p., Virg. Aen. 8, 116 : Ov. (More usu. expr.

by pax. e.g. *to have p intentions* paci studere; pacis studiosum esse; pacis conciliandæ studiosum esse; pacis compositionisque amatorem esse, etc. v PEACE.) **II.** *Tranquil, of a peaceful nature*, pācātus, tranquillus: v PEACEFUL.

**pacifically:** expr by circuml *the tribes were not at all p inclined*, *apud has gentes nihil hospitale pacatumve erat*, cf Liv 21, 5 *med* *his gentibus animi minime ad placidum mansuetudinem* v PEACE, PEACEFUL.

**pacification:** 1. pācificātio (*the bringing about of peace*) Cic Att 7, 8, *med* Gell. **2.** compositio John.

**pax,** concordia, compositio, Cic Ph 2, 10, *fin.* (Or expr. by verb *accustomed to the work of p.*, aversos solitus componere animos, Hor S. 1, 5, 29; personam pacificam gerere solitus, cf Cic Att 8, 12, *med*, pacis, concordiae, compositionis amicus, cf id. Ph. 2, 10, *fin*, etc.)

**pacificator:** pācificātor Cic Att 1, 13 Liv.

**pacificatory:** pācificātōrius v PACIFIC.

**pacify.** 1. e. *to quiet, appease* **1.** placo, 1 (*to soothe or soften down any one angry*) *to p. the wrath of the gods by gift*, p. domus iram deorum, Ver Lex in Cic Leg 2, 9, 22 *to p.* (*propitiate*) *the immortal gods*, numen deorum immortalium p., Caes B G 6, 16 *to become p'd towards any one*, animo placari in aliquem, Nep Pel 5 Fig *to p. the angry stomach*, ventrem matum p., Hor S. 2, 8, 5 Mart. **2.** sēdo, 1 (*to cause to settle down, assuage, appease*) *to kindle or p popular excitement*, populi impetum incendere, sedare, Cic Leg 3, 10, 24. v. TO APPEASE (2) (N.B.—sedo is not well used with a personal object express instead the *emotion* which is assuaged) **3.** lēnio, 4 (*to calm down*) · *to p. any one's anger*, aliquem iratum l., Cic. Att. 6, 2, 1. *to p a ravenous appetite*, stomachum latrantem l, Hor. S. 2, 2 18 (N.B.—Lenio, strictly, denotes *abatement*, not *perfect appeasing of anger*.) **4.** compōno, 3 (*to bring together, restore amity between*) v. TO RECONCILE.

**pack** (*subs*.) **I.** *A bundle* · sarcina (esp *the pack or bundle* carried by a *soldier*): Caes Liv. Also in nonmilit sense, Hor Ep 1, 13, 6 (sarcinae) *Dimin.* sarcimula (*a small p*), Gell. 19, 1, *med. Belonging to, carrying a p.*, sarcinarius, sarcinalis v. PACK-HORSE. **II.** *of hounds* Phr · *to keep a p of hounds*, canes ad venandum alere, Ter Andr 1, 1, 30 *to take a p of hounds to the chase*, venatum ducere canes, Pl. St 1, 2, 82. **III.** *Of men* (contemptuously) perh. turba v. THRONG. Stronger, colluvio, ōnis; colluvies, ēi (lit *refuse washed together*). cf Cic Vat 9, 23, colluvio Drusi, *Drusus's contemptible p.* Also grex, which however has no contemptuous sense in itself; or manus. cf. Cic. Att 1, 16, 1, quos impetus . . . in totam illam manum feci! *on all that p.!* But these are all less colloq. than Eng. **IV.** *Of cards* · *chartae lusoriae.

**pack** (*v.*) **I.** *To put together in a parcel*, usu. *to p. up* **1.** compōno, pōsui, itum, 3 *p up what is to go with you*, compone quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5 Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 21 Also = *to p. up and put away* : *p up those serious books*, tristes istos compone libellos, Prop. 1, 9, 13. **2.** colligo, lēgi, ctum, 3 (*to gather together*) esp in milit. phr., vasa c., *to pack up baggage*, Cic Verr. 4, 19, *init.* (whence the phr. vasa conclamare, *to raise the cry for packing up*, Caes B C 1, 66) also in non milit. sense: *to p. up my luggage before departing from life*, sarcinas c. antequam proficiscar e vita, Varr. R R. *init.* **3.** alligo, 1 (*to tie up*). *we are just now p'ing up our luggage*, jam sarcinulas alligamus, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2. **II.** *To compress*: arto (coarto) stīpo, etc. v TO CROWD. **III.** *To send off unceremoniously* perh dētrūdo, si, sum, 3 cf Pl Aul 2, 5, 9, huccine detrusti me ad senem parcissimum? *have you p'd me off to this old miser's?* v. TO THRUST OFF. In this sense, esp as refl. or intrans. *p yourselves off!* hinc vos amolimini! Ter. Andr 4, 2, 23 See also TO GET RID OF. **IV.** *To form* a jury *by unfair selection* perh *judices per calumniam eligere, judicum calumnia judicum eligendorum corrumpere* so with ref to *meetings the promoters of the scheme p'd the meeting*, *per speciem coetus publici, consilii ejus auctores nonnisi suos homines (sham turbam) congregabant.

**package:** **1.** sarcina; *dimin* sarcinula (*a small p*). v PACK (I.) **2.** fascículus v. PACKET.

**packet:** **I.** *Parcel* · fascículus *a p of letters*, f epistolarum, Cic. Att 2, 13 Hor See also PACK (I). **II.** *A dispatch vessel*. nāvis tabellāria Sen Ep 77, *init*

**pack-cloth:** perh sēgestre, is, *n.*: Suet v Lat Dict s v.

**—— horse:** **1.** jūmentum (*any beast of burden*) more precisely, jumentum sarcinarium, Caes B C. 1, 81 **2.** agminālis equus (rare) Dig 50, 4, 18 § 21 **3.** perh clitellārius equus v fold art.

**—— saddle:** clitellae, arum Hor S 1, 5, 47 Phaedr *having to do with a p, clitellarius* · *an ass carrying a p*, asinus clitellarius, Cato R R 10, *init.*

**—— thread.** līnea v STRING. Or fūniculus (*a small cord*), Plin 17, 21, 35 § 166

**pad** (*subs*) i e *for filling out* perh pulvinus (lit *cushion*): or, farcīmen (*filling up, stuffing*) a term used by Vitr. of *the filling up of the interior of a thick wall*, 2, 8, 7

**pad** (*v*) Phr *to p. a coat*, *vestimentum lana inducta subtersternere See also TO STUFF

**padding** (*subs*). perh. farcīmen v. PAD (*subs*)

**paddle** (*subs.*) · i e *a broad, short kind of oar*. perh *remus brevior latiorque*; remus cuitus (R and A)

**paddle** (*v.*): **I.** Trans, *to propel with a paddle*. nearest word, impello v TO ROW. **II.** Intrans, *to play in the water with the hands* *manibus aquam ludendo agitare

**paddle-box:** *(navigii) rotae impulsoriae operiorium (?).

**—— wheel:** *rota impulsoria (?), rota quae remigii loco adhibetur

**paddock:** septum v. ENCLOSURE.

**padlock:** *sēra pensilis, Jan. (in Kr)

**paean:** paean, ānis, *m* Virg Prop (Or by circuml, *to sing the p*, *carmen victoriae causa tollere)

**paeon:** paeon, ōnis, *m* Quint.

**pagan** (*subs.*), pāgānus (late) usu. *pl* Aug. ("deorum laborum multorumque cultores *paganos* vocamus"—Retract 2, 43). Isid. 8, 10. Hier.: v HEATHEN, IDOLATER.

**pagan** (*adj*): pāgānus *p. rites and ceremonies*, ritus cultusque p, Cod. Theod See also HEATHEN (*adj.*)

**paganism:** pāgānītas (v. rare) Cod Theod (Better expr by pagani or ethnici, orum *the religions of p*, *paganorum s ethnicorum superstitiones)

**page** (*subs.*) **I.** *Of a book, etc*: pāgina *to fill a p (with writing)*, p. complere, Cic. Att. 13, 34 M. L. **II.** *A boy in attendance*, esp. *at court* · **1.** puer, ēri (also in gen. sense = *attendant, slave*). *royal p.s (of the kings of Macedon)*, regii p, Liv. 45, 6, *med* · more precisely, nobiles pueri custodiae corporis [regis] assueti, Curt. 10, 5, *med* **2.** (later) paedāgōgiānus (puer): Amm 26, 6, *med* : Cod. Theod. (Hence the modern word.) Collectively. *a company of p.s*, paedagogium (strictly *the part of a house occupied by them*): cf. Gierig ad Plin Ep. 7, 27, 11. also Tac. A 15, 69, delecta juventus . . . . decora servitia.

**page** (*v.*): *to p. a book*. libri (codicis) pagina numeros ascribere.

**pageant:** **I.** *A grand show*: **1.** spectāculum v. SHOW **2.** pompa (*a grand procession*) v PROCESSION **II.** *Anything showy, without durability* perh spēcies (oft. = *appearance without reality*) cf species atque pompa, Cic de Or. 2, 72, 294.

**pageantry:** species atque pompa, apparātus v POMP, DISPLAY

**paging** (*subs.*). *paginarum ordo *s.* ratio

**pagoda:** *aedes sacra Indica qualis pagoda dicitur.

**pail:** hāma, sītula (-us) v. BUCKET.

**pain** (*subs*): **I.** *Bodily suffering*: dolor (most gen term) *bodily p*, d corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075 Cic Tusc 2, 6, 16. *to suffer from intense p*, summis e premi, Cic l c. *to bear p*, d ferre, ib 2. 10, *init* *to be overcome by p*, dolore frangi, debilitari, ib 2, 13, 31; *when the keenest fits of p come on*, dolorum quum admoventur faces, id Off 2, 10, 37. Phr *to be in p*, dolere oft of parts of the body (= *to ache*), Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44 also, condolescere (rare except in perf tenses) *his side caused him (great) p as he was speaking*, condoluisse latus ei dicenti, Cic de Or 3, 2, 6 (see also PAINFUL) *To suffer excruciating p*, incredibiles cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati, Plin Ep 1, 12, 6 **II.** *Mental distress* · dolor, aegritūdo, angor v GRIEF, ANGUISH **III.** *Penalty*. q v **IV.** *Trouble, effort*, in this sense usu *pl*. v PAINS

**pain** (*v*) **I.** *Bodily* expr. by dŏleo, 2 v TO ACHE (Impers use, mihi dolet [= doleo], *it p's me* archaic) **II.** *Mentally* expr by dolore afficere, dolorem alicui facere, etc v. TO GRIEVE Phr *to be p'd at anything*, dolenter aliquid ferre, Plin Ep 1, 5, 4 so, *to be p'd to say a thing*, dolenter aliquid dicere, Cic. Ph 8, 7, 22.

**painful:** **I.** Lit. (*a*) *causing pain* expr. by dŏlor, cruciātus, etc *to be extremely p (of an abscess)*, dolores magnos movere, Cels. 7, 12, 5 *it (the pimple) is more p than might be expected from its size*, dolor ex ea (pustula) supra magnitudinem est, ib. 5, 28. 15 *a disease which is both dangerous and very p*, *morbus qui cum periculo summos etiam dolores habet *to bear in a manly way the most p. malady*. *valetudinis cruciatus summos ac tormenta viriliter ferre (*b*) *feeling pain, attended with pain*: expr by dŏleo (*to be p* v TO ACHE), indolescere (*to grow p*), condolescere (*to be in great pain*) · the last rare except in perf. tenses *to become increasingly p.*, magis indolescere, Cels. 5, 28, 11 *of foot or tooth be p*, si pes condoluit, si dens, [si tactum dolore corpus]. Cic Tusc 2, 22 5 (N B—Not acerbus; which is fig v. *infr.*) **II.** *Afflictive, distressing* **1.** ācerbus (*bitter, trying*) · *p. recollection*, a memoria, Cic. Pl 41, 99 *in p circumstances*, in rebus a., Lucr. 3, 54 **2.** expr by dŏlor, moeror, aegritūdo, etc.: *what could be more p than this?* *hoc quid potest acriorem animo dolorem afferre? v GRIEF. **III.** *Laborious*: ŏpĕrōsus, diligens v LABORIOUS

**painfully:** **I.** *With pain* *cum (magno, summo) dolore. v. PAIN. **II.** *So as to cause painful emotion* dŏlenter *to be p affected by any one's death*, morte alicujus d affici, Plin. Ep. 9, 9, *init.* Or expr. by dolore afficere, dolorem (cruciatumque animi) alicui afferre, etc.. v. GRIEF, DISTRESS. **III.** *Laboriously*: ŏpĕrōsē v. LABORIOUSLY. Or perh. mŏlestē (*taking more pains than needful*): cf. Suet. Aug. 86, moleste scribere, *to write painfully accurately, with painful accuracy*.

**painfulness:** expr. by dŏlor· v. PAIN In fig sense, ācerbĭtas Cic. Fam. 5, 16, *init*

**painless:** sine dolore, doloris expers: v. WITHOUT.

**pains:** i e. *exertion, endeavour*: ŏpĕra (*effort, labour*, collectively). esp. in phr, dare operam, *to take all possible p.*: foll. by ut and (of negative purposes

ne· Cic. Att 16, 16 (de operam, ut valeas). Caes B C 1, 5 (dent o consules nequid resp detrimenti capiat) with *dat.* of substantive object = *to occupy oneself about anything* e g dare operam valetudini, *to attend to health, take exercise constitutionally* Cic de Or 1, *fin* Also with other verbs e. g operam [et laborem] consumere in aliqua re, *to bestow p and labour on it*, id de Or 1, 55, 234; operam [studiumque] in aliquam rem conferre, id Off 1, 6, 19 Phr. *to take (great) p about anything*, elaborare (constr with *subj*, in with *abl* or less freq *acc*, and in later authors *infin* also absol) *to take p not to damage a case*, e ut ne quid causae obsis, Cic de Or 2, 72, *fin to take p. over anything*, e in aliqua re, ib. 1, 3, 9 Quint See also TO EXERT (II.), STRIVE; and TROUBLE (*subs*)

**painstaking** (*adj*) ŏpĕrōsus, sēdŭlus v. INDUSTRIOUS, LABORIOUS

**paint** (*v*) **A.** Trans **I.** *To represent by colours, to adorn by means of them*· pingo, nxi, ctum, 3: *to p pictures*, tabulas p, Cic Inv 2, *mut* · *to p the likeness of a man*, hominis speciem p, id. de Or. 2, 16, 69 also, p Alexandrum, *to p (the portrait of) Alexander*, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 239 Comps (1). dēpingo, 3 (same sense) *to p the battle of Marathon*, pugnam Marathoniam d, Nep Milt. 6 Quint (2) expingo, 3 (rare). Plin. 35, 7, 31. Phi. *to p in encaustic*, picturas inurere, Plin. l. c **II.** *To colour* 1. indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to lay on smear over*) originally with the subs for *paint, colour*, expressed cf. Hor A P. 2, varios inducere colores Plin 35, 6, 26, ovo inducere purpurissum, i e *to lay on purple with white of egg* also absol *nowadays whole walls are p'd*, nunc toti parietes inducuntur, Vitr 7, 5, *in* (as distinguished from *the true decorative art*, l c § 2, *sqq*) · *to p the walls of a house with vermilion*, parietes minio i., id. 7, 9, 2 Vitr also uses the constr of *acc* and *dat* cf *supr* 2. fūco, 1 *p'd boards*, fucatae colore tabulae, Tac A. 2, 14. Hor Esp *to p the face* (*use cosmetics*): Quint 8, pret. § 19. 3. expingo, 3 *to p the cheeks*, genas ex, Mart. 7, 83. Tert (N B —Expolio includes the whole of *decorative art*: cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 2.) **III.** Fig · *to represent as if with colours; to depict*· 1. pingo, dēpingo, 3 *the theme which I am wont to p with varied colouring in my own speeches*, locus quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo p, Cic Att. 1, 14, 4 *to p. any one's life and character*, vitam alicujus depingere, id R. Am. 27, 74 *to p any one in lustrous colours*, *alicujus vitam moresque suis coloribus expingere.

2. exprimo, describo, 3 v TO DESCRIBE, REPRESENT **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To execute pictures*. pingo, 3 *his daughter also p'd*, cujus filia et ipsa pinxit, Plin. 35, 9, 35 § 59 (usu. better expr. tabulas). **II.** *To use colour*. Phr colorem fuco mentiri, Quint. 2, 15, 25; genas expingere, Mart v. *supr* (II.)

**paint** (*subs*)· 1. pigmentum (*any colouring matter*). Cic Div. 1, 13, 23 Plin. 2. fūcus (*red colouring matter*; esp. as *cosmetic*)· Quint. 2, 15, 25 Hor Plin. 3. vĕnĕnum (poet.) Ov. R Am 351 (= *cosmetic*) Hor. 4. mĕdĭcāmentum (*colouring matter*· rare) *to use vermilion as a p*, m. minio uti, Vitr 7, 5, 8 Sen. (= *cosmetic*). Also mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (mostly poet.) *a face bedaubed with p*, facies medicamine attrita, Petr. 126 Ov 5. (*black p or varnish*) ātrāmentum Vitr. 7, 10, 1: Plin. 6. cŏlor, ōris (*colouring matter, whether in its native state or prepared for use*) Vitr. 7, 6, *sqq* Phr. *to lay a coat of red p on a wall*, parietem minio (rubrica) inducere; parieti minium (rubricam) inducere cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 2.

**paint-brush**: pēnĭcillus Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, *med.*

**painter**: **I.** *Artistic*· pictor, *m.*: Hor. A. P. 1: Cic., Plin. *To be a p.*, pingere (*sc.* tabulas), Plin. 35, 9, 35 § 59. **II.** *House p*: expr. by indūco, 3 v TO PAINT (II.).

**painting**: **I.** *The art*: pictūra Cic de Or 2, 16, 69 *concerning the origin of p*, de initiis picturae, Plin. 35, 3, 5 *the art and theory of p.*, ars ratioque picturae, Cic de Or. 3, 7, 26 *Encaustic p*, ars picturas inurendi v. ENCAUSTIC **II.** *A picture* tabŭla (tābella), pictūra v PICTURE

**pair** (*subs*): 1. pār, pāris, *n three or four p s of friends*, tria aut quattuor p amicorum, Cic Am 4, 15 *a noble p of brothers* (ironical), p nobile fratrum, Hor S 2, 3, 243 *a p of doves*, p columbarum, Ov. M 13, 833. 2. expr by bīni, ae, a (where *two things of the same kind go together*): *a p of cups*, bini scyphi, Cic Verr. 4, 14, 42 Virg (N B—Only when *a single p* is spoken of) In like manner, gĕmĭni, gĕmelli *a p of tripods*, gemini tripodes, Virg Aen 9, 625. cf Hor S 2, 3, 244, ptavorum amore gemellum, i e *a perfect p in love of vice*. 3. conjŭgium (*of male and female* rare) *they mostly wander in p s*, conjugia ferme vagantur, Plin 8, 23, 35. 4. mārītus, ūtum (*man and wife*) *a young p. (newly married couple)*, novi m, Apul M. 8, p 153

**pair** (*v*) **I.** Trans, *to bring together in couples*. 1. jungo, conjungo, 3 v TO JOIN. 2. gĕmĭno, 1 *to p. serpents with birds*, serpentes avibus g., Hor A P. 13 3. compōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3 (esp *with a view to a combat, to match* combatants) Quint 2, 17, 33 Lucil in Cic. **II.** Intrans, *to be united sexually*. 1. mārītor, 1 Plin 16, 25, 39 cf Varr R R 2, 9, *med* (But maritari may be used of animals which have *promiscuous intercourse*) 2. cūeo, 4, irr (*to have sexual intercourse*) Plin 10, 53, 74, etc (More precisely, * certis conjugis maritari s coire *does do not have indiscriminate congress, but p*, *columbae non promiscue coeunt sed singulis maritantur)

**pairing** (*subs.*) 1. cōĭtus, ūs (*sexual congress*)· Plin. 2. (poet) Hymĕnaei cf Virg G. 3, 60 Phr. *some birds have no definite p -time*, quaedam aves nullo certo tempore anni coeunt, cf. Plin. 10, 53, 74.

**palace**: 1. rēgia (*sc* domus) *the palace of the sun*, i solis, Ov M 2, 1 Cic · Liv. Also aedes regiae Cic. Tusc 5, 21, *init* 2. pālātium (strictly, *the hill on which Augustus had his p*, hence, esp. in *pl*, *the palace itself*, and by anal, *the p of any great potentate*, poet)· *the p. of the vast sky*, magni palatia coeli, Ov. M 1, 176 Apul (N.B.—Mart has the first syll. long 1. 70, 5, etc) 3. aula (esp poet.) *a p that exposes its possessor to envy*, a invidenda, Hor Od. 2, 10, 8 v. COURT

**paladin**: *eques errans

**palanquin**: lectĭca Indĭca v. LITTER.

**palatable**: 1. săpĭdus· Apul. Apic v SAVOURY 2. bŏni sūci (succi) Hor S 2, 4, 13. So, *to be less p. than*, suco cedere (with *dat*), ib 70 *not at all p*, suco ingratus, Ov Hal 103 3. jūcundus, suāvis (*agreeable to the palate*) Hor. v. NICE (III) For fig sense, v. AGREEABLE, PLEASANT.

**palatal**: *pālātālis, e· Gram t t.

**palate**: pālātum or -us Cic Fin. 2, 8, 24 (palatus)· meton, *a discriminating p*, subtile p, Hor. S 2, 8, 38. For fig sense, see also TASTE.

**palatial**: expr. by rēgius cf Hor. Od. 2, 15, 1, moles r., i. e. *massy, palatial piles* *A p mansion*, *domus regiae instar.

**palatine** (*adj.*) *pālātīnus (in class. Lat. = *appertaining to the Palatium*): *courtly p*, *comitatus palatinus (N B. —Mart. has first syll. long. 8, 39, etc.)

**palaver** (*subs.*)· nūgae, arum; vānus sermo, etc.. v NONSENSE, TALK

**palaver** (*v.*): perh. nūgor, 1. cf. Cic Div. 2, 13, *init.*

**pale** (*subs.*): **I.** *A stake*: pālus, vallus: v. STAKE **II.** *Limit*: perh pōmoerium (pōmērium) strictly, *a narrow space encircling and bounding a city* Varr. L L. 5, 32, 143 used fig. Varr. R R, 1, 2, *med* (minore p ab quam rem fiunt). Or limes, ĭtis, *m.* (*a boundary wall*)· Tac G 29, *extr.*: v BOUNDARY. **III.** *Enclosed territory*· fines, ium, *m.*· v. TERRITORY.

**pale** (*v.*): **I.** *To surround with pales*· pālis cingo, sēpio v. TO SURROUND. **II.** Intrans, *to yield in brilliancy to* 1. cēdo, dēcēdo, 3 (the latter less freq than simple verb. but see Hor Od. 2, 6, 15) v. TO YIELD. 2. obscūror, 1 (as *pass. refl*, *to appear dark or unimportant in comparison*): *the glory of the conqueror p s before that of him*, *prae illius gloria obscuratur (et quasi interit) victorium fama nomenque. cf Cic. Fin 4, 12, 31. See also TO DIM.

**pale** (*adj*). **I.** *Pallid*· 1. pallĭdus Hor Ov. Poet. of that *which makes p.*, hence, *p death*, p mors, Hor Od 1, 4, 13. *To look p*, palleo, 2 Cic · Ov Juv with *imperf. part* as *adj* · (poet) *p shades* pallentes umbrae, Virg Aen 4, 26 Lucr. Ov. 2. lūrĭdus (*ready p, corpse-like*) Hor Ov v GHASTLY. 3. exsanguis, e (*bloodless, perfectly pale*: poet in present sense): *p (with face blanched) with fear*, exsanguis metu, Ov. M 9, 224 Virg 4. albus (of the person, *p. from sickness, fatigue, etc*) · *p body* (in dropsy), a corpus, Hor Od 2, 2, 15 *p from city duties*, urbanis albus in officiis, Mart. 1, 55, *extr* 5. dēcŏlor, ōris (*having lost its proper hue or brilliancy*) v. DISCOLOURED **II.** *Faint, dim of hue* 1. pallidus *the very p est of the stars*, stellae quae sunt omnium pallidissimae, Plin 2, 25, 22 2. pallens, ntis (chiefly poet) *p violets*, p viŏlae, Virg E 2, 47 *a p green stone*, gemma e viridi pallens, Plin 37, 8, 33 Ov. 3. as epith of *colours*, dīlūtus v. FAINT (II) As epith of colours, may sometimes be expr by prefix sub- e g *of a p. green*, subviridis, *of a p. red*, subrufus, etc

**pale, to grow or become**: 1. pallesco, pallŭi, 3 *to grow p over cares*, curis p, Prop 1, 13, 7, *with indoor life*, umbratica vita p, Quint 1, 2, 18 Comps (1) expallesco, 3 (*to turn very p*) · Ov. Plin. min. (2) impallesco, 3 (*to turn p at or over* anything rare) *to grow p. over the midnight sheet*, nocturnis imp chartis, Pers 5, 62 Stat. 2. exalbesco, albui, 3 (*to turn quite white*): Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48

**pale-eyed**: *pallens oculos.

**paleness, pallor**: 1. pallor· Cic. Hor. *icy p*, gelidus p., Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11. 2. lūror (*ghastly p..* very rare) Lucr 4, 334 Apul (Or by circuml. pallidus *s.* luridus color v. PALE)

**paleography**: Phr. *skilled in p*, *antiquarum *s* priscarum litterarum notarum peritus, cf Cic Div 2, 41, 85; *antiquae scribendi rationis peritus (Palaeographia, quae nunc dicitur.)

**palfrey**: *equus qui frenis ducitur. in modern sense, *equus (caballus) mulieri vehendae aptus

**palimpsest**: pālimpsestus, i, *m*. Cic Fam 7, 18, *med*

**paling**: v. PALISADE

**palinode**: pālĭnōdia *to sing a p* (fig *to recant*), p canere, Macr S. 7, 5. *init* (Also Cic, but in Gk. characters)

**palisade**: 1 sēpimentum (saep-) palis statutis factum (*wooden paling*)· Varr. R. R 1, 14 (sepimentum = *fence* in gen sense) 2. vallum (*military; consisting of stakes* [valli] *mounted on an* agger) *to surround a town with trench and p. (siege-works)*, oppidum fossa et vallo cingere, Cic. Att 5, 20, *med*.. Caes : Liv. The masc form vallus (as collect, cf L G. § 590) also occurs in same sense Caes. B. C. 3, 63, *init.* (N B —Valli, as distinguished from pali, are *stakes or palisading used for military purposes*)

**palisading**: i e. *materials for pali-*

sades. vallus (collect.). Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37 (ferre vallum, *to carry p*). Liv.

**palish:** 1. pallidŭlus: Cat 2. subpallidus Cels.

**pall** (*subs.*) I. *A mantle of dignity:* palla *the stately p (of tragedy)*, p honesta, Hor A P. 278 II. *For funerals* pallium *to cover a bier with a p.*, lectum funebrem contegere pallio, Apul

**pall** (*v.*) 1 e. *to become sickening* expr by fastidium, satietas cf Cic de Or 3, 25, 98, quae maxime sensus impelliunt voluptate, . ab iis celerrime *fastidio quodam et satietate abalienamur*, 1 e. *they pall upon us: no pleasure which does not p. with repetition*, nulla voluptas quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin 12, 17, 40 so, satietatem et f. ferre, Quint. 5, 14, 30. See also TO SATIATE

**palladium:** I. *An image of Pallas* Palladium Virg Aen 2, 166. II. Fig, *that which gives security* expr by circuml, cf Cic Ph 11, 10, 24, ut id signum, caelo delapsum . . . quo salvo, salvi sumus futuri, 1 e *the p. of our safety* (see the place). Sometimes vindex (*avenger, maintainer*) may serve cf Cic Leg 3, 17, 39, where the ballot is spoken of as, quasi vindex libertatis, "*as it were the p. of freedom*"

**pallet:** I. *A low bed* grābātus Cic Div. 2, 63, 129 II. *A painter's p.* (*palette*) perh. discus pigmentārius (Ki.).

**palliate:** Phr *to p a crime*, *verbis sceleris atrocitatem extenuare, lenire cf Cic Verr 5, 40, 103 (crimen ex, *to abate the strength of an accusation*) Sall Jug 27 (atrocitatem facti lenire, *to soften it down*) *though they could not justify themselves altogether, they sought to p their conduct*, *quum sese ex toto purgare non possent, attamen excusando delicta extenuare conabantur. See also TO EXCUSE, EXCULPATE; PRETEXT.

**palliation:** expr. by verb. v. TO PALLIATE.

**palliative** (*subs*): perh lēnīmentum Tac. H. 2, 67. (Usu expr by verb *that may act as a p of the evil not as a complete remedy*, *ea res malum mitigare quidem possit, nullo modo autem tollere v. TO MITIGATE, ALLEVIATE)

**pallid:** v. PALE

**pallor:** v PALENESS

**palm** (*subs*) I. *The flat part of the hand* palma Cic Virg Cels. *The extended p.*, manus plana (*flat hand*), Sen Ep 56, 1. (Vola, *the hollow of the sole, in persons not flat-footed.*)

II. A lineal measure, *four digits* palmus (ŭ *of a cubit*; p minor). Vitr. 3, 1, 7 (p major = Gk. σπιθαμή, *a span*). *Adj* palmāris, *of a p's breadth*: Varr. Col III. *The tree*. palma Caes B C. 3, 105. Plin (*Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.) IV. *A branch of the p-tree*: esp. *as token of victory* palma *a gladiator who has won many a p.*, plurimarum p gladiator, Cic. R. Am. 6, 17: *to give the p. to any one*, p alicui dare, id. de Or. 3, 35, 143; deferre, ib 2, 56, 227 · *to bear the p away (be the best)*, p. ferre, Varr. R R 3, 16, *ad med Adj.* palmāris (palmarius, Ter), *bearing or worthy to bear the p.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

**palm** (*v.*). usu. *to palm off*; i. e. *to impose* something *upon* any one *by deception* expr. by impōno, suppōno, 3 (the latter implying *substitution of one thing for another*) *we have p'd ourselves off upon the people for orators*, populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus, Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 20 (v TO IMPOSE UPON) (*the rascal*) *who p'd off this fellow upon us*, qui hunc supposuit nobis, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 2.

**palmary:** palmāris, e: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20

**palmate:** palmātus (*worked or embroidered with palms*): *the p. tunic*, tunica p., Lav 30, 15, *fin.*: Mart.

**palmer:** *qui religionis causa loca sacra obit

**palmer-worm:** *ērūca (*caterpillar*) Col. . Plin.

**palmistry:** *vaticinandi genus manuum palmis inspectis factum. (*Chīromantia · Gk. χειρομαντεια)

**palm-oil.** *oleum ex palmarum baca factum

**palm-tree:** v. PALM (III)

**palmy:** expr by flōreo, 2 *in the p days of Sicily*, tunc quum Sicilia florebat opibus et copiis, Cic Verr. 4, 21, 46: *those were the p. days of Roman eloquence*, *tunc temporis in fastigio stetit eloquentia Romana cf Quint. 12, 1, 20; *eo tempore praecipua eloquentiae laude Roma excellebat.

**palpable:** I. *Perceptible to the touch* 1. tractābilis, e *bodily, visible, p*, corporeum, aspectabile, tr., Cic Tim 4, *med.*: Vulg Hebr. xii. 18. 2. tactilis, e (extr. rare) Lucr 5, 152 3. palpābilis, e (not class) *darkness thick and p*, tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. (Forcell.) II. *Gross, easily detected* mānifestus: cf. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48, ejusmodi res, ita notas, ita testatas, *ita magnas, ita manifestas* . "*so gross and p*". v. GLARING III. *Plain, obvious* apertus, mānifestus v MANIFEST, EVIDENT

**palpably:** mānifesto Cic Cat. 3, 2, 4 (m deprehendi) Plin. Also manifeste Apul

**palpitate:** 1. palpīto, 1 (*to move with a quick tremulous motion, naturally or unnaturally*) *to p. so fast (of the heart)*, tam mobiliter p, Cic. N. D 2, 9, 24: *half-alive and p ing (quivering)*, semianimis palpitansque, Suet. Tib 61, *med* 2. sālio, ŭi and ŭi, ītum, 4 (*to throb, as the heart naturally does*) Join salire atque palpitare, Plin 10, 53, 74 Ov. M 10, 289. See also TO THROB. 3. micо, ŭi, 1 (like salio, denoting *the natural action of the heart*) Cic. N D. 2, 9, 24 also with ref. to *the effect of fear*, metu m, Ov. F 3, 36 (so salio Pl. Cas 2, 6, 62). In same sense, emico Vell (To denote *abnormal palpitation*, use circuml, *nimia agitatione palpitare; celerius quam oportet palpitare, micare.)

**palpitation:** palpītātio (cordis) 1 e *the natural pulsation of the heart*. Plin 32, 5, 18 *To suffer from p of the heart*, *immodica cordis palpitatione laborare. Also palpitatus, ūs · Plin

**palsied:** pārālytĭcus; v. PARALYTIC, PARALYSIS

**palsy:** pārālўsis, is, *f.*, v. PARALYSIS.

**palter:** tergiversor, 1 v. TO SHUFFLE

**palterer:** tergiversātor: v TRICKSTER, SHUFFLER.

**paltriness:** expr. by *adj.*. v PALTRY.

**paltry:** 1. vīlis, e *nothing so p. or common*, nihil tam v neque tam vulgare, Cic R. Am. 26, 71: *a p. as*, vile as, Hor. S 1, 1, 43. 2. mīnūtus (*insignificant*) · v. PETTY, TRIFLING. Phr. · *a p fellow*, homo minimi pretii, homo nihili cf. Cic Q Fr. 1, 2, 4 · Pl. See also GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

**pampas:** *loca campestria extentissima quae *pampas* appellantur.

**pamper:** [nimium] indulgeo, si, tum, 2 (with *dat*) v. TO INDULGE Phr *I have p'd (and spoiled) you*, nimis te habui delicatum, Pl Men. 1, 2, 10 *to p. the appetite*, gulae parere (servire), Hor. S. 2, 7, 111 · *a p.'d menial*, *servus nimia indulgentia contumax atque insolens

**pamphlet:** libellus (*any small work*) · v. BOOK.

**pamphleteer:** *libellorum scriptor

**pan:** I. *A vessel*. pătīna (*a broad open vessel*; *a stew-pan* also, *for serving up in*): Ter Ad 3, 3, 74. Cic · Plin. Special terms: *a frying-p.*, sartago, frietale (v FRYING-PAN) also frixorium (v rare), Plin Val. *a chafing-p.*, batillus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36 *a foot-p.*, pelluvium or -a: Fest. II. *The cavity in the joint of a bone*; ăcētābŭlum: v. SOCKET. III. *Knee-pan* pătella: Cels. 8, 1, *post med.* IV. *Of a gun*: *alveŏlus (Danetus in Kr); *receptaculum pulveris pyrii (Georg.); * scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur (Kr.). Phr. *to make a mere flash in the p*, fumum ex fulgore dare, Hor. A P 143

**panacea:** panchrestum mĕdĭcāmentum (fig) Cic Verr. 3, 65, 152 Plin. (Panacea, name of a plant, *heal-all.*) Or expr. by omnibus morbis mederi · v. TO HEAL

**paneake:** *laganum ex ovo frictum (The ordinary Roman laganum was *a plain cake prepared with oil*. cf. Cels. 8, 7, *fin*)

**pandect:** in *pl*, pandectae, arum, *m*, digesta, orum. *the pandects* · Justin Ep in pref Dig. (quinquaginta *Digestorum* seu *Pandectarum* libri)

**pander** (*subs*) lēno, ōnis ductor v PROCURER.

**pander** (*v.*). lēnōcĭnor, 1 (strictly, *to play the part of a procurer to* with *dat*) Join servire, lenocinari, Cic. Verr. Div. 15, 48 (*said of a parasite and flatterer*) Phr *to p. to any one's evil passions*, *alicui ad libidinem facem praeferre, Cic Cat 1, 6, 13 or without a metaphor, *alicujus libidini ministrum adjutoremque se praebere; alicujus libidini inservire.

**pandering** (*subs*): lēnōcĭnium (*the trade of a procurer*) Suet. Dig.

**pandit, pundit:** (*homo) Brachmannicarum literarum peritus, litterator s grammaticus Brachmannicus

**pane:** 1 e *of glass* *quadra vitrea · v. SQUARE.

**panegyric:** 1. laudātio *the act of praising* (v EULOGY); and esp. *a eulogy delivered at a funeral, a funeral oration* Cic. Sen 4, 12 Quint. 2. pănēgўricus (*a eulogistic speech delivered on a grand occasion*) Quint. 2, 10, 11. Plin. min. (title of oration) Cic (who uses the word simply as *title of the famous oration of Isocrates*).

3. in less exact sense, laus, laudes v PRAISE Phr.: *to pronounce a p. upon any one*, (magnifice) aliquem laudare, Cic. Br 73, *init* · *this was more than the most laboured p*, *majus hoc fuit insigniusque laudibus accuratissimis.

**panegyrist:** 1. pănēgўrista, ae, *m* (rare) Sid 2. in gen. sense, laudātor, *f* -trix (*one who praises*) · Cic Hor Also specially, *one who delivers a funeral oration* Liv 2, 47, *fin.* Plin. min. 3. praedĭcātor (*one who publicly proclaims*) Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 2: Cic. 4. buccĭnātor (*trumpeter*): Cic fil in Cic Fam 16, 21

**panel** (*subs*) I. *Of a door*: tympănum Vitr. 4, 6, *ad fin.* II. *Of a wall or ceiling* · 1. tăbŭla (?) cf. Cic. Verr 4, 55, 122, pugna equestris Agathoclis regis *in tabulis* picta, i. e. (apparently) *painted on p.s* see the place. 2. lăcūnar, āris, *n* · also in *pl* of 2nd decl. (collect *a ceiling wrought with p.s of an ornamental nature*). *he was the first to paint the p s of ceilings*, primus lacunaria pinxit, Plin 35, 11, 40 § 124 Vitr. In same sense, lăquear, āris, *n*.. Virg Aen. 1, 726; Plin

**panel** (*v.*). lăcūno, 1 (rare). Ov. M. 8, 563 v. foll art

**paneled:** lăquеātus Cic. Verr. 1, 51, *init*. Suet. *A p. ceiling*, lăcūnar, lăquear, āris, *n*.. v. PANEL, subs (II).

**pang:** Phr. *to be regardless of bodily p s*, dolorum stimulos contemnere, Cic. Tusc 2, 27, 66 · *to inflict a p*, stimulos (*sc.* doloris) adhibere, Lucr. 3, 1032; s. admovere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35 *when the p s were fiercest*, quum quasi faces ei dolorum admoverentur, ib 2, 25, *fin* Specially, *the p s of childbirth*: dolores *the labour p.s are just beginning*, modo d. occipunt (incip.) primulum, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2 · *they abate*, d remittunt (quippiam), id. Hec. 3, 2, 14. See also PAIN.

**panic** (*adj*) *pănĭcus · v foll art

**panic** (*subs*) · I. *Sudden fear*: 1. *pănĭcus (qui dicitur) terror. v. Forcell s. v. (Cic writes the adj. as Gk.: scis enim dici quaedam πανικά, dici item τὰ κενὰ τοῦ πολέμου, 1 e *empty panics*:

the Greeks ascribing such to Pan so Hyg Astr 2, 28. [objecit] hostibus terrorem qui πανικὸς appellatur) Wyttenb in Kr 2 pure Lat pănor causeless p seized the army of Alexander, Alexandri exercitum p cujus causa non suberat, invasit, Curt 4, 12, med they were all seized with such a p, tantus terror p que omnes occupavit, Liv 24, 40, med more strongly, velut lymphaticus p, id 10, 28, med (a remedy) against a p, contra formidines terroresque, Plin 28, 8, 29 3. terror (any serious alarm) such a sudden p was caused, tantus repente t invasit, Caes B. C 1, 14, init so, tantus terror incidit exercitui, ib. 3, 13 cf supr (1) v ALARM, TERROR. Phr they caused a p in the Roman army by their extraordinary appearance, militem Romanum insueta turbaverunt specie, Liv 7, 17, init See also foll. art ||. A kind of grain pănĭcum Caes B C 2, 22: Plin.

**panicstruck**: pănĭdus Tac A 2, 23 Liv. To be p. pavere: Sall Jug 106 Comp also Liv. 7, 17, init., velut lymphati et attoniti (as if bereft of reason, totally p), munimentis suis trepido agmine inciderunt

**pannier**: in pl, clītellae, arum (loading both sides of the beast) Phaedr. 1, 15, 8 Hor. See also BASKET.

**panoply**: πανοπλία quam Graeci dicunt See also ARMOUR.

**panorama**: Phr. the panorama is very extensive, *undique longissime oculi conspectum ferunt, cf Liv. 1, 18, ad fin., *undique prospectus latissime patet. v PROSPECT, VIEW (N B.—By no means panorama, which is without authority in Gk.)

**pansy**: *viola tricolor, Linn (R. A)

**pant** (v). |. Lit ănhēlo, 1 to sweat and p, sudare atque a., Col 3, 2 to p. under the (weight of the) share, sub vomere a, Ov F 2, 295 Cic. See also TO PALPITATE ||. Fig perh gestio, 4 (to desire eagerly, so as not to be able to control oneself) · I p to leave the side of the rich, divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 24 Cic. To p after, perh. sitire, concupiscere v. TO LONG AFTER, THIRST FOR (Anhelo is not used fig.) v. PANTING.

**pantaloon**: perh *mimus quem Italici pantalonem appellant

**pantheism**: *pantheismus as phil. t. t Or by circuml, *ratio eorum qui mundum s. universam rerum naturam Deum esse contendunt ratio eorum qui omnem vim divinam in universa natura sitam esse censent, Kr (e Cic.)

**pantheist**: *pantheista, as phil t t (Perh better, *qui rationem pantheisticam tuetur; qui Deum non alium esse contendit quam rerum naturam)

**pantheistic**: *pantheisticus as phil t t

**panther**: panthēra Cic Fam 2, 11, 2.

**pantile**: imbrex, ĭcis, m ; less freq. f. (for carrying off water) Col 2, 2 Virg.

**panting** (adj.): |. Breathing hard 1. ănhēlus · p steeds, a. equi, Virg. G. 1, 250: Ov. So, cursus a, p course, Ov. M. 11, 347. 2. ănhēlans, ntis poet. in Cic. N. D 2, 44. ||. Quivering with life: trēmens, palpĭtans: v. QUIVERING.

**panting** (subs) · 1. ănhēlĭtus, ūs to cause p., anhelitus movere, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. Hor. 2. ănhēlātio: Plin. 9, 7, 6

**pantingly**: expr. by part: to follow p, anhelantem sequi v. TO PANT.

**pantomime**: mīmus (a mimic play, or farce) to act (in a) p., mimum agere, Suet. Caes. 39 Cic., Ov (Pantomimus, rare: Plin. 7, 53, 54.)

**pantomimist**: 1. mīmus (actor in a mime or farce): Cic. de Or. 2, 59, fin. 2. pantŏmīmus: Suet. Aug. 45, fin.: Macr.

**pantry**: 1. cella pĕnāria. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, fin.: Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3 § 8 (cella denoting a store-room for provisions or produce generally whence, cella vinaria, olearia, etc) 2. promptuārium Apul M 1, p 17 Also cella promptuaria, id (Armarium promptuarium, Cato R R 11, appears to be a store-chest or cupboard panarium, Plin Ep 1, 6, 3 = bread-basket)

**pap**: |. Nipple, breast. păpilla, mămilla v NIPPLE ||. Infants' food puls, pultis Varr. L L. 5, 22, 105 Cic (Strictly porridge rather than pap, being acc to Varr l c. the original fare of Italy, prior to bread. more precisely expr. Eng by circuml, *panis aqua fervida mollitus s maceratus.)

**papa**: păter: v FATHER.

**papacy**: *păpātus, ūs M. L.

**papal**: 1. pontifĭcius p indulgences, p indulgentiae: Erasm. Coll n 276 2 *păpālis, -e M L (See also PONTIFICAL.)

**paper** (subs) · |. Material for writing charta, ae, f. fine, smooth p (for writing on), ch. dentata, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 15, b to make p out of papyrus, c ex papyro praeparare, Plin 13, 12, 23 common or fine p., c. plebeia, principalis, ib rough p for shopkeeping purposes, c emporitica, ib letter p, c. epistolaris, Mart 14, 10, lem (Strictly, p made from the papyrus; but applicable to any ordinary material for writing on.) Dimin chartŭla, a piece of p · Cic Fam 7, 18, med. A sheet of p., scida (scheda) Plin 13, 12, 24. Cic Att. 1, 20, fin. (Papyrus only for the plant, in prose) ||. Any document: 1. charta (meton, as in Eng) Cic Coel 17, 40 (chartae = scripta, libri) Mart 2. libellus (including even a single sheet, complete in itself) · v BOOK, TREATISE, BILL (I). Also liber (cf. Hor. S 1, 10, 63, capsis librisque ambustus, burnt with his desk, papers and all), and in pl, scripta, orum v. WRITINGS. |||. Newspaper acta (diurna) · v. JOURNAL, NEWSPAPER

**paper** (adj) 1. chartāceus (made of paper) · p books, c. codices, Ulp Dig 32, 52 2. chartārius (relating to paper) · p. factories, officinae c., Plin 18, 10, 19 § 89 3. charteus (made of paper) p. goods (books), c. supellex, Aus Ep 10, 40

**paper** (v.). *chartā vestio, 4: v. TO HANG (A. IV).

—— **maker**: chartārius (maker or dealer): Diom.

—— **making**: (chartae) confectūra (confectio): Plin. 13, 12, 23.

—— **manufactory**: (chartae) officīna: Plin 13, 12, 23

—— **money**: *syngraphae publicae.

**papist**: *papatus fautor, studiosus; papista quem nostrates appellant.

**papistical**: păpistĭcus, quemadmodum dicunt

**papyrus**: păpȳrus, i, f, păpȳrum, i, n . Mart 10, 97 (papyrus f.) Lucan. Juv. Plin. 13, 11, 22 (papyrum) Made of p, papyraceus Plin belonging to p, papyrius, Aus. yielding or producing the p., papyrifer (e. g. annus), Ov. M 15, 753

**par**: Phr.: at p., pār, pāris v. EQUAL.

**parable**: părăbŏla; also -ē, -ēs · Quint 8, 3, 77 (= comparison, analogy): he spoke many things to them in p s, locutus est eis multa in parabolis, Vulg. Matt. xiii. 3. See also FIGURE (III.), SIMILE.

**parabolical**: Phr. · in a p. manner, per abolucula, *per similitudines; parabola adhibita; per translationem; v. FIGURATIVE; PARABLE. (Parabolice, adv., Sid)

**paraclete**: păraclētus Vulg. Joh. XIV. 16.

**parade** (subs.): |. Military evolutions dēcursus, dēcursio: v. EVOLUTION. ||. Display · 1. appărātus, ūs Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1 (pl.) · cf. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25, delectant etiam magnifici apparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia (i. e. grand outward display of furniture, equipages, &c.). 2. ambitio, pompa: v. OSTENTATION, POMP.

**parade** (v) A. Trans |. To put troops through evolutions expr by dēcurro, 3 (to go through evolutions) he paraded the troops in the open square, *milites in area decurrere imperavit, jussit v. EVOLUTION. ||. To display *ostento, 1 v TO DISPLAY B. Intrans: to go through evolutions: dēcurro, 3: Liv. 25 17 Tac. To p (in) the streets, *per vias (vicos) magnifice incedere.

**paradigm**: paradīgma, ătis, n.: Charis. M L

**paradise**: părădīsus, i, m. Vulg. Gen ii. 8: Aug Birds of p., *paradisea, orum Linn.

**paradisiacal**: părădīsĭăcus (late): Venant Alcim (both 6th cent.)

**paradox**: quod contra opinionem omnium est · Cic Par proem. § 4 (quae quia sunt admirabilia contraque opinionem omnium, ab ipsis etiam παράδοξα appellantur) the pl paradoxa, orum, may be elegantly used as phil t t. (cf. title of Cic's work, Paradoxa ad Brutum) not the sing, which may be expr as given above, or by Gk παρὰ δόξαν, παράδοξον.

**paradoxical**: see preced art Phr to be given to making p statements, *quae minus veri similia atque etiam inter se repugnantia videntur dicitare.

**paragon**: spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, n. a p of temperance and sagacity, temperantiae prudentiaeque s, Cic Tusc 1, 14, 32. See also MODEL

**paragraph**: |. A definite division in writing. 1. căput, ĭtis, n (a clause, division of a law, etc) Cic. Agr 2, 6, 15. (Eng chapter.) 2. *sectio v. SECTION 3. *pĕrĭūcha (Gk περιοχή) = sectio minor (Schleusner, Lex. s. v) esp a p of the Scriptures (the longer p, sectio major, being called pericopa, Gk. περικοπή) cf Cic Att 13, 25, extr (N.B.—Paragraphus is the name of a mark used in writing to denote subdivisions of a subject, Isid 1, 20, 8)

||. In looser sense, perh pāgina: cf Cic Att 6, 2, init., respondebo primum postremae tuae paginae, i e (appy.), the last p of your letter. so, id. Fam. 16, 4.

**parallax**: *părallaxis is, f. (Gr παράλλαξις): scient. t. t.

**parallel** (adj) · |. Of lines: părallēlus, a, um or -os -on to draw a p. line, lineam parallelon designare, Vitr. 5, 7 (8), 1 Plin. Phr.. in a direction p. to the river Danube, recta fluminis Danubii regione, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 (the word recta however indicates that the line is a straight not a winding one · v. Long, a l.) to run p. to each other (as mountain-ranges), aequo inter se perpetuoque tractu procurrere, Webel (Kr) ||. Fig, corresponding · Phr p. passages, *loci consimiles ac pares; quorum alter alteri pariter respondet; loci paralleli, qui dicuntur (cf. the Lat. title of Plutarch's work, Vitae parallelae).

**parallel** (adv) · v. preced. art.

**parallel** (v.): |. To compare: contendo, compăro v. TO COMPARE. ||. To find something equal. expr. by păr, pāris, with a verb; cf Hor Od. 1, 24, 8, cui . ., veritas quando ullum inveniet parem v EQUAL; TO MATCH

**parallel** (subs): |. In geometrical sense linea părallēlos v PARALLEL (adj.) Ps of latitude, (circuli) parallēli Plin. 6, 34, 39 § 212 ||. Something which corresponds to something else: păr, pāris · v. EQUAL; MATCH. |||. A comparison contentio: v. COMPARISON.

**parallelism**: v. PARALLEL (adj).

**parallelogram**: figura s. forma părallēlogramma · cf. Front. de Col, Goes. p. 130 for different kinds of p s, as, quadrilatera altera parte longior, rhombus, rhomboides, cf ib p. 35.

**paralogism**: *părălŏgismus: phil. t. t

**paralysis**: |. The disease: 1. părălȳsis, is, f. (Gk. παράλυσις) · Plin. 20, 3, 8 Petr. 2. pure Lat. nervorum resolūtio Cels. 2, 1, med. (r. nervorum·

παράλυσις (Graeci nominant) id. 2, 8.

**3.** debilitas *he was attacked by a sudden stroke of p.*, ingens vis morbi adorta est (eum) subitâ d., Liv. 2, 36, *med* Or expr. by corresponding verb *whatever part of the body p affects*, quacunque parte corporis membrum aliquod resolutum est, id. 2, 8 **II.** Fig., *stupor and inability to act* torpēdo, ĭnis, *f* (rare) *such a p had seized Vitellius's mind*, tanta t. invaserat Vitellii animum, Tac H 3, 63

**paralytic:** paralyticus (*suffering from paralysis*) Plin 20, 9, 34 S. also PARALYSIS, PARALYSIS For the expr *p. stroke*, see preced art

**paralyse** **I.** With ref to *the malady paralysis* **1.** expr by resolvor, sōlūtus, *3 persons whose whole limbs are severely p.d*, qui per omnia membra vehementer resoluti sunt, Cels 3, 27, 1 · SEE PARALYSIS (*fin.*) **2.** less precisely, expr by debilis, captus (*disabled, deprived of the use of any part of the body*) *crippled and p.d in every limb*, manibus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab perd. 7, 21 Liv. **II.** *Of the effect of fear or other emotion* expr by torpeo, 2, *incept.* torpesco, torpŭi, *3 (to be, become p.d). I am afraid, I am all p.d*, timeo, totus torpeo, P Am I 1, 182 *my tongue was p.d under the grasp of chill fear*, torpurat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov H 11, 32 · Liv. So *adj.* torpidus (= torpens) cf Liv 22, 53, *med*, quod malum quum *stupore* ac miraculo *torpidos* defixisset, i. e *had perfectly p.d their minds* Phr *to p the mind with fear*, animos affligere et debilitare metu, Cic Tusc 4, 15, 34 *the whole city was p.d with fear*, tumore perculsa (est) tota civitas, Cic (?) ad Br 1, 3 · V. TO DISMAY See also TO BENUMB, STUPEFY. **III.** Fig., *to deprive of strength or power of action* **1.** debilito, 1 *the conquered are p.d and disheartened*, victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42 *no member of the commonwealth that is not shattered or p.d*, nullum membrum reipublicae, quod non fractum debilitatumve sit, Cic Fam 5, 13, *med.* · V. TO ENFEEBLE **2.** affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to beat down with a crushing blow*) · Cic · V. TO PROSTRATE Join. affligere et debilitare [metu], Cic. Tusc 4, 15, 34. **3.** percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (*to strike with dismay*), Cic. · Tac

**paramount:** **1.** expr by antiquior, antiquissimus *he declared that he should ever regard the cause of the courts as p.*, antiquissimam se habiturum causam judiciorum dixit, Cic Q Fr 2, 1, *ad fin* cf Vell 2, 52, neque prius neque antiquius quicquam habuit *has p concern was*, ei antiquissima cura fuit, Cic Att. 10, 8. **2.** expr. by pŏtior, us (*preferable, taking precedence of*) *he had always made the public interest p. over private necessities*, semper se reip. commoda privatis necessitatibus potiora habuisse, Caes B. C 1, 8. See also PRECEDENCE; TO OUTWEIGH. **3.** summus. V. SUPREME.

**paramour:** **I.** *Of the male sex:* moechus, ădulter, ĕri: v. ADULTERER. Also (as a milder term), ămător, Cic. Coel. 20, 49. **II.** *Female:* mĕretrix, pellex · v. MISTRESS (III.).

**parapet:** pūteus · *the p.s of the towers*, plutei turrium, Caes B C. 7, 25 (these were *wooden breastworks; not of stone like the towers themselves*) ib. 41 (p vallo addere see Long's Caesar, p 349).

**paraphernalia:** i. e. *needless trappings:* appărātus, ūs. Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1 (*pl.*).

**paraphrase** (*v.*): Phr. · *to turn a passage of poetry into prose and p. it*, versus tollere; mox *mutatis verbis interpretari*, tum *paraphrasi* audacius *vertere*, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

**paraphrase** (*subs.*): **1.** părăphrăsis, is, *f.*: Quint. 1, 9, 2. **2.** expr. by interprĕtor, interprĕtātio (gen. term): with some qualifying words: *to give a p. rather than a verbal translation*, non verbum e verbo exprimere, sed laxius liberiusque interpretari, cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15 comp preced art. (Circuitus, circuitio, ambitus verborum [R and A.] = *circumlocution*, not *paraphrase*: cf Cic l c · Suet. Tib 71)

**paraphrast:** părăphrastes, ae, *m* · Hier

**parasang:** pārāsanga, ae, *m* (Gr παρασάγγης) Plin

**parasite:** **I.** *Animal:* (ancient) pārāsītus · *hard-eating p.s*, edaces p., Hor Ep. 2, 1, 173 Cic *Fam.* parasita Hor S. 1, 2, 98. *A petty p.*, parasitaster, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4. *Relating to p.s, of p.s*, parasiticus, Pl.. Suet *to play the p.*, parasitari, Pl **II.** *A hanger on, sycophant* assecla (assĕcŭla, Juv. 9, 48): Cic Div. 2, 37, 79 Join assentatores atque asseclae, Cic fr. (Auct Decl in Sall has, omnium mensarum assecla [ejus], *his perpetual p*, in sense of parasitus ch 8, § 22) See also FLATTERER, DEPENDENT. **III.** *An insect nourished from another* · *animalculum parasiticum

**parasitic** / V PARASITE

**parasitical** \

**parasol:** **1.** umbella *a green p*, u. viridis, Juv 9, 50 Mart 14, 28, *lem.* **2.** umbrācŭlum (*a sun-screen of any kind*) Ov F 2, 311, cf Mart l. c

**parboil:** subcŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to cook partially, by roasting or boiling*) Marc Emp Phr *to p cabbage*, brassicam [aqua ferventi] coquere paullisper, uti subcruda siet, Cato R. R. 156

**parboiled:** subcrūdus (succ) · v preced art. Or perh subelixātus, after anal. of subasso, subassatus (Apic) semicoctus, *half-cooked, whether by roasting or boiling* Plin. Col.

**parcel** (*subs*) **I.** *A portion, quantity* pars · V. PORTION, PLOT. **II.** *A small packet or bundle*. fascĭculus · V. PACKET. **III.** *A number of persons*, contemptuously · V PACK (III)

**parcel out:** partio, partīvi, 4 *to p. out the open plain by boundary lines*, partiri limite campum, Virg. G 1, 126 Sall Cic.: · V. TO DIVIDE, DISTRIBUTE.

**parch:** **I.** *To burn the surface of* anything; *to scorch* **1.** frīgo, xi, ctum, 3 *to dry and p barley*, hordeum siccare ac f, Plin. 18, 7, 14 *p.d wheat*, triticum frictum, Varr R R 2, 4, *fin* **2.** torreo, 2 · V. TO ROAST. **II.** *To dry up to extremity* **1.** torreo, rŭi, stum, 2 *to be p.d* (or *scorched*) *by the heat of the sun*, solis ardore torreri, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. cf arenti torrere arva siti, Tib 1, 4, 42 Of *the action of fever* · Juv. 9, 17 **2.** ūro, ussi, stum, 3 *to be either stiffened with cold or p.d with heat*, aut frigore rigere aut calore uri, Cic Tusc. 1, 28, 69 Ov. *a crop of flax p.s the soil*, u. campum lini seges, Virg G. 1, 77. **3.** ārēfăcio, 3 (v rare) v. TO DRY. See also foll art.

**parched** (*part adj.*): **1.** torridus (*burnt up*). *plains p. with drought*, t siccitate campi, Liv. 22, 43, *fin.*: Lucan Sil **2.** āridus (*dry*; less strong than preced) · *p Africa*, a. Libye, Ov. M 2, 238 Hor. Join. [terra] arida et sicca, Plin 2, 65, 66. So, ārens, ntis (strictly *part.* of areo, *to be dry or parched*) *he slakes with springs the p soil*, scatebris arentia temperat arva, Virg. G. 1, 110. Ov. **3.** exustus Virg. G 1, 107 (ex. ager). **4.** sĭtiens, ntis (poet.) v THIRSTY.

**parchment:** membrāna *to write on p.*, in m scribere, Cic. in Plin 7, 21, 21 Hor. *Dimin.* membranula (*a sheet of p*) Cic. Att. 4, 4. *Made of p., parchment-*, membraneus *a p note-book*, pugillares membranei, Mart. 14, 7, *lem.*

—— **maker:** membrānārius Gloss

**pardon** (*subs.*): vĕnia (*indulgence, grace*): *to beg p of any one*, v. ab aliquo petere, Liv 38, 49, *extr.* · Cic.: cf. Liv. 3, 7, *extr.*, v. lrarum coelestium exposcere. *to obtain not acquittal for a fault, but p for an error*, non liberationem culpae sed errati v. impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1. *to grant p. and accept an apology*, v. dare excusationemque accipere, Caes B G. 6, 4 Phr *to grant p. for an offence*, alicui delicti gratiam facere, Sall. Jug 104, *extr.*, delicto ignoscere v foll. art.

**pardon** (*v*) **1.** ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3 (*to overlook; show indulgence to*. usu with *dat*) v. TO FORGIVE. **2.** condōno, 1 (*formally to remit, as a debt* · with acc of offence and *dat.* of person) *to p. any one's offence on account of eminent services*, crimen alicui propter praeclara merita c., Cic Mil. 2, *fin.* Sometimes with *dat* of a person *out of regard for whom* forgiveness is extended *he p'd the past out of consideration for Divitiacus*, praeterita se Divitiaco condonare [dixit], Caes. B G. 1, 20 Cic. in same sense less freq., dono, 1. *to p the father for the sake of the son*, patrem filio donare, Just. 32, 2, *med.* Liv Ov **3** concēdo, 3 v. TO FORGIVE Also expr by veniam dare, less freq donare (Suet), gratiam facere; etc. v. PARDON (*subs*)

**pardonable:** cui (culpae) venia proponitur; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 2, *fin.*; cui ignoscas; cujus veniam dari aequum est, etc v EXCUSABLE.

**pardonably:** ita ut (jure merito) ignoscas v TO FORGIVE.

**pardoner:** **I.** *One who forgives* · qui veniam dat, etc v TO PARDON. **II** *One carrying ecclesiastical indulgences* *qui indulgentias pontificias dispensat, venditat

**pare:** **1.** circumcīdo, di, sum, 3 (*to cut away all round*) *to p off the bark (of a tree)*, corticem c., Col Arb. 26, *fin* *carefully to p the nails*, ungues diligenter c., Cels. 7, 26, 2 **2.** circumsĕco, ui, ctum, 3 *to p the nails* (*completely*), ungulas c., Col 6, 6, *med* (as in former case, for a delicate operation). Phr *to p the nails* (in common sense), ungues ponere. Hor. A P 297; deponere, Petr 104, *extr*, resecare, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 28; subsecare, Ov F 6, 230; praesecare, Hor. A. P. 294. See also TO PEEL.

**paregoric:** *medicamentum părēgŏricum.

**parent:** **I.** Lit. **1.** părens, ntis, *c. affection between children and their p.s*, quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am 8, 27 *to stand in the relation of a parent to any one*, alicui in loco parentis esse, id. Pl 11, *fin* **2.** gĕnĭtor, / -trix v FATHER, MOTHER **II.** Fig *source from which anything originates*. māter, părens, gĕnĭtrix, procreātrix v. MOTHER (II)

**parentage:** **1.** gĕnus stirps v LINEAGE, DESCENT (II.). **2.** expr. by păter, majores, părens, etc. *of unknown p. on the father's side, and servile on the mother's*, patre nullo, matre serva, Liv. 4, 3, *med* Hor. S. 1, 6, 45 (libertino patre natus) *to trace one's p. to any one*, majores suos ad aliquem referre, Just 38, 7, *init.*: *of good p.* bonis (honestis) parentibus, Cic. Tusc 5, 20, 58 *of obscure p.*, obscuris ortus majoribus, id Off 1, 32, 116; humili atque obscuro loco natus, id. Verr. 5 70, 181.

**parental:** **I.** *Proper to a parent:* expr. by părens *p. affection*, *caritas quae solet parentum erga natos (liberos) esse *p. duties*, *parentis (parentum) officia · v PARENT. **II.** *Belonging to one's father or parents*. păternus, patrius v. PATERNAL

**parentally:** *tanquam parens, parentum ritu v PARENT

**parenthesis:** interpositio *vel* interclusio [Graeci παρένθεσιν, παρέμπτωσιν vocant] Quint. 9, 3, 23 Also, interjectio, id 8, 2, 15. (N B.—For perspicuity, in grammatical lang., parenthesis is used as Lat.)

**parenthetical:** Phr *a p. remark*, sensus qui medius intervenit orationis continuationi, cf. Quint. 9, 3, 23: *to make a p. explanation*, medio sermoni aliquem inserere sensum, id. 8, 2 15 or in gram. lang., *per parenthesin aliquid interponere, interjicere.

**parenthetically:** see preced. art.

**parhelion:** īmāgo sōlis, pārēlion. v MOCK-SUN

**pariah:** *infimi *s.* sordidissimi ordinis homo

**parietary** (*subs*). (herba) parietaria Apul Herb

**parings:** praesegmīna, um, *n.*. *nail-p*, unguium pr., Pl Aul 2, 4, 33. Also unguium resegmina, Plin 28, 1, 2 § 5

**parish:** pārōecīa (Gk. *παροικία*), corrupted, pārōchia Sid Hier (The latter form is best suited to denote the English more limited sense)

**parish-clerk:** *praecentor parochialis (?)

**—— church:** *aedes sacra parochialis.

**—— priest:** *pārōchus M L. (cf Forcell. s v., "hinc *parochi* in Ecclesia nunc dicuntur qui curam animarum suscipiunt et fidelibus necessaria ad salutem suppeditant") Or use presbyter, sacrorum antistes v PRIEST

**parishioner:** *parochianus. Du C.

**parity:** Phr *by a p of reasoning*, *parī ratione, consimili argumento

**park:** **I.** *Enclosed ground* **1.** pārādīsus (Gk. *παραδεισος· game-park*). Gell 2, 20 pure Lat vivarium (*preserves*) **2.** hortī, ōrum (*pleasure-grounds*) · Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3 (This latter the more suitable word to denote *a park appropriated to pleasure and recreation*) **3.** virīdārium (*an ornamental garden, planted with handsome trees*) Cic Att 2, 3 Suet Lampr (From Lampr Eleg 23, domūs virīdārium, and Ulp Dig. 7, 1, 13, where it is noted as naturally forming part of house premises, the viridarium may be inferred to have been ordinarily *in the inner quadrangle of a house*) **II.** Of artillery use tormenta, ōrum v ARTILLERY

**parlance:** Phr *common p*, *usus loquendi quotidianus, usitatus sermo

**parley** (*v.*) colloquor, locūtus, 3 (*to hold conference*) Caes Cic

**parley** (*subs*) colloquium v CONFERENCE

**parliament:** *parlāmentum *that a p should be held twice a year at London*, ut singulis annis p bis Londini haberetur, Stat in Milr vi 149 *to dismiss p.*, p dimittere, Milt ib. *to convene p*, p. convocare, ib : *to dissolve p.*, p dissolvere, ib. p 150 *members of p*, parlamenti senatores, ib. p. 144 (*h e* nobiles et plebeii, proceres et plebeius ordo, ib. p 144) More classically, senatus, concilium v SENATE.

**parliamentarian:** expr by *a parlamento state, esse

**parliamentary:** expr by *parlāmentum. *p proceedings*, *parlamenti acta *acquainted with p procedure*, *parlamenti institutorum consuetudinisque peritus, gnarus *a p. committee*, *senatorum selectorum consilium

**parlour:** perh. diaeta (which however usu. comprised *a suite of rooms*: v. Gier ad Plin. Ep 2, 17, 12); conclāve, is, *n.* (*any apartment*) · v. ROOM.

**parochial:** *pārōchiālis, e M. L. (Necessary for definiteness.)

**parody** (*subs.*) **1.** *pārōdia (Gr *παρῳδία*). Pseud-Ascon. (More elegantly written as Gk. so Quint. 6, 3, 97, fictī notis versibus similes, quae *παρῳδία* dicitur) **2.** expr. by circuml, *poetae versus ad aliud idque ridiculum argumentum detorti, Lichst. (in Kr.); *carmen ridiculi causa depravatum atque in aliam rem detortum.

**parody** (*v.*) Phr. *to p. a poem*, *versus per ludum (jocum) immutare atque ad ridiculum quoddam argumentum detorquere.

**parole** (*subs.*): fīdes, ēi · *to break p.*, f. hosti datam fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; v FAITH (II.).

**parole** (*v.*): Phr. *he p.d the prisoners*, *captivos fide interposita dimisit (cf. Caes. B. G 5, 6); *captivos dimisit, juratos nihil se hostile incepturos.

**paroxysm:** accessus, ūs; accessus atque impetus [doloris]: v. FIT (I.). Cf. faces dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, *fin.* Phr *the disease is attended with p.s of pain*, magnos cruciatus habet morbus, Sen Ep 78, 6 *the very p. of pain tends to bring itself to an end*, ipsa summa doloris intentio invenit finem, ci ib § 7 *to be seized with such a p of anger*, tantum irae concipere, Curt 8, 1. (Paroxysmus is without authority, though used by some Latinists.)

**parricidal:** usu scēlestus may suffice, the context defining it v GUILTY

**parricide:** **I.** *The agent* **1.** parricida (*the murderer of any near relative; not merely of a father* see MATRICIDE, FRATRICIDE) Cic. Mil 7, 17 Hor Often used of *high traitors* (p. reipublicae, Sall Cat 51) *to denounce as an enemy and p.*, hostem atque p vocare, Sall Cat 31 Tac **2.** patris (parentis) interfector, occīsor (rare) v MURDERER. Or expr by verb *the p shall be sewn up in a sack*, qui patrem occīdērit (necāverit), culeo insuatur, Quint 7, 8, 6 **II.** *The act* parricīdium (with the same extent of meaning as parricida v *supr*) Cic Suet Or expr by verb *to be guilty of p.*, patrem necavisse, occidisse v TO MURDER

**parrot:** psittăcus Ov Am 2, 6, 1 (p. imitatrix ales) Pers Plin.

**parry:** **1.** plāgulso, 1 *to p a blow*, ictum a corpore p., cf Cic. Mil. 11, 30 Curt 9, 4, *fin* (clypeo incidentia tela p.) **2.** dēfendo, dī, sum, 3 v TO WARD OFF **3.** perh. ēlūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to get out of the way of and escape*: hence needing some qualification to expr present sense) *he p'd the blow with his stick*, *baculo ictum propulsando (arcendo) elusit v TO ELUDE.

**parse.** Phr *to p. each word in a sentence*, *singula vocabula (verba) notare proprietatesque describere

**Parsees:** *Zōroastrēi qui hodie sunt, *Parsaeque* dicuntur

**Parseeism:** *Zoroastreorum religio s superstitio

**parsimonious:** parcus, sordĭdus (*to meanness*), etc v NIGGARDLY, SPARING

**parsimoniously:** **1.** parcē (a term of praise rather than the contrary cf Cic Off 1, 30, 106, vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie) v SPARINGLY, THRIFTILY. **2.** sordidē v. MEANLY. (III.), STINGILY

**parsimony:** **1.** parsĭmōnia (*in good sense*): Cic. v. ECONOMY. **2.** sordes, ium, *f* : v. MEANNESS

**parsley:** perh āpium (*? wild p.*) Hor Od 1, 36, 16 (virvae) Virg G. 4, 121 (virides apio ripae) Plin

**parsnip:** pastĭnāca Plin 19, 5, 27 (*p sativa*, Linn).

**parson:** *clēricus, *antistes sacrorum, *rerum sacrarum minister (Not persona ecclesiae.)

**parsonage:** *clerici parochialis aedes.

**part** (*subs.*): **I.** *A portion.* **1.** pars, partis, *f.* *to divide into two, three, p s*, in duas, tres p. dividere, Caes. B. G. *init.*: Sall : *the greater p. of the people*, major p. populi, Cic Agr. 2, 9, *init.* · so, maxima p (hominum), Hor S 2, 3, 121. (N B—In *nom* and *acc sing*, is freq used the old form partum *p. of the Samnites had revolted to the Carthaginians*, partum Samnitium defecisse ad Poenos, Liv 23, 11, *fin.* esp repeated, partim . . partim, *one p. . . another p.*. Cic.. Liv) **2** portio (late) Just. Plin.. v. PORTION, SHARE. The *middle, top, bottom p*, may be expr. by medius, summus, imus cf. Phaedr. 2, 4, *init.* (where however, for summa quercus, we find sublimis quercus) v. MIDDLE, TOP, BOTTOM. Phr. *in two, three, four, many p.s*: (1). bifāriam, trifāriam, quadrifāriam, multifāriam · *their year naturally divides itself into two p s*, natura divisus eorum annus bifariam, Varr. R. R. 2, 14, *post med.*: Cic.: *to distribute into three or four p.s*, tripartiam, quadrifariam disperire, Suet. Vit. 13 · Liv. (2) bipartīto, tripartīto (usu with ref to *military forces*) v DIVISION (VI.) **II.** *Share, concern, interest* · **1.** expr. by intersum, *irr.* with *dat.* = *to take* [*active*] *p. in*: *to take p. in a battle*, praelio int., Caes. B. G. 7, 87, *extr* . Cic. Also sometimes intervēnio 4 (*to interfere with*, of one who might not have been expected to do so) Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24 v TO INTERFERE. **2.** expr. *without p.* (*or lot*) in, by experts, rtis (with *gen* ; less freq *abl.*) *to have no p. in military command or public counsel*, esse expertem imperii, publici consilii, Cic Rep. 1, 31 opp participes, Cic Leg 1, 7, 22. v. DESTITUTE. See also TO PARTAKE, PARTAKER. **III** *Character, as in a play*; also in fig. sense **1.** persōna *to act the p of a sovereign*, p. principis tueri, Cic Phil 8, 10, 29; also, p sustinere, id. Mur 5, 6, tenere, id de Or. 3, 14, 54; gerere, id Off 1, 32, 115 **2.** partes, ium, *f.*: *to take the principal p in a play*, primas p agere, Tac. Ph prol. 27 cf. partes tueri, Hor A P. 193 *to bear the p of accuser in a trial*, (in) judicio p accusatoris obtinere, Cic Quint. 2, 8 *to have a second or third (inferior) p assigned to one*, secundarium, tertiarum p esse, Cic Div. Verr. 15, 48 With primae, secundae, partes is often understood e g *to play a second p.*, secundas ferre, Hor S 1, 9, 46 **IV.** *Side, faction* partes. v. PARTY. *To take any one's p.*, alicui opem ferre, adesse, adjutorem se praebere v. TO ASSIST. **V.** *Duty, function* **1.** officium *to do one's p (honestly)*, o. satisfacere, Cic. Div Verr 14, *extr* v. DUTY. **2.** oft. expr by *gen.* after esse; or by *neut.* of *pron adj* (L. G. § 266). *it is the p of a youth to reverence his elders*, adolescentis est majores natu vereri, Cic Off 1, 34, 132 *it is my, your, our, p*, meum tuum, nostrum est, etc *pass* **VI.** Only in *pl*, *parts* = *faculties, capacity*: ingenium, etc v NATURAL (VI.). **VII.** Also only in *pl.*, *parts* = *regions* lŏcā, orum *the Gauls who inhabited these p s*, Galli qui ea l incolerent, Caes B G. 2, 4 v. PLACE, REGION Phr *in, to, or from foreign p s*, peregre *to travel into foreign p.s*, p proficīsci, Suet. Caes 42 Cic *to live in foreign p.s*, peregrinari, Cic. Arch. 7, 16 *in these p.s*, hic viciniae (v. NEIGHBOURHOOD). *somewhere about these p s*, hic alicubi, Cic. Fl. 29, 71 Ter **VIII.** In grammar, *p of speech* · pars orationis Prisc. 2, 4 § 15 **IX.** Miscell. Phr. (i). *on the p. of* plō (with *abl.*): *to argue anything on the p. of an accused person*, aliquid pro reo disputare, Cic. Next. 2, *init* : *et pass.* Sometimes ab (a) may serve cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s v (IV.) *On the p. of*, sometimes = *by*, denoting the agent · v. BY. (ii). *for my p, our p., etc.*. (1). ēquidem ; with 1 *pers sing.* and (less freq.) *pl I for my p wished to be called Caesar's soldiers, you . . .*, e. me Caesaris militem dici volui ; vos . . ., Caes. B C 2, 32, *fin.*: *we, for our p., have been for some time finding fault with you*, e. nos jam dudum te incusamus, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 7 v. INDEED (2) ădeo (implying emphasis) · *and thou, on thy p*, tuque adeo, Virg. G. 1, 24. (iii) *for the most p.*. maximam partem (*principally, chiefly*: adverb acc); fĕrē, fermē v MOSTLY, USUALLY. So also, *in great p*, magnam partem, magna ex parte *our conversation consists in great p. of vanities*, magnam p ex jambis nostra constat oratio, Cic Or 56, 189 *in great p prevailed upon by their entreaties*, magna ex p. eorum precibus adductus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16 See also PARTLY. (iv). *in good or bad p.*: *to take anything in good or bad p*, aliquid in bonam (malam) partem accipere, Cic. Att. 11, 7, *extr.*: aliquid boni (never mali) consulere, Quint. 1, 6, 32. Ov. Cato in Gell. (v). *from all p.s* · undĭque Caes. Cic.

**part** (*v.*): **A.** Trans · **I.** *To open, cleave in two*: **1.** dīmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (*to p asunder*): *to p the soil asunder with the plough*, terram d aratro, Virg. G 2, 513. Ov. **2.** diffindo, 3 : v. TO SPLIT, CLEAVE (A). **II.** *To rend c sunder, separate*: **1.** divello, velli,

vulsum, 3 *nor shall Gyas, the hundred-handed, ever p me from you*, me nec centumanus Gyas divellet unquam, Hor. Od 2, 17, 15 Join: nec divelli nec distrahi (posse), Cic Fin. 1, 16, *init.*

**2.** distrāho, xi, ctum, 3: *necessity p's her from me*, illam a me d necessitas, Ter Hec 3, 5, 42 cf. *supr.* **3.** sēpāro, 1 v TO SEPARATE. **III.** *To divide, distribute*: partior (partio), dispertio, divido v TO DIVIDE, SHARE **B.** Intrans **I.** *To part from, quit*: **1.** dīgrĕdior, gressus, 3 *we p in tears*, digredimur flentes, Ov H. 17 (18), 117. *I was afraid he would not be able (bear) to p from me*, timebam ne a me d. non posset, Cic. Att 3, 9, *med* · *in this manner they p*, ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall. Jug 22, *extr* **2.** discēdo, essi, essum, 3 v. TO DEPART, QUIT. Phr *he from whom you had p'd with mutual tears*, is quem flens flentem dimiseras, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, *ad init.* · *not to be able to p (tear oneself) from any one*, ab aliquo distrahi non posse, ib *med* **II.** *To part asunder* **1.** dissilio, ui, 4 *(suddenly) the blade p'd asunder with the blow*, mucro dissiluit ictu, Virg. Aen 12, 740 cf. ib 3, 416 (where it is used of *a convulsion of the earth's surface*) Lucr Plin **2.** expr. by findo (diffindo), fidi, ssum, 3, as *pass.*, or with *pron refl* v. TO SPLIT **3.** dēhisco, 3 v. TO GAPE OPEN. **III.** *To part with* · Phr: *to p. with a wife*, uxori nuntium remittere or mittere (v TO DIVORCE) · comp. use of discedo, Coel in Cic. Fam 8, 6, uxor a Dolabella discessit.

**partake:** **I.** *To be a sharer of* **1.** expr. by particeps, cipis *to p. of spoil and prizes (of war)*, praedae ac praemiorum p. esse, Caes. B C 3, 82 *suffer us to p of your wisdom*, tac nos p. sapientiae tuae, Pl Epid. 2, 2, 83. So by sōcius: Join [fortunarum alicujus] socium participemque esse, Cic Font. 17, 37. (N.B—Participo in this sense late and rare · v. TO SHARE) **2.** intersum, *uv.* (*to take active part in* what is going on: with *dat*) v. PART (II) *That does not p. of*, expers, rtis (with *gen.*; less freq *abl*) *the other animals do not p. of reason*, cetera (animalia) rationis exp sunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22. **II.** *To take some of*, with ref. to *food*. **1.** sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (gen. term) Nep Att 21. **2.** gusto, 1 (both trans and intrans.) *for two days I had p'n of nothing whatever, not even water*, biduum ita jejunus fueram, ut ne aquam gustarem, Cic Fam. 7, 26 *to p of a (slight) meal in a recumbent posture*, cubantem gustare, id Mur 35, *fin*: Plin Ep 3, 5, 11 (deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum) Fig *to p of any pure pleasure*, g. partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, Cic Fin. 1, 18, 58. v. TO TASTE.

**partaker:** **1.** particeps, cipis, *adj (man) p. of reason and thought*, p. rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22 · Caes Join socius particepsque, Cic **2.** sōcius v. PARTNER. **3.** affinis, e (*implicated in*) v. PARTY (VI.). *To make any one p. in* anything, participare: Cic. (v. TO SHARE) *not a p.* expers (v TO PARTAKE, I.)

**parterre:** flōrālia, ium v. FLOWER-GARDEN.

**parthenon:** Parthĕnōn, ōnis, *m.*: Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 54.

**partial:** **I.** *Extending only to a part or parts*. expr by Phr *the country suffered from a p. famine*, *terrae partes nonnullae fame laborabant; *fame laboratum est quibusdam in locis *though this involves a p. loss*, quod etsi per partes (*opp.* in summa) damnosum est, Col. 1, 4 · *he obtained a p. success*, *nonnulla ex parte bene res gessit (like omni ex parte, Cic. Am. 21, 79). **II.** *Not equitable, biassed*: **1.** cupīdus (*under the influence of feeling or passion*): *p. and vindictive witnesses*, testes c. et irati, Cic. Font. 6, *init.* · *p. judges*, c. judices, Tac. Or 31: cf. Cic. Caec. 3, 8, cupidior quam sapientem judicem esse aequum est. **2.** alterius partis studiosior. Suet. Tib. 11 **3.** iniquus v UNFAIR, UNJUST. Phr. *every one is a p. judge of his own discovery*, suae quisque inventioni favet, Plin Ep 1, 20, 13. *the plebs had before been p. to the cause of the Carthaginians*, plebs ante inclinatior ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 23, 46, *med* · *the judge must above all avoid the suspicion of being p*, *maxime omnium cavere debet judex, ne in suspicionem alterius partis cupiditatis studiique suspicionem incidat Sometimes used for FOND q. v

**partiality:** **1.** studium *without vindictiveness in p*, sine ira et s. Tac H 1, 1, *extr* cf Lucan 2, 377, studio odioque carens (More fully, cupiditas ac studium, Liv 24, 28, *med* cf. Cic Fl 10, 21, sine ullo *studio* dicere aut cum dissimulatione aliqua *cupiditatis*.) **2.** cupīditas v *supr.* **3.** inīquitas (stronger than Eng.) v. UNFAIRNESS, INJUSTICE. *To have a p for*, favēre v TO FAVOUR Sometimes used for *fondness, liking* q v

**partially:** **I.** *In part* ex (aliqua) parte, in parte v PARTLY. **II.** *With partiality* cupīdē (*under the influence of passion*). Cic Fam 16, 11, *fin.* Suet Cäes 12 (tam cupide condemnavit, ut ad populum provocanti nihil aeque ac judicis acerbitas profuerit). Or expr. by circuml *to pass no sentence p*, *nihil ex cupiditate studioque partium judicare v PARTIALITY.

**participant:** particeps: v PARTAKER

**participate:** particeps sum, fio v. TO PARTAKE, SHARE

**participation:** sŏcĭĕtas *p with any one in all his designs*, s. consiliorum omnium cum aliquo, Cic Br. 1, 2. v. PARTNERSHIP.

**participator:** particeps. v. PARTAKER.

**participial:** particĭpiālis, e Quint 1, 4, 29 Prisc Also participalis: Varr.

**participle:** particĭpium · Quint 1, 4, 19

**particle:** **I.** *A minute portion* · **1.** particŭla *all the tiniest p's (of food)*, omnes tenuissimae p, Cic de Or 2, 39, 162 · *p of the breath divine (the soul)*, divinae p auriae, Hor S. 2, 2, 79 **2.** mīca v. GRAIN (I) **3.** mōmentum (strictly, *just enough to turn the scale*: hence, *a small quantity*) Plin 30, 10, 27 Phr *primary p's*, corpora prima, primordia, Lucr 1, *pass.* **II.** In grammar particŭla Gell 2, 17: M. L.

**parti-coloured:** **1.** versĭcŏlor, ōris: Liv. 34, 1 · v. MOTLEY. **2.** maculōsus (*spotted, with patches of a different colour*): *a p hide (black and blue)*, corium m, Pl Bac. 3, 3, 30 Virg · Plin: v. SPOTTED **3.** discŏlor, ōris (rare in this sense) Plin. 10, 2, 2 (d. aves, *birds with variegated plumage*). **4.** vārius: v. VARIEGATED.

**particular** (*adj*): **I.** *Not general*: **1.** proprius v PECULIAR. **2.** particŭlāris (late) *p propositions*, propositiones p. (opp. universales), Apul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p 642. Cod. Just. (Needed for precision in phil and technical lang.) **II.** *Special, exceeding what is common*. **1.** praecĭpuus *to treat with particular respect*, p. honore habere, Caes B G 5, 52 · Cic v SPECIAL. **2.** singŭlāris, e (*unique*) *Pompey expresses his p. thanks to you* · Pompeius gratias tibi agit s, Cic Fam 13, 41. **III.** *Very exact and punctilious*: **1.** mōrōsus (late) *more than ordinarily p in personal habits*, cui ea curam corporis morosior, Suet Caes. 45. **2.** expr by accūrātus, in good sense, *careful, studied*; hence for present sense requiring some qualification · *to be over p in one's dress*, cultu corporis nimis accurato esse, Gell. 1, 5. *Excessively (painfully) p.*, may be expr. by odiosus: cf Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130, adhibenda est munditia *non odiosa neque exquisita nimis* Phr. *to be over p. in guarding against defects*, vimium [inquirere in se atque] metuere ne vitiosum colligas, Cic. Br. 82, 283. **IV.** *Detailed* subtĭlis, e (*my*) *future letters will be more p.*, reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, Cic. Att. 5, 14, *extr.* cf PARTICULARLY (I). **V.** *Single* · singŭli, ae, a opp. to universi Cic. N D 2, 65, 163

**particular** (*subs*) **1.** expr by singŭli, ae, a v. DETAIL **2.** by subtĭlĭter (=*in detail*) *of these matters I will write fuller p's another time*, haec ad te scribam alter subtilius, Cic Att. 1, 13, 4 v. PARTICULARLY. Phr. *to enter into full p's*, omnia exsequi, Liv. 27, 27, *fin.* · *to treat all the p's of a subject more copiously*, omnia copiosius ex., Quint 9, 3, 89 so with persequi, Cic Fam 5, 13. v TO RELATE (N B. —Sometimes res may serve *concerning this p*, de hac una re v. THING)

**particularity:** expr by adj v. PARTICULAR

**particularize:** exsĕquor, persĕquor, 3 *(to enter into particulars)*. v PARTICULAR (*subs.*)

**particularly:** **I.** *In detail* · subtĭlĭter *why should I write to you p of public affairs*, de republica quid ego tibi s? Cic Att. 2, 21, *init* v PARTICULAR (*subs.*) *To treat a subject p*, omnia exsequi, copiose (fusius) prosequi v. TO TREAT. See also SINGLY **II.** *Especially, pre-eminently* **1.** praecīpue *he had always p favoured the state of the Aeduans*, semper Aeduorum civitati p indulserat, Caes B.G 7, 40 Cic Quint. **2.** praesertim: v ESPECIALLY (2). **3.** magnōpĕrē (magno opere); *sup* maximōpĕrē (maximo opere), with verbs of *asking, requesting I most p. beg and pray of you*, a te maximopere quaeso et peto, Cic. Fam 3, 2 · Ter Eun. 3, 3, 26 (separately, Thais maximo te orabat opere). **4.** imprīmis or in primis · esp with an *adj.*: *it seems p. difficult*, in primis arduum videtur, Sall. Cat 3 Caes. **5.** maxīmē v. ESPECIALLY (4.). (N.B.—Not potissimum; which = *rather than any other*, superl. of potius.)

**parting** (*subs.*). dīgressio; dīgressus, ūs: Cic. Q Fr 1, 3, *med.*

**partisan** (*subs*) · **I.** *An adherent of a party*. **1** fautor (in good or bad sense) *a shout is raised by the p's of both*, clamor ab utriusque fautoribus oritur, Liv. 1, 48, *ad init.* · *so strong a p of the aristocracy*, tantus optimatium f, Suet Gr. 3 cf Cic, R. Am 6, 16, f. nobilitatis (in good sense).

**2.** expr. by studiōsus, studeo, 2 (denoting *warm attachment or devotion to*. the verb with *dat*; adj. with *gen*). *a p. of the nobility*, studiosus nobilitatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125. *neither to have the feelings of a p. nor to hate*, neque studere neque odisse, Sall. Cat. 51, *init* Join. studiosi ac fautores [illius victoriae], Cic Att. 1, 16, *med* **3.** factiōsus (homo) Sall. Cat. 54, *fin.* Also factio (collectively), *the body of p's* · v FACTION, PARTY. Phr. *the p's of Plato and Aristotle*, illi a Platone et Aristotele, Cic. Mur. 30, 63 *a tribune who was a p. of Marius*, Marianus tr. pl, id. Agr. 3, 2, 7 · so, esp in *pl*, *the p's of Sulla*, Sullani, ib; *of Gracchus*, Gracchani, etc. **II.** *A kind of pike* · perh. bipennis (*battle-axe*): Virg See also foll. art.

**partisan:** Phr.: *to carry on a p. warfare*, carptim expeditis militibus hostem lacessere, bellum gerere, cf. Liv. 22, 16, *init.*: *a p. mode of warfare was better than waging war with large armies*, multas *passim* manus quam magnam molem unius exercitus rectius bella gerere, id. 3, 2, *extr.* *a good p leader*, *strenuus praedonum latronumque dux; *incursionibus populationibusque magis quam justo bello idoneus; *lacessendo hosti magis quam justae aciei utilis (idoneus).

**partisanship:** studium v. PARTY-SPIRIT.

**partition:** **I.** *The act of parting or dividing*: partitio · *fair p. of spoil*, aequabilis praedae p., Cic Off. 2, 11, 40.

**Esp.** *the logical or rhetorical p. of a subject:* Cic. Quint. (Or expr by partior, *to make a p of* v TO DIVIDE.) **II.** *That which parts or divides* **1.** septum (saep.) v FENCE **2.** pariēs, ētis, *m* (*wall of a house*) v WALL (Or expr. by verb *small chambers separated by wooden p s,* *cubicula parva tabulis distincta et loculata, cubiculorum series loculatorum. cf *infr*, III). **III.** *A compartment* lōcŭlāmentum *the p s (in an aviary) in which the birds make their nests,* l. (in) quibus nidificant aves, Col 8, 8 Vitr. *Furnished with p s,* loculatus: *boxes divided into p s (for colours),* arculae loculatae, Varr 3, 17.

**partitive:** as gram *t. t*, *partitivus* M. L.

**partitively:** as gram *t. t*, *partitivē* M. L.

**partly:** **1.** partim esp in a double sentence, *partly . . , partly a mind p influenced by compassion, p . ,* animus p misericordia devinctus, p , Ter Hec. 1, 2, 92. **2.** nonnulla (aliqua) ex parte (*to some extent*) · cf Caes B G 1, 16, magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus *if not wholly yet p*, *si non omnino tamen aliqua ex parte* (or aliquam partem cf. Cic Fam. 9, 15, non omnino quidem sed magnam partem). **3.** in parte (not Cic) *this seems to me p true,* quod mihi in parte verum videtur, Quint 2, 8, 6.

**partner:** **I.** *A sharer in anything:* **1.** sŏcius, *f.* sŏcia (*companion, sharer, associate*) Join participes et socius et adjutor, Cic. Att 9, 10 socius et consors [gloriosi laboris], id Br 1, 2 v. COMPANION. **2.** particeps, cipis (strictly adj) v PARTAKER Comp. also (1). **3.** consors, rtis *p in gains and stolen goods,* c. in lucris atque furtis, Cic Verr 3, 66, *extr* usu foll. by *gen*, cf. *supr.* (1) **II.** *In business* sŏcius Cic Verr. 3, 20, 50 *to be condemned (for fraud towards) a p*, pro s damnari, id Fl. 18, 43 *p s on equal terms (sharing profits equally),* ex aequis partibus socii, Paul Dig. 17, 2, 6 (Not consors in technical sense. but see *supr.* I, 3) **III.** *In matrimony* conjux, jŭgis, *c.* v SPOUSE, MATE. Poet, socius (socia) tori, Ov. M. 14, 678; thalami consors, ib. 10, 246 (*wife*).

**partnership:** **I.** In gen. sense **1.** sŏcĭĕtas (*association, sharing*) · *p. in crime,* s facinoris, Cic Ph. 13, 17, *fin*. Sall v. FELLOWSHIP, ALLIANCE. **2.** consortio (= preced) cf Liv. 6, 40, *fin.*, Quaenam ista societas, quaenam consortio est?—(rare). Cic See also, UNION, ASSOCIATION **II.** *In business* · sŏcĭĕtas. *to form (enter into) p*, s. coire, Dig 17, 2, 1: s. contrahere, ib. § 5 *to retire from a p*, societate abire, ib § 14 *to give notice of doing so,* societati renuntiare, ib § 14. Phr.: *to dissolve p*, dissociari, ib § 4 *action for fraudulent p*, actio pro socio, ib. § 31 (See the chapter of Digest referred to throughout.)

**partridge:** perdix, īcis, *c.*: Plin. Mart

**parts:** i. e. *faculties:* v. PART (VI.)

**parturition:** partus, ūs (*act of bringing forth*) Cic. N. D 2, 27, 69 (Or expr. by pārio. [*women*] *in p. invoke Juno Lucina,* Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, ib § 68 v. TO BRING FORTH. Partuitio, late and rare.)

**party:** **I.** *A number of persons united in opposition to others* · **1.** factio (esp. *political*: usu with worse sense than Eng) *there are p s in all the states,* in omnibus civitatibus f sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 11 *the p of the oligarchs,* paucorum f., id. B C 1, 22: *the p. of those who were for taking everything to Philip,* f. ad Philippum trahentium res, Liv. 32, 19, *init* To denote *the different p s in the Circus:* *the p. of the Green,* prasina f., Suet. Cal. 55. **2.** secta (*sect or school*). Quint. 5, 13, 59 · Cic. **3.** partes, ium; also *sing.* (not denoting *the individuals* collectively; but *the side* or *interest to which they belong*) · *to form into two p s,* in duas p. discedere, Sall. Jug 17 *to go over to any one's p*, in partes transgredi, Iac Agr 7; so, transire in partes, id. H 1, 70 *to be of no p*, nullius partis esse, Cic Fam. 10, 31 v SIDE. (N B —When the word *party* is used without bad sense, it need not be expr by a definite subs . e. g *the one p , . . the other p . , . . .* alii . . pars, Sall Cat 38 also expr. by, hi . . illi, alteri . . . alteri note also the phr, populares, *the popular p.*, opp optimates, *the aristocratical p.*, Cic Sest 45, *init.*) **II.** *One of two litigants.* pars (not however denoting an individual, but *the side or interest with which he is identified*) *the friends of the opposite p*, advocati adversae p., Quint 5, 6, *extr.* Tet. Juv Or use *pions, the one p. . . , the other p*, hic . . . ille · v. (the) ONE. **III.** *A gathering for pleasure* expr by coena, convivium, saltātio, etc, acc to the nature of the entertainment v SUPPER, etc **IV.** *A small division of troops* mānus, ūs; or if cavalry be referred to, āla (cf Liv 21, 29, *init*, where ala equitum is used of *a p of horse,* 500 *strong*); turma (v SQUADRON) **V.** *A part of an aggregate number* expr by alii . . alii . *to ship people across in p s,* alios atque alios transvehere, Liv 38, 16, *med.* **VI.** *Connected with* affinis, e (with *dat* or *gen*) *parties to this plot,* huic facinori affines, Cic. Cat 4, 3, 6. less freq with *gen*. id Verr. 2, 2, 38, 94

**party-man:** partium studiosus (homo) · etc v. PARTISAN.

**—— spirit:** stŭdium: more definitely, s partium, Cic Verr 2, 1, 13, 35. also *pl*, studia partium, Sall Jug 73

**—— wall:** pāries intergĕrīnus (-īnus): Plin 35, 14, 49, *extr* Or by circuml, paries binis communis aedibus. cf. Ov M 4, 66

**parvenu** (Fr.) nŏvus hŏmo v UPSTART

**paschal:** paschālis, e: *the p lamb,* agnus p, Vulg Exod xii, *lem.* · Hier

**pasha:** satrāpes, ae, *m* (nearest word), pure Latin, praefectus: v SATRAP.

**pashalic:** satrapia or -ēa: Curt 5, 1, *fin*. Plin Or praefectūra · v. GOVERNMENT (V.)

**pasquinade:** fāmōsum carmen, etc. v. LAMPOON.

**pass** (v.): **A. Trans.** · **I.** *To go beyond* · **1.** praetervĕhor, vectus, 3 (with *acc*) · *my speech seems to have p'd the rocks,* scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic Coel 21, *init.* · Caes.: v. TO PASS BY. **2.** ēgrĕdior, gressus, 3 (in this sense, oft with *acc*). *not to pass the river Mulucha,* flumen Mulucham non e, Sall. Jug. 110 in Cic. foll by extra with *acc* cf. id Quint. 10, 35, certos fines terminosque constituam, extra quos non egrediar **3.** transeo, 4, *irr.* v. TO CROSS **II.** *To exceed:* v TO SURPASS **III.** *To live through, spend* time Phr.. *to p. all one's lifetime in anything,* omnem aetatem in aliqua re terere, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123 *to p one's whole lifetime free from annoyance,* omne tempus aetatis sine molestia degere, id. Sen 1, 2 (v TO SPEND): vitam transire [silentio], Sall Cat 1, is a rare expr. . *to p. the loitering day over wine,* morantem diem mero frangere (poet.), Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6. **IV.** *To send on from one to another* · trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: *to p the cup to any one,* poculum alicui t, Cic Tusc. 1, 40, 96: Luer. *to p buckets from hand to hand,* *hamas per manus tradere. **V.** *To utter authoritatively*. esp. in phr, *to p. sentence*. dēcerno, crēvi, tum, 3: *to p. sentence in any one's favour,* secundum aliquem d., Cic. Fam. 10, 16, C: Caes.: v SENTENCE **VI.** *To enact by resolution* Phr.. *to p. a law on any subject,* legem jubere de aliqua re, Cic. Bal 17, 38 (denoting the *action of the people*): so, rogationem jubere, Sall Jug. 40. also jubeo is in this sense often used absol. *to p. a resolution concerning war,* de bello j., Liv. 38, 45 *the senate p'd a decree,* decrevit senatus *pass* : v. TO DECREE (Perferre legem, *to succeed in getting a law p'd*) See also TO ENACT **VII.** *To admit, allow:* Phr.: *to p accounts,* *tabulas accepti et dispensi inspectas approbare; ratas habere · v TO APPROVE, CONFIRM. Miscell. Phr.. *to p. one's eyes over (a writing),* oculo [oculis] percurrere, Hor S 2, 5, 55. *to p. cheese through a sieve,* caseum per cribrum facere [ut] transeat, Cato R R. 76, *med.* (also, cribro cernere; cribrare. v. SIEVE) · *to p water,* urinam reddere, Cels 2, 7, *med.* *to p muster,* *duci (praefecto) se approbare (cf Tac Agr. 5, *init*). **B. Intrans** **I.** *To go by from one place to another* **1.** praetĕreo, praetervĕhor, etc v. TO PASS BY, etc **2.** meo, 1 (*to go along, find a passage*). esp of *things so that wagons can barely p in single file,* ita ut vix singula meent plaustra, Plin 6, 14, 17 · *the heat p.'s through the void,* vapor per inane vacuum m., Lucr 2, 150 (N.B —For phr *in passing*, v. PASSING) **II.** Of time; *to go by, elapse* · **1.** transeo, 4, *irr* · *many months had already p'd, and the winter had already set in,* multi jam transierant menses, et hiems jam praecipitaverat, Caes. B C 3, 25, *init*. Attic Dig 7, 1, 37. **2.** intercēdo, 3 v. TO ELAPSE. See also TO PASS AWAY, BY. **III.** *To become changed* **1.** ăbeo, 4, *irr.*. *E p's into U*, E in U abit, Varr L L 5, 16, 26 *his arms p. into legs,* abeunt in cruta lacerti, Ov M 1, 236 See also TO CHANGE. **2.** transeo, 4, *irr.* · *to p (be turned) into wine,* in vinum tr, Plin 22, 24, 52. Ov. **IV.** *To be transferred from one owner to another* pervĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 *the whole inheritance p's to the daughter,* omnis hereditas ad filiam p, Cic Fin 2, 17, 55: *to p to any one lawfully,* jure ad aliquem p, id Top. 6 29 **V.** *To be carried, receive the sanction of a legislative house* · Phr *that law could not p*, *ea lex perferri non potuit; populo persuaderi non potuit ut eam legem juberet, scisceret, decerneret v *supr* (A, VI). **VI.** *To be looked upon, regarded*; usu foll by *for*. **1.** *pass* of hăbeo, 2 (not neces sarily implying that the estimate is false) · *he p'd for a person of great military experience,* peritissimus rei militaris habebatur, Caes. B G. 1, 21 esp foll. by pro when the case is not really so: *to p for unsaid,* pro non dicto haberi, Liv 23, 22, *ad fin.* (with ref. to an indiscreet utterance): v. TO CONSIDER (IV.) **2.** expr. by pro after other verbs: *so incredible did the circumstance appear, that the messenger p'd for a liar,* adeo incredibilis res visa est, ut pro vano nuntius audiretur, Liv 39, 49, *med* · *to p for one already condemned and executed,* jam pro damnato mortuoque esse, Cic Verr. 4, 15, *init* See also foll. artt

**pass away:** **I.** Of time; *to take its departure* **1** ăbeo, 4, *irr that year p'd away,* ablit ille annus, Cic. Sext. 33, 71 · Ter. Hor. (Not praetereo in exactly this sense · v. TO PASS BY.) **2.** cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3: *hours and days and months and years p away,* horae c, et dies, et menses, et anni, Cic Sen. 19, 69. So comp, prōcēdo, 3 (esp when *a part of a given time* is spoken of as gone) *when a good part of the night had p'd away,* ubi plerumque noctis processerat, Sall Jug 21. **3.** transeo, 4, *irr.* (rare in exactly this sense) *life will p. away,* transiet aetas, Tib 1, 4, 27: v. TO PASS (B, II.). **4.** lābor, psus, 3 *(to glide away imperceptibly*: poet.). Hor. Od 2, 14, 2 (fugaces l. anni) Ov. **5.** *pass.* of consūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*to take up time*): v. TO CONSUME (II.), SPEND Phr *to let one day after another p away,* diem ex die ducere, Caes B G. 1, 16. **II.** *To come to an end:* **1.** transeo, 4 *an empire soon to p. away,* imperium brevi transiturum, Tac H. 1, 52, *fin.* **2.** intĕreo, pĕrei, occĭdo v. TO PERISH.

**—— by:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** praetĕreo. 4, *irr* (gen term): *to p. by some gardens*

hortos p., Cic. Fin 5, 1, *fin.*: see also PASSING (in). 2. praetergrĕdior, gressus, 3 (intreq.) *you had already p'd by (my) camp*, te jam castra praetergressum esse, Cic Fam. 3, 7, *med* 3. praetervĕhor, ctus, 3 *(on horseback or shipboard)*: *(mariners) that were p.ing by*, qui praetervehebantur, Cic Fin. 5, 18, 49 With direct acc. *on the second day they p. by (said past)* Apollonia, altero die Apolloniam praetervehuntur, Caes. B C. 3, 26 4. praetermĕo, 1 (v rare) Lucr 1, 319 **II.** Fig. of time 1. praetĕreo, 4, *irr.*: *the (appointed) time has p'd by*, tempus praeternit, Ter Eun. 3, 4, 4 id Ph 3, 2, 41 Cic. Sen 19, 69 2. transeo, 4, *irr. when the day fixed by the law has p'd by*, quum dies legis transierit, Cic. Att 7, 7, *med.* **III.** *Not to notice* praetĕreo, 4, *irr.*: v. TO PASS OVER, OMIT

**pass off:** **I.** *To depart:* 1. ăbeo, 4, *irr.*: *has your sea-sickness quite p'd off yet?* nausea jamne plane abiit? Cic. Att 14, 10, *med* 2. dēcēdo, essi, ssum, 3 *the ague has p'd off*, quartana decessit, ib 7, 2, *ad init* **II.** Trans in phr *to p. oneself off for* . . 1 fĕro, 3, *irr* : with *pron. refl.*) *he tried to p himself for Philip*, se Philippum ferebat, Vell 1, 11 Suet 2. expr by supīno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3 cf Quint 8, 6, 22, populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus

— on: pergo, perrexi, rectum, 3 *(to go forward) let us p on to what remains*, pergamus ad reliqua, Cic Br 43, *init* : v. TO PROCEED.

— over: **I.** *To cross over.* transeo, trājicio, etc v TO CROSS OVER **II.** *To go over* to another party transgrĕdior, transeo v TO GO OVER (II.). **III.** Trans., *to take no notice of.* 1. praetĕreo, 4, *irr* . *to p over a passage through neglect*, locum pr. negligentia, Ter. Ad prol 14 *to p over and omit*, pr. ac relinquere, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 106. 2. praetermitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (like preced.). Caes Cic. v. TO OMIT. 3. less freq. mitto, 3. cl. Cic Mur 15, *fin.*, *mitto* puderis oppidorum (= praetermitto) Ter Also foll. by subj clause, or de with *abl. I p. over the fact, that* . . , mitto quod . . . (with subj.), Cic Fam 15, 4. *I p over the loss of a very large part of the army*, mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus, id in Pis. 20, 47. **IV.** Also Trans., *to neglect* in the bestowment of anything praetĕreo, 4, *irr.*: *to p over a brother's son (in making one's will)*, fratris filium pr, Cic Ph. 2, 16, 41 and esp., *to p. over (not to elect) a candidate for office.* id Pl 3, 8.

— round: i. e. *to hand round.* perh circumfĕro, 3, *irr* v TO HAND ROUND Or perh. better expr. by trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 v TO PASS (A. IV.) Also Intrans. *while the cup is p.ing round*, *dum tradītur poculum per manus convivarum.

— through: 1. transeo, 4, *irr.*: *the son of Dumitius p.'d through Formiae* [on such a date], Domitii filius transiit Formias, Cic. Att. 9, 3, *init.* 2. more freq. expr by per after various verbs: *the spear p.'s through both temples*, it hasta per tempus utrumque, Virg. Aen. 9, 418 *to p. (make a way) through the enemy*, per hostes vadere, Tac H. 3, 41 *the Euphrates p.'s right through Seleucia*, Euphrates vadit per ipsam Mesopotamiam, Plin. 5, 26, 21 *the weapon p.'d through the helmet*, telum per galeam adactum est (cf. Tac. A. 6, 35, vulnus per galeam adegit).

—, come to: fit, factum est, etc.: *how comes it to p.*, qui fit? Hor. Sat. 1, 1, *init.*. v. TO HAPPEN. (Very freq. in late Lat of Vulg., *it came to p.*, factum est Matthew xi. 1, etc.)

—, to let: 1. praetermitto, 3: *not to let a single day p.* (*without writing*), nullum diem p, Cic. Att. 9, 14. 2. transmitto, 3 (*to allow to p. through*): *to let an army p. through*, exercitum [per fines] tr., Liv. 21, 24, *extr.* *not to let the rain p. through*, imbres non tr, Plin. 16, 10, 19 § 48.

**pass** (*subs.*) Phr *to think matters should have come to such a p.!* adeone rem redisse! Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 27 (foll by ut) *things had come to such a p.*, eo rerum ventum erat, Curt. 5, 12. v. PITCH.

**passable:** **I.** *Through or along which one may pass.* 1. pervius (affording a passage). *the enemy had occupied such forests as were p*, hostes saltus p ceperant, Liv 9, 43 *most easily p (jordable)*, maxime p, Tac A. 12, 12, *med.* 2. expr by transeo, 4, *irr the Rhone is in several places p by a ford*, Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes B. G. 1, 6 Liv. Phr (*a road*) *barely p for waggons in single file*, vix qua singuli carri ducantur, Caes B G 1, 6 (*a road*) *not p for artillery*, *qua tormenta gravioria nullo modo trahantur. *a district not p for cavalry on account of marshes*, *loca palustria atque equitibus invia (v IMPASSABLE) *to make p.*, munire e g., in rupem, Liv. 21, 37 cf id. 27, 39, *med*, per *munita* pleraque transitu tutius, quae antea invia fuerant, duxit (*where before there was no road, but made p by Hannibal*) *a road perfectly (or easily) p*, *via qua commode, facile, ire s ingredi possis, via aperta atque facilis **II.** Fig., *tolerable* 1. tŏlĕrābilis, e *p orators*, t oratores, Cic de Or 1, 2, 8 (Not pardilis [= *that can be suffered or endured* tare] in this sense) 2. mĕdiocris, e v MIDDLING

**passably:** 1. tŏlĕrābiliter Col. 2, 2, *init* (In Cic = *patiently*) 2. mĕdiocriter Cic. v. MODERATELY (II.).

**passage:** **I.** *Act of passing or crossing* 1. transĭtus, ūs *the p (of the Alps) by the Carthaginians*, ti. Poenorum, Liv. 21, 38, *fin.* so Tenchtherorum tr., Caes. B. G. 5, 55 (*p of the Rhine by the Tenchtheri*) but also (later), Alpium tr Tac. H. 1, 70 (in Liv. 21, 23, *init*, transitus Alpium = *the passes of the Alps*) 2. transītio (=preced ; but infreq) *to effect its (the sun's) p. into another sign*, in aliud signum tr facere, Vitr. 9, 1 (4), 11 3. transgressio (= precedd) *the p of the Gauls* (over the Alps), ti. Gallorum, Cic in Pis 33, 81. 4. transmissio (*by water*) *your former p.*, superior tua tr (= navigatio), Cic. Att 4, 17, *init* 5. trājectio (esp like preced, *across the water*) Cic. Att. 8, 15. Also in same sense (oftener in sense IV.). trajectus, ūs *he twice encountered a storm on his p*, tempestate in trajectu bis conflictatus, Suet. Aug 17, *med.* 6. expr by verb *the p. of the Alps being effected in 15 days*, quinto decimo die Alpibus superatis, Liv. 21, 38, *init.* · *by what route he effected the p of the Alps* quanam Alpes transierit, ib. *med.* · *during his p of the Apennines, he encountered a violent storm*, transeuntem Apenninum atrox adorta tempestas est, id. 21, 58, *init.* · *everything being got ready for the p. (of the river)*, omnibus satis comparatis ad trajiciendum, id 21, 27, *init.* v. TO CROSS (OVER), PASS.

7. freq. iter, itĭnĕris, *n.*, may serve *to effect a p. through the province*, iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B G 1, 7 v. MARCH, JOURNEY. **II.** *Liberty to pass through* Phr · *to allow any one a p.*, alicui [per agros urbesque] transitum dare, Liv 21, 20, *init* : iter alicui [per provinciam] dare, Caes B. G. 1, 8; facultatem [per provinciam] itineris faciendi dare, ib. 1, 7 *to afford an army a p. through territory*, exercitum per fines transmittere, Liv. 21, 24. **III.** *Migration* Phr.: *birds of p.*, (aves) advĕnae · *the storks are winter birds of p., the cranes summer ones*, ciconiae hiemis, grues aestatis advenae, Plin. 10, 23, 31 · Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *med* · *as a class*, genus (avium) adventicium, Varr. l. c.: *the thrush is a bird of p.*, turdi quotannis in [Italiam] trans mare advolant, et eodem revolant, Varr. l. c. (the whole passage is marked as an interpolation in Bipont Ed.). **IV.** *A way or route by which to pass from one country to another (by sea).* trājectus, ūs *the shortest p. to Britain*, brevissimus tr. in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: *most convenient p*, tr commodissimus, ib 5, 2. **V.** *A communication between two places:* 1. transĭtio (*thoroughfare*), more fully, tr. pervia, Cic N D. 2, 27, *init.*: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 453, where pervius usus tectorum inter se, denotes *a p. by which two dwellings communicate with each other.* 2. iter Vitr. 6, 6 (9), *fin.* (where the term itinera is applied to *the corridors and passages in a house*, generally). Phr. *to open a p. into a house*, aedes pervias facere, cf Ter Ad. 5, 7, 14 **VI.** *A path by which anything finds exit or access*, esp *in the body* 1. iter *the urinary p*, urinae i, Cels 7, 26, 1 *the p for the voice*, vocis i, Virg Aen 7, 534 2. meātus, ūs *the auditory passages*, audiendi m, Plin 28, 13, 55. In same sense (less good), transitus. id. 23, 2, 28 (auditūs ti) **VII.** *Portion of a book.* locus, *pl* usu. loci; less freq. loca: *to learn by heart select p.s from the poets*, electos ex poetis l. ediscere, Quint 1, 1, 36 ib 1, 11, 12, etc : *to repeat p.s without being encored*, loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223

**passenger:** vector (esp *on board ship*) *to take up a p*, v tollere, Macr. 2, 5, *extr.*. Cic *P.'s law*, vectūra, naulum (*by boat*) v. FARE (II.)

**passer-by:** expr by praetĕreo *p.s-by*, qui praetereunt per vias, Pl. Merc 5, 4, 40 in all cases except nom. sing., the *imperf. part.* may be used. L. G. § 638 Lucr. has praeterme antes, 1, 319 v TO PASS BY.

**passing** (*subs.*), chiefly in adv. phr., *in passing:* 1. praetĕriens (*with just a glance, such as one passing by might bestow*), in agreement with subject: Cic. Br. 54, 200: with quasi *I will, as it were in p., do justice to them all at once*, quasi praetĕriens satisfaciam universis, id Div Verr. 15, *extr.* 2. ōbĭter (not in Cic) *to expose, in p, the folly of Magic*, ob vanitatem Magicam coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37 Sen 3. in transcursu Join breviter atque in transcursu, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39

**passing** (*adv.*) admŏdum, etc. v. EXCEEDINGLY

**passing-bell:** *campāna quae ipso mortis tempore sonat.

**passion:** **I** *Being acted upon:* passio *either in action or in p.*, vel in actu vel in p, Prisc. 8, *init* (de verbo). Or expl. by verb · *a verb is expressive of action or p.*, verbum agendi vel patiendi significativum, Prisc. l. c **II.** *Prevalent emotion.* 1. cupĭdĭtas (*strong desire of any kind* esp *lust, avarice, or cupidity*) *undisciplined and unbridled p.s*, indomitae c atque effrenatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, *init* · v. DESIRE (N.B —Not applicable to such p.s as *envy, hatred, pride*) 2. (animi) perturbātio (a philos term) cf. Cic. Tusc 4, 5, 10, quae Graeci *πάθη* vocant, nobis *perturbationes* appellari magis placet. id. Fin. 3, 10, *fin.* 3. (animi) mōtus, ūs; with or without animi, acc. to context (gen. term, denoting *excitement or emotion of any kind*) v. EMOTION. 4. pern.ōtio (stronger than motus hence more adequate to the expression of Eng.) · *those p.s (fear, pity, etc.) have been imparted to our minds by nature*, p. istae animis nostris a natura datae, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: id. de Or. 1, 12, 53. Phr.: *to work upon men's p.s*, hominum mentes ad iram, odium, dolorem, etc, incitare, Cic. de Or. l. c · *they affirm that the mind of the wise man is not disturbed by p.*, animum sapientis commoveri et conturbari negant, id. Ac. l c. (N B —Passio in this sense is without authority.)

**III.** Specially, *sensual desire.* libīdo ĭnis, *f.* *the p.s are stimulated to their*

*gratification*, libidines (Gr *ἐπιθυμίαι*) ad potiundum incitantur, Cic. Sen. 12, 39 *so inflamed by p.*, libidine sic accensa (femina), Sall Cat 25 **IV.** *Violent anger* īra, īrācundia v. PASSION Phr *to get into a p*, irasci (v. ANGRY, TO BE) *to fly into a violent p*, exardescere īracundia et stomacho, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 20, 48; īracundia inflammari, id. Tusc 4, 22, 50: *in a towering p*, furibundus, Sall. Cat. 31, *fin*, impotens īrae, Liv. 29, 9, *ad fin.*, impotens animi, Curt 8, 1, *fin to do anything under the influence of p.*, impetu et īra aliquid facere, Tac Ger. 25 *aroused to far more violent p*, in multo impotentiorem rabiem accensus, Liv 29, 9, *med* **V** *Great fondness for* studium *according to what was the ruling p of each*, uti cujusque s flagrabat, Sall Cat 14 cf Cic Verr 4, *init* Phr *Albius has a p. for bronzes*, stupet Albius aere, Hor Sat 1, 4, 28 less strongly *his p. is for horses and dogs*, gaudet equis canibusque, id A P 162 *an incurable p for writing*, insanabile scribendi cacoethes, Juv 7, 52. **VI.** *Suffering*; applied to *the sufferings of our Lord*: passio *he showed himself alive after his p*, praebuit seipsum vivum post p. suam, Vulg Act 1 3 id Phil. III. 10, etc. or perh better, perpessiones Christi. Nagels Stil p 43 (L G § 591). Phr. *P.-music*, *concentus meditandis Christi cruciatibus, Kl. *P.-week*, *tempus celebrandae mortis et dolorum Christi, Bau (in Kr) *P. flower*, *passiflōra (Linn.).

**passionate:** **I.** *Fervent, impassioned.* fervīdus, ardens, flāgrans. v. IMPASSIONED, FERVENT. **II.** *Given to bursts of anger* **1.** īrācundus *somewhat too p*, iracundior paulo, Hor S 1, 3, 29 *one man is more p than another*, alius alio iracundior, Cic Tusc 4, 37, *init* **2.** cērebrōsus (*hot-headed, hasty*) Hor. S 1, 5, 21 Pl **3.** praeceps ingenio in iram Liv 23, 7, *extr* (Impotens irae = *unable to control one's temper*, at any given time cf. Liv 29, 9, *ad fin*)

**passionately:** **I.** *With passionate ardour* Phr. *to be p in love*, amore ardere, Ter Eun 1, 1, 27 also without amore, and foll. by in and *abl* of object, or *acc.*: *the god fell p in love with her*, deus arsit in illa, Ov M. 8, 50. for direct *acc* see Virg E 2, 1 also, deperire amore alicujus (Lit *to be dying with love for any one*), Liv. 27, 15. *med.* likewise foll by in and *abl*, Curt. 8, 6; or direct *acc.*, Pl also, effuse amare (*not* of sexual love), Plin. 6, 26, 2 *I am p desirous of seeing your father's*, efferor studio patres vestros videndi, Cic Sen 23, 83 *p devoted to every kind of learning*, summe omnium doctrinarum studiosus, Cic Fam 4, 3, *fin.* · *he was p fond of play*, aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet Cl 33 · *to be p bent on doing something*, gestire aliquid facere (v. TO LONG): see also EAGERLY, EARNESTLY, FERVENTLY. **II.** *With anger.* īrācundē v. ANGRILY.

**passionateness:** īrācundia. v. ANGER

**passionless:** impassībilis, e: Lact. 1, 3, *fin.* (Or by circuml., perturbationibus animi carens, liber · v. PASSION, II.)

**passive:** passīvus (only as gram. *t. t*): *p. verbs*, verba p.: Prisc. 8, *pass.*: Charis.: called by Gell, verba habentia patiendi figuram, N. A, 18, 12: or simply, verba patiendi, ib. Phr *to be p. under injuries*, *injurias pati, tolerare *to render a p obedience*, *patiendo solum imperus parēre (?).

**passively:** passīvē (as gram *t. t.*): Prisc

**passiveness** } expl. by pătior, tō-
**passivity** } lĕro v. TO ENDURE.

**Passover:** Pascha, *indecl neut* (as in Gk τὸ πάσχα) *to eat the p.*, manducare Pascha, Vulg. Joh. xviii. 28; et *pass.* (N.B—In *gen*, Vulg. has Paschae, as if from *fem.* Pascha; cf. ib. Luc. ii. 41, in die sollenni Paschae Joh. xii. ante sex dies Paschae; but the *acc.* is always Pascha. In later writers still, it is decl. pascha, ātis, *n* · Ambros.: etc.) *Belonging to the P*, Paschālis, e: v. PASCHAL.

**passport:** *libellus peregrinandi causa datus (the term libellus being used of various documents, as *warrants, etc.* cf. Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 4) Or perh diplōma, ātis (a term applied to various documents *conveying a privilege*). cf Cic Att. 10, 17, *fin*, where it denotes *a formal licence to quit Italy*

**pass-word:** tessēra (strictly, *a small square tablet in which the p was written*) *the p had been sent through the camp*, t per castra data erat, Liv 27, 46, *init* (where the ref. is to *an instruction from the commanding officer*) Suet Gal 6 (data tessera, "ut manus paenulis contineret") Auct. B Hisp 36 *extr* *The officer who gives out the p*, tesserarius Tac H 1, 25.

**past** (*adj*) **I.** In gen. sense, *gone by* praetĕritus *p time*, pr tempus, Cic Sen 19, 68 also as *p part. when the pleasantness of spring-time is p*, p. veris temporis suavitate, Cic Sen. 19, 70 also in gram., *the p tense*, pr tempus, Quint 1, 4, *fin* Oft used elliptically, *the p* v foll art. (N B—Not exactus nor finitus, as adj., though they may be used participially cf Virg. G. 390) **II.** *Immediately preceding* proximus, superior v PRECEDING, FORMER.

**past** (*subs.*) *neut.* of praetĕritus · *to grant any one an indemnity for the p.*, aliquem venia in praeteritum donare, Suet. Dom. 9 Esp *n pl* (*the past, collectively, with all its events*). *to remember the p, to see the present*, meminisse praeteritorum, praesentia cernere, Cic. Div 1, 30, 63 Caes Phr *admirer of the p*, laudati temporis acti [se puero], Hor A P. 173 (strictly, without sense apart from the words in brackets).

**past** (*prep*) **I.** Of place, praeter, with *acc* (after verbs of *motion*) *he marched his forces p Caesar's camp*, p castra Caesaris copias suas traduxit, Caes B G 1, 48. Ter. **II.** Of time perh ultra, with *acc* cf Quint. 3, 1, 9, ultra Socratem duravit Or expr. by verb *is at already p the time*, jam ea (dies) praeterit? Ter Ph 3, 2, 41 see also LATE (too)

**paste** (*subs.*): fārina (strictly, *flour or meal*) *p for sticking paper*, f. qua chartae glutinantur, Plin 22, 25, 60: more dem. f. chartaria, ib. 1, index ad l.c (Gluten is *glue*: q.v.)

**paste** (*v.*) glūtino; 1: Plin 22, 25, 60

**paste-board:** *charta crassa, compluribus plagulis conglutinatis facta.

**pastern:** suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f.*. Col. 6, 15, *fin* Plin. (Q)

**pastille:** pastillus (*globule for scenting the breath*). Hor. S. 1, 2, 27. Phr. *to burn p.s*, odores incendere, Cic Tusc 3, 18, *extr.* (better to express thus generally than to aim at a precise description of a p.)

**pastime:** 1. oblectāmentum (*amusement, recreation*. v. Habicht, § 341) *the rest and p of my old age*, requies o-que senectutis meae, Cic Sen 15, 51 Saut Alex, oblectātio: *p (recreation) in retirement*, otii o, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: v. AMUSEMENT. **2.** lūdus v GAME, SPORT. Phr. *to take up weapons by way of p*, ad ludendum arma sumere, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84: so, *by way of p.*, ludens (in agr with subject), id. Par. prooem § 3 also, animi causā (*for the sake of amusement*) : *to keep animals by way of p.*, animalia alere animi voluptatisque causā, Caes. B G 5, 12: Cic.: and, delectationis causā, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59 *to take one's p.*, se oblectare, id. Or. 3, 14, 58.

**pastor:** pastor (Christianus): v. SHEPHERD.

**pastoral** (*adj*): **I.** *Relating to shepherds:* **1.** pastōrālis, e. *a p. life*, p. vita, Varr. R. R 2, 1, *ad init.*: Cic: Liv. **2.** pastōricius (less freq): *a p. and rustic fraternity*, sodalitas p. atque agrestis, Cic. Coel. 11, 26: *on p. matters*, de p. re, Varr. R R. 2, 1, *init.* **3.** pastōrius (poet). *the p festivals* (Palilia), p sacra, Ov. F. 4, 723. **II.** Denoting *a style of poetry*: būcŏlicus (*βουκολικός*) *a p. poem*, bucolicon poema, Col. 7, 10, *fin.* (unless Bucolicon be there *gen pl.*). *to trifle in p. strains*, b ludere modis, Ov. F 2, 538 **III.** *Relating to the office of a Christian pastor* *ad officium pastoris Christiani pertinens. sometimes, for brevity, pastoralis may be used. *the p Epistles*, *S. Pauli epistolae pastorales (quae feruntur) *p theology*, *theologia pastoralis quae dicitur; theologiae ea pars quae de officio Christiani pastoris est

**pastoral** (*subs*). carmen s poema bucolicum v preced art (II) In *pl.* bucolica, ōn (as *subs*) Virg. *lem.*

**pastorate** · Phr *after a long p*, *quum multos annos Christiani pastoris partes sustinuisset, Christianae ecclesiae pastorem egisset

**pastry:** **1.** crustum (*baked paste*) Hor Ep 1, 1, 78 (pl. = *sweet cakes*): Virg. *Dumi* crustula, orum (*confectionary*). Hor S 1, 1, 25 · Sen. **2.** opus pistorium quod adipe confĭtur; adipatum (*made with lard*). Charis 73

**pastry-cook:** **1.** crustŭlārius. Sen. Ep 56, 2. **2.** pistor dulciārius Mart 14, 222, *lem. P-cook's shop*, pōpīna (*cook-shop, eating-house*) : Sen l. c : Hor

**pasturage:** **I.** *Grazing for cattle:* **1.** pastus, ūs (*food for cattle of any kind*) : v FOOD (7) **2.** pābŭlum: v. FODDER **II.** *Grazing-ground* **1.** pascuum *arable land, woodland and p*, arvum, silvastum, p, Cic. Rep 5, 2: *country destitute of p*, rus quod pascuo caret, Col 7, 1 · Varr. Also, pascuus ager, Pl Truc 1, 2, 53. **2.** pastio: *wide p s*, latae p, Varr. R R. 1, 12, *init.* *To go out to p*, pastum exire, Varr.: v. TO GRAZE.

**pasture** (*subs*). pābŭlum, etc v. PASTURAGE.

**pasture** (*v*) pasco, pāvi, stum, 3. *to p so many herds of cattle*, tot greges p., Varr 2, 1, *ad fin.* Cic v. TO FEED For intrans sense, v. TO GRAZE

**pasty:** artŏcreas, atis, *n.*. Pers 6, 50.

**pat** (*adj*). Phr.: *the story was so p to the occasion*, *adeo res ipsi fabula convenire videbatur · ita in tempore res narrata esse videbatur *that's p*, rem acu tetigisti! cf Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19. See also SUITABLE.

**pat** (*v.*): Phr. *to p. a horse's neck*, *equi cervicem tanquam permulcendo manu pulsare cf. Ulp. Dig 9, 1, 1, § 7, equum permulcere vel palpari, *to caress or stroke him.*

**patch** (*subs*): **1.** pannus *one or two bright red p.s are sewed on* (fig.). purpureus unus et alter assutus p, Hor. A. P. 15 Hence, *full of rags and p.s*, pannosus · v RAGGED **2.** commissūra (late in this sense): Vulg Matt ix. 16 Luc. v 36 **3.** assūmentum (late and rare): ib. Mar. ii. 21.

**patch** (*v.*): **1.** sarcio, rĕsarcio, 4 v. TO MEND. **2.** assuo, 1, 3 (*to sew on* with *acc* and *dat*) Hor. A. P 15. Phr *to p an old garment with new cloth*, immittere commissuram panni rudis in vestimentum vetus, Vulg Matt. ix 16 *a reconciliation ill p'd up*, male sarta gratia, Hor. Ep 1, 3, 31 *to p. up a story*, centones sarcire alicui, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 19 (al farcire).

**patchwork:** cento, ōnis, *m* · *to make p (out of old clothes)*, centones facere, Cato R. R, 59. *Adj.*. centonarius, *relating to p.*: *like p.*, more centonario, Tert. Praescr. Her. 39 (where the reference is to the Homeric centos).

**pate:** căput. v. HEAD.

**paten, patin:** pātina v. PLATE. (Patena, Alc in. in Quich)

**patent** (*adj.*): **I.** *Plain* · apertus, manifestus, etc.: v. NOTORIOUS (1.). **II.** *Specially licensed*: *diplomate donatus, signatus. v. foll. art.

**patent** (*subs.*) · diplōma, ătis, *n.* (gen. term, used of various kinds of *warrants*,

*letters of introduction, passes, etc.*) *to give any one a p. for a discovery,* *monopoli diploma (libellum) inventori alicujus rei donare.

**patentee:** *diplomate donatus · v. PATENT.

**paternal:** 1. pāternus (usu *belonging to a father*). *p and ancestral goods,* bona p et avita, Cic Coel. 14 *p. domains,* p. regna, Virg Aen 3, 121 Hor. Also = *like a father, fatherly* (patrius) Hor Od 2, 2, 6. 2. patrius (*like a father*; also, *belonging to a father*) *a p. disposition (affection) for children,* animus p in liberos, Cic. R Am. 16, 46 Liv. *p. estate and house,* p fundus larque, Hor S 1, 2, 56 Cic.

**paternally:** patrĭē (rare) Quint 11, 1, 68 Usu better expr. by patrius (paternus), pater *thus is acting p.,* hoc patrium, Ter Ad 1, 1, 49 (which may also be expr, hoc patris [officium] est, cf id Andr. 1, 5, 1) *he advised him p,* *ut (tanquam) pater eum monuit v. PATERNAL, FATHER.

**paternity:** expr. by pāter (Paternĭtas, late = patrius animus Aug)

**paternoster:** *oratio Dominica M. L.

**path:** I. *A (narrow) trodden way* 1. sēmīta (*narrow way, footpath*) *very narrow p s,* angustissimae s, Cic Agr 2, 35, 96 *all the known highways and foot-p.s,* omnes notae viae s que, Caes. B G. 5, 19 Fig *the path of an unobserved life,* fallentis s vitae, Hor Ep 1, 18, 103 Juv. 2. trāmes, ĭtis (*cross-road, by-path*) Cic Ph 13, 9, 19 more precisely, transversus tr, Liv 2, 39 *a winding p through a wood,* convexus tr. silvae, Virg. Aen 11, 515. 3. callis, is, *m.*, less freq *f* (*a foot-track*, esp. *such as are trodden on hillsides*) *to lead an army by winding p s,* per devias c. exercitum ducere, Liv 22, 14, *med*: cf Cic. Sext 5, 12 (Italiae calles et pastorum stabula) Virg II. *Route, course* · via, iter v ROAD, WAY. See also PASSAGE (VI) Plin. has, semita (spiritūs), to denote *the path or passage pursued by the breath*; and Claud., s. lunae, *the moon's p*, Laud. Stil. 2, 438.

**pathetic:** 1. flēbĭlis, e (*plaintive; full of tearful emotion*) *p (moving) strains,* f modi, Hor Od. 2, 9, 9 · cf Nägels Stil. p 321. 2. *pathētĭcus (Gr. *παθητικός calculated to excite the passions*: late, and suitable only for critical language) Macr. S 4, 1, et *pass* 3. oft. best to expr by circuml *a p strain,* *cantus aptus commovendis animis (affectibus), Nagels l. c.; aptus ad misericordiam movendam; aptus ad mentes hominum ad misericordiam incitandas cf Cic de Or. 1, 12, 53 (N B.—By no means movens, or commovens, absol v. Nagels. l c)

**pathetically:** flēbĭlĭter, misĕrābĭlĭter. v. PLAINTIVELY, PITEOUSLY. (Pathetice, Macr 4, 6.—Not to be imitated.)

**pathic** (*subs.*): pathĭcus · Cat. 16, 2: Juv.

**pathless:** invius: *p. woods,* saltus i, Liv. 9, 14, *med Neut. pl* as subs. *through p. districts,* per invia, Liv. 21, 35 (Often = *impassable.*)

**pathology:** *pathŏlŏgia (quae dicitur).

**pathos:** *pathos, ūs, *n.* (Gr *πάθος*· only to be used in critical language) *now let us treat of the special features of p.,* nunc dicamus de habitu pathūs, Macr. 4, 3, *init.*: *the hyperbole gives p.,* facit hyperbole p., ib 4, 6, *med.* · *pathos arises also from repetition,* nascitur p et repetitione, ib *fin.* (Usu. better expr by affectus movere, etc · *the main secret of p. is that we be moved ourselves,* circa movendos affectus summa in hoc posita est ut moveamur ipsi. Quint 6, 2, 26 · *what p. is here!* *quanta vis inest ad misericordiam movendam! quanta ad fletum legenti movendum! cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228.)

**pathway:** sēmīta, callis: v. PATH

**patience:** pătientia (*endurance of hardship, suffering, annoyance,* etc.) · v. ENDURANCE. Phr. *to lose p*, p. rumpere, Suet. Tib 24 cf. p. abrumpere, Tac A. 12, 50 (which has however a diff. sense = *to break off submission*) (N B—The word patientia is used by Christian writers to denote *the Christian virtue of patience* Vulg. Luc. viii 15, et *pass*)

**patient** (*adj.*) 1. pătiens, ntis *most p. ears,* patientissimae aures, Cic. Lig 8, 24 more freq. foll. by *gen of that which is endured* e g patiens laboris (*capable of enduring toil*), Ov M 5, 611; p sessoris equus, Suet. Caes 61 (In class Lat, the adj. usu. indicates *faculty of endurance* rather than any strictly moral virtue.) 2. tŏlĕrans, ntis (like preced, but always with depend gen) *the ass is a very p animal,* asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col 7, 1, *med.*

**patient** (*subs*) aeger (strictly, *masc adj.*, but used in medical treatises irrespective of sex) *the patient nevertheless breathes easily,* tamen aeger facile spirat, Cels. 2, 8, *init*: ib 3, 6, et *pass* cf Cic N D 2, 4, 12, ne aegri quidem quia non omnes convalescunt, idcirco ais nulla medicina est; where however aegri is strictly adj So also aegrotus is sometimes used *thus was the part of a resolute p, to take the medicine,* quod ipsum erat fortis aegroti, accipere medicinam, Cic Att 12, 21, *fin* (but aeger is preferred in medical practice) Or expr by circuml. *if the p be a boy,* si puer est qui laborat, Cels 3, 7, 1 *if the flame of the p who is being operated on is stronger than usual,* si robustius corpus ejus est qui curatur, id 7, 26, 2. (N B—In speaking of *female p s* specially, Cels. appears always to use mulier or femina, not aegra cf. id. 4, 20.)

**patiently:** 1. pătienter Cic Caes. Join patienter et fortiter, Cic. Ph. 11, 3, 7; p atque aequo animo, Caes. B C 3, 15. 2. tŏlĕranter *to bear pain p*, t. ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 43 3. tŏlĕrābĭlĭter Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42. (These two latter words should be used only of patience *in enduring hardship and pain*: not of *mere quiet waiting.*)

**patois:** dialectos or -us, i, *f*: Suet. Tib. 56 (quum interrogasset, quaenam illa tam molesta d. esset)

**patriarch:** patriarcha or -es, ae *the Twelve P s,* duodecim P, Vulg. Act. vii 8 Tert *gen pl*, patriarchum, Paul. Nol. In eccles. sense, Justin. Nov. 7, pref

**patriarchal:** patriarchĭcus Justin. Novel 7, 1, *init*

**patriarchally:** *patriarchice more.

**patrician** (*adj.*). patrĭcius · Cic. Juv.

**patrician** (*subs.*) · patrĭcius Cic. Mur. 7, 15 oftener *pl*: see Liv. 1, 8, *extr.*: Cic (Liv. also uses patres, for *the patrician order*. see Nieb. H. R 1. 328, but is not to be imitated in this.)

**patrimony:** patrīmōnium *a splendid p.,* lautum et copiosum p, Cic Rab. Post. 14, *init.*; p. ornatissimum, id. Sull. 20, 58. See also INHERITANCE. Or by circuml. res paterna. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26

**patriot:** (civis) āmans patriae v. foll. art.

**patriotic:** āmans patriae · Cic Att. 9, 19, *ad fin.* Phr *to entertain the most p. sentiments,* de republica praeclara atque egregia sentire, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5.

**patriotically:** Phr. · *p. to sacrifice private resentments,* reipublicae (patriae) inimicitias condonare (donare), Cic. Ph. 5, 18, 50. *p. to disregard private interests,* *pro summa erga patriam caritate privata negligere atque omittere *to act p*, *patriae amantem civem se praebere · v. PATRIOTIC.

**patriotism:** expr by circuml · amor in patriam, Cic. Sext. 22, 49; studium in rempublicam (patriam), Sall. Cat. 49; patriae caritas, Nep. Alc. 5· cf. Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57. Or expr. by verb: *if p. be a crime, I have endured punishment enough,* si scelestum est amare patriam, pertuli poenarum satis, Cic. Sext 69, 145. (N B.—Not amor patrius, which is *paternal affection*. Liv. 2, 5, *fin*: Cic)

**patristic:** Phr. *well read in p lore,* *in Patrum ecclesiasticorum scriptis multum versatus.

**patrol** (*subs*). I. *The act:* circuitio (*going the rounds*). Liv. 3. 6, *extr* II. *The persons* · circitōres or circuitores Veg Mil 3, 8, *ad fin*

**patrol** (*v*) circumeo or circueo, 4, *irr the tribunes select the most trusty (soldiers) to p the watch,* tribuni probatissimos eligunt, qui vigilias circumeant, Veg Mil. 3, 8, *ad fin.*

**patron:** I. In Roman sense: patrōnus Cic. Liv. II. *One who countenances and protects* 1. patrōnus *the p of any one's interests,* alicujus commodorum p, Cic Agr 3, 1, *fin* (where the figure is that of *an advocate in court*) 2. praeses, idis (*protector, guardian*) *p. and guardian of freedom* (the tribune), pr. libertatis custosque, Cic Agr 2, 6, 15 *p (tutelary) deities,* pr dii, Tac H 4, 53, *med* In same sense, praesidium (abstr for concr). Hor. Od 2, 1, 13 (insigne moestis praesidium reis) 3. poet. tūtēla *p of Italy* (Augustus), Italiae t, Hor. Od 4, 14, 43. *To be the p of,* praesidēre *Mars is the p. of arms,* Mars praesidet armis, Ov F 3, 85 see also TO PATRONIZE. III. *Of a living.* *patrōnus: v Du C, s v. (The most suitable term for *p. saint,* is praeses cf. *supr* II, 2.)

**patronage.** 1. patrōcinium (*any relation analogous to that which a Roman* patronus *sustained to a client*) *to enjoy any one's p*, alicujus p. uti, Sall. Cat 41 less freq. *pl* Nep. Phoc 3 (utraque [factio] Macedonum patrociniis utebatur). 2. praesĭdium: v PROTECTION, SAFEGUARD (Patronatus, ūs [extirare], *the condition of a* patronus *in Roman sense only* used in Mod. Lat in eccl sense · v. Du C., s. v) 3. clientēla (strictly *the relation of a* client *to a* patronus; hence, in gen sense, *patronage, protection*) *to be under any one's protection and p*, in alicujus fide et c. esse, Cic R Am 33, 93 *poets under the p of the Muses,* poetae sub c. Musarum, Suet Gr. 6. 4. expr by patrōnus, praeses; esp as *abl absol. under the p of the Queen,* *patrona ac praeside Regina v. PATRON, PATRONESS. Phr *to bestow p. on,* favēre (with *dat*) cf. Virg G 1, 18, adsis, O Tegeaee, favens! *give me thy p, god of Tegea!*

**patroness:** 1. patrōna Join patrona ac vindex [libertatis], Cic. de Or 2, 48, 199. 2. praeses, idis, c.: *Minerva, p. of war,* Minerva, p. belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 483 cf. preced art

**patronize:** 1. fāveo, 2 (not however implying superiority with *dat*). v. TO FAVOUR. 2. fŏveo, fōvi, tum, 2 (*to cherish, countenance, encourage*) *he p d men of genius and the arts,* ingenia et artes fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18 *to p in every way,* omnibus modis f, ib Aug. 89, *fin.* Phr. *a prince ought to p the arts,* *artificia gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare Principem decet (R. and A.).

**patronymic:** patrōnymĭcum nomen Prisc. 2, 6 § 32.

**patten:** (?) sculpōnea ferrāta (sculponea is *an ordinary clog or wooden shoe, worn by farm labourers*: Cato R. R. 59).

**patter:** expr. by sālio, crĕpito: cf. Virg. G. 1, 449, multa in tectis *crepitans salit* horrida grando.

**pattern:** I. *For imitation.* exemplar, exemplum: v. MODEL Or expr. by circuml.: *p. verses,* versus qui ad imitationem scribendi proponuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 35. (Not specimen in this sense · v. *infr.* III) II. *A sample* exemplum [*not* exemplar] · Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.

III. *An admirable instance* · 1. spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* · *a p. of temperance and sagacity,* temperantiae et prudentiaeque s., Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55 Liv. 2. exemplar, āris: *a p of antique uprightness,* ex. antiquae religionis, Cic.

Caec. 10, 28 Also exemplum *a p of integrity*, innocentiae exemplum, id de Or 1, 53, 229 Phr. *a man who is a p. of modesty and chastity*, (homo) unde pudoris pudicitiaeque exempla petuntur, id Deiot 10, 28 · *a p of integrity*, cujus spectata [multis magnisque rebus] singularis integritas, id. Ph 3, 10, 26.

**IV.** *A design for manufactures.* *pictura descripta

**paucity:** paucitas v FEWNESS

**paunch:** ingluvies, ēi (strictly, *the crop of birds*) v. MAW, STOMACH

**pauper:** ēgens, inops v DESTITUTE (N B —Not pauper; which = Gk *πένης, a person in humble circumstances*)

**pauperism:** ēgestas, inōpia v. DESTITUTION

**pauperize:** *ad statum egentium redigere.

**pause** (*subs*) · **1.** intermissio, or by circuml. with intermitto v INTERMISSION **2.** intercāpēdo, inis, *f.* (not frequent) *nop (intermission) of worry*, nulla int molestiae, Cic Fin 1, 18, 61 Plin min **3.** expr by subsisto, stĭti, 3 (*to make a p, come to a p*) *to make a p in speaking*, [in dicendo] s, Quint. 4 5, 20 v. TO PAUSE. (Pausa obsol Lucr. Pl) Phr *to make the p s in a verse*, versum distinguere, Quint 1, 8, 1.

**pause** (*v*) **1.** subsisto, stĭti, 3 (*to halt, stop short*) · Quint. 4, 5, 20 (in dicendo) **2.** intermitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to rest a while before going on with anything*) *when I had spoken thus far, and p d a little*, quum haec dixissem et paullum interquiessem, Cic Br 23, 91.

**3.** expr by intermitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (*to discontinue for a time*) *not to p in work for a moment*, nullum omnino tempus ab opere int, Caes B G 7, 24

**pave:** **I.** Lit **1.** sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 *to p. a road with blocks of stone*, viam quadrato saxo s, Liv 10, 23, *fin* · also absol., Cic Att 14, 15 (Not consterno in this sense v. TO STREW) **2.** mūnio, 4 (*to make a road, render a place passable*) Cic. Liv **II.** Fig in phr. *to p the way for oneself* munire sibi viam ad aliquid, Cic Ver. 2, 1, 25, 64 (cf Vell. 2, 6, praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratiā, *for the sake of paving the way to the regal power*), simly sternere [alicui] viam, Stat. Th. 12, 813

**pavement:** **1.** pāvīmentum (strictly, *that which has been rammed down*, pavimentum festucis stratum, Plin. 36, 25, 61 but used in gen sense; and in particular, of *the ornamental p s of houses, corridors, etc.*) · *a p of a chequer pattern*, p scutulatum, Plin l c · *mosaic p*, p vermiculatum, Lucil in Plin l c (v MOSAIC) *the p s appear to be satisfactorily done*, p recte fieri videbantur, Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, *init* Hence, pāvimento, 1, *to furnish with a p. a colonnade with a p to it*, porticus pavimentata, Cic. l c. **2.** perh. strātūra (strictly, *paving*, as verb subs, q v) *the p of an area*, (areae) s, Pall 1, 40, *init.* (N B —Strata via [R and A] is a *paved highway*)

**paver, pavior:** pāvīmentārius Inscr.

**pavilion:** pāpĭlio, ōnis, *m (a military tent*, esp *of the Roman emperors*: so called from a resemblance to *the wings of the butterfly*) · *he took his food in front of his p*, cibum sumpsit ante p, Spart Pesc 11, *init* . *gilded p s*, aurati p, Treb xxx Tyr. 16 · Tert (On expr. by tentorium, etc . v. TENT.)

**paving** (*subs*): strātūra *p. of the highways*, s. viarum, Suet Cl. 24.

**paving-stone:** *saxum vias sternendis (utile) as *prepared in blocks*, saxum quadratum v. TO PAVE

**pavior:** v. PAVER.

**paw** (*subs.*): pes, pĕdis, *m.*; *they (beasts) like by sucking their fore p s*, priorum p. suctu vivunt, Plin 8, 36, 54 § 127. The term manus is also applied to *the fore paws*, ib § 130: so Vulg. 1 Reg xvii 37, Dominus qui me eripuit de manu leonis, etc. (N.B.—Where the word *paw* conveys a ref. to *the attacks or depredations of beasts* use rather unguis, is, *m* cf Hor. Od 2, 19, 24, leonis unguibus horribilique mala "*those whom the grim wolf with privy p devours*" [Milt.], *saevus furtivo quos lupus ungue raptos voiat)

**paw** (*v*) Phr *the horses p. the ground*, pulsant pedibus tellurem, cf Ov M 2, 155 cf Virg G. 3, 87, *cavat* tellurem [generosus equus] et solido graviter sonat ungula cornu in same sense, terram ungulā fodit, Vulg Job xxxix 24. (R and A give radere humum, which is rather, *to skim the ground*. cf Virg Aen. 3, 700)

**pawn** (*subs*). pignus, ŏris and ĕris, *n* v PLEDGE, SECURITY To denote *what is in p.*, pignĕrātus, pigneraticius v foll. art For *a pawn* in chess, perh. latunculus (miles) gregarius v. MAN (V).

**pawn** (*v.*) **1.** pignĕro, 1 *he p'd a pearl to pay his travelling expenses*, uniones pigneravit ad itineris impensas, Suet. Vit 7 Juv So comp oppignĕro *to p one's books for wine*, libellos pro vino op, Cic Sext 51, *fin.* Mart **2.** expr by pignus, ŏris and ĕris, *n*, with a verb *to p one's very self*, (seipsum) opponere pignori, Pl Ps. 1, 1, 85 Ter Ph 4, 3, 56 (oppositus pignori = *mortgaged*) pignori dare, Ulp Dig 13, 7, 1 also, pignori obligare (*to pawn virtually, lay under the obligation of such a transaction*), ib. · *to receive in p*, pignori accipere, Tac H. 3, 65. **3.** obligo, 1 v. TO MORTGAGE; and cf *supr.* (2).

**pawnbroker:** perh. pignĕrātor (*one who takes a pledge for a claim*) Cic Verr 3, 11, *init.* (where however the word does not denote a trade) *To be a p*, *pigneraticium quaestum exercere.

**pay** (*subs*) esp. of *soldiers* stipendium *to give soldiers money for their p*, militibus dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes B C 1, 23 · *to clamour for p*, s flagitare, ib. 1, 87; *that the daily p. should be a denarius*, ut denarius diurnum s foret, Tac A. 1, 26. See also HIRE, WAGES, GAIN.

**pay** (*v*) **A.** Trans. **I.** *To discharge a debt* **1.** pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 (gen. term) *to p money, tribute, tax, to any one*, alicui pecuniam, tributum, vectigal p., Cic · Caes. *pass* Also comp. dĕpendo, di, sum, 3 (*to p down*) Cic Col. **2.** solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (mercantile term, *to discharge an obligation*) · *to p. any one a debt*, pecuniam debitam alicui s., Cic Clu 12, 34. *to p. money to the day*, pecuniam ad diem s, id. Att 16, 16, A *not to be able to p. one's debts*, solvendo aere alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 13 Comps. (1) exsolvo, 3 (*to p off or in full*) *to p. off debts*, nomina exs, Cic Att. 16, 6 Tac A. 1, 36, *extr* (legata exsolvi duplicarique). (2) dissolvo, 3 (*to p. off, discharge*) · *to p. off debts by selling real property*, aes alienum praedus venditis d., Cic Sul. 20, 56 Caes (3) persolvo, 3 (*to p. in full*): *to pay off debts in full*, aes alienum pers, Sall. Cat. 35 Suet. **3.** nūmĕro, 1 (*to count out; pay down in ready money*) *to p down large sums of money*, magnam pecuniam n, Caes B. C 3, 3 Cic *Comps* (1). adnūmĕro, 1 (*to p over, into the hands of*) · Ter. Ad 3, 3, 15 Cic. (2). dinūmĕro, 1 (without perceptible diff of meaning) · Ter. Ad 5, 7, 17

**4.** luo, 1, 3 (rare and late in this sense) Curt. 10, 2, *ad fin* (aes alienum l) Cod Theod. **5.** repraesento, 1 (*to p down in ready money, instead of letting it lie on interest*): Cic. Att. 12, 25 cf. Suet Aug 101, quam summam [sc legatam] repraesentavit, i e. *he ordered the legacy to be paid down at once (without waiting for his death)* **II.** *To make payment to:* Phr. *to p troops*, stipendium militibus numerare, Cic in Pis. 36, 88; persolvere (*in full*), id. Att 5, 14; stipendio afficere exercitum, id Bal. 27, 61. So with merces. v. *supr.* (I.); also, WAGES. **III.** Fig., *to offer* as due Phr.: *to p. praises and thanks*, laudes gratesque agere, Liv. 7, 36, *med.* Cic. with habere (grates dein immortalibus agere atque habere, Liv 23, 11, *extr.*) also, grates persolvere, Virg. Aen. 1, 600 *to p due honours to the gods (by sacrifice)*, persolvere dis honorem, ib. 8, 62 *to p one's respects to any one*, salutare aliquem, Sall Cat 28 Cic.: Hor . v. TO RENDER **IV.** Special Phr *to p. the penalty*, poenas dare (v. PUNISHMENT) also, poenas [justas et debitas] solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, *fin*, poenas persolvere, etc (v PENALTY) *to p a vow*, votum solvere, Cic Ph 3, 4, 11; reddere, id Leg 2, 9, 22 *to p the debt of nature*, naturae satisfacere, Cic. Clu. 10, 29, naturae cedere, Sall Jug 14. *to p any one in his own coin*, par pari referre, Ter. Eun 3, 1, 55. **B.** Intrans **I.** *To meet one's liabilities:* pendo, 3 (elliptical constr) *to p for fodder*, pro pabulo p, Plin 12, 14, 32, *fin* or supply the ellipse v *supr.* (A, I.). **II.** *To be remunerative:* perh respondeo, 2 (*to make a return*): cf Sen. Ep 23, 4, vena [metalli] assidue plenius responsura fodienti, i e. *which continually pays better and better, for the labour of working* also, Virg G 1, 47 (= *to answer any one's expectations of return*) Or expr by fructus, reditus *farms p very well now*, *agrorum hodie uberrimi sunt fructus, reditus cf Plin Ep 6, 3 *land does not p. so well as it did.* *imminuti sunt (minores sunt hodie) agrorum reditus cf Plin l c.

**pay away:** dinūmĕro, 1 Ter Ad. 5, 7, 17

— **down:** nūmĕro, dēpendo, etc · v. TO PAY (I.). *To p down on the nail*, (argentum) adnumerare illico, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 15 v. NAIL (*extr*)

— **for:** condūco, xi, ctum, 3 v. TO HIRE

— **in:** Phr. *to p into a bank*, perh ad argentarium numerare atque deponere

— **off:** dissolvo, persolvo, etc.: v. TO PAY (I.)

— **out:** v. TO REQUITE

**payable:** Phr. *a bill p at such a date*, *syngrapha quae ad . . . [diem] solvi debet v TO PAY (A, I)

**pay-day:** dies (which when denoting *an appointed day*, is regularly *fem.*): cf. Liv. 34, 6, *med*, in eandem *diem pecuniae* . . publicam se conducturos professi erant (= *day for payment according to contract*).

**pay-master:** **1.** tribūnus aerārius (*to the troops*): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 181 (quibus attributa erat pecunia ut militi reddant, *tribuni aerarii* dicti) Cato in Gell. 7, 10 in later times, the duty of paying the troops fell to the lot of the quaestors (Dict. Ant. p 1149). Or expr. by circuml, *qui militibus stipendia numerare (persolvere) debet Kr. gives dispensare pecuniam, from Nep. Cim 4; but the phr. there denotes the function of *treasurer or steward* rather than paymaster **2.** dispensātor (*in a household a kind of steward*) · Vari. L L. 5, 36, 183. Suet. Vesp 22.

**paymastership:** *stipendiorum militibus numerandorum cura

**payment:** **I.** *Act of paying:* **1.** sōlūtio *p of legacies*, s. legatorum, Cic Clu 12, 34 *ready money p. being interfered with*, s impedita, id. Man. 7, 19 Caes **2.** nūmĕratio (rare) *to demand a p*, n exigere, Col 1, 8, *med.*: Sen **3.** repraesentātio (*cash p*) Cic. Att 12, 31 (Or expr. by solvo, pendo, etc v TO PAY, A) Phr. *to stop p* (implying *bankruptcy*), foro cedere, Sen Ben 4, 39 **II.** *Sum of money* pensio v INSTALMENT

**pea:** **1.** pisum Col. 2, 10, *ad init*: Plin. (P. sativum, Linn) **2.** cicer, ĕris, *n.* (*chick-p*) · Hor. S. 1, 6, 114 *a parched p*, frictum c., Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 7 Phr.: *as like as two p s*, tam simile quam ovum ovo, Sen. Apocol 11, 4.

**pea-green:** perh. *prāsĭnus (*leek-green*) · Plin. 37, 10, 67 Petr.

**pea-soup:** *jus ex pisis v. SOUP.

**peace** (*subs*) · **1.** pax, pācis, *f.* · *to have p.*, p habere, Cic. Att. 7 14 · *to live in p*, pacem agitare, Sall Jug 14: *to bring about p. between citizens*, p inter cives conciliare, Cic. Fam. 10, 27 . *to offer*

...ment of p, pacis conditiones ferre, Liv 2, 17, *init* : p *being concluded on these terms*, his conditionibus composita pace, ib.: p. *was granted to Philip on these terms*, p data Philippo in has leges est, Liv 33, 30, *init* · *the p concluded p on these terms*, p his legibus constituta t, Nep Timoth 2 Hence, *to make (ofertare) the p*, pacificari, Sall Jug 66 · Liv (N E.—Noticed = *compact, treaty*, which is found v. TREATY) **2.** Ōtium (pacis) p *with open gates*, apertis ostiis p, Hor A P. 199 See also QUIET, TRANQUILITY Phr. *a breach of the p*, vis *the penalties for breach of the p.*, poena quae est de vi, S. C in Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *fin* *to be guilty of a breach of the p. upon any one*, vim afferre in aliquem, Ter Eun 4, 7, 37 also, vim affi rre, adhibere (v VIOLENCE) *to bind over to keep the p.*, pecunia de vi cavere, cf Caes B G 6, 2 (obsidibus cavere de pecunia) *have me in p*, omitte me! Ter Ad. 5, 2, 5; *quin desinas mihi molestiam exhibere!* (v ANNOYANCE) *p to my patron's ashes!* patrono meo ossa bene quiescant! Petr 39 usu. with *gen*, ossa ejus bene quiescant! Inscr in Boria Petr 1 e (abbreviated, C E B Q) so, molliter (ejus) ossa cubent Ov Her 7, 162

**peace** (*interj*) pax! Ter Heaut 2, 3, 49 See also QUIET

**peaceable**: pācis amans (of *persons*), pācāns v PEACEFUL

**peaceably**: pācātē cum (bona) pace, nulla adhibita vi v PEACEFULLY

**peaceful**: **I** *In a state of peace* **1.** pācātus *a perfectly p province*, provincia pacatissima, Cic Lig 2, *init* Caes Join pacata tranquillaque [civitas], Cic de Or 1, 8, 30; p et quieta, Caes B G 5, 24 **2.** tranquillus, quietus v TRANQUIL, QUIET **II.** *Disposed to peace* · **1.** plācidus (*of quiet, peace-loving temper*) Join: clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; p mollisque, Cic. Caec. 10, 28 **2.** pācifĭcus v PACIFIC **3.** pācātus (strictly, in sense I; but involving the present by inference) *a p. style of oratory*, oratio p (opp pugnax), Cic Br 31, *extr* *nothing amicable or p*, nihil hospitale pacatumve, Liv 21, 20, *fin.* **4.** of persons only, pācis amans (amator), cupidus etc v FOND OF. **III.** *Relating to peace, bringing peace* **1** plācābs, e (poet) *the p olive*, p oliva, Ov M 6, 101 **2.** pācifer, ĕra, ĕrum (poet.) Virg. Aen. 8, 116 (p oliva) Ov

**peacefully**: **1.** cum bona pace Liv 28, 17 *med* ib 21, 24, *extr*. also simply, cum pace, Cic Mur. 15, *init* **2.** pācātē Petr

**peacefulness**: tranquillĭtas · v. TRANQUILLITY

**peace-maker**: pācifĭcus (*adj.*): *blessed are the p's*, beati pacifici, Vulg. Matt. v. 9. v. PACIFICATOR

**peace-offering**: **1.** plācāmen, ĭnis, *n.* · Liv. 7, 2, *init.* (coelestis irae placamina) also, placamentum. Tac. A. 15, 44. Plin. **2.** plācŭlum (*propitiatory sacrifice*) *to sacrifice (with) a pig as p*, porco placulo facere, Cato R. R 139 Cic. Leg 2, 22, *extr.* (porco piaculum *pati*)

**peach**: (mālum) Persicum (?) · Plin. 15, 14, 14. *the tree*, *malus Persica (*Amygdalus Persica · Cycl.)

**peach-colour**: *puniceus (quidam) color, qualis Persici mali floris solet esse.

**peacock**: pāvo, ōnis, *m.* · Cic. · Plin.: *male and female p.*, p masculus (mas), femina Col. 8, 10. *Of a p., peacocks'-*, pavoninus *p.' eggs*, ova p, Col l. c. *a fly-flap of p.s' feathers*, muscarium p, Mart. 14, 67, *lem* *Like a p (p.'s tail)*, pavonaceus. Plin. 36, 22, 44

**peahen**: (pavo) femina Varr.: Col.

**peak**: **I.** *Of a mountain*: cācūmen, ĭnis, *n.*: v. TOP, SUMMIT. **II.** *The pointed extremity of anything*. āpex, ĭcis, *m.*: v. TIP.

**peaked**: *in apicem desinens.

**peal** (*subs.*): tŏnĭtru, frāgor, etc.. *a storm arose with loud p.s of thunder*, coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitrubusque, Liv. 1, 16, *init* cf id 21, 58, *init*, tum vero *ingenti sono coelum strepere*, et inter *horrendos fragores* micare ignes (v. THUNDER) *the bells rang merry p.s*, *sonabant campanae laeto concentu · *a p of bells*, *campanarum series musicis gradibus distincta *p.s of laughter*, cachinni (v LAUGHTER)

**peal** (*v.*) sōno, ī (gen term) · v. TO SOUND, RING

**pear**: pīrum (pȳrum) Cato R. R 7 Virg *The tree*, pirus, i, *f.* · Virg Plin.

**pearl**: **1.** margārīta Cic Plin: rarely *neut p.s dark-ish and discoloured*, margarita subfusca et inventa, Tac Agr 12 Hence, *a dealer in p.s*, margaritarius, Inscr *yielding p.s*, margaritifer · *g*, m. concha, Plin 32, 11, 53 § 147 *adorned with p.s*, margaritatus Venant **2** ūnio, ōnis, *m* (*a single large p*) Suet Vit 7 (ex aure matris detractus u) Plin Special kinds of p.s clenchus (*tapering and pear-shaped*), Plin 9, 35, 56, tympanium (*flat on one side*), id 9, 35, 54 § 109, physēma, atis (*hollow, being imperfectly formed*), ib § 108 *Mother of p*, unionum conchae, Suet Ner 31

**pearl-diver**: *qui margaritas urinando petit cf Plin 9, 35, 54 Or simply, margaritarius (*having to do with pearls, dealing in them*)

—— **fishe** ry: locus (pars maris) margaritis abundans cf FISHERY. Phr *the principal p.s are in the Indian Ocean*, Oceanus Indicus maxime margaritas gignit, cf Plin 9, 35, 54 *the best p.s are in* ., crebernmae reperiuntur [margaritae] in cf id 9, 35, 56

**necklace**: Phr · *to wear a p*, margaritis in linea uti, Ulp (R. and A); *monile ex margaritis gestare v NECKLACE.

**pearly**: nearest words, gemmeus, gemmans v JEWELLED. If however *colour* is specially meant, use circuml.. *p neck*, *collum eximio candore, qualis margaritarum solet esse

**peasant**: **1.** rusticus (*a countryman, ignorant of town life*) Cic Hor v. RUSTIC Also, rusticanus homo Cic Verr 2, 1, 48, *fin.* **2.** agrestis (a degree below rusticus; *a peasant of boor*). mostly in *pl* Cic Mur 29, 61 **3** colōnus (*a farm-labourer*) *Domitius had manned a fleet with slaves, freedmen, and p.* Domitius naves servis, libertis, c compleverat, Caes B C. 1, 34 cf. Hor Od 1, 35, 5, te pauper ambit iuris colonus, i e. *the poor p. farmer*, (but the term includes farmers generally cf Virg G. 1, 299). **4.** pāgānus (late): v. VILLAGER. *The p class*, qui in agris manuum mercede inopiam tolerant, Sall Cat 17

**peasantry**: agrestes, ium *he assembles and arms the p.*, collectos armat a., Virg. Aen 9, 11 · v preced art

**pease**: pīsum, cicer (as collect): v. PEA.

**peat**: *solum ex purribus virgultis ceterisque nascentibus confectum (?).

**pebble**: **1.** lāpillus (*a small stone*) *black and white p.s*, nivei atrique l., Ov M 15, 41 Plin. **2.** calcŭlus (*a gravel stone*) · *to put p.s in one's mouth*, calculos in os conjicere, Cic de Or 1, 61, 261 Virg **3.** glŏbōsum saxum (*a round p*): *p.s mixed with the sand (of the beach)*, gl. saxa arenae immixta, Liv. 38, 29

**pebbly**: **1.** calcŭlōsus *p soil*, c. ager, Col 3, 7, *med.* **2.** glārĕōsus (*gravelly*) *p. streams*, g rivi, Plin. 26, 8, 56 **3.** expr by lapilli, etc.. *the stream runs down its p. bed*, per coloratos decurrit unda lapillos v. PEBBLE.

**peccability**: *peccābĭlĭtas · only as theol *t. t.*

**peccable**: *peccābilis: only as theol. *t. t.* (Or by circuml. with pecco.)

**peccadillo**: levius delictum: v FAULT.

**peccant**: peccans, peccātor. noxius. v. GUILTY, SINFUL

**peck** (*subs.*): mŏdius (very nearly *two English gallons*) · Cic Plin

**peck** (*v.*) · vellico, 1: *the raven p.s the two vultures in turn*, cornix vulturios vicissim v., Pl Most. 3, 2, 148 *To p. out*, rostro eripere v. TO PLUCK OUT

**pectoral**: pectŏrālis, e. *the p (in east) bone*, os p, Cels. 8, 1.

**peculate**: pĕcŭlor, 1. v. foll art

**peculation**: pĕcŭlātus, ūs *to be condemned for p*, peculatus damnari, Cic Veir Act 1, 13, 39 *to practise p*, p facere, id Rab perd 3, *init* *To be guilty of p*, pecŭlari (rare) Flor 3, 17, *med* (p rempublicam) *one who is so guilty*, peculator, Cic Off. 3, 18, 73. See also TO EMBEZZLE, EMBEZZLEMENT

**peculiar** (*adj*) **I.** *Belonging to one person or thing only* **1.** proprius *not the p fault of old age*, non p senectutis vitium, Cic Sen 11, *init* · *that was a p feature in Tiberius*, p id Tiberio fuit, Tac A 4, 19 Join proprium et peculiare [illud], Plin 7, 25, 26 **2.** pĕcŭlĭāris (strictly, *relating to private property*) *his own p deity*, proprius suus et peculiaris deus, Suet Aug. 5 *these things are p to Arabia*, haec sunt p. Arabiae, Plin 12, 17, 38. **3.** praecipuus (*standing out from the rest*) *not a p. lot, but one on a level with the rest*, non p sed par ceteris fortunae conditio, Cic Rep 1, 4, *med* · id. Still 3, 9 (where it seems to be preferred to avoid repeating proprius) **II.** *Remarkable* praecipuus, singŭlāris, etc : v REMARKABLE

**peculiarity**: propriĕtas; or expr. by *any* proprius v FEATURE Phr: *the natural p.s of a country*, patri habitus locorum (poet.), Virg G 1, 52

**peculiarly**: praesertim, imprīmis, etc v ESPECIALLY Phr *having a mind p constituted*, *propria quadam mentis indole praeditus, quod illius ingenio proprium fuit

**pecuniary**: **1** pĕcūnĭārius *partner in p. matters*, rei p. socius, Cic Am 40, 117 *a p penalty*, p poena Ulp. Dig 3, 1, 1 § 6 **2.** pĕcūnĭālis, e (extr rare) Coel Aur. (Freq expr. by pecunia v MONEY)

**pedagogue**: **I.** In Grecian sense paedăgōgus *nurses and p.s*, nutrices et p, Cic Am 20, 74 **II.** *A schoolmaster* (ludi) magister v SCHOOLMASTER Also paedagogus is used as term of reproach. Suet. Ner 37 (Thraseae tristior et paedagogi vultus)

**pedal**: (?) pēdāle, is, *n* (Kr)

**pedant**: **1.** (homo) ineptus (*one who wastes his labour on trivialities*) *they look on him as a Greekified p*, illum ineptum et Graeculum putant, Cic. de Or 1, 51, 221 cf post Red in Sen 6, 14. habet autem magistros non ex istis ineptis, qui dies totos de officio ac de virtute disserunt **2.** scholastĭcus (late). *holla! you p!* heus! tu scholastice, Apul. 2, p 27. **3** pern. umbrātĭcus doctor (strictly, *an indoors teacher* hence, *one whose study is confined to books*) Petr. 2 Or expr by various circumlocutions · (homo) nimium diligens atque subtilis; usque ad morositatem elegans; putida quadam doctrinae affectatione. cf. Nägels. Stil. p. 30.

**pedantic**: perh pūtĭdus (*offensive, savouring of affectation*) · cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133, litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut *obscurum* sit aut *putidum* (i. e. *indistinct and slovenly* or *pedantically nice*). or mōrōsus (cf. PEDANTRY) · or by circuml., *nimium diligens atque subtilis · v. preced. art.

**pedantically**: pūtĭdē, ineptē; ni mīā morositate v. PEDANT, PEDANTRY

**pedantry**: **1.** grammaticorum *s.* scholasticorum ineptiae · cf PEDANT (1).

**2.** mōrōsĭtas (*over-fastidiousness*: to be defined by context): *by affectation and p. he obscured his style*, affectatione et m [nimia] obscurabat stilum, Suet Tib. 70 Similarly, mōlestia· *Crassus had a Latin style which was elegant*

*without p.*, erat in Crasso Latine loquendi . . . accurata et *sine molestia* diligens elegantia, Cic. Br 38, 143 v Nagels p 30. (N B —Pedantismus is used by some Latinists, but it should, at all events, be introduced with an apology as, *pedantismi vitium, utamur enim* [vernaculo] verbo, quum in Latina lingua non satis aptum huic rei nomen inveniamus Ruhnk in R. and A)

**peddle**: v. TO HAWK (II)

**peddling** (*adj*) mīnūtus v PETTY.

**pedestal**: 1. bāsis, is, *f* *the p. of a statue*, statuae b., Cic Verr 2, 2, 63, *fin* · Phaedr 2. stylōbātes or -a, *m* (*of a column*) Vitr. 3, 3, *fin*

**pedestrian** (*adj*) 1. pedester, tris, tre *a p. statue*, statua p (opp equestris), Cic Ph 9, 6, *init* Fig. *p* (*prosaic*) *muse*, p Musa, Hor S 2, 6, 17 (N B—To be used with caution e.g., p. iter is not *a pedestrian journey*, but *one undertaken by land* v FOOT, ON) 2. expr. by pedes, ĭtis; or pedibus *he took a p. tour through the country*, regionem pedibus (pedes, *nom sing*) obiit, cf Cic. Fin 5, 29, 88

**pedestrian** (*subs*) · Phr. *he was a great p.*, *ambulandi (loca pedibus obeundi) studiosus erat *we overtook several p s*, *complures [homines, adolescentes] iter pedibus facientes consecuti sumus.

**pedicle**: pēdĭcŭlus v. STALK

**pedigree**: stemma, ătis, *n.* *what avail p s?* stemmata quid faciunt? Juv 8, 1 Sen See also GENEALOGY.

**pediment**: fastigium Cic de Or. 3, 45, 180 Vitr 3, 5, 12 (tympănum, Vitr l. c, is *the triangular space within the pediment*)

**pedlar**: v HAWKER

**peel** (*subs.*) cūtis, tūnĭca · v RIND

**peel** (*v*) I. Trans Phr: *to p an apple*, *mala cutem *s.* tunicam resecare, cultello tollere *to p off the bark of a tree*, arborem decorticare, Plin 16, 41, 80 (perh. better, arbori corticem detrahere); arboris corticem desquamare, id 23, 7, 70 II. Intrans *after fever the skin p s off*, *post febres desquamatur corpus; cutis ponitur · *the flesh p s off from the bones*, recedunt ab ossibus carnes, Plin 22, 8, 9

**peeling** (*subs*) pūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* Plin. 22, 25, 70 (p punici mali)

**peep** (*v*) inspĭcio, etc. v TO LOOK *To p. forth* (as the sun, from clouds), ostendere se (R and A) cf. Virg Aen. 1, 127, summa *caput extulit* unda, *he p'd forth above the surface of the wave*. also, Phaedr 1, 2, 17, una tacite profert e stagno caput, *one frog silently p.'d forth from the pond.*

**peep** (*subs*). Phr. *just to get a p. at anything through a grating*, quasi per transennam praeteriens aliquid strictim aspicere, Cic de Or 1, 25, 162 *at p of day*, prima luce; diluculo v DAY-BREAK

**peer** (*subs*): I. *An equal*: pār, pāris *when shall Truth find his p.?* cui Veritas quando ullum inveniet p? Hor. Od. 1, 24, 8 Lucan: v. EQUAL (*subs.*), MATCH (I). II. Title of nobility Phr. *the House of p s*, *concilium magnatum; senatus patricius proceres. (In m diaeval Lat., pares: v. Du C., s. v.)

**peer** (*v*) I. *To come in sight* expr. by se ostendere, caput proferre or efferre v TO PEEP. II. *To look carefully*. rimor, 1 v TO PRY.

**peerage**: *magnatum *s* procerum dignitas

**peerless**: 1. ūnĭcus *thou p. youth!* puer unice! Ov M. 3, 454 Cic v UNPARALLELED 2. singŭlāris (less strong than Eng.). v. REMARKABLE, INCOMPARABLE. (Or expr by circuml., cui par invenīri non potest v. EQUAL, *subs.*)

**peerlessly**: ūnĭcē: Cic., Hor.

**peevish**: 1. stŏmăchōsus (*fretful*): *a somewhat p. letter*, stomachosiores litterae, Cic Fam. 3, 11, *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12 (=*pettish, choleric*). 2. āmārus (*sour-tempered*): Cic. Att 14, 21 v ILL-TEMPERED 3. mōrōsus (*captious, hard to please*) John morosi et amari et iracundi et difficiles [senes], Cic Sen. 18. 4. difficilis v ILL-TEMPERED

**peevishly**: stŏmăchōsē, mōrōsē Cic (for syn. v. PEEVISH)

**peevishness**: 1. mōrōsĭtas *to fall into p*, in m incidere, Cic Off 1, 25, 88 2. stŏmăchus (*chagrin, irritable temper*) *a letter full of p*, epistola plena stomachi [et querelarum], Cic. Q Fr 3, 8, *init* (Or expr. by adj. v. PEEVISH)

**peg** (*subs*). 1. cultellus ligneus Vitr 7, 3, 2 2. clāvus ligneus (eburnus, etc.) Scapula, s v πάσσαλος (Paxillus is *a small stake* dimin of palus epigr, orum, Isid Or 19, 19, 7, is a word of doubtful meaning)

**peg** (*v*) clavis ligneis (de)figo v. TO FASTEN.

**pelf**: perh lūcellum, mercēdŭla · v GAIN

**pelican**: pēlĭcānus Vulg Ps. ci 7. (Ponocrotalus, Linn)

**pelisse**: *palla pellīcia (-ea)

**pellet**: glŏbŭlus, pīlŭla v. BALL.

**pellitory**: v PARIETARY

**pell-mell** (*adv*). 1. effūsē (*spread out, without order*) *to flee p*, ef fugere, Liv 3, 22, *fin* *to rush on* (*to the attack*) *p*, ef. sese invehere, id. 30, 11, *fin* 2. passim (*in all directions, without regular order*) *the rest of the multitude began to flee p*, reliqua multitudo p. fugere coepit, Caes B G. 4, 14 Phr. *horse and foot mixed up p.*, sine ordinibus equites pedites permixti, Sall. Jug. 97: cf nullo ordine, Caes. B C 2, 26

**pellucid**: pellūcĭdus. v TRANSPARENT, CLEAR.

**pelt**: I. Trans 1. lăpido. 1 (*with stones*. Rare) Auct B Hisp. 22: Flor 2. expr by jăcio, conjĭcio, impingo (lapides, etc. in aliquem) *he was p.'d with turnips*, rapa in eum jacta sunt, Suet Vesp 4. v TO THROW II. Intrans. Phr.: *when the mingled wind and rain came pelting in their faces*, vento mixtus imber quum ferretur in ora, Liv. 21, 58, *init* *the rain came pelting down so violently*, *adeo magna imbris vis dejecta est, cf. Liv. l. c.: v. foll. art.

**pelting** (*adj*) Phr: *p rain*, effusus imber (poet), Virg G. 2, 354; prosaically, magnus, maximus imber (*heavy rain*), Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: *imber vehemens, vehementius cadens

**pen** (*subs*): I. *For writing* · 1. călămus (strictly, *of reed*). *to take up one's p* (*in order to write*), c sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 8 *a good p*, c bonus, id. Q Fr. 2, 15, b: *to mend a p*, *c excudere (the part temperato, Cic. Q. Fr. 1 c., refers only to atramento *ink properly mixed*) 2. penna (*a quill*: late) Isid Or. 6, 14, 3 (instrumenta scribendi sunt calamus et penna). 3. stilus (*a style*, strictly, *for writing on wax tablets* may be used fig., but not lit. for Eng *pen*): *the p is the best master of eloquence*, s. optimus dicendi magister, Cic de Or. 1, 33, 150 *speeches written with an almost Attic p*, orationes paene Attico s scriptae, id. Br. 45, 167 Quint Phr. *during these years many works came from his p*, per hos annos multa scripsit [ediditque] II. *For cattle* · septum, etc. v. FOLD (I.).

**pen** (*v.*) scrībo, pango (of *verse*), etc.. v. TO WRITE, COMPOSE

**penal**: poenālis, e (legal term) *by the p law*, ex lege p., Gai Inst. 1, 128 · *p service*, p. operae, Plin 18, 11, 29 § 112. Or expr by poena. *the p code is very barbarous*, *poenae ex legibus constitutae saevissimae sunt

**penalty**: 1. damnum (esp. *a fine*; also in wider sense): *who ever compelled the attendance of a senator by such a p.?* quis unquam tanto d. senatorem coegit? Cic. Ph. 1, 5, *extr.* 2. poena · esp. in phr., *to pay the p.*, poenas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, *fin.*: persolvere (*pay the full p*), Caes. B. G. 1, 12; pendere, Cic Att 11, 8, dependere, id Sext 68, *med* *to inflict* (lit *take*) *the p*, poenas capere, Sall. Jug. 71; poenam de aliquo capere, Liv 2, 5, *med* 3. multa *or* mulcta (rare in gen sense) v. FINE (*subs.*) See also PUNISHMENT.

**penance**: *satisfactio: Corp Conf. p 111, etc.

**pencil** (*subs.*) 1. pēnĭcillus or -um (painter's) Cic Fam 9, 22, *med.* Fig. *give me Britain, to paint with your colours and my p*, mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis, p. meo, id. Q Fr. 2, 15, a 2. grāphis, ĭdis, *f.* (*sketching pen or p*) Seren in Diom. (the best word to denote *a lead pencil*, the scientific name of *lead for pencils* being *graphite*)

**pencil** (*v*) *penicillo *s* graphide pingo, describo, designo

**pendant**: I. *For the ears* stalagmium Pl. Men 3, 3, 18 v EARRING. II. *An ornament* (esp *a picture*) *occupying a dependant position with regard to another* *tabella quae majori tabulae supposita est III. *A land of flag* perh. vexillum.

**pending** (*adj*): Phr. *a suit still p*, lis nondum judicata (R. and A) *the suit is still p*, adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor A P 78.

**pending** (*adv. or prep*) v DURING

**pendulous**: pendŭlus Hor Ov.

**pendulum**: *lībrāmentum (Quich): prob the most suitable word Kr gives perpendiculum (=*plummet*)

**penetrability**: pēnetrābĭlis nātūra · v. foll. art

**penetrable**: pēnetrābĭlis, e *a body p by no wound*, corpus nullo p. ictu, Ov. M 12, 166 in prose, better with *dat.* (Or expr. by pēnetro, 1 v. TO PENETRATE)

**penetrate**: 1. pēnetro, 1 (either in strict physical sense; or = *to make a way to*) *these particles cannot be p d and so disintegrated*, haec non possunt penitus penetrata retexi, Luer 1, 530 *to p. the creeks of Illyria*, Illyricos p. sinus, Virg Aen. 1, 243 in prose, more properly foll. by *prep*, or adv of *place whither they p d within the rampart*, intra vallum penetraverunt, Liv 39, 31, *med* *the reason of man has p d the skies*, hominum ratio in coelum usque penetravit, Cic N D 2, 61. *init.* · *where does not art p.?* quo non ars p.? Ov. A A 3, 291. 2. permano, 1 (strictly, as a fluid does, *to ooze through* hence fig., of that which *spreads quietly, imperceptibly*) · *the poison p s into every part of the body*, venenum in omnes partes corporis p, Cic Clu 62, 173 · v. TO SPREAD 3. pervādo, si, sum (esp. *to make way by force*, also, in gen. sense): *a cohort of Spaniards p d as far as the rampart*, cohors Hispanorum usque ad vallum pervasit, Liv 26, 5, *med.* *no place whither the lust of our countrymen has not p d*, nullus locus quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr. 3, 89, *init* 4. pervēnio, vēni, ntum, 4 (*to make one's way to, reach*): v. TO ARRIVE 5. descendo, di, sum, 3 (*to sink down into*) *the weapon had not p d deep into the body*, ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse, Liv. 1, 41, *med.*: Lucan v TO SINK. 6. insinuo, 1 (with *pron reflex*, *to work one's way in*) *they p between the squadrons of cavalry*, inter turmas equitum se insinuant, Caes B G 4, 33 Liv

**penetrating** (*adj*). I In physical sense 1. pēnetrālis, e (poet) *p. cold*, p. frigus, Lucr. 1, 495 ib. 2, 382 (ignis). 2. pēnetrābĭlis, e (also poet. in this sense). *p lightning*, p. fulmen, Ov. M 13, 857: *p. cold*, p. frigus, Virg G. 1, 93. 3. ācūtus, ācer (best epithets of *cold* for prose) v. KEEN. 4. (*of impressions on the senses*) ācūtus, ācer: v. KEEN, SHRILL, PUNGENT (Or expr. by verb: v. TO PENETRATE.) II. *Mentally*: 1. sāgax, ācis (lit. *sharp-scented*) : *most p to suspect*, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 9. 2. perspĭcax, ācis (lit. *keen-sighted*): Ter. Cic. See also ACUTE SHREWD.

**penetration**: 1. ācies, ēi. with ingeni, mentis cf. Cic Ac. 2, 39, *init*, mēnta a ingenii tanta quae penetrare in coelum possit 2. acūmen, inis, *n*. Cic. Nep. v. ACUTENESS. 3. sagācitas (*keen-scentedness; keenness at finding out things*) Cic. Phr. *a man of the greatest p*, homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus, Cic de Or 1, 39, 180 *he possessed remarkable p in foreseeing the future*, de futuris cālidissime conjecēbat, Nep Them 1, *extr*

**peninsula**: paenīnsŭla Liv 26, 42, *ad fin*. Plin.

**peninsular**: expr by paenīnsŭla; or name the particular p *the P war*, *bellum quod in Hispania gestum est; b Hispaniense

**penitence**: poenitentia. v REPENTANCE.

**penitent** (*adj* and *subs*): expr. by poenitet v. TO REPENT

**penitential**: Phr *p. tears*, *lacrimae quas poenitentia (peccatorum) excitat; Lacrimae a poenitentia (peccatorum) ortae; *the p Psalms*, Psalmi *poenitentiales, qui dicuntur.

**penitentiary**: *poenitentiarium, quod dicitur [hoc est locus in quo malefici homines vel mulieres impudicae emendandarum morum causa custodiuntur] the term is needless to avoid a cumbrous circumlocution Comp Du Cange, s v poenitentiarius.

**penitently**: poenitenter Min Fel. Oct. 26, *init* or expr. *by* modal abl *p to confess sins*, *peccata cum vera poenitentia fateri v REPENTANCE

**pen-knife**: scalprum (librārium) v KNIFE (2).

**penman**: Phr *to be a good (neat) p*, bene ac velociter scribere, Quint 1, 1, 28 compositissimis et clarissimis literulis uti, cf. Cic Att 6, 9, *init* : v. foll. art.

**penmanship**: (cura) bene ac velociter scribendi: Quint. 1, 1, 28 cf. HAND-WRITING

**pennant** } perh. vexillum. v. BAN-**pennon** } NER.

**penniless**: ĕgens, inops. v. DESTITUTE.

**penny**: nearest terms, 1. as, assis, *m* (at the time of the second Punic war = *one ounce of copper*, the weight of a penny, old coinage later, used for *a coin of insignificant value*, vilis as, Hor. S 1, 1, 43) v Dict. Ant s v. 2. nūmus (sestertius) strictly, *one fourth of a* denarius, nearly *two-pence English* also used to denote *a small sum* (the unit of commercial calculations) *it agrees to a p.*, ad numum convenit, Cic Att 5, 21, *ad fin.*: *not a p more*, haud nūmo amplius ' Pl the full form also occurs, Sen. Ep 95, 59 (sestertio numo aestimare). More precisely, numus sestertius dimidiatus (N B —Denarius is nearer to *a shilling*)

**penny-royal**: pūlēium *or* pūlēgium Cic Fam. 16, 23, *fin*. Plin. (*Mentha pulegium, Linn)

——**weight**: *uncĭae pars vicesima.

**pensile**: pensĭlis, pendŭlus · v. HANGING.

**pension** (*subs.*): perh. *annuum emeritum (strictly, only *of soldiers*): cf. Mod. Dig. 49, 16, 3 § 8, qui militiae tempus in desertione implevit, *emerito* privatur (i. e. *his bounty on being discharged*). Phr. *to give any one a p.*, *annuo beneficio, annua liberalitate aliquem sustentare, juvare (Ki); *annua meritorum ergo alicui praebere, cf. Suet Tib. 50 if as *a mark of honour*, *annua alicui in honorem [honoris causa] praebere.

**pension** (v.): Phr. · *to p. troops*, militibus ob emeritam militiam annua praebere, cf. Suet. Cal. 44 (commoda emeritae militiae) *to p. off an old servant*, *aliquem ob diuturnum ministerium annuis donatum dimittere. cf. preced. art.

**pensioner**: *(homo) cui [ob merita, militiam exactam *s. emeritam*] annua praebentur: comp. preced. artt.

**pensive**: perh. tristior more fully, tristior, utpote in cogitationibus defixus cf MELDITATIVE.

**pensively**: expr. by adj. (see L G § 343) v PENSIVE

**pensiveness**: Phr. *there was a p. about his demeanour*, *nescio quid tristis prae se ferebat, tanquam in cogitationibus defixus esse soleret.

**pent up**: 1. inclūsus *to pour forth, p up hatred*, inc odium effundere, Cic Fam. 1, 9, 7. 2. cōartātus (*confined within narrow limits*) *p. up in towns*, in oppidis c [Pompeius], Cic Att 7, 10. v. TO CONFINE, COOP UP.

**pentagon**: pentāgōnum (-on), -i Auctt. de Limit. Gois pp. 36, 257.

**pentagonal**: quinquangulus Prisc de Fig Num *extr* p 1358, P (or by circuml, *pentagoni formam habens).

**pentameter**: pentāmĕter, tri (*sc* versus, which may of course be expr) Quint 9, 4, 98 Diom

**pentateuch**: pentāteuchus, i, *m*, or -on, i, *n*. Tert . Hier.

**pentecost**: pentēcostē, ēs, *f.* Vulg. Act II 1 (dies Pentecostes) Tert.

**pentecostal**: pentēcostālis, e · Tert.

**pent-house**: vinea (*for sheltering besiegers*) Caes Liv. · v MANTELET. In gen sense, perh tugurium paneti appositum (R and A).

**penult**: paenultima (*sc.* syllaba, which can of course be expr) Gell 4, 7.

**penultimate**: paenultimus (*last but one*) Aus Ecl, Quot Kal

**penumbra**: *paenumbra, quam dicunt astronomici

**penurious**: parcus, tĕnax, sordĭdus: v NIGGARDLY, MISERLY.

**penuriousness**: tēnācitas, etc : v. NIGGARDLINESS.

**penury**: ĕgestas, ĭnŏpia v. DESTITUTION. (Pēnūria is *a dearth of something*, the *thing of which* being in gen. case: v. SCARCITY)

**peon**: *the foot so called*, paeōn, ōnis, *m*. Cic Or. 64, 218: Quint.

**peony**: paeōnia: Plin. 27, 10, 60. (*P. officinalis, Linn.)

**people** (*subs*): I. *A community* pōpŭlus *the p of Rome, Alba, etc*, p. Romanus, Albanus, etc : Cic . Liv.. *pass.* (N. B—Never with dependent gen of the place) *Belonging to the p*, publĭcus (v PUBLIC): *on behalf of the p, by authority of the p.*, publice; opp privatim. Caes B G 5, 55, *extr* *emanating from the p., calculated to please the p*, populāris (v. POPULAR) *The common p*, plebs. v PLEBEIAN See also foll art II. *Persons*, generally: 1 hŏmĭnes (which however may be left unexpressed when indicated by masc termination of adj. L G § 339): *many p*, multi, plerique, Cic Inv. 1, 36 · et *pass* 2. expr by 3 *pers. pl.* of verb; or *pass. impers.*. the former chiefly in such phrr. as, aiunt, *p. say*; narrant, *p. tell*: the latter in various general statements: *not without reason do p. say*, non sine causa dicitur, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60 (where dicunt might stand) · *p. are ignorant*, ignoratur, Lucr. 1, 113; *p look with disfavour on men's self-aggrandizement*, invidetur commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 207. III. Colloq *a man's servants, retainers, etc. my p, your p.*, mei, tui: Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 2. Collectively, familia can be used (*the entire establishment of slaves*): v. SLAVE

——, **common**: 1. plebs, plēbis, *f.*; plēbes, ēi, *f.* (*the plebeian order* · also, esp. in later Lat, *the lower orders generally*) · v. COMMONALTY. Join. plebs et infima multitudo, Cic Mil. 35, 95. *Dimin* plebecula (term of contempt, *dregs of the common p*) · Cic. Att 1, 16

2. rare, pōpellus (*dimin.* of populus term of contempt) Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

3. vulgus, i, *n.* (rarely, *m.*): *the lower classes, the common herd*: v. MULTITUDE (III.), RABBLE.

**people** (*v*): I. *To dwell in*: incŏlo, 3: v. TO INHABIT. II. *To stock with inhabitants*: frĕquento, 1: *to p the world with a new stock*, mundum prole nova f, Col 10, 213 Cic Off 2, 4, 15 (urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari *nec frequentari*): but the verb strictly denotes, *to fill* with inhabitants, not merely *to place inhabitants* in a country. See foll art.

**peopled** (*part.*) Phr.. *well or densely p*, frequens: Sall. Jug 78, *extr.* · more precisely, incolis frequens cf. Liv. 31, 23, *med.* frequentia aedificiis loca: in same sense, celeber (bris), Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7 *the country is very thickly p*, hominum est infinita multitudo, Caes. B. G 5, 12 *the earth is but thinly p*, habitatur in terra raris [et angustis] in locis. Cic. Rep. 6, 19 *pro magnitudine terrae exiguus est incolarum numerus

**pepper**: pīper, ĕris, *n*. Hor. Ep 2, 1, 270 Fig. *of an acrimonious person*, piper non homo, Petr 44 (propter asperam acremque dicendi libertatem, Burm. ad l). *The plant*, *piperis arbor, Linn. *Seasoned with p, peppered*, piperatus: Petr Col

**pepper-box**: *piperis pyxis (?)

**peppermint**: *mentha piperata (Linn)

**pepper-wort**: pīpĕrītis, ĭdis, *f.*. Plin 20, 17, 66 (p quam et sihquastrum appellavimus).

**peppery**: pīpĕrātus both lit. (= *seasoned with pepper*), Petr 36, *init.*, and fig (= *hot, pungent*), Sid Ep

**peradventure**: forte. v. PERCHANCE

**perambulate**: pĕrambŭlo, 1 (*to walk or travel over*) Vari Hor See also TO TRAVERSE, TRAVEL OVER

**perceivable**: v. PERCEPTIBLE.

**perceive**: I. *To receive impressions by the senses*. 1. sentio, si, sum, 4 (*to be sensible of, immediately*) · *to p. the various colours of objects*, varios rerum s. colores, Lucr. 4, 493 *to p smells*, odores s., id. 1, 299: *not to p the sweetness of food*, suavitatem cibi non s, Cic. Ph. 2, 45, 115. 2. percĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to receive into the mind, by the senses as a means of communication*) *that which can neither be p'd by the eyes, nor the ears, nor by any sense* quod neque oculis neque auribus neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. Or. 2, 8.

3. cerno, 3 (*with the eyes, to discern*) · more precisely, oculis cernere, Cic. Clu 24, 66 v TO SEE II. *To observe, notice, understand* · 1. sentio, 4 (constr. with *acc, acc* and *inf, rel clause*, or *abl* with de). *never, as far as I have p'd*, nunquam, quod quidem senserim, Cic. Am 27, 103: *we p'd there was no danger*, nihil esse periclı sensimus, Hor S. 2, 8, 58 *when the enemy p'd (became aware of) their departure*, hostes posteaquam de profectione senserunt, Caes B. G. 5, 32. 2. ănĭmadverto (animum adverto), ti, sum, 3 v. TO OBSERVE. 3. intellĭgo, lexi, ctum, 3 (*to become aware*) · *he p.s that his exhortations are not attended to*, cognitiones suas non audiri intelligit, Caes. B. G. 2, 42: Sall. Jug. 11, *init.* · v. TO UNDERSTAND 4. vĭdeo, 2: v. TO SEE

**percentage**: (rata) portio: v. PROPORTION.

**perceptible**: Phr : *there is no p. difference between them*, *nullo modo inter se discrepant, quod quidem sentiri possit: *barely p. to the ear*, *quod auribus vix percipi possit

**perceptibly**: *ita ut (quod) cerni possit: v. TO PERCEIVE (Sensim = *very gradually, so as to be barely perceptible.*)

**perception**: I. *The act of perceiving*: expr. by percipio, etc. *to discuss the mode of p.*, *quemadmodum sensibus res percipiantur quaerere: *the Epicurean theory of p.*, *Epicuri de rebus sensu percipiendis doctrina: v. TO PERCEIVE. II. *Intellectual discernment*, esp. *of the properties of things*; perh. sensus (communis) · cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 66 (communi sensu plane caret)

**perceptive**: perh. *perceptivus only as philos *t. t.* *The p. powers* sensus: v. SENSES.

**perch** (*subs*): I. *For birds*: 1.

pertĭca (transversa) Col. 8, 10 Varr. **2.** sēdīle (avium) Varr. R. R 3, 5, *ad fin* ‖ *For measuring land* pertica. Scripti. Rei Grom. ‖‖ *A fish:* perca Plin 9, 16, 24. (*P fluviatilis*, M. L.)

**perch** (*v.*): **1.** insĭdo, sēdi, ssum, 3 (*to alight on*): v. TO SETTLE. With correl insĭdeo, 2 (*to retain the position indicated by* insido): *cross pieces of wood for the birds to p on*, transversae perticae quibus insideant (aves), Col. 8, 10. **2.** rēsīdo, 3 (strictly, *to rest on the hand quarters*) *a raven p'd on a tall tree*, corvus celsa resīdens arbore, Phaedr 1, 13, 4. **3.** assīdo, 3 (*to p on or near* something) *that the buds may be able to see where to p*, ut aves videre possint ubi assidant, Varr R. R. 3, 5, *init* **4.** assĭlio, 4 (*to hop and so p. on* anything): Col 8, 11, *ad init.* also, supersilio, 4: id. 8, 3, *ad fin* Phr.: *places for birds to p. on*, sedilia avium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *ad fin*

**perchance**: fortĕ esp. si forte, *if perchance if p any one of you wonders*, si quis vestrum f miratur, Cic Div. Verr 1, 1 · Caes Also, nisi forte, *unless perchance unless p. I am mistaken*, nisi f. animus me fallit, Sall Cat 20 · Cic. so, *lest p*, ne forte, Pl. Cic. Poet. fors · *if p*, si fors, Virg Aen 12, 183. (Not to be confounded with fortasse v. PERHAPS)

**percolate**: **1.** permāno, 1 (*to ooze through*) Lucr. 1, 349. **2.** expr. by percōlo, 1 (*to cause to pass or strain through* hence, pass. refl = *to p.*). *it (the soil) suffers the rain to p. and pass through*, imbres percolat atque transmittit, Plin 18, 11, 29 § 110: cf Lucr 2, 473. **3.** ēluctor, 1 (*to force a way through and out* poet). Virg G. 2, 244 (of *water*).

**percolation**: percōlātio (*filtration*) Vitr 8, 7, *fin* (Or expr by verb: v. TO PERCOLATE)

**percussion**: ictus, ūs Lucr. 5, 240· v STROKE Or sometimes, concussus, ūs, cf Lucr 5, 161. Or expr. by verb: *instruments of p*, *organa musica quae percussa sonitum dant*: v. TO STRIKE

**perdition**: intĕrĭtus, exĭtium, etc : v. RUIN, DESTRUCTION

**peregrinate**: pĕregrīnor, 1: v. TO TRAVEL

**peregrination**: pĕregrīnātio: v. TRAVEL

**peremptorily**: **1.** praecīsē *to refuse any one p*, alicui pr negare, Cic. Att 8, 4: opp sub conditione, Ulp Dig 36, 3, 1 § 20 **2** legal term, pūrē (= sine conditionibus) ib § 17 Phr *to refuse p*, sine fuco et fallaciis negare, i. e *without mincing matters, in plain downright terms* Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init*

**peremptory**: **I.** In law, *decisive, bringing the matter to a clear issue*, pĕremptōrius Ulp Dig 5, 1, 70 (edictum p, quod inde nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem). Gai. **II.** In old sense Phr.: *to give a p refusal*, sine ulla exceptione negare, Cic. Att 8, 4 (see also pieced art.): *ho! you are p enough*, hem! satis pro imperio (*sc.* loqueris)! Ter Ph 1, 4, 19

**perennial**: **1.** pērennis, e: *p. water-springs*, p aquae, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107. Liv. Plin: Hor. **2.** jūgis, e (*unfailing*, esp as epith of *water*) · *p water*, j. aqua, Cic N. D. 2, 9, *fin* Hor. See also PERPETUAL, EVERGREEN

**perennially**: pērennĭter · August. · Sid See also CONTINUALLY.

**perfect** (*adj*) **I.** *Complete in every part, lacking nothing*: **1.** perfectus: *the universe is p in every way, seeing it embraces all things*, mundus, quoniam omnia complexus est, p undique est, Cic N. D. 2, 14, 38. more fully, perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus, ib. 2, 13, *extr* · *the complete and p. orator* orator plenus atque p, id. de Or. 1, 13, *extr* · *nothing p. in every part*, nihil ex omni parte p., id. Inv. 2, 1, 3. Join: perfectus completusque, id. Or. 50, 168: perfectus et absolutus [et omnes numeros habens: a Stoical phr.], id. Off. 3, 3, 14 **2.** absōlūtus *a book p. in every respect*, liber omnibus numeris absolutus, Plin. Ep. 9, 38 cf *supr* (usu. found in connexion with some other word). **3.** plēnus *a p number*, numerus p, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 cf. *supr.* (1) v COMPLETE. **4.** mĭtĭger v ENTIRE. **II** *Characterised by the highest excellence*: **1.** perfectus *nothing more p in its kind than (our) actors*, histrionibus nihil in suo genere perfectius, Cic Or. 31, 109 *p in every kind of speech*, in omni genere sermonis p., id. de Or 1, 9, 35 *absolutely p.*, [summus et] perfectissimus, ib. 1, 3. **2.** absōlūtus (acc to Kr. indicating especially, *inner excellence*, while perfectus points rather to *outward completeness and finish*). *he painted a hero of most p. execution*, pinxit heroa absolutissimi operis, Plin 35, 10, 36 § 74. Phr.: *there is no one of them who is not p in his art*, nec quisquam eorum est, cui quicquam in arte sua deesse videatur, Cic de Or. 3, 7, 26. *no one absolutely p*, nemo in quo nihil aut desideretur aut reprehendatur, Quint. 10, 2, 9 *an absolutely p artist*, artifex adeo excellens ut nihil possit ultra, cf Cic. Att. 15, 1, B (oratio scripta elegantissime sententiis, verbis; ut nihil possit ultra) *a p. scholar*, (homo) perfecte planeque eruditus, id Br. 81, 282; absolute doctus, Suet. Gr. 4. **III.** In moral sense, *without faults or sin* perfectus cf. Cic Off. 1, 15, *init*, vivitur non cum *perfectis* hominibus, or expr. by circuml, *no one is born p*, vitiis nemo sine nascitur, Hor S 1, 3, 68 *man is believed to have been created p*, *homo peccatis expers creatus esse creditur.

**IV.** *Thorough, having all the characteristics of* **1.** germānus (*genuine, unmistakable*): *a p master of this art*, g hujus artis magister, Cic de Or 1, 38, 160 *I know I am a p (regular) ass*, scio me asinum g esse, id Att 4, 5 the sense is even more adequately expr by *superl*: *a p Stoic*, germanissimus Stoicus, id. Ac 2. 43, 132. **2.** absōlūtus *p blackness*, abs. nigritia, Plin 10, 22, 29 **3.** mērus (*sheer, undiluted, nothing but*) *to relate p. prodigies*, m. monstra nuntiare, Cic Att. 4, 7. **4.** vērus v TRUE, REAL **V.** In grammar *the p tense*, (tempus) praeteritum perfectum Quint 1, 6, 26. (N B—Not simply, perfectum; which may refer to the *future* perfect as well as the *past*)

**perfect** (*v*) perfĭcio, absolvo, 3 v TO FINISH, COMPLETE. Phr. *to p oneself in any branch of knowledge*, *uberiore alicujus rei scientia se imbuere perfectam absolutamque alicujus rei cognitionem assequi.

**perfection** } **perfectness** } **I.** *Completeness* · **1.** absōlūtio *virtue is defined as the perfection of reason*, virtus rationis abs definitur, Cic. Fin 5, 14, 39 Join absolutio perfectioque, id. de Or 1, 28, *fin.* **2.** integrĭtas (*outward or bodily entireness*, whereas absolutio indicates *inner ideal completeness*) *perfectness of body*, int corporis, id Fin 5, 14, *extr.* (Or expr by verb v. PERFECT, IL., *fin*) ‖ *Highest excellence* · **1.** perfectio more adequately, optimi perfectio atque absolutio, Cic. Br 36, 137: cf *supr.* (I, 1). **2.** absōlūtio v. *supr.* **3.** expr. by summus, extrēmus, optĭmus *p. in all things to be aimed at rises by many degrees*, extremum omnium appetendorum multis gradibus adscendit [ut *ad summum* perveniat], Cic. Fin. 5, 14, *fin.* **III.** Last degree; esp. ironical *that is the p. of stupidity*, *hoc est germanissimae stultitiae*: v. PERFECT (IV.)

**perfectly**: **I.** *In a perfect manner*. **1.** perfectē Cic. Br. 81, 282 Gell. (who has *superl*). **2.** absōlūtē Suet. Gr. 4 (abs doctus). **3.** plēnē v. FULLY, COMPLETELY ‖ *Quite, thoroughly*: **1.** absōlūtē *p. equal*, [perfecte] abs.que pares, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, *extr so that it may be more p plain*, ut absolutius liqueat, Macr S. S. 2, 15 *med* **2.** perfectē (to be used with care, as the word carries with it sense I.) Cic v. *supr* (II, 1). **3.** plānē (*alto gether, totally*): Ter Cic

**perfectness**: v PERFECTION.

**perfidious**: perfĭdus, perfĭdiōsus v. TREACHEROUS, UNFAITHFUL.

**perfidiously**: perfĭdiōsē Cic. Suet. Less freq. perfĭde Sen. Contr.: Gell v TREACHEROUSLY.

**perfidiousness** } **perfidy** } perfĭdia: Cic.: Suet.: v TREACHERY

**perforate**: **1.** perfŏro, 1 (*to make a hole through*) Cic. in Quint 8, 6, 47 (navem perforare in qua ipse naviges · Plin. **2.** tĕrebro, 1 (*with a gimlet or some such instrument*): Cato Col. Ov. Phr.· *the shield was found p'd with 230 holes*, inventa sunt in (scuto) foramina ccxxx, Caes. B C 3, 53 *p'd with few holes*, foramine pauco (tibia), Hor. A. P. 203

**perforated** (*part. and adj*): **1.** perfŏrātus (*with a hole bored through*) · *p. beryls*, berylli p, Plin 37, 5, 20. **2.** fōrāmĭnātus (*full of holes*) · Sid In same sense, foraminosus, Tert. (Better, foraminibus creber, multa foramina habens, multis f distinctus; the last with the notion of *ornament*)

**perforation**: **I.** *The act* · expr. by verb v. TO PERFORATE ‖ *The hole*. fōrāmen, ĭnis, *n.*: Caes.: Hor: v. TO PERFORATE, *fin*

**perforce**: vi (modal *abl*), per vim · v FORCE. Phr *if they should attempt to cross p*, si se invito transire conarentur, Caes B G. 1, 8.

**perform**: **I.** *To carry out, accomplish*, usu with ref to *that which is incumbent on any one* **1.** praesto, stĭti, stĭtum, *f part* -āturus, 1 (*to make good, discharge*) *I shall have p'd my duty to the state*, ego meum reipublicae officium praestitero, Caes B G. 4, 25: *whatever you promise him, I will p*, quamcunque ei tibem dederis praestabo, Cic Fam 5, 11, *fin.*: Liv **2** exsĕquor, cūtus, 3 (*to carry out, fulfil*): *to p all the functions of a king*, omnia regis officia ex, Cic Sen 10, 34 v. TO EXECUTE (I, 1). So, persĕquor, 3 (*to carry on to the end*) Ter. Cic **3.** fungor, nctus, 3 (with *abl*): *to p. one's duty*, f. officio, Cic Coel 9, 21: *I will p. the part of a whetstone*, fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304 *to p religious rites*, sacris f., ib. 224 So, perfungor, 3 (*to p. completely*): Cic. **4.** perficio, 3 (*to finish, p completely*) *to see to it that tasks are p'd*, curare ut opera perficiantur, Cato R R. 2 Cic. v. TO ACCOMPLISH, FINISH. **5.** pĕrāgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to p any one's bidding*, mandata alicujus p, Ov M. 7, 502: *to p funeral rites*, justa p, Plin. 2, 109, 112. Phr. *to p religious services*, item divinam facere, Cato R. R. 5 Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7 Cic.: also, sacra facere (usu with ref to *certain special rites*, whereas, rem divinam facere denotes worship of the gods in the most general sense), Cic. Bal 24, 55 · Liv. 5, 52 facio is also used absol. *when sacred rites were being p.'d on behalf of the people*, quum pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13 also, operari; with *p part* operatus, in imperf. sense = *engaged in paying sacred rites* e g operatus his sacris, Liv 1, 31, *fin.* · and absol, Virg. G 1, 339: Hor.: *to p. funeral rites*, justa solvere, conficere, etc.: v. FUNERAL (*subs.*).

**II.** *To act* a play or a part in one· ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *to p. a play*, a. fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol 12: *to p. the principal part*, primas partes agere, id. Ph. prol. 27. *To p. from beginning to end*, peragere, Cic Sen. 19, 70. (N B.—Ago is not used absol) Phr.. *he is aware it is Roscius that is playing*, in scena Roscium esse intelligit, Cic Br. 84, 289 *it was no disgrace to p.* (lit. *appear*) *on the stage*, in scenam prodire nemini fuit turpitudini, Nep pref. *new comedies are being p.'d*, novae prodeunt comoediae, Pl Cas. prol 9. *the play was p.'d in the consulate of ...*, edita [fabula] .. . Goss., Ter. pref. Andr etc. (edita, *given*

*to the public, namely by the Aediles*: the fact of *performance* is denoted by acta ib)

**performance**: I. *Act of discharging*. 1. functio: *the p. of a task*, muneris i., Cic Verr 3, 6, 15 Also, perfunctio (*to the end*) · id 2 exsĕcūtio: Tac. Plin. (Oftener expr by verb *a promise is one thing and p. another*, *aliud est promittere; aliud promissa praestare · on account of the faithful p of duty*, *ob munus diligenter fideliterque peractum* v. TO PERFORM) II. *An exhibition of a dramatic kind*: expr by verb: *during the p.*, dum fabula agitur *there will be a p.*, agetur fabula v TO PERFORM.

**performer**: Phr *to be a good p on the flute*, commode scienterque tibia [tibus] cantare, Nep pref. *ps on the stage*, qui in scenam prodeunt v TO PERFORM (II.) See also ACTOR, PLAYER.

**perfume** (*subs.*) · 1. ŏdos or ŏdor, ōris *m bathed in liquid ps*, perfusus liquidis o, Hor. Od 1, 5, 2 *to burn ps*, odores incendere, Cic Tusc 3, 18, *extr* 2. unguentum v. OIL 3. ānima (rare in this sense) *O delicious p!* O suavis a! Phaedr 3, 1, 5.

**perfume** (*v.*) · 1. ŏdōro, 1 (infreq except in *p. perf.*) Ov M 15, 734 Col See also PERFUMED 2. suffĭo, 4 (*by burning aromatic or other substances*) v TO FUMIGATE Phr *to p a place with various scents*, locum variis odoribus inficere, Sen Vi Beat 11, 3; odores, unguenta, flores spargere cf Suet Ner 31 *to p one's head with fragrant oil*, caput odorato unguento perfricare, Cic Verr. 3, 25, 62 (Odoribus imbuere, given by Kr, must be used with caution; as it implies *a tincturing or saturating of the substance of anything with perfume*: cf. Hor. Ep 1. 2, 69)

**perfumed** (*part.* and *adj*) unguentātus (*with unguents*) *curled and p locks*, cincinni crispi, ung., Pl Truc 2, 2, 35. Cat. In sim sense, unguentis affluens (*streaming with unguents*), Cic. Sext 8, *init.*; unguentis delibutus, Phaedr. 5, 1, 12.

**perfumer**: 1. unguentārius (*dealer in unguents*) · Cic Off 1. 42, 150. Hor. *To keep a p's shop*, unguentariam tabernam exercere, Suet Aug 4 2. myrŏpōla, ae, *m.* (Gr. μυροπώλης) Pl 3. ŏdōrārius only in Gloss. (odorarius, ἀρωματοπώλης)

**perfumery**: unguenta, odores v PERFUME (*subs.*).

**perfunctorily**: parum diligenter, negligenter v NEGLIGENTLY.

**perfunctory**: negligens, parum diligens, etc v NEGLIGENT

**perhaps**: 1. fortassĕ (= *it may be so*) *p. some one may say*, f. dixerit quispiam, Cic. Sen 3, 8 *that p. we have not achieved, but at any rate, we have very often tried*, id nos f. non perfecimus, conati quidem saepissime sumus, Cic. Or. 62, 210 Caes Ironically *ah! you are slow of comprehension—Perhaps*, Hui! tardus es. — Fortasse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 29 2. forsĭtān (like preced., but less strong, indicating a lower degree of probability; about = Eng. *possibly* usu with *subj*). *p some greater art would be requisite*, major ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189 Ter (N.B — Forsitan should not be used with indicative unless it may be regarded as a sentence in itself, inserted parenthetically cf. Cic. Lig. *extr*, longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, tua certe natura brevi*orem, the case itself* [*it may be*] *calls for a longer speech; your natural disposition certainly for a shorter one*) Abbreviated forsăn (poet.) *p. too it will be a pleasure one day to remember this*, forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203. Hor.: Ter 3. after si, nisi, ne, num: fortĕ · v. PERCHANCE. (N.B.—Fortasse and forsitan or forsan are used independently, where forte would either signify *by chance* or be without meaning altogether. Forte can only be rendered *perhaps* when dependent on the particles mentioned) 4. fors (poet = forsitan) Virg Aen. 2, 139: Hor Also used after si v. PERCHANCE 5. where hesitation of mind is to be expressed = *I am inclined to think it is so*, use haud scio an, nescio an, with *subj a man the wisest and p the most excellent of all*, vir sapientissimus et haud scio an omnium praestantissimus, Cic N D 2, 4, 11 (R and A)

**perigee**: expr. by circuml., *when the moon is in her p.*, *ubi luna proxime a terra abest* v NEAR (*adv*)

**peril** (*subs*) pĕrīcŭlum, discrīmen (*imminent and critical*) v DANGER

**peril** (*v.*) in periculum voco, etc · v. TO ENDANGER, HAZARD

**perilous**: pĕrīcŭlōsus, anceps, etc : v DANGEROUS

**perilously**: pĕrīcŭlōsē: v. DANGEROUSLY

**period**: I. *A stated number of years, days, etc.* · numerus annorum, spatium annorum (temporis) Tac A. 6, 28 (concerning the Egyptian period of the Phoenix). Also, numerus temporis, Cic Tim. 9, *fin.*, spatium temporis, Caes B G 6, 18 Phr. *a year is a complete solar p*, annus est, sol ubi suum totum confecit et peragravit orbem, Cic Tim 9, *med* II. In chronological sense tempus, aetas v. AGE. III. *Time indefinitely*. tempestas (esp frequent in Sall), tempus v TIME IV. *End* finis, terminus v. END *To put a p to*, finio, 4 *to put a p to one's toils*, labores f, Hor. Od 3, 4, 39 *to put a p to one's life*, vitam [voluntaria morte] f, Plin 6, 19, 22. v. TO TERMINATE V. *A complete sentence*. pĕrīŏdus or -os, i, *f.* (Gr. περίοδος) *a p has at least two members*, habet p. membra minimum duo, Quint 9, 4, 125, et *sqq a long p*, p longior, id 11, 3, 53. (N.B.—Not used by Cic., except as Gk., cf id. Or. 61, 204, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem vocamus but in critical lang., it is often better to follow Quint., who notices the various attempted synonyms of Cic., Inst Or. 9, 4, 124) Phr *to recite a very long p without taking fresh breath*, longissimam verborum complexionem uno spiritu volvere, cf Cic de Or 3, 47, 182 *to avoid long p s*, longam verborum continuationem fugere, Auct Her. 4, 12, 18 *harmonious, well defined, rounded p s*, arguti, certique, et circumscripti verborum ambitus, Cic Or. 12, 38

**periodic**: as epith of style (oratio) vincta atque contexta, Quint 9, 4, 20 (opp to oratio soluta, *the free, running style* of conversation or letters, λέξις εἰρομένη); genus eloquendi (scribendi) conversum atque circumscriptum, Aquila Roman. in Kenrick's Herod. p xl, cf. Cic Or. 12, 38.

**periodical** (*adj.*) · i.e. *recurring at intervals* 1. status (*fixed, recurring at definite periods*): *the p. (fixed) courses of the stars*, s. siderum cursus, Plin. 18, 29, 69 § 291 · esp. in connexion with tempus Liv. Plin. · v. PERIODICALLY. 2. sollemnis (sōlennis, sollemnis, sōlemnis) i e. *coming round once every year*: Join sollenne et statum [sacrificium], Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; statum ac [prope] sollenne in singulos annos, Liv. 3, 15, *med.* 3. pĕrĭŏdĭcus (extr. rare): *fevers which the Greeks call p*, febres quas Graeci p. vocant, Plin 20, 3, 8 pure Lat., febres statae, id. 28, 8, 28; quae circuitu quodam redeunt. v INTERMITTENT. Phr. *p literature*, *libelli li qui statis temporibus (statis diebus) e prelo prodeunt, emanant: p. winds*, venti qui certo tempore anni flant, Gell. 2, 22.

**periodical** (*subs.*) *libellus diurnus, hebdomadalis, menstruus, etc. as the case may be. See also JOURNAL.

**periodically**: temporibus statis Liv. 28, 6, *med.* (= *at fixed intervals*, opp to temere); stato tempore, Plin 11 37, 65; certo tempore (anni), Gell. 2, 22, *ad fin.* See also INTERMITTENT.

**periodicity**: expr. by circuml., v. PERIOD, PERIODIC.

**peripatetic**: pĕrīpătētĭcus: *the p school*, secta p, Jol. 9, 3 · Gell

**periphery**: 1. pĕrĭphērĭa (*of a circle*) · Mart Cap See also CIRCUMFERENCE 2. pĕrĭmetros, i, *f.*: Vitr 5, 6, *init.* Front

**periphrastic**: *pĕrĭphrastĭcus; per periphrasin dictus

**periplus**: pĕrĭplus, i, *m* (Gr. περίπλους) Plin. 7, 48, 49 § 155

**perish**: 1. pĕĭĕo, 4, *irr* (most gen term): *the whole army would p.*, totum exercitum perit*urum*, Nep Epam. 7: *cities p from their very foundations*, p. fundĭtus urbes, Hor. Od 1, 16, 9 *they threw themselves into the river and p'd there*, se in flumen praecipitaverunt atque ibi perierunt, Caes B G 4, 15. In asseverations, *may I p, if . . .*, peream, si .... Ov. H. 16 (17), 183 so, dispeream, Hor S 1 9, 47. Less freq. is comp. dēpĕreo, 4 (*to p completely*) *a great part of that army has utterly p'd*, illius exercitus magna pars deperit Caes B C 3, 87: Cic. 2. intĕreo, 4, *irr* (strictly, *to be lost*, comp Cic Fin 3, 14, *init*, *interit* [= *disappears*] magnitudine maris Aegaei stilla muriae whereas pereo is *to come to an end, be absolutely destroyed*) the *crops p* (*lost among the weeds*), int secetes, Virg G 1, 152. in gen sense, *to p by famine or sword*, fame aut ferro int., Caes B G. 5, 30 3. occĭdo, di, casum, 3 (*to fall, go to ruin, be cut off*) *to p by the sword*, ferro oc, Virg. Aen 2, 581 so, in proelio (proelhantem) oc, Cic Fam 9, 5. Join: occidere et exstingui, Cic N. D. 3, 9, 23.

4. *pass* of exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (*to cut off utterly*) *a (whole) house has p'd utterly*, gens ab stirpe exstincta est, Liv. 9, 34, *med* Cic. Join exstingui atque tolli [*of the laws*], Cic Agr 3, 2, 5.

5. intercīdo, di, 3 (mostly poet. = intereo) *he was an augur, his name has p'd with length of years*, augur erat; nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov F. 2, 443 Plin

**perishable**: 1. expr. by circuml.: *p commodities*, *quae cito corrumpuntur; *quae diutius incorrupta servari non possunt; *quae facile pereunt: v TO SPOIL, PERISH 2. frăgĭlis, e (*frail, easily destroyed* a word suited only for elevated style): *an eternal soul animates the p body*, f corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep 6, 24 *p. nature*, f. natura, Lucr. 1, 582. 3. cădūcus (*soon falling away, frail, fleeting* · like preced., suited only for elevated style) *the p. and feeble body*, corpus c et infirmum, Cic N D. 1, 35, 98: Ov Join. mortalis et caducus, id. Rep. 6, 17; incertus, caducus, mobilis, id. Ph 4, 5, *fin.* See also FRAIL, FLEETING

**perishableness**: sometimes, frăgĭlitas v. FRAILTY. See preced art

**peristaltic**: *pĕrĭstaltĭcus only as med. t t

**peristyle**: pĕrĭstўlium. Suet. Aug. 82: Vitr Also, peristylum Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *med.* · Aus.

**periwig**: căpillāmentum Suet. Cal. 11 v. WIG

**periwinkle**: I. *The plant*: vinca pervinca (or as one word): Plin 21, 11, 39. (*Vinca major, minor Linn.) II. *The shell-fish*. perh pectunculus · Plin. (*Turbo littoreus: Linn.)

**perjure**: pĕjĕro or perjūro, 1 (*to p. oneself*). Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108 (where the texts vary): more fully, verbis conceptis p. (i. e. *after formally taking the oath or declaration prescribed by law*), id. Clu. 48, 134. See also PERJURY.

**perjured**: perjūrus *what is the difference between a liar and a p. man*, quid interest inter mendacem et p.? Cic. R. Com. 16, *init.*: Virg.: Hor.

**perjurer**: perjūrus (homo) v. preced. art.

**perjury**: perjūrium *to be guilty of p.*, p. facere, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108 *to be tempted to p*, ad p perduci, id R. Com.

16, 46. *To commit p*, pējĕro or perjūro (v. TO PERJURE.) *he who is accustomed to lie has learnt how to commit p.*, qui mentiri solet, p consuevit, Cic. R Com l. c.

**perk** (*v*) · i. e. *to hold up the head with affected briskness* (Johnson) · "*Edward's mass p.s it in your face*," (Pope), * Edouardi meretrix incedit vobis per ora superbiens

**permanence**: sometimes, stăbĭlĭtas: *who will be able to trust in the p of fortune*, quis potest in fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40 Or expr by verb *to give greater p to the laws*, *quo leges diutius maneant atque valeant v TO REMAIN, ENDURE

**permanent**: dūtūrnus, mansūrus, etc.. v. LASTING

**permanently**: perpĕtuo Caes. B G. 1, 31, *med.* See also, CONTINUALLY, ALWAYS.

**permeable**: v PENETRABLE.

**permeate**: permāno, 1: v. TO PENETRATE, PASS THROUGH

**permissible**: expr by licet, etc. v. LAWFUL

**permission**: chiefly in certain phr r.. (i.) *to give p* (1). permitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (with *dat*, either *absol.* or foll by *subj.* with ut) *he would not have quitted me had I not given him p.*, neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: *p. being given either . . or . .*, permisso ut seu . . . seu . . , Liv 34, 31: also (esp. in later writers) with *infin* , v. TO PERMIT. (Hence, permissio [v rare], with *abl.* permissu; *the act of giving p. or authority* e. g. *by p of the law*, permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 35 and in same sense, *p. part.* of permitto, used as *subs.* · *I await myself of the p*, utor permisso, Hor Ep 2, 1, 45 But both verb and verbal subss. denote something beyond the Eng , viz *sanction, authorization* cf ll. cc.) (2). pōtestātem făcio, 3 (absol ; or foll. by *gen* or *ger. part*) v LEAVE, *subs* (II) (3). sīno, 3 v. TO PERMIT, ALLOW (II.) *to ask p* : expr. by verb = *ask*, with licet, in dependent clause: *they asked p to do it with his consent*, rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat, Caes B G. 1, 7. (III.) *with my, your . . . p* (1) expl. by per me, te . . . (licet) *but if this cannot be done with Cratippus's p.*, sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, Cic Off. 3, 7, 33 *you may snore if you please, with my (full) p*, per me vel stertas licet, id Ac 2, 29, 93 (2) when something is said needing to be prefaced with an apology *with your p*, bona tua venia (dixerim) ; etc v. LEAVE, *subs.* (*fin*) (3). concerning permissu tuo, etc, v. *supr* (1, 1) (4) concessu (implying *grace* on the part of the person permitting) *by his p and bounty*, illius c. et benefício, Cic Fam. 4, 6, *extr.* · cf. id. Tum *exti* (concessu atque munere Deorum) (IV) *without (any one's) p.* · expr. by invītus, in abl. absol. constr.: *if they attempted to cross without his p*, si se invito transire conarentur, Caes. B G. 1, 8: *without (your) father's p*, invito patre, Ter Ad 5, 3, 20. (v.) *to have* any one's *p.* expr. by licet, 2 (*impers.*) · *if (they) had your p*, si per te liceat (illis), Caes. B G. 5, 30 *you have my p.*, per me licet v. *supr.* (III., 1).

**permissive**: Phr.: *a p. measure*, *lex quae permittit non autem imperat.

**permit**: 1. sīno, sīvi, sĭtum. 3 (*to allow, suffer*) : usu. foll. by *infin.*, also, esp when in imperat. mood, by subj., mostly without ut *they do not p wine to be imported to them*, vinum ad se importari non sinunt, Caes B G. 4, 2 *he would not p. the comitia to be held*, se comitia haberi non sīturum, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 6, *fin.* : *p. me to clean myself*, sine me expurgem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 29. Also absol.: *I will not brook it, will not suffer it, will not p. it*, non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10. **2** permitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (*to grant powers for doing something*) : for constr. v. PERMISSION (1.). Phr.· *if one is p.'d to conjecture*, si conjectare permittitur, Plin. 4, 14, 28 *on being p'd*, permisso (*abl absol. impers*) Liv. 34, 31, *init.*

**3.** concēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (usu denoting *an act of grace* v TO CONCEDE, GRANT) also in gen sense, esp. as *pass. impers they are not p'd to speak on public affairs*, de republica loqui non conceditur, Caes. B G 6, 20 Hor. Ep 1, 5, 12 **4.** expr *one is p'd*, by licet, fas est v LAWFUL. Phr *if I may be p'd to say so*, bona tua venia dixerim v LEAVE, *subs* (*fin*).

**permutation**: perh permūtātio or expr by verb, *to find out how many p.s the letters are capable of*, *reperire quot rationibus litterae mutato inter se ordine digerantur.

**pernicious**: perniciōsus *p laws*, leges p, Caes B. C. 1, 7 Cic See also, INJURIOUS, DESTRUCTIVE

**perniciously**: perniciōsē Cic

**peroration**. pērōrātio epilōgus. Cic Br 33, *fin* (ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur) both terms are also used by Quint (Inst Or 6, 1, "de peroratione," § 7), but peroratio is preferable, as being free from ambiguity Other synonyms are, conclusio (orationis), Cic de Or 2, 19, 80 Quint 6, 1, 1: and cumulus, Quint. ib. *To deliver the p of a speech*, perorare, Quint. 11, 1, 61 but in Cic. = *to bring a speech to an end*; cf. id Att 4, 2, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare (= *to wind up*).

**perpendicular** (*adj*) **1.** directus (*straight*, in gen. sense) *a ditch with p sides*, fossa d. lateribus, Caes B G. 7, 72 more precisely, directus ad perpendiculum, ib 4, 17 (directe, *adv* Long).

**2.** perpendīcŭlāris, e (late; and to be strictly confined to geometrical lang) Front Goes. p 32. Phr. *to make strictly p*, ad libellam (perpendiculum) dirigere, Vitr 3, 4 (3), 5

**perpendicular** (*subs*) : căthĕtus, i, *f.* (Gk κάθετος) Vitr 3, 5 (3), 6 Or, linea perpendicularis v Front Goes. p 32. (Perpendiculum is *a plumb-line.*)

**perpendicularly**: **1.** directē ad perpendiculum Caes. B. G 4, 17 (ed. Long.). **2.** rectē: Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20 (opp to oblique) for which Lucr has, rectum, Nat Rer. 2, 217. **3.** ad līneam. *to be carried down p*, deorsum ferri ad l., Cic. Fin 1, 6, 18· Plin. Also, rectā lineā (rectus lineis, of *a number of objects*) Cic Tusc. 1, 17, 40

**perpetrate**: admitto (usu. with in and *pron. refl.*); less freq, committo perfĭcio (scelus perficere, Cic. Clu. 68, *fin.*), facio (scelus nefarium facere, id de Or 1, 51, 220) v. TO COMMIT; and CRIME

**perpetration**: expr. by verb · v. preced. art

**perpetrator**: expr by rel clause. *the p.s of crimes*, *qui nefaria scelera fecere*; in se admisere; etc. v. TO PERPETRATE, COMMIT.

**perpetual**: **1.** sempĭternus: *the p. courses of the stars*, s. stellarum cursus, Cic Rep 6, 24. *true friendships are p*, verae amicitiae s sunt, id. Am. 9, 32.

**2.** pērennis, e (*lasting on from year to year*): *the p courses of the stars*, stellarum perennes cursus, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55 · *incessant and p motion*, continuata motio et p, id Tusc. 1, 10, *extr.* Join also, perennis et perpetuus, Cic N. D. 1 c. **3.** assĭdŭus (in less exact sense): v. INCESSANT. (N.B —Perpetuus denotes that something goes on *without interruption, so long as it goes on at all* = *unbroken, continuous*: only in later authors = *perpetual*: v INCESSANT.)

**perpetually**: **1.** perpĕtuo (*without leaving off*) Caes B. G 7, 41. Cic. **2.** semper. v. ALWAYS. See also INCESSANTLY.

**perpetuate**: **1.** continuo, 1 (*to carry on continuously*): *to p. a magistracy* (*viz. the decemvirate, which was propel ly for a time only*), magistratum c, Liv. 3, 35, *med.*. Cic. Fl. 11, 25 (libertas usque ad hoc tempus continuata permansit, *has been p.d to this day*). **2.** expl. by circumf , *to p. his power*, *quo dominationem suam diuturnam (sempiternam) faceret: *by the most distinguished memorials to p the memory of one's name*, amplissimis monumentis conseciare memoriam nominis sui, Cic. Q Fr. 1. 1, 15, *extr.* (Scarcely, perpetuare, in this sense. Hor has aeternare, in aevum, Od. 4, 14, 5; but the phr is unsuited for prose)

**perpetuity**: perpĕtuitas (*unbroken continuation*) · cf. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23, malus custos *diuturnitatis* metus, contraque benevolentia fidelis vel *ad perpetuitatem* (= *for the whole of life*). Phr : *for a p.*, in perpetuum, Liv. 3, 38 v CONTINUALLY.

**perplex**: **1.** distrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (*to draw* the mind *in different directions*) *I am p'd. first this and then that appearing more probable to me*, distrahor quum hoc mihi probabilius tum illud videtur, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134 · *Tiberius was p'd by doubtful care*, Tiberium anceps cura distrahere, Tac. A. 2, 40 **2.** perh sollĭcito, 1 . v TO DISQUIET **3.** expr. *to be p'd*, by aestuo, 1 (*to be in a state of excitement and doubt*) *to be p.'d by doubt*, dubitatione aestuare, Cic Verr 2, 2, 30, 74 *the mind is p'd between the two*, anceps inter utrumque aestuat animus, Quint. 10, 7, *extr.* See also, TO CONFUSE, DISTURB

**perplexed** (*part. and adj.*): **I.** Of things, *intricate, confused* contortus, implĭcātus, etc : v. INTRICATE. **II.** Of the mind, *in a state of perplexity* **1.** dūbius (oft. with animi, sententiae) v DOUBTFUL. **2.** anxius (denoting *distress of mind* as well as *doubt*) *p with cares*, a. curis, Ov M 9, 275 Cic v ANXIOUS. **3.** suspensus (*in a state of anxious uncertainty*) *p by more serious concerns*, s curis majoribus, Cic. Ph 7, *init* v SUSPENSE. *To be p'd* aestuare, haerēre, etc.: v TO PERPLEX (3); HESITATE.

**perplexing** (*adj*) **1.** sometimes dūbius *a p dinner (where all is so good that it is hard to choose)*, d. coena, Hor. S 2, 2, 77 v DOUBTFUL. **2.** impĕditus (*involved in difficulty*) *a p debate*, i. disceptatio, Liv 37, 54, *med.* **3.** perplexus (like preced) *to occasion p. deliberation*, p deliberationem praebere, Liv. 1 c. **4.** nōdōsus. v. KNOTTY. **5.** difficilis, e (gen. term) cf Liv 37, 54, *init* (nihil neque difficilius neque molestius, *more embarrassing or more annoying*) : v. DIFFICULT. Phr. *what can be more p*, *quid potest majorem animo dubitationem afferre? *people began to feel a p. uncertainty*, injectus est hominibus scrupulus et dubitatio quaedam, Cic Clu. 28, 76.

**perplexity**: sometimes, dūbĭtātio: v. HESITATION. Phr.: *to be in a state of p*, animo (dubitatione) aestuare (v. TO PERPLEX, 3) *to be reduced to great p.* (*straits*), in summas angustias adduci, Cic. Quint 5, 19 *he was in a state of great p*, varius incertusque agitabat, Sall Jug. 74 · *in p. and ignorance as to what they should do*, incerti ignarique quid potissimum facerent, ib 67: *to cause any one p*, scrupulum, dubitationem alicui injicere: v. preced. art. *extr.*

**perquisite**: sometimes, pĕcŭlium (*private property acquired by a slave*): v. Lat. Dict. s v. *Damn* peculiolum: Quint 1, 5, 46 Phr : *all these things are p.s of the steward*, * haec omnia villico in peculium conceduntur; haec omnia translaticium est villico ut propria sua promitti, concedi. Sometimes cōrollārium (*douceur*, Ger. *trinkgeld*) may serve : v. PRESENT

**perry**: *vini genus ex piris confectum

**persecute**: **1.** insector, 1 (*to set on and attack vigorously*): Join agitare atque insectari [impios], Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40. **2.** persĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (late; the word ordinarily used by Christian writers): *Nero was the first of all to p. the servants of God*, Nero primus omnium persecutus Dei servos, pseudo-Lact de Mort. pers. 2, et *pass* . Vulg.

*pa.* 3. vexo, 1 (*to treat with abuse and outrage*) · *to p. the church*, v. ecclesiam, pseudo-Lact. l. c. 4. Phr. *he p'd the Christians most cruelly*, Christianos quaesitissimis supplicus (cruciatibus) affecit, cf. Tac A. 15, 44.

**persecution:** 1. insectātio (*setting on and worrying*). cf. Br in Cic Fam. 11, 1, tanta est hominum insolentia et ins nostri Cic. Quint. 2. vexātio *ps of the Christians*, populi Christiani vexationes, Sulp Sev. Sac. Hist 1, 1, (R. and A) · pseudo-Lact. de Mort pers 2. 3. persĕcutio (late; but used by Christian writers) *a most cruel p.*, crudelissima p, pseudo-Lact l. c. 14 Vulg. Act. viii 1, etc.

**persecutor:** 1. insectātor (for syn v TO PERSECUTE): Liv. · Quint.: *ps of the Christians*, Christianorum ins., Kr. 2. vexātor *e. g* Christianae religionis, Eutrop. (R and A.) 3. persecūtor · pseudo-Lact Phr: *a bitter p*, *Christiano nomini infestissimus, inimicissimus*; qui Christianos acerbissime vexat.

**perseverance:** 1. persĕvērantia Cic Inv 2, 54, 164. Caes. 2. pertināca (strictly the correlative vice to perseverance); i e *obstinacy*, q v also in good sense) · v PERTINACITY 3 constantia (*steadfastness, keeping on with anything*) Join. perseverantia atque constantia, Auct B Alex 26. (Or exp by persevero, 1 v. foll art.)

**persevere:** 1. persĕvēro, 1 *to p. with anything*, in aliqua re p, Caes B C 1, 26 *impers pass, they p'd*, perseveratum est v TO PERSIST 2. persto, stĭti, stātum, 1 (*to continue to hold by* anything, denoting rather the *passive* side of perseverance, as persevero the *active*) · v TO PERSIST. 3. consto, 1 (*to remain firm and steadfast*) *to p. in an opinion*, in sententia c, Cic. Fam 7, 17. 4. permăneo, 2 v TO REMAIN, CONTINUE 5. pergo, 3 (*to go on, continue*) v. TO PROCEED 6. tĕneo, ŭi, ntum, 3 (*to p. in, continue to maintain*) *to p in one's custom*, consuetudinem suam t., Cic. Ph. 1, 11, 27 *to p in one's purpose*, propositum t., Caes B C 3, 42 Phr. *to p in a course*, viam offirmare, Ter Hec 3, 5, 4.

**persevering** (*adj*) 1. constans, ntis (*firm, steadfast*) · *a citizen most p in the best courses*, civis in rebus optimis constantissimus, Cic. Br 25, 95 *p and uninterrupted defence*, c., perpetua defensio, id in Sen 12, 30 v FIRM, STEADFAST. 2. pertinax (*sticking to anything* · as often in good as in bad sense) *p. zeal (of a learner)*, studium p, Quint prooem. *extr* · *p (obstinate) valour*, p virtus, Liv 25, 14, *init* Foll by *inf.* (poet.) *p in her insolent game* (Fortune), ludum insolentem ludere p, Hor. Od 3, 29, 50. 3. persĕvĕrans, ntis (*persistent*) · *most p devotion to agriculture*, perseverantis-imum agri colendi studium, Col. praet *med.*: Liv. Val. Max. 4. tĕnax, ācis (only when foll by depend subs.) e. g. tenax propositi, Hor Od. 3, 3, 1 · Quint.

**perseveringly:** 1. constanter. v. FIRMLY, STEADFASTLY. 2. pertinăciter (for syn. v preced art.) · *p devoted to liberal pursuits*, p. liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet. Cl. 40, *extr.* Hirt.· Sen.: v. OBSTINATELY. 3. persĕvĕranter (infreq.) Liv. 4, 60, *ad fin.*

**persiflage** (Fr.): Phr., *to indulge in p with any one*, [familiariter] cum aliquo cavillari atque jocari, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4. See also, JEST (*subs*)

**persist:** 1. persto, stĭti, stātum, 1 *to p. in anything*, p. in aliqua re, Cic. Off 3, 9, 39 *if however they p'd in war*, sin perstaretur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 37. Join· perstare atque obdurare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39. In same sense, persisto, 3· Liv. 2. persĕvēro, 1 (denoting the *active* as persto does rather the *passive* side of persistency) · *to p. in a fault*, in vitio p., Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*: *he p'd (in saying) that he was Orestes*, perseveravit se esse Orestem, Cic. Am. 7, 24: Vell. Like persto, oft. *impers. they p'd in their anger*, perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2, 35, *med.* 3. insisto, stĭti, 3 (*to urge on*) usu. with *infin. the Senate p'd in demanding of him, that . . .*, flagitare Senatus institit eum, ut . . ., Cic Fam. 10, 16 v. TO URGE. *To p in saying*, may also be exp. by dicitio cf Cic Verr. Act 1, 2, 4; *to p in demanding*, by flāgito (v. TO DEMAND) either of which may be strengthened by, assidue, iterum atque iterum, etc.

**persistence:** permansio (in aliqua re) Cic Inv. 2, 54, 164

**persistency:** pertinācia, persĕvērantia for syn v. PERSEVERANCE, OBSTINACY. Or expr by verb *such was the p of the assault*, *adeo in oppugnatione perseveratum est: v. TO PERSIST.

**persistent:** 1. pertĭnax v OBSTINATE. 2. persĕvĕrans *more p in slaughter*, perseverantior caedendis (hostibus), Liv. 5, 31, *med* · v PERSEVERING 3. offirmātus (*with mind made up*) *p. in (cherishing) indignation*, of. in iracundia, Cic Att. 1, 11 *To be p*, se offirmare, Ter Heaut. 5, 5, 8; perstare, persistere, etc · v. TO PERSIST, PERSEVERE.

**persistently:** 1. persĕvĕranter *to wage more p*, perseverantius saevire, Liv 21, 10, *med* 2. pertināciter. v. OBSTINATELY.

**person:** I. *A human being* 1. homo, inis, c , which, esp in *pl*, is often sufficiently indicated by the gender of an *adj* or *pron* · *one of the advocati, a p of the highest character*, quidam ex advocatis, homo summa virtute praeditus, Cic Clu 63, 177: *many p s*, multi; *some p s*, nonnulli, etc *passim*. 2. esp in enumerations, căput, ĭtis, n 8000 *p s, free and slaves*, octo millia liberorum servorumque capitum, Liv. 29, 29· Caes. *common p s* (*the mass of the people*), ignota c, Liv 3, 7, *init*. Also comicē *a nice, jolly p*, lepidum c, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9, etc. 3. similar to caput, and used chiefly in general descriptions, corpus, ŏris, *n : free p s*, libera c., Liv. 29, 21, *med* to *consign a free p. to bondage*, liberum c. in servitutem addicere, id 3, 56, *med.* 4. persōna (denoting not a person *individually*, but *as coming under a certain description*): *he did away with the use of litters except for certain p s and ages*, lecticarum usum nisi certis p et aetatibus ademit, Suet Caes. 43 *p s in humbler rank*, minores p, id Tib 32 II. In legal sense, as opp to *things* persōna cf Paul Dig 1, 5, 1, omne jus vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res · cf Smith's Ant s v. actio. III. With ref. to *rank* or *importance*: Phr.: *to have respect to p s*, in personam (hominum) per gratiam et preces exorabilem esse, Suet Aug. 27, *init.*: *dignitatis hominum magis quam aequi et boni rationem habere, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17 (dignitatis habere rationem alone does not necessarily denote anything improper) personam accipere (not class.), Vulg Jac. ii. 9 (= Gr. προσωπολημπτεῖν); *dignitatis nobilitatisque magis quam justitiae observantem esse (Personae servire [R. and A.], in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106 = *to adhere faithfully to a character*) IV. *The body* 1. corpus, ŏris, *n* : (*Dionysius*) *entrusted the keeping of his p. to barbarians*, barbaris corporis custodiam committebat, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 58. *to prostitute the p for hire*, quaestum corpore facere, Pl Poen. 5, 3, 21 *attention to the p (personal habits)*, corporis cura, Suet. Caes. 45. 2. forma (*exterior, shape*; usu. implying *comeliness or beauty*): *a maiden of remarkable beauty of p.*, virgo formā excellens, Liv. 3, 44. *p. and exterior worthy of a gentleman*, f. ac species liberalis, Cic. Coel. 3, 6 Plin. In sim. sense, facies. *a woman of singular beauty of p.*, mulier f. eximiā, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82 3. spēcies, ēi (*exterior*). esp with other subss. descriptive of the person· e. g. species et motus atque ipse amictus, id. Br. 62, 224; forma et species et statura [apposita ad dignitatem], Auct. Her 4, 47, 60 V. Periphrastically, usu. with ref to *people of rank* expr. by *pers prom he had 300 unarmed youths in attendance upon his p*, trecentos inermes juvenes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, *init* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, 126 in similar sense with circum *the men who are about his p*, qui circum se sunt, Cic. Att. 9, 9, *ad fin.* to denote *a lady's waiting maids*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33 Sall

**VI.** *Actual self*, esp. in phr, *in person* expr by ipse *only with the Roman general in p* (would be confer), non nisi cum ipso coram duce Romano, Liv 28, 17, *med* · *Hannibal was present in p to encourage his troops*, ipse Hannibal hortator aderat, id 21, 11, *med.* See also FACE TO FACE, PERSONALLY

**VII.** Theologically persōna *three Persons of the same essence*, tres Personae ejusdem essentiae, Aug Conf Art. 1.

**VIII.** In grammar persōna: Gram *pass*

**personage:** persōna *the second p in Thebes*, altera p Thebis, Nep. Pel. 4, *extr* cf. Cic Clu 29, *init.*, hujus (Staleni) persona, *thus p* . v. CHARACTER (V)

**personal:** 1. prīvatus (indicating *personal or private relations as distinct from public ones*) *p. friendship with Jugurtha*, p. amicitia Jugurthae, Sall Jug 14, *ad fin p ill-feeling*, p. inimicitiae, Tac A 3, 12, *med* v PRIVATE.

2. persōnālis, e (only as legal or gram. term) *a p. action*, p actio (= actio in personam) Ulp. Dig 50, 16, 178 *a p verb*, verbum p, Prisc.: Dhom etc. Phr. *to sacrifice p. feeling to the common good*, inimicitias respublicae donare (condonare), Cic. Fam. 5, 4; simultates [privatas] propter patriam ponere, cf. Liv. 27, 35 *to be influenced by p. feeling*, personarum propter gratiam, odium, inimicitias, etc rationem habere (cf PERSON, III.) *to indulge in p. observations*, *vitam, mores singulorum perstringere, insectari; *de singulis hominibus potius quam de re universa verba facere (*not* in personam alicujus . . ., which denotes *the character or capacity assumed by any one, as distinct from his individuality* cf. Cic. Fam 6, 6, *med*, Caesar nunquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat; at in ejus personam multa fecit asperius, i e *of* Pompey *personally* he always speaks in terms of respect; though he has acted severely against him in his *public character*, personam): *to have great p. influence with any one*, (multum) apud aliquem auctoritate, gratia, valere, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, *extr.*: multum auctoritatis habere, id. Sen 17, 60 *to have a p. interview with any one*, cum aliquo coram colloqui, cf. Liv. 28, 17, *med.*

**personality:** I. *The having the attributes of a person:* Phr *they deny the p. of God*, *Deum omni sensu ac voluntate carere docent; Deum nihil aliud esse quam summam rerum affirmant. (N.B.—By no means corporea natura [R. and A.], which is *materiality.*) II. Only in *pl*, = *personal observations* Phr *to indulge in abusive p s against any one*, maledicta in alicujus vitam conjicere, Cic. Pl. 12, *fin.*; vitam moresque alicujus perstringere. cf. PERSONAL (Phr.)

**personally:** I. *As far as any one's person is concerned* expr. by ipse; per me, te, se; *personally I have no objection to your doing so*, *per me ita facias licet; quod ad me ipsum attinet, nulla est mora · *I have great esteem for the man p*, *ipsum hominem valde diligo atque observo. Phr.· *to see any one p.*, aliquem coram videre, Liv. 28, 18, *med.*: *to be p. acquainted with any one*, nosse aliquem, Ter. Ard. 5, 4, 32 (de facie nosse aliquem, is *to know any one by sight* · cf Cic. in Pis. 32, *extr.*: also, Ter. Hec 3, 4, 25, alicujus faciem nosse, in same sense) II. In gram. sense, persōnāliter Gell. 15, 13, *med.*

**personalty:** *bona personalia, res personalis (?).

**personate**: expr. by, personam gerere, sustinere; partes agere. v PART (III.). Also sometimes, cantare (*to sing, represent by singing*) e. g. *he p.d the matricide Orestes* (on the stage), cantavit matricidam Orestem, Suet. Ner 21.

**personification**: prōsōpōpoeia (only as rhetor figure; Gr προσωποποιία) Quint. 6, 1, 25, where it is defined as, ficta alienae personae oratio, i. e *the introducing of another person as if actually speaking* (quum velut ipsorum ore res dicuntur): also, fictio personae, id. 9, 2, 29. Phr. *to make use of a p*, personam fingere, cf. id. 9, 2, 36; *res inanimas ac sensu carentes tanquam sentientes vel loquentes inducere

**personify**: Phr. *the ancients p'd inanimate objects, as the Sun, Moon,* *antiqui rebus inanimis, velut Soli, Lunae, quae vitam sensumque tribuebant. *the poet here p.s fame,* *hic poeta famae personam fictam inducit, cf. Quint. 9, 2, 36 *in this play the clouds are p.'d*, in hac fabula nubes quasi agentes atque loquentes inducuntur cf. Cic. Or 40, 138, muta quaedam loquentia inducere. (Rem in personam constituere [Kr ex Aquila Rom] is questionable Latinity, and suggestive of a legal rather than a poetical sense v PERSON, II)

**perspective** (*subs*) scēnographia (*the art of architectural designing according to perspective*, as distinguished from orthographia, *the drawing of a mere "elevation" of a building*, or ichnographia, *of the ground plan*) Vitr. 1, 2, 2. Phr. *to draw in p*, ita res pingere (designare) ut alia abscedentia alia eminentia esse videantur (cf. Vitr. 7, prof. § 11 also, id. 1, 2, 2; in both of which places an explanation of *the theory of perspective* is given, q v.). As tech term, it may be necessary to use perspectiva, sc ars.

**perspicacious**: perspīcax (*sharp-sighted, penetrating*) Join acutus et perspicax, Cic Off. 1, 28, 100

**perspicaciously**: ācūtē v. ACUTELY.

**perspicacity**: perspicācitas. Cic. Att. 1, 18, *extr*

**perspicuity**: perspicuitas: opp to obscuritas, Quint. 8, 2 ("de perspicuitate") ib 1, 6, 41 (where it is described as *the chief merit of style*, ōrationis summa virtus) not in Cic. Or expr. by adj *to arm at p in narrative*, *id agere ut narratio lucida [dilucida] seu perspicua fiat, cf. Quint. 4, 2, 31 (Not evidentia, which is *vividness* rather than *simple perspicuity*: Quint 6, 2, 32.)

**perspicuous**: 1. dilūcidus (*clear, distinctly intelligible*). *p. language*, d oratio, Cic Fin. 3, 1, 3 Quint. Also, lūcidus *p arrangement*, l. ordo, Hor. A P. 41. Quint 4, 2, 31. 2. perspicuus (the most precise and critical term) Quint. l. c, et *pass.* 3. illustris (a degree beyond the preceding). *p.* (or *luminous*) *exposition*, i. expositio, Quint. 9, 2, 2 (Luculentus = *full of light, brilliant, excellent* · planus, *plain and straightforward.*)

**perspicuously**: 1. dilūcidē Cic. Liv. Also, lūcide. Cic.: Liv. 2. perspicuē: Cic Join: plane et perspicue; aperte et perspicue, Cic dilucide atque perspicue, Plin. (For syn. v. preced. art.) 3. ēnōdātē (infreq.): *to narrate carefully and p*, diligenter et e narrare, Cic. Inv 1, 21, *extr* 4. ēnucleātē (like preced., implying *the careful clearing away of difficulty and confusion*). id Or. 9, 28.

**perspiration**: I. *The function*: expr. by sūdo, 1 *all the noxious element is carried off by p*, omne vitium (quicunque nocet humor) sudando [e corpore] expellitur, deducitur, cf. Cels 2, 17, *init.* II. *The state of the discharge*: 1. sūdor. *to bring on a p*, s. eliceire, Cels. l. c.; movere, ib *med.*; creare, Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 115; excutere, Nep Eum. 5: *to check p.*, s. coercere, Plin. 23, 1, 25; cohibere, ib. 23, 9, 81; inhibere, id. 28, 19, 79: *p. comes on*, s. oritur, Cels. l. c. 2. sūdātio (*a sweating*). (*to cure*) *by aperients, vomiting or p.*, aut dejectione aut vomitu aut sudationibus, Cels. 3, 2, *ad fin.* See also SWEAT.

**perspire**: 1. sūdo, 1 Cic: Hor. · v. TO SWEAT. 2. sudorem emitto, 3 Plin 7, 18, 18. Phr *to p. violently*, sudore diffluere, Plin 21, 13, 45.

**persuade**: 1. persuādeo, si, sum, 2 (*to bring over to one's way of thinking*; with *dat*. foll. by ut [ne] and *subj*, when it signifies *to p.* any one *to do or not to do something*; by *acc.* and *inf.*, when it signifies *to convince*) *he p.s him to go over to the enemy*, huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Caes. B G. 3, 18. ut is sometimes omitted before *subj.*. *Albinus p.s him to claim...*, huic Albinus p , petat, Sall Jug 35 (the *acc.* and *inf.* in this sense is exceptional. it occurs however, Nep Dion. 3, persuasit ei tyrannidis finem facere) *I could never be p.d that the soul . . dies*, mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit animos . . emori, Cic. Sen 22, 80 Caes.. *I am p.d*, mihi persuadeo, mihi persuadetur v. TO CONVINCE (N B—Though not capable of taking an ordinary *acc.* of the object, persuadeo is often used with *acc.* of *neut pron* *to p any one of this*, hoc alicui p, Cic. Att. 16, 5 see L G. § 253.) 2. addūco, 3: more fully, foll. by ad credendum [ut credam], Nep Con. 3 also absol., *I cannot p. myself that any one.*, ego non adducor quenquam, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 16 (infreq.): v. TO INDUCE. 3. impello, 3 (*to urge*) Sall. Cat 49 (foll. by ut) (Suadeo = to try to persuade v. TO ADVISE, URGE.)

**persuasion**: persuāsio. Cic Inv. 1, 5 in *abl*, also, persuasu *by any one's p*, alicujus persuasu [atque inductu], Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69 Or expr by verb v. TO PERSUADE (Archaice, suāda *the marrow of p.*, suadae medulla, Enn. in Cic. Br. 15, 59 cf Quint. 2, 15, 4 also, suādēla: Pl.)

**persuasive**: expr by circuml *p speech*, accommodata (apta) ad persuadendum oratio, Cic Ac 1, 8, 32. (*eloquence consists*) *in persuasion or p. speech*, in persuadendo aut in dicendo apte ad persuadendum, Quint 2, 15, 3. (Quint. uses persuasibilis, in translating from the Greek, = πιθανός, l. c. § 13; but the word is best avoided.)

**persuasively**: Phr.. *to speak p*, dicere apposite ad persuadendum, Cic. Inv 1, 5, 6; dicere ad persuadendum accommodate, id de Or. 1, 31, 138; apte ad pers., Quint. 2, 15, 3. (Quint. has persuabiliter, l c § 14, but only in translating from the Gk = πιθανῶς.)

**persuasiveness**: persuāsio (strictly, *the act of persuasion*): Cels. in Quint. 2, 15, 22 Or expr by verb *the chief merit of a speaker is p.*, *oratoris summa virtus, ut apte dicat ad persuadendum.

**pert**: pŏcax, ācis (*forward and wanting in respect for others*). *p. of tongue*, p lingua, Tac. A. 1, 16 *p* (*bold, presumptuous*) *Muse*, p. Musa, Hor Od 2, 1, 37. (N.B—The nearest word to Eng, but usu. conveying a graver censure than it protervus is still stronger. v. PETULANT, WANTON)

**pertain**: 1. attīneo, ui, 2 usu. foll. by ad esp. in such phrr. as, *as far as p.s to that state*, quod ad eam civitatem a., Cic Verr. 2, 2, 5, *extr.*: Liv · v. TO DO (II.). 2. pertīneo, 2 *that matter p.s to my duty*, illa res ad meum officium p, Cic. R Am 13, 36. (As distinguished from attineo, *per*-tineo usu. points to an *end* or *object pursued*; attineo denoting only *connexion or relation*) See also TO TEND.

**pertinacious**: pertĭnax: v. PERSISTENT, OBSTINATE.

**pertinaciously**: pertĭnăciter: v. PERSISTENTLY, OBSTINATELY.

**pertinaciousness**: pertĭnācia v. PERSISTENCY, OBSTINACY.

**pertinency**: v foll art

**pertinent**: appŏsītus (ad rem) Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19 or expr. by attineo *to adduce the most p. arguments*, *quae maxime ad rem pertinent argumenta proferre (v. TO PERTAIN). Phr. *your remark is most p.*, iem acu tetigisti, cf. Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19

**pertinently**: appŏsīte: Gell. 2, 23, *med*

**pertly**: prŏcăcĭter (v PERT) Liv. · Curt.

**pertness**: prŏcăcĭtas · Mart. 2, 41, 17 (p. lepida, *pleasing pertness*). v. PERT.

**perturb**: turbo, perturbo, 1. v. TO DISTURB.

**perturbation**: perturbātio: *p.s of the mind*, animi p., Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, *init*: *to cause p. of the mind*, animo p. afferre id. Div. 1, 30, 62. See also EXCITEMENT.

**perturbed** (*part. and adj*). Phr. *p in mind*, turbidus animi, Tac H. 4, 48: *the mind is p'd*, aestuat animus, Quint. 10, 7, 33. Or expr. by verb. v TO DISTURB.

**peruke**: căpillāmentum: Suet.: v. WIG.

**perusal**: pellectio (perl) Cic. Att. 1, 13 or expr by verb v. foll. art.

**peruse**: lĕgo, perlĕgo (*read through carefully*), ēvolvo: v TO READ (Evolvo perh. comes nearest to Eng. *to p. a book carefully*, librum diligenter evolvere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24 Quint) Phr. *to p hastily*, percurrere (*e g* paginas) · Liv. 9, 18, *med*. Cic (percurrere legendo).

**pervade**: I. *To spread throughout* 1. permāno, 1 (*to flow through, penetrate throughout*). *a living intelligence p.s all those things*, animalis intelligentia per omnia p [et transit], Cic Ac. 2, 37, *extr* (*al.* permeat). 2. pertĭneo, ui, 2 (*to stretch throughout*): *the veins p every part of the body*, venae in omnes partes corporis p, id. N. D. 2, 55, 137 *Deity p.ing the nature of each thing*, Deus pertinens per naturam cujusque rei, ib. 2, 28, 71 3. concĕlebro, 1 (*to fill with life* poet): Lucr. 1, 4 Phr. *mind p.s each limb and animates the whole mass*, totam infusa per artus mens agitat molem, Virg. Aen 6, 726 II. *To take possession of* the mind 1. invādo, si, sum, 3 (*to fall upon* · usu. with *acc*, also *dat*): v TO FALL ON (II, 2) 2. perfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (of an emotion which *completely takes up and fills the mind*) · *ye gods, what horror p.d me!* dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit! Cic. Att. 8, 6. *the sense is p.d with a kind of delight*, sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, id Fin 2, 3, *init.* · *p.d by joy*, gaudio perfusus, Liv. 30, 16, *init.* (Pervado, used of *opinions, reports, etc*, refers to their *diffusion* not to their taking possession of a single person's mind v. TO SPREAD) 3. imcĕdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (like invado, v. *supr*: used with *acc.* or *dat*): Sall · Caes. 4. compleo, 2 v. TO FILL.

**pervading** (*adj.*) expr. by *part.* or *rel. clause*: v. TO PERVADE (1).

**perverse**: 1. perversus (*quite wrong and misguided*) · *an unreasonable and p man*, (homo) praeposterus atque p, Cic. Clu. 26, 71 *the p* (*misguided*) *ingenuity of grammarians*, p. grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4. Join: pravus et perversus, Cic 2. prāvus (lit *crooked, mis-shapen*. hence, *absurd, unreasonable*) . *p counsels*, p consilia, Cic Am 22, *fin.* esp with perversus, v. *supr* (1) · also, Cic Rab Post. 13, 37. See also WILFUL, OBSTINATE

**perversely**: 1. perversē (*quite wrongly, in the very opposite to the right way*): *to use p the bounty of the gods*, deorum beneficio p uti, Cic. N. D 3, 28, *init* 2. expr by de industria *p. to misunderstand*, *de industria perverse s. perperam interpretari: v. PURPOSE, ON; WILFULLY.

**perversion**: 1. dēprāvātio *p. of a term*, d. verbi, Cic. Part 36, 127 · Auct. Her. 2. corruptio (rare) Cic. Tusc 4, 13, 29 · cf. Prov., corruptio optimi fit pessima, *the p. of the best thing is the worst of all.* Or expr. by verb v. TO PERVERT

**perversity**: perversitas: *when a man's misconduct and p angers you*, quum te alicujus improbitas p.que com-

mo-ti, (c. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *p. of character*) morum, Suet Aug. 62.

**pervert:** 1. dēpĭāvo, 1 (*to worsen*) *to p. anything by mis-stating it*, aliquid male narrando d, Tac Ph 4, 4, 16: (*things*) *corrupted and p'd by the subtlety of the lawyers*, jure consultorum corrupta ac depravata, Cic Mur 12, 27

2 dētorqĕo, -, tum, 2 (*to twist away*) *to p. language to an obscene sense*, v. obscaenum intellectum sermonem d, Quint 8, 3, 44 *to p. sincere and upright minds*, sinceros rectaque ingenia d., Plin Pan 70 Liv v TO MISINTERPRET. In similar sense, torqueo, but with the *but*-sense less marked v TO WREST. 3. dēflecto, xi, xum, 3 (like preced, but less freq) cf Cic. Rep 1, 44, quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via dēflexit, i e *when they have become p'd tragedy p'd to obscene laughter*, in obscaenos deflexa tragoedia risus, Ov. Tr 2, 499 4. corrumpo, 3 (*to mar and spoil*) cf. *supr* (1) See also TO CORRUPT (N B—Perverto = *to overturn completely.*)

**pervious:** pervius *not p to the sun*, Phoebo non p., Lucan 6, 645 v. PASSABLE, PENETRABLE

**pessary:** pessum, pessārium Theod Prisc. *Duriae* pessulum, Coel Aur (Celsus uses the Gk word πεσσοί, describing them as quae femina subjiciuntur But the Lat forms are used in later writers)

**pest:** 1. pestis, is, *f.* Join: furia ac pestis [patriae], Cic Sext 14, *fin.*: Sall 2. pernĭcies, ēi. *a pimp, the common p of youth*, leno p communis adolescentium, Ter Ad 2, 1, 34. Cic v PLAGUE

**pester:** sollĭcito, mōlestias (alicui) affero, etc : v. TO WORRY, ANNOY

**pest-house:** *domicilium in quo excipiuntur peste s. contagione laborantes*

**pestiferous:** pestĭfer (rarely -ferus), a, um (*bringing destruction*) *p objects*, pestifera (opp. salubria), Cic N. D. 2, 47, 122 Cels.: cf. PESTILENTIAL

**pestilence:** 1. pestilentia: *the city was visited with a p*, p. [gravis] incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23; pestilentiā laboratum est, id 1, 31, *med* · pestilentia populum invasit, id. 4, 21 cf pestilentia conflictari, Caes B C. 2, 22. 2. pestis, is, *f.* (*any* great evil of a destructive kind: cf Cic N D 1, 36, 101, ibes .. averrunt *pestem* ab Aegypto, referring to *poisonous serpents*) (*prayers*) *to remove the p from the people*, p a populo avertere, Liv. 4 25 (where, however, the more definite word pestilentia has just been used; pestis being = *scourge*): Col 7, 5, *init.* (= *murrain*) 3. lues, is, *f.* (*poet.*). Virg Aen 3, 139: Ov. Phr : *a year marked by p in town and country*, annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6, *init. the p began to pass off*, defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse incipere, id. 3, 8, *init.*

**pestilential:** pestĭlens, ntis · *p regions*, loci p (opp. salubres), Cic. Fat. 4, 7: *a most p. year*, [gravissimus et] pestilentissimus annus, id Fam 5, 16 Liv. Also in fig.: Cic. Fam. 7, 24: Liv. (Pestifer = *causing destruction or disease. e. g.* pestifer odos, *a pestilential stench*, Liv. 25, 26: in Cic.=*destructive, noxious*: N D. 2, 47, 122 ) See also UNHEALTHY. (N.B.—Pestilentiosus very late)

**pestilently:** pernĭcĭōsē · Cic.

**pestle:** pīlum (the *mortar* being pila): Cato R. R 10 Plin *Dimin* pistillum Col Plin.

**pet** (*subs*) I. *A favourite* · dēlĭciae; āmŏres: v FAVOURITE See also DARLING. II. *A fit of peevishness* nearest word, stŏmāchus (*chagrin, peevishness*): Cic. *To be in a p.*, stŏmāchor, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: Cic. (N.B—Neither the subs. nor the verb have the colloquial character of the Eng.) See also FIT, *subs.*

**pet** (*v.*): Phr : *the king had an ape which he p'd*, rex simiam in deliciis habebat, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76 · *I have p'd you too much*, nimium te habui deliciis, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 10 *to p. children*, *liberos delicatius indulgentiusque tractare.

**petal:** *floris folium *pĕtālum.

**petalism:** use Gk form, πεταλισμός Diod.

**petition** (*subs*) I. Generally, *a request*; esp *as addressed to God* · precis, em, e, *f.* v PRAYER *To offer up p s*, precari · v. TO PRAY II. *A memorial addressed to a sovereign* · libellus *to deliver a p to any one*, alicui dare, Cic Att. 16, 16, A , l. porrigere (*hold it out in the hand*), Suet. Aug 53 more definitely, supplex libellus, Mart 8, 31 *to have the charge of p s*, libellos agere, Tryph Dig 20, 5, 12

**petition** (*v.*) *to present a written petition they p'd the emperor for the recall of the governor*, *Principem libello supplice adeunt, rogantes ut ad urbem praefectus revocaretur ; *they p'd parliament against his appointment*, *ad senatum libellos miserunt, deprecantes ne is magistratu praeficeretur see also TO APPEAL

**petitioner:** *is qui libello nomen suum subscribit, ascribit or expr by *imperf part* of rŏgo cf. L G. § 638 (Not rogator; because of its technical sense = *proposer of a motion.*)

**petrel:** *procellāria (Linn genus)

**petrifaction:** v foll art

**petrify:** I. Lit, *to turn into stone* (animals) lapĭdesco, 3 (v. rare) Plin 24, 13, 73. Usu better expr by phr *the wood p's quickly*, lignum celeriter in saxum (lapidem) abit, convertitur, mutatur v. TO TURN, PASS (B., III) The trans may be expr by, efficere ut quid lapidescat, in lapidem abeat, etc II. Fig, *to strike mute with amazement, fear, etc* usu in *pass*, *to be p'd* 1. stupeo, ui, 2 (*to be struck senseless*) *as I gazed p'd on them*, quae quum intuerer stupens, Cic Rep 6, 8. *I am p'd with admiration*, admiror, stupeo, Mart 5, 63 the sense is more fully conveyed Virg. Aen. 1, 495, *stupet* obtutuque haeret *defixus* in uno 2. obstūpesco, stūpui, 3 (inceptive to preced.) in connexion with which may be used *p. part* obstupefactus (from obstupefacio, *to paralyse*, with fear, etc.) *to be p'd at the sight of anything*, alicujus rei aspectu obstupescere, cf Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50 *the enemy, perfectly p'd with astonishment*, obstupefacti hostes, Tac Agr. 18, *med* Cic 3. obtorpesco, torpui, 3 (*to be benumbed, as it were*) cf Liv. 34, 38, *fin*, circumfuso undique pavore, ita obtorpuit ut nec dicere ... nec audire posset poet. in Cic Phr.: *the sight for a while perfectly p'd them*, objecta res oculis immobiles eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33, *init they stood p'd in silence*, silentio defixi steterunt, id. 8, 7, *fin*

**petticoat:** perh castŭla (Quich.) cf Non 548, 30, *sq.* (Tunica muliebris = *chemise*) *Government*, perh. stolatum [muliebre] imperium, cf. Suet. Cal. 13, Ulysses stolatus = *Ulysses in petticoats* (R. and A. suggest the retention of the word; but this would be intolerable. perh. tunicula may be accepted as an equivalent)

**pettifogger:** lēgŭlēius Cic. de Or. 1, 55, *fin.* Or perh rābŭla (*a common, brawling pleader*). ib. 1, 46, 202 Quint 12, 9, 12.

**pettifogging** (*adj*) · perh. mĭnūtus · v. PETTY, PALTRY.

**pettiness:** esp of mind, animus angustus, minutus : v. NARROW-MINDEDNESS

**pettish:** stŏmāchōsus v. PEEVISH.

**pettishness:** stŏmāchus, quĕrēlae. v. PEEVISHNESS

**petty:** 1. mĭnūtus *p.* (*mean, ignoble*) *philosophers*, m. philosophi, Cic. Sen. 23, 85 *p commanders*, m imperatores, id Br. 73, 256 Join. minuti et angusti [homines], Fin. 1, 18, 61. 2. angustus (*narrow, limited*; esp *of the mind*): *a p. mind*, animus a. [parvus], Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68 · cf. *supr.* (1). 3. parvus (*small, insignificant, trifling*): v. SMALL.

**petulance:** I. *Pertness, forwardness* · prōtervĭtas, pētūlantia v. PERTNESS, WANTONNESS. II. *Pettish humour* stŏmāchus v. PEEVISHNESS

**petulant:** I. *Pert, forward* prōtervus, pētūlans v. PERT, WANTON II. *Of freakish temper* stŏmāchōsus v. PEEVISH.

**pew:** subsellium (gen. term) v BENCH, SEAT *To furnish a church with benches rather than p s*, *subsellis apertis magis quam septis ac clausis instruere

**pewit:** v. LAPWING

**pewter:** *metallum ex stanno plumbōque mixtum

**phalangite:** 1. phălangītes, ae (*Macedonian*) Liv 37, 40 (only in *pl*) 2. phălangārius · Lampr Alex. Sev 50

**phalanstery:** *phalansterium (quod dicunt).

**phalanx:** phălanx, ngis, *f.* (Gk. φάλαγξ) Liv 32, 17, *med* · Nep.: Curt. (Pure Lat . cuneus : Liv 1 c)

**phantasm:** v PHANTOM.

**phantastic:** v FANTASTIC

**phantasy:** v FANCY, IMAGINATION.

**phantom:** 1 sīmūlācrum *certain p.s strangely pale*, quaedam s. modis pallentia mirris, Lucr 1, 124 (ex Ennio): *the unsubstantial p s of sleep*, manes somni s, Ov H. 9, 39 *to frame (fancy) p s of unsubstantial terror*, simulacra et inanes metus fingere, Plin Ep 7, 27, 7

2. phantasma, ātis, *n.* (Gk φάντασμα; very rare) *if Christ was a (mere) p.* (acc. to the Docetae), si ph. fuit Christus, Tert. adv. Marc 5, 7 Vulg. Marc vi 49 (where, as in Plin. Ep. 7, 27, *init.* it denotes *a ghost*). 3. by circuml. vāna spĕcies cf. Hor A P 7; manis [ex metu, etc, ficta] imago, cf. Plin. 1 c § 1. (Spectrum = Gk. εἴδωλον, in Epicur. philos, see Cic Fam 15, 16.)

**pharisaical:** Phărīsāicus Hier (Or gen. of subs v. PHARISEE)

**pharisaism:** *Pharisaeorum doctrina atque instituta. (In fig. sense, *ostentatio *s.* ambitio religionis conservandae v. OSTENTATION)

**pharisee:** Phărīsaeus Vulg *pass.* (In fig sense, *sanctitatis religionisque ostentator.)

**pharmaceutic:** *pharmăceuticus (as *t t*)

**pharmacy:** (ars *s.* res) mĕdĭcāmentārĭa. Plin 7, 56, 57 § 196.

**pharos:** phăros or -us, i, *f.* v LIGHT-HOUSE.

**phase:** *fācies (lunae, stellae). In fig. sense, perh. spĕcies · or in pl., vices, um, *f.* (*alternations*).

**pheasant:** phāsiānus · Suet. Vit. 13 Paul. Dig 32, 66 · also, phasiana (*sc.* avis) Plin 11, 33, 39. (Phasianus Colchicus, Linn.) *Of p s, pheasants'-*, phasiānīnus Paul 1, 29 (ph. ova). *a p keeper*, phasianarius, Paul. Dig. 32, 66. (Mart has Phasides aves = phasiani. Epig. 13, 45.)

**phenomenon:** often res *to enquire respecting (the cause of) a p*, de re (ipsa) quaerere, Sen N Q 1, 1, 2 *the cause of this p.*, hujus rei causa, ib. 1, 3, 3 Or no subs may be needed *let us enquire into this p.*, quaeramus quomodo fiat (sc arcus coelestis), ib § 3 cf. § 5, quidam ita existimant arcum fieri *An extraordinary p*, miraculum *he ascended a place from which the best view of the p could be obtained*, locum ascendit ex quo maxime miraculum illud conspici posset, Plin. 6, 16, 5 also, res insolita, nova, mirabilis (v. STRANGE, EXTRAORDINARY) cf. also Juv. 6, 165, rara avis in terris (*a perfect p.!*) · sometimes spectaculum may serve cf. Sen N. Q. 1, 1, 5, nulla sine hujusmodi spectaculis nox est, *no night on which such phenomena are not to be seen.* (In philos. sense, *phaenomena* [Gk. τὰ φαινόμενα] may be needed for precision, with *gen. pl.* phaenomēnōn; or the word may be written as Greek.)

**phial:** perh. lāgunĕula (*a small flask*). Col. 12, 38, *fin.* (Phiale or -a *a broad shallow drinking-vessel.*)

**philanthropic**: sometimes, hūmānus cf Plin 18, 6, 8 § 44, praeceptum humanissimum utilissimumque (*at once most expedient and p*) but the word denotes rather *good, kindly feeling*, than what we call *philanthropy*. More precisely, as epith of *a person*, generi hominum amicus, Kr (e Cic); qui generi hominum [potius quam sibi suisque utilitatibus] consulit *ph schemes*, *consilia quae ad humani generis commoda utilitatesque pertinent*

**philanthropically**: hūmānē (*kindly*) Cic Usu. better expr by circuml, v preced art

**philanthropist**: v PHILANTHROPIC

**philanthropy**: caritas generis humani Cic Fin. 5, 23, 65 hūmānitas

**Philippic**: Philippica (*sc* oratio) Cic Att 2, 1, 2 the word is used as a true subs. Juv 10, 125 (divina Philippica!) (N.B.—When simply = *invective, attack*, expr by invēhi, insectari, crīmināri, etc v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST)

**philippize**: use Gk. word, φιλιππίζειν, Demosth p 287, *init*

**Philistine**: Philisthaeus Vulg 1 Reg xvii 8, *sqq pl* Philistīni, orum, ib v 4 In fig sense, Philistinus (quem dicunt Teutonici)

**philologer** } **philologist** } 1. philŏlŏgus (*a man of extensive erudition*, multiplici variaque doctrina Suet Gr 10) Sen Ep 108, 29 (where it denotes *knowledge of the subject matter of a historical work*) (N.B—Though not used in exactly the modern sense by classical writers, it is perfectly legitimate so to use the word, for the sake of brevity. Also perh philologicus, acc to analogy of historicus, geometricus) 2. grammăticus cf. Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116, grammatici poetarum explanatores sunt, also, Suet Gr. 4, *init* v GRAMMARIAN 3. expr by circuml, *antiquarum litterarum, doctae et eruditae antiquitatis studiosus, peritus, Kr*; *in re philologica multum versatus*

**philological**: *philŏlŏgicus Mothof, 1, 21, 14, etc.

**philologically**: *ex ratione philologica.

**philology**: *philŏlŏgia only as scient *t t* (Kl) cf Sen Ep. 108, 24 Better perh (res) philologica · Mothof, 1, 21, 14, etc See also GRAMMAR Phr.: *the study of p*, *antiquarum litterarum studia; antiquitatis eruditae peritia*

**philoprogenitiveness**: *liberorum procreandorum cupiditas

**philosopher**: 1. philŏsŏphus Cic de Or 1, 49, *init* Varr 2. sapiens, ntis (*one actually wise*, whereas philosophus is strictly, *one who pursues knowledge*, cf Cic Tusc 5, 3) v WISE Phr. *to assume the title of p*, philosophiam profiteri, Cic. in Pis 29, 71.

**philosophic** } **philosophical** } 1. philŏsŏphicus (*pertaining to philosophy*) · *gave or p. discussions*, serii vel p. tractatus, Macr. Sat 7, 1, *init* M L. (In Cic. Tusc. 5, *extr.*, the true reading is probably philosophas [not philosophicas] scriptiones: but, though late, the adj, as above, is necessary for the lang. of philosophy.) 2. philŏsŏphus (*savouring of philosophy*: v. rare as adj) · *not a word that was not p (savouring of philosophy)*, nullum verbum nisi p, Macr. Sat 7, 1, *med*: Pacuv. in Gell. 13, 8 (odi homines ignava opera, *philosopha* sententia, i. e. *men whose talk is that of philosophers*) · Cic (?). v. *supr.* (N.B.—Not to be used = *pertaining to philosophy*, which is either philosophicus, as above, or to be expr. by circuml. v. *infr*) 3. expr. by philŏsŏphia, philŏsŏphi *p. works*, libri qui sunt de philosophia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; libri ad philosophiam pertinentes; [ex professo] philosophiam continentes, Sen. Ep 100, 8; *libri de studiis philosophiae scripti: *not a popular but a p expression*, non vulgi sed philosophorum verbum, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25 *a truly p. temperament*, *ingenii temperamentum philosopho dignum [ingenium vere philosophum, cf *supr* 2]; quale philosophi debet esse

**philosophically**: 1. philŏsŏphicē (late). Lact 3, 14, *fin.* (philosophice, ad philosophiam vivere) 2. usu. better, unless in purely technical lang, expr by circuml ad philosophorum morem, Cic Or 14, 46 (or, philosophorum more); ad philosophiam, Lact. v *supr*; *ex praeceptis philosophiae; *ut philosophus debet, ut philosophum decet (the latter phr having reference to *practice* rather than theory)

**philosophize**: philŏsŏphor, 1 (*to apply oneself to philosophy, pursue philosophic questions*) Cic Tusc 1, 36, *extr* See also TO ARGUE, REASON, MORALIZE

**philosophy**: I. *Reasoned truth* 1. philŏsŏphia (Gk φιλοσοφία) defined by Cic as, studium sapientiae, de Off 2, 2, 5 also used to denote *different departments or schools of philosophy moral p*, p moralis, Sen. Ep 89, 8 (suggested by Cic Fat *init*, as a substitute for the circuml, ea pars philosophiae quae de moribus est) *natural p*, p naturalis, Sen l c *theoretical or practical p*, p contemplativa (= Gk θεωρητική), activa (Gk. πρακτική), Sen Ep 95, 10 *two (different) ps*, duae p, Cic Off. 3, 27, 107 2. sapientia (strictly, *that wisdom or knowledge of which* philosophia is *the desire and aim*· cf Cic Leg 1, 22, 58· hence = *p on its practical side, as wisdom attained*): *p. offers herself as the surest guide to pleasure*, p certissimam se ducem praebet ad voluptatem, Cic Fin 1, 13, 43 *ancient p taught only what was to be done and what avoided*, antiqua s nihil aliud nisi facienda et vitanda praecepit, Sen Ep 95, 13 3. ratio (*theory*) *impious principles of p*, impia rationis elementa, Luci 1, 82 *the Epicurean p (system) which is well known to most*, Epicuri 1 quae plerisque notissima est, Cic Fin 1, 5, *init* so, Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id Off 3, 4, 20 II. *The principle of anything*. ratio. v. THEORY, PRINCIPLE.

**philtre**: ămātōrium (medicamentum, poculum); philtrum (rare, and best only in *pl*). v. LOVE-POTION.

**phlebotomize**: venam seco, etc.: v. foll. art (Phlebŏtŏmo, 1; with *acc.* of *person* Coel. Aur)

**phlebotomy**: sanguinis detractio Cels. 2, 9; or expr. by venam incidere, sanguinem mittere, detrahere, etc · ib 2, 10, et *pass.* (Phlebŏtŏmīcē, ēs Coel Aur.)

**phlegm**: I. *Mucus*· 1. pītŭīta (or as three syll.) *when there is a discharge of p*, quum p abundat, Cic. Tusc 4, 10, *init* cf Hor. Ep 1, 1, *extr.*, quum p. molesta est Plin 2. phlegma, ătis, *n* (only as med *t. t.*) *to dispel p*, p dissolvere, Pall 8, 6 Veg Vet. II. *Coldness of temperament* lentĭtūdo v INDIFFERENCE (Tarditas ingenii, Cic. Or 68, 229 [Kr.], is *defect of natural talent, dullness.*) Or perh. pătientia cf. Plin. Ep 6, 21, 5 ("*patientia* de animo humili qui perfert etiam indigna").

**phlegmatic**: I. Lit phlegmăticus *p humour*, p humor, Theod Prisc (Or expr by circuml. with pituita: v PHLEGM, I) II. *Cool, apathetic*: lentus: v. INDIFFERENT

**phlegmatically**: lentē, indifferenter (v. late) v. COOLLY.

**phlogistic**: *phlŏgistĭcus chem. *t. t.*

**phoenix**: phoenix, īcis, *m* · Tac. A. 6, 28 (avis p) Plin . Ov.

**phonetic**: *phōnētĭcus: necessary as *t t* Phr. *to adopt the p. principle in orthography*, *voces accuratius quemadmodum exprimuntur scribere; *phonetica (quam dicunt) scribendi ratione uti.

**phonetically**: cf preced. art

**phosphorescence**: expr by lūceo, xi, 2: *what is the cause of the p. of the sea?* *cur lucent undae tenebris obductis? *qua luce albescunt fluctus solis luce remota?

**phosphorescent**: cf. preced. art.

**phosphorus**: Phosphŏrus · v. MORNING STAR

**photograph** (*subs*) *pictura photographa (quae dicitur).

**photograph** (*v*). perh. *imaginem alicujus rei photographam excipere; *arte photographica imaginem alicujus rei repraesentare.

**photographer** *phōtŏgrăphus.

**photography**: *ars phōtŏgrăphica (quae dicitur)

**phrase** (*subs*) lŏcūtio *a large number of such ps*, multa talium l. copia, Gell. 1, 7, *fin.* Quint (Not phrasis cf Quint 10, 1, 87, phrasis, id est corpus eloquentiae) *To use such a p*, *ita loqui; ea loquendi formula uti

**phrase** (*v*). loquor, (verbis) expromo v. TO SPEAK, EXPRESS

**phraseology**: i e. *diction* vŏcābŭla, verba, lŏcūtiōnes (*words, terms, phrases*) *it is necessary first to familiarize oneself with the p of this author*, *hujus scriptoris loquendi genus primum ac vocabula propria bene tibi inculcanda sunt v STILE

**phrenological**: *phrēnŏlŏgĭcus (qui dicitur).

**phrenology**: *phrenologica (ars) quae dicitur, tertur

**phthisic**: phthīsis, is, *f.* Cels 3, 22. Sen

**phthisical**: phthīsĭcus (of *persons*): Plin 20, 6, 21 Mart.

**phylactery**: phylactērium (Gk φυλακτήριον) Vulg Matt. xxiii 5 Hier

**physic**: mēdīcīna; mēdīcāmentum v MEDICINE

**physical**: I. *Relating to nature or physics*· phȳsĭcus: *ignorant of p science*, p rationis ignarus, Cic N D 2, 21, 54 oft as *subs*, physicus = *a p. philosopher*, ib 1, 30, *init* See also NATURAL II. *Relating to the body*: expr by corpus *p strength*, vires corporis, Cic Sen 10, 33 also simply, vires: *that is a task requiring good lungs and p strength*, est (id) munus lateris et virium, ib 9, 28; *failure of p strength*, defectio virium, ib 9, 29 *that is a purely p. defect, not one of disposition*, *corporis id vitium non ingenii voluntatisque

**physically**: I *By a physical method, according to physics* phȳsĭcē. Cic. N. D 3, 7, 18. (Or by circuml., *ex physica ratione, physicorum modo*: v. PHYSICAL.) II. *In a way connected with the body*· expr by corpus: *p. disqualified for service*, *qui propter vitium corporis (propter valetudinem) militiae inhabilis est

**physician**: 1. mēdĭcus (*any medical practitioner*) · *a very eminent p*, m nobilissimus atque optimus, Cic. Clu 21, *init.* *to employ a p.*, m adhibere, id Fat 12, 28 cf m. admovere, Suet Ner 37 (the latter phr. cannot be used of calling in a physician *for oneself*) *to pay a p his fee*, honorem medico habere, Cic Fam 16, 9, *ad fin.*. see also DOCTOR (*fin.*). 2. expr. by *imperf part* of mēdeor, 2 (cf L G § 658): *to abide by the advice of the ps*, esse in potestate medentium, Curt. 3, 5, *fin. the liquid is in use among ps*, fauces p. 4 (Or by circuml. with ars: v. MEDICINE) Phr.: *to practise as a p*, medicinam exercere, Cic Clu. 63, *extr.*; m. factitare, Pollio in Quint 7, 2, 26; m. facere, Phaedr 1, 14, *init.* *a very skilful p*, vir medicinae [medicae] artis peritissimus, Aug Conf 4, 3. (For circulator, v QUACK.)

**physics**: physĭca, orum, *n. pl.*: *ignorant of p.*, physicorum ignarus, Cic. Or 34, 119 Also, phȳsĭca *sc* ars (*the science or theory*, as distinguished from its *subject matter*): id Fin. 3, 22, *init.*: or, phȳsiŏlogia cf Cic. N. D 1, 8, 20.

**physiognomical**: *phȳsiognōmŏnĭcus: Morhof Polyh, work by: cf. title of Arist. (?), φυσιογνωμονικά.

**physiognomist**: phȳsiognōmon, ōnis (Gk. φυσιογνώμων Cic. Fat. 5, 10).

**physiognomy**: I. *The art of discerning character in features*: *phȳsiognōmōnia (Gk. φυσιογνωμονία Arist. Phys 2, *init.*): v. Morhof, de hac re: desirable to avoid such circuml. as, ars

hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscendi, Kr. (e Cic. Fat 5, 10). cf. Gell 1, 9, *init* *To profess p*, *physiognōmŏnem (better perh. as Gk. φυσιογνώμονα) sē profiteri. cf. Cic Fat. 1. c ‖. *Cast of features* *vultus cf. Cic Fat 1 c more precisely, oris et vultus ingenium, Gell. 1, 9, *init*.

**physiological**: phȳsĭcus v. PHYSICAL. Or perh. phȳsiologĭcus (Tert), as t. t.

**physiologist**: phȳsĭcus · v. PHYSICAL. Or perh. phȳsiŏlŏgus, as t t

**physiology**: phȳsiŏlŏgia v. PHYSICS. *Animal p*, *ea pars physiologiae quae de animantium natura est* for brevity, *physiologia animalis (quae dicitur).

**piacular**: pīăcŭlāris, e Liv 1, 26, *fin.* (p sacrificia).

**piano-forte**: *clāvichordium (Germ. *clavier*) Kr.

**piaster** (*subs.*): *piastra, quam vocant Itali

**piazza**: v. PORTICO

**pick** (*v.*): ‖. *To pull off or pluck with the fingers*: lĕgo, carpo, 3 v. TO PLUCK, GATHER ‖. *To separate with the fingers, removing alien substances* Phr. *to p seed*, *semina manibus legendo secernere et putamina tollere (N B—*To pick* occurs most freq with an inseparable prep v TO PICK UP, OUT, OFF.) ‖‖. Miscell. Phr *to p. wool*, lanam carĕre, purgare, cf Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 54· *to p. the teeth*, dentes (pinna, spina, lentisco) levare, Mart 14, 22 perfodere, Petr. 32, appears to be a facetious expr : cf. Mart 6, 74, *fodit* ora laxa lentiscis *to p. one's nose*, nares digito inquietare ac vellere, cf. Quint 11, 3, 80 *to p pockets*, manticulari (explained by Fest., "furandi causa manticulas attrectare," i. e *to make free with people's wallets, pouches, etc.*. v. rare) or by circuml., de corporibus (vestimentis) hominum furare. *to have one's pocket p.'d*, zonam perdere, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 40: *to p. a quarrel*, jurgii causam inferre, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4: cf. Liv 21, 6, *init*, certamina serere. (*to try*) *to p. holes in any one's coat*, vitia colligere in aliquem, Cic. Tusc 4, 37, 80; or perh. *causas criminandi (aliquem) quaerere; id agere ut alterius existimationem minuas, laudes *s* virtutem detrectes.

— **off**: Phr *to p off caterpillars from plants*, *erucis herbas (arbusta, etc) levare *to p the defenders off one by one*, *defensores singulos telis (glandibus dejicere.)

— **out**: ‖. *To remove by picking* ēlĭgo, lĕgi, ctum, 3 *to p. lice out from the heads (of poultry)*, pedes e capite e, Varr. R R. 3, 9, *post med*. See also TO PLUCK OUT. ‖‖. *To choose out* · ēlĭgo, 3. *to p out (the best) grapes for eating*, uvam ad edendum e, Ib. 1, 54 *to p out (choose) any one you choose out of three*, de tribus e. quem velis, Cic. Ph. 10, 2, 5 cf. Tac Agr. 9, haud semper errat fama, aliquando et *elĭgit*, 1 e. *it picks out the very man*. In same sense, lĕgo *to p. out all the finest (seeds) with the hand*, maxima quaeque manu legere, Vitg G. 1, 199· Cic. . v. TO CHOOSE, SELECT; also, PICKED.

— **up**: ‖. tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3: *to p. up stones from the ground (to throw)*, saxa de terra t., Cic. Caec. 21, 60. *to p. up feathers that have dropped*, pennas quae deciderunt t, Phaedr. 1, 3, 5. 2. colligo, lĕgi, lectum, 3 (to gather up *a number of things*): *he (the miser) p.'d up all the parings*, collegit omnia praesegmina, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 34 v. TO GATHER UP. 3. sublĕgo, 3 (to p. up *from beneath something*): *to p. up wind-falls (fruit)*, baccam quae tempestatibus in terram decidit *s*, Col. 12, 50, *init*. Hor S 2, 8, 12. In sim sense with precedd., the simple verb· *e. g* legere spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39. Colloq. Phr : *to p. up a living in some way or other*, *quacunque opera unde vita sustentetur (inopia toleretur) colligere, corradere (v. LIVELIHOOD) *to p. up passengers*, *vectores de via excipere *to p. up strength or flesh*, convalescere; corpus facere (opp to corpus amittere), Cels. 7, 3, *fin*.

**pick** (*subs.*): ‖. *A tool* v PICKAXE. ‖‖. *Choice* expr. by ēlīgo v. TO PICK OUT ‖‖‖. *Those that are the best*. Phr. *the p. of all the legions*, delecti ex omnibus legionibus fortissimi viri, Caes. B C. 1, 57 *boxers, the very p of both countries*, pugiles electissimi ex utraque regione, Suet Cal 18. see also FLOWER (II)

**pick-axe**: dōlābra. *to undermine a wall with p s*, murum dolabris subruere, Liv 21, 11, *med*

**picked** (*part.* and *adj*): 1. dēlectus (esp of *troops*, *chosen for special service*) · *a p force of archers*, d manus sagittariorum, Sall Jug 46 Caes v. PICK, *subs.* (III) 2. electus (*choice, possessing special excellence*) *the very p men of a state*, electissimi viri civitatis, Cic. Quint 2, *init* · Suet. (Not selectus v. SELECT.) See also FLOWER (II.), CHOICE, *adj*

**picket**: v. PICQUET.

**pickle** (*subs.*) mūria (*brine*): Col. 12, 47 Plin Phr *to be in p*, in sale esse, Cato R. R 162

**pickle** (*v.*) Phr *to p. in vinegar and brine*, in aceto ac muria condire, Plin 14, 19, 23 *to p. elecampane and soak it in brine*, inulam condire muriaque macerare, Col 12, 46, *extr* Phr *elecampane can be p'd (preserved) in the following way*, conditura inulae sic fit, Col. 12, 46 *to p. hams (salt them)*, pernas salire, Cato R R. 162 Col : v. TO PRESERVE. (N B — Oliva conditanea, Varr R R. 1, 24, = O conditiva, Cato, R. R 6, is a *kind of preserving-olive* muriaticus, for murīā conditus, rests on a single passage of Pl., Poen 1, 2, 31 and 38.)

**pickled**: murīā *s.* aceto conditus v. TO PICKLE. Also salītus (*salted*) Col 6, 32 Also perh conditivus, conditicius v. PRESERVED.

**pickpocket**: perh. mantĭcŭlārius (extr. rare). Tert.: v. TO PICK (Phr.) Mostly better to use gen term, fur v. THIEF. *To be a p*, *zonas compilare; zonas compillando victum quaerītare.

**picnic** (*subs.* and *v.*) Phr. *to picnic (have a p) by the river side*, *juxta fluvium (sub divo) convivium celebrare, habere in the original sense of the term, de symbolis edere (esse), *to partake of a feast to which all contribute*, Ter Eun. 3, 4, 2

**picquet**: i. e. *a guard posted in front of the enemy*: stātio, ōnis, *f.* (strictly, *the post of station*, by meton *the troops occupying it*) · *to post p.s at short intervals*, crebras *s* disponere, Caes. B C 1, 73 *to avoid the (enemy's) posts and p s*, custodias *s.que vitare, Ib. 59 *our p s were driven in*, *stationes nostrae loco dejectae sunt.

**pictorial**: expr. by tăbŭla, pictūra· *a p work*, *liber picturis distinctus, ornatus: *to possess p. power* (in writing), *scribendo res quasi ob oculos ponere atque expingere; tanquam pictoris quandam quadam artem in scribendo adhibere· cf Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114. (N B—Not pictorius in this sense. v. Forcell. s v)

**pictorially**: *per tabulas; tabulis pictis adhibitis; picturā usus.

**picture** (*subs*): ‖. *In colours*: 1. tăbŭla picta · Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 36: *to hang good p s in a good light*, t bene pictas in bono lumine collocare, Cic. Br. 75, 261. Also without picta; when the context defines: so in the prov., manum de tabula! *take your hand from the p ! have done!* Cic. Fam 7, 25. *Dimin.*, tăbella (*a small p.* or *one of a less elevated subject*, e. g *"genre" picture*): Cic. Fam. 7, 23: Plin. 2. pictūra (strictly *the art of painting*; hence, meton. *a picture*): Cic. Verr. 4, *init*. (p. in tabula, in textili). ‖. Fig., of *a verbal delineation* Phr.: *he draws a vivid p of the battle*, *speciem formamque pugnae ita expingit, ut propemodum oculis cernere videamur, cf Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114; *pugnae quasi imaginem quandam pictam ob oculos ponit: *what a charming p is this!* *quam venusta haec est imago!

**picture** (*v.*). in words, expingo, nxi, ctum, 3: Cic (v. preced art. *fin.*); also, dēpingo, 3. Cic. Rep. 2, 29: v. TO PAINT, DEPICT. Also, sometimes, fingo, 3 v. TO IMAGINE.

**picture-frame** forma: v. FRAME (II.)

— **gallery**: pīnăcŏthēca. *a p. rich in various kinds of paintings*, p. vario genere tabularum mirabilis, Petr. 83, *init.*: Plin.

**picturesque**: Phr.: *a p sight*, *species venusta et qualis in tabellis solet fieri; *talis species qualem in tabellis pictam videre solemus. (But usu. vĕnustus or āmoenus will serve· v. LOVELY)

**picturesqueness**: perh. vĕnustas. v. preced. art.

**piddle**: mĕio, mingo, 3 v. WATER, TO MAKE.

**piddling**: v. PETTY.

**pie**: ‖. *The bird*: pīca: v. MAGPIE. ‖‖. *Pastry* · perh. crustum v. PASTRY. *A plum p*, *pruna in crusto cocta. ‖‖‖. *Printers' term* Phr. *to knock the type into p.*, *typos disjicere, conturbare.

**piebald**: perh. bĭcŏlor, ōris: cf. Virg Aen. 5, 566, albis equus bicolor maculis.

**piece** (*subs*) ‖. *A bit of anything*: 1. very oft not expr by any separate word, the subs denoting *that of which a piece is taken*, being used: *a dog carrying a p of meat*, canis carnem ferens, Phaedr. 1, 4 so id 1, 13, 3, de fenestra raptus *caseus* (= *a p. of cheese*): cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97, quum *cibarius* ei *panis* (*a p. of brown bread*) datus esset: so, *a p. of paper*, charta, chartula (v. PAPER) *a p. of ground*, ager, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: *a small p. of ground*, agellus: more precisely, paulum agelli, id. Ad. 5, 8, 26. (N.B.—The subs. alone may generally be used of *that which is* wont to be *met with in pieces.*) 2. frustum (*a roughly shaped bit*, strictly, *formed by breaking off*): Cic. Div 1, 15, 27 (*of bits falling from the mouths of foul feeding*) · *mouldy p.s of bread*, mucida panis f., Juv 14, 128. *to cut up (a carcass) in p.s*, in frusta secare, Virg. Aen. 1, 212 (not a phr. suitable for *prose*). 3. segmentum: v. SLICE. Phr : (1.) *to cut in p s* minute (minutum, minutatim) concidere, consecare. v. TO CUT TO PIECES. (II.) *to break into p.s*: (1). comminuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (*to break to shivers*): *to break a statue in p.s and scatter them abroad*, statuam c, dissipare, Cic. in Pis. 38, 93: *to break in p.s (smash) crystal vessels*, vasa crystallina c., Petr. 64: Plin. (2). confringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (infreq.) *to break in p s jars and cups*, aulas calicesque c., Pl Capt. 4, 4, 8: *to break in p s a potter's vessel*, vas figuli c., Vulg. Ps. 11 9 (Diffringo, *to break in two* · rare.) (III) *to tear in p.s*: (1). conscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (as *a fabric is torn*). Cic. v. TO TEAR. (2). discerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (as *a body of any kind is rent and disintegrated*): *dogs tear in p.s the corpse*, cadaver d. canes, Suet. Dom 15. Cic (3). dīvello, i, vulsum, 3 (like preced). *to tear a body in p s and scatter it on the waves*, corpus d et undis spargere, Virg. Aen. 4, 600: Ov. Hor. (4). dīlănio, 1 (*to tear and mangle flesh*): v TO TEAR, MANGLE. (IV) *to pull to p s* · discerpo, 3. v. *supr.* (III, 2). In fig sense, *to pull any one to p.s*, vitia colligere in aliquem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: also, carpere (aliquem), Cic. Bal. 26, 57; more fully, sermonibus carpere, Liv. 7, 12, *ad fin.*: and with reference to *rumour spread abroad*, differre cf. Tac. A. 1, 4, domos varias rumoribus differebant. (v.) *to take to p s*: (1) dissolvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (*by unfastening bonds of connexion*; usu implying *the destruction of that which is taken to p.s*): *to take to p s what has been united*, apta d, Cic.

Or. 71, 235. (2). dissuo, ī, sūtum, 3 (*by unstitching*): v. TO UNSTITCH (VI.) *to go or fall to p s*: (1). expr. by *pass. refl* of solvo, dissolvo, 3: *the ship goes to p.s in the sea*, solvitur in aequore navis, Ov Pont. 1, 4, 18 cf. Cic. Att 15, 11, dissolutum navigium. So, navis solutilis, *a ship made so as to fall to pieces*: Suet Ner. 34. (2). dilābor, psus, 3 (*gradually, by the process of wearing and wasting*). *a ship decayed and falling to p.s from age*, navis putris et vetustate dilabens, Liv. (Forc). Sen. (vii) *all in (of) one p.*: sometimes perh., sōlidus (R. and A.). *A garment all of one p*, *vestimentum suturis carens. Fig. *to be all of a p.*, convenire, congruere; nihil sibi discrepare · v. TO AGREE. **II.** *A coin* · nōmisma, ātis, *n.* (Gr. νόμισμα): v. COIN. (Numus or nummus usu = *ready money in general* or some particular coin, as the *dudrachma*, or the *sestertius*.) **III.** *A written composition* liber, libellus, fābula, carmen, etc acc. to the character of the composition **IV.** *A musical composition* perh. cantus, concentus, mōdus, etc. v. MUSIC (II.). **V** Of artillery tormentum (usu. *pl*) · v. ARTILLERY

**piece** (*v*) · perch. sarcio, rēsarcio, 4: v. TO MEND. Phi.. *to p cloth*, *pannum assuere v. TO SEW ON.

**piecemeal**: Phr. *to tear any one p*, [membus] aliquem discerpere, Liv. 1, 16, *med.* (v. PIECE, I, Phr iii.) *to treat (a subject) p. (not as a whole)*, divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24 (opp. to complecti tota): *your packet has at last arrived p*, *tandem allatus est fasciculus tuus, nec integer is quidem sed conscissus atque discerptus. (Minute, minutim, minutatim = in *small* pieces.)

**piece-work**: Phr. *they follow the system of p*, *ita operas conducunt ut non temporis sed operis confecti ratio habeatur.

**pied**: mācūlōsus, versīcŏlor v. SPOTTED, PARTICOLOURED.

**pier**: **I.** *Of a bridge or other edifice*: pīla (*pillar or pile of any kind*): *to plant the arches (of a bridge) on p.s*, in pilis fornices imponere, Liv. 40, 51. **II.** *A mole*: **1.** mōles, is, *f.* (*any massive structure*) · *he constructed a p. for Terracina*, m. ad Terracinam confecit, Liv. l. c. Cic : v. MOLE. · **2.** agger: v. MOUND. (The best term for *a wooden or chain p.*, is prob. pons. cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 288 = *landing-bridge*.)

**pier-glass**: *speculum parieti affixum.

**pierage**: *pecunia quae pro mercibus etc. ad molem exposītis [impositis] solvitur.

**pierce**: **I.** *To bore through* · **1.** perfŏro, 1 (*to make a hole through*) · *to p. a ship*, navem p., Cic in Quint. 8, 6, 47 · *to p. any one's side with a sword*, latus ense p., Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 26 *lights (passages for light) p d from the soul to the eyes*, lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9. (Less freq., effŏro, 1, Col. 9, 1, *ad init.*; and simple verb, fŏro, 1, id. 5, 10, *ad fin.*. Macr.) **2.** perfŏdio, fōdi, ssum, 3 (*to dig through, to stab*): Cic. Virg. **3.** pungo, 3 v TO PRICK, PUNCTURE. **4.** tērebro, pertērebro, 1 v. TO BORE Phr. · *the shield was found p.d with 120 holes*, inventa sunt in scuto foramina CXX., Caes. B. C. 3, 53: v. HOLE. **II** *To wound, transfix*: confŏdio, transfŏdio, trājicio, etc. . v. TO STAB, TRANSFIX. **III.** *To affect keenly*: Phr. *a guilty conscience, p s* [*stings*], mens sibi conscia stimulos adhibet, Lucr. 3, 1032. *that woman k p.d his heart*, descendit hoc verbum in pectus ejus, cf. Sall. Jug. 11 · *to be p d with especial grief*, praecipuo dolore angi, Cic. Fam. 4, 3 *they were p d* (*pricked*) *to the heart*, compuncti sunt corde, Vulg. Act. ii. 37.

**piercing** (*adj*). **I.** *Very penetrating*. pēnetrābilis, e v. PENETRATING, KEEN. **II.** Of sounds, *extremely acute*: sup. of ācūtus, ācer: v SHRILL. *To have a p. sound*, *acutissime sonare **III.** Of the mind, *very shrewd and discerning* acūtus, perspĭcax, ācer, etc v ACUTE, PENETRATING

**piercingly**: perh acūtē v. KEENLY

**Pierian**: Pīerius Hor. Ov. *P. nymphs* (the Muses), Pierides, Virg E. 8, 63.

**piety**: pĭĕtas (primarily, *dutiful conduct towards parents*, hence also, *towards the gods* · cf Cic. Part 22, *fin*, justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur; together with id N. D. 1, 41, 116, where the definition is given, est pietas justitia erga deos): for the sake of precision, use, p. adversus deos [Deum], id Fin 2, 22, 73 or, p eiga Deum, Or. pro Dom 41, 107. Join pietas et sanctitas, id Off 2, 3, 11; pietas, sanctitas, religio, id N D. 1, 2, 3. (As distinct from pietas, sanctitas denotes *irreproachableness of life*, religio, *scrupulous regard for oaths, etc*)

**pig**: **I.** *The young of swine*, also, in gen sense, *a boar or sow* porcus. *the sow should feed her own p s*, scrofa suos alat oportet p, Varr R. R. 2, 4, *med the farm-house abounds in p.s, kids, lambs, poultry*, villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallina, Cic. Sen 16, 56 *sucking p s*, p. lactentes, Varr. l c. Fig *a p. of Epicurus' herd*, Epicuri de grege p.. Hor Ep 1, 4, *extr. Dimin*, porcellus (*a little p., a porker*). Phaedr. 2, 4, 15 (= *sucking p.*) Varr. Suet The dimin. porculus also occurs (Gell 4, 11, porculis minusculis victitare, *to live on sucking p*), but is very rare. *Of pigs, pig-*, porcinus · e g., *p.-meat*, porcina (*sc.* caro), Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 70 (more freq. suilla): v PORK. See also, SWINE, HOG, SOW. **II.** *Of metal*: perh lāter, ĕris, *m.* (lit. *a brick*): cf. Plin. 33, 3, 17 (l. aurei, argentei): or, tūbŭlus, ib. 33, 6, 35 § 106.

**pigeon**: **1.** cōlumba: v. DOVE **2.** pălumbes, is, *c.* · less freq., palumba, ae (*wood-p*) · Virg. E. 1, 58 Varr Phr. *p.s' milk*, lac gallinaceum · Plin. pref § 24. Petr

**pigeon-hole**: lōcŭlāmentum (cf Col. 8, 8, *ad init*); or in *pl*, lōcŭli, orum. v. COMPARTMENT.

**pigeon-house**: cōlumbārium. Col 8, 8, *ad init*

**piggery**: suīle, is, *n* . Col. 7, 9, *extr.* (Hara = *sty.*)

**pig-headed**: perh. plumbeus: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3 (caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus) Cic See also OBSTINATE.

**pigment**: pigmentum v. PAINT.

**pigmy**: **I.** In strict sense, *the Pygmies*, Pygmaei, ōrum Plin. 7, 2, 2 · Gell. **II.** *Any diminutive person* pūmilio, ōnis, *c.* . Sen. Ep. 76, 24 Mart. Also, pūmilus: Suet. Aug. 83: Stat See also DWARF.

**pigsty** · hāra: Varr. R. R. 2, 4 · Cic. (fig with ref. to *the school of Epicurus*), in Pis 16, 37

**pigtail**: Phr. *to wear the hair in a p.*, *crines in formam caudae demittere.

**pike**: **I.** *A weapon* sārissa (*the p. of the Macedonian phalangites*) · Liv. 9, 19, *med.*: Lucan. (Hasta denoted properly, *a spear or javelin for hurling from a distance*, but the elongated hasta of Iphicrates [Nep. vit. 1] was evidently *a pike for thrusting*: pilum is *the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry*.) See also SPEAR. **II.** *The fish*: perh. lūpus Hor. S. 2, 2, 31: Plin. or, lucius, Aus Id. 10, 123 (*esox lucius, Linn. cf. Plin. 9, 15, 17)

**pikeman**: sārissŏphŏrus (in Maced. phalanx): Liv. 36, 18. With ref. to other troops *miles praelonga hasta armatus.

**pilaster**: pĭlarasta, ae, *f.*: or, pĭlarastātĭca, ae, *f.*: Vitr. 5, 1 §§ 6, 7. Plin 33, 3, 15 (in either case the MSS. fluctuate between the two forms) (Parastas, in Vitr 10, 15, is *an upright support in a catapult*)

**pilchard**: *clupea harengus minor, Linn. (R and A.).

**pile** (*subs.*): **I.** *A heap or mass*: ăcervus, cūmŭlus, strues · v. HEAP. *A *p. of arms*, congĕries armorum, Tac. A 2, 22 **II.** *Funeral pile*: **1.** rōgus *to raise a funeral p*, r. exstruere, Cic Fin. 3, *extr. to place any one's corpse on the funeral p*, aliquem in rogum im ponere, id. Tusc 1, 35, 85; inferre, id N. D 3, 35, *init* *to mount the p.* ascendere in r, id Div. 1, 23, 47. **2.** pўra (Gk πυρά· rare and only poet): Virg. Aen 6, 215 Ov **III.** *A massive edifice* mōles, is, *f*: *princely p s*, regiae m, Hor Od 2, 15, *init.* Cic. **IV.** *A timber driven into the ground, to form a support for building* sublica: Caes. B. G 4, 17 (*of a bridge*) Liv. 23, 37. Hence, pons sublicius *the pile bridge*, Liv 1, 33 Plin **V.** Only in *pl*, *piles* v. HEMORRHOIDS. **VI.** *The nap of cloth*: perh. villus v. NAP (I)

**pile** (*v*) **1.** congĕro, ssi, stum, 3 *their shields were p d upon her*, scuta illi congesta (sunt), Liv. 1, 11, *fin to p on dry sticks*, aridа virgulta c, Suet Caes 84 *to p. up towns with the hand*, oppida manu c, Virg G. 2, 156. **2.** exstruo, xi, ctum, 3 (esp. with ref. to *funeral piles*). Cic. Fin. 3, *extr.* Suet

**3.** ăcervo, cŏăcervo; cūmŭlo, 1 v TO HEAP Phr. *to p. arms*, *arma in unum locum conferre *to p. the logs upon the fire*, ligna super foco [in focum] large reponere, Hor. Od 1, 9, *init* *to p. up the agony*, *rei atrocitatem omnibus modis augere atque amplificare.

**pile-driver**: fistūca Caes. B. G. 4, 17, *med.*

**piles**: v. HEMORRHOIDS

**pilfer**: **1.** surrīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 (*to snatch away privily; to purloin*) *to p sacred vessels from a private house*, vasa ex privato sacra s., Cic Inv. 2, 18, *init.*: *to p. a table-napkin*, aliquo mappam s, Mart 12, 29, 10 Hor **2.** compĭlo, 1 (*to rifle, steal from*: with *acc* of person or object *from whom or what*) *slaves p. their masters' goods, as they abscond*, (dominum) compilant servi fugientes, Hor S. 1, 1, 78 *to p. the contents of any one's writing-desk*, aliquius scrinium c., ib *extr.*: Cic. Phaedr **3.** fūror, sūfūror, 1 v. TO STEAL.

**pilferer**: fūr *p s of the treasury*, f. aerarii, Sall. Cat 52, *med.* Or expr. by verb: v. TO PILFER

**pilfering** (*subs*): surreptio (rare) Apul Usu. furtum will be precise enough. v. THEFT.

**pilgrim**: *pĕregrīnātor · *qui religionis ergo [causa] peregrīnatur: cf. Erasm. Coll. 1 p. 339, *sqq.* For the use of the *imperf. part* as *subs.*, v. L. G. § 658 (N.B—From the context, peregrinari, peregrinatio, alone will usu. be precise enough)

**pilgrimage**: *pĕregrīnātio religionis causā facta; cf. Erasm Coll. 1. p. 330: or simply peregrinatio (the context defining). *no p. is regarded as having greater sanctity*, nulla p. religiosior, ib. p. 360 *To go on p s*, sacra loca visere, ib ii. p. 273; *sacra loca religionis causa visere, adire.

**pill**: pīlŭla. Plin 28, 9, 37 § 138 M L. Phr.. *that was a bitter p. for him to swallow*, *tulit hoc molestissime acerbissimeque, cf Cic Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152; *hanc contumeliam inquissimo animo concoxit

**pillage** (*v*): **1.** praedor, 1 (strictly intrans.; in later authors also trans): *the prospect of plundering and prying*, spes rapiendi praedandique, Cic. Ph. 4, 4, 9 · *to p. the property of the farmers*, de aratorum bonis p, id. Verr. 3, 78, 182: *to p. the allies rather than the enemy*, socios magis quam hostes pr, Tac. A. 12, 49. *Engaged in p ing*, praedabundus. Sall. Jug. 90. **2.** dīrīpio, ui, reptum, 3 (only trans): *to p (sack) a town*, oppidum d., Caes. B. C 1, 21, *fin.* (Praedor is *to carry off booty from a country or town*, dirripio, *to ransack and rifle utterly, as soldiers do a city taken by storm.*) **3.** pŏpŭlor, 1 (*to lay waste*): v. TO RAVAGE, DEVASTATE. **4.** compilo, 1 (*to rifle*): *to p. temples*, templa c., Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86. Liv. So, expilo, 1 v. TO ROB. **5.** spŏlio, 1 (*to despoil*

*trap of ornaments, furniture, etc.*) · Cic. Sall

**pillage** (*subs.*) 1. rapīna (most gen term); *their thoughts are of nothing but p*, nil cogitant nisi rapinas, Cic Cat 2, 5, 10; *to lay waste by fire and p*, incendiis, rapinis vastare, Hirt B G. 8, 25 Caes. 2. direptio (*ransacking and sacking of a place*); *a city abandoned to p and fire*, urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, *med.*

3 expr by verb; *the rage of p*, praedandi ipse, id. Ph 4, 4, 9 *to allow soldiers the p of a town*, *oppidum militibus diripiendum or linquere, concedere for syn* v. PILLAGE, *subs* See also PILLAGING (*subs*); PLUNDER. Phr.: *to live by p*, *ex praeda vivere.

**pillager**: praedātor. v PLUNDERER

**pillaging** (*subs*) praedātio Iac A 12 29 Vulg See also PILLAGE, *subs*

**pillaging** (*adj*) praedābundus Sall Jug 9 See also PLUNDERING, *adj*

**pillar**: I. *A column* 1. columen (*a column*) Cic Vitr Hor. (Not in this sense, columen of Vitr 4, 2, 1) *The p's of Hercules*, Herculis columina, Plat 2, 67 67, called also, Herculis metae, Lucan 3, 278 2. pila (*a bad sense*) *support of p*, esp *of a tavern* = *candidati pro the p's to a brothel over the door*, locavit pilas portis in Tiberim, Liv 40, 51 Hor

II. *A person's support* (fig) columen, Inis, *n.* (strictly, *the main stay of a house, gable post*) *a p of the state*, c reipublicae, Cic. Sext 8, 19 Ter. · Hor. v PROP

**pillared**: cōlumnātus Varr. R R 3, 5, *post med* (Of by circuml, columnis fultus, instructus v. PILLAR)

**pillion**: Phr.: *to ride on a p*, *pone (post) virum in equo sedere

**pillory**: *pillorium (quod dicitur) v Du Cange, s v. (variously spelt) Or expr by gen. phr., *to stand in the p*, *flagitii probrive causa propalam adstare. (The ancients had no similar penalty.)

**pillow** (*subs.*) · 1. pulvīnus (*any cushion*): Cic. Fam. 9, 18, *extr.* Nep 2. cervical, ālis, *n* (*for resting the back of the neck and head upon*) *they fasten p's to their heads with linen* (as a protection), c. capitibus imposita linteis constringunt, Plin Ep 6, 16, 16 · Suet. Ner. 6, *in*

**pillow** (*v.*) I. e *to support as on a pillow* (Milt), suffulcio, 4 v TO PROP

**pilot** (*subs*) in gen sense, gubernātor (*steersman, helmsman*): Cic Sen 6, 17 Vulg Oft hg v GOVERNOR Phr. *the p of the state*, qui sedet ad gubernacula reipublicae, Cic v. HELM (*I*) (The function of *a harbour pilot*, may be expr. by, vada monstrare; navis cursum dirigere)

**pilot** (*v*) in gen sense, gubernō, 1 v. TO STEER. Cf. preced art.

**pilotage**; Phr *to pay p.*, *ei mercedem dare qui in portum navis cursum dirigit.

**pimp** (*subs.*) · lēno, ōnis, *m.*. Ter. · Cic. Hor. See also, PROCURER. Phr. *to be a p.*, lenocinium facere, Ulp Dig 3, 2, 4 § 2; 1 profiteri (*as by profession*), Suet Tib. 35.

**pimp** (*v.*) · lēnōcinium facio v preced. art.

**pimpernel**: ānagallis, idis, *f.* · Plin. (*A. arvensis*, Linn.)

**pimping** (*subs.*) · lēnōcinium: *to be reduced to get a living by p*, egestatem lenocinio sustentare, Auct. red in Sen. 5, 11: v. PIMP, *subs*

**pimple**; pustula: *p's arising from perspiration*, p quae ex sudore nascuntur, Cels 5, 28, 15 Plin. See also PUSTULE

**pimpled, pimply**: pustulōsus Cels. 5, 26, 31 (with ref. to *pustules of disease*). Phr.. *a p face*, *os pustulis crebrum.

**pin** (*subs.*): I. *The small pointed instrument so called*. ăcus, ūs, *f.* (*a needle* or *pin*: cf. Germ. steckнadel, *a needle for sticking*) = *hair-p.*, Mart. 14, 24. II. *A kind of nail or peg*: clāvus: v. PEG.

**pin** (*v*) I. Lit, *to fasten with a p* acu figo, 3 v Mart 14, 24

II. *To pierce through and fasten to* something affigo, 3 v. TO FASTEN TO

**pin-cushion**: *pulvillus acubus servandis

**pin-money**: pēcūlium (uxoris): Ulp Dig 23, 3, 9 § 3 Phr *to give a wife p*, *uxori (pecuniam) in privatos sumptus praebere cf Cic. Veri 3, 33, *init*

**pincers** · forceps, ipis, *c* *to seize a tooth (to be extracted) with the p*, dentem forcipe (*all forceps = shears*), Ce's 7, 12 Virg: v TONGS. See also TWEEZERS (vulsella)

**pinch** (*v*) I. *To nip as with the finger-ends* vellico, 1 (*to twitch, pillip, pinch*) Quint 6, 1, 41 (from the circumstances related, it evidently means *to pinch* in this place) Or expr by cucumi *crabs p severely with their claws*, *cancri quodcunque forcipibus suis arripuerint comprimunt acerrime See also TO SQUEEZE II. *To inconvenience by want of space, etc.* coarto, 1 v TO CONFINE Phr. *entertainments where one is p'd for room*, nimis arta convivia, Hor Ep 1, 5, 29 *people p'd up in a narrow theatre*, arto stipata [Roma] theatro, ib 2, 1, 60 Phr.. *to p oneself for food*, laudare se ipsum victu suo, Liv 2, 10, *extr*, defraudare gentium suum, Ter Ph 1, 1, 9 Liv III *To hurt by pinching, gall* ūro, ussi, ustum, 3 *if your shoe p*, *calceus si minor uret*, Hor Ep 1, 10, 43

IV. *To nip with cold*, ūro, praeūro, 3 v TO NIP (II) V. *To distress greatly*, of poverty perh urgeo, prēmo (cf Virg G 1, 146, urgens in rebus egestas): v TO PRESS.

**pinch** (*subs.*) Phr., *a couch that will hold four at a p*, *lectus quattuor convivarum capax, ut quam artissime recumbant; or, quattuor convivarum quum plurimum capax v MOST, *adj* (*fin*).

**pinchers**, forceps, ipis, *c.*. v. PINCERS.

**pinching** (*adj*): angustus *p poverty*, a pauperies [paupertas], Hor. Od 3, 2, 1 cf res angusta domi, Juv 3, 164 also, Virg. G. 1, 164, duris urgens in rebus egestas.

**pine** (*subs*) 1. pīnus, ūs and i, / (*dat and abl pl only* pinis) Virg Hor Plin used poet for *a p torch*, Vng Aen 9, 72; or *a ship, as built of p-wood*, ib 10, 206 2. pīnaster, tri (= pinus silvestris, *Scotch p*): Plin 16, 10, 17 *Made of p*, pineus *a p-forest*, p silva, Virg Aen 9, 85 Ov *a grove of p.s*, pinētum, Ov. F. 2, 275 Plin.. *yielding p.s*, pinifer, pinīger (poet.) *a p-cone*, pinea nux, Plin. 15, 10, 9. or simply, pinea Col. 5, 10, *med.*

**pine** (*v.*) 1. tābesco, bui, 3; also tābeo, 2, poet (*to waste away*): *to p with longing for*, desiderio t., Cic. Cat 2, 4, 6; *with grief and misery*, dolore ac miseria t., Ter Ad 4, 3, 12 *p ing* (*wasted*) *cheeks*, tabentes genae, Virg Aen. 12, 221: Ov. 2. macresco, mācesco, 3 (*to grow lean*) · v. LEAN Fig *the envious man p.s away at the sight of his neighbour's wealth*, invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 57 3. sēnesco, sēnui, 3 (strictly, *to grow old*, hence, *to wane, languish*) *to p. away with longing* (of lambs), desiderio s, Varr R R. 2, 2, *ad fin*: Hor Liv. Strengthened, cōnsenesco, : *to p away in sorrow and tears*, moerore et lacrimis c, Cic Clu. 5, 13 Col. 4. confĭcior, fectus, 3 (*to be worn out*), v. TO WEAR OUT

**pine-apple**: the tree, *ananassa sativa*, Cycl. The fruit, perh. pinea v. PINE-CONE.

**pining** (*subs.*) tābes, is, *f.* (*any wasting malady*) Virg. Aen. 6, 442 (quos durus amor *crudeli tabe* peredit).

**pinion** (*subs.*): penna (in this sense, poet.). *to soar on no mean p.*, non tenui ferri p., Hor. Od. 2, 20, *init.*: *untiring p.*, p. metuens solvi, ib. 2, 2, 7: v. WING.

**pinion** (*v.*): rĕvincio, nxi, nctum, 4 Virg. Aen. 2, 57 (manus juvenis post terga revinctus) v TO BIND

**pink** (*subs*): *dianthus (Linn.)

**pink** (*adj*): nearest word, pūnīceus (defined by Forcell. as, rubens, rubicundus, sed dilutus, *faint red or purple*): cf Virg Aen. 12, 77 (puniceis invecta rotis Aurora). Phr. *mushrooms with a p skin*, fungi qui rubent callo diluto rubore, Plin 22, 23, 47: *to grow p* diluto rubore rubescere See also RED, ROSY.

**pink** (*v*). pungo, perfŏro. v. TO PRICK, PIERCE

**pinnace**: perh lembus Liv.: v. Lat Dict. s. v.

**pinnacle**: I. Lit, *a part of a building elevated above the rest*, fastigium (strictly, *the gable-top of a roof, where it rises to a point*). cf Liv 40, 2, fastigia aliquot templorum culminibus abrupta tempestas dissipavit (which words show that the fastigium was more elevated than the culmen, the latter term denoting the *top of any building, even flat-roofed, as houses were*). *I mount the topmost p. of the house*, summi fastigia tecti ascensu superio, Virg Aen. 2, 302. (Pinnaculum is very late; e g. Vulg Matt iv 5: pinna is *a battlement, not a pinnacle*. cf Caes. B. G 5, 40) II. Fig: fastigium. v. EMINENCE (II)

**pint**: nearest measure, sextārius. Cato Cic v Lat Dict s v

**pioneer**: explōrātor viae: Suet. Tib. 60. (Munitor = *sapper or miner*, *excavator*) In fig sense, praecursor. v. FORERUNNER.

**pious**: 1 pius, *comp* magis and maxime pius (*dutiful to parents*, hence, *to the gods, as standing in like relation to men*). the *superl* pissimus was used by M Antonius, Cic. Ph 13, 19, 43, and (though declared not to be Latin by Cic. l c) is freq in later writers in sense of *most dutiful and affectionate: to distinguish between the p. and impious*, p. et impiorum rationem habere, Cic. Leg 2, 7, 15 2. sanctus (*of pure and spotless life*): cf. Cic Verr 5, 19, 49, vii in publicis religionibus foederum, sanctus et diligens (*most conscientious*). Phr *an eminently p. man*, religionum diligentissimus cultor, Liv 5, 50, *init*; praecipuā (singulari) religionis conservandae curā, cf Val. Max 1, 1, 12 insignis pietate vir, Vng Aen 1, 10 See also RELIGIOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS, UPRIGHT.

**piously**: 1. piē Join pie sancteque, Cic N. D 1, 20, 56 pie inviolateque, id Sen. 22, *fin* 2. sanctē (*unreproachably*): Cic (Or expr. by modal abl, [cum] magna, summa pietate: v. PIETY.)

**pip** (*subs.*): I. *In fowls*: pītuīta. Pall 1, 27 (defined as, alba pellicula quae linguam vestit extremam [gallinarum]) Col.: Plin. II. *In fruit* sēmen, inis, *n.* (gen. term) v. SEED In *grapes*, acinus (vinaceus), Cic. Sen. 15, 52; or, nucleus, Plin. 23, 1, 9. In *figs*, granum, Cic l.c.

**pip** (*v*): I. e *to cry as a chicken*: pipio, 4 Col 8, 5, *med*

**pipe** (*subs*): I. *Musical*: fistula: Vng Hor.. used of *a pitch-p*, f. ebureola (*of ivory*), Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225. (Other poet terms are, āvēna, *an oaten p*, Virg E. 1, 1: *a reed p.*, calamus. esp in *pl*, to denote *a Pan's p.*, cf ib. 2, 32, Pan primus calamos cera conjungere plures instituit: *hemlock-p.*, cicuta, ib. 2, 36: Lucr.) II. *A tube*: 1. tūbus *earthenware p.s*, t. fictiles · Col. 1, 5, *init.*: Plin. *Dimin.*, tūbŭlus (not necessarily with dimin. sig.) Varr. R. R. 1, 8, *med.* (t. fictiles). Vitr. Plin. 2. cānālis, is, *m*, less freq. *f.* (*a conduit p.*, or *for draining*): *wooden p.s*, ligni c., Virg. G. 3, 330: Caes. B. C. 2, 10 (where the word appears to denote a *hose for discharging water*). *Dimin.*, canaliculus (*small p.*): Col III. *For smoking*. perh. infundĭbŭlum (used *for inhaling fumes medically*). Plin. 24, 15, 85 (is nidor per inf. imbibitur inveteratae tussi *ai* infundibulum). Or, trājectōrium ("quod Itali *pipa* [An-

ghcé, *pipe*] vocant," Forcell s v ) Plin Val. (used for the same purpose as preced ). (Fumisugium is barbarous, and tubulus hardly applicable.) Phr *he occasionally indulged in a p.*, nicotianae usu interdum se delectavit, Bruder, Spinos *pref.* **IV.** Measure of wine: cūleus or culleus (= *about* 120 *gallons*), Cato R. R. 148: Varr

**pipe** (*v.*) i. e. *to play on a pipe*: (tibia s fistula) cano, canto v. TO PLAY.

**piper:** fistulātor Cic. de Or 3, 61, 227 (there denoting *a person employed to give a speaker the right pitch*) Or use tībīcen, cīnis, *m* (*a player on the tibia*): v. FLUTE.

**pipkin:** olla (gen. term) Cato, R. R 158.

**piquancy:** perh. vis cf Cic. Att 1, 16, 4, nam cetera non possunt habere neque vim, neque venustatem, *neither piquancy nor liveliness*: or sometimes, sal, sāles v. WIT. Or expr. by salsus *there is a p. about those* (*witticisms*) *which involve a latent suspicion of the ridiculous*, salsa sunt quae, etc, Cic de Or 2, 69, *init*

**piquant:** **I.** Of flavours ācer, cris, cre v. PUNGENT Or expr by circuml.: *a p. flavour*, *talis sapor qui palatum* [tangendum] *excitare possit*. **II.** Fig, of WIT· salsus, fācētus· v WITTY. Sometimes vēnustus may serve, denoting that which is *neat and clever*· cf Cic de Or. 2, 63, 255; ib. 65, 262. Phr. *to say something p*, acute aliquid dicere, ib. 68, 275 · *a p kind of wit*, (ridiculi) genus non insulsum, ib 64, 259

**piquantly:** salsē, fācētē, ācūtē v. WITTILY, ACUTELY

**pique** (*subs*)*:* offensio v OFFENCE. *To have a p against any one*, alicui offensum esse, Cic Clu 62, *init*

**pique** (*v*): Phr. *to p oneself upon anything*, jactare se de aliqua re, Cic Verr 4, 21, *init.*: v. TO PRIDE (oneself)

**piracy:** **1.** latrōcīnium (*robbery and freebooting, by land or sea*)*: a nation infamous for p*, gens latrocinio maritimo infamis, Liv. 10, 2 *to get a living by p*, latrocinio maris vitam tolerare, Just. 43, 3: *the sea being infested with p*, latrocinus ac praedationibus infestato mari, Vell. 2, 73 **2.** pīrātica (late, and hardly to be adopted) *to practise p.*, p. exercere, Just. 8, 3 Quintil. 8, 3, 34 (where it is stated that the word was not accepted as good Latin in the youth of Quintil.): pseudo-Cic. post Red Sen. 5, 11. Fig, *literary p*, perh *latrocinium s. furtum librarium (by no means, litteratum, which may denote *plagiarism* but certainly not *piracy*).

**pirate** (*subs*)*:* **1.** praedo, ōnis (*a robber, freebooter in general*· hence usu. with some defining term) Nep Them 2 (pr. maritimus) also absol., Suet Caes 4 Cic Off 3, 29, 107, etc.

**2.** pīrāta, ae, *m* (Gr. πειρατής)· Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: id. R Am. 50, 146 Vell. (N.B.— For ordinary lang., or when the particular kind of robbers is assumed to be known, the more suitable term is praedo cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72, where the term pirata is first used and afterwards praedo also id. Off. l. c.) Phr *a captain of p.s*, archipirata, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: *to be a p.*, *latrocinio maritimo uti· v. PIRACY.

**pirate** (*v*)*:* Phr. *to p. a work*, *librum fraude interceptum edere

**piratical:** **1.** pīrāticus: *a p. vessel*, navis p., cf. Cic Verr 5, 28, 73 (the kind of vessel there named is myopāro) Vell Plin *the "piratical" war*, bellum p, pseudo-Cic post Red Sen 5, 11 (N.B—In Cic. that war is called, b. maritimum, Manil. *pass.*). **2.** praedātōrius (*engaged in depredation, whether in regular war or not*)*:* Pl Men. 2, 2, 69 cf. Liv. 29, 28 Phr. *a p. race*, *gens latrocinio maritimis dedita; gens latrocinia maritima agitare solita v. PIRACY.

**piscatory:** piscātōrius: Caes.: Plin.

**pish** (*interj.*)*:* perh. phȳ or phui! cf. Ter Ad. 3, 3, 58.

**pismire** formīca: v. ANT.

**piss** (*v.*). mīngo, mingo, 3: v WATER (to make).

**piss** (*subs*) ūrīna v. URINE.

**pistachio**, pistācia (*the tree*)*:* Plin. (P vera, Linn.) *The nut*, pistācium (-eum) Plin Pall

**pistil.** *pistillum (in pure Lat. *a pestle*)· only as *t. t.*

**pistol.** not to be expr. in decent Latin perh *stlopētus (scl.) minor.

**pistole:** *aureus Hispanicus.

**piston** embōlus masculus Vitr. 10, 7 (12), 3.

**pit** (*subs*)*.* **I.** *A cavity in the ground*: **1.** pŭteus *to sink a p. in the ground*, p. in solido demittere, Virg G. 2, 231: used *for storing corn*, Varr. R R. 1, 57: see also MINE (I 3) **2** fŏvea (usu. *for entrapping animals*)*: to hide carcases in p s*, (cadavera) foveis abscondere, Virg G 3, 358 v PITFALL. (Sciobs, sciobis, usu *a hole or trench for planting*) **II.** *The grave*. infĕri, Orcus v. GRAVE (II.).

**III.** *The cavity under the shoulder*: āla, axilla: v. ARMPIT **IV.** *Of the stomach*: *ventris pars ima (infima).

**V.** *A small depression in the skin*: lăcūna cf Varr R. R. 2, 7, *ad init*, supercilia cana et sub ea lacunae. **VI.** *Of a theatre*. perh. cāvea (strictly including *the whole audience-part of an ancient theatre*, which was, in fact, *all pit*): Cic Sen 14, 48, etc.: v. Dict Ant. p. 1122, *a.*

**pit** (*v*)*:* **I.** *To mark with depressions, as in small-pox* · Phr *the skin is p'd*, excavantur in cuti foveae [better, lacunae]; imprimuntur cuti notae, Sydenham, p. 122 *a face p.'d with small pox*, *facies ex variolis maculosa, variolarum notis [cicatricibus] distincta

**II** *To set together in fight*. committo, 3. *to p Latin boxers against Greek ones*, pugiles Latinos cum Graecis c, Suet Aug. 45 Juv

**pit-a-pat:** Phl. *to go p.*, palpĭtare· v. TO THROB.

**pitch** (*subs.*)*:* **I.** *The resin*. pix, pĭcis, *f*: Plin.: Hor. *Of p*, pĭceus Lucan 10, 491 (v. PITCHY). *to smear with p*, picare (v. PITCH, IV.). **II.** *Degree of elevation*, esp. in certain phrr. *highest p.*, fastigium summum (v. EMINENCE, II.) *to such a p*, huc, eo, or ădeo; *to what a p*, quo: foll. by part gen. *to get to such a p. of arrogance*, eo arrogantiae progredi, Suet. Aug 77 *to what a p. of madness*, quo amentiae, Liv. 28, 27. Cic. **III.** In music Phr. *at the highest p. of the voice*, summa voce, Hor. S 1, 3, 7: *in every voice there is an intermediate p.*, in omni voce medium quoddam est, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, *init.*. *a high, low, intermediate p of the voice*, vox acuta, gravis, media, Macr Sat 1, pref. *med.* **IV.** *Inclination*: fastigium· v. SLOPE

**pitch** (*v.*)*:* **A** Trans **I.** *To fasten, set*· Phr.. *to p. one's camp*, castra ponere, Caes. Liv. *pass* : *to p. tents*, tabernacula (*sc.* militum) statuere, Caes. B. C. 1, 81 (eo die *tabernacula statui* passus non est, quo paratiores essent, etc) also, *to p one's tent*, tentorium ponere, Ov. F. 3, 527; t statuere, Lucan 9, 912· in wider sense, sedem habere, Sall. Jug 18, *init.* **II.** *To fling*. conjĭcio, 3: v. TO THROW. **III.** *To set the key-note for music*: Phr. *to p a tune too high or low*, *acutius vel gravius quam decebat sonare, canendo praeire v. PITCH, *subs* (III.). **IV.** *To cover with p.*. pĭco, 1: *to p wine-jars*, dolia p, Cato R. R. 25 Suet. Col. Also, impĭco, 1 (v rare) Col (Or by circuml, pice illinere, linere, etc v. TO SMEAR.)

**B.** Intrans.· **I.** *To light on*, in this sense, usu. *to pitch upon*. incīdo, 3· v. TO FALL ON (I., III., IV.) **II.** Of ships, *to rise and fall from bow to stern*: *in longitudinem sursum deorsum ferri, inclinari

**pitched** (*part. adj*). Phr.. *to fight a p. battle*, in acie dimicare, Caes. B. G. 7, 64; manum conserere atque armis dimicare, ib. B. C. 1, 20 *to lead out forces for a p. battle*, copias in aciem educere Liv. 31, 34, *extr.*. *they never came to a p battle*, nusquam ad universae rei dimicationem ventum est, Liv. 1, 38, *med* *to have the advantage in a p. battle*, signi collatis superiorem esse, Liv. 38, 16 *he fought 30 p. battles*, tricies cum hoste conflixit, Suet. Vesp 3 v. BATTLE

**pitcher:** **1.** urceus. Hor. A P. 22 Plin *Dimin.*, urcĕolus: Col.· Juv. **2.** hirnea· Cato R R. 81 *Dimin.*, hirnula *earthen p.s*, h. fictiles, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11

**pitchfork:** furca: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: v FORK.

**pitchpipe** fistŭla Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225

**pitchy:** **1.** pĭceus (*like pitch, black as pitch*)*: p. darkness*, p caligo, Virg. G. 2, 309· Ov. **2.** pĭcātus (*flavoured with pitch*)*:* Plin.. Mart

**piteous:** **I.** *Calling for pity*· misērābilis. v. PITIABLE **II.** *Doleful, expressing sadness*: **1.** misērābilis, e· *p cries*, m. voces, Liv. 1, 29, *fin* : *a voice inclined to a p tone*, inflexa ad m. sonum vox, Cic. de Or 2, 46, 193 **2.** flēbilis, e (*full of weeping, tearful*) *a wretched and p. sight*, misera et flebilis species, Cic Ph 11, 3, 7 v. PLAINTIVE. **3.** lāmentābilis, e (*very doleful*) *to bewail in p tones*, l voce deplorare, Cic. Tusc 2, 13 32 So, elamentabilis, ib. 2, 24, 57. Phr *to utter p lamentations*, fletus edere graves, Phaedr 1, 9, 3.

**piteously:** i e *in a sad and affecting manner* misērābiliter, flebiliter. Cic for syn v PITIOUS Or expr by modal abl, miserabili s. lamentabili voce ib.

**piteousness:** expn. by adj.. v. PITIOUS

**pitfall:** fŏvĕa: *to hunt game by means of p s*, foveis feras venari, Plin. 10 38, 54 *to tumble into a p*, in f incidere, Cic Ph 4, 5, 12 Hor *=a snare*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59 (fovea aliquem decipere) See also SNARE

**pith**· mēdulla (both lit and fig.). Col 3, 18, *extr.* (*of a vine*). Plin. For fig. sense, v. MARROW. Phr.: *the p of the matter*, caput rei cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 31, 77, caput litterarum (*the p. or sum of the letter*).

**pithiness:** v. PITHY.

**pithless:** i e *wanting force and life*. perh ălĭdus, jējūnus: v DRY, JEJUNE. *An arid, p style*, aridum et exsangue orationis genus, Auct. Her 4, 11, 16 cf Tac Or. 18 (orator exsanguis et attritus, *pithless and base*).

**pithy:** **I.** Lit. expr. by mēdulla (*a plant*) *that is very p.*, cui medulla plurima, Plin 16, 25, 42. (Or medullosus v. MARROWY.) **II** Fig., *full of meaning*· **1.** sententiōsus (*full of thoughts concisely expressed* rare) *a p style*, dictionis genus s, Cic Br. 95 325 **2.** densus (*packing one's matter close*)· Quint 10, 1, 106 more fully, densus sententiis, ib. § 68 Join: densus et brevis, ib. § 73 (de Thucydide).

**3.** expr. by sententia: *e. g.* sententiis [acutus atque] creber, Suet Caes. 55 sententiis densus, Quint. (v *supr.*): cf. rerum frequentia creber, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. See also, LACONIC. (N B— Apophthegma, for *a pithy saying*, is without ancient authority as Latin.)

**pitiable:** **1.** misērābilis, e (*calling for pity*). *a p. sight*, aspectus m., Cic Ph 2, 29, 73. Ov. **2.** miserandus (like preced ) *in a p manner*, m. in modum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: *p. estate*, m. fortuna, Sall. Jug. 14, *med*

**3.** afflictus (*prostrate, in a ruined state*)*: to be in a more p condition than the rest*, afflictiore esse conditione quam ceteri, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, *fin.*: *to display to another one's p. afflictions*, alteri suas miserias luctu afflicto offerre, id Att. 3, 9. See also MISERABLE.

**pitiably:** **1.** misērābĭliter (*in a manner calling for pity*: infreq ): Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: Val. Max. **2.** misērandum in modum: Cic. Prov. Cons 3, 5. See also MISERABLY; PITEOUSLY.

**pitiful:** **I.** *Full of pity and com*

*passion* · miserĭcors, rdis v. COMPASSIONATE, MERCIFUL. **II.** *Fit to move pity* v. PITIABLE **III.** *Paltry, contemptible*. adjectus (*mean*) Join abjectus atque contemptus, Cic Agr 2, 34, 93 v. CONTEMPTIBLE.

**pitifully:** **I.** *Compassionately* · v. MERCIFULLY **II.** *Dolorously:* miserābiliter v. PITIOUSLY. **III.** *Contemptibly* perh abjecte: v. MEANLY.

**pitifulness:** v. COMPASSION, etc. (cf preced artt).

**pitiless:** immisĕrĭcors; dūrus, ferreus v. UNMERCIFUL, HARD-HEARTED.

**pitilessly:** immisĕrĭcorditer: v. UNMERCIFULLY.

**pitman:** v. MINER.

**pittance:** 1. dēmensum (*the daily allowance of food for a slave*, called also, diurnum, dūrium) *what the poor fellow has barely saved out of his p.*, quod vix de demenso suo comparsit miser, Ter. Ph 1, 1, 9 cf. Sen. Ep. 80, 8 (diurnum accipere) 2. stips, stĭpis, *f.* (*a small coin or sum of money given*) *to hold out the hand for a p. (alms)*, manum ad s. porrigere, Sen. V. B 25, 1 cf id. Ben 4, 29, stips aeris abjecti 3. mercēdŭla (*tidying wages*) *for a trifling p*, mercedula adductus, Cic. de Or 1, 45, *init* (Or expr by merces, with such adjj. as, exigua, parva, tantula [tantula mercede adductus, *for so trifling a p.*], quantula v. WAGES)

**pitted** (*part adj*): v. TO PIT (I.).

**pity** (*subs.*) 1. mĭsĕrĭcordia *to be overcome with p. for any one*, misericordia alicujus frangi, Cic. Att 7, 12, *med to move to p*, alquem ad m. inducere, id Bl. 50, 188 cf. id de Or. 1, 12, 53 (mentes ad lenitatem m que revocare). 2. mĭsĕrātio (*act of pitying, feeling of p.*): Cic Fam. 5, 12, 3 *to excite p. (commiseration)*, m. commovere, Quint. 6, 1, 46. v. COMMISERATION. *To feel p. for*, expr. by mĭsĕret . v. TO PITY. Phr.. *it was a great p. that...*, perincommode accidit quod..., Cic Att. 1, 17, 1· *what a p. it is that...*, *quam incommode factum est quod! male factum (est)!

**pity** (*v*): 1. mĭsĕret, ut [for misertum est, v. *infr.* 2], 2, *impers* (with *acc.* of personal subject, and *gen* of object). *we p. those who...*, miseret nos eorum qui..., Cic. Mil. 34, 92: et *pass.* Foll by vĭcem, *on account of* (adverb. acc.), instead of simple *gen.*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2 (Menedemi vicem miseret me). 2. mĭsĕreor, ĭtus and rtus, 2 (with *gen* of object) Cic.: Liv. Virg Also used *impers* (less freq) *beware how you p. brothers.*. , cave te fratrum misereatur..., Cic. Lig. 5, 14, esp. in perf., misertum est: Scip Agr in Macr. S 2, 10. (Commisereor, rare · Gell) 3. mĭsĕresco, 3 (strictly denoting the *gradual access of emotion;* also with *gen.*: poet.): Virg. 4. misĕror, 1 (in good prose, denoting *the outward expression of pity; to commiserate, condole with*): *p ing (his) cruel fate*, sortem *animo* miseratus inquam, Virg. Aen. 6, 332: Tac. Strengthened, commisĕror, 1. Nep. Ages. 5 (= *to express pity for*).

**pitying** (*adj.*) mĭsĕrĭcordiae plēnus; miserĭcors: v. COMPASSIONATE.

**pityingly:** cum (summa) miserĭcordia · cf. COMPASSIONATELY.

**pivot:** cnŏdax, ācis, *m*. Vitr. 10, 2 (6), 11. In fig. sense, cardo, ĭnis, *m.*: v. HINGE.

**pix:** pyxis, ĭdis, *f.* (*any small box or case*): v BOX (I. 6)

**placability:** plācābĭlĭtas. Join placabilitas atque clementia, Cic Off. 1, 25, 88. (Or expr. by adj., placable ingenium, placabilis animus · v. foll. art)

**placable:** 1. plācābĭlis, e *a mind at once easily provoked and p.*, animus irritabilis et idem p., Cic Am 1, 17, 1: Ov. 2. exōrābilis, e (*that may be prevailed upon*; strictly, implying *right or power to inflict punishment*). cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, *extr.* (where it stands as the antithesis to implacabilis): Hor. Or expr by circuml., *qui (facile) placari *s.* exorari potest Phr: *a p. temper*, animus mollis ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. Att. 1, 17 1

**placard** (*subs*) · libellus *to notify by p s*, edere per libellos, Suet. Caes 41 Cael : v. BILL (IV).

**placard** (*v*) Phr · *to p. the walls of the city*, *libellos omnibus urbis muris affigere; urbis muros libellis inducere; per omnes muros proscribere v. BILL (IV.); and TO ADVERTISE

**placate:** plăco, 1 v TO APPEASE

**place** (*subs*) **I.** *Spot or position occupied:* 1. lŏcus, *pl.* -i and -a (the neut form denotes *places connected together, a region*): *the Gauls who inhabited those p s* (or *regions*), Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes B. G. 2, 4: *at Rome in all p s*, Romae per omnes locos, Sall Jug 30 *passim*. 2. sēdes, is, *f.* (*natural or proper p of*) *to push mountains from their p.s*, montes de sua s moliri, Liv 9, 3, *init*. (v. SEAT). also poet =locus Ov M. 4, 78. Phr. *in this p*, hic (v. HERE) *in that p*, illic, istic, ibi (v. THERE). *in what p*, ubi (v. WHERE) *in the same p.*, ibidem, Cic Inv. 2, 4, 14 Virg : *in some p.*, alicubi, Cic Att 9, 10, *ad fin in another p*, alibi (v ELSEWHERE). *in no p*, nusquam (not nullibi, v NOWHERE; and for the whole series, L G § 133) *to this, that, what, the same, some, no p*, huc, illuc (istuc, eo), quo, eodem, aliquo, nusquam (v. HITHER, THITHER, etc.; also L G § 133): *from this, that, what, the same, some, p*, hinc, illinc (istinc, inde), unde, indidem, alicunde, etc (v. HENCE, THENCE, etc ; and L. G. § 133) *one to one p. and another to another*, alius alio, Sall. Cat 27: *to station in different p s*, disponere, Caes *pass.* (v. TO STATION, ARRANGE).

**II.** *Room* · lŏcus: v. ROOM. Phr.: *to give p. to any one (as token of respect)*, alicui decedere, usu. with via, de via. v. TO GET OUT (*fin.*). In fig. sense, cēdo v. TO YIELD. **III.** With the idea of *substitution*: lŏcus *if I were in your p.*, si ego in isto siem 1, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 116. Cic. Esp. abl. loco = *in p. of*: v. INSTEAD (I. 2). In same sense, vice · ib Phr.. *to appoint a consul, censor, etc., in the p. of one deceased*, consulem, censorem, in locum demortui sufficere, Liv 5, 31. **IV.** *Official station*: v. OFFICE (*II*) **V.** Denoting succession: Phr. *in the first p.*, primum, primo (v FIRST, *adv*) *in the next p*, deinceps, proxĭmo, etc. (v. NEXT, *adv* II). *in the last p*, postrēmo (v. LASTLY). Miscell. Phr. *to take p.*, fieri, accidere (v. TO HAPPEN) *to say something that is out of p*, *aliquid parum in tempore (alieno tempore) dicere: *it is of the greatest moment that everything be in p.*, *magnopere interest, ut omnia congruant et quasi in suo loco reperiantur · *that was quite out of p*, *illud minime decebat.

**place** (*v.*): 1. pōno, pōsui, ĭtum, 3 (*to put, station*): *to p. (deposit) documents in the treasury*, tabulas aerario p., Caes. B. C. 3, 108. *to p. a crown on any one's head*, coronam in caput alicujus p, Gell. 3, 15. *he p s a garrison there*, ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. Comps appōno (v TO PUT). circumpōno (v. TO PUT ROUND) dispōno (*to p at intervals, arrange*) *to p. guards at intervals along a wall*, custodias in muro disponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: *to put in order together*), compōno (v TO ARRANGE) 2. lŏco, 1 (with special ref. to *the relative position* in which the object in consequence appears) *he orders hurdles to be p.d facing (the enemy)*, crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. B. C 3, 46· *to p. cavalry in front of the wings*, equites pro cornibus l., Quint 2, 13, 3. Comp. collŏco, 1 (strengthened from simple verb, and pointing to *the placing of an object in connexion with other objects*): *to p. pictures in a good light*, tabulas in bono lumine c., Cic. Br. 75, 261: *beams are p.d at equal intervals on the ground*, trabes paribus intervallis in solo collocantur, Caes B. G. 7, 23. 3. stătuo, i, ūtum, 3 (*to set up, p. anything in an erect position*): v. TO SET, SET UP. In same sense, sisto, 3 Virg Aen. 2, 245

**place at, before, against:** 1. appōno, 3 (foll. by *acc.* and *dat.*; also with prep. ad repeated) *to p. before any one a sufficiency*, alicui ap tantum quod satis sit, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 91· *to p. a mark against a bad verse*, ad malum versum notam ap, id in Pis 30, *init*.

2. applico, āvi and ui, ātum and (later) ĭtum, 1 (foll by *acc.* and *prep* ad repeated; less freq *dat*): *to p. one wing of an army near a town*, alterum cornu ad oppidum a, Liv. 27, 2 Cic.

—— **before:** praepōno, antĕpōno, 3 v. TO PUT BEFORE.

—— **between** or **among:** 1. interpōno, 3 (with *acc* and *dat.* or inter repeated) *he p.s light troops amongst them*, inter eos levis armaturae [milites] interponit, Auct. B. Afr. 13· Hirt. (oftener fig) 2. interjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (same constr.). *the nose p.d between the eyes*, nasus oculis interjectus, Cic N. D. 2, 57, 143 Caes.

—— **over:** i e *in command* · praepōno, praefĭcio, 3 v. TO APPOINT (I.).

—— **round:** 1. circumdo, dĕdi, dătum, 1 (with *acc* and *dat*, or *acc.* and *abl* [= to surround *with* something]; also absol). *to p guards around*, custodias c, Cic Cat 4, 4, 8 v. TO SURROUND 2. circumpōno, 3 (infreq. and usu. absol) Hor. Suet. 3. circumjĭcio, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat* or absol.)· Caes · Liv

—— **under:** subjĭcio, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat.* or absol.) *to p. eggs under hens*, gallinis ova s., Plin. 18, 26, 62 *to move ships by means of rollers p.d under them*, naves scutulis subjectis subducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

—— **upon:** 1. impōno, 3 (usu. with *acc.* and *dat*, or in repeated with *acc.* and less freq *abl*): *to p. a diadem upon any one's head*, alicui diadema i, Cic. Ph. 3, 5, 12 *to p. any one's body on the funeral pile*, aliquem in rogum i, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 Ter. also foll. by super and *acc*, Curt 9, 7, *ad fin* (pedem super cervicem jacentis imposuit). 2. sŭperpōno, 3 (usu. with *acc.* and *dat*): *to p. a cap upon the head*, pileum capiti s . Liv. 1, 34: a *farm-house p.d upon a hill*, villa colli superposita, Suet. Gal 4. Also, superimpono, 3 Liv. Cels.

**place-hunter:** *qui magistratus ceteraque ministeria publica mercedis gratia captat.

**placid:** 1. plăcĭdus *a p. and quiet firmness*, p quietaque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: *p. sleep*, p. somnus, Ov. F. 3, 185. 2. quiētus v. QUIET. 3. tranquillus · v. CALM, TRANQUIL. 4. lēnis, e v. GENTLE.

**placidity:** expr. by *adj*, e. g. ingenium placidum, etc v. PLACID

**placidly:** plăcĭdē, quiētē, etc.. v. PEACEFULLY.

**plagiarism:** furtum (the context defining) *to be guilty of p.*, f. facere, Ter. Eun prol. 28 · id Ad prol. 13: *critics should approve not p.s but (original) works*, oportet judicantes non furta sed scripta probare, Vitr. 7, pref. § 7 (Where the context does not define, f. litterarium, litteratum, may be used) Phr. *to be guilty of p. on any one*, furari ab aliquo, Cic. Att. 2, 1, *init.*, de aliquo, Vitr. 1 c also, intercipere, Suet Gr. 5 · more fully, scripta (aliena) furantem pro suis praedicare, ib § 3: faceté, scrinia alicujus compilare (*i e.* aliena scripta compilare), Hor. S. 1, 1, *extr.*

**plagiarist:** 1. perh. plăgiārius librorum cf. Mart. 1, 52, 9 (a facetious expr. = *kidnapper of books*) or better, 2. compĭlātor: Isid. Or. 10, 44, compilator, qui dicta aliena suis permiscet, etc. (q. v.). Hier. (N.B—Best used with depend. gen.. as, alienorum scriptorum compilator; veterum compilator, etc.) 3. perh. fur littĕrārius: cf PLAGIARISM.

**plagiarize** · fūror, compilo, 1 ; intercipio, 3 v PLAGIARISM, Phr

**plague** (*subs.*): I. *Pestilence* pestilentia v. PESTILENCE II. *Any very great evil* · 1 pestis, is, *f* Cic N. D 1, 36, 101 (= *p of serpents*) v SCOURGE Esp. to denote *a very pernicious person* v. PEST. 2. plāga Vulg. Ex. xi 1, etc. III. Colloq, *a source of annoyance* expr by mōlestus, ōdiōsus. cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 24 (cf foll art.). *if you are determined to be a p.*, si porro esse odiosi pergitis, id Ph. 5, 7, 44 IV. Also colloq in imprecations mālum! *what, the p , are you telling me?* quid, malum, mihi narras? Ter Ad. 4, 2, 18, et *pax* Phr. *p take you!* in malam crucem! id Ph 2, 3, 21 Pl., so, abi dierecte! Pl. Most 1, 1 8.

**plague** (*v*) · Phr · *don't p. me,* molestus ne sis! Pl. As. 2, 4, 63 *at all events I shall p him!* molestus certe ei fuero! Ter Andr. 4, 1, 17 or expr by molestiam alicui exhibere, Cic. Fam 12, 30 ; afferre, Ter. Hec 3, 2, 9 (v. TO TROUBLE, ANNOY) *to p any one to death,* enecare (enicare) aliquem ; *e. g* rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6

**plaice:** perh. passer, ēris, *m* · Plin 9, 20, 36.

**plain** (*subs.*) · 1. campus. *p s and mountains,* c. et montes, Cic Div. 1, 42, 94 *they live in the expanses of extended p s,* in camporum patentium aequoribus habitant, ib. § 93. *very extended p s,* apertissimi c, Caes. B G 3, 26. 2. plānities, ēi (*a level tract* usu of *less extent than* campus) *between the town and the hill was a p,* erat inter oppidum et collem p, Caes B C 1, 43 Sall.

3. aequor, ōris, *n* (*level expanse on water or land*). cf *supr.* (1) *Belonging to the p.* (as opp to *the hills*), campester, tris, tre · *villages situated in p s,* vici campestres, Liv 40, 58 *a march through the p,* c iter, Caes. B C 1, 66: *neut pl* used as *subs* · Tac G 43 Plin.

**plain** (*adj*) I. *Unadorned* 1. pressus (*of style ; curtailed of all redundancy or ornament*) · *in diction, narrative is mostly p,* verbis narratio saepius pr est, Quint 9, 4, 134. cf id. 10, 2, 16, fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, *pressis exiles* (i. e *instead of p, they are jejune*) · also, Cic de Or. 2, 13, 56 · Plin min. 2. subtīlis, e (a term frequent in critical lang, and denoting the *precise, unadorned, unambitious style suitable to narration or argument*) Quint 12, 10, 58, *sqq* also, Cic Or. 23, 78, haec subtilis oratio, *quasi incompta,* delectat) Join: subtilis [quaedam] et pressa oratio, Cic Or 5, *extr.* 3. tēnuis (like subtilis). Join tenuis atque inornatus, ib 9, 29. 4. simplex v SIMPLE (Cf Hor Od 1, 5, 5, simplex munditiis, *"plain in thy neatness,"* Milt) 5. incomptus (absolutely *unadorned, having no attention paid to person or style*). Cic : Quint (v. *supr.* 2) 6. pūrus (of gold or silver work ; *not chased or otherwise wrought*) : *p. silver* (*plate*), argentum p , Cic. Verr 4, 22, 49 Juv. Phr.. *his style of dress was neat but p ,* "in vestitu decori studiosus erat sed extra omnes elegantias munditiasque. II. *Clear, without obscurity* : 1. apertus v. OBVIOUS, MANIFEST. Join tam apertum tamque perspicuum, Cic. N. D 2, 2, *init.* 2. plānus (*presenting no difficulties*, whereas apertus indicates the prima facie *obviousness* of a thing) *to make anything abundantly p to any one,* aliquid cumulate p. facere alicui, Cic Verr. 5, 64, *init* : Plin. 3. perspicuus, clārus, etc.. v CLEAR, EVIDENT, PERSPICUOUS. 4. explicātus (like planus) *an easy and p. case,* causa facilis et ex., Cic Plan 2, 5. III. *Frank, outspoken* : 1. simplex, icis · *a trifle too p (and blunt),* simplicior, Hor S 1, 3, 63 · *p words,* s. verba, Suet. Tib. 61, *med* 2. sincērus v. SINCERE. Phr.: *you have been so exceedingly p. with me!* ita aperte ipsam rem locutus, nil circuitione usus es! Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31. *I and you are perfectly p. with each other,* ego ac tu simplicissime inter nos loquimur, Tac H 1, 15, *fin.* v. PLAINLY. IV Of diet, *not mixed.* simplex *p food,* s esca, Hor S 2, 2, 73 Plin cf. Suet Aug 76 (cibus vulgaris)

**plainly** : I *Without ornament* Phr *to dress p ,* *modice vestiri ; nullis vestitus munditiis uti ; *the temples of these deities should be p. built,* his dis sine delictis aedificia constitui decet, Vitr. 1, 2, 5 · *his house was very p. furnished,* instrumenti et supellectilis summa erat parsimonia, cf. Suet Aug 73 ; *domus ejus nulla instrumenti supellectilisve magnificentia insignis. II. *Clearly, intelligibly* : 1. apertē · *to speak p ,* a loqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 24 : Cic 2. plānē: Join: plane et aperte loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15. 3. explicātē Cic de Or. 3, 14, 53. 4. ēnucleātē (of a speaker, *who clears his subject of difficulties*) Cic Br. 30, 115 See also CLEARLY, PERSPICUOUSLY (For syn. v PLAIN, CLEAR) Phr *to speak p (not to indulge in mystification,* ambages omittere, nulla circuitione uti, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, *fin* III. *Unreservedly* · simpliciter, apertē. v PLAIN (III , *fin.*) Phr *to be p and unmistakably refused,* sine fuco et fallaciis negari, Cic Att 1, 1, *init.* See also FRANKLY IV. *Without variety of diet* Phr.: *to live p ,* simplici (vulgari) cibo uti : v. PLAIN (IV.)

**plainness:** I. *Absence of ornament* expr. by *adj* · v. PLAIN (I) II. *Clearness, intelligibility* . v. PERSPICUITY III. *Out-spokenness* · simplicitas (*frankness*) Liv 40, 47, *med*

**plaint:** querēla v. COMPLAINT.

**plaintiff:** 1. pētītor, *f* pētītrix, (*one who claims aught in law*) · *to appear in the character of p ,* petitoris personam capere, Cic Quint 13, *extr.* (as distinct from that of *an accuser*, accusator. id de Or 1, 37). 2. expr. by verb, is qui (ea quae) petit, opp. to unde petitur (*the defendant*) : Ter. Eun. prol. 12. (In a criminal case, where damages are not sought, *the plaintiff* is accusator)

**plaintive:** 1. flēbilis, e · *p strains,* f. modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9 Ov. 2. miserābilis, e: *p. elegies,* m. elegi, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 2. 3. querūlus (*as it were, complaining*) : *p. cries,* q ululatus, Ov. H 5, 73 See also MOURNFUL

**plaintively:** 1. flēbiliter: Cic Tusc 1, 35, 85 (f canere). Hor. The *neut. adj.* is also used as adv (poet.) Ov. R Am 36. 2. perh. miserābiliter (*in a tone of sadness or compassion*) : Cic Quint. (Or expr. by modal abl., miserabili *s.* flebili voce v. PLAINTIVE.)

**plaintiveness:** expr. by *adj.* . v. PLAINTIVE

**plait** (*subs*) : I. *A fold:* plicātūra, rūga v. FOLD (II). II. *A lock of hair plaited:* perh. *crinis intextus

**plait** (*v*) perh intexo, 3: v. TO WEAVE, INTERWEAVE. (Necto, *to twist, to twine* v. TO ENTWINE)

**plaited** (*part. adj*) : vitilis, e (*wicker*) : Col. · Cato.

**plan** (*subs*) : I. *Project, design* · 1. consilium · *to form a p. to do something,* c capere, foll by *gen. part*, Caes B G 3, 2 less freq with *inf*, ib. 7, 71 *to abandon the p of entering on war,* c belli faciendi abjicere (omittere), Cic. Cat 2, 7, *init.* ; c. repudiare, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18 *to adhere to a p ,* in suscepto c. permanere, Cic. Off 1, 31, 112. 2. prōpōsītum : v. PURPOSE. 3. rātio (*course of carrying out* any enterprise) *your p. is to...,* tua r. est, ut..., Cic. Veir. Act. 1, 11, *fin* : *this is usually my p. in speaking,* mea r. in dicendo haec esse solet, id de Or. 2, 72, 292 · *for the present he abandons his p of...,* in praesentia r. omittit... (with *ger. part*), Caes B. C. 1, 30 (where consilium might have stood equally well ; not in preced exx). Join. ratio viaque, Cic Verr. 5, 1, 4. 4. institūtum (*settled p. or course*) : *in pursuance of one's p ,* i. suo, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. Cic. II. *Design of a building or work of art, etc.* · 1. forma: *he designed a new p for the buildings of the city,* f aedificiorum urbis novam excogitavit, Suet Ner 16: Vitr. Gell.: cf. Cic. Fam 2, 8, 1. reipublicae, *quale aedificium* futurum sit. So of literary works *to depart from the p of a work,* formam propositi operis excedere, Vell 2, 16, *init* 2. descriptio *a ground p.,* formae in solo areae d, Vitr. 1, 2, 3 *the site and p. of a city,* (urbis) situs et d. aedificiorum, Cic. Agr 2, 16, *init.* · Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 13. 3. dēsignātio (like preceded, strictly, *the act of planning* · also *the design itself*) · *the entire p. of the whole fabric,* omnis totius operis d , Cic. N. D 1, 8, *fin.*: Vitr. 4. conformātio. Vitr. 5, 6, *init.*: for which, also, dispositio, id 5, 9, *extr.* Phr.: *a p (elevation) of the front of a building,* frontis imago modiceque picta operis futuri figura, Vitr. 1, 2, 2 *the p. of a Greek theatre is in some respects different,* in Graecorum theatris non omnia iisdem rationibus sunt facienda, Vitr 1, 7 (8), *init.*. *to exhibit different p s of baths,* depictas in membranulis varias species balnearum ostendere, Gell 19, 10, *med* (where im mediately afterwards forma is used, as the more technical expr.) *to draw a p.,* designare, describere v. foll. art.

**plan** (*v.*) I. *To arrange, purpose* 1. intendo, di, tum and sum, 3 : *nor can he carry out what he had p'd,* neque quod intenderat efficere potest, Sall. Jug 25 so, with animo (animis, of more than one), Cic Ph 10, 4, 9. Foll by *inf*. v. TO INTEND 2. expr. by consilium, with a verb. v. preced. art. 3. cōgito, excōgito, 1 · v. TO DEVISE. (Molior implies *action* as well as *planning*. cf Cic Rep 2, 25, moliens de occupando regno, *scheming and taking steps with a view to usurpation.*) II. *To design* 1. dēsigno, 1 *to (mark out and) p the walls of a city,* moenia urbis d, Vitr. 2, pref. § 2 *to p. the universe,* omnium rerum descriptionem d, Cic N D 1, 11, *init* 2. describo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to draw out as in a diagram*) · Join. dimetiri atque describere, Cic Sen 17, 59. (*To p. a building,* formam aedificii describere, rather than simply aedificium d : v. PLAN, *subs.* II)

**plane** (*subs.*) · I. *A level superficies* : expr. by plānus: the neut of which may be used as subs. cf. Front. Goes p 31: v. PLANE, *adv.* II. *The tool*. runcina Plin. 16, 42, 82 III. *The tree* plātānus, i, *f* . Cic de Or. 1, 7, 28 Hor. *A grove of p.s,* plātānōn, ōnis Petr. Mart. *Made of p. wood,* platanīnus Col

**plane** (*adj.*): plānus: *p. rectilineal figures,* formae p. et rectis lineis comprehensae, Front. Goes. p. 35.

**plane** (*v.*). runcino, 1 Varr L L. 6, 10, 77. *Comp*, deruncino, 1, *to plane off*. only in fig sense = *to cheat*. Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 6. See also TO SMOOTH.

**planet:** *plānēta, ae, *m*. (best confined to technical lang pure Lat , stella errans, Cic N. D. 2, 20, *init.* ; sidus errans, Plin. 2, 6, 4 also, stella erratica, Sen N Q 7, 23 Varr in Gell : or, finally, erro, ōnis, *m*, Nigid. in Gell. 14, 1, *med*) · Gell l. c.: Aus. Ecl. de nom. VII dierum Isid

**planetary:** expr. by plānēta v. preced. art *The p system,* *tota haec solis planetarumque descriptio v. PLAN (II)

**plane-tree:** v. PLANE (III.).

**plank** (*subs.*): 1. axis, is, *m*. (also written assis) *oaken p s,* a. querni, Vitr. 7, 1, 2 : Caes. *Dimin.*, axiculus: Amm. 2. tābula (the word best suited for elegant prose ; axis being a builder's term · also, esp *a p. out of a ship*) : *to get hold of a plank in a shipwreck,* t de naufragio arripere, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: Hor. 3. lāmina or lamna (*a thin p*) : v. PLATE. *To join p s together, as in forming a floor,* coaxo or coasso, 1 Vitr. 7, 1, 5 ; *the fabric* being, coaxatio, id

**plank** (*v.*): 1. contābulo, 1 (*to*

*cover with boards*): Caes B G. 5, 40: Plin. **2.** coaxo (coa-s): Vitr 7, 1, 5. (N B —Coaxo appr only of *a horizontal planking* contabulo of *either horizontal or perpendicular*)

**planking:** contăbulātio, coaxātio v. preced art

**plant** (*subs*) · **I.** herba (gen term): *wild p s*, [asperae et] agrestes h., Cic Div. 1, 34, 76 et *pass* Often collect v. HERBAGE.) **2.** in *pl only*, gignentia, um, *n* (v. rare) · Sall Jug. 79, *med* So (perh better), nascentia, Vitr. 5, 1, 3 (Planta is strictly *a slip, scion*: used Juv. 3, 227 = herba)

**plant** (*v*). **I.** Lit, *to set* a plant. **1.** sĕro, sēvi, sātum, 3 (*to sow or plant*) *to p.* (= *cultivate*) *the olive and the vine*, oleam vitemque s, Cic. Rep 3, 9, *fin*.. Hor. Od 1, 18, 1 · *to p parsley by means of slips*, plantis apium s., Col 11, 3, *ante med*. see also TO SOW. **2.** pōno, pŏsŭi, ĭtum, 3 (*to set*): *to p poplars, willows, and elm-suckers*, populos et salices plantasque ulmorum p, Col 11, 2, *med* (et *pass*) *to p vines in rows*, p. ordine vites, Virg E 1, 74 Hor, Pall. Also comp depono, 3 *to p seeds in a trench*, semina scrobe d., Col 5, 4 Virg G 2, 24 (d. plantas sulcis) (N.B —Planto = *propagate by slips*) **II.** *To set with plants* **1.** consĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3: *to p fields*, agros c, Cic N. D 2, 52, 130: *to p an olive-orchard*, olivetum c, Varr R R 1, 24 (Also sero in same sense. Ov. A A 2, 668)

**2.** obsĕro, 3 *cover by planting* · Cic Leg. 2, 25, 63. **III.** *To set up in a certain place* · **1.** sātuo, 1, ūtum, 3 *to p. the standard* (*as signal for a halt*), s. signum, Liv 5, 55, *fin* . Val Max *to p. a tent*, tabernaculum s., Nep Eum 7 · Caes. **2.** pōno, pŏsŭi, ĭtum, 3: (*the consuls*) *p. their chairs in the forum*, sellas ponunt in foro, cf Liv. 3, 11, *init* : Nep 1 c. **3.** infīgo, xi, xum, 3 (*to p. firmly*, fasten in something). *to p. a standard firmly*, signum inf., Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97 . v TO FIX, FASTEN (in) (N.B —Proponere vexillum is not to p. a standard, but *to exhibit the battle-signal, a red flag*: cf. Caes B G 2, 20.)

**IV.** *To found* a settlement, etc.: Phr *to p a colony*, coloniam deducere (in aliquem locum): v. colony; also TO FOUND, SETTLE.

**plantain:** plantāgo, ĭnis, *f.*: Plin. *Water p*, ălisma ătis, *n* · Plin. (Alisma plantago, Withering)

**plantation:** i. e. *a place set with trees*: **1.** plantārium (*a bed in which young trees are kept for a time, nursery p.*) Plin 13, 4, 8 **2.** arbustum (esp *of elms, for training vines on*) · Cic. Sen 15, *fin*. · Pall. 11, 4 (de arbusto faciendo) *A p. of firs*, pinetum; *of oaks*, quercetum, aesculetum, ilicetum, etc : v. FIR, OAK, etc. Or expr by circuml., locus arboribus consitus, obsitus v. OVERGROWN

**planter:** sātor Cic N D 2, 34, *init.*: Col. Also, consītor (poet.). Ov · Tib. *The planters* (*in slave settlements*), *agrorum servitiorumque possessores p of a colony*, colonus qui coloniam deducit (v. SETTLER, COLONIST) *the p.s of Christianity*, *qui fidem Christianam apud gentes propagaverunt

**planting** (*subs.*) · **1.** sātus, ūs *the planting of vines*, vitium s., Cic. Sen. 15, 52. Also, sătio, onis: id Col. **2.** consītio (rare): Cic. Sen. 15, *extr* Also, consītūra · id. fr m Non. (Or expr. by verb v TO PLANT.)

**plash** (*subs.*): no exact word Phr. *to listen to the p. of the waters on the rocks*, *undarum sonitum excipere dum leniter in saxis franguntur.

**plash** (*v.*): v. preced art

**plaster** (*subs.*): **I.** *Used in building*: **1.** tectōrium, sometimes tecto rium opus (most gen. term; more freq. however denoting *an ornamental kind of p., adapted to receive colour*: Vitr. 7, 3, 7): *to lay on p.*, t. inducere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, *extr.*: Vitr.: Plin.: *baths coated with common p.*, balnea gregali t. inducta, Sen. Ep 86 8: oft. *pl.* = *p.-work*, Plin. 36, 23, 55 Vitr **2.** albārium, with or without opus (*made of pure lime, well steeped*, maceratum) Vitr 7, 2: Plin 1 c **3.** ārēnātum (*lime and sand*), marmŏrātum (*lime and crushed marble*) Plin 1 c. Vitr **4.** gypsum (*a kind of plaster of Paris*): Plin 36, 24, 59 (where its composition is given) *Made of such p*, gypseus: Spart Sev. 22 (Victoriae gypseae, *figures of victory in p*) or, e gypso factus **II.** Fig, *mere outside* tectōrium: Pers 5, 24: Aug. **III.** *Medical* emplastrum Cels. 5, 272 Plin.

**plaster** (*v.*) **I.** *As builders do*: **1.** indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to lay on*, hence with *acc* and *dat* · also, with *acc* and *abl* = *to cover with plaster*): v. preced art *mut* **2.** trullisso, 1 (*roughly; with trowel-work*). Vitr. 7, 3, 3. **3.** gypso, 1 (*with plaster of Paris*) Col. Hence as *adj*., gypsātus of which Cic. has *superl* gypsatissimus, *completely p'd over* · Fam 7, 6 **II.** *To coat thickly*: lino, illino, collino, etc : v. TO BESMEAR, COVER

**plaster of Paris:** v. PLASTER (I. 4).

**plasterer:** **1.** tecton Vitr. 7, 3, 10 Cic. **2.** albārius Imp Cod Inscr in Forcell

**plastic:** plasticus (Gr. πλαστικός *pertaining to the moulder's art*): Vitr 1, 1, 13 also needful as art term, in wider sense. (Or expr. by circuml v. TO MOULD, FORM)

**plat:** *of ground*, v. PLOT.

**platane:** v. PLANE.

**plate** (*subs*). **I.** *A thin layer of metal* **1.** lāmĭna, sync. lamna *a metal p with an inscription was found*, inventa est l, et in ea scriptum . . , Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58 *red hot p s* (*used in the torture*), l ardentes, id. Verr. 5, 63, 163: *to draw* (*make*) *thin p s of silver*, l (ex argento) ducere, Plin 33, 9, 45. **2.** bractea (*very thin leaf, used in plating goods*). Luci Virg : v LEAF (III.), and PLATED *Dimin*., bracteola, Juv.

**II.** *Wrought silver and gold* · **1.** argentum (used so as to comprehend *gold as well as silver vessels*, of Cic. de Or 1, 35, 162, proposito argento, referring to *the entire service of such utensils in a wealthy house*) · *plain* opp to *chased p*, a purum (opp caelatum), Cic Verr. 4, 22, 49: cf. ib. 23, 52 also, Plin Ep 3, 1, 9, apponitur coena in argento puro et antiquo *to use earthenware as if it were p*, fictilibus sic uti quam argento, Sen. Ep 5, 5 **2.** vāsa argentea (aurea) Cic. Inv 2, 40, 116 (where *gen pl* vasorum argenteorum occurs) Hor : cf. ib, vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata also, Corinthia (sc. vasa), *chased p.*, Plin. Ep 1 c. (avoid supellex argentea; supellex being properly *exclusive of plate*) **3.** tōreuma, ătis, *n.* (*any chased, embossed work* = caelatum opus) Sall. Cat. 20 Cic **III.** *A platter*: **1.** cătillus *to dine out of a wooden p*, ligneis c. coenare, Val Max. 4, 3, 5: Hor. **2.** pătella: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2 (nec modica coenare times olus omne *patella*, unless the word there = *dish*) · Mart. **IV.** *Used for engraving*: *lāmĭna Kr. Ern. etc. *The picture itself*, is pictura; or more exactly, imago [aeneae, etc.] laminae ope descripta, expressa (Kr).

**plate** (*v.*). Phr. *to p with silver*, *argento inducere; aeri (stanno, etc) bracteam argenteam inducere (v TO OVERLAY): *to p. a vessel with iron*, *navis latera ferreis laminis munire, firmare

**plated** (*adj*) bracteātus. Sid. **Fig.**: of *that which is unreal*: *p (tinsel) happiness*, b. felicitas, Sen. Ep 115, 9

**platform:** suggestus, ūs; suggestum, 1 · *to mount a p.*, s. ascendere, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 124 (neut. form). *to utter anything on a p*, aliquid pro suggestu pronuntiare, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Liv.· Tac. (The *abl.* form in -u seems to be preferred.) See also STAGE.

**platinum:** *platĭnum (*t. t.*).

**Platonic:** *Plătōnĭcus: Plin.. Gell

**Platonism:** *doctrina s. ratio Platonica (Not Platonismus)

**Platonist:** (philosophus) Platonicus Gell *The P.s*, ille a Platone, Cic Mur. 30, 63 · Or expr. by verb, qui Platonem sequuntur, etc.)

**platter:** pătella v. PLATE

**plaudit:** usu. pl., *plaudits* **1.** plausus, ūs (*applause expressed by clapping*) Cic Quint v. APPLAUSE **2.** clāmor (*loud acclamations*): *to speak with the loud p.s of the people*, (cum) magno c populi loqui, Cic Fam 12, 7 often *pl to draw forth loud p s*, magnos c. efficere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152 cf Phaedr 5, 5, 28, movere plausus et clamores suscitare. (N.B —Acclamatio in Cic. denotes *shouts of disapproval*.) Phr.. *to bestow p s*, plaudere esp as the closing word of a play, plaudite! *give your p s!* Ter.

**plausibility:** nearest word, prōbābĭlĭtas or more exactly captiosa probabilitas (*probability calculated to ensnare or deceive*), Cic. Fin 3, 21, 72: v. PROBABILITY

**plausible:** nearest word, prōbābĭlis, e *a p* (*false*) *story*, pl mendacium, Liv. 40, 29. *these arguments are very p*, *pr haec in speciem argumenta sunt. v PROBABLE. Phr *to be p*, *speciem probabilitatis prae se ferre* cf preced. art (speciosus = *making a fair show* thus speciosae causae, in Cic. Att 16, 7, *fin*, are *respectable, presentable reasons, not ignominious ones*)

**plausibly:** prōbābĭlĭter (*not in itself at all implying deception*) *to argue p.*, p. argumentari, Liv 23, 28, *med.* v PROBABLY Phr.. *to speak p*, *cum quadam veri similitudine loqui; speciem vere sincereque loquentis prae se ferre.

**play** (*subs.*) **I.** *Recreation* in general **1.** lūdus (the proper word to denote *play* as opp to work) *to engage in exercise and p in the campus*, exercitatione lquae campestri uti. Cic. Coel 5, *init* : v GAME. **2.** lūsus, ūs (*act of playing*): *to give children ivory letters by way of p*, (infantibus) eburneas litterarum formas in lusum offerre, Quint. 1, 1, 26 (Not in Cic.) **3.** very often expr by lūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to be at p*) *to be with children when at p.*, *pueris ludentibus (dum ludunt) adesse v. TO PLAY. **II.** *Mere p, as easy as p* · lūdus (Gr. παιδιά) Cic de Or 2, 17, 72.

**III.** *Gaming* ălea v. GAMBLING

**IV.** *Free action*: Phr *a field in which eloquence may have full p*, campus in quo possit exsultare oratio, Cic. Ac 2, 35, *init.* cf. Quint. 2, 17, 1, exspatiari et indulgere voluptati *his powers had not free p owing to the narrowness of the subject*, *in tantis rerum angustiis parum liberē movebatur animus atque ingenium. **V.** *Movement*, esp. *of a quick or graceful kind* argūtiae, arum (*quick*) *play of features*, a. vultus, Phn 35, 10, 36 § 67 (in Cic. Or. 18, 59, argutiae digitorum, denotes *undignified gesticulation with the fingers*) cf Quint. 11, 3, 181, quare neque in gestu persequemur *omnes argutias*, i. e *every kind of p. of feature and person*. Phr *to make use of p of hands or features*, varias manus, diversos nutus adhibere, Quint 1 c.: cf ib. § 184, actio paullo agitatior, i e. *a delivery marked by much gesticulation*, or *play of the features and person, p of colours* · v IRIDESCENCE **VI.** *A theatrical piece*. fābŭla: *to have a p. acted* (*teach the actors their parts*), f. docere, Cic. Br. 18, 72: also, f. dare, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3. *to act a p.*, f. agere, Ter. Ad. prol. 12; *to the end*, f perlagere, Cic. Sen 19, 70· *a p. succeeds* or *is damned*, f. stat, cadit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176 *Dimin*, fabella, *a short p*.. Cic. Also the specific terms, tragoedia, comoedia, etc., may be used when needful: v. TRAGEDY, COMEDY, etc. **VII.** In phr. *fair play* · Phr *to see fair p*, *videre ne quid malitiose (dolo malo) fiat; prospicere ut omnia ex aequo et bono fiant (cf. Cic. Caec. 23, 65, ex aequo et bono non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere). *fair*

*p. is a jewel,* *nihil aequo et bono antiquius*!

**play** (*v.*). I. *To take recreation* lūdo, si, sum, 3 with *abl of the game played*: *to p. at ball*, pila 1, Hor S. 1, 5, 49. Cic *To p. odd and even*, 1 par impar, Suet. Aug. 71, *fin* · Hor. Comp colludo, 3 (*to p with*) Hor A. P 159 II. *To frolic, gambol.* 1. lūdo, 3: Virg. G. 1, 363. 2. lascīvio, 4 (of animals, *gambolling about*) · v TO FRISK. III. *To p games of hazard* aleam exercēre v. TO GAMBLE. IV. *On a musical instrument* 1. cāno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3 *to p on a stringed instrument:* fidibus canere, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122; *on the flute*, tibus c, id de Or. 2, 83, 338. Also, (tibus) cantare, Nep pref *imit* (where the ref. is to *the practice of playing, not a single performance*): Pl 2. mŏdŭlor, 1 (*rhythmically, tunefully*, chiefly poet) *to p tunes upon an oaten pipe*, carmina avenā m., Vug E 10, 51 *p part* in *pass* sense, Hor. Od 1, 32, 5. Other poet exprr. are, (citharā) persŏno, Virg Aen. 1, 741, insŏno (calamis), Ov M 11, 161 Phr *to teach any one to p on a stringed instrument*, fidibus docere aliquem (*sc* canere), Cic. Fam 9, 22 · see also LUTE, LYRE, etc. V. *In a theatrical piece.* Phr. *to p. a comedy of Menander*, Menandri [comoediam] agere, Ter Eun prol. 19: *to p* (*the part of*) *a parasite*, parasītum agere, id Heaut prol 37 *to p. the principal part*, primas partes agere, id Ph. prol 27 also esse primarum partium (=*to be the leading actor, protagonist*), Cic. Div Verr 15, 48 *to p a second part* ("*second fiddle*"), in fig. sense, secundas (*sc.* partes) ferre, Hor S 1, 9, 46 *not to p the part of a sovereign, but of a servant*, non principem sed ministrum agere, Suet Cl 29, *imit* Compare the expr. personam (partes) tueri, sustinere (*to sustain a certain character*). v. PART (III.). See also TO FEIGN, PRETFND VI. *To trifle.* lūdo, illūdo, 3 v TO MOCK, TRIFLE WITH. VII. In parr *to p. a trick:* lūdĭfĭcor, 1 v. TO FOOL Phr.: *we must p. off a trick upon the old gentleman*, intendenda in senem est fallacia, Ter. Heaut 3, 2, 2. cf emungere (lit *to wipe a man's nose for him, implying that he is a fool*), Hor. A P. 238 *to p off a nice trick on any one*, egregie alicui imponere, Cic. Q. Fr 2, 6, *med.*. Ter. v TRICK.

**play-bill:** lĭbellus (gen. term) Cic. Ph. 2, 38, *imit* (l gladiatorum).

**— fellow:** perh collūsor Cic. Ph 2, 39, 101 (=*fellow-gambler*).

**player:** I. *On the stage.* histrio, actor, etc · v ACTOR. II. *At hazard:* ālĕātor: v. GAMBLER III. *On an instrument* Phr. *to be a good p. on the flute*, tibiis (tibia) scienter (-ēcite) cantare, Nep. pref. *imit* *A p on the lute*, fĭdĭcen; *on the flute*, tibĭcen, etc. v. LUTE, etc.

**playful:** 1. lascīvus (*frolicsome; full of animal spirits and joyousness*) · *a p. kid*, l. capella, Virg E 2, 64 *p. words become one at play*, ludentem lascīva (verba) decent, Hor. A. P. 107. Join: l. et hilare, Quint 6, 3, 27. *In p humour*, lūdĭbundus · Liv. 24, 16: Suet 2. jōcōsus (*mirthful, sportive*). v. SPORTIVE, MERRY. (Ludicer, cra, crum = *relating to sport or games*, esp. *of a public kind*, also, *serving for recreation.*) Phr. *to indite p. strains*, ludere, Virg. E. 1, 10 *a p. writer*, *scriptor hilaris et ludo facetīsque plenus

**playfully:** jōcōsē (*in playful, sportive humour*) Cic Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1 Hor.

**playfulness:** lascīvia: *p. (gambols) of fishes*, l. piscium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14. Join: lusus et lascivia, Liv 1, 5. **hilaritas, lascivia**, risus, jocus, Cic Fin. 2, 20, 65. *In p.*, lūdĭbundus: v. PLAYFUL Phr. *he has a remarkable liveliness and p. of style*, *insignis est hilaritate ac festivitate orationis; omnia hilari quadam festivitate ac lepore tractat.*

**playground:** perh. ārea (*any open space*) cf Hor Od. 1, 9, 18 more precisely, area lusoria or ludĭcra or even lusorium, cf Lampr Heliog. 25 May often be expr. by lūdo *the characters of children come out in the p*, mores (puerorum) se inter ludendum detegunt, Quint 1, 3, 12 *to be with pupils in the p*, *ludentibus discipulis adesse *it is important for boys to have a roomy p.*, *magnopere interest ut pueris laxus sit locus in quo ludant.

**playhouse:** v THEATRE.

**plaything:** usu *pl*. 1. jŭcūlum, orum (v. rare) *the p's which the girl used to amuse herself with*, quibus ea virgo j delectabatur, Vitr. 4, 1, 9 2. collect lusūs instrūmentum; instrūmentum lusōrium (as pila lusoria is *a ball to play with*, Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 205) v IMPLEMENT. Phr *to give children ivory letters as p's*, (pueris) eburneas litterarum formas in lusum offerre, Quint 1, 1 26. (Crepundia, orum, in this sense is more than doubtful in Pl. Cist 4, 1, 4, and in Cic Br 91, *imit*, it denotes *an amulet, ring, or other mark of identification in an infant*)

**playwright:** *fabularum scriptor. *To be a clever p*, *fabulas scite pangere (componere).

**plea:** I. *In law:* 1. exceptio (legal term, denoting *the various exceptions or grounds of defence for the defendant, which were stated in the praetor's edict*). *p's decisive or dilatory*, ex peremptoriae aut dilatoriae, Gai 4, 120 *to enter a p. against any one*, ex. objicere alicui, ib. 123; *a p. which at first sight appears well-founded*, ex. quae prima facie justa videtur, ib § 126. *to allow a p.*, ex. dare, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168 v. II cc. 2. rătio (*reason, ground:* i e *the justification of one's conduct in a criminal case*) Cic Inv. 1, 13, 18 (where the plea instanced is that of *justifiable homicide*). Quint. II. *Excuse:* excūsātio v. EXCUSE. Phr. *to be excused on the p. of health*, morbi causā excusari, Cic Att. 12, 13: *I stated my p of excuse*, dixi cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7. III. *Pretext* q. v

**plead:** I. *To enter a plea in court* 1. expr. by exceptio (v PLEA, I.) cf Gai 4, 119, sic exceptio concipitur, i e *the defendant must p. as follows* (inserting a certain *exceptio* in the formula actionis, the effect of which is *to enter a defence in law*) *it is inadmissible to p.....*, non habet locum exceptio, ib § 122 *to allow a person to p. . .*, ex. alicui dare, Cic de Or 1, 37, 168 (N.B.—Only in *a civil case.*) 2. in a criminal case dēfendo, di, sum, 3: *to p. sufficient justification for what is done* (as in *homicide*), recte ac jure factum esse (aliquid) d., Cic Mil 3, 8 *he p'd that he had (only) carried out the sovereign's pleasure*, ille principi (se) paruisse defendebat, Tac. A. 13, 43 Gell. 3. causor, 1 v *infr* (III.). Also simply, dico, 3 cf. Quint. 3, 11, 4. Orestes matrem occidit . dicit se juste fecisse, *he p's justifiable homicide.* Phr.. *to p not guilty*, factum negare, Cic. Mil. 1 c Quint. 1. c. § 10. *to p. a second justification of matricide*, alteram matris necatae causam afferre, ib. § 6. II. *To conduct a case in court.* 1. ōro, 1 (denoting *the function of the pleader generally, not with ref. to a particular case*). *no one ever p'd a cause better*, nemo unquam melius causam oravit, Cic. Br. 12, 47. cf. Virg Aen. 6, 849, (alii) orabunt causas melius *the art of p.ing causes*, orandi scientia, Quint. 1, 10, 2. *Comp.* pĕrōro, 1 (*to p. throughout, to finish p.ing*): *the cause of P. Sextius has been fully p'd by Q Hortensius*, a Q. Hortensio causa est P. Sextii perorata, Cic. Sext. 2, *init.*: Liv. 2. dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (the usu. word for *p.ing a particular cause*) *to p. one's cause*, causam d., Caes. B. G 1, 4 cf. Cic Coel. 29, 70, dicta est a me causa et perorata Liv. 3. ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. with *acc.* causam, referring to *the entire conduct of a case in court*: cf. Cic ae Or 2, 48 *exti*, apud quos judices causa agebatur, *the judges before whom the case was being p'd* (= *tried*) *Frequent* actito, 1 *he p'd many private causes*, multas privatas causas actitavit, Cic Br 70, 246 Phr. *one who has had much to do with p.ing*, homo in causis multum exercitatus, versatus, cf. Cic. Quint. 1, 3 *to have no practice in p.ing*, nihil in causis versari, id. Br 70, 247 *he was always ready to p the causes of his friends*, in suorum necessariorum causis nunquam defuit, ib. § 245 *to p. in defence of any one*, defendere v TO DEFEND III. *To urge an excuse* 1. excūso, 1: v TO EXCUSE. 2. causor, 1 *to p ill-health*, valetudinem c. (al excusare) Liv 23. 8, *med they p'd the consent of the senate*, consensum Patrum causabantur, id. 3, 64, *imit* Ov. 3. obtendo, di, tum, 3 (implying *that the alleged reason is but a pretext*) *to plead a justification for baseness*, rationem turpitudini ob., Plin. 8, 6, 15. IV. *To supplicate earnestly* obsecro, dēpĭcor, etc.: v. TO ENTREAT

**pleader:** 1. ōrātor (strictly, *a pleader of causes* more freq. used to embrace *the entire field of oratory*) cf. Cic. de Or 1, 4, 14, *sqq* · Quint. 1, 10, 2, *sqq.* (in which latter place, the province of the orator is indicated by the words, ad agendam causam dicendamve sententiam). 2. expr. by causas orare, dicere *to be an excellent p*, causas optime orare, dicere v TO PLEAD (II)

3. causĭdicus (*a mere p.*, a term usu implying some contempt) cf Cic de Or 1, 46, 202, non causidicus *nescio quis*, neque proclamator, aut rabula, etc ; and Quint. 12, 1, 25 (where similar lang is used) Juv. 4. actor (*sc.* causae), Cic Inv. Verr., *init.* See also ADVOCATE

**pleading** (*subs*) expr. by verb v. TO PLEAD. *The p of a cause*, dictio causae, Cic Quint 10, 35.

**pleasant:** I. *Agreeable:* 1. jūcundus (*pleasing, gratifying*). Cic. Manil *imit* · Caes.: *water p. to drink*, aqua potu j, Plin. 6, 32, 37 2. āmoenus (*to the eye*, esp. of *landscape scenery*). *p, luxurious regions*, loca a., voluptaria, Sall. Cat. 11 Cic: v. DELIGHTFUL. *Neut. pl. as subs.: p. regions of the coast*, amoena littorum, Tac. H 3, 76. 3 grātus v. AGREEABLE II. *Humorous, facetious* făcētus, urbānus v. HUMOROUS, WITTY III. *Affable, speaking so as to give pleasure* · blandus (*smooth-speeched*). Nep Alc 1 Cic.

**pleasantly:** I. *Agreeably, enjoyably* · 1. jūcundē *we prolonged supper right p*, prorsus j. produximus coenam, Hor S 1, 5, 70: *to live p*, j. vivere, Cic Coel 6, 13. 2. suāviter (*very p., delightfully*) · Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139 *a smell p. strong*, odos s. gravis, Plin. 25, 9, 70. 3. āmoenē (strictly, of *situation, etc*) · *to live in a house most p. situated*, amoenissime habitare, Plin. Ep 4, 23. Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2 (of *smell*). II. *Amusingly, facetiously:* jōcōsē, festīvē, facētē. v. JOCOSELY, HUMOROUSLY, WITTILY.

**pleasantness:** I. *Enjoyableness:* 1. jūcunditas *the p of life (its enjoyments)*, j vitae, Cic. Fin 1, 18, 59 · *p. and clearness of voice*, vocis j, clāritasque, Quint. 6, prooem. § 11. 2. suāvitas (*charmingness, delightfulness*) Cic de Or. 3, 11, 42 (of *voice and utterance*) · Plin. min 3. āmoenitas (*of places*): v. LOVELINESS (3). II. Of manner, *grace and affability:* 1. lēpos, ōris *abounding in p. and grace*, affluens omni l. ac venustate, Cic. Verr 5, 54, *fin* 2. festīvitas: v. PLEASANTRY.

**pleasantry:** 1. festīvitas *to excel all in p. and humour*, f. et facetiis omnibus praestare, Cic. Br. 48, 177. Join (also): lepos et festivitas, id de Or. 2, 56, 227. 2. făcētiae, arum v ART, HUMOUR 3. lēpos, ōris (*grace and diffusive humour*): *the refined p. of the orator, not of the buffoon*, urbani-

tudis oratorius non scurrilis l, id. Br. 38, *fin.*: cf. *supr.* (1). *To indulge in p.*, iocari, ludere: v. TO JOKE.

**please:** I. *To give pleasure*· **1.** plăceo, 2 (most gen. term with *dat.*)· Ter Cic. Hor. (*pass.*) *To p. greatly*, perplaceo, 2 (rare) Cic Att 3, 23 **2.** dēlecto, 1 (stronger than placeo: with *acc.*) v. TO DELIGHT **3.** arrīdeo, si, sum, 2 (with *dat* rare): Cic Att 14, 21 (illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet): Hor S 1, 10, 89 (N B—An expr. best confined to familiar language) **4.** expr. by grātus, acceptus, cordi, with sum v. AGREEABLE, PLEASING. II. *To meet the wishes of, be agreeable to*

**1.** vidētur, visum est, 2 (*to seem good to* with *dat.*) *if it p s* (*you*), i. e *if you like*, si vidētur, Cic Ac 1, 9, 35 Caes. v. TO SEEM **2.** plăcet, 2 (esp to expr *formal resolutions of deliberative bodies*)· *it p.d* (*was the pleasure of*) *the Senate*, Senatui placere, Cic Ph. 11, 12, 30 Caes. Sall **3.** lĭbet, 2: v. *impl.* (IV.). In making a request, *please. if you p*, sis (= si vis), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19 in sim sense, but stronger, amabo (te) = *I shall be obliged to you* (parenthetically) *p (take care of my Cicero*, cura amabo te, Ciceronem meum Cic Att 2, 2 Ter. III *To give satisfaction to* **1.** expr by prŏbo, approbo, 1 (*gain approval*) *I am not afraid that my labours will fail to p. M Servilius*, non vereor ne M. Servilio officium meum probem, Cic Verr. 4, 38, 82 *he passed through his term of apprenticeship in the art of war so as to p. Suetonius Paullinus*, prima castrorum rudimenta Suetonio Paulino approbavit, Tac Agr 5 so, se probare (approbare) Cic Lig 1, 2 **2.** grātĭfĭcor, 1. v. TO GRATIFY Phr· *to be p.d with oneself*, sibi placere, Cic de Or 2, 4, 15. IV. *To be disposed*· **1.** expr by lĭbet, lĭbuit and lĭbĭtum est, 2 (with *dat*). *do as you p.*, facite quod vobis libet, Ter Ad 5, 9, 34 *if you p* (*if you choose*), si libet, Cic Tusc 5, 15, 45. *as you p*, ut libet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16.

**2** vŏlo, 3, *irr* v. TO WISH. Esp. in contr forms, sis (= si vis), like our *please* v *supr* II, *fin*

**pleasing** (*adj*) I. *Gratifying*· **1** grātus (*of a nature to please*) *to believe anything to be p to the gods*, aliquid dius g esse ducere, Cic Rep 3, 9 Caes. Join. gratus acceptusque, Nep Hann 7 *Very p*, pergratus (=gratissimus). Cic **2.** acceptus v. ACCEPTABLE, FAVOURITE. **3.** expr by *dat* cordi (lit. *to the heart*) *and that his punishment had not been p to the gods*, nec dis cordi fuisse poenam ejus, Liv 6, 20, *extr.* *a torrent of words is p to others*, flumen verborum aliis c. est, Cic Or 16, 53. Ter *To be p*, placēre, arrīdēre (colloq.) v TO PLEASE

II. *Charming, graceful and agreeable*. lēpidus: *of a p. and ladylike figure*, formā l et liberali, Pl. Ep 1, 1, 41 v GRACEFUL, CHARMING

**pleasurable**: jūcundus; nonnihil jucunditatis habens: v PLEASANT.

**pleasurably**: v PLEASANTLY.

**pleasure**: I. *Delight, enjoyment*. **1.** vŏluptas (either in good or bad sense; but when standing alone, esp. in *pl.*, usu. of *sensual gratification*). *bodily* (*sensual*) *p.*, corporis v, Cic. Sen. 12, 39 (by no means, voluptas corporea, nor even, v corporalis; though the latter adj. is used = corporis in later writers; as Sen Gell). *to derive* (*very*) *great p. from any circumstance*, magnam, incredibilem v. ex aliqua re capere, Cic Fam. 3, 2, *extr.*. ib. 5, 7, etc also, v percipere ex aliqua re, id. de Or. 1, 44, 197· and stronger, voluptate perfundi (absol.), id. Br. 50, 188· *a highly refined p.*, v. humanissima, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127 *obscene* (*lascivious*) *p.s*, v obscaenae (= libidines), id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94. **2.** jūcunditas (*enjoyment*; not implying *any vice or excess*): *to unbend and take one's p.*, relaxare animos et dare se jucunditati, id Off. 1, 34, 122. *Relating to p*, voluptarius *a man of p*, homo v., id Tusc. 2, 7, 18 *arguments in favour of p*, disputationes v., id de Or. 3, 17, 62 II. *Gratification, satisfaction*: expr. by grātus *you will give us very great p., if ...*, gratissimum nobis feceris, si..., Cic. Sen 2, 6 Caes (Also, for gratum aliquid facere, gratificari. v TO GRATIFY) III. *Will, liking*. **1.** arbitrium (*authority that is beyond dispute*). *not at the dictate of another, but at their* (*the Roman people's*) *own p*, non ad alterius praescriptum, sed ad suum a., Caes. B. G 1, 36 *on their own account and at their own p*, suo nomine et a., ib 7, 75 Hor Join (alicujus) nutu et arbitrio, Cic R Am. 45, 131 **2.** lĭbīdo, ĭnis, *f* (*mere liking or caprice*) Cic · Sall v CAPRICE, FANCY (II. 5) **3.** expr. by such verbs as, vŏlo, jŭbeo (these two often in combination of *the authoritative decisions of the people of Rome*), placet, vidētur: *it was the p of your ancestors that...*, majores voluerunt ... (with *acc* and *inf*), Cic Agr. 2, 11, 26 *the question was put to the people, is it your will and p .*, rogatus in haec verba populus, velitis jubeatis. .., Liv 22, 10, etc Cic (cf Juv 6, 222, Hoc volo, sic jubeo sit pro ratione voluntas) *such was the p (of the gods)*, sic placitum (dis), Virg Aen 1, 283 Hor *if such is your p (if you wish)*, si placet, Cic Rep. 2, 44 *such was not the p of the gods*, dis aliter visum, Virg Aen 2, 428 Cic v TO PLEASE (II) (N B—Placitum is not used as subs. = arbitrium nor is the phr ad bene placitum supported by authority.) See also WILL, INCLINATION.

**pleasure-grounds**: **1.** horti, orum ("in plurali numero saepe, non tamen semper, dicuntur de iis qui *deliciarum causa* parantur" Forcell s. v.) cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 6, 15: Plin Ep. 8, 18, 11 (fuit tam copiosus, ut amplissimos hortos ... instruxerit pluribus et antiquissimis statuis) In this sense, esp. *dimin.* hortuli, orum Cic Off 3, 14, 58. **2.** vīridārium, or -ārium (*ground set with trees for pleasure*) Cic Att 2, 3, 2 (where the *pl* is used, as in Eng) Suet. Tib 60 (*sing*)

**plebeian** (*adj.*) plēbēius (both in strict sense, *relating to the* plebs, and fig = *low, vulgar*) *distinguished and honourable p families*, amplae et honestae familiae p, Cic Mur 7, 15. Liv Fig: *the p* (*inferior*) *philosophers*, p philosophi, Cic Tusc 1, 23, 55 For fig sense, v. VULGAR, MEAN (II) *The p order*, plebs, plēbis v foll art

**plebeian** (*subs*)· I. *A member of the plebeian order at Rome* **1.** plēbēius (homo, etc.) *to elect no p (as consul)*, neminem plebeium creare, Liv. 6, 40, *fin.*: Cic . the *pl.* can be used without a *subs.*: cf. L. G. § 339, *Obs.* 2

**2.** collect. *the p s, the plebeian order* plebs or plēbes, is (rarely -ēi), *f. the p.s seceded from the patricians*, plebes a patribus secessit, Sall. Cat. 33· so Cic. Br. 14, 54 (where some edd. read plebs, which became the more usual form) Liv. II. In wider sense, *a low-bred person*: homo sordidus (v. MEAN, *adj* II); infimo loco natus, Cic Fl 11, *init* See also IGNOBLE; OBSCURE; LOWER (II.) (Not homo plebeius, in this sense.)

**pledge** (*subs*) I. *Something put in pawn*: pignus, ŏris and ĕris, *n.*. Caes · Dig v PAWN, MORTGAGE. II. *A security for something*: **1.** pignus *to give a great p. to any one that....*, magnum p. dare alicui (foll by *acc* and *inf*), Cic Ph. 1, 2, 4. *he offered his hand as a p of reconciliation*, dextram reconciliatae gratiae p obtulit, Curt 6, 7, *extr.*: esp. *a p. of love*; denoting *children or other near relatives*, Ov. M. 3, 134 (in apposition with natos natasque): Tac. Ger. 7 (absol., in proximo pignora = liberi, conjuges, etc.) **2.** arrha or arra, ae, *f.*; arrhābo, ōnis, *m* (strictly, AN EARNEST, q. v. also in gen sense) Ter Heaut 3, 3, 42 (v Parry, ad l.) III. *A solemn promise*· Phr.. *to take a p*, obligare fidem suam, verbis conceptis sese obligare *or* obstringere: v. TO PLEDGE.

**pledge (v)**· I. *To put in pawn*: expr by obligo, 1: v. TO MORTGAGE, PAWN II. *To p. oneself*, i. e *to give a solemn assurance on any point*: spondeo, rĕcĭpio (*to take the responsibility of anything on oneself*), prōmitto, etc v TO ENGAGE Phr.: *to p. one's word*, fidem suam obligare, Cic. Ph 5, 18, *fin*, obstringere, Plin 7, 1, 1 *you may p my services to the people of Furmum*, Firmanis fidem meam obliga, Plin Ep 6, 18, 2

**pledgee**: v MORTGAGEE

**Pleiades**: **1** Vergĭlĭae, arum (the true Lat. name of the constellation): *the rising, setting of the P*, Vergiliarum exortus, occasus, Varr R R 1, 28 *they begin at the spring rising of the P s*, a Vergiliis vernis exortis incipiunt, ib. 2, 11 Col Cic N D 2, 44, 112 (poet).

**2.** Plēiădes, um, *f* (Gk. Πλειάδες· hence by contr 3 syll – ⏑ ⏑; less freq. 4 syll, Plēĭădes, [Ion = Πληιάδες] Virg G 1, 138) Ov. F 3, 105 *Sing.* Pleias (⏑ –), Virg. G. 4, 233.

**plenary**: plēnus, perfectus v. FULL, COMPLETE

**plenipotentiary**: lēgātus gen. term cf Liv. 21, 6, where the legati are described as *possessing the fullest powers* et *pass* More precisely, *legatus cui (ex Senatus auctoritate) libera potestas permittitur* (cf. Cic. in Vat 15, 35), cui libere ad summam rerum consulendi licentia permittitur (cf. Sall. Jug. 103; and Caes B C 3, 31) (N B—Not legatus cum auctoritate missus· cf Cic. Vat. l. c.; and, Ph. 8, 8, 23 from which passages it appears that *every ambassador* carries with him the auctoritas of those who commission)

**plenitude**: plēnĭtūdo, plēnĭtas: v. FULLNESS.

**plenteous**: v. PLENTIFUL.

**plentiful**: **1.** largus· *the sun fills the earth with p light*, sol terras l luce complet, Cic. N. D 2, 19, 49 Lucr · Virg Join largus et exundans, Juv.

**2.** cōpĭōsus (less freq in this sense: usu = *plentifully supplied*, v foll. art) *water sweet and p*, liquor dulcis et c, Phaedr 4, 9, 7 *a p stock of words*, c verborum supellex, Quint 8, prooem. § 28 **3.** über, ĕris (with the additional notion of *productiveness and richness*) *p. harvests*, u. fruges, Hor. Od 4, 15, 5· *most p fruit*, uberrimi fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156 cf. id. Q. Fr 3, 1, 2, aqua profluens et *uber* (where *irrigation* is referred to): Hor See also ABUNDANT *A p. supply*, (satis) magna copia v. PLENTY, ABUNDANCE.

**plentifully**: 1 largē Cic · Hor. (Less freq largĭter, Pl Caes.) Join large et copiose, Cic N D 2, 47, 121. **2.** cōpĭōsē Cic (v. *supr.*). See also ABUNDANTLY

**plentifulness**: largĭtas Cic N. D. 2, 62, 156 See also PLENTY

**plenty**: cōpia Cic Par 6, 2, 47 *p. of milk*, c lactis, Virg E 1, 82 Personified, Hor Ep. 1, 12, *extr.* See also ABUNDANCE Sometimes sātis, with *part. gen.* may serve *p of eloquence, little wisdom*, satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall Cat 5 *To have p* of anything, abundare, suppeditare, etc.. v TO ABOUND

**pleonasm**: plĕonasmus (Gk. πλεονασμός) Mart. Cap: written by Quint. as Greek, and defined as, vitium adjectionis, Inst 1, 5, 40: also as, abundans super necessitatem oratio, Caecil. ib. 9, 3, 46. Modern writers use, *abundantia loquendi*.

**pleonastic**: Phr: *the language is p.*, supervacuis verbis oneratur oratio, Quint 8, 3, 53. or simply, *abundat oratio*. cf. preced. art.

**plethora**: plēthŭra. Veg Vet. 1, 35.

**pleurisy**: pleurītis, ĭdis, *f.*: Vitr. 1, 6, 3 in Cels, morbus qui πλευριτικὸς nominatur, 4, 6. *init* : or pure Lat.

laterum dolores, id 5, 28, 6 *Suffering from p*, pleuriticus. Plin 27, 4, 3

**pleuritic**, pleurīticus: v. preced art

**pliability**: lentĭtia, lentor Plin v. FLEXIBLE Or expr. by *adj* v. PLIANT, FLEXIBLE.

**pliable** } **pliant** } **I.** *Easily bent* flexĭbĭlis, flexĭlis, lentus, etc v FLEXIBLE **II.** Of the mind or character, *easily influenced*. **1.** flexĭbĭlis Cic Att 10, 11, 1 (Or expr. by flecto *pliable as wax in the way of vice*, cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A P. 163 *tender and unformed minds are pliable*, facile flectuntur animi teneri et rudes, cf Cic Leg. 1, 17, *fin*) **2.** mollis, e (*soft, yielding*) *a p. and easily governed age*, aetas m. et aetatis regi, Ov. A. A 1, 10 so, molles anni, id H. 1, 111 (Cf. Cic. Att. 1, 17, mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam amicitiam) **3.** mōbĭlis, e Virg G. 3, 165 (m aetas) but mobilis usu refers rather to *quick changefulness* than *pliancy*

**plight** (*subs*) Phr. *in sorry p.*, (male) peditus, pessime ornatus (facetē) Pl cf male mulcatus, Phaedr 1, 3, 9 · v. STATE, CONDITION

**plight** (*v.*) v TO PLEDGE

**plinth**: plinthus, i, *m* and *f* Vitr. 4, 7, 3 Also, plinthis, ĭdis, *f*. (strictly, *dimin*) id.

**plod**: Phr. *to p on*, *tardo gradu sed continenter* ire, progredi

**plodding** (*adj*) Phr. *a p. fellow*, *tardo quodam pertinacique ingenio homo* (?)

**plot** (*subs*) **I.** *Of ground*. **1.** mŏdus (agri) Hor. S 2, 6, 1 **2.** āgellus (*a small farm or field*) · Cic. N D 3, 35, 86 *A good-sized p of land*, aliquantum agri, id Off 1, 10, 33. **II.** *Deep scheme* · **1.** conjūrātio v. CONSPIRACY **2.** consilium (gen term whereas conjuratio implies *the formal banding together of conspirators*) · *parties to a p*, consilii participes, Sall. Cat 17 · v. SCHEME **III.** *Of a drama* argūmentum (fabulae) Ter. Ad. prol 22: Pl. Quint.

**plot** (*v*) i e. *to scheme* · **1.** conjūro, 1: Sall. Cat 18: Cic: v TO CONSPIRE **2.** mōlior, 4 (*to scheme and contrive, often in an underhand way*) *p.ang to seize the crown*, moliens de regno occupando, Cic. Rep. 2, 35 Liv. Join struere et moliri [aliquid calamitatis alicui], id. Clu. 64, *init* See also TO CONTRIVE

**plotter**: v. CONSPIRATOR.

**plough** (*subs.*): ārātrum Cic Virg. Also by meton. vŏmer, ĕris, *m*. (*the share*) Virg Aen. 7, 798 (exercent vomere colles) v PLOUGHSHARE

**plough** (*v.*) āro, 1 (both with and without object expr): *p stubbed*, nudus ara, Virg. G. 1, 299 Cic. et *pass* Fig.: *to p the sea*, a. aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: *she p.s her brow with wrinkles*, frontem rugis arat, Virg Aen. 7, 417. *Comps* (1). exaro, 1 (*to p. up or out*) *to p. up burying grounds*, sepulcra ex., Cic Leg 2, 23, 58: *to p. up ground over again*, locum de integro ex, Col 2, 18 cf. Varr 1, 10, *jugum*...quod juncti boves uno die exarare possint (*p. throughout*). (2). ĭnăro, 1 (*to p in*): *to p in bean-stalks as manure*, fabalia pro stercore in, Varr R. R. 1, 23, *med.*: Cato: Plin (3). circumăro, 1 (*to p. round*) · Liv Special terms are proscindere agrum, *to p. lightly, give land its "first ploughing,"* offringĕre, *to give it the second*, and hrare, *the third* (see Conington on Virg G. 1, 97). add to these, vervăgo, 3, *to p. up land that has lain fallow* · Col 11, 2, *ad init*. Phr *to p. the sea*, scindere freta, Ov. M. 11, 463; secare, Virg Aen 10, 147 sulcare: v. TO FURROW

**plough-boy**: būbulcus: v. PLOUGHMAN. In fig. sense, agrestis. v. BOORISH.

**—— horse**: *equus (? caballus) arator: cf. bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5, *med.*

**ploughing** (*subs.*): ārātio (rare in this sense) Col . Plin. (Usu expr by verb v TO PLOUGH)

**plough-man**: 1 būbulcus (qui "inter arandum *boves* gubernat," Gesn Lex. Rust) Col 1, 9, *init* et *pass* Varr. Virg **2.** ārātor (in prose, oftener = farmer, esp *on the public lands*) Col 1 c (= bubulcus) Hor. Od 1, 4, 3. (N.B—I hough bubulcus strictly means *the driver of a team of plough-oxen*, it is the proper word for gen use.)

**——share**: vŏmer (less freq. vōmis), ĕris, *m* *to turn up the soil with the p*, vomere versare humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 725 *to sink the p but a very little depth*, tenui sulco imprimere v., Plin. 17, 17, 4, 3.

**——tail**: stīva: Virg

**plover**: *charādrius (Linn)

**pluck** (*subs.*) *viscera veterinaria For fig sense, v COURAGE, SPIRIT.

**pluck** (*v*) **I.** *To gather* flowers, fruit, etc: **1.** carpo, psi, ptum, 3 *to p a rose*, rosam c, Virg G. 4, 134 Ov Col So, dēcerpo, 3 *to p. the fresh flowers*, novos d flores, Lucr.: Virg., Ov. **2.** lĕgo, 3 v TO GATHER (II) **II.** *To strip off the feathers* of birds, etc.. vello, 1, vulsum, 3. *to p geese*, anseres v, Plin. 10, 22, 27 (also, plumam [anserum] v, Col. 8, 13) Suet (Avi pennas evellere, *to p. out the wing feathers or quills*. cf Phaedr 1, 3, 8) See also foll. artt.

**— off**: **1.** āvello, 3 *to p off unripe fruit from trees*, poma ex arboribus cruda a., Cic. Sen. 19, *fin*. **2.** dērīpio, ŭi, reptum, 3 (*to tear or snatch off* chiefly poet.) Ov.: Hor

**—— out**: **1.** ēvello, 3 *to p out any one's tongue*, linguam alicui e, Cic Sext 28, 60 *to p. out hairs*, capillos e, Phaedr 2, 2, 10 **2.** ēripio, 3 v. TO TEAR OUT.

**—— up**: **I.** Lit. **1.** ēvello, 3 *to p (pull) up a tree*, arborem e., Liv 33, 5, *med.* **2.** ēruo, 1, ūtum, 3 *to p up (a plant) by the roots*, radicitus e, Plin 21, 11, 36. **II.** Fig Phr *to p up courage*, adesse animo (of *more than one*, animis), Cic Mil 2, 4 (less colloq. than Eng) animum (animos) recipere a pavore (*after being seized with panic*), Liv 2, 50, *fin.*, timorem omittere, Cic. l. c

**plug** (*subs*): perh obtūrāculum, obtūrāmentum · v. STOPPER

**plug** (*v*): obtūro, 1 v. TO STOP UP.

**plum**: prūnum (strictly, *sloe;* but used as generic term) cf. Ov M 13, 817 (p generosa) Plin *The tree*, prunus, i, *f*. Col · Plin. *A p.-cake*, *placenta uvis passis mixta

**plumage**: plūmae, pennae: v. FEATHER

**plumber**: artifex plumbārius · Vitr. 8, 6 (7), 11. Also simply, plumbarius · Dig.

**plumb-line**: v. PLUMMET.

**plume** (*subs.*) · penna v FEATHER As *ornament for a helmet*, crista, Virg Aen 3, 468 Liv.

**plume** (*v*). v TO PRIDE (oneself).

**plumelet**: pinnŭla. Pl. Am. prol 143 Col.

**plummet**: **1** perpendĭcŭlum *to examine columns by the p*, columnas ad p. exigere, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 51, 133. Vitr. **2.** linea (strictly, *the line*, as perpendiculum, *the lead*) Join: perpendiculo et linea [uti], Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, *ad init.*

**plump** (*adj*) · nītĭdus (*sleek*) · Join: pinguis et nitidus bene curata cute, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, *extr.*. v. SLEEK Phr. · *what makes you so p.*, unde sic nites? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? Phaedr. 3, 7, *init*

**plumper**: Phr: *to give a candidate a p*, *uni soli ex candidatis suffragari.

**plumpness**: nītor (corporis) Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10 (v. Parry, ad l).

**plumy**: plūmōsus. Prop. Plin.

**plunder** (*subs.*): **I.** *In war or open depredation*: **1.** praeda (*booty*): *to carry off p. from a country*, praedas ex (agro) agere, Sall. Jug. 32; p facere, Nep Chab 2 Cic **2.** rāpīna (*act of plundering*) v PILLAGE Rarely = praeda Virg Aen 8, 263 (in *pl*). *To live by p*, (ex) rapto vivere v ROBBERY **II.** *Stolen goods* furta, orum Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 171 Hor

**plunder** (*v*) praedor, 1: v. TO PILLAGE See also TO ROB

**plunderer**: **1.** praedātor Cic. Cat 2, 9, *fin* **2.** dīreptor (*pillager*): Cic l c In fig sense, expilātor, fūr, etc v THIEF, ROBBER.

**plundering** (*subs.*) **1.** rāpīna, etc v PILLAGE **2.** praedātio Vell 2, 73 Tac

**plundering** (*adj*) · **1.** praedātōrius · *p squadrons*, p classes, Liv 29, 28 **2.** praedābundus (*in the act of plundering*) · Sall. Jug. 90 Liv (Also praedator is used *adj* Sall. Jug. 44, exercitus, praedator ex socius: L. G. § 598)

**plunge** (*v*). **A** Trans. · **I.** *To dip in water, etc.* mergo, si, sum, 3 *to p chickens in the water*, pullos in aquam m., Cic N D 2, 3, 7 foll. by sub and *abl* = *to whelm beneath*, Virg Aen 6, 342 *Frequent.* mergo, 1 (*to p again and again, as in sheep-washing*), id G. 3, 447 *Comps* (1) immergo, 3 (more freq than simple verb in present sense): *to p. the hands in boiling water*, manus in aquam ferventem i, Plin 28, 6, 15. Cic. Tim 11 less freq. with *dat* : Ov Plin. (2) dēmergo, 3 with in and *acc*, Lucr. 6, 149 also *abl*, Suet Tib 2 (*3*) submergo, 3 (*to p. beneath, submerge*) Virg : Ov **II** *To thrust deep*. Phr. *to p a sword into the bowels*, demittere in ilia ferrum, Ov M 4, 119 Pl so, ensem condere in pectore, Virg. Aen 9, 347; or with simple *abl*, Ov M 13, 459 also, recondere (*to p deep*), Virg Aen 10, 387 Ov (Not mergo in this sense, unless as a strongly fig expr. cf Ov. M 3, 249) **III.** *To bring into*, esp in such phr. as *to p one's country into war*, perh patriam bello illigare (*to entangle, involve*), cf Liv. 32, 21, *ad med*

**B** Intrans **I.** *Into water, etc* expr. by mergo, immergo, dēmergo, with *pron refl.*, also as *refl. pass.* *to p in the sea* (= *dive*, of birds), se in mari mergere, Cic. N D. 2, 49, *init.* · so, in aquam se immergere, Plin 11, 25, 30. (N B—The acc. serves to indicate the act of *plunging into the water;* the abl., the *place where it is done.*) See also TO DIVE. **II.** Fig, *to rush headlong into* Phr *he p.d into the thick of the enemy's swords*, inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just. 33, 2 *to p. in sensual delights*, in voluptates se mergere, Liv. 23, 18, *med.*. cf ingurgitare se in flagitia (*to be quite swallowed up in vicious excess*), Cic. in Pis. 18, 42; also, effundere se in libidine (*to indulge to excess*), id Par. 3, 1, 21.

**plunge** (*subs*): expr by verb v. preced art.

**—— bath**: **1.** piscīna (*a swimming-bath, either hot or cold*): Suet. Ner 27 · Plin Ep. 2, 17, 11 v. Gierig ad l **2.** nātātio (*any kind of swimming - place, natural or artificial*; whereas the piscina was *part of a bathing establishment*) Cels. 3, 27, 1 **3.** pūteus (*a well like bath or tank of cold water · often taken after exercise in the* calida piscina) Plin Ep 5, 6, 25

**pluperfect**: praeteritum plus quam perfectum (tempus) Prisc 8, 39.

**plural**: plūrālis, e Quint. 1, 6, 25, etc. (Also pluralīvus [less good], Gell. 19, 8) *In the p*, pluraliter, Quint l. c · Sen. Phr. *to be used in the p*, multitudinis numero appellari, Gell. l. c. *to be incapable of a p sense*, multitudinis significationem non pati, l. c (N B.—Avoid pluralitas = multitudinis numerus)

**pluralist**: *qui plurium (compluriun) beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum reditus capit; plurium beneficiorum clericus

**plurality**: multĭtūdo: cf PLURAL (*fin.*). Or expr. by plures, complures.

*it is usual for them to have a p. of wives*, plures singulis solent esse nuptae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78 (R and A.) (Plures = *more than one*), complures, *a good many, several.*) (Pluralitas late and bad.)

**plush**: *textilium genus quoddam villosum ac molle.

**ply**: I. *to use with diligence*. exerceo, 2 *to p. the loom*, telam ex., Ov. M. 6, 145 cf Virg G. 8, 378, ex labores (like Gray's, "busy housewife *ply her evening toil*") v. TO EXERCISE.

**pneumatic**: *pneumăticus as scient. t. t.

**pneumatics**: *pneumătica, orum as scient. t. t.

**poach**: I. *To take game unlawfully*: *feras contra legem capere; feras intercipere. II. *To cook eggs in a pan*: frigo, 3: v. TO FRY.

**poacher**: perh. *ferarum interceptor.

**pock-mark**: *variolarum nota, cicatrix. v. TO PIT (I.).

**pocket** (*subs.*): no exact word perh. *sacculus vestimento assutus (N.B — For *pocket = purse*, see latter word.)

**pocket** (v.): Phr. *to p. money (dishonestly)*, pecuniam intercipere (cf. Tac. A. 4, 45, *int.*, pecunias e publico *intercipiebat* (Claud.. cogebat); p. avertere (with ref. *to public funds* v. TO EMBEZZLE) *to p. an affront or injury*, contumeliam perpeti, Iet. Enn. 1, 1, 3; injuriam accipere et mussitare (*to hold one's tongue about it*), id. Ad. 2, 1, *extr.*

**pocket-book**: pugillares (*sc.* tabellae, libelli): i. e. *tablets, note-book of a size to carry in one's hand*. Plin. Sen. v. NOTE-BOOK. Also, pugillaria, ium: Cat. Gell. If used for *notes of moneys paid and received*, adversaria, orum. Cic. R. Com. 2, 5, *sqq.*

—— **edition**: *liber minori forma: M. L.

—— **handkerchief**: sūdārium: v. HANDKERCHIEF.

—— **money**: perh. pĕcŭlium: v. PIN-MONEY.

**pod**: siliqua. *cheating p.s (with little or nothing in them)*, s. fallaces, Virg G. 1, 195: Varr. Plin. Also, valvulae, arum (*of the double shucks of pulse, etc.*) Col. 6, 10.

**podded**: *siliquas habens; cujus siliquae jam increverunt.

**poem**: 1. poēma, ātis, *n.*: *dat.* and *abl. pl.*, -is rather than -ibus (usu. a *single compositum in verse*, whereas carmen often denotes *verse as poetry generally*). *to compose a p.*, p. condere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; componere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, pangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40. (N.B — Poema facere = *to write poetry*: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217 id. Ac. 1, 3, 9.) *Dimin.* pōēmātium, *a small or short p.*: Plin. min. Aus. 2. carmen, inis, *n.* (strictly, *whatever is or can be sung*: cf. *supra*). *the poems of Livius*, carmina Livi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69: *a funeral p.*, c. funebre, Quint. 8, 2, 8: see also VERSE, POETRY.

**poesy**: poēsis, is, *f.* Quint. 12, 11, 26. v. POETRY.

**poet**: 1. pōēta, ae, *m.*: Cic. *pass.* *a better versifier than p.*, versificator quam p. melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89. Hor. 2. vātes, is, *m.* (poet.) Hor. Od. 1, 1, *extr.*

**poetaster**: perh. poēta mediocris: cf. Hor. A. P. 373: sometimes even, poeta malus (when the term is used contemptuously). See also VERSIFIER. (N.B. — Poetillae, in Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4, is f. l. for postilla: poetaster is late and unclass.)

**poetess**: pōētria. Cic. Coel. 27, *init.* also, poetrix, īcis, Pers. prol. 13 (*al* poetrias, *acc. pl.* of poetria).

**poetical**: 1. pōēticus. Cic. Hor. 2. mūsicus (archaic in this sense) Ter. Ph. prol. 18. Phr.. *p. endowments*, ingenium (v. GENIUS) *to practise p. composition*, versus scribere: v. VERSE.

**poetically**: pōētĭcē (*after the manner of poets*): Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9 (p. loqui). Plin. min. (Where = *in a manner befitting a poet, beautifully*, use venuste, pulchre, speciose: v. BEAUTIFULLY.)

**poetics**: ars poetica. Hor.

**poetry**: I. *The art or accomplishment*: 1. pōētice, ēs; and -a, ae (Gr. ποιητική) *p. the reformer of life*, emendatrix vitae poetica, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 *to dabble in p.* (without sinister meaning), poeticen attingere, Nep. Att. 18. 2. poēsis, is, *f.*.. Quint. 12, 11, 26. II. *That which is composed*: 1. poēsis *the entire p. of Anacreon is erotic*, Anacreontis tota p. est amatoria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, *extr.* Hor. A. P. 361. 2. poēma, ātis, *n.* (usu. *a single composition*) *to write p. (be a poet)*, poema facere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 9. 3. carmen, inis, *n. epic p.*, c. epicum, Quint. 10, 1, 62 *history is a sort of prose p.*, historia quodammodo solutum c., id. 10, 1, 31 Cic. 4. versūs, uum v. VERSE. Phr.. *that is the language of p.* *hoc est poetice loqui; genus hoc loquendi est a poetis petitum (v. POETICAL) *those persons take away all the p. of life*, *isti omne quod Musas sapit et vita tollunt; vitae quasi lumen decusque adimunt.

**poignancy**: 1. acerbĭtas (*distressingness*): *the p. of extreme sorrow*, summi luctus a., Cic. Fam. 5, 16, *init.* (Ottener expl. by *adj.* v. POIGNANT.) 2. magnĭtūdo (gen. term) Sen. Cons. Helv. 1, 4 (*m. doloris*). Phr. *this adds to the p. of my grief*, (hoc) dolorem meum exulceret. Plin. Ep. 1, 12, *init.*, in sim. sense, dolorem exagitare, Cic. Att. 3, 7, *med.* *p. of sarcasm*, aculei contumeliarum, id. de Or. 2, 55, *init.*

**poignant**: 1. acerbus (*bitter, distressing*) *to experience the most p. grief*, acerbissimum dolorem haurire, Cic. Coel. 24, 59. Join magnum et acerbum dolorem [commovere], id. Verr. 4, 21, 47. 2. ācer, cris, cre (*keen*): *p. repentance*, a. poenitentia, Tac. H. 3, 51. *p. grief*, a. dolor, Virg. Aen. 7, 291. Phr.. *to feel the most p. grief* (less strong than Eng.), summo dolore affici, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, *init* *to try to check grief, while it is fresh and p.*, dolori, dum recens saevit, occurrere, Sen. Cons. Helv. *init. grief becomes less p.*, dolor vires suas frangit, ib. *how p. is his wit*, *qui sunt dicacitatis illius aculei: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, *init.*

**poignantly**: Phr. *to feel p.*, summo s. acerbo (acerbissimo) dolore affici. v. POIGNANT.

**point** (*subs.*) I. *Sharp end*: 1. ācūmen, inis, *n.* *p. of a stilus*, a stili, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151 *of an arrow*, Ov. M. 8, 353 Lucr. 2. *of a spear, etc.* cuspis, idis, *f.* Virg. Aen. 5, 208 Ov. v. SPIKE. 3. *of a sword or cutting instrument*, mūcro, ōnis, *m. swords without p.s*, sine m. gladii, Liv. 22, 46, *med.* *tapering to the p.* (of a ploughshare), in mucronem fastigiatus, Plin. 18, 18, 48. *the p. of a sickle*, falcis m., Col. 4, 25. poet. by meton. = *sword*: Virg. *pass.* (N.B — Aculeus in this sense is doubtful in Liv. 38, 21, aculeus sagittae *aut glandis*, the sense is *sting, agony.*) Phr.. *to use the p. of the sword in fighting*, punctim (*opp.* caesim, *with the edge*) ferire, Veg. Mil. 1, 12; punctim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46, *med.* II. Fig., *the sting or telling feature of an epigram, etc.* ācŭleus (*a sting*) *an epigram requires to have a p. to it*, *epigramma quasi aculeos quosdam in se habere oportet: cf. Cic. Br. 9, *extr.* *his own epigrams have often little p.*, ipse hebetes interdum figit aculeos, Morhof, i. p. 1060. *having p.*, salsus (v. WITTY) *without p.*, frigidus, insulsus (v. POINTLESS). III. *Mathematical*: punctum. Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116. IV. *A particular*: esp. in phr., *the main p.* 1. summa: *just the main p.s*, ipsae summae rerum [atque sententiae], Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18 Liv. Join summa [judicii] causaque tota, i. e. *the real p. at issue*: Cic. Quint. 9, 32. 2. caput, ĭtis, *n.*: *the main p. of a letter*, c. litterarum, Cic. Ph. 2, 31, 77 *the leading p.s of a subject*, capita rerum, id. Br. 44, 164. 3. cardo, inis, *m.* v. GIST. Phr. *to touch on the main p.s of a thing*, aliquid summatim attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44 Cic. *in every p.*, omni ex parte, Cic. Am. 21, 79: *let us return to the p. we digressed from*, eo unde huc digressi sumus revertamur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, *fin.*: v. PARTICULAR (*subs.*). V. *Matter of dispute*: quaestio. v. QUESTION. *The p. in dispute is* .., quaeritur..., Cic. de Or. 2, 24, *extr.* (agitur = *the matter is at stake*).

VI. *Exact place*: Phr. *at this very p.*, hoc ipso in loco *at the very same p. and time*, eodem loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. in Pis. 9, 21 (v. MOMENT) *at this p. the enemy had the advantage*, *ex hac parte (aciei) hostes superiores erant. VII. *Position*: esp. in such phrr. as, *to this point*, to this point *have I brought matters*, huc rem deduxi, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4 *have matters reached such a p. as this?* huccine omnia recidere unt? id. Verr. 5, 63, 163. So eo, *to such a p.* or *pass*: v. PASS, *subs.* VIII. *Degree*, in such phrr. as *to such a p.* v. PITCH, *subs.* IX. *Eve, verge*, in phr. *on the p. of....* expr. by in eo est (*impers.*) *when he was on the p. of being arrested*, quum in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, Nep. Paus. 5 *when the soldiers were on the p. of scaling the walls*, quum in eo esset ut in muros evaderent miles, Liv. 2, 21. A like sense may be expr. by, haud multum abfuit, nihil propius factum (implying that something was *very near taking place*): v. NARROW, *adv.* (*fin.*) *on the p. of death*, moribundus. Cic. Sext. 39, 85 (*morientes, on one's death-bed.* cf. Cic. Sen. 22, *init.*; moribundus, *in the very article of death*) X. *A small character, a dot or accent*: 1. apex, icis, *m.* Quint. 1, 7, 2 (*mark of quantity*) Lexx. s. v. κεραία. 2. distinctio. v. STOP. *The vowel p.s* (Hebrew), *puncta vocalia, Gr. (N.B.—For *point of view*, v. VIEW.)

**point** (*v.*): I. *To sharpen, make pointed*: 1. praeăcuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 Cato R. R. 40 freq. in *p. part.* v. POINTED. 2. exăcuo, 3 Virg. G. 1, 264 Col. 3. fastīgo, 1 (*to slope, taper*) v. POINTED. II. *To indicate*. v. TO POINT OUT. III. *To mark with points*: 1. interpungo, 3 v. TO PUNCTUATE. 2. fastīgo, 1 (*to mark with accents, etc.*) Mart. Cap.

—— **out**: I. *To show*: 1. monstro, 1 *to be p'd out with the finger*, digito monstrari, Pers. 1, 28 with digitus, index may be added, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26 (indice monstraret digito). Comps. commonstro, demonstro (in same sense), Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76 Cic. de Or. 1, 46, *fin.* 2. significo, 1 v. TO INDICATE, SIGNIFY. Phr. *to p. out a fountain with the finger*, digitum ad fontem intendere, Cic. l. c. II. *To mark out for some purpose* nōto, dēsigno, 1. v. TO MARK OUT.

**point-blank**: Phr.: *to shoot p.*, *ex adverso directeque tela (tormenta) mittere (?) *a p. question*, directa percunctatio, Liv. 21, 19, *init.*: *to be refused p.*, sine fuco et fallaciis negari, Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init.*

**pointed** (*adj.*): I. Lit. 1. praeăcūtus. *p. tops (of stakes)*, p. cacumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *beams slightly p. at the bottom*, tigna paulum ab imo pr., ib. 4, 17 Cato Sall. 2. ācūtus *a p. nose*, a. nasus, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 114 *very sharply p.*, acutissimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. 3. ācūmĭnātus (rare) Plin. 18, 35, 79. 4. expr. by circumi. *tapering and p.*, in fastigium exactus; in mucronem migrans, Plin. 11, 37, 45; in mucronem fastigatus, ib. 2, 25, 22. II. Fig.: 1. salsus: v. WITTY, PUNGENT. 2. ācŭleātus (*stinging*): Cic. Att. 14, 18. cf. POINT (II.).

**pointedly**: perh. plānē, apertē. v. EXPLICITLY, PLAINLY.

**pointer**: I. *Anything which points*: index, ĭcis, *c.*: esp. *the forefinger, used as a p.*.. Cic.: Hor. II. *A kind of hound*: *canis avicularius (Linn.).

**pointless**: 1. frīgĭdus (*cold and flat*). opp to salsus, Cic de Or 2, 64, 260. Join frigidus, ineptus, Quint 8, 5, 30; frigidus et inanis, id. 10, 2, 17. **2.** insulsus esp with a negative *e g.* non insulsum genus (ridiculi), *by no means dull or pointless*, Cic 1 c § 259. **3.** perh hĕbes, ētis v. POINT (II) (Obtusus, Cic N. D. 1, 25, 70 = *stupid, absurd*)

**pointing** (*subs*) v PUNCTUATION

**poise** (*v*) libro, 1 (*to hold in equilibrium*) *by what weights the earth is p d*, quibus librata (sit) terra ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, *extr* Ov. Fig. · of *an empire*, Tac H 1, 16, *init* Of one *in act to throw · long p ing (the weapon) he lets fly*, diu librans jacit, Virg Aen. 10, 480 *That which serves to p anything*, librāmen, ĭnis, *n* Liv 42, 65, *med*, also, librāmentum, ib 63, *med.*

**poison** (*subs*) **1.** vēnēnum (in older Lat, with epith malum, as it denotes strictly *any potent drug*) *to murder any one by p*, veneno aliquem necare, Cic. Clu 10, *extr* tollere (*to make away with*), ib 60, 165 intercipere (*to cut off*), Tac Agr 44 *to give any one p in bread*, v dare (alicui) in pane, Cic Clu 62, 173 *to eat or drink p*, v. comedere, epotare, ib . *to employ slow p s*, lenibus uti v., id Att 2, 21, *init*, *a very rapid, deadly p*, v velocissimum ac praesentaneum, Suet. Ner 33; v. praesens, Plin. 16, 10, 20 (but praesens has usually a good sense, cf Virg G. 2, 127) also, v. peremptorium, praesentarium, Apul *to brew p s*, venena coquere, Liv 8, 19, *med* · *indications and traces of p*, indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic Clu 10, *extr* Fig of *discord*, Liv 3, 67, *med* (venenum hujus urbis)· Hor **2.** toxĭcum (Gr τοξικόν strictly, *for arrows*: also, in gen. sense, late) Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 11 (in proper sense) Suet. Ner. 35, *jin* (= venenum). **3.** virus, i, *n* (*any strong or venomous fluid*): Virg G 1, 129 (malum virus, of *serpents*) Ov. 4. mĕdĭcāmentum *to compound p s*, m. coquere, Liv 8, 18 (= venena) Plin. Also, mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n* Tac *To impregnate with p*, venēno, 1 (= veneno imbuere, tingere) v. TO POISON. (N.B.—In fig sense, use rather pestis v PLAGUE, SCOURGE)

**poison** (*v*) |. *To impregnate with poison* · **1.** vēnēno, 1: rare except in *p. part*, venenatus. *e g*, v. telum, *a p'd arrow*, Cic. Quint 2, 8 Ov. **2.** expr. by vēnēnum, toxĭcum, with a verb *p.'d arrows*, imbuta tela veneno, Ov Tr 4, 1, 77 *to p arrows*, sagittas toxico tingere, Plin 16, 10, 20 Phr *a p'd cup*, poculum cui infusum est venenum, cf Cic Ph. 11, 6, 13 *to administer a p'd cup*, venenum in poculo dare, cf. id Clu 60, 166 ||. *To kill by poison* Phr veneno tollere, ne care, etc ; venenum alicui dare: v POISON, *subs.* (*init.*) *to try to p any one*, aliquem veneno aggredi, Suet. Ner. 33, *med* : see also POISONING.

**poisoned** (*part. adj*) vēnēnātus: v. TO POISON (I).

**poisoner**: **1.** vēnēfĭcus, *f.* -a· Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7 Hor Quint (*fem.* esp. of *women who practised incantations*). **2.** vēnēnārius: Suet. Ner. 33 Petr Phr. *a woman that was a notorious p.*, famosa veneficus mulier, Tac. A 3, 7 *a skilful p.*, artifex veneficiorum: cf. ib. 12, 66

**poisoning** (*subs.*): **1.** vēnēfĭcium *to accuse of p*, de veneficiis accusare, Cic. R. Am. 32, 90· *the charge of p.*, veneficii crimen, id. Clu 60, 166 : *condemned for p.*, veneficii damnatus, Tac A. 12, 66. **2.** expr. by vēnēnum *to be guilty of p*, venenum malum facere, Vet. Lex in Cic. Clu. 54, 148. *to dispel suspicion of p.*, veneni suspicionem tollere, ib. 65, 184, et *pass.*

**poisonous**: **1.** vēnēnātus *p vipers*, v. colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27 Plin. (who has *compar.*, N H. 32, 2, 12). **2.** virūlentus (rare): Gell. **3.** mălus. esp. in phr. malum venenum (v POISON). esp. poet., *fed on p. herbs*, mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 2 471 Hor. **4.** noxius Tac A 14, 52 (n medicamen).

**poisonousness**: v POISONOUS

**poke** (*subs.*) Phr *to buy a pig in a p*, nearest expr perh, aleam emere (*to buy anything uncertain, as a draught of fishes*), Ulp Dig 18, 1, 8 (R and A)

**poke** (*v*) Phr *to p any one in the ribs*, alicui latus fodicare, Hor Ep 1, 6, 51 in like sense, fodere, Ter Hec 3, 5, 17 *to p (push) the guests right and left with the elbows*, cubitis trudere hinc et inde convivas, Mart 3, 82, 6 (v. TO THRUST): *to p. the fire*, perh ignem fodere (Gr. τὸ πῦρ σκαλεύειν) for which also scrutari, Hor. S 2, 3, 276 (ignem gladio scrutari, *to p. the fire with a sword*, Prov ): *to p about*, v. TO GROPE

**poker**: perh rūtābŭlum (*a utensil for raking coals out of an oven* but the words of Festus, "inventur tamen positum *pro eo rith membro*," lead to the inference that it was a sort of poker): Paul. Diac 16

**polar**: arcticus. septentrionālis (both only of *the north*) v NORTHERN Phr *the southern p regions*, *loca quae Australi oris scythes contrario axi circumjecta sunt*; *loca antarctica (for brevity) the p star*, *stella polaris

**polarity**: *pōlārĭtas (quae dicitur)· scient *t t.*

**pole**: |. *A long staff*: **1.** asser, ĕris, *m.* esp of *the poles used to carry a litter* Suet. Cal. 58 Juv. *Dimin* assercŭlus (*a short p*) Cato Col. **2.** contus (esp. *a punting-p*) Virg Aen. 6, 302 in gen. sense, *to carry heads stuck on p s*, praefixa contis capita gestare, Tac. H. 1, 44 **3.** pertica (*any longish stick*): used for *beating asses*, Pl As 3, 2, 43. for *knocking down fruit from trees*, Plin 15, 3, 3; for *measuring*, Prop **4.** longūrius (*a long p*) : *scythes fastened to long p s*, falces affixae longuriis, Caes B G. 3, 14 Varr. ||. *Of the earth* pōlus Plin. 2, 15, 13 (*vertices* duo quos appellaverunt polos) *the icy (northern) p.*, glacialis p., Ov. M. 2, 173 In same sense also, axis Lucan 8, 175. (In non-scientific lang., vertex may be used cf. Virg G. 1, 242, hic nobis vertex semper sublimis, etc. also Plin 1 c.) *The celestial p*, cardo coeli, Varr. R R. 1 2, *ad init* · called also, cardo mundi, Plin 4, 12, 26 § 89.

**pole-axe**: malleus Suet. Cal 32.

**pole-cat**: perh. fēles, is, *f* . Varr. R R 3, 11, 3.

**polemical**: Phr.: *p. works*, *libri de rebus dubiis s controversis scripti *p theology*, *ea pars Theologiae quae de rebus controversis est · also, * Theologia polemica (an expr. needful for brevity), Morhof, II p. 540 *summary of p. theology*, *controversiarum summa, Hornbeck, title of work, ib. (Plin min. has pugnax et quasi bellatorius stilus, of *composition for the bar*, Ep. 7, 9, 7. but the notion suggested differs from that of the Eng. word)

**pole-star**: *stella septentrionālis (or in scient. lang., stella *polaris).

**polemics**: contrōversiae or, perh *res polemica v POLEMICAL

**police**: |. *The entire regulations for maintaining order, etc., in a city* *securitatis urbanae cura, custodia, tutela cf. Vell. 2, 98, *init* ||. *The officials* no term exactly corresponding to Eng , the duties of our police being distributed *night p*, vigiles, Suet. Aug. 30: *their controlling officer*, praefectus vigilum, Dig. 1, 15. by day, the lictors and apparitors of the magistrates acted as a kind of police (v. Smith's Dict. Ant. s. vv ): also the vigiles had certain *day duties*, as for example, *to keep watch over the clothes of bathers*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3 § 5 *the care of the markets* under the emperors was assigned to the Praefectus urbis, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 § 11 (originally under the aediles and their officials): *the infliction of punishments* devolved upon the triumviri capitales (v Dict. Ant. s v.): and all these terms may serve in their place. N.B —Perhaps the best word for gen. use is vigiles.

**policeman**: perh. vīgil, ĭlis: v. preced art.

**policy**: |. *Management of public affairs* · expr by verb *their domestic p. was wise, their foreign p vigorous*, *domi consulte, foras strenue rem gerebant *such was the p. of the aristocracy*, *optimatium ea ratio viaque erat reipublicae gerendae; ad hunc modum optimatium factio rempublicam administrabat ||. *Plan* rătio *your p. is to begin your reply after the games*, tua r. est ut secundum ludos mihi respondere incipias, Cic Verr Act. 1, 11, *fin* v. PLAN. |||. *Prudence* · **1.** consilium (in good sense) Tac Agr 13 (consilium id D Augustus vocabat, Tiberius praeceptum) **2.** ars (oftener in bad sense). v ARTIFICE, CUNNING.

|V. *A pecuniary document*. chīrographum v BOND.

**polish** (*v.*) **1.** pōlio, 4 *to p. marble*, marmora p., Plin. 36, 6, 9 (often in gen sense, *to set off, adorn*) Fig.. *to p one's productions with the file*, opus lima p., Quint 10, 4, 4 *to p one's poems carefully*, carmina solicita manu polire, Ov Pont 1, 5, 61 *Comps* (1) perpōlio, 4 (*to p thoroughly*). Plin Fig., of literary work, Cic. de Or 2, 13, *init* (2) expōlio, 4 (*to smooth and p off*) Cat 1, 2 Fig *to p (finish off) a speech*, orationem ex, Quint 8, 3, 42. **2.** tĕro, trīvi, tum, 3 (*by rubbing*): Virg G. 2, 244 **3** nītido, 1 (*to make clean and bright*): Col. Pall **4.** in fig sense, limo, 1 (lit *to file*). Join ornare ac limare, Cic de Or 3, 49, 190

**polish** (*subs*) |. *Glossiness*. perh , **1.** nītor (*brightness of that which reflects light*) *the bright p of ivory*, n. eboris, Plin 7, 15, 13 *they take a very high p*, *ad summum nitorem poliri possunt* or, **2.** lēvor, lēvitas: v. SMOOTHNESS. ||. Fig., *finish, perfection of work* meton. lima *the toil of p (file-work)*, limae labor, Hor. A P 291 Ov. *Wanting in p*, impolitus [et plane rudis], Cic Bt 85, parum limatus (v POLISHED, II.)

**polished** (*part adj*) |. Lit.: **1.** pōlītus. (*made*) *of p stone*, p lapide, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 86. **2.** mundus (*clean and shining*, opp to the notion of roughness and dirt) Hor. **3.** nītĭdus (*bright, gleaming*): *p. ivory*, n. ebur, Ov. M. 2, 3. v. BRIGHT. **4** lēvis, lēvigātus v. SMOOTH. ||. Fig.: **1.** pōlītus. (*Crassus*) *more p. and ornate than Gracchus*, Graccho politior et ornatior, Tac. Dial. 18 Cic. Strengthened, perpolitus: Cic. **2.** līmātus: *a more p. style*, limatius dicendi genus, Cic. Br. 24, 93 Hor. *Dimin* līmātŭlus (*nice and p.*)· Cic. Fam 7, 33 Phr *a p. gentleman*, vir omni politiore humanitate excultissimus: cf Cic de Or 2, 17, 72 *in a p. manner* polite Cic See also POLITE

**polisher**: pōlītor: Firm. Math.

**polishing** (*subs*): **1.** pōlītio· Vitr. **2.** pōlītūra. Plin.

**polite**: |. *Courteous* cōmis, hūmānus: v. COURTEOUS. Also perh urbānus (*having the refinement and polish which marks town as contrasted with country*: cf. agrestis = *boorish*) Cic. Fam. 3, 8 *med* cf. POLITENESS Or expr. by urbanitas *so p. a person as you are*, *qua es urbanitate; quae tua est urbanitas. See also OBLIGING ||. *Elegant, refined* hūmānus *p literature*, *litterae humaniores. more class., politior humanitas (which however embraces *all p. culture*), Cic de Or. 2, 17, 72.

**politely** 1. cōmĭter, hūmānĭter, hūmānē. Cic. · v COURTEOUSLY. **2.** officiōsē (*obligingly ; with outward marks of respect and attention*): *very respectfully and p*, reverentissime et officiosissime, Plin Ep 10, 25 (32)· Cic. *Very p*, perofficiose Cic.

**politeness**: 1. urbānĭtas (*town-bred elegance of manners*) Cic. Fam. 3, 7. **2.** hūmānĭtas, cōmĭtas v. COURTESY. *With p*, v POLITELY.

**politic**; prōvĭdus, prūdens, circumspectus: v. PRUDENT. Join: cir-

ecmspectissimus et prudentissimus, Suet Tib. 21, *med.*

**political:** 1. civilis, e *p science*, c scientia, ratio, Cic Inv 1, 5, 6 *well acquainted with p affairs*, c rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5 Quint v. CIVIL 2. pŏlĭticus (Gr πολιτικος) *p works*, p. libri, Coel in Cic Fam 8, 1, *extr* Cic Att 9, 4. (Only as *t t* = *relating to the science of government*) 3. publicus esp in phr. res publica (or as one word) *political affairs* (*publ.* opp *private*) *to take no part in p. life*, procul a republica aetatem agere, Sall Jug 4, habere, id. Cat. 4 *to be attracted to a p. life*, ad rem p. terri, ib Phr.: *fond of p. change*, rerum novarum cupidus, Caes B. G. 1, 18: *to be so*, novis rebus studere, Cic Cat. 1, 1, 3 Cf. POLITICS.

**politically:** *quod ad rempublicam attinet, reipublicae ratione habita. *A class p inferior*, *deteriore jure cives.

**politician:** vir civilium rerum (reipublicae) peritus v POLITICAL (Politicus, without authority) Phi. *the true p*, vir ille vere civilis et publicarum rerum administrationi accommodatus, Quint proœm § 10 *to set up for a p*, *reipublicae se scientiam profiteri

**politicly:** v PRUDENTLY.

**politics:** res publica (or as one word); and *pl* · *to take part in p*, accedere ad rem p., Cic. Rep 1, 5 (cf POLITICAL, 3) *to talk p at table*, ad mensam publicas res crepare, Pl Mil. 3, 1, 57

**polity:** reipublicae forma v GOVERNMENT.

**poll** (*subs.*): I. *Head* q v II. *Voting*. expr. by suffrāgium: v. VOTE, VOTING.

**poll** (*v.*): I. *To lop the tops of trees*: perh decăcūmĭno, 1 (*to lop off branches of trees*). Col 5, 6, *ad init.* Or perh. better, cacumen arboris amputare: v. TO LOP OFF. II. *To go to the vote to obtain votes*. expr by suffrāgium: *the Quirites are p ing*, Quirites suffragium ineunt, Liv. 3, 17, *med*: *3000 votes were p'd*, tria millia capitum suffragium inierunt: *to p a great many more voters*, magnis suffragiis superare, Plin 35, 10, 36 § 72

**pollard:** Phr: *a p. oak*, *quercus decacuminata. v. TO POLL (1).

**pollen:** *pollen, inis, *n.* (strictly, *fine flour*) as scient. *t t*

**polling:** expr by suffrāgium *the p began in the morning*, *mane suffragia iniri coepta sunt.

**polling-booth:** perh nearest word, septum (saep) v ENCLOSURE

—— **officer:** *qui suffragio praeest.

**poll-tax:** exactio capitum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. *To impose a p*, tributum in singula capita imponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 32

**pollute:** 1. inquĭno, 1: *to p.* (*befoul*) *with every kind of affront*, omni contumelia l., Phaedr. 1, 2, 21: Hor.: *to p. a* (*whole*) *company of boys* (*corrupt them*), a gregem puerorum, Varr. in Non.: *to p. oneself by parricide*, se parricidio l., Cic. Tusc 5, 2, 6. 2. contāmĭno, 1 (strictly, *to mix up together*; hence not used in the best age of *physical defilement*, as in Suet. Ner. 56): *they thought their blood p.d*, contaminari sanguinem suum rebantur, Liv. 4, 1, *init.*: *p.d with crime*, contaminatus facinore, Caes. B G. 7, 43: Cic. Hor. 3. polluo, 1, ūtum, 3 (either of *physical or moral defilement*) · *to p. food*, dapes p., Virg Aen. 3, 234 *to p and outrage sacred things*, sacra p. et violare Cic. Verr. 5, 72, 187. 4. măcŭlo, 1 (*to spot, stain*: less freq.) · *to p. groves by debauchery*, nemora stupro m., Cic. Mil 31, 85 Liv Strengthened, commaculo, 1 (rare) *to p. the altars of the gods with blood*, sanguine altaria Deum c., Tac A. 1, 39. 5. incesto, 1 (esp. poet.): *to p. by death*, funere i., Virg. Aen. 6, 150: Stat.· Suet. Tib. 43 (of *sensual pollution*). 6. foedo, 1 (*to befoul, defile*): *your arrival p.d Rome itself*, Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic. in Pis. 22, 53. Join: pollu foedarique, Tac. 7. fūnesto, 1 (*with blood*). *to p. altars with human sacrifices*, aras humanis hostiis f, Cic. Font. 10, 21 Juv. 8. tĕmĕro, 1 (strictly, *to profane*). *to p. bodies with abominable food*, corpora nefandis dapibus t, Ov. M 15, 75 9. conscĕlĕro, 1 (*to infect with guilt*) · Liv

**polluted** (*part adj*) 1. scĕlĕrātus (*by guilt*) Virg Aen 3, 60. Ov. (Comp the expr. sceleratus vicus.) 2. incestus Cic. v. IMPURE

**pollution:** 1. colluvio, ōnis, *f* (lit. *washings, offscourings* · hence, *vile or impure contact*) *to cause a p. of the families*, gentium c afferre, Liv. 4, 2, *ad init* (cf what follows, ne quid sinceri, ne quid incontaminati sit) *p. of every kind of guilt*, omnium scelerum c, Cic. Sext 7, 15· Suet Aug. 40, *med.* 2. impūrĭtas. *to engage in every possible p*, omnes impuritates suscipere, Cic Ph 2, 3, 6 In certain cases, pĭăcŭlum (*a crime involving p or profanity*) v. PROFANITY Or expr. by verb (*this was done*) *to prevent the p of the temple*, *ne templum funestaretur, polluerētur, etc v. TO POLLUTE (Pollutio, contaminatio, v. rare and best avoided.)

**poltroon:** homo ignāvus: v. COWARDLY

**poltroonery:** ignāvia v. COWARDICE

**polyanthus:** *primŭla M L

**polygamy:** expr by circuml *in India p is common*, apud Indos plures singulis solent esse nuptae, cf Cic Tusc 5, 27, 78; *plures uxores habere concessum est. or with ref to *a plurality of husbands*, *plures singulis mulieribus mariti solent esse; una mulier apud plures viros nupta esse solet: cf. Gell. 1, 23, *med.* · *p. (in all forms) is held in abomination among them*, *nefas habent plures singulis matrimonio conjungi.

**polyglot:** Phr.: *a p. edition*, *liber compluribus linguis editus.

**polygon:** pŏlygōnum Censor. (Plurilatera [multangula] forma, Front. Goes p. 35.)

**polygonal:** 1. pŏlygōnius Vitr. 1, 5, 5 2. multangŭlus. Lucr. 4, 656 Mart. Cap.

**polymathy:** *pŏlymăthia, quam appellant

**polypody:** pŏlypŏdium Plin Lunn

**polypus:** pōlypus, i, *m*: Plin 9, 12, 14 Ov Hal 31 (pūlypus) Also *the ulcer so called*, Cels 6, 8, 2: Hor S 1, 3, 40 (pōlypus).

**polysyllabic:** *pŏlysyllăbus: cf. MONOSYLLABLE

**polytheism:** *multorum deorum cultus

**polytheist:** *qui multos deos veneratur, colit v. TO WORSHIP.

**pomade** } 1. căpillāre, is, *n.*:
**pomatum** } Mart 3, 82, 28 2. gen term, unguentum v UNGUENT. *Pomatum-pot*, *ollula unguentaria.

**pomegranate:** mālum grānātum *s.* Punicum Col. 12, 44. Also simply, granatum, ib. *med. The tree*, *malus Punica.

**pommel** (*subs.*): perh bulla or umbilicus: v. KNOB

**pommel** (*v.*) · pulso, verbĕro, etc. v. TO BEAT.

**pomp:** appărātus, us · *to entertain with royal p*, regio a accipere, Cic Rep. 6, 10 *I hate the p of Persia*, Persicos odi a., Hor. Od. 1, 38. See also MAGNIFICENCE. Phr. · *rhetorical p* (*display*), rhetorum pompa, Cic Tusc. 4, 21, 48 (Not pompa in this sense cf. Sen. Ep. 110, 16, Quid miraris? *Pompa est.* Ostendunt · i e. *it is mere display.*)

**pomposity:** v. POMPOUSNESS.

**pompous:** magnĭfĭcus · v. MAGNIFICENT. (Pompalis, pomposus, pompātus, late and unclass) In bad sense may be used 1. magnĭfĭcus *he sent a p. despatch to Rome*, m litteras Romam misit, Suet. Cat. 44: Ter. Eun 4, 6, 3: Pl. 2. inflātus, tŭmens (esp of *style*): v. INFLATED.

**pompously:** magnĭfĭcē: *to stalk p. along*, m. incedere, Liv. 2, 6, *ad fin.*:

Pl (or by circuml., cum magno [summo] apparatu: v POMP).

*** pompousness:** magnĭfĭcentia · v. MAGNIFICENCE. In bad sense, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37

**pond:** 1. stagnum (*standing water of any kind or extent*) Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4 2. piscina (strictly, *fish-pond*). Cic Par. 6, 2, 29: also in gen. sense· Col 1, 6, *ad fin*, where *ponds for ducks, and for macerating flax*, are called piscinae (these are called by Varr., lacus R R. 1, 13) 3. lăcus: Varr *sup.* (2) v. LAKE, RESERVOIR

**ponder:** 1. consīdĕro, 1 v. TO CONSIDER. (Expendo, perpendo, pondero, *to weigh carefully, so as to appreciate justly, not simply to think about*: cf. Cic de Or. 2, 76, *fin*, expendere argumenta, opp to numerare id Mur. 2, *init*, perpendere momenta officiorum also, id. de Or 3, 37, 150, delectum verborum ponderare) 2. vŏlūto, 1 (*to turn over and over*): usu. with animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; or, in animo, Liv 28, 18, *fin* In same sense, volvo, 1, ūtum, 3 (of which voluto is *frequent*). with like constr., *e. g*, cum animo suo volvere, Sall Jug. 6; secum, id Cat 32; in animo, Liv. 2, 49, *med.* 3. ăgĭto, 1 (*to be busily engaged with or intent on*, usu with the notion of *an end to be attained*) with mecum, Ter Ph 4, 3, 10: in mente, Cic. N D 1, 41, 114; (in) animo, Liv. 21, 2 also absol, Cic Verr. 3, 96, 224

**ponderous:** praegrăvis, pondērōsus: v. HEAVY Phr.. *a p. style*, *oratio verborum ponderibus praegravata parum.

**poniard:** pūgio, sīca: v. DAGGER.

**pontiff:** pontifex, ĭcis Cic . Liv. Used in modern Lat of *the Pope*: Eiasm Encom. Mor. 11 378 (summus p.). *Office of p*, v. PONTIFICATE

**pontifical:** 1. pontifĭcālis, e: *p. games*, ludi p, Suet Aug. 44 Cic.: Liv. 2. pontifĭcius *p. books*, libri, Cic Rep. 2, 31 (Or use gen. of pontifex, *sing* or *pl.*: *p. entertainments*, pontificum coenae, Hor)

**pontificals:** *vestimenta pontificalia.

**pontificate:** 1. pontifĭcātus, ūs: Suet Cal 12 Vell. 2. pontifĭcium (less good) Solin. Imp Cod.

**pontoon:** ponto, ōnis, *m* (*sort of floating bridge*) Paul Dig. 38, 3, 38.

**pony:** perh. mannŭlus (*a small Gallic horse, cob*) Plin. Ep 4, 2, 3 (or even, mannus: "*manni* equi pusilli et speciosi in deliciis erant hominum elegantiorum, quorum currus trahebant"): Mart Equulus is properly *a colt.*

**pool:** I. *Of water* 1. lăcūna. *vast p s of water*, aquae vastae l., Lucr. 6, 552: *briny p.s (the sea)*, salsae l., id.· Cic. (poet). (A lacuna may be merely *a hollow, not containing water* cf. Virg. G. 1, 117) 2. piscīna. v. POND. II. *In play*: v. STAKES.

**poop:** puppis v. STERN.

**poor:** I. *Having little*: 1. pauper, ĕris (*in humble circumstances, but not destitute*, egens) *the servant of a p master*, servus domini p, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33. et *pass. Plur* and even *sing.* used absol (without homo) *thou givest him to the p. man*, cornua addis pauperi, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 18. Ter. Foll by *gen.*: *p. in gold*, p. auri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 142. *Very p.*, perpauper: Cic.· *somewhat p.* (or as term of commiseration), pauperculus · Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: 2. inops, ŏpis (*without means; indigent*) · v. DESTITUTE. 3. tĕnuis, e (*slender*, as applied to *fortune*: also epith. of *persons*): opp. locuples, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 138 *p and encumbered with debt*, t et obaeratus, Suet Caes 46. See also POVERTY. II. *Meagre*; esp. of soil măcer, exilis v MEAGRE. III. *Inferior*: Phr. *the poorer sorts of wines*, plebeia vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8 § 69. *the wine is extremely p.*, vina (sunt) deterrima (v. INFERIOR, 2) *content with p fare*, tenui contentus cibo, Phaedr. 4, 13, 7: *a p. tumbledown cottage*, obsoletum tectum, Hor. Od 2, 10, 6. *a p.*

*poet*, mediocris poeta, Hor. A P 372, or stronger, malus p, Cat. 49 *a p triumpery song*, miserum carmen, Virg E 3, 27 so dimin misellus Pl. Rud 2, 6, 66 **IV.** *To be pitied* miser v. WRETCHED Esp *dimin* misellus *poor little sparrow!* miselle passer! Cat 3, 16. Some other diminutives naturally imply commiseration: as, homunculi, homulli, *p* (*wretched*) *mortals* Sulp in Cic Fam. 4, 5, *med* Lucr 3, 927 (brevis hic est fructus homullis! *short lived is p. mortals' pleasure!*) · animula! *p soul!* Hadr in Spart vit 25 matercula, *p.* (*dear*) *mother*, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 7.

**poor-house**. ptōchŏtrŏphīum (-ēum) Cod. Just

**poor-laws**: *leges quae sunt de egentibus alendis

**poorly** (*adv*) **1.** tĕnuĭter *so so, poorly*, sic, t., Ter Ph 1, 2, 95 *to live p*, *vivere, cf POOR (III) **2.** pārum (*but little, less than desired*) *I am succeeding but p*, p. succedit quod ago, id Andr. 4, 1, 55 *p acquainted with civil law*, *in jure civili p versatus **3.** mĕdiocrĭter v INDIFFERENTLY **4.** misĕrē v WRETCHEDLY Phr. *p. clad*, obsoletus (*in old or shabby clothes*), Cic in Pis 36, 89 vestitu obsoletiore, id Agr. 2, 5, 13 (if the ref. be to *inadequacy of clothing*, tenuiter vestitus).

**poorly** (*adj.*): *to be p.*, aegrotare, jacēre, etc.. v SICK; ILL (to be)

**poorness**: v POVERTY.

**poor-spirited**: v. MEAN-SPIRITED

**pop** (*subs*) · perh. crĕpĭtus, ūs (*any brisk, sharp noise*), or stloppus, i (*the sound caused by slapping inflated cheeks*), Pers. 5, 13.

**pop** (*v*) **I.** *To make a noise* · perh crĕpare; or by circuml stloppum edere. **II.** *To pop out*: exsĭlio, prōsĭlio, 4· v. TO START FORTH **III.** *To strike down by shooting*: dējĭcio, 3.

**pope**: *pāpa Etasm Enc. Mor. li. 378. Also, (summus) pontifex ib.

**popedom**: pāpātus, ūs· v. PAPACY.

**popery**: *instituta Ecclesiae Romanae; *doctrina (disciplina) papalis.

**popish**: *pāpālis, e M. L

**popinjay**: **I.** *A parrot* psittăcus. Pers. **II.** *A coxcomb*. perh. ardēlio, ōnis Phaedr 2, 5, 1

**poplar**: pōpŭlus, i, *f* · *white, black, and African p*, p alba, nigra, Libyca, Plin. 16, 23, 35 *Of p*, populeus: e. g. *a p wreath*, p corona, Hor Od. 1, 7, 23 also, populneus Cato Varr.

**poppy**: pāpāver, ĕris, *n.*. *white, black and common red p*, p album, nigrum, rhoea or erraticum (p rhoeas, Linn) Plin. 19, 8, 53 *soporific p*, p soporiferum, Virg. Aen 4, 486 *Of p s*, papavereus Ov *P-juice* v OPIUM

**populace**: vulgus, multitūdo, pōpellus, etc.: v MULTITUDE, PEOPLE

**popular**: **I.** *Of the people* pōpŭlāris, e: *the breath of p favour*, p. aura, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20 Cic. or expr by *gen.* of populus *the p. feeling*, populi sensus, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2. **II.** *Relating to the people as distinguished from the aristocracy*. pōpŭlāris. *a p form of government*, reipublicae genus p., Cic Rep 2, 23. Hence, *the p. party*, populares, opp. optimates: Cic. Sext. 45, *init.* **III.** *In general favour*

**1.** pōpŭlāris (somewhat rare in this sense). *a man p for his very gravity and sternness*, homo ipsa tristitia et severitate p, Cic. Br 25, 97 (in Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10, *to be p*, is expr. by populares haberi, *to be looked upon as men of the people, the friends of the people*: and this is the best use of the word) *a very useful present but not equally p.* (*a public library*), utilissimum munus sed non perinde p, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12 Join populare gratumque audientibus, id Pan. 77 **2.** usu better expr. by circuml.: *their object was to be p.*, *ea quae faciebant multitudini jucunda esse volebant, Cic in Nizol; or perh more exactly, *ea faciebant quae multitudini jucunda esse videbantur· so, in vulgus gratus (acceptus), Cic. Att. 2, 22, *med.* (not, vulgo gratus, in which case vulgo would be taken as *adv*) Phr *my books are said to be p*, libelli quos emisimus dicuntur in manibus esse, Plin Ep 1, 2, 6 Cic. *to become less p*, studium populi amittere, Cic Att. 10, 4, 2. **IV.** *Adapted for general use, or actually so used* Phr. *a p. style*, genus dictionis ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodatum, Cic. de Or 1, 23, 108: *to adopt a p. style*, populariter loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17 *a p treatise*, liber populariter scriptus; liber ἐξωτερικός, id. 5, 5, 12: later, exotericus is used as a Latin word Gell. 20, 5, *med* *the p name* (of a plant), populare nomen, Plin. 13, 4, 9 § 48 (see also COMMON).

**popularity**: **1.** fāvor populi, Cic Sext. 54, 115 Suet or with *gen of the class amongst whom* · e. g. *with the plebeians*, f. plebis, Liv. 7, 25, *init*. Tac **2.** studium populi (rather stronger) *to lose one's p*, s populi amittere, Cic Att 10, 4, 2 *his p with the lower orders was immense*, *multitudinis studia in eum ingentia erant.

**3.** poet. pōpŭlāris aura (*breath of popular applause*): Virg Aen 6, 816 (*pl*). Hor. (N.B.—Popularitas [Suet.] = *popular bearing or conduct*)

**popularly**: **I.** *So as to please the people* pōpŭlārĭter· Cic. Off 2, 21, 73. **II.** *In a popular, less exact or scientific manner* **1.** pŏpŭlārĭter Cic. v. POPULAR (III 2). **2.** pervolgātē (*after the current manner*)· *to speak p. rather than ignorantly*, p magis quam inscite loqui, Gell. 18, 10, *med*

**populate**: v. TO PEOPLE.

**populous**: cēlĕber, bris, bre *a p. and wealthy city*, c urbs et copiosa, Cic Arch 3, *init.*. *the most p and largest districts of the city*, urbis partes celeberrimae et maximae, Auct pro Dom 57, 146. Or expr by circuml, hominum multitudine abundans v. PEOPLED.

**populousness**: expr. by multitudo incolarum, hominum.

**porcelain**: murrha, ae; murrhĭna, orum: v CHINA

**porch**: **1.** nearest word, vestĭbŭlum (*entrance court, before a house*. Smith's Ant. p 427). v. VESTIBULE. **2.** *vestibule of a temple*, prōnāus, i Vitr. 3, 2 (1), 8. (As a school of philosophy, porticus, Stoici. v. STOIC.)

**porcine**: porcīnus. Pl Sen.

**porcupine**: hystrix, ĭcis, *f.*: Plin. 8, 35, 53

**pore** (*subs.*): **1.** fōrāmen, ĭnis, *n.*: *p.s extending from the body to the soul*, t quae ad animum ex corpore patent, Cic. Tusc 1, 20, 47 Cels **2.** fistŭla (*elongated, as in sponge, the lungs, etc*). *sponges with fine p s*, spongiae tenui f., Plin. 31, 11, 47.

**pore** (*v.*) Phr · *poring over the diagrams which he had drawn in the sand*, intentus formis quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv 25, 31 *to p. over an author till one is pale*, scriptorem pallēre (poet.), Pers. 1, 124 (= assidue legendo pallere: cf. Quint 1, 2, 18, vitā umbraticā pallescere, *to grow pale with poring over books in-doors*)..*to p. over something in thought*, in aliqua re animum defigere, cf. Cic. Or 2, *extr.* (N B—Incumbere alone denotes simply *occupation for the time being*; cf Plin Ep. 7, 27, 9, rursus ceris et stilo incumbit, *he again busies himself with tablets and pen.*)

**pork**: **1.** porcīna (caro): Pl. Cap. 4, 2, 70. **2.** suilla (caro): *roast p.*, assa s, Cels. 3, 9, *med.*: Plin.

**porker**: porcus, porcellus: v. PIG

**porosity** } rārĭtas: Cic N. D. 2,

**porousness** } 55, *init.* (of *sponges, the lungs, etc.*). Or expr. by *adj.*: v. POROUS

**porous**: **1.** rārus (*with particles at wide intervals from each other*): Lucr 1, 348 (opp. solidus) Virg. G. 2, 227 (opp. densus). **2.** fōrāmĭnōsus (late): Tert. (Better, foraminibus abundans, foramina habens, etc)

**porphyry**: porphўrītes, ae, *m.*: Plin. 36, 7, 11 § 57 Also, porphyriticum marmor (saxum) Suet Ner 50 Lampr.

**porpoise**: porcŭlus marīnus: Plin. 9, 15, 17

**porridge**: perh puls, pultis, *f* Plin. 18, 8, 19 (these stated to have been *the original food of Italy*)

**porringer**: pātĭna Phaedr. 1, 26: v PLATE

**port**: **I.** *A harbour*: portus, ūs: *the p of Caieta, much frequented and crowded with ships*, p. Caietae celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, Cic **Man.** 12, 33. v. HARBOUR **II.** *Bearing*: gestus, ūs; incessus, ūs (*in walking*) v GAIT, GESTURE **III** *A wine*: (?) vinum Duriense; vinum Hispanicum rubrum.

**portable**: *quod (facile) portari potest see also, MOVEABLE (Portabilis, gestabilis, late)

**portage**: vectūra v. FREIGHT.

**portal**: v GATE

**portcullis**: cătarracta, ae, *m.* Liv. 27, 28 (dejicere c, *to lower it*)

**porte**: *aula Turcica, Othmanensis.

**portend**: portendo, signĭfĭco, dēnuntio, etc v. TO FOREBODE

**portent**: ostentum, portentum, monstrum (esp poet) Cic Div 1, 42, 93 Also, prōdigium (all the terms pointing to *the pre-intimation conveyed by unusual events*) v PRODIGY. See also, OMEN.

**portentous**: monstruōsus, prōdigiōsus: v MONSTROUS.

**portentously**: monstruōsē (monstrōsē): v MONSTROUSLY

**porter**: **I** *One who has charge of a gate*: **1** jānĭtor. v. GATE-KEEPER. **2.** ostiārius (the technical name for a janitor *in private houses*) Varr 1. 13 *ad init* Plin. **3.** ātriārius (late) Dig. **II.** *One who carries luggage, etc*. bājŭlus· Gell 5, 3, *init* Cic (Later, bajulator, Gloss) Phr *to be a p*, vecturas onerum corpore facere, Gell 1 c (Bajulare, *to carry as a porter does, in one instance or more*) **III.** *A beverage* *cerevisiae genus quod ex bajulis nomen capit.

**porterage**: *merces quae pro vectura bajulo solvitur.

**portfolio**: scrīnium (*desk*). Hor.

**portico**: porticus, ūs, *f.*· *spacious p s*, amplae (latae, laxae) p, Virg Aen. 3, 353 Cic Suet.

**portion** (*subs.*)· **I.** *A part*: **1.** pars. v. PART. **2.** portio (*share, division*: not in Cic.): Just: Plin.. v. SHARE **II.** *Of a wife*. dos, dōtis, *f.*: v. DOWER.

**portion** (*v.*): **I.** *To distribute*: partior, partio, 4: v. TO DISTRIBUTE. **II.** *To settle money on a daughter etc.*. Phr.. filiae dotem dare, conferre: v. DOWER

**portliness**: habitus corporis opimus Cic. Br 16, 64 (Dignitas, as in the phrr., formae dignitas, Cic. Off 1, 36, 130; forma et species et statura apposita ad dignitatem, Auct Her. 4, 47, 60; expresses a loftier idea than the Eng.; see the places.)

**portly**: opimo corporis habitu. v preced. art. See also CORPULENT.

**portmanteau**: **1.** vīdŭlus (whence Fr. *valise*). Pl Men 5, 7, 49; et al. **2.** mantĭca (*a sort of travelling-bag*). Hor S. 1, 6, 106

**portrait**: īmāgo, ĭnis, *f.*· *p.s of the kings of Sicily*, imagines Siciliae regum, Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 123 *p.s in profile*, obliquae i., Plin. 35, 8, 34 § 56: *p.s so exactly alike*, i adeo indiscretae similitudinis, ib. 35, 10, 36 § 88. (N B.—Imago may equally well denote *a portrait bust*; hence, where the context does not define, picta should be added) Phr.: *to paint the p. of Alexander*, Alexandrum pingere, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 85: Hor.: *he painted p.s of the generals*, iconicos duces pinxit, Plin. 35, 8, 34 (de proelio apud Marathona facto) *a p. statue*, simulacrum iconicum, Suet. Cal. 22. (Simulacrum, effigies, appear not to be used in good authors for *a painted portrait* · in Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1

the phr simulacrum pingere, refers to *an ideal representation, not a portrait.*)

**portrait-painter:** expr. by homines pingere: Plin 35, 10, 37 § 113

**——painting:** Phr.: *to excel in p*, homines pingendo excellere; animum pingere et sensus hominis exprimere, cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 98

**portraiture:** I. Lit: v preced art II. *Delineation* Phr *to excel in p of character*, *vitam moresque hominum verbis optime exprimere et ipsos quasi ob oculos proponere

**portray:** I. *In colours*: v. TO PAINT II. *By words* 1. dēpingo, nxi, ctum, 3. *to p any one's character*, vitam alicujus d, Cic. R. Am. 27, 74 Pl 2. expingo, 3 Cic Tusc. 5, 39, 114 See also TO DEPICT

**portress:** jānītrix, īcis Pl.

**pose** (*subs.*): stātus, ūs v. POSTURE

**pose** (*v.*): TO NONPLUS, PUZZLE.

**position:** I. *State of being placed*, i. e *with reference to other objects* 1. pōsĭtio *the form and p of each of the stars*, unius cujusque stellārum forma et p., Gell 14, 1, *med*: Col: Quint 2. pōsĭtūra Lucr. 1, 686: Gell 1 c 3. positus ūs (best used only *in abl. sing*, or *in pl*): *the ps and shapes of the bones*, (=situs) positus figuraeque, Cels 8, 1, *init* 4. situs, ūs (usu of *position on a larger scale*; e g *geographical*) v SITUATION (Or expr. by verb: *to explain the relative ps of the parts*, *quemadmodum particulae inter se disponantur explicare v TO ARRANGE) II. *Of the body*. v POSTURE III. *Condition, state*: stātus, ūs *while such was the p of affairs before Capua*, quum in hoc s res apud Capuam essent, Liv. 26, 5, *init*. v STATE. Phr. *such being the p. of affairs*, quae cum ita sint, essent. v. CASE IV. *Thesis*: v. PROPOSITION. Or expr by verb. *to maintain a p*, contendere, defendere, etc.: v. TO MAINTAIN (VII)

**positive:** I. *Explicit, peremptory*: perh. directus (*straightforward*): cf Liv. 21, 19, *init.*, d. pecuniātio et denuntiatio belli. Join: directum, simplex, Cic. R. Com 4, 11. See also EXPLICIT II. *Having certainty*: certus, firmus v CERTAIN, SURE Phr. *I cannot give any p information about them*, de his haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall Jug 17 As tech term in phil *positivus *p philosophy*, *philosophia positiva quam volunt, perhibent

III. Opp *negative*: affirmātīvus (late): Diom. (Cic uses aliens, opp negans: Top 11, 49) IV. *Confident in assertion* expr by affirmo, 1 *not to be p about anything*, nihil af, Cic Div 2, 2, 8 *A p statement*, affirmatio, id. Off 3, 29, 104: v. POSITIVELY. V. In grammar: pōsĭtīvus: Prisc. 3, *init* (The older term was absolutus; as epith. of substantives e g abs. nomen, *a noun in the p degree*, cf Quint 9, 3, 19; but positivus is required as gram. term *only*.)

**positively:** I. *Expressly* dīsertē: Liv. v. EXPLICITLY II. *With strong asseveration*. 1. affirmātē Cic. Off 3, 29, 104 Gell. 2. affirmanter (rare) Gell 3. with verbs of *affirming*, firmiter, firmē *to assert most p*, firmissime asseverare, Cic. Att 10, 14. 4. constanter (like preced) Suet Vesp. 5 (constantissime asseverare). Phr.: *to assert p*, affirmare, asseverare (v. TO ASSERT, MAINTAIN). *to deny most p.*, [cum] multa affirmatione negare, Curt 6, 11, *fin* III. *Certainly*: 1. certo (*of a certainty*) *not to expect anything as if it must p come to pass*, nihil ita exspectare quasi c. futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81. 2. expr. by compertus, certus *to know nothing whatever p*, nihil habere cogniti, nihil comperti, Cic. Clu. 47, 131: *to promise p.*, pro comperto polliceri, Suet. Ner. 11. IV. Opp. to *negatively*: perh. *affirmātīvē (as logical term). Phr.: *To be negatively rather than p. virtuous*, *magis carere vitiis quam virtutibus ornari. *In positive degree*: absolūtē; or expr. by *part. adj.* absolutus: v. POSITIVE (*fin.*)

**positiveness:** in assertion, affirmātio v. POSITIVELY (I).

**possess:** I. *To have as one's own*: 1. expr by sum, with *dat.* of Eng. subject, or in the case of bodily or mental features, by *gen* or *abl* of quality v TO HAVE. 2. possĭdeo, sēdi, ssum, 2 (in strict legal sense, denoting no more than *the holding of property* also in gen sense) *to p much wealth*, multa p., Hor Od 4, 9 45. Absol, *to p landed property*: Callist Dig 47, 9, 7 (juxta littora p) 3 tĕneo, 2 v TO HOLD, OCCUPY. II. *To seize, occupy the mind, of emotions* invādo, cāpio, incesso, etc. v POSSESSION (to take) III. *To have entire control and influence over* (fig) tĕneo, 2 Vulg E 1, 32 (*of the object of affection*): Ov Or expr. by tōtus. cf. Ter. Eun 5, 8, 10, fratris igitur tota Thais est? *then does my brother possess the affections of Thais? so, of one entirely devoted to some deity*, Dei totus, Val Fl; *quem totum Deus tenet.

**possessed** (*part adj*): perh. lymphātus (*maddened*), lymphāticus (*suffering from madness*): v MADDENED. (In Vulg usu, daemonium habens, a daemonio vexatus *pass*) Sometimes, furibundus, vēcors, may serve v MAD, PASSION (IV.)

**possession:** I. *Holding, occupation* possessio (not necessarily implying *ownership*). *to come into p.*, in p venire, Cic Att 4, 2, *ad init*. *to proceed to take p.*, in p proficisci, id Quint 27, 85 *to be in p*, in p esse, ib § 84: *to send (any one) to take p*, in p mittere, ib. 26, *extr.* *to dislodge from p*, de p deturbare, ib Esp in phr., *to take or obtain p.*. (1) litt (1) possĭdeo, sēdi, ssum, 2 (as legal term = in possessionem venire) *to take p of an estate without a will*, bona sine testamento p, Cic. de Or 2, 70, 283: id. Quint 6. (2) occūpo, 1: v TO SEIZE, OCCUPY. (3). pōtior, 4 (*to obtain p. of; become master of*). foll by *abl* or *gen*: *to obtain p of the sovereignty*, imperio p, Cic B G 1, 2: also, (illius) regni p, Cic Fam. 1, 7: less freq with *acc.*, e g. summam imperii p, Nep. Eum 3 v MASTER, *subs.* (1, *fin.*) (2) fig, as of *emotion* (1) cāpio, 3 *fear took p of the senate*, metus senatum cepit, Liv. 23, 14, *med.* Ter (but no less freq. is the inverse statement, capere desiderium, immicitias, etc Ter Cic) (2). invādo, si, sum, 3 (*to fall upon* with *acc.* or *dat*): v TO FALL ON (II.). (3) incēdo, ssi, 3 (usu. with *dat*, less freq *acc.*). *resentment seized on the whole army*, dolor toti exercitui incessit, Caes B C 3, 74: Sall.: *fear took p of the senate*, timor patres incessit, Liv. 1, 17 Just. Phr. *p is nine points in law*, perh., occupantis melior est conditio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 3 II. *That which is possessed*: 1. possessio: *he promises the soldiers lands out of his own ps*, militibus agros ex suis p. pollicetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 17. Cic Par. 6, 1, 44. 2. bŏna, orum; fundus v. PROPERTY, ESTATE. Phr: *to have great ps*, multa possidēre, Hor. III. *By evil spirits* expr. by daemonia (*pl*) habere v POSSESSED. IV. *Control of one's emotions*: v SELF-POSSESSION.

**possessive:** possessīvus (in grammar): Quint. 1, 5, 45 Prisc.

**possessively:** *possessīvē (in gram.).

**possessor:** 1. possessor (not involving *ownership*) Cic. Ph. 5, 7, 20: Gai. 2. dŏmĭnus: v. OWNER, PROPRIETOR. (Or expr. by verb v TO POSSESS)

**possibility:** *possĭbĭlĭtas (very late and only to be used in philos. lang, for precision, *if at all*): Arn. Usu. expr. by heri posse: *to inquire into the p of anything*, *quaerere fieri quid possit necne: *there is a p. that...*, fieri potest ut.... v. POSSIBLE. Sometimes conditio may serve; esp as opp to eventus (*actuality*): cf. Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 16, harum omnium rerum non solum *eventus* sed etiam *conditio*... indigna cive Romano est (Nägels. p. 39).

**possible:** 1. *possĭbĭlis, e (a late and harsh word, appellatio dura: only fit for technical lang): Quint 3, 8, 25 (*συνατον*, quod nostri *possibile* nominant). 2. usu better expr by posse: *it is p I am mistaken*, potest fieri ut fallar, Cic Fam. 13, 73. *as far as p*, ut potest (*sc* fieri), ib 1, 2, *fin.* (colloq.): oftener as verb pers (*I did it*) *with all p earnestness and care*, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui, ib. 7, 17 3. expr. *as...as possible*, by quam, with superl of adjj. and advv *to sow the largest amount p*, quam maximas sementes facere, Caes. B G. 1, 3 (or with posse expr) *as often as p*, quam saepissime, Cic Fam. 13, 6, *fin* et *pass.* Phr. *every p torture, mental and bodily*, omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic Cat. 4, 5, *extr.*: *he was suffering the greatest p agony*, tantus aderat dolor ut nihil ad ejus magnitudinem posset accedere, id. Fin 2, 30, *init* *what p crime have I committed?* quid *tandem* (like Gr πότε) admisi in me? Pl Men. 5, 1, 12: Cic

**possibly:** usu. expr. by posse: *as far as I p can*, quantum valeo quantumque possum, Cic Fam. 6, 5, *init* *as carefully as I p. could*, quam diligentissime potui, id 7, 17. *so that the law might not p be invalidated*, ut omnino lex non posset infirmari, id Att 3, 23, *med* *I may p go to Rome*, fieri potest ut Romam proficiscar v. POSSIBLE Sometimes = *perchance*: fortasse. v PERCHANCE.

**post** (*subs.*): I. *A piece of wood set erect*. 1. cippus (esp *for marking the extent of a graveyard*, also, *for a boundary mark*). Hor S. 1, 8, 12 Scr. Gromat. Goes. p 88. 2. pālus (rather *a stake than a post*): v. STAKE. 3. pila v PILLAR, PILE. Fig, to denote *stupidity, insensibility*, truncus, stipes, Cic in Pis. 9, 19. also, lapis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: v BLOCKHEAD II. *Military*: 1. stātio: *to remain at one's p.*, in s. manere Ov M 1, 627 cf OUTPOST. 2. praesĭdium (strictly, *a body of men placed to guard*): *to occupy and fortify a p*, pr occupare et munire, Caes B. C 3, 45: *to leave one's p.*, pr. relinquere, Cic Tusc. 3, 8, 17, praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29, *med* Fig *to quit the p of life*, de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic Sen 20, 73 3. lŏcus (*position, ground*) *to abandon the standards or quit one's p*, signa relinquere aut loco cedere, Sall Cat 9

III. *Troops stationed in a position*: stātio, praesĭdium v PICQUET, GUARD.

IV. *Office*: q v. Phr *to appoint to ps of command*, praeponere, praeficere (v TO APPOINT): *yours is a difficult p*, provinciam cepisti duram, Ter. Ph 1, 2, 22. *holding a lucrative p.*, *quaestuosae rei (curae) praepositus.

V. *Public service, etc.*: 1. cursus publicus *to travel p. haste*, celeri mutatione cursus publici vehi, Amm 21, 9, *med.*: simply, *to travel p.*, is cursu publico uti, Cod. Just 12, 51 § 16 see the whole chapter ("de cursu publico") *the horses employed*, veredi, Just Cod 1. c. § 7; equi cursuales, ib § 19 *their drivers* (*p.-boys*), veredarii, ib. § 13 (*whence, for the service*, res veredaria, Eichst in Kr) 2. cursus vēhĭcŭlārius Capit. Ant. P 12. for which, res vehicularia, Amm. 14, 11, *ad init* (copia rei v. data) Phr. *to travel p.*, publicis vehiculis uti, Amm. ib *infr* (N B — To expr *modern travelling by post, with ordinary hired vehicles*, use, [celeri] permutatione jumentorum facta iter conficere: cf. Amm ib *infr.*) VI. *The letter post*: *tabellarii publici (or *sing*): *to send a letter by p*, *tabellarii publici officio uti, Wyttenb. in Kr. *to be at the head of the p*, *tabellariis publicis praepositum esse. (Cursor publicus seems less suited to denote *our modern postal service*)

**post** (*v.*): I *To fasten up* a notice: prōpōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3: with in publicum, Cic. Agr 2, 5, *extr.* (legem in publicum prop.); in publico, id. Att. 8, 9, 1. Or expr. by inscribo, proscribo: cf. Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 92, inscripsi aedes mercede (*I p'd up a notice of sale of the*

*house*). and Cic Q Fr 2, 6, *med*, tabulam proscripsit (*he p'd up a notice*) id Off 3, 16, 66, insulam proscripsit (*he p.'d up a notice of sale of a house*). **II.** *To station* troops. **1.** constituo, ui, ūtum, 3 Caes B G 1, 43, etc **2.** lŏco, 1: *to p the cavalry in front of the wings*, equites pro cornibus 1, Quint 2, 13, 3 Sall Liv Also, collŏco, 1 Caes. B G 1, 38 (occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat the compound implies more of *permanence* than the simple verb). **3.** pōno; dispōno (*to p at intervals*): TO PLACE, ARRANGE **III.** With pron refl ; *to post oneself* **1.** consīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 (esp. as milit term). *he p'd himself at the foot of a mountain*, sub monte consedit, Caes B G 1, 48 (et *pass*): Sall. **2.** to p oneself *in* or *on a place*: insīdo, 3 *they p'd themselves in the way*, viam insedere, Liv 21, 34, *fin.*: *you p'd yourselves on the Aventine*, Aventinum insedistis, id 9, 34 Tac Also, insīdeo, 2 (*to be* p.'d somewhere) foll by direct *acc*, Liv. 21, 32, *med.* (apparuerunt tumulos insidentes barbari) Tac. **IV.** *To put a letter into the p* nearest word, do, 1, *vv.* (tabellario being understood): *I have never had an opportunity of p ing a letter to you*, litteras ad te nunquam habui cui darem, Cic Fam. 12, 19 (N B.—It was a frequent practice to indicate *the place where a letter was "posted"* at the end e.g Cic Att. 3, 12, *extr.*, dat. [= data] xvi. Kal. Sext. Thessalonicae) More precisely, perh *(epistolam) capsae tabellariae publicae committere. **V.** *To travel by post* · Phr (celeri) jumentorum permutatione uti; vehiculis publicis uti (where there is *a public service of post-horses*) v. POST, *subs* (V) Fig, *to travel rapidly* (Milt.) prŏpĕro, etc. v TO HASTEN **VI.** *To enter in a ledger* Phr ex adversariis in codicem referre, Cic R Com 3, 8

**postage**: Phr.. *to pay the p*, pro vectura epistolae solvere (v FREIGHT) *the p. of letters is to be prepaid*, *pro vectura epistolarum solvendum est quum (tabellario) dantur.

**post-boy**: vĕrĕdārius · v. POST (V ).

— **chaise**: vĕhĭculum publicum (*for the use of persons travelling on public service*): Amm 14, 11 · also, rheda cursualis, Imp. Cod.

— **date**: *diem seniorem scribo, appono

**posterior** (*adj*) postĕrior v HINDER (*adj*)

**posteriors** (*subs*): nātes, ium, *f.* Juv

**posterity**: **1.** postĕri, orum (*descendants*) *to exact penalties from children, grandchildren, p*, a liberis, nepotibus, p., poenas expetere, Cic N D 3, 38, *init.* Hor · Tac **2.** postĕritas (in more abstract sense, *after-times or people*). *to be known to p. (after-ages)*, posteritati notum esse, Cic. Am. 4, 15 *to have regard to p*, posteritati servire, id Tusc 1, 15, *extr* : *late p*, sera p, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48. (N.B.—To be used with care; as it strictly means nothing more than, *the total of what follows*: cf. Caes. B C 1, 13, posteritatis rationem habere = *to have regard to after-consequences*) **3** mĭnŏres, um (= posteri poet) Virg **4.** when referring to *the notice or memory of after-ages*, often expr by mĕmŏria · *to hand down to p*, memoriae prodere v TO HAND DOWN. Join ad memoriam posteritatemque prodere, Cic. Ver 5, 14, 36

**postern**: postĭca, posticum (*back-door*)

**post-haste**: v. POST, *subs.* (V.).

— **horse**: equus cursualis. Cod. Just. 12, 51, 19 veredus (for *a courier*), ib. § 7 v. POST, V.

**posthumous**: patre mortuo natus · Auct. in Gell. 2, 16 (acc. to whom, posthumus meant simply *last-born*, but others make postumus = patre mortuo natus, Varr. L. L 9, 38, 60: v. Gell l. c.). Phr. · *a p. poem*, *poema mortuo auctore primum editum

**postil**: *postilla, ae Eccl

**postilion**: v POST-BOY.

**posting** (*subs*) v POST, *subs.* (V.).

**post-man**: tābellārius (*a private letter-carrier*). Cic Ep *pass* In modern sense, *t. publicus

— **master**: *qui tabellarius publicis praeest, praepositus est.

— **office**: perh. mensa (*s.* taberna) tabellaria v. OFFICE (V.).

**postpone**: differo, prōrŭgo, rĕjĭcio: v. TO PUT OFF

**postscript**: Phr. *to add a brief p.*, *pauca subjicere epistolae *I will reply first to your p*, *primum respondebo ad ea quae in extrema epistola tua subjecisti. (As abbreviation, perh P. S, though without classical authority.)

**postulate**: *postŭlātum (as phil *t.t*)

**posture**: **1.** stātus, ūs (strictly, *in standing*) *an unbecoming p*, s indecorus, Quint. 1, 11, 16 *to change one's p frequently*, crebro commutare status, Pl Mil 2, 2, 53. Cic **2.** habĭtus, ūs (in Cic always of *the permanent features of the body or mind*) *to imitate any one's movements, p and gait*, alicujus motum, h., incessum imitari, Suet. Cl 4 Sen. **3.** gestus, ūs: v GESTURE *P. in sitting* may be expr. by sessio, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129 (status, incessus, sessio, accubitio teneant illud decorum) or a verb may be used. *he painted Lucius in a sitting p*, Lucium sedentem pinxit, Plin. *most of the deities of the Egyptians are represented in a sitting p*, *pleraeque Aegyptiorum deorum effigies sedentes [in solio] ponuntur See also GAIT. For *posture of affairs*, v. POSITION, STATE.

**posy**: v NOSEGAY.

**pot** (*subs*). **1.** olla (old form, aula) *earthen p*, o ficulnea, Col 8, 8, *med* used *for boiling things in*, Cato R. R. 158. **2.** ahēnum or ēnum (*a copper kettle or cauldron*) Virg Aen 1, 213 Juv.

**pot** (*v*). ollis condire: v TO PRESERVE.

**potable**: pōtābĭlis, e Aus.

**potash**: *sal alkalinus (R and A).

**potato**: *solanum tuberosum (Lin.) *The tubers themselves*, perh tubera, um, *n.* v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

**pot-bellied**: ventriōsus Pl As. 2, 3, 20 (Or by circuml., ventre projecto, Suet Ner. 51.)

— **boy**: *puer tabernarius

— **companion**: combĭbo, ōnis: Cic. Fam. 9, 25

**potency**: vis v. EFFICACY

**potent**: pōtens; efficax v. POWERFUL, EFFICACIOUS Phr. *why are the spells less p ?* cur minus valent venena? Hor Epod 5, 61.

**potentate**: princeps, rex, tyrannus: v SOVEREIGN.

**potential**: *pōtentĭālis, e (as gram *t.t*) · M. L

**pot-herbs**: perh. herbae pulmentariae.

— **hook**: uncus (gen. term). v HOOK.

— **house**: caupōna; taberna cauponia v INN, TAVERN

**potion**: pōtio (esp *medical or containing poison*) · Cels Cic

**potsherd**. testa Nep. Cim. 3 (= Gr ὄστρακον). Ov Plin Vulg Job n. 7. *Dimin.* testula, *a small p* : Nep. Arist. 1 (= ὀστρακον) Col.

**pottage**: jus, jūris, *n* (*broth, soup*) · Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

**potter**: figŭlus. Juv. 10, 171: Col.· Plin. (*of p s, potter's*-. (1). figŭlāris, e *a p.'s wheel*, rota f., Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 35. *p.s' clay*, creta f., Col. (2). figlinus: *p.s' clay*, creta f, Varr.

**pottery**: **I.** *The art*: ars figuli: Forcell.: Kr. Or perh. ars figularis v. preced. art. Phr. *Coroebus invented p*, figlinas (*sc* fodinas) Coroebus invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 198. (Figlina, ae, *f.*, though given in most books, is questionable.) **II.** *A manufactory* · figlinae, arum: (strictly, *the clay pits*) *to carry on a p.*, f. exercere, Varr. R R. 1, 2, *ad fin.* Plin. **III.** *The things made* 1. figlinum opus (*Zeuxis*) *also produced p*, fecit et f opera, Plin 35, 10, 36 § 66 used absol, figlinum (*sc* opus), id. 34, 18, 30 **2.** fictilia, ium (*sc* vasa) v. EARTHENWARE

**pouch**: perh pēra (*bag, wallet*): Phaedr. 4, 10: Mart Or saccus, sacculus · v SACK, BAG.

**poulterer**: *qui gallinas ceterasque aves vendit

**poultice** (*subs.*) · **1.** mālagma, ātis, *n.* (*an emollient p, placed on the unbruised skin*) Cels 5, 17, 2, *sqq* : Plin. **2.** emplastrum (*made of materials carefully pounded, and applied to wounds, ulcers, etc.*) Cels 1 c. (in ch. 19, is a list of emplastra; most of which are *plasters rather than poultices*) (Not fomentum, which is *a soothing application of warm fluid.*) *A mustard-p*, sinapismus Coel. Aur

**poultice** (*v*) *with mustard*, sināpizo, 1 Veg Vet 1, 6, 11. *Of other p s*, expr by, malagma imponere, imponere. cf Cels 5, 17, 2.

**poultry**: aves cohortales (*farm yard p, not including water-fowl, or birds kept in cages*) Col. 8, 1. (Varr R R 3, 3, *init.*, uses the circuml, alites quae intra parietes villae solent pasci volatile pecus, Col 8, 4, is an ornamented expr ; and villaticum genus pastionis, Varr. R R 3, 2, *med.*, includes *bees, and other creatures* [excepting cattle] *reared within the farm premises*) *Fatted p*, altiles, ium (*sc.* aves *for the table*): Hor Ep. 1, 7, 35.

— **yard**: cohors (chors), rtis, *f.*: Col 8, 3 · Varr.

**pounce** (*suos*) i e *powder* (*formerly*) *used for blotting* pulvis · v. POWDER

**pounce upon** (*v.*) · **1.** invŏlo, 1 · v TO FLY AT. Fig. *to p upon property*, in possessionem inv, Cic de Or. 3, 31, 122 **2.** insilio, 4: v TO SPRING UPON **3.** corripio, ui, reptum, 3 (*to seize quickly and violently*) *he p s upon the lamb and tears him in pieces*, (agnum) correptum lacerat, Phaedr. 1, 1, *extr.* v. TO SEIZE, FALL ON.

**pound** (*subs*) **I.** *The weight* **1.** libra sometimes with pondo (pondus) added *a gold crown weighing a p*, corona aurea libram pondo, Liv. 4, 20, *med* Varr (1 pondus, L. L 5, 36, 169) Plin *Weighing a p*, librālis Col. 6, 2, *med* · Plin also, librarius, Col 12, 53, *fin.* · Gell · *weighing three p s*, trilibris, Hor. S 2, 2, 33; *four p.s*, quadrilibris, Pl. *half a p.*, selibra, Cato R. R 84: Liv. (pondo may be added as with libra): *a quarter of a p.*, quadrans (pondo), Col. 12, 20, *med* : *a p. and a half*, sesquilibra, ib . *two p.s and a half*, *duae librae et semisses (v. HALF : also, OUNCE). **2.** in large quantities, pondo, *indecl.* (librae being understood): 20,000 *p s of silver*, argenti pondo millia viginti, Caes. B C. 2, 18. Cic. **II** *Value twenty shillings* *libra Anglica: Wyttenb in Kr. **III.** *Enclosure* : *septum publicum (pecudibus vagis includendis)

**pound** (*v*): **I.** *To pulverize by beating* **1.** tĕro, trīvi, tum, 3 *to p. with mortar and pestle*, mortario pistilloque t., Plin. 33, 8, 41 Also, contero, 3 (*intens.*) · Col. **2.** pinso, ui, pistum, 3 *to p. wheat (in a mortar)*, triticum p., Cato R. R. 14 Plin. **3.** tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum and tūsum, 3: *to reduce to a fine powder by p.ing*, in pollinem t., Plin 19, 5, 29: *to p. in a mortar*, in pila t, id 18, 22, 43 Col Also comp. contundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 Cato Col. **II.** *To shut up* stray cattle includo, 3: v. TO SHUT UP.

**poundage**: *tributum quod per singulas pondo libras exigitur.

**pounding** (*subs.*): pistūra · Plin. 18, 10, 23.

**pound-pear**: perh. pīrum vŏlēmum (sing. rare) Virg. G. 2, 88: Cato: Col. (Or lit., pirum librale).

**pour**: **A.** Trans. fundo, fūdi, sum, 3 · *to p. from a saucer*, e patera f., Cic Div 1, 23, 46; de patera, Hor. Od.

I, 31, 3. See also TO POUR FORTH. **B.** Intrans. **I.** Lit. **1.** fundor, 3, *refl pass.* *rain p̄ing with violent gusts of wind*, imbribus procellis furibus imber, Liv 6, 8, *med* **2.** fluo, mānō v TO FLOW, STREAM. **II.** Fig., *of crowds* expr by fundo, or compounds; either with *pron refl*, or as *refl pass*, v. foll art

**pour along** (*intr*) fero, 3, *irr.*, as *refl pass*, or with *pron refl* *the river p's along into the fields*, amnis infertur in arva, Virg Aen 2, 498. Luer 1, 282. See also TO RUSH

**—— around** (*intr*) · circumfundor, 3: v TO FLOCK.

**—— down: A.** Trans. **1.** dēfundo, 3 *the S wind p's down showers*, Auster dē imbres, Stat. Th 1, 352: cf. TO POUR OFF. **2.** sūperfundo, 3 (*to* p. down *upon* any one) Tac. Agr 36 **3.** expr by dējicio, dēmitto, 3 (*flinging*) *he p's down his bolts on the earth*, fulmina *plurima* dejicit in terras, Virg Aen 8, 428 *they p. down such a shower of missiles on the heads of the enemy*, *tanta vīm telorum in capita hostium dēmittunt* **B.** Intrans.: **1.** dējicio, 3; with *pron. refl* *the winds p. down from the mountains*, venti a montibus se dējiciunt, Liv 28, 6, *med* also with se omitted Liv 28, 15 (*in tanta vis aquae dejecisset*) **2.** praecipito, 1 (*rapidly*) *the Alps p. down from very lofty mountains*, Nilus p. ex altissimis montibus, Cic Rep 6, 18. Virg. **3.** ruo, 1, ūtum, 3 (esp poet): *the sky comes p̄ing down* (in rain), r (arduus) aether, Virg G. 1, 324. cf. Liv 40, 58 (coelum in se ruere aiebant) Mart. **4.** ingruo, 1, 3 (esp of *missiles*, to p down *upon* poet.) *down p's the rain pon*, ferreus ingruit imber, Virg Aen. 12, 284.

**—— forth** or **out: A.** Trans.: **1.** effundo, 3. rare in lit sense; for which rather, fundo, ex (de) v. TO POUR. (N.B.—In Hor. S. 2, 3, 149, ef. saccos = *to empty them.*) Fig., *to p. forth tears*, lacrimas e, Luer. 1, 92 *a shower of missiles was p'd forth upon them*, telorum vis ingens effusa est in eos, Liv. 27, 18, *med.*: *to p forth a tempest of eloquence*, procellam eloquentiae e, Quint 11, 3, 158. **2.** prōfundo, 3 (*freely, copiously* usu. fig) *to p. forth floods of tears*, vim lacrimarum p, Cic Rep 6, 14 *to p. forth all one's blood*, sanguinem omnem p., id. Clu. 6, *fin.* **B.** Intrans **1.** effundor, 3, with *pron refl.*, or as *pass refl* *every class of the Roman people p'd out as far as the 20th milestone*, P Romani ordinem omnem usque ad vicesimum lapidem effudisse se, Suet Cal. 4, *exti* · *they p forth at every gate*, omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv 38, 6

**2** ējicio, 3, with *pron refl.* · *they p'd* (*rushed*) *forth from the camp*, se ex castris ejecerunt, Caes B. G. 4, 15 (but the verb does not like effundo of itself imply *numbers*). See also TO RUSH FORTH

**—— in** or **into** (*trans*). infundo, 3. foll. by in and *acc.* (in vas), Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61 less well with *dat.*: Sen. Ben. 7, 19, *init.*: Hor.

**—— off** (*trans*): **1.** dēfundo, 3 *to p. off the water* (*from boiling vegetables*), aquam d, Cato, R. R. 156, *med.*: Cels. (Diffundo, *to bottle* wine.) **2.** transfundo, 3 (*into another vessel*) · Col. 12, 12 (in alia vasa tr.) Plin **3.** cāpŭlo, 1 (*to rack, p. off from the dregs*) · Cato R. R 67 (*f. l.* capiant): Plin.

**—— on** (*trans*) · **1.** sūperfundo, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat*) · *to p. oil on a mixture*, (mixturae) oleum s., Col. 12, 57, *init.*: Plin min. Also constr. with *acc.* and *abl* · Col. l. c., *paulo infr.* (compositum oleo s) **2.** infundo, 3 (more usu. = to p. *in* or *into*). Col. 12, 47 (olivis mustum inf.) elsewhere, (ib *infr.*), Col has infundo with *acc* and *abl.*, olivas aceto infundere, *to infuse olives with vinegar* (*p. vinegar on them*): Virg. **3.** affundo, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat.*): Plin 12, 21, 46.

**pour out:** effundo v TO POUR FORTH

**pouring** (*adj*) epith of rain effusus Liv. 40, 58.

**pouring out** (*subs*) effūsio. Cic.

**pout** (*v.*) Phr. labellum extendere · cf Juv 14, 325

**pout** (*subs*) meton = *ill-temper*. peth. stomachus v. ILL-TEMPER.

**poverty:** **I.** Lit. **1.** paupertas (*poor or humble circumstances*) · *p. or rather destitution and beggary*, p vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic Par 6, 1, *extr.* also sometimes = egestas. Cic Div. 1, 17, 31 (quum propter paupertatem suos pascere t, Juv **2.** paupĕries, ēi, *f.* (poet. for preceding) *to bear pinching p*, angustam p pati, Hor Od 3, 2, 1 called also, p importuna, ib. 3, 16, 37, dura, ib. 4, 9, 49 Ter **3.** egestas (*indigence*) v *supr* (1) **4.** inŏpia v WANT. **5.** (poet) res angusta domi Juv 3, 165. **II.** *Poorness, inadequacy* **1** egestas · *p. of our native tongue*, patrii sermonis e, Lucr 1, 832. *p. of soul*, e. animi, Cic in Pis 11, *init* (Better not paupertas in this sense; though Quint has, p sermonis, Inst 8, 3, 33) **2.** inŏpia. Join: inopia et jejunitas (*in a speaker*): Cic Br 55, 202 Or expr by inops *he complains of the p of the language*, *de lingua queritur ut inopi ac minime locupleti: cf Cic. Fin 1, 3, 10 See also MEAGRENESS

**poverty-stricken:** inops, ĕgens (*of persons*), obsŏlētus (*old and no longer fit for use*, as, a *dwelling* or *clothes*) v DESTITUTE, POOR

**powder** (*subs.*) **I.** *Of any kind* **1.** pulvis, ĕris, *m* · *to pound a root to p.*, radicem in p contērere, Plin 26, 11, 70 *a very fine p*, p subtilissimus, cf id. 18, 7, 14 (subtilis farina) *Dimin.* pulvisculus (rare) Solin. Apul. **2.** fārina (strictly, *flour or meal*) · *to dry leaves to a p*, folia in f. siccare, Plin 23, 9, 81 **3.** polten, ĭnis, *m* (strictly, *fine flour*) · *to bruise* (*a dry plant*) *to p.*, in p tundere, id 19, 5, 29 **II.** *For fire-arms* · *pulvis pyrius s. nitratus. v GUNPOWDER

**powder** (*v.*) **I.** *To reduce to powder* : v preced. art. **II** *To sprinkle with powder* · pulvere s polline conspergo v TO SPRINKLE Phr. *to p. the hair*, *pulvere capillari uti

**powdered:** perh. pulvĕrŭlentus (*dusty*). Cic

**powdery:** pulvĕreus Ov. Med fac 61 (p farina).

**power:** **I.** *Strength* · **1.** vis, vires v STRENGTH **2.** potentia (poet in this sense) *the p of the sun*, p. solis, Virg G 1, 92. **II.** *Ability* chiefly in such phrr. as *with all one's p.*, summa ope, vi, etc. v. MIGHT (*subs*) also, *infr.* III, *fin.* **III.** *Control, dominion:* **1.** pŏtestas (esp *as conferred or allowed by the laws*): *he has p of life and death over his subjects*, vitae necisque in suos habet p., Caes B. G. 1, 16. *to keep in one's p*, in potestate habere, Liv 8, 15 Join jus potestatemque [habere], Cic Ph. 11, 12, 30. Freq., *of power acquired by conquest or treaty. to reduce under the p. of the Athenians*, sub p. Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1: Cic Join potestas ac ditio, Cic Verr 2, 1, 38, 97 · in (alicujus) fidem ac p [venire], Caes B. G. 2, 13. (N B—To express *under any one's p*, the form in potestatem is frequent, instead of in potestate. cf. Cic. Leg 3, 17, *init.* respublica quae est in potestatem optimorum also, Liv. 24, 1, *extr.*. so, in amicitiam P R ditionemque esse, Cic Div Verr 20, 66) **2.** jus, jūris, *n.* (*rightful authority to do anything*): *without the sanction of the people, the consul has no p. to do any of those things*, sine populi jussu nullius earum rerum jus est, Sall. Cat 29, *extr.*: *the paternal p.*, j patrium, Liv. 1, 26 (oftener, patria potestas): cf. *supr* (1); and v. RIGHT (*subs.*) **3.** ditio, ōnis (*dominion*) *he reduced* (*the country*) *under his p*, suae ditionis fecit, Liv. 21, 53, *med.*: Curt. Esp. joined with a syn *e. g* in ditionem potestatemque P R redigere, Caes B G 2, 34; in jus ditionemque recipere, Liv 21, 61, *med*; sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes B G 1, 31 **4.** impĕrium (*supreme authority*) · v. AUTHORITY. **5.** pōtentia (*unconstitutional influence and ascendancy*, opp to potestas, v *supr*). *this is the only kind of influence and p. they know*, hanc unam gratiam p.que noverunt, Caes B G. 6, 15 v. PREDOMINANCE. **6.** summa (*entire disposal*) · *when the supreme p in a state is in the hands of one*, quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, Cic Rep 1, 26 so, summa totius belli, Caes B G 2, 4. Phr *these things are not in our p.*, haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic Fam. 14, 2 Sall *as far as in our p*, quantum in nobis est, Liv.: *to have great p*, multum posse, Caes B G 6, 30 Cic. also, multum valere, Caes B G 2, 4: more fully, opibus, armis, potentia valere, Cic. Fam 1, 7, 6 **IV.** In *pl*, the *ps* of the mind opes ingenii (ingenii), Sall. Cat. 1; vires ingenii, Cic Sen 10, 33. Also freq. ingenium alone *to have admirable ps of mind*, praeclaro, divino ingenio esse v MIND, GENIUS

**power, having;** pōtens, ntis (with *gen.*) · *hardly having p to grasp one's arms*, vix p armorum tenendorum, Liv. 21, 54, *extr* Or expr by posse v. ABLE, TO BE.

**powerful:** **I.** *Physically:* vălĭdus, praevălĭdus; praevălens · v. STRONG **II.** *Having great or extensive power* **1.** pōtens *tuo most p. kings*, duo potentissimi reges, Cic Man. 2, *init.* · *great and p friends*, magni et p. amici, Suet. Aug 56: et *pass Very p*, praepotens Cic. Bal 15, 35 (pr terra marique Karthago). **2.** vălĭdus (*having natural strength and importance*, whereas potens denotes *actual influence or control*): Join valida urbs et potens, Cic Rep 2, 2. **3.** vălens (like preced.): Cic *To be very p*, multum posse, valere v. POWER (III, *fin*)

**III.** *Effectual, telling powerfully* **1.** vălens, ntis *more p arguments*, valentiora argumenta, Quint 5, 13, 12 *a p dialectician*, v. dialecticus, Cic Fat. 6, 12 Ov **2.** vălĭdus *a most p kind of eloquence*, genus dicendi validissimum, Quint 12, 10, 63 **3.** pōtens. Plin 29, 4, 30 (*of medicine*) See also EFFICACIOUS, POTENT

**powerfully:** Phr *he was p supported in his candidature*, *suffragatoribus ei hominibus amplissimis, gravissimis, potentissimis *he declaimed p against the oligarchy*, *gravissime in paucorum potentiam invectus est *has defence p. affected the audience*, *defensio ejus audientium animos movit, permovit (Potenter in this sense is late · in Quint. 12, 10, 70, the full phr. is, dicere . ad efficiendum quod [quis] intendit *potenter*, i e. *in a manner calculated to effect his purpose.*) See also EFFICACIOUSLY

**powerless:** **1.** invălĭdus *p and defenceless*, inv et inermis, Tac A 1, 46: *fortifications p against an attack*, moenia adversus irrumpentes inv, ib. 12, 16 v. WEAK, FEEBLE. **2** impōtens (rare in this sense) · Hor Od 2, 1, 26 Sometimes yanus, ĭrritus may serve cf Hor Od. 3, 24, 35, quid leges sine moribus *vanae* proficiunt (*laws powerless without virtue*) · *a p remedy*, irritum remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81; v. VAIN, FRUITLESS. *To be p*, nihil valere, Cic. Verr 3, 62, 146: so, minimum valere, id Fam. 1, 9, 4; parum v., Matius in Cic Fam 11, 28 so, nihil, minimum, parum, posse: v POWER (III, *fin.*). See also INEFFECTUAL

**pox, small:** *vārĭŏlae, arum: Sydenham.

**practicability:** v. foll. art.

**practicable:** Phr *to see to it that a scheme is p*, [cavere] ut res habeat efficiendi facultatem, Cic. Off 1, 21, *fin.* (R. and A.) *to enquire rather what is p than what is desirable*, *potius id quaerere, quod in efficere possis quam

quae optanda videantur *a p breach*, (moenium) ruina quae satis patet ut milites (in oppidum) vadant, cf Liv 21, 11, *fin*, 1b c. 14 See also POSSIBLE

**practical:** **I.** *Experimental, not merely theoretical.* expr by ūsus, ūs *wonderful p knowledge of the art of war*, mīrificus usus in re militari, Cic Sext. 5, 12 *p acquaintance with the bar*, usus exercitatioque forensis, id Div Verr 15, *init* *of p use*, in usu necessarius, id Leg. 1, 4, 14: *a p. treatise*, *liber ad usum (artis) accommodatus

**II.** *Relating to human life and morals:* expr. by usus (vitae), vita, mores, etc. Phr. *p rules of conduct*, praecepta quibus usus vitae confirmari possit, id Off 1, 3, *init*, praecepta quae ad institutionem vitae (communis) spectant, id Off 1, 3, *init* · *p philosophy*, philosophia in qua de hominum vita et moribus disputatur, id Br 7, 31, (ea) quae est de vita et moribus philosophia, id Tusc 3, 4, 8 *the affairs of p life*, (eae) res quae tractantur in vita, id Off 1, 5, *extr*, cf. actio vitae, 1b § 17 *p results*, actio rerum v. Nagels. p 58. As phil *t t*, *p philosophy* (opp. *theoretical*), philosophia activa (opp. contemplativa), Sen Ep. 95, 10 (Practicus, v late and rare) **III.** A person, *possessing experimental not theoretical knowledge* *qui rem usu callet, qui alicujus rei magnum usum habet

**practically:** usu, ex usu v EXPERIENCE.

**practice:** **I.** *Actual employment or experience:* **1.** ūsus, ūs *the p of speaking* (opp *theory*), loquendi (opp scientia), Cic Or. 48, 160 Oft with a syn.: *e. g* usus ac tractatio [dicendi], id Off 1, 18, 60, usus exercitatioque, id. Div. Verr 15, *init* **2.** exercitātio *the arts and (constant) p of virtue*, artes et exercitationes virtutum, id Sen 3, 9 Join exercitatio ususque [dicendi], id Coel 22, 54 (N B —Usus is the word of wider extent) **3.** tractātio with usus · v *supr* See also EXPERIENCE

**II.** *Custom* consuētūdo *the inhuman p. of human sacrifices*, immanis consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic Font 10, 21 *it is not my usual p.*, non est consuetudinis meae, id Rab. perd *init* *To get into the p. of doing something*, insuescere, consuescere v. TO ACCUSTOM ONESELF.

**III.** *Exercise of any profession:* Phr. *to have an extensive p as a barrister*, *multas causas actitare; in foro multum versari: *he had a large p. as a physician*, *medicus erat praecipuae celebritatis **IV** Only in *pl.* = *course of conduct*, esp *of an underhand or reprehensible nature* artes cf. Sall. Cat. 2, *med.* (imperium facile his artibus retinetur quibus initio partum est) so, id 3, malae artes *to be guilty of corrupt p s* (*in law*), jura et exempla corrumpere, Cic v. TO TAMPER WITH

**V.** *Actual doing.* usu not to be expr. *to gain fame by the p. of justice, clemency, etc*, *justitiā, clementiā nomen famamque consequi, etc.

**practise:** **I.** *To exercise* · **1.** exerceo, 2: *to p. rhetoric*, rhetoricen ex, Quint 2, 1, 3 *to p. oneself in extemporary speech*, ex se in subitis dictionibus, Cic. de Or 1, 33, 152: v. TO EXERCISE. **2.** tracto, 1 (*to deal much with*) · *to p. an art*, artem t, Ter. Ph. prol. 17. **II.** *To do habitually* · **1.** factito, 1: *these things were p'd in the time of our ancestors*, haec apud majores nostros factitata, Cic Off. 2, 24, 85. **2.** celebro, 1 (*to engage in frequently or regularly*). *a kind of divination p'd both in public and private*, genus divinationis publice privatimque celebratum, Cic. Div. 1, 2, *init.* · cf de Or. 1, *init.*, artes celebrare atque colere. Phr. *to p what one preaches*, quae quis docet in usu habere, Plin. Ep 1, 10, 11.

**III.** *To pursue a calling* · **1.** făcio, 3 · *to p. the calling of a soothsayer*, haruspicinam f, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. Also frequent. factito, 1 *to p. physic*, medicinam f., Quint 7, 2, 26: Phaedr. **2.** exerceo, 2: *to p. physic*, medicinam ex., Cic Clu 63, *extr.* Phr.: *to p. as a pleader*, causas agere, actitare (v TO PLEAD, II): *not to be allowed to p.*, *a foro removeri **IV.** *To go carefully over a lesson* · meditor, 1 v TO STUDY.

**practised** (*part. adj*) **1.** exercitātus: opp rudis, Cic Ph. 6, 6, 17 (where the compar occurs). *p in arms*, exercitatus in armis, Caes B C 1, 57 also foll by ad and gerundive, Cic Verr. 5, 54, 142 (lictores ad pulsandos homines exercitatissimi): *a p. speaker*, *in dicendo exercitatus **2.** pĕritus v EXPERIENCED

**3.** expr. by versātus (which however does not become *adj*) *well p in military and civil commands*, in imperiis magistratibusque multum v., Nep. Milt 8 **4.** expr by ūsus, ūs · *to be p in anything*, magnum in aliqua re usum habere, Caes B G 1, 39 v. EXPERIENCE.

**practitioner:** usu mĕdĭcus see also TO PRACTISE (III)

**praetor:** praetor, ōris Liv.

**praetorian:** **1.** praetōrius (*relating to the praetor or his office*) *p office*, p. potestas, Cic Man 24, 69: *p. cohort* (i. e *the commander's body-guard*), p cohors, Caes B G. 1, 40 **2.** praetōriānus (*relating to the commander's body-guard*, cohors praetoria) *the p cohorts*, p cohortes, Plin 9, 6, 5 Tac.. Suet In *pl*, praetoriani, *the p. guards* Suet Tib 25 *Commander of the p. guards*, praefectus praetorio, Tac. H 1, 13 (but also, p praetorianarum cohortium), Suet Tit 4, etc

**praetorship:** praetūra *pass.* Also, praetoria potestas. v. PRAETORIAN.

**pragmatic sanction:** pragmatica sanctio, jussio v. Smith's Lat Dict. s v. pragmaticus

**pragmatical:** perh mōlestus, ŏdĭōsus See also MEDDLER

**prairie:** *campus latissime patens herbisque luxuriantibus obsitus

**praise** (*subs*) laus, dis, *f* (gen. term) *to bestow p. on any one*, laude aliquem afficere, Cic Off. 2, 13, *fin*, stronger, ornare aliquem laudibus, id Ph. 2, 11, 25; aliquem [summis] laudibus [ad coelum] efferre, id Fam 9, 14: *to set down to any one's p*, alicui laudi dare, id. Tusc 1, 2, 4; in alicujus laude ponere, id. Verr. 3, 91, 212. (Laudatio = *act of praising; set eulogy*) Phr. *to detract from any one's p.*, detractare alicui, Sall Jug. 53, *extr* · more freq. with non-personal object, as virtutes detrectare, Liv. 38, 49, *med* See also GLORY.

**praise** (*v.*): **1.** laudo, 1: *to p in glowing terms*, magnifice l, Cic. Br. 73, *init* · et *pass.* Strengthened, collaudo, 1 (*to p. warmly*) id de Or. 1, 8, 30: Caes. **2.** expr. by laus, with a verb *to p any one highly*, aliquem laudibus efferre, ornare, celebrare (v. PRAISE, *subs*) · *to be p.d*, l habere, Cic. Br. 13, 50; also, in laude esse (*to be much or generally p'd*), id. Verr. Act 1, 17, 51 *Coan vases are most highly p.d*, Cois amphoris l est maxima, Plin 35, 12, 46

**3.** effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, 3, *irr.*: *to admire and p anything*, aliquid mirari et ef, Cic Verr. 4, 56, 124 but effero occurs more freq with laudibus: v PRAISE (*subs.*) **4.** other words which may sometimes serve are, praedico, 1 (*to talk much or openly about*, cf Nep. Timol. 4, laudes alicujus praedicare: used by later writers = laudo); vendito, 1 (*to cry up, as a vendor his wares*) · cano, canto (*to sing any one's praises in verse*); dico, 3 (= canto; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18, pugilemve equumve dicit, *sc.* Pindarus) v. TO BOAST, SING.

**praiser:** **1.** laudātor, *f.* -trix Hor A. P. 173: Cic. (collaudator, late and not good). **2.** praedĭcātor (*proclaimer*) Cic.

**praiseworthily:** laudābĭlĭter · Cic (Also, cum [magna, summa] laude.)

**praiseworthy:** **1.** laudābĭlis, e: Cic Off 1, 4, *fin.*: Quint **2.** expr by laus, in various constrr. *in the highest degree p*, omni l. dignus, Auct. pro Dom. 51, 131: *to look on anything as p*, aliquid laudi dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: *to act in a more p. manner*, majorem laudem mereri, Cic. (Nizol.). **3.** laudātus (strictly, *that has been praised*, hence, by inference, *worthy of praise*) Cic de Or 1, 3, *init* (artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix φιλοσοφία). Also *ger. part* laudandus, which is v. l. in Cic Or. 1 c

**prance:** perh exsĭlio, 4 (*to spring up*). cf exsulto, *of horses becoming ungovernable*, Cic Off. 1, 26, 90 also Virg. G 3, 117, insultare solo. See also TO REAR

**prank** (*subs*) expr by phr. *what a p is this he has just played*, modo quae designavit! Ter Ad. 1, 2, 7 *what a mad p is this*, *cujus sunt haec insaniae! *youthful p s*, eae res quae (ea quae) fert adolescentia, Ter Heaut 2, 1, 3 *quae per adolescentem admittuntur.

**prank** (*v.*): distinguo, 3 v. TO ADORN.

**prate:** **1.** garrio, 4 Cic de Or. 2 5, 21 Hor. S 2, 6, 77 (g ames fabellas) **2.** blătĕro, 1 (*stronger than preced*) · Hor S 2, 7, 35

**prater:** blătĕro, ōnis · Gell. 1, 15, *extr* See also TALKATIVE.

**prating** (*adj*) garrŭlus: v. TALKATIVE

**prating** (*subs*) garritus, ūs Sid

**prattle** (*v.*) · perh. *suaviter s blandula voce garrire; suaves nugas (inter se) garrire, loqui v TO CHATTER.

**prattle** (*subs*) · Phr. · *the p of children*, *(infantium) amabilis (blandula) garrulitas. cf Suet Aug 83

**prattler:** expr by verb v. TO PRATTLE

**pravity:** prāvĭtas · Cic Tac

**prawn:** *cancer squilla, Linn.

**pray:** **I.** Trans *to address earnest entreaty to* any one esp to a deity: **1.** prĕcor, 1 (with *acc* of *the person addressed*) · *to p the gods, that* deos p [venerari atque implorare] ut.. Cic Cat 2, *extr* · Hor Sometimes introduced parenthetically *spare, I p.*, parce, precor! Ov H 15 (16), 11. See also TO PRAY FOR **2.** quaeso, *pl.* quaesumus *I p the gods to prevent that*, deos quaeso ut istaec prohibeant, Ter Ad. 2, 4, 11 Esp. of *urgent appeal to persons (not deities): *I beg and pray you, to.*, peto, quaesoque, ut., Cic Fam 5, 4: when it is often parenthetical *I p. you write often to me*, tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, id Att 7, 10. When used interjectionally (= *I pray*): sōdes *be silent, pray!* Tace, sodes! Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19. Cic. Hor in similar sense, amabo v. TO PLEASE (II., *fin.*). See also TO BESEECH, ENTREAT. **II.** Intrans. · *to perform the act of worship* · ōro, 1 *teach us to p.*, doce nos o, Vulg Luc. xi 1 *to labour well is to p. well*, *bene laborasse est bene orasse, Prov. (In somewhat diff. sense, precatione uti, precationem facere v. PRAYER)

**— for:** **1.** prĕcor, 1 (most gen term) · often foll. by *double acc.* of *the person addressed* and *the thing prayed for* *for what are we to p. to the gods*, quid deos precamur? Cic. N D 1, 44, 122: but except when the object is a *neut pron* (cf L. G § 253) it is better to say, precari ab aliquo also with ut and subj, Cic Rab perd 2, 5 (precor ab iis, ut.. patuantur). *to p for prosperity to the state*, felicitatem reipublicae p, Suet. Aug 58: Cic. *Comp.* dēprĕcor, 1 with two senses (*a*). *to p. earnestly*: *to p. earnestly for something for yourself*, *tibi aliquid, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9 · Hirt. (*b*). oftener, *to p. for escape from something*: *to p (entreat) for exemption from death*, mortem d, Caes B. G. 7, 40. (N B — Deprecor is rarely if ever used of *praying to deities*) **2.** rōgo, 1 (with double *acc.*: chiefly poet.) · *to p. to the gods for repose*, otium divos r, Hor Od. 2, 16, 1 · Mart. **3.** pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3 (*to beg*: with *acc.* and prep ab, a). *I pray for peace and pardon from the gods*, a dīis pacem veniamque peto.

Ps Hab. pord 2, 5 more fully, precē petere, Ov. Met. 8, 271 **4.** ōro, 1 (rare of *entreaty addressed to the gods*): Virg. Aen. 9, 24 (multa deos orans) Hor. **5.** posco, pōposci, ĭtum, 3 (also rare): Virg. Aen. 4, 53 (posce deos veniam)

**pray to:** **1.** ădōro, 1 (with *acc.*) Liv. 38, 43, *med*: Ov Jux v. TO WORSHIP. **2.** supplĭco, 1 (with *dat*) v TO SUPPLICATE (Or by circuml, (deos) precibus lacessere, Hor Od. 2, 18, 12; fatigare, ib 1, 2, 26 or, preces deo adhibere, admovere v. PRAYER.

**prayer:** **1.** (prex), prĕcis, *f* · chiefly used in *pl*, though the *abl sing* is not infreq *to seek anything with anxious p.*, aliquid sollicita p petere, Ov M 8, 271 · Cic (= *entreaty*) *to address worship, p s, to the gods*, dius cultus, preces adhibere, Cic N. D. 1, 2, *init*, preces admovere, Ov. Pont 3, 7, 36; fundere (poet), Virg Aen. 5, 234 *to hear p s*, preces audire, exaudire (v TO HEAR, III.). *to be moved by p s*, precibus flecti, Virg Aen. 2, 689; movēri, Ov. Her 7, 3 v INTREATY. **2.** prĕcātio (*form of p.*) · *the form of p. used in opening the comitia*, sollemnis comitiorum p, Cic Mur *init* · *to "have p s,"* precatores facere, Liv 39, 18, *med* Also used to denote *a particular p or petitum to offer up the like p*, simili p uti, Cic Tusc 1, 47, 113 (perh in order to avoid the use of prece) **3.** obsecrātio (*solemn public p*) *p was offered up by the people*, obs. facta est a populo, Liv 4, 21, *med*. cf id 27, 11, *med*. **4.** supplĭcium (*humble p* rare in this sense, and only in *pl*) · Sall. Cat 52 *Formula of p*, carmen, verba. v FORMULA. Phr: *having uttered this p*, haec ita precatus, Liv 8, 9, *med*

**— book:** liber precationum; formulae precum Kr.

**prayerful** · supplex: v. SUPPLIANT. Or expr. by prĕcor, prĕces v. TO PRAY, PRAYER.

**prayerfully:** (cum) multis precibus; supplex (cf. L. G. § 343).

**prayerless:** *qui nullas preces Deo adhibet.

**preach:** **1.** praedĭco, 1 (*to proclaim* Gr. *κηρύσσειν*) Vulg. Matt iii 1; et *pass.*: Corp Conf. Angl art xxiii. **2.** perh. contiōnor, 1 (*to deliver an address to a public assembly*) the usual word in M L; though Kr condemns it as unsuitable ("der gewöhnliche Ausdruck contionari passt nicht für den Deutschen"): Erasm Enc Mor ii 361 etc. To denote *argumentative preaching*, dispute may be used cf. Vulg Act. xx 7, *sqq*. (Kr. suggests, in coetu sacro verba facere; de suggestu sacro orationem habere but contionor is perh necessary as *t. t.* Praedico is strictly applicable only to *proclamatory preaching*.) Phr.. *to practise what one p s*, quae quis doceat in usu habere, Plin Ep 1, 10, 11 *must I be for ever p.'d to on the same subject?* an ego toties de eadem re audiam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 48 *don't p*, *ne perge me obtundere istis tuis monitionibus.

**preacher:** **1.** praedĭcātor (late) Tert. Marc 4, 28, *med* (perh better, Evangelii *s.* Christi praedicator: cf. Vulg **Mar. xvi. 15**; 1 Cor i 23). **2.** verbi divini praeco, Graev. (Kr.); verbi divini minister (V.D.M.); Scrr. Theol. saec. xvii., *pass.*; divinae majestatis praeco, Lact. **3.** ōrātor sācer (an elevated expr.). Eichst (Kr) Or expr. by verb *to be a good p*, *optime appositeque de rebus divinis (theologicis) verba facitare; Evangelii praedicandi laude excellere. *who was the p.?* *quis verba fecit? *to be an able controversial p.*, *in disputando de rebus theologicis praecipue valere. (N.B—Contionator in class. Lat. is, *a demagogue*: Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; yet some Latinists use it in present sense · it is condemned by Krebs and Kraft.)

**preaching** (*subs.*): expr. by verb. v. TO PREACH.

**preaching friars:** (fratres) praedicatores: v. Du C., s. v.

**preamble:** perh. exordium · v. EXORDIUM, PRELUDE.

**prebend:** *praebenda: v. Du C., s. v.

**prebendary:** *praebendārius: v. Du C, s v

**precarious:** incertus, parum firmus *s.* stabilis v UNCERTAIN. Also in later writers, prĕcārius (in Liv, Tac = *obtained by entreaty, not of right*) cf. Sen. Tranq 11, *init* id. Ep. 65, 17 Phr. *in the most p position*, in summo discrimine, Caes B G 6, 38 Cic · v. DANGER (The use of obnoxius in later writers is akin to Eng cf. Plin 14, 2, 4 § 27, obnoxii floris, of a vine *the flowering of which is p., being exposed to risks.*)

**precariously:** Phr *they live p. by hunting*, *victum parum certum (precarium) venando quaeritant.

**precaution:** expr by praecāveo, cāvi, cautum, 2 (*to take p s*) Join providere et praecavere, Cic Pl 22, 53. (Praecautio, v late)

**precautionary:** v preced. art.

**precede:** I. *In time*. **1.** antĕcēdo, essi, essum, 3 (with *acc* or *dat.*). *exercise should always p. food*, exercitatio semper alimentum debet, Cels 1, 2, *med*. Ter Ph 3, 2, 40 (with *dat*) **2.** of that which *p s by a certain interval* expr. by ante esse (*Numa Pompilius*) *p'd Pythagoras by very many years*, annis permultis ante fuit quam Pythagoras, Cic de Or. 2, 37, 154 See also PRECEDING II. *In place* anteeo, praeeo, etc v TO GO BEFORE.

**precedence:** Phr *to give any one the p* (*acknowledging inferiority*), cedere alicui, Cic Br 6, 22 (e fascesque submittere), *by yielding the pathway*, decedere, Cic. Sen. 18, 63 *entitled to take the p. (of other matters)*, antiquior, antiquissimus, Vell 2, 52 Cic Att. 10, 8 *to give the p. to one matter over another*, alicui rei praeverti, Caes B. G 7, 33 *this among the Numidians denotes p*, hoc apud Numidas honori ducitur, Sall. Jug 11, *med.* · *the two were disputing about the p.*, *ambigebant inter se utri dignitatis prior locus deferretur · *this magistrate takes the p. of all the rest*, *hujus magistratus dignitas potior est (ceteris) omnibus.

**precedent:** exemplum: *a novel p*, novum ex, Sall Cat 51, *med*. *on the strength of this p*, hoc ex, ib *paulo infr*. *to leave a dangerous p for aftertimes to follow*, periculosam imitationem exempli in posterum prodere, Cic Fl 11, *init* Join conditio atque exemplum (opp homo ipse de quo agitur), ib. 10, *exti* Phr *consider the p. you are establishing*, quid in alios statuatis considerate, Sall L c *legal p.s*, res judicatae, Auct Her. 2, 10, 14

**preceding** (*adj*). **1.** proximus (*immediately before or after*): (*Tullus Hostilius*) *unlike the p. king*, p. regi dissimilis, Liv 1, 22, *init*. Cic.. v. LAST (II.), NEXT. **2.** prior, us. *in the p. year*, p anno, Caes. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13, *med* *in the p. book*, p. volumine, Col. 12, 1, *init*. **3.** superior, us *during the p. days*, s. diebus, Caes. B G. 7, 58 v. FORMER. Cf Cic. Cat 1, *init*, where proxima nox is *the night just passed*, superior nox, *the night preceding that* **4.** antecēdens, ntis (rare) Plin. 13, 8, 16.

**precentor:** praecentor (chori) Apul Phr. *to act as p.*, cantu praeire (R. and A.)

**precept:** praeceptum *p.s of philosophy*, p philosophiae, Cic Off 1, *init* · et *pass*. See also RULE.

**preceptive:** praeceptivus (late and rare) Sen. Ep 95, *init*. (= Gr *παραινετικός*, *didactic*). Usu. better expr by praeceptum.

**preceptor:** praeceptor (*instructor*) Cic de Or 3, 15, 37. Also doctor, magister v. TEACHER.

**preceptress:** praeceptrix, icis. Cic.

**precinct:** terminus: mostly *pl.*: *within the sacred p.s of the temple*, intra terminos sacratos templi, Liv. 45, 5, *med.*: *to enlarge the p s of the city*, terminos urbis propagare, Tac A. 12, 23. See also BOUNDARY *Sacred p.s* may also be expr. by penetralia, templum: cf Liv. l. c v. TEMPLE. Phr. *the p s of day*, luminis orae, Lucr 1, 180, et *pass*

**precious:** **1.** prētiōsus *p. perfumes*, p odores Col. 3, 8 *the most p work of human genius* (*poems of Homer*), pretiosissimum humani ingenii opus, Plin 7, 29, 30. *the p metals*, *metalla pretiosiora. (In Cic. = *very high prized*. Off. 3, 23, 89.) **2.** magni, maximi, summi pretii. v. VALUE. Sometimes = *dearly loved* dilectus, dilectissimus, dulcissimus, suavissimus · v. DEAR, SWEET *P. stones*, gemmae. v. GEM. Colloq. = *thorough* germanus: *I know I have been a p donkey*, scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic Att 4, 5

**preciousness:** magnum pretium v. VALUE

**precipice:** locus praeceps Liv 21, 36 Phr *the defile led through steep p s on either side*, praecipites deruptaeque angustiae erant, ib. c. 34 See also PRECIPITOUS.

**precipitancy** } nimia festinatio,
**precipitation:** } celeritas v HASTE, HURRY. Phr. *with too much p*, inconsulte ac temere, Cic N D 1, 16, 43 temere ac nulla ratione, id de Or. 2, 8, 32

**precipitate** (v) · **1.** praecipĭto, 1 (*to throw down headlong*) Cic Caes. **2.** dējĭcio, 3 v TO CAST DOWN

**precipitate** (*adj.*) **1.** praeceps, cipitis (*hasty, inconsiderate*). Cic. Ph. 5, 13, 37 (homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps) · Suet Aug 8 (consilium p. et immaturum) **2.** tĕmĕrārius. v. RECKLESS. **3.** praeruptus Tac Phr.: *from over p despair*, nimis celeri desperatione, Liv 21, 1, *init* *a p (over hasty) commencement of a canvass*, praepropera prensatio, Cic Att. 1, 1, *init*.

**precipitately:** inconsulte ac temere: v. PRECIPITANCY. See also HURRIEDLY.

**precipitation:** v. PRECIPITANCY.

**precipitous:** **1.** praeceps, cipitis: *a steep and p place*, declivis ac p locus, Caes B G 4, 33 *p rocks*, saxa praecipitia, Liv 38, 23, *init*. Cic. **2.** directus (*steep, perpendicular*). *a p. mountain range*, jugum d, Caes B C. 2, 24 *a place with steep, p sides*, locus utraque ex parte directus, ib 1, 43. So also, rectus. Liv 21, 36, *init* **3.** praeruptus (*steep and rugged*) *p. rocks*, p saxa, Cic. Verr 5, 56, 145 · Caes.: Hirt (who has *superl*) Less freq. abruptus (*broken off sharp, sheer*): Curt. 7, 11, *init* (petra abscissa et abr.): Plin. and deruptus Tac.

**precipitously:** expr. by praeceps: cf. L G. § 343.

**precise:** I. *Exact* Phr. *to state the p. number*, exacto affirmare numero, quot..., Liv 3, 5, *med*, subtiliter exsequi numerum, ib. *paulo infr* See also EXACT. II. *Particular*. mōrōsus, accūrātus v. PARTICULAR (III)

**precisely:** subtiliter v. PRECISE (I) Phr.. *it is p thirty days since I received a letter from you*, xxx dies ipsi erant, per quos nullas (litteras) a te acceperam, Cic Att. 3, 21 *that is p. the thing*, rem ipsam putasti! Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 6 See also, NICK (of time).

**preciseness** } mōrōsĭtas (*over-*
**precision:** } *nicety*) · Suet Tib. 70 (Or expr by *adj* v PRECISE.)

**preclude:** v TO PREVENT.

**precocious:** **1.** praecox, ōcis; also, praecŏquus, e (*ripening early*) · *p. sort of intellects*, ingeniorum velut praecox genus, Quint. 1, 3, 3 Sen **2.** festīnātus (*that is pushed on too fast*): *p maturity*, f. maturitas, Quint. 6, prooem § 10. (Praematurus = PREMATURE.)

**precocity:** maturitas festinata: v. preced. art.

**preconceived:** praejūdĭcātus · Cic. N D. 1, 5, 10 (p. opinio) · *that you bring no p. opinion into court*, ut ne quid praejudicati huc afferatis, id. Clu. 2, 6. See also TO PREJUDGE.

**preconception:** praejudicata opinio:

v. preced art Phr. *some (undefined) p. of gods*, anticipatio quaedam deorum, Cic N D. 1, 16, 43

**preconcerted:** Phr. *ut is a p. scheme*, composito factum est, Ter Ph. 5, 1, 29 more freq ex composito (*in accordance with a p. scheme*): Liv 1, 9, *med.*: cf. Sall Jug. 66, compositis inter se rebus, in diem tertium constituunt

**precursor:** praenuntius, *f* -a. v. HARBINGER, FORERUNNER

**precursory:** expr by significo, denuntio: v. TO FOREBODE.

**predatory:** praedātōrius Sall Jug. 20 (p manus sc militum) *Engaged in a p. excursion*, praedabundus Sall Liv. Also praedator can be used as *adj.*· L G § 598 Phr *a p. people*, gens latrocinus (praedationibusque) assueta, Curt. (R. and A.)

**predecessor:** 1. expr. by proximus (rex, etc). v PRECEDING. 2. *a retiring governor*, dēcessor Tac. Agr. 7: Cic. fr Scaur 33

**predestinarian:** *qui omnia a Deo ex mero ipsius arbitrio praedestinata esse credit

**predestinate:** theol term, praedestino, 1 Vulg Rom viii 29, etc. Corp. Confess. (A more class expr would be praefinio, 4; cf Gr προορίζω)

**predestination:** praedestinātio Aug. Corp Confess.

**predestine:** v PREDESTINATE

**predetermine:** 1. praefīnio, 4 Cic. Tusc 5, 8, 21 2 praestītuo, 3 v. TO FIX (II, 4)

**predicable:** *praedicābilis as logic *t. t* Otherwise exp by praedicari posse v. TO PREDICATE.

**predicament:** I. Logical catēgōria (Gr κατηγορία), praedicāmentum. Isid Or 2, 26, 1 (sequuntur Aristotelis *categoriae*, quae Latine *praedicamenta* dicuntur). II. Colloq Phr. *to be in an awkward p.*, in angustiis esse; ad incitas redactum esse v. DIFFICULTY; TO NONPLUS

**predicate** (*v.*)· praedīco, 1 (logical *t. t.*): Isid 2, 26, 6. Scrr Logic *pass*

**predicate** (*subs*)· praedīcātum as *t. t.*

**predict:** 1. praedīco, xi, ctum, 3 *to p. what is to come to pass*, futura p, Cic. Div. 1, *init.*: Virg. (Not necessarily a supernatural act., hence, pr. eclipsim, *to p an eclipse*, Plin) 2. vāticīnor, 1; cāno, 3 v. TO PROPHESY 3. augūror, less freq. -o, 1 (*as a soothsayer, on the strength of certain signs*)· *Calchas from the number of the sparrows p.'d the duration of the Trojan war*, C. ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos augurātus est, Cic Div 1, 33, 72 Tac (Augur or does not necessarily imply *the uttering* of the prophetic foreboding v. TO FOREBODE, II)

**prediction:** 1. praedictio (strictly, *the act of predicting*): Cic Div 2, 25, 54 2. praedictum (usu *pl*) *the p s of astrologers*, astrologorum pr, ib. 2, 42, 88. Suet (Instead of *sing* of praedictum, use praedictio.) See also PROPHECY.

**predilection:** nearest word, stūdium· cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5, suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, i. e. *every one has his p for something to have a p. for philosophy*, *philosophiae praecipuo studio (amore) duci v. FONDNESS, PASSION (V.)

**predispose**· Phr.: *these things p d the jury to believe* . , *propter haec (ex his rebus) judicum animi inclinabant magis ad credendum, cf Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187; *inclinationes erant ad credendum, cf Liv 23, 46 *p d to a disease*, morbo opportunus, Cels 1, 5 or perh. better, morbo obnoxius (v. LIABLE)

**predisposition:** voluntatis inclinatio; studium propensum. v. INCLINATION.

**predominance:** I. *Political:* potentia *they dreaded the p. of any of their fellow-citizens*, omnium civium suorum p. extimescebant, Nep. Milt. 8· Cic.· Sall. *To have the p.*, (plurimum) pollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 4 Cic. II. In gen. sense, *greater prevalence:* expr by superare, plures esse v TO PREDOMINATE

**predominant:** I. *Politically:* Phr.: *the oligarchy became more and more p.*, paucorum potentia crevit, Sall. Cat. 39 *the p party*, *in qui plurimum in republica pollent; penes quos est summa rerum II. *More numerous:* v. TO PREDOMINATE.

**predominate:** I. *To be more powerful, in the ascendant* polleo, ui, 2 esp with advv. plus, plurimum: Caes. B C 1, 4 similarly, possum v POWER, III., *fin* cf PREDOMINANT (I.).

II. *To be the more numerous or plentiful* perh sūpero, 1 Virg. G 1, 189 (si superant fetus = si major fetuum copia est) *in such a multitude the bad p*, *in tali turba plerumque plures solent esse mali; abundare solent improbi

**predominating** (*adj*) praecīpuus v. PRINCIPAL.

**pre-eminence:** I. *Superiority:* excellentia, praestantia v SUPERIORITY. II. *Foremost position* principātus, ūs *the sun holds p among the heavenly bodies*, sol astrorum p obtinet, Cic N D 2, 19, *init* More fully, dignitatis principatus, id Off 2, 19, 66 Phr: *to enjoy the p over all*, eminere inter omnes, id. Or. 29, *ad fin* See also PRECEDENCE

**pre-eminent:** Phr (*Cicero*) *p as an orator*, praecipuus in eloquentia vir, Quint. 6, 3, 3 *to be p in dignity*, dignitate excellere, Caes B G. 6, 13; more fully, super ceteros excellere, Liv 38, 43, *ad init* prae ceteris florere, Cic Sen 1, 4 See also DISTINGUISHED; TO EXCEL.

**pre-eminently:** super ceteros, prae ceteris. v. preced art

**pre-engagement:** prior obligatio v. OPLIGATION Phr *to have a p. (to visit)*, jam promisisse v TO ENGAGE (A, II).

**pre-exist**, expr by ante esse (exsistere) quam v BEFORE (*adv*)

**pre-existence:** v. TO PRE-EXIST

**preface** (*subs*) praefātio (*something said to introduce a subject*) *to state a matter to a judge without p*, nulla p. facta rem judici exponere, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1 Plin. N. H pref § 13. (This is the best word to denote *a p to a book*, and is so used by all Latinists.) *To say a few words by way of p*, pauca praefari, Liv. pref. *init.* See also INTRODUCTION (III.)

**preface** (*v.*): praefari, 1: Liv v. preced. art. *fin.*

**prefatory:** Phr. *to make a few p observations*, pauca praefari, Liv. pref. *init* et pauca praeponere, Cic Fam. 11, 27 (words not implying that what is thus said is *to introduce* a sequel).

**prefect:** praefectus. with *gen.* or *dat*. for the different officers so called, see Smith's Lat. Dict s. v.

**prefecture:** praefectūra (*office of* praefectus) *p of morals*, p morum, Suet Caes 76 absol = *government of a town in the provinces*, Cic Att. 5, 21 Also denoting *certain towns and provinces governed by a* praefectus Vell 2, 44 (of Capua)· Plin 5, 9, 9

**prefer:** I. *To bring forward* Phr.. *to p. a charge against any one*, nomen alicujus deferre de aliqua re, Cic. R. Am. 10 28: also with *dat.* of person, id. Coel 23, 56. also the *gen* of the charge occurs (instead of *abl.* with de), id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 68 (huic.. ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt); *the judge before whom*, being expr. by prep. ad, ib.. later, crimen deferre, Liv. 42, 11, *init.* See also TO PRESENT. II. *To advance to honour:* antēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, *irr.* (*to set* one person *before* another· with *acc.* and *dat.*): *by every kind of honour to be p'd to others*, ceteris omni honore antferri, Cic Prov Cons 11, 27. See also TO PROMOTE. III. *To hold in higher estimation.* 1. antĕpōno, pōsui, ītum, 3 (with *acc* and *dat.*). *to p friendship above everything*, amicitiam omnibus rebus a. Cic. Am. 5, 17. Rarely with tmesis mala bonis poni ante, id Off 3, 17, 71 2. praepōno 3 (same constr.) id. Ph 9, 7, *init*. Ter 3. antĕfĕro, 3, *irr.* (*to give precedence to*) *to p Demosthenes to all besides*, omnibus unum a Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7, 23: Caes 4. expr. by posthābeo, 2 (*to hold inferior:* preced. constr reversed) *I p.'d their sport to my business*, posthabui illorum mea seria ludo, Virg. E 7, 17 Cic. Tusc. 5, *init* Phr *they always p'd death to slavery*, mors iis semper fuit servitute potior, id Ph. 10, 9, 19 so, potiorem (aliquam rem) habere, Caes. B C. 1, 8. so with antiquior *he p.'d praise and glory to a throne*, antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, Cic Div. 2 37, 78 IV. *To desire rather; like better:* 1. mālo, 3, *irr.* (most freq foll. by *inf*, also by *acc*, esp. of *neut pron* or *adj*) *he p.s slavery to fighting*, servire quam pugnare mavult, Cic Att. 7, 15. strengthened by potius, id. Div Verr 6, 21 (se ab omnibus desertos *potius* quam abs te defensos esse malunt) *to p. greatly*, multo m, id Att. 12, 21, *fin*. *a thing which I should p*, quod mallem (parenth.). Ov. Tr. 2, 239. Also with *subj* (without ut) Cat. 24, 4 (cognoscerem, in Cic. Fam. 7, 14, should be *inf*) 2. praeopto, 1 (*to desire in preference* not in Cic.) Nep Att 12, *init* *to be p'd*, praeoptandus, Liv. 21, 43 See also PREFERENCE (III)

**preferable:** 1. pōtior (neut. form, potius in this sense best avoided); with *sup* pōtissimus (when more than two things are compared) cf TO PREFER (III, *fin.*) (For the use of comp and superl cf Cic Inv 1, 12, *fin*, utrum potius aut quid potissimum sit.) 2. antiquior, us (*taking precedence*)· Cic.. v TO PREFER (III, *fin*) 3. praeopportandus; potius (potissimum) diligendus· v PREFERENCE (III) Also the compar. of praestans, praestabilis, etc, may serve, when both the things compared are good *To deem p*, antepono, antefero, etc. v. TO PREFER

**preference:** Phr *to give the p. to*, antĕpōno, etc . v. TO PREFER (III) See also PRECEDENCE; and foll art.

——, **in:** pōtius; *sup*, pōtissimum (when more than two objects are compared) *to choose in p to all*, potissimum deligere, Nep Att. 12 Caes. B. C. 2, 43. (For potius, v. RATHER.) *To desire in p.*, praeopto, 1 *desiring a lowly rank at home in p. to exile*, praeoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30, *fin*. See also TO PREFER (IV.).

**preferment:** expr. by antĕfĕro (cf. TO PREFER, II): honore *s.* dignitate augeo, amplifico v. TO PROMOTE. Ecclesiastical perh. dignitas, honoris gradus (R and A.). *To attain the highest possible p.*, *ad summum ecclesiae fastigium pervenire; summos ecclesiasticae conditionis honores consequi.

**prefigure:** fīgūro, 1 Aug. Civ D. 16, 2. (Christiani possunt videri medio Noe filio figurati) in same sense, significo v TO SIGNIFY (Praefiguro, in diff. sense, *to set before one*, Lact. 6, 20: though Aug has the subs praefiguratio, in present sense, 1 c; and the verb is used by modern theol. writers.)

**prefigurement:** praefīgūrātio: Aug Civ D 16, 2.

**prefix** (*v.*) Phr: *to p the name of the Emperor to a document*, diplomati Principem praescribere, Tac H 2, 65 cf. Virg E. 6, 12 *to p. verses to a volume*, versus in prima fronte libelli proponere, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 35· *to p. a syllable to a word*, *syllabam vocabulo praeponere.

**prefix** (*subs.*): praepōsītio. Cic. Top. 11, 48. or, *particula praepositiva.

**pregnancy:** 1. praegnātio (infreq., and only suited to physiological writing): Varr. R R. 2, 1, *med* (praegnationis primi et extremi fines [conceptus et partus], of *animals*) Apul. 2. grāvĭdĭtas (*state of p.*, whereas praegnatio denotes *the whole progress from conception to birth*: rare) Cic N. D. 2, 46, 119 *In a state of p.*, gravida, prae-

grāvis. PREGNANT. Phr.: *women in a state of p.* feminae uterum gerentes, Cels. 2, 10, *init.* In fig. sense, perh *vis* quaedam orationi subjecta ac paene latens.

**pregnant:** **I.** Lit. **1.** grāvida (in widest sense) Cels 2, 10, *init.*, Cic Virg. **2.** praegnans, ntis (like preced, though gravida is more naturally used of *advanced pregnancy*) Cic de Or 1, 40, 183 Varr. (Feta is used both of a female *that is with young, and that has brought young forth*) *To be p*, uterum gerere, Cels 2, 10, *init.* also, in utero gestare, partum ferre, etc: v. GESTATION. **II.** *Full of latent vigour and expression* Phr: *how p is this language*, *quantos et quam validos sensus haec oratio in se habet. As gram *t. t.*, *praegnans.

**prehensile:** *ad prehendendum habilis.

**preintimation:** praesāgium Join praesagia atque indicia [futuri periculi], Vell 2, 57: Col. Phr. *to give p s*, praesignificare [futura], Cic. Div. I, 38, 82 See also TO INTIMATE, SIGNIFY. (Praesignificatio, Lact.)

**preintimate:** praesignifico, 1: Cic. See also TO FOREWARN, FOREBODE

**prejudge:** praejūdico, 1 (strictly legal term, *to pass sentence beforehand or first* in Eng sense, esp in *p part*) cf. Cic Clu. 2, 6, ut ne quid huc praejudicati adferatis, i. e. *not to enter the jury-box with the case p d.* Or by circuml: cf. Ter. Heaut 2, 2, 8, (rem) *prius* dijudicare quam scis quid veri siet (R and A). See also foll art.

**prejudgment:** praejūdicium (*sentence either actually or virtually passed before*). Quint 5, 2. Cic.

**prejudice:** **I.** *Opinion entertained without due ground.* opinio praejudicata: v. PRECONCEIVED (N.B Not praejudicium: v preced. art.) **II.** *Detriment:* expr. by obesse, detrimento esse: v. PREJUDICIAL.

**prejudice** (v.): Phr.: *to p the jury against any one*, aliquem judicibus suspectum facere, cf Quint. 9, 2, 59; *judices sinistra erga aliquem opinione imbuere *the people were already p d in favour of the young man*, *studia hominum jam ante in adolescentem inclinabant; jam ante adolescens studia hominum praeoccupaverat, cf Liv 21, 20, *med. all men are more or less p d*, *omnes saltem aliquatenus praejudicatis opinionibus ducuntur v. TO PREPOSSESS; PRECONCEIVED

**prejudicial:** Phr *to be p to*, obesse, with *dat *the modesty of Crassus was so far from being p to the effect of his oratory, that . .* (Crassi pudor) non modo non obfuit orationi ejus, sed. , Cic. de Or. 1, 27, *extr.* (opp. commendatione prodesse) v. TO INJURE, INJURIOUS.

**prejudicially:** expr. by obsum: v. TO INJURE.

**prelacy:** perh. *praesulum s. episcoporum potentia (prelatia quam nostrates dicunt)

**prelate:** *praesul, sūlis M. L. (Praelatus, barbarous)

**prelatical:** v. EPISCOPAL.

**prelection:** perh. praelectio (as *t. t.*): but v. LECTURE.

**prelibation:** v. FORETASTE.

**preliminary:** Phr.: *to make a few p. remarks*, pauca praefari, Liv. pref.: *a p skirmish* (and fig., of *the opening of a speech*), proludio, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325. also, praelusio [atque praecursio], Plin. Ep. 6, 13, *extr.* so, proludere, *to engage in a p. skirmish*, Cic. l c.. *these delays are p. to a better life*, per has [mortalis aevi] moras illi meliori vitae proluditur, Sen Ep. 102, 23 · *a p. (judicial) inquiry*, praejudicium, Quint 5, 2, 1: *relating to such an inquiry*, praejudicialis, Gai. 4, 44. In pl. as *subs.*: *the p s*, esp. *of negotiation* · *these p.s having been gone through*, *his rebus rite peractis; quum omnia ex ordine peracta essent.

**prelude** (*subs.*): **I.** *Musical*: prooemium: Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325. (Praeludium, Gell 1, 11 and Auct Har Resp 10, 21, is *a strain of music played before battle, etc* not *the prelude to a longer musical strain*) **II.** In fig sense: prōlūsio, praelūsio v PRELIMINARY. (N B.—Praeludium, late and barbarous)

**prelude** (v): perh praeludo, 3 cf Plin 37, 2, 7. Better expr by cano cf. Quint 4, 1, 2, citharoedi pauca, antequam legitimum certamen inchoent, canunt (*they prelude a few strains, play a few preliminary strains*). In sim. sense, praetentare pollice chordas (poet), Ov Met. 5, 339 cf Tac A 14, 15, tentans citharam et praemeditans (*tuning up*)

**prelusive:** expr. by ante... cano · v. preced art

**prelusory:** Phr *a p encounter*, praelūsio, prōlūsio. v. PRELIMINARY Or expr by praeludo: cf Flor. 4, 2, *init*, Mariana rabies intra urbem praeluserat, quasi experiretur.

**premature:** **1.** praeprōpĕrus (*over-hasty*). *p commencement of a canvass*, p renisatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init* **2.** immātūrus *a p (untimely) death*, im. mors, Cic. Ph. 2, 46, 119 Suet Plin. min. **3.** praemātūrus (*coming before its time*, whereas, immaturus denotes either that something is *immature or unripe or the person unripe for it*) · *a p announcement*, p. denuntiatio, Plan in Cic Fam. 10, 8, *med p gray hairs*, p. canities, Tac A. 14, 57, *extr* (where immatura would be out of place) Plin **4.** acerbus (lit Col . Vell **2.** praemātūrē Pl. Gell. Or expr. by *adj.*. *to die p*, immatura morte opprimi v. PREMATURE. Phr. *had not Catiline given the signal p*, ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, Sall Cat. 18, *fin* (but the usage of other authors would rather suggest festinasset or properasset)

**premeditate:** praemĕditor, cōgĭto: v. TO MEDITATE; and foll. art.

**premeditated** (*part. and adj*) Phr . *to come forward to speak without having anything p.*, ad agendum nihil cogitati praemeditatique deferre (? afferre), Quint 4, 5, 2 *to do a p injury*, injuriam consulto et cogitate facere, Cic Off 1, 8, *fin.* · so, de (ex) industria, *with intent, designedly* (v. PURPOSE, on) *to deliver a p speech*, meditata (opp subita, *extemporary*) proferre, Plin Ep 1, 16, 2

**premeditation:** praemĕditātio (*thinking about beforehand*) · Cic Tusc. 3, 14, *init* also, meditatio (in same sense), ib 3, 15, 32. Phr *with p*, cogitate, consulte, etc. v. preced art

**premier:** *princeps reipublicae administrandae.

**premise** (v) **1.** praefāri, 1. Cic Tim. 10, *extr.*. Liv. **2.** praepōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3 Cic Fam. 11, 27, *init.* (de qua, prius quam respondeo, pauca proponam). Comp. use of praemunire (*to lay down as preliminary*); id. Leg. 1, 12, *fin.*, quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, etc.

**premises:** **I.** In logic: v. PREMISS **II.** *Buildings and land* perh. aedes, aedificia: v. HOUSE, BUILDING.

**premiss:** *praemissa (major, minor) Logical *t. t.* · Aldr.: Milt Pure Lat. propositio (*major*), assumptio (*minor*) Cic Inv. 1, 27, 67 Milt. Logic plen Inst 2, 10. In *pl.* praemissa, orum Milt l. c. Phr.: *to grant the p s and deny the conclusion*, consequentia reprehendere quum *prima* concesseris, Cic. Tusc 5, 9, *init.*. so, ea quae antecesserunt, cf id. Inv 1, 46, 86.

**premium:** expr by praemium *that would be to put a p. on vice*, *ita quasi praemia vitiis constituantur. see also INCENTIVE

**premonition:** mŏnĭtum, mŏnĭtio: v. WARNING. (Praemonitu Deum, *by the p. of the Gods*. Ov. Met. 15, 800.)

**premonitory:** expr. by circuml: *to give p. signs*, praemonere, significare, praemonstrare, (v. TO FOREWARN, FOREBODE) *p symptoms of disease*, notae futurae adversae valetudinis, Cels 3, 2, *med.* · called shortly after, terrentia (*n pl*), and indicia, 1 c. (N B—Not praemonitorius, which is without authority and unnecessary)

**pre-occupation:** praeoccŭpātio e g locorum Nep. Eum 3.

**pre-occupy:** **I.** *To take possession of first* praeoccŭpo, 1 *to p. advantageous places*, loca opportuna pr., Liv. 44, 3, *init.* Caes Fig *fear had p'd their minds*, timor animos praeoccupaverat, Caes B G. 6, 41 Also the simple verb occupo, often carries with it the notion of *anticipation* v. TO SEIZE. **II.** In pass *to be p'd (have one's thoughts taken up)*. Phr *you look p'd*, *nescio qua de re sollicitus videris: *to interrupt a person when he is p'd*, *aliquem tacitum intentumque alicui rei interpellare *to have a p'd air*, *sollicitudines vultu praeferre

**preparation:** **I.** *Act of preparing, preparatory measure* **1.** praeparātio (infreq) *to make careful p*, diligentem p adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 21, *extr.* **2.** compărātio (*on a large scale; getting together resources, etc.*) · *he employed the time in making p.s for a new war*, tempus ad c. novi belli contulit, Cic Man 4, *init* Hirt. **3.** appărātio (*excessive or sumptuous p*) · cf Cic. Off 2, 16, 56, magnificentia et a. popularium munerum also, id. Inv 2, 18, 25 (= *over-studied p for speaking*). Apparatus, his = (*grand*) *preparations* (collect.) Cic N. D. 1, 8, *fin.* Hor. (N.B.—Very oft better expr. by verb *to make all needful p s*, cuncta parare, Sall. Jug. 73 *to make p s for a war*, bellum apparare, Cic Man 12, *extr. occupied in p.s*, in apparando occupatus, Nep Han. 7. *to make p s for a banquet*, convivium exornare, parare, comparare, instruere v. TO PREPARE.) **II.** *In medicine* · compŏsĭtio: Cels Or expr. by verb: v. TO COMPOUND.

**preparatory:** expr. by verb v. TO PREPARE See also PRELIMINARY.

**prepare:** **A.** Trans. **I.** *To make ready* **1.** păro, 1 *to p. everything necessary*, quod opus est p, Ter. And. 3, 2, 43 *to p oneself to learn*, p. se ad discendum, Cic Or. 35, 122 Join parare et instruere [convivium], Cic. Ver. 4, 27, 62 Comps (1) praepăro, 1 (*to get ready beforehand*) *to p. land for (a crop of) grain*, frumentis arva p, Col. 2, 16, *init. to p for a journey*, profectionem p, Suet Tib. 38. Caes. B. G. 5, 9 (= *make ready previously*) (2). compăro, 1 (esp *to bring together resources for an enterprise*) *to p. resources against every emergency*, subsidia adversus omnes casus c, Caes. B G. 4, 31: *to p oneself (by collecting arguments) to reply*, se ad respondendum c, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, *init* (3) appăro, 1 (*to make careful preparations for*) *to p (for war*, bellum a, Cic. Man 12. *extr.* . v PREPARATION (I, *fin.*). Join. [convivium] ornare et apparare, Cic Ver. 4, 20, 44. **2.** orno, exorno, adorno, 1 (*to p. by furnishing and fitting out*): v. TO FIT OUT, FURNISH. **II.** *To mix* a medicine. **1.** compōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3. Col 6, 4, *init.*. Plin. **2.** perh. concinno, 1 cf Cato, R. R. 114, vinum c, ut alvum bonam faciat ib 115. Phr *to p a draught*, medicamentum (in poculo) diluere, Curt 3, 6, *med.* (N B.—Medicinam facere [R. and A.] is *to practise physic*) **III.** *To study* a speech or other composition: mĕditor, 1 · esp. in phr. meditari causam (*to prepare one's case, con a brief*), Cic. Att. 5, 21, *extr.*: Ter. **B.** Intrans. *to make oneself ready*: **1.** păro, compăro, 1 (with *pron. refl.*) · foll. by ad and *acc.*. v. *supr* (A, I.). Also apparo is used absol. (not in Cic), = apparo me: and followed by *infin.* · *as he was p.ing to cross over from Sicily*, quum trajicere ex Sicilia appararet, cf. Suet. Aug. 47, *extr.* **2.** accingo, nxi, nctum, 3 (with *pron. refl.* or oftener, as *pass. refl.*; *to gird oneself*: chiefly poet.):

*come, prepare*.] accingere! Ter Ph 2, 2, 4· *to p to take revenge* accingi ad ultionem, Tac H 4, 79.

**prepay**: *to p a letter*, *pretium perferendae epistolae quum datur solvere

**prepense**: v DELIBERATE, *adj* (II)

**preponderance**: Phr: *to have the p*, plus, plurimum pollere Cic Caes Cf PREDOMINANCE

**preponderate**: v. TO PREDOMINATE.

**preposition**: praepŏsĭtio Quint 1, 4, 13

**prepossess**: expr. by commendo, 1 *a quiet style p.'s (the jury) in favour of the accused*, oratio placida maxime commendat reos, Cic. de Or 2, 43, 183 See also TO PREJUDICE, and PREPOSSESSING.

**prepossessing** (*adj*) Phr: *there was something p. about his countenance*, *gratiae nescio quid praeferebat (in) vultu; *ipse vultus hominem commendabat.

**prepossession**: praejudicata opinio v PRECONCEIVED

**preposterous**: praepostĕrus (strictly *in inverted order* hence, *absurd*)· Cic Rab Post. 13, 37 See also MONSTROUS, ABSURD

**preposterously**: v. MONSTROUSLY, ABSURDLY.

**prepuce**: praeputium Juv 14, 99.

**prerequisite**: expr by ŏpus est; nĕcessārius v NECESSARY

**prerogative**: perh mājestas· *to interfere with the royal p*, in regiam minuere, Caes. B C. 3, 106 cf Cic in Pis 11, *init*, magnum nomen est. ., magna dignitas, magna majestas consulis. Or expr by jus *the consular p does not extend to any of these things*, nullus earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. Cat 29, *extr*. Phr *to interfere with the p of the people*, quod populi proprium semper fuit imminuere, Cic Agr 2, 7, 19

**presage** (*subs*) **I.** praesāgium, indicium v PREINTIMATION **2.** augŭrium (*foreboding*)· Cic. Tusc 1, 15, 33 See also OMEN *To have a p. of something*, praesāgio, īvi, 4 with animo, Liv 30, 20 See also TO FOREBODE.

**presage** (*v.*) **I.** *To pre-intimate* portendo, significo, etc.: v. TO FOREBODE (I) **II.** *To have anticipations of the future* augŭror, praesāgio (cf preced art) v. TO FOREBODE (II.).

**presbyter**: presbўter, ĕri (*elder*). Tert. Calvin Inst 4, 3, 8, etc. (= pastor) More precisely, presbyter laicus cf Hooker, Eccl Pol VI

**presbyterian**: *presbyterianus (quem dicunt); qui presbyteros laicos ecclesiae praeponi vult.

**presbytery**: *collegium presbyterorum.

**prescience**: praescientia (late and rare). Aug v. FOREKNOWLEDGE.

**prescient**: praesciens Virg Ov

**prescribe**: **I.** *To dictate*: praescrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3· *I p. to the Senate what has to be done*, Senatui quae sunt agenda praescribo, Cic. Sen 6, 18. *To act according to a p'd rule*, ad praescriptum agere, Caes B C. 3, 51 See also TO INSTRUCT (II) **II.** *To order a medicine* **1.** praescrĭbo, 3 cf Cic. Div 2, 59, 123, curationem valetudinis pr.: M L. **2.** prōpōno, 3 Nep Att. 21 (remedia celeria faciliaque proponebantur, sc a medicis)

**prescription**: **I.** *Claim arising out of use* usus (et) auctoritas, Cic. Caec. 19, *init*· id. Top 4, 23. v Smith's Lat Dict. s v auctoritas (X.). **II.** *Medical* compŏsĭtio Cels. 5, 21, 4 (optima adversus inflammationes vulvae Numeni compositio: *the ingredients and quantities following*). Or perh. medicamenti formula (Kr.) Phr: *to write a p*, medicamentum praescribere: v. TO PRESCRIBE.

**prescriptive right**: v. PRESCRIPTION (I.).

**presence**: **I.** *Being in view*: **1.** **praesentia**: *to avoid any one's p*, alicujus aspectum p.que vitare, Cic. Cat 1, 7, 17· Vell. **2.** expr. by praesens: *in my, thy, . . p*, me, te ... praesente, Cic de Or. 1, 24, 112 (in presentia = *for the present*). *to declare any one deserving of death, in his very p*, aliquem praesentem [et audientem] vita privandum esse dicere, id Cat. 4, 6, 13 Phr *in the p of*, coram (both as *adv*, and more freq, *prep.* with *abl.*) *when I came into your p*, ut veni coram, Hor S 1, 6, 56 *in the p of a numerous attendance of delegates*, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep Epim 6 Cic. strengthened by praesens Cic. Agr. 3, *init* (coram potius, me praesente, dixisset). **II.** In phr *presence of mind*· (?) praesentia animi (*good courage, resolution*) Cic Mil. 23, 62. Plin. 8, 25, 38 (but the sense is not identical. v. ll cc.) in same sense, praesens animus *to show p. of mind*, praesenti animo ati *et consilio* (which corresponds very closely to the Eng.), Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80 also sometimes perh, animo adesse (which denotes either *attention* or *courage* v. Smith's Lat Dict s. v assum, I., 4) *to lose one's p of mind*, perturbari . . et de gradu dejici (ut dicitur), Cic. Off. 1 c

**present** (*adj*): **I.** *Now existing* **1.** praesens, ntis chiefly in certain phrr e g. *p. circumstances* ("*the present*"), praesentia: Cic Div. 1, 30, 63 (praeterita praesentia .futura) Suet *At the p time*, praesenti tempore, Ov F. 3, 478 more freq, without subs, in praesenti, Cic Fam 2, 10, *fin*. *For the p*, in praesens tempus Cic. Cat 1, 9, 22 (opp in posteritatem, *by and bye*)· Hor A P. 44 also, without tempus *if for the p fortune has forsaken us*, si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac H 4, 58 Also instead of in praesenti or in praesens, in praesentia, Caes B G 1, 15 (satis. .in praesentia, *sufficient for the p*). Cic Nep. (N.B — Impraesentiarum, though found, Cato, R. R 144; Nep Hann 6; and one MS, Cic Inv 1, 30, 49, is best avoided as an uncouth and questionable expression.) **2.** instans, ntis· Cic de Or. 2, 25, 105 (standing between factus [*past*], and futurus) Nep Them 1 (instantia = *present circumstances, the present*). **3.** hic haec, hoc (*that among which we live, with which we are familiar*)· *unde p. circumstances*, his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77 *those who find fault with the p state of affairs*, qui haec vituperant, id. R. Am 48, *init the p novel form of a novel trial*, haec novi judicii nova forma, id Mil. *init*. So hodiē, *at the p day*, with *adj*. hodiernus· *where the city is at the p. day*, ubi hodie est urbs, Cic. Rep 2, 2 Quint. Tac.. *down to the p day*, ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Br. 10, 39; Tac Phr *the men of the p. day*, qui nunc sunt homines, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 15 v NOWADAYS. **II.** As gram. term. *the p tense*, praesens (tempus) Prisc. 8, 8: M. L. also, instans tempus Charis. **III.** *In view, before the face, in company*. praesens· Ter. Cic See also foll. art

——, **to be**: **1.** adsum, *irr*, *the absent are p., the needy rich*, absentes adsunt, et egentes abundant, Cic Am 7, 23 with *dat*, *to be p at some ceremony, etc to be p at a banquet*, adesse convivio, Suet Tib. 61, *fin*. *to be p at the drawing up of a decree* (*as witness*), scribendo (decreto) adesse, Cic. de Or 3, 2, 5: see also id. Fam. 8, 8, *med* **2.** intersum, *irr*. (*to be p. and take part in*. with *dat.*)· *to be p. at an engagement*, proelio int., Caes. B. G 7, 87. (Praesto esse, adesse, *to be near at hand*)

**present** (*subs*): **1.** dōnum: v. GIFT. **2.** mūnus, ĕris, *n.*: *to send a person p.s*, mittere alicui munera, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62 Plin. *Dimin* munusculum (*a small p.*): Cic. Fam. 9, 12, etc Other special terms are, strēna (*a new year's p.*), Suet. Cal. 42: xēnia, orum (*p s to a guest*), Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 14 (also used in wider sense, ib. 5, 14, 8, *of friendly p s, not in money* ["maxime esculenta et potulenta," Gierig] *made to a pleader*): Vitr.. sing. not in use· corollarium (*a gratuity, douceur*), Suet Aug 45: Apul See also DONATIVE. *To make any one p s*, munerari, with direct *acc*. Cic. Att 7, 2, 2

**present** (*v*) **I.** *To bring to view, put forward*, esp. with *pron. refl.*: **1.** offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, 3, *irr*· *you have p'd yourself very opportunely*, oppido opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, Ter. Ad 3, 2, 24 *to p an appearance*, speciem of., Cic Div 1, 37, 81. **2.** objicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to put directly before or in the way of*)· (*the moon*) *p ing her globe to (the sun's) burning rays*, objiciens radiis ardentibus orbem, Lucr 5, 754 *if such a vision have been p'd by the deity to a sleeper*, si tale visum objectum est a Deo dormienti, Cic Ac. 2, 16, 49 and as *pass. refl.*, Virg. Aen 2, 200 (objicitur, *p s itself*). **3.** praebeo, 2 (*to offer; display*) to *p one's neck to the knife*, cervicem p. (*sc.* securi), Petr 97 Juv. *to p the appearance (of something)*, speciem pr., Liv 21, 2, *extr* See also TO OFFER, DISPLAY. **4.** in legal sense, sisto, stĭti, stātum, 3 (*to p oneself in court. to appear*) Cic Quint 6, 25· Dig Also as *pass refl*· Cic. ib 7, *extr*. **5.** in fig sense, of things which *come before the mind*· occurro, 1, rsum, 3 *whatever comes into the mind or p s itself*, quodcunque in mentem venit, aut quodcunque occurrat, Cic. Fin 4, 17, 47 more emphatically with ipse (*p s itself unsought*)· id. de Or 3, 49, 191 (ipsi occurrent orationi, ... ipsi se offerent, speaking of *musical feet*) **6.** obvĕnio, 4 (similar to occurro) *an opportunity p s itself*, occasio obv, Pl As 2, 2, 15 Cic Phr. *where an opportunity is p'd*, occasione data: v OPPORTUNITY **II** *To introduce*: intrōdūco, indūco v. TO INTRODUCE.

**III.** *To give freely* **1.** do, 1, *irr*., esp with *dat* dono, munero v TO GIVE **2.** dōno, 1 (with *acc* of gift; and *dat.* of person; or *acc* of person and *abl* of gift) *he p s the youth with a capacitated horse*, equum eo adulescentem donat, Liv 27, 19, *extr*.. Cic.: but oftener with *acc* and *abl.*· *to p. any one with the franchise*, aliquem civitate d, Cic. Arch. 3, 5 Hor. **3.** mūnĕro, mūnĕror, 1 (usu with *acc.* of person and sometimes *abl* of gift) Cic Delot. 6, 17 (munerare aliquem aliqua re). Sen.: Hor. (munerari). **IV.** In eccl. lang, *to p to a living*: Phr.. *beneficio donare*.

**presentation**: **I.** *Act of presenting*. dōnātio (*bestowment*): Cic Ph 4, 4, 9. Usu better expr. by verb: v. TO PRESENT (III.). **II.** *To a living*: expr. by verb.

**presentment**: **1.** augŭrium (*prophetic foreboding*)· *a kind of p. of future ages*, quasi a quoddam futurorum saeculorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33. **2.** praesāgĭtio (*act of presaging*; the sign itself being praesagium) id Div. 1, 54, 123 (pr. divina, used of *the prompting of the daemonion of Socrates*), ib. 1, 31, 66.

**3.** poet. praesāgium mentis Ov. Met 6, 510 Oftener expr. by verb· *to have a p*: (1). praesāgio, 4. Cic. Div. 1, 31, *init*· Liv. Used by Plaut with subject animus, Aul 2, 2, 1 (praesagibat mihi animus). (2). augŭro, -or, 1 (in present sense, rather *act*) Virg Join praesentire et augurare, Cic fi in Non. (Praesentire is *to perceive beforehand, in whatever way*.)

**presently**: **1.** mox: v SOON. **2.** jam (*all but now, in a minute*): *I'll be here p.*, jam adero, Ter Eun 4, 6, 27: Cic. Strengthened, jam, jam (*this very instant*): cf. Virg Aen. 6, 602. See also IMMEDIATELY.

**presentment**: v. TO PRESENT.

**preservation**: conservātio Cic.: Quint. Oftener expr by verb: *for the p. of liberty*, libertatis conservandae causā: *the instinct of self-p*, sui conservandi cupiditas cf. Cic. N. D 2, 48, *extr*.· *a body in a good state of p.*, *cadaver integrum incorruptumque.

**preservative** (*subs*): Phr. *paint is a p. of wood*, *pigmenta inducta efficiunt ut ne ligna putrescant s. putore

dissolvantia *...it is a p against the bite of a serpent*, *corpora tuta praestat adversus serpentium ictus.

**preserve** (*v*) **I.** *To save:* **1.** servo, 1 (*to save in a time of danger*) v. TO SAVE. More adequately expr by comp conservo, 1 (*to keep in security*). *to p and increase one's property*, rem familiarem conservare, augere, Cic. Off 2, 24, 87 (where servare could not stand) *to p a tree, as an omen of victory*, arborem s., ut omen victoriae, Suet. Aug 94, *ad fin* Liv. **2.** tueor, 2. v TO DEFEND, MAINTAIN Join tueri et conservare, Cic Man 5, 12 Phr *to p. the allies in safety*, socios salvos praestare, ib. 18, 55 *to p. (hold, retain) life and reputation*, vitam et famam obtinere, id. R. Am 17, *fin* · *to p. (keep hold of) one's friends by treating them with respect*, amicos observantia retinere, id. Quint 18, *fin.*.. so, amicos retinere servareque, Hor S. 1, 1, 89. **II.** *To conserve* condio, 4 *to p. olives*, oleas c, Cato R R 117, *sqq.* Col. *Mode of p ing*, conditūra Col 12, 47, *sqq* *fit for p ing*, conditivus Col. 1, 59, *init* (c mala)

**preserve** (*subs*.) expr. by conditicius. v foll art

**preserved** (*part adj*.) conditicius *p food*, c cibaria, Col 8, 8 Also conditivus in same sense id 7, 9, *med* (in both cases, *of the food of cattle*)

**preserver**: servātor, conservātor, Cic. cf TO PRESERVE (1)

**preserving** (*subs*.) · *of fruit*, etc **1.** conditio Cic. Div 1, 51, 116 Varr **2.** conditus, ūs: *to gather olives for p*, olivas conditui legere, Col 2, 22, *med* **3** conditūra (*mode of p*) Col 12, 47, *sqq.*

**preside**: **1.** praesum, *irr.* (gen. term, *to be at the head of, have the superintendence of* anything with *dat*) v. HEAD (VII.) **2.** praesideo, sēdi, 2 (esp. suited to denote *a judicial position* with *dat* or absol): *to p over affairs in the city*, pr. rebus urbanis, Caes B C 1, 85. Suet. Absol · *the emperor p.d (at the trial)*, princeps praesidebat, Plin Ep 2, 11, 10. Phr. *to p at the comitia (elections)*, comitia habere, Cic Liv.. v TO HOLD (XI.).

**presidency**: **I.** *Function of presiding* expr. by verb v. TO PRESIDE. **II** *A government under a president*. praefectūra v GOVERNMENT.

**president**: **I.** *Person presiding* praefectus, with *gen* or *dat* : v SUPERINTENDENT. Often better expr. by praesideo, praesum v. TO PRESIDE **II.** *Governor* **1.** praeses, īdis. Suet Aug 23 (gen term, including *all provincial governors*) Dig. **2** praefectus v GOVERNOR.

**presidential**: Phr . *the p elections*, perh. *comitia maxima*, comitia imperii: or by circuml., *comitia quibus reipublicae praeses creatur.*

**presignify**: v. PREINTIMATE

**press** (*v*): **A.** Trans · **I.** *To apply physical pressure*. prēmo, ssi, ssum, 3: *they p'd their babes to their breasts*, pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Aen 7, 518 Esp. comps. (1). comprimo, 3 (*to press together; compress*) Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 145 Hor. *To p any one's hand*, *manum (dextram) alicujus prehensam comprimere (2). imprimo, 3 (*to p. upon*) *to p a cupping-glass upon the body*, cucurbitulam (corpori) imp., Cels. 2, 11 : more usu = TO IMPRINT, q. v. (3) exprimo, 3 (*to p out*) Cic.. Plin. (4) dēprimo, 3 (*to p down or deep*) Lucr Virg See also TO CRUSH; SQUEEZE **II.** *To make* cheese, oil, *by pressing* · prēmo, 3. *to p cheese*, caseum p., Virg. E. 1, 35: *to p. oil*, oleum p, Col 12, 50. *The act of p ing*, pressura, ib 36 **III.** *To urge forcibly*, in war. **1.** urgeo, si, 2 (*to bear hard upon*). *to be (hard) p'd by the enemy*, ab hoste urgeri, Caes. B. G 2, 26 Liv. 10, 36, *med* : Sall Fig.. *to p. any one with questions*, u. aliquem interrogando, Cic. Or 40, 137. **2.** prēmo, 3 (esp. *to direct hostile movements against*): *to p. the enemy from a position of advantage*, (hostes) ex superiore loco p, Caes. B. G. 19. Join [nostros] premere et instare, id. B. C 3, 46 **3.** insto, stīti, 1 (*to urge the attack on* with *dat*): *to p. an enemy's retreat*, cedenti (hosti) i, Liv. 10, 36, *init.* Join instare atque urgere, Cic. **IV.** *To urge with persistency* insto, 1; insisto, 3 v TO URGE. **V.** *To impress* for service Phr.. *to p. sailors*, *nautas vi cogere, comparare* **B.** Intrans.. **I.** *To incline by pressure* nītor, sus and xus, 3: *to p towards (of the globe)*, in interiora n, Plin 2, 65, 65, § 165. Also in sim. sense, vergere [in centrum], ferri [in inferiora], ib See also TO INCLINE **II.** *To be urgent* flāgito, 1 *but the postman p's*, sed fl. tabellarius, Cic Fam 15, 18, *extr* See also TO PRESS UPON; URGE

**press together**: comprimo, 3 Lucr. 6, 454 (inter se compressa, *se corpora*): Cic

—— **upon, on**: **1.** insto, 1 (both with *dat.* and absol) *to p on one's fortune*, i fortunae, Tac Agr 18, *med* *p on ! finish the work*, urge, insta, perfice, Cic Att 13, 32 **2.** insisto, stīti, 3 (with *dat*) *to p on the work of slaughter*, insistere caedibus, Tac. A. 2, 21

**press** (*subs.*) **I** *Act of pressing*, in fig sense. v PRESSURE **II.** *A machine* : **1.** prēlum (most gen. term) *for wine or oil*, Cato Col Virg Esp in mod Latin, *the printing-press* *to send (a work) to the p*, prelo subjicere, Ruhnk (Ki) *to be in the p*, sub prelo esse, Ki . *to issue from the p*, prelo exire see also TO PRINT, PUBLISH **2.** torcŭlar, āris, *n* (*for making wine or oil*). Plin 18, 26, 62 Vitr Col. Also, torcularium, Cato **3.** pressōrium (late and rare). Amm Phi *an error of the p*, *mendum s erratum typographicum; vitium typographicum (a stronger expr); also *sphalma prelī *a book full of errors of the p*, *liber mendosissimus, mendis typographicis crebernmus. Meton *a free p.*, *jus omnia, quaecunque scribuntur, in publicum edendi, libertas scripta omnia in publicum edendi, *s* publicandi *in that country the p is under control*, *nemini illic scripta publicare licet nisi potestate per litteras data

**press-gang**: expr by (nautas) vi cogere.

**pressing** (*subs*.) pressūra *a single p (of the grapes)*, una p., Plin 18, 31, 74 § 317 Col. See also PRESSURE.

**pressing** (*adj.*). v URGENT Phr . *to give any one a very p invitation*, *effusissime aliquem invitare *as I declined, he became still more p.*, *negantu mihi tanto magis instare coepit *to be p. in one's demands*, flagitare . v. TO IMPORTUNE.

**pressingly**: perh. impensē, effūsē (*with demonstration of feeling*). v. pieced art

**pressman**: torcŭlārius (strictly, *in oil or wine works*): Col 12, 50, *init.*

**pressure**: **I.** *Pressing, loading* · pressio (rare), and in oblique cases, pressus, ūs. *to move the end of a lever by p. downwards*, caput vectis pressione in imum (movere), Vitr. 10, 3 (8), 3 *to thrust off all p. of weights*, omnem p ponderum di pellere, Cic Tusc. 2, 23, 54. Rarely pressura in precisely this sense: Apul.. v PRESSING (*subs.*) Phr *to condense cheese by p*, caseum ponderibus condensare, Col. 7, 8, *med.*. *a still more powerful p. is applied*, (caseus) vehementius premitur, ib *the lower air is condensed by the p. of that which is above*, *densior fit aer infra, illius qui supra est aēris pondere pressus. **II.** Fig, of *trying circumstances*: Phr. *under the (increasing) p of age*, ingravescente aetate, cf. Cic Sen 2, 6 *to feel the p. of foreign or civil war*, externis, domesticis hostibus laborare, id. Br. 1, 10, *init.*: *on account of the p of debt*, propter magnitudinem aeris alieni, Sall. Cat 33: *suffering (severely) from the p. of debt*, oppressus aere alieno, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, *extr* : *under p. of circumstances*, inopia coactus, Ter Andr. 1, 1, 45 cf. hac necessitate coactus, Nep Them. 8: *suffering under the p. of many evils and difficulties*, multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, Cic. Div Verr 3, 8 **III.** *Variety and urgency of business*. Phr.. *such is the p of (my) business*, ita officio distringor, cf Plin Ep. 1, 10, 9, cf Phaedr 4, 26, 3, distringit quem multarum rerum varietas

**prestige** (Fr) expr by fama, opinio, rumor, etc *by the mere p of his name*, ipso nomine ac rumore, Cic Man 15, *extr* · *the p. of this victory secured for Antigonus peace*, Antigono pacem hujus victoriae opinio [fama, existimatio ex victoria parta, Gron ] praestitit, Just. 25, 2, *med* . cf opinione famae.... commoveri, Cic. Man 14, 43 (*to be carried away by the mere p of a name*) · see the whole paragraph

**prestigiation**: v JUGGLING.

**presume**: **I.** *To suppose or take for true* praesūmo, 3 (rare in this sense) Papin. Dig 12, 6, 3 See also TO ASSUME **II.** *To take too much on oneself* expr by sūmo, arrōgo. *I do not p so far as to suppose* , mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut , Cic Plan. 1, 3 *they would not presume to judge otherwise than* ., neque sibi judicium sumpturos contra atque . , Caes B C. 3, 12 Sometimes audeo may serve *when slaves p so far*, ausint quum talia fures, Virg. E. 3, 17 (v TO VENTURE) or when *reliance on something* is spoken of, confido, usu with *abl p ing upon his connexion with Pompey*, confisus affinitate Pompei, Caes B C. 3, 83 (v. TO RELY)

**presuming** (*adj*.) v. PRESUMPTUOUS

**presumption**: **I.** *Pre-supposition* **1.** praesumptio (rare in this sense) : *to believe on a slight p*, levi p credere, Papin Dig 41, 3, 44 § 4. **2.** perh conjectūra (*probable inference*) v. CONJECTURE Phr *there is a p. in favour of the accused*, *ei potius videtur esse credendum qui reus factus est praeoccupantur quodam modo animi ab eo qui reus factus est v TO PREPOSSESS. **II.** *Presumptuousness* **1.** arrōgantia (strictly, *as*-sumption) Cic See also ARROGANCE **2.** fīdūcia (*assurance*, in good or bad sense) Cic.. Liv **3.** spīritus, ūs (*haughtiness, overweeningness*. oft *plur.*) Join fiducia ac spiritus, Caes B. C. 3, 72; tantos spiritus, tantam arrogantiam [sibi sumere], id. B. G. 1, 33. **4.** contūmācia (*insolence*) Join: contumacia, arrogantia, Cic. R. Com. 15, 44; c. ac superbia, id. Verr. 3, 2, *fin.*

**presumptive**: Phr . *there is p evidence of guilt*, *indicia exstant ex quibus sceleris conjecturam capere possimus see PRESUMPTION (I.)

**presumptively**: perh ex conjectura; praesumptione aliqua v PRESUMPTION.

**presumptuous**: **1.** contūmax (*insolent, unyielding*) · *p and ill-advised language*, voces c et inconsultae, Tac. A 4, 60 Join contumax, arrogans, securus, Quint 6, 1, 14. **2.** arrōgans (*taking too much on oneself, assuming*) Cic Caes : v ARROGANT. **3.** audax, tēmērārius: v. RASH, RECKLESS (Non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart 4, 43, 2.) Or by circuml. · *that would be p on my part*, *hoc esset nimium mihi sumere atque arrogare : *a p. confidence*, nimia sui (rerum suarum) fiducia, cf. Nep. Pel. 3, *init* v PRESUMPTION.

**presumptuously**: contūmāciter ex nimia fiducia : v PRESUMPTUOUS.

**presumptuousness**: v. PRESUMPTION.

**presuppose**: praesūmo, sūmo v. TO PRESUME (I.). Praesumptum habeo · Tac A. 14, 64.

**pretence**: **1.** sīmŭlātio (*act of pretending; feigning, hypocrisy*) · usu. foll by *gen.*, as s. virtutis, sapientiae, insaniae : *pass.* Also absol.: *to do away*

*with p. from the whole of life*, s. ex omni vita tollere, Cic. Off 3, 15, *init* Join: simulatio et fallacia, id de Or 2, 46, 191 (N B—The counterpart to simulatio, *pretence of what is not*, is dissimulatio, *concealment of what is*) 2. spĕcies, ēi (*that which is assumed or made pretence of*) v PRETEXT; OSTENSIBLY 3. by meton. lūcus (*hit colouring matter*) esp. in negative phr, *without any p.*, sine fuco, Hor S 1, 2, 83; sine fuco et fallaciis, Cic. Att 1, 1, *init* Phr *under false p s*, dolo malo (legal term): v. Smith's Lat. Dict s v. dolus

**pretend:** sīmŭlo, 1 (*to p what is not*) foll. by simple *acc*, *acc* and *inf*, and sometimes absol v. TO FEIGN (2) Comp dissimulo, 1 (*to hide what is* by pretending) v TO FEIGN (4). Also assimulo (= simulo, but less freq) 1b

**pretended:** fictus, sīmŭlātus, fūcātus: v. FALSE (II).

**pretendedly:** expr. by spĕcies v. OSTENSIBLY

**pretender:** I. In gen. sense sīmŭlātor· Sall See also IMPOSTOR

II. *One who claims the throne*. *qui regnum affectat (Affectator imperii populus, Flor. 2, 7, *init*, *a people pretending to [universal] empire*)

**pretension:** I. *Claim* perh postŭlātio, postŭlātum: v. CLAIM, DEMAND. *To make p s to the throne*, regnum affectare, Liv. 1, 46· *I make no p s to such honour*, haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. Aen 1, 335: *I make no p s to be a poet*, *haudquaquam mihi laudem poeticam sumo, arrogo *to make some p s to be an orator*, *aliqua dicendi laude florere.

II. *Display* · ostentātio, ambītio v OSTENTATION.

**pretermission:** praetermissio v OMISSION.

**preternatural:** expr by praeter naturam, etc v foll art.

**preternaturally:** perh. praeter naturam Cic Ph 1, 4, 10 (where however the sense differs from Eng) Sometimes praeter modum *the Alban lake had risen p*, lacus Albanus p. modum creverat, Cic Div. 1, 44, 100 Phr. *he was p tall*, erat in eo enormis proceritas, Suet. Vit 17: *sight p. acute*, *oculorum acies acerrima

**pretext:** 1. spĕcies, ēi: *under p. of*. , specie, per speciem, foll by *gen.*: v OSTENSIBLY. 2. praetextum, i; praetextus, ūs (not in the best authors) *a p for civil war* (opp *real cause*, causa), praetextum civilium armorum, Suet. Caes 30 *under p*, praetexto (foll. by *gen*), Tac H 2, 100; ad p, Suet. Aug 12· also, sub praetextu, Petr 97; hoc praetextu, Just 3. obtentus, ūs (also late): *to assume anything as a p (veil for a real design)*, aliquid obtentui sumere, Tac A 1, 10, *init* · Just 4. lātebra (*subterfuge*) *to seek a p for perjury*, l. quaerere perjurio, Cic Off 3, 29, 106. Phr. *under p of an agrarian law*, legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, Cic. Agr 2, 6, 15. *to allege anything as a p.*, praetexere aliquid, id in Pis. 24, 56: Tac : also, obtendere, Tac. A 3, 17· *to assign a false p. for a war*, falsum titulum bello praetendere, cf. Liv. 37, 54, *med.* (but titulus alone, simply = *ground alleged*, without notion of *falseness*).

**prettily:** bellē (*nicely*), vēnustē (*charmingly*), concinnē (*neatly put together*): Cic *P. dressed*, lepide, concinne vestita, Pl Epid 2, 2, 40.

**prettiness:** perh. concinnĭtas (of what is *neatly and nicely put together*) *p. is not a masculine adornment*, non est virile ornamentum c, Sen. Ep. 115, 3 Cic.

**pretty** (*adj.*): 1. pulcer, cra, crum (-cher -chra -chrum: usually denoting a higher quality than the Eng.)· *a p. girl*, p. virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 54. *what sight could be prettier?* quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic de Sen. 15, 53. *Dimin.* pulchellus (rare) Cic. Fam. 7, 23 (pulchellae sunt, *sc.* statuae, *they are very p.*). 2. perh bellus (which however does not refer exclusively *to looks*). *vessels of a p shape*, vasa figura bella, Varr L L 8, 16, 31. (But bella puella, is *a nice, amiable girl* Cic Att. 6, 4, *extr* Pl.) 3. lĕpidus (*pleasant, graceful, and charming*)· *a p lady-like figure*, forma l et liberalis, Pl Epid 1, 1, 41 *a very p little fellow*, homuncio lepidissimus, Aug. in Suet Vit Hor 4. vēnustus v LOVELY, CHARMING. Phr.. *a (rather) p young woman*, adolescentula formā bonā, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 91

**pretty** (*adj*) mĕdiocriter (*pretty well*) v. MODERATELY. *A p good number*, complures *a p considerable quantity*, aliquantum, aliquantulum v GOOD (III)

**prevail:** I. *To prove the stronger* 1. vinco, vici, ctum (trans.), *the stronger party p'd over the better one*, major pars meliorem vicit, Liv. 21, 4, *init.* also absol, *that party p'd*, vicit pars illa, Sall. Jug 16 2. praevăleo, ui, 2 (not in Cic) *to p by virtue of authority*, auctoritate p, Suet Gal 19 *which consideration should p*, utium praevaleat, Tac A 1, 58 occasionally with *abl* (like a compar degree) *destiny p'd over counsel*, praevalebant fata consiliis, Vell 2, 118

II. *To be in force, have currency* 1. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 *the custom has p.'d*, tenuit consuetudo, ut , Quint 2, *init* Liv. Also comp obtĭneo, 2 *the report has p'd*, fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46, *extr.* 2. praevăleo, 2 (late and rare) *in all Asia this custom p s*, tota Asia hic mos p, Plin. 17, 22, 35 § 181 Freq expr by esse *he said the custom did not p among the Greeks*, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66· v CUSTOM. *To begin to p.*, *p more and more* (1) increbresco, brŭi (-besco, -brui) *this custom which has begun to p*, haec consuetudo quae increbruit, Cic Ph 14, 5, *init.* Pl (N B.—The perf tenses may often be rendered simply by *to prevail* cf. example given, and id Verr. 2, 3, 7, haec quae nunc increbruit disciplina, *which now p s.*) So percrebresco (esp. of *reports*) Cic. Caes. (2) invălesco, ui, 3 *(to gain ground), the practice p s more and more*, consuetudo magis i, Quint. 2, 1, *init.* See also TO SPREAD. (3) invĕtĕrasco, āvi, 3 *(to become rooted)* Caes. B. G 5, 41.

III. To prevail *upon*, i. e. *induce*· 1. addūco, indūco (the latter esp. with ref. to *something bad or wrong*) v. TO INDUCE. 2. exōro, 1 (*by entreaties*): *let me p. upon you*, sine te exorem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6 foll. by ut and *subj*, Cic. R Com. 16, 46. 3. expr. by impetro, 1 (*to obtain* by asking) *he p s upon the Sequani to allow* . , impetrat a Sequanis ut patiantur .., Caes B. G 1, 9 *how far you may allow yourself to be p'd on*, quid patiare a te impetrari, Cic Am 20, 76.

**prevalent** } 1. vulgātus (*common,*
**prevailing** } *generally known*)· *the more p story*, vulgatior fama, Liv. 1, 7: strengthened, pervulgatus v. COMMON.

2. constans, ntis (*uniform*)· *an old and p. belief*, vetus et constans opinio, Suet Vesp. 4 *To become prevalent*, increbrescere, invalescere, etc. v. TO PREVAIL. Phr.: *the custom becomes p*, consuetudo inveterascit, Caes. B. G. 5, 41.

**prevailingly:** fērē, fermē v GENERALLY.

**prevaricate:** tergĭversor, 1 Cic : v. TO SHUFFLE. (Praevaricari, *to practise collusion as an advocate.*) Or by circuml, mentiri ac secum repugnantia affirmare.

**prevarication:** v TO PREVARICATE. (Praevaricatio, *collusion.*)

**prevaricator:** v. TO PREVARICATE.

**prevent:** 1. prōhĭbeo, 2 foll. by direct *acc.*, also by *subj.* with ne, quominus or *acc.* and *infin. may the gods p the evils*, di mala prohibeant, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 10 *to p. a thing being done*, p. ne quid fiat, Cic Div Verr. 10, *fin. I suppose winter has p.'d...*, credo hiemem prohibuisse quominus . , id. Fam. 12, 5. for the use of *infin*, cf. Caes. B G 7 38, dolore prohibeor . pronuntiare· Cic. Liv. In a negative sentence, use quin see L G § 461. 2. obsto, impĕdio (*to stand in the way, as hindrances or obstacles:* while prohibeo is *actually to prevent*). v TO HINDER.

**prevention:** expr. by verb v TO PREVENT. Phr *p. is better than cure*, *tutius prohibentur mala quam curantur satius est providere ne qrid mali accidat quam ipsum malum [quum semel acciderit] oppugnare.

**preventive:** expr. by verb. v. TO PREVENT. *To adopt all possible p measures*, *omnia providere atque curare.

**previous:** proximus, antecĕdens, etc. v. PRECEDING.

**previously:** antea, antehac v BEFORE. *Previously to.* , (often) prius ..quam, ante . quam (or as single words) v. L. G § 501

**prevision:** prōvĭdentia, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160.

**prey** (*subs.*). praeda *deer, the p. of wolves*, cervi, luporum p., Hor. Od 4, 4, 50 Phaedr (Raptum, only *of human beings* v. PLUNDER) *A beast of p*, (bestia, animal) rapax, Plin 11, 45, 101, where the adj is used in *pl.*, absol.: later, bestia praedatrix Amm (N.B—Usu fera will be sufficiently precise. v. WILD BEAST) Phr *the p of anxious thoughts*, *quem vexant sollicitudines, sollicitae curae v. TO DISQUIET, HARASS

**prey** (*v.*)· I. Lit. praedor, 1: Virg G 1, 130. *The cat p.s upon mice and birds*, *feles muribus et avibus infestissimus; feles mures et aves infestissime insectatur; felium esca mures avesque minutiores. II. Fig: 1. ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (esp. poet) *if aught p.s upon the mind*, si quid est animum, Hor Ep 1, 2, 39 Virg Strengthened, perĕdo, 3 Virg. Aen. 6, 442 2. less strong, sollĭcito, vexo, etc v TO HARASS. The pass may be expr by tābesco, ui, 3 (*to pine away, be the victim of* some feeling) *to be p'd upon by vexation*, molestiis tabescere, Cic Tusc 4, 17, 37 v. TO PINE

**preying** (*adj*) Fig: ĕdax: Hor Od. 2, 11, 18 (e. curae). In same sense, mordax (*gnawing*), 1b 1, 18, 4 (m. sollicitudines)

**priapism:** priāpismus Apul Herb.

**price** (*subs.*) 1. prĕtium. (*to buy*) *at a low, high p*, parvo, magno p, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 Cic *to agree on a p for one's head*, p pacisci pro capite, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107. *to fix a p. (as a dealer does)*, p. constituere, id. Att. 12, 33: *p s are fallen*, jacent p, id. R Com 12, *init.*

2. when price is indicated indefinitely, in such phrr as, *at a high, low p., etc.* use, magni, parvi, tanti, etc. (*to sell a female slave*) *at cost p*, (tanti) quanti empta est, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41; more precisely, tantidem (*for just so much*), 1b 2, 1, 46 *at what p does Chrysogonus give lessons?* quanti C docet? Juv. 7, 176 so, *at a higher or lower p*, majoris, pluris. L. G. § 281 (N.B—The forms magno, parvo, maximo, plurimo, are also common.) 3. *price of corn*, annōna (*market-price*) *the p of corn had risen to* ., ad .annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52 *to raise the p. of corn*, incendere *s.* excandefacere annonam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, *ad fin.*· also, a flagellare (*artificially, by buying up the supply*), Plin. 33, *extr.* Also used of other commodities *of which there is a regular sale*: Juv. 9, 100 (veneni a.): Plin. l. c. Phr.: *to be had for a p.* venalis, Sall. Jug. 35, *extr.*: *beyond all (estimate of) p*, super omnem taxationem, Plin. 7, 12, 6. See also VALUE.

**price** (*v.*): Phr.: pretium constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33 also, taxare (not in Cic.), Plin. 31, 5, 27 (*of the market price* of a commodity; whereas the former phr. refers to a particular case).

**price-current:** *index rerum venalium et pretiorum.

**priceless:** v. INVALUABLE

**prick** (*subs.*): I. *Puncture:* 1. punctum Veg. Mil. 1, 12 (*stab*) *Dimin.*

punctulum (*a small or slight p.*), Apul. 2. punctus, ūs Apul. (Usu better exp by pungo *a wound like the p of a gun*, vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic Mil 24, 65) Punctiones, *pricking pains* Cels Plin ‖. *A sharp point*. v. PRICKLE See also GOAD, SPIKE

**prick** (v): 1. pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, 3 Cic Mil 24, 65 (acu p) Petr Comp compungo, nxi, nctum, 3 (rare) Cels 6, 18, 9 (acu c.) 2. stimulo, 1 (*with a goad or spur*) v. TO SPUR GOAD Comp exstimulo, Plin. (For fig sense, v TO STING)

**prick up:** Phr *to p up the ears*, aures arrigere (*of attention*), Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30 Pl Virg. also, erigere [mentes aures que]. Cic Sull. 11, 33 (The latter is a more dignified mode of speech) Poet *the up-p'd ears of the Satyrs*, aures Satyrorum acutae, Hor. Od 2, 19, 4 See also TO ABOUSE

**pricking** (*adj.*) Phr. *p pains*, punctiones, Cels 8, 9, *fin* *to be attended with a p sensation*, punctionem afferre, Plin. 34, 15, 44.

**prickle:** aculeus (*anything that pricks or stings*) Plin. 20, 23, 99 (a carduorum). See also THORN

**prickly:** 1. spinōsus Plin 20, 23, 99 Ov 2 spinifer (poet) Pall de insit 81 Cic poet (dub) 3. spiniger (poet) Prud Cic poet (dub)

**pride** (*subs*). ‖. *Haughtiness* 1. sūperbia, (*lofty, domineering spirit*) · Cic. (who joins it with insolentia, arrogantia, inhumanitas, etc v HAUGHTINESS) Hor 2. fastīdium; fastus, ūs (*scornful pride*) v DISDAIN 3. spīritus, ūs (perh the best word, when *an honourable and not over bearing p* is meant) *self-confidence and p*, fiducia ac s, Caes. B C 3, 72 *your p. is fallen*, cecidit s. ille tuus, Prop 2, 3, 2: Cic. ‖. *That of which one is proud* dēcus, ōris, *n.*: Hor. Od 3, 16, 20 (decus equitum Maecenas): Ov. See also ORNAMENT.

**pride oneself:** 1. jacto, 1 (freq but not always referring to *what a person says of himself* · foll by *acc* of *that which*, or with *pron refl* and *prep.*): *Domitius p ing himself on his popularity in the city*, quum D urbanam gratiam jactaret, Caes B. C 3, 83 Hor v TO BOAST 2. efferō, *3, irr* (with *pron refl* = *to be elated, carry one's head high*) v. TO ELATE. 3. sūperbio, 4 (*to be proud of*, foll. by *abl* alone in Cic only absol, *to be haughty*) *to p oneself in the name of an ancestor*, nomine avi s, Ov M 11, 218 Plin See also TO BOAST

**priest:** sācerdos, ōtis, *c* · Cic . Liv. Other terms of more limited application are flāmen, ĭnis, *m.* (*a special p, of certain deities only*), Cic : Liv. · antistes, ĭtis, *c.* (*a presiding p, chief p*), Nep. Lys. 3 (a Jovis): Juv.: sacrificulus (*an officiating p*), Liv. 25, 1, *med.* (where the term appears to be used contemptuously)

**priest-craft:** *sacrificulorum (sacerdotum) artes, fallaciae.

**priestess:** 1. sācerdos, ōtis, *c.*: *Grecian p s*, Graecae p., Cic. Bal. 24, 55. Virg. 2. antistes, ĭtis, *c* · and antistita, ae, *f.* (*chief p*) · joined with sacerdotes, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, 99 (s. antistitae) · also absol., Liv. 1, 20 (antistites templi) Val. Max.

**priesthood:** ‖. *The office:* sācerdōtium *holding the office of the p.*, sacerdotio praeditus, Cic Sen. 17, *fin* ‖. *The priests*, collectively sacerdotes; sacerdotum collegia. (Not sacerdotium in this sense)

**priestly:** sācerdōtālis, e (late) *the p. games* (*given by priests*), s ludi, Plin. Ep 7, 24, 6 . Macr. *The p. office*, sacerdotium *to dispute concerning p. offices*, de s contendere, Caes B. C. 3, 82.

**priest-ridden:** *sacerdotum auctoritāti deditissimus.

**prig:** *putida quadam severitatis dignitatisque ostentatione adolescens.

**priggish:** cf. preced. art.

**prim:** perh mōrōsior (*over particular*). cf Suet Caes 45 Cf PRIMNESS

**primacy:** perh prīmātus, ae: Du C.

**primal:** perh prīmigĕnius, principālis v ORIGINAL Or expr by primus. v FIRST.

**primarily:** ĭnĭtio, principio v ORIGINALLY

**primary:** ‖. *First in time* principālis *the p meaning* (*of a word*), naturalis et p significatio, Quint 9, 1, 4 Gell See also PRIMITIVE. ‖. *Chief*. praecipuus v CHIEF, PRINCIPAL Phr. *to deem a thing of p importance*, antiquissimum aliquid habere, Cic Q Fr 2, 1 ‖‖. *Fundamental* Phr · *the p. impulses of our nature*, *principia illa hominum naturae cupiditatumque, cf. Cic Off 3, 12, 52 *p. colours*, *primi qui dicuntur colores

**primate:** *prīmas, ātis Du C

**prime** (*subs*): ‖. *Dawn* māne, mātūtīnum tempus v. MORNING. ‖. *The spring of life, time of fullest strength* 1. expr by vigeo, ui, 2 (*to be in full vigour*) *our life is in its p*, v aetas, Sall Cat 20: cf Cic. Att 4, 3, *fin.*, animo vigere (*to be in full vigour of mind*). 2. by flōreo, ui, 2 (*to be in the youthful bloom or heyday of life*). Virg E 7, 4 (ambo florentes aetatibus) so, florens aetas (*youth*), Cic Sen. 6, *fin* Phr *in the very p of life*, integerrima aetate, Cic Coel. 24, 59 *p of life*, is also expr. by bona aetas, id Sen 14, 48; and, with somewhat diff. sense, confirmata aetas (*maturity*), id Fam 10, 3 ‖‖. *The best of anything* flos, lōcus v FLOWER (II)

**prime** (*adj*): ēgrĕgius, optimus, etc

**prime-minister:** *is cui summa rerum a rege commissa est

**primer:** perh. elementa prima see Hor. S. 1, 1, 26. *To be learning the p.*, initia litterarum discere, cf. Quint. 1, 1, 19 Or perh. (more precisely) libellus elementarius, cf. Sen. Ep 36, 4 (elementarius senex, i. e. *who is still learning his letters or p*) See also GRAMMAR.

**primeval:** perh prīmigĕnius v ORIGINAL Phr *the p forest*, *silva omni hominum memoria vetustior *man p*, *homo ille primus omnium natus; genus illud hominum primigenorum.

**primitive:** 1. principālis, e *p signification* (*of a word*), principalis significatio, Quint 9, 1, 4: Gell. Phr: *the p constitution of the state*, prisca illa et antiqua reipublicae forma, Vell. 2, 89 *the p. costume of the country*, *vestitus qualis fuit eorum hominum qui initio regionem incolebant See also ANCIENT. 2. prīmĭgenus Varr.. v. ORIGINAL (*adj*.). 3. primitīvus (rare in this sense) *p. words*, primitiva verba, Prisc 8, 14, *init.* (opp derivativa) called, verba primigenia, Varr. L L. 65, 36.

**primness:** *nimis anxia (circa vestitum, gestum, etc.) morositas; *affectata quaedam diligentia ac cura: cf. NICETY (II).

**primogeniture:** jus (jura) primi geniti v. FIRST-BORN. Less definitely, aetatis privilegium, Just 2, 10, *init.*

**primordial:** primus, primitīvus v. ORIGINAL, PRIMITIVE. *The p. germs of nature*, rerum primordia, Lucr. 1, 56. (Primordialis, v. late and rare)

**primrose:** *prīmŭla vulgaris (Linn.).

**prince:** ‖. *Sovereign*, esp *of a small kingdom:* 1. rex, rēgis v. KING. *Dimin.* rēgŭlus (*petty p, chief*) · Liv. 37, 25, *med.* 2. princeps. v. SOVEREIGN. (The common title of emperors of Rome.) ‖. *King's son:* rēgŭlus: Sall. Jug. 11 (unless the word be there used in sense I.) cf. Liv. 42, 24, *extr* Usu better, rēgis filius or in *pl* regu pueri, liberi (R. and A.); regales, Amm. 16, 12, *med.*

**princely:** 1. rēgālis, e (*befitting a king*) *a p. sentiment*, r. sententia, Cic. Off. 1, 13, *init.*: *p attire*, r. cultus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 15. 2. rēgius (usu. of that *which actually belongs to a king*: in present sense poet.) · *p. rules*, r. moles, Hor Od. 2, 15, *init.*. Ov. (Principalis = *relating to the emperors*)

**princess:** ‖. *Ruler* . rēgīna · v. QUEEN. ‖. *King's daughter:* regis filia, regia puella.

**principal** (*adj.*): 1. praecipuus (*standing out from the rest, especial. most important*). *I shall note (only) the p figures*, ex quibus (modis) praecipuos attingemus, Quint 8, 3, *extr* : *the p. remedies for calculus in man*, pr calculo humano remedia, Plin 11, 48, 109. 2. maxĭmus (*of greatest moment*) *what is the p thing*, quod m est [parenthetical], Cic Fam 13, 50 *the p. charges brought against him were*, *maxima et objecta crimina sunt, quod. .: so, summus v. CHIEF 3. principālis, e (*of primary importance* not in best authors) *after these two p points*, post haec duo p., Col 1, 3, *init.* 4. pūtissĭmus (in Cic. = *preferable to all others*, Inv. 1, 12, 17, utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit). *y this were my p or only work*, si hoc opusculum nostrum aut potissimum esset aut solum, Plin Ep 4, 14, *fin.* Phr *the p thing*, caput *the p dish*, caput coenae, Cic Tusc. 5, 34, 98 *the p element of happiness*, c. ad beate vivendum, id Am 13, 45.

**principal** (*subs*): ‖. *Head person* · manister v. MASTER. See also HEAD (VII) ‖. *Money at interest*. 1. sors, rtis, *f* : *to run the risk of losing the p*, de sorte venire in dubium, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 35 *to pay the p many times over (in interest)*, multiplicem s exsolvere, Liv. 6, 14, *med* · Cic 2. caput, ĭtis, *n* *to deduct the interest from the p.*, de c. quod usuris pernumeratum esset deducere, Liv 6, 35, *med* Hor. Phr. *to deduct from the p. (capital)*, de vivo detrahere, Cic Fl. 37, 91, resecare, id. Verr 3, 50, 118 (*the principal or capital* is said to be *living* because of its *power of increase*). (N.B.—No authority for vivum caput)

**principality:** perh principātus, ūs (*sovereign power*).

**principally:** ‖. *In the highest degree*. maxīmē, praecipuē, etc . v PARTICULARLY, ESPECIALLY. ‖. *In the main, for the most part:* Phr *they live p on milk and cattle*, maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B G 4, 1 see also MOSTLY

**principle:** ‖. *Elemental germ or force; beginning*. 1. principium *the first p. of all things*, pr. rerum, Lucr 1, 834 Usu *pl*. *the first p s of law*, pr juris, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18 *to lay down carefully the first p.s*, pr bene explorata ponere, ib. 1, 13, 37 2. ēlĕmentum v. ELEMENT 3. only in *pl*, primordia, orum Lucr. 1, 56 (rerum pr.) ‖. *A rule laid down, a fundamental maxim:* 1. institūtum: *the precepts and p s of philosophy*, praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic Off *init.* *to imbue the mind with the soundest p.s*, optimis 1. mentem imbuere, Quint 1, 1, 16 · *the p s of jurisprudence*, juris publici instituta, Cic Br. 77, 269 2. collectively, institūtio, rātio, disciplina · cf. Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 6, haec institutio atque haec disciplina (*these p.s and rules of conduct*). id. Or. 32, 115, hac Chrysippi disciplina institutus (*trained in these p s*) *the p.s of the Stoics*, Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id Off. 3, 4, 20. 3 dēcrētum (*dogma*): Cic Ac. 2, 9, 27 Sen. ‖‖. With reference to practical life, *conscientiousness, integrity:* Phr. . *a man of p.*, vir gravis et severus Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; vir sanctus et religiosus (*with* ref. to *oaths*), Cic. R. Com 15, 44; vir justi officique observans (v. UPRIGHT, CONSCIENTIOUS): *a man of no p.*, vir levis (*with no solidity of character*), Cic Clu 28, *init* (leves ac nummarii judices) see also UNPRINCIPLED.

**print** (v): ‖. *With type:* 1. *imprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (which however is condemned by Kr. and others) · *of this edition 275 copies were p.d*, hujus editionis CCLXXV volumina impressa fuerunt, Drakenb pref. Sil. Ital.: Ruhnk. (Kr.) so in legal term, imprimatur, *licence to print*. 2. expr. by typis,

*abl pl*, with various verbs: e g. typis excudere, exscribere, describere, exprimere; which verbs are also used absol.. Orell pref Vell (N.B —These latter phrr should be used whenever elegance of expression is an object) Phr. *I shall be at liberty either to p or not*, crit liberum nobis vel publicare vel continere, Plin Ep 1, 8, 3 (the term *to publish* being often exact enough for ordinary purposes) *to publish a book splendidly p'd*, librum magnificis typis (best add, expressum) in lucem edere, Bentl (Kr) *the treatise has not yet been p'd*, *libellus nondum prelum exercuit; nondum typis expressus e prelo exut. **II.** *To stamp with a pattern* Phr: figuras, formas (linteo, etc) imprimere; (linteum, etc) impressis formis pingere (Kr.).

**print** (*subs*) **I.** *Mark impressed* nota impressa cf. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12 v. MARK See also TO STAMP **II.** *Type.* expr by typi, orum *to appear in p (of a work)*, *typis expressum, excusum prodire v TO PRINT *To rush into p*, *temere inconsulteque publicare, edere (libellum) **III.** *An engraving* picturа (lignea, etc forma expressa) v PICTURE, ENGRAVING **IV.** *A printed fabric* *textile opus formis coloribusque impressis distinctum

**printer:** 1. typographus Morhof, i 730 Orell pref. Vell 2. typothēta, ae (*type-setter, compositor*) Orell. 1 c *Printers' workmen*, operae typographicae, Ruhnk. (Kr) Orell *p's ink*, atramentum typographicum, Kr.

**printing** (*subs*): *typographia Morhof, i 730 Or by circuml, ars typographica; ars litterarum typis exprimendarum.

**—— office:** *officina typographica Morhof, i 732

**—— press:** *prelum typographicum.

**prior** (*adj*) Phr *he had a p claim on my services*, *jam ante illi officium meum (quodcunque) debebatur *the proprietor has the p claim*, potior est conditio ejus qui dominum tenet, cf Ulp Dig 14, 5, 3 See also PRECEDING.

**prior** (*subs*). *prior conventualis v Du C s v

**prioress:** *priorissa Du C

**priority:** expr by ante, prior, etc v. BEFORE, and TO PRECEDE.

**priory:** *priorātus, ūs (*the office*): Du C For *the place*, v MONASTERY.

**prise** (v.). Phr · quasi vecti adhibita refringere

**prism:** prisma, ătis, *n*. Mart. Cap

**prismatic:** *prismăticus (only as *t*).

**prison:** 1. carcer, ĕris, *m* Cic Sull 25, 70 Sall Liv. 2. rōbur, ŏris, *n* (*the inner keep of a p., esp. of the public p at Rome*) Fest s. v. robum: Hor Od 2, 13, 19 Join in robore et tenebris, Liv. 38, 59, *extr* (This part of the carcer of Rome was called Tullianum, Sall Cat 55) 3. when the ref. is not to the place but *the condition of confinement*, vincŭla, orum; custōdia *(milder)*: *to put in p.*, in vincula conjicere, Caes. B G. 3, 9 *to hurry away to p.*, in v. abripere, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24 v. IMPRISONMENT.

**prisoner:** **I.** In legal sense reus, *f.* rea (*accused person*) · Cic.: Quint. **II.** *Captive in war:* 1. captīvus (*one remaining in the state of a p*) Caes. B. G 1, 22: Cic Also in *pl*, captiva corpora Liv 31, 46 (subs regi, captiva corpora Romans cessere).

2 expr. by căpio, 3 (when the ref. is not to those in a captive state, but to *the act of capturing*): *3000 infantry were made p's in that battle*, capta eo proelio trina milita peditum, Liv. 22, 49, *extr.*: *you have the ringleaders, p's*, duces capitos [et comprehensos] tenetis, Cic Cat 3, 7, *init*

**pristine:** prisīnus v. FORMER (3).

**prithee:** quaeso, cĕdo (*pl.* cette) · v. PRAY, TELL.

**privacy:** 1. sōlĭtūdo (*being alone*) · v. SOLITUDE. 2 sēcrētum (not so in Cic.): *profound p.*, altum abditumque s., Plin Ep 2, 17, 22 *to delight in p*, secreto gaudere, Quint 10, 7, 16 (the oblique cases to be preferred). See also RETIREMENT

**private** (*adj*) **I.** *Peculiar to an individual* 1. prīvātus *no p. property in land*, nihil privati [ac separati] agri, Caes B. G 4, 1. *his own p. property*, res quae ipsius erant p., Cic. Quint. 4, 15 2. pĕcūlĭāris, e Suet · Dig v OWN (5). *The p. property of a person not* sui juris, pecūlium Liv. 2, 41, *fin.* (p. filii) Suet. Tib 50 (uxoris) v. Lat. Dict s v. **II.** *Not of a public character* privātus *a p life*, vita p [et quieta], Cic Sen 7, 22 · *in a p capacity (holding no legal authority)*, privatus, id. Cat 1, 1, 3 without subs, in privato (*in a p place*, opp in publico), Liv. 39, 18, *med* *In p, without public authority*, privatim, Caes. B G. 1, 17. Sall **III.** *Retired.* 1. sēcrētus. *p studies*, s studia, Quint. 2, 18, 4 Sen Ep 91, 5 Petr *To make for a p spot (for an interview)*, secretum petere, Plin Ep 1, 5, 11 Hence adv secreto, *in private* v PRIVATELY 2. sōlus v SOLITARY **IV.** *Connected with one's own home* esp of *education* 1 expr. by dŏmi *whether p education or school be preferable*, utilius domi an scholis (pueri) eruditantur, Quint. 1, 2, *lem* · cf. ib § 1, domi atque intra privatos parietes studere. 2. dŏmesticus. *a p. tutor*, domesticus praeceptor, ib § 4 *p and in-doors exercise*, d exercitatio et umbratilis, Cic de Or. 1, 34, 157 *p. lessons*, *lectiones d (Kr) 3. umbrātilis, us (to be used with caution) · v. INDOORS **V.** *Confidential* Phr *he was the king's p. secretary*, (rex) eum habuit ad manum scribae loco, Nep Eum 1 (cf *paulo inf*), omnium consiliorum particeps) Kr. gives phr scriba cubicularius, Inscr *scriba omnium secretorum arbiter, cf Curt 3, 12, *med.*

**VI.** Milit term, *of the rank and file, not an officer* 1. gregārius (miles), Cic. Pl 30, 72 Tac 2 mānĭpŭlāris, e, esp as *subs*, by ellipsis of miles *I have not followed Pompey like a single p soldier*, non Pompeium tanquam unus m secutus sum, Cic Att 9, 10, *init* Tac. (freq ).

**private** (*subs*): v. PRIVATE, (*adj* VI) Phr.: *he was only a p.*, erat privatus numero militis, Nep Epam. 7. (Nägels.)

**privateer:** *navis privata praedatoria.

**privateering** (*subs.*). Phr. · *p is forbidden*, *nemini privato mari bellum gerere licet: *they introduced the practice of p*, *primi omnium privatis hominibus potestatem per litteras fecerunt bellum mari gerendi.

**privately:** 1. sēcrēto (*apart from all persons not concerned*) *to speak p with any one*, s. cum aliquo loqui, Hor. S 1, 9, 67 Caes B G 1, 18 · Cic (Less well, secrete, secretim) 2. clam (*keeping a thing in the dark*) v SECRETLY Phr *he asks him p*, quaerit ex solo (opp in conventu), Caes 1 c. *he told the young man p. to come to him*, remotis arbitris ad se adolescentem venire jussit, Cic. Off 3, 31, 112 (Privatim = *in a private or unofficial capacity*: v. PRIVATE, II.)

**privateness:** v. PRIVACY

**privation:** **I.** *Deprivation:* 1. privātio Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38 (pr. dolōris, *exemption from pain*): Gell. 2. ădemptio (*taking away of something possessed*) · Tac.: Auct. pro Dom (Or expr by privo, careo, etc.: v. TO DEPRIVE, BE WITHOUT) **II.** *Need:* inŏpia · Join: inopia atque fames, Cic Off. 3, 12, 50: inopia atque egestas, id. Am. 9, 29

**privative:** in gram., prīvātivus: Gell 13, 22, *extr.* Also, privans, ntis: suggested by Cic. Top 11, 48, as = Gr. στερητικός. (Or. expr. by verb. *the prefix in has a p. force*, praepositio IN privat verbum ea vi quam haberet si IN praepositum non fuisset, Cic)

**privet:** ligustrum: Virg. E. 2, 18. (*Ligustrum vulgare, Linn.)

**privilege:** i. e. *peculiar advantage*; esp *one enjoyed by legal right* · **1.** jus, jūris, *n.* (gen term: *a lawful claim or right*). *the p's of (those having) three children (exemptions given on account of family,)* jura trium liberorum, Suet Gal. 14 more freq *sing* (jus), Plin Ep 2, 13, 8 Dig v. RIGHT, (*subs*). **2.** prīvilēgium (*legal right*. not so in Cic, the primary sense being *a law aimed at an individual*) · *to enjoy a p by immemorial usage*, p. et vetustissimum morem habere, Plin Ep. 10, 53 (56): Sen **3.** bĕnĕfĭcium esp. in certain phrr, *the p. of children* (like jus, v. *supr*), b liberorum, Suet Cl 15 *the p of (wearing) rings*, b anulorum, Tryph. Dig 47, 5, 42 **4.** praerŏgātīva (*in the way of honour or dignity*, late in this sense strictly, *the first vote, or right of voting first*) Ulp. Dig 1, 16, 4 § 5: Plin Phr *poets have always had the p of* . ., poetis semper fuit aequa potestas (with *gen of ger*), Hor A P 10 *one has the p of* ., concessum est, permissum est, cf Quint 6, 3, 28 *it is a great p to attend the lectures of such a man*, *magnum, maximum est talis viri scholis adesse v ADVANTAGE.

**privileged** (*part adj*) qui praecipuo quodam jure est cf. PRIVILEGE

**privily:** clam, occultē v SECRETLY

**privity:** Phr. *without the p of*, clam, with *acc.* or *abl* v. KNOWLEDGE (3)

**privy** (*adj*): **I.** *Secret* prīvātus, sēcrētus: v. PRIVATE Esp in phr, *p member*, pudenda, veretrum (= pens) etc : v GENITALS **II.** Privy *to*, i e *acquainted with* 1. conscius (with *gen* or *dat of that which a person is p to*) *p to the plot*, c conjurationis, Sall. Cat 37 Cic. Tac *p to a crime*, facinoris c, Cic Clu 20, 56: with *prep that Piso was p to these schemes*, his de rebus c esse Pisonem, id Att 2, 24, *ad fin the person with whom privity is shared is put in dat*, which being expressed, *the thing concerning which* can only be in *gen* or with *prep*. cf Sall Cat 22, alius *alii* tanti facinoris conscius and Cic. Att 1, 18, *mihi* in privatis omnibus conscius 2. affinis, e (*implicated in*) v. PARTY (VI.) (Also, haud *or* non ignarus, Sall. Cat. 18, *fin*)

**privy** (*subs.*) · 1. fŏrica. Juv 3, 38. 2 latrīna: Suet. Tib 58

**—— chamber:** consistōrium: Amm 15, 5.

**—— council:** perh. *consilium regis (principis) interius; qui regis (principis) consiliorum secretiorum participes sunt; consiliarii regii. Under the Empire, comites consistoriani · Just. Cod 12, 10 also, simply, consistoriani, Amm. 15, 5; and, *as forming a kind of court*, consistorium (consistorium solus ingressus, ib )

**—— councillor:** v..preced art.

**—— purse:** fiscus (under the emperors) Suet Aug 101: Tac.

**—— seal:** *(principis) signum secundarium (privatum, quod appellatur) Also meton, *the holder of the p-seal*, *(is) cui commissum est signum, etc.

**prize** (*subs*) **I.** *Reward of honour* · 1. praemium *to be incited to study by splendid p's*, amplis p ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or 1, 4, *init* · *p's in public games*, (certaminum) pr., Suet. Cal 20: *to carry off a p*, pr auferre, id. Gram. 17. *to offer a p.*, pr proponere, ib *the first or second p*, pr primarium, secundarium, Elchst. (Kr) *p. for diligence and progress in study*, *pr. ob diligentiam studiorumque profectus donatum 2. palma (strictly, *palm of victory*: esp poet) *to lose the p.*, p. amittere, Virg. Aen 5, 519: (*winner of*) *the third p.*, tertia p., ib. 339 v. PALM Phr. *to compete for a p*, descendere in certamen, Cic. Tusc 2, 26, *init.* *to try for the p in various sports*, vario ludicrorum genere contendere, Just 7, 2, *extr.*: *to award the p. to a comedy*, comoediam coronare, Suet. Cl. 11 *Lucetia won the p. in the contest* (fig.), certaminis laus penes Lucretiam

fuit, Liv 1, 57, *fin* ||. *Something captured:* praeda. v BOOTY If *a captured vessel*, navis captiva Caes B. C 2, 5 Liv. See also GOD-SEND

**prize** (*v*). magni aestimo, facio v TO VALUE.

**prize-essay:** *perh.* tractatus palmaris (cf Cic N. D 1, 8, 20, p sententia): *subject for a p*, quaestio concertationi instituendae proposita, Eichst (Kr). or perh, *quaestio (materia) in scribendi (dissertandique) certamen proposita. the first, second, third p*, *tractatus is qui primam, secundam, tertiam palmam abstulit.

**——fighter:** pūgil, ĭlis. v PUGILIST.

**—— money:** mānūbiae (*money obtained from the sale of booty*) · v PLUNDER Or better, pecunia manubialis, Suet. Aug. 30. (Hor uses, viatica, orum: Ep 2 2, 26.)

**probability:** 1. similĭtūdo vēri · Cic Part 11, *fin.* · or in reversed order, veri simi, id Ac 2, 33, 107 (also written as one word · less well) 2. prōbābĭlĭtas (*of that which commends itself to the mind* subjectively; whereas similitudo veri denotes objective *resemblance to truth*): *whatever strikes our mind with a sense of p, that we say*, quodcunque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, id dicimus, Cic Tusc 5, 11, 33: see also PLAUSIBILITY (Or expr by adj., *there is a degree of p about the story*, *quae narrantur quodam modo veri similia videntur · v. PROBABLE)

**probable:** 1 similis vēri, or in reversed order; freq written as single word, verisimilis. *to enquire after what is most p*, quid sit similimum veri quaerere, Cic Tusc. 5, 4, 11 *to distinguish the p from the incredible*, veri simila ab incredibilibus dijudicare, id Part 40, 139. Also, similis vero (*dat*), id. Fam 12, 5, *init* (id facilius credebatur quia simile vero videbatur) The phr. veri simile est (*it is p. that*), is foll. by *acc.* and *inf*, Cic. R. Am. 37, 106; but *non* veri simile est, takes rather ut and *subj*.. cf. Cic. R. Am 41, 121: id. Verr. 4, 6, 11 = *it is not to be supposed that*: cf. Zumpt, § 623 2. prōbābĭlis, e (denoting the quality which things "*like truth*," veri similia, have of *commending themselves to us* v. PLAUSIBLE). *a p inference*, p conjectura [et ratio], id Div 2, 6, 16 cf id Inv. 1, 29, 46, where a full definition of the word is given. (N B. *It is p that* is expr. by veri simile est, not probabile est) Phr. · *if however the other is more p*, sin autem illa veriora, Cic Am 4, 14 *this is more p*, hoc vero propius est, Liv 4, 37, *init*.. so, proximum vero est, *it is most p*, id. 2, 14. *to be the more p* (*of two opinions*), propius accedere ad veritatem, Cic de Or. 1, 62, *init*

**probably:** |. *With probability but not certainty* prōbābĭlĭter Liv. 33, 28 (p. argumentari) · Cic. (Or expr by circuml. cum quadam veri similitudine; cum magna probabilitate: v. PROBABILITY.) ||. *Very likely* expr by veri simile est, nescio (haud scio) an, videtur. *the city will p. be taken*, *veri simile est urbem captum iri (v. PROBABLE). *if you adopt the other course*, *p. more serious trouble will be caused me*, sin illam alteram (eritis secuti), nescio an amplius negotii contrahatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9 *there is no trouble which may not p. happen*..., nulla est acerbitas quae non impendere videatur, id. Fam. 2, 16, *med*

**probation:** prōbātio (*any trial or examination*): Cic : Plin. Phr. · *he passed his period of p in camp to the satisfaction of the general*, prima castrorum rudimenta duci approbavit, Tac. Agr. 5: *to put off one's probation till old age*, tirocinium in senectutem differre, Quint. 12, 6, 3 *this life is a period of p.*, *haec nostra vita quasi ad probandos hominum mores animosque instituta videtur; tanquam tirocinium quoddam esse videtur.

**probationary:** expr. by tīrōcĭnium, rudimenta, etc.: v. preced. art.

**probationer:** perh tīro: v. NOVICE.

**probe** (*subs.*): spĕcillum. Cels. 7, 8 Cic

**probe** (*v*) tento, 1 · more precisely, specillo tentare, Cels. 7, 8. Phr. *to p. a wound*, (fig.), vulneribus manus afferre, Cic Att 3, 15, 2.

**probity:** prōbĭtas, integrĭtas: v. INTEGRITY.

**problem:** |. *Scientific* problēma, ătis, *n.*, *abl. pl* problematis (Gr. *προβλημα*. only as *t t*) Suet. Gr. 4 Sen.: Gell ||. In colloq. sense quaestio v. QUESTION. *The p is* , quaeritur.... Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 118, etc

**problematical:** v DOUBTFUL.

**proboscis:** prōboscis, cĭdis, *f*, (*elephant's*). Plin 8, 7, 7: Flor (Called by Cic., manus N D 2, 47, *extr.*: Curt)

**procedure:** ratio v. PLAN, POLICY.

**proceed:** |. *To direct one's course* 1. pergo, perrexi, ctum, 3 (*to go straight*) *they p to the camp*, pergunt ad castra, Caes B G. 3, 18, *extr*.. (in pursuance of a purpose before expr. by, ire ad castra, ad castra contendere). Sall Cat 44, *med*. 2. prōfĭcīscor, 3 v. TO SET OUT 3. contendo, 3 (*with expedition*). v TO HASTEN ||. *To move on* 1. prōcēdo, essi, ssum, 3 Ter. Andr 1, 1, 101 (de funere): Liv. 21, 35, *fin*. 2. incēdo, 3 (esp *to meet the foe*): Liv 28, 14, *fin* cf id. 21, 35, *med* (quum segniter agmen incederet) 3. prōgrĕdior, gressus, 3: v. TO ADVANCE (B). |||. *To go on to a fresh topic* 1. pergo, 3 *proceed to explain to me*, perge mihi explicare, Cic. Part. 8, 28 foll by ad, id. Br 43, *init* (pergamus ad reliqua): Liv Also rarely, *to begin and go on* · Virg. E. 6, 13 2. prōgrĕdior, 3. Cic de Or 3, 30, 119 (ad reliqua p). 3. transeo, 4, *irr*. (*to pass on*). Cic. Inv. 1, 21, *extr.*: Liv. (N.B.— Often not needing to be separately expressed cf Cic Man. 8, *init*, quoniam de genere belli dixi nunc de magnitudine pauca dicam, *I will now p. briefly to speak etc.* or, deinceps may be used. cf Cic Off. 1, 14, 42, de justitia satis dictum est deinceps de . dicatur, *let us now p. to speak etc*) |V. *To arise from* · 1. prōfĭcīscor, 3 (*locally*, or in fig sense) v. TO ORIGINATE (II 3) 2. ŏrior, ortus, 3 and 4: v. TO ARISE. 3. ēmāno, 1 (*as it were to issue from a source*) Cic Att 7, 21, *init* (istinc emanant mala nostra, *p. from theme*) cf id. Inv. 2, 2, 7. In same sense, simple verb, mano id Par 3, 1, *extr* etc. V. *To take legal steps against any one* Phr litem (actionem) intendere alicui, etc. · v ACTION (V.) cf Liv. 3, 44, *med*, jure grassari non vi (but grassor usu implies *wrongful violence*).

**proceeding:** |. In gen sense, usu *pl*, *course of action*. rātio Ter Ad. 3, 3, 21 Caes. Cic. ||. Technically, *proceedings in law* actio: v ACTION (V.). |||. *Transactions of a deliberative or other body*: acta, orum Cic Cat 3, 1, 3 *the p.s of the senate* (*journal of the same*), senatus a., Suet Aug 5

**proceeds:** |. *Of a sale*. expr. by rĕdigo, ēgi, actum, 3 : *he sold the booty, and paid the p into the treasury*, (praedam) vendidit, ac redegit in publicum, Liv. 2, 42, *init*. cf. Cic Div. Verr 17, 56, bona vendidit, pecuniam redigit (i. e. *pockets the p*) ||. In wider sense: *any money returns*: rĕditus, fructus: v. PROFIT, PRODUCE, REVENUE.

**proceleusmatic:** prōcĕleusmătĭcus: Diom.

**process:** |. *Going on*: esp. in phr, *in p. of time*: procedente tempore, Plin Ep 6, 31, *extr.*: cf Cic. Tusc 3, 22, 53 (dies procedens). Or simply tempore (poet.) Ov Tr 4, 6, 1 and 3. (In prose, perh better expr by clause: ubi aliquantum temporis processit, etc.) ||. *Means of doing something*: rătio v. PLAN. Or expr. by verb: *this p. is tedious but easy*, *ita res tarde quidem sed minimo cum labore efficitur. |||. *In law*. v. ACTION (V.) |V. *In anatomy:* prōcessus, ūs · Cels. 8, 1, *med*

**procession:** pompa. Cic Tusc 5, 32, 91 *funeral p*, funeris p, Ov F 6, 663. Phr *the funeral p moves on*, funus procedit, Ter Andr. 1, 1, 101 less precisely, funus ducitur (*the funeral takes place, being of the nature of a p*), Cic. Quint 15, *fin*. *triumphal p*, triumphus v. TRIUMPH *P of the equinoxes*, *processus equinoctiorum.

**proclaim:** |. *To publish abroad* · 1. praedīco, 1 (*to utter publicly*) · opp taceo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54 esp. when *eulogy* is implied, *to p one's good deeds*, benefacta sua p, Plin Ep 1, 8, 15: Cic 2. prōfĕro, 3, *irr* (*to publish, not to keep secret*): Ter. Ad 3, 2, 41 (palam p.). 3. effĕro, 3, *irr*. (like proferо) Cic : Caes v TO PUBLISH. ||. *To notify in an authoritative manner*: 1. prōnuntio, 1 (*to make publicly known*): *to p. the names of the victors*, p. nomina victorum, Cic. Fam 5, 12, 4 cf. Liv. 24, 27, praetores pr. (*to notify the appointment*, which was done by the magistrate presiding) · Suet. 2. rĕnuntio, 1 (*to notify publicly the return of successful candidates*) · *on the day when I* (*as consul*) *p.'d L. Muraena Consul*, illo die quo L Muraenam Cos renuntiavi, Cic. Mur *init*.. Liv. 5, 18, *init*. (Pronuntiare notes *the publicity* of the act; renuntiare simply, *the formal return*)

3. dēclāro, 1 (like preced., but less precise in application) cf Cic Mur 1, 2, where declaratus = renuntiatus, cf. ib. § 1 and Liv 9, 40, *extr*, where declarare aliquem consulem denotes *the action of the people appointing*. 4. ēdico, xi, ctum, 3 (*to order by authoritative proclamation*) · *to p a general cessation from business*, justitium e., Cic. Ph 6, 1, 2: *to p a day for the elections*, diem comitiis e, Liv. 26, 18: cf. PROCLAMATION (II.) Phr.: *to p war against any one*, alicui bellum indicere, Cic Cat. 2, 6, 14. See also TO PUBLISH.

**proclaimer:** 1. praedīcātor. Cic. Bal. 2, *init*. 2. praeco v. HERALD, CRIER.

**proclamation:** |. *The act* 1. praedīcātio. Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48 (=*formal announcement.*) 2. prōnuntiātio id Clu. 20, 56 (=*public declaration of judicial sentence*) 3. rĕnuntiātio (corresponding to renuntio v. TO PROCLAIM, II 2) Cic. Mur 8, 18. Or expr by verb: v. TO PROCLAIM (II). ||. *That which is proclaimed* expr. by ēdico, 3 (*to issue a p with authority*). *he dared to issue a p that*..., ausus est e, ut..., Cic in Pis. 8, 18 cf. TO PROCLAIM (II 4). *Subs.* edictum (*of Roman magistrates*): v. EDICT. Also by pronuntio, indico, etc. *they issue a p. that no one should*..., pronuntiant, ne quis. ., Caes. B G 5, 34 (the verb denoting *the action of the crier, not of the commanding officer*)

**proclivity:** v. PROPENSITY.

**proconsul:** prōcōnsul, ŭlis (rare) Cic. Div 2, 36, 76 Sall. fr. Usu. better, pro consule, and always so when the subs in Eng is an attributive · *when I was setting out for Cilicia as p*, quum pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscerer, Cic de Or. 1, 18, 82 (where proconsul would have been inelegant). (But proconsul must be used for the subject of a sentence, or when the term is generic: e. g. proconsul edixit; bella a proconsulibus administrantur)

**proconsular:** prōcōnsŭlāris, e (not in Cic): Tac. A. 13, 21 (pr. jus) Gell. Usu better expr. by pro consule (=*with p. authority*): v. PROCONSUL.

**proconsulship:** prōcōnsŭlātus, ūs (late): Tac A. 16, 23: Plin.

**procrastinate:** expr by differo prōfĕro, etc v. TO PUT OFF.

**procrastination:** tarditas et pro crastinatio (rare). Cic Ph. 6, 3, 7. As single term, perh. tarditas is best cf id Fam. 1, 5, 6 also, id. Ph. 5, 9, 25, moran et tarditatem afferre Phr *have don with p*, rumpe moras! Virg. G. 3, 43 in prose perh better, *moras tolle, aufer* See also DELAY (*subs.*).

**procreant:** gĕnĭālis, e: Cic. · Virg

**procreate:** prōcreo, 1 Cic. · Nep.. v. TO BEGET

**procreation:** prōcreātio Cic Tusc. 1, 14, 31. Or expr. by *ger. part*, *for the p. of children*, liberorum procreandorum causa, ob liberos procreandos v. TO BEGET Phr *to engage in the p of children*, liberis operam dare, Cic Off. 1, 35, 128.

**Procrustean:** Phr. *a P. bed*, *quasi lectus quidem Procrustae, ut in fabulis est.*

**proctor:** prōcūrātor: Stat Cantab p. 62

**procumbent:** prōnus · v. PRONE

**procuration:** prōcūrātio. Cic. Varr.

**procurator:** (strictly, *deputy-manager, agent*). freq. used of the *subordinate governors under proconsuls*, esp *of Judaea*. Tac A 15, 44 Suet

**procure:** compāro, 1 v TO PREPARE, PROVIDE If *by transport on board ship*, comporto, 1 (*of a number of things*) · Caes. B G 4, 31 See also TO OBTAIN.

**procurement:** compārātio · Cic

**procurer:** lēno, ōnis, *m* Ter Ad 2, 1, 7 Cic. *To be a p (or procuress)*, lenocinium facere, Ulp Dig 3, 2, 4 § 2 *openly so*, l. exercere, Suet Tib 35 (Perductor, in this sense is doubtful cf Cic Verr. 2, 1, 12, 33, where lenones and perductores are mentioned together.)

**procuress:** lēna Ov. Am 1, 15, 17: Mart cf. preced art

**prodigal** (*adj.*): prōdīgus, prŏfūsus, etc. v. LAVISH.

**prodigal** (*subs.*) nēpos, ōtis v. PROFLIGATE

**prodigality:** 1. effūsio: Cic. Part. 23, 81 (where it stands as the vicious counterpart of liberalitas) Liv The pl occurs, as more comprehensive. Cic. Off 2, 16, 56 (pecuniarum effusiones) cf. L. G § 593 2. prōfūsio Suet. Ner 30. Plin min

**prodigally:** 1. effūsē v LAVISHLY. 2. prōdigē (only in bad sense) Cic Ph. 11, 6, 13.

**prodigious:** immānis, e *of p. stature*, immani corporum magnitudine, Caes B G 4, 1. Lucr (Prodigiosus= *unnatural* Quint. 1, 1, 2) See also MONSTROUS, PORTENTOUS.

**prodigiously:** Phr.: *I am p. glad*, immoraliter gaudeo, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3

**prodigy:** I. In strict sense, *something out of the course of nature serving as a sign or omen* · 1. prōdigium Cic Verr 4, 49, *init.* · *many p s took place that winter*, multa ea hieme p facta, Liv 21, 62, *init* Virg. 2. portentum (less freq than preced, and often in sense of *monster*) *p s in men and brutes*, hominum pecudumque p, Cic N. D 2, 5, 14 Sall (portenta atque prodigia, Cat 30) 3. ostentum (gen. term; *any supernatural intimation* infreq.) Suet Caes. 32 cf. Cic N D 2, 3, *init.* 4. monstrum (poet in this sense) · Virg. Aen. 2, 171. 5. mīrāculum (*a marvel*) : cf. Liv 2, 7, *init.*

II. Fig : *a person or thing wonderful in any way* expr. by mīrāculum. *to be looked upon as a p.*, miraculo esse, Plin 7, 1, 1 *a boar that was a p of size*, aper, magnitudinis miraculum (?), cf. Liv 25, 9, *ad fin.* The use of prodigium in this sense is late and rare cf Flor. 1, 10, illa Romana prodigia atque miracula (*those p s of heroism*, i. e. *Horatius, Mutius, etc.*). Phr. *he died after performing p s of valour*, *fortissime pugnans mortuus est; *quum ingentem hostium caedem edidisset occisus est *a p. of genius*, *ingenio praeditus supra quam natura hominum pati videatur

**produce** (v.): I. *To bring forth or forward* 1. prōfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, *irr.* · *to p. witnesses*, testes p, Cic Bal. 18, 41 *he p.s a real porker from the folds of his dress*, profert ipsum porcellum e sinu, Phaedr. 5, 5, 36. So (sometimes) affĕro, 3, *irr.*. *to p* (*adduce*) *reasons*, causas, rationes a., Cic. Att 11, 15, etc. 2. exhĭbeo, 2: esp. *to show* (*things or persons*) *in court*: *p. that depository of your laws* ' exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum ' Cic. Mil 12, 33 *to p a debtor in court*, debitorem in judicium ex., Paul Dig 12, 2, 28, etc Suet 3. prōdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to bring forward*) Cic Mil 22, 59 (servos in quaestionem p). Ulp Dig 4. sisto, stĭti, stātum, 3 (legal term *to cause any one to appear in court*) *to guarantee that a person shall be p d*, sistendum aliquem promittere, Liv. 3, 45, *med* Phr *to p witnesses*, testes dare (in aliquam rem), Cic Quint 23, 75 in non-legal sense, id Rep 1, 37 (dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos, etc.) also testes citare (v TO SUMMON) *to p a play*, fabulam dare, id. Br. 18, *fin.* see also TO CITE, QUOTE II. *To cause:* făcio, effĭcio v TO MAKE, CAUSE Phr. *to p. an impression on*, movēre Liv. 3, 20, *init* (moverat plebem consulis oratio) *to p a laugh*, risum movere, Cic. de Or 2, 62, *init that p s no effect*, irritus (v VAIN, INEFFECTUAL) see also, TO EXCITE III. *To yield* produce or offspring. 1. fĕro, 3, *irr to p fruit*, fructus f, Cic. Leg 2, 27, 67 *this age p d an almost perfect orator*, haec aetas oratorem prope perfectum tulit, id Br 12, 45 Hor 2 effĕro, 3, *irr* Cic Rep 2, 4, *extr.* (id quod efferunt agri) Lucr. Virg Also, affĕro, 3, *irr* (rare). Cic Off. 1, 15, 48 (agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam acceperunt *al.* efferunt). Plin min. 3. gigno, pĕpĭgi, 3 v. TO BRING FORTH. IV. In geometry, *to carry forward* · prōdūco, 3 v. TO PROLONG.

**produce** (*subs*) 1. fructus, ūs (*money accumulated*) *from the p of mines*, ex f metallorum, Liv. 45, 40, *med the p. of poultry, eggs, and chickens*, f gallinarum, ova et pulli, Varr R R 3, 3, *med* also *pl.*, *to gather in the p.* (*of the soil*), fructus percipere, Cic. Sen 7, 24 see also PROFIT 2. rēditus, ūs (*in money*): v PROFIT, REVENUE 3 expr. by verb *to live on the p. of a farm*, *ius quae fert (effert) ager vivere

**product:** I. *Something produced* · ŏpus. *the most precious p. of the human mind*, pretiosissimum humani ingenii o, Plin. 7, 29, 30 *amongst all the p s of human skill*, *ex omnibus quaecunque hominum sollertia excogitavit atque effecit. II *In arithmetic* · summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est, Col 5, 2, *init.* (Kr.)

**production:** I. *The act of producing:* expr. by verb: v. TO PRODUCE, BRING FORTH. II. *That which is produced:* v PRODUCT

**productive:** I. *Yielding freely:* fĕrax, ācis (*having naturally capacity to yield fruit, whether actually doing so or not*) *to possess the most p. soil*, feracissimos agros possidere, Caes B G. 2, 4 Col Hor Foll. by *gen : a soil p in trees*, f arborum terra, Plin Ep. 2, 17, 15 also with *abl.*, ib 4, 15, 8 (saeculum bonis artibus f.) v FERTILE. *P. of* or *in*, may sometimes be expr by verb *this age was wonderfully p. in orators*, haec aetas effudit copiam [*sc* oratorum], Cic Br. 9, 36 (R and A) so, Plin. Ep 1, 13, 1, magnum proventum poetarum hic annus attulit, Plin Ep. 1, 13, *init* : v. TO PRODUCE (III) II. *Causing:* 1. efficiens, ntis (with *gen.*). *virtue p. of enjoyment*, e. voluptatis virtus, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116. So effectrix id. Fin 2, 17, 55. 2. expr. by sum, with double dat. (L. G. § 267) *to be p. of advantage to any one*, alicui bono esse, Cic. R Am. 5, 13 so with flo *to prove p. of disgrace to any one*, alicui dedecori fieri, id. Off 1, 39, 139.

**productiveness:** 1. fĕrācitas (rare) Col 3, 2, *fin.*: v. FERTILITY. 2. ūbertas: *p. of soil*, u. agrorum, Cic N. D. 2, 51, 128 with *gen of that which is produced*, ib. 3, 36, 86 (u. frugum et fructuum).

**proem:** prooemium: Cic.. Quint.. v. PREFACE.

**profanation:** 1. violātio: Liv. 29, 8, *extr.* (v. templi): Sen. 2. piāculum (*an act requiring expiation*): *to be guilty of p.*, p. committere, Liv. 5, 52, *ad fin* cf ib *paulo ante*, hinc sine piaculo [sacra] in hostium urbem transferimus? 3. nefas, *indecl.* (*anything contrary to divine law*) in prose, usu with est, or in phr. nefas habere. *they deem it a p to* . , n. habent (with *inf.*), Cic. N D 3, 22, 56. *to atone for the unhappy p*, triste n. piare, Virg Aen 2, 184. 4. expr. by verb *on account of the p of the temple*, *ob violatum numen: *to pay the penalty of p of a temple*, *templi polluti *s.* temerati poenas dare v TO PROFANE.

**profane** (*adj.*) I. *Not sacred* · prōfānus. opp consecratus, Cic. Part. 10, *extr* Liv 5, 52, *med* (in profano, *on unconsecrated ground*, loca religiosa v., Cic Rab perd 2, 7 Ov. 2. pollŭo, 3 v TO POLLUTE. 3. tĕmĕro, 1 (chiefly *poet*) Virg. Aen 6, 841 (templa t). Ov. Join temerare ac violare, Liv. 26, 13, *med.* (in a rhetorical passage) 4. prōfāno, 1 (in this sense, poet strictly, *to unconsecrate*, religionem tollere) Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19

**profanely:** impiē, contra religionem v IMPIOUSLY. (Profane, Lact)

**profanity:** impĭĕtas, nĕfas · v. IMPIETY, PROFANATION (By no means, profanitas. Tert)

**profess:** prōfĭteor, fessus, 2 *they p to teach*, profitentur se docere, Cic N D 1, 5, 10 *to p. to be a grammarian*, gram maticum se p, id Tusc 2, 4, 12 Also with *acc* of *the art or science p'd*, id. in Pis 29, 71

**professed** (*part adj.*) expr by profiteor. v. TO PROFESS

**professedly:** ex professo: Sen Ep 14, 8. Macr

**profession:** I. *Open avowal* prōfessio Vell 2, 87 (where the notion of a difference between *p s* and *deeds* may be traced). Planc. in Cic. Tac. Or expr by profiteor: v. TO PROFESS.

II. *A learned occupation* 1. prōfessio *the p of philology*, p. grammaticae, Suet Gr. 8: cf Cels pref. *ad init.*, salutaris ista p. (i. e. medicina). (Not exactly so in Cic: cf de Or 1, 6, 21, vis oratoris *professionis* ipsa bene dicendi=*act of profession on the part of the orator.*) 2. disciplīna (*as a branch of knowledge*) Cels. *pref init* (Hippocrates ... ab studio sapientiae hanc disciplinam separavit) Also ars, artificium (liberale), often serve: Cic. Off. 1, 42 see also ART. Phr. *to follow the p of a lawyer*, jurisconsultum se profiteri (*to profess oneself a lawyer*), v. TO PROFESS.

**professional:** expr. by professio, artificium *p. incomes are smaller than those of commercial men*, *minores sunt artificiorum liberalium [professionum, quae dicuntur] reditus quam qui ex mercatura capiuntur · *to promise one's p. services* (*as a pleader*), *officium promittere.

**professor:** (literary) prōfessor Suet. Gr. 9 Plin min · Aus Phr.: *to be a p*, profiteri (the name of *the art or science professed* being understood): Suet Gr 9. Plin Ep. 4, 11, *init A p of Christianity*, *qui nomen Christianum sibi arrogat.

**professorship:** (?) prōfessio cf. Suet Gr. 8. Phr. *he was appointed to the p of history*, *delectus est qui historiam publice profiteretur; qui scholas historicas publice haberet · or simply, *his-toriae professor nominatus est

**proffer:** polliceor, prōmitto v. TO OFFER, PROMISE

**proficiency:** expr. by progressus, ūs *he had such p. in the Stoic philosophy, that* ..., tantos p. habebat in Stoicis, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, *fin.* So processus, ūs Auct in Suet. Gr. 10 (in Graecis litteris magnum processum habere); and, profectus, ūs Sen. Ep 11, *init*

Phr · *to attain p. in philosophy*, in philosophia proficere aliquid, Cic Off 3, 8, *fin* · *as to your p*, quantum profecias, id.

**proficient** *adj* ) expr by progressus (magnos) habere; proficere v preceed artt. See also SKILFUL

**proficient** ( *subs* ) v preced artt

**profile:** obversa imago (*profile portrait*) Plin. 35 10, 36 § 40 (regis imaginem obliquam pinxit, fecit) such portraits were technically called, catagrapha, or ana lb 35, 8, 34 § 57 *If the actual features* (not the portrait) be meant, *facies obliqua

**profit** (*subs* ) **I.** In general sense emōlūmentum bonum, etc v. ADVANTAGE, GOOD (*subs* ) **II.** Monetary; in this sense, oft *pl* . **1.** lucrum, ēmōlūmentum, etc v GAIN. **2.** rēditus, ūs (*incomings*, as, *rents, interest*) *p s of mines*, r (*pl* ) metallorum, Liv. 42, 52 *the p.s of a farm*] *falling off*, decrescente i, Plin Ep 6, 3 Suet **3.** fructus, ūs (*yield, proceeds*) Cic. Liv

**profit** (*vb*) **I.** *To be of service* **1.** prōsum, *irr* (with *dat.*, or absol ) *what does it p me?* quid mihi p ? Ov. M 13, 935 (with *infin* ) Hor A P 333 absol = *to instruct, edify*) Sen **2.** proficio, 3 *to help, be serviceable to* oft with ad and acc denoting *end to be attained* · *your explanation will greatly p to the end we are in search of*, explicatio tua multum ad ea quae quaerimus proficiet, Cic Fin. 3, 4, 14. Join proficere et valere, id Br 37, *init* **3.** vāleo, 2 (*to avail, be effectual*) *pass* **II.** *To get good from* prōficio, 3 v PROGRESS (*to make*) **III** *To take advantage of, make good use of* . Phr . *to p by an opportunity*, occasioni non deesse, Caes B G. 3, 79, *init.* · also, occasionem arripere, (avide) amplecti, etc (v. OPPORTUNITY) *we have greatly p.'d by this tour*, *multum fructus (utilitatis) ex hoc itinere cepimus; magnopere profuit nobis hoc iter, etc v *supr.*

**profitable:** **1.** fructuōsus (in widest sense): *nothing good except what is p.*, nihil bonum nisi quod f est, Cic. Am. 21, 79. Join frugifera et fructuosa [philosophia], id Off 3, 2, 5 See also PRODUCTIVE **2.** quaestuōsus v. LUCRATIVE **3** lucrātīvus (rare) *p labour for reading, etc*, l operā ad legendum, etc, *Quint* 10, 7, 27 **4.** ūtilis, e v USEFUL Phr *farms are less p. than they were*, *agrorum reditus minores sunt quam antea, *ex agris minores fructus domino redeunt v. PROFIT

**——, to be:** prōsum, prōficio v TO PROFIT (*I* )

**profitably:** ūtiliter v USEFULLY.

**profitless:** inūtilis, vānus, ex quo nihil fructus capitur, etc v USELESS

**profligacy:** **1.** nequitia *to lead any one into p*, aliquem ad n. adducere, Ter Ad 3, 3, 4 *utter p*, perdita n., Cic. Clu 13, *init.*: Hor. **2.** use *pl* of flāgĭtium (L G § 591): *to pollute oneself with p*, flagitiis se inquinare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72 cf Ter. Eun 5, 6, 20 (stultum adolescentulum nobilitas flagitiis); Heaut 5, 4, 14 (flagitiis tuis me infamem fieri). Tac. **3.** perditi mōres Cic. Fam. 2, 5, *extr.* Phr.. *a woman of abandoned p.*, luxuriae ac lascivine perditae (mulier), Suet. Cal 25 : *to be given up to p*, luxuria et lascivia diffluere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72. See also foll art

**profligate** (*adj.*) **1.** perditus (*abandoned*) *a p and dissolute youth*, adolescens p ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc 4, 25, 55 Join contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus, id Verr. 3, 58, 134 **2.** flāgĭtiōsus (*characterized by all kinds of disgraceful living*) · Join. vitiosa et flagitiosa [vita], id Fin. 2, 28, 93; flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus, nequissimus, id Verr. 2, 2, 78, 192. **3.** nēquam, *indecl.* (*good for nothing, vicious*): cf. *supr.* **4.** prōflīgātus (rare). Cic. Verr 3, 26, 65 (tu, omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime) id. Arch. 6, 14. Phr.: *an utterly p. life*, vita vitiis flagitiisque dedita, id. R Am. 13, *fin* , *vita omni nequitia infamis

**profligate:** nēpos, ōtis (*spendthrift, reckless liver*) Cic Hor v. PRODIGAL

**profligately:** flāgĭtiōsē Join impure et f, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38. Or expr by phr *to live p*, vitiis ac flagitiis se dedere, ingurgitare, etc. . v. PROFLIGACY

**pro-forma:** dicis causā Cic Verr 4, 24, 53.

**profound:** altus *p abilities*, a indoles, Liv 21, 2, *med.* Sometimes, subtilis (*nice, exact, accurate*); or, abstrūsus (*recondite, deep*), may serve *a p knowledge of mathematics*, mathematicorum subtilissima cognitio (peritia) *a p discussion*, disputatio abstrusissima, cf. Cic Ac. 2, 10, *init.* See also, ABSTRUSE.

**profoundly:** **1.** perh. subtiliter (*nicely, accurately*). cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 10, *init* **2.** pēnītus (*inwardly*, hence, *thoroughly, going to the very heart of a thing*). *to become p. acquainted with all the passions*, omnes animorum motus p perno-cere, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17: cf id Br 48, 178, totam [rem] tenebat penitusque cognoverat: *p. hostile to the Roman name*, p. Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. 2, 27 **3.** abscondītē (*abstrusely*) Cic Fin. 3, 1, 2

**profundity:** altĭtūdo v DEPTH.

**profuse:** effūsus, profūsus, etc v. LAVISH (*adj*) *To receive any one with most p demonstrations of favour*, effusissime aliquem excipere, Suet Net. 22

**profusely:** effūsē, prōfūsē v LAVISHLY. *To weep p*, effundi lacrimis, Virg Aen 2, 651 largos effundere fletus, ib 271 *he began to bleed p*, ingens vis sanguinis manare coepit, Curt. 9, 6, *fin.*

**profusion:** **I.** *Lavish expenditure:* **1.** effūsio Cic Part. 23, 81 (liberalitatem effusio imitatur): Liv. The pl may denote repeated acts of profusion, cf. L G § 594. **2.** prōfūsio (not in Cic.) Suet Ner. 30. strengthened by epith. nimia, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, *extr.* Vitr 3. largītio (*lavishness in giving*): Sen. Ben. 1, 2, *init.* (Or expr. by circumlocution effusi s profusi sumptus, nimia largitio s liberalitas v LAVISH) **II.** *Copiousness* largitas Cic. N D 2, 62, 156 See also ABUNDANCE

**progenitor:** pārens Gai Dig 50, 16, 51 Esp pl, Cic Inv 1, 54, *fin*

**progeny:** prōgĕnies, ēi v. OFFSPRING.

**prognostic:** signum (gen. term). Virg G 1, 351 More usu. expr by verb *concerning the p s of fair weather*, de his quae serenam tempestatem significant, nuntiant, etc v. TO FOREBODE. Prognostica, orum (Gr. *προγνωστικά*), only in Cic as title of his translation of the poem of Aratus so called.

**prognosticate:** prospĭcio, spexi, ctum, 3 Virg. G. 1, 393 (ex imbri soles ... prospicere, et certis cognoscere signis). See also TO FOREBODE.

**prognostication:** praedictio, praedictum: v. PREDICTION. See also PROGNOSTIC.

**prognosticator:** v. PROPHET.

**programme:** libellus: cf Tac Or. 9, where the libelli distributed to persons present at a poetical recitation appear to be *programmes*. Cic. Ph. 2, 38, *init* (libelli gladiatorum) Not programma, which is *a public notification, manifesto*

**progress** (*subs.*) **I.** Lit., *journey onward*. best word prob., iter, itinĕris, n. · v JOURNEY, ROUTE **II.** Fig, *carrying anything forward, improvement* **1.** prōgressus, ūs · esp. pl. *to make p in study*, in studiis (philosophiae) progressus facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, *fin.* In like sense, progressio. *to make p towards excellence*, progressionem ad virtutem facere, id. Fin. 4, 24, 67. **2.** prōcessus, ūs. *to make so great p.*, tantos p. efficere, id. Br 78, 272. **3.** prōfectus, ūs (not in Cic.): Vell. 1, 16, *med.* Phr., *to make p in anything*, proficere in aliqua re, Caes B G. 7, 20 (in oppugnatione oppidi) see also PROFICIENCY.

**progress** (*v.*) prōgrĕdior, 3 v. TO ADVANCE.

**progression:** prōgressus, ūs Cic. N. D. 2, 20, *init.* (stellarum; opp regressus)

**progressive:** expr. by prōgrĕdior v. TO ADVANCE.

**prohibit:** vĕto, interdīco (*by legal sentence*), impĕro or sancio, foll. by ne : v. TO FORBID (Less freq in this sense, prohibeo )

**prohibition:** interdictum Cic. in Pis 21, 48 Or use gen. term denoting *a command* jussum, mandatum v ORDER, COMMAND.

**prohibitory:** Phr *a p duty on corn*, *portorium ad frumentum importaticium excludendum impositum.

**project** (*v*) **A.** Trans. **I** *To cast forward*. prōjicio, 3 Caes Cic **II.** *To devise* a plan. (consilium) capio, ineo, etc v. TO FORM (*V*).

**B.** Intrans *to jut out, protrude*. **1.** ēmĭneo, ui, 2: *to p* (*stand out*) *from the surface of the earth*, ex terra e, Cic. Div. 1, 42, *init. the spear p.'d through his ribs*, (ut) per costas hasta emineret, Liv 8, 7, *med* Caes. Ov Esp. *imperf part.* as *adj* . v PROJECTING. **2.** prōmĭneo, ui, 2. (*the town*) *p s right into the sea*, prominet penitus in altum, Liv 37. 23, *init.*: *teeth which p.*, (dentes) qui p, Plin. 11, 37, 62 Caes (N B—Eminere is simply *to stand out from*, prominere implies *forward projection*) **3.** exsto, 1 (only in imperf. tenses · = emineo, esp poet). *the weapon p.'d from his breast*, exstabat terrum de pectore, Ov. M. 9, 128 Caes. B G. 5, 18 (capite solo ex aqua exstare, *to have only the head above water in wading*) Plin. **4.** excurro, 3 (*of land running out* into the sea, or the like): v. TO RUN OUT. **5.** *to cause to p*, prōjicio, 3. *to cause a building to p. (over another's ground)*, aedes p, Cic. Top 4, *fin.*

**projectile:** missile telum; or simply, missile v MISSILE In mechanical phil, *(corpus) quod projicitur, or as *t. t.*, *projectile, is, *n* (after anal of missile)

**projecting** (*adj*) · **1.** ēminens ntis *p promontories*, promontoria e., Caes B C. 2, 23 *cheeks p slightly*, lenitei e genae, Cic. N D 2, 57, 143. **2.** prōmĭnens, nus (*prominent*) *p. eyes*, p oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 53. (In Cic. Vat 4, *init.*, eminentes oculi, are *eyes standing out with fury.*) **3.** prōjectus (usu of *places*): *a city p into the sea*, urbs p. in altum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, *init.* also absol., Virg. Aen. 3, 699.

**projection:** **1.** expr. by ēmĭneo, exsto, etc *no p. of any kind*, nihil omnino quod eminet: v. TO PROJECT (B). **2.** projectum (*of a building*). Javol. Dig. 50, 16, 242 Ulp **3.** prōjectūra (also in building): Vitr. 3, 2, 7. **4.** prōmĭnens (esp. *of a coast*) *on a p of the shore*, in promĭnenti litoris, Tac A 1, 53.

**projector:** auctor (consilii) v. AUTHOR.

**proletariate:** prōlētārii, orum. Cic. Rep. 2, 22

**prolific:** fēcundus · *nothing more p. than the swine*, sue nihil fecundius, Cic N. D. 2, 64, 160. Or expr. by abl. of quality insigni fecunditate, Tac A. 1, 41. See also FERTILE, PRODUCTIVE.

**prolix:** **1.** verbōsus (*wordy, lengthy*) · *a p* (*lengthy*) *epistle*, epistola v, Cic Fam. 7, 3, *extr.* cf Quint. 4, 2, 79, expositio longior .... et paulo verbosior Suet. Phr.. *not to be p. over a well-known matter*, ne in re nota multus sim, Cic de Or. 2, 87, 358 (N.B. —Multus in this sense, can only be used of *persons*; verbosus of *persons* or *things*, as *speeches, etc.*) **2** longus (not in itself implying a fault, but from the context). *p. in narrative*, l in narrationibus, Tac. Or. 22, *med.*: Cic. v. TEDIOUS. **3.** prōlixus (late in this

sense) Mær. Sat 3, 7, *fin* (cujus exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi)

**prolixity**: expr by adj *above all things, you must avoid p*, *prae omnibus rebus (maxime omnium) cavendum est, ne longus (verbosus, multus) sis, ne verbositate nimia (Verbositas, prolixitas, v late and best avoided)

**prolixly**: verbōsē Cic Quint

**prologize**: prōlōgum dīco v PROLOGUE (Or use Greek, *προλογίζομαι*)

**prologue**: prōlōgus · Ter : Quint.

**prolong**: 1. prōdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *(to carry on something for a length of time) to p a banquet till late in the night*, convivium ad multam noctem p, Cic Sen 14, 46 Hor Also, simple verb, duco, 3 Caes Cic v TO PROTRACT. 2. propāgo, 1 *(to cause to continue) to p the existence of the commonwealth for many ages*, multa secula reipublicae p, Cic Cat 2, 5, 11: *to p a command for a year*, imperium in annum p., Liv 23, 25, *extr*.

3 prōlōgo, 1 (esp to p. *a period of command* · the technical word) *to p Caesar's command*, imperium Caesari p, Cic. Ph 2, 10, 24 Front Also in gen sense *the planet Venus p s the daylight*, Veneris sidus lucem p, Plin. 2, 8, 6 § 36 Join prorogare et extendere, Plin alt 4. extendo, di, tum and sum, 3 *to p revels till midnight*, ad mediias noctes comissationes ex, Suet Tit 7 Liv (Proferre = *to postpone*. in Cic. Fin 3, *extr*, *pertulisset* appears to be the true reading) (N B — No such word as prolongo)

**prolongation**: 1. propāgātio Cic Tusc 1, 35, *extr*. (p vitae) 2. prōrōgātio (*of term of office*) Liv 8, 26, *extr*. (Or expr. by verb v. TO PROLONG)

**prolonged** (*adj*) · dūturnus . v. LONG

**prolusion**: prōlūsio . Cic

**promenade** (*subs.*) · I. *The walk*: ambūlātio Cic Fin 5, *init* Dimin ambulatiuncula (rare) Cic. II. *The place* · 1. xystus (usu. *planted with trees, and used for discussion, recreation, etc*). Cic Ac. 2, 3, 9 Plin Ep. 2. ambūlātio (*any place for walking*): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 Varr. *Dimin.* ambulatiuncula (rare): Cic.

**promenade** (*v.*): 1. spātior, 1 · Cic Opt Gen. 3, 8 (in xysto). Hor. 2. ambūlo, 1 v. TO WALK.

**prominence** } I. *That which*
**prominency** } *projects* ēminentia Plin. 37, 10, 63. See also PROJECTION.

II. *The quality of being prominent*: expr. by adj. or verb v foll. artt

**prominent**: I. LIT. 1. prōmīnens, ntis . Plin : v. PROJECTING (2) *Dimin.* prōmīnūlus (*slightly p*). *stomach rather p*, venter prominulus, Capitol Pert 12: Mart 2. ēminens: v. PROJECTING (1). *To be p*, prōmīneo, ēmineo: v. TO PROJECT (B) II. Fig. expr by exsto, ēmineo . cf. Cic. de Or 3, 26, 101, exstare atque emmere, *to stand out (as it were) and be p.*; the metaphor being derived from the art of painting: cf. Quint 2, 17, 21. *the most p features of an orator's style*, *quae maxime in oratore exstant atque conspiciuntur. Join* also, eminere et apparere, Cic R. Am. 41, *extr*.

**prominently**: Phr. *to stand out p. from the rest*, *exstare atque emmere inter ceteros *that point (the speaker) brought p. forward*, *eam rem tanquam caput quoddam orationis exposuit de ea re ita disseruit ut quodam modo exstaret atque emineret · v. PROMINENT (II.).

**promiscuous**: 1. prōmiscuus (*mixed without distinction*) Sall. Liv. v. INDISCRIMINATE, MIXED. 2. indiscrētus (*undistinguished*). Cels Sen.: v. foll. art. 3. miscellus, miscellāneus: v. MISCELLANEOUS. Phr.: *to indulge in p. intercourse*, *nulla certa conjugii lege corpora conjungere; promiscuo concubitu uti.

**promiscuously**: 1. prōmiscuē (*without any distinction*) · Caes. B. G 6, 21 (pr in flumimbus perluuntur) Cic. 2. indiscrētē (rare) Plin Spart (Also the adj may be used cf Sen Clem 1, *extr*, multos occidere, et indiscretos, *to kill many and that p*. also Sall Cat 12, divina atque humana promiscua [= promiscue] nihil pensi neque moderati habere) 3. temērē v RANDOM (at). 4 sine ullo delectu Cic Agr 2, 21, *fin* cf non delectu aliquo, id. Plan 4, 9, sine delectu, Gell 20, 5 nullo adhibito delectu, cf. Cic de Or 3, 37, 150 So, sine ullo [sexus] discrimine, Suet Cal 8

**promiscuousness**: expr by nullum delectum adhibere, etc.: v. preced art

**promise** (*subs*). I. *Words said*. 1. prōmissum *to keep p.s*, p servare, Cic Off 3, 24, *sqq* . also, promissum facere, ib 1, 10, *init* *to claim the fulfilment of a p*, p exigere, ib 3, 25, 94 Hor. (Or use verb *to make a p*, promittere *should he keep his p. or no?* faciat quod promiserit, necne? Cic Off. 3, 24, 93 *to make many p s*, multa promittere, etc) 2. prōmissio (*the act of promising*) Cic Fam 4, 13, *fin* (debebat esse aut promissio auxilii alicujus, aut consolatio doloris tui) 3. pollicitātio (strictly frequentative; hence usu pl, denoting *repeated offers*) *by large rewards and p s*, multis praemiis p que, Caes B. G. 3, 18 Sall 4. often sufficiently definite, fīdes, ēi (*word or honour as pledged*). *to break a p made to an enemy* (parole), fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic Off 1, 13, 39 so, f violare, id Rab perd. 10, 28 (N.B — In such phrr. as, *to make this, that, one promise*, *to make many p s*, a substantive must not be used, but instead a *neuter adj or pron* · hoc, illud, unum, multa promittere, polliceri v. TO PROMISE) II *Prospect, likelihood* spes, ēi: *a young man of the highest p*, adolescens summa spe [et animi et ingenii] praeditus, Cic Ph 2, 18, 46 adolescens non tam re et maturitate quam spe et expectatione laudatus, id Or 30, 107

**promise** (*v*) · I. *To make a promise*: 1. prōmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (usu. denoting *a formal engagement*, esp. *in reply to an offer or challenge*) · Cic. Caes. Join · promittere ac recipere (*promise and undertake*), Cic. Fam. 5, 8; promittere, recipere, spondere, id. Ph. 5, 18, *fin*. 2. polliceor, 2 (*to make a voluntary promise*). *the consul p s the senate not to be wanting in his duty to the state*, consul reipublicae se non defuturum p., Caes. B. C. 1, 1 *to p. the most extravagant things*, maria montesque p., Sall. Cat. 23 so, montes auri p, Ter Ph 1, 2, 18 Foll. by inf alone · qui sum pollicitus ducere (usu. me ducturum), id Andr 3, 5, 7. *Frequent.* pollicitor, 1 (*to p. repeatedly, make many promises*) · Ter. · Sall. 3. prōfiteor, 2 (*freely to offer*; very like preced.). v TO OFFER Join profiteri atque polliceri [suum studium], Cic. Fam 5, 8, *med*. Phr. *to p or threaten*, spem, metum ostendere, id Verr 4, 24, 75

II. *To engage oneself in reply to an invitation* · prōmitto, 3 Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27 (pr. ad aliquem) (By no means, polliceor) III. *To furnish hopes*: Phr. *the crops p well*, *segetes largam (benignam) promittunt, ostendunt, sperare jubent messem (Kr) *a youth who p.s well*, adolescens summa spe praeditus (v. preced art. *fin*.) · *he p.s to be a good general*, *spem facit (ostendit) omnibus summum se ducem futurum (fore ut dux summus evadat). (Kr. gives, promittit artificem musicum, *he p.s to be a musician*, but the phr. appears to be without authority.)

**promising** (*adj*) · bona (maxima, summa) spe . v. PROMISE, *fin*.

**promissory note**: chīrographum (*security under one's own signature*): *to give a p note*, chirographo obligare se ad praestandum, Callist. Dig. 46, 14, 3; chirographum exhibere, cf. Gell. 14, 2, *med*.

**promontory**: 1. prōmontōrium. Caes B, G 3, 12 (in extremis lingulis p que) Cic. . Liv. 2. prōminens, ntis (rare) Tac A 1, 53 (in prominenti littoris) Also v. rare, prominentia · Sol. 3. lingula or ligula (*a tongue of land running out into the sea*) Caes. 1 c Also, in same sense, lingua . Liv. 44, 11, *init*

**promote**: I. *To advance to honour* · 1. prōvĕho, xi, ctum, 3 · *would your merit have p d you to any honour?* equo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic. Ph 13, 11, 24 so. ad [amplissimos] honores p, Suet Caes. 72 Plin. min.

2. prōmŏveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (not so used in time of Cic) *to p. any one to a higher rank*, aliquem in ampliorem gradum pr, Suet. Oth. 1 Plin min (N B — Neither of the above should be used absol., but foll by ad honorem, etc) Phr. *to p. friends to the highest honours*, (amicos) ad amplissimos honores perducere, Cic. Am. 20, 73 (= *secure their advancement*) *I cannot deny that Hirtius was p.d to honour by Caesar*, negare non possum a Caesare Hirtium ornatum, id Ph. 13, 11, 24 *to be p d from the ranks to be a general*, *ex gregario milite (manipulari) ducem fieri *to be p d from the ranks to the supreme command*, *per omnes honorum gradus ad summam imperii evehi, ascendere. II. *To further, aid*, jŭvo, adjŭvo, prōsum v TO AID, ASSIST. Phr. · *to seek to p the good of one's fellow-citizens*, civibus consulere, Cic. Off 1, 25, 85; utilitatem civium tueri, ib *to seek to p. the arts*, artes fovere, Suet Vesp. 18 See also TO DEVOTE (oneself); STUDY III. *To conduce to*: expr by fūcio, prōsum v. GOOD (*adj* II., *fin*.)

**promoter**: adjūtor v. HELPER, ABETTER Sometimes, auctor v ORIGINATOR

**promotion**: I. *Act of promoting*: v TO PROMOTE II. *Honour, advancement*: expr by amplior gradus, honor; amplior honoris gradus v TO PROMOTE (I) (Promotio, v late and bad.)

**prompt** (*adj*) 1. promptus (*quick, ready*) · *p. in action*, p. in rebus gerendis, Nep Them 1; cf. promptus manu, Sall. Jug 7, *init* . also Cic Br. 42, 154, prompta et parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas. 2. impiger, gra, grum (*active, indefatigable*): Cic · Sall. See also QUICK. 3. mātūrus (not of persons). *a p decision*, in judicium, Cic. Caec 3, *init*. Phr. *there is need of p. execution*, opus est mature facto, Sall. Cat. 1, *extr*.

**prompt** (*v.*) I. *To incite, move to action*: incīto, impello, etc. v. TO INCITE, INSTIGATE, IMPEL. II. *To assist a speaker*: subjĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 . Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 40 (si meministi, id quod olim dictum est subjice) Cic. Also in fig sense . *such language as indignation p s*, quae dolor subjicit, Liv. 3, 48, *fin* (Suggero in this sense is doubtful in Cic Fin. 2, 14, 44, *extr*, Orelli and Nobbe omit the clause, tuum est ut suggeras.)

**prompter**: qui verba subjicit.

**promptitude**: celeritas prompta et parata, Cic. Br 42, 154. Or simply, celeritas, maturitas (the latter not in best authors: maturitas poenae, Suet. Tib 61: Front.) v. QUICKNESS, RAPIDITY. Phr. *nothing could exceed the p of Caesar*, *Caesare nihil potuit esse celerius.

**promptly**: 1. promptē (not however in best authors) Tac. A. 15, 52 · Plin. min. 2. mātūrē (*losing no time, speedily*): Sall. Cat. 1, *extr*. . Cic.: v. SPEEDILY, QUICKLY.

**promptness**: v. PROMPTITUDE.

**promptuary**: promptuārium (*store house*) Cato.

**promulgate**: prōmulgo, 1 (*to give public notice* of a bill or law). Cic : Sall. See also TO PUBLISH, PROCLAIM.

**promulgation**: prōmulgātio (*public notification*); Cic. See also PROPAGATION.

**promulgator**: praeco, praedĭcātor: v. PROCLAIMER.

**prone**: I. *Leaning forward, with*

*the face to the ground* · prōnus *he rolls p. one's head*, p. volvitur in caput, Virg Aen 1, 115 Sall Cat. 1 See also HEADLONG ‖. *Inclined to* 1. prōnus (foll by ad or in and acc. in Cic, denoting *natural tendency towards* rather than propensity properly so called) *too p to complaisance*, in obsequium pronus atque p., Hor Ep 1, 18, 10 Suet. of the Rep 2, 26, *tr*, animitudo p. ad lenitatem. 2. prōpensus, prōclīvis v INCLINED (All the above words, like the Eng., are naturally most frequently used of *evil tendency*)

**proneness**: expr. by animus propensus · v INCLINED. See also PROPENSITY Proclivitas, rare Cic Tusc 4, 12, 28

**prong**: dens, ntis, *m* v. Smith's Lat Dict. s v (II.) *Having two p s*, bidens (*a two-pronged fork*), Virg G 2, 400 Varr so, *with three p s*, tridens Virg : Val Fl

**pronominal**: prōnōmĭnālis, e Prisc

**pronoun**: prōnōmen, ĭnis, *n* Quint 1, 4, 17, Varr, Prisc

**pronounce**: ‖. *To utter formally and authoritatively* prōnuntio, 1 *to p. sentence* (*as a judge*), sententiam p, Cic Fin 2, 12, 37 also with ellipsis of sententiam, jubet vos pronuntiare, id Off 3, 16, 66 in same sense, sententiam dicere, Cic Off 1 *e paulo supr* Phaedr 1, 10, 8 (Judicium facere = *to form an opinion or judgment* jus dicere refers not to the passing of one particular sentence, but to *the administration of justice*) ‖. *To utter, deliver* · prōnuntio, 1 Cic de Or 1, 61, 261: Quint. 1, 11. See also TO DELIVER (III)

|||. *To articulate syllables* 1. ēnuntio, 1 *to spell words in a different manner from that in which they are p.d*, verba scribere aliter quam enuntiantur, Quint. 1, 7, 28 (In this sense, also pronuntio, Gell 7, 7, *init* but enuntio is better) 2. lōquor, lŏcūtus, 3 (sufficiently precise for ordinary Lang). *they p.d as they spelt*, sicut scribebant, etiam loquebantur, Quint. 1, 7, 13 Gell. cf. Cic Off. 1, 37, 133. 3. exprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3 (*with distinctness*). *to p. each letter with affected nicety*, litteras putidius exprimere, id de Or. 3, 11, 41 (opp to litteras negligentius obscurare, *to slur them over, in pronunciation*) cf. id Off 1, 37, 133, litterae erant neque expressae neque oppressae (*pronounced neither affectedly nor slovenly*) Quint 1, 2, 6. Phr.: *to p a syllable with the acute accent*, syllabam acuere, Gell. 7, 7, *extr* *to p letters too broadly*, litteras dilatare, Cic. Br 74, 259 (N.B.—The passive may often be expr. by sōno, 1 *I think each word should be spelt as it is p.d*, ego sic scribendum quidque judico, quemadmodum sonat, Quint. 1, 7, 30) Cl. foll. art

**pronunciation**: ‖. *Delivery, utterance*: 1. prōnuntiātio. Quint. 11, 3 ("de pronuntiatione," s. actione) Cic. 2. appellātio (*enunciation*): *a soft* (*pleasing*) *p*, lenis a. litterarum, Cic. Br. 74, 259 (so, suavitas litterarum appellandarum, ib. 35, 133). 3. meton. os, ōris, *n.* (*utterance*). *to correct faults of p.* (e. g *a broad or affected way of speaking*), oris vitia emendare, Quint. 1, 11, 4 (so, vitia oris et linguae. ib. 1, 5, 32) *a distinct p*, os explanatum, id 11, 3, 30 *a bad foreign p.*, os in peregrinum sonum corruptum, ib. 1, 1, 13 4. explānātio (*distinct* p or utterance) ib. 1, 5, 33 Plin. 5. prōlātio (*act of uttering*) · Liv. 22, 13, *med.* (Punicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum prolatione) ‖. *More of enunciating particular words or syllables*: perh. sŏnus, i. Quint. 1, 5, 33. Usu. better expr. by verb *to write words according to their p.*, verba sicut sonant scribere; verba sicut loquimur scribere, etc.: v. TO PRONOUNCE (III.).

**proof** (*subs.*) · ‖. *That which proves or makes certain*: 1. dŏcūmentum: *most convincing p.s*, maxima d., Sall Cat. 9 *to be a p. (of something)*, documento esse (foll by rel clause), Caes. B C 3, 10. (Documentum more freq. carries with it the sense of *a lesson or instance from which one may learn*) 2. argūmentum (*evidence, convincing token*) *that is a convincing p. that*, id magno a est (foll. by *acc* and *inf*), Cic Ph 2, 16, 40 so, *it is sufficient p that* , satis est argumenti, id. Quint 12, *extr*. Join [certissima] argumenta atque indicia [sceleris], id Cat 3, 6, 13 3. indicium (*token, indication, esp of guilt*) *p.s and traces of poison*, ind atque vestigia veneni, id Clu. 10, 30 cf *supr* (2) Also in good sense, indicium benevolentiae, id Fam 7, 6. 4. signum v SIGN. ‖. *A course or mode of demonstration* peri hātio demonstrandi s probandi v. TO PROVE Sometimes, argumentum may serve (when there is *one main point in the demonstration*) so in *pl*, *the points* (*leading heads*) *in a p*, puncta argumentorum, Cic de Or 2, 41, 177 v ARGUMENT |||. *Act of proving* in phr, *difficult of proof*, difficile probatu Cic Tusc 5, *init*. *a statement difficult of p*, *quod vix satis firmis argumentis probari possit v TO PROVE

IV *Trial*, experimentum; or expr by experior, 4 (*to make proof of*) v TRIAL, TO TRY Phr *armour of p*, *arma quae usu comprobata sunt* (2)

V. *Specimen sheet struck off by a printer* plāgula Schneider pro Vitr Orell. *to correct p.s*, p corrigere

**proof** (*adj*) expr by verb *p against argument*, *quem nulla argumenta movere possunt *p against corruption*, *qui nullo pretio labefactari potest, cf Cic Clu 68, 194 *intrepidity p. against all terrors*, *animi praesentia quam nulli metus frangere neque debilitare possunt v TO PREVAIL ON; SHAKE, OVERCOME, etc.

**proof-sheets**: v PROOF, *subs* (*extr*).

**prop** (*subs.*): ‖. Lit. 1. cŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n* (*gable-prop, mainstay*) · Vitr. 4, 2, *init* 2. pēdāmen, pēdāmentum (*for vines to climb*) Varr. 1, 8 Col 3. admĭnĭcŭlum (more elegant term = pedamen): Cic N D 2, 47, *init* 4. stātūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*any kind of "upright"*) Col 4, 16, *med* (= pedamentum) cf ib 6, 19 ‖. Fig · *main support* cōlūmen *the p of a family*, c familiae, Ter Ph 2, 1, 57 Cic Hor Join caput columenque [Romani imperii], Liv 38, 51 Also praesidium may serve. cf. Hor Od 1, 1, 2 Phr. *he is the only p of the whole family*, solus omnem familiam sustentat, Ter Ad 3, 4, 35 *who is regarded as the p of the portico*, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic Ac 2, 24, 75 (Not admiculum in this sense)

**prop** (*v.*) 1. fulcio, si, ltum, 4. *to p a vine*, vitem f, Cic. Sen. 15, 52. *Atlas who p s up the heavens with his head*, Atlas coelum qui vertice f, Virg. Aen 4, 247. Comp suffulcio, 4 (*to support from beneath*) Lucr.. Mart. 2. pĕdo, 1 (*in horticulture*): *to p. vines*, vineas p., Col. 4, 12, *init* 3. expr. *to be p'd* by, innītor, subnītor (as it were, *to lean upon* · poet.). *temples p.'d on columns vast*, templa vastis immixa columnis, Ov. Pont 3, 2, 49 · so, subnixus, Cic. Rep 6, 20. (N B.—These two verbs are chiefly used in present sense, in *p part.*: subnixus mostly fig.. v. RELYING ON)

**propaganda**: "Societas de propaganda Fide" Webster

**propagate**: A. Trans.. ‖. *To reproduce*. 1. propāgo, 1 (as horticultural term, *to propagate by a slip or layer put under earth*). Varr R R. 1, 40, *extr*. Plin. 21, 10, 34 (lit) Col. (N.B—In wider sense, propagare is rather to *prolong or extend* than simply *to beget offspring* cf. Cic. Ph 1, 6, 13, stirpem in quingentesimum annum propagare, i. e. *to continue the breed for five hundred years.*) 2. expr. *to be p.d* by nascor, prōvĕnio, cresco *the hazel is p.d by slips*, plantis coryli nascuntur, Virg G 2, 65 *trees that p themselves*, sponte sua provenientes arbores, Plin. 17, *init*. *to be p.d by seed*, *seminibus jactis crescere Phr . *trees which are p.d by grafting*, quae (genera) inseruntur ex arboribus in arbores, Varr. R R 1, 39, *fin* , *by layers*, quae ex arboribus demittuntur in terram, ib.

‖. *To spread*: 1. vulgo, 1 *to p disease*, morbos v, Liv 3, 6, *ad init* : Curt 9, 10, *med* 2. dissēmino, 1 (*to scatter as seed*) · *this plague has been p.d more widely than could have been thought*, latius opinione dissemninatum est hoc malum, Cic Cat 4, 3, *fin*. See also TO SPREAD. Phr. *to p the Christian faith in foreign countries*, *apud exteras gentes fidem Christianam propagare, exteras gentes docere et Christiana doctrina imperiti B. Intrans *to reproduce kind* Phr *the have p s very fast*, *lepus animal est fecundissimum, cf Cic N D 2, 64, 160: see also *supr* (A, 1, 2)

**propagation**: ‖. In horticulture propāgātio (*by layers*) Cic Sen 15, 53. Col Arb 7, *init* Or expr by verb v. TO PROPAGATE (A.). ‖. *Dissemination* v TO PROPAGATE.

**propel**: 1. impello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *to p a ship on rollers*, navem scutulis subjectis 1, Caes B C 3, 40 Virg

2. prōpello, 3 Cic Tusc 4, 5, *init* (navem remis p). Luer (Usu. rather, *to drive on thrust forward in battle*)

**propeller**: perh impulsor (usu. fig = *instigator*), or expr by verb v TO IMPEL

**propense**: v. INCLINED.

**propensity**: 1. prōclīvĭtas (rare). Cic Tusc 4, 12, 28, where it is used as special term to denote *an evil tendency* (haec in bonis rebus facilitas, *in malis proclivitas* nominetur) 2. cŭpīditas (*a ruling desire, passion*) *the mind becomes enslaved by an evil p*, animus se cupiditate devincit mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34 *to have the passions bridled, to control evil p.s*, domitas habere libidines, coercere cupiditates, Cic de Or 1, 43, *extr* . v. DESIRE, PASSION (Still stronger than cupiditas is libido cf Cic Off 2, 24, 84, tanta in eo peccandi libido fuit, *such an inordinate propensity* or passion for wrong-doing) 3. often expr by *adj.* *one person has a p to one vice and another to another*, animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic. Tusc 4, 37, 81 *to have a p towards*..., animo esse propenso ad... v. INCLINED. (N B — Various *evil p.s* may be denoted by special terms; as, *p to lying*, mendācitas; *to slander or reviling*, maledicentia; *to drinking*, vinolentia; etc.. where see the names of the several vices)

**proper**: ‖. *Peculiar, not common* proprius. v PECULIAR. Esp. as gram *t t*, *p nouns*, nomina propria Prisc. 2, 5, 22. Phr. *the p signification of words*, proprietas (verborum), Quint 8, 2, *init* ‖. *Fit, suitable* aptus, accommŏdātus (ad aliquam rem) v. FIT. |||. *Right, becoming* dēcōrus Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111 see also PROPRIETY. *It is p.*. dēcet, 2 (with *acc.* and *inf*): *it is not at all p. for an orator to get into a passion*, oratorem minime decet irasci, Cic Tusc 4, 25, *init* so, dedecet (= non decet) v. BECOMING; TO BECOME See also RIGHT.

**properly**: ‖. *Strictly, in strict sense* propriē Cic. Off 3, 3, 13 (proprie vereque) Gell ‖. *Fully, rightly* aptē, rectē, commŏdē v. RIGHTLY, WELL Phr. *you have not acted p.*, non te dignum fecisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25; *non quod decuit fecisti.

**property**: ‖. *Special quality, peculiarity* · proprietas (*peculiarity or sum total of peculiarities*); or expr. by proprius (esp. in phr., proprium est); etc : v. FEATURE (II.); QUALITY. ‖. *What is possessed*: 1. bŏna, orum: *to sell p and confiscate the proceeds*, bona vendere atque in publicum redigere, Liv. 4, 15, *extr.*: *to squander one's hereditary p.*, b patria abligurire, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 4: cf. Cic. Par. 1, 1, 7. Join.

bona, fortunae, possessiones, Cic Caec 13, 38 **2.** res, rēi, *f.* esp in phr, res familiaris, *private p*, Caes B G 1, 18 also, res privata, Cic Fam 9, 14 as opp to *state revenues*) Or without *adj*, Cic Cat 2, 5, 10 (res eos jam pridem, nides deh e re nuper coepit) Hor **3** fortūnae (a larger and more comprehensive term than either of preced). *money and p*, pecunia fortunaeque, Cic R Am 3, *init* cf id Tusc 1, 6, 12, M Crassum qui illas fortunas (*all that wealth and position*) morte dimisit Less freq *sing what avails me p, if I may not use it?* quo mihi fortuna si non conceditur uti? Hor Ep 1, 5, 12 See also FORTUNE, RICHES **4.** census, ūs v FORTUNE (III, 2) (N B—Sometimes the word need not be expressed; as in the case of *neut pl of possess prons.*. e. g, *my p, thy p*, etc, mea, tua, etc. *I carry all my p with me*, omnia mea porto mecum, Cic Par 1, 1, 8 also where a poss. case follows the verb sum *all things are the p of the victors*, omnia sunt victoris L. G. § 266)

**property-tax:** Phr.: *to impose a p tax* tributum ex censu imponere, cf Caes B C 3, 32; *to pay p tax*, tributum ex censu conferre, Cic Verr 2, 2, 53, *init.* (The phr ex censu however points rather to *income* than to *real property*: the latter may be more exactly defined by, tributum in bona, fortunas, possessiones impositum)

**prophecy:** I. *A prediction*. **1.** praedictio, praedictum v PREDICTION **2.** vāticinātio: *the sibylline p s*, Sibyllinae v, Cic N D 2, 3, *fin* Caes B G 1, 50 Less good, vāticinium Plin Gell **3.** carmen, ĭnis, *n.* (infreq in prose. the reference being to the poetic form in which prophecies were spoken) Liv 1, 45, *ad fin* (id carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae) Or expr by verb v TO PROPHESY II. *The prophetic power*. Phr *the king received the gift of p*, *rega animus divinus futurorumque sagax injectus est (Prophetia, Vulg. Rom. xii. 6)

**prophesy:** **1.** vātĭcĭnor, 1. *to p in a state of phrensy*, v. per furorem, Cic Inv 1, 18, *init.* · Liv Ov **2.** cāno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3 (*prophecies being usually in verse*: esp. poet.) *he p'd, as (if he had been) a seer*, cecinit ut vates, Nep. Att. 16, *extr.* (used there to avoid repetition of praedico). Cic Cat 3, 8, 18 (in a rhetorical passage; said of *the gods*, ut haec quae nunc fiunt *canere* Di viderentur) Liv 1, 45, *ad fin* Vulg Tib **3.** praedīco, 3 (*to foretell*) v TO PREDICT **4.** augŭror, 1 v TO PREDICT (3) **5.** in Scriptural sense, prŏphētīzo, 1 Vulg Matt xxvi. 68; also, prŏphēto, 1 ib 1 Cor xiv. 1; et *pass.*

**prophet:** **1.** vātes, is, *c.* (*inspired seer or bard*): Cic. Div 1, 50, 114, poet *may I prove a false p.*, utinam falsus v. sim, Liv 21, 10, *med*: Nep. Lucr: Virg (Cic in place referred to, uses vaticinantes as the prose equivalent of vates, *pl*) **2.** vāticinātor (rare) Ov Pont 1, 1, 42. **3.** fātīdĭcus. Varr. L L 6, 7, 65: Vet Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20. In same sense, fatiloquus Apul. **4.** dīvīnus (*fortune-teller*): Cic. Fat. 8, *init* **5.** esp. in Scriptural sense prŏphēta (*one speaking on behalf of God, not necessarily predicting anything*) Macr. Sat. 7, 13, *med* (sacerdotes [Aegyptiorum] quos prophetas vocant). Vulg. *pass.*

**prophetess:** 1 vātes, is, *c.* Virg. Aen. 6, 65 Hor. **2,** fātilŏqua. Liv. 1, 7, *med.* **3.** dīvīna (cf. PROPHET, 4): Petr. 7. **4.** prŏphētis, ĭdis Vulg. Judic iv. 4.

**prophetic:** **1.** dīvīnus *a presaging and p. faculty in the soul*, alīquid in animis praesagiens atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 37, *extr.* (cf. ib. *init*, vis in animis divina) · *a bird p. of impending rain*, d. avis imbrium imminentium, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. Divinus is also sometimes used **as subs.**: v. PROPHET. **2.** vāticinus (rare) *p. books*, libri v., S. C. in Liv 25, 1, *extr* Ov **3.** fātīdĭcus (rare except poet) Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18 (f anus) *p Themis*, f. Themis, Ov. M 1, 321 Virg Less freq fātilŏquus Liv 1, 7 (where it is *subs*) **4.** praesāgus (*inwardly foreboding*) *mind p of ill*, p mens mali, Virg Aen. 10, 843 Ov **5.** prŏphētĭcus (v. PROPHET, 5) Tert M. L

**prophetically:** ut vātes Nep Att 16, *extr.* Or the part. of vaticinor may be used in apposition (cf L G § 343): *thus p. he spoke*, haec locutus est vaticinans v TO PROPHESY.

**propinquity:** v NEARNESS.

**propitiate:** **1.** plăco, 1 *to p the power of the gods*, numen deorum p, Caes B G 6, 16 also, placare [donis] iram deorum, Vet Lex in Cic Leg 2, 9, *fin* **2.** prōpĭtio, 1 (*to render gracious*, whereas placo is rather *to allay anger* not in the best authors) *to p by every kind of atonement*, per omnia piaculorum genera p, Suet Oth 7 Tac **3.** pio, expio, 1 (more freq, *to atone for, expiate* guilt) *to p the manes of the dead*, manes mortuorum expiare, Cic in Pis 7, 16: Virg (ossa piare) Hor (Sometimes lenire or mitigare [iram deorum] may serve. v. to PACIFY, ASSUAGE.) **4.** lito, 1 (*to offer propitiatory sacrifices*, with *dat* : rare in this use) Cic Fl 38, 96 Macr S. S. 1, 7, *init.* (absol.).

**propitiation:** I. *The act* **1.** plācātio Cic N D 3, 2, 5 **2.** lītātio (*successful p*) Liv 27, 23, *med* (per dies aliquot majores hostiae *sine litatione* caesae, diuque non impetrata pax deorum) Macr Or expr by expiatio (sceleris) v EXPIATION. (More freq expr by verb v TO PROPITIATE) II. *The means* **1.** plācŭlum (*offering to atone*) *to offer a pig as a p*, porco piaculo facere, Cato R R 139; also, porco piaculum pati, Cic Leg 2, 22, *extr.* Tac A 15, 44 **2.** plācāmen, ĭnis, *n* Liv 7, 2 (coelestis irae placamina) · Sil Also, plācāmentum (preferable form in sing) Tac. A 15, 44 Plin (Propitiatio only in late Lat. of Vulg, 1 Joh ii 2; unless indeed it be so used, Macr S S 1, 7, *init*, litatio propitiationis Propitiatorium in Isid. Or. 15, 4, corresponds to Gk ἱλαστήριον, and denotes *a part of the ark of the Temple*)

**propitiator:** prŏpĭtiātor Hier

**propitiatory** (*adj*). **1.** plācābĭlis, e Lact 4, 28, *med* (p hostia, *one adapted to propitiate*). **2.** plācātōrius Tert (hardly to be followed). *P. offerings*, piacula, placamenta, etc v. PROPITIATION

**propitiatory** (*subs.*) i. e. (strictly) *the upper cover of the ark* prŏpĭtiātōrium. Isid Or. 15, 4 Vulg. Hebr ix 5

**propitious:** **1.** prōpĭtius (*favourable, kind*) *so may the gods be p to me!* ita deos mihi velim propitios! Cic Div Verr. 13, 41. (But propitius does not carry with it that notion of superhuman agency which mostly belongs to the Eng) **2.** aequus (esp poet) *Venus p to the Teucrians*, aequa Venus Teucris, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6 Hor cf. Cic. Or. 10, 34 (aequus placatusque) **3.** praesens, ntis (*ready and potent to aid*) *p. Mercury*, p Mercurius, Hor. S 2, 3, 68: Ov.. cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28 (tantus et tam p Deus). **4.** faustus (not of *persons*): v. AUSPICIOUS. **5.** sĕcundus (poet): Virg. Aen. 4, 45. Join praesentes ac secundi [dii], Liv. 7, 26, *med.* (Often expr. by a verb; as, favere, adesse, aspirare: *the gods being p., faventibus* dis, Suet. Gal. 10. *be p., ye gods, to my undertaking!* Di coeptis aspirate meis! Ov. Met. 1, 3) See also FAVOURABLE. Phr.: *the victims (omens) are p*, lītatur usu. with dat. of the deity *to whom the victim is offered*. *the omens in some cases are p., in others not so*, litatur aliis, aliis non litatur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, *init.* · also the *act* may be used *to Manlius the omens had been extremely p.*, Manlium egregie litasse, Liv. 8, 9.

**propitiously:** expr by prōpĭtius, favens, praesens, etc (cf L G § 343): *attend, propitiously, O Tegean!* adsis, O Tegeaee, favens! Virg G 1, 18 cf. Ov M 7, 177, modo diva triformis adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis. See also AUSPICIOUSLY Phr: *to look on smile p on*, favere, adspirare: v PROPITIOUS

**propitiousness:** expr by adj.

**proportion** (*subs*) **1.** portio, ōnis, *f* (to be used in all adverbial phrr., though not capable of standing as equivalent for the Eng in technical sense cf *infr.*) *in p.* (*proportionally*), pro portione, Cic Verr. 4, 21, 46 *in p. to the* (*magnitude of the*) *subject*, pro re rerum, id de Or 2, 79, 320 *in a certain* (*defined*) *p*, pro rata p, [also, pro rata parte], Plin. 11, 15, 15. *to observe the same p*, eandem servare p, Curt. 7, 11, *med* **2.** only as technical term, prōportio, ōnis (a coinage ventured by Cic after the Gk, ἀναλογία) Cic Tim. 4, *Ut (animadvertendum est enim, quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur)* Varr. L L 10, *init* (where however only the form proportione, occurs which need imply no nom case proportio) Vitr. 3, 1, *init* (thus defined, Proportio est ratae partis membrorum in omni opere totiusque commodulatio, ex qua *ratio* efficitur *symmetriarum*). **3.** expr. by ratio (*relation*) with depend gen *the p s (of measurement) which appear to be necessary in all works*, mensurarum rationes quae in omnibus operibus videntur necessariae esse, Vitr 3, 1, 5; cf ib § 1, ratio symmetriarum **4.** symmetria (*due measurement of the parts of a figure or work in relation to each other and the whole*) Vitr 1, 2, 3. sq.. Plin.: v SYMMETRY. Phr: *to be in perfect p* (of *the parts of a building*), convenientissimum habere commensuum responsum, Vitr 3, 1, 3 cf ib § 4, ita natura composuit corpus hominis, uti pro portionibus membra ad summam ejus figurationem respondeant *to promise [so much] to the privates, and in p to the centurions*, [tantum] militibus polliceri, et pro rata parte centurionibus, Caes. B C. 1, 17, *fin.*. Cic the subs is sometimes omitted (not in Cic.), whence we get, pro rata Liv. 45, 40, *med.*

**proportion, in:** pro rata portione (parte). v. PROPORTION.

**proportion** (*v*) pro portione [alicujus rei] facere, describere, etc. v. *subs*

**proportional:** expr by pro portione (parte) v PROPORTION. (Proportionalis, only as math *t t*)

**proportionally** } pro portione,
**proportionately** } etc. v. PROPORTION

**proportioned:** **1.** convĕnĭens, ntis Vitr 3, 1, 3 (ad summam....habere convenientissimum commensuum responsum). **2.** aequālis et congruens (*well-p*) · Suet Tib 68. Phr. *to be perfectly p. to the entire appearance of the figure*, ad universam figurae speciem habere commensus exactionem, Vitr. 3, 1, 4; also, respondere, ib . *an exordium p to the magnitude of the subject*, principia orationis pro portione rerum posita, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320. (Proportionatus, very late and rare: satis p. corpus, Firm Math.)

**proposal:** **1.** condĭtio *to make a p, that*, c ferre, ut..., Cic. Fam. 16, 12. Coel. ib. 8, 14 *to refuse a p*, c. respuere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: *to accept p s*, conditiones accipere, Cic l. c. **2.** postŭlātum, usu. *pl.* (implying *a claim of right or conceived as such*) · *to carry such p s to any one*, postulata ad aliquem deferre, Caes. B C. 1, 9: cf. Nep. Alcib 8, *med.*

**propose:** I. *To bring forward*, esp. *in an assembly:* **1.** ĕfĕro, 3, *irr.*: esp. in phrr. ferre legem, *to p. a law*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73. also without legem expressed, ad populum f., ut..., id. Ph 2, 43, 110: and, ferre conditiones, *to p. terms*. v. PROPOSAL Also, aliquem judicem f, *to p. as a judge*, id. R. Com.

75, 45. **2.** esp of the tribunes, rŏgo, 1 *(to ask the consent of the people to a law), whatever law the tribunes p to the plebs,* quod [tribuni] plebem rogassint, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9 also used of the laws proposed *by other magistrates,* cf id Phil 1, 10, *init* whence the phr. uti rogas (U R) in voting for a law. (Not proponere legem in this sense: v TO PUBLISH.) **3.** pōno, posŭi, itum, 3 (in discussion, *to lay down or advance* a thesis *for discussion*). *to p a small question,* quaestiunculam p., Cic. de Or 1, 22, 102. cf. id Tusc. 1, 4, 7. **II.** *To make a proposal* Phr.: conditionem ferre v PROPOSAL. See also TO OFFER **III.** *To have in view* expr by, in animo est (mihi), cogito, etc.: v TO INTEND.

**proposer:** **1.** lātor (legis, rogationis) Cic. Cat 4, 5, 10. Liv. Also absol., Caes B. C. 1, 5. **2.** rŏgātor (legis, extr. rare in this sense) Lucil in Non 382, 14. (Or the imperf. part. of rogo, except in *nom. sing.* v. L. G. § 638) **3.** usu better, auctor (*originator, promoter*) · *the p of a plan,* a consilii, Caes. B G 6, 31 *p (as opp to) supporter of a law,* legis auctor, suasor, Liv. 6, 36, *med* (But auctor legis is more freq. tae same as suasor of Cic Leg. 3, 16, *init*, neque *latae* quisquam est inventus, nec *auctor* unquam bonus, *neither proposer...nor supporter.*)

**proposition:** **I.** *Proposal.* conditio v PROPOSAL **II.** *A measure proposed in a legislative or other body*

**1.** sententia (*in the senate*): *to vote for anybody's p,* pedibus in sententiam alicujus ire, Sall. Cat 50 *a decree of the Senate was passed, adopting my p,* factum est S. C. in meam s., Cic. Att. 4, 1, *med.* (Relatio is strictly the *laying of a matter before the Senate;* also, esp. in later writers, by meton = sententia cf. Tac. 14, 49, non ideo consules mutavere relationem. also, Liv. 32, 22, *med.*; and Cic. in Pis. 13, *init*) **2.** rŏgātio (*a proposal to the people to pass a law,* hence, *the measure so proposed; a bill*) · Cic Clu. 51, 140, et *pass.* Caes : Liv. **3.** expr by fĕro, 3, *irr.* (*to make a p. to the people*): foll. by, ad populum, Cic Ph 2, 43, 110 or absol., *he made no p about the trial,* nihil de judicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63. So with reference to the Senate, rĕfĕro (cf *supr.*), *to lay a matter before the Senate, whether a distinct motion be proopounded or not:* Sall Cic. **III.** *Suggestion or recommendation* · consilium: v PLAN, COUNSEL. **IV.** *In logic* **1.** prōnuntiātum (Gr ἀξίωμα) Cic Tusc 1, 7, 14: Gell. In same sense, enuntiatum. Cic Fat. 9, 19. **2.** prōpŏsĭtio. Quint. 7, 1, 9, *sqq.* · M. L. (In Cic Inv. 1, 37, 67, propositio is *the main proposition or major premiss of a syllogism.*) **3.** thĕsis, is, *f.* (Gr. θέσις *'p advanced for discussion'*): Quint. 3, 5, 11 (Instead of theses, we find Gr. θέματα, ib 7, 1, 4; for which it is stated Cic. used proposita, l. c) Phr.· *to lay down a p. for discussion,* ponere quid, Cic. Tusc 1, 4, 7. **V.** *In mathematics, etc.* prōpŏsĭtio: M. L. *pass.*

**propound:** **I.** *To make formal announcement of.* prōmulgo, 1 · *to p. a measure,* rogationem ad populum p., Sall. Jug 40, *init.*: or without ad populum. Cic. Att 1, 14, 3 etc. **II.** *To give forth, state:* ēdo, expōno, pōno v. TO UTTER, STATE

**proprietary** (*adj*) · Phr : *a p. school,* *schola quae in modum societatis mercatoriae constituta est. Or for brevity, *schola proprietaria.

**proprietor:** dŏminus. Cic. Off 1, 34, 139 Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48 (For the difference between dominus and possessor, v. OWNER.)

**proprietorship:** dŏmĭnium · v. OWNERSHIP.

**proprietress:** dŏmĭna: cf. PROPRIETOR.

**propriety:** i. e. *fitness, accordance with what is proper:* **1.** dĕcōrum (= Gk. *τὸ πρέπον 'that which is agreeable to our conceptions of human beings as superior to brutes,* Cic. Off 1, 27, *fin*) · *to observe p,* d servare, ib. 28, *init* **2.** perh. convenientia (*accord, conformity*) with depend gen. cf Cic Off 1, 28, 100, convenientia conservatioque naturae, i e. *propriety and naturalness:* v FITNESS Or expr. by convenire, congruere *there is a p about this speech considering the person to whom it is assigned,* *convenunt haec apte ad personam loquentis: v. TO AGREE. *With p,* decenter (= ut decet). Hor A. P 92 Quint. 11, 1, 79 (dēcōrē, *in a graceful or becoming manner* cf Cic. Off 1, 31, *extr*) *the orator must study p,* est quid deceat orator videndum, Cic Or 21, 71.

**propulsion:** expr. by verb v TO PROPEL

**prorogation:** i e. *postponement:* prōrōgātio (*parliamenti*) Cic. Mur 23, *med.* (p Manliae legis): or, perh prolatio; but the former term appears preferable. (For *p. of Parliament,* R and A give, comitia regni prolata; but the term comitia is quite out of place)

**prorogue:** prōrōgo, 1 v TO POSTPONE (N B—By no means protrudo, as R and A)

**prosaic:** solutae orationi propior v PROSE In this sense, Hor uses, pedester (sermo), A P 95 also sometimes, aridus, siccus, jejunus, frigidus, may serve v. DRY, FLAT, JEJUNE

**proscribe:** proscribo, psi, ptum, 3. Cic R. Am 6, 16 Suet. Vell. The *p. part.* is used as *subs* Cic. Verr 2, 1, 47, 123 (*in sing*) *to include among the p'd,* in proscriptorum numerum referre, Nep Att 12 *Desideratur,* proscriptūrio, 4 (*to hanker after p ing*), Cic Att. 9, 10, *med.*

**proscription:** proscriptio Cic R. Am 53, 153; Suet.. Vell Or expr. by verb *during the p,* quum proscriberentur homines, Cic. R. Am 6, 16. (Later, proscriptura not to be followed)

**prose** (*subs*) · **1** ōrātio sōlūta: Varr. L. L. 6, *extr* : Cic de Or. 3, 48, 184 (see the place) So Ov Tr 4, 10, 24, verba soluta modis **2.** prōsa (with or without oratio, eloquentia a post-Ciceronian term, and less elegant than preced) *Cadmus was the first to write p,* Cadmus primus prosam [prorsam, Ian, this being the original spelling] condere instituit, Plin 5, 29, 31 Vell.. Quint. (who uses prosa, absol Inst. 9, 4, 52) **3.** ōrātio is also used absol, in present sense (though it may be usu. better to add the defining word soluta) · *both in poetry and in p.,* et in poematis et in oratione, Cic Or 21, 70 cf id. de Or. 3, 48, 184 Quint 9, 4, 52. **4.** pēdestris (quam Graeci vocant) oratio. Quint 10, 1, 81. cf. Hor. A. P. 95 (where however pedestris sermo does not mean literally prose, but *plain, prosaic diction*). (N.B.—Though much used by modern Latinists, the phr. pedestris oratio is bad except with such a qualification as in Quint l. c.) Phr.· *I fancied it was Terence being read in p.,* Terentium metro solutum legi credidi, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 6.

**prose** (*adj.*). **1.** sōlūtus (*sc.* modis, or metris): *history is a kind of p. poetry,* historia est quodammodo s. carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 31 more freq. epith of oratio · v. preced. art **2.** prōsa (originally, prorsa *going right on, straightforward*) · only with oratio or eloquentia. v preced art. **3.** pēdester, tris *p. historiae,* p. historiae, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9 (simply = solutae modis): but see preced. art. *fin.* (N B—Avoid prosaicus, prosarius. v. late.)

**prose** (*v.*). **I.** Lit. prosā scrībo (post-Cic.) Quint. 9, 4, 52. **II.** *To talk tediously:* Phr.· *the other goes p.ing on,* *pergit ille aliter frigidissimas ineptias nectere: *don't p.!* *ne longus fias!

**prose-writer:** prosae (orationis) scriptor: v. PROSE. (Prosaicus, v. late.) Or expr. by verb: *he was the earliest p.,* primus prosam orationem condere instituit, Plin. 5, 29, 31

**prosecute:** **I.** *To carry out in order to complete* · **1.** exsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 *to p schemes,* incepta ex., Liv. 30, 4 more fully, ad extremum ex., Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5 (*to p to the end*). (N.B—Prosequor in this sense is incorrect.) **2.** persĕquor, 3 (*to follow out, execute*): *to p. (a war)* to the end, extrema p, Cic Prov Cons 4, 19. **3.** insto, stĭti, 1 (*to press on with energy:* with *dat.*): v. TO PRESS ON. See also, TO FOLLOW UP, PERSEVERE Phr *to p the war with the utmost application of zeal and resources,* animo et opibus in bellum incumbere, Caes. B G. 7, 77 *he was p.ing his studies at Leyden,* *Lugdum Batavorum studiis operam dabat.

**II.** *To enter on legal proceedings against* Phr judicio aliquem persequi, Cic Fl. 21, 47 also, litem alicui intendere (*to bring an action against any one*). v. ACTION (V); TO ACCUSE

**prosecution:** **I.** *Carrying out* exsĕcūtio Tac. A 3, 31: Plin. Or expr. by verb; esp. *ger.* or *ger. part.*. v. TO PROSECUTE (I.) **II.** *Legal:* **1.** accūsātio v ACCUSATION. **2.** rare, exsĕcūtio (delicti *not* hominis) Ulp Dig. 47, 1, 1 § 1 **3.** dēlātio (*sc* nominis) *to entrust the p to any one,* alicui d dare, Cic Div. Verr. 15, 49 Tac **4.** expr by actio v. ACTION (V). *Counsel for the p,* accusator. v ACCUSER.

**prosecutor:** accūsātor; actor (*one who brings an action*), pētītor (*plaintiff*): v. Smith's Lat Dict s. v. *actor.*

**prosecutrix:** accūsātrix, actrix, pētītrix cf preced art

**proselyte:** prōsēlȳtus, *f* -a Vulg. Matt xxiii 15, etc Scrr. Eccl. See also DISCIPLE.

**proselytism:** Phr *ue hate p.,* *nolumus proselytos facere, et studiosos nostrae sectae conciliare

**proselytize:** prōselytos facere. cf. Vulg. Matt. xxiii. 15.

**prosodiacal:** prōsōdiăcus. Scrr. Gr. See also, METRICAL.

**prosodian:** *rei prosodiacae (metricae) peritus (homo)

**prosody:** *prōsōdia (strictly *the accent or tone of a syllable*, and so used by Varr in Gell 18, 12 cf. id 13, 6, where as in Quint. the word is written as Gk, προσῳδίαι): M. L (Or by circuml, doctrina s res prosodiaca [not, prosodica, as R. and A, after Kr.])

**prosopopoeia:** prōsōpōpoeĭa Quint. 6, 1, 25.

**prospect:** **I.** *View of things within reach of the eye:* prospectus, ūs (to be used with caution) · *he scans the whole p.,* omnem p. petit (oculis), Virg. Aen 1, 181 (*a house*) *with a fine p,* pulcherrimo p., Auct pro dom. 44, 116. (But the word denotes strictly, *out-look* or *power of seeing to a distance,* not *the scene itself which the eye surveys*) Usu better expr. by prospicio, 3 *the dining-room commands a wide p of the sea,* coenatio latissimum mare p, Plin Ep 2, 17, 12 Hor Ep 1, 10, 23 Or *frequent,* prospecto, 1 *a place commanding a wide p.,* locus late prospectans, Tac. H. 3, 60: Phaedr Phr.· *to block up any one's p (build before his lights),* luminibus alicujus obstruere, Auct. pro dom. 44, 115 **II.** *Anticipation of the future:* spes, ēi, *f.* (may be used of *evil as well as of good*) · *actual circumstances bad, p's far worse,* mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. Cat. 20 but much more freq of good *there is not even a p. of improvement,* ne s. quidem ulla ostenditur fore melius, Cic. Att. 11, 11: *to afford a p of...,* spem afferre ut..., id. Am. 19, 68.

**prospective:** expr. by in futurum (adv phr.) v. PHRASE.

**prospectively:** in futurum s posterum tempus, etc. v FUTURE (*adj.* and *subs.*). Or expr. by, posteritatis rationem habere · cf. Caes. B G. 1, 13.

**prospectus:** perh. tĭtŭlus or index (The former being used of various *superscriptions, notices, etc*, the latter, of *titles of books catalogues,* etc, cf. Gierig

ad Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2) v Smith's Lat Dict s v.

**prosper:** I. Trans. 1. sĕcundo, 1 (poet) Virg Aen. 7, 259 (di nostra incepta secundent). Lucan. 2. prospĕro, 1 (poet or late): Tac H. 4, 53 (deos precatus, uti coepta prosperarent) Hor. 3. fortūno, 1 (*to crown with good fortune.* archaic) · *the gods will p your schemes,* di fortunabunt vostra consilia, Pl Trin. 2, 4, 175 Cic. Fam 2, 2 and 15, 7, in both which cases the language partakes of the archaism of forms of prayer Phr. *to p. the attempt at so great a work,* orsis tanti operis successus prosperos dare, Liv pref *extr.* (Or expr by, optibus, divitiis aliquem augere. *according as God p s you,* *prout unumquemque vestrum Deus opibus auxerit) II. Intrans Phr prospera fortuna uti; successus prosperos habere; etc.: v. TO SUCCEED

**prosperity:** 1. res sĕcundae Cic Off 1, 26, *init* (opp res adversae) Hor (Also, secundae fortunae Cic Sull 23, *extr.* the use of *neut pl*, secunda, orum = s. res, is poet: Hor. Od 2, 10, 13) 2. prospĕrae res Cic Br 3, 12 (p res deinceps multae consecutae sunt, *an unbroken succession of p*) Also, prospera fortuna id. N. D. 3, 37, *fin* (opp. adversa). *Neut. pl.*, prospera (rerum) Lucan 7, 107. 3. bŏnae res Cic. Att 12, 21 Laber in Gell. 10, 17, *extr.* (*sing*). 4. prospĕrĭtas (v. rare). Join, prosperitates secundaeque res, Cic N D. 3, 36, *extr* Phr *in the height of (their) p.*, florentissimis rebus, Caes B G. 1, 30.

**prosperous:** 1. sĕcundus *p issues of war*, s. exitus belli, Hor. Od 4, 14, 38 esp. with res, fortunae (or *sing*). v PROSPERITY. 2. prospĕrus (prospet), a, um *p. issues*, p successus, Liv pref *extr.* so, prosperrimus (N B — never prosperissimus) rerum eventus, Vell 2, 122, *fin* very freq. with res or fortuna. v PROSPERITY (2). 3. flōrens, ntis (*in full prime*) *men p and unimpaired*, (homines) f. atque integri, Cic. Pl. 35, 86 *a commonwealth important and p.*, civitas ampla atque f, Caes B G. 4, 3. Phr. *when I was p.*, bonis meis rebus, Cic. Att. 12, 21 *your beginnings are p.*, bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Ph 2, 3, 82. See also SUCCESSFUL, FORTUNATE, AUSPICIOUS.

**prosperously:** 1. prospĕrē: Cic. Tusc 5, 18, 53 Vell.: Gell. 2. sĕcundē (v. rare) · Cato in Gell. 7, 3, *med.* 3. bĕnĕ (gen term) Join bene et (atque) feliciter, Cic Ph. 5, 15, 40 Ter. (Or expr. by *adj.*: *all things would issue p*, cuncta prospera eventura, Sall. Jug 53 Cic. cf. L G. § 343.)

**prostitute** (*subs*): 1. scortum (*a person of either sex serving for lust* a gross term) *a notorious p*, nobile s., Liv 39, 9 Cic.. Hor. 2. mĕretrix, ĭcis, *f.* (milder term): Hor. S. 1, 2, 58 · *the commonest p s*, vulgatissimae m., Suet. Dom. 22: Cic. 3. prostĭbŭlum (rare) · Pl.: Arn. 4. prostitūta · Plin. 39, 2, 5. Phr.. *a common p*, (femina) vulgato corpore, Liv. 1, 4: *to be a p*, corpore quaestum facere, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 21 cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52, quaestum occipere (*to take to prostitution*); also, prostare, Suet. Tib. 43; meretricium facere, Suet Cal 42.

**prostitute** (*v.*): I. Lit. 1. vulgo, 1. *to p the body for hire*, corpus pretio v., Aur. Vict Orig *ad fin.*. Liv. 1, 4 2. publĭco, 1 · Pl. Bac. 4, 7. 22 3. prostĭtuo, ī, ūtum, 3 (*to expose for hire*): *to p. oneself*, p. pudicitiam suam, Suet Ner. 29: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42 (p. faciem suam lucro). (Softened expr, parum honeste pudicitiam habere, Sall. Cat. 14: cf. ib. 13, pudicitiam in propatulo habere, i. e *expose it for sale*) 4. *to p. oneself*, prosto, stĭti, stātum, 1: Juv. 1, 47: Sen Contr. II. *To devote to base uses*: Phr.: *he p.d his talents to the praise of a tyrant,* *bonum ingenium suum turpiter ad tyrannum laudibus extollendum contulit · see also TO DISGRACE.

**prostitution:** 1. mĕrĕtrīcius quaestus Cic Ph 2, 18, 44 cf id. Verr 3, 3, 6, meretricia disciplina (*as it were reduced to a system*) also quaestus is used absol., Ter. Andr 1, 1, 52 (of course only where the context defines) 2. mĕrĕtricium only in phr, m facere, *to practise p*, Suet. Cal 40 3. prostītūtio (late and rare) Arn 2, 16, p 53 (p. corporum) Phr *to defray enormous expenses out of the wages of p*, ingentes sumptus stupro corporis tolerare, Sall. Cat 24. (For fig sense, see verb.)

**prostrate** (*v*) I. *To throw down and level with the ground.* 1. sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 (esp. poet.) *to p. men in slaughter*, viros caede s., Virg. Aen. 10, 119 Tib Liv. 2. dējĭcio, 3 v. TO CAST DOWN. II. As verb refl., *to prostrate oneself, throw oneself on the ground*, esp *in token of humiliation* Phr *to p oneself at any one's feet*, se ad pedes alicujus projicere, Cic Sext 11, *fin.*, prosternere (stronger), id. Ph 2, 18, 45; alicui se ad pedes provolvere (more properly, *of the action of a number of persons*), Liv. 6, 3, *ad init.* (so, ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id 34, 11, *med*), procumbere alicui ad pedes, Caes B G 7, 15 (so, ad genua alicujus, Liv. 25, 7, *init.*, genibus, Ov. Met. 13, 585); ad pedes alicujus procidere (rare), Hor Epod. 17, 13 (somewhat differently, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6, ad pedes omnium singulatim *accidente* Clodio, i e *he goes down on his knees before each*, whereas procidere is *to fall flat on the ground*, so, ad genua alicui accidere, Suet Caes. 20) *to p. oneself at another's knees* (also), genibus alicujus advolvi, Vell 2, 80 Liv See also foll art. III. *To break down the strength of* 1. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (lit *to strike down*) *to p. the mind and paralyse it with fear*, animos a et debilitare metu, Cic Tusc 4, 15, 34. Join (also), enervare et affligere, id Sen 10, 32 2. dēbĭlito, 1 (*to disable, unnerve, render helpless*). *crushed and p d with fear*, fractus ac debilitatus metu, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121 (cf. afflictus, debilitatus, moerens, ib. 2, 47, 195) Virg. 3. expr. *to be p.d*, by jăceo, ui, 2 *my brother is perfectly p d with grief*, jacet in moerore meus frater, Cic. Att. 10, 4.

**prostrate** (*adj.*). I. Lit. expr. by verb *to lay p.*, sternere; *to throw oneself p. on the ground*, corpus humi prosternere (in Oriental fashion), Curt. 8, 5, *ad init* · *to lie p.*, jacēre cf. Cic. Quint. 31, 96, quorum saepe et diu ad pedes *jacuit* stratus. v. TO PROSTRATE (I., II.). II. Fig, *broken down in respect of strength or spirits*. afflictus, fractus, debilitātus. v. TO PROSTRATE (III.). *To lie p.*, jacēre *piety is vanquished and lies p*, pietas victa jacet, Ov. Met. 1, 149 so with ref. to *state of mind*, Cic. Att. 7, 21 (Gnaeus noster totus jacet, *is quite p.*).

**prostration:** I. *Act of prostrating (the body).* expr by, corpus (humi) prosternere: Curt. 8, 5. II. *Total loss of strength or spirits*: perh. debilitas (*state of complete disablement or paralysis*): cf. Cic. Fin. 5. 28, 84, where debilitas corporis stands opp to integritas. Or expr. by verb. *in a state of p*, perculsus et afflictus, Cic. Fl. 7, 16 *credit is in a state of p.*, fides concidit, id Man. 7, 19 so, Nep. Pel. 2, imperii majestas, ab hoc initio perculsa concidit, i. e, *sank into a state of p.*: v. TO PROSTRATE (III.).

**prosy:** perh. longus, lentus. cf. Tac. Dial. 22 cf. TEDIOUS.

**Protean:** expr. by gen. of Prōteus, i; *acc* Protea, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 90.

**protect:** 1. tueor, ĭtus (rarely, tūtus), 2 (*to look after and guard or maintain*): *to p. a house from thieves*, a furibus t domum, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10. *to p. territory from inroads*, fines ab excursionibus t., Cic. Deiot. 8, 22. Join: tueri et defendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 94; tueri et conservare, Cic. Man. 5, 12 *Frequent.* tūtor, 1 (*to protect or defend habitually*) *the cheeks p the eyes on the lower side*, genae (oculos) ab inferiore parte t, Cic N D 2, 57, 143: Liv: Hor 2. prōtĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to cover and shelter*). *to p. any one with a shield*, -scuto aliquem p., Caes B. G 5, 44 Plin. v. TO SHELTER. Join defendere et protegere, Cic. Sull 18, 52 (= *to throw one's shield over any one*)

**3. défendo, 3:** v. TO DFFEND. **4.** to *protect from* may be expr by such verbs as arceo, prōhĭbeo, dēfendo (*to ward off*): e g. *thou, O Jupiter, wilt p thine altars from this man*, hunc, Jupiter, a tuis aris arcebis, Cic Cat. 1 13, *fin.* v. TO KEEP OFF (I)

**protection:** I. *Protecting power or care* 1. tūtēla. (*a city*) *under the p. of Apollo*, in tutela Apollinis, Cic N. D. 3, 22, 55 *to commend to any one's p*, tutelae alicujus commendare, id. Off. 1, 53, 228 Join tutela ac praesidium, id Mur 10, 22. Fig. *wool affords p against cold*, lanae tutelam contra frigora praestant, Plin 29, 2, 9 2. praesīdium (strictly, *a body of troops defending* also used like tutela) Cic Mur 10, 22 (tutela ac praesidium) 3. fĭdes, ēi, *f* (*plighted faith* hence, by meton. = *protection*). *to have recourse to any one's p as dependents*, in alicujus f et clientelam se conferre, Cic. R. Am 37, 106 *Caesar said he would take them under his p and preserve them*, Caesar sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit, Caes B. G 7, 15 *to implore the p of gods and men*, deum atque hominum f. implorare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, 25 4. custōdia (*watch or guard*) v GUARD II. *That which protects*· 1. tūtēla (meton) Hor: Ov Join decus et tutela, Ov Met 12, 612. 2. tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n* Virg Aen 5, 262 (decus et tutamen, *sc* lorica) In same sense, tutamentum Liv. 21, 61, *fin.* 3. praesīdium (*safeguard*) Hor Od 1, 1, 2 cf Cic. Mur 28, 77, illud fortissimum praesidium pudoris (where the gen. is perh. of *apposition*) Compare *supr* (I.) III. In commerce, *favouring home trade by means of import duties. to abolish p. on corn*, *portoria tollere quae ad externa frumenta excludenda imposita sunt.

**protective:** expr. by verb: v preceding artt.

**protector:** 1. tūtor (rare in this sense). Hor.. v. GUARDIAN Also by meton, tutela Ov. Met. 8, 711. 2. custos: v. GUARDIAN. See also, DEFENDER; and cf. PROTECTION (II.). (N.B — By no means protector, except as legal title of O Cromwell)

**protectorship:** tūtēla, custōdia. v GUARD, PROTECTION.

**protectress:** 1. custos, ōdis, *c.* v. GUARDIAN. 2. perh tūtrix; or expr by verb: v. TO PROTECT

**protegé** (Fr.). perh. cliens, pūpillus v. DEPENDENT, WARD.

**protest** (*v*) · I. *To make a solemn declaration:* 1. obtestor, 1 (strictly, *to call the gods to witness*) · *he p s that he will die either by the hands of the soldiers or his own*, aut militum se manibus aut suis moriturum obtestatur, Tac. H. 3, 10 Suet. (Not in this sense in Cic) 2. late, prōtestor, 1 Apul 3. assĕvĕro, 1 (*to assert positively*) Cic. Att 10, 14: Suet. See also TO AFFIRM. (Or expr. by, deos testari, *to appeal to the gods*, jurare, *to swear*, etc. · also sometimes the frequentatives clamito, dictito, may serve, the *iteration* denoting *emphasis and earnestness*: cf. Plin Ep. 4, 11, 7.) II. To protest *against:* 1. interpello, 1 (strictly *to interrupt*; hence, *to interfere in order to prevent something being done*) · *he ordered M. Cato, on his p ing against (what was being done)* to be removed *from the senate-house*, M Catonem interpellantem extrahi curia jussit, Suet Caes. 20 cf Liv 4, 43, *med.*; tribunis interregem interpellantibus ne S. C. fieret. 2. obnuntio, 1 (*to report unfavourable signs or omens*, alleged as *rendering illegal the transaction of pub-*

*its business*: with *dat*). *n* (*Bibulus*) *did nothing else but p by edicts*, nihil aliud quam per edicta obnuntiavit [legibus, etc], Suet Caes. 20. **3.** of the tribunes, intercēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (*to interpose the veto*) Cic Liv **4.** expl by circuml, *p any thing against the illegal proceeding*, *dicos testans (obtestatus) haec contra leges fieri, male sibi precans si haec contra leges fiant*

**protest** (*verb*): expr by verb *in sense of the p. of the trumpet*, *invitis atque interminantibus tribunis* *to enter a p*, interpellare, intercedere, etc v. prevent art

**Protestants**: *Protestantes, ium (qui dicuntur): cf Conf. Augustan pref *extr*, de quo hic etiam sollenniter et publice *protestamur* (the name was originally *a cant term*) But usu better expl by circuml as, *si qui Romanae [Catholicae] ecclesiae (Pont hos Romani) auctoritatem negant, repudiant* (N B —By no means use protestans, *antis*, as *subs*, but expr by circum')

**Protestantism**: *Protestantismus (qui dicitur)

**protocol**: expr by acta, orum v MINUTE, *subs*. (III)

**protomartyr**: *primus martyr

**protoplast**: expr by, prōtoplastus, a, um (*πρωτοπλαστος*) Tert

**prototype**: exemplar, āris, *n* v PATTERN (Or expr by Gr. *πρωτότυπος, -ον*)

**protract**: **1.** duco, xi, ctum, 3 *to p a war*, bellum d, Caes B G. 1, 38 Cic more fully (stronger), bellum longius d., Caes B C 1, 64. Also, produco, 3. Cic. Hor **2.** prōtēgo, 1 v. TO PROLONG.

**protracted** (*adj*): dūturnus, longus v. LONG

**protrude**: **I.** Trans. prōtrūdo, 3. v. TO THRUST FORWARD **II.** Intrans. ēmineo, prōmineo, 2: v TO PROJECT.

**protruding** (*adj.*): ēmīnens: v. PROJECTING

**protrusion**: expr. by verb. v. TO PROTRUDE.

**protuberance**: **1.** gibber, ēris, *m*: gibbus, i, *m*; gibba, ae, *f* (*a hump*). the form gibber occurs Plin 8, 45, 70 § 179 (cf. *adj.* gibberosus); gibba, Suet. Dom *extr.* (where it appears to denote *a lump* rather than *a proper hump*); gibbus, Juv. 10, 309 **2.** tūber, ēris, *n. (a lump, or other similar growth on a living body)* Plin 8, 18, 26 (where it is used of *the camel's double hump*, bina t) ib. 8, 45, 70 § 179 (*on a kind of oxen*) *Dimin.*, tuberculum, Cels. Plin. See also SWELLING, *subs*. *Having a p*, gibberosus, gibbus (v HUMPED); tuberosus (rare): Varr · Petr.

**protuberant**: v. PROJECTING (*adj.*).

**proud**: **1.** superbus *(haughty, arrogant)* · Cic Caes Fig, in good sense *a people p* (*proudly great*) *in war*, populus bello s., Virg Aen. 1, 21. Hor. (N.B—Superbus is usu. stronger than the Eng, and conveys a worse sense cf. epith. Tarquinius *Superbus*, nearly = *tyrannical*.) **2.** arrōgans: v. ARROGANT. (Fastōsus, *scornful, disdainful*, rare.) *To be p.* (1) superbio, 4 (the thing *of which* one is proud in *abl.*) · *to be p. of the name of an ancestor*, nomine avi s., Ov. M. 11, 218 Prop . also absol., Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94 (*to be high and mighty, disdainful*) (2) expr. by effĕro, 3, *rr*, with *pron refl.* (*to be elated*) · *to be overweeningly p. (elated)*, insolenter se ef., Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. v TO ELATE; PRIDE ONESELF. (3). jacto, 1 (with *pron. refl*): v. TO PRIDE ONESELF.

**proud-flesh**: "*fungus* or *proud-flesh*" (Albuthnot in Johnson) *caro fungosa: or perh. caro supercrescens, Cels. 5, 22, 1 (R. and A.) cf. ib. § 2, putris caro (i. e. gangraena)

**proudly**: **1.** superbē (*haughtily*): Cic., Caes. **2.** insolenter (*overweeningly*): Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39 Caes. **3.** magnificē (*making much of oneself, in a high and mighty way*: Gr. σεμνώς)

Cic R Com 2, 5 Liv *To act p*, superbe, superbum se praebere, minus se efferre, jactare v PROUD

**prove**: **A.** Trans | *To test*: experior, 4: v. TO TRY. **||.** *To render certain by evidence, argument, etc* **1.** prŏbo, 1 (*to make good, substantiate*) *he p s to them that the thing is perfectly easy*, perfacile iactu esse illis probat, Caes B G 1, 3 *this is hard to p*, hoc difficile est probatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2. *to p* (*substantiate*) *a charge*, crimen p, id Fl 37, 93; Ov **2.** dŏceo, 2 (*to show or inform in any way*): more exactly, arguments docere, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9 and agun, arguments et rationibus, id Div. 2, 11, 27. (But doceo is often = simply, *to inform*) **3.** efficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to make out by argument*) *he seeks to p that the soul is mortal*, vult e animos esse mortales, Cic Tusc 1, 31, *fin* Esp in pass, efficitur, *it is p d, it follows*. with *acc* and *inf*, or ut and *subj* (id N. D. 3, 12, 30)

**4.** vinco, vīci, victum, 3 (a strong expr., *to p triumphantly or irrefragably* · cf Gr. ὁ λογος *καθαιρεῖ*) *if I show* (*that it was not done*) *by Antius, I p conclusively that it was by Oppianicus*, si docco non ab Antio, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic Clu 23 64 Hor. **5.** confirmo, 1 (*to establish, make out surely and certainly*) *to p one's own* (*position*) *by arguments*, e nostris argumentis et rationibus, Cic de Or 2, 19, 80 Quint. (Confirmo refers rather to the *manner* of proof, as *strong and conclusive*, than simply to the *fact of demonstration* Hence it cannot be used of mathematical proof) So also firmo, 1 Cic Fat 5, 11 (N B—Demonstro, monstro, signify simply *to point out, state, show*, and do not necessarily imply argument) **|||.** *To show, give practical proof of* something; esp with *pron refl.* **1.** praebeo, 2 (with *pron refl* = *to show oneself*) *he p d himself merciful* (= *behaved mercifully*), misericordem se praebuit, Cic. Caec. 10, *init* Without *pron refl* he *has p d himself a vigorous fellow*, strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12 **2.** praesto, stĭti, stĭtum and stātum, 1; *fut part.* praestāturus: *to p oneself invincible*, se invictum p, Ov Tr. 4, 10, 104 Sen. cf. TO EXHIBIT (II) **3.** exhibeo, 2 (with direct *acc.* denoting *the character evinced*) *to p. oneself a real statesman*, vere civilem virum ex., Quint 12, 2, 7 Just. (Not in Cic) **B.** Intrans., *to turn out in practice or trial*. **1.** of persons, expl. by praebeo, praesto, etc v. *supr.* (III.). **2.** of things, expr. by esse, with *dat* of result (see L. G. § 297); also fĭĕri, factum esse· *what a calamity over self-confidence is wont to p*, nimia fiducia quantae calamitati soleat esse, Nep Pel 3, *init.*: *a spacious house p s a disgrace to its owner*, ampla domus dedecori domino fit, Cic. Off 1, 39, 139

**3.** ēvādo, si, sum, 3 (*to issue in a certain way*). *I fear this joy may p. ill-founded*, vereor ne haec laetitia vana evadat, Liv. 23, 12, *med*.. Cic v TO TURN OUT. **4.** where the reference is to *a search*, expr. by invenīri, reperīri (*to be found to be* so and so) v TO FIND

**proven, not**: non liquet: shortened, N L. Cic. Clu. 28, 76 Gell

**provender**: *for cattle*, pābulum v FODDER. Of soldiers, *to go in search of p*, pabulari, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. v. TO FORAGE. See also FOOD.

**proverb**: **1.** prōverbium *a common p*, tritum sermone p, Cic. Off 1, 10, 33. *to pass into a p.*, in proverbii consuetudinem venire, id Off 2, 15, *fin.*: in p. venire, Liv. 40, 46, *med.* so, *to be a p*, esse in proverbio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, 53 **2.** rarely, verbum, in such a phr as verum est verbum, *it is a true p*, Pl. Truc 4, 4, 32. Ter. Phr. · (of very common use), *as the p is, according to the p.*, ut aiunt, Cic de Or. 2, 57, 233. Hor.: or simply, aiunt, Ter. Andr 4, 5, 10: and less freq. quomodo aiunt, Cic in Pis. 28, 69; and quod aiunt, Prop

**proverbial**: expl by prŏverbium: *to become p* (of a saying), in proverbium increbrescere, Liv 8, 8, *med* also, in proverbium venire, etc *a p saying*, quod proverbii loco dici solet, Cic Ph. 13, 12, *fin.* (Proverbialis, late and rare: Gell. 2, 22, *med*., versus p, *a p. line, a line which has passed into a proverb*)

**proverbially**: expr. by in proverbio esse, quod in proverbium increbruit, etc. v preced. artt (Proverbialiter, late Amm. Sid.)

**provide**: **A.** Trans **I.** *To procure beforehand* · **1.** păro, 1 (*to get ready*). *p. whatever is necessary to be p d*, quod paratu opus est, para, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 43 *to p. a refuge for old age*, subsidium senectuti p, Cic Att 1, 10, *med* So comps. comparo, praeparo, 1: v TO PREPARE. **2.** prōvĭdeo, vīdi, sum, 2 (foll by *dat* or *acc* of object; also de and *abl.* · strictly, *to take thought for*, hence by implication, *to procure*) *to p provisions* (*for an army*), rei frumentariae p., Caes B. G. 5, 8 also, rem frumentariam p., id. B. G 6, 9; de re frumentaria p, id B. C. 3, 34. (N B.—The accusative only should be used in the case of a *neut pron*, e g ea quae ad usum navium pertinent p, id B G. 3, 9 Cic) **3.** in familiar lang, video, 2 *to p a meal for any one*, prandium alicui videre, Cic Att 5, 1 Ter cf Cic. Att 16, 1, 4 navem idoneam ut habeas diligenter videndum est (= *you must be careful to provide*). **||.** *To supply*; praebeo, 2 v TO FURNISH, SUPPLY.

**B.** Intrans. | *To make provision* expr by prōvideo, consŭlo, with *dat* of person expressed cf Cic. N D 1, 2, 4, [a Dius] vitae hominum consuli et providēri: cf foll. artt **||.** *To enact, require*, as a legal document does jŭbeo, 2 · v. TO DIRECT, REQUIRE.

—— **against**: **1.** prōvideo, 2; foll by ne quid . . . , Liv. 36, 17, *ad fin.* (where providere atque praecavere are joined). Also video may be used videndum est ne . . . , *we must p. against* .., Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42 **2.** cāveo, praecāveo, 2 v. GUARD, *subs* (I, Plr II).

**3.** expr by praemunio, 4 (*to fortify beforehand*), with *pron refl*, or as *pass.*: cf Suet Cal. 29, metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis. **4.** fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. v. TO AVOID.

—— **for**: **1.** expr. by prōvideo, 2 (with *dat.*) *to p for the welfare of all citizens*, conditioni omnium civium p, Cic Coel 9, 22 or with *acc.* of *neut. pron.*. cf L. G. § 253. **2.** praecāveo, 2 (*to p for, in the way of obviating*): v TO PROVIDE AGAINST. Phr. · *the safety of the Saguntines is p d for*, Saguntinis cavetur, Liv. 21, 18, *med.*

—— **with**: instruo, 3: v TO FURNISH.

**provided** (*part.* and *adj*) · instructus, rĕfertus (*well-provided*), praeditus v FURNISHED. (Instructus is used quite as adj, and compared. instructior, instructissimus · Cic.) Phr *to be abundantly p. with anything*, abundare aliqua re, Cic. Sen 16, 56 somewhat less strong is, suppetere, id. Cat 2, 11, 25.

**provided** (*conj.*): **1.** dummŏdo (with *subj.*) *they care for nothing, p. only they gain power*, omnia negligunt, d potentiam consequantur, Cic. Off. 3, 21, *init.* · Ov. Also as two words, dum . . . . modo (infreq) Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28 (dum patiar modo). In a negative sentence, dummodo = *provided that . . . not*: Cic de Or. 3, 48, 185. **2.** dum (with *subj.*): Cic. Fin. 5, 29, *extr.*, et *saepe*: Ter.: Quint. Dum ne = *p. that . . . not*, Cato R. R. 5, *med.*: Cic. **3.** mŏdo (*only let . . .* with *subj.*: in animated language): *the mental faculties remain, p. zeal and application remain*, manent ingenia, modo permaneat studium atque industria, Cic. Sen. 7, 22 id. Br. 16, 64: modo ne · *p. that . . . not* · id. Off 1, 30, 105 (Modo si, Ov. Tr. 2, 263. hardly in prose.) **4.** in legal documents, ea lege, ea conditione (R. and A.). v TERMS.

**providence**: prōvidentia (*foreknowledge, precaution*) used by Sen of the Deity, N Q 2, 45 et treatise, D Providentia, *init* Or expr by verb *he whose p watches over this world*, (ille) cujus consilio hunc mundo providetur, Sen l c *there is a p when watches over man*, *est homo Dis (Deo) curae, profecto curat negotiique humana Deus

**provident**: 1 prōvīdus (*foreseeing and exercising care for the future*) *p and ingenious Nature*, p sollersque Natura, Cic N D 2, 51, *fin*. Or Join cautus providusque, consultrix et provida [Natura], Cic 2. cautus, circumspectus (less close to Eng) v CAUTIOUS, CIRCUMSPECT (Multum providens, Cic Fam 6, 6, *med*, = *penetrating, far-seeing*)

**providential**: expr by *adv* dīvinītus (*of divine origin*) *to appear to be p*, d accidisse videri, Cic Part 23, *fin* v foll. art. Phr *this appeared p*, *quod Deorum (Dei) beneficio factum esse videbatur. v. INTERPOSITION (*fin*)

**providentially**: dīvinītus (*coming from the gods*), *accidentally or p*, casu quodam an d, Suet Cl 13, *fin* *Most p*, *summo Dei beneficio consilioque cf preced. art

**providently**: prōvidē (rare) Plin 10, 32, 50 (= *thoughtfully, carefully*) More freq expr. by *adj*: cf L G § 343, or by modal abl, prōvidā curā see also, CAREFULLY.

**provider**: expr by verb v TO PROVIDE. (Parochus = *purveyor*, q v)

**providing** (*conj*) v PROVIDED (*conj*)

**province**: I. *District* 1. provincia (*an acquired territory; not a part of the original state*) *passim. Belonging to, of a p*, provincialis, e Cic Tac 2 regio, ōnis, *f* (*a district, not under a separate government like* provincia. the most suitable word for modern general sense) cf Liv. 45, 29, *med*, where Macedonia, not yet made a provincia, is divided into *four regions* (regiones). II. *Duty, task*: 1. prōvincia Ter Ph. 1, 2, 22 (*duram* cepisti p, *a difficult duty*); Cic. Sull. 18, *fin* 2. officium v. DUTY 3. after verb *to be*, expr. by simple *gen* *it is the p of the judge*, judicis est, etc. L G. § 266.

**provincial** (*adj*) prōvinciālis, e Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 15 (p administratio) used very much as we use *provincial* opp *metropolitan*, Tac Agr 4 (p parsimonia, *provincial habits of economy*).

**provincial** (*subs*) prōvinciālis, is usu *pl*., Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 5 also *sing*, Plin Ep. 9, 23, 2 (Italicus an p) Or expr. by circuml, provinciae incola, qui in provincia domicilium habet

**provincialism**: in lang, dīalectus or -os 1, *f*. *what odious p. was that*, quaenam illa tam molesta d esset, Suet. Tib. 56. Phr. *that is a North-country p.*, *verbum [genus loquendi] illud septentrionales partes incolentium proprium · *let him avoid all p.s*, *fugienda sunt illi quaecunque verba tantum singulis quibusdam regionibus feruntur (usurpantur) · *a Patavian p*, Patavinitas, Pollio in Quint. 1, 5, 56. *a country p*, rusticitas (oris, sermonis), cf. Quint 11. 3, 30.

**provision**: I. *Act of providing* expr. by prōvīdeo, 2 v. TO PROVIDE II. *Engagement, security*: expr. by cāveo, 2 (*to make p., by formal statement*): Liv. 21, 18, *med*. · v. SECURITY. III. *An arrangement*, esp. *for the benefit of some person or thing*. Phr: *it is a p. of Nature*, est autem a Natura comparatum (R. and A.); ita a Natura provisum et comparatum est *mark the wise p.s of Nature*, *contemplare quam provida sollertique cura omnia a Natura digesta sint. IV. *Food* v. PROVISIONS.

**provisional**: Phr. · *a p government*, perh. *temporarii magistratus (cf. Plin Pan. 91, temporarium et subitum). or expr. by circuml. *iī quos penes, temporis gratiā (ad tempus) summa reipublicae (rei) est, quibus ad tempus summa rerum committitur (Imperium fiduciarium, Curt 5, 9, *med*, is *a delegated power, held as a trust*)

**provisionally**: perh ad tempus, cf Tac A 1, *init*, or, temporis gratiā (*causā*), Curt 5, 9, *med* (praefectum regionis, Bessum, regem temporis gratiā statuimus) Phr *these hold office p, until magistrates can be regularly appointed*, *hi potestatem tenent donec justi magistratus creentur

**provisions**: 1. cibus, ālīmentum v FOOD, NOURISHMENT 2. on a large scale, *as for an army* res frūmentāria Cic Ver. 3, 5, 11 Caes *pass* Also simply, frumentum (as *the main staff of life*) cf Caes B G 1, 48, frumento commeatuque Caesarem intercludere. 3. commeātus, ūs (*supplies for an army*, used *sing* and *pl*) *to gather in p.s from the corn lands*, commeatum ex arvis convehere, Liv 2, 14 *p.s imported by sea*, e maritimi, id 5, 54, *med* more definitely, [magni] commeatus frumenti, id 28, 4, *exti* (N B — Also includes *whatever supplies* are needed for an army v Smith's Lat Dict s v.) 4. cibāria, ōrum (*victuals* with reference to immediate consumption; whereas, res frumentaria is *the entire commissariat*). *scarcity of p.s* (*in a town*), cibariorum inopia, Caes B G 3, 18 cf ib 1, 5, trium mensium molita cibaria (*ready-ground corn or p.s*) 5. victus, ūs (*living, ordinary means of sustaining life*) *the greater part of their p.s consists in* , major pars victus eorum in consistit, Caes B G 6, 22 Phr. . *to collect p.s* (*from a country*) frumentari, Caes *pass* *scarcity of p.s*, inopia frumentaria, id B G 5, 24

**proviso**: expr by cāveo, 2 v PROVISION (II)

**provocation**: expr. by, irritare, contumēliose dicere, contumēliā afficere v. TO PROVOKE, INSULT. Sometimes contumelia (alone) comes very close to Eng. *to receive great p*, magnam e accipere, Caes B G 7, 10. v INSULT (Provocatio = *right of appeal*.)

**provocative**: expr. by verb v TO PROVOKE.

**provoke**: I. *To call forth, occasion* 1. cieo, cīvi, citum, 2; esp. in medicine, *to p evacuation*, alvum c, Plin 20, 9, 38 2. mōveo, mōvi, tum, 2: *to p any one's laughter rather than anger*, risum alicui magis quam stomachum m, Cic Att 6, 3. Quint. v TO EXCITE In same sense, commōveo, 2 *to p great hatred against any one*, magnum odium in aliquem c, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 103 II. *To irritate, make angry*. 1 irrito, 1 *to p by force and assail with the sword a most valiant man*, vi i. ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum, Cic. Mil 31, 84 *to p. people to war*, animos (hominum) ad bellum i, Liv. 31, 5, *med* also, iracundiam i., Sen. Ir. 3, 8, 2 2. mōveo, 2 (scarcely so strong as Eng) *I saw the man was p d* ("*nettled*"), intellexi hominem moveri, Cic. Att 1, 14, 4 *to p Diana*, numina Dianae m, Hor Epod 17, 3 So, commōveo, 2 (strengthened from simple verb) Hor. S. 2, 1, 45 (qui me commorit, flebit!). 3. concito, 1: e. g in arma, ad vim, etc. v TO STIR UP. 4. expr. by stŏmachus, i, *m*., and a verb *to p. any one*, s. alicui movere, Cic Att. 6, 3; facere, ib 5, 11. So with bīlis, is, *f*.: e. g. bilem alicui commovere, ib. 2, 7, *med*. 5. in *pass*.: exardesco, irascor (*to be p.d*): v. ANGRY, TO BE. (N.B—Not provoco in this sense · v TO CHALLENGE.) III. *To lead on* to anything: 1. allicio, illicio, lexi, ctum, 3: v. TO ENTICE, ALLURE. (Usu of leading to that which is bad; always, of *the leading of pleasure*.) 2. incito, 1 v. TO INCITE, STIMULATE.

**provoking** (*adj*.): mōlestus; ad stomachum alicui movendum aptus; ōdiōsus; etc. · v. TROUBLESOME, VEXATIOUS. Phr. · *it is p.* (*vexing, disagreeable*), pĭget. v. VEXED, TO BE

**provokingly**: ōdiōsē *Aeschinus is p long*, Aeschinus e cessat' Ter Ad 4 2, 49 Or expr by phr., *quod homini vel mitissimo stomachum moveat, quod bilem merito commoveat

**provost**: *praefectus; praepōsitus alicui rei v. GOVERNOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

**prow**: prōra (Gr πρώρα) Caes B G. 3, 13 Plin. Virg. Also, pars prior navis (Kr.).

**prowess**: vīrtus v VALOUR Phr.: of *great personal p*., manu fortis, Nep. Epam 3

**prowl**: I. *For prey or booty*: praedor, 1 Virg G 1, 130 (praedari lupos jussit) v TO PLUNDER II. In gen sense, *to roam about*: vagor, oberro. etc v TO WANDER

**prowler**: praedātor v PLUNDERER.

**proximate**: proximus v NEAR, NEAREST Phr *pr causes*, causae adjuvantes, antecedentes, proximae, Cic. Fat 18, 41; opp causae perfectae et principales (R. and A.)

**proximately**: perh ex proximo; ut causa antecedens et proxima (only in phil lang) v preced. art.

**proximity**: propinquitas v NEARNESS

**proxy**: I. *Procuracy, delegated authority* expr by prōcūrātor: *to act by p*, per procuratores (procuratorem, in the case of a single person deputed) agere, Cic Att 4, 16, *exti* (The common phr, per procurationem, is of modern coinage, the subs procuratio having no such limited sense) Phr *that is a case in which one cannot act by p*, delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. Ep 27, 3 *I will pay you my debt by p* (tig), delegabo tibi a quo fiat numeratio, cf ib 18, *fin* II. *The person who acts for another*. 1. prōcūrātor (gen term to denote *one who acts for another*) Cic. v. *supr* 2. vicārius: v. SUBSTITUTE. (Or expr by verb, res alienas procurare; aliena vice fungi, etc. · II. and III. *A vote placed in the hands of another* expr by suffrāgium alienum; suffragium alteri delegare, etc.

**prude**: perh tetrica puella s. mulier. cf. Ov. A A. 1, 721 (yet the sense there is *severe* or *puritanical* rather than *prudish*) Or expr. by circuml, *putida quadam pudicitiae ostentatione mulier; affectatae cujusdam severitatis mulier.

**prudence**: 1. prūdentia (a more comprehensive and profound word than Eng. = Gr φρόνησις· it includes well-grounded knowledge, especially of *things good and their opposites*. it also occurs in the more limited sense cf. Cic. Sen. 6, *exti*., where it is the antithesis of temeritas; i. e. *wise sagacity* opp to *recklessness and thoughtlessness*): *p. in private affairs is usually called domestic*, p in suis rebus domestica appellari solet, Cic. Part 22, 76 cf id Off 1, 40, 143, where prudentia is spoken of as a *knowledge of opportunity* 2 sāpientia v WISDOM. 3. circumspectio (rare) Join circumspectio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Ac 2, 11, 35 (where however *an act of mind rather than a quality* is spoken of) 4. expr. by *neut.* of consultus, considĕrātus (comp. L. G. § 538) *he showed no p or forethought*, *nihil in eo consulti nec considerati erat; omnia temere inconsulteque agebantur. See also CAUTION

**prudent**: 1. considĕrātus (*well-considered*: hence, *judicious, prudent*): *to call (a person) slow instead of p.* (or *deliberate*), tardum pro considerato vocare, Liv. 22, 39, *fin*. 2. prōvidus (*seeing before-hand, gifted with forethought*). Join providus cautusque, Cic. R. Am. 40, 115 3. cautus (*wary*) · v. CAUTIOUS. 4. prūdens, ntis (like prudentia, often referring to definite knowledge rather than what we call prudence; yet sometimes used nearly as Eng.) cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 14, *med* : v. SAGACIOUS. 5. circumspectus : v. CIRCUMSPECT.

**prudential**: perh bene considĕrātus.

**prudently**: 1. considĕrātē (*after due consideration*): Cic. Att 9, 2, *med*.: Liv. 2. cautē: v. CAUTIOUSLY. 3.

consultē (not consulto, which = *on purpose*): Join: caute atque consulte, Liv. 22, 38, *fin* 4. circumspectē (late) Quint. Gell. 5. expr. by *adj* *he p concealed the rest of the plan from the people*, *prudens (sapiens) reliquum consilium populum celavit* cf. L G § 343

**prudery**: *affectata quaedam pudicitia; prava pudicitiae ambitio *s.* ostentatio

**prudish**: v PRUDI, PRUDLEY.

**prudishly**: *affectātā quadam pudicitiā, non sine prava pudicitiae ostentatione v PRUDE.

**prune** (*subs*) *a dried plum* · *prūnum conditum

**prune** (v) I. Lit 1. pŭto, 1 *to p. trees with the knife*, arbores falce p. Cato R. R. 32 Virg Col Comps. (1) dēpŭto, 1 (*to p down*, esp *to cut away the growing shoots freely*) Cato R. R. 49 Col 11, 2, *med.* (2) amputo, 1 (*to p. away, lop off*, used with ref both to the *tree and to the lopped-off branches*) · *to p. a vine*, vitem ferro a., Cic. Sen. 15, 52 *to p away useless branches*, inutiles ramos falce a, Hor Epod. 2, 13 (3). interpŭto, 2 (*lop out branches here and there*): Cato R. R. 50 (ficos interputare) Col. 2. purgo, 1 (*to clear off anything superfluous, as excessive leafage, etc*) cf. Cato R. R 65, oleam *folus* et stercore purgate. So interpurgo, *to cleanse or clear here and there*, Plin. 3. dēcăcūmino, 1 (*by snipping off the ends of branches and shoots*) Col 4, 7, *fin.* (pampinum d, *to remove the growing end of a shoot*) 4. pampīno, 1 (*in vines, to remove superfluous shoots and tendrils*) *to p. a vine*, vitem p, Varr R. R 1, 31, *init.* Col Rarely of other trees, Col. 4, 31 (of *willows*) (N B—Interlucare arbores = *to thin them*) II Fig *to remove what is redundant in expression* · 1. ampŭto, 1 *I like there to be something in (the style of) a young man for me to p. away*, volo esse in adolescente unde aliquid amputem, Cic. de Or 2, 21, 88. 2. rēsĕco, ŭi, sectum, 1 *you must p. away as much of it as is necessary*, tu haec, quantum ratio exegerit, reseca, Plin. 2, 5, 4. 3. rĕcīdo, di, sum, 3 *to p. away showy ornaments*, ambitiosa ornamenta r, Hor. A. P. 447. Quint. 12, 10, 52. 4 a somewhat different figure is, reprimo, 3 cf. Cic Br 91, *fin* [Molo] dedit operam ut nimis redundantes nos reprimeret, et quasi *extra ripas diffluentes coercere*t.

**pruner**: 1. pŭtātor: Plin. 27, 8, 45: Varr. (Frondator, *one who gathers the young twigs and leaves for goats, etc*) 2. of *vines*, pampīnātor Col.

**pruning** (*subs*) 1. pŭtātio (arborum, vitium) Cic de Or 1, 58, 249. Also, (sarmentorum) amputatio, id. Sen 15, 53. 2. pampinātio (of *vines*), Col. 4, 6, *init.* (For syn, see verb.)

**pruning-knife**: falx, ferrum: v. TO PRUNE (examples). For fig. sense, expr. by ampŭto, rēsĕco, rĕcīdo *brilliant passages, but needing the p*, *splendida quaedam, sed quae quasi amputantis manum desiderare videntur v. TO PRUNE (II).

**prurience**: *prava quaedam in libidines animi inclinatio; quasi prurigo quaedam rerum obscaenarum.

**prurient**: lascīvus, lĭbīdĭnōsus. v. LASCIVIOUS. Or expr. by prūrio, 4; prūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.*: cf. Mart. 88, 2.

**pry**: 1. rīmor, 1 (trans) · *he p.s into the breasts of chickens*, pectora pullorum rimatur, Juv. 6, 551 *to p about the meadows (for food)*, prata r., Virg. G. 1, 384. *to p. into every body's secrets*, secreta omnium r., Tac. A. 6, 3. 2. scrūtor, perscrūtor, 1 v. TO SEARCH. 3. explōro, 1. v TO EXPLORE, SPY OUT.

**prying** (*adj.*): perh. scrūtātor, *f.* -trix; inspector, *f.* -trix · cf. L. G. § 598.

**psalm**: psalmus: Vulg.

**psalmist**: 1. psalmista: Hier 2. psalmogrăphus: Tert. (Or expr by circuml., psalmi [psalmorum] scriptor, auctor.)

**psalmody**: *psalmorum *s* hymnorum cantus v SINGING

**psalter**: *psalterium Hier. Eccl.

**psaltery**: *psalterium Quint. 1, 10, 31 Vulg

**pseudo-**: (prefix) so used in many Latinised Greek words; as, pseudapostolus, pseudonardus, pseudosmaragdus. also with Latin proper names, *e g* pseudo-Cato, Cic Att 1, 14, *fin.* Otherwise, in words not taken from the Greek, expr. by fictus, simulatus v FALSE, PRETENDED

**pshaw**: perh. phui or phy! Ter Ad 3, 3, 58 Or, ăpăgē (= *away! get along!*), which is often a verb governing *acc.*: v Lat. Dict s v

**psychical**: perh *psȳchĭcus (Gr ψυχικός) Tert, who uses the word with ref to the lower nature of Vulg 1 Cor. xv 44 (where ψυχικόν is rendered animale). may however be used as metaphys term = *relating to the mind or soul*.

**psychological**: *psȳchŏlŏgĭcus necessary as *t t*, otherwise expr by circuml., ad animum attinens, or simply gen case of mentis, animi · *a p. problem*, *quaestio in qua de mentis humanae natura legibusque agitur.

**psychologist**: *psȳchŏlŏgĭcus after anal. of mathematicus, etc Or expr by circuml, *qui mentem hominum investigat*, etc.

**psychology**: *psȳchŏlŏgia; necessary as *t t*

**ptarmigan**: *tetrao lagopus, Linn (R and A)

**puberty**: pūbertas Suet Dom 1 (pubertatis tempus). *Having reached the period of p.*, pūbes and pūber, ĕris *until the age of p.*, ad pubem eam aetatem, Liv. 1, 3, *init*: esp. in *pl*, puberes, *persons who have attained p.* Caes. B G. 5, 56 (omnes puberes convenire consuerunt) Sall *To reach p*, pubesco, 3: Liv. 8, 8 (flos juvenum pubescentium ad militiam) · Virg Aen. 3, 491 (nunc aequali pubesceret aevo).

**public** (*adj.*) · I. *Relating to the state* · 1. publĭcus · *sacrifices p and private*, sacrificia p. ac privata, Caes B G. 6, 13 *p land (the property of the people)*, ager p v. Smith's Ant. p 29, *sq.* 2. expr by respublica, rēpublĭcae; pōpŭlus · *to spend one's life aloof from p affairs (politics)*, procul a republica (or, re publica) aetatem agere, Sall Jug 3, *init* *to turn out for the p. good*, populo [plebique] bene evenire, Cic Mur *init.* Phr. *in a p. capacity*, publice Caes Cic also, *at the p. expense* e g publice aliquem efferre (*to honour with a public funeral*), Nep. Dion, *extr.* · *to be maintained at the p. expense*, publice all, id. Arist *fin*. Liv.

II. *Not private or secret* Phr *to appear in p*, prodire in publicum, Cic. Verr. 1, 31, *fin.*: *he dares not appear in p*, in publico esse non audet, ib 5, 35, 92 · *to take meals in p.*, in propatulo vesci, Mela 1, 19, *med.*: *to speak in a p (much-frequented) or private place*, celebri an secreto loco dicere, Quint. 11, 1, 47 *in p.*, foris (opp. domi), Cic. Arch 7, 16. also, in luce, Cic. Sen. 4, 12 (v. PUBLICITY) *to make a matter p*, rem foras perferre, id. Coel. 23, 57: also, efferre, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65 (v TO PUBLISH); v. COMMON. III. *Open for general use*: Phr. *a p. walk*, *ambulatio qua omnibus uti licet or perh. ambulatio publica

**public** (*subs*): often expr. by hŏmĭnes (v. PEOPLE) if *the lower orders* be meant, vulgus, multitudo (v. MULTITUDE) · *on behalf of the p.*, publice, opp. privatim, Caes B G 5, 55: *to be maintained by the p (at the p expense)*, publice all, Nep. Arist. 3.

**public-house**: caupōna: v. INN See also TAVERN.

**publican**: I. *A farmer of taxes*: publicānus Cic. II. *An innkeeper* · caupo, ōnis. Cic. · Hor.

**publication**: I. *Making public*: expr. by foras efferre, etc. · v. TO PUBLISH, PROCLAIM. *Of a book*, ēdītio: Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5: v. TO PUBLISH (II)

II. *That which is published; a book or treatise* liber, libellus v. BOOK

**publicist**: *jūris publici ac gentium peritus

**publicity**: 1. celĕbrĭtas (character of a place *which is much frequented or thronged*, or *the crowd itself*) · *I hate p. I shun my fellow-men*, odi celebritatem, fugio homines, Cic Att. 3, 7 *the nearness and p of the place removes suspicion*, propinquitas et c. loci tollit suspicionem, id Scaur *fr* (Nizol) *to court p*, in c. versari, Nep (R and A). 2. meton lux, lūcis, *f* *to unfold secret matters and bring them into full p*, res occultas aperire et in lucem proferre, Cic Ac 2, 19, 62 *in the full p (day-light) of Asia*, in luce Asiae, id. Manil 3, 7. (Or expr by adj, apertus, propatulus, etc. *he counts p*, *id agit ut ipse suaque omnia quam maxime in apertō [in propatulo] sint; *to give p to an occurrence*, *aliquid quam plurimis notum facere v. PUBLIC, II; TO PUBLISH)

**publicly**: i e *openly, before all* · 1. pălam, apertē (often joined) v OPENLY 2. in publico (*in a public place*, and so, by inference, *publicly*): Cic Att 8, 9 (epistolam in publico proponere) 3. prōpātŭlo (*before all*, without privacy; *making no secret of what is done*) Mela 1, 19, *med* · Sall. 4. fŏris v WITHOUT (*adv*) (N B.—Not publice, which = *in a public capacity, on behalf of the state*)

**publish**: I. *To make public, proclaim* 1. effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, 3 · *to p anything abroad*, aliquid in vulgum (vulgus) ef, Caes B G. 6, 14; also, ef. foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65: also absol., *to p. a matter*, rem ef, Caes. B G. 7, 2. 2. also, prōfĕro, 3: strengthened, palam p. Ter Ad. 3, 2, 41; in medium p., Cic Fam 15, 2 or absol Cic. Plin. min 3. pătĕfăcio, 3 (*to lay open, explore*): Cic . v. TO REVEAL. 4. dīvulgo, 1 (*to make generally known*) · *to p any one's designs*, consilia alicujus d, Caes. B C. 1, 20 more fully, sermonibus d, Cic Font 5, 10 (Promulgo = *to give formal public notice of something*: as in phr *to p the banns of matrimony*, perh. *sponsalia [pactum nuptiale] promulgare) II *To issue a book* 1. ēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to p. a speech*, orationem [scriptam, *in MS*; typis descriptam, *in print*] e, Sall Cat 31 · Cic Br. 5, 19. 2. ēmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (not in Cic, the strict sense being rather *to suffer to issue* than *to send forth*). Suet. Cal. 33 (librum e.). 3. publĭco, 1 (late). *whether to p, or suppress*, vel p. vel continere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3. 4. dīvulgo, 1 (*to circulate generally*). *I wish to p. that work*, volo eum (librum) d., Cic Att. 12, 40, 2. Phr.: *to have no objection to p*, non abhorrere ab editione, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5 *to be p'd*, e prelo exire v. TO PRINT (I.)

**public-spirited**: *liberalis et qui patriae civibusque consulit

**publisher**: I. *One who makes known*, praedicātor, praeco v. PROCLAIMER II. *Issuer of a book* expr. by sumptibus, impensis alicujus (librum edere); or simply, apud, denoting *the publishing firm*. see title-pages of classical works, *passim*.

**publishing** (*subs*): of *a work*, ēdītio Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.

**puce**: nearest word, purpŭreus: v. PURPLE.

**pucker**: corrūgo, 1 v. TO WRINKLE.

**pudder**: turba v. ROW.

**pudding**: *placentae genus aqua coctum. (R. and A give, globus ex farina Britannorum more factus; but this may equally denote *a kind of cake*; nor is a pudding necessarily round · Kr gives, after Lünemann, cibi genus qui vocatur globus Anglicus, which may serve very well for *a plum-pudding*) *Yorkshire p.*, *placentae genus, ex ovis et carnis assae liquamine coctum. Prov.: *the proof of the p. is in the eating*, exitus acta probat (R and A.). but the phr. is very far from the point and homeliness of the Eng.

**puddle** (*subs.*)· perh lācūna: cf. Virg G 1, 117 *A dirty, stinking p*, foetutina Non 63, 26

**puddle** (*v*) 1 e *to stir and work about* perh sūbigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to knead* or *otherwise work* a soft substance) cf Vitr. 2, 4, *extr*, arena *bacillorum subactionibus* recipit solidi tatem

**puddler**: perh sūbactor v preced artt

**puddling** (*subs*). perh sūbactio v preced art

**puddly**: *lacunis abundans

**puerile**: 1. puĕrĭlis, e (not naturally a term of reproach) *a p opinion*, sententia p, Ter Ph 5, 7, 56 Cic Att 14, 21 (where virilis and p are opposed; the former denoting *strength and vigour*, the latter *childish folly*)

2. ĭneptus v. SILLY. *In a p way*, puerĭliter Cic

**puerility**: ĭneptiae, arum (*absurdities*). more precisely, puerilis ineptiae v preced art. Also, puerilitas (late) Sen Ep 4, 2 (in wider sense, *childishness*)

**puerperal**: *febris puerperalis: as med *t t* (In non-medical lang, use febris quae puerperium sequitur; febris ex puerperio orta, etc)

**puff** (*subs.*): expr by verb *a p of wind displaced the leaves* *dĭsjecit folia levis ventus subito immissus *with a gentle p of smoke*, *fumo leniter (per ora) emisso *decepit gladiatores* whom *a p of wind would knock down*, decrepiti gladiatores quos si sufflasses cecidissent, Petr 45, *in* See also PUFFERY.

**puff** (*v*) **A.** Trans. **I.** *To drive an with a sudden shock* perh ventum (ventulum) subito emittere v preced art. **II.** *To puff out, blow out and inflate*: 1. inflo, 1 Phaedr. 1, 24, 4 (*of the frog in the fable*) *to p out the cheeks* (in passion), buccas inf, Hor S 1, 1, 21 2. sufflo, 1 (*from beneath*) *by distending the skin and pving it out*, sufflatae cutis distentu, Plin 8, 38, 58 Cato 3. intendo, di, tum (*to stretch or distend in any way*). Phaedr 1, 24, 6 **III.** Fig: *to swell out with vanity; puff up or out*: 1. inflo, 1 *to p. up with false hope*, animos falsa spe i, Cic in Pis. 36, 89, with (lit. *to*) *pride*, animos ad superbiam 1, Liv 45, 31, *med*. 2. expr. *to be puffed up*, by tūmeo. 2; with *incept*, tūmesco, intūmesco, 3 (*to become so*) *p'd up with empty pride*, tumens inani superbia, Phaedr 1, 3, 4 also absol, alto stemmate t, Juv. 8, 40. (In Cic rather, *to be agitated or in a fement* so Hor Ep 1, 1, 36, laudis amore tumes) *To become p'd up with "brief authority,"* jure quodam potestatis intumescere, Quint 1, 1, 8: Tac 3. expr pass also by, effĕro, ēlātus, 3, *v* · v ELATED. **IV.** Also fig, *to p aise excessively*· 1 vendĭto, 1 (*as a vendor does his wares*) Cic. Veir. 2, 54, 135 Liv. 2. jacto, magnĭfĭcē praedĭco (de aliqua re) v TO BOAST. **B.** Intrans *to pant and blow*. anhĕlo, 1: v. TO PANT

**puff away**: diffio, 1: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 17 (spiritu legiones d.)· Aus. Or by circuml, afflando *s.* spiritu dispicere.

—— **out**: inflo, 1: v TO PUFF.

—— **up**: v. TO PUFF (A., III.).

**puffer**: vendĭtātor· Tac.

**puffery**: (inanis) vendĭtātio cf. Cic. Tusc 2, 26, 64 More precisely, *merces venditantium artes ac mendacia.

**puffin**: *mormon fratercula (Cycl).

**puffiness**: expr. by sufflo, 1: *there is a p about the flesh*, *caro quodam modo sufflata esse videtur, caro minus firma ac solida est ac quasi sufflatu distenta

**puffy**: perh. sufflātus; parum solidus et quasi sufflatu distentus.

**pug**: **I.** *A dog*. *cānis frĭcātor, Linn (R. and A.). **II.** *An ape*. simia. v MONKEY. **III.** *A snub nose*: sīma nāris Mart. 6, 39, 8.

**pug-nosed**: sīmus: v. SNUB-NOSED.

**pugilism**: pūgĭlātio (*boxing*): Cic Leg. 2, 15, 38: also, pugilatus, ūs Plaut. Plin (Or expr. by means of pugnus *to encourage p*, *pugnorum certamina [pracinus, etc] fovere)

**pugilist**: pūgil, ĭlis Cic Tusc 2, 17, 40 Hor Suet Or expr by, pugnis certare v foll. art.

**pugilistic**: Plin *to engage in p contests*, pugnis certare, Cic Tusc 5, 27, 77 *to be fond of p contests*, pugnis gaudere, Hor S 2, 1, 27 (*P contests* may also be expr. by pugilatio, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38 or pugilatus, ūs Plin)

**pugnacious**: 1. pugnax (the termination -ax usually denoting a quality in excess) *p, brauny centurions*, centuriones p, lacertosi, Cic Ph 2, 8, 9, 26 of animals, Petr. 86 (galli gallinacei pugnacissimi) Also in good sense Marcellus acer et pugnax, Cic Rep. 5, 8, 9 2. perh. bellātor, bellātōrius (*engaging or fond of engaging in war*) v Smith's Lat Dict s vv. 3. expr by circuml., *e g* pugnae *s.* pugnandi avidus, cupidus, certaminis avidus; ad pugnandum alacer, etc. v. DESIROUS, EAGER

**pugnacity**: pugnācĭtas. Quint 4, 3, 2 Plin (Or expr by circuml, animus ad pugnandum alacer; pugnandi avidĭtas; etc. v. PUGNACIOUS)

**puissance**: vis, vīres; pŏtentia. v. STRENGTH, POWER

**puissant**: pŏtens v POWERFUL.

**pule**: vāgio, 4 (*as infants*) Cic Sen. 23, 83: Ter.

**puling** (*adj*) perh flēbĭlis, quĕrŭlus v PLAINTIVE, MISERABLE.

**pull** (*v*) **A.** Trans.· *To pull at, twitch, pluck*: vello, velli, vulsum, 3, and vellico, 1· vellere coepi et prensare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. Sat 1, 9, 63 esp *to p. or twitch the ear* as a "gentle hint" vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul Nol. Ep 36, 3 puer, quid fieret interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondet, that *his master pulled his ears*, Quint 6, 1, 41 fig, cum canerem reges et proelia, Cynthius aurem vellit, et admonuit, etc, Virg E 6, 4 vellit saepius aurem invida pupertas, Calp E. 4, 155. In this sense TO PULL is usu followed by a *prep*. v. TO PULL AWAY, DOWN, etc. **B.** Intrans, *to seek to move by applying force*. expr by nītor, enītor vires adhibeo *s* admoveo. etc. *pull with all you might, men*, *totas, viri, adhibete vires *with all their p ing they could not stir the chariot*, *quamvis intentis niterentur viribus currum loco movere non poterant *the waters foam as they p. (in rowing)*, spumant adducti freta versa lacertis, Virg. Aen. 5, 141: *now, now, p. at your oars!* nunc, nunc, insurgite remis! ib 189.

**pull away**: āvello, 3 v. TO TEAR AWAY

—— **back**: 1. retrăho, 3. 2. rĕvello, 3 v TO DRAW BACK.

—— **down**: (i. e. *to demolish*): 1. dēmŏlior, 4 (*to do away with, break down, demolish*) *to p down a partition wall*, parietem d, Cic. Top 4, 22 *to p down a house (in order to build another)*, domum d, id Off. 1, 39, 138 Liv. 2. destruo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to take down or to pieces, not violently, but as a builder or constructor may do*). *to p. down a building*, aedificium d., Cic Sen. 20, 72 (opp. construere) Suet. Vesp 9 3. dĭjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*violently and with hostile intent*): v. TO DEMOLISH (4). RASE. 4. ēverto, 3 (also, *with hostile intent*): v. TO OVERTHROW. 5. rĕvello, velli, vulsum, 3. *to p. down a thing from its fasterings*, e. g. *the gates of a temple*, fores templi revellere, Suet. Cal. 6. 6. dēpōno, 3 *to p. down a person from some high estate*, de ministerio deponere aliquem, Vulg. Is. xxii. 19

—— **in, or up**: i. e. *stop* or *draw back*: **I.** Trans. = check: contrăho, 3 *to p in the two horns*, bina cornua c, Plin. 9, 22, 38. Phr: *to pull up* (horses), premere habenas, Virg. Aen. 1, 63: adducere habenas, Cic. Am. 13, 45. (used fig. in both places) **II.** Intr. = check *oneself*, *draw back*, retracto, 1 sive retractabis sive properabis, Cic Tusc. 1, 31, 76

**pull off**: 1. āvello, 3 v TO PLUCK OFF. (For TO PULL OFF the clothes or the skin v TO STRIP OFF, TAKE OFF) 2 rĕvello, 3, *to p. off from some fastening or union*, e g. *the axle from a waggon* Ov. M. 2, 316 v. TO TEAR OFF

—— **out**: 1. vello, 1, vulsum, 3.

—— **up** (*to p. out the hair*, comam v., Mart 5, 39, 19. *to p out the hair from a horse's tail*, v. pilos equinae caudae, Hor Ep 2, 1, 45 *to p up the standards* (i. e *to make a hostile movement, begin a war*), v signa, Virg. Aen. 11, 19 *whilst some p'd out the stakes of the palisade*, quum pars vellerent vallum, Liv. 9, 14: as *neut pass* without object, *to have the hair on the body p'd out by the roots*, velli, Suet Caes 45 Comps (1) revello, velli (vulsi), vulsum, 3: *to p out a weapon*, e ferrum, Caes B. G. 1, 25 *to p. out teeth*, e dentes (alicui), Plin 30, 3 (8), 25: *to p out thistles from the ground*, e spinas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5 *to p. up a tree*, arborem e., Liv. 33, 5. (2). rĕvello, 3 (*to p. or tear out or away from some fastening or union*) *to p out weapons from the body*, c. tela de corpore, Cic. in Pis. 11, 25 *to p. up a tree with the hands*, e. arborem manibus tellure, Ov R. Am 87. *to p up plants by the root*, herbas radice e, id. M 7, 226. *to p up the standards*, signa e., Lucan 7, 77. *to p up the cross fixed at the gate*, crucem, quae fixa est ad portam, e, Cic. Verr. 4, 11 2. ēripio, ŭi, reptum, 3 (*to pull, pluck, or tear out with violence*) *to p out a morsel from the jaws*, bolum e faucibus e, Ter Heaut. 4, 2, 6; *swallows from the nest*, hirundines ex nido. Pl. Rud 3, 4, 67 *a brand from the fire*, torrem ab igne e, Ov M 8, 457; *a sword from its sheath*, vaginā e. ensem, Virg. Aen 4, 579 3. ērŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (*with violence*) *to p out an eye*, oculum e, Plin 25, 8, 50 *to p out the teeth on the left side*, dentes de sinistra parte e, Plin 28, 8 (27) 95 *to p. up standing corn by the roots*, segetem ab radicibus imis e, Virg. G 1, 320 so, pinum radicibus e., id Aen 5, 449; erui radicitus, Plin 21, 11 (36) 62 v. TO DRAG OUT, DRAW OUT. 4. eximo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *to p. out a tooth*, ex. dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9; *a weapon*, telum e., Quint. 9, 2, 75 *what pleasure does it give you to have one thorn among many p'd out?* quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212 v. TO TAKE OUT, DRAW OUT, EXTRACT. 5. exstirpo, 1. *to p. out by the roots*, e. g. pilos de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3 v. TO ROOT OUT, ERADICATE, EXTIRPATE. 6. extrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *to p. out an ox or ass from a pit on the sabbath-day*, ex bovem die sabbati, Vulg Luc. xiv. 5. v. TO DRAW OUT, EXTRACT. 7. ēlunco, 1 (*to weed out*): *to p up weeds*, herbas er., Col. 2, 10, 28. 8. ējicio, jēci, ctum, 3 *p. out the mote* (and *beam*) *out of one's eye*, e festucam (trabem) de oculo, Vulg Matt. vii. 4, 5; Luc. vi 4.

**pull to**: attrăho, 3 v. DRAW TO, ATTRACT.

**pull** (*s*): *The act of pulling*: 1. tractus, ūs: *a steady p*, modicus t., Plin 9, 46, 70 (tractatus, Sillig). 2. nīsus, ūs (*any effort*; as in Quint. 8, 4, 9, ad summum non pervenit nisu sed impetu)· v. EFFORT, EXERTION.

**puller**: in phr., *"Proud setter up and p. down of kings"* (Shaksp.), qui reges extollis ponisque: v. TO PUT DOWN. (Comp. tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor Od 1, 3, 16.)

**pullet**: 1. e *a young hen*: pullus (properly, *the young of any animal*): used with or without specific adj. gallinaceus pullus gallinacei, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: Liv. 32, 1.

**pulley**: *the mechanical power so called*: orig. *the wheel or sheaf*; next, *the sheaf and block*, i. e *a single pulley*; then, *a system of pulleys*. trochlĕa, strictly, *the block* (also called rechānus), for one or several *sheaves* (orbĭcŭli):

trochleae, *the whole machine* Lucr 4, 906. trochleae Graecanicae binae, *a system with an upper and lower shelf*, Cato R R 3, 5 Prov *to host up with ps*, trochleis adducere, Quint. 11, 3, 56 fully described, with technical names of the parts, by Vitr 10, 2-5.

**pullulate:** pullŭlo, 1 (pullulat ab radice, Vulg G 2, 17); *incept* pullŭlasco, 3 Col 4, 21, 3 v. TO SPROUT, SHOOT UP

**pulmonary, pulmonic:** 1 e *pertaining to the lungs* · **1.** pulmōnēus, Plaut Rud. 2, 6 (p vomitum vomere). **2.** pulmōnācĕus (*good for the lungs*): comp p. radicula, Veg Vet 1, 12. **3.** pulmōnārius (*diseased in the lungs, consumptive*). comp p ovis, p sus, Col. 7, 5, 14. Also expr. by pulmōnum, ad pulmones attinens *P. consumption*, peripneumonia, ae, *f.* (περιπνευμονία), Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25 v CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTIVE

**pulp:** **1.** cāro, carnis, *f* (*the p of fleshy fruits*): *the juice in the p of the mulberry*, moris sucus in carne, Plin 15, 24, 27 *the p of a gourd*, c cucurbitae, id 28, 14, 52, *of olives*, carnes olivarum (*the stones* being called ossa), Pall 12, 17, 1; *of pears*, carnes pirorum, id 3, 12, 2. **2.** pulpa, *p of apples*, malorum p, Pall 4, 10, *inn* (N B—Both words mean orig *flesh*, then the *soft part* or *pulp of fruits* but pulpa may be extended to *pulp* in general, as in paper-making)

**pulpit:** **I.** In the orig Latin sense, *a raised platform to speak from* as,

" Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral "
(Shaksp.)

**1.** rostra, orum, *n.* (*the permanent gallery* across the Roman forum, from which the orators addressed the comitia): Liv. 8, 14 Cic in Pis. 3 *fin.* **2.** suggestus, ūs; or -um, 1, *n* (prop *a raised mound*): comp illud suggestum in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 124 v. PLATFORM. **3.** pulpĭtum (*a boarded scaffold*, esp. *the stage of a theatre*) Suet Ner. 13 Juv 3, 174 v. STAGE **II.** *In a church:* **1.** cāthĕdra (orig *the chair of a teacher or professor*, Juv 7, 203 hence Fr. *chaire* = *pulpit*) · for its ecclesiastical use, see Du Cang. s. v. **2.** exedra Aug. (Quich) Phr *p eloquence*, *facundia sacra *a great p. orator*, *facundiae sacrae antistes *to mount the p*, in rostra (cathedram, exedram) escendere, Cic Off. 3, 20, 80 *To speak from the p*, *ex cathedra loqui (prov. for dogmatic teaching).

**pulpous, pulpy:** carnōsus *the other (fruits) are of a p sort*, reliqua carnosi sunt generis, Plin 15, 24, 27 cf. carnosissimis (olivis) oleum exiguum, id. 15, 3, 4 *p. or fleshy leaves*, c. folia, id. 16, 6, 8 *roots*, c. radices, id. 16, 31, 56. Also pulpā abundans; and, perhaps, mollis.

**pulsate:** **I.** In primary sense. *to beat or throb like the pulse*, mŏveor, 2: v. PULSE. (N.B.—Pulso, 1, is transitive only · but perhaps pulsor may be used.) *A pulsating pain*, pulsuosus dolor, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14. **II.** Of any similar motion, as of *the air in producing sound*. **1.** perh. pulsibus affici (or *moveri): cf. Gell. 9, 13, animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque. **2.** use gen term agitari; with some defining word or words· *e. g.* tremulo motu [qualis venarum fit] agitari.

**pulsation:** 1 e. *a beating or throbbing at recurring intervals.* **I.** *Of the arteries:* 1 e. *a stroke of the pulse*, pulsus (venae) · *pulsation*, in general sense, venarum pulsus, *pl.*: or expr by verb: v. PULSE (I.) **II.** *Any similar motion*, as *of the waves of the sea, of sound, of light, etc.*, pulsus; *motus pulsuosus. v. TO PULSATE, PULSE. **III.** As a legal term, *a wilful stroke on another's body* (Blackstone). pulsātio, in its proper active sense: v. BEATING. (N.B.—Pulsatio is not used in classical Latin for *pulsation* in the neuter sense.)

**pulse** (often constructed as a plural noun) **I.** *The beating, or recurring motion of the blood in the heart and arteries* also, *a single stroke of the pulse* (with pl. *pulses*) · **1.** pulsus venārum Plin 29, 1, 5 (N B—The ancients called the *arteries* venae; and they believed *wind-pipes* [arteriae] to be distributed through the whole body [v ARTERY] then, ascribing the pulsations of the true *arteries* to these "arteriae," they also called the *pulse* arteriarum pulsus *the pulse, which is most felt at the extremities of the limbs*, arteriarum p. in cacumine maxume membrorum evidens [index fere morborum], Plin 11, 37, 88: an *even, quick*, or *slow p*, art pulsus per aetates stabilis aut citatus aut tardus, ib) **2.** expr by vēnae alone *if the p bruits so, he has a fever*, si v sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic Fat. 8, 15 Cels. 3, 6 *the p. has quite failed*, protinus v concidunt, id 3, 5 *we trust the p most, which is very misleading*, venis maxime credimus, fallacissimae rei, id 3, 6· *the p is natural*, venae naturaliter sunt ordinatae, ib *the p is slower or quicker according to age, sex, and temperament*, venae leniores celeriores ve sunt et aetate et sexu et corporum natura, Cels ib *to quicken the p*, venas concitare, resolvere, movere, turbare, ib *to feel the p.*, venas tentare, Suet. Tib 72, *fin* ; v tangere, Pers 3, 107; pulsum venarum attingere, Tac ; venarum pulsum et momenta captare, Apul Flg *to feel one's p* (= *to sound one*), *alicujus voluntatem, mentem, tentare*; or, with *acc* of person cf Tac H 1, 75 v TO SOUND Phr. *the p of life* (Shaksp), *pulsus vitales *the p of states* (Clarendon), *quasi venae quaedam civitatum *My temperate p. does regularly beat* (Dryden), *pulsus venarum stabiles in corde moventur **3.** ictus, ūs (*sc.* arteriarum), *a stroke of the p a quick or slow p*, crebri aut languidi ictus [gubernacula vitae temperant], Plin 11, 37, 88. **II.** *Any similar movement, as of sound, light, etc the vibrations of p s of this medium* (said *of light*, Newton) pulsus, ictus, vibrātio (all by analogy) v. OSCILLATION. **III.** *Any leguminous esculent vegetable* (generally constructed as plural) lēgūmen, ĭnis, *n*, also *pl* *let them give us p to eat*, dentur nobis ad vescendum, Vulg. Dan. 1. 12 *the earth abounds in fruits and various sorts of pulse*, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62 Also legumentum, Gell. 4, 11. Adj leguminarius (Inscr Orell No. 3093) as subs. a *pulse-seller* (ὀσπριοπώλης), Gloss. Philox.

**pulsion,** obsol. (More, Bentley) *the act or motion of driving or drawing* v. PROPULSION.

**pulverisation:** v PULVERISE.

**pulverise:** *to crush or grind to powder* · **1.** (full expression) in pulverem contĕro, 3· *the dry root of baccar p d*, baccaris radix arida in pulverem contrita, Plin 26, 11, 70. Also tĕro, contĕro, obtĕro, comminuo (absol.): v TO POUND, GRIND **2.** in late Lat. only, pulvĕro, 1 (prop *to scatter dust, to dust over*) Calp. Ecl 5, 88 and pulvĕrizo, 1 *a drachm of p d frankincense*, turis pulverizati drachma, Veg Vet. 1, 54. The act of *p ing* or *pulverisation* (e g. *by digging up the soil round vines*), pulveratio: *it (the vine) is made more fruitful by p ing the soil*, tum et crebris fossionibus implere [convenit]· nam fit uberior pulverationibus, Col 4, 28.

**puma:** *a feline beast of prey*, inhabiting the warm regions of America: being unknown to the ancients, can only be expr. (according to their frequent usage) by the name of its genus, fēles, is, *f*, or *f. Americana.

**pumice, pumice-stone:** *a light stone, thrown out of volcanoes:* pūmex, ĭcis, *m.*. Hor Ep. 1, 20, 2 (*f.* Cat. 1, 2). pl *p rocks* (used poet. of *any rocks*), (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare, Hor Od 1, 11, 5 Phr. *to smooth with p-stone*, pūmico, 1 Lucil in Non. 95, 16 *polished with p*, e g *hand*, pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41 *forehead*, p frons, id 1, 67 Adj *of p-stone*, pumiceus: *e. g.* p. molae Ov. F 6, 318 p. antra, Stat. S. 3, 1 144 *fountains springing from p*, p. fontes, Mart 4, 57 *eyes like pumice-stone* (1 e *stony, dry*), p. oculi, Pl Ps. 1, 1, 73 *Like p-stone* (1. e *porous*), pumicosus p terra, Plin 17, 5, 3 § 34 lapis, id. 36, 19, 34.

**pummel:** v. POMMEL.

**pump** (*subs.*) **I.** *A machine for raising water* antlia, *f.* (gen. term) *the p. raises water obtained with toil, for the thirsty gardens*, quas det sitientibus hortis curva laboratas a tollit aquas, Mart 9, 19, 3-4 (curva points to the *swinging pole and bucket*, which was also called tollēno, ōnis, *m.* Plin 19, 4, 20). The following sorts are distinguished (1) orgānum pneumāticum, Plin 19, 4, 20 (2) haustrum *as we see rivers turn wheels and pumps*, ut fluvios versare rotas atque haustra videmus, Lucr 5, 517 (3.) tympănum (*the lift-pump*, a wheel *turned by water, or by manual labour, with buckets on jars round it*) also called hydromŭla, *f*, Vitr. 10, 9. 10 and rota, Plin. *l. c.*: tympănum also denotes a kind of *chain-pump* (4) *the Archimedean screw p*, cochlĕa, *f* Vitr 10, 11, 4 (5) *a sort of force-pump*, Ctēsĭbĭca māchina, Vitr. 10, 12. (6) *a ship's p*, sentīnācŭlum (prop *a sort of scoop for raising the bilge-water out of the well of the hold*, sentīna). Paul Non Ep. 36, 3 (7.) *a fire-p*, or *fire-engine*, sīpho, ōnis, *m.* (Gk.), Plin. Ep 10, 42 Ulp Dig. 33, 7, 12 v. WATERWORKS (cf Dict of Ant. s v. Antlia) **II.** *A light thin-soled shoe* soccus, *m*, Cic. de Or 3, 32, 127: Cat 61, 10 Suet. Cal. 52 *Dimin.* soccŭlus, *m*, Suet Vit 2, *fin.*

**pump** (*v.*) **A.** Trans. **I.** *To pump, pump up or out* (object, *water*): **1.** hauro, si, stum, 4 *machines for p ing water*, organa, quae ad hauriendam aquam inventa sunt, Vitr. 10, 9, 1. **2.** tollo, 3 *the plan of the screw, which raises a great body of water, but does not p it up so high as the wheel*, cochleae ratio, quae magnam vim haurit aquae, sed non tam alte tollit quam rota, Vitr. 10, 11, 1. **3.** ēgĕro, ssi, stum, 3. *one p s out the water* (from a ship), egerit hic fluctus, Ov. M 11, 488. Also, anthā haurire, tollere, egerere, aquam, undam, etc. · v. TO DRAW OFF AND OUT, RAISE (water). (N B—Antlo and exantlo or -clo, doubtful: their use depends partly on their true etymology, see Smith's Lat. Dict s vv.) Fig *to pump a person*, or *a thing out of a person* expiscor, 1 proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph 2, 3, 35 nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam 9, 19. **II.** *To pump, pump out, pump dry* (object, *the vessel*, e g *a ship*) exhaurio, 4 *others p out the hold*, alii sentinam ex, Cic. Sen 6, 17 v. DRAIN. Exhaurio may also be used with acc. of *that which is removed by pumping*, cf. Tac A 2, 23, non adhaerere ancoris, non exhaurire irrumpentes undas poterant (*could not p. the ships dry*) **B.** Intrans usu translate by supplying the object v. *supr* *The act of pumping*, haustus, ūs, m.. *(gardens) watered from a well by the wheel, or engines, pumping by lifting machines*, (hortos) e puteo rota organisve pneumaticis vel tollenorum haustu rigatos, Plin 19, 4, 20.

**pumpkin** (Cucurbita Pepo, Linn.): pĕpo, ōnis, *m* , and mēlŏpĕpo, ōnis, *m.*: Plin. 19, 5, 23. *Dimin.* pepunculus, *m.* Not. Ter. p. 168.

**pun** (*subs.*): difficult to find an exact Latin equivalent· several gen. terms for *jest, point, wit, etc.*, may be used.

**1.** perh. most specific lōgi (λόγοι): logos ridiculos vendo, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 66·

omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, Cic. Fr ap Non 63, 18

2. Cicero, himself an inveterate punster, probably included *puns* under facētiae, when he says, ego munifice capiol facetus, maxime nostratibus, Cic Fam 9, 15 cf. id de Or 2, 61, 248, facetus autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte re verboque moveatur (More definitely, *facctiarum* id genus quod in similitudine verborum vertitur)

3. *puns* are at least included under acumen in the following genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis, nonnunquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, Cic. Brut 67, 236, 158 (cf id de Or 2, 38) And this suits the probable etymology (from Fr. *pointe*), as does aculeus, *m.* (v Cic. Ac Post 2, 31, 98) 4. argūtiŏla, *f.* (?): prop *a quibble*, Gell 9, 14 Other terms, perhaps more or less admissible, are, allūsio (Am 7, 229), or a verborum, jōcus, jōcŭlus, jōcŭlātio, lusus verborum, ridiculum dictum, Quint 6, 3, 6 *dull and far-fetched p.s*, frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet Claud 21 *the wretched p.s made upon Verres* (*by Cicero*), quae sunt in Verrem dicta frigidius, Quint 6, 3, 4 (N B —The *play upon words*, as a regular figure of speech, which is only a more solemn *pun*, was called by the grammarians agnōmĭnātio, *f.*, or paronomasia [παρονομασία], Quint. 9, 3, 66)

**pun** (*v.*): *to make puns* (?) logos dicere, Cic Fr. ap Non 63, 18 *to p. upon*, allūdo, 3, with *dat*, Cicero Trebatio alludens, Quint 3, 11, 18 Also, perhaps, argūtor, 1; jōcor, 1, jōcŭlor, 1. *A punster* argūtātor, Gell 17, 5, 11; homo lusor, Pl. Am 2, 2, 62 homo jōcōsus, jōcŭlārius, ridĭculus.

**punch** (*subs*) **I.** *A pointed instrument, which, when struck, pierces a hole*, distinguished from a DRILL, which pierces by boring no known word, but, this distinction not being always exact, we may perh use tērēbra (*gimlet*), *pierce with a p the vine-stock you are going to graft*, terebra vitem quam inseres pertundito, Cat R R 41 The word is commonly used for an instrument which punches out a piece of the stuff, *terebra cavata Ferrum may also be used with the verb Sometimes for an instrument which indents a mark, without penetration, forma v STAMP.

**II.** *The stroke of a punch*, ictus, ūs v. BLOW, STROKE. also (vulg.) *a blow with the fist (or elbow, etc)*: 1. pugnus *to give one a p.*, pugnum ducere alicui, Paul. Dig 47, 10, 4 2. obtūsio: Lampr Comm 10 3. percussio *p.s on the head*, capitis percussiones, Cic Tusc 3, 26, 62 (adapted) v BLOW

**III.** *The beverage* untranslatable. unless perh călĭdum (caldum), or călida (calda) (denoting *some warm drink*), may serve *they drink p. in the gin-shop*, in thermopolio căldum bibunt, Plaut. Curc 2, 3, 14 (adapted) cf Varr. L. L 5, 27, 36. *A p.-bowl*: crātēr, ēris, *m.* (κράτηρ, i e. *mixing-bowl*), prop. a bowl for *mixing wine with water*, Ov. M 8, 669 crātēra, *f*, Hor. Od 3, 18, 7 also authepsa, *f*, *a vessel in which warm drinks were kept hot*, like a tea-urn v. Smith's Dict. of Ant s. v. Calida: *a p.-ladle*, trulla, *f.*, trulla vinaria, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62 Hor. S. 2, 3, 144 and perhaps cyāthus, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13 v. Dict. of Ant s. v. **IV.** *The hero of the puppet-show*: untrans · perhaps we may Latinize the original Italian *Puncinello*, or *Polcinello*, *Puncinellus *or* Polcinellus.

**punch** (*v*) **I.** Also *punch out, punch through*: *to perforate with an instrument by a blow*, with obj, sometimes the thing pierced more usually the hole; but in Latin always the former. 1. pertundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. *p. a hole through the bottom of a pot*, calicem pertundito per fundum, Cat. R. R. 52. *if (the horse) has p'd his hoof through with a sharp potsherd or stone*, si acuta testa vel lapide ungulam pertuderit, Col. R. R. 6, 15. 2. tērēbro I v TO BORE. 3. pungo, 3 v TO PRICK, PUNCTURE. **II.** *To indent without perforating* and (vulg.) *to give a blow with the fist (elbow, etc)*: 1. percūtio [in imperf. tenses usu fĕrio, 4], cussi, cussum, 3: esp. of *stamping money*, Suet Aug 94. 2. fŭdo, fūdi, fossum, 3 *don't p. me in the side*, noli f, Ter Hec 3, 5, 17 Also, fŭdico, 1. Hor Ep 1, 6, 51 (alicui latus f) 3. obtundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3 *top the chest with lists*, obt pectora pugnis, Firm Math 5, 5 *I'm p'd black and blue*, sum obtusus pugnis pessume, Pl Am 2, 1 59. *then he p's my jaw*, obtundit os mihi, id. Cas 5, 2, 50

**punchy**, i e *of a short, thick, fat figure* obēsus, Fest s. v v FAT

**puncheon**, i e *a large cask*, Fest. s v 1. dōlium Cat R. R. 69, 1. Hor Od 3, 11, 27 2. cūlĕus (cull) prop. *a leather bag for holding liquids* As a liquid measure, the culeus = 115 gallons · the *puncheon* = 84 gallons = XIII. amphorae about

**punctilio** (dim of puncto, which is used in the same sense by Bacon, Henry VII.) *a small nicety in conduct, behaviour, proceeding, or argument*

1. usu. expr by circumī *mindful of every p of propriety*, *circa decori curam usque ad morositatem diligens atque studiosus cf PUNCTILIOUSNESS

2. perh cāvillātio (*a captious nicety*) *silly p.s*, c ineptae, Quint 7, 9, 4 *a thousand p.s of law*, mille juris c, id 7 4, 37 3. spīna (*a thorny subtlety*). esp *in philosophy and dialectics* (cf Cic Fin 4, 28, 79, nec acerbitatem sententiarum disserendi spinas probavit id. Tusc. 4, 5, (Peripatetici) partiendi et definiendi spinas praetermittunt v QUIBBLE). 4. a proud *nicety as to points of conduct* fastĭdium, Cic de Or. 1, 61, 258 *"punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house"* (Richardson), *fastidii nihil superest, simul ac, etc

**punctilious**: 1. scrūpŭlōsus *p care*, s cura, Val. Max 1, 1, 3. *the most p observance of divine worship*, scrupulosissimus cultus deorum, Apul. de Deo Socr. p 43 2. mōrōsus (*excessively particular*): *p. in personal habits*, circa curam corporis morosior, Suet. Caes. 45 3. religiōsus (*extremely careful and conscientious*) v. SCRUPULOUS 4. subtilis v. NICE. 5. As *subs* · călumniātor, (*they exclaim that*) *to adhere to the letter, is the part of a p. person, etc*, scriptum sequi, calumniatoris esse boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Caec 23, 65 *one who is p. about his work*, calumniator sui, Plin. 34, 8 (19), 25.

**punctiliously**: scrūpŭlōsē *that minute and p-distributed exactness of division*, tenuis illa et in partes secta divisionis diligentia, Quint. 4, 5, 6 comp. minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, id. 5, 14, 28

**punctiliousness**: 1. religio (*scrupulous care and conscientiousness, as in a religious matter*) cf. Cic Br. 82, 283, oratio nimia attenuata religione (*too punctilious accuracy*) 2. mōrōsitas (*over-nicety*) Suet. Tib. 70 (affectatio et morositas, of *style*). 3. scrūpŭlōsitas (rare, not in Cic) Col. 11, 1, *fin*

4. perh cāvillātio, *f*. *an unhappy p. about words*, infelix illa verborum c, Quint. 10, 7, 14 Phr.. frīvŏla et inanis argūtiŏla, Gell. 2, 7

**punction**: v. PUNCTURE.

**puncto**: v. PUNCTILIO.

**punctual**: **I.** *Consisting in a point* (obs), as, "Round this opacous earth, this *punctual spot*" (Milton) perh. punctus (*adj.*), lit. *pricked in*: puncto mundo or orbi, like puncto tempore, Lucr. 2, 263. **II.** *Exact, coinciding to a point* (obs) as curātus, esp. in *superl.*: *the punctual exactness* (of description in a letter), earum (sc. litterarum) accuratissima diligentia, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1. v. EXACT, PRECISE **III.** *Exact in keeping engagements*. dīligens. *"punctually just* (or *punctual*) *to perform what he knew requisite"* (Raleigh), omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic Coel. 30, 73. **IV.** Esp, *exact in keeping to time*. 1. expr by ad tempus or tempŏri *to be p.* (or, *to return punctually*), ad tempus redire, Cic Att 13, 45, 2. Phr *a p man*, qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Pl. Rud 4, 2, 16. 2. diligens, ntis (in wider sense; *careful of propriety in every way*) · v CAREFUL, ATTENTIVE. 3. promptus. cf. Nep Them 1 *p in business*, in rebus gerendis promptus · v PROMPT.

**punctuality** (in older writers, *punctualness*) 1. *Exactness, observance of minute points*, esp *of time* · diligentia, Cic de Or 2, 35, 150 *punctualities* (in preserving the text, *e g* of Sh v Johnson), tenuis illa divisionis d., Quint 4, 5, 6 cf d scribendi, id 10, 1, 3, and 10, 3, 27 *all depends on your good faith and p*, in tua fide ac diligentia positum est, Quint Ep ad Tryph 3 *p in executing commissions*, mea de mandatorum tuorum, Cic. Fop 5 *p. in household affairs*, domestica d., id. Oecon. 1 Join cura et d, assiduitas et d; et industria *Want of p*, negligentia.

2. expr by tempŏri (*or* e), *or* ad tempus, in their proper connection v PUNCTUAL (IV)

**punctually**: 1. diligenter *to do all things p*, curare omnia diligentissime, Cic Fam 4, 13, *fin* also expr by diligentia, conferre d ad aliquem rem, id Off 1, 39, 138 2. tempori (*or* e), ad tempus *Cannius came to supper p*, ad coenam tempore venit Cannius, id 3, 14, 58 *to come p.*, ad tempus venire, advenire, Cic *Not punctually* · negligenter Join studiose diligenterque

**punctuate**: 1. interpungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *we are accustomed to p as we write*, cum scribimus, int consuevimus, Sen Ep 40. 2. distinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, may perhaps be used, but its more exact reference is to the division of the sense, and to *pause* in reading, Quint. 1, 8, 1; et alib

**punctuation**: 1. interpunctio and interpunctum (the latter, *the mark itself*), usu pl. *the p. of words*, interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur 11, 25 interpuncta verborum, id. de Or. 3 46, 181. 2. distinctio, ib 3, 48, 186.

**puncture** (*subs.*) *a small prick*· **I.** *The act* (=*pricking*), punctio, Plin 25, 13 (94), 150; punctus, ūs, *m* Plin 29, 6 (38), 131. Apul. M. 7, p 196, and (late and doubtful) punctūra, *e. g* teli, Firm Math 8, 21. **II.** *The hole punctured* punctum, *n*. Plin. l. c. § 148. Mart. 11, 45

**puncture** (*v*) pungo, 3 v. TO PRICK.

**pundit**· *a learned Brahman, versed in Sanscrit lore*, used for *a person of high authority (real or affected) in special learning*: keep the word *pundita (quem dicunt) *a learned p*, *p doctissimus. Or expr by Phr: *vir mire doctus *or* doctissimus; vir omni doctrina instructissimus

**pungency**: *a pricking or stinging quality*. **I.** *Affecting the organs of sense*, esp. the *nose*, as snuff, hartshorn etc.; the *tongue*, as acids and acrid things; the *eyes*, as smoke and vapours

1. express by verb, pungo: v. PUNGENT 2. morsus, ūs *the p of vinegar*, aceti m. cf. Mart. 7, 25, nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudatus aceti: esp when a *corrosive power* is implied, as "any substance which by its p. can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn" (Arbuthnot) "*f scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, Lucan 1, 243. 3. ācrimōnia (*either an agreeable or disagreeable sharpness*) *sweet with a certain p.* (of the gum called sarcocolla), cum quadam a. dulcis, Plin. 24, 14, 78: *if the sore cannot bear the p. (or smart) of the cabbage, s* ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit, Cato R. R. 157. Also ācritas, Gell 13, 3, and ācrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f*., Vitr

2, o. **4.** ācerbĭtas (*only of unpleasant sensations*, as *the sourness of unripe fruit*), Plin 15, 14, 15 for fig sense, compare Cic. Planc. 38, 92, fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem ‖. *The quality of keenly affecting the mind*, said of *keen wit or sarcasm*: **1.** ācŭlĕus (esp *pl*) *in debate witty with some p*, in altercando cum aliquo a. et male dicto facetus, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: *the p* (or *stings*) *of sarcasm*, aculei contumeliarum, id. de Or. 2, 55, 222 **2.** ācerbĭtas joined with sal (*salt* = *wit*), *satirical p with overflowing wit*, a. et abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94 **3.** ācrĭmōnĭa, ācrĭtas (late) *the force and p. of truth*, vis veritatis atque acritas, Att in Non 493, 14. **4.** stimŭlus, ūum *the p of grief*, stimuli doloris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66 (cf morsus doloris, *the stings of grief*, id. ib 4, 7)

**pungent:** *pricking* (see def under *pungency*) ‖. Lit "With *pungent* pains on every side, So Regulus in torment died" (Swift), *acŭleātī dolores (like a literae, v infr)* or, *Regulus ut stimulis pungentibus undique corpus, Tormentis mortui (v Luc 1, 460)*

‖. *To the senses* e g *of smell, the pungent grains of titillating dust* " (Pope), *pulveris titillantis pungentia grana* **1.** ācŭtus *the p taste of acids*, acutus sapor; saporum genera XIII. peremptur, dulcis, suavis, pinguis, amarus, austerus, acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus, etc, in vinis et austerus et acutus et dulcis et suavis, Plin 15, 27, 32, § 106 **2.** mordax: *p vinegar*, m acetum, Pers. 5, 86 so, succus croci mordax, Plin 25, 8, 50 **3** ācer, cris, cre (the primary sense of the word) *let him avoid p. things, such as mustard, onion, garlick*, ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Varr, in Non 201, 14 ‖‖. *To the mind and feelings* **1.** ācŭlĕātus *a p letter*, a literae, Cic. Att. 14, 18 *of sharp words*, aculeata sunt, Animum fodicant, bona distimulant, facta et famam sanciant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 29-30. **2.** mordax *e.g* carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563 invidia, Phaedr. 5, prol. 8 verum, Pers 1, 107. Other words may be used according to the context, as, salsus, criminosus, maligmus. Phr. *p. exigencies* (Fell) *acuter urgens discrimen. To be p.* (of things), *aculeum habere*: and, when an object is admissible, mordeo, 2, mordico, 1, stimŭlo, 1 (of persons), *acerbum esse, e. g.* in convictis

**pungently:** ācrĭter, Cic

**punice:** *a bug* (Hudibras) cimex, icis, *m* : v BUG

**puniness:** v. PUNY.

**punish:** **1.** pūnĭo (arch poeno, Gell 6, 14), less freq pūnīor, *dep* 4: with object of *the thing*: *to p offences*, peccata p., Cic. Inv 2, 22, 66 obj of *the person*: *to p the guilty*, p. sontes, id. Off 1, 24 Also with abl. of the penalty, *he p'd Philemon with death*, Philemonem morte punit, Suet Caes 74. *self-p ing*, ipse se puniens, Cic Tusc. 3, 27: *but anger in p ing is to be utterly excluded*, prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89. The dep form occurs, ib. 1, 25, 88 (punire ali quem): and id. Tusc 1, 44, 107 (inimicos puniuntur). **2.** animadverto, ti, sum, 3 (a judicial term = take cognizance of), foll. by in and *acc*: cf qui instituerat animadvertere in eos, Cic Veri 2, 2, 23, 57 *Caesar thought there was sufficient reason why he should either himself p Dumnorix, or order the state to p him*, satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere jubaret, Caes B G. 1, 19 In *pass.* with the offence as subject. *a thing to be p'd by the magistrates*, res a magistratibus animadvertenda, Cic. Caec. 12: (cf. PUNISHABLE). Esp. *of corporal and capital punishment*. (Horatius said) *he would have p'd his son by his right as a father*, in ita esset, patrio jure in filium animadversurum fuisse, Liv. 1, 20: *to p. a person unheard*, in aliquem a., indicta causa, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: in *pass.* use *impers.* form: *M Iolius had been openly p'd*, in M. Icelum palam animadversum, Tac. H. 1, 46: *to p. with scourging* (*before execution*), in aliquem verberibus a, Sall. Cat. 50 (cf. EXECUTE.) **3.** expr. by poenas or supplicium sumo, poenas căpio (*to exact satisfaction*), and in *pass.* poenas do (*to give satisfaction, incur a penalty*) supplicium, chiefly of corporal and capital punishment: (*Caesar*) *p'd Acco after the manner of his ancestors*, de Accone more majorum supplicium sumpsit, Caes B G 6, 44 *I haven't time to punish you as I would* (fr. a master to a slave), non habeo spatium ut de te sumam supplicium, ut volo, Ter Andr 3, 5, 17: with *abl* of the means de homine nobili unius supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic Verr 2, 2, 37, 91 Cornel, *to let a person p one, be p'd*, supplicium alicui dare de, cf illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 86: v PUNISHMENT **4.** castīgo, 1 (fr castus; lit *make chaste*, hence implying *discipline*) (Rhadamanthus) *p's and hears their frauds*, castigatque auditque dolos, Virg Aen 6 567, *the oftener the master chides, the seldomer will he p*, quo saepius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint 2, 2, 5 v TO CHASTISE

**5.** vindico, 1 (obj of the offence = *take vengeance for, avenge*), with in aliquo of the person cf (Scipio) qui Ti Gracchi conatus pestilentes vindicavit, Cic Off 1, 30, 109 *that fraud had been p'd even by the laws*, iste dolus malus etiam legibus erat vindicatus, ib 3, 15, 61 *whatever you p in another should be earnestly shunned in yourself*, omnia quae vindicanda in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, id Veri. 2, 3, 2, 4 *the crime which I had p'd in others*, quod maleficium in alios vindicassem, id. Sull 6, 19 with the person only, pass. usu impers with in and *acc. if the guilty be not p'd*, nisi vindicatum in noxios, Sall Jug 31. **6.** plecto, 3 (lit *smite*) *they pardon themselves and p. their god*, quae sibi ignoscunt, et plectunt deum, Aus Id 6, praef *to p. with death*, capite aliquem p, Cod Just 9, 20, 7 But in the best age, we find only *pass the people are p'd for the madness of their kings*, quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, Hor Ep. 1, 2, 14. With *abl* of the manner or means, tergo plecti (*to be p'd by scourging*), id S 2, 7, 105 *in many things we are p'd through carelessness*, multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, Cic Am. 22, 85, or *abl.* with in *let the penalty be equal to the crime, so that every one may be p'd in the sort of his crime*, noxiae poena par esto, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, id Leg 3, 20, 46. With *gen* of the offence (late) *to be p'd for false pretence*, insimulationis falsae plecti, Apul. Apol. 274

**7.** mulco, 1 (fr. multa, *a fine, mulct; to p. by a judicial infliction*, orig *a fine*): with *abl.* of the means or manner of accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic. Bal. 18 with *acc.* of the offence, cf. vitia autem hominum atque fraudes damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte multantur, Cic. de Or 1, 43, 194: *to p an imperator by deposition from his province*, in imperatorem deminutione provinciae, id Prov Cons. 15 (N B—Mulco, 1 perhaps only another form of multo, is used of *severe corporal chastisement* of verberibus in, Tac Ann 1, 32 but nearly always answers to *beat* rather than *p.* [unless the pugilistic sense be admitted] cf. mulcato corpore, ib 1, 70) **8.** persĕquor, 3, *dep* (*follow up, bring to justice*): obj of *thing p'd. to p. crimes*, maleficia p., Sall. Cat. 52, *init.* Also, exsequor, 3. cf. delicta ex., Suet Caes 67. And in same sense frequent. sector, 1, *dep.*: *don't p. with the terrible scourge one who deserves the switch*, ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 119, also, later **9.** verbĕro, 1 (of *corporal punishment*): v. FLOG, SCOURGE. Also, verberibus caedere, ferŭlā caedere, *I don't fear your p.ing with the rod one who deserves to undergo severer stripes*, nam ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire Verbera, non vereor, Hor. Sat 1, 4, 120-1 **10.** ulciscor, ultus, 3, *dep. (to avenge)*: injurias rei publicae, Cic Phil 6, 1, 2. istius nefarium scelus, id. Verr 2, 1, 27, 68 v TO AVENGE Join istius injurias ulcisci et persequi, id ib 2, 3, 9.

**11.** *to p as a warning or example*: exemplum (or a) in aliquem statuere, edere, or facere v EXAMPLE, WARNING. Phr *to be p'd as an example (be made an example of)*, exempla fieri *who, d'ye say, is to be p'd?* quid ais, in quem exempla fient? Ter Eun 5, 4, 26. (Comp also the words signifying various modes of punishment)

**punishable:** expr by ger part of pūno, animadverto *p crimes*, a. peccata, Cic Rosc Am 40 *an offence p by the magistrates*, res a magistratibus a, Cic Caec 12 **3.** poena, supplicio dignus, of persons and offences v. PUNISHMENT. **4.** sons, ntis: v GUILTY Phr: *legal authorities hold concealment (in a bargain) to be p*, a jurisconsultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta, Cic. Off 3, 16, 65.

**punisher:** **1.** pūnītor, *m. a most severe p of the seditious*, seditiosorum p acerrimus, Suet Caes 67 **2.** expr by verb

"This knows my punisher therefore as far
From granting he, as I from begging, peace"—MILTON.

*is qui me punitur*, me castigat, in me animadvertit, in me supplicium sumit, ulciscitur, vindicat, etc **3.** ultor: cf. conjurationis investigator atque u., Cic. Sull 30, 85: v. AVENGER **4.** vindex, icis: *p of a conspiracy*, v. conjurationis, Cic Fam 5, 6 *the Furies p.s of crimes and guilt*, Furiae deae vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic N D. 3, 18, 46.

**punishment:** **1.** Concrete *the penalty inflicted* **1.** poena, often *pl* (= ποίνη, orig *payment, compensation*. in many passages convertible with SATISFACTION and PENALTY the most general term) *eight kinds of p.s are recognised in the laws*, octo poenarum genera in legibus continentur, Cic Ap Aug C. D 21, 11 (*that*) *death is the end of our being, not a p*, mortem naturae finem esse, non poenam, Cic. Mil 37, 101 *to enforce respect by p*, observantiam sanctae poena, id Planc. 19, 47. Constr. with *gen of the penalty*, e g. exsilii, mortis, Cic Cat 4, 4, 7, etc p capitis, *capital p.*, Caes B G 7, 71: with *gen.* of the offence. *the divine p of perjury*, perjurii p divina, Cic Leg 2, 9, 22 also *gen* of the outraged thing or person, *let there be a p for breaking the law*, poena violati juris esto, ib: rarely with *gen.* of *the offender to inflict p. on the deserver*, sumpsisse merentis poenas, Virg Aen 2, 585 also with *gen. of the subject or source p. appointed by the gods*, Deorum immortalium poenae certissimae constitutae, Cic. in Pis. 20, 46, gravissimae legum poenae, ib. 21, 50 Sometimes with double *gen.* of subject and object *the p. of forgery among the Dorylenses is severer than elsewhere*, poena est Dorylensium (al. leg Dorylaï, *at Dorylaeum*) gravior, quam apud alios, falsarium et corruptarum litterarum, id Flacc. 17, 39. *To assign, award, fix, establish, impose, a p. or p s*, poenam, poenas constituere, Caes B G. 6, 13; statuere, Suet Caes 14; addere, Cic. Mur 23, 47; irrogare (strictly, with ref. to penal laws *proposed to the people*), Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; imponere, Gell. 6, 14 *To inflict p on*, afflicere aliquem poena, Cic Off. 2, 5, *fin.*; p. capere de aliquo, Liv. 2, 5, *med*; in aliquem, Curt. 4, 6: poenam sumere ex [scelerato sanguine], Virg Aen. 12, 949. oftener absol., sumere poenas, Gell. 6, 14: Virg. *To inflict*

(*as a common practice*) *some form of p. upon . . ,* genus poenae usurpare in hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives in hac republica esse usurpatum, Cic Cat 4, 4, 7 *To incur (make oneself liable to) p.*, poenam (*also*, in p) committere *has the p (or penalty) been incurred, or ought it to be inflicted?* an commissa sit poena? an exigi debeat? Quint 7, 4, 20 cf committere in poenam edicti, Gai Dig 2, 2, 4 . also, poenam contrahere (after anal of damnum, periculum contrahere) *to be liable to a particular p* , teneri aliqua poena, Cic. Q. F 2, 3, *med* : so, poenis obligari, Cic de Fin 1, 14, 47 *To suffer, undergo, receive, p* (strictly, *pay the penalty, give satisfaction*), either absol., or with *dat.* of the *inflicter*, or *person aggrieved*, and *gen* of *the offence* (also pro), and *abl* of the means or mode poenam (poenas) dare, Cic N D 3, 32, 81 (poenas morte dedit) · so, with *abl* of crime Trebonium dedisse poenas quo scelere? Cic. poenas sceleris pendere, ib 3, 33, 81 dependere, id Sext. 67, 140, expendere, id Tusc 2, 9, 22; solvere, id. Mil. 31, 85; persolvere (*to the full extent of one's guilt*), Caes B G. 1, 12; luere (with the notion of *blotting out* or *atoning for guilt by p*), Ov. Met 3, 625 *to bear or undergo a p* , p subire, Cic Off 3, 16, 65 · also, p ferre, Auct. pro dom 52, 134; perferre, Cic. Sext 69, 145; sufferre, id Fl. 38, 96 sustinere, Auct pro dom. 52, 115; habere, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 44 *To remit the p of an offender at the request* (or *for the sake*) *of any one*, poenam alicujus alicui remittere; Liv 8, 35 (ut sibi poenam magistri equitum dictator remitteret)

2. supplicium (*severe bodily p* , usu *capital*) *to erect a cross for the p of citizens*, crucem ad civium s defigere, Cic C Rab 3, 11 *severity of p s*, acerbitas supplicíorum, ib Rab 3, 10 cf id Cat 4, 4, 7 (Mithridates) *put to death a consular legate with the tortures of bonds and stripes and every form of p* (*torture*), legatum P. R consularem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni s. excruciatum necaret, id Man. 5, 12. *To restrain or coerce by p s*, supplicíis coërcere. id. Cat. 1, 3 scelus fraudemque nocentis supplicio constringere, id. de Or 1, 46, 202 fig, culpam supplicio recidere, Hor. Od 3, 24, *33. To establish, appoint, award, exp* , s. constituere in (*Solon*) *appointed no p. for a parricide*, nullum s. constituit in eum, qui parentem necasset, Cic. R. Am. 25, 70 · also with *dat* of person. id. Clu. 46, 128 , or of the offence, Caes. B G. 6, 17 (gravissimum ei rei s constitutum). *To devise (invent) a unique (signal) p for*, invenire, excogitare, singulare in aliquem s , Cic. R Am 25, 70, 71. *To demand p on a person*, aliquem petere ad s., Quint. 7, 6, 6. *To inflict p. on any one*, s. sumere de aliquo; also with *abl* of the manner; or absol. *to inflict the p. of scourging with the utmost cruelty*, virgis s. crudelissime sumere, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 37, 91 · cf. de indemnato s. sumere, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84 also supplicio aliquem afficere . in pass = *to suffer p* , Caes. B. G. 1, 27 (ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur). *To suffer or undergo p* , supp. ferre, perferre (Afranius said that) *they had suffered p. enough*, satis supplicii tulisse, id. B C. 1, 84 supplicia miserrima et crudelissima perferre, Cic. (Nizol) subire supp · nihil affertur quominus, summa supplicia subeunda nobis sint, id. Ep. ad Brut. 12 solvere supp ; *the p. of parricide having been already inflicted* (or, *the penalty paid*), soluto supplicio parricidii, id. Phil 13, 10. *To take p from a person* (let him punish one), illi de me supp dabo, Ter Heaut. 2, 4, 75. *To expiate or purify by p.*, (Clodius) nomen quidem Pi. Ri. tanto scelere contaminavit, ut id nulla re possit, nisi ipsius supplicio, expiari, Auct. Har. Resp. 16, 35. *To be satisfied by a person's p* , cujus ne supplicio quidem ullo satiari videtur posse Ps. Rs., Cic. Ph. 13, 10, 21. *to be charged to p* , ad s. rapi id de Or 2, 59, 238 *to go to p* , ad s. proficisci : id Off 3, 18, 100 *Capital p.*, capitale s , Suet Dom 8 ; called also, s. summum, supremum : *to enact a p for a crime* (*or, punish it with death*), incestum supremo s sancire, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22. *Eternal p* , aeterna supplicia tum tu, Juppiter, hunc . . ., aeternis s. vivos mortuosque mactabis. id Cat. 1, *fin. The inflicter of p* (said of a magistrate), exactor supplicii, Liv. 2, 5. 3. *corporal punishment*, verbera, um, *n pl* · *corporal p of a Roman citizen*, verbera civis Romani, Quint 4, 2, 113 v. SCOURGING, FLOGGING. 4. multa, less well, mulcta (strictly and commonly, *a fine*, orig of cattle, Gell 11, 1 ; also *any loss or penalty*. said to be a Sabine word v. Smith's Lat. Dict) *let this be his p., to go without wine for* 20 *days*, haec ei multa esto vino viginti dies ut careat, Pl. As 4, 1, 55 Joined with poena multa et poena multare, Cic Balb. 18, 42 · cf id. Leg 3, 3, 6 (Vet Lex), per populum multae poenae certatio esto *To award a p* (orig *impose a fine*), multam dicere (with *dat* of person) Crassus Flacco collegae multam dixit, Cic Ph 11, 8, 18, also, m indicere, Plin 18, 3, 3 ; m imponere, Liv 10, 37, m. facere, Cato in Gell. 11, 1 *he had named the p* (here *capital p* ), [diem mihi dixerat]; multam irrogarat, Cic Mil 14, 36 *the naming of the p.*, multae irrogatio, id Rab. 3, 8. *To become, incur, become subject to p* , m. committere, id Clu. 37, 103. *To suffer, undergo, receive p* , m subire, Ov F. 5, 289 *To ward off p* , m depellere ab , Cic. Fam 5, 20, 3. *To remit a p* , m. remittere, id Phil 11, 8, 18, v *sup* (NOTE —damnum, *n* , is also a pecuniary p , and is joined with multa quis unquam tanto damno senatorem coegit? aut quid est ulta pignus aut multam? Cic Phil 1, 5, 12 v. FINE)

5. animadversio (prop *censure*) usu *a p. inflicted by magistrates*. esp *by the censors*, Cic Clu. 42, 119 so, notationes a quae censorum, id. Off 3, 31, 111 : *by a dictator*, a. dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68 *the fear of a father's p* , animadversionis paternae metus, Cic. R. Am 24, 68 : with *gen.* of offence id Clu 46, 128 (a. vitiorum) . with *gen* of subject, and in with *acc.* of object talis a. fuit Dolabellae, quum in audaces sceleratosque servos, tum in impuros et nefarios liberos, id. Phil 1, 2, 5. Sometimes of the severest p.s : *behold the nature of the p* (roasting a magistrate alive), genus animadversionis videte, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45 esp *capital p* (a. capitalis, Suet Aug. 24), *the apprehension of the conspirators was my act, their p the Senate's*, comprehensio sontium mea, a. Senatus fuit, id Att 2, 8 : *of military execution*, e. g with ref. to *Torquatus and his son*, Cic. Fin 1, 10, 35. Join with supplicium, *to remit p. at another's request* (*dat* ) e.g. animadversionem et supplicium remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. in Cic Fam. 5, 10, 2. Forming a climax with cognitio and poena deinde orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium datur cognitio sine consilio, poena sine provocatione, animadversio sine auxilio, id. Rull 2, 13, *33*. But in milder sense with castigatio *all p and correction ought to be free from insult*, omnis a. et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 88. *To inflict p.*, animadvertere, with in and *acc.* of the person : v TO PUNISH (No. 2).

6. exemplum, usu. *pl.* (*signal, exemplary, condign p*) : with dicere, facere, statuere, edere in *that I might not see the disgraceful p. they're going to sentence him to*, ut ne viderem quae futura exempla dicunt in eum indigna, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24 *how say you? who's going to suffer p.* (*be made an example of*)? quid ais? in quem exempla fient? ib. 26: *both will punish you*, uterque exempla in te edent, ib 5, 6, 21 · *to inflict all p s and tortures on the hostages* (as an example to their tribe), in eos omnia exempla cruciatusque edere, Caes. B G 1, 31 *the last or extreme p* (*of death*), novissima exempla, Tac. A. 12, 20. 7. castigatio (*correction*, e g. c verborum, Liv. 27, 15) *p by the censors*, censoria c , Plin 18, 6, 7 *corporal p.*, c fustium, Paul. Dig 1, 15, 3 ; c flagellorum, Callistr ib. 48, 19, 7 (cf. *infl* ). 8. vindicta (*retribution, revenge* less freq. in present sense) cf. Vell. 2, 114 (denoting a climax in military discipline), admonitio frequens, interdum et castigatio, *vindicta rarissima*.

9. noxa (*hurt, harm* only as legal term) *to deserve p.*, n. merere (mereri), Liv. 8, 28 *to deliver one to p* , noxae dedere aliquem, Ulp Dig 4, 3, 9 correl. *to receive for p* , noxae accipere, id ib 7, 1, 17, § 2 · *to be delivered over for p* , noxae dedi, Liv 26, 29. *To be exempted from p* , noxae eximi, Liv. 8, 35 ; also, noxa exsolvi, id 23, 14 : *to be condemned to p* , noxae damnari, id 8, 35. Phr. *to be condemned to capital p* , capitis condemnari, Cic C Rab 4, 12 less technically, mihi ad mortem, id Tusc 1, 41, 97 cf vitam amittere per summum dedecus, id R Am 11, 30 *without p* , impunitus; *adv* impune, less freq , impunite v. IMPUNITY.

II. Abstract, *the act, process or principle of punishing* 1 expr. by *pl.* of supplicium, poena (including the various modes of punishment and so its entire nature cf I. G. §§ 591, 593) cf. Cic de Or 1, 52, 247, legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia [poenae] vitiis (*a system of reward and p*') · the *sing.* of poena occurs in quasi-abstr sense, id ad Br 1, 15, *ad init.*, Solon temp duabus rebus continen, praemio et poena *we ought not to take pleasure in p* , *non decet poenis supplicioque gaudere* 2. expr by punire, animadvertere, vindicare, poenas sumere, etc , esp in *ger* or *ger part the laws are established for the p of the guilty*, *leges ad sontes puniendos [sontium puniendorum causa] constituuntur. *the third case of p is when . . .*, tertia ratio vindicandi est, quum . . ., Gell. 6, 14 v. TO PUNISH. 3. animadversio. Gell l. c 4. punitio, archaicé, poenitio Gell l. c. Vell.

**punitive**: poenalis, e. *a p. law*, lex p., Gai Inst. 1 § 128 (But usu better expr by verb *it is a question whether these evils are to be regarded as p* , *quaeritur suppliciine sumendi causa necne haec mala [a Deo] constituta ac destinata sint *these laws are not p but corrective*, *legibus haec potius ad emendandos quam ad puniendos homines constituta sunt )

**punning, punster**: v. PUN.

**punt**: v. BOAT.

**puny**: used contemptuously for what is both *small* and *feeble*: 1. pusillus (*tiny, scanty, dwarfish*) . cf p mus, Pl. Truc. 4, 4 *a p. mind* or *spirit*, p. animus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, *fin* cf. Hor. S 1, 4, 17, Di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli, Finxerunt animi (ironical) so, p. ingenium, Mart. 9, 51. 2. exiguus (*very small, tiny*) : *of p. frame*, corporis exigui, Hor h.p. 1, 20, 24 With *gen* abundans corporis exiguusque animi, Claud in Eutr. 2, 381 Join infirmus atque exiguus [animus], Juv 13, 190. Exig may be used for Milton's "*puny habitants.*" 3. imbecillus (*weak, powerless*) · Cic Sen 11, *35 p human nature*, imbecilla natura (generis humani) Sall. Jug 1 : so, l. ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12.

4. parvus *a burthen too great for p. minds, and a p. body*, onus parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39 : so, homo parvo ingenio, Plin. Ep. 6, 29 5. minutus (*petty, inferior*, usu. with contempt) : Join: minutus et angustus, Cic Fin 1, 18, 61. *A puny man*, hominculus neque tam despiens fuisset, ut hominculis similem (*like p mortals*) deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123.

**pup** (*sub.*) · catulus: v. PUPPY.

**pup** (*v.*). *catulos edere, parere (the

latter often without object expr.) v. TO BRING FORTH

**pupil:** I. *A ward* (orig sense, now obs) pūpillus, *m*; pūpilla, *f* Cic. Verr 2, 1, 50, seqq. v Dict. Ant. s. v. TUTOR. II. *A scholar* 1. discīpŭlus; *f.* -a (*either of a p. in a school*, or, in wider sense, *one who has learned any art from another*) *that a p. should threaten his tutor* magistĕr' quemquam dē mināmĭnor' Pl Bacch 1, 2, 44 (for the *form* cf Hor Sat 1, 10, 91, discipularum inter iuboo plorare cathedras Pln 35, 11, 40 § 147) 2. ălumnus; *f.* -a (strictly, *a foster-child* hence, in fig sense, *a disciple*) · cf. Platonis alumni, Cic Fin 4, 26, 72; alumnus disciplinae meae, id. Fam. 9, 14. III. *The pupil or apple of the eye* pūpilla, or pūpŭla Lucr. 4, 249. Pln 11, 37, 55. Also (but the term wants the exactness of preced), acies oculorum · aciesque ipsa, qua cernimus, *quae pupilla vocatur*, ita parva est, ut ea, quae nocere possint, facile vitet, Cic N D 2, 57, 142.

**pupillage:** I. *Wardship, minority* pūpillāris, ūs (discr) better, aetas pūpillāris Suet Aug 65, *in* II. *The condition of boyhood, in general* (Quintilian cf Quint 12, 6, 3 also Suet Aug 26, illos suo quemque tirocinio (*on the expiration of their p.*) deducere in forum. III. *Of learners' use,* *status condĭtio discipŭli v STATE, CONDITION *discīpŭlātus, ūs, Tert. Praescr Haer 22.

**puppet:** 1. pūpa (*a doll*). Pers. 2, 70. 2. *νευρόσπαστα, ων, n. pl* (i. e. *figures pulled by strings*) comp Gell 14, 1, ut plane homines non, quod dicitur, λογικα ζῶα, sed ludicra et ridenda quaedam *νευρόσπαστα* esse videantur, si nihil sua sponte, nihil arbitratu suo faciunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus.

**puppy:** I. Lit 1. catŭlus (used also of *the young of other animals besides the dog*) cf Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38, in cane [meliora omnia] quam in catulo Virg Ecl 1, 23. 2. (dim.) cătellus; *f.* cătella (dimin. of catulus): *enough room for a p. to lie down*, tantillum loci, ubi c. cubet, Pl Stich. 4, 2, 40: esp *a favourite dog, a lap-dog a p. named (Persa) had died*, erat mortuus c. eo nomine, Cic Inv 1, 46, 103 *a child with a p. for its playfellow*, infans collusore catello, Juv 9, 61. *Fem. pl.*, catellae, Juv. 6, 654. II. Fig, *a conceited, impertinent man or boy*: pert ardēlio, ōnis cf Phaedr 2, 5 (where the term is applied to a class of *fussy, officious persons*) Or better, sīmĭōlus (strictly, *a little monkey*) cf Cic. Fam 7, 2, hic simiolus, animi causa, me in quem inveheretur delegerat (*this puppy had singled me out for attack, just to amuse himself*) Sometimes ineptus (*silly, impertinent*) will serve cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 49, ineptus et jactantior hic paullo est *hold your tongue, you p.!* quin taces, mepte homo! also, homunculus (term of contempt for *a human being*) v. MANNIKIN.

**puppyism:** expr by means of words under *puppy* (II) *is not this sheer p.?* *nonne haec germanissimi sunt simioli? nonne sunt haec hominculi ineptissimi ac vanissimi? I hate p.*, *odii simiolos *stos insolescentes ac sese ingerentes.

**purchasable:** vēnālis (*on sale, to be had for money*). Sall. Jug. 35, *fin.* (urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit) Cic. v SALE. *To be p.*, emi posse, pretio comparari posse: v. TO PURCHASE

**purchase** (*v.*) · (wider in sense than BUY) *to obtain or redeem at any sort of cost (abl.).* 1. ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *food p.d by your toil*, pulmenta laboribus empta, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 48 *pleasure p.d at the cost of pain is hurtful*, nocet empta dolore voluptas, id. Ib. 1, 2, 55 · *he has p.d immortality by death*, emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71. Comps. (1) cōēmo, 3 · (*to collect by purchasing*): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 29, 13, coemptos undique nobiles libros. (2) rēdīmo, 3 (*to buy back*, but more freq. fig) *to p. peace*, pacem redimere ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5, *fin* · *to p. favour and friendship by (Caesar's) death*, gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte i, Caes B G 1, 44 *he p.d the good will of the soldiers by gratuities*, largitione militum voluntates redemit, id B C 1, 39 *to p. at a price*, and esp *with a bribe*, pretio redimere *parents were compelled to p. for their children with a bribe not life but a speedy death*, non vitam liberum, sed mortis celeritatem pretio redimere cogebantur parentes, Cic Verr 5, 45, 119 redimat pretio sepeliendi potestatem, id ib. in the sense of *to p. immunity for, obtain pardon of*, an offence flagitium aut facinus red Sall C 14 (with per of the price), Ut sua per nostram redimat perjuria poenam, Ov Am 3, 3, 21. 2 compăro, 1 (*to procure*) v TO PROVIDE, PROCURE. 3. pendo, 1 (*to pay down money*, rarely with *acc* of thing secured) *to p. victory with a loss of men*, victoriam damno p militis, Vell. 2, 115 of a ransom, vitam p auro, Sil 2, 35. 4. mercor, 1, *dep* (*acc.* of thing, *abl* [with *ab* or *de*] of *pers*, *abl* or *gen* of price) *to p. goods from merchants and sell them again directly*, m a mercatoribus quod statim [vendas], Cic Off 1, 42, 150 with de, fundum mercatus est de pupillo, id Fl 20, 46 *to p. at so dear a rate*, tanto pretio m, id. R Am 46, 133 *I think that these services ought to be purchased at the cost of life*, ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, Cic Att 9, 5. Comp ēmercor (= *buy off, p. out, p. immunity for*): ei adulterium ingentibus donis e, Tac A 13, 44, aditum principis e, ib 16, 1.

**purchase** (*subs.*) I. *The act of purchasing*, emptio *this p. being completed*, hac e. facta, Cic Caec 6, 17. *the p. of horses*, e equina, Varr R R 2, 7, 6. II. *The thing bought.* 1. expr. by verb, quod emptum, partum, comparatum est, etc. v TO PURCHASE. 2. merx, mercimōnium v. MERCHANDISE. III. *Money paid for landed property, etc to buy an estate at 20 years' p.*, *praedium ex viginti annorum mercedis aestimatione emere.

**—— money:** prētium v PRICE.

**purchaser:** 1. emptor *to take in a gaping p.*, e inducere hiantem, Hor S 1, 2, 88 Cic Fig *a reckless p. of disgrace*, dedecorum pretiosus e, Hor Od. 3, 6, 32 · *the fictitious p. of an inheritance*, e familiae, Suet Ner. 4. Comp cōemptor (*one who buys up or purchases in a large way* rare) Apul.

2. mercātor (usu = *merchant*) *not consuls, but p.s of provinces*, non consules sed m. provinciarum, Auct. in Sen 4. Also expr. by part of ĕmo, mercor: v TO PURCHASE

**pure:** I. Physically and materially: 1. mundus. v CLEAN. 2. pūrus: *purest honey*, mella purissima, Virg. G. 4, 163: *a p. spring*, p. fons, Prop. 3, 1, 3 *p. and light air*, aer p. et tenuis, Cic. N D 2, 16, *init.* Of metals (*without dross or alloy*) *p. gold*, p. aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 25. (Note p aurum, argentum, vasa, etc, are also used of a plain surface, free from chasing. so argentum purum, Cic. Verr 4, 22, 49) Phr. *p. gold* is also expressed by aurum ad obrussam, Suet Ner 44. 3. intĕger (*unpolluted*) fontes, Hor Od. 1, 26, 6. 4. mĕrus, and mĕrācus (esp of wine unmixed with water) *p. wines*, vina mera, Ov. M 15, 331: so, v meracius (compar.), Cic N. D 3, 31: *p. water*, merae undae, Ov M. 15, 323: *p. milk*, merum lac, id F. 4, 369 *a p. taste*, merus gustus, Col. 3, 21 *p. silver*, argentum merum, Pl Asin 1, 3, 3. II. Hence fig. of anything *unmixed, unpolluted* 1. mĕrus (lit. *undiluted*) *p. (sheer) prodigies*, m monstra, Cic Att 4, 7: Ter. cf. MERE. 2. pūrus · esp. with pūtus; *a p. and genuine sycophant*, purus putus sycophanta, Pl Ps 4, 7, 103 cf. ABSOLUTE, MERE, REAL. 3. sincērus (*unmixed*): of *a p. race*, (gens) propria et sincera et tantum sui similis, Tac G. 4. Fig *p. joy*, s gaudium, Liv. 34, 41. *p. fame* (i. e. *unblemished*), s fama, Gell. 6, 8 *p. mathematics*, *mathesis pura. III. *Of language and style:* 1. pūrus *perfectly p style*, sermo quam purissimus, Quint 4, 2, 118 cf. oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or 3, 8, *init* Joined with candidus *a p. and brilliant style*, purum et candidum genus dicendi, id Or 16, *fin.* 2. ēmendātus (*faultless*) *a p. Latin style*, locutio e. et Latina, Cic Br 74, 258 Phr *the method of speaking p. Latin*, ratio Latine atque emendate loquendi, Quint 8, 1, 2. IV. *Of moral purity* 1. castus: *a man of most p. and upright life*, castissimus homo atque integerrimus, Cic. Fl 28, 68 Join. castus animus purusque, Cic Div 1 53, *fin* See also CHASTE. 2. mundus *blessed are the p. in heart*, beati mundo corde, Vulg Matt v 8 and of absolute purity in God, *Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil*, mundi sunt oculi tui, ne videas malum, Vulg Hab 1 13. 3. pūrus *to keep the soul p.*, *animum purum conservare, cf Cic Veri. 3, 58, 134 puraeque noctes (opp to spurcae), Pl Asin 4, 1, 62 with gen of object integer vitae scelerisque purus (*free from taint of guilt*), Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. 4. integer, gra, grum (*spotless*, of both *chastity* and *honesty*): *a perfectly p. (unstained) life*, integerrima vita, Cic. Planc *init.* Join (homines) integri, innocentes, religiosi, id. Verr 4, 4, *init* With *gen., pure from the vices of the city*, integer urbis, Val Fl 2, 374 *p. in life*, integer vitae, Hor. *l. c.*

**V.** *Free from religious pollution:* 1. pūrus *a p. household* (after performing the funeral rites), p familia, Cic Leg 2, 22. 2. castus haud satis castum donum deo, ib 2, 18 v HOLY. 3. lustrātus, pūrificātus · v. TO PURIFY.

**purely:** 1. pūrē *shining more p. than Parian marble*, splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor Od 1, 19, 6 Join munde pureque *as neatly and p. as possible*, quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato, R R. 66 quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic Sen 5, 13: caste pureque, Plin 22, 10, 12 pure et caste [deos venerari], Cic N D 1, 2. Of style. Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus (*with the greatest purity*), Gell. 2, 20. Join with caste, caste pureque lingua Latina uti (with clearness and purity), Gell 17, 2. Join: pure et emendate *speaking p. and correctly*, pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, Cic Opt Gen Or 2, 4. Also, pūrĭter (infreq.) Cat. 76, 19. 2. castē (of *conduct and character*). *to live p.* (*lead a pure or holy life*), aetatem agere caste suam, Pl Trin 2, 4, 148. 3. intĕgrē (free from corruption): *he governed Africa most p.* (*incorruptly*), Africam integerrime administravit, Suet Vesp. 4. Join. caste et integre [vivere], Cic Fin. 4, 23, 63; incorrupte atque integre [judicare], Cic. Fin 1, 9; integre et ample et ornate [dicere], Cic. Opt Gen. Or. 4; proprie atque integre [loqui], Gell 7, 11. 4. purgātē (of language). rare enucleate dicitur, purgate, exquisite, Non. 60, 5.

**pureness:** v. PURITY.

**purgation:** purgātio; poet. purgāmen, esp in *pl.*, lustrātio: v. PURIFICATION · Or expr by verb *with a view to the p. of the city*, urbis purgandae (purgandi) causa; ad purgandam urbem, etc v TO PURGE, PURIFY.

**purgative** (*adj.*): purgātīvus *p. medicines*, p. medicamina, medicamenta, Coel Aur. Acut 2, 19. Also, purgatorius, Symm. See also OPENING, *adj.*

**purgative** (*subs.*). mēdĭcāmentum purgātīvum *s. cathartic um. To administer a p.*, m. purgativum, catharticum adhibēre (Dat. of the patient).

**purgatory:** *purgātōrium: Calv. Inst. 3, 5, 6: M L. (The term is needed for the lang. of theological controversy; but must be excluded from Latin com-

position making any pretensions to elegance. Use these rather, *ignes lustrales s.* purgatorii; *is locis in quo mortui poenis lustralibus exercentur.)

**purge** (*subs*) v PURGATIVE

**purge** (*v*) I e, *to make clean or pure*; chiefly in medical senses

**I.** In general **1.** purgo, I (1) of persons poet with *gen* of the thing got rid of (Eng *of* or *from*) (but only *abl* in prose) *I wonder that you have been p'd from that disease*, Ht miror morbi purgatum te illius esse, Hor S 2, 3, 27 *every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth* (by pruning), omnem palmitem qui fert fructum, purgabit eum, ut fructum plus afferat, Vulg Joh xv. 2. in sense of *an excuse*, like our legal use, with *dat* of the person offended, *abl.* with de of the offence quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam 12, 25 (2) of things (*a*)=*cleanse*, with *acc* of the thing purified di patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib 2, 1, 17 p pectora, Lucr 6, 73 urbem, Cic Cat 1, 5 (*b*) *to p away*, p crimina (i e *dispove*), Cic Clu 1; probra, Tac Ann 4, 42 in the religious sense; *acc.* of the pollution. p nefas, Ov. M. 13, 952. jam crimen habemus purgandum gladio, Lucan 8, 518 Join purgare and lustrare domus purgantur lustrantur que, Plin 15, 29, 36 (for lustro, see PURIFY). Frequent purgito, I (rare) non mihi homines placent, qui, quando male fecerunt, purgitant (*male excuses*), Pl Aul 4, 10, 26 Comps (1). expurgo, I me expurgare tibi volo, Pl Capt 3, 4 87 Fig quae poterunt unquam satis (me) expurgare dicuntur? (*p me of poetic phrenzy*), Hor. Ep 2, 2, 53 *p out the old leaven*, expurgate vetus fermentum, Vulg 1 Cor v 7 (2) repurgo, I *to p gold from the ore*, rep aurum venis, Flor 4, 12, 2 esp. *to p. away*, quidquid in Aenea fuit mortale repurgat, Ov M. 14, 603 **2.** expio, I, religious sense: cf arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor Od 2, 1, 5 (cf 1, 2, 29) expiandum forum Romanum a nefaris sceleris vestigius, Cic. c Rab. 4, 11 quod non expietur iniquitas, etc., Vulg 1 Reg m. 14 **3.** mundo, 1, and comps emundo, permundo. *Josiah p'd Judah, etc, from the high places, etc*, mundavit Judam, etc., ab excelsis et lucis, etc, Vulg 1 Paral xxxiv. 3. mundata jam terra, ib 8 (cf. Ez xxiv. 13) *p. (sprinkle) me with hyssop, and I shall be clean*, asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor, Ps. li 7 (l, 9, Vulg) with *obj.* of the *sin*, peccatum tuum mundabitur, Is. vi 7. Join expiare, mundare septem diebus expiabunt altare et mundabunt illud, Ez xlin. 26 *almost all things are by the law p'd with blood*, omnia paene in sanguine secundum legem mundantur, Heb ix. 22 (cf x 2) *if any one p himself from these*, si quis ergo emundaverit se ab istis, 2 Tim. ii 21 *p. the conscience from, etc* [quanto magis sanguis Christi . . . .] emundabit conscientiam nostram ab operibus mortuis, Heb ix. 14 *he shall throughly p. his threshing floor*, permundabit aream suam, Matt. m. 12 (purgabit, Luc iii. 17). *Of metals*: observe the words joined, in foll.: et sedebit *conflans* (*smelting*) et *emundans* argentum, et *purgabit* filios Levi, et *colabit* eos quasi argentum, Mal. iii. 3 *I will purely p. away thy dross*, excoquam ad purum scoriam tuam, Is i. 25: *to try them* (in the furnace), *and p. them, and make them white*, ut *conflentur* et *elinguatur* et *dealbentur* The Vulg. also uses (where the A. V has *p.*) eligere (=*pluck out*), eligam de vobis transgressores, Ez. xx. 38: redimo (*atone for*), Prov. xvi. 6 dimitto (*remit*), with aufero (*bear away*), Is. xxii 14 and xxvii. 9 propitior (with *dat*), impetratibus nostris tu propitiaberis, Ps. lxv. 3 (lxiv 4): lavo and abluo (*wash away*), Is. iv 4 purgationem peccatorum facere, Heb. i 3 **II.** In the medical sense: **1.** with obj. se or alvum: p. se helleboro, Val. Max 8, 7, 5, *fin* alvum p, Cic. N. D. 2, 50 obj. of thing, purgans omnes escas, Vulg. Marc vii 19 *to p away phlegm*, p. pituitas, Plin 20, 17, 73, *deafness*, p tarditatem aurium, id 23, 2, 8 with *abl* of the remedy, p fastidium lauri folio, id 8, 27, 41. with the medicine as subj., othonnae succus purgat cicatrices et inveteratas et inveteratas et inveteratas

ĕi (*cleanness, neatness, elegance*). Fig.: *pureness of hands* (salvabitur innocens in) munditia manuum suarum, Vulg Job xxii. 30 *pureness of heart*, cordis munditia, id. Prov. xxii. II · *purity (and elegance) of language*, m. verborum, Gell 1, 23. Join: venustas et munditiæ orationis, id 10, 3, Quint 8, 3, 87 **3.** integritas (*unblemished life and character*) Join integritas atque innocentia, Cic Div Ver 9 Also, of *female chastity, purity and modesty* mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaque existimari, Cic. Ver 2, 1, 25, 64 Of *style* · incorrupta quædam Latini sermonis integritas, Cic Brut. 35, 132 **4.** sincĕritas (*freedom from guile and deceit*) p. *of the whole life*, s. summæ vitæ, Val Max 5, 3, 2, *extr.* of *p of language*: Join: sinceritas and veritas ad horum autem sinceritatem veritatemque verborum ad aspirarverit Caecilius, consideremus, Gell. 2, 23. **5.** sanctĭmōnia, and sanctĭtas (*unreproachableness, a pure and holy character*, and *a reverent regard for what is pure and holy*) comp. priscae sanctimoniae mulierum, Tac A 3, 69 sanctimonia nuptiarum, Auct Her. 4, 33. ut teneriores domos (juvenum) ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3 of *chastity, in women* pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv 34, 6· *in men*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12 Vell 2, 29, of *language* Join sanctitas et virilitas, p *and manly vigour*, sanctitas certe et, ut sic dicam virilitas ab iis (vet. Lat.) petenda est, quando nos in omnia deliciarum vitia dicendi quoque ratione defluximus, Quint 1, 8, 9. **6.** pūritas, late = *cleanness*, Macr. Somn. Scip, 1, 11, *in* · of *wine*, Pall. 11, 14, *med* : of *life*, p. vivendi, Capitol. Ver 3 of *style*, sermonis, Hier. Ep 57 (N B.— The best writers use purus for style · v. PURE. *With purity*: v. PURELY of style, emendate; *to speak with purity*, emendate loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2)

**purl** (*subs.*). I. Perhaps contr. fr. *purfle, an embroidered hem*; limbus · v. BORDER, HEM. II. *A drink, beer infused with bitter and aromatic herbs*: *potus, or potio, qui (quae) Anglice purl dicitur. (Ainsw. gives, *potus absynthio commistus.)

**purl** (*v.*): I e *to flow with a gentle sound* (of water "the brook that purls along the vocal grove," opp to "fretting o'er a rock") · the same opposition in the two foll. lines —

"Laeta susurrantes fugiunt per gramina rivi," and,

"It praeceps per saxa sonans spumantia rivis."

Perh. best single words, murmŭro and sūsurro, 1 but various poet. terms and phrases may be used for the v. and the adj. *purling*, as loquor, loquax; garrio, garrulus; sono, sonans; queror, querulus· *fluunt queruli sinuoso tramite rivi. Also *purling*, s. (of water, etc.) murmur, sonitus Defluit incerto lapidosus murmure rivus Sicego torrentem, qua nil obstabat eunti, Lenius et modico strepitu decurrere vidi, Ov. M. 3, 569: comp. also (for the *scene* rather than the *word*), uda Mobilibus pomaria rivis, Hor Od. 1, 7, 14.

**purloin**: **1.** surrīpio, ui, reptum, 3 (*to steal privily*) · *to p sacred vessels from a private house* vasa ex privato sacra s., Cic. Inv 2, 18, 55 · Hor. Phaedr. **2.** subdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (poet.) *he mourns over the p.ing of his prize-money*, subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 54. **3.** suffŭror, 1 joined with suppilo 1: haec quum video fieri, suffurior, suppilo, de praeda praedam capio, Pl Truc. 2, 7, 16-17 **4.** compilo, 1: inventus est scriba quidam qui . . ab ipsis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilarit, Cic. Mur. 11, 25 · Hor

**purloiner**: fur: v. THIEF. Or expr. by verb: v. TO PURLOIN.

**purple** (*subs.*): **1.** purpŭra, *f.* (πορφύρα, orig. the *p.-fish*, Plin. 9, 36, foll.): gen. term for any *red or rosy colour* natural; *a p. hue shines through dark violet in the leaves*, in folis . . . . violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Virg. G 4, 275 artificial; purpurae usum Romae semper fuisse video, Plin 9, 39, 63. Used of *different shades of p* · Join purpurae and conchylia · *sea-shells used for p dyes*, concharum ad purpuras et conchylia . . . eadem enim est materia, sed distat temperamento . . . duo sunt genera, Plin. 9, 36, 61. *just as nearly all the best p s are now dyed*, qualitei omnes paene commodiores purpurae tinguntur, ib. : *a violet p*, violacea purpura, ib *a double-dyed Tyrian p*, dibapha Tyria (p. not expressed), ib. Esp for *p. cloth, dress, and clothings*: *you remember his dress and p. reaching to the heels* (i. e the praetexta), amictum atque illum usque ad talos demissam p recordamini, Cic Clu 40, III *an ivory bed with a coverlet of gold and p.*, lectus eburneus, auro ac purpura stratus, Suet. Caes 84: as a token of wealth, splendour, and luxury: *shining in p*, qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat 2, 3, 5 Join aurum et purpura, *gold and p.*: Nam amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro et purpura, Pl Most. 1, 3, 128 *In old times skins, now gold and p mark The life of men with cares and weary years*, Tunc igitur pelles, nunc aurum et purpura curis Exercent hominum vitam, belloque fatigant, Lucr 5, 1422-3 *repose, my friend, not to be purchased with gems or p or gold*, (otium) Grosphe, non gemmis neque purpura venale nec auro, Hor. Od 2, 16, 7. Esp. *the regal p*, as the emblem of loyal power and state . illum non populi, non purpura regum flexit, Virg G. 2, 495 Meton. for *kings And p'd slaves* (lit *purple*) *that serve the Roman sword*, Atque omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, Lucan 7, 228 · *to assume the p.* (be proclaimed as emperor), purpuram sumere, Eutrop 8, 9; *to adore the p.* (i. e. the emperor), adorare purpuram, Amm. 21, 9, *fin* · Cod. Theod 6, 24, 3 *born in the p*, porphyrogennētus (πορφυρογέννητος), or, Latinized, porphyrogenitus, a title of children of the Eastern emperors born during their father's reign. **2.** purpŭrissum, *n* (πορφύριζον) us, *m*, late Latin *a deep crimson p*, Pl Most 1, 3, 104 Plin 35 6, 12 hence, (*book*) *bound in p. of crimson*, purpurissati fasti (the consular fasti, so called from the colour of their robes), Sid Ep. 8, 8 **3.** mūrex, icis, *m*, esp the *dye* (from the mollusc so called poet). Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Vug Aen. 4, 262 **4.** ostrum, *n* (same meaning as No 3): ostro perfusae vestes, ib. 5, 111: for *a covering or dress of p.. they recline on the spread p.*, stratoque super discumbitur ostro (i. e. *on purple-covered couches*), ib. 1, 700 Join: purpura and ostra, *though p. shines from the Tyrian shells*,, Poenis si purpura fulgeat ostris, Prop. 4, 3, 51. Hence, *purple-coloured*, (poet.) ostricolor, Sid. Carm. 5, 18. **5.** conchylium (κογχύλιον, same sense as Nos. 3 and 4): *all dyed with p*, nil nisi conchylio tinctum, Cic. Verr 4, 26, 59 Comp purpureusque colos conchyli jungitur uno corpore cum lanae, Lucr. 6, 1073. Join: purpura and conchylium: (of *luxurious education*) · quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? Nondum prima verba exprimit, jam conchylium poscit, Quint. 1, 2, 6: and in pl. Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa, Juv. 8, 101 Hence, *clad, clothed*, or *robed in p*, conchyliātus, Sen. Ep 62 also purpŭrātus, (esp as *subs* for *a courtier*) : mittare purpuratis tuis, Cic Tusc 1, 43, 102. Sopatrum ex purpuratis et propinquis regis esse, Liv. 30, 42: also purpŭreus (poet) medio rex ipse resedit Agmine purpureus, Ov. M. 7, 103. *Purple* in compounds purpŭrārius, *adj*, *p.-works*, p. officinae, Plin. 35, 6, 17: *a p.-shop* or *warehouse*, p taberna, Paul. 32, 1, 89: *a p.-dyer*, purpŭrārius, *m.* (*subs.*) Inscr. · *a dealer in p* (Lydia), purpŭrāria, *f.*, Vulg. Act. Apost. xvi. 14 *a p. dye-house*, purpuraria, *f.*, Inscr.

**purple** (*adj*) · **1.** purpŭreus: *p. colour* or *tint*, p colos (-or), Lucr. 6, 1073 · *p. dress* or *robe*, p. vestis, p. pallium *the splendour of a p robe*, vestis splendorem purpureai, id 2, 51: quum iste cum pallio p. talarique tunica versaretur in convivus mulieribus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13 Poet. (Eng. as well as Lat.) for *a variety of tints, from rose-red to blue-black*; and even gen for *splendid* or *beautiful* p. flos rosae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 15 *p. dawn*, p aurora, Ov. M 3, 184 · *p. light*, p. lumen, Virg. Aen. 6, 641: *p. eyes*, p orbes, Val Fl 3, 198. *p. blush*, purpureus molli fiat in ore rubor, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 70 *p. life-blood*, purpureum vomit ille animum, Virg. Aen 9, 349 *poppies*, papavera, Prop. 1, 20, 38 *fig*, ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19 · *wine*, mustum, id. 3, 15, 17 *the sea* (opp. to caeruleus, *blue*, and ravus, *grey*), mare illud, quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum videtur, . . . nobismetipsis modo caeruleum, Cic Acad. 2, 33, 105. Meton., *of persons*: (*action*) *with his purple crest*, purpureum pennis et pactae conjugis ostro, Virg. Aen. 10, 722 · *p. tyrants* (i e *in all the pomp of their royal robes*), te (Fortunam) Purpurei metuunt tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12 **2.** Greek forms porphyrītes, idis, *f.*: porphyrētĭcus and purpurĭticus (used only of stones) *p. red*, the colour of *porphyry*, q. v. **3.** ostrīnus *p. tints*, ostrini colores, Plin 9, 39, 64: *p cloth*, ostrinum suppārum, Varr. in Non 549, 12 **4.** conchyliātus: *p. carpets*, c peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, *a p. dress* (*p. cloth for dresses*), c. vestis, Plin. 9, 39, 64 **5.** *purple* or *purpled, tinged with p. red* (purpurissum), purpurissātus · *cheeks*, quaque ista buccas tam belle purpurissatas habes, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 35 · genae, Apul. Apol. p. 323. **6.** Tyrius, poet. Tyrios miratur colores, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18 *clothed in a p robe with a border of gold*, indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M 5, 51 Tyrios laudabis amictus, id. A. A. 2, 297

**purple** (*v.*). I. Trans. purp�ūro, 1: *to tinge with p*, gen. poet, e g *the waves*, Spiritus Eurorum viridis cum purpurat undas, Fur. ap. Gell. 18, 11. II. Intrans: *grow or be p*, or *be purpled* said of *light* and *flowers*, Milton, Dryden, etc.. purpŭro, 1: the Latin word often requiring to be translated by the *adj.* or *part*, *purple, purpling, purpled* *whose foliage is p. and gold*, frondens quae purpurat auro, Col. 10, 201 (al. leg. frondet quae purpura et auro) *the p.ing violets*, purpurantes violae, Virg Aen 5, 160: *paints the p'd* (or *purpling*) *year with flowers*, purpurantem pingat annum floribus, Pervig. Ven 12. Incept. purpurasco, 3 unda purpurascit, Cic Fr. ap. Non. 162, 31.

**purpled** (*adj*): purpŭrātus, purpŭrans, purpŭrissātus. v. PURPLE, *adj.* and *v*

**purpling** (*adj*): purpŭrans, purpŭrascens v. PURPLE, *v.*

**purplish**: purpŭrans, purpŭrissatus.

**purport** (*subs*): **1.** sententia (*sense, significance*): *a letter was read to the same p*, recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10 cf. de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eadem sententia (*of the same p*) qua etiam nos habemus Latinum, id. Deiot. 9, 25. **2.** significātio (*meaning*): *p. of a writing* or *document*, s scripti, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 108. **3.** vōluntas (*spirit or intention, esp as distinct from mere letter*) · *the p. of a law*, v. legis, Quint 3, 6, 99 · Join. viset voluntas *the force or p. of words*, verborum vis aut voluntas, id. 12, 2, 19. See also, DRIFT, PURPOSE, FORCE, MEANING. **4.** exemplum (*identical words as well as sense*): *of* (or *to*) *the same p* (*and in the same words*), uno or eodem exemplo: so, literae uno exemplo, Cic Fam. 4, 4 · scribere bis eodem exemplo, ib. 9, 16:

testamentum duplex, sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib 76: *to this (the following) p*, hoc exemplo. Capuae literae sunt allatae hoc exemplo, Pompeius mare transmit, Cic Att 9, 6 **5.** very freq by phrases, with the verbs specto, tendo, volo, e g *what is the p of this discourse?* quo igitur haec spectat oratio? id Att 8, 2 quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id Phil 7, 9, 26: *do you catch the p of what I say?* tenes quorsum haecce tendant quae loquor? Pl Ps 1, 2, 86 (cf Hor S 2, 7, 21) *non could I clearly perceive the p of the law, or of those words*, nec satis intellexi quid sibi lex aut quid verba ista vellent, Cic Leg 3, 15, 33 v. EFFECT, IMPORT, MEANING

**purport** (*v*) **1.** significo, 1 (*to indicate, signify*) cf Ov. Met 15, 576, quid sibi signiticent trepidantia consulit exta (*seeks to ascertain what they p*). **2.** volo, *3 irr* with *dat* of *refl pron*. v. TO MEAN **3.** valeo, 2 (*to have a certain force or meaning*) · *they do not see what this word p s*, hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident Cic Off 3, 9, 39 **4.** specto, 1, foll by ad (*to look or point in a certain direction*) *that the matter p'd sedition*, rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv. 25, 3

**purpose** (*subs*) *the end or design proposed, desired, or effected* the meanings running too much into each other to be separated, except by examples **1.** propositum (*object definitely set before one*) *what was Pompey's p. or desire in regard to fighting?* quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, Caes B C 3, 84 *to attain one's p*, p assequi, Cic Fin. 3, 6 · *to hold or keep to one's p*, p tenere, Nep Eum 3; in proposito manere, Suet Gr. 24 *a man firm to his p*, justum et tenacem proposita virum, Hor Od 3, 3, 1 · *the p and manner of life*, p. et vitae genus, Phaedr prol 3, 15: *to speak away from* (or *not to*) *the p*, a p declinare aliquantulum, Cic. Or 40; egredi a p [ornandi causa], id. Brut 21; a p aberrare, id Fin 5, 28 (Also in abstr. sense, propositio: *the p. and plan of this life*, hujus vitae p. et cogitatio, Cic Tusc. 3, 18, 39.) **2.** consilium (*plan, design*) *it is my p. to do so*, consilium est ita facere, Pl Mil. 2, 3, 74 *I abandon the p that I was at first bent upon*, repudio quod consilium primum intenderam, Ter Andr 4, 3, 18 · *with the p. of, etc*, eo consilio, ut frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *on p.*, consilio, Virg. Aen 7, 216 · Liv. 35, 14 · and with *gen.* of the subject, *of, by*, or *through the p. of* (e. g *of the gods*), sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, Caes B. G 1, 12 v. PLAN. **3.** institutum (*course resolved and entered upon*): *all that has nothing to do with the p of this work*, ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic. Top. 6: *in pursuance of* (*according to*) *his p*, instituto suo Caesar ex castris copias eduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. **4.** sententia (*resolution, meaning to do something*). *so far as I understood just now the old man's p about the marriage*, quantum intellexi modo senis sententiam de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 3. *if it is one's p to, etc.*, si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, Cic. Off. 3, 33: *Saturius persists in his p.*, perstat in sententia S., Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 56: *what follows is to the same p*, quae sequuntur in eadem sententia sunt, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42. *To alter one's p.*, mutare sententiam, Cic. Mur. 29 (also, consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; propositum, Petr. 116) *To move from one's p*, aliquem de sententia deducere, Cic. Brut. 25, *ad fin.* **5** studium (*eager bent or desire*): *to restrain (a man) from his p.*, retrahere (poetam) ab studio, Ter. Ph. prol. 2 · *not on p. but by chance*, non studio, sed fortuito, Modest Dig. 40, 5. **6.** expr. by animus esp. in such phrr. as in animo alicui est, nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Caesarem mittere, Cic. Fam 14, 11: in animo habere, etc. istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc Am 12, 22 less good, animus alicui est. *it had been the p. of the conspirators* (or, *the conspirators had purposed*), fuerat animus conjuratis [bona publicare], Suet Caes 82 *to form a p*, animum or in animum inducere *the p. he had entertained for a little while he did not hold*, id quod animum in tuxit paulisper non tenuit, Cic Att 7, 3. **7.** destinatio (*settled determination* late and infreq) *according to the p of M. Agrippa*, ex destinatione M. Agrippae, Plin 3, 2, 3. Also, destinatum (prop *a mark aimed at*): cf. neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor, Tac A. 4, 40 *on p*, ex destinato, Sen Clem 1, 6 Suet. Cal. 43 **8.** finis, is, *m* (*end, object*). *the p. of eloquence is to persuade by language*, † (facundiae), persuadere dictione, Cic Inv 1, 5, 6 *an art useful for the p s of life*, ad finem vitae utilem (artem), Quint 2, 17, 41: *for this p*, ad eum f (late) quod ad eum finem memoravimus, Tac A 14, 64 · cf END, OBJECT **9.** mens, ntis, *f*. *they scan the p s of the gods in the entrails of sacrifices* (poet constr.), mentes quae deum scrutantur in illis (fibris), Ov. M 5, 137: *with this p*, ea mente, Cic. Fam. 12, 14 (*nothing*) *shakes (him) in his steadfast p*, mente quatit solida, Hor Od. 3, 3, 4. **10.** voluntas (*wish*): joined with mens: *I have formed this mind and p.*, hanc mentem vque suscepi, Cic. Cat 3, 9, 22 *to prosper one's p s*, voluntatibus obsecundare, Cic. Man 16, 48 *to change one's mind and p*, mentem et voluntatem mutare, Cic Prov Cons 10 *With the p of, or on p to*, cum ea voluntate ut (laederet), Cic Fl 5, 11: *on p., of set p*, voluntate (opp. to casu) cf. DESIGN, INTENTION Join voluntate et judicio **11.** express by periphrasis of such verbs as volo, specto, peto, sequor, valeo, with id, quod, quid, and other pronouns *his p was to ...*, id volunt (foll. by *infin*), Ter. Andr 1, 2, 9. Note esp phr sibi velle (*to have a certain meaning or p*). cf. Cic Verr. 2, 2, 61, 150, quid ergo illae, quid sibi statuae equestres mauratae volunt (=*what is their meaning or p.?*): *to have great p.s*, magna spectare, Cic Off. 2, 13, 45: *to what p*, quid spectans? (for specto, cf. DRIFT, PURPORT; and for peto and sequor, cf. AIM) valeo, with *adv*. nescius quo valeat nummus (*what p. it serves*), Hor. S 1, 1, 73 Phr.: (1.) *with, to, or for, this or that p*, hanc, or eam ad rem, ea re, ob eam rem: *men more fit for the p*, homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6 as antecedent, *with this p that, for* or *with the p. of*, eo, ideo, followed by ut. cf. hanc ideo rationem subjecimus, ut, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70. Also, ad, or in, foll. by pron. or gerund; ad (in) id speculator (-es) missus (-i), Caes cf quum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam (*on p to sow discord*), Ter Hec. 4, 4, 71. (2.) *for or to what p.*, quo, quorsum dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, Cic. Coel. 21, *fin*. Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep 1, 5, 12: Quorsum est opus? id. S. 2, 7, 116: Quorsum tandem, aut cur, ista quaeris, Cic. Leg 1, 1 *to what p. is all this talk?* quorsum haec dicis? *to (for) another p.* alio, aliorsum cf. non alio datam summam quam in emptionem, Suet. Aug. 98 · atqui ego istuc aliovorsum dixeram, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 8. (iii.) *on p.*: (1.) consulto · *he orders the cavalry to give ground on p.*, c. equites cedere jubet, Caes. B G. 5, 50: v. PURPOSELY. Join: consulto et cogitate (*with design and premeditation*), Cic.: v. DESIGNEDLY (2.) data or dedita opera (*with express intent*): v DESIGNEDLY. (3.) de (later ex) industria. esp. *with a p* (opp. to *what is natural and guileless*) · paulum interesse censes, ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria? Ter. And 4, 4, 56: cf DESIGNEDLY (3). (iv.) *without a p.*: inconsulte, temere, sine consilio (v. INCONSIDERATELY). (v.) *to p., to good p.* (=*effectively*): (1.) ob rem opp. to frustra, Sall Jug 31, *ad init*: in frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est Also, ad rem, in rem *what is more to the p?* quid magis in rem est? Pl Rud 1, 4, 1. (2) prospere · v. PROSPEROUSLY. (3) utiliter (*for a good p*). cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135 id Off 1, 25, 89 (4) expr. by usui or ex usu esse, prodesse *more for your p*, magis ex usu tuo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47 *to what p. is it for me to feign?* quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. M 13, 935. (5). expr. by refert *what is it to the p, if, that, whether, etc.?* quid refert, foll. by si, utrum, an or rel clause, Cic. N. D. 1, 28 id Div. 2, 34, *fin* · *is it anything to the p if?* si servus est, nunquid refert? Pl Ps 2, 4, 28: *what's that to my p?* quid id mea refert? id Curc. 3, 25 (cf. tua, ib 88): *it is much to the p*, multum or magni refert *it is to little p that*, parvi refert, with inf, Cic Q F. 1, 1, 7: cf. parvi retulit non suscepisse Ter Ph. 4 3, 41. refert with ad ren. *in what p?* quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl. Ep 2, 2, 93. (VI.) *to no p* (1) frustra v. VAIN, IN. (2) incassum and (rarely) cassum (not in Cic, and savouring of poetic diction): *to wield useless weapons to no p*, vana incassum jactare tela, Liv 10, 29 *why these fears to no p?* quid cassum times? Sen Herc Oet 353. Join: temere, incassum, frustra Luer 2, 1060. (3). nequicquam v. VAIN, IN VAIN. (4). nihil: *all to no p.!* nil est! Hor S 2, 3, 6: nihil agis, Ter. Ad 5, 8, 12 (cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61) with inf. clause as subj., *it's to no p sending*, at nihil est ignotum ad illum mittere, Pl Cap. 2, 2, 94. Also, nihil and neque refert: neque refert videre quid dicendum sit, Cic. Brut 29: nihil attinet *it's to no p saying what I think on that matter*, de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere, id Fam 4, 7, 3. (5) Expr by *adj*., e. g. inutilis (v UNPROFITABLE). vanus v. oratio, Cic Am. 26, 96 irritus, ir. inceptum, Liv 29, 35 Join vana et irrita testamenta, Suet. Cat. 38: manus i. elocutio, Cic de Or. 1, 6, 20 i verba, Quint. 8, 2, 17 *a torrent of words to no p*, inani verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23 (v PURPOSELESS, UNMEANING). Other phrr.. *I'm wanting here to no p.*, maneo otiosus hic. *to labour to no p.*, operam, operam et oleum, perdere (cf. LABOUR: VAIN): agere actum (prov.), Ter Ph 2, 3, 72: Cic. Am. 22. (vii) *to the p.* (of words, arguments, etc.): appositus (and -e). with ad. *to speak to the p*, dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic Inv. 1, 5: *an argument very much to the p*, argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id. ib 1, 14 (VIII) *from, foreign to, contrary to, not to, the p.* (1). alienus, with *gen., dat., abl.*, also with ab and ad. *not unsuitable for their p*, neque aliena consili (domus), Sall C 40· *foreign to the p. of oratory*, arti oratoriae al, Quint. prooem. 5 *not suited for* (*or, foreign to*) *the p. of my life*, al. a vita mea, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21 *of fighting*, ad committendum proelium al. tempus, Caes. B G. 4, 34. (2). absurdus (infreq. in this sense) Join absurdum atque alienum, Ter Ad. 5, 8, 21. (3) ab re (esp. with non: *not foreign to the p.*, e. g *to mention*) Pl Cap. 2, 2, 88, Liv. 15, 82; Plin 27, 8, 35 (illud non ab re est dixisse, *opp. to* supervacuum just before), id. 31, 3, 26 (non ab re sit, *it will not be foreign to the p.*), and often, but not in Cicero: (also, nihil ad rem nihil ad haec). (4). expr. supervacaneus, rarely supervacuus (*idle, superfluous*). Join: [nihil] inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacaneum: Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92 · *it is to no p. to* ...., s. est, with *infin*., Sall. C. 51.

**purpose** (*v.*) · also, archaice, *to be purposed* **1.** propono, 3; alone, and with animo, usu. foll. by direct *acc.*. *having accomplished what he had p.d*, consecutus id quod animo proposuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47 also, as *impers. pass.*, propositum est, with *dat.* of subject; the thing purposed in *nom.*; or expr. by *inf.*: also by ut and *subj.*: *although*

*that was not what I originally p.d*, cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, Cic. Q F. 1, 1, 6: *this is what I p doing*, propositum est hoc mihi facere, id. Brut 6 with ut, propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, ib. 92 Later as *v intrans.* foll. by *infin.* *Paul p.d to go, etc*, proposuit Paulus ire Ierosolymam, Vulg. Act XIX. 21 propositum habeo, v. PURPOSE, *sunst* 2. expr. by animus, in various special phrr. *e g.* in animo alicui esse, in animo habere. v. preced. art. (6) (Somewhat different is, induco animum or in animum, *to bring oneself to, prevail on oneself to do something*, implying some difficulty *in the way*.) 3. expr. by consilium est, with *dat.* of subject *I p to do so*, consilium est ita facere, Pl Mil. 2, 3, 73 *I p to wait*, exspectare c est, Cic Att 5, 5.

4 cōgito 1 (esp in familiar lang, *to be thinking of doing something*). *I p. going to Antium*, Antium me recipere cogito, Cic Att. 2, 9, *extr they were p.ing to attack* . , cogitabant adoriri, Caes B. G. 3, 24 5. tendo, more freq, intendo, 3; alone or with animo with *acc* of thing: cf. Cic. Ph. 10 4, si C Antonius quod animo intenderat (*what he had p.d*), perficere potuisset also with *inf*, *whither they had p.d going*, quo se intenderant, Sall J 107 Less freq. *reflet* with m; cf. intendere se in rem, Quint 4, 1, 39 cf TO INTEND

6. perh ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to be about anything*) cf Cic Mur 18, 32, id quod et agunt et moliuntur, *they are both p ing and planning*. Esp as *freq* ăgito, 1; with animo or mente ag in animo bellum, Liv 21, 2 also with *inf.*, ut mente agitaret bellum renovare (*p.d renewing the war*), Nep Ham 1 Poet *my mind is p ing*, mens agitat mihi, with *inf.*, Vrg Aen 9, 187 . alone, ag. fugam, ib. 2, 640; *what Fortune may p*, quae agitet fortuna, ib. 3, 609

7. in stronger sense destino, 1 (*to fix definitely, decide upon an objective point*): *without accomplishing what he had p.d*, infectis rebus, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C 1, 33, *fin.* 8. statŭo, 3 Join. statuere et deliberare (*to p. and determine*) e. g., iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, *init* habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberavi rat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, *init* habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberaverat non adesse, ib 3 41, 95. *Comps.* (1) constituo, 3 (stronger than simple verb) with *inf*, *I hear that Pompey p.s.* , audio constitutum esse Pompeio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic Att 7, 7 with ut and *subj.*, *I had p.d remaining*, constitueram ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, ib. 16, 10 (2) instituo, 3 (usu implying *an actual commencement, according to plan*) cf. institui Topica conscribere, id. Fam. 7, 19. See also, TO DETERMINE, INTEND, RESOLVE.

**purposed** (*part* and *adj.*): v. DESTINED, DESIGNED, *e. g* "a purposed thing," Shaksp.; "his purposed prey," Milton ,

"Oaths were not purposed, more than law,
To keep the just and good in awe."
*Hudibras*

Also in the common sense, prōpŏsītus, cōgĭtātus, stătūtus, destinātus: *a p crime*, cogitatum facinus, Suet. Tib 19 Join meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85. Also *subs.*, destinatum, *a thing p d*: cf antequam destinata componam (*my p.d history*), Tac. H 1, 4

**purposeless**: cassus, inānis, frustrā (cf. PURPOSE, *subs*) *how much of human life is p.! O* quantum est in rebus inane! Pers 1, 1.

**purposely**: consulto (-e); cogitato (-e); de (later ex) industria; data or dedita opera; eo, ideo, ut: or prudens, sciens, in concord with subject (for exx. v. PURPOSE, *subs.*): *whom I p pass over*, quos prudens praetereo. Hor S. 1, 10, 88. Join: consulto et cogitate, Cic. Off. 1, 8, *fin.*: ex destinato, Sen. Clem. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 43. *Not p*, per imprudentiam, Cic. Or 56, 189

**purr** (*subs.* and *v.*) expr. by murmur, ŭris, *n*, murmŭro, 1; murmŭrātio (*act of purring*) words used for *any low, indistinct sounds uttered by animals.*

**purse** (*subs.*): *a bird, the sea-lark*, *alauda marina (Ainsworth).

**purse** (*subs.*): 1. crūmēna (less freq -ina): usually *hung round the neck*, cf. Pl As 3, 3, 67, hic istam colloca crumenam in collo plane: *to take out one's p.*, cr. de collo detrahere; *put (money) into one's p*, condere in cr.; *bring home in one's p*, in cr (in urbem) deferre; all in id. Trac 3, 1, 7-10 *with one's p. full*, non deficiente cr., Hor Ep 1, 4, 11: *to rob or steal one's p.*, crumenam pertundere (lit *to cut a hole in it*), Pl Ps 1, 2, 38 hence perhaps, *a cut-purse*, *qui crumenam pertundit: but v No 4 (N.B—Saccarius is rather *an embezzler*, Ulp Dig. 47, 11, 7) *To tighten the p-strings*, *crumenam astringere, contrahere (by anal). 2. marsŭpium (Gr *μαρσύπιον a leather pouch drawn in at the mouth*) *there were 800 in my p.*, nunc octingenti aurei in m infuerunt, Pl Rud 5, 2. 26 (cf *ib.* 31, merat in crumena) *to take more care of our p than our life*, majorem curam habere nos m quam vitae nostrae, Varr ap Non 2, 563: *to tip up one's p*, m. exenterare, Pl Epid 2, 2, 3: *marine fish-preserves rather empty than fill their owner's p* maritimae piscinae potius m domum exinaniunt, quam implent, Varr. R R 3, 17. 3. sacculus, m (*a small bag = sarip*) Plin 2, 51, 52. *the p. is full to the mouth*, pleno turget sacculus ore, Juv 14, 138 prov. for *an empty or light p*, plenus s est aranearum, Catull 13, 7 opp to area, Juv. 11, 26, ignoret, quantum terrata distet ab arca Sacculus (i. e. *the difference between scanty means and large ones*). 4. zōna (Gr. *ζώνη a girdle, a money-belt*). (*said C. Gracchus*) *I went from Rome with my p full, and brought it back empty*, zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provincia inanes rettuli, Gell. 15, 12, *fin. to lose one's p. (have it stolen)*, v. perdere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40 Hence, *a cut-purse*, sector zonarius, Pl Trin 4, 2, 20. Join *cut-throats and cut-purses*, sectores collorum et bonorum, Cic Rosc Am 29, 80

5. funda (fane, and scarcely to be followed) *putting his hand in he drew out*, demissa in pauperem fundam manu, paucos denarios protulit, Macr. Sat 2, 4, *fin.* (funda seems by anal to be a *net-purse*, for which reticulum may also be used· v. NET). The following signify larger receptacles for money, but are often equivalent to our use of *purse*: 6. meton. arca (*money-chest; store of money*)· (*buy works of art for me and*) *trust my p.*, a. nostrae confidito, Cic. Att. 1, 9 *such proceedings drain the governor's p.*, ea res arcam patrisfamilias semper exhaurit, Col. 3, 3 *to fill the p with the price of, etc*, pretiis eorum complere arcam, id. 8, 8 *the public p*, arca quaestoria (= fiscus), Symm. 10, 33, 40 7. lōcŭlus, always *pl* (*a receptacle with different compartments for various things*): *to deposit money safely in one's p.*, nummos in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175 Joined with sacculus, *I've searched p and pockets* (to see if I'd a coin left), excussi loculosque sacculumque, Matt 5, 40 used, like *p*, for bribery (= largitio), Anson Grat Act. 5 *to give money out of one's own p.*, denarios donare, prolatos manu sua e peculiaribus loculis suis, Suet. Galb. 12, *fin* (cf. No 9). 8. thēca nūmāria (θήκη, *repository*): *you won't have had to open your p.*, thecam numariam non retexeris, Cic. Att. 4, 7. 9 *A private or separate p.* (esp. a wife's), pĕcŭlium, Suet. Tib 50: Ulp. Dig. 21, 3, 9 § 3: pĕcŭliāres numm, Paul. Dig 12, 1, 31. Phr.: *to pay out of one's own p.*, de suo numerare pecuniam, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A. *to have a long p.*, in suis nummis esse, Cic. Verr 6, 6; or, versari, id. Rosc Com. 8 *to make a p. for oneself*, opes condere, Virg G 2, 507 *to go to market p. in hand (buy for ready money)*, praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, Pl Cap 2, 2, 8 *a man with a long* (or *full*) *p.*, homo bene nūmātus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22 (cf. Hor. Ep 1, 6, 38, Ac bene numatum decorat Suadela Venusque, *Love and Persuasion bless the well-filled p*): homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9 (cf feminae pecuniosae, Suet. Aug 5) *I return with a fuller p*, numatior re vertor, App M 1, p. 105· *a p-bearer*, *praebitor argentarius perhaps dispensator, Macrob Sat 2, 4, *fin*

**purse** (*v.*)· I. *To put money into one's p.* (Milton) v. PURSE, *subs.* II. *To draw together (pucker up) like the mouth of a p* astringo, contrăho, 3 *to p the brow* (Shaksp), astringere frontem, Mart 11, 40; contrahere frontem, Cic Clu. 26, *fin*, supercilia contrahere, Quint 11. 3, 79 *to p the lips*, astringere labra, Quint 11, 3 (prop *to close*, in silence but it may be used by analogy)

**purse-proud**: superbus pecunia Hor Epod. 4, 5.

**pursiness**: 1 dyspnoea (δύσπνοια, *difficulty of breathing*) Plin 23, 4, 47 2. ănhēlātio v BREATHING. 3. obesĭtas v FATNESS.

**pursuance, pursuant**: only in phrr *in pursuance of, pursuant to ..*: 1. ex (e) *in p of a decree of the senate*, ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep 3, 18 so, ex lege, ex decreto, ex edicto, etc v Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. ex (VII.).

2. dē *in p. of my directions*, de meo consilio, Cic Att 6, 3, 4 *to adopt a course in p of the advice of friends*, capere consilium de amicorum sententia, id. Veri 2, 2, 17, *init* 3. sĕcundum, with *acc.*· *I appoint duumviis in p of the law*, duumviros s. legem facio, Liv. 1, 26, *med* · v. ACCORDING TO. 4. often expr by rel. clause or modal abl.: *in p. of his annual practice*, ut quotannis facere instituerat, Caes B. C 5, 1 cf. instituto suo, ib 1, 50.

**pursue**: I. *To give chase to an enemy* 1. sĕquor, cūtus, 3 *he began to p them with all his forces*, cum omnibus copiis eos s coepit, Caes B G 1, 26 *et pass. Comps* (1). persĕquor, 3 (*to follow up closely or to the end, to continue a pursuit*) *they p the fugitives as far as the river*, fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, ib. 7, 67 Sall. (2) insĕquor, 3 (*to press up and assail*)· *to p with a drawn sword*, stricto gladio ins., Cic. Ph. 2, 9, 21. *p.ing (the enemy's) rear too eagerly*, cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti, ib 1, 15 cf. Sall. Jug 50, ubicunque Romanorum turma insequi coeperat (where the sense is, *to fall upon, attack*)· still oftener in sense (II.). (3). prōsĕquor, 3 (*to p. to a distance*) *they could not p. the fugitives far*, neque longius fugientes p. poterant, Caes. B C. 2, 41 2. insto, stĭti, 1; insisto, stĭti, 3 (*to press close upon; giving an enemy no time to rally*) with *dat* or absol.· cf Caes. B C 3, 45, illi autem hoc acrius instabant (*pressed them with the more vigour*), and Liv 26, 44, effusis (hostibus) insistere, *to follow up a victory and press the rear of a routed enemy*. 3. pĕrĕmo, 3 (like insto) v. TO PRESS II. *To assail and continue to use violence against*: 1. comps. of sĕquor: (1) insĕquor, 3; usu. with such modal ablatives as, clamore, minis, contumelia, etc. Cic.: v. TO ASSAIL. (2). exsĕquor, 3 (esp. *to pursue with vengeance or retribution*): *that I will p. L. Tarquinius Superbus with fire and sword*, me L. Tarquinium Superbum ferro ignique exsecuturum, Liv 1, 59. (3). persĕquor, 3 (*to proceed against, prosecute, take vengeance on*): *to p. a state with war*, bello civitatem p., Caes. B. G. 5, 1: so, in legal sense, judicio p., Cic. Fl. 20. (4) prōsĕquor, 3 (esp. *to assail with outcry, from a distance*): *to p. with insulting cries*, contumeliosis vocibus p., Caes. B. C. 1, 69: Cic 2. comps. of sector, 1; all of which, as being frequentatives, denote *pertinacity*

*or vehemence of attack*: (1) insector, 1: *to p. (violently) with blows*, verberibus i., Tac. A. 1, 20 lesp in fig sense *to p any one as an enemy*, inimice quempiam ins, Cic N D 1, 3, 5, *with abuse*, maledictis ins, id Fin. 2, 25, 80 (2) consector, 1 (a still stronger expr) *to p the vanquished with implacable hatred*, victos implacabili odio c, Tac H. 4, *init.* Cic (clamoribus et convicus et sibilis consectan, *to assail furiously*)

3. invĕhor, ctus, 3; with in and *acc* v TO INVEIGH AGAINST. (N B.—The simple verbs sequor, secto, are not used in this sense.) **III.** Fig: *to adopt and continue in a certain course*:

1. sĕquor, 3 v. TO FOLLOW. Also comp. persĕquor, 3 (strengthened) *to p.* (*throughout*) *a certain course*, viam p, Ter. Hec 3, 5, 4 2. insisto, 3 with *dat* or *acc* *what plan of action they would p.*, quam rationem pugnae insisterent, Caes B G 3, 14 3. less exactly, and without figure, ūtor, 3 (with *abl*) *to p. good counsels*, bonis consiliis uti, Cic. fr (Nizol). (N.B—Consilium inire, capere, refert to *the adopting or entering on a plan*, not to *carrying it out*) **IV.** *To prosecute, carry on systematically*. esp. in phr. *to p. one's studies*, studiis insistere, Quint 1, 12, 10: also, *(literarum) studia operam dare, Herm, studia exercere, Kr* **V** *To go on with*, esp. *in narration*. 1 prōsĕquor, 3 (not persequor; which is *to relate or describe fully*) *I will not p. the subject further*, quod non prosequar longius, Cic P Am 30, 83. 2. exsĕquor, 3 *to p an enterprise to the end*, aliquid usque ad extremum ex, Cic. Rab Post 2, 5 *to p. a subject in detail*, aliquid copiosius ex, Quint 9, 3, 89 **VI.** *To seek* a certain end 1. sĕquor, 3 *to p. advantage*, utilitatem s, Cic. Am. 27, 101. *to p petty gains (in trade)*, parvas mercedes s, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87 opp to fugere (= *to shun*), id. Ep. 1, 1, 72 2. consector, 1 (*to p. or seek eagerly*) · *to p riches or power*, opes aut potentiam c, Cic. Off 1, 25, 86. Join consectari, adipisci velle, id. Fin. 1, 10, 30. 3. pĕto, 3. v. TO SEEK.

**pursuer:** 1. use *imperf. part.* of sĕquor, insĕquor, etc. (v. TO PURSUE, I.), except in *nom. sing.*: v. L. G. § 638 secutor, only used for a sort of gladiator, who fought with the retiarius, Juv. 8, 210 Smith's Dict. Antt. 2. insĕcūtor (late only), *baffling the p.s*, frustratis insecutoribus, Apul. M. 7, *init* 3. insectātor, *m.* · (= *censurer*): ins. vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129 May perh. serve for the peculiar sense used by Denham in

"Like a declining statesman, left forlorn,
To his friends pity and pursuers' scorn"

Or inimicus may be used. 4. persecūtor, *m.*: (= *punisher*). pers flagitiorum turpium, Capitol Albin. 11: *f* persecūtrix, Aug Cons Ev. 1, 25. 5. consectātor, only found as *fem*, consectātrix (*one who seeks to obtain*) Cic Off. 3, 33, 117 (N B—For *pursuer*, as a term of Scotch law [like ὁ διώκων], v. PLAINTIFF.)

**pursuing** (*adj*): sĕquax: Virg Aen 10, 365 (Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing Latium*): *p flames*, s flammae, ib. 8, 432 Prop.

**pursuing** (*subs*): **I.** *Giving* **pursuit** *chase to an enemy* usu. expr. by verb *night prevented the p. from being carried further*, *nox longius hostes prosequi prohibuit. *in the ardour of the p he was carried too far*, *dum hostes prosequitur, longius elatus est. *they pressed the p. so closely that*...., adeo effusis institerunt ut...., Liv. 26, 44 · *Joab sounded the recal from the p. of the fugitive foe*, cecinit autem Joab buccinam et retinuit populum ne persequeretur fugientem Israel, Vulg. 2 Reg. xviii. 6. *they were too weary to continue the p.*, prae lassitudine fugientes persequi non potuerunt, id Judic. viii. 4 Esp. expr by gerund *they did not cease the p. till* .., neque finem prius sequendi fecerunt, quam, Caes. B. G 7, 47 *to deter the enemy from pursuing* (*or the p.*), ab persequendo hostes deterrere, Sall J 50 *to the p of* (= *to pursue after*), ad persequendum aliquem, Vulg 2 Reg. xx 7 The verbal subst from sequor, insequor, etc, are rare *e g*, (1) sĕcūtio Aug Mor Eccl 1, 11 (= *striving after*) (2) persĕcūtio (late in this sense). p bestiae, Ulp Dig 41, 1, 44 Apul M. 4, p. 155. (3) insectātio, *f.* (best) (*active pursuit and assault upon*) ins. hostis, Liv 21, 47 (with words), Brut. in Cic Fam 11, 1 (4). late and rare, insĕcūtio. Apul M. 8, p 208 **II.** *Striving after* 1. consectātio (a strong term) good but rare *the p. of elegance* (in language), cons concinnitatis, Cic. Or 49, 165 (dub.)

2 studium (*eager desire and aiming at*) · *p of praise*, s laudis, Cic. Arch. 11, 26 cf *infr* (III) 3. oftener expr. by verb, esp. *gen. part.*: *concerning the p of honours*, *de honoribus consectandis v TO PURSUE (VI.) **III.** Objectively, *the employment pursued, an occupation* studium cf. Hor. S 2, 1, 27, quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia (*as many different p.s as there are people*) · with *gen.*, *p.s belonging to, suited for*, sunt puerilrae certa studia, sunt et ineuntis adolescentiae; sunt extrema quaedam studia senectutis, Cic Sen 20, 76. Join inceptum et studium, *purpose and pursuit* (a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C 4).

**pursuivant** · cāduceātor v. HERALD

**pursy:** 1. ōbēsus v FAT, OBESE 2 ānhēlus (*short winded*) cf. a senes, Virg G 2, 135

**purtenance:** i e *the pluck of an animal*, SS and *Hudibras* intestīna, exta both *n pl* v ENTRAILS.

**purulence:** pūs, pūris, *n.* (*purulent matter*) Cels 5, 26, 20 also, sānies, ēi, ib v MATTER (VI.). *Full of p*, purulentus, putidus: v. PURULENT (Later, pūrŭlentia, *a purulent mass*, Hier in Jesai 1, 1, 6 and fig, p civitatis, Tert Pall 5, *fin*. also, pūrŭlentātio, Coel Aur Tard 5, 3)

**purulently:** pūrŭlentē, Plin. 23, prooem.

**purulent:** *festering, gathering pus* 1. pūrŭlentus Plin. 22, 11, 13 cf Cato R. R. 157, cancer albus purulentus est. Subst. *purulent matter* (vulg *matter*), pūrŭlentă, *n. pl.* (= pus), Plin 20, 2, 5 2. pūtĭdus (of sores, *rank and foul*) · Cato R. R. 157.

**purvey:** **I.** Prop, and in the best old writers, = PROVIDE (q. v.). **II.** *To provide food, cater*. 1. obsōno, 1 (fr. ὀψωνέω, *to buy meat*) Pl. Aul 2, 4, 1 with cognate acc., *I'll go and p. for myself*, egomet ibo atque obsonabo obsonium, id Stich. 1, 3, 36. Also obsōnor, 1, *dep*, with abl. of the cost. cf. vix drachmis est obsonatus decem (*spent 10 dr. in purveying for himself*), Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20. 2. expr. by obsonium curare, Pl Merc 3, 3, 22, coemere obsonia, *purveying with borrowed money*, omnia conducta coëmens obsonia nummis, Hor. S 1, 2, 9 3. annōnor, 1 (late and rare) Capit. Gord 29 Also expr by *subs*. annōna *a difficulty in purveying* (*food*), gravitas annonae, Tac A 6, 13 annonae difficultates, Suet. Aug 41: v. TO MARKET, PROVIDE. Also expr. by special terms for each case *to p. corn*, frumentor, 1 Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8: *to p. wood*, lignor 1: etc.

**purveyance:** **I** Orig. = PROVISION q. v. **II.** *The providing of food* · 1. obsōnātus, ūs Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 27; and obsōnātio, *f.*, Don. ad Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32. 2. emptio, ōnis, *f.*, with annonae, irumenti, etc. 3. annōnae cura *to attend to the p. of food*, annonae curam agere, Suet. Cl. 18: cf. duplicem curam administravit annonae, id. Tib. 8. **III.** Concrete, *the supplies purveyed*: 1. obsōnium *make us a princely p.*, tu facito nobis obsonatum sit opulentum obs., Pl Bacch. 1, 1, 64 2. annōna. *a sufficient p of other supplies*, an. tolerabilis rerum aliarum, Liv 35, 44 Also expr. by adj. annonarius; *corn and other kinds of p.*, frumentum ceteraeque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3. v. PROVISIONS, SUPPLIES.

**purveyor:** **I.** In usu. sense of *purvey*, esp a state officer 1. obsōnātor *a capital p (caterer)*, obs. optimus, Pl Mil. 3, 1, 73 *p.s who have a fine knowledge of their lord's taste*, obs. quibus dominici palati notitia subtilis est, Sen Ep. 47. 2. *on a large scale, quartermaster (?)*, annōnārius (late), Cod. Theod 8, 13. **II** A mild term for a *procurer* (*Spectator*) · lēno: v. PROCURER.

**pus:** *the festering matter produced by inflammation* pūs, pūris, *n*, sānies, ēi v MATTER (VI.)

**push** (*v*) · **I.** Orig. sense (= Fr. *pousser*, fr. Lat. pulso), *to thrust at* or *away*, usu *with a weapon* (as, "*push* with biting point," Dryden), esp of an animal *pushing with its horns* pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3 · cf. Ov. 5, 185, Pectora Lyncidae gladio petit (*p.s or the ribs at*) · *to p. with the horn* (of a steer or ram) cornu petere, Virg. E. 3, 87 (cf id G 3, 526, Inter se adversis *luctantur* cornibus haedi) · v. TO THRUST, BUTT. (N B—Also late Lat [esp Vulg.] ventilo, ventilor, 1, *to wave in the air*, hence, *to toss about. with these [horns] shalt thou p Syria*, his ventilabis Syriam, Vulg. 3 Reg xxii. 11: and absol., *I saw a ram pushing*, vidi arietem cornibus ventilantem, id Dan viii. 4.)

**II.** *To* (or *in* or *to*) *move or remove by force*, lit and fig: for derived senses see examples 1. *Comps.* of pello (1) impello, pŭli, sum, 3 *push in* or *on* cf Virg. Aen. 5, 119, triplici pubes quam (navem) Dardana versis impellunt (*p through the water*) *ne loosened* (*the tows*) and *p.'d it over*, convellimus [altis sedibus] impulimusque, Virg. Aen 2, 464. *to p. (thrust) in a sword to its hilt*, ferrum capulo tenus imp, Sil 9, 328. *to p.* (or *give a push to*) *a falling person*, imp ruentem, Tac. H 2, 63 (fig. cf. Cic. Clu 26, 70, praecipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus). *to p. on* (*to a certain course*), in fraudem, id Pis 1, 1; ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36 *the mind is p.'d one way or the other by a slight impulse* (or *p.*), animus paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31 *p.'d on by rage and madness*, furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes B. G. 1, 40. (N.B—Such is the use of our best writers. for other exs. v. IMPEL.) (2) prōpello, 3 (*p. forward, forth, or away*): cf. hastam p, Sil. 16, 571 *to p. forward and dislodge the enemy*, p ac submovere hostes, Caes B. G. 4, 25 *p. out head foremost*, praecipem [= praecipitem] p, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 8: *p.'d down from the cliff into the sea*, inque profundum propulit e scopulo, Ov. M 8 593. Fig. *to p forward one's crude efforts before the public* (stronger than *put forward*), crudia studia in forum, prop., Petr. 4 (3) expello (*p out* or *away*) *p.* (*or p. down*) *the ships from the shore into the sea*, ab litore naves in altum exp, Liv. 41, 3. Prov.. *p. out Nature with a pitchfork, and back she keeps coming again*, Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24 with *abl* domo, Cic. in Pis 7, 16; agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 4; civitate, Cic. Att. 10, 4 · v. TO DRIVE OUT OR AWAY, EXPEL. (4) rĕpello (*p. back or away*): cf. nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 75. *to p. away the tables*, mensas rep, Ov M. 6, 661. *to p. back the bolts*, repagula rep, ib. 2, 157: *to p. back the diadem* (as a sign of refusal), diadema rep, Vell. 2, 56, *fin*. 2. in this sense, less freq. simple verb pello, 3: oftener rather *to beat at, knock at, batter*: *he will be p.'d out of doors*, pelletur foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 11 *the enemy are p.'d back*, pelluntur hostes, Caes B. G. 7, 62 (cf. DRIVE, KNOCK). *Freq* pulso, 1 (the source of the Eng. word): *to p.* (*batter*) *the walls with the ram* pulsare ariete muros, Virg. Aen. 12, 706 3. trūdo, si

sum, 3 (*thrust*. nearest to vulgar sense of *push*) *to be pulled and p'd at once*, at this and that simul, Pl. Capt 3, 5, 92: *when rivers p. on the ice*, glaciem quum flumina trudunt, Virg. G. 1, 310 *p. my train against a mountain*, frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem, ib 3 373 Join trudere atque impellere, Luer 6, 1031 Fig *day p's on day* (i e *presses hard upon*), dies trudit diu, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 15 (cf Tei Andi 4, 4, 40); *we p. one another on to sins*, in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen Ep. 41, 5 *to p. a coward into battle*, inertem in proelia tr, Hor. Epod. 1, 5, 17 Of plants shooting *the vine p.s forth buds*, (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Virg G. 2, 335. The pass. is used as *refl.*: cf trudit*ur* (*pushes out*) e sicco radix oleagina ligno, ib. 2, 31. (N B —Prōmo is also used in this sense, Col 3, 12) *Comp.* prōtrūdo (*p forward, forth, out*) *to p a roller*, prot. cylindrum, Cic Fat 19, 43 *and so the whole mass is gradually p'd forward and set in motion*, atque ita tota pariliatim moles protrudihi atque movetur, Lucr 4, 891-2 *to be p'd out of doors*, protrudi penatibus, Amm 29, 1 4, mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 obtener, submŏveo, 2 v TO DISLODGE, EJECT *to p. the enemy from his position*, hostem statu m, Liv 30, 18 *to p. any one into war*, m aliquem ad bellum, Liv. 35, 12 (also used of plant-shooting) *if the buds don't p. out*, si se gemmae nondum moveant, Col. 11, 2 and in *pass*, *a bud p's*, de palmite gemma movetur, Ov. Tr 3, 12, 13. *Comp* prōmŏveo (*p forward*) *loads*, onera, Col. 11. 1. *stones with wedges*, saxa vectibus, Caes. B C 2, 11 esp of military movements. castra, Caes B G 1, 48 legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16 scalas et machinamenta, Tac. A. 15, 4, *tin* : castra ad Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 44, *fin.*

5. mōlior, 4, *dep.* (*p. away, remove by a strong effort*) · *it was not easy to p aside the obstacles in their way*, neque moliri onera objecta facile erat, Liv 25, 36 cf. id. 9, 3, num montes moliri sede sua paramus? like "Waters had pushed a mountain from its seat," Milton 6. urgeo, ursi, 2 (*to press close upon, thrust, jostle*) · *you are p'd by the crowd about you*, urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor S 1, 3, 135: *she (the witch) p.s fine needles into the liver*, tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov Her 6, 91-2 cf. Aut petus aut urges rursum Sisyphe, saxum (*Whether you had or push the stone, it's sure to fall again*), id M. 4, 460. Join impello et urgeo *Wave drives on wave* (*prest forward by the wind*), *Each pushes that before, is pushed by that behind*, unda impellitur unda, Urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem, ib 15, 182: *the infantry p. (the enemy) in front*, eos a fronte urgere pedites, Liv 10, 36 (cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 26): *to p* (or *p. hard*) in an argument urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 77: *to be hard p'd with questions*, interrogando urgeri, based on id. Or. 40, 137. III. *To advance with effort*, in phr *to push one's way* · expr. by perrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3 · *to p. its way through a marsh* (of an army), paludem p., Caes B. G. 7, 19: Tac. Phr. · *if they should attempt to p. their way across in spite of him*, si se invito transire conarentur, ib. 1, 8. also, iter tentare per provinciam, ib. 1, 14. Sometimes, contendere, iter facere, may serve. v. TO PUSH ON.

**push on:** I. Trans, *to urge forward*: impello, prōtrūdo, instigo (only hg), etc v TO PUSH (II.). II. Also trans, *to hasten forward* 1. insisto, stĭti, 3; insto, 1 (usu. with *dat*) · *to p. on one's studies*, suis studiis insistere, Quint. 1, 12, 10. *to p. on the conquest of Campania*, perdomandae Campaniae ins., Tac. H. 3, 77. Insto is chiefly used absol.: *push on!* urge, instal perfice, Cic. Att. 13, 32. 2. urgeo, 2 *to p. on a work*, opus u., Ov. M. 4, 390 *to p. on a purpose* (*with obstinate persistence*), u. propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6. See also TO HASTEN. III. Intrans., *to proceed with rapidity, advance without pausing*: 1. contendo, di, tum, 3 *he p.s on for Italy by forced marches*, in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, Caes B G. 1, 10 so, magno cursu e, ib 3, 19. Also with *acc* Cic R Am 34, *fin.* (nocte una tantum itineris contendere). Foll. by *infin* *he p.'d on towards Bibracte*, Bibracte ire contendit, Caes B G 1, 23 2. expr. by eo, iter facio (v TO MARCH) cf. Caes B G 1, 26, ea tota nocte continenter ierunt, *they p'd steadily on all that night* 3. insto, stĭti, 1 (esp *to p. on in pursuit, press upon*) *the others p.'d on the more eagerly*, illi acrius instabant, Liv 3, 45: *Caesar's army was p.ing on*, instabat agmen Caesaris, Caes. B C. 1, 80. *Impers pass* *if they (only) p.'d on*, si institutu, Liv 2, 44, *fin.* 4. festino, accēlĕro, 1 v. TO HASTEN. 5. pergo, perrexi, ctum, 3 (*to proceed, go right on*). v TO PROCEED

**push** (*subs.*). for senses see PUSH, v

I. In orig. sense, *a thrust* (*p of spear*, Shaksp): 1. ictus, ūs cf. Liv 2, 20 uno ictu transfixus. Phr. *with p of pike* (Raleigh), infesto spiculo, ib. (adapted) v. THRUST. 2. impĕtus, ūs (*shock, dashing against*. esp. in battle = *charge*) *he broke the enemy at the first p*, hostes primo i mpulit, Liv. 9, 27: *to make a p* (*rush*) *at*, imp facere, Caes B C 1, 25 v. ONSET, ATTACK. For fig. use of impetus, cf Cic. Off 1, 15, 49, repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus: v. IMPULSE II. *A moving or attempting to move a body from without*: 1. pulsus, ūs (whence Eng *push*) *to be set in motion by a p from without*, p. externo agitari. Cic Tusc 1, 23 *an accidental p*, cf id. Div. 2, 61, externus et adventitius p animos dormientium commovet. Join motus et pulsus: cf. Gell. 9, 13 (hg), animus quantus et afficitur motibus pulsibusque. 2. more freq. comp. impulsus, ūs (esp in *abl.*), impulsio *by p. of shields*, scutorum impulsu, Cic Caec. 15, 43 cf. id. N. D. 2, 12, 32, where *an external impulse or push*, and *a spontaneous movement* are contrasted: non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte, movetur, id N. D. 2, 12, 32. Also by the verb *to give anything a p.*, impellere aliquid, Virg Aen 2, 465: v. TO PUSH (1). 3. mōmentum, motus: v. MOTION, MOVEMENT. III. Fig., *a vigorous and determined effort* Phr. *to make a p*, expr. by verb (1) insto, 1 esp. as *pass. impers* · *if a p. were made*, si institetur [suo milite vinci Romam posse], Liv. 2, 44 (like, "one vigorous p will force the enemy to cry out for quarter," Addison) (2) urgeo, si, 2 Join: urgere, instare *make a p. and finish the work*, quamobrem urge, insta, perfice, Cic Att. 13, 32. (3) tento, 1 *to make a p. for freedom*, libertatem tentare, Liv. 6, 18 *I'll make another p for it*, *iterum tentabo (Ainsw.). Comp. also foll. *a determined p. must be made*, agenda res est et audenda, Liv. 35, 35 *making a great p. at the enemy*, ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv. 7, 6. IV. Also fig., *extremity* discrimen, ĭnis, n.: *it has come to the last p.*, in summo res est discrimine, Caes B. G. 6, 38 · ad extrema perventum est, Curt 4, 14: (in battle) ad triarios ventum est (v. Dict. Antt s. v. EXERCITUS) cf. adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene d, Cic Phil. 7, 1 *when he sees the last p of the war is come*, postquam adesse d ultimum belli animadvertit, Liv. 44, 23 to *desert* (or *foil*) *one at the p*, in ipso d periculi aliquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17 Phr.: *at the last p.*, in extremis suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, *fin.* V *A pimple* · pustŭla: v. PUSTULE.

**pusher** (*subs.*). *one who pushes on* or *forward* (*a person, scheme, etc.*): impulsor but usu. by the verbs

**pushing** (*subs.*): impulsus, impulsio *p. back*, rĕpulsus v. IMPULSE, PUSH (*subs.*)

**pushing** (*adj.*): I. *In a sense not bad*: promptus, strēnuus · v. ACTIVE, ENERGETIC, ENTERPRISING, PROMPT II. *Passing into the bad sense* · 1. perh. audax (usu. denoting a bad quality) v. DARING, PRESUMPTUOUS. Also expr by *subs.* audācia, resp. in phr. urbana audacia (*the pushing spirit of the city*), Cic Prov. Cons 4, 8 2. confīdens (*possessed of assurance* · in good or bad sense) *a p fellow*, [parasitus quidam] homo confidens, Ter. Ph 1, 2, 73. Join improbus, confidens, nequam, malus, Pac. (Lucil.) in Non. 262, 11. Join: audacior et confidentior Qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior, Pl Am *init* · v. FORWARD. 3. mōlestus (*troublesome, as one who makes himself disagreeable*) esp. in connexion with other words *a man not at all p*, homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, Cic Fam 13, 1. Sometimes also the following may serve importūnus (*unseasonable* and *offensive*); immōdestus (*not keeping within bounds*). and tēmĕrārius (*headstrong*) · see also INFRUSIVE Also expr. by substs : incredibili importunitate et audacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30 cf IMPUDENT, FORWARD

**pusillanimity:** 1. ănĭmus hŭmillis, imbēcillus, *to show p. in the endurance of suffering*, dolores humili imbecilloque animo ferre, Cic Fin 1, 15, 49: *what p is this!* *quam sunt haec animi humilis atque imbecilli! Animus abjectus is also near akin to Eng cf. Cic Am 16, 59, where abjectior animus denotes *the disposition to undervalue oneself*: animus dejectus denotes *discouragement* and *being cast down* 2. ănimi debĭlitas Cic Fin 1 c (cf. also id. in Pis. 36, 88, where debilitatio atque abjectio animi denote the active manifestation of the quality described as debilitas animi, animus humilis atque imbecillus): also, imbecillitas animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Comp timor et infractio quaedam animi et demissio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14 (also strictly denoting the active manifestation of a quality there designated timiditas et ignavia). 3. timĭditas, ignāvia (cf. *supr*) · v TIMIDITY, COWARDICE. (N.B —Beware of using pusillus animus, which denotes simply *a small or narrow spirit*, and has no special application to the vice of *cowardice or pusillanimity*. Pusillanimitas, quite barbarous)

**pusillanimous:** 1. perh. best, humĭlis, e *p. fear*, h. pavor: Virg G. 1, 331; *descending to the most p enjoyments*, ad humillimas devolutus voluptates, Suet. Vit. Lucan. Join: humilis et abjectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82 · humilis et demissus, id. Att. 2, 21: humilis imbecillusque: (dolores humili animo imbecilloque ferre), Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49. Also expr. by *gen.* of quality. *that is extremely p.*, *animi admodum humilis atque abjecti haec sunt. 2. ignāvus (*cowardly*): feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2 *a most p. and cowardly enemy*, ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28: *all the most p*, ignavissimus quisque, Tac. H. 4, 62 Of emotions *p grief*, ignavus dolor (Plin). 3. timĭdus Enn ap Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219 Join timidus nullusque animi, Cic Sext. 16, 36 · timidus atque ignavus, id. Fam. 11, 18 · timidus ac tremens, id in Pis 30, 74 imbelles timidique, id Off. 1, 24, 83 *in a p. spirit*, Join [quae] timido animo, humili, demisso, inactoque [fiunt], ib. 3, 32, 115. 4. abjectus (*humble or mean-spirited*): *to be p*, animo abj. esse ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, Cic. Att 3, 2. *the most p. spirit*, abjectissimus quisque animus, Quint. 11 1 13. 5. debilis *of a more p. spirit*, ingenio debilior, Tac. Hist. 4, 62 · also by the subst., *softly p.*, mollem debilitate, Mart 3, 86, 5. 6. dēmissus: Join animo demisso atque humili, Cic. Font. 11 *fear is (a thing) p., etc.*, aliud metus (opp. to iracundia): demissum, et haesitans, et abjectum, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218 *Adv* dēmissē = *in a p. manner* · *he dared not speak with boldness and freedom while his thoughts*

*were low and p*, non est audax elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic Fusc 5, 9, 24 7. fractus and infractus Join fractus et demissus, esse fracto animo et demisso, Cic Fam 1, 9 fractus et humilis, fracto animo atque humili aliqm supplicare *(to make p and mean entreaties)*, id. Plan 20, 50 fractior animo, Cic Att 11, 12 *to display so p a spirit*, adeo infractos animos gerere, Liv 7, 31 8. imbēcillus. Join ignavi et imbecilli *(cowardly and p)*, Cic Rep 1, 32 Sen Ep 85 *Advs: to have a p dread of pain*, imbecillius horrere dolorem, Cic. Tusc 5, 30, 85 (N B —Pusillănimis, e, *faint-hearted*, only very late Sid Ep 7, 17, *fin*) v ABJECT, COWARDLY, DISPIRITED, MEAN. *Adv* = *Adj* in Eng *p submission*, servire humiliter (opp to superbe dominari), Liv 24, 25 *you are bold when you threaten, p when you entreat*, audactei terrītas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her 4, 20, 28 *Subst* = *Adj* in Eng (in the *hendiadys*, humilitas et obsecratio) *a magnanimous boldness is often more effective for exciting pity than p entreaties*, saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic Inv 1, 56, 109.

**pusillanimously:** 1. express by animo with the adjs esp. animo abjecto, demisso, fracto, humili, timido v. PUSILLANIMOUS. 2. by *abls* of *substs.*: v. PUSILLANIMITY. 3. by *advs*: esp. (1). abjectē (2) dēmissē: (3) hŭmĭlĭtĕr (4). ignāvē (and -ĭtĕr) (5) tĭmĭdē Join ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic Tusc 2, 23, 55 *not p, though far from bravely*. ut oppressis omnibus non demisse, ut tantis rebus gestis parum fortiter, Cic Att. 2, 18 Join humiliter demisseque, Cic. Tusc 5, 9, 24: v. *supr* humiliter opp. to animose (proudly); animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen Ep 120, 9

**puss:** untranslateable, as there is no evidence of cats and hares having been pets but, if absolutely necessary, use 1. fēlis or (as briefer) cătē (voc of the late cătus). v. CAT. 2. lēpuscŭlus (*poor little hare*): v. HARE.

**pustule:** 1. pustŭla Cels. 5, 28, 15 Sen. Ep. 72 Plin 20, 22, 87 2. pūsŭla. Plin. 20, 6, 21. Mart 14, 167.

**put:** (N.B.—1. In translating this word, care must be taken to distinguish the cases in which it is followed by a true *preposition*, governing a noun, from those in which it is *compounded with a separable particle*, the noun being the object to the compound verb *e. g.* Case 1, *the load was put on the horse* Case 2, *he put on his hat* but, for convenience of reference, we shall put most examples of the former kind under the heads of the latter. 2. The word is so general in its use, that in many passages it must be expressed with the context, and not by any verbal equivalent 3 Its two chief uses, referring to *state and place*, are too much mixed up in Latin to be put under separate heads cf. esp. TO PLACE.) 1. do, dĕdi, dăre, dătum (rt. DA = DU, *put*), is the strictest equivalent *I'll p. my knee to the ground*, genu ad terram dabo, Pl Capt 4, 2, 17: *to p. into one's hands*, (aliquid mihi) in manum dare, Ter. Andr 1, 5, 62. *to p. in chains*, aliquem in vincula dare. Flor. 3, 10 (cf. Ter. Andr 1, 5, 62, praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit). *bodies are p. on lofty pyres*, corpora dantur in altos rogos, Ov. M. 7, 608 *they p. the enemy to flight*, hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes. B G. 4, 26. *to be p. to flight*, sese in fugam d., Cic. Verr. 4, 43, *ad fin.*; and with *dat.* se fugae d., id Att. 7, 23. *p. to death*, aliquem leto d., Phaedr. 1, 22, 9 · *to p back the hair*, follow the poet. phrase in Ov. M. 1, 529, levis retro dabat aura capillos. Fig. *who p it in the king's heart*, qui dedit hoc in corde regis, Vulg. 1 Esdr. vii. 27 · *thou hast p. gladness in my heart*, dedisti laetitiam in corde meo. id. Ps iv. 7 *he p them to a perpetual reproach*, opprobrium sempiternum dedit illis, id Ps. lxxvii (lxxvi) 66 *that the Lord would p his Spirit upon them*, det eis Dominus Spiritum suum, id Num xi 29 Hence

2. *Comps* (1.) abdo, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3 with *dat* (rare) *p. in prison*, abditus carceri, Vell 2, 91: usu with in and *acc*, *he p it into his bosom*, in gremium abdidit, Suet Galb. 20. (11) addo, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3 cf. eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att 12, 53: *to p hands into manacles*, addere manus in vincla, Ov. Am 1, 7, 1 *to p spirit or courage* (into people), *absol* add animum, Ter. Heaut 3, 2, 31 animos, Cic Att 7, 2, 4. (111) subdo, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3 with *dat*, *he p.s spurs to his horse*, subdit calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20 cf. (fig) ingenio stimulos subd, Ov. Tr 5, 1, 76. Fig *to p spirit into a person*, alicui subd spiritus, Liv. 7, 40 *to p one's neck into the chains of love*, colla vinclis subd, Tib. 1, 2, 90 (iv) trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, also transdo (*hand over, deliver, entrust to*), with *dat* of person (cf Vulg Num xi 17, tradam eis, *I will p it upon them*): *to p anything into the hands (of a person)*, aliquid in manum trad., Pl Merc 2, 2, 7. without in man., cf Vulg. Gen. xxxix 4, quae ei tradita fuerant *p one in prison*, aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum tiad, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 4 (cf. Vulg Gen. xlii. 17, tradidit illos custodiae, *p. them in ward*) · *p to flight*, navem in fugam transdunt, Att in Non 155, 8 *I p. both myself and my hopes in your keeping*, in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Pl Most 2, 1, 59.—*In the more common use, with reference, primarily, to place*:— 3 pōno, pŏsŭi, positum, 3 (the etymological equivalent POS, orig POT = PUT, perhaps meaning *plant*) examples numerous constr usu in with *abl* · *to p accounts in the treasury*, tabulas in aerario p, Caes B C. 3, 108. *there he p the man*, in quo (horto) posuit hominem, Vulg Gen ii. 8 also, in with *acc* (with reference to *transference of position*) *to p a brand in the flame*, stipitem in flammam p, Ov. M. 8, 452 *to p. a crown on the head*, coronam in caput p, Gell. 3, 15 · *to p. olives in the sun* (i. e. *expose them to its heat*), oleas in solem p., Cato, R. R. 7 with *adv.*: in fig. sense: *as for wisdom, she had nowhere to p. her foot* (i e. *no place was left for her*), quod enim sapientia, ubi pedem poneret non habebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69 *to p. his name there*, ut ponat nomen suum ibi, Vulg Deut. xii. 5 with *on* or *upon*, super (v. PUT ON) Pono is used for *to p. a person's name to a document* cf. Cic. Fam 9, 15 et quidem quum in mentem venit, ponor ad scribendum, *when it occurs to Caesar, I am p* (i e *he sets my name as a signature*) *to the Senate's decrees* Peculiar and fig. uses (1) *to p a case* (to *assume* or *suppose*) *put it, that he is conquered*, verum pone, esse victum eum, Ter. Ph 3, 4, 25 *put it thus*, positum sit igitur, Cic. Or 4, 14 (2) *to p. a question* (for discussion or solution): cf id de Or. 1, 22, 102, nunc mihi vos quaestiunculam, de qua meo arbitratu loquar, ponitis? *Pass. impers.*. doctorum est ista consuetudo, eaque Graecorum, ut iis ponatur, quae disputent (*a question is p. for them to discuss*), id. Am. 5, 17 (simply = *ask a question*, interrōgo, 1. v. TO ASK): (3) *to maintain a point*: *to p. it as certain*, aliquid pro certo p., Liv. 10, 9, *fin.*: (4) *to p oneself beyond blame*, p. se extra culpam, Cic: (5) *to p. one's life in hazard* (*to sacrifice*, or LAY IT DOWN): cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 24, si in hac cura atque administratione vita mihi ponenda sit: so, *to p. one's life in one's hands*, animam in manibus p., Vulg. Judic. xii 13 · (6) *to p. hope or trust in any one*, in aliquo spem p, Cic. Att. 6, 1: *to p. one's hope of safety in one's valour*, spem salutis in virtute p, Caes B. G 5, 34 · (7) *to p. words in any one's mouth*, verba in ore ejus p, Vulg. Deut xviii. 18 (8) *p. me in surety with thee*, pone me juxta te, Vulg. Job xvii 3. (9) *to p one thing (falsely) for another*. cf id. Is. v. 20, vae qui dicitis malum bonum et bonum malum; ponentes amarum in dulce, et dulce in amarum (10) *to p to work*, p in opere, id 1 Reg viii 16 v. TO PUT TO. 4. impōno, 3 (*p. in, on, upon*): with in and *acc*, in and *abl* rare (v. P. IN, P ON P UPON) with *dat* or *adv* : *there they p the women*, eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes B G 1, 51. Fig gen. with *dat*. when = *put* (simply): *to p. an end to hope*, finem spei imp, Liv. 5, 4 *to a (literary) work*, finem imp voluminī, Quint 9, 4, 146. *to p a crown* to the *undertaking*, operi inchoato fastigium imp, Cic Off 3, 7, 33. *to p the last hand* (or *stroke*) *to a work* (give it the last touch), summam manum operi imp, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 16. *to p the last hand to the war* (make the final effort), extremam bello imp manum, Virg Aen 7. 572 *to p more labour on the soldiers*, plus militi laboris imp., Cic Mur 18, 38 (cf IMPOSE) 5. appōno, 3. *p the table* (or *tray*) *here*, appone hic mensulam, Pl. Most 1. 3, 150 6. rĕpōno, 3 *to p grapes in new jars* (= *store up*), uvas in vasa nova rep., Col. 12, 16. Fig *to p no hope in*, nihil spei in caritatem civium rep, Liv. 1, 49. *p. in the number of* (i e. reckon among), in numero rep, Cic Sest 68, 143 in numerum (*dub*), id. Inv. 1, 26, 39 in (alone), with *abl* in suis id Att 10, 8, A with *acc*, homines in Deos rep, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38 7. pango, nxi, nctum, and pĕgi, or pĕpĭgi, pactum, 3 (*to fix, settle*): *to p bounds to*, terminos p., Cic. Leg 1, 21, 56 *p a price on*, pretium p (with *dat*), Tac A 14, 32 comp dēpango (rare) Col 3, 16, 1 cf. TO PLANT, SET Also planto and deplanto, in same sense

8. stātŭo (v. TO SET UP) cf super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. Leg 2, 26, 66 9. applico, āvi and ŭi, ātum and (late) ĭtum, 1, with ad and (rarely) *dat* *he p.s his shoulders to the stones*, applicat humeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160 *to p a napkin to the face*, sudarium ad os app, Suet. Ner. 25 · *no one p. his hand to his mouth*, nullus applicuit manum ad os suum, Vulg 1 Reg xiv. 26 (cf. APPLY)

10. mitto, īsi, issum, 3 (with the idea of *motion* or change of state), in late Latin *in all that you p your hand to*, in cunctis ad quae miseritis manum, Vulg Deut. xii. 7 cf. id. Luc. ix 62, mittens manum suam ad aratrum: v. P. INTO.

11. condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*for safe keeping*): *to p a (shaved off) beard into a golden box*, barbam condere in auream pyxidem, Suet Ner. 12 *to p. (money) into one's purse*, c. in crumenam, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9: *p in prison*, aliquem in carcerem c, Cic Verr. 5, 29, *fin* (in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23) with *adv*, sortes eo c, Cic Div 2, 41, 86 (cf TO PUT AWAY, TO STORE UP). 12. făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*p into some state, position*, or *condition*), perhaps the most usual equivalent for *put* in its wide indefinite sense, *e g* fratres meos longe fecit a me (*p far from me*), Vulg Job xix 13 numerous examples may be found in the *Latin Dictionary*, s v. FACIO. 13. Phr expressed by other verbs (Note: those in which *put* is followed by a preposition, whether in composition or not, are put under the heads of the compounds, for greater convenience of reference) .—(1) *to p. a question* (1) by way of *discussion* or *appeal*. 1. pono, v *supr.*: 2. quaero, sīvi or sĭi, sītum, 3, with ab, de, ex, of person, and rel clause or *acc.* of thing: cf. quaero abs te nunc, Cic Verr. 3, 83: quaero de te, Liv 4, 40: *pass. impers.* quaeritur, Phaedr. 3, 1, 21 · quaesitum est, Hor. A. P 409 (2) *to p a question to the vote* · rĕfĕro, 3 *the five tribunes p. the question*, quinque tribuni plebei retulerunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: constr. with de of the question, de tuis litteris, ib.: and ad (*e. g.* ad senatum) cf. QUESTION. (3) *To put trust in*

or *on* · crēdo, 3 · confido, 3 fiduciam habere. Vulg. *passim*: v. TO TRUST also, spēro, 1 with in and *acc*. Vulg. v. TO HOPE (1) *To p a thing in trust with a person.* aliquid in fidem alicujus tradere, Liv. 38, 3 *to be p in trust with*. crēdi, with *dat* of person, and subj of thing cf. ut crederetur nobis Evangelium, Vulg 1 Thess II. 4.

**put against:** appōno, 3, with ad *to p a mark against a bad verse*, notam ad malum versum app, Cic Pis 30 cf id. Fam 13, 6 *when the scaling-ladders were p against (the walls)*, scalis appositis, Liv 37, 5. cf TO PUT TO

**—— apart: p. aside: p. asunder:** 1. seorsum pōno: cf. castris seorsum positis, Auct B Afr 48 also, s. mitto cf missit singulos seorsum greges, Vulg Gen. XXXII 16 2. sēpōno, 3 cf. Primitias magno seposuisse Jovi, Ov. F 3, 730 id ego ad illum fanum (*sc* ornandum) sepositum putabam, Cic Att 15, 15 3. sēpāro, 1 (cf TO SEPARATE) separate illos ab invicem procul, Vulg Dan. XIII (Susan), 51. 4. dīvīdo, 3 id. 1b 52 cf. TO DIVIDE 5. sēmŏvĕo, 2 (= *p on one side*) id 1b. 56 omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall C 20 cf. TO REMOVE TO SET ASIDE.

**——away: I** *To p. away a thing for safe keeping* 1. pōno, 3 2. condo, 3; and rĕcondo 3. abdo, 3 v TO LAY UP TO STORE UP TO HIDE **II.** *To cast off (as a hindrance, pollution, annoyance, bad habit, &c.)* 1. pōno *to p away care*, curas p., Liv 1, 19 *fear*, metum p, Plin. Ep 5, 6 *anger*, iram p., Hor. A. P 160 and poët, coïda ferocia, Virg Aen 1, 302. *enmities*, inimicitias, Coel in Cic Fam 8, 6 [cf TO LAY ASIDE] And compd. depōno (opp. to suscipio, *take up*) cf. dep. amicitias, susc inimicitias, id Am. 21, 77 invidiam dep. id Agr. 2, 26: simultates dep, id Planc. 31, 76 dep ex memoria insidias, id Sull. 6, 18. 2. abjĭcio, 3 cf abjiciamus ista, Cic. Att. 13, 31. abjicite deos alienos, Vulg Gen. XXXV. 2 and stronger, prōjĭcio, 3 · cf. spetu salutis pr., Plin. Ep 7, 27 projĭcit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba (= *disdains*), Hor A P. 97. idola projecerunt, Vulg Judic X 16 3. auferō, abstŭli, 3. cf. auferte deos alienos, Vulg. 1 Reg VII 3 foll by de, id. 2 Paralip XV 8 by a, Osee II 2 by ex. *p away from among yourselves that wicked person*, auferte malum ex vobis ipsis, id 1 Cor. v. 13. 4. tollo, 3 cf omnis amaritudo tollatur a vobis, id Eph. IV. 31. 5 rēmŏveo, 2 joined with procul esse *p. away from thee a frond mouth, and perverse lips p. far from thee*, remove a te os pravum, et detractantia labia sint procul a te, id. Prov. IV. 24. 6. ămŏvĕo, 2 (= *reject*): cf. (Saul) quem amovi a facie mea, id. 2 Reg. VII 15. 7. rĕpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 cf. dolorem a se rejĭcit Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30. diadema rep., Vell. 2, 56, *fin.* (= *refuse*) ut contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137 (= *discard*). and, **III.** in a bad sense (= *cast off through self-will*) *I did not p. away his statutes from me*, justitias ejus non repuli a me, Vulg Ps. XVII. 23 (XVIII. 22). cf. habens fidem et bonam conscientiam, quam quidam repellentes, 1 Tim 1. 19. **IV.** In theological sense, transfĕro, 3 *the Lord hath p away thy sin*, Dominus transtulit peccatum tuum, Vulg 2 Reg XII. 13 Phi: *to p. away sin*, ad destitutionem peccati, id Heb. IX 26 **V.** In legal sense, *to p away a wife*. 1. rēpūdio, 1 v. TO DIVORCE. 2. rējĭcio (less formal), sc conjugio, Tac A II, 29

**——back:** I. *To return a thing to its place*. 1. rēpōno, 3 with *dat*. lapidem suo loco rep., Cic Verr 2, 1, 56. with in and *abl*, pecuniam in thesauris rep, Liv. 29, 18 also *acc*., pecuniam in thesauros, id. 29, 19. 2. rĕcondo, 3: v. TO PUT UP; TO REPLACE; TO RETURN. **II.** *To p. backwards:* 1. rēpōno: *to p back the hair*, capillum rep, Quint. 8, prooem 22. 2. retrŏăgo 3: cf. capillos a fronte contra naturam ret., id. 11, 3, 160 **III.** *To make slow* or *late* tardo, 1 *to p back one's departure*, profectionem t., Cic Fam 7, 5: comp retardo, 1, Plin 21, 21, 89 v. TO RETARD.

**put before:** I. In *position*, lit or fig. 1. oppōno, 3: cf oculis manus opp Ov F 3, 46 manum fronti, id M. 2, 276. 2. pōno, 3 *p. before your eyes*, etc, pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic Phil 2, 45: v TO SET BEFORE **II.** In *order* praepōno, 3 *putting the last before the first* (= prov *the cart before the horse*), praeponens ultima primis, Hor S 1, 4, 59 **III.** *A proposition* propōno, 3 v TO PROPOSE

**—— beside:** pono, with iuxta v BESIDE

**—— between:** interpōno, 3 gen with *dat*. equitatui interponit auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt B G 8, 17 also with inter. Numidas inter eos interp, Auct B Afr 13 post-class, pono with inter *I will p a division between*, ponam divisionem inter, Vulg Ex VIII 23, cf Gen. III 15, p inimicitias inter *To p. a difference between* (i e *make to differ*, or, *recognize a difference between*) distare velle, Cic Top 8, 34 distinguo, nxi, nctum 3 Cic Verr 4, 41 discerno, Vulg 1 Cor IV. 7

**——by.** I. *To deposit:* 1. condo, dĭdi, ditum, 3. v TO LAY UP 2 dēpōno, 3 *to have something p by*, aliquid in deposito habere, Papin Dig 36, 3, 5 3. rēpōno, 3 *to p. by one's writings for some time*, scripta in aliquod tempus rep, Quint 10, 4, 2. Join condo et reponо fructus condendi ac reponendi scientia, Cic N D. 2, 62, *fin* **II.** *To turn aside, to ward off:* āverto, 3 dēverto, 3 dēfendo, 3 v. TO TURN ASIDE, TO PARRY. **III.** *To refuse* ("he put it [the crown] by thrice," Shaksp) rēpello, 3 v. PUT AWAY (II. No 7) **IV.** *To lay aside · to p by the web and the work-basket and the unfinished tasks*, telasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov M 4, 10 v TO PUT AWAY; TO PUT OFF.

**—— down:** I. *To set down* · 1 dēpōno, 3 *to p. down a load*, onus dep, Lucr. 3, 1072. *to p. down a thing out of one's hands*, aliquid de manibus dep., Cic Ac 1, 1, 3 Fig *to put down money, etc* (esp *as a wager*) depono *I p down this heifer*, ego hanc vitulam depono, Virg E 3, 31 also, in medium conferre (= *to p into the pool*), Suet Aug 71 v TO LAY *to p down (in writing)* scribo, conscribo, describo v TO WRITE DOWN. 2. appōno, 3 cf Pl. Poen 4, 2, 35 *Sy* Onus urget *Mi* At tu appone (*p it down then*): cf. Ter. Andr 4 3, 10, hunc ante nostram januam appone Also (very rare), *to put down as*, e. g. *gain*, quem fors dierum cunque dabit, lucro appone, Hor Od. 1, 9, 15 cf Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 32: v TO ACCOUNT; TO RECKON. 3. fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *to p. down an item in an account*, cf Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100, expensum tulerit (*p. it down as paid*). **II.** *To lower* · 1. dēmitto, misi, missum, 3 *to p. down the sail-yard*, antennam d, Ov Tr. 3, 4, 9: *to p down the ears* (in fear or submission), d. aures, Hor Od. 2, 13, 34: d auriculas, id S 1, 9, 20 also submitto aures (opp to surrigere), Plin 10, 48, 67 · oculos, Ov. F. 3, 272 fasces Plin 7, 30, 31 v TO LET DOWN; TO LOWER 2. dēpōno, 3. *he p s down his head and falls asleep*, caput deponit, condormiscit, Pl Curc. 2, 3, 81 *to p down his head on the ground*, caput terrae d., Ov. M. 3, 5, 20 3. dējĭcio, 3 (v TO THROW DOWN; TO THROW OFF) in old Eng (*e g.* Bacon) used like alvum dejicere: v. TO PURGE. **III.** Hence, fig. *to degrade, to humble; to repress* · 1. prĕmo, and compounds · (1). prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3 · *he prided himself on p.ing down a superior*, premendo superiorem sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12. *to p. down one's reputation*, famam alicujus pr., Tac. A 15, 49: *in order to p. down people's talk*, ut premeret vulgi sermones, id. A 3, 6. Join premere ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16 (2). dēprimo *each raises himself by p.ing down another*, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 3, 65, *fin.* (3). supprimo. v. TO REPRESS. 2. dējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 · with de, *to be p down from a post of honour*, de honore dejici, Cic Verr. Act 1, 9, 25: *abl.* alone, honore, Liv 39, 41 *p. down from their supremacy*, dejecti principatu, Caes. B G. 7, 63 Joined with demoveo, depello, and detrudo, in Cic. Caecin 17, 49, *demoveri* et *depelli* de loco necesse est eum qui *dejiciatur* · nemmem statui *dejiciendum*, qui non adhibita vi manu *demotus* et actus praeceps intelligatur: for detrudo (the strongest term) cf *to be p down from the first rank to the second*, a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet Caes 19. Depono is used in this sense in Vulg Luc 1 52, deposuit potentes de sede, et exaltavit humiles v TO DEGRADE, TO DEPOSE. **IV.** *To suppress, to do away with* 1. exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 *when death had p down envy*, mors quum exstinxisset invidiam, Cic Balb 6, 16 *truth may too often be overpowered, never p down*, veritatem laborare nimis saepe, aiunt, exstingui nunquam, Liv 22, 39 Join exst. and opprimo. *you ought to p down and crush in the bud the power of that sort of men*, hominum ejusmodi pernicionem atque intolerandam potentiam primo quoque tempore exst atque opprimere debetis, Cic Rosc A 13 36.

2. tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *to p. down old laws by new ones*, veteres leges novis legibus t, Cic de Or 1, 58, 247 with ex, dictaturam funditus ex republica t, id Phil 1, 1, 3 v TO ABOLISH; TO DESTROY 3. submitto, 3: furorem, Virg Aen. 12, 832 cf TO QUELL. **V.** *To p down something of one's own, to give up, abandon, resign* 1. pōno (opp. to sumo, *take up*) · cf Nec sumit aut ponit secures, Arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor Od. 3, 2, 19-20 cf. TO LAY DOWN. 2. rēpōno. 3. exŭo cf. TO LAY ASIDE

**put forth:** I. Phys *to stretch forth* (esp *the hand*) 1. usu extendo, di, tum and sum, 3 v TO STRETCH FORTH, OUT with ad and *acc* of the thing touched, Vulg 2 Reg. VI. 6 also the simple verb with ut tetendit Oza manum suam ut sustentaret arcam, id. 1 Paralip XIII 9 with de, (Jeroboam) *p forth his hand from the altar*, ext manum suam de altare, id. 3 Reg. XIII 4. Fig *to engage in any deed to p forth one's hand to iniquity*, ext. ad iniquitatem manus suas, id Ps. CXXIV. (CXXV.) 3 2. mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (post-class) · Vulg. Gen. III 22, XIX 10. and ēmitto, id. Ezech. VIII. 3. Both verbs used fig. with in and *acc*., in the sense of *injure, attack, violate · to p. forth the hand against (a person)*, manum ext in, id 1 Reg XXII. 17, XXIV. 11 (the simple verb, tendo, in 1 Paralip XIII. 19) manum mittere in, id. 2 Reg XVIII. 12. for an *infliction*, extende manum tuam et tange, id. Job I. 11 (cf. II 5, mitte manum, etc) **II.** More gen, *to cause to go forth, send out, turn out:* 1. mitto, and comp ēmitto, 3 cf Cic Cat 1, 11, non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem Vulg. Joh. X. 4 (said of a shepherd), cum proprias oves emiserit 2. Stronger, fŏras ējĭcio, projĭcio . v. TO TURN OUT. Intr., foras ĕĕi. *he commanded to p. (them) forth*, jussit foras ad breve homines fieri, Vulg. Act. V. 34 **III.** Hence, *to* UTTER, PUBLISH, PROPOSE 1. ēmitto, 3 cf sonitum ex alto em, Lucr. 4, 596 vocem coelo em, Liv. 5, 51 *a witty saying p. forth*, facetum dictum em., Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219 *to p. forth arguments*, argumenta em, ib 2, 53, 214 *to p. forth* (= *publish*) *a book of games*, librum de arte aleam ludendi em, Suet Cl. 33.

2. prōpōno, 3 (= *publish*): cf. Prop. 3, 23, 23, I puer et citus haec aliqua propone columna: Cic. Mur. 11, edis cendos fastos populo prop.: id. Agr. 2, 5, legem in publicum prop.: also said of a *saying* or *question*: *another parable*

*p. he forth to them*, aham parabolam proposuit illis, Vulg Matt XIII 24 (dico is also used in this sense) propono with in medio rem in medio prop, Cic Veri 2, 1, 11 (claim, rem in medium proferre, id Fam. 15, 2: vocare, id Cluent 28).

**3.** prōdūco, 3: cf Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, nihil ab hoc praevum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur **4.** *to utter a cry*, vocem dare cf Vulg Prov. VIII. 1, numquid non sapientia clamitat, et prudentia dat vocem suam (*p. forth her voice*)? **5.** ēdo, 3 v. TO PUBLISH **6.** ēdīco, 3 v TO PROCLAIM. **IV.** *To send forth* (*shoots, etc*). **1.** mitto, 3 *roots*, radices m, Col 3, 18, *leaves*, folium m., Plin. 18, 7, 10 § 5 comp ēmitto folia em., id. 18, 20, 49: *blossoms*, flores m, id 24, 9, 38: the pass is used for intr. of the same sense. ulmi emittuntur in ramos, id. 17, 12, 18. submitto (*to send up*) cf. s. tellus flores, Lucr 1, 8: pabula tellus pascendis s equis, Lucan 4, 411 s humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9 **2.** gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3 *whatever the earth p s forth*, omnia quae terra gignat, Cic N D 1, 2, 4 v. TO BEAR, TO PRODUCE **3.** prōdūco (post-class. in this sense) cf Vulg Luc. XXI. 30, (of trees) cum producunt jam ex se fructum (the parallels, Matt. XXIV. 32, Marc XIII. 28, have the intr. nascor: v. TO SPRING FORTH).

**put forward:** **I.** *To put in the foreſront* praepōno, 3 cf. Ov Trist 1, 7, 34, Hos quoque sex versus, in prima fronte libelli Si praeponendos esse putabis, habe. **II.** Hence, *to put forward* (in public): **1.** prōdūco, 3 *he p. forward Roman knights on the stage to act a pantomime*, equites R ad agendum mimum produxit in scenam, Suet Ner 4. **2.** Stronger, trūdo, sī, sum, 3 (*as a candidate*), cf in quae (comitia), omnibus invitis, trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, Cic Att 1, 16. **3.** prōpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 with obj a person; *the Jews p ung him forward*, propellentibus eum Judaeis, Vulg. Act XIX. 33 obj a thing *to p forward one's crude work before the public*, crudа studia in forum prop, Petr. 4. **4.** Still stronger, ostento, 1 (*to p. forward prominently*) cf Caes. B. G. 5, 41, Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciendae causa. Fig (*make a display of*, as, "p their best qualities forward," Swift), esp reflect. *why should I p. myself forward*, quid me ostentem? Cic. Fam. 1, 4. Join: prae me fero et ostento *he p.s himself forward before all the rest*, caeteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att 2, 23 Also, for *refl* sense, *to p. oneself forward*, in medium venire, procedere v TO COME FORWARD Also praefĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *as a pretence*, modestiam praeferre et lascivia uti, Tac A. 13, 45 **III.** *To p forward a proof, example, or claim* **1.** allĕgo, 1: exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. merita, Suet. Aug 47: *you thought this ought to be p. forward to the senate*, hoc senatui allegandum putasti, Plin. Pan 70. **2.** oppōno, 3. v. TO ALLEGE **3.** ostendo, di, sum and tum, 3 cf. magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic Verr. 5, 1. **4.** pōno, with in medio cf. ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 6. **IV.** *To p. forward a plea, defence, or excuse*: **1.** affĕro, attŭli, allātum, afferre, 3 (usu. with causam or rationes) cf quam causam afferam? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23 justas causas affers, Cic. Att 11, 15. **2.** praetendo, di, tum, 3 (whence *pretend*): cf. Tac. A. 3, 59, fessam aetatem et actos labores praet. (*plead*). **3.** obtendo, 3 cf id ib 35, valetudinem corporis obt: v. TO PLEAD.

**—— from** (obs = *put out of*): ējĭcio: extrudo etc v TO PUT OUT.

**—— in, into:** **1.** pōno, 3: with *acc.* of thing, the place expr. by in with *abl* or *acc* or *pronom adv.*, v. *supr.* TO PUT, No. 3. **2.** impōno, 3 with *acc.* of thing, the place expr by *acc* with in very rarely with in and *abl.*: *to p. one's foot in the water*, pedem imp in undam, Plaut Most 2, 2, 4 *to p. the windows, doors, into a house*, fenestras, ostia, in aedes imp., Julian Dig. 6, 19 **3.** interpōno, 3: *to p. in* (*a remark or word*) v TO INTERPOSE **4.** immitto, 3 (with the idea of *force*) cf corpus in in undas, Ov H 2, 133 haec (tugna) quum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat (*p them in and fixed them there*), Caes. B G 4, 17 Fig *he hath p. into my mouth a new song*, immisit in os meum canticum novum, Vulg Ps XXXIX. 4 (XL 3). Mitto simply is used in the Vulg. *put thine hand into thy bosom*, mitte manum tuam in sinum tuum, Ex IV 6 *I have done nothing that they should p me into the dungeon*, innocens in lacum missus sum, Gen. XL 15: cf. 3 Reg XXII 27, mittite virum istum in carcerem. cf id Joh v. 7; XX. 25 Jacob III 3, equus frena in ora mittimus Both verbs used in Matt IX 16, 17: immitto, *to let in a piece* (commissuram panni rudis in vestimentum novum; mitto, *to pour in*, vinum in utres) **5.** dīmitto, 3 *to p money into a purse*, numum in loculos, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 175 *to p a black ball into the ballot-box*, calculum atrum in urnam dem, Ov. M 15, 44 **6.** dīmitto, 3 (*suffer to go into*, post-class). *if a man shall put in his beast, etc*, si dimiserit quispiam jumentum suum, ut depascatur allena, Vulg. Ex. XXII 5 *p me into one of the priests' offices*, dimitte me ad unam partem sacerdotalem, id 1 Reg. II. 36. **7.** insĕro, sērŭi, sertum, 3 with in and *acc*, *to p. one's neck into a noose*, collum in laqueum ins., Cic Verr. 4, 17, 37 *to p one's head into a tent*, caput in tentoria ins, Liv. 8, 36 with *dat* and in, cf meretrici manum in sinum ins., Ter. Heaut 3, 3, 2 *dat* only, contiones directas operi suo ins, Just 38, 3 historiae jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 444 v TO INSERT. *Absol*, *you're putting in all the world (into the boat)*, trecentos inseris, Hor S 1, 5, 12. **8.** insĕro, sēvi, sītum, 3, *to p. in a seed, plant, graft if the corn is not p. in* (sc *the ground*), si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 5, 7, 3 cf TO GRAFT; TO PLANT, TO SOW; TO INSERT. Fig with *dat*, animos corporibus ins (= *unite*), Cic. Tim 12 v. TO IMPLANT. **9.** infĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 with *dat*, cf. semina arvis inf., Tac. A 11, 54 spolia opima templo inf, Liv 4, 20 with in and *acc*, *to p* (or *throw*) *a thing into the fire*, aliquid in ignem inf, Caes. B G 6, 19 *to p in a thrust* (said of a fencer), ictum inf. (*dat.* of pers. if expr.), like vulnus inf: cf. TO PUSH, TO THRUST; and the *substs*: *to p. a foot in*, pedem inf, v. TO SET (foot in) *to p. a body into a tomb*; cf. reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15 cf ne quis sepulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat (*nor p in a stranger to the family*), Cic. Leg 2, 26, 64 *to p.* (*an item*) *into accounts* (*bring or carry to account*), aliquid rationibus inf., Col 1, 7, 7. in rationes, Julian. Dig. 34, 3, 12. *absol*, *to p. in* (= render) *false accounts*, rationes inf, Cic Fl. 9, 20.

**To put in (a ship to land or port):** **1.** appello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *p. in here*, huc appelle, Hor. S 1, 5, 12 *they p. in to the island*, ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21 v. TO LAND. **2.** applĭco, āvi, and ŭi, 1 (navem or -es, with ad of the place) cf. ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv. 33, 17 ad terram, Auct Bell. Hisp. 37, *fin.* Pass. as intr.: cf. applicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C 3, 101 Ceae telluris ad oras applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598 with in, cf. applicor in terras, id. H. 16, 126 with adv, Poet quo accedam? quo applicam, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. **3.** *to p. into port*. portum petere, Cic. Planc. 39. p. capere, Caes. B G. 4, 36: p. tenere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: p. occupare, Hor Ep. 1, 6, 32: cf. fortiter occupa portum, id. Od. 1, 14, 2

Phrr with *put* followed by *in*: (1) *to p in danger or peril*, in periculum afferre, vocare, periculum conflare alicui, intendere alicui or in aliquem: pĕrĭclĭtor, 1 v TO ENDANGER, TO RISK *they p. their lives in jeopardy to bring me water*, in periculo arimarum suarum attulerunt mihi aquam, Vulg 1 Paralip XI. 19 (II) *to p. one in doubt* (Milton), dubium facere cf. Cic. Manil 10, quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? *to be p in doubt*, sibi dubitationem dari Caes. B. G. 1, 14. (III) *to p in a fright*, terrĕo, 2, etc. v TO FRIGHTEN; TO TERRIFY. (IV.) *to p. in mind*, mŏnĕo, adm, comm., 2 v. TO REMIND. (V) *to p. in a passion*, natum facere, cf Cic. de Or 1, 51, 228 (VI.) *to p in array*, instrŭo, 3; stātŭo, constĭtŭo, 3 v. TO DRAW UP *p yourselves in array against Babylon*, praeparamini vos contra B, Vulg Jer 1 14 (VII.) *to p in order*, ordino, 1 agmina, Hor Ep 17, 9; aciem, Just 11, 9, partes orationis, Cic Inv. 1, 14, provinciam inquietam, Suet Galb 7 res in ordinem redigĕre, Auct. Her. 3, 9; in ordinem adūcĕre, Cic. Tim. 3. also expĕdio, 4 v. TO ARRANGE TO SET (IN ORDER) (VIII) *to p in practice*, v TO PRACTISE (IX) *to put in the way* (*of doing a thing of learning, etc.*), *e g.* "experience puts us in the way" (Dryden), cf Cels praef. *med.*, ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia. (X) *to. p. in writing*, perscrĭbo, 3 orationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: cf. Sall Jug 30, decere existimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere also, praescribo; testamentum literis, Paul Dig 29, 1, 40 Phr *to make a proclamation, and p it also in writing*, praedicari etiam per scripturam, Vulg 1 Paralip XXXVI 22 (XI) *to p. one's life in one's hand*; cf. Vulg. Job XIII 14, animam meam porto in manibus meis (cf TO PUT, No. 3). Phrr with *put* foll. by *into* (XII) *p. into the hands of* (1) = *entrust to*, do, 1 with in manum, cf Ter. Andr 1, 5, 62, hanc mihi in manum date and alone, *to p. a letter into the hands of* (*the bearer*, i e *to send it by him*), literas alicui dare, Cic. Att 5, 15, *fin.* *to p. a matter into any one's hands*, rem or negotium alicui dare or dedere cf. dat hospiti suo negotium, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, 99 also mando, 1 · crĕdo, 3 committo, 3 permitto, 3. dēpōno, 3 v. TO DELIVER, TO ENTRUST, TO GIVE and GIVE OVER (cf. TO PUT UNDER) (2) = *give up to* and *reflect.*: trādo, 3: dēdo, 3: prōdo, 3 v. TO GIVE UP, TO SURRENDER, TO BETRAY. (XIII) *to p. into the number of* (*reckon as*). pono, 3 (v. TO PUT, No. 3) dūco, 3 *to p. into the number of his enemies* (Pope), in numero hostium ducere, Cic Veri. 5, 25, *fin.* · cf Sall. J. 14, aliquem loco affinium d (XIV.) *to p. in or into the place of* subdo · subjicio suppono: substituo v. TO SUBSTITUTE *to p. into a place belonging to another*, cf Masinissam in Syphacis regnum imp., Liv. 37, 25: v INSTEAD · (XV) *To p one into a suspicion* (=*p. the suspicion into one's mind*), dare suspicioni locum, Cic Coel 4. (cf. *of doubt*, dare locum dubitationi, id Balb 6).

**put off:** **I.** Lit (opp to PUT ON), especially of dress. **1.** pōno, 3: *to p. off one's shirt*, tunicam p., Cic. Tusc 5, 20, 60. cf Juv 6, 477 (of the slaves of a capricious lady), perit libraria, ponunt Cosmetae tunicas. Constr. with de of the person: *to p. off clothes* (poet), cf Ov. M. 4, 345, Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit or *abl* only. cf. nunquam humeris positurus arcum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 60. Compound, depōno, 3 with *abl.* of that *whence* put off *to put off the loads from the beasts*, onera jumentis dep., Caes. B C. 1, 80 cf. TO TAKE OFF. *to p. off armour*, arma dep. humeris, Virg. Aen 12, 707: cf Vulg. 1 Reg. xvii. 39, et (David) deposuit ea (Saul's armour) *to p. off shoes*, dep. soleas, Mart 3, 50, but cf. No. 4: depono used in connection with nūdor, 1; Vulg. 2 Esdr. IV. 23. non deponebamus vesti-

menta nostra; unusquisque tantum nudabatur ad baptismum. (Expl. by subst. in 2 Pet. 1 14 certus, quod velox est depositio tabernaculi mei, *I must shortly p off*) Fig (1) = *p away, get rid of to p off grief and mourning*, moerorem et luctum, Cic. Phil 14, 13: cf Vulg Eph iv 22, deponere vos veterem hominem, opp to induere novum hominem (the parall in Col iii 9 has exspoliantes, *stripping off*) (2) v TO LAY DOWN, TO RESIGN **2.** algico, 3 a stronger term. v. TO CAST OFF, TO THROW OFF. **3.** exŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (said of dress, etc, closely fitting, or fastened on), with *acc.* of thing, *abl* of person, etc *to p off the quiver from the shoulder*, pharetram humero ex., Ov. M 2, 419 alas ex (= *to lay aside*), Vug Aen 1, 690 *of an animal changing its skin*, serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59 Fig exuere jugum (*to shake off*), Liv 35, 37 ex humanitatem (*to lay aside*), Cic Lig 5, 14 feritatem ex, Ov F. 3, 281 silvestrem animum, Vug G 2, 51 mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8 for constr with *acc* of person, and *abl.* of thing v. TO STRIP **4.** solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (= *to untie*) *p off thy shoes from off thy feet*, solve calceamentum de pedibus tuis, Vulg Ex iii 5 **5.** dēmŏvĕo, 2: fig *to p off from himself all suspicion of the crime*, ut ab se sceleris istius suspicio demoveretur, Cic. Verr 4, 45, 100

**II.** *To defer, procrastinate* **1.** compds of fĕro: (1) differo, distŭli, differre, dilātum (*to separate by a space of time*) (*a*) indefinitely obj of the time; tempus diff, Cic. Phil. 8 8, 23 and pass venit tempus tam mature ut differri jam hora non possit, id ib 6, 7, 19 *I think the day may be p. off*, puto posse diem differri, id Att. 13, 37: *to p. off from day to day*, diem de die diff, Liv. 25, 25: obj. of the thing; *this I cannot p off*, hoc non queo diff, Cic Q F. 2, 8 *he proposed to p. off the subject*, rem distŭlit, id. Div 10, 16 *to p. off a journey for the present*, iter in praesentia diff., Caes B. C 3, 85. Poet.: *anger p. off thirst*, distulit ira sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366 obj an inf; quaerere distuli, Hor Od 4, 4, 21 a subj clause with quin; nihil dilatum, quin periculum summae rerum facerent (*fearing to p it off till, or lest*), Liv. 6, 22, *fin* with in and *acc* of time; *to p. off to another time*, in aliud tempus diff, Cic. Brut. 87 *to a future time*, in posterum diff., id. Veri 2, 1, 32, 81 (*b*) definitely *to p off a thing to the next day*, aliquid in posterum diem diff, id. Deiot. 7, 21 cf. Liv 32, 35, dilato in posterum diem colloquio *let us p off* (or *reserve*) *the rest till to-morrow*, reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic Rep 2, 44 *fin.*: *till your arrival*, in adventum tuum, id. Fam. 2, 3, *ad fin* *for a year*, in annum, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 39 *he neglected to keep the day named in the edict, and p. it off till Nov.* 28, diem edicti obire neglexit: in a d IV. Kal. Dec. distulit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20: rarely with ad of time: cf. id. Vat. 11, *fin* (fig.), te id, quod promulgasses misericordiae nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse. With obj of person (simply of *time*: for fig. sense, see No. III.) *if you p. me off till another time*, sin autem differs me in aliud tempus, id. Fam. 5, 12: (*the professor*) *refused to admit (Tiberius) to a lecture out of the course, and told his servant to p. him off till the Saturday*, Diogenes Grammaticus, disputare sabbatis Rhodi solitus, vementem eum ut se extra ordinem audiret, non admiserat, ac per servulum suum in septimum diem distulerat, Suet Tib. 32 rarely with ad *the ambassadors, who had been p off till the new year*, legati, qui ad novos magistratus dilati erant, Liv. 41, 8. (Note. the other compds. of fero are almost always used definitely.) (2) profĕro, 3 (*to carry forward*) · constr. *absol* cf. auctionis diem laxius prof., Cic Att. 13, 14 · with in; cf aliquid in diem posterum prof., Gell 1, 23: with *acc.* of duration; cf. rem aliquot dies prof., Cat. in Gell. 7, 3. (3) confĕro, 3 (*to reserve for*), rare · constr with in and *acc* · cf omnia in mensem Martium conf, Cic Att 6, 1 in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 (4) transfĕro, 3 (*to carry over to another time*), rare: constr. with in and *acc* cf causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Coel in Cic. Fam 8, 9 · reflect cf. subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in proximum annum transtulit (*p off his candidature*), Cic. Mil 9, 24 **2.** compds of trūdo, di, sum, 3; stronger sense (1) detrūdo (*to push down*) cf comitia in mensem Martium detr, Cic. Q Fr 2, 13 comitia in adventum Caesaris detr, id Att. 4, 17. (2) protrūdo, 3. comitia in Januarium mensem protr, id Fam 10, 26, *fin.* **3.** dūco, xi, ctum, 3, and prōdūco with obj of thing, always TO PROLONG, TO CARRY ON with obj. of time (the thing understood) *the Haeduï p off (the matter) day after day*, diem ex die ducere Haedui, Caes B G 1, 16. with obj of person (passing into sense III.), *when he saw that they were only putting him off*, ubi se diutius duci intellexit, ib (2) prodūco (*to carry forward*) cf dies producta est in III. id. Febr., Cic Q F 2, 3 **4.** traho, xi, ctum, 3, and compds (gen TO PROLONG): *to p off purposely to the last moment*, rem de industria in serum tr, Liv 32, 35: with obj. of person (passing into sense III.). cf legati querentes, trahi se a Caesare, ad quem missi forent, Suet Tib 31. (2) extrăho indef *the case is by our opponents p off on all sorts of pretexts*, res ab adversariis nostris extracta est varus calumnius, Cic Fam 4, 1 · *to p. off the battle till the morrow*, pugnam in posterum extr, Tac A. 4, 73 *to p off from day to day*, diem de die extr, Sen Ben. 2, 5, *fin.* (3) protrăho (cf. TO PROTRACT). Join: stipendia militum, etc, protrahi ac differri (*was p. off and delayed*), Suet. Ner. 32. **5.** Other verbs compd with pro (1) prōdo, 3 (*to p. forward*) · Cat ap Fest. p 242, ed. Müller *I think I shall prevail on him at least to p. off the marriage a few days*, credo impetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptias prodat dies, Ter Andr 2, 1, 13 (2) prōlato, 1 (freq. of prōfĕro) *to p off from day to day*, diem ex die prol, Tac. A 6, 42 esp in gerundive · *by putting off the conferences*, prolatandis consultationibus, Sall J 27. Join dubitando et dies prolatando, id C. 43 Join id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic Cat. 4, 3, *fin.* (3) prōmŏveo, 2: *in so far as I p off my master's marriage*, quantum huic promoveo nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 28 (4) prōrŏgo, 1 (*to extend the time*): absol *to p off the day for payment*, dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil 2, 29 *who p s off the time for amending his life*, qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, Hor Ep 1 2, 41 · with in and *acc*, *to p. off the soldier's hope to a future day*, spem militi in alium diem pror., Pl. Aul 3, 5, 57. (5) prōcrastino, 1 (lit *p. off till the morrow*). with obj. of thing. Join rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, *ad fin* : pass., cf. res non procrastinatur, id. Verr. 4, 45, 100 · v. TO PROCRASTINATE **6.** rējicio, 3 (*to throw over to another time*) obj of thing· *the legations were p off from the 1st to the 13th of February*, a Kal Febr legationes in Idus Febr rejiciebantur, Cic Q. F. 2, 3: obj of person: *all at once you p us off till July*, repente abs te in mensem Quinctilem rejecti sumus, id Att. 1, 4 **7.** rĕservo, 1 (*to keep back* for another occasion), rare in the sense of *p off*: v TO KEEP, TO RESERVE **8.** sustinĕo, 2 (*to hold in suspense*): indef; *to p off war by counsel*, bellum consilio sus, Liv 3, 60 def with ad and *acc* · *to p off the assault till night*, oppugnationem ad noctem sus, Caes B G. 5, 17 Also freq. sustento, 1 (*to keep in suspense*). Join. sustentando ac prolatando, v. *sup* No. 5: with ad and *acc.*; aedificationem Arcani ad tuum adventum sustentari placebat, Cic. Q F. 2, 7 with dum and *subj.*, *p. off the matter till Nero's arrival*, sustentes rem, dum Nero veniat, id Fam. 13, 64. **9.** tardo, 1 (*to delay*) · *to prevent, on all events p off, my starting*, aut impedire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 and comp rĕtardo, with obj of person; fortasse literae meae te retardarunt (as we say *to p. off* an expected comer), Cic Att. 13, 36. **10.** In the intians. sense: cunctor, 1, *dep* mŏror, 1, *dep* mŏram interpōno v. TO DELAY also v TO DEFER, TO POSTPONE, TO RESERVE

**III.** Hence, with obj. of person, *to amuse with pretences, deceive, delude* **1.** differo, 3 cf Liv 7, 14, differri non posse adeo concitatos animos (= *appease*) *to p one off with all sorts of deceptions*, aliquem varias frustrationibus diff, Just 9, 6, *fin* cf Liv 25, 25, dilatus per frustrationem *to p off a suitor*, aliquem petentem diff, Suet Vesp 23 **2.** dūco, 3 v *sup.* II No 3 and prōduco, 3 *to p one off with deceitful hope*, aliquem falsa spe prod, Tac. And 4, 1, 24 · *to p off* (e g. *a creditor*) *by proposing terms*, aliquem conditionibus prod, Cic Quinct 8, 30 v TO DRAW ON, TO LEAD ON **3.** trăho, 3: v *sup.* II No 4 and extrăho, 3. Join eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare (*they were being played with and p off*), Liv. 2, 23

**IV.** Mercantile sense, *to get rid of by selling*: extrūdo, 3 cf Hor. Ep 2, 2, 11 laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces.

**V.** Intrans · *to p off* (*to sea*): solvo, 3 (*to unmoor*). with obj of the ship, cable, or shore, and *absol* Poet solv. phaselon, Hor Od 3, 2, 29 *to p off from the shore*, solv funem arena, Prop. 1, 8, 11 solv. oram, Quint. 4, 2, 41 a terra solvere (naves), Caes. B C. 3, 101 *from a place*, e g Alexandria solv., Cic.. v TO PUT TO SEA. Subst, *a putting off*: prōlātio, *f.*. prōductio, *f*

**put on:** **I.** Lit *to place one thing on another* · **1.** impōno, 3 constr for the *position*, usu. *dat.*, or in with *acc* (rarely in with *abl*, where the idea of the *place* prevails over that of *placing* as, *these garlands shall be p on our hearth for the Lar*, haec imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16) *the pack-saddle is p on the ox*, clitellae bovi sunt impositae (prov for *a burthen on the wrong shoulders*), Cic Att. 5, 15 (Lycaon) *p the joints on the table*, (artus) imposuit mensis, Ov M 1, 230 *they p a crown of gold on the letter*, coronam auream literis imponebant, Cic Flacc. 37, 76 *he proposed to p a diadem on his colleague's head*, id egit ut collegae diadema imponeret, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: *youths p. on funeral pyres, etc.*, impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum, Virg G. 4, 477, and Aen 6, 308 same phrase with in and *acc.*, in rogum imp., Cic. Tusc 1, 35, 85 in ignem imposita 'st, Ter And 1, 1, 102 With *pronom adv.* cf. Caes B G 1, 42. omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, eo (*on them*, i e *the horses*) legionarios milites imp Esp, *to p on board a ship*, usu constr with in naves: cf. legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves impositi, id B C 3, 14 *adv.* cf deprehensis navibus circiter L atque eo militibus impositis, id B G 7, 58 *abl.* (very rare) · cf vetustissima nave imposita, id in Suet Caes 66: *absol.* id B C. 3, 6 Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84 · v. TO EMBARK. **2.** superpōno, 3 (rare) with *dat* · *an ornament p. on the head*, superpositum capiti decus (*i. e* the pileus), Liv. 1, 34. Also pono, foll. by super (freq. in late Lat.): *to p. a stone on the mouth of the well*, (lapidem) super os putei p, Vulg. Gen. XXIX. 3 *to p. one's hand on (another's) eyes* (i e to close them at death), p manus super oculos, id ib. 46, 4: *to p (a sacrifice) on the wood*, p. super ligna, id. 3 Reg. xvm 23 (imp. *ib*) · *he p. the crown on him*, posuit super eum diadema, id. 4 Reg. xi 12 · v. PUT UPON. **3.** appōno, 3: with *dat.*, and ad, and *absol* · *p the kettle on the fire*, app cucumam foco, Petron

S. 135 *to p jewels on the couches*, gemmas toris app, Ov Her 9, 60 esp *to p food on the table, to serve up* (with mensa rarely expressed, as Virg Aen 4, 602, pattinsque epulandum apponere mensis al leg ponere cibos in mensam alicui app, Pl. Men i, 3, 29). *he was the first that p a whole boar on his table at dinner*, solidum aprum primus in epulis apposuit, Plin 8, 51, 78. *to p on a dish*, patellam app, Cic Verr 4, 22 *to p anything on in a service of pottery*, aliquid in vasis fictilibus app.. id Att 6, 1, 10 pass, *dinner is p on the table*, apposita est coena, Pl Trin 2, 4, 69 *absol.*, appositum est ampliter, id Mil. 3, 1, 160. Phr. *when the dessert was p on*, apposita secunda mensa, Cic. Att. 14, 6. **4.** rĕpōno, 3, with super and *abl* *putting logs in plenty on the fire*, ligna super focō large reponens, Hor. Od 1, 9, 6 (cf. subjiciens ligna, Vulg Lev vi. 12). **5.** addo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to p water on a fire*, flammae aquam add , Tib 2, 4, 42. **6.** indūco, 3 *to p on different sorts of feathers* (in a picture), varias inducere plumas, Plin. 35, 10, 36 v TO LAY ON, TO SPREAD OVER **7.** infĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 with *dat.* of manus alicui inf (= *lay hands on*), Cic. Cat 3, 1, 8 *absol.*, *to p on a dish* (= *to serve up*), lancem inf., Plin. 33, 11, 52 *he ordered the dessert to be p. on*, inferri secundam mensam jussit, id 9, 35, 58 **8.** subdo, 3, *to p on one thing* (as an addition) *to another* — versus subd , Gell. 18, 4 v. TO APPEND; TO SUBJOIN. **II.** Hence, *to impose burthens*, esp. *tribute and taxes* impōno, 3, with *dat* of the thing or person taxed *to p a tax on produce*, vectigal fructibus imp., Cic Font. 5, 10 *a poll-tax was p on slaves and freemen*, in capita singula servorum ac liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes B C 3, 32 cf. TO IMPOSE, TO LAY ON **III.** *to p on dress, etc* , both on another and on oneself **1** indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, opp to exŭo. (1) Trans usu with *acc* of thing, *dat* of person *when D. had p the tunic on Hercules*, cui quum Deianira tunicam induisset, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 *seizing her, he p s on her the insigma of Bacchus*, raptaeque insignia Bacchi Induit, Ov. M. 6, 598: sometimes with *acc* of person and *abl.* of thing· *they p his own raiment on him*, induerunt eum vestimentis ejus, Vulg Matt. xxvii 31 Marc. xv. 18 or, with thing understood, *bring forth the best robe, and p it on him*, cito proferte stolam primam, et induite illum, id Luc xv. 22 NOTE Late writers use in this sense do with in and *abl.* or *acc : he p his ring on his hand*, dedit eum (annulum) in manu ejus, Vulg. Gen. xli. 42 cf id Luc xv. 22, date annulum in manum ejus, et calceamenta in pedes ejus also circumdo, with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of person, or *acc.* cf person and *abl.* of thing· *they p on him a scarlet robe*, chlamydem coccineam circumdederunt ei, id. Matt xxvii 28: veste purpurea circumdederunt eum, Joh. xix. 2 (cf. Marc. xv. 17, induunt eum purpura) (2) Reflect. (= *Eng. intrans.*): with sibi. *to p on a chain*, sibi torquem ind. Cic Fin. 2, 22, 73· or alone, as intrans · *to p on a ring*, annulum ind., id. Off. 3, 9, 38 *a helmet*, galeam ind , Virg. Aen. 9, 366 esp pass. as reflect. with *acc.* of thing *to p. on a garment*, indui vestem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40. cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 393, Androgei galeam clipeique insignia decorum Induitur (the *abl.*, ib 5, 674, induitus galea, refers to the state, *wearing*, not the act of putting on)· for the gerundive, cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 21, ut etiam ad galeas ind. tempus defuerit (where Herzog insists on inducendas). **2.** indūco, 3: with *acc.* of person and *abl.* of thing cf. Stat. S. 8, 2, 67, humeros albenti amictu ind.. pass. as reflect. with pers as subject· tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg. Aen 8, 457 with thing as obj and pers. in *dat.*, used in pass.: *if his shoes were p. on wrong, the left for the right*, si mane sibi calceus perperam ac sinister pro dextero induceretur, Suet. Aug 92 **3.** sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 cf calceos et vestimenta sumere, esp *to assume a formal or official dress . to p. on the toga praetexta*, togam praetextam s , Liv 8, 9 *when he had p on the dress of manhood*, sumpta virili toga, Cic Am 1, 1 *the diadem*, diadema s , Suet. Cal 22: *the royal robes*, regium ornatum, Nep Eum *sub fin.* **4.** accommŏdo, 1 (*to fit on*), with *dat* or ad and *acc.*, and *dat* of pers *to p. a hood on one's head*, calauticam capiti acc , Cic. Frag Or. in Clod. 5 cf id de Or. 2, 61, 250, coronam sibi ad caput acc *to p. a shield on one's back*, clipeum ad dorsum acc., Pl Trin 3, 2, 93 **5.** apto, 1 (*fit on to*) *to p. a ring on the finger*, digito annulum apt., Suet Tib. 73. *he p s (arms) on strong shoulders*, humeris (haec) fortibus aptat, Virg Aen 9, 364.

**6.** Expr by particular verbs referring to the parts of dress e g *while he p on his shoes and cloak*, dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet Vesp 21 for amĭcio, ui, ixi, ictum, 4, cf TO CLOTHE, TO WEAR, TO WRAP ABOUT *To p on one's hat*, caput operire, Pl Poen 3, 4, 34 v TO COVER (*the kings*) *having p on their robes*, vestiti cultu regio, Vulg 3 Reg xxii. 10 v. TO CLOTHE

**IV.** Hence, *to assume, invest oneself with*, any character or quality: **1.** indŭo, 3. (*in sleep*) *you daily p on the likeness of death*, eam (imaginem mortis) quotidie induis, Cic Tusc 1, 38, 92 *a man p s off the character of the friend, when he p s on that of the judge*, ponit personam amici, cum induit judicis, id Off 3, 10, 43 *to p on the pretence of anything*, alicujus simulationem ind , Liv. 1, 56 of moral qualities *p on the new man*, induite novum hominem, Vulg Eph iv. 24 cf Col. iii. 10 **2.** sūmo and assūmo, 3 v. ADOPT, ASSUME.

**put out:** **I.** Lit. **1.** exsĕro, ŭi, tum, 3 *putting out his tongue in mockery*, Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10· cf linguam per os, Plin. 9, 24 consti. with *acc.* and *abl.*, *to p. out his arms and fierce face from the waves*, aquis cum torvo brachia vultu exs , Ov. M 2, 271 also with ab: *to p. out his head from the ocean*, caput ab oceano exs., Lucan 5, 598 **2.** ējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to p. out the tongue*, linguam ej., Cic de Or. 2, 66, 266 cf TO THRUST OUT, TO PUT FORTH, TO STRETCH OUT. **3.** prōfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *to p. out the tongue in coughing*, linguam in tussiendo prof., Pl. As. 4, 1, 50. *the finger*, digitum, Cic Caecin 25; *the hand*, manum, Pl. Pseud. 3, 2, 72 cf. Vulg Gen. xxxviii. 28: *to p out strength*, v. TO EXERT. **II.** Hence *to p out* (of its place) *a joint:* ejicio, extorqueo, luxo v TO DISLOCATE **III.** Esp. *to turn out* (*of a house, room, etc.*),

**1.** ejicio with *abl.* alone, or with a, ex, or de (the latter in the sense of removal from rank, etc ) cf TO TURN OUT *to p out of doors*, aedibus foras ej , Pl As 1, 2, 1; *out of the house*, domo ej , id. ib. 1, 3, 9 *Absol., when he had p them all out*, ejectis omnibus, Vulg Marc v. 40 (cf. Joh. ix 34) *to p. out of the senate*, e senatu, Cic de Sen. 12, *ad fin .* de senatu, Liv 40, 51. **2.** expello, 3: v. TO DRIVE OUT, TO EXPEL Join: expulsus atque ejectus e praedio, Cic. Quinct. 7, 28, the simple *v.* pello with e medio, Enn. in Cic. Mur. 14; Cic. Off. 3, 8

**3.** extrūdo, si, sum, 3 with aedibus, ex aedibus, foras v. TO TURN OUT, TO DRIVE OUT. **4.** protrūdo, 3 *to be p. out of doors*, protrudi penatibus, Amm. 29, 1. **5.** In the specific sense of *putting out of an office post of government, etc.*: mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, and comps., āmŏvĕo, dēmŏvĕo, rēmŏvĕo, submŏvĕo; also. ăbōlĕo, 2, abrōgo, 1, and expello, 3: v TO DEGRADE, TO DEPOSE, TO REMOVE, TO SUPERSEDE. (N.B.—The Vulgate has for *to put out of the synagogue*, absque synagogis facere, Joh. xvi. 2; and pass extra synagogam fieri, Joh. ix. 22.) **IV.** In a stronger sense, equiv. to *to destroy*:

**1.** exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (xt bad), *to quench to p out a fire*, ignem exst , Ov F 2, 712 incendium exst., Cic Fam. 4, 13 *to p. out torches*, faces exst , Plin. 2, 103, 106 (Phr. *the fire on the altar shall not be p. out*, ignis in altari semper ardebit, Vulg Lev vi. 12) *to p out a light*, lumen exst., cf. Lucr 6, 792. noctium numque retens exstinctum lumen. Fig · *of eminent persons*, cf. Cic Fam. 4, 3, *med* , quasi lumen aliquid, exstinctis ceteris, elucere sanctitatem tuam *of a state*, cf Vulg Ezech. xxxii 7 and 8: *to p. out the name of Rome*, Pl Ri nomen exstinguere, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7 cf TO QUENCH, TO EXTINGUISH Hence subs exstinctus, ūs, m. (*the putting out*) cf odor a lucernarum exstinctu, Plin 7, 7, 5 **2.** restinguo, 3 *to p. out a fire*, incendium rest , Cic. Mur. 25, *fin* flammam, Hor S. 1, 5, 76 (fig for the fire of love, Lucr 4, 1083): (*that*) *streams of blood p out the rising flames*, (ut) rivi sanguinis flammam orientem restinguerent, Liv. 28, 33 with *abl* of means: *they p. out the fire with water*, ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl Cas. 4, 1, 16 Fig. cf Cic. Rep 1, 1, oriens incendium belli sanguine suo rest id. Or 8, 27, animorum incendia rest v TO QUENCH:

**3.** effŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3 (*to tear or scratch out*) *to p out the eyes* (with *dat* of person) cf Plaut. Aul 1, 1, 14, Oculos ego istos effodiam tibi id Mil. 2, 3, 44, juben'tibi oculos effodiri, quibus id quod nusquam est vides (*do you want your eyes p out, as, etc ?*) Ter. Eun 4, 6, 2, oculi illi illico effodientur *he sends them home with their ears crop or one eye p out*, auribus desectis aut singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, Caes B G 7, 4, *fin* poet (of Polyphemus), cf. Virg G 3, 663, Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem Fig cf. Cic N D 3, 38, 91, hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt Vell 2, 52, effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen **4.** ērŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, in same sense oculum er, Plin. 25, 8, 50 oculos er, Vulg Num xvi 14 id. Judic. xvi. 21 **5.** excūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 cf. oculo excusso, Suet. Caes. 68 (of *fire*), poet , ignem de crinibus excutere, Ov. M. 12, 281 **6.** dēlĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2: *to blot out*, esp with nomen cf. Vulg. Deut xxv 6 *thou hast p. out their name for ever*, nomen eorum delesti in aeternum, id Ps ix. 5 cf. Liv 9, 45, nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem deletum. *to p. out of one's mind* (or *head*), ex animo del cf Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5, deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres. **7.** tollo, with de medio, *to p. out of the way* (as euphem for a murder) *they show how easily such a man*, etc , *could be p out of the way*, demonstrant . . perfacile hunc hominem, incautum et rusticum et Romae ignotum, de medio tolli posse, Cic. R. A. 7, 20. **V.** *To p. out of one's way or course* · confundo, 3 perturbo, 1 v. TO CONFUSE, TO DISTURB, TO INTERRUPT.

**VI.** *To make public:* **1.** ēdo, 3 **2.** prōmo, 3: v. TO PUBLISH **3.** ēdīco, 3 v. TO PROCLAIM. **4.** expōno, 3 v. TO EXPOSE, TO LAY OUT. **VII.** *To p out money at interest* pecunias alicui foenore dare; fenori occupare; in fenore ponere v INTEREST or pono alone, Hor. Epod 2, 70. apud aliquem ponere, Cic. Verr 3, 70 **VIII.** Intr. verb of motion *to p. out of port*, solvĕre navem e portu, Pl. Bacch. 2, 3, 54; portu solv., Cic. Mur 2, 4 naves ex portu educēre, Caes B. C. 1, 57; classem portu ed., Plin. 2, 12, 9 § 55 e portu proficisci, Caes B. G. 3, 14 ex portu prodīre, id. B. C. 3, 7 (and exire) poet. portum linquĕre, Virg. Aen. 3, 289 cf. TO PUT TO SEA.

**put over:** **I.** Lit.: in position: **1.** superimpōno, 3: *the great stone forming-the covering (of the vault) was p. over its mouth*, saxum ingens. quo operitur, machina superimpositum est, Liv. 39, 50· also impono. cf. Aetnam impositam (*p. over them*), Hor Od 3, 4, 76. **2.** superpōno, 3 *he p. the*

*marble statue of Pompey over the archway of Janus*, P. statuam marmoream Jano supp·ponit, Suet Aug 31, *fin*

3. appōno, 3 *(to p against so as to cover)* *p·ing has cloak over the wound*, pōnula ad vulnus apposita, Suet Ner 49 cf Ov Trist 3, 1, 39, Cui tamen apposita velatur janua lauro? **II.** *To p (an army, etc) over a river, etc* trājicio, 3, trans-mitto, 3 v TO CROSS *To p a bridge over a river*, pontem in flumine facere, Caes B G 1, 13; injicere pontem, Liv 26, 6; Tac A 15, 19; flumen ponte jungere, Liv 21, 45, imponere pontem flumini, Curt 5, 1; ponte flumen transmittere, Plin Ep 8, 8; ponte flumen trajicere, Flor 4, 12. *p·ing bridges over the marsh*, pontibus palude constratis, Hirt B G 8, 14. **III.** *To p over persons or affairs*, in the way of *authority or commission* 1 addo, 3 cf Pl Aul 3, 6, 10, Argus, quem Ioni Juno custodem addidit 2 impōno, 3 · cf Cic Att 1, 18, consul est impositus nobis, etc 3. apponō, 3 *the tribune p·ed him as a guard*, tribuno custodiae appositio, Tac A 1, 6 cf Suet Aug 47, rectorem app 4. pono, 3 v TO PUT, No 3 5. praeficio, 3 v TO APPOINT TO SET OVER

**put to·** I. LIT *to apply to* 1. appōno, 3, with ad *p·ing one's ear to the ire* apposita aure ad gladium, Plin 8, 28, 42 *to p. the hands to the face*, manus ad os app, Cic with *dat*, *to p a torch to the doors (to set fire to)*, candelam valvis app, Juv 9, 98 in this sense also subdo, subjicio, suppono v TO SET (FIRE TO) and infīcio, ef Cic. Cat 3, 9, 22. 2. applico, 1 v TO PUT, No 9 3. apto, 1 *to p arrows to the bow-strings*, nervo sagittas apt, Virg Aen. 10, 131. 4. impōno, 3 *(to p the male to the female)* · asinum equae imp, Col. 36, 4.—Phr.: *to p the hand to anything*: (1.) v. TO TOUCH: tango, ·f. Vulg. I Paralip xiii. 10 (2.) v TO REACH OUT manum porrigo, extendo. Fig.: *to steal*, man. ext. ad, Vulg. Ex xxii 11 (3) v. TO SWEAR· manum jungere, Vulg. id. ib. xxiii 1. (4.) *to p their necks to the work*, supponere colla sua in opere, id 2 Esdr. iii 5. (5) *to p. one's name to*, subscribo, etc · v SIGN, SUBSCRIBE **II.** The comp *to put to* (= *to add*) opp to *to take from* · addo, 3; appono, 3 v TO ADD; TO PUT DOWN; TO RECKON. **III.** *To put to (horses, etc.)* · jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, and comps cf equos Jc., Virg G. 3, 114 equos curru jc, id Aen 7, 724 leges ad currum j, Plin 33, 3, 15 Comps (1) adjungo cf. tauros aratro adj., Tib 1, 10, 7 (2) subjungo cf curru subj tigres, Virg E. 5, 29; juvencos plostro subj., Col 6, 2, 8; carpento suos equos subj., Plin. 11, 49, 109 v. TO HARNESS, TO YOKE. **IV.** *To drive or urge to any course* (as "Thank him who puts me lothe to this revenge," Milton "the avarice of their relations put them to painting," Dryden) 1. impello, 3, with in, ad, or ut and *subj*, etc.. v. TO IMPEL, TO FORCE; TO URGE. 2. adduco, 3. *to be p to the greatest straits*, in summas angustias add, Cic. Quint. 5· in discrimen extremum add., id Phil. 6, 7. ad ultimum discrimen add, Liv. 45, 8. *p to* (or *up to*) *a crime*, ad tantum facinus add., Cic. R. A. 31· v. TO BRING TO, INTO. **V.** *To bring unto any state* · afficio, 3, with *abl.* gen. term *to p. to death* (= *execute*), supplicio aff, Caes B G 1, 27: *to p. to inconvenience*, incommodo aff., id. *ib.* 7, 16. *to p. to grief or pain*, dolore aff, Lucr 3, 495 *to p to the torture*, cruciatu aff., Cic Verr 2, 1, 4 Various Phrs. (1) *to p to death, to the sword* v TO KILL; TO SLAY; TO MASSACRE; TO EXECUTE; TO PUNISH esp. in the last sense, animadverto in: cf. Suet. Cal. 30, non temere in quenquam, nisi crebris et minutis ictibus, animadverti passus est (*any one to be p to death*): *to p. to the sword* trūcīdāre, ferro truc., trucidando occidēre v. TO SLAUGHTER: caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, 3: Caes.: cf. Lucerini ad internecionem caesi sunt, Liv. 9, 26 "*p. to the sword or to the halter*" (Clarendon), *ferro aut laqueo necati · to p to the cudgel* (Hudibras), fuste (or-ibus) caedēre, mulctare, tundēre, verberare v CUDGEL (2) *to p to flight*. fūgo, 1; impello, 3 v. FLIGHT, TO PUT TO The Vulg has persequi hostes, alienos, Lev xxvi. 7 Deut xxxii 30 (3.) *to p to rights* ordino, 1 expēdio, 4· v TO PUT IN (order) (4.) *to p to shame* · confundo, Vulg Ps xlm 8 (xlv 7) v TO SHAME *to be p. to shame*: pudet v. ASHAMED, TO BE The Vulg. has confundior and revereor Join confundantur et revereantur simul (*let them be, etc.*), Ps xxxix 15 (xl 14) also dēhonesto, 1, Prov xxv 8 insulto, 1, ib x (5) *to be p to silence*: conticesco, ticui, 3 cf conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic Cat, 3, 5 also mūtum fieri, *let the lying lips be p to silence*, muta fiant labia dolosa, Vulg Ps xxx 19 (xxxi 18) and mutus alone *ne was p to silence*, mutus illico, Tac Ann 3, 1, 27 cf TO SILENCE; SILENT (6) *to p to work* adhibeo, ui, 2 with *acc* of person; *dat*, of thing, Cic (7) *to p one's hand to* (a work) aggredior, essus, 3, *dep* with *acc*, *to some great work*, magnum quid aggr, Cic Att 2, 14 with ad, ci aggrediturad pacis opus, Liv 1, 42 and adorior, ortus, 4, *dep* cf hoc ipsum continuo adoriamur, Cic v. TO BEGIN; TO UNDERTAKE (8) *to p* (it) *to a person*, as *a question, appeal, etc* pono v *supp*, TO PUT, No. 3 (9) *to p to* (*to press hard*), as, "We'll p the matter to the present push" (Shaksp), insto, etc *to be p to it*, in periculo, discrimine esse, agi, periclitari, etc v. PUSH (10) *to p to land* 1. appello, 3. 2 applico, 1 v. TO BRING TO LAND cf. TO PUT IN TO PORT.

**put to sea:** 1. solvo, 3 with *acc.* of navis or classis (prop *to cast off moorings, to weigh anchor, to loose from*): subj of the person (*Caesar*) *p to sea a little past midnight*, ipse paulo post meridiem noctem naves solvit. Caes. B. G 4, 36 (cf. *ib* 23) with a and *abl.* of the land; cf naves conscenderunt et a terra solverunt, id B. C 3, 101 *abl* of the place, mercatores Alexandria solvisse, Cic Off 3, 12, 50· also subj of the ships; cf. naves xviii ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt, Caes B G 4, 28 pass with navis as subj; interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Pl Bac 2, 3, 54

2. educo, 3, navem, etc cf TO PUT OUT; TO PUT OUT (of port), TO WEIGH Poet solvere vela, Prop 1, 17, 26. Phr, poet in altum vela dabant, Vulg. Aen 1, 34: Vulg has the simple verb· duc in altum (*p out unto deep water*), Luc. v. 4: Vulg also has navigo, Act xiii 13, xxi 1 and tollo, Act. xxvii. 4, 21 cf TO LAUNCH; TO LOOSE; TO SAIL; TO WEIGH (anchor)

**—— together:** colligo, 3 · condo, 3 · confero, 3 compono, 3 v. TO COLLECT; TO GATHER. *to p. together broken bones*, condere ossa, Cels. 8, 23 v. TO SET *to p. together the rules of medicine*, praecepta medendi cond, Plin. 26, 2, 6. v. TO COMPILE; TO COMPOSE.

**—— under:** I. Lit.: 1. subdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to p p·ops under the vines*, furcas vitibus subd, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 32: *to p. a dagger under one's pillow*, pugionem pulvino subd. Suet. Oth 11 *to p a thing under the eyes*, rem oculorum visu subd, Lucr. 5, 102. 2. subjicio, jēci, jectum, 3, with *dat*, or sub with *acc* *to p. eggs under hens*, ova gallinis subj., Plin 18, 26, 62 *to p. things under the eyes*, res sub oculos subj, Quint. 8, 6, 19, oculis, Cic Or 40, 139; cf Hor. A P 181, quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus. 3. suppōno, 3, with *dat* · *we often p. ducks' eggs under hens*, anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic N. D. 2, 48, 124 *to p the neck under a burthen*, colla oneri supp., Ov R. Am. 171 *to p bulls under the yoke*, tauros jugo supp id. M. 7, 118. *to p. the olive under the press*, olivam prelo supp, Col. 12, 49, 9· *to p. (a pillow) under the head*, (pulvinum) capiti supp, Vulg Gen xxviii 11 and 18. *to p. fire under* (*wood*), igrem supp, id. 3 Reg xviii 23. (Note these compds. are all used in this sense, v. TO SET FIRE TO.) The Vulg also uses pono with sub and *abl.* (unclassical) *to p a lamp under a bushel*, candelam sub modio p., Matt. v. 15 4. submitto, 3 *to p a trellis under the vines*, canterium vitibus subm, Col 4, 14, 1 (for breeding) vaccas tauris s Pall Jul 4 equas alternis annis, id Mart 13, 6 5. substerno, strāvi, strātum, 3 *to p straw under the sheep*, segetem ovibus subst, Cat. R. R. 37, 2 v TO LAY UNDER, TO SPREAD UNDER 6 substītuo, 3 (very rare in lit sense) *to p stones under a plant*, lapides plantae subst, Pall Mart 10, 22 **II.** *To make subject to*. 1. subjicio, 3, with *dat* · *men p themselves under the rule and power of another*, subjiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, Cic Off. 2, 6, 22. cf Vulg I Cor xv 27 *all things are p under him, etc*, omnia subjecta sunt ei, sine dubio praeter eum qui subjecit ei omnia (cf subject sub pedibus ejus, ib 26, fr. Ps viii 8 (6). and, donec ponet omnes inimicos sub pedibus ejus, ib 25). 2. suppōno, 3 *I have p myself under you*, me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36 cf TO SUBJECT, TO REDUCE; TO BRING UNDER. **III.** *To arrange or classify under heads* subjicio, 3, with *dat* or sub and *acc.* (esp in pass.) · *species p under their genus*, species quae sunt generi subjecta, Quint 3, 6, 57 *under the head of fear are p, etc*, sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, Cic Tusc 4, 7, 16

**put unto:** v TO PUT TO

**—— up:** I. Lit 1 stātuo, etc

2. erigo, 3 v. TO SET UP; TO ERECT.

3. arrigo, exi, ectum, 3: *to p up the ears*, aures arr, Pl Rud 5, 2, 6. v. TO PRICK UP: *the lion p s up its mane*, leo comas arrexit, Virg. Aen. 10, 726 **II.** In gen sense of *to rouse, to stir up*, q v. (1) *a person* (to anger, etc)· also obj of thing; excito, 4· excito, 1 (II) *game*, in hunting; excio, excito, exagito, 1; excūtio, 3, feram cubili, latibulis etc cf. feras excitare, Cic Off 3, 17, 68 cervum nemorosis latibulis exc, Phaedr 2, 8, 1 feras cubilibus excutere, Plin Pan 81 v. TO START (III) *to p up a person to* (a secret, a trick, etc) indūco, 1 dōcēo, 2 v TO HINT **III.** *To offer* or *expose to the public view* · propōno, 3· cf Cic. Mur 11, singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuit (like a placard) · *esp. to p up a thing for sale*, aliquid venale prop, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 32 Suet. Ner. 16· ot prop. alone cf. Prop. 3, 23, 23. i puer, et citus haec aliqua propone columna.

**IV.** Hence, of a person, *to p. up*, and *p. up for* (*as a candidate*): ambio, 4. pĕto and expĕto, 3 exposco, 3. rōgo, 1 ōro, 1 with munus, magistratum, etc, or *absol.* v TO CANVASS *to p, up to* (a lady as a suitor), pĕto v. TO COURT, TO WOO **V.** *To p back*, or *p away, anything into its place* 1. rēpono, v. TO REPLACE. 2. rēcondo, 3 *to p up a sword into its sheath*, cf. gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: also gladium cond, Quint 8, praef. § 15 ensem cond, Hor Vulg has converto, 3 *p. up thy sword unto his place*, converte gladium tuum in locum suum, Matt. xxvi. 52 v. TO RETURN. **VI.** *To put up with* (an affront, etc.) 1. fĕro, tŭli, lātum. 3 alone with *acc.*: *I would not have p up with this in my hot youth*, non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventa Consule Planco, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27 *who can p. up with this insult?* quis hanc contumeliam ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3. with de and *abl* · *it is not yet known here how Caesar will p. up with the limitation of his command*, (epist past) nondum enim satis huc erat allatum quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, Cic Att. 5, 2· *to p. up with anything in silence*, tacitum (*acc* of the thing) ferre, Cic. Att. 2, 3: Liv. 3, 45; *from a person*, ab · cf.

id. 1, 50, ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum with aequo animo, etc. (*that*) *he had p up with this blow to his honour for the sake of his country*, tamen hanc jacturam honoris sui reipublicae causa aequo animo tulisse, Caes B C. 1, 9 *he advises them the rather to p up with the loss, since, etc*, detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, quod, id B G 5, 52 cf hoc moderatiore animo ferre, Cic. Fam 6, 1 *to p up with a disappointment like a man*, cf. sin aliter accideret, humaniter feremus, Cic Att. 1, 2 *not to* (*or hardly to*) *p up with*, fero, with aegre, etc . (*that*) *he found it hard to p. up with his defeat* (*as a candidate*), aegre tulisse repulsam consulatus, Cic. Tusc 4, 17, 40 *I should hardly have p. up with it*, animo iniquo tulissem, id. Att. 15, 26 graviter (hoc) ferre, id. Clu 6, 16. Join gravitei et acerbe aliquid f, id. Verr. 1, 58, 152 Comp perfĕro. *to p. up with affronts and insults*, indignitates contumeliasque p , Caes B C 2, 28 **2.** accipio and rĕcipio, 3, with aequo animo, and alone; *to p up with a wrong*, injuriam acc , Cic Off 1, 11 with ad se cf Ter. Eun 4, 7, 1, ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam ! *not to p. up with*, graviter accip. aliquid, Cic. de Or 2, 52, 211 **3.** facile pătior, passus, 3, *dep I can p up with a wrong, but not joined with an insult*, patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac in Non. 430, 16. **4.** dēvŏro, 1 (*to swallow, gulp down*, as an unpleasant dose). *to p. up with trouble for a short time*, molestiam paucorum dierum dev , Cic Phil 6, 6, 17 *to p up with the folly and stupidity of men*, hominum ineptias ac stultitias dev , id Brut 67, 236 Phr : (*if you do so and so*) *I will not put up with it*, non feres ^acitum, Cic. Att 2, 3 Liv. so, with auferre, Pl As 4, 2, 7 Note. with a personal object morem gero rĕio v TO BEAR WITH **VII.** *To remain, stay, lodge, at a place, or with a person* · **1** dēverto, ti, sum, 3, *to turn aside from the road* (1) Act. as neut (sc. obj. se, equum, currum, etc.). with ad of the person (of two travellers) *the one p up at an inn* (lit. *with an innkeeper*), *the other with a friend*, alterum ad cauponem devertisse, alterum ad hospitem, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57 in of the place, in villam suam, id Off. 2, 18, *fin* · but ad villam suam, id Mil 19, 51 with in and ad : devertit Clodius ad se in Albanum (*at his Alban villa* but lect dub ), id. ib · *prop. n.* without *prep* : Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6 Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 12 and so with domum, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17. (2) Pass as reflect with abl. of the place ; si qui Cobiamacho (vico) deverteientur, Cic Font 5 with in and *acc* , *to p. up at a friend's house* (*in lodgings*), in amici hospitium dev , Pl Mil 3, 1, 146 : with adv. ; huc in tabernam dev , id. Pseud. 2, 2, 63 with intro ; *to p up indoors*, intro domum dev , id. Stich 4, 1, 29 with ad of person and in of place ; *recommend him to p up with me in excellent lodgings* (or, *in my, etc.*), hortamini ut devortatur ad me in hospitium optumum, id. Poen. 3, 4, 60 : with apud of the person and adv. and in of place ; *he p.s up close by here with his father's friend*, et is in proximo hic devortitur, apud suum paternum hospitem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 56 **2.** Freq dēversor, 1, *dep* with apud of the person, Cic. Att 6, 1 in and *abl* of place, in domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, 69. *abl* (i e. *dat.*) of prop. *n.* ; cf. quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 22. Subst *a place to p. up at*, deversorium, *n* : v. INN. (Note . diverto is sometimes found, by confusion, for deverto, and diversorium for deversorium but diverto is said to be properly used for different persons putting up separately : v. Goerenz ad Cic Fin. 5, 2, 5, p. 514) **VIII.** TO VOMIT opp to *to p. down* = *to purge* : both used by Bacon.

**put upon** (often = *put on*, q. v. but oftener there is a clear shade of difference) **I.** *Lit.* **1.** impōno, 3 with *dat* *stowing to p Pelion upon Olympus*, tendentes Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor Od 3, 4, 52 cf ib. 76, imp sitam Aetnam (fig ) *the burthens that are p. upon us*, quaequomque imposta nobis pondera sunt, Lucr 5, 544 with supet of secondary obj cf pudem super cervicem jacenti imposuit, Curt 9, 7, *fin.* super with *acc* only (late) cf impone manum tuam super eam et vivet, Vulg. Matt IX. 18 *absol* with adv. of position cf molemque et montes insuper altos imposuit, Vulg Aen 1, 62

**2.** superimpōno, 3 with *acc* · cf (of a pupil in writing) neque egebit adjutorio manum suam manu superimposita regentis, Quint 1, 1, 27 *absol* , cum autem eam tabulam sic aptaveris, gravia pondera superimponito, Col 12, 54 **3.** superpōno, 3 (cf TO PUT OVER) · with *dat*, cf superposuit Elisha manus suas manibus regis, Vulg 4 Reg XIII 16 the Vulg has also pono with super and *acc* cf pone dexteram tuam super caput ejus, Gen xlviii. 18 ponetis eas (*dress and jewels*) super filios et filias vestras, id. Ex III 22 plectentes coronam de spinis, posuerunt super caput ejus, id Matt XXVII 31 (imp et in Marc XV 17, imp capiti ejus, Joh XIX 2) ponunt candelam super candelabrum, id Matt. v. 15 **4.** appōno, 3 cf gemmas toris app , Ov Her 9, 60 **5.** superjăcĭo, 3 se rogo, Val Max 1, 8, 10 **6.** addo, 3 with *dat* frena feris, Virg Aen 5, 818 with in and *acc* . ne cui album in vestimentum addere petitionis licetet causa (*to p white upon his dress*), Liv 4, 25 **7** subdo, 3, with subj. of that upon which it is put cf aquae quae effervescunt subditis ignibus (*when p upon the fire*, lit , *the fire p under*), Cic N. D. 2, 10, 27 **8.** mitto, 3 *to p upon a horse*, in equum imf, Caes B G. 6, 30 **II.** Esp of dress *to p upon another* **1.** indŭo, 3 *she p Esau's raiment upon Jacob*, vestibus Esau indut eum, Vulg Gen XXVII 15

**2.** impono, 3 . cf PUT ON. **III.** Hence fig *to invest a person with any character, etc* : gen term, afficĭo, 3, with *acc* and *abl.* : *to p honour upon a person or thing*, honore aff aliquem or rem, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38 . *to p. no honour upon*, nullis honoribus aff , Cic. Mil. 29, 80 : other phrr. : honorem deferre in aliquem, id Brut. 81, 281 : aliquem praecipuo honore habere, Caes B. G. 5, 54 alicui honorem reddere, Cic R. A. 47, 136 · (say) *what honour shall I p. upon Neaera*, quonam donetur honore N, Trb 3, 1, 5 : *to have honour p upon one*, honorem accipere, Cic. Att 9, 2, A cf amplissimis honoribus decorati, id de Or 1, 54, 232 Join gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes B. G. 1, 43. Contr, *to p dishonour or disgrace upon* dēdĕcŏro, 1 dēhŏnesto, 1 : v TO DISGRACE ; TO DISHONOUR *he p so much the greater dishonour upon you than upon me*, tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, Q Metell in Gell 12, 9 *to p. an insult* or *affront upon another*, contumeliam alteri facere, Pl. Asin 2, 4, 82 : ei, Ter. Ph. 5, 7 (8), 79 : e jacere in aliquem, Cic Sull. 7, *fin.* alicui c. imponere, Sall C 48, *fin.* : *on which you have p. the greatest outrages and insults*, quibus tu injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, Cic Verr. 4, 9 20 *to have an insult p. upon one*, contumeliam accipere, Caes. B G. 7, 10 c. in se acc , Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1 *To p a value upon*, aestimo, 1 *a high value*, magni and magno aest. · v TO VALUE ; TO ESTEEM. *To p a slight upon*, nihilo, or minoris aest., nihili facĕre or pendĕre : v. TO SLIGHT ; TO MAKE LIGHT OF *to p contempt upon* : v. CONTEMPT, TO DESPISE. Of a special endowment or favour : *I have p my Spirit upon him*, dedi Spiritum meum super eum, Vulg. Is xlii. 1. (*the priests*) *shall p. my name upon the children of Israel*, invocabuntque nomen meum super filios Israel, id. Num. vi. 27. **IV.** *As a task or terms, a burthen or infliction* : **1.** impōno, 3 : with *dat.* : *p. upon me what you please*, quidvis oneris impone, Ter And 5, 3, 26 : *that which thou puttest upon me, I will bear*, omne, quod imposueris mihi, feram, Vulg. 4 Reg XVIII. 14 cf Cic. N D 1, 20, 54 imposuistis (in) cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum : v. TO IMPOSE **2.** indūco, 3 : v BRING UPON and super (*p upon*) joined with pono in (*bring on*) · cuneum languorem, quem posui in Aegypto non inducam super te, Vulg Ex XV 26. With obj of person ; as "*to p them upon considering*" (Locke), animum inducere, excitare, ad or in aliquid v. TO DRIVE TO ; TO INCITE ; TO INDUCE ; TO SET ; TO URGE *to p one upon a task*, proponere alicui aliquid v TO PROPOSE , TO SET. **V.** *To pass off anything upon* (as "to p an undigested play upon the public," Dryden) cf TO PASS OFF . esp *as a deception* ; and (without obj of thing) *to cheat*. **1.** impōno, 3 . with *dat* of person v. TO IMPOSE UPON **2.** verba dare alicui : Pl Aul 1, 1, 23 Ter Andr 1, 3, 6 Cic Phil. 13, 16, *ad fin* Hor S. 1, 3, 22 **3.** indūcĕre aliquem in *to p an error upon one* (Bacon), et inducere imperitos in errorem, Cic Brut 85, 293 Phr *to p upon one's trial* in judicium adducere, Cic R A. 10, 28 or, vocare, id. Verr 2, 1, 12, 34 *to p. upon his country* (in same sense), add. ad populum, id Agr. 2, 36

**put with:** **I.** Lat addo, 3 *let no gold be p (into the grave) with the dead*, mortuo neve aurum addito, Fr Leg XII. Tab in Cic Leg 2, 24 **II.** *To p with any one for safety*, dēpōno, 3 v TO DEPOSIT

**putative:** **1.** falsus et falsi genitoris, Virg. Aen 1, 716 **2.** (late) pūtātivus, Fert adv Mai 3, 8 v. REPUTED

**putid** (obs) pūtidus, *adv* pūtidē v. DISGUSTING.

**putrefaction** (*subs*) **I.** *The process of making to putrefy* (act) : expl by *infin*, *ger*., etc of putrefacio **II.** *The process of putrefying* (neut) expl by putresco, and putrefio *salt preserves bodies from putrefaction*, corpora a putrescendo (sal) vindicat, Plin 31, 9, 45. **III.** *The state of being putrid* v. PUTRIDITY. also, *in a state of p.*, putrescens : v. PUTRESCENT.

**putrefactive** (*adj.*) : septĭcus (σηπτικός) : *p. force or influence*, s. vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

**putrefy,** *v. a* (obs) = *to make to putrefy* · pūtrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 . Col 3, 12 : Plin. 29, 4, 28 . v. TO ROT

—— (*v. n.*) **1.** pūtesco (and isco), ŭi, 3 · Cat R R. 3 : Cic. Fin 5, 13 Hor. S 2, 3, 194 and putresco, 3 : Varr R. R 2, 5 Hor. S 2, 3, 119 : Plin. 31, 9, 45 **2.** putrĕfĭo Pall. 1, 33 : Varr R. R. 2, 5 : Lucr. *past part.* putrefactus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1035. **3.** vitior, 1, *pass* . Plin v. TO ROT.

**putrefying** (*adj.*) · pūtei and putris, tris, tre cf. Ov F 1, 379, feivent examina (*of bees*) putri de bove (Virg has for the same, liquefacta boum per viscera, G. 4, 555) cf. Curt. 9, 3, 10, corpora tot cicatricibus putria (said rhetorically of living persons but may be used for *putrefying wounds*) : cf. PUTRESCENT, PUTRID.

**putrescence:** v PUTRIDITY.

**putrescent:** (prop inceptive) putrescens pūtens also pūtidus *p meat*, p caro, Cic Pis. 9 : p vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125 : cf. PUTREFYING.

**putrid:** **1.** pūter and putris, tris, tre (Cels.) · cf. PUTREFYING. **2.** putrĭdus : Cic Pis. 1. **3.** putrōsus : *a p. sore*, p ulcus, Coel. Aur. Tard 2, 14. **4.** pūtĭdus : v. PUTRESCENT. *To be p.* : putrĕo, 2 Pac. in Non. 159, 19 . also pūtĕo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 67 (*al.* putrent)

**putridity** or **putridness** (*subs.*) : **1.** pūtor, *m.* : Cat R. R. 157 : Lucr. 2, 872 . and putror, id. ib. 929. **2.** putrāmen, *n.* : Cyprian. de Lap. 12. **3.** putrēdo, App. M. 9, p 622. **4.** putrilāgo, inis, *f.*, Non. 21, 23.

**putty:** *glūten (inis, *n.*), or glutinum (*n*) vitrariorum (lit. *glaziers'*

*the* or, from its composition, *glinten* gretae et olen.

**puzzle** (*subs.*): I. *A question or trick, either to confuse, or to exercise the ingenuity:* 1. nōdus, *m*, *gen. term* Joun nodi et aenigmata *able to solve the p.s of the law and the riddles of the statutes*, qui juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat, Juv. 8, 50. 2. quaestiō, ōnis, *f*: *an intellectual or dialectic p* *to be able to solve all p.s*, omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Bibacul in Suet Gramm. II *a very hard p.*, perdifficilis et perobscura q., Cic N. D 1, 1 (adapted): obscurissima et implicatissima q, Gell 6, 2 also *dim* quaestiuncula. *to propose a p.*, q ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 103; cf Quint 1, 3, 11, sunt etiam nonnulli acuendis puerorum ingeniis non inutiles lusus, cum positis invicem cujuscunque generis quaestiunculis aemulantur (*they rue in putting p.s to one another*): esp., lusoria quaestio (*Diodorus died of shame*) *because he did not at once solve a p. asked by Stilpo*, lusoria quaestione non protinus ad interrogationem Stilponis dissoluta, Plin 7, 53, 54: *to solve a p* (besides solvĕre and dissolvere), explicare q, by anal fr. captiones (*sophisms*) expl., Cic Div 2, 17, 41 and by the same analogy, *to discuss p.*, q discutere, id Acad 2, 15, 46 *the solution of a p.*, solutio (or dissolutio) quaestionis lusoriae (cf. sol cap soph, Gell 18, 2) Phr *to be a p hard to solve* cf Cic N. D 3, 39, 93, quam esset obscura et quam difficiles explicatus haberet. 3. lūsus, ūs, *m*, *a game* (*a*) for a verbal p, Quint *l sup cit* (*b*) gen. term for *a p forming a toy or game* by anal fr. 1 calculorum, Plin Ep 7, 24 1. XII scriptorum (*al.* scruporum), Quint. 11, 2, 38 cf irritandae ad discendum infantiae gratia eburneas literarum formas in lusum offerre, id 1, 1, 26 *the Chinese p. (perhaps)*, *lusus geometricus Sinarum: a dissected p., a mosaic p.*, *lusus sectilis (by anal. fr. sect. pavimenta, Vitr. 7, 1: Suet. Caes. 46, *fin*): cf. GAME II. *A* DIFFICULTY, PERPLEXITY, *state of* CONFUSION difficultas, res difficiles, angustiae, dubitatio: also nōdus *we had got into a sad p.*, incideramus in difficilem nodum, Coel ap. Cic. Fam 8, 11 · cf Cic Quint 5, in summas angustias adduci. Phr.: *it's a p*, haeret haec res, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 28

**puzzle** (*v a*) 1. impĕdĭo, īvi or īi, ītum, 4: cf tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And 1, 5, 25 v. TO EMBARRASS 2. dūbium făcĕre, 3 · *what is there in this case to p any one?* quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic Manil 10 (adapted) Also dubium habēre cf. Ov. F. 6, 572, dubium me quoque mentis habet. 3. scrupulum alicui injicio *I've p.d the fellow*, injeci scrupulum homini, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 20 cf. Cic Clu. 28, 76, hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, (*men were p.d and doubtful*). 4. torquĕo, si, tum, 2 (as a very strong term): cf verbi controversia tam diu torquet Graeculos homines, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47: equidem dies noctesque torqueor, id. Att. 7, 9: v. TO RACK. 5. turbo, 1, and comps. conturbo, obturbo: v. TO CONFUSE; TO TROUBLE.

—— (*v. n.*): esp. *to p over* (a thing) and *to be p.d; to be in a puzzle* · 1. non habeo, quid (with *subj*) · *I am p.d what to do about the boys*, de pueris quid agam non habeo, Cic. Att 7, 19. *he was p.d how to answer this*, quid huic re sponderet non habebat, id 12, 26 2. haereo, si, sum, 2: alone: *the rascal was p.d*, haerebat nebulo quo se verteret non habebat, id Phil 2, 29, 74: with *abl*: cf. quum haerent aliquo loco (*when they're p.d at any point*), id. Acad 2, 5, 14. gen. with in. *to p over* (or *be p.d by*) *a fallacy*, in captione h, Gell. 16, 2: with circa: *the most eloquent orator has once p.d over his letters*, futurus eloquentissimus haesit aliquando circa formas literarum, Quint. 1, 1, 21. Also freq. haesĭto, 1: cf. in novis rebus haes, Cic. Acad 2, 5, 15 ut deliberare non haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22. 3 dūbito, 1 dūbius sum: incertus sum v TO DOUBT; (to be in) DOUBT; DOUBTFUL *I'm p.d what to do*, dubius sum quid faciam, Hor S. 1, 9, 40.

**puzzling** (*adj.*) · 1. obscūrus *a riddle more p than Plato's number*, aenigma numero Platonis obscurius, Cic Att. 7, 13 2. dūbius. cf dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40 3. perplexus cf p. sermones, Liv. 40, 5 p. responsum, id 35, 14, *fin* · cf id 34, 57 · and for the compar., cf perplexius carmen, id 25, 12: ratio perplexior, Plin 2, 15, 13 4. ambigŭus Pl. Ps 2, 4, 69 · cf oracula amb, Cic. Div. 2, 56 · responsa, Suet. Tib 24 *In a p. manner*, per ambages, Liv. 1, 56.

**pygmean**: ("that pygmean race Beyond the Indian mount, warred on by cranes," Milton). pygmaeus cf. Juv. 13, 166, *seqq.* ·

Ad subitas Thracum volucres, nubemque sonorum
Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis:
Mox impar hosti, raptusque per aëra curvis
Unguibus a saeva fertur grue

cf id 6, 504: Gell 9, 4 Mela, 3, 8, 8. Plin. 4, 11 id. 5, 29. id 6, 30, 35 id 7, 2.

**pygmy** (*subs*) pygmaeus; pūmĭlus; nānus v DWARF.

—— (*comm adj.*) pygmaeus: cf brevior virgine pygmaea, Juv. 6, 504 may also serve for *liliputian*.

**pyramid** (also *pyramis*, Bacon Gk. πυραμίς) · pȳrămis, ĭdis, *f* *the Geom. solid in general* cf. conum tibi alis et cylindrum et pyramidem pulchriorem quam sphaeram videri, Cic N. D 2, 18, 47: *the Egyptian pyr. in particular*, dicantur obiter et pyramides in eadem Aegypto, etc., etc., Plin 36, 12, 16

**pyramidal, pyramidical**: 1. pyrămĭdātus *bodies of a p form*, corpuscula p, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66 (dub) 2. fastigātus in the wider sense of anything sloping to an apex.

**pyramidically**: *in pyramidis (um) speciem* and expr. by *adj.* fastigatus

**pyre**: pȳra, *f*, poet fr the Gk πυρά, Virg Aen. 6, 215 Ov. F. 2, 534 Auct. B Afr. 91 in pure Lat. rōgus, *m.* v. PILE.

**pyrites** (*subs*), *firestone*: now used only for the *sulphurets* (or *sulphides*) of *copper* and *iron* pȳrītes, ae, *m* the Lat. word is used for *flint* and *millstone*, and also for *iron pyrites*: all in Plin 36, 19, 30.

**pyrotechnic, and -al** (*adj.*): *pȳrōtechnicus

**pyrotechnics, and -y** (*subs.*): *ars pȳrōtechnica · v. FIREWORKS (N.B.—In classical English the word signifies *the use or management of fire*: as "great discoveries have been made by the means of pyrotechny and chemistry," Hale where per ignem may be used)

**pyrrhic**: I. *The pyrrhic dance* · in Gk. and Lat. a *subs.*, pyrrhīcha, ae, and pyrrhīchē, ēs, *f*. (πυρρίχη), said to be named from its inventor, Pyrrhus or Pyrrichius Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204 Solin. 11 (16) *to dance the p.*, pyrrhicham saltare, Suet Caes 39 *a dancer of the p.*, pyrrhĭchānius, Ulp. Dig 48, 19, 8, *fin.* II. *The metrical foot*, ⏑ – – expr. by the adj of the preceding, pyrrhĭchĭus (πυρρίχιος), with or without pes, Quint 9, 4, 80. The adj. may also be used for *the pyrrhic phalanx*, *phalanx pyrrhichia

"Ye have the pyrrhic dance as yet:
Where is the pyrrhic phalanx gone?"
BYRON.

**pyrrhonism**: *Pyrrhōnis doctrina.

**pyrrhonists**: Pyrrhōnei (or -ii), prop. *followers of Pyrrho*: Cic de Or. 3, 17, 62 Gell. 11, 5 v. SCEPTIC

**python**, *a genus of serpents*. pȳthon, ōnis, *m.*: in pure Lat. only as proper name for the serpent, Python, killed by Apollo.

**pythoness** (prop *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi*), *a wild prophetess*: Pȳthia, ae, *f* (ἡ Πυθία) Nep Milt 1: Pythia vates, Cic. Div. 1, 19 late Lat. Pythōnissa, ae, *f*: Vulg 1 Paralip. x. 13 (for the witch of En-dor). Note: the Vulg. has the cognate spiritum pythonem (A V. *a spirit of divination*), Act XVI 16

**pyx**: pyxis, ĭdis, *f* (πυξίς), also puxis (Scrib Comp 228), prop. *a box of box-wood*, then *any box* Cic. Coel. 25; *a golden pyx*, Suet. Ner. 47.

# Q.

**QUACK** (*v.*). I. *As a duck*: (?) tĕtrinnio, 4: Auct. Carm de Philomath 22 II. *To make loud and boastful pretensions*, esp. in medicine ("To quack of universal cures" Hudibras). se jactare gloriari: v. TO BOAST; TO BRAG. III. *To practise medicine as a quack*. perh. *medicinam circulatoriam facere, v. QUACKERY empiricen facere (cf. Plin. 29, 1, 4 alia factio—ab experimentis cognominant empiricen) cf Cels *l inf. cit s v* QUACK (*subs*)

**quack** (*subs*), fr. the *v.*: and *quacksalver* (Germ quacksalber). I. *A boastful pretender to any art* jactātor ostentātor homo vanilocuus, gloriosus. also expr. by verbs v BRAGGART, IMPOSTOR, PRETENDER. II. Prop. *an itinerant medical practitioner, who puffs his drugs in public places*; but now, *any irregular practitioner*, esp. *one who boasts of a specific*: 1. circŭlātor, *m.*: cf. Cels 5, 27, 3, quod per quaedam medicamenta c faciunt hence expr. *a quack-medicine* by medicamentum circulatorium. 2. pharmăcopōla, ae, *m.* (*a medicine-vendor*), Hor. S 1, 2, 1 and ph circumforaneus (*a travelling medicine-vendor*), Cic Clu 14, 40. 3. histrĭo, *m.*: cf. Cels. 5, 26, 1, histrionis est parvam rem attollere. 4. lātrāliptă, or -ēs, ae, *m* (Gk ἰατραλείπτης, *one who cures by anointing*, exactly = *quacksalver*), Cels. 1, 1. Plin Ep 10, 4: cf EMPIRIC 5. praestigiātor v. JUGGLER.

**quackery, quacking**: 1. circŭlātōriae praestigiae, Tert Apol. 23 *c. artes. 2. empirĭcē, es, *f.* (ἐμπειρική): Plin 29, 1, 4 3. lātrāliptĭcē (or -leptice), ēs, *f.* Plin. 29, 1, 2. (For the wider sense, v BOASTING, IMPOSTURE.)

**quackish**: circŭlātōrius: *q. ostentation*, c. jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15 *q fluency*, c volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8: *q. tricks*, c. praestigiae, Tert. *l. c.*

**quadragesima** (LENT): quadrāgēsima, Hier Ep. 4, 1, 2.

**quadragesimal**, *adj.* (e. g. *q collects*): quadrāgēsīmālis, Scripti Eccl.

**quadrain**: O. E. for QUATRAIN.

**quadrangle**: I. *The geometrical figure*: quadrangŭlum, Gloss Lat Gr II. *A square open court* · āĭēa (not found with quadrata), *we seated ourselves in the q of the house*, residimus in a. domūs, Plin Ep 6, 20, 4 · used, id. Pan. 52, *for the open space in front of a temple.*

**quadrangular**: quadrangŭlus *a q. figure*, q. figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38: (later) quadrangulatus, Tert Anim 17. (Note · quadrātus sometimes loosely, like Eng. *square.*)

**quadrant**: I. O. E. *the fourth part of anything* = Lat. quadrans, tis, *m* II. Now only, *the fourth part of a circle* · quadrans (circŭli) · tetrans circini, Vitr. 10, 11. III. *An optical instrument for taking altitudes*: *quadrans (*t. t.*): perh. dioptra, Vitr. 8, 5 (6), 1.

**quadrantal** (*adj.* e g. *a quadrantal arc*): *quadrantālis (prop. *containing the fourth part of any measure*), Plin. 13, 15, 29.

**quadrate** (*adj.*): I. *Square*: quadrātus. II. In astron. = in quadrature: quadrātus, v. QUADRATURE. III. O. E. *fitted, suited*, quadrātus, v. foll. art.

**quadrate** (*v. n*) *to fit in with, to suit*. quadro, 1, used intr with *abl*, cf. secto via limite quadret, Virg G. 2, 278: with in and *acc*; cf omnia in istam quadrant, Cic Coel. 29 *absol* id de Or 3, 44 with ad multa (adverbially), id. Att 4, 18

**quadratic** (*adj*) · ‖ *Belonging to a square* quadrātus ‖ In mathem. quadrāticus (*t t*).

**quadrature:** ‖. *The process of squaring* quadrātūra · esp *the q of the circle*, circuli q, Apul Dogm Plat 3, p. 37 ‖. In astron, *the being distant* 90° quadrātum *they call these (positions) quadratures*, ea quadrata nominant, Cic Div 2, 42, 89 esp the phr. *in q with the moon is halved when in q. with the sun* luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin 2, 18, 16

**quadrennial** (or **quadrienn.**) ‖. *Lasting 4 years* quadriennis, e Aur Vict Epit 45. ‖. *Recurring every 4th year* (i e *at intervals of 4 years*), in our mode of computation, is, in the Roman mode, quinquennālis, e cf Cic de Or 3, 32, 127, quinq celebritas (*sc* ludorum Olympicorum) (N B The form quadriennalis is not found)

**quadrilateral** (*adj*) · quadrilātĕrus *a quadrilateral figure*, q forma, Frontin p 35, Goes Subst. *a q*, quadrangŭlum, Prisc fig num. *extr.*, cf. OBLONG (*subs*), PARALLELOGRAM.

**quadrille:** ‖. *The game at cards:* *ludus chartarum quāternārius ‖ *The dance* *saltātio quaternāria

**quadripartite:** quadrīpartītus cf Cic Ver 1, 2, 12, *fin*, q distributio totius accusationis *a q allusive*, *foedus IV civitatum.

**quadrireme:** quadrīrēmis Cic. Ver. 5, 37 (quat, Not Tir p 177)

**quadrisyllabic:** tetrăsyllăbus, Mar. Vict.

**quadrivium**, *the old university course of 4 years*, in succession to the *trivium* quadrivium (med Lat), Boeth

**quadroon**, pure Latin only allows the gen term hibrida or hybrida v. HYBRID · perh. (as *defin.*), *bigenero patre vel matre natus

**quadrumanous** (*adj*): quadrīmānus, a, um (and -is, -e), prop *born with 4 hands* cf. puella biceps, quadripes, quadrumana, Jul. Obseq 111. (Scientific · *quadrumāna, orum as, monkeys, Cuv)

**quadruped:** ‖. Prop *adj*, *four-footed* ("q and winged animals," Watts's 'Logic') quadrūpes, ĕdis (quadrīpes), prop *going on four feet* q equus (*galloping*), Enn in Gell. 18, 5. Also quadrūpĕdus, Anim 14, 2 and quadrūpēdius, Jul Valer res g Alex M 3, 36. ‖. Usu *subs.* quadrūpes (*sc* bestia), usu *f* aliam q, Cato R R 102: nulla q, Vng. E 5, 25 but also *neut.*: crocodilus q malum, Plin. 8, 25, 37 cf id. 11, 36, 43: pl Col. 11, 2. (The *neut.* seems used generally for a *four-footed creature*, rather than specifically for a *quadruped*) *Adv.* quadrūpĕdātim, *like (after the manner of) a q.*, Charis p. 163, P.

**quadruple** (*adj*): 1. quadruplex, ĭcis. Pl. Liv. 2. quadruplus (quadruplaris in Macrob. S. Scip. 1, 19. *dub.*); v. FOURFOLD. For *a q star* adopt quadrūplices stellae (prop four stars), Cic Arat. 92.

**quadruple** (*subs*), *four times as much* quadruplum, cf futem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli Cat. R R. prooem: *to sentence (a person) to pay q.*, judicium in aratorem in q. dare, Cic Ver. 3, 13 cf Vulg. Luc. XIX. 8, si quid aliquem defraudavi, reddo quadruplum

**quadruple** (*v*), and **quadruplicate**, *to multiply by 4; make 4 times as much*: quadruplo, 1 Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14: and quadruplīco, 1: numerum q., Paul Dig 38, 10, 10 *to quadruple one's estate*, rem suam q, Pl. Stich 3, 1, 4.

**quadruplication**, *four-fold increase*: quadruplicātio: numeri q., Cap. 7, 258.

**quadruply** (*adv*) quadruplo, Plin. 11, 37, 79 quadruplicato, id 14, 4, 5.

**quaere** or **query**: *quaere (*t t*).

**quaff** (*v a* and *n*): *to drink in large draughts*, also (poet.) *to drink with pleasure*: 1. haurio, si, stum, 4 (chiefly poet). *he quaffed the foaming bowl*, ille impiger hausit spumantem pateram, Virg Aen 1, 738 cratera, ib 8, 679 pocula, Ov. M 14, 277. *Absol* (= intr in Eng.), Cic Brut 83, 288

2. dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (poet) *to q the juice of the nectar*, d nectaris sucos, Hor Od 3, 3, 34. pocula Lesbi, ib 1, 17, 22. 3. perpōto, 1, esp *absol* and continuous cf totos dies p, Cic Verr. 5, 33, *fin*. also with obj (poet), *to q a better cup*, p amarum absinthi laticem, Luct 1, 939. Also the simple pōto, 1. and *freq* pōtito, 1 cf. TO DRINK The *part quaffed* is sometimes expr. by the *adj* pōtus agreeing with the *obj*. *having q'd it (the bull's blood)* eo poto, Cic Brut 11, 43 and as *adj*, *wine-jars q.'d to the dregs*, poti faece tenus cadi, Hor Od 3, 15, 16

**quaffer:** haustor, *m.*: pōtor, *m*: pōtātor, *m*. v DRINKER

**quaffing** (*subs*) pōtus, ūs, *m* pōtātio, *f* haustio, *f* · v DRAUGHT

**quagga:** *equus quagga (*t t*)

**quaggy** and **quagmire:** v. BOG, BOGGY.

**quail** (*subs*) · coturnix, ĭcis, *f* (*turdus c, Linn.) Pl Capt 5, 4, 6. Lucr. 4, 645 Plin 10, 23, 33: Vulg Ex xvi. 13.

**quail-pipe:** *fistula coturnicibus alliciendis or decipiendis

**quail** (*v*) ‖. Trans v TO QUELL. ‖. Intrans *to be abjectly discouraged* esp *to quail before* (an object of fear) 1. abjicio, 3, with *pron. reflect* cf qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, se abjiciunt, etc., Cic Tusc. 2, 23, 54 2. cado, cecidi, casum, 3, with animo · *we ought not thus to q*, non debemus ita cadere animis, Cic Fam 6, 1 · and compd concido, 3 with animo, Hirt B G 8, 19 and alone cf ne una plaga accepta P C conciderent neve deficerent, Cic. Att 1, 16 3. despondĕo, di, sum, 2 with animum, Pl Mil. 1, 1, 6. animos, Liv 3, 38. 4. pāvĕo, pāvi, 2 esp. with an obj. *to q. at* or *before death*, mortem p, Plin 2, 12, 9 *calamity*, tristiorem casum p, Tac H 1, 29; *a person's temper*, mores alicujus p, ib 50 cf Quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen? Hor Od. 4, 2, 25: with ad paventes ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42 *absol the courage quails*, animus pavet, Sen. Med 670 cf. sollicitae mentes speque metuque pavent. Ov. F 3, 362 5 abjecto, demisso, fracto, esse animo v. PUSILLANIMOUS 6. trĕpido, 1. v TO TREMBLE

**quailing** (*adj*) · 1. pāvidus *q. before all suspicions*, ad omnes suspiciones p, Tac H. 2, 68 2. abjectus, etc v. PUSILLANIMOUS

**quaint:** the various shades of meaning—*neat, elegant, subtle, striking, strange*—require taste and regard for the context to express. for general terms we may use. 1. concinnus. (esp. of style) cf. (as a definition) alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores, id est, faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6 *a q transposition of words*, c. transgressio verborum, Quintil. 9, 3, 91 *a q. and elegant (writer)*, Join c. et elegans, Cic. Fin. 5, 5. Join · concinnae acutaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 78, *fin*. 2. lĕpidus. (1) of persons: *what a q fellow!* o capitulum lepidissimum! Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25. Join. bellus, lepidus, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 3. (2) of style. Join · l. et concinnus (a criticism on quaintness) quae lepida et concinna, cito satietate afficiunt aurium sensum fastidiosissimum, Auct. Heren. 4, 23, 32. Exclam. expr. by adv · *how witty, fine, and q! you can't beat that!* facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37 3. argūtus: *with a q. sandal*, arg. in solea, Cat 68, 72 (in bad sense) *q. sayings*, a. dicta, Cic. de Or. 2, 61. 4. festīvus: *a man pleasant and witty, and of q discourse*, dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off 1, 30, 108 Join poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id Pis. 29, 70. *one who affects q discourse*, festivi sermonis simulator, id. Off 1, 30, 108 5. nītidus cf. n quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic de Or. 1, 18.

6. ēlēgans *a q style of humour*, cf. perspicuitas, hoc genus (jocandi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241. 7. comptus · esp. for the sense of *refined elegance*: and, derisively, *quaint and foppish* (Shaksp.: Swift), *dim.* comptŭlus cf. comptuli juvenes, Hier Ep 128, No 4 8. exquisītus: cf reconditus exquisitaque sententias, Cic. Brut 79, 274 (perh may serve for "their quaint opinions wide," Milton) *an over precise and q style of speech*, accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, ib 82, 283 (anything) *q and elegant*, (alquid) exquisitissimae comitatis, Suet. Oth 3 9. rārus (where the sense of *unusual* prevails) *a q. costume*, r. vestis, Cat. 69, 3 · *a work of q device*, artis opus rarae, Fib 3, 4, 37 *q. simplicity*, rarissima simplicitas, Ov A A 1, 241 See also FAR-FETCHED.

10. captātus *q brevity*, brevitatem c, Quint. 10, 1, 32 *q grace in an actor*, c elegantiam actoris, id 11, 3, 184 *a word not q but natural*, non captata, sed velut oblata vox, id. 9, 3, 13 11. subtilis, (for the use of *q.* in old writers "as clerkys been full subtile and quaint," Chaucer) *a q question*, quaestio s v SUBTILE.

**quaintness:** 1. concinnĭtas, ātis, *f.*. in gen. sense, cf non est ornamentum virile conc, Sen Ep 115 of style, cf ornat sententiarum conc, Cic Brut 95 2. lēpos (-os), ōris, *m*: cf tantus in jocando lepos, Cic de Or. 1, 7, 27 florunt admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id Ac 2, 6, 16 Join lepos et festivitas, Auct Her. 4, 23, 32 cf Cic de Or. 2, 56, 227 *a certain q of wit*, facetiarum quidam lepos, Vell 1, 34, 159 3. argūtiae, ārum, *f*. cf cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, Cic Leg. 1, 2, 7 sing. *a strained and daring q.*, importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 16 4. festīvĭtas, ātis, *f* · *the art (or trick) of constant q.* perpetuae f. ars, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219 *a pattern of old English q.*, imago antiquae et vernaculae f., id. Fam 9, 15. 5. fūcētiae, ārum, *f*.. *the pleasant q of Latin wit*, dulces Latini lepōris facetiae, Vell 1, 17

6. nĭtor, ōris, *m.*: *q. in tropes*, translationum n., Quint. 12, 10, 36 7. captatio verborum Cic. Part. 23, 81 cf puerilis c. vocum similium, Quint 8, 3, 57. 8. insolentia verborum: Cic de Or. 3, 13 *and pl to dislike q*, insolentias verborum respuere, Gell. 13, 20.

**quaintly** (*adv*) expr. by the *advs.* of the *adjs* s v. QUAINT, esp. *in a q costume*, Join concinne et lepide vestita, Pl Ep 2, 2, 38 Join: lepidissime et comissime, Pl Mil 3, 3, 66. Join eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid, Quint 8, 2, 21.

**quake** (*v. n.*) (differs from TO SHAKE, TO SHIVER, TO SHUDDER, TO TREMBLE, TO QUIVER, in being scarcely used of the mere motion, but, (1) *of persons and animals moved by fear*, and hence fig (2) *of things which seem to tremble before a superior power*) 1. trĕmo, ŭi, 3 (1) of persons Join tremit atque exanimat, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 57. Join, tr. et exalbescere, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: with *nom.* of members affected, membra miserae tremunt, Pl Cas 3, 5, 2 · *abl.* of same; corde et genibus tr., Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: *acc.* of same, *his limbs q*, tr. artus, Lucr. 3, 488 · Virg. G. 3, 84. with *abl.* of cause; *your bones q. with fear*, tremis ossa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57 cf. "The creeping flesh along my bones did quake," (Byron). *Horrescens corpus tremuit super ossa pavore (2) of things · Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn Ann. 7, 64: tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, Virg. Aen

*p*, 715 · *the sea-shore q ing beneath the lashing waves*, trementes verbere ripas, Hor Od 3, 27, 23 Used also trans. with *acc.* of *obj.* *to q before*, ci neque natos trementi regum apices neque militum arma, ib. 3, 21, 19. Join tr atque horreo. virgas atque secures dictatoris tr. atque hori., Liv 22, 27 Comp intrēmo, ? cf (of Enceladus beneath Etna) Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem Murmure Trinacriam (*q's with a thundering sound*), Virg Aen 3, 581 · with *acc* Hannibalem intr., Sil 16, 664 (al Hannibal) Rarely contrēmo, ? Liv. 5, 1220 Poet. in Cic de Or 3, 39 **2.** the *incept* trēmisco, ŭi, 3. *I bid the mountains to q.*, jubeoque tremiscere montes, Ov M. 7, 205 with *abl* of cause ; tonitruque tremiscunt Aidua terrarum et campi, Virg. Aen 5, 694 with *acc* of obj ; sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg Aen 3, 648 Rarely compd. contrēmisco (*to q all over*) Cic de Or 1, 26, 121 (trans. *tremble*) cf. *the earth q before Him*, a facie ejus c. terra, Vulg Joel II. 10 with *acc.* of obj. Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just 12, 4, 14. **3.** the trans trēmĕfăcio, 3 (*make to q* cf *pass* totum Olympum nutu tr, Virg Aen 10, 115 totum coelum supercilio et nutu, Am 4, 140), is used *reflect.* for the *n v* *the earth quaked*, se tremefecit tellus, Poet in Cic Div 1, 11, 18 (Note trĕpido, 1 is rarely, if ever, used in the exact sense of *to quake* v. TO TREMBLE ; TO QUIVER, TO FEAR)

**4.** horrĕo, ŭi, 2 *my body q s, my heart goes pit-a-pat*, horret corpus, cor salit, Pl Cist. 2, 3, 9 with *acc* of obj ; strictas trepida cervice secantes h Sil Ital. 6, 695 cf. QUAKE (*subs*) *except* horresco, ŭi, 3 v TO SHUDDER

**5.** mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 used intr., only and rarely, of an *earthquake* *the earth q.d during* (*there was an earthquake lasting*) 38 *days*, terra dies duodequadraginta movit, Liv. 35, 40 and in *pass.* Sen Q N. 6, 21, 2 (? *inf s. v.* QUAKE, *subs*) *the earth did q*, terra mota est, Vulg Matt xxvii 51 compd. (late) commŏvĕri *the mountains q. at him*, montes commoti sunt ab eo, id Nah 1, 5 cf 1 Reg. xiv. 15, conturbata est terra and Heb xii 21 *Moses said, I exceedingly fear and q*, Moyses dixit, exterritus sum et tremebundus Phr *to make any one q with fear*, terrorem alicui injicere, Cic Prov Cons 18, 43 and *reflect* Phr ea res me horrore afficit, Pl Am 5, 1, 16.

**quake** and **quaking** (*subs*) I.

**1.** trĕmor, ōris, *m* cf tremor occupat artus, Ov M 3, 40 v TREMBLING

**2.** horror, ōris, *m.* · cf. frigidus artus, dum loquor, horror habet, Ov. M. 9, 291 · cf. SHUDDER, SHIVERING The Vulg. uses also contu batio, ? (non-class. in this sense). Ezek. xii 18; and terror, Dan. x. 7. Phr *I'm all of a q.*, Join totus tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun 1, 2, 4. II. Esp. *a quaking of the earth, an earthquake.*

**1.** trĕmor, ōris, *m* (sc. terrae), the ancient and proper word, cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 2. duo genera sunt ....quibus *movetur terra* utriusque nomen est proprium: altera *succussio* est (*sequitur defin.*) altera *inclinatio* (*seq def*). ego et tertium illud existimo, quod *nostro vocabulo* signatum est · non enim sine causa *tremorem dixere* majores, etc etc. (N. B. Succussio—whence Fr. *secousse*—and inclinatio, are not found elsewhere in this sense) Usu alone Lucr 5, 587 id. 6, 287 Ov M. 6, 699 *earthquakes affecting the city* (e g *the earthquake of Lisbon*), urbis memoribus, Plin. 36, 10, 15 . with terrae, Plin Ep 6, 20, ? *the earthquake grew violent*, invaluit, id. ib.

**2.** terrae motus, ūs, *m.*: Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35 · Curt.: *there was a great earthquake*, terrae motus factus est magnus, Vulg. Matt. xxviii. 2 id. Act. xvi. 26: cf. TO QUAKE, No. 5. (the Vulg. has also commotio terrae, Is xxix. 6: and comm. alone, ? Reg. xix. 11, 12).

**quaker.** (*Defin*) *secta religionis, proprie "amicorum" deinde vulgari "tremulorum" dicta trans. the Q s, *"Amici," *societas Amicorum · *a Q*, *Amicus (unus) e societate Amicorum.

**quaking** (*adj.*) · **1.** trĕmŭlus Ter Eun. 2, 3, 44: tr motus, Lucr 3, 202 tr horror, Prop 1, 5, 15 . *a q reed*, tr. arundo, Ov M 11, 190. **2.** trĕmĕbundus (usu poet.) cf (Iphigenia) tremebunda ad aras deducta est, Lucr. 1, 96 tr membra, Ov. M 4, 133. cf. TO QUAKE, *fin* **3.** trĕpĭdus *q. with fear*, trepidi formidine, Virg Aen. 9, 169 *q. fear*, tr. terror, Lucr 5, 41

**4.** Esp by particips trĕmens, trĕpidans, trĕmĕfactus: *the quaking earth*, tremefacta solo tellus, Virg Aen 10, 102

**quaking-grass** or **quake-grass**: *briza, *f* (1) *common q -g* b media (2) *lesser q -g.* · b. minor Linn

**qualification** (*subs.* der fr. *v*)

I. *That which fits a person for anything* gen. expr by means of the *adj* or *verb* also expr. by means of ad: Phr. (Manus) *had all other q s for obtaining the consulship except, etc*, ad quem (consulatum) capiundum praeter vetustatem familiae alia omnia abunde erant, etc, Sall. J 63 v. ADAPTATION, FITNESS SUITABILITY. II. Hence, *a legal or technical q for any post* **1.** jus, jūris, *n* v FIGHT *a q for the franchise*, jus civitatis *a q for killing game*, perh *? venationis (cf jus materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55). **2.** pŏtestas, ātis, *f.* *to have a legal q for doing anything*, Join jus potestasque habere aliquid faciendi, Cic Phil 11, 12, 30 **3.** căpācĭtas, *f.*. prop. *legal q for taking an inheritance*, Gai Dig. 31, 55 cf. TITLE. Also expr. by neg of words signifying DISQUALIFICATION

III Absol *high qualities or endowments*. **1.** dōs, dōtis, *f* · v. ENDOWMENT. ACCOMPLISHMENT. **2.** indōles, is, *f.* usu in *sing* : cf ob altam indolem, Liv. 21, 4 also *pl*, *"good q s of mind" (Atterbury), bonae animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12. **3.** ingĕnium **4.** opportūnĭtas, *f* **5** hăbilĭtas, *f* · v. QUALITY. IV. *A condition, limitation, abatement* **1** conditĭo, *f.* **2.** circumscriptĭo, *f* · v CONDITION TERMS · LIMITATION. **3.** exceptĭo, *f* : Cic Balb. 14 *without any q*, sine ulla exc, id Am. 17. Phr *to speak without q*, simplicissime loqui, Tac H 1, 15

**qualified:** I. *Fit, suitable, having the ability for* : **1.** aptus with ad v FIT with *rel* and *subj* : *no one better q to, etc*, nulla videbatur aptior persona quae de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4 **2.** idōnĕus with ad (no men) *better q for this business*, magis ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl Poen 3, 2, 6 cf Cic Clu 6, 17, non essem ad ullam causam idoneus (*q. to conduct a case*): with *dat* . *q for any work*, id. arti cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: *better q. for the study of history*, historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7 with *rel.* and *subj* · cf. idonea mihi Laeli persona visa est, quae de amicitia dissereret, Cic Am. 1, 4 **3.** hăbĭlis, e, with ad: *never was the same genius better q for the most varied pursuits*, nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4 · v. ABLE **4.** ingĕnĭōsus (*with a natural bent for*) ad aliquid, Ov M. 11, 313 in aliqua re, Mart Praef 1 **5.** opportūnus cf magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. Eun 5, 9 (8), 47 v FIT. **6.** ūtilis, e with *dat* *q for the study of law*, in studio juris, Quint 2, 8, 7 **7.** căpax, ācis. with *gen* *whom all men would have thought q for empire had he not been emperor*, omnium consensu capax imperi visus, nisi imperasset, Tac. Ann. 1, 49. **8** dignus. v. DESERVING, WORTHY. **9.** Join· instructus et ornatus: cf. sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: esp. in the sense of ACCOMPLISHED (Shaksp.). **10.** Expr. by esse qui, talem esse qualis, etc · also by *adjs* in bĭlis and bundus by sufficio ad: v. COMPETENT Also by neg. of words sign. DISQUALIFIED Phr. *to be well q in (anything)*, profecisse in, Cic Off. 3, 8. Phr *those who are naturally q. for the conduct of affairs*, ii, qui habent a natura adjumenta rerum gerendarum, Cic. Off 1, 21, 72. II. *Having a legal or technical qualification* · **1** expr. by jus *to be q*, aliquid j. faciendi habere, Cic Fam. 4, 7, *fin* v prec. art

**2.** For other words and phrases, see COMPETENT III. *Limited, conditioned, restricted, moderated* v. TO QUALIFY Phr *q by the condition*, (sub) ea conditione ea lege v CONDITION.

**qualify:** I. *To fit a person for anything* · **1.** aptum, idoneum, etc, aliquem ad aliquid reddere or facere. v. QUALIFIED **2.** instĭtŭo, 3 aliquem ad dicendum, Cic de Or 2, 39 v TO TRAIN. **3.** instrŭo, 3 aliquem scientia alicujus rei, Quint prooem 1 cf disciplinae et artes, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, Cic. Coel. 30. v TO INSTRUCT **4.** accommodare se ad, *to q oneself for* e g *for political life and eminent public service*, se ad rem. et ad res magnas gerendas acc, Cic Off 1, 21, 70 cf. TO APPLY (oneself to) **5.** prōfĭcio, 3 : used absol with ad of the thing *there is nothing that q.s for speaking so much as writing*, nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit quantum scriptio, Cic Brut 24 II. (Trans.) *to confer*, or (intr) *to obtain, a legal or technical qualification* expr. by *subs* or *adj* with do, reddo, facio, habeo: v the two preced arts. cf TO ENTITLE III. *To restrict, restrain, mitigate, lessen the force of* **1.** circumscrĭbo, 3 : cf nullis ut terminis (orator) circumscribat aut definat (*q or limit*) jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70 cf. *"to q. a proposition"* (Atterbury) v. TO LIMIT. TO RESTRICT. **2.** mŏdĕror, 1, *dep.*: with *dat* · *to q. one's language*, m linguae, Pl Curc. 4, 1, 25 · cf. animo et orationi m., Cic. Q F. 1, 1, 13. with *acc.* · *to q one's joy*, gaudium m, Tac A 2, 75 *to q. the severity of the laws*, duritiam legum m., Suet. Claud. 14. *to q. a sound*, perh. mŏdŭlor, 1, *dep*

**3.** tempĕro, 1 *to q wine* (with water), vinum t, Plin. 29, 3, 11 *vinegar with honey*, acetum melle, id. 14, 17, 21 *sharp sounds with flat*, acuta cum gravibus, Cic Rep. 6, 18 *the sound of the golden lyre*, testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor Od 4, 3, 18 : v TO TEMPER *to be q'd by mixing*, misceri et temperari, Cic. Off 3, 33, 119 **4.** dīlŭo, 3 *to q. honey with milk and wine*, (poet), favos lacte et mixta Baccho d, Virg G. 1, 344 cf. Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S 2, 2, 16 *a medicine with vinegar*, medicamentum aceto, Cels 5, 20: fig. *to q. care with plenty of wine*, curam multo mero, Ov. A. A 1, 238 *to q an accusation*, crimen d., Cic. Mil 27. **5.** extĕnŭo, 1 : *to q an accusation*, crimen ext, Cic. Verr. 5, 40, 103. Join ext. et dil : cf. Cic. 3, 16, 34, quae cogitatio molestias ext. et dilut cf *"to q inconveniences"* (Raleigh) **6.** dēmĭnŭo, 3 : with *acc* *to q. any portion of one's rights*, partem aliquam juris d, Cic Caecin. 2, 5 so pass joined with infirmo; si sententia hujus interdicti deminuta aut infirmata sit. with de, and *acc.* of degree cf aliquid de jure aut de legibus dem., Caes B. G. 7, 33. neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat (*nor was, etc, q'd by any measure of misfortune*), id. ib. 1, 53 with ex : *from the fact that the regal power was somewhat q'd* (in the consular), quod deminutum quicquam sit ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1 **7.** mītīgo, 1 : *to q. the laws*, leges m., Plin. Ep. 3, 9 : *one's fears*, metus, Quint. 12, 2, 28. *labours*, labores, Cic. de Or. 3, 4: *pains* or *griefs*, dolores, id. Att. 3, 15 . *sadness and moroseness*, Join: tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 236: *to q. one's anger*, iras mit., Ov Tr. 4, 6, 15: rabiem suam, Plin. 10,

63, 83. *to q the bitterness of severity with the milk of human kindness,* cf haec severitas acerba videretur, nisi multis condimentis humanitatis mitigaretur, Cic Q F. 1, 1, 7 **8.** lēnio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 *nuts q. the savour of onions,* nuces lenunt saporem caeparum, Plin 23, 8, 77 Other such verbs may be used, as, pāco, plāco, sēdo, etc.. v TO APPEASE, TO ASSUAGE, TO CALM, TO SOFTEN, TO SOOTHE, TO REDUCE

**qualitative** (*adj*) only used in chemistry, *q. analysis,* i.e the determination of the kind of substance, not of its quantity (v. QUANTITIVE) perh *analysis quālitīva or quālitātīva, (*t t*).

**quality** (*subs*) **I.** Abstr *the nature or kind of anything*, concr *the property or properties that determine its nature or kind* hence, of persons, *character* or *disposition* (these meanings are mingled in the Latin words) **1.** the etym equiv. quālĭtas, ātis, *f*, is only used in the best Latin as a *t t* of philosophy cf qualitates igitur appellavi quas ποιότητας Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, Cic Ac. 1, 7, 25, *et seqq.*, as opp. to *a thing in its essence* cf aut de substantia controversiam esse, aut de qualitate, Quint 3, 6, 39 (cf. esp 7, 4 1) in later writers as a common word. Cf ager alius qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col 2, 2, 17 Expr by tālis (*of such a q*), and quālis, *rel., inter.*, and *indf.*. (*that*) *we naturally shew the qs which we really have,* ut facillime quales simus tales esse videamur, Cic Off 2, 13, 44 as depend nterr, *tell me what are their bodily qs,* doce me quales sint corpore, id N D 1, 23 as indef, *a thing must first be, and then have some q*, prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep 117 *pl* quālia (*the qs of things* dist. fr quālitas, then common principle). cf. Cic. Ac 1, 7, 28, quum ita moveatur illa vis, quam *qualitatem* esse diximus , illa effici quae appellant *qualia* (freely, *their qs are developed*) *of what q.* (*adv*), qualiter *of whatever q* (*of what q. soever*), qualis qualis, Tryphon Dig. 20, 5, 12 qualiscunque, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 id Att. 14, 14: *of what q you please,* qualislibet, Apic 4, 2. cf. SORT, SUCH. N.B. The proper use of these terms can only be acquired by knowledge and experience **2.** vis, *f* (rare in this sense, but expressive: *special q or virtue*), *the q of virtue*, v virtutis, Cic. Fam 9, 16 cf. in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, id. A 4, 15 *the q. of mercy is not strained* (Shaksp), *non eluctabitur vis misericordiae* **3.** nātūra, *f* (lit *in-born q*) *the essential q. of life*, n. propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *the qs with which J. has endowed bees,* naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse addidit, Virg G 4, 149 *the subtle q. of air*, n. tenuis aeris, Lucr. 2, 232 *pl*, *qualities* (=*endowments*); *a man of varied and manifold qs,* homo varia multiplicique natura, Cic. Coel 6. cf NATURE. Phr. *this q is implanted by nature,* hoc natura est insitum, Cic. Suil. 30, 83. **4.** ingēnium, *n.* (same meaning) *the qs of souls,* ingenia animorum, Virg G 2, 177 Join lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1. esp. *of mental and moral qs q. of mind,* animi ing, Cic Inv. 1, 45, 83 *I have tried* (*tested*) *the q. of your character,* tentavi vestrum ingenium ingenii (perh. intens redupl, *your inmost qs of nature*), Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 69 esp. for *high qualities. men with the most excellent qs,* praestantissimis ingeniis homines, Cic. Fin 2, 16, 51 *to be urged* (*to shew respect to a person*) *by his fine and lofty q.s,* sollicitari vel ing. hominis pulcherrimo et maximo, Plin. Ep. 8, 12. **5.** indŏles, is, *f.* (*inward growth*) usu. in *sing.*: (what avails) *to preserve the q.s of* (*crops and cattle*), ad servandam ind., Liv. 38, 17. *of trees,* arborum, Gell. 12, 1 esp. of *character*: *the q of virtue,* ind. virtutis, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 16 *youths of good qs,* adolescentes bona indole praediti, id de Sen 8, 26: *chosen for a son-in-law on account of his high qs,* gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv. 21, 2 (*endowed*) *with such qs of virtue and vice,* cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiorum, id ib. 4 *pl.*, bonae animi indoles, Gell 19, 12. **6.** dōs, ōtis, *f.*, esp. in *pl* (*gifts of nature*) physical *the high qs of grapes,* magnae dotes uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17 intellectual and moral v ENDOWMENT: GIFT. **7. 8.** constitūtio, *f.*, proprietas *f*, *specific qs* v CONSTITUTION PROPERTY KIND **9.** virtus, ūtis, *f.*, *good qs of things as well as persons* v VIRTUE **10. 11.** habilitas, *f.*, opportunitas, *f*, *such qs as fit a thing or person for any special end* Join omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic Leg 1, 9, 27 **12.** mōres, um, *m* of things, in coeli, Virg G. 1, 51: m. siderum, Plin 18, 24, 56 esp *qs of character* (in persons) cf. CHARACTER MANNERS *most agreeable q.s,* suavissimi m, Cic Att. 16, 16, A *his qs are so tempered and harmonized,* est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, id. Fam 12, 27 Join totam vitam, naturam, mores que alicujus cognoscere, id Rosc. Am 38 **13.** nŏta, *f*, prop *a mark* by which the q of a thing (esp wine, etc) is *known* (fr. nosco); hence *the q. itself*, as we use *brand to enjoy wine of the choicest q.*, bearī interiore nota Falerni (=*from the inmost bin*), Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8 cf. id. S. 1, 10, 21, at sermo lingua concinnus utraque Suavior, ut Chio nota si commixta Falerno est (*like the mingled qs of Ch and Fal*) *the first q of wine,* vini optima n, Col *vinegar of the first q*, acetum primae n, id *honey of the second q*, secundae n mel, id 9, 15. Fig. *of mental and moral qs betraying the hidden qs of his mind,* patefacta interiore animi sui nota, Suet Tib 54 *kindnesses* (or *services*) *of no common q*, cf. quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari nota, sed majora, Sen Ben. 3, 9. **14.** In cognate sense, nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*a reputation for q*) cf ne unum no perdat, Cato, R. R 25. Join genus et nomen (poet.) (ea tellus) Nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Virg G 2, 240. **15.** Phr *no q. of*, nihil, either with *gen.*, or with *adj.*: cf. Cic. A. 1, 13, 4, nihil come, n. simplex, n. *ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῖς* honestum, n. illustre, n. forte, n liberum, (*he* [Pompey] *has no qs of, etc*). **II.** *Rank* esp. *high social rank, good birth* **1.** lōcus, *m*, gen term *a man of the meanest q*, infimo loco natus, Cic Fl. 11 *of the highest q*, summo l. n, Caes B G 5, 25 Liv. 1, 34: and without natus; ex humili l., contr. with ad summam dignitatem, Caes. **2.** gĕnus, ĕris, *n* with and without natus. cf 11, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic Ver. 5, 70, 180 amplissimo genere, Caes B G 4, 12 *of royal q.*, gen regio n, Cic Rep 1, 33 Join genere et nobilitate facile primus, id. Rosc Am 6, 15 Join et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. S 2, 5, 8 **3.** gens, ntis, *f* *persons of high q*, quorum g. eminebat, Curt. 6, 4 *of mean q.*, sine gente, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15. **4.** nōmen, *n.*: cf. n habere, Cic. Brut. 69. **5.** ordo, ĭnis, *m.* Join homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 48 *the q. of a freedman*, libertini or., Suet. Gr. 18: for concrete sense, v. ORDER. **6. 7.** grădus, ūs, *m.*: stātus, ūs, *m*. v. DEGREE: RANK, STATION. **8.** clārĭtas, ātis, *f.*, with appropriate *gen.*: cl nominis, Hist. B Afr. 22: cl. generis, Quint 8, 6, 7 cl. natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49: also clāritūdo familiae, Tac. A. 15, 35 also expr. by the *adj*, *a man of the highest q*, clarissimus vir, Cic Att 15, 20 *women of q.*, clarissimae feminae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 8. **9.** nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* cf. nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6 *to glorify their q*, ad illustrandam nob. suam, id. Brut. 16, 62 for concrete sense, v No. III.—Also expr. by *adjs.* **10.** nōbĭlis *persons of q*, nobili genere nati, id. Verr 5, 70 *a lady whose q. is too well known,* mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota (an ironical paronomasia), id Coel 13 cf. NOBLE **11.** illustris and comp, in the phi, illustriore loco natus, Caes B. G 6, 19. oft alone, *women of q*, feminae illustres Suet Tib 45 *he attended the funerals of persons of q*, quorundam illustrium exsequias usque ad rogum frequentavit, id. ib 32 **12.** conspĭcŭus. c feminae, Tac. H 4, 42 also spectābilis, only as a *title* under the empire, Cod. Just. 9, 27, 5 but in Vulg *for men of high q* (or *degree*). 1 Paralip xvii. 17 **13.** hōnestus: v HONOURABLE **III.** Concrete *the quality*. a term formerly used by our best writers, but now vulgar **1.** nōbĭlĭtas *a follower* (or *admirer*) *of the q.*, nobilitatis fautor, Cic Rosc. Am. 6 cf. superbia commune nobilitatis malum, Sall J 64 with a pl verb. id. ib 41 also nobiles cf n nostri Plin Ep 5, 17 **2.** illustres used as a title of high officers under the later empire Also expr by phrr. with the above *subs.* and *adjs* but this wants the terseness of the *one* Eng. word **IV.** In the opp sense, *low or mean q*. **1.** hūmilitas, ātis, *f* h. generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp 4 and alone cf h alicujus despicere, Cic. Phil 13, 10, 23 objicere h. alicui, Liv 26, 31. Join propter h. et obscuritatem, Cic Off 2, 13, 45: *superl*, *the lowest q of birth*, infima h. natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7 expr. by *adj of low q*, humiles nati, Phaedr 1, 27, 2 cf ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic Am 19, 70 Join h et obscuri homines, Cic Div 1, 40, 88 cf. Vulg Luc 1 52 *compar* humiliores, *opp to* opulentiores, Hirt B G 8, 51, *sim.*, *superl*, humillimus homo de plebe, Liv 3, 19. **2.** ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.*. ign. generis cf mutilis vitiis fortibus ne ignobilitas obiceretur, Cic Mur 8, 17 *absol.* Join malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, id. Tusc 5, 12, 29 Also expr by the *adj* ignōbĭlis, ĕ ign vulgus, Virg. Aen 1, 149 *a maiden of low q.*, ign virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 70 *sprung from a family of no mean q*, ex aliqua familia non ignobili, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 28. Also by ignōtus (poet.) *you* (*don't*) *turn up your nose at men of low q*, (non) naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S 1, 6, 5 cf. Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, id. ib 35.

**qualm** (*subs.*) *a sudden sensation of sickness, loathing,* or *sickly faintness,* and fig. *disgust, aversion* **1.** fastīdium, *n.*, with stomachi, and alone, best gen. term: *a loathing and q. at the sight of food*, (Join) cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25 so, of *disgust*, id de Or. 3, 25, 98 difficile dictu est, quaenam causa sit cur ea quae maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluptate, *etc*, ab iis celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur cf. Plin 12, 17, 40, nulla voluptas est quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat: *plur*, *it raises a great q in the stomach*, magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. S 2, 4, 78 "*The nauseous qualms of ten long months and travail to require*," Dryden, fr. Virg E. 4, 61, Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses *to cure a q*, f. abigere, Plin 23, 9, 81: *of a q. caused by the sight of an object*;

("For who without a qualm hath ever looked
On holy garbage, though by Homer cooked?")

cf. fig nosti enim non modo stomachi mei, sed etiam oculorum, in hominum insolentium indignitate, fastidium, Cic. Fam 2, 16: *to feel a q*, f habere, id. ib. *Causing q.s*, fastidiōsus. cf. est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, Plin. 6, 17: *with a q. or qs (advly.)*: fastidiose. **2.** nausĕa, *f* (prop. *sea-sickness*: v. NAUSEA), *we made the passage without feeling a q*, navigavimus sine nausea, Cic. Att 5, 13: fig. cf. quoti-

dianam refice nauseam numinis, Mart. 4, 37. *to feel a q at*, nauseo, 1 *producing q s*, nauseōsus nauseābilis 3. accessio, *f* accessus, ūs, *m* impetus, ūs, *m*. may be used where the idea of *faintness* prevails as, "Some sudden qualm hath struck me to the heart" (Shaksp); and "qualms of heart-sick agony" (id) v. FAINTING, FAINTNESS Phr. *"I find a cold q come over my heart"* (Howel), frigida corda tremunt, Sil 2, 339. frigida vitae pausa (Lucr. 3, 943), may be used for *a cold and deadly q* 4. Fig *a q. of conscience*, conscientiae labes (*sinkings*) cf. (of a subvertei of his country's freedom) hunc tu quas c labes in animo censes habuisse? quae vulnera? Cic Off. 3, 21, 85 perh. also *conscientiae fastidium* (by analogy, fr. stomachi and oculorum) *to feel a q of conscience*, morderi conscientia, Cic Tusc 4 20.

**qualmish:** I. Of persons: 1. fastidiōsus. Varr R R 2, 5, 15 cf. "Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face" (Dryden) and expr by *part*: cf fastidiens stomachus, Sen Ep 2 2. nauseābundus, Sen Ep 108, *fin.* · *subs.* nauseātor, *m* id. Ep 53. 3. crūdus (*q. v.*) *indigestion* esp. as the consequence of excess) Hor S 1, 5, 49 *who feeling q next day gorge themselves again*, qui crudi postridie se rursus ingurgitent, Cic Fin 2, 8, 23 compar. crudior, id Clu 60, 128 *To be q. at*, fastīdio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 omnia f, Hor S. 1, 2, 115 olus, id Ep 1, 17, 15 cactos in cibis, Plin, 21, 16, 57 so "*I am q at the smell of leek*," (Shaksp), *pomi odorem* fastidio sometimes nauseo, 1 (prop. *to be sick*). *if he is q without being sick*, si sine vomitu nauseavit, Cels 1, 3 Fig (both in same piece), tu, qui hoc jocorum legere fastidis genus, Phaedr 4, 6, *init* qui consulto nauseant (*make it their business to be q*), id 1b *fin.* v. SQUEAMISH. II. Of things, *causing sickness or disgust*· fastidiendus *a q smell*, euphorbiae succus fastidiendum odorem habet, Plin 25, 7, 38 fastidiōsus nauseōsus nauseābilis

**qualmishness:** nauseōla, *f* Cic. Att 14, 8 nausea molestia, Cic Fam 16, 11: v QUALM SQUEAMISHNESS

**quandary:** v DILEMMA DIFFICULTY

**quantitive** (older form Digby) or **quantitative** (as in *q analysis*) *quantitivus or *quantitātivus *ad quantitatem pertinens

**quantity:** I. (Abstr) *the property of* (II. concr) *anything which may be conceived of as greater or less* (these senses are common to the Latin equivalents) 1. quantitas, ātis, *f* (etym equiv. but not usu the best trans): *q. by measure or number*, q. modi seu numeri, Quint 7, 4, 3 cf. id. 7, 5, 41· *q. of moisture*, humoris q, Plin 17, 24, 37, *n.* 2 concr. *for a sum* of money, Ulp Dig. 16, 2, 11 cf. id 1b 30, 1, 34 Also expr by the *adjs.* quantus (*what q*), quantuscunque, quantusvis, quantusquantus, and the *advs.* quanto, quantum, etc., and tantus (*such a q.*), etc. 2. nūmĕrus (*a q. made up of distinct units*) *a great q. of corn*, magnus n. frumenti, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 72. 3. magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*. *q of produce*, m. fructuum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *q. of money*, m pecuniae, id. Rosc Am. 7 v. AMOUNT III. *Absol* for *a q. definite as to greatness or smallness*: 1. ălĭquantum al pecunia, Apul Ap p 320, 1 esp aliquantum, *n. subs.* with *part gen*, al agri, Cic Off 1, 10, 33 and *absol*, *a good q. of work has been done* (answer to a question), actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, Cic Fusc. 5, 6, 15: also (of things counted) aliquot. 2. multus; esp. multum, -a, as *n. subs.* and *advs.*. v MUCH *too great a q.* (or *in too great q*) nimium multa, Cic. Fam 4, 14: nimis multa, id Fin. 2, 18. 3. cōpĭa, *f.*, *a large q*: cf. nimborum c, Lucr. 6, 511 v. ABUNDANCE *in large q.*, cōpĭōsus, and *advv.* cōpĭōsē: Join large et copiose comparare pastum, Cic N D 2, 47, 121 4. vis, vis, *f*, alone, v. lacrimarum (*a flood of tears*), Cic. Rep. 6, 14 esp with magna *a great q* (*a cloud*) *of dust*, v. magna pulveris, Caes B C 2, 26 *of gold and silver*, cf in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 91. And, in the opp sense, 5. ălĭquantŭlus (*in small q*) *a small q of coin*, aliq frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21· esp *n. subs* with *gen partit*, *a small q. of warm water*, aliquantulum aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48 *of land*, agri, Liv. 21, 30 cf aeris alieni aliquantulum (*a small amount of debt*), Cic Quint 4, 15 Also tantŭlus, -um v LITTLE, SMALL *who only wants that small q which he really needs*, qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor S 1, 1, 59. 6. pauxillum and pauxillŭlum, *n* · *he had a small q. of money left in my hands*, et at ei apud me reliquum pauxillulum numorum, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 3. 7. mŏdĭcus, -um v. MODERATE. IV. *In prosody* no gen. term in good Latin: v LONG, SHORT the grammarians give *mensūra *quantitas

**quarantine** (formerly and prop *quarantain* from the orig term of *forty days*)· *quadrāgēnārĭa, with or without mŏra (leaving the *cause* to be understood as in Eng) or, more fully, as *defin.* only, *mora quadragenaria in statione propter pestem (or, propter suspectam valetudinem) *a tedious q*, segnis q (like segnis mora, Liv 34, 9) *To perform q*, *q agēre *to be put in q*, *Xl dies morāri or retinēri: (*intr*) *to put a ship into q*, navem retinere, morāri (*trans.*), or, more fully, *quadragenariam in statione navi inferre, imponere, facere *to break q*, *q (moram) rumpere (like moram rumpere, Virg Aen 4, 569)

**quarrel** (*subs* O E fr Fr *quadreau*, Ital. *quadrella*, called fr its square form; origin distinct fr. foll word) I. *A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass* expr by tessella, *f* (prop. a *small square of stone*, Juv 11, 132 Sen. Q N 6, 31), or rhombus, *m* (the math fig, Front Expos form p 36, Goes, with vitri or vitrea [-us]). *a q'd casement*, *fenestra tessellata II. *A square-headed arrow or cross-bow bolt*. *spīcŭlum quadratum v. ARROW

**quarrel** (*subs* Fr *querelle*, fr. Lat querela = *complaint*), used in all shades of meaning, from disagreement up to fighting, but now in a narrower sense 1. jurgium, *n*. gen term (when confined to *words*). cf. ex mimicitiis jurgia, maledicta gignuntur. Cic. Am 21· *to fasten a q upon a person*, jurgio quempiam invadere, Tac H. 2, 53 cf petulantibus jurgiis illudere, id 1b 3, 32: optimum quemque jurgio lacessere, id A. 14, 49 *to pick a q with any one*, jurgio contendere, and (poet), jurgia necte re cum aliquo, Ov. Am 2, 2, 35 *to pursue vain q s*, cf (poet) mania jurgia jactas, Virg. Aen. 10, 95· *to be involved in a q. and get one's ears boxed* cf. adeo ut (Agrippina) correpta jurgio, atque etiam manu pulsata a matre Lepidae, Suet Galb 5 Also, in this sense, altercātio, *f*., contentio, *f* v. DISPUTE WRANGLING 2. rixa, *f* (stronger: v BRAWL, FRAY) Join turba atque rixa (*a collision and q* between counsel), Cic Verr 2, 4, 66, 148· Join coriupta jurgus aut rixis disciplina (*q s or brawls*), Tac H. 2, 27, *fin.* *to begin a q*, in rixam ire, Quint 6, 4, 13 *to be involved in a q.*, in rixa esse, Liv 40, 14 *to have a q with*, alicui rixa est cum aliquo; cf. Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna r. est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *to settle or end a q.* (peaceably). cf. rixa sedata est, Liv 2, 29: *to decide a q.* (by fighting it out), rixam transigere cf crebrae, ut inter vinolentos, rixae, raro convictis, saepius caedes et vulnera, transiguntur, Tac. G. 22: *to produce a q* (said of wine), r. gerere, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 3 We may also use (in different shades of meaning) controversia, discordia, lis (v DEBATE: DISPUTE), and even pugna (v FIGHT) Phr · *to make up a q*, reconciliare gratiam, Cic Fam 5, 2; concordiam, Liv. 2, 32; amicitiam de integro, id 8, 2; inimicitiam invicem, Tac. G. 22 Phr. *to seek a q. with*, occasiones quaerere adversum, Vulg 4 Reg v 7 Phr: *to undertake a person's q*, se partibus alicujus adjungere. See also TO QUARREL QUARRELSOME.

**quarrel** (*v*)· 1. jurgo, 1 *act trans* (*to have or make a q with another*): *pray what q will he have with you? (how can he q. with you on this ground?)*, cedo, quid jurgabit tecum, Ter. Andr 2, 3, 15 also *act intr.* and *dep.* for a mutual q Also expr. by *subs* jurgio contendere cum aliquo *I've at last q'd with my wife, and turned her out of doors*, Euax' jurgio hercle tandem uxorem abegi ab janua, Pl Men 1, 2, 18 2. altercor, 1, *dep* · with cum. cf Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes B C 3, 19: with inter; cf mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68 *act., you've q'd with your father*, cum patre altercasti, Ter. Andr 4, 1, 29. 3. rixor, 1, *dep* with de of the thing, and cum of the opp party: cf quum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus, Cic de Or 2, 59, 240 also inter se (*with one another*) 4. discordo, 1 with inter se; *how d'ye know they've q'd?* qui scis eos nunc disc. inter se? Ter. Andr 3, 3, 43 Join· inter se dissident atque discordant, Cic Fin 1, 13, 44 with cum, *to q with oneself*, secum disc, id 1b. 1, 18, 58 with adversus, cf adversus ventrem (membra), Quint 5, 11, 19 with *abl* only, (poet) cf. avaro parcus disc, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 194 *absol.*, cf neu discordarent, Pl. Marc 2, 1, 7 We may also use certo, 1 (Jurgus inter se certare)· dēcerto, 1 contendo, 3 v TO DISPUTE: TO WRANGLE.

**quarreller:** 1. litigātor, *m* v. DISPUTANT. 2. rixātor, *m* (post-Aug.), Quint 11, 1, 29: v QUARRELSOME.

**quarrelling** (*subs*) v QUARREL

**quarrelsome** (quarrel'ous, Shaksp). 1. jurgiōsus; mulier, Gell 1, 17 (also, late, jurgātrix, īcis, *f*, Hieron Ep 117, 4) and jurgātorius Amm 27, 1. 2. rixōsus. r. aves, Col 8, 2, 5 and rixatorius, Fronto, Ep M Caes. 4, 12 also rixae cupidus. 3. litigiōsus l. disputatio, Cic F 5, 26 esp of persons *a man by no means q* (or *not at all given to quarrel*), homo minime lit, id. Verr. 2, 2 14 cf pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep 68 *two old women — there's nothing more q than that!* duae anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid Ep. 8, 3 Also litium cupidus 4 discordiōsus. *a q. family*, d domus, Sid. Ep 6, 2 cf. volgus seditiosum atque d, Sall J 66. 5. pugnax, ācis Cic Brut 31, *fin.* Plin Ep 2, 19 Join: vehemens et p., Cic. de Or. 2, 78 Phr *a q disposition or temper*, controversa natura, Cic Brut 12, 46: *indoles jurgiis addicta *altercandi or rixandi studium or cupiditas *A person of a q disposition or temper*, *altercandi or rixandi studiosus; *litium cupidus also expr. by the *subs* altercātor, litigātor, rixātor: v CONTENTIOUS: DISPUTATIOUS LITIGIOUS. WRANGLING *In a q spirit (adv.)*, pugnāciter. cf certare cum aliis p., Cic. Acad 2, 20: p dicere, Quint 9, 4, 126. p. ferire, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, *fin.* *sup.* pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Acad 2, 3.

**quarrelsomeness:** pugnācĭtas, ātis, *f*. Plin. 10, 33, 51· Quint. 4, 3, 2

**quarried:** I. *Squared (t t.)*, quadrātus v. TO SQUARE. II. Of stones, *rough, as they come from the quarry*, see next art.

**quarry** (*subs.*): I. *A thing of a square form*, as *a pane of glass*, an *arrow-head*: v. QUARREL II. *A place where stones are hewn out of the rock*:

**1.** gen term lăpĭcīdĭnae, ārum, *f.* in *pl* only (contr fr lăpĭdĭcĭd Fest *s. v.*. also, lapicaed, Inscr Orell no. 1243) *all stones of marble are not produced in q*, non omnia (marmorum genera) in lapicidinis gignuntur, Plin *36*, 7, 11: cf in Chorum lapicidinis, Cic Div 1, 13, 23. **2.** lautŭmĭae, ārum *f.* (also lātŏmĭae and lātūmĭae fr. λατομια, the *stone-q s* at Syracuse, used as a prison, Cic Verr. 5, 27. and the name transferred to a prison at Rome, Liv. 37, 3) used as a common *n.* only by Plautus, Poen. 4, 2, 5, vel in Lautumiis vel in pistrino mavelim agere aetatem quam (*I'd rather pass my life at the q s or the mill — at Portland or Pentonville*). with specif. *adj*, latomiae lapidariae, id Capt 3, 5, 65 Phr.. *a quarry-* or *quarried-stone*, caementum, *n*, (*stone rough from the q*, opp to *hewn stones*, quadrata saxa), cf Vitr 2, 7, lapicidinae, de quibus quadrata saxa, et caementorum ad aedificia eximuntur copiae. cf Cic Mil 27, 74 *a rough q-stone*, caementitium saxum, id. 2, 8 *walls built of q-stones*, caementitiae parietes, id ib. cf c. structuriae, id 2, 7 *an inspector of stone-q s*, lăpĭcīdĭnārius, *m*, Inscr Orell. no. 3246 **III.** *Game flown at by a hawk*, accipitris praeda. and, more gen., praeda: v. PREY

**quarry** (*v*): **I.** *To q. stones*. caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, *3* cf Cic Verr 2, 1, 56, 147, lapis aliquis caedendus et apportandus fuit machina sua also comps. (1) excīdo, *3* (*to hew out from the rock*) cf. Cic Off 2, 3, *extr*, lapides e terra ex. Virg. Aen 1, 428, columnas rupibus ex. (2) rĕcīdo, *3* Hor Od 2, 18, 4 **II.** *To q upon (game)*: in praedam invĕhi or invŏlāre. v TO FLY UPON.

**quarryman**: **1.** lăpĭcīda (contr. fr. lăpĭdĭcĭda) ae, *m*. Varr L L 8, 33, 119, § 62 Sid Ep. 3, 12. **2.** exemptor, ōris, *m*. cf. Plin. 36, 15, 12, § 125, marmora in lapicidinis crescere auctor est Papinius Fabianus; exemptores quoque adfirmant compleri sponte illa montium ulcera.

**quart**: **I.** O E, *the fourth part of anything*, quadrans, quarta pars v. QUARTER. **II.** *A bottle*, not necessarily holding a q. ("seal'd quarts," opp. to "stone jugs," Shaksp) **1.** quadrans (as *etym. equiv*, though the "*reputed q*" has not yet dwindled to the equiv. measure, v No III) *a q of wine*, q vini, Cels. 3, 15 *waiter, bring a double q. (magnum) of old port*, puer, quadrantem duplica de seniore cado, Mart 9, 94 (adapted) · cf BOTTLE. **2.** quartārius, *m*. · *all the people brought quartens of meal and q s of wine to his house*, cui universi sellibras farii et quartarios vini ad aedes ejus contulerunt, Liv 5, 47. **III** *A measure, 1-4th of a gallon* · duo sextarii (almost exactly) *as a dry measure*, the same, or pars octava modii N B the quadrans or quartarius was 1-4th of the sextarius, or 1-4th of a pint

**quartan**: *recurring every fourth day* (Roman reckoning = *every 3 days*); used only of *a quartan ague*, febris quartana cf. Cic. N D. 3, 10, 24, tertianas febres et quartanas *he recovered from a q ague on the field of battle*, febri quartana liberatus est in acie, Plin. 7, 50, 51 also, quartana, *f. subs* : *the disease has taken the quartan type*, in q conversa vis morbi est, Cic Fam 16, 11 · *if the shivering q.* (or *ague*) *has left the child*, frigida si puerum quartana reliquerit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290 *to cure* (or, *drive away*) *q agues*, quartanas excutere (subj of the medicine), Plin 20, 6, 23, § 56: also, morbus quartanae *suffering from a severe q. ague*, morbo quartanae aggravante, Suet Caes. 1: also, quadrimi cruentis febris, Plin 7, 50, 51· expr by quarta dies in Juv. 9, 17, quem tempore longo Torret quarta dies, olimque domestica febris *One who has a q. ague*, quartānārius, Schol Juv. *l. c.*: cf. AGUE: FEVER.

**quarter** (*subs.*): **I.** *The fourth part of anything*: **1. quarta pars** (gen. term) *a q of their forces*, q pars copiarum, Caes B. G. 1, 12· also quarta (*subs.*), esp *a q. of an estate*, Quint. 8, 5, 19. Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8 (*half a q*, octava pars, Cic Att 15, 26) hence *adj* quartānārius, cf q tabula, Pall 2, 11 **2.** quadrans, tis, *m* : (prop 1-4*th of some unit of measure or weight*) with *gen.*, cf q diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57 *a q. of the work*, q operis, Col 2, 4 *absol* (the unit being understood) *a q. of a foot*. 12½ *feet*, pedes XII et quadrantem, Gell 3, 10: *a q of a pint* (sextarius), cf Mart. 9, 94, quadrantem (vers. 2) = sex cyathos (vers. 4)· *a q of an acre*, q (sc. jugeri), Col 5, 1 *a q of a pound* cf. mittebas libram; quadrantem, Garrice, mittis, Mart 12, 105 (here of money, *you promised a pound, and you only send a q.*): with pondo (for *weight*), ¼ *lb. of balsam*, amomi pondo q., Col. 12, 20 *heir to a q* (of any estate), heres ex quadrante, Suet Caes 83 · (so, *heir to 3 q s*, heres ex dodrante, Cic. Caec 6). · Hence adj quadrantālis, *a table a q of a foot thick*, mensa crassitudine quadrantali, Plin 13, 15, 29 **3.** Vitruv alone uses the Gk tetrans, antis, *m* (τετρᾶς = quadrans) Vitr. 3, 3, *med. gen. pl.* heterocl, tetrantorum, ib. tetrantes columnarum, id. 4, 2. **4.** The Vulg uses angŭlus, *m*. (for the sides or edges of a garment) *thou shalt make thee fringes upon the four q s* (Heb *wings*) *of thy vesture*, per IV angulos palli tui, Deut xxii. 12.—Particular uses:—(1) *a q of corn* (= 8 *bushels*), frumenti LXIV. modii (the modius = 1 peck, about): *a q of wheat*, tritici LXIV m (cf. tritici modius, Cic Div Verr 10, 30): (so much) *per q*, HS. —in modios LXIV (cf HS II in modios singulos, id. ib.) (11.). *A q of an hour*, horae quadrans *three q s of an hour*, horae dodrans, Plin 2, 14, 11 *a q past*, or *to* (*a certain hour*) (subdivisions not used by the Romans); perh. expr thus, *a q past* 12, *hora VI. et quadrans*, or q horae VII, *a q. to three*, *dodrans horae IX. (III) *A q.* (*of a year*), spatium trimestre, Plin. 37, 10, 59 (trim also as *adj*, *a q's pay*, etc.: v. QUARTERLY) also, tres menses, quarta pars anni, and quadrans anni *three q s of a year*, dodrans anni, novem menses *a year and a q*, annus et tres menses. *every q*, tertio quoque mense · *every 3 q.s*, nono quoque mense. (IV.) *A q of the body of an animal*, (perh.) membrum, artus; in *pl.* with quatuor, if necess., or *quatuor partes (*sing.* quarta pars) corporis v. TO QUARTER (v) *The first and third q s of the moon*. (N B. prop. said of the ☽'s position in her orbit, not of her phases) no gen. class term except luna dividua, Plin. 2, 18, 16 (terms somewhat indefinite), *the moon in her first q*, cava luna, Plin l. crescens, id. 1 nascens, Hor *in her last q.*, l decrescens, Plin. l. senescens, Varr. v QUADRATURE PHASE. **II.** In geography and meteorology, *a q of the heavens or horizon* (prop. the 4 cardinal points, but extended to "all the q.s that they know i' the shipman's card," Shaksp.) hence gen of geographical position or distribution. **1.** Expr. the several *q s* by names taken from *the daily course of the Sun* and (for the N.) the *arctic constellations* · cf. Mela, 1, 1. omne, cui Mundi et Coeli nomen indidimus.. partibus differt unde (*the q. where*) sol oritur Oriens nuncupatur aut Ortus; quo demergitur, Occidens vel Occasus; qua decurrit, Meridies; ab adversa parte (*the opp. q.*), Septemtrio; cf. ib. *fin.* (of the 3 q s of the world, Africa, Europe, and Asia), quod terrarum (*that q of the world* which) more gen., *on 3 q.s or sides*, tribus hanc (Asiam) e partibus tangit Oceanus, id. 2, *init* : cf. ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic N D 2, 66 oriens, tis, *m.*, also for different q s *the q. where the sun rises in summer* (at the solstice), oriens aestivus, Plin. 17, 14, 24· cf. Orientem solstitialem aspiciant, Pallad 1, 9 *in winter*, oriens hibernus, Col 1, 6 *in spring* (at the vernal equinox), oriens vernus, Gell 2, 22 so with occidens *let it be turned a little away fr. the q of the winter sunset*, paululum ab occidente avertatur hiemali, Pallad. 1, 8 for *the S q.* (besides meridies, ēi, *m*.), use *adj*.· *the S. q. of the world*, meridianus orbis, Plin 13, 4, 9 also *v inf* (v. EAST, NORTH, SOUTH, WEST). **2.** Expr. by the names of the *Winds* (see sep. arts and Smith's Class. Dict. *s. v.* VENTI) the Vulg uses venti as a gen. term; *in 4 quarters were the porters, etc*, per IV. ventos erant ostiarii, id est, ad orientem, et ad occidentem, et ad aquilonem et ad austrum (cf " *To the four winds*, four speedy cherubim "—Milton) As gen terms use: **3.** pars, tis, *f* for what we call *a q of the world*: cf. Mela, 1 *c* s. No. 1 cf Varr R. R 1, 2, 4 quum orbis terrae divisus sit in duas partes (*into 2 q s*) ab Eratosthene, maxime secundum naturam ad meridiem versus et ad septentriones · et sine dubio quoniam salubrior pars septentrionalis quam meridiana (*the North q is healthier than the South*): (N B —More specifically, illa pars = Asia, and haec pars = Europa, ib ) —(of aspect) *the land (or a field) which looks to the South q. of the heavens*, ager qui spectat ad meridianam coeli partem, id. 1, 7: *fr. all q s*, ex omnibus p., ib. cf. meridianam partem respiciat, Pallad. 1, 8 in calidis provinciis pars potius Septemtrionis optanda est (*a N. aspect*), id ib 7 more gen (the Helvetii are bounded) *on the one q*, etc, una ex parte, altera ex parte, tertia, Caes. B G. 1, 2 **4.** rēgio, ōnis, *f* (*direction*) (the Nile) *rising from the furthest midday q.* (i. e. the extreme S.), exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, Lucr 6, 724 *the N.ern q*, *the S.ern q*, regio aquilonaris, australis, Cic. N D 2, 19, *from · fr. the E.rn to the W.rn q.s of the earth*, expr. poet. by surgente a sole ad eum quo vespertina tepet regio, Hor S 1, 4, 30. *the q within the arctic circle*, regiones inter circulum septentrionalem (=ea parte, just below), Varr. 1, 2, 4 (perh) for *a q. of the world* (Africa): deinde late vacat regio (or *the particular q of Africa* in question), Mela, 1, 4, *med.*: (in wider sense) neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba (*any q. of the earth*), Ov. M. 1, 72 more specifically of a *district*; *that Macedonia should be divided into 4 q.s*, M. in IV. regiones dividi, Liv. 45, 29 v. DISTRICT · TRACT esp. *a q.* (or *ward*) of Rome (v. Dict. of Geog. art. Roma), and some other cities, Inscr Orell No 6 (vicus, m also in this sense, Cic. Mil. 24, 64 v. WARD. STREET) *in or through all q s of the city*: regionatim (*adv*) cf regionatim commercia interrupta, Liv. 45, 30 (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe tota, Suet Caes 39. vicatim (*adv*): Suet Caes. 41, *med*: Sen de Ira, 3, 18. *a city divided into 4 q s* (or *wards*), quadrifariam urbs divisa, Liv.: *through the crowded or most frequented q s*, per frequentia urbis loca, Sen: also vicinia, *f*., *a particular q.* (of a city) Hor. S. 2, 5, 106. id. Ep. 1, 16, 44: Petron. 93 *well-known through all that q*, haud ignotus vicinae, Liv **5.** plāga, *f* (lit *a surface*, and used esp. for a ZONE) *the N. q. of the world* (in general), p. septentrionalis, Plin. 16, 32, 59: *the inhabitants of the S q* (=S hemisphere), omnibus in meridiana plaga habitantibus, id. 2, 11, 8 *a q of the heavens*, cf. coeli scrutantur plagas, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 13. *the 4 winds from the 4 q s of heaven*, IV. ventis a IV plagis coeli, Vulg. Jer. xlix. 36. (of a district of country) cf. haec est plaga contra mare, ad occidentem, id Josh. xviii. 14. N B The Vulg. also uses angŭlus (in class writers only for a *secluded place* · cf. Ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. Od 2, 6, 14) *the nations in the 4 q s of the earth*, gentes quae sunt super IV angulos terrae, Rev xx. 8: cf. vidi IV. angelos stantes super IV. angulos terrae, tenentes IV. ventos

terrae, id ni I. **6.** lŏcus, i, *m* usu in *pl* lŏci, lŏcī *to gather unto one q*, in unum locum convenire, Cic Att. 8, 6· *through all q s of the city*, Romae per omnes locos, Sall. J 30 cf Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes B G. 2, 4 *in those q s*, in illis locis, Vulg Act. xvi 3, xxvii 7 **7.** ōra, *f.* Join quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N D 2, 66 poet, rex gelidae orae, Hor 1, 26, 4 *(of aspect), to what q s shrubs ought to be exposed*, quas in oras (arbusta) debeant spectare, Plin 17, 2, 2 **8.** fines, ium, *m* and *f* : v BORDER TERRITORY: *nor in all thy q s*, nec in cunctis finibus tuis, Vulg Ex xiii 7 **9.** terra, *f.*, in pl cf in quascunque terras, Cic Rep 2, 4 esp as gen partit *that q of the world which*, quod terrarum, Mela, 1 c., in No 1 cf No. 10. **10.** Expr. by the pron advs, eo, quo; ibi, ubi; inde, unde, etc., alone, or with terrarum or gentium (sometimes loci and -orum), as *gen partit* (many exs. of the simple advs in phrr trans by the Eng advs.) *to Rome or to any other q*, Romam aliove quo, Liv. 38, 30 *to what q*, quo gentium, Pl. Bac 4, 7, 33; quocunque, Hor. Od 1, 7, 25; Cic Verr 5, 65 *to whatever q of the world*, quoquo gentium, Pl. Merc 5, 2, 17 cf quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter Ph 3, 3, 18. *from what q*, unde gentium, Pl Epid 3, 4, 47 *in what q* (colloq, *where in the world*), cf ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, Cic. Att 5, 10· *in whatever q*, ubicunque, Hor Od 3, 27, 13 ubicunque locorum vivitis, id Ep 1, 3, 34 ubicunque erit gentium, Cic N D. 1, 44, 121 qui ubicunque terrarum sunt, id Phil. 2, 44, 113· *in whatever q. of the wide world*, Join, ubicunque terrarum et gentium voluntas jus civium Romanorum sit, id Verr. 5, 55, 143 *in what q of the world are we living?* ubinam gentium sumus? id Cat 1, 4, 9 *in no q of the world*, nusquam gentium, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 1· *to whatever q you please*, quovis gentium, id. Heaut 5, 1, 55. *you dwell in a remote q*, tu abes longe gentium, Cic Att 6, 3 *from every q*, undique cf omnes undique copiae confluntur, Cic Rep. 3, 17 *they came to him from every q.*, convenebant ad eum undique, Vulg Marc 1 45 *to collect from all q s*, undique cogere (familiam), Caes B G 1, 4 *from what q. soever*, undecunque· *in times*, poet ; unde vacefit cunque locus, Lucr 6, 1016 cf undecunque motu sunt (fluctus), Sen Vit Beat 27, *med* with gentium, undecunque gentium venissent, Vop Firm 14 expr also by *adjs* Phr *nor could the wind blow from any q so as to prevent*, neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin, Caes B C. 3, 47 Expr. by *the persons* in the *q*. *while he passed through all q s*, dum pertransiret universos, Vulg, Act ix. 32. and so with prop names. Note, in the sense of *direction* the Vulg. uses via *every one to his q.*, unusquisque in viam suam erraverunt, Is xlvii 15 (cf. id lvi 11)

**III.** Hence *abode, lodging, station* (very rare in sing) v QUARTERS.

**IV.** *The grant of life to a conquered enemy* no specific word the foll. may sometimes serve **1.** vĭtālis, tius, *f* cf. *they ask q, and, laying down their arms, throw themselves on the general's protection*, *ab eo salutem petunt armis positis ad imperatoris fidem confugiunt. **2.** missio, ōnis, *f. (letting go) they fought, neither asking nor giving q*, sine missione pugnatum est. Flor. 1, 20, *fin a gladiatorial show without q (a outrance)*, spectaculum sine missione, Liv 1, 20 and, in secondary sense, *to grant q. to* (= *let off*). cf missionem puero dedit, Petr. 52. **3.** vīta, *f.*: *to grant q.*, vitam dare, Ov (cf Cic Phil. 2, 3, 5): *to beg or cry for q.*, vitam orare, Virg. v. poscere, Ov.: pro vita orare (Phaedr.) or supplicare. *to receive q.*, v. accipere cf. cum libentius vitam victor jam daret, quam victi acciperent, Vell 2, 52. **4.** vēnia, *f. (pardon)*· cf. paucis data venia, qui inermes in deditionem venerunt *(q. being given to a few who threw down their arms and asked it*, Liv. 2, 30) cf. veniam impetrare a victoribus, id 37, 45 *it is but fair that one who cries for q should grant it in his turn*, aequum est veniam poscentem reddere iursus, Hor S 1, 3, 75 (adapted) and in secondary sense of *forbearance* (as, *to give no q to a crime*) cf cui non apud Senatum maximorum scelerum venia ad ignoscendum duci possit, Cic. Pis 41, 98 **5.** dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (*surrender, capitulation*), with suitable verbs *to ask for q*, in d venire, Liv. 1 c. No. 4, d facere (hosti), Sall. *to grant q*, in d accipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 28 : recipere, id ib 3, 21 **6.** *To give or grant q* parco, pĕperci (parsi), parcĭtum (parsum) 3, alicui, or vitae alicujus cf p subjectis, Virg. Aen 6, 854 cf petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, Caes. B G 6, 9· *to give no q*, nemini p., Curt cf non aetate confectus, non muliebribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes B. G 7, 28. The exclamation, *Quarter!* *parce ! parcite ! (by analogy) **7.** Other Phrr · (1) *To ask for q*, manus dare cf manus vobis do, Pl. Peis 5, 2, 72 cf aut vicissent, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep Ham. 1· manum tollĕre (*to lift up the hand in sign of surrender*) cf cedo, et tollo manum Cic frag in Lat t 3, 28 manus tendĕre cf ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes B C 2 11 cf (fig) vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic Cat. 4, 9, 18 *to cry for q. while still unhurt*, cf partim interficiuntur, partim integri procumbunt, Caes. (ironically) *till he cries for q with uplifted hands*, donec "Ohe jam !" ad coelum manibus sublatis, dixerit, Hor S. 2, 5, 96 (2) *To give q he granted q to the rest*, a ceteris abstinuit, Liv. (3) *To give no q*, neminem vivum relinquĕre, id : *no q was given*, non in proelio tempĕratum est, id Phrr. with caedo, caedes, interfecto *he urged his soldiers to kill and give no q*, orabat insisterent caedibus, Tac A. 2, 21 *no q being given*, omnibus caesis, Liv *as q was given neither to age nor sex*, promiscua omnium generum caede, id 2, 30 *no q was given to a single man*, ad internecionem caesi sunt, id 9, 26 *they fought without q on either side*, armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, Suet. Oth. 12

**quarter** (*v*), also the *subs* in phrr = verb **I.** *To divide into 4 parts, or q s* (and sometimes indef. = TO PART cf TO DIVIDE · TO CUT . TO CLEAVE, etc) · expr by verbs of these meanings, usu with in IV partes, quadrĭfārĭam, *adv.*, or quadrĭfĭdus (*adj*), as **A.** In gen sense . **1.** dīvīdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3 quadrifariam div. cf conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv 38, 1 in IV. partes div (like Gallia in III partes divisa est, Caes. B. G 1, 1 vicus in II partes flumine dividebatur, id 1b 3, 1) cf qui (fluvius) inde dividitur in IV capita, Vulg. Gen 11. 10 cf. diviserunt sibi (*among them*) vestimenta mea, Vulg. Ps xxi 9 (xxii 18), compared with id. Matt xxvii 35, Marc xv. 24, Luc xxiii 34; Joh xix 23 et fecerunt IV partes **2.** dispertio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *to q. in the way of distribution* (and sometimes the simple partio). cf epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat, Suet Vit 13. (fig, *to divide into 4 heads*), cf ea quae ad mortales pertinent quadrifariam dispertirem, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr in Non 92, 16 **3.** distrĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 in IV partes dist. (like reliquum populum distribuit in V. classes, Cic Rep. 2, 22 copias in III. partes, Caes. B G 6, 32· cf No II).

**B.** By violent action *to cut. cleave, tear, etc., into q s* Esp *to q. the human body*, and usu *as a mode of execution*: (including the gen sense of *cutting up*, or *tearing limb from limb* · cf. TO DISMEMBER) **1.** scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3: *he cleft the oak into 4 q s with wedges* quadrifidam quercum cuneis scindebat, Virg Aen. 7, 509 cf. Vulg Sir. xix. 23, non scindamus eam (tunicam) also comp. discindo. Also findo, 3; and comp diffindo **2.** sĕco, ŭi, ctum, 1, Join *to q and divide among them the body*, secare atque partiri corpus (*of a debtor to several creditors*), Gell 20, 1· comp dissĕco (like, multos medios dis. Suet. Cal 27), and gen expr by verbs signifying TO CUT cf. corpus in partes (IV) concidere, Petron 141, 2 **3.** dīvīdo, 3 Join si omne animal secari ac dividi potest (*cut up and q'd*), Cic N. D. 3, 11 (adapted) *to chop into 4 q s*, quadrifariam aliquem securi div (by analogy to Hor. S 1, 1, 100, at hunc liberta securi divisit medium) **4.** distrăho, xi, ctum, 3: esp of the case of Mettius Fufetius (though, strictly, he was *halved*, not *q'd*, but the idea is exactly parallel)· v. Liv. 1, 28, and Varr. in Non 287, 22 *your body shall be severed into q s*, corpus passim distrahendum dabis, Liv 1 c.· *to q a criminal and expose the q s* cf in partes duas [substitute IV ] distractum ab utroque viae latere posuit, Sen de Ira, 3, 16, *fin* Join membra divellere ac distrahi, Cic Sull. 20, *ad fin* **5.** dīrĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3, *to tear in q s*: cf. Pentheum dirupisse aiunt Bacchas, Pl Merc 2, 4, 1 cf Sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis, Ov M 3, 731.

**6.** discerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *to tear a person into q.s*, aliquem, Liv 1, 16: *a carcass*, cadaver, Suet Dom 15: *a bird*, avem, id Caes 8. cf. membra gruis, disc., Hor S 2, 8, 86 Join (fig), animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest. Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71 **7.** lăcĕro, 1 : *to q slowly limb by limb*, paulatim et per singulos artus lac, Sen. de Ira, 3, 18 and dilăcĕro: also lănio, 1, and dilănio (*to rend in q s*, rare). **8.** dēartĭo, 1, *to q limb from limb* (very rare) (fig) Pl. Capt 3, 4, 108 cf. id 1b 3, 5, 14. **9.** excarnĭfico, 1 (rare) Cic N. D. 3, 33, *ad fin* Suet. Vit. 17 ; **II.** Trans *to provide q s for* (*a person, an my. etc*), intr. *to take up one's q s with, to be q'd upon* v QUARTERS **III.** In heraldry *to q arms*· **A.** *of the herald*, *insignia per scutum ordinare, dividere, disponere, partiri . **B.** *of the bearer*, *insignia sumere ; sibi accommodare ; in scutum suum reponere.

**quarter-day**: **1.** Expr. by the specific date in each case *Lady-day* (March 25), *dies annunciationis (*med Lat.*), or a d VIII Kal April *Midsummer-day* (June 24), *dies summae or mediae aestatis (v. MIDSUMMER), *d. S. Johannis Baptistae, or a d VIII Kal. Jul.. *Michaelmas-day* (Sept 29), *dies S Michaelis, or a. d III Kal Octobr.. *Christmas-day* (Dec 25), *(Christi, expr. or und) dies natalis *(Domini) natalitia a d VIII. Kal. Jan. **2.** perh as *gen term* *dies (terminus) trimestris· v TERM

—— **deck**: puppis, is, *f.*, best word in the few cases in which it may be necessary, use some epithet to distinguish *q-d* and *poop* cf celsa puppis Virg Aen. 4, 554 ib 10, 261.

—— **master**: **I.** *In the army*: castrorum mētātor, Cic Phil. 11, 5· rationis castrensis tăbŭlārius, Inscr.

**II.** *In the navy* (no genuine Lat. equiv.) perh *praefectus cavernae (or -is): v HOLD, No II.

—— **sessions**: *conventus (juridicus) trimestris (*sing* and *pl*) : v SESSIONS

—— **staff**: fustis, is, *m*, seems best v. CUDGEL perh bācŭlum, *n.* (or, us, *m*) v. STAFF: STICK *to fight, play, or strike with a q.-s*, fusti batŭāre (rare), Suet. Cal 32 and 54.

**quarterage**: *a quarterly allowance or payment*: *pensio trimestris v. QUARTER QUARTERLY.

**quartered** (*adj.*) **I.** *Divided into quarters*· **1.** quadrĭfĭdus· *stakes q'd*, q. sudes, Virg G. 2, 25 also quadri-

partītus, Tac A 13, 39, id H 5, 20 and quadrifārius cf QUARTERLY **2.** (of the human body) distractus cf turbatis distractus equis (of Hippolytus, but may be used more gen), Virg Aen 7, 767: also other particips v TO QUARTER. **II.** *Lodged* (of guests and troops) v. QUARTERS **III.** *In heraldry* v TO QUARTER, No. III

**quartering** (*subs*) **I.** *A division* (or *dividing*) *into four parts* quadripartītio, *f*. Varr L L 5, 1, § 11 quadrifāria divīsio v QUARTERLY For *the q. of the human body* (as in an execution), we may use the more gen. term lāniātio, *f*. · *beheadings* (*or hangings*) *and q s*, caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen Clem 2, 4 cf. sectio et partitio corporis humani, Gell 20, 1: also expr by the verbs given in TO QUARTER **II.** *Of guests* rēceptio, *f* *of troops*, dēductio, *f* cf in oppida militum deductio (where perh settling as colonists is meant), Cic Phil. 2, 25, 62 v. QUARTERS **III.** *Quarterings* (in heraldry) *insignia *scuti partes · *a gentleman of* 16 *quarters*, *nobilis in scuto XVI. partes gerens

**quarterly** (*adj*) · **I.** *Containing a quarter*, or, *consisting of*, or *divided into*, 4 *parts* **1.** Gen quadripartītus *the q changes of the seasons*, commutationes temporum q, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68 also, quadrifārius. cf q. divisio, Cass. Varr. 3, 51 also, quadrifidus. cf. (fig) q labor, Claud. Cons. Probr et Olybr. 268. **2.** specific case *containing a q of a year* trimestris trimestre spatium (*a period of three months*), Plin 37, 10, 59 **II.** *Recurring every q. of a year*. *tertio quoque mense (by analogy) *or rather*, according to the Latin computation, *quarto quoque mense (every 4th month, *i e* at the end of every three) also perh trimestris *a q account* or *settlement of money*, *ratio, computatio, trimestris *ratio tertio quoque mense confecta *a q payment*, *i e* (1) *a q.'s pay*, *quarta pars annuae mercedis (2) *a sum to be paid q* pensiones trimestres (Ai). *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda, or quolibet spatio trimestri (Ai), or tertio quoque mense

**quarterly** (*adv*) **I.** In gen sense, *by quarters*: quadrifāriam (v *supra*); quadrifāriter, Paul Dig 38, 10, 10, § 14 · quadripartito, Col. 4, 26, 3 **II.** *Every three months*. *quarto quoque mense (like quinto quoque anno, *every four years* Cic Verr. 2, 2, 56) *to make up an account q ly*, quarto post mense rationem ductare (cf. Pl Am 1, 2, 38); or, ducere, Cic Verr 2, 2, 52; or, mire, Caes. B G. 7, 71 (cf id ib 6, 19, *the acc is made up*, ratio habetur) *to render*, *etc*, quarto post mense reddere, Pl Men 1, 3, 23; referre, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 39; rationes referre, id. ib 5, 24.

**quartern**: *a measure of capacity* **I.** *Of liquids* · 1-4th of a pint (= *a gill*) **1.** quartārius, *m* (1-4th of the sextarius, which was almost a pint, v. Dict of Antiq) *a q. of wine*, q. vini, Liv. 5, 47. **2.** quadrans, antis, *m*. q vini, Cels. 3, 15. **II.** *Of solids*. (1) *of flour* (= 1-4th *of a peck*, by measure, or 1-4th of a stone, *i e*. 3½ lbs. by weight), quartarius farris, Plin 18, 3 3 (the etym. equiv in the sense of *a quarter* of the unit understood) more exactly (as equiv measure) *quadrans modii, or *quarta pars modii (2) *a quarter loaf* (= 4 lbs of bread), pānis quadrilibris cf Pl Aul. 5, 2.

**quarters** (a pl. indef) · *an abode or lodging* (esp *temporary*) **I.** Gen. *of a guest, lodger, etc.*. **1.** hospītium, *n*., most gen term: *to give any one qs*, *provide qs for him* (or *him with qs.*), *put him in qs*, alicui h. praebere *you shall have qs. here in my house*, hic apud me h tibi praebebitur, Pl. Poen 5, 2, 93: alicui h parare cf Pliae paratum est h., Cic. Att 14, 2 aliquem hospitio accipere: *we'll give you country qs.*, t· in Arpinati videbimus, et hospitio agresti accipiemus, id. ib. 2, 16 *qs. at the seaside*, maritimum h., ib : (humorously) *I'll be provided with qs. at the public cost* (*the government 'll find me qs.*), hospitio publicitus accipiar, Pl Aul 1, 1, 8 (*i e* in carcere, ib 3): also recipere cf domum ad se quisque cupidissime rec, Caes B C 2, 20 also excipere cf hospitalitei excipere, Curt. 7, 6, *med.* aliquem in h. deducere *being conducted to his qs in a grove*, deductus in nemorosum h., Plin 35, 11, 38 (cf illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erat deductus, id. Agr 2, 17, 46) *to offer qs to*, hospitio invitare, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23: *to seek qs*, h. adire *he sought qs at several private houses*, hospitia singulorum adit, Suet. Ner 47. *To find qs., to take up one's qs*, *to be quartered* expr by the passives, hospitio accipi, recipi, excipi, deduci; or without hospitio; *the house of a great man, in which many guests are to be quartered*, in domo clari hominis, in quam hospites multi recipiendi, Cic Off 1, 39, 139 *to be quartered upon* (*have qs with*) *any one as one's host*, deduci ad hospitem cf deducitur iste ad Jantorem quendam hospitem, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 24, 63 hospitor, 1, *dep* (rare), Cod. Theod 7, 8, 4 Also expr by the *derivs*. · hospitālitas, *f*. fig (*the soul*) *is here as an exile in temporary qs*, lege tempo ralis hospitalitatis hic exsulat, Macrob Somn. Scip 1, 21, *fin guests' qs*, hospitālia, ium, Vitruv 6, 10. **2.** mansio, ōnis, *f*.. (a well-planned house) *should have qs both for summer and for winter* (*i. e* suitable rooms), ut et aestati et hiemi praebeat mansiones quae hiemi parantur, etc., Pallad. 1, 9 cf. aestivae mansiones, ib (Note hībernācula, *winter-qs*., used for winter apartments in a house, Vitr 1, 2, *fin* · Plin Ep 2, 17) Esp. of *a night's qs* on a journey: cf ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet Tib. 10 (humorously), *sorry, bad, evil qs* (*e g* the stocks, pillory, or gaol), mala mansio (a punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied to a board), Ulp. Dig 47, 10, 15. *Absts*. *a quartering*, or *taking up one's qs*, mansio Formis, Cic. Att. 9, 5 *To pay for one's qs*., pretium mansionis persolvere (alicui). Note also stātīva, ōrum, *n pl* (orig stativae mansiones, Lampr Alex Sev 45), *qs. where a traveller stays* cf stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26 § 103 **3.** tectum, *n*. (*house*) in *acc*. with in *give me qs.*, recipe me in t., Pl Rud 2, 7, 16 in *abl* with in in tecto, id Stich. 5, 4, 3 in *abl* only; ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, id Rud 1, 5, 18 cf. tectis ac sedibus suis recipiendis, Cic Agr 2, 33, 90 *depart to your qs* ! vos in vestra tecta discedite, id. Cat 3, 12, 29. expr. by other such words, *e g* domus, domicilium v. HOME, HOUSE **4.** habitātio, *f*. (rare) *I beg you to find him qs.*, peto a te ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 2 *the cost of qs.*, sumptus habitationis, id Coel 7, 17 v ABODE. **5.** sēdes, is, *f*. (*a fixed abode*) cf. nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor Od 1, 2, 10 cf Tibur sit meae sedis utinam senectae, id. ib 2, 6, 6 (in the sense of *head-qs*), cf. quod Jupiter O M suam sedem atque arcem tutatus esset, Liv. 5, 50 in geog sense cf. ultra hos Chatti initium sedis incolunt, Tac. G 30· esp in *plur*.: Cic. Rep 2, 4 *to seek other qs*., aliud domicilium, alias sedes petere, Caes B G 1, 31. Join sedes regionesque, id ib 4, 4: consecrata qs, sedes sanctae, Cic. Rep. 5, 5 In same sense, stātio, *f* · cf Athens statio mea nunc placet, Cic Att. 6, 9, *fin*. Join. sedes statioque: (poet.) Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Virg G 4, 8 **6.** Phrr. with verbs: (1) rēcipio, 3 · *to give any one qs*. in one's house, ad tectum r, v. *sup*.: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch 3, 5 *Absol.*: *most were concealed by those who had given them qs*, plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant (hist pres.), Caes B C. 1, 76 (2) colloco, 1 (*to quarter, give qs to*) · *to quarter any one in a chamber*, aliquem in cubili coll, Cic Tusc 2, 17, 39 *taking up their qs. at Capua, in the very home of pride and the chief seat of luxury*, Capuae, in domicilio superbiae atque in sedibus luxuriae collocati, id Agr 2, 35, 97 · *to be quartered upon* (find qs. with) *a host*, collocari apud hospitem cf. comites ejus apud ceteros hospites collocantur, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 24, 63 with Adv, cf quos ibi (*in a town named*). . victos Caesar collocaverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: v TO SETTLE. (Colloq phr), *to put into close qs* (pack close), cf angustius milites collocavit (on board ship), Caes B. G 5, 23. (in) habito, 1 (*to fix one's qs. or abode*): apud aliquem, Cic Acad. 2, 36, 115: cum aliquo, id. Verr 2, 1, 25, 64 *to occupy subterraneam qs*, sub terra h, id N. D 2, 37, 95 *Amphitruon is quartered in yonder house*, in illisce habitat aedibus Amphitruo, Pl. Am prol. 97. *to take up his qs there*, cf in quam (partem regiae) ipse habitandi causa initio erat inductus, Caes B C. 3, 112 *I went into country quarters*, rus habitatum abii, Ter Hec 2, 1, 27 v. TO DWELL TO STAY. (iv.) dēverto, 3, and *freq* dēversor, 1, *dep*. *to quarter oneself upon* (*take up one's qs with*), d. apud aliquem (sometimes with in hospitium), or in alicujus domo: v. TO PUT UP WITH. (v) considō, sēdi, sessum, 3: *till I fix my qs. somewhere*, antequam aliquo loco consedero, Cic. Att. 5, 14 v. TO SETTLE (vi.) commōror, 1, *dep*. apud aliquem, Cic. Manil 5, *fin* circum istaec loca, Pomp in Cic. Att 8, 12, C. *an inn for our qs* (*or to quarter in*), *not a place for our abode*, commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. de Sen. 23, 84 (vii) immigro, 1 (esp of a removal). cf (fig) animus quum repente in tam insolitum domicilium immigravit, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58. with adv cf. ubi illo (in aedes) immigrat, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23.

**II.** *The quarters of troops* (camp, barrack, cantonment, or when billeted in houses) **1.** castra, ōrum, *n pl*. v. CAMP *the qs of the praetorian guard*, castra Praetorianorum, Suet. Tib 37 Tac A 4, 2 *to inspect the qs which were preparing for the legions to winter in*, ad visenda castra quae hiematuris legionibus erigebantur, Tac. H 5, 22 *in the same qs*, in isdem castris, Liv. *to take up one's qs*, castra locare, Liv 1, 14 *to break up one's qs*, c movere, Caes B. G. 1, 44 with ex of the place. cf postero die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes. B G 1, 15 e castris signa movere, Liv 1, 14 *to push them forward*, c promovere, ib. 48 *to beat up* (*an enemy's*) *qs*, invadere castra, Liv 10, 35 cf. improviso in castra irrumpere, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50 *to carry the fight into the enemy's qs*, cf. jam in castra proelium intulerat, Liv 4, 29 *to keep one's men within their qs*, cf suos omnes in castris continuit, Caes B C. 3, 30 exercitum castris cont., id B G. 1, 48 ex cont. (only), Liv 28, 2 *among a people*, cf. Catinenses apud quos ex. continebat, Frontin. *the several qs of a camp*, castrorum partes, Liv 41, 5. More specifically (1) castra stātiva (*permanent qs.*): *he fixed his qs at*, *etc* pulcherrimo Syracusarum loco stativa sibi castra faciebat, Cic Verr 5, 12, 29 *hampered by his booty, he kept to his qs*., illigatus praeda stativis castris adhaerebat, Tac Ann. 3, 21 *both generals advance from their qs*., uterque eorum ex c. s exercitum educunt, Caes B C 3, 30 *absol* stātiva, ōrum, *n*. (once stativae, *sc*. mansiones, Lampr. Alex Sev. 45): *in those qs sup plies came in freely enough*, in iis stativis satis liberi commeatus erant, Liv 1, 57 *changes of qs*., stativorum mutationes, Tac. H. 1, 66. (ii.) aestiva castra (lit. *summer-camp*, i e. *the qs. of an army in the field*) *he fell sick and died in his qs*., supremum diem morbo obiit in aestivis castris, Suet. Cl. 1 Tac : but usu *absol*. aestīva, ōrum, *n pl*. · Caes *while we are in qs*. (epist. past), dum in aestivis nos essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3 (ironically, of a residence

chosen for pleasure), *those summer qs. of the praetor's*, illa aestiva praetoris, id Verr 5, 37, 96 *he used to put the rest into winter and summer qs etc*, reliquas (sc. cohortes) in hiberna et aestiva circa finitima oppida dimittere assuerat, Suet. Aug. 49 (III) castra hiberna (*winter quarters: a winter camp*) Tac · cf et (jam enim hiems instabat) c h in promontorio communit, Liv 29, 35 usu *absol* hiberna, ōrum, *n pl* cf ibi hiberna aedificavit, id 23, 48 cf neque frumenta in hibernis erant, Caes B C. 1, 48 *to be in winter qs*, in h esse, also expr. by verbs, hīberno, 1 (prop. trans *to fix one's winter qs.*), with *dat* of place, cf hibernat Nemetocennae, Caes. B G 8, 46 (TO WINTER) *no sooner are the soldiers in winter qs*, jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, Cic Manil 13, 39: and hīēmo, 1 · with circum and *acc.* of place. cf ipse cum III legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes B. G 5, 53. *to lead out of winter qs*, ex hib. educere cf tres (legiones), quae circa Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes B G 1, 10 *to put into winter qs*, in hiberna dēdūcēre, mittēre, dimittēre and in hibernis collōcāre, componēre. dēdūco, with in and *acc* of the place cf in h. in Sequanos (*among, or in the country of*) exercitum deduxit, id. ib 1, 54. *fin. the new levies were put in winter qs*, in hiberna novi milites deducti, Liv 26, 20 *on the retirement of the army into qs*, deducto exercitu, Caes. B G 7, 43 collōco, with in and *abl* · cf. exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, in hibernis collocavit, id ib. 3, 29 mittere cf legiones in hiberna mittit, id. ib 7, 90 dimittere in hiberna (*to quarter in separate divisions*), Suet. Aug 49, *sup cit.* (Cic. also uses mitto, Prov. Cons. 3, 5: and admitto, Fam. 15, 4, 7): in hibernis legiones componere, Sall *to fix the winter qs*, hiberna constituere cf hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis const., Caes B. G 4, 38. *to send into winter qs* (in the sense of distributing or billeting the soldiers), exercitum dispertire, dispōnēre, distribuēre, dīvidēre cf exercitum per oppida dispertit, Liv 29, 1 legiones in Appulia hibernorum causa disposuerat, Caes B C 1, 14 cf legiones Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa disp, id. ib 1, 37 disp. also *to quarter*, in gen. cf. equites per oram maritimam disp, id verbs used together; cf. Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessaliae urbibus *distribuit*, et partem exercitus item per totam Thessaliam *divisit*, ut hiberna commoda omnes *haberent*, Liv 43, 67: *to quarter throughout the provinces*, legiones et auxilia provinciatim distrib, Suet Aug. 49 *upon the several cities*, or *states* (of Spain), exercitum omnem passim in civitates divideret, Liv. 27, 2 per civitates in hiberna div, Justin.: *to withdraw* (or, *retire*) *into winter qs*, cf in hiberna concesserant diversi (*on both sides*), Liv 26, 20: (*the general*) *visited the winter qs. of the army*, hiberna exercitus adiit, ib: *to break up from winter qs*, ex hibernis (exercitum) movere, Liv.. Curt. *Lying in winter qs*, hibernus (*adj*) cf. legiones hibernae, Suet. Cal. 8. (N B.— The permanent qrs of a particular legion are denoted by its title, which sometimes became a geographical name, as Legio VII. Gemina, *Leon*, in Spain) *Damn*, hībernācŭla. cf h Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant (*the huts in their winter qs*), Liv. 30, 3 (with rēmittere in) *the summer being far advanced, some of the legions were dismissed by land into winter qs*, aestate jam adulta legionum aliae itinere terrestri in hib remissae, Tac A 2, 23 in hib. deducere, Inscr Also, hīēmalia, ium, *n. pl.* (rare) *to settle the summer and winter qs*, hiemalia atque aestiva disponere, Val ap Vop. Aur 11. **2.** tectum, *n* and *pl*: used of *qs in a town*: *to give qs. to*, tecto (-is), recipere: (said of Capua) *to give our armies qs in her houses and homes*, ad exercitus tectis et sedibus suis recipiendos, Cic Agr. 2 33, 90 *to be q'd upon* (a town, or house, or host), (milites) in tecto receptos esse.

**3.** hospĭtium, *n* (and *pl.*), esp *qs. in houses and inns to q soldiers* (*or put them in qs.*), milites in hospitia deducere, per h. disponere; or dispergere (*of scattered qs*) *the praetorian guards, hither to q'd loosely about the inns* (or houses), praetorianae cohortes, vagae ante id tempus et per hospitia dispersae, Suet. Tib 37 *to give qs*, hospĭtio recipere *every citizen was eager to give them qs in his house*, ut domum ad se quisque hospitio cupidissime reciperet, Caes B C. 2, 20 Phr.· *to take up qs.*, consīdo, 3 cf. (legio) sese Hispalim recepit atque in foro et porticibus sine maleficio consedit, ib Phr *to q two* (*soldiers*) *on each householder*, distribuere binos singulis patribus familiarum, Cic Att 7, 14 **4.** praesĭdium, *n*, *the qs of an army* (not only in garrison and other posts—cf GARRISON, POST—but also) *in the field*, esp in pl : *in distant qs*, procul in praesidio fuit, Nep Timol 1 *legions drawn from the nearest qs*, cf cohortes, quas ex proximis praesidiis deductas fors obtulit, Caes B G 7, 87 (with specific reference to civil war like "he was out in the '45") *you were in qs* (*with the army*), in praesidio erat, Cic Lig 9, 28 cf qui in adversariorum praesidiis occisi sunt Dum praesidia ulla fuerunt, in Sullae praesidiis fuit, id R A 43, 126 *to leave one's qs* (as a deserter), praesidium linquere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8 praesidio decedere, Liv 4, 29 Join praesidium et statio: cf cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B G 6, 42; (fig., of suicide), *to desert the qs. and post allotted to one in life*, vetat Pythagoras injussu Imperatoris (id est Dei) de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic Sen 20, 73 N B—*For the qs. of a general* (besides praetoris stativa, etc, *v sup*), usc praetōrium, *n*, and principia, *n pl* : v HEAD-QUARTERS. *to summon to headqs*, cf primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac H 3, 13

**III.** Also, in military sense, *a proper station, an appointed post* (esp as now used, the posts of sailors at their guns, etc) used by old writers in the *sing*

**1.** stătio, ōnis, *f* "*to keep quarter*" (Bacon), in statione manere, Ov. M 1, 627 (adapted) *they were at qs*, in statione erant, Caes *adj, soldiers at qs*, stationarii milites, Ulp Dig 11, 4, 1. **2.** praesĭdium, *n* (*v sup*). esp pr stativum, Liv 41, 1 Join: (several military terms used fig ), haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, hoc praesidium stativum, Cic. Phil 12, 10, 24. *To place at qs*, disponere stationes, custodia, Caes B G 5, 33 cohortes, ib. 3, 88 dispertire. cf. dispertiti viri dispertiti ordines, Pl Am 1, 1, 65. *to take up, go to, turn to, qs.*, se collocare, Caes B G. 4, 33 (adapted), se colligere in aciem, Hirt B. 70: concurrere cf. (fig.) undique ad commune incendium restinguendum conc, Cic Phil 10, 10, 21 *to you qs* 'concurrite' concurrite' Val Max 4, 1, No 12; freq concurrere, Caes B.G 5, 33 *a rush to qs.*, concursus cf conc. fit celeriter in praetorium, Caes B C 1, 76 undique concursus, Hor S 1, 9, 78 (adapted) *to beat* (or *pipe*) *to qs.*, *signum concursus (or se colligendi) canere (the context distinguishing this from the signal for an onset or a rally)

**IV.** Phr *to come to close qs.* (1) gen *of two armies*, signa conferre, etc. v TO ENGAGE TO JOIN BATTLE. (2.) esp in contest to skirmishing and fighting with missiles. **1.** consĕro, ŭi, sertum, 3 usu with manum, cf signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur 9, 20. *with an enemy*, manum cons cum aliquo, Cic Att. 7, 20. *plur*, manus inter se cons., Liv. 7, 40 *then, when they came to close qs.*, consertis deinde manibus, id. 1, 25. of a naval engagement *so, when their ship came to close qs.*, et simul conserta navis esset (*sing. indef.*), Liv 21, 50 (Note pugnam cons is simply *to join battle*, id ib. and 32, 10 both at a distance) *absol.* (rare), id 44, 4. Other phrr. with manus ad manum accedere, Nep. Eum. 5 pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 46 manu decertare **2.** *at close qs.*: Phr with adv commĭnus or cōminus (*hand to hand*, from con and manus), opp. to ēminus cf. nec em. hastis aut com gladiis uterentur, Cic de Sen 6, 19. dum locus com pugnandi daretur, Caes B.C. 1, 58 veteranı com acriter instare, Sall C 60 com conferre signa, Liv. 1, 33 *to struggle at close qs with an obstinate enemy*, adversus resistentes com niti, Tac A 4, 51.

**quartetto:** *cantus quătĕrnārius, or quătĕrnorum

**quartile:** v. QUADRATURE.

**quarto:** forma quăternāria *4to paper*, *charta quaternaria *a sheet folded in 4to*, *folium (or charta) quadruplicatum (-a). *a 4to book*, *libri formae quaternariae, *liber quaternis foliis (or "in quarto") compactus. ("In quarto" is a phr. commonly used in Latin catalogues )

**quartz:** *quartzum, Linn. (with or without the *t.*)

**quash** (v) **I.** Lit, *to shatter, to crush*, quasso, 1. (whence the Eng, through the Fr *casser*), obs in this sense **II.** Fig, *to put down by force*, or *decisively* **1.** discŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (lit, *to dash to pieces*) *to q the whole business*, cf. quod totam rem discusseram, Cic Q Fr 2, 12: *to q an accusation* (not in the legal sense), crimen disc, Quint 4, 2, 18: *an accident q'd the report which was daily gaining ground*, gliscentem in dies famam fors discussit, Tac H. 2, 8. Join. disc. et comprimere, Cic. Mur 39, 84 **2.** opprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3: cf sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, Liv 2, 4. **3.** exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 *to q rebellions in the bud*, orientes seditiones ext. Join intolerandam potentiam exstinguere atque opprimere, Cic Rosc A. 13, 36 cf exstinctis rumoribus, Caes B C 1, 60 Also restinguo **4.** concīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (lit, *to cut to pieces*) cf omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, Cic de Or. 3, 1, *fin* **5.** casso, 1 (late) Sid Ep. 1, *fin* also expr by *adj.* cassus, and *adv* incassum v TO CRUSH TO PUT DOWN TO QUELL TO QUENCH: TO FRUSTRATE. **III.** *To annul, to make void* (esp as a legal term); = Fr. *casser*.

**1.** casso, 1 (etym. equiv) in the jurists only Cod Just. 1, 2, 16 Other strictly technical terms are indūco, 3 (*to erase*, on the waxen tablet), *e. g* senatusconsultum, Cic Att. 1 20, v TO CANCEL; abrōgo, 1 cf. (lex) quae postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic Rep 2, 37 cf. TO REPEAL. concīdo, 3, *e g* testamentum, Ulp Dig 28, 4, 1 rēsolvo, 3. stipulationem, Gai Dig 21, 2, 57, *fin*.

**2.** rescindo, īdi, issum, 3 *to q. verdicts*, judicia, Suet Claud 29 *a sentence not to be q'd, but to be undergone*, (judicium) non rescindendum, sed ferendum, Cic Planc 4, 10. *decisions*, res judicatas, Cic Sull 22, 63 *a conviction*, damnationem, id. *agreements*, pactiones, id Prov Cons 5, 10 *a disgraceful treaty*, foedus turpe, Vell 2, 90 *the walls of the dead* (*a double entendre*), cf solus tu inventus es, cui non satis fuerit corrigere voluntates vivorum, nisi etiam rescinderes mortuorum, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 43, 111 *the decisions* (or *settlements*) *of any one*, cf. (Appius complained) quod quaedam a se constituta rescinderem, Cic. Att 6, 1, 2, *init* (cf ib. *fin* cogitabam ejus multa inique constituta tollere): cf. (Tiberius) constitutiones quasdam senatus rescidit, Suet. Tib. 33: *you q'd the acts of Antony and repealed his laws*, acta M Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic Phil. 13, 3, 5: cf. Liv. 26, 31: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16. **3.** dissolvo, 3: cf. leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1 7, *fin.*: judicia publica, id. Agr

2, 13, *fin* hoc interdictum, id. Caecin. 14, 40 cf (rhetorically) *the whole charge has now been q'd* (i e. *refuted*), criminatio tota dissoluta est, id R. A 29, 82 v TO ANNUL **4.** infirmo, 1 legem, Liv 34, 3 Quint 7, 1: contractum, Hermog Dig 49, 14, 46 cf graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell 2, 2 Join (esp in rhetor sense) inf ac diluere, Cic R A 15, 42 · inf ac tollere, id N D 2, 59, 147 cf. TO INVALIDATE **5.** convello, 3 acta Dolabellae, id Phil. 2, 33, 83 Join judicia infirmari ac convelli, id Caecin 18, 51 **6.** rumpo, 3 (not only *to break*, but also *to annul, make void*) cf constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic Or 1, 57. poet (Graecia) conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias et regnum Priami vetus, Hor Od. 1, 15, 7. **7.** irritum facere, (*to make void*) testamentum, Cic Phil 2, 42 Join: rescindere et irr facere, id. Veri. 2, 2, 26 **8.** abŏleo, 2 *to q a person's election to an office*, aliqu magistratum, Liv 3, 38

**quash** (*subs*) v PUMPKIN

**quashing** (*subs.*) expr by the verbs and cognate subs, as oppressio, *f.* cf legum et libertatum oppressionem tetram, Cic Off 3, 21, 83

**quater-cousin** (or caterc-) an old word for *the first 4 degrees of affinity*, and hence, *persons on good terms (with one another)*: *in gratiam reducti (Ainsw) *they are not q-cs*, *occultam inter se simultatem habent (id)

**quaternary**: quăternārius *a q combination* or *compound*, *junctio per quaterna (*sc* elementa)

**quaternion**: **1.** quăterni. "the elements that in quaternion run, etc" (Milton). *vosque elementa quaterna (to end an hexameter). Note this may serve for Sir T Browne's "*quaternity of the elements*" **2.** quăternio, *f* (late) cf tradens (Petrum) quatuor quaternionibus militum custodiendum, Vulg Act xii 4 cf QUATRE

**quatrain**: tetrastichon (Gk form), i, *n* cf (adeo) ut Ovidius ex tetrastichon Macri carmine libri unum composuerit, Quint 6, 3, 96 cf Mart 8, 85—

Quod non insulse scribis tetrasticha quaedam,
Disticha quod belle pauca, Sabelle, facis,
Laudo, nec admiror facile est epigrammata belle
Scribere, sed librum scribere difficile est.

Perh also *versus quaterni (as etym equiv)

**quatre** (on the dice) quăternio, Mart Cap 7, 255

**quaver** (*v*). **I.** Prop *to sing with a shake in the voice* (usu mentioned as a beauty "sweet old quavering ditties") **1.** vibrisso, 1, *spec term* vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest *s v* **2.** As more gen terms cantillo, 1, Apul Met 4, p 146 modŭlor, 1, *dep* v TO TRILL: TO WARBLE. **II.** Also used of any vibrating motion which produces sound v. TO VIBRATE. **III.** *To shake with fear* (esp of the voice) v QUAVERING.

**quaver** (*subs.* fr. the verb) **I.** *A shake in the voice*, vox *or* sonus vibrans, Plin 10, 29, 43. **II.** A musical note ♪. use the word, as indecl (the sense being shown by the context)

**quavering** (*adj*), with voice **I.** Prop sense perh. *vox vibrans or vibrissans v. TO QUAVER. **II.** Secondary sense. *trembling with emotion* (usu. *fear*) · *with a q. voice* cf haec tremente questus ore, Hor. Epod 5, 11 tremebunda voce, Auct Her. 3, 4, 25. cf. QUAKING.

**quay**: **1.** crĕpīdo, ĭnis, *f.*: Juv 5, 8. *the pay-gate-skiff sailed up to all the quays of the city* (Syracuse), piraticus myoparo usque ad omnes urbis crepidines accessit, Cic Verr. 5, 37, 97. cf Virg Aen 10, 653:

Forte ratis celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi
Expositis stabat scalis, et ponte parato

**2.** margo (ĭnis, *m* and *f*) lăpĭdeus *a river embanked with q's of masonry*, flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr R R. 3, 5, 9

**queachy**: *unsound, shaking* (opp to firm) *e g* "Godwin's q sands" (Drayton), syrtes aestuosae (the true sense of aest here, not burning), Hor Od 1, 22, 5 fluxus or mobilis may also be used; or (poet) infidus cf *"the queachy fens"* (Drayton)

**quean**: *a worthless woman* meretrix, proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic Coel 20, 49 also scortum (NB—The word is now chiefly Scotch, and not always in the bad sense v LASS.)

**queasiness, queasy**: v. QUALM QUALMISH SQUEAMISH

**queck**: O E (perh = *quake*) *to shrink, to show pain* (Bacon) contremisco, mŭi, 3 tu *to q at*, periculum c, Hor Od 2, 12, 8 cf Sen Ep. 65, *fin*, non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem

**queen**, rēgīna, *f*, constr with *gen* of subject country or people *the q. of the South*, regina austri, Vulg Matt xii 42 Luc. xi 31 or with *adj*, regina Bithynica (sarcastically of Caesar), Bibul. in Suet Caes 49 Specially (i) *A queen-consort* (Hecuba), Virg Aen 10, 705 cf. suus rex reginae placet, Pl Stich 1, 2, 76 also uxor (in connection with the king's name) *his q*, uxor ejus Boudicea, Tac A 14, 31 "*When the British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods*," etc, *Bellatrix postquam Britonum regina cruentis Verberibus, etc (NB regnatrix is *adj* only, *regal, ruling* in domo regnatrice, Tac A 1, 4 the Vulg uses dominatrix *say to the king and queen*, die regi et dominatrici, Jer. xiii 18) (ii) *A q regnant* (Cleopatra), Hor Od 1, 37, 7 Cic Att 14, 8 (Indo), Virg Aen 1, 303 2, 3 4, 1 et *pass* THE QUEEN, cf magnum reginae nomen, id Aen. 11, 223 *the q goes in procession with a great retinue of matrons*, cf ib 478,

Necnon ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces,
Subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva

*the countess attend the q's levee*, cf ib 4, 133,

Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant:

*the q dismounted at the palace-gate*, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis desiluit, ib 11, 223 (ii) *A queen-dowager*, *vidua (rēgina) cf. Vulg Apoc xviii. 7, sedeo regina, et vidua non sum (fr Is xlvi 8, non sedebo vidua) or *(i) viduata v WIDOW (iv) The title applied *to a goddess* (esp Juno) absol Virg Aen. 1, 76· cf id 8, 696, 707 Juno regina (in a prayer), Cic Verr 5, 72, 184 Liv 5, 21 regina deum, Virg Aen. 1, 9 cf ib 46, quae divum incedo regina Jovisque Et soror et conjux (with patronymic), Saturnia regina, ib 7, 573 (with title of sacred places), O Venus regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor. Od 1, 30, 1 in other mythologies *to burn incense to the q of heaven*, etc. (Ashtoreth or the Moon), ut sacrificemus reginae coeli, et libemus ei libamina, Vulg Jer. xlv. 17 and 25 (cf. "Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns," Milton) Transf. *of any power*, e g *money* named with other deified powers cf Hor. Ep 1, 6, 37 —

Et genus et formam regina Pecunia donat,
Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque

(Note domina may sometimes be used *e g* of Cybele, Virg Aen. 3, 113 of Venus, Ov. A A. 1, 148 of Juno, Prop 2, 5, 17 of Diana, Mart 12, 18.) (v.) *Of any female leader; the q. of song*, cf silvestris regina chori, Stat Th 4, 379 (so, *q of May*, *Maiae) and *of things excelling in their kind of trees, the cypress like a q of the Alpine crest*, Alpini veluti regina cupressus verticis, lb 6, 854 *the q of roads* Appia regina viarum, id Silv 2, 2, 12 *among cities* · (of *Tyre* and *Babylon*), Vulg Is xlvi 23, Apoc xviii 7, *sup cit* (so *q of the Adriatic*, *Hadriae of the Bosporus, *Bospori* of domina urbs, Mart 12, 21) *of speech*, oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac. in Non 113, 32 *of abstract qualities*. Join, domina et regina (*mistress and q*) cf. (justitia) omnium et domina et regina virtutum, Cic Off 3, 6, 28 (Note also domina of situ sane fere domina campi, Cic Pis 2) (vi) *The q in chess or cards* or we may possibly use the classical term compar, āris (lit *mate*), *f*, on the authority of Ov A A 3, 359 (referring to *some* game) Bellatorque sua plenus sine compare bellat (*and though his mate is taken, the king prolongs the fight*) (vii) *Queen-bee* the Latin writers use rex, Virg G 4, 21, 68, et *pass* or dux, Col in mat. hist (where it would seem absurd to keep the error) use *regina apis or apum so, *q-ant*, *regina formica or formicarum

**queen** (*v*) **I.** *To play the part of a q* (cf "I'll q it no inch further," Shaksp.), reginam agere cf exulem ag, Cic A 1, 4 principem ag, Suet Claud. 29 **II.** *To q. a pawn* (at chess) *ex latione reginam facere v. MAN, No V

**queen-apple**, or **queening**: *pomum Claudianum (Ainsw)

**queenly**: qualis regina solet esse; [habitus] qualis reginam decet, etc

**queer** (and *adv*). *strange*, used for **I.** *Ridiculously peculiar*, ridiculus, ineptus, insolens, insulsus, (and *advs*) cf ABSURD COMICAL RIDICULOUS Join, insolens aut ineptum, Cic Or 9, 29 *a q business*, negotium ineptum, id Tusc 1, 35, 86 *a q fellow* (vulg "a q fish"), insulsissimus homo, Cat 17, 12 Also expr by *subs* v QUEERNESS Adv *to talk or act q ly* cf ineptissime fieri, Quint 11, 3, 31 **II.** *In a bad sense* nēquam *you're a q. rascal*, Join malus et nequam es, Pl Asin 2, 2, 39

**queerness**: ineptia (usu *pl* -ae): ineptiŏla, ineptĭtūdo (cf. homo ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil ap Non 128, 15). insulsitas (cf harum rerum ins, Cic 5, 11, *ad imit.* · ins. villae, id ib. 13, 19) also expr by *adjs* and *advs*, and *vice versâ* v. ABSURDITY FOLLY: SILLINESS **II.** nēquĭtia. v LEVITY.

**quell**: (orig. *to kill*, and Spenser has *quell, v n. = die*). v TO CRUSH. TO SUBDUE: TO BRING DOWN **1.** prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3, and compounds obj *a power* · cf pl. arma Latini, Virg. Aen. 11, 402 obj *a person* pr (ahquem) voce, vultu, Tac A 3, 67 Comp comprĭmo *to q disturbances*, motus compr, Liv 1, 60 *a rebellion*, seditionem, id 2, 23 cf tribunicios furores compr, Cic Mur 11: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id Phil 10, 5, 11. with *abl* of the means cf voce manuque murmura compressit, Ov M 1, 206· Join compr. et restinguo, *consider, with what words you are to q or quench his burning ambition*, meditare, quibus verbis incensam illius cupiditatem comprimas atque restinguas, Cic. Pis 25, 59 Pass *to be quelled* Join comprimi et quiescere cf. Virg G 4, 86-7 (*mock-heroic, of bees*)—

Hi motus animorum atque haec certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent

opprĭmo Join opprimo et conficio: *what avails Valour or strength, though matchless, quelled with pain, Which all subdues?* (Milton) cf. omnibus oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic Tusc 5, 8, 23. v. TO PUT DOWN. **2.** sēdo, 1 seditionem, Cic Rep. 1, 38 tumultum Caes B. C 3, 18 cf. TO ALLAY TO APPEASE **3.** dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. TO SUBDUE TO CONTROL and *subs.* dŏmitor. *m the mind that can q and bridle unbounded power*, infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Plin Pan.

55 and domitrix, icis, *f* cf omnium domitrix (ferrum), Plin 36, 16, 25 *the club that quelled wild beasts*, domitrix ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov H 9, 117

**4.** vinco, vīci, victum, 3 *her shame was quelled by love*, victus amore pudor, Ov. Am 3, 10, 29 also, sŭbigo, 3 v TO CONQUER, TO SUBDUE **5.** dēbello, 1 *to spare the suppliants and to q the proud*, parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos, Virg Aen 6, 854 *to q an enemy by a shout*, (hostem) clamore debell, Tac Agr 34 **6.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 *to q. a person's pride* (by also, sŭbigo, 3 v TO CONQUER, TO SUBDUE) **5.** dēbello, 1 *to spare the suppliants and to q the proud*, parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos, Virg Aen 6, 854 *to q an enemy by a shout*, (hostem) clamore debell, Tac Agr 34 **6.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 *to q. a person's pride* is q. of Satan," Milton) **1.** victor, ōris, *m* omnium gentium, Cic. Pis 7, 16: v CONQUEROR **2.** oppressor, ōris, *m* cf oppressores dominationis. Pseudo-Brut in Ep ad Brut 1, 16 v SUBDUER **3** dŏmitor, ōris, *m* maris d (Neptunus), Virg. Aen 5, 799 and domitrix, īcis, *f.*: v. RULER, TAMER

**quench** (*v a*) **I.** *To put out fire by strong means* usu poet or fig: for lit sense cf TO PUT OUT TO EXTINGUISH (N B the simple stinguo, 3, is early, poet., and intrans in *Pass*, implying a *Trans Act* fig *of colour*, ut cernere possis Evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem, Lucr. 2, 828. cf. id 1, 666, Quod si forte ulla credunt ratione potesse Ignem in coetus stingui, mutareque corpus)

**1.** restinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 ignem aqua, etc v. TO PUT OUT, TO EXTINGUISH poet. resting fontibus ignes, Virg. Aen 2, 686 Join (fig) comprimo atque restinguo (*to quell and quench*); incensam cupiditatem, Cic Pis 25 v. TO QUELL **2.** exstinguo, 3 (*not* ext.) v. TO PUT OUT also of *a light* (lumen exst, Lucr 6, 792 (cf. "Quenched is the golden statue's ray," Keble) freq in Vulg.. (*they*) *q'd the violence of fire*, exstinxerunt impetum ignis, Heb xi 34 Join restinguo et refrīgĕro, 1 ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic Rosc Com. 6, 17 (cf Vulg Luc xvi 24, mitte Lazarum, ut intingat extremum digiti sui in aquam et refrigeret linguam meam, quia crucior in hac flamma) Esp in **fig.** senses *q not the Spirit*, Spiritum nolite exst, 1 Thess v. 19 (of *love*) aquae multae non potuerunt exst charitatem, nec flumina obruent illam, Cant viii 7 (of *fury, wrath*, etc) *to q. all the fiery darts of the wicked one*, omnia tela nequissimi exst, Eph vi 16. *my wrath shall be kindled against this place, and shall not be q'd*, succendetur indignatio mea in loco hoc, et non exstinguetur, 4 Reg xxii 17 (futur in pass 2 Paralip xxxiv 25) cf Jer. iv 4, vii 20; xvii 27; xxi. 12: Amos v 6 (of a *destroying fire*) cf erit fortitudo vestra ut favilla stuppae (*tow*), et opus vestrum quasi scintillae; et succendetur utrumque simul, et non erit qui exstinguat, Is i 31 cf id xxxiv. 10, Ezek. xx 47, non exstinguetur flamma succensionis: esp Is. lxvi 24, vermis eorum non morietur, et ignis eorum non exstinguetur cf Marc ix 43 (also expr by *ady* in gehennam ignis inextinguibilis, ib) (of a *light*, as emblem of *life, hope*, etc), cf linum fumigans (*a smouldering lump-wick*) non exstinguet, Is xlii 3, and Matt xii 20 (of *the life of an only son*), quae aluit exst scintillam meam, quae relicta est, 2 Reg xiv 7 (*of a very precious life*, David's), ne exstinguas lucernam Israel, ib. xxi. 17 Pass *to be q'd* (= *to go out of itself*, cf. No 3) cf contriti sunt quasi linum, et exstincti sunt, Is xliii. 17 (cf exarserunt, *burnt out*, quasi ignis in spinis, Ps. cxviii. 12: absorptus est ignis, *swallowed back into the earth*, Num. xi. 2). **3.** opprĭmo, 3 (like our phr. *to stamp out* fire) contrasted with ex stingui, *to go out* cf. itaque adolescentes mori sic mihi videntur, ut quum aquae multitudine vis flammae opprimitur (*as when a fire in full force is quenched by a volume of water*), senes autem sicut sua sponte, nulla adhibita vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur, Cic Sen. 19, 21 (cf. "A little fire is quickly trodden out, Which, being suffered, rivers cannot *quench*"—Shaksp)

**4.** vinco, vīci, victum, 3 (*to overpower*) (poet.) *to q a body of fire with floods of water*, cf collectam vincere guttis (of the Nile), Ov. Am 3, 6, 42 **5.** tingo (or -guo), nxi, nctum, 3 (*to dip, bathe*), *to q red-hot metal in water*: cf Virg Aen. 8, 450, alii stridentia tinguunt Aera lacu (*some q the hissing brass*) **II.** Fig *of hot passions* restinguo, 3 exstinguo, 3 opprimo, 3 sēdo, 1 *to q the heat of all lusts*, omnium cupiditatum ardorem restinguere, Cic Fin 1, 13, 43 v TO ALLAY TO COOL "*this is the way to kindle, not to quench*" (Shaksp), expr by succendo and exstinguo (v *supr*) Neuter *to be q'd* (*to cool down*), (besides the *Passives*), defervesco, fervi, 3 cf dum defervescat ira, Cic Tusc 4, 36, *fin.* **III.** *To quench thirst* **1.** restinguo, 3 sitim rest; cf. Estne sitienti in bibendo voluptas? Eademne quae restincta siti? Immo alio genere Restincta enim sitis stabilitatem voluptatis habet illa autem voluptatis ipsius restinctionis in motu est, Cic. Fin 2, 3, 9 *to q one's thirst at a brook of sweet water*, dulcis aquae saliente sitim restinguere rivo, Virg E 5, 47 *to q the fire of wine with water*, (= dilute it), cf (poet.), Quis puer ocius restinguet ardentis Falerni pocula praetereunte lympha? Hor Od 2, 11, 20 **2.** exstinguo, 3 *They quench their life, as well as thirst, in drink*, Nec prius est exstincta sitis, quam vita, bibendo, Ov M 7, 569 (adapted) cf "every draught, to him that hath quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature," South **3.** pello, pepŭli, pulsum, 3: (the dropsical drinker) *fails to q. his thirst*, nec sitim pellit, Hor Od 2, 2, 14 Comp dēpello, 3 cf. cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37 **4.** finĭo, 4 *if no amount of water could q your thirst*, si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphae, Hor Ep 2, 2, 146 **5.** sēdo, 1 (*to allay*) cf Lucr 2, 662, (of flocks) Ex unoque sitim sedanteis flumine aquae (lit and fig), *They q in wine at once their cares and thirst*, vinoque levant curasque sitimque, id M 12, 156. With de and *abl.*; cf. Chlorio quicumque sitim de fonte levarit, id ib 15, 322 compd, dēlĕvare sitim, id ib 6, 354 **8.** explēo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*to satisfy, to appease*) esp in fig. sense cf. quas (literas Graecas) sic avide arripui, quasi d.aturam sitim explere cupiens, Cic Sen 8, 26 Join explēo and sātio, 1 (still stronger) neque enim expletur unquam nec satiatur cupiditatis sitis (*q'd or satisfied*), Cic Parad 1, 6, 7 **9.** Less usu verbs (1) sitim deponere, with in cf (venit leaena) Depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda, Ov M. 4, 98 (11) s compescĕre (= *to assuage*), with *abl* ut lea saeva sitim multa compescunt unda (*with a deep draught*), id ib 4, 102 (111.) s āvertĕre (= *to drive away*), with *abl* fluvio Sil. 8, 572 (iv) s defendere *to q. thirst with pure spring water* (unmixed with wine), fonte sitim et pura soliti defendere lympha, id. 7, 170 (v.) s. reprimere (*to keep down, to assuage* only for a time) haec (aqua) paulisper (*for a little while*) repressit sitim, Curt 7, 5 (vi.) s. cōhĭbēre, Plin 20, 17, *fin*, and prōhĭbēre, Claudian Phoenic 14 (vii.) vindĭcor a siti (*to be freed from*) *he may only q his thirst with water*, potione aquae a siti vindicari debet (viii) Pass *to be quenched* (*thirst* as subj), cesso, 1 cf. Ov M 13, 768-9 (fig *insatiable thirst for blood*), Caedis amor, feritasque, sitisque immensa cruoris, cessant. Also expr by *pass.* of the above verbs Transf (of the *drought of summer*), cf sitis aestatis restinguitur fontibus, Col 11, 3 **IV.** Fig *to destroy* (cf "*to quench his immortality*," Campbell's *Last Man*) **1.** restinguo, 3 cf animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic Sest 21, 47 *to q his race*, genus suum rest., Pl Trin. 3, 2, 50. **2.** exstinguo, 3 cf. si non cum corpore exstinguuntur magnae animae, Tac Agr 46 *to q in oblivion*, oblivione posteritatis exst, Cic Rep 6, 23, *fin their ancient military glory being q'd*, superiore gloria rei militaris extincta, Caes B G 5, 29. Join exst. atque opprimere (*to q and crush*), Cic. R A 13, 36. Join: exst and repŭmere cf memoria, non exstincta, sed repressa vetustate (*not q'd, but suppressed by lapse of time*), id Coel 30: v TO CRUSH TO DESTROY TO EXTINGUISH TO PUT DOWN TO PUT OUT.

**quench** (*v n*) (obs) *to grow cool* ("Dost thou think in time she will not q?" Shaksp Cymb) dēfervesco, vi (late bui), 3 refrīgesco, 1, *pass* v TO COOL.

**quenchable:** exstinguĭbilis, e (late and rare). Fig (animae) si non exstinguibiles in totum fiant (*subject to annihilation*), Lactant Just 7, 20. also, quod exstingui potest

**quencher:** exstinctor, ōris, *m* (rare): cf. sedebas, non exstinctor sed auctor incendii (*not quenching, but fanning the flames*), Cic. Pis 11, 26 v. EXTINGUISHER. Fig exst conjurationis, Auct Or. pro Domo, 38, 101 ext. regiae domus (Cassandra), Just 16, 1 v DESTROYER. ANNIHILATOR also expr. by the verbs

**quenching** (*subs*) **1.** exstinctus, ūs, *m* *of lamps*, cf odor a lucernarum exstinctu, Plin 7, 7, 5 **2.** exstinctio, ōnis, *f* (fig = *annihilation*), Cic Tusc. 1, 49, 117 v EXTINCTION **3.** restinctio, *f* *of thirst*, Cic Fin 2, 3, 9 (*loc. supr cit* v. TO QUENCH, No III, 1). Also expr by verbs, esp. gerunds and gerundives *a q of nature* (South) v TO QUENCH, No III, 2

**quenching** (*adj*): exstinctor, *m.*, and by anal, -trix, *f* and *n* cf. L G § 598 (No good authority for exstinguens as adj though it can be used with object expressed)

**quenchless:** used of *fire*, lit. and fig ("I dare your q. fury to more rage," Shaksp "He fills a burnished throne of q fire," Crashaw) and of *thirst* also of *destruction:* **1.** inexstinctus cf. ignis inexstinctus templo celatur in illo (= *a perpetual fire*), Ov F 6, 297 libido (= *insatiable*), id ib 1, 413 nomen (= *imperishable*), id Tr 5, 14, 36 Also (late) inexstinguĭbilis flamma, Lact 7, 19. ignis, Vulg Matt iii. 12 Luc iii 17 Marc ix 44 v UNEXTINGUISHABLE, UNQUENCHABLE **2.** inexplēbilis inexplētus v. INSATIABLE.

**3.** importūnus *the man possessed by q thirst of gold*, cf. quem tenet argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 23 v OVERPOWERING.

**querimonious** (*adj*). **——ly** (*adv*): **——ness** (*subs.*): v. COMPLAINING QUERULOUS and, for poetic sense PLAINTIVE: "most querimoniously confessing" (Denham). *cum questu et maerore

**querist:** *one who puts questions*: ("my gentle q," Spectator "some instructed querist," Swift): percontātor: interrŏgātor v. QUESTIONER.

**quern:** *a hand-mill*. mŏla trūsātilis, Cat R R. 10, 4: Gell 3, 3: mola versātilis, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: or (simply) mola, *f.*

**querpo** (Span cuerpo = corpus) *a close-fitting vest* in the phr *to walk in querpo*, *sine pallio incedere* (Ainsw)

**querulous**: 1. quĕrŭlus *of persons the old man exacting, q*, (senex) difficilis, querulus, Hor A P 173 (abstract) *masfortune is q*, nam et calamitas q est et superba felicitas, Curt 5, 5, 12. *of the voice, cries, and sounds* (both in usu sense, and poet for *complaining* and *plaintive, q v*) q vox, Ov A A 2, 308 *q cries*, q ululatus, cf Implevique sacram querulis ululatibus Iden, id H 5, 73 esp. of *shrill* sounds (freq in Latin, but rare in Eng, *e g* "As unoiled hinges querulously shrill," Young) v. SHRILL cf q chordae (of the lyre), id Am 2, 4, 27 q tibia, Hor Od 3, 7, 30 *the q cicalas*, q. cicadae, Virg G. 3, 328 esp *of young birds chirping in the nest* q nidus volucrum, Ov. Med fac 77: *her q nest* (or *home*), q domus, Stat Theb 5, 602 *Deriv adj.* quĕrŭlōsus (late and rare) cf. murmuratores q, Vulg Epist Jud 16 (" *murmurers, complainers*," A. V) 2. quĕrĭbundus *q old age*, q senectus, Sil 13, 583 *in a loud q tone*, (= *loudly complaining*), magna et q voce, (opp to suppressa voce, *with bated breath*), Cic Sull 10, 30. 3. expr by *subs* (1) quĕrēla, *f an angry q letter*, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic Q F. 3, 8 (poet) a *q song*, or *ditty*, of longa somnum suadere querela, Stat Th 5, 616. *to pour forth sweet q strains*, cf dulcesque querelas, Tibia quas fundit, Luci 4, 585 cf. (of dying swans) tollunt lugubri voce q, id ib 547 (2) questus, ūs, *m she pours forth her q cries*, effundit in aera questus, Ov M 9, 370 *the q strains* (of the nightingale) cf maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg G 4, 513 (coelum, id Aen 9, 480) cf questu vano clamitare, Phaedr 1, 9, 7 (3) quĕrīmōnia, *f*: *q complaints* (of the vices of the age), tristes q, Hor Od 3, 24, 33 (cf "the complaints of the querulous," Locke) (4) conquestio, *f. a q recalling of past griefs*, dolorum praeteritorum conq, Sen. Ep 78 4. exp. by the verbs quĕror, 3, *dep* conquĕror v TO COMPLAIN: COMPLAINING

**querulously**: expr by *adj* agreeing with subject or by voce querula by *participp* querens, conquerens · or by *subs*, *e g* cum questu: cum maerore

**querulousness**: expr by *adj*, and perh by questus, ūs, *m*. (N.B —quĕrēla and quĕrimonia are usually, if not always, concrete)

**query** (*subs*) (*e g* "to propose some queries," Newton "a q that might be demanded," South) quaestio, dubitatio, *f* v QUESTION *to put a q to a pas age* (in a book), *notam quaestionis or dubitationis ad locum apponere* (cf Cic Fam 13, 6 v TO PUT AGAINST) or, briefly, *? apponere (i e the mark ?)

**query** (*v*) (" Three Cambridge sophs, Each prompt to query, answer, and debate," Pope) quaero, 3, and freq quaerĭto, 1 · quaestiones proponere: *to q. a statement*, dubitationem afferre in dubium vocare v TO QUESTION *to q a passage*, v *sup.* QUERY (*subs.*).

**quest** (*subs.*): I. *A diligent, eager, search* (usu in the phr *in quest of*, but often *absol*) · 1. expr by *subs.*: (1) quaesītio, *f Psyche bent on the q for Cupid*, Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, Apul M. 5, p 171. (2) inquīsītio, *f absol., the q for truth* Join, inq atque investigatio, cf hominis est propria vera inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic Off 1, 4, 13 *in q of*, inquisitione (*the hyena is said*) *to be the only beast that rifles tombs in quest of dead bodies*, ab uno animali sepulcra erui inquisitione corporum, Plin 8, 30, 44 *to send a person anywhere in q of*, mittere ad inquisitionem (with *gen.* of thing and *in* of place) · cf. Amyntam cum decem triremibus in Macedoniam ad inq. novorum militum (*in q. of recruits*), Curt. 4, 6, *fin.*. *dat.* in the phr, *take care I don't come in q. of you*, sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, Pl Casin 3, 1, *fin* (2) quaestio, *f* (in sim phr) tibi ne quaestioni essemus, id Capt 2, 2, 3 and in *abl* with in, cave tuas mihi in quaestione, id Pers 1, 1, 52 (Note the *abl* quaesitu, Plin 5, 9, 10, *init.*, is an inferior reading) (3) stūdium, *n* . v PURSUIT *A person in q of*, quaesitor, *m*, Pacat Pan Theod. 28. inquisitor *one in q of the facts of science*, rerum naturae inq, Sen Q N 6, 13. cf. rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, Cic. fr Acad ap Aug contr Acad 2, 11 v INQUIRER INVESTIGATOR. 2. more gen. expr by verbs (1) quaero, sīvi or sĭi, ītum, 3, (*to be in q of*), with *acc* (cf TO SEEK) *you're the very person I was in q of*, te ipsum quaerebam, Ter Heaut 4, 8, 3 *to go in q of*, ire quaesitum esp with nĭbi *what! you're going to risk my life in q of praise for yourself!* in mea vita tu tibi laudem is quaesitum, id ib 2, 3, 74 Expr *in q of* (without *to be*) by quaerens, quaerendo, in quaerendo *absol, I have worn out in that q the best of my life*, contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, id. Ad 5, 4, 15 *I know this q of yours* (Milton), *quid nunc quaeratis scio *(I go) to search with wandering q (a place*, id), *ut vagus errando quaeram or, *tenebrasque peterrans, Quaero (II.) freq quaerĭto, 1: *to be in q of a lodging*, hospitium ab aliquo quaer, Pl Poen 3, 3, 77 (III) Comp, inquīro, 3, *to make a q after* or *through*, with in and *acc* cf totumque inquirit in orbem, Ov M 12, 63 *absol*, expr by inquiri (*pass. impers*), cf. Tac G 34, cf obstitit Oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquiri (*opposed*, or *forbade the q., at once into its own secrets and after it*) (IV) Esp conquīro, 3, *to make a thorough q after* (cf TO SEARCH FOR) *he orders a q to be made for, etc*, conquiri Diodorum tota provincia jubet, Cic Verr 4, 19, 20 cf conquirere et comburere vaticinios libros, Liv 39, 16 piacula quae deum conq, Liv. 40, 37. *to make a (scientific) q into, etc*, naturae primas causas conq, Cic I'm. 14 *in q of consolation*, solatia conquirens, Tac. A 12, 68 *is it worth while to go in q of arguments?* libet conq argumenta, id. A 14, 44 *or (is it the purpose of life) to go in q of pleasures from every source?* an ut conquirat undique suavitates, Cic. Off 3, 33, 117 cf qui non necessarias conquirerent voluptates, Caes B C 3, 96 with studium. *the vulgar q. of lovers is not theirs*, Non illis studium vulgo conquirere amantes, Prop 1, 2, 23 (V) perquīro, 3 *he writes to, etc., to make a q for those vessels*, scribit ad quo-dam Mehrenses, ut ea vasa perquirant, Cic Verr 4, 18, 39 *the q for* (*e g* natural science), expr by *gerund* or Videmusne, ut pueri ne verberibus quidem a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreantur? ut pulsi requirant *(how they resume the q.)* id Fin 5, 18, 48 *the object of our q is*, perquiritur (also, exquiritur) · cf aut ipsa cognitio rei scientiaque perquiritur; aut agendi consilium exquiritur, id de Or. 3, 29, 112. (VI) rĕquīro, 3, *to renew the q., to make repeated search for* cf Cic. *loc sup. cit.* of libros req, Cic Fin. 3, 3 scripta SCtis abolita, Suet. Cal. 16 artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 336. (of knowledge) *the Greeks, who are in q. of truth*. Graios, qui vera requirunt, Lucr 1, 641 *some things hide themselves from our q., etc.*, quaedam requisita se occultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint 11, 2, 7. *reveal to my q., etc*, pande requirenti nomen terraeque, tuaeque, Ov M 4, 680 (passing into the sense of *quest* = *request, q v*) (VII) anquīro, 3 (= *to search for all round*) *to go in q. of some one* (with a special purpose), aliquem anq. (foll. by *subj* clause), Cic Am. 23, 87: cf omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, id. Off 1, 4, 11 *adv, with eager and anxious q*, satis anquisite, satisque sollicite, Gell 1, 3, 9 comp cf anquisitius et exactius pressiusque, id 1, 3, 21 II. *A judicial inquiry or investigation* expr by the subs quaestio, inquīsītio; and by the verbs quaero, inquīro, perquīro, anquīro v INQUEST INQUISITION: EXAMINATION INQUIRY. TRIAL III. *The court or body* (e g *of jurymen*) *who make an inquisition* quaestio cf totam quaestionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val Max. 8, 1, *n* 6

**question** (*subs*) I. *A q asked, to obtain an answer* 1. the concrete is properly expressed by the *n* of the *participle*. rŏgātum; interrŏgātum *to answer a q*, ad rogatum respondere. cf ad interrogata respondere, Cic Or 40 also by the verbs (1) quaero, 3 *he answered the q's put to him*, summa constantia ad ea, quae quaesita erant, respondebat, Cic Phil 1, 1 · (II) rŏgo, 1 *I ask you this q*, hoc te rogo, Pl Trin 4, 2, 85 *answer my q, sir!* hoc quod te rogo responde mihi, id Merc 1, 101: id Asin 3, 2, 32 *now will you answer me this q?* etiam tu hoc respondes? Ter Andr 2, 2, 8 *that's not an answer to my q*, aliud te rogo, id. Most 5, 1, 70 *sirrah! how dare you fence with my q?* eho, verbero, aliud mihi respondes ac rogo? id. Phorm. 4, 4, 3 *why do you ask me that q?* quid me istud rogas? inquam, Stoicos roga Cic Fin 5, 28, *fin* (without the pron), *do you ask the q?* rogas, Cic Mil. 22, 59 *you answer before I ask my q*, prius respondes quam rogo, Pl Merc 2, 3, 119. Ly *I want to ask you this one q*, Pa. *I'll answer it* Ly Rogare hoc unum te volo; *Pa* Roganti respondebo, id ib 3, 1, 17 Freq rŏgĭto, 1 *I'm hoarse with asking q's*, rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl Epid 2, 2, 16 *are you mad, to ask me that q?* satin sanu's, qui me id rogites? Ter Andr 4, 4, 10 (III) interrŏgo of hoc quod te interrogo, responde, id ib 1, 2, 70 *acc of pers asking them q's*, interrogantem eos, Vulg Luc 11 46 *one (of them) asked him a q*, interrogavit eum unus, id Matt xxii 35 cf. ib 26 *they durst not ask him any more q's*, et amplius non audebant eum quidquam inter, id. Luc. xx 40 (cf Marc xii. 34): (*acc* of thing), *asking no q's*, nihil interrogantes propter conscientiam, 1 Cor xii 25 with 2 *accs*, *I also will ask you one q*, interrogabo vos et ego unum, id Marc xi 29 Hence *adjs*, interrŏgātīvus, *putting q's*, v INTERROGATIVE interrŏgātōrius, *consisting of q's*, v INTERROGATORY (IV.) percontor, 1, *dep.*, with *acc*, *to ask a few q's*, percontari pauca, Cic Acad 1, 1 with 2 *accs*, *there are some q's we want to ask you*, sunt quae te volumus percontari, Pl. Ps 1, 5, 47 also with *acc* of pers and *abl* v TO QUESTION · *ask no q's*, percontari desine cf. TO PUT (a q) TO QUESTION TO ASK TO ANSWER. (Note the concretes rŏgātum, *n*. [Apul Dogm Plat 3, p. 31], and interrŏgāmentum, *n* [Gloss. Philox], are late and very rare) 2. Abstr *subs.* (= *questioning*), sometimes used as concrete (= *question*) (1) quaestio, ōnis, *f* · (rare in this sense), Cic Acad 2, 8 (but perh. rather INQUIRY OF SEEKING) hence, *dim* quaestiuncŭla, *a brief q*: cf quaestiunculis te faciebam attentiorem, Cic Fam 9, 16 and adv. *in the form of a q*, quaestionaliter, Fulg de Prisc Serm *n* 16 (II.) interrŏgātio, *f.*: and (more rarely) the simple rŏgātio, *f · to persist in a q* (or *in asking* · or, *to insist on an answer*), plane instare interrogationi, Quint 6, 3, 78. usu for *a q put rhetorically, in an argument*, and *the method of argument by putting q's* · cf. aliter pro Caelio, ficta interrogationi, Quint. 9, 2, 15: *a captious or sophistical q*, captiosa interr., captiosum genus interr · cf. animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic Acad. 2, 15, 46: cf. quod captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, id. ib 16, 49. (*also*

captio, *f*, v SOPHISM) *to ask captious or insidious q's*, captiose interrogare cf sic (fig like a prudent driver) me inte sustineo (*I pull up*, i e. *stop*), nec diutius captiose interroganti respondeo, id ib. 29, 94 JOHN. rogatio et percontatio cf rogatio atque hinc finitima quasi percontatio, Cic de Or 3, 53, 203 (cf. Quint 9, 1 29) v INTERROGATION (III) percontātĭo, or percunctātio, *f* (= *inquiry*) cf percontationibus mihi reperire, Caes B. G 5, 13 *his whole report of that conversation was derived from the q's he asked his son about, etc*, omnis ille sermo ductus e percontatione filii, quid in senatu esset actum, Cic Brut. 60, 218 cf. id. Tim 1. v QUESTIONING: in rhetoric, cf id de Or 3, 53, 203, v. *sup.* s. rogatio. (IV) aenigma, ătis, *n.*, *a puzzling q* (v RIDDLE) cf 2 Reg x 1-3, regina Sabae . . venit tentare eum in aenigmatibus (*she came to prove him with hard q's*) et docuit eam Salomon omnia verba quae proposuerat (*told her all her q's*) cf 2 Paralip IX 1-2, et exposuit ei S omnia quae proposuerat, nec quidquam fuit quod non perspicuum ei fecerit (*there was no q which he did not solve*)

**II.** Hence. *the suggestion of a doubt* (opp to unquestioning assent) dūbĭtātĭo; v DOUBT also expr by phrr with dūbius and dūbĭto dubium esse (with subj of *the thing in q*), esp in the negative. *if there should be any q of it*, si quid erit dubium, Pl Epid 5, 1, 40 *well! is there any q. of it?* oh! dubiumne id est? Ter Eun 1, 2, 49 *there's no q. about that, at all events*, haud dubium id quidem est, Pl Poen 3, 4, 27 with quin; *there's no q of my son's refusal to marry*, non dubium 'st quin uxorem nolit filius, Ter. And 1, 2, 1: with de; *I never had* (or *made*) *any q. about, etc*, de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. Att 11, 6 with a depend. interrog (in less strong sense), *it's a q which of us is the more modest*, hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, id. Acad 2, 41, 126 (so, of an historical fact), Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit, an tempore exclusus, dubium est, Caes B G 6, 31 with acc and *infin*, *there's no q. but I'm ruined too*, perisse me una haud dubium est, Ter Hec 3, 1, 46: dubium, *absol* cf codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. 1, 5 with in; non est in dubio (foll by dandum), Plin. 25, 5, 24 *without q, beyond q., out of q* (Shaksp), sine dubio; and (rarely) procul dubio v UNQUESTIONABLY DOUBTLESS *to call in q., to make q of*, in dubium vocare, venire dubium habere. Phrr with dūbĭto, 1 *in a case where there is no q. of the fact or of its nature*, ubi et factum esse certum est, nec dubitatur quid sit quod factum est, Quint 3, 6, 41. *I make no q of it*, nullus dubito v. TO QUESTION TO DOUBT

**III.** *A question proposed for solution, or raised for discussion a question at issue, in science, dialectics, or law* · **1.** quaestĭo, *f*, *gen. term*: cf. Quint. 7, 1, 6, foll. (several exx., also of the verb, quaeritur) si confessum, non potest ibi esse quaestionem (*there could be no q. so far*) ut primum coeperit non convenire, quaeritur (*a q then arose*) non fuerunt adulteri fuerunt quaestio (*then e comes the q*), ib 7 de jure quaeritur (*the q of right is raised*), ib 8 considerari debet, quid primum quaestionem faciat (*what point first raises a q.*), ib. ex conjuncta propositione plures esse quaestiones possunt (*out of an issue joined many q.s may arise*), ib. 9 videndum est in re q in instituamus an in scripto (*whether to raise a q. upon a fact or a document*), ib. 13 · nec tamen semper ex una lege q. est (*does the q depend on a single law*), ib. 15. cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 13 (defin), q. est quae ex confligentione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo, *Non jure fecisti Jure feci* · more gen. of the subject of debate: cf id. Top 21, quaestionum duo sunt genera alterum infinitum, alterum definitum · of a particular point raised in a debate, *this q, or argument, is thus met by the Stoics*, huic quaestioni, sive argumento, ita a Stoicis occurritur, Lactant 7, 20 in the widest sense, cf perdifficilis et perobscura q. est de natura deorum, Cic N D 1, 1 *but at this point there arises a q of some difficulty, whether, etc*, exsistit autem hoc loco quaedam q subdifficilis; nam quando amici novi . . . veteribus sint anteponendi, id Am 19, 67. *To put or propose a q*, quaestionem ponere, proponere, or, ponere (alone) v TO PUT *to discuss a q. of fact*, cf. q enim tractatur rei, an facta sit, Quint. 3, 6, 40 *let the q be put off to another time*, in aliud tempus q differatur, Cic Fin. 5, 16, 45 *a q of intention*, mentis q, ib *q's of what is honourable, right, expedient*, et cui subjacent omnes de honestis, justis, utilibus, quaestiones, ib 41 *q's about money*, (in) pecuniariis q bus, Quint 12, 1, 26 *a q about boundaries*, quaestio finalis, Papin Dig 10, 1, 11 Sid Ep 8, 14 (also controversia de finibus, or finalis; jurgium finale, Leg Agr 34, 1-2, Goes) Phr. *our neighbours here have a q about their boundaries*, vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 90 *an umpire appointed in a boundary q*, cf arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic Off 1, 10, 33 *a q arose between some etc and etc about etc*, facta est q ex discipulis Joannis cum Judaeis de purificatione, Vulg Jo iii 25: *but, if it be a q of words and names*, si vero q s sunt de verbo et nominibus, id Act xviii 15 cf id 1 Tim vi 4, languens (*doting*) circa q s et pugnas verborum *to be accused of q s of their law*, accusari de quaestionibus legis ipsorum, id Act xviii. 29 (cf q s vero quasdam de sua superstitione, ib xxv 19). *which only give rise to q.s*, quae q s praestant, id. 1 Tim. 1. 4 *foolish, unlearned, useless, vain q s*, cf stultas autem et sine disciplina q s vita, id. 2 Tim ii 23 (cf —— devita, sunt enim inutiles et vanae, id Tit iii. 9) *skilful in q s, etc*, cf te sciente omnia et quae apud Judaeos sunt consuetudines et q s, id Act xxvi 3. *Dim*, quaestiuncula, *f*, *a minor q arising out of one more general* cf his propositis, q multae nascuntur (*many lesser q s arise*), Cic Leg 2, 20, 51 also, *a trifling or petty q*, cf. mihi nunc vos quaestiunculam, de qua meo arbitratu loquar, ponitis? id de Or. 1, 22, 102 cf sunt etiam nonnulli acuendis puerorum ingeniis non inutiles lusus, quum positis invicem quaestiunculis aemulantur, Quint 1, 3, 11 (Note in the same sense, rōgātiuncŭla cf *that Chrysippus used to delight in putting the following petty q*, illum in hac esse rogatiuncula delectatum, Cic Fin. 1, 11, 39) Also expr by the verb, quaeror, 3, esp in the *pass. impers.*, quaeritur; quaestium est quaerendum est *a q is raised about the quality and form of things*, nam et qualis sit cujusque rei natura et quae forma, quaeritur, Quint 7, 4, 1 *as though it were a q of fact*, tanquam de facto quaereretur, id 3, 6, 40. *the thing* (or *point*) *in q*, quaestio, or id de quo quaeritur NB —Quaestio and quaeritur are often used in the same connection cf totius enim quaestionis ejus, quae habetur de finibus bonorum et malorum (quum quaeritur, in his quid sit extremum, quid ultimum) fons, etc, Cic Fin 5, 6, 17 **2.** disceptātio, *f* (*a point in debate, and the debate itself*) Join disc et quaestio cf. quaecumque in disceptationem quaestionemque vocarentur (*whatever might be the q. in debate*), Cic de Or 3, 22, 129 (the branch of rhetoric) *which is concerned with forensic q s*, quae in forensibus disceptationibus judiciorum aut deliberationum versaretur, id. ib 1, 6, 22 *no q of law can be settled except, etc*, neque enim ulla juris disceptatione, etc, potest explicari, Quint. 3, 6, 82 *though there was no dispute about the fact, he wished the q of right to be argued*, quum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit. Cic. Mil 9, 23 *a q of words* (or *of verbal discussion*), cf si verborum disceptationis res esset, Liv 21, 19 also expr by the verb, cf. id ib *paulo ante*, de foederum jure verbis disceptare (*to discuss a verbal q. about, etc*) also by the *pass impers* v. TO DEBATE TO DISCUSS Disputātio may also be used: cf Cic de Or 3, 22, 126 **3.** controversia, *f* (*a q. more formally discussed*, esp *a lawsuit*) with de of the thing, dat. of pers, *suppose a q of right arises on one side or on both*, si aut alteri aut invicem utrique de jure fit controversia, Quint 7 7, 9 *a q of substance or of quality*, aut de substantia controversiam esse, aut de qualitate, Quint. 3, 6, 39 with cum of diff parties *the q between so-and-so*, et ea controversia quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, Cic Fam 13, 69. with *gen*, *when a q arose, as usual, etc*, cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic Clu 59, 161 with inter cf controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic Brut 18, 72 *To bring on a q, to bring a q forward for discussion*, rem ducere in controversiam, Quint 3, 8, 52; rem deducere in c, Caes B G 7, 63; rem adducere in c, Cic de Or 1, 40, 183; rem in dicendi c aut disceptationem vocare, id ib 2, 72, 291 *to raise a q*, c facere cf in quo non aut res c faciat, aut verba, id Or 34, 121 Pass, *it becomes a q*, res in controversiam (quaestionem, contentionem, disceptationem), vocatur, adducitur, deducitur; or, vocari, etc, potest; or, venit *Without, beyond q*, sine controversia, id Off 3, 2, 7; sine ulla controversia, id Caecin 7, 19 *there was no q about, etc*, at controversia non erat, quin verum diceret, id Caecin 11, 11. *A verbal q*, cf verbi enim c tamdiu torquet Graeculos homines, id de Orat 1, 11, 47 omnem contentionem esse inter homines doctos in verbi controversia positam (*turns upon a verbal q*), ib 23, 107 *The point in q is, etc*, jure fecerit, et hoc iure facere, id in c est, Auct ad Her 1, 10, 17 *the q that remains open*, quid in c relinquatur, ib (also in contr versari) *q s upon the meaning of a document*, controversiae ex scripti interpretatione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140 *to define the q. in dispute*, controversiam constituere, ib 31, 143 *to settle a q.*, c dirimere, id Off. 3, 33, 119 Phr. (in argument) *a begging of the q*, petitio principii (Med Lat.). (Note use similarly, sometimes, disputatio, contentio.) **4.** lis, lītis, *f* (prop. a legal term, but used generally) *the q. is still unsettled* (or, *the point is still in q.*), adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor A P 78 *to solve one hard q by another*, litem lite resolvere, id S 2, 3, 103.

**5.** expr by such gen words as res, causa, pronouns, and neuters used substantively, with verbs of cognate sense [cf. CASE MATTER] esp (1) ăgito, 1. Join *the orator ought to examine, discuss, handle, and weigh all possible q s*, oratori omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic de Or 3, 14 *while I turn over that q in my mind*, quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl. Truc 2, 5, 3 *the q occupies his whole thoughts*, habet mihi aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N D 1, 41 *these q s having been discussed*, his rebus agitatis, Caes B G. 7, 2: (Note the simple ago, properly signifies formal and especially judicial treatment, but is often the best word to use more widely see No IV.) (11.) comp cōgito, 1 *to turn over a q in one's mind*, cogitare in animo, Ter Ad 1, 1, 5 *to apply one's whole mind to a q*, toto animo cog, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Join, agito et cogito vos saepius eandem rem (*the same q*) animis agitare et diutius una de teste cogitare potestis, id Font 6

12 comp excōgĭto, 1, *to think out a q*, cf ad haec agitur cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic Att 9, 6, *fin.* (III) Phr 1 *to discuss a q.* (of science, etc), de aliqua re disputare, disserere. v TO DISCUSS. *the q is* (in conversation), sermo est de v CONVERSATION TO CONVERSE. (IV) *to determine, decide, form a judgment on a q*, jūdĭco, 1, with de (gen in legal sense), of *acc men decide far more q's (form far more judgments) from, etc, than, etc*, pluris enim multo judicant odio, etc, quam veritate, etc, Cic de Or 2, 42, 178 *to form a judgment on the whole q.*, de tota re et causa judicare, Cic *such q's are not judged of by number but by weight*, non enim numero haec judicantur, sed pondere, id Off. 2, 22, 79 (v) *to examine, weigh, etc, q's* examinare, perpendĕre, etc see the verbs. **IV.** Hence, *a formal inquiry*, esp *a judicial investigation* v. INQUIRY INQUISITION TRIAL. **1.** expr. gen by quaestio, quaeri, and other words given under III cf aestivum tempus instantis belli, non quaestionis esse arbitrabatur, (*i e* for investigating a q of suspected treason), Caes B G. 6, 4 cf cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset (*i e* had presided at trials for assassination), Cic Fin 2, 16 with de of the crime. cf constituitur q de furto, Cic. Clu 64, 181 q de morte vim habere, id ib 65, 182 *being in doubt about a q* (*i e a case*) *of that sort*, haesitans autem ego de ejusmodi quaestione, Vulg Act xxv 20 *to try to escape the q* (*i e* to flee from trial), q fugitare, Cic R A 28, 78 expr by the verb quaero cf ut Consules de re atroci magnaque quaererent, Cic Brut 22, 85 *to raise a q* (as a legal issue) cf cui ne quaerendi quidem de morte patris potestas permittitur, Cic R A 28, 78 **2** expr by phrr with jus, jūdĭcium, and jūdĭco, the *q* itself being sometimes expressed by res, causa, or a pronoun [v CASE MATTER ISSUE] *to give an opinion on a q of law*, de jure alicui respondere, Cic de Or 2, 33 *to bring a q to trial*, deducere causam aliquam in judicium, Cic Opt Gen Or. 7 (also, rem in medium vocare, Cic Clu 28) *to give judgment on a q*, jus dicere, (Cic), —*between* (the parties), de re judicare inter, id de Or 1, 39, 176 *to decide a q against* (*a party*), aliquid contra aliquem judicare, id Flacc 20 *to call any one in q* (*bring him to a legal account for his conduct*), aliquem in jus vocare, Cic Quint 19, in judicium vocare, id Balb 28 (in crimen vocare, Nep Iim 3) expr by the verb with de, cf de spe et resurrectione mortuorum ego judicor, Vulg Act xxiii 6; cf xxiv 21 **3.** expl by argŭo, 3, with *gen* of the offence; cf viros mortuos summi sceleris arg, Cic Rab Perd 9, 26 *we are in danger to be called in q for this day's uproar*, periclitamur argui seditionis hodiernae, Vulg Act xix 40 with de and *abl.*. cf. de eo crimine, quo de arguantur, Cic Inv. 2, 11, 37 with *acc* and *infin* of quae me arguit hanc e domo ab se subripuisse (*calls me in q as having*), Pl Men 5, 2, 62 with *acc* and ut cf hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, Just 22, 3 with *obj* of a thing *he called the censusreturns in q as being false*, arguebat et perperam editos census, Suet Cal. 38.

**4.** esp expl by ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *to discuss, treat, raise a q.*, in a legal or constitutional sense consti with rem or de re. also absol in *act.* and in *impers pass* cf de poena alicujus ag, Liv 5, 35 de agro plebis ag., id 1, 46 *absol.*; Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8 impers pass *when the q of, etc, was under discussion in the Senate*, quum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, Suet Aug 94: as a constitutional formula, agere cum, *to put a q to the people* (for their votes). cf Gell. 13, 15 agere cum populo de republica. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12 used with referre ad (*to put a q to the Senate*) *that no one should hereafter bring any q about these men either before the Senate or the people*, ne quis de eis postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat, Sall Cat 51, *fin* of legal proceedings *to raise a q according to the law* (= *to bring an action*), rem agere ex jure, lege, causa (or *abl* without ex), v ACTION cf non enim gladius mecum sed litibus agetur (*the q between us will have to be settled not by, etc*), Cic. Q. F 1, 4 *it is a q not of his life, but of his money*, non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, Ter Ph 4, 3, 26 Fig, of interests at stake *the q. is of, etc*, agitur populi Romani gloria, agitur, etc (repeated clause after clause), Cic Manil 2, 6. cf id. Ver 4, 51 *the q is yours*, tua res agitur, Hor Ep 1, 18, 84 in perf pass, *the q is settled, or closed* (hg from a suit decided, and not to be re-opened), acta haec res est (= *all is lost*), Ter Heaut 3, 3, 3 Phr *it is out of the q*, fieri non potest, non est agendum **V.** Hence, *torture as a means of judicial examination* (derived from the Greek and Roman custom of taking the evidence of slaves under torture) quaestio, *f*, and the verb.

**A.** alone *to put a slave to the q*, quaestionem habere de servo, with *gen* of the subject of inquiry; cf mortis paternae de servis paternis quaestionem habere filio non licet, Cic R A. 28, 78. (cf id Mil 22, 59) *for slaves to be put to the q*, ex servis quaeri, with de of the subject (*pass impers.*) cf dum ex iis de patris morte quaeratur, ib ut ex his quaeratur, ego postulo, ib 77 *to promise to produce slaves for the q*, servos in q polliceri, ib *to demand the production of slaves for the q*, servos in q postulare (with ab of the persons who are to produce them) cf aliquot hos duos servos paternos in q ab adversariis, S Rosc postulavit, ib cf id Clu 64, 181 *to give up a slave to a person for the q* (*i e torture*), servum in q ferre (with *dat* of the person), ib said of oneself, ille quaestioni corpus offerre, Curt 4, 10, 33 with in of the person against whom the evidence is taken *slaves cannot be put to the q against their master, except in a case of sacrilege*, de servis nulla q est in dominum, nisi de incestu, Cic Mil. 22, 59 so with verb: majores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt, ib in reum de servis accusatoris quum quaeritur, ib

**B.** 1. with words expressive of *torture he put (him) to the q concerning the public money by stripes and tortures* (or *instruments of torture*), verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habuit pecuniae publicae, Cic Phil 11, 2, 5 —Hence (in late Latin) the *adj* quaestiōnātus, *put to the q* cf tot confessiones quaestionati et torti, Cyprian Ep 69, *n* 6 and the *subs* quaestiōnārius, *the executioner who applies the q*, Cod Theod 16. 12, 3 **2.** quaestĭto, (rare) cf. cum postero ad quaestionem retraheretur, prorpiunt se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45

**question** (*v*) **I.** *To put a q* (or *q's*) *to a person* **1.** rōgo, 1, and interrōgo, with *acc* of person, and *acc* or de of thing v TO ASK. **2.** quaero, 3, with *acc*, or dep interr clause, of thing, and a, de, or ex, of person v TO ASK TO INQUIRE Compd exquīro, with *acc.* of person: cf idem ego dicam, si me exquiret miles, Pl Mil 2, 2, 91 also with *acc* of thing, and a, de, or ex of person v. TO INQUIRE TO LEARN. Also in the *reflective* and *mutual* sense, *to q with oneself, to q with others* (*i e to debate by q. and answer*) cf. secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic Off 1, 41, 147 in this sense also (in late Latin), quaero and conquīro cf et ipsi coeperunt quaerere inter se, quis esset ex iis, qui hoc facturus esset, Vulg Luc xxii. 23 conquiro with cum id. Marc. viii. 11 id. ix. 13 (14). with inter se, id i 27 id. ix. 15 (16) with apud se id ix. 9 (10). **3.** percontor (percunctor), 1, *dep*, *to q about some specific object of investigation*: with *acc* of person and de of thing cf. percunctatus regionis peritos de ascensu Haemi, Liv 40, 21 cf me infit percontari, ecquem noverim Demaenetum, Pl Asin. 2, 2, 76 with two *accs if any one q's you about* (or *asks you*) *my age*, meum signus te percontabitur aevum, Hor Ep 1, 20, 26: with ex of person and *acc* of thing: *if you had q'd others about me*, si esses percontatus me ex aliis, Pl As 2, 4, 95: *absol by q'ing, etc*, Join percontando atque interrogando elicere alicujus opinionem, Cic Fin 2, 1: cf TO ASK **II.** *To call in q, throw doubt upon, dispute* (*a thing or statement*); dūbito, 1, with *acc* or de addūbito, 1 in dubium or dubitationem vocare in dubio ponere v TO DOUBT TO DISPUTE QUESTION (s) II *it cannot, then, be q'd that*, non potest igitur dubitari quin, Cic. Acad 2, 9, 27 Phr *d'ye doubt it?* an dubium tibi 'st? Ter Heaut 5, 1, 28

**questionable:** incertus ambiguus anceps de quo dubitari potest v. DOUBTFUL UNCERTAIN

**questionary:** *consisting of questions* (a sense distinct from *interrogative*, nearer to *interrogatory* e. g. "I return no answer to q epistles half a yard long," Pope) quaestiōnārius *q* epistolae, like q actiones, Callistr Dig 11, 1, 1.

**questioner: I.** In gen sense percontātor, *m*, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 31 Hor Ep 1, 18, 69 v INQUIRER **II.** In technical and legal sense interrogātor *m*, Ulp Dig 11, 1, 11 quaesītor, *m* v EXAMINER INQUISITOR

**questioning** (*subs*) **I.** *An asking of questions* **1.** interrōgātio, *f*: *to persist in q*, instare interrogatione, Quint 6, 3, 38 abstr *by the method* (or *form*) *of q*, per interrogationem, id 8, 5, 5 in judicial sense *the q of witnesses*, cf sed testium interrogationi, tormentis servorum, Macronem praesedisse, Tac A 6, 47 v EXAMINATION **2.** rōgātio, *f* *the method of q* (in rhetoric) rogatio atque hunc finitimam quasi percontatio, Cic de Or 3, 53, 203 also quoted by Quint 9, 1, 29 **3.** percontātio, *f*. cf Ac primum quidem tempus salutationibus, reliquum percontatione consumpsimus (*in q him* [P. Nigidius], or *in q ings with one another*, about philosophy), Cic Tim 1. **II.** *The act of doubting* or *calling in q.*, expr. by the *subs*, and *verbs* under QUESTION and TO QUESTION cf. DOUBTING. **III.** *In the technical and legal sense* interrōgātio, v. *sup* also quaestio quaesītio inquisītio inquisītio: v. EXAMINATION INVESTIGATION. In all senses, expr. also by the verbs, and esp by the gerunds and gerundives

**questionless** (*adv*). haud dubie indubitanter (late) sine dubio or dubitatione. procul dubio citra controversiam certo certe certissime v CERTAINLY. DOUBTLESS. UNDOUBTEDLY. UNQUESTIONABLY

**quibble, quibbling** (*subs*) · **1.** captio, *f*. · *dialectic q's*, c dialecticae, Cic Fin 2, 6, 17 *to answer q.s*, captiones refellĕre, Cic Fat 13, 30 c discutere, id. Acad 2, 15, 46 · and *dim.* captuncŭla, *f* id Att 15, 7 v SOPHISM: adv, *to speak in q's*, captiose dicere *to use contemptible q's*, cf. quo nihil captiosius potest dici, id Rosc. Com. 17 52 **2.** cāvilla, *f*. (very rare) *come, no quibbling!* aufer cavillam! Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 11 deliv cāvillātio, *f*. · *a q about a name*, nominis c, Suet Gramm 3 cf. c. infelix verborum, Quint. 10, 7, 14: cavillationes ineptae, id. 7. 9, 4 sine metu cavillationis, id 2, 14, 5 cf. QUIRK. **3.** cālumnia, *f*. cf. res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic Fam 4, 1 **4.** ambages, ium, *f pl* *leave off q.g and attend to me*, ambages mitte atque hoc age, Pl. Cist 4, 2, 81 *to invent*, or *hunt up childish q.s*, cf. vix pueris dignas amb. exquirere, Liv 9, 11, *fin.* **5**

argūtiola, *f.* Gell 9, 14, *fin* **6.** sŏphisma, ătis, *n* (= captio in later writers) Gell. 18, 13 **7.** quaestiuncŭla vafra· Sen Ep in 1

**quibble** (*v.*) **1.** calvor, 3, *dep* (obsol) SI CALVITUR PEDEMVE STRUIT., Fragm xii Tab in Fest *s v* struere Gai Dig 50, 16, 233. *cf to q on the resemblance of words*, te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac in Non 6, 29 *Pass Impers* cf contra ille calvi ratus, Sall. Hist Fragm ib 7, 8 **2.** cāvillor, ātus, *dep* cf cavillari tum tribuni, Liv. 3, 20 verba patrum cavillantem (*quibbling about*), Iac A 1, 46 captiose dicere, v *sup* s QUIBBLE (*subs.*).

**quibbler:** **1.** expl. by *subs* and *v.* s. v. QUIBBLE **2.** calumniātor, *m.*. cf si calvitur et moretur et frustietur, inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus, Gai Dig 50, 16, 223

**3.** cāvillātor (prop *a scoffer*) may also be used *a clerer q*, c facetus Pl Mil 3, 1, 46

**quibbling** (*adj*) captiōsus Join fallax et captiosus· cf animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic Acad 2, 15, 46 also expr by adv. *to ask q questions*, captiose interrogare, ib 2, 29, 94 Phr *q sophisms*, contorta et aculeata sophismata, ib 2, 24, 75 Phr. *to give sophistical and q expositions of the law*, sophistice interpretari legem et cavillari, God Justin 8, 10, 12, § 3

**quick** (*adj*) **I.** *Alive* (orig sense freq in SS and old writers. now obsol except in some derivatives v QUICK [*subs*] QUICK-LIME, etc) **1.** vīvus Vulg Ps. cxxiii 3 (cxxiv 3) opp to mortuus used with judex, id Act x. 42 with judicare, 1 Pet iv. 5 qui judicaturus est vivos et mortuos, 2 Tim iv 1 (cf " thence shall come, With glory and power, to judge both q and dead," Milton) sometimes vīvens; *to go down q into hell* (or, *the pit*), descendere viventes in infernum, id. Num. xvi 30 Ps lv 16 (lv 15) *q raw flesh*, caro viva, id Lev xiii 10: c. vivens, ib 24 Join: vivus vidensque, Cic Quint 15, 50 id Sest 27, 59 v ALIVE perh. vīvax, by analogy fr Ov. M 1, 420 Phr *q with child*, *fetu vivo gravida vel praegnans (Amsw). *to be q with child*, *fetum vivum utero gestare (id) **2.** ānimans (*q with life*) cf mundus est animans et compos rationis, Cic. N D. 2, 8 **3.** ănĭmōsus Fig. *likenesses q with life*, animosa signa, Prop 3, 7, 9 **II.** Hence, *lively, vivacious* (*q v*), opp to *slow, dull* **1.** vīvus (rare in this sense) *a face q with expression*, vivus vultus, Virg Aen. 6, 849 cf. vivus et ingenuus animi, Phn Ep. 8, 6 *a man of q. feeling*, vivi pectoris homo, Arn 3, 103 **2** vivax, ācis, *m* (late in this sense. in Virg Hor, etc = *long-lived*) cf (discipuli) paulo vivaciores, Quint. 2, 6, 3 *of things*, v sulfura (*quick-burning*), Ov. M. 3, 374: (*adv.*) *with q. intelligence*, vīvācĭter: cf. v. pertractare res mysticas, Fulg Myth 1, 1 *ref. med.* **3.** vīvĭdus: cf vivida vis animi pervicit, Lucr. 1, 73: *a q. spirit*, v. ingenium (i.e *lively, energetic*, and somewhat hasty), Liv. 2, 48 : cf. vividior spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1, *extr* v. LIVELY, ALIVE **4** vīvātus (an old word), v. QUICKENED **5.** ānĭmatus, v QUICKENED Phr.: *of a quick temper*, acer. iracundus v TEMPER **III.** *Active, sprightly speedy*, opp. to *slow, sluggish, tardy*. (this sense is often hardly distinguishable from *quick of motion*, v No. IV.) **1.** ăgĭlis, ĕ of persons cf. vir gnavus, ag, pigvidus, Vell 2, 105 cf. oderunt sedatum celeres, iratem gnavumque remissi, Hor Ep 1, 18, 90. *a q mind*, animus agilis, Sen Tranq 2 · of things: cf argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint 11, 3, 164 *a q and easy victory*, agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. in Non 58, 1. **2.** ălăcer, cris, cĭs with ad. *q. to do evil*, al ad maleficia, Auct Her. 2, 30. Comp cf alacriores ad reliquum persolvendum. ib 31 *absol* of things, *swords q to cut*, alacres enses, Claud Eutrop 2, 280 Join al et promptus cf. ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes B. G 3, 19, *fin* expl by *subs* *I'm very q to go to law*, mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, Cic. Att 7, 1, 2 **3.** făcĭlis, ĕ· v READY, EASY. Join facilis et expeditus ad dicendum (*q and ready*), Cic. Brut 48, 180. **4.** promptus *absol*, opp. to segnis; cf. laudat promptos, segnioles castigat, Caes B C 1, 3 cf promptissimus homo, Cic Vett 4, 17 Join *q and fluent speech*, prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac A 13, 3 with *gen quick-witted*, promptus animi, id H 2, 23 with *abl* non promptus ingenio, Liv 4, 3 *q. of speech* (*of a q tongue*), lingua pr, id 2, 45, *fin* with ad and *acc q to meet danger*, promptiores ad pericula, Cic Off 1, 24 with in and *acc* · *q in yielding to fear*, pr in pavorem, Tac A. 15, 24, *fin* *q to flatter*, pr in adulationes, ib 15, 61 with adversus (rare) *q to condemn the guiltless*, pr adversus insontes ib 6, 48, *fin* Join promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, Suet Tib 3 sermone Graeco pr et facilis, id Tib 71

**5.** pālātus *a q* (*i. e.* easy) *victory*, p victoria, Liv 5, 6 with *dat a mind q to crimes*, animus paratus sceleribus, Tac. A 12, 47 with ad and *acc* Join quo paratior ad usum foiensem promptiorque esse possim (*quicker and readier*), Cic Div in Caecil 13 **6** expĕditus Join exp et paratus *we want a q and ready man*, expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, Cic Phil 11, 10, 26 Join expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio (*q and very fluent*), Cic Brut 63, 227 with ad cf. expeditus ad caedem, Cic Agr 2, 30, 82 Note this may be used for a *q return of money*: cf pecunia expeditissima, id Fam 11, 24. also expr by *adv* and *verb* *I'll be q about it*, *expedite (iem) facturus sum *(iem) brevitei expediam (Amsw) *to be q of speech*, expedite loqui, Suet Aug 89 *to have a q passage* (*voyage*), expedite navigare, Cic Att 6, 8 **7.** impĭger, gra, grum (v. ACTIVE). cf impiger, nec undus, inexorabilis, acer, Hor A P 121 cf impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr 5, 1451 with the *abl* · impiger manu, Tac A 3, 20 with in and *abl* in scribendo impiger, Cic Fam 2, 1 with *inf q to harass, etc*, impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor Od 4, 14, 22 · as *abl* of quality cf Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall J 7

**8.** ācer, cris, cre (v SHARP, KEEN) of the *senses a very q. sight*, acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic de Or 2, 87, 357 Join acer atque acutus (*q. and sharp*: opp hĕbes, *blunt, dull*) Pm Rm aures hebetiores, oculos acres atque acutos habere, Cic Planc 27, 66 (Note· acer more gen denotes the intensity of the mind, sight, taste, etc) of the *mind* · vir acri ingenio, id. Or. 5 (cf Cic. Sest 20 Nep Alc 5) *a q memory*, a. memoria, id. de Or 2, 87 of *passions, etc.*, cf. acri ira percitus, Lucr 5, 400 (v. ARDENT, EAGER) For acer joined with impiger, v. *supra*. **9.** ācūtus (v SHARP: ACUTE KEEN) *a man of q parts rather than of learning*, homo acumine magis quam eruditus, Cic Att 12, 38 cf. hominis acuti et exercitatissimi, Cic Brut 42, 154 of the *senses a q scent* (fig), Hor S 1, 3, 29 in this sense also Phr (homo) emunctae naris (*q of perception*), Hor. S 1, 4, 8 Phaedr 3, 3, 14

**10.** argūtus *eyes too q* (of expression), oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic Leg 1, 9, 27 *q wit*, arg acumen, Hor A P 364 **11.** perspĭcax, ācis prop. *q of sight* cf homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo et oculeus totus, Apul. M. 2, p 124. fig. of mental acuteness (as " the *q-sighted* Mr Canning " Brougham) cf ego me non tam astutum neque ita perspicacem esse id scio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1 with ad aliquam rem, ib 2, 3, 129 Join assequemur et id, quid acutum et perspicax natura est, Cic. Off. 1, 28 **12.** săgax, ācis prop. *q of scent* (of a dog) v. KEEN cf sagax nasum habet, Pl Curc 1, 2, 17. of the senses in gen ; *a palate q of taste*, palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Phn 8 37, 35. of mental and moral qualities, *a q intellect*, s mens, Lucr 1, 1021 Cic Tusc 5, 23, 67 (cf. for sagax with acutus and other such epithets, id Tusc 5, 23, 67) with *inf*, *q to see future events*, s quondam ventura videre, Ov. M 5, 146 with ad· *q to suspect*, ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic 1, 8, 19 with in and *abl*, vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just 1, 9. with *abl* alone civitas nimandis offensis s, Tac H 5, 11

**13.** versātilis, e (*that can turn to anything* v VERSATILE) cf v ingenium, Liv 39, 40 and versūtus (lit *turned* more usu in bad sense, but not always) Join homo versutus et callidus versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur callidos autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic N. D 3, 10, 25 Join animus acutus et versutus, id. de Or 2, 20, 84 in bad sense, Join hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, id. Off 3, 13, 57 with *gen* v ingeni, Plin 7, 12, 10 **14.** For the *quickness acquired by practice*, use (1) callidus (*v supra*) with ad *q to get gain*, ad suum quaestum c, Pl Asin 1, 3, 34: with *inf*, c quidquid placuit jocoso condere furto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7 v CLEVER. (11) solleis, ertis v ACCOMPLISHED (111) exercitatus (in aliqua re) *quick at* (IV.) peritus (alicui rei), v. PRACTISED EXPERT **IV.** Of motion *swift, speedy, hasty*. also, *in good time* · (opp to *slow, tardy*) **1.** cĕler, ĕris, ĕre (also celeris, in masc) lit *of persons or things in motion*, v. RAPID, SWIFT *q. wings*, cf celeres neque commovent alas, Virg. Aen. 5, 217 constr with *gen* of gerund, *a q swimmer*, c nandi, Sil. 4, 587 · joined with propere. *be as q as you can*, fac te propere celerem, Pl Trin 4, 3, 1 (also expr by expedi, id Stich. 2, 2, 11) *I've had such a q run, etc*, ita celeri cursu tui propere e portu, tui honoris causa, id Stich 2, 3, 11 of the movement of words in prose or verse, Join oratio celeris et concitata, Cic de Or 2, 21 pedes longi graviorem faciunt orationem, breves celerem atque mobilem, Quint 9, 4 celeres iambos (expressive of rage), Hor Od 1, 16, 24 Fig mens, qua nihil est celerius, Cic Or 59, 200 with ref to actions and results (= *speedy*, opp to tardus) *that they might secure "a q return"* (Milton), ut c. receptum habeient, Caes. B. C 1, 59. Join. celer et facilis ita magnarum initia rerum . celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt (*a q and simple issue*), ib 3, 22 · *a q. victory* (i. e. *quickly gained*), elati spe celeris victoriae, id B. G 7, 47 (naval warfare) *as being subject to q and unsettled movements*, (or *changes*), ut quae (sc res) celerem atque instabilem motum habeient, ib 4, 23 constr with *infin* *q to* —, or *q in* —*ing* (or *q. by* —*ing*). cf c alto latitantem fructeto excipere apium, Hor Od 3, 12, 11. c pronos volvere menses, ib 4, 6, 39. *q in the pursuit*, c sequi, ib 1, 15, 18: *q to anger*, c irasci, id Ep. 1, 20, 25: in sense of *hasty, sudden* c mors, Tib 4, 1, 205; c desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1. *Sup.*, fata celerrima, Virg Aen 12, 507 *the q est (motion)*, celerrimus (opp to tardissimus), Cic Tim. 9 Expr by *subs.*, *q and slow motions*, celeritates tarditatesque, ib Expr by the *adv.* cf. Caesar alteram alam mittit qui satagere tribus celeriter occurrent (*to give q succour to*), Auct B. Afr 78 comp. *if there was any occasion for a bold advance or a q retreat*, si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, *fin*. (Note: in this and the foll. words, the *adj.* is often expr. by the *adv.* and *vice versâ*. *Adj. adv*, *subs*, and *verb*, may often be used interchangeably as between Eng. and

Lat) **2.** vēlox, ōcis of persons v SWIFT of things *a q sailer*, velocem (*sc* carinam), Vlg Aen. 5, 116 *a q passage* (*voyage*), v navigatio, Quint 12, 2, 24 *q (or speedy) victory*, v victoria, Hor Ep 1, 18, 64 *a q poison (quickly working)*, v toxicum, id Epod 17, 61. *q speed*, v. celeritas, Plin 10, 24, 34 with *inf*. *q to retreat*, abstistere v, Stat. Th 6, 797 hg, *nothing is quicker than thought*, nihil est animo velocius, Cic Tusc 1, 19, 43 (cf double meaning, peregre est animus sine corpore v, Hor Ep. 1, 12, 13) with *abl* v. ingenio, Tac Agr. 13, in *abl*, of quality; ingenio veloci et mobili, Quint 6, 4, 8 Comp Join acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitas, id 6, 3, 45

**3.** pernix, īcis (*swift, nimble, active, speedy*) *q messengers*, p nuntii, Tac H. 3, 40: *a q-footed race*, p genus, ib 2, 13 *with q feet*, (poet) pernicibus plantis, Vlg Aen. 11, 718 *men of light bodies, and q through constant exercise*, levium corporum homines, et multa exercitatione pernicium, Liv 28, 20 *q leaps*, p saltus, Plin 9, 47, 71 cf saltu p tollere corpus, Lucr 5, 560 cf temporis pernicissimi celeritas, Sen Ep 108 constr with *abl*, *q of hand*, pernix sum manibus, Pl Mil 3, 1, 36 *q in giving up hobbies*, amata relinquere p, Hor A P 165 expr by the *subs* cf (monocoli) minae pernicitatis ad saltum, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 23 **4.** cītus (*in q motion, rapid, hurried*) *a q ship*, c navis, Ov. M 15, 732 cf c classis, Hor Od. 1, 37, 24 *to pursue with q chariots*, c quadrigis persequi, Pl. Aul 4, 1, 14. *a q horse*, (poet) quadrupedemque citum, Virg Aen. 11, 714 of persons *the q hunter*, c venator, Hor Od 1, 37, 18· *a q. writer*, ad scribendum c, Pl Bac 4, 4, 86 *soldiers on a q march*, c milites, Tac. A 11, 1 c legiones, ib 14, 26 of the motion itself *by a q march*, cito agmine, ib 1, 63 *a q journey*, c. via, Liv 33, 48 citus modo modo tardus incessus (*his step*), Sall C 15 of vocal sounds, (vox) cita, opp to tarda, Cic de Or 3, 57, 216 *the iamb, a q foot*, iambus, pes citus, Hor. A P. 252. fig (of a battle); concurritur horae momento cita mors venit, aut victoria laeta (*q death*, opp to lingering disease), id. S 1, 1, 8. Deriv citātus (v HASTY): *they led, etc, at q step*, citato gradu in hostem ducebant (opp to presso gradu incedere), Liv 28 14 comp *by a quicker march, etc*, citatiore, quam inde venerat, agmine, die sexto ad stativa sua, atque ad hostem, pervenit, id 27, 50 sup, quam citatissimo poterant agmine sese abripuerunt, id 22, 6 *a q utterance*, c pronunciatio (opp. to pressa) (cf) cf ideoque Roscius citatior, Aesopus gravior fuit, Quint 11, 3, 111 Join cit et celer in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id 9, 4, 138 Compd. incītus cf. (poet) venti vis incita, Lucr. 1, 272 inc hasta, Virg. Aen 12, 492 inc silex, Sil 1, 491. Join mciti atque alacres delphini, Poet in Cic. N D 2, 35, 89 concītātus *the rotation of which is quicker*, cujus (coeli) conversio est concitatior, Cic Rep 6, 18: concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4 incītātus *at a q run*, cursu incitato, Caes B G 2, 26 *by the very q rotation of the universe*, totius mundi incitatissima conversione, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: *a quicker current of speech*, cursus in oratione incitatior, id. Or 59, 201

**5.** ōcior, ius (comp.): v. FLEET SWIFT · *to pass over (a space) in a quicker time*, ociore transire spatio, Plin 2, 19, 17. Sup (= *earliest*) · cf ocissimus partus, id 8, 43, 68. **6.** praeceps v SWIFT RUSHING: HEADLONG praecipites nuntii, Tac. H. 2, 6. **7.** properus (*in haste · speedy*): *the q. charioteers*, p. aurigae, Virg Aen. 12, 85 *Cereatus comes up by a q. march*, C. p. agmine subvenit, Tac H 4, 79· *q. with youth and hope*, spe ac juventa p. (opp. to moras nectens), ib 68: with *gen.* · *q to anger*, p irae, id A. 11, 26: *q. to seize the opportunity*, oblatae occasionis p, ib 12, 66 with *inf*, *q to gain distinction by any crime*, quoquo facinore p clarescere, ib 4, 52. Expr by *part* properans (with personal subject) Join properans, festinans (*q and in haste*), Cic. Phil 9, 3, 6 gen adverbially: v QUICKLY and propĕrātus cf properato itinere, Sall J 112 p mors (= *untimely*) Ov M 9, 587 *you must be q*, properato opus est, Pl Mil 3, 1, 210 **8.** praesens (*immediate, instant*, opp to *tardy*) *the quickest antidote*, praesentissimum remedium, Col 6, 14 cf quo non praesentius ullum, pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae, Virg. G 2, 127 cf. QUICKLY Deriv (late) praesentāneus *a q poison*, pi venenum, Plin 24, 1, 1 *a q antidote*, pi. remedium, id 21, 31, 105 and *subs* praesentaneum, *n* id 30, 9, 23 Also praesentarius (late) pi venenum, Apul M 10, p 242 cf id quod mali (haruspices) promittunt, praesentarium est (*is q in coming to pass*) Pl Poen 3, 5, 47 **9** rāpidus, v RAPID cf manibus rapidis, Virg Aen 8, 442 **10, 11.** rēpentīnus sūbitus v SUDDEN **12.** cĕlox, ōcis, *f* (prop *subs* = κελης), *a q sailer* (a kind of ship) Liv 21, 17 used as *adj* cf obsecro optatam celocem hanc mihi, ne corbitam (*a slow sailer*), date, Pl Poen 3, 1, 40

**quick, to be:** (cf. TO QUICKEN, intr B) **I.** *With life* vĭgĕo, ŭi, 2 *you are q with youth, strong in courage*, viget aetas, animus valet, Sall C. 20, 10

**II.** *In speed and energy* (cf TO MAKE HASTE) **1.** accĕlĕro, 1 *if they will be q*, si acc. volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic Cat 2, 4. **2.** prŏpĕto, 1 propera! *te q !* Pl Cas 2, 8, 57 esp with *inf* cf prop tedire in patriam, Cic Prov. Cons 14 prop signa inferre, Sall J 56, reflect.; simulabat sese negotii causa prop, ib 76 deprŏpĕro, 1: cf properare, cito introite, et cito deproperate, ib 2, 8, 57 **3.** movēre se (*to bestir oneself*) Ter And. 4, 3, 16 **4.** mātūro, 1 *one had need be q in acting*, facto maturato opus esse, Liv 1, 58 also, *to be too q* (in doing a thing) cf. in Catilina maturassent signum dare, Sall C 18 Also expr by *subs* *to be q in doing a kindness*, maturitatem beneficio praestare, Frontin Aq 105. **5.** expĕdĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4, *to be q about anything* (with *acc.*), cf expedire negotia, Cic Fam 13, 26 *to be q. and finish matters*, exp. et conficere res, id Brut 42, 154: *be q !* expedi ! Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 11 Note —festīno, 1, with *part* festinans, and *adj* festīnus (poet), almost always imply HASTE (i e *hurry*) see the antithesis of properat (*is quick*, makes good speed) to festinat (*is hurried*), Cat in Gell. 16, 14

**quick** (*subs*, orig the *adj*), *a part which has life* **1.** In animals *the living flesh* (opp. to insensible parts, as cuticle, nails, hair, horns), vīvum (*n* of *adj* used as *subs*) *to cut back* (or down) *to the q*, ad vivum resecare, cf extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col 6, 12, 3 (cf hg neque id ad vivum reseco, *I don't wish to be understood too strictly*, Cic Am 5, 18) Fig *to wound a person's feelings deeply* v. TO PAIN TO GRIEVE: TO STING TO HURT *I've touched him to the q*, *commovi hominem (Amaw.) *I've long been stung to the q. by the thought, etc.*, jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus Quid, etc., Pl. Trin 4, 2 158 *To sting to the q*, mordĕo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2, with valde: cf valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae. Cic. Att. 13, 12 *pass.*, cf. morderi dictis, Ov Tr 1, 1, 25; m. opprobriis falsis, Hor Ep 1, 16, 38. **2.** of plants v QUICKSET.

**quick** (*adv*) v QUICKLY

**quick-beam**, or **quicken-tree**: *sorbus aria *pyrus aria Sowerby.

**—— eyed**: ("a q.-eyed, volatile, sprightly fly," Grew). argūtus: v. QUICK, III. No 10.

**—— footed**: pernix: cĕlĕr with or without pedibus. v. QUICK, IV Nos 1, 3: cĕlĕrīpes, ēdis (very rare) Cic Att. 9, 7.

**quick-grass**: **quicken-grass quitch-grass**. (*triticum repens Linn) cynodon dactylon, Pers Plin 24, 19, 118.

**—— lime**: calx viva, Vitr. 8, 7 opp. to calx exstincta, *lime quenched or slaked*, id 2, 5.

**—— sand**: the want of a specific word is supplied by the poetic use of Syrtis, is, *f* (ĭdos, Lucan 9, 709), and the *pl* (σύρτις, fr σύρω, traho) of sive per Syrtes ibet aestuosas, Hor Od 1, 22, 5 *q-sands stirred up by the S. wind*, s exercitatae Noto, id Epod 9, 3 cf. description, Avien Perieg 293

"Major vasta sibi late trahit aequora Syrtis

Infidumque rati pelagus fuit"

Cf Propert 2, 7, 71, mento mutantur flamine syrtes epithets (*sonq* and *pl*) *shifting*, and *faithless*, mobilia, Sen Hippol 570 vaga, Lucan 9, 431 ambigua, ib 713 dubiae, ib 861 *shallow*, vadosa, id 5, 484 *devouring*, saevae, Val Flacc 7, 86 inhospita, Ov M 8, 120 naufraga, Sil 17, 635 *d eaded*, horrenda, Tib 3, 4, 91 Fig syrtis patrimonii, Cic de Or 3, 41. so, "*q-sand of deceit*" (Shaksp.), *syrtis ipsissima doli or fraudis *I have marked some of the q-sands and shoals of life*, *quasdam ex syrtibus atque vadis hujus vitae notavi: *fearing to run (to fall) upon the quicksands*, timentes ne in Syrtim incideremt, Vulg. Act XXVII 17 (where the original is specific for the Syrtis Major) *The Goodwin Sands*, *syrtis Godwinia or comitis Godwini

**— scented**: sāgax, ācis *a q-s. hound*, s catulus, Ov R Am 201 *q-s. dogs*, s canes, Cic Div 1, 31 Poet: s virtus venandi, Ov Hal 76 *he is q-s.*, sagax nasum habet, Pl Curc 1, 2, 17 cf QUICK, III 12.

**—— set**, or **quick**: *a live cutting of a plant set to grow* vīvirādix, īcis, *f* of the vine, Cic de Sen 15, 52 Plin 17, 22, 35, § 169, solo spisso non nisi vivi radicem seri de rose, Varr. R R 1, 35, 1 *a q-s hedge*, sepes viva Col 11, 3, 3 (The term is often used specifically for the WHITE THORN, *q v*)

**—— sighted**: perspĭcax, ācis (Lit. and Fig) v QUICK, III. No. 11: ACUTE: SHARP-SIGHTED. Also expr. by *subs.*: *you're so q-s*, tanta es perspicacitate, Cic Att 1, 18, *fin. Adv.*, perspĭcācĭter Amm 29, 4 perspĭcācē (*how quick-sighted!* quam perspicace (dub, perh. perspicate), Afran. in Non 513, 19

**—— sightedness**: **1.** Lit ācies oculorum cf. (of things of gradual growth) nulla potest oculorum acies contenta tueri, Lucr 1, 325. **2** Fig.: perspĭcācitas ingenii acumen vel acies v ACUTENESS SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS QUICKNESS

**—— silver** (*subs*) **1.** argentum vivum (the metal as found in its native state) Plin 33, 6, 32 ib. 7, 40 Vitruv. **2.** hydrargȳrus, *m* (the word now used in chemistry, symbol Hg), an artificial preparation from minium (*sulphide of mercury*), which Pliny distinguishes from the metal, but which seems only to have differed from native quicksilver in purity Plin 33, 6, 32 and esp ib 8, 41. **3.** mercŭrius, *m* med Lat Hence the verb, to *quicksilver* hydrargyro inaurare cf hydrargyro argentum inauratur Plin 33, 8, 42.

**—— tempered**: īracundus, and comp. cf iracundior est paulo, Hor. S 1, 3, 29 iracundo animo, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1. v. HASTY PASSIONATE.

**—— witted**: v QUICK, No. III

**quicken** (*v.*) **A.** Trans **I.** *To give life to* (the dead: or lifeless matter). **1.** ănĭmo, 1 cf. quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57. constr with *adv.*, *to q. with life*, vitaliter an cf. nequeunt vitaliter esse animata, Lucr. 5, 146· with *abl.*, cf. stellae divinis animatae mentibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 15. Poet with in and *acc*, *so q. a lifeless object into a living being*, cf. gutias animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4,

519 Fig.: cf. si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores, Stat. S 2, 2, 64 in secondary sense, *to give new life to what is languishing*. cf cibo potuque animavit, Hyg F 126 v TO REVIVE. TO RESUSCITATE **2.** vīvĭfĭco, ī (late in Vulg and Eccles) esp = *to restore to life to q the dead* cf (Deum) qui v. mortuos, Rom iv. 17 cf (Spiritus ejus) vivificabit mortalia corpora vestra, ib viii 11 mortalia viv Prud Apoth 234 opp to mortĭfĭco cf (Christus) mortificatus quidem carne, vivificatus autem spiritu, Vulg. 1 Pet iii. 18 *the flesh* cf caro vivificabitur per resurrectionem, Tert. Res Carn 28, *fin.* · vivificare carni animam referre est, ib · *to give life to matter*, id adv Val 14, *fin* of vegetable life, cf quod seminav non vivificatur, nisi prius moriatur, Vulg 1 Cor xv. 36 in gen sense (Deo) qui v omnia, Vulg 1 Tim vi 13 Fig *to give new life to* (esp *of spiritual life*) cf. Spiritus est qui vivificat, Vulg Joh. vi. 64 Lit and Fig contrasted sicut enim Pater suscitat mortuos et v, sic et Filius quos vult v, ib v 21 freq in Psalm with *obj* me Ps lxx (lxxi), 20 lxxiv 19 (lxxx 18) cxvii (cxix), 25, 37, 40, 50, 88, 93, 149 cxlii (cxliii) 11 *to q the soul* (or *life*), animam viv, Paul Nol Carm 26, 207 Hier Ep. 108, 11 Comp convīvĭfĭco, *to q together with* with in, quum essemus mortui peccatis, convivificavit nos in Christo, Eph ii 5 with cum, cf Col ii 13, vos, cum mortui essetis in delictis c cum illo Particip in *-ing* (factus est) novissimus Adam in spiritum vivificantem, id For, *he who (that which) q s*, v. QUICKENER QUICKENING **II.** *To excite, incite, stir up, animate (q v)* **1** excĭto, ī (v TO ROUSE · TO ENLIVEN) *absol to q the drooping spirits of a friend*, amici jacentem animum excitare, Cic. Am 16, 59 · *to q one's memory of a person*, illius memoriam exc. id Or 10, 35 with ad, cf aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem exc, id Plauc 24, 59 **2.** incĭto, ī (v same synonyms): cf ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat, Cic de Or 2, 35, 147 with *abl* of means. quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id Div 2, 2, 5 with ad, juvenes ad studium et ad laborem inc, id de Or. 1, 61, 262 Also suscĭto, ī cf vim suscitat ira, Virg Aen. 5, 454 **3.** ănĭmo, ī (sometimes in this sense) with *inf.* Macrob Sat 7, 3 **4.** stĭmŭlo, ī TO URGE TO STIMULATE cf conceptus stim., Plin 2, 8, 6 venerem stim, id 23, 7, 67 *to q one's caution*, cf vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, Cic Fam 3, 12, *fin.* Join. stim atque excit ad aliquius salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, id Planc. 28, 69 Note: —instīgo may also be used v TO URGE. TO INSTIGATE And incendo v TO INFLAME. **5.** prōmŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 cf. Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Hor Od 4, 4, 33 **6.** Expr. by the *comp adj.* alacriorem aliquem efficere cf. quum timidiores hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, Caes B G 3, 24 also by the *subs.* ălacrĭtas *to q. one's zeal* (or *energy*, or *efforts*) *and hope*, alacritatem et spem afferre; cf frequentia vestra, etc, et alacritatem mihi summam affert reipublicae defendendae, et spem recuperandae libertatis, Cic Phil 4, 1, *init* *to q. one's zeal*, alacr. alicui inficere cf multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitu injectum est, Caes B G 1, 46 **7.** Expr by phr. with animus *to q. one's courage*, animos dare cf. bellica Pallas adest, datque animos, Ov M 5, 47 *to have one's courage quickened* · cf ibi nostris animus additus est, Pl Am. 1, 1, 94 Cassio animus accessit, Cic Att 5, 20, 3 nostris animus augetur, Caes. B G. 7, 70. **III.** *To add speed: to hasten* (trans.) *to put into quicker motion to accelerate*: **1.** cīto, ī: *to q one's pace*, gradum c., Claud. VI. c Hon 510 in medical sense, *to q.* (= stimulate) *any function of the body to q the motions*, alvum c Col 7, 9, 9: cf humorem, pus, urinam c Cels 4, 6 5, 28, No. 13 2, 19. Fig. of emotions cf isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur (*may be q'd* or *stimulated*), Cic Tusc 3, 11, 24 Comp concĭto, ī *but when (the speaker's) warmth quickens his action*, at ubi eam (actionem) calor concitaverit, Quint. 11, 3, 111 excĭto, ī *to q a fire*, cf picem reliquasque res quibus ignis excitari potest, Caes B G 7, 24 *to q the fire* (in a fire-place) *by blowing*, foculum bucca exc, Juv 3, 262 cf (of a funeral pyre) excitat invalidas admoto fomite flammas, Lucan 8, 776 Fig of emotions, opp to sēdo cf. in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or 1, 46, 202 suscĭto, ī *q s the smouldering fire* (poet), sopitos suscitat ignes, Virg Aen 5, 743 and esp, **2.** incĭto, ī (cf TO URGE. ON) (of deer) *inbred timidity quickens their limbs*, patrius pavor incitat artus, Lucr 3, 743 opp. to retardo. (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic N D. 2, 40, 103 (cf. "you may *q* or *slack a motion*," Bacon): *to q (one's horse's) speed*, incitare currentem, Cic Phil 3, 8, 19 (prov = *to spur a willing horse*) *to q* (or *stimulate*) *the growth of plants*, cf ut incitari vitis possit, Col 4, 22, 3 **3** accēlĕro, ī *to q one's step*, acc gressum, Att in Non 89, 25 *he q s his march*, iter accelerat, Caes B C 2, 39 pass. with *abl* *his enterprise was q'd by, etc*, accelerata coepta exercitus studio, Tac H 2, 85 Also the simple v cĕlĕro, ī. *to q one's step*, c gradum, Virg Aen 4, 641 v TO HASTEN **4.** prŏpĕro, ī, and comp dēprŏpĕro, ī · v TO HASTEN. *if he had q'd his march*, si coeptum iter properasset, Tac H 3, 40. **5.** praecĭpito, ī: v. TO HASTEN TO HURRY · (to lowers) *q your pace* (or *speed*), poet, praecipitate moras! Virg Aen 8, 443 **6.** mātūro, ī (*to hasten on*) · *to q. one's march* (or *journey*), iter m, Caes. B C 1, 63 of bodily functions cf partus conceptos m, Plin 30, 14, 43 **B.** Intr. (and Pass = Inti. *to be quickened*) **I.** *To receive life to become alive to come to life* and hence **II.** *To grow lively or strong* **1** vīvesco (*or* vīvisco), vixi, 3, incep of vivo (of the reproduction of oysters), *these scrapings q*, ea stillicidia vivescunt, Plin 9, 51, 72. vivescentia (*things conceiving life*), id 16, 25, 39 in secondary sense, Join, vivescit et inveterascit, Lucr. 4, 1064 **2.** vĭgĕo, ŭi, 2 *whether the soul dies or as q'd*, sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, Cic Tusc. 1, 43, 104 with *abl* of means; Fig *the soul* (or *heart*) *q s with joy*, animus laetitia viget, Luci 3, 151 poet, *Rumour q s with motion, etc*, (Fama) Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo, Virg Aen 4, 175 **3.** vīgesco, gŭi, 3, *incep* cf de mihiloque renata vigescere copia rerum (*is quickened into new life*), Lucr 1, 758 with *abl* of the means; jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt, Cat. 46, 8 **4.** Also expl. by pass of verbs under **A.** I, II. **III.** *To gain speed to move quicker*. expl by *pass* and *reflect.* forms of verbs under **A.** III *e g.*, motus incitantur, Cic. N D 2, 40, 103, *supr. cit* also by the *adv.* with verbs of motion, v QUICKLY cf. QUICK, TO BE

**quickened** (*adj*) · **I.** *With life* (Lit and Fig) vīvātus (an old word) used esp with pōtestas: *the q powers of body and soul, etc*, Denique corporis atque animi vivata potestas, Inter se conjuncta, valent, vitaque fruuntur, Lucr. 3, 557 **II.** *With energy*: vīvĭdus (*full of life and energy*) · *q energy of soul*, v. vis animi, Lucr. 1, 72 *q heroism in war*, bello v. virtus, Virg. Aen. 5, 754. **III.** *With speed.* Expr all three senses by *participle* of *verbs* under TO QUICKEN: esp. cītātus, concĭtātus. Phr. *with q'd breath* (*panting*) · sublimi fugies anhelitu, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31.

**quickener** (Lit. and Fig): *one who* (or *that which*) *gives life, energy, speed, to any one or anything* **1.** animātor, ōris, *m.*, and -trix, trĭcis, *f.* cf. corpus animatum spiritu omnium animarum animatore, Tert. Apol. 42 cf quam dilectionem perfectam affirmat, nisi fugatricem timoris et animatricem confessionis, id contr Gnost 12. Fig matrimonii signifex animator, Cap 1, p 13 **2.** vīvĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* cf spiritum scilicet carni mortificatae vivificatorem, Tert. Res Carn 37, *med* **3.** expr. by the *verbs* with *vel prons.*, and by the *act participle*. v. INCITER: EXCITER: INSTIGATOR STIMULANT.

**quickening** (*subs.*): **I.** *Of life* (Lit and Fig). **1.** ănĭmatĭo, *f.* (very rare) *the q. of life in a tree*, arboris an, Tert de Anim 19 **2.** vīvĭfĭcātĭo, *f.* (Lit) opp to occisionem (*killing*) cf id Res Carn 28, *fin*, cato resurgat necesse est, cui anima per occisionem erepta refetenda est per vivificationem (in spiritual sense), vivificatio in Christo opp to mortificatio in Adam, id. adv. Marcion 5, 9, *med* **II.** *Of energy* mōtus, ūs, *m.* · impulsus, ūs, *m* concĭtātĭo, *f* · excĭtātĭo, *f.*, etc : v. IMPULSE: EXCITEMENT ANIMATION. **III.** *Of speed* accēlĕrātĭo, *f* of speech cf. orationis continuae acceleratio clamosa, Auct Her 3, 13, 23 v. ACCELERATION QUICKNESS: SPEED

**quickening** (*adj*) **I.** *Imparting life* (Lit and Fig) the usu sense of the word **1.** vīvax, ācis *the q. bosom of the earth*, cf fecundaque semina rerum, Vivaci nutrita solo, ceu matris in alvo, Creverunt, Ov M 1, 420 **2.** vītālis cf vitalis vita, Enn in Cic Am. 6, 22: *q power* (or *vital force*), cf caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, Cic. N. D 2, 9, 24: *a q and healthful breeze*, cf aer vitalem et salutiferum spiritum praebet animantibus, ib. 45, 117. **3.** vīvĭfĭcus: Apul. Trismeg. *init* *q. power* or *force*, v. vīgor, Amm. 21, 1 " *You give such lively life, such q power*" (Davies), *Vitam vitalem das, vivificumque vigorem: also vivĭfĭcans, Vulg and Eccles v. TO QUICKEN cf. REVIVING VIVIFYING **II.** *Imparting new energy* **III.** Increasing speed. expr all three senses by the *verbs* and *participles*, v TO QUICKEN cf ANIMATING · EXCITING STIMULATING ACCELERATING HASTENING

**quickly** and **quick** (*adv*) **I** Of the process *with speed or activity* **II.** Of the result *soon readily easily* (the two senses are so distributed in the Latin words, as to be best discerned in the examples N B.—The *advs* and *adjs.* are often used interchangeably) **1.** cīto *be off quick!* abi cito et suspende te, Ter. Andr 1, 5, 20: Prov bis dat qui cito dat (= *readily*). *to learn q*, cito discere, Cic de Or. 3, 36, 146: *they* (certain learners) *haven't much to show, but they show it quickly*, non multum praestant, sed cito, Quint 1, 3, 4 *how q!* quam cito, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 98. *so q*, tam cito, Vulg Gen xxvii 20 v. SOON EASILY *comp.* citius v SOONER RATHER *sup. very q* cf se in currus citissime recipere, Caes B G 4, 33, *as q as possible* (*with all speed*), quam citissime *agere q., etc*, esto consentiens adversario tuo cito (i e *in good time*), Vulg Matt v. 25 *sit down q. and write fifty*, sede cito, scribe L (*without loss of time*), id Luc. xvi 6 cf cito euntes, Matt. xxviii 7 (cf. exierunt cito, ib 8, i e. *in haste* · surgit c., Joh ii 29) *to come q*, i. e. both *soon* and *suddenly:* (as a warning) *fut.* veniam tibi c., id. Apoc. ii. 16: (cf ecce! *vae* tertium venit c., ib. xi 14) *pres.* ecce venio c! ib. iii 11 xxii. 12 and 20 (velociter, ib 7) (N.B—c is very freq in Vulg. Comp : *what thou doest, do q.*, quod facis, fac citius, id. Joh xiii. 27.) *Deriv. adv.*: cītātē. comp., *to move quicker*, cf. piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112 · *sup*, *as q as possible*, cf ut versus quam citatissime volvant id 1, 1. 37 cītātim. *with*

*eager speed* (very rare) *to write quick*, c. scribere, Cic Att 14, 20, *dub* cf ipse in eum locum c. contendit, Hirt B Afr 80 Expr by *adj* citātus cf. feruntque citati signa, Liv 41, 3 *q than a winged shaft*, pennaque citatior ibat, Sil 10, 11. citus cf equites parent citi, Pl Am 1, 1, 88 citi solvite vela, Vulg Aen. 4, 574: somnus fugiens citus abiit (*is q gone*), Cat 63, 42 concitus cf concito gradu ingressi, Vulg 2 Reg xvii 18 Expr by *verb*, cĭto, 1, *to move q*, cf citat hastam, Sil 4, 583 **2.** cēlĕrĭter (v SOON SPEEDILY) *as soon as, etc., fortune q. changes* (sides in war), simul perfecto ponte c fortuna mutatur, Caes B C 1, 59 Comp *to move quicker*, celerius moveri (opp to tardius), Cic Tim 9 *a forced* (or *precocious*) *maturity perishes all the q er*, celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, Quint 6 *praef* § 10 · with eo, (contrasted with maturius) (in argument) *to deal with a point the q er in order to arrive at another the sooner*, cf ut eo celerius de isto transigamus, quo maturius ad Apronium possimus pervenire, Cic Verr 3, 24, 60 *Dimm* celeriuscule; *to speak somewhat q er*, c dicere, Auct Her 3, 14, 24 sup, *very q*, (of the mind), celerrime multa simul agitantem, Cic Fin 2, 14, 45 Expr by *subs*, *to grow very q*, (quaedam) crescere summa celeritate, opp. to quaedam paulo tardius, Plin 9, 51, *init* Expr by the *verb* cēlĕro, 1, *to execute an order q*, imperium alicujus celerare, Val Fl 4, 80 and accelero, 1 *make q*, accelera et fac, Vulg Gen xviii 6. **3.** vēlōcĭter (*swiftly, speedily*) of motion; *to follow q* (after one another), v consequi, Ov M 4, 508 *rise up q*, surge v., Vulg Act xii 7 *make haste and go out q*, festina et exi velociter, ib xxii 18. *the accomplishment of writing well and q*, cuia bene ac v scribendi, Quint 1, 1, 28 of change *to grow old q*, v senescere, Plin 16, 44, 90 Join cito atque v. consurget in vos furor Domini, Vulg Josh xxiii 16 Comp. *to fly away the q er*, cf optimis rebus agitatus et exercitatus animus velocius in hanc sedem et domum suam pervolabit, Cic Rep. 6, 26. sup, *to move the q est*, velocissime moveri (after celerius), Cic Tim 9. *the enemy fled very q.*, hostes v refugiebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35 *he used to copy handwriting very q*, (Titum) notis excipere v. solitum chirographa, Suet Tit 3. Expr. by *adj*. vēlox *come q !* velox veni ! Hor. Od. 4, 12, 22 **4.** ōcĭter (*swiftly, speedily*) rare in *pos*, cf prof er ociter, Apul M 1, p 113 Eng pos expr by Lat comp cf sequere hac me ocius, Ter Heaut 4, 7, 4. (a rude order at table), *quick, then e, bring me the oil !* Nemon' oleum fert ocius? Hor S 2, 7, 34 Comp *and thus the q er*, idque (animus) ocius faciet, Cic Rep 6, 26 (in continuation of *loc sup cit*, No 3). *to arrive the q er*, ocius pervenire ad, id Quint 13 *they plied their oars q er*, illi ocius incubuere omnes, Vulg Aen 8, 444 sup, *to bear (fruit) very q*, ocissime ferre, Plin. 17, 11, 16 *to be healed very q.*, (ulcera omnia) ocissime sanari, id. 34, 10, 22. *as q as possible*, cf. quam ocissume ad provinciam accedat, Sall J 25 v SOON **5.** prŏpĕrē (v HASTILY (IN) HASTE) cf p. sequere me, Pl Aul 2, 2, 86 *be off q*, p. egredere, Nep. Epam 4 *den adv* prŏpĕrĭter (rare) *to put to sea q*, classem in altum p deducere, Pac in Non 155, 6 cf Apul M. 6, p. 184· prŏpĕrātim (rare) cf p conficere opus, Caecil. in Non 153, 15: prŏpĕrāto cf p ad mortem agitur, Tac. A 13, 1. Expr by *verb*, prŏpĕro, 1 *had not M q assumed the offensive and sallied out*, ni Marius signa inferre atque evadere oppido properavisset, Sall. J 56 esp as exclam., *quick!* cf. propera, ĭer pedem, Pl Men. 3, 3, 30 *adv.* and *verb quick! quick !* propere propera (with *inf* vomere argentum), id. Curc 5, 3, 10. Note —(stronger) praecĭpĭtanter. **rāpĭde**: v. HASTILY: HURRIEDLY: RAPIDLY **6.** pernĭcĭter (v NIMBLY) *see how q (the fires) have leapt forth*, viden' ut pernicite exsiluere (ignes), Cat 62, 8 cf p equo desilire, Liv 26, 4 *birds flying high and quick*, alites alte p que volantes Plin 8, 14, 14 Also, in sim sense, āgĭlĭter, Amm 14, 2 comp Col 2, 2 **7.** impĭgre (v ACTIVELY READILY SPEEDILY) *I rose q in the dead of night*, de nocte multa imp exsurrexi, Pl Rud 4, 2, 10. cf imp se movere, Liv 1, 10 consulem imp milites secuti sunt, id 2, 47. **8.** festĭnanter (v HASTILY. HURRIEDLY). also expr by *adj* festīnus. *thou shalt go down q*, descendes ergo festinus, Vulg. 1 Reg xx. 19 also by *part* festĭnans v (IN) HASTE. **9.** mātūre (v. BETIMES EARLY SOON SPEEDILY) *when your plans is formed, you should act q*, ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est, Sall C 1, *fin* comp., cf maturius pervenire, Cic Veri 3, 24, 60 sup, *as q as possible* cf quibus rebus quam maturrime occurrendum putabat, Caes B G. 1, 33, *fin.* **10.** actūtum (v INSTANTLY) freq in Pl but rare in subseq writers Pl Am 1, 3, 32 id Cap 3, 5, 75: Ter. Ad 4, 4, 26 Cic. Phil 12, 11. **11.** facĭle (v READILY· EASILY opp. *to slowly and with difficulty*) esp in *sup* · *it may be q seen*, facillime perspici potest, Cic Br. 42, 153 *neg*, *a threefold cord is not q broken*, funiculus triplex difficile rumpitur, Vulg Eccles iv 12 **12.** expĕdītē cf. exp explicans quod proposuerat, Cic Br 67, 237: (*of q perception*), Join in iis rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, Cic Fin 5, 12, *fin* sup., *most easily and q*, Join (quocumque opus erit) facillime et expeditissime conferre, id Fam 6, 20 **13.** sollertĕr cf aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic Verr 4, 44 Also expr by other *advs* signifying quickness of apprehension *e. g* ācūte perspicāce (and -iter) subtiliter: sagaciter v ACUTELY KEENLY READILY **14.** Expr. by such *advs* as modo mox confestim continuo extemplo; illico statim and by Phrs as, nec mora moram v AT ONCE FORTHWITH. NOW SOON PRESENTLY IMMEDIATELY: DELAY.

**quickness**: I. In primary sense of the *adj*, *liveliness: keenness of sensation* · and hence, *acuteness of feeling*, and *vigour, readiness, sharpness of intellect* (opp. to *slow, dull*). **1.** vīs, *f* and vīgor, *m* v. FORCE. POWER Join (opp to tardus, *slow*) nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem, Vulg Aen. 9, 611 *what q of mind !* di boni ! vigoris est quantum animi ! Sen Ep 64 **2.** vīvācĭtas, *f*. (late) *of mind*, ingenu, Amm 5, 179 *of feeling*, cordis, ib 157 **3.** perspĭcācĭtas, *f q of sight* (v QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS) Fig of the understanding *such is your q !* tanta est perspicacitate ! Cic. Att. 1, 18, 9, *fin.* **4.** ācĭēs, ēi, *f q of sight* (v Q-SIGHTEDNESS). Fig with *gen.*, ac mentis, Cic N D. 2, 17 cf nulla ac humani ingenii tanta sit, quae, etc, id Ac. 2, 39. **5.** ācūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (objectively), *pungency of taste*, Plin. 14, 20, 25 (cf "Thy generous fruits still show a q," Dryden "a pleasant q.," Mortimer v PUNGENCY)· subjectively of the mind; *q of wit*, ingeniorum ac, Cic Fl 4 v ACUMEN ACUTENESS **6.** sāgācĭtas, *f* · prop. *q. of scent*, s narium, Cic. N. D 2, 63, 158 s canum, Plin. 9, 30, 48 absol (used of hunters), Plin. Pan 81 *q. of sensation* (in gen), sensuum s., Sen. Ep. 95 Fig intellectual. *such is his q in matters of this sort*, qua est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 41: v. ACUTENESS SAGACITY. **7.** ălācrĭtas, *f*, *briskness* cf al canum in venando, Cic. N D 2, 63 of the feelings and mind Join incitatio atque al. *keenness and q. of courage*, quaedam animi incitatio atque al. naturaliter innata omnibus, quae studio pugnae incenditur, Caes B C. 3, 92. *the strength and q. of men's minds*, Join· vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell 19, 12, 4 **8.** callĭdĭtas, *f*, *acquired readiness* (see Cicero's *def*, s v QUICK) Join c et celeritas ingenii vincebat enim omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate et celeritate ingenii (*subtlety and q. of wit*), Nep Eum 1 **9** exercĭtātio, *f*, q. arising from practice v PRACTICE **10.** sollertia, *f*, *dexterity shrewdness* cf. est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes B G 7, 22 with *gen.*, ingenii s, Sall J 7 *q in thought and action*, agendi cogitandique s., Cic Off 1, 44, 157 **II.** *Q of motion speed activity* **1.** cēlĕrĭtas, *f* (v SPEED SWIFTNESS) *q of foot*, c pedum, Cic Acad 1, 5, 19 *of a ship*, navis c, id. Veri 5, 34. *q acquired by practice*, cf. tanta erat horum (peditum) exercitatione c, Caes B G 1, 48 with in: tanta fuit (militum) in capiendis castris c, ib 7, 46. Join· c et vis equorum, Cic Div. 2, 70, 144. of the motions of the heavenly bodies; *to be surpassed in q*, celeritate vinci, Cic Fin 9 *the q (quick-working) of a poison*, veneni c., id Coel 24, *fin* . defined and extended to mind velocitas autem corporis c. appellatur (*speed in a body is called q*) · quae eadem ingenii etiam (*and this same quality in the mind also*) etiam laus habetur propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, id Tusc. 4, 13, *fin since such is the q. of our minds*, quum tanta c animorum sit, id. Sen 21, 78: *q of thought*, Quint 10, 3, 19: with *obj gen.*, *q in war*, belli c., Cic. Phil 5, 9 *q. in council* (or *in forming plans*), consilii c, Nep Ages 6 *of speech*, dicendi c., Cic Fl 20, 48 orationis c., id Or 16, 53 esp as a forensic quality; *ever-ready q in managing and answering cases*, promptam et paratam in agendo et in respondendo c (superavit), id. Brut. 42, 154 *plur indef* (of gait and carriage) *not, when in haste, to run into an unseemly q*, (cavendum ne) in festinationibus susciplamus nimias celeritates (opp to, ne aut tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus), id Off 1, 36, 131 (N B —For festinatio, v. HASTE: HURRY.) Also cēlerĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* (rare), Varr R R. 3, 12, 6. Also accelĕrātio, v QUICKENING **2.** vēlōcĭtas, *f* (v SWIFTNESS: RAPIDITY SPEED) *we see some endowed with q. for running*, alios videmus velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic Off 1, 30, 107 cf corpora praestantiora velocitate, Quint 2, 16, 13 Join vis et v (*strength and q ness*), Caes B G. 6, 28 cf non viribus aut velocitate aut celeritate corporum magnae res geruntur, Cic. Sen 6, 17 Fig. *q of thought*, v. cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin 7, 12, 10 cf v animi exercitata studio, Quint 5, 10, 123 *the q. of the mischief*: cf (incendium) anteiit remedia velocitate mali (i. e the q spread of the fire) Pac. A 15, 38 as a quality of style cf immortalis illa v. Sallustii, Quint 8, 3, 102. **3.** pernĭcĭtas, *f* (*physical only*), v AGILITY. ACTIVITY NIMBLENESS esp *q of foot*, pedum p, Liv 9, 16 equorum p, Tac H 1, 79 *for the sake of q*, (mulites expediti) ad pernicitatem, Caes. B C 3, 84 *my q is gone*, p desert. consitus sum senectute, Pl Men 5, 2, 4 Join. p et celeritas, Cic Tusc 5, 15, 45 **4.** agĭlĭtas, *f* (cf EASE. READINESS) *q of courage*, audendi f, Quint 12, 6, 7. (in learning) cf. aetatis illius (puerilis) f, id. 1, 12, 11 *of utterance* or *enunciation*, oris f, id 10, 7, 26 but rather cf fluent than rapid elocution cf. id 10, 2, 12 and, for the distinction of fac. and celeritas, cf Sen. Ep 40. Perh also mātūratio, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3. N B —Expr. also in all senses by the *adj.* and *adv.* (e. g. *with q., etc.*)

**quid**: in the Phr. *to give quid pro quo*, par pari respondēre or referre cf par pari respondet, Pl Truc 5, 47 p.p respondimus, Cic Att 6, 1 par pari referto, Per Eun 3, 1, 55

**quiddany**: *quince-marmalade*: v. QUINCE

**quiddity**: ‖. A scholastic term, *that which answers to the question* quid est? v ESSENCE in med Lat quidditas, *f* (cf —

"Whose *entity and quiddity*,
The ghosts of defunct bodies lie"
*Hudibras*)

‖ Hence, derisively, *a trivial question*, captiuncula. quaestio captiosa v. QUIBBLE

**quiescence**: v QUIET REPOSE REST: quiescentia (late), Firm M 1, 3

**quiescent**: *at rest* (esp in physics, e.g "*a q medium*," Newton's *Opticks*) expr gen by quiescens cf quiescentes aquae (*standing waters*, opp. *to flowing*), Plin. 13, 11, 22 v QUIET (AT) REST STILL

**quiet** (*s*) ‖. Gen sense, *the absence of disturbance stillness repose rest* 1. quiēs, ētis, *f* 2. tranquillitas, ātis, *f* (usu *the calmness of the sea*) Join cf locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic de Or 1, 1 cf. omnem tranquillitatem et quietem senectutis acceptam refert clementiae tuae, id Deiot 13, 38 Join mira serenitas cum tranquillitate, i e *the peculiar q of a still, calm day*, Liv 26, 11 (cf, in the abstract, "Indulgent quiet, power serene," Hughes) Fig. *q* (or *peace*) *of mind*, cf securitas, quae est animi tanquam ti, Cic Fin 5, 8, 23 · (with quietus) cf QUIET, *adj* Join tr. atque otium (*q and repose in one's daily life*) cf. (Agricola) tranquillitatem atque otium pentus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 v CALMNESS STILLNESS. Also the *n.* of the *adj* used *subs* (not in *nom*), tranquillum, *n.*, *a state of q to live in q*, esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 8 cf (Deus) qui fluctibus e tantus vitam in tam tranquillo locavit, Lucr 5, 12 3. rēquiēs, ētis, ei, and ē, *f* (after labour and trouble), *a delicious q*, r plena oblectationis, Cic Am 27, 103 Phi *in q. resting places*, in requie, Vulg Is XXXVIII 18 v RECREATION REST REPOSE Also, in this sense, rēmissio, ōnis, *f.* used with quies, Cic Coel. 17 *every one ought to be allowed some interval of q*, danda est omnibus aliqua remissio. Quint 1, 3, 8 v RELAXATION 4. ōtium, *n*, (opp to *the pressure of affairs* v. LEISURE) *to obtain q*, in otium venire, Cic Att. 1, 7 *to enjoy q*, otio frui, id Off 3, 1, 3. *I'm so in love with q*, sic enim sum complexus otium, ut ab eo divelli non queam, Cic Att 2, 6 in a bad sense, *a lazy q*, o. inertissimum et desidiosissimum, id Agr. 2, 33 *to waste* (or, *lounge away*) *one's q. (quiet time) in sloth*, o segne trahere, Tac. H. 4, 70. Expr by *adj* (subjectively) *when he took up his pen in q*, quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, Cic. Brut. 24, 93 *To live in q*, in otio vivere, id. Agr 2, 37, 103 Join ot et tranquillitas: *to seek for q and tranquillity in life*, ot. ac tranq vitae sequi, id Mur 27, 55. 5. pax, pācis, *f* cf tempestantia pacem animis affert, Cic Fin 1, 14; *to reign in q*, in pace regnare, Vulg 2 Paralip XIV 5. 6. silentium, *n* ; v. SILENCE, STILLNESS not only opp. to *speaking*, but to *noise* in gen, and, in wider sense, to *disturbance peace and q*, Join otium et s est, Ter. Hec prol alt 35 *in the q.* (i e *stillness*) *of night* cf se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, Liv. 5, 32: Plur cf severa silentia noctis, Lucr 4, 461 cf per muta silentia noctis, Ov M 7, 184 hence expr. "the land *A dreadful q felt*, and, worser far Than arms, a sullen interval of war," Dryden Join sil otiumque (*q.* and *truce*, or *inaction*) inter armatos, Liv. 2, 45 *the q of the fields* or *country* (noiselessness) cf. nactus silentia ruris (*when he reached the q fields*), Ov. M 1, 235 *to keep watch in q*, cum silentio praestolari, Vulg Jud XVI 2 *the words of the wise are heard in q*, verba sapientium audiuntur in silentio, id Eccles IX 17 *to pass one's life in q* (opp to action), vitam silentio transire, Sall C 1 with *gen a perpetual q* (of inaction) *in the courts and forum*, s. perpetuum judiciorum ac fori, Cic Pis 14, 32 *just such was the q course of his praetorship*, idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac Agr 6 Also expr *in quiet* by tacitus, etc (v QUIET, *adj* : QUIETLY) Transf *he reigned in q at Amyclae* (lit, *over the q A*), tacitus regnavit Amyclis, Virg Aen 10 564. ‖. In political sense (of the state), *freedom from war and commotion* : (of persons), *abstinence from political activity neutrality in party strife* 1 quies *long q* cf (of Rome) ex summa laetitia atque lascivia, quae diuturna q peperierat, Sall C 31 *q is distasteful to the people*, ingrata genti q, Tac G 14 2. esp ōtium (opp to bellum) cf multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes B. C 2, 36 cf Hor Od 2, 16, 5-6 with ab, cf otium ab hoste fuit, Liv 3, 32 · *to give q to* with ex (*after a war*) cf ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae concilavit, Nep Timol 3 Join. pax et otium (*peace and q*); si civitas longa pace et otio torpeat, Tac G. 14 *to give* (*a people*) *q*, o afferre (with *dat.*) Join id quod vobis affero, pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, *peace, repose, q* (after civil dangers), Cic Agr 2, 37, 102 *to live in q*, in otio esse, ib *in that very q*, sub ipso o, ib 103 *to maintain a q purchased by blood*, vita partum o tenere, ib 103. *to live in q* (abstaining from political conflicts) · *those who live in q for the sake of indulging sloth*, in, qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt, ib expr. by *adj to confer perfect q upon*, otiosissimos reddere, ib (see the play upon the words through the whole passage) v NEUTRALITY. 3. tranquillum, *n* (not in *nom*), *a state of q*, (free from civil disturbance) cf. in tuba ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est, Liv 4, 13 *in q.* (without further disturbance), cetera tribuni tranquillo peregere, id 3, 14 *q. being restored*, republica in tranquillum redacta, ib 40 4. pax v PEACE Fig, ventorum paces, Lucr. 6, 1229

**quiet** (*adj*). ‖. *Free from motion and disturbance* (both objectively and subjectively) (Note these senses are so distributed among the Latin words, as to be best discerned by exx) 1. quiētus (the subj sense prevails) · (1) of *persons* · Join vir rectus, integer, q, ac verecundus, Plin. Ep 7, 31: integri, q, otiosi homines, Cic. Agr. 2, 28 *Super*, homo quietissimus, id Verr. 4, 19 *a mind q and unpreoccupied*, q. et solutus animus, Cic. R Com 15 *to let a person be q.*, (aliquem) quietum reddere cf sex ego te totos, Parmeno hos menses q reddam, Ter Andr 2, 2, 46 *to be q. and mind one's own business*, cf operam detis ut quieti sitis et ut vestrum negotium agatis, Vulg 1 Thess IV 11 *a meek and q. spirit*, q et modestus spiritus, id 1 Pet III 4 *calm and q talk or utterance*, Join q et remissus sermo decorus est sermo senis, q et rem, Cic Sen 9, 28 *a peaceful, tranquil, q., happy life*, Join placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita, Cic Fin 1, 21, 71 Join placida quietaque (*calm and q*) cf. tranquillitas (animi) id est, pl q que constantia, id Tusc 4, 5, 10. Hence, *peaceable, free from ambition, neutral* (in civil commotions) *he has asses the q*, q lacessit, Just 7, 6 *to keep q at home*, cf. quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi q. fuit, Nep Pelop. 4: *the q reign of Numa*, q Pompili regnum, Hor Od 1, 12, 33 *to lead an inactive and q life*, otiosam aetatem et q. sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic. Sen 23, 82 *that we lead a q and peaceable life*, Join ut q et tranquillam vitam agamus, Vulg 1 Tim II 2 *of a province* (after an outbreak) cf paulo habuit post id factum quietorem Gallham, Caes B. G 5, 58 Join pacatissima et quietissima pars (Galliae), ib 24 *a people q and secure*, Join populum securum et q, Vulg Judic XVIII 7. cf terram latissimam et q, id 1 Paralip IV 40 (1) of *animals* (*gentle*), cf equi fiunt quietiores, Varr R R 2, 7. (2) of *things* (v CALM) cf q amnes (i e. *gently flowing*), Hor Od 3, 29, 40· *the q. aer*, q aer, Virg Aen 5, 216 (and *subs*, quīetum, *n* Petr 131) cf. quietiore nec feratur aequore, Hor. Ep 10, 11

2 tranquillus esp of *persons, feelings, life* v CALM, TRANQUIL Comp *when I hear that you are in a quieter state of mind*, quum te tranquilliorem animo esse cognovi, Cic Fam 4, 5, *fin* Sup · *a q. state of life* tr res cf qui me hodie ex tranquillissima re conjecisti in nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 14 (opp to turbulentus) cf illum meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, Cic. Pis 15, 35 *To make q*, expr by this *adj* v TO QUIET. 3. ōtiōsus *at leisure, free from engagements and interruptions*, also, *undisposed to business indifferent. neutral when I was q at home*, quum essem ot domi, Cic Brut 3 *q* (i e unconcerned) *spectators*, etc, spectatores ot. Leuctricae calamitatis, Cic Off 2, 7 *absol*, cf crudeliter otiosis minabantur (*those who remained q*, in the civil war) id Fam 9, 6, *med* Fig (= *gentle*). cf. fons vel rivus huc conveniat otiosus Plin Ep 9, 6 Also expr by the *subs or that you would at least keep q.* (in the civil war), (ut) aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab in Cic Fam 9, 9 *in q times*, per otium · cf studia per otium concelebrata, Cic Inv 1, 3 4. pācātus, *at peace* (sometimes, but not always, after a state of disturbance) (1) of *countries, states, provinces, etc* . Join p. tranquillaeque civitates, Cic de Or. 1, 8 Sup, in provincia pacatissima, id. Lig 2 (2) of *things* cf pacati status aeris, Luer 3, 293· p mare, Hor Od. 4, 5, 19 p. vultus, Ov F 1, 3 Comp, *a quieter style*, oratio pacatior, Cic Brut 31 5. plācātus *a calm and q state of mind*, Join animi quietus et p. status, Cic Tusc 5, 6 in oratory *to speak about things of a q sort and not disturbing*, de rebus placatis ac minime turbulentis loqui, id Or 19, 63 of *things* pl maria, Virg Aen 3, 69. Sup, *most q rest* cf mors et somno similis est, qui nonnunquam, etiam sine visis somniorum, placatissimam quietem affert, Cic Tusc 1, 41, 97 6. plācidus (v. CALM GENTLE MILD UNDISTURBED) of *persons gentle and q*, Join clemens, placidus, Per Ad 5, 4, 10 cf Cic Caecin 10. of *things* pl coelum, Sil. 12, 667 pl. mare, Pl Ep 9, 26 pl amnis, Ov M 1, 702 pl vita, Luci 5, 1121 pl somnus, Ov F 3, 185 pl mors, Virg Aen 6, 522 *a q style*, pl oratio, Cic de Or 2, 43 *a q and gentle old age*, Join pl ac lenis senectus, id Sen 5 7. sēdātus (opp to quick or violent motion) cf oderunt sedatum celeres, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 90 (to a riotous mob), *ye ought to be q., and to do nothing rashly*, oportet vos sedatos esse, et nihil temere agere, Vulg. Act XIX 36 sedato gradu in castra abeunt, Liv 25, 37 *a q river* (as a fig of style) cf alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sed. amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic Or 12, *fin. Comp* of oratorical rhythm (contrasted with tranquillior) cf. (Isocrates) est, ut in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (*less daring*), sic in ipsis numeris sedatior, id ib 52, 176 *at a somewhat q. time* (of less public excitement), paulo sedatiore tempore, id. Clu. 37, 103. Sup., *to speak in a very q and subdued voice*, sedatissima et depressissima voce uti, Auct Her. 3, 14 7. tacitūrnus (opp. to *noisy, demonstrative*. more often than actually *silent*) cf. tristem semper, quia t. videbant, Cic. Sest 9, 21 : *q* (or *still*) *silence*, t. silentia.

cf. Lucr 4, 584-5 (of the Satyrs, Nymphs, and Fauns) —

"Quorum nocturnago strepitu ludoque jocanti
Affirmant volgo taciturna silentia rumpi"

Also tăcĭtus (prop *silent*) *to obtrude one's idle talk on a person when he's reading or wanting to be q*, legentem aut tacitum impellere quovis sermone, Hor S 1, 3, 65 *to keep anything q* (*secret*), tacitum (*n acc of obj*) tenere; cf tantum eos admoneamus, ut illud, etiam si est verissimum, tacitum tamen, tanquam mysterium, teneant, Cic de Or 3, 17, 64 *to be q under* (ill treatment), tacitum (*acc of subj*) ferre, pati v QUIETLY

**8.** concors, dis, *undisturbed by quarrels* v PEACEFUL HARMONIOUS *a settled and q condition of the state*, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic Leg 3, 12, 28 *Comp*, ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl Aul 3, 5, 7 Fig (*of q things*) quae, Plin 5, 9, 10 c anni, Ov M 8, 708 **9.** Other *adjs* may be used for the sense of *calm, gentle, peaceable* (q v) *e g* clemens, facilis, mitis, sēdātus, and objectively, sēcurus

**quiet, to be, to keep, to remain:**

**I.** Obj *to be at ease, at rest, at peace, undisturbed* **II.** Subj *to be peaceful, to abstain from action* (distinguish the meanings in the examples)

v TO REST TO CEASE **1.** quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. cf. (of Antenor) nunc placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg Aen 1, 249 ("and there in q reigns," Dryden): *of a country in a state of peace* quievit terra xl annos, Vulg Judic viii 28 (cf 2 Paralip xiv 1) *the realm was q*, quievit regnum, id 2 Paralip xx 30 ubi quievit, ib xxiii 21 revertetur Jacob et quiescet, id Jer xxx 10 Subj (*to be at peace*) *cannot remain q*, cf (of Carthage) renovat pristina bella, nec potest q, Cic Rep 6, 11 Fig (of an instrument of destruction) Join q with sileo O mucro Domini, usquequo non quiesces (*be q*)? Ingredere in vaginam tuam, refrigerare, et sile (*rest and be still*) quomodo quiescet, etc? Vulg Is xlvii 6, 7 *to keep q* (opp to mischievous meddling), used with *pass impers* of a thing (opp to keeping it up): *how easily could we have given this matter its quietus if this fellow had kept q*, quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset, Tet Audi 4, 2, 8 of neutrality in civil war *to remain q*, Cic Att 9, 10 cf pro conditione temporum quieturus, Suet Caes 16 of *things* cf prato gravia arma quiescunt (*lie q*, i e *unused*), Virg Aen 10, 836 *the waves are q*, quiescunt aequora, ib 7, 6 Fig of the sea (for a maritime state), prae sollicitudine q non potuit, Vulg Jer xlix 23 *of silence* cf quiescunt voces, Ov Tr 1, 3, 27 Fig *of contentment* Join: nonne silui? nonne quievi? (*at rest and q*), Vulg. Job iii 26 Compds: conquiesco, *3, to be perfectly at rest, to keep quite still* v. (AT) REST: cf videmus igitur, ut c. ne infantes quidem possint, Cic. Fin 5, 20, 55 *to let a person be q*, cf. nec nocte nec interdiu virum conq pati, Liv 1, 47 of the senses cf. ubi aures, convicio defessae, conquiescant, Cic Arch 6, 12 with in *to enjoy q*. cf in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, id Fam 9, 6 with ex: v. TO REST FROM · of a state *the city was in q*., civitas conquievit, Vulg 4 Reg xi 20 (cf 2 Paralip xxiii 21) Fig of inanimate nature: *the whole earth is at rest and is q*., Join conquievit et siluit omnis terra, id Is xiv 7 requiesco, *to take rest*: v. TO REST TO REST FROM: esp in sleep and death · *v. inf. s v.* sileo, No. III 1: of peace of mind *shall be q from fear of evil*, absque terrore requiescet, Vulg Prov. i. 33 Fig requiescet indignatio mea in te, id. Ezek. xvi 42. **2.** ōtior, *dep* · (opp. to *occupation*) · cf. quum se Syracusas otiandi non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. *3, 14: I remain q.* (*spend my time q.ly*) *at home*, domesticus otior, Hor S 1, 6, 128. **3.** văco, 1, with *abl., to be free from any sort of disturbance. e g* cura et negotio, Cic Leg 1, 3, 8: metu ac periculis, Liv 7, 1 *absol*, rare *be q* (= *attend*), cf dum peragō tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov Am 2, 2, 2 **III.** *To be silent*, hence to *cease or refrain from noise, disturbance, or complaint*. **1.** silĕo, ui, 2 *be q and silent and attend*, Join. silete, et tacete, atque animum advorte, Pl Poen prol 3 *all sitting q* (in expectation), sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet Claud 21 *to order or tell to be q*, cf obstrepentes forte ranas sil jussit, Suet Aug 94, *med* with *obj to be q about*, or *to keep a thing q*, cf tu hoc silebis, Cic Att 2, 18, *fin* with rel clause, quae tulerit mercede, silet, Ov M 7 688 *pass, that matter is kept q*., ea res siletur, Cic Fl 3 and *pass impers*, with de cf de jugio siletur, Ter Ph 5, 2, 13 of freedom from anxiety *take heed and be q, fear not*, vide ut sileas, noli timere, Vulg Is vii 4 Join sileo et requiesco, *to be q and at rest* cf (of death), nunc enim dormiens silerem, et somno meo requiescerem, Vulg Job iii 13 · of things (usu poet) v STILL cf intempesta silet nox, Virg G 1, 24" sepes immotaeque silent frondes, silet humidus aër, Ov M 7, 186 silet aura, Col 2, 21, 5 silent late loca, Virg. Aen 9, 190 *of the sea*, s aequor, Virg E 9, 57 s mare, Val Fl 7, 542 (*after a storm*), siluerunt fluctus ejus .. et laetati sunt quia siluerunt, Vulg Ps. cvi (cvii) 29, 30. **2.** Also expr. by the *subs* silentium *be quiet!* fac silentium, Pl Pers 4, 3, 50 *to keep q*, sil tenete, facite *to order a person to keep q* (*impers.*), silentium fieri jubete (opp to excitari), Cic. Div 1, 28, 59: *when all were q* (silent), silentio facto, Liv 24, 7 cf Quint 2, 5, 6 *to be q. about a thing*, silentio praeterire, Cic Sull 21, *fin*, id Phil 13, 6 s transire, id Att 2, 19 Plin Ep 5 20 v SILENCE SILENT STILL **3.** tăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 (*to be silent*, more strictly than sileo, but also in wider sense). *be q!* tace. cf ne obtunda, ac tace! Pl. Poen 1, 2, 9 with *acc, to keep a thing q* cf tum demum Liscus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit, Caes B G 1, 17 with de *to keep q about a thing* cf an me tacituium tamus de rebus existimavistis? Cic Verr Act 1, 9, 27. *pass. impers*; with *dat.* of pers *whom he wished to keep q. about, etc*, quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic Agr 3, 2, 4: *absol, if you want the matter to be kept q*, taceri si vis, Ter. Eun 1, 2, 26 of animals and (fig) natural objects cf canis ipse tacet, Tib 2, 4, 34 nox erat, quum tacet omnis ager, pictaeque volucres, Virg Aen 4, 525. Compds conticesco (and -cisco), ticŭi, 3: cf sed conticiscam, nam audio aperiri fores, Pl Bac 4, 6, 28 of things conticuere undae, Ov. M 5, 574 retĭcĕo, ŭi, 2 with obj of thing, *to keep q about*, Cic Fam 5, 2. quae audierat, Sall C 23 v. (TO KEEP) SILENCE **4.** favĕo linguis, ore, etc. prop *to abstain from words of evil omen* (at a religious rite): hence, *not to interrupt, to be silent and quiet* (*the worshippers*) *were warned to be q*, ut faverent linguis imperabatur, Cic. Div 1, 45, 102 · *pass impers* (custos) qui faveri linguis jubeat, Plin. 28, 2, 3: *keep q*, favete linguis. Hor Od. 3, 1, 2 · Join: linguis animisque favete, Ov F 1, 71. ore favete, Virg. Aen. 5, 71 Phr *can't you be q.?* potin' ut desinas, *to be q under* (a wrong, etc). v. QUIETLY. **5.** expr. by pax! as interj *be q.!* (= *hold your tongue*), pax! Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 213 · Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 49

**quiet** (*v. a.*) **1.** tranquillo, 1. v TO CALM TO COMPOSE. Also expr. by *adj* with facere. *to q. a person when angry*, tranquillum facere ex irato, Pl. Cist. 3, 21. Comp, *they quieted the plebs*, tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63 cf ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorem, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 66. **2.** păco, 1: of persons and countries (*gen*, after war or insurrection): v. TO SUBDUE of emotions dolores p, Claud. de Apono, *fin to q the wavering tides of feeling*, incertos animi aestus p, id IV. Cons Honor 225 **3.** plăco, 1 v. TO CALM · TO APPEASE cf benevolos objurgatores pl, Cic N D. 1, 3 of emotions cf non perturbare animos. sed pl. potius, Cic Or 19, 65 Join: animos pl et lenire, id. Fin. 1, 14 invidiam pl, Hor S 2, 3, 13 of things: *to q a ravening belly with food*, esca ventrem natum pl, ib 2, 8, 5 Poet, quum vult aequora placat, Ov M 11, 432· *not to be quieted*, implacabilis: v. IMPLACABLE **4.** sēdo, 1 · v. TO ALLAY TO APPEASE. TO ASSUAGE · TO CHECK rare of persons cf tumultuantes deinde milites ipse sedavit, Just. 12, 15 of noise and disturbance, sedato tandem fremitu, Liv 21, 20 tumultum s, Caes B C 3, 18 discordias, Cic Phil 1, 1. seditionem, id Rep 1, 18· contentionem, Liv 39, 39 of storms, v TO LULL of emotions and then utterance animos militum s., Liv 26, 21 rabiem s, Hor Epod 12, 9 parentem s, Liv 1, 16: lamentationem s, id 25, 37 fletus s., Prop 2, 16, 31; appetitus omnes s, Cic Off. 1, 29, 103 opp to incitare and excitare cf quorum sedare animos malunt, quam incitare, Cic Or 19, 65 (after perturbare and placare, *v sup* No 3) cf. in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id de Or 1, 46, 202 *to q the voice of envy and calumny*, invidiam et infamiam sed, Cic Verr Act 1, 1 **5.** Expr by other *verbs* signifying TO SOOTHE TO LULL TO MITIGATE and the like *e g* lēnĭo, 4 permulceo, 2. sōpĭo, 4 (esp *to lull to sleep*, e. g *conscience, scruples*) and by tacio, with *adjs* signifying QUIET (q v) and with *subs* · *to q a noise*, silentium (classico) fac, Liv 2, 25 and with *verbs* signifying *to be q e g* requiescere fecerunt spiritum meum, Vulg Zech vi 8

**quieter** (*s*) *one who quiets*, pācātor -ātor, etc v PACIFIER

**quieting** (*s*) plācātio (and -men) sēdātio (and -men), etc. v CALMING PACIFYING SOOTHING *e g* moerendi sedatio, Cic Tusc. 3, 29, 65. animi sed, id. Fin 1, 19, *fin.* · pertubationum animi sed, Cic Off 1, 27.

**quietly** (*adv*) **1.** quiētē *a life spent q*, q acta aetas, Cic. de Sen 5 *that which conduces most to living q*, quod aptissimum est ad q vivendum, Cic Fin 1, 16 Comp., Join quietius tranquillusque, Liv. 27, 12 sup, *they retreated very q*, quietissime se recesserunt, Caes B C. 3, 4 also expr by the *adj* · *sleeping q*, quietos, Tac A. 1, 49 **2.** tranquillē *to speak q*., tr. dicere, Cic. Or 28, 99. Join tr. placideque *if we wish to pass our term of life q. and calmly*, si volumus hoc, quod datum est vitae, tr pl que traducere, Cic Tusc 3, 11, 25. Comp *to wait the more q*, tranquillius manere, Sen Ep 71, *med* sup, tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug 2, *med* **3.** plācātē esp in the Phr, *to bear q*. cf omnia humana (*the common lot of man*) placate et moderate feramus, Cic Fam 6, 1 · Comp., Join: remissius et placatius ferre, ib. 13 **4.** plācĭdē of movements forem aperire, Pl Bac 4, 7, 35: ne, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27 progredi, Caes B G. 6, 8 of feelings: Join pl. et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic Tusc 2, 24. of speaking: Join. placide et benigne, Sall J 102 sup., *he answered very q* placidissime respondit, Aug Conf 6, 1 v MILDLY. **5.** ōtiōsē. (*free from occupation, and preoccupation*) · ot vivere, Cic Off. 3, 26 inambulare in foro, Liv. 23, 7, *fin.* (*free from fear*), ot. ut dormias, Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 100: (opp. *to haste and hurry*) · of movement, ot ambulare (opp to cito), Pl. Ps 4, 1, 14 *to do a thing well and q*, Join bene et ot, Cato, R R 76, *fin* : of mental action ot quaerere, Cic Fin 4, 13 cf. contemplari unumquodque ot et considerare coepit, Cic Ver. 4, 15 **6.** sēdātē: v CALMLY: TRANQUILLY: COM-

POSEDLY. **7.** sēcūrē, *unconcernedly*. e. g *to hear* (bad news) Join adeoque lente ac sec tulit ut gaudentis etiam suspicionem praeberet, Suet. Ner. 40: cf Plin Ep. 1, 4 Vell. 2, 129 Comp, Sen Ep 18, *med* **8.** tācitē (*without uttering one's feelings*)· cf tacite non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv 5, 28 also expr by the *adj* cf. somnus per tacitum allapsus, Sil 10, 354 **9.** Expr by silentium *to do a thing q*, silentio agere cf ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic Prov Cons 12 per silentium agere, Tac. Hoaut prol. 36· Tac A. 4, 53 *to bear q*, cf. gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, Cic Tusc 2, 20 *to hear q* (without interruption) cf silentio auditus, Caes B C 3, 19 *most q*, cf auditus est magno silentio, Cic Q. F. 2, 1 with cum (=*with patience*) *attend q*, cum silentio animadvertite, Ter. Eun prol 44 *to wait q for*, cf bonum est praestolari cum silentio salutare Dei, Vulg. Lam III 26 *Not to bear q*., aegre ferre v TO BEAR TO PUT UP WITH sollicitum esse de v. ANXIOUS

**quietness** (*subs*) sometimes distinguished from *quiet*, as more *abstract* and *continuous* expr gen by same terms as QUIET the following exx answer better to *quietness* **1.** quies, ētis, *f*. v QUIET Comp rēquies *better is a handful with q, etc*, melior est pugillus cum requie, quam plena utraque manus cum labore et afflictione animi, Vulg Eccl iv 6 cf Prov xvii 1, melior est buccella sicca cum gaudio, quam domus plena victimis cum litigio.

**2.** ōtium, *n* Join. ot et pax: (in times of civil war) *I turn my thoughts wholly to q. and peace*, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, Cic Q. F 3, 5 and *pl*, *to live in q*., otia peragere cf. Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes

**3.** pax, pācis, *f*: *when He giveth q*., ipso concedente pacem, Vulg. Job xxxiv. 29 (added essential to a rule) *seeing that by thee we enjoy great q*, quum in multa pace agamus per te, id Act. xxiv 2. **4.** silentium, *n* *in q and confidence*, Join: in silentio et in spe erit fortitudo vestra, Vulg Is xxx 15 cf. ib xxxii. 17, erit opus justitiae pax, et cultus justitiae silentium et securitas usque in sempiternum (*peace, and q, and assurance*). *that with q they work, and eat their own bread*, ut cum silentio operantes suum panem manducent, id I Thess III. 12. **5.** concordia, *f* v HARMONY. **6.** The abstr term *-ness* answers to *-tas* in (1) tranquillitas v QUIFT: (II) placiditas v GENTLENESS (III) sēcūritas *q. of bearing* cf. vocis et vultus sec, Tac A 15, 55: of style cf sec inaffectatae orationis, Quint II, 1, *fin*.· of mind, Join: tranquillitas animi et sec (following, vacandum est omni perturbatione), Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69 (with Grk equiv.), cf. Democriti sec, quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν, id Fin. 5, 8, 23 Join. silentium et sec., (*v. sup* No 4.). **7.** sēlēnītas: v. CALMNESS. SERENITY

**quietude:** v. CALMNESS: QUIET (*s.*): REST quiētūdo, inis, *f*.: only in Gloss Cyrill. as = ἡρεμία. ἡσυχία

**quietus:** this Anglo-Latinism may answer to quies, used transitively with *obj. gen*. cf. neque molestiam exstinctionem et quasi quietem vitae fore, Cic Frag. Hortens *to have a q. given to* (a person or thing), quiesci, with *dat*, Ter. Andr 4, 2, 8 v TO FINISH TO QUIET TO SETTLE TO SILENCE.

**quill:** **I.** *The strong tip feathers of a large bird's wing* (Bacon, etc.), and poet. *the wing itself* (e g "with her nimble q s the soul doth seem to hover," Drayton) penna and *pl*. v FEATHER· WING. **II.** *The same prepared for writing*: penna, cf. instrumenta scribae calamus et p, sed c. arboris est, p. avis, Isid Orig 6, 14 v PEN. (N.B—*Quill* often =*pen* as in "quill-driver," scriba) Note—Sometimes also for *a tube to suck drinks through*. and *small tubes* in general: sīpho (sīfo) ōnis, *m*



Cels I, 8, *fin* : v. TUBE **III.** *The prickle of a porcupine*. *p.s covered (roofed in) with q.s*, hystrices spina contectae, Plin. 8, 35, 53. **IV.** *Used for striking a stringed instrument* **1.** plectrum, *n*.· (for the lyre): Cic. N D 2, 59 Ov M II, 168 hence plectra movere (*to strike the lyre*), id Her 3, 113. **2.** pecten, inis, *m* (for the cithara) *an ivory q*., cf jamque eadem (the seven notes of the cithara) digitis jam pectine pulsat eburno, Virg. Aen 6, 647 —

"His flying fingers, and harmonious *quill*,
Strike seven distinguished notes, and seven at once they fill"—Dryden

**V.** *An instrument used in weaving*. pecten, inis, *m*. called aegutus (*shrill*) from its noise: cf Aiguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. Aen 7, 14. cf Ov F 3, 820

**quillet:** contr. of QUIDLIBET.

**quilt** (*subs*). **I.** Orig a stuffed coverlet, fr. Lat culcita (*cushion, mattress, pillow*), wh may be used for such a form of *q* as an *eider-down q* **II.** Usu a *quilted coverlet* (v next art) Expr by the gen terms, strāgulum, *n* Cic. Tusc 5, 21, 61. Tib I, 1, 65. stlātum, *n* Suet Cal. 51 cf. lecti mollia strata, Lucr 4, 850

**quilt** (*v*) **I.** Orig *to stuff*, as "quilted with bran," (Bacon) farcio, refercio: v TO STUFF **II.** *To stitch in wool, cotton, silk, etc, to thicken a garment or coverlet*· *lanam, sylinum, bombycem, etc, vesti, strato, etc, insuere, or consuere or *vestem, etc, lana, etc, ins. or cons (Note farcire, or refercire, hardly proper) *a quilted tunic* (as armour), *tunica lana, etc, consuta by anal fr Varr L L 9, 47, 147 **III.** *To make a coverlet of small coloured pieces (or rags) sewn together*: *pannos strato assuere (by anal. to the Fig. Phr. purpureus.. ... unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16) or stratum panniculis consuere *A quilted coverlet*, *stragulum or stratum e pannis (or panniculis) consutum (*not* pannosum, which is *ragged, tattered*).

**quinary:** *consisting of five* ("the q number of elements,"—Boyle) **1.** quīnārius. Front Aq 25. **2.** quincuplex, icis (*fivefold*). Mart. 14, 4 quintuplex Vop Prob 7, 3 quinqueplex, Gloss Vet **3.** quinquĕpartītus (rare) cf q argumentatio (i e *in five heads*), Cic. Inv 1, 34 v FIVEFOLD.

**quince** or **quince-apple** (*pirus* Cydonia, Linn.) Cydōnium (i and e) mālum, and *absol* Cydōnium (fr Cydon, a town in Crete) (Latinized) cŏtōnēum (e and i). found only in *plur*.· cotonea (following mala). Cat. R R 7 Varr. R. R 7 cf Plin. 15, 11, 10, mala quae vocamus cotonea et Graeci Cydonia, ex Creta insula advecta . : plura eorum genera chrysomela colore ad aurum inclinato (*the yellow q*): candidiora, nostratia cognominata. .: Neapolitana· cf. Col 5, 10, 19. *The juice of quinces*, succi malorum cydoniorum, Pallad 11, 20, 2 *q.-wine*, or rather *q.-mead* or *q.-marmalade* (*quiddany* a confection of q.- juice with honey), cydoneum, *n* · Dig 33, 6, 9 cydonites, ae, *m* (*sc* οἶνος) Pall. Oct 20 mēlomēli, *n* (μηλόμελι), Col. 12, 47, 3 *the making of mead from quinces*, conditura (mulsi) ex cydoniis, Col. 12, 41. *Adj* mēlinus (μήλινος: Grk generic as specific): *oil of quinces*, m oleum, Plin 13, 1, 2 hence *subs* mēlīnum, *n*. for *quince-ointment*, ib : and *quince eye-salve*, Inscr, and *a quince-yellow garment*, Pl Epid 2, 2, 51

—— **tree** (*Cydonia vulgaris*, Linn.): Cydōnia (with or without arbor), Pall. 4, 10 id 3, 25 id. Ins. 65 and *absol*. Cydōnius, id 3, 25, and Ins 99

**quincuncial:** quincuncialis, e: "*of a pentagonal or q distribution*" (of trees in a plantation, Ray) cf. quincuncialis ordinum ratio (*of the rows, . . . . i. e.* thus . . . ), Plin. 17, 11, 15. . . . .

**quincunx:** a form of plantation: name derived fr. the *quinc* (Lat. quinque) on the dice . . , but ex . . tended indefinitely, so that the trees of each row are opp the intervals of the next row (Ray, Pope, etc) quincunx, uncis, *m*. cf directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic Sen 17 cf quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint 8, 3, 9. Transf. of a military formation obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G 7, 73

**quinquagesima** (Sunday) Dominica quinquagesima quinquagesimae poenitentiae, Script. Eccles.

**quinquangular,** *five cornered*. (old and genuine, now replaced by PENTAGONAL) quinquangulus, Prisc de Pond. p. 1358, P.

**quinquĕfid** (in botany) quinquĕfidus, Venant 5, 6, *praef*

**quinquefoliate:** quinquĕfŏlius, Plin 21, 5, 10

**quinquennial:** **I.** *Lasting five years* quinquennālis, e as, *the censorship*, q censura, Liv 4, 24 **II.** *Occurring every fifth year* (in late Lat) quinquennālis, *after an interval of four complete years e g* magistratus q or simply q as *subs*. (a magistrate corresponding to the censors at Rome), Apul. M. 10, p 247; 11, p. 273 Spart. Hadr. 19 but of an event recurring at the end of five years from a certain time, we must say *sexto quoque anno for quinquennalis (in the Roman reckoning) means every fourth year in ours. v. QUADRENNIAL.

**quinquereme:** quinquērēmis navis, Liv. 41, 9: also quinquērēmis, is, *f*. *subs*, Cic. Verr. 4, 46: Liv. 42, 48. also (rare) quinquēres, is, *f*. (hybr. fr. quinque and ἐρέσσω), Nat Tir. p 177.

**quinsy,** corrupted fr. *squinancy*: sȳnanchē, ēs, *f*. (σύναγχη, *a throttling*), Gell. 11, 9. Coel. Aur Acut. 3, 3. Cels.· *adj*., *a q.-like sore throat*, synanchica passio, Coel. Aur Acut 2, 25 in pure Latin, angina, *f*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 61 Plin 23, 2, 29

**quint:** **I.** *The number five*. simply quinque, v. FIVE or, humorously (as "a quint of generals," Hudibras) quinquēvīri in cards (a sequence of five) *consecutio quinaria **II.** On the dice quincunx, uncis, *m* *v. sup*. s v. QUINCUNX.

**quintain:** no proper term Anglo-Saxon gives, for the post itself, *palus quintanus for the game, *hastiludium, *decursus equestris (inadequate) *to run at the q*, *ad palum equestri cursu decertare Perhaps better, ad "quintanum" (ita dictum) equitare

**quintal:** the old *hundredweight*: centumpondium, *n*., Pl Asin 2, 2, 37 Cat R R. 13, *fin*· centēnārium pondus (used in pl.), Plin 7, 20, 19.

**quintessence:** **I.** Originally *the fifth nature or substance* (according to the Pythagoreans), superior to the four elements of earth and water, air and fire. quinta illa (non nominata magis, quam non intellecta) natura, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40. *quinta essentia, Med Lat, cf (of heaven) "a kind of *q* or *fifth sort of body*, distinct from all these" (four elements), Watts's 'Logic' "the ethereal q of heaven," Milton **II.** *A condensed extract of all the virtues of a body* **1.** From the above notion, quinta pars *the q of nectar*, (fig), oscula, quae Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16. **2.** vis, vis, *f*.. v ESSENCE Join vis virtusque, Cic. de Or 2, 27, 120 (adapted). **3.** flos, flōris, *m* (*the choicest and most delicate part*, like ἄνθος, and *bloom*) cf flos Liberi (*the bouquet of wine*), Pac. in Non. 498, 12. flos veteris vini, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1 (cf. Liberi lepos! ib 4) flos vitae, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 12. Note —lĕpor, os, ōris, *m*., may perh be used for the *q. of wit*. **4.** mēdulla, *f* (*marrow*: *pith*): *the q. of persuasive*

*eloquence*, in. suadae, Enn in Cic Brut. 15, 59 **5.** sūcus, *m* (succus) cf s ingenii, Quint prooem § 24 Amsw gives succus subtilissimus For philosophy, recourse may be had to the med Lat, quinta essentia cf ESSENCE

**quintessential** (*adj*) expr. by circumloc. . "the q matter of the heavens," *quinta illa coeli natura after Cic *l. c* s. v. QUINTESSENCE

**quintetto**: *cantus quīnārius *chorus quinque symphoniacorum (v Cic. Mil 21, 55).

**quintuple**: *fivefold* **1.** quinquplex, icis cf q cella (a set of tablets consisting of five leaves), Mart 14, 4 quintuplex, Vop Prob 7 **2.** quinquēpartītus, Cic Div 1, 34

**quintuple** (*v*) *to make five times as many* quinquiplīco, 1. cf quinquiplicari proinus magistratus, Tac. A 2, 36.

**quip**: *a smart saying · taunt · sarcasm*. ("sudden q s," Shaksp. "the q modest," id "q s, and cranks, and wanton wiles," Milton), dictērium, *n*, Varr in Non 101, 3 cf Mart 6, 44, Omnibus arrides, dicteria dicis in omnes but (in purer Lat) dictum, *n* cf. haec (dicta) scilicet bona (= Fr. *bon-mots*), quae salsa sint nam ea *dicta* appellantur proprio jam nomine, Cic de Or 2, 54, *fin*. cf. illae ipsae (*dicta* sunt ac vocantur), quas certis diebus festae licentiae dicere solebamus, Quint. 6, 3, 16 facete dictum, Pl Cap 1, 2, 73 Cic. de Off 1, 29, 104 (cf petulans jocandi genus, ib). Also dīcācitas, Quint 6, 3, 21 Cic. de Or 2, 54, 218 dīcax argūtia, Gell. 12, 2.

**quire**: **I.** v. CHOIR **II.** *A certain quantity of paper*, (1) orig made up into a book as "the king's quhair," *i e. book*, of James I of Scotland Fr *cahier*: in this sense, cōdex, vōlūmen, v BOOK VOLUME (II.) now 24 *sheets*: perh chartae scāpus, *m* (a bundle of not more than 20 sheets of papyrus, cemented to a roller, called scapus), Plin. 13, 12, 23, *fin* or simply *charta XXIV. folia *A book in quires* (unbound) *liber nondum compactus, Amsw

**quirister**: ("the coy q s" = singing birds, Thomson): v. CHORISTER

**quirk**: **I.** Org. *a q stroke*, and hence, *any sudden, capricious movement*. v. STROKE FIT. "*I've felt so many q s of joy and grief*," (Shaksp.), *tot casus subit laetitiae et doloris (cf. Cic. Att 8, 1) Phr. *to be exposed to the q s of Fortune*, stare sub ictu Fortunae, Lucan 5, 729 a flight of fancy, "*the q s of blazoning pens*" (Shaksp) "*q s of music, broken and uneven*" (Pope) v SNATCH **II** *A petty taunt* **1.** ācūleus, *m* (in the bad sense) cf in quo nulli aculei contumeliarum inerant, Cic de Or 2, 55, 222 (cf. "I may chance to have some q s and remnants of wit broken on me," Shaksp) **2.** cāvillātio, *f*: cf (including sense III.) acerba cavillatione simul hominis nomen incessens, veteremque partium fortunam, Suet Tib 57 (where the words of the q are given) v. QUIP TAUNT. **III.** *A verbal trick*, in rhetoric (cf. "*conceits, puns, quirks, and quibbles*," Watts) among other terms (v. PUN. QUIBBLE) use **1.** ācūmen, *n.*: cf dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus (*flip themselves with their own q s*), Cic de Or. 2, 38. **2.** argūtia, *f*. *a palpable and shameless q.*, importuna atque audax arg., Gell. 3, 1, 6 and esp dim argūtiōla, Gell. 9, 14, *fin* **3.** cālumnia, *f.*: *to sport with serious questions by q s of cleverness*, causas ingenii calumnia ludificari, Cic Rep. Fr. in Non. 26, 15 **4.** cāvillātio, *f.*: v. *sup.* cavillationes ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4 c. verborum, id. 10, 7, 14 **5.** strŏpha, ae, *f*. (*a turn*): strophae verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4. **IV.** *An artful distinction, a trick* to defeat an opponent, esp. in law. **1.** cālumnia, *f*. (*abstr. sing. = Eng. pl.*: v. CHICANERY) *to try to get another's property not by q s of law (but by open violence)*, non calumnia litium alienos fundos petere, Cic. Mil 27, 74 *to maintain the justice of a case against q s (of law)*, (in pecuniariis quaestionibus) veritati contra calumniam adesse, Quint 12, 1, 26 **2.** captiuncŭla, *f* *to apprehend all sorts of q s*, omnes captiunculas pertimescere, Cic Att 15, 7 **3.** cāvillātio, ōnis, *f* *on this phrase those q s of law are raised*, hinc moventur quidem illae juris cavillationes, Quint 7, 4, 37 *I sell q s, etc*, vendo cavillationes, adsentatiunculas, ac perjuratiunculas parasiticas, Pl Stich 1, 3, 75 **4.** strŏpha, ae, *f* (στροφή) Join strophae ac fuci cf ad illum diem quo remotis strophis ac fucis de me judicaturus sum (*all q s and shams being swept away*), Sen Epist 26, 5

**5.** Expr. by the *adjs* and *advs* cognate to the *subs* as, calumniōsus *adv*, *by q.s*, calumniosē, Pap. Dig. 46, 5, 7 captiōsus (-ē) versūtus (-ē). Join nihil ab isto vāfrum, nihil vētĕrātorum (*no q nor quibble*) exspectaveritis, Cic. Verr 1, 54, 151 *adv* vētĕrātōrie dicere, Cic Or. 28, 99 **6.** *A man full of q s and quiddities* "a man *of that q*" (Shaksp personified in "Messrs. *Quirk*, Gammon, and Snap"). (1) cālumniātor, *m*. cf. calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus, Gai Dig 50, 16, 223: v PETTIFOGGER. (II.) vētĕrātor, *m* (*a sly old fox*), Cic Fin. 2, 16, 53 (III) Expr by *adjs.* signifying CRAFTY CUNNING as acutus astutus callidus subdolus vafer versutus. Join: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Off. 3, 13, 57. Join malum crudumque et callidum atque subdolum, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 148: cf hi saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, Cic. Off 2, 3, 10

**quit** (*v*) (Fr. *quitter*) **I.** Org *to let go free*, from an *obligation, favour, oath, debt, impost, accusation, etc.* · v. TO ACQUIT. TO DISCHARGE: TO EXEMPT. TO FREE: TO RELEASE TO RELIEVE and see foll art **II.** Hence, in reflect. sense: *to quit a debt, duty, favour, etc* (*i e.* to q. oneself of it). v. TO DISCHARGE: TO REPAY: TO REQUITE: TO RETURN: hence *to q. oneself* (= *to behave*, by discharging one's duty) only in the phr. (*be strong, and*) *q. yourselves like men*, confortamini et estote viri ! Vulg 1 Reg iv 9 *q you like men, be strong!* viriliter agite ! confortamini, id. 1 Cor xvi 13 **III.** Transf., with obj of the thing let go v TO ABANDON: TO GIVE UP: TO LAY DOWN TO LOSE: TO PUT AWAY · TO PUT OFF: TO RELINQUISH TO RESIGN TO YIELD. **IV.** With obj. of the thing quitted by leaving it behind (now the commonest sense): v. TO LEAVE TO DESERT: TO DEPART TO GO AWAY · TO RETIRE TO RETREAT (from) Gen terms linquo, 3 (usu. poet) rĕlinquo: dērĕlinquo dēsĕro discēdo (ab) ābeo (ab) dīmitto, *absol* and abs se destĭtuo, *absol.* and abs se for exx. and other terms see the reff

**quit** (*adj*) prop the *partic.* of the above verb **I.** *Let go free free from*

**1.** lĭbĕrātus of *a fever*, febri, Plin. *To make a person q*, lĭbĕro, 1 of *taxes and imposts*, cf. vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, Cic Prov. Cons. 5 v. TO RELEASE. TO EXEMPT: *to q. oneself of an engagement*, lib fidem (*to keep one's word*), Cic Fl 20, 47: *of debts*, nomina lib. (*to settle*), Liv. 7, 21 also reflect with *abl* . *to q. a debt*, lib. se aere alieno (*to pay it*), Cic. Att. 6, 2 · (*for an investment*) *to q. its outlay*, impensam liberare, Col. 3, 3 v TO CLEAR: TO REPAY. *To get q*, expr. by *pass* of this and foll. **2.** sōlūtus with *abl* *q. of any rent* (or *interest*), sol. omni fenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: with *gen* : cum familiis operum solutis (*q. of their tools* or *tasks*), id. Od. 3, 17, 16 verbal sense, solvo, 3. with *obj.* of thing or person v. TO PAY. TO DISCHARGE: TO RELEASE: TO REDEEM (as fidem solvisti, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 19): reflect. *to q. oneself of a promise*, se fide solv, Val Max 7, 3, 5, *extr.* *to make any one q of his debt*, debito aliquem solvere, Sen *absol*, *nor will I let the R go q*, (fig), nec Rutulos solvo, Virg. Aen 10, 111 · *to be q of vows* (by performing them), vota solv, Cic Phil 3, 4, *fin.* formulae, V. S. L M (votum solvit libens merito), Inscr Orell. *no.* 186 V. S A. L (votum solvit animo libente), ib 2022. Join sol ac liber *I'll let him go q of, etc*, omne illud tempus habeat per me solutum ac liberum, Cic. (of an evil) v. TO DELIVER· FREE (of a charge) solvo and comp. absolvo. absolūtus v TO ACQUIT **3.** dīmissus and (verbal sense) dīmitto, 3 v TO DISCHARGE TO RELEASE cf dim debitorem (*to forgive him his debt*, Ulp. Dig 50, 9, 4 but d creditorem, *to pay him*, Papin ib. 31, 72) (of a captured enemy) *he let A go q.*, Attium incolumem dimisit, Caes B C 1, 18 (with *obj* of thing), dim tributa alicui, Tac H 3, 55 Also rēmitto *to q* (or *make one q. of*) *a penalty*, poenam alicui rem, Liv 40, 10, *fin : to q a fine*, multam, Cic Phil 11, 8. v TO REMIT *I'll consider you q of all that* (colloq, *we'll cry quits*), Join omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr 5, 9. *to q the balance of an account or debt*, id quod excedit rem, Paul Dig *to q a person of a contribution*, impendium (or impensam) rem., Inscr. **4** exemptus: and (v) exīmo, 3: with *abl* and *dat* v TO EXEMPT: TO DISCHARGE (esp. of accusation and punishment): cf. supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem sceleri, Val Fl 2, 256 poenae, Paul. Dig 48, 10, 22, § 4. *who had got q of them bondage*, qui servitute exempti fuerant, Liv 34, 52, *fin*. *absol*, nisi quod se quisque eximi voluerit (*rushed to go q*), Quint 4, 2, 74

**5.** impūnītus: *to let an enemy or criminal go q*, imp dimittere cf. majores nostri, ne quis divitiarum magis quam injuriae causa bellum inceptum diceret, impunitos eos (Rhodios) dimisere, Sall C. 51. with *obj.* of thing *to q. a wrong*, Join injurium inultam impunitamque dim, Cic. Verr 5, 58, 149 Also impūnis, e (rare) *the woman got off q*, mulier impunis redit, Sol 27, *med* *that I shall go q*, impunem me fore, Apul. M 3 p 132: expr. by adv. impūnĕ. *to go (or get off) q.*, imp. ferre, habere cf. quum multos libros surripuisset, nec se impune laturum putavit, aufugit, Cic. Fam. 13, 77 *d'ye flatter yourself y'll go q. for this!* siquidem istuc impune habueris ! Ter Eun 5, 7, 19: with abire credin' te impune abiturum? id Comp, with licere. *to do all and go q* male facere (mi) impunius licere, id Heaut 3, 2, 49 Note —the Vulg has innocens (*not held answerable for damage*). *then shall he that smote him be q*, innocens erit qui percusserit, Ex. xxi 19. (of an ox goring a man) *the owner of the ox shall be q.*, dominus bovis innocens erit, ib. 28 also mundus (discharged from the obligation of an oath. v CLEAR: FREE): *we will be q of thine oath*, erimus mundi ab hoc juramento, Jos ii 20

**6.** immūnis, e (*q. of public duties and burthens*) · *absol* of persons: *to hold q. of tribute*, immunes habere (opp. to vectigales habere), Cic. Off 3, 11, 49: (of lands) *q of taxes*, cf. qui agros immunes liberosque arant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 166. with *gen*, *q. of customs*, im. portoriorum, Liv 38, 14: *of an evil*, im mali, Ov. M. 8, 691. *held q. of his father's crimes*, im. delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7. with ab. *to make people q. of every burthen*, ab omni onere immunes praestare, Suet. Claud. 25. Expr. by *subs.*. *to make q*, immunitatem (a tributis) offerre, Suet Aug. 40. **7.** functus: and (v) fungor, 3 *dep.*: and comps . v. TO DISCHARGE: TO PERFORM: (1.) simple with *abl*, *to q. oneself of a vow*, voto fungi, Just 9, 2: rarely with *acc.*: (of a duty). Join:

(quid) fungi ac sustinere velle, Cic. Verr 3, 86 199 (n.) defunctus with *abl.* fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40 poena, Liv. 2 35 laboribus, Hor. Od 3, 24, 15 *of all danger*, omni discrimine, Curt. *q. of (military) service*, Fig *my lyre q of the service (of love)*, defunctum bello barbiton, Hor. Od 3, 26, 3: *absol*, *now I am q* (i e *safe*), det jam sum, Ter Eun prol 15 *if we could only get q of the affair thus!* utinam hoc sit modo defunctum! id (in) perfunctus. *absol*, *the jury, thinking themselves q* (their duty done), judices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, Cic Clu 41 *I am now q.* (of men's envy), jam p. sum, explevi animos invidorum, Auct. or pro Dom. 17 **8.** expt. by cārēre (*to be rid of*) with *abl.* and (in earlier poets) *gen* and *acc* *to be q of blame*, culpa c, Ter Hec 4, 4, 41: calumnia, Quint. 9, 4, 57 malis, Lucr. 2, 4. *to get q of a fever*, febri c, Cic. Fam 16, 15: cf (poet consti inverted) caruisse febris te heri, Pl Curc. 1, 1, 17 Join carere et fungi *that, being q of pain, etc*, ut dolore careas, et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic Am 6, 22. v RID **9.** other verbs for *to make q*: lēvo, 1 rēlēvo, 1 aliquem re v TO RELIEVE condōno, 1 aliquid alicui. e g pecunias debitoribus c. v TO FORGIVE **10.** expl by phr e g *many instances might be given, you shall be q with one*, multa exempla sunt, sufficerit unum, Plin jun *they did not even get q with the loss of their booty*, non praedam solum amittunt, sed, etc, Liv. **II.** Hence, *of persons who have balanced accounts and stand clear*, usu. Fig *we are now quits!* jam sumus pares, Mart. (hence, *to cry q's!* = *to leave off*, as on even terms, eho! jam satis! Hor.) *to q accounts*, patem rationem facere, Sen Ep 19, *fin. with any one*, pares rationes cum aliquo habere, Tac. hence Fig., *to be q with a person, to q all scores*, par pari referre, Ter Eun 3, 1, 55 par pari respondere, Pl. Truc. 5, 47: Cic Att 6, 1 *to be q towards a benefactor*, gratiam rettulisse, Cic.: cum eo paria facere cf quum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, Sen. Ben 3, 9. this phr. in lit sense cum rationibus domini paria facere, Col 1, 8, 13

**quit-rent:** v RENT

**quitch-grass:** *triticum repens, Linn

**quite** (*adv*) (N B One of those very general words, which can only be properly rendered by a familiar knowledge of Latin authors, and for which a Dictionary can only give *hints*) **A.** The corresponding Latin *adverbs* may be classified into (I) *Adv* of an *intensive* signification (like the Eng word itself): **1.** admodum (*fully: completely*). *your letter q rejoices me*, mi literae tuae adm delectarunt, Cic. Fam 5, 19, 2 Join adm et plane: forma ingenii adm impolita et plane rudis, id Brut 85, 294· esp with words denoting age: *q a boy*, puer adm., Liv 31, 28: *q a youth*, juvenis adm., Tac H 4, 5: cf. L Crassus, quum esset adm adolescens, Cic Off 2, 13, 47: in dialogue: *quite so!* admodum! Pl Bac. 4, 6, 40: (= ita est, prorsus ita est) cf scis solere in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri aliquid possit, dici, *adm*, aut *prorsus ita est*, Cic. Leg 3, 11, 26. **2.** prorsus: *I'm q. done for*, perii, pl. Aul 2, 8, 27: *I q. think so*, ita prorsus existimo, Cic Tusc 2, 5: with *adj*, *q by all*, p omnibus, id. Fam 4, 10: with valde. *I'm q. pleased at this*, hoc mihi p v placet, id. Fam. 6, 20: (said by an author at the sea-side) *I'm q disgusted at the thought of writing*, a scribendo prorsus abhorret animus, Cic. Att 2, 1. **3.** plānē *we say such a man is q. without common feeling*, communi sensu pl caret, inquimus, Hor S 1, 3, 66. *almost, or rather q.*, propemodum, vel pl. potius, Cic. Brut. 97: (in dialogue), *quite so!* pl. istuc est, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 57: and *sup.* planissime, id. Ph. 5, 2, 3: with other *advs.*. (*you've done*) *q. right*, pl. bene, Cic Att. 13, 6: *it q. put me out*, illud pl moleste tuli, id Fam. 3, 10. **4** facilē (*certainly. unquestionably*) with *superl adjs*, *q the most learned*, f. doctissimus, Cic Rab Post. 9, 23: *q the worst*, f. deterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: *q. the first in, etc.*, genere et nobilitate et pecunia f primus, id R A 6, 15 virtute, existimatione, nobilitate, f princeps, id Clu 5, 11. f praecipuus, Quint 10, 1, 68 with numerals *an inheritance q amounting to*, haereditas f ad HS tricies, id Veri 2, 14, 35 with *verbs* *q to surpass*, f vincere, Cic Rep 6, 16, *fin* omnes, id. de Or 2, 13, 56 f superare, id Leg 1, 2, 7 *to be q. content* (or *satisfied*) *with*, f perferre ac pati, Ter Andr. 1, 1, 35 Neg: *I don't q venture to say*, haud f dixerim, Cic Rep 1, 3, *fin I can't q affirm as certain* (or *settled*), haud f compertum narraverim, Sall J 17 v HARDLY expr *not q* by the opposites to facile, aegre, graviter (and *comp* and *sup*): esp with ferre and pati v TO BEAR TO PUT UP WITH; TO SUFFER SCARCELY · *to be q ill*, gravissime aegrotare, Cic Fin 2, 13, 43. **5.** *advs.* of more special application: *e. g* funditus (*from the very bottom*). esp with verbs of destroying: v. UTTERLY: cf praecepta, quae prodas, funditus everterunt amicitiam (*q. subvert*), Cic Fin 2, 25, 80 cf f tollere veritatem et fidem, id. de Or 62, 209. more gen *q to ruin a person*, cf perditissimi sodalem f, Pl Bac 3, 6, 31 *q. to spoil a thing*, f aliquid pessum dare, id Trin 1, 2, 128 (II) *Adverbs of quality* **6.** bēnē *to do q right*, b facere, Ter Ad 5, 8, 30 esp in the colloq phr., b facis, b fecisti, b factum, *q right!* (=*very well well done I'm q. satisfied*), Plaut and Ter pass: and intrans *it's q right! (all's well)* bene habet! bene agitur, ib: *sup.*, optume habet, Pl. Pseud 4, 1, 25 *to be q. well (in health)*, b valere Ni. *Is he q. well now?* Chr. *As strong as a boxer*, Ni Benene usque valuit? Chr. Pancratice atque athletice, id Bac 2, 3, 14 *Sup* optime valere, Cic Fin. 2, 13, 43 (opp to gravissime aegrotare) with *adjs.*. *with q a large retinue*, cf. obviam cum b. magna caterva sua venit, Cic Mur 33, 69 *q strong and in good training*, b robustus atque exercitatus, Cic. Div in Caec. 15, 48 with *advs.*· *q. early (in the morning)*, b mane (haec scripsi), Cic. Att 4, 9: *q. heartily* (or *cordially*, or *intimately*), b penitus in istius familiaritatem se dedit, id. Veir 2, 2, 70, *init fop q a long time*, b diu, Suet. vit Juv *sup*, *to keep q to oneself*, optime continere, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 23 *q. in the nick of time*, optime, with adest, id ib. 5, 2, 66 with video, id And. 2, 1, 35 with eccum, id Hec 2, 2, 4· *neg*, *not q*, non b: vix b. cf vix b. desieram, Ov. F 5, 278 v. HARDLY SCARCELY BARELY **7.** rectē v. RIGHT: RIGHTLY esp in the Phr, *q well* (also in Eng. *right well*· vulg *all right*) *Is he alive? Is he q. well?* vivit? nempe recte valet? Pl. Bacc 2, 2, 11 (Ans vivit et valet, ib 14) with *adjs* *q. healthy* (of animals), i sanus, Varr. R R. 2, 2, 6. *I'm q well*, equidem valeo et salvus sum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 34 in dialogue *q right!* recte! Ter Eun 4, 7, 3 Other *advs.* with like force probe! ib. pulchre! ib. 14 (ironically) minium! ib. 5, 7, 17 verum! ib. credo! ib. (The *adj* is also used in the Phr recta via, or simply recta) **8.** valdē (conti fr vālidē, *strongly* v EXCEEDINGLY VERY VERY MUCH) with *verbs* *I'm q looking for a letter from you*, literas tuas v exspecto, Cic Fam. 16, 19 *q to laugh at* (or *ridicule*) *a person*, v arridere alicui, id Att 13, 21 *to be q. wrong* (mistaken), v. errare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83 with *adjs.*· cf. magistratus v. lenes et remissi (*q. inactive and incompetent*), Cic. Rep. 1, 43· with *advs.*: *to do a thing q well*, rem v. bene gerere, id Fam. 1, 8: *they took it q. ill*, illud v. graviter tulerunt, id. Att. 1, 17. Join: valde vehementer et libere dicere, ib 14, 1: (cf vehementer displicere, ib 13, 21: vehementer errare, id Ac 2, 32, 103 v EXTREMELY) **9.** sānē: *I'm q afraid of him*, s. ego illum metuo, Pl M 5, 2, 108: with valdē cf explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis, Cic. Agr 2, 5, *fin* in dialogue: *I'm q willing* (or *I q. wish it*), *by all means*, s volo, Pl Poen 5, 2, 119: *q willingly*, s. et libenter quidem, Cic Rep. 2, 38 with other *advs* (*built*) *q well*, sane bene, Pl Most 3, 2, 74: and in dial. *q so!* (=*very well*) bene s., recte s, scite hercle s., s pol: v. VERY sane quam cf quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, (*the proceeding has q fallen through*), Cic Q. F. 2, 6, 5: *neg* with haud *I don't q understand what pursuit such a man would deem passeth by* (cujus studium qui virtutem putarit) haud sane intelligo, quodnam sit, quod laudandum putet, id Off. 2, 2, 5 v INDEED TRULY **10.** prōbē (like *finely*, and Fr. *bien*) it seems gen. to be ironical *q drunk*, appōtus pr, Pl Am 1, 1, 126 cf pi decipere, ib 268. pi. errare, ib. 3, 3, 20 with similis *you're q yourself*, Ter. Heaut 5, 3, 18 **11.** sātis and sāt: with *verbs* *I'm q aware of that*, ego istuc satis scio, Pl. Am 3, 2, 23: sat scio, id. Aul 3, 6, 25: Ter. Eun. 3, 2: *to have q enough to do (to have one's hands full*, esp Fig = *to be in trouble*), satis agere, Pl Merc 2, 1, 4 satagere, Auct B Afr 78 with *adjs* · *q. rich*, satis dives, Pl Aul. 2, 1, 44 *q. happy with only my Sabine farm*, sanis beatus unicis Sabinis, Hor Od 2, 18, 14 *not q. fit for battle*, non sat idoneus pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26 with *advs.* *q. boldly*, s. audacter, Pl Am 2, 2, 208 *q well*, s bene, id. Poen 1, 2, 73: *neg*, *not q. honourably*, non s. honeste, Cic Am 16, 57 *q. enough and more*, satis superque v ENOUGH (III.) *Adverbs of quantity* **12.** omnīno v. ALTOGETHER: UTTERLY. with *verbs*: *I'm not q wanted, there's room still left to sink deeper*, non omnino jam pertimui: est reliquum quo peream magis, Pl. Asin 1, 3, 80 with numerals (=in all, in the total) *we had a very full house, q.* 200, sane frequentes fuimus, omn. ad ducentos, Cic Q F. 2, 1 with omnis *q. the whole* of the argument, omnis omnis argumentatio, id Inv. 1, 46, 86 **13.** magnōpĕre (*by all means*) *I q. think, etc*, ego tibi Romam properandum m censeo, id Fam 15, 14. **14.** multo. v MUCH· VERY esp with aliter: *but he finds the case* (or *result*) *q otherwise*, verum aliter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. And., prol 4: with ac *q otherwise than he expected* (*q contrary to his hopes*), m aliter ac sperabat, Nep Hamilc 2 also multum: *L. F. was q another sort of man*, multum ab iis aberat L. Fufius, Cic Brut 62, 222 **15.** *Comps.* and *sups.* of *advs* of this sense (1) māgis scarcely found except as a *compar.* (perh *q likely*, m verisimile, i e. *more likely than not* cf. Caes B G. 3, 13) (2) Neg. mīnus (freq) with *adjs.* *not q good*, minus bonum (vinum), Varr R. R 1, 7 with *verbs* *he is not q. well*, m valet, Pl Bacc 2, 2, 15. Cic Att 4, 14: with *advs* : *not q carefully enough*, m diligenter, Nep Con 5: *they don't live q so long*, m diu vivunt, Plin 14, 22, 28: esp. in the phr *q. as much as*, non (haud) m quam (atque): cf. laudibus haud m quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv 2, 60 *q as dear as*, cf patria hominibus non minus cara esse debet, quam liberi, Cic. Fam 4, 5. cf id Cat 3, 1. (3) plūrĭmum *to be q different*, pl. differre, Cic Fat 4. *q. to surpass others*, pl aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: *q. to the extent of their power*, quantum pl. possunt, Quint. 11, 3, 120. (4) maximē. esp. with an *adv.*: *q. recently*, nuper maxime, Caes. B C. 3, 9: with quam: cf. ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate (*q. in accordance with*), Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149: in dialogue: as an emphatic sense: v. CERTAINLY: with immo, as emphatic

dissent· *q. the contrary!* immo vero maxime, Sall C. 52: in same neg sense, minimē mm equidem, Ter Hec 5, 3, 16 mm vos quidem, Cic. Att. 8, 9 mm vero, id Tusc 1, 6 strengthened by gentium, Ter Ph 5, 8, 44 also with *adv.*, *q seldom*, mm saepe, Caes B G. 1, 1 (5) summē v HIGHLY, EXTREMELY (IV) *Adverbs of position, time, and comparison* **16.** prōpē (*nearly*, passing into the sense of *q near at hand*, *q close* esp in *comp* and *sup.*) *it's q time that something were done*, prope est, ut aliquid fiat, Papin Dig 35, 1, 67: comp, *to stand q near*, propius stare, Hor A P. 361 cf pr spectare, id Ep 1, 1, 67 with *acc.*, *q close to the city*, pr. urbem, Cic Phil 7, 9 *sup.* with *acc.* *q. after the Roman custom*, proxime morem Romanum, Liv 24, 48 *q like (closely resembling)*, prox speciem muros oppugnantium navium, id 30, 10 **17.** pĕnĭtus· *q secreted* (in the lit sense, of hidden away in a remote corner), et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos, Virg E 1, 67: usu flg *to know q. well*, p pernoscere, Cic. de Or 1, 5 *to understand q well*, p intelligere, id Att 8, 12 *q to turn themselves*, p peridere se ipsos, id Fin. 1, 15 *q to lose, etc.*, p. amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam, id Off 2, 8 Join pen et plane cf ex rebus p. perspectis et plane cognitis, id. de Or 1, 2, 3 v THOROUGHLY UTTERLY **18.** longē (v. FAR) freq with *superls q the first man* (in distinction), l princeps, Cic Fam 13, 13 *q. the noblest and richest*, l nobilissimus et ditissimus (apud Helvetios), Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *to be q superior*, l praestare, Cic Brut 64. esp. in an adversative sense *he's q wrong*, l errat, Ter Ad 1, 1, 40 *to hold q a different opinion (to differ q.)*, l dissentire, Cic Am 9, 32 *the contest is of q a different sort*, longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull 17 *sup.*, *my principles* (or *plan of life*) *were (was) of q a contrary kind*, a quo mea longissime ratio abhorrebat, id Ver 2, 2, 4 esp with ali et and secus, *q otherwise* cf qui (Stoici) multa falsa esse dicunt, longeque aliter se habere ac sensibus videantur (*and are q different from what they appear to the senses*), id Acad 2, 31, 101 *but it (the fact or truth) is q otherwise*, quod longe secus est, id Am 9, 29 *to think q. otherwise*, l aliter sentire, id also with alius *I'm of q a different mind*, l mihi alia mens est, id. Note: sometimes procul. v FAR: WIDELY: *to be q wrong*, pr. errare, Sall J 85 esp with *abl* (= *q without, q free from*), pr negotiis, Hor Epod 2, 1 *q beyond doubt*, pr dubio, Quint 1, 5, 14 dubio pr, Flor 2, 6 *it's q untrue*, pr vero est, Col 1, praef *fin* **19.** immo always adversative, expressing or implying *q. the contrary* (v NAY) *q. another matter* (from what you suppose), immo aliud, Ter Andr 1, 1, 2. cf. *Si* Quid hoc intellextin'? an nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? *Da.* Immo callide! (*oh yes! I q understand.*) id ib. 1, 2, 30 Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia, et fortasse minora (*oh yes! I have, but q. of a different sort, etc.*), Hor S. 1, 3, 20 in very emphatic sense, with another *adv.* (= *q so, and still more*): *e g.* immo maxume, Pl Ps. 1, 5, 80 cf. Immo edepol me quam te minus (*sc amo*: *Nay! I love you q as much as myself*), Pl Cas 2 8, 19. so, immo mince, id Bac 2, 3, 28 esp. immo vero, Cic. Att 12, 43: id. Rep. 6, 14 for additional emphasis, Join immo hercle vero perplacent, Pl Most. 4, 1, 4. **20.** *adv. of time:* as in, *I've q. done*, use jam: modo: v. JUST: NOW. Neg.: *not q.*, nondum: v. NOT YET: *q. as soon as*, simul ac, simul cum v. SOON· TOGETHER. **21.** *adv. of resemblance and comparison:* pariter, similiter. (used also in dial. for *q so!* Cic): esp. aeque (v. EQUALLY. JUST: as MUCH as) with et cf. nisi aeque amicos et nosmetipsos diligamus (*q as much as ourselves*), Cic. Fin. 1, 26, 67: with ac and atque; *q. as much as yourself*, aeque ac tu ipse, id. Am 6, 22: *q as much as if*, aeq. ac si, id Fam 13, 43, 3. Join proxime [atque ille] aut etiam aeque (*almost or q as much*) laborare, ib 9, 13 also usque (for place, time, and relation), with ad (*q to*), ex (*q from*), adeo (*q to that extent*) Some *preps* have the like force *e g* tenus, with *abl.* *genae-jam tenui q up*, poti faece tenus cadi, Hor Od 3, 15, 16 cum cf diffugiunt cadis cum faece siccatis amici, ib 1, 35, 27 Note in some contexts, quamlibet, quamvis, quamtumvis, are suitable **B.** *Expr by adjectives* in gen *adjs of quantity, quality, position*, and *relation*, may be used in constructions determined by the context esp, 1. omnis (like *all*, adverbially, in Engl) *nom*· *I'm q full of (q devoted to) this*, omnis in hoc sum, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 11 *I shall not q die* (something of me will survive), non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei Vitabit Libitinam, id Od 1, 30, 6 *q all*, ad unum omnes (*to a man*), Cic Am 23, 86 *acc* *to do q (just) the same as*, efficere omnia eadem quae, Pl Asin 3, 3, 23 *abl* *to plead q earnestly*, omnibus precibus contendere, Caes B G 5, 6 *Neut pl absol* omnia cf tramites, omnia plana (*q level* or *smooth*), et ex facili mobiles, Sen Cons ad Marc 25 per omnia, Quint 5, 2, 3 *q. praiseworthy*, per omnia laudabilis, Vell 2, 33· omni ab parte *no state (condition of life) is q happy* (or *blest*), nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor Od 2, 16, 27 with numeri (*parts, members*) v COMPLETELY PERFECTLY) *to be q complete* (or *perfect*), omnes numeros habere, or continere, Cic Fin. 3, 7: and in *abl*, cf *a book q. perfect in all points* (or, *q finished*), liber numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin Ep 9, 38 Join omnium atque partibus· cf mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, Cic N. D. 2, 13. with ratio omni ratione **2.** tōtus v WHOLE. WHOLLY ALTOGETHER· TOTALLY *nom* with *adjs*. *I'm q devoted to you and yours*, sum totus vester, Cic Fam 15, 7 *that's q false*, falsum est id totum, id Rep 2, 15 Phr. *q a perfect man*, in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor S 2, 7, 86: with *verbs*· *I'm q in a fright*, totus tremo horreoque, Ter Eun 1, 2, 4 *I'm q. out of sorts with myself*, eheu! quam ego nunc totus displiceo mihi, Ter Heaut 5, 4, 20 *he's q altered*, totus commutatus est with *subs.* and *prons* gov. by in· *q absorbed in* (one's thoughts), totus in illis, Hor S 1, 9, 2. *I'm q alarmed*, t sum in metu, Pl Cist 2, 1, 59 *he's q in love*, in amore t est, Ter Ad 4, 2, 50: *abl* *q through the night*, tota nocte, Caes B G 1, 26 *to be of q a different opinion*, Join: universa re et tota sententia dissidere, Cic Fin. 4, 1, 2: *to be q wrong, mistaken*, (vulg, *to be q out*), toto coelo errare, Macr Sat 3, 12 (a late phr)· cf. tota erras via, Ter Eun 2, 2, 14: *you are q. wrong not only as to the fact but the time*, in eo non tu quidem tota re sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil 2, 9, *fin* with *preps*: ex toto· Ov Pont 4, 8, 72: Plin. 11, 17, 17: Col. 5, 8, 6: in totum: *a thing q. different*, res in totum diversa, Plin 31, 7, 42: id 2, 90, 2 **3.** sōlus, ūnus, and such *adjs*, with or without emphatic adjuncts. *q. alone*, solus per se, Cic.: *I did it q by myself*, egomet solus feci, Pl Am 1, 1, 269: with *gen.* *I am left q alone*, ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: with inter. solus inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2; ex omnibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 18. Join unus solus, Cic. Pis. 40, 96 **4.** expr. by the *superl* of *adjs.* in general, and particularly of those of time and place· as īmus (*q. at the end, e g* of a table): summus (*q the first*, in rank) and the *subs.* summa in various constructions, esp. ad summam, in summam ultimus, esp. ad ultimum (*to the last degree*). **5.** ălius, with emphatic reduplication. = *q. different* cf. aliud est maledicere, aliud **accusare**, (*reviling and accusation are q. different things*), Cic. Coel 3· cf aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, Quint 5, 10, 60 **6.** many *adjs* and *advs*, being emphatic either in their own meaning, or by virtue of the context, include the sense of *quite* **C.** *Prepositions* in composition give the force of *quite*, esp. per, con, ex, in, re, sub, trans· (these will be suggested by the particular *adj* or *v.*): *e g* comedo (*to eat q up*), Vulg Gen. XXXI 15 conficio, perficio (*q to finish*): confringo (*to break q. in pieces*): compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo (*q to fill*): permuto (*q to change*) perterritus (*q. frightened*), *cum multis aliis* (*you see how*) *the rivers are q frozen over*, flumina constiterint, Hor Od 1, 9, 4. *q. easily*, perfacile, Cic R A, 7, 20 an ex of emphatic fulness, ut tota mente et omnibus artubus contremiscam, Cic de Or 1, 26, 121 transitive, with trans or *acc* alone (*to leap q over*). **D.** Expr. by negatives (by way of emphatic contrast) *he is not q unlettered*, nec tamen scit nihil *I am q miserable*, prorsus nihil abest quin miserrimus sim

**quittance**: *a discharge from a debt*, and, usu, *a written discharge, a receipt* **1.** lĭbĕrātĭo, *f* (apparently in double sense of *payment* and *release*); cf liberationis verbum eandem vim habet quam solutionis, Paul Dig. 50, 16, 47 (*v. infr*) **2.** accepilātio, *f. a q by the legal form of question and answer*, viz, *Q* Habesne acceptum? A. Habeo, acceptumque fero, Dig 46, 4, 1 **3** āpōcha, ae, *f* (ἀποχή) usu term for a *q in writing*, Ulp Dig 46, 4, 19 also rēlātōria, Cod Theod 13, 5, 8. and pittăcium (πιττάκιον, *a slip of parchment, etc.*), Cass (sĕcūrĭtas, *f.*, prop *security for a debt*, seems used in this sense by Amm 17, 10) *To give a q*, liberationem debitori legare, Ulp Dig 34, 3, 3 liberare nomina, Liv (v QUIT) accepto liberare or facere, Ulp acceptum habere or facere, id alicui acceptum referre, Cic acceptum testari apocham dare, Ulp. v RECEIPT (Note Shaksp. uses the *verb*, *to quittance*, v QUIT.)

**quiver** (*v*) **1.** trĕmo, ŭi, *3* cf (of a victim devoured by the Cyclops), (vidi quum) tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus, Virg. Aen. 3, 627 Comp contrĕmo (rare), Lucr. 5, 1220. poet. in Cic de Or. 3, 39: contrĕmisco, mŭi, 3, incep (very rare), Virg Aen 7, 515 Cic. Div. 1, 28. *my lips q'd at the voice*, a voce contremuerunt labia mea, Vulg Hab iii. 16 intrĕmo, ŭi, 3 *a q runs through his whole body*, totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3

**2.** trĕpĭdo, 1 v. QUIVERING (Note Virg uses "pennis coruscant" for the glittering effect of the quivering motion of bees' wings, G 4, 73): v. TO QUAKE: TO SHAKE TO TREMBLE.

**quiver** (*s*): phăretra, *f* (*φαρέτρα*) *Not yet the q, Fuscus, with its charge (of poisoned arrows*, Nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra, (*abl* gov by eget), Hod Od 1, 22, 3. *to open the q.*, pharetram solvere, Ov M. 5, 379 *girded with a q*, succinctam pharetra, Virg Aen 1, 323 *wearing a q*, phăretrātus v QUIVERED: *the boy with the q.* (Cupid), puer ph, Ov. M. 10, 525 *the lady of the q* (Diana), ph virgo, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 2. *to take (guard on) one's q.*, pharetram sūmĕre, Vulg Is. xlix 2. cf. sume arma tua, ph et arcum, id. Gen. XXVII. 3 *to put off the q from the shoulder*, ph humero exuere, Ov. M. 2, 419. *the q. rattles*, sonat pharetra, Vulg. Job XXXIX 23. Sometimes used in the sense of the *verb*, by which express it: e. g *"there was a q. on his hip"* (Ld. Lytton), *contremuit labrum* (v. preced. art). cf QUIVERING (*subs.*).

——-**bearing** (*adj*): pharetrīger (poet) cf. clade pharetrigeri regis (Xerxes), Sil. 14, 286.

——-**belt**: pharetra-zōnium, *n.*: Nat Tr p 126.

**quivered** (*adj*): **I.** *Equipped*

*with a quiver:* phăretrātus: *the q'd Scythians,* (visam) pharetratos Gelonos, Hor Od 3, 4, 35. cf pharetrata Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 649 **||.** *Sheathed as in a quiver:* ("From him whose pens stand q'd in his ear," Pope) *pharetratus (used humorously), either agreeing with pennae (but no precedent for this), or, perh better, *in aure pharetratā (or *post aurem pharetratam)*

**quivering** (*adj*) **A.** Expr by *participle* **1.** trĕmens: *q sails,* trementia vela, Lucr 4, 75 *the q holm-oaks,* trementes ilices, Hor Epod, 10, 8: *the q. pieces* (of a newly-slaughtered beast) cf frusta verubus trementia figunt Virg Aen 1, 212 poet *the shoes q beneath the lashing* (of the winds). trementes verbere ripas, Hor Od. 3, 27, 23 *with a q voice,* haec trementē questus ore, Hor. Epod 5, 11

**2.** trĕpĭdans *the q entrails,* trepidantia exta, Ov M. 15, 576 *with q wing,* cf sic aquilam penna fulgunt trepidante columbae, ib 1, 506, et *passim.* **3.** trĕmĕfactus: *leaves q in the S wind,* folia tremefacta Noto, Prop 2, 9, 34 **B.** Expr by *adjs*

**4.** trĕmĕbundus cf tr membra, Ov. M 4, 133 tr cornus (i e *spear*), Sil 10, 119 tremebunda voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25 **5.** tremŭlus *a q motion,* tr. motus, Lucr cf. tr arundo, Ov M 11, 190 tr cupressus Petr 131. (cf "And variable as the shade By the light *q aspen* made," Scott) Comp intrĕmŭlus, Aus Epit 34 **6.** trĕpĭdus (rare in this sense): cf tr venae, Ov. M 6, 389: in Virg G 4, 73—of bees—Tum trepidae inter se coeunt pennisque coruscant,—trepidae means *alarmed* but the whole line implies the *q motion* of the wings, the effect of which on the eye is expressed by "coruscant." **7.** horrĭdus, sometimes poet. cf (for *q with cold*) inde semihis hiems tremulo venit horrida passu (*q with shaking step*), Ov. M 15, 212 *With a q. motion* (*adv*), trĕmŭlē, Apul M 5, p. 168: trepidanter (rare). cf trep effatus (*with a q voice*), Suet. Ner 49. v. QUAKING: TREMBLING. TREMULOUS.

**quivering** (*subs*) 1 trĕmor *m.*. cf. tremor occupat artus, Ov M 3, 40.

**2.** trĕpĭdātio, *f.*. cf tr. nervorum, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10. **3.** horror, *m* v. SHIVER SHUDDER TREMBLING

**qui-vive?** Fr = *who goes there?* (the challenge of a sentinel qui vadest? Ter.): adopted in Eng fig. (of anxiety): *to be always on the q-v,* palpitantibus praecordiis vivere, Sen. (of hostile alarms), *the Romans were always on the q.-v,* tempus nullum vacuum sollicitudine erat Romanis, Liv

**quodlibet:** *a nice point, a subtlety* = QUIDLIBET ("with all his quodlibets of art," Prior). v. QUIBBLE

**quoif:** v. COIF.

**quoil:** v. COIL.

**quoin:** v COIN.

**quoit:** discus, *m.* (δίσκος) (the nearest word, but not quite the same thing. for the discus was a round *plate* [not *ring*] of metal, and the game consisted, not in placing it at a precise point, but in throwing it as far as possible towards or beyond a certain line, like "putting the stone"): *famous for often sending his q or his javelin beyond the goal,* saepe disco, Saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, Hor Od. 1, 8, 11 cf. Ov M. 10, 177: *to play q's,* disco ludere or certare: (youths) *who would rather hear the ring of the q. than the voice of the professor* (i e prefer play to work), Prov, qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21.

——**-player:** discŏbŏlus, *m* (δισκοβόλος), Quint. 2, 13, 10: Plin. 34, 8, 19, No. 3 (a celebrated bronze statue by Myron: a marble copy is in the British Museum)

**quota:** rāta pars, Caes B. C. 1, 17, *fin* portio, *f*, Curt 7, 11 chiefly used in the Phrr., pro rata parte, pro rata portione, pro sua portione (v. PROPORTIONALLY) cf. quadam portione, Quint. 6, 1, 26 ad portionem, Plin 14, 21, 27 *each furnishing his q*, ad suam quisque portionem, id 36, 16, 25: *more than one's q*, supra portionem, Cel. 7, 1, 2 *one's q of a tavern bill,* symbŏla, *f* (συμβολή, *contribution*) · *he paid his q.,* symbolam dedit, Ter Andr 1, 1, 61

**quotation:** **I.** Absti., *the act of quoting* **1.** prŏlātio, *f*: cf (Join with commĕmŏrātio) commemoratio antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio, Cic Or 34, 120 **2.** rĕlātio. dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4 (usu the *report* or *recital*, q v) **II.** Concr. *a passage quoted* locus allatus, laudatus (not good citātus: allēgatus productus) v TO QUOTE.

**quote** (*v*) both of passages and examples. **1.** prōfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *books,* libros, Cic N. D 1, 40 · *authors,* id de Or. 2, 71 of examples: cf. paucos belli duces praestantissimos prof, id. de Or 1, 2: *to q as witnesses,* testes prof, id Balb 18: with nominātim (*to q. by their names*) cf quasi mihi difficile sit quamvis multos nom prof, id R A. 16, 47 with memoriter (*to q. from memory*) cf memoriter progenies suam usque ab avo atque atavo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48 **2.** affĕro, 3 *to q a passage,* locum afferre: v TO ALLEGE. **3.** rĕfĕro, TO REPORT **4.** cīto, 1: (usu TO CITE, *e g* as witnesses very rare of quotation) cf (as his authority) libri quos Macer Licinius citat, identidem auctores, Liv 4, 20 **5.** mĕmŏro, 1, and commĕmŏro v. TO MENTION. TO RELATE

**6.** pōno and prōpōno, 3. (of examples): v TO BRING FORWARD *I will q only this one example,* ponam illud unum exemplum, Cic. **7.** laudo, 1· (prop. *to q with approbation*, also as *authority*) auctores l, Cic. de Or 3, 18, *fin.* cf. quem rerum Romanarum auctorem I possum religiosissimum, id Brut 11, 44 **8.** nōto, 1: *to q with censure* v. TO NOTE. **9.** transcrībo, 3: v. TO TRANSCRIBE

**quoth:** ait inquit: v TO SAY.

**quotidian** · quotidiānus: *a q fever,* febris q, Ter Hec 3, 2, 22.

**quotient** (in division) *quotus (*sc numerus): *quota pars.

# R.

**RABBET:** *a joint made by lapping boards together* perh coagmentum, coagmentātio, conclūsūra v. JOINT.

**rabbi:** *a Jewish doctor* rabbi, *m indecl* Hier : *magister Judaicus

**rabbinical:** *rabbinicus.

**rabbit:** cūnīcŭlus: Varr. Mart *Belonging to a r., rabbits'* cūnīcŭlārius Marc. Emp *Abounding in rs* cūnīcŭlōsus, Cat.

**rabble:** **I.** *A noisy crowd* turba Hor v. MOB **II.** *The lower class, the dregs of the people* **1** plēbēcŭla *the wretched and starving r,* misera ac jejuna p., Cic Att 1, 16, 11 · *the r. applauds,* p plaudit, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 186

**2.** multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* (usu with some epith or qualifying phr) *the ignorant r*, imperita m, Cic Off 1, 19, 65 compare, multitudo de plebe. Liv 5, 39 Epith multitudo egens et perdita. **3.** pōpellus (rare) *selling trumpery rubbish to the shabby r*, vilia vendentem tunicato scuta p, Hor Ep 1, 7, 65 Pers **4.** collŭvĭo, ōnis, -ies, ēi, *f* (lit *refuse*) *to gut the present mob and rabble,* ex hac turba ac e discedere, Cic Sen 23, 84 Phr *among the r and dregs of the city,* apud sentinam urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11 *the r of the Clodian sedition,* quisquiliae seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sext. 43, 94.

**rabid:** rābĭdus, rābiōsus (chiefly poet) v MAD (1, 2 and 3)

**rabidly:** rābidē Cic. Tusc 5, 6, 16

**race** (*subs*) **I.** In abstract sense, *lineage, descent by birth.* **1.** gĕnus, ĕris, *n born of a noble r*, nobili g. natus, Cic Verr. 5, 70, 180 *born of a bad r*, malo g natus, Cic de Or 2, 71, 286 *born of an ancient r*, antiquo g natus, Nep Dat 2 *the first man of his town by r and noble origin*, g et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am 6, 15 *meanness of r*, ignobilitas generis, id Mur. 8, 17 *meanness of r and name*, humilitas generis ac nominis, Suet Vesp 4 **2** stirps, pis, *f. to be of the same r*, ejusdem s esse, Cic Rab Post 1, 2 *of a divine r*, s. divinae, Virg Aen 5, 711, *sprung from a most ancient r*, ortus s antiquissima, Cic Leg 2, 1, 3 **3.** prōgĕnies, ēi, *f*. *virtue, not r, ought to be looked for,* virtutem, non progeniem, quaeri oportet, Cic. Rep 2, 12, 24. **4.** prōsāpia *a man of very ancient r*, homo veteris p. ac multarum imaginum, Sall J 85, 50, nobilissimus, magnaque et vetere p, Suet Galb 2 **II.** *A particular breed*

**1.** gens, tis, *f*.. v NATION **2.** gĕnus, ĕris, *n* (*Gens* is a political; *genus* a natural race *gens* consists of families, whom the founder of states has united into a community or complex family; *genus* consists of species and individuals, that by their common properties belong to one and the same class of beings Doderl *genus* is therefore usually the better word) *the human r.*, humanum genus, Cic Am 5, 20 *the Roman r*, Romanum g, id Phil. 4, 5, 13 *the Italian r*, Italicum g, Sall J 47 *the Caucasian r*, *Caucasium g. *the Negro r*, *Aethiopicum g *various rs of beasts,* varia g bestiarum, Cic. N D 2 39, 99 *the r of fishes,* piscium g, Hor Od 1, 2, 9 **3.** prōles, is, *f that r of future men*, p illa futurorum hominum, Cic. Rep 6, 21 *the Ausonian r*, p. Ausonia, Virg. Aen 4, 236 **4.** nōmen, ĭnis, *n*. · *the Latin r.*, nomen Latinum, Liv · Cic. *the Roman r seemed to all to be destroyed,* deletum omnibus videbatur n. Romanum, Liv 23, 6 **5.** sanguis, ĭnis, *m* (poet.) *the Trojan r.*, Trojanus s., Virg Aen. 1, 19 *the founder of our r*, nostri sanguinis auctor, Ov M 13, 142 **6.** sēmen, ĭnis, *n.* (meton a figurative and rhetorical expr.) genus ac s, Cic Agr 2, 35 *sprung from a royal r*, regio s. ortus, Liv 1, 47 **7.** propāgo, ĭnis, *f* (poet) *the Roman r*, Romana p, Virg Aen 6, 871 (with prōles) (*Stirps, genus,* and *gens,* denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for *majores*, whereas *progenies, propago, proles,* denote a descending line, as abstract and collective terms for *posteri*. *Prosapia* is an antiquated solemn expression, and only to be used of ancient noble families; *progenies,* a select elevated expression; *proles,* a poetical word. Doderl) Phr *to be proud of one's ancient r*, tumere alto stemmate, Juv 8, 40 **III.** Fig *a collection of persons having something in common* · **1.** gĕnus *the r of poets,* g vatum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 102. **2.** nātio, ōnis, *f the r of Epicureans,* n Epicureorum (vestra natio), Cic. N. D 2, 29, 73. *the r. of busybodies,* n ardelionum, Phaedr 2, 5, 1. Phr : *O imitators, a servile r*, O imitatores, servum pecus, Hor Ep 1, 19, 19

**race** (*subs*) **I.** *A contest in running* **1.** certāmen, ĭnis, *n (any contest* hence needing to be defined by context). *a horse-r (of chariots and horses),* c equorum, Cat 11, 29 c. equestre, Suet. Ner 12 *a r of two-horsed chariots,* c. bijugum (= bigarum), Virg Aen. 5, 144 *a r of four-horsed chariots,* c. quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21 *a boat-r*, certamen remorum, or of *sailing boats,* c. navigiorum cf. Virg Aen 5, 114 *a foot-r.*, c cursūs, Ov. M. 7, 792: c. pedum, ib. 12, 304 **2.** cursus, ūs *a horse-r.*, c. equorum, Virg Aen. 5, 549; c equestris, ib 5, 667: more freq = *foot-r.* (c. pedum, ib 5, 67) · *to contend in a swift foot-r.*, rapido contendere c, ib. 5, 291 *when the rs were finished,* ubi confecti c., ib. 5, 362. **3.** currĭcŭlum (*of chariots*):

*a horse-r*, c equorum, Cic Leg 2, 15, 38 Phr. *to run a neck and neck r*, calcem terere calce, Virg Aen 5, 324 *they are ashamed to come in last at the r*, extremos pudet redire, Virg Aen 5, 196 Phr *to compete in the foot-r*, stadium currere, Cic Off 3, 10, 42 **II** Fig *a progress, course, movement* **1.** curriculum *the r. of life*, c vitae, Cic **2** cursus, ūs *the r of life is short, that of glory everlasting*, vitae brevis c, gloriae sempiternus, Cic Sext. 21, 47 Phr *to run the r (of life)*, spatium decurrere, Cic Sen 23, 83 **III.** *A strong or rapid current of water* perh *rapidus rivus* v Smith's Lat Dict s v rivus

**race** (*v*) **1** certo, 1 *to r on foot*, cursu c, Sall Jug 6, *r pedibus* c *to r with horses*, *cursu equestri (equorum) c* **2** contendo, di, 3 *to r on foot*, cursu c, Virg Aen 5, 291, pedibus c, Ov Phr. *to r in the great (Olympic) games*, stadium c, Cic Off 3, 10, 42

**race-course: 1.** stadium Cic Sen 10, 33 **2.** curriculum *the athletes exercise themselves in the r-course*, athletae se in c exercent, Cic Sen 9, 27 **3.** spatium (another form of stadium) *when the chariots have started, they rush into the r-course*, cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, Virg G 1, 513 **4.** (*for horses*), hippodromus Mart · Plin.

**race-horse: 1.** celēs, ētis (Gr. κέλης) Plin 34, 5, 10 § 19 **2.** equus cursor cf L G § 598 (Often from the context equus will suffice cf Enn in Cic Sen 5, 14.) Phr *a breed of r.-horses*, equorum cursorum *s* velocium semina cf permicissimarum quadrigarum semina, Col 3, 9, 5 *to keep a stud of r-horses*, *equos curriculi causa alere.

**racer: I.** *A person* **1.** cursor: Cic Div 2, 70, 144. **2.** stadiodromus Plin **II.** *A horse* equus (cursor), etc v RACE-HORSE

**raciness:** *of style* nearest words, **1.** succus (*peculiar flavour, without which writing is flat and dull*) cf ornatur oratio quasi colore quodam et succo suo, Cic de Or 3, 25, 96 Join succus et sanguis, id Br 9, 36 **2.** sapor (*flavour, relish*) *to speak with an indescribable native r.*, dicere nescio quo sapore vernaculo, ib 46, 172 Phr: *to speak with much r*, salsissime dicere aliquid, id de Or. 2, 54, 221

**rack** (*subs*) · **I.** *An instrument of torture.* **1.** equuleus *to put any one to the r*, aliquem in equuleum imponere, Curt 6, 10, *ad init* equuleo torquere aliquem, Cic Fin 3, 13, 42 Cic Mil 21, *extr* · Sen. **2.** meton quaestio (prop *examination on the rack*) Cic Phr *to put to the r to offer a slave for examination on the r*, dare servum in quaestionem, Cic R A 41, 120 *to promise a slave for examination on the r*, servum in quaestionem polliceri, ib 28, 77 *to demand a slave for examination on the r respecting the death of his master*, postulare servum in quaestionem de morte domini, cf id Clu. 64 § 181 the word denoting the crime is usually dependent on the prep *de*, but the following constr may also be used *to examine slaves on the r. respecting the death of one's father*, mortis paternae de servis quaestionem ferre, id. R. A 28, 78. **3.** tormentum (gen. term *torture*) *to extort a confession by the r*, tormentis aliquem cogere confiteri, id. Mil 21, 57; tormentis exprimere confessionem cogitati sceleris, Suet Tib 19 *the fear of the r compels them to confess the truth*, metus tormentorum vera fateri eos cogit, Liv *even on the r they stuck to the truth*, vi tormentorum adducti in veritate manserunt, Cic Clu 63, 176 · *to die on the r.*, in tormentis necari, id N D 3, 33, 82: *to hand a slave over for examination on the r.*, dedere servum tormentis, id. Mil 22, 58 **4.** carnificina v TORTURE. **II.** Fig. *extreme pain*, perh carnificina cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, *init.*, quum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est aegritudo but usu better expr by verb e g *to be on the r*, cruciari, excruciari, discruciari (cf Ter Ad 4, 4, 1, discrucior animi! *I am on the r*!), animo angi (*to be in distress of mind*) Cic Fam 16, 14; also, angi et cruciari, id Att 7, 22 See also SUSPENSE. **III.** *A wooden frame from which horses and cattle are fed* **1.** falliscae, arum Cat R R 4, *init* (? clathratae, *furnished with a grating*) **2.** crātis, crātes, is, *f* (prop. *wicker work*) Veg Vet 1, 56. **3.** jācea or jacca (*the vulgar term* = crātis) Veg l. c, cratis quae jacea vocatur a vulgo **IV.** *Vapour*, hence, *thin flying clouds driven by the wind* ("leave not a rack behind," Shaks "the doubtful *rack* of heaven," Dryd) nubes .veluti pendentia vellera lanae, *like hanging fleeces of wool*, Lucr 6, 504 cf Virg G 1, 397, tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri

**rack** (*v*) **I.** *To torture on the r.* torqueo, si, tum, 2 Cic v TO TORTURE. More precisely, equuleo torquere, etc : v RACK, *subs* (I) *to put to the r* **II.** *To affect with extreme pain* **1.** torqueo, distorqueo, 2: Cic v TO TORTURE. **2.** vexo, 1 (*to disquiet, harass greatly*) Enn in Cic. Sen *init* Liv. 2, 45, *med.* (nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versare) Prop **3.** expr by stimuli, orum (*stings, as of keen emotion*) · Join lacerare, vexare, stimulos admovere, Cic Tusc 3, 16, 34 Phr. *r'd with deep despair* (Milton), *acies cui stimulos rerum desperatio admovet*; cujus cor extrema rerum desperatione aestuat *to be r'd with pain*, dolore distineri (et divelli), Cic. Plan 33, *init.* v TORTURE. **III.** Fig *to screw, to force to performance* Phr *to r one's brains*, aliqua re scrutanda, quaerenda, animanda fatigari, paene dirumpi (Ki) **IV.** *To clear or strain liquor:* **1.** defaeco, 1 Col 12, 33 Plin. **2.** liquo, 1 Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6

**racket: I.** *The bat with which the ball is struck at tennis* rētĭcŭlum Erasm. Coll 1, 38. **II.** *A clattering noise* strepĭtus, ūs, *m.* Cic.: v NOISE

**racy:** *of style* salsus (*sharp, smart, witty*): Cic. Phr *a most r. speech*, *salsissima oratio *having a certain r. flavour of its own*, habens quendam succum suum, cf. Cic de Or 3, 25, 96: v. RACINESS

**radiance:** candor, fulgor, clārĭtas, splendor v BRIGHTNESS Phr. *the r of the sun* (Shaks), *solis splendida lumina. *with r crowned of majesty divine* (Milton), *cui majestas divina comas radiantique ambit tempora

**radiant: 1.** rādians (*diffusing rays* poet) *the r light of the sun*, radiantia lumina solis, Ov Trist. 2, 325 *r. visage* (Milton), *radiantia ora **2.** clārus *the r. lights of the world* (sun and moon), clarissima mundi lumina, Virg. G 1, 5. **3.** nĭtidus (poet) *the bright sun had hidden his r head in the ocean*, candidus oceano n caput abdiderat sol, Ov M 15, 30 So, fulgidus, fulgens, splendidus, etc v BRIGHT *To be r.*, rādio, 1 Virg Ov.

**radiate** (*v.*) *to emit rays, to shine, sparkle* **1.** rādio, 1 *cats' eyes r in the dark*, felium in tenebris r oculi, Plin 11, 37, 55 § 150 Ov · esp. in *imperf. part*, radians (*gleaming, beaming*): Virg. Ov **2.** fulgeo, 2 Cic. v TO SHINE, SPARKLE.

**radiation:** rādiātio Plin

**radical: I.** *Pertaining to the root, primitive, original.* **1.** innātus: *a r fault*, vitium homini innatum: cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 28 Cic **2.** insitus· Cic (*Innatus* is stronger than *insitus* · v Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4 id. N D 1, 17, 44: the two words are frequently joined insitus et innatus) **3.** nātivus *a r. evil*, n malum, Auct. pro Dom 5, 12 In Gram *a r. word*, verbum nativum, primitivum, primigenium, principale: v PRIMITIVE (Or use radix; which is indispensable for critical language) **II.** Met. *fundamental, thorough, entire*. tōtus Cic. Phr *to make a r cure*, *ipsas morborum causas expellere; *efficere ut quis ex toto convalescat, based on Cels *a r difference of character*, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studio rumque distantia, Cic Am 20, 74 *a r. reform*, mutatio omnium rerum, cf. id Att 8, 3. **III.** In politics Phr *the Radical party*, rerum novarum cupidi, Caes B G 1, 18. Sall. C 28, novarum rerum avidi, Liv 1, 8, qui reipublicae mala volunt tollere atque extrahere radicitus, cf Cic Fin. 2, 9, 27.

**radically: 1.** funditus Fac **2.** radicītus, Cic **3.** stirpĭtus, Cic **4.** pĕnĭtus Cic

**radish:** 1. rāphănus. Plin Col (*raphanus sativus or hortensis*, Linn *raphanus rusticanus, another name for the *horse-radish*, q v) **2.** rādix, īcis, *f.* (simply) Hor.. Ov. or radix Syriaca Col **3.** *A small r*, rādĭcŭla Cels Col

**radius:** rādius Cic (In anatomy *the exterior bone of the forearm*, rādius Cels also called *arundo brachii minor and cercis)

**raffle** (*v*) Phr.. ālea lūdere Cic. Phil 2, 23, 56. *to r for anything*, talos jacere de aliqua re cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54

**raffle** (*subs.*) : ālea Cic v. preceding article

**raft:** rātis, is, *f.* · *to cross a river on r s and in boats tied together*, flumen ratibus ac linteribus junctis transire, Caes B G. 1, 12

**rafter: 1.** cantĕrius, ii, *m* Vitr. 4, 2, 3 **2.** trabs *or* trābis, is, *f* (*any beam*) v. BEAM.

**rag: I.** *A piece of cloth or linen*, pannus, panniculus v CLOTH, PATCH **II.** In *pl*, *garments worn out* **1** panni, orum *covered with r s*, pannis obsitus, Ter Eun 2, 2, 5 (also pannosus· v RAGGED) *they covered their limbs with black r s*, membraque vinxerunt tinctis ferrugine pannis, Ov Ib. 235 **2.** pannŭli, orum. App. **3.** dilābidae vestes. Plin Phr *wisdom is often clad in r s*, saepe est sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56. *To deal in r.s*, *negotium panniculariam exercere, pannos obsoletos [scruta] venditare. *A dealer in r s*, *qui obsoletis pannis emendis vendendisve quaestum facit *The r- man*, perh scrutarius, Lucil in Gell 3, 14.

**ragamuffin:** *a disreputable fellow*, pannosus homo, Cic Att 4, 3, *fin* *a young r*, *pannosus ex infima plebecula puer. As a class, faex populi, Cic

**rage** (*subs.*): **I.** *Violent anger*. **1.** fŭror, ōris, *m.* (prop. *madness*) *blind r*, caecus f, Hor. Epod 7, 13 *blind with r*, caecus furore, Liv. 28, 22. *impelled by r and madness*, furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes B G 1, 40 *an unaccountable r. seizes the man*, mirus invadit f alicui, Cic Fam 16, 12, 2 *to do anything in a r*, *furore abreptum, accensum aliquid facere *to put any one in a r*, impellere aliquem in furorem, Cic. Join furor effrenatus, indomitus, praeceps, flammatus atque ignitus **2.** rābies, em, ē, *f.* (esp. poet) *r armed Archilochus with its appropriate Iambus*, Archilochum proprio r armavit Iambo, Hor. A. P. 79: *hostile r*, r hostilis, Liv. 29, 8 **3.** fŭriae, *pl* (poet for furor or rabies) *all Etruria rose up with just r*, omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis, Virg. Aen 8, 494. **4.** īra: *with renewed r.*, redintegrata ira, Liv 8, 32 v. ANGER **5.** īracundia *to be in a great or very great r*. iracundia efferari, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305 exardescere iracundia et stomacho, Cic Veil 2, 20, 48: *to restrain one's r*, iracundiam reprimere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 3; i cohibere, Cic. Marc. 3, 8. *incited by r*, iracundia incitatus, Auct. pro Dom. 33, 88 **6.** stŏmachus (in this sense poet) *the deadly r of Achilles*, gravis Pelidae stomachus. Hor Od. 1, 6, 6. **7.** saevitia · *after*

*long sustainmg the r of the enemy,* diu sustentata hostium saevitia, Tac. A. 2, 11. **II.** *Vehemence or excitement of anything painful.* rābies *the r of thirst and hunger* (Pope) r sitis et ventris cf Virg Aen 2, 357 **III.** *Enthusiasm, rapture* (Cowley) fūror Cic **IV** *Vehemence of the natural elements* **1.** fūror *the r. of storms,* coeli f (aequinoctialis), Cat 46, 2 **2.** rābies: *the r of the winds,* r ventorum, Ov M 5, 7 *the r of the heaven and of the sea,* furores et r coelique marisque, Virg. Aen 5, 802 **3.** saevitia: *the r of the sea,* s maris, Vell 1, 2 *the r. of the storms,* s tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47 § 125. **V.** *Eagerness, violent passion for anything* stŭdium, cāco-ēthēs: v PASSION (V) See also EAGERNESS. Also perh insānia, which is used of *any kind of extravagance* · cf Cic. Quint 3, 1, 2 v. MANIA

**rage** (*v*) | *To be violently exasperated or angry* **1.** fūro, 3 *the consul begins to r,* consul coepit furere, Liv. 22, 39 *to r against any one,* f adversus aliquem, Suet Tib 61 Join insanire ac furere, Cic Verr 4, 18, 39; furere et bacchari, id Brut 80, 276 Comp perfūro, 3 (*to r. greatly*) Virg Aen 9, 343 (incensus et ipse perfurit)

**2.** saevio, 4 *a raving mob,* saeviens turba, Liv 8, 24 *the ignoble mob r in their souls,* saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Virg Aen 1, 149 *to r against oneself,* in se ipsum s, Liv 1, 53 *the father rs because his son won't marry,* pater ardens s, quod filius uxorem recuset, Hor S 1, 4, 49. Strengthened, dēsaevio, 4 Virg Aen. 10, 569 For further examples of phr *to be in a r,* v. RAGE, *subs.* (I) **II.** Fig. *to be violent and tumultuous* (of things and passions): **1.** fūro, 3 (poet) *the black storm r.,* atra tempestas f, Virg Aen. 5, 694 *the fire rs,* ignis f., id C 3, 100 Hor. **2.** saevio, 4 *the wind rs,* ventus s, Caes B G. 3, 13 · *the sea rs with the winds,* mare ventis s., Sall. J. 78 *fortune begins to r,* s fortuna coepit, id C 10 *let fortune r and excite new storms,* saeviat, atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor S 2, 2, 126. Strengthened, dēsaevio *the storm rs on the sea,* pelago desaevit hiems, Virg Aen 4, 52

**ragged:** | *Rent or worn to tatters.* **1.** lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum v. *attire,* l vestis, Tac Hist 3, 10 **2.** pannūceus and pannūcius, Petr. 14 (p vestis). **II.** *Wearing tattered clothes* · **1** pannōsus, Cic Att 4, 3, *fin.* **2.** pannis obsītus, Ter.. v. RAG (II.). **III.** *Having rough or uneven edges* · perh scissus (v JAGGED): or, scissilis, e v. Lat Dict s v

**raging** (*part and adj*) · **1.** fūriens; strengthened, fūribundus (*in a state of rage and fury*) · Cic.: Hor Fig. *the r. Leo,* furibundus Leo, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17. **2.** saevus, saeviens: v FIERCE, CRUEL; also, TO RAGE. **3.** rābidus (a strong expr.: poet). *r tigers,* r tigres, Virg. G. 2, 151 Hor. Phr: *a r fever,* febris ardens, Cels. 3, 7, 2; f vehemens: v. VIOLENT

**ragout:** perh. conditūra, Sen Ira, 3, 15: *cibus acrioribus condimentis confectus: v. SEASONING, SEASONED Phr · *a r. of mushrooms,* cibus boletorum, Suet. Claud. 44.

**ragwort:** *a plant* perh. sātyrion, ii · Plin (*Orchis mascula Botan)

**rail** (*subs*) | *A cross-beam fixed on uprights* **1** longūrius: Varr R R 1, 14 (per loramina [palorum] trajectus longurius binis aut ternis, i e *a fence formed by posts placed at intervals, pierced to receive two or three rails*). But longurius may be used of *any longish pole or piece of wood* **2.** *asser transversus [quales palorum foraminibus inseruntur] ad sepimentum faciendum. **II.** *An upright, forming part of fence,* usu *pl., rails* or *railing* · pālus Varr. R. R. 1. c. Often sēpimentum, sepes, may serve: more precisely, sepes ex palis statutis crebris, Varr l. c. (Cancelli denotes *cross-* or *lattice-work.* v GRATING) **III.** Of *a railway* perh trabs ferrea, longurius ferreus **IV.** *A bird.* *rallus v CORN-CRAKE.

**rail** (*v*) | *To enclose with a railing* · Phr. palis crebris statutis (or simply palis) sepire: cf Varr R R. 1, 14 Usu, however, sepio, consepio, sepimento circumdare, will be precise enough v FENCE, TO FENCE (Cancelli = *to mark with cross lines* Varr 4, 2, *med*) **II.** *To abuse* **1.** convicior, 1 (esp. *in a loud or violent manner* · infreq.): *to accuse rather than merely to r,* accusare potius quam c, Liv 42, 41, *init.* Suet Foll by *dat*, Quint 5, 13, 40. The same sense is usu better expr by corresponding subs. convicium, with a verb e g *to r at any one,* consectari aliquem convicis, Cic Att 2, 18, facere convicia alicui, Ov. Pont 2, 6, 7, jacere convicia alicui, id Met 5, 664; fundere convicia in aliquem, ib. 13, 306, ingerere convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 11; convicio aliquem incessere, Gell 9, 2.

**2.** mălēdīco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *dat*, rarely with *acc*), or expr. by maledictum and some verb, *to r at any one,* maledicere alicui, Cic N. D 1, 33, 93, maledicta in aliquem dicere, id Q. Fr. 2, 3, maledicta in aliquem conferre, id. Att 11, 8 maledictis aliquem figere (late), id N D 1, 34, 93; aliquem probris omnibus maledictisque vexare, id Fl 20, 48 **3.** insector, 1, *dep to r at any one,* insectari aliquem, id N. D 1, 3, 5 *to inveigh too bitterly and r too violently against any one* · acerbius in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, id Am. 16, 57 v. REVILE

**railing** (*subs*) | *A fence* pāli, sēpimentum, sēpes v RAIL (II); FENCE **II** *Abuse* convicium, mălēdictum, probrum: v. TO RAIL (II.); ABUSE.

**railing** (*adj*) in phr. *railing language* · v preced art.

**raillery:** **1.** jŏcus, jŏcātio v. JOKE. **2.** cāvillātio (*banter, jeering*): v Cic de Or 2, 54, 218 *bitter r,* acerba c, Suet. Tib 57.

**rail-road** } *via ferrea *s* ferrata, or

**rail-way** } *via ferro strata Phr *to make a r,* *viam ferro sternere *a r-director,* *viae ferreae (ferratae) curandae praepositus, *viae ferreae (ferratae) curator *a r-carriage,* *currus vaporibus motus: *a r-station,* *mansio or statio viae ferreae

**raiment:** vestis, vestītus, ūs; vestīmentum for examples, v CLOTHES, CLOTHING.

**rain** (*subs*). **1.** plŭvia (*as a beneficial natural phenomenon, falling upon and fertilizing the ground,* like the Gr ὑετός) *penetrating r.,* tenues pluviae, Virg G 1, 92 *fine r,* p rara et minuta, Sen (in Qu) *heavy r,* pluvia ingens, Virg G. 1, 325; graves pluviae, Ov. F 2, 71 *threatening r,* pluvia impendens, Virg G 4, 191 **2.** imber, bris, *m* (prop of *rain as a phenomenon of cold and stormy weather,* but also of *heavy rain* in general) *very heavy r,* maximus imber, Cic. Verr 4, 40, 86. *I arrived at Capua in very heavy r,* maximo imbri Capuam veni, id Att 7, 20 pl esp to denote *continued, heavy rain* · *we had heavy and incessant r.,* magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, ib 13, 16 *heavy r falls,* cadunt largi imbres, Ov. M 11, 516 *the south-wind and very heavy r. increase,* ingeminant austri et densissimus imber, Virg G. 1, 333: *the r. pours down,* imbres effunduntur, id Aen 6, 693 *as soon as the r. ceased,* ubi primum imbres remiserunt, Liv. 40, 33. *cisterns for holding r-water,* piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac H. 5, 12 **3.** nimbus (prop *a rain-cloud,* poet.. *heavy rain attended with cloudy weather*) *neither do winds shake nor clouds drench (them) with r,* neque concutiunt venti nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr 3, 19 *a black storm of r. mingled with hail,* nigrans commixta grandine nimbus, Virg Aen 4, 120 *thick storms of r rush down from heaven,* densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi, Ov M 1, 269 **4.** aqua coelestis; also, aqua simply *there is a want of r,* coelestes desunt aquae, Liv. 4, 30 *the crow presages of r,* cornix augur aquae, Hor Od 3, 17, 12 *much r.,* multa aqua, Ov F 6, 198. *heavy r.,* aquae magnae, Liv. 24, 9 · *there fell suddenly, it is said, such a great quantity of r,* tanta repente coelo missa vis aquae dicitur, Sall. J 75 *rain-water,* aquae pluviae, Cic. Mur 9, 22; aqua pluvialis, Ov. M 8, 335; imbres, Tac.: v. RAIN.

**rain** (*v*) | Lit pluo, plui or plūvi, 3 (usu impers) *it rs,* pluit, Cic *it will r to-day,* pluet hodie, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 42 *it rs hard,* multum pluit, id Men *prol* 63 *it rs blood,* pluit sanguinem, Cic Div 2, 27, 58 (in this phrase either *acc* or *abl* is used) *it rs milk,* pluit lacte, Liv. 27, 11 *it rs stones,* p lapidibus, id 35, 9 Or expl by pluvia, imber. v examples under RAIN (*subs*) Phr. *it r'd all night,* imber continens per noctem totam tenuit, Liv 23, 44 **II.** Fig *to fall or pour down like rain* pluo *from the shaken holm-oak the acorn rs down,* de concussa pluit ilice glans, Virg G 4, 81 Strengthened, perpluo, 3. *the storm, which love has r'd into my breast,* tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut Most 1, 3, 6

**rain-bow:** **1.** arcus plŭvius, Hor A P 18 arcus coelestis, Plin 11, 14 14, § 37 or arcus simply, as shewn by context, Sen. N Q 1, 3 Virg. Aen. 5, 88 *lunar and solar rs,* arcus solares lunaresque, Sen. N Q 1, 10. **2.** Meton. Iris (ī), ĭdis, *f. (goddess of the rainbow, also used for the rainbow itself)* · cf. Ov. M 1, 271.

**rain-water:** v. RAIN.

**rainy:** **1** plŭvius: *r or fine days,* p aut serem dies, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150 *r. weather,* tempestas p, Cato, R. R. 2 p coeli status, Col 2, 10, 21 *r. winds,* p venti, Hor Od 1, 17, 14 · *the r season,* *ea pars anni qua continui imbres sunt

**2** plŭviālis, e *a r day,* p dies, Col 2, 15 *the r south wind,* pl Auster, Virg G 3, 429. **3.** plŭviōsus (of *much rain*) · *a r winter,* p hiems, Plin 18, 25, 60, § 225. **4.** ăquōsus (poet): *a r winter,* a hiems, Virg E 10, 66. *the r. Orion,* a. Orion, id Aen 4, 52.

**5.** imbrifer, ĕra, ĕrum (*bringing rain*) · *r. south winds,* i Austri, Ov M 13, 725 *a r. spring,* i ver, Virg G 1, 313. Phr *it looks r.,* coelum est pluvium, cf Varr. R. R. 1, 13; pluvia impendet, Virg G 4, 191

**raise:** | *To lift up* · **1.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *to r a stone from the ground,* saxum de terra t, Cic. Caec 21, 60 *to r. oneself from the ground,* se t a terra, id Tusc 5, 13, 37 *I can not r. my head,* nequeo caput t, Pl Truc 2, 6, 45 *to r the curtain* (of a theatre), aulaeum t, Cic Cael 27, 65 (this was done at the end of a piece, since the curtain, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, hence aulaeum [aulaea] premere, Hor Ep 2, 1, 89, or aulaeum premere, Phaedr 5, 7, 23, *to drop the curtain,* was used to denote the opening of the play) Comps (1) attollo, 3 (not in Cic, and chiefly poet) *to r the head,* caput attollere, Ov M 5, 503 *to r the eyes from the ground,* oculos humo a., ib. 2, 448 *to r the hands to heaven,* manus ad coelum a Liv 10, 36. (2). extollo, 3 (*to r high*) *to r. the head,* caput extollere, Cic Planc. 13, 33 · *to r. on high a bloodstained dagger,* alte cruentum pugionem e, Cic Phil 2, 12, 28. **2.** lēvo, 1 (*to lift up, raise gently*): *to r. one's limbs from the grass,* membra gramine l, Ov F 6, 328. *to r. oneself from the turf,* id. M. 2, 427: *to r. up a sick person from a dangerous illness,* aegrum ex praecipiti l., Hor. S. 2, 3, 292. Comps. (1). allēvo, 1 (in Cic. only fig, *to alleviate*) *to r. the hand,* manum al-

Quint. II 3, 94 *to r. the arm*, brachium a, id II, 3, 141 *to r. the eyebrows*, supercilia a, id II, 3, 79 *to r. the eyes*, oculos a, Cuit 8, 14 (2) ēlĕvo, 1 (*to raise to a height*) *to r., a flooring* (*to a certain height*), contabulationem e, Caes B C 2, 9 (N.B—Elevo, when used in fig sense, = *not to raise, extol* [extollo, effero], but *to lessen, disparage* cf Cic. de Or 2, 58, 236) (3) sublĕvo, 1 (*to raise from the ground*) *he did not even r us up when stretched at his feet*, nos sibi ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic Att 10, 4, 3 *to r oneself up*, [erigere] se [ant] sublevare, Caes B. G 6, 27 *the bees r up on their shoulders the wearied king*, apes regem fessum humeris s, Plin 11, 17, 17, § 54 *he died in their arms as they were raising him up*, inter manus sublevantium exanctus est, Suet Vesp 24 **3.** ērīgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (*to lift to an erect position*) *to r. the finger*, digitum e, Quint 11, 3, 120: *to r the hands to the roof*, manus ad tectum e, id. 11, 3, 118 *to r the ladders to the walls*, scalas ad moenia e, Liv 32, 14 *to r the eyes*, oculos e, Cic Sext 31, 68 **4.** surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (very rare as trans verb) *to r. one's ears*, aures s, Virg Aen 4, 183 *an earthquake brings down mountains, raises plains, fills up valleys*, terrae motus deicit montes, s plana, valles exturberat, Sen Q N 6, 4 (N B—Hardly to be imitated) ‖. *To erect, to build*· **1.** exstruo, xi, ctum, 3. *to r. a tomb*, sepulchrum e, Cic Leg 2, 27, 68 *to r. a monument*, monumentum e, id Ph. 14, 12, 33· *to r a mound to the height of eighty feet*, aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta e, Caes B. C 2, 1 *to r towers*, turres e, ib. 3, 54 **2.** ērīgo, 3 (rare in this sense) *to r. (erect) towers*, turres e., Caes B C 1, 26 **3.** expl by pōno, ēdūco, aedifico for examples, v ERECT, BUILD ‖‖. *To elevate in condition, to exalt to a state more great or illustrious* **1.** ēvĕho, vexi, vectum, 3 *to r. any one to the consulship*, aliquem ad consulatum e, Tac Dial 18 *to r. the empire to the highest point*, imperium ad summum fastigium e, Curt. 4, 14 *to r. any one to heaven*, aliquem ad aethera e, Virg Aen 6, 130: ad deos, Hor. Od 1, 1, 6, ad auras, Ov. M 14, 127; in coelum, Juv. 1, 28 **2.** prōvĕho, 3 *to r persons of the lowest rank to the highest honours*, quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores p, Suet Caes. 72. *to r any one to consulships, censorships, and triumphs*, aliquem in consulatus, censuras, et triumphos p, Suet 2, 128 v TO PROMOTE. **3.** prōdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *to r any one to honour*, aliquem ad dignitatem p, Cic. Fin 3, 16, 52 *to r any one to the highest honours*, aliquem ad honores amplissimos p, id Am 20, 73. *to r any one to* (lit *with*) *every kind of honour*, aliquem omni genere honoris p, Liv. 40, 56 **4.** effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, 3. *to r to the highest authority through the various degrees of preferment*, aliquem ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus e, Cic Cat. 1, 11, 28 *to r any one above the laws*, aliquem supra leges e, Tac A 2, 74 **5.** tollo, 3 *to r. any one to threefold honours*, aliquem tergeminis t honoribus (*abl. case*), Hor. Od 1, 1, 8 (hardly so in prose, as tollere alone would mean *to get rid of*) *to r. any one to the sky with praises*, aliquem laudibus ad coelum t, Cic Fam 15, 9 Phr *to r. any one from obscurity*, aliquem e tenebris in lucem evocare, Cic Deiot. 11, 30; aliquem e tenebris et silentio proferre, Plin. Ep. 9, 14; aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. B. G. 7, 39 ‖**V**. *To excite, arouse, stir up* **1.** tollo, 3 *to r. the courage*, animos tollere, Liv. 3, 67· Ter. Hec 3, 5, 57 **2.** ērīgo, 3· *to r one's dejected spirits*, animum demissum et oppressum erigere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: *to r. and cheer up the dejected province*, provinciam afflictam et perditam e. atque recreare, id. Verr. 3, 91, 212 **3.** recreo, 1 (frequently joined with erigo) *to r. the spirits*, reficere et recreare mentem, id Planc 1, 2· *to r a person from the lowest depths of misfortune*, afflictum erigere, perditumque recreare, id Man 9, 23 *to r the dejected spirits of any one*, afflictos animos alicujus r., id Att 1, 10, 8. **4.** excĭto, 1 *to r the dejected spirits of a friend*, amici jacentem animum excitare, id., Am 16, 59 Prov *to r a storm in a teapot*, i e *make much ado about nothing*, fluctus in simpulo [lit *in a ladle*] ex, Cic Leg 3, 16, 36. ‖**V**. *To occasion, produce, bring forward* tollo, 3 *to r. a shout*, clamorem tollere, id Verr 4, 43, 94 Virg. Aen 11, 745 *to r. a laugh*, cachinnum t, Cic Fat 5, 10 risum t, Hor A P 381 Phr *to r a report*, rumorem fingere, e· Caes B C 1, 53 *to r a point* (*in an argument*), aliquid proferre, Tac Ad 3, 2, 41; aliquid in medium proferre, Cic Fam 15, 2 ‖**VI**. *To bring from death to life* Phr aliquem ab inferis excitare, Cic Cat 2, 9, 20 *it is I in glory*, surgit in gloria, Vulg 1 Cor. xv 43 *he was r d again for our justification*, resurrexit propter justificationem nostram, ib Rom iv 25. ‖**VII**. *To collect, assemble, procure to r an army*, exercitum conscribere, compaiare, Cic Ph 5, 13, 36, parare, Sall C. 29; exercitum scribere, Liv 2, 43; conficere, Cic Ph. 5, 16, 43; facere, ib 5, 8, 23; continahere, Caes B G 1, 34, cogere, ib 3, 17 (*in an irregular or violent manner*), conflare, Cic. Ph 4, 6, 15 *to r. the wind* (i e *money*), pecuniam cogere, Cic Agr 2, 36, 98. ‖**VIII**. *To augment, increase* Phr *to r. the price of any thing*, pretium alicujus rei efferre, Varr R R 3, 6, 6, facere pretium alicujus rei carius, Just 16, 4 *the price of provisions is r d*, annona augetur, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 89; annona crescit, Caes B C 1, 52, annona ingravescit, Auct pro Dom 5, 11, annona est carior, Cic Div 2. 27, 59 *to r prices artificially*, annonam incendere, excandefacere, Varr R R 3, 2, *fin. to r. the pay*, *augere stipendium. ‖**IX**. *To cause to grow:* exăo, 1 *to r. so much corn*, tantum frumenti ex, Cic Verr. 5, 38, 99 See also TO CULTIVATE, PRODUCE ‖**X**. *To raise a siege:* Phr. obsidionem solvere, Liv 24, 41, obsidionem omittere, Tac A 15, 5; ab oppugnatione desistere, Sall Jug. 25, *extr*. oppugnationem reliquere, ib. 15, 16

**raise up**: sublĕvo, 1 v TO RAISE

**raisin**: acĭnus passus, Plin 14, 1, 3 § 17 poet. rācēmus passus (*clusters*), Vug G. 4, 269 uvae passae (of a quantity), Col 12, 39, 4 *Raisin-wine*, passum (*sc* vinum), Vug G 2, 93 Plin. Col.

**rake** (*subs*) ‖. *An agricultural implement* **1.** rastellus (dimin of rastrum, *pl* rastri, this latter being a heavier implement, and serving to *dig up soil*, not merely to smooth or clear it) Varr L L 5, 31, 136 (where the rastellus is said to be the tool used by haymakers in clearing the mown grass) *to clear the ground of stubble by means of r s*, stipulam de pratis rastellis eradere, id R R 1, 49 Col 2, 13 (But rastrum was perhaps also used to denote *a common rake*, cf. Col 2, 13, *med*, ligneis rastris jacta semina obruere. also Ov M 13, 765, where Polyphemus uses a rastrum as his *comb.*) **2.** pecten, ĭnis, *m* (*a comb*· hence any similar instrument, *a light r*) Ov R A 192 **3.** upex, ĭcis, *m* (*a heavy farming implement*) v. HARROW. ‖. *A vicious fellow*· **1.** nēpos, ōtis (*a spendthrift and prodigal*)· *to squander like a loose r*, (divitias) discinctus perdere ut nepos, Hor. Epod 1, 34. Cic Cat 2, 4, 7. **2.** nēbūlo, ōnis, *m* (*a worthless fellow*)· Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28 (nebulones Alcinoique juventus). Join· vappa ac nebulo, id S 1, 1, 104. **3.** vappa (*a sort of slang term*)· cf. Hor l. c **4.** homo discinctus, dissolutus v DISSOLUTE. **5.** găneo, ōnis (*one who frequents eating-houses and brothels*): Ter. Heaut 5, 4, 11. Cic Cat 2, 4, 7 (quis ganeo, quis adulter, quis nepos; from which the primary reference appears to be *to gluttony rather than licentiousness*). v. GLUTTON.

**rake** (*v*) ‖. Lit. rādo, si, sum, 3 (*to scrape in any way*, whence rastrum, rastellus) cf Varr L L 5, 31, 136 (ab rasu rastelli dicti) Comps. (1) corrādo, 3 (*to r. together*) Varr. l. c (2). erādo 3 (*to r off the ground or root out of it with the rake*) id. R R 1, 49 Phr. *to r. seeds over* (*cover them with soil by raking*), (semina) rastellis obruere, Col 2, 13, *mud to r the ground clean*, pectine verrere humum, Ov. R Am. 192. less poetically, *terram rastello pungere Phr *to r together the pile*, *ignem cineribus condere; prunis cineres obducere ‖. *To get together*, esp. *by screwing and stinting* **1.** corrādo, 3 (*to scrape together*)· *to r. together the money from some quarter or other*, pecuniam aliunde c, Ter Ad 2, 2, 34 cf id Heaut 1, 1, 89 (omnia corradere). **2** comparco, si, 3 (*by stinting*) Ter Ph 1, 1, 10. ‖‖. *To rake up*, i e *revive* something unpleasant Phr *to r up an old scandal*, *flagitii (infamiae) memoriam quae jam obsoleverat redintegrare; veterem infamiam et jam paene oblivio obrutam eruere atque proferre ‖**V**. *To scour, rummage* ("the statesman takes the town to find a plot," Swift) perh perscrūto, 3; or scrūtor, perscrūtor, 1 Caes : v TO SCOUR, SEARCH ‖**V**. *To fire across an enemy's position* *transversa ex obliquo conjicere tela

**rally**: A. Trans ‖. *To put disordered troops into order* Phr: revocare in ordines militem, Liv 28, 15; militibus collectis aciem restituere, Liv. 5, 18; ordines restituere, Sall J 51; inclinatam aciem restituere, Suet Caes. 62 ‖. *To treat with satirical merriment, to banter* **1.** lūdo, si, sum, 3. foll by duect acc, Cic Q Fr 2, 16. **2.** irrīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, 2 Cic v TO BANTER, TO RIDICULE. **3.** cāvillor, 1: v. TO JEST, JOKE **B.** Intrans : ‖. *To come again into order* expr. by colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3, with pron. reflect *they gave the enemy no opportunity of rallying*, neque sui colligendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. B. G 5, 17 *at Capua they first recover their spirits and rally*, Capuae primum sese confirmant et c, id B C. 1, 14, 11. ‖. Fig *to recover one's health and spirits*· **1.** expl by colligo, 3. with *pron reft* (*to collect oneself*) se colligere, Cic. Tusc 4, 36, 78 so, animos c, Liv 3, 60 Also, rĕcŭpĭo, 3 Ov M. 9, 745 (with *pron. reft*); se a longa valetudine r, Plin v. TO RECOVER. **2.** rĕfĭcio, 3 with *pron reft* · v. TO RECOVER

**rallying-point**: *is locus quo milites se ex fuga colligunt v TO RALLY

**ram** (*subs*) ‖. *Male of the sheep* ăries, ētis, *m* Scr R R Virg *Belonging to a ram, ram's* ărĭētīnus *a ram's hoof*, ar ungula: Plin ‖. *A battering-ram* (used to break walls) ăries (v Smith's Ant 133) *the r shakes the walls*, a muruin percutit, Cic. Off 1, 11, 35 *to shatter a considerable portion of the wall by the r s*, arietibus aliquantum muri discutere, Liv 21, 12 *to batter the walls with the r*, pulsare ariete muros, Virg Aen 12, 706

**ram** (*v*): **1.** fistūco, 1 *to r down the foundations*, fundamenta f., Cat. R R. 18, *med*. *to r down the ground*, Plin 36, 25, 63. Or expr. by fistūca, fistūcātio, with a verb *e g* fistuca adigere, Caes B G. 4, 16; locum fistucationibus solidare, Vitr. 7, 1. **2.** pāvio, 4 *to r. down the earth*, terram p, Varr R R. 1, 57

**ramble** (*v*)· ‖ Lit erro, vāgor, evāgor, 1 v. TO WANDER ‖ Fig., *in discourse*. **1.** vāgor, 1 *shall I therefore r and write carelessly?*, sicine vager scribamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265. Comp. ēvāgor: *they do not allow*

(even) *Demosthenes to r.* (*digress*), non Demostheni permittunt ev, Quint 3, 6, 3. **2.** exspătiō, ī Quint. Or expr by phr. a proposito declinare, Cic Or. 40, 137; a proposito egredi, id Brut 21, 82; a proposito aberrare, id Fin. 5, 28, 83 v TO DIGRESS

**ramble, rambling** (*subs*) error, vāgātio v WANDERING Phr. *I take a ramble through the circus and the forum*, circum forumque pereō, Hor. S 1, 6, 113.

**rambler:** errō, ōnis; homo erraticus s. errabundus· v WANDERER

**rambling** (*adj*) **I.** Lit vāgus, vāgans, errāticus, errans: v. WANDERING, ROVING. **II.** Fig **1.** vāgus, *of style*, as distinguished from solutus, *free, easy*: cf. (in oratione) solutum quiddam sit, nec vagum tamen, Cic Or 23, 77. **2.** vāgans *a r speech*, v oratio, Cic Rep. 2, 11. Phr. *a r. house*, sparsa ac dissona domus, cf. Stat. Achill 1, 457.

**ramification:** **I.** Lit. *division or separation into branches, small branches* **1.** *rāmificātio, Linn **2.** *rāmōrum dīvīsio Phr. *r of the roots*, discursus radicum Plin 17, 20, 33 § 144 *r. of the veins*, discursus venarum, id 34, 12, 29, 118. cf vēnŭlae, Cels 2, 6 **II.** Fig. expr by pars, particŭla, gĕnus, etc v. PART, BRANCH Phr. *the conspiracy has many r s*, conjuratio ad multos pertinet, Cic (in Q) *your teaching is a r of Origen's*, doctrina tua Origenis ramusculus est, Hier

**ramify** (v): Phr. se findere in partes cf Virg. Aen 6, 540 *roots which r.*, ramosae radices, Plin 21, 15, 52 § 89 v TO BRANCH

**rammer:** *an instrument for driving anything with force:* **1.** fistūca Caes B G 4, 17 Plin. **2.** pāvīcŭla *to beat with r s*, pavicula verberare, Cat R. R. 91; p condensare, Col. 1, 6, 12; inculcare, ib. 1, 6, 13 For rammer of a gun, v. RAM-ROD.

**ramp** (v) i. e *to leap with violence, especially of the lion*· insĭlio, ui, 4. cf. leo insilit saltu, Plin 8, 16, 19, 50 v. TO LEAP. Phr. *they gape upon me with their mouths, as a ramping and roaring lion*, aperuerunt super me os suum, sicut leo rapiens et rugiens, Vulg. Ps. XXI 14 Milton uses the word without the idea of violence *sporting the lion ramped*, *leo gestiens exercebat lusus

**rampancy:** *exuberance* (South) luxūria v. EXUBERANCE

**rampant:** **I.** *Wild, overleaping restraints, exuberant:* **1.** pĕtŭlans (*wanton*) *animals*, p. animalia, Gell. 17, 20 **2.** lascīvus (*sporting freely*)· *r. weeds*, perh *l herbae (cf. lascivae hederae, Hor. Od 1, 36, 20) v SPORTIVE. **3.** fĕrox (*high-spirited, wild, fierce*)· *the r. boar*, f. aper, Virg Aen. 10, 711. Phr.: *r. sins* (South), *vitia luxuriantia *To be r.*, dominari cf Virg G. 1, 154 (of *weeds*), sterilēs dominantur avenae and of *persons*, exsultare immoderateque jactare, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. **II.** In heraldry, denoting an animal *standing on his hind legs. a lion r*, *leo erectus

**rampart:** **I.** **1.** agger, ĕris, *m.* (*a mound of earth, serving as a fortification*, usu. *surmounted by a stockade*, consisting of *sharpened stakes*, valli). v. MOUND **2.** vallum (prop *a stockade*; also used to include the agger). Caes. Cic The above two words are sometimes used together to signify the rampart, but more frequently one only, and more usu vallum: *to erect a r*, aggerem ac vallum exstruere, Caes. B G 7, 72; aggerem exstruere, ib. 2, 30; aggerem jacere, ib 2, 12; vallum ducere (*to carry a r along*), Liv. 7, 23, med.· *to fortify the camp with a r. and a ditch*, castra v. fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. *to surround the town with a r. and a ditch* (*lines of circumvallation*), oppidum v. et fossa circumdare *or* cingere, Cic. Fam 15, 4, 10· id. Att. 5, 20, 5. *to scale the r. with ladders*, scalis v. ascendere, Caes B G. 5, 43 *to destroy the r*, v scindere, ib 3, 5 **II.** *The wall around fortified places*, mūrus, moenia v. WALL **III.** *Any kind of defence:* vallum, mūnīmentum, propugnācŭlum: v. BULWARK, FORTIFICATION. Fig: *the r of the Alps against the passage of the Gauls*, Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, Cic in Pis 33, 81. Fig. *the ear of corn is protected against the smaller birds by a r. of acorns*, spica contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, id Sen 15, 51. See also FORTIFICATION.

**rampion:** *phyteuma, ātis, *n* (name of the genus), Linn *Campanula rapunculus, Linn. *The horned rampion*, *rapunculus cornuculatus or *phyteuma orbiculare, Linn

**ramrod:** *virga sclopetaria, M. L

**rancid:** rancidus Hor. *Damn rancidulus (a little r, somewhat so)*. Juv.

**rancorous:** **1.** infensus (*bitterly hostile*. joined with inimicus) *feelings*, infensus atque inimicus animus, Cic. Veri. 2, 61, 149 **2.** infestus (*hostile, spiteful* also joined with inimicus or iniquus) *to look at any one with most r feelings*, animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, Cic Verr 5, 55, 144. **3.** invidus Hor. See also MALIGNANT Phr *to flame with rage and r ire* (Spenser), [acerrima] iracundia exardescere, inflammari; ira accendi, Cic

**rancour:** **1.** īra, īrācundia (the latter denoting more of *settled feeling*) v. ANGER, RAGE **2.** simultas (usu *pl*): *to contend with the greatest r*, summis simultatibus contendere, Caes. B G 5, 44 *to cherish r.*, simultates nutrire, Tac. H 3, 53. **3.** perh. odium occultum; o. penitus insitum v. HATRED

**rancorously:** **1.** infestē Liv 21, 11, *init.*. v. SPITEFULLY. **2.** mālignē (*ill-naturedly*): *to speak abusively and r.*, maledice ac m loqui, Liv. 45, 39, *ad fin.* **3.** expr. by *adj.*, esp. as modal abl., infesto s. infenso animo, etc v RANCOROUS

**random** (*adj*). fortuitus (ītus and ītus) Cic Or by circuml, in cāsu positus, Cic v FORTUITOUS, ACCIDENTAL Phr *a r. blow*, caecus ictus, Liv. 34, 14. *a r. shot*, *glans temere jacta

**random, at:** tĕmĕre *to talk thoughtlessly and at r.*, inconsulte ac t dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; t. ac nulla ratione dicere, id de Or 2, 8, 32 *words thrown out at r*, [verba] t. jacta, Liv 5, 15 *we were not erected at r. or by chance*, non t. nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id Tusc. 1, 49, 118. Join: temere ac fortuito; casu ac temere; forte, temere, casu; inconsulto ac temere; temere atque imprudenter· Cic.: v. ACCIDENTALLY; (BY) CHANCE.

**range** (*subs*): **I.** *A long line or row of things, as of mountains, buildings, etc.*: **1.** ordo, ĭnis, *m* (general term): v. ROW. **2.** of *mountains*, jūgum (usu *pl*: *a r. of mountains*) *where Ida swells in its extended r*, in immensis *qua tumet Ida jugis*, Ov H 5, 138 *in an unbroken r*, perpetuus, Plin 3, 5, 7 Phr.. *a fine r of buildings stretches from the palace to the castle*, *continuantur aedificia lauta ac splendida [or, continua sunt aedificia] a palatio usque ad castellum *a continuous r. of mountains*, montes perpetui, Liv ; montes continui, Hor. **II.** *A class* gĕnus v. CLASS **III.** *Excursion, wandering* vāgātio: v. RAMBLE, WANDERING **IV.** *Compass taken in by anything extensive* campus v. FIELD (III). Phr: *the wide r. of plains*, immensitates camporum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: *the r. of science*, vastitas scientiae, Col 5, 1, 1 *to take a wide r*, latius expatiari in aliqua re, cf. Quint 2, 17, 1 **V.** *The reach of a missile:* Phr. *to come within r*, intra teli jactum progredi, Virg. Aen 11, 608; venire ad teli conjectum, Liv. 2, 31 *to stand out of r*, extra teli conjectum consistere, Petr. 90: *to be out of r.*, extra teli jactum esse, Curt. 3, 10 *to be out of r of the artillery*, interiorem ictibus tormentorum esse, Liv 24, 34 *the enemy were within r*, non longius hostes abessent, quam quo telum adjici posset, Caes B G. 2, 21. **VI.** *A kitchen-grate*· cămīnus v GRATE, FIRE-PLACE.

**range** (v) **A.** Trans *to set in order*. ordĭno, etc.. v. TO ARRANGE **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To rove at large* **1.** pervăgor, 1. Cic v TO WANDER **2.** persulto, 1 (prop *leap over, bound*) *the wild herds r. over the glad pastures*, ferae pecudes p pabula laeta, Lucr. 1, 14 v. ROAM, WANDER. **II.** *To have a certain scope or range:* expl. by, intra quosdam [certos] fines s. terminos contineri.

**ranger:** **I.** *One that ranges, a robber* (rare). lātro v ROBBER **II.** *A dog that beats the ground* canis vestigator, Varr L L 5, 18, 94 cf canes, qui odorantur omnia et pervestigant, Cic. Verr 4, 13, 31 **III.** *One who tends game in a forest, a forester:* saltuārius Pomp Dig 33, 7, 15. or *rei saltuariae praefectus

**rank** (*subs*)· **I.** *A row or line of things*. ordo, ĭnis, *m*, sĕries v. ROW, LINE **II.** *Of soldiers* ordo *to keep the r s*, ordines servare, Caes B G 4, 26; o observare, Sall Jug 51 *to throw the r s into confusion*, o perturbare, ib 2, 11: *to reform the r s*, o restituere, Sall. Jug 51. *when they saw that they followed again in close r s*, ubi firmis ordinibus sequi rursus videre, Tac Agr 37. *to reduce to the r s*, in ordines cogere or redigere, cf Liv 3, 51 Suet Vesp. 15 Phr. *to quit the r.s*, ab signis discedere, Liv. 25, 20 *r and file* (i e. common soldiers), manipulares; Caes.. gregarii milites Cic. **III.** *Class, order, dignity* **1.** ordo (esp of persons, forming a special class in the state) *I met a person of my own condition and r*, conveni quendam mei loci atque ordinis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 3 *men of every r and age*, homines omnium o et omnium aetatum, Cic. *the senatorial r*, senatorius o, Cic . *the equestrian r*, equester o, Cic *the most distinguished r. in the state*, amplissimus ordo reipublicae, Cic *three hundred men of the two upper r s*, trecenti utriusque o, Suet Aug 15 **2.** lōcus (often, but not always, connected with birth). *the highest r. in the state*, summus locus civitatis, Cic Clu 55, 150 *Caesar restored to him the r. of his ancestors*, huic Caesar majorum locum restituit, Caes. B G. 5, 25 *of the lowest r. by birth*, infimo loco natus, Cic Fl 11, 24 *of the highest r. by birth*, summo loco natus, Liv. 1, 34 **3.** gradus, ūs, *m.* (*elevation, degree*) *a man most worthy of the highest r s*, omni g. amplissimo dignissimus, Cic Fam. 6, 10: *the highest r of dignity*, summus g dignitatis, id Planc 13, 32 *to hold the second r in the empire*, secundum g imperii tenere, Nep Con 3 **4.** dignĭtas (implying *positive elevation*, the preceding terms being neutral) *to raise any one from a low position to the highest r*, aliquem ex humili loco ad summam d. perducere, Caes B G 7, 39 *to make a person equal in r to another*, aliquem cum aliquo dignitate exaequare, Caes B. C 1, 4. *to live in accordance with one's r.*, pro d vivere, Nep. Att. 2. **5.** fastīgium (*high r. or elevation*) *the r. of the dictatorship was always the higher distinction*, dictaturae semper altius f fuit, Liv. 6, 38 *to advance any one to royal r.*, ad regium f evehere aliquem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1. Phr. a man *of high r, of very high r.*, homo nobilis, nobilissimus, Cic. Join: nobilis et clarus; illustris et nobilis: honoratus et nobilis. Cic. v NOBLE.

**rank** (v)· **A.** Trans.: **I.** Lit. *to place abreast or in a line* ordine lōco or collŏco, 1. v. TO ARRANGE. **II.** Fig.: *to place in a particular class* **1.** nūmĕro, 1: *to r. any one in the first class*, aliquem in primis n.

Cic Verr. 3, 73, 170: *let him be r'd among men of strong feelings*, acres inter numeretur, Hor S 1, 3, 53 **2.** hăbeo, 2; esp with in numero *to r any one as an enemy*, aliquem in hostium numero h, Caes B G 1, 28 Phr *to r a person high*, aliquem magni facere v TO ESTEEM **B.** Intrans *to be ranged, to be placed*: expressed by passive of preceding verbs or by phrases, *to r among the impious and wicked*, numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes B G 6, 13 *to r just*, *primum locum habere, obtinere

**rank** (*adj*): **I.** *Luxuriant in growth* luxŭrĭōsus, luxŭrians v. LUXURIANT **II.** *Strong-smelling* **1.** grăvis, e Hor Epod 12, 5 Virg G 3, 415 Plin. (who has the word in good sense = simply, *strong*). **2.** grăveŏlens (poet) Virg Aen 6, 201 **3.** foetĭdus Cic v. STINKING **4** hircōsus Pers 3, 77 Mart *The r smell of the arm-pits*, hircus, Cat. 71, 1: Hor **III.** *High or strong tasted* rancĭdus Hor S 2, 2, 89 **IV.** *Gross, coarse* turpis, indecorus v GROSS **V.** *Strong in quality* Phr: *r poison*, perh metuum venenum *r pride* (Addison), perh atrox superbia et arrogantia, cf Cic Inv 1, 54, 105 *a r rogue*, homo nequissimus omnium, id Fam. 11, 21 homo flagitiosissimus nequissimusque, id. Verr 2, 78, 192 *a r fool*, stultior stultissimo, Pl. Am 3, 2, 26

**rankle:** *to fester*, usu fig *of the mind* **1.** suppŭro, 1, intrans; with *perf part* suppŭratus *deep seated and long sorrow*, gravis et suppurata tristitia, Sen Ep 80, 6 **2.** exulcĕro (trans. *to make sore*), *r grief*, dolor exulcerans, Plin Ep 1, 12 *their minds r with the disgrace*, exulcerati ignominia animi, Liv 9, 14 Phr *keeping her wrong for ever r in her breast*, aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus, Virg Aen 1, 36

**rankly:** **I.** *Luxuriantly* luxŭrĭōsē Col **II.** *Offensively* rancĭdē Gell

**rankness:** **I.** *Luxuriant growth* luxŭria, luxŭries v. LUXURIANCE **II.** *Strong smell* grăveŏlentia Plin

**ransack:** **I.** *To plunder, pillage* **1.** dīrĭpio, ŭi, reptum, 3 (*with open violence*) *my house was being r'd and burnt*, domus mea diripiebatur et ardebat, Cic in Sen 7, 18. v TO PILLAGE. **2.** dēpĕcŭlor, 1 (*secretly and dishonestly*) *he r'd many private houses, very many cities, and all the temples*, multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana depeculatus est, id Verr. Act 1, 4, 11 v TO PLUNDER, PILLAGE **3.** vexo, 1 (*to use roughly and violently*) *the temple might seem to have been r'd by barbarous robbers*, aedes a barbaris praedonibus vexata esse videatur, Cic Verr 4, 55, *init* **II** *To search thoroughly* **1.** scrūtor, 1 *to r secret places*, loca abdita scrutari, Sall J 12 **2.** so comp perscrūtor, 1 (strengthened): *to r every hole and corner*, domus omnia perscrutari, Liv *to r the woman's caskets*, arculas muliebres p, Cic Off 2, 7, 25. **3.** rĭmor, 1 (*to pry about, rummage*): *the vulture r's the entrails for food*, vultur viscera r epulis, Virg Aen. 6, 599 v TO PRY **4.** exquīro, sīvi, sītum, 3 *to r everything by sea and land to furnish luxuries for the table*, vescundi causa terra marique omnia ex., Sall J 13 Join scrutari et quaerere; perscrutari et exquirere, investigare et perscrutari Cic

**ransom** (*subs*): **1.** rĕdemptio *to bring gold for the r of the girl*, aurum pro r puellae afferre, Val Max 4, 3 1 *r. was refused to the prisoners*, captivis r. negabatur, Liv 25, 6. **2.** prĕtium (the money paid for the ransom). *to restore the prisoners without r.*, captivos sine p. reddere, Liv *to dismiss all the prisoners without r*, omnes captivos sine p dimittere, Curt *to pay the r. agreed upon for one's life*, pactum pro capite p. afferre, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107. Also by phr pecuniae quibus aliquid redimitur, Suet Caes 4

**ransom** (*v*) rĕdĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *to r captives from the enemy*, captivos ab hostibus r, Auct Her 1, 2, 2 *to r captives from slavery*, captos e servitute r, Cic Off 2, 18, 63 *to r. those taken by the pirates*, captos a praedonibus r, ib 2, 16, 56

**rant, ranting** (*subs*): **1.** perh bacchātio (prop *raving*) cf Cic Br. 80, 276 (bacchari) **2.** sermo tumĭdus Liv 45, 23 **3.** oratio, quae turget et inflata est; *or*, oratio sufflata, Auct Her 4, 10, 15 **4.** genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit; or, quod inanibus locis bacchatur, Quint 12, 10, 73 **5.** ampullae. Hor v BOMBAST

**rant** (*v*): **1.** bacchor, 1 (*to rave, be frenzied*) Join furere et bacchari, Cic Brut 80, 276 cf inanibus locis b, Quint 12, 10, 73 of *fanatic ranting*, *fanatice bacchari* **2.** expr by circuml, tūmĭdē *s* tūmĭdissime dicĕre, lŏqui, Sen, vehementissime dēclāmāre, Cic Verr 4, 66, 149

**ranter:** *a fanatic*: expr by fānātice bacchari v TO RANT

**ranunculus:** *a plant* rānuncŭlus. Plin Linn

**rap** (*subs*). *a smart blow* **I.** Lit **1.** ălăpa (*with flat hand*). *to give any one a r. (a slap)*, ducere gravem alapam alicui, Phaedr 5, 3, 2 v SLAP. **2.** ictus, ūs v STROKE. **3.** tăltrum (*a r with the knuckles*) Suet Tib 68 **4.** pulsātio (osti), *a r at the door* Pl Bac. 4, 2, 1 **II.** Fig *a r on the knuckles*, i e *a slight reproof to give a person a r on the knuckles*, perh verberare, with some qualifying adv or phr, e g imprudentem *s* necopinantem aliquem verberare, vulnerare, opprimere.

**rap** (*v*) **1.** pulso; older form, pulto, 1 (esp *to rap at a door*) *to r. at the door*, ostium, fores s januam p, Ter Ad 4, 5, 3 id Heaut 2, 3, 34 Pl Poen 3, 4, 30 *to r at the house*, aedes p, id Most. 2, 1, 5, 6 *r gently*, placide pulta, id Men 1, 2, 65 **2.** pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 *to r at the door*, fores pellere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 4 *to give a loud r*, fores graviter p, ib 5, 3, 2. Phr. *some one r'd at the door (preparatory to coming out)*, concrepuit ostium, Ter. And. 4, 1, 58 et *passim* (the phrase is used to denote *striking the door inside*, to warn those outside to step on one side, since the doors opened upon the street)

**rap out** (*v*) Phr. *to r. out an oath*. *jusjurandum (impia verba) temere proferre

**rapacious:** **1.** răpax. *stags, the prey of r wolves*, cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor Od 4, 4, 10 *you scoundrels, you r fellows, you robbers*, vos scelesti, vos rapaces, vos praedones, Pl Men. 5, 7, 26 **2.** āvidus Cic v GREEDY (Also raptor may be used as adj, cf L G § 598 *r wolves*, raptores lupi, Virg Aen 2, 356 Ov.)

**rapacity:** **1.** răpācĭtas Cic. **2.** āviditas. Cic May often be expr by rapax *an animal of extreme r.*, animal rapacissimum v RAPACIOUS

**rape:** **I.** *Carrying off, abduction* **1.** raptus, ūs *the r of Ganymede*, r Ganymedis, Cic Tusc 4, 33, 71 *the r of the maiden*, r virginis, id Verr 4, 48, 107 **2** raptio Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2. (Donatus remarks, "*Raptio* ad personam refertur, *raptus* ad stuprum, si proprie volumus loqui") **II.** *Violence offered to chastity*. **1.** raptus, ūs Cic. v *supra* **2.** vis in certain common phrr. v. *infra* **3.** vītium virginis Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 55. Phr. *to commit a rape*, alicui per vim vitium offerre Ter. Ad 3, 2, 10; pudicitiae vim afferre, Plin. Ep 1, 2, 7; alicui vim afferre, Ov. A A. 1, 679. per vim stuprare aliquam, Liv. 1, 57; stuprum alicui per vim inferre, cf Cic Off 3, 9, 38; aliquam stupro violare, Tac Ann 14, 31 *r* virginitatem alicujus violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; expugnare pudicitiam alicujus, id Coel 20, 49; pudicitiam eripere alicui, id Mil 4, 9 **III.** *A species of turnip*. **1** rāpum Varr *brassica rapa, Linn. *Dimin* rapulum. Hor. S 2, 2, 43 **2.** rapīna Col 11, 2, 71 *Rape-seed*, rapicium semen, Cato R R 134 **IV.** *A division of the county of Sussex*. *rapa, rapum v. Du Cange, s vv

**rapid:** **1.** răpĭdus (*hurrying along and carrying things with it*) *a r torrent*, r torrens, Virg Aen 2, 305 *a r river*, r amnis, Hor S 1, 10, 62: *a very r river*, rapidissimum flumen, Caes B C 1, 50 *r horses*, r equi, Ov F. 5, 592 *r poison*, r venenum, Tac A 12, 67, r virus, ib 13, 15 Fig. *a r. (impetuous) speech*, r oratio, Cic Fin 2, 1, 3 **2.** cĕler, ĕris, e v. SWIFT **3.** cītus, cītātus v HURRIED

**rapidity:** **1.** cĕlĕrĭtas (most usu. word) *to travel with the r of a Caesar*, Caesarina ut celeritate, Cic Att 16, 10 *r in speaking*, c dicendi, id Fl 20, 48 *practice will give r in writing*, celeritatem scribendi consuetudo dabit, Quint. 10, 3, 9 **2.** festīnātio v HURRY. **3.** răpĭdĭtas (of that *which carries things away with it*) *the r of a river*, r. flumĭnis, Caes B C 1, 62 **4.** vēlōcĭtas. v. SWIFTNESS, QUICKNESS

**rapidly:** răpĭdē, cĕlĕrĭter, cīto, vēlōcĭter v. SWIFTLY, QUICKLY.

**rapier:** perh pūgio v DAGGER (Ensĭcŭlus, Pl Rud 4, 4, 112, appears to occur there only)

**rapine:** răpīna *to think of nothing but slaughter, fire, r*, nihil cogitare, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi r, Cic Cat 2, 5, 10 v PLUNDER

**rapt** (*part adj.*) expr by stŭpeo, 2 *to listen with r admiration to music*, carminibus stupere, Hor. Od 2, 13, 33. so of *joy*, gaudio stupere, Coel in Quint. 9, 3, 58.

**rapture:** **I.** *Rapturous joy* animus exsultans or gestiens laetitia, Cic. Tusc 4, 6, 13 gestientis animi elatio, id Fin. 3, 10, 35 Phr: *to be in a r. of delight*: gaudio efferri. laetitia exsultare; gaudus exsultare v. JOY, TRANSPORT. **II.** *Extreme pleasure*. expr by circuml, summa voluptas; suavissimus voluptatis sensus; voluptas gestiens (*eager, excited enjoyment*): v. PLEASURE Phr: *to be in r's (of pleasure)*, summa [corporis, animi] voluptate incitatum teneri, cf. Cic Sen 12, 41. **II.** *Frenzy, ecstacy*: furor v. FRENZY, ECSTASY

**rapturous:** Phr *to be in a state of r. delight*, laetitia efferri or exsultare, Cic v. RAPTURE (1)

**rare:** **I.** *Scarce, uncommon* **1.** rārus *in every art all that is best is most r*, in omni arte optimum quidquid rarissimum, Cic. Fin 2, 25, 81: *r. things are preferred to common ones*, ante ponuntur rara vulgaribus, id Top 18, 69 *a r and unusual thing*, rarum et insolitum, Plin Pan, 60. *a rare bird (the peacock)*, rara avis, Hor S, 2, 2, 26 also used fig. to denote *anything very rare*, Juv. 6, 165. **2.** infrequens *a r word*, in vocabulum, Gell 2, 22 **3.** nūsŭātus v UNUSUAL. **II.** *Excellent*: **1.** rārus (not so in best age; and chiefly poet) *she was a r. girl*, r puella fuit, Prop 1, 17, 16 *a work of r art*, artis opus rarae, Tib 3, 4, 37 **2.** eximius (*a woman*) *of r beauty*, eximiae pulcritudinis, Plin **3.** singŭlāris, egrĕgius, praestans. v REMARKABLI, EXCELLENT. **III.** *Thin* **1.** tĕnuis, e (*fine, subtle*): *a r atmosphere*, t. aer, Cic. N D 2, 16, 42 ib 2, 15 42 **2.** rārus (*with wide interstices, not closely packed*): Lucr 2, 106: *dense and r. places* (Milton), *densa et rara locorum: v. THIN. **IV.** *Thinly scattered* (Milton) rārus *r. locks of hair*, r. capillus, Suet Cal 60 **V.** *Nearly raw* (Dryden): succrūdus Cat

**rarefaction:** exrĕnuātio *r. of the air*, ex. aeris, Sen Q N. 2, 57 (N B — "Rarefactio" is not classical, though the verb "rarefacio" is used by Lucr.)

**rarefy:** **1.** extĕnuo, 1: *the r'd*

*an is carried up aloft, but when condensed it is gathered into clouds*, aer extenuatus sublime fertur, concretus autem in nubes cogitur, Cic N D 2, 39, 101. **2.** rārēfăcio, 3 (rare, and hardly to be adopted) *the heat loosens and r's all the earthen materials of the vessel*, calor conlaxat rareque facit lateramina vasis, Lucr. 6, 233 *the sun with his rays has r'd the earth*, sol radius terram rarefecit, ib 6, 870 *it would avail nothing for hot tile to be condensed or r'd*, nil prodesset calidum densescere ignem nec rarefieri, ib 1, 647 *To become rarefied* rārēsco, 3 *the liquid of water becomes r'd by the heat of the sun*, aquai humor rarescit ab aestu solis, ib. 6, 875 (Usu, better, extenuari)

**rarely:** 1. rārō *wine is r good for the sick*, vinum aegrotis prodest r, Cic N D 3, 27, 69 *more r*, rarius Cic *very rarely* rarissime Suet Strengthened, perrāro Cic. Join insolenter et raro: Cic **2.** mīrĕquens (*adj* capable of quasi adverbial use, cf L G, § 343) *I am r at Rome* sum Romae mīrequens, Cic Q Fr. 3, 9, 4

**rarity** or **rareness:** **I.** *Uncommonness* 1. rārĭtas r *of words*, r dictorum, Cic de Or 2, 60, 247 **2** paucitas v FEWNESS **II.** *A rare thing* 1. rārĭtas (late) r *varities*, raritates, Gell 3, 16, 9 **2** *rāritāta, ium singularis s examina, quae raro occurrit

**rascal:** 1. scĕlestus *you r*, scelestissime, id *passim* Join O scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter Eun 4, 4, 42 **2.** scĕlus, ĕris (abstract for concrete): *where is that r. who has ruined me?* ubi illic est scelus qui me perdidit? Ter And. 3, 5, 1. **3.** furcĭfer (*gallows-bird*) Ter. Cic. Join. impudice, scelestе, verbero, bustrape, furcifer, Pl Ps 1, 3, 127 **4.** homo nēquam, flāgitiosus, etc Join: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus, nequissimusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192. **5** flāgĭtium (abstract for concrete) *that r of a fellow!* f. illud hominis, Pl. Cas 2, 1, 8 **6.** verbĕro (*a fellow that has often been whipped*) Pl Cic

**rascality:** **I.** *Villainy* scĕlus or *pl* scelera, mălĭtia v. WICKEDNESS, VILLAINY, KNAVERY **II.** *Vile, mean people the r and lowest of the people* (Louth). perditissima atque infima faex populi, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, 5; sordes urbis et faex, id Att 1, 16, 11 pernicIosa sentina reipublicae, id Cat 1, 5, 12

**rascally** (*adj.*) scĕlestus, flāgĭtiōsus, nēquam (of *persons*) v. RASCAL

**rase:** **I.** *To strike on the surface, to graze* (Shaks) stringo, 3 v TO GRAZE **II.** *To scratch out* ērādo, 3 v. TO ERASE **III.** *To level to the ground* Phr.: (urbem) aequare solo, Vell 2, 14; urbem funditus delere et tollere, Cic. Verr 4, 36, 79 id Off 1, 11, 35 *to r. all the public and private buildings*, publica privataque omnia tecta adaequare solo, Liv 1, 29

**rash** (*adj*). **I.** *Hasty in counsel or action* (of persons) **1.** tĕmĕrārius r. *and inexperienced men*, homines t atque imperiti, Caes B G 6, 20 *I am not so r. or daring*, non sum tam t. nec audax, Mart 4, 43, 2 **2.** praeceps, cĭpĭtus (*rushing headlong, precipitate*): *r. in all counsels*, omnibus consiliis p, Cic. Phil 5, 13, 37 v PRECIPITATE **3.** inconsīdĕrātus Join levis atque inconsideratus, Cic Div 2, 27, 59. **4** inconsultus (like inconsiderātus, less strong than Eng) Join (homo) inconsultus et temerarius, Cic Deiot 6, 16 **II** *Undertaken or uttered hastily* (of things or words) 1. tĕmĕrārius *a r plan*, t consilium, Cic Fam 10, 21 *r and dangerous things*, t. et periculosa, id Caec 12, 34 r *valour*, t virtus, Ov M 8, 407: *r wars*, t bella, id. M 11, 13. *passion, a blind and r. ruler of the soul*, caeca ac t dominatrix animi, cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2 **2.** praeceps, cĭpĭtus *a r. and hasty plan*, p consilium et immaturum, Suet Aug 8: v PRECIPITATE. **3** inconsīdĕrātus inconsultus v. INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS. **4.** călĭdus (*hot, hasty*). *dangerous and r. plans*, periculosa et c. consilia (opp to quieta et cogitata), Cic. Off 1, 24, 82

**rash** (*subs*) *on the skin* ērŭptio, pustŭlae (pūsŭlae) v ERUPTION (II) *A r that comes out in the night*, epinyctides, um. Plin 20, 6, 21

**rasher** (*subs*). perh *lardi offŭla

**rashly:** **1.** tĕmĕre (*without thinking, heedlessly*) Cic Caes Liv **2** inconsīdĕrātē Cic **3.** inconsultē or -tō, Cic Join temere et fortuito, inconsiderate negligenterque [agere], Cic Off 1, 29, 103, inconsulte ac temere, [dicere], id N D 1, 16, 43, inconsulte et incaute [proelium committere], Liv 4, 37

**rashness:** **1.** tĕmĕrĭtas *every action ought to be free from r. and carelessness*, omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, Cic Off 1, 29, 101 *he blames the r and eagerness of the soldiers*, t cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes B G 7, 52 r *is characteristic of youth, prudence of old age*, t est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic Sen 6, 20 Join temeritas atque inscitia; temeritas atque inscientia, Liv, multa temeritate [facere], sine judicio vel modo, Cic Off 1, 15, 49 **2.** inconsīdĕrantia (rare) Cic

**rash** (*subs*) *a large fish* scōbĭna Pl in Varr L L 7, 3, 68 Plin 11, 37, 68 § 180

**rasp** (*v*) scobinā radō s arrādo Pl in Varr L L 7, 3, 68, Muller

**rasp-berry:** **I.** *The bush* rŭbus Idaeus Plin 24, 14, 75 § 123 Linn **II.** *The fruit* perh *morum Idaeum (cf Plin 15, 24, 27, "mora nascuntur et in rubis." Ov M 1, 105, "in duris haerentia mora rubetis;" though these mora are prob blackberries) *Raspberry-vinegar* *acetum e moris Idaeis paratum s confectum

**rasure:** lītūra v ERASURE.

**rat:** **1.** mūs, mūris, *c* used by the ancients of the *rat* as well as the *mouse* there are two species of rats in England (1) *the black rat* *mus rattus, Linn *mus domesticus major, Ray (2) *the brown or Norway rat* *mus decumanus, Pallas, Gmelin *mus Norvegicus, Busson *To hunt rats* mures insectari *a water-rat*, *mus aquaticus *a small rat*, musculus, Cic *of a rat*, mūrīnus, Plin *a rat-catcher*, mūrīcīdus, Pl *a rat-trap*, muscipula or -pulum v MOUSE-TRAP *Rat's-bane*, *arsenicum. **2.** perh sŏrex, ĭcis Ter Eun 5, 6, 23 Varr Plin *of a rat*, soricinus, Plaut. Prov. *I smell a rat*, I e suspect some evil aliquid mihi subolet, Pl Ps 1, 5, 7: Ter Ph 3, 1, **10.**

**rat** (*v*) *to go over from one political party to another*, ab pristina parte transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare cf Cic. Quint 29, 93

**rate** (*subs*) **I** *Price or value* **1.** prĕtium: *to buy anything at a high r.*, aliquid impenso parare p, Caes B G 4 2 pretioso pretio, Pl Epid 1, 2, 17 Phr *to buy at a high r or low r*, emere magno or parvo (without pretio) v L G § 316, *Obs* 2 or with *gen*, *to sell at a higher or lower r*, vendere pluris or minoris v L G § 281 v PRICE **2.** fēnus, ŭsūra (*rate of interest*) v INTEREST **II.** *A tax* census, vectigal, tributum v TAX **III.** *Manner* mōdus *he resolved to accomplish his design at any r*, statuit quovis modo inceptum perficere, Sall J 11 so, quocunque modo, Hor v MANNER Phr. *at any r*, utique *I should like you to send the panegyric of Varro and Lollius. of Lollius at any r.*, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic Att 13, 48 *I wish to know that at any r*, illud utique scire cupio, ib 13, 13 *to live at a great r*, profusis sumtibus vivere, Cic Quint 30, 93: *to sail at a great r.*, plenissimis velis navigare, Nizol Lex Cic. *a fast-rate ship*, *navis maximae formae.

**rate** (*v*): **I.** *To value at a certain price* **1.** taxo, 1 *Varro's the Attic talent at* 6000 *denarii*, talentum Atticum denariis sex millibus taxat, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 136 **2.** aestimo, 1 v TO ESTIMATE, VALUE Phr *to r any one highly*, aliquem magni facere, Cic Fam 3, 10 **II.** *To tax* censeo, ui, sum, v TO ASSESS, TAX **III.** *To chide, scold* increpo, increpŭi, objurgo, 1 v TO CHIDE, SCOLD

**rather:** **I.** *In preference* **1.** pōtius, with superl pōtissimum (*rather than any other*, where more than two objects are compared) *tell us r the matter as it stands*, rem potius ipsam dic, Ter Andr 5, 3, 2 r *late than never*, potius sero quam nunquam, Liv 4, 2 *he endured everything r than declare* , perpessus est omnia potius quam indicaret (where *ut* is not used), Cic Tusc 2 22, 52 *Virginius slew his daughter r than she should be given up*, occidit filiam potius quam ea dederetur, ib 2, 20, 66 also with ut *that they would die a thousand times r than allow so great a disgrace to be incurred*, se millies morturos potius quam ut tantum dedecus admitti paterentur, Liv 4, 2 *then forefathers would encounter anything r than suffer* , majores quemlibet dimicationem subitimos fusse potius quam paterentur, Liv 4, 2 (where *ut* is not used) *which course of all they would r follow*, quem potissimum vitae cursum sequi vellent, Cic. Off 1, 33, 119 **2.** cītius (*sooner, more readily*) *the Magnesians would r maltreat their own bodies than break their alliance*, Magnetas in corpora sua c saevituros, quam ut Romanam amicitiam violarent, Liv 35, 31 also without ut *I would r have broken off the old association than have formed a new one*, ego c veterem conjunctionem dirimissem, quam novam contrahassem, Cic Fam 3, 10 **3.** libentius (*with the more pleasure, more gladly*): *so much the r. because* .., eo l. quod .. , Nep Ages 6 *or if you would r be called Janus*, seu Jane l audis, Hor S 2, 6, 20 *I would r speak of Scipio*, de Scipione dicam l, Cic Am 25 **4.** prius (*before something else*; thus implying preference without directly expressing it) *the consuls were prepared to act as leaders against the wickedness of the citizens, r than against the arms of the enemy*, consules paratos esse duces p adversus scelus civium quam adversus hostium arma, Liv 4, 2 *Gracchus would r die by the severest death than that an executioner should stand in an assembly of his*, moreretur p acerbissima morte Gracchus, quam in ejus contione carnifex consisteret, Cic. Rabir 5, 15 **5.** expr *to have r rather* or *in preference*, by mālo, 3, ui mālo, *I had r* (*pres indic*, usu. of things certain, *pres subj*, of things uncertain; *imperf subj*, of things unattainable; see Zumpt, L G § 528, St L G § 446, *Obs*) *I had much r abide by my own judgment than* , meo judicio . stare multo m quam omnium relinquorum, Cic Att 12, 21 *I had much r you should be safe*, multo m vos salvos esse, Liv 3, 68 *those who had r trust themselves to a reader*, qui se lectori credere malunt, Hor Ep 2, 1, 214 *I would r, you had given me riches* (i e, but have no hope of them), mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Cat 21, 4 *I would r. take away* (i e., *if I had the means*), mallem auferre potius, Ter Ad 2, 2, 14.

**II.** With reference to a point of fact, *more truly; with greater propriety of language* **1.** māgis *I envy not, I r. admare*, non equidem invideo, miror m, Virg E 1, 11 *passion is to be pardoned r. than indulged*, irae ignoscendum m quam indulgendum, Liv. 3, 53 *the tribunate is to be wished for r. than expected*, optandus m quam sperandus, id 4, 15. **2** pōtius (*Cato*) *a great or r. a consummate and unique man*, magnus homo, vel p summus et singularis vir, Cic Br 85, 293. **3.** in lively conversation. immo (īmo), immo vero, immo

ēnimvērō. immo etiam (*on the contrary, yea r*, correcting what has been said) (*does she remember Mucilochus?*), *r does she value him alone above everything*, I unce unum plurimi pendit, Pl Bac 2, 2, 29 (*is the cause not a good one?*), *nay r it is excellent*, I optima, Cic Att. 9, 7 (*shall the son remain silent?*), *yea r will he entreat . .*, I vero obsecrabit . , Cic Off 3, 23, 90 *yea r on the contrary*, immo edepol vero, Pl. Most 3, 2, 79 (*do you thus deceive this man?*), *yea r he deceives me* immo enimvero . hic me decipit, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 43 **4.** quīn, quin etiam, quin immo (like preced, but used to carry on what has been said by the same speaker) *r do I myself desire to take flight hence*, quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic Fam 7, 30 · *r do you listen*, q tu audi, Pl Bac 2, 3, 42 *yea r ought he to defend his father*, q. etiam defendat patrem, Cic Off 3, 23, 90 *yea r when Caepio rose . . he was cheered* (contrary to the usual practice), q immo consurgenti (Caepioni) acclamatum est, Plin. Ep 4, 9 (N B —In both I and II magis or potius is sometimes omitted, and quam alone used e. g *he determined to engage r than retreat*, statuit congredi, quam refugere, Nep. Dat 8 *a silent woman is a jewel r than a talkative*, tacita bona est mulier, quam loquens, Pl Rud 4, 4, 70 *r. let me live a widow than endure . .*, quin vidua vivam quam mores tuos perferam, Pl Merc 5, 1, 26 But this idiom is better not imitated) Phr *so far is this from being the case that r . . . .*, tantum abest ut . , ut . , Cic Am 14, 51. *if that is a law and not r.* , si illa lex est, ac non , Auct dom 50, 128. *so that you would call him a guide r. than a companion*, ut ducem non comitem diceres, Cic Am 25, 96 **III.** *In some degree; considerably* **1.** expl by comp adj or adv · *slow*, tardior, Cic Sen 6, 20 *a r severe judge*, judex durior, id Fin 2, 19, 62 *this man lives r frugally*, parcius hic vivit, ib 49. **2.** use verb, adj, or adv, compounded with sub *I was r ashamed*, eorum me subpudebat, Cic Fam 9, 1 · *r disrespectfully*, subcontumeliose, Cic Att 2, 7; · *r. angry*, subiratus, Cic de Or 1, 16, 72 · *r. obscure*, subobscurus, id Br. 27, 67 · *r. high meat*, caro subrancida, id. in Pis 27, 67 **3.** paulo (*a little*; usu. with comparatives) · *r. earlier than the season required*, maturius p quam tempus anni postulabat, Caes B G 1, 1, 54 *he will use this ornament r more freely* . . , hoc ornamento liberius p quam ceteris utetur, Cic Or. 24, 82 : *r. too far*, p longius, Caes B G. 2, 20 *I know that r. more men in the senate are ill-natured than grateful*, cognovi p. plures . . malevolos esse quam gratos, Cic ad Brut. 1, 15, *med* *when he drinks r too much*, ubi adbibit plus p, Ter. Heaut 2, 1, 8. *if one* (damsel) *is r. stouter* (than the rest), si qua est habitior p., Ter Eun. 2, 3, 23 *r. higher in rank than a private man*, p. amplius quam privatus, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37 : · *more than 200 paces from the camp*, p plus ducentos passus a castris Romanis, Liv. 31, 34 : *to be absent from home r longer* (than usual), ab domo p. diutius abesse, Liv. 5, 4. **4.** ălĭquantum, ălĭquanto (*considerably, a good deal*; expressing more than paulo): the form aliquanto being used only with comparatives : *a form r. larger and more majestic than that of a man*, forma aliquantum amplior augustiorque humana, Liv 1, 7 *his brother is r more eagerly set on the object*, ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51 · *perhaps he was r more severe than he liked*, fortasse aliquanto minus erat praeter ejus libidinem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 27.

**ratification:** **1.** expr. by rātum făcio : v. TO RATIFY **2.** sanctio (*formal enactment*) · *the r. of a treaty*, s. foederis, Cic Balb 16, 36. **3.** only of *a private agreement*, rātihăbĭtio (late) : Jul. Dig. 3, 5, 5. *r. is compared to a positive command*, r mandato comparatur, Ulp ib 46, 3 12

**ratify:** **1** expl by rātus (*confirmed, valid*), with a verb, as, habeo, duco, facio, etc *to r. a judgment*, ratum habere judicium, Cic Part 36, 125 *he would not treat as deserters those who did not regard the alliance as r'd*, non pro transfugis habiturum qui non ruerint societatem ratam, Liv 27, 17 *may each deity r your prayers*, efficiant ratas utraque Diva preces, Ov Fast 1, 696 *he y'd it by the waters of Styx*, ratum Stygii per flumina fratris annuit, Virg Aen 9, 104 *that ought not to be r'd which was done by violence*, non debuit ratum esse quod erat actum per vim, Cic Off 3, 30, 110 *the father r'd the prayers of the son*, patens nati rata vota fecit, Ov Met 4, 387 *what a father approved is r'd* (stands good), . *if he approves not, it is not r'd* (annulled), quod pater familias . approbavit, ratum est, quod eo insciente factum est, si is non approbat, ratum non est, Cic Fin 2, 20, 50 **2.** approbo, comprobo, I (*to approve and establish*) *custom would not have r'd that saying without reason*, neque enim illud verbum temere consuetudo approbavisset, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65 *thus treaty which the Roman people . . r s*, hoc foedus, quod P. R auctore senatu . . . comprobat, Cic Balb 15, 35 **3.** sancio, xi and īvi, ctum and cītum, 4 (*to enact and confirm solemnly or formally*) *the father who r's treaties by his lightning*, genitor, qui foedera fulmine s, Virg Aen. 12, 200 *nothing can be inviolable which is not r'd by the people*, sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset, Cic Balb 14, 33 *Antony was canvassing the veterans, to get them to r the acts of Caesar*, Antonius circumibat veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sanciret, . [ut rata omnes haberent], Cic Att 14, 21 **4.** confirmo, 1 (*to establish surely and inviolably*) *to r peace with the nearest states*, pacem cum proximis civitatibus c, Caes B G 1, 3. so, decreta c, Nep Phoc. 3. Join. confirmare et comprobare, Cic Att 16, 16, D.

**rating:** **I.** *Of property*: **1.** taxātio : *we made a r of that business*, ejus rei t nos fecimus, Cic. Tull fr 4 (*a table valued*) *at the r. of an estate*, latifundii taxatione, Plin N. H 13, 15, 29 § 92 *to serve as a r*, t vicem obtinere, Dig 33, 6, 5. **2.** aestĭmātio (*valuation*) *the r. of corn*, frumenti a, Liv. 43, 2 Cic. Verr 3, 91, 213 : *the r. of the censors' list*, a census, Cic Par 6, 3 **II.** *Scolding* **1.** convīcium (*loud outcry*) Cic. Att 2, 18 **2.** objurgātio (*scolding*) ib. 3, 10

**ratio:** v. PROPORTION

**ratiocination:** rătiōcĭnātio v. REASONING.

**ratiocinative** } rătiōcĭnātīvus Cic.
**ratiorator** } Inv 1, 13, 17 (ex eo quod scriptum est, aliud, quod non scriptum est invenīri, ratiocinativum genus . . nominamus) Join ratiocinativa atque collectiva [quaestio], Quint 7, 1, 60.

**ration:** **I.** *A fixed portion of food or drink given to slaves* **1.** dēmensum (dīmensum), *sc* frumentum Ter Ph. 1, 1, 9 Pl : by analogy, *he restored to the senators their r.*, senatoribus . . . dimensum restituit, Ael Spart Hadr 7 **2.** diārium ; also *pl.* diaria, orum Hor. Ep 1, 1, 40. *the servants demand their r.s*, pueri diaria poscunt, Mart 11, 109, 3. **3.** diurnus cibus or victus *by defrauding the slaves of a portion of their daily r*, fraudando parte d. cibi servitia, Liv. 4, 12. *prevented from seeking their daily r*, diurnum victum prohibiti quaerere, Suet. Ner 36 also with subs understood, Sen. Ep 80, 8. **II.** *Soldiers' provisions* : **1.** cibāria, orum. *cooked r s for 10 days*, decem dierum cocta c, Liv 21, 49 *r s for 17 days*, cibaria decem et septem (dierum), Ael Lampr. Sev 47. **2.** meton. annōna. *he gave r s to the orators*, oratoribus annonas dedit, Ael Lampr ib 44 *r.s for 17 days*, annona decem dierum et septem, Amm Marc 17, 9 also *pl* (*he so arranged the soldiers*) *that they might receive their rations in their barracks*, ut in mansionibus annonas acciperent, Ael Lampr Sev 47 Phr. *receiving public r s*, alimentariae (puellae) Capit Anton Pi 8 Phr *double r s*, duplex frumentum, Liv 7, 37

**rational:** **I.** *Possessing reason* **1.** expl by rātio, mens, ănĭmus under government of an *adj e g* rationis particeps (opp expers), Cic Off 1, 4, 11 cf Leg 2, 7, 16 animo praeditus, Cic N D 1, 8, 18 So with a verb, *to be r*, rationem habere, ib 3, 10, 26, and Leg 1 c **2** rātiōnālis, e, late *all animals are either r or irrational*, omnia animalia aut r aut irrationalia, Sen Ep 113, 14 Quint 8, 6, 13. **3.** intelligens, ntis (denoting something more than preceded, and implying the *active exercise of reason*) v INTELLIGENT Phr. *to be conscious and r*, sentire atque intelligere, Cic N D 2, 15, 29 **II.** *Agreeable to reason.* **1.** consentaneus (*it agreeable*; i. e *to reason*) · *it is r.* (*to suppose*) *that they are possessed of sense and understanding*, c est in us sensum messe et intelligentiam, Cic N. D. 2, 15, 42. **2.** prŏbābilis, e (*that commends itself to one's judgment*) : *that of which a r. account may be given*, cujus p ratio reddi potest, Cic Fin. 3, 17, 58 **3.** expl. *to be r*, by convēnio, rēni, 4 (*to agree, hold together*) *it is by no means r*, minime convenit, Cic Fin. 3, 20, 66 (N. B — Rationabilis occurs in both senses, viz. I. and II., but is late and rare)

**rationalism:** **I.** *Theory founded on reason* (in good sense), rationalis disciplina, Cels 1, prooem 24 **II.** In bad sense eorum opinio qui hominum ratione omnia comprehendi censent, see Cic Tim 2, 3 (But as phil *t t* *rationalismus* [qui dicitur, fertur] may be necessary)

**rationalist:** is qui omnia ratione humana comprehendi censet v RATIONALISM. (Perh as phil *t t*, *the Rationalists*, *Rationales, qui dicuntur)

**rationality:** rātio. v. REASON.

**2.** sānĭtas (*soundness of mind or body*) *it deprives the mind of r.*, sanitate spoliat animum, Cic Tusc. 4, 10, 23. (Rationalitas, rationabilitas, late and to be avoided.)

**rationally:** **1.** rātiōne (modo abl) *you have acted r in shutting yourself up at home*, quod domi te inclusisti, r fecisti, Cic Att. 12, 44 *be assured that Naevius has done everything at Rome properly and r*, existima . modo et r omnia Romae Naevium fecisse, id Quint 7, 28 **2** sānē (*in a sober and sensible manner*) *I shall revel not more r than the Edoni*, non ego samus bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od 2, 7, 26 (In prose, however, sane is usu adv of affirmation, *indeed, truly*)

**3.** săpienter v WISELY (Rationaliter, rationabiliter, late and to be avoided, except perh in philos lang)

**ratline:** naval term gradus scalarum (or simply, scalae) quibus ad malos ascenditur, cf. Cic. Sen 6, 17 ; and Dict Antiq. p 787.

**rattle** (*subs*) · **I.** *A rattling noise.* **1.** crĕpĭtus, ūs (*any brisk, sharp noise*) *r of metal*, c aeris, Liv. 43, 10 ; *of arms*, armorum c, id 38, 17, *mut* · used to denote *a clap of thunder*, Pl Amph. 5, 1, 11. **2.** strĕpĭtus, ūs (*a harsh loud noise or din*). *r. of wheels*, s rotarum, Caes B G. 4, 33 ; *of doors*, valvarum s., Hor. Sat 2, 6, 112 **3.** sŏnĭtus, ūs (most gen. term). v. SOUND, NOISE. **4.** frăgor, ōris · v. CRASH. **II.** *A kind of toy, children's r.s* **1.** crĕpĭtācŭlum, Lucr 3, 230 : *to make a sound like a r*, sonum reddere paene puerilium c., Quint. 9, 4, 66. **2.** crŏtălum (used in certain noisy rites). *cymbals and r.s*, cymbala ac c, Cic in Pis 9, 20 *to make a din with cymbals*

*and r s*, cymbalis et crotalis personare, Ap Met 8, 24, 212 (Elm.).

**rattle** (r.)· **I.** Lit **1.** crĕpo, ui, itum, 1 (*to make a cracking, rattling, or other like noise*) of *applause*, Hor Od. 2, 17, 26 populus (crepuit sonum) *of thunder*, Ov. Fast 2, 501 (nubes crepuere similes) Cmp *Comps* (1) concrĕpo, 1 (*to r together*), *clash together*), Liv 28, 29 (2) increpo, 1 (*to r. against*), Virg Aen 12, 332. **2.** *frequent* crĕpito, 1. *r ing cymbals*, crepitantia aera, Vulg G 4, 151 so of *hail*, Virg Aen 5, 458, nimbi grandine culminibus crepitant.

**3.** sŏno, ui, itum, 1 (gen term) v TO SOUND, RESOUND. **4.** strĕpo, ui, itum, 3 (*to make a loud harsh noise*): v. NOISE (to make) **II.** Fig, *to r. away* (of a chatterer) **1.** garrio, 4 Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 13 **2.** blătĕro, 1: ib 2, 7, 35 v. TO PRATE.

**rattler:** 1 e. *jast talker* · blătĕro, garrītor v CHATTERER, PRATER

**rattlesnake:** *crŏtălus horridus Eng Cycl

**rattling** (*subs*). crepĭtus, v. RATTLE (*subs*)

**rattling** (*adj*) Phr., *a r. fellow*, blătĕro (v RATTLER) *a r dose of medicine*, nimis valens medicamentum, Cels 1, 3

**ravage** (*v*)· **1.** vasto, 1 *to r. lands with fire and sword*, agros ferro ignique v, Liv 3, 68 also absol, *for the purpose of r ing*, vastandi causa, Caes B G 5, 19 *Comps.* (1) ēvasto, 1 (*to destroy by r ing*) Liv. 8, 37 (Samnium evastatum) (2). pervasto, 1 (*to r greatly*)· Liv 8, 37 **2.** pōpŭlor, less freq pōpŭlo (populor most common) (not implying such wholesale destruction as preced)· *the weevil r s a huge heap of grain*, populat (poet) ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg. G 1, 185· *he r d the fields by night*, noctu populabatur agros, Cic Off. 1, 10, 33: *provinces r d*, populatae provinciae, Cic. Caec 3, 7. The strengthened part. form occurs, populabundus, *engaged in ravaging*: Liv 1, 15. *Comp* (1) dēpopulor, 1 (strengthened from simple verb): Liv 33, 22 Caes. B G 7, 77 (depopulata Gallia) (2) perpopulor, 1 (*to r. greatly*): Liv 22, 9 (perpopulato agro). ib 34, 28 (perpopulatus omnia loca). (N B.— Neither the simple verb nor the comps should be used *pass* except in *p part.*)

**3.** răpio, dĭrĭpio, 3 v. TO PILLAGE, PLUNDER **4.** vexo, 1 (*to treat with all outrage, pillage and ransack*). v. TO RANSACK (1, 3)

**ravage, ravaging** (*subs*): **1.** pōpŭlātio the *r s of passers by*, populationes praetereuntium viatorum, Col 1, 5, 7; *of birds*, volucrum, id 3, 21, 5 *he made extensive r s*, populationem effuse fecit, Liv. 2, 64 *Caesar thought it enough to prevent the enemy from making r s*, Caesar satis habebat, hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. B G. 1, 15 Strengthened; dēpopulatio, Auct. pro dom 58, 146 **2.** vastātio, vastĭtas (the former denoting *the act*, the latter the state resulting from it) v. DEVASTATION **3.** răpina, vexātio· v. PLUNDER, PILLAGE.

**ravager**: **1.** pōpŭlātor, *fem.* populatrix *r s of our fields*, populatores agrorum nostrorum, Liv. 3, 68 *Atrides r. of Troy*, Trojae p. Atrides, Ov. Met. 13, 655. (Also the *imperf. part* of populor, depopulor may be used subs. in *pl* cf. L G § 638) **2** vastātor. Ov Met 9 192 (Arcadiae vastator aper).

**3.** direptor: v PLUNDERER, PILLAGER.

**ravaging** (*subs.*) v RAVAGE

**ravaging** (*past adj.*)· pōpŭlātor, *f.* -trix (v. RAVAGER); and in apposition, but rarely as attrib adj populabundus

**rave:** **1.** fŭro, 3 (lit *to be mad*) Join furere et baccari (of *orators*), Cic Br. 80, 276: *to r. (be frantic) with grief*, f luctu, id de Or. 2, 46, 193.

**2.** saevio, 4 (*with fury and exasperation*): cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 299; saevit inops animi (*of Dido*). **3.** bacchor, 1 (*to revel wildly*)· *the prophetess r s in the cave*, in antro b. vates, ib 6, 78 Hor. Od. 2, 7, 27. **4.** insānio, 4 (*to be out of one's sober senses*) v MAD, TO BE

**ravel:** **I.** In old usage, *to untwist*. rĕtexo, ui, xtum, 3 *like Penelope, r g her web*, quasi P telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95. *the web r'd secretly at night*, noctumo tela retexta dolo, Ov Am 3, 9, 30 (cf Prop 2, 7, 44, noctumo solvens texta diurna dolo "the night still unravelled what the day renewed," Pope, Hom Od 19, 150) v UNRAVEL. **II.** *To entangle* implico, etc v TO ENTWINE, ENTANGLE.

**ravelin:** mil. term· perh propugnaculum, promuneis munimentum, munimen, muro ipsi urbis praepositum cf Plin 11, 37, 56

**raven:** corvus *black as a r.*, niger tanquam c, Petron 43, 7, et *pass.* Phr. *r -black*, coracinus color, Vitr. 8, 3, *med.. to be hoarse as a r*, voce coracinare, Isid Orig 12, 43. *The night-r. of heron*, nycticorax, Isid 12, 41

**raven** or **ravin** (*v.*): saevio, fŭro v TO RAGE

**ravening, ravenous:** **1.** răpax (*that is wont to seize upon prey*)· *the prey of r. wolves*, luporum praeda r, Hor Od 4, 4, 50 so, rapax ignis, Ov Met 8, 837 cf Virg Aen 6, 421 **2.** răbidus (*mad, raging*) cf Virg l c, fame rabida tria guttura pandens (of *Cerberus*) **3.** ĕdax (*preying on, devouring*) · v DEVOURING **4.** vŏrax v VORACIOUS Phr· *r wolves*, raptores lupi. Virg Aen 2, 356 *a r appetite*, profunda gula, Suet Vit 13 so, ingluvies, Eutr 7, 18, (12) Hor Sat 1, 2, 8 cf improba ventris rabies (a phrase denoting *the eager natural appetite*; whereas, gula, ingluvies, usu. denote *gluttony*), Vulg Aen 2, 357

**ravenously:** vŏrăciter v. VORACIOUSLY. Phr., *to be r. hungry*, avide esurire, Plin. 17, 2, 2 § 12; *a* aviditate edendi flagrare: v. HUNGRY, TO BE

**ravenousness:** **I.** *Of appetite* vŏrăcĭtas, ēdācĭtas; v. VORACITY, GLUTTONY **II.** *Fierceness of beasts of prey*: saevĭtia, răpācĭtas v. FIERCENESS, RAPACITY.

**ravine:** vallis praerupta, Hirt. Alex 74 Simly., vallis arcta (*a narrow defile*), Liv 29, 32; also, vallis cava, Liv 44, 5 v. PASS, DEFILE.

**raving** (*adj*). fūrĭōsus, fūrens, vēsānus, insānus, etc. v. MAD, RAGING. *To be r mad*, plane furere v. MAD, TO BE

**raving** (*subs*) fŭror, răbies; or if the reference be to *language*, convicium furiosum v. MAD, MADNESS. Phr.· *cease your r*, *desine insanire! auferista insana verba!

**ravingly:** răbĭōsē, insānē v. MADLY.

**ravish:** **I.** *To carry off*: **1.** răpio, ui, ptum, 3 *he wins the r'd prey*, rapto potitur, Virg. Aen 4, 217 *everything sounds with lamentations of women and children who are r'd and carried off*, omnia . muherum puerorumque qui rapiuntur atque asportantur ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17. So, comp. abripio, 3 Cic. **2.** abstrăho xi, ctum, 3· *to r from a mother's embrace*, de matris complexu. . [avellere atque] a, Cic. Font 17, 36 **3.** abdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *the daughter of Isidorus r'd by force*, Isidori filia vi abducta, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 78 v TO CARRY OFF.

**II.** *To dishonour*: **1.** stupro, 1· Cic. Fin 5, 22, 64 et *pass* In same sense, constupro, 1 matronas, virgines, Liv 29, 17 **2.** vĭtio, 1 Ter Eun 4, 4, 37 (virginem v) So, virgini vitium per vim offerre, id Ad 3, 1, 9 **3.** expr by phr pudicitiam expugnare, Cic Coel. 20, 49; p imminuere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 89 Also, comprimere, polluere, may be used, with some such phr. as, per vim, invitam (reluctantem, *se mulierem*); but alone they do not exclude the notion of consent on the other part. Phr.: *endeavouring to r*, virginitatem violare conantem, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. *suddenly r'd*, subita Veneris violata rapina, Ov A. A. 1, 675 *Phoebe was r'd*, vim passa est Phoebe, Ov A A 1, 679 **III.** *To delight intensely*, răpio, 3 Vulg Judith xvi 11 but usu. *pass* Phr *r'd with delight*, dulcedine laetae (aves), Vulg G. 4, 55 *to be r'd by the charms of song*, carminibus stupere, Hor. Od 2, 13, 33 *to be r'd with joy*, summa laetitia efferri; laetitia perfundi v. TO TRANSPORT, CHARM, also, RAPTURE, ENRAPTURED

**ravisher:** **1.** raptor *Tityos the r*, Tityos r, Hor Od 4, 6, 2 *r. of my daughter*, 1 filiae meae, Tac. A. 1, 58.

**2.** stuprātor, Quint 4, 2, 69: Suet. Dom 8 **3.** corruptor, Suet. l. c.

**ravishing** (*adj*) nearest words, suāvis, dulcis, amābilis et Hor. Od 2, 2, 38, dulci laborum decipitur sono, *he is beguiled of his toils by the r sound* Or expr by circuml, which is the only way adequately to represent Eng *how r was the sight!* *quantā haec visa oculos dulcedine capiebant! quanta laetitia sensus complebant, efferebant!

**ravishment:** **I.** *Abduction, violatum* raptus, raptio v RAPE **II** *Intense delight*. v RAPTURE.

**raw** (*adj*). **I.** *Not cooked* **1.** crūdus *r. cabbage*, brassica c, Varr R R 157 opp to coctus (*cooked*), Pl Aul. 3, 2, 16 **2.** incoctus *do not give me r victuals*, ne mihi incocta detis, Pl Pers 1, 3, 13 *he will not bring out r food*, incoctum non exprompet, bene coctum dabit, Pl Mil 2, 2, 55 **3.** *partly raw, half-dressed*· subcrūdus (succ) v HALF-COOKED, PARBOILED So also, sēmicrūdus Suet. Aug 1 (semicruda exta); and, sēmicoctus, Col. 8 5, 2; (of *barley*, hordeum semicoctum). **II.** Of wounds, *unhealed* and *exposed*: crūdus *r. wounds*, vulnera c., Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19 *To become r and break out again*, recrudescere (*fig*), Cic. Fam. 4, 6; *r places*, attritae partes, Plin 24, 7, 28 v TO GALL. **III.** *Not worked or manufactured*. **1.** crūdus *r. hemp*, spartum c, hoc est, non mealatum, Col. 12, 19 *r. pitch*, pix c, id 12, 20; *r juice of pine*, flos c resinae, Plin N H 16, 11, 22 **2.** rūdis, e (*in its rough natural state, unwrought*). *r. ore of copper*, aes r., Plin N. H 33, 3, 13. **3.** infectus (poet) *stores of gold, coined or not coined*, auri pondera facti infectique, Virg Aen. 10, 427.

**IV.** *Inexperienced* **1.** rūdis, e (*untrained*) *take me as a r pupil*, rudem me discipulum et integrum accipe, Cic N. D 3, 3, 7 *r in military matters*, 1. agminum, Hor. Od 3, 2, 9 cf. Liv 24, 48, r. ad pedestria bella Numidarum gens absol., r. puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54

**2.** tīro (*a new soldier, a raw recruit*) *you will fight with an army of r. recruits*, pugnabitis cum exercitu tirone, Liv 21, 43. in apposition, tirones milites, Cic. Ph 11, 15, 39 **3.** imperītus: *r. in speaking*, 1 dicendi, Cic de Or. 3, 44, 175 **V.** *Rough, unfinished* crūdus. *r. verses*, c versus, Pers 1, 92. v. ROUGH, RUGGED **VI.** *Unmixed*, of *wine*. mĕrus. *he swallows greedily r.* (i. e *neat*) *wine*, ingurgitat merum avaritet, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 39 **VII** Of weather: *chilly and damp* frigidum et humidum (coelum) cf. Plin. Ep 5, 6, *init.*

**raw** (*subs.*) 1. e *a sore place*: Prov, *to touch any one on the r.*, *vulnus adhuc crudum attingere, vulneri crudo manus admovere

**raw-boned:** strīgōsus Liv. 27, 47 Phr *they are so raw-b.*, vix ossibus haerent, Virg. Ecl. 3, 102.

**ray:** **I.** *Of light*: **1.** rădius *r s of the sun*, solis radii, Lucr. 2, 114. *the r.s and light of the sun*, r. (solis) et lumen, Cic N. D. 2, 40, 103. *Dimin* radiolus (*a little r., just one r.*), Anim. 28, 4, *med Having or emitting r s*, radiatus v. RADIANT. **2.** jūbar (*bright radiance*): v. SUNBEAM. **3.** poet.: ictus, ūs (*a ray of the sun as striking and piercing*). *the laurel will shut out the scorching r.s*, spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet 1, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9.

‖. *A fish so called*. raia: Plin. N H. 9, 24, 40

**raze**: see RASE

**razor**· ‖. *For shaving* nŏvācŭla Liv 1, 36 (Cŭlter tonsōrius, cultellus tonsoris, are too indefinite, and may denote any kind of *barber's knife or shears*, it being the custom *to clip* the beard before *shaving with a razor* was invented) Phr. *let not the r. deface the hair*, nec male deformet tonsura capillos, Ov Am 1, 517 *sometimes to use scissors, and sometimes to shave the beard*, modo tondere modo radere barbam, Suet Aug 79 ‖. *A fish* novacula piscis, Plin H N 32, 2, 5.

**reach** (*v*) **A.** Intrans: *To extend* 1. perăneo, ui, 2 (*the Belgae*) *r to the lower part of the Rhine*, pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes B G 1, 1 *the wind-pipe r ang to the lungs*, aspera arteria ad pulmonem usque pertinens, Plin 11, 37, 66 cf Cic. N. D 2, 54, 136: (*Arabia*) *r s to the Red Sea*, ad rubrum mare p, Mela, 1, 10 2. attĭneo, 2 (less freq in this sense) (*the Scythians*) *r to the Don*, ad Tanaim attinent, Curt 6, 2, 13 3. attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (*to border on*) *where Africa r s to the river* (Nile), qua Africa ad fluvium a, Mela, 1, 4 the best authors use no *prep* (*Ubri*) *r to the Rhine*, Rhenum attingunt, Caes B G 4, 3. 4. tendo, tĕtendi, tentum and sum, 3 (esp *in a straight course*) *the gullet r s to the stomach*, haec (gula) t ad stomachum, Plin 11, 37, 66 5. porrigor, rectus, 3 (*to stretch out and extend*) *the Germans r to the Sarmatians*, Germani ad Sarmatas p, Mela, 1, 3 (*Rhodope*) *r ing to the midst of the polar region*, medium porrecta subaxem, Virg G. 3, 351. 6. păteo, 2 v TO EXTEND Phr *as far as our understanding r s*, quod ad nostram intelligentiam cadit, Cic Off 3, 4, 17: *beyond where the unelwated can r*, ab imperitorum intelligentia disjunctum, Cic de Or. 1, 3, 12 *let your sowing-time r even to the frosts*, ad medias sementem extende pruinas, Virg G 1, 230 *as far as the eye can r*, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferunt, Liv. 1, 18 *wherever the eye can r*, qua notes oculis, Ov Fast 2, 378: *he surveys the sea as far as the eye can r*, prospectum late pelago petit, Virg Aen 1, 181 **B.** Trans ‖. *To touch by reaching, to come to*· 1. attingo, 3 *too high for* (*the horse*) *to r. the ground with his feet*, altius quam ut terram posset attingere, Nep. Eum 5 *when first you r'd Asia*, ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic Q Fr 1, 8, 2 contingo, 3 (usu *to gain some good*) *to r the branches from the ground*, a terra contingere ramos, Virg E 8, 40. *so that they might r the enemy from so great a height*, ut ex tanta altitudine e hostem possent, Liv 38, 40. 3. ădĭpiscor, ădeptus, 3 (*to attain to*). (*old age*) *which all desire to r.*, quam ut adipiscantur, omnes optant, Cic Sen 2, 4 v TO OBTAIN, ATTAIN (The simple verb, apiscor, is rare: it occurs Cic Att 8, 14, maris apiscendi causa, for the *sake of r g the sea*) 4. appropinquo, 1 v TO APPROACH. 5. căpio, cepi, captum, 3 (esp used of *reaching a harbour or other place by sea*) *they could not r the island*, insulam c. non potuerunt, Caes B G. 4, 26, *extr. the Veientian war did not r its conclusion*, non ante cepit finem, Liv 5, 51 Similarly, căpesso, īvi, ītum, 3 (*to endeavour to r, make for*) *the lots bade us endeavour to r Italy*, Italiam . jussere capessere sortes, Virg Aen 4, 346 *let us (endeavour to) r Melita*, Melitam capessamus, Cic Att 10, 9 6. tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3 (*Verres*), *as soon as he r'd his province*, simul ac provinciam tetigit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 27 *let him r the farthest limit of the world*, quicunque mundi terminus obstitit, hunc tangat armis, Hor Od 3, 3, 54 7. poet tĕneo, 2 (*to have reached*)· *he has r'd the haven*, portum tenet, Virg Aen. 1, 400: *I had r'd a place of safety*, tuta tenebam, ib 6, 358. 8. poet pōtior, 4 (with *abl*) *the Trojans r the strand*, potiuntur arena, Virg Aen 1, 172 (*the horse*), *having r'd the plain*, campo potitus, id. 11, 493 Special terms are *to r by swimming or sailing*, adnare, Virg Aen 1, 538 (vestris adnimus orās). *by climbing*, evadere, escendere (v TO MOUNT, CLIMB) *they r the top of the walls*, in muros evadunt, Liv 4, 34

‖. *To come to*, fig of reports· 1. pervĕnio, 4: *the matter r'd his ears*, pervenit res ad illius aures, Cic Verr 4, 28, 64 without *prep* (poet) verba refers aures non pervenientia nostras, Ov M 3, 462 2. accēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *the rumour r'd my ears*, sermo accessit ad aures meas, Ter Hec 3, 5, 32. 3. accīdo, di, 3 *when this r'd the king's ears*, quod ubi ad aures accidit regis, Liv 8, 24. Phr *the circumstance r s his ears*, res ad eum defertur, Cic Verr 5, 62, 160 (a phr implying *some crime or charge reported that r'd the ears of Caesar*, quarum id Caesari (sc factum est), Tac A 1, 5 ‖‖ *To reach out, in order to give or take*, porrigo, rexi, ctum, 3 *to r out the hand*, manum p Sen V B. 3 v. TO STRETCH OUT

**reach** (*subs.*) ‖. *A space* perh tractus, ūs cf flammarum tractus, Virg G 1, 367 *the water foams over a long r.*, longo t. aestuat unda, Lucan 5, 565 or, 2. spătium· v. SPACE ‖. *Capacity, or scope of mind or body*, captus, ūs v CAPACITY ‖‖. *The r. of a weapon* 1. jactus, ūs *within r.*, intra j teli, Virg Aen 11, 688 *out of r of shot*, extra teli j, Curt 3, 10, 1. 2. ictus, ūs *placed within our r*, ictu nostro positum, Sen Ben 2, 29, 4 also. sub ictu id Ep 72, 12 *out of r*, extra ictum, ib 7, 7 Phr *within r of the spear*, contiguum hastae (poet), Virg Aen 10, 457 *within your own r*, penes te, Ulp Dig 50, 16, 63 *beyond r of*, extra — *of blame*, extra culpam, Cic Verr 5, 51, 134, *of fortune*, extra fortunam, Matt 5, 43 *of comprehension and appreciation*, extra intellectum atque aestimationem, Sen. Ben 1, 3 *the enemy were within r of shot*, non longius abeiant, quam quo telum adjici posset, Caes B G 2, 21 *out of r of danger* (*by extreme closeness*), interiori periculo vulneris, Liv. 7, 10 interiores ictibus tormentorum, id 24, 34.

**re-act**: ‖. *To reciprocate action* expr by invicem (*in turn, alternately*), inter se, mūtŭō (*reciprocally*) *all bodies act and r. upon each other*, *corpora omnia inter se movent atque impellunt; invicem (mutuo) moventur atque impelluntur *the emotions r upon the body itself*, *animi motus ipsum quoque corpus invicem afficiunt ac debilitant. ‖ *To act or perform over again* 1. rĕfĕro, rettŭli, lātum, 3 fabulam iterum referre, Ter Phol Hec 7. 2. rĕpōno, pōsui, ītum, 3 *a play which arms at being r'd*, quae vult spectata reponi, Hor A P 190

**reaction**: 1. perh rĕpulsus, ūs: cf Plin 11, 37, 62 (serpens, *impresso dentium repulsu*, virus fundit, i e *by the backward pressure or reaction of the teeth*). 2. usu better expr by inter se, invicem v TO REACH (1). Phr *there is usually a r after the excitement of joy*, *post nimias gaudiorum elationes invicem animus opprimi contristarique solet *a great r of feeling followed, and he became extremely popular*, *repente ex flagranti invidia in summum populi favorem venit *there was a sudden r. of feeling*, *repente omnium studia commutata sunt (cf. Sall Cat 48, mutata mente = *by a r. of feeling*) *the party of r*, *eorum partes qui pristinum rerum statum revocare volunt

**read**: ‖. *By oneself*, i e *not aloud, a book or writing* 1. lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 (and comp) *I have r'd your letter*, legi tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, *visit I both write and r. by myself*, ipse mihi scriboque legoque, Ov. Trist 4, 2, 93 *that you might r (the books) by yourself*, ut (libros) per te ipse legeres, Cic. Top 1, 2 *I am read* (i e *my works are read*) *all over the world*, in toto plurimus orbe legor, Ov Trist. 4, 10, 128. *to r in Greek*, Graece legere, Cic de Or 1, 34, 155 *to r attentively*, studiose impenseque legere, Plin. Ep 9, 13 *to r. at sight*, ab oculo legere, Petron. 75 *to r. again*, relegere, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 2 *to r over*, transilegere (rare), Plaut. As 4, 1, 5 *to r through*, perlegere, Caes B G 5, 48 *a book read through*, perlectus liber, Quint 10, 1 *to r with any one*, cum aliquo legere, Cic de Or 1, 11, 47 *he will give you the will to r*, tradet testamentum legendum, Hor Sat 2, 5, 51 *to r an author*, such as Cato, etc, Catonem, Horatium, etc, 1, Cic Att 12, 4 (Horace is) *worthy of being read*, dignus legi, Quint 10, 1, 96 N B in Cic this would be qui legatur 2 volvo, volvi, volūtum, 3 (because the ancient books were written on rolls, which were unrolled to be read) *to r a book* librum v, Cic Brut 87, 298 More freq, evolvo id Tusc 1, 11, 24 Quint Hor 3. pervŏlūto 1 (*to peruse frequently and attentively*) libros, id Att 5, 12 scriptores, id de Or 1, 34, 158 4. verso, 1 *the great Greek writers by day and by night*, exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, Hor A P 268 5. rĕgusto, 1 *r. again with pleasure* Cic Att 13, 18. 6. lectito, 1 *often*, Cic. Att 12, 18 Plin Ep 2, 17 (*imit*). Phr *to r with, i e attend a tutor's lectures*, aliquem audire, Cic Off 1, 1, 1 id de Or 3, 18, 87 *the tutor is said*, legere et praelegere see below (II) *the speech may be r by every one*, est in manibus oratio, Cic Am 25, 76 *I r the mind of Clodius*, Clodii animum perspectum habeo, Cic ad Brut 1 *to r the stars*, astra cognoscere, Cic Div 1, 41, 91, *callere astra *able to r the stars*, astrorum peritus, Juv 6, 586 *I cannot r the stars*, motus astrorum ignoro, Juv 3, 43 ‖. *To read aloud* (*a book or writing before an audience*) 1. rĕcito, 1 cf Hor Sat 1, 4, 23, where *private perusal* (legere) is opp to *public reading of an author's works* (recitare)· so, *he has read after having privately*, epistolam perlectam recitat, Caes B. G 5, 48 *to r an answer (or speech) from a manuscript*, responsum (or orationem) ex scripto r, Liv 23, 11 2. also, lĕgo, 3 *to call together his pupils and read a volume*, convocatis auditoribus legere volumen, Cic. Brut 51, 191 Gell 18, 5. *to r well*, commode l, Plin Ep 5 19, and 34: *badly*, male, pessime, ib. More precisely praelĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 (*to read to another, esp a pupil*, usu *with critical remarks*) auctores, Quint 1, 5, 11 Virgilium et alios poetas, Suet. Gramm 16 3. prōnuntio, 1 Cic Att 13, 6 *to r in a sweet and natural tone*, p. dulci et proprio oris sono, Suet Aug. 84 4. praeco, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (*to r or utter beforehand*, i e *dictate*)· verba p., Liv 8, 9 Phr *to r off a written speech*, sermonem scriptum et e libello habere, Suet Aug. 84 *to teach to r*, instituere literis or ad lectionem, Quint 1, 1, 15: and 1, 7, 17· *to learn to r*, discere elementa prima, Hor Sat 1, 1, 26

**read** (*part*). *a well-read man*, homo literatus, Cic Brut 21, 81 eruditus, Quint 1, 6, 12 *tolerably well r*, tinctus literis, Cic de Or. 2, 20, 85: literis leviter imbutus, Quint 1, 2, 16 *very well r.*, literatissimus, Cic de Or 3, 11, 43. pereruditus, id. Fin 2, 4, 12 *well r. in our literature*, nostras literas haud mediocre doctus, Gell 19, 9 *not an ill-r man*, haudquaquam mediocriter eruditus, id 18, 11. Join literatus et disertus: literatus et studiis doctrinisque deditus nec infacetus, et satis literatus doctus et eruditus eruditus et doctrina excultus in doctrina atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus, Cic

**readable**: *easy to read*: 1. lectu facilis. 2. lĕgibĭlis Ulp Dig. 28, 4, 1

**reader:** I. *In general* · **1.** lector *one who reads to himself*, Hor A. P 344 *a gentle r*, candidus lector, Ov Trist. 4, 10, 132 *an ill-natured r.*, ingratus lector, Hor Ep 1, 19, 35 *r s of various kinds*, diversa genera lectorum, Plin Ep. 2, 5 **2.** except in nom sing, *imperf part* of lĕgo (L G § 638) *kind* ) s, boni legentes, Plin 8, 16, 17, § 45 (N B—The noun lector often denotes *one who is in the habit of reading*: the participle, simply *one who at the time is reading.*) II. *One who reads aloud* **1.** rĕcĭtātor Cic Inv 2, 47, 139 Hor A P 474 **2.** ănagnostes, ae, *m.* (*a slave used for this purpose*) *my r*, anagnostes noster, Cic Att 1, 12: *excellent* ) s, anagnostae optimi, Nep Att 13, 14 *a public r.*, ἀναγνώστης, Gell. 18, 5 N.B—The Greek form seems to have been preferred by later writers **3** praelector (*a lecturer*) Gell ib. III. *A* ) *in the Church* · lector Tertull de Praescr 41 August En. in Ps cxxxvii. 1 Phr *a voracious* ) , lector gulosus, Mart 10, 59, 5 *to be a voracious* ) , helluari in libris (the old reading, helluo librorum), Cic Fin 3, 2, 7 *I was a constant* ) *of M Varro*, assiduus in libris M Varronis fui, Gell. 13, 13 *to be a good and intelligent r*, legere perite, Plin Ep 3, 15

**readily:** I. *In state of preparation* · părātē *to speak more* ) *and accurately*, paratius atque accuratius dicere, Cic de Or 1, 33, 150. II. *Willingly* **1.** libenter Caes B G 3, 18 **2.** promptē *to undergo death r*, prompte subire mortem, Tac Ann 16, 10 **3.** ultro *they* ) *offered themselves*, ultro se offerebant, Cic Planc 10, 26 *we* ) *commiserate*, i e *are forward to commiserate*, miserescimus ultro, Virg Aen 2, 145 Phr · *I did it* ) , feci non invitus, Cic. Am. 1, 4 sponte mea, id Att. 15, 27 sponte sua, Ov Met 2, 128: volens, Virg Aen 12, 677 III. *Quickly* · **1.** promptē Tac. **2.** cito Hor A. P. 335. **3.** ălăcĭter: Amm. Marc. 14, 2. **4.** sūbĭto Cic. de Or 1, 33, 150 **5.** expĕdītē Cic. Fin 5, 12, *fin.* Phr *fluently* (of a speech), volubilitate funditur oratio, Cic Or 62, 210 IV. *Easily* **1.** commŏdē. *to speak more* ) , commodius verba facere, Nep Them 10, 1 **2.** făcĭlē Sen Ep 50, 6 Phr. *nothing leads us so r to quarrels*, nihil tam pronum ad simultates, Plin Paneg 84 *r saleable*, vendĭbĭlis, Cic. Leg Agr 2, 14, 36: v. READINESS

**readiness:** I. *Quickness, activity of body or mind* făcĭlĭtas *r rather than power*, facilitas magis quam facultas, Plin Ep 6, 29 Quintil. gives facilitas as the equiv of ἕξις, 10, 1, 1 Phr *r. of speech*, volubilitas linguae (*fluency*), Cic Planc 25, 62 *a prompt r in replying*, prompta et parata in respondendo celeritas, Cic. Brut 42, 54 ) *of speech.* facilitas, Cic. Or 6, 21 II. *The state of being ready, promptitude to have in r*, paratum, expeditum habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118; promptum in lingua h., Sall Cat 10 *what each man had in r*, quod cuique promptum, Tac Ann 1, 71 (*I will speak*) *what I have in r*, quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic Acad 1, 2, 4 *to have in r*, in promptu habere, id. Off 1, 30, 105 *things are in complete r*, paratissima sunt, id Fam 4, 13, *ad fin* · *to have the troops in* ) ., in expedito copias habere, Liv 36, 16 *to have the cash in r*, pecuniam numeratam in praesentia habere, Cic Verr 5, 7, 17 *of the utmost* ) *in setting forth truth*, veritatis exhibendae promptissimus, Gell 10, 22 *with the utmost r*, animo lubentissimo, Cic Verr Act 1, 9, 25 Phr. *to have in r.*, ad manum habere, Quint 12, 5, 1 *to have a stock of eloquence in r*, tanquam in procinctu paratam habere eloquentiam, Quint 10, 1, 2 *all the money I had in r.*, omne aurum quod fuit prae manu, Plaut. Bacch 4, 2, 13.

**reading** (*subs.*): I. *To oneself*, i e *not aloud:* **1.** lectio; or by part of verb: *r. of books*, lectio librorum, Cic Acad. 2, 2, 4 *r. of letters*, lectio or pelectio, i e *r. through*, id Att 1, 13 *without r*, i e *reference to books*, citra lectionis exemplum, Quint. 10, 1, 2 (*part*) *to while away the journey in r.*, iter et navigationem in rebus gestis legendis consumere, Cic Acad 4, 1, 2· *the love of r*, legendi studium, Cic Off 2, 1, 2 *after r which* , quibus lectis, id. de Or 1, 34, 154 *after* ) *Cato*, Catone lecto, id Att. 13, 46 *power of r and writing*, facultas legendi scribendique, Quint. 1, 4, 1 *Divine* lectiunculae, *light reading to spend the mornings in* .., matutina tempora lectiunculis consumere, Cic Fam 7, 1 Phr *fond of* ) ., *legendi cupidus, studiosus very fond of* ) , *legendi avidus to be* . , *cupiditate legendi flagrare* **2.** ēvŏlūtio, or by part of verb *the r of the poets*, evolutio poetarum, Cic Fin 1, 7, 25: *to spend one's time in r the poets*, tempus in poetis evolvendis consumere, id ib 1, 21, 72 Phr *I wish to vary my* ) , modo hunc librum evolvere volo, modo illum, Sen Ep 2, 3 II. *Reading aloud* **1.** lectio Nep Att 14 *careful* ) , emendata lectio, Quint 1, 4, 3. **2.** praelectio (*a lecture*) id 1, 2, 15 **3.** rĕcĭtātio (*reading of documents in court or any public place*, also, *of lit works to an audience*) · Cic Clu 51, 141 Suet Fac III. *An interpretation of a passage* lectio *far-fetched r s or passages*, lectiones reconditae, Amm 30, 4 *various r s or passages of law*, diversae juris lectiones, Cod. 6, 61, 5 *varied and far-fetched* ) s, i e *scarce books*, variae et remotae lectiones, Gell 14, 6 IV. *In criticism, the way in which a word or passage is read:* *lectio or *scriptura: *a various or different r*, * lectio varia lectionis varietas scriptura discrepans. scripturae discrepantia · *the usual or received r*, *lectio, scriptura vulgata *the true or genuine r*, *lectio, scriptura vera, germana, genuina *to depart from the usual or received r*, *a vulgata lectione, scriptura recedere *to reject a r*, scripturam, lectionem rejicere, repudiare *to receive or admit a* ) , *lectionem, scripturam recipere, reddere · *to establish or fix the true* ) , *veram lectionem constituere *a corrupt r*, *lectio, scriptura depravata, mendosa corruptela: mendum Phr *an erroneous* ) (i e. *a blunder of the copyist*), librarii mendum, Liv 38, 55 mendum scripturae, Cic Fam 6, 7 *the r in Latin MSS is* ., in Latinis codicibus scriptum est, Hieron in Eph. 1 1, vol. 7, p. 552 *the r of some gospels is*, in quibusdam evangeliis legitur, id in Matth. 2, 11, vol 7, p 72. *the r of the Vulgate is*, Vulgata habet editio, ib c. 13, p 95 *the* ) *of the Greek is*, in Graeco sentitur, id. Ep 106, vol 1 p 654 in Septuaginta legitur, id in Is. xiii. vol 4, p 565 *a true and correct r.*, recte atque integre scriptum, Gell 18, 9 *a faulty r.*, mendosum, ib. V. *Readings*, i e. *lessons in church* · lectiones Tertull. Apol. 22 Aug Serm. 176, c. 1, vol. 5, p 950

**reading-book:** liber, quo pueri instituuntur ad lectionem

—— **desk:** **1.** suggestum: Cic de Div 1, 54, 124· Quint 1, 7, 17 **2.** pulpĭtum· Hor Ep. 1, 19, 40 Juv. 6, 78

—— **room:** nearest word, bibliothēca v. LIBRARY

—— **society:** *societas legentium, or lectorum

**ready:** **1.** părātus: *r to encounter risks*, p subire periculum, Hor Ep 1, 3, 4 *a mind* ) *for crimes*, animus sceleribus p, Tac. Ann 12, 47· *r. with cavalry, infantry, etc*, p peditatu, equitatu, Cic. Att 9, 13 *r. for slaughter*, p neci, Virg Aen 2, 334 *r. for either issue*, in utrumque paratus, ib. 61 *all will be r.*, parata res erit, Plaut. Men 1, 3, 32 *not* ) , *unready*, imparatus, Caes. B. G 6, 30 *r-made arguments*, argumenta parata, Cic Brut. 78, 271: *r. for that object*, ad eam rem p., Caes B. G. 1, 5 *more r to encounter dangers*, paratiores ad pericula subeunda, ib 4 *rather thoroughly* ) *for everything*, paratissimi ad omnia latronis, Cic ad Brut. 11: *ships quite* ) ., paratissimae naves, Caes B G. 3, 14 **2.** promptus *to have a thing r on the tongue*, aliquid in lingua promptum habere, Sall Cat 10 *alert and r. to engage in wars*, ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B G 3, 19 *r for battle*, promptus ad pugnam, Cic. Mil. 20, 54 *a* ) *. swiftness in replying*, promptus in respondendo celeritas, Cic Brut 42, 154 *a man* ) *for a jest*, promptus ad jocandum, id Q Fr 2, 13 *more* ) *with tongue than hand*, lingua quam manu promptior, Sall Jug 44 *a most* ) . *man*, promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37 *of a* ) *spirit*, promptus animi, Tac H. 1, 23 *r to suffer*, promptus pati, Lucan 7, 106 ) *to provoke*, promptus incessere, Stat Theb. 7, 208 *a soul* ) *for liberty or death*, promptus libertati aut mortem animus, Tac Ann 4, 46 Join promptus et paratus. promptus, paratus, expeditus promptus et alacer promptissimus homo et experiens **3.** ēxpĕdītus *active and r to speak*, facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic Brut 48, 180 *a r. style of speaking*, expeditum genus dicendi, ib 78, 271· *the readiest way to heaven*, expeditissimus in caelum reditus, Cic Am 4, 13 **4** cĕler *men of r. tongue*, homines lingua celeri, Cic de Or 1, 18, 83 **5** libens *with* ) *. mind*, libenti animo, Cic. Att 2, 4. *I am r. to die with thee*, tecum obeam libens, Hor. Od 3, 9, 24 **6.** făcilis. *the gods r. to accede to your prayers*, faciles in tua vota deos, Ov Her 16, 280 **7.** prŏnus *a* ) *way to honours*, pronum ad honores iter, Plin. Ep 8, 10· *r. for compliance*, in obsequium pronus, Hor Ep 1, 18, 10 Phr *I am r. to marry her* · nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7 v. READY MONEY.

**ready, be** (*v.*)· praesto sum. *Lucullus was* ) *for me*, mihi praesto erat L, Cic Fam. 3, 5: *see here is the soldier r* (without esse) eccum praesto militem, Plaut Mil Glor 4, 6, 1 *when the place is r*, quum locus est praesto, Lucr 2, 1068 Phr. *supper ought to be* ) ., caenam esse coctam oportuit, Plaut Cas 4, 1, 8 *while supper is getting* ) , dum coquitur, id. Men 1, 3, 31

—, **make** or **get** (*v.*). **1.** păro, *and comps* I *to make* ) *for flight*, fugam p, Virg Aen 1, 360; *for departure*, abitum p, ib 8, 214· *to make r for war*, bellum parare, Caes B G 3, 9 *to make r to attack*, adoriri parate, ib. 6, 7· *get r. what ought to be so*, quod parato opus est. para, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 43 *make r to render service to the Muses*, para ut Musis operas reddas, Cic Fam 16, 10 compăro *all things are made* ) . *by night*, omnia noctu comparantur, Caes B G 5, 40 appăro *to make r a banquet*, apparare convivium, Cic Ver 4, 20, 44. Phr. *I will order supper to be got r*, jubebo caenam coqui, Plaut Stich. 3, 1, 35. **2.** instītuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *to make r. ships for the legions*, naves legionibus instituere, Caes B G 5, 11 **3.** instruo, xi, ctum, 3 *to make r a banquet* convivium instruere, Cic. Ver 4, 27, 62 *to make r. the vessels*, navigia instruere armamentis ministrisque, Colum. 4, 3.

**4.** confĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3· *I cannot get my books* ) *in these times*, libros meos conficere non possum his diebus, Cic Q F 3, 1, 4 Phr. *I have my poem r*, habeo absolutum....ἔπος ad Caesarem, Cic Q F. 3 1, 9: *get r quickly*, cito deproperate, Plaut Cas. 3, 6, 17

—— **money:** **1.** praesens pĕcūnia· *he paid the legacy in r money* quae pecunia mulieri legata erat. .eam praesentem solvit, Cic. Cluent. 12, 34. *to purchase anything for a heavy sum in r. money*, aliquid tam grandi mercari praesenti pecunia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8 **2.** nūmĕrāta pĕcūnia: Cic. Top 13

53· id Fam 10, 32 or simply pecunia: Suet Aug 101 or simply numeratum (*subs*) Cic Fam 5, 40 Phr *to possess r money*, habere in nummis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 86, 199 *to carry about with oneself some r money*, aliquantum numorum secum ferre, id Inv 2, 4, 14 *to have much r money*, in suis nummis multis esse, id Verr 4, 6, 11 in suis nummis versari, id Rosc C 8, 22 *to pay in r money*, repraesentare, Suet Aug. 101· Cic Att 12, 25, and 29 *payment in r money*, repraesentatio, ib 12, 31 in pecunia solida facere, id. Fam 8. 12 *to buy on trust and sell for r money*, caeca die emere, oculata die vendere, prov ap. Plaut Pseud 1, 3, 82 *buy for r money*, argento emere, id Asin 1, 3, 46

**real**: **I.** *True, genuine, not false or fictitious* **1.** ipse (ipsus, *old form*), and idem (*the very* person or thing), *I am the r Charmides, whom you have counterfeited*, illum quem ementitus es, ego sum ipsus Charmides, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 143 *the r. Sosia*, S idem, id Amph. 2, 1, 30 *the r state of the case*, rem ipsam, Ter Andr 5, 3, 2 **2.** vērus *let what is invented closely resemble the r*, ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor A P 338 *he mixes false with r*, veris falsa remiscet, ib 151 *r fears*, veri timores, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15 *r virtue*, vera virtus, id Od. 3, 5, 29 **3.** sŏlĭdus (*substantial*): *glory is a r. thing*, gloria solida res est, non adumbrata, Cic Tusc 3, 7, 3 *a r*, i e. *substantial benefit*, solidum beneficium, Ter Eun 5, 2, 32 *the r notion of justice*, solida justitiae effigies, Cic. Off 3, 17, 69 Join solidum verumque **4.** certus (*about which there can be no doubt*) *of r friends you are the most r* ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 57 *Cleanthes regards the upper air as the most r god*, Cl aethera certissimum deum judicat, Cic N D. 1, 14, 37

**5.** germānus (*genuine*) *one's r native-land*, g patria, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3 *r. justice*, g justitia, id Off 3, 17, 69. *a most r Stoic*, germanissimus Stoicus, id Acad 1, 43, 132 *I know that I have been a r. (downright) ass*, scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id Att. 4, 5

**6.** sincērus (*without alloy, unmixed, guileless*) s concordia, l'ac Ann. 3, 64 s fides, Liv. 29, 4 Phr. *to lay hold of the r. power of a sovereign, but let alone the name*, vim principis amplecti, nomen remittere, Tac H. 4, 11 *let us leave fables and turn to a r event*, dimittamus fabulas ad rem factam veniamus, Cic Off 3, 26, 99 *a r. Christian*, ✱vere Christianus **II.** *In law, real property, as opposed to personal property* fundus Cic v Dict Ant s. fundus also, praedium (v ESTATE) res soli or res immobiles, Dig 2, 8, 15 *his property consisted of cattle and estates*, res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, Cic Rep 2, 9, 16 *to lay out money upon the purchase of r. property*, pecunias in emtiones praediorum collocare, Dig 17, 1, 2

**real**: a small Spanish coin dēnārius Hispānicus

**realgar**: *protosulphuret of arsenic* ✱arsenicum rubrum factitium

**realists**: ✱reales, secta philosophorum, qui in "rebus," non in vocibus, veram positam esse philosophiam disputabant. The adverb "realiter" is used in the same sense by the medieval writers. Du Cange.

**reality**: **1.** res, rēi, *f · philosophers differing in terms, but agreeing in r*, nominibus differentes, re congruentes Cic Acad 1, 5, 15· *I ask you to regard r as more important than speech*, rogo ut rem potiorem orationne ducas, id Fam 11, 28 *existing, not in r. but in idea*, non re sed opinione, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53. *when you have drawn your mind from the ideal of virtue to its r.*, quum animum ab ista pictura imaginibusque virtutum ad rem veritatemque traduxeris, Cic. Tusc 5, 5, 14. **2.** vērĭtas· *in everything r. is superior to imitation*, in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id de Or. 3, 57, 215 **3.** res vēra or verum res vera *opp to* ficta, id Am 7, 24 *do not doubt, for you see realities*, ne dubita, nam vera vides, Virg Aen 3, 316: v. TRUTH Phr *to become a r.*, ad effectum adduci, Liv 33, 33 quum ventum ad verum est, Hor S. 1, 3, 97: *in reality*, re vera, Cic Quint. 2 reipsa, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 23 reapse (*i e* reipsa)· cf formae, quae reapse nullae sunt speciem autem offerunt, Cic Div 1, 37, 80 v Sen Ep 108, 31, who remarks on this form; v. REALLY

**realization**: **I.** *Of plans* ad effectum consiliorum pervenire, Cic Fam. 10, 8 **II.** *Of ideas* cognitio et comprehensio rerum, ib 3, 15 v. REALIZE.

**realize**: **I.** *To complete or carry into effect· to r a plan*, ad exitum perducere, Cic. Inv 2, 56, 169 *the hope of ruling a plan*, spes exsequendi consilii, Liv 7, 38. *to r expectation*, expectationem explere, Cic de Or 1, 47, 205 *to r the expectation which you have excited*, quam exspectationem tui concitasti, hanc sustinere ac tueri, id Fam 2, 1 Phr *having rid one's intention*, victor propositi, Hor Ep 1, 13, 11 *not having rid his plans*, infectis iis quae destinaverat, Caes B G 1, 33. **II.** *To present to the mind's eye·* **1.** ante oculos pōno, or prōpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 Cic Agr 2, 20, 53. *r. to your mind the joy . . .*, pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus populique Romani, id Phil 7, 45, 115 *I am often wont to r. to myself*, soleo saepe ante oculos ponere, id Marc 2, 5

**2.** repraesento, 1 *the temple is the recollection of my consulship*, templum repraesentat memoriam consulatus mei, id Sest 11, 26 *to r. a thing absent*, imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentare animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, Quint 6, 2, 29 3 animo cerno, crēvi, cretum, 3, or mente comprehendo, di, sum, 3 Cic N. D 3, 8, 20 and 21 Phr. *we cannot r the true notion of justice, except in outline and by sketches*, veri juris, . . solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus umbra et imaginibus utimur, id Off. 3, 17, 69 **III.** *To convert into ready money* rĕdĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *he had great profits from mines*, magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, Nep. Cim 1. cf. Hor. Ep 1, 1, 66

**really**: **I** *In truth:* v TRULY. **II.** *In fact:* **1.** rēvēra v REALITY, *fin* **2.** vēro *he who is r the man in question, says he is not so*, qui vero est, negat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 35. *nor r. any* (charge) *of that kind*, nec vero aliquid ejusmodi, Cic. Coel. 30, 72 *in real earnest*, serio ac vero, Plaut Amph 3, 3, 9 Strengthened, ēnimvēro *really, chremes is too hard upon the young man* le Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum, Ter Heaut 5, 5, 1 Pl Cic **3.** prŏfecto v TRULY, UNDOUBTEDLY. **4.** ēnim (implying a reference to some reason readily understood) *he exclaims, that that is r. not to be borne* id enim ferendum esse negat Liv 22, 25 Pl . Ter (See L G § 654)

**5.** dēmum: *that r* (after all) *they say is natural* . . id demum naturale esse dicunt, Quint. 9, 4, 3 Phr. *not in opinion only, but really* . . . non opinione solum, sed etiam ad veritatem persuaderi mihi velim, Cic. N. D 1, 22, 61.—The sense of *really* is sometimes implied, without being specially expressed *he caused laughter, but was r. himself ridiculous*, fecit risum sed ridiculus fuit, Quint. 6, 1, 48 *that we may be r what we wish to be regarded*, ut simus ii qui haberi velimus, Cic. Off 2, 13, 44· *if any portion remains after death*, si superest aliquid post funera sensus, Ov. Ep. Pont 1, 2, 113 *contrariety which seemed to exist, not which r. existed*, quae videretur esse, non quae esset, repugnantia, Cic Off 3, 7, 34 *taller than he r was*, ut procerior quam erat, videretur, Suet. Aug 73 —*Really* is sometimes expressed by an ironical question *Do you r think?* itane censes? Cic Div. 2, 32, 68 *do these things r. terrify us?* an vero illa nos terrent? ib 2, 28, 60 *do you r say* . itane patris iis conspectum veritum hinc abisse? Ter Phorm 2, 2, 1 *do you r. think?* an censes? Cic Sen. 23, 82.

**realm**: **I** Lit regnum: v KINGDOM. **II.** *A region* Phr.: *to the r above*, supera ad convexa, Virg Aen 6, 241 *the r of heaven*, regia caeli, id Georg 1, 503: *Assyrian r*, Assyrius orbis, Juv 2, 108 *I have been expelled from these r.s*, his finibus ejectus sum, Sall Jug 14: *r s of light*, luminis oras, Lucr 1, 23

**ream** (*of paper*) perh scāpus *never more than 20 (quires) in a r.*, nunquam plures scapo quam vicenae, Plin N H 13, 12, 23

**reanimate**: **I.** In phys sense: calorem revoco, 1 *to r cold limbs*, gelidos artus . . in vivum revocare calorem, Ov Met 4, 248 *he r s in old men their quenched fires*, extinctos senibus revocat calores, Sen. Hipp 291. **II.** Of the mind **1.** rĕcreo, 1 *to revive the spirits, to r. the soul* recreare animum, Cic. Planc 1, 2. v REVIVE. **2.** ērīgo, rexi, ctum, 3 (*to arouse drooping spirits*)· Cic Clu 21, 58 (animum jam demissum et oppressum erigere) Liv Tac

**reap**: **I.** *To reap crops.* **1.** mĕto messui, messum, 3 *to r corn* farra metere, Ov Fast 2, 519 *when the corn is ripe, you must r*, quum est matura seges, metendum, Varr R R 1, 50 Comp dēmĕto *seasons for mowing and gathering fruits*, tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis, Cic Sen 19, 70 **2.** dēsĕco, 1 *to cut close the corn crops and meadows*, desecare segetes et prata, Col 11, 1 *to r. with sickles*, falcibus desecare, id 2, 18

**II.** Fig *to gather in or obtain as a reward of labour* Phr *to reap the reward of anything*, fructum ex aliqua re percipere or capere, Cic Off 2, 4, 14: *to r the results of any labours*, rerum fructum repetere, id Arch 1, 1 *to r. some advantage from anything*, ex aliqua re aliquid commodi consequi, id Fin 1, 10, 32 *to r rewards of service*, officii praemia percipere, Caes B C 2, 32 *to r (a reward of) glory*, gloriam comparare, Cic Off 2, 13, 45. laudem parere, ib 2, 13, 47 *to r the harvest of evil in return for good*, pro benefactis mali messem metere, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 52: *as you have sown, so will you r.*, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (*pro r.*), Cic de Or 2, 65, 261: *you have mixed this mess, and you must eat it up*, i. e., *r the fruits of your conduct*, tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exedendum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4 *your descendants will r. the fruits of your labours*, carpent tua poma nepotes, Virg. Ecl 9, 50

**reaper**: **I.** Lit. messor Cic Hor *a reaper's basket*, messoria corbis, Cic Sest. 38, 82: *a s' work*, messoria opera, Col. 2, 13, 2. **II.** Fig *a reaper of fruits of crime*, messor scelerum, Pl Capt. 3, 5, 3.

**reaping-hook**: falx messoria, Pall 1, 43

**reaping-machine**: vehiculum ad metendum, Pall 7, 1, 2 (See the place)

**re-appear**: **1.** rĕdeo, ii, or ivi, itum, 4 *the sun re-appearing, chases away stars*, rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24. **2.** reddor, 3 *when he r'd from the bottom of the sea*, quum fundo redditus imo est, Virg. Aen 5 178.

**3.** resurgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *the grass r g*, resurgentes herbae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 9 *the boat will r.*, cymba resurget, id Pont 4, 8, 28. **4.** appāreo, ui, itum, 2, with rursus or iterum *the horse sunk along with me r'd*, equus mecum una demersus rursus apparuit, Cic Div. 2, 68, 140 **5.** ēmergo, mersi, mersum, 3 (*out of the water*), *opp to* demergo. Cic. Fin 3, 14, 48.

**rear** (*v.*): **A.** Trans. · **I.** *To bring up or educate:* **1.** ēdūco, 1:

*the mistress* r *s the girl with great care,* hera puellam magna industria educat, Pl Casin prol. 44 *the boys, thus born, thus r'd,* pueri, ita geniti, ita educati, Liv. I, 4 **2.** ēdūco, xi, ctum, *to beget and r. a son,* filium procreare et educere, Cic. de Or 2, 28, 124 *I have r'd him from a child,* hunc eduxi a parvulo, Ter Ad 1, 1, 23 **3.** alo, alui, altum and ltum, *born and r'd at Athens,* Athenis natus altusque, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 36 *to* r *horses or dogs for hunting,* aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter Andr 1, 1, 30 *to* r *animals for the sake of pleasure,* animalia alere animi voluptatisque causa, Caes B G. 5, 12 **4.** enutrio, 4 Mercurium . . Naides Idaeis enutrivere sub antris, Ov Met. 4, 288 **II.** *To raise* ēdūco, *to* r. *an altar on high,* aram caelo e, Virg Aen 6, 178 *a tower* r'd *to heaven,* turris sub astra educta, ib 2, 461 v TO RAISE. **B.** Intrans *to* r *rise on the hind legs* Phr *the horse* r *s,* tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Virg Aen 10, 892 equus priores pedes erigit, Liv 8, 7 *he made (the horse)* r, exsultare cogebat, Nep Eum. 5

**rear** (*subs.*) **I.** *Rear of an army on the march* novissimum agmen Liv. 44, 32 Caes B G 2, 11 novissimi, ib 2, 25 extremum agmen, Caes B. G 2, 11 *to annoy the* r *-guard on the march,* postremos in agmine tentare, Sall. Jug 55 **II.** *Rear of an army in order of battle* novissima acies, extrema acies Liv 8, 10 Sall Jug 54, 55 Caes B G 7, 53 Phr *having attacked the* r, novissimos adorti, ib 2, 11. *having pursued the* r. *too eagerly,* novissimum agmen cupidius insecuti, ib 1, 15 *to attack the enemy on the* r., ab tergo hostes adorīri, ib 7, 87 *to bring up the* r, i e. *form the* r.*-guard,* agmen claudere or cogere Curt. 4, 12, 7 Liv 34, 28 *that I may neither take the lead nor bring up the* r, i. e. *be neither first nor last,* ut neque duces simus neque agmen cogamur, Cic. Att 15, 13.

**reason** (*subs*) **I.** *Intellect, thinking faculty.* **1.** mens, tis, *f* r, *to which has been assigned by nature the sovereignty of the entire soul,* (mens) cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic Tusc 3, 5, 11 (*the thinking part of the soul,* mens animi, Lucr. 3, 615) id 4, 762 *to grasp or embrace by* r, i. e *understand,* mente comprehendere, Cic N D 3, 8, 21 mente complecti, id Tusc. 1, 16, 37: *sound in* r, integer mentis, Hor S 1, 3, 65 sanus mentis, Pl Trin 2, 4, 53 mentis compos, Cic Tusc 1, 20, 48 *to be of sound* r., mentis suae esse, ib 21, 50 *bereft of* r, mentis inops, Ov. A A 1, 465 id. Met 2, 200 egens mentis, id Trist 2, 395: mente captus, Cic Off 1, 27, 94 *with* r. *almost deranged,* paene alienata mente, Caes. B G 6, 41 Suet. Aug 99 futuata mente, Virg. Aen 2, 588 r *disturbed,* mens perturbata, Cic Tusc 4, 24, 54 commota in, Hor S 2, 3, 278 *disturbed in* r, mentem concussus, ib. 295 mente commotus, Plin. N. H. 23, 1, 16, § 23 mente lapsus, Suet Aug 48: *of weakened* r, mente imminuta, Sall. Jug. 65 *to lose one's* r., mentem amittere, Auct. Harusp., 15, 32. *a loss of* r., mentis deminutio, Suet Aug 99 *departure of* r, amentia, which Cic describes as affectionem animi, lumine mentis carentem, Tusc 3, 5, 10:

**2.** rătio, ōnis, *f rational faculty,* Lucr 1, 149 r *the mistress and queen of all things,* domina omnium et regina ratio, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 47 *all things which possess* r. *surpass those which are devoid of* r., omnia quae rationem habent, praestant iis quae sunt rationis expertia, Cic. Leg, 2, 7, 16 *that practical skill which we call* r., sollertiam quam rationem vocamus, Cic N. D 3, 27, 69: *let* r, *not fortune, guide,* agentem te ratio ducat non fortuna, Liv 22, 39 *a man possessed of* r., rationis particeps, Cic Off 1, 4, 11 *devoid of* r., rationis expertes, ib 16, 50: pecudes ratione carentes, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25. *wanting* r, rationis egentem, Virg Aen. 8, 799 · *astray from true* r, avius a vera ratione, Lucr 2, 229 *right* r, recta ratio, Cic Tusc 4, 10, 23 *sound* r, bona ratio, id N D 3, 27, 70 **3.** ănĭmus (plop *the emotions* or *feelings* sometimes in present sense) *do you preserve you* r, rectum animi servas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 201 stas animi, ib 213 *bereft of* r., inops animi, Virg Aen 4, 300. **4** intelligentia r *is the faculty by which (the soul) perceives existing objects,* 1. est pei quam (animus) ea perspicit quae sunt, Cic Inv 2, 53, 160 *ordinary* r, i e *common sense,* communis i, id. Fin 1, 16, 44 *to fall within reach of* r, sub intelligentiam cadere, id Tim. 8 *a thing which falls within our* r, res, quae in nostram intelligentiam cadit, id Off 3, 4, 17 *things which are comprehended not by sense but by* r, quae non sensu sed intelligentia continentur, id Tim 8. **5.** sapientia *my master has no more* r *(wit) than a stone,* (non) habet plus sapientiae quam lapis, Pl Mil 2, 2, 83 *a disease of the* r. (*mind*), sapientiae aegritudo, Plin H N 7, 51, § 171 Phr *a man void of* r, insipiens, Cic Phil 12, 2, 5 *to be deprived of* r, desipere, Hor S 2, 3, 47 **6.** consilium, i *force devoid of* r., vis consili expers, Hor Od 3, 4, 65; *weakness of* r, infirmitas consilii, Cic Mur 12, 27 **7.** prūdentia r *as opposed to chance,* Juv 3, 365 **8.** *sound, healthy* r, sānĭtas, tātis, *f to return to sound* r, ad sanitatem redire, Cic Fam 17, 10 *to bring back to sound* r, ad sanitatem reducere, id Veri 2, 40, 98 *the confusion of corrupt opinions deprives the soul of sound* r, plavarum opinionum conturbatio . sanitate spoliat animum, Cic Tusc 4, 10, 23 *a stranger to sound* r, alienus a sanitate, Cic. Sull. 30, 83. Phr *to return to sound* r, ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic Coel 12, 28 *to recover* r, respipisco, ivi, or ui, 3 Suet. Aug. 48 ad te redi, Ter Ad 5, 3, 8 se ad se revocare, Cic Acad 4, 16, 51. **II.** *Good reason, reasonableness* rătio *to approve the* r *of the deed,* rationem facti probare, Cic. Mur. 2, 3 *you have acted with good* r *in staying at home,* quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, id Att 12, 44 *to threaten the commissioners was not (consistent with) good* r, minari divisoribus ratio non erat, id Verr Act 1, 9, 24 **III.** *Reasonable ground, argument* rătio *to be overcome by no* r, nulla ratione vinci, Cic. Tusc 2, 21, 48. *this* r, *combined with the other causes, led them to that opinion,* ad eam sententiam eum reliquis causis haec .. ratio eos deduxit, Caes B G 2, 10 *to bring forward a* r *why* . . . rationem afferre quamobrem . . ., Cic Caecin 33, 96. *that* r. *induced me* . . , illa me ratio movit, id Fam 1, 7. *he adds a* r *for his opinion,* cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit, id. Div. 2, 50, 104. *to confirm by far-fetched* r.*s,* exquisitis rationibus confirmare, id Fin 1, 9, 30 *slight* r.*s,* ratiunculae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43 *the Stoics wind up their petty* r.*s,* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, ib 2, 12, 28 Phr. *I bring forward many sound* r.*s for* . . , multa affero justa ad impetrandum, Cic Att. 9, 15 *we must bring forward a* r *on the opposite side,* afferendum est in contrariam partem, id de Or 2, 53, 215 *they bring forward no good* r, nihil afferunt, id Sen 6, 17 **IV.** *Cause* causa *to bring forward a tolerable* r., probabilem causam afferre, Cic Acad 1, 3, 10 r.*s for delay,* causas morandi, Virg Aen 4, 51 *he would not have done that except for good* r, id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att 7, 7 *for good* r.*s,* justis de causis, id. Fam 5, 20 *with* r, cum causa, id de Or. 2, 60, 247: *without* r., sine causa, ib 246 *what* r. *is there?* quid causae est, Hor. S. 1, 1, 20 *there is no* r., nihil causae est, Quint 11, 3, 59 *any other* r., quidquam aliud causae, Cic Rosc. Am. 3, 8. **V.** *A ground or reason* expr. or implied in the antecedent sentence is often denoted by an adverbial relative sentence introduced by

**1.** cūr *I gave many* r *s for going away,* multa dixi, cui excusatus abirem, Hor Ep 1, 9, 7 *an excellent* r. *for being able to know, none for speaking falsely,* justissima causa, cui scire potuerint, nulla, cur mentiantur, Cic Quint 18, 58 *what is the* r *for which?* . . . quid est, cur? . . . . . id Div 2, 60, 125

**2.** quamobrem, *to bring forward a* r *why* ., afferre rationem, quamobrem, Cic Caecin. 33, 96 *many* r.*s occurred to me for thinking,* multa mihi venebant in mentem, quamobrem putarem . . ., id Fam. 3, 10 **3.** quāpropter, *what is the* r *for which you threaten?* quid est, quapropter vos minitamini? Pl Bacch 5, 2, 28 **4.** qnārē. *you provoke a* r *for my wishing,* accendis quare cupiam, Hor S 1, 9, 53 *now listen to the* r *for which* , nunc accipe quare desipiant omnes aeque ac tu, id. 2, 3, 46 **5.** quŏd *there is no* r *for our thinking,* nihil est quod cogitemus, Cic Fam. 1, 8 *I perceived that ill-health was the* r *for your absence,* quod non affuisses, valetudinem causam fuisse, id Am. 2, 8 **VI.** In simple (*a*) questions and (*b*) inferences, expr *for what (which) reason by interrog* or *relat adv* **1.** cur *why (for what* r*) do you exhaust me with your complaints?* cur me querelis exanimas tuis? Hor Od 2, 17, 1 **2.** quamobrem (*a*) *for what* r *did you (how came you to) know?* quamobrem sciebas, quamobrem suspicabare? Cic Verr 2, 5, 29, 74 *I think you an utter scoundrel For what* r? Im Scelestissimum te arbitror. *So* Nam quamobrem? Pl Am 2, 1, 2 · (*b*) *for which* r *let us return,* quamobrem ad illa redeamus, Cic Am 26, 100 *for which* r. *I ask you,* quamobrem quaeso a vobis, id Flacc. 27, 65 **3.** quāpropter (*a*) *for what* r *do you suspect that to have been done?* quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Pl. Most. 2, 2, 52 *until I go out, wait here For what* r.*?* Da. dum exeo, opperire hic *My* Quapropter? Ter. Andr 4, 2, 31 (*b*) *for which* r *I exhort you,* quapropter vos moneo, Sall Cat 58 **4.** quārē (*a*) *why (for what* r*) did you say that you would not bring that forward?* illud quare negasti, te fuisse latutum? Cic de Or 1, 16, 71 *why did you (how came you to) dare?* quare ausus? Pl Mil 5, 12 (*b*) *for which* r *I so recommend him to you,* quare sic tibi eum commendo, Cic Fam 13, 71 *for which* r *this plan is worthless,* quare vanum equidem hoc consilium, Sall Cat. 52 **5.** quid: *why (for what* r*) does he conceal himself?* quid latet? Hor. Od 1, 8, 13 *why (for what* r.*) do I argue?* quid ego argumentor, quid pluia disputo? Cic Mil 16, 44 *what* r *had Catullus to complain,* quid erat, quod C quereretur? id Veri 4, 20, 43 **VII.** *For that* r., with or without any condition or purpose stated **1.** iccirco. *men will not think you a good citizen for that* r, non iccirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, Cic de Or 2, 40, 170 *for that* r *some have asked,* iccirco quidam . . . quaesiverit, Hor S 1, 4, 45 **2.** ideo *for that* r. *he wished him to become his friend,* ideo eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi, Nep Alc 9 *for this* r *I cannot satisfy myself, because* . . . ideo mihi non satisfacio, quod nullam partem, . . . consequi possum, Cic Fam 1, 8 **3.** eo *and for that* r *its first approaches are difficult,* eoque difficiles aditus primos habet, Hor S 1, 9, 55 *I have written to you at greater length, for this* r. *that you might* . . . eo pluribus scripsi, ut intelligeres, id. Fam 13, 69.

**4.** propterea · *for that* r. *he could make less use of the corn, because* . . . , frumento . . . propterea minus uti poterat, quod . . . , Caes B. G. 1, 16 **5.** igĭtur *for this* r. *he summons Lentulus,* igitur vocari ad sese jubet Lentulum, Sall Cat 46. **6.** ităque *for this* r *his brother spoke for him,* itaque, quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset

verba pro eo fecit frater ejus, Nep Milt 7.

**VIII.** *Without r* 1. frustrā, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125 *the pens are blamed without r.*, culpantur frustra calami, Hor. S 2, 3, 7 2. de nihilo, *a confidence adopted not without r*, fiducia, non de nihilo concepta, Liv 30, 29 *without r they boldly abuse*, de nihilo audacter dicunt contumeliam, Pl Curc 3, 1, 17 3. tēmērē *I do not write this without r*, non scribo hoc temere, Cic Fam 4, 13. *By r. of* 1. propter (with *acc.*). *for which r.s (by r. of which things) it is allowed*, propter quae fas est, Juv 10, 55 *by r. of the cold*, propter frigora, Caes B G 1, 16 2. ŏb (with *acc.*) *for that r.*, ob eam rem, Caes B G. 1, 13 3 prae (with *abl.*) *by r of the multitude of darts*, p multitudine jaculorum, Cic Tusc 1, 42, 101 prae lacrimis, Cic Att 9, 12 p gaudio, Liv 4, 40. (N B—In this sense prae is rarely used except in negative sentences.) 4. ex *fearful, and by r. of conscience* (i e. *in his heart*) *distrusting his own position*, timido et ex conscientia diffidenti rebus suis, Sall Jug. 32 Cic more fully, with causa *for which r.*, ex qua causa, Cic. Rep 2, 7.

**reason** (v) **I.** *To possess r.*, rationem habeo, Liv. 28, 28 Cic. Leg 2, 7, 16. **II.** *To discourse, argue* · 1. rătiōcinor, *if we shall rightly r*, si recte ratiocinabimur, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55 *thus they r'd*, sic ratiocinabantur, id Verr. Act 1, 7, 20. 2 rĕpŭto, *I r. ing much with myself*, multa mecum ipse reputans, Cic Post Red 12, 32 *r. with yourselves*, reputate cum animis vestris, Sall Jug 85, *post init* 3. rationem conclūdo, si, *3* Cic Div 1, 32, 71. 4. argūmentum concludo id Fin 3, 8, 27. 5. argumentis dŏceo id N. D. 3, 4, 9 6. argumenta affĕro: ib 10 7. sermōcinor, 1 id. Verr 2, 1, 52, 138. 8. disputo, 1 *I do not r on either side*, non ullam in partem disputo, ib 5, 3, 7 *the Academic custom of r ing*, Academicorum contra propositum disputandi, id Fat 2, 4 · *they r closely*, enucleate disputant, id. Tusc 4, 14, 33. 9. dissĕro, ui, rtum, *3*. *the Socratic method of r.ing*, Socratica ratio disserendi, ib 8 *the art of r ing well* (dialectics), ars bene disserendi, id. de Or 2, 38, 157. *to r. in a subtle manner*, subtiliter disserere, id. Tusc 4, 14, 33 Phr.: *set yourself to work to r.*, da te in sermonem, id. Att 13, 23 *r. captiously*, cāvillor, 1, Liv. 3, 20 v. ARGUE, DISCOURSE

**reasonable:** **I.** *Having reason*, rationis particeps, Cic Tusc. 2, 21, 47 v. RATIONAL **II.** *Judicious* prūdens. *r in judging*, prudens in existimando, Cic Brut 68, 239 *plans of r. men*, consilia prudentium, id de Or. 1, 9, 36. **III.** *Fair, equitable* 1. justus *more than r*, plus justo, Hor Od 3, 7, 24 2. aequus *more than r.*, plus aequo, id. S. 1, 3, 52 *taking more than r. pains to pamper their appetite*, in cute curanda plus aequo operata (juventus), id Ep 1, 2, 29. *if you think it r.*, si ita aequum censes, Ter Ad 4, 3, 10 *to judge by what is r.*, ex aequo et bono judicare. Cic. Caecin. 23, 65 3. pār, pārius. *it is r. we should believe you*, tibi nos accredere par est, Hor. Ep 1, 15, 25 *as was r*, ut par fuit, Cic. Veri. 5, 4, 10. *it does not seem r.*, non par videtur, Pl. Bacch. 1, 2, 31 4. mŏdĭcus *let all transactions be r*, quae cum populo, quaeque in patribus aguntur, modica sunto. id est, modesta atque sedata, Cic. Leg 3, 18, 40. 5. modestus · *a most r. population*, plebs modestissima, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: *a most r. man*, homo modestissimus, id Arch. 5, 9. **IV.** *Of moderate size or amount:* 1. mŏdĭcus *a r sum of money*, pecunia modica, Cic. Par 6, 2 *r. intervals*, modica intervalla, Cic de Or. 2, 87, 358. 2. mĕdiocris, e: *a r stoutness*, (of body), corpori mediocris habitus accesserat, Cic. Brut. 91, 316. 3. tŏlĕrābĭlis, e: *at a r. interest* (*of money*) tolerabili foenore, Cic. Att. 6, 1: *post med.* Phr.: *to buy at a r. price*, bene emere, Cic Att 1, 13, *extr* . *what r. and consistent agreement is there among augurs?* quae est inter augures convenientia et conjuncta constantia? Cic Div 2, 39, 82

**reasonableness:** 1. aequĭtas: Cic. Caecin 13, 37 2. mŏdĕrātio *I know the r of your disposition*, novi moderationem animi tui, id Sen. 1, 1 3. prūdentia · *the r* (*good sense*) *of the audience*, auditorum prudentia eloquentiae moderatrix, id Or 8, 24.

**reasonably:** v. REASON (II), *extr*

**reasoner:** 1. disputātor *a subtle r* Cic Off 1, 1, 3. 2. dialectĭcus *Diodorus a powerful r*, Diodorus valens dialecticus, id Fat 6, 12. 3. argūmentātor Tertull. An. 38.

**reasoning:** 1. rătio. *to be overcome by no r*, nulla ratione vinci, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 48 *this line of r will extend itself more widely*, latius manabit haec ratio, ib. 2, 27, 66 see also below (3) 2. rătiōcĭnātio Cic Inv 1, 34, 57 and 37, 67 v RATIOCINATION 3. argūmentātio *in cases so plain as r to be looked for?* etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda? Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 97. *to infer not only by probable r. but by mathematical demonstration*, non modo probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere, id Fin 5, 4, 9 4. disceptātio: *forensic r.s*, forenses disceptationes, id de Or 2, 41, 175. Phr. *rules of r.*, disserendi praecepta, id Fin. 5, 4, 10 *nicety of r.*, subtilitas disputandi, id Brut 8, 31. *let us return to the quirks* (*subtle r.s*) *of Chrysippus*, ad Chrysippi laqueos revertamur, id Fat 4, 6

**reassemble:** **A.** Trans. 1. rĕcollĭgo, ēgi, ectum, *3 the multitude having been r d*, multitudine recollecta, Just 42, 3 2. collĭgo (the force of the prep. *re*, being expr in the obj. or by in unum, i. e. *after dispersion*) *assembling the remains from the slaughter* .... (i. e *reassembling the survivors*), reliquias tantae cladis . colligentem, Liv. 22, 56. *he reassembled the rest at Adrumetum*, Adrumeti reliquos ex fuga collegit, Nep. Hann 6 · *when they were r d after the dispersion of the panic*, quum ex varia trepidatione in unum colligerentur, Liv. 21, 5. 3. cōgo, coēgi, coactum, *3 having r d the army by withdrawing all the garrisons*, omnibus praesidiis deductis, coacto in unum locum exercitu, Caes. B C. 3, 74 4. condūco, xi, tum, 3· *Metellus r.d his soldiers*, milites in unum conduxit, Sall. Jug. 51 5. contrăho, xi, ctum, *3 he r s his scattered soldiers*, dispersos milites in unum contrahit, ib. 98. Phr. (1). rursus convŏco · *he r s the chiefs of the conspiracy*, rursus principes conjurationis convocat, id Cat. 27. (2) rursus vŏco *and being r.d they changed their counsels*, rursusque vocati convertere vias, Virg. Aen 5, 581. **B.** Intrans rĕdeo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4 *after dispersion they began to r. in the forum*, dilapsi in forum conglobati redibant (where the meaning is distributed between conglobati and redibant), Liv. 5, 41· v. ASSEMBLE.

**reassert:** 1. assĕvĕratione affirmo. Cic. Att. 13, 23. 2. ītĕro, 1: *let him r. what he has said*, quod dixit, iteret, id. Orat 40, 137. 3. rĕpeto, ĭi, ītum, *3*: *the men of Salamis r. Homer to be their countryman*, civem suum esse repetunt, id. Arch. 8, 19: *r.ing I will warn* (i. e *will repeat the assertion*), repetens iterumque iterumque monebo, Virg Aen 3, 436. Phr. *I am in the habit of r.ing* (i e. *of repeating the assertion*), soleo .... crebris usurpare sermonibus, Cic. Marc. 2, 5 v. ASSERT.

**reassume:** rēsūmo, si, mtum, *3*. *the Tiber forfeits its title of a great river in the summer, r s it in the autumn*, aestate immensi fluminis nomen deserit, autumno resumit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, *post med.*: v RESUME.

**reassure:** 1. ērīgo, rexi, rectum, *3 I doubt not, but that he r.d him self even more by your letter*, non dubito, quin tuis literis se magis etiam erexerit, Cic. Deiot 14, 38 *he began to r his downcast mind*, erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum, ib. 21, 58 *he r d the state with the hope of liberty*, ad spem libertatis erexit, Auct dom 10, 25 2. excĭto, 1· *I r d the senate in its depressed condition*, senatum abjectum excitavi, Cic Att. 1, 16, *med* 3. recrĕo, 1 *I r.d their downcast spirits*, recreavi animos afflictos, unumquemque confirmans, excitans, ib 4. confirmo, 1 *Caesar r.d the minds of the Gauls with a speech*, Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, Caes B. G 1, 33 5. rĕcĭpio, ēpi, eptum, *3 a space for r ing the mind after fear*, spatium recipiendi a pavore animum, Liv 2, 50 6. revŏco, 1 *r. your minds*, revocate animos, Virg Aen. 1, 202. 7. rĕdintegro, 1 *with mind r d*, redintegrato animo, Caes. B G. 2, 25

**rebaptism:** iteratum baptisma, repetitum b, Cod. Theod 16, 6, 4: Bingh. 12, 5, 7.

**rebaptize:** 1. rebaptizo, 1· Cypr. Ep 72: Aug contr. Don 1, 1, 2 Cod. Theod 16, 6, 4 2. denuo baptizo: Aug. Inchoat. exp in Rom. XIX. 3. iterum baptizo, ib.: Cod. Theod. 16, 6, 1.

**rebate** (v). **A.** *Blunt*, hĕbeto, 1: *they were glad that swords were r.d*... , gladios hebetari retundique gaudebant, Plin Paneg. 18: v. BLUNT. **B.** *Abate price*. 1 de capite dēdūco, Liv. 6, 15 · *that not a penny was r d from any one*, nummum nullum cuiquam esse deductum, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 78, 182 2. imminuo, ui, ūtum, 3. *the price being r.d*, imminuto pretio, Plin. H N. 37, 1, 3, § 6 v. ABATE

**rebate** (*subs*) **A.** *Of money*, dēminūtio, 3. Ulp. Dig 37, 9, 1, § 20. **B.** *In building or joinery* (rabbet): 1. strĭa, or strix Vitruv 3, 3, *extr* · ib. 4, 4 2. stalātura, ib

**rebeck** (mus instr.) 1. fĭdĭcula: Cic N. D. 2, 8, 22. 2. fĭdes, ĭum, *f.*: Fest 6. 3. peh cĭthara? v GUITAR.

**rebel** (*adj.*) 1. rĕbellis, e: Tac. Ann. 1, 40: Virg. Aen. 6, 858. 2. sēdĭtiōsus Tac. Ann. 1, 44. 3. perduellis: Dig. 50, 16, 234. 4. perduellionis reus: Dig. 48, 4, 11: v. REBELLIOUS

**rebel** (*subs*): 1. rebellis Tac. Phr. *arch-rebel*, princeps conjurationis, Cic Cat 1, 11, 27· *blood-thirsty r*, parricida civium, ib. 12, 29. 2. hostis, hostis patriae. ib. 4, 10, 22.

**rebel** (v): 1. a republica deficio: Cic. Cat 1, 11, 28. 2. seditionem concĭto. id. Mur. 39, 83. 3. seditionem commŏveo Cic. Att. 2, 1, 6 4. rebello, 1 Caes B. G 8, 44: Liv. 40, 35. 5. rebellionem facio: Caes B. G. 4, 38 6. descisco, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 3 and 4 *r. against the R people*, d. a populo Romano, Cic Phil. 11, 9, 21. Phr.: ad res novas consurgo · Suet. Jul. 9 jugum exuo: Tac Agr. 31 colla jugo subtraho, Ov. Rem Am. 90: jugum dejicio, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6 jussa, imperium recuso, *the earth never r s*, terra nunquam imperium recusat, Cic. Sen 15, 51 *nor does Acestes r.*, nec jussa recusat Acestes, Virg. Aen. 5, 749. v. REBELLIOUS

**rebellion:** 1. sēdĭtio · *a r. had broken out*, seditio exarserat, Tac. Hist. 2, 27: *the r. breaking out again*, recrudescente seditione, Liv. 6, 18 *the r. gaining ground daily*, gliscente in dies seditione, ib. 14 *the r. of the soldiers was quelled by Appius*, seditio militum sedata est ab Appio, Cic. Att 5, 14 *to crush a r.*, seditionem comprimo, Liv. 5, 2 2. mōtus, ūs. *r. of the slaves*, motus servilis, Liv. 39, 29 3. tūmultus, ūs· *of slaves*, servilis tumultus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *a sudden r*, repentinus tumultus, ib 5, 26. 4. rĕbellio: *the Morini, who had raised a r.*, qui rebellionem fecerant, Caes B. G. 4, 38 *a charge of r.*, crimen rebellionis, Liv 8, 14. 5.

rĕbellātio, Tac. A 14, 31 **6.** rĕbellum, i, *n* only in Liv 42, 21 **7.** discordia Tac Hist 4, 1. **8.** perduellio · v. REBEL (*adj.*). Phr. *rouses the slaves to r.* : servitia concitat, Cic. Cat 4, 16, 13. *planning r.*, nova molientem, Vell 2, 129

**rebellious :** **1.** rĕbellis, e · rebellis Amor · Ov. R. Am. 246 Gallum rebellem Virg Aen 6, 859 *refuses the load with a neck*, detrectat onus cervice rebelli, Claud Pros 1, 156. **2** rebellātrix : Germania Ov. Trist 3, 12, 47 · provincia. Liv. 40, 35. **3.** sēditiōsus Tac. A. 1, 44 **4.** turbŭlentus · *r and bad citizens*, turbulenti et mali cives, Cic de Or 2, 31, 135. **5.** turbĭdus : Tac A 1, 43. **6.** contŭmax : *a people r. towards their kings*, contumacem regibus populum suis, Sen Thyest 642. **7.** indŏcilis *bearing the yoke on r. neck*, indocili jugum collo trahentes, Hor. Od 3, 3, 14. **8.** insŏlens *the most r. temper of the city of Numantia*, insolentissimos Numantinae urbis spiritus, Val Max 2, 7, 1. **9** pervĭcax *the r. Thyads*, pervicaces Thyadas, Hor Od 2, 19, 9 · Musa id 3, 3, 72 Phr. *disposed to be r.*, novis rebus infidelis, Hor Epod. 16, 6 novarum rerum cupidus, Sall Cat 28 *to be r.*, novis rebus studere, Cic Cat. 1, 1, 3 frenos mordeo Sen Thang. 15, 17. rerum novarum causam quaero Cic Agr. 2, 33, 91

**rebelliously :** **1.** sēditiōsē Cic Cluent 1, 2 *to speak most r*, seditiosissime dicere, id. Att 2, 21, 3 **2** turbŭlentē *to suffer human troubles r*, turbulente humana patior, Cic Tusc 4, 28, 60. **3.** turbulenter id Fam 2, 16 *extr.*

**rebelliousness :** animus seditiosus, in seditionem propensus, etc · v. REBELLIOUS.

**rebellow :** **1.** rebŏo, 1 *the woods r.*, reboant silvae, Virg Georg. 3, 223. **2.** rĕmūgio, 4 *the Sibyl r s in the cave*, antro remugit, id. Aen 6, 99 **3** resŏno, 1 · *the house r s with wailings*, resonant plangoribus aedes, id. 12, 607.

**rebloom** or **reblossom :** **1.** reflōresco, ui, 3 Plin H N 19, 8, 17, § 160 **2.** revīresco, 3 Ov. Met 2, 408 **3.** revīvisco, revixi, 3. Col. 4, 5

**rebound :** **1.** rĕsĭlio, ui, and ŭi, sultum, 4 *the lance r s like hail from a roof*, non secus resilit (sarissa) quam tecta culmine grando, Ov Met 12, 480 *the rays r.*, radii resiliunt, Plin. H N. 2, 38, 38, § 103 **2.** rĕsulto, 1 *darts r from the helmet*, tela resultant galea, Virg Aen. 10, 330 *the echo of the voice r s*, vocis offensa resultat imago, id. Georg 4, 50 **3.** rĕpellor, *pass*, 3 · *r ing from the earth with (the earth having been struck by) his feet*, pedibus tellure repulsa, Ov Met 4, 710 **4.** rĕpercŭtior, *pass voices r ing from (reflected by) a bend in a mountain*, voces montis anfractu repercussae, Tac A. 4, 51.

**rebuff** (n.) · **1.** rĕpello, repŭli, pulsum, 3 · *you will not go away r'd*, haud repulsus abibis, Sall Jug. 110.

**2.** rejicio, jēci, jectum, 3 *likely to r. one in his suit*, rejectura petentem, Ov Met. 9, 512 : *if I were r'd*, si rejicerer, ib. 606 **3.** despĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 despectus labas Virg Aen. 4, 36 **4.** calcitro, 1. Cic Coel 15, 36. **5.** sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 : *let lovers who shall be r'd consult me*, me, qui spernentur amantes, consultent, Tib 1, 4, 77 v. REJECT

**rebuff** (*subs*) **1.** rĕpulsa (*of a candidate for office*) *Scaurus received not only a r. but disgrace*, non repulsam retulit, sed ignominiam, Cic. Off 1, 39, 138 *having met with two r s*, duabus acceptis repulsis, Cic Planc. 21, 51. **2.** fastīdium (*scornful treatment*) · *haughty r s*, superba fastidia, Virg Ecl 2, 15

**rebuild :** **1.** restĭtuo, 3 · *to r. Rome*, Romam restituere, Liv. 5, 53 *he r t the walls of the Athenians*, muros Athenienses restituit, Nep Them. 6

Sen Ep 9, 13. **2.** rĕfĭcio, feci, fectum, 3 *until you have rebuilt the temples*, donec templa refeceris, Hor Od 3, 6, 2 *the toil of r ing the city*, labor reficiendae urbis, Liv. 6, 1. **3.** rĕpăro, 1 (poet). *to r. the houses of Troy*, tecta reparare Trojae, Hor Od. 3, 3, 60 **4.** rĕpōno, pŏsui, pŏsitum, 3 *to r. broken bridges*, pontes ruptos reponere, Tac A 1, 63 *r stone by stone*, suo quemque loco lapidem reponere, Cic Verr 1, 56, 146 **5.** denuo aedĭfico, 1 : *the whole house is being r t*, aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Pl. Most 1, 2, 34 **6.** aedĭfico *he destroys and builds*, i e *rebuilds*, diruit, aedificat, Hor Ep 1, 1, 100 **7.** reaedĭfico, 1 : Tertull. Pudic. 20 (used only in eccl Latin in Liv. 5, 53, Cic Att. 6, 1, *extr.* the true reading is aedifico) **8.** instauro, 1. Isid Orig. 19, 10, 1. Macrob. Sat 1, 11, *post init* **9.** restauro, 1 · Tac A 3, 72 ib. 4, 43 Phr. *to r a column entirely*, ab integro novam faciem (columnam). Cic Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147 *to reconstruct*, ex recentibus constituere, ib. 148 · *I would have r t Pergamos*, Pergama recidiva posuissem, Virg. Aen 4, 344 *the ships having been r t*, navibus ex integro fabricatis, Suet Aug. 16

**rebuilt, to be :** met. and poet rĕsurgo, rexi, rectum, 3 *even if the walls be thrice r.*, ter si resurgat murus, Hor Od 3, 3, 65 *thou, Troy, shalt be r.*, eversa Troja resurges, Ov Fast 1, 523 *the temples r.*, renata templa, Mart 6, 4, 3 *the history of the r city*, urbis renatae gesta, Liv 6, 1

**rebuke** (v.) **1.** rĕprĕhendo, contr. rĕprendo, di, sum, 3. *Caesar r d the rashness and eagerness of the soldiers*, temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 **2.** vītupĕro, 1 *I dare not r your advice*, tuum consilium vituperare non audeo, Cic Mur. 29, 60 **3.** objurgo, 1 *he r d my bashfulness*, meam verecundiam objurgavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3. **4.** incūso, 1 *he strongly r d the centurions*, vehementer incusavit, Caes B G. 1, 40

**5.** increpo (avi, atum), ŭi, ĭtum, 1 : *they r. their conceit*, increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic Acad 4, 23, 74 **6.** increpito, 1 *to r. the Belgae*, increpitare Belgas, Caes. B. G 2, 15 **7.** rĕdarguo, ui, 3. *I r you inconsistency*, inconstantiam tuam redarguo, Cic. Dom. 9, 21 **8.** exprŏbro 1 *to r me because I continue in that state of life*, exprobrare, quod in ea vita maneam, Cic. Fam 5, 15 **9.** corripio, ui, reptum, 3 · *the consuls being r d, determine*, correpti decernunt, Liv. 2, 28 *you r as you would, the faults of your unwise friend*, corripis, ut debes, stulti peccata sodalis, Ov. Pont 2, 6, 5 **10.** *r severely*, exăgito, 1 : Aeschines exagitat Demosthenem Cic Or 8, 26 Phr. castīgo verbis *masters are wont to r their boys*, pueros magistri castigare solent verbis, Cic Tusc 3, 27, 64 : id. Off 1, 25, 88 · convicium facio id Att 16, 8

**rebuke** (*subs*) : **1.** rĕprĕhensio Cic. Or 1, 1 *to let alone the r of fault*, culpae reprehensionem relinquere, id Phil 12, 10, 25 **2.** vītupĕrātio : *to rejoice because I had escaped two serious r s*, laetari quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, ib 16, 7. **3.** objurgātio Cic Am 24, 89 **4.** castīgātio. id. Off. 1, 25. **5.** convĭcium : *I have scourged you with the silent r of conscience*, verberavi te cogitationis tacito convicio, id Fam. 16, 26 see however Off 3, 21, 83 where convicium bears a stronger meaning *you express true but too late r s of my fault*, vera facis sed sera meae convicia culpae, Ov. Pont 2, 6, 7

**rebuker :** **1.** rĕprĕhensor. Ov Her. 17, 219. **2.** objurgātor. *we can appease kindly r s*, benevolos objurgatores placare possumus, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5. **3.** castīgator : *Brutus the r of idle complaints*, castigator inertium querelarum, Liv. 1, 59 **4.** corruptor. *not an enemy, but a r. of wrong-doers*, non hostis, sed corruptor peccantium, Sen Ir 2, 10, 4 *the worst men bear a r most impatiently*, pessimus quisque corruptorem asperrime patitur, ib. 3, 27, 1.

**rebus :** *aenigma figuris expressum.

**rebut :** **1.** rĕpello, repŭli, pulsum, 3 *that reproach may be r'd*, convicium repellatur, Cic Off 1, 38, 137

**2.** rĕfello, felli, 3 ; *he r'd the taunts*, convicia refellebat, Suet. Ner. 41 · *to r. by arguments*, refellere argumentis, Cic de Or 1, 19, 88. **3.** rĕdarguo, ui, 3 *r. me if I speak falsely*, redarguite me si mentior, Cic Cluent 23, 62 *he would have r'd the charge*, crimen redarguisset, Quint 11, 1, 9. **4.** respondeo, di, sum, 2, intrans, foll by dat. *when I shall have r'd the charges*, quum criminibus respondero, Cic Planc 3, 4

**5.** responso, 1 *to r proud fortune*, fortunae responsare superbae, Hor Ep 1, 1, 68 **6** rĕfĕro, rettŭli (rettŭli), latum *how do I r. this argument?* quid a nobis refertur? Cic Quint 13, 44. v. REPLY.

**rebutter :** **1.** replicātio Just Inst 4, 14 Julian Dig. 27, 10, 7 ib 44, 2, 24 **2.** rĕprĕhensio *an argument by which the adversaries' assertion is confuted*, per quam adversariorum confirmatio diluitur, aut infirmatur, Cic Inv. 1, 42, 77

**recall :** **1.** rĕvŏco, 1 *the report r'd the Samnites to Caudium*, Samnites ad Caudium revocavit, Liv 9, 27 *to r one's step*, revocare gradum, Virg. Aen 6, 128. *he determined to r the soldiers*, (milites) revocare constituit, Caes. B C 1, 27 · *r'd* (as an actor or reciter), revocatus, Cic Arch 8, 18 *Camillus r d from banishment*, revocatus de exsilio, Liv 5, 46 **2.** dēvŏco, 1 *there is no reason for their r ing him from his province*, nihil est, quod eum a provincia devocent, Cic Prov. 12, 29 **3.** rĕpŏto, īvi, and ĭi, ītum, 3 *when I r. the memories of the past*, memoria vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1 *r ing her countenance*, repetens faciem, Ov Met 6, 491

**4.** rĕdīgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *he r d to his recollection*, in memoriam redegit, Cic Fam 1, 9, *post init.* **5.** rĕdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *to r. to memory*, reducere in memoriam, Cic Inv. 1, 52, 98 *to r some one from banishment*, quemdam de exsilio reducere, id Phil 2, 4, 9

**6.** rĕtrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *why do you r. me?* quid . me retrahis? Pl. Rud 4, 3, 13 **7.** rĕtracto, 1 *there is no reason for the Aeneadae to r their woods*, nihil est quod dicta retractent Aeneadae, Virg Aen 12, 11 *the largesses ought not to be r'd*, largitiones retractari non oportet, Plin Ep 10, 112. **8.** restĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *a just cause for r ing me*, causa justa restituendi mei Cic Mil 14, 36. Phr. *why did you choose to r me?* quid me reducem esse voluistis? Cic Mil. 37, 103 *a r'd soldier*, evocatus · *a steady band of r'd soldiers*, evocatorum firma manus, Cic Fam 15, 4 *the voice once despatched cannot be r'd*, nescit vox missa reverti, Hor A P 390

**recall** (*subs.*) . **1.** rĕceptus, ūs *the signal of r. having been given*, signo receptui dato, Liv 2, 62 *he ordered the r. to be sounded*, receptui cani jussit, Caes. B G 7, 47. **2.** rĕvŏcātio. *we cannot hear the signal of r.*, revocationem a bello audire non possumus, Cic. Phil 13, 7, 15 · *the r of a word*, revocatio verbi, id de Or. 3, 54, 206 **3.** rĕdĭtus, ūs *if you love me obtain a r for the men*, reditum, si me amas, . . hominibus confice, Cic Fam. 9, 13.

**recant :** **1.** rĕcanto, 1 : *having r'd your reproaches*, recantatis opprobriis, Hor. Od 1, 16, 27. **2.** retractō, 1. v RECALL. Phr. palinodiam cano, Macrob Sat 7, 5 v. RECANTATION.

**recantation :** **1.** rĕceptus, ūs *a time for r of too intolerant a sentiment*, tempus ad receptum nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57. **2.** παλινῳδία : Cic. Att. 4, 5 ib. 7, 7 In Cicero's time the Greek word appears to have been in use, which later was written in Roman letters see Macrob. Sat. 7, 5.

**recapitulate :** **1.** ēnŭmĕro, 1. **2.** in unum locum cogo : Cic. Inv.

1, 52, 98. **3.** colligo, legi, lectum, 3: Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47 **4.** una comprehensione omnia complector Cic. Fin 5, 9, 26 **5.** repeto, ii, and ivi, itum, 3 *what we have to r must be run through point by point*, quae repetemus ... decurrendum per capita, Quint. 6, 1, 2 v RECAPITULATION

**recapitulation:** 1. enumeratio thus def by Cic (*a*) per quam res disperse et diffuse dictae, unum in locum coguntur Cic Inv 1, 52, 98 (*b*) per quam colligimus et commonemus, quibus de rebus verba fecerimus, breviter, Auct ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47 *to add a r.*, subjicere enumerationem, Quint 6, 1, 3 *repetition and collection, which some Latin writers call* enumeratio, repetitio et congregatio, Graece ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, a quibusdam Latinorum enumeratio Quint 6, 1, 1 **2.** comprehensio v RECAPITULATE (4) **3.** collectio Cic Brut 88, 302 **4.** repetitio **5.** congregatio see above (1)

**recapture** (*v*). **1.** recipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 *Fabius who r'd Tarentum*, qui Tarentum recepit, Cic Sen 4, 10 **2.** recupero, 1 *the city having been r'd from the Romans*, recuperata urbe ab Romanis, Liv 26, 39 v RECOVER

**recapture** (*subs*). **1.** by verb *being detained some days in the r of the cities of the Bruttii*, retentus aliquot dies in recipiendis civitatibus Bruttiorum, Liv 23, 11 **2.** recipere (recup-) Just 30, 1.

**recast:** 1. reconio, ui, ctum, 3: *they r their fathers' swords*, recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg Aen 7, 636. *they made swords out of iron r*, e ferro recocto gladios fecerunt, Flor 3, 20, 6. **2.** reficio, feci, fectum, 3 *I send (the original) revised and recast in many places*, (ἀρχέτυπον) mitto crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, Cic Att 16, 3 **3.** refingo, 3 or perh refigo, xi, xum, 3 *the bees r their waxen palaces*, cerea regna refingunt (refigunt?), Virg Georg 4, 202 **4.** renovo, 1 orationem Auct ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47. **5.** rescribo, psi, ptum, 3 *to r. law-speeches*, actiones, Plin. Ep 5, 8 *r. commentaries*, commentarios, Suet. Jul 56 **6.** retracto, 1 *to r the poems of friends*, carmina amicorum.. retractare, Suet Gram 2 *about to r. my treatise*, συνταγμα retractaturus, Cic Att 16, 3 *I intend to r these lawcases*, has (causas) destino retractare, Plin. Ep 5, 8. **7.** conflo, 1 *sickles are r to make a sword*, falces conflantur in ensem, Virg Georg 1, 508

**recede:** 1. recedo, cessi, cessum, 3 *the lands and cities r* (from view), terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg Aen 3, 72 *you r from you words*, a verbis recedis, Cic Caecin 13, 37 *a painter makes us believe that some parts in his work project, and others r*, efficit, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint 7, 17, 21 **2.** discedo *one ought not to r from one's conscience even a finger's breadth*, a recta conscientia transversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att 13, 20 **3.** secedo: *as much as from the highest, so much did the globe of the earth r from the lowest*, quantum a summis, tantum secessit ab imis terra, Ov Fast 6, 279.

**4.** refugio, fugi, 3 *the Euxine encroaches on the lands r.ing to a great distance*, longe refugientes occupat terras, Plin H N 4, 12, 24, § 76 **5.** relabor, psus, 3 *the r.ing waters*, relabentes undas, Claud Laus Ser. 79 **6.** refluo, 3 *Tiber r.ing stopped*, Thybris refluens substitit, Virg Aen. 8, 87. v. RETIRE.

**receding** (*part*): **1.** refugus *Tantalus caught at the r. water*, undam captavit refugam, Ov. Met. 10, 42. **2.** refluus: *the Euxine flows into the Propontis, the sea never r entirely into the Euxine*, prorsus in Pontum nunquam refluo mari, Plin H. N. 2, 97, 100, § 219

**receipt** (*subs*): **1.** *Act of receiving*: acceptio: Cic Top 8, 37 or with the verb. *after the r. of the letter*, acceptis literis cf. Cic. Fam 1, 9, 26 *after the r of the money*, pecunia accepta, cf id Off 2, 23, 82.

**2.** receptio Pl Asin 5, 2, 70

**II.** *Legal r. or release*: **1.** acceptilatio, or in two words, accepti latio. *unless the r agree with the bond, the release is incomplete*, nisi consentiat acceptilatio cum obligatione, imperfecta est liberatio, Paul Dig 46, 4, 14 v. Dict of Ant p 2 **2.** apocha *there is no r until the money be paid*, apocha non alias contingit, quam si pecunia soluta sit, Ulp 1b 19

**III.** *Value received*: **1.** acceptum *r and expenditure ought to have been entered in a book*, in codicem acceptum et expensum referri debuit, Cic Rosc C 3, 8 *so that the proportion of r s and payments may be equal*, ut ratio par sit acceptorum et datorum, id Am. 16, 58 *enter or acknowledge as a r*, habeo acceptum *what I promised you, do you acknowledge as received*, i e *treat as a r?* quod ego tibi promisi, habesne acceptum? Ulp Dig 46, 4, 6 **2.** redditus, us *every one likes his own r s*, reditus quisque suos amat, Ov Pont 2, 3, 17 v PROFIT, REVENUE, RETURN

**IV.** *Medical or culinary prescription or recipe* (compositio): *I write down wholesome admonitions, like r s for useful medicines*, salutares admonitiones, velut medicamentorum utilium compositiones literis mando, Sen Ep 8, 2 see also Veget. Veter. 1, 17, and Apicius, 1, 1.

**receive:** 1. accipio, 3 (gen. term) *what he gives, we r*, quod dat, accipimus, Cic Fam 1, 1 *Verres's r s the money*, pecuniam accipit, id Verr 2, 9, 25 *the Parthian leader r'd a wound*, dux Parthorum vulnus accepit, id Fam 7, 20 *he increased the glory r'd from his father*, gloriam a patre acceptam auxit, Nep Timoth 1 *when Dido shall r you in her lap*, quum te gremio accipiet Dido, Virg Aen 1, 685. **2.** capio, cepi, captum, 3 *until the land of Egypt r'd them unarmed*, donec tessos Aegyptia tellus ceperit, Ov Met 5, 324 *I r'd great pleasure from your letter*, magnam voluptatem ex tuis literis cepi, Cic Fam 11, 28 **3.** excipio, 3 (*to r, meet, or entertain a person or thing coming*) *he must r all the shots*, omnia tela excipiat, necesse est, Cic. Verr 2, 72, 177: *on my departure from great Rome, Aricia r'd me*, egressum magna me excepit Aricia Roma, Hor S. 1. 5, 1 *we hear that the envoys were well r'd*, audimus (legatos) benigne exceptos, Liv. 41, 24 benigno vultu, 1b 30, 14 *he is r'd with an outcry* (of displeasure), excipitur clamore, Cic Verr 5, 36, 94. **4.** percipio, 3 (*to get*) *to r rewards*, praemia percipere, Caes B. C. 2, 32 *we r by the mind impressions from without*, animo, quae extra sunt, percipimus, Cic N D 2, 59, 147 **5.** recipio, 3: *if the people had r'd so much out of his goods*, si tantum ex ejus bonis populus recepisset, Cic Rab 13, 37 *they say that the Lacedaemonians r'd the old man to a seat among themselves*, senem illum sessum recepisse, id Sen 18, 63. **6.** suscipio, 3 *they r the warm blood in bowls*, tepidum cruorem suscipiunt pateris, Virg Aen 6, 249 *scars r'd in war*, susceptae bello cicatrices, Quint 6, 1, 21 **7.** praecipio, 3 *take over r an inheritance beforehand*. Plin Ep. 5, 7 Papin Dig 17, 2, 81 **8.** fero, tuli, latum, 3 *when you have r'd that answer from me*, quum id a me responsum tuliss es, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19

**11.** cooptо, 1 (*by choice of members of an existing body*): *it was necessary that an old citizen should be r'd*, veterem civem cooptari necesse erat legibus, Cic. Verr 2, 50, 124 *I am anxious that my son Cicero should be r'd into your corporation*, in collegium vestrum cooptari, Cic Ep ad Brut, 5 **12.** admitto, 3 *an attempt was made to prevent the envoys from being r'd*, data est opera ne (legati) admitterentur, Liv. 41, 24 **13.** aggrego, 1 *I am wont to r. you into our number*, te in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, Cic Mur. 7, 16 Phr. *I have devoted myself to r.ing visits from my friends*, salutationi nos dedimus amicorum, Cic Fam 7, 28 *no one called on me, whom I was too busy to r* ("*not at home*"), cui fuerim occupatus, Cic. Sen 10, 32 *I r'd great pleasure in hearing*, maxima sum laetitia affectus, quum audivi, 1b 15, 7 *to be well r'd by men of taste*, a doctis probari, Cic Brut 50, 189 *I am, decidedly, r'd coldly*, plane jam frigeo, Cic Fam 11, 14 *he was r'd with hisses*, sibilis explosus est, Cic Rosc C 11 30 *r us with fairness*, adeste aequo animo, Ter prol Andr 24 *to r with a smile*, arridere, *with scorn*, deridere v TO DERIDE.

**receiver:** I. *One who receives* **1.** receptor (usu in a bad sense) *r of plunder*, praedarum, Tac A 4, 23 **2.** receptrix, *f.*: *of plundered and stolen goods*, praedarum ac furtorum, Cic. Verr 4, 8, 17. **3.** receptator (*in the habit of receiving*) · *of robbers*, latronum, Cic. Mil 19, 50 **4.** rationalis (*of rents and money*) Lampr Alex Sev 45 *he soon changed his r.s*, rationales cito mutabat, 1b. Phr *the duty of a r*, rationale officium, Cod 10, 19, 6 **5.** susceptor: (*a*) *of money*, pecuniarum, Ascon in Cic Verr 2, 1, 39, 102 (*b*) *of stolen goods* Ulp Dig 11, 5, 1 **6.** exactor (*of customs*) Caes B C 3, 32. **7.** portitor (*of customs*) Cic Off 1, 42, 150

**II.** *Vessels for r.ing* excipula, orum *having placed the r s underneath*. . . subditis excipulis. humor lactis videtur effluere, Plin H N 25, 7, 38, § 78 1b 9, 22, 38, § 75 *baskets for r.ing*, quali exceptoria, Dig 33, 7, 8

**recent:** 1. recens *to be elated with a r victory*, recenti victoria efferri, Caes B G 5, 47 [recens wider in range than novus] **2.** proprior, us (*more recent*) *I come to the more r. letter*, venio ad propiorem epistolam, Cic Att 15, 3 **3.** crudus (lit *unripe, raw* a highly fig expr) *r. slavery*, c servitium, Tac A 1, 8 *r. wounds*, c vulnera, Ov Trist 3, 11, 19 v. FRESH, NEW.

**recently:** recens nupei v LATELY

**receptacle:** 1. receptaculum (*the stomach*) *a r for food and drink*, cibi et potionis, Cic N D 2, 54, 136 *for enemies*, hostium, Liv 1, 33 *for merchandise*, mercibus, id 38, 30 *the sewer, a r for the filth of the city*, purgamentorum urbis, Liv 1, 56 *r s for water*, receptacula aquae, Vitruv. 8, 7 **2.** excipula, orum see RECEIVER (II.) **3.** lacus, us, *m.*. for water Plin. H N. 36, 15, 24, § 121 for wine, Ov Fast 4, 888 Trib. 2, 3, 36: lacus vinarius, Cato R R. 25 Col 1, 6, 14. **4.** labrum Virg Georg. 2, 6 v. VAT **5.** cella, ae for wine, vinaria, for bread, penaria; for oil, olearia Cic Sen 16, 56 Col 1, 6, 9 cella proma, *a storehouse*, Tertull. Res. Carn 27. **6** cisterna, ae Col 1, 5, 2 **7.** cellarium · Tertull u. s **8.** *r.s*, loci receptorii, 1b

**reception:** 1. receptio (rare) · Pl Asin 5, 2, 70: where it is foll. by an acc, receptio meum virum Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 10

**2.** aditus, us, *m.* (*access for interview*): *he did not give r. to petitioners*, a petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep Paus. 3 *a more friendly r*, a. familiarior, Liv. 24, 5. **3.** congressus, us, *m.*: *more difficult r.*, congressus durior, Tac. A. 4, 74 **4.** hospitium, *n.* · *we are excluded from r. on the sand*, hospitio prohibemur arenae, Virg. Aen. 1, 540. *pays upon one's estate by constant r s of wayfarers*, assiduis devertentium hospitiis infestat

rem familiarem, Col. 1, 5, 7 **5.** admissio *facility of r*, admissionum facilitas, Plin. Paneg 47 *the office of r.*, officium admissionis, Suet. Vesp 14. Phr *when he by great solicitation obtained a r.*, quum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just 1, 3. **6.** ascītus, ūs, *m.* · *the r. of pleasure* (is) *the absence of pain*, ascitum (voluptatis) doloris vacuitatem, Cic Fin 5, 7, 17. Phr.: *meet with a favourable or unfavourable r.* ✓ RECEIVE (3).

**receptive:** **1.** rĕceptrix Apul. Mund. 19, p 265 (Elm.) **2** rĕceptōrius, a, um Tertull Res Carn 27. **3.** dŏcĭlis, e Hor Od. 4, 6, 43 **4.** căpax, ācis *r ears*, aures capaces, Cic Or 29, 104.

**receptivity:** căpācitas Cic Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

**recess:** **I.** *Place of retirement* **1.** rĕcessus, ūs, *m a cave in a deep r.*, longo spelunca recessu, Ov Met 11, 592 (Met) *r s in men's minds*, in animis hominum latebrae et recessus, Cic Marc. 7, 22 **2.** sēcessus, ūs, *m.*: *a place in a deep r.*, in secessu longo locus, Virg Aen 1, 159 **3.** ădȳtum *from the lowest r s*, adytis ab imis, id. 5, 84. **4** lātĕbrae, arum *r s of life*, latebras animae mucrone resolvit, id 10, 601. **5.** lātĭbŭlum *like a serpent from its r.*, tanquam serpens e latibulis, Cic Vat 2, 4. **6.** pĕnetrāle, is, *n* · *r. of the city*, penetrale urbis, Liv 41, 20 *in the r s of the house*, tecti in penetralibus, Virg Aen. 7, 59 *r s of the royal dwelling*, veterum penetralia regum, ib 2, 484 **7.** zōthēca, or zōthēcula (*a cupboard or shelf*), Plin. Ep. 2, 17 Sidon. Ep. 8, 16. Phr. *winding recesses*, sinus reductos, Virg Aen. 1, 161 *r s of the earth*, terrae abdita, Lucr. 6, 839. *r s of the woods*, occulta saltuum, Tac. A 1, 61. **II.** *Holydays:* fēriae. forenses f, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 85. *days of r.*, dies feriati, Plin Ep. 10, 24 · v. HOLYDAYS.

**recipe:** v. RECEIPT.

**recipient:** v. RECEIVE, RECEIVER.

**reciprocal:** **1.** mūtuus. *the r. good will of a friend*, amici mutua benevolentia, Cic. Am 6, 22 *equal and r. kindnesses*, officia paria et mutua, id. Fam 13, 65 · *disliked by Agrippina with r. hatred*, mutuis odiis Agrippinae invisus, Tac Ann 14, 3 v MUTUAL. **2.** rĕcĭprŏcus taliones reciprocae, Gell. 20, 1, 36 Varr L L 7, 81 v. RETALIATION, RECIPROCITY.

**reciprocally:** **1.** mūtuo *love me r.* (*as I love you*, a form of concluding a letter), me mutuo diligas, Planc ap Cic Fam. 10, 7 ib 15 ib 17. **2.** vĭcissim. *we ask and grant this allowance r*, hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, Hor A P 11. **3.** invĭcem *that we may love r. (each other) more warmly*, invicem ardentius diligamus, Plin Ep. 7, 20: *everything is r. hostile*, cuncta invicem hostilia, Tac Hist. 3, 46 Phr · ultro citroque: *favours r exchanged*, beneficiis ultro citroque datis acceptis, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56 inter se, Virg. Georg. 1, 489 v MUTUALLY, TOGETHER

**reciprocate:** **1.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli, rĕlātum, 3 *you will r. to her my best wishes*, referes ei plurimam salutem, Cic. Att. 16, 3 *r like for like*, par pari referto, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55 Cic Fam 1, 9 *to r. thanks*, gratias referre, ib 11, 13: *no duty is more needful than that of r ing favour*, nullum officium referenda gratia magis necessarium est, id. Off 1, 15, 47 ib. 49. **2.** respondeo, 1, sum, 2 *that you may r. word for word, as like to like*, ut verbum verbo, par pari respondeas, Ter. Phorm 1, 4, 35. Phr.. *to r. real words*, veras audire et reddere voces, Virg. Aen. 1, 409 v. RETURN, EXCHANGE

**reciprocity:** **1.** vĭcis, em, e (no *nom.*) *in this r of talk*, hac vice sermonum, Virg. Aen. 6, 535 *to fulfil r. towards injury rather than to kindness*, injuriae quam beneficio, vicem exsolvere, Tac H. 4, 3 **2.** vĭcissĭtūdo, *nothing is more pleasant than the r of tastes and duties*, nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, Cic Am. 14, 49 **3.** mūtuum, *adj n. what r you think there is in friendship, I know not*, quid tu existimes esse in amicitia mutuum, nescio, Cic Fam. 5, 2 v RECIPROCAL, INTERCHANGE.

**recital:** **1.** narrātio *credible r s*, narrationes credibiles, Cic Or. 36, 124 **2.** commĕmŏrātio *in the constant r of all enormities*, in assidua commemoratione omnium flagitiorum, Cic Verr. 1, 39, 101. **3.** ēnūmĕrātio *of the annals*, fastorum, Cic Fam 5, 12 **4.** recĭtātio Auct ad Herenn 2, 10, 15. **5.** narrātus, ūs *a time will come for my r s*, veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov Met. 5, 499 **6.** rēlātio *of deserts*, meritorum, Quint. 4, 1, 13 · *of transactions*, rerum gestarum, Just. 2, 1. **7.** historia. *worthy of r.* (in a letter), Cic Att 2, 8. Phr *who in the r of such things can refrain from tears?* quis talia fando temperet a lacrymis? Virg Aen 2, 6.

**recitation:** **1.** rĕcĭtātio: *of a letter*, literarum, Auct. dom. 9, 22: *r s*, recitationes, Plin. Ep. 1, 13. **2.** lectio. Nep Att 14

**recitative:** *planus cantus· Du Cange.

**recite:** **1.** rĕcĭto, 1. *I r d the edict*, recitavi edictum, Cic Quint. 29, 89 *to r. compositions*, libellos recitare, Mart. 1, 30, 2 *passages already r d*, loca jam recitata, Hor Ep 2, 1, 223 **2.** prōnuntio, 1 *we will r. gravely and with grace*, graviter et venuste pronuntiabimus, Auct ad Herenn 4, 56, 69 · *Demosthenes, r ing from memory many passages*, memoriter multa . pronuntians, Cic. de Or 1, 19, 88. **3.** căno, cĕcini, cantum, 3 *Simonides, having r d the poem*, quum cecinisset id carmen, Cic de Or. 2, 86, 352 **4.** dēcanto, 1 *doleful elegies*, miserabiles elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3. **5.** expōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 *I will r. from memory*, ex memoria exponam, Cic Cat. 3, 6, 13. **6.** expĕdio, 4 (*explain*) *I will r. the whole story*, omnem expediam primo repetens ab origine famam, Virg Georg 4, 286

**——again:** rĕvolvo, vi, ūtum, 3 loca jam recitata revolvo, Hor Ep 2, 1, 223 · dictata decantare, Cic. Fin 4, 4: *he repeated things already r d*, dictata pertulit (al. protulit), Juv. 6, 391. Phr. · *a speech r d from memory*, oratio memoriter habita, Cic Acad 4, 19, 63.

**reciter:** rĕcĭtātor Cic. Cluent 51, 140 Plin Ep. 1, 13.

**reckless:** **I.** *Careless (free from care)* · sēcūrus *r. what may be alarming Tiridates*, quid Tiridaten terreat,... securus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6 *r of the affections of his sister*, amorum germanae, Virg. Aen 1, 350. **II.** *Rash, headstrong* · **1.** tĕmĕrārius, Caes. B G. 1 31: *r valour*, temeraria virtus, Ov. Met. 8, 407 **2.** neglīgens (*part*) · *r leaders*, improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20 *r. of property of others, careful of one's own*, de alieno negligens, de suo diligens Plin Ep. 4, 13 **3.** incautus; *more than usually r.*, magis solito incauti, Liv. 5, 44 **III.** *Stupid, blind* · **1.** sōcors, dis · *men not r in respect of ..truth*, homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem, Cic N. D. 1, 2, 4 **2.** dissŏlūtus *I wish in such perils not to seem r*, me non dissolutum videri, id Cat. 1, 2, 4 **3.** incūriōsus *neither r. of fame nor a braggart*, famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, Tac Hist 1, 49 Phr. · *are you r of inflicting an injury on posterity?* negligis immeritis nocituram postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Hor. Od. 1, 28, 8c.

**recklessly:** **1.** inconsĭdērātē, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103. **2.** tĕmĕre. v RASHLY.

**recklessness:** **I.** *Freedom from anxiety* · sēcūritas, Quint 2, 2, 6 **II.** *Carelessness:* **1.** neglĭgentia; in *laying accusations*, in accusando, Cic. Rosc Am. 21, 59. **2.** incūria: *soldiers destroyed by r*, milites incuria... consumti, id Prov. Cons 3, 5. **3.** tĕmĕritas (*rashness, doing things at hap-hazard, inconsiderateness*) Join temeritas et negligentia, Cic Off 1, 29, 101 temeritate quadam, sine judicio vel modo, ib 1, 15, 49.

**reckon:** **I.** *To count, to number* **A.** Trans **1.** nūmĕro, 1 *twice a day they r. the flock*, bis die numerant pecus, Virg Ecl 3, 34 *the strings are r'd*, numerantur pectine chordae, Juv. 6 381 **2.** adnūmĕro (with sense of addition). *I perchance should be r'd in the number*, ego forsitan.... in grege adnumerarer, Cic Rosc. Am. 32, 89. **3.** dīnūmĕro (*one by one*): *the stars*, dinumerare stellas, id Off 1, 43, 154 **4.** ēnūmĕro (*r. up a total*): *the soldier r s up his wounds, the shepherd his sheep*, enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves, Prop 2, 1, 44. **5.** censeo, ui, sum, 2 (strictly in a legal sense). *the family in which you are r'd*, domui, de qua censeris, Ov. Pont 3, 1, 75 also censeor, as *dep Marcia has r'd her among her own companions*, hanc....est inter comites Marcia censa suas, id 1, 2, 140 **6** accenseo (with sense of addition) *I am r'd to belong to her*, accenseor illi, id Met 15, 546. **7.** percenseo (*r. the total*) to *r. up deserts by counting*, promerita percenseres numerando, Cic Post Red 1, 1. **8.** recenseo (*r. up, recount*) *Anchises was r ing the number of his people*, suorum recensebat numerum, Virg Aen. 6, 682 *r. up your noble deeds*, fortia gesta recense, Ov. Her 9, 105 **9.** pŭto, 1. *if the number of soldiers r rather than of legions be r'd*, si numerus militum potius, quam legionum putetur, Tac Hist 3, 2. **10.** compŭto. *he had r'd the sum, he had ordered the payment*, computarat, pecuniam imperarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94 **11.** impŭto *days pass and are r'd*, soles.. pereunt et imputantur, Mart. 5, 21, 13 **12.** repŭto (*travel back in r ing*). *to those who r. up past times*, tempora reputantibus, Tac Hist. 2, 50 **13.** suppŭto *he r s on his fingers*, supputat articulis, Ov. Pont 2, 3, 18. **14.** dūco, xi, ctum, 3 · *we r 100 times 100 feet, the result is 10,000*, ducimus centies centenos (pedes); fiunt decem millia, Col 5, 2, 1. *I do not r. in this account those...*, non duco in hac ratione eos ..., Cic Verr. 3, 49, 116 *I say that I shall r. 12 per cent*, dico me centesimas ducturum, id. Att 6, 1, 13 **15.** aestimo, 1. *r the cost of these things*, harum rerum pretia aestimate, Cic Verr. 5, 9, 23. *I r damages*, aestimo ltes, Coel ap. Cic Fam 8, 8 **16.** describo, psi, ptum, 3. *to r the sums of money according to the number of the soldiers*, pro numero militum pecuniarum summas describere, id Verr. 5, 25, 62 · *large sums are r'd*, pecuniae maximae describuntur, id Fam 12, 1

**B.** Intrans. ratiōcĭnor, 1 *we have defined this art by its utility in measuring and r ing*, metiendi, ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 5. **II.** *Chiefly in moral sense* · **1.** dūco, xi, ctum, 3: *he r'd those duties of more value than money*, pluris ea (officia) duxit quam omnem pecuniam, Cic Att. 7, 3, 5 (*a wise man*) *because he r'd little of that*, (sapiens) quia parvi id duceret, id Fin 2, 8, 24. **2.** pendo, pĕpendi, sum, 3 *you r. little of it, that it has fallen to your lot*, non magni pendis, quia contigit, Hor. S 2, 4, 93. **3.** appōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 *r. as gain*, lucro appone, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15. **4.** dēputo, 1 *to r. as gain whatever may happen beyond one's hope*, quidquid praeter spem eveniat, omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 16. **5.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli, rĕlātum, 3. *r s in the number of the gods*, in deorum numero refert, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29 (*understand*) *that it is not on these terms that I have r'd and will r.....*, me non ita disertos homines et retulisse in oratorum nu-

merum et relaturum, id Brut 36, 137.

**6.** scribo, psi, ptum, *3 r. this man among your crew*, scribe tui gregis hunc, Hor Ep 1, 9, 13 **7.** adscĭbo *do you r me among such a number*, adscribe me talem in numerum, Cic. Phil 2, 13, 34

**reckon on:** confido, fisus sum, *3* (usu with *dat* of *person* or *abl* of *thing relied on*) *that they must r on home resources ... for the security of the city*, ut domesticis opibus ... de salute urbis confiderent, Caes B C. 2, 5

**reckoning on:** frētus (with *abl*) · *r on your support*, vobis fretus, Cic Planc 42, 103 *I have seen many deceived who r'd on the support of the gods*, vidi ego dis fretos saepe multos decipi, Pl Cas 2, 5, 40 Phr. *r without one's host*, frustro or frustror, 1 ego me frustro, Pl Mil. 3, 3, 9: *I have often r'd* , saepe me spes haec frustrata est, Ter. Andr 2, 2, 37 *on which having r'd...* , in quo quum eum opimo fefellisset, Nep Ages 3

**reckoner:** **1.** rātiōcĭnātor, Cic Att 1, 12 **2.** compŭtātor *most careful r s*, diligentissimi computatores, Sen Ep 87, 5. **3.** suppŭtātor, Firmic 5, 8

——, **ready** (a book to help in calculation): perh. memorialis libellus, Suet. Jul 56

**reckoning:** **1.** rătio, ōnis, *f. compare r s*, rationes conferatis, Cic Att 5, 21, 8: *if you wish to make a true r.*, si vis veram rationem exsequi, Ter Hec 3, 1, 26 *we ought to make a r. of work done, and of days*, rationem inire oportet operarum, dierum, Cato R R 2, 2 *a r. of profit will be made*, inibitur ratio quaestus de vestra pecunia, Cic Leg Agr. 2, 25, 67 *having begun and cast up the r*, inita subductaque ratione, Cic. N. D 3, 29, 71. **2.** rātiōcĭnium *the r. which we shall give*, r quod tradituri sumus, Col 5, 1, 8. **3.** rātiōnārium: *of the empire*, r. imperii, Suet Aug 28. **4.** *a little r*, rātiuncŭla *I have made out a little r*, subduxi ratiuncŭlam, Pl Curc. 3, 1, 1 **5** compŭtātio, Plin H. N. 6, 33, 38 § 209 **6.** suppŭtātio, Vitruv 3 1 **7.** rēcensus, or recensio: *r. of the people*, r. populi, Suet Jul. 41. **8.** nūmĕrus: *a r of the slain could hardly be made*, numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, Liv. 38, 24 *the r will agree*, convenit numerus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 2 *reduce each point to a r*, ad numeros exige quidque suos, Ov Rem. 372. **9.** dīnūmĕrātio, Cic. de Or 3, 54, 207. **10.** mensūra *we will make r s of the fields*, mensuras inibimus agrorum, Col 5, 3, 1. Phr: *to make a r*, ad calculos vocare, Cic Am 16, 58 *if the state calls him to a r.*, si ad calculos eum respublica vocet, Liv 5, 4.

——, **dead** (*at sea*). perh. *spatii navigatione confecti mora supputatio

**reclaim:** **I.** *To ask back* **1.** rēpĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, *3 to r plumage*, repetitum plumas, Hor Ep. 1, 3, 18 *money*, pecunias, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 48, 127. *to r goods by legal process*, bona repetere ac persequi lite, ib. 3, 13, 32. **2.** persĕquor, cūtus, *3 we can r our property*, possumus rem nostram persequi, Cic. Quint 13, 45· *you take away power of r ing his right*, persequendi juris sui adimis potestatem, id Div. in Caecil 6, 21 **3.** rĕposco, *3 to r. standards from Parthians*, Parthos reposcere signa, Virg Aen 7, 606 *I lent him a talent, I will r it*, talentum mutuum dedi, reposcam, Pl Trin 3, 2, 102. **4.** rēquīro, sīvi and sĭi, sītum, *3*: *having r'd the r ing forced from him*, quum extractum sibi anulum.... requisisset, Suet Tib. 73 **5.** recūpĕro, 1 *we sent ambassadors to r. the money from him*, qui ab illo pecuniam recuperarent, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41 *we hurry to r our liberty*, rapimur ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic Phil. 13, 7, 15 v RECOVER. **II.** *To call back from error, to reform:* **1.** rēvŏco, 1. *the effigy of you grandfather which ought to have r'd you from so great a crime*, quae te a tanto scelere revocare debuit, Cic Cat. 3, 5, 10. **2.** reprehendo, 1, sum, *3 to r. your ways*, vestros reprehendere cursus, Prop 3, 7, 9 **3.** corrīgo, rexi, rectum, *3 the state is wont to be r'd by self-denial*, emendari et corrigi solet continentia, Cic Leg 3, 13, 30 *take pains to r my son*, corrigere mihi natum potero emitere, Ter. Andr 3, 4, 17 *why do you not r him to good conduct*, quin ad frugem corrigis, Pl Trin 1, 2, 81 **III.** *To object to* **1** reclāmo, 1 *when the legions had r'd against his promises*, quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic Phil 5, 8, 22 *those same men r'd as usual*, iidem illi qui solent reclamarunt, Cic. Fam 11, 21. **2.** reclāmĭto, 1 *nature herself r s against suspicions of that kind*, reclamitat istius modi suspicionibus ipsa natura, id Rosc Am 22, 63. **3.** rēcūso, 1 *to r against the pay*, de stipendio recusare, Caes B G 1, 44 **4.** frēmo, ui, itum, *3 Arrius r s about the consulship being wrested from him*, consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic Att 2, 7 *Pompeius r s, complains*, fremit, queritur, ib 4, 15

**reclamation:** **1.** rēpĕtītio, Ulp Dig 3, 6, 3 **2.** vindĭcātio *r of goods of intestates*, vindicatio bonorum intestatorum civium, Plin Ep. 10, 88 **3.** vindicta *of liberty*, libertatis, Liv. 34, 49

**reclaimer:** **1.** rēcŭpĕrātor Cic Verr. 3, 12, 31 **2.** vindex· *of debt*, aeris alieni, id. Att 2, 1

**recline:** **A.** Trans **1.** reclīno, 1 *having r'd themselves here according to custom*, huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, Caes B G 6, 27 *Cepheus r s his head and shoulders*, caput atque humeros reclinat, Cic Arat 417. **2.** inclīno, 1. *I will now r. myself (at supper)*, jam inclinabo me, Pl Pers 4, 8, 7 **B.** Intrans. **1.** reclīnor, *pass refl.* *r ing on the grass*, in gramine reclinatus, Hor Od 2, 3, 7. **2.** cūbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *his wife r ing higher up*, uxore supra cubante, Suet. Cal. 24. **3.** rēcŭbo, 1 *r ing under the shade of a beech-tree*, recubans sub tegmine fagi, Virg Ecl. 1, 1. **4.** accŭbo, 1: *at or near*, i. e *a table at meals you may go and r where you like*, ubi lubet ire accubitum licet, Pl Men. 2, 3, 21. **5.** rĕcumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, *3 between whom Augustus r.ing*, quos inter Augustus recumbens, Hor Od. 3, 3, 11. **6.** accumbo, 3: *r ing opposite*, contra accumbentem, Suet Cal 25 *they will r. at the top (of the table)*, summi accumbent, Pl Stich 3, 2, 37 · *to r on a couch*, in lecto accumbere, ib 32 **7.** discumbo, *3* (*in different places*) *to r on embroidered couches*, toris discumbere pictis, Virg. Aen 1, 708 *they r*, discumbitur, Cic Veri 2, 1, 26, 66 **8.** prōcumbo, 3: *Aeneas r d (lay down to sleep)*, procubuit, Virg Aen. 8, 30. **9.** sterno, strāvi, strātus, *3 (flat; on the ground)* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22 **10.** jăceo, ui, 2 id 2, 11, 14.

**reclining** or **reclined:** **1.** rēclīnis, *adj*: *r on a carpet of flowers*, in gramine floreo 1, Matt 9, 91, 1. **2.** rēsūpīnus (*on one's back*) *lying r d on the ground*, humi jacentes resupini, Plin H N 7, 2 § 23.

**recluse** (*subs.*) · **1.** ănăchōrēta, ae, *m* (Gr ἀναχωρητής· *one who retires* i. e. *from the world*) *very many duelli in the desert, .. whom they call r s*, habitant plerique in eremo ...quos anachoretas vocant, Sulp. Sev Dial. 1, 15, 2. **2.** ērēmīta, ae (Gr. ἐρημίτης· *a dweller in the desert*): *Paulus the first r*, primus eremita, ib 17, 1. **3.** pure Lat. sōlĭtārius homo (the best expr. to represent Wordsworth's "*Recluse*") v. foll art.

—— (*adj*): **1.** sēcrētus, a, um *tumult invades the most r persons*, secretissimos invadit tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91, 5 **2.** sōlĭtārius, a, um: *a r. life*, solitaria vita, Quint 1, 2, 18 *a r. man*, solitarius homo, Cic Off. 2, 11, 39 *a r. life*, sōlĭtudo, id. Att 3, 7, 1 Phr., *I lead a r. life*, odi celebritatem, fugio homines, ib

**recognition:** **1.** agnĭtio *as it were shunning the r. of their own carcase*, sui cadaveris agnitionem fugientes, Plin. H. N 10, 70, 90 § 194 **2.** cognĭtio: *thence sprang r*, inde est cognitio facta, Ter Hec 5, 3, 33. **3.** recognĭtio Plin 11, 30, 36 § 109

**recognizable:** **1.** agnoscĭbilis: Tertull. Res Carn 55. **2.** agnitiōnālis: id adv Valent 27 **3.** noscĭbilis id adv Scap 2, *extr* (N.B.—All unclass expr rather by agnosci posse v TO RECOGNIZE.)

**recognizance:** **1** sponsio *Sandalus entered into a r*, sponsionem fecit, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 135 **2** vādīmonium *Quintius enters into a r*, vadimonium sistit, Cic Quint 7, 29: *to enter into r*, vadimonium concipere, id Q F 2, 15, 2 *they remember their r s*, vadimonia constituta meminerunt, id Sen 7, 21· *Naevius appeared to answer to his r*, venit ad vadimonium, id Quint 5, 22 *to forfeit a r*, vadimonium deserere, Cic Quint 18, 57. **3.** fīdējussio: Javolen in Dig 46, 1, 20 ib 68. **4.** satisdātio Ulp in Dig 46, 5, 7 **5.** cautio *he exacted a r from each*, cautionem exegit a singulis, Suet Aug 98 Phr *to answer to his r*, vadato respondere, lit. *to the man who had bound him*, Hor S 1, 9, 36

**recognize:** **I.** *To see likeness or identity*. **1** nosco, nōvi, nōtum, *3 I r. the hair .. of the Roman king*, nosco crines... regis Romani, Virg Aen. 6, 810· *you might r me in the double likeness*, noscere me duplici posses in imagine, Ov. Fast 1, 231 **2.** agnosco, nōvi, nĭtum, *3 such darkness that no man could r another*, tantus tenebras, ut nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic N. D 2, 38, 96 *you r God from his works*, Deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, id Tusc 1, 29, 70 **3.** cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3: *what, I not r your voice?* quid, ego non cognosco vocem tuam? Cic de Or 2, 68, 276 *that no one might r me*, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter Eun 5, 2, 8 *a part of the spoil was restored to those who r'd their own property*, praedae pars sua cognoscentibus .... reddita, Liv 4, 29 **4** recognosco, *3 when I thoroughly r'd you*, quum te penitus recognovi, Cic Deiot 2, 4 *to r by recollection*, remmiscendo recognoscere, Cic Sen 21, 78. **5.** noscito, 1 *r ing by the face*, facie noscitans, Liv 22, 6 *they r'd by their voices*, vocibus noscitabant, Plin. Ep 6, 20 **II.** *To acknowledge* **1.** nosco, *3 that part of the apology I neither r. nor approve*, illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *this one source of influence they r.*, hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes B G. 6, 15 **2.** conservo, 1 *let the Aetolian race r. the supremacy of the Roman people*, imperium.....populi Romani gens Aetolorum conservato, Liv. 38, 11 **3.** accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, *3* (*to accept, admit*) · *I r the signal of recal*, accipio revocamen, Ov Fast. 1, 561.

**recoil** (*v*) **1.** rēsilio, 4 v REBOUND. **2.** rĕcĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, *3 that a thing r'd into his eye*, ramulum in oculum recidisse, Cic Div 1, 54, 123 **3.** rĕcello, *3 the earth recoils back*, retro recellit, Lucr. 6, 572. *the weight r ing to the ground*, libramento recellente ad solum, Liv. 24, 34. **4.** rĕvertor, sus sum, *3*. *that punishment will r on your own head*, poena reversura est in caput ista tuum, Ov A A 1, 340. v. TO RECEDE.

—— with horror **1.** rēfŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, *3*. Virg Aen. 2, 12 *I r from admonishing you*, a te admonendo refugio, Cic Att 12, 18: *he r s in terror*, trepidus refugit (perf. indef.), Virg. Aen. 2, 380 **2.** reformīdo, 1: *so foul, that speech r s from mentioning them*, ita tetra, ut ea ... reformidet oratio, Cic. Tusc 1, 45, 108

**recoin:** **1.** rĕcūdo Varro ap.

Facc. **2.** diffingo, 3 Hor. Phr: *to r. ill-turned verses*, male tornatos incudi reddere versus, Hor A P 441

**recoinage:** expl by iterum ferire, cudere v. TO COIN.

**recollect:** **I.** *To remember* · recordor, 1 rĕmĭnīscor, 3 mĕmĭni, *def perf* v. TO REMEMBER. **II.** *To recover resolution or composure of mind* colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3: *I r'd myself*, collegi me, Cic Fam 1, 9

**recollection:** **1.** mĕmŏrĭa *to keep in r*, custodire memoria, Cic de Or. 1, 28, 127 *to embrace in r*, memoria complecti, id. Div in Caecil 12, 39 *the hearer's r. will be refreshed*, auditoris memoria redintegrabitur, id. Inv 1, 52, 99 *to recal to r*, reducere in memoriam, ib 98 *to lose the r*, perdere memoriam, id Sen. 7, 21 *I recover my r*, redeo in memoriam, ib · *to escape the r*, expr. by memoria fugit, Liv. 9, 44 *to hand down to r*, memoriae prodere, Nep Hann 13 *he preserved no r. of the insult*, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliae, id. Epam 7 *the r. of the thing has passed away*, memoria rei abolevit, Liv 3, 55 · *to pursue with grateful r*, grata memoria prosequi, Cic Phil. 14, 11, 30. *within our r*, memoria nostra, id. Verr 2, 1, 7, 17 *within the r of man*, post hominum memoriam, id Fam 11, 5 **2.** rĕcordātio: *the r. of benefits*, r benefactorum, Cic Sen 3, 9 **3.** recognītio *r. of his crimes*, scelerum suorum, id Veri 4, 50, 110.

**recommence:** **A.** Trans **1.** intĕgro, 1 *r's her song*, carmen integrat, Virg Georg 4, 514 **2.** redintegro, 1 *they r. the battle*, redintegrant proelium, Liv. 1, 12 **3.** instauro, 1 *let us r. the war*, instauremus novum de integro bellum, Liv. 37, 19 **4.** restauro, 1 Just 3, 5. **5.** rĕpĕto, īvi, and ĭi, ītum, 3 *r ing these studies after a long interval*, longo intervallo haec studia repetentem, Cic Fat 2, 4 **6.** rĕnŏvo, 1 *a design of r ing the war*, consilium belli renovandi, Caes B. G. 3, 2 *I have begun to r. these studies*, haec studia renovare coepimus, Cic Div. 2, 2, 7. **7.** ĭtĕro, 1 *the battle being r d on the next day*, postero die iterata pugna, Liv. 6, 32 Phr. *are you r ing war?* rursus bella moves? Hor Od 4, 1, 2: *a great war is r d on the part of many nations*, iterum bellum ingens multis ex gentibus concitur, Liv 10, 18 *r s nas*, ferrum retractat, Virg Aen 7, 694 *to r war*, resumere arma, Tac H. 2, 44 rebello. Ov. Met 9, 81 **B.** Intrans· **1.** rĕnascor, nātus sum, 3 *men wonder at the war which has r d there*, bellum istic renatum mirantur homines, Cic Fam 11, 14 **2.** rĕdeo, īvi, and ĭi, ĭtum, 4: *the labour of the farmers r s in rotation*, redit agricolis labor actus in orbem, id Georg. 2, 401. **3.** recrūdesco, dŭi, 3 *when the Manlian sedition r d*, recrudescente Manliana seditione, Liv. 6, 18 *the battle r d for a while*, paulisper recrudult pugna, id 10, 19

**recommend:** **1.** commendo, 1 *to r in the best manner*, de meliore nota commendare, Curio ad Cic Fam 7, 29 *I r myself entirely*, me totum commendo, ib. 2, 6, *extr consider my mother and friends as r'd to you*, matrem, meosque tibi commendatos habe, ib 12, 16 *I r Praeclitus to you especially*, P tibi commendo unice, ib 13, 15. **2.** dēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *(to nominate). Pompeius says, that he will r. five new prefects*, quinos se praefectos dilaturum novos, id. Att 5, 7 **3.** suādeo, si, sum, 2 *(advise) you r'd me not to do it*, ne facerem suasisti, Plin Ep. 5, 6 *I will do as you r*, faciam ut suades, Cic Att 11, 16. **4.** suffrāgor, 1 *(be in favour of) that circumstance r'd this plan*, huic consilio suffragabatur illa res, Caes. B C. 1, 61 **5.** prŏdeo, 1 *(make good). I fear lest I may not succeed in r ing this to you*, vereor, tibi ipsi ut probem, Cic Att 6, 1, 4

**recommendation:** **1.** commendātio: *no common r*, non vulgarem commendationem, Cic. Fam. 13 15: *worthy of careful r*, accurata commendatione dignum, ib 17 **2.** hortātio *I plead with you, not by r nor by injunctions, but* . . non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus ... ago, id Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 14 **3.** suāsio *Taurus using all manner of r s*, omni suasionum genere utens, Gell. 10, 19, 4 **4.** laudātio *the r of a bad man was to me almost discreditable*, laudatio hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi erat pene turpis, Cic. Pis 29, 72. Phr. *a letter of r*: v. next art.

**recommendatory:** commendātīcius, a, um *a r letter*, literae commendaticiae, Cic Fam 5, 5. *r. documents*, c tabulae, id Verr 4, 66, 148 *receive a r (letter)*, accipe commendaticias, without literas, Macrob. Sat 2, 4.

**recommender:** suāsor Cic. Att 16, 7.

**recommit:** **1.** reduco in carcerem *I pardon Philoxenus, who preferred to be r'd to prison*, ignosco Philoxeno, qui reduci in carcerem maluit, Cic Att. 4, 6 **2.** custodiae iterum committo, id Verr 5, 27, 69

**recompense** (*v*): **1.** rĕmūnĕror (rather than remunero), 1 *that I might r you with as similar a gift as possible*, ut possem te r. quam simillimo munere, Cic. Fam 9, 8 *with what kind offices shall I r the services of T. Annius?* quibus officiis T Annii beneficia remunerabor? Cic post Red 12, 30 *I will r you with these punishments*, te his supplicis remunerabor, Catull 14, 19 **2.** rĕpendo, di, sum, 3 *fault r d by your own fault*, culpa culpa repensa tua, Ov. Am 1, 8, 80. **3.** respondeo, di, sum, 2 *we have r d like by like*, paria paribus respondimus, Cic Att. 6, 1, 19 **4.** rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *no one ought to incur cost, if he sees that he cannot be r d for it*, si videt non posse refici, Varro, R R 1, 2, 8. **5.** satisfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *we have r.d good will by the same*, voluntati voluntate satisfecimus, Sen. Benef. 2, 35, 1.

**recompense** (*subs*) **1.** rĕmūnĕrātio, Cic Off 2, 20, 69. **2.** mūnus, ĕris, *n this r is made to you for many other services*, hoc tibi munus pro multis aliis redditur officiis, Catull. 63, 149 **3.** praemium. *expect from me any gift or r. you please*, quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, Ter Eun 5, 9, 27 *the industry of a bad poet worthy of some r*. sedulitatem mali poetae aliquo praemio dignam, Cic Arch 10, 25 *receive the r of your deed*, cape praemia facti, Ov Met. 8, 503. **4.** poena, ae *that I may make him a r for his kindnesses*, pro benefactis ejus uti ei poenam possim reddere, Pl Capt 5, 1, 19 *a r for crime*, poenarum sceleris, Juv. 13, 105 **5.** merces, ēdis. *Laomedon deprived the gods of the stipulated r*, destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, Hor. Od 3, 3, 22 *Dimin.* mercēdula (*a slight r*) Cic de Or. 1, 45, 198 *To make r.* **1.** grātiam rĕfĕro, Cic. Off 1, 15, 49 **2.** grātes persolvo Virg. Aen 1, 600 in bad sense, *may the gods r. you*, di grates dignas persolvant, id 2, 537 **3.** rĕpendo, di, sum, 3 *if I make great r*, si magna rependam, ib 2, 161 Phr *should we get r for our cost and toil?* possentne fructus pro impensa ac labore redire? Varro, R R 1, 2, 8 *without r., gratis that we may not serve the state without r.*, ne gratis reipublicae serviamus, Cic Cluent 26, 71

**recompose:** **I.** *To put together again* **1.** dissipata connecto Cic Or 71, 235 **2.** iterum compōno Sen N Q 6, 30, 1 **II.** *To write again*, rescribo, psi, ptum, 3 *he thinks that he would have r d his commentaries*, commentarios rescripturum fuisse putat, Suet. Jul 56

**reconcilable:** **I.** *Able to be soothed* plācābilis *r. minds of men*, placabiles animos hominum, Cic Att 1, 17, 1 **II.** *That may be made to agree, made consistent: to be r.*: **1.** convĕnio vēni, ventum, 4: *majesty and love are not easily r.*, non bene convenient majestas et amor, Ov Met 2, 846: *your discussion did not seem r with the speech of Largus*, tua deliberatio non convenire visa est cum oratione Largi, Cic Fam. 6, 8. **2.** conjungo, *pass* 3 *maintain that the judgment of the censors is r. with the fact*, censorum judicium cum re conjunctum esse defendito, Cic Cluent. 44, 124.

**reconcile:** **I.** *To restore agreement:* **1.** reconcĭlio, 1 *he r d the mind of his father to your sister*, animum patris sui sorori tuae reconciliavit, Cic Att. 6, 7. **2.** compōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 · *to r. strifes*, componere lites, Virg. Ecl. 3, 108 *that by means of conference all disputes may be r.d*, uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, Caes B. C. 1, 9. **3.** sēdo, 1 *in r ing disagreements*, in sedandis discordiis, Cic Phil. 1, 1. **4.** plāco, 1 *he never could be r.d towards him*, nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum, Nep Pelop 5: *having sent letters for me to r you to him*, . . .uti te sibi placarem, Cic Fam 13, 1 **5.** in grātiam reduco *the thing itself r d me*, res reduxit me ipsa in gratiam, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 45. **6.** in grātiam restituo. *you will r them again*, restitues rursum in gratiam, id. Hec 3, 1, 11 **7.** in grātiam redigo *I will r. you*, ego redigam vos in gratiam, id Phorm 5, 7, 73.

**8.** in concordiam redigo *Jupiter will r. Alcmena to her husband*, Alcumenam rediget in concordiam conjugis, Pl. Amph. 1, 2, 13 **9.** ad concordiam adduco: *or if the matter can be r.d*, sive ad concordiam res adduci potest, Cic. Att. 7, 3 Phr: *to be reconciled:* **1.** in grātiam redeo *to be r.d to his colleague*, in gratiam redire cum collega, Cic Prov. 9, 20 . . . *with his greatest enemies*, cum inimicissimis, ib. 21. **2.** in concordiam redeo *now you have been r d*, jam vos redistis in concordiam, Pl Amph. 3, 3, 7. **3.** in grātiam reverto *you will be r d to me*, mecum reverteris in gratiam, Liv. 8, 35. **4.** animum submitto *(bow to): would be r.d to imperious fortune*, saevienti fortunae submitteret animum, Tac Ann 2, 72. **5** accēdo, cessi, 3 *(give in to): when most were r d to this plan*, ad hoc consilium quum plerique accederent, Nep Milt 3: *the entire nation was r d to the dominion of the Roman people*, universa gens imperio populi Romani accessit, Frontinus, Strateg. 2, 11 **II.** *To make consistent:* *he wishes to r. the stories to what he said in his first book*, vult fabellas accommodare ad ea quae ipse primo libro . . . . dixerit, Cic N. D. 1, 15, 41.

**reconciled:** plācātus, a, um· part. of plāco *the army returned better r. to their general*, ....duci placatior, Liv. 2, 60

**reconciliation:** **1.** rĕconcĭlĭātio: with concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25; or gratiae, Auct Harusp 24, 51: or alone *by a pretended r*, reconciliatione simulata, Suet. Ner 34 **2.** grātia usu. combined with some word expr *joining* or *returning a r with enemies*, redit us in gratiam cum inimicis, Cic. Att 2, 3, 3 · *an ill patched r*, male sarta gratia, Hor Ep 1, 3, 31 *he offered his right hand as a pledge of r*, dexteram reconciliatae gratiae pignus obtulit, Curt 6, 7, 35 Phr. *to effect a r*: (*a*) redeo in gratiam cum aliquo (*become reconciled*): *effect a r with Lucceius*, cum Lucceio in gratiam redi, Cic Att. 1, 14, 8. (*b.*) reduco aliquem in g (*restore to favour*), *if ... had not effected a r. for me*, si me...in gratiam non reduxisset, id Rab. Post. 8, 19. **3.** concordia, combined as above *you have effected a r.*, redistis in concordiam, Pl. Amph. 3, 3, 7: *in effecting a r.*, in concordia admitenda, Gell 2, 12, 5. **4.** pax *I go out to effect a r.*, exeo, ut pacem conciliem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 2.

**recondite:** **1.** reconditus (*abstruse*), part of recondo, *to hide: he had transferred the exercise of the intellect from r. subjects to forensic pleadings*, a

reconditīs . . rebus ad causas forenses traduxerat, Cic Brut. 11, 44. **2.** exquīsītus, a, um; part. of exquīro (*carefully studied, laboured*) *a more r style of speaking*, exquisitius dicendi genus, ib. 82, 822 *refinement too r*, munditia nimis exquisita, id Off 1, 36, 130 **3.** conquīsītus (*laboriously collected together*) *the tables were piled with the most r (recherchés) viands*, mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. **4.** abdītus (*abstruse*) · part. of abdo *subjects hidden and quite r*, res occultas et penitus abditas, id N D 1, 18, 49 *Very r*, perreconditus *the very r. method of my practice*, perreconditā ratio consuetudinis meae, id de Or 1, 30, 135

**reconduct:** 1. rēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *Mercurius, who is wont to conduct and r souls*, qui animas ducere et reducere solet, Petron 140, 12 **2.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli, rēlātum, 3 *my feet r me to my Tusculan abode*, me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att 15, 16.

**reconnaissance:** explōrātio, Modestin ap Dig 49, 16, 3 (Or expl. by verb v foll art)

**reconnoitre:** 1 explōro, 1 · *they r. the gates*, portas explorant, Virg. Aen 9 170 *the wolf r's the ambuscades round about the sheepfolds*, insidias explorat ovilia circum, id. Georg 3, 537: see next art. **2.** spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1 *they r (even thing) surrounded by the cloud*, nube cava speculantur amicti, id Aen. 1, 516 (speculor said to denote *secret*, explōro *open enquiry*, Paul Diac exc Fest 5, p. 59, vol. 2, ed Lindemann) v. TO SPY. **3.** prospĕcŭlor (*to keep a look-out from a distance or beforehand*): *the rest of the multitude was r ing the approach of the imperator*, adventum imperatoris prospeculabatur, Liv 33, 1 **4.** cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 *he was accustomed to r those parts*, eas regiones cognoscere solebat, Caes B G 3, 7 *he sent persons to r the mountain*, qui cognoscerent quales esset natura montis, misit ib 1, 21 **5.** pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3 (poet *to scan with the eye, cast the eyes over the horizon*) *Aeneas r's the prospect*, prospectum pelago petit, Virg Aen. 1, 181. **6.** perspĭcio, exi, ectum, 3 *I r'd the road*, viam perspexi, Cic ad Q Fr 3, 1, 2 **7.** circumspĭcio, 3: *the dictator, having r'd the situation of the city*, situ urbis circumspecto, Liv. 9, 28 · *having r'd the defences*, circumspectis munimentis, Tac Ann 13, 39

**reconnoitring party:** explōrātōres *Caesar was informed through a r p*, per exploratores certior factus est, Caes B G 1, 12 *this circumstance having been learned through a r p*, hac re per exploratores cognita, ib 2, 11 (N B — Not speculatores: which denotes a kind of scouts *usually sent out singly*)

**reconquer:** 1. rĕvinco, vīci, victum, 3 Hor. Od 4, 4, 24 **2.** rĕcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *he r'd Tarentum*, Tarentum recepit, Cic. Sen 4, 11. **3.** rĕcŭpĕro, 1 *the city having been r'd by the Romans*, recuperata urbe ab Romanis, Liv. 26, 39. Phr. vindico libertatem, or in libertatem Nep. Thras 1 *a conspiracy for r ing their liberty*, consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes B G 7, 76.

**reconsider:** 1. rĕpŭto, 1 *Jugurtha r ing his deed at leisure*, in otio facinus suum reputans, Sall. Jug 13. **2.** rĕvolvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3 *Numa r.s the things seen*, visa revolvit, Ov. Fast. 4, 667 **3.** volvo, 3 *Aeneas r.ing many things during the night*, per noctem plurima volvens, Virg Aen 1, 308. **4.** retracto, 1 *we increase grief by r ing it*, augemus dolorem retractando, Cic Att. 8, 9, 2: *men who should carefully r. all matters relating to divine worship*, qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent, id N. D. 2, 28, 72. **5.** rēlĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *when I r. I am ashamed to have written*, quum relego, scripsisse pudet, Ov Pont. 1, 5, 15.

**reconvey:** 1. rĕporto, 1 *they r'd the army from Britain*, exercitum Britannia reportabant, Cic. Att 4, 17, 3. **2.** rĕdūco, xi, ctum, 3 Cic Fam. 1, 2. **3.** rĕgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *loads are conveyed and r'd in boats*, lintribus afferuntur onera et regeruntur, Plin. H. N. 6, 23, 26 § 105.

**record** (*v.*): 1. rĕfĕro, rettŭli, rēlātum, 3 *to r. a name in the lists*, nomen referre in tabulas, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: *to r in the books*, in codices, ib. *he wished me to r in my journal*, me referre in commentarium voluit, id. Att 7, 3, 4· *it was r'd in the annals*, in fastos...relatum est, Suet. Tib. 5. **2.** perscrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3 · *I appointed senators who...should r the answers*, qui responsa perscriberent, Cic Sull 14, 41 *to r. actions*, res gestas perscribere, Sall. Cat. 4 *if I should r. the history of the Roman people from the beginning of the city*, si a primordio urbis res populi Romani perscriberem, Liv. praef. lib. 1 Phr.: (1) *to r. in writing* · literis mando *unless we have r'd in writing*, nisi literis mandaverimus, Cic. Cluent. 50, 140 (2) *to r. in history*: 1. mando historiae, or historiis *r'd in histories*, mandatam historiis, id. Div 2, 32, 69. **2.** memoriae prodo *Thucydides has r'd in history*, memoriae prodidit, Nep. Them 10.

**record** (*subs.*) 1. hīstŏria *if there were anything in that letter worthy of r*, si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, Cic Att 2, 8 **2.** mŏnŭmentum *r.s of transactions*, monumenta rerum gestarum, id de Or. 1, 46, 201. **3.** tăbŭlae *public r.s*, tabulae publicae, id Arch. 4, 9 **4.** commentārius, or commentārium *from the r.s of kings*, ex regum commentariis, id Rab. Post 5, 15 *a somewhat fuller r of a speech*, orationis commentarium paullo plenius, id Brut 44, 164 **5.** conscriptio *false r.s of enquiries*, falsae conscriptiones quaestionum, ib 67, 191.

**records:** in plur only. 1. annāles, ium (*chronicles compiled from year to year*) · *to listen to the r.s of our tools*, annales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg Aen 1, 373 **2** acta diurna (*resembling our journals, and parliamentary reports*) · *the daily r.s both of the senate and the people*, tam senatus quam populi diurna acta, Suet. Jul. 20. **3.** fasti, orum (strictly, *a list of days of legal business*; hence, *a calendar*, and poet *annals*) *to unroll the r.s of the world*, fastos evolvere mundi, Hor. S 1, 3, 112.

**record-office:** tăbŭlārium: *when the r.s was closed*, clauso tabulario, Liv 43, 16 *the r.s having been burned*, incenso tabulario, Cic Arch 4, 8.

**record-keeper** · **1.** tăbŭlārius, 1 Sidon Ep 4, 11 Ulp Dig 43, 5, 3 **2.** chartŭlārius, 1 Cod Just 12, 50, 10 **3.** a commentariis Inscr. v. Facc

**recorder:** I. *A legal officer* perh. tăbŭlārius v preced art. II. *A musical instrument* tĭbia, ae: v Hor. A. P. 202, 203.

**recount:** 1. ēnarro, 1 *to r. exploits*, enarrare res gestas, Cic. Marc 2 4 **2.** ēnŭmĕro, 1 *to r battles*, enumerare proelia, Nep Hann. 5 **3.** commĕmŏro, 1 *to r benefits*, commemorare beneficia, Cic. Am 20, 71. *why need I r one by one?* quid commemorem singulatim? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 42 v RELATE, RECKON.

**recourse, have recourse to:** 1. confŭgio, fūgi, fugĭtum, 3 *(for safety) to thee I have r.*, ad te confugio, Virg. Aen. 1, 666 **2.** prŏfŭgio, 3 (*to flee to a distance, run away, escape*). *to have r. to Brutus*, ad Brutum p. Cic Att. 15, 21. **3.** dēcurro, curri, and cŭcurri, cursum, 3 (*to resort to an expedient*) *to have r to pitiful entreaties*, ad miseras preces d, Hor Od 3, 29, 59. *you had such eager r. to these rights*, ad haec jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic Quint. 15, 48: *r. was had to that expedient that ..*, decurrebatur eo ut.. Liv. 31, 20 **4.** ĕo, 4 (like preced. poet.) · *to have r again to tears*, ire iterum in lacrymas. . , Virg Aen 4, 413 *we will have r. to punishments*, ibimus in poenas, Ov Met 5, 668 **5.** rĕcurro, 3 (*return to*). *it is necessary to have r. to those authors*, necesse est ad eos auctores r, Quint 1, prooem 17. **6** descendo, 1, sum, 3 (*to stoop to*) · *to have r to all sorts of prayers*, preces descendere in omnes, Virg Aen 5, 782 **7.** mŏlior, 4 (*to use effort, attempt*) · *to have r to many expedients*, multa moliri, Sall Cat. 27.

**8.** expĕrior, pertus, 4 *to have r to all extreme measures*, extrema omnia experiri, ib 26 **9.** pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3 (*go to*). *that I might have r. to thee*, ut te supplex petierim, Virg Aen. 6, 115. **10.** tento, 1 (*to try*) *I will have r to every method*, tentabo omnia, Brut. ad Cic Ep. 16. **11.** adhĭbeo, ui, 2 (*to employ*) *to have r to mild complaints*, blandas ad querelas, Tibull 3, 4, 75: *those gods to whom it is duteous to have r.*, quos plum est adhibere Deos, Ov Fast. 4, 829. **12.** ūtor, ūsus, 3 (*make use of*) *I desire you to have r. daily to a mirror*, speculo vos uti volo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 14. **13.** adeo, īvi and ĭi, 4 (*go to*). *the king has r. to the oracle of Faunus*, oracula Fauni.. . adit, Virg. Aen 7, 82. **14.** confĕro, tŭli, ferre, 3 (*with pron refl*. *to betake oneself to, take to*) · *his friends and partisans have r. to flight*, se in fugam conferunt amici advocatique ejus, Cic Caecin. 8, 22

**15.** applĭco, avi and ŭi, ātum and ĭtum, 1 (*with pron refl*) *I had r to Molo*, me ad Molonem applicavi, id Brut 91, 316 *it came to pass that almost all the states had r to the alliance of the Athenians*, . .ad Athenienium societatem se applicarent, Nep Arist. 2, 3

**recover:** **A.** Trans. **1.** rĕcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *the Roman r.s his property*, res suas Romanus recipit, Liv 3, 63; *let me r my breath*, recipiam anhelitum, Pl. Epid 2, 2, 22 *space for r ing courage*, spatium recipiendi animum, Liv 2, 50 *our men r'd themselves after their fright*, se ex timore receperunt, Caes B G 4, 34 **2** rĕcepto, 1: *r.s life*, animam receptat, Lucr. 3, 504. **3** rĕcŭpĕro or rĕcĭpĕro, 1 *we sent men to r. from him the money*, misimus, qui ab illo pecuniam depositam recuperarent, Cic Agr. 2, 16, 41 *I could not r. his good-will* eam voluntatem ejus.. recuperare non potui, id Att 1, 11 *having r'd their strength by wine and sleep*, recuperatis vino somnoque viribus, Tac H 3, 22 **4** rĕdĭpiscor, 3 only found in Pl Trin 4, 3, 15

**5,** restĭtuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *I thalip had r'd (made good) his losses*, damna restituerat Philippus, Liv 31, 43: *the bees r themselves and revive*, restituunt se ac reviviscunt, Vario, R. R 3, 16, *extr* **6.** rĕtrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *I think I shall r. that money for myself*, retraham hercle, opinor, ad me illud fugitivum argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: *Epaminondas r'd Thebes from destruction*, ab interitu retraxit, Nep Epam. 8. **7,** recollĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3: *why do you not r. your spirit?* quin . te ipsa recolligis? Ov Met 9, 744· *very useful to one r ing himself after an illness*, recolligenti se a longa valetudine utilissimae, Plin. H. N 23, 7, 63 § 122 *having r'd his sword*, recollecto gladio, Just. 33, 2 **8.** collĭgo: *when he had r'd himself*, quum se collegisset, Cic. Div 1, 27, 57 *he encouraged our men to r themselves after so great a fright*, . .ut se ex tanto timore colligerent, Caes. B C. 3, 65. **9.** rēpăro, 1 *to r. losses*, amissas res reparare, Hor S. 2, 5, 2 **10.** rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *the Lacedemonians never r'd themselves*, nunquam se refecerunt, Nep. Ages 7, 1. **11.** rĕvŏco, 1 *r. your spirits*, revocate animos, Virg Aen. 1, 202 *they r their strength by food*, victu revocant vires, ib 214. **12.** repeto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3: *an opportunity of r ing liberty*, occasionem repetendae libertatis, Liv. 3, 49 *a law*

*about r ing money*, de pecuniis repetundis, Cic Div. Caec 5, 17 **13.** ērīgo, rexī, rectum, 3 *he r'd the state to the hope of liberty*, civitatem ad spem libertatis erexit, Auct. pro dom 10, 25. **14.** in legal sense, *to r debts* · cvinco, vici, victum, 3 *whether the whole matter be r'd, or a part only*, sive tota res evincatur, sive pars, Dig 21, 2, 1 (de evictionibus): v. Smith, Dict of Antiq. Phr. *to take steps to r one's debts*, nomina sua exigere, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 10, 28 *the blind man r'd his sight*, caeco reluxit dies, Tac. H 4, 81 *to r. his senses*, ad sanitatem reverti, Caes B G. 1, 42: *the power of r ing one's senses*, ad sanitatem redeundi potestas, Cic Fam 12, 10: *r. yourself*, ad te redi, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 8: *that the king had now r'd himself*, jam ad se redisse, Liv. 1, 41 *to r breath*, respiro, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64. *allow me to r breath, that I may reply to you*, sine respirare me, tibi ut respondeam, Pl Pers 3, 3, 11. *r life*, revivo *so that he seemed to have r'd life*, ut revixisse videretur, Cic N D 2, 38, 96 · *to r life* rēvīvisco, 3 *incep* Cic. Mil 29, 79. *not to be r'd*, irreparābilis, e *time not to be r'd*, irreparabile tempus, Virg Georg. 3, 284 id Aen 10, 467. **B.** Intrans *in respect of health or strength*: **1.** rēvālesco, lui, 3 Ov Her 21, 231 *Laodicea r'd by its own proper strength*, propriis opibus revaluit, Tac A. 14, 27. **2.** convālesco *sick men do not all of them r*, aegri non omnes convalescunt, Cic N. D 2, 4, 12 *he fell into a disease from which he did not r.*, ex quo non convaluit, id Fam. 13, 29 **3.** sānesco, 3 (usu of the *healing of parts affected, not of the general health*). v. TO HEAL (II) *not r*, ne ulcera quidem in his aegris facile sanescant, Cels. 3, 21, *post init.* **4.** consānesco, 3: *most persons, when they have r'd, talk*, plerique, ubi consanuerunt, loquuntur, ib. 7, 12, 4. **5.** ēmergo, si, sum, 3 *a troublesome illness, from which I had by this time r'd*, incommoda valetudo, qua jam emerseram, Cic. Att. 5, 8. **6.** ēvādo, si, sum, 3· *likely to r from an illness*, e morbo evasurum, id Div. 2, 5, 12. **7.** rēsipisco, īvi, ĭi, and also ŭi, 3: *as soon as he had r'd*, quum ..primum resipuisset, Cic Sext. 38, 80. **8.** exsurgo, surrexi, 3 *under your authority the state will r*, auctoritate vestra respublica exsurget, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. By pass. verbs **9.** confirmor, 1 *I shall see you soon enough, if I see you quite r'd*, si plane confirmatum videro, ib 16, 4. **10.** cūror, 1 *if we have begun to r*, si curari coeperimus, Sen Ep. 50, 4 Phr.: (*bodies*) *begin to r.*, salubriora esse incipere, Liv. 3, 8 *the state being now r'd*, jam satis valida civitate, ib *he will r. from that disease*, sanus fiet ex eo morbo, Cato R R. 157, 8 *if he have r'd by means of that medicine*, si eo medicamento sanus factus fuerit, Cic. Off 3, 24, 92. *is said to r.*, liberari morbo dicitur, Plin. H. N. 28, 13, 57 § 201

**recoverable:** **1.** rēparābilis *a r. loss*, damnum reparabile, Ov. Met. 1, 379. **2.** rēvŏcābilis *the spell r. by none of the fates*, fatorum nulli revocabile carmen, Prop. 4, 7, 51

**recovery:** **I.** *Act of getting back again* **1.** rĕcŭpĕrātio *r. of liberty*, r libertatis, Cic. Phil 10, 10, 20 **2.** rĕpărātio *this death is the r. of life*, mors haec reparatio vitae est, Prudent Cath 10, 120. **II.** *From illness* **1.** rĕfectio *relieved from fever, he will scarcely have strength for r.*, ... vix refectioni valebit, Cels 3, 15. **2.** recreātio: *useful for r. after sickness*, ab aegritudine recreationi efficax, Plin. H N. 22, 23, 49 § 102 **3.** mĕdĭcina strictly, *means of r. so that some god seems to have effected my r*, ut mihi deus aliquis m. fecisse videatur, Cic Fam. 14, 7. **4.** rēmĕdium, in same sense *r from blindness*, r caecitatis, Tac. H 4, 81 **5.** sālus, ūtis, *f the r. of many sick persons I consider to have been caused by Aesculapius*, multorum aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam judico, Cic N. D. 3, 38, 91 *he abandoned hope of r*, spem salutis projecit, Plin. Ep. 7, 27· *to despair of r.*, salutī desperare, Cic Cluent. 25, 68. **6.** sānĭtas *until treatment comes to effect r.*, ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, Phaedr 5, 7, 12: *we arrive with difficulty at r*, difficulter ad sanitatem pervenimus, Sen. Ep 50, 4 Phr *the diseases of the state being regarded as past r*, desperatis reipublicae morbis, Cic Sull 27, 76 *lest my enemies may hope for their own r.*, ne inimici ..sperent se convalescere posse, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 9 *of whose r you despair*, quos diffidas sanos facere, Cato, R R. 157. **III.** In legal sense; *r of debts*, ex ēvictio ib 21, 2 (de evictionibus et duplae stipulatione) v TO RECOVER (14)

**recreant:** **I.** *Cowardly* · **1.** ignāvus *r. and unwarlike among foes*, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2 **2.** fŭgax *routed by a r enemy*, fugacissimo ab hoste fusos, Liv 5, 28 Phr timidus ac timenes, Cic Pis 30, 74 *a r friend*, false sodalis, Catull 27, 1 **II.** *Apostate* · **1.** apostăta, ae Tertull adv. Marc 5, 11: Cypr Laps 33 **2.** perfĭdus ib **3.** dēlector Tac

**recreate:** **I.** *To reproduce*. **1.** recreo, 1 *to re-create its light* (of the sun), r lumen, Lucr 5, 758 *there man brings up and re-creates men*, illic homines educat, recreatque, Pl Men 1, 1, 23 *useful for re-creating flesh on bones*, ad.. rasis ossibus carnes recreandas, Plin H. N. 34, 15, 46 § 155 **2.** nŏvo, 1 · *thus . re-creates a maimed limb*, haec.. fessa membra novat, Ov Her 4, 90. **II.** *To refresh* **1.** recreo, 1 *I sustain and r myself with literature*, literis sustentor et recreor, Cic Att. 4, 10. **2.** rēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *music r s the spirits*, remittit animos, id. Fin. 2, 15, 38. **3.** āvŏco, 1 *the moderate proportion which may r. rather than occupy*, qui avocet magis quam distringat, Plin Ep 1, 24 v REFRESH, RELIEVE

**recreation:** **1.** rēmissio: *to descend to all r of the mind and to sport*, ad omnem animi recreationem, ludumque descendere, Cic de Or 2, 6, 22: *the times of cares and of r s divided*, tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, Tac Agr 9. **2.** rĕlaxātio: *r. of the soul*, animi relaxatio, Cic Fam. 7, 26 **3.** oblectātio *r of the soul*, animi, id de Or 1, 26, 118 **4.** rĕquies, ētis and ēi, *f : that I might seek r for my soul*, ut requiem animo meo quaererem, Liv 9, 17 *as the r and delight of my old age*, ut meae senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic Sen 15, 52. **5.** lūdus; *I postponed my serious business to their r*, posthabui illorum mea seria ludo, Virg Ecl. 7, 17. **6.** laxāmentum *that r. being allowed for thought*, eo laxamento cogitationibus dato, Liv. 7, 38. **7.** văcātio *r after legal business*, a causis vacationem, Cic Leg 1, 4, 11 **8.** āvŏcāmentum Plin. Paneg 82 Phr. *enjoying r.* · (1) liber laborum, Hor A P 212. (2) văcuus. Cic. Leg 1, 4, 13 (3) fēriātus id. N D. 1, 37, 102 · *on days of r*, festis diebus, Hor A P 210, 232

**recreative:** **1.** lūdicer or -crus (*nom sing. masc* not in use) *the r art* (namely, *acting*), ars ludicra, Liv 7, 2 *boys are pleased with r. exercise*, exercitatione ludicra delectantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102 **2.** festīvus (*merry*) *r games*, ludos festivos, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 2 **3.** lūdĭcrābilis (v. rare) ib. **4.** lūdĭcrius: Sen Ep. 80, 2

**recriminate:** most nearly expr. by rĕgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *when he could not refute the charges, he r d*, quum crimina diluere non posset, regessit, Plin. Ep 6, 22. *let us r*, regeramus ipsi crimen, Sen. Hippol 720 v RETORT

**recrimination:** expr by mutua accusatio (def by Quint. 7, 2, 9, as quam Graeci ἀντικατηγορίαν vocant, nostrorum quidam *concertativam*) · *why were they silent after uttering r s?* cur mutua accusatione intenta silerent? Tac A 6, 4. Phr *a disgraceful bandying of r s*, foedum certamen inquinandi famam alterius, Liv. 29, 37

**recruit** (*v*) · **I.** *To refresh:* **1.** rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to r. one's strength*, r. vires, Cic Sen 11, 36 *to r oneself*, r. se, id Fam 7, 26, *extr* (*q. v.*) v. REFRESH **2.** rēvŏco, 1: *to r. one's strength and flesh*, vires et corpus r, id. ib. **II.** *Milit t. t* **1.** suppleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *(to furnish a complement) legions r'd from the army of Brutus*, legiones ex Bruti exercitu suppletae, M Anton in Cic Phil 8, 9, 27 *to r. the army by levies*, s exercitum delectibus, Tac A 4, 4. **2.** expleo, ēvi, ētum, 2: *to r the legions*, legiones e, Liv 1, 30: *the army was r'd with difficulty on account of the plague*, exercitus aegre explebatur propter pestilentiam, id 40, 36, *ad fin.* v. FILL UP **3** rĕfĭcio, fēci fectum, 3. *to r the legions from the levies*, r. legiones ex delectibus. Caes B C 3, 87. Phr *to r his diminished forces*, copias deminutas redintegrare, Caes B G 7, 31 v foll art

**recruit** (*subs*) **1.** tīro, ōnis (*adj. and subs ; a newly levied soldier*) *there are three veteran legions, one of r s*, legiones sunt veteranae tres, tironum una, Planc in Cic Fam 10, 24, 3. Caes : Cic . *adj r s*, t milites, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39· *the condition of a r*, tironatus, ūs, Cod Theod 7, 13, 21. **2.** tīrunculus (*dimin. of preced.* · *subs. and adj*) · *a very young, raw r.*, t miles, Suet Ner. 21, *ad fin* **3.** expr. by novus miles: *to send any one to raise r.s*, ad inquisitionem novorum militum mittere aliquem, Curt 4, 6, 30. **4.** collectively, r s may be expr. by dēlectus (*a raising of troops, levy*) *to fill up legions out of the new r s*, ex novo delectu legiones conficere, Caes B C 1, 25, *ad init.*. v. LEVY: or by supplēmentum (*a filling up of a body of troops*) *to enrol r.s for the legions*, s legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam 3, 3, 1: *a body of r.s*, s. novorum militum, Curt 5, 7, 12 or by tirocinium (rare) *a despised body of r s*, contemptum t., Liv. 40, 35, *ad fin.*

**recruiting:** **1.** dēlectus, ūs (*a levying*) *r in the provinces*, d. provincialis, Cic Fam. 15, 1, 5: *alarmed at the stringency of the r.*, delectus acerbitate constrictati, Liv 21, 11, *extr*: Join d et conquisitio, Cic Prov Cons 2, 5. **2.** supplēmentum (*to fill up the ranks*) · *he departs for the sake of r and mustering cavalry*, per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi discedit, Caes B G 7, 9. Phr.: *a r -se geant*, perh conquisitor, Cic Mil 25, 67 Liv . *the r. of fresh troops*, inquisitio novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6, 30

**rectangle:** *figura quadrilatera rectangula.

**rectangular:** **1.** orthōgōnius (ὀρθογώνιος) *to describe a r triangle* trigonum o. describere, Vitr. 10, 6, (11), 4. **2.** directiangŭlus Mart. Cap **3.** *rectos angulos habens (Kr.). Also, normatus ad perpendiculum, Col. 3, 13, 12

**rectify:** **I.** *To correct*. corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3· v. CORRECT **II.** *To purify*, purgo, 1; liquo, 1 v PURIFY.

**rectification:** **I.** *Correction*, correctio v. CORRECTION. **II.** *To. purify*, purgātio v PURIFICATION

**rectilinear:** directĭlĭneus, Mart. Cap *rectas lineas habens, rectis lineis (Kr.).

**rectitude:** prŏbĭtas: v. UPRIGHTNESS.

**rector:** **I.** *Of a school, gymnasium, etc.* · *rector, moderator (Kr.). or perh. expr. by gymnasiarchus, cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 92 *to be r.*, *praefectum esse or praeesse (with *dat.*) v. PRESIDE OVER **II.** *As an eccl. t.*: *parochi rector, curio.

**rectorship:** expr. by *munus rectoris, parochi, etc

**rectory:** *aedes, domicilium rectoris, parochi, etc.

**recumbent:** rēcŭbans. v RECLINING sometimes also expr. by sŭpīnus, rēsŭpīnus (*lying on the back*) · v SUPINE

**recur:** **I.** *To return.* rĕdeo, ii, itum, 4 v. RETURN **II** *To have recourse to* · confŭgio, fūgi, 3 v RECOURSE

**recurrence:** rĕdĭtus, ūs v RETURN (*subs*), assiduitas v REPETITION.

**recusant:** contŭmax, ācis: v. REFRACTORY In Eng Hist. perh, *Dissentientes, Dissidentes, the Rs*

**red:** **1.** rūfus (acc. to Gell 2, 26 it includes *all shades* from brown to yellow rare) *a r.-haired girl*, r virgo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17 · Cels **2.** rūbeo, bra, brum (in Cic. perh only in prop names) *r. blood*, r sanguis, Hor Od 3, 13, 7 *r. wattles (of a cock)*, inclining *to white*, palea r. subalbicans, Varr R R 3, 9, 5 . *very r. wine*, mitrum quam ruberrimum, Cels 5, 18, 31 **3.** rūbens, ntis (prop. *part*) *with vermilion*, minio r., Virg E 10, 27. *a red hand, a less red hand, and one intermediate between these*, rubra species, et minus r, et inter has media, Plin 35, 6, 13 *with her ears r*, rubentibus auriculis, Suet Aug 69 **4.** russus (rare) · *r gum*, i gingiva, Catul 39, 19 Lucr *r. throat*, fauces russae, Enn in Cic Div. 2, 26, 57. **5.** rūbĭcundus (esp. of complexion · *ruddy*) *a certain red-haired man, somewhat dark, with a ruddy mouth*, rufus quidam, subnigei, ore rubicundo, Pl Ps. 4, 7, 21 *the red moon*, i luna, Plin 18, 35, 79 *red-cornel-berries*, r cornea, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 8 *the ruddy corn*, r. Ceres, Virg G. 1, 297. **6.** rūbĭdus (acc to Gell 1 c a very dark shade of red) · *a face usually r. from intoxication*, facies r plerumque ex vinolentia, Suet Vitell 17 **7** rūbeus (rare): *a r colour*, r. color, Varr R R 2, 5, 8 (said to be between black and dun) Col **8.** rūtilus (*a r which inclines to golden yellow*) *r hair*, i comae, Tac G 4. *the red light (of the planet Mars)*, r. fulgor, Cic Rep 6, 17 *r gore*, r cruor, Ov. M 5, 83 *to dye the hair r., like bronze*, capillum r aeruque assimilem reddere, Suet Ner 1 · *very r*, praerutilus, Auct Carm de Jud Dom 202. **9.** rūtilans (prop a *part*) Plin. 16, 11, 22. **10.** rūtilātus (prop a *part*) · *long r. hair*, promissae ac r. comae, Liv. 38, 17, *ad init* (acc. to some, *dyed r.*): Tac. **11.** lūteus (acc to Gell 1 c. a very light shade · *flame* or *rose-coloured*) · *a r. bridal veil*, l. flammea. Lucan 2, 361 : v. ROSE-COLOURED **12.** pūnīceus (*scarlet r*) *r. rose-plantations*, p roseta, Virg E 5, 17 *r. blood*, p cruor, Ov M 2, 607 also poet phoeniceus, id M 12, 104 pūnīcus · Ov Am 2, 2, 22 · on the particular shade see Lucr 2, 830 Prop. 2, 6, 40 **13.** sanguineus (*blood-r*) *r mulberries*, s mora, Virg E 5, 22 : *r moon*, s. luna, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 23 : *a r. reflection*, s repercussus, Plin 37, 10, 60. **14.** sanguĭnŏlentus (same as *preced.*) Ov Am 1, 12, 12 **15.** purpŭreus (*purple-r*) *r poppies*, p papavera, Prop 1, 20, 38 *the r rose*, p flos rosae, Hor Od 3, 15, 15. **16.** flammeus (*fiery red*). *r. eyes*, f lumina, Ov. H 12, 107 Plin. v FIERY. Phr.: *the R sea*, Sinus Arabicus, Mel 3, 8 (Rubrum, Erythraeum mare is the Indian Ocean) *a r. Indian*, perh Indus aereo colore, after Plin 8, 52, 78 *a r. herring*, *harenga sale ac fumo durata v. also REDDEN (III)

**red, to be:** **1.** rūbeo, 2 *the wave is red with blood*, unda rubet sanguine, Ov. M. 11, 375. *the eyes are red*, oculi rubent, Catul 3, 18: *at sunrise we see a part of the sky to be r*, ortu solis partem coeli r. videmus, Sen Q N 1, 5, 8 v. BLUSH. *Comp.* subrūbeo, 2 (*to be reddish*) : *the grape is partly r.*, subrubet uva, Ov. A A. 2, 316 **2.** rūtilo, 1 (*to have a reddish glow*). *they see arms to be r.* (in the sky), arma r. vident, Virg. Aen. 8, 529

**red-beard:** *vir rutila barba. less exactly, aenobarbus (*bronze-bearded*), Suet. Ner. 1.

**red-breast.** *sylvia rubecula

**redden:** **I.** *To make red* **1.** rūtilo, 1 *to r one's hair*, i comam, Suet Cal 47. **2.** rūfo, 1 (*to make reddish*) *it r's the hair*, rufat capillum, Plin 23, 2, 32 **3.** rūbĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (poet) *to r the horns with blood*, i cornua cruore, Ov M. 12, 382. **4** rubrico, 1 (*to paint r.*) Venant. **5** minio (*to paint a vermilion r*) cf m Jovem (*to paint a statue red*), Plin 33, 7, 36 **6.** flammo, 1 (*to make fiery red*). *the youth, r'd with shame*, flammata pudore juventus, Val. Fl. 4, 655 **II.** *To grow red* **1.** rūbesco, bui, 3 *the clouds r before the rising of the sun*, ante exorientem solem nubes rubescunt, Plin 18, 35, 78 *the rose gradually r ing, unfolds itself*, rosa paullatim rubescens dehiscit, Plin 21, 4, 10 Virg. Ov. **2.** rūtilesco, 3 *the hares r*, lepores rutilescunt, Plin 8, 55, 81. **3.** rūfesco, 3 *boiled down till it r's*, decoctum donec rufescat, Plin 28, 12, 53 **4.** ērūbesco, bui, 3 v BLUSH

**reddish:** **1.** subrūfus *rather r-haired*, s aliquantum, Pl Capt 3, 4, 115 Plin **2.** subrūber: *r flesh*, s caro, Cels 5, 28, 8 **3.** subrūbeus: Non 549, 9 **4.** subrūtilus · *a r. shrub*, frutex s, Plin 24, 11, 54 **5.** subrūbicundus *a r. ulcer*, s ulcus, Cels 5, 28, 4, *ad init* of an angry man, Sen Ira, 3, 4, 1 **6.** russeus *a r. tunic*, r. tunica, Petr. 27, 1. **7.** russeŏlus Prud στεφ 11, 130. **8.** russŭlus Capitol Albin. 5, 9 **9.** rūbellus (*dimin* of ruber): *r. wine*, r. vinum, Mart 1, 103, 9: Plin **10.** rūbellŭlus (*dimin of preced.*): Mart Cap **11.** rūbellānus applied to vines, Col 3, 2, 14 for which Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 23, has rubellus. **12.** ērythraeus said of the colour of a ram, Col 7, 2, *extr.* **13.** often expr by rubens, rubeus, rubidus, or even ruber *the red purple of Tarentum*, rubia purpura Tarentina, Plin 9, 39, 63 *a r colour is inferior to a blackish one*, rubens color nigrante deterior, id 9, 38, 62

**reddishness:** expr. by an *adj.* (v. preced art) with color as, subrutilus color, Plin. 10, 3, 3 subrufus c., id 37, 10, 61 : or perh. simply by rubor, Cels 5, 28, 1.

**red-earth:** rubrica, Plin. Vitr.. *adj.*, rubrīcōsus, Cato Col.

**redeem:** **I.** *To ransom, get back* **1.** rĕdĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 : *to r captives from brigands*, r. captos a praedonibus, Cic Off 2, 16, 56 : *to r captives from slavery*, r captos e servitute, id. ib 2, 18, 63 *to r the state by gold*, aurō r. civitatem, Liv. 9, 4, *extr* · *they wished to r him from death with their own blood*, eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte cupierent r., Nep Dion 10, 2 *ye have been r'd by the blood of Christ*, redempti estis sanguine Christi, Vulg 2 Pet 1 18 v RANSOM **2.** rĕdempto, 1 Tac H 3, 34 **3.** lĭbĕro, 1 : v. SET FREE *to r the land tax*, perh *vectigali agros liberare, after Cic Agr. 1, 4, 10 **4.** rēpignĕro, 1 (*to r. a pledge*) Ulp Dig 13, 6, 5, § 12 **II.** *To make amends for* : rĕdĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *to r many charges of sloth by his death*, multa desidiae crimina morte r, Vell 2, 87, 1 Sall : Ov. v. ATONE FOR, REPAIR

**redeemer:** **I.** *Deliverer*: lĭbĕrātor v. LIBERATOR. **II.** In eccl sense : rēdemptor, Aug. : *the Lord your R*, Dominus r. vester, Vulg Esai. xlix. 14 v SAVIOUR

**redemption:** rēdemptio · *r was denied the prisoners*, captivis r. negabatur, Liv 25, 6, *ad med.* · *sanctification and r*, sanctificatio et r., Vulg. 1 Cor. 1. 30 Phr · *the work of human r.*, *salus divinitus missa (G.): v. LIBERATION, DELIVERANCE

**red-handed:** **1.** expr. by manifestus (*adj.*), manifesto (*adv.*): *to take the conspirators r.*, conjuratores manifestos habere, Sall. Cat. 41, *extr.*. Cic Clu. 14, 42 **2.** later but more exactly expressive, flagranti crimine (delicto), e g comprehendere, Cod Just 9, 13, 1, *init*

**red-hot:** **1.** candens, ntis (*part.* of candeo, ui, 2. *to be r*). *a r coal*, c. carbo, Cic. Off 2, 7, 25. *irons*, c. laminae (*al.* ardentes), id Veri 5, 63, 163. **2.** fervens (*glowing* or *boiling hot*) Caes Cic

**red-lead:** minium Plin Virg · *a r pencil*, cerula minata, or miniatula, Cic Att 15, 14, *ad fin.*, 16, 11, 1.

**redness:** rūbor, ōris (of all shades): *there is often r. and heat*, saepe r. cum calore est, Cels 5, 28, 4 *a deep r*, plurimus r., Virg Aen 12, 66 *an intense r.*, r. acerrimus, Sen N Q 1, 14, 2 Cic · v BLUSH

**redolent:** rēdŏlens, ntis (*part* constr. with *acc*, both prop and fig) *of wine*, r. vinum, Cic. Phil 2, 25, 63 *speeches r. of antiquity*, orationes r antiquitatem, id. Brut 21, 82 v. SMELL OF

**redouble:** **1.** ingĕmīno, 1 *to r. the blows with his right hand*, dextra i ictus, Virg Aen 5, 457 Ov **2.** congĕmino, 1 : *to r one's blows in close succession*, c ictus crebros, Virg Aen 12, 714 v INCREASE, DOUBLE Phr, *when the recruiting was carried on with r'd energy*, cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv. 8, 17

**redoubt:** nearest word perh. prōpugnācŭlum (cf Tac H 3, 19) more indef. munimentum v FORTIFICATION.

**redound:** **I.** Lit rĕdundo v OVERFLOW. **II** Fig : rĕdundo, 1: *thy glory, some of which r's to me*, tua gloria, cujus ad me aliqua pars redundat, Plin Ep 5, 12 *I think that the praise of the youth r's somewhat to my advantage*, laudem adolescentis existumo ad meum aliquem fructum r, Cic Lig 3, 8 *now it r.s to my advantage*, quod quidem bonum mihi nunc redundat, id Q Fr 3, 9, 1 Phr *to have contributed greatly to the safety of another man r.s to the honour of many*, multum posse ad salutem alterius honori est multis, Cic Fragm P Opp

**redress** (*v*) restĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 · *he forbids wrongful violence to be done, or orders it to be r'd when done*, aut vim fieri vetat, aut restitui factam jubet, Cic. Caecin 13, 36. *to r. a judicial decision*, judicium r, id Verr. 2, 26, 63 v. REPAIR, UNDO. Phr : *to r injuries*, injurias rescindere et irritas facere, id ib . *to r the wrongs of the allies*, sociorum injurias curare, Sall. Jug 14, 19 *to r a grievance*, injuriam levare, Liv. 4, 7.

**redress** (*subs*) : expr by a verb v. preced art., and REPARATION : *to seek r. for one's injuries*, jus suum prosequi, Cic Div. in Caecil 6, 21.

**red-tail, -start:** phoenĭcūrus, Plin. 10, 29, 44. (Sylvia p., Latham)

**reduce:** **I.** *To bring into any condition* **1.** rēdigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (constr with *acc* dep on *in*, *ad* or *sub*, with an *adv.* of *place*, or *abs*) : *to r men to slavery*, viros in servitutem r., Pl Aul. 2, 1, 47 *to r. the Arverni to a province*, Arvernos in provinciam r, Caes B G 1, 45 *to r. to order what we have discovered*, illa quae invenimus in ordinem r., Auct Her 3, 9, 16 *to r to the ranks*, in ordinem r., Suet Vesp 15 (v. DEGRADE) *to r. to powder*, ad minutiam r, Sen Ep 90, 23 *to r to poverty*, ad inopiam r, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 56 *to r to despair*, ad desperationem r, Suet Aug. 81 *to r. to extremities*, ad incitas r, Pl. Poen 4, 2, 84 *to what am I r.d!* quo redactus sum ! Ter. Eun 2, 2, 7

**2.** rēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to lead back*) : *to r. to shape*, in formam r, Ov M 15, 81 : *to r. excrescences on the flesh*, carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem r., Plin. 30, 13, 39, *ad init* (along with rediger) · *to r. fractions to their lowest terms*, *fractiones ad minimos terminos r **3.** rĕvŏco, 1 (*to refer*) *to r everything to the rules of art*, r. omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44 **4.** dētrūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to thrust down, r. violently*) *to r. oneself to beggary*, ad mendicitatem se d, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 21 : *to*

*r to the necessity of civil war,* ad necessitatem belli civilis d, Tac A. 13, 43 Cic Off 1, 31, 114 **5.** in *pass* rĕcīdo, cīdi, cāsum, 3 (rĕ sometimes in the poets) *to be brought down, to be r d) to suffer the power of the royal dignity to be r d to such a point,* summe regiae majestatis imperium eo r, Liv 4, 2, *ad med* Cic. **6.** like preced rĕdeo, 4 (*to return, to be r d to*) *Caesar had been r d to two legions,* Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, Caes B G 5, 48. *ad init · if my fortunes are r d so low,* si eo meae fortunae redierint, Per Ph 1, 4, 23 Phr. *to r. to writing,* literis mandare, Cic de Or. 2, 12, 52 *to r. within the limits of ancient manners,* ad priscum morem recidere (aliquid), Tac. A 3, 53 *military discipline had been r d to a regular system,* disciplina militaris in artis perpetuis praeceptis ordinatae modum venerat, Liv 9, 17 *which distance, r d to Roman measurement, makes . . ,* quae mensura Romana computatione efficit . , Plin 2, 108, 112, *ad fin* **II.** *To diminish* **1.** rĕdĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *they said they were r d from* 60,000 *men to barely* 5000, ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes B G 2, 28. *to r. to nothing,* r. ad nihilum, Lucr 1, 791 *to r to 4 per cent,* r ad semuncias, Tac A 6, 16 **2.** mĭnuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *expenses must be r.d,* minuendi sunt sumptus, Cic Leg 2, 23, 59 so, sumptum extenuare, ib Phr *his strength being greatly r d by an inveterate disease,* diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv 39, 49: *to r the system as much as possible,* corpori quidquid possis detrahere, cf Cic Att 6, 1, 2 *to r to* 150, ad CL retrahere, Suet Caes. 41 *a r.d weight,* imminutum pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13. *to draw on a r d scale,* *minore modulo describere **III.** *To subdue:* vinco, sŭbĭgo, etc.: v. CONQUER. **IV.** *Med. t. t.:* **1.** rēpōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 (*to replace, set*): *to r a dislocated jaw,* maxillam prolapsam r., Cels 8, 11 *to r. dislocations,* luxata in locum r, Sen Ep 104, 18 **2.** rĕcompōno, 3 *to r a fracture,* r fracturam, Veg Vet 2, 47, 3

**reducible:** expr. by a verb *r to the rules of art,* quod ad artem reduci potest, Cic de Or 1, 41, 186

**reduction:** **I.** *Diminution* · dēmĭnūtio· *an increase or r of light,* accretio et d luminis, Cic Tusc 1, 28, 68 v DIMINUTION **II.** *Subjugation* expugnātio (*a taking by storm*) v SUBJUGATION **III.** *In Arithmetic, etc* (**1**) in Arithmetic, rĕplĭcātio (numeri), *opp* to multiplicatio, Mart Cap 7, 250 (**2**) in Logic, *reductio, as, r ad absurdum, ad impossibile.

**redundancy:** rĕdundantia *that youthful r (of style),* illa juvenilis r, Cic Or 30, 108 expr. more freq by a verb *there ought to be neither r nor deficiency,* neque abesse quidquam decet neque redundare, id. de Or 2, 19, 83 (said of style)· *to check r.,* luxuriantia compescere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122; astringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1 *no r. of money,* pecunia non superfluens, Sen. Ben 1, 11, 5

**redundant:** **1.** sŭpervācuus *nor is it as prejudicial to listen to that which is r. as to be ignorant of what is essential,* neque tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8, 7. Hor. A P 337 **2.** expr by rĕdundo, 1 (*to be r*) *other letters are r,* aliae litterae redundant, Quint 1, 4, 9 *orators who are too r,* oratores nimis redundantes, Cic Brut 13, 51 **3.** or by sŭperfluo, 3; *let nothing be wanting or r,* nihil neque desit neque superfluat, Quint 8, 2, 22. Join redundare et superfluere: Cic Brut 91, 316

**redundantly:** rĕdundanter Plin. Ep. 1, 20, *ad fin*

**reduplication:** **1.** gĕmĭnātio (*a doubling, repetition*) *a r of words,* g. verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 *a r of vowels,* r. vocalium, Quint. 1, 4, 10 **2.** duplĭcātio (very rare) *a r of the rays of the sun,* d. radiorum (solis), Sen Q N. 4, 8 **3.** conduplĭcātio Auct Her 4, 28 v REPETITION. **4.** *as gram. t. t.,* *reduplicatio

**re-echo:** | Trans. **1.** rĕsŏno, āvi, 1 *you teach the woods to r the name of Amaryllis,* r. doces Amaryllida silvas, Virg E 1, 5. **2.** rĕfĕro, rĕtŭli (rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3 (*to bear back*) *sounds are r'd,* soni referuntur, Cic N D. 2, 57, 144 *woods and rocks r the cry with an oft-repeated sound,* nemora petraeque vocem multiplicato sono referunt, Curt 3, 10, 2 Ov M 3, 385 **3.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to give back*) *the same words r'd seven times,* septiens eadem vox redditur, Plin 36, 15, 23 *the lowing of the oxen, r'd from the cave,* reddita ex spelunca vox boum, Liv 1, 7, *ad med* Phr *rocks and deserts r the voice,* saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic Arch 8, 19 *to r words many times in succession,* voces numeroso repercussu multiplicare, Plin 36, 15, 23 *hills r ing the words,* colles verba repulsantes, Lucr. 4, 577 **||.** Intrans **1.** rĕsŏno, āvi, 1 (with *abl* of the sound or its source and *ad* or *dat* of the thing r'd) *a theatre that naturally r s,* theatrum natura resonans, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 14, § 42 v RESOUND. **2.** rĕsulto, 1 (*again and again*) *the hills r with the shouting,* colles clamore resultant, Virg Aen 5, 150 Tac. Phr *the banks and lakes r round,* ripaeque lacusque responsant circa, Virg Aen 12, 757 *to make the walls r with their arms,* murum circumsonare armis, id ib 8, 474. *the r ing vales,* repercussae valles, Liv 21, 33

**reed:** **1.** ărundo, ĭnis, *f*: *the Mincio fringes its banks with r s,* Mincius praetexit arundine ripas, Virg E 7, 12 Caes *a r-thicket,* ărundĭnētum, Plin. 17, 20, 33 *the Indian r* (bamboo), a Indica, ib 16, 36, 35 (*q. v*) *a slender r* (*Pan-pipe*), tenuis a, Virg E 6, 8 **2.** călămus (κάλαμος; nearly always applied to *objects made of r*) *a r fit for making arrows,* c sagittarius, Plin 16, 36, 66, *ad init a r with very long joints,* c longissimis internodiis, id ib. of a r-pipe *to run over the open r s with curved lap,* unco labro c percurrere hiantes, Lucr 4, 586 **3.** canna (rare acc to Col 7, 4, an *inferior sort,* thinner and shorter than arundo)· *the little r s beneath the tall ones,* longa parvae sub arundine c, Ov M. 8, 327 *the marsh r,* c. palustris, id ib 4, 298 *the quivering r,* c tremula, id. ib 6, 326 of a r-pipe, id ib 2, 682 *a r-thicket,* cannētum, Pall Febr. 23, *init* **4.** cannŭla (*dimin of preced*): App M 4, p 145 **5.** stīpŭla (*a stalk*) *like the joint of a r,* stipulae internodio simili, Plin 37, 10, 67 · contemptuously, of a r-pipe, Virg E 3, 27 **6.** fistŭla (*a pipe*) *a r,* f, Plin 12, 22, 48 *a r-pipe in which the row of r s continually lessens,* f., cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo, Tib 2, 5, 31 **7.** condўlus (κόνδυλος, *joint*, hence *a joint in a r*) *a flute made of a tiny r,* parvi tibia condyli, Mart 5, 78, 30. **8.** pălus, ūdis, *f* (*a swamp*; hence *a r growing in it*) Mart 14, 160 **9.** expr by various special words, as, phragmītes (*a r growing in hedges*), Plin 32, 10, 52; dŏnax (δόναξ), id ib; cf id 16, 36, 35 Phr *a tall shaft of Indian r* (bamboo), hasta graminea, Cic Verr 4, 56, 125. *similar to a r.,* arundinaceus, Plin 18, 7, 10, *extr*; arundineus, id. 24, 16, 93.

**reed-crowned:** ărundĭfer *a r-head,* a caput, Ov F. 5, 637

**reedy:** **1.** ărundĭneus *a r thicket,* a. silva, Virg. Aen 10, 70. Ov. **2.** ărundĭnōsus (*full of r s*) · *r Cnidus,* arundinosa Cnidus, Catul. 36, 23.

**reef** (*subs*): **I.** *A row of rocks:* **1.** taenia (*a band*). *many r.s in the foaming water,* frequentes taeniae candicantis vadi, Plin. 3, prooem, § 4· hence the *adj* taeniensis· *a race of fish that haunts the r s,* t. genus piscium, id. 9, 37, 61 **2.** expr. more indef by saxa, scopuli, etc *he stuck on a projecting r of rocks,* saxis in procurrentibus haesit, Virg Aen 5, 204 *a vast r. of rocks on the surface of the sea,* dorsum immane mari summo, id ib 1, 110 **II.** *Part of a sail*· no exact word perh expr. by *pars veli, cf Sen. Ep 77, 2

**reef** (*v*) no exact equivalent *to r a sail,* *partem veli stringere (cf Sen Ben 6, 15, 6) more indef., contrahere vela, Hor Od 2, 10, 24, Ov; subducere, Curt 9, 4, 10.

**reek:** **1.** fūmo, 1 *the warm blood was r.ing on the altars,* tepidus cruor fumabat ad aras, Virg Aen 8, 106 *horses r ing with sweat,* equi fumantes sudore, id ib 12, 338 *the house itself was r ing (with feasting),* domus ipsa fumabat, Cic Sest 10, 24 **2.** văpōro, 1 (*to emit smoke or steam*) Plin Solin Phr. *a dagger r ing* (strictly, *dripping*) *with blood,* cultri manans cruore, Liv 1, 59, *init to make one's sword r with blood,* sanguine tepefacere hastam, Ov Her 1, 19 Hor

**reel** (*v*) **1.** văcillo, 1 (ă in Lucr. 3, 503; vaccillo, Lachmann) *r.ing from wine,* ex vino vacillans, Cic. Fragm apud Quint 8, 3, 66 *when the whole earth r s under our feet,* sub pedibus tellus quum tota vacillat, Lucr 5, 1234 **2.** tĭtŭbo, 1 (in Cic only fig) *r ing with age and wine,* titubans annis meroque, Ov M 11, 90 v STAGGER Phr *r ing footsteps,* ebria vestigia, Prop 1, 3, 9 *the house appears to r,* vertigine tectum ambulat, Juv 6, 304

**reel** (*subs*) **I.** *That on which something is wound* no exact word expr by fūsus (*spindle*) *to turn a r round,* f versare, Ov. M 6, 22 *r s that wind off the thread,* ducentes subtemina f., Catul. 64, 328 v SPINDLE **II.** *A dance.* *saltatio Scotica motus Scotici. *to dance a r.,* perh saltationum orbem versare, after Cic Pis 10, 22.

**reeling** (*subs*) 1 văcillātio *shameful r.,* foeda v, Suet Claud. 21, *ad fin* Quint **2.** tĭtŭbātio· *r, as in drunkenness,* qualis in ebrietate t, Sen. Ep 95, 16.

**re-elect:** rĕfĭcio, 3 *to r tribunes,* tribunos r, Cic Am 25, 96 Liv

**re-empty:** re-exināno, 4 Apic 8, 6, *ad fin*

**re-enlist:** rescrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3· *to r nine legions from the same body of soldiers,* r ex eodem milite IX legiones, Liv 9, 10

**re-establish** · **1.** restĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to r the tribunician power by force of arms,* r. tribuniciam potestatem armis, Caes B C 1, 7 Sall Cat. 38 **2.** rĕconcĭlio, 1 (*to r by bringing about a good understanding*) *to r harmony, r* concordiam, Liv 2, 32, *ad med to r a kindly feeling,* r. gratiam, Cic Fam 5, 2, 5. **3.** rĕfirmo, 1 (late and rare): *a r'd boundary,* limes refirmatus, Sext. Ruf Brev 14, *ad fin*

**re-establishment:** restĭtūtio: v. RESTORATION, RENEWAL

**re-fashion:** rĕfĭgūro, 1 Vulg. v TO REFORM (I.).

**refectory:** if used of the dining-room of a monastery, *refectorium, quod vocatur, if in a looser sense, coenatio, coenaculum v. DINING-ROOM

**refer:** **A.** Trans **I.** *To direct a person for information* **1.** rejĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to r. you to the letter itself,* ad ipsam te epistolam r, Cic Att. 9, 13, *extr*. **2.** rĕvŏco, 1 *nor do I r you to the fables of the poets,* nec te ad fabulas poetarum r, Cic. Div 1, 20, 40 id. Tusc 2, 25, 59 **3.** dēlĕgo, 1 *we r the admirers of Cato to that volume,* studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus (*al.* relegamus), Nep Cat. 3, *extr*. **II.** *To submit to, or judge by any authority or standard* **1.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli, (rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3 (with *ad* or *adv.* of *direction*) *to r. the matter to the senate,* rem ad Senatum r, Liv. 21, 6 Cic. *I am accustomed to r. every-*

*thing to you* solenne est mihi ad te omnia r, Plin Ep 10, 97, *ad init* *to r all things to the standard of virtue*, omnia ad virtutem r, Cic Phil 10, 10, 20. (N B—Referre ad populum in Cic. Clu 49, 137, is to r *anew* to the people; ferre is used when a proposition is *first* laid before them) **2.** rejĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to r. the matter to the Senate*, rem ad Senatum r, Liv. 40, 29, *ad fin* *to r the whole issue to Rome*, integram causam Romam r, id 36, 35 Caes B. C 3, 7. **3.** rĕvŏco, r *to r. everything to knowledge*, omnia ad scientiam r, Cic Fin 2, 13, 43 *to r everything to his own power*, ad suam potentiam omnia r, id Am 10, 59 **4.** rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3: *to r the whole matter to the Senate*, integram causam ad Senatum r, Tac A 3, 10, *extr* · Quint. **5.** dēfĕro, 3 · *to r the whole matter to Pompey* (put it into his *hands*), omnem rem ad Pompeium d, Cic Fam 1, 1 v HAND OVER, SUBMIT **III.** *To ascribe, assign* **1.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli (or rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3. *to r everything to the agency of fire*, r omnia ad igneam vim, Cic N D 3, 14, 35 *to r whatever is magnificent to his renown*, quicquid magnificum est in claritatem ejus r, Tac G. 34: Hor **2.** dēlĕgo, 1 (with *dat*) · *if we can r. this crime to the noblest persons*, si hoc crimen optimis nominibus d possumus, Cic Fontei 4, 8 *to r. the origin of the blunder to the dead*, d causam peccati mortuis, Hirt B G 8, 22 **3.** rĕlĕgo, 1 *to r all misfortunes to the fault of fortune*, r mala omnia ad crimen fortunae, Quint 6, prooem, 13 Plin Tib v TO ASCRIBE, ASSIGN. Phr *can that definition be r'd to any other thing whatever?* num illa definitio possit in aliam rem transferri quamlibet? Cic Acad 2, 14, 43

**B.** Intrans **I.** *To allude to* **1.** perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to touch upon in speaking*) · *to r briefly to a topic*, locum breviter p, Cic Am 13, 46 esp. in the way of *censure* *I will shortly r to the rest of his career*, celeriter perstringam reliquum vitae cursum, id Phil 2, 19, 47. **2.** attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (*to touch upon*) *when he r'd to the sedition*, ut seditionem attigit, Tac A 1, 35 Join perstringere atque a, Cic de Or 2, 49, 201 **3.** allūdo, si, sum, 3 (foll by *dat*) *to r. to the verses of Homer*, Homeri versibus a. Val Max. 3, 7, No. 4, *extr* (late in this sense) Phr *to happen to r to that very thing (in conversation)*, in eam ipsam mentionem incidere, Cic Am 1, 3. also, mentionem facere v TO MENTION **II.** *To relate, regard* spectro. 1 *to r not so much to religious scruples as to the rights of sepulture*, non tam ad religionem s quam ad jus sepulcrorum, Cic. Leg 2, 23, 58 v TO RELATE TO

**referable:** expr by a verb *these things are r to nature*, haec ad naturam revocari possunt, Cic Div 2, 70, 145

**referee:** arbiter, tri v UMPIRE.

**reference:** **1.** rătio *with r. to our annals*, ad nostrorum annalium rationem, Cic Brut 13, 49 *without any r to divine things*, sine ulla divina ratione, id N D 3, 35, 85 v. RESPECT **2.** rĕlātio (rare in this sense only as a *phil.* and *gram t. t.*) · *in r to something*, ex r. ad aliquid, Quint. 8, 4, 21 **3.** lŏcus (*a place in a book*). v. PASSAGE **4.** expr. most freq by various phrr. *to what am I to say this dream has r?* quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium? Pl. Rud 3, 1, 19 *the r is to be found in the 7th book*, in libro septimo scriptum offendimus, after Gell. 9, 4, *ad med.* *to give anybody our r.*, *indicare, nominare aliquem cui noti sumus (R and A).

**refill:** repleo, 2 v. TO FILL UP.

**refine:** **A.** Lit: **1.** purgo, 1 (*to purify*) · *to melt gold along with lead to r. it*, aurum ut purgetur cum plumbo coquere, Plin 33, 3, 19 · v. PURIFY. **2.** excŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to melt out*): *silver r.d, purified, and made dazzling white by removing all its impurities*, argentum excoctum, omnibusque ex eo vitiis detractis emaculatum et candefactum, Gell. 6, 5, *ad fin.* (*q v.*) · Ov F 4, 786 **3.** dēfaeco, 1 (*to strain off the lees*, of liquids) *to r wine*, d vinum, Plin 18, 26, 63 Col: v TO STRAIN Phr: *r'd gold*, aurum ad obrussam, Suet Ner. 44; obryzum aurum, Vulg. 2 Paralip iii 5 *r'd silver*, argentum pustulatum, Suet Ner 44 Mart (also pūsŭlātus, *blistered*) *to r sugar*, *saccharum coquere. **B.** Fig · **I.** Act *To polish* **1.** excŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3 (*to improve*) · *to r human life*, hominum vitam e, Cic Off 2, 4, 15. Virg Aen 6, 663 *civilised and r'd*, mansuefacti et exculti, Cic Tusc. 1, 25, 62 **2.** expŏlio, 4 *the (past) night has r'd you and made you a man*, nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic de Or 2, 10, 40 Join excultus atque e, id Brut 25, 95 **3.** pŏlio, 4 (chiefly in part pass v REFINED) *to r an oration*, p orationem, Cic de Or 1, 14, 63 v POLISH, IMPROVE (N B—Perpolio means *to put a finishing stroke to*), **II.** Neut *To draw minute distinctions* expr by a phr. subtilius disserere, Cic. Am 5, 18, quaerere, id ib 2, 7 · *to r rather too much upon things*, res aliquanto minutius tractare, id Fin 4, 3, 7 *teachers that r over much*, acutuli et minuti doctores, Gell 17, 5

**refined** (*part* and *adj.*) **1** pōlītus. *a r schoolman*, homo p ex schola, Cic Pis 25, 59 *a man devoid of all the more r branches of culture*, vir politioris humanitatis expers, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72 Join p, urbanus, elegans, id Brut 82, 285. **2.** hūmānus (*well-educated, cultivated*) *the mind is filled with the most r pleasure*, humanissima animus completur voluptate, Cic Acad. 2, 41, 127 *a most r, and liberal bent of mind*, animi adversio humanissima ac liberalissima, id Arch 7, 16. **3.** urbānus (*town-bred*) *elegant and r men*, homines lauti et u, Cic Verr 2, 1, 6, 17 *r and eloquent*, u disertusque, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 16· *you are witty and tasteful, you alone are r*, tu festivus tu elegans, tu solus u, Cic Clod et Cur 5 (N B—Acc to Cic. Fam. 3, 8 3, it was a new word in his time cf Quint. 8, 3, 34) **4.** ēlĕgans (*discriminating, tasteful*) *r., not magnificent*, e non magnificus, Nep Att. 13, 5 *a r species of jesting*, e. jocandi genus, Cic. de Or 2, 59, 241. **5.** subtilis (*nice, delicate, subtle*) · *a truthful and r. judgment*, sincerum et s judicium, Cic Fam 15, 6, 1 *a r palate*, s. palatum, Hor Sat 2, 8, 38 Join s atque elegans, Cic Brut 9, 35 Phr *r. tortures*, exquisita supplicia, id Off 3, 27, 100 *a more finished and r. style of oratory*, accuratius quoddam dicendi et exquisitius genus, id Brut 82, 283. *a more r. mode of flattery*, quaesitior adulatio, Tac. A 3, 57 *r. luxury*, eruditus luxus, id ib 16, 18.

**refinement:** **I.** *Polished manners:* **1.** hūmānĭtas (*good manners*, esp as the result of education) *a youth of the greatest excellence and r*, summa virtute et h adolescentis, Caes B. G 1, 47 *a life of the most polished r*, vita perpolita humanitate, Cic Sest 42, 92 *letters seasoned with the salt of r*, epistolae humanitatis sparsae sale, id Att. 1, 13, *ad init.* *breaches of r.*, ea quae multum ab h discrepant, id. Off 1, 40, 145 **2** cultus, ūs (*culture, civilisation*) · *gorgeous splendour and r of life*, magnifici apparatus vitaeque c., Cic Off 1, 8, 25 *the r. of social and political life*, humanus c. civilisque, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33. Join c atque humanitas, Caes B. G. 1, 1. **3.** urbānĭtas *r., of which boorishness is the opposite*, u cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17 *a language tinged, so to speak, with a certain r*, urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic Brut. 46, 170 *an air of r.*, odor urbanitatis, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161 **4.** ēlĕgantia. *r of life*, e. vitae, Tac. A. 14, 19 *the master of r (i. e. leader of "ton")*, e arbiter, id A 16 18 *agriculture is incompatible with all higher r*, agri cultura ab omni politiore e abhorret, Cic Fin 3, 2, 4 Join e et munditia, id Or 23, 79 **II.** *Subtlety* **1.** subtīlĭtas *there is room for this extreme r.*, est huic minutae subtilitati locus, Cic Brut 84, 291 v SUBTLETY. **2.** argūtĭdla (*quibble*) *I do not think that that r ought to be admitted*, non puto a. istam recipiendam Gell 9, 14, *extr* v QUIBBLE Phr *to neglect the rules of (logical) partition and definition*, spinas partiendi et definiendi praetermittere, Cic Tusc 4, 5, 9 *an oration weakened by over-r*, oratio nimia religione attenuata id Brut 82, 283

**refiner:** **I.** Lit expr. by a verb qui defaecat, purgat, etc. *a sugar r*, *saccharum coctor **II.** Fig argūtātor (*a quibbler*) Gell 17, 5, *ad fin*

**refinery:** *a sugar r*, *officina saccharo coquendo

**reflect:** **A.** Trans *To throw back rays of light* **I.** Lit. **1.** rĕpercŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to cause to rebound* · mostly poet) *it ought to be something smooth to r the sun*, leve quiddam esse debet quod solem repercutiat, Sen N Q 1, 7, 2 *the gems flashed back the light, r ing the sun's rays*, gemmae repercusso reddebant lumina Phoebo, Ov M 2, 110: *the unreality of a r'd image*, repercussae imaginis umbra, id M. 3, 434 Virg. Aen 8, 23 **2.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to give back* · gen with imaginem also *acc of obj* in the poets) *the quality of r ing*, natura imagines reddendi, Plin 33, 9, 45 *the light r'd has countenance (in the shield)*, lux vultum reddidit, Stat Ach 2, 191. **3.** rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to send back*) *dirty surfaces do not r. the ray*, maculosa radium non remittunt, Sen N Q 1, 12, 2 *mirrors r. images*, (specula) simulacra remittunt, Luer 4, 311 **4.** rĕgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to r. the sun's rays*, solis radios r, Plin 37, 9, 47 **5.** rĕplĭco, 1 *to r the sun's rays*, solis radios r, Sen N Q 2, 10, 3 **6.** rĕflecto, xi, ctum, 3 *to r the rays back to the point whence they proceeded*, radios eo unde exierint r, Sen N Q 1, 3, 8 **7.** ēlīdo, si, sum, 3 (*to throw on strike back*) *the image is r'd straight back*, imago recta retorsum elidetur, Lucr 4, 294 Plin.

**8.** rĕvĭbro, 1 (both *act* and *neut*) Mart. Cap. Phr (1) *the sun is r'd in the mirror*, speculi refertur imagine Phoebus, Ov M 4, 349 *the moon is r'd in the sea*, luna remidet mari, Hor. Od 2, 5, 19 *he saw his image r'd in the water*, lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3 *splendid mansions are r'd in the glassy sea*, vitreo natant praetoria ponto, Stat Silv 2, 2, 49 *salt of such brilliancy that it is capable of r ing*, sal tanti splendoris ut imaginem recipiat, Plin 31, 7, 41 § 86 *to r the rays falling upon it in different directions*, radios in se cadentes discutere, Plin. 37, 9, 52 *to r the colours of the rainbow on the nearest walls*, colores arcus caelestis in proximos parietes ejaculari, id ib (11) Special words used by Lucr. *the bright heavenly bodies are r'd in water*, sidera resplendent in aqua radiantia, 4, 211 *the image is r'd from one mirror to another*, de speculo in speculum transfertur imago, 4, 312 (for which also reditur, 4, 300) *images cannot be r'd*, simulacra nequeunt reverti, 4, 319 (q v.).

**II.** Fig affĕro, attŭli, allātum, afferre, 3 v. TO BRING, CONFER. **B.** Intrans. **I** *To ponder, think over:* **1.** considĕro, 1 (constr. with *acc.*; rarely *de*, or a *clause*) · *to r upon our state and our dangers*, c. res et pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, *ad init.*: Cic · *I wish you to r. on me and mine*, de me ipso ac de meis te c. velim, id. Att. 7, 13, *ac med*: *will you never r. what you are doing or saying?* nunquamne nec quid facias considerabis nec quid loquare? id. Parad. 4, *ad fin.* **2.** rĕpŭto, 1 (constr.

with *acc* and *inf* or *rel clause*): *to think upon these things and pondering them day and night*, haec reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Deiot 13, 38 *to r upon his crime in his mind*, facinus suum cum animo r, Sall Jug 13, *ad med* · *I advise you to think on this again and again*, te moneo hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, Pl Trin 3, 2, 48 **3.** cōgĭto, 1 (constr with *acc*, *de*, or a clause) *to think how honourable it is*, quam honestum id sit, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 58 *with regard to these circumstances therefore I, or rather find a solution*, ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, id Att 9, 6 *extr* *you can r upon it in your minds*, vos id potestis cum animis vestris c, id Agr 2, 24, 64 **4.** rĕcōlo, cōlŭi, cultum, 3 *if you r. upon these things you will due with greater equanimity*, quae si tecum ipse recolis aequiore animo moniere, Cic Phil 13, 20, 45 *to r upon his deeds in his mind*, pectore sua facta r, Cat 63, 45 Ov Virg **5.** commentor, 1 v THINK OVER **6.** circumspĭcio, exi, ectum, 3 v REVIEW **7.** rĕvolvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3 v REVOLVE, PONDER Phr *I r'd within myself*, animum reflexi, Virg Aen 2, 741 *I r upon my deeds and words*, facta et dicta mea remetior, Sen Ira 3, 36, 3 *I sing again and again in my mind upon these things*, haec identidem mecum replicans, App M 3, p 129 ‖. *To censure* vĭtŭpĕro, 1 v CENSURE, CAST A SLUR ON Phr *the infamy of our vices r s upon our friends*, vitiorum ad amicos redundat infamia, Cic Am 21, 76

**reflecting**; cōgĭtābundus v THOUGHTFUL

**reflective**: ‖. As *gram t t*, rĕcĭprŏcus. *a r pronoun*, r pronomen, Prisc p. 939 P · *absolute or r neuter verbs*, neutra absoluta sive r, id 800 (ἰδιοπαθῆ) *to be r in its nature*, agere in se per reciprocationem, id 940 ‖. *Able to think and reflect the r faculty*. cōgĭtātio v. THOUGHT, or expr by verb v TO REFLECT (B)

**reflection**: **A.** Lit. ‖. *The act of giving back rays of light* **1.** rĕpercussus, ūs (chiefly in *abl*) *we see the light resemble just as in the r of water*, lucem qualem in r aquae volitare conspicimus, Plin 2, 9, 6 *the r of the sun*, r solis, id 5, 5, 5 § 35 *to throw back colours by the r from the walls*, colores r parietum efidere, id 37, 9, 52 **2.** rĕpercussio (rare) *the r of the neighbouring heavenly bodies*, r vicinorum siderum, Sen N. Q 7, 19. **3.** repulsus, ūs Lucr 4, 104 **4** rĕvĭbrātio Hyg Astr 4, 14 **5.** rĕvĭbrātus, ūs Mart Cap 2, 110 (Kopp) Phr *the Lares bright with the r of the fire*, resplendentes Lares, Hor Epod 2, 66 *the broad path is lighted up with the r*, freta lata relucent, Virg Aen 2, 312 ‖. *The image reflected* **1.** imāgo, ĭnis, *f* *the r of the bright moon*, radiantis r Lunae, Virg Aen 8, 23 *to give a more distinct r*, certiorem r reddere, Plin 33, 9, 45, *extr* v IMAGE **2.** effĭgies, ēi *clouds fit to show the r of the sun*, nubes aptae ad exhibendam effigiem solis, Sen N Q 1, 13, 1 Fig *a daughter who is the r. of my face, my speech, and my soul*, filia e. oris, sermonis, animi mei, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 3

**B.** Fig. ‖. *The act of considering* **1.** cōgĭtātio *many serious rs occupy my mind*, versantur in animo meo multae et graves c, Cic Agr. 2, 2, 5 *if that r about the triumph had not been suggested to us*, si ista nobis de triumpho c injecta non esset, id Att 7, 3, *ad init* Join commentatio et c, id de Or 1, 33, 150 **2.** considĕrātio (rare) *careful r*, accurata c, Cic Acad 2. 11, 35. **3.** considerantia (very rare) *inconsiderantia* is read in Cic. Q. Fr 3, 9, 2, ed Klotz) Vitr 6, 1, 10. **4.** rĕpūtātio. *rs upon ancient and modern manners have made me digress too much*, me veterum novorumque morum r longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38, *extr*. **5.** dēlĭbĕrātio (*a weighing well*) v DELIBERATION. **6.** expr sometimes by consilium (*judgment*) *to do anything upon due r.*, bono c aliquid facere, Cic Off 1, 33, 121 *endowed with reason and r.*, rationis consilique compos, id N D 2, 13, 36 Phr *to do anything with due r.*, agere considerate, Cic Off 1, 27, 94; cogitate, id Arch 8, 18. *to do anything without r.*, agere temere, inconsiderate, id Off 1, 29, 103 v INCONSIDERATELY, RASHLY ‖. *Animadversion*. vītŭpĕrātio, reprĕhensio v CENSURE

**reflourish**: rĕvīresco, rŭi, 3 Cic. Tac

**refluent**: rĕfluus *the r waters of the Ocean*, Oceani r mare, Ov M. 7, 267 v FLOW BACK

**reflux**· rĕcessus, ūs v EBB.

**reform** (*v*) ‖ *To make or form anew* **1.** rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to r. the broken ranks*, turbatos ordines r, Liv 3, 70, *ad init* **2** restĭtuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *to r the ranks*, r ordines, Sall Jug 51 *to r. the line of battle*, aciem r, Liv. 5, 18. **3.** rĕfingo, finxi, fictum, 3 Virg G 4, 202 v RE-CREATE, REMOULD **4.** reformo, 1· Vulg Sapient xix 6 ‖. Trans *To amend, improve* **1.** corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (*to set straight, amend*) *try to r my son*, natum mihi ecmittere, Ter Andr 3, 4 17 *either to corrupt or r the morals of the state*, vel corrumpere mores civitatis vel c, Cic Leg 3, 14, 32 *to r a defect in the law*, vitium legis c, id Sull 22, 63 **2.** rĕcorrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (rare) *to r the disposition before its wickedness is confirmed*, ante animum r quam induratescat pravitas ejus, Sen Ep 50, 5 **3.** ēmendo, 1 (*to improve by removing what is bad or defective*) *to r a bad practice*, e consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic Brut 75, 261 *to r. the condition of Italy by laws*, res Italas legibus e, Hor Ep 2, 1, 3 *it is easy to surmise what a multitude of persons may be r'd*, facile est opinari quae turba hominum emendari possit, Plin Ep 10, 97, *extr* Join e. et corrigere, Cic Leg 3, 13, 30 **4.** castīgo, 1 (*to amend* rare in this sense) *they have r'd their own faults*, castigaverunt vitia sua ipsi, Plin Pan 46, 6 **5** rĕformo, 1 (very rare) *to r and correct corrupt and depraved manners*, corruptos depravatosque mores r et corrigere, Plin Pan 53, 2 *to r the faith of the churches*, in statum pristinum ecclesiarum fidem r, Sulp Sev Chron 2, 45

**6.** expr by phr with melior *the proverb "that a Phrygian is usually r'd by blows,"* proverbium, "Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem," Cic Flac 27, 65 *frequently viciousness is altered in kind, yet not r'd*, malitia saepe mutatur non in melius sed in aliud, Sen Ep 47, *extr.*: *how can the Platonic ideas r me?* quomodo meliorem me facere ideae Platonicae possunt? id ib 56, 28 Phr *Athens r'd life* (by her husbandry), Athenae recreaverunt vitam, Luer 6, 3 ‖. Intrans.: *To amend one's own ways* expr. by some of the preced verbs with *pron reflect*, or by a phr *to fancy that you will even r.*' tu ut unquam te corrigas! Cic Cat 1, 9, 22 *to r.*, se ad bonam frugem, ut dicitur, recipere, id Cael 12, 28 *I have resolved to r.*, certum est (mihi) ad bonam frugem applicare animum, Pl Trin 2, 1, 34 *this day demands that he shall r*, hic dies alios mores postulat, Ter Andr 1, 2, 18 (where also occurs redire in viam = to r, *to leave off sowing wild oats*)

**reform** (*subs*). v foll art.. Phr. *a r-bill*, *rogatio de suffragiorum legibus emendandis *he introduced many rs into the art of war*, multa in re militari meliora fecit, Nep. Iphic. 1, 2

**reformation**: ‖. *Improvement, amendment*: **1.** correctio· *to take delight in r*, correctione gaudere, Cic Am. 24, 90 *a r of morals*, c. morum, Suet. Tib 42. **2.** ēmendātio (rare) Join correctio et e, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 21 **3.** rĕformātio (very rare). *a r. of morals*, r morum, Sen Ep 58, 26. **4.** rĕspĭcientia Lact ‖. *The Reformation* *Reformation, Milton in fuller phr, *inchoata [a Lutheio] veritatis obscuratae renovatio (Kr) *a history of the R*, *historia sacrorum emendatorum, restitutorum (Kr.)

**reformatory** (*subs*): *aedes in quibus malefici sceleratique homines (or it may be pueri) ad bonam frugem corriguntur

**reformed** (*part* and *adj*): v. REFORM in the first sense, *Reformatus, Milton (N B—ēmendātus as an *adj* means *perfect, unblemished.*)

**reformer**: **1.** corrector (used in a gen sense) *experience, which is the only r of the laws*, usus, qui est unus legum c, Liv 45, 32 *the r Bestius*, c Bestius, Hor Ep 1, 15, 37 Join emendator ac c, Cic Phil 2, 17, 43 c. atque emendator, id Balb 8, 20 **2** ēmendātor *f* -trix, Cic Leg 1, 22, 58 *a r of the vernacular idiom*, e sermonis usitati, id Brut 74, 259 **3.** rĕformātor (very rare) *f* -trix, Dig. *a restorer and r of literature*, literarum reductor ac r, Plin. Ep 8, 12, *ad init* used of the Protestant Reformers, Milton This latter sense may be also expr by a phr, *melioris formulae auctor (Kr), sacrorum emendatorum auctor (Kr) Phr *a radical r*, perh *legum quam severissime emendandarum studiosus

**refract**: **1.** infringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 *the rays being r'd rebound*, radii infracti resiliunt, Plin 2, 38, 38 *an oar r'd in the water*, remus, Cic Acad 2, 25, 79 **2.** rĕfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 *it is plain that a ray from the sun falling upon a hollow cloud has its brilliancy thrown back in the direction of the sun and is r'd*, manifestum est radium solis immissum cavae nubi repulsa acie in solem refringi, Plin 2, 59, 60 Phr *the oar appears r'd*, remus fracti speciem habet, Sen N Q. 1, 3, 9 *some perfectly straight objects, on being immersed in water, appear crooked and broken* (i e. refracted) *to those who look at them*, quaedam rectissima, quum in aquam demissa sunt, speciem curvi praefractique visentibus reddunt, id Ep 71, 24

**refraction**: *refractio, radiorum fractio (Kr)

**refractory**: **1.** contŭmax, ācis *r oxen*, c boves, Col 6, 2, 10 *r towards those set over him*, in superiores c, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52 Cic *arrogance of speech and r spirit*, arrogantia oris et c animus, Tac A 5, 3 *a r syllable*, c syllaba, Mart 9, 11, 12 **2.** rĕfractārius (very rare) Cic Att 2, 1, 3, has the *dimin* refractariolus, *somewhat contentious* Join contumax ac r, Sen Ep, 73, 1 Phr *he disbanded the tenth legion, which was growing r*, decimam legionem contumacius patientem dimisit, Suet. Aug 24 *to be r*, "adversus stimulum calcare," Ter Ph 1, 2, 28 (lit "*to kick against the pricks*"), *if he who is to be taught will not prove r*, si is qui instituetur non repugnaverit, Quint 8 prooem, 5

**refrain** (*subs*) versus intercalaris, Serv ad Virg E 3, 21.

**refrain** (*v*) ‖. Trans refrēno, 1 v CURB, RESTRAIN ‖. Intrans.:

**1.** tempĕro, 1 (constr with the *abl.* either with *ab* or alone; a *pleonast dat*, of the *reflect pron*, or *animis*; with *subj* after *quin*, *quominus*, rarely with *inf*) *who may r from tears?* quis temperet a lacrimis? Virg Aen. 2, 8: *not to refrain from tears*, ne lacrimis quidem t, Tac A 15, 16. *do you believe he will r. from telling a lie?* num sibi credis a mendacio temperaturum? Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25 Caes *they scarcely r'd from making an attack*, vix temperavere animis quin impetum facerent, Liv 5, 45 *they with difficulty r'd from joining battle*, aegre temperatum est quin pugnam inter se consererent, id. 32, 10 **2** abstĭneo, ŭi, tentum, 2 (constr with *abl.*, with or without the *reflect. pron.* with *inf.* · with *ne*, *quin*, or *quominus* poet

with *gen*) *to r from wrong doing*, a injuria, Cic Off 3, 17, *extr* *I easily r'd from oysters*, me ostreis facile abstinebam, id Fam 7, 26, *ad fin* · *to r from wrath*, a. ira, Hor Od 3, 27, 69 v ABSTAIN

**3.** contĭneo, ŭi, tentum, 2 (*to check*: constr with *pron reflect*, or in the *pass voice* foll. by *abl*, with *ab* or alone) *to r from assenting*, c se ab assentiendo, Cic Acad 2, 32, 104 *I cannot r from embracing*, contineri quin complectar non queo, Pl Rud 4, 4, 128.

**4.** parco, pĕpĕrci, *less freq* parsi, parcĭtum, and parsum, 3 (*to spare* constr with *dat*, rarely with *ab*, or *inf*) *to r from lamentations*, p lamentis, Liv. 6, 3 *r from fear*, parce metu (*dat*), Virg Aen 1, 257 *I r from mentioning the names of living persons*, parco nominibus viventium, Quint 3, 1, 21 (R and A) *I confess that I r'd from availing myself of that assistance*, fateor me pepercisse auxilio, Cic Planc 35, 86 **5.** supersĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (constr. with *abl*; less freq *dat*, *acc*, or *inf.*), also *impers*): *to r. from battle*, s praelio (*abl*), Caes B G 2 8, pugnae, Auct B Afr. 75 *I should have r'd from speaking*, supersedissem loqui, Liv 21, 40, *ad init.* *since it is right to r. from disputes*, quum litibus supersĕderi aequum sit, id 38, 51 Phr *I could not r from telling you*, teneri non potui quin declararem (tibi), Cic Att 15, 14, 3 *I cannot r. from sending to you*, facere non possum quin tibi mittam, id 1b 12, 27 *he ordered that they and their's should r from doing injury*, imperavit ut se suosque ab injuria prohiberent, Caes B G 2, 28, *extr* *I can scarcely r from flying at her eyes*, vix comprimor quin involem illi in oculos, Pl Most 1, 3, 46 *saying that he did not r from answering a private man*, negans se privato reticere, Liv 3, 41 *if they shall in no wise r from doing this*, ex nulla facere id si parte repraesent, Luci 1, 667

**refresh:** **1.** rĕcreo, 1 (*to restore body or mind to a good condition*) *the tree is r'd by the breeze*, arbor recreatur aura, Hor Od. 1, 22, 18 *to bring food to r. any one after a swoon*, recreandae defectioni cibum afferre, Tac. A 6, 50 *to allow an interval for r ing their courage*, spatium interponere ad recreandos animos, Caes. B C. 3, 74. Join r. et reficere, Cic Mil. 1, 2 · reficere et r., id. Planc 1, 2 revivĭscere et recreari, id Fam 6, 10, 5. **2.** rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*syn* of *preced*) *to r the oxen with pasture*, pabulo boves r., Liv 1, 7: *the enfeebled stomach demands to be r.'d*, stomachus flagitat immorsus refici, Hor S 2, 4, 61 *to r themselves after their toils*, se ex labore r, Caes B G. 3, 5 *the dewy moon r s the glades*, saltus reficit roscida luna, Virg G 3, 337 *repetition r s the memory of the judge*, rerum repetitio memoriam judicis reficit, Quint 6, 1, 1. **3.** rĕnŏvo, 1 *rest r'd their bodies and souls*, quies renovavit corpora animosque, Liv 21, 21 · *to r. the memory*, memoriam r, Cic Inv 1, 52, 100 *the art of variety r s the ears*, ars variandi renovat aures, Quint. 11, 3, 44 **4.** integro, 1 (*to make fresh, renew*): *to r. a mind wearied with listening*, animum defessum audiendo, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, *extr* Join refici que, Gell 15, 2, *ad med* **5.** rĕdintegro, 1 *in order that the doves may be r'd in the open air*, quo columbae libero aere redintegrentur, Varr R R 3, 7, 6 *to r. the memory*, r. memoriam, Cic Inv. 1, 52, 99 Caes. Tac **6.** rĕlĕvo, 1 *to r one's limbs*, membra r., Ov M 8, 639 Join r et recreare, Cic Cat 2, 4, 7 **7.** rĕfŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *being r'd by warm baths*, refotus calidis piscinis, Suet Ner. 27 *to r. one's strength*, r vires, Tac A. 12, 66: *to r the provinces, wearied by struggles*, provincias fessas certaminibus r, id 1b 2, 54; Ov. **8.** rĕpăro, 1 *to r the limbs for toil*, membra r. labori, Ov. M. 4, 216 *to r. the spirits*, r animos, Liv. 44, 38, *ad fin.* **9.** cūro, 1 (*to tend*; hence, usu. with corpus, etc., *to r. oneself*) · *to r themselves with food and sleep*, corpora cibo somnoque c, Liv 3, 2 *to r their limbs*, c membra, Hor S 2, 2, 81. Phr *to r your parched mouth with water*, levare ardentia ora aqua, Ov R. Am. 230 *to r themselves with food*, cibo corpora firmare, Liv 27, 13, *ad fin* *to r the courage of the soldiers*, animorem militis novare, id 26, 19 *I got your letter and was somewhat r'd*, accepi litteras et paullulum respiravi, Cic Att. 10, 1, *ad init*

**refreshed** (*part* and *adj*) rĕquiētus *the soldiers, r.*, miles r, Liv 44, 38 v pleced att

**refreshing** (*part* and *adj*) no exact equiv (cf Nagelsbach St § 117) it may perh. be expr. by jucundus (*pleasant*) *water r to drink*, aqua potui j. (*opp* to amara), Plin 6, 32, 77 *he said he had never drunk anything more r*, negavit se unquam bibisse jucundius, Cic Tusc. 5, 34, 97 or by some adj that denotes a pleasurable sensation; as, *r water*, dulcis aqua, Virg E 5, 47 *r Aganippe*, frigerans Aganippe (*a fountain*), Catul 61, 30 *a r shade*, frigus opacum, Virg E 1, 52 · v COOLING

**refreshment:** **1.** rĕfectio (rare) · *times set apart for r est and r.*, tempora ad quietem r que data, Quint 10, 3, 26 Plin (N B—Recreatio in Plin 22, 23, 49, is *the act of restoring*; refectio is used in eccl. writers for food *the hour of r.*, refectionis hora, Sulp. Sev Dial. 1, 14, *ad init.*) **2.** lēvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*a solace, mitigation*) *a sweet r to a weary traveller*, dulce viatori lassо l, Catul. 68, 61. Virg. Cic. **3.** expr. more usually by a verb *to take some r*, cibo reficere vires, Liv. 37, 24: *they begged that they would give them some r*, orabant ut se cibo juvarent, Caes B G 7, 78 v FOOD; more indef expr by rĕquies, v REPOSE

**refrigeratory:** **1.** rĕfrĭgĕrātōrius *a r. power in the leaves*, folius r vis, Plin 25, 13, 95 v COOLING **2.** expr by a *part repressive and r applications*, reprimentia et refrigerantia, Cels 5, 26, 33

**refuge:** **1.** perfŭgium (the most gen term) *sleep seems to be the r. from toils and anxieties*, p. videtur laborum et sollicitudinum esse somnus, Cic Div. 2, 72, 150 *to afford a r*, p praebere, id. Arch. 7, 16: *in Caesar there was a r for the unfortunate*, in Caesare p miseris erat, Sall Cat. 54. *to avail oneself of a r*, perfugio uti, Caes B. G. 4, 38. *to close the last r. against the vanquished*, ultimum victis p. claudere, Tac Agr 25. Join portus ac p, Cic Clu 3, 7 **2.** rĕfŭgium (once fig in Cic): *the woods afforded a safer r.*, silvae tutius dedere r., Liv 9, 37, *ad fin.* · *to afford a r to a runaway slave*, p servo praestare, Ulp Dig 11, 3, 1, § 2 *the senate was the harbour of r*, portus erat et r senatus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 26. **3.** suffŭgium (*covert, shelter*) *underground caves, a r. against the winter*, subterranei specus, s hiemi, Tac G. 16 · *the sole r from impending evils*, unum urgentium malorum s, id A 4, 66. **4.** confŭgium (poet. and very rare) Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 2

**5.** rĕceptācŭlum (*a lurking-place, retreat*) (*Sicily*), *the r of our fleets*, r. classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3 *r. of deserters*, r perfugarum, Tac A 14, 29 *a place of r after a defeat*, r adversae pugnae, Liv. 6, 33, *ad init.* (N.B.—It is a much weaker expr. than the preced; hence Liv writes, castra sunt victori r., victo perfugium, 44, 39)

**6.** dēvertĭcŭlum (*a place to which one may turn aside*) · *lest a r should be afforded for crimes*, ne d. peccatis darentur, Cic l'art Or. 39, 136; Quint 9, 2, 78 (syn with suffugium). **7.** respectus, ūs (*a retreat*) · *if there is no r elsewhere than among the Romans*, si nullus alio sit quam ad Romanos r., Liv. 42, 46 *a most glorious r*, r pulcherrimus, Cic Phil 10, 4, 9 **8.** āsylum (*a sanctuary*) *to flee to a place of r*, in a. confugere, Cic Verr. 1, 33, 85 · Virg Liv. **9.** subsĭdium (*support; something to fall back upon*): *there were scarcely a few places of r. for vessels of a moderate size*, vix modicis navigiis pauca s, Tac A 4, 67 *no other r than the compassion of Caesar*, non aliud s quam misericordia Caesaris, id A. 2, 63, *ad init* *to provide a r*, s. comparare, Cic de Or 1, 45, 199. **10.** expr. by several metaphors (1) portus (*a harbour*) *there was a r in him against whom they bore arms*, p fuit apud eum contra quem arma tulerunt, Cic Ver 5, 58, 153. Join: p et perfugium, Cic Clu. 3, 8 (11) arx (*the stronghold*), *the r of profligate citizens*, a. civium perditorum, Cic Pis 5, 11 (joined with receptaculum) · Liv 7, 29 (111) praesidium (*defence*: *r against an attack*), *illustrious r for sorrowing persons*, insigne maestis p reis, Hor Od 2 1, 13 (N B—Receptus in Virg Aen 11, 529, is doubtful *al* recessus cf Liv 44, 39) Phr *they had no place of r*, quo se recipient non habebant, Caes B G 4, 38 *to have a place of r*, habere quo confugere possis, Cic Fam 4, 6 2

**refuge, flee for, take:** **1.** confŭgio, fūgi, 3 (constr with *in* with *acc.*, *ad*, or *adv* of *direction*) *to flee for r. to the ships*, in naves c, Caes B C 3, 9, *ad fin.* *we flee to thee for r*, ad te confugimus, Cic Tusc 5, 2, 5 *to take r at the altar*, c in aram, id 1b 1, 35, 85 *to take r. in your good faith*, in tuam fidem c, id. Quint. 2, 10 · *to flee for r. to the aid of judges*, ad opem judicum c, id. Fonteī 11, 23 **2.** perfŭgio, fūgi, 3 (constr with *acc.* of place, *ad*, or *adv* of direction): *after fleeing to the judgment-seat for r.*, quum perfugisset ad tribunal, Tac A 1, 32; *thither all the crowd fled for r*, eo omnis turba perfugit, Liv 1, 8, *ad fin.*: *to take r in Bactra*, Bactra p, Curt 6, 6, 22. **3.** prōfŭgio, fūgi, 3 *to flee for r to Brutus*, p ad Brutum, Cic Att 15, 21 Caes. **4.** rĕfŭgio, fūgi, 3 *to take r. with the ambassadors*, r. ad legatos, Cic Deiot 11, 32 *the townsmen took r in the citadel*, in arcem oppidani refugere, Liv 6, 33 **5.** dēcurro, cŭcurri or curri, cursum, 3 (*run for help*), v. HAVE RECOURSE TO Phr. *to take r. in philosophy*, in philosophiae portum se conferre, Cic Fam 7, 30, 2.

**refugee:** 1 prōfŭgus (usu. *adj.*; *banished*) · *to render assistance to a r.*, profugo afferre opem, Ov Pont 2, 9, 6.

**2.** confūga · Cod. Just 1, 12, 6

**3.** exul, ŭlis: v EXILE.

**refulgence:** splendor. v BRILLIANCY.

**refulgent:** splendĭdus v. BRILLIANT.

**refund:** rĕfundo, fūdi, fusum, 3 *to r property*, bona r., Plin Pan 40 *to r. what he has received*, r quod accepit, Ulp. Dig. 12, 4, 5, *ad fin* v. REPAY Phr *a law under which a person may be compelled to r money wrongfully detained*, lex de pecuniis repetundis, Cic Brut 27, 106

**refusal:** **1.** rĕcūsātio *the r. of the discussion*, r disputationis, Cic de Or 2, 7, 26. *without any r*, sine ulla r, id Phil 7, 4, 13, sine r, Caes B C 1, 98

**2.** rēpūdiātio (*a rejectum*) *a pretence will be a r in my eyes*, mihi simulatio pro repudiatione erit, Cic Att 12, 51 **3.** rĕtractātio only in phr sine r., Cic Phil. 14, 14, 38 **4.** dētrectātio (*a declining*) *a r to serve in the army*, d militiae, Liv 3, 69, *ad init* v DECLINING. (N.B.—This is freq confused with the preced, as in Liv. 6, 28.) **5.** rĕpulsa (*a rejection, repulse*): *to endure a r.*, r pati, Ov M. 2, 97. *the pain of a r*, dolor repulsae, id 1b 3, 395. **6.** rēnūtus, ūs (*a nod of dissent* · perh. only once used) *to answer by assent or r.*, nutu ac r respondere, Plin. Ep. 1, 71 Phr. *bid a r to be sent to him*, jube ad illum renuntiari, Pl Stich. 4, 2, 19 · Cic · *the r of a triumph was more glorious than any triumph itself*, omni acto triumpho depositus triumphus clarior fuit, Liv. 2, 47, *ad fin.*. *to make signs of r. with the hand*, manu abnuere, id. 36, 34 *to give any one the r. of a*

*purchase*, perh. *optionem emendi alicui dare*. v OPTION.

**refuse** (*v*) · **1.** rēcūso, 1 (*to decline, reject an offer, deny a request* constr with *acc*, *de*, *acc* and *inf* *subj* after *ne*, *quin*, *quominus*, or *absol*) *to r the friendship of the Romans*, populi Romani amicitiam r, Caes B G. 1, 44 *to r tribute*, r de stipendio, id. ib *his feet to carry his body*, pedes ferre recusant corpus, Hor S 2, 7, 108 *nor do I r to go as your companion*, nec tibi comes ne recuso, Virg. Aen 2, 704 *he r'd to express his opinion*, sententiam ne dicere recusavit, Cic Off. 3, 27, 100 Join: non r, non abnuo, id. Mil. 36, 100. **2.** abnuo, ui, ūtum or ŭtum, 3 (*to r by shaking the head* constr with *acc*, rarely *de*): *to understand what each man grants, and what he r.s to grant*, intelligere quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, Cic Fin. 2, 1, 3: *nor did the senate dare to r. him anything*, neque illi senatus de ullo negotio a audebat, Sall Jug 84 *to r to obey one's superior*, a melioribus parere, Liv 22, 13, 1 *vati* **3.** ēnuo, ui, 3 (*to deny by a shake of the head*, constr with *acc* or *absol*) *you r. what another orders*, tu quod jubet alter, Hor Ep 2, 2, 63. *to r a banquet*, convivium, Cic Coel. 11, 27 *he is and steadfastly says no*, r. negitatque, Hor Ep 1, 16, 49. **4.** nĕgo, 1 (*to deny a request, say no*) *to r the rights of citizenship*, civitatem, Suet. Aug 40 *he r.s to go to meet the enemy*, se ad hostem iturum negat, Caes B G 5, 36, *extr*. *to r. obstinately*, obstinate n., id ib. 5, 6: *to r. cruelly*, praecise n, Cic. Att 8, 4, *ad fin* *to r. courteously*, belle n., Q Cic Pet. Cons 11, 45 · *the region r.s to bear fruit*, poma negat regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 73. **5.** dēnĕgo, 1 (strengthened form of *preceed*) *to r. to give*, dare d, Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 78 *to r. one his request*, aliquid petenti d., Caes. B. G. 1, 42· *those to whom nature has r'd powers of oratory*, in quibus natura oratorium ingenium denegavit, Tac Or. 10, *ad init* **6.** abnĕgo, 1 (mostly poet) *to r a marriage and a dowry*, a. conjugium et dotes, Virg Aen 7, 423 *to r to be one's companion*, comitem a (*sc.* se), Hor Od 1, 35, 22 **7.** subnĕgo (*to half r.*) *I had almost half r'd your request*, tibi prope subnegaram, Cic. Fam. 7, 19. **8.** pernĕgo, 1 (*to r utterly*): *he r'd the praetorship, he utterly r'd the consulship*, praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen Ben. 5, 17, 2 **9.** rĕpŭdio, 1 (*to r with scorn, reject*, esp. as a law term) *to r an inheritance*, r. hereditatem, Papin Dig. 37, 77, § 31. *to r a match*, conditionem r, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 54· *to r a province*, r. provinciam, Cic Phil. 3, 10, 26 v. REJECT, RENOUNCE **10.** rētracto, 1 (*to be reluctant; decline*, mostly *absol*) *no one r.ing whose age allowed him to go*, nullo qui per aetatem ire posset retractante, Liv 3, 52 freq. confused in MSS. with dētrecto: v DECLINE **11.** respuo, ui, 3 (*to r with disdain*) *to r. the terms*, r. conditiones, Caes B. G. 1, 42 *he kicks, he r.s*, calcitrat, respuit, Cic Coel. 15, 36. Phr. *on saying that he did not r*, cum se non nolle dixisset, Cic. de Or 2, 18, 75. *to r. to hearken to prayers*, preces aversari, Liv 3, 12, *ad fin*; *he r'd flatly without making any exception*, plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, Cic Att 8, 4, *ad fin* *to r any one the rites of burial*, aliquem sepultura prohibere, Auct Her 4, 24, 33. *she r.s to stroke the lyre*, refugit tendere barbiton, Hor Od 1, 1, 34

**refuse** (*subs*) · **1.** purgāmentum *a sewer, the receptacle of all the r of the city*, cloaca, receptaculum omnium purbis, Liv 1, 56 *a cart in which the garden r is carried out*, vehiculum quo p hortorum emptuntur, Tac A. 11, 32 *a term of abuse*, Curt. 6, 11, 2 **2.** purgāmen, ĭnis (same as *preced*) · Ov Fast. 6, 713. **3.** ejectāmentum (*what is cast up*): *the r. of the sea*, e maris, Tac G. 45 **4.** rĕcrēmentum (prop *what is sifted out*), *the r. of lead*, r. plumbi, Cels 6, 8, *ad init* Gell 17, 11.

**5.** excrēmentum (same as *preced*) · *the r of wheat*, e tritici, Col 8, 5, *extr*: of the body, Plin 11, 26, 32 **6** rĕtāmentum, *the r. of lead*, r plumbi, Cels 5, 15 of pressed olives, Varr. R R. 1, 64. **7.** quisquiliae usu in fig sense· defined by Isid. Orig 17, 6, as *purgamenta terrarum*. **8.** faex, cis, *f*.. v DREGS

**refutation:** **1.** rēfūtātio *the r of a charge*, r accusationis, Cic. Top 25, 93 *the function of an advocate consists wholly in r*, pars defensoris tota est posita in refutatione, Quint. 5, 13, 1 (q v) **2.** confūtātio *r is the act of invalidating opposite positions*, c est contrariorum locorum dissolutio, Auct Her 1, 3, 4 **3.** rĕprēhensio *confutation and r*, confirmatio et r., Cic. Part Or. 12, 44; Quint 5, 7, 14. **4.** dissŏlūtio (*a reply*) *a r of the charges*, d crimnum, Cic Clu 1, 3. **5.** responsio *a r. of one's own argument*, sibi ipsi r., Cic de Or. 3, 54, 207 v REPLY **6.** rĕvictio, Ps Apul Dogm Plat p 31, *ad fin*. **7.** expr more freq by verbs *the trustworthiness of the oracles admits either of proof or r*, oraculorum fides confirmari aut refelli potest, Quint 5, 7, 36 v foll arts

**refutatory:** rēfūtātōrius, Cod. Just 7, 61, 1, *ad fin*

**refute:** **1.** rĕfello, felli, 3 (*to show to be false*) *if that were false, why did not your son r it*· id si falsum fuerat filius cur non refellit? Ter Ph. 2, 3, 54 *to r. an opponent*, r adversarium, Cic de Or 2, 72, 293 *to r one's words*, r dicta, Virg Aen 4, 380. Join· redarguat quae, Cic Tusc. 2, 2, 5 r. et redarguere, id Lig. 5, 16 **2.** rēdarguo, ui, 3 (*to contradict, prove the opposite*) *what has been assumed as probable must be r.'d*, redarguenda ea quae pro verisimilibus sumpta sunt, Cic Part Or. 12, 44 opp to probari, id. de Or 2, 72, 293, Quint. **3.** rēfūto, 1 (*to disprove, repel an allegation*) *to r rather by deeds than words*, r re magis quam verbis, Cic Manil. 17, 52 *to r. the tribunes in a fierce harangue*, r. tribunos oratione feroci, Liv 2, 52, *ad fin* Virg **4.** confūto, 1 (*to put down by arguments, silence*) *to r the arguments of the Stoics*, c Stoicorum argumenta, Cic Div 1, 5, 8. *it is of no consequence to r in words charges disproved by facts*, criminа levicta rebus verbis c nihil attinet, Liv 6, 26, *ad fin* **5.** rĕvinco, vīci, victum, 3. v DISPROVE, and preced art

**6.** convinco, vīci, victum, 3 *to r crimes by proofs*, c peccata argumentis, Cic. Part Or. 33, 116 Join redargui et c, id Tim 3, *ad init* **7.** dissolvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3 (*to break the force of an accusation*) *the points they cannot r*, ea quae non possunt d, Cic de Or 2, 28, 158. Quint **8.** dīluo, ui, ūtum, 3 (prop *to wash away*· *to show the nothingness of an allegation*) *you ought to r these things and show them to be false*, ea diluas oportet et falsa esse doceas, Cic. Coel 15, 35 *to r the abuse of a critic*, convicia reprehensoris d, id N. D 2, 7, 20 **9.** rēprēhendo, di, sum, 3 (*a t. t* in rhetoric) *it shows no skill to r. irrelevant points*, supervacua r nullius est artis, Quint. 5, 13, 16; Cic **10.** āmŏlior, 4 (*a t t* in rhetoric) Quint 5, 13, 11 v REBUT. **11.** mīnuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to destroy, overthrow*) *this opinion must be r'd*, minuenda est haec opinio, Cic Off 1, 22, 74.

**refuter:** **1.** rēfūtātor Arn **2.** confūtātor· Hier.

**regain** · rĕcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 v RECOVER Phr *to r strength and flesh*, revocare vires et corpus, Cic Fam. 7, 26, *extr*. *that the charters might r their force*, ut diplomata revalescerent, Tac H 2, 54 *to r any one's favour*, redire in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic. Phil 2, 30, 76.

**regal:** rēgālis v. ROYAL.

**regale:** expr. by excipere, accipere (v ENTERTAIN), with *adv* or *adv phr.*: *he will r you on pearl barley*, te polenta excipiet, Sen Ep 21, 10. *to r sumptuously*, apparatis epulis e., Tac G 21; magnificentissimo hospitio a, Cic Div 2, 37, 79 *to r any one with fisticuffs*, hospitio pugneo a, Pl Amph. 1, 1, 140 *to r oneself*, v FEAST· *to allow the soldiers to r themselves*, epulari permittere militibus, Liv 24, 16, *ad fin*: *when we had r'd ourselves in first-rate style*, cum epulati essemus Saliarem in modum, Cic Att 5, 9, *ad init*. (*lit.*, like the Salii)

**regalia** (*pl*): insignia regia. *with the purple and sceptre and r*, cum purpura et sceptro et illis insignibus regius, Cic. Sest. 26, 57 more indef, honorum decora atque insignia, Flor. 1, 26, 5. N B—Insigne regium (Curt 3, 3, 19) or regis (Virg. Aen 12, 289) denotes some particular ensign of royalty, such as a tiara or diadem

**regard** (*v*) **I.** *To look at, consider* **1.** intueor, itus sum, 2 (both lit and fig constr with *acc*, with or without *in*) *to r the sun steadfastly*, acriter oculis solem i, Cic Tusc 1, 30, 73 *a meeting which now r.s you with most bitter feelings*, frequentia quae nunc animo te infestissimo i., id Verr 5, 55, 144 *he r'd rather that which it was right for him to do*, potius quid se facere par esset intuebatur, Nep. Att 9, 7 **2.** respĭcio, exi, ectum, 3 (*to have a care, be mindful of*) *to r the model which life offers*, r exemplar vitae, Hor A P 317 *to r. the wretched husbandmen*, miseros aratores, Cic. Verr 3, 10, 26 *will you not even then r. yourself?* ne tum quidem te respicies? id Fin 2, 24, 79 **3.** specto, 1 (*to keep in view*, esp as an aim or end, constr. with *acc*, with or without *ad*) *a philosophy it is facts which are r'd, not words which are weighed*, in philosophia res spectatur non nerba pendentium, Cic. Or 16, 51 *we ought to r the things which actually exist in practice and daily life*, ad ea quae sunt in usu vitaque communi s debemus, id Am 5, 18

**4.** respecto, 1 (rare· in Cic it means *to expect*) *if the Gods in anywise r the good*, si quo pios respectant numina, Virg Aen 1, 603 *a very* freq. expr by rationem habere, v foll. art Phr *to r one's fears rather than one's duty*, consulere timori magis quam religioni, Caes B C 1 67. *they r nothing but the soul*, praeter animum nihil curant, Cic Fin 4, 14, 36 **II.** *To view in a certain light* · **1.** habeo, 2 (*to hold, account* constr. with *acc*, *abl* with *pro*, or *gen* of *value*): *to r the gods as eternal and happy*, h. deos aeternos et beatos, Cic N. D. 1, 17, 45 *to r anything as a certainty*, aliquid pro facto h, id Att. 13, 1 *whose power was highly r'd in those parts*, cujus auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, Caes B G 4, 21 *he r'd those who were brought back in the light of enemies*, reductos in numero hostium habuit, id ib 1, 28 *to r anything as a prodigy*, aliquid prodigii loco h, Tac A 13, 58 v VIEW. **2.** dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to consider, reckon*)· *innocence began to be r'd as malevolence*, innocentia pro malevolentia duci coepit, Sall Cat 12 v ACCOUNT Phr. *if they wished him to r them as exculpated*, si sibi purgati esse vellent, Caes B G. 1, 28. **III.** *To esteem, value* prob. best expr. by verbs like facio, aestimo, habeo with a *gen* or *adv.* of *price* or *degree*. v. RESPECT, ESTEEM. **IV.** *To have reference to* · specto, 1: v. RELATE

**regard** (*subs*). **I.** *Consideration* **1.** rātio (almost always joined to habeo): *to have r to his own safety*, suae salutis r. habere, Caes B G. 7, 71: *to have r. to his duty*, habere r officii, id ib. 5, 27, *ad fin*. *we must have r not only to ourselves but to others*, non sua solum sed etiam aliorum habenda est r., Cic Off 1, 39, 139. **2.** respectus, ūs *party spirit and r for private interests*, factio rque rerum privatarum.

Liv 2, 30, *ad init* *to have some r for his friendship*, aliquem r amicitiae habere, id 42, 37 *to have r to the senate*, r. ad senatum habere, Cic Phil 5, 18, 49

**3.** cūra (*attention, solicitude*) *you who had a r for my welfare will also have a r for my standing*, tibi erit eidem, cui salus mea fuit, etiam dignitas curae, Cic Fam 1, 9, 22 v CARE **4.** pūdor, ōris (*a sense of shame, respect for*) *a r for one's reputation*, p famae, Cic Prov Cons. 6, 14 *r for my father*, patris p, Ter Andr. 1, 5, 27 Phr, *to pay no r to anything*, nihil pensi habere, Quint 11, 1, 29 Fac *to show sufficient r for the ties of kindred*, pio pietate satisfacere Caes B G 5, 27, *ad fin* **II.** *Esteem* hŏnor v RESPECT

**III** *Reference.* rătio v REFERENCE

**regardless:** negligens, incūriōsus v HEEDLESS

**regardlessly:** neglĭgenter, incūriōse v HEEDLESSLY

**regatta:** *remigandi certamen, *to take part in a r.*, perh mitte certamen remis, after Virg Aen 5, 114

**regency:** procuratio regni, Caes B C 3, 108 *a council of r, during the king's minority*, amici regis qui propter aetatem ejus in curatione erant regni, id ib 3, 104. *meantime a boy sat on the throne under the r. of a woman*, tantisper tutela muliebri regnum puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3, *ad init*

**regenerate** (*part* and *adj*): v foll art

**regenerate** (*v.*) rĕgĕnĕro, Eccl *to be r*, renasci, denuo nasci, Vulg Joan. III 3, 7

**regeneration:** rĕgĕnĕrātio, Vulg Matt XIX 28 *the laver of r*, lavacrum regenerationis, Aug C D 22, 8, 5

**regent:** procurator regni, Caes B C 3, 112, *ad fin* / -nius Cic *as it were r of the commonwealth*, quasi tutor ac procurator reipublicae, Cic Rep 2, 29 *the king had left the Roman people r for his son*, rex tutorem (*guardian*) populum Romanum filio reliquisset, Val Max 6, 6, 1 *to govern the kingdom of a minor under the title of r*, tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administrare, Just 30, 3

**regicide** · **I** *The murderer of a king* expr by regis occisor, Pl Mil 4, 2, 65; interfector, Liv 24, 7; percussor, Just 9, 7 The murderers of Caesar were called parricidae, Cic Phil 2, 13, 31 **II** *The murder of a king* caedes regis Cic Rep 2, 25 v TYRANNICIDE

**regimen:** victus, ūs v DIET, LIVING

**regiment:** expr by legio, which is preferable to *chilias (χιλιάς), a term employed by some modern writers if of cavalry, *turma, schola equitum (Kr) *the band of a r*, perh *milites symphoniaci (? R and A.) v also Liv 9, 41, *ad fin*

**regimental:** perh. legionarius

**regimentals** (*pl*) ornatus vestitusque militaris, Nep Dat 9, 3 *status of men in r*, statuae ornatu militari Cic. Off 1, 18, 61

**region:** **1.** rĕgio · *uninhabitable r s*, r inhabitabiles, Cic. N D 1, 10, 24 *the r of the ribs*, costarum r, Cels 4, 1 *the r s of the West*, vespertina r., Hor S 1, 4, 30 · *boundless r s that have no shore, no limit*, infinitae r quarum nulla est ora nulla extremitas, Cic Fin 2, 31, 102 *I began to survey the r s round about*, coepi r circumcirca prospicere, Serv. in Id Fam 4, 5, 4 **2.** tractus, ūs (*district*) · *that most famous r. of Venafrum*, t illa celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic Planc. 9, 22 *the wild olive growing in the same r*, tractu suigeno oleaster eodem, Virg G. 2, 182: *the r of the sky being infected*, corrupto coeli tractu, id Aen 3, 138. **3.** ōra (*shore, margin*) *in whatever r. and part of the world*, quacunque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic N. D 2, 66, 164 · *in the remotest r s of Asia*, extremis Asiae in oris, Virg. G. 2, 171: *the r s of light*, luminis orae, id Aen 7, 660 (*opp.* to Acheruntis, Lucr.) *the cold r s*, gelida o., Hor Od 1, 26, 4

**4.** pars, tis, *f.* (in *sing.* only as a med t t) *the lower r of the liver*, inferior (jecoris) p, Cels 4, 1 · *r s of the universe*, p mundi, Cic N D 1, 10, 24 *the r s of the East*, Orientis p, id Mur 41, 89 *in the farthest r s of the unknown world*, in extremis ignoti paritibus orbis, Ov Tr 3, 3, 3 **5.** plăga (poet) *the ethereal r s*, aetheria p, Virg Aen 1, 394 *the r s* (i e *zones*) *are marked on the globe*, p. tellure premuntur, Ov M 1, 48. **6.** arvum (prop *arable land*; poet) *in what a r we lie!* quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov Pont 4, 7, 3 · *the r s that border the Tiber*, vicina Thybridis a, Virg Aen 3, 500 **7.** Often expr by *in pl* · *the lofty r s of the Alps*, audua Alpium, Tac. H 4, 70 *the mountain r s of Cilicia*, montuosa Ciliciae, Plin 11, 53, 116 Phr *to remain in the r s of Mesopotamia*, circa Mesopotamiam subsistere, Curt 4, 9, 1. *the infernal r s*, sedes scelerata, Ov M 4, 456 · *to suffer punishment in the infernal r s*, ad inferos poenas luere, Cic Phil 14, 12, 32 (*opp* to superos)

**register:** **I.** *A list, record* **1.** tăbulae (*pl*, *tablets*) *a r drawn up in Greek characters*, t Graecis literis confectae, Caes B G. 1, 29. *the r of the censors*, censoriae t, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4 **2.** album (*a white tablet*) *to enter in a r*, in a efferre, Cic de Or 2 12, 52 *to strike out of the r of senators*, a. senatorio eradere, Tac A. 4, 42, *extr.* **3** rătio *give me the r of the prison*, cedo r carceris, Cic. Verr 5, 57, 147 *to make a r of names*, r. nominatim conficere, Caes B G 1, 29: *the r of deaths*, perh r Libitinae, Suet Ner. 39, *ad init* **4.** libri, bri (*a book* usu in *pl*) *a r of letters received and sent*, libri literarum allatarum, missarum, Cic Verr 3, 71, 167 **5.** rĕgestum (only in *pl*) *the r of the scribe*, r scribarum, Vopisc Prob 2, 1 **6.** syllăbus *the r s of time*, syllabi temporum, Aug Conf 13, 15 **7.** cătălōgus v CATALOGUE Phr *the public r of land does not amount to more than* 30,000 *jugera*, jugerum subscriptio ac professio non plus est XXX millium, Cic Verr 3, 47, *extr.* *to make an alphabetical r. of the names of childless old men*, digerere in literam senes orbos, Sen Ep 68, 10 *a r. of judicial sentences*, pericula magistratuum, Cic Verr. 3, 79, 183. **II.** *Musical t. t.* *the r. of the voice*, *vocis, soni genus, varietas, discrimen (Kr) *to ascertain the r of the voice*, perh altitudinem vocis emetiri, after Gell 16, 18. *the r. of an hydraulic organ*, pleuritis, ĭdos, Vitr. 10, 8 (13), 3 (*al* plinthis)

**register** (*v*) · **1.** perscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 *he took care to have these r'd in the public archives*, perscribenda in tabulas publicas curavit, Cic Verr. 1, 21, 57 *since the decree of the senate is not yet r'd*, quoniam nondum perscriptum est senatus consultum, id Cat 3 6, 13 **2.** consigno, 1. *a record r'd in the public documents*, publicis literis consignata memoria, Cic Leg 3, 20, 46 *to r estates*, perh c fundos, Brutus in Cic de Or 2, 55, 224 Fig *ideas innate and as it were r'd*, innatae et quasi consignatae notiones, id Tusc 1, 24, 57. **3** persigno, 1 (*to make an inventory* rare) *to r. the offerings*, dona p, Liv 25, 7 **4.** More freq expr by in tabulas, album, referre, efferre v ENTER Phr. *this property is not yet publicly r'd*, haec bona in tabulas publicas nondum retulerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128

**registrar:** **1.** tăbŭlārius, Sen Ep. 88, 10 Dig. **2.** commentāriensis, Paul Dig 49, 14, 45 **3.** Expr in Inscr. by ab actis, a commentariis **4.** actuārius v CLERK

**registration:** perh. perscriptio (*entry in writing*, Cic Phil 5, 4, 11) · but better by a verb.

**registry:** tăbŭlāria Cod. Justin. 7, 9, 3 (tabularium Cic. Liv = *archives*)

**regnant:** regnans, ntis v REIGNING, REIGN.

**regret** (*subs.*) **1.** dēsīdĕrium (*a longing*; esp. *for what is lost* · the form desideratio occurs in Cic Sen. 14, 47) *r. for one's own relations is natural*, naturale d suorum est, Sen Cons ad Marc. 7, 1 *the r s of the whole of Italy*, d totius Italiae, id ib 3, 1 *r for so dear a person*, d tam cari capitis, Hor Od 1, 24, 1 *he has left us mourning r for his wisdom*, prudentiae suae triste nobis d reliquit, Cic Brut 1, 2 **2.** more indef dŏlor v SORROW. Join desiderium ac d, Cic Fam. 5, 17, 4 **3.** poenĭtentia v. REPENTANCE

**regret** (*v*) **I.** *To feel the want of*. **1.** Sometimes rĕquīro, quīsīvi, or sii, quīsītum, 3 (*to miss*) *they r. their lost comrades in their talk*, amissos socios sermone requirunt, Virg Aen 1, 217 or by dēsīdĕro, 1 (*to feel the loss of* rare) v MISS **2.** More commonly expr by a phr with dēsīdĕrium *to r the loss of Scipio*, Scipionis desiderio moveri, Cic. Am. 3, 10 *to r the loss of their strength*, desiderio virium teneri, id Sen 10, 33 *to r*, esse in desiderio, id Fam 2, 12, 3 Phr *I never saw anything better, and therefore I r him*, nihil vidi melius; itaque careo aegre, id Att. 7, 2, *ad init* **II.** *To be sorry for* **1.** dŏleo, 2 (*to grieve*). *I r. that you are not delighted at your own prosperity*, doleo te non tuis bonis delectari, Cic Fam 4, 3, 1 v GRIEVE **2** pĭget, 2, *impers* (constr with acc of Eng subject and *gen* of object of *inf* mood) *I r. the depravity of the state*, me p civitatis morum, Sall Cat 4 *I r to have to relate*, (me) p referre, Liv 9, 18, *med* **3.** poenĭtet, 2, *impers* (same constr). v. TO REPENT

**regular** (*adj*) **I.** *Arranged, or coming in order* **1.** ordĭnārius (*coming in the usual order*) *the r. consuls*, o consules, Liv 41, 18, *ad fin* · *a r. consulship*, o consulatus, Suet Galb. 6 *vines standing in r order*, o vites, Col 3, 16 **2.** ordĭnātus (prop a *part*, like the two next words) *to perform their r courses*, cursus o definire, Cic N D 2, 40, 101 *a more r life*, vita ordinatior, Sen Ep 74, 25 *a sedate and r man*, compositus o que vir, id Vit. Beat 8, 3 **3.** compōsĭtus *in r array*, composito agmine, Tac A. 12, 16 *in r conformity with rule and principle*, ad legem ac regulam c, Quint 12, 10, 50 **4.** dispōsĭtus *the r lives of men please me*, vita hominum d. me delectat, Plin. Ep 3, 1, *ad init* **5.** rectus *a quincunx which is r on whatever side you view it*, quincunx qui quamcunque in partem spectaveris r. est, Quint 8 3, 9 **6.** cānōnĭcus (very rare) *eclipses of the sun at r intervals*, c defectiones solis, Aug C D 3, 15 · Vitr Phr. *a r arrangement*, dispositio, Cic Inv 1, 7, 9 *at r. intervals*, paribus intervallis, Caes B G 7, 23 *trees planted in r order*, arbores in ordinem satae, Varr R R 1, 7, *ad init* *to digress from the r order of events*, ab rerum ordine declinare, Liv. 9, 17, *init*

**II.** *Symmetrical, with a due arrangement of parts* no exact equiv. either for the *adj* or *adv* symmetros (σύμμετρος) occurs once in Vitr. 1, 2, 4 perh bene figuratus (*well shaped*), id. 3, 1, 1 cf Cic Fin 5, 12, 34 *well shaped and r in his other limbs*, ceteris membris aequalis et congruens, Suet Tib 68 *notched and more r leaves*, folia angulosa et concinniora Plin 16, 34, 62, § 148 **III.** *Constant, determinate:* **1.** certus *a r. guest*, c conviva, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 75 *seasons passing by with r. movement*, decedentia c tempora momentis, id ib. 1, 6, 3: *to employ a r. form of oath*, in c verba jurare, Cic Inv. 2, 45, 132. **2.** constans, ntis *the r. and determinate motions of the stars*, motus stellarum constantes et rati, Cic. N D 2, 20, 51; 2, 21, 54: *a r speech*, c. oratio, id. Off 1, 40, 144. **3.** stātus (*fixed*) *the r. blowing of the winds*, stati ventorum flatus, Sen. Ben 4, 28, 1 *the spring increases and diminishes by a r. increase and diminution*, fons s. auctibus ac diminutionibus crescit decrescitque, Plin Ep 4, 30, *ad init* **4.** aequābĭlis (*equable*) *a certain constant*

*and r. movement*, motus quidam certus et a, Cic N D 2, 9, 23 · *temperate and r behaviour*, moderati a que habitus, id Fin 5, 12, 36 *r in all the duties of life*, cunctis vitae officiis a, Tac H 4, 5 v. UNIFORM Phr *the r course of life*, tenor vitae, Ov H 17, 14 *to keep the r order of battle*, tenorem pugnae servare, Liv 30, 18, *ad fin.* ||V. *According to usage, formal, complete* · 1. justus a n. uar, j bellum, Cic Cat 2, 1, 1 *r soldiers*, j arma, Liv 38, 22 *a r march*, j iter, Caes B C 1, 23 *a stature which exceeded the r. height*, statura quae justam excederet, Suet Tib 68 2. rectus *the fashion of r formal dinners*, recti num coenarum consuetudo, Suet Dom 7, *ad init* Join r. ac justus, Liv 35, 4, *extr* 3. lēgītimus (*right sanctioned by some law*) *a r poem*, l poema, Hor Ep 2, 2, 109 · *the r, ordinary boxers*, l et ordinarii pugiles, Suet Aug 45 *a r birth*, l partus, Plin 8, 41, 68 4 sollennis (*vested, usual*) *the r number of witnesses*, s numerus testium, Ulp Dig 28, 1, 21 *the r employment of Romans*, Romanis s. virīs opus, Hor Ep 1, 18, 49 *to resume their r avocations*, sollennia repetere, Tac A 3, 6 v CUSTOMARY 5. formālis (rare) *to value at a r price*, f pretio aestimare, Ulp Dig 35, 2, 62 v FORMAL, SET Phr *r troops*, perh legionarii milites, after Caes B G 1, 42 *a r noun*, nomen regulam servans, Prisc 707 P *a r oration*, oratio apta et numerosa, Cic Or 52, 174 *a r doctor*, perh "medicus rite ac legibus constitutus

**regular** (*subs*) · *regularis (sacerdos) v MONK.

**regularly:** |. *In due order* 1. ordīne (*abl of* ordo) · *if this seems to be duly and r done*, si hoc recte atque o factum videtur, Cic Quint 7, 28 2. ordīnātim *a mantelet r constructed*, musculus o. structus, Caes B C 2, 10. 3. ordīnātē *to arrange r*, o disponere, Auct Her. 4, 56, *ad fin.*: v. METHODICALLY 4. compŏsītē *to walk r*, c ambulare, Col 6, 2 (of oxen) *to speak r*, c. dicere, Cic Or. 71, 236 *to carry on everything r rather than hastily*, compositius cuncta quam festinantius agere, Tac A 15, 3. 5. dispŏsītē *to accuse r*, d accusare, Cic Verr 4, 40, 87 *to build very r*, dispositissime aedificare, Sid Ep 5, 11. Phr *in all things which are r and systematically taught*, in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via, Cic Or 33, 116

||. *Systematically* · v. REGULAR (*adj*) (II) |||. *Constantly* · 1. constanter *to perform their yearly revolutions most r*, constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, Cic N. D. 2, 38, 97 2. aequābilĭter : v. UNIFORMLY Phr *to be r. faithful*, uno tenore fidem colere, Liv 22, 37, *ad fin* : *a curtain r and gently drawn up*, aulaea placido educta tenore, Ov M 3, 113 *a pipe whose rows of reeds decrease r*, fistula cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo, Tib 2, 5, 31. ||V. *Formally* 1. rectē, justē v. DULY, RIGHTLY. 2. lēgĭtĭmē *to marry r*, l nubere, Juv. 10, 338: Cic. 3. sollenniter : *everything done r*, s. acta omnia, Ulp. Dig 45, 1, 30 4. rēgŭlārĭter id ib. 15, 3, 3, § 2. 5. rēgŭlātim Veg Vet 2, 41, *ad fin.* Phr *to use a word r*, secundum grammaticam legem dicere (aliquid), Gell. 13, 20, *ad fin*

**regularity:** |. *Orderly arrangement* 1. ordo, Inis, *m* (*due arrangement*, cf Cic Off 1, 40): *to reduce from disorder to r*, ex moderato in ordinem adducere, Cic. Tim 3 *the r and methodical arrangement of all things which are done*, o et modus omnium quae fiunt, id Off 1, 5, 14 *the disturbance of method and r*, perturbatio rationis atque o, id Fin 3, *ad fin.* 2. mŏdĕrātio *the r. of rhythm and scansion*, m numerorum et pedum, Cic. de Or 1, 60, 254. 3. symmetria (*συμμετρία*, for which acc. to Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65, there exists no Latin equiv) *without r and proportion*, sine s et proportione, Vitr. 3, 1, 1. In the same pass (q v) he uses commoditatio v. SYMMETRY, PROPORTION Phr *harmony and r*, congruentia aequalitasque, Plin Ep 2, 5, *ad fin shapeliness and r of limb*, commoditas aequitasque membrorum, Suet Aug 79, *ad fin a polished r of periods*, ornati sententiarum concinnitas, Cic Brut. 95, 325. ||. *Evenness, unbroken succession* 1. constantia *the marvellous r* (of the heavenly bodies) *which surpasses belief*, admirabilis incredibilisque c, Cic N D 2, 21, 55 *to preserve r and order in one's actions*, conservare c, ordinem, in factis, id. Off 1, 4, 14 2. aequābilĭtas v. UNIFORMITY

**regulate:** |. *To set in order, adjust* 1. ordīno, 1 *when all things were being r'd, appointed and prepared*, cum omnia ordinarentur, instituerentur, pararentur, Cic Sull. 19, 53 *he corrected and r'd a most disorderly custom*, confussissimum morem correxit ordinavitque, Suet Aug 44, *init* *the Gods have so r'd the fates*, ita dii fata ordinaverunt, Curt 4, 14, 20. 2. compōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *I had so r'd my journeys as to be at Puteoli on the Nones*, ego itinera sic composueram ut Nonis Puteolis essem, Cic Att 15, 26 *the works of the water-clocks are thus r'd*, ita componuntur horologiorum collocationes, Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 6 v. ARRANGE 3. dispōno, 1 (*to r the quantity*) *to r. and trim the wick of a candle*, d et temperare filum candelae, Juv 3, 287: *the sisters who r the span of human life*, quae dispensant mortalia fila sorores, Ov H 12, 3 *ill r'd liberality*, male dispensata libertas, Sen Ben 1, 10, 2 Join d et componere, Cic de Or 1, 31, 142 4. tempĕro, 1 · *the water is so r'd that it fills it, but does not overflow*, ita temperatur aqua ut impleat nec redundet, Plin Ep 5, 6, 36 · *the water r's its own flow*, aqua se temperat ad rationem, Vitr. 9, 8, 10 *to r the market prices*, annonam macelli temperare, Suet Tib 34 5. mŏdĕro, 1. *the causes by which the speech is entirely r'd*, causae quibus totus moderatur oratio, Cic. Or 16, 51 Dg Phr. *to r one's life according to a fixed principle*, vitam ad certam normam dirigere, Cic. Mur. 2, 3. ad regulam quandam exaequare, Sen Ep 20, 3 *we must so r our actions that...*, talis est ordo actionum adhibendus ut.. , Cic Off 1, 40, 144 *to r oneself by anybody's will*, se ad arbitrium alicujus fingere et accommodare, id. Or 8, 24, formare et fingere, id. de Or 3, 45, 177 *to r. one's transactions by the times*, commetiri cum tempore negotium, id Inv 1, 26, 39 *nature so r'ng it*, ita modulante natura, Plin 2 54, 55 ||. *To govern, manage* admnistro, 1 v MANAGE, RULE

**regulation:** |. *The act of arranging* 1. ordĭnātio : *the r. of our mode of life*, o vitae nostrae, Plin Ep 9, 28 *the r. of the comitia*, o comitiorum, Vell 2, 124, 3. 2 institūtio *the r of matters*, i. rerum, Cic N D 2, 13, 35 v. ARRANGEMENT. 3. admĭnistrātio *the care and r. of things*, curatio et a. rerum, Cic N. D. 1, 12 *the r of water*, a. aquae, Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 12 v MANAGEMENT ||. *Rule* praeceptum v RULE

**regulator:** |. *One who regulates* ordĭnātor: *the r of a dispute*, o litis, Sen Ep. 109, 14 · *f* -trix, Aug · more freq expr by a verb ||. *A part of a machine which regulates its motions*: perh. *machinatio ad temperandum, cf Vitr 9, 8 (9), 6

**rehabilitate:** as a leg *t t* restituo, ui ūtum, 3 (*to restore* constr with *acc* after *in*, or *absol*). Transf: *to r. a man's character*, laudem alicujus ab infamia vindicare, after Cic. de Or 2, 2, 7; infamiam alicujus sarcire Caes B C 3, 74

**rehearsal:** |. Recital narrātio v. NARRATIVE ||. *Previous practice*. no exact equiv the nearest is prōlūsio (*a preliminary exercise*) · Cic de Or 2, 80, 325 or, in a looser sense, exercĭtātio, Quint 10, 7, 8 v PREPARATION, and foll art. Phr. *the fury of the Marian faction gave as it were a r. in the city*, Mariana rabies intra urbem praeluserat quasi si experiretur, Flor. 4, 2, 2

**rehearse:** |. *To relate* narro, 1 v. NARRATE, REPEAT ||. *To practise beforehand* praemĕdĭtor, 1 (constr. with *inf, yet clause*, or *abs*) : *trying the lyre, and r'ing his part*, tentans citharam et praemeditans, Tac A. 14, 15 (N B — prōlūdo and praeludo denote rather *to prelude*) Phi. *to r. a play*, *meditari, instituere fabulam priusquam in scena doceatur (Kr) · *to r a concert*, *concentum meditari, exercere (Ki)

**reign** (*subs*). 1. regnum (*sovereignty, royal power*) · *the preceding r had not been very prosperous in one respect*, proximum r ab una parte haud satis prosperum fuerat, Liv. 1, 32 *the beginning of the r of Superbus*, initium regni Superbi, Cic Rep 2, 15 2. imperium (*supreme power* esp. of an emperor) *in the seventh month of his r*, imperii mense septimo, Suet Galb 23 *at the outset of his r*, in initio imperii, id Dom 20. 3. principātus, ūs (*the supremacy of the chief man in the state*) *Nero, throughout his r. the enemy of mankind*, Nero, toto p. suo hostis generis humani, Plin 7, 8, 6 *at the beginning of his r*, ad, inter, initia principatus, Suet Tib 7, id Dom 3. 4. dŏmĭnātio v RULE. 5. The best authors avoid the preced. words when duration or date of time is spoken of, and employ phr *in the fourth year of the r of Tarquin*, quartum jam annum regnante Tarquinio, Cic Rep 2, 15 · *in the 38th year of his r*, duodequadragesimo anno ex quo regnare coeperat, Liv. 1, 40, *init* · *in the r of Ancus*, Anco regnante, id 1, 34 · *he is now in the 23rd year of his r*, jam tertium et vicesimum annum regnat, Cic Manil. 3, 7. of an emperor: *in the r. of Tiberius*, Tiberio imperitante, Tac A. 15, 44. Phr. "*the r. of terror*," *d atrocissima (Kr) or perh better "tempora illa saevitiae," Juv 4, 150

**reign** (*v*) 1. regno, 1 (applied prop to kings, and hence often with the notion of tyranny ; constr poet with *gen*). *when he had r'd 37 years*, cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic Rep 2, 10 *to r at Amyclae*, r. Amyclis, Virg Aen 10, 564 *to r over Greek towns*, Graias r per urbes, id ib 3, 295 *strangers have r'd over us*, advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac A. 11, 24 *Omphis r'd over that district*, regnabat in ea regione Omphis, Curt. 8, 12, 4 *he began to r*, r. occepit, Liv. 1, 49 (*Daunus*) *r'd over rustic tribes*, agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11 (rare poet constr) *a land over which my parents r'd*, tellus regnata parenti, Ov. H. 10, 69 Fig *I live and r*, vivo et r, Hor Ep 1, 10, 8 *the fire r's victorious among the boughs*, ignis victor per ramos regnat, Virg G 2, 307 *money r's supreme*, sola pecunia regnat, poet. Petr 14, 1 2. impĕro, 1 (prop. but not always, of an emperor) *he r'd three years*, imperavit triennio, Suet Cal 59 *to r over all Numidia*, omni Numidiae i, Sall. Jug 13 Fig *the passions r*, animus imperat, Hor Ep 1, 2, 63 3. imperĭto, 1 (same as preced). *ten men r'd*, decem imperitabant, Liv 1, 17 Tac. 4 dŏmĭnor, 1 (*to be supreme, to dominate*). *he shall r. over conquered Argos*, victis dominabitur Argis, Virg. Aen 1, 285 · *to r over one's enemies*, d. in adversarios, Liv 3, 53. Fig *the plague r's in the great city*, pestis magnae dominatu in moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553 *chance r's over everything*, fortuna in omni re dominatur, Sall Cat 8, *ad init* *where lust r's there is slight protection for innocence*, ubi libido dominatur innocentiae leve praesidium est, Cassius in Cic. Or. 65, 219. v RULE. Phr · (1) Lit. *to r.*, summae rerum praeesse, Liv 1, 17 · regna, sceptra tenere, Luer 5, 1126; Virg Aen 1, 57: of an emperor, purpuram sumere, Eutr

9, 21 *he r.'d alone*, solus regnum obtinuit, Sall Jug 5, *ad fin* *they who have r'd*, ii qui dominatum imperio tenuerunt, Nep de Reg 1, 2 *they who r'd after his death*, ii qui post obitum ejus imperia ceperunt, id ib 3, 1 *Galba r ing shortly after*, Galba mox rempublicam tenente, Suet Tit 5 *four kings r'd over these districts*, quibus regionibus quatuor praeerant reges, Caes B G 5, 22 *he begins to r. over the country*, sceptra loci capit, Ov M 6, 677 *to r over the lands*, terras ditione tenere, Virg. Aen 1, 236 *a nation r ing far and wide*, populum late regem, id ib 1, 21 (ii) Fig *when the solemn stillness of night r s all around*, severa silentia noctis undique cum constent, Lucr 4, 458 *the indifference to the Gods which now r s*, negligentia deûm quae nunc tenet seculum, Liv 3, 20 v. PREVAIL

**reigning** (*part* and *adj.*) · *the r. family*, domus regnatrix, Tac A. 1, 4 v preced art

**reimburse**: rĕpendo, di, sum, 3 v REPAY

**reimbursement**: expr. by vb : v. REPAYMLNT

**rein** (*subs*) 1. hābēna (the usu. word, both *lit* and *fig*) *to take the r s*, manibus datas contingere h., Ov. M 2, 151. *to manage the r.s*, manibus moliri h., Virg Aen 12, 327 · *to turn the r.s*, h. detorquere, id ib 11, 765; flectere, Ov M 2, 169 *to shorten the r s*, colligere h., Virg. Aen 11, 670 *to tighten the r s*, h premere, id ib 1, 63; supprimere, Ov M. 6, 709 *to pull in the r s of a horse*, equum habenis compescere, Tib 1, 4, 11 *to slacken the r s*, laxas dare, Virg Aen. 1, 63 *the horse feels the r s slack*, concessas sensit equus habenas, Ov Am 3, 4, 15 *to shake the r s*, excutere h, id M. 5, 404 *to give the r s*, immittere h (alicui), Virg Aen 6, 1 *to give full r to*, manibus omnes effundere h, id ib 5, 818, effusas permittere h., Tib 4, 1, 92 *to struggle against a tight r*, pressis pugnare h., Virg Aen 11, 600. *nor do the horses obey the r*, neque audit currus h., id. G. 1, *extr* Fig *to take the r.s*, accipere h, Cic Rep 1, 5 *to assume the r s of power*, subire habenas, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 130 *to take the r s of a nation*, accipere h populi, Ov M 15, 481 *to relinquish the r s of government*, rerum relinquere h, Virg. Aen. 7, 600 *whom the people had entrusted with the power of ruling them and, as it were, the r s*, cui populus regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam h tradidisset, Cic de Or 1, 52, 226 *to hold the r s of friendship as loose as possible*, h quam laxissimas habere amicitiae, id Am 13, 45 *to tighten, slacken the r s*, h adducere, remittere, id ib *to loosen the r s of the government*, respublicae h. laxare, Eutr 9, 8 *to give full r to one's passions*, iratum omnes effundere h., Virg. Aen 12, 499: *to give full r to the rivers*, flumminbus totas immittere h., Ov. M 1, 280 *the powerful r s of law*, validae legum h, poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166 2. lōrum (*a leathern thong*) *to hold the r s*, lora tenere, Juv. 1, 61 *to give the r*, lora dare, Virg G. 3, 107; remittere, Ov M. 2, 100: *to pull the left r*, tendere l. sinistra, id. Am 3, 2, 72 *broken r s*, l. abrupta, id M. 2, 315: *to lead their horses by the r*, loris ducere equos, Liv. 35, 34 *ply the r s more vigorously*, fortius utere loris, Ov M 2, 127. 3. frēnum (*pl* frēna and frēni; the latter form is most usu in prose *a bridle, bit*. hence fig *means of guiding, r s*) *the r.s of dominion*, rerum frēni, Sil. 1, 240: *to take, hold the r s of power*, frena imperii capere, tenere, Ov. Pont 4, 13, 27; Tr 2, 42 · *to give the r.s to a headstrong creature*, dare frenos impotenti naturae, Liv. 34, 2, *ad fin.* v. BRIDLE. 4. rētĭnāculum (only in *pl*: rare) *the charioteer vainly pulling in the r.s*, frustra r. tendens auriga, Virg. G. 1, 513. 5. corrigia, Edict. Diocl. p. 26.

**rein** (*v*) frēno, 1: v. BRIDLE, CHECK, and pieced art.

**reindeer**: perh rēno (rhēno) ōnis Caes B G 6, 21, *ad fin* ot tarandus Plin 8, 34, 52 *cervus* T, Linn in mod. Latin, and as the sign in the heavens, *rangifer*

**reinforce**: expr by various phr firmare subsidiis, Liv 9, 17, *ad fin*, copiis, Auct B Afr. 13 *to r oneself*, novis copiis se firmare, Tac. A 2, 65, *extr*, renovare, Cic. Mur. 15, *extr*, auxiliis confirmare, Caes B C 1, 29 or confirmare manum suam, Cic. Manil 9, 24 *to r. any one with one's whole strength*, omnibus copiis auxilio venire alicui, Caes B G 2, 29 *the army was r d again and again*, exercitus identidem incremento renovabatur, Curt. 5, 1, 39 *they were r d*, augebantur illis copiae, Caes B C 1, 45

**reinforcement**: 1. supplēmentum (*recruits, men to fill up the ranks*). *to send young men as a r. for the fleet*, in s classis juventutem dare, Liv 28, 37 *to enlist r s for the legions*, s. legionibus scribere, Cic Fam 3, 3, 1. 2. subsĭdium (*reserve, relief*) *to send r s from the wings*, s. a lateribus submittere, Caes B. C. 1, 45 *to bring up a r of fresh troops*, integros subsidio adducere id. B. G 7, 87. 3. auxilium (*help, aid*) · *the r. of cavalry which they had sent to Caesar*, equitatus quem auxilio Caesari miserant, Caes. B G 1, 18, *ad fin.* 4. Expr. by novae copiae (*fresh troops*) Tac. A 2, 65, *extr.*, Caes. Phr. *r.s of fresh troops came to the relief of the exhausted*, integri milites succedere defessis, Caes. B. G. 7, 41.

**reins** (*pl*) rēnes, *m pl* (*gen* once renium in Pl). v KIDNEY *adj* rēnālis Coel Aur.

**reinstate**: restĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 v. RESTORE

**reinstatement**: restĭtūtio v RESTORATION

**reinvest**: rĕcŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3 *to r the young men with hereditary priestly dignity*, r. adolescentulos paternis sacerdotiis, Tac H. 1, 77

**reinvigorate**: rĕficio, fēci, fectum, 3 v. REFRESH Phr. *r our cold hearts for the war*, pectora bello exanimata reple, Stat Th 4, 760

**reiterate**: ĭtero, 1 v. REPEAT. Phr. *to r an argument*, argumentum etiam atque etiam premere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88

**reiteration**: ĭtĕrātio v. REPETITION.

**reject**: 1. rejicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to cast off*: constr. usu with *a* or *ab* and *repl pron*) *to r. anything*, aliquid a se r., Cic de Or 3, 52, 204 *to choose the good and r the opposite*, bona deligere et r contraria, id. Leg. 1, 23, 60 *to r the remaining kinds of divination*, reliqua divinationis genera r, id Div. 1, 3, 5 *to r* (i. e. *challenge*) *judges*, r. judices, id Planc 17, 41 *to r a rower*, r petentem, Ov M 9, 513: *to contemn or r the Medea of Ennius*, spernere aut r Ennii Medeam, Cic Fin 1, 2, 4 2. rēpūdio, 1 (*to put away from one, disdain*) *to r a match*, r conditionem, Pl. Trin 2, 4, 54. *to r an inheritance*, r. hereditatem, Papin Dig 37, 77, § 31: *to r prayers and entreaties*, r vota et preces, Cic Clu 70, 201 · *suppliant nobility has never been r'd*, nunquam nobilitas supplex repudiata fuit, id Planc. 20, 50. 3. respuo, ui, 3 (*to spit out*: a very strong expr.): *to r. the terms*, conditionem r., Caes. B. G 1, 42 · *r. that which you are not*, respue quod non es, Pers 4, 51 *what the ears r. must be changed*, quod aures respuant, immutandum est, Cic Part, Or. 5, 15 4. aspernor, 1 (*to spurn, kick away*. often joined to the preced). *the taste r s and refuses that which is excessively sweet*, gustatus id quod valde dulce est aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or 3, 25, 99 Fat. 20, 47. 5. sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 · *r common food*, sperne vilem cibum, Hor. S 2, 2, 15: v. DESPISE, SCORN. 6. improbo, 1 (*to disapprove*): *to r both plans*, utrumque i consilium, Caes B C 2, 31, *init* *these tenets are r'd by the Peripatetics*, haec improbantur a Peripateticis, Cic Div 1, 33, 72 *to give the power of approving or r ing*, potestatem probandi atque permittere, id. Verr 3, 76, 175. 7. reprobo, 1 (*syn with preced*) *what nature chooses or r.s*, quod natura asciscat et reprobet, Cic Fin 1, 7, 23. 8. rĕpello, rĕpŭli (repp), pulsum, 3 (mostly in poet) *r'd suitors*, repulsi proci, Ov. M 13, 735 *to r our alliance*, r. connubia nostra, Virg. Aen 4, 214 *to r the emblem of royalty*, insigne regium r, Vell 2, 56, 4. 9. explōdo, si, sum, 3 (*to hiss off*) *common life has already r'd this*, hoc vita jam communis explosit, Cic Div 2, 41, 86. Join explosus ejectusque, id Fin 5, 8, 23 10. ējicio, jēci, jectum, 3 *not to r. acquired skilfulness*, artificium non e, Cic de Or 1, 32, 146 *a r'd (unsuccessful) man*, ejectus homo, id Quint. 19, 62 11. āversor, 1 (*to turn away from*) *to r one's prayers*, a preces, Liv. 3, 12 *to r an afflicted friend*, afflictum a. amicum, Ov. Pont 2, 3, 5 12. rĕcūso, 1 · v. REFUSE. 13. abdico, 1: freq in Plin *e g* 23, 1, 13 Phr.: *to r. gifts*, dona relegare, Cic Rep. 3, 28: *to r. on oath the jurisdiction of a court*, forum miquum sibi ejurare, id. Verr. 3, 60, 137 *a marriage that ought to be r'd*, repudiosae nuptiae, Pl Pers 3, 1, 56. *to r what they do not understand*, damnare quae non intelligunt, Quint 10, 1, 26 *he r'd divination altogether*, divinationem funditus sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5 *to r the doctrine of the immortality of the soul*, sententiam de animorum immortalitate non probare, id. Tusc 1, 32, 79. *the opinion of neither is to be wholly r'd*, neutrorum omnino contemnenda sententia, id. Off 1, 21, 70 N B.—Cic translates ἀποπροηγμένα (*things which ought to be r'd*) variously, rejicienda, Fin 5, 26, 78; rejectanea, ib. 4, 26, 72; rejecta, remota, ib 3, 15, 52: recusabilis occurs in Tert

**rejection**: 1. rejectio; *the r of judges*, r judicum, Cic. Planc. 15, 36 · *the r. of citizenship*, r civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29 *the r of learned men*, r. eruditorum, Plin. H N praef § 7. 2. rēpūdiātio *the r. of suppliants*, r supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9. 3. aspernātio · v CONTEMPT, DISDAIN. 4. rēpulsa (*of a candidate for office*) *the mortification of r.*, dolor repulsae, Caes. B C. 1, 4 Cic 5. rĕpŭdĭātio: Tert. 6. dĕtractus, ūs *the r. of a syllable*, d. syllabae, Sen. Suas 7, *ad fin.* 7. more freq. expr by a verb *there is sufficient cause for their r*, satis habent causae quamobrem rejiciantur, Cic Fin. 3, 15, 51.

**rejoice**: **A.** Trans 1. laetĭfico, 1 (*to gladden*) *the sun r.s the earth*, sol laetificat terram, Cic. N. D 2, 40, 102. 2. exhĭlăro, 1 *our joys r. the gods themselves*, exhilarant ipsos gaudia nostra deos, Mart 8, 50, 6 Cic. 3. dēlecto, 1: v. DELIGHT. 4. expr. more freq. by phr. afficere aliquem laetitia, Caes B G 5, 48; gaudio, Cic Fin. 5, 24, 70; laetitiam dare alicui, id. Planc. 42, 103 *the victory r.d the Athenians*, victoria fuit Atticis laetitiae, Nep Timoth. 2, 2 *to r any one's heart greatly*, animum alicujus gaudio explere, Ter. Andr 2, 2, 2 *the comitia have r d me exceedingly*, comitia me laetitia extulerunt, Cic Fam. 2, 10, 1 **B.** Intrans.: 1. gaudeo, gāvisus sum, 2 (*to be glad* · esp. of *stand, internal joy*, while laetor denotes its *outward* expression constr with acc. and *infin., infin., quod*, the *abl*, or *absol.*: less freq with the *acc*, of *neut pron*: rarely with *de*, or *depend clause* after *quum, quia, si*: poet. with *part.*) *I r that you have arrived safely*, te salvum venisse gaudeo, Cic. Att 5, 21, *init.* · *she r s to be taught the Ionian dances*, motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor Od 3, 6, 21 *I r. infinitely that you inform me in your letter that you are loved more and more by Caesar every day*, quod scribis te a Caesare quo-

tidie plus diligi immortalitei gaudeo, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3 § 9 *to r in this department of knowledge*, hoc scientiae genere g, id Off. 3, 33, 121 *now I r at that*, jam id gaudeo, Ter. Andr 2, 2, 25 *I know that he will heartily r with me*, hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, id ib. 5, 5, 8 *to r secretly*, in sinu g, Cic Tusc 3, 21, 51, tacitum secum g, Ter Hec. 1, 2, 32 *I congratulate you, as for myself I r*, tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, Cic. Fam 6, 15. *they r. in writing*, gaudent scribentes, Hor Ep 2, 2, 107 Fig : *the rock r s in Phoebus*, rupes gaudet Phoebo, Virg E 6, 29 *all garden plants r. in moisture*, humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin 19, 8, 39

**2** pergaudeo, 2 (very rare *to r greatly*) *I r greatly that you like him*, eum a te amari p., Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3 § 9

**3.** laetor, 1 (*to show joy outwardly* constr with *abl*, *accus* of *neut pron*, or *acc* and *infin*) : *to r amidst the groans of all*, l in omnium gemitu, Cic Verr 5, 46, 121: *to r in good things and grieve at the opposite*, l bonis rebus et dolere contrarius, id Am. 13, 47 *I see that I ought to r at that*, illud mihi laetandum video, id Manil 1, 3. **4.** exsulto, 1 (*to leap for joy, r exceedingly*, constr usu with *abl*) : *to r in the victory of the nobility*, e victoria nobilitatis, id Rosc Am. 6, 16 *to r in heart*, e animis, Virg Aen 11, 491 often with laetitia or gaudio, Cic Clu 5, 14; Cat 1, 10, 26 Join e et gestire, id Tusc 5, 6, 16 **5.** gesto, 4 (*to throw oneself about in transports of joy*) *to r. with excessive pleasure*, voluptate nimia g, Cic Off 1, 29, 102: *to r in prosperity*, secundis rebus g: Liv 45, 19 *to r. with joy*, laetitia g, Cic Fin 2, 4, 14: *to keep those that r within bounds*, gestientes comprimere, id N. D. 2, 59, 148 Phr *to r in anything*, percipere laetitiam ex re quapiam, Cic de Or. 1, 44, 197 *to r exceedingly*, gaudio complen, id Fin 5, 24, 69 *to r with incredible joy*, incredibili gaudio efferri, id Fam 10, 12, 2 *to r insolently*, insolenter se efferre, id Tusc 4, 17, 39 *I r'd not a little*, capi non mediocrem voluptatem, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, *ad init the populace r'd and was glad*, plebs gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall Cat 48, *ad init. may you long r in this descent*, originis hujus gaudia longa feras, Juv. 8, 47: Hor Od 3, 6, 12 v JOY

**rejoin:** **I.** *To put together again* rēcompōno, no *pl* pōsĭtum, 3 v REUNITE **II.** *To come back to* rĕdeo, ii, itum 4 v RETURN Phr *Caesar r'd his men*, Caesar se ad suos recepit, Caes B G 1, 46 *he r'd the banquet*, se convivio reddidit, Liv 23, 9, *extr*

**III.** *To reply* : respondeo, di, sum, 2. v. ANSWER (v)

**rejoinder:** responsum : v. ANSWER (*subs*)

**rekindle:** **1.** rĕconflo, 1 (*whence feeling might be r'd in every limb*, unde reconflari sensus per membra posset, Lucr 4, 924 **2.** rĕdaccendo, di, sum, 3 : Tert Hier. Phr. *to r. extinguished, slumbering fires*, exstinctos, sopitos ignes suscitare, Ov A A 3, 597. Virg Aen 5, 743 *to r flames that have sunk low*, excitare invalidas flammas, Lucan 8, 776, tepidos refovēre ignes, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15 *studies almost quenched are r'd*, studia prope exstincta refoventur, Plin Ep 3, 18

**relapse** (*v*) **1.** rĕcīdo, di, cāsum, 3 v fall at **2** rĕlābor, lapsus, 3 (*to glide insensibly back*, only fig) : *now I r into the doctrines of Aristippus*, nunc in Aristippi praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 18 **3.** rĕmorbesco, 3 (*to become ill again*) : Enn. in Fest. v. FALL BACK, RETURN

**relapse** (*subs*) expr. by a phr. : *the r of Germanicus*, aegritudo quae iursum Germanico accidérat, Tac A 2, 69 *To have a r.*, rĕcīdo, cīdi, cāsum, 3 : *do not call me away from these remedies to that crowd, lest I have a r*, ab his me remediis noli in istam turbam vocare ne recidam, Cic Att 12, 21, *extr* Plin.: also, in morbum de integro incidere, id. Fam 12, 30, 2. cf id Cat 1, 13, 31 : *to have a more serious r*, in graviorem morbum recidere, Liv. 24, 29. (N B — recidiva febris, Cels. 3, 4, means *remittent, recurring.*)

**relate:** **I.** *To narrate, recount* perĕquor, cūtus, 3 (*to detail, describe*) *to r the history of Hannibal*, pres Hannibalis, Cic Div 1, 24, 49 *to r in verse*, versibus p, id Sen 6, 16 **2.** expōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 (*to set forth*) *to r from the beginning how the affair took place*, e ab initio res quemadmodum gesta sit, Cic Rosc. Am 5, 14 *to r a conversation about friendship to some one*, e sermonem de amicitia alicui, id Am 1, 3 *I have r'd the history of the Romans in five books*, quae Romani gessere quinque libris exposui, Liv 6, 1 v UNFOLD **3.** ēdisserō, rŭi, rtum, 3 *to r. deeds*, e. res gestas, Liv 34, 52. Cic **4** ēdisserto, 1 (*syn of preced*) *nor will I attempt to tell what I shall fall short of the truth in r ing*, neque aggrediar narrare quae edissertando minora vero fecero, Liv 22, 54 **5.** ēnarro, narro, 1 v TELL **6.** rĕfĕro, rĕtŭli (rett), rĕlātum, 3 (*to bring back word, report*) *some chronicles r that there was a battle at Fidenae*, ad Fidenas pugnatum quidam annales retulere, Liv 4, 34 *the conversations were r'd to me*, sermones referebantur ad me, Cic Fam 1, 9, 10 **7.** trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to transmit a knowledge of* esp in connection with memoriae or memoria) *he is r'd to have been the most just of all men*, omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Cic Sest 67, 141 *history r's very many such instances*, qualia p rmulta historia tradidit, id Div 1, 53, 121 *it is r'd that he fell forwards*, traditur memoriae prolapsum cecidisse, Liv 5, 21, *ad fin* **8.** prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (constr like *preced*) : *he r's that his bones were secretly buried*, memoriae prodidit ossa ejus clam sepulta, Nep Them 10, *extr. two different stories are r'd about his death*, de interitu ejus duplex memoria prodita est, id Hann 8, 2 Cic **9.** commĕmŏro, 1 (*to mention, speak of* constr with *acc*, *acc and infin*, *rel clause* or *de*) *which I would describe if I could r them without pain*, quae persequerer si e possem sine dolore, Cic Fam. 5, 13, 3. Caes B G 4, 16

**10.** mĕmŏro, 1 (much rarer than preced) *to r his atrocity*, in crudelitatem, Cic Verr 1, 47, 122 **11.** itĕro, 1 (*to recapitulate*). *to r. my doings*, mea facta i, Pl Cas 5, 2, 5 Phr *a most eloquent man, as they r*, homo, ut ferebant, in dicendo copiosissimus, Cic de Or. 1, 11, 45 *Fabius r's*, Fabius auctor est (with *infin*), Tac A 13, 20 *authorities r. different accounts of his death*, de morte ejus variant auctores, Liv 27, 27 (*the historians*) *r. that he was slain*, interfectum eum scriptum reliquerunt, Nep Hann 8, 2 *as the Greeks r*, ut Graii perhibent, Virg Aen 8, 135: *the matter is r'd to Caesar*, deferrur ea res ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: *they r their toils in talk*, relegunt suos sermone labores, Ov M 4, 570 *to r in order the remaining uses*, reliquos usus digerere, Plin 29, 2, 10 **II** *To concern* **1.** attĭnet, tĭnŭi, 2 (used mostly *impers* with *ad*) : *so far as it r's to myself*, quod ad me attinet, Cic Q Fr 2, 1, 1. *to what am I to say this dream r's?* quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium? Pl Rud 3, 1, 19 sometimes there is an ellipsis *whether it was or was not, this does not r to the matter in hand*, sive fuit, sive non fuit, nihil ad rem (sc attinet), Cic Leg 2, 6, 15. **2.** pertĭnet, tĭnŭit, 2 (like preced. *to belong*) *the dream r's to something*, somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Pl Merc 2, 1, 28 *it r's rather to us*, quod magis ad nos p, Hor. S 2, 6, 73 v. BELONG **3.** attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (*to appertain*). *which in no way r to the matter*, quae nihil attingunt ad rem, Pl Merc 1, 1, 32 : *the first point r.s to human nature*, primus ille locus naturam attingit humanam, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18 **4.** contingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 *this deliberation in no respect r s to the Romans*, haec consultatio Romanos nihil contigit, Liv. 34, 22, *ad fin* **5.** specto, 1 (*to tend*). *that which r s and contributes to a good life*, quod spectet valeatque ad bene vivendum, Cic Off 2, 2, 6 v. TEND.

**related** (*adj*) —N B The foll are also used *subst* to denote *a relative.*

**A.** Lit **1.** prōpinquus (*near*: a gen. t, opp to longinquus or alienus): *nearly r to you*, tibi genere p, Sall Jug. 10 *the society of near r s*, societas propinquorum, Cic Off 1, 17, 53. Join p cognatique, id Rosc Am 34, 96 **2.** prōpior (used as *comp* of *preced*) *to whom nobody is more nearly r than Quintus*, quibus propior Quintio nemo est, Cic Quint. 31, 97 *more nearly r by blood*, gradu p sanguinis, Ov H. 3, 28. **3.** proximus (*superl*) *he is most nearly r to him*, hic illi genere est p, Ter Ad 4, 5, 17 *most closely r*, p cognatione, Lex in Cic Inv 2, 49, 144, propinquitate, Nep Ages 1, 3 *they are unjust towards their nearest r s*, injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic. Off 1, 14, 44

**4.** cognātus (*r by birth*) *he was r. to me*, is mihi c fuit, Ter Andr 5, 4, 23 *kinsmen and r s by birth agreeing very well together*, propinqui eque optime congruentes, Cic Rosc Am 34, 96 **5.** agnātus (*r on the father's side* v Dict Ant. 309). a. gentilesque, Lex in Cic Inv 2, 50, 148 **6.** affinis (*r by marriage*) *you have repudiated your r by marriage, my daughter*, tua tuam, meam filiam, repulisti, Cic post Red. 7, 17. *to regard as r s*, in affinium loco ducere, Sall Jug 14, *ad init.* **7.** nēcessārius (*connected by a bond*; hence variously applied to *friends* and *r.s*). *a near r*, propinqua et n, Cic Mur 35, 73. *r's by blood*, n et consanguinei, Caes B G. 1, 11 **8.** consanguineus (*r by blood*). *with what ancestors and r s*, quibus majoribus, quibus c, Cic Inv 1, 24, 35.

**9.** gentilis (*r by bearing the same name*). *your r. by name, Brutus*, tuus g, Brute, Cic Brut 28, 109 Liv. Phr. *blood r s*, sanguine conjuncti, Cic Inv 2, 53, 161 *to be r to any one on the mother's side*, alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov M 2, 368 *to be r both by birth and marriage*, et genere inter se conjunctos esse et affinitate, Eutr 8, 10: *to be most nearly r to any one*, contingere aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet Aug 4 *to be in no degree r to the family of Caesar*, nullo gradu contingere Caesaris domum, Suet Galb 2. **B.** Fig : **1.** prōpinquus *emotions nearly r to these passions of the soul*, motus finitimi et p his animi perturbationibus, Cic. de Or 2, 44, 185 *a r meaning*, p significatio, Gell. 6, 16, *ad fin*. the *comp* is prōpior: *more nearly r in mind*, mente p, Ov. M 2, 369: v NEAR **2.** finĭtimus (*neighbouring, adjoining*) *a poet is nearly r to an orator*, poeta f. oratori, Cic. de Or 1, 16, 70 *audacity which is nearly r to confidence*, audacia quae fiduciae f est, id Inv 2, 54, 165 Join propinquus et f, id. ib vicinus et f, id Or 32, 113 **3.** cognātus (*kindred*) *nothing is so closely r to our minds as rhythm and speech*, nihil est tam c. mentibus nostris quam numeri et voces, Cic de Or 3, 51, 197 v. COGNATE **4.** consanguineus *husbandry, which is closely allied and as it were r. to wisdom*, res rustica quae proxima et quasi c sapientiae est, Col 1, praef § 4 *Sleep, the r. (brother) of Death*, c Leti Sopor, Virg Aen 6, 278 Phr *all the arts are as it were r to each other*, omnes artes quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur, Cic Arch. 1, 2 *the soul is r. to the Gods*, animus tenetur cognatione Deorum, id Div 1. 30, 64 *the human mind feels it is r. to the divine*, mens humana conjunctam cum divina mente se sentit, id Tusc 5, 25, 70.

**relater:** narrātor. v. NARRATOR.

**relation:** **I.** *Narrative* : narrātio: v NARRATIVE, TALE. **II.** *Kinsman:*

v RELATED, RELATIVE (*subs*) III. *Connection, relative position* 1. rātio · *having entered into an intimate r. with the king*, magna r cum rege contracta, Cic. Sull 20, 56 v REFERENCE, RESPECT 2. cognātio v RELATIONSHIP, (B). 3. conjunctio v CONNECTION. Phr *those who have no r s with the people*, qui nihil cum populo contrahunt, Cic Tusc 5, 36, 105 v. INTERCOURSE, TERMS

**relationship**: **A.** Lit 1. prōpinquitas *close* r, p arcta, Plin Ep 4, 4 · *noble* r, nobilis p, Nep Dion 1, 2 *united by the bonds of* r, vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic Planc. 11, 27. 2. proximitas (*very near* r) · *the one relies upon the will, the other upon his very close* r, hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur, Quint 3, 6, 95 Ov 3. cognātio (*by birth*) *a cousin by r.*, cognatione patruelis, Cic Fin. 5, 1, 1 : *to stand in close r to any one*, propinqua cognatione aliquem attingere, id Verr 2, 10, 27, cum aliquo conjunctum esse, Nep praef 7 *degrees of r*, gradus cognationis, Just Inst 3, 6, 11 r *in an ascending or descending line*, c superior, inferior, id ib 3, 6, *mixt collateral* r, c ex transverso, id ib 3, 6, 4. agnātio (*on the father's side*) *the right of* r *is established by adoption also*, per adoptionem quoque agnationis jus consistit, Just. Inst 1, 2, 2 Cic 5. affinitas (*by marriage*) *to unite oneself with any one through a marriage* r, affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, Cic Brut 26, 98 *to enter into r with any one*, a jungere, Liv 1, 1, *ad med* ; contrahere, Vell 2, 44, 3 ; inter se astringere, Pl Trin 3, 2, 73 , in affinitatem pervenire, Nep Att 19, 2. *to be connected with any one by the bonds of* r, per a connexam esse alicui, Tac A 6, 36 6. necessitūdo, inis, *f* (*any bond of connection, whether friendship or* r) : *the ties of* r, necessitudinis causae, Cic. Planc 11, 27 *the r of children*, liberorum necessitudines, id Fam 13, 10, 1. 7. necessĭtas (*syn of preced*) : Cic Rosc Am 24, 66 8 consanguinĭtas (*blood* r) *nearly connected by r.*, consanguinitate propinquus, Virg Aen. 2, 86 9. gentīlĭtas (*r. by bearing the same gentile name*) *the rights of race and r.*, stirpis et gentilitatis jura, Cic de Or. 1, 39, 176 10. conjunctio (*connection*) *the r of brothers*, fratrum c, Cic Off. 1, 17, 54 · of marriage, id Fam. 1, 7, 11 Join necessitudo et c, id Phil 13, 5, 11 11. germānitas (prop *brotherhood* hence, *r of kindred races* ; rare) *owing to that r they had a brotherly affection for them*, ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv 37, 56 Phr · *to be far removed in point of* r, longissimo gradu esse, Just Inst 3, 6, 11 *to be connected with any one by blood* r, alicui sanguine cohaerēre, Auct in Quint 8, 3, 75. **B.** Fig 1. cognātio *the natural r. of things that are far apart*, distantium rerum naturalis c, Cic Div. 2, 14, 34 *the r of studies and arts*, c studiorum et artium, id Verr 4, 37, 81 *all the arts have a common bond, and are connected by* r, omnes artes habent quoddam vinculum et quasi cognatione inter se continentur, id Arch. 1, 2 *to have a connection or* r, habere aliquam necessitudinem aut c, id Or. 56, 186 2. affinitas (*union, connection*) . *the r. of men's bodies and minds*, a. corporibus hominum mentibusque, Gell 4, 13 : Quint. 3. vīcīnitas (*near likeness*) *the close r. of arts and studies*, artium studiorumque quasi finitima v., Cic Brut. 42, 156 v. RESEMBLANCE 4. conjunctio : v. CONNECTION.

**relative** (*subs*) . v. RELATED. The *pl.*, r s, may be also expr. *collect.* by the *abstr* words denoting *relationship when all your r.s are carried in a waggon*, quum tibi tota cognatio sarraco vehatur, Cic. fragm. in Quint 8, 3, 21 : Caes *in regard to his r s*, respectu suarum necessitudinum, Tac. H. 3, 59. *ad fin the r.s who bore his name renounced the name of Manlius*, gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur Vict. vir ill 24 Varr

**relative** (*adj*) no exact equiv *we feel this to be an absolute, not a r good*, hoc ipsum bonum non accessione neque crescendo aut cum ceteris comparando sed propria vi sua sentimus bonum, Cic Fin 3, 10, 34 *the sweetness of honey is felt to be absolute, not* r, proprio genere saporis non comparatione cum aliis mel dulce esse sentitur, id ib cf id Inv. 2, 33, 102, and foll. art As gram *t t* relativus *a* r, *pronoun*, r pronomen, Prisc p 1063 P

**relatively**: 1. compărātē *either absolutely or* r, aut simpliciter aut c, Cic Top. 22, 84 2. expr by phr *they maintain that one noun is used absolutely, the other* r, illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint 1, 6, 13 *not absolutely, but* r, non simpliciter sed ex comparatione, Cic Or Part 28, 98 r *to the other legions*, collatione reliquarum (legionum), Hirt B G 8, 8 (cf Nägelsb. Stilist p 214)

**relax**: **A.** Act 1. rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to r the reins*, habenas r, Cic Am 13, 45 v SLACKEN. Fig. *to r their former efforts*, r superioris temporis contentionem, Caes B. C 2, 14, *ad fin. pleasure r s rather than stimulates thought*, remittit potius voluptas cogitationes quam intendit, Quint. 10, 3, 24 ; Cic 2. rĕlaxo, 1 *to r their labours*, l. labores, Curt 5, 13, 5 *to r one's avarice*, r avaritiam, Sen Ep 94, 23 *whatever I have made stringent he r s*, quicquid ego astrinxi relaxat, Cic. Att 10, 6 3. laxo, 1 (less freq. than preced) *to r the bowels*, l. intestina, Plin. 8, 36, 54 Fig *to r their labours somewhat*, sibi aliquid laboris l, Liv 9, 16, *ad fin* 4. rĕsolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 *the body being r'd* (*in sleep*), resoluto corpore, Ov. M 7, 328 Fig *to r discipline*, r disciplinam, Tac H 1, 51 5. rĕtendo, di, sum or tum, 3 *to r the bow*, l. arcum, Ov M 2, 419 Fig Quint. 1, 3, 8 v UNBEND Phr *to r. the bowels*, mollire alvum, Plin 20, 5, 20 ; solvere, Cels 1, 3, *ad med if the body ; if the stomach is r'd*, si corpus profluit ; si venter fluit, id. 3, 6, *ad fin* · *a r.'d stomach*, liquida alvus, id 4, 19 **B.** Neut 1. rĕlanguesco, gui, 3 (*to grow languid*) . *there is no reason why their diligence should* r, non est cur eorum languescat industria, Cic Or. 2, 6 *he says that he has r'd in his enmity*, se relanguisse dicit, id Att 13, 41 . *that the impetuosity of the king may* r, ut regis impetus relanguescat, Liv 35, 45 Join r et remitti, Caes B. G 2, 15 2. rĕlaxo, 1 *pain allows pauses, and r s*, dolori dat intervalla et relaxat, Cic. Fin 2, 29, 94 also *reflect · men, if only they are men, sometimes* r, homines, si modo homines sunt, interdum animis relaxantur, id. Phil 2, 16, 39 3. expr by the pass. of rĕmitto, Caes B C. 2, 14, *ad init* also, remittere se, Cels 4, 24, *ad fin* . Ov v ABATE. Phr *the severity of the weather r ing*, caeli mitescente saevitia, Curt 8, 4, 13

**relaxation**: 1. rĕmissio *times of business and of* r, tempora curarum et remissionum, Tac Agr. 9 · *to condescend to every sort of* r, ad omnem animi r descendere, Cic de Or. 2, 6, 22 in a bad sense, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9 v. ENERVATION 2. rĕlaxātio *not application of the mind, but* r, non contentio animi sed r., Cic de Or. 2, 5, 22 3. laxāmentum · *r. of the stomach*, l. ventris, Macr. S. 7, 11. Fig. *r. from war*, l. belli, Liv. 9, 41, *ad med : having had a little* r., pusillum laxamenti nactus, Cic. Fam 12, 16, 3. 4. āvŏcāmentum (*that which calls off from business*. rare) : Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 1 : v. DIVERSION, RECREATION. 5. As a *medic t. t*, resolutio ventris, Cels. 2, 6 ; profusio alvi, id. 2, 7 v DIARRHOEA, FLUX.

**relaxed** (*part.* and *adj.*) rēmissus · v. LAX, LANGUID.

**relaxing**: rēmissīvus, Coel. Aur. : v PURGATIVE Fig. fluidus *r heat*, f calor, Ov M 15, 362 v ENFEEBLING.

**relay**: perh cursus publici, *posts or r s for the conveyance of news*, under the emperors, Cod. Just. 12, 51 so, *being carried by short r s*, vectus mutatione celeri cursus publici, Amm 21, 9, 4 or by phr. *he arrived by r s on the third day at Pella*, per dispositos equos die tertio Pellam pervenit, Liv. 37, 7 *to place r s of vehicles along the roads at a moderate distance apart*, modicis intervallis per militares vias vehicula disponere, Suet Aug 49 (R and A.): *he had fled far away by r s of horses*, illum equos subinde mutantem longius fuga abstulerat, Curt 3, 11, 26 *r s of horses*, *recentes et integri equi per viam dispositi (Kr)

**release** (*v*) 1. exsolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 *to r any one from debt*, e aliquem aere alieno, Liv 6, 14, *ad fin to r minds from the bonds of superstition*, e animos religionum nodis, Luer 1, 932 *if I shall get relaxation from my business* (*for I do not ask to be wholly freed from it*), occupationibus meis si me relaxavero, nam ut plane exsolvam non postulo, Cic. Fam 7, 1, 5. 2. solvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 (rather *less strong* than preced) *to r any one from care and business*, aliquem cura et negotio s., Cic Rep 1, 18 *to r. one's native land from fear*, s patriam metu, Prop 4, 6, 41 *to r the state from religious obligation*, religione civitatem s, Cic Caecin. 34, 98. 3. rĕsolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 (*to unloose* esp poet) *to r. a virgin from chains*, r. virginem catenis, Ov. M. 4, 738. *no expiations shall r you*, te nulla piacula resolvent, Hor Od 1, 28, 34. 4. lĭbĕro, 1 *to r slaves*, l. servos, Caes B C 3, 9 *to r from a danger*, l periculo, id ib 3, 83 *to r oneself from obligations to* l enus, l se a Venere, Cic Div in Caecil. 17, 55 *to r oneself from disagreeable circumstances by a payment*, l. se pecunia ex incommodis, id Verr 5, 9, 23 also with *gen to be r'd from a vow*, liberari voti, Liv 5, 28, *ad init* v. DELIVER, FREE. 5. laxo, 1 (*to loosen, relax*) *to r from the thraldom of lust*, libidinum vinculis l, Cic Sen 3, 7 *r'd from the body*, corpore laxati, id Rep 6, 15, *ad fin* v. RELIEVE 6. exŏnĕro, 1 v UNBURDEN. Phr *you, r'd from your quiver*, tu renodata pharetris, Val Fl 5, 381 *no repose r s me from toil*, nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, Hor. Epod. 17, 24.

**release** (*subs*) · 1. lĭbĕrātio . *a r from evils*, l. malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33. Join l. et vacuitas, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37 v. DELIVERANCE. 2. missio *to give a present in return for one's* r, munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114 · v DISCHARGE

**relent**: no exact equiv expr by SOFTEN, BEND *if the deities r, if the anger of the gods is turned aside*, numina si precibus remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum, Ov M. 1, 378 *to r somewhat each day*, quotidie iracundiae aliquid remittere, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19 *pity, which forces a judge to* r, miseratio quae judicem flecti cogit, Quint 6, 1, 23 *to r*, ponere ferocia corda, Virg. Aen 1, 302 ; nam, Hor A P 160

**relentless**: immīsĕrĭcors, saevus, atrox v PITILESS, INFLEXIBLE poet it may be expr after Hor. Od. 1, 24, 17: *an executing the decrees of fate*, non lenis precibus fata recludere.

**relet**: rĕlŏco, 1 Ulp Dig 19, 2, 13.

**relevant**: expr by attinet v. TO RELATE (II.)

**reliance**: fīdūcia v. TRUST.

**relic**: v. REMAINS, MEMORIAL Of a body, rĕliquiae, e. g *the r.s of Marius*, r. Marii, Cic Leg 2 22, 56 : in eccl. sense, *quod reliquum est ex corpore hominis sancti (Kr.).

**relief**: vīdua : v. WIDOW.

**relief**: I. *Alleviation*: 1. lēvātio *to discover a r. for pain*, l. invenire doloribus, Cic. Tusc. 5, *extr.* . *to*

*bring r. for sorrows*, l. habere aegritudinum, id ib 1, *extr* **2.** lēvāmentum *a r. from the tribute*, l. tributi, Tac H 1, 8 *a r for miseries*, l. miserarum, Cic Fin 5, 19, 53 **3.** lēvāmen (*that which brings r*) *if there were any r it would be in you alone*, si esset aliquod l., id esset in te uno, Cic Att 12, 16, Catul **4** sublēvātio ; *and remedy*, s et medicina, Cic. Rep 2, 34 **5** allēvātio ; *from pain*, a. (dolōris), Cic Fin 1, 12, 40 **6.** allēvāmentum *without any remedy or r*, sine ullo remedio et a, Cic Sull 23 66 **7.** mītigātio v ALLEVIATION, MITIGATION. **8** laxāmentum v RESPITE, RELAXATION **9.** mĕdĭcīna: v. REMEDY **II.** *Aid* **1.** subsĭdium (esp as a milit t t) : *to bring r*, s. ferre, Caes B G. 2, 26: *to send (to the) r*, subsidio mittere, id ib 2, 7 *to come to the r.*, subsidio venire, Cic Att 8, 7 v. REINFORCEMENT **2.** auxĭlium v. HELP, ASSISTANCE, SUCCOUR Phr. *before r could come from Carthage*, priusquam Carthagine subveniretur, Liv 29 25, *ad fin* · (*he said that*) *he trusted in the fortifications of the town, if r. could be quickly brought*, se confidere munitionibus oppidi si celeriter succurratur, Caes B C 3, 80 **III.** *T t in painting* **1.** ēminentia *in the background or in r*, in umbris et in eminentia, Cic Acad 2, 7, 20 **2.** aspĕritas (*contrast. inequality*). *when the prospect of that scene charmed the eyes of all by its bold r*, quum aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, Vitr. 7, 5, 5 *the aspect is effective on account of the r produced by the spaces between the pillars*, aspectus propter a mter columnium habet auctoritatem id 3, 3, 9 Phi. *as we fancy that in a work of art some things stand out in r, some recede*, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21 **IV.** *T t in sculpture* : *to carve in bas-r.*, caelāre, Cic.; interrādĕre, Plin. 33, 11, 49; hence, *a bas-r*, caelāmen (rare), Ov. M. 13, 291 caelatūra (*the art of carving them; the rs themselves*) *carving in too high r. breaks a thin plate*, e altior rumpit tenuem laminam, Quint 2, 4, 7 *bas-rs taken from subjects in Homer*, caelatura carminum Homeri, Suet Ner 47 *an artist in bas-r*, caelātor, Cic Verr 4, 24, 54; also tōreuma, ātis, *n* (τόρευμα, see Dict Ant voc "Bronze") *very splendid bas-rs*, pe bona t, id ib 4, 18, 38 vasa ectypa (ἔκτυπα), Plin 35, 12, 43 ănāglypta (ἀνάγλυπτα), id 33, 11, 49 an *adj* ănāglyptĭcus occurs in Sid

**relieve:** **I.** *To lighten, alleviate*: **1.** lĕvo, 1 (*to lighten*) *I will r you of your burden*, ego te fasce levabo, Virg E 9, 65 *to r. thirst*, l sitim, Ov Tr. 4, 8, 26 *to r. the violence of the disease*, l vim morbi, Curt 3, 6, 2 *to r any one from fear*, l. aliquem metu, Liv 2, 22 *to r care and uneasiness of mind by counsel*, l curam et angorem animi consilio, Cic Att 1, 18, *ad init* *r your suppliant*, levate supplicem vestrum, id Clu 70, 200 *that remedy cannot r. all sorrows*, illa medicina non omnes aegritudines l potest, id Tusc 4, 28, 61. **2.** lĕlĕvo, 1 *whose death has partially r.d you of a burden*, cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, Cic Fl 17, 41 *to r. hunger*, r. famem, Ov. M 11, 129 *to r any one's mind*, r (alicui) animum, Ter. Ad 4, 3, 11 **3.** sublĕvo, 1 *to r the toils of the soldiers*, s militum laborem, Caes. B. G. 6, 32 *his carnesses r.d her fears*, blandimentum sublevavit metum, l'ac A. 14, 4 *to r his neighbours with his wealth*, s vicinos facultatibus suis, Cic. Phil 7, 8, 24 **4** allĕvo, 1 *to r one partially of a burden*, a. onus aliqua ex parte, Cic Rosc. Am 4, 10 *I am r.d when I talk with you in your absence*, allevor quum loquor tecum absens, id Att. 12, 39 **5.** laxo, 1 (*to relax, release*). *to r. the stomach*, stomachum l, Juv. 4, 67 *to r. his mind from constant labour*, animum ab assiduis laboribus l, Liv. 32, 5, *ad init* *to r our minds from the exertion of discussion*, animos a contentione disputationis l, Cic de Or 3, *extr* **6.** mītigo, 1 v SOFTEN, ASSUAGE **7.** rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3: v RELAX **8.** exŏnĕro, 1 v UNBURDEN. Phi *to r the mind by sleep*, animum somno relaxare, Cic Div 2, 48, 100 *to be a little r.d of one's fear*, paullum respirare a metu, id Clu. 70, 200 *to r more serious work by sport and jest*, graviora opera lusibus jocisque distinguere, Pl Ep 8, 21, *ad init* **II.** *To aid, assist* **1.** subvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *to r his son, surrounded by foes*, circumvento filio, s Caes B G 5, 35 **2.** succurro, curri, cursum, 3 (*to run to the aid of*) *to r those who are hard pressed*, laborantibus s, Cic de Or 1, 37, 169 *hemp rs the stomach of beasts of burden*, cannabis succurrit jumentorum alvo, Plin 20, 23, 97 v. SUCCOUR, AID Phr. *to r any one from a blockade*, obsidione aliquem eximere, Liv 38, 15. **III.** *Mdit t. t.* : *to take the place of* · **1.** excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *they r one another*, alii alios excipiunt, Caes B G 5, 16 13 *cohorts r.d this legion*, hanc legionem xiii cohortes exceperunt, id ib 7, 51. **2.** succēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (*to take the place of*. with *dat.*) *fresh men r the exhausted*, integri et recentes defatigatis succedunt, Caes B G. 5, 16 *the cohorts r.d them*, cohortes in stationem succedere, id 4, 32 Phi *to r soldiers on guard*, permutare stationum vices, Curt 8, 6, 11 · *to r each other in turn*, variare vices, Virg Aen 9, 164 (R and A) *he rs me and takes my post*, subit ipse meumque explet opus, Ov M 3, 648 **IV.** *To heighten by contrast* · v RELIEF, III Phr *the contrast of the colours mutually r ving each other*, differentia colorum alterna vice sese excitante, Plin. 35, 5, 11 (q. v.) *the part on which the light falls seems to be r.d*, quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminere videtur, Cic. de Or 3, 26, 101.

**religion:** **1.** religio (religĭgo; so always in poet a term of wide import, including all feelings and manifestations of reverence, even to superstition) *r which consists in the pious worship of the gods*, r quae deorum pio cultu continetur, Cic N. D. 1, 42, 117 *to embrace the worship of the gods and pure r*, cultum deorum et puram r suscipere, id Leg 1, 23, 60 *there are limits to r., we ought not to be over superstitious*, modus est quidam religionis nimium esse superstitiosum non oportet, Auct Dom 40, 105 · *every state has its own r*, sua cuique civitati r est, id Flac 28, 69 *the r of the Jews*, r Judaeorum, id ib 28, 68 *the r. of the Christians*, r. Christianorum, Sulp Sev Chron. 2, 30 *a heathen r*, r profana, Firm. Mat 21, 1. *to convert to the true r.*, ad veram r reformare, Min. Fel 1, 5 *to conform to the established r.*, r. traditas colere, id. 6, 1 (cf Liv. 5, 51), *the rites of r*, religionum caerimoniae, Cic Rep. 2, 14 *to be a teacher of r*, perh religiones interpretari, after Caes B G. 6, 13 *a man of no r*, contemptor religionum, Suet Ner 56. **2.** expr. by sacra, ōrum, *n. pl* (*religious rites*, esp. of private and family worship) *the r of Ceres*, s Cereris, Cic Balb 24, 55 *the origin of the r.*, origo sacrorum, Liv 39, 13 *the ministers of r*, antistites caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Auct. Dom 39, 104 *to follow the same form of r.*, iisdem uti sacris, after id Off 1, 17, 55 *the Catholic r, the Lutheran r*, *sacra Pontificia, Lutheriana (Kr): *to change one's r*, *ad alia sacra transire (Kr) **3.** pĭetas (prop *dutifulness*. rare) *r*, p adversus, erga deos, Cic Fin 3, 22, 73; Auct. Dom. 41, 107 v PIETY Phr. *the Christian r.*, Christiana fides, Sulp Sev 2, 31 *a follower of the Christian r.*, Christianae legis studiosus, Amm 25, 10, 15: *an offence against r*, sacrum commissum, Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: *it was an offence against r. to eat the produce*, religiosum erat consumere fructum, Liv. 2, 5 *the whole state became entirely devoted to r.*, civitas tota in cultum versa deorum, id 1, 21 *to be the minister of r*, perh rebus divinis interesse, Caes B G 6, 13, cf Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7 *a system of r*, *formula rerum divinarum (Kr.) v THEOLOGY

**religious:** **1.** religiōsus (like the subst, it has a wide import also religiosus) · *a r man*, homo r, Auct. Dom 40, 105 *very r. persons*, religiosissimi mortales, Sall C 12 *r rites*, r jura, Cic Am 4, 13. Join. sanctus et r, id Fontei 9, 21; Rosc Com 15, 44 on the word see Gell. 4, 9 **2.** religiōsŭlus (*rather r*). Hier adv. Ruf 3, 7 **3.** Freq expr by means of religio *a mind not devoid of r. feelings*, haud intactus religione animus, Liv. 5, 15. *devoid of all r. feelings*, expers religionum omnium, Cic. N D 1, 42, 119 *it is a r custom*, religio est, Plin 25, 4, 11 *that particular r system*, istorum r sacrorum, Cic Flac 28, 69 *r observances handed down by tradition*, traditae per manus r, Liv 5, 51: *to comply with religious practices*, religiones colere, Cic. Rep 2, 14 *deep r awe*, summa r, id Verr. 4, 34, 75 *a r scruple arose in his mind*, oblata est illi r, id Fam 10, 12, 3 *to be prevented by r. duties*, religionibus impedīri, Caes B G 5, 6 *no aversion to falsehood*, nulla mendacii r, id B C 1, 11. *to be released from r obligation*, exsolvi religione, Liv 9, 9, *ad init* *to undertake a r war*, bellum pio religionibus suscipere, Cic Fontei 9, 20 *an object of r. awe*, r, id Veri 4, 43, 93 *r. zeal*, *studium religionis (Kr) **4.** sollennis v SOLEMN Phr *civil and r. institutions*, perh divina humanaque jura, Caes B C. 1, 6, *extr* *to preform r worship*, rem divinam facere, Cato R R. 1, 5, 4 (esp of sacrifices) *to be very r*, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent diligenter tractare, after Cic. N D. 2, 28, 72 *a r regard for virtue*, superstitio virtutis, Sen Ep 95, 35: *the most r. care*, summa cura · v SCRUPULOUS *a r. person* (i e *a recluse*) *religiosus. claustrālis *to join a r order*, *ordini sacro se addicere

**religiously:** **1.** religiōsē (rell) *to worship the gods r*, r deos colere, Liv 10, 7; Cic v SCRUPULOUSLY **2.** sollennĭter v SOLEMNLY

**religiousness** · **1** pĭetas adversus, erga deos, Cic Fin 3, 22, 73; Auct Dom 41, 107; cf N. D. 1, 42, 116 v PIETY **2** sanctĭtas Cic v HOLINESS **3.** religiōsĭtas App Dogm. Plat. 2, p 16 (a trans of the Gk ὁσιότης) Phi *an enemy of all r*, hostis omnium religionum, Auct Dom 54, 139 *the justice and r. of Numa*, justitia religioque Numae, Liv 1, 18, *init*

**relinquish:** rēlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3 v LEAVE, ABANDON, RESIGN

**reliquary:** perh. *theca, capsa sanctorum reliquiis instructa · in eccl Latin, *reliquiare, reliquiarium

**relish** (*v*) **A.** Trans expr by phr *to r black broth*, jure nigro delectari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98 *he said he never r'd anything better*, negavit se unquam bibisse jucundius, id ib 5, 34, 97 *swearing that he never r'd a dinner better anywhere*, adjurans nusquam se unquam libentius (sc coenasse), id. Fam. 9, 19 v LIKE, ENJOY **B.** Intrans expr. by a phr *the deer does not r.*, nil dama sapit, Juv 11, 121 v TASTE.

**relish** (*subs*) **I.** *Flavour* săpor v. TASTE **II.** *Something eaten with or before a meal, a whet* · **1.** prōmulsis, idis, *f.* (*a r of eggs, salt fish, etc*) *to raise one's expectations by a r.*, in promulside spei ponere aliquid, Cic. Fam 9, 16, 8. **2.** pulmentārium (*anything eaten with bread*) · *dried figs are a r.*, caricae pulmentario sunt, Sen Ep 87, 3 *let exercise be your r.*, pulmentaria quaere sudando, Hor. S. 2, 2, 20 **3.** condīmentum (*spice, seasoning*): *a r was laclang*, e defuit, Cic Tusc. 5, 34, 98 · v. SEASONING. **4.** pulmentum App. M 4, p. 146 **5.** gustus, ūs; Mart 11, 31, 4. **6.** gustŭlus (*dimin. of preced*): App. M. 9, p. 232 **7.** gustātio · Petr. 21, 6 **8.** gustum Apic. 4, 5. **III.**

*Fondness, partiality* stŭdium: v TASTE

**relishing:** pulmentārius · *r food,* p cibus, Plin 18, 12, 30 v SAVOURY

**reluctance:** Phr: *with r.,* invītus v UNWILLINGLY

**reluctant:** piger, invītus v UNWILLING Join invitus et coactus, Caes B C 1, 2 *he would be r to come unbidden to a conference,* in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur, id B G 1, 35 *whether you will be r or eager,* sive retractabis, sive properabis, Cic Fusc 1, 31, 76

**reluctantly:** use invītus v UNWILLINGLY

**rely:** fīdo or confīdo, fīsus sum, 3 (constr usu with *dat* of *person* or *abl* of *thing* relied on) v TRUST.

**relying on:** fīētus (with *abl*) Cic. Caes (v rarely with *dat.*, Liv 6, 13, *init.*, nulli rei . freta multitudo .)

**remain:** I. *To continue unchanged or unmoved* 1. māneo, nsi, nsum, 2 *to r at home,* m domi, Caes B G 4, 1 *the earth r.s fixed,* terra immobilis manet, Cic Rep 6, 18 *nothing r.s for ever unchanged,* nihil semper suo statu manet, id N D 1, 12, 29 *all that we have loved in Agricola r.s, and will r,* quidquid ex Agricola amavimus manet mansurumque est, Tac. Agr 46 *to r alive,* m in vita, Cic Fam 4, 13, 2 *whilst the memory of Rome shall r,* dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id Off 2, 12, 43 *to r. of the same opinion,* m in pristina mente, id Sest 27, 58 *to r of the same opinion as the old philosophers,* m in antiquorum philosophorum sententia, id. Div 1, 3, 5 *to r faithful to one's promise,* m promissis (*abl*), Vng Aen 2, 160 2. permāneo, nsi, nsum, 2 (strongei than preced *to r permanently*) · *to r on the sea coast,* p in maritima ora, Liv 37, 21 *to r in a state of celibacy,* p impubes es, Caes B G 6, 21 *that custom has r'd from the days of Cecrops,* ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic Leg 2, 25, 63 · *to r. faithful to one's duty,* p. in officio, Caes B G 6, 8, *ad fin* 3. rēmāneo, nsi, nsum, 2 (*to r behind* constr sometimes with *pred. adj.*) *to r. with one,* r. apud aliquem, Caes B G. 4, 15 *the lower part r'd perfect,* pars inferior integra remanebat, id ib 7, 35 *souls r. after death,* animi remanent post mortem, Cic Tusc 1, 12, 26 4. sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 (*to stand, last*) *to r about the senate-house,* s ad curiam, Cic Cat 2, 3, 5 *the iron r'd fast in his groin,* stetit inguine ferrum, Ov M 5, 132 *the waters motionless,* stat glacies imers, Hor Od 2, 9, 5 *to r of the same fixed opinion,* s suis judiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81 v STAND 5 exsisto, stĭti, 1 (*to be extant*) *these letters of Philip,* extant epistolae Philippi, Cic Off 2, 14, 48 6. dūro, 1 (*to hold out, endure*) *to r. in tents,* d sub pellibus, Liv 5, 2 *people could not r outside their houses,* durari extra tecta non poterat, id. 10, 46, *ad init.*: v. LAST, ENDURE 7. rĕsisto, stĭti, 3 v HALT, STOP. 8. mŏror, 1 v. STAY, TARRY. Phr *to r. in the camp,* castris sese tenere, Caes B. G 3, 17; castra fovere, Virg Aen 9, 57 *to r (idle) at Brundusium,* jacere Brundusii, Cic Att 11, 6 *to r on an estate* (from reluctance to proceed), se sustinere (in praedio), id ib 10, 2 *to r in the country,* continere se rure, Ter. Ph 2, 3, 17 *their countenances r. fixed on the rainless clouds,* sicca vultus in nubibus haerent, Lucan 4, 331: *he sits and will ever r sitting,* sedet aeternumque sedebit, Virg. Aen. 6, 617 *throughout the world there is nothing which r.s* nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe, Ov. M 15, 177 *the spoils of the army which r.s dead on the field of battle,* spolia jacentis exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: *his expression of countenance always r.'d the same,* erat semper idem vultus, Cic Tusc. 3, 15, 31 *to r. faithful to the old style,* antiquum obtinere, Ter Andr. 4, 5, 22: Pl *to r neutral,* se in nullam partem movere, Caes. B C 2, 17 quiescere, Cic Att. 9, 10, *ad fin* II. *To be over, to be left as a remainder* 1. resto, stĭti, 1 (constr with *ut* or *infin*) *he who has finished two-thirds must necessarily have a third r'ng,* qui duas partes absolverit huic necesse est tertiam Cic Off 3, 2, 9. *presents, r'ng from the ravages of the sea and the flames,* dona pelago et flammis restantia, Virg Aen 1, 679 *lucky fellows! now I (alone) r.,* felices! nunc ego resto, Hor S 1, 9, 28 *it r's for us to consider of what nature they are,* restat ut qualis eorum natura sit consideremus, Cic N D. 2, 17, 45 *it r'd to tell,* restabat verba referre, Ov. M 1, 700 2. sūpĕro, 1 *if one-twelfth be taken from five-twelfths, what r's?* si de quincunce remota est uncia quid superat? Hor A P 328 *what money r'd,* quod superaret pecuniae, Cic Verr 3, 84, 195: *what r.s for us to clear ourselves of?* quid superat quod purgemus? Liv 45, 24, *init* 3. sūpersum, fui, esse *a spare of two days r'd,* biduum supererat, Caes B. G 1, 23 *as for what r.s,* quod superest, Cic Att 9, 19, *ad fin now it r.s for me to tell,* nunc superest mihi dicere, Ov F 3, 675: *all that r of the army of Hirtius,* omnes qui supersunt de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio in Cic Fam 10, 33, 5 v. SURVIVE 4. rĕsīdeo, sēdi, 2 (*to r sitting, r behind*) *it is uncertain whether she wandered from the road or r'd sitting from fatigue,* errantne via seu lassa resederit incertum, Virg Aen. 2, 739 *the rest of the band of conspirators will r in the state,* residebit in republica reliqua conjuratorum manus, Cic Cat 1, 5, 12 *hope r.s in your valour,* resident spes in virtute tua, id Fam 12, 3, *ad fin* Phr. *ut r.s to vie with each other in our kind offices,* reliquum est ut officiis certemus inter nos, id ib 7, 31. *not even the chaff r'd* ne paleae quidem relinquebantur, id Veri 3, 48, 114 *something will r. from my slender income,* ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid redundabit, id. Pat 6, 3, *ad init*

**remainder:** rēlīquum v. REST

**remaining** (*adj*): 1. rēlīquus *what has he r?* quid est huic reliqui? Cic Sull. 31, 89 *the sun is the chief of the r luminaries,* sol est princeps reliquorum luminum, id Rep. 6, 17 *there were very few r, the rest were discharged,* erant perpauci reliqui, ceterique dimissi, id Verr 5, 34, 87 *to leave nothing r,* nihil reliqui facere, Sall Cat 11, *ad fin to leave no opinion about him r.,* nullam opinionem ejus facere, Cic N D 1, 12, 29 2. rēsīduus (*what is left*, esp as a sediment when all else is drawn off) *the r nobles,* residui nobilium, Tac A 11, 23 *I desire that there be no anxiety r,* cupio nullam r. sollicitudinem esse, Cic Fam 10, 11, 3 3. rēses, idis (the *nom sing* does not occur; it usu implies *idleness, inactivity* rare) *to dread the r. plebeians in the city,* timere r in urbe plebem, Liv 2, 32 4 sūperfluus (*that which is left over and above* rare) *to restore the r produce,* fructus s restituere, Papin Dig 36, 1, 58, *extr* 5. cēteri, ălii v REST 6. sūpersites, stĭtis v SURVIVING.

**remains** (*pl*) rēlīquiae, *f pl* (in nearly all senses of the Eng) *the r of his forces,* r. copiarum, Nep. Them. 5, 1 *the r. of dinners,* r. coenarum, Cic Fam 9, 16, 8 *the r. of r.* (i e *com*, the very smallest scraps), r. reliquiarum, Pl. Curc. 3, 18 v. FRAGMENTS. *to carry his r to the tomb,* r. tumulo inferre, Tac. A. 3, 4 v. ASHES *the scanty r. of the republic,* tenues reliquiae r, Auct Dom. 36, 96 *to mangle the r. of life,* vitae r. lacerare, id Quint 15, 50 v RUINS, TRACE.

**remake:** rĕfingo, 3: *to r their realms of wax,* cerea regna r, Virg G 4, 202: v. RECREATE, RENEW.

**remand** (v.): I. rēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 v. SEND BACK, COUNTERMAND. II *T. t in law* · 1. amplio, 1. *to r a man,* a hominem, Auct Her 4, 36, 48 *the accused was twice r.'d and acquitted on his third appearance,* bis ampliatus tertio absolutus reus, Liv. 43, 2 2 compĕrendino, 1 (*to r to the third day*) *to r. the accused,* reum, Cic. Veri Act 2, 1, 9, 26 v ADJOURN.

**remand** (*subs*). **remanding:** ampliātio, Sen., compĕrendinātio and compĕrendinātus, ūs, both in Cic. v preced. art, and ADJOURNMENT.

**remark** (*v*) observo, 1 v OBSERVE.

**remark** (*subs*). observātio v OBSERVATION, SAYING, NOTE

**remarkable:** 1. insignis (*distinguished by some peculiarity*) *r for some weakness,* infirmitate aliqua, Suet. Cal. 26, *ad fin a r. misfortune,* calamitas, Caes B. G 1, 12 *a year r for two new magistracies,* annus duobus novis magistratibus, Liv 7, 1, *init splendid and r virtue,* clara et insignis virtus, Cic Am. 27, 102 *very r,* perinsignis, id Leg 1, 19, 51 2. insignītus (prop. *part*, rare) *a more r disgrace,* insignitius flagitium, Tac A 4, 51. Cato. 3. mĕmōrābilis (*worthy of mention*) *he was a r man,* vir m, Liv 38, 53 *very r. friendship,* maxime m familiaritas, Cic Am. 1, 4 *a book of r deeds and sayings,* factorum et dictorum memorabilium liber, Val Max. title 4. commĕmōrābilis (stronger than preced). *many other r things,* multa alia c, Cic. N D 2, 52, 131 v. MEMORABLE 5. nōtābilis (*noteworthy*) · *a r death,* exitus, Cic Fam 5, 12, 5 *great and r eloquence,* magna et n. eloquentia, Tac. Or 40 *an uncommon and r circumstance,* rara et n res, Plin Ep 7, 6, *init* 6 conspĭcuus v. ILLUSTRIOUS 7. singŭlāris v SINGULAR. 8. mīrus v. WONDERFUL. 9. egrĕgius v. UNCOMMON Phr *nothing r was done,* nihil dignum memoria actum est, Liv 2, 19, *ad init* Cic *r doings and sayings,* facta et dicta memoratu digna, Val Max praef, *init. every year was r for deaths,* omnis annus funeribus insignitur, Tac Agr. 41 *he composed accurately which was all the more r. seeing he was no orator,* scripsitavit accurate, quum praesertim non esset orator, Cic Brut 77, 267

**remarkably:** 1. insignĭter *to love one's friends r.,* amicos i diligere, Cic Part. Or 23, 80. 2. insignītē. *r wicked,* i. improbus, Cic Quint. 23, 73. 3. oft expr. by VERY, or by per; as, *r. diligent,* perdiligens. 4. singŭlāriter v SINGULARLY 5. mīrē v WONDERFULLY. 6. egrĕgiē v. UNCOMMONLY

**remediable:** sānābilis: v. CURABLE.

**remedial:** mĕdĭcābilis, Col. rĕmĕdialis, Macr v. HEALING

**remediless:** insānābilis v. INCURABLE

**remedy** (*subs*): 1. rĕmĕdium: *not a violent but a powerful r.,* non praeceps sed strenuum r, Curt 3, 6, 2 *a quick r* praesentaneum r, Plin 21, 31, 105 *a most efficacious r,* praesentissimum r, Col 6, 14, *ad init. a r against cold,* r frigoris, Curt 8, 4, 11 *a r for the throat,* r ad fauces, Suet Ner 35, *ad fin to cure by opposite r.s* (= *allopathically*), contrarius remedius sanare, Cels 3, 9 *to be a r,* esse remedio (also in *nom.* and *gen*), Plin, *passim* Fig.: *a sharp r,* acre r Cic. Clu 24, 67 *an active r,* r. diligens, Sen. Ep 95, 14 *an extreme r.,* r extremum, id 29, 3 *a r. arising from war,* r. ex bello, Tac. A 4, 72 *to procure r.s for making pain endurable,* r comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, Cic Tusc. 5, 26, 74 *to find r.s for his poisonous devices,* veneficiis r invenire, id Phil. 13, 11, 25 *to apply r.s to the diseases of the mind,* r. morbis animorum adhibere, id. Tusc 4, 27, 58: *to use philosophy as a r,* philosophiam in r suum exercere, Sen Ep 111, 2 *r.s are of no avail unless they are persevered in,* r non prosunt nisi immorantur, id ib 40, 4. 2. mĕdĭcāmentum (*a healing drug*): *to give a r,* m dare, Cic Off. 3, 24, 92. Fig. *a r. for grief,* m. doloris, id. Tusc 3, 24, 52: *a un-*

*versal r (panacea)*, panchrestum m, id Verr 3, 65, 152 **3.** mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, n (same as preced *hg* only in *poet*) *violent r s*, violenta m, Cic Pis 6, 13 (*al* vinolenta) *to apply strong r s to an angry woman*, iratae in furia praebere, Ov A A 2, 489 **4.** mĕdĭcīna (*healing*, hence, *that which heals*) *to apply a r*, m admŏvere, Cic Att 16, 15, *post med* Fig *a standing r for grief*, m perpetua doloris, id Fam 5, 15, 4 Ov. **5.** mĕdēla *to apply a r to one's wounds*, m admŏvere vulneribus, App M 8, p 210. Fig *the r s provided by the laws*, m legum, Gell 20, 1 **6.** auxĭlium (*a help*): *to be a r*, auxilio esse, Plin 26, 12, 78 *it is better to try a doubtful r than none*, satius anceps a experiri quam nullum, Cels 2, 10 **7.** praesīdium (*a protection*) *it is a r for ear-diseases*, aurium morbis p est, Plin 22, 22, 44. **8.** praesentāneum (*a r. that operates at once*) Plin. 30, 9, 23 § 79 **9.** regressus, ūs (*a legal r*) *to have no r against the vendor*, nullum adversus venditorem habere r, Pomp. Dig 21, 2, 34 **10.** lēnīmentum v. RELIEF, ALLEVIATION Phr. *kinds of herbs which are a r for the bites of beasts*, genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, Cic Div 1, 7, 13 Caes Plin *it is a r for strangury*, facit ad difficultatem urinae, id. 22, 18, 21 *the seed is a r. for serpents' stings*, semen contra serpentes valet, id 22, 22, 35, so, auxiliatur contra serpentes, id 21, 19, 77 *it is a r for the dropsical*, hydropicis prodest, id 21, 19, 78: *it is a most efficacious r. for the sting of wasps*, praesentissimum est contra ictus vesparum, id. 21, 20, 86 (v. EFFICACIOUS) *his disorder increases with the r*, aegrescit medendo, Virg. Aen 12, 46 *I do not approve of his r s*, curationes non probo, Cic Fam 16, 4, 1 *no r is more important for the state*, nulla salus reipublicae major est, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 71.

**remedy** (v.): **I.** Lit. sānō, 1 v CURE, HEAL, and preced art **II.** Fig. **1.** mĕdĕor, 2 (constr with *dat.*, rarely *acc*) *to r an evil*, malo m. (joined to sanare), Cic. Agr 1, 9, 26 *to r the deficiency of corn*, m. rei frumentariae inopiae, Caes. B G. 5, 24 *they must r it by law*, medendum est lege, Tac A 4, 16: *to r. one's desires*, m cupiditates, Ter Ph. 5, 4, 3. **2.** occurro, curri, cursum, 3 (*to counteract* with *dat.*); *variety r s ennui*, varietas occurrit satietati, Cic. Or 52, 174: *to r both evils*, utrique rei o, Nep Pelop 1, 1. v COUNTERACT **3.** sānō, 1 (*to cure*). *to r an inconvenience*, s. incommodum, Caes. B G 7, 29 Cic **4** corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 v CORRECT **5.** more freq. expr. by phr. with remedium. *to try to r. the delay*, r. quaerere ad eam moram, Cic. Clu. 9, 27 *when vices become habits there is no chance of r.ing them*, ubi quae fuerant vitia mores sunt desinit esse remedio locus, Sen Ep. 39, *extr* Phr. *to r. the barrenness of the soil*, obviam ire infecunditati terrarum, Tac A 4, 6

**remelt**: rĕcŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 *to r iron*, ferrum r, Flor 3, 20, 6 Virg Plin.

**remember**: **1.** mĕmĭni, isse, *defect.* (constr. with *gen*, *acc* of person or thing, *de*, a *rel clause*, *subj.*, *acc* and *infin.* v. I at Gr. § 278) *for I r, I r, you shall I ever forget that night*, memini enim, memini, neque unquam obliviscar noctis illius, Cic Planc 42, 101: *to r the living*, m vivorum, id Fin 5, 1, 3: *to r all things*, m omnia, id Acad. 2, 33, 106 *to r my actions*, m actionum, id Fam 1, 9, 8 *whom you r well*, quem tu probe meministi, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194 *you r how great was men's wonder*, meministi, quanta esset hominum admiratio, id. Am 1, 2 *I r. that he answered me*, illum mihi respondere m., id. de Or 2, 71, 297: *to r. well*, memoriter m., Pl. Capt 2, 1, *extr.*: *I r a book being brought to you*, m librum tibi afferri, Cic. Att. 8, 11, *ad fin.* · *often, I r, when little I used to anoint my eyes with olive-oil*, saepe oculos, memini, tangebam parvus olivo, Pers 3, 44: *r. to drown your melancholy in wine*, finire memento tristitiam vino, Hor. Od 1, 7, 17 v TAKE CARE **2.** commĕmĭni (*r thoroughly*) *whom he said he r'd quite well*, quem probe se c aebat, Cic de Or 1, 53, 227 *I r it better because I had no dinner that day*, hoc c magis quia illo die impransus fui, Pl Amph 1, 1, 98 **3** rĕmĕmĭni (very rare) · Tert **4.** rĕcordor, 1 (*to think over, call to mind*; constr with *acc*, sometimes *de* or *gen*) *to r the common fortune of war*, communes belli casus 1, Caes B C 3, 72 *I should like to know if you r anything about yourself*, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, Cic Tusc 1, 6, 13: *to r the very earliest days of childhood*, pueritiae memoriam 1 ultimam, id Arch 1, 1 *to r one's crimes*, r flagitiorum, id Pis 6, 12 *I r he preferred Demosthenes to all*, recordor omnibus antefetre Demosthenem, Cic Or 7, 23. **5** rēmĭniscor, 3 (*to call to mind*, constr with *gen*, *acc*, *acc* and *inf.* or *absol.*) · *to r his old renown*, r veteris famae, Nep. Phoc 4, 1 Caes *r what is taught in the mysteries*, reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis, Cic. Tusc 1, 13, 29 *he r s that it is decreed by fate*, esse in fatis reminiscitur, Ov. M. 1, 256 **6.** rĕpĕto, īvi, and ĭi, ītum, 3 (*to recollect*, esp freq with memoria or memoriam) *as far back as I can r*, quantum memoria r praeterita possum, Cic Fam 11, 27, 2 *r that time*, repete illius temporis memoriam, id Deiot 7, 20 *to r. injunctions*, r praecepta, id Q Fr 1, 2, 2 § 7 · *when I r the night*, cum repeto noctem, Ov Tr 1, 3, 3 **7.** rĕcogno-sco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3 (*to know again, recall to mind*, esp. of acquaintances) *prithee, r that night*, recognosce tandem illam noctem, Cic Cat. 1, 4, 8 *when I perfectly r'd you*, cum te penitus recognovi, id. Deiot. 2, 4; Ov (For the precise force of the word see Cic. Tusc 1, 24, 57, non discere sed *remmiscendo recognoscere.*) **8.** commĕmŏro, 1 (rare) *each day I r in the evening what I have done*, quid quoque die egerim commemoro vesperi, Cic Sen. 11, 38 Phr (1) with memoria · *to r*, in memoria habere, Ter Andr 1, 1, 13, memoria complecti, Cic Div in Caecil 12, 39; memoria comprehendere, id de Or 1, 34, 154, memoria retinere, id Manil 7, 19; memoria tenere, id Lig 12, 35 (*q r*) *I r. many of those poems*, multa (carmina) ex iis memoria teneo, id. N D. 2, 41, 104: *as I r*, ut mea memoria est, id Att 13, 31, *ad fin* v MEMORY. (II.) *to r everything*, memoriter tenere omnia, Pl Ep 6, 33, *ad fin* *r always this precept*, hoc tibi dictum tolle memor, Hor A P 368 *to r well*, memori reprehendere mente, Lucr 3, 857. (III) In letters *r me to my friend Tigo*, Tironem meum saluta nostris verbis, Cic. Fam 7, 29, *extr* · v SALUTE

**remembrance**: **1.** rĕcordātio *a pleasant r*, grata r, Cic Planc 33, 81 *to enjoy the r. of friendship*, recordatione amicitiae frui, id. Am. 4, 15 *the r of a bygone event*, veteris memoriae r, id. de Or. 1, 2, 4 *the tranquil r of past suffering affords pleasure*, habet praeterita doloris secura r delectationem, id. Fam 5, 12, 4 Join memoria et r, id. Brut 2, 9. **2.** mĕmŏria (strictly, *the faculty of memory*, but oft used for *r*) *to perpetuate the r.*, m prodere, Caes. B. G 1, 12, *extr*: *he lives and will live in the r of every age*, vivit, vivetque per omnium seculorum memoriam, Vell 2, 66, 5 *within the r of man*, post hominum memoriam, Cic Cat 1, 7, 16. *it often happened both within the r. of our forefathers and our own*, persaepe et nostra et patrum memoria accidit, id Fontei 7, 13. **3.** commĕmŏrātio (*a reminding, calling to mind*) · *the r of our name*, c. nominis nostri, Cic. Arch 11, 29 **4.** rētinentia Lucr 3, 673; (ib 3, 849, where *al* repetentia). Phr. . *to hold kindnesses in grateful r*, beneficia meminisse, Cic Planc. 33, 80 *the r grows faint and dim*, meminisse jacet languetque sopore, Lucr. 4, 763

**remembrancer**: mŏnĭtor (*who puts one in mind*) Cic Div in Caecil. 16, 52 v MONITOR, PROMPTER

**remind**: **1.** mŏneo, 2 (constr. with the *direct obj* in *acc*, or *nom* in *pass.*, *indirect* in *acc* if a *neut pron* or *adj*; otherwise in *gen*, or dependent on *de*, also with *acc* and *inf.*; cf Lat Gr § 278 *to put in mind, warn* N B — Avoid the constr with the *subj*, which *denotes to admonish*) *to r the soldiers of the crisis and emergency*, m milites tempora et necessitudinis, Tac A. 1, 67: *the very thing of which you r. me*, id ipsum quod me mones, Cic Att 14, 19, *ad init* *according to your instructions he r'd me that there was need of a stronger force in that province*, me ex tuis mandatis monuit praesidio firmiore opus esse ad istam provinciam, id Fam 3, 3, 1 *to r any one about the will*, m aliquem de testamento, id Att 11, 16, *ad fin* **2.** admŏneo, 2 (constr like the *preced.*. *to r*, esp of *past* events, whilst moneo refers more freq to the *future*) *to r in a friendly way*, a. amice, Cic N D 1, 3, 5 *he r'd one of his neediness, another of his ruling passion*, admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall Cat 21 *to r. persons* (*of a debt*), homines a., Cic. Quint 12, 40 *I wish you to be r'd of that*, illud te esse admonitum volo, id. Coel 3, 8 *to r. me about the gardens*, de hortis me a, id Q Fr 3, 1, 4 § 14 *to r* (*the hearers*) *what you have said, and in what order you have said it*, quid et quo quidque loco dixeris a, id. Inv. 1, 52, 99. **3.** commŏneo, 2 (constr. like moneo) *it is sufficient to r. us*, c. nos satis est, Cic Fin 3, 1, 3 *to r you of that marriage of his*, c te ejus matrimonii, Auct Her 4, 33, 44 *to r. of a danger*, c. de periculo, Cic Part Or. 27, 96 **4.** commŏnĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to put in remembrance*: pass. is formed with fio) *to r one again and again*, etiam atque etiam c aliquem, Cic Fam 13, 72 *to r the soldiers of his favours*, c (milites) beneficii sui, Sall Jug 49 *he r'd him of what was said*, commonefecit quae sint dicta, Caes B G 1, 19 *there is no one who is not r'd of your wickedness by that oration*, nemo est quin tui sceleris ex illa oratione commonefiat, Cic Ver 5, 43, 112 **5.** commĕmŏro, 1 *the benefactor ought not to be the person to r men of his benefits*, is non debet c. beneficia qui contulit, Cic Am. 20, 71 Liv **6.** mĕmŏro, 1 (rare): *to r him of his friendship and alliance*, m amicitiam et foedus, Tac A. 2, 58 Phr *the mention of Autronius would have r'd one of Sulla*, Autronii commemoratio memoriam Sullae retulisset, Cic Sull 13, 37 · *of which those little gardens r me*, cujus illi hortuli memoriam afferunt, id. Fin 5, 1, 2 *to r one of anything*, reducere (aliquid) in memoriam, id Inv 1, 52, 98 *carve on the tomb a mournful inscription that will r men of me*, nostri memoriam sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor. Od 3, 11, 51

**reminiscence**: rĕcordātio · *I avoid r.s*, i fugio, Cic Att 12, 18, *init.* *Plato maintains that it is a r of our former life*, Plato r esse vult superioris vitae, id Tusc 1, 24, 57 v REMEMBRANCE. The Platonic *ἀνάμνησις*, trans. recordatio by Cic, is rendered by rĕmĭniscentiae in Tert Anim. 23

**remiss**: neglĭgens: v. SLACK, NEGLIGENT

**remission**: **1.** rēmissio · *the r of the fever*, r febris, Suet. Tib 73: *the r. of the tribute for three years*, r. tributi in triennium, Tac. A 4, 13 *forgiveness is the r. of a deserved punishment*, venia est meritae poenae r., Sen Clem. 2, 7, 1: Cic **2.** vĕnia. v. FORGIVENESS

**remissive**: (i.e. *taken in a weakened signification*) rēmissīvus Prisc. 1021 P.

**remissly**: negligenter v. NEGLIGENTLY

**remissness**: negligentia: v NEGLIGENCE

**remit**: **A.** Trans **|.** Lit rēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 v. SEND BACK **II.** *To give up, concede* **1.** rēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 . *to r a punishment*, r poenam, Liv 8, 35, *ad init* *to r an impost*, r stipendium, Caes B G 1, 44 *to r a fine*, r multam, Cic Phil 11, 8, 18 *to r. nothing of his usual luxury*, nihil e solito luxu r , Tac H 3, 55 **2.** dōno, 1 (*to make a present of*) *to r a year's house-rent to the tenants*, mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus d , Caes B C 3, 21 **3.** condōno, 1 (*to condone*) *to r money due to the creditors*, c pecunias debitas creditoribus, Cic Off 2, 22, 78 v FORGIVE Phr *to r the tribute*, dimittere tributa (alicui), Tac H 3, 55· *to r nine-tenths of the fine*, detrahere multae partes novem, Nep Timoth 4, 1 *to r a third of the sum due from the tax-farmers*, relevare publicanos tertia mercedum parte, Suet Caes 20 **III.** *To send* (money, etc) mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 v SEND, TRANSMIT **IV.** *To refer for consideration* rēfĕro, rĕtŭli (rettŭli), rēlātum, 3 v REFER **B.** Intrans: rĕlaxo, 1 v ABATE, RELAX

**remittance**: pecunia may be used to expr this *a day on which a r. is due*, dies pecuniae, after Cic Att 10, 5.

**remittent**: rĕcĭdīvus (*recurring*) *a r. fever*, r febris, Cels 3, 4, *post med* v INTERMITTENT *a r spring*, fons qui (statis auctibus ac deminutionibus) crescit decrescitque, Plin Ep 4, 30, *ad init*

**remnant**: rēlĭquiae v REMAINS, REST

**remodel**: **1.** rĕcŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to remould, remelt*) *to give oneself up to anybody to be moulded and as it were r'd*, se formandum ac veluti recoquendum dare alicui, Quint 12, 6, 7 Hor S 2, 5, 55 **2.** rĕformo, 1: *until he is s himself into his original shape*, dum quod fuit ante reformet, Ov. M. 11, 254 **3.** transfĭgūro, 1 (*to change into another shape*) . v TRANSFORM **4.** rĕtracto, 1 v REVISE

**remonstrance**: no exact equiv. nearest perh rēclāmātio (*a cry of disapprobation*) · Cic Phil. 4, 2, 5 sometimes expr. by objurgātio, or admonitio, or monitio admonitio is "lenior objurgatio," id de Or 2, 83, 339 monitio (acc to Fest) is "ante commissum," objurgatio "post factum."

**Remonstrant**: *Arminianus (Kr)

**remonstrate**: nearest word perh rēclāmo, 1 *the consuls r ing*, reclamantibus consulibus, Liv 3, 21 *to r with him touching his promises*, ejus promissis reclamare, Cic Phil 5, 8, 22 also expr by objurgo, 1 (*to reprove for what has been done*) *to r with him for paying so little attention to his health*, o quod parum valetudini parceret, id Fam 11, 27, 1: oi by tendere (contra, adversus) *when he produced no effect on his allies by r.ing*, quum adversus tendendo nihil moveret socios, Liv 34, 34, *ad init*

**remora**: ĕchĭnēis, ĭdis, *f.* (oi echinais); also remora (but some read mora), Plin 32, 1, 1 . *echineis remora, Linn

**remorse**: no single equiv : the phrr. used are, angor conscientiae, fraudis cruciatus (*r for a crime*), Cic Leg 1, 14, 40 (*q v*) immediately after he speaks more indef of sollicitudo, dolor sometimes conscientia (*guilty knowledge*) is used in a somewhat similar sense: *r for crimes*, c scelerum, Cic Pis 19, 44 *r for your evil deeds torments you*, te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, id. Parad 2, *ad fin* · *it is better to suffer the pangs of r*, melius est morderi conscientia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45 *stung by r.*, conscientia ictus, Liv 33, 28, *ad fin.* . the metaph. may also be preserved by rĕmordeo, *no perf*, morsum (*to bite back*), 2: *but if you feel r. for the loss of liberty*, sin libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv 3, 4, *ad init.* (cf morsus intermissae libertatis, Cic Off 2, 7, 24) . *when perchance the guilty soul is stung by its own r*, cum conscius ipse animus se forte remordet, Luc 4, 1127

**remorseless**: immisericors, ordis v PITILESS

**remote**: **|.** Lit . **1.** rēmōtus *a dwelling-place r from the Germans*, sedes r a Germanis, Caes B G 1, 31, *ad fin* · *the r. Britons*, r Britanni, Hor Od 4, 14, 47 *r and lonely regions*, r. et avia, Tac Agr 19 **2.** āmōtus *a spot r from the public gaze*, a a conspectu locus, Liv 25, 16, *ad med* **3.** sēmōtus (*sequestered*) *a spot r from the soldiers*, s a militibus locus, Caes. B C 1, 84 Hor. **4.** longinquus *r nations*, l. nationes, Caes B G 7, 77, *ad fin* v. DISTANT **5.** disjunctus (*severed*) · *Aetolia, far r from barbarous races*, Aetolia procul a barbaris dē gentibus, Cic Pis 37, 91 **6.** ultĭmus (*farthest, very r*) *the remotest antiquity*, u antiquitas, Cic Fin. 1, 20, 65 *the very r. Britons*, u Britanni, Catul 11, 11 Phr *a wall more r from the sea*, retractior a mari murus, Liv 34, 9 *in the secret and r recesses of the temple*, in occultis et reconditis templi, Caes B C 3, 105: *to try the r shores*, terras tentare repostas, Virg Aen 3, 364 *the remoter parts of Germany*, secretiora Germaniae, Tac G 41 **||.** Fig **1.** rēmōtus: *the laws of nature, which are more r from the common understanding*, jura naturae a vulgari intelligentia remotiora, Cic Inv. 2, 22, 67: *r from all vice*, r ab omni vitio, Hor. A P 384 **2.** disjunctus (*distinct from*) *nothing is more r from that conception*, nihil ab ea cogitatione disjunctius, Cic Acad 2, 20, 66 **3.** ălienus v FOREIGN Phr *an emotion of the mind r from any feeling of fear*, animi affectio procul ab omni metu, Cic Tusc 5, 14, 41 *very r from the true reason*, a vera longe ratione repulsum, Lucr 1, 880

**remoteness**: **1.** longinquĭtas *on account of the r of my position all news comes very slowly*, propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. Fam 2, 9, 1. **2.** distantia (in Cic it means *difference*) · Plin . v DISTANCE.

**remotely**: **|.** *At a distance* **1.** rēmōtē. Cic N D 1, 31, 87 **2.** prŏcul v FAR. **||.** *In a trifling degree* · lĕvĭter v SLIGHTLY.

**remould**: 1 rĕformo, 1. *to r. into another shape*, in alienam personam r, App M 11, p. 272, *ad fin* (said of a magical transformation) Ov **2.** rĕcŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (in fig. sense) Hor S 2, 5, 55 v. REMODEL.

**removal**: **|.** *The act of removing*. **1.** rēmōtio *the r. of a guardian*, r. tutoris, Ulp Dig 26, 10, 4 *the r. of an accusation*, r criminis, Cic Inv 2, 29, 86 **2.** āmōtio (rare). *the r of pain*, a doloris, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37. **3.** mōtio (rare in this sense) *r from one's rank*, ab ordine motio, Ulp Dig. 47, 20, 3. **4.** dētractio (*a drawing off*) · *the r. of blood*, d sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4 (6), 2: *the r. of a passage*, d. loci, Cic Att. 12, 35 *the r of discomfort*, d molestiae, id. Fin 1, 11, 37. **5.** dēpulsio (*a driving away*) *the r of pain*, d doloris, Cic. Fin 5, 7, 17 *the r. of bondage* d servitutis, id Phil. 8, 4, 12. **6.** āmōlītio (very rare)· *the r. of an infant (from its mother)*, a infantis, Gell 12, 1, *ad fin.*

**7.** dēportātio (*a carrying away*) · *at each r*, in singulas deportationes, Cato R R 144, 3. **8.** āmandātio (*a sending away*) · Cic. v. BANISHMENT.

**||.** *A going away* **1.** migrātio (*a changing one's habitation*): *this r. is wretched and shameful for us*, haec migratio nobis misera ac turpis, Liv. 5, 53 *death is a r. to those regions*, m est mors in eas oras, Cic Tusc. 1 41, 98

**2.** ēmigrātio *the r of the inhabitants*, e inquilinorum, Ulp. Dig 39, 2, 28. **3.** commigrātio (*a shifting about*) · *a r. from one place to another*, aliunde alio c., Sen. Cons Helv. 6, 7 **4.** dēmigrātio Nep. Milt 1, 2 v. EMIGRATION. **5.** discessus, ūs v. DEPARTURE.

**remove** (*subs.*): **|.** *Removal* v. preced. art. **||.** *Step* grădus, ūs: v DEGREE **|||.** *A dish at table* perh. fercŭlum: v. COURSE.

**remove** (*v*). **|.** Trans· **1.** rēmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *to r the horses out of sight*, r equos e conspectu, Caes. B G 1, 25 . *to r the garrisons from those places*, r praesidia ex iis locis, Cic Fam 16, 12, 3 *to r. sleep*, r. soporem, Ov M 6, 493 *to r. from a tribe*, r tribu, Liv. 45, 15 *to r the most trivial points from a speech*, ea quae levissima sunt, ex oratione r , Cic. de Or. 2, 76, 309 **2.** ămŏveo, 2 (*move quite away*) *r that spendthrift from that place*, nebulonem illum ex istis locis amove, Cic Att 1, 12 *to r a quaestor from his office*, a quaestoream a procuratione, Auct Hal. Resp 20, 43 . Liv **3.** dēmŏveo, 2 (*displace, get rid of*) *to r. Silanus from the province of Syria*, d. Silanum Syria, Tac A 2, 43 *to r hatred from us and ours*, d odium a nobis ac nostris, Cic de Or 2, 51, 208 Join d et depellere, id Caecin 17, 49. **4.** ēmŏveo, 2 (*to eject*) *to r the multitude from the forum*, e multitudinem e foro, Liv 25, 1, *ad fin* *to r certain persons from the senate*, e. aliquos senatu, id 45, 15 *to r anxiety by one's words*, e curas dictis, Virg Aen. 6, 382 **5.** submŏveo, 2 (esp of *dispersing a crowd, obstacles*, etc). *to r a mob*, s turbam, Liv 3, 48 *to r any one from the city*, s aliquem urbe, Suet Aug 45, *ad fin* *to r any one from a post in the state*, s aliquem administratione reipublicae, id. Caes 16: Cic **6.** sēmŏveo, 2 (*put aside, send away, separate from*) *he must be r d from that school of philosophy*, ab ea disciplina semovendus est, Cic Acad 1, 9, 34 **7.** commŏveo, 2 (*by violent means*) *to r the pillars*, c. columnas, Cic Verr 1, 55, 145 Liv **8.** mŏveo, 2. esp in phr, *to r from a tribe*, tribu movere, Cic de Or 2, 67, 272 *all things which could be r d* (*moveables*), omnia quae moveri poterant, Nep Them. 2, 8 Cic v MOVE **9.** āmōlior, 4 (*to r. with difficulty*) *to r the obstacles presented by the woods*, a obstantia silvarum, Tac A 1, 50. Pl **10.** transfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (*to r. from one place to another*): *he r d his camp a little beyond that spot*, paullo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B C 3, 66: *to r. one's paltry furniture (from a fire)*, frivola t., Juv 3, 198. **11** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 v. TAKE AWAY **12.** dēporto, 1. v. CARRY AWAY. **13.** dēpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 . v DRIVE AWAY. **14.** āmando, 1. v. SEND AWAY **15.** abdūco, xi, ctum, 3: v BRING AWAY Phr : *to r. our goods*, nostra refugere deportareque, Cunius in Cic Fam 7, 29. *to r mountains from their place*, montes sua sede moliri, Liv. 9, 3, *ad init* · *to r. his standard to the left wing*, signa in laevum cornu conferre, id 7, 15: *to r. a smell*, nidorem sanare, Plin. 12, 17, 40: *to r a man out of one's way* (i.e. *assassinate him*), hominem de medio tollere, Cic Rosc Am 7, 20 *to r a man from his office*, abrogare magistratum alicui, id. Verr 2, 57, 140 *to lessen and r what is grievous*, molestias extenuare et diluere, id Tusc 3, 16, 34. *to r all marks of disgrace*, allevare notas, Tac. Hist. 1, 52 *to r a sense of injury by complimentary expressions*, honorificis verbis injurias revellere, Cic Att. 5, 20, *ad init.*

**||.** Intrans **1.** migro, 1: *he had already r d*, jam ante migraverat, Cic. Veir. 2, 36, 89· *the needy Romans ought long ago to have r.d*, debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites, Juv 3, 163: *their relatives often r d to Rome*, Romam frequentes migratum est a propinqui, Liv. 1, 11 **2.** transmigro, 1 (rare): *a city to which we may r.*, urbs quo transmigremus, Liv. 5, 54 *to r from the Carinae to the gardens on the Esquiline*, e Carinis Esquilias in hortos t , Suet. Tib 15. **3** ēmigro, 1. *to r from that house*, e ex illa domo, Cic Verr. 5, 12, 30. Pl. **4.** commigro, 1 (prop. *to r. in a body, or with all one's effects*): *he r d to Rome*, Romam commigravit, Liv.

I, 34, *ad init : you will r into your own house*, in tuam (*sc.* domum) commigrabis, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 7 5. dēmigro, 1· v GO AWAY, DEPART 6. expr by *a verb* and *refl. pron :* movere se, Liv. 34, 20, removere, Hor S 2, 6, 16; commovere, Cic Fam 9, 5. these are foll. like the preced verbs by the *abl* with or without *e*, and the *acc* of the *place to which* the person rs. sometimes also amovere se, v RETIRE, WITHDRAW.

**remunerate:** rĕmūnĕror, 1 v TO RECOMPENSE, REWARD.

**remuneration:** rēmūnĕrātĭo v RECOMPENSE, REWARD

**remurmur:** rĕmurmŭro, 1: *the breakers r*, fracta remurmurat unda, Virg. Aen 10, 291

**renard:** vulpes, is, *f* v FOX

**rencounter** (*v*)· occurro, curri, cursum, 3 v. ENCOUNTER.

—— (*subs*) occursus, ūs v. ENCOUNTER

**rend:** 1. rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*to burst, force open*) *to r one's garments*, r vestes, Ov M 6, 131: *to r the mountain*, r montem, Juv. 10, 153· (*they say that*) *the inflated vesules are rent*, inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic Div 2, 14, 33· *the force of the wind cannot r the clouds*, non quit vis ventĭ r nubem, Lucr. 6, 432 *to r asunder the ties of brotherhood*, fraternum r foedus, Hor Ep 1, 3, 35 2. abrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (mostly *poet* once in Cic *fig*) *legislating from the rent clouds*, abruptis nubibus ignes, Virg. Aen 3, 199 *to r open the veins*, venas a, Tac A. 16, 9 3. dis1umpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*to break to pieces, or asunder*)· *to part and r. a cloud*, dividere et d nubem, Cic Div 2, 19, 44 *the bonds of human society must be rent asunder*, disrumpi necesse est humani generis societatem, id. Off 3, 5, 21. 4. scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 v TEAR 5. findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3: v. CLEAVE, SPLIT.

**render:** I. *To give back, give, grant, perform* 1. reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to give back*): *to r an account*, 1 rationem, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 38 v. RETURN

2. tribuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (*to assign*) *to r every man his own*, t suum cuique, Cic. Off 1, 5, 14 *to r. services to any one*, t. beneficia alicui, Nep Att 11, 6 *to r. honour to*, t honorem, Cic Fin 3, 22, 73 v PAY, DO Phr *to r an account*, rationes referre, Caes B C 2, 20, *ad fin* · *to r like for like*, par pari (*al* pro pari) referre, Ter Eun 3, 1, 55 *to r effectual assistance*, operam studiumque navare, Cic Fam 15, 12, 2. *to r a service to a friend*, amico operam dare, Pl Merc. 2, 2, 17· *to r a service to the state*, praebere operam reipublicae, Liv 5, 4, *ad init to r honour to any one*, habere honorem alicui, Cic Fam 5, 20, 2: *to r due honour to a father*, honorem debitum patri praestare, id Phil 9, 5, 12. II. *To make, cause to be* 1. reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to r the roads dangerous for him*, r itinera infesta, Caes B C 3, 79 *avarice r s them blind*, ipsos caecos reddit cupiditas, Cic Rosc. Am 35, 101: *he r'd the language of oratory soft and refined*, orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, id Brut 9, 38

2. făcio, fēci, factum, 3 *to r the taxes inferior*, vectigalia deteriora f, Caes. B G 1, 36 *to r anybody's mind doubtful*, f alicujus animum dubium, Cic Manil 10, 27 v MAKE. 3. efficio, fēci, factum, 3 *the Euphrates rs Mesopotamia fertile*, Mesopotamiam fertilem efficit Euphrates, Cic N D 2, 52, 130. 4. rĕdĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (prop. *to reduce*, hence constr usu. with *ad*· in Caes. it is a syn. of reddere) *to r easy instead of very difficult*, facilia ex difficillimis r, Caes B G. 2, 27 *to r. anything previously doubtful sure*, r. aliquid ante dubium ad certum, Liv 44. 15 *to r a victory fruitless*, r. victoriam ad vanum et irritum, id. 26, 37.

5. freq expr by *vbs* derived from *adjs*, as, *to r. fertile* (= *fertilise*), laetĭfico· *to r. strong* (= *strengthen*), confirmo· *to r weak* (= *weaken*), debĭlĭto, etc. III. *To translate*, verto, ti, sum, 3 v TRANSLATE

**render up:** dēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. SURRENDER.

**rendering:** I. *The act of giving or assigning* reddĭtio *the r of a reason*, 1 rationis, Aug C D 21, 7. II. conversio v TRANSLATION

**rendezvous:** perh *locus ad convenendum dictus* (Kr, after Liv) expr more usu by a phr *he appointed them a r*, diem locumque ubi praesto fuerint praedixit, Sall J 75 *to meet at a r*, in locum ambobus placitum convenire, id ib 81, *init Macedonia was a r for fugitive slaves*, servis fugientibus receptaculum Macedonia erat, Liv. 41, 23, *ad init*. v MEETING-PLACE

**rending** (*subs*). 1. dīruptio (*the act of forcing asunder*). *the r of great bodies* (e g *the clouds*), magnorum corporum d, Sen N Q 2, 15 2. distractio (*a pulling apart, severing*) *the r asunder of body and soul*, d animae corporisque, Sen Ep 30, 14 Cic 3. discĭdium (freq in Lucr)· *the r of the cloud*, d nubis, Lucr 6, 293. Join distractio, d, Pl Ps 1, 1, 68. 4. dissūra Ambros 5. dīvulsio Hier 6 lăcĕrātio or lānĭātus, ūs v MANGLING (N B scissus, ūs, occurs only in Gloss Phil the *adv* scissim, *by r*, in Prud)

**renegade:** I. *An apostate* ăpostăta, Eccl v. APOSTATE Phr *a r*, *qui deserit sacra sua*, (Kr) II. *A deserter* transfŭga v. DESERTER, TRAITOR

**renew:** I. *To make new again* 1. rĕnŏvo, 1 *to r. the old colonies*, r. veteres colonias, Cic Agr 2, 13, 34 esp. as theol *t t.*. *to be r'd unto repentance*, renovari ad poenitentiam, Vulg Heb. vi. 6 (N B rĕnŏvello in Col. = *to plant a vineyard afresh*) 2. nŏvo, 1 *to r the herd*, n. gregem, Stat Th. 10, 229: Vulg. 3. rĕfingo, 3 *to r. their realms of wax*, r. cerea regna, Vulg G 4, 202 4. innŏvo, 1 (rare)· *r'd bodies*, innovata corpora, Min Fel. Oct 11. 5 rĕformo, 1 (*to remould*) *be ye r'd*, reformamini, Vulg Rom xii 2. 6. expr sometimes in *pass* by rĕnascor, nātus, 3 (*to spring up again*). *the teeth are r'd*, dentes renascuntur, Plin 11, 37, 64 Cic II. *To begin afresh, enter upon anew* 1, rĕnŏvo, 1 *to r the battle*, 1 praelium, Caes B G 3, 20, *extr to r the alliance*, 1. societatem, Liv 24, 6, *ad init to r. feelings of hatred in the breasts of the knights*, animos equitum ad odium r, Cic de Or. 2, 48, 199 2. nōvo, 1 (less freq than comp) *to r their zeal*, n ardorem, Liv 26, 19 (joined with *renasus excitare*) 3. instauro, 1 *to r the massacre*, 1 caedem, Auct Dom 3, 6 *to r. the war*, 1. novum de integro bellum, Liv 37, 19 (a pleon expr) Join i et renovare, Cic Verr Act 1, 4, 11.

4. restauro, 1 (rare) *to r the war*, r bellum, Just 2, 10, *ad init* (*al* instaurare) Dig 5. rēdintegro, 1 (*to r. from the beginning*); *to r the fight*, r praelium, Caes B G 2, 23 *to r the peace*, r. pacem, Liv. 2, 13, *ad fin* · *to r the memory*, r memoriam, Cic Inv 1, 52, 99 v. REVIVE 6. integro, 1 (less freq than comp) *to r one's song*, 1 carmen, Virg G 4, 514 Liv 7. rĕfĕro, rĕtŭli (rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3 (*to bring back*) *to r an old custom*, antiquum morem r, Suet Caes. 20, *ad init.*: Join r ac renovare; repetere et r, Cic Div in Caecil 21, 67 and 68 8. ītĕro, 1 (*to do a second time*) *to r. the conspiracy*, 1 conspirationem, Just 21, 5 Liv 9. rĕpĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (*to take in hand again*) v REPEAT.

10. rĕfrico, ui, ātum, 1 (*to excite afresh*) *to r their grief by my discourse*, eorum dolorem oratione r, Cic de Or 2, 48, 199. 11. expr. sometimes by other verbs comp. with *re*. *to r a war* (said of a conquered people), rebellare: v. REBEL· *to r the fight*, restituere pugnam, Liv. 3, 60, *extr. to r. a war*, reparare bellum, Just 4, 5 *to r studies that have been long laid aside*, studia longo intervallo intermissa revocare, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 1. *no does virtue care to be r'd in base spirits*, nec virtus cuiquam reponi deterioribus, Hor Od 3, 5, 30 Phr : *to r one's strength*, recipere ex integro vires, Quint 10, 3, 6 *the war was r'd more fiercely*, acrius de integro obortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8, *ad init. the earth rs her changes*, mutat terra vices, Hor Od 4, 7, 3 *to r a bill*, perh *solvendi tempus per syngrapham rescriptam differre*

**renewable:** expr by verb v preceding Phr. *a lease r at pleasure*, perh emphyteuticarius or emphyteuticus contractus, Cod Just 4, 66, 1, where the holder of such a lease is called emphyteuta see Dict Ant *sub voc*

**renewal, renewing:** 1. rĕnŏvātio *the r of the universe*, r mundi, Cic N D. 2, 46, 118 (N B—The form rĕnŏvāmen, ĭnis, *n* occurs in Ov M 8, 729, in the sense of *a r or change of form*, as does nŏvātus, ūs, in Auson Idyll 14, 39) 2. instaurātio *the r of the games*, 1 ludorum, Auct Har Resp 11, 23 *syn. with preced*, Liv. 5, 52, *ad med :* v REPETITION 3. integrātio (very rare)· *lovers' quarrels are the r of love*, amantium irae amoris 1 est, Ter Andr 3, 3, 23 4. rēdintegrātio Macr 5. restauratio· *a r of servitude*, r servitutis, Julian Dig 25, 3, 7

6. rĕconcĭlĭatio v. RESTORATION Phr *to recruit their minds and bodies for a r. of all their former handiness*, renovare corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, Liv 21, 21, *ad med the r of hostilities* (on the part of a conquered nation), rebellio, id Caes v REBELLION instauratricus dies, *the day for the r. of the games*, Macr S 1, 11

**renewer:** instaurātor Amm.. v RESTORER.

**rennet:** coāgŭlum (*a means of curdling*) *it curdles milk like r*, coagula modo lac contrahit, Plin 23, 7, 63, *init* Ov Varr

**renounce:** 1. rĕnuntio, 1 (constr with *acc* of the *thing*, and *dat* of the *pers*. in later writers also with *dat* of the *thing*) *to r his hospitality*, hospitium r, Cic Verr 2, 36, 89 *to r. any one's alliance and friendship*, 1 societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv 36, 3

2 ejŭro or ejĕro, 1 (both in Cic prop *to r an oath* hence esp. a *t t.* of law) *to r one's father land*, e patriam, Tac H 4, 28 *to r me as partial*, me inquum e, Cic Phil 12, 7, 18 3. abdīco, 1 (constr with *pron refl* and *abl.* of the *thing*) *to r not only the consulship but freedom also*, non modo consulatu sed etiam libertate se a, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12· Quint v ABDICATE, DISOWN 4. mittior, ī v DISMISS 5. rēpūdio, 1 v REJECT 6. dēfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to stand away*) constr with *ab*) *to r the friendship of the Roman people*, d ab amicitia P. R., Caes B G 5, 3 *to r virtue*, d a virtute, Cic Am 11, 37 7. rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to give back*) *I give it up and r it*, id reddo ac r, Cic Sull 30, 84 *to r a favour*, beneficium r., Caes. B C 2, 32, *extr*

**renovate:** rĕnŏvo, 1 *to r a temple*, r templum, Cic. N. D 2, 23, 61 v. RESTORE Phr *to construct the whole fabric of a material*, totum opus ex redivivis constituere, id Verr 1, 56, 148.

**renovation:** restitūtio: v RESTORATION

**renovator:** rēpărātor v RESTORER.

**renown:** fāma, glōria v FAME, GLORY

**renowned:** clārus: v. FAMOUS, CELEBRATED. Sometimes expr by ille. *the r Antipater of Sidon*, Antipater ille Sidonius, Cic de Or. 3, 50, 194

**rent** (*subs*) I. *An opening made by tearing* scissūra *any r in the side of the nail*, aliqua ab latere (unguiculi) s, Sen N. Q. 6, 2, 5 v. CLEFT, FISSURE: expr. more freq. by a verb *to make a*

r. *in the nets*, rumpere plagas, Hor. Od I, 1, 28 ‖. *Payment for the right of occupation* 1. vectīgal, ālis, *n* (a gen term including *revenues of whatever kind*) *a r. payable by the occupants of the land*, v. agrorum possessoribus impositum, Liv 4, 36. hence *ellipt*, solarium (*sc.* v), *ground-r*, Ulp Dig 43, 8, 2, § 17, locarium (*sc* v), *r paid for the stall of a theatre*, Varr L L 5, 2, 7, § 15 *rack-r*, *quam maximum v r.-day*, *dies vectigali pensitando praestitutus 2. merces, ēdis, *f* *the r.s of the farms*, mercedes praediorum, Cic Att. 15, 20, *ad fin* *to remit a year's house-r to the tenants*, conductoribus annuam m habitationis donare, Caes B C 3, 21. *Dimin* mercēdŭla, Cic Att. 13, 11 3 hābĭtātĭo (*house-r*) · *the expense of house-r*, sumptus habitationis, Cic Coel 7, 17 v priced art 4. pensio (*payment*). *the yearly r of common lodging-houses*, insularum annua p, Suet Ner 44 Juv 5 expr sometimes by rĕdĭtus, ūs (*income*) *as long as r is paid to the owner*, quamdiu pensio sive r domino praestetur, Just Inst 3 24, 3 or by fructus, ūs (*proceeds*) *the r.s of the estates*, r praediorum, Cic Att 11, 2 v REVENUE, INCOME Phr *to pay a r of* 100 *a-year*, centum libris (Anglicis) habitare, after Cic Coel 7, 17 *estates that pay r*, praedia quae pensitant, id. Agr 3, 2, 9 *to let out farms on condition of receiving a portion of the produce as r*, locare partibus praedia, Plin. Ep 9, 37 *a collector of house-r.s*, insularius, Pomp Dig 50, 16, 166 *r-roll*, *tabulae ubi reditus (annui) perscribuntur

**rent** (*v*). ‖. *To let out* lŏco, 1 v LET OUT, LEASE ‖. *To hire* conduco, xi, ctum, 3. v HIRE

**rental**: vectīgal, ālis, *n* v. RENT, No II Phr *to produce a certain r*, locare se (tanti), Cic Rosc Com 10, 28

**renter**: conductor v HIRER

**renunciation**: 1. ējūrātio (rare) *the r of good hope*, e spei bonae, Sen Vit beat. 26, 5 2. abdĭcātio *the r of a son*, a filii, after Quint 7, 4, 27 Liv. v ABDICATION, DISOWNING. 3. inflĭtātio Cic v. DENIAL. 4. rēpūdĭātio v. REJECTION. 5. dētrectātio v REFUSAL 6. expr. more freq. by a verb. v RENOUNCE

**re-open**: reclūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to open what is closed*) v. OPEN; more precisely, iterum, denuo recludere, aperire Phr. *to r a wound*, vulnus rescindere (*tear open*), Plin Ep 7, 19, *ad fin*, renovare, Ov Tr 2, 209; refricare, Cic Att 5, 15 *the wounds are r-ing*, vulnera recrudescunt, id Fam 4, 6, 2 (used *fig*) *to r the eyes after death*, lumina morte resignare, Virg Aen 4, 244 (v Smith, Lat Dict *sub voc*) *the discussion is r'd on the following day*, (res) retractatur posterā die, Tac G 22

**repair** (*v*) · **A.** Trans *To restore, make good* 1. rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to r. the walls and gates*, r. muros ac portas, Liv. 24, 1: *to r ships*, r naves, Caes. B C 2, 4. Fig: *to r. their strength*, r vires, Liv 37, 24, *ad med* Join r et repairare, Quint 1, 12, 4 r. et recreare, Cic. Planc 1, 2 2. rēpāro, 1 *to r buildings that have fallen into decay from age*, aedificia vetustate sublapsa in melius r., Plin Ep. 10, 75 (*al.* restituere) Fig. *to r a loss*, r damnum, Hor Od 4, 7, 13 3. restĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3: *to r doors that have been broken into*, r fores effractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40 v RESTORE Fig: *it is right that what he has done should be r'd*, quod egit restitui aequum est, id. Ph. 2, 4, 11: Cic v. REDRESS 4. sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4 (*to patch up, mend*) to r. a *house*, s aedes, Pl Most. 1, 2, 68 (63) v. MEND. Fig: *to r. a loss*, s. detrimentum, Caes B G 6, 1: Cic. 5. rēsarcio, no *perf*, sartum, 4: *to r. the roofs*, r. tecta, Liv. 45, 28, *ad fin.*: Ter. Fig. *to r. a loss*, r. damnum, Suet. Claud 6. 6. rēconcinno, 1: *to r. the other places*, r. reliqua loca, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, 3 (2, 4, 2) Fig *to r a loss*, r detrimentum, Caes B. C 2, 15, *extr* (*al* reconciliare) 7. restauro, 1 (rare) *to r the temple of Venus*, r. templum Veneris, Tac A 4, 43 8. rēpōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 (*to replace*) *to r bridges that have broken down from age*, ruptos vetustate pontes r, Tac A 1, 63 9. expleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*to fill up*: only in *fig sense*) v GOOD (TO MAKE) **B.** Intrans *To betake oneself* rēcĭpĕre se v. BETAKE ONESELF, GO. Phr *to r. to hidden shoals*, reparare latentes oras, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24 (a rare expr.)

**repair** (*subs*) expr mostly by phr · (1) sartus tectus (*i e* sartus et tectus, *mended and roofed*) *to keep the temples in good r*, sarta tecta aedium tueri, Cic Fam 13, 11, 1: hence also tueor, tuĭtus, 2, is used alone in this sense · *the letting out of temples to be kept in good r*, locatio aedium sacrarum tuendarum, Liv 24, 18 Cic (N B — The full fig use of the phr. probably embodies a common formula Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo, detrimento, molestia, sincerum integrumque conservare, Cic Fam 13, 50, 2 cf Veri 1, 50, 131) (2) *in bad r*. expr by ruīnōsus (*going to ruin*): *a house in bad r*, r. aedes, Cic Off 3, 13, 54 or by *a part · a house out of r from age*, aedes vetustate sublapsa, Plin Ep 10, 75 *the expense of a house that is out of r* impensae aedis dilabentis, Sen. Ep 12, 1 (v. RUINOUS, DILAPIDATED) · *they are very troublesome to keep in r*, habent in refectionibus molestiam magnam, Vitr. 6, 3, 2

**repairer**: rĕfector, Suet. Vesp 18 v RESTORER.

**repairing** (*subs*). 1. rĕfectio *the r of the highway*, r viae publicae, Ulp Dig 43, 11, 1 *to need r*, r desiderare, Col 12, 3, 9 2. sartūra (*patching*) Col 4, 26 3. expr. more freq by verbs v TO REPAIR

**reparation**: ‖. *The act of repairing* rĕfectio v. preced art ‖. *Amends* sātisfactio v AMENDS, REDRESS.

**repartee**: expr by phr: *in disputation he showed a talent for rather pungent and ill-natured r*, in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, Cic Brut. 47, 173 *to utter a brilliant r.*, perh. acute arguteque respondere, after Cic Cool 8, 19 v. ANSWER

**repass**: **A.** Intrans nearest word rĕdeo, ii, itum, 4 (sometimes with viam as *homogeneous acc*) *he passes and r.s along the road*, itque r que viam, Virg Aen 6, 122 Cic **B.** Trans. rĕmētior, mensus, 4 (*to pass or travel over again*) *they will come after having r.ed the sea*, pelago remenso aderunt, Virg. Aen 2, 181 · perh also in *poet* ītĕo, 1, may be used; cf. Hor. Od 1, 34, 4; 1, 7, 32

**repast**: cĭbus: v. FOOD, MEAL.

**repay**: 1. rēpōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3 *I will r you the money within the next three or four days*, numos tibi reponam in hoc triduo vel quatriduo, Pl Pers 1, 1, 38 Hor. Fig. *am I never to r them?* nunquamne reponam? Juv. 1, 1 Cic 2. rĕfĕro, rĕtŭli (rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3 *to r the money*, r. argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 29. Fig *to r like for like*, par pari r, Ter Eun 3, 1, 55 *to r. any one with thanks*, gratiam alicui r, Cic v. TO RETURN, REQUITE. 3. rettrĭbuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to r the money*, r. numos, Liv 2, 41: Cic 4. rēnūmĕro, 1 *to r the gold*, aurum r., Pl. Bac 1, 1, 12 5. solvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 (*to pay*): *to r. the dowry to the mother*, s. dotem matri, Pap Dig 23, 4, 26. 6. rēpendo, di, sum, 3: *to r.* (*recompense*) *handsomely*, magna r, Virg Aen. 2, 161 7. penso, 1. v REQUITE 8. rēmūnĕror, 1: v RECOMPENSE, REWARD

**repayment**: 1. sōlūtio (*payment*) · *the r. of things held in trust*, s. rerum creditarum, Cic Off. 2, 24, 84. 2. rēlātio (*requital*): *the r of a favour*, r. gratiae, Sen. Ben 5, 11, 1. 3. rēmūnĕrātio v. RECOMPENSE. 4. expr. more freq by verb v preced art.

**repeal** (*v*) 1. expr. by abrōgo, 1 (*to r a law entirely*), dērōgo, 1 (*to r. it partially*), or obrōgo, 1 (*to amend it partially by a new law*) *it is not right to alter any part of this law by a new one, nor may we r any portion of it, nor can it be r'd as a whole*, huic legi neque obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic Rep 3, 22 2. rescindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. *to r some of his enactments*, quaedam (a se) constituta r, Cic. Att 6, 1, *ad init* v RESCIND 3 tollo, 3. v ANNUL, ABOLISH

**repeal** (*subs*): 1 expr. by abrōgātio, Cic Att 3, 22, dērōgātio, or obrōgātio, Auct Her 2, 12, 15 (for the distinction of these v preced art.) 2. rescissio. *the r of a former decree*, r prioris decreti, Callist Dig 50, 9, 5

**repeat**: ‖. *To do again* 1. ītĕro, 1 *when words are doubled or r'd*, cum duplicantur iterumque verba, Cic Or. 39, 135 2. rēpĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3 (not in Cic in this sense) *there is no need to r what was said about the change of letters*, de mutatione literarum mihi r necesse, Quint 1, 7, 13 · Luci. 3. gēmĭno, 1 (*to double*). *a r'd consulship*, geminatus consulatus, Tac A 1, 3: Ov 4. ingĕmĭno, 1 (*sym ut preced*) v REDOUBLE, RE-ECHO. 5. rĕnōvo, 1 v RENEW. ‖. *To say over again*: 1. ītĕro, 1. *to r. what he said*, quod dixit i, Cic. Or. 40, 137 *to r my achievements*, i. mea facta, Pl Cas 5, 2, 5 2. reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to r words for words without written notes*, sine scripto isdem verbis r, Cic Brut 88, 301 *the boy is has lesson to his master*, puer reddit dictata magistro, Hor Ep 1, 18, 14

3. dēcanto, 1 (*to harp upon, quote repeatedly*) *to r hackneyed maxims*, pervulgata praecepta d, Cic de Or 2, 18, 75 Hor 4. rĕnōvo, 1. *to r. what I said at the outset*, illud quod initio dixi r., Cic Agr 2, 10, 24: Liv. 5. rĕvolvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3 (referring to the mode of *opening a scroll by rolling it back*) *to r. passages already recited*, loca jam recitata r, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. Quint. 6. rĕcĭto, 1 (rare: *to r from memory*) Matt. 9, 83, 4. Phr: *to r the letters backwards*, rursus literas retrograde, Quint. 1, 1, 25: *to r. a speech word for word*, redintegrare orationem, Auct Her. 2, 30, 47. *to r our fathers' maxims*, dicta reponere paterna, Pers 6, 66: *to r. volumes by heart*, volumina repraesentare, Plin 7, 24, 24: *to r. every particular*, singula retexere, App M 9, p. 224.

**repeatedly**: 1. īdentĭdem *he was wont to ask r*, i quaerere solebat, Cic Rosc Am 30, 84 Caes B G 2, 19. 2. expr by iterum atque iterum, Hor S 1, 10, 39; iterum ac (et) saepius, Cic Manil 11, 30; etiam atque etiam, Liv 22, 13, rursus et rursus, Val Fl 3, 596 v AGAIN. 3. saepĕnŭmĕro v OFTEN 4. saepius (*comp* · *several times*) · *to attack the king r*, regem s. repetere, Liv. 4, 19 5. expr by frequent verbs *to assert r*, dictito: *to cry out r*, clamito; etc (Pl has reseco, 1, *to implore r* · Val. Fl has reclamo, 1, *to call out r*)

**repeater**: ‖. *One who repeats*. expr by verbs qui iterat, reddit (aliquid) ‖. *A watch* *horologium sonis tempus indicans (Kr.).

**repeating**: Phr. *r. echo*, reparabilis echo, poet. in Pers 1, 102

**repel**: 1. rĕpello, rĕpŭli (reppŭli), rĕpulsum, 3: *to r unarmed men by force of arms*, r. inermes homines armis, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: *to r. force by force*, r. vim vi, id Sest 17, 39 *to r. and pursue the foe*, r et persequi hostem, Caes. B C. 2, 8. Fig. *to r an accusation*, r crimen, Quint 4, 2, 26 2. respuo, ui, 3 (*to spit out* · a strong expr.) · *light passes through horn, but water is r'd*, lumen per cornum

transit, at mihet respuitur, Lucr. 2, 389. *a stone which r s iron*, lapis qui ferrum abigit respuitque, Plin 36, 16, 25, *extr* Fig.: v REJECT **3.** prōpulso, 1 (*by repeated or continued action*). *to r the enemy*, p hostem, Caes B G 1, 49 Fig: *to r a suspicion*, p. suspicionem a se, Cic Verr 3, 62, 140 Also, prōpello, 3. v DRIVE AWAY **4.** aspernor, 1: v SHUN

**repent:** **1.** poenītet, uit, 2 (*impers* constr with *acc* of the *pers*., and *gen* of the *cause* of repentance sometimes also with *neut pron*, *inf*, or a *clause* very rarely, and in *infin* only, it is used *pers* v Lat Gram. § 241 it implies *dissatisfaction*, and has a wider acceptation than our word r, cf Gell 17, 1) *they who have not lived as they ought r most of all at that time*, eos qui secus quam decuit vixerunt tum maxime poenitet, Cic Div. 1, 30, 63 *it is the characteristic of a wise man to do nothing he may r of*, sapientis est proprium nihil quod p possit facere, id Tusc 5, 28, 81 · *he says he r s of wounding your feelings*, ait se p quod animum tuum offenderit, id Att 11, 13 *words not to be r'd of*, dicta non poenitenda, Gell 1, 7 *I do not r this match*, me hac conditio non poenitet, Pl Stich 1, 1, 52. Suppoenitet, 2 (*to r a little*) *her malice of his madness*, illum furoris s., Cic Att 7, 14, 1 **2.** pīget, uit and pĭgĭtum est, 2 (rare in this sense very rarely with *pers subj*) *to do a thing we may r of*, facere quod nos pigeat, Ter Ph 3, 3, 21. cf id Heaut prol 19 *he began to r of the deed*, p. eum facti coepit, Just 12, 6 Phr *to r*, in poenitentiam veni, id. ib; poenitentiam agere, Cic Verr 3, 62, 142 Vulg · *the king r s too late*, sera poenitentia subit regem, Curt 3, 2, 19

**repentance:** **1.** poenītentia (not in Cic) (*he said*) *that r follows quickly, yet too late and in vain*, celerem p. sequi sed eandem seram atque inutilem, Liv 31, 32: *to find no place of r*, nullum invenire poenitentiae locum, Vulg. Heb xii. 16. **2.** expr more freq by the verb. *to reform our faults by r*, corrigere errorem poenitendo, Cic Acad fragm in Lact 6, 24: *so deep was his r*, tanta fuit vis poenitendi, id Tusc 4, 37, 79 *to go to such lengths that there was no room left them for r*, eo procedere unde receptum ad poenitendum non haberent, Liv 42, 13 **3.** poenītūdo (obsol) Pac **4.** rĕsīpiscentia (late and rare) Lact.

**repentant:** poenītens (prop a *part* rare). *the best refuge for a r. man is a change of plan*, optimus est portus poenitenti mutatio consilii, Cic Phil 12, 2, 7. (More freq expr by rel. clause; is quem poenitet, etc.)

**repentantly:** poenitenter · Min Fel Oct 26, 1 (Better expr by phr, cum [vera] poenitentia; non sine vero peccatorum dolore, etc.)

**repeople:** suppleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*to replenish*) *to r an empty city*, mania moenia s, Ov M. 7, 628 v REPLENISH, PEOPLE

**repercussion:** rĕpercussus, ūs: v REVERBERATION

**repertory:** nearest word perh thēsaurus (*store-house*): *he is my r* (*of useful information*), ille mihi t est, Plin Ep 1, 22: Cic Part Or 31, 109, v REPOSITORY, STORE (N.B—rĕpertōrium in the Dig. is an *inventory*)

**repetition:** **1.** *The act of doing anything over again* **1.** ītĕrātio *the r of words*, i verborum, Cic Or 25, 85 · *frequent r*, multa i, Quint 10, 1, 19; crebra, id 11, 2, 35 (here al reiteratio) **2.** rēpētītio: *the rather frequent r. of the same noun*, frequentior eiusdem nominis r, Quint 9, 1, 24 **3.** gĕmĭnātio (*a doubling*) *the r. of words is forcible*, g verborum habet vim, Cic de Or 3, 54, 206. **4.** assiduĭtas (*continual recurrence*) · *the r. of the same letter*, eiusdem literae a, Auct Her. 4, 12, 18: Suet. **5.** retractātio (*r. of the same idea*) Quint 9, 3, 36. **6.** rĕmissio. *the r of the games*, r ludorum, Peti 60, 5. **7.** rēdintegrātio: Macr v RENEWAL **II.** *As a thet t t* expr by rĕpētītio (*the r of the same word at the beginning of several sentences*), Cic de Or 3, 54, 206 conversio (*the r. of the same word at the end of several clauses*), id ib. complexio (*a combination of the foregoing, where several sentences begin and end with the same word or words*), Auct Her 4, 14, 20 adjectio (*a gen. term*, including several kinds of r), Quint 9, 3, 28. conduplicatio (*the r of a word or words, with amplification*), Auct Her 4, 28, 38 · trāductio (*the r of a word in various suitable positions*), id. 4, 14, 20. regressio (*the r of two or more words in separate clauses*), Quint 9, 3, 35

**repine:** conquĕror, questus, 3: v. COMPLAIN

**repining:** quĕrēla v COMPLAINT

**replace:** **I.** *To put back into its place* **1.** rēpōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *to r the broken bones*, ossa in suam sedem r, Cels 8, 10, 7, *ad init to r four pillars*, r quattuor columnas, Cic Verr 2, 1, 56, 147 **2.** restĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to r statues that had been thrown down*, r statuas dispectas, Suet Cal 34. Cic.: v RESTORE **II.** *To put one thing in the place of another* substĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3: v SUBSTITUTE Phr *to r what is lost*, quae amissa sunt admunstrare et reficere, Caes B C 2, 15 *the son r d his father* filius patri suffectus est, Tac. A 4, 16 *who r d me by a new judge?* quis in meum locum judicem subdidit? Auct Dom. 32, 85

**replant:** **1.** rĕsĕro, sēvi, 3 Col 4, 33, 3 Varr. **2.** rĕnŏvello, 1. *to r a vineyard*, vineam r, Col Arb. 6, *ad init*

**replenish:** repleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 · *to r. the bowl*, cratera r, Ov M 8, 679 · Cic: v FILL UP OF AGAIN

**replete:** replētus (prop. a *part*); plēnus v FULL.

**repletion:** sātĭētas: Cic. v. SATIETY, FULNESS

**replevin:** *replegiamentum: v foll art

**replevy:** *replegio, 1 (*a t t in law* v Ducange, s v) or better, *cautione interposita repetere, recuperare (aliquid)

**reply** (*v.*): respondeo, 2 v ANSWER

**reply** (*subs.*) responsum: v ANSWER.

**report** (*v.*) **1.** rĕfĕro, rĕtŭli (rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3 (constr with *ad* and *acc* of the *pers*, less freq *dat*; with *acc* and *inf*, or *absol* also *impers pass*). *these answers having been r'd to Caesar*, his responsis ad Caesarem relatis, Caes B. G 1, 35 *they r. that there is there a forest of vast extent*, referunt silvam esse ibi infinita magnitudine, id ib 6, 10. *often one thing is said and another r'd to us*, saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, Cic Brut 57, 208 Esp of a report made to an official body (the subject is then expr by *de* and *abl*, less freq by *acc*, or *nom* in *pass*, or by a *relat clause*): *to r anything to the senate*, i aliquid ad senatum v. TO LAY BEFORE **2.** rēnuntio, 1 (constr. like the *preced*) *this was said to the ambassadors and r'd to the council*, haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in concilium, Liv. 29, 3 *it was r'd that the ascent was easy*, renuntiatum est ascensum esse facilem, Caes B G 1, 21 Esp in phr *to r officially the election of a candidate for the consulship, praetorship, etc*, r consulem, praetorem, Cic: Caes **3.** nuntio, 1 (*syn* or *preced*. the readings often vary between the two e g Caes B.G 4, 32) v ANNOUNCE, INFORM **4.** dēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (constr. like refero *to lay information before anyone*) *he r s to a diviner that he had dreamed a dream*, defert ad coniectorem somniasse se, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: *they added that the number of the cavalry was incorrectly r'd*, additerunt falsum equitum numerum deferri, Caes B C 3, 59, *extr*. **5.** affĕro, attŭli, allātum, 3 (constr. like *preced*.) *the scouts r'd that everything was quiet*, attulerunt exploratores quieta omnia esse, Liv 8, 17 Cic Caes. **6.** perfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (constr like *preced*.) *it is r'd to me that your endurance is beyond belief*, perfertur ad me incredibilem tuam fortitudinem esse, Cic Fam 14, 1, 1 Caes **7.** fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (constr like *preced*: esp freq in the *third pers*, and *pass*) · *he is r'd to have killed the king*, regem interfecisse fertur, Cic Rep 2, 2, *extr* v. SAY.

**8.** perhĭbeo, 2 *they are r'd to have been the messengers of victory*, victoriae nuntii esse perhibentur, Cic Tusc. 1, 12, 28 v RELATE. **9.** prōpōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (constr with *acc* or *abl*) v STATE, SET FORTH **10.** rūmĭfĭco, 1 (not class) · Pl Phr *they r'd that 30,000 arrows had been shot into the fort*, milia sagittarum XXX in castellum iniecta (Caesari) renumerarunt, Caes B C 3, 53 *I will r my movements to you*, faciam te certiorem quid egerim Cic Att 3, 11 *it was r'd that*, nuntius allatus est; also simply, allatum est (= *intelligence was brought*) v. TIDINGS

**report** (*subs*) **I.** *Rumour* **1.** fāma (with *de* or *depend clause*, rarely with objective *gen*) *the r of his death spread abroad*, fama de interitu eius peragravit, Cic Mil 35, 98 *that r had spread through the city*, fama urbem pervaserat, Liv 5, 7, *ad med then had spread through the whole world*, fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, Caes B C 3, 43 *the r spreads gradually*, fama serpit, Plin Ep 9, 33 *the r spreads widely*, ea fama vagatur, Virg Aen 2, 177 *a sad r spreads*, tristis fama manat, Cic Phil 14, 6, 15 *to circulate a r*, fabulas dissipare, id ib: *a r was circulated*, fama distulit (aliquid esse), Suet Caes. 33 *there is a more common r (tradition)*, vulgatior fama est, Liv. 1, 7, *ad init* *the r is current*, fama obtinet, id 21, 46, *extr*. tenet, id 38, 13 *to hear anything by r*, fama aliquid accipere, Caes B G 6, 20 *r said that you were in Syria*, fama nuntiabat te esse in Syria, Cic Fam 12, 4, 2 *whithersoever the r of the enemy's presence led him*, quocumque fama hostium ducebat, Liv 7, 17 Join rumor ac fama, Caes B G 6, 20; fama auditio, Cic N D 2, 37, 95, fama atque sermo, id Fl 6, 13 (N B—Fama is freq personified, as in Virg Aen 4, 173)

**2.** rūmor (*unauthenticated r*) constr like *preced*) *to spread a r*, i dispergere, Tac. H 2, 96, serere, Virg 12, 228 *a r spreads gradually*, r serpit, Cic Mur. 21, 45, manat, Hor S 2, 6, 50 *there is a general r*, i calet, Caelius in Cic Fam 8, 1, 2 *some r or other had whispered that there was a scanty attendance*, rumoris nescio quid afflaverat frequentiam non esse, Cic Att 16, 5, 1 *r gives birth to many statements*, multa i pepert, id. Fam 2, 8, 1, affingit, Caes B C 1, 53 *unauthenticated r s*, i sine auctore, Cic. Fam 12, 9, 1 *uncertain r s arrived about his safety*, de vita ejus dubii allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24 *to be at the mercy of uncertain r s*, incertis rumoribus servire, Caes B G 4, 5 **3.** sermo, ōnis, *m* (*common talk*) *to spread r s*, s dissipare, Cic Verr Act. 2, 1, 6, 17 *a wide-spread r*, dissemmatus dispersusque s, id. Planc 23, 56 *all s of that kind have reached you*, si istiusmodi s ad te delati sunt, id Fam 3, 8, 5 *the news occasioned various s*, nuntii varios excitarunt, id 8, 10, 2: v TALK. **4.** auditio (*hearsay*) *false r s*, fictae a, Cic Planc 23, 56 *not even the faintest r*, ne tenuissima quidem a, Caelius in Cic. Fam 8, 1, 2 **5.** auditus, ūs Tac H. 1, 76. **6.** ōpīnio *an reached the barbarians*, o. ad barbaros perlata est, Caes B. G 2, 35 Just. **7.** frāgor (very rare and poet) Val. Fl. 1, 753 Phr.: *it was important to circulate a r. that he had been poisoned*, pertinuit differri tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac A. 3, 12· v. preced art.

**II.** *Official statement*. **1.** rēnuntiātio (esp. of a *declaration of election*): *a r. taken from the public archives*, r. ex

literis publicis, Cic Verr 3, 39, 89 **2.** acta, orum, *n pl* (*as of transactions*) *law rs*, a forensia, Scaev in Pand 26, 8, 21 Cic **3.** rēlātus, ūs *to refuse to make a rt on any matter*, t abnuere de aliqua re, Tac A 15, 22. **4.** rēlātio (*esp the formal laying of a matter before the Senate*) Cic **5.** literae, ārum, *f pl*. v DOCUMENT. **III.** *Reputation* fāma v REPUTATION Phr *to have a good, evil rt*, bene, male audire, Cic **IV.** *A loud, sudden noise*, perh frāgor, crepitus more vaguely, sonitus, ūs v. CRASH, NOISE

**reporter**: nōtārius (*a shorthand rt*) · *hired rs who take down a case*, causam excipientes in quaestum n, Quint 7, 2, 24 Plin. Ep

**repose** (*v*) **A.** Trans *to cause to rest or depend upon* **1.** pōno, posui, positum, 3 (consth with *acc* and *abl* after *in*) *to rt all their hopes of safety in valour*, spem omnem salutis in virtute p, Caes B G 5, 34. v PUT **2.** rēpōno, posui, positum, 3 (*syn of preced*) Cic *to rt confidence in*, fidem (alicui) habere, Cic Div 2, 59, 122 v TRUST **B.** Intrans **I.** *To rely upon* expr by the preced verbs, which however are *trans*, and must have an *object supplied*, *how greatly I rt in your wisdom and prudence*, quantum ego in consilio et prudentia tua pono, Cic Att 2, 23 *ad fin* **II.** *To take rest* quiesco, quiēvi, quiētum, 3 v. TO REST

**repose** (*subs*) quies, ētis, *f* (no *pl*. or *dat sing*), also, rēquies, ētis and ēi. v REST

**repository**: **1.** thēsaurus v TREASURY **2** rēpositōrium (repositorium *a cabinet*), *a more private rt*, sanctus r, Cap M Ant 17, 4 **3.** rēceptāculum v STORE-HOUSE, MAGAZINE

**reprehend**: reprehendo, 3, vītupēro, 1, corripio, 3 (*to rebuke sharply*) v TO BLAME

**reprehensible**: vītupērābilis v BLAMEABLE

**reprehension**: rēprehensio: vītupērātio v BLAME

**represent**: **I.** *To portray* **1.** repraesento, 1 *to rt the images of absent objects to the mind*, r imagines rerum absentium animo, Quint 6, 2, 29 *to rt the virtue of Cato*, r. virtutem Catonis, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 14 *Niceratus rt'd Alcibiades (in a play)*, Niceratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 88 *stage players r. grief*, artifices scenici repraesentant tristitiam, Sen Ep 11, 7. **2.** imitor, 1: *to rt. deep anguish by the pencil*, summum luctum penicillo r, Cic Or. 22, 74 *to rt. the misfortunes of heroes by oratory*, heroum casus r dicendo, id de Or 2, 47, 194 *to rt. poems by acting*, r carmina, Liv 7, 2 Join. exprimere et r, Hor. A P 33 **3.** exprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*to delineate*). *to rt. the figure of a man*, e. hominis imaginem, Plin 35, 12, 44 *to rt this scene in verse*, hanc speciem e versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 Quint.: v. EXPRESS, DESCRIBE **4.** simulo, 1 (mostly poet.) *to rt. a cypress*, cupressum s., Hor. A P. 20. with *acc.* and *inf* in Ov M. 6, 80 **5.** fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (*to form, delineate*): *to rt a consummate orator*, summum oratorem f, Cic Or 2, 7. **6.** Făcio, fēci, factum, 3 v. TO MAKE (A. VII). **7.** expr by verbs which denote the special art by which an object is r.'d as, *to r. (by painting)*, pingere; v. PAINT · (*in sculpture*), sculpo; v. TO SCULPTURE Phr: *an image of the goddess which dad not rt her under a human form*, simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac H. 2, 3 *not only his form and countenance but also his honour and glory is rt'd*, non modo species et vultus sed honor etiam et gloria refertur, Plin. Ep 2, 7, *extr*. *to r. the Cyclops by dancing*, saltare Cyclopa, Hor. S 1, 5, 63 *a play of Afranius was rt'd*, inducta est Afrani (fabula), Suet. Ner 11 · *a play which is intended to be rt'd a second time*, fabula quae vult reponi, Hor A. P 190 *to r. persons as taking part in an imaginary dialogue*, fictam orationem personis induere, Quint 4, 1, 28 **II.** *To stand in the place of another* best expr by phr · *the magistrate rs the state*, magistratus gerit personam civitatis, Cic Off 1, 34, 124 *there is no one who rs the deceased more directly*, nulla est persona quae ad vicem (ejus) propius accedat, id Leg 2, 19, 48 *under pretence of r ing another person*, per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, Liv 1, 41 *Aeneas, who will r your name*, Aeneas qui te nomine reddet, Virg Aen 6, 768 **III.** *To point out* propōno, posui, positum, 3 *to r. the wishes of the senate*, p voluntatem senatus, Caes B. C 1, 3 v. STATE, POINT OUT

**representation**: **I.** *The act of representing* repraesentātio *a lengthy* r, diutina r, Gell 10, 3, *ad med* (of a description in words, in the same cap he has "totius rei sub oculos subjectio") v DESCRIPTION of a play, v PERFORMANCE but more freq expr by a verb **II.** *A statement* dictio *conflicting rs*, discrepans r, Liv 4, 23 v STATEMENT **III.** *Likeness, delineation* imāgo, inis, *f*. · v LIKENESS **IV.** In polit sense. Phr. *there was no popular rt*, *nulli delegabantur qui civium suorum personam gererent*; qui civium suorum voluntatem in summo republicae proponerent, declararent.

**representative** (*subs*): **1.** vicārius *the r. of another man's rights*, v. alieni juris, Cic. Caecin 20, 57 (q v) · v SUBSTITUTE, DEPUTY. **2.** procūrātor Cic v AGENT **3.** auctor *the r. of the senate*, a. senatus, Cic. Phil 9, 3, 7 cf. de Or 2, 47, 194

**representative** (*adj*) *a r. government*, *respublica (forma reipublicae) in qua penes vnos quosdam populi suffragiis delectos summa rerum est v preced art

**repress**: **1.** reprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 *to rt one's anger*, r iracundiam, Fel Ad 5, 3, 8 v. RESTRAIN, CHECK **2.** cohibeo, coerceo, 2 v TO RESTRAIN **3.** rēfuto, 1 *to r nations by war*, r bello nationes, Cic Prov Cons 13, 32 *to r his avarice*, r. illius cupiditatem, id Fam 1, 9, 25 Phr *they admit that the conspiracy was r'd*, revictam conjurationem fatentur, Tac. A. 15, 73.

**repression**: **1.** refrēnātio *the r. of painful emotions*, r. doloris, Sen Ira, 3, 15, 3 v RESTRAINT. **2.** cōhĭbĭtio Lact (Usu. expr by verb v preced art)

**reprieve** (*subs*) expr. by mora (mortis, supplicii), Cic Verr. 5, 64 (q. v.) *to obtain a r*, moram mortis assequi, id ib or by dilātio · v RESPITE

**reprieve** (*v*) *to r. a criminal*, perh *dies (paucos) prorogare damnato*; breve vitae spatium indulgere v preced art, and RESPITE.

**reprimand** (*v*) reprehendo, di, sum, 3: v. BLAME, REPROVE

**reprimand** (*subs*) · reprehensio v. BLAME, REPROOF.

**reprint** (*v*). *to r a book*, *liber denuo impressus. Romae, denuo impressus Londini v. PRINT. (N B—Recudo, 3, which is found in M. L., has no authority.)

**reprint** (*subs*): *liber denuo impressus.

**reprisal**: nearest word tālio, ōnis, *f rs are made on both sides*, actio mutua (*al.* mutuae) talionis oritur, Gell 20, 1 *to make r.s*, retalio, 1, id. ib.. v. RETALIATION

**reproach** (*v*): **1.** objicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to cast in one's teeth*; consth with *acc.* of the *direct obj.*, *dat* of the *indirect obj*. also with *acc* and *inf.*, *quod*, or *de*). *to r. any one with his humble origin*, ignobilitatem alicui o, Cic Phil 3, 6, 15 *to r. any one for his avarice*, infamiam pecuniae alicui o, Vell. 2, 33, 2: *he r'd him with taking poets into the province*, objecit ei ut probrum quod in provinciam poetas duxisset, Cic Tusc 1, 2, 3 **2.** objecto, 1 (stronger than preced, of which it is the *frequent* rarely with *inf*) *to r. any one with poverty*, o alicui inopiam, Pl. Trin 3, 2, 28 *to r. me for shedding a few tears*, mihi lacrimulam o, Cic Planc 31, 76 **3.** exprobro, 1 (*to upbraid*) *that letter seems to r me as it were for remaining alive*, illae (literae) videntur quasi e quod in vita maneam, Cic Fam 5, 15, 3 Join e aut objicere, id Verr 5 50, 132 **4.** opprobro, 1 (*syn of preced*) Pl: Gell **5.** accūso, 1 (*to accuse* sometimes with *two acc*, one being a *pron neut*) *to r. any one daily*, quotidie a aliquem, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 50 *he rs his son admirably in a letter*, filium in epistola praeclare accusat, Cic Off 2, 15, 53 v FIND FAULT WITH **6** compello, 1 (*to address reproachfully*) *his mother never beheld him without rching him as a fratricide*, neque aspexit matet quin eum fratricidam compellaret, Nep Timol 1, 5 Liv. 22, 12, *ad fin*. **7.** increpito, 1 (*to chide loudly*) *to r any one with cowardice*, 1 ignaviam alicui, Val Max 3, 3, *ext* 2 Join 1 atque incusare, Caes B G 2, 15 v CHIDE, REPROVE Phr. *to r. any one with absence from his country*, alicui vitio vertere quod abesset a patria, Cic Fam. 7, 6. *they added that I was somewhat rt'd*, addebant me subaccusari, id Att. 16, 7 *to r him with his loss*, damnum (ejus) insectari, Phaedr 3, 11, 3 *to r. any one with the vileness of his life*, insequi turpitudinem vitae, Cic Sull. 29, 81

**reproach** (*subs*): **I.** *An upbraiding* **1.** objectātio · *the rs of others*, o alicui rei, Caes B C 3, 60 (Objectio occurs in Tert.; objectāmentum in App) **2.** exprobrātio *the act of reproaching any man with his former misfortune*, e cuiquam veteris fortunae, Liv 23, 35. **3.** vītupērātio (*blame, censure*) *to incur a r*, in aliquam v cadere, Cic Att 14, 13, *ad med*, with *foll acc* and *inf*, id ib 16, 7 v BLAME. **4.** ūnimadversio *not can we avoid the r*, nec a effugere possumus, Cic Or 57, 195 v REPROOF. **5.** culpātio Gell 10, 22, *ad init* (in *pl. rum*) **6.** opprobrium (*reproachful, bitter language*) *to be stung by unfounded rs*, morderi o falsis, Hor Ep 1, 16, 38 (Opprobrātio occurs in Gell. 12, 12.) **7.** probrum (*syn of preced*) · *to utter no r.*, p nullum objectare, Auct. Dom 29, 76 *to cast rs at any one*, p in aliquem jactare, Liv 29, 9 *to upbraid with more bitter rs*, gravioribus probris increpare, id 23, 45 **8.** convīcium (*reviling*) *to demand with daily rs*, effagitare quotidiano convicio, Quint Ep. ad Tryph, *init* v REVILING *human* convīciōlum (*a slight r*). *to assail with rs*, convīciolis lacessere, Lampr Alex Sev 28, *ad fin* **9.** contūmēlia (*insulting, haughty language*) · v. INSULT, TAUNT Join. c et probra, Tac H 4, 45 Phr *acknowledging the truth of the r*, vera exprobrari fatentes, id A. 1, 44 *what rs of conscience*, quae conscientiae vulnera in animo, Cic Off 3, 21, 85. *worthy of r.*, culpatus, Virg. Aen 2, 602; exprobrabilis, Vulg Prov xviii 1 · *without r*, sanctus, v IRREPROACHABLE, STAINLESS **II** *A disgrace* **1.** opprobrium (applied to persons or things) *to be a r to the state*, civitati esse opprobrio Nep Con 1, 4: *the r of the village*, o pagi, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 4 v DISGRACE, SCANDAL **2.** opprobrāmentum: Pl. **3.** probrum: *poverty began to be considered a r.*, paupertas probro haberi coepit, Sall. C. 12 *country life, which you think ought to be a r. and a scandal*, vita rustica quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic Rosc Am. 17, 48. **4.** crīmen, inis, *n* (*ground of accusation*): *you knew it would be made a r. to you*, sciebas tibi crimini datum iri, Cic. Verr 5, 29, 74 · *to be stung by a r.*, crimine vulnerari, Ov. H 19, 105 **5.** nōta

*(brand, mark of ignominy)*: *O shameful r. of those times!* O turpem notam temporum illorum, Cic Off 3, 18, 74.

**6.** vītŭpĕrātio (rare) *the third r of old age comes next*, sequitur tertia v. senectus, Cic Sen 12, 39 *it was a r to him*, ea res illi vituperationi fuit, id. Brut 25, 97.

**reproacher:** exprobrātor Sen Contr. 3, 21, *ext*

**reproachful:** **1.** objurgātōrius (*reproving*), *a r letter*, epistola o, Cic. Att, 13, 6 **2.** castīgātōrius (very rare) *consolation that is not r*, solatium non c., Plin Ep 5, 16, *ad fin.* **3.** exprobrātrix (no masc.) *an undue and r remembrance*, nimia et e memoria, Sen Ben 7, 22, 2 (N B—Crīmĭnōsus is rather *slanderous, insulting*, it may, however, sometimes expr. reproach, as, orationes in patres c, Liv 8, 12, *ad fin.*) Phr. *a r look*, peth *vultus objurgatione plenus* *to scan with r glances*, peth perelrare luminibus tacitis, Virg Aen 4, 364 (v comm ad loc)

**reproachfully:** nearest word, crīmĭnōsē, Cic Rosc Am 20, 55 (but v. preced art) Better expr. by an *adj.* or *verb* v. REPROACH, REPROACHFUL Phr *to address any one r*, compellare aliquem, Liv. 22, 12

**reprobate** (*v*) improbo, 1: v. CONDEMN, REJECT.

**reprobate** (*adj* and *subs*) **1.** damnātus (ptcp *a past*) *who is more r than thou?* quis te damnatior? Cic Pis 40, 97. **2.** perditus v. ABANDONED

**reprobation:** improbātio: v CONDEMNATION, REJECTION. As *theol t*, reprobatio, Tert

**reproduce:** **A.** Lit **1.** rĕgigno, 3: Lucr 5, 244. **2.** rĕgĕnĕro, 1 Plin 12, 1, 5 **3.** recreo, 1 *to r. flesh on the bones*, ossibus carnes r., Plin 34, 15, 46 v. RENEW. **4.** propago, 1: *to r their kind*, secla p, Lucr. 1, 20: v. PROPAGATE. **B.** Fig **1.** rĕfĕro, retŭli (rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3 *to r. the character and gestures of their parents*, r. mores motusque parentum, Luci 1, 597 *to r a play*, iterum fabulam r., Ter Hec prol. 1, 7 (a pleon. expr.). **2.** rĕpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*to r. on the stage*): *to r the character of Achilles*, r. Achillem, Hor. A P. 120 *to r. a play*, r fabulam, id ib 190

**reproduction:** expr. by a verb. v. preced. art. see also GENERATION, PROCREATION.

**reproductive:** gĕnĭtālis (gĕnĭtābilis, Luci) v GENERATIVE, PRODUCTIVE

**reproof:** **1.** objurgātio (often of an *authoritative r*), *to disabuse one of his errors by r or rather by reviling*, objurgatione aut potius convicio ab errore avellere aliquem, Cic. Off 3, 21, 83. Join castigatio aut o., id. Att 3, 10. **2.** castigātio (*correction*) · *a mild r.*, clemens c, Cic Off 1, 38, 137. *a silent r.*, tacita c, Liv 27, 10 **3.** reprĕhensio (*censure*) *to fear the r of the learned*, vereri r doctorum, Cic Or. 1, 1 **4.** vītŭpĕrātio *the fear of a not unmerited r*, timor non injustae vituperationis, Cic. Rep 5, 4. **5.** compellātio *he did not brook my frequent rs*, crebras c. meas non tulit, id. Fam 12, 25, 2 **6.** nōtātio (esp. of the *public r.* of the censor). Cic. Clu. 46, 128.

**reprove:** **1.** objurgo, 1 (ptcp *to rebuke with some authority*) · *our friends must be admonished and r'd*, monendi amici sunt et objurgandi, Cic Am 24, 88: *to r severely*, vehementer o, id Att 3, 10 *to r gently* (fig expr.), molli brachio o, id ib 2, 1, 8. (*Frequent* objurgito, 1 Pl. Trin 1, 2, 30) **2.** castīgo, 1 (*to correct*) *to r any one*, verbis c. aliquem, Cic. Off 1, 25, 88 *to r them privately for . . .*, c. illos secreto quod . . ., Caes. B. C. 3, 60 **3.** reprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 (*to reprimand*). *to r a fault*, vitium r., Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4 · *to r. the rashness of the troops*, temeritatem militum r., Caes. B. G. 7, 52. *to r. in a kind and frank way*, amice simpliciterque r., Plin. Ep 5, 3, 1: *to r. others for the same offences which they had committed*, r alios in eodem genere in quo ipsi offendissent, Cic. Clu 36, 98 **4.** vītŭpĕro, 1 v CENSURE, BLAME **5.** increpo (avi, atum), ui, itum, 1 (*to upbraid loudly*) *to r his arrogance in verse*, versibus r arrogantiam, Cic Acad 2, 23, 74 *he r'd him most severely for entering the city*, acerrime increpuit quod urbem introisset, Tac A 2, 59 **6.** perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to wound slightly*) *to r his style of living in mild terms*, lenibus verbis cultum p, Tac A. 2, 59, Cic **7.** corrīpio, rīpŭi, reptum, 3 (*to take to task sharply*) *to r in an unfriendly way*, inimice c, Quint 11, 1, 68 *they were r'd and rated by the consul in strong language*, convicio consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes B. C 1, 2 Cic **8.** nōto, 1 (esp of the censor. *to reprimand publicly*) *love that ought to be r'd*, amor dignus notari, Hor S 1, 3, 24 **9.** rĕtaxo, 1 (very rare) Suet Vesp. 13

**reprover:** **1.** objurgātor: *he is intolerable not merely as an accuser, but even as a r*, non modo accusator sed ne o quidem ferendus est is, Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4 **2.** castīgātor Liv Hor **3.** reprĕhensor Cic Ov. **4.** vītŭpĕrātor (also virupero, Gell) v CENSURER **5.** censor v. CENSOR Join c castigatorque, Hor. A P. 174.

**reproving** (*adj*) · objurgātorius. v. REPROACHFUL

**reptile:** expr by bestia serpens, Cic. Tusc 5, 13, 38; cf. N D. 2, 47, 122 repens animans, Lucr. 3, 389. As a *t. t.* reptile (Vulg Gen. 1. 20) may be used

**republic:** best expr by civitas popularis, Cic Rep 1, 26 (def. to be "in qua in populo sunt omnia"): more loosely, libera civitas, id. Off 3, 21, 84. *the R of Plato*, illa commenticia Platonis civitas, id de Or 1, 53, 230 the word res publica (or simply res in *poet*) is too wide, as it includes all forms of government. still it does expr the idea sometimes. *e. g.* "hanc unam rite rem publicam, id est, rem populi, appellari putant," id Rep 1, 32 Phr: *on the establishment of a r.*, aequato jure omnium, Liv. 2, 3. "*the r. of letters*," *civitas, quae vocatur, omnium eruditorum communis.

**republican** (*adj* and *subs*) best expr by populāris (*belonging to the popular party*) Cic Off 1, 25, 85 also in a depreciatory sense, id Clu 34, 94 Phr *a staunch r*, vir liber et fortis, id Rep 2, 19; *acer vindex custosque libertatis, after Liv 2, 1 *under a r. system*, *in libero populo et in juris aequabilitate, after Cic Off. 1, 25, 88.

**republicanism:** perh *liberarum civitatum ratio (*as a theory*) *libertatis studium (*as a mental characteristic*).

**republication:** *the r of a book*, *repetitio (operis), Otell.

**republish:** the nearest expr. are referre, renovare (cf Cic. Div in Caecil 21, 68) v RENEW, REPEAT · *to r an author*, *novam editionem scriptoris edere (or perh. emittere, Quint.); editionem denuo reparare et renovare *to r. in a stereotyped form*, *instaurare tabulis stereotypis

**repudiate:** rĕpūdio, 1: v. REJECT, DIVORCE

**repudiation:** rĕpūdiātio · v REJECTION, DIVORCE

**repugnance:** best expr. by āversātio (*a turning away*) · *silent r*, tacita a, Quint 8, 3, 65 or aversus animus, Tac H 4, 80 It may sometimes be expr. by ōdium (*hatred*) *to have a r. to rule*, o regni capere, Cic. Phil 2, 36, 91; or fastīdium (less strong than preced) · v. AVERSION, DISLIKE. (N B—Cic uses repugnantia for *contrariety, incompatibility, opposition* of Tusc. 4, 13, 29 Plin has the phr. discordia rerum, 37, 4, 15, § 59, and also the word antĭpathia [ἀντιπάθεια] in several places.) Phr. · *very many fail to see how great is their mutual r.*, quam haec inter se repugnent plerique non vident, Cic Tusc 3, 29, 72; *r to toil*, inertia laboris, id. Rosc Com. 8, 24 *mutual r of the elements*, discordia principiorum, Lucr 5 437 *to feel r*, aspernor v LOATHE

**repugnant:** nearest word āversus (*turning away from* constr with *ab*) *mental emotions which are r to right reason*, commotiones animorum a recta ratione a, Cic Tusc. 4, 28, 61 also expr by repugno, 1 (*to be r*), *decent is most r to friendship*, simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id Am 25, 92 *although nature is r.*, adversante et repugnante natura, id Off 1, 31, 110 v RESIST

**repugnantly:** rĕpugnanter (*with repugnance*) Cic Am 25, 91 but better expr by a phr. v preced art

**repulse** (*v*) rĕpello, rĕpŭli (repuli), rĕpulsum, 3 v REPEL *to r the foe*, r et prosequi hostem, Caes B C 2, 8

**repulse** (*subs*) **1** rĕpulsa (esp of elections) *the mortification of a r*, dolor repulsae, Caes B C 1, 4 *to suffer a r*, r. ferre, Cic de Or 2, 69, 280, referre, id Off 1, 39, 138, accipere, id Planc 21, 51; pati, Ov. M 2, 97. v. REFUSAL, REJECTION **2.** offensio (*mishap*) Join. o et repulsa, Cic. Off 1, 21, 71. **3.** expr by a verb v. REPEL

**repulsion:** as *t. t* peth *repulsus ūs, or repulsio

**repulsive:** **I.** Lit expr by a verb *r force*, *vis repellendi **II.** Fig **1.** offensus *to be r and odious*, o invisumque esse (alicui), Cic Sest 58, 125 **2.** ōdiōsus (*hateful*). *pleasant rather than r*, jucundus potius quam o, Cic Sen 8, 26 v HATEFUL. **3.** foedus: v. LOATHSOME **4.** fastīdiendus (very rare) v NAUSEOUS.

**repurchase:** rĕdīmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *to r. a house*, r. domum, Cic Phil 13, 5, 10.

**reputable:** hŏnestus v. RESPECTABLE.

**reputably:** hŏnestē v. RESPECTABLY.

**repute** (*v*): bābeo, 2· v. REGARD.

**repute** (*n*) **1.** fāma (often

**reputation:** § without any adjunct, *a good r.*, very rarely *a bad r.*) *a r. for eloquence*, f bene loquendi, Cic Brut 74, 259 *so widespread a r*, tanta celebritas famae, id. Arch 3, 5 *a fair r*, bona f (εὐδοξία), id Fin 3, 17, 57 *justice is the groundwork of a lasting r*, justitia fundamentum est perpetuae commendationis et famae, id Off 2, 20, 71 (bendhadys) *to acquire a r*, profluere ad f, id Coel 3, 6 (a strong metaph: see the place) *to preserve the r. he has already earned*, ante collectam f. conservare, id. Div. in Caecil 22, 71 *to have a regard for one's r.*, famae consulere, id. Fin 3, 17, 57; servire, id Att. 5, 10, *ad init.*, dare aliquid, Hor S 2, 2, 94; temperare, Ter Ph. 2, 1, 41 *to be reckless of one's r*, famae non parcere, Sall. C 25 *injury to our r.*, famae detrimentum, Auct Her. 4, 10, 14 *his r suffered somewhat*, f paullum haesit ad metas, Cic Coel. 3, 1, 75 (a metaph. from the race-course) *to lose one's r*, bonam f. deperdere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61 *to impair one's r*, f attenuare, Sall C 16; laedere, Suet Caes 49, *init*, de fama detrahere, Cic Fam. 3, 8, 5. *to rob an honest man of his r*, spoliare fama probatum hominem, id. Fin 3, 19, 77 *to sully one's r.*, f. maculare, dehonestare, Liv. 41, 6; inquinare, id 29, 37 **2.** existīmātio (*good name*) · *a good r is better than riches*, bona e. divitiis praestat, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172: *to damage one's r.*, e offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; violare, id. Fam 13, 73; oppugnare, id ib. 3, 10, 8 *to blast one's r.*, e. lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75, *extr.*. *to have no r. to lose*, nihil habere quod de existimatione perderet, Auct. Her 4, 10, 14 *ruined in r.*, existimatione damnatus, Cic. Flac. 15, 35: *to recover one's r.*, e. reconcilare, id Veir. Act. 1, 1, 2. Join: fama et e, id. Quint 15, 50.

**3.** ōpīnio: *a r for legal knowledge*, o legis scientiae, Cic. Of 2, 13, 47 · *a*

*very high r for valour*, o virtutis singularis, Caes B G 2, 24 *to earn a r*, o facere, Cic Brut 66, 234 Join fama et o, id Off 2, 9, 32. **4.** nōmen, inis, n (*a good name*) *a splendid n*, nobile n, Nep Milt 3, 4 *his r. would have stood higher*, n majus fuisset, Cic Brut 67, 238 *Lydia, of world-wide r*, multi Lydia nominis, Hor Od 3, 9, 7

**5.** laus, dis, *f* (*praise, renown*) *to have the r of a finished orator*, summi oratoris l habere, Cic Brut 29, 110 *to enjoy a r*, in laude vivere, id Fam 15, 6, 1: *to be in repute*, in laude esse, Plin 9, 41, 65 (of things) **6.** glōria (*glory*: a strong expr.) *r for eloquence*, dicendi g, Cic Brut 68, 239. *his fame r for generalship*, superior g rei militaris, Caes B G 5, 29 **7.** honor (*esteem, honour*) *to be in repute*, in honore et pretio esse, Cic Rosc Am 28, 77 v HONOUR, ESTEEM Phr *to be in good repute, bad repute*, bene, male audire, Cic Fin 3, 17, 57 id Veri 1, 46, 118 *for which our house was always in high r*, quibus semper domus nostra floruit, id N D 1, 3, 6 (v FLOURISH) · *having a slender r*, modicus dignationis, Tac A 4, 52 *to have a very bad r*, infamia flagrare, Cic Att 4, 18 v DISREPUTE, INFAMY.

**reputed** (*part* and *adj*) expr. by a rel clause qui (quae quod) fertur, habetur, dicitur (N B.—It is incorrect to use a *part pass* in place of the clause.) Phr *She is r'd to be my sister*, soror dicta est, Ter Eun 1 2, 77

**request** (*v*) · **1.** rōgo, 1 v ASK, DESIRE **2.** pĕto, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 3 v BEG **3.** prĕco, 1 v PRAY, BESEECH, SUPPLICATE

**request** (*subs*). **1.** rōgātio *I like him not merely on your r, but also from the character you give him*, eum non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 10 (N B — The form rōgātus, ūs, occurs only in *abl sing* id Fam 7, 1, 4) **2.** pĕtītio (rare) *I cannot deny your r*, petitioni tuae negare non sustineo, Trajan in Plin Ep 10, 23. pĕtītus, ūs, occurs in Gell · pĕtītum, in Catull **3.** ōrātus, ūs (rare, and only in *abl*) · *did he write at your r?* an scripsit oratu tuo? Cic Flac 37, 92 ōrātum (in *pl*) occurs in Ter **4.** prex (*nom* and *gen. sing obsol* usu in *pl prayer*). v PRAYER **5.** dēsīdĕrium (*petition*) *to convey the r's of the soldiers to Caesar*, desideria militum ad Caesarem ferre, Tac A 1, 19 **6.** expr freq. by verbs *to deny a r*, *to grant a r*, negare roganti, satisfacere petenti, Cic Or 41, 140

**require.** **I.** *To demand* **1.** postŭlo, 1 *they begin to ask, to r, to threaten*, incipiunt poscere, p, minari, Cic Veri 3, 34, 78 *he r'd rather than requested*, postulabat magis quam petebat, Curt. 4, 1, 8 **2.** exĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to r hostages*, e obsides, Caes B C 3, 12 *to r rather than ask what he seeks*, id quod petat e. magis quam rogare, Cic Fam 2, 6, 1 **3.** posco, pōposci, 3 (constr with *two acc* in *act* and *one* in *pass* the *person asked* in *abl* after *ab* · cf. Lat Gram § 244 *to ask* hence freq *to ask urgently*, *r*) *to r. their children as hostages*, p liberos obsides, Caes B G 1, 31 *to r the slaves who had fled to them to be delivered up for punishment*, servos qui ad eos perfugissent p, id. ib 1, 27 *not merely to wish but to r and demand*, non desiderare solum sed etiam p et flagitare, Cic Veri 5, 28, 71 **4.** rĕpōsco, 3 *to r. of another an account of his life*, r. ab altero rationem vitae, Cic Veir. 3, 1, 1 *to r. an account of their success or failure*, r aut prospera, aut adversa, Tac H 3, 13, *extr*.. Virg Ov. **5.** exposco, 3; deposco, 3 v DEMAND.

**II.** *To need* **1.** ĕgeo, 2 v NEED. **2.** rĕquīro, quīsīvi or ĭi, ītum, 3: *the affair r'd great energy*, res magnam diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B G. 6, 34· *so that we r. nothing further*, ut nihil sit praeterea nobis requirendum, Cic Fam 2, 6, 3 **3.** quaero, quaesīvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *to r an orator's eloquence*, q eloquentiam oratoris, Cic Veri 1, 10, 29 Liv (The freq quaerĭto, 1, occurs in Pl) **4.** posco, pōposci, 3 *what the matter seemed to r*, quod res p videbatur, Caes B G 7, 1

**5** postŭlo, 1 (*rare*) *as the nature of the case shall r*, ut causae natura postulabit, Cic Or 36, 125. Plin **6.** fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (*to render necessary*) *if your convenience shall r it*, si commodum vestrum feret, Cic Agr 2, 28, 77 *as our circumstances r*, ut tempora nostra ferunt, id Q Fr. 1, 4, 5. Join t et postulare, id Veri 5, 40, 105 **7** dēsīdĕro, 1 (*to feel need of*) *virtue's no other reward*, nullam virtus aliam mercedem desiderat, Cic Arch 11, 28 *the vines r to be watered*, (vites) desiderant irrigari, Plin 17, 26, 40 v WANT Phr *it's a great labour*, est magni laboris, Cic de Or 1, 33, 150 · *you will determine as my integrity, reputation, and position shall seem to r*, statues ut ex fide, fama, reque mea videbitur, id Att 5, 8, *extr* *as the circumstances of the time r*, pro tempore et pro re, Caes B G 5, 8

**requirement:** expr. by nĕcessārius v NECESSARY (*subs*) or by dēsīdĕrium v. WANT Phr *the r's* ("*calls*") *of nature*, requisita naturae, Sall. in Quint 8, 6, 59

**requisite:** nĕcessārius · v. NECESSARY, NEEDFUL Phr. *these things are generally r*, haec plerumque requiruntur, Quint 6, 3, 46

**requisition:** nearest word perh postŭlātio (*a demand*, whether *oral* or *written*) or postŭlātum, Caes B G 1, 40, *ad init* · v DEMAND Phr *to make a r*, imperare, Caes v COMMAND

**requital:** **1** vĭcis (*gen sing* no *nom* or *dat sing* no *gen pl*) *the penalty of the law, and a scourge for a r*, debita jura vicesque superbae, Hor Od 1, 28, 32 Cic Sest 4, 10 **2.** rĕlātio *the r of a favour*, r gratiae, Sen. Ben 5, 11, 1 **3.** expr sometimes by merces, ēdis, *f* (*reward*) v. REWARD, PUNISHMENT. **4.** expr more freq by a verb. v. foll art **5.** rĕtrĭbūtio. Lact Phr : *the r of a favour is considered burdensome, the r of an injury advantageous*, gratia oneri, ultio in quaestu habetur, Tac H. 4, 3

**requite:** **1.** penso, 1 (*to counterbalance*) *to r. kindness with kindness*, p beneficia beneficiis, Sen Ben 3, 9, 3. *to r evil with good*, p maleficia beneficiis, Liv 37, 1, *ad init* **2.** rĕpendo, di, sum, 3 (*to weigh back*) *is this the down'y wheaten thou'st the preservation of thy daughter's life?* hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov M 5, 15 **3.** rĕpōno, 3 v RETURN, REPAY Phr. *he can neither r faithful nor unfaithful friends*, neque ndis amicis neque inimicis gratiam referre potest, after Cic Am. 15, 53· *to r an injury*, injuriae vicem exsolvere, Tac H 4, 3 *r me according to my deserts*, redde vicem meritis, Ov Am 1, 6, 23 *you could not r him*, non poteras referre vicem, id A A 1, 370 *to r. any one*, retribuere vicem alicui, Lact. 6, 18 *ye Gods, r the Greeks with like sufferings!* Di, talia Grais instaurate! Virg Aen 6, 530

**rescind** · **1.** rescindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 *to r. a judicial decision*, r. judicium, Cic Planc 4, 10 *to r the ordinances of the senate*, r constitutiones Senatus, Suet Tib 31 **2.** rĕsolvo, vi, lūtum, 3. *to r a stipulation*, r. stipulationem, Gai. Dig. 21, 2, 57, *ad fin.* **3.** rĕsigno, 1 v CANCEL **4.** abrŏgo, 1: v REPEAL **5.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 v ABOLISH **6.** rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v ANNUL

**rescinding** (*subs*) **1.** rescissio · *the r. of a former decree*, r. prioris decreti, Callist Dig 50, 9, 5 **2.** rĕsōlūtio: *the r. of a sale*, r. venditionis, Ulp Dig 41, 2, 13 v CANCELLING, REPEAL, ABROGATION, ANNULLING.

**rescript:** rescriptum Tac A. 6, 9: Plin Ep. 10, 2 (The form rescriptio occurs in Dig) Phr *to send a r* rescribere, Suet Tib 30 (N.B —In a less exact way it may be expr by literae cf. Cic Verr. 2, 49, 120 also sometimes by lĭber, cŏdĭcilli v. Lat Dict s vv)

**rescue** (*v*) **1.** ēripio, rīpui, reptum, 3 (*to snatch away* constr with *ab, ex, de*, or *dat*) *to r his son from death*, e filium a morte, Cic Div 2, 10, 25 · *to r their country from the hands of the enemy*, e patriam ex hostium manibus, Liv. 5, 46, *ad med* . *to r. him from your severity*, e istum de vestra severitate, Cic Veri 5, 67, 173 *r me from these ills*, eripe me his malis, Virg Aen 6, 365 **2** vindĭco, 1 (*to claim*, hence, with the words "in libertatem" understood, *to r*) *wisdom r's us from the impulses of lust*, sapientia nos a libidinum impetu vindicat, Cic Fin 1, 14, 46 *to r their name from oblivion*, laudem eorum ab oblivione hominum v, id de Or 2, 2, 7 **3.** lĭbĕro, 1 v. DELIVER, RELEASE **4.** servo, 1 (prop *to preserve unharmed*) *to r from danger*, s ex periculo, Caes B C 2, 41 v SAVE Phr *to r him from death at the cost of their life*, eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte redimere, Nep. Dion 10, 2 *to r from death*, a morte revocare, reducere, Virg Aen 5, 476, 4, 375 *to r the needy*, opem indigentibus salutemque ferre, Cic Fin 2, 35, 118 (cf salutem absentibus hominibus date, id Lig 12, 38) *r'd from slavery*, servitute exceptus, Liv 33, 23.

**rescue** (*subs*) no exact equiv expr by a verb or phr *to come to the r of his son*, filio subvenire, Caes B G 5, 35. *come to their r*, subvenite illis, Pl Rud 3, 2, 43 *not is there the smallest hope of r*, nulla nec specula est quae salutem afferat, id ib 3, 3, 3 *a means of r*, ratio expediendae salutis, Cic Mil 4, 10

**research:** investĭgātio v EXAMINATION, INQUIRY

**resemblance:** **1.** sīmilĭtūdo *a striking r*, insignis s, Liv. 39, 53, *ad init* *a perfect r*, indiscreta s, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 88 *to bear some r and likeness to the nose*, s quandam speciemque sapientium gerere, Cic Off. 3, 4, 16. *a kind of government which bears the nearest r to monarchy*, genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, id Rep. 2, 32. **2.** vīcīnĭtas or vicinia (*near likeness*). *these vices are excused on account of their r to virtues*, excusantur haec vitia vicinitate virtutum, Quint 1, 5, 5. Plin. **3.** imāgo, *indecl neut. subs* (poet in this sense) *what a strong r there is in him!* quantum i. in ipso, Virg Aen 6, 865 Cic. **4.** assĭmĭlātio *a marvellous r*, prodigiosa, Plin. 11, 49, 109. **5.** cognātio. v RELATIONSHIP Phr. *a form that bears some r*, aliqua non dissimilis figura, Cic Div 1, 13, 23· *what r. is there between a letter and an harangue?* quid simile habet epistola contioni? id Fam. 9, 21, 1 *swiftness borders on fear, but slowness bears a closer r. to courage*, velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae est, Tac G 30, *extr*.

**resemble:** **1.** expr. by sīmĭlis (consīmĭlis, persīmĭlis) sum v LIKE **2.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli (rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3 (*to bring back*): *to r them in speech*, eos sermone, Tac. G 43, *ad init* *to r him in manners no less than in features and countenance*, non minus mores ejus quam os vultumque r, Plin Ep. 5, 16, *ad fin.* **3.** accĕdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to approach near to*) · *in no respect do men more closely r the gods*, homines ad deos nulla re propius accedunt, Cic. Lig. 12, 38; N D. 1, 34, 96 **4.** attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (*to come near to, r. in qualities*) *thus event is not merely a home affair, it even is a war like one*, haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic Off 1, 22, 76 Tusc 4, 13 30. Phr. *to r her father marvellously,*

totum patrem mira similitudine exscribere, Plin Ep. 5, 16 *the lake is so bounded as to r. a wheel*, lacus est in similitudinem rotae circumscriptus, id. ib. 8, 20

**resembling:** sīmĭlis v LIKE

**resent:** no exact equiv. best expr by fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (*to bear*) with the *advs* graviter, aegre, moleste, acerbe, or by a phr *to r anything*, ferre aliquid animo iniquo, Cic Tusc. 2, 2, 5. it may be sometimes expr by stŏmăchor, 1; indignor, 1 v TO BE ANGRY, INDIGNANT.

**resentful:** nearest word īrācundus · v. ANGRY, and foll art

**resentment:** no exact equiv expr by ira (*anger*), defined as "libido puniendi ejus qui videatur laesisse injuria," Cic Tusc 4, 9. if *settled*, not *sudden r* be meant, use odium, which is "ira inveterata," id ib (v. ANGER) · *to lay aside his r*, iracundiam dimittere, Caes B C 1, 8

**reservation:** 1. rētentio Dig. 2. sēpŏsĭtio (*a setting apart*) Ulp. Dig 50, 12, 2 3. exceptio: *an implied r*, tacita e, Cic. Inv 2, 47, 140 *a mental r*, e animo insidiose concepta *Dimin.* exceptiuncula, Sen. Ep 20, 5 v. EXCEPTION, RESTRICTION Phr · *with the r that* . . , salvo eo jure quod, Ulp Dig 16, 3, 1, § 40.

**reserve** (*v*) 1. rĕservo, 1 (constr. with *acc* and *ad* or *in*, the *dat*, or an *adv* of *direction*, to denote the purpose for which a thing is rd) *to r this plan for the last*, r hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes B G. 3, 3, *ad fin* to *r one's private grudges for another occasion*, inimicitias in aliud tempus, Cic Prov Cons. 20, 47. Join r et retinere, Caes B C 1, 2 v KEEP BACK

2. servo, 1 (constr. like preced) *he was rd to speak last*, ad ultimum dicendi locum servatus est, Liv 3, 40, *ad med* : *to r to oneself full liberty*, s sibi libera omnia, Plin Ep 1, 5, *ad fin* · *to r. oneself for other opportunities*. s. se aliis temporibus, Cic Planc 5, 13 3. sēpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*to lay aside*) *I have rd the subject for my old age*, materiam senectuti seposui, Tac H. 1, 1 Cic 4. rēpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*to store up*) to *r Caecuban wine for festive banquets*, r. Caecubum (sc vinum) ad festas dapes, Hor Epod 9, 1 Virg Cic. 5. sēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*to set apart*) *to r nothing for the public treasury*, nihil in publicum s, Liv. 7, 16. 6. excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v EXCEPT 7. rĕcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (very rare). *he rd this small back building when he sold the house*, posticulum hoc recepit quum aedes vendidit, Pl Tim 1, 2, 157. Phr *I have rd the consideration of the lands of two cities*, duarum civitatum reliquos feci agros, Cic Verr. 3, 44, 104 *to r. for another occasion*, differre (aliquid) in aliud tempus, id Brut 87, 298

**reserve** (*subs*) : ‖. *Closeness of disposition* no exact equiv. perh the nearest is taciturnitas *your r. caused grave suspicion to light on you*, suspicionem majorem tua t attulerat, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 1 v. foll art ‖. *A body of troops* · subsĭdium: *to post as a r.*, in subsidiis locare, Sall C 59 *to send up r.s*, s submittere, Caes B. G 4, 26. *Adj.* · subsĭdiārius (subsidialis, Amm) hence, *the r.*, s. milites Liv 5, 38 *the line of r.*, s acies, Auct B Afr. 59 *the cohorts of the r.*, s cohortes, Caes B C 1, 83. Phr . *to form the r.*, subsidiari, Hirt B G 8, 13

**reserved** (*part* and *adj.*) ‖. *Set apart* rĕsĕrvātus v RESERVE (*v*) Phr *a r seat*, locus assignatus, after Liv Epit 99, certus, Cic. Phil 2, 18, 44 *a r. dowery*, recepticia dos, Gai Dig 39, 6, 31, § 2 ‖. *Close in disposition* 1. rēconditus *to be of a melancholy and r disposition*, natura tristi et r. esse, Cic. Quint 18, 59 2. tectus . *we can be r. towards strangers*, tecti esse ad alienos possumus, Cic Rosc. Am 40, 116. 3. occultus *to be rare of r. characters*, ab o cavere hominibus, Liv 25, 16 Join: o ac tectus, Cic Fin 2, 17, 54. 4. abstrūsus: Tac A 1, 24. 5. tăciturnus: *always sad and r*, tristis semper, t., Cic Sest 9, 21.

**reservoir:** 1. lăcus, ūs (*tank, cistern*) *to pave the r.s with stone*, l lapide sternere, Liv 39, 44 2. cisterna (*underground r.*): Plin. 36, 23, 52 3. castellum (*the r of an aqueduct*") Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121 Vitr. 4. piscīna (usu. *a pond*) · *a wooden r.*, p lignea, Plin. 34, 12, 32 5. arca (*small cistern*) · Vitr 6, 3, 2. 6. expr by immissarium or receptaculum (aquae), Vitr. 8, 7 (6), 1 (q v) 7. conceptāculum (*that which r.s something*) *the veins are the r. of blood*, vena est e sanguinis, Gell. 18, 10 of an apparatus for collecting wind, Plin. 2, 45, 44 v. RECEPTACLE.

**reside:** 1. hăbĭto, 1 v. LIVE, DWELL. 2. rēsīdeo, sēdi, 2 (*to remain for a while*). *to r in a cave*, r in antro, Ov M 1, 575 *I would rather have rd in some town*, in oppido aliquo mallem residisse, Cic Att. 11, 6 3. consīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 (*to take up one's abode, settle*) · *I am undecided whether to r. here or at Antium*, dubito hic an Antii considam, Cic. Att 2, 6 Fig *if depravity rs in any person's heart*, improbitas si cujus in mente consedit, id Fin 1, 16, 50 (Klotz) Phr *they forbid foreigners to r in towns*, peregrinos urbibus uti prohibent, Cic Off 3, 11, 47 *victory rs in the valour of those cohorts*, victoria constat in earum cohortium virtute, Caes B C 3, 89: *a holy spirit rs in our breasts*, sacer intra nos spiritus sedet, Sen Ep 41, 2

**residence:** ‖. *Sojourn, stay* 1. mansio *a r at Formiae*, m. Formiis, Cic Att 9, 5 *a protracted r.*, diutina m., Ter. Ph 5, 9 (8), 23. 2. commŏrātio · *that lovely scenery is fitted for a r., not a temporary visit*, amoenitas illa commorationis est, non diversorii, Cic Fam. 6, 19. 3. hăbĭtātio *the cost of r.*, sumptus habitationis, Cic Coel. 7, 17 4. expr. by specific terms. *a r in the country*, rusticatio, Cic Am 27, 103 *a r. in foreign parts*, peregrinatio, id Tusc 5, 37, 107 ‖. *Place of abode* 1. domĭcilium *to take up their r. in the city*, domicilia urbis uti, Cic Agr. 2, 32, 88 *to have one's r. in Italy*, d in Italia habere, id Arch. 4, 9 *in no other flame can there be a r. for the mind*, in nulla alia figura d mentis esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76. 2. sēdes, is, *f.* (sometimes in *pl* of *one* dwelling) *to take up one's r.*, s. ac domicilium collocare, Cic. Veri. 2, 3, 6: v. ABODE, SEAT 3. hăbĭtāculum. Gell.. v. DWELLING-PLACE, HABITATION. 4. dōmus, ūs, *f.*: v. HOUSE 5. rus, rūris, *n.* (*a country seat*). *his ancestral country r.*, r. paternum, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 60.

**resident** (*part.* and *adj.*): expr. by the verbs. v. RESIDE, and foll art

**resident** (*subs.*). hăbĭtātor (*f.* -trix, Auson) *inhabitants and r.s*, incolae et h., Cic N. D. 2, 56, 140 *a foreign r*, peregrinus (v ALIEN) *pluralists and non-rs*, *pluralistae et non residentes, Milton

**residuary:** rĕsĭduus v. REMAINING Phr. *a r. legatee*, heres sine parte institutus, Just Inst 2, 14, 6.

**resign:** 1. cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to yield, give up* both *act.* and *neut* constr with *dat* of *person* in whose favour one rs) *to r the victory to the enemy*, e victoriam hosti, Just 32, 4 *to r. the possession of the gardens in favour of some one*, hortorum possessione alicui c, Cic Mil 27, 75. 2. concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (stronger than preced) *to r. the candidature for the augurship*, c auguratus petitionem, Cic Phil. 2 2, 4 3. rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to give up*) · *to r both provinces*, r. utramque provinciam, Anton in Cic Phil 8, 8, 25. Join. reddere ac r, Cic Sull 30, 84 v RENOUNCE, GIVE UP 4. permitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to surrender*). *I have r.'d the whole affair into his hands*, totum ei negotium permisi, Cic Q Fr. 2, 7 (9), 2 *to r themselves to their power*, p se eorum potestati, Caes B G. 2, 31 *r. the rest to the gods*, permitte divis cetera, Hor. Od 1, 9, 9 5. ōmitto, omīsi, ōmissum, 3 v. ABANDON. 6. dēpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*to lay down*) *to r. a province*, d. provinciam, Cic Pis 2, 5: *to r. all hopes of a (successful) struggle*, omnem spem contentionis d, Caes B G 5, 19 7. rĕsigno, 1 (*to pay back*, very rare) *I r. everything*, cuncta resigno, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 34. 8. effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*to cast away, let go*) *to r. one's life*, e vitam, Ov H 7, 181 Virg.: Cic Phr *to r a province*, decedere provincia, Cic Lig 1, 2 (constr also with *ex, de*, or rarely *ab*) *to r his civil appointments*, abscedere civilibus muneribus, Liv 9 3, *ad init* *he twice thought of r.ing the supreme power*, de reddenda republica bis cogitavit, Suet Aug 28, *init* *to r themselves to misfortune*, submittere animos ad calamitates, Liv 23, 25, *ad init* *to r oneself to fate*, praebere se fato, Sen Prov. 5, 8 *we r ourselves to circumstances*, damus nos rei ferendos, id Ep. 13, 13 (Hanse) (N.B —Tradere, dedere se implies *active* devotion to anything, rather than *passive* submission, which is better expr. by praebere permittere, etc)

**resignation:** ‖ *The act of giving up* 1 abdĭcātio v ABDICATION 2. ējŭrātio v. RENUNCIATION 3. cessio (only as *legal t t*) v. SURRENDER 4. expr more freq. by a vb. ‖. *Calm submission*. aequus animus · *to bear a loss with r*, detrimentum aequo animo ferre, Caes. B G. 5, 52 (v. also PATIENCE) *with r*, patienter atque aequo animo, id. B. C. 3, 15

**resigned** (*part.* and *adj*) · *to be r.*, aequo animo esse, Cic Att 6, 8, *ad fin.*. v. PATIENT

**resin:** rēsīna Plin 16, 12, 23 *Dimin.* · rēsīnŭla (*a little bit of r.*), Arnob Phr *r. taken from the tree with a portion of the bark*, pix corticata, Col 12, 23, *ad init*

**resinous:** 1. rēsīnāceus. Plin 24, 11, 59 2 rēsīnōsus (*full of resin*) Plin 26, 8, 30 3. rēsīnālis: Coel Aur.

**resined:** rēsīnātus *r. wine*, r vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 24 Juv

**resist:** 1. rēsisto, stĭti, 3 (constr. usu with *dat*, *absol.*, or *pass impers*) *to r. sorties*, eruptionibus r., Caes. B G. 7, 24 *to r. very bravely*, acerrime r., id. ib 7, 62 *the power of the tribuneship rs the wilfulness of the consuls*, vis tribunicia libidini resistit consulari, Cic. Agr 2, 6, 14 *the roots r. cold*, radices frigori resistunt, Plin 19, 5, 23, *ad fin.* 2 obsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (constr. like *preced*) *I opposed and r.'d all his plans*, omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, Cic Cat 3, 7, 17 *it is impossible to r. nature*, naturae obsisti non potest, id Fin 2, 15, 49. 3 resto, stĭti, 1 (rarer than resisto, with which it is often confused in MSS. . *e.g* Liv. 6, 30: constr usu. *absol.*: rarely *dat.* or *adversus*) *although many enumerous you with difficulty r. a small number*, paucissimos vix restatis, Liv. 23, 45, *ad fin* *the plates r.ing the javelins*, restantibus laminis adversum pila, Tac. A. 3, 46 4. obsto, stĭti, 1 (in this sense only *fig.*) v. WITHSTAND, THWART. 5. rĕpugno, 1 (constr with *dat.* or *contra* in poet also *subj* or *inf.*) · *they could neither r nor escape*, neque r. neque effugere possent, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91 *I did not "assail" but r. your brother*, non ego "oppugnavi" fratrem tuum sed fratri tuo repugnavi, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10. *to r. the evidence of sight*, r. visis, id. Acad. 2, 34, 108. Join r. obsistereque, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17 · resistere et r., id. Rosc Com. 17, 51. 6. adversor, 1 (usu with *dat.*: in Tac. with *acc.*: in Pl

with *contra, adversus*) *to r. this man's lust,* adversari libidini hujus, Cic Verr. 5, 31, 82 *although nature r s,* adversante et repugnante natura, id Off 1, 31, 110 v OPPOSE **7.** rĕnītor, 3 (*to struggle against*) *one motion r s the other,* alteri motus alteri remittit, Plin 2, 82, 84 Liv . Cels **9** obnītor, nixus or nisus, 3 v STRUGGLE AGAINST **10.** tendo, tĕtendi, tensum, 3 (*to strive in opposition*) *when he sees Catiline r ing with great force,* ubi videt Catilinam magna vi tendere, Sall C 60 v CONTEND Phr *to r avarice,* cupiditati obviam ire, Cic Verr 1, 41, 106 *the other legions dare not r.,* reliquae legiones contra consistere non audent, Caes B G 2, 17 *a hide that r s all blows,* contra omnes ictus cutis invicta, Plin 8, 25, 37 *to r a parent's authority,* auctoritati parentis anteire, Tac A 5, 3

**resistance:** **1.** expr most freq by the verbs *to have no thought of r ,* nihil de resistendo cogitare, Caes. B C 2, 34 *if it offers a greater r ,* si magis id renititur, Cels 5, 28, 12, *ad init* **2.** rĕnīsus, ūs id ib **3.** rĕpulsus, ūs *the r of a harder substance,* i. duritiis materiae, Plin 8, 43, 68 **4.** rĕpugnantia v OPPOSITION. **5.** dēfensio (as a milit. t t). v. DEFENCE.

**resistless:** **1.** invictus: v. IRRESISTIBLE, UNCONQUERABLE. **2.** indŏmĭtus *r. death,* i mors, Hor. Od 2, 14, 4 **3.** more freq expl. by a verb *to be r.,* nullo modo obsisti posse, Cic Clu 65, 183 Phr. *a r force of the enemy,* nec jam toleranda vis hostium, Liv 36, 18

**resistlessly:** *ita ut resisti non possit: to be borne r., along,* rapi, Cic Rep 1, 2, *ad fin*

**resolute:** **1.** obstĭnātus (prop a *part, fixed, resolved* constr with *ad, contra,* or rarely *inf.*) *most r valour,* virtus obstinatissima, Sen Ep 71, 10 *spirits r for battle,* animi ad decertandum o, Liv. 6, 3, *ad fin* **2.** offirmātus (prop. a *part*): *a brave and r. spirit,* animus fortis atque o, Pl Am 2, 2, 15 (22): Cic **3.** firmus (*steady*) *you are not r. in defending the right,* non f. rectum defendis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26 *r. in his purpose,* f. proposito, Vell. 2, 63, 3 v. STEADFAST **4.** erectus (lit *upright*), *I am much more r.,* multo sum erectior, Cic Phil 4, 1, 2 **5.** promptus (*forward, ready*). *all the most r were put to death,* promptissimus quisque interciderunt, Tac Agr 3 *r. audacity,* p audacia, Sall C. 32 **6.** fortis *a man r. in opposing audacity,* vir contra audaciam fortissimus, Cic Rosc. Am 30, 85 v BRAVE, COURAGEOUS **7.** praesens, ntis (*collected* almost always joined with *animus*) *to have a manly and r spirit,* animo virili et praesenti esse, Ter Ph 5, 7 (8), 64. Phr *a r man,* tenax propositi vir, Hor Od 3, 3, 1

**resolutely:** **1.** obstĭnāte: Caes B. G. 5, 6 Ter **2.** offirmāte: *to resist r.,* o resistere, Suet. Tib 25 **3.** constanter v. FIRMLY. **4.** prompte· *to meet death r.,* necem p ferre, Tac A. 16, 10 **5** fortĭter *r make for the port,* f. occupa portum, Hor Od. 1, 14, 2· Cic.. Caes. v BRAVELY, COURAGEOUSLY. **6.** destĭnāte Amm Phr. *if you act r against him,* si fortes fueritis in eo, Cic Verr. 1, 1, 3.

**resolution:** ) **I.** *Separation into*

**resolve:** ) *parts*. best expl after Cic. Tusc 1, 29, 71, where, speaking of death, he says, "discessus et *secretio* ac *dis*emptus eatum partium quae junctione aliqua tenebantur" or by dissipatio (opp to concretio) id. N. D 1, 25, 71. v. DISSOLUTION. **II.** *Solution·* **1.** rĕsōlūtio *the r. of a sophism,* r. **sophismatis,** Gell 18, 2. **2.** sōlūtio id. ib.: Sen.: v. SOLUTION, EXPLANATION. (N B.—As a *musical t. t.* perh. it may be expr. by *resolutio: cf.* the verb)

**III.** *Firmness of purpose:* **1.** obstĭnātio (*firmness,* in a good or bad sense) *r. of mind,* o animi, Sen. Ep 94, 7 Cic· v. DETERMINATION **2.** constantia· *to resort to death with inflexible r ,* irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere, Plin Ep 3, 7, 2. Cic v CONSTANCY. **3.** firmĭtas v. FIRMNESS, STEADFASTNESS **4.** mens, mentis, *f (courage) their r is weak, and incapable of sustaining reverses,* mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mentium est, Caes B G 3, 19 *inflexible r ,* m solida, Hor. Od 3, 3, 4 **5.** ănĭmus (*spirit.* esp in such phr as praesentia animi, etc) *with no less r and confidence,* non minore animo ac fiducia, Caes B. C 2, 4 *bravery and r ,* a. acer ac praesens, Cic de Or 2, 20, 84 *such was the valour and r of the soldiers,* ea militum virtus atque ea praesentia animi fuit, Caes B G 5, 43. **6.** consĭlium (rare· *r. as the result of previous deliberation*) *the barbarians were not wanting in r ,* barbaris c non defuit, Caes B G 5, 34

**IV.** *Settled purpose* **1.** consĭlium. *a rash and hasty r ,* temerarium ac repentinum c, Cic Inv 2, 9, 28 *dangerous and hot-headed r s seem more brilliant than calm and thoughtful ones,* periculosa et calida c quietis et cogitatis splendidiora videntur, id Off 1, 24, 82 *to form a r ,* c capere, Cic , Caes. (foll by *ut* or *inf* ), suscipere, Cic. Off 1, 31, 112; inire, Caes B G. 6, 5; intendere, Ter Andr 4, 3, 18 *to change one's r ,* c commutare, Caes B C. 2, 38 *fortune favours his r.,* comprobat c fortuna, id. B G 5, 58 **2.** sententia (*opinion, determination*) *to have adopted some fixed r ,* certa aliqua in sententia constitisse, Cic Fam 7, 17, *ad init. to overthrow any one's r ,* proposita s (alhquem) depellere, id Lig 9, 26 *nor could Scipio adhere to his r ,* nec Scipiom stare sententia poterat, Liv 21, 29 *is this your r.?* siccine est s ? Ter Heaut 1, 1, 114 **3.** propŏsĭtum v PURPOSE PLAN **4.** destĭnātio *the r of dying,* d mortis, Plin 36, 14 21 Phr *a certain r and will of the mind,* animi inductio quaedam et voluntas, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 11, § 32 *it was Tiberius' firm r ,* fixum Tiberio fuit, Tac. A 1, 47. *it was his thorough r to avoid the Roman arms,* (ei) penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac. A 15, 5 *youth helps greatly to strengthen this r ,* multum ad hanc rem probandam adjuvat adolescentia, Caes B C 2, 28. *whose arrival strengthened the r of our men,* cujus adventu nostros firmavit, id. ib 3, 65 *to form a r ,* consŭlo, lui, sultum, 3 (constr with *de* or absol ) *to form an unwise r ,* male c, Sall C. 51, *ad init* **V.** *A formal expression of opinion* nearest word sententia· *his r. being unanimously adopted,* omnium consensu hac sententia probata, Caes B. G. 7, 15 freq expl. by verb v. RESOLVE, No V

**resolve** (v.) **I.** *To separate into parts* **1.** dissolvo, vi, lūtum, 3 : *if the soul is a harmony it will be r.d,* si animus est harmonia dissolvetur, Cic Tusc 1, 11, 24 *we see that anything can be more rapidly r d than reconstructed,* quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus quam refici, Lucr 1, 556 as a *medic t t* in Plin 20, 12, 48 (in which sense also digerere, discutere are used by Plin and Cels)· v DISSOLVE, MELT. **2.** dissīpo, 1 *others think the soul is r.d into its elements,* alii animum censent dissipari, Cic Tusc. 1, 9, 18 v. DISPERSE, SEPARATE. **II.** *To solve, explain:* **1.** dissolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 *how do you r. these points?* illa quemadmodum dissolvitis? Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29 **2** solvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 v. SOLVE, EXPLAIN. **III.** *As t t in music·* rĕsolvo, vi, lūtum, 3 (Kircher. Musurg vol 1 p 334, sq. Rome, 1650). **IV.** *To determine·* **1.** stātuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (constr. with *acc.* and *inf*, *rel clause,* or *subj.*) *he had r d to fight a battle,* statuerat praelio decertare, Caes. B. C 3, 86 *they r. to send* 10,000 *men into the town,* statuunt ut x millia hominum in oppidum mittantur, id B G 7, 21: *I had r.d to go straight along the Appian road to Rome,* statueram recta Appia Romam (*sc* ire), Cic Att 16, 10 **2.** constituo, ui, ūtum, 3 (constr mostly with *inf*) *he r d to wage war,* bellum gerere constituit, Caes B G 4, 6 **3** dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 *he had r d to cross the Rhine,* Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes B G 4, 17 *to r to spend the rest of one's days far from public life,* reliquam aetatem a re publica procul habendam d, Sall C. 4. **4.** dēlĭbĕro, 1 (mostly in *part.*) *he had determined and r d not to be present,* statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse, Cic Verr 1, 1, 1. Join d et constituere, id. Agr 1, 8, 25 **5.** obstĭno, 1 (rarely absol foll by *inf*, *to be r d on* constr with *acc*, *ad*, or *inf*) *they had r d to conquer or to die,* obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv 23, 29 v DETERMINE **6.** indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (constr. with *animum* or *in animum,* and a foll. *inf* or *subj*) *to r. to speak about divination,* animum i de divinatione dicere, Cic Div 1, 13, 22 *to r to labour and to watch,* in animum i, laborare, vigilare, Sall. C 54 **7.** expl. by certum est (constr. with *dat of person ing*): *I have r d to say everything,* certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc Am 11, 31 *I have r d to go to a physician,* certum est, ibo ad medicum, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 4 **8.** expl sometimes by *fut part · r d nowhere to trust himself to fortune,* nullo loco fortunae se commissurus, Liv. 22, 12, *ad init · they go to battle r d to die,* *vadunt in praelium periturl, Nagelsb Stil p. 313 Phr.. *I am r d,* consilium est mihi, Cic Att. 5, 5 *news is brought that the Helvetians were r d to march,* renuntiatur Helvetiis esse in animo iter facere, Caes B G 1, 10 *if I were not firmly and unalterably r d,* si mihi non animo fixum immutumque sederet, Virg Aen 4, 15 *if I were quite r d upon anything,* si satis consilium quadam de re haberem, Cic Att. 12, 50 **V** *To pass a formal resolution.* **1.** censeo, 2 (used prop of the Senate constr with *acc.* and *inf*, or *subj*) *the Senate r d that he should defend the Aedui,* senatus censuit uti Aeduos defenderet, Caes B G. 1, 35: v DECREE.

**2.** placet, placuit, and plācitum est, 2 (*to be approved or r.d on* constr. with *acc.* and *inf*, or *subj* clause) *it was r d that letters should be written,* placitum est ut epistolae scriberentur, Tac. A 1, 36. Caes. B G 7, 15

**resonant:** rēsōnus v. RESOUNDING.

**resort** (v) **I.** *To frequent.* **1.** cĕlĕbro, 1; or frĕquento, 1. v. FREQUENT. **2.** commeo, 1 (*to visit often*, constr. with *ad*, *in* with *acc*, or *adv* of *direction*). *Delos, whither all used to r. with their wares,* Delos, quo omnes cum mercibus commeabant, Cic Manil. 18, 55: Caes **3.** ventito, 1 (*to come often* constr. like preced ). *chapmen r. to them,* ad eos mercatores ventitant, Caes. B G 4, 3 **4.** confluo, fluxi, 3 v. FLOCK TOGETHER **II.** *To have recourse to* **1.** dēcurro, cŭcurri or curri (the latter is more usu the former in Caes and Liv · sometimes *impers.*), cursum, 3 *to r to that kind of exhortation,* d ad istam hortationem, Cic Caecin 23, 65 *to r to pitiful prayers,* d ad miseras preces, Hor Od 3, 29, 59 Caes B C 1, 5 **2.** descendo, di, sum, 3 (*to lower oneself to*: constr. with *ad*, rarely with *acc.* after *in*, or *adv* of *direction*: or *impers.*) *to r. to force of arms,* d. ad vim atque ad arma, Caes B. C. 7, 33. *they r. to that expedient timidly and gradually,* timide ac pedetentim istuc descendunt, Cic. Quint. 16, 51· *to r. to extreme measures,* ad extrema d , Polhio in Cic. Fam 10, 33, 4 *to which they never r.'d before,* quo nunquam ante descensum est (*al.* discessum), Caes B C 1, 5.

**3.** confŭgio, fūgi, 3 (*to take refuge*): *to r. to entreaties,* c. ad preces, Quint. 6, 1, 4 *to r. to the mighty power of the Etruscans,* c ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv 1, 2: (FLEE FOR) REFUGE **4.** rĕcurro, curri, 3 *to r. to those authors,*

ad eos auctores r, Quint 1, prooem. 17: v HAVE RECOURSE. 5. adhĭbeo, 2: v EMPLOY. Phr. *no spot to which they may r*, nulla sedes quo concurrant, Cic Att 8, 3, *ad med.*

**resort** (*subs*) |. *A frequented place* 1. lŏcus cĕlĕber Cic Part Or 10, 36 *a place of great r*, l celeberrimus, id. Att 12, 23, *ad fin* 2. stătio *a very favourite r. of sea-birds*, s gratissima meigis, Virg Aen 5, 128: *to sit in places of public r*, in stationibus sedere, Plin Ep 1, 13, *ad init* v HAUNT. Phr *a market town of the greatest r in the whole kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall J. 47 *a mart which grew to be a place of r. during the war*, per bellum coeptum frequentari emporium, Liv 24, 7, *ad fin.* ||. *Recourse* best expr by the verb v. also RECOURSE. Phr *the last r*, extremum auxilium, Caes v. RESOURCE.

**resound:** |. Trans: rĕsŏno, 1 v. TO RE-ECHO Phr.. *the stone when struck r s the times of the Cyllenian lyre*, lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura pulsus, Virg Cir 108 ||. Intrans 1. rĕsŏno, 1 (with *abl* of the *sound*, or its *source* poet with acc) *the house r s with a loud uproar*, resonat domus magno strepĭtu, Hor S 1, 2, 129· *the thickets r. with tuneful birds*, virgulta resonant avibus canoris, Virg G 2, 328 *the shores r with the kingfisher*, litora resonant alcyonen, id ib 3, 338 Join reclnere et r, Cic Brut 46, 171 2. persŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (*to ring with*)· *the house r s with song*, cantu domus personat, Cic Pis 10, 22. Hor. 3. sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *the sea, the woods, r with the north wind*, mare, silvae aquilone sonant, Hor Epod 13, 3 v. SOUND (N B—Exsŏno, 1, is found in Petr.) 4. rĕcino, 3: Cic.: v resono. 5. rĕcanto, 1 (very rare) Matt 2, 86, 3 (N B—Not only the compounds with re- which follow, but also the corresponding simple verbs are sometimes used to express the idea of *ing.*) 6. reclāmo, 1 *the seas, dashing against the rocks, r*, scopulis illisa reclamant aequora, Virg. G 3, 261. 7. rĕcrĕpo, 1 *the hollow cymbals r*, cava cymbala recrepant, Catul 63, 29 8. rĕmūgio, 4 (*to bellow back*) *the Ionian gulf r ing with the south wind*, Ionius remugiens sinus noto, Hor. Epod. 10, 19 Virg. Catull 9. rĕboo, 1 (*to roar*) *the woods r*, reboant silvae, Virg G. 3, 223 10. rĕtŏno, 1 (*to thunder back*) *the place r s with the din*, retonant loca fremitu, Catull 63, 82. 11. rēgēmo, 1 (*to r with groans*)· Stat. Th 5, 389 12. reclango, 3 Amm 13 rĕtinnio, 4, in Vulg. R R. 2, praef, § 2, is dub.

**resounding:** 1 rĕsŏnus Ov M 3, 496. 2. rĕsŏnābĭlis Ov M. 3 358 3. sŏnŭrus (*ringing*) Val. Fl. Petr. 4. expr by a *part the far-r Aufidus*, longe sonans Aufidus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 2. v. RESOUND, SOUND

**resource:** 1. subsĭdium (*a help to fall back upon*)· *I have prepared this r. for myself from my youth*, hoc mihi s. ab adolescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 *to provide r s for all states of life*, subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: Caes B G. 4, 31: v. REFUGE 2. auxĭlium (*help, aid*): *to deprive the Romans of two great r s*, magna duo a Romanis, Liv. 31, 33 *to try the last r.*, extremum a. experiri, Caes B G 3, 5 3. regressus, ūs (*remedy*) *to have no r. against the seller*, nullum adversus venditorem habere r., Pomp Dig 21, 2, 34 Tac v. RETREAT, REMEDY. 4. cōpia (mostly *plur*: esp freq. as milit t t)· *lest he seek some other r and desert you*, ne quam aliam quaerat copiam ac te deserat, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 54 as milit. *t. t.* v FORCES. Join: facultates et c, Cic. Ver. 2, 55, 135 5. (ops), ŏpis, *f* (*nom sing.* not used in this sense usu. *pl*)· *the vast r s of the state*, tantae o. rei publicae, Cic Sest. 1, 1. *they have no r.s in themselves for a happy life*, nihil est in ipsis opis ad beate vivendum, id Sen 2, 4 6. făcultātes, um, *pl f* (*not in sing* in this sense) *such intellectual r s*, tantae f ingenii, Cic Att 3, 10, *ad med. the r s of his country being already drained*, exhaustis jam patriae facultatibus, Nep Hann 6, 2 Phr: *a quick wit, fertile in r s*, ingenium facile et copiosum, Quint 10, 1, 128: *he had no r left*, quo se verteret non habebat, Cic Phil 2, 29, 74; nihil (illi) relinquebatur, Caes B C 1, 63 *Lepidus being deprived of his r s*, exuto Lepido, Tac. A. 1, 2

**respect** (*v*)· |. *To esteem highly.* 1. observo, 1 *to r. his fellow tribesmen*, o tribules suos, Cic Planc 18, 45 Join o et colere, Matius in Cic. Fam 11, 28, *extr.* 2. cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3 (*to honour*) *to r. any one*, observantia c. aliquem, Cic Fam. 12, 27 v. HONOUR. (N B—It is a stronger term than the preced. but weaker than the foll cf id Am. 22, 82 *not only to r and love each other, but even to feel profound regard*, non solum c inter se ac dilngere, sed etiam vereri) 3. vĕreor, ĭtus, 2 (*to regard respectfully*) *whom he loved as a brother, and even r'd as an elder brother*, quem amabat ut fratrem et jam ut majorem fratrem verebatur, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 3 *the slaves feared him, the children r'd him, all loved him*, metuebant servi, verebantur liberi, omnes carum habebant, id Sen 11, 37 4. rĕvĕreor, ĭtus, 2 v TO REVERENCE 5 suspĭcio, pexi, pectum, 3 (*to look up to*) *to r. those men*, eos viros s, Cic. Off 2, 10, 36. 6. expr by verbs like facio, aestimo, habeo, with *gen* of *price*, or *adv* · *I exceedingly r. Pompey*, Pom peium plurimi facio, Cic Fam 3, 10, 2 *to r any one's authority*, auctoritatem alicujus magni aestimare, id. Att 7, 15; habere, Caes B G. 4, 21: v. ESTEEM, VALUE ||. *To concern.* attinet, 2 (used *impers*): v. RELATE, No II Phr *as r s likely to change his mind*, ad immutandam animi licentiam, Cic Rep 1, 28: *as r s* is often to be expr. by *abl.* alone, or with a, ab *unprepared as r s men, money*, imparatus a militibus, a pecunia, Cic Att 7, 15 v foll art (III)

**respect** (*subs*) |. *High esteem* 1. observantia *I was never wanting in r. for you*, mea tibi o numquam defuit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3 (It is def, as "per quam aetate aut sapientia aut honore aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes verenemini et colimus," id Inv. 2, 22 observatio, which in Cic denotes *observation*, is used for *respect* in Val Max 1, 1, 8) 2 honor *to give to every one the rank and r. due to him*, suum cuique gradum et h. reddere, Cic. Rosc. Am 47, 136 *to mention any one out of r.*, aliquem honoris causa nominare, id ib. 2, 6, *et pass* · v. HONOUR, ESTEEM. 3. rĕvĕrentia (stronger than either of the preced)· *r. for what is just and right*, recti r. et aequi, Matt. 11, 5, 1: *self-r*, sui r, Sen Ep. 25, 6 *the greatest r. is due to boyhood*, maxima debetur puerls r, Juv 14, 47: *to show r.*, r. adhibere, Cic. Off 1, 28, 99 (q v.) v REVERENCE 4. vĕrĕcundia (in this sense rare; constr. with *gen. obj*) *r for this rank*, v. hujus ordinis, Liv 4, 45, *ad fin.*: *r for age*, aetatis v, id 1, 6, *ad fin* 5. suspectus, ūs. *undue self-r*, nimius sui s, Sen Ben 2, 26: Ov. 6. religio (religio: *a religious r* or *awe*) *r for an oath*, r. juris jurandi, Cic. Font. 9, 20 7. spectātio Flor. Phr. *to lose utterly the r of good men*, bonorum judicium funditus perdere, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 3 *my manner of life has procured me the r. of men*, vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, id. Cael 3, 6 *did any rise out of r to him when he came into the senate-house?* an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? id Pis 12, 26 *to pay one's r s to any one*, salutare aliquem, Sall Cat 28 *my son Cicero sends you his r s* (in a letter), salvebis a meo Cicerone, Cic. Att. 6, 2, *extr.* ||. *Regard, attention:* rătio: v REGARD Phr *to have r to persons*, v PERSON, No III |||. *Relation, reference* 1. rătio v REFERENCE 2. expr by various nouns, which, however, can only be used in certain phr. (1) pars, tis, *f* *the power of fortune is great in both r s*, magna est vis fortunae in utramque partem, Cic. Off 2, 6, 19; *in every r*, in omnes p, id. Sest 9, 21; omni ex (a) parte, id Am 21, 79 (11.) gĕnus, gĕnĕris, *n*. *in that r*, in isto genere, Auct. Dom. 6, 14 *in every r.*, in omni g, Cic Rep 2, 10 *in some r*, in aliquo g, id de Or. 2, 4, 17; cf. id Planc 9, 23 (111) res, rĕi, *f*· *that it would help them in two important r s*, in duas r magnas id usui fore, Liv. 37, 15: *in other r s*, ceteris r, Cic Phil. 2, 46, 117 *in all r*, in omnibus r, id. Vatin 7, 17 (iv) lŏcus (*point*) *in one r.*, uno loco, Cic Cat 4, 10, 22 *in many r s*, multis locis, id Tusc 4, *init.*

3. expr by a *prep*. (1) ad: *in r of all other things*, ad omnia alia, Ter. Ad 5, 3, 46; Cic Off 2, 6, 19. (11) ab *he lacked nothing in r. of natural ability or education*, nihil isti neque a natura neque a doctrina defuit, Cic de Or 3, 61, 229 (111) de, v RESPECTING, CONCERNING 4. expr. by the *abl* without a *prep.* (modal *abl*) *they surpass the others in r of the theory and practice of navigation*, scientia atque usu rerum nauticarum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B G. 3, 8 *but what creature is unwieldy in r of figure*· at figura quae (bellua) vastior· Cic N D 1, 35, 97 (*al* ad figuram) 5. expr by *adv*s or *adv. phr*.. *in other r s*, cēterum, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 14 (12) 1, cētĕrōqui (quin), id Fam 6, 19, 1; ālĭōqui (-quin), Hor. S 1, 6, 66; cētĕro, ālias, ālĭbi, Plin [not good]. *in every r*, omnino. v. ENTIRELY. ad, in omnia, Vell 2, 13, 6; 2, 13, 1. 6. expr by a clause introduced by quod (*as for*)· *in r to your request that I should send my writings to you*, quod rogas ut mea tibi scripta mittam, Cic. Fam 1, 9, 23 Fin 4, 25, 69.

**respectability:** hŏnestas· *to lose all r*, h omnem amittere, Cic Rosc. Am 39, 114 (N B—Spectābĭlitas in Cod Justin 9, 27, 5, *et al* is an *official* title, and therefore not equiv to r)

**respectable:** | *Worthy of respect* 1. hŏnestus (*honourable*) *born in a r. station*, honesto loco natus, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 58 *there is no opening for r. occupations*, artibus h. nullus est locus, Juv. 3, 21. *the Cretans consider brigandage r*, Cretes latrocinari honestum putant, Cic. Rep 3, 9 2. vĕnĕrābĭlis· v. REVEREND 3. bŏnus (often used of men *of good birth and standing*), Cic. Clu 65, 182: *of r family*, bono genere natus, Pl (N B—Spectābilis is an *official* epithet.) Phr· *all the r. people in the state are agreed*, omnes honestates civitatis una consentiunt, Cic Sest 51, 109 *a tolerably r freedman*, mundior libertinus, Hor Sat. 2, 7, 12. ||. *Passable, tolerable* tŏlĕrābĭlis v TOLERABLE.

**respectably:** |. *Becomingly* hŏneste· *r dressed*, h vestiti, Varr L L 8, 16, 111, § 31: Hor.: Cic· v. DECENTLY, DECOROUSLY. ||. *Tolerably:* tŏlĕrābĭlĕ, sātis v. TOLERABLY.

**respected:** spectātus *of no note as a physician, but r as a man*, medicus ignobilis sed s homo, Cic. Clu 16, 47: *a most highly r. man*, spectatissimus vir, id Fam 5, 12, 7 v ESTEEM, HONOUR.

**respectful:** 1. observans. *a man most r towards me*, observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Q Fr 1, 2, 3, § 11. 2. rĕvĕrens. *his language towards his father was r.*, sermo erga patrem r., Tac H 1, 17: v. REVERENTIAL. 3. vĕrēcundus (*showing a proper sense of shame or deference to others*): v MODEST. Phr.: *they rise from their seats in a r. manner*, honorifice consurgitur, Cic. Ver 4, 62, 138.

**respectfully:** 1. rĕvĕrenter Plin. Ep. 3, 21. Tac. 2. vĕrēcundē: v. MODESTLY. 3. expr. by circuml. cum summa observantia, etc.: v. RESPECT (I).

**respecting** (*prep*) 1. de (constr with *abl*) *his language r himself*, sermo de se, Tac H 1, 17 Cic . v. ABOUT, CONCERNING 2. circa (constr with *acc*) *a dispute r words*, c verba dissensio, Quint 3, 11, 5 Tac

**respective** v Expl by the pron.

**respectively** v quisque, or a *distributive pron* or *adj* *each (constituent) part in nature, whether of body or mind, has its r. energy*, cujusque partis naturae et in corpore et in animo sua quaeque vis est, Cic Fin 5, 17, 46 *to appoint one commandant to each legion r.*, singulis legionibus singulos legatos praeficere, Caes B G 1, 52 *to bullet two gladiators on each householder r*, gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum distribuere, Cic Att 7, 14, *ad init* also expr by hic . . . ille v ONE, No V *if they each reply r*, si respondeant singuli separatim, Justin Inst 3, 16 so, proprie, singillātim v INDIVIDUALLY

**respirable:** spīrābĭlis Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40

**respiration:** 1. respīrātio Cic Tim 6 2. respīrātus, ūs *the lungs expand by r*, pulmones respiratu se dilatant, Cic N D 2, 55, 136 3. spīritus, ūs (*a breathing*) *the air inhaled by r sustains living creatures*, aer spiritu ductus alit animantes, Cic N D 2, 39, 101 (in the foll phr it prop denotes *the breath drawn*) · *his r is becoming difficult*, s. labitur, Tac A 6, 50. s interclusus arte meat, Curt 3, 6, 14 , spiritūs meatus, Quint 7, 10, 10 (cf Plin. Ep 6, 16, 13) *his r had grown easier*, hiberius meare s coeperat, Curt 3, 5, 9 4. suspīrium . Lucan 9, 928 (in *pl.*) 5. respīrāculum Mamert Phi *difficulty of r*, difficultas spirandi, Cels. 4 4, 2, anhēlĭtus, ūs, Cic v ASTHMA, PANTING · *to take away the breath and impede r*, spiritum intercludere nec animam recipiendae sinere, Liv 21, 58 *r*, aspiratio aeris, Cic. N D. 2, 33, 83: *to carry on the functions of r*, attrahere et reddere animam, Plin 11, 37, 72.

**respire:** respīro, 1 Cic. N. D 2, 55, 138 v BREATHE, and preced art

**respiratory:** spīrābĭlis *r organs*, s. viscera, Plin 9, 7, 6 it may also be expr by spirandi officina, id 11, 37, 72 *a r organ*, perh. conceptaculum spiritus, Gell 18, 10, *ad fin* (For the erroneous views of the ancients on this subject, see Cic N. D 2, 55, 138 Whewell, Hist Ind Sc vol iii p 327.)

**respite:** 1. mōra (*delay*) *to seek a r from punishment*, m supplicii quaerere, Cic Verr. 5, 64, 165 v. REPRIEVE, DELAY. 2. intermissio *without any r*, sine ulla intermissione, Cic N D 1, 41, 114 v. INTERMISSION 3. intercāpēdo, ĭnis, *f* (*an interval*) *a r from trouble*, i molestiae, Cic Fin 1, 18 61. 4. laxāmentum (*a relaxation*): *if there were any r from war*, si quid laxamenti a bello esset, Liv 9, 41, *ad med.* Cic. v REST. Phr. *to seek a few days' r*, paucorum dierum interjectum petere, Tac. A. 3, 67 : *to grant a few days' r for a payment*, paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare, Cic Phil. 2, 29, 74

**resplendence:** splendor v. BRIGHTNESS, BRILLIANCY : (resplendentia occurs in Aug ).

**resplendent:** splendĭdus v BRIGHT, BRILLIANT. Phr *to be r*, resplendēre, Virg Aen. 12, 741; renidēre, Hor Od 2, 18, 2

**resplendently:** splendĭde v. BRIGHTLY, BRILLIANTLY

**respond:** respondeo, di, sum, 2 : v. ANSWER

**respondent:** I. *One who answers*. responsor Pl Rud 1, 4, 7 better expr. by a verb v. ANSWER. II. *In law*: reus: v. DEFENDANT, ACCUSED Phr · *one side is that of the plaintiff, the other that of the r.*, pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1.

**response:** 1. responsum (*a reply*, also, *the opinion of an oracle*) · Cic.. Liv. v. ANSWER 2 carmen, carminis, n (of an oracle) v. PROPHECY. In eccl sense, cantus responsorius or responsorium, Isid Orig 6, 19 antiphōna, Paulin Vit Ambr. § 13

**responsibility:** nearest word praestātio (*warranty*) *to write under the r. of proving one's statements*, ad p scribere, Sen Brev Vit 13, *ad fin* it may also be expr by OBLIGATION Phr *to undertake a heavy r*, onus offici suscipere, Cic Rosc Am 38, 112 *to undertake so difficult a matter with its attendant r*, tantam difficultatem cum crimine suscipere, id Verr 5, 24, 61 (Nagelsb ) *on my own r*, meo periculo, id v RISK

**responsible:** I. *Accountable* 1. reus (*one who is bound, liable*) *that each one should be r for defending his own part*, ut suae quisque partis tuendae reus esset, Liv 25, 30 v ACCOUNTABLE 2. expr by praesto, stīti, stītum and stātum, 1 (*to be r for*) *nobody can be r. for popular impulses*, impetus populi nemo p. potest, Cic de Or 2, 28, 124 *to be r for nothing*, nihil p., id Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9 3 expr by various phr *to live under the impression that we are r*, ita vivere ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic Verr 2, 11, 28 *to be r for Cassius*, pro Cassio recipere, id Fam 11, 1, 4. *to hold any one r*, rationem reposcere ab aliquo, Caes B G 5, 30 *the opinion has prevailed that he is r. on the ground of negligence*, praevalut culpae nomine teneri eum, Justin. Inst 3, 25, 9 *to render r*, obligo, 1 · v BIND (and Smith's Dict Ant under obligatio) *a guardian who is not r*, aneclogistus, Julianus in Ulp Dig 26, 7, 5, § 7 II. *Substantial, able to pay* locŭples, ētis (*trustworthy, safe, sure*) *we are prisoners who are sufficiently r*, rei satis l. sumus, Liv 9, 9, *ad fin* Cic

**responsive:** rēpārābĭlis v. REPEATING, RESOUNDING where two persons or sets of persons answer each other in turn, alternus, Virg E 3, 59 (amoebaeus, Serv, *ad loc*) Phr.. *Echo resounds, r to them waning*, plangentibus assonat echo, Ov. M 3, 507

**responsively:** responsīve Ascon ad Cic. Verr 1, 56, *ad fin*. . v preced. art (antiphōnātim occurs in late eccl. Latin)

**rest** (*subs*). I. *Repose* · 1. quies, ētis, *f*. (*r. from care or labour*). *the most placid r.*, placatissima q , Cic Tusc 1, 41, 97 . *soothing r.*, blanda q , Stat. Silv 2, 2, 140: *indolent r.*, pigra q , id 2, 3, 66: *death is a state of r. from toils and sufferings*, mors laborum ac miseriarum q est, Cic Cat. 4, 4, 7 *to give the army three hours' r.*, exercitui tres horas ad quietem dare, Caes B G 7, 41 *my mind is on the watch and I take no r*, excubo animo nec ullam partem capio quietis, Cic. Att 9, 11, *ad fin* Join q. et tranquillitas, id de Or. 1, 1, 2. Transf. of sleep *gentle r.*, mollis q , Catul. 63, 38 *to go to r*, ire ad quietem ; quieti se tradere, Cic Div. 1, 29, 60 and 61 ; dare, Caes B C 2, 14 *to disturb one's r*, q. alicujus turbare, Prop 1, 3, 17 v. SLEEP. (N B.—Quies was personified, and worshipped at Rome, Liv. 4, 41) 2. rēquies, ētis, *f* (no *pl* or *dat sing.* : *acc.* requietem or requiem ; *abl* requete and requie) *r. from toils*, r laborum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6 *to seek r from one's avocations*, ex occupationibus r. quaerere, Lucceius in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1. 3. ōtium (*leisure* ; hence *repose*. sometimes *pl* in poet ) : *to pray the gods for r*, otium divos rogare, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1 *a god hath given us this r.*, deus nobis haec o. fecit, Virg Ecl 1, 6 . *to take refuge in the haven of r.*, in portum otii confugere, Cic Brut. 2, 8 Join. pax, tranquillitas, o , id Agr 2, 37, 102 so, *the profoundest calm of peace and r*, summa tranquillitas pacis et otii, id ib. 1, 8, 24. 4. pax, pācis, *f*. (*peace* : chiefly in *poet*) *now he reposes, lapped in peaceful r*, nunc placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg Aen. 1, 249 Phr : *to be at r*, requiescere . v REST (*v*) · *to have one's mind at r.*, tranquillo esse animo, Cic Sen. 20, 74 *to give the enemy no r*, hosti nihil laxamenti dare, Liv 35, 21 : *Antony gave me no r*, nunquam per Antonium quietus fui, Cic Fam 10, 1, 1 *ambition allowed men's minds no r*, ambitio animos hominum exercebat, Sall C 11, *ad init* *no leisure brings me r from toil*, nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, Hor Epod 17, 24. *a season of lengthened r*, longae feriae, id Od 4, 5, 27 *a r* (in music), *pausa ; mor.

II. *A support* stātūmen, ĭnis, n.. v SUPPORT, PROP · vāra is used for a *pole to spread nets on*, Lucan 4, 439 (also āmes) ; by Auson Idyll 12, *praef* for *a r on which a cross plank is supported* Phr *the stupid r of the little bridge*, inepta crura pontibuli, Catul 17, 3 (in a comic pass.). *the r of a lance*, *loculamentum hastae (?) *he rides, lance in r, against the consul himself*, in ipsum infestus consulem dirigit equum, Liv 2, 6, (q v ) *to set lance in r*, perh *hastam protendere, after Tac. A. 2, 21.

III. *The remainder* expr by adjs (1) reliquus (*remaining, after the subtraction of a certain quantity* often used *subs*) *the r. of the night*, reliquum noctis, Liv 2, 25 (cf Cic. Sen 20, 72): *the r of the army*, reliquus exercitus, Caes B G 4, 22 *the r took to flight*, reliqui fugae se mandarunt, id ib 1, 12 *as for the r*, quod reliquum est, de reliquo, Cic. Att 16, 15 ; 16, 13 c. (ii) cēter-, ra, rum (no *nom sing masc* : rare in *sing the r, viewed as a whole*) : *there were very few remaining, and the r were dismissed*, erant perpauci reliqui, ceteri dimissi, Cic. Verr 5, 34, 87 *the r of their lifetime*, c. vita eorum, Sall C. 52, *ad fin*. . *more polished than the r.*, ceteris humaniores, Caes B G 4, 3 (m.) ălius (not in Cic used where two contrasted objects form a whole). *the r of the army*, a exercitus, Liv. 21, 27 Caes Phi *as for the r*, quod superest, Cic. Att 9, 19, *ad fin*.. ceteroquin, id. : v RESPLET (*subs*), III

**rest, to find:** 1. conquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (*to find r. on pleasure for the feelings and affections*) *to find r in the mutual affection of a friend*, c in amici mutua benevolentia, Cic Am 6, 22.

2. acquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (*syn* of *preced.* constr. in Cic. mostly with *in* : also with *abl* or *dat*) *we old men find r. in the love of the young*, senes in caritate adolescentium acquiescimus, Cic. Am. 27, 101.

**rest** (*v.*): A. Intrans : I. *To be at rest, repose*: 1. quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (very freq. in the poets) *the sword rests in its sheath*, ensis vagina quiescit, Stat S. 4, 5, 51 *the raging seas had rested (sunk to rest)*, saeva quierant aequora, Virg Aen. 4, 523 of r. in sleep, Cic Verr 4, 14, 32 of r in the grave ; *mayst thou r calmly*, placide quiescas, Tac. Agr 46 *the land rests* (i. e. *lies fallow*), terra quiescit, Plin 17, 5, 3, § 40

2. rēquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 : *to r on one's bed*, r lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33 *not to r. at all during the night*, r. nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rosc Am 34, 97 *when the mind rests after many dangers*, ubi animus ex multis periculis requievit, Sall C 4, *ad init* esp. of the dead *to r. in the grave*, r. in sepulcro, Cic Tusc. 1, 44, 107 *to r in peace*, r in pace, In-cr 3. acquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (*to become physically quiet*) *to r three hours*, tres horas a., Cic Att. 13, 34 · *to r.* (= *to die*) *in his 70th year*, anno a septuagesimo, Nep. Han. 13 Inscr.

4. conquiesco, ēvi. ētum, 3 (*to r. wholly*), *to r. at noontide*, meridie c , Caes. B.G 7, 46 *when has his dagger r'd* (= *been unemployed*)? quando illius sica conquievit? Cic Mil 14, 37 5. interquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (*to r between whiles, pause*) · *when I had said this, and had r'd a little*, cum haec dixissem et paullum interquievissem, Cic Brut 23, 91 Sen. Ep. 78, 9. 6. cesso, 1 (*to be inactive*) *if you can r. awhile*, si quid c potes, Virg Ecl 7, 10. *why are your feet at r?* quid cessarunt pedes? Phaedr. 1, 9, 5. Phr. *to r.*, quietem capere,

Caes. B. G. 6, 27: *the Furies never let them r.*, Furiae nunquam consistere patiuntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66 *to r. from care and business*, vacare cura et negotio, id Leg. 1, 3, 8 *my eyes r.'d on their countenances*, oculi mei in eorum vultu habitabant, id Phil 12, 1, 2: *"here r s"* (in epitaphs), hic situs est, Tib. 3, 2, 29 v LIE. **II.** *To be supported on, depend upon* **1.** nītor, nīsus and nixus, 3 (constr with *abl* rarely *abl* with *in*, or *de* · in fig sense with *in* and *abl.* or *adv.* of *place*) *to r on his spear*, n hasta, in hastam, Virg Aen 6, 760; 12, 398 v TO LEAN. Fig *to r. on his influence*, auctoritate n, Caes B C 3, 43 · *on whose life r.'d the safety of the state*, in cujus vita nitebatur salus civitatis, Cic Mil 7, 19 **2.** innītor, nixus or nīsus (Tac), 3 (constr. with *dat* or *abl*): *r ing on his spear*, innixus hastae, Ov. M. 14, 819 Caes Fig. *these concerns, r ing on the shoulders of us all*, haec innixa in omnium nostrum humeris, Auct Har. Resp. 27, 60. **3.** annītor, nīsus or nixus, 3 (*to lean upon*: constr with *ad* or *dat*). *a spear r ing against a pillar*, hasta annixa columnae, Virg Aen. 12, 92 Cic Am 23, 88 **4.** rēquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (very rare) · *the vine r s on the elm*, vitis requiescit in ulmo, Ov M 14, 665 **5.** expr. by sītum esse (in aliquo, in aliqua re; only in fig sense) *as far as r.s with me*, quantum est situm in nobis, Cic Arch 1, 1 *the sole power in this affair r s with you*, hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, id Mur 39, 83. v DEPEND Phr *r ing against the trunk of a tree*, arboris acclinis truncо, Virg Aen 10, 835 *the supreme power r.'d with him*, ad hunc respiciebat summa imperii, Caes B. C. 3, 5 · *the power r s upon your shoulders*, humeris tuis sedet imperium, Plin Pan 10.

**B.** Trans. *To cause to rest or depend* · **1.** rēpōno, pōsui, pōsītum, 3 · *the cranes r. their heads and necks on the backs of those who fly before them*, grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic N D. 2, 49, 125 Fig. *I r. the whole cause on your clemency and good feeling*, in vestram mansuetudinem atque humanitatem totam causam repono, id Sull 33, 92 **2.** applico, āvi, and ui, ātum and ītum I (*to place near on at*): *to r themselves against the trees*, a. se ad arbores, Caes B G 6, 27

**rested:** rēquiētus (*part* and *adj. refreshed*) *the soldiers, r. and fresh*, miles r, integer, Liv 44, 38, *ad fin* Ov

**resting:** quiētus *the night had found them r.*, quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A 1, 49 Cic. v QUIET, TRANQUIL Phr. *r in sleep*, somno positus, Virg Aen 4, 527 · *r.* (on a couch, etc), recīnis v RECLINING.

**resting-place:** **1.** expr. by locus (*pl.* loca) and qualifying words *to find no r.*, l consistendi non reperire, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42 · *a quiet r*, tranquillus ad quietem l, id. Rep 1, 4 *a most quiet and peaceful r*, l quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, id de Or 1, 1, 2 **2.** cūbīle, is, *n* (*a place to repose in*: of beasts, *a lair*): *my r is the earth*, mihi c est terra, Cic Tusc. 5, 32, 90 Tac. A. 1, 49. **3.** sēdes, is (*settled abode*); *may it be the r of my old age*, sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6 **4.** dēversōrium (*a r. on a journey, an inn* also fig) *to stop at Caesar's speech, as at some convenient r*, requiescere in Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo peropportuno d, Cic. de Or 2, 57, 234 **5.** sēpulcrum v GRAVE, SEPULCHRE [N. B —In inscr. and eccl authors we find quietorium, requietorium a single grave is cubiculum, dormitio; a collection of graves, coemeterium (*sleeping-place*), or area (*churchyard*).] Phr. *to have a refuge and r*, habere quo confugias, ubi conquiescas, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2

**restitution:** **1.** restītūtio (*a r t* in law) Gai Dig 50, 16, 22: more fully expr. by r. in integrum. v. Dict Ant **2.** rēlātio (*a bringing back*: very rare) *a voluntary r.*, r. voluntaria, Sen Ep 81, 10 **3.** rēfectio (*a repairing*) · v RESTORATION. Phr. *to make r*, restituere: v. RESTORE, REDRESS, AMENDS *to demand r.*, res repetere, Liv. 4, 58 (esp. of the fetiales) *a law to enforce the r of misapplied funds*, lex de pecuniis repetundis, Cic v Dict Ant

**restitutory:** restītūtōrius Ulp. Dig 43, 1, 1. (N B—Exhibitorius means *"relating to the production of any object with a view to restitution."* cf. Just Inst 4, 15 1)

**restive:** no exact equiv. express by (equus) ferocitate resultans, Cic Off 1, 26, 90; contumax ad frena, Veg. Vet 4, 6, 3 perh also ferox, Pl Men. 5, 2, 110 also sternax, acis (*one that throws his rider*), Virg Aen. 12, 364

**restiveness:** animus adversus equitem contumax, Veg Vet 4, 6, 8: contumacia, Col. 6, 2, 10 (said of oxen) or simply ferocitas, v preced. art

**restless:** **1.** inquiētus: *the r Adriatic*, l Adria, Hor. Od 3, 3, 5 · *r ambition*, l animus, Liv. 1, 46. **2.** inquies, ētis (less freq than preced): *a r. man*, l vir, Vell. 2, 68, 3 Tac **3.** irrēquiētus (poet) *r Charybdis*, l Charybdis, Ov. M 13, 730 (The form irrequies, ētis, is found in Auson, and irrequietbilis in Scrib) **4.** turbidus (*disturbed, agitated*) *a r motion*, t motus, Cic Tusc 1, 33, 80 *a r. disposition*, t ingenium, Tac. A 14, 59 *r. thoughts*, cogitationes t, Quint 9, 4, 12 v DISTURBED. **5.** tūmultuōsus (*in a state of violent commotion*) · *the r sea*, t. mare, Hor Od 3, 1, 26 *r. in time of peace*, in otio t, Liv. 4, 28 *sleep which is r from dreams*, somnus per somnia t, Cels. 8, 4, *ad med* **6.** sollicītus (*agitated* · rare in lit sense) *the r. sea*, s mare, Virg G. 4, 262 v. UNEASY, ANXIOUS. Phr: *the r. tossing of the waves*, variae agitationes fluctuum, Cic Mur 17, 35 (q. v): *what if your mind is r.?* quid si animus fluctuat? Pl Merc 5, 2, 49 *you see in what a r. age we live*, videtis in quo motu temporum versemur, Cic. Flac. 37, 94 (q v.)

**restlessly:** inquiēte Amm 27, 3, 2 better expr by *adj* *whilst thou wanderest r*, dum tu inquietus erras, Mart 12, 18, 1.

**restlessness:** **1.** inquies, ētis, *f r. at night*, l nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142 **2.** inquiētūdo, inis, *f* Sen Ben 2, 8 (dub); Cod **3.** concursātio (*a running to and fro*) *the r of a distracted mind*, c exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep 3, 5. **4.** expl better and more freq by mōtus, ūs: *he passed the whole of that night r. and awake, and in great r*, totam noctem eum magno motu perpetuis vigiliis egit, Curt 7, 5, 16 *r. and activity of thought*, m. cogitationis celeritas agitatus, Cic. Orat 39, 134. Join. agitatio et m, id Div. 2, 62, 128 so also, *a perpetual r of the mind*, mentis agitatio quae nunquam acquiescit, id. Off 1, 6, 19

**restoration:** **1.** restītūtio *the r of the Capitol*, l Capitoli, Suet Vesp. 8, *ad fin.* *the r of freedom*, r. libertatis, Val Max 4, 1, *extr.* 4 **2.** restauratio Julian Dig 23, 5, 7. **3.** rēfectio Suet Caes 15 Cels (refectus, ūs, Dig) **4.** instauratio Eumen **5.** rēdintegrātio Macr **6.** rēparātio Inscr **7.** rēsumptio (r. to health) Coel Aur v RECOVERY. Phr. *the r. of the king*, reductio regis, Cic Fam 1, 7, 4 cf Liv. 2, 15, *ad init* *the r of harmony*, reconciliatio concordiae, Cic Cat. 3, 10, 25 *the r. of power*, restituta potestas, Liv. 3, 52, *ad init* · *r to life*, redanimatio, Tert *r of the body to its former state*, recorporatio, id

**restorative** (*adj*) resumptivus; resumptorius; recorporativus Coel Aur. (N B—The above only as medical terms; otherwise expr. by verb aptus ad corpora reficienda; spiritui revocando utilis, etc)

**restorative** (*subs*): mēdĭcāmentum Cic. v REMEDY, MEDICINE

**restore:** **I.** *To put into a former condition* **1.** restituo, ui, ūtum, 3 (esp freq with *in*) *to r. one's eyesight*, r. visum, Plin 25, 8, 50 *to r. the line of battle*, r aciem, Liv. 5, 18 *to r. Sicily to its former state*, r. Siciliam in antiquum statum, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12 *to r to favour*, r. in suis in gratiam, Tac Hec. 3, 1, 11 **2.** restauro, 1 *to r a theatre*, r. theatrum, Tac. A 3, 72. *to r to its original state*, r in pristinum statum, Ulp Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 6 **3.** rēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to lead back* ē in Lucr) *to r. the king*, r regem, Cic Rab Post. 8, 19 · *to establish or r a precedent of that kind*, vel instituere vel r. ejusmodi exemplum, Plin Ep 4, 29 as a *syn* of restituere, Cic. Fam 1, 7, 4. **4.** rēfĕro, rettŭli (rettŭli), rēlātum, 3 (*to bring back*) *to r certain ceremonies after a long interval*, quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo r, Liv 3, 55 Join. r. et renovare, Cic Div in Caecil 21, 68; repetere ac r., id. ib 21, 67 **5.** instauro, 1 *to r the flavour of wines*, vina l, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 126 Join renovare, et instaur, Cic. Verr Act 1, 4, 11

**6.** rēnŏvo, 1 (*to renew*) *to r a picture*, pictura am jam evanescentem coloribus iisdem quibus fuerat r., Cic Rep. 5, 1 v. TO RENEW. **7.** rēfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to r the disordered ranks*, r turbatos ordines, Liv. 3, 70, *ad init* *to r. the welfare of the state*, communem salutem r, Cic Sest 6, 15 *being r'd (to health), I thank thee*, refectus tibi grates ago, Catul 44, 16 v REFRESH. **8.** rēpăro, 1 v REPAIR. **9.** integro, 1 (very rare) *to r. the joints that had gradually become diseased*, l. elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. H 4, 81 **10.** rēpōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*replace*). *to r. us to our throne*, nos in sceptra r, Virg. Aen. 1, 253. **11.** rēconcilio, 1 (*re-establish*): *to r harmony*, r concordiam, Liv. 2, 32. *to r. to favour*, reducere, r., restituere in gratiam, Cic. Prov Cons. 9, 23 **12.** rēcūro, 1 (*to r. to health*) Catul 44, 15.

**13.** restruo, xi, ctum, 3. Tert. Phr *to r. to liberty*, vindicare in libertatem, Cic.; Caes *to r vital warmth to her cold limbs*, revocare artus gelidos in vivum calorem, Ov M 4, 248 *to be r.d to health (of mind or body)*, ad sanitatem pervenire, Cels 5, praef, redire, Cic. Fam 12, 10; reverti, Caes B G. 7, 42 *to r sight to the blind*, reluminare caecos, Tert Apol 21 *to r a sick man*, resumere aegrum, Coel Aur : *to r the body to its former state*, recorporare, Tert **II.** *To give back* **1.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: *to r the captives*, r captivos, Caes. B G. 7, 90 *r me to my former life*, vitae me reddite priori, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 95. Join restituere ac r, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67 **2.** restĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (constr. with *dat*, or *ad* and *acc*): *a trifling circumstance r.d their spirits*, restituit his animos parva una res, Liv 25, 18, *ad init.* Caes *to be r.d to one's native land*, in patriam restitui, Nep Att 1, 5 **3.** rēfĕro, retŭli (rettŭli), rēlatum, 3 *to r. a (stolen) cup*, l. pateram, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54 [On the distinction between this and reddere, cf Sen Ep 81, 9: "referre est *ultro* quod debeas afferre . . . reddunt et qui reposcuntur et qui ubilibet et qui per alium"] **4.** rēdōno, 1 (very rare) *who hath r'd thee to the skies of Italy?* quis te redonavit Italo coelo? Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3 **5** retrĭbuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to repay*) Lucr. v REPAY.

**restorer:** **I.** *One who puts things into a former condition* · **1.** restītutor: *the r. of the temples*, l. templorum, Liv. 4, 20 *the r of my safety*, r salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15, 39 **2.** rēductor *the r. of literature*, r. literarum, Plin Ep. 8, 12.

**3.** rēfector (*a r. of works of art*), Suet Vesp. 18. **4.** rēpărātor: *the r. of the age*, r. aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11. **5.** instaurātor (late and rare). Amm. 27, 3, 7 **6.** rēpostor *r of the temples*, r templorum, Ov F. 2, 63 **7.** rēconcĭliātor *the r of peace*, r pacis, Liv. 35. 45 **8.** rēdintegrātor Tert. **II.** *One*

*who gives back*: rĕdōnātor Inscr. better expr. by qui reddit, restituit, etc

**restrain**: 1. coerceo, 2 (*to confine within bounds*) · *a river r'd by no banks*, amnis nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31 *reason r's rashness*, ratio coercet temeritatem, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 47 *to r crimes by punishment*, supplicus delicta c, Hor S 1, 3, 79 2. reprīmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*to keep back*), *the sight of them r'd me*, horum aspectus me repressit, Cic. Sest 69, 144 *I have never taken much pains to r these reports*, hos sermones non valde repressi, id Fam 3, 8, 7 Join: coerceri r que, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: v. CHECK. 3. comprīmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (stronger than preced) *to r. an outburst of joy*, c exsultantem laetitiam, Cic Top 22, 86 *I perceive that this scourge of the state may be checked for a while, but not r'd for all time to come*, intelligo hanc reipublicae pestem paulispet reprimi, non in perpetuum c posse, id Cat 1, 12, 30 4. supprīmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (rare) *to r sorrow*, s aegritudinem, Cic Tusc 3, 31, 75 5. contĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (*to hold in*): *to r. the tongue most carefully*, diligentissime linguam c, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 13, § 38 *whom fear rather than inclination r'd*, quos metus magis quam voluntas continuit, Suet Aug 15. 6. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2: *to r. one's tears*, lacrimas t., Cic Verr. 4, 18, 39 *to r. one's laughter*, risum t, Hor. A. P. 5 · *to r. oneself from accusing*, se t. ab accusando, Cic Q Fr 3, 2, 2 7. rētĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 *to r. one's children*, i liberos, Ter. Ad 1, 1, 33 Cic Fam 5, 12, 5 (Auct. Her has rētento, 1, in this sense.) 8. sustĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 *to r the horses*, s equos, Caes B G 4, 33 Fig Cic. Acad 2, 15, 48 9. cōhĭbeo, 2 *to r the emotions of the soul*, c animi motus, Cic Off 2, 5, 18 *to r. one's wrath*, iracundiam c, id Marcell 3, 8 Join c et continere, id Acad 1, 12, 45 10. inhĭbeo, 2 *to r the impetuosity of the victor*, i impetum victoris, Liv 39, 21 11. prōhĭbeo, 2 v PROHIBIT 12. refrēno, 1 (*to bridle* stronger than foll) *to r. one's lusts*, r libidines, Cic Par 5, *ad init* (joined with inacundiam tenere, avaritiam coercere) · *to r the flow of eloquence*, i cursum dicendi, Quint 8, 1, 27. 13. frēno, 1 *to r. mad actions by law*, r furores legibus, Cic Mil. 28, 77: v. BRIDLE 14. compesco, cŭi, 3 (mostly poet) *to r one's anger*, c mentem, Hor Od 1, 16, 22 *to r foreign rites*, c externas caerimonias, Suet Tib 36 Quint 15. constringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to bind down*) *to r. crime and fraud by punishment*, scelus fraudemque supplicio c, Cic de Or 1, 46, 202 Join: vinci et c., id. Tusc 2, 21, 48 v BIND, FETTER 16. expr by mŏdĕtor, 1 or tempĕro, 1. v MODERATE, CONTROL

17. circumscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to limit*). *the senate would have r'd him in his praetorial office*, senatus praetorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic. Mil 33, 88 · v. RESTRICT 18. fīnio, 4 (*to set bounds to*) *to r one's desires*, cupiditates f, Cic Fin 2, 9, 27 Phi. *to r. a horse*, castigare equum, Liv. 39, 25 *to r desires*, refutare cupidines, Cic Fam 1, 9, 25, appetitus contahere, id. Off. 1, 29, 103 *I r'd myself from saying aught*, me reprehendi ne quid dicerem, Ter. Ad 4, 4, 15 *to r. the onset of a madman*, impetum furentis colligere, Cic Phil 11, 2, 4 (q v) *to r. ourselves*, nobismet ipsis imperare, id Tusc 2, 21, 47 · *an opportunity of r ing his lust*, locus resecandae libidinis, id. Att. 1, 18, *ad med* cf Tusc 4, 26, 57 (q. v): *r'd by no religious feeling against lying*, nulla mendacii religione obstrictus, Caes B. C. 1, 11: *to r. audacity*, audaciam frangere, Cic Vatin. 1, 2 *to r oneself greatly*, submittere multum, id Div. in Caecil 15, 48 (said of an actor).

**restrainer**: 1. repressor *the r. of slaughter*, r. caedis, Cic. Sest. 69, 144. 2. coercĭtor Eutr 7, 20. 3. frēnātor. Plin. Pan. 55. 4. mŏdĕrātor: (*f.* -trix), Cic.: v CONTROLLER, RULER.

**restraint** } **restraining** } I. *The act of keeping in check* · 1. coercĭtio *the r. of anybody who interrupts a speech*, c interpellantis, Quint 9, 2, 2 *the right of exercising r. over stage-players*, c in histriones, Suet Aug 45. 2. refrēnātio *the r. of grief*, r doloris, Sen. Ira 3, 15, 3 3. mŏdĕrātio (*a limiting, controlling*) · *the r. of an unruly people*, effrenati populi m, Cic de Or. 2, 9, 35. Join m et temperatio, id N. D. 2, 36, 92. 4. continentia rare in lit. sense. *e g* Suet Claud 32. usu *a r. of one's desires, self-r*, v CONTINENCE 5. expr more freq by a verb *ought you not to be put under r?* tu non constringendus? Cic Phil 2, 38, 97 *putting less r on his desires*, minus imperans cupiditatibus suis, Curt 8, 4, 24 II. *A check, barrier* 1. rēpāgŭla, *n pl* v. BARRIER 2. claustra, *n pl* . v. BARRIER 3. cātēna (*a chain*). *bound by the r of the laws*, legum catena constrictus, Cic Sest 7, 16 4. mŏdus v. RESTRICTION Phr. *excessive toil overcoming the r s of discipline*, pudorem immodico labore vincente, Curt 8, 2, 34 *to impose more r s*, plures imponere nodos, Ov H. 20, 39

**restrict**: 1. circumscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 *she r s and limits us by the boundaries of mountains and rivers*, circumscribit includitque nos terminis montium fluminumque, Liv. 21, 44 Cic 2. dēfīnio, 4 *to r. friendship to cases where like is returned for like*, d amicitiam paribus officiis, Cic Am 16, 58 *not to circumscribe or r his rights by any limitations*, nullis terminis circumscribere aut d jus suum, id de Or. 1, 16, 70 3. fīmo, 4 v BOUND, LIMIT 4 coangusto, 1 *this law may be r'd*, haec lex coangustari potest, Cic Leg 3, 14, 32 5. angusto, 1 *to r one's joys unduly*, nimis a gaudia sua, Sen Cons ad Polyb 29 (10, 3, Haase) 6. restringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (not in Cic., who, however, uses the *part.* as *adj*) *to r. expenditure by law*, r sumptus lege, Plin Ep. 6, 19 Sen Phr (1.) expr. in Cic by in angustum and a verb *it is r'd to narrow limits*, in exiguum a que concluditur, Off 1, 17, 53 *the sphere of action is so narrow and r'd*, ita contracta res est et adducta in a, id. Am 5, 20 *to limit and r those (emotions)*, ea contrahere in a que deducere, id Acad. 1, 10, 38 (II.) *to r. the rate of interest*, fenus coercere, Liv. 32, 27 *to r the expenditure*, sumptus circumcidere, id. ib.; impensas corrippere, Suet Tib. 34 *to r the powers of the magistracy*, magistratum minuere, Liv 4, 24 *it is not r'd to some special province*, non habet definitam aliquam regionem cujus terminis saepta teneatur, Cic de Or 2, 2, 5: *to r oneself to petty pleadings*, se ad minutarum causarum genera limare, id Opt Gen Or. 3, 9 (Nägelsb)

**restricted** (*part* and *adj*) · 1. angustus *petty and r'd verbal controversies*, minutae a que concertationes, Cic de Or 3, 30, 121 v preced art 2. artus (*confined*); *the bonds of intercourse between kinsmen are more r*, artior est colligatio societatis propinquorum, Cic Off. 1, 17, 53. Join: a et astrictus, id. Or 65, 220. 3. prōprius (*peculiar*) *these duties are not r'd to the wise alone*, haec officia non sapientium modo propria, Cic Off 3, 4, 15.

**restriction**: 1. mŏdus (*bound, measure*) · *to impose r s of time*, temporis modos imponere, Liv. 4, 24 · *to impose a r*, m. et finem facere, Cic Verr. 2, 48, 118. 2. fīnis, is, *m* : or terminus v. BOUND, LIMIT. 3. cancelli, *m. pl.* (prop. *lattice-work* hence *barrier, check*) · *to depart from these r s which I have imposed upon myself*, extra hos c. egredi quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10, 36. 4. angustiae, *f pl.* · (*narrow limits*) · *hampered by no r s of time*, nullis temporis a inclusus, Liv. 24, 8 5. exceptio (*a special r.*): v. LIMITATION *Dimin*, exceptiuncŭla *to add a slight r*, e. addere, Sen. Ep 20, 5.

6. restrictio Aug Phr. *I will impose a task on you, with the r, however, that I am unwilling to be troublesome*, ego tibi imponam (onus), ita tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic Fam 13, 56, 1 (R and A) *I do not insist upon such rigorous r s in other respects*, cetera non tam restricte praefinio, id Leg 2, 18, 45

**restrictive**: expr. by the verbs: *a r. enactment*, prohibitorium interdictum, Just Inst 4, 15, 1. *a r. force*, *coercendi vim habens (Kr) *a r particle*, particula restringens (Gram apud Kr).

**result** (v) · 1. ēvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (*to happen*, as a consequence) *it may be inferred beforehand what will r*, quid eventurum sit ante animo colligi potest, Cic Inv 1, 28, 42 *if it is sure to r there is no chance in the case*, si certe eveniet nulla fortuna est, id Div 2, 7, 18 *perturbations (of the mind) r from a contempt for reason*, perturbationes ex aspernatione rationis eveniunt, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 31. 2. ēvādo, si, sum, 3 (*to turn out*) *have you kindnesses r'd in this?* huccine beneficia tua evasere? Sall J 14 v. TURN OUT

3. consĕquor, cūtus, 3 (*to follow*) *paleness r s from fear*, pallor consequitur terrorem, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 19

4. expr. by fio, factus sum, 3 (*to be produced*) *thus it r s that reason commands, passion obeys*, ita fit ut ratio praeit, appetitus obtemperat, Cic. Off 1, 28, 101 5. expr by metaph., such as *to flow, arise, spring, etc sins r from vices*, peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic Parad 3, 1, *extr* (opp to recte facta a virtutibus proficiscuntur) *the kinds of divination which seem to r from freedom of mind*, divinandi genera quae a libera mente fluere videntur, id Div 2, 49, 101 Phi. *that kind of sharp practice will r in throwing discredit on the judge*, genus ejusmodi callidi tatis retrahetur in odium judicis, id Part Or 39, 137

**result** (*subs*) 1. ēventus, ūs, or ēventum, 1 (the first form has no *abl* or *gen.pl* these are supplied by the second, which is rare in the *sing.*). *a r. is the outcome of any transaction*, e. est alicujus exitus negotii, Cic. Inv 1, 28, 42 (q v) more fully, e. qui sequitur, id. Leg 2, 17, 43 *a very happy r*, prosperrimus e, Vell. 2, 122, 3 *to judge plans by their r s*, consilia eventis ponderare, Cic Rab Post 1, 1: *the knowledge of causes gives us the knowledge of r s*, causarum cognitio eventorum cognitionem facit, id. Top 18, 67: Att 3, 8, *ad fin* 2. exĭtus, ūs (used as *sym.* of preced) *the r. approves the deed*, e acta probat, Ov H 2, 85 *a fortunate r*, e felix, Cic Fam 2, 10, 4 · *an uncertain r*, e incertus, id Marcell. 5, 15. *what will be the r of their counsels?* eorum consilium quem habebit e.? Caes B G 5, 29. Join eventus atque e, Cic. Fam 6, 1, 5 3. effectus, ūs (rare in *pl*. cf Quint 1, 10, 6) *the r of eloquence is the applause of the audience*, eloquentiae e. est audientium approbatio, Cic Tusc 2, 1, 3 *to waste the summer without any r*, aestatem extrahere sine ullo effectu, Liv. 32, 9: v. EFFECT 4. consĕquentia: *the r of events*, eventorum c Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128 v CONSEQUENCE

5. sēquēla *a necessary r*, s necessaria, Gell 6, 1, *ad fin.* 6. prōventus, ūs *the r of the journey*, p. peregrinationis, App M. 2, p. 120 (N B.—In good authors this word, like sequentia, ūs, denotes *a fortunate r* : v SUCCESS.) Phr *the r s*, res consequentes, Auct Her. 4, 55, 68 *the one is the (logical) r. of the other*, alterum alteri consequens est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21 *all the r s were contrary to the prediction*, omnia contra ac dicta erant evenerunt, id. Div. 2, 24, 53: *concerning the schemes and their r s*, de consiliis et de processibus suis Sen Ep 115, 17.

**resume**: 1. rēsūmo, mpsi, mptum 3 *to r. the heavenly form*, speciem

coelestem 1, Ov. M. 15, 743 *to r the battle*, 1. pugnam, Tac H 2, 41. **2.** rĕpĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (sometimes with *de*, *acc*, or *inf.*). *to r. these pursuits after a long interval*, r. haec studia longo intervallo, Cic Fat 2, 4 *to r what has been passed over*, praetermissa r, id. Fin 5, 19, 51 **3.** rĕvŏco, 1 (*to recall*): *to r studies that have been laid aside*, studia intermissa r, Cic Tusc. 1, 1, 1 **4.** rĕcŏlo, lui, cultum, 3 (*to practise anew*) *to r the pursuits to which we were devoted in our boyhood*, r artes quibus pueri dediti fuimus, Cic de Or. 1, 1, 2 **5.** integro, 1· *to r her song*, i carmen, Virg. G 4, 515 v RENEW, REPEAT Phr *to r. the use of the toga*, recuperare usum togae, Suet. Galb. 11 *until it r its former shape*, dum quod fuit ante reformet, Ov. M. 11, 254 *he r'd his youth*, in annos quos egit redit, id 1b 9, 431 *to r. my subject*, ut ad propositum revertar, Cic Fin 2, 32, 104

**resumption:** no equiv expr by the verbs or a phr *the r. of a custom after long desuetude*, consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, Cic Div. in Caecil 21, 67 *the r of a subject*, reditus ad rem, id de Or 3, 53, 203 (resumptio in low Latin is *recapitulation*)

**resumptive:** expr. by a verb *a r particle*, *particula resumptiva, quam vocant

**resurrection:** rĕsurrectio (as an eccl term) *I am the r. and the life*, ego sum i et vita, Vulg Joan. xi 25 Eccl *the day of our Lord's r*, *dies dominicae resurrectionis *the r-day*, *dies, tempus quo in vitam redibunt mortui (Kr). it may also be expr by the verbs rĕvīvisco, vixi, 3 (*to live again, come to life*); rĕnascor, nātus, 3 (*to be born again*).

**resuscitate:** rĕsuscĭto, 1· Ov Ter.: v. REVIVE Phr *to r. any one*, aliquem a mortuis, ab inferis excitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20 mortuum reducem ab Orco facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12.

**resuscitator:** rĕsuscĭtātor Tert.

**resuscitation:** rĕsuscĭtātio Tert.

**retail** (v) } 1. distrăho, xi,
——, **sell by** } ctum, 3 (*to sell in parcels*) *to sell the cargoes by r.*, merces d., Just 9, 1 Tac Suet. **2.** dīvendo, no *pf*, dītum, 3. *to sell the booty by r.*, d. reliquias praedae, Liv. 21, 21 Cic Tac.: or simply vendo, Hor Ep 1, 7, 65 Phr. *to r all kinds of common wares*, promiscua et vilia mercari, Tac. G 5 (R. and A)

**retail** (*subs*) *a selling by r*, distractio, Ulp Dig 14, 3, 5, § 12 *a r traffic*, mercatura tenuis (*business on a small scale*), Cic Off. 1, 42, 151 *a r dealer*, caupo, Cic. Pl. v HUCKSTER also prōpōla (*προπώλης*), Cic Pis 27, 67: *a r. shop*, caupōna, id 1b 22, 53.

**retailer:** v preced art.

**retain:** I. *To keep in one's possession*. **1.** rĕtĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 *to r what he had received*, r quod acceperat, Cic. Pis 28, 69 *to r the citadel*, arcem r, id de Or 2, 67, 273. *to r. the memory of anything*, r memoriam alicujus or aliquid memoria, Cic Caes. v. MEMORY. **2.** obtĭneo, 2 v. MAINTAIN, KEEP POSSESSION **3.** tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (*to hold*) *to r. their own laws*, t. suas leges, Cic Verr. Act 1, 4, 13 *to r. a custom*, t. consuetudinem, id. Phil 1, 11, 27 *it is believed that he r'd the name of every soldier*, omnium militum tenuisse creditum est nomina, Quint 11, 2, 50 v. HOLD **4.** servo, 1 *the jar will long r. the scent*, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 69 v KEEP, PRESERVE. II. *To keep in one's pay or service* · ălo, ălui, ălĭtum and altum, 3 (*to nourish*) v. MAINTAIN (VI.) or hăbeo, 2: *I do not r. a single slave*, ego servum habeo nullum, Cic Rosc Am. 50, 145 Caes. B. G. 1, 30.

**retainer:** I *One who keeps back*: rētentātor, Cassiod. *f.* -trix, Macr better expr. by verb II. *One kept in the service of another* · no exact equiv. · trans. by clients, ntis (*adherent*), Caes. B. G 1, 4 assectātor, assecla (*follower*); stīpātor, sātelles, ĭtis (*attendant, bodyguard*) v. RETINUE. sometimes miles, ĭtis (applied even to women, Ov M 2, 415) cf. also Caes B G 3, 22, "devoti quos illi (*the Gauls*) soldurios appellant"

III. *A retaining fee* · nearest word arrha, or arrhăbo, ōnis, *m* v EARNEST-MONEY.

**retake:** **1.** rĕcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *to r a town*, oppidum r, Cic de Or. 2, 67, 273 Liv hence freq rĕcepto, 1 (*to take back*), Lucr 2, 1001: and receptor, *one who is a re-conqueror*, Vopisc. Aurel. 26, 7 **2.** rĕcŭpĕro, 1 *to r a colony*, r coloniam, Liv 9, 23, *ad init* · v. RECOVER

**retaliate:** rĕtălio, 1 Gell 20, 1 more usu expr by ulciscor, ultus, 3 v REVENGE. Phr *to r*, par pari referre, mutuum facere, v. RETURN (like for like) *carry me off, and r thereby*, me rape, et alterna lege repende vicem, Prop 4, 4, 58

**retaliation:** tālio (rare) *to break a limb in r*, membrum rumpere per t, Gell 20, 1 (q. v) usu expr. by ultio, v REVENGE or vĭcis, *f* (*a gen no nom sing or gen pl.*) v. REQUITAL, and preced art.

**retamed:** rĕdŏmĭtus: 1. *and conquered citizens*, i atque victi cives, Cic Sull 1, 1.

**retard:** **1.** rĕtardo, 1 *the motions of the stars are sometimes accelerated, sometimes r'd*, stellarum motus tum incitantur tum retardantur, Cic N D 2, 40, 103 *these things, which usually hinder others, did not r. him*, haec res quae ceteros remorari solent (eum) non retardarunt, id Manil 14, 40. **2.** tardo, 1. Caes B C 2, 2 v. DELAY, HINDER

**retch:** sine vomitu nauseare, Cels 1, 3· cf. nausea segnis sine exitu, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53, 3.

**retention:** rētentio *a r. of the dowry*, r. dotis, Papin. Dig 31, 1, 77, § 2 *r. of urine*, r, Coel. Aur v. STRANGURY. (N B—Cic. has the word as a trans. of ἐποχή, *a withholding of the assent.*) Better expr by a verb

**retentive:** tĕnax, ācis (constr with *gen*) *a r memory*, t memoria, Plin Ep 6, 11 Quint Phr *a city r of the institutions of its founder*, civitas conditoris retinens, Tac. A. 6, 42 *the acute, r. being whom we call man*, animal acutum, memor, quem vocamus hominem, Cic Leg. 1, 7, 22

**retentiveness:** best expr. by memoria, Quint 11, 2 (q v): in Plin. Ep. 2, 2, *ad med* the idea is expr thus: "incredibilis memoria ne verbo quidem labitur; ad tantam ἕξιν (*habit, as the result of practice,*) studio et exercitatione pervenit." In Lucr 3, 673, rētinentia = *remembrance* or ?.

**reticence:** rētĭcentia. Cic · v. SILENCE, TACITURNITY

**reticent:** tăcĭturnus: Cic.: v. RESERVED, TACITURN

**reticule:** rētĭcŭlum (*a net-work bag*) Cic: Hor. Juv.

**reticulated:** **1.** rētĭcŭlātus: *the pattern on the shells which is r. like lattice work*, distinctio concharum cancellatim r., Plin 9, 33, 52 **2.** cancellātus (*like lattice work*) · *a r skin*, c. cutis, Plin 8, 10, 10 (said of the elephant in the same pass *the r skin* itself is called cancelli, orum, *m pl*).

**retina:** *rētĭna (*t t.*).

**retinue:** **1.** cŏmĭtātus, ūs: *a great r.*, magnus c, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6 ☞ **2.** expr by several *pl* words (1) stipātores (*attendants upon a great man*) *he used to send one of his r in advance*, praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, Cic Off 2, 7, 25 (11.) sătellites (*body-guard, r of the court*) · *the royal r*, regius, Liv 2, 12, *ad med.* (111.) sectātores (*followers* · a weaker expr than the preced) Cic. Mur 34, 70· cf Tac A. 16, 22 v. FOLLOWER, DEPENDENT. (IV.) cŏmites (*companions*): esp of the imperial court, Suet. Aug 98 cf Virg Aen 4, 162 **3.** pompa (prop. *pageantry*): *a r. of lictors*, p lictorum, Cic Fam 2, 16, 2. Phr. *with a vast r*, magna stipante caterva, Virg Aen 4, 136 *surrounded with a r of youths, of friends*, stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49; gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, *ad init*

**retire:** **1.** rĕcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to go back or away*) *to r. from Mutina*, a Mutina r, Cic Phil 8, 7, 21 *to r. from public view*, r de medio, id Rosc Am 38, 112 *about to r (to rest)*, recessurus, Ov Ibis, 235 Hor **2.** sēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to go aside or apart*) *to r to the holy mountain*, s. in Sacrum Montem, Liv 2, 32 *let the wicked r, let them separate themselves from the good*, secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat 1, 13, 32 *r within yourself*, in te ipsum secede, Sen Ep 25, 7 (also ad te recedere, id 1b) v WITHDRAW.

**3.** concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (often with the idea of *yielding one's ground*): *to r. from the sight of their parents*, c. a parentum oculis, Cic Cat. 1, 7, 17. *to r. into winter quarters*, c in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20 *Scipio r'd to his estate near Liternum*, Scipio in Literninum concessit, id 38, 52. **4.** abscēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to go away*) *to r from civil offices*, a. civilibus muneribus, Liv. 9, 3, *ad init* **5.** dēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to depart* esp. in official language) *to quit a post* constr. with *de, ex*, rarely *ab*: or *absol*) *to r from one's post*, de statione d, Cic Sen 20, 73 *to r from* (*the government of*) *a province*, d de provincia, id Att 7, 3, et *al.* (N.B—The force of the three preced verbs may be seen in Pl Am 3, 4, 1: "concedite atque abscedite, omnes de via decedite"=*make way and withdraw—get out of the road, all of you!*) **6.** excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to go out*: constr. with *abl*, with or without a *prep.*): *to r from the road*, e ex via, Caes. B G. 5, 19 *to r from the fight*, e. praelio, id 1b 3, 4. *to r. through fear*, e. metu, Liv. 42, 67, *ad fin.*; v. RETREAT **7.** ăbeo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*to go away*): *to r. into a corner*, in angulum a., Ter. Ad 5, 2, 10 *to r in good order*, turmatim a, Liv 28, 13 *to r from the office of flamen*, flamonio a, id 26, 23, *extr.* · v LAY DOWN, ABDICATE, RESIGN **8.** expr by various *trans. vbs.* with a *reflex pron* se removere, Cic Off 1, 20, 69, e medio amovere, Suet Tib 10 (joined with secedere); subtrahere, Cic Q Fr 2, 6 (4), 5, abducere, id 1b 3, 5, 4, recipere, id Off 3, 1, 2; conferre, id. 1b 1, 42, 151 v BETAKE ONESELF, and RETIREMENT

**retired** (*adj*): **1.** rēmōtus *a r. spot*, r. locus, Caes. B. G 7, 1; Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 80 *a r. part of the house*, pars r domus, Ov. M 6, 638 **2.** secrētus (mostly poet) *r. places*, s loca, Hor. A. P 298 *the r. walk, and by-path of an unobtrusive life*, s iter, et fallentis semita vitae, id. Ep 1, 18, 103 **3.** rĕductus (poet *sequestered*). *a r vale*, r. vallis, Hor. Od 1, 17, 7 Virg. **4.** sēclūsus v SECLUDED **5.** sōlĭtārius (*lone, solitary*) *a r man, spending his days in the country*, s. homo, et in agro vitam agens, Cic. Off 2, 11, 39: v SOLITARY. **6.** umbrātilis (*contemplative*) · *a r and fastidious mode of life*, vita u et delicata, Cic. Tusc 2, 11, 27. [In Quint 1, 2, 18, the readings vary between u. and umbrātĭcus, which is used in Sen in the same sense] **7.** quĭetus v. QUIET, TRANQUIL. Phr. *to live a r. life*, agere vitam segregem, Sen Ben 4, 18, 2· *a rather more r room*, retractius paullo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *in the most r. part of the house*, in ultimis aedibus, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 29 (q v).

**retirement:** I. *The act of retiring*: v foll art II. *Seclusion*: **1.** secrētum (used in both *sing.* and *pl.*) *deep and closer r*, altum abditumque s, Plin. Ep 2, 17: *to withdraw from the stage of the world into r.*, se a vulgo et scena in secreta removere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71. **2.** sēcessus, ūs *quiet and r.*, silentium et s., Quint 10, 3, 28· *to pass*

*one's time in repose and r.*, tempus in otio sque agere, Suet Vesp. 4. **3.** sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* (*solitariness*: used in both *sing* and *pl*): *to withdraw from the society of men into r.*, e coetu hominum in s. se recipere, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2 so, secedere, Tac. Or 9, *extr* · *to court r.*, solitudines sequi, Cic Att 12, 26. Join: s et recessus, id Att. 12, 26: he also connects it with otium, Off. 3, 1, 1 (q v). **4.** ōtium (*leisure, repose*: poet in *pl*): *to go into r.*, in otium venire, Cic. Att 1, 7 · *to withdraw into secure r.*, in otio tuta recedere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 31: Sen. **5.** quies, ētis, *f.* (*rest*) *then r. is useful to mankind*, quies eorum prodest hominibus, Sen. Ot Sap. 6, 5 Join q. et otium, Tac Agr 6. **6.** silentium · Tac. Agr. 3 (*an enforced r.*). Phr.: *a place of r.*, sēcessus, ūs · v RETREAT · *a life of r.*, vita privata et quieta, Cic Sen 7, 22: *to pass one's life in r.*, aetatem procul a republica habere, Sall C 4 *to live in r. in the country*, rure et procul coetu hominum vivere, Liv 7, 5, *extr*: *he lives in the deepest r in the country*, latet abditus agro, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 5; so latēre, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25; fallĕre, Hor Ep. 1, 17, 10; secubare, Prop. 2, 19, 41 *I escape into the r. of my library*, abdo me in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2.

**retiring** (*subs*): **1.** rēcessus, ūs *an advancing and r.*, accessus et r, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34. **2.** regressio. Front: v. RETREAT. **3.** sēcessus, ūs Plin.: v. DEPARTURE **4.** abdĭcātio. v. ABDICATION, RESIGNATION

**retiring** (*adj*): vērēcundus: v. MODEST, DIFFIDENT

**retort** (*v*) · **1.** rĕgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *to r. abuse*, i convicia, Hor S. 1, 7, 29. v. RECRIMINATE **2.** rĕpercūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to strike back again*): Quint 6, 3, 23. **3** rĕtorqueo, torsi, tortum, 2 *to r an argument*, i. argumentum, App Flor 4, p 360, *ad fin* **4.** expr by rĕfĕro, or other verbs meaning to ANSWER, REJOIN; *if any one r'd*, si referret aliquis, Cic Fat. 13, 30 (cf quum argumentum propositum referri contra, convertique potest in eum a quo dictum est, Gell 5, 10, q. v.). Phr. · *am I never to r.?* nunquamne reponam? Juv 1, 1.

**retort** (*subs.*) |. *A sharp reply*: no exact equiv. it may be trans. by reciproca argumenta (*ἀντιστρέφοντα*), Gell. 5, 10; antĭcātēgōria, Aug. (as a Gk. word in Quint) v RECRIMINATION *the act of retorting a charge*, relatio criminis, Cic Inv 1, 11, 15. ||. *A vessel used in chemistry*: *ampulla chemica collo retorto: or as *t. t.* simply *retortum

**retouch**: **1.** rĕtracto, 1 (*to take in hand again*) · *to r the props*, r pedamenta, Col. 4, 26, 1. Fig: *to r. his poems*, carmina r., Suet Gram 2: Cic v. REVISE, IMPROVE **2.** interpōlo, 1 (*to furbish, vamp up*) · *to r. a picture*, nova pictura i. opus, Pl Most. 1, 3, 105 (*com.* of a woman painting herself) so, interpolatio (*the act of r ing*). Plin 13, 12, 23 Phr: *to r. a fresco*, parietes pictos reficere, id. 35, 11, 40, *ad init*: *I have sent the composition to you in a more revised form, and indeed the original copy, r'd and rewritten in many places, σύνταγμα* ad te misi retractatus, et quidem *ἀρχέτυπον* crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, Cic. Att 16, 3, *ad init.* *to r a work*, alia interscribere, alia rescribere, Plin Ep 7, 9 (q v)

**retrace**: |. *To trace back* · **1.** rĕpĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (*to go back to*): *to r. the road by which he came*, r viam qua venisset, Liv. 35, 28 *on r.ing and counting up the days*, repetitis et enumeratis diebus, Caes B. C. 3, 105 *to r. the origin of justice to nature*, r stirpem juris a natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 20 · *r ing it from that point*, inde usque repetens, id. Arch. 1, 1: v. TRACE. **2.** rĕcalco, 1: *to r. one's footsteps*, r. vestigia, App M. 6, p 181. **3.** expr. by phr. with gradus or pedem · *to r. one's way*, gradus revocare, Virg. Aen 6, 128; referre pedem, Caes · v. RETREAT, RETURN. ||. *To trace over again* (in painting) *denuo delineare.

**retract**: **1.** rĕnuntio, 1 *to r., one's decision*, r. decisionem, Cic Verr. 1, 54, 141. used *absol* id Att 2, 1. **2.** retracto, 1 (rare) *to r. one's words*, dicta i, Virg Aen 12, 11 *to r. and abolish largesses*, largitiones r. et in pristinum vindicare, Tiaj in Plin. Ep 10, 112 **3.** rĕvŏco, 1 (*to recall*): *to r a promise*, i. promissum, Sen Ben. 4, 39, 2 **4.** rēcanto, 1: Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27. v RECANT.

**retractation**: **1.** rĕceptus, ūs (very rare) *the r. of a too obstinately maintained opinion*, r. nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57. **2.** palĭnōdia: Macr (This is thrice used by Cic as a Gk word *e g. a rather disgraceful r*, subturpicula *παλινῳδία*. Att 4, 5) v. RECANTATION [N B—"Retractationes," the title of a work of Aug, means "revisions," "amended views"]

**retreat** (*v*): **1.** rĕcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to draw back*· hence with *pron. refl*, to r) *to r. to the camp*, i. se in castra, Caes B C. 3, 76 *there was an opportunity of r ing*, sui recipiendi facultas dabatur, id B G. 3, 4 Cic. Liv. **2.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli (retŭli), rĕlātum, 3 (*syn.* of preced constr with pedem or gradum) · *to r.*, r pedem, Cic. Phil 12, 3, 8; Caes. · so with retro, Phaedr 2, 1, 6 gradum, Liv. 1, 14, *ad fin*, and as *milit. t t* r. signa, id. 28, 2, *ad med* Fig. *to r. as quietly as possible*, quam mollissime pedem r, Quint 6, 4, 19. (N.B—Recipere se is not *to r.*, but simply *to go back, return*) **3.** rĕcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to go back*) · *to r from their position*, ex quo stabant loco r, Caes B G 5, 43 v. RETIRE (N B—Retrocedentes occurs as a *part* in Liv. 8, 8, *ad med*) **4.** rēfŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 (*to flee for refuge*) *to r. to the roadstead*, r in stationem, Liv 10, 2 v TAKE REFUGE **5.** rēsĭlio, ŭi, 3 (*to leap back* in Cic only fig) *the mountain range r s on the north*, mons a septentrione resilit, Plin 5, 27, 27 v RECOIL. Phr · *she r s before the foe*, pedem ex hoste reportat, Virg. Aen 11, 764

**retreat** (*subs*): |. *Withdrawal*: **1.** rĕceptus, ūs: *being anxious about the r. of his men*, receptui suorum timens, Caes B C 3, 46· *the line of r. lay down a slope*, erat per declive r, id ib 3, 45. *an easy r*, facilis r, id ib 1, 46 *the signal for a r*, signum receptui, Cic Phil 13, 7, 15 *to sound a r*, receptui canere, id. ib 12, 3, 8 (but the phr is also used in Caes. B G. 7, 47, for *sounding a halt*) **2.** rĕcessus, ūs *the rear prevented the r of the front rank*, r. primi ultimis non dabant, Caes B G. 5, 43 opp. to accessus (*advance*), Cic. Fam 9, 14, 7 **3.** regressus, ūs (used also fig) *a r into a safe place*, r in tutum, Liv. 38, 4, *ad fin.* (The form regressio occurs in Front) **4.** rĕcursus, ūs *that a way of r. might be open*, ut r. pateret, Liv 26, 42, *ad fin*: *an orderly r*, inconfusus r, Claud VI Cons Hon 622 **5** rĕdĭtus, ūs (*a return*) *whence they might have a safe line of r. to the ships*, unde i tutus ad naves esset, Liv. 9, 38· v. RETURN. ||. *A place of r, refuge*. **1.** rĕcessus, ūs: *all the r.s and nooks of Phrygia*, omnes r. atque anguli Phrygiae, Liv 38, 45: *a lonely place of r*, solitudo et r., Cic. Att. 12, 26 *a safe r*, tuti r., Virg. Aen. 11, 527 (*al* receptus. this, however, does not occur in the sense of *a r.*). **2.** sēcessus, ūs: *a pleasant r.*, amoeni s., Tac. A. 14, 62. Virg **3.** respectus, ūs. v. REFUGE. **4.** lătĕbrae, *f pl* (*a lurking-place*, esp of wild animals very rare in *sing*). *to hide oneself in a r.*, latebris se occultare, Cic. Manil 3, 7 *a r from war*, latebra bellor m, Lucan 5, 743

**retrench**: |. *To cut down*: **1.** rĕcīdo, di, sum, 3 (*to cut down*): *to r. their salaries*, mercedes r., Suet. Tib. 34· *to r. very much*, perquam multa r, Quint. 12, 10, 52. Hor. A. P. 447. v CUT DOWN, DIMINISH **2.** ampūto, 1: Cic v CURTAIL Phr *to r expenses*, sumptus minuere, Cic. Sen 3, 8, 5; circumcidere, Liv. 32, 27; extenuare, Cic Leg 2, 23, 59; impensas corrumpere, Suet. Tib. 34· v. RESTRICT. ||. *T t in fortification*: v. foll. art and ENTRENCH.

**retrenchment**: |. *A cutting down*: rĕcīsio: Ulp Dig. 28, 5, 35, § 1 v. DIMINUTION. ||. *T t. in fortification*: expr. by *munitio interior *to make a r.*, perb. reducere of reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes c d reduxit, Caes B G. 7, 72

**retribution**: retrĭbūtio · Lact · *r.* is rarely used in a good sense if so, expr by remuneratio, Cic Off 2, 20, 69 v REWARD in a bad sense expr by merces, cedis, *f* (*reward*) *to appoint a severe r for wrongs*, temeritatis gravem in statuere, Liv 39, 55. or better by poena (both *sing* and *pl*) *a tardy, but just and merited r*, serae sed justae tamen et meritae p, Cic Mil 31, 85 personified as *the goddess of R*, Hor Od. 3, 2, 32 prētium (*reward*) is also used for *punishment*, r. (in the poets): Juv. 13, 105 Hor *the law of r*, lex talionis, Gell. 20, 1. v REQUITAL, RETALIATION.

**retributive**: no exact equiv. : *punishing the crimes of men with r. justice*, facta virum multantes vindice poena, Catul 64, 192 *r. justice*, *severa scelerum ultrix justitia

**retrieve**: sarcio, si, tum, 4 v. REPAIR, MAKE GOOD or rĕcŭpĕro, 1. v. RECOVER

**retrievable**: pensābĭlis *a r. loss*, p. damnum, Amm 31, 13, 11.

**retrocession**: rētrōcessus, ūs · App. Dogm Plat 1, p 5, *extr* . v RETROGRESSION

**retrograde** (*adj*): **1.** rĕtrōgrădus (rĕtrōgrădis, App) *whether the planet Jupiter had a r motion*, Jupiter an esset i, Sen N Q 7, 25, 5: Plin. **2.** sūpīnus v. BACKWARD

**retrograde** (*v*) |. Lit **1.** rĕtrōgrădior, 3 (*the animal*) *r s when feeding*, retrogradiatur in pascendo, Plin. 8, 15, 16 **2.** rĕtroeo, 4: Sen Q N. 7, 21, 2 (*al* retireo) · v RETIRE, RECEDE.

**3.** expr by the *advs.* retro, retrorsum, (-us), joined to *vbs of motion* · *the stars r.*, stellae aguntur retro, Sen Q N. 7, 25, 5· *crabs r.*, cancri retrorsum (*al.* retrorsi, *adj*) redeunt, Plin. 9, 31, 51: *to r.*, recessim se dare, Pl Cas 2, 8, 7. ||. Fig nearest word perh. rĕlābor, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 18 usu expr. by a phr.. *all things have r.d*, versa et mutata in pejorem partem sunt omnia, Cic Rosc Am. 36, 103 *to r.*, deteriore statu esse, Auct. Har. Resp. 28, 61.

**retrogression**: **1.** rĕgressus, ūs· Cic N D 2, 20, 51 (*opp* to progressus). **2.** rĕcessus, ūs Cic Div. 2, 14, 34 (*opp* to accessus). **3.** rĕtrōgressus, ūs Macr.

**retrospect**: no exact equiv.: expr. by respicere (*to look back*) · *our minds cannot take so vast a r.*, animi tam longe retro r non possunt, Cic Tusc 5, 2, 6. *as far back as my memory can form a r*, quoad longissime potest mens mea r. spatium praeterita temporis, id. Arch. 1, 1.

**retrospective**: expr by the *advs.* retro, retrorsus (-um) *if we wish to make it a r enactment much confusion must arise*, cujus (legis) vim si retro velimus custodire multa necesse est perturbari, Trajan in Plin. Ep 10, 116 *lest it should be made r.*, ne cujusquam retro habeatur ratio, Plin Ep 10, 119: *because the action is r*, quia retrorsum se actio refert, Ulp. Dig 13, 5, 10, § 1

**retrospectively**: expr by retro of demceps r. usque ad Romulum, Cic Rep. 1, 37: so, retrorsum, Ulp Dig 15, 1, 32, § 1.

**return** (*v*). **A.** Trans. · |. *To give back, restore*. **1.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *r. me my* 10,000 *sesterces*, redde mihi x. sestertia, Catul. 102, 1 *to r. is to give that which you owe to its owner on his request*, r. est id quod de-

beas ei cujus est volenti dare, Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 1 (q v): *to r. a thing "with interest,"* quod acceperis majore mensura r., Cic. Off 1, 15, 48 **2.** restĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (constr. with *ad* or *dat*) · v RESTORE Join. reddere et r, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 8. **3.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli (rettŭli) rĕlatum, 3. *to r. the stolen bowl,* r pateram surreptam, Cic Div 1, 25, 54 **4.** rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to send back*) *r. me my napkin,* mihi linteum remitte, Catul 12, 11 *I r. your proffered favour,* vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, Caes B. C. 2, 32, *extr* **5.** rĕdhĭbeo, 2 (*a mere. t t*). *the slave may be r.'d according to the civil law,* redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic Off. 3, 23, 91 Dig Pl. **II.** *To repay, give an equivalent for:* **1.** rĕfĕro, rettŭli (rettŭli), rĕlātum, 3 *if he cannot r. a kindness he can at least be sensible of it,* si r gratiam non potest habere certe potest, Cic. Off 2, 20, 69 *to r like for like,* paiem gratiam r, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51 par pro pari r., id ib 3, 1, 55 (here Fleckeisen retains pro: others omit it) **2.** reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to r an answer,* r. responsum, Cic Planc 14, 34 v RETURN (*sub*) III **3.** rĕpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *to r like for like,* idem r, Cic Fam 1, 9, 19: v REPAY, REQUITE (N.B—The foll passage is important it explains the preced :— "*referre* est ultro quod debeas afferre Non dicimus, *gratiam reddidit*, reddunt enim et qui reposcuntur et qui inviti, et qui ubilibet, et qui per alium. Non dicimus *reposuit beneficium* aut *solvit*: nullum enim nobis placuit quod aeri alieno convenit verbum *Referre* est ad eum a quo acceperis rem ferre haec vox significat *voluntariam relationem* qui retulit ipse se appellavit:" Sen Ep. 81, 9-10) Phr. *to r. an answer,* respondere, Cic. v. ANSWER (*to a letter*) rescribere, id : *to r love for love,* amori amore respondere, id Fam. 15, 21, 3 ; redamare (ut ita dicam), id Am 14, 49 (here only) *to r. a favour,* rependere gratiam, Phaedr. 2, prol, 12 *to r. like for like,* par pari respondere, Cic Att 6, 1 ; mutuum facere, Pl Trin 2, 4, 37 *to r a blow,* referre, Sen Ira, 2, 34, 5 *to r a salutation,* resalutare, Cic Phil 2, 41, 106 · *after r ing each other's greeting,* salutato invicem, Phaedr 3, 7, 3 *a shout arises, the banks r the sound,* exoritur clamor, ripareque responsant, Virg Aen 12, 757 **III.** *To give in an official statement* **1.** prōfĭteor, fessus, 3 (*to make a r respecting oneself*) · *to r one's name among these,* in his p nomen suum, Ter. Eun prol 3 Cic **2.** rēmunĕro, 1 (*to make a r. respecting others* hence of the *r.ing officers, etc.*) *to r. Murena as consul,* Murenam consulem r, Cic Mur. 1, 1. **B.** Intrans: **1.** rĕdeo, ii, ĭtum, 4 (constr. with *in, ad, acc of motion,* or *adv* also *pass. impers.*). *the bourn whence they say none r.,* illuc unde negant r. quenquam, Catul. 3, 12. *to go and r,* ire et r., Phaedr 2, 8, 12 ; rarely, and in *poet.,* r ireque, Ov M. 2, 409 *r ing in careless order,* redeuntes agmine incauto, Liv. 9, 38 *by what day I am likely to r.,* ad quos dies redituros sim, Cic Att. 13, 9, *extr.*. *thence they r.'d to Sora,* ad Soram inde reditum (sc. est), Liv 9, 24 Fig. : *to r. to their original condition,* in pristinum statum r, Caes. B G. 7, 54, *ad fin.* **2.** rĕvertor, versus or rĕvertor, ti, 3 (the *dep.* form is the more usual, except in the *pf.* tenses but the *dep. pf.* occurs in Tac. and Quint : prop *to turn back again, before reaching one's destination* constr like preced.): *to go out of one's house and to r,* exire domo et r., Cic Tusc 3, 15, 31 *having advanced three days' journey they r.'d,* tridui viam progressi rursus reverterunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4 (notice the *pleonasm*). Fig : *to r. to one's old ways,* ad superiorem consuetudinem r, Cic Fam. 9, 24, 2 : as a vulgar prov, ad armillum r, App M. 9, p 230 · Lucil. (prop. *to r to the urine-vessel*). **3.** rĕvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 3 (*to come back*) · *to r home,* domum r., Cic. de Or 1, 38, 175 : Pl . Tac **4.** rĕmigro, 1 (*to r to a former abode*) · *to r to their own territory,* suos r in agros, Caes B G 4, 27 Fig *to r. to justice,* ad justitiam r, Cic. Tusc 5, 21, 62. **5.** rĕvolvor, vŏlūtus, 3 (*to turn back*) *I r again and again to my seat at Tusculum,* revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att 13, 26 Fig *to r to his father's opinion,* r ad patris sententiam, id Acad 2, 48, 148 **6.** rĕmeo, 1 (once only in Cic , of the movements of the air) *the herds used to r at nightfall to the stalls,* nocte remeabant ad stabula greges, Liv. 24, 3 *to r. to their native abodes,* in patrias sedes, Tac A. 14, 25 **7.** rĕpĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (*to r to* · consti *trans* with *acc* rarely *absol.*) *to r to the camp,* castra r, Liv 31, 21. *diseases r,* morbi repetunt, Cels 2, 1, *ad init* **8.** recurro, curri, 3 (*to run back* hence, fig., *to r*) · *you may drive out nature by force, yet she will continually r,* naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor Ep 1, 10, 24 : *whence all things came, whither they r,* unde generata (sint omnia) quo recurrant, Cic Leg. 1, 23, 61 **9.** recurso, 1 (*freq* of *preced*) *at night her anxiety rs again and again,* sub noctem cura recursat, Virg. Aen. 1, 662 **10.** rĕbĭto, 3 Pl. Phr *he r'd to the banquet,* se ipse convivio reddidit, Liv 23, 9, *extr.* *is it not enough to r to Ithaca* ? non satis est Ithacam revehi ? Hor S 2, 5, 4 *to r by the same way,* iter rursus revolvere, Virg Aen. 9, 391 ; relegere, Stat Ach 1, 23 ; *to r back,* iter retrotrorsum porrigere, App M. 6, p. 174 v. RETRACE *to r. from a walk,* redambulare, Pl Capt 4, 2, 121 *to r,* pedem revocare, Virg Aen. 9, 125 ; referre, Ps Ov. H. 15, 186 : *to cause to r. from exile,* de exsilio reducere, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9 *to r into voluntary exile,* denuo in voluntarium exsilium profugisci, Just 5, 5, *extr* *to r to one's former intemperance,* innovare se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic Pis 36, 89 *to r to one's original pursuits,* se ad pristina studia revocare, id. Brut 3, 11 *to r to philosophy,* se ad philosophiam referre, id Off 2, 1, 4 *Syracuse r.'d into its former servitude,* Syracusae in antiquam servitutem recidernt, Liv 24, 32, *extr.*

**return** (*subs*) } **returning.** { *A going or coming back* **1.** rĕdĭtus, ūs (constr with *ad, in,* or *acc* of *motion* cf Lat Gram § 260) *our going and r,* nostri itus r, Cic Att. 15, 5, *ad fin* *a r home from the forum,* domum r. e foro, id. Pis 3, 7 **2.** rĕdĭtio (rarer than *preced.*) Cic. : Caes **3.** rĕversio (*a turning back before the journey is at an end* cf Cic. Att. 16, 7, reditus vel potius r) *their offerers,* r febrium, id N. D 3, 10, 24. **4.** regressus, ūs *opp* to progressus, Cic N. D 2, 20, 51. Fig. : *a r to repentance,* r. ad poenitendum, Tac A 4, 11 **5.** rĕceptus, ūs (in *fig.* sense) *a r. to Caesar's favour,* r. ad Caesaris gratiam, Caes. B C 1, 1 Liv. **6.** rēmeātus, ūs Dig. (App has rēmeācŭlum for *a way of r*, M 6, p. 174.) Phr. : *to answer letters by r of post,* perh. literis statim rescribere, Cic. Att 8, 1, *ad init* (cf tabellarios quam primum remittere, id. Fam 14, 23) : less classically, *per proximum qui abit cursum* publicum literas permittere (Kr.). **II.** *A giving back, restitution* **1.** restĭtūtio v. RESTITUTION **2.** rĕdhĭbitio (*a merc. and leg t t*) · *the r or the retention of the dowry,* r. vel retentio dotis, Cod Just. 5, 3, 19 **III.** *Repayment, giving of an equivalent* **1.** rēmūnĕrātio : *nothing is pleasanter than the r. of kindness,* nihil remuneratione benevolentiae jucundius, Cic Am 14, 49 *absol.* id Off 2, 20, 69 v RECOMPENSE **2.** vĭcis, *f.* (a *gen. sing* . no *nom. sing.* or *gen. pl*) : *to make a r. for a kindness,* beneficio v. exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3 ; or simply, v. reddere, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, *extr.* : *in r.,* invicem (one word) · v. TURN, REQUITAL Phr. *she who loves me, whom I love in r,* quae me amat, quam contra amo, Pl Am. 3, 2, 24 (32) : Ter. *such is the r. you make for your life,* talia reddis praemia pro vita, Catul. 64, 157 *nor do I demand anything in r for her,* neque repeto pro illa quicquam, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11 *I will buy another better mantle in r,* aham pallam redimam meliorem, Pl Men 4, 2, 110 (115) *to invite any one in r,* revocare aliquem, Phaedr. 1, 26, 7. Cic. : *to promise in r,* repromittere, id Rosc. Com. 13, 39 (where also occurs the *subs.* repromissio) *to ask a concession and grant it in r,* veniam petere dareque vicissim, Hor A P 11. Sometimes expr. by Gk. words : *to float in r,* ἀντιμυκτηρίζειν, Cic. Fam 15, 19, 4 *a present in r,* ἀντιδῶρον, Ulp Dig 5, 3, 25, § 11 ; ἀντίφερνα (*a r present from the bridegroom*) Cod Just.

**IV.** *Proceeds, profit* **1.** rĕdĭtus, ūs (both *sing* and *pl*) *when the r s decrease the value (of property) is lessened,* decrescente reditu etiam pretium minuit, Plin Ep 6, 3 Nep Ov. v. REVENUE, INCOME **2.** rĕdactus, ūs : Scaev Dig. 46, 3, 89 **3.** expr. by quaestus, ūs, v. GAIN, PROFIT fructus, ūs, v FRUIT **4** prĕtium *the r from the goods they sold,* p. rerum quas vendiderint, Phaedr 4, 5, 47 Phr *nobody is bound to lay out money on cultivation if he sees there is no possibility of a r.,* nemo debet sumptum facere si videt non posse refici, Varr. R R 1, 2, 8: Cic Par 6, 1, *ad fin* · *what clear r. there may be for the owners,* quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, id Verr 3, 86, 200 . *he affirms that there is a r of 1200 gallons from each jugar,* denos culeos redire ex jugeribus scripsit, Plin. 14, 4, 5, *extr* *the land gives an eightfold r.,* ager efficit cum octavo, Cic Verr. 3, 47, 112. *a sure r. from my crops,* segetis certa fides meae, Hor. Od. 3, 16 30 *the rs of the sale were divided among the soldiers,* quodque inde redactum militibus est divisum, Liv 5, 16 **V.** *An official declaration* **1.** prōfessio (*a r of one's name, income, etc*) *to fill in a r*, confĭcere p, Cic Fam 16, 23 The verb is prōfĭteor, fessus, 3 *to give in a r of the spoil he has to the decemvirs*, p apud Varros quantum habeat praedae, id. Agr 2, 22, 59. **2.** rēnūmĕrātio (*a r. of elections, votes, etc*) *a r of the votes,* r suffragiorum, Cic Planc. 6, 14 · the verb is renuntiare, v RETURN (*v*) A., III

**returning** (*part.* and *adj*) · **1.** rĕcĭdīvus *a r. (or remittent) fever,* r. febris, Cels 3, 4 : Eccl **2.** rēmeābilis *the r stone,* r saxum, Stat Th 4, 537.

**returned:** rĕdux, dŭcis *a r ship,* navis r, Liv. 21, 50. *a r. army,* r. exercitus, Tac A 1, 70, *extr.* Virg. Catul

**reunite:** **I.** Lit · **1.** reglūtino, 1 Prud (in Catul *to unfasten*). **2.** rĕcompingo, 3 Tert. **3.** rĕcompōno, no *pf*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *to r. a fracture,* r. fracturam, Veg. Vet 2, 47, 3. **4.** better expr. by *unite again* : v. UNITE **II.** Fig.: rĕconcilio, 1: Cic. . v. RECONCILE.

**reunion:** **I.** Lit · rĕadūnātio: Tert. **II.** Fig rĕconciliātio Cic. . v RECONCILIATION. It is sometimes used improp for MEETING, ASSEMBLY (q v)

**reveal:** **1.** pătĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (ĕ in Lucr) : *to r. the snares,* p. insidias, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 7 · *to r the truth,* p. veritatem, id. Sull. 16, 45 · *I traced the evidence out, r.d it, brought it for ward,* indicia indagavi, patefeci, protuli, id. Mil 37, 103 *the plot being r.d,* indicio patefacto, Sall J 73, *ad init.* : the *pass.* is expr. by patefio or păteo, 2 (*neut. : to lie open*) : *the goddess was r.d by her gait,* vera incessu patuit dea, Virg. Aen. 1, 405 : v. DISCLOSE, UNFOLD. **2.** ăpĕrio, ui, tum, 4 (constr. with *acc.* and

*inf*, *rel clause*, or *de*) *to r., the future*, a. futura, Tac H 2, 4 *he r's to the shipmaster who he is*, domino navis quis sit aperit, Nep Them 8, 6. **3.** rĕtĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to uncover*) *to r the secrets of the conspiracy*, r. occulta conjurationis, Tac A 15, 74· Virg: Hor. Ov.

**4.** dētĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (*syn of preceding*) *oratory brings out the character, and r's the secrets of the mind*, profert mores oratio et animi secreta detegit, Quint 11, 1, 30 Liv.: v DISCOVER

**5.** rēvēlo, 1 (*to unveil*: the usual expr in eccl authors). *to r. frauds*, detegere et r. fraudes, App M 9, p. 229 *r. the Scriptures unto me*, revela mihi Scripturas, Aug Conf 11, 2 *my son Jesus shall be r'd*, revelabitur filius meus Jesus, Vulg. Esdr iv. 7, 28 *r.'d religion*, perh. *religio revelata **6.** rēcŭdo, di, sum, 3 (*to open what has been shut*): *drunkenness r's what has been hidden*, ebrietas operta recludit, Hor Ep 1, 5, 16 Tac. Virg **7** rĕsigno, 1 (*syn of preceding*) Ov. F. 6, 535. **8.** rēsĕro, 1 (*to unfasten, unlock*) *to r. the oracles of the mind*, r oracula mentis, Ov. M 15, 145 **9.** nūdo, 1 (*to lay bare*) *adversity usually r's the character*, ingenium mala res adversae solent, Hor S 2, 8, 74 Liv.

**10.** pando, di, passum or pansum, 3 (*to open*). *to r the origin of things*, p rerum primordia, Luci 1, 55 Virg.

**11.** ēnuntio, 1 (*to r by words*) *he was bound by an oath not to r. what might be seen*, adigebatur jurejurando quae visa essent non enuntiaturum, Liv 10, 38. Caes B G 1, 4 Cic. v DISCLOSE, DIVULGE, PUBLISH **12.** indico, 1 (*to point out*) *he r'd the whole matter to his mistress*, rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic Clu 64, 180 Liv v SHOW, DECLARE, MAKE KNOWN Phr: *the time when the conspiracy was r'd*, tempus quo fieret indicium conjurationis, Cic Inv 2, 20, 46 *the glitter of the helm will r the robber*, nitor galeae manifestabit latronem, Ov M 13, 106. v BETRAY. *that from fear of dangerous consequences he had never r'd it*, se nunquam in medium propter periculi metum protulisse, Cic Fam 15, 2, 6 *to r all one's secrets to a friend*, expromere omnia sua occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14

**revealer**: dētector, pătĕfactor, Tert.. better expr. by verb

**revealing** (*subs*) v. REVELATION

**revel** (*v*). **I.** Lit **1.** cōmissor, 1 (prop *to hold a festive procession with torches and music*)· *to go to r at his brother's*, c. ad fratrem, Liv 40, 7. v CAROUSE. **2** bacchor, 1 (*to riot like a Bacchanal* often fig) *in what delight will you r* quanta in voluptate bacchabere! Cic Cat 1, 10, 26: *to r in the slaughter of you*, in vestra caede b, id ib 4, 6, 11: Virg. **3.** perbacchor, 1 (stronger than *preceding*)· *to r. many days*, multos dies p., Cic Phil 2, 41, 104 **4.** pergraecor, 1 (*to r like a Greek*) Pl Most. 1, 1, 21 **II.** Fig. **1.** exsulto, 1 (*to leap for joy*)· *to r in their newly acquired freedom*, e insolentia libertatis, Cic. Rep 1, 40 *to r in vain hopes*, e vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17 v. REJOICE. **2.** luxŭrio, or luxŭrior, 1: *Capua r.ing in prosperity*, Capua luxurians felicitate, Liv. 23, 2, *ad init* v RIOT **3.** lascīvio, 4 Cic. Rep 1, 40 v TO BE WANTON.

**revel** (*subs*): } **1.** cōmissātio· *to* **revelling**: } *prolong the revels till midnight*, comissationes extendere ad mediam noctem. Suet Tit 7 Cic **2.** bacchātio. *nightly r.*, nocturna bacchatio, Cic Verr. Act 2, 1, 12, 33. **3.** orgia, ōrum, *n. pl.* (ŏργια prop of *religious rites*): *Italian revels*, Itala orgia, Prop 3, 1, 4: Juv. **4.** luxŭria (*excess in eating and drinking*): v RIOT, DEBAUCHERY. Phr.· *to pass one's days in r.*, bacchanalia vivere, Juv. 2, 3· *he instituted a new dignity, "master of the revels,"* novum officium instituit "a voluptatibus," Suet. Tib. 42, *extr*

**revelation**: **I.** *The act of revealing*· **1.** pătĕfactio *the r as it were of hidden matters*, p quasi rerum opertarum, Cic Fin 2, 2, 5 v DISCLOSURE, DISCOVERY **2.** dētectio Tert **3.** rēvēlātio: Tert **II.** *The matter revealed*· rēvēlātio, Eccl.. *adj* revelatorius, Tert. *the divine r.*, *libri quos viri divinitus edocti scripserunt (Ki)*· *r's*, manifestata, Aug Doct Chr 4, 12, *at fin* · *the Book of Revelation*, Apocalypsis, Vulg.

**reveller**: **1.** cōmissātor Cic Coel 28, 67. **2.** expr by a *part.*· *like r's*, comissantium modo, Liv 3, 29 v foll art. Phr. *the whole band of Antony's r's*, totus comissationis Antonianae chorus, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15 in Sen Ep 122, 2, they are called "*antipodes*," because they turn night into day

**revelling** (*part.* and *adj*)· **1.** cōmissābundus Liv 9, 17, *extr* **2.** bacchābundus: Curt 9, 10, 27

**revelling** (*subs.*) } v REVEL (*subs*).
**revelry**: } RIOT (*subs.*)

**revenge** (*subs*) **1.** ultio *the pleasure of r.*, voluptas ultionis, Quint 5, 13, 6 *a presage of future r.*, praesagium futurae ultionis, Tac. A. 15, 74: *to dread her son's r.*, ex filio timere, id. ib. 12, 9 *to sacrifice the traitors to their r.*, ultioni perfidos mactare, id ib 2, 13 *to seek r.*, petere u, id ib. 3, 7 *to burn for r.*, acriter ad (in) u. exardescere, id. ib. 12, 38; Flor *to glut one's r.*, se ultione explere, Tac. A 4, 25; u suam implere, Sen Clem 1, 21, 2 **2.** vindicta *to take r for a little thing*, parvae v rei quaerere, Phaedr. 4, 4, 10. *a r. that exceeds the injury* v. gravior quam injuria, Juv. 16, 22 *the divine anger proceeds slowly towards its r.*, lento gradu ad v. sui divina procedit ira, Val Max 1, 1, *extr*, 3 *ad fin* v VENGEANCE **3.** expr. by Cic (who does not use either of the preced) by ira, which he defines to be "ulciscendi libido," Tusc 4, 19, 44 cf subit ira ulcisci patriam, Vulg Aen 2, 576: or by poena (*punishment*): *to take r on any one*, poenas ab aliquo expetere, Cic Pis 7, 16; persequi, id Fam. 1, 9, 15 so, *he took r on himself for the crime*, reprae-sentavit in se poenam facinoris, Phaedr 3, 10, 32 **4.** vīcis, *f.* (a *gen sing* no *nom sing* or *gen. pl* required) *she, by herself, takes r for many*, multarum exigit una vices, Prop. 1, 13, 10· *he took r. on himself for us*, nostram v ultus est ipse sese, Cic Fam 1, 9, 2.

**——, to take (on)**: **1.** vindico, 1 (constr. with acc. of the *person avenged*, but *acc* with *in*, rarely *abl* with *ab* of the *person on whom vengeance is taken* often *pass impers*) *to take signal r for that thing*, eam rem vehementer v., Cic Fl 7, 28. *to take r. on any one*, v se ab aliquo, Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 4 **2.** ulciscor, ultus, 3 v. AVENGE, and preced art

**revenge** (*v*): ulciscor, ultus, 3 v AVENGE

**revengeful**: perh. *ulciscendi cupidus*; or expr. by the verb also in poet, ultrix, īcis (a *fem. adj* with a *n pl*) Virg vindex is used *adj* in apposition with nouns by Ov and Catul so too ultor may be employed: cf Lat Gr § 598.

**revenger**: ultor Cic. v. AVENGER exactor ultionis, Sen. Ira 3, 3, 3.

**revenue**: **1.** vectīgal (the gen term for *income* both *public* and *private*). *the r of a whole year*, totius anni v, Cic Manil. 6, 16 *half the r's of that year*, dimidium ex vectigalibus ejus anni, Liv. 44, 16: *to embezzle the r's*, v. suo quaestu pervertere, Cic Verr. 3, 55, 128: of private r's *how great a r. is frugality!* quam magnum v. est parsimonia! id. Parad. 6, 3, *ad init.*: *a small r.*, tenue v, id ib. *adj* vectīgālis, Cic. **2.** rĕdĭtus, ūs (*returns*, not in Cic.)· *to bring in a moderate but fixed r.*, r. sicut modicum ita statum praestare, Plin Ep. 3, 19 *the deficiency of the r.s supplied by economy*, quod cessat ex reditu frugalitate suppletur, id. ib. 2, 4: *his whole r in money*, omnis pecuniae r Nep Att 14, 3 *to draw upon the proper r.s in advance by a heavy expenditure*, gravitate sumptuum justos r. anteire, Tac. A. 15, 18 v INCOME, RENT, RETURN. **3.** fructus, ūs (*fruit, proceeds*. both *sing.* and *pl*): *the r of a whole year*, f totius anni, Cic. Manil. 6, 15 *the r. from the mines*, f metallorum, Liv. 45, 40 *the sea was his grand source of r.*, fuit ei magno fructui mare, id 34, 36: *to bring in a r.*, f ferre, Cic Agr. 2, 30, 83. **4.** pĕcūnia (*money*) *the r*, p vectigalis, Cic Verr. 1, 35, 89 Tac. *the public r. derived from the mines*, p publica quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them 2, 2 **5.** fiscus (prop. *the treasury*. later the *imperial treasury* v. Dict. Ant) Cic. Q Fr 3, 4, 5 Tac *the controller of the r.*, advocatus fisci, Spart Hadr. 20, 6. *adj.* fiscalis: Suet Dig **6** arca (*a chest*)· Hermog Dig 50, 4, 1, § 2 also more fully, arca fisci, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 4 Phr. *he derives a r. of 600,000 sesterces from his estates*, capit ille ex suis praediis DC sestertia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, *ad init.*. *a controller of the r.*, arcarius, Lampr Alex. Sev. 43, 4 *a r.-officer*, procurator, Tac A. 12, 60 (i e. *one who collects the r.*) v. TAX-GATHERER.

**reverberate**: **I.** Trans.· **1.** rĕpercŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (used both of reflecting *light* and returning *sound*): *the cries, r.d by the broken line of the mountains* voces repercussae montis anfractu, Tac A 4, 51 Liv 21, 33: v. RE-ECHO, REFLECT. **2.** rejecto, 1: *the mountains r the cries*, montes rejectant voces, Lucr 2, 328 **II** Intrans: rĕsŏno, 1 v RESOUND

**reverberation**: **1.** rĕpercussus, ūs *that the voice may resound more formidably by the r.*, quo gravior vox repercussu intumescat, Tac Germ. 3: v REFLECTION **2.** rĕpulsus, ūs (usu. in *abl sing*)· *the r of the rocks*, scopulorum r, Poet in Cic Div. 1, 7, 13 Lucr **3.** rĕsŏnantia Viti 5, 3 5 v ECHO Phr *the r's*, reciprocae voces, Plin 2, 44, 44 *the r of the shouts along the slopes of the mountains*, clamor jugis montium repercussus, Curt 3, 10, 2

**revere**: } **1.** vĕnĕror, or
**reverence** (*v*) } vĕnĕro, 1 (the later form is *poet* hence in Hor. and Virg. veneratus as a *part. pass*: *to regard with religious awe*) *to r. the gods*, v. deos. Cic N D 3, 21, 53 *to r any one as a god*, r aliquem ut deum, id Tusc. 1, 21, 48 *whom all of us ought almost to r*, quos omnes paene v. debemus, id. Phil 10, 2, 4 **2.** rēvĕreor, ĭtus, 2 (*to stand in awe of* it denotes a *high respect*) *the gods that founded them, their ancient glory*, revereare deos conditores, reverere gloriam veterem, Plin. Ep 8, 24 Cic **3.** vĕreor, ĭtus, 2 (*to regard reverently* it denotes a feeling which does not imply fear, but may degenerate into it) *we r you, and, if you wish it, we even fear you, but we r and fear the Gods more*, veremur vos, et si vultis etiam timemus, sed plus et veremur et timemus deos, Liv 39, 37, *ad fin.*. *they will not only respect and love, but they will also r. each other*, non solum colent inter se verum etiam verebuntur, Cic Am. 21, 82 **4** cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3 (*to honour, worship*). *to r any one as a god*, c. aliquem ut deum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12 Join veneari et c, id. N D. 2, 28, 71· v HONOUR, RESPECT.

**reverence** (*subs*)· **I.** *High respect* **1.** vĕnĕrātio (*the highest respect* only once in Cic) *all that is excellent rightly commands r*, habet v justam quidquid excellit, Cic. N. D 1 17, 45 *to escort with great r.*, multa cum veneratione prosequi, Tac G 40 Join. v. cultusque, Tac. H. 1, 10 (said of an emperor). **2.** rēvĕrentia (once only in Cic). *r. is paid to the grove*, est luco r., Tac. G. 39 Quint.: as an imperial title, Plin. Pan. 95, *ad fin.* **3.** vĕrēcundia (*a modest feeling of respect*: cf. Cic. Am. 22, 82)· v RESPECT. **4.**

religio (also religio *a religious r.*) · *the temple was always held in such r.*, fanum tanta religione semper fuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 46, 103 id. ib. § 96 **5.** cultus, ūs (*worship*) · *for a king*, c regis, Tac. A 2, 58. v. WORSHIP **6.** hŏnor (in a wide sense *honour, respect*) · *r for antiquity*, h antiquitatis, Plin Ep. 8, 24 **7.** formīdo, ĭnis, *f* : v. AWE

‖. *An act of bodily homage to do r.*, *inclinato corpore colere aliquem (Kr) · peth also adorare v OBEISANCE for the Roman usage, cf Plin 28, 2, § 25; "in adorando dextram ad osculum referimus, totumque corpus circumagimus"*

**revered:** ☽ **1.** vĕnĕrābĭlis (constr. **reverend:** § with *abl* of the quality) · *a r man*, v. VII, Liv. 1, 7 v. VENERABLE. [N B—vĕnĕrātus is also found, v. REVERE; and in Insc. venerandus, which Cic only uses as a gerundive]

**2.** rĕvĕrendus. *a book of r antiquity*, liber r antiquitatis, Gell 18, 5, *ad fin.* as a title of ecclesiastics · *Right R*, reverendissimus, Cod Theod 1, 55, 8 *the Rev A B*, *vir i. A B.

**3** vĕnĕrandus (very rare) · Amm 14 6, 6 (in connection with the preced.).

**4.** vĕnĕrandus (*awful*) · *majesty*, v majestas, Ov M. 4, 540 **5.** augustus (prop of *that which has augural sanction*) · *a r man*, vir a, Liv 8, 6, *ad med* Join sanctus a que, Cic Tusc 5, 12, 36 v. SACRED it is also a standing title of emperors, etc. Suet. v. MAJESTIC **6.** grăvis (*commanding reverence on the ground of worth or dignity*) *a prudent and r man*, homo prudens et g, Cic de Or 1, 9, 38 Join g. et sanctus, id Rosc. Com 2, 6.

**reverent:** **1.** rĕvĕrens, ntis (*respectful*) · *it seemed more devout and r.*, sanctius ac reverentius visum, Tac. G. 34. v RESPECTFUL **2.** religiōsus (religio · *reverencing the gods*) v. DEVOUT, RELIGIOUS. **3.** pius: v PIOUS

**reverential:** **1.** vĕnĕrābundus Liv. 5, 41. **2.** vĕnĕrābĭlis. *r. towards the gods*, v in deos, Val. Max 1, 1, 15.

**reverentially:** ☽ **1.** rĕvĕrenter **reverently:** §(*respectfully*) *to regard foreign rites most r*, peregrinas caerimonias reverentissime colere, Suet Aug. 93 Plin **2.** vĕnĕrābĭlĭter Val Max 5, 1, *extr.*, 5 (the form veneranter is found in Tert. and verenter in Sedul)

**3.** sancte *I r. pray thee*, te s precor, Liv 2, 10, *ad fin.* Join. s. augusteque, Cic N. D. 3, 21, 53 v. DEVOUTLY, PIOUSLY.

**reverie:** perh. it may be expr after Quint. 6, 2, 30 "velut somnia quaedam vigilantis." *lost in a deep r.*, cogitabundus tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facti a corpore, Gell. 2, 1.

**reversal:** expr by rescissio: v. RESCINDING. or infirmātio; v. ANNULLING. v. also foll. art

**reverse** (*subs*): ‖. *A change to the opposite*: **1.** vĭcis (no *nom. sing.* or *gen pl* : *change, vicissitude*) : *lamenting the sad r. of fortune*, gemens tristem fortunae v., Phaedr. 5, 1, 6 · v. CHANGE, VICISSITUDE. **2.** conversio · *a r. of circumstances*, c. rerum, Cic. Fl. 37, 94: v. REVOLUTION. **3.** expr. by various words. *a r. of fortune*, commutatio fortunae, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; *poet.* vertigo rerum, Lucan 8, 16 · also simply căsus v. MISFORTUNE *there came suddenly a r of fortune*, conversa subito fortuna est, Nep Att. 10, 1 · *to experience a r. of fortune*, alteram fortunam experiri, Liv. 9, 17 *to dread a r. of fortune*, fortunae rotam pertimescere, Cic. Pis 10, 22. ‖. *A defeat (milit t t.)* · clādes, is, *f* v. DEFEAT. ‖‖. *The back part* expr. by āversus · *the r. of the paper*, a. charta, Mart. 8, 62, 1 : *the r. of a medal*, *numismatis facies aversa : the r. of the parchment*, tergum, Juv. 1, 6 · v. BACK. ‖V. *The contrary*. expr. by contrārius (not to be used *subst.*) · v. CONTRARY, OPPOSITE.

**reverse** (*v.*): ‖. Lit.: **1.** inverto, ti, sum, 3 *a ploughshare r d*, vomer invĕrsus, Hor. Epod. 2, 63 v. INVERT **2.** retrŏăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (sometimes written as two words) *a dactyl r d is called an anapaest*, dactylus retroactus appellatur anapaestos, Quint. 9, 4, 81 *to r the order*, r ordinem, id 12, 2, 10 Phr *you may rather say day and night than r. the order*, diem ac noctem dicas potius quam retrorsum, id 9, 4, 23 ‖. Fig **1.** infirmo, 1 (*annul, make void*) : *to r. everything that had been done in the preceding year*, omnes res anni superioris 1, Cic Sest. 18, 40 v INVALIDATE, UNDO. **2.** converto, ti, sum, 3 *philtres cannot r. right and wrong*, venena fas nefasque non valent c., Hor Epod 5, 88. v. CHANGE, ALTER Phr · *to r. a judgment*, judicium restituere, Cic Verr. 2, 26, 63; supplantare, Ps Quint Decl. 7 · v. RESCIND, REPEAL *to r. the whole conduct of that man's practorship*, retexere istius praeturam, Cic Verr. 2, 26, 63 · *she grieves that the destiny is r d*, dolet haec fila retexi, Ov F. 6, 757.

**reversely** · versa vice, Ulp Dig. 43, 29, 3 v CONVERSELY.

**reversible:** versĭlis · Servius ad Virg G 3, 24

**reversion:** ‖. *Act of reversing* expr by the verb ‖. *Legal t. t.* · *spes succedendi, hereditatis remendae (Ki) to be made reversionary legatee*, in spem secundam (hereditatis) assumi, Tac A, 1, 8 it may also be expr after Cic Top 6, 29 (R and A), "spes hereditatis mortе alicujus ad quempiam perventurae"

**reversionary:** v preced. art.

**revert:** rĕdeo, ii, itum, 4 *on his death the goods legally r'd to me*, ejus morte ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. And 4, 5, 4

**review** (*subs*) · rĕcognĭtio: *a r. of the knights*, 1 equitum, Suet Claud 16 (for which the t. t. was transvectio, id. Aug 38) the words rĕcensio, Cic : Suet ; rĕcensus, ūs, Suet ; and rĕcensĭtio, Dig, denote *a r. with a view to registration, enrolment, etc.* : lustratio denotes the religious rites accompanying a r, v Liv. 40, 6 hence *a military r.* is better expr by a verb v foll. art in fig sense, percensio, Front. v SURVEY. *a r. (of a book, etc)*, *censura (Ki) v foll art

**review** (*v*) **1.** rĕcenseo, sui, sum and situm, 2 (*to examine closely*) : *to r the legions*, r. legiones, Liv 2, 39: *to r and count the number*, r numerumque inire, Caes B. G 7, 76 (the numbering being usually one object of a review) Fig . *to r. one's brave deeds*, fortia gesta r., Ov. H. 9, 105: Plin · *to r. a book*, *libri alicujus argumentum r et judicium de eo ferre (Kr) v. CRITICIZE

**2.** percenseo, ui, 2 (*to enumerate, reckon up*). Fig *to r. the speeches of the ambassadors*, p. orationes legatorum, Liv. 32, 21, *ad init* **3.** lustro, 1 (*to purify · purificatory rites attended (?) to r. the army at Iconium*, l. exercitum apud Iconium, Cic Att. 5, 20, *ad init* Fig. *to r. everything mentally*, l omnia ratione animoque, id. Off. 1, 17, 57 so the comp. perlustro, 1 · id Part Or. 11, 38 **4.** rĕcognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3 : *to r. the sailors*, socios navales r, Liv 42, 31. so cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3, in Cic. Pis. 37, 91 (elsewhere rare) **5.** inspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 · v. INSPECT Phr. (1) *to r. an army*, convertere exercitum, Gell. 5, 5 : *he r'd his whole forces and numbered his troops*, universas vires in conspectum dedit et numerum copiarum init, Curt. 3, 2, 2. (2) *I r. my words and deeds*, facta mea ac dicta remetior, Sen Ira 3, 36, 3 *to r. a book*, *libri censuram scribere (Wyttenb. in Kr) *to r a man's writings*, de omni ejus scripto judicium censuramque facere, Gell 12, 2

**reviewer:** perh. censor: cf Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110; or expr. by a phr.

**revile:** **1.** mălēdīco (or mălē dīco), xi, ctum, 3 (*to speak evil of* : constr. with *dat., absol.*, or *impers. pass* : very rarely with *acc.*) · *he r.d him most foully*, ei turpissime maledixit, Cic. N D. 1, 33, 93 *if those who do not deserve it are r d, that I call ring*, indignis si maledicitur maledictum id esse dico, Pl Curc. 4, 2, 27 *freq* mălēdīcto, Pl Trin 1, 2, 62 *to r. in return*, remaledicere, Vesp in Suet Vesp. 9, *extr.* **2.** convīcior, 1 (rare: *to taunt*) : *to accuse rather than r.*, accusare potius quam c., Liv 42, 41, *ad init.* **3.** lăcĕro, 1 v. ABUSE, INSULT. Phr. *to r*, maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2 ; conjicere, id Planc 12, 31 ; conferre, id Att. 11, 8 ; maledictis aliquem figere, id. N. D. 1, 34, 93 ; insectari, id. Fin 2, 25, 80 ; vexare, id Fl. 20, 48 ; incitare, Sall. C. 21 convicius consectari, id Att. 2, 18 · *to r. any one openly in the foulest way*, foedissime convicio aliquem coram proscindere, Suet Aug 13 *to r bitterly*, ferventissime concerpere, Coel. in Cic. Fam 8, 6, 5.

**reviler:** **1.** convīciātor *a foul-mouthed r.*, maledicus c., Cic. Mur 6, 13.

**2.** mălēdĭcax, ācis ; Pl. Curc 4, 2, 26 v. SLANDERER

**reviling** (*subs*): **1.** mălēdictio (rare) Cic Coel 3, 6 (q. v.) [N B— The form maledicentia occurs in Gell 3, 3, *ad fin*.] **2.** mălēdictum *from enmities spring quarrels, rs, insults*, ex inimicitiis jurgia, m, contumeliae gignuntur, Cic Am 21, 78 *to utter low rs*, m ex trivio arripere, id. Mur. 6, 13 (*"to talk Billingsgate"*). **3.** convīcium (*taunt, reproach*) *daily r.*, c. quotidianum, Cic Quint 19, 62. Join: c. et maledicta, id Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2 **4.** probrum : v INSULT. **5.** insectātio (*a railing at*) · *a r. of the chief men*, l. principum, Liv. 22, 34 Phr *to descend to rs*, ad contumelias verborum descendere, Caes. B C. 3, 83.

**reviling** (*part.* and *adj*) · mălēdĭcus (with *comp* and *superl.* as from maledicens), Cic. Fl. 3, 7 v. ABUSIVE, FOUL-MOUTHED, SCURRILOUS.

**revisal:** v. REVISION.

**revise:** **1.** retracto, 1 : *to r. laws*, leges 1. Suet Aug. 34, *init.* *to r what you have said, to retain much, to omit more, to insert some things, to rewrite others*, quae dixeris 1, multa retinere, plura transire, alia interscribere, alia rescribere, Plin Ep 7, 9 Cic v. RETOUCH **2.** rĕcognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3 (rare) : *to r. and correct small books*, libellos r et emendare, Plin Ep. 4, 26.

**3.** corrīgo, rexi, rectum, 3 : *r this and that*, corrige hoc et hoc, Hor. A. P. 438 ; also ēmendo, 1 Cic. Quint. v. CORRECT, AMEND **4.** līmo, 1 : v. POLISH Phr.: *to r a poem*, castigare carmen, Hor. A P 294 *r.ing every writing*, scriptorum quaeque retexens, id. S 2, 3, 2. *to r. verses*, incudi reddere versus, id. ib 441. *to r. proof-sheets*, *specimina typographica relegere (Ki)

**revision:** **1.** ēmendātio (the best word, although rare) *after a r it will be open to us to publish or suppress it*, erit post e nobis liberum vel publicare, vel continere, Plin Ep. 1, 8. **2.** rĕtractātio (only as the title of a work by Aug) **3.** līma (prop *a file*, hence *the polishing of a literary work*) : *the labour of r*, limae labor, Hor A P. 291.

**4.** discussio (*a r of the public accounts*). Cod Just 10, 30, 1. **5** rĕcognĭtio Tert. **6.** *rĕcensio, rĕcognĭtio, are much used in M. L. for the *revision* of a literary work · there does not, however, appear to be any good authority for them, still less is there for revisio it is better to use a verb.

**revisit:** **1.** rĕvīso, 3 *I wish you would r us*, velim nos revisas, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. **2.** rĕvīsīto, 1. (*freq* of preced.), *to r. the city often on market days*, r urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3 *and ph.*

**3.** rĕpĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 v. RETURN. **4.** rĕcŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3 : *to r. a spot*, r. locum, Phaedr. 1, 18, 1.

**revival:** ‖. Lit rĕdānĭmātio : Tert. usu. expr. by a verb. ‖. Fig., rĕnŏvātio : *a r. of learning*, r. doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: v. RENEWAL

**revive:** I. Trans. 1 rēdintegro, 1: *the doves are rd in the open air* columbae libero aere redintegrantur, Varr. R R 3, 7, 6 Fig *to r the hopes of victory*, n. spem victoriae, Caes B G 7, 31. 2. recreo, 1 *to r any one in a swoon*, defectionem alicujus r, Tac A 6, 50 Join erigere atque r, Cic Verr 3, 91, 212 v REFRESH, RESTORE 3 rēfŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2 (*to warm again*) *to r his strength by the mildness of the climate*, r vires militia coeli, Tac A 12, 66 Fig *to r the remnants of faction*, reliquias partium r, Suet Caes. 35, *ad fin* 4. rēfŏcillo, 1 (syn of preced) *being with difficulty rd*, aegre refocillatus, Plin Ep 3, 14 Sen 5. excĭto, 1 (*to arouse*) *to r his dear memory*, e illius caram memoriam, Cic Or 10, 35 *to r the drooping spirit*, e jacentem animum, id Am 16, 59. v. AWAKEN. 6. rēdānimo, 1 Tert Phr *to r a flower*, animae florem, Plin 11, 23, 27 *to r the spectacles of antiquity*, spectacula ex antiquitate repetere Suet Claud 21, *ad init* *being somewhat rd at the first sight of him*, subrefectus primo conspectu, Vell 2, 123, 3 **II.** Intrans 1. rēvīvisco, vixi, 3 (*to live again* mostly fig) *the republic rs*, res publica revivisci, Cic Fam 4, 4, 3 Join r et recreari, id ib 6, 10, 5. (N.B—In the lit sense it usu. denotes to "*live again*," e g, Cic Mil. 29, 79· the form rēvīvo, no *perf*, victum, 3, occurs in Sen Med 476) 2. rēsĭpisco, īvi or ii, 3 (*to recover one's senses*) *bring water whilst she rs*, affer te aquam dum resipiscit, Pl. Mil 4, 8, 24. 3. rēvīresco, rui, 3 *the empire not only rs, but even flourishes*, non solum revirescit sed etiam floret imperium, Curt. 10, 10, 5. Tac v REFLOURISH. 4. rēnascor, nātus, 3 (*to spring up again*) *the war rs*, bellum renascitur, Cic Fam 11, 14, 3 Liv 6, 1 5. respīro, 1· v BREATHE AGAIN Phr *to r*, erigere se, Cic Deiot 14, 38 *the tree rs with the breeze*, arbor recreatur aura, Hor Od 1, 22, 18 (N B— Redire ad se = *to recover one's senses*)

**revivified:** rēvīvĭfĭcātus Tert.

**revocable:** rēvŏcābilis (poet)· Ov M 6, 264.

**revocation:** 1. rĕvŏcātio· *the r. of a word*, r. verbi, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 2. rescissio v. RESCINDING, REPEAL, ABROGATION.

**revoke:** 1. rĕvŏco, 1. *to r one's promise*, r. promissum suum, Sen Ben 4, 39, 2: Tac v RECALL 2. rēnuntio, 1 *to r a decision*, r decisionem, Cic. Verr. Act 2, 1, 54, 141 v RETRACT 3. rescindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 v RESCIND 4. abrōgo, 1 v REPEAL 5. tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 v ABOLISH

**revolt** (*v*) **I.** Intrans 1. dēficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to stand aloof from*) *the states which had rd*, civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17. *those who rd from the republic*, ii qui a republica defecerunt, Cic Cat 1, 11, 28 2. descisco, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (mostly constr. with *ab*)· *to r from one's native land*, a patria d., Liv. 28, 27, *ad init*, Cic Phil. 11, 9, 21. 3. rebello, 1 (*to make war again*: said of a conquered people). v. REBEL. 4. sēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to withdraw from the state* esp. of the revolts of the plebs): Sall. Cat 33: Liv. v. SECEDE Phr. *lest the common people should r*, ne plebs labefactum, Caes B G 5, 3: *to r*, in fide non manere, Liv. 28, 24; imperium auspiciumque abnuere, id 28, 27, *ad init.* (said of soldiers) Fig *our very nature rs at such suspicions*, istiusmodi suspicionibus reclamitat natura ipsa, Cic. Rosc Am 22, 63. **II.** Trans offendo, di, sum, 3: v. SHOCK, DISGUST

**revolt** (*subs.*)· 1. dēfectio· *the sudden r. of Pompey*, subita d. Pompeii, Cic Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4. Caes : Liv.: (the form dēfectus, ūs, is late Latin). 2. rebellio (less freq rebellatio and rebellium· *a renewal of war by a conquered people*): v. REBELLION. 3. sēdītio (*civil discord*): *the r. spread among the legions*, s legiones incessit, Tac. A. 1, 16. Cic Join defectio seque, Liv 28, 24 v TUMULT, SEDITION Phr *to rise in r against any one*, coorīri in aliquem, Liv 7, 3, *extr*, exsurgere contra aliquem, Tac H 2, 76 *Illyricum was in a state of r*, turbatum Illyricum, id ib, 1, 2 *to be participators in their r*, furoris eorum socios esse, Liv 28, 24, *ad fin*

**revolted:** rebellis v REBELLIOUS, INSURGENT *a r province*, rebellatrix provincia, Liv 40, 35, *ad fin*

**revolter:** defector, Tac A. 1, 48 v REBEL

**revolting** (*adj*) expr by nĕfandus v SHOCKING, DISGUSTING foedus v LOATHSOME. also, in poet, obscēnus v OBSCENE

**revolution:** **I.** *A turning or going round* 1. conversio (*a turning round*) *the r of a sphere*, c sphaerae, Cic N D. 2, 35, 88 *a more rapid r*, c concitatior, id Rep 6, 18 *to perform a r*, c habere, id Tim 9, *ad init* 2. circumactus, ūs *the r of wheels*, c rotarum, Plin 28, 9, 37, § 141 Sen (The form circumactio occurs in Vitr) 3. circumvectio (very rare) *the r of the sun*, solis c, Cic Tim 9, *ad init* 4 ambītus, ūs (*a going round*) *the r of the heavenly bodies*, a. siderum, Cic Tim 9 *the r of ages*, a. seculorum, Tac A 6, 28 5. orbis, is, *m* (prop *a circle*): *a solar r*, o solstitialis, Liv 1, 19 *to complete a full r*, totum conficere et peragrare o, Cic Tim. 9 (q v) *a rapid r*, rapidus o, Ov M 2, 73 v CIRCUIT. 6 anfractus, ūs *the r of the sun*, a solis, Cic Rep 6, 12 7. Vitr uses the foll words to denote the motion of the heavenly bodies versatio, 9, 1, 4; circulatio, 9, 1, 8, circumatio, 9, 1, 11; redundatio, 9, 1, 15. 8. turbo, inis, *f* (*violent circular motion* mostly poet) *the r of the heavens*, coeli t, Luci 5, 622. 9. vertīgo, inis, *f*. (syn of preced) Ov M 2, 70 10. vŏlūmen, inis, *n* (prop *a roll* very rare) Ov M 2, 71 v ROTATION. 11. circumductus, ūs Macr 12. circumversio Amm. 13. rĕvŏlūtio Aug Phr *to complete a r*, cursum lustrare, Cic Tim 9. **II.** *A change* commūtātio, mūtātio v. CHANGE **III.** *Esp as a polit t t* · 1. expr. by nōvae res *to be eager for a r*, novis rebus studere, Cic. Cat 1, 1, 3· *vast materials for a r*, ingens novis rebus materia, Tac. H 1, 6. *to break out in open r*, ad novas res consurgere, Suet Caes 9: Liv. 2. commūtātio (*a change*) *a r in the republic*, c reipublicae, Cic Rep. 1, 42; c civilis, id Fam 5, 12, 4 Join perturbatio et c, id Rep. 2, 37 3. mōtus, ūs (*commotion*) *a r is at hand*, m. in republica impendit, Cic Att. 3, 8, *ad med* joined with conversio rerum et perturbatio, id. Flac 37, 94 v. RISING. 4. expr by various phr. *how a r might be brought about in Greece*, quonam modo res in Graecia novaretur, Liv 35, 34 *to bring about a r*, res novare, id 1, 52; nova moliri, Vell 2, 129, 2: *dissensions which tend to produce a r*, dissensiones quae ad commutandam rempublicam pertinent, Cic. Cat 3, 10, 25· *after a r. had taken place in the state*, statu civitatis verso, commutato, Tac A 1, 4; Auct Har. Resp 27, 60 *they slew him whilst stirring up a r. in Africa*, in Africa turbantem interfecerunt, Tac H. 1, 7 *amazed at the r. in the state*, vertigine rerum attonitus, Lucan 8, 16 v also foll. art

**revolutionary:** 1. expr. by phr. with nōvus or nōvare *to be of a r. disposition*, novis plerumque rebus studere, Caes. B. G 4, 5; pronum ad novas res esse, Tac H. 1, 5 *to excite a r. spirit among the people*, populum ad cupidinem novae fortunae erigere, Liv. 21, 19 *r. schemes*, novandarum rerum consilia, id. 6, 18· v. foll. art. 2. sēdītiōsus v SEDITIOUS.

**revolutionist:** expr. by homo rerum commutandarum cupidus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3; rerum mutationis (or simply mutationis) cupidus, id Att 8, 3, 4; Tac. A. 3, 44, rerum novarum molitor, Suet. Dom 10

**revolutionize:** nōvo, 1 *to wish to r everything*, omnia n. velle, Liv 35, 34 in a bad sense. *to r the state utterly*, evertere civitatem funditus, Cic Dom. 13, 35

**revolve:** **I.** *To move round*· 1. volvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3 (*to turn*: as a *dep*. or with *pron. reflect to r.*). *the universe rs round the earth*, mundus volvitur circum terram, Vitr 9, 1, 2 *the courses of the stars r*, cursus stellarum volvuntur, Cic Rep 6, 17 *as the years r*, volventibus annis, Virg Aen 1, 234 (N B—Rĕvolvo is usu *to return* but it is sometimes used by the poets e g. id Aen 10, 256, Ov as is circumvolvo, Vng Aen 3, 284 [q v]) 2. circumăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (consn like preced) *the years rd*, circumegit se annus, Liv. 9, 18, *ad fin* *a dining-room which used to r like the world*, coenatio quae vice mundi circumagebatur, Suet. Ner 31. 3. converto, ti, sum, 3 (constr. like preced) *to r*, c se, Cic Tim 9, *ad fin* *the moon rs in the lowest orbit*, in infimo orbe luna convertitur, id Rep. 6, 17 4. circumverto, ti, sum, 3 (constr as a *dep*) *the wheel rs round the axle*, circumvertitur rota axem, Ov M. 15, 522 Pl 5. versor, 1 (*to be turned round*) *they r in the opposite direction to the heavens*, versantur retro contrario motu atque coelum, Cic. Rep 6, 17; N. D 1, 20, 52 6. rōto, 1 (*to turn like a wheel*) *a r ing eddy*, rotans turbo, Lucr. 1, 294 v ROTATE 7. vertīgino, 1 Tert Phr. *the sun rs*, sol circumfertur, Cic de Or 3, 45, 178 *to r in a larger circle*, majorem lustrare orbem, id. Tim 9; majorem circumrotare percurrere, Vitr 9, 1, 10: *as the wheels rs*, currente rota, Hor A. P. 22 *to cause machines to r*, circumrotare machinas, App. Mi. 9, p 222 **II.** *To ponder* 1. vōlūto, 1 (*freq* of foll): *to turn over again and again*) *to r. anything in the mind*, v aliquid animo, Cic Rep 1, 17 (or in animo, Liv). *I r. it silently in my breast*, id tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Virg E. 9, 37; Aen 6, 185 2. volvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3 *he was ring many things in his mind*, multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall. J. 6: Virg · Liv · Tac v. MEDITATE, CONSIDER. 3. rĕvolvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3: *to r. his words and deeds*, dicta ejus factaque r, Tac. Agr. 46 4. verso, 1 (*to turn over*) *to r. every point in their minds*, v in animis unamquamque rem, Liv 3, 34. 5. rĕpūto, 1. v REFLECT, PONDER.

**revolver:** perb. *sclopetus minor tubis versatilibus instructus (?) but see PISTOL

**revolving** (*part.* and *adj*): 1. versātilis· *the r. universe*, v. mundus, Lucr. 5, 1434 *r. compartments*, v tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31. 2. versābundus· *a r whirlwind*, v. turbo, Luci 6, 438. 3. versĭlis v REVERSIBLE 4. rōtātilis Sid 5. expr. by a part v. REVOLVE *time as it rs*, volvenda dies, Virg Aen 9, 7. *the r poles*, rotati poli, Ov. M 2, 75 *the r. year*, glomerans annus, Quint. Cic. poet. in Cic Div. 1, 12, 19.

**revulsion:** rĕvulsio: Plin

**reward** (*subs*) 1. praemium (*a r. as a mark of honour*): *rs are offered to virtues, punishments to vices*, p. propositа sunt virtutibus, et supplicia vitiis, Cic de Or. 1, 58, 247· *a very splendid r.*, amplissimum p., id. Mil. 35, 97: *to be entitled to a r.*, p. mereri, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: *to enrich with rs*, praemiis augere, Tac. A 1, 42: *to get a r.*, p consequi, Caes B G 1, 43 *the fruits of our toils, the rs of our dangers*, fructus laborum, p. periculorum, Cic. Pis 26, 63 2. merces, ēdis, *f*. (prop *wages*): *to bargain for a large r.*, magna mercede pacisci, Liv. 25, 33: Hor *glory, the r. of exploits*, gloria, m rerum gestarum, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65 *Dimin.*· mercēdŭla *tempted by a trifling r.*, mercedula adductus id.

le on I, 45, 198 **3.** prētium (*a price paid* hence *a r due*). *the r of the contest*, p certaminis, Ov H 16, 261 *to carry off a r*, p ferre, Juv. 13, 105: Join p. atque merces, Cic Veri 5, 20, 50 **4.** honor or honos *to offer two r.s*, proponere h gemnum, Virg Aen 5, 365 (*a physician's fee*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3) **5.** indicium (*a r for information given*) Cic. Rosc. Am 37, 107 **6.** commŏdum (*wages for public service*) v WAGES **7.** mĕritum (very rare) App M 8, p 214 (N B—Rĕmūnĕrātio is *the act of repaying, giving a r*, cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 66) Phr *to stipulate for a r.*, praemiari, Suet Tit. 7. *a r. of glory* (in early times), adorea, Plin. 18, 3, 3, *ad fin*

**reward** (v.) **1.** expr. usu by a phr. with praemium *to r. any one*, praemio afficere aliquem, Cic Balb 9, 23; donare, id Rosc Am 37, 108; decorare, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: if the r. is promised or customary, p persolvere alicui, id Coel 29, 68; deferre, id Fl 1, 1; reddere, Phaedr 3, Epil, 8 *if he were r'd*, si sibi p foret, Liv 24, 45, *ad init.* **2.** rĕmūnĕrōri, 1 *to r any one handsomely*, 1. aliquem magno praemio, Caes B. G. 1, 44, *ad fin* *to r any one for his deserts*, 1 meritum (alicujus), Liv 2, 12 *I must consider how I can r you*, consid landum est quonam te remunerer genere, Cic Fam 3, 9, 3. Phr: *to r virtue*, virtutem honorare, Liv. 2, 13 *to r. his deserts*, pro meritis gratiam referre, Nep Them 8, 7 **3.** compenso, 1 *our toils are r'd with glory*, labores nostri gloria compensati sunt, Cic. de Or 3, 4, 14 v RECOMPENSE

**rewarder:** 1. rĕmūnĕrātor Tert. **2.** praemiātrix, *icis*. Amm, but usu. expr by a verb.

**rewrite:** rescribo, psi, ptum, 3. *to insert some things, to r. others*, aliq interscribere, aliq r, Plin Ep 7, 9 Suet.

**reynard:** vulpes, is, *f*: v FOX

**rhapsodical:** no exact equiv v. BOMBASTIC, BLIGHTY *a writer*, scriptor delirus, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 126. *a r style* is described by Quint 12, 10, 73, as vitiosum et corruptum dicendi genus, quod verborum licentia exultat, . . , mambus locis bacchatur, .... specie libertatis insanit

**rhapsodist:** to be expr. by Greek rhapsōdus (*ραψῳδός*), or after Quint 12, 3, 1, is qui poetarum scripta pronuntiat Homerista, Petr. 59, 3, is *a slave who recites Homer.*

**rhapsody:** I. *A book of the Iliad*, rhapsōdia, Nep Dion 6, 3 II. *A flighty, unconnected discourse* no exact equiv. perh expressed by flumen inanium verborum, Cic. N D 2, 1, 1 (cf Quint 10, 7, 23) *to mistake r.s for sublime flights*, praecipitia pro sublimibus habere, Quint. 12, 10, 73

**Rhenish:** Rhēnānus, Sid Rhēnĭger (acc. to Schneidewin), Mart. 9, 35, 4.

**rhetoric:** **1.** rhētŏrĭca, ae, *f.* (rhētŏrĭce, es, Quint). *philosophical, not forensic r*, r philosophorum non forensis, Cic Fin 2, 6, 17 **2** rhētŏrica, orum, *n pl* (*the stratagems of r.*): *your r is well known to me*, r. vestra mihi nota sunt, Cic. Fat. 2, 4 **3.** expr. by various phr rhetorum praecepta, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9 dicendi praecepta, id. Div 2, 1, 4 v. ORATORY: orandi scientia, ars, Quint. 1, 10, 2; 1, prooem. § 4. bene dicendi scientia, id 2, 14, 5 he remarks (2, 14, 1 q. v), "rhetoricen in Latinum transferentes tum 'oratoriam' tum 'oratricem' nominaverunt" Phr. *teachers of r*, rhetorici doctores, Cic de Or. 1, 19, 86: v. RHETORICIAN *to compose a treatise on r*, artem rhetoricam scribere, id. Fin 4, 3, 7 *a treatise on r.*, rhetoricus liber, id de Or 2, 3, 10: or abs., rhetoricus, Quint. 3, 5, 14 *a school of r*, rhetorica umbra, Juv 7, 172.

**rhetorical:** **1.** rhētŏrĭcus. *r. exercises*, r. exercitationes, Cic. N D. 2, 67, 168 *a r. syllogism*, r syllogismus, Quint. 9, 4, 57. **2.** ōrātōrius. *r. ornaments*, o rnamenta dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261 v ORATORICAL Phr *natural not r brilliancy*, naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut 9, 36. (N B—*R display or effect* may be expr. by ornatus, ornamenta, id Or. 39 [q v])

**rhetorically:** rhētŏrĭce, Cic. Fin 2, 6, 17; also more rhetorico, id de Or. 1, 29, 133 v ORATORICALLY

**rhetorician:** **1.** rhētor, ōris, *m* Cic de Or 1, 13, 84 **2.** rhētŏrĭscus (*dimin.: a paltry r*) Gell 17, 20

**3.** expr by rhetoricae disciplinae doctor, Gell 13, 21, rhetoricus doctor, Cic de Or 1, 19, 86.

**rheum:** I. *A flow of watery humour:* **1.** destillātio (*a running at the nose, etc.*) Cels 4, 4 **2.** fluxio acc to Plin. 22, 18, 21, the equiv of the Greek rheumatismus **3.** ēpīphŏra (*ἐπιφορὰ a complaint of cattle*) Col 6, 17, 8 **4.** rheuma, ātis, *n* (*ῥεῦμα* the gen rheumae occurs in Isid Orig 4, 9) Hier. Ep 122, 1. **5.** grădĕdo, ĭnis, *f.* v. CATARRH. **6.** lippĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*: Cic.: v BLEAREDNESS II. *The moisture discharged*: hūmor, ōris, *m.*: Cels 4, 4, *ad init*, Ov Cic

**rheumatic:** perh *dolore artuum cruciatus* v foll. art

**rheumatism:** no precise equiv: expr. by dolor artuum, Cic Brut 60, 217 so, *r in the shoulders* would be humeorum dolores *as t t*, *rheumatismus*

**rheumy:** **1.** *rheumaticus, Plin 29, *ad fin* **2.** lippus v BLEAR-EYED Transf *a r.* (i. e *overripe*) *fig*, l ficus, Mart 7, 20, 12.

**rhinoceros:** rhīnŏcĕros, ōtis, *m.* Plin 8, 20, 29 applied to *a vessel made of r. horn*, Juv. 7, 130 *adj* rhinocerōticus, Sid

**rhomboid:** rhomboĭdes, is, *f* (romboides): Ps Boëth. Geom p. 376 (ed Friedlein) expr. by simile scutulae, Censorin Fragm 7.

**rhombus:** **1.** rhombus, i, (rombos) Ps Boeth Geom ib. **2.** scūtŭla (defined in Censorin. Fragm. 7, 8, id est rhombos) Tac. Agr 10 Vitr

**rhubarb:** radix Pontica, Cels 5, 23, 3: rha (so named from the river), Amm 22, 8, 28 rheu barbarum, Isid Orig 17, 9 perh also rhecoma (rhacoma), Plin 27, 12, 105 *rheum rhaponticum (Linn)

**rhyme** (*subs*) no exact equiv., as r was unknown to the Romans the nearest word is perh hŏmoeŏtēleuton, 1, *n* (*ὁμοιοτέλευτον, having the same ending*), which occurs in Mart Cap 5, 174, and as a Gk. word in Quint 9, 3, 78 *extremorum verborum sonitus similis (Kr.) *the r of a verse*, *exitus versus ejusdem soni (Kr) *r.s*, perh clausulae versuum inter se consonantes, after Quint 9, 3, 45 (R and A). *a masculine r*, *versus cujus ultimae syllabae cum accentu similiter cadunt (Kr). In a looser sense, versus, ūs v. VERSE. Phr *we have not been created without r or reason*, non temere nec fortuito creati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118 *to tag r.s*, perh. versum concludere, Hor S 1, 4, 40; claudere, Pers 1, 93.

**rhyme** (*v.*) I. *To accord in sound* perh. extremis, ultimis syllabis consonare, in eundem finem venire, Quint 9, 3, 77 *to r agreeably*, jucunde consonare, id. 9, 3, 73. II. *To make rhymes* *versus in similes syllabarum sonos desinentes facere (Kr.) or perh., *versuum extrema (verba) pariter terminare, after Cic Or 12, 38. III. *To write poetry* versus facere, scribere, Cic. v VERSE

**rhymer:** versificator (*a mere verse maker*, as opp. to a poet) Quint. 10, 1, 89: Just.

**rhythm:** **1.** nūmĕrus (applied both to *motion* and *sound* both *sing.* and *pl*) *whatever admits the measurement of our hearing is called r.*, quidquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, n. vocatur, Cic. Or 20, 67 *a dactylic r.*, n. dactylicus, id ib. 57, 191: *to gesticulate regardless of r.*, extra numerum se movere, id. Parad. 3, 2, *ad fin.*; Hor **2.** mŏdus (esp in *poetry* or *music*: both *sing.* and *pl*) *mournful r.s*, flebiles m, Cic. Tusc 1, 44, 106. Join numerus et m, id de Or. 1, 33, 151 **3.** rhythmus: *there is r even in the movements of the body*, r. etiam in corporis motu est, Quint 9, 4, 50. (N.B—Cic. only uses it as a Gk word, but he employs the *adj.* rhythmicus of *one who observes the laws of r*, de Or. 3, 49, 190 for this we find also modulatōri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130; v. MODULATION)

**rhythmical:** **1.** nūmĕrōsus *r. language*, n oratio, Cic Or 67, 226; Ov **2.** mŏdŭlātus (prop a *part*) *r language*, m oratio, Gell 13, 24; Ov.

**3.** enrythmos (*ἐυρυθμος*) Censorin. de Die Nat 13, *ad init* **4.** rhythmŏdes, is, (*ῥυθμοειδὴς*), Mart Cap 9, p. 327

**rhythmically:** 1 nūmĕrōse *to end r*, n cadere, Cic Brut 8, 34 **2.** mŏdŭlāte Cic N D 2, 8, 22 Phr: *to close one's periods r.*, claudere sententias numeris, Cic Or 68, 229 *to measure r.*, moduläri, id v MODULATE.

**rib:** I. *A bone of the side* costa. *the five upper r.s*, c quinque superiores, Cels 8, 1 *to strip the hides off the r.s*, tergora dirripere costis, Virg Aen 1, 211. Phr *oxen with fine r.s*, bene costati (boves), Varr R R 2, 5, 8 II. Transf (of a ship) 1. costa Plin 13, 9, 19 2 stătūmen, ĭnis, *n* Caes. B. C 1, 54 III. *A raised line in cloth, etc* no exact word v RIDGE it may be expr. by stria (prop *the hollow groove between two r.s*) *a column with twenty r.s*, columna viginti striis, Vitr 4, 3, 9 As applied to plants, v VEIN

**ribald:** obscaenus v. OBSCENE

**ribaldry:** obscaenĭtas: v OBSCENITY.

**riband, ribbon:** **1.** taenia (*a broad band*): *having their temples bound with r.s*, evincti tempora taeniis (*dissyl*), Virg Aen 5, 269 **2.** taenĭola (*dimin of preced*). *a r of sea-weed*, t algae, Col 11, 3, 23. **3.** vitta (as distinguished from the preced it is *long* and *hangs down*, hence longae taeniae v, Virg Aen 7, 352 *a fillet*). *a r. for the hair*, crinalis v, id Aen 7, 403; Ov *to tie up a garland with a r.*, coronam vitta colligare, Plin 18, 2, 2.

**4.** lemniscus (*λημνίσκος a r which hung down behind a victor's crown*) · *chaplets and r.s*, coronae l que, Liv 33, 33. **5.** infŭla v FILLET perh this is the most suitable expr for a r as a badge of honour, cf Sen Ep 14, 11; Cic. Agr 1, 2, 6 *the r. of an imperial order*, *i imperialis, after Cod. Just tit 37, *ad fin* Phr. *tresses bound with a r*, vittati capilli, Ov. Am 1, 7, 17 *a palm-branch wreathed with r.s*, palma lemniscata, Cic Rosc Am 35, 100

**ribbed** (*part* and *adj*) perh best expr. by striātus (*hollowed out into grooves*). applied to r. shells, Pl Rud. 2, 1, 9; to plants, Plin 19, 8, 42; to pillars, Vitr. 4, 3, 9 cf. FLUTED: if of leaves, v. VEINED.

**rice:** ŏryza *a decoction of r.*, ptisanarium oryzae, Hor S 2, 3, 155

**rich:** **I.** *Wealthy, well stocked or provided.* **1.** dīves, ĭtis (the most gen. term. no *neut pl nom.* or *acc.* usually divite in *abl. sing* also in the form dis. *neut* dite, *gen.* dītis, which is mostly *poet* and does not occur in Cic the *abl* is always dīti the *comp* and *superl* of both forms are in use constr poet with the *abl.* or *gen*) *to become r. after being very poor*, ex pauperrimo d. fieri, Cic. Vatin. 12, 29: *the r. families of the nobility*, dites familiae nobilium, Tac A. 3, 55 *the poor are no sadder than the r.*, pauperes nihilo tristiores divitibus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12, 1 *r. in lands*, d. agris, Hor S 1, 2, 13 *r. in horses*, d equŭm, Virg Aen. 9, 26. **2.** perdīves, ĭtis (*very r.*) · Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 59.

**3.** praedīves, ĭtis (*very r.*) Liv 45, 40; Ov. **4.** lōcŭples, ētis (*well off*; constr. with *abl.*) *very r cities*, locupletissimae urbes, Caes B. C. 3, 31 · *r with spoil*, praeda 1, Sall. Jug 84 *the*

*Latin language is richer than the Greek*, Latina lingua locupletior est quam Graeca, Cic Fin 1, 3, 10 Join copiosus et l, id Div in Caecil 17, 55; l et refertus (applied to things), id de Or 1, 35, 161 **5.** opŭlentus, of less freq opulens, ntis (*having plentiful resources*; constr. with *abl* or *gen*) *a rich and well-stocked town*, oppidum plenum et o, Caes B C 3, 80 *very rich mines*, opulentissima metalla, Sen Ep 23, 4 *a province rich in money*, provincia pecuniae o, Tac H. 2, 6 Cic **6.** cōpiōsus (*having an abundance* used of both persons and things the form cōpis occurs in Pl constr with *abl*, with or without *ab*, or *abs*) *a rich city*, c urbs, Cic Arch 3, 4 *a rich patrimony*, c patrimonium, id Rosc Am 2, 6 *rich in corn*, c a frumento, id Att. 5, 18, *ad med* Join. c et dives, id Par 6, *ad fin* **7.** pĕcūniōsus (*moneyed*) *a very rich man*, homo pecuniosissimus, Cic Ver 5, 9, 24 *a rich, purse-proud fellow*, ostentator p., Auct Her 4, 50 (*al.* pecuniae) Join· locuples et p, Cic Rosc Com 15, 44 **8.** nūmātus (nummātus: *syn.* of *preced* usually with bene) *a man not less rich*, homo non minus bene n, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59 Hor **9.** beātus (prop *happy*, *in good circumstances*) *a man not over rich*, homo non beatissimus, Nep Ages 8, 2 *rich treasures*, b gazae, Hor Od 1, 29, 2 Join: opulentus et b, Cic N D 3, 33, 81. **10.** fortūnātus (*syn of preced*) *rich and influential*, f et potens, Cic Off. 2, 20, 69. *rich and splendid Athens*, Athenae f atque opulentae, Pl Pers 4, 4, 1 **11.** lautus, (*splendid*) *a rich state*, civitas l., Cic Fam 13, 32 Join l et copiosum, id Rab Post. 14, 38. **12.** sātur, ūra, ūrum (*very rare*) *a rich farmer*, s colonus, Tib. 2, 1, 23 **13.** ŭbundans, ntis (*abounding in wealth*) *the luxuriance not of a luxurious but yet of a rich man*, supellex non luxuriosi hominis sed tamen abundantis, Cic Phil 2, 27, 66 v ABUNDANT, AFFLUENT Phr *a rich man*, vir magnis opibus praeditus, Cic Clu 55, 153 Curt opibus et copiis affluens, Cic. Agr 2, 30, 82 *riches*, pecunia superior, id Rep. 2, 34 *a very rich nation*, gens divitiis praepollens, Liv. 1, 57, *ad init.* *to be richer than Crassus* (*prov*), superare Crassum divitiis, id Att 1, 4, *extr* *a rich man*, Croesus (opp to Irus = *a poor man*), Ov. Tr 3, 7, 42

**II.** *Costly, sumptuous*· **1.** dīves, ĭtis (see above) *the rich bough*, d ramus, Virg Aen 6, 195 *rich banquets*, dites epulae, Stat Th 5, 187. Join opulenta et dita, Liv 21, 43 **2.** ŏpŭlentus, and less freq opŭlens, ntis *a palace*, o. regia, Catul 64, 43 *very rich offerings*, opulentissima dona, Suet Aug 30 **3.** ōpīmus *a rich and excellent spoil*, o et praeclara praeda, Cic Rosc Am 3, 8 *a rich reward*, o. merces, Liv. 21, 43 *rich feasts*, o dapes, Virg Aen 3, 224. **4.** prĕtĭōsus v. COSTLY, SPLENDID Phr *take away the rich ornaments*, demite divitias, Ov F 4, 136.

**III.** *Fertile, luxuriant, excellent of its kind* **1.** dīves, ĭtis (see above· less freq. in this sense than the foll): *a rich field*, d. ager, Virg Aen 7, 262. Fig.: *thence arose the finer and richer dithyramb*, inde ille licentior et divitior fluxit dithyrambus, Cic. de Or 3, 48, 185 *riches in good examples*, bonis exemplis ditior, Liv praef, *ad fin.*: *without a rich vein (of talent)*, sine divite vena, Hor. A. P 409 **2.** ūber, ĕris (*teeming, plentiful*): *a rich harvest*, u messis, Pl Rud 3, 2, 23. *a rich soil*, u solum, Tac H 5, 6 Fig *no richer topic*, nullus uberior locus, Cic Off 3, 2, 5. *a richer crop of orators*, uberior oratorum fetus, id. Brut 49, 182. **3.** ōpīmus· *a rich and fertile regum*, regio o. et fertilis, Cic Manil 6, 14: *to look down upon a rich landscape*, *regionem opimam oculis subjectam videre (after Liv. 25, 24). **4.** ŏpŭlentus (*rare*): *surveying the rich fields*, contemplatus o arva, Liv. 9, 36, *ad fin.* **5.** fĕrax, ācis (*fruitful*): *very rich districts*, feracissimi agri, Caes B G 2, 4 Cic. Fig. *no period was richer in instances of virtue than that*, illa aetate nulla feracior virtutum fuit, Liv 9, 16 v FERTILE **6.** cōpiōsus (*abundant*, applied to *style*): *a rich and varied discourse*, multa et varia et c oratio, Cic. de Or 2, 53, 214 **7.** pinguis (*fat, thick*) *rich manure*, p fimus, Virg G 1, 80 *rich wine*, p merum, Hor S 2, 4, 65 *a battle-field rich with blood*, sanguine p campus, id. Od 2, 1, 29 *a rich table*, p mensa, Catul 62, 3 Col v. FAT **8.** unctus (prop *anointed*, hence *rich, highly flavoured*)· *when any dainties or riches more is to be had*, ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, Hor Ep 1, 15, 44 *a rich feast*, unctum (*subs*), id A P 422 Fig. *rich patrimonies*, u. patrimonia, Catul 29, 23· *a richer and more brilliant style of eloquence*, unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, Cic Brut. 20, 78 **9.** sātur, ūra, ūrum (*full, deep* esp of *colour* the *comp* saturatior is used by Plin 21, 8, 22) *a rich colour*, s color, Plin 37, 10, 61 *rich Tarentum*, s Tarentum, Virg G 2, 197 Fig *to deliver rich passages meagrely*, satura jejune dicere, Cic Or 36, 123 Phr: *to play a rich practical joke*, facinus facere lepidum et festivum, Pl. Poen 1, 2, 95 *rich harmony*, peln. *perfectus sonoi um concentus

**rich, to become:** **1.** dītesco, 3 (*port*) Hor. S 2, 3, 81 **2.** ŏpŭlesco, 3 (*very rare*) poet apud Gell 18, 11, *extr* **3.** expr by locupletari, divitem fieri, Cic. Phr *the poor grow rich*, egentes abundant Cic Am. 7, 23.

**—— to make:** dīto, 1 v. ENRICH

**riches:** **1.** dīvĭtiae, ārum (no *sing* the most usual word) *riches are sought after in order to enjoy pleasure*, expetuntur d ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic Off 1, 8, 25 *to heap up riches*, d in altum extruere, Hor Od 2, 3, 19 congerere, Tib 1, 1, 1 Fig *who can doubt that there are riches in virtue?* quis dubitet quin in virtute d sint? Cic. Par. 6, 2, *ad fin* *the riches and graces of his talents*, d atque ornamenta ejus ingenii, id de Or. 1, 35, 161 **2.** ŏpes, um, *f pl* (*property, resources* very rare in *sing* as in Virg Aen. 8, 685 both *lit* and *fig*) *poor amidst great riches*, magnas inter opes inops, Hor Od 3, 16, 28 *abounding in riches and wealth*, opibus et copiis affluens, Cic Agr 2, 30, 82. **3.** fortūna (gen in *pl.*) *riches as one's lot or inheritance*· *to enjoy one's riches*, fortunis frui, Cic Fam 6, 2, 2; Hor. *to increase in favour and riches*, gratia fortunaque crescere, Nep Att 21, 1 **4.** făcultātes, um, *f pl.* (*goods, property, means*): *lest our generosity exceed our riches*, ne major benignitas sit quam f, Cic Off 1, 14, 42

**5.** cōpia (*plenty*. usu. in *pl*). *in the midst of riches old age is wearisome*, senectus in summa c gravis, Cic Sen. 3, 8 v. ABUNDANCE. **6.** ŏpŭlentia v OPULENCE. **7.** pĕcūnia (*money, capital*): *to accumulate riches*, p. facere, Cic. Div 1, 49, 111 *those things constitute their riches*, ea illis p est, Liv 29, 31. **8.** gaza (prop *the royal treasure*, a Persian word) *the riches of a king*, g regia, Cic. Manil 23, 66: Hor Virg

**richly:** **I.** *Plentifully* bĕnigne, lĭbĕrālĭter v BOUNTIFULLY, LIBERALLY.

**II.** *Sumptuously* **1.** ŏpŭlente. *to celebrate the games more richly*, opulentius ludos facere, Liv. 1, 35, *ad fin* **2** ōpīpāre· *a banquet richly furnished*, o paratum convivium, Cic Off 3, 14, 58. Join opime atque o., Pl Bac. 3, 1, 6. **3.** dītius (no posit.; *superl.* in App.) Stat S 1, 5, 31. **4.** prĕtĭōse. *vases richly chased*, vasa p coelata, Cic Inv. 2, 40, 116 *to be entombed more richly*, prĕtiosius sepeliri, Curt. 10, 1, 32. v SUMPTUOUSLY, MAGNIFICENTLY. **III.** *Luxuriantly*· ūbĕrius (no *posit.*; *superl.* in Pl) *the crop grows more richly*, u. provenit seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12 v. LUXURIANTLY, ABUNDANTLY. Phr.: *a richly-wooded land*, silvae ditissima terra, Virg G. 2, 136. **IV.** Expr by various phr. *garments richly dyed with purple*, vestes ostro saturae, Sen Thyest 955; Ov *to enjoy a richly earned reputation*, fama meritissima frui, Plin Ep 5, 15

**richness:** **I.** *Luxuriance, fulness*: **1.** ūbertas *the richness of its fields*, u. agrorum, Cic Manil 6, 14 *excessive richness*, admodum nimia u, Col 4, 21, 2 Fig. *to admire the richness and eloquence*, u et copiam ejus admirari, Cic Brut 11, 44 v ABUNDANCE, FERTILITY. **2.** pinguĭtūdo (*fatness*) *the richness of the soil*, p terrae, Col 2, 2, 18 v FATNESS. **3.** sātŭrĭtas (applied to colours) Plin. 9, 39, 64.

**4.** Of food, poln lautĭtia, cf Petr. 32, 1 **II.** *Splendor* v SPLENDOUR, COSTLINESS

**rick:** mēta *to make hay-ricks*, fenum exstruere in metas, Col 2, 19, 2

**rickets:** *rhachītis· cyrtonōsis (Ki)

**rickety:** **I** *Affected with rickets* *rhachitide laborans **II.** mstăbĭlis. v. SHAKY.

**ricochet** (*subs* and *v*) the idea may be expr after Mm Fel Oct 3, *ad fin*, where he describes the game of ducks and drakes at the sea-side testam inclinem atque humilem (quantum potest) super undas rotare, ut .. summis fluctibus tonsis emicaret, dum adsiduo saltu sublevatur.

**rid:** lĭbĕro, 1 v FREE, RELEASE

**—— to get (of)** **1.** exuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to strip off*) *to get rid of old-fashioned customs*, mores antiquos e, Liv 27. 8, *ad init* *I cannot get rid of the idea that there are gods*, mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest esse deos, Cic N D 3, 3, 7. **2.** dēpōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*to lay aside*) *to get rid of cares and sorrows*, d curas doloresque, Cic. Fam 4, 6, 2 *to get rid of a great part of the disease*, magnam morbi d partem, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 35 v RESIGN **3.** ēluo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to wash out*) *we must get rid of such friendships*, tales amicitiae sunt eluendae, Cic Am 21, 76 *to get rid of the pangs of anxiety*, amara curarum e, Hor Od 4, 12, 20 Pl **4.** āmŏlior, 4 (*to get rid of with some difficulty*) *to get rid of the young man under pretence of conferring an honour on him*, a. juvenem specie honoris, Tac A 2, 42: v. REMOVE. **5.** dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to send away*) *to get rid of one's creditors*, d creditores, Plin. Ep 2, 4 *to get rid of friendships*, d. amicitias, Cic Am. 21, 76

**riddance:** lĭbĕrātio v. DELIVERANCE, RELIEF.

**riddle** (*subs*) **I.** *An enigma*: **1.** aenigma, ātis, *n* (*αἴνιγμα* Cic Att. 6, 7, uses the Gk phr *ἐν αἰνιγμοῖς*) *to speak riddles*, a loqui, Plin. Ep. 7, 13 *the dark imagery and riddles of dreams*, obscuritates et a somniorum, Cic Div 2, 64 132 *the riddles of the law*, a jurum, Juv 8, 50. **2.** scirpus. (acc to Gell 12, 6, a trans of the preced.) **3.** grīphus (*γρῖφος*) *to solve riddles*, g dissolvere, Gell 1, 2, 4. **4.** expr sometimes by ambāges, um, *f. pl* (with *abl sing.* ambage); *an obscure, dark saying*) *the riddles of an obscure oracle*, obscurae sortis a, Ov F. 4, 261 *in riddles*, per ambages, Liv. 1, 56 Tac Phr.: *to utter riddles*, obscura canere. Hor S 2, 5, 58. **II.** cribrum v SIEVE.

**riddle** (*v.*) **I.** *To speak enigmatically* expr. by aenigmata loqui, v preced art **II** *To sift*. cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. SIFT. **III.** *To pierce full of holes* nearest word, confŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3 *to be riddled with wounds*, confodi vulneribus, Liv. 24, 7 *riddled by so many judicial sentences*, tot judiciis confossus, id. 5, 11; Pl Phr. *riddled with wounds*, plenus vulnerum, Liv. 5, 11. *a criminal riddled like a sieve by the hangmen*, carnificium cribrum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 52

**riddling** (*part.* and *adj.*): *riddling speeches*, sermones perplexi, Liv. 40, 5: *riddling words*, verba caecis obscura latebris, Ov. M 1, 388.

**ride** (*v*): **I.** Intrans· **1.** ĕquito, 1 (used *act.* in late authors): *to ride amongst our army*, e in exercitu nostro, Cic. Deiot 10, 28. *to ride on a long*

*reed*, e in arundine longa, Hor. S 2, 3, 248 *the south-east wind rode over the Sicilian main*, eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, id. Od 4, 4, 44 **2.** vĕho, vectus sum, 3 (used as a *dep* · *to be carried on a beast, or in a vehicle*) *the horse on which I was riding*, equus in quo ego vehebar, Cic. Div 2, 68, 140: *to r full speed towards the foe*, equo concitato ad hostem v., Nep Dat 4, 5 *riding in a four-horse chariot*, quadrijugis vehens, Cic. Brut 97, 331 *to ride in a one-horse vehicle*, uno equo vehi, Liv. 28, 9 *to r. on a fish's back*, pisce v, Ov. M 2, 13 **3** vector, 1 (prop. *freq* of *preced* : rare): *to r. on the shoulders of one's foes*, v. humeris inimicis, Hor Epod 17, 74 Ov. **4.** gestor, 1 (esp of *exercise taken for health or pleasure*) *to r. in a two-horse chariot*, g bijugis equis, Mart. 1, 12, 8 Sen Suet **5.** sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*to sit* in late authors also *pass*, *to be ridden*) *to r on a horse*, s. equo, Matt 5, 38, 4, Spart Phr · (1.) *to r*, ire equis, Liv 1, 14 in equis, Ov A A 1, 214 super equos, Just 41, 3 · incedere equo, id ib *to r in a chariot*, ire curru, Liv. 28, 9 *he rode rapidly in gigs a distance of* 56 *miles*, LAT millia passuum cursu pervolavit, Cic Rosc Am 7, 19 *the boy does not know how to ride*, nescit puer equo haerere, Hor Od 3, 24, 54 Cic *one who rs in a vehicle*, gestator, Mart 4, 64, 19 (II.) *to r at anchor*, in ancoris consistere, Caes B C. 3, 28 *to r upon the main*, v SAIL (III) *bestridden*, lecto affixus, Hor Sat 1, 1, 81 Sen *priest-ridden*, *sacerdotibus minus deditus*, after Cic Brut 62, 223 **II.** Phrases only found in certain phr, as, *to r a horse*, equo vehi, v preced, and EXERCISE, DRIVE *to r. a race*, perh. *equis certamen inire*, after Tac. A. 11, 11.

**ride across, over, past:** transvĕho, vectus, 3 (esp *at reviews*) *the knights r. past*, equites transvehuntur, Liv. 9, 46, *extr.* · Tac Phr. *plains across which cavalry cannot r*, campi inequitabiles, Curt. 8, 14, 4 (*opp* to plaines equitabilis, id 4, 9, 10)

**—— along, past:** **1.** praetervĕho, vectus, 3 *to r past on horseback*, p equo, Liv 22, 49 Cic **2** praetĕrĕquito, 1 (only once, in *part*) Liv 3, 61

**—— back:** rĕvĕho, vectus, 3 *having ridden back hastily to the city*, equo citato in urbem revectus, Liv 7, 41

**—— between** · intĕrĕquito, 1 (constr with *acc* or *abs*) *to r. between the ranks*, i ordines, Liv 6, 7.

**—— down:** prōculco, 1 v. TRAMPLE DOWN.

**—— into, upon:** invĕhor, vectus, 3 *he rs in triumph into the city*, triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv 2, 31 *r ing upon swimming monsters*, natantibus invehens belua, Cic. N D 1, 28, 78 Virg.

**—— off, out:** **1.** āvĕho, vectus, 3 (*to r. away*) · *to r. away from one's own men*, a ab suis, Liv 9, 27 Vug **2.** ēvĕhor, ctus, 3 (*to r. forth from*) *to r. off on a horse without bit or bridle*, e. effreno equo, Liv. 4, 33. Phr *to r. out a gale*, perh expr. by navem tenere in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8, 7.

**—— round:** **1.** circumvĕhor, vectus, 3 · *he orders the muleteers to r round the hills*, muliones collibus c, jubet, Caes B G 7, 45 Liv **2.** circumvecto, 1 (*freq* of *preced*) *to r round the towns*, oppida c, Pl Rud 4, 2, 28 **3.** circumĕquito, 1 *to r round the walls*, moenia c, Liv 10, 34. Phr *to r in hot haste round the ranks*, ordines circumvolare, Veil. 2, 27, 2

**—— through, up and down:** pĕrĕquito, 1 *to r. through the sea on a dolphin's back*, p. maria (delphino), Plin. 9, 8, 8: *to r. (through) between the two lines of battle*, inter duas acies p., Caes B. C. 1, 46 *to r. up and down the lines*, p. aciem, Liv 5, 28. Phr. *to r. at full speed up and down the Flaminian road*, pervolare Flaminiam, Juv. 1. 60.

**ride to:** pervĕhor, vectus, 3 (in Cic *to sail to*) *to r. to the town*, p. usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varr L. L 5, 32, § 153

**—— up to, towards:** **1.** ădĕquito, 1 (constr. with *acc.* of motion, or after *ad* or *in*) *to r up to our men*, a ad nostros, Caes B G 1, 46 (N.B— In Suet Cal 25, a juxta is *to r beside*) **2.** advĕho, vectus, 3 · *r ing up to the bank of the river*, equo advectus ad ripam fluminis, Cic Div 1, 28, 58

**ride** (*subs*) expr by the vb mostly thus *to take a r.* = *to ride* see also RIDING

**rider:** **I.** *One who rides* **1.** ĕques, ĭtis, m Phaedr 4, 4, 5 · Liv v HORSEMAN **2.** rector (*one who guides an animal*) *horses without their rs*, sine rectoribus equi, Tac Agr 36, *ad fin.* Liv. **3** vector (*one who is carried*) *the r manages the horse*, v. equum regit, Ov A A 3, 555 Prop **4.** sessor (*one who is seated*) *not to endure a r*, s recusare, Sen Const 12, 3 Suet **II.** *An additional clause* adjectio, Quint. 6, 3, 71 v ADDITION

**riderless:** sine rectore, rectoribus; v pieced art.

**ridge:** no exact gen equiv · the nearest expr are — **1.** sŭpercĭlium (*brow, projecting r*) *a lofty r*, s quoddam excelsum, Auct. B Afr 58 *to stand at the bottom of the r*, infimo s stare, Liv 27, 18 Virg v BROW **2.** expr by dorsum (*back*) or jūgum v CHAIN (of mountains) *he sends one legion by the same r*, legionem unam eodem jugo mittit, Caes B G 7, 45 *a city lying along the r of a hill*, urbs porrecta in dorso montis, Liv 1, 3 sometimes both words are connected *the unbroken rs of the mountain chain*, jugum quod montes inter se perpetuo dorso jungit, Liv 41, 18 *the top of the r. was almost level*, dorsum ejus jugi prope aequum erat, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 **3.** A r. between two furrows is called lira, or porca, Col. 2, 4, 8 also scamnum, ib 2, 2, 25 Plin. Phr *the collateral rs of a mountain*), brachia, Plin 5, 27, 27 *the rs of the Alps*, culmina Alpium, Caes. B. G 3, 2

**ridicule** (*subs*) **1.** rīdĭcŭlum (prop the *neut* of the *adj*) *the force of r.*, vis ridiculi, Cic de Or 2, 58, 237 *r decides matters better than bitterness*, r acri melius secat res, Hor S 1, 10, 14 Quint 6, 3, 22 **2.** dērīdĭcŭlum *in r*, per d, Tac A 6, 2 **3.** Expr sometimes by rīsus, ūs (*laughter*) *to turn unpleasant topics into r*, odiosas res joco risuque dissolvere, Cic de Or. 2, 58, 236 (cf Quint. 6, 3, *pass*) *an object of r* may be expr. by rīdendus, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 9

**ridicule** (*v*) **1.** rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, 2 *to r the gods in jest*, per jocum deos 1, Cic N D. 2, 3, 7 *to r bitterly*, acerbis facetiis 1, Tac A 5, 2 *all r'd him when he began to speak*, omnes cum loqui coepert irrideret, Cic. Veir 4, 66, 148 : v. LAUGH AT, DERIDE **2.** rīdŭdo, si, sum, 3 (constr with *acc*, more rarely *dat*, *in* with *acc.*, or *abl.*) *to r his tones when he sang*, 1 voces quum caneret, Tac A. 14, 52 *to r the unfortunate*, 1. miseros, Cic. de Or 2, 58, 237. **3.** lūdo, si, sum, 3 (rare less *strong* than the *preced*) *to r any one sportively*, jocose aliquem 1, Cic Q Fr 2, 12 (11), 2 v. RANTER **4.** lūdĭfĭcor, 1 · v MOCK

**ridiculous:** **1.** rīdĭcŭlus (prop *laughable*, which is its usual sense) *it is r to suppose*, r est putare, Cic Div in Caecil. 18, 59 *a r poem*, r poema, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 228 *poverty makes men r.*, paupertas r. homines facit, Juv 3, 153 : Quint. **2.** perrīdĭcŭlus (*very r*) *a very r. system*, p doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77. **3.** dērīdĭcŭlus *the accusation is r.*, crimen est d, Liv. 39, 26 **4.** sūbabsurdus (acc to Quint. 6, 3, 23, a Cic. word): Cic de Or. 2, 67, 274 v. ABSURD (N.B.—Though the *adj* subridiculus does not occur, the *adv.* does)

**ridiculously:** **1.** rīdĭc�ūle Cic. Verr 4, 66, 148: v. ABSURDLY. **2.** perrīdĭcŭle Cic Verr. 2, 6, 18 **3.** subrīdĭcŭle: Cic de Or. 2, 61, 249 **4.** sūbabsurde Cic. de Or 2, 68, 275.

**ridiculousness:** dērīdĭcŭlum: *contemptible on account of the r of his personal appearance*, corporis deridiculo despiciendus, Tac A 12, 49

**riding:** **I.** *The act of riding.* **1.** ĕquĭtātio · *is very beneficial*, e est utilissima, Plin 28, 4, 14 **2.** ĕquĭtātus, ūs *to chafe the thighs by r*, femora equitatu atterere, id 28, 15, 61, *ad fin* **3.** vectātio (*the act of being carried*) *r on horseback after a meal*, v equi post cibum, Suet Cal 3 Sen. **4.** vectio (very rare) *to render r. on quadrupeds positive*, vectiones quadrupedum efficere, Cic. N D 2, 60, 151 **5.** gestātio (*r in a vehicle for health, pleasure, etc*) *to come in from r*, a gestatione venire, Sen Ep 55, 1 **6.** transvectio, (*a r past at reviews*) *the custom of r past*, mos transvectionis, Suet Aug 38 **7.** Expr sometimes by cursus, ūs (*a running*) *thus custom of r*, hic mos cursus, Virg Aen 5, 596 or by the vbs *it is called r*, gestari dicitur, Sen Ep 122, 15. *to teach r.*, equo docere (*sc.* uti), Liv 29, 1, *ad med.* *r is popular among them*, equitandi laus apud eos viget, Cic Tusc 2, 26, 62 **II.** *The third part of a county* *pars tertia comitatus

**——-coat:** paenŭla (*a travelling cloak*), Cic. Mil 20, 54 *dressed in a r*, paenulatus, id ib

**——-school:** no exact equiv. perh. *hippŏdrŏmus, 1, m cf Plin Ep 5, 6

**rife:** frĕquens, ntis v COMMON, PREVALENT

**rifle** (*v*). **I.** compīlo, 1 · v PLUNDER **II.** *To hollow out in grooves:* strio, 1 Plin. Vitr · v GROOVE.

**rifle** (*subs.*): *sclopetum striatum (Kr.)

**rifleman:** *miles sclopeto striato armatus.

**rift:** rīma (*a chink*), Cic Hor : v. CRACK, CLEFT.

**rig** (*v*) applied to ships, armo, 1: *to r ships*, a naves, Caes B G 5, 1 sometimes also ornare, Liv 40, 26 Caes or aptare armamentis (navem), Ov M 11, 456 naves aptare, Suet Tib. 65 : Virg v EQUIP, FIT OUT

**rigging** (*subs*) armamenta, *n pl*. v TACKING or in a narrower sense, fūnes, *m* v. ROPES

**right** (*adj*) **I.** *Straight* rectus, Cic *a r angle*, r angulus, Censorin. Fragm 6, 3 : v STRAIGHT. Phr . *at r. angles*, ad pares angulos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40 *a wall at r angles to another*, paries directus, id Top 4, 22: *to lead astray from the r. path*, (viros) transversos agere, Sall. J 6 **II.** *Opposite to the left.* dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, or more freq. tra, trum (the *comp* and *superl* do not differ in meaning from the *posit*) *the r. hand*, d manus, Cic Div 1, 23, 46 also dextra (*subs*, manus being understood): *on the r hand*, dextrō, Caes B C 2, 15: *they live on the r side of that river*, dextra ejus fluminis accolunt, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 99 also expr by ab dextra, Cic Div 1, 7, 12 . ad dextram, Caes B C 1, 69 (Pl has the longer form in these phr) *towards the r hand*, dextrorsum, Hor S. 2, 3, 50 -us, Liv. 6, 31 (*advs*) *the r wing*, dexterius cornu, Galba in Cic Fam 10, 30, 3. *amongst those on the r*, apud dextrimos, Sall J 100. Phr *he is Antony's r-hand man*, Antonii est dextella (*dimin.* used contemptuously), Cic Att. 14, 20, *ad fin.* **III.** *Correct, true, proper.* **1.** rectus *to discriminate between what is r and wrong*, r et prava dijudicare, Cic de Or 3, 50, 195 . *it is r. and proper*, r. est et verum, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73 *r. counsels*, r. consilia, Liv. 1, 27, *ad init* **2.** vērus (*reasonable, just*): *it is r. that every man should measure himself by his own standard*, v. est metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98. Caes. B G. 4, 8 · Liv.

Join: v. ac rectus, Cic Leg 3, 15, 34 rectus et v, id (v *supi*) **3.** justus r and merited punishment, supplicia j debitaque, Cic Cat 1, 8, 20 *without its r weight (of ballast)*, justo sine pondere, Ov. M 2, 163. *to ask more than is r*, ulterius justo r, id ib. 6, 470 v. DUE

4. aequus (*jam* esp. freq with bonus) *much it is r. for a young lad to know*, quae a. est scire adolescentem, Ter Eun 3, 2, 25 *it is r and proper that it should be restored*, restitui a est et bonum, id Ph. 2, 4, 11. Cic Brut 38, 143 v FAIR **5** Idōneus v FIT, PROPER **6.** (esp. sometimes by fas (*indecl n. what is permitted by God or our conscience*) *as far as might be r*, quoad f esset, Cic Agr 2, 7, 19 *they do not think it r. to eat hares*, leporem gustare f non putant, Caes B G. 5, 12 v LAWFUL Phr *at the r. time*, ad tempus, Cic v TIME *as was r*, ut par fuit, Ter Ph 1, 3, 7 *it is r to deal thus*, sic par est agere, Cic Off 2, 23, 83 *"r" he cries "ita," inquit*, Cic Sull 1, 3 *you are r*, (ita) est ut dicis, id Rep 1, 40 Caecin 13, 37 et recte quidem, id Tusc 1, 8, 15 sunt ista, id Am 2, 6 probe dicis, id Tusc 2, 11, 26 *if I am r.*, nisi fallor, Virg. Aen 5, 49 Hor *in the r place*, loco (in loco), Cic Fam 9, 16, 4 *to be on the r. side*, perh °esse in tuto (cf id Fam 12, 2, 3). or bene esse (with *dat* of *pers*), Hor Ep 1, 1, 89. *all r*, bene habet, Cic Mur 6, 14 if in an answer, intellego, Ter. Ph 2, 3, 93 *"all r, father"—"I hope so,"* "recte, pater"—"ita volo," Pl. Merc 2, 3, 33 *r in one's mind*, mentis potens, Ov. Tr 2, 139 *to hit the r nail on the head*, rem acu tangere (*prov.*), Pl Rud 5, 2, 19 *the r and wrong side of cloth*, *latus superius et aversum panni (Kr)

**right, rightly** (*adv*) **I.** *Straight* recte v STRAIGHT **II.** *Quite, precisely* most freq expr by the *pron* ipse supin *ipsum* balneum habito, *I live r over the baths*, Sen Ep. 56, 1 v EXACTLY.

**III.** *Correctly, properly.* **1.** recte *r or wrongly*, seu r. seu perperam, Cic Quint 8, 21 *to judge very r.*, rectissime judicare, id Rep. 3, 32. *to do anything r and properly*, r. atque ordine facere, id Quint. 7, 28 **2.** rītē. *we shall r. term him a god*, hunc r deum dixerimus, Cic. N. D 1, 20, 52 Virg. v DULY.

**3.** vēre v. TRULY **4.** juste · *to estimate r.*, j aestimare, Curt 10, 5, 26 Hor. Cic.: v JUSTLY **5.** probe (*excellently*) *you have acted r about the aqueduct*, de aquaeductu p fecisti, Cic Att 13, 6, *init* **6.** bĕnĕ. *you have acted very r*, plane b. fecisti, id 1b **7.** Expr sometimes by jure, merito v. DESERVEDLY: *it serves us r.*, jure plectimur, Cic Off 2, 8, 28. **IV.** *Very.* expr by *superl.* *r reverend*, Reverendissimus, Cod Theod 1, 55, 8 v. VERY

**right** (*subs*) · **I.** *The r. hand.* expr by dexter, v. RIGHT (*adj.*), No II. *the wheel, serving too much to the r.*, dexterior rota, Ov. M. 2, 138. **II.** *The opposite of wrong (morally)*: *most* nearly expr by fas (*indecl n · that which is sanctioned by God or our conscience*) *r and wrong*, f. atque nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10 *to violate all r*, fas omne abrumpere, Virg Aen. 3, 55 Caes Cic Also by the *neut* of certain *adjs* used *absol moral and legal r.*, justum ac jus, Cic. Leg 2, 5, 11. *a man that loves the r*, vir amans aequi, Ov. M 1, 322 (cf. Quint 12, 2, 5, cuncta quae de aequo, justo, vero, bono dicantur) **III.** *A natural or legal claim*

**1.** jus, jūris, *n* (in most senses of the Eng): *everybody has the r of building a wall at r. angles to the party-wall*, omnibus est j parietem directum ad parietem communem adjungere, Cic. Top. 4, 22. *a public r.*, j publicum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 65· *the r. of quarrying and cutting timber*, j saxi materiaeque caedendae, Liv. 5, 55 *to maintain one's r.s*, j. suum obtinere, Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 26, 65: tenere, id. Rep 1, 32: *to make one's r.s*, decedere jure suo, Liv 3, 33, *extr* *to admit to equal r.s*, in paem juris conditionem recipere, Caes. B G 1, 28 *all have equal r.s*, aequata sunt jura omnium, Cic. Rep 1, 32 Liv **2.** pōtestas *the r.s of a father over his offspring*, patria p (*i t*), Just Inst 1, 9, *tit* v POWER Join jus p que, Cic Phil 11, 12, 30. **3.** justa, *n pl.* (rather rare) *to grant slaves their r.s*, j servis praebere, Cic Off. 1, 13, 41 v PRIVILEGE Phr. *this is my special r*, hoc mihi peculiare est, id Q Fr 2, 8 (10), 3

**right** (*v*) **I.** Trans perh restituo, ui, ūtum (*to set up again*, as a statue, etc), Cic Suet v SET UP AGAIN **II.** Intrans reestituere se, or perh erigere se (of persons), Caes B. G 6, 27

**righteous:** no single equiv the word justus is used by eccl writers to translate the δίκαιος of the N T the idea may perh be best expr by *tuo adjs · a r. man*, rectus et sanctus vir, Plin Ep 2, 11. sanctus et religiosus, Cic Rosc Com 15, 44 sanctus et diligens, id Verr. 5, 19, 49. justus et bonus, id Off 2, 12, 42 *over-r*, nimis sancte pius, Pl Rud 4, 7, 8.

**righteously:** v preced art

**righteousness:** perh pietas et sanctitas, Cic Off. 2, 3, 11 v RIGHTEOUS

**rightful:** **1.** justus *most r. authority*, justissimum imperium, Caes. B G 1, 45 *a r wife*, justa uxor, Cic Tusc. 1, 35, 85 v JUST. **2.** lēgĭtĭmus *the r heir*, l haeres, Just Inst 3, 1, 13 v LAWFUL.

**rightfully:** juste v JUSTLY, LAWFULLY Join j et legitime, Cic Off 1, 4, 13

**rightfulness:** v LAWFULNESS

**right-minded:** sānus (*sound in mind and judgment*) *the distubance threw r people into a state of consternation*, tumultus consternabat sanos animos, Liv 8, 27 Cic · Hor.

**rigid:** **1.** rĭgĭdus Lit. *limbs r in death*, r artus, Lucr. 6, 1194 v STIFF Fig: *a r censor*, r censor, Ov A. A. 2, 664 Hor. **2.** censōrius *r gravity*, c gravitas, Cic. Coel. 15, 35: v STERN, SEVERE

**rigidity:** rĭgĭdĭtas; Vitr 2, 9, 9 (applied to wood): also rigor, Plin. v. STIFFNESS.

**rigidly** rĭgĭde; Ov.: v. STIFFLY, STRICTLY.

**rigmarole:** ambāges, um, *f. pl.* (with *abl. sing*) *not to detain you with a long r*, ne te longis a. morer, Hor Ep 1, 7, 82 Liv

**rigorous:** **1.** dūrus *the most r season of the year*, durissimum tempus anni, Caes B G 7, 8. Fig *I was a r. father*, pater d fui, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 30 *they assert virtue to be r*, virtutem d volunt, Cic Am 13, 48 **2.** asper, ĕra, ĕrum (*rough*) *Germany, with a r climate*, a coelo Germania, Tac. G. 2 v HARSH **3.** sēvērus v SEVERE, STRICT Phr *a rule that was not r. or over strict*, imperium non restrictum nec perseverum, Tac A 15, 48

**rigorously:** dūre *to spend one's days stingily and r*, vitam parce ac d. agere, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 47 v. SEVERELY, STRICTLY.

**rigour:** **1.** rĭgor *the r. of the northern regions*, l septentrionis, Tac A 2, 23 Fig. *old-fashioned r and excessive severity*, antiquus r et nimia severitas, id H. 1, 18, *extr.* **2.** dūritia *the r. of the climate*, d coeli, Tac A 13, 35. Fig. Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 26· Caes v HARSHNESS, SEVERITY. **3.** aspĕritas *the r of the winter*, a. hiemis, Tac. A 4, 56 **4.** saevĭtia (rare)· *the r. of the weather abating*, s. intiscente coeli, Curt 8, 4, 13.

**rill:** **1.** rīvŭlus (not used in poet before Prud · the earlier authors seem to have used rīvus instead, of which this is a *dimn.* · see Catul. 68, 58 only *fig.* in Cic) *a tiny r*, tenuis r., Cic. Rep. 2, 19. **2.** amnĭcŭlus (*dimn.* of *amnis*): Liv. 36, 22.

**rim:** **1.** labrum (*a lip*)· *the r.s of the wine-jars*, l doliorum, Cato R R. 107 *they cover the r.s of the horns with silver*, cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, Caes B G. 6, 28 **2.** ōra (*a border*). *the r of a shield*, o. clipei, Virg Aen 10, 243 Lucr **3.** margo ĭnis, *f* (*the edge*) *the r of a shell*, m conchae, Plin 9, 36, 61 hence margĭno, 1 (*to furnish with a r*) *frames with a r round them*, tabulae marginatae, Plin 35, 12, 45 Liv. **4.** crēpīdo, ĭnis, *f* (applied to any raised edge, but chiefly of large objects) Liv 27, 18 (of a r of earth) **5** balteus (very rare prop a *belt*) Cato R R 76, 3 (applied to the *r of a cup round a tart*) Phr *the r of the wheel was gold*, aurea summae curvatura rotae, Ov M 2, 108

**rime** (*subs*) **I.** v RHYME **II.** *Hoar-frost* pruīna Cic N D 2, 10, 26 *adj* pruīnōsus (*rimy*) Ov Am 2, 19, 22.

**rind:** Lit expr by crusta (*a hard crust*), cūtis, is, *f* (*skin*), cŏrium (prop. *leather, tough covering*), acc to Plin 15, 28, 34, "crusta teguntur glandes, cute uvae, corio et membrana Punica" (*pomegranates*) *a r. composed of woody fibre*, lignea membrana (*membrane*), id 15, 22, 24 cortĭcŭlus (*dimn.* of cortex, *bark*) is used of the *outside of the olive*, Col 12, 50 tūnĭca (with *dimn.* tūnĭcŭla, Fest Plin) is applied to the *skin of mushrooms* in Plin 22, 22, 46 v also BARK Fig. *it is the mere thin r (of happiness)*, crusta est et quidem tenuis, Sen Prov 6, 4 *thin fleshy r.*, corporeus cortex, Varro in Non 199, 29

**ring** (*subs*) **I.** *Any circular object* **1.** ānŭlus (annŭlus) *curtain r.s*, velares a., Plin 13, 9, 18 v also no II **2.** circŭlus (contr. ciclus, *a hoop*) *r.s of thin twigs*, tenui de vimine c, Virg G. 3, 166 **3.** ansŭla (very rare *a r fastened in the ground, a staple r*) App M 4, 143, *extr* **4.** armilla (*an iron hoop or r*) Vitr 10, 2, 12 (10, 6) **5.** orbis, is, *m* v CIRCLE **6.** cōrōna (*a crown* hence of *objects arranged in the form of a r.*) *a r. of mountains*, c montium, Plin. 6, 20, 23 *with a r of people standing round*, vulgi stante c., Ov. M. 13, 1 Caes.: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *an ornament for the fingers* **1.** ānŭlus (annŭlus) · *a r adorned with gems*, a. gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11 *a signet r*, a signatorius, Val Max. 8, 14, 4; sigillaricius, Vopisc Aur 50, 2 *a wedding r*, a pronubus, Tert Apol. 6: nuptialis, Eccl. °in fidem conjugii datus (Kr). [The last is the best expr, as the Roman usage was to give a ring on betrothal.] *The bezel of a r*, pala, funda anuli, Cic Off 3, 9, 38 Plin 37, 8, 37: *to wear a r*, a gestitare, Pl Curc 5, 2, 4 *to make impressions on wax with a r*, sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Acad 2, 26, 86 **2.** ānellus (*dimn.* of *pr eced*) Hor S. 2, 7, 9 **3.** expr by the name of the stone or material of which it is made; as, *a gold r*, aurum, Juv. 1, 28 *a sardonyx r.*, sardonyx, id 7, 144 *a r with a precious stone*, gemma, Ov M 9, 565 Sen Phi. *ears with r.s in them*, anulati aures, Pl Poen 5, 2, 21 v EARRING *to put a r on a lady's finger*, digito pignus dare, Juv 6, 27. (N B— Signum denotes the *device* on a r dactyliothēca is used by Mart for *a case to put r.s in*, by Plin for *a collection of r.s*) **III.** *An open circular space* gyrus *to gallop round the r*, g pulsare equis, Prop 3, 12, 11: more loosely expr. by ārēna (*place of combat*), pălaestra (*wrestling-ground*), or even campus

**ring** (*v*) · **I.** *To pull a bell*: expr by tintinnabulum tractare, movere, Pl Trin 4, 2, 163: also °ciere (Kr) · *to r. for any one*, °tinnitu aliquem ciere (Kr.)

**II.** *To give forth a ringing sound*: **1.** tinnio, 4 (*to tinkle*). *the bell r.s*, t tintinnabulum, Pl Trin. 4, 2, 162· Quint.. Cic. **2.** tintĭno, 1 (rare): *my ears r.*, t aures, Catul. 51, 11. **3.** rĕsŏno, 1: v. RESOUND, RE-ECHO. **III.** *To furnish with a ring*: Phr.: *to r.*

*a pig*, *anulum in rostrum suis inserere

**ringdove**: *columba palumbus or torquata (Linn).

**ring-finger**: digitus qui est minimo proximus, Gell 10, 10 medicinalis, Macr S 7, 13, 7; *annularis (K)

**ringing** (*part and adj*) 1. tinniens, ntis *a r. letter*, t littera, Quint 12, 10, 31 2. tinnītus, ūs *a r voice*, t vox, Catul 61, 13 3 clārisŏnus *a r voice*, c vox, Catul 64, 321 v SONOROUS Phr *to speak with r accents*, tinnire canora voce, Pl Poen. prol 33

**ringing** (*subs*): tinnītus, ūs *to give pale at the r of the bell, or knocking at the door*, expavescere ad t aeris aut januae impulsum, Sen Ira 3, 35, 3 *a noise and r. in the ears*, sonitus atque t (aurium), Plin 20, 15, 57.

**ring-leader**: the nearest word is caput, ĭtis, *n. (the head;* but in this sense the pred is often *m*): *the r s of that conspiracy were beheaded*, capita conjurationis ejus secuti percussi, Liv 10, 1 also by dux v HEADER, HEAD

**ringlet**: 1. cirrus (rare) Juv 13, 165 v CURL, LOCK *adj*, cirrātus, Pers 1, 29 2. cincinnus (ace to Kr. this is applied to *artificial*, as cirrus to *natural* s cf. Smith's Dict Ant under "Coma") *the ends of his r s dropping (with ointments)*, madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, Cic Pis 11, 25 *adj*, cincinnātus, id Sest 11, 26 Phr *a r*, comarum anulus, Matt 2, 66, 2 *wavy r.s*, similes fluctibus sinus, Ov A. A. 3, 148

**ring-maker**: ānŭlārius (ann) Cic. Acad 2, 26, 86.

**ringworm**: prob area, Cels 6, 4: he distinguishes two species, and adds, hoc fere *in infantibus* (cf Gk ὀφίασις) as a medic. *t t*, *herpes circinnatus*: v. also TETTER.

**rinse**: 1. colluo, ui, ūtum, 3 · *to r out the mouth*, c os, Plin 23, 4, 38 (R and A) *to r the throat until it is supple*, c. mobile guttur, Pers. 1, 17. 2. ēluo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to r. the mouth*, e. os, Cels 3, 4 · v. WASH OUT.

**rinsings** (*pl*) collūvies, em, e Dig Col Tac v REFUSE

**riot** (*subs*) |. *Uproar, breach of the peace* 1. turba (prop a crowd esp *pl* in this sense) *r and uproar*, turba et confusio, Cic Rep 1, 45. *to raise a great r*, maximas t efficere, id Verr. 5, 12, 31 *if you begin a r*, si quicquam turbae coeperis, Ter Eun 4, 7, 30. *seditions and rs amongst the people*, seditiones et quae populares, Quint 2, 16, 2. 2. turbella (late in *pl* mostly; *a row, shindy*) · *to raise a r*, t facere, Pl Bac 4, 9, 134 3. tŭmultus, ūs (*a violent commotion*) *noise and r*, strepitus atque t., Caes B G 2, 11 *there was not a r, neither was there tranquillity*, non t, non quies, Tac H 1, 40: v. TUMULT, UPROAR 4. rixa (prop. *a quarrel between two*; often in the wider sense) *owing to the concourse of people there was a r and almost a battle*, concursu hominum r ac prope proelium fuit, Liv 2, 18, *ad init* Join turba atque r., Cic Verr 4, 66, 148

||. *Disorderly living, excess* expr by cōmissātio, bacchātio, v. REVELRY or by luxūria, v EXTRAVAGANCE. *To run r.*, luxŭrio, or -or, 1 *to run r. in liberty*, libertate l., Curt 10, 7, 11.

**riot** (*v*). |. *To raise a disturbance* expr. by turbas efficere, Cic Ver 5, 12, 31 ||. *To run riot* v. preced art, and REVEL

**rioter**: best expr. by a phr · turbae ac tumultus concitator, Liv 25, 4, *ad fin. so many thousand r s*, tot millia turbae, Juv. 15, 61. v. also REVELLER

**riotous**: |. *Disorderly, noisy* nearest word turbŭlentus (*troublesome, seditious*): *a r. assembly* t. contio, Cic Mil. 22, 58 *a crowd is usually r.*, turba plerumque est t, Varr. in Gell 13, 11 v. TURBULENT, DISORDERLY ||. *Extravagant, debauched* 1. dissŏlūtus v. DISSOLUTE. 2 cōmissābundus: v. REVELLING 3. luxūriōsus v EXTRAVAGANT

**riotously**: turbŭlente, Cic.: v TUMULTUOUSLY, NOISILY Phr *to live r.*, Bacchanalia vivere, Juv. 2, 3

**rip**: v. TEAR, CUT *to r. up*, haurio, si, stum, 4. *to r. up the thigh*, h. femur, Ov M 8, 371 *to r. up the belly*, h ventrem, Liv. 7, 10, *ad fin.*

**ripe**: 1. mātūrus (*superl* usu reg.: maturrimus in Tac A 12, 65 in fig sense, foll. by a *gen* of the object in which, a *dat* or very rarely *acc* with *ad* of that *for* which anything or person is) · *a r grape*, uva m, Virg E 10, 36. Fig *when you age shall have grown*, quum tempus adoleverit aetas, id Aen 12, 438 *r. in years*, m aevi, id ib. 5, 73 *r. for command*, m. imperio, Liv 1, 3, *init* v PERFECT 2. permātūrus (*thoroughly r.*) *pears not quite r*, pira non p., Cels 6, 13, *ad fin* Col 3. tempestīvus (*seasonable, full grown*) *r fruit*, t fructus, Cic Off 2, 4, 14. Fig *r. for heaven*, t coelo, Ov M 15, 584 Hor 4. coctus (prop a *part*) Join. maturus et c, Cic Sen 19, 71 5. praecox, cŏcis, also -cŏquus, is, and -cŏquus (*r before its time*) · *figs r before their time*, praecoques fici, Col 5, 10 v PREMATURE 6. expr by mātūrātus (prop a *part*) *a r grape*, uva m., Cic Sen 15, 53 v the vb Phr *not to be far from r*, non multum a maturitate abesse, Caes B C 1, 48 *the r. understanding of Gallus*, maturitas Galli, Tac H 1, 87 (N B—Matutinum judicium in Cic Caecin 3, 7, is a *quick* apprehension and judgment)

**ripen**: | Trans 1. mātūro, 1 *to r grapes*, m. uvas, Tib 1, 4, 19 Cic 2. cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to r. by heat*) · *fruit r'd by sunshine*, fructus solibus coctus, Plin. 12, 5, 11: Varr. 3. percŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to r thoroughly*) · Sen Ben 7, 31, 2 Ov. Phr. · *to r anything*, ad maturitatem perducere, Plin. 19, 3, 15, *ad fin* v. PERFECT

||. Intrans. 1. mātūresco, rui, 3 *the crops r*, frumenta m., Caes B. G. 6, 29 *the boil r s of itself*, furunculus maturescit per se, Cels 5, 28, 8 *if his good qualities had r'd*, si virtutes ejus maturuissent, Plin Ep 5, 9 2. permātūresco, rui, 3 (*to grow quite r*) Ov M 4, 165 3 ēmātūresco, rui, 3 (late) Gell 2, 29 Plin Phr *to r*, ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem adipisci, Plin 13, 4, 7, 19, 5, 23

**ripeness**, mātūritas *the r of fruits*, m. frugum, Cic Tusc 1, 28, 68. *seasonable r*, m tempestiva, id Sen 2, 5. Fig. *r of years*, m aetatis, id Fam 4, 4, 4

**ripple** (*subs*) fluctĭcŭlus *the r s being lightly stirred*, leviter motus f, Apul. Apol 296, *extr* v ioll. art

**ripple** (*v*), no precise equiv the nearest is trĕpido (*to tremble*), *the water r s with a murmur*, aqua trepidat cum murmure, Hor Ep 1, 10, 21 the foll. passages also contain the idea ut mare fit tremulum tenui cum stridore aura, Ov. H 11, 75 of a corn field. (segetes) lenibus horrescunt flabris, Virg G. 3, 199 cf id Aen 3, 195

**rise** (*v*) |. *To move upwards, become higher*: 1. surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: *to r from one's seat*, s de sella, Cic Verr. 4, 65, 147. *to r from one's couch*, s e lectulo, id Off 3, 31, 112 *to r. to speak*, s ad dicendum, id. de Or 2, 78, 316 *the sun r s*, sol surgit, Hor S. 1, 9, 73 *to r before daybreak*, s. ante lucem, Cic Inv 2, 4, 15 (cf cum sole expergisci, id Att. 13, 38, and the v AWAKE) *the crops r*, messes surgunt, Virg G. 1, 161. Fig *to r. above prose*, super prosam s., Quint 10, 1, 81. v ASCEND, MOUNT, SOAR 2. exsurgo, surrexi, 3 *prithee r.*, exsurge quaeso, Cic Planc 42, 102 *the mountain-range r s from the sea-shore*, mons a mari exsurgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27 Fig *the republic will r.*, respublica exsurget, Cic Fam 12, 10, 4 Join: e. atque erigere se, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87. 3. consurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (*to r in a body*): *nor can bodies r into the air*, nec corpora possunt e in auras, Lucr 6, 1019 *they all rose out of respect to him*, consurrexere omnes illi, Cic Sen 18, 63. *the council r s*, consurgitur (*impers*) ex consilio, Caes B G. 5, 31 4. assurgo surrexi, surrectum, 3 (*to r to*, esp., constr with *dat., to r. in honour of*). *to r to a height of 7 ells*, septem a in ulnas, Vitr G 3, 355 *to r out of respect for their elders*, a majoribus natu, Cic. Inv 1, 30, 48 Fig *nor does comedy r to the height of tragedy*, neque comoedia cothurnis assurgit, Quint 10, 2, 22. 5. insurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 *at their rear rose a wood*, pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac A 2, 16 Fig *sometimes he r s (in style)*, aliquando insurgit, Quint 10, 1, 96 6. dēsurgo, surrexi, 3 (very rare) *to r from supper*, d coena, Hor. S 2, 2, 77 7. ŏrior, ortus, 3 and 4 (*fut part.* oriturus) *to r into view*. esp of the heavenly bodies *the stars r*, astra oriuntur, Cic N D 2, 15, 41 *a cloud was r ing*, nubes oriebatur, Plin. Ep 6, 16 *a flower r s*, flos oritur, Ov. M 10, 212 8. exŏrior, ortus, 3 and 4 · *the dog-star r s*, Canicula exoritur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93. Virg 9. ēmergo, si, sum, 3 (*to r. out, issue, from* constr. either as *neut* or *reflect*) *a serpent rose from the altar*, ab ara anguis emersit, Cic Div 1, 33, 72 *to r from a river*, e e flumine, id ib 2, 68, 140 Fig *laws trodden under foot r some time or other*, aliquando emergunt demersae leges, id Off 2, 7, 24 (notice the change of metaph) 10. very freq expr. by vbs denoting to *raise*, either with *reflect pron* or in the *pass.* voice *to r*, erigere se, Cic Fin 5, 15, 42 tollere, id. Tusc 5, 13, 37 extollere, Catul 62, 50 attollere, Ov M. 4, 722 levare, id ib 2, 428. *to cease to r. higher*, aliius se efferendi finem facere, Cic Tusc. 1, 19, 43. *smoke r s*, erigitur fumus, Virg Aen 9, 239 *sound naturally r s*, sonus natura in sublime fertur, Cic. N D 2, 56, 141 *a cloud rose into the air*, nubes elata (est) in altum, Plin. Ep 6, 16 Phr *light bodies r*, levia in sublime tendunt, Plin 2, 5, 4 *the barometer r s*, *argentum vivum in barometro tollitur, sursum tendit (K1). *Olympus r s into the clouds*, nubes suspexit Olympus, Lucan 6, 477 *mountain chains that r into the clouds*, excedentia in montes juga, Plin 27, 1, 1 *the newly risen sun*, sol recens, Pers 5, 54 *the rivers r*, flumina crescunt, Virg G 1, 326 *food r s on my stomach*, perh. *cibum meum regusto, ef Sen Prov 3, 13 *to r. to the hope of liberty*, ad spem libertatis exardescere, Cic Phil 4, *extr* · *their spirits rose*, crevere animi, id Manil 15, 45 ||. Esp. *to advance in rank or dignity* 1. ēmergo, si, sum, 3 *to r to the highest wealth*, ad summas e opes, Lucr 2, 13 *it is incredible how greatly the states have risen*, incredibile est quantum civitates emerserint, Cic Att 6, 2, *ad med* 2. insurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 *Caesar began to r. by degrees*, Caesar i paullatim, Tac A. 1, 2.

3. cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*to grow*) · *an opportunity of rising in the senate*, crescendi in curia occasio, Liv 1, 46 *to r by one's own exertions*, per se e, Caes B G 1, 20 Phr · *to r to honours*, ascendere ad honores, Cic Brut. 68, 241 *to r one step in rank*, unum ascendere gradum dignitatis, id Mur 27, 55 *to r. to a higher position*, in altiorem locum pervenire, id. Rosc. Am 30, 83 |||. *To proceed from, spring to exist* 1. ŏrior, ortus, 3 and 4 *a storm rises*, tempestas oritur, Nep. Tim 3, 3. *the Tigris r s in the country of Armenia*, Tigris oritur in regione Armeniae, Plin. 6, 27, 31. Caes (N.B—In most other phrr the form *arise* is used v. ARISE, FLOW FROM, PROCEED) 2. cŏŏrior, ortus, 3 and 4 *a wind having risen*, vento coorto, Caes. B G 5, 43. 3. surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *what thought now r s in your mind?* quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Virg. Aen 1, 582: Tac. v. SPRING UP. 4. consurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 · *the winds are rising*, consurgunt venti, Virg.

**Aen.** 5, 9 Quint **5.** nascor, nātus, *3 (to come forth, issue)* r, *usher in the day*, nascere, diemque age, Virg E. 8, 17 (of the morning star) *a river is in a swamp*, ex palude nascitur amnis, Plin 36, 26 65 *a hill rose from the river*, ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. B G 2, 18 **IV** *To increase* crescо, augeо r INCREASE. Phr *the winds rise*, ventus increbrescit, Cic Fam 7, 20, 3 *has angered rose higher*, altius surgunt mare, Virg Aen. 10, 813 (assurgunt, id ib 12, 494) *the market rose*, pretia (in immensum), exardescunt, Suet Tib 34 annona ingravescit, Cic Dom 5, 11 **V.** *To break out into rebellion* **1.** consurgo, surrexi, surrectum, *3 to rise in arms*, c in arma, Virg Aen 10, 90. *to rise in open war*, c ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13 **2** cōorior, ortus, 3 and 4 *the nations have risen against us*, coortae in nos gentes, Tac H 1 2 Liv. v REBEL, REVOLT

**rise above:** **1.** sūperēmīneo, 2 (both *act* and *neut*) · *to rise a head above all*, collo tenus s omnes, Ov M 2, 182 Virg v SURMOUNT, OVERTOP **2.** sūpĕro, 1 *the peaks rise above the clouds*, superant cacumina nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317 Virg · Liv **3.** exsŭpĕro, 1 *the Nile rises above 16 cubits*, Nilus XVI. cubita exsuperat, Plin 18, 18, 47 Phr. *the water that has risen above the land*, superjectum aequor, Hor Od 1, 2, 12

**—— again:** **1.** rēsurgo, surrexi, surrectum, *3 an effort to rise again*, nisus ad resurgendum, Tac A. 3, 46 *the fortunes of Rome rising again*, res Romana resurgebat, Liv 24, 45, *ad init* Hor in theol sense, Mm Fel Oct 11, 7 · Vulg **2.** rĕvīvisco, vixi, *3 (to come to life again) suppose Curius were to rise again*, reviviscat Curius, Cic Parad 5, 2, *ad fin*

**rise** (*subs*) **I.** *The act of ascending:* Lit v RISING. Fig **1.** ortus, ūs *the rise of the tribunician power*, o tribunitiae potestatis, Cic Leg 3, 8, 19 v BEGINNING, ORIGIN **2.** ascensio (late), *the rise of orators* (to perfection), a oratorum, Cic Brut 36, 137 **3.** ascensus, ūs *the rise to a higher and more honourable post*, ad honoris amplioris gradum a, Lex in Cic Leg. 3, 3, 7. **II.** incrēmentum v. INCREASE

**—— give:** **1.** pāno, pĕpēgi, pāctum or pactum, *3 (to give both to) to give rise to pain*, dolorem, Cic Fin 1, 15, 49 v PRODUCE, CAUSE, OCCASION **2.** gigno, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, *3 (to beget) anger gave rise to enmities*, genuit ira inimicitias, Hor Ep 1, 19, 49 *this virtue gives rise to friendship*, haec virtus gignit amicitiam, Cic Am 6, 20 **3.** sĕro, sēvi, sātum, *3 (to sow*, oft in connect with *causa*), *to give rise to civil discords*, s. civiles discordias, Liv 3, 40 v ORIGINATE Phr *to give rise to suspicion*, dare locum suspicionis, Cic Coel. 4, 9 suspicionem (alicujus), Caes B G 7, 54. *although even that gave rise to no suspicion*, quanquam ne id quidem suspicionem habuerit, Cic Planc. 22, 53

**riser:** *an early r*, tempestivus, Plin. 29, 3, 25

**risibility:** *ridendi facultas

**risible:** risībĭlis occurs in Mart. Cap 4, 123 expr rather by phr. with ridēre.

**rising** (*subs*) **I.** *The act of ascending:* **1.** ortus, ūs *the rise of the sun and moon*, o solis et lunae (*opp* to occasus, obitus), Cic Div. 1, 56, 128. **2.** exortus, ūs Auct Her. 3, 22, 36 **3.** ascensus, ūs *the rise of the stars into our hemisphere*, a sidĕrum, Plin 29, 3, 15 v ASCENT Phr. *the rise of the Nile*, auctus, incrementum Nili, Sen. Q. N 4, 2, 7 Plin *a rising in the stomach*, restagnatio alvi, id 11, 37, 66 perh also nausea, Sen Ep 53, 3 *the rising again from the dead*, v RESURRECTION. **II.** *An insurrection:* **1.** mōtus, ūs *a rising of the slaves*, m servilis, Liv. 39, 29 · *a rising of the populace*, m populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199. **2.** tŭmultus, ūs (*a sudden war*; esp within the limits of Italy v Dict. Ant.) *a rising of the slaves*, t servilis, Caes B G 1, 40 **3.** rēbellio (*a war on the part of a conquered people*) v REVOLT, REBELLION (N B—Insurrectio is not class.) **III** *A swelling*, tūmor v SWELLING, TUMOUR

**rising** (*part* and *adj*) Phr *rising ground*, collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes B G 2, 8 locus paulatim (*gently*) ab imo acclivis, id ib 3, 19 *rising temples*, nascentia templa, Mart 6, 4, 3 Cic *a very rising young man*, adolescens summa spe et animi et ingenii praeditus, id Phil 2, 18, 46

**risk** (*subs*) **1.** pĕrīcŭlum (contr pērīclum *danger*) *a doubtful risk*, dubia p, Luci 3, 55. *at my own risk*, meo periculo, Cic Sest 52, 111 *to do a thing at one's own risk*, rem periculi sui facere, Tryph Dig 23, 5, 16 *to run a risk*, p adire, Cic Off 1, 24, 83 suscipere, id Mur. 36, 76 in periculum se mittere, Auct Her 3, 5, 8 committere, Cic Inv 2, 8, 27 periculo se committere, id Manil 11, 31 *the risk of one's life*, p vitae, Cic Cat 2, 2, 3. capitis, Rosc Am 38, 110 mortis, id Caecin 29, 83 *without risk*, bono p, Apul Apol p 320 *with great risk*, periculose (*adv*), Cic **2.** ālea (prop *a die*, hence *hazard*) *a great risk*, a glandis, Ov A A 1, 376 *risk of life*, a vitae, Varr. R R 1, 4, 3 *to run the doubtful risk of dominion or servitude*, in in dubium imperii servitiique a, Liv 1, 23 **3.** discrīmen, ĭnis, *n* (*crisis*) v TURNING-POINT Join periculum ac d, Cic Manil 5, 12 periculum d que, id Off 1, 43, 154

**risk** (*v*) pērīclītor (more freq *neut* than *act* in this sense, and constr with *abl* or *inf*) *to risk one's character for ability*, p fama ingenii, Liv 40, 15, *ad fin that they should risk their life*, ut vita periclitaretur Caes B G 6, 34 *to risk the welfare of the republic*, p salutem reipublicae, Cic Cat 1, 5, 11 v. ENDANGER, VENTURE Phr *to risk the fortunes of the army*, fortunas exercitūs in dubium devocare, Caes B G 6, 7 *to risk life will be risked*, vita in dubium veniet, Ter Ad 3, 2, 42 *to risk one's all*, date summam rerum in aleam, Liv 42, 59, *ad fin*

**rite:** rītus, ūs: v CEREMONY.

**ritual** (*adj*) rītuālis, Fest. v CEREMONIAL

**ritual** (*subs.*) · liber rituālis, Fest (of certain Etruscan books on r).

**ritualist:** perh *caerimoniarum sacrarum diligentissimus

**ritually:** rītuālĭter, Auct apud Amm 29, 1, 29

**rival** (*subs*): **1.** rīvālis, is, *com* (*i. in love*) *to be one's rival*, i. esse alicui, Ov Am 2, 19, 60 *to have no rival*, amare sine rivali (*prov.*), Hor. A. P. 444 Cic **2.** aemŭlus (strictly an *adj.* but also used *subst* with *full gen*) *without a rival*, remoto a, Tac A. 3, 8. *Carthage, the rival of the Roman power*, Carthago Romani aemula imperii, Sall C 10 Cic. **3.** competītor (*a competitor*) Cic. Off 1, 12, 38 —*f.* -trix, id Mur 19, 40 (N B—Coamator is of doubtful authority) **4.** concertātor (*one who vies with another*): *a rival in the art of war*, c scientia militiae, Tac A 14, 29 Phr *to be (political) rivals*, obtrectare inter se, Nep. Arist 1, 1 *to play the rival*, aemulatus agere, Tac A. 13, 46

**rival** (*v.*) aemŭlor, 1 (in a good sense, with *acc*, rarely *dat.* in a bad sense, *to be envious or jealous of*, usu with *dat*) · *to rival Pindar*, a Pindarum, Hor. Od 4, 2, 1 on the word itself cf Cic. Tusc 4, 26, 56 v. EMULATE, VIE WITH Phr. *lips that rival the roses*, aemula labra rosis, Mart 4, 42, 10

**rivalry:** **1.** aemŭlātio (both in a good and in a bad sense; cf. Cic Tusc 4, 8, 17) *there was a bitter rivalry between them*, a infensa exercebatur inter eas, Tac A 13, 19. Cic (N B.—The form aemulatus, ūs occurs in Tac) **2.** rīvālitas (*of r. in love*). Cic. Tusc 4, 26, 56. **3.** certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*a struggle*): *a r. in honour and preferment*, c honoris et dignitatis, Cic. Off 1, 12, 38: v. CONTEST.

**rive:** discindo, cĭdi, cissum, 3: v TEAR, SPLIT

**river** (*subs*): **1.** flūmen, ĭnis, *n* (the most common term) *a winding river*, curvum f, Virg G. 2, 12 *the rivers winds among the valleys*, f insinuat se inter valles, Liv 32, 13 *deep-channelled river*, cava f, Virg G 1, 326 *a wonderfully gentle river*, incredibili lenitate f, Caes B G 1, 12 *up the river*, adverso flumine. *down the river*, secundo f, id B G 7, 60 *the advantages arising from a river*, fluminum opportunitates, Cic N D 2, 53, 132 Transf *a river of blood*, f. sanguinis, Luci 2, 354 v STREAM, TORRENT **2.** flūvius (*gen pl* fluviūm Val Fl. 6, 391 flūvĭorum, Virg G 1, 482 not in Caes) *a river overshadowed with trees*, i opacus, Virg Aen 7, 36 *on the banks of a river which flows into the Black Sea*, apud fluvium qui in Pontum influit, Cic Tusc 1, 39 94 **3.** amnis, is, *m* (*flowing water*, cf Cic. N D 2, 7, 20 not in Caes). *a river rich in gold*, auriferi a, Catul 29, 20. *a river that never runs dry*, perennis a, Cic Rep 2, 5. *a navigable river*, a navium patiens, Liv 21, 31: *a river full of fords*, a. vadosus, Virg Aen 7, 728 *brimming rivers*, plenus a, Ov M 1, 344 *swollen rivers*, inflati a., Liv. 40, 33 *one flows like a tranquil river*, the other rushes on more rapidly, alter quasi sedatus a fluit, alter incitatior fertur, Cic Or 12, 39 (N B—On the form of the *abl.* cf the comment on Liv. 32, 10) Phr *to rush into the river*, in aquam ruere, id 1, 27, *ad fin willows that grow beside rivers*, amnicolae salices, Ov M 10, 96

**river-** (*adj*) · **1.** flūviātilis *fortresses*, f testudines, Cic N D 2, 48, 124 **2.** flūvĭālis *weed*, f arundo, Virg G. 2, 414 **3** flūviātĭcus *sand*, arena f, Vitr. 1, 2, 8 Col. **4.** flūmīneus (*belonging to a river*) *river-water*, f aqua, Ov F 2, 46 *river-fowl*, f volucres, id M 2, 253 **5** amnĭcus *a river-reed*, a calamus, Plin 16, 36, 66, *ad init* (N B —The form fluminalis occurs only in Coel Aur. Flumentānus only in F. porta, *the river-gate* of Rome)

**river-bed:** alveus, Liv 21, 31 · a. fluminis, Virg. Aen 7, 33

**river-born:** amnīgĕna, Val Fl 6, 391 (as *adj.* of 3 term. in Auson)

**river-god:** no equiv rivers were worshipped under the form of bulls (taurĭformis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25 Virg Aen 8, 77) Ovid addresses a river (Am 3, 6, q. v.) simply as "amnis." *numen fluminis (Kr)

**river-horse:** hippŏpŏtāmus, Plin. 8, 25, 39 *Hippopotamus amphibius, Linn

**rivet** (*subs.*) nearest expr perh. ansa (ferrea), in Vitr 2, 8, 4 in a looser sense compāgo, ĭnis, *f* (*fastening*) sometimes also clāvus, v. NAIL, and foll art.

**rivet** (*v*). **I.** Lit.: *ansa (ferrea) compingere **II.** Fig. clavo trabali, quemadmodum dicitur, figere, Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 53 v CLINCH *the circumstance fixed their attention*, res oculis animisque immobiles eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33.

**rivulet:** rīvus, rīvŭlus v RILL or expr. by flūmen, Virg. E 9, 40.

**rix-dollar:** *imperialis, thalerus imperialis (Kr.)

**roach:** *leuciscus rutilus Cuvier

**road:** **1.** via *there are three roads* . tres viae, Flamma .. Aurelia .. Cassia, Cic Phil. 12, 9, 22 *by a hot and dusty road*, aestuosa et pulverulenta via, id Att. 5, 14: *a very bad road*, via deterrima, ib. 9, 9, 2 *to have granted a road through the farm*, viam per fundum dedisse, id Caecin 10, 26 Phr. *on the road*, inter viam, id. Att. 4, 3, *extr.* · inter vias, Ter. Eun 4, 2, 1. Via may be sometimes understood *by some road*, aliqua, Liv 26, 27 *by which road*, qua id. 34, 29 *by whatever road*, quacunque, Cic Veir. 1, 16, 44 *a paved road*, strata (via) *of an old road*, stratae veteris, Eutrop 9, 15: v below. **2.** Iter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (*route, whether an artificially formed road or not*). *there were two roads*, erant duo itinera,

Caes B. G. 1, 6 *on the r*, in itinere, Liv 25, 19 ex itinere (*when a letter, messenger, etc*, is despatched *from some one on* route), Sall Cat 34 **3.** sēmĭta (prop. *a narrow path*) *to have returned by the same r*, eadem semita revertisse, Cic. Ver 2, 23, 57 **4.** līmĕs, ĭtis, *m* (prop *a cross-path*. also in gen sense) *by cross r s*, transversis l, Liv 22, 12 *by a broad and open r*, lato et patente l, id 34, 28 Virg Aen 9, 323 **5** trāmes, ĭtis, *m.* (prop. *a cross-road or by-path*) *by an easy r*, facili t, Virg Aen 6, 676 *by cross r s*, transversis t, Liv. 2, 39 **6.** agger, ēris, *m.* (prop *the raised convex part of a r*) joined with viae, Virg. Aen 5, 273 v Serv. ad l. in later writers without viae: *a r paved with flint*, agger silice crustatus, Sidon. Ep 1, 5: antiquus a, id Carm 24, 5 *the Aurelian r*, Aurelius a, Rutil 1, 39 Phr *a royal r*, or *short cut*. via compendiaria, Cic Off 2, 12, 43. compendium viae, Plin H N 5, 5, § 38: compendium, Tac Ann 12, 28.

**road, to make** or **pave:** **1.** viam sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 *the censors contracted for paving the r s*, vias sternendas silice locaverunt, Liv. 41, 27 *to pave a r with stone*, s viam lapide, Ulp Dig 43, 11, 1 v above (1). **2.** mūnio, 4. *Appius made a r*, viam munivit, Liv 9, 29 also Cic. Mil 7, 17. *Hannibal made r s*, itinera munit, Nep Hann 3 So ēmūnio, 4 *to make r s through forests and marshes*, silvas paludesque e, Tac. Agr 31.

**——, to repair:** **1.** rĕfĭcio, 3 Ulp Dig. 43, 11, 1. **2.** (by raising surface) aperio, ui, ertum, 4 ib **3.** (by removing rubbish) purgo, 1 · ib.

**—— -making:** viarum mūnitio

**——, out of the:** **1.** āvius: cf avius itineribus, Sall. Jug 54. **2.** dēvius *a town lying out of the r*, d. oppidum, Cic. Pis 36, 89. d. et silvestrem gentem, Liv. 34, 20

**roadside** (*adj*) · trīviālis *r. players*, t. ludi, Suet Aug. 74 *r. slang*, trivialis verba, id Rhet 6 trivialis sermo, Arnob 1, p 341 (Gauthier, p 43, Herald).

**roadstead** (= offing), for ships stătio, Virg Aen. 2, 23

**roadster:** **1.** căballus, Hor S 1, 6, 59 **2.** mannus, id. Epod. 4, 14: id. Ep 1, 7, 77. **3.** ĕquus vectārius, Varr. R R 2, 7, 15 Phr *a good r*, equus ad vehendum mollis, Veget. Veter 4, 6, 4.

**roam:** **1.** vāgor, 1 Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11 · (*the Trojans*) *were roaming with unsettled abodes*, sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. Cat 6. Also, ēvāgor *no space being left for roaming*, nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47 *the hens having r'd farther*, gallinae longius evagatae, Col 8, 15, 14. **2.** erro, 1 Virg. Aen 1, 333. v. STRAY, WANDER. **3.** pălor, 1 v STRAGGLE

**roamer:** erro, ōnis Hor. S. 2, 7, 113 Ulp Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14 v. VAGABOND

**roaming** (*adj.*): **1.** errābundus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 58. **2.** errātĭcus · *r. Delos*, erratica Delos, Ov. Met 6, 313 **3.** vāgus: *r. feet*, vagi pedes, Ov. A. A. 3, 418

**roaming** (*subs.*). ēvāgātio, Plin. H. N. 2, 17, 14.

**roan:** **1.** lāvus · *between yellow and gray*, inter flavos et caesios, Fest 16. **2.** rufus color albo maculatus, Gell. 2, 26

**roar** (*v*). **1.** frĕmo, ui, 3 *the lion r s* ..., fremit ore cruento, Virg Aen. 9, 341 ib 1, 296 *the winds r .. .*, fremunt immani turbine venti, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 25. **2.** gĕmo, ui, 3 *the shores of the raging Bosporus*, gementis littora Bospori, Hor Od. 2, 20, 14 **3.** rūdo (rūdo, Pers.), rūdi, and rūdīvi, rūditum, 3: (of lions) sub nocte rudentum, Virg. Aen. 7, 16. **4.** rūgio, 4 rugiunt leones, Spart Get 5. **5.** strĕpo, ui, 3 (of *any harsh din*) fluvii strepunt. ., nive tumidi, Hor. Od 4, 12, 4 **6.** bŏo, 1 (*rebellow*). *the heaven r s with the noise of men*, boat coelum fremitu virum, Pl Amph 1, 1, 78

**roar,** or **roaring** (*subs*) · **1.** frĕmĭtus, ūs *r of the earth*, f terrae, Cic Div 1, 18, 35 of a tiger Plin H. N 8, 18, 25 **2.** mūgītus, ūs (*bellowing*) *r of the woods*, nemorum mugitus, Plin H N 18, 35, 86 **3.** rūgītus, ūs of lions, Vopisc Prob 19 **4.** strĕpĭtus, ūs *the r of Acheron*, strepitus Acherontis, Virg Georg 2, 492. v DIN

**roaring** (*adj*): **1.** flūgŏsus *a r. torrent*, f torrens, Virg Aen 7, 566 **2.** sŏnōrus *the r tempests*, tempestates s, ib 1, 53 (Neither to be used of *animals* v TO ROAR)

**roast:** **I.** Lit **1.** torreo, ui, tostum, 2 *we will r the entrails on hazel spits*, in verubus torrebimus exta coluinis, Virg Georg 2 396: *to r. chestnuts*, castaneas t, Plin H. N. 15, 23, 25. *the wise man, though he be r'd in the bull of Phalaris*, etiamsi . torreatur, Cic Pis 18, 42 **2.** torrĕfăcio, 3 (iare): Col 6, 7, 4 **3.** frīgo, xi, 3 (*in a pan*) *to r barley*, hordeum...f, Plin H N 18, 7, 14 Ov. **4.** asso, 1 (a cookery term) *laid ready to be r'd upon that fire*, super istum ignem porrectus assatu, Apul Met 2, 10, 119, Elm *to r a pig's liver*, assare jecus porcinum, Apic 2, 40 In same sense, *part* inassatus, *roasted* Plin H N 30, 8, 22 *To r slightly*, subasso, Apic 4, 151 **5.** cŏquo, xi, coctum, 3 (*to cook*) · *fairly r'd*, legitime coctus, Lactant Mort Pers 13 **II.** Fig: *to roast* (*scold*) *a man* călĕfăcio, conti. calfacio, 3 *Memmius had well r'd Gabinius*, Gabinium luculente calefecerat Memmius, Cic Q F 3, 2, 1 *to be r.'d*, convicio verberari, id Pis. 26, 63. Phr. *r thus man well*, onera hunc maledictis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 138

**roast,** or **roasted** (*adj*) assus *r veal*, assum vitulinum, Cic Fam 9, 20 *r beef*, assa bubula (caro), Pl Curc 2, 3, 88 *as soon as you have mixed boiled and r. together*, simul assis miscueris elixa, Hor. S 2, 2, 73.

**rob:** **A.** Trans **1.** răpio, ui, ptum, 3 *the hope of r ing blinds their minds*, spes rapiendi occaecat animos eorum, Cic Phil 4, 4, 9 · *at Sparta boys learn to r and steal*, r pueri ac clepere discunt, Cic Rep (Non) **2.** ēripio, ui, reptum, 3 (always with object expressed oft dat of indirect [personal] obj also) *if any one's injustice has r'd a man of his money*, pecuniam [alicui] si alicujus eripuit injuria, Cic Quint 15, 49. **3.** spŏlio, 1 (prop *to strip* with *acc.* of *person* and *abl* of *thing*) *you have r'd Apollonius of all his silver plate*, omni argento Apollonium spoliasti, Cic Verr 4, 17, 37 *to be r'd of one's fortune* , spoliari fortunis . , id Planc 9, 22. **4.** exspŏlio, 1: *do not r. these of your help*, nolite hos vestro auxilio exspoliare, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 **5.** dēspŏlio, 1 *to be r.'d of a triumph*, despoliari triumpho, Liv 45, 36 **6.** compĭlo, 1 (*to r. a place or repository*) · Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30 **7.** expīlo, 1 (like preced) *of a father r s temples*, si. . . fana expilet, id. Off 3, 23, 90. **8.** aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, 3, *irr he bought, not r'd*, emit, non abstulit, Cic Verr. 4, 20, 43. **9.** nūdo, 1 (*to lay bare*) *to r. of protection*, praesidio n, Auct Dom. 1, 2 **10.** ădīmo, ēmi, emtum, 3 (with *dat* of *person* and *acc.* of *thing*) *if chance had r'd me of life*, si vitam mihi sors ademisset, Cic Planc 42, 101 v. BEREAVE, PILLAGE, PLUNDER, STRIP. **B.** Intrans: latrōcĭnor, 1 *who r. in company*, qui una latrocinantur, Cic Off. 2, 11, 40 · *where has posterity might r with impunity*, ubi sui postera impune latrocinarentur, id Mil 7, 17

**robber:** **1.** latro *the penniless traveller will whistle in presence of the r.*, cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv. 10, 22. *r s are said to have laws*, leges latronum esse dicuntur, Cic Off 2, 11, 40 **2.** praedo (*freebooter, pirate*) v. PIRATE **3.** ēreptor *a r. of property*, bonorum ereptor, Cic. Quint. 8, 30 **4.** raptor Virg. Prop —*A r. of temples*, sacrilĕgus Cic. Leg 2, 16, 40: *a r of tombs*, bustirăpus Pl. Ps 1, 3, 142 *a r. of clothes*, grassātor Cic Fat. 15, 34 *r. band*, latrocinium Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31 *r. family*, rapācidae, Pl. Aul 2, 7, 8

**robbery:** **1.** latrōcĭnium. *punishments of those who have been arrested in the act of r.*, qui in latrocinio... sunt comprehensi, Caes. B G. 6, 16. **2.** latrōcĭnātio · Plin H N 19, 4, 19, § 59 **3.** spŏlĭātio (*stripping*) *r s of temples*, spoliationes fanorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 59, 132 **4.** raptus, ūs *to assemble for plunder and r s*, ad praedam et raptus congregare Tac A. 2, 52 Phr. *to live by r*, vivere ex rapto, Ov Met 1, 144 rapto vivere, Liv 7, 25.

**robe** (*subs*) **A.** *In gen sense*: vestis, vestītus, vestimentum v. DRESS, CLOTHES, GARMENT, MANTLE, etc **B.** In special sense; esp *a robe of state*: **1.** trăbea (*worn by kings, augurs, knights*) *conspicuous for his Quirinal r.*, Quirinali trabea insignis, Virg Aen 7, 612 *wearing such a r.*, trabeatus; *r'd knights*, trabeati equites, Tac A. 3, 2. **2.** pālūdāmentum (*military, for generals*) Liv. 25, 16, *fin.* more fully, imperatorium p, Plin *dressed in such a r*, paludatus, Caes Cic. Liv. **3.** chlămys, ydis, *f* (*Grecian military cloak or state mantle*) (*a.*) for a man *a harper ... with a purple r*, citharoedus .. cum chlamyde purpurea, Auct ad Her. 4, 47, 60 (*b.*) for a woman *dressed in a Sidonian r.*, Sidoniam chlamydem circumdata, Virg Aen. 4, 137. **4.** palla (*worn by tragic actors*): Hor A P. 278. Also worn by deities, etc.; Ov. Met 11, 166 Stat. Phr. *a man of the long r.* (homo) forensis, Quint. 5, 10, 27 *mistress of the r s*, vestispĭca, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 29.

**robe** (*v*) chiefly in poet. or rhet. style **1.** vestio, 4 · *men who are r.d in purple*, quos ingens purpura vestit, Juv 11, 155 v. TO CLOTHE. **2.** indŭo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to attire*) *the earth r.d in its many-coloured livery*, terra vario gramine induta, Petron 127, 8

**robing-room:** **1.** cămĕra vestiāria Cato, R. R 11. **2.** ăpŏdўtērium, and in same pass *ἀποδυτήριον*: Cic Q F 3, 1, 1.

**robin:** **1.** erĭthăcus. Plin. H. N. 10, 44 **2.** *sylvia rubecula Vinc. Bourne. **3.** rūbisca: Du Cange

**——, ragged-:** *Lychnis flos cuculi, Linn

**robust:** **1.** rōbustus Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2 *of r. mind*, robusti animi, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67 *more r (nourishing) food*, robustior cibus, Cels 2, 18. **2.** vălĭdus v. STRONG. **3.** lăcertōsus, tōrōsus v MUSCULAR **4.** firmus: *if you were more r.*, si firmior esses, Cic. Fam. 16, 5.

**robustness:** **1.** firmĭtas. *gladiatorial r of body*, gladiatoria totius corporis f, Cic Ph 2, 25, 63. also f valetudinis, Plin 20, 5, 20 **2.** rōbur, ŏris, *n* (poet.) *your powers stand firm in their own r.*, solidae stant robore vires, Virg Aen. 2, 639.

**rochet:** **I.** *A bishop's vestment*: roccus, rochetum, supparum linеum: Hoffmann, Du Cange **II.** *A fish* erythinus, Plin H N 9, 16, 23.

**rock:** **1.** rūpes. *under a lofty r*, rupe sub aeria, Virg Georg 4, 508. *the loftiest r s*, altissimae rupes, Caes. B. G. 2, 29. **2.** scōpŭlus (*pointed*): *impaled him on a r*, s infixit acuto, Virg Aen. 1, 45 *part of the carsmen were dashed against the r s*, pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. B. C 3, 27. Meton. for *difficulties you would never have brought your plans in contact with those r s*, nunquam ad eos scopulos appulisses, Cic. Rab. Perd 9, 25 **3.** cautes, is, *f.* (*sharp r*) · *so that they had no need to fear . r s*, ut .. nihil.... cautes timerent, Caes. B G 3, 13. *the r of Marpessus*, Marpesia cautes, Virg Aen 6, 471. **4.** saxum (*any solid mass of stone*) *the tribunes cast him down from the Tar-*

*perun r.*, de s. Tarpeio dejecerunt, Liv. 6, 20 *hidden rs*, s latentia, Virg Aen 1, 108 *Anxur, situate on gleaming r s*, positum s candentibus, Hor S 1, 5, 26.

**5.** petra (a Greek word. rare in Lat) *sea mews build in rs*, gaviae in petris aedificant, Plin H N 10, 32, 48 *seaweed which grows on rs near land*, quae . juxta terram in petris nascitur, ib. 32, 6, 22 Phr. *living in rs*, saxātilis *one kind (of pigeon) the r pigeon*, unum genus saxatile, Var R R 3, 7. *made of or into r.*, saxeus *Niobe turned into r*, saxea facta, Ov Pont 1, 2, 32 Fig, for *without feeling* saxeus ferreusque es, Plin Ep. 2, 3, 7

**rock** (*v*): **A.** Trans: **1.** mŏveo, 2 cf Mart 3, 40, 1. Also *frequent* mōto, 1. *to r their tops* (of oaks), m. cacumina, Virg E 6, 28. **2.** āgito, 1 (*the huge pine*) *is r'd by winds*, ventis agitatur, Hor Od 2, 10, 9 **3.** jacto, 1 v TO TOSS **B.** Intrans **1.** vībro, 1 *the earth trembles and rs*, terra tremit vibratque, Plin H. N 2, 80, 82, and 82, 84 **2.** văcillo, 1 Lucr 5, 1235 *with his whole body r ing from side to side*, in utramque partem toto corpore vacillante, Cic Brut 60, 216 **3.** mŏveor, 2 (*self pass*) *the tops of the woods began to r*, juga coepta m silvarum, Virg Aen 6, 256. **4.** nūto, 1 (*to nod*, oft. as *preparatory to falling*) *towers shaken r.*, quassae nutant turres, Lucan 6, 136

**rock-cress:** *Arabis Linn

**rocker:** **1.** motor cunarum (*one who rocks a cradle*), Mart 3, 40, 1. **2.** cūnārius (*nurse*) Inscr ap. Gruter, p 311, 7.

**rocket:** **I.** *A plant* ērūca Plin H. N. 19, 8, 44 Col 11, 3, 29 **II.** *A firework.* pelta *missilis ignis*

**rocking-chair:** *sella motoria.

**rock-salt:** **1.** sal fossīcius, Varr R R 1, 7, 8 **2.** — fossilis, Veget 3, 4, 39 **3.** — montānus Col 6, 17, 7

**rocky:** **1.** saxōsus (*abounding in stone or rock*) *r. mountains*, s montes, Virg. Georg 2, 111 **2.** scōpulōsus (*having many sharp rocks or breakers*) *a r. sea*, mare s, Cic. de Or 3, 19, 69 *a r. place* saxētum: Cic Agr. 2, 25, 67

**rod:** **1.** virga *with a r. he tops the lilies*, vinga lilia summa metit, Ov. Fast 2, 706 *to be beaten with rs*, virgis caedi, Cic Verr. 3, 29, 70 *it happened that the lictor knocked at the door with his r.*, incidit, ut lictor foris virga percuteret, Liv. 6, 34 *the right of punishment with rs*, jus virgarum, Plin H N. 7, 43, 44 *Dimin* virgula (*a small rod or stick, such as one might carry walking or riding*) **2.** lĕtŭla (*a cane, for less severe punishment than* virga) *I have smarted under the r*, nos manum ferulae subduximus, Juv 1, 15 *to beat with rs one who has deserved to suffer severer stripes*, ferula caedere meritum majora subire verbera, Hor. S 1, 3, 120 **3.** festūca (*rod of manumission* = vindicta): Pers. 5, 175. **4.** ārundo (*reed or cane*) Petron. 134, 4: Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23

——, **divining:** virgula divina, Cic Off 1, 44, 158

——, **fishing:** **1.** ārundo, ĭnis, *f. he angles for fish with a r.*, captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 7, 5. *I managed a line with a r.*, modelabar arundine linum, Ov. Met 13, 923 **2.** călămus *he draws in his prey with a r.*, praedam calamo trementē ducit, Mart 4, 30, 9

——, **measuring:** **1.** decempēda (*ten feet in length*) Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14 Cic Mil. 27, 74 **2.** pertĭca (*of any length; though* 10 *ft. was the ordinary measure*) Prop

**rodomontade** (*subs.*): **1.** magnilŏquentia, Liv 44, 15. **2.** vānilŏquentia id. 34, 24 Tac A 6, 31. **3.** ampullae, arum (fig. for *tumid language*) Hor. A. P. 97. See also, BOMBAST, BOMBASTIC.

**roe, roebuck:** **1.** căprĕa Virg. Aen 10, 725. **2.** căprĕŏlus id. Ecl. 2, 41 *A young roebuck*, hinnŭleus Hor Od 1, 23, 1

**roe of fishes:** **1.** ōva, orum, *pl.* Cic N D 2, 51, 129 **2.** pelta lactes, ium, *f the r of lampreys*, muraenarum lactes, Suet Vitell 13

**rogation:** **I.** in Rom law rŏgātio *to bring forward a r.*, . r ferre, Liv. 3, 65 more fully, r. ad plebem ferre, Liv. 33, 25 ad populum, Caes B C. 3, 1. *to carry a r*, r perferre, Cic **II.** Eccl., *a litany or supplicatory procession* rogatio Sidon Ep. 7, 1; ib 5, 14

**rogue:** **1.** nēquam (homo) *this informer is a r*, sycophanta hic nequam est, Pl Ps 4, 7, 109. *O the r*, O hominem nequam, Cic Phil. 2, 31. **2.** furcifer Ter Andr. 3, 5, 12 **3.** trīfurcifer. Pl Aul. 2, 4, 47. **4.** vētĕrātor (*old r*) *a great r*, v magnus, Cic Q F 2, 13 **5.** scĕlestus *touch me not, you r!* ne me attingas, sceleste! Ter Andr. 4, 5, 51 *I thank you an arrant r*, scelestissimum te arbitror, Pl Amph. 2, 1, 2 Phr. *a nice r*, artificem probum, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 29 *arch r*, scelerum caput, Pl. Pers 4, 5, 3; flagitiorum princeps, Cic. Verr 5, 1, 4.

—— **elephant:** elephas sōlitarius, Plin H N. 8, 8, 8.

**roguery, roguishness:** **1.** nēquĭtia, Cic R Am 46, *med.*: Hor Also, nequities, ēi. Hor S 2, 2, 131. **2.** fraus: v DISHONESTY, FRAUD **3.** mālĭtia (*cunning knavery*) *unless it had been a piece of your r*, nisi tua malitia fuisset, Cic. Att. 15, 26

**roguish:** nēquam, mālĭtiōsus, etc. v. KNAVISH Faceté *she had herself, the r. creature!* delituit mala, Pl Rud 2, 5, 9 *that most r. girl*, pessima puella, Catull 33, 9. See also, DISHONEST, WICKED.

**roguishly:** **1.** mālĭtiōsē Pl Mil. 3, 3, 14. **2.** dŏlōsē Cic. Off 3, 15, 61. **3.** fraudŭlenter Col 1, 8, 18. **4.** faceté. scĕlestē *you r suspect*, tu sceleste suspicaris, Cic Att. 6, 1, 5.

**roll** (*v*). **A.** Trans **1.** volvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3: *Simois rs the dead bodies of heroes*, fortia corpora volvit, Virg Aen 1, 101 *to r. the eyes*, v oculos, ib 4, 363: *horses are r'd over half-dead*, semianimes volvuntur equi, ib 11, 635 Freq. vōlūto, 1. *r. the sound up and down the halls*, vocem per atria volutant, ib 1, 725 *the jars ought to be r'd over the ground*, amphoras per terram volutari oportet, Col. 12, 48 *the dust in which the mule has rolled herself*, in quo se mula volutavert, Plin H. N 30, 16 **2.** verso, 1 (*keep turning*) *Sisyphus rs the stone*, versat saxum, Enn. ap Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10 *he rs himself upon the wounded place*, suo se m vulnere versat, Virg Aen 11, 669. **B.** Intrans, mostly in poet sense **1.** volvor, 3 (*pass refl*). *rs on his head*, volvitur in caput, Virg. Aen 1, 116 **2.** vōlūto, 1 *r ing, he clung to his knees*, gembus volutans haerebat, ib. 3, 607. *Pass refl.* vōlutor, 1 *to r. in the dust (of fowls)*, in pulvere volutari, Varr R R 3, 9, 7 *r'd with his whole body*, toto corpore volutatus est, Suet Cal. 42 **3.** lābor, lapsus, 3 *the tear rs from my eyes*, l. ex oculis gutta meis, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 4 **4.** mano, 1 (*to ooze, run in drops*) *warm drops r from the tree*, manant ex arbore guttae, id. Met. 10, 500. **5.** verso, 1 (*to turn over and over*) *I rescued thee r ing in the eddy of death*, versantem turbine lethi eripui, Catull. 59, 149. **6** verto, 3 (in same sense, except that verso is *frequent.*): *the produce of the r ing year*, vertentis fructum anni, Prop. 4, 2, 11. **7.** undo, 1 (*in billows*) *the r ing Ister*, undantem Istrum, Claud Ruf 1, 184 *streams r'd from the mountains*, montibus undabant, Petron. 123, 190.

—— **back:** rĕvolvo, 3 *he lay r'd back on the sand*, revolutus arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 336. *Pass. refl*, revolutus amnis, Tac. H. 5, 14.

—— **between:** interfundor, 3 *Styx r ing between*, Styx interfusa, Virg G 4, 480 *Sicily rent away with the sea r ing between*, interfuso mari avulsa, Plin H. N 3, 8, 14

**roll down:** **I.** Trans: dēvolvo, 3 *they r. stones on the machine*, saxa in musculum devolvunt, Caes B C 2, 11. **II.** Intrans **1.** dēcurro, 3 *a river r ing from the mountain*, monte decurrens amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5 **2.** dēfluo, xi, xum *hers robe r'd down to her feet*, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg. Aen 1, 404

—— **forwards:** prōlābor, 3 *they saw Marcellus r ing forwards from his horse*, prolabentem ex equo, Liv. 27, 27.

—— **out** (unroll) volvo, 3 v. TO UNROLL.

—— **over:** ēvolvo, 3 *Typhoeus labours to r over great mountains*, luctatur...magnos e montes, Ov Met 5, 355.

—— **over and over:** pervolvo, 3: *I will r you o and o in the mud*, te ibidem pervolvam in luto, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38

—— **over**, or **forward:** prōvolvo, 3 *I will r. him o into the road*, hunc mediam in viam provolvam, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38 (*the townspeople*) *r fire-barrels on to the works*, cupas ardentes in opera provolvunt, Caes B G 8, 42 *the multitude having cast themselves (r'd forward) at his feet*, quum se. . turba ad pedes (ei) provolvisset, Liv 6, 3.

—— **round:** circumfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *r ing his fierce eyes r the nobles*, circumferens truces oculos ad proceres, Liv 2, 10 *r.s r his silent looks*, circumfert tacitos... vultus, Ov Met 3, 241

—— **round:** **1.** circumfundor, 3 (*pass refl*) (*a race*) *inaccessible from streams r ing round*, circumfusis invia flumminbus, Ov Fast. 5, 582 **2.** circumvolvor, 3 (*pass refl*): *the sun rs r. the great yearly circle*, magnum circumvolvitur annum, Virg. Aen 3, 284

—— **to:** advolvo, 3 *r'd (wood) to the fire-places*, robora advolvere focis, Virg. Georg 3, 378

—— **together** (twist, curl) **1.** convolvo, 3 *the snake curling has scaly back*, squamea convolvens terga, Virg. Georg 3, 426. **2.** glŏmĕro, 1 *r'd the wool together into balls*, lanam glomerabat in orbes, Ov. Met. 6, 19 *bees r. themselves together into a mass*, glomerantur in orbem, Virg G 4, 79.

—— **up** (from below): subvolvo, 3: *to r. up stones with their hands*, s saxa, Virg Aen 1, 424.

—— **up**, or **upon:** involvo, 3 *to r. Olympus upon Ossa*, Ossae i. Olympum, Virg. G 1, 282 *with arm r'd up (wrapped) down to the fingers*, manu ad digitos usque involuta, Liv. 1, 21

**roll** (*subs*) **1.** vōlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*anything rolled together*, esp *a scroll*). *public records began to be made on rs of lead, soon afterwards on private ones on rs of linen*, publica monumenta plumbeis voluminibus, mox et privata linteis confici coepta, Plin H N. 13, 11, 21. *the snakes curl their backs in a r*, sinuant volumine terga, Virg Aen 2, 208. **2.** gȳrus (*coil*) ib 5, 85. **3.** orbis, is, *m : a r. of wool*, laneus orbis, Prop. 4, 6, 6. **4.** (architect) vōlūta: Vitr. 4, 1, 9. **5.** astrāgălus (like preced) id. 3, 5, 3 (3, 3, 8) Also, astragalum cymatium, id. **6.** scāpus. *a r. of paper*, Plin 13, 12, 23 **7.** rōtŭlus (*document*). Calp. Sic. 7, 5; Du Cange.

**8.** *public rs*, fasti, Liv 9, 18 *master of the rs*, *rotulorum magister.

—— **of bread,** or **bun:** **1.** collўra Pl. Pers 1, 3, 12. **2.** collўris ĭdis, *f.* · Vulg. 2 Sam vi. 19: Aug. Gen. ad lit. 8, 5, 11.

—— **of hair** (kind of chignon) collўris or collyria, Tert. Cult Fem 2, 7

—— **of sweetmeat:** pastillus, Cels. 5, 17, 2 Gr. πρόχισκος

—— **of names** (*roll-call, list*): **1.** index, icis, *m. the r. of philosophers*, index philosophorum, Sen. Ep 39, 2. **2.** album *he struck him off the r.*, albo judicum erasit, Suet. Claud. 16

Phr *to call over the r*, per nomina citare, Col. 11, 1, 22 *he ordered the r of the senators to be called over*, patres in curiam citari jussit, Liv 1, 47 *to answer to the r.*, ad nomina respondere, Liv 7, 4.

**roller:** 1. cylindrus *the floor must be smoothed with a r*, area aequanda cylindro, Virg G 1, 178 2. phalangae (*plur.*) *having placed r.s underneath*, subjectis phalangis, Caes B C 2, 10. 3. scūtula *he carried the galleys across by means of r.s*, binemes subjectis scutulis transduxit, ib 3, 40 Phr *rollers*, lapsus rotarum, Virg Aen. 2, 235

**rolling** (*adj*) vōlūbilis, e: *the r. power*, ammis v, Hor Ep 1, 2, 43

**Roman:** 1. Rōmānus · Cic. 2. tōgātus *R Gaul*, Gallia t, Cic Phil 8, 9, 27 3. Quīrīs, ītis (*a R. citizen*), rarely used in *sing nom presents from a R. friend*, amici dona Quiritis, Hor. Ep 1, 6, 7. *R.s*, Quirites, Cic. Manil 1, 1

**romance** (*subs*) 1. fābula *to believe r.s*, fabulis credere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: *romance!* fabulae! Ter Andr 1, 3, 18 *Milesian r.s*, Milesiae (fabulae), Capitol Albin 11 2. mendācium (*lie*) *r.s of poets*, mendacia vatum, Ov. Fast 6, 253

**romance** (*v*) fābulor, 1 Pl Truc. 1, 2, 86

**romancer** (*subs*), or **romancing** (*adj*) 1. fābulātor *Herodotus a r.*, homo f, Gell 3, 10, 11 2. mendax · v LYING

**romantic:** I. *Fabulous:* perh. commenticius v IMAGINARY II. *Chivalrous:* sublīmis · *r deeds*, sublimia facinora, Apul Flor. 1, 7, p 344, Elm Phr.: *a r. story*, mīrāculum *they add r. stories* .., adjiciunt mīracula huic pugnae, Liv. 2, 7.

**romantically:** perh. fābulōsē v FABULOUSLY

**romp, romping** (*subs.*) lūsus, lascīvia, etc . v. SPORT, GAMBOL, WANTONNESS

**romp** (*v.*) · exsulto, lūdo v TO SPORT, FROLIC, GAMBOL

**romping** (*adj*): lascīvus: v. FROLICSOME, PLAYFUL

**rood.** A. *Measure of land* · *jugeri Anglici pars quarta.* B. *The Cross* v CROSS

**roof:** 1. tectum *the portico had advanced almost as far as the r*, pene ad tectum porticus pervenerat, Cic Att 4, 3 *panelled r.s*, tecta laquearia, Hor Od. 2, 18, 12. *a shingle r.*, tectum scandulare, Apul. Met. 3, 17, p 137, Elm. *a vaulted r*, tectum testudineatum, Col 12, 15, 1. 2. culmen (chiefly poet). *I mount up to the battlements of the r*, evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg Aen 2, 458 *the r.s of houses*, domorum culmina, ib. 445 *the r. had been taken off the temple*, detractum culmen templo, Liv. 42, 3. Also, cōlūmen (rare). *dwells on the r.s of the famous house*, habitat in columinibus villae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1. 3. fastīgium: v. GABLE. Phr.. *under the same r*, sub isdem trabibus, Hor. Od 3, 2, 28 *dove-cotes on the r.s* (lit *the tiles*) columbaria in tegulis, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 11 *under Pericles' r*, in domo Periclis, Nep Alc. 2 *he will invite me under his r.*, hospitio invitabit, Cic. Phil. 12, 9 · *under my own r*, domi meae, Cic. Fam 13, 69; *I rejoice that Brutus has been under my r*, Brutum apud me fuisse gaudeo, id. Att 15, 3 *r-timbers*, tigilli, Tib 2, 1, 40

**roof** (*v.*) 1. tēgo, xi, tum, 3 *a cottage r.'d with straw*, casa tecta stramine, Ov Met 5, 447 so, stramentis tecta, Caes B. G 5, 43 *to r with shingle*, scandulis t., Pallad 1, 22 2. contēgo, 3 Isid Orig 15, 12, 1 *Rome, r.'d with shingle up to the time of* . . , scandula contecta usque ad .. ., Plin. 16, 10, 15. 3. intēgo, 3: Liv. 27, 3.

**roofing:** tēgūlum: *they cover their houses with a r. of reeds*, tegulo arundinum domos suas operiunt, Plin 16, 36, 64 See also ROOF.

**roofless:** 1. hȳpaethrus: *r. buildings*, aedificia h., Vitruv 1, 2. 2. dētectus: *a r. temple* detecta aedes, Nep Att 20. 3. nūdātus *that the r building was open to the storms*, n tectum patere imbribus, Liv 42, 3 Phr . *that the temple was almost r*, prope omni tecto nudatum (templum), id 27, 4

**rook** (*subs*) A. *The bird* corvus *frugilegus* Wood B. *At chess* · turris

**rookery:** corvorum cubilia cf Virg. Georg 1, 410 *silva corvis frequens

**room:** I. *Space* 1. spātium *between the two armies so much r had been left*, inter duos exercitus tantum erat relictum spatii, Caes B C 3, 92 *r. for exercising the horses*, spatium agitandi equos, Nep Eum 5. v SPACE 2. locus *they saw that no r was made for him by his countrymen*, l ei a suis civibus nusquam datum, Cic Sen. 18, 63 *make r for your betters*, da l. melioribus, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 37: *there would be no r for justice or goodness*, nec justitiae ullus esset nec bonitati l, Cic Fin 3, 20, 66 II. *Place of another stead* vices (*gen.*) *into the r of him who has departed out of life*, in vicem ejus, qui e vita emigraverit, Cic Leg 2, 19, 48 *punishment had passed into the r of loyalty*, poena in vicem fidei cesserat, Liv 6, 34 Phr : *r to be given between the cashs*, dolus intervalla dari, Plin 14, 21, 27 (*they saw that*) *they had made r for the old man*, senem illum sessum recepisse, Cic Sen 18, 63 . *not to have r enough to sit*, anguste sedere, Cic in Macr Sat 2, 3 *not to have r for using* . , non habere ubi utaris .. , Cic. III. *An apartment* 1. conclāve, is, n · *having gone into the same r*, quum in idem c ... usset, Cic R. Am 23, 64 *the sick r.*, c. in quo cubat aeger, Cels. 4, 3. 2 coenācūlum (originally, *dining-r.*. later, *a r. at the top of a house* *meals having anciently been taken in an upper storey*) *a r. was given at the top of the house*, c super aedes datum est, Liv 39, 14 *they called the room where they ate coenaculum*, ubi coenabant, c vocitabant, Varr. L L 5, 162. 3. coenātio (*dining-r.*) · Plin. Ep 2, 17, 12 Juv Also freq. called triclīnium (strictly, *a set of three couches*) Varr . Plin min. 4. cubīcŭlum (*a sleeping r*) *he was introduced into the sleeping r*, in c. introductus est, Cic Verr 3, 23, 56 *sleeping r.s for day and night*, c diurna nocturnaque, Plin Ep 1, 3, 1 Called also, dormītorium cubiculum, ib. 5, 6, 21 and simply, dormītorium, Plin H N 30, 6, 17. 5. cella (*small*) Cic Att 14, 19, *extr* · *a little r*, cellula · Petron 11 (Diaeta is *not a single room* but *a suite of rooms* · v. Gierig ad Plin Ep. 2, 17, 12)

**roominess:** 1. laxītas Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139. 2. amplitūdo v. SPACIOUSNESS

**roomy:** 1. laxus: *to make his house more r*, quo laxior fieret ipsius (domus), Vell. 2, 81: Sen. 2. spātiōsus *a r. stable*, s stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2. 3. cāpax (*able to contain* best used with *depend gen.*) *the Circus r enough for the people*, C capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136 Join spatiosa et capax domus, Plin Ep 7, 27

**roost** (*subs.*) · pertīca v. PERCH

**roost** (*v.*) 1. stābŭlor, 1 Varr R. R 3, 3, 7 2. insisto, stĭti, 3: *it is not good for the bird to r on floors*, tabulatis insistere dormientem avem non expedit, Col. 8, 3, 7. 3. cūbito, 1 ib 11, 17 4. insīdeo, sēdi, ssum, 2: Col 8, 9, 10 · v PERCH

**root** (*subs.*). I. Lit. 1. rādix, īcis, *f.*. *a pine torn up by the r s*, radicibus eruta pinus, Virg. Aen. 5, 449 *they cling together by common r.s*, communibus inter se radicibus haerent, Lucr. 3, 326: *true glory sends forth r.s*, radices agit, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: *from the r. (base) of the Palatine hill*, a Palatii radice, id Div 1, 45, 101. of the tongue: Ov Met 6, 557 of a wood Varr L L 5, 3 Phr *by the r.*, rādīcitus, Col. 6, 3, 1 *to pluck up evils by the r.s*, mala radicitus evellere, Lucr. 3, 311 *To take r* (1) coālesco, ui, 3 (*to grow well together*) *until the new branch takes r. in the bark*, dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov A A 2, 649. *an elm had taken r. between the stones*, coaluerat inter saxa, Sall Jug 93 (2) comprehendo, di, sum, 3 (*to lay hold with the fibres of the roots*) *when the sucker has taken r*, quum comprehendit (surculus), Varr R R 1, 40, 6 *although the stocks take r easily*, quamvis stirpes celeriter comprehendant, Col 3, 5, 1 (3) tēneo, ui, tentum, 2 (*like preced*): *when the vine has taken r*, quum tenuerit, Col 5, 6, 18 ib. 3, 11, 10. 2. stirps, pis, *f.* (*trunk, stock*) · *to pluck up the white hairs by the r*, vellere ... albos a stirpe capillos, Prop 3, 23, 33 II. Fig: 1. fons, ntis, *m.* (*fountain, source or spring*): *that was the r of this evil*, is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv 39, 15. of a word Varr. L L 5, 17, 92 2. ōrīgo, inis, *f. sprung from the r of a Roman stock*, ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep Att 1 of a word Varr. L L 5, 92 3. of a word bāsis: Non. Marc. 2, p. 79

**root** (*v*) I. Lit, *to strike roots, become rooted*. 1. radices agere Ov. R A 106 (1 altius agere, *to r. the more deeply*) Cic (fig) also, 1. capere, Cato, R R 133 Cf Virg G 2, 291, radice ad Tartara tendere, *to r downwards*. 2. rādīco, 1 (only as gardener's word rare) *vine-layers readily r*, mergi facile r, Col 3, 2, 2 3. comprehendo, tēneo (*to get hold of the ground*, viz. *by means of root-fibres*) v. ROOT, *subs.* (1, 2) Poet phr terrae (= in terra) defigi Virg G. 2, 290 II. Meton, only in *p. part rooted*, i e *rendered motionless, by fear or some other cause.* 1. expl. by fixus, defixus (strengthened from preced.) *the Gauls stood r.d*, (to the ground) *with fear*, pavore defixi steterunt, Liv. 5, 39: *I stood r.d* (to the ground), stabam defixus, Calp. 7, 37 2. by stupeo, 2, obstūpesco, 3 (*to be or become stupified with amazement*, etc) cf Virg Aen 1, 495, stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno also, Hor Od 2, 13, 13, carminibus stupens (*rooted to the spot, lost in admiration*) v. AMAZED, STUPIFIED, TO BE 3. insĕro, sēvi, sītum, 3 (*to implant*) III. Fig, *to be or become r.d*, i e *firmly established.* 1. mvĕtĕro, 1, or inveterasco, 3, *the opinion has become r.d*, inveteravit opinio, Cic Verr. 1, 1, 1 *a deeply r.d hatred*, invidia inveterata, id Cluent. 1, 1 2. inhaereo, si, sum, 2 *to be deeply r.d in the mind*, i in mentibus, Cic. Tusc 1, 15, 33 Join (opinio) inhaerens et penitus insita, ib. 4, 11, 26. 3. exp. by figo, xi, xum, 3 (*plant or fix*) · *this evil has r.d itself so deeply*, adeo penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen Thanq 15, 5 *if this were not a r.d principle with me*, si mihi non animo fixum ... sederet, Virg Aen 4, 15.

**root-up:** v UPROOT.

**rootedly:** pĕnītus: *an opinion so r. fixed*, opinio tam p. insita, Cic. Clu 1, 4.

**rootlet:** rādīcŭla Col 2, 11, 19

**rope:** 1. fūnis, is, *m* · *the r.s which fastened the yards to the masts*, funes qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes B G. 3, 14 · Virg. *Dimin.*, fūnīculus Cic. Inv 2, 51, 154 2. restis, is, *f* (usu *a thinner kind of r.*, Habicht) *the maidens marched, holding a r. with their hands*, per manus reste data virgines incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37. *Dimin.*, restĭcŭlus. Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5.

3. rūdens, ntis, usu *m* ; less freq *f.* (*cordage*) · *the rattle of the r.s*, strīdor rudentum, Virg Aen. 1, 87 *I twine this r. for you*, hanc tibi ... rudentem complico, Pl. Rud 4, 3, 1. 4. rētīnācŭlum (*mooring cable*): *the ships loose the r.s*, solvunt retinacula naves, Ov. Met. 15, 696. 5. vincŭlum v. BAND, CHAIN. 6. lāqueus v. HALTER. Phr *wire r.*, textus adamas, Sen Her. F. 807 *r. of thongs*, loreus funis, Cat. 5, 3 *to make a r of sand*, ex arena funem efficere, Col

10, praef 5 *weaving r.s of sand*, de arena resticulas nectentes, Iien 2, 10, 1.

**rope, tight**: fūnis extentus *to dance on the t-r*, ne per extentum funem, Hor Ep 2, 1, 210 *will dance steadily on the t-r*, certa per extentos ponet vestigia funes, Manil. 5, 653. Also, intentus f, Sen Ir. 2, 13, 2 and contentus f, Hor S 2, 7, 20

——**-dancer**: 1. fūnambŭlus Ter Hec prol 1, 4 *r.-dancing elephants*, elephanti funambuli, Suet Galb 6. 2. schoenobātes Juv 3, 77

**rope-maker**: 1. restio, ōnis: Suet Aug 2 2. restiārius, Fronto.

**rope-walk**: locus ubi funes texuntur v Plin 13, 11, 22

**ropiness**: *in wine*, faex Plin. H. N. 31, 8, 44

**ropy**: 1. faecŭlentus *r wine*, f. vinum, Col 2, 2, 20 2. glūtĭnōsus Cels 5, 26, 20 3. viscōsus Pall 1, 14

**rosary**: I. *A collection of roses* 1. rōsārium . *r.s of Paestum*, r Paesti, Virg G 4, 119 2. rōsētum id Ecl 5, 17 II. *For devotional use* 1. rōsārium Du Cange. 2. compūtus, or compŭtum, id

**rose**: rōsa *drinking in a bower of r.s*, potans in rosa, Cic Fin 2, 20, 65 *to be crowned with rose garlands*, sertis redimiri et rosa, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43 *Of r.s, made of r.s*, roseus Sen. Claud Also, rosaceus Plin.

——**-bud**: călyx rosae: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

——**-bush**: frŭtex rosae: Col Arb. 1, 2 Plin. 21, 4, 10

——**-gall**: 1. spongia .. cynorrhodi quae fit in caule Plin H. N 29, 4, 30. 2. spongiola ib 25, 2, 6

——, **guelder**: ✱ viburnum opulus, Linn Benth.

——**oil of** 1. rhŏdĭnum (oleum) Plin 13, 1, 2 2. rōsāceum ib 15, 7, 7

——**ointment**: 1. cerātum ex rosa factum, Cels 6, 18 2. unguentum rosae, Plin 13, 1, 2

——, **rock**: 1. ✱helianthemum vulgare 2. ✱cistus tomentosus, Benth

——**-water**: vinum e rosae foliis factum see Plin 14, 16, 19, § 106.

——, **wild** or **dog**: 1. silvestris rosa quae cynorrhodus appellatur, Plin. H. N. 8, 41, 63 *d.-roses*, cynorrhoda, ib 24, 14, 74. 2. rosa canina Veget Veter 3, 84, 2

——**-wood**: perh aspalathos Plin 12, 24, 52.

**roseate**, or **rose-coloured**: v ROSY

**rosemary**: 1. lĭbănōtis; other wise called ros marinus Plin 19, 11, 62 (But ros is usu *masc*) 2. ros mărīnus Hor Od 3, 23, 15 3. ros maris Ov Met 12, 410

**rosin** or **resin**: rēsīna: Plin. 16, 11, 22 Mart 12, 32, 21

**rostrum**: 1. rostra, ōrum, *n. pl* Liv. 8, 14 *your colleague was sitting in the r.*, sedebat in rostris collega tuus, Cic Phil 2, 14, 85. 2. suggestus, ūs; or suggestum · Caes.: Liv. v. PLATFORM

**rosy**: 1. rōseus: *r neck*, r cervix, Virg. Aen 1, 402. *r. cheeks*, roseae genae, ib 12, 606 2. rōsāceus Plin. 21, 3, 6. 3. also perhaps purpŭreus: v PURPLE. (Cf. Hor. Od 3, 15, 15, flos purpureus rosae.) Phr · Paestanis aemula labra rosis (*mixing with the roses of Paestum*), ib 4, 42, 10

**rot** (v) · **A.** Intrans: *To be rotten* · 1. pūtesco, pūtresco, or pūtisco, putui, 3: *the olive will r.*, olea putescet, Cato R R 3: *to prevent the pig from r.ing*, ne putisceret (sus), Cic. N. D 2, 64, 160 Hor. S 2, 3, 119. 2. putrĕfio, factus, fĭĕri: Ov. Met 15, 389. *so that the seeds may r.*, ut semina putrefiant, Pallad. 1, 33. 3. trăcesco, trăcui, 3 (*to grow soft and ferment as fruit does*) · Varr. R. R 1, 55: Cato R. R. 128. 4. tābesco, tābui, 3: Lucr. 3, 580. 5 corrumpor (*pass.*). *I am r.ing with neglect*, corrumpor situ, Pl Truc 5, 23. **B.** Trans.: 1. putrĕfăcio, 3: *the house is open to be r.d by the rain*, tectum patere putrefaciendum imbribus, Liv 42, 3 *the ground r.s the seeds placed therein*, terra putrefacit deposita semina, Col 3, 12, 1 2. pĕtĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 *the skin covers the bones after the limbs have been r.'d away*, membris cutis tegit ossa peresis, Sil 14, 605 3. corrumpo, 3 (*to spoil in any way*) v TO SPOIL

**rot** or **rottenness** (*subs*) 1. putrēdo. Apul Met 9, 13, p 222, Elm. Vulg Prov xii 4 2. cāries, ēi Cels. 8, 2 *the boat is turned into r.ness*, vertitur in teneram cariem (cymba), Ov Trist 5, 12, 27 *when r. begins to grow under it*, carie subnascente ei, Plin 16, 39, 74 3. tābes, is, *f* (*disease causing to waste away*) *when r. has attached a tree*, quam tabes invasit arborem, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 232

—— in sheep's feet. clāvi (pl), Col 7, 5, 11

**rotate**: v TO REVOLVE

**rotary** or **rotatory**: 1. versātĭlis, e (*turning round and round*) Lucr. 5, 1436 Plin 2 rōtābĭlis Amm Marc 23, 4 3. rōtātĭlis Sidon Ep 2, 9 (Or expr by circumi, *motion, *motus qualis rotae solet fieri)

**rotation**: 1. rōtātio Vitruv 10, 7, *init* 2. rōtātus, ūs Stat Ach 2, 416 3. *of a sling* tortus, ūs ib 42 4 turbo, ĭnis, *m* . *the r. of the sky*, t caeli, Lucr 5, 624 *by a movement of r.*, momento turbinis, Pers 5, 78: Virg Aen. 11, 284. 5. conversio v. REVOLUTION 6. vĭcissĭtūdo *r of command*, v imperitandi, Liv. 3, 39. Phr *in r* (1) in orbem *the husbandman's toil returns in its r.*, redit labor actus in orbem, Virg Georg 2, 401 (2). ordine *before that the opinions were asked in r.*, priusquam ordine rogarentur sententiae, Liv 3, 39 (3) in ordine, Virg Ecl 7, 20 (4) per ordinem, Quint 4, 2, 72. (5) expr by alternus v ALTERNATELY

**rote**: Phr *by rote*. mĕmŏrĭter *a speech spoken by r.*, oratio habita m, Cic Acad 4, 19, 63 *repeating by r.*, memoriter pronuntians, id de Or 1, 19, 88 *to learn by r*, ediscere, Quint. 11, 2, 46 v TO LEARN.

**rotten**: 1. pūtrĭdus *r. teeth*, dentes p, Cic Pis 1, 1 *a building r and ready to fall*, aedificium p ac ruens, Sen. Ep 58, 32 Also, pūtĭdus *r flesh*, p caro, Cic Pis 9, 19: *r leafage*, frons putida, Cato R R 37, 2 2. cārĭōsus (esp of *bones*) *a r bone*, os c, Cels. 8, 2, *init r. teeth*, c dentes, Phaedr 5, 10, 5 3. marcĭdus (*weak and giving way*) *rafters r with age*, marcidi vetustate asseres, Vitr 2, 8, *extr* 4. tābĭdus Virg. Aen. 3, 137. 5. pĕrēsus (*eaten through*) · *fleeces r with disease and corruption*, morbo illuvieque p, id G 3, 561. 6 foetĭdus (*stinking*) *r fish*, pisces f, Pl Capt. 4, 2, 34 7. rancĭdus *carcases*, rancida cadavera, Lucr 6, 1153 Phr *a r foundation*, fundamentum instabile, Plin. 36, 14, 21

**rotunda**: 1. aedes rōtunda Vitr 4, 7 2. thŏlus Varr R R 3, 5, 12

**rotundity**: 1. rōtunditas Plin 37, 11, 73 2. rōtundus ambĭtus Cic N D 2, 19, 49. Also, rotunda figura ib.: forma rotunda, ib. 1, 10, 24 3. glŏbōsĭtas: *the r of the earth*, terrae g., Macr 1, 16. 4. sphaerālis convexĭtas ib.

**rouge** (*subs.*); fūcus, mĕdĭcāmentum, etc : v. PAINT. Also, purpŭrissum · Pl. Most 1, 3, 104 (purpurissus, Hier ).

**rouge** (v) fūco, expingo . v. TO PAINT (A. II , 2 and 3).

**rouged**: purpŭrissātus Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 35. Also, fūcatus: v. TO PAINT.

**rough**: I. Lit. 1. asper *a r. bramble*, rubus asper, Virg. Ecl. 3, 89 *a r voice*, a. vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15 *r wine*, a. vinum, Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 49 2. horrĭdus (*bristling*): *r in a dress of bearskin*, h. in pelle ursae, Virg. Aen. 5, 37 *a r. tempest*, h tempestas, Hor. Epod 13, 1 *r waves*, h fluctus, ib 10, 3: *thickets of r Sylvanus*, h. dumeta Sylvani, id Od 3, 29, 22. Also, horrens, ntis. Virg. G 3, 315. 3. hirtus (prop *with hair*) *r bristles*, h. setae, Ov. Met 13, 850 *a r tunic*, h tunica, Nep Dat. 3. 4. hirsūtus (prop. *with hair*). *winter with r. hair*, hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov Met 2, 30 · *r brambles*, h vepres, Virg G 3, 144 *with thorns*, spinis h, Cic. N. D 2, 47, 121 5. hispĭdus *a r (wrinkled) face*, facies h., Hor. Od 4, 10, 5 6. scāber, bra, brum (*with inequalities of surface*) *r paper* (*bad for writing on*), s. chartae, Plin Ep 8, 15 7. tūfus (*in its natural state, not polished*) *a spear with knots*, hasta rudis nodis, id Aen 10, 743 8. confragōsus (*rugged*) *a place r with stones*, lapidibus c, Col 2, 2, 8 9. sălēbrōsus (*presenting difficulties to one journeying*) *stones*, s saxa, Ov Her 4, 103 10. sentus (*foul and showing signs of neglect* · rare) *places with neglect*, loca senta situ, Virg Aen 6, 462 11. impŏlītus *r masonry*, i lapidum structurae, Quint. 8, 6, 63 12. maequālis *r storms* (making the sea r ), maequāles procellae, Hor Od 2, 9, 3 13. squālens, ntis (*stiff and r*) *a beastplate r. with gold*, s auro lorica, Virg. Aen 12, 87.

II. *Of the weather* inclēmens, atrox, etc v INCLEMENT III. *In disposition, manner, or personal appearance* 1. incomtus (esp of *the hair*) Suet Aug 69 (incomptiore capillo). Fig *in r (rude) verse*, versibus i., Virg G 2, 386 2. incultus *and ill-made verses*, versus i. et male nati, Hor Ep 2, 1, 233 Join: (homo) durus, incultus, horridus, Cic 3. agrestis v CHURLISH, BOORISH 4. dūrus v HARSH 5. hirtus *a disposition*, ingenium h, Hor Ep 1, 3, 22 Phr *a r diamond*, ingenium impolitum, Cic Brut 85, 294; ingenium ingens sub inculto corpore latens, Hor S 1, 3, 33 *a r word*, maledictum, *with reproach and r words*, convicio et maledictis, Cic Q F 2, 3, 3

**rough, to be, become**: 1. horreo, ui, 2 (*to bristle, as with hair*) *to be r with hair*, capillis h, Hor Epod 5, 27 of the sea, Att in Non (horret quum mare fluctibus) *Incept to become r* Ov . Cic 2. squāleo, 2: cf. ROUGH (I. 12)

**rough-breathing**: aspīrātio Prisc 17, 1, 7, and 13, 5, 25 v ASPIRATE

**rough-cast** (*v*) trullisso, 1 Vitr 7, 3.

**rough-cast** (*subs*) trullissātio: ib. v WHITEWASH

**rough-draft**: ădumbrātio v. SKETCH, OUTLINE

**roughen**: 1. aspĕro, 1 · *winter s the waves*, hiems a undas, Virg Aen 3, 285 Strengthened, exaspero *the sea being r'd with waves*, exasperato fluctibus mari, Liv 37, 12 2. horrĭfico, 1 (v rare) *Zephyr r.ing the waves*, horrificans undas, Catull Epith Pel. 59, 271 Phr. *to r horses*, calceos or soleas clavis contra glaciem munire Veget Veter. 2, 55, 4 Amm Marc 14, 6

**rough-hew**: dŏlo, 1 *he r-h'd his work as well as he could*, opus sicut potuit dolavit, Cic de Or. 2, 13, 54 *a stock r.-hewn with hasty axe*, stipes properanti falce dolatus, Prop 4, 2, 59

**roughish**: 1. horrĭdŭlus (*slightly rough or unpolished*) cf. Cic. Att 2, 1, 1, horridula atque incompta (*of literary execution*). 2. dūriusculus (*somewhat harsh*). Plin. Ep. 1, 16, *med*

**roughly**: 1. aspĕrē *Maecenas treats Pompey r.* (*harshly*), M aspere tractat P, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 6, 4: v HARSHLY 2. dūrĭter; rarely, dūrē · v. HARSHLY 3. horrĭdē *they addressed them more r.*, allocuti sunt .. horridius (opp mitius), Tac H. 1, 82 Join inculte atque horride, Cic Quint. 18, 59.

**roughness**: I. *Of surface* · 1. aspĕritas *r of rocks*, saxorum a , Cic. N. D 2 39, 98 (But the word is much

more comprehensive than the Eng ; usu including the notions of *difficulty and danger.)* Less freq aspritudo, Cels. 6, 6, 26; and aspiedo, ib. 5, 28, 2 (in strict sense). **2.** squālor (rare in this sense): Lucr. 2, 425 (opp. lēvor, i.e. lēvitas). **II.** By anal with ref to the other senses **1.** aspēritas *r. of voice*, a vocis, Lucr 4, 546: *of wine*, a vini, Plin 14, 19, 24 **2.** dūritia: id 14, 7, 9 (*of wine*) **III.** *Of manners* **1.** horror (post Aug) *no r. in his style of dress*, nullus h. in cultu, Plin Ep 1, 10, 7 *r. of style*, dicendi h., Quint 8, 5, 34 **2.** fēritas v. BRUTALITY. (More freq. expr. by *adj*: *let there be no r. of manners*, ne quid inculta incompositive mores habeant *what r. of temper*, quam agreste atque inhumanum ingenium! v ROUGH) See also, HARSHNESS, RUDENESS, etc.

**rough-shod:** Phr *to ride r. over* ., *ferratis, ut aiunt, pedibus proculcare

**round** *(adj.)*: **I.** *In form* **1.** rōtundus *the r. world*, i polus, Hor. Od 1, 28, 5 *he changes square things for r.*, mutat quadrata rotundis, id Ep. 1, 1, 100. **2.** glōbōsus *a r. shape*, g forma, Cic. N. D 2, 19, 49 *r. stones*, saxa globosa, Liv 38, 29 **3.** orbiculātus Varr. R R 1, 59 Plin **4.** tērēs, ētis (strictly, *smooth and rounded*) *a r. shaft of a javelin*, hastile t., Liv. 21, 8 *r. drops*, t guttae, Auson. Idyll. 14, 9 *r, that is, in the shape of a sphere*, teretem, id est in sphaeiae modum, Macr. S S 1, 14 **5** glōmerōsus *(forming a rounded ball or mass)*: *bees in a r mass*, g apes, Col 9, 3, 1 **6.** sphaerālis (late) Macrob Sat 7, 16 **7.** sphaericus (late). id S S. 2, 14. **8.** circulārius. Matc. Capell *A r. table*, orbis. Mart 2, 43, 10 more fully, orbis mensae Ov Her. 17, 87 **II.** *In sense of complete* Join terms atque rotundus, Hor S 2, 7, 86. Phr.: *a r sum let a r. sum of* 1000 *talents be made up*, mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep 1, 6, 34: *to speak only in r. numbers*, *ut ne subtiliter nomium exsequar, cf. Liv. 3, 5 *at a r. pace*, citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14 · pleno gradu, ib 4, 32 celeri gradu, Pl Trin. 3, 1, 22.

**round** *(subs.)* · **I.** *A circular figure*, or *a circumference*: orbis, is, *m.* · *a circle on r.*, circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47 v. CIRCLE, CIRCUMFERENCE. **II.** Meton *circuit, course* gyrus · *to force into a narrow r.*, in exiguum g compellere, Cic. de Or 3, 19, 70 **III.** *Circular motion* v. REVOLUTION. **IV.** *Succession of times or events*: ambitus, ūs *after a long r. of ages*, post longum saeculorum a., Tac A. 6, 28 See also, CYCLE, SUCCESSION. **V.** *In boxing* congressus (in certamine gladiatorio), Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317 **VI.** *Of a ladder* grādus Virg Aen 2, 443. **VII.** *Musical* *cantus circularis, qui dicitur (Anglicé, round)* **VIII.** *An officer's r.*, circuitio vigiliarum, Liv. 3, 6 Phr.: · *to go one's r.s*, munus vigiliarum obire, ib.: vigilias circumire, Sall. Jug 100. **IX.** Miscell Phr.: *r. of beef*, femur bubulum transverse sectum, see Plin H. N. 27, 9, 56: *r. of visits, to pay*, *plures apud domos suas salutare · per diversas domos salutationem circumferre, Sen Brev. Vit. 14, 6 *r.s of applause*, plausus multiplex, Cic Sen 18, 64: *the people gave three r.s of applause*, laetum ter ciepunt sonum, Hor. Od 2, 17, 26 *r.s of artillery, to fire*, *missilia semel, bis, etc, conjicere.

**round** *(v.)*. **I.** *To make r.*: **1.** rōtundo, 1: Cic Univ. 10 **2.** torno, 1 · ib 6. **3.** glōbo, 1: *drops are r.d (formed into r. shapes)*, guttae glob antur, Plin. 2, 65, 65. Also, conglobo, 1. *a r.d figure*, conglobata figura, Cic. Acad. 4, 37, 118 **4.** curvo, 1: *r.d into a bow*, curvatus in arcum, Virg. Aen 3, 533. **II.** Meton · *to give a character of roundness*, i. e *completeness*: **1.** corrōtundo, 1 · *the Greeks r. off their arguments*, Graeci ... enthymemata sua. . velut c, Quint. 11, 3, 102 **2.** conclūdo, si, sum, 3 *to r. off sentences*, c sententias, Cic Or 69, 230 *to r off a verse*, c. versum, Hor. S 1, 4, 50 *a well-r.d speech*, oratio conclusa, Cic. Or. 5, 20. **3.** circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3 *a r.d period of words*, circumscriptus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 12, 38 **4** compleo, 2 *my ears take pleasure in a well-r.d period of words*, completo verborum ambitu gaudent, ib 50, 168.

**round** *(adv)* · circum, circā v ABOUT, AROUND. Phr., *all the year r.*, toto anno, Hor. S 2, 3, 1 v. DAILY (N B—For *to look r., carry r.*, etc., see the verbs)

**round** *(prep)*. **1.** circum (*in a circle or roundabout*): *the sun revolves r. the earth* circum eam ipsam (terram) volvitur, Cic N. D. 2, 40, 102 **2.** circā (less precise than circum *in the neighbourhood of, near about*) · *the dogs which he had r. him*, quos circa se haberet, id. Veir. 1, 48, 126 v AROUND.

**round and round, to go:** **1.** circumāgor, 3, *pass* Hor S 1, 9, 17 **2.** expl. by frequent verbs, verso, vōlūto, etc, and v. ROUND. Phr. *the roof goes r. and r.*, vertigine tectum ambulat, Juv. 6, 304 v. REVOLVE

**roundabout** *(adj)* Phr *by r. ways*, tortuosis deviis, Cic Att 14, 10. *a r. route*, circuitus, ūs Caes. B G 7, 45: also, ambages (viarum), to denote *paths which are not only roundabout but perplexing, as in a labyrinth*. Ov. M 8, 161 *r. stories or speeches* (1) ambāges, is, *f* (found only in *abl. sing*, but *pl* complete): *he begins to tell me a long r. story*, ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77. Virg. Hor. (2) circuitio: Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127 (quid opus est circuitione et anfractu?) Ter **II.** (*subs.*) *A playmachine* *equuleus lusorius turbinis ritu volutatus.

**rounded, well:** tērēs, ētis: *a well-r.d neck*, teres cervix, Lucr. 1, 36 *a well-r.d style of speaking*, habitus orationis teres, Cic de Or. 3, 52, 199

**roundelay:** **1.** cantilēna: Ter. Ph 3, 2, 10 **2.** cīcūrus Hor Od. 1, 33, 3.

**roundhead:** *(homo) capillis praecisis

—— **leaved** · rōtundifōlius Apud

**roundhouse:** perh. ergastūlum, carcer v. PRISON

**roundness:** **I.** *Of surface*. rōtunditās. Plin **II.** Fig *neatness of expression*: **1.** rōtundītas *r. of language*, r. verborum, Macr. Sat 7, 5, *init.* **2.** concinnitas (*neatness*) · Cic Brut. 95, 325. **3.** rotunda constructio verborum, ib. 78, 272

**roundly:** i.e. *plainly, bluntly* · **1.** lībērē. v FREELY **2.** apertē: *he lies r.*, aperte mentitur, Cic Acad. 4, 6, 18. **3.** plānē Pl. Amph. 2, 1, 30. **4.** praecīsē: *I r said No*, p. negavi, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1

**rouse:** v AROUSE. Phr.: *a r.ing style of speaking*, fervidum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut 68, 241 *a r.ing harangue*. Join. incitata et vehemens oratio, ib. 24, 93 · *for the sake of r.ing the audience*, instigationis auditorum causa, Auct ad Her. 2, 30, 47.

**rout** *(subs)*: **I** *A disorderly multitude*: v. CROWD, MOB. Phr.· *the vulgar rout*, coetus vulgares, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 23 · ignobile vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149. **II.** *Noise, confusion* · **1.** strēpitus, ūs Cic. Att 13, 48. **2.** tumultus, ūs: Liv. 25, 13 **3.** turba: v. NOISE, CONFUSION, TUMULT. **III** *Defeat* · fūga *to put to r.*, in fugam convertere: Caes. B. G 1, 52 v. DEFEAT, FLIGHT.

**rout** *(v)* **1.** fūgo, 1 · *having r.d all the cavalry*, fugato omni equitatu, Caes B G. 1, 52 **2.** prōfligo, 1 (*to overthrow*, esp. with ref. to *the defeat of a great host*) · *to r the forces of the enemy*, profligare copias hostium, Cic Phil 14, 14, 36 **3.** fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*to break and throw into confusion*) · id. Mur 9, 20 **4.** dissipo, 1 (*to scatter*) · *the Samnites were utterly r'd...*, in fugam dissipati sunt, Liv. 8, 39 **5.** pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 : esp. in *p. part.* · Caes B G 1, 7 (exercitum pulsum et sub jugum missum). Cic. Join: (Romanos) pulsos superatosque, Caes

**rout out:** i.e. *hunt up, bring to light*: **1.** ēruo, ui, ūtum, 3: *to r out of the darkness*, e tenebris e, Cic Agr. 1, 1, 3 *to r. out what Greek writers have left behind them*, quae scriptores Graeci prodiderunt, eruere, id Tusc 1, 13, 29 **2.** perh rīmor, 1 v TO RUMMAGE, SEARCH

**route:** **1.** cursus, ūs *my r. to Greece lies through your province*, mihi cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic. Att 10, 4, 3 **2.** iter, itinĕris, *n. the Carpetani changed their r.*, iter averterunt, Liv 21, 23 *uncertain what r they should take*. . , quam in partem intenderent iter, ib. 10, 43 **3.** via, *Brutus changed his r*, flexit viam, ib. 1, 60 v. COURSE

**routine** *(subs)* · **1.** ūsus, ūs · *forensic r.*, usus forensis, Cic Div. in Caecil. 15, 47 *blind r.*, usus irrationalis, Quint 10, 7, 11. **2.** ordo, inis, *m. the r. of studies*, ordo studiorum, ib 5, 1 *out of r.*, extra ordinem, ib 3, 33. **3.** sōlitum (part of sōleo) *if he ever varied from his r.*, si quando ex solito variaret, Vell 2, 41. Phr *the solemn r. of the games*, solemnia ac justa ludorum, Auct Haiusp 10, 21

**routine** *(adj)* perh best expr. by translāticius (trāl), denoting that *which follows common precedent* : cf. Gell 3, 18, *fin*, servandae consuetudinis causa tralaticio [edicto] utuntur, *as a mere matter of routine*: so, Cic. Verr. 1, 44, 114, in re tam usitata satis est ostendere ... hoc vetus edictum tr que esse. Also [solitus] ordo, consuetudo, etc., will often be sufficiently near v. ORDER, CUSTOM Phr. *contrary to r.*, extraordinarius, id Brut 63, 226

**rove:** v TO WANDER, TO ROAM

**rover:** **I.** *A wanderer* : v WANDERER **II.** *A pirate*. praedo v PIRATE. Phr. *to shoot at r.s* *temere jaculari; tela temere conjicere.

**roving** *(adj)* v. ROAMING.

**roving** *(subs)*. **1** vāgātio, Apul. De Soci 15, p 50, Elm **2.** pĕregrīnātio, Cic Att 9, 10, *med* Also by gerunds of verbs v. ROAM

**row** *(subs)* **I.** *A line* **1.** ordo, inis, *m · r.s of trees*, ordines arborum, Cic. Sen 17, 59: *the oars rise above each other in three r.s*, terno consurgunt ordine remi, Virg. Aen 5, 120: *in a r.*, ex ordine, ib 7, 177 *the squares on a chessboard*, directi, transversi (ordines), Varr. L L. 10, 22. **2.** versus, ūs. *he arranged the elms in a r.*, in versum distulit ulmos, Virg Georg. 4, 144 *16 r.s of oars*, sexdecim versus remorum, Liv 33, 30. **3.** sēries, ēi Plin 7, 16, 15 v. SUCCESSION Phr *r.s of seats*, grādus: *14 r.s for knights*, quatuordecim gradus, Liv Ep 99 Hence quatuordecim alone ... *he crossed over to sit in the 14 r.s*, sessum in quatuordecim .... transiit, Suet Jul. 39 Also, fōri: Liv. 1, 35 · and simply, sēdīlia, ium *in the first r.s*, sedilibus in primis, Hor. Epod 4, 15 · *in a r.*, expl by perpetuus, *tables in a r.*, perpetuae mensae, Virg Aen 7, 176: also, deinceps: *the trunks being set up in a r.*, truncis... deinceps constitutis, Varr. R R. 1, 14, 2. **II.** *A riot*: turba: v. RIOT, DISTURBANCE, ROUT.

**row** *(v.)* **1.** rēmigo, 1: *the labour of r.ing*, remigandi labor, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. **2.** remis (navim) prōpello, 3 · Cic Tusc 4, 5, 9 Phr *to r. hard*, remis contendere, Caes. B. G 5, 8, remis incumbere, Virg Aen 10, 294: *he ordered the ships to be r.d at full speed*, naves... incitari remis... jussit, Caes. B. G. 4, 25 *they persevere in r.ing*, remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. Met. 3, 662: *we set the slaves to r.*, servos

ad remum dabamus, Liv. 34, 6. Suet. Aug 16.

**rowan-tree** · ornus v MOUNTAIN-ASH. fraxinus silvestris Plin H N 16, 18, 30: Col Arb 16

**rowel**: *calcātus stimulus

**rower**: rēmex, igis Cic Att 13, 21, 4: *for the sake of plaistering the rs*, causa exercendorum remigum, Caes B C. 3, 24 (Or expr by *imperf part.* of remigo v TO ROW.)

**rowers, a crew of**: rēmigium *the crew of rowers and the marines*, remigum classicque milites, Liv 26, 51: *he makes up the crew of rs*, remigum supplet, Virg Aen 3, 471.

**rowing**: I. rēmigium *hasten .. with r. and sail*, remigio, veloque .. festina, Pl Asin 1, 3, 5. 2. rēmigātio Cic Att 13, 21 4 Phr. *with quick r.*, agmine remorum celeri, Virg Aen 5, 211. v. TO ROW

**rowlock**: perh cōlumbārium (*hole through which the oar passed*). Isid. Orig 19, 2, 3

**royal**: I. *Belonging to a king kingly or queenly* · rēgius *r. style*, r. apparatus, Cic Somn Sc 1 *to live in r. style*, more r vivere, Liv 2, 3 *the r. army*, r exercitus, Caes B. C 3, 104 *the r. tribunal*, r. tribunal, Liv. 2, 12 II. *Worthy of a king* 1. rēgālis. *r. luxury*, r. luxus, Virg. Aen. 1, 637 *r. apparel*, ornatus r, Cic. Fin 2, 21, 69 2. rēgifĭcus (rare) poet. *r luxury*, regificus luxus, Virg..Aen 6, 605 3. bāsĭlĭcus (*like the βασιλεύς*, or *great king*) *you shall be received with r. entertainment*, b accipiere victu, Pl. Pers 1, 1, 32. Phr *r. property*, regnum res, Liv. 2, 4. *r. wealth*, regum opes, Virg Georg. 4. 132 *r. power*, regnum (v. ROYALTY): *r. family*, domus regnatrix, Tac A. 1, 4 *R Academy*, *regia Academia: *R Society*, *Fraternitas regia, Societas regia *a r road* (to learning), via compendiaria, Cic Off 2, 12, 42, also, compendium, Quint 1, 1, 24 (brevia docendi compendia).

**royalist**: qui regis favet partibus, Nep Att 2. v. PARTISAN.

**royally**: I. rēgiē. Cic. Veil. 3, 48, 115. 2. rēgālĭter Liv. 42, 51 3. rēgifĭcē (rare). Enn. ap Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44. 4 bāsĭlĭcē (v rare) Pl Pers 1, 1, 29 v. ROYAL 5. more regio, Sall Jug 11. regio apparatu, Cic Somn. Sc. 1, frag. 1 · more regali, Just 36, 3 6. regis instar ad instar regis, ib.

**royalty**: I. regnum *hope of attaining to r. (regal power)* spes affectandi regni, Liv. 1, 46 2. majestas regia, Caes B C. 3, 106 3. dignitas regia, Nep Milt 2 4. regia potestas, id Lys 3. Phr. *ensigns of r.*, insignia regia, Cic Sest 26, 57 *name of r*, regale nomen, id Manil. 9, 24.

**rub** (v) In gen. I. frīco, ui, ātum, and ictum, 1 *I'll my body with oil*, oleo corpus frico, Mart. 90, 5. *r's his sides against the tree*, fricat arbore costas, Virg Georg. 3, 256. *Comps* (1) perfrīco, 1 (*to r all over*) *to r. the head gently*, lenitet p caput, Cels. 1, 4 *when Apicius was r ing his face with ointment*, quum A... os suum unguento perfricaret, Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62. (2) confrico, 1 (*to r well*) · *the whole face must be well r'd with salt*, sale confricari totum os conveniet, Col 7, 10, 3 (3.) affrīco, 1 (*to r against*) (a serpent) *r.ing himself against fennel*, marathro herbae sese affricans, Plin 8, 27, 41. (4) dēfrico, 1 (*to r down*) *the bodies of beasts ought to be r'd down*, pecudum... corpora defricanda sunt, Col 6, 30 (5) infrīco, 1 (*to r in*) · Plin 30, 3, 8, § 26 (6.) circumfrīco, 1 (*to r all round*) *to r. round the edges of the casks*, labra doliorum c., Cato R R 26. 2. tĕro, trīvi, tum, 3 (usu implying also *to wear away*) *to r. the eyes* (*to force out a tear*), oculos t., Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23 *to r. one piece of wood against another* (*for fire*), lignum ligno t, Plin *Comps*: (1.) attĕro, 3 (*to r. against*) · Hor. Od. 2 19, 30: (*of a dog r ing his tail against one*) Plin. (2.) contĕro, 3 (v. TO WEAR AWAY) *iron is r'd (worn) away* conterntur ferrum, Ov A A. 3, 91. (3.) dētĕro, 3 (*r away*) *the long journey will r (cause) his weak feet*, deterent via longa pedes, Tib 1, 10, 16

**rub away** or **off**: dētergeo, si, sum, 2; and dētergo, 3 *r's off the superfluous buds*, supervacuos palmites deterget, Col 5, 5, 13. v CLEANSE, POLISH.

—— **out, erase**: v ERASE

**rub** (*subs.*) Phr.. *ay! there's the rub*, hoc opus, hic labor est, Virg Aen 6, 129.

**rubber**: I. *A whetstone*: cos, cōtis, *f* . Plin 36, 22, 47. II. *A rough towel*. 1. linteum villosum, Mart. 14, 138 2. mappa. ib. 12, 29. 4. 3. extermentarium: Varr. L. L. 5, 21. III. *A man who rubs* 1. ālĭptes, ae Juv 3, 76. 2. fricātor: Coel Aur. Tard 3, 7. IV. *At play* *victoria in certamine ternario bis parta.

**rubbing** (act of): 1. attrītus, ūs, Plin. 8, 52, 78. 2. affrictus, ūs, ib 31, 6, 38 3. frīcātus, ūs ib 23, 7, 63, § 125 4. frīcātio, ib 28, 4, 14 5. frīcātūra, Vitr. 7, 1. 6. frictio, Cels 4, 3. 7 perfrictio, Plin. H N. 21, 18, 69, § 116

**rubbish**: 1 rūdus, ĕris, *n* (*broken stone, mortar, etc.*) · *to assign a place where r. may be shot*, locum ruderi accipiendo destinare, Tac A 15, 43 also in plur., *he set his hands to work to clear away the r.*, ruderibus purgandis manus admovit, Suet. Vesp 8. 2. quisquiliae, arum (*refuse, sweepings*) *r*, *the spoil of the wind*, q, volantis venti spolia, Caecil ap. Fest 16 v. REFUSE (*subs.*).

**rubbishy**: v. WORTHLESS

**rubble**: rūdus, ĕris, *n* Vitruv. 7, 1.

**rubbling**, or **rubble-work**: rūdĕrātio, Vitruv 1, 5

**rubicund**: v RUDDY.

**rubric**: rubrica (*lit red earth* · hence the title of a law, because written in red) Pers 5, 90 Quint 12, 3, 11.

**ruby** (*subs.*). carbuncŭlus: Plin 37, 7, 25

**ruby** (*adj*) · poet, purpŭreus: *r. lips*, purpurea labella, Ov. Am 3, 14, 23

**ruck**: I. *Fold, wrinkle* rūga v. FOLD II. *The handmost in a crowd*, esp. of horses in a race · vulgus turbaque, Lucr. 2, 919. v CROWD, MOB.

**rudder**: 1. gŭbernācŭlum: v. HELM. 2. clāvus v TILLER

—— **bands**: junctūrae gubernaculorum, Vulg Act Apost xxvii 40.

**ruddiness**: v. REDNESS

**ruddle**: red chalk rubrica: Hor. S. 2, 7, 98.

**ruddy** 1. rūbĭcundus, rūbens v. RED 2. rūtilus *r. fire*, rutilus ignis, Virg Georg 1, 454.

—, **rather**: 1. rūbĭcundŭlus Juv 6, 425. 2. subrūbĭcundus Sen. Ir. 3, 4, 1.

—— **to be**: 1. rūbeo, ui, 2 *the r. moon*, Luna rubens, Hor. Od 2, 11, 10 2. rūtilo, 1 Virg Aen. 8, 529

**rude**: I. *Unfinished, unpolished* (of things and persons) 1. rūdis, e *a r. orator*, rudis orator, Cic de Or. 3, 44, 175. Join: rudis et incompositus, Quint 10, 1, 66; rudis indigestaque moles, Ov Met 1, 7. 2. incondītus: *r. verses*, inc versus, Liv 4, 53: *a r (unpolished) way of speaking*, inc. [antiquorum] dicendi consuetudo, Cic de Or. 3, 44, 173 3. dūrus *r. dances*, durae choreae, Ov Fast. 3, 537 4. agrestis (*boorish and uncultivated*) Join: vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115 agrestes et barbari, id Mil 9, 26 5. rusticus: v RUSTIC, BOORISH 6. inurbānus (*impolite*): *I should not be so r*, non essem tam inurbanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 365 7. horrĭdus (*rough, blunt, unpolished*) · *r. Saturnian metre*, h. numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157 cf id. Od. 3, 21, 10, non ille.. te neglet hospes horridus Cic. Phr. *the Carthaginians threw up a r fortification*, castra tumultuaria communierunt, Liv. 28, 16. II *Ill-humoured, unkind, insolent*. 1. asper Hor A. P. 163 *jokes too r*, asperiores facetiae, Cic Planc 14, 33 2. fĕrus · Ter Andr 1, 5, 43 3. inhūmānus *r old men* inhumani senes, Cic Sen 3, 7 *neglect, inhumana negligentia*, id Of 1, 36 130. 4. immansuētus · Join immansuetumque ferumque ingenium, Ov Met 15, 85. 5. insŏlens v. INSOLENT

6. pĕtŭlans (*saucy*): *a r. way of jesting*, jocandi genus... p., Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104. Fig: *the r. East winds*, p. Eurl, Luci 6, 110 7. prōtervus · v. WANTON Fig and poet. *winds*, venti protervi, Hor Od. 1, 26, 2. 8. injūriōsus poet, *with r. foot*, inj. pede, Hor Od 1, 35, 13. *the r. (boisterous) winds*, inj venti, id Epod 17, 34 9. importūnus (*unpolite*) *the r. birds*, imp volucres, id S 1, 8, 6 · *r. poverty*, imp pauperies, id Od 3, 16, 37

**rudely**: I. *In an unfinished or unpolished manner* 1. classē *a poem r put together*, c. compositum, Hor Ep 2, 1, 76 2. rustĭcē Cic Att 12, 36 3. incondītē id Off 3, 21, 82 4. incompŏsītē Join horride atque incomposite, Quint 10, 2, 17. 5. dūrē, or dūrĭter · *r cast*, fusum durius, Hor. S 2, 3, 22. 6. horrĭdē (cf RUDE, I, 8). Join horride inculteque [dicere], Cic. Or. 9, 28 cf also Hor. Od 3, 21, 10 II. *With violence or ill-nature*: 1. pĕtŭlanter: *he abused Pompeius r*, in Pompeium p invectus est, Cic Att. 2, 19, 2. 2. prōtervē *who knocks so r.?* quis tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? Pl Truc 2, 2, 1. 3. prōccălĭter (*to denote acting in a pert, forward manner*): *pay more r demanded*, stipendium procacius flagitatum, Liv 28, 24 4. importūnē (rare) *to press r*, importune insistere, Cic Acad. 4, 25, 80. 5. insŏlenter v INSOLENTLY.

**rudeness**: I. *Want of polish* · 1. rusticĭtas: *r. of pronunciation*, soni r, Quint 11, 3, 10 2 barbāries: *provincial r*, b domestica, Cic Brut 74, 258 3. expr by adj, *r of speech*, oratio horrida, inculta, etc. v RUDE (I.). II. *Insolence or unkindness* 1. inhūmānĭtas Cic de Or 1. 22, 99 Join: importunitas et inhumanitas, id. Sen 3, 7 2. insŏlentia id. de Or. 2, 52, 209. 3. pĕtŭlantia. v. PERTNESS, WANTONNESS

**rudiment**: *the beginning of anything* · 1. ĕlĕmentum · *r's of vices*, vitiorum e, Juv 14, 124· *the r.s (beginnings) of Rome*, prima Romae e, Ov. Fast. 3, 179 *of learning*, Hor. S 1, 1. 26. 2. initium Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69 (initia et tanquam semina unde omnia orta). 3. sēmen. Cic · Lucr v. GERM 4 primordium *r's of things*, primordia rerum, Cic. Part. 2, 7 5 rūdimentum. *the first r's of rhetoric*, prima rhetorices r., Quint 2, 5, 1. 6. exordium *r's of all things*, cunctarum exordia rerum, Luci 3, 31. 7. principium *r.s of all great things*, omnium rerum magnarum principia, Cic. Vat 6, 14. Phr.. *not having learnt even the r.s of logic*, dialecticis ne imbutus quidem, Cic Tusc. 1, 7, 14 *a young man ought to be taught the r's of those arts*, imbui debet iis artibus, id Fin 3, 2, 9: *ignorant of the r.s*, plane indoctus, id de Or. 2, 2, 7 *subjects of which they had not even learnt the mere r's*, quae ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, ib. 1, 19, 87 (See also toll art)

**rudimentary**: inchoātus *a r. knowledge of nature*, cognitio naturae inc, Cic Off. 1, 43, 153 *r. breasts*, *formae quaedam quasi mammarum inchoatarum* Phr. *r. instruction*, elementa prima: v. RUDIMENT

**rue** (*subs.*): rūta. *r that sharpens sight*, acuentes lumina rutas, Ov Rem 801 (R. graveolens, Linn.): *flavoured with r.*: rutatus *wine so treated*, mustum rutatum, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

**rue** (v) lūgeo, etc.: v. TO REPENT MOURN, REGRET.

**rueful**: moestus (mae). v. SORROWFUL

**ruff**: I. *A kind of collar* · *collaris genus quod Anglice *ruff* dicitur:

*the mark like a c on a bird's neck* torquis, ĭs, *m* : (*a part of*) *having a scarlet r.*, torque mimato in cervice distincta, Plin 10, 42, 58 **II.** *A r. pigeon* **1.** palumbus torquatus, Mart 13, 67, 1 **2.** *machetes pugnax Linna pugnax, Linn **III.** *A fish* *perca cernua, acerina vulgaris; aspredo. Eng Cyc

**ruffian:** **1.** expr by circuml homo facinorosus (*one who is conversant with deeds of violence*) Cic. Cat 2, 10, 22 (*quantum est genus parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, r.s of every kind*) homo ad facinus audax, cf 1b 2, 5, *init* (nemo in gladiatorio ludo paullo ad facinus audacior, *rather a greater r. than the rest*) Also Sall. has, facinorum catervae = *gangs of r.s*, Cat. 14. **2.** homo perditus: *gangs of r.s* (or *desperadoes*), Auct. Dom. 42, 110 **3.** in *pl* only, sĭcārae, arum (*hired gangs of "roughs"*) Cic Sext 17, 39 **4.** sicārius (strictly, *one who employs the dagger*) v ASSASSIN **5.** latro (*robber, freebooter*; also in wider sense) *to employ a r. to perpetrate murder*, latrone ad peragendum parricidium uti), Val M 5, 9, 4: Cic. Sext 17, 39 So latrocinium, *a band of ruffians* id Cat 1, 13, 31 **6.** sometimes, rhetorically gladiator id Ph 13, 10, 25

**ruffianly:** ad facinus audax, facinorosus; v RUFFIAN. Sometimes also nefārius (*abominably wicked*), or atrox (*savagely cruel*), may serve v WICKED, CRUEL, SAVAGE. Phr. *r. conduct or character*, audacia; esp with some strengthening epith as, immanis audacia, Auct Her resp 3, 4 more fully, Cic Ph 13, 5, 10, ad omne facinus immanis audacia cf. also Cutt 6, 11, *init*, miles stolida audacia ferox, *a brutal r. fellow* (see also, BRUTALITY, CRUELTY) *in a r. manner* expr by *modal abl.*, nefaria crudelitate; immani audacia, etc. · v. preced artt

**ruffle** (v.) āgĭto, turbo, mŏveo · v. TO SHAKE, TOSS, DISTURB. Still more precisely, horrĭfico, 1 (rare) Cat. Epith. Pel 269. so, *to become r'd*, inhorrescere. Pac in Cic. Div 1, 14, 24 (in both passages of *the sea*).

**ruffle** (*subs*) perh limbus manicae adsutus: v Virg Aen 4, 137

**rug:** **1.** strāgŭlum Mart 2, 16, 1 **2.** vestis strāgula, Liv 34, 7. **3.** coopertōrium (*for wrapping closely up*) *wrapped in warm r.s*, calidis e involutus, Veg Vet 3, 77

**rugged:** **1.** dūrus (*harsh*) *Attilius, a most r. poet*, poeta durissimus, Cic Att 14, 20, 2 **2.** asper *Ithaca, situate among most r. rocks*, in asperrimis saxulis affixa, Cic de Or. 1, 44, 196 **3.** horrĭdus v. RUDE (1, 8) **4.** praeruptus (esp of *steep, broken ground*): *r. places*, praerupta, Liv 27, 18. **5.** scrūpulōsus (*with many small pointed stones*) *r. rocks*, cotes, Cic Tusc 4, 14, 33. **6.** *in temper* difficilis: v. ILL-TEMPERED, MOROSE

**ruggedness**, v ROUGHNESS

**ruin** (*subs*) **I.** *Utter destruction* **1.** exĭtium, pernĭcies, etc v DESTRUCTION. **2.** ruīna (*downfall* a word always used with something of metaphor), *in this universal r. . . . .*, in hac rerum ruina, Liv 26, 41, *med.*: *r. of fortune* (*bankruptcy; breaking completely down*), ruinae fortunarum, Cic Cat 1, 6, 14 Hor. Phr. *to go to r.*, (1). ruo, 1, rūtum, 3 (*to fall with violence*, oft in fig sense) Cic Verr 5, 6, 12 (quae cum accidunt, nemo est quin intelligat ruere illam rempublicam) Hor Strengthened, corruo, 3 (*to go to utter r.*, both lit as *a house*, and fig) Cic Off 1, 24, 84 (2). pessum eo, 4, *itum*. (lit *to go to the bottom*. archaic, and not in Cic) *the finest plains of Italy would go to r.*, p ĭturos fecundissimos Italiae campos, Pac A. 1, 79 Also, pessum sido, 3 Sen (3). obeo, pĕreo (strengthened, dispereo), 4, *itum*: v. TO PERISH. (4). praecipito, 1 (*to go headlong or with violence to r.*) *when the state was sinking headlong to r.*, praecipitante repub-



lica, Cic Sall. 1, 1 Liv. (5) lābor, psus, 3 (*to glide, fall, or waste away*) cf Cic Or 3, 10, cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi also, Liv. 3, 33, *init.*, eo citius res lapsa est = *deteriorated, went to r.* (6) dīlābor, 3 (*to waste away and go to pieces* both lit *as a building*, and fig) *fall to ruin*, monumenta dilapsa, Luer 5, 311 *the most admirably constituted commonwealth went to r.*, (ut) praeclarissime constituta respublica dilaberetur, Cic Off 2 23, 80 (7) collābor, 3 (*to go completely to decay, fall in ruins as a house*) *the roof of the house (appeared to) fall in ruins*, fastigium domus collabi, Suet. Caes 81: Liv. (8) poet dare ruinam (*to come down with a violent fall*). Virg Aen 2, 310 Phr *to seize these!* diu te perdunt! Cic Deiot. 7, 21 Ter. **II.** Specially, *seduction* stupri ruīna (per vim illatum) v. SEDUCTION, RAPE

**III.** Usu pl, *broken parts*, esp *of buildings* **1.** ruīnae, arum (not so in Cic): *to rebuild temples out of the r.s of temples*, ruinis templorum templa aedificare, Liv 42, 3, *fin* Ov **2.** pārietīnae, arum (*ruined walls* parietes: perh ruinae understood) *I was more impressed by the sight of the r.s of Corinth*, magis me moverunt Corinthi p. aspectae, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 53 Phn **3.** perh vestīgia, orum v TRACES, REMAINS **4.** expr. by verb *nothing save the r.s of buildings*, *nil praeter disjecta (dilapsa, of the effect of decay) aedificia cf Virg. Aen 2, 608 **5.** strāges, is, *f.* (as *of a building thrown down*) Tac H 1, 86 (strage obstantis molis refusus amnis)

**ruin** (v) **I.** In gen **1.** perdo, dĭdi, ĭtum, 3 *many have utterly r'd themselves*, multi . . se ipsos penitus perdiderunt, Cic Fin 1, 15, 49. *I am r'd*, perditus sum, Pl. Curc 1, 2, 46. Strengthened, less freq., dēperdo, 3 *a cobbler r'd with want* sutor inopia deperditus, Phaedr 1, 14, 1: disperdo, 3 Vat. ap Cic Fam 5 10. **2.** praecipĭto, 1 (*to hurl headlong*. a very strong expr.). *for ruling the state*, ad praecipitandam rempublicam, Liv. 22, 12. **3.** pessumdo, dēdi, dătum, 1: or in two words *to one who seeks to r (or send to r) every thing*, quaerenti pessum dare cuncta, Ov Trist 3, 5, 45 Sall (who is fond of the phr) **4.** affligo, xi, ctum, 3 · *Pompey has r'd himself*, ipse se afflixit, Cic Att 2, 19, 2 **5.** confĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to r one's own property*, suam rem c, Cic in Sen 5, 11 **6.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 · *self-indulgence r's all the powers both of mind and body*, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit, Quint 1, 2, 6 Join: homo fractus et prope dissipatus, Cic Red 9, 4 **7.** prōfligo, 1 (*to dash to the ground, deal a severe blow to*) *to r. the state*, p rempublicam, Cic de Or. 3, 1, 3. **8.** corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *you r. your eyes with weeping*, lacrimis corrumpis ocellos, id Am 3, 6, 57. Phr. *to be r'd with expense*, sumtu exhaurīri, Cic Q. Fr 1, 1, 2 v TO DESTROY, INJURE, OVERTHROW, WASTE

**II.** In moral point of view, esp with ref to women **1.** vĭtio, 1: Ter Ad 4, 5, 52 **2.** corrumpo, 3 Suet. Jul 50 v TO SEDUCE. **3.** dēprāvo, 1 *a boy r'd by indulgence*, indulgentia deprāvatus, Cic. Att. 10, 4 v TO SPOIL

**ruined:** **1.** ruīnōsus: *r. houses*, r domi, Ov. Her 1, 56 *a r. house*, aedes r, Cic. Off 3, 13, 54 **2.** Fig. naufrāgus. Cic. Pis 19, 43 Phr *half-r.*, semirŭtus. *the half-r city*, semiruta urbs, Liv 5, 49.

**ruinous:** **A.** *Injurious* · **1.** damnōsus. *r. to the flock*, d pecori, Virg G. 1, 37. **2** exĭtiōsus Cic Planc 36, 87 **3.** fūnestus. v. FATAL Phr *a r. expense*, effusi sumtus, Cic. R Am 24, 68 *to live at a r. expense*, profusis sumtibus vivere, id. Quint. 30, 93 *he made a harbour at a r. expense*, portum operis sumtuosissimi fecit, Suet. Ner. 9 v. COSTLY **B.** *Ready to fall*. Phr *the r. temples of the gods*, aedes labentes deorum, Hor Od 3, 6, 3. *the r. house*, lapsura domus, Ov Ib 511. so, cāsurus, id Pont 2, 3, 59.

**ruinously:** **1.** damnōsē *to drink r*, damnose bibere, Hor. S 2, 8, 34 **2.** pestĭfērē Cic Leg 2, 5, 13 **3.** perniciōsē. *most r.*, perniciosissime, Aug. Ep 26, 2. **4.** exĭtiōsē ib 28, 3

**rule** (*subs*) **I.** *An instrument for measuring with*, **1.** rēgŭla Cic fr.. Plin **2.** norma (*a carpenter's square*: more freq. in sig II) Plin 36, 22, 51.

**3.** āmussis, im, *f.* (carpenter's tool: perh *a square or level*). esp in phr. ad amussim, or as one word, adamussim, *precisely according to r, exactly* Aus. Idyll 16, 11 Varr Gell **4** dēcempēda (10 *feet in length* · for *land-measuring*) Cic. Ac. 4, 41, 126 Hor.

**II.** *A regulation, precept, direction*: **1.** rēgŭla *the r. of a corrupt custom*, pravissimae consuetudinis r, Cic Br 74, 258 *the r. of right and wrong*, juris et injuriae r, id Fin 1, 6, 19 **2.** norma *the r. of the ancients*, veterum n, Hor Od 2, 15, 12 *a certain r. of reason*, certa rationis n, Cic. Mur 2, 2. **3.** lex *a fixed r. for versification*, versibus certa lex, Cic Or 58, 198 *a grammatical r.*, l grammatica, Gell 13, 20 **4.** praeceptum *some r.s must be laid down*, pr quaedam danda sunt, Cic Off 2, 13, 44 · *r.s for speaking*, pr. dicendi, id. Brut 76, 263 **5** praescriptum *observing these r.s*, haec praescripta servans, Cic Off 1, 26, 92 Also, praescriptio. *the r. of reason*, praescriptio rationis, id Tusc 4, 9, 22 *the r. of half an hour (for speaking)*, pr semihorae, id Rab perd. 2, 6 Join hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem naturae, id Acad 4, 46, 140.

**6.** formŭla Join formula ratioque scribendi, Suet. Aug 88. **7.** institūtum (*standing r or recognized principle*): *r.s of society*, instituta civilia, Cic Off. 1, 41, 148 Join [oblitus] consuetudinis et instituti mei, id Att 4, 18, 1.

**8.** *body of r.s*, institūtio. *according to the r.s of art*, ex institutione artis, Auct ad Her 3, 9, 16 **9.** in same sense, disciplīna Cic. Verr 2, 3, 7 **III.** *Government* **1.** dĭtio Virg Aen 1, 622 Cic. Prov. 13, 32 **2.** impĕrium Virg Aen 6, 796. **3.** rēgīmen *the r. of conduct*, i morum, Liv 4, 8 **4.** regnum *under the r. of humanity*, sub i Cinarae, Hor Od 4, 1, 4 **5.** dŏminātus, ūs *freed from kingly r.*, d. regio liberata, Cic Brut 10, 41 v GOVERNMENT, SWAY Phr *according to r.*, rite. Auct pro Dom 52, 134 or expr. by *adj*, lēgītimus *a poem according to r.*, l. poema, Hor Ep 2, 2, 109: *out of r.*, inordinate Cels 4, 25 or by *adj*, inordinatus Quint. 1, 10, 46 *to lay down a r*, legem sancire Cic. Am. 12, 40 praescribere Caes. B G 1, 36 *uprightness must be the r of administration*, honestate dirigenda utilitas est, Cic Off 2, 21, 83 *to live by r*, valetudini servire, Cic Q. Fr 1, 1, *extr.*

**rule** (v.) **A.** Trans *to govern*. **1.** rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (with *acc* · most gen term) Cic.: Virg **2.** mŏdĕror, 1 (in this sense, with *acc*) *rowing the seas*, maria moderantem, Cic N D 3, 39, 93. Join regit et moderatur, id Somn Sc 8 **3.** tempĕro, 1 (*to restrain, regulate*. with *acc* or *dat*) *he's their passions*, temperat iras, Virg. Aen 1, 57 *r'd his anger*, temperavit irae (*dat.*), Liv. 33, 20 **4.** impĕro, impĕrito, 1 v. TO GOVERN **B.** Intrans.: **I.** *To possess power*. **1.** dŏmĭnor, 1 *to r. over the other animals*, dominari in cetera animalia, Ov Met 1, 77 *the Danai r. in the city*, dominantur in urbe, Virg. Aen. 2, 327 dominor is used with a *dat.* in later writers only, Zumpt, § 413.

**2.** regno, 1 *while Greece was still ruling*, regnante jam Graecia, Cic. Brut. 10, 41 (*Clodius thanks*) *that he shall r. when Milo has been killed*, Milone interfecto se regnaturum, id. Mil. 16, 43.

**3.** praesum, fui (with *dat*): *over which countries four kings r.d*, quibus regionibus quatuor reges praeerant,

Caes B G. 5, 22 *he had r d with kindness*, clementei praefuerat. Liv 34, 40 Phr. *while she (Athens) r d*, dum ea rerum potita est, Cic Rosc Am 25, 70 *Claudius who then r d supreme*, qui tum erat summo in imperio, id Fin 2, 20, 66: *poet*, imperii frena tenere, Ov Trist 2, 42: imperii frena moderari, id Pont 2, 9, 33: sceptra tenere, id. Her 16, 176 v TO RLIGN. ‖. *To lay down a decision in a court: r in court of law* 1. ēdīco, xi, ctum Cic. Veri 1, 46, 118. 2. dēcerno, crēvi, crētum ib 119 |||. *Of a custom* 1. obtīneo, ui, 2 *a custom which formerly r d*, consuetudo quae retro obtinuit, Ulp Dig 1, 16, 7 v TO PREVAIL 2. pāteo, ui, 2 (*to extend, have influence*) · *in which avarice r s widely*, in quo latissime patet avaritia, Cic Off. 1, 7, 24 *this precept r s more widely*, patet latius, id. Tusc 3, 24, 58

**ruler**: |. *A governor* 1. rector *r of the state*, reipublicae i, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 211 *r of Olympus*, r Olympi, Ov. Met. 2, 60. 2. mŏdĕrātor Join rector et moderatoi, Cic. N D 2, 35, 90 moderator et dux, id Tusc. 1, 28, 68 *Fem* moderatrix *providence is a divine r*, in divina est providentia, id N D 3, 39, 92. 3. regnātor: *r. of Asia*, i Asiae, Virg Aen 2, 557: *r. of Olympus*, i Olympi, ib. 7, 558 4. dŏmĭnātor *Jove the r of all things*, d. rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4 *Fem* dominatrix id. Inv 1, 2, 2. 5. gŭbernātor; *f*. gŭbernātrix, Cl v GOVERNOR 6. arbĭter, tri poet. · Hor Od. 1, 3, 15 7 praeses, idis (*official*). *r s of provinces*, praesides provinciarum, Suet Aug. 23. v GOVERNOR, LEADER ‖. *For drawing lines* rēgŭla v RULE

**ruling**: 1. pŏtens poet usu with gen *r over the tempests*, tempestatum potens, Virg Aen 1, 80 *r over Cyprus*, i Cypri, Hor Od 1, 3, 1 2. regnātor, *f* regnatrix *a r family*, domus regnatrix, Tac A 1, 4 Phr : *passion*, cupiditas, studium [v PASSION]; habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, Cic. Verr 3, 41, 95

**rum** (*s*) · *sicera e saccharo decocta, destillatione facta

**rumble** (*v*) · 1. murmŭro, 1 : *my bowels r from emptiness*, intestina inanitate m., Pl Cas 4, 3, 9 2. mūgio, 4 *the ground r s beneath*, sub pedibus m solum, Virg Aen 6, 256. 3. insŏno, ui, 1. *the hollows r d*, insonuere cavernae, ib 2, 53 (*of thunder*), Lact. Div Inst 7, 6 4. perh. crĕpo, ui, ĭtum, or crĕpito, 1 intestina crepant—crepitant, Pl Men 5, 5, 27.

**rumble** or **rumbling noise** (*s*) · murmur; or gen term sŏnĭtus v. MURMUR, SOUND.

**ruminate**: |. *As an animal* 1. rūmĭno, 1 Virg Ecl 6, 54 Plin 9, 17, 29 Also, rūmĭnor, 1 (*dep*) Varr 2. cibum rĕmando, 3 Quint. 11, 2, 41. ‖. Fig. *To think over* 1. rĕgusto, 1 *I often r over your letters*, regusto tuas literas, Cic. Att. 13, 13. 2. concŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 *you must r long*, diu tibi concoquendum est, id. R. Com, 15, 45. See also TO MEDITATE.

**ruminant** or **ruminating**: 1. rūmĭnālis Plin. 8, 51, 77. 2 rūmĭnātor. Arnob 7, 24

**rumination**: rūmĭnātio Plin. 11, 37, 79 *daily r.* (*thought*), quotidiana r., Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2

**rummage** (*v*) *search*: 1. rĭmor, 1 (*to pry about and search for*: less colloq. than Eng) Virg Aen. 7, 508: Juv. 2. perscrūtor, 1: Cic.. v. TO SEARCH

**rummer**, *a large glass*: gen. term, pōcŭlum . v. CUP.

**rumour**: 1. rūmor, ōris: *r. of danger*, r. periculi, Cic Manil. 6, 13 *various r s which I should like to be true*, varii r., quos cuperem veros, id Att. 16, 12. 2. fāma v. REPORT: *prop. n* : *r. goes through the cities*, it Fama per urbes, Virg. Aen. 4, 173: v. REPORT. 3. sermo, ōnis, *m.* (*common talk*), Cic Fam. 3, 8, *med.* 4. audītio (rare) *false r s*, fictae a., id. Planc. 23, 56

**rump**: 1. clūnis, is, *f* : usu *pl.* Hor Juv 2. nātis, is, *f.* : usu. *pl.*. Mart Hor Rarely of *the rump of animals used for food* Mart. 3, 82

——**-steak** · *offa de clune bubula secta, de femore bubulo secta

**rumple** (*v*) corrūgo, 1 Col. Fig. Hor Ep 1, 5, 23

**rumple** (*s*) *in a garment*. rūga v FOLD, PLAIT, WRINKLE

**run** (*v*): |. Lit : curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3: Fig = *to hasten*. *r ye ages*, currite secla, Virg. Ecl. 4, 46 *to r over the sea*, per maie currere, Hor S 1, 1, 30 Sometimes with *accus* of cogn sig *to r. a race*, stadium c, Cic. Off 3, 10, 42: *we r over the sea*, currimus aequor, Virg Aen 3, 191. ‖. *To flow*: 1. fluo, fluxi, fluxum *sweat r s from the body*, fluit de corpore sudor, Ov. Met 9, 173 v TO FLOW. 2. lābor, 3 *of a river*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 43. 3. fĕror, 3, *irr the openings of a wound through which a discharge r s*, per quae fertur humor, Cels. 8, 28, 13. 4. exeo, 4, *irr. moisture r s*, humor exit, ib. 6 Miscell Phr. *three roads r. to Mutina*, tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, Cic Phil 12, 9, 22 : *a double spine r s between the loins*, duplex agitur per lumbos spina, Virg Georg 3, 87 . *my thoughts often r on that subject*, in eam cogitationem nos saepe incidimus, Cic Fam. 4, 5 *his whole discourse ran upon that subject*, ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, id de Or. 1, 57, 244.

——**about**: 1. curso, 1 (*frequent.* of curro). Cic Sen. 6, 17. *Second frequent* cursito, 1 (*to run hither and thither hurriedly*): Hor S. 2, 76, 107: Phaedr 2. discurro, cŭcurri and curri, 3. *to diverge others r. in different directions to the gates*, discurrunt ad portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 577 *he ran about with the palm*, cum palma discucurrit, Suet Cal 32. 3. pĕtito, 1 v. TO WANDER. 4. trĕpīdo, 1 (*to be agitated, r about in an agitated manner*) Join tum Tiburtus trepidare, concutsare, Caes. B G. 5, 33

——**across, over**: transcurro, cŭcurri and curri, 3 *a cloud was seen to r across the sky*, visus coelum tr nimbus, Virg. Aen. 9, 111.

——**after**: sĕquor, sector. v. TO FOLLOW, PURSUE

——**aground**: |. Trans. 1. impingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. cf Quint. 4, 1, 6, pessimus gubernator qui navem dum portum egreditur impegit (where the ref. is to *letting a ship run foul of any object*) *they ran the ship a*, navem impegerunt, Vulg. Acts xxvii 41 2. ējĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 (*to run a ship ashore*). *they ran their ships a at Chios*, naves ad Chium ejecere, Liv 44, 28, *ad fin* Caes B C 3, 28 (In *pass* = *to be wrecked.*) ||. Intrans 1. impingor, 3 v. *supr.* 2. haereo, si, sum, 2: (*the ship of Sergestus*) *ran a. on the projecting rocks*, in procurrentibus saxis haesit, Virg. Aen 5, 204 3. perh. illĭdor, lsus, 3 · cf. ib 1, 112 (naves saxis illidit).

——**away**: 1. aufŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 (esp. *to abscond*) *my slave has r away*, servus meus aufugit Cic Fam. 13, 77. 2. prōfŭgio, 3 (*as a fugitive or outlaw*). v. TO FLEE Phr : *I r away as fast as I can*, ego me in pedes conjicio, quantum queo, Ter Eun. 5, 2, 5 *his friends r away*, se in fugam conferunt amici, Cic Caec. 8, 22.

——**back**: rĕcurro, curri, 3 : *the water will r. back to its source*, in fontes versa recurret aqua, Ov Am 2, 1, 26: v. TO RETURN.

——**before, in advance**: antĕcurro, 3 Vitruv. 9, 4.

——**down**: A. Trans. · |. *To drive forcibly against* · expr. by rostro ferire Liv. 37, 30 (quum rostro percussisset Sidoniam navem) or if nothing more than *coming up with* be meant (*navem) remis citatis consequi v. TO OVERTAKE Phr : *she ran down an Ionian ship as if it were an enemy*, *in Ionicam navem tanquam hostilem impegit navem suam mersitque eam ||. *To cry down, deprecate* · dētrecto, ēlĕvo, obtrecto (this last with *dat*). v TO DISPARAGE, MALIGN B. Intrans dēcurro, cŭcurri, and curri, 3 · *Curtius had r down from the citadel*, ab arce decucurrerat, Liv 1, 12 *a river r ing down from the mountain*, monte decurrens amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5 *to have recourse for shelter: they r. down to their ships*, ad naves decurrunt, Caes B C. 1, 28

**run down** or **off**: dēfluo, 3 *the countryman waits till the river r s off*, dum defluat amnis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 42 v. TO FLOW

——**forwards**: prōcurro, 3 Hor. Epod 16, 29 v TO ADVANCE

——**foul of**: |. Trans (navem) impingo, 3 · v TO RUN AGROUND ||. Intrans collīdor, lsus, 3 *the ships r foul of each other*, inter se naves, Curt 9, 9, *med.* cf. *ib paulo infr*, incutiebantur plagae prorae (*prows ran foul of stems*); plerumque a sequentibus qui antecedentes turbaverant.

——**high**: Phr *the waves r. high*, undae exsultant, Ov. Met. 13, 892 *the waters of the sea ran high with the wind*, tumuerunt aequora vento, id. Pont 2, 3, 27 · *the dissension r s high*, summa dissensio est, Cic. Fam 1, 7, *extr.* *the insurrection ran high*, seditionem ghscere, Liv. 42, 2 *the disease r s high*, crudescere morbus, Virg G 3, 504 · *when fever r s high*, in ipsis accessionibus, Cels 3, 7, 2.

——**into**: 1 incurro, curri, 3. *to r. into destruction*, in perniciem inc, Cic. N D. 3, 27, 69: *to r risk of being accused*, inc in crimen, id Planc. 38, 91.

2. pervĕhor, ctus, 3 (nautical term: *to reach port*) *the harbour into which I would r*, in quem mallem p, id. Att. 14, 19.

——**out**: |. Lit excurro, cŭcurri and (less freq.) curri, cursum, 3: Pl. Most 2, 1, 12 ||. *Of projecting capes, etc* : excurro, 3 *from the inmost part of the bay a peninsula r s out*, ab intimo sinu peninsula ex., Liv. 26, 42, *fin.* Curt Ov. 2. prōmineo, 2: v. TO PROJECT. |||. Of time, *to come to an end*: exeo, 4, *irr* : v. TO EXPIRE (II).

——**over**: |. *To drive over with a vehicle* 1. obtĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (lit *to trample on*) *he ran over a child knowingly*, puerum haud ignarus obtrivit, Suet Ner 5 v. TO TRAMPLE. 2. expr. by equos (carpentum, etc.) agere per . Liv 1, 48 ||. Fig. *to treat lightly and summarily of*: 1. percurro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3 more fully, (res) oratione p, Cic. Div. 2, 46, *med.* Virg 2. perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (lit. *to graze*: hence *to touch* a subject *lightly*) · *to r over a subject rapidly*, rem celeriter p, Cic Ph 2, 19, 47. Join leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere [unamquamque rem], id R Am 32. *extr.* |||. As a cup, *to overflow* superfluo, 3 v TO OVERFLOW

——**round** · v TO SURROUND, TO ENCOMPASS.

——**through** or **over**: 1. percurro, cŭcurri, and curri, 3 (*to traverse*): *to have r. over the globe*, rotundum percurrisse polum, Hor. Od 1, 28, 6: *the moon r s over the compass of heaven*, coeli circuitionem percurrens, Vitruv. 9, 4 Fig.: *to describe to r through in a speech*, orationc p, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: *to r. through the matter quickly*, curriculo p., Ter. Heaut 4, 4, 11 *to survey to r through with the eye*, p oculo, Hor. S 2, 5, 55 *Frequent.* percurso, 1: Liv. 23, 42. 2. dēcurro, 3 (*to complete*) *having r. through the distance*, decurso spatio, Ter Ad. 5, 4, 6 *complete the task begun*, inceptum decurre laborem, Virg G 2, 39 3. pervăgor, 1 · (*pass*) *ran through all the limbs.*

membra pervagabatur, Plin Ep. 1, 12: *of planets completing their orbits:* Vitruv 9, 4. Phr: *to r. through an estate,* rem familiarem disperdere, dissipare, etc.: v. TO SQUANDER.

**run together**: concurro, curri, 3. *all will r together to meet me,* concurrent mi obviam omnes, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 25 v. TO CONCUR, TO MEET, TO ASSEMBLE

—, **to**: accurro, curri, 3. *a man r.s up to me,* accurrit quidam, Hor S 1, 9, 3. *to have recourse to r to the praetor,* ad praetorem ac, Cic. Verr. 5, 3, 7.

— **to seed**: in sēmen īre · Varr R. R 161.

— **under**: subterlābor, subterfundor: v. TO FLOW BENEATH

—**up**: Phr. *he ran up temporary buildings,* aedificia subitaria construxit, Tac. A 15, 39. or expr by repente (celeriter, festinanter) aedificare, constituere · cf. Hirt B. G. 8, 5. Fig *to r. up a bill,* *(grande) aes alienum contrahere, conflare (though these expr. denote rather *the incurring of heavy debts, than of a single bill*).

— **upon, against**: I. *To meet.* v TO MEET Prov *to r. against the post,* in columnas incurrere, Cic Or 67, 224 II. *To attack*: v. TO ATTACK.

**run** (*subs.*) I. *Act of running or sailing* expr. by verb · *they had a good r. for it,* *summa virium contentione currendum erat *the r. was too long for their strength,* *longius quam pro viribus excurrendum erat *we made a capital r to Corcyra,* Corcyram bellissime navigavimus, Cic Fam 16, 9. II. *Success of a play the play had a good r.,* *saepius (et cum summo plausu) fabula relata est, in scenam reposita est: cf. Ter. Hec prol. 1, 7 · Hor. A. P. 190

III. *Of a rabbit, hare, etc* · perh. *cuniculorum (leporum, etc.) iter; locus ubi cuniculi, etc. meare (permeare) solent

**runagate**: 1. fūgitīvus: usu.

**runaway**: *a runaway slave* (fugitivus a domino, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 112) Caes · Hor. also in gen. sense: cf. Cic. l.c, fugitivus ab jure et ab legibus. *a r. from business,* rei familiaris f., Plin. Ep 9, 28, 4 2. perh fūgax (*given to run away,* whereas fugitivus denotes *one who has actually absconded*): playfully, *the runagate Pholoe,* Pholoe fugax, Hor.

**running** (*subs*) · cursus, ūs: *to outstrip a dog in r.,* cursu superare canem, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 51. Or by gerund · v TO RUN. *To have a r. at the nose,* expr by humor exit, per nares fertur. v. TO RUN (II.).

**running** (*adj.*) · Phr.: *r. water,* aqua viva, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 123 · so, flumen vivum, Virg. Aen 2, 719 Liv (lympha fugax describes *water as hurrying by* · Hor. Od 2, 3, 12) *a r. sore,* exulceratio mucosa, Cels 5, 28, 15 pustula humida, ib. § 16 (v. ULCER): *r. hand,* *litterae cursivae (term used by critics to denote *the free small writing of some* MSS, as distinguished from *the large square writing in capitals,* litterae unciales) *to write a free r hand,* *calamo facile libereque uti; manu ad scribendum facili habilique esse

**rundlet**, or **runlet**: I. *A small cask* · perh. dōlīcŭlum. v. CASK. II. *A small stream*: 1. rīvulus · Cic de Or. 2, 27, 117. 2. tĕnuis rivus Virg. Georg 4, 19

**rupture** (*subs*) · I. *Separation of parties* · 1. dissĭdium Cic Att 1, 17, 2 2. discĭdium. *to produce a r,* d parere, Lucr 1, 221: *that no r.s take place between friends,* ne qua amicorum d fiant, Cic Am. 21, 78 3. sēdītio *a r. between the authors of peace and war,* seditio inter belli pacisque auctores, Liv 2, 16 4. disjunctio: Cic Am. 21, 76 5. dissensio. ib. 77 6. dirimtus, ūs. id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71. · Phr *to come to an open r.,* amicitias repente praecidere, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: societatem dirimere, id Phil. 2, 10, 24 v. SEDITION, QUARREL. II. *A disease*: 1. hernia Cels 7, 17, 18 2. rāmex, icis, Cels l.c 3. ruptum Plin. 28, 11, 48. ib 23, 1, 16. Phr. *if any internal r has taken place,* quacunque de causa ruptum aliquid intus .. est, Cels 2, 10

**rupture** (*v.*). rumpo, abrumpo, 3 v. TO BURST

**ruptured**: 1. ruptus Mart 10, 56, 8. 2. entĕrŏcēlĭcus · Plin 26, 8, 49 ib. 32, 9, 33. 3. rāmĭcōsus ib 30, 15, 47

**rural**: 1. rustĭcus. *r. affairs,* res r, Cic. de Or. 1. 58, 249: *r. deities,* r. numina, Ov. Met 1, 192 *r. tribes,* tribus, Plin H. N. 18, 3, 3. 2. rūrālis (rare) *r work,* opus rurale, Macrob. Sat. 5, 2. 3. agrestis *r. works,* agrestia opera, Col prooem 1, 17. 4. rūrĭcŏla (*tenanting the country*) *r. Fauns,* ruricolae Fauni, Ov. Met. 6, 392 : v RUSTIC

**rush** (*s*): 1. cārex, icis *fed on rs,* carice pastus, Virg. Georg 3, 231. 2 juncus id Ecl. 1, 49: Plin 21, 18, 69 3. scirpus, or sirpus · *you are looking for a knot in a r,* nodum in scirpo quaeris, Ter Andr. 5, 4, 39.

**rushes, bed of**: 1. cāricētum: Virg. Ecl 3, 20. 2 juncētum · Varr R. R 1, 8, 3.

**rush**, used as *adj* 1. junceus *r. bonds,* j vincla, Ov Fast 4, 870. 2. scirpeus, or sirpeus *a r. boat,* s ratis, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9 Varr. L L 5, 139 3. scirpātus, or sirpātus. *r. baskets,* or *hampers,* sirpata dolia, Varr. L L 5, 31, 137 Phr *not worth a r,* vilissimus, Cic Cat 1, 8, 21: *do you not think it worth a r,* non assis facis? Catull 40, (42), 13

— **basket**: scirpĭcŭlus (sir.) · Lucil. in Non. · Prop.

— **lights**: fila scirpea, Prudent. Cath. 5, 15.

— **ring**: *scirpeus anulus. Phr. *to marry with a r. ring,* *ficto matrimonio ducere.

**rush**, or **rushing** (*subs.*): 1. impĕtus, ūs *with a great r,* magno impetu, Caes. B G. 2, 6: *having made a r.,* impetu capto, Liv 8, 30 2. incursus, ūs *the r. of waters,* incursus undarum, Ov. Met 11, 496. 3. incursio. Join, incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic Caec. 15, 44 4. concursus, ūs (*a general r.*) *a r. is made to the praetorium,* fit c ad praetorium, Caes B C 1, 76 *a r. having been made from all the camps,* c ex totis castris facto, Liv 25, 39 Phr: *they took to flight with a r,* praecipites fugae sese mandabant, Caes. B G. 2, 24: *r of blood,* profluvium sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1203: *to make a r.*: v. next art

**rush** (*v*) 1. ruo, ui, ūtum, and ruītum, 3 *the rivers r from the mountains,* ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg. Aen 4, 164 · *others r. to the gates,* alii ruunt ad portas, Liv. 25, 39 2. fĕror, lātus sum: *I r. into flames,* in flammas .., feror, Virg. Aen 2, 337: *rs headlong into mischief,* per mala praeceps fertur, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31 *the Rhine rs rapidly,* citatus fertur, Caes B. G. 4, 10 3. curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3 v TO RUN, HASTEN.

— **away**: āvŏlo, 1 *they r away to Rome,* avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57. v. TO HASTEN, TO HURRY.

— **forth**, or **forward**: 1. prōrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *Tiber rs forth to the sea,* in mare prorumpit, Virg. Aen 7, 32 *he rs forth into the midst of the enemy,* densos prorumpit in hostes, ib 10, 379 2. prōrĭpio, ui, reptum, 3 · with acc. of *refl. pron.* · *they r forth from the gate,* sese porta foras proripiunt, Caes. B C 2, 12 · *he r.'d out of the senate-house,* se ex curia proripuit, Liv. 8, 30.

3. prōfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 with acc. of *refl. pron.*: *the whole body of archers r.'d forth,* omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93.

— **on**, or **into**: 1. irruo, 3 *when they r. into evil knowingly,* quum in mala scientes irruunt, Cic. Fin 5, 10, 29 *Decius r.'d into the midst of the host,* in mediam aciem irruebat, Cic. Fin 2, 19, 61 · *Aeneas rs on,* Aeneas irruit, Virg. Aen 10, 579. 2. infĕror, 3, *pr.* · *he rs into the midst of the fires,* in medios ignes infertur, Liv 4, 33. So, infero with acc. of *refl. pron that no one should r into danger of his life,* ne quis se in vitae discrimen inferret, Cic Balb 10, 25. *the Etruscans r.'d on with such violence,* adeo concitato impetu se intulerunt, Liv 2, 14 3. injĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 with acc of *refl. pron I had heard that men of high renown had r.'d into the midst of the enemy,* clarissimos viros se in medios hostes ... injecisse, Auct Dom 24, 64 4. incĭto, 1. with acc. of *refl. pron.*: *others r from the camp,* alii ex castris sese incitant, Caes. B C. 2, 14 *when the tide had r.'d in from the deep,* quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, id B G. 3, 12. 5. invŏlo, 1 *Squillus rs on Longinus,* Longinum Squillus involat, Hirt. Alex 52. 6. incurso, 1 *I will r on you with fists,* incursabo (te) pugnis, Pl Rud 3, 4, 17: *to r on the enemy,* incursare in hostem, Liv 8, 38 7. occurso, 1 *Varenus rs upon him with his sword,* occursat gladio, Caes B G 5, 44. 8. irrumpo, rūpi, ruptum *he rs on that part of the enemy,* in eam (partem) irrumpit, ib.. v. TO ATTACK

**rush out**: 1. ēvŏlo, 1: *suddenly they r.'d out from all parts of the wood,* ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, id B G 3, 28 2. ērumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *the soldiers r.'d out by the gates,* milites portis erumpere, Sall Jug 99 Also with acc of *refl pron* portis se foras erumpunt, Caes B. C. 2, 14

3. effundo, fūdi, fusum, 3 · with acc of *refl pron.. when all the crowd had r.'d out,* ubi omnis multitudo se effudisset, Liv 29, 34. 4. ēvĕho, vexi, vectum, 3 with acc. of *refl. pron.*; *ring out unguardedly,* incaute se evehentes, ib.

**rushing** (*adj*) · 1. praeceps, cĭpĭtis. *r (in waterfalls) Anio,* pr. Anio, Hor Od. 1, 7, 13. *r. Boreas,* pr. Boreas, Ov. Met. 2, 185. 2. torrens. *r. streams,* t flumina, Virg. Ecl 7, 52 *lake r water,* torrentis aquae more id Aen. 10, 603.

**rushy**: *made of rushes* · 1. junceus *r. chains,* j vincla, Ov Fast 4, 870. 2. juncīnus *oil of rs,* oleum j, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 30 3. scirpeus (sir.). *a r image* s. imago, Ov Fast. 5, 659. 4. juncōsus. *planted with rushes · r. shores,* j littora, Ov Met. 7, 231.

**rusk**: perh. 1. crustum: Virg. Aen 7, 114. 2. crustŭlum: Hor S. 1, 1, 75 crustulum sūligineum Sen Ep. 123, 2 3. libum Cato R. R. 74.

**russet** (*adj*) 1. rūfus Mart. 14, 129. 2. rūfŭlus Plin 25, 13, 94 3. russus Gell 2, 26, 6 4. lāvus Hor. Od 3, 27, 3 5. subrussus Pl. Capt 3, 4, 115 6. fulvus · Hor. Od 4, 4, 14 (v RUDDY)

**russet** (*subs*) a sort of apple *malum fulvum, or ferrugineum.

**rust** (*subs*) 1. gen. term: rōbigo or rūbigo, inis, *f.*: *corroding r.,* scabies, Virg. G 1, 495. Fig.. *talent injured by long r,* ingenium longa r. laesum, Ov Trist 5, 12, 21. a disease in corn Virg G 1, 151 2. *r. of iron* ferrūgo, Plin 23, 8, 79. 3. *r of copper (verdigris)* · aerūgo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32 4. situs, ūs · *r. seizes the soldiers' arms,* occupat arma situs, Tibull. 1, 11, 50. Fig. *the mind contracts r. in darkness,* mens in opaco situm ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18.

**rust** (*v.*) A. Intrans. · 1. expr by rōbigo, with a verb *to r. more quickly,* celerius r. trahere, Plin 34, 9, 21. cf robigine infestari, id 34, 15, 43; robiginem sentire, id. 34, 14, 41. 2. very rare, rōbigĭno, 1: Apul (to be avoided). 3. Fig.: torpeo, 2, torpesco, pui, 3 *they allow their talent to r,* ingenium torpescere sinunt, Sall. Jug. 2: v. RUSTY, TO BECOME. Phr.: *to r. away*

(fig), situ corrumpi; situm dūcere v preced art **B.** Trans expr by robigo and a verb *the earth rs iron*teria ferro robiginem obducit, Plin 17, 4, 3, § 27.

**rustic** (*adj*) **1.** rustĭcus *belonging to the country* r. *manners*, r *life*, r. mores, r vita, Cic R. Am 27, 75 **2.** agrestis (usu implying *boorishness*): *the r mouse*, agrestis, Hor. S 2, 6, 98 Cic. Rosc Am 1 c **3.** rūrĭcŏla (poet): r *oxen*, ruricolae boves, Ov. Met 5, 479. r. *Fauns*, rurícolae Fauni, ib 6, 392 **4.** rūrĭgĕna (poet) ib 765 Join: subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic Brut 74, 259

**rustic** (*subs*): **1.** rustĭcus Hor Ep 1, 2, 42. Ov. **2.** agrestis esp in *pl gods of the r s*, agrestum numina, Virg Georg 1, 10 Cic Mur 29 Ov

**rusticate: A.** Intrans **1.** rūstĭcor, 1. Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22 **2.** rurī hăbĭto, 1. id Off 3, 31, 112 **3.** rurī vitam ago Ter Ad 1, 1, 20 **B.** Trans. **1.** rĕlĕgo, 1 v TO BANISH **2.** in rus āmando, 1 cf Cic Att 7, 13, 3. Plin. *he r d his son*, filium rurī habitare jussit, id. Off 1 c

**rustication:** exsilium.

**rusticity:** rustĭcĭtas, Ov. A. A 3, 128. Suet Jul. 53.

**rustle: 1.** crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1: *ring folds*, sinus crepantes, Virg Aen. 11, 775 **2.** crĕpĭto, 1 *the branch rd with the wind*, crepitabat bractea vento, ib 6, 209 **3.** sūsurro. *the breath of the r ing wind*, aura susurrantis venti, Culex, 154 **4.** inhorresco, horrŭi. Hor Od 1, 23, 5

**rustling** (*adj*) Phr. *the r grove*, argutum nemus, Virg Ecl. 8, 2. *the whispering* (*rustling*) *pines*, pini loquentes, ib

**rustling** (*subs*) **1.** strĭdor, ōris *of locusts' wings*· Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104 **2.** sūsurrus: Auct Culex, 120

**rusty:** | Lit rōbĭgĭnōsus: *a weapon r. with blood*, telum sanguine r, Apul De Soc 5, p 45, Elm **2.** aerūgĭnōsus: *r plates*, aeri lamellae, Sen. Brev. Vit 12, *mit.* || *Not sweet*: rancĭdus· Hor S. 2, 2, 89. Fig.: *cross, ill-tempered* Join: difficilis ac morosus Cic. Or. 29, 104

**——, to become: 1.** robiginem trăho, xi, ctum, 3. Plin H. N. 34, 9, 21. **2.** robiginem sentio, si, sum, 4· ib 14, 41. **3.** robiginem infestor, ib. 15, 43 **4.** robigine squāleo: Quint 10, 1, 30.

**rut** (*subs*). *a wheel track*· orbĭta: *scarcely to see the r.* vix impressam orbitam videre, Cic Att. 2, 21.

**rut** (*v*) *to have sexual desire* (of animals)· **1.** lascīvio: Col 6, 24, 2 **2.** dēsīdĕro, 1· Col ib 27, 3. **3.** concubĭtum sollĭcĭto, Virg G. 3, 130 *Rutting season*: tempora concubitus, Col. 8, 15, 7.

**ruth:** v. PITY, *subs*

**ruthless: 1.** illacrīmābĭlis· Hor Od. 2, 14, 6. **2.** immītis. Virg Georg 4, 492. v. PITILESS.

**ruthlessly:** v. HARSHLY, SEVERELY

**rye:** sēcăle, Plin 18, 16, 40 *secale cereale, Linn.

**—— ergot of:** *secale cornutum, Eng Cycl.

**rye-grass:** *lolium perenne: Eng Cycl.

**——. Italian:** *lolium Italicum, ib.

# S.

**SABAOTH:** Sābaōth (*the heavenly hosts*). Hebr. word Prud

**sabbatarian:** *sabbatārius (quem dicunt).

**Sabbath:** |. Jewish sabbăta, orum, *n. pl.* (*sing.* does not occur) *to fast on the S*, sabbatis jejunium servare, Suet. Aug. 76· Hor.. Juv.. *to keep the S.*, sabbătĭzo, 1: Tert. adv. Jud. fin. (= sabbata servo, observo): *to break the S.*, *s. violare, negligere, non servare. || *Sabbaths*, for Jewish festivals in general (as perhaps Coloss 11 16)· *outlandish festivals*, peregrina sabbata, Ov R Am 219, 220 observant ubi festa meio pede sabbata reges, Juv 6, 159 recutitaque sabbata palles, Pers 5, 184: perh *the feasts of the new moon*, tricesima sabbata (i e. the 30th of the month), Hor Sat 1, 9, 69 ||| Fig *a season of rest* (i e. *sabbath of release*, Daniel *the eternal s*, Dryden. *s of the tomb*, Pope) sabbata; sabbătismus, i, *m* (σαββατισμός), Vulg Heb IV 10 Aug C D 22, 30 *quies illa coelestis, divina, aeterna*, etc (N B— When *Sabbath* is used for *Sunday*, it should be translated by sabbata)

**sabbath-breaker:** *sabbatorum negligens

**——-keeping:** sabbatismus, Vulg Hebr IV 9

**sabbatic, and -al:** sabbatārius, e *g* luxus, Sid Ep 1, 2, *med* Or use *gen.* of sabbata v SABBATH

**sabine or savin:** *a sort of juniper* (juniperus Sabina, Linn), used for incense **1.** herba Sābīna, Cato, R R 70 Ov F. 1, 343 or sābīna (alone), Plin 16, 20, 33 **2.** brathy, yos, *n* (βράθυ), Plin 24, 11, 61

**sable:** |. *A small animal of the weasel family* *mustela zibellina, Linn. *sabellum, sabellinum, Du Cange. (a native of Siberia, little if at all known to the ancients. the only classical equivalent is mus, mūris, *c.*, under which generic name all the weasel family were included v Smith's Lat Dict *s v*) ||. *The skin in fur of the sable*. *pellis zibellina *pellis sabellina, Du Cange mūrīna pellis, Just 2, 2 *a dress of ss*, *sabellinum indumentum, Du Cange *indumentum ex pellibus zibellinis consarcinatum (Georges) *to be dressed in ss*, *tergis zibellinarum indutum esse (Georges)

**sable** (*adj*) from the dark summer-colour of the skin of the sable |. *Black* (in heraldry). *dark, sombre* (poet), with specific reference to *dress* and *person*, esp as an epithet of night: **1.** caerŭleus (κυάνεος): c puppis (Charontis), Virg. Aen. 6, 410: c. nox, Stat S. 1, 6, 85. c umbra noctis, id Th. 2, 528. **2.** ăter, nox atra, Virg. Aen. 1, 89, *et pass.* used with caeruleus: stant manibus arae, caeruleis moestae vittis atrāque cupresso, id 3, 63, 4. *the sable mantle* or *vest* of night (Spenser, Milton), atra vestis, Stat Th 7, 244. **3.** nĭger nigrae silvae, Hor Od 1, 21, 7 nigra nox, Ov. Met 15, 187 Phr *night, etc, in their sable arms embrace* the fleet (Waller), trans fr. Virg Aen. 8, 369, *nox* ruit et *fuscis* tellurem *amplectitur alis* cf. BLACK, DARK. || As subs in pl, sables = *mourning robes* (*e. g. a suit of sables*, Shaksp). nigra vestis, Juv 10, 245 pullus ornatus: cf pullis togis amicti, Inscr.: v MOURNING

**sabot** (Fr) *a wooden shoe*, worn by peasants, anciently by slaves **1.** pl sculpōnēae, ārum, *f.*. *you ought to give* (*your farm servants*) *good sabots every other year*, s. bonas alternis annis dare oportet, Cato, R. R. 59 distinguished from soleae, *St* Emito . soleas, *Ch.* Qui quaeso potius quam sculponeas, quibus batuatur tibi os? Plaut Cas 2, 8, 59. **2.** ligneae sōlĕae (put on a parricide when he was to be executed), Cic. Inv. 2, 149.

**sabre:** a cavalry sword **1.** glădius, i, *m* (gen term): v. SWORD **2.** ăcĭnăcēs, is, *m.* (Pers) *the Median s.*, Medus a., Hor. Od 1, 27, 5.

**sabulosity** (rare). *sand, grit*· săbŭlo, ōnis, *m*, Varr R R. 1, 9, 5: săbŭlum, i, *n.* Plin 17, 4, 3.

**sabulous** (rare) săbŭlōsus, a, um: v. SANDY.

**sac:** (in anatomy and nat. hist.), *a membranous bag or pouch.* **1.** follis (= pellis) used of the *stomach*, Macr. S. 7, 4 **2.** follĭcŭlus, i, *m* (= vulva, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 136)· v. POUCH.

**saccharine:** *sacchărīnus· v. SUGAR.

**sacerdotal.** *pertaining to a priest*, sacerdōtālis, e *s games* (given by the priests on entering office), ludi s., Plin. Ep 7, 24: cf Suet Aug. 44, *fin.*: *s name*, nomen s., Macr S 3, 5 *s. office, dignity, orders*, sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, 126 v PRIESTHOOD

**sachel:** v SATCHEL

**sack** (*subs*) |. *A large strong bag* **1.** saccus, i, *m* (σάκκος), gen. of cloth a mule was carrying *sacks bulging out with a quantity of barley*, tumentes multo saccos hordeo, Phaedr 2, 7, 3 Cic Verr. 2, 1, 38, 95 **2.** cūlĕus or culleus, i, *m* (κολεός, Ion κουλεός, *a sheath*), *of leather, for holding liquids*. Plaut. Ps 1, 2, 78 esp *the sack in which a parricide was sewn up for execution*, Cic Inv 2, 50, 149 Suet Aug 33 Juv 8, 214 *sewn up in a sack*, insutus in culeum vitam amittere, Cic R Am. 11, 30 **3.** follĭcŭlus, *a small sack*: v BAG ||. *A measure of coals, corn, etc.* saccus, the gen term, is best, as our *sack* is variable the culeus (= 20 amphorae, nearly 119 galls) is too large, and was a liquid measure when definite (*e g.* = 4 bushels of corn), say XXXII modii ||||. *A woman's loose robe*, also, *a dress of sackcloth*, saccus Hier. Ep 44.

**IV.** *The taking and pillaging of a city or territory*, direptio, ōnis, *f. the storming and sack of a town*, expugnatio d que oppidi, Suet Cl 21 *the pillage and sack of the allies*, expilatio direptioque sociorum, Cic Off 2, 21, 75 v PILLAGE **V.** *A sweet white wine* (the name is said to be derived from *Xeque*, in Morocco), *old gen. name of Spanish white wines*, esp *Sherris* (i. e *Xeres*) *sack*, now *sherry*, and *Canary sack* (Shaksp) vinum Hispanicum, *Cananense, or gen vinum

**sack** (*v a*). |. Obsol., *to put into a sack (or sacks)*, *in saccum (saccos) condere. ||. *To plunder and lay waste* (esp. *a city taken by storm*). **1** dīrĭpio, ŭi, eptum, 3 *to s a town*, oppidum d, Caes B. C 1, 21 *to s houses*, tecta d, Liv. 5, 41 *to s temples*, d, templa hostilĭter, id 37, 21. (the soldiers) *dispersed to s the city*, ad diripiendam urbem passim discurrerunt (but Aemilius recalled them, saying) *that cities are s'd when taken, not when surrendered*, captas, non deditas, diripi urbes, id 37, 32, *fin.* **2.** vasto, 1 (esp of a country, as, *I'll sack this country with a mutiny*, Shaksp) v. Italiam, Cic. Cat 4, 6, 13 partem provinciae incursionibus, Caes. B G. 5, 1 **3.** pŏpŭlor, 1 (also of a country and lands *e g What barbarous invades sacked the lands?* Denham) noctu populabatur agros, Cic Off. 1, 10, *fin* **4.** spŏlio, 1 spoliatis effossisque domibus, Caes. B G 3, 42. s fana sociorum, Cic Sul 25, *fin.* delubra, Sall. C 11 v. PILLAGE, PLUNDER.

**sackage:** = SACK, *subs*, No IV.

**sackbut:** obs (except in Dan iii 5, where it is a mistranslation of sambūca, σαμβύκη, a triangular stringed instrument of a sharp tone), the s was *a bass trumpet with a slide*, like the modern *trombone* (the *sagbut deep*, Drayton): buccīna, ae, *f*, and cornu, us or u, *n.*, may perhaps be used

**sackcloth:** | *The coarse cloth of which sacks are made*, esp worn next the skin by way of penance |. *The material and dress itself* **1.** saccus, i, *m* · v. SACK: or, with special reference to the material, (1) properly, of hemp, *cannabum (*sc.* textum), vestis cannabīna (II) of flax, līnteum, i, *n* (esp used for *sailcloth*)· v. CANVAS **2.** = *haircloth*, cĭlĭcium, i, *n.* (κιλίκιον), *the goat's hair cloth made in Cilicia for tents*: Cic Verr. 2, 1, 38, 95 Liv. 38, 7, *post med.* ||. Fig: for *mourning* and *mortification*: tōga sordida. *in sackcloth and ashes*, sordidatus, Cic. Veir 2, 2, 25, 62. v. Dict of Ant *s. v.* TOGA in luctu et squalore, Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1.

**sacker:** *one who sacks*: direptor (rare)· *would Antony have been the*

*guardian o the sacker and ravager of the city* ' custosne urbis, an dieptor et vexator esset Antonius? Cic Phil 3, 11, 27 v PLUNDERER

**sacking**: I. *The s of a city, etc.* = SACK, *subs.*, No IV., *q v* II *A stout cloth*, used for supporting a bed: 1. linteum, i, *n* v CANVAS, SACKCLOTH 2. instīta, ae, *f* (properly a *girth*) Petr 97 Phr: tenta cubilia, Hor Epod 12, 12

**sacking**: *a kind of coarse cloth* *textilium genus crassum atque asperum v SACKCLOTH *made of s*, sacceus, Hier

**sacrament**: sacrāmentum Ser Eccl. also mysterium may sometimes serve v MYSTERY

**sacramental**: ad sacramentum (sacramenta) pertinens; or by *gen* · e g *they believe in s efficacy*,* mysticam quandam vim in sacramentis inhaerere credunt *the great s controversy*, *magna illa de vi proprietatibusque sacramentorum controversia

**sacred**: 1. sācer, cra, crum (most gen term *set apart and religiously regarded*) *a s grove*, lucus s, Virg Aen 5, 761 *et pass* (opp. profanus, *not consecrated*) 2. sanctus (denoting the quality which is *the consequence of a thing being sacer* or *devoted to a deity, inviolate*) *the tribunes of the commons are to be s* (*inviolate*), tir pl . sancti sunto, Cic Leg 3, 3, 9 *a very s day*, dies sanctissimus, id Veri 4, 67, 151 Liv Join sanctus augustusque [ion-], Cic Tusc 5 12, *fin* . sanctus integerque, id. R Am 38, 109 3. sacrōsanctus (*formally placed under the protection of religion, inviolate* legal term, and stronger than preced) Cic Bal 14 (*sacrosanctum* esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset): Liv 2, 33, *init* (of the tribunes). 4. augustus (*consecrated by due formalities and with proper auspices*, hence, *venerable, regarded with awe* cf Ov F. 1, 609, augusta vocantur templa *sacerdotum rite dicata manu*) Join [Eleusis] sancta et augusta, Cic. N D 1, 42, *fin* 5. sometimes divinus (*relating to God, the gods*), or expr by religio, religiones, etc *a s poem*, *carmen divinum *a s war*, *bellum pro religionibus susceptum (R and A) *to regard a place as extremely s*, locum summa caerimonia colere, Nep Them 8.

**sacredly**: i e. *with the most scrupulous fidelity* 1. sanctē *to preserve anything most s*, aliquid sanctissime servare, Cic R Com 2, *fin* Quint 2. religiōsē v SCRUPULOUSLY 3. piē (*with dutiful and pious feeling*) Join: pie inviolateque [memoriam servare], Cic Sen 22, *extr* · pie sancteque [colere deos], id. N. D. 1, 20 4. expr by phr, cum summa religione, summa religione adhibita v SCRUPULOUSNESS,

**sacredness**: sanctītas Liv. 44, 29 [s templi] Suet Or expr. by *adj nothing could exceed the s of*....*nihil magis sanctum esse posset, etc.

**sacrifice** (*subs*). I. Lit, *the act of formally devoting something to a deity* · 1. sacrificium *to offer or perform a s.*, s [publicum] agere, Cic. Br 14, 56; facere, id Ph. 5, 9, 24 *to forbid a person to take part in s s*, sacrificiis aliquem interdicere, Caes B G 6, 13 2. res dīvīna · esp in phr, *to offer s*, rem d. facere, Cic. N D. 3, 18, 47 Ter. Suet. (Both the preced. phr are somewhat more comprehensive than Eng, including *any formal act of devotion*) 3. sacra, ōrum (esp. of *stated religious services or s s*) · *to worship with annual s s*, annuis sacris colere, Cic Verr 4, 39, 84 Curt. *To offer s* . (1) sacrificō, 1: Cic : v. TO SACRIFICE (A, I.). Also as *pass impers.: s. was offered by the nations*, a matronis sacrificatum est, Liv. 27, 37, *med* (2.) immōlo, 1, with like constr to preced · v. TO SACRIFICE (A., I., 4) (3.) făcio, 3 (Gr. ῥέζειν), in the poets foll by *abl of the victim offered* · Virg E 3, 77 (quum faciam vitula, *when I shall offer s with a calf*) (4) ŏpĕror, 1, esp in *p part*, *engaged in offering s*, operatus, Virg G 1, 339 Tac A 2, 14 (vidit se operatum, et *sanguine sacro respersa praetexta* ) See also TO SACRIFICE II. *The victim* victīma, hostia v VICTIM. Oft best expr by immōlo, 1 *what s s should be offered to each deity*, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic Leg 2, 12, 29 *to offer human s s*, homines immolare, Caes B G 6, 16 III. *Any loss*, esp *one voluntarily incurred*: 1 jactūra (strictly, *the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship*) (*to do anything*) *at a heavy s* (*or cost*), magnis jacturis, Caes B G 6, 12. also, magna jactura, Cic Clu 8 2. dētrīmentum v LOSS 3. damnum (*a heavier loss than* detrimentum) *with the s of her own blood* (*offspring*), damno sanguinis, Phaedr 1, 28, 10

**sacrifice** (*v*) A. Lit I. Intrans *to offer sacrifice* 1 sacrificō, 1 Cic N. D 2, 27, *init* (principes in sacrificando) Pl. 2 sacrificium, *s rem divinam facio*, 3 (the usu phr to denote *religious services* in general, public or private) v preced art (I) 3. also simply făcio, in both cases with *abl* of victim offered, and operōri, esp in *p part* operātus, id (I, *fin*) 4 immōlo, 1 (less freq without a *subs* denoting the victim) *as he was s ing before the praetorium*, quum immolaret ante p, Cic Div 1, 33, 72 Also as *pass impers*, immolatum, *s as offered, they s* v preced art (I, 4) Other phr of general import may sometimes serve, *e g* sacris interesse, operam dare; deos sacris (sacrificiis) colere ib (I), and comp RITE, WORSHIP II. Trans. 1. immōlo, 1 *to s an ox to the Muses*, Musis bovem 1, Cic N D 3, 36, 88 · Caes 2. sacrificō, 1 (not as *verb trans* in Cic) *to s cattle with due formality*, pecora rite s, Liv 41, 18, *med* rarely with *abl* of *victim* Pl. 3. macto, 1 (archaic and poet) *to s picked sheep according to custom*, lectas in more bidentes, Virg Aen 4, 57 Cato Luci 4. caedo, 3 (simply, *to slaughter*, hence requiring something in context to define) Cic Clu 68, *fin*, deorum mentes caesis *hostiis* placare (where hostiis indicates *the act of s ing*) Virg Aen 5, 96 (caedit binas de more bidentes) 5. făcio, 3 (*intrans*) usu with *abl* v SACRIFICE, *subs* (I, *fin*), *supr* (A, I, 3) B. Fig I. *To surrender to destruction* Phr *to s one's life for another, for the state*, vitam pro aliquo [patria] profundere, cf. Cic Off 1, 24 pro patria occumbere, se morti tradere (v BEHALF OF) · *he s d one half of his army in order to save the other*, *exercitus alterius partis salutem alterius partis damno redemit (v SACRIFICE, *subs*, III). II. *To incur any loss, give up out of regard to some one else*. 1. expr. by jacturam facio, with depend *gen. not to s. the very least portion of glory*, ne minimam quidem gloriae j facere, Cic Off 1, 24, 84 v preced art. (III) 2. condōno, 1 (*to do something contrary to one's own feelings out of regard for another*): *to s. all private animosities to the good of the state*, omnes inimicitias reipublicae c, Cic Ph 5, 18, 50 Sall Jug 79 (se vitamque suam reipublicae c) Caes 3. concēdo, permitto, etc . v. TO GIVE UP. Phr *to be willing to s one's own interest for another*, prae commodo alicujus omnia sua posthabere [negligere], based on Ter Ad 2, 3, 9 *to s one's own interest to the good of the state*, *privatas utilitates civitatis [patriae] saluti posthabere (or expr by anteponere, antetferre with reversed constr.) v TO PREFER.

**sacrificer**: 1. pōpa (*the officiating minister of the priest, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe*) · Suet Cal. 32 · Cic 2 in gen sense, *a person engaged in offering sacrifice*, expr by *imperf. part* of sacrifico, immolo v TO SACRIFICE (Not however in *nom. sing*, see L G § 638. this may be expr. by is qui sacrificat, etc)

**sacrificial**: sacrificus (poet) · *s. axe*, securis s, Ov M 12, 249 (in prose simply culter or malleus for the latter term [= *pole-axe*], see Suet Cal 32) (Usu better expr by sacrificium, -a e g, *to write concerning s observances*, *de sacrificiis [sacrificiorum institutis] scribere *to have a s nature*, *sacrificii naturam habere)

**sacrificially** · *sacrificio loco

**sacrilege**: 1. sacrilĕgium (not in Cic, but perfectly good for legal lang, as a t t) Quint 7, 3, 10, where it is thus defined s est, rem sacram de templo surripere *pl = acts of s*, Suet Caes 54, *extr* 2. expr by circuml *e g.* sacrum auferre, Cic Leg 2, 16, 40 templum (fanum) diripere, spoliare, violare, cf. id Veri 4, 62, 139 Liv 29, 18 also, TO ROB, PILLAGE Sometimes expr. by sacrilegus cf Cic Leg 1 c., sacrilego poena est (*there is a penalty for sacrilege*) Phr *to be guilty of s. (lay sacrilegious hands on anything)*, sacrilegas manus admovere (thesauris), Liv 29, 18, *med* in more gen terms, piaculum committere, ib v. PROFANATION

**sacrilegious**: sacrilĕgus · Liv v SACRILEGE, *extr* Esp as *subs*, sacrilegus, *a s person* Cic Leg 2, 16, 40: Quint

**sacrilegiously**: impiē, spreta religione, etc v. IMPIOUSLY, PROFANELY More precisely expr by sacrilegus, *adj* e g *s. to appropriate* . . ., sacrilegas admovere manus . . v. SACRILEGE, *extr*

**sacrilegiousness**: impiĕtas; or expr. by sacrilegium: v. IMPIETY, SACRILEGE

**sacristan**: aedĭtuus, custos (templi) Cic Veri. 4, 44, 96 (Aedituus also appears in forms, aeditumus and aeditimus, which are thought to be older)

**sacristy**: sacrārium (*a kind of chapel where holy things were kept*) Cic . Liv

**sad**: I. *Feeling sadness* 1. tristis, e (most gen term) *pass* Join tristis, demissus, Cic Mur 21, 45 tristis et contumbatus, id Veri 4, 14, 32 *somewhat s*, subtristis, Ter Andr 2, 6, 16 *very s*, pertristis (rare), Cic poet Div. 1, 8, 14 2. moestus, more correctly, maestus, (*mournful, bearing the show of grief on one's countenance and exterior generally*) *s and troubled countenance*, in et conturbatus vultus, Auct Her. 3, 15, 27 Virg Join moestus tristisque, Pl. in ac sollicitus, Hor S 1, 2, 3 . v. MOURNFUL. *To be sad*, moerere, in tristitia ac moerore esse, jacēre (*to be quite prostrate*) v TO GRIEVE; GRIEF II. *Causing sadness, distressing*. 1. tristis *a sad lot*, t sors, Cic Mur. 20, 42. Liv. 2 ācerbus (*keenly distressing*) *a s. conflagration*, a incendium, Cic Leg. 2, 24, 61 3. miserandus, miserābilis v. MISERABLE, PITIABLE III. Colloquially, in such phrr. as, *a sad rogue* · expr. by germānus, *genuine, thorough* (cf Cic. Att. 4, 5, scio me asinum germanum fuisse), or with *adj*, plane (v. ALTOGETHER) *you s dog!* improbe! v. RASCAL, ROGUE

**sadden**: contristo, 1: Coel. in C e Fam. 8, 9, *extr.* Sen Or expr by circuml, *we were not a little s'd by this news*, *nos haec nuntius cunctos tristitia affecit, tristes demissosque reddidit see also TO GRIEVE.

**saddle** (*subs.*) · 1. ĕphippium (Gr ἐφίππιον; the use of the saddle being learned from the Greeks) Cic. Fin 3, 4, 15 (where it is referred to as a word current, but of questionable authority) esp *pl · to ride with a s.*, ephippiis uti, Caes B. G 4, 2 Hor. Ep 1, 14, 43 (optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus) *a s.-horse*, (equus) ad ephip-

pium. Vall. R II 2, 7, *fin.* (See Dict Ant. p. 464) **2.** sella (late) *horses for war, the race-course, the s.*, proelis, circo, sellis [utilibus equi], Veg. Vet. 4, 6, *init.*: and a little further on, *ad usum sellae* Persis meliores equos praestat (Strabo = *horse-cloth*, whereas ephippium denotes *a proper saddle*) Phr *some horses are better fitted for the s., others for draught*, equi alii melius equitem patiuntur alii jugum (R and A.) and v. *supp* *to bring in the s.*, equo frenato insidere, cf Liv 7, 6 in equo [bene] haerere, Cic Deiot 10, 28 (equo haerere, poet., Hor Od 3, 24, 55) *a horse with s. and bridle on*, equus status ac frenatus v foll art.

**saddle** (*v*) **I.** Lit **1.** sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 *to s. and bridle horses*, equos sternere, infrenare, Liv 37, 20, *fin* Also perh insterno, 3. id 34, 7 (where however equus speciosius *instratus* indicates *the entire capparisonment of a horse*) **2.** ephippium s sellam [equo] impōno cf Phaedr. 1, 15, 8 (clitellas imp.) v SADDLE, *subs* Phr. *a horse ready s'd and bridled*, equus instructus frenatusque, Liv 21, 27, *fin.* (Gron e conj., instratus · cf *supr*) **II.** Fig *to saddle with*; i e *to impose* a burden *upon* nearest word, impōno, 3 (with *acc* and *dat*) *he s'd his country with a heavy debt*, *civitati in posterum grande aes alienum imposuit* [civitatem grandi aere alieno oppressam relquit] v. TO IMPOSE.

**saddled** (*part* and *adj*) **1.** strātus v pieced. art **2.** ephippiātus (of the rider, *habitually using a saddle*, whereas stratus refers to *the horse only*): *s cavalry*, e equites, Caes B G 4, 2

**saddle-bags:** **1.** bīsaccium (lit *a double-bag*; one bag *hanging on each side*) Petr 31 (= sacci utrimque assuti, Erhard in Burm a l) **2.** perh better (as the interpretation of the passage in Petr is doubtful), hippopēdae, arum Sen. Ep 87, 7 (Gr. ἱπποπῆραι)

**——-bow:** perh *sellae pila, apex.*

**——-cloth:** strāgŭlum (*used as a kind of saddle*): Sen. Ep. 87, *init*

**——-horse:** equus sellārius, cf Veg Vet 4, 7 (jumenta sellāria); equus ad sellae usum aptus v SADDLE

**saddler:** ephippiārius Inscr (Forcell.)

**Sadducee:** Sadducaeus. Vulg N T

**sadly:** **1.** moestē (maestē) Auct Her. 3, 14, 24 **2.** in compar and superl, tristius, tristissime (*more, most s.*): the use of the *neut.* triste as *adv.* is poet Hor S 1, 8, 41 Stat (Also the adj. may be often used. *he sat s on the shore*, *moestus in litore sedebat he began s to return*, redire moerens coepit ad . , Phaedr. 1, 3, 10 v L G § 343) See also, PITIABLY, MISERABLY

**sadness:** **1.** tristĭtia (most gen term). opp to laetitia, Cic de Or 2, 17, 72. *to give oneself up to tears and s*, lacrimis ac tristitiae tradere, Lucc. in Cic Fam. 5, 14 **2.** moestĭtia (maes-. for syn v SAD) *to banish s. (dejection and gloom) from the mind*, in ex animis pellere, Cic Fin 1, 13, 43: opp to hilaritas, risus (*the outward demonstration of an opposite state of mind*), id Off 1, 41, 146 (For dolor, moeror, luctus v SORROW, GRIEF) Phr. *overwhelmed with s.*, aegritudine afflictus, Cic Tusc 4, 16: cf Virg Aen 2, 92, *afflictus* vitam *in tenebris luctuque* trahebam.

**safe** (*subs*) cella (*for provisions*) Cic Sen. 16 Cato *For meat*, perh carnārium (or perh = *meat-hook*) Col 12, 53. *For money and other valuables*, *arca ferrea, ferrata, munita* v CHEST

**safe** (*adj.*) **I** *Free from danger* **1.** tūtus (*of persons, places, journeys, etc*): *the breeze shall waft me s. through* , me tutum per . . . . feret, Hor. Od 3, 29, 63: *a perfectly s. harbour*, portus tutissimus, Caes. B C 3, 27 Cic. *et pass.* *safe from . . . .*, tutus ab (a) . . . ., Caes. B. G. 7, 14 (tutus a periculo). Phaedr.. v. less freq., tutus adversus . . . . Cels. 5, 27, 3 (adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus). **2.** mūnītus (*fortified, protected*) *no one's chastity s against* , nullius pudicitia m contra ., Cic. Ver 5, 15, 39 *Compar* munitior occurs, Cic. Q Fr 2, 3, *med.* (se munitiorem ad custodiendam vitam fore quam Africanus fuisset) **II.** *Uninjured, having passed through dangers unhurt* **1.** salvus (*safe and sound, having escaped peril of life or existence*) *if the commonwealth shall be preserved s for the next five years*, si resp ad quinquennium proximum servata erit, Liv. 22, 10 *to lead an army through s and unhurt*, exercitum s. et incolumem transducere, Caes. B C 2, 32. Join also, salvus et sospes, Ang in Suet vit 98 (Often salvus = *alive*, esp of recovery from dangerous illness) **2** sospes, ĭtis (a word expressing more than salvus, and having a semi-poetical colouring *heaven-favoured, under auspicious circumstances*) Join salvus et sospes, Pl sospes incolumisque, Plin min sospes et superstes, Pl **3.** incŏlūmis e (*unhurt, unimpaired*) Join integer et incolumis, Cic Cat 3, 10, *fin* nec atque intacta, id Rep 2, 6 salvae et nec [civitates], id Inv 2, 56, 169 **III.** *Fit to be trusted* **1.** tūtus · *s ears* (*which will not betray a secret*), t. aures, Hor Od 1, 27, 18 **2.** fīdus · v TRUSTY.

**safe-conduct:** **1.** fides, ei (*any formal engagement*) often with publica (denoting *an engagement on the part of the state*) *to bring* (*Jugurtha*) *to Rome under s*, cum interposita fide publica Romam duceret, Sall Jug 32 Cic (the notion of -conduct lies of course in the duceret, not in the noun) **2.** less freq, diplōma, ātis, n (*a state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling*, although this was of course usu. *given to a friend or person entitled to honour*, whereas the fides publica interposita implies that the person so protected is *an enemy or by law liable to be arrested*) more fully, diploma quo quis tutior sit, Sen Clem 1, 10, *fin*

**——-guard:** **1.** cautio (*act or mode of guarding against*) *there is but one s. against these evils*, horum incommodorum una c est [atque una provisio], Cic Am 21, 78 (loll by ut ne) the same sense may be expr. by verb ab his incommodis haud aliter cavendum est, quam si v. TO GUARD AGAINST **2.** pōpugnācŭlum (*a bulwark or work of defence*) Join. propugnacula murique (tranquillitatis), Cic. in Pis 4, 9 (where the reference is to *certain laws*) v BULWARK **3.** mūrus (*a wall of defence* only rhetor or poet.) Hor Ep 1, 1, 60 (hic murus aheneus esto, *a wall of brass*, i. e. *an impregnable s*). Cic in Pis. l. c **4.** mūnīmentum (*protection, defence*) Tac. H 4, 52 (nima imperii m.) Liv.

**——-keeping:** fides v. PROTECTION

**safely:** **1.** tūtē and tutō (not identical in meaning; see exx) *to live s.* (= *in a safe manner*), tute vivere, Auct Her 3, 5, 9: *to fight s.* (= *in safety*), tuto dimicare, Caes B G 3, 24 *more s.*, tutius, ib 3, 13 superl both tutissime (= *in the safest manner*) and tutissimo (*in the greatest safety*) Cic **2.** expr. by *adj.* · *he lands them s. on the other side of the river*, (eos) incolumes trans fluvium exponit, Virg. Aen. 6, 416: *they arrived s at* . , incolumes pervenerunt . . . : v. SAFE (cf L. G. § 343)

**safety:** **1.** sālus, ūtis, *f* (*preservation*): *to have regard to one's own s (life)*, suae s consulere, Caes B G. 5, 27: *s of states*, s civitatium, Cic Rep. 1, 34. **2.** incŏlūmĭtas (*state of being unhurt or unimpaired as in the case of one who has come in s through dangers*): Cic Inv. 2, 56, 168 (inc. ac libertatem retinere). *to promise s. to those surrendered*, deditis inc. polliceri, Caes. B. C 3, 28 **3.** in oblique cases only, use *neut.* of tūtus *to put anything in a place of s.*, aliquid in tuto collocare, Ter. Heaut 4, 3, 11 so, in tutum recipere, Liv 2, 19 Comp. the use of tuto, *in safety* · Cic Fam 14 3 Caes. **4.** expr. *in safety*, by incŏlūmis, salvus, sospes: v SAFELY

**safety-valve:** * spiraculum quo se erumpens vapor effugiat

**saffron** (*subs*) crōcus (rarely -um) · Virg Plin Used for *the colour and perfume made from saffron* Lucr. 2, 416 Hor.

**saffron** (*adj*). **1.** crŏceus *s perfumes*, c odores, Virg G 1, 56. also with simple ref. to *colour*, id Aen 1, 649 (c acanthus) **2.** crŏcinus (*made of or from s*) *s ointment*, crocinum unguentum, Cels 3, 18, *med.* Also = *of the colour of s*, Cat 68, 134. **3.** crŏcātus (late) Plin

**sagacious:** **1.** prūdens (*sensible*): *no brute more s than the elephant*, beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic N D 1, 35, 97 *s in existimando*, in existimando p, id Bl 68, 239 Join [in natura] peracutus et prudens, id Or 3, 18 **2.** acūtus (*keen, shrewd*) cf Cic de Or. 1, 39, homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus Strengthened, peracutus v. *supr* (1). **3.** sāgax (strictly, *sharp-scented*, as a hound) *most s (sharp-scented) in suspecting*, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic Cat 1, 8, 19 *extremely s in drawing inferences*, in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just 1, 9, *med* Join [animal, *sc* homo] providum, sagax, . . . acutum plenum rationis et consilii, Cic Leg 1, 7, 22 See also, SHREWD, PRUDENT **4.** perspĭcax (*keen-sighted, penetrating*) Cic Tusc Phil.: *an elephant less s (than the rest)*, elephantus tardiores ingenii, Plin 8, 3, 3

**sagaciously:** **1.** prūdenter Cic : Aug. in Suet · v PRUDENTLY **2.** ācūtē (*keenly, shrewdly*) Lucr Cic. **3.** sāgāciter (*with penetrating intelligence*) Cic. de Or 1, 51, *fin.* (s investigare) · Liv

**sagacity:** **1.** prūdentia (*sensibleness*) · Plin 8, 1, 1 (*of elephants*) cf. SAGACIOUS (1) **2.** sāgācitas (*keen tracking wit, resembling the instinct of hounds which track by scent*) Cic Verr. 2, 1, 41, 105 *the s of Hipparchus discovered* , Hipparchi sagacitate repertum est, Plin 2, 13, 10 **3.** perspĭcācitas (*sharp-sightedness*) Cic v PENETRATION Phr *possessed of (great) s.* prudens, alti ingenii, etc (v SAGACIOUS) *wanting in s*, hebes, tardus (tardioris ingenii) v. DULL, SLOW.

**sage** (*subs*) · *the plant*, salvia Plin (*S officinalis*, Linn.)

**sage** (*adj.*) sāpiens, prūdens, etc.: v. WISE, PRUDENT.

**sage** (*subs*) *a wise man*, sāpiens v. WISE (man); PHILOSOPHER

**sagely:** prūdenter, sāpienter v. WISELY.

**sago:** * medulla cycae (R and A.)

**sail** (*subs*) **I.** Lit. **1.** vēlum (gen term). *to set s.*, vela dare Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187 Virg: more rhetorically, v. pandere, Cic. Tusc 4, 4, *extr* somewhat different is vela facere, *to make s*, as distinguished from *rowing*, Cic Tusc. l c *to furl s*, vela contrahere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 24. subducere, Auct B Alex 45 legere, Virg G. 1, 373 *full s.*, velis passis, Cic Tusc. 1, 49, 119 **2.** poet carbăsus, i, *f* n. *pl* carbăsa, orum (lit *a kind of flax*: used by meton like our *canvas*) Virg. Aen 3, 357. **3.** only *pl.*, lintea, orum ib. 3, 686 (dare linteа retro = dare vela . .) Phr.: *to set s*, i e *to commence a voyage*, navem, naves solvere (*weigh anchor*), Caes B G. 4, 36 see also *supr.* (1) **II.** Meton. = *ship* use navis **III.** *Of a windmill* · perh brāchium or vēlum.

**sail** (*v*) **I.** *To use s., be propelled by means of s*: vēla făcio, 3. Cic v preced art. *init.* **II.** *In wider* sense, *to go by sea, make a voyage* **1.** nāvīgo, 1 (*to go by sea, whatever the motive power*) *suitable weather for sailing*, idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes B. G. 4, 23: et *pass. Comps.* (1.) ēnāvīgo, 1 (*to sail out, get clear of* a certain place): Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, *fin.* (e scrupulosis cotibus e., fig.). Suet. (2.)

pernāvigo, 1 (*to s. through* v. RACE) Plin (2) circumnāvigo, 1 (*to s round*) · Veil 2, expl by *comps* of vĕho, ctus, 3 (*to be conveyed in what-ever way* · the simple v rb in present sense perh does not occur) · (1) advĕho, 3 (*to s to a place*) Sall, Jug. 86 (Marius Uticam advehitur) (2) ēvĕho, 3 (*to s out, go out to sea* preferable to enavigo). *s ing out from the Egean sea, they crossed over to Delos*, evecti Aegaeo mari, Delum trajecerunt Liv 44, 28 *extr* cf id 21, 50, *inuit*, in altum evehi (opp to the notion of *remaining close ashore*) (3) transvĕho, 3 (*to s or cross over*) Sall, Jug. 18 (Medi navibus in Africam transvecti) Liv. (4) praetervĕho, 3 (*to s past*) · Caes. B. C 3, 26 (5) circumvĕho, 3 (*to s round*) · Liv 10, 2 (circumvectus Brundisii promontorium, *having rounded it*) (6) ĕvĕho, 3 (*to s back*) Hor. 3. *to s along, coast along*, lĕgo, lēgi, ctum, 3 Liv 21, 51, *fin* decem navibus oram Italiae legens Also in same sense praeleg , 3 Tac ||| *To set out on a voyage* vēla dare, navem (naves) solvere v. proceed art |V. Fig *to move along through the air* usu lĕror, 3, *ut.*: cf Virg G 1, 397 (*of the movement of light fleecy clouds*)

**sail-cloth**: perh linteum nauticum

**sailer**: Phr. *a good s*, *navis habilis ac velox; magna (summa) mobilitate celeritate navis, qua celeriter navigari potest*

**sailing**: expr by *verb* v TO SAIL See also NAVIGATION

**sailor**: nauta; poet nāvīta *passim* Phr. *they are every way the best s s*, scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum *s* reliquos antecedunt, Caes B G. 3, 8 *no s*, rerum nauticarum imperitus

**sailyard**: antenna · Caes : Virg. *The extremity of the s., to which were attached the ropes*, cornu Virg Aen. 3, 549 Ov

**saint**: vir sanctus, femina sancta: also in Eccl Latin, as title of *holy and canonized persons*, Beatus (Beata); Divus (Diva) Breviary

**sainted**: best word perh. bĕātus (comp. Ger *selig*), v. BLESSED.

**Saint John's wort**: hyperĭcum: M L.

—— **bread**: sīlīqua Graeca: Col Arb 25 Also, simply siliqua Plin

**saintly**: sanctus, pĭus v HOLY, PIOUS

**saintship**: perh sanctĭtas, sanctĭtūdo v. HOLINESS.

**sake**: in phr, *for (some one's) s* 1. grātĭā or causā, with *depend. gen* cf Cic N. D. 2, 63, 158, where the two are combined, tantum abest ut haec *bestiarum causa* creata sint, ut ipsas bestias *hominum gratia* generatas esse videamus also, id. Fin. 1, 10, *extr* (which latter passage proves that the words are exactly synonymous) *to name a person for the s. of doing him honour*, aliquem honoris gratia (causa) nominare, id Quint. 7, 28. 2. less freq ergō, following the *gen* dependent upon it (savouring of *legal or archaic phraseology*) · *for the sake of this law*, hujus legis ergo, Cic Att. 3, 23 S C. in Liv. 25, 7 (dono militari virtutis ergo donari) 3. ob, propter, with *acc* (*on account of*) v. L. G § 556 4. pro, with *abl* (*for, on behalf of*) : *to die for the sake of one's country*, pro patria mori, Hor. Od 3, 2, 13. Phr. *for heaven's s !* pro deum [atque hominum] fidem ! Ter Andr 1, 5, 2 : Cic.

**salacious**: sălax, v. WANTON.

**salad**: ăcētāria, orum, *n pl.*: Plin 19, 4, 19 § 58.

**salaam**; Phr.. *to make a s.*, *Orientalium more corpus ad terram inclinare*

**salamander**: sălămandra: Plin.

**salary**: 1. merces, ēdis, *f.*: v. WAGES, PAY. 2. sālārium (late strictly, *salt-money for soldiers* subsequently in wider sense). Suet. Tib. 46 (comites peregrinationum expeditionumque *nunquam salario*, cibariis tantum, sustentavit) Ulp. Dig. (N.B.—Merces is the preferable word cf. Suet Gr 7.)

**sale**: |. *Means or course of selling* 1. vendĭtio Cic. R Am 38, 110 Sen. 2. vēnus, ūs ; or vēnum, i (only in forms, venui, veno, venum, the last of which is the only frequent one): *to offer for s*, venum dare, Liv 24, 47 so, *to go or be offered for s* (*be sold*), venum ire, id 3, 55 *incentives of luxury offered for s*, posita veno invitamenta luxus, Tac A 14, 15 ; for which also, venui subjicere, Apul 3. in phr. *for s* : vēnālis, e *to have pleasure-grounds for s.*, hortos venales habere, Cic Off. 3, 14, 58 : so fig of *corrupt Rome*, urbem venalem. . . . , Sall Jug 35, *extr*. (In same sense, but less good pleonercalis, Suet Col and venalicius, Petr) Other Phrr *having a (ready) s*, vendibilis (v SALEABLE) *to advertise for s*, proscribere, Cic Off 3, 16 (Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit); also [aedes venales] inscribere, Tac Heaut. 1, 1, 92 (the latter denoting *an inscription* UPON *something*, like our TO LET) *to be (exposed) for s*, pro-tare, Hor Ep 1, 20, 2 (liber proiectat) *formal contract of s* (strictly, *purchase*), mancipium, mancipatio · *the exact terms of the contract* being, mancipii (mancipi) lex, Cic de Or 1, 39, 178 *precemeal s*, distractio (legal term), Ulp Dig 14, 3, 5, § 17 || *Public auction* meton hasta; because *a spear* was planted in the ground as symbol of auction *endless s s* (*and confiscations*), infinita h, Cic Ph 4, 4, 9 Or expr by vendere, praeconis voci subjicere, etc v. TO SELL.

**saleable**: vendībĭlis, e. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47 : Cic

**salesman**: Phr.. *to be a good s*, *mercium venditandarum bene peritum esse.

**salient**: Phr · *s. points* (*in an argument*), *capita disputationis, sermonis, etc (v PRINCIPAL, *adj.*) *there was nothing s. (about a speech)*, *nihil erat quod emineret.

**saline**: salsus v. SALT (*subs* and *adj.*).

**saliva**: 1. sălīva Cat Juv Plin 2. spūtum v SPITTLE.

**salivary**: Phr : *s glands*, *glandes eae quibus conficitur saliva

**salivate**: sălīvo, 1 Col. (aegrotum pecus s, R R 6, 5, *med.*)

**salivation**: sălīvātio Coel. Aur

**sallow** (*subs*) · *a tree*, sălix, ĭcis, *f.* · v. WILLOW.

**sallow** (*adj*) · pallĭdus, vēpallĭdus, lūrĭdus. v PALE, GHASTLY.

**sally** (*v*) ēmpto, rupi, ptum, 3 : *to s. forth from a camp*, e castris e, Caes B. G. 3, 5 Sall Liv. In same sense, eruptionem facere, Caes. B G. 2, 33 (a phr suitable to denote *a more formal and preconcerted movement*) Somewhat different is excurrere, excursionem facere, which denote *counter-movements, forays, raids, made from a city or camp, whether besieged or not* · v. FORAY, RAID.

**sally** (*subs.*): |. Lit ēruptio: v. preced. art. ||. Fig in such phrr. as, *a s. of wit*, perh. *argutae et quasi se erumpentes facetiae.

**sally-port**: perh. *porta (portula) ad eruptionem faciendam apta.

**salmon**: salmo, ōnis, Plin : Aus (*salmo salar*, Linn) *s.-colour*, *color salmonaceus, qui dicitur.

**salmon-trout**: fārio, ōnis, *m.*. Aus. Id. 10, 130

**saloon**: perh. atrium or concĭlĭābŭlum v. HALL.

**salt** (*subs.*): | Lit · sal, sălis, *m fine, white s.*, s. candidus, Cato, R. R. 88 *common s.*, s. popularis, ib *to lay anything in s.*, aliquid in sale ponere, ib *to keep it there*, in s. habere, ib. *rock or sea s*, s. fossilis, marinus, Varr R. R. 2, 11, *med.* ; called respectively, s. maritimus, fossicius, ib. 1, 7, *ad fin.* : *a grain of s.*, salis mica, Plin. ||. Fig *of elegance and wit*; sāles, ium: Cic. Fam 9, 15 (s. Attici) : v. WIT.

**salt** (*adj.*) 1. salsus (*impregnated or prepared with s*) *this is (too) s.*, hoc salsum est, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 71 *s. (in any) tears*, s. lacrimae, Lucr. 2. sălītus v. SALTED; TO SALT Phr. *s water* (=*sea-water*) aqua marina, Pall Oct 14 *s fish*, salsāmenta, orum Vel Ad 3, 3, 26 *dealer in s fish*, salsamentarius Suet Hor.

**salt** (*v.*) re *to preserve in s*, sălio, 4 Col 6, 32 Cato Or by circuml, sale condire (v. TO PICKLE, PRESERVE) *how to s meat*, salsura carnis ut fiat, cf Col 12, 53

**salt-cellar**: sălīnum Hor Od. 2, 16, 14 *Dimin* salillum (*a little s*) Catull

**salted** (*part adj.*). sălītus *s tunny*, s thynnus, Col. 6, 32: v. SALT (*adj*)

**salting** (*subs*) salsūra, sălītūra Col *s-tub*, vas salsamentarium Col. 2 10, *med*

**saltish**: subsalsus Cels Plin.

**salt-mine**: sălīfŏdīna Vitr 8, 3, 7.

**saltness**: 1. salsĭtūdo Vitr 1, 4, 11. 2. salsēdo (rare) Pall. Oct. 14, *init* (salsugo, Plin. 31, 7, 42, is *a kind of s formation*).

**salt-pits**: sălīnae, arum Cic.

**salt-works**: § N. D 2, 53, 132.

**saltpetre**: nitrum Plin 31, 10, 46 *Place or pit for digging s*, nitraria, ib.

**salts**: use sal, with some defining term.

**salt-water**: v SEA-WATER

**salt-works**: sălīnae, arum · Plin. 37, 7, 39 v SALT-PITS.

**salubrious**: 1. sălūbris and sălūber (Varr · Ov) esp as epith of *places and climate (favourable to health)* Cic Div. 1, 36, 79 (opp pestilens) Caes B C. 3, 2 (saluberrimae regiones). 2. sălūtāris, e (*conducive to health, healthy*. not used of *places*). v. HEALTHFUL, WHOLESOME. 3. sălūtĭfer (poet) : Ov : Mart

**salubriously**: sălūbrĭter. Cic.

**salubriousness**: sălūbrĭtas Cic. Div 1, 57, 131 ; Liv.

**salutary**: 1. sălūtāris, e (*promotive of health and well-being* generally) Join bona ac salutaria [opp mala perniciosaque], Cic Leg 1, 16, 44 [res] utiles et s, id. N D 1, 15 2. sălūbris (also -ber), e (more freq with ref to bodily health only v SALUBRIOUS). (*a circumstance*) *s in respect of the severity of the lesson*, severitate exempli s., Plin. Ep 2, 11, *init* *s counsels*, s consilia, Cic Att 8, 12 fac 3. ūtilis, e v. USEFUL. *To be s*, prodesse, adjuvare (the latter with *acc.*) v. GOOD, TO DO, AID.

**salutation**: 1. sălūtātio: *to pay or offer s.*, s. facere, Liv. 1, 1, *ad fin* (inter exercitus s. factam). *Comps* consalutatio, Cic. Att 2, 18; peralutatio (*assiduous s, s of all*), id Mil 21, 44: resalutatio (*return of s.*), Suet Ner 37 2. more freq. expr by sălus, ūtis, *f* ("health;" the word used in *salutations*). esp in phr, salutem dicere, s. dicere plurimam, multam, Cic Ep *pass.* · also absol. = *a greeting*, Pl Trin. 5, 2, 29 (non ego sum salutis dignus? *not worthy of a salutation?*). See also GREET, GREETING.

**salute** (*subs*) v. preced art. Phr.: *to give a s. in honour of the king*, *regis honoris causa [regis in honorem] tormenta exercere (?) *suddenly burst forth a s. from all the ships*, *repente omnium navium tormenta strepere; subito ex omnibus navibus tormentorum strepitus (fragor) aures perstringit See also KISS.

**salute** (*v*): |. *To greet*: sălūto, 1 : v. TO GREET. *Comps.* (1) consălūto, 1 (*to s. mutually, or in a body*) : Cic de Or. 2, 3, 13 (inter se amicissime c.) (2) persălūto, 1 (*to s. all round*) · id. Fl 18, 42. (3) rĕsălūto, 1 (*to s. in return*): id Ph 2, 41, 106. In letters expr by salutem dicere, salutem dicere multam (plurimam): v. GREETING ||. *To designate by a formal title*: 1.

sălūto, ī *his own people s.d him as Caesar*, quem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic Att 14, 12 Caes. (N.B—In this sense esp consaluto, ī, *to s by acclamation* Liv 1, 7, *init*, utrumque regem sua multitudo consalutavit Cic.) **2.** appello, ī Virg Aen 5, 540 (victorem appellat Acestem) Caes B.G 7, 4, *med*

**III.** *To show respect by gesture, firing off guns, etc* use consaluto, with some such defining phr as militari more, nautico more, etc **IV.** *To kiss* phr aliquem osculo impertire, Suet Ner 37 v TO KISS

**saluter:** ſsălūtātor Stat Better (except in *nom sing*) by *imperf. part*, L G § 638

**salvage:** *id quod ex nave fracta [naufragio amissa], s. ex aedificio incendio perempto servatur.

**salvation:** sălus, ūtis, *f* v. SAFETY, PRESERVATION Or expr by verb *for the s of men*, *ad salvandos [Class. Lat servandos] homines.

**salve:** **1.** unguentum v. OINTMENT. **2.** collyrium (*for the eyes*) Cels 7, 7, 4 (oculum collyrio inungere) Hor who uses *pl*, S 1, 5, 30

**salver:** scūtella Cic Tusc 3, 19, 46

**salvo**, perh exceptio cf Cic Am. 17, *init* (consilium sine ulla exceptione communitas) also id Q Fr 1, 1, 13, cum exceptione laudari (*with a reservation*)

**same:** **1.** īdem, ĕădem, īdem in all applications of Eng. usu foll. by qui (= *the same as*) L G §§ 372, 379, *Obs* 3 also by atque (ac), et, and rarely, ut, cum, also very exceptionally by *dat* L G § 620 From idem come the *advs*, eodem, *to the s place*, ibidem, *in the s place*, indidem, *from the s place* v L G § 133, p 88 **2.** sometimes, ūnus. *at (one and) the s time*, uno tempore, Caes B G. 4, 23 *both labour under the s error*, unus utrique error, Hor S 2, 3, 51 Rarely *pl to keep up the s manners and customs*, unis moribus vivere, Cic Fl 26, 63 Strengthened, unus atque idem, id Div. 2, 47, 97 **3.** expr. by alius with a negative; as, haud alius, non alius, haud (non) aliter; esp poet cf. Liv 23, 4, *nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si plebis ibi esset consilium* (*in precisely the same manner as if*.) Virg

**sameness:** expr. by īdem, ūnus *there is a s. about his writings*, *omnia uno [atque eodem] tenore scripsit; ita uno sunt omnia tenore scripta ut nihil quasi emineat oculosque festiva varietate delectet See also IDENTITY.

**samphire:** *crithmum Med. Gloss

**sample:** exemplum v SPECIMEN

**sampler:** *acu pingendi exemplum quale puoris aetatis puellae conficere solebant

**sanative:** ſ by quod sanat, etc.. v

**sanatory:** ſ TO HEAL

**sanctification:** theol *t. t.*: sanctificātio Vulg

**sanctifier:** sanctificātor Aug.

**sanctify:** **I.** *To make holy* · sanctifico, ī (theol *t t*) · Tert. Eccl Scr **II.** *To set apart, celebrate as holy* sacro, consecro, ī: v. TO SET APART, OBSERVE.

**sanctifying:** sanctificus (v. late) Juvenc.

**sanctimonious:** no exact word *a s person*, *putida quadam sanctimoniae (sanctitatis) affectatione homo; nimius in religionibus observandis

**sanction:** **1.** auctōritas v. AUTHORITY **2.** only in *abl.*, jussu, injussu (*with or without the s of ..*) · *the Roman people cannot be bound by any treaty without its own s*, P. R injussu suo nullo pacto potest obligari, Cic Bal 15, 34. Caes. Liv So also, permissu (*with the s of* ). v. PERMISSION **3.** confirmātio, etc. v. RATIFICATION (N.B.—Not sanctio, which = formal enactment.)

**sanction** (*v*) · **I.** *Formally to give authority to:* confirmo, rātum facio, etc.: v. TO RATIFY, CONFIRM. **II.** *To allow:* permitto, 3: v. TO PERMIT.

**sanctity:** **I.** Objective; as *attaching to a place, person, or thing* · **1.** sanctitas Liv. 44, 29 (s templi insulaeque) Tac **2.** sanctitūdo (v. rare) Cic in Non. 174, 7. **3.** caerēmonia (appy. stronger than preced, cf. Caes in Suet 6, *sanctitas* regum et *caerimonia* deorum, rare in this sense) · Cic R. Am 39, 113 (c legationis pollure) Tac **4.** sometimes, religio (strictly *religious obligation*). cf Cic Bal 24, 55, sacra Ceteris summa religione caerimoniaque conficere) *to violate the s of tombs*, i sepulchrorum violare, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 12, 27 *to lose its s* (of a place), amittere r, Cic Ver. 4, 35, 78 **II.** Subjective, *moral purity* **1.** sanctitas *to protect oneself by one's own s.*, sanctitate sua se tueri, Cic Fin 2, 22, 73 Join sanctitas, pietas, religio, Cic N D 1, 2, 3 **2.** sanctimonia (= preced rare), Cic. Quint 30, 93 **3.** castitas, castimonia v PURITY

**sanctuary:** **I.** *A holy place* **1.** ădytum (poet) [strictly a place that may not be entered] *the snake dragged its coils from the inmost s*, adytis anguis ab imis volumina traxit, Virg Aen 5, 84 **2.** fānum, dēlūbrum, templum, pēnētrālia (may sometimes be used) v. SHRINE, TEMPLE. **II.** *A place of refuge:* **1.** āsylum *the slave, who had fled for refuge into that s.*, servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 33 **2.** rĕceptācŭlum *s. rĕfŭgium* sanctum inviolatumque v RETREAT, REFUGE

**sand** (*subs*) · **I.** *The substance*, **1.** sābŭlum, less freq, sābŭlo *white, black, red s*, s. album, nigrum, rubrum, Plin 17, 4, 3, § 25 **2.** sălburra (*sand for ballast*) · *ballasted with much s*, multa s gravatas (naves), Liv 37, 14, *fin* **3.** ārēna (esp for building purposes) Vitr 2, 4 **II** *A sandy place* ārēna (usu *the s. of the sea shore*) *thou wilt lie naked, Palinurus, on an unknown s*, i e *shore*, nudus in ignota Palinure jacebis arena, Virg Aen 5, 871 *to buy s* (*sandy land*) *or bog*, aliquam aut paludes emere, Cic Agr 2, 27

**sand** (*v.*): i e *to strew or cover with sand* sabulo conspergere *the mouth of the river is s'd up*, *ostium flumnis sabulo (arena) occlusum est

**sandpit** (*subs*) ārēnāria Cic Clu 13, 37 (in arenariis quasdam perductus occiditur)

**sandstone:** **1.** tōfus or tōphus (generic term applied to various kinds of *sandy, friable rock* according to Conington [Virg G 2, 244], *a sort of volcanic sandstone* cf. Vitr 2, 7, *init* sunt etiam alia genera pluria, uti in Campania ruber et niger tophus) Plin 17, 3, 4 **2.** carbunculus (*a particular kind of sandy stone*) cf Vitr 2, 7, *extr*. nonnullis locis procreatur id genus arenae, quod dicitur carbunculus (Ki gives saxum arenaceum, but without authority lapis arenarius occurs, Serv. Virg G 2, 348)

**sandal:** **1.** sŏlea (*the simplest kind of sandal, consisting of a sole with little more to fasten it to the foot than a strap across the instep* Gell. 13, 21) Hor Ov **2.** crēpīda (also denoting *a sole, without upper leather*, cf Gell. l c). Cic Rab Post 10, 27 Liv. 29, 19 *Dimin* crēpĭdŭla (*a small s*) Pl Pers 4, 2, 3 (N B—Avoid sandālium, which is a Greek word, and rare.) *Wearing-sandals*, crēpĭdātus: Cic in Pis. 38, 92: sŏleātus Cic Ver. 5, 33, 86, stetit soleatus praetor Romanus, "*in slippers*"

**——-maker:** sŏlĕārius Pl. Aul 3, 5, 40. crēpĭdārius, sutor; Gell. 13, 21, *fin.*

**sandarach:** sandăraca. Plin. 34, 18, 56.

**sand-blind:** v BLIND.

**sandy:** **I.** *Abounding in sand*: **1.** ārēnōsus (esp, *having extensive tracts of sand*) *the s shore of Libya*, litus a Libyae, Virg Aen 4, 257. *s Ladon*, a Ladon, Ov Met. 1, 702. **2.** sābŭlōsus *s. soil*, s terra, Plin 13, 4, 7. **II.** *Of a sandy nature* **1.** ārēnāceus, Plin. 17, 7, 4 (in terra a.). **2.** ārēnārius (rare in this sense): a. lapis, Serv. Virg G. 2, 348.

**sandy-haired:** rūfus *a certain s-haired man*, quidam r., Pl Ps 4, 7, 119.

**sane:** **I.** *Of body* sānus, vălĭdus: v. HEALTHY. **II.** *Of mind* **1.** sānus: *you are hardly of s mind*, vix s mentis estis, Liv. 32, 21, *extr* **2.** compos animi or mentis (*in possession of one's senses*) c animi, Tei Ad 3, 2, 12 c mentis, Cic Phil 2, 38, 97 (Compos sui, Liv 8, 18, *fin*, has a different sense: see the place.)

**sanguinary:** **I.** *Attended with bloodshed* **1.** atrox (of a battle, *obstinate and sanguinary* = Fr *acharné*) *a battle more s than could be expected from the number of the combatants*, proelium atrocius, quam pro numero pugnantium, Liv 21, 29, *init* **2.** cruentus (chiefly poet and in later authors) *as contrast*, c certamen, Liv 21, 43, *med* Vell 2, 71 (non aliud bellum cruentius caede clarissimorum virorum) Join trux et cruentum [bellum], Just 29, 3, *init* **3.** sanguineus (poet). *s slaughter*, s caedes, Ov M. 13, 85 **4.** sanguinārius (late and rare in this sense) Just 1 c (cruenta et s bella) **II.** *Bloodthirsty*

**1.** sanguinārius *s young men*, s. juventus, Cic Att 2, 7, 2. **2.** cruentus (poet.) s Mars, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13 *Achilles, more s than war itself*, Achilles bello cruentus ipso, Ov M 12, 593 v also BLOODY.

**sanguine:** **I.** *Full of blood* *sanguinis plenus, sanguine abundans see also PLETHORIC **II.** *Hopeful, disposed to take hopeful views of things* expr by circuml with spes *I am s. that* . magna me spes tenet .. (with *acc* and *inf*), Cic Clu 3, 7 *I am neither hopeless nor s*, nec nulla nec magna spe sumus, id Att. 6, 1, 20. so, in spem maximam, et quemadmodum confido, verissimam adducti sumus, id Mil 28, 78 Also by animus *I am very s that* .. , magnus mihi animus est, Tac Agr 30, *init* Sometimes, ardens, fervidus, vehemens, may serve cf Virg Aen. 6, 15, juvenum manus emicat ardens litus in Hesperium . v. EAGER, ARDENT

**sanhedrim:** perh synedrion (Gr. *συνέδριον*). cf Wahl, Clavis, s v., appellatur ita in N T. *synedrium* magnum, i e judicium [concilium] supremum Judaeorum

**sanity:** no exact word. Phr. *there is no doubt of his s*, *non dubium est, quin mentis (animi) compos sit. v. SANE (II)

**Sanscrit:** **1.** Sanscrītus · *the S. language*, lingua Sanscrita or simply, Sanscrita **2.** Sanscrīticus (*of or relating to the Sanscrit language*) *S roots*, ladices Sanscriticae Bopp Gloss Sans. Pref

**sap:** succus or sūcus. called by Plin., arborum sanguis, 16, 38, 72 *the roots draw s from the earth*, stirpes ex terra s. trahunt, Cic N D. 2, 47, 120 Also used *of the bodily juices*. *chyle*: id ib 2, 55, 137 And fig. to denote *vigour, spirit*, q. v.

**sap** (*v.*). **1.** subruo, ī, ŭtum, 3 Liv 21, 11, *med* (murum ab imo subruere). Caes B G 2, 6 **2.** suffŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3 · *to s walls*, muros s Tac H 2, 21, *med.* Also perfodio · Veg Mil 2, 11 (muros intra fundamenta perfodere) For other meanings, v. UNDERMINE

**sapient:** a word now used chiefly in ironical sense: *that s. person*, *sapiens ille homo ut a quibusdam habetur; praeclarus ille sapientiae auctor. For proper sense, v. WISE.

**sapless:** **I** *Without sap* (esp of trees), siccus: Plin 16, 38, 72. v. DRY *of the body* Sen. Ep. 30, *init*, exsuccus (*of exhaustus*) **II.** Fig.: *dry, tasteless, unspirited* · **1.** ārĭdus · *a s kind of speech*, genus sermonis a, Cic de Or. 2, 38, 159: Tac Or 19 (libri a.). **2.** exsanguis, Auct. Her 4, 11, 16 (*ex. orationis genus*) **3.** exsuccus: *a s. orator*, ex (orator), Quint. 12, 10, 15.

**sapling**: sarcŭlus (*a young shoot for planting*), Cic de Or. 3, 28, 110 (s defringere) · Verg G 2, 87 But, *an actually growing young tree* is arbor novella, opp to arbor vetula, Cic Fin. 5, 14, 39 So *a s oak*, quercus novella, etc

**saponaceous**: v SOAPY.

**sapper**: esp *as a milit term, sappers and miners* **I.** mūnītōres = (*men engaged in fortificatum or trench work, etc*) Liv. 5, 19 **2** cūnīcŭlārii, *miners* Veg, Mil 2, 11

**Sapphic**: Sapphĭcus *the S. maid*, S. puella, Cat 35, 16 *s verse*, versus s, Gram

**sapphire**: sapphīrus or sappīrus, *f* Plin 37, 9, 39 *Of sapphire*, sapphīrīnus, id 37, 9, 38 *adorned with s.*, sapphīrātus (rare and late). Sid

**sarcasm**: (Gr σαρκασμός Quint 8, 6, 57) nearest terms. **1.** asperiores facētiae: Cic Planc. 14, 33 (asperioribus f. peristringere aliquem) **2.** cāvillātio acerba (*bitter jesting*) Suet Tib 57. **3.** as *quality*, acerbitas [et abunde salis], Quint 10, 1, 94. Acerbae dictorum contumeliae (Kr.).

**sarcastic**. **1.** ăcerbus (*bitter, stinging*) · v. SARCASM. **2.** mordax (*galling, virulent*) of Hor S 1, 4, 93 Ov (but the essential notion of the word is *spite rather than wit*)

**sarcastically**: ăcerbē; satis cum acerbitate, acerba cum cavillatione v. SARCASM

**sarcophagus**: sarcŏphăgus: Juv. 10, 173.

**sardine**: **I.** *A precious stone* v. SARDONYX **II.** *A fish* sarda Plin 32, 11, 53 ib 32, 5, 17

**sardonic**: only in the phr *sardonic laugh*, risus sardŏnius, Fortell (e Solin)

**sardonyx**: sardŏnyx, ŷchis, *f* (*m* in Juv 6, 382: densi radiant testudine tota sardonyches) Plin 37, 6, 23, *mut* · Juv 7, 144 *adorned with s*, sardŏnychātus, Mart 2, 29, *mut*.

**sarsenet**: *textilium sericorum genus tenue quod anglice *sarsenet* vocatur.

**sash**: **I.** *An article of dress* no exact word; perh cingillum (*a little girdle*) or cinctus: v. GIRDLE. **II.** *A window sash*: *fenestra (fenestrae pars) ita facta ut sursum deorsum moveatur

**sassafras**: sassafrăgus, Plin. 22, 21, 30, *med*.

**Satan**: Sātanas, ae; or, Sātān *(indecl.)*

**Satanic**: *Satānĭcus (late. Scrr. Eccl.): v. DEVILISH, DIABOLICAL

**satchel**: saccŭlus *(dimin. of* saccus) Plin 2, 51, 52 (used of *a little bag for corn*) · v BAG Hor. S. 1, 6, 74, uses loculi, orum, to denote *a kind of schoolboy's satchel* (laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque locavit)

**sate** (v.). **1.** sātĭo, 1 *I cannot be s'd with delight*, satiari delectatione non possum, Cic. de Sen 15, 51 **2** sātūro, 1 (*to glut*: stronger than preced) *lions s'd with slaughter*, saturatae caede leones, Ov M. 10, 541: *not yet s'd with grief*, necdum saturata dolorem, Virg Aen 5, 608. **3.** explĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *to be s.d with pleasure*, voluptate expleri, Cic. Part. Or. 27, 96 For other meanings, v. SATISFY.

**satellite**: **I.** In gen. sense: sātelles, ĭtis, *c.* (*an attendant*). Cic.. Liv. **Join**: administri et satellites, Cic Quint. 25, *fin*. **II.** *A planetary body* perh. stella minor s obnoxia cf. Virg G. 1, 396.

**satiate**: sātĭo, exsātĭo, sātūro · v SATE, SATISFY See also foll. art

**satiety**: **1.** sātĭētas (involving the idea of *excess*) · *the s and loathing for food*, cibi s et fastidium, Cic Inv 1, 17, *fin* · *to cause s.*, s facere, id. Sen 20, *fin.*: *to eat to s.*, ad s. [edere], Suet. Dom. 21 *stopping short of s*, citra satietatem, Plin. 23, 6, 57. **2.** older form of preced, sātias, ātis, *f.* (rather archaic and less freq. than preced not in Cic) *s. of love*, s amoris, Liv 30, 3, *med.*: *wearied with s. of sight-seeing*, fessus satiate videndi, Lucr 2, 1038. (N B — Best avoided) **3.** sātūrĭtas (*without the idea of excess*) Pl Rud 3, 4, 53: (quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad s sauciem?) Cic. Sen 15, 16 (= ABUNDANCE) (N B — Fastidium is *the result of satiety, not satiety itself* v. LOATHING)

**satin**: *textilium sericorum genus levigatum ac nitidum quod Anglice *satin* dicitur

**satire**: sātĭra (sātūra) Hor. S 2, 1, 1 (sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer) Juv. 1, 30 (difficile est satiram non scribere) *A writer of satires*, sātĭrĭcus Sid. (N B — Sermo, *conversation, prose*, as applied to *the satires of Horace*, refers simply to *the style* in which these are composed, and cannot be used of satire in general)

**satirical**: **I.** *Relating to the form of poetry called satire* sātĭrĭcus *as a poem*, s carmen, Lact Q 4, *mut* (N.B — Not satyricus; which would refer to the Greek *satyric drama*) **II.** *Given to indulge in satire, bitterly facetious*

**1.** dēlīsor (only of *persons*) strictly *subs*, but capable of being used as *adj*. (L G § 598) *how s you always will be*, ut tu semper eris d, Hor S. 2, 6, 54.

**2.** sometimes, dicax . v WITTY

**3.** cavillōsus (v rare) Firmic Phi *s language*, *sermo acerbior cavillatione abundans v SARCASM, SARCASTIC

**satirically**: expr by ridens, irridens, etc . *when some one said s*, *quum aliquis irridens (cavillans) dixisset v TO JEST, MOCK

**satirise**: **1.** prōbrōso *s.* fāmōso carmine lăcesso, insector · v TO LAMPOON **2.** arrīpio, 3 (poet strictly, *to pull any one's ears*) *he s.d the chief men of the people*, primores populi arripuit, Hor S. 2, 1, 69 also ib 3, 224 (luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum) **3.** expr. by peristringo, nxi, ctum, 3, with some qualifying word (*to wound, censure*) cf Cic Plan 14, 33 (facetiis p) v SARCASM **4.** sometimes, nōto, 1 (*to mark, brand, with an allusion to the censor's mark*): Hor S 1, 4, 5 (multa cum libertate notabant). See also TO RIDICULE, ASSAIL

**satirist**: **I.** *Writer of satires* (scriptor *s* poeta) sātĭrĭcus v SATIRICAL (I.) **II.** *One given to indulge in satire* dēlīsor v SATIRICAL (II)

**satisfaction**: **I.** *Act of satisfying or pleasing* usu expr by verb *we are led by nature to the s of desires*, *natura ad cupiditates explendas ducimur (N B — Satisfactio means *the legal satisfaction of a creditor*) **II.** *The state of being satisfied or pleased, pleasure, contentment* **1.** voluptas *I have derived the greatest possible s from your letter*, ex tuis litteris incredibilem v cepi, Cic Fam 5, 7, *init*. **2.** expr. by placeo, 2 (*to give satisfaction to* with dat.) *my house gives me great s*, *domus mea valde mihi placet. *A still higher degree of s*, may be expr. by dēlecto, 1 *it gives me intense s*, (Hermathena tua) valde me delectat, Cic Att. 1, 1, *extr*. **III.** *Amends atonement for crime*, poena: esp in phrr. poenam solvere, pendere, dare (denoting *punishment*) Cic Mil. 31, *fin*. (p. solvere) Cic Att. 11, 8, *init* (p. pendere). v. PUNISHMENT. *to demand s.*, poenam or poenas exigere, Ov. M 14, 478 (de volnere p exigere): *the law by which s is demanded* (by the Fetiales), jus, quo res repetuntur, Liv 1, 32, *med*. cf Cic Off 1, 11, 36 (nullum bellum esse justum, nisi quod aut *rebus repetitis* geratur, aut denuntiatum ante sit et indictum)

**satisfactorily**: ex sententiā (either *absol*, or with mea, tua, sua, etc, to denote *the person satisfied*) · *we have carried on the business s*, ex s rem gessimus, Cic Fam 2, 7, *med*. *s. to you*, ex tua sententia, Ter. Heaut 4, 3, 5 Sometimes, bene or satis bene may serve v WELL

**satisfy**: **I.** *To supply* the natural desires fully: **1.** explĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *to s. long-continued thirst*, diuturnam sitim ex., Cic. de Sen 8, 26: *to s. hunger* famem ex., Phaedr 3, 18, 5 *to s the expectation of long-continued desire*, exspectationem desiderii diuturni ex, Cic. de Or 1, 47, 205 **2.** impleo, 2 *to be s'd (satisfy oneself) with wine and wild flesh*, Bacchi fermaeque impleri, Virg Aen 1, 215 **3.** sātĭo, 1 (*to satisfy completely, to satiety*): v. TO SATE, SATIATE.

**II.** *To give satisfaction to, or please*.

**1.** sātisfăcio, 3 (often written separately) *to s a petitioner*, alicui petenti s., Cic Or. 41, 140 *to s a god (offer the proper worship to him)*, deos s, Cic Fam. 14, 7, *med*. **2.** placeo, 2 (with *dat*): dēlecto, 1 (stronger than placeo). v. SATISFACTION (II, 2) **3.** respondeo, di, sum, 2 (*to answer to expectations*. esp of crops *yielding a good return*): cf. Col. 2, 1, *med*., humus magno fenore colono respondet also Virg G 1, 47, illa seges votis respondet avari agricolae (*thoroughly satisfies him*). **4.** expr. *to be satisfied* by sātus habeo, 2 (*to have enough, to be content with*) *he declares he is s'd, and more than s'd*, satis superque se habere dicit, Cic R. Com. 4, 11 foll by *infin*, *to be s'd with defending* (defendere), Nep Han 10, *fin*

**III.** *To pay, recompense, indemnify, etc* sātisfăcio, 3 *to s. the Aedui for injuries*, Aeduis de injuriis s, Caes B G 1, 14. *to s the Sicilians*, Siculis s, Cic Verr 5, 53, *init* *to s the absent (creditors)*, absentibus satisfacere, Cic Fl 20, 47 v. PAY **IV.** *To convince, assure* persuādeo, si, sum, 2 (with *dat*) esp in phr. *I am (perfectly) s'd*, mihi persuasum (persuasissimum) est v. TO PERSUADE, CONVINCE

**satisfactory**: **1.** īdōneus (*suitable, answering the purpose*) *a s* (or *sufficient*) *voucher*, 1 auctor, Cic Br 15, 57. *s guarantees*, 1 pignora, Ulp Dig 22, 1, 33 v. SUITABLE. **2.** in certain cases only, justus (*right and reasonable*) · *a s excuse*, satis justa excusatio, Cic in Pis 15, 36 Phr.. *to do anything or act in a s manner*, bene alhquid facere (cf Hor Ep 1, 2, 4, plenius ac melius dicere, *in a fuller and more s manner*). *not in a s manner*, secus (*otherwise than one would have wished*) *even if the issue be not s*, etiam si secus accideret, Cic Fam 6, 21 Sall Jug 20 (secus cedere) *that is perfectly s*, id quidem satis est, satis habeo v ENOUGH, SATISFY (II)

**satrap**: **1.** sātrăpes, is, *pl* satrapae, *m* Ter Heaut 3, 1, 43 Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119 (satraparum regia). Later form of same word, sātrapa Sid **2.** pure Lat. praefectus Nep Dat 2, *fin*. (pr. totius Phrygiae).

**satrapy**: satrāpēa or -ĭa Curt. 5, 1, *fin* (s. Babyloniae) Plin

**saturate** (*to soak, steep, impregnate*) **1.** sātūro *to s a robe with Tyrian purple*, Tyrio murice pallam s, Ov. M. 11, 166 *to s with rich dung*, fimo pingui s, Virg G. 1, 80 Col **2.** sātĭo, 1 *to s. fires with incense*, ignes odoribus s, Ov M 4, 759: *to s with Tyrian purple*, Tyrio pelago s, Plin 9, 38, 62. **3.** imbuo, 1, ūtum, 3: *a garment s.d with blood*, vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov M 9, 153

**saturday**: Sāturni dies Aus Eclog

**saturn**: *the planet Saturn*, *stella Sāturni.

**saturnalia**: sāturnālia, *neut. pl. 3d decl, but gen pl.* -iorum. Liv. 2, 21 (-aturnalia institutus festus dies) *on the morning of the s.*, mane saturnalibus, Cic. Att. 5, 20 *so, on the first day of the s*, primis saturnalibus, Inscr. in Forcell Smith's Antiq

**satyr**: sātўrus (*a kind of wood deity*), Lucr. 4, 582 (capripedes Satyros) cf Cic N. D. 3, 17, 43

**satyric**: in term *s. drama*: sātўrĭcus Vitr. 5, 6, (8, *init*.), 9: *a s. drama*, satyrus, Hor. A. P. 235: (satyrorum scriptor).

**sauce**: **1.** condīmentum (*that which seasons*) · *hunger is the s. of food*, cibi c. fames, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90 **2** līquāmen (*a s made of fish fat*) Col 6, 2, 7. **3** jūs, jūris, *n* (*broth* or

soup) · Hor. S. 2, 8, 45 (where a recipe is given). **4.** embamma, ătis, *n.* Plin 20 14, 53 (embammatum mixturae familiaris).

**saucepan:** căcăbus (vas ubi coquebant cibum, Varr L L 5, 27, 127) Col 12, 46, *mat* (c aeneus) *Dimin* căcăbŭlus (rare): Tert

**saucer:** **1.** phĭăla (*a broad shallow drinking vessel*) Juv 5, 38 (ipse capaces Heliadum crustas et mequales beryllo Vitro tenet p) Plin 33, 12, 55 (Ulixes et Diomedes erant in phialae emblemate Palladium subripientes) **2.** pătella (*a small plate-like vessel, platter*) Hor Ep 1, 5, 2 Mart 3, scŭtella (*a stand for vases*) Ulp Dig 34, 2, 19, § 10.

**saucily** · pĕtŭlanter v IMPUDENTLY FLIRTY.

**saucy:** **1.** pĕtŭlans Cic de Or 2, 75, *fin* (homo petulans) **2.** prŏcax Tac Ann 1, 16 (procax lingua) **3.** prōtervus Cic Fin 5, 12, 35 (homines protervi) v PERT, IMPUDENT

**saunter:** nearest word, văgor, 1 v. TO LOITER

**saunterer:** v LOITERER

**sausage:** **1.** farcimen, ĭnis, *n* (appy the generic term for *a stuffed intestine* cf Varr L L 5, 22, 111, where various specific names are given) in Gell 16, 7 (botulum pro f [Laberius] appellat) **2.** hillae, ārum (*a kind of small smoked sausage*) Hor S 2, 4, 60 (perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus refici) Varr. l c **3.** bōtŭlus (rare) Laberius in Gell 16, 7 (in mimo, qui Saturnalia inscriptus est b pro farcimine appellat) cf Mart 14, 72

**savage:** **I.** *Wild, untamed, fierce* **1.** fĕrus (opp to civis, *not tame*) *how various are the kinds of beasts, whether tame or s*, quam varia genera bestiarum vel civilium vel f, Cic N D 2, 39, 99 *huge and s beasts*, immanes et f belluae, Cic N D 2, 64, 161 **2.** silvestris (*inhabiting the woods*, the orig meaning of *savage*) *the s tribes of wild beasts*, s sedis hominum, Lucr 5, 965 *when he was nourished by the paps of the s brute* (*she-wolf*), quum s belluae uberibus sustentus esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, *med* **3.** atrox (*naturally fierce*) Plin 8, 21, 30 (a tauri silvestres) **II.** *Totally uncivilized, rude, unpolished* · **1.** immānis *no race so wild and s*, nulla gens tam fera et i, Cic Tusc 1, 13, 30 *nothing could be more s than that beast*, nihil ista immanius belua est, Cic Rep 3, 33, *fin* (N B—Ferus and immanis are very often coupled) **2.** efferātus. *nations so wholly s as* , gentes immanitate e, Cic N D 1, 2, 3, *init* **3.** incultus Tib 4, 1, 59 (Laestrygones i.) v UNCIVILIZED **III.** *Infuriated, exasperated.* efferātus *s cruelty*, saevitia e, Val M 1, 1, 14 *made s with hatred and anger*, odio, iraque e, Liv 5, 27, *med* · see also ENRAGED. **IV.** *Naturally cruel.* **1.** atrox (*dark and unrelenting*) · *Agrippina was always of a gloomy and s temper*, Agrippina semper a, Tac. Ann. 4, 52. **2.** saevus v. CRUEL (N B —Trux and truculentus have more reference to outward appearance, cf Cic Agr 2, 25, 65, horridus ac trux tribunus plebis.)

**savage** (*subs*) no single equivalent *homo incultus, ferus, immanis, rudis*

**savagely:** **1.** immānĭter (late) Amm **2.** atrōcĭter *too s threatening a person*, nimis atr. minans alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 160 **3.** (poet.) torve, torvum, *with s look*, v. FIERCELY (5). (or express by modal *abl.*, magna saevitia, etc) v CRUELLY

**savageness** (*subs*) **1.** fĕrĭtas (*wildness, brutality*). Ov. F. 4, 103 (s tauri) Join: feritas et immanitas, Cic Off 3, 6, 32. Rather stronger, efferitas (rare) id Sext. 42, 91 **2.** immānĭtas (*inhuman barbarousness or cruelty*). *a fierceness and wild s.*, feritas et agrestus i, Cic Div. 1, 29, 60 *the roughness and s. of nature*, asperitas et i. naturae, Cic Am 23, 87 **3.** saevĭtia (*fierce cruelty*) Sall J. 7 (hostium s.), Tac. Ann. 1, 67 (hostium s), Plin 2, 47, 47, *fin* (tempestatum s) **4.** atrōcĭtas (*stern, unrelenting cruelty*) *s of character*, animorum, Tac A 4, 13 Cic Cat 4, 6, 11 (a animi) **5.** torvĭtas (used of *s of expression*) Tac H 2, 9, *fin* (vultus t).

**save** (*v*) · **I.** *To preserve from danger or destruction* **1.** servo, 1 *I have s d others s that we ourselves might perish*, ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, *med faith, you have killed me and not s'd me, my friends*, pol me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor Ep 2, 2, 189 *if fortune could have s d any from that danger*, si quos ex eo periculo fortuna s potuisset, Caes B C 2, 41, *fin.*: *I s d the state by my departure*, servavi rempublicam meo discessu, Cic Sest 22, 49. *Comp* conservo, 1 (strengthened from simple verb) Caes B, G 2, 15 Also the apparently pleonastic expn, salvum (aliquem) servare, conservare Cic Fam 6, 22, *med* **2** tŭeor, 2 v PROTECT, DEFEND **3** sospĭto, 1 (used in prayer to the gods) *to s them progeny*, suam progeniem s, Liv. 1, 16, *med* **4.** ērīpio, 3 v TO RESCUE Expr. by circuml *O Lord, s the queen*, salvam fac reginam v *Litwg Angl to help and s the needy*, opem indigentibus salutemque ferre (afferre), Cic Fam 2, 35, 118. *to s oneself by flight*, fuga salutem adpiscī, Kr; naufragio enatare; cf Hor. A P. 20 (fractis navibus enatare). Phr *God s you*, salve! s salvus sis! Ter *pass* **II.** *In theological sense, to s from eternal death* salvo, 1 Lact Lia D 5 **III.** *To keep from consumption, to reserve to lay by* **1.** rĕservo, 1. *I am saving up all my petty cash for that purpose*, omnes meas vindemiolas eo i, Cic. Att 1, 10, 3 *they are saving up the rest of the merchandise and provisions for the siege*, reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem i, Caes B C 1, 36 **2** parco, 3 v. TO SPARE *Comp* comparco, 3 *to accumulate by savings to s ounce by ounce out of his rations*, de dimenso suo unciatim comparcere, Ter. Phorm 1, 1, 9 **3.** compendium, with a verb (*to effect a saving in*). *to s. time*, com temporis sequi, Col. 4, 22, *med*: cf Pl Pers 4, 3, 2 (ego compendii feci binos panes in dies)

**save** (*adv*). v EXCEPT.

**saved** (*adj* and *part*) in addition to *part* of verbs given under TO SAVE salvus [*I swore*] *that the state was s by my safe exertions*, mea unius opera rempublicam esse salvam, Cic in Pis. 3 freq in theol. sense, *whosoever will be s*, quicunque vult salvus esse, Liturg Angl

**savin:** brăthy, ys, *n* = βράθυ Plin 24, 11, 61, *mat* (pure Lat. herba Sabina).

**saving** (*adj*) Phr *a s clause*, perh excepting v EXCEPTION. RESERVATION Or expn by caere cf. Liv 21, 18, *med*, Saguntini excipiuntur (*there is a s clause in favour of the Saguntines*) also, quum caveretur utroque populo ne quis (*though there was a s. clause in favour of the allies of both parties to the treaty*)

**saving** (*subs*) **I.** *Saving, preservation* conservātio v. PRESERVATION. **II.** *Economy.* compendium (in gen. sense) *a great s. of wood*, magnum ligni c., Plin 23, 7, 64, *init.* See also, TO SAVE (II.). **III.** Only *pl money spared and laid by*: vindēmĭŏla (lit. *small vintage*, i e *gleaning*) · *I am taking care of all my little s's*, omnes meas v. reservo, Cic Att 1, 10, 3. (N B—Peculium means *the private property of a slave acquired by little s s*)

**savingly:** parcē Cic. v. FRUGALLY, ECONOMICALLY.

**savings-bank:** *argentaria tenuiorum hominum vindemiolis redpiendis

**saviour** (*subs.*) · **I.** *One who delivers or preserves* **1.** servātor, *f.* -trix (*a deliverer on a particular occasion*): s. opp. to *destroyer of the state*, reipublicae servator, perditor, Cic. Planc. 36, *fin* Join. servator liberatorque · *all saluting their s. and liberator*, omnibus s liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv 34, 50, *fin* **2.** conservātor (*an habitual deliverer*) *the guardians and s s of this city and empire*, custodes c que hujus urbis et imperii, Cic Sest 24, 53. **II.** *The Redeemer:* salvātor (mundi) Vulg *pass.*

**savory** (*a kind of herb*) · **1.** thymbra Virg G. 4, 31. **2.** cūnila sativa, Plin 20, 16, 65 (* satureia thymbra, Linn)

**savour** (*subs*) **1.** săpor v. FLAVOUR (1) **2.** nĭdor (*of things cooking*) *the delightsome s. (of sacrifices)*, laetus n (sc victimarum), Mart. 7, 27 (26). 5 · *s of the kitchen*, n culinae, Juv 5, 162 **3.** succus s sūcus v. FLAVOUR Often in fig sense = *life and vigour, life in style* Cic de Or 3, 25, 96 (omatui oratio succo suo) Phr *to have no s*, nil sapere, Juv 11, 121 (v. TO SAVOUR) *without s*, insipidus v INSIPID

**savour** (*v*) **1.** săpio, īvi, and ĭi, 3 with *acc* (*to taste of*) *to s of the very sea*, mare ipsum s, Sen. Q N 3, 18, 2 Plin *Comp* resīpio (cf Ger, *nachgeschmack, after taste*) (*the wine*) *s of the iron vessel*, (vinum) ferrum resipit, Varr R R 1, 54 **2.** rĕdŏleo, 2 (*to smell of*. also with *acc*) Cic Phil 2, 25, *fin* (vinum r) v. TO SMELL OF.

**savoury** (*adj*) **1.** conditus (of things *made s by seasoning*) *to make things still more s (impart a higher relish to them)*, (ea) conditiora facere, Cic Sen. 16, 56 **2** săpidus (not in Cic) Apul **3.** săporus (rare and very late) Lact 3, 16, *fin* (merces saporae). Phr: *to be s*, bene sapere · v. TO SAVOUR

**savoy:** *brassĭca ŏlĕracea Linn

**saw:** **I.** *The tool* serra; Cic. Tusc 5, 40, 116 (stridor serrae) Ov M 8, 246 *Dimin* serrūla (*a small saw*) · Cic Clu. 64, 180 Varr R R 1, 50. *jogged like a s*, serrātus, Plin 11, 37, 61. **II** *A wise saying* prōverbium · v PROVERB

**saw** (*v.*). **I.** Trans **1.** translate by serrā with verbs seco, circumseco, exseco, dissecо, according to variations of meaning *the wood is too hard to be sawn*, *lignum durius est quam ut serra secari possit. to s a person through the middle* (as a mode of execution), aliquem medium serra dissecare, Suet Cal 27, *med.* cf. Cic Clu 64, 180 (qua illud potuisse ita serra circumsecari [*sawn all round*] videretur). **2.** serro, 1 Veg. Mil 2, 25 **II.** Intrans · serram ducere cf the phr. serram ducere cum aliquo de aliqua re (*to quarrel with anybody about anything*), Varr R. R 3, 6.

**——-dust:** **1.** scōbis, is, *f*, scobs is of less authority (*powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping, etc*). *to make a place neat with s*, (locum) scobe emundare, Juv 14, 67 *to keep grapes fresh in fir s.*, abiegna scobe virides uvas custodire, Col. 12, 43: Hor. Sat 2, 14, 81 **2.** serrāgo, inis, *f.* (very rare) · Coel. Aur

**——-fish:** serra Plin 9, 2, 1 (* pristis antiquorum, Linn.).

**——-fly:** *tethrēdo Linn.

**——-pit:** serrātrina Non.

**sawyer:** serrārius. Gloss in Forcell. s v.

**saxifrage:** *saxifrăga. Cycl. (saxifraga herba. Apul)

**say** (*v.*): **A.** In connected discourse. **I.** *To express in words:* **1.** dico, xi, ctum, 3: *I shall s what I think*, dicam quod sentio, Cic Parad 1, 2 *I s again and again*, etiam atque etiam dico, Cic Att 13, 25, *fin* usu followed by *acc.* and *inf*, L. G. § 507. **2.** aio, *verb defect.* (*to affirm*, opposed to nego, *to deny*) *some said that Tarquinius had been instigated by Cicero*, alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall Cat. 48 *Drogenes s s that it is so*,

*Antipater denies it*, Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic Off 3, 23, 91 usu foll. by *acc* and *inf*, L G l c **3.** nĕgo, 1 (used in such phr. as, *he says that he is not, etc*, and always implying a counter assertion) *the Stoics s that nothing is good unless it is honourable*, Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit, Cic Fin 2, 21, 68 *Cotta s s that he will not go to an armed enemy*, Cotta se ad armatum hostem itutum negat, Caes B G. 5, 36 **4.** loquor, cūtus, 3 v TO SPEAK **5.** fārī, fatus, 1 (poetical form of loquor) *scarcely had I said these things*, vix ea fatus eram, Virg. Aen 2, 323 *thus he said, and hurled his mighty spear*, sic fatus, et ingentem hastam contorsit, Virg Aen. 2, 50 *one who can be prudent, and s. what he thinks*, qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor. Ep 1, 4, 9 *In relative clauses come now s why are you come*, fare age, quid venias, Virg. Aen 6, 389 Phr *to say nothing*, nullam vocem emittere, Liv. 1, 54 nullam reddere vocem, Curt (in Kr) *no sooner said than done*, dictum ac factum, Ter Andr 2, 3, 7: with similar meaning, dicto citius, Virg Aen 1, 135

**II.** *To report*, esp in such phrr as, *it is said, they say, etc* **1.** trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to hand down by tradition*) *so it is said*, sic est traditum, Cic Leg 1, 1, 3 *it is said that Galba, Africanus, and Laelius were learned men*, Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic Tusc 1, 3, 5 *they s that Phidias himself* , ipsum Phidian tradunt . , Plin. 36, 45, 5, § 3 **2.** nārro, 1 (*to relate*) *Philargyrus said to me* . , mihi Philargyrus narravit (foll by *acc.* and *inf.*), Cic Fam 6, 1, *fin* (In such sentences as, *it is said that* , a *pers* form is usu preferred to an *impers* , as, *it is said that Greece on account of the love of Paris, etc*, Graecia [not Graeciam] propter Paridis narratur amorem .., Hor Ep 1, 2, 6 *it is said that in the Pontus the Caecus attracts the clouds towards itself*, narrant in Ponto Caecum in se trahere nubes, Plin 2, 47, 48 *Cinna is said to write little verses against me*, versiculos in me narrator scribere Cinna, Mart 3, 9) **3.** dico, xi, ctum, 3 *concerning this man* (Diodorus) *it is said to Verres that he has very good embossed works of art*, de hoc [Diodoro] Verri dicitur habere eum personatoreumata, Cic Ver. 4, 18, 38 Sometimes used *impers* *they s that Chrysis had lived in this street*, in hac habitasse platea dictum 'st Chrysidem, Ter Andr 4, 5, 1 *it was said that Titus, before he went away, had earnestly begged his father, etc*, Titum, antequam digrederetur, multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur, etc, Tac. H 4, 52, *init.* (N B —*Impers* constr. best avoided)

**4.** āio, 3 *v defect.* (in quoting a proverbial phr): *as they s*, ut aiunt (*as the saying is* parenthetically introduced), Cic de Or 2, 57, 233 cf. Hor. Ep 1, 7, 49 **5.** fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 (esp in *3rd pers pl act.*, and *3rd pers sing pass.* = Fr *on-dit, it is said*). *for it is said that there was a certain Demaratus, a Corinthian*, fuisse enim quendam ferunt Demaratum Corinthium, Cic Rep 2, 19, *med* *they s that the giants aimed at the heavenly kingdom*, affectasse ferunt regnum caeleste gigantas, Ov M. 1, 152 Passive use chiefly poet cf Lucr. 5, 14 (namque Ceres fertur fruges institumsse). Virg Aen 1, 15 (quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam posthabita coluisse Samo). **B.** Used parenthetically, like our "said I," "said he" usu inquam, *3, defect. lest "says I" and "says he" should be too often introduced*, ne *inquam* et *inquit* saepius interponeretur, Cic Am 1, 3 *defend this one day, this one, I say, if thou canst*, hunc unum diem, hunc unum, *inquam*, defende si potes, Cic. Phil 2, 44, 112.

**saying** (*subs*): **1.** dictum *it is a s. of Cato* Catonis est d., Cic Fl. 29, *fin* · esp *a bon-mot, witticism*, id de Or 2, 54, *fin* (N B —This word may retain its verbal construction, being construed with an *adv* instead of an *adj* · e g *shrewd s s*, acute dicta, rather than acuta dicta cf L G § 642, *Obs* 1) **2.** prōverbium, verbum v. PROVERB **3.** often not expr *that is an honourable s of Solon's*, honestum illud Solonis, Cic. Sen 14, 50 so, praeclarum illud, etc v. Smith's Lat Dict s v ille (II.) Phr. *as the s is*, ut aiunt (parenthetically introduced); also, quod aiunt, quomodo aiunt; or, simply, aiunt Cic de Or. 2, 57, 233 (docebo sus—ut aiunt—oratorem) id in Pis 28, 69 (quomodo aiunt) Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10 (aiunt, alone).

**scab:** **I.** *The disease:* **1.** scābies, em, e, *f.* *the s attacks the sheep*, s tentat oves, Virg G 3, 441 *a person afflicted with the s*, scabie laborans, Cels 5, 28, 16, *extr* (N B —The form scabritia occurs in Col, and the *dimin.* scabiola in Aug) **2.** impētīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*a scabby eruption*) Cels 5, 28, 17 v. TETTER **3.** mentīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*the disease in lambs*, called in rustic language ostīgo) Col 7, 5, 21, *ad fin* See also ITCH (I), MANGE. **II.** *A thin coating over a sore* crusta *the s of an ulcer* c ulceris, Cels 5, 9 See also SCAR.

**scabbard:** vāgīna *an ivory s*, v eburnea, Virg Aen 9, 305 (also poet simply ensis, Ov M 4, 148) *to draw the sword from the s*, gladium e vagina educere, Cic Inv 2, 4, 14, vagina eripere ensem, Virg Aen 4, 379, telum vagina nudare, Nep Dat 11, 4 *to put back the sword into the s*, gladium in vaginam recondere, Cic. Inv 2, 4, 14 *a sword laid by in the s*, gladius in vagina reconditus, id Cat 1, 2, 4 (N B—Plin employs the *dimin* vaginula in the sense of a *small husk*)

**scabby:** **1.** scāber, bra, brum *s sheep (mangy)*, s oves, Cato, R. R 96, 2. Fig *s verses*, s. versus, Macr. Sat 6, 3, *ad fin* v. SORRY. **2.** scābiōsus Pers 2, 13: Col. (N B—The forms scābĭdus, scābrĭdus, late and unclass.) **3.** impētīgĭnōsus (*suffering from* impetigo v ITCH, I) Ulp Dig 21, 1, 6.

**scabious:** *scabiosa (Linn)

**scaffold, scaffolding:** **I.** Lit, *the wooden framework* **1.** cătasta (*as made of wood on which slaves were exposed for sale*) Tib 2, 3, 61 (66) Plin **2.** māchīna (strictly, *any contrivance or framework*) *a builder's s*, m aedificationis, Plin 19, 2, 8 **3.** occasionally expr by other words Sen Ep 88, 22, speaks of *s rising up from beneath the stage*, as, tabulata tacite crescentia, pegmata per se surgentia. *One who works on a s*, māchio, Isid. Orig 19, 8 māchĭnārius, Paul Dig 9, 2, 31 v also PLATFORM, FRAMEWORK

**II.** Meton to denote *capital punishment* expr. by mors (ad mortem duci, Cic Cat 1, 1, 3) supplicium capitis (supplicio capitis afficere, *to consign to the s.*, Suet. Gal. 12). also sometimes, securis (*executioner's axe*): v. TO BEHEAD

**scalade:** v. ESCALADE, SCALE.

**scald** (v): Phr *to s. a pig*, aqua candente suem glabrare, Col 12, 53, *ad fin* · *to throw s water over anybody*, aqua fervente aliquem perfundere, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67.

**scald** (*subs*) **I.** *A burn caused by hot water* ādusta, ōrum, *n pl*, in Cels. 5, 27, 18, prob. includes both *burns and ss* Plin. has ādustio, v. BURN **II.** *A* *men then minstrel* vātes, is, c.. v. BARD

**scale** (*subs*): **I.** *The dish of a balance* lanx, cis, *f* (with *dimin* lancula, Vitr 10, 8, 4: Varr.) *to depress the s*, l deprimere, Cic Acad 2, 12, 37 · *to put the possessions of the body into one s, those of the soul into the other*, in alteram l animi bona imponere, in alteram corporis, id Tusc 5, 17, 51 *A pair of ss*, libra, trūtĭna v BALANCE *The Scales* (a constellation), Libra, Manil : *a balance with its two ss*, libra bilanx, Mart. Cap. **II.** *A thin plate. natural or artificial* **1.** squāma *covered with ss* (as *fishes*), squamis obductus, Cic N D. 2, 47, 121 applied to *scale armour*, Virg. Aen. 11, 771 to *ss of metal struck off by the hammer*, Plin. 34, 11, 24 (q v) *Dimin*, squāmŭla *small ss fall from the surface of the skin*, s ex summa cute decidunt, Cels 5, 28, 17 **2.** lāmĭna (also *contr* lamna, Hor ; *a thin plate of metal*) *defensive armour made of iron ss*, tegumen ferreis l consertum, Tac H 1, 79 Phr *a coat of scale-armour*, cataphractes, ib *fir-cones closely compacted like ss*, nucamenta squamatim compacta, Plin 16, 10, 19, *ad fin* **III.** *Regular gradation* expr by grādus in *pl* *the s. of human society*, g societatis humanae, Cic. Off 1, 17, 53 v. GRADATION **IV.** *Standard of proportion:* nearest word mŏdŭlus (cf Suet Ner 49) *maps on a larger s.*, *tabulae ampliore modulo descriptae* sometimes also merely expr. by *adj* of size, *a war on a grander s*, majus bellum, Liv 21, 2 Phr.: *a covered passage almost on the s of a public building*, cryptoporticus prope publici operis instar, Plin Ep 2, 17, 16 *there was never an engagement on a vaster s*, non alias majore mole concursum, Tac A. 2, 46 **V.** *A graduated instrument* *scāla (geometrica, etc) (Kr) v MEASURE **VI.** *In music*, diagramma, ătis, *n* . Vitr 5, 4, 1 *the s from base to treble*, scansio sonorum, id 6, 1, 1 also, octachordum (*a system of 8 notes*), Boeth Miss 5, 14; *scala, Kircher, Musurg vol 1 p 214 (Rome, 1650) Phr *to run down the s*, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, Cic. de Or 1, 59, 251 (cf omnes sonorum gradus persequi, id Or. 18, 59) (N B—As the ancient system of music differed fundamentally from the modern, it is impossible to expr in class lang a *major* or *minor s* [*scala major, minor, quam vocant]: these terms are however used *a chromatic s*, chroma; *a diatonic s.*, diatonum; *an enharmonic s.*, enharmonicum, Boeth On the whole subj, v. Dict Ant art. "Music")

**scale** (v). **I.** *To take off the scales:* desquāmo, 1 *to s fish*, d pisces, Pl Aul. 2, 9, 1 **II.** *To climb by ladders* expr by phr with scālae, arum *to s a rampart*, vallum scalis ascendere, Caes B G 5, 43 *to s the walls*, s positis muros ascendere, id B C 1, 48 scalis scandere muros, in muros evadere, Liv 29, 7 *to take a town by s ing the walls*, oppidum scalis capere, id 8, 29, *ad fin* . v ESCALADE *a machine for s ing the walls*, ascendens machina, Vitr. 10, 13 (19), 3

**scalene:** scālēnus, Auson Idyll 13, prooem § 7: *a s-triangle*, scālēnon (-um), Ps-Boëth. Ars Geom. p 407, ed Teubn.

**scaling-ladder:** scālae, ārum *to mount the ss*, scalis egredi, Sall J. 61 *one or two ss were broken*, unae atque alterae s comminutae, ib Caes Liv.: also ascensus, ūs, Vitr 10, 13 (19), 8

**scallion:** *allium schoenoprasum (Linn).

**scallop** (*subs.*) **I.** *A kind of shell-fish* pecten, ĭnis, *m* : *broad ss*, patula p, Hor S 2, 4, 34 Plin. *Dimin*, pectunculus id 9, 29, 45. **II.** *A hollow made in the border of any thing* nearest word perh *sīnus, ūs (which is applied to the *bend* of a reaping-hook, the *curve* of a serpent in motion, etc) v. foll art

**scallop** (v). perh. best expr. by sīnuo, 1 (*to curve, hollow out* it occurs *trans* in Cels. 7, 2, *ad fin*): *a s'd edge*, limbus introrsus sinuatus (cf. Tac. H 5, 11) · *s'd leaves*, sinuosis folia lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8, *ad init.*

**scalp** (*subs*) no prop. equiv. expr. by cūtis, is, *f.* (*skin*): calvaria "cute" capillum gignente contegitur, Cels. 8, 1, *ad init* : it may perh be expr. by *exuviae (*poet.*; cf. Catull 66, 62).

**scalp** (v): *cutem capiti alicujus detrahere.

**scalpel:** **1.** scalpellum (prop *dimin.* of *foll.* the form scalpellus is used by Cels). *to employ the s.*, s. ad-

hibere, Cic Sest 65, 135 **2.** scalprum (also scalper, ri, Cels 8, 3) v KNIFE

**scaly:** **1.** squāmōsus *a s dragon*, s. draco, Virg G 4, 408. **2.** squāmeus *a s. serpent*, s. anguis, Virg G 2, 154 **3.** squāmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum Ov. Suet **4.** squāmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum Lucan Sen. **5.** squāmātus (not class.) Tert

**scammony:** scammōnēa, Cic Div 1, 10, 16 (the form scammonēum occurs in Cato; scammonium and -ia, in Plin.): *Convolvulus scammonea, Linn.

**scamp:** scĕlus, vel bĕlo, fur cifer · *v.* RASCAL, SCOUNDREL.

**scamper:** expr by phr *to s. off*, conjecere se in pedes, Ter. Ph 1, 4, 13: *I s. off*, ego me in pedes (sc. conjicio), id. Eun. 5, 2, 5 · *feet, why don't you s. away?* quin pedes vos in curriculum conjicitis? Pl Merc 5, 2, 91: *to s. off in a hurry*, abripere se subito, id Mil 2, 2, 21 *s away*, fac te propere celerem, id Trin. 4, 3, 1 *to s along the road*, viam volare, Catul 35, 7.

**scan:** **I.** *To examine attentively:* **1.** contemplor, 1 (*to look closely at*) · *to s one's countenance*, c vultum, Ter. Ph 1, 4, 32. *to s. the eye most narrowly*, causam acerrime c, Cic Flac 11, 26. **2.** considĕro, 1 *to s. anybody closely*, c. aliquem diligenter, Suet. Cal. 36. Join contemplari et c, Cic. Verr 4, 15, 33. **3.** inspĭcio, exi, ectum, 3; *v.* EXAMINE, LOOK INTO. **II.** *To divide a verse into feet* **1.** expr by mētior, mensus, 4 (*to measure*) · *to s. a verse by syllables, not by intervals*, pedes m. syllabis non intervallis, Cic. Or 57, 194: *to s. a verse by feet*, pedibus versum m, Mar. Vict. 2495 P. **2.** scando, di, sum, 3: *to s. a verse*, s versum, Claud Epigr 29, 2 (in a pun). Diomed. Phi *to s. metres*, metra enumerare, Cledon 1885 P: *to s. a line*, pedes versiculi enumerare, Gramm. quoted by Ki

**scandal:** **I.** *A flagrant offence* · opprōbrium (*reproach*) · *to be a s. to the state*, opprobrio esse civitati, Nep. Con. 3, 4 *the s of the village* (in concrete sense) s pagi, Hor Od 2, 13, 4: *v.* REPROACH, DISGRACE Phr.: *to efface the s. of this order*, huic ordini conceptam turpitudinem atque infamiam delere, Cic. Verr. Act 1, 16. *extr* · *the s of the age*, seculi labes atque macula, Cic. Balb. 6, 15 infamia, Ov M 8, 97 *a s. to posterity*, posteritatis crimen, id. Tr. 4, 9, 26 (N.B.—Scandălum is used by eccl writers for a *stumbling-block, cause of offence*) **II.** *Defamatory talk* malignus sermo, Suet Aug. 27: *v* CALUMNY, SLANDER Phr *to talk s behind one's back*, de absente detrahendi causa maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic. Off 1, 37, 134 *to set a s. on foot respecting any one*, aliquid sermonis in aliquem quaerere, id Flac 5, 13 contumelias in aliquem jacere, Tac A. 2, 55, *extr.* Sometimes expr by rumor, ōris, or fama, Virg. Aen. 4, 172

**scandalize:** offendo, di, sum, 3. Cic. · *v.* TO SHOCK, OFFEND

**scandalous:** **1.** prōbrōsus (*characterized by disgraceful conduct*) *of s life*, vitā probrosus [et opertus infamia], Tac A. 3, 69: Cic Font. 12, 27 (p. crimen) Hor. **2.** expr. by prōbrum, flāgĭtium (*scandalous conduct*) *to be expelled from the senate for s. life*, probri gratiā senatu moveri, Sall. Cat 23 *to be regarded as s.*, probro esse, ib 12: *that s behaviour of the soldiers*, illa militum flagitia, Tac A. 1, 27 (Offensum esse [R. and A.] denotes rather *unpopularity* than *scandal*.) **3.** infāmis, flāgĭtiōsus *v.* INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL

**scandalously:** flāgĭtiōsē *v.* DISGRACEFULLY.

**scansion:** scansio: Beda, 2368 P; *dimensio metrica (Kr.).

**scant, scanty:** **1.** exīguus: *a s. gown*, e. toga, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 13: *a s. number*, e. numerus, Caes B. C. 2, 39: *a moderate or rather a s structure*, opus modicum ac potius e., Plin. Ep. 6, 10 · *s. praise*, e. laus, Cic Agr. 2, 2, 5. **2.** angustus (*narrow, confined*), *s means at home*, res a. domi, Juv. 3, 165. Join exiguus atque a, Cic Rab perd 3, 9. **3.** tĕnuis (*slight, trifling*) *a wretchedly s. spoil*, misera ac t praeda, Caes B G. 6, 35 *a s. stream*, t rivulus, Cic Rep 2, 19. **4.** curtus (*mutilated, defective* only fig): *a s stock*, c supellex, Pers 4, 52 *s faith*, c fides, Juv 14, 166 Hor. **5.** mălignus (*stingy, stinted*) *a s. fire*, m ignis, Mart. 10, 96, 7. Virg **6.** rārus (*few and far between*) *s. bunches*, r. racemi, Virg. E 5, 7 **7.** parcus *v* SPARING

**scantily:** **1.** exīguē (for syn see *adj*) *to furnish means s*, e sumptum praebere, Ter. Heaut 1, 2, 33. Cic **2.** angustē. Caes B G. 5, 24 **3.** mălignē: Mela. Sen. *v.* SPARINGLY, POORLY.

**scantiness:** **1.** exīguĭtas *the s of the forces*, e. copiarum, Coel. in Cic Fam 8, 10, 1: Cic Caes **2.** angustiae, ārum, *f. pl: the s of the stock of corn*, a rei frumentariae, Caes B C 2 17 *the s. of their pay*, a stipendii, Tac A. 1, 35

**scape-goat:** caper emissarius, Vulg Lev xvi 26. Phr *am I to be the s of your folly?* men' piacularem oportet heri ob stultitiam tuam? Pl Epid 1, 2, 36. (So perh. piaculum cf Liv. 21, 10, *ad fin.*, nec delendum solum id piaculum [Hannibalem] rupti foederis, etc.)

**——-grace:** nēbŭlo: Cic. Hor.: *v.* PRODIGAL

**scapulary:** *scapulare: vestis scapularis (Kr.).

**scar** (*subs.*) cīcātrix. *an ugly s*, foeda c, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 60 *to form a s (over a wound)*, c ducere, Liv 29, 32 inducere, Cels 7, 28 *to show the ss of wounds received in front*, ostendere c adverso corpore exceptas, Cic Verr. 5, 1, 3; Liv 2, 23 *of the mark of a tooth on the bark of a tree*, Virg. G 2, 379 *Dimin* cīcātrīcŭla (*a small s*) Cels 2, 10, *extr.*

**scar** (*v.*) expr. by *cicatricibus foedare

**scarce** (*adj.*) rārus · *to prefer s things to common*, anteponere rara vulgaribus, Cic Top 18, 69 *faithfulness in friendships is rare*, r in amicitiis fides, Plin Ep 6, 10: *very s.*, perrārus, Liv: *v.* RARE, UNCOMMON. Phr. *make yourselves s.*, hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24.

**——, scarcely:** **I.** *Of completeness barely* · **1.** vix *it was s right*, v erat rectum, Cic Att 6, 9, *ad fin. s believing my senses*, v mi ipse credens, Cat. 31, 5 *reduced to s 500*, v. ad D. reducti, Caes B G. 2, 28 *s 30 days*, v dum xxx. dies, Cic Fam 12, 4, 2 *s or not at all*, v. aut omnino non, id. Att 3, 33, 2 v. aut nullo modo, id. N D. 2, 7, 20 The foll. also occur· *s., ... much less*, vix . nedum, id Fam. 16, 8 Liv. 24, 4: *s., .. yet*, v. sed tamen, Cic Pis. 12, 27. Stronger forms. v. saltem, Quint 6, 4, 15. vix, vixque, Albinov. 1, 167 *S. any one*, v ullus, Liv 24, 5, *ad init.* also in *pl*, v. pauci, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 7 but these phr are more usu. with fere nemo f, id Am 1, 5 non f quisquam, id. Sest 23, 51: non ullus f., Caes B. G. 5, 33· *s any but the names of the kings*, tantum f regum nomina, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: *with s any harbours*, prope nullis portibus, Caes. B G 3, 12, *ad fin* **2.** aegrē (*with difficulty and effort*, opp. to facile) *they s refrain from attacking the camp*, a abstinent quin castra oppugnent, Liv. 2, 45 Cic. Sen. 20, 72. Join vix aegreque, Pl. Poen 1, 2, 27. vix et aegre, Flor 2, 10. Phr.: *s alive*, male vivus, Ov. A. A. 2, 660 *to have s. enough corn for 30 days*, frumentum exigue dierum xxx habere, Caes B. G. 7, 71 also expr. by haud, non facile, Cic Brut 67, 238 Rep. 1, 3, *ad fin.*

**II.** *Of time* · *hardly:* **1.** vix (strengthened freq by dum. v. preced): the foll clause is introduced most freq. by quum poet also by et or que, or without connecting word *he had s. said this, when...*, v. ea fatus erat, quum..., Virg Aen. 6, 190: see also ib. 5, 857; 8, 520 *I had s said half when he caught my meaning*, v dum dimidium dixeram, intellexerat, Ter Ph 4, 2, 4 Strengthened by other *advs. I have s. read the letter*, v tandem legi litteras, Cic. Fam 3, 9, *init* *he had s ceased*, v. bene desierat, Ov M 2, 47. **2.** expr by tantum quod *I had s arrived when the letter was handed to me*, t q veneram quum litterae redditae sunt, Cic Fam. 7, 23, *init.* *v* JUST.

**scarceness, scarcity:** **1.** paucĭtas (*fewness*) *a wonderful s of panthers*, mira pantherarum p, Cic Fam 2, 11, 2 **2.** pēnūria (*dearth*): *in a time of s*, in penuria, Plin 18, 13 34, *ad fin* : *a s. of good men*, p bonorum, Cic Brut 1, 2 **3.** angustiae, arum (*straits, inadequate supply*) *s. of provisions*, a rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C 2, 17 Cic. **4.** difficultas (*difficulty of obtaining anything*) *a s of money*, d numaria, Cic Verr. 2, 28, 69· *a s of provisions*, d annonae, Suet Aug. 41 **5.** cārĭtas (*high price*) *first s then positive want*, primum c, deinde inopia, Auct pro Dom 10, 25 *in a time of s*, in caritate, Cic Of 2, 17, 5, 8 *it was a year of very great s.*, annus in summa c fuit, id Verr 3, 93, 216 *v.* DEARTH **6.** inŏpia. *v.* WANT, DESTITUTION Phr. *the people were suffering from a great s of provisions*, plebs acri annona fatigabatur, Tac A. 4, 6 *a season of s had arisen*, annona ad tior inciderat, Suet Tib 8· frumentum angustius provenerat, Caes B G 5, 24

**scare:** terreo, 2: *the reeds s the birds*, arundo t volucres, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7. *v* TO FRIGHTEN

**——-crow:** perh formīdo, ĭnis, *f.* (*a string with feathers fastened at intervals*, linea pennis distincta dicta f, Sen Ira, 2, 11, 5) cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 4

**scarf:** perh mĭtella (*a s or handkerchief by which a broken arm is suspended*) Cels 8, 10, 3 As an article of dress perh chlāmys, ydis, *f.*: *v.* Dict. Ant

**scarification:** scărīfīcātio, Col. 6, 12, 1. Plin.

**scarify:** scărīfico, 1. *to s the gums*, s. gingivas, Plin 32, 7, 26.

**scarlet** (*subs* and *adj*) · coccum (prop a berry: hence *s colour* or *cloth*): *a garment dyed with brilliant s*, rubro c. tincta vestis, Hor S. 2, 6, 102· *s. colour*, cocci color, Plin 33, 7, 37: *ropes made of purple and s.*, purpura coccoque nexi funes, Suet Ner. 34. Hence *adj* coccineus, or more freq coccinus. *s. garments*, coccina (*n. pl.*), Mart. 14, 131 Phr *a lad clothed in s.*, puerulus coccinatus, Suet Dom 4 *the s. oak*, ilex aquifolia, Plin 16, 8, 12 (*quercus coccifera, Linn.) *the s fever*, *febris purpurea, scarlatina (Kr.).

**scarred** (*part.* and *adj*): cīcātrīcōsus. *a s face*, c. facies, Quint 4, 1, 61.

**scarp:** *declivitas valli interior (R. and A.).

**scatheless:** incŏlŭmis. *v.* SAFE (II.).

**scatter:** **A.** Trans **I.** *To throw about:* **1.** spargo, si, sum, 3 (*to strew*). *to s. money amongst the populace*, s. numos populo, Cic Phil. 3, 6, 16 *to s. roses*, s rosas, Hor Od. 3, 19, 22. Join. s. et disseminare, Cic Arch 12, 30 *v.* TO SPRINKLE. **2.** dissīpo, 1 (*to disperse*) *she s'd the limbs of her brother about*, dissipavit fratris sui membra, Cic Man. 9, 22. *to s. the enemy*, hostes d, id. Fam. 2, 10, 2 Fig: *to s cares*, d. curas, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17. **3.** dispergo, si, sum, 3 (with *perf. part* in reflect. sense). *a multitude s'd in every direction*, dispersa in omnes partes multitudo, Caes. B. G. 6, 34 Join: d et dissipati, id. B G. 5, 28 fusi ac d., Cic Sest. 42, 91. Fig. *to s. false reports*, d falsos rumores, Tac H. 2, 96 **4.** disjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (freq milit term) *to s. a column of soldiers*, d. phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *the south-wind s.s the vessels*, auster disjicit naves, Tac A. 2, 23 *to s. their corpses over the deep*, d. corpora ponto, Virg. Aen 1, 70. Fig.: *topics were arranged and s'd promiscu-*

*ously up and down*, res sparsae et vage disjectae, Auct Her. 4, 2, 3. **5.** dispello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *(to drive apart:* rare): *to s. the shades (of night)*, d umbras, Virg. Aen. 5, 839 *s'd cattle*, pecudes dispulsae, Cic Att 7, 7, *ad fin.* **6.** discŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 v TO BREAK UP **7.** fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *(to pour forth*, esp as milit term, *to rout*, q v.): *they rout and s them whilst half asleep*, semisomnos fugant f.que, Sall Jug 21. Fig *blemishes which carelessness has s.'d (freely) throughout*, maculae quae incuria fudit, Hor A. P. 352. **8.** differo, distŭli, dīlātum, 3 *(to bear away in different directions:* rare): *to s embers*, d. favillam, Luer 2, 676. Hor.

**9.** dissĕro, sĕrŭ, 3 v. TO SPREAD ABROAD. Phr: *fright has s.'d my friends*, fuga amicos distraxit, Cic Fam. 4, 13, 2 *the breezes s everything*, aurae omnia discerpunt, Virg Aen 9, 313 *to s armies*, agmina diruere, Hor Od 4, 14, 30: *to s them abroad*, agere diversos, Vulg. Aen. 1, 70 *to s ashes over the fields*, cinerem jactare per agros, id G. 1, 81: *the bodies of the slain lay s'd about all over the field*, corpora caesa toto campo ac prostrata diverse jacebant, Auct B. Afr. 40, *ad fin.* **II.** *To disperse*, esp *in hostile sense:* **B.** Intrans **1.** expr by preced *verbs* with *pron reflect* or *im pass to s. in flight in every direction*, se in fugam passim spargere, Liv. 33, 15, *ad fin.* · 37, 20 of *supp* (I, 2) **2.** dilăbor, psus, 3 (esp of armies, *gradually diminishing and melting away*). Sall Jug 18 (exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur) Liv

**scattering** (*subs*) **1.** dissīpātio *the wandering and s of the citizens*, error ac d civium, Cic Rep 2, 6

**2.** sparsio *a s. of rich presents (among the people)*, s. dives, Stat Silv 1, 6, 66 **3.** disjectus, ūs Lucr 3, 926. But oftener expr by verb · v. TO SCATTER.

**scattered** (*part adj*): **1.** rārus (*far apart*). *limited and widely s districts*, loci r. ac angusti, Cic. Rep 6, 19

**2.** expr by passim (*in all directions*) cf Virg Aen 4, 162. See also verb

**scavenger:** **1.** cloācārius (of late authority, but perh the best word) Edict Diocletian (Forc) **2.** perh scōpārius (*sweeper*) cf Ulp Dig 33, 7, 8. **3.** expr by purgātor viarum, platearum the phr p. cloacarum occurs in Firm Math 8, 20 Phr *to do the work of a s*, cuiam vis verendis adhibere, Suet Vesp 5.

**scazon:** scazon, ntis, *m*, Plin Ep. 5, 11.

**scene:** **I.** *The artificial background of a theatre* scēna (usu. *the entire stage*) *the front of the scene*, frons scenae, Vitr. 5, 7, 1 *the varied splendour of the s*, scenae species clara varietate, Luer. 4, 77. *laughable situations, fit for the scene and the stage*, ludibria scena et pulpito digna, Plin. Ep 4, 25, *ad fin* : *to be before the ss (on the stage)*, in scena esse, Cic Brut 84, 290 v. STAGE. Phr : *the s. is shifted by machinery*, machinae mutant speciem ornationis, Vitr 5, 6, 8 **II.** Meton = *a part of a play*: scēna (Gr) **III.** *A sight, spectacle* · **1.** spectācŭlum: *a dreadful s.*, atrox s, Tac. Agr 37. v SPECTACLE **2.** expr by other words *O splendid s.!* O praeclarum prospectum ! Cic Acad. 2, 25, 80 *a mournful s*, lugubris p, Tac. H. 1, 84 *it presented a terrible s*, horribilem speciem praebebat, Caes. B G. 7, 36 *the next day disclosed the s of victory more fully*, proximus dies faciem victoriae latius aperuit, Tac. Agr. 38 : Curt. 8, 13, 10

**3.** sometimes expr. by *neut. adj*. *all those ss rose before his mind*, ea universa occurrebant animo, Liv. 25, 24 : *among the other sad ss of that year*, inter cetera tristia ejus anni, id 7, 25.

**IV.** *The place in which an event happens* · expr. by phr *the s of the events I am narrating*, ubi ea quae dico gesta esse memorantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107 *Italy, the s. of the civil war*, Italia, arena civilis belli, Flor 4, 2, 18 v THEATRE

**scenery:** **I.** *Artificial s* · *apparātus scenae*, or simply scēna. v pieced art **II.** *Natural s*. no exact equiv · the nearest words are (locorum, regionis) forma, spĕcies, făcies: *the s round about us most lovely*, regionis forma pulcherrima, Plin Ep 5, 6, 7 *you will think you behold some landscape picture of the most charming s*, formam aliquam ad eximiam pulchritudinem pictam videberis cernere, ib § 13 *the s on either side is different*, varia hinc et inde facies, id 2, 17, 3 *such diversified s*, tot facies locorum, ib § 21. *the endless diversity of the s.*, innumerae species cultusque locorum, Stat Silv 2, 2, 91. *the beautiful coast-s*, amoenitates oranum et littorum, Cic N D 2, 39, 100 id Q Fr 3, 1, 1, r cf LANDSCAPE.

**scent** (*subs*): **I.** *The sense of smell* **1.** ŏdōrātus, ūs v SMELL.

**2.** sāgācitas (*keenness of s*, applied to dogs) *the keen s of dogs in pursuing the game*, canum ad investigandum s narium, Cic N. D. 2, 62, 158. **II.** *Fragrancy* ŏdor (*any smell;* hence requiring some adjunct to denote *a pleasant smell*) *a pleasant s*, o suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23 *to scatter ss around*, spargere odores, Hor Od 2, 15, 7 *to inhale a s greedily*, o avide trahere naribus, Phaedr 3, 1, 3 *the fragrance of the ss which are exhaled by flowers*, suavitas odorum qui afflantur ex floribus, Cic Sen 17, 59 *the s of game is pleasant*, lucri bonus o, Juv 14, 204 Cic v PERFUME Fig : *there is some s of a dictatorship*, est o. dictaturae, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Phr. *to have a keen s.*, sagacem nasum habere, Pl Curc. 1, 2, 18 *dolphins have a very keen s.*, delphini sagacissime olfaciunt, Plin. 11, 37, 50: *a pack of hounds of keen s*, odora canum vis, Virg. Aen. 4, 132 (v. KEEN-SCENTED) *to get s. of the money*, numum olfacere. Cic Agr 1, 4, 11 *she has got s. of your purse*, obolum marsupium huic, Pl. Men 2, 3, 33 (38) *has my father got s of it?* numquid subolet patri? Ter Ph 3, 1, 10 *the sweet s of ointment*, spiritus unguenti suavis, Lucr 3, 223 *the whole realm of ss*, omnis copia narium, Hor. Od 2, 15, 6 *gardens laden with the s of flowers*, halantes floribus horti, Virg G 4, 109

**scent** (*v*) **I.** *To perceive by the smell* ŏdōror 1 *hounds s everything*, canes venatici omnia odorantur, Cic Ver. 4, 13, 21 *to s anybody out by his footsteps*, vestigiis o ingressus alicujus, id Pis 34, 83 v. SMELL **II.** *To make fragrant* ŏdōro, 1 *it (the plant) colours and s.s the honey*, mella colorat odoratque, Col 9, 4 : *to s the air*, o. aera, Ov M 15, 734 v PERFUME (Or by circuml, odoribus perfundere, imbuere: cf Hor. Od 1, 5, 2)

—— **-bottle:** **1.** olfactōrĭŏlum Isid Orig 19, 11, *extr* (olfactorium in Plin 30, 11, 29 = *nosegay*) **2.** arcŭla (prop *a little box for scents, etc*). Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.

**scented** (*part* and *adj.*) · ŏdōrātus *s locks*, o capilli, Hor Od. 3, 20, 14 Ov.: *very sweet-s flowers*, odoratissimi flores. Plin 28, 8, 28 v. FRAGRANT.

**sceptic:** *sceptĭcus σκεπτικὸς occurs in Gell 11, 5, 1, where it is explained by quaesitor et considerator. It may sometimes be expr by unus e Pyrrhoniis (*the followers of Pyrrho*), Cic de Or 3, 16, 62 Sen.: Gell or by phr · qui negat omnino se habere quod liqueat de aliqua re, Cic N D 1, 12, 29: v foll. art.

**sceptical:** *to be s*, in considerando et quaerendo esse, Gell 11, 5, 1 a rebus incertis assensionem cohibere, Cic N. D 1, 1, 1: cf Acad. 1, 12 or simply, dubitare, Sen Brev Vit. 14, 2.

**scepticism:** perh. omnium assensionum retentio, Cic. Acad 2, 24, 78 (assensio = *a belief in the reality of phenomena*) · dubitatio de omnibus rebus, ib. 1, 4, 17 cf. Min Fel 13, *med*, hoc fonte defluxit Academicorum de summis quaestionibus dubitatio *omnia in dubium inceitumque revocandi libido (Ki.)

**sceptre:** **1.** sceptrum *the royal s*, s regale, Ov M 5, 422 *to receive the s.*, s accipere, Virg Aen 7, 173. Fig : (in this sense mostly *pl.*) *s wielding the s*, sceptra tenens ib 1, 57 v. DOMINION, RULE **2.** scīpio, ōnis, *m* (*a staff*) *an ivory s*, eburneus s, Val Max. 4, 4, 5 : Liv **3.** băcŭlum (*rare*) : *a silver s*, argenteum b, Flor 3, 19, 10 : of *s.s used on the stage*, Suet. Ner 24.

—— **-bearer:** sceptŭchus (*an Eastern dignity*), Tac. A. 6, 33 : Liv.

**sceptred:** **1.** sceptrĭfer. *a s hand*, s manus, Ov. F. 6, 480. **2.** sceptrĭger Stat. Th. 11, 636.

**schedule:** perh. ascriptio (*an addition to a law*) Cic. Caecin 33, 95 v. APPENDIX, LIST. Or perh scheda v. SHEET.

**scheme** (*subs.*) consilium · v. PLAN.

—— (*v.*): mōlior, 4 : *s'ing to usurp the throne*, moliens de usurpando regno, Cic Rep 2, 25. also reguum m, Liv 1, 47, *ad init* : cf. ib. *paulo infr*, si Tanaquil ... tantum *molir* potuisset *animo* also in animo m., Vell. 2, 46 See also TO CONTRIVE, PLAN.

**schism:** in eccl writers schisma, ătis, *n.* · v. DIVISION, DISSENSION

**schismatic:** schismăticus, Aug.

**scholar:** **I.** *A learner* discĭpŭlus, *f.* discĭpŭla v PUPIL **II.** *A learned man* vir (homo) doctus, ērūdītus *a s and learned in the Greek language*, doctus vir et Graecis litteris eruditus, Cic Br. 30, 114: *no less accomplished as a Greek than as a Latin s*, (haud) minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet Gr 7 *I have always taken pleasure in learning and ss*, semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt, Cic. Rep 1, 17, *fin* v. LEARNED. (N B.—For the precise sense of litterator, v. LITERARY)

**III.** *At a college or university:* *schŏlāris

**scholarly:** Phr *a very s man*, vir penitus doctrina (litteris Graecis Latinisque) imbutus, cf Cic de Or 2, 39, 162 *one who has only a little of a s. education*, (vir) litteris leviter imbutus, Quint 1, 2, 16 *a most s production*, *liber germanissimo litterarum sapore refertus, imbutus; omni doctrina refertus See also LEARNED, ACCOMPLISHED.

**scholarship:** **I.** *Learning, culture* doctrina, litterae, ērūditio, etc v LEARNING (II) **II.** *A foundation for a scholar at college or university:* *pecuniae quae scholari alendo exhibentur, praebentur

**scholastic:** **1.** schŏlastĭcus (*having to do with the philosophical schools*) *s controversies* s controversiae, Fac Or. 14, *fin.* · cf. Quint. 4, 2, 92 (where the phr recurs and is explained). **2.** expr. by schŏla *s. expressions*, verba e philosophorum scholis petita, cf Cic. Or. 27, 95 · *there is something s about the style*, *genus scribendi scholam [magis quam vitam] sapere videtur. **3.** umbrātilis, e (esp of language *proper for the study, not savouring of the actual conflict of the forum and real life*) *the language of philosophers is quiet and s*, mollis est oratio philosophorum et u , Cic. Or. 19, 64

**scholiast:** schŏliastes, ae (Gr. σχολιαστής). Or use, *(vetus) interpres, explicator v. INTERPRETER.

**school** (*subs.*) **I.** *A place of instruction* · **1.** lūdus: *an elementary s.*, ludus literarum, Liv. 3, 44 *Dionysius is said to have opened a s. at Corinth*, Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic Fam 9, 18, *init*. Frequently used of *a school of gladiators*. Caes. B.C. 1, 14 (gladiatores quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat) **2.** schŏla (usu. *an advanced school for adults*). *out of the ss of the philosophers*, e scholis philosophorum, Cic Or. 27, 95 : *to shut up s.*, scholam dimittere, Suet. Gr 6. **II.** Meton.:

*the followers of a certain teacher*. **1.** schōla *all the ss of the philosophers*, omnes philosophorum s, Cic. de Or 1, 13, 56 *the s* (of Isocrates) *produced the most distinguished orators*, (Isocratis) s principes oratorum dedit, Quint 12, 10, 22. **2.** secta (used in speaking of *the tenets of one school in contradistinction to those of other schools*) *to follow the s of those philosophers*, eorum philosophorum s sequi, Cic Brut 31, 120 *between the Stoics and the followers of the s of Epicurus there is a continual contest*, inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint 5, 7, 35 **3.** Meton, disciplīna (*the total teaching and theory of any philosopher or school*) *almost all philosophers of all ss*, omnes fere philosophi omnium d, Cic Tusc. 5, 32, 90 In like manner, ratio v THEORY. **4.** familia (rare in this sense, and used in a fig manner) *the whole s of the Peripatetics*, f. tota Peripateticorum, Cic Div 2, 1, 3. Phr *the s of Plato, Aristotle, etc*, illi a Platone, Aristotele, etc. Cic Mur 30, 63 also *particular schools* may be denoted by an *adj* e g *the s of Epicurus*, Epicurēi, *of Aristotle*, *Aristotelii (-ēi), etc **III.** *A place to acquire or exercise anything* **1.** officīna (lit, *a place where anything is made, a workshop*) · *a s of wickedness*, nequitiae o, Cic R. Am 46, 134. *a s of wisdom*, sapientiae o., Cic. Leg 1, 13, 36 cf Liv 39, 8, *ad fin*. **2.** lūdus. *a s. and workshop of oratory*, l. atque officina dicendi, Cic Brut 8, 32 *a s of impudence*, l impudentiae, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94 Phr *in the school of wisdom*, sapientia praeceptrice, Cic Fin 1, 13, 43

**school** (*v*) v TO TEACH Phr *schooled in any art*, gnarus artis (alicujus), Just 11, 7, *med. schooled in the (manners of) the times*, callidus temporum, Tac A. 4, 33. v SKILLED IN, ACQUAINTED WITH.

**——-fellow** · condiscīpulus, 1, *m a contemporary and a s*, aequalis et c, Cic Tusc 1, 18, 41 *amongst ss*, inter condiscipulos, Suet Ner 22 *a female s*, condiscipula, Mart 10, 35

**——-fellowship** · condiscīpulātus, ūs (very rare). Nep Att 54 (cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat)

**——-master**: lūdī-măgister. Cic N D 1, 26, 72 Also simply, magister (puerorum), Liv 5, 27, *init* **2.** doctor v. TEACHER Phr *to start as s*, ludum (litterarium) aperire, Cic Fam 9, 18, *init to leave off being a s*, scholam dimittere, Suet Gr 6 *to be a s*, pueros docere, Cic Tusc 3, 12, 27

**——-mistress**: *f* magistra; praeceptrix

**——-room**: no exact equiv. perh schōla cf Plin 26, 2

**schooner**: perh. actuārium nāvigium Caes B. C. 1, 27

**sciatic** (*adj*) **1.** ischiādicus: esp as *subs.* denoting *one suffering from s disease* · Plin 25, 13, 106 **2.** ischiācus (*suffering from sciatica*) Cato, R. R 123 (vinum ad ischiacos sic facito).

**sciatica**: ischias, ădis, *f* Plin 27, 5, 16 (cf preced. art).

**science**: **I.** *Any knowledge* scientia v KNOWLEDGE **II.** *A definite branch of knowledge*: **1.** scientia (a less technical expr than Eng) *no art without s* (or *knowledge*), artem sine s esse non posse, Cic Acad 2, 47, 246 *prudence is the s of things to be sought or shunned*, prudentia est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque s, id Off 1, 43, 153. *the s of the architect*, s architecti, Vitr. 1, *init* **2.** disciplīna (*knowledge and training systematized*): *political s*, d. reipublicae, Cic de Or. 1, 34, 159. *the s. of war*, d militiae, id. Man 10, 28 *the s of agriculture*, d ruris, Col 1, pref. *fin* · *all the principles of the s (architecture)*, omnes disciplinae rationes, Vitr. pref *extr*. **3.** ars (strictly, *the practical side of science, skill, art* but also capable of including *theory*). cf. Cic. de Or 1, 42, 187 **4.** doctrīna (strictly, correlative to disciplina; *that which is taught*, as opp to that which is learned but practically the two are about equivalent): (*Athens*), *inventress of every s*, omnium d. inventrices, Cic de Or 1, 4, 13: *acquainted with Greek s*, Graecis d eruditus, id Br 67, 236 **5.** ratio (*theory, principles*) *the s and practice of war*, r atque usus belli, Caes B G 4, 1 *ignorant of natural s*, physicae r ignarus, Cic N D. 2, 21, 54 · v THEORY

**6.** expr. by *neut pl* cf adj like physicus, mūsicus, grammaticus, etc. *to be totally ignorant of the s of music*, *in musicis omnino rudem esse cf MUSIC (1). **III.** *Principle, rationale*. ratio v *supr*

**scientific**: expr by ratio, scientia, disciplīna, doctrīna, etc : *thoroughly well acquainted with s subjects*, physicae rationis peritissimus, cf Cic N D 2, 21, 54 *to engage in s research*, de natura [rerum] quaerere, Cic. (Quich) *s. inquiries*, Quaestiones Naturales, Sen (title of work) *to treat a subject in a s manner*, ex disciplinae rationibus (praeceptis) de aliqua re disserere, cf. Vitr pref *extr* (Georges gives, quod in artibus versatur; but the expl. is extremely vague and scarcely applicable)

**scientifically**: *ex disciplinae praeceptis [rationibusque] v. preced art

**scimetar**: **1.** perh. ācināces, is, *m* (*Persian sword on sabre* rare) Hor Od 1, 27, 5 (Medus a.) **2.** more exactly, falcātus ensis (*sickle-shaped sword*) Ov Met. 1, 717.

**scintillate**: scintillo, 1 · v. TO SPARKLE

**scintillation**, scintilla, scintillūra v SPARK (Scintillatio in Plin 20, 9, 33, is *a disease of the eyes, when sparks appear to issue from them*)

**sciolist**: *sciōlus, quem appellant, cf Arn 2, p 86 (reading doubtful) Phr *to be a mere s*, nonnisi primis (primoribus) labris doctrinas gustavisse, attigisse, cf. Cic N D 1, 8, 20 ; alicujus rei nonnisi imperfectam cognitionem habere. nihil omnino satis cognitum perspectumque habere

**scion**: **I.** *A young shoot* surculus (*young shoot or slip*). v SHOOT **II.** Fig. *a descendant*: **1.** expr. by editus, sātus, ortus, etc. (with *abl.*). *s of ancestral kings*, regibus atavis e, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1. **2.** prōgĕnies cf Hor. Od 3, 29, 1 v. OFFSPRING, DESCENDANT

**scirocco**: v SIROCCO.

**scissors** · **1.** forfices, um, *f*. (the pl denoting *the two cutting blades*) *such a beard as the barber cuts (mows) with the s*, qualem barbam forficibus metit tonsor, Mart. 7, 94, 12 *Dimin*, forficulae, arum Plin 25, 5, 23 **2.** axīcia (a word best avoided) Pl Curc 4, 4, 22

**scoff** (*v*): irrīdeo, dērīdeo ; cāvillor (*jestingly*): v TO MOCK, DERIDE, RIDICULE.

**scoff**, *subs* } irrīsio, irrīsus, dē-
**scoffing**, *subs* } rīsus ; cāvillātio (*of a jesting, bantering kind*). v. MOCKERY, RIDICULE, DERISION

**scoffer**: irrīsor, dērīsor v MOCKER (Or expr. by *imperf. part.* of irrideo, etc. v TO MOCK)

**scold** (*v*) · **1.** objurgo, 1 *he s'd M. Coelius as no father ever s'd a son*, objurgavit M Coelium sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic Coel 11, 25 *to s gently*, molli brachio obj, id. Att 2, 1, 6. **2.** increpo, ui, itum, 1 (also reg ; *to exclaim loudly against*: with *acc*) Pl Most 3, 2, 63 strengthened by addition of maledictis, probris (*to assail with abuses and reproaches*), Sall. Cat. 21 Liv **3.** saevio, dēsaevio, 4 (intrans · *to rage and storm*) v. TO RAGE

**scold** (*subs*) perh oblātrātrix (very rare) *to let a s into the house*, obl in aedes intromittere, Pl. Mil 3, 1, 86. (Or expr. by circuml., mulier clamosa, cf Juv. 14, 191: *mulier importuna atque objurgatrix, etc)

**scolding** (*subs*) objurgātio v REPROOF, REBUKE More freq expr by objurgare, increpare ; jurgio (jurgiis, probris), corripere, lacessere all = *to administer a scolding*: v. TO SCOLD, REBUKE, REPROACH

**scolding** (*adj*) **1.** objurgātorius (of *things*, not *persons*) *a s letter*, epistola o., Cic Att 13, 6, 3 **2.** objurgātor, *f*. -trix (of *persons*). v. SCOLD (*subs*). **3.** clāmōsus (*given to bawling*), Juv. 14, 191.

**scollop**: v SCALLOP.

**scolopendra**: **I.** *An insect*: scōlopendra Plin 8, 29, 43 (*Scolopendra morsitans*, Linn) **II.** *A plant*: scōlopendrion, ii, *n*. Apul Herb.

**scoop** (*subs*) pōculum, lĭgŭla or trulla v LADLE.

**scoop** (*v*) i e *to hollow out*. cāvo, 1 *to s troughs out of the trunks of trees*, lintres arbore c, Virg. G 1, 262 Liv. Comp excavo (*to scoop out*) *to s out a hollow for itself with its beak*, cavernam sibi rostro excavare, Plin 9, 27, 43 *to s out a person's eye*, oculum alicui eruere : v. TO GOUGE

**scope**: **I.** *End in view, aim* **1.** fīnis, is, *m*. *all the arts have some fixed s*, omnes artes habent finem aliquem propositum, Quint 2, 17, 22 v END **2.** prōpŏsĭtum (*what is definitely set before a writer or speaker as object*) Macr S S 1, 4, *init* (nunc ipsam ejusdem somni mentem, *ipsumque propositum*, quem Graeci σκοπὸν vocant, tentemus aperire,—which passage proves that scopus, freely used as it has been by Latinists, was in the 4th century unknown) v. OBJECT **II.** *Room, space, field for any thing*, campus, area, etc. v. FIELD (III)

**scorbutic** (*adj*) *scorbūticus *s* scrōfulōsus v. SCROFULOUS.

**scorch** (*v*) **1.** ādūro, ssi, stum, 3 (*to burn on the surface*) · *placers s'd by the sun*, loca sole adusta, Plin 19, 1, 4 *s'd ("burnt") bread*, panis adustus, Hor S 2, 8, 68 **2.** amburo, ssi, stum, 3 (*to burn or singe all round*) *Verres s'd by the fire which consumed his companions* (fig), Verres socium ambustus incendio, Cic Verr 2, 1, 27, 70 **3.** torreo, ui, tostum, 2 (*to roast, dry up terribly*) *they were s'd by the flame on every side*, undique flamma torrebantur, Caes. B G 5, 43. Freq. of *the action of the sun, etc* Hor Od 3, 1, 31 (torrentia agros sidera), and fig of *love*, id.

**scorched** (*part* and *adj*.) torridus (*quite burnt up with the heat of the sun*) *plains s. by drought*, campi torridi siccitate, Liv 22, 43, *extr* · Lucr

**scorching** (*subs*) exustio *the s of the sun*, e solis, Plin 17, 24, § 223.

**scorching** (*adj*) torridus : *s summer*, t. aestas, Virg E 7, 48.

**score** (*subs*) **I.** *Mark of a number* nŏta v. MARK **II.** *Total number made up*: summa · v SUM **III** *Reckoning, bill* ratio *to cast up a s on one's fingers*, digitis r computare, Pl. Mil 2, 2, 51 Cic v ACCOUNT (I.) Phr · *to run up a heavy s at a tavern*, *apud cauponem satis magno aere se illigare ; *satis multa debere (*to have run up a s*) **IV.** *Cost of an entertainment paid by contribution*. **1.** symbŏla, usu *pl* Ter. Eun 3. 4, 2 (de symbolis edere) Pl **2.** sumptus v. EXPENSE, OUTLAY **V.** *The number twenty* viginti, vīcēni v TWENTY *A s. of times* (fig), centies, iterum atque iterum, saepenumero v OFTEN **VI.** *Musical arrangement* *cunctarum vocum (*s* partium) descriptio.

**score** (*v*) **I.** *To mark*: nōto, dēnōto, 1 (*to note down*) ; nōtis describo, 3: v. TO MARK, NOTE. **II.** *To draw a line across or under* perh transverso calamo notare (*drawing the pen across*) cf Hor A P 447 ; *linea subtus ducta notare (*drawing a line beneath, underscoring*).

**scoria** (*suos.*): **1.** scōria · Plin. 33, 4, 21 **2.** spōdium, Plin. 34, 13, 33, *sq*

**scorn**: contemno, temno, sperno, aspernor, etc. v. TO DESPISE.

**scorner**: **1.** contemptor ; *f*. -trix, Pl (chiefly poet, not in Cic.) : *Mezentius s of the gods*, c divum Me-

zentius, Virg Aen 7, 648: *a s of religious rites*, religionum c, Suet Ner 56

**2.** sprētor (poet. and rare) *a s. of the gods*, s deorum, Ov. M 8, 613. v. DESPISER.

**scornful** · fastidiōsus *s. of Latin literature*, f. literarum Latinarum, Cic. Brut 70, 247. v. CONTEMPTUOUS, DISDAINFUL (Also contemptor, sprētor, may be used: *s tempei*, contemptor animus [et superbia], Sall. Jug 64. cf. L. G. § 598)

**scornfully**: **1.** contemptim · *speaking boastfully of themselves, and s. of the Roman people*, magnifice de se et c. de Romanis loquentes, Liv 9, 41 Tac (Not in Cic) **2.** fastidiōse *(over nicely and disdainfully) to look on s*, f spectare, Cic de Or. 1, 61, 258. **3.** nāsūtē *(turning up the nose at anything)*: *you who s. pull to pieces my writings*, tu qui n scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1

**scorpion**: **I.** *A venomous reptile*: **1.** scorpio, ōnis, *m*. also scorpius, i, *m*. *a s.'s tail*, scorpionis cauda, Plin 11, 37, 62 *a s will come out*, scorpius exibit, Ov M. 15, 371 **2.** nēpa, ae, *f.* (collat form, nēpas an African word) · *you see s s use their stings*, nepas aculeis uti videas, Cic Fin 5, 15, 42 **II.** *In* astronomy, *one of the signs of the zodiac* · **1.** scorpio or scorpius: Petr 39 (scorpio). Hor Od 2, 17, 17 (scorpius) **2.** nēpa or nēpas. Cic N. D. 2, 42, 109 (poet) **III** *A sea fish* scorpio, Plin 32, 11, 53 (*cottus scorpio, Linn)

**IV.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, etc* scorpio · *Gallus being wounded in the right side and deprived of life by a s*, Gallus scorpione ab latere dextro transjectus exanimatusque concidit, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: Veg Mil 4, 22 (whence it appears to have been a sort of *ballista* or *cross-bow*): Liv

——**-grass** or **wort**: scorpio Plin 21, 15, 54 (Spartium scorpius, Linn)

——**-tail**: scorpiūrus · Apul Herb

**scot**: *money assessed for taxes* tribūta, vectīgālia: v. TAX. Phr. *to get off s.-free*, *immunem abire, evadere, dimitti v. IMPUNITY (with).

**scotch** (*v*) · Phr *the serpent is s.'d, not killed*, *collisus quidem, ut aiunt, serpens; non autem extinctus (interfectus).

——, **scottish** · *scōticus: Claud

**Scotchman**. Scōtus (usu *pl*) Claud.

**Scotland**: Scōtia Isid.

**scoundrel**: nēbūlo, furcifer, vētērātor (*old rogue*) etc v RASCAL

**scour** (*v*) · **I.** *To clean by rubbing*: tergeo *s* tergo, tersi, 2 and *3 let one wash the silver, the other s the embossed vessels*, hic lavet argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter, Juv 14, 62 *some s. their smooth shields*, pars clipeos leves tergent, Virg Aen. 7, 626 **II.** *To pass swiftly over*: **1.** percurro, cūcurri, or curri, 3: *to s the Picenian territory*, agrum Picenum p, Caes B C 1, 15. **2.** contīpio, īpui, eptum, 3 (poet) · *the chariots s'd the plain*, campum currus corripuere, Virg. G 3, 104. **3.** verro, 3: v TO SWEEP. **4.** vāgor, pervāgor, 1 (*to roam over*): cf Cic Verr 5, 37, *fin*, hic praedonum navicul*ae* pervagatae sunt (*piratical cruisers s.'d the seas*)

**scourge** (*subs.*) · **I.** Lit **1.** flāgellum (*the severest instrument of the kind* cf Hor S 1, 3, 119, where it has the epithet horribile, as opp to scutica, *a common whip*) *thus merciful one revived the use of the s*, hic misericors flagella retulit, Cic. Rab Perd 4, 12: *to be beaten to death with s s*, ad mortem flagellis caedi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41 (N B.—Strictly *dimin* of flagrum, which word however appears to have gone partly out of use. The latter occurs Liv 28, 11, caesa flagro Vestalis est, *a Vestal underwent the punishment of the s.*, and Suet Oth. 2) **2.** lōra, ōrum, *n. pl.* (appy identical with the flagellum; consisting of *leather straps*) · *to flog anyone with a s*, lōris ahquem caedere, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24 Tei **3.** scūtica (*less severe*) cf *supr* 1 Phi *he orders the youth to be stripped, and the s to be applied*, adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque affeii, Liv 8, 28 *the Porcian law forbids the s. to be applied to the person of a Roman citizen*, Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Romanorum corpore amovit, Cic. Rab perd 4, 12.

**II.** Fig *a dreadful visitation* **1.** pestis, is, *f.*. *that fury and s. of his country*, illa furia ac p patriae, Cic Sest 14, 33 **2.** clādes, is, *f* (poet) · *the s of Libya*, c Libyae, Virg. Aen 6, 844 **3.** fūria, poet ērinnys v FURY

**scourge** (*v*) **1.** verbĕro, 1 · *to s. a Roman citizen*, civem Romanum v., Cic Rep 2, 31, *fin* **2.** expr by verbĕra, virgae (esp in phr virgis caedere): v. TO FLOG (Vapulare is rather *to be beaten*, as a lighter punishment than to be scourged · v. TO BEAT, A 6)

**scourging** (*subs*): expr. by verbĕra, um, *n pl* (*lashes*) *to torture with chains and s and every kind of punishment*, vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, Cic Man 5, 11: *I am not afraid of a s*, verbera non vereor, Hor S 1, 3, 121 Fig *the ss of the tongue*, verbera linguae, Hor Od 3, 12, 3: v. FLOGGING

**scout** (*subs*) **1.** explōrātor (gen term to denote *a spy* or a reconnoiterer whereas speculator denotes simply *one sent out to ascertain the position of the foe*) *to ascertain anything by s s*, de aliqua re per exploratores certiorem fieri, Caes B G 1, 12 *to send forward s s* (a reconnoitering party), exploratores praemittere, Curt **2.** spĕcŭlātor (for syn v *supr*) *the s observes the royal army from a watch-tower*, s contemplatur regium agmen e specula quadam, Liv 31, 24, *init*. Caes **3.** praecursor (like antecursor, denoting strictly a kind of *military pioneer* used also fig for a secret agent) Jom: praecursor et emissarius, Cic. Verr 5, 41, *fin*

**scout** (*v.*) **I.** *To act as a s* spĕcŭlor, 1 v TO SPY **II.** *To reject with disdain* rēpūdio, 1 v TO REJECT, SCORN

**scowl** (*v.*) Phr frontem contrahere, Cic. Clu 26, *ad fin* v TO FROWN

**scowl** (*subs*) frontis contractio v. FROWN Still more precisely, aspectus terribilis, trūculentus. cf Cic Sext 8, 19

**scowling** (*adj*) trūculentus, trux. *with s eyes*, oculis truculentis, Pl As. 2, 3, 21 cf Tac H. 4, 22, *med* (quo truculentior visu foret) *a s. face and threatening eyes*, facies trux oculique minaces, Lucan 7, 291 *a s countenance*, vultus trux, Hor. Epod 5, 4.

**scraggy**: **1.** strigōsus (*all skin and bone*) *a s dog*, canis s (opp to obesus), Col 7, 12, 8. *s. horses*, equi s, Liv 27, 47, *init* *a very s she-goat*, capella corporis strigosissimi, Col. 7, 6, *extr*. **2.** mācer, cra, crum (*lean*). *a black, s, and crook-backed man*, homo niger et m et pandus. Quint 6, 3, 58

**3.** exilis: v LEAN, THIN

**scramble** (*v.*). **I.** *To attempt to serve hastily* · dīripio, ui, eptum, 3 *he threw the dice into the midst, which the boys began to scramble for*, talos jecit in medium, quos pueri d coeperant, Quint 6, 1, 47 *to s for apples and sweetmeats*, poma et opsonia d, Suet. Aug 98, *med*. **II** *To climb up anything by seizing objects with the hands* scando, di, sum, 3 v. TO CLIMB

**scramble** (*subs*) expr. by verb v preced. art

**scrap**: frustum (*anything broken off* used of *food*) *a scrap must needs fall from the mouth of a chicken when it is feeding*, necesse est f cadere ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27. Comically. *a s of a boy*, frustum pueri, Pl Pers 5, 2, 67. *Dimin*, frustŭlum (rare and very late) *a s of bread*, panis i., App.: v. FRAGMENT.

**scrape** (*subs*) *perplexity, difficulty*. angustiae, arum *to get into a very great s*, in summas a adduci, Cic Quint 5, 19 Also expr by haerere, in salebra esse, etc v TO GRAVEL

**scrape** (*v.*) **1.** scābo, scābi, 3: v TO SCRATCH **2.** rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3 (*to polish with a tool*) *to s the beams*, tigna radere, Luer 5, 1266 *Comp* corrādo, 3 (*to s together*) · *he will s. together ten minae from somewhere*, minas decem corradet alicunde, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 34 v. TO RUB, GRATE Phr *to bow and s*, *nimis humili adulationique corporis gestu uti v TO BOW

**scraper**: *used in baths* · strīgil, is, *f.*, or strīgilis, is, *f. by the energetic use of the s*, vehemens strigilis usus, Suet Aug 80. Cic. Fin 4, 12, 30 (*nom.* strigilis) Juv **II.** *A scraping iron*. **1.** rallum (*an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare*) · *to clean the ploughshare with a s*, vomerem rallo purgare, Plin 18, 19, 49 **2.** rādŭla (*for scraping pitch off barrels, etc*), cf. Col 12, 18, 5

**scraping**: **I.** *The act of s*: rāsūra. Col 4, 29, *ad med* **II** *That which is taken off by s* · **1.** rāmentum. *to preserve grapes in jars s s* (or *sawdust*), uvas ramentis abietis servare, Plin 15, 17, 18, *fin* **2.** strigmentum cf Plin. 20, 3, 8, 17.

**scratch** (*subs*) *a mark made by a nail or other sharp instrument* no exact equivalent; perh. lēvis cĭcātrix is the nearest

**scratch** (*v*) **I.** *To rub or tear a surface*, **1.** rādo, si, sum, 3: v. TO SCRAPE **2.** scalpo, psi, ptum, 3 *to s. up the earth with the nails*, terram unguibus scalpere, Hor S 1, 8, 26

**II.** *To wound slightly*: sĕco, cui, ctum, 1: *lest I should be s'd with a sharp nail*, acuto ne secer ungui, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 47 *lest thorns s your legs*, ne crura secent sentes, Ov M. 1, 509 **III.** *To rub with the nails*: **1.** rādo, 3: *let not women s. their cheeks*, mulieres genas ne radunto, xii Tab. in Cic. Leg 2, 23, *fin*. **2.** scābo, scābi, 3: *to s. the head*, caput s, Hor S. 1, 10, 71. **3.** scalpo, psi, ptum, 3 *to s the head with one finger*, caput uno digito s, Juv. 9, 133 **IV.** *To s out, to erase* ērādo, 3 *he s'd out (the name of) Merula from the list of senators*, Merulam senatoris albo erasit, Tac A 4, 42 See also, TO ERASE

**scrawl** (*v*) v TO SCRIBBLE

**scrawl** (*subs*) v SCRIBBLE

**scream** (*subs*) vāgītus, ūs, *m* (*of an infant*) vocif ērātio. ūlŭlātus, ūs, *m* (*howling*) v CRY, SHRIEK

**scream** (*v.*) · ūlŭlo, 1 (*howl*) v TO CRY OUT, SCREECH, SHRIEK

**screech** (*v*) ūlŭlo, 1. *the nymphs s'd from the highest peak*, summoque ulularunt vertice nymphae, Virg Aen 4, 168.

——**-owl**: **1** ūlŭla *the s-owls strive with the swans*, certant cycnis ululae, Virg Ec 8, 55 cf Plin 10, 12, 16 **2.** strix, stĭgis, *f* Plin 11, 39, 95 (stryx flammea, Linn) v. OWL

**screen** (*subs*) **1.** suffūgium, ii, *n (any shelter*, constr with *gen*): *there was no s either from the rain or the sun*, s nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep 9, 39, 2 **2.** umbella (*a sunshade, parasol*) v PARASOL **3.** umbrācŭla, ōrum, *n*. *a golden s. kept off the hot sun*, aurea pellebant tepidos u. soles, Ov. F. 2, 311. See also AWNING. **4.** vēlāmentum *seeking a s. for their lusts*, quaerentes libidinibus suis v, Sen. vit. beat 12. *fin*

**screen** (*v*). tĕgo, xi, ctum, *3 the harbour was s'd from the wind*, portus ab vento tegebatur, Caes B C 3, 26: *to s and protect any one*, aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic Fam 13, 66, *fin*

**screw** (*subs*) · cochlea *to be worked by s s*, (of a wine-press), cochleis torqueri, Vitr. 6, 6 (9), 3: id. 5, 12, 5 (where the cochleae form part of *a machine for drawing water*) · *a s. nail or bolt*, *clavus cochleatus.

**screw** (*v*) · Phr: cochleis torquere (v preced art) or if the sense is *to fasten with s.s*, *clavis cochleatis figere.

**scribble** (*v*) Phr aliquid illinere charta (lit, *to daub anything on paper*). Hor S 1, 4, 36 *What a (careless) s*, has literas gallina scripsit, Pl Ps 1, 1, 27

**scribe** (*subs*) **1.** scriba, ae, *m* (*first a public clerk or writer*, afterwards *a secretary*). *the order (of the scribes) is honourable, for to the good faith of these men are entrusted the public laws, and the sentences of the magistrates*, scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae, pericula quae magistratuum committuntur, Cic Verr. 3, 79, 183 *if M Tullius, my s, were present*, si M Tullius, s meus, adesset, Cic Fam 5, 20, 2 (v. Smith's Dict Ant 1012). **2.** actuārius (*a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in court*) Suet Caes 55 v SHORT-HAND-WRITER. **3** āmānuensis, *m*, also, a manu, *sc* servus (neither found in Cicero · *a private secretary*) Suet v SECRETARY. **4** librārius (*a transcriber of books, a copyist*). *a blunder of the s*, librarii mendum, Liv 38, 55

**scrip** (*subs.*): *a small bag* **1.** sacculus (*a small bag, esp for money*) cf Plin 2, 51, 52 Juv 11, 27 v BAG. **2.** crūmēna, marsūpium: v. PURSE

**Scripture:** Scriptūra usu. sancta scriptura (S. S.), Scrr. Eccl

**scrivener:** **I.** *A money lender* · **1.** fēnērātor v. USURER **2.** nūmulārius (*money broker*) *for in the case of a s. he cut off his hands*, nam numulario manus amputavit, Suet Galb 9 *Dumn*, nūmulāriolus (term of contempt) Sen. Apocol *med* **II.** *Notary* scriba v. NOTARY

**scrofula:** strūma Cels 5, 28, 7 Plin

**scrofulous:** strūmōsus Col. 7, 10, 3. Juv. 10, 309

**scroll:** vōlumen, ĭnis, *n* (*anything that is rolled or wound up*). *a s full of the most unfair complaints*, v. plenum querelae mendacissimae, Cic Fam. 3, 7, 2 · *to unroll s s (read them)*, volumina evolvere, Quint. 2, 15, 24.

**scrub** (*v*) · tergeo or tergo, si, sum, 2 or 3: v. TO SCOUR, RUB

**scruple** (*subs*): **I.** *Doubt, difficulty, hesitation, arising from the questionable propriety of an act*: **1.** religio (*s of conscience*): *to raise a s in any one's mind*, injicere r alicui, Cic. Caec 33, 97 so, oblata religio Cornuto est, *a s was raised in his mind*, id Fam 10, 12, *med.* and, afferre r, id. de Or 2, 90, *fin.* · *I have no s. about it*, nulla mihi r est, Hor S. 1, 9, 70 r mihi non est quominus .., Cic Cat. 3, 6, 15 **2.** scrūpulus (*uneasiness of mind, difficulty, embarrassment*), *without s.*, sine s, Col. 5, 11 (not so in Cic) Join: scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio (*an uneasy, perplexed feeling*), Cic. Clu 28, 76. **3.** dubitātio, cunctātio v DOUBT, HESITATION. **II.** *A weight or measure* scrūpulus (usu in neuter, scrupulum or scripulum) *of a s of gold is put in there*, si ibi aurii s imponatur, Vitr. 7, 8, *med* · *eight s s*, scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1 *Of a s. weighing a s.*, scrūpulāris, Plin 33, 8, 43 (scripulari differentia). *By scruples* (scripul), Plin 22, 24, 56, *med.*

**scruple** (*v.*): dubito, cunctor, etc v. TO DOUBT, HESITATE More precisely expr. by religio mihi est v. preced. art (I).

**scrupulous** (*adj*) · **1.** religiōsus (implying *extreme conscientiousness*). *the s state ordered the consul to vow games and a present to Jupiter*, civitas r. ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv 31, 9, *ad fin* *throughout those days also s. husbandmen abstain from agricultural labours*, per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus agricolae r, Col. 11, 2, *fin.* **2.** sanctus (*unimpeachable, highly upright and conscientious*) Join. in publicis religionibus sanctus et diligens, Cic Verr 5, 19, 49 v UPRIGHT **3.** diligens, anxius, sollicitus v ANXIOUS, CAREFUL (N B.—Scrupulosus in this sense late, and best avoided.)

**scrupulously:** **1.** *Very conscientiously* religiōsē *to give testimony s*, dicere testimonium r, Cic. Coel. 22, *fin* Or expr by modal abl, summa religione adhibita, or summa usus religione **2.** *carefully*: accūrātē diligenter v CAREFULLY.

**scrupulousness** (*subs*): **1.** religio. *on account of the faith and s. of the judge*, propter fidem et religionem judicis, Cic R Com 15, *fin* *s in giving advice*, r in consilio dando, Cic Fam 11, 29, *med* · cf. Cic. Or. 8, 25 (eorum religionem cum serviret orator). **2.** diligentia *a writer of extreme s* (in matters of style), scriptori diligentiae minimae, Quint. 3, 11, 22

**scrutinize:** scrūtor, perscrūtor, excūtio, etc v TO SEARCH, EXAMINE

**scrutiny:** scrūtātio, perscrūtātio, inquisitio, etc v. EXAMINATION, INVESTIGATION

**scud** (*v*) Phr · *to s along*, no exact equivalent perh. raptim *s* celeriter ferri, cf Virg G 1, 397 *the chariots s along the plain*, praecipiti certamine campum corripuere currus, ib 3, 104. See also TO HURRY, HASTEN.

**scuffle** (*subs.*) **1.** rixa · (*brawl, quarrel*; esp *when attended with blows*) v. FRAY **2.** turba (*tumult, uproar, "row"*): *Rubrius himself is wounded in the s.*, ipse Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67

**scuffle** (*v.*). rixor, 1. v. TO QUARREL

**scull** (*subs*). **I.** *Of the head.* **1.** calvāria ("os capitis cerebrum tegens," Forcell) Cels 8, 1 *the s of a mad dog*, canis rabiosi c, Plin 30, 6, 18 **2.** ōs cāpitis (*the s considered as a bone* cf *supra* 1) *to drink out of s s*, *ex ossibus humanorum capitum bibere **II.** *Kind of oar* palma, palmula v PADDLE, OAR

**scullery** (*subs*): *lixarum officina

**scullion** (*subs*): perh *lixa, ae, *m* (usu enumerated among camp-followers · v. SUTLER).

**sculptor** (*subs.*): **1.** sculptor *s* scalptor (either a *sculptor* or *an engraver*). Plin Ep. 1, 10, 4 Plin. 29, 6, 38 · v ENGRAVER **2.** expr by circuml: qui marmor scalpit, cf. Plin 36, 4, 5 (mai more scalpendo primi omnium inclaruerunt, *they were the first who attained celebrity as sculptors in marble*)

**sculpture** (*subs.*). **I.** *The art of carving*: **1.** sculptūra *s.* scalptūra (*carving in stone, wood, etc*) *s embraces wood, ivory, marble, glass, precious stones*, sculptura lignum, ebur marmor, vitrum, gemmas complectitur, Quint 2, 21, 9 cf Plin 16, 40, 77 v ENGRAVING. **2.** expr by verb. *the art of s was invented by ....*, *ars [marmoris, etc] sculpendi ab .... reperta est *the Athenians excelled in marble s*, *praecipuam Athenienses marmoris sculpendi laudem habuerunt v. TO SCULPTURE **3.** statuaria (more precisely, *statuary*, as an art rare) Plin 35, 12, 45 **II.** *A work executed by a sculptor* expr. by opus, marmor, esp in connexion with verb sculpo *a rich s of foreign marble*, externo marmore dives opus, Ov. A. A 1, 70. *he was famed for a s representing the Venus of Gnidus*, marmore nobilitatus est, Gnidiaque Venere, Plin 7, 38, 39 · *Athens is famed for its marble s s*, *inclaruerunt Athenae operibus marmore sculptis: *has s.s at Rome are ...*, Romae ejus opera sunt...., Plin. 36, 45, §§ 5 and 6 (where the context defines). Also signum marmoreum · Plin. 36, 5, 5 (sunt in Cnido et alia signa marmorea illustrium artificum)

**sculpture** (*v*): sculpo, scalpo, psi, ptum, 3 (including both *sculpture and engraving*: for the supposed difference between the two forms of the word, v. Dict Antiq. s v Scalptura): *s d of stone or hewn out of oak*, e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic Ac 2, 31, 100. Ov M 10, 248 (niveum mirā arte sculpsit ebur). (N B—Caelare is *to carve, chase*, or *emboss in metal* v TO CHASE)

**scum** (*subs*) **1.** spūma (gen term) · v FOAM. **2.** scōria (*of metals*) *it is called s.* (or *dross*), scoria appellatur, Plin 33, 4, 21 cf id 34, 11, 24 Phr.. *the s. of the state*, sentina (lit, *bilge-water*) reipublicae, Cic Cat 1, 5, 12 cf. id Att 1, 19 See also REFUSE (fig).

**scurf** (*subs*): **1.** furfur, ŭris, *m*. (*a disease of the skin of the head common with children*) oft. *pl* Plin 26, 1, 2 also. 20, 9, 39 **2.** porrīgo, ĭnis, *f*. (*a cutaneous disease of the head, dandruff*) Cels 6, 2 Hor S 2, 5, 126 (caput porrigine foedum).

**scurfy** (*adj.*) · porriginōsus *a s head*, caput p Plin Val (Forcell) cf pieced art

**scurrility** (*subs*) **1.** scurrilitas Quint 11, 1, 30 (affectata scurrilitas) *offensive s*, foeda [et insulsa] s, Tac Or 22, *extr* **2.** expr by scurrilis, e · *there was a s about his wit*, *facetiae ejus scurrile nonnihil habebant, *infamous for his s.*, *scurrili loquendi genere infamis v SCURRILOUS. **3.** maledicentia (*abusiveness*) Gell 3, 3, *fin.* (assidua m et probra in principes civitatis) v. ABUSE, REVILING

**scurrile** } scurrilis, e (*fit only*
**scurrilous** } *for a low buffoon*): *a s jest*, s jocus, Cic de Or 2, 59, 239: Suet Vesp 22, *init* (dicacitas plurima, et sic s ac sordida ut ne pretextatis quidem verbis abstineret)

**scurrilously.** scurrīliter. Plin 4, 25, 3

**scurvy:** *scorbutus Med. T

**scutcheon** (*subs*) perh *scūtum; insigne (insignia) v COAT (of arms)

**scuttle** (*subs*) perh *corbis carbonaria

**scuttle** (*v*) i e *to bore a hole through the bottom of a ship, and so sink it*, *navis fundum perforare, pertundere ac deprimere

**scythe** · falx fēnāria Cato, R R. 11, *med* or simply falx, where the context defines, Varr. R R 1, 49 (herbam falcibus subsecare).

**sea** (*subs*) **1.** mare (most gen term · *sea* as opp to *land*) *on s and land*, terra marique, Sall Cat 13, *et pass* . *the s. is a destruction to sailors* eximum est mare nautis, Hor. Od 1, 28 18 *the ship-bearing s*, mare navigerum, Lucr 1, 3 Also used for a particular s. *the upper (Ionian) s*, superum m, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69: *our (Mediterranean) s*, nostrum m, Caes B G. 5, 1 *the Tuscan s*, mare Tyrrhenum, Hor Od 1, 11, 5 *the Atlantic s*, mare Atlanticum, Mela, 3, 1 **2.** aequor, ŏris, *n*. (prop *a level surface* hence *the expanse of the s* poet) *we run over the s in our ship*, trabe currimus ae., Virg Aen. 3, 191 *the too boisterous s*, imperiosius ae, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8. v oft p *he calms the swollen s*, tumida aequora placat, Virg Aen 1, 143 Also for *a particular s*, ib 67 (Tyrrhenum aequor) **3.** pēlagus, i, *n* (*the open s* chiefly poet) *spread your sails to the open s*, p. da vela patenti, Virg Georg 2, 41 · *when the s was in a storm*, saeviente pelago, Tac Ann 15, 46 *they began to push for the (open) s*, pelagus petere coeperunt, Auct B Hisp 40 **4.** pontus (*the deep s, the ocean* chiefly poet) *a long tract of s*, longus p, Hor Od 3, 3, 38 *the waters of the s*, aequora ponti, Virg Georg 1, 469 Specially, *the Euxine s.*, tumens P., Ov Met. 15, 756 *here the vast Euxine s opens itself*, sese ingens P. aperit, Mel. 1, 19 **5.** ōcēanus v. OCEAN Other more exceptional or ornamental phrr. are (1) sālum (*the salt s*): *the s overpowering us*, superante salo, Virg Aen. 1, 537 *he kept his ship at anchor in the (open) s*, procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them 8: also, sal, sālis, m. · *the face of the calm s*, salis placidi vultus, Virg Aen 5, 848 *on the Tuscan s.*, sale Tyrrheno, ib. 6, 697 (2) frētum (prop *a narrow s or*

*strait* v STRAIT) *the wave of the Lybian s*, Libyci undæ freti, Ov Fast 3, 568 esp *pl*, *whale rives s shall run into s s*, in freta dum fluvii current, Virg Aen 1, 607 (3) vāda, orum, *pl* (strictly, *shallows* = aequora also used poet) *ships overleap the bounds of the s.*, rates transiliunt v, Hor Od. 1, 3, 24 (4) marmor, ŏris, *n* (prop *a smooth, marble-like surface*) *the oars struggle in the sluggish s*, in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ Virg Aen 7, 28 *as many waves as roll in the Libyan s*, quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus, ib 7, 8 (5) altum (*the deep*: mare being understood; in oblique cases only: both poet and prose) *to project into the s*, emmere in altum, Liv 44, 11 (*ships*) *carried out to s.*, in altum provectae, Caes B G 4, 28 (6) Neptūnus (meton poet.) *if Eurus have sunk them in the s*, si præceps Neptunō immerserit Eurus, Virg Georg 4, 29 (7) names of *special portions of the s.* *s of Azof*, Palus Mæōtis, Plin H N 2, 67, 67 *Red s*, Sinus Arabicus, ib Phr. *to put to s.* (1) solvo, vi, ūtum, 3, with or without navem or ancoram expressed Caes B G 4, 36 (solvere naves) *they embarked and put to s*, naves conscendērunt et e terra solvērunt, id B C 3, 101 Cic. *after having put to s*, ancora soluta, Cic Att 1, 13, *init* So, funem solvere, Virg Aen 5, 773 cf phaselum solvere, Hor Od 3, 2, 29 (2) prōvĕhor, ctus, 3 (*to push out*) *the ships having put to s later*, serius a terra provectae naves, Caes B C 3, 8 (3) conscendo, 3 v. TO EMBARK *To be at s*, nāvigo, 1 *I have written this while at s*, hæc scripsi navigans, Cic Att 16, 7, *extr* so, in alto navigare, id Inv 2, 51, 153 *to be at s*, in fig sense, i e *in doubt* fluctuo, 1 Sen Ep 52 · *to be quite at s*, in summo versari errore, Cic N D 1, 1, 2 *I am not one whose mind is at s.*, non sumus ii quorum animus vagetur errore, id. Off 2, 2, 7 *a s of troubles* fluctus (*pl*), Nep Att 6 Cic de Or 1, 1, 3 *in the s of business*, rerum fluctibus in medius, Hor Ep 2, 2, 85 salum aerumnosum, Cic. Tusc 3, 28, 67 tumultuosum mare Hor Od 2, 1, 16 *half-seas over* tēmulentus, Cic Sest 9, 20 ūdus, Matt 5, 85, 5 ex vino vacillans, Cic in Quint 8, 3, 66

**sea** (*adj*) 1. mārīnus (*of or relating to the sea as a natural element*) *s-coots*, m fulicæ, Virg G 1, 362 *a s-nymph*, m nympha, Cat Epith Pel 16 2. mārĭtĭmus, or mārītŭmus (with ref to *naval affairs*) *s-voyages*, maritimi cursus, Cic N D 2, 53, 131 *s-coast*, ora maritima, Caes B C 3, 5 v MARITIME 3. aequoreus (= marinus poet) *Anxur, brilliant with s-waters*, aequoreis aquis splendidus, Mart 10, 51, 8: *the race of s.-creatures*, genus aequoreum, Virg Georg 3, 243

—**bear**: *ursus maritimus, Linn u. marinus, Pall

—**beaten**: fluctĭfrăgus Luer 1, 306 (f. ītus)

—**board**: v. SEA-COAST, below

—**born**: mārīnus, Hor Od 1 8, 13: or by circuml., orta mari (Venus)

—**breeze**: maritimus afflatus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32

—**calf**: 1. phōca: Virg. G 4, 432: v. SEAL 2. vĭtŭlus marinus Plin 32, 11, 53

—**captain**: nāvarchus, Cic Verr. 3, 80, 186.

—**carp**: mĕrŭla Ov Hal 114

—**coast**: 1. ōra maritima Caes. B C. 3, 5 2. littus (lītus), ŏris, *n*.. *s-c. of Egypt*, i. Aegyptiacum, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 142.

—**coot**: fūlica Virg. Georg. 1, 363.

—**crab**: cancer littoreus, Ov. Met. 10, 127: cancer marinus, Plin. H. N. 32, 10, 40

—**crow** or **cormorant**: corvus. Plin. 32, 11, 53.

—**ear** (shell). *halĭōtis, Linn

—**elephant**: elephantus (marinus) Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 144.

—**eagle**: haliaetos Ov. Met 8, 146 Plin H N. 10, 3, 3

—**eel**: conger, gri Ov. Hal 115: Plin H. N 9, 62, 88.

—**faring**: mārĭtĭmus *s.-faring men*, maritimos homines, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 65 v. SAILOR.

—**fight**: navalis pugna, Cic Sen 5, 13 *a mock s-fight*, naumachia, Suet Cl 21

—**foam**: spūma v FOAM

—**girt**: 1. mari clausus (inclusus) Virg Aen 10, 377 2. circumfluus (poet) *a land s-girt by the Adriatic*, Hadriaco tellus circumfluа ponto, Lucan 4, 407

—**green**: thălassĭnus (very rare) *a s.-green robe*, thalassina vestis, Lucr. 4, 1121

—**gull**: 1. larus, Linn. 2. gavia Plin. 10, 32, 48

—**hare**: lĕpus marinus Plin 32, 9, 36

—**hedgehog**: v SEA URCHIN

—**horse**: hippocampus: Plin 32, 7, 27

—**kale**: * crambē maritima: Linn

—**mew**: mergus: Virg. Georg. 1, 361

—**monster**: cētus, i, *m.*; *neut pl.* cētē Virg Plin

—**mouse** or **rat**: 1. mus marinus Plin 9, 51, 76 2. aphrodita aculeata, Linn

—**mussel**: mȳtĭlus, Hor. S 2, 4, 28 Mart 3, 60, 4 mitulus, Plin H N. 9, 51, 74, § 160

—**needle**: s-pike, or gar-fish ācus, or bĕlŏne, Plin. 9, 51, 76

—**nettle**: 1. urtica marina, Plin. 32, 9, 32 2. acalēphē Cuv

—**port**: *oppidum portum maritimum habens

—**robber**: v. PIRATE

—**scorpion**: marinus scorpio, Plin H N 32, 9, 32 *Cottus scorpius, Bloch

—**sick, to be**: nauseo, 1 Hor. Ep 1, 1, 93

—**sick**: nauseābundus Sen Ep. 108, 35.

—**sickness**: nausea· Cic Att 5, 13.

—**serpent**: draco marinus: Plin

—**snail**: 1 lĭpăris· Plin 32, 11, 53 2. umbĭlīcus Cic de Or 2, 6, 22

—**snipe** or **bellows-fish**: *centriscus scolopax, Linn

—**urchin**: ĕchīnus Hor Plin.

—**voyage**: v VOYAGE

—**water**: āqua mārīna, Plin. 32, 8, 27

—**weed**: 1. alga, Plin 32, 6, 22 ib 11, 54 *useless s.-weed*, alga inutilis, Hor Od 3, 17, 9. 2. fūcus mārīnus Plin 26, 10, 66. 3. phȳcus from *φῦκος*, id 13, 25, 48· *abounding in s-weed*, algosus Plin. 32, 9, 31 *Bred in s-weed*, algensis, ib. 9, 37, 61.

—**worthy**: ad navigandum utilis cf Caes B G 4, 29. Also, (navis) qua commode navigari possit, ib. c 31, *extr*.

**seal** (*subs*)· I. *Of a letter, etc* 1. signum (*the image or device upon a signet*; also, *the impression in wax*) *to put s s to documents*, tabellis s imprimere, Hor S 2, 6, 38· *to keep under s*, sub s habere, Cic Att 9, 10. (*a letter*) *with the s s unbroken*, integris s, id Cat 3, 3, *init* *Dumn* sigillum (very rare in this sense): Hor Ep 1, 20, 3 2. cēra (*the wax impression only*): Cic Fl 16, 37: Ov Hence, cerarium, *a fee for putting a s. to a document*, Cic Verr. 3, 78, *init*. (From this place and that in the speech pro Flacco, cera would appear to be strictly the proper word for *the impression*, rather than signum) Phr *to put one's s to a document*, tabellas obsignare, Cic Quint 21, 67 (v. TO SEAL) *to break open the s of a letter*, litteras resignare, Pl Trin 3, 3, 66 Cic II. *The animal*: phōca; also, phōcē, ēs Virg G. 4, 432 (*Phoca vitulina, the common s.*: Cycl)

**seal** (*v*): I. *To put a s. to a letter or document* 1 signo, 1 Cic Att. 11, 1 (accepi a te libellum signatum): Hor. Ov *Comps*: (1) obsigno, 1 (*to s. up, s with legal formality*; esp in the case of depositions, etc in court): *when I had already s'd up my letter* obsignata jam epistola, Cic Att 8, 6· cf. id Clu. 14, 41 (testamentum in alias tabulas transscriptum, signis adulterinis obsignavit, *he s'd it up with forged s.s*): for the technical legal use, cf. id Quint. 21, 67, ejus iure conditionisque tabellas obsignaverunt viii boni complures (2) consigno, 1 (*of a number of persons putting their s.s to a document together*): Cic Quint 6, 25 (tabulae maximis signis hominum nobilium consignantur) (3) assigno, 1 (are): Pers. 5, 81. 2. expr by signum (signa) imprimere Hor S 2, 6, 38 II. *To certify as by a s* Phr *that circumstance s.'d the fate of the city*, *haec res quasi exscidio urbem addixisse videbatur: *he s.'d his confession by his death*, * confessionem suam morte tanquam obsignatam tulit.

III. *To s up* (*a*) Lit. obsigno, 1: v *supr* (I) (*b*) Fig., *to close*: compĭmo, ŏpĕrio, etc v. TO SHUT, CLOSE. "*In time of service s up both thine eyes*," *rem divinam faciens, oculos tu bene compressos [et quasi obsignatos] habeto

**sealer**: obsignātor (litterarum): Cic Clu 66, 186 (Or expr by rel clause, qui obsignavit, etc)

**sealed** (*part adj*) obsignātus Cic. Tusc 5, 11, 33.

**sealing-wax**: cēra (*any kind of wax*) cf SEAL (I, 2) More precisely, cera tabellis obsignandis

**seam**: 1. sūtūra Liv. 38, 29, *med* Also as *neut pl.*, suta, orum: Virg Aen. 10, 313: *made with s s*, sutilis *e. g* sutilis cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 414 2. *of planks*, or *timbers*, commissūra Plin 16, 36, 64 (commissuae navium)

**seaman**: nauta v SAILOR. Phr.: *a good s*, homo navigandi peritus; scientia nauticarum rerum instructissimus· v. NAVIGATION.

**seamanship**: nauticarum rerum perītia Phr *to gain a victory by good s, rather than by fighting*, *magis navalis (nauticae) rei peritia quam pugnando hostes superare

**seamed** (*part adj*) creber suturis, cf Liv 38, 29, *med* Fig = *marked with scars*, cicatricosus, Quint 4, 1, 61.

**seamless**: *sutūris expers

**seamstress**: sarcinātrix Gai Dig. 15, 1, 27 Or perh vestifica, Inscr.

**seamy**: v SEAMED

**sear** (*v.*): ādūro, ussi, stum, 3 (*to burn the surface of anything*): or simply, uro: v TO BURN (Vulg. 1 Tim. iv. 2, has cauterata conscientia, "*conscience s'd with a hot iron*," E V; but the *verb* cauterio, as also cauterizo, is late, and inadmissible in elegant Latin)

**sear** (*adj*) sērus: v. LATE *The s. and yellow leaf*, vietum et caducum illud senectutis, cf. Cic Sen. 2, 5: v. WITHERED.

**search** (*v*)· A. Intrans.· *to institute a search*: 1. scrūtor, 1 (oftener trans) Sen Ir. 3, 36 (totum diem mecum scrutor). 2. rīmor, 1 (*to pry into*: usu with object expr.: v. *infr* II) Virg Aen 7, 508. Not only scrutor, but other trans verbs of *searching* may be used with obj understood: e g *s. carefully and you will find*, *quaere diligenter, et reperies. (Not however excutio, which must have *acc.* of *person or thing s.'d*) Phr. *to s. everywhere*, investigare et perscrutari omnia, Cic. Verr 4, 21, 47. B. Trans.: *to examine by using*: 1. scrūtor, 1· *to s secret places*, abdita loca s, Sall Jug. 12: Cic. Strengthened, perscrūtor, 1: Cic. 2. excūtio, ssi, ssum, 3, (strictly, *to examine by shaking* a person's dress, *in order to discover anything secreted*): *they ordered him to be s.'d*, [ut] excuti (eum) juberent, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19. Cic. Join non excutio te [si quid forte ferri habuisti],

non scrutor, Cic R Am 34, 97 **3.** rimor, 1 (*to ransack every corner, to pry into* · not in Cic). Tac H 2, 29 (ipsam humum pilis lanceisque rimabantur, viz, *in s. of Valens*) Virg Phi *to s sea and land*, terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall Cat 13.

**search into:** **1.** inquīro, 3: v TO ENQUIRE INTO Also, anquiro, 3 (*to s on all sides, s carefully*) Cic **2.** investīgo, indāgo, 1 (*to track out carefully*; both lit and fig.) v TO INVESTIGATE, EXAMINE. **3.** perscrūtor, 1. Cic Inv. 2, 44

—— **for:** **1.** quaero, 3: Cic. Phaedr. . *et pass. Comps.* . (1.) anquīro, 3 (*to s all about for*): Cic. Am 23, 87. Join anquirere et patare [omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria]. (2) conquīro, 3 (*to s together, or in a body*; also, *to s. for and collect*) Cic Verr 4, 19, *init* (conquīsi thodorum tota provincia jubet, *orders a general s to be made for him*). id Off 3, 33, 117 (suavitates undique c.) (3) lēquīro, 3 (*to s for again, s for what has been lost*) *to s for any one's bones*, ossa alicujus r, Ov. M 2, 336 (Oftener = *to feel the want of, to miss*) **2.** scrūtor, 1 (v rare in this sense) Plin See also TO SEARCH

—— **out.** **1.** exquīro, quīsīvi, sītum, 3 *to s out the truth*, verum ex, Cic. Div 2, 12, 28. *et pass* **2.** explōro, 1 (*carefully*) *to s. out the whole matter*, rem totam ex., Cic. Att. 6, 8 v TO EXPLORE. **3.** investīgo, 1 *to s out and expose a conspiracy*, conjurationem inv., patefacere, Cic Sull 1, *extr.* **4.** indāgo, 1 Cic Mil 37, 103 Join indagare et odorari (*to scent out, as dogs*), id Ver 2, 54, 135

**search** (*subs*) **1.** usu expr by verb *he institutes a s for the man*, hominem conquīri jubet *in the s for truth*, in veritate investiganda, etc v TO SEARCH **2** also these *subss* occur (1) inquīsītio Cic Off 1, 4, 13 (veri inquisitio atque investigatio) Pl (2) scrūtātio. Sen V B 23, 2 (s domus). (3) investīgatio, indāgātio v EXAMINATION, ENQUIRY

**searcher:** usu expr. by *imperf part* or rel clause: v. TO SEARCH Also by these *subs*: (1) scrūtātor Suet Just (2) inquīsītor (*enquirer, investigator*) Cic (3) indāgātor. Col. 9, 8, *ad fin.*

**searching** (*subs*) · v. SEARCH, *subs*

**searching** (*adj*) **I** In physical sense pēnētrābilis, ācūtus, subtilis v. PENETRATING, KEEN **II.** By anal, *penetrating and careful* expr. by accūrātus, diligens, or corresponding *adv* *to institute a most s inquiry*, *aliquid accuratissima diligentia [accuratissime, diligentissime] explorare, inquirere v CAREFUL, CAREFULLY; and pieced attr Phr. · *that was a very s question of yours*, *ea quaestione tem acu (quod aiunt) tetigisse videris

**searness:** v. SEAR, *adj*

**season** (*subs*): **I.** *Of the year*: **1.** tempus, ŏris, *n.* . *at every s of the year*, omni t anni, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107 *the fourfold changes of the ss*, temporum commutationes quadripartitae, id. Tusc 1, 28, 68 *it was the winter s*, erat hibernum t. anni, Cic Rep 1, 12 *to the ss*, tempora anni, Lucr. 2, 33. **2.** tempestas (*time of the year*, esp *with reference to the weather as favourable or unfavourable*). *while the s. smiles*, quum t. arridet, Lucr 2, 32. **II.** *Right or suitable time* **1.** tempus. esp. in certain phrr. *in due s.*, tempore, Cic Fam 7, 18 in tempore, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 123 also, *at the appointed s.*, ad tempus, Cic Att. 13, 45 **2.** opportūnitas in more abstract sense cf. Cic Off. 1, 40, 142, opportunitas idoneorum ad agendum temporum v OPPORTUNITY. **III.** *A somewhat brief period*: in phr., *for a s.*, in tempus, cf. Tac. A. 14, 20 (= *temporarily, just for the occasion*): or use paullisper (*for a while*) · Cic.: Caes.

**season** (*v.*): **I.** *To flavour.* **1.** condio, 4 (both lit and fig), *to s. most exquisitely (in cooking)*, ita c. ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic Fam 7, 26 *to s ill*, male c, Hor S 2, 8, 69: *dignity s'd with courtesy*, gravitas comitate condita, Cic Sen 4, 10. Quint. **2.** expr by (sale) spargo, perspergo, si, sum, 3 cf Cic Att 1, 13, *init*, litterae humanitatis sparsae sale also, de Or. 1, 34, *extr*, facetiarum quidam lepos, quo tanquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio (*s'd or flavoured throughout with wit*) **II.** *To harden and fit for use* · dūro, 1: v TO HARDEN, INURE

**seasoned** (*part adj*): **I.** *Flavoured*; in lit or fig sense conditus (the *compar* conditior, *more highly s.*, occurs, Cic de Or. 2, 56, 227), (tanquam) sale sparsus, perspersus v. TO SEASON **II.** *Thoroughly hardened* bene duratus *s timber*, materia non jam viridis sed durata ac bene firma (solida)

**seasonable:** **1.** tempestivus *a s address*, oratio t, Liv 5, 12, *fin. to allow children s recreation*, t pueris concedere ludum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 142 Cic **2.** opportūnus v SUITABLE **3.** expr by in tempore, ad tempus, tempestīvē *what could have been more s.?* *quid potuit magis in tempore (ad tempus), *s.* tempestivius fieri? v SEASONABLY.

**seasonableness:** **1.** tempestīvitas Cic. Sen 10, *33* **2.** opportūnitas Cic Off 1, 40, 142 (Or expr by *adj* v SEASONABLE)

**seasonably:** **1.** (in) tempore, ad tempus v SEASON (II). **2.** tempestīvē Cic. N D 2, 62, *fin* Hor.

**seasoning** (*subs*) **1.** conditio (*act or mode of s, in cookery*) Cic. N D. 2, 58, 146 (ciborum conditiones) **2.** condimentum (*that which serves to add relish*) Cic Fin 2, 28, 90 (cibi) Also fig, sermonum condimenta, id. de Or 2, 67, 271 **3.** conditūra (less freq. = preced) Sen Ir 3 15 **4.** use sal, sāles esp in fig sense cf Cic Att 1, 13, *init*, humanitatis sal, *the s of elegant and refined culture* v TO SEASON

**seat** (*subs*) **I.** *That on which one sits* **1.** sēdes, ĭs, *f* *they sat down on the ss beneath the plane-tree*, in iis s quae erant sub platano consedisse, Cic. de Or 1, 7, *extr* · *s of honour*, s honoris (= sella curulis), id Cat 4, 1, 2 so of *the senators' ss*, Liv. 5, 41, *fin* **2.** sēdile, is, *n.* (more limited in meaning than sedes, and denoting *some kind of fixed bench or chair* chiefly poet): *grassy s* (or *chair*), gramineum s, Virg Aen 8, 176 *he sits on the front ss (of the knights)*, in primis s. sedet, Hor. Epod 4, 15 Ov. **3.** sella (*a moveable seat or chair: not a fixture like* sedile): *the curule s (chair)*, s curulis, Cic Verr 5, 14, 36 · cf. id Div 1, 52, 119, s aurea (Caesaris dictatoris). See also CHAIR, SEDAN, STOOL **4.** in *pl* subsellia, orum (*the benches on which senators sat in the senate-house, or those in front of the tribunal in the forum*) specially, s senatus, Cic Ph. 5, 7, 18; but more freq *absol*, the context serving to define, cf id Cat. 1, 7, 16 (istam partem subselliorum nudam reliquerunt) · *the accusers' part of the ss*, accusatorum s, id. R Am. 6, 17.

**5.** so in a collect manner, spectacula, orum, is used of *the seats in a theatre or public show* · Suet. Cal. 35 (e spectaculis detractus) · Tac. **6.** sessio (*place for sitting down* · infreq) Cic de Or. 2, 5, 20. **II.** *Position of a person sitting* perh sēdes or expr. by circumi *he seated himself on the right of Adherbal, to prevent Jugurtha being in the middle, which is the s. of honour among the Numidians*, dexteram Adherbalem assedit, ne medius ex tribus, quod apud Numidas honori ducitur, Jugurtha foret, Sall Jug 11: *the middle s is the s. of honour*, *sedentium medius locus honestissimus Expr. *to take one's s.*, by sedēre, assidēre, considēre: (v. TO SIT). but in Liv 1, 18, *med*, we have sedem capere, appy. to avoid repetition of sedere or its *comps.* **III.** *Part of the body on which one sits* · sēdes · **Plin.** 23, 3, 37. also in *pl.* *it removes excrescences on the s*, excrescentia in sedibus extrahit, id 22, 21, 29, § 61 (More usu. ānus v. FUNDAMENT.) **IV.** *Proper place or home of anything* **1.** sēdes. (*pleasure*) *disturbs the mind from its proper s and position*, mentem e sua s et statu demovet, Cic Par 1, *fin* · *s of war*, s belli, Liv 4, 31, *fin.* Also *pl* *in the very ss of luxury* (*Capua*), in sedibus luxuriae, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: *s of power*, s imperii, cf id Rep. 2, 5. **2.** dōmĭcĭlium (*dwelling-place*. fig *settled abode*) (*Rome*) *the very s of empire and glory*, imperii et gloriae d, Cic de Or 1, 23, 105 *the s of the soul*, domicilia (*pl*) animi, Gell 17, 15, *init* Cf Cic Agr 1, 1, in domicilio superbiae atque in sedibus luxuriae **V** *Hereditary mansion* perh dōmĭcĭlium, or more precisely, *domicilium avitum (paternum), sedes avita (paterna) cf Hor Od 1, 12, 43 (avitus cum lare fundus). id Ep 2, 2, 51 (paterni lares inopes). Sometimes villa (*country-house*) may be near enough cf Plin Ep. 9, 7, 1, hujus [lacus] in littore plures villae meae sometimes the *neut* of a local *adj.* without *subs* e g Laurentinum meum, *my Laurentine s*, id 2, 17, *init* Cic Or domus may be used as gen. term. v HOUSE, HOME **VI.** *A right to sit in a legislative body* expr by circumi, *to obtain a s in parliament*, *senatorem fieri, ad dignitatem senatoriam (or simply, ad senatum) pervenire v. SENATE, PARLIAMENT, etc

**VII.** In riding Phr. *to have a good s*, in equo (bene) haerere. equo bene uti, Cic Deiot 10, 28 cf. Hor Od. 3, 24, 55

**seat** (*v*) as v. reflect *to s oneself*: sēdeo (*to be seated*), insideo (*to s. oneself on or upon*), assido (*to s oneself by or next to*) v TO SIT, and comp. SEAT, *subs* (II) See also foll art.

**seated** (*part* and *adj*) **1.** situs (*placed somewhere*. also, *centred in, dependant on*) *all the power is s in you*, potestas omnis in vobis s est, Cic Mur 38, *extr* v. SITUATED. **2.** *deeply s.*, invēterātus (*of long standing*) · Cic Ph 5, 11, *extr.* (inveteratum malum, opp nascens) *To be or become deeply s*: (1.) invētērasco, āvi, 3 Caes B G 5, 41 (ut hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint) (2) inhaereo, haesi, sum, 2 (*to be firmly rooted*) *to be deeply s. (rooted) in nature*, in rerum natura inh., based on Cic de Or 2, 39, 163. (Cf Lucr 1, 77, alte terminus haerens, *of the deeply s, unalterable laws of nature*)

**secant:** *sēcans, ntis, *f.* as math *t t*

**secede:** sēcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 Sall C 33 (plebes armata a patribus secessit) Liv.

**seceder:** expr. by verb v. preced. art.

**secession:** sēcessio esp with ref. to *the ss of the plebs in Roman history*: Liv. 2, 32 (in Aventinum s factam esse): Cic Caes

**seclude:** **1.** sēclūdo, 3: v. TO SHUT OFF **2.** abdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 · cf Cic Fam 7, 28 (se in bibliothecam abdere) v TO HIDE **3.** abstrūdo, si, sum, 3 with *pron refl* = *to put oneself out of the way*. Cic. Att 12, 15 (quum me in silvam abstrusi densam atque asperam)

**secluded** (*part. adj*) · **1.** sēcrētus *to seek s spots*, s. petere loca, Hor. A P. 298 *a s forest*, s. silva, Ov M 7, 75 Sen v. PRIVATE, SECRET. See also SECLUSION **2.** sēclūsus (less freq) *a s. grove*, s nemus, Virg Aen 6, 704. **3.** sōlus, sōlitārius v. LONELY, SOLITARY *A s spot* or *scene*, solitudo v SECLUSION **4.** rēmōtus (*out of the way, retired, sequestered*) *a s. part of a house*, r. pars domus, Ov. M. 6, 638 (= penetralia): *in a s., healthy, delightful, neighbourhood*, r., salubri, amoeno loco, Cic Fam 7, 20 Hor. Join silvestria ac r. loca, Caes. B G. 7, 1

5. āvius (*out of the way, unfrequented*: chiefly poet): v PATHLESS

**seclusion**: 1. sēcrētum (*neut. of adj* secretus cf. preced. art.) *to love s*, secreto gaudere, Quint. 10, 7, 16 Plin v. PRIVACY. 2. sōlitūdo (opp to cēlebrītas the latter denoting *places or scenes much resorted to*) *in this s I am deprived of all converse with my fellow-creatures*, in hac s careo omnium colloquio, Cic Att 12, 15 v SOLITUDE 3. expr by locus rēmōtus, sōlus, sēcrētus v. SECLUDED, PRIVATE

**second** (*adj*) 1. secundus *pass* In fig sense (*the hero Ajax*) *s to Achilles*, ab Achille s, Hor S 2, 3, 193 Auct B Alex (in Cic Fin 3, 16, 52, occurs, *ad* regium principatum s, but this is on account of the proxime accedere, immediately preceding) *to take a s. part*, s (sc partes) ferre, Hor S. 1, 9, 46 (cf Cic Div Verr 15, 48, ille qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium) s partes agere, Ovid in loco (nearly = colloq phr *to play s fiddle to any one*) *For the s time*, secundum (rare) Liv 7, 3 (Cn Genucius, L Aemilio Mamercino *secundum* [usu iterum] consulibus) and secundo (also very rare), Auct B Alex 40 (Pontica legio quum fossam circumire *secundo* [= iterum] conata esset) *Soldiers of the s. legion*, Secundani, Liv Tac 2. in enumerations, alter, ĕra, ĕrum cf Cic Verr 2, 1, 7, 20, primo die ... alter dies tertius dies . reliquis diebus Even with other ordinals *on the twenty-s. day*, altero vicesimo die, Cic Fam 12, 25 *a s. Hannibal*, a Hannibal, cf Liv 21, 10, *med . use is s. natus*, usus est altera natura, Prov Fig *ranking s to*, alter ab aliquo, Virg. E 5, 49 Phr *for the s. time*, ĭtĕrum (v *supr.* 1) *in the s place*, deinde, cf. Cic Verr. 2, 2, 58, primum ... deinde... deinde also, primum .. tum... deinde. ., id. Fin. 5, 23, 65 (secundo, in this sense, very rare; and barely classical: it occurs, however, Varr in Non 149, 15) *s. thoughts are, it is said, apt to be the wiser*, posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) solent sapientiores esse, Cic Ph. 12, 2, 5

**second** (*subs.*) I. *In a duel* perh auctor (*promoter, supporter, backer*). cf. Smith's Lat Dict s v No VII II. *Of time* perh. mōmentum (temporis) v. MOMENT More precisely, *horae partius sexagesimae sexagesima pars.

**second** (*v*) I. *To promote, further, aid* · adjŭvo, jūvo, ī v TO AID, etc. Sometimes, subministrare (*to keep supplying any one with anything*) may serve *to s. with money, arms, provisions*, pecuniam, tela, frumentum alicui subministrare (v TO SUPPLY) also sometimes, secundas ferre, secundas partes agere (*to act a subordinate part for the advantage of another*): v. SECOND, *adj* (1). (Hardly secundare, which, however, occurs in kindred sense, Virg. Aen. 7, 259, di nostra incepta secundent, i. e. *render them successful*) II. *To support a motion*. perh. in sententiam alicujus dicere; sententiae alicujus auctorem (suasorem) fieri: cf. Sall. Cat. 56

**——-hand**: Phr: *s. clothes or wares*, scrūta, orum, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 65. *a dealer in them*, scrutarius, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14, *med.*: *s. books*, *libri jam usu triti, libri de secunda manu (qui dicuntur) empti *to retail s jokes*, *factetiae minus novae atque aliundē sumptae venditare.

**——-rate**: sēcundārius, sēcundus, inferior: v SECONDARY, INFERIOR *A s. intellect*, secundae sortis ingenium, Sen Ep 52, 2; also, secundae classis, acc. to anal. of Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73 (cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur)

**secondary**: 1. sēcundārius (*of second quality or importance*) · Cic Inv 2, 7, 24 (where the word ranks after caput, i e *the chief or main thing to be aimed at*). 2. sēcundus (*inferior, second-rate*): Sen.. Flor. 3. inferior, us: v. INFERIOR. 4. posterior, us (*of inferior importance*) Cic. Att 10, 4 (quorum utique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione .... fuit, i e *was looked upon by them as of s importance*) 5. converting the sentence, expr by antiquior, us = *of higher*, or in *superl of paramount importance* cf Cic Div 2, 37, 78, antiquiorem ei fuisse laudem et gloriam quam regnum, i e *his throne was a s matter to him compared with his renown*. Phr *to hold one thing to be of s. importance*, posthabere aliquid alicui rei v TO PREFER

**secondarily**: *secundo gradu, ordine, genere

**seconder**: of a proposal, auctor, suāsor. v. ADVISER, SUPPORTER. See also TO SECOND (II).

**secondly**: deinde, tum (rarely) sēcundo v SECOND, *adv.*

**seconds**: *an inferior kind of bread*. cibārius panis (“*household*”), Cic Tusc. 5, 34, 97 also, secundarius panis, Suet. Aug 76; and panis secundus, Hor Ep 2, 1, 123. *S. flour*, farina secundaria (Forcell)

**second-sight**: *visus secundus (qui dicitur), visus quidam interior vel secundus (qui perhibetur), qualis vatum esse creditur

**secrecy**: I. *Privateness of place*. sēcrētum v. PRIVACY II. *Keeping a thing secret* expr by circuml · *when all had taken the oath of s*, *quum omnes se jurejurando obstrinxissent ne rem vulgarent, exploraret, enuntiarent; fidem decidisset se rem occultam habituros v SECRET (N B—In Ter Andr. 1, 1, 7, taciturnitas has its usual force = *dispositum to hold one's tongue*)

**secret** (*adj*) I. Of places; *secluded apart from men*. 1. occultus *in s. places*, o. locis (opp. in foro), Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21 *s. paths*, o calles, Virg Aen. 9, 383. 2. sēcrētus v PRIVATE (II) 3. abditus (*hidden, out of the way*). *to search the s. parts of the earth*, abdita terrai scrutari, Lucr 6, 809 more freq. in sense (II) v. *infr* 4. rēmōtus (*out of the way, retired, sequestered*) *s. part of a house*, i pars domus, Ov M 6, 638 (= penetralia). v RETIRED, SEQUESTERED. II. *Not seen or known* 1. occultus (most gen term) *to bring the most s things to light*, res occultissimas aperire, in lucemque proferre, Cic Ac. 2, 19, 62 Join [ies] occultae et penitus abditae, id N D 1, 19, 49 occultus atque tectus, id R Am. 36. 2. sēcrētus (not so in Cic.) *s. lusts*, s libidines, Tac. A. 1, 4, *fin* (in same sense, arcanae l., Suet Tib. 43) Ov. Lucan 3. arcānus (esp. of that *which is of a nature to demand secrecy, confidential, mysterious, or sacred*): *anything s or sacred*, (si) quid arcani sanctive, Liv. 23, 22, *med. s. designs*, a consilia, Liv. 35, 18, *init* (cf consilia interiora, Nep Hann 2) Cic 4. abditus (*hidden, not outwardly traceable, abstruse*): *a s. force (in nature)*, vis quaedam a., Lucr. 5, 1233 Cic . v. *supr.* (1). 5. conditus, absconditus: v. HIDDEN 6. tectus (of that *which does not show itself openly*; opp. to *outspoken, frank, plain*) cf. Cic R. Am. 36, 104, paulo occultior et tectior cupiditas (*veiled by hypocrisy*) v. RESERVED (II.). 7. esp of voting tăcĭtus *s. voting*, t. suffragia, Plin. Ep 3, 20, 7. Phr · *in secret, to keep secret* v foll. artt. III. *Furtive, clandestine*: 1. clandestinus (*underhand*) *s conferences with the enemy*, c. colloquia cum hostibus, Cic Sen. 12, 40 *s. schemes*, c consilia (quite different from arcana consilia, v *supr.* II 3) Caes B G. 7, 1, *med.*: Liv. 2. furtivus (lit. *stolen*; hence, *done by stealth, unlawfully and secretly enjoyed*): *s. love*, f. amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 171 *s. writing (on the head of the slave of Histiaeus)*, f scriptum, Gell. 17, 9, *fin*.. v. STOLEN, STEALTHY. IV. In special sense; *secret writing* or *characters*: nōtae, arum; Suet Caes 56 (per notas scribere, *in cypher*): *they invented this kind of s writing*, hanc scribendi latebram parabant, Gell 17, 9 cf ib. *ad fin*, profunda quaedam et inopinabilis scribendi latebra.

**secret, in**: 1. clam (*unobserved of others*) *not to deliver up property entrusted to one in s*, c depositum non reddere, Cic Tusc 3, 8, 17 Caes. *Dimin.* clanculum, Pl Tri 2. sēcrēto: v. PRIVATELY. 3. arbitris remotis (*without eye-witnesses*) v. PRIVATELY (Phr). See also SECRETLY

**——, be or lie**: lăteo, ŭi, 2: v. HIDDEN

**——, keep**: cēlo, occulto, etc v. TO CONCEAL Phr. · *to keep anything s.*, aliquid occultum tenere, Sall Cat 23: in occulto tenere, Tac A 3, 18, *extr*: also, in slightly diff sense, tacitum tenere (*to keep a thing to oneself, not to talk about it*), Cic de Or 3, 17, 64 sull again different, continere (*to withhold knowledge instead of giving it to the world*, proferre), ib 1, 47, 206 *to be kept s* (in addition to pass of above), clam esse *the matter could not be kept s*, nec id clam esse potuit, Liv 5, 36, *med* Ter in which constr clam may also be used as *prep* *the circumstance was kept s from her father*, ea res clam patre fuit, Gell 2, 23, *ad fin*

**secret** (*subs*) 1. res arcāna, and in *pl*, arcāna, orum (of *mysterious or confidential secrets* v SECRET, *adj* II. 3) *s s of the fates*, fatorum arcana, Ov M 2, 639 Hor The *neut sing.* may also be used (in oblique cases) cf Hor. Od 1, 18, *extr*, arcanique fides prodiga = of *what is secret*, collect *of secrets* 2. res occulta, *n. pl* occulta (applicable to *anything hidden or not generally known*) Cic. Fin 2, 26, *fin*, quicum joca, seria; quicum arcana, occulta omnia [communices] 3. commissum (rare in *sing.* *a s. entrusted to any one to keep*). *to keep s s*, c celare, Nep Epam. 3 tacere, Hor S 1, 4, 84 tegere, id Ep 1, 18, 38 opp to c. enuntiare (*to reveal s.s*), Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31. Phr *to keep anything a s*, aliquid occultum tenere, etc. (v. preced art) *it is no s to me*, non me fugit, Cic Att. 12, 42 also (later), non me latet, Just 13, 8 (res Eumenem non latuit) *I tell you this as a s*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; haec tu tecum habeto, hoc tibi in aurem dixerim, hoc lapidi dixerim (Georg) *tell me—the s will be safe*, [rem] depone tutis auribus, Hor Od 1, 27, 18 so, of a person *who cannot keep a s*, rimosae aures (*leaky ears*), id. S 2, 6, 47 (quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure). cf. Ter Eun. 1, 2, 25, plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illuc perfluo (*I can keep nothing a s*) *the matter is no longer a s*, res palam est, Pl Aul 4, 10, 2 (4, 9, 18) jam res emanavit (v TO GET ABROAD). *he makes no s of it*, neque id occulte fert, Ter Ad 3, 2, 30: *in the s. (party to it)*, conscius cf Sall. Cat 22, alius ali taciti facinoris conscii (*being all alike in the guilty s*) *many being in the s*, multis conscius, Nep. Dion 8 (v PARTY TO).

**secretary**: I *A person employed confidentially as a writer* 1. scriba (*any kind of clerk or writer* · denoting at Rome a class of inferior officials, but elsewhere, esp with kings, an office of trust) *he (Philip) employed him as his s*, [ad manum] habuit eum scribae loco, Nep Eum 1 (see the place) cf. Liv. 2, 12, *med*, scriba cum rege [Porsena] sedens pari fere ornatu . Plin. 2. servus ad manum (*amanuensis*). Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225. also, a manu servus. Suet. Caes. 75. And without servus: Thallo a manu, id. Aug 67. II. *A minister of state* Phr. *s. of state for the war department, colonies, etc*, *qui rebus bellicis praeest, qui colonias (administrandis) praest s. praepositus est, etc. (Not secretarius, which is a word quite without classical authority.)

**secretaryship**: scribātus, ūs (*office*

**secretariate**: of scriba v. preced. art.) Cod Just. 7, 62, 4. Or by circuml., *he was appointed to a s.*. scriba factus

est; scribae officio praepositus est: cf Nep Eum 1.

**secrete:** ‖ *To hide* abdo abscondo, etc v TO HIDE ‖‖ Physiol *t. t*, *to separate* perh *secrēto*, 1 (freq of secerno) which, though without authority, seems necessary as *t t* or simply, sēcerno v. TO SEPARATE

**secretion:** ‖. *The act of secreting* expr by verbs v preced art ‖‖. Physiol *t. t* · *that which is secreted* perh *sēcrēmentum* (acc to anal of excrementum, which denotes *whatever is given off from the body, as ordure, spittle, mucus*); which, though without authority, seems necessary as *t t*

**secretly:** 1. occulte opp apertē, Cic Agr. 1, *init as s as possible*, quam occultissime, Caes Join clam occulteque, Plin (Rare forms, occulto, occultim to be avoided) 2. clam, clanculum: v SECRET, IN. 3. sēcrētō (*separately, privately*) opp to palam (of voting *secretly, by ballot* [Gr κρυβδὴν] *instead of openly*) Plin Ep 3, 20, 8· Sen. Ben 2, 23 4. furtim (*stealthily*) Cic Hor v STEALTH, STEALTHILY 5. less freq in same sense, furtīvē Sen Ben 2, 23 (furtive, in angulo, ad aurem, the last, of one *whispering in the ear of another*) cf ib *paulo infr*, where the same sense is conveyed by remotis arbitris (without an *eye-witness*). 6. clandestīno (extr rare) Pl

**secretness:** expr. by *adj.* · v. SECRET.

**secretory:** *sēcrētōrius, as *med t t*

**sect:** secta, fāmĭlia, schŏla v SCHOOL (II)

**sectarian:** nimius sectae suae fautor, nimium studiosus sectae suae, etc

**sectarianism:** sectae (partium) studium v. PARTISANSHIP

**sectary:** *qui aliquam sectam profitetur.

**section:** ‖. *Division* pars v PART *One s . . another s* , alii .... alteri .... of *two sections only*). ‖‖. *Of a chapter or book*· *sectio*: as *t. t* M L *pass*

‖‖‖. In geom, *act of cutting*: sectio. Quint. 1, 10, 49

**sector:** *sector as math *t t*

**secular:** ‖. *Relating to a* seculum or *age* sēcŭlāris (saec.)· esp in phr *s. games*, ludi s., Suet Aug 31 Tac.

‖‖. *Relating to present world* · by circumĺ *s. affairs*, *quae ad hanc quotidianam hominum vitam pertinent, quae ab rebus ecclesiasticis secreta sunt; quae cum rebus divinis nullam rationem habent* (Sometimes profānus, *not consecrated to the gods*, may serve of Cic Part 10, *extr*, loci consecrati an profani, *devoted to sacred or s purposes* s *learning*, *litterae profanae, quas dicunt*)

**secularist:** *the Secularists*, *Saeculares, qui appellantur; qui divina omnia tollunt.

**secularize:** Phr *to s the revenues of a Church*, *ecclesiae fructus ad usus vitae quotidianos [ad usus profanos] revocare. *to s. a building*, [aedificii] religionem tollere, Cic Att 4, 1, *ad fin* cf Auct Dom 39, 104, ex domo pontificis maximi religionem eripuit or profanare (usu. rather *to desecrate*) cf Liv 31, 44, *med* · *to s education*, *publicam puerorum institutionem ab religione devocare

**secure** (*adj.*) ‖. *Free from care* sēcūrus v CARELESS, UNCONCERNED

‖‖. *Safe* tūtus, (later) sēcūrus v. SAFE. ‖‖‖. *Certain to be obtained* tūtus: *a s. reward*, t merces, Hor Od. 3, 2, 25 so, tutum diadema, ib 2, 2, 21

**secure** (*v*) · ‖. *To make safe, put out of danger*: 1. mūnio, 4 (lit *to fortify*): *to s. (a place)* by guards, (locum) praesidiis m, Cic Cat 1, 4, 8 *to s one's power* (*from plots, etc.*), imperium m, Nep. Reg. 2 *to s. oneself against fraud*, munīri contra fraudes, Plin 37, 13, 76. Also, praemūnio, 4 (*to s. oneself beforehand*); *to s. oneself by antidotes from fear of poison*, metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, Suet Cal 29 2. firmo, confirmo, 1 (*to strengthen*) freq as milit term *to s. a place by strong fortifications*, locum magnis munitionibus firmare, Caes B G 6, 29 v TO STRENGTHEN

3. expl by circumĺ with tūtus, tūtor (*this he did*) *to s. himself from conspirators*, *quo tutior ab insidiantibus fieret. *I must endeavour to s. my friend's interest*, amici res est videndum ut in tuto collocetur, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 11 v SAFE ‖. *To apprehend* comprehendo, 3 v TO SEIZE, ARREST

**securely:** ‖. *Without danger safely* 1. tūto (*in a safe place, in safety*) *to fight s*, dimicare t, Caes B. G 3, 24, *init. to stand more s in the shallow water*, tutius in vadis consistere, ib 3, 13, *fin* 2. tūtē (*in a safe manner, with safety*) *he who lives honestly, lives s*, eum t vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct Her 3, 5, 9 *s and cautiously*, t cauteque, ib 3, 7, 13

3. sēcūrē (rare and late in this sense) *to look out upon more s* (i e *with less danger to oneself*) securius intuĕri, Plin. Ep 2, 17, § 6 (N B — Avoid this use) 4. expl by *adj* tūtus *thou wilt go most s in the middle course*, medio tutissimus ibis, Ov M 2, 137 L G § 343 ‖‖. *With that confidence of safety which begets carelessness, rashly* 1. sēcūrē *s and almost heedlessly*, s. ac prope negligenter, Plin Ep. 1, 4, *fin calmly and s*, lente ac s, Suet Ner 40, *fin* Vell 2. negligenter, indiligenter v CARELESSLY. 3. tĕmĕre v RASHLY, HEEDLESSLY. 4. inconsīdĕrātē v CARELESSLY

**secureness:** § ‖. *Freedom from* **security:** § *danger* · 1. sālus *the s of states is placed in the counsels of the best men*, in optimorum consilis posita est civitatium s, Cic Rep 1, 34, *init* v. SAFETY 2. incŏlūmĭtas *to retain s and freedom*, incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id Inv. 2, 56, 168 v SAFETY 3. sēcūrĭtas (late in this sense). *whilst the signs of death are innumerable, there are none of safety and s*, cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis s quae nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52 *the guardian of the s of the city*, s urbanae custos, Vell 2, 98, *init. . the s. of the supply of corn*, annonae s, Tac A. 15, 18, *init.* ‖‖. *Freedom from anxiety* sēcūrĭtas Vell. 2, 118 (frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem): Quint. ‖‖‖. *That which guards from danger or ensures safety* 1. praesīdium *neither armies nor treasures are the s of a kingdom, but friends alone*, non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall B J. 10, *med* v GUARD DEFENCE. 2. prōpugnācŭlum (lit *a bulwark* fig, *any defence or protection*) *the Aelian and Fufian laws, the ss of our peace*, lex Aelia et Fufia pr tranquillitatis, Cic Pis. 4, 9 *ss of tyranny*, tyrannidis p., Nep. Timol 3, *med* v. SAFEGUARD. ‖V. *Pledge; guarantee to secure the payment of a debt, etc* 1. cautio (the most general word): *weak ss*, c infirmae, Cic Fam 7, 18, *init to offer s*, cautionem proferre, Sen Ben. 3, 7, *extr* · *to give s*, c. cavere, Venul Dig 46, 8, 6· also c. offerre, Papin. ib 40, 4, 50 and c. interponere, Julian. ib 44, 1, 11 *to demand s from any one*, ab aliquo c. exigere, Suet. Aug. 98, *med* 2. sātisdātio, or separately, sātis dātio (giving of bail or other security legal term). *there are some ss after the sale*, sunt aliquot satisdationes secundum mancipium, Cic Att 5, 1, *init.* 3. pignus, ŏris, *n.* (*a pledge of any kind*) *to accept any one's property as a s*, rem alicujus pignori accipere, Tac. H 3, 65, *med . to give s. for any one*, pignoribus alicui cavere, Ulp Dig. 43, 3, 2 *to take away the s* (i e. *the s. given by senators for their sines*), p auferre, Cic. de Or 3, 1, 4 *to take s s*, pignora capere, Liv. 3, 38, *fin* 4. sēcūrĭtas (mercant. t.). Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 1, *in.* . v. GUARANTEE 5. vādīmōnium v. BAIL 6. sponsio. v BAIL *To give s* cāveo, cāvi, cautum, 2 *the states give s with hostages for the payment of the money*, civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes B G 6, 2, *init to give s with one's life for anything*, c capite pro re aliqua, Plin 34, 7, 17: *to give s. for twice the amount*, c in duplum, Suet. Aug 41, *init To get s.* cāveo, 2: *I will not discharge the debt for you, Brutus, unless I first get s. from you*, tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te caveo, Cic Brut 5, 18: cf id Verr. 2, 23, 55 (ab sese cavĕat). *To take, give, ask, offer, etc, s* expr by sātis with the following verbs, accīpio, cāveo, do, exīgo, pĕto, offĕro *to take s*, s accipere, id Quint 11, 44 Pomp Dig 45, 1, 4 *to give s*, s cavere, Paul Dig 7, 1, 60, s dare (also as one word, satisdo), Cic Quint 13, 44 id. Att 5, 1, *init* (de satisdando) Gai Dig 2, 8, 1 *to ask s*, s exigere, Paul Dig 26, 7, 45, *fin to offer s*, Ulp ib 26, 10, 5 s s petere, id ib 36, 4, 3 V *One who gives s a surety* 1. vas, vādis, *m* (in gen. sense) *he who promised bail for another man was called a s*, v appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr L L 6, 7, 71 *the one* (*Damon*) *became a s*, alter (Damon) v factus est, Cic Off 3, 10, 45 *thou wilt give thyself as a s. in the place of a friend*, id Fin 2, 24, 79: cf Liv 39, 41, *fin*. (aut vades deserueriant) 2. praes, praedis, *m*. (*one who gives s for another in a civil action*, as opp to vas which denotes *a surety in general* v Dict Ant 954) *to be s. for any one*, p pro aliquo esse, Cic Att 12, 52, *init to give s s*, praedes dare, id Rab Post 4, 8 cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, 142 (cavere populo praedibus ac praediis) 3. sponsor *because you are Pompey's s*, quod s. es pro Pompeio, id Fam 6, 18, *med* · *the ss and creditors of L Trebellius*, s et creditores L Trebellii, id Phil 6, 4, 11: Prov Cons 18, 43 4. fīdējussor (only used by the legal writer Justin): cf Justin Inst 3, 20. Dig. 27, 7.

**sedan:** lectĭca: v LITTER

**sedate:** 1. tempĕrātus (a term implying praise) *she has such a s and moderate character*, est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, Cic Fam 12, 27, *med a calm and s kind of speech*, aequabile et temperatis moderatisque genus orationis, id Off 1, 1, 3 cf id. Or 27, 95 (oratio modica ac temperata). 2. sēdātus (*calm, quiet*: not necessarily implying praise)· *hasty men hate a s man*, oderunt s. celeres, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 90 *to write with a more s mind*, scribere sedatiore animo, Cic. Att 8, 3, *fin*.

**sedately:** sēdātē, plăcĭdē, quietē: v CALMLY, QUIETLY.

**sedateness:** 1. grăvĭtas (opp to lēvĭtas, mōbĭlĭtas) *there was in that man a s mingled with courtesy*, erat in illo viro comitate condita g, Cic de Sen. 4, 10 *pleasant humour mingled with s*, gravitate mixtus lepos, id Rep 2. 1, *init* 2. mōres tempĕrāti mŏdĕrātique *Lamia has such a s of character*, Lamia est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, id Fam 12, 27, *med*

**sedative** (*subs*) *a medical term*: 1. mītigātōrius (very rare): cf. Plin 28, 6, 17. 2. expr by circl. with dŏlōrem sēdāre, compescĕre (R. and A)

**sedentariness:** expr. by *adj.*: v. foll. art

**sedentary:** 1. sēdentārius (rather rare). *a s employment*, s. opera, Col. 12, 3, *ad fin.*· *s. cobblers*, sutores s, Pl. Aul 3, 5, 39 2. sellŭlārius (a term applied to a *mechanic whose work is done in a sitting posture*) *s. occupations* or *trades*, quaestus s, Gell. 3, 1: *s. arts*, artes s, Apul. Phr.· *to lead a s. life*, vitam sedentariam agere (Kr) (N.B — Dōmisēda is a term applied to a woman, v. Orell Inscr. 4639)

**sedge** (*subs.*) · ulva *they weave ropes out of s. and rushes for weaving fish-*

*nets.* ulvæ et juncо fines nectunt ad praetexenda piscibus retia, Plin. 16, 1, 1 Col Vug. (N B—*Sedge* cannot correctly be translated by cārex v carex, in Smith's Lat Dict.)

**sedge-bird:** } *cālămōdȳta phrag-
**——-warbler:** } mītis Wood.

**sedgy:** arundineus, arundinōsus, ulvōsus (late) v REEDY

**sediment** 1. faex, faecis, *f the weight of the world sank down like a s.*, pondus mundi subsedit ut f, Lucr 5, 498 *the s. of vinegar*, acetī f, Plin 28, 16, 62 2. crassāmentum *some s like dregs of wine is found at the bottom*, aliquod c in imo simile faec, repertūri, Col 12, 12, *init.* 3. sēdīmen (very rare and late) Coel Aur 4. sēdīmentum (very rare) Plin : v DREGS

5. subsīdentia *the s. of water*, aquae s, Vitr 8, 3, *med to deposit a s*, ābere quaedam s, Cels 3, 5, *fin.* 6. expl by quod rēsīdet, subsīdit· Plin. 23, 6, 19 (in urina quod subsidit). cf. ib *paull infr.* (quae subsidunt).

**sedition:** 1. sēdītio (the most gen word) *to stir up s*, s concitare, Cic. Mur 39, 83 s commovere, id Att 2, 1, *med.*· s movere, Vell. 2, 68, *init the s breaks out again*, s recrudescit, Liv 6, 18, *init* · *to suppress a s*, s sedare, Cic Rep 1, 38, *fin* s lenire, Liv. 6, 16, *fin the s dies away*, s conticescit, Liv. 2, 55, *fin* 2. mōtus, ūs, *m. (a sudden rising for a political purpose) to prevent all the ss of Catiline*, omnes Catilinae m prohibere, Cic Cat. 2, 12, 26 *to cause a s.*, m afferre, ib 2, 2, 4 3. tūmultus v REVOLT, INSURRECTION. 4. rēbellium, rēbellio, rebellātio v REBELLION

**seditionary** (*subs*)· 1. homo sēdītiōsus Cic de Or. 2, 28, 124 2. turbae ac tumultus concītātor: cf Liv. 25, 4, *fin.* 3. sēdītionis concītātor ac instimulator. cf. Auct Dom 5, 11. 4. nōvōrum consiliōrum auctor Hirt.

**seditious** (*adj*) 1. sēdītiōsus. *to exhort young men to be riotous and s citizens*, adhortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi cives velint esse, Cic. Phil 1, 9, 22 *a s. and wicked speech*, s. atque improba oratio, Caes B. G. 1, 17, *init.* *s cries*, s voces, Liv. 6, 20, *init to hold s. language*, seditiosa per coetus disserere, Tac A 3, 40, *fin.* 2. turbulentus (*riotous*). *a s citizen*, civis t, Cic de Or. 2, 11, 48 *s. assemblies*, contiones t., id Att 4, 3, *fin* 3. factiōsus (*ready to make a party*) v. FACTIOUS Join. sēdītiosus ac turbulentus, id. Phil 1, 9, 22 sēdītiosus ac tumultuosus, id Inv 1, 3, 4 Phr *the Gauls are a s people*, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, *init.*

**seditiously:** 1. sēdītiōsē : *assemblies s excited*, s. conciones concitatae, Cic Clu 1, 2: *to say or do anything s*, s dicere aut facere, Liv. 4, 6, *fin* · cf. Tac. A. 3, 12, *med.* (turbide et seditiose tractare exercitus) 2. turbulenter s. turbulentē: v. TUMULTUOUSLY.

3. turbidē Tac (Kr.). 4. factiōsē: v. FACTIOUSLY

**seditiousness:** *ingenium seditiosum ac turbulentum; animus ad seditiones prochivis: v SEDITION, SEDITIOUS

**seduce** (*v.*): |. *To entice, mislead* 1. tento, 1 (*to tamper with*) *to s the minds of the slaves by hope and fear*, animos servorum spe et metu t., Cic Clu. 63, 176. v. TO TAMPER WITH 2. pellicio or perlicio, lexi, lectum, 3 (*to unweigh*· *he s.d the army with presents, the people with corn, etc*, militem donis, populum annona . . pellexit, Tac A 1, 2 v. TO ALLURE, DECOY. 3. sollicito, 1 (*to tempt, to s. from allegiance*) *to s. the slaves* (*from their loyalty*), servitia s., Sall. C 24, *fin.*: *to s. by large presents*, ingentibus datis s., Ov. M. 6, 462: v. TO TEMPT, STIR UP. 4. corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: *to s. the soldiers*, milites c, Sall J 39. 5. expr. by phr., a recta via abducere (v TO MISLEAD); corruptelarum illecebris metuit (cf Cic. Cat 1, 6, 13) recto cursu depellere (Hor S 2, 2, 78) ad nequitiam adducere (Ter. Ad 3, 3, 4) v TO LEAD ASTRAY, CORRUPT, etc. ||. *To corrupt, debauch.* 1. corrumpo, 3 *to s. a woman* c. mulierem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 2 Suet Caes. 50 2. expr by stuprum, with verb (constr with cum and *abl* or simple *dat*): *he had s.d his sister*, cum sorore s. fecerat, Cic. Mil 27, 73: *he s.d the queen*, reginae s. intulit, id. Off 3, 9, 38.

**seducement** (*subs*): v. SEDUCTION.

**seducer** (*subs.*). 1. corruptor: *love, the s of men*, amor, hominum c, Pl Trin 2, 1, 14 *a s. of youth*, juventutis c, Cic Cat 2, 4, 7 *ss of the vestal virgins*, vestalium virginum corruptores, Suet Dom 8, *fin* 2. sollicitātor (late) cf Paul. Dig 47, 11, 1 (alienarum nuptiarum sollicitator) Sen Contr 2, 15, *med.* 3 expr. by rel clause v TO SEDUCE. Phr *Avitus was a cunning s of youth*, Avitus arte quadam praeditus fuit ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata, Cic. Clu. 13, 36.

**seducing** (*adj*) v SEDUCTIVE.

**seduction.** 1. corruptēla *I speak of debaucheries, ss, and adulteries*, stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, Cic Tusc 4, 35, 75 *well versed in ss of women*, in mulierum corruptelis aptus, id Ver. 2, 54, 134: cf id Cat 1, 6, 13 (quem corruptelarum illecebris irretisses) 2. illēcēbra (*attraction, allurement*) *how great was the s for youth in that man*, quanta in illo fuit i. juventutis, ib 2, 4, 8 v. ALLUREMENT; CHARM. 3. expr by verb, TO SEDUCE Phr. *what power of s*, *quanta vis ad alliciendos homines, etc *arts of s*, artes ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodatae, id Clu 13, 36

**seductive** (*adj*) 1. corruptrix (v. rare) *a s province*, provincia c., Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 6 2. expr. by circuml, quo quis facile corrumpi; a virtute, ab honestate, abduci; ad prava, ad turpitudinem, duci possit. v. TO SEDUCE, MISLEAD. (Illecebrosus, v. rare Pl Prud : Amm) Phr.: *Asia is a very s country*, Asia omnibus libidinum illecebris repleta est, Liv. 34, 4, *init*

**seductively:** no single equivalent Phr *to speak and write s*, *ea dicere et scribere, quae audientes et legentes corrumpant, (Kr) v SEDUCTIVE (2)

**sedulity** } 1. sēdūlitas (*careful-*
**sedulousness** } *ful endeavour, doing one's best*) *a feigned kindness and a pretended s*, fictum officium simulataque s, Cic Caecin 5, 14 *I can praise the exertions and s of Balbus*, Balbi operam et s. laudare possum, Coel in Cic Fam 8, 11, *med* Join sedulitas ac diligentia, Suet Galb 12, *fin* 2. assīdultas (*unremitting exertion*). *toil and s for the state*, in rempublicam labor et a, Cic. Balb. 2, 6: v. ASSIDUITY.

3. industria (*close, unwearied application*). v DILIGENCE; INDUSTRY. 4. diligentia (*careful effort*). cf Cic de Or. 2, 35, 150 (where diligentia is made to include comprehensively *every kind of effort and earnest attention*) 5. gnāvitas s. nāvitas (*promptness: zeal*). *zeal and s for the state*, opera et n in rempublicam, id. Fam 10, 25, *init*

**sedulous** (*adj*): 1. assīduus (*unremitting*): *s. and industrious waiting*, a ac diligens scriptura, Cic de Or. 1, 33, 150 *the s care of the gods*, deorum a cura, Liv. 1, 21, *init* cf. Caes B. G 7, 41, *init* (nostros assiduo labore defatigarent) 2. sēdūlus (*doing one's utmost*, characterized by *attention and effort*) Cic Br. 47, *fin* (see the place): *s. industry*, s. industria, Col. 8, 1. 3. diligens (most gen term): *passim* v. ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL. 4. gnāvus *s. nāvus* (*active, zealous*) · *a s. and diligent man*, homo g. et industrius, Cic Verr 3, 21, 53. See also DILIGENT. Phr *to be s in any business*, *in aliqua re acrem et industrium se praebere: v. ACTIVE.

**sedulously** 1. sēdūlo (for syn v *adj*) · *to do anything s*, aliquid s facere, cf. Cic Clu. 21, 58 v DILIGENTLY · INDUSTRIOUSLY. 2. assīduē (*with unremitting effort*), industriē, diligenter: v DILIGENTLY; CAREFULLY; INDUSTRIOUSLY

**see** (*subs.*): sēdes Scrr. Eccl. (cf. Calv Inst. 4, 6, de primatu Romanae sedis).

**see** (*v.*): |. *Of the use of the eyes.* 1. vīdeo, vidi, visum, 2 (most gen. term) in addition to a direct object in the *acc* this word is foll by (*a*) *acc. and inf.*· *he saw that there was danger*, rem in angusto esse vidit, Caes B. G. 2, 25, *fin*... (*b*) rel clause *you s what fortune attends our side*, quae sit rebus fortuna, videtis, Virg Aen 2, 350 *see'st thou how Soracte stands* . . . , vides ut . . stet Soracte . . . , Hor Od 1, 9, 1 (*c*) by num = *to see whether see whether he have returned*, vide num redierit· cf Quint 4, 2, 79 (Divisions *b, c*, are cases of dependent interrogative) *Absol.* bene, acute, acriter, videre (*to see well, keenly, etc*) *Comp* pervīdeo, 2 (*to see clearly into*). *to s. clearly with the eyes*, oculis p, Hor. S 1, 3, 25 (For *to see to* = *to look after* v. SEE TO) 2. vīso, si, sum, 3 (strictly *frequent.* of video *to look at attentively*, also, *to go to see*) *to come for the purpose of seeing* (*observing*), visendi causa venire, Cic Tusc 5, 3, 9 · see also TO VISIT 3. cerno, 3, no *perf.* or *sup.* in this sense (*to distinguish with the eyes*, see distinctly) *the pupil of the eye, by means of which we s*, acies qua cernimus, Cic N D 2, 57, 142 *a great cloud of dust was seen*, vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes B C 2, 26, *init* (N B—Oculis is frequently joined with cerno; cf. Lucr 1, 269, quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni)

4. aspīcio, exi, ectum, 3 (*to look at*, used esp in calling attention, *look you*) *the Gods s mortals with just eyes*, aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis, Ov. M. 13, 70· *s. you white, or, glittering sky*, aspice hoc sublime candens, Enn. in Cic N. D 2, 2, 4· v. TO LOOK AT

5. conspīcio, 3. v. TO BEHOLD. 6. prospīcio, 3 (*to see from afar*). *my eyes do not s well*, parum prospiciunt oculi, Ter Ph 5, 1, 8 *to s Italy from the top of a wave*, Italiam summa ab unda p, Virg Aen 6, 357 *he ss* (*from afar*) *three stags roaming about the beach*, tres hinc cervos p errantes, ib. 1, 184.

7. conspīcor, 1 (*to get a sight of*; with reference to distance) *Valerius saw Tarquinius in the foremost line of the exiles*, Valerius conspicatus Tarquinium in prima exsulum acie, Liv. 2, 20, *init. they saw the enemy panic-stricken*, hostes perterritos conspicati, Caes B G. 2, 27 *they saw what was going on in our camp*, quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, ib 2, 26. 8. specto, 1 (*to go to see as a spectator at a theatre, etc*) *to s the games*, ludos s, Hor S 2, 6, 48 *to s. the prize-fighters*, pugiles s, Suet Aug. 45, *init.* Phr. *not to s so well with the right eye as with the left*, dextro oculo non aeque bene uti, Nep Han 4· *not to be able to be seen* (be *invisible*), expr. by fugit (effugit) aliquid aciem. Cic Tusc. 1, 22, 50 (opp cadere in conspectum, *to be capable of being seen*): *to be able neither to s nor to hear*, oculis auribusque captum esse, ib 5, 40, 117: *all were waiting to s who would be so*, etc, expectantibus omnibus, quisnam esset, cf Plin 9, 35, 58 ||. *To see with the mind, perceive* 1. vīdeo, 2 (either with animo expr. or not) *I for my part s. the end, just as plainly as those things which we discern with our* (*bodily*) *eyes*, quem exitum ego tam v. animo, quam ea quae oculis cernimus, Cic Fam. 6, 3, *init.*· *he saw that the Aedui were held under the bondage of the Germans*, Aeduos in servitute Germanorum teneri videbat, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 *to s. the bad points in speaking, with greater accuracy than the good points*, v. acutius vitia in dicente quam recta, Cic de Or.

*i, 25, 116. Comp.* pervīdeo, 2 (*to s clearly:* rare) id Fam 10, 9 **2** intellīgo, exi, ectum, 3 (*to understand, become aware*) *I saw from your letter that you . . ,* intellexi ex tuis litteris te . . , ib 6, 9, 3 In answers, "*all right, I s*," may be expr. by intelligo cf Pl Ep 2, 2, 63 Ter Ph 2, 3, 93

**3.** percĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to understand thoroughly*) *to s anything in one's mind,* aliquid animo p, Cic de Or. 1, 28, 127, esp in phr (tem) percĭpiam habere v TO PERCEIVE, UNDERSTAND. Miscell. Phr *he unwillingly saw himself made a sharer in another's crime,* invitus cogebatur alieni scelĕris particeps fieri, Auct Dom. 52, 135 *to refuse to see anything,* oculos ab aliqua re dejicere, Cic Ph 1, 1, 1 *it was with very painful feelings that I saw you part from me,* permĭnuo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, Cic Fam. 12, 18. *already our age has seen many most glorious victories,* jam multas clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, Cic Mil 28, 77 *O that I may s that day, when, etc,* utinam eum diem videam, quum, etc, id Att. 16, 11, 1

**see to** (*v.*): **1.** vīdeo, 2 *let him s to (the matter) himself,* ipse vĭderit (observe use of *perf subj*), Cic Att 12, 21, 1 *Status has gone on in front to s to our dinner,* antecesserat Status ut prandium nobis videret, id Att 5, 1, 3. *Comp* prōvīdeo, 2 v. TO PROVIDE FOR

**2** prospĭcio, exi, ectum, 3 (*to see to the interests of* with dat of indirect obj) *have regard for your own interests, s to the safety of your father-land,* consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, id Cat 4, 2, 3 *I will s to your safety,* vestrae saluti prospiciam, Caes B G 7, 50 *he thought that the commissariat should be seen to,* rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, ib 1, 23. *init* See also TO PROVIDE FOR

——, **go to** (*v*) **1.** vīdeo, 2 (so only in colloq lang) *go to s Septimius, and Lucius, and Tatius,* Septimium vide et Lucium et Statium, Cic Att 12, 14 *to go to s a man at his own house,* domi aliquem v, Plin. Ep 1, 5, 8 **2.** vīso, si, sum, 3 *I made up my mind to go to s you, and dine with you,* constitui ut te et viserem et coenarem etiam, Cic Fam 9, 23, *fin I will not go to s the wife of Pamphilus,* non visam uxorem Pamphili, Ter Hec 3, 2, 6 v TO VISIT. **3.** vīsīto, 1 (rare) *when Carneades had gone to s him etc,* quum eum visitasset Carneades, Cic Fin 5, 31, 94 *to go to s a sick man,* aegrum quemquam v, Suet Aug 35.

**seed** (*subs*): **I.** *That from which anything springs:* sēmen, ĭnis, n (most usu equiv in both lit and fig sense) *to sow s,* s spargere, Cic de Sen 15, 51 *old s,* s. vetus, Varr R R. 1, 40 *init · young or green s,* s novellum s viride, Col (Kr): *ripe s,* s maturum, Cato R R 17, *init.* s tempestivum, Col 3, 5 *init s is apt not to come up,* s. difficulter animatur, Col (Kr) *s s spring up from the ground,* semina e terra exeunt, Plin 11, 30, 36: *to run to s,* in s exire, Plin (Kr.). Fig *the root and s of all evils,* stirps ac s. malorum omnium, Cic Cat. 1, 12, *fin to sow the s s of hatreds,* semina odiorum jacere, Tac A. 12, 48. *to sow the s s of a war,* semina belli jacere, Liv. 40, 16, *init inborn s s of virtues,* s. innata virtutum, Cic. Fusc 3, 1, 2. Join igniculi ac semina *like the sparks and s s of virtues,* quasi igniculi ac semina virtutum id Fin 5, 7, 18 Phr *to sow the s s of political troubles,* civiles discordias serere, Liv. 3, 40, *fin.*

**II.** *Offspring; descendants:* posteri, prōgĕnies, etc. v OFFSPRING.

**seed-corn:** perh sēmentis (*seed sown*. rare in this sense). *when a shower comes, the s. of many days springs up in one day,* ubi venit imber, multorum dierum s. uno die surgit, Col. 2, 8. (Better simply, semina, cf. Virg G. 1, 193; or, perh frumentum ad serendum, ad sementes faciendas.)

——**-down:** pappus Plin. 21, 16, 57 (semen ei lanugĭnis, quam pappon vocant)

**seed-plot:** sēmĭnārium v NURSERY

——**-time:** **1.** sēmentis, is, *f.* · *through the middle of s,* per mediam sementim, Col 2, 10, *ad fin* · Cato. **2.** sātiōnis tempus cf. Cic Verr 3, 47, *med.* **3.** tempus sātūs *from the ss, a* temporibus satūs, Plin 19, 8, 40

——**-vessel:** vascŭlum Plin 15, 28, 34, § 115 (*Pericarpium, Linn*)

**seedling:** arbor novella (any young tree): cf Cic Fin 5, 14 also, Virg E 3, 11

**seedsman:** perh sēmĭnātius, which, though not occurring in this sense, is agreeable to analogy (Or by circuml, seminum venditor, qui semina vendit)

**seedy:** **I.** *Full of seed.* grānōsus (= granorum plenus) *s pods,* i e *pods full of s,* folliculi g, Plin 21, 31, 105

**II.** Slang term, *worn out, poor and miserable looking* sordĭdātus, pannōsus; obsoleta veste indutus (all with ref to *attire*): v SHABBY Scabiei appears to have nearly the sense of Eng in Hor Ep 1, 7, 90, scabiei intonsusque

**seeing that** (*quasi-conj*) **1** sīquĭdem (*implies something already known and granted*) *it follows that vices too are equal, s the deformities of the mind are rightly called vices,* sequitur, ut etiam vitia sint paria; s pravitates recte vitia dicuntur, Cic. Par 3, 1, *ad fin* Caes **2.** quum, quŏnam. v SINCE **3.** quia, quod v BECAUSE

**4.** quandōquidem (gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstances). *s you praise those orators of yours so highly,* q tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic Brut 44, 163 (R and A)

**seek** (*v*) **A.** Trans **I.** *To search for* **1.** quaero, sīvi, or sĭi, sītum, 3 *you are the very person I was seeking,* te ipsum quaerebam, Ter Heaut 4, 8, 3 *a fowl s s its food on a dunghill,* in sterquilinio pullus escam quaerit, Phaedr 3, 12 Also, *absol I have spent my life and prime in s sing,* continuī in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter Ad 5, 4, 15 *Frequent* quaerĭto, 1 (to seek repeatedly or constantly. not Cic) *we are seeking a dead man amongst the living,* hominem inter vivos quaerimus mortuum, Pl Men 2, 1, 15 *to s hospitality from any one,* hospitium ab aliquo q, id Poen 3, 3, 77. **2** indāgo, 1 (*to hunt for*) *to s the marks of the common destruction,* indicia communis exitii i, Cic Mil. 37, 103 *to seek unused paths,* vias inusitatas i., id. Or 3, 11: v TO SEARCH FOR. **II.** *To endeavour to find or gain by any means* **1.** pĕto, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 3 *to s safety in flight,* salutem fuga p, Nep Hann 11, *med. to s the first place in eloquence,* eloquentiae principatum p, Cic Or 17, 56 *to s. to live well,* bene vivere p, Hor Ep 1, 11, 29 *Comps* (1) appĕto, 3 (*to seek eagerly for*) *to s the hostility of those in power,* inimicitias potentium a, Cic. Mil 36, 100 *to s to be on friendly terms with youths,* adolescentium familiaritates a, Sall C 14, *fin* (2) expĕto, 3 (*to s earnestly*) *one man was by all demanded and sought for to conduct that war,* unum ab omnibus ad id bellum deposci atque expeti, Cic Manil. 2, 5 *Italy sought help from this man when absent,* Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, ib 11, 30 cf. id. Pis 7, 16 (poenas ab aliquo expetere). **2.** affecto, 1 (*frequent* of affico: *to aim at obtaining*) · *he sought elegance, not extravagance,* munditiem non affluentiam affectabat, Nep Att 13, 5 *to s the royal power,* regnum a, Liv. 1, 46, *init.. to s honour,* honorem a, Sall J. 64, *med.* **3.** consector, 1 (*to strive after in both bad and good sense*). *to s. all the shadows of false glory,* omnes umbras falsae gloriae c., Cic. Pis. 24, 57: *to s wealth or power,* opes aut potentiam c, id Off 1, 25, 86 **4.** capto, 1 (*frequent.* of capio; *to catch at, seek to obtain*) *to s. any one's approbation* alicujus assensionem c, id Inv 1, 31, 51 *to s. mercy,* misericordiam c, id Phil 2, 34, 86 *to s pleasure,* voluptatem c, id Fin. 1, 7, 24 **5.** aucŭpor, 1 (lit *to go bird-catching;* v rare and late in this sense) · *to s. the favour of the people,* populi favorem a., Flor. 3, 13, 1 *to s slumbers,* somnos a, Ov. H 13, 107 **6.** specto, 1 (*to be on the look-out for*) · *what opportunity of proving your bravery do you s ?* quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? Caes B G. 5, 44, *init.* Miscell. Phr *to s. a livelihood,* victum quaeritare, Ter Andr 1, 1, 48 *to seek any one's interests,* alicujus commodis servire, Cic Rep 1, 4 *to s only one's own interests,* omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare, cf id Am 16, 59: *to s any one's life,* vitae alicujus insidias ponere, Cic Sext 18, 41; ins. facere, id Q. Fr. 2, 3, *ad fin* insidiari capiti alicujus, Curt (Kr) *to s any one's fortune,* in fortunas alicujus imminere, Cic. Phil 5, 7, 20. **III.** *To make for a place or person,* as, *I go to s my father.*

**1.** pĕto, 3 *cranes s hotter climates,* grues loca calidiora p, id N D 2, 49, 125 *he himself s s that place where he had ordered the ships to be brought to,* ipse eum locum p, quo naves appelli jusserat, Caes B G 7, 60, *extr* **2.** contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (*intrans*) v TO HASTEN. **B.** Intrans: **I.** *To make search* · quaero, indago, etc (usu. with obj expressed): v. TO SEEK.

**II.** *To endeavour to accomplish* cōnor, contendo, tendo, etc v. TO ENDEAVOUR, STRIVE *To s. to attain.* **1.** affecto, 1 v. *supr* (A) **2.** consector, 1. *to s to obtain wealth or power,* opes, potentiam c. Cic Off 1, 25, 86 v TO PURSUE

**seeker:** vestīgātor, investīgātor, indāgātor v SEARCHER. Or expr by verb v TO SEEK

**seem** (*v*) vīdeor, vīsus, 2 · foll by *nom* in apposition or *infin mood the death of those men s s happy,* illorum beata mors v, Cic Am 7, 23 *they s (as it were) to banish the sun from the world,* solem e mundo tollere videntur, ib 13, 47 N B—Videor is rarely impersonal, the personal constr being preferred e g. *it seems to me that you are a passionate man,* stomachosus esse videris (Kr) · rather than videtur mihi te (L G § 232, *Obs.*) except when videtur = *it seems good* (tibi si videbitur, villis lis utere)

**seeming** (*subs*) spĕcies · v. APPEARANCE, SHOW, SEMBLANCE

**seeming** (*adj*) **1.** spĕciōsus · v PLAUSIBLE, SPECIOUS. **2.** fictus (*made up for the occasion*): *a s love,* amor f, Lucr 4, 1188. **3.** fūcātus (*painted in false colours*). v. COUNTERFEIT Phr. *a s virtue,* virtutis species, Cic. (Kr.): *a s. not a true virtue,* virtus simulata non vera, Cic (v. PRETENDED). *s joy or sorrow,* *laetitiae species vultu praelata

**seemingly:** in spĕciem; ut vidētur (videbatur) v APPARENTLY.

**seemliness:** **1.** dēcōrum *that which the Greeks call πρέπον, can be called in Latin* decorum (or *seemliness*), id quod Graece πρέπον dicitur, d dici Latine potest, Cic Off 1, 27 93 cf ib 1, 35, 126 **2.** expr. by quod dēcet v. BECOMING, TO BE.

**seemly** (*adj*) **1.** dēcōrus (either of *external or internal becomingness*) *veins of gold, both fit for use and s. for ornament,* auri venas et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum d, Cic N. D 2, 60, 151 *a s. discourse,* sermo d, id de Sen 9, 28 · *to admire nothing but what is honourable and s,* nihil nisi quod honestum d.que sit admirari, id. Off. 1, 20, 66 **2.** dēcens (*becoming*): *a s. garment,* amictus d, Ov Pont 2, 5, 52 · cf Quint 11, 3, 156 v. BECOMING. **3.** hŏnestus (*honourable*, opp. to turpis) v. HONOURABLE. Phr. *to be s.* **1.** dēcet, uit, 2 (absol. or with *acc.* of person) · *it is very s in a speech,* in oratione maxime decet, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210 *it is not at all s. for an orator to get angry*

oratorem iracsci mimme decet, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: Ter. **2.** convĕnio, 4 (*to be in keeping with any given character*) · *it is not s*, hand convenit, Ter Eun 3, 2, 41 (where it is foll. by *acc.* and *infin.*): more freq. with *dat.*, v. TO SUIT · *It is s. for*, may frequently be translated by *est* and *gen* · *it is s for a young man to reverence his elders*, est adolescentis majores natu vereri, Cic. Off 1, 34, 122

**seemly** (*adv.*) · dĕcōrē, ŭt dĕcet v. BECOMINGLY, SUITABLY.

**seer** (*subs.*): I e *one who foretels future events* · vātes, divīnus prŏphēta or prŏphētes, ae (late) v. PROPHET

**seethe** (*v.*): **I.** Trans. fervĕfăcio, cōquo: v. TO BOIL **II.** Intrans.: **1.** ferveo, bui, 2 v TO BOIL. **2.** aestuo, 1 (*to be agitated and rise in billows*): Virg. Aen 6, 297

**seething** (*part. adj.*) · besides fervens, fervidus, aestuans; sometimes aestuōsus *s. waters*, freta a, Hor Od. 2, 7, 16.

**segment** (*subs.*) in geometry *(circuli) segmentum: necessary as geom t t*

**segregate** (*v.*). sēcerno, sēgrĕgo, 1 v TO SEPARATE

**segregation** (*subs.*). sēpărātio v SEPARATION

**seigneurial** pertĭ dominĭcus (*belonging to a lord or proprietor*), of *gen* of dominus · v. LORD, PROPRIETOR

**seignior** (*subs.*) dŏmĭnus v. LORD, PROPRIETOR.

**seigniorage**: perh dŏmĭnium; which as legal term denoted the right of property Plin Gai

**seigniorial** (*adj.*) · v. SEIGNEURIAL

**seine** (*subs.*). sāgēna (Gr σαγήνη, *a large fishing net for dragging*) Manil. See also NET

**seizable** (*adj.*). expr. by verb *property which is s*, *bona quae (aeris alieni causa) capi possunt*

**seize** (*v.*): **I.** *To rush upon suddenly and lay hold on*: **1.** răpio, ŭi, ptum, 3 (*to seize and carry off*) v TO CARRY OFF. *Comps*: (1) corrĭpio, 3 (with no accompanying idea of *carrying off*, as in rapio): *he ordered the man to be s d and to be hung upon a wild olive tree*, hominem corripi et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr 3, 23, 57. *to s the fasces*, fasces c, Sall C 18, *fin* · *to s*, i.e *to take up, arms*, arma c, Vell 2, 110, *init.* (2) arrĭpio, 3 (*to lay hold of with eagerness and force*) *our men s. what arms they can find*, nostri arma quae possunt arripiunt, Caes B C 2, 14, *med* · v TO SNATCH. **2.** prĕhendo and syncop prendo, di, sum, 3 (*to grasp with the hand*) *to s any one by the ears*, p aliquem auriculis, Pl Asin. 3, 3, 78 *to s any one by the hand*, aliquem manu p, Cic de Or 1, 56, 239 *the partridge escapes the grasp of the fowler when just upon the point of seizing it*, perdrix aucupem jam jam prehensurum effugit, Plin. 10, 33, 51 *Comp* (1) comprĕhendo, comprendo, 3 (strengthened from simple verb) *to s. with the teeth*, e mordicus, Plin 9, 15, 17: *the princes s. the tooth*, foifex dentem comprehendit, Cels 7, 12, 1 *thrice the phantom, s d in vain, slipped through (my) hands*, ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Virg Aen 2, 793. See also, TO ARREST. (2) apprĕhendo, 3 (*to take hold of*; usu. *without violence*) *to s. anything with the hand*, aliquid manu a, Pl. Am 5, 1, 64: *to s. any one by the cloak*, aliquem palio a., Ter Ph. 5, 6, 23 *being s d by the soldiers*, a militibus apprehensus, Gell 5, 14, 26. (3) deprĕhendo, 3 (*to catch, detect*). *Un Magius being s d upon the journey*, deprehensus ex itinere Cn Magius, Caes. B. C 1, 24 *fin. to s. the letter-carriers and intercept the letters*, tabellarios d. literasque intercipere, Cass in Cic Fam. 12, 12, *init.*: *they s the ships of burden*, olerarias naves deprehendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, *init.* **II.** *To invade, take possession of by force* 1 occŭpo, 1. *to besiege and s. upon the whole of Italy*, totam Italiam obsidere atque o., Cic Agr. 2. 28, 75 · *to s. the cities*, urbes o, Liv. 33, 31, *fin.*. *to s. the supreme power*, tyrannidem o, Cic Off 3, 23, 90. **2.** invādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3 v. TO INVADE, ATTACK **3.** apprĕhendo, 3. *to s. the Spains*, Hispanias a, Cic Att. 10, 8, *init.* **4.** pŏtior, 4 v POSSESSION, TO TAKE. **III.** *To apprehend, as an officer may do* **1.** comprĕhendo, 3 *to s so dangerous an enemy*, e tam hostem capitalem, id Cat. 2, 2, 3 *they had s d this man and had imprisoned him*, hunc illi comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant, ib. 4, 27, *init.* *to s thieves*, fures c, Cat 62, 35. **2.** apprĕhendo, 3 (rare in this sense and late) *to s a thief*, furem a, Ulp. Dig 13, 7, 11 Phr *to s any one's property for debt*, *bona alicujus aeris alieni causa capere *his goods were s d by order of the magistrate*, *bona ejus ex edicto magistratus intercepta sunt **IV.** *Of fire, disease, emotions, etc* 1 corrĭpio, 3 *the flame s d the planks*, flamma tabulas corripuit, Virg Aen 9, 537: *he was twice s d with illness whilst transacting business*, morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet Caes. 45, *init* *to be s d with pity*, misericordia c, id Calig 12, *fin* **2.** invādo, si, sum, 3 (*to fall upon suddenly*, usu with *direct acc*) *a severe illness s d him*, eum morbus invasit gravis, Pl Asin 1, 1, 40 *so great a panic suddenly s d them*, tantus repente terror eos invasit, Caes B C 1, 14, *init* *grief s their eyes*, dolor in oculos i, Luci 6, 658 **3.** occupo, 1 *so great a panic s d all the army*, tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes B G. 1, 39, *init.* **4.** mĕcĭdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (constr with *dat* and sometimes *acc*). with *dat* *grief s d the whole army*, dolor exercitui omni incessit, Caes B C 3, 74 *the women whom the fear of war had s d*, mulieres, quibus belli timor incesserat, Sall C. 31 With *acc* *a desire of taking Tarentum had s d him*, ipsum cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv 24, 13: *fear s d the senators*, timor patres incessit, id 1, 17 *astonishment and wonder s d them all*, stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, Suet 22, 6 **5.** afficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to affect pleasurably or painfully*) *to have been s d with an illness*, morbo affectum esse, Cic Div 1, 30, 63 *the limbs are s d with pain*, membra dolore afficiuntur, Luci 3. 495 *panic s d the soldiers*, terror milites affecit, Tac A 11, 19 Phr · *I am s d with a shivering all over*, *mihi horror per membra currit.

**seizure** (*subs.*) **I.** *The act of seizing or taking possession of by force* comprĕhensio Cic (Or expr. by verb v TO SEIZE) **II.** Fig.· *the attack of a disease, etc.* **1.** tentātio Cic Att. 10, 17, *med* **2.** mōtuncŭla *he was attacked by slight s s in Campania*, in Campania tentatus motiunculis levibus, Suet Vesp 24, *init.* *Comp.* commōtiuncŭla · Cic Att 12, 11, *extr.* (Or expr by verb: *he died within an hour after his s.*, *intra horam unam quam morbo conceptus erat decessit: v. TO SEIZE, V).

**seldom** (*adv.*) · rārō (opp. to saepe; most usu word) *it is s. beneficial to sick men, it is very often injurious to them*, vinum aegrotis r prodest, nocet saepissime, Cic N D 3, 27, 69 *Comp* perrāro (*very seldom*) · *this throw very s fails*, p haec alea fallit, Hor. S 2, 5, 50 Cic v. RARELY.

**select** (*v.*) **1.** lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *to s your men*, judices l, Cic Phil 5, 6, 16 Virg Ov v TO PICK OUT *Comps.* ēlīgo, dēlīgo, sēlīgo, 3 · v. TO CHOOSE. **2.** excerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (rare) *to s a few who are the most eminent*, paucos, qui sunt eminentissimi, e in animo, Quint 10, 1, 45 **3.** sēcerno, crēvi, tum, 3 (*to separate, single out*) cf Suet Aug. 94 (unum e compluribus s)

**select** (*adj.*) **1.** lectus *s. boys*, pueruli l., Cic Rosc Am 41, 120 *s. words*, verba l., id de Or. 3, 37, 150 *Comp.*: (1.) ēlectus: *the most s. men of the state*, viri electissimi civitatis, id. Quint. 2, 5. *s. prize-fighters*, pugiles e, Suet Calig 18, *init.*: *s. words*, verba e., Cic. Fin 3, 7, *fin.* (2.) dēlectus v. CHOSEN. (3) sēlectus esp in phr. *the s judges* (*selected by the praetor*), judices s, Cic. Hor. **2.** exquisītus (*carefully sought out, exquisite*) · *s. words*, verba e, Quint 11, 1, 33 *most s. words*, verba exquisitissima, Cic Phil. 4, 3, 6 **3.** eximius, ēgrĕgius; praestans v EXCELLENT.

**selection**: **I.** *The act of choosing* **1.** dēlectus, ūs *in this kind of words some s. must be made*, in hoc verborum genere d est quidam habendus, Cic de Or 3, 37, 150 *to make a s. in words*, verbis d. adhibere, Tac Or. 22, *init.* **2.** ēlectio 2 *s of words*, verborum e, Cic Or 20, 68 Tac **3.** sēlectio. *to use no s* (*make no distinction*). nulla selectione uti, Cic Fin 3, 4, 12. Phr *to make a s* (*use discrimination*), delectum habere, id de Or 3, 37, 150; delectum adhibere, Tac Or 22, *init.* **II.** *A number of things selected* **1.** perh. ēlecta, orum cf Plin Ep 3, 5, *fin.* (electorumque commentarios centum sexaginta mihi reliquit) **2** eclōga, ae (Gr ἐκλογή) Varr in Charis 1, 21, 21 (p 97) M L (For eclogae, Cic has eclogam *sc* loci, Att 16, 2, *fin* = *select passages*)

**selectness**: expr by *adj.* v. SELECT

**selenite**: sēlēnītes, ĭdis, *f* (Gr. σελῆνίτης) Plin 37, 10, 67

**self**. sui, sibi, se (sese) v. HIMSELF, HERSELF, etc. Phr *a friend as a kind of second s*, amicus est tanquam alter idem, Cic Am 21, 80

**selfish**: no single equiv.· expr by circl **1.** qui omnia sua causa facit; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. (Kr.).

**2.** qui suis commodis omnia metitur, Cic (Kr.). Phr *to be influenced by s motives*, sua cupiditate non utilitate communi impelli, cf. Cic Off 1, 19, 63; *ad suum fructum* [*ad suam utilitatem*], referre omnia (R and A): *without any s. motive*, suorum commodorum oblitus; nulla utilitate quaesita (R and A).

**selfishly**: no single equiv expr. by circl *he acted s in this matter*, *hoc propter sui commodi studium fecit; *ad suam utilitatem hoc retulit. Phr *to be s. seeking one's own aggrandisement under the mask of patriotism*, bonum publicum simulantem pro sua potestate certare, Sall C. 38, *fin.*

**sell** (*v.*): **I.** Trans **1.** vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (gen term) *to s. for more or less*, v. plures aut minoris, Cic. Off 3, 12, 51. For similar phr., as *to s at a high or a low price*, see L G § 281 *Caesar sold into slavery a whole section of that town*, sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes B G. 2, 33, *fin.* Fig. *when you had sold yourself to hang Cottus for 300 talents*, quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic in Pis 34, 84 *this man sold his country for gold*, vendidit hic auro patriam, Virg Aen. 6, 621 *Frequent* vendito, 1 (*to offer for sale over and over again, to try to s.*): *he is trying to s his estate at Tusculum, to buy if he can the house of* , Tusculanum venditat ut, si possit, emat.... domum, Cic Att. 1, 14, 8. *he was trying to s his fish-ponds for a large sum of money*, piscinas grandi acre venditabat, Col 8, 16, 5. *Comp* dīvendo (*to s in lots*: rare) *to s in lots the property of the Roman people*, bona populi Romani divendere, Cic Agr 1, 3, 7 *their goods having been sold in lots*, bonis eorum divenditis, Tac A. 6, 17.

**2.** vēnundo, dedi, dătum, 1 (*chiefly of the sale of captured slaves*) *the Numidian adults were put to death, all the rest were sold for slaves*, Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall J 91 *to s prisoners under the law*, captivos sub lege venundare, Suet Aug. 21, *ad fin.* Fig.: *to s. a sentence*, sententiam venundare, Tac. A. 11, 22, *extr.*

3. vĕnco, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4; also vēnum eo (as pass coined to vendo, *to go for sale, be sold*) *the slaves, the furniture, the farms, and the house will be sold*, servi, supellex, fundi, aedes venibunt, Pl. Men 5, 9, 96 *he answered that he had rather be robbed by a fellow-citizen, than sold by an enemy*, respondit se a cive spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint 12, 1, 43 4. distrăho, xi, ctum, 3, like divendo (*to s by retail or in lots*) *to s. stock (furniture) in lots*, instrumentum distrahere, Suet Calig 39. *to s fields in lots*, agros distrahere, Tac A 6, 17. 5. submŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (*to get rid of by smuggling off*) *to s off sheep*, oves submovere, Col 7, 3, 14 cf id 7, 4, 3 ‖. Intrans vēneo, 4 (also as two words, vēnum eo) *because the rare bird will s for gold*, quia veneat auro rara avis, Hor. S 2, 2, 25. *at what prices do pigs s?* quibus pretiis porci veneunt? Pl Men. 2, 2, 15 In the same sense occurs also *esse* (lit *to be at such a price*) *salt was selling at the sixth of an as*, sextante sal fuit, Liv 29, 37, *init*, cf. Ter Ad 5, 9, 20 (quanti servus est).

**seller** (*subs*) 1. vendĭtor (gen term) *that the buyer may not be ignorant of anything which the s knew*, ut ne quid quod v novit, emptor ignoret, Cic Off 3, 12, 51 2. auctor (legal term denoting *the person guaranteeing the right of possession or title to the thing sold*) *which they had bought from a man who had no right to be a s.*, quod a malo auctore emissent, Cic Verr 5, 22, 56 cf id Caec 10, 27 (P. Caesennius auctor fundi) 3. use *imperf. part* of vendo, not however in *nom* · v. L G. § 638

**selling** (*subs*). vendĭtio. v SALE

**selvage**: pelvis ora extrema (vestimenti, panni, textilis).

**semblance** (*subs*) 1. imāgo, inis, *f.* · v IMAGE 2. sīmŭlācrum *s of battles*, i e. *sham-fights*, pugnarum s, Liv. 41, 28, *fin* : v RESEMBLANCE 3. umbra (*a mere deceitful shadow*) *to suffer slavery under the s of a just treaty*, sub umbra foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 8, 4, *init* *to pursue the s of false glory*, umbras falsae gloriae consectari, Cic Pis. 24, 57.

**semi-barbarous** (*adj.*) sēmĭbarbārus *he received certain of the s Gauls into the senate*, quosdam e semibarbaris Gallorum in curiam recepit, Suet Caes. 76, *fin*

**semicircle** (*subs.*): 1. hēmĭcyclus Plin Ep. 5, 6, 33 · also hēmĭcyclium Vitr 9, 7 (8), 3 : Cic. 2. sēmīcircŭlus Cels 7, 26, 2.

**semicircular** (*adj*): 1. sēmīcircŭlus · *a s field*, ager s, Col. 5, 2, 8. 2. sēmīcircŭlātus : Cels. 7, 26, 2.

**seminal** (*adj*) sēmĭnālis, e : Col.

**seminary** (*subs*) v. SCHOOL (N.B Seminarium = *a nursery garden.*)

**semitone**: 1. sēmĭtŏnium. Macr. S. Scip. 2, 1, *extr.* (= dimidius tonus, ib *paulo supr.*) 2. hēmĭtŏnium (= Gr. ἡμιτόνιον): Vitr 5, 4 3.

**semivowel**: sēmĭvŏcālis (the semivowels were, according to the old grammarians, seven f, l, m, n, r, s, x) Quint 1, 4, 6 (eas in semivocalium numerum mutarumque patriti) Prisc

**sempiternal** (*adj*) · sempĭternus. v. ETERNAL, EVERLASTING

**senate** (*subs*) 1. sĕnātus, ūs, *m.* (lit *the council of the elders*). *unless these qualities (wisdom, reason, determination) had been in old men, our ancestors would not have given their supreme council the name of s.*, quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum concilium majores nostri appellassent s, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: *to summon a s.*, senatum vocare, Liv. 3, 38; s. convocare, Cic. Sull 23, 65 · *a decree of the s.*, senatus consultum (S. C.), Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3: *to hold a meeting of the s.*, senatum habere, Cic Fam. 1, 4, *ad init.*: *to dismiss the s.*, s dimittere, ib 1, 42: *to grant an audience of the s. to any one, senatum dare alicui*, id. Q Fr. 2, 12 *a full meeting of the s*, frequens s, id de Or 3, 25 *the s of the Aedui*, Aeduorum s, Caes B G 1, 31 2. patres (pl used collectively) *the decrees of the s*, patrum consulta, Hor Ep 1, 16, 41. 3. meton cūria (strictly, *the building, the senate house*) *in a crowded meeting of the s*, frequenti curia, Liv 2, 23 Suet *to be present at a meeting of the s*, curiae interesse, Suet Aug 38.

**senate-house**: cūria Liv. 1, 30, *init* Ov

**senator**: 1. sĕnātor *passim.* 2. gen term for *the whole body of assembled senators*, esp *in addressing the senate* patres conscripti Sall C 51, *init* Cic *pass* Phr *to become a senator*, in senatum venire, Cic Flac. 18, 42 or by fig of speech, latum clavum induere, Suet Aug *38 to lose the rank of s*, nomen senatorium amittere, Cic Flac 18, 43

**senatorial** (*adj*) sēnātōrius *the s order*, ordo s, Caes B C 1, 23 *s. rank*, s gradus, Cic Manil 21, 61 *a s bench*, consilium s, Cic Verr 2, 1, 2, 4 *the s. age*, s aetas, Gell

**send**: ‖. *To throw, hurl* · mitto, misi, missum, 3 *to s (let fly) javelins*, pila m, Caes. B. C 3, 93 Ov.. v. TO THROW, HURL. ‖. *To cause to be conveyed, despatch; both of persons and things*: 1. mitto, 3 *they sent ambassadors to him to treat about surrender*, legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes B G 1, 27 *et pass.* See also SEND BACK, SEND FOR, etc. 2. lēgo, 1 (*to send on public business as an ambassador*) *they sent an honourable and noble man as a deputation to Apronius*, hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium, Cic Verr 3, 48, 114 *whom the Athenians had sent to Rome as ambassadors to the senate*, quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant, Gell 7, 14 (N B—To expr English *to send* in sense of sending news by letter, use scribere or comp, *he sent word that he will quickly set out with the legions*, in litteris scribit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter fore, Caes B G 5, 48)

**send across**: transmitto, 3: *the cavalry is speedily sent across*, equitatus (trans flumen) celeriter transmittitur, Caes B. G 7, 61 *the cohort of the Usipii was sent across to Britain*, cohors Usiporum in Britanniam transmissa est, Tac Agr 28, *init* v. TO TRANSPORT

—— **against**: immitto, 3 *the cavalry having been sent against the Aedui*, in Aeduos equitatu immisso, Caes B G 7, 40 Liv

—— **away**: 1. dīmitto, 3 (*to allow to go*). *to s. a person into very distant lands*, aliquem in ultimas terras d, Cic. Sull 20, 57 *he sent away Attius safe*, Attium incolumem dimisit, Caes B. C 1, 18, *med* 2. ablĕgo (*to send away, to remove*) *to s cattle from the meadow*, pecus a prato ab, Varr. R R 1, 47 *to s any one out of the house*, aliquem foras ab, Pl Mil 3, 2, 55 3. rĕlĕgo, 1 (*to banish*) · *to s citizens so far from home*, cives procul ab domo i, Liv 9, 26, *init* *they s the bulls into solitary pastures*, tauros in sola relegant pascua, Virg G. 3, 212 4. āmando, 1 (*to send away authoritatively*) *he sends away the man. Whither? Perhaps to Lilybaeum*, amandat hominem. Quo? Lilybaeum fortasse, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 69 id R. Am. 15, 44

—— **back**: rĕmitto, 3. *I have sent back the book to you*, tibi librum remisi, Cic Att 9, 9, 3: *he sees back the hostages*, obsides remittit, Caes B G. 3, 8, *fin.*

—— **for**: 1. arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3. *they were sent for from the plough to become consuls*, ab aratro arcessebantur qui consules fierent, Cic. R Am 18, 50 *he sends for Gabinius*, Gabinium accersit, Sall. C 40, *fin.* (N B.—This spelling seems peculiar to Sallust: cf. id. J. 62) 2. cĭĕo, cīvi, cītum, 2 (*to summon by name*) *troops are sent for from the reserves*, ab subsidiis cietur miles, Liv. 9, 39: *he demands that Narcissus be sent for*, ciri Narcissum postulat, Tac A 11, 30 3. accio, civi, citum, 4 *but I will s for the boys*, ego velo acciam pueros, Cic Att 5, 1, *med* · *to s all the bravest men*, fortissimum quemque accire, Sall J 84, *med* · cf. Luci 5, 994 (horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum) v TO SUMMON

**send forth**: 1. ēmitto, 3 *no one is sent forth to forage*, nemo pabulatum emittitur, Caes B C 1, 81, *fin.*: *to s f. leaves*, folia emittere, Plin 18, 20, 49, *to s f*, i. e. *publish, a book*, librum emittere, Suet Claud 33, *fin* *to s thunderbolts*, fulmina emittere, Cic Div 2, 19, *fin* 2 ējĭcio, 3; and *frequent* ējecto, 1 (*to cast forth, as a volcano does*) v TO CAST FORTH

—— **forward**: praemitto, 3 *Caesar had sent forward the legions into Spain*, Caesar in Hispaniam legiones praemiserat, Caes B C 1, 39 Sall

—— **in** } 1. immitto, 3 *to s.* or **into** } *slaves to rob the shrine*, servos fanum ad spoliandum im, Cic. Verr 4, 45, 101 *slaves were sent into our houses with torches*, servi in nostra tecta cum facibus immissi, id Att. 14, 10, *init* 2. intrōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (rare) *Caesar sends the legions into the town*, Caesar legiones in oppidum intromittit, Caes. B. G 7, 11, *fin*

—— **in place of**: submitto, 3 (very rare in this sense) *will you not send some one in his place?* huic vos non submittetis, Cic Prov Cons 4, 8 (Or expr by circumi v INSTEAD OF)

—— **round**: circumvitto, 3 *to s embassies*, legationes c, Caes B G 7, 63 *he sent round boats*, scaphas circumisit, Liv 29, 25, *med.*

—— **secretly**: submitto, 3 *that man secretly sent Timarchides*, submittebat iste Timarchidem, Cic. Verr 3, 28, 69.

—— **up**: 1. submitto, 3 *the earth sends up (shoots up) flowers*, submittit tellus flores, Lucr 1, 8 (not Cic in this sense). *to s up cohorts to the relief of cavalry*, cohortes equitibus praesidio [auxilio] s, Cic B. G 5, 58 2. submĭnistro, 1 v. TO SUPPLY.

**sender** (*subs*) · expr. by verb v. TO SEND.

**sending** (*subs.*) · missio *concerning the s of letters*, de litterarum m, Cic Att 1, 5, *ad init*: or expr by verb: v TO SEND.

**senile** (*adj*) · sĕnīlis, e *s foolishness*, stultitia s, Cic. de Sen 11, 36 *a s. mind*, animus s, Liv. 10, 22: v. AGED

**senility** (*subs*). sēnium, sĕnectus v. OLD AGE Or expr by sēnīlis *this is downright s*, *sunt haec senilia ac paene delirantis aetatis* v. DOTAGE.

**senior** (*adj*): ‖. Literally, *more advanced in age* natu major: *who was Plautus's s*, qui fuit major natu quam Plautus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3 *I have heard from my ss*, i e *those of a preceding generation*, audivi ex majoribus n, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109 Also without natu *the s. of two sons*, ex duobus filiis m, Caes. B C. 3, 108 v OLD (I 2) ‖. In technical sense, only *pl the seniors*, sēnĭores: opp. juniores, Liv. 1, 43 (centuriae seniorum juniorumque) Cic. Hor. (N B.—Not used in sense I)

**seniority** (*subs*) no exact equiv. perh aetātis prīvilēgium, when *primogeniture* is meant. cf Just 2, 10, 2. Phr *according to s*, *ut quisque natu maximus [natu maximo] est, erat.

**senna** (*subs.*): *cassia senna · Linn.

**se'nnight**: v. WEEK.

**sensation**: ‖. *An impression conveyed by the senses* · sensus, ūs (more freq. in sense II): *a bodily s.*, corporis s, Lucr. 2, 435, *an agreeable or painful s.*, voluptatis, doloris s, Cic N. D. 3, 13, 32. (Or expr. by verb: *quod sentitur, sensibus percipitur* v. TO FEEL, PERCEIVE) ‖. *The faculty of sensation*: SENSUS. v. SENSE, PERCEPTION. Phr.: *to be without s.*, nihil sentire, Liv. 42, 16;

of a limb benumbed, torpere, Suet. Aug 80 (frigore topens digitus) *to lose s*, torpescere, Phn II, 37, 89; more freq, obtorpescere. v. INSENSIBLE **III.** *A striking impression* Phr *to make a s*, conspici (*to attract attention, draw all eyes*). cf Liv. 5, 23, maxime conspectus ipse est, curru albis equis iuncto in urbem invectus or expr by stupēre, stupefacere etc *who is it that creates a s.* ' quem stupefacti intuentur dicentem? Cic de Or 3, 14, 53 *what a s. he produces by his delivery of these lines*, *hos versus agendo quantopere animos audientium commoveat, *hi quum aguntur versus ut audientium animi commoventur atque stupescunt'

**sensational:** **I.** In phil sense, *the s theory*, *doctrina ea quae omnia ad corporis sensus refert. **II.** *Calculated to produce a striking effect*. expr by circuml : v SENSATION (III)

**sensationalists:** perh. *sensuales, qui omnia ad corporis sensus referunt, revocant

**sense** (*subs*) **I.** *Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived, sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste* sensus, ūs, *m* *the s of sight, hearing, etc*, s oculorum, animum, Cic Fusc 5, 38, 111; also, cernendi, audiendi, id de Or 2, 87, 357 *which can be perceived neither by the eyes nor by the ears, nor by any s*, quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cf id de Or 2, 8, 33 Phr *deprived of the s of sight, hearing*, oculis, auribus captus, id Tusc. 5, 40, 117 **II.** *Perception by the senses, sensation* sensus v SENSATION **III.** *Understanding, soundness of the faculties, sound judgment* 1 sensus (rare in this sense) *whom success has deprived of common s*, quibus fortuna sensum communem abstulit, Phaedr 1, 7, 4 (concerning the precise import of this phr in earlier writers, see Sir W Hamilton's Reid, p 758, *b*) *to have no s (to be out of one's mind)*, sensum non habere, Ulp. Dig 24, 3, 22, § 7 2. prūdentia v PRUDENCE 3. mens, tis, *f*.. v INTELLECT Phr *does he seem to you to be in his senses?* num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter Hec 4, 4, 85 *if this man were in his ss*, si hic mentis suae esset, Cic Pis 21, 50 *if you had been in your ss*, si tuae mentis compos fuisses, ib 20, 48 *are you in your ss?* penes te es? Hor S 2, 3, 273: satin' sanus es? Ter Andr 4, 4, 10: cf MAD (I, Phr) *to be out of one's ss*, mente captum esse, id Acad 2, 17, 53 cf. mentis inops, Ov H 15, 139 **IV.** *Meaning, signification* **1.** sententia *the s of the law*, legis s, Cic Leg 2, 5, 11 v. MEANING (I 1) 2. sensus, ūs *nor could the s of the will be gathered*, nec testamenti potuit s colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19 *words with two ss*, verba duos s significantia, Quint 6, 3, 48; cf id 8, 2, 20 3 voluntas (*spirit as opp to mere letter*, verba) Quint 7, 10, 6 v. MEANING, TO MEAN

**sensible** (*adj*) **I.** *Capable of making an impression on the senses* **1.** sensibilis, e (rare not in Cic) (*voice*) *s to the organ of hearing*, auditui sensibilis, Vitr 5, 3, 6 Sen 2 expr. by circuml., *s. objects*, quae sub (quemque) sensum cadunt; quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic (Nizol) *all such things are s by us*, omnia talia sensum movent, Cic. (Nizol) **II.** *Capable of receiving impressions through the senses* **1.** sensilis, e (v rare) Lucr 2, 888 **2.** expr by sentio, si, sum, 4 *to be s of heat and cold*, calorem et frigus sentire, Lucr 1, 497 v. TO FEEL **III.** *Intelligent, discerning, judicious* 1. prūdens, ntis (*sagacious*) *who more s, or better acquainted with law?* quis ingenio prudentior, quis jure peritior? Cic. Clu 38, 107 Nep Joun peracutus [acutus] et prudens, id Or. 5, 18 2. ācūtus, pĕrācūtus v. SHREWD 3. intelligens, ntis, (referring rather to matters of *criticism or higher cultivation*) Cic Fin 3, 5, *extr* (doctus et intelligens virl).

**sensibly:** **I.** *So as to be perceived* expr by circuml, *quod [ita ut] sentiri s sensibus percipi possit. Sometimes = MANIFESTLY, q. v **II.** *In a sensible or intelligent manner* 1. prūdenter *he defended his opinions very acutely and s*, sententias suas acutissime prudentissimeque defendit, Cic Div 2, 72, 150 2. ācūtē, pĕrācūtē v ACUTELY, SHREWDLY 3. callidē (*in a knowing manner, as one experienced*) · v SKILFULLY, SHREWDLY, CLEVERLY

**sensitive** **I.** *Capable of sensation* sensilis v. SENSIBLE (II) **II.** *Possessing acute sensibility*. **1.** perh mollis (an epith. usu implying *a want of sufficient firmness and manliness*) cf. Cic Att 1, 17, 1, quam mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem (*how extremely s., ready both to take offence and to forgive*) so, molle os, denotes *a countenance easily blushing* Ov Tr 4, 3, 70 So, agilitas mollitiesque naturae, Cic l c, denotes *a sensitive disposition* **2.** simly, tĕner cf Cic. Fin 5, 21, *fin*, tenerioie animo mihi videbare (*sensitive to weakness*)

**sensitively:** perh molliter; mnia animi agilitate ac mollitia v preced art, *fin*

**sensitiveness:** mollĭtia cf Cic Sull 6, 18 qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate v. SENSITIVE (II)

**sensitive-plant**, aeschynōmēnē, ēs, *f* (Gr *αἰσχυνόμενη*) Plin 24, 17, 102 (* Mimosa pudica, Cycl)

**sensual:** **I.** *Relating to the senses* *quod ad sensus attinet; quod sensus movet, etc v SENSE **II.** *Given to bodily enjoyment* · **1.** expr by voluptas, voluptates both *sing* and *pl*, but esp the latter, being used with most frequent reference to *sensual enjoyment* cf Cic Sen 12, caiere voluptatibus . quod est in adolescentia vitiosissimum the reference is made more explicit by the addition of corporis cf ib. *paulo infr*, nullam capitaliorem pestem quam corporis voluptatem (*sensual pleasure*). *to be a s. person*, voluptatibus (corporis voluptati) servire, inservire, deditum esse (v DEVOTED, TO BE) still stronger, in voluptates (flagitia) se ingurgitare, cf Cic in Pis 18, 42 (*to enter heart and soul into a s. life*) So expr by libido, libidines v LUST, SENSUALITY **2.** vŏluptārius *a s, luxurious, and effeminate philosophy*, v, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37; cf id de Or. 3, 25, 99, sensus ex omnibus maxime v [gustatus], *the most purely s sense* **3.** luxŭrĭōsus v LUXURIOUS **4.** āsōtus (Gr *ἄσωτος* *utterly vicious and profligate*). only as *subs* Cic Fin 2, 7, 22.

**sensualist:** 1. homo vŏluptārius· Cic Tusc 2, 7, 18, where the term is applied to Epicurus, as *advocate of enjoyment as the chief good* 2. āsōtus (Gr *ἄσωτος* v rare denotes *one whose life is utterly profligate*) Cic Fin 2, 7, 22 3. homo luxŭrĭōsus, libidĭnōsus, voluptatibus deditus. v. SENSUAL (II), LICENTIOUS *To be a s*, voluptatibus inservire, in voluptates se ingurgitare, etc v SENSUAL (II 1) See also GLUTTON, DEBAUCHEE

**sensuality:** 1. corporis voluptas, voluptates, or simply, voluptates v SENSUAL (II 1) also, corporis gaudia, Sall Jug 2 (but in preced chap, corporis voluptates, which is the more usual expr) 2. libīdo v LICENTIOUSNESS 3 meton venter, tris, *m* (*the belly symbolizing the lower appetites, chiefly, gluttony*) v GLUTTONY So abdōmen, ĭnis, *n* Ter. Eun 3, 2, 7

**sensually:** 1. luxŭrĭōsē Cic Coel 6 (cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere) Sall 2. lĭbĭdĭnōsē Cic Liv v LICENTIOUSLY 3. vŏluptārĕ (rare) Apul Phr *s inclined*, *(animus) in voluptates propensior. v SENSUALITY.

**sentence** (*subs*) **I.** *Determination or decision as of a judge · either civil or criminal* 1. jūdĭcium (*sentence of a judge*): *such misfortunes have happened to many of the bravest and best of men by unjust ss*, multis fortissimis atque optimis viris injustis judiciis casus incidisse, Cic Fam 5, 17, *med* *if the s of the senate ought to be observed*, si senatus j. observari oporteret, Caes B G 1, 45 2. sententia *they said that they could not pronounce the s safely*, negarerunt se posse s tuto dicere, Cic Att 4, 1, 2, *init* · *M Cato, the judge, pronounced the s*, M Cato, judex, sententiam dixit, id Off 3, 16, 66 3. arbĭtrium (strictly, *the decision of an arbitrator* hence in wider sense of *any decisive sentence*) *when Minos shall have passed his august s upon you*, cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od 4, 7, 21 *to pass s*, arbitria agere, Liv 24, 45, *med* 4 decrētum (esp *a decree or decision of the senate*): Caes B C 3, 21 Cic Mur. 13, *fin* (responsa et decreta) **II** *A maxim*: sententia v MAXIM **III.** *A short paragraph, a period in writing* **1.** sententia (usu referring rather to *the thought than the form*) *whilst I argue briefly about each s*, dum de singulis s. brevĭter disputo, Cic Phil 13, 10, 22· *the beginnings and ends of ss*, initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint 9, 3, 45.

**2.** sensus, ūs (not so in Cic) *every s has its own end* omnis s suum finem habet, Quint 9, 4, 61 *it is much the best to end a s with a verb*, verbo s claudere multo optimum est, id 9, 4, 26

**sentence** (*v*) **1.** damno, condemno, 1 v TO CONDEMN **2** indico, xi, ctum, 3 (*to award judicially*, with *dat* of person) *to s to the payment of a fine*, multam (alicui) ind, Plin 18, 3, 3 *he (eventually) s'd the people to starvation*, populo famem indixit, Suet Cal 26, *extr* **3.** addico, 3 (*to assign over to another judicially*) *to s a free person to slavery*, liberum corpus in servitutem a, Liv. 3, 56, *med* cf Caes B C 2, 18, bona alicujus in publicum a. (*sentence to confiscation*) See also preced art (I.)

**sententious:** **1.** sententiōsus (*full of meaning, pithy*) Cic Br 95, 325 (genus dicendi s et argutum, *s and lively*) 2 by circuml, sententiis frequentibus Cic l c So, rerum frequentia [sententiis] creber, id de Or 2, 13, 56

**sententiously:** sententiōsē *ridiculous things are often said s*, saepe s ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or 71, 286

**sentient** (*adj*) pătĭbĭlis, e· *to have a s nature*, naturam p habere, Cic N D 3, 12, *init* (Or expr by verb sentire v. TO FEEL.)

**sentiment** (*subs*)· **I.** *Thoughts prompted by passion or feeling* **1.** sensus, ūs *in appealing to the feelings of the judges, I myself should be influenced by the very s to which I wished to bring them*, ipse in commovendis judicibus ad quos illos adducere vellem, ms ipsis s permoveri, Cic de Or 2, 45, 189 *there is no s of humanity in you*, nullus in te s humanitatis, Cic Verr 2, 1, 18, 47 *the common s s of humanity*, communes sensus hominum, id de Or. 2, 16, 68 cf. Hor S 1, 3, 66 **2.** opīnio PERSUASION, OPINION **II.** *Decisions of the mind, opinion* **1.** sensus. *his ss about public affairs pleased me greatly*, valde mihi placebat s ejus de republica, Cic Att 15, 7 *this speech was at complete variance with on s s*, haec oratio longe a nostris s abhorrebat, id de Or. 1, 18, 83. 2. sententia. (*way of thinking*) *as ye have wished to be made acquainted with my ss*, quoniam sententiae [atque opinionis meae] voluntas esse participes, Cic de Or 1, 37, *fin.* · *the old man's ss about the marriage*, senis s de nuptiis, Ter Andr 1, 3, 2.

**sentimental** (*adj*): sometimes, flēbĭlis *s. comedy*, *comoedia flebilis, Nagels. p. 321 (= Fr *comédie larmoyante*). Sometimes mollis, mollior, may serve cf Ov Tr. 2, 307, versus molles (*soft and effemmate, licentious*)

**sentimentality:** Kr gives, animi

(naturae) mollities; animus mollior but v. EFFEMINATE. Phr. *to indulge in s.*, *nimis flebili (scribendi, cogitandi) rationi indulgere.

**sentinel:** 1. vigil, ilis (gen term) *a scout is employed by the s s and guardians of the temple*, clamor a v famique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94 *ne forte bad the s s to carry a shield whilst on guard*, vigiles scutum in vigilium ferre vetuit, Liv 44, 13, *ad fin.* cf Suet Aug 30, *init* (adversus incendia, excubias nocturnas vigilesque [i e *fire-brigade*] commentus est) 2. abstr for concrete, vigilia (lit *the watch*, i e *those standing on guard, watchmen, sentinels*) *s s guard your house and person*, vigiliae tuum corpus domumque custodiunt, Cic Mil 25, 67. *to place s s about the city*, vigilias per urbem disponere, Liv 39, 14, *fin.* · cf Caes B C 1, 21, *med* 3 excubitor (*by night*) *those were held at night by ss and strong guards*, haec noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes B G 7, 69, *extr* used of a dog *what s. can be found more vigilant* · quis e invenirī potest vigilantior? Col 7, 12, 1 4. stātio (also collect term) *to have s s (picquets) placed at intervals*, stationes dispositas habere, Caes B G. 5, 16. *ss being stationed along the banks of the Tiber*, disposita statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet Tib 72, *init* 5 excubiae, arum, *f pl* (also collect, denoting generally *the sentinels placed before the palace as guards of honour* · strictly = excubitores, v. *supr.*) *to pass the s s*, excubias transire, Tac A 14, 44, *med* *received within the barricade, he passed the night amongst the s s*, receptus intra vallum, inter excubias pernoctavit, Suet Claud 10, *ad fin*

**sentry:** Phr *to be on s*, in statione esse v GUARD cf preced art

**separable** (*adj*) 1. dīvīduus (*that can be divided into separate parts*) *every animal must be s, and can be broken up into component parts*, omne animal et dividuum et dissolubile sit necesse est, Cic N D 3, 12, 29. *from a s. matter which is produced in two bodies*, ex materia quae ex coporibus dividua gignuntur, Cic. Tim 7, *init* 2. sēpārābĭlis, e (*that can be disjoined or disconnected from some other thing*) *nor is it (that force) s from the body*, nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc 1, 10, 21

**separability:** expr by separārī *s* dividi posse v TO SEPARATE

**separate** (v) I. *To part asunder physically, esp in topography* 1. sēpāro, 1 *all Germany is sd from the Gauls, Rhaetians, and Pannonians by the rivers Rhine and Danube*, Germania omnis a Gallis, Rhaetis, et Pannonis Rheno et Danubio fluminibus separatur, Tac G 1, *init* *Phocis s.s the Aonians from the Oetaean fields*, separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 313 *a strait ss Sestos from the city of Abydus*, Sestos Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28 (but the use of separo with a simple *abl* is poet et Lucan 4, 75) *in the narrow parts themselves of the strait which ss Europe and Asia*, in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustiis, Plin 9, 15, 20 (it is used here with the simple *acc*) · *all the cavalry of the Thessalians had been s.d*, omnis Thessalorum equitatus separatus erat, Liv. 42, 55, *fin* 2 dīvīdo, vīsi, vīsum, *3 the river Garumna ss the Gauls from the Aquitani, the Matrona and Sequana from the Belgae*, Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit, Caes B G 1, 1, *init* *the village is s.d into two parts by a river*, vicus in duas partes flumine dividitur, Caes B G. 3, 1, *med.* 3. sējungo, xi, ctum, *3 when he came to the Alps which s Italy from Gaul*, ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quae Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep Hann. 3, *fin.* *to s a person from the number of the bravest citizens*, aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero sejungere, Cic Vat. 10, *fin.* 4. disjungo, xi, ctum, *3 we are s.d by an intervening space of places and times*, intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, Cic Fam 1, 7, *init* *this under the kingdom of Jugurtha from that of Bocchus*, quod flumen Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall J 92, *med* 5. discerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (strictly implying *an act of judgment or decision*) *by which we have s.d Lusitania from Baetica*, quo Lusitaniam a Baetica discrevimus, Plin 4, 21, 35, § 116 *nor was there a river or a mountain to s. their territories*, neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall J 79, *init* cf Mela 3, 4 (Sarmatia ab iis quae sequuntur Visula amne discreta) 6. sēcerno, crēvi, crētum, *3 but they s lands and sea*, sed terras ac mare secernunt, Lucr. 2, 729 *the sea between ss Europe from Africa*, medius liquor secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. Od 3, 3, 47. II. *To separate by means of the intellect, to discriminate* 1. discerno, sēcerno, 3 v TO DISTINGUISH 2. sēpāro, 1 *many Greeks have s.d those wars from them continuous histories*, multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic Fam 5, 12, *init* *an orator whom I do not s from a good man*, oratorem quem a bono viro non separo, Quint 2, 21, 12 3. sējungo, xi, ctum, *3 to s a civil conspiracy from open and foreign wars*, civilem conjurationem ab hostilibus externisque bellis s, Cic Fam 5, 12, *init.* 4. disjungo, *3 to s the orator and the philosophe*, oratorem ac philosophum d, Cic de Or 3, 35, 143 *already I seem to see the people s.d from the senate*, videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, id Am 12, 41 5. dispāro, 1 (*to part and classify*) *he s.d the seniors from the juniors*, seniores a juvenibus [divisit eosque] disparavit, Cic Rep 2, 22, *init.*

**separate** (*adj*). 1. sēpārātus *questions s from the connection of things*, quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6 *a s volume* (absol), volumen s., Cic Att 14, 17, *fin* *I approve of none of them s.*, eorum nullum separatum probo, id Rep 1, 35, *init.* (al separatim) *among them there is no private and s land*, privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B G 4, 1. cf Tac G 22 (separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa) 2. sēcrētus *s commanding officers. special standards*, s imperium, propria signa, Liv 1, 52, *fin* 3. disjunctus *s masters (for different studies)*, d. doctores, Cic de Or. 3, 15, 57 So the *p partt.* sejunctus, discretus, disparatus, may serve. v. preced art

**separately:** 1. sēpārātim (*apart*, opp to conjunctim) with a, ab *they love each one of these s from the whole*, (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic N D 2, 66, 165 *nothing will happen to him s from the rest of the citizens*, nihil ei accidet s a reliquis civibus, Cic Fam 2, 16, *ad fin* · cf Caes B C 1, 76 (neque sibi s a reliquis concilium capturos) *this can be disjoined and written s*, hoc sejungi potest s que perscribi, Cic Phil 13, 21, *fin* · *to exert oneself s in one thing*, in una re s elaborare, Cic de Or. 1, 3, 9 cf ib 2, 27, 118 (vel separatim dicere de genere universo vel definite de singulis temporibus). 2. carptim (*piece by piece, in detached portions*) · *to write portions of the history of the Roman people s*, populi Romani res gestas c. perscribere, Sall C 4, *med.* 3. particŭlātim (rare): *a flock recovers its health more easily s than together*, grex p facilius quam universus convalescit, Col. 7, 5, *ad init.*

**separation:** 1. sēpārātio *by the distribution and s of the parts*, distributione partium ac s, Cic. de Or 3, 33, 132 *the massing together of the changes assists the accuser, the s of them the defendant*, congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, s. defendentem, Quint. 7, 1, 31 cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55 (sui facti ab illa definitione separatio). 2. disjunctio *in so great a s and sorrow*, in tanta disjunctione (moerorum) tanta acerbitate, Cic Sest 21, 47, *med.* *the alienation and s from friends*, alienatio disjunctioque amicorum, id Am 21, 76 (N B—Often expr by verb v TO SEPARATE)

**separatist:** peth. homo factiosus v. FACTIOUS

**separator:** expr by verb: v. TO SEPARATE

**September:** mensis September *we will hasten over in S*, excurremus mense September, Cic Att 1, 1, 2 *on the first of S*, Kalendis Septembribus, Cic Fam 14, 22. Rarely, September (*adj*) Aus

**septenary:** septēnārius Plin. Diom

**septennial:** perh septuennis or septennis (which, however is found only in the sense of *seven years old* cf. triennis, triennia); or expr. by circuml, *(dies) qui septimo quoque anno revertitur *(sacrum) quod septimo quoque anno fit, celebratur.

**septuagenarian:** homo septuāgēnārius Callisth. Dig

**septuagesima** (*subs*). septuāgēsima · Scri. Eccl

**septuagesimal:** septuāgēsimus: Eccl Scri.

**sepulchral** (*adj*): 1. sēpulcrālis, e (*relating to sepulchres*) *a s. torch*, fax s, Ov. H 2, 120 *s altars*, arae sepulcrales, Ov. M. 8, 480 2. fūnālis, e (*relating to the dead, dismal*) · *the s cypress*, f cupressus, Ov. Tr 3, 13, 21 · *s note* (of the owl), f carmen, Virg. Aen 4, 462.

**sepulchre** (*subs*) sēpulcrum: v. TOMB, GRAVE,

**sepulture** (*subs*). sēpultūra *the custom of s*, mos sepulturae, Luci 6, 1277 *the most ancient kind of s*, antiquissimum sepulturae genus illud, Cic. Leg 2, 22, 56.

**sequel:** expr by verb; *but mark the s*, *sed attendite quae secuta sunt: *the s of the story is less interesting*, *quae sequuntur legentem minus tenent, delectant v. TO FOLLOW, ENSUE

**sequence:** peth. ordo, sēries: cf. Cic Div 1, 55, 125, fatum est ordo seriesque rerum, i e *s of cause and effect*. Also, sēquēla (rare) Gell 6, 1, *ad fin*, per sequelas quasdam necessarias fieri

**seraph:** sērāphus: Eccl Scri (Kr.) *Pl* seraphim (Hebrew form); Vulg

**serenade** (*subs.*) symphōnia nocturna, concentus nocturno tempore factus (Kr) *To give any one a s*, *ad fenestram alicujus concinere

**serenade** (*v.*) v preced art

**serene** (*adj*). I. *Clear, calm, cloudless* 1. sērēnus *a s sky*, caelum s, Cic Fam 16, 9, *init* : *when after so stormy a day a s and calm light returned*, postquam ex tam turbido die s et tranquilla lux redit, Liv. 1, 16, *init.* Virg 2. tranquillus. v CALM. 3. sūdus (*not wet or rainy*) · Cic v FAIR (III) 4 pūrus (*free from clouds* · poet). Hor Od 1, 34, 7 (per purum = *through a s or cloudless sky*).

II. Fig *calm, unruffled, tranquil, undisturbed* 1. sērēnus *a calm and s forehead*, frons tranquilla ac s., Cic Tusc 3, 15, 31 *a s. countenance*, vultus s., Hor Od 1, 37, 26 *a s. heart*, pectora serena, Ov Tr. 1, 9, 40. 2. tranquillus *a gentle, s. quiet, happy life*, placata, tr, quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71. *a s mind*, tr animus, id. Sen 20, 74 III. *A title of honour most s highness* (a title given to the Emperors), sērēnissĭmus, Cod Justin. 5, 4, 23 Also, *a title of the Roman emperors = s. highness*, sērēnĭtas, Veg. Mil 3, Epil

**serenely:** tranquillē v CALMLY.

**serenity:** I. *Calmness of the sky* 1. sērēnĭtas · *the s. of the sky*, caeli s, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94 2. tranquillĭtas: v. CALMNESS. II. Fig, *peace, calmness* · sērēnĭtas *the s. of present fortune*, praesentis fortunae s, Liv

42, 62. *unit* : v. TRANQUILLITY. **III.** *Calmness of mind, evenness of temper* sērēnĭtas *you are too insignificant to cloud my s.*, minor es, quum ut s meam obducas, Sen. de Ira 3, 25, *fin* · v CALMNESS

**serfdom:** servītium, servītus v. SLAVERY

**serf:** servus v SLAVE (In modern Lat, more precisely, *a* scriptus glebae ; i e. *one who is bought and sold with the land*).

**serge:** perh cilĭcium (*a kind of coarse cloth made in Cilicia*) · Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, 95 Caes.

**series:** 1. sēries, ēi: Join continuatio seriesque [rerum], Cic N D. 1, 4, *extr.*: ordo seriesque [causarum], id Div. 1, 55, 125. 2. expr by *adj* continuus (*connected together*): *an unbroken s* (or *succession*) *of wars*, continua bella, Liv. 10, 31, *med.*: *a s of volumes*, continua volumina, Plin. 24, 11, 50

**serious:** I. *Grave in manner or disposition*: sērĭus (*never given to trifling or sport*) *a s and grave citizen*, civis s et gravis, Cic Am. 25, 95. *the gravest and most s of all*, omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. de Or 2, 56, 228 *I will take away the gift of song from the s*, adimam cantare severis, Hor Ep 1, 19, 9 II. *Weighty, important, not trifling* 1. grăvis, e (opp. to levis, *of small matter or moment*): *it is a s. thing for a modest man to ask for anything of consequence*, grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, Cic Fam. 2, 6, *init.*: *more s wars*, graviora bella, Cic Rep 1, 40, *fin* 2. sērius (opp. to the idea of *sport or frivolity* properly only of things) *grave and s things*, graves seriaeque res, Cic. Off 1, 39, 103 *that he should not transact any s. business on that day*, ne quid eo die s rei gereret, Liv. 10, 7, *fin* . cf. Suet Calig 32, *init.* (seriae questiones per tormenta habebantur) Esp *neut pl.* as *subs.* sēria, orum (*s matters*) *jokes and s things*, joca et s, Cic Fin. 2, 26, 85: *let us put jesting aside, and inquire into s things*, amoto quaeramus s ludo, Hor S 1, 1, 27 *s. things and jests*, sēria atque jocos, Liv 1, 4, *fin* 3 sēvērus (rare in this sense when used of things) *leave s subjects*, linque severa, Hor Od 3, 8, 28

**seriously:** 1. sērĭō (*in earnest*) *to write to a person rather s*, severius ad aliquem scribere, Caes B C. 3, 25, *fin* . Cic. 2. grăvĭter (*more than a little, so as to make it no trifling matter*). *to be s ill*, g aegrotare, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32. *I am s enraged with you by Pollux*, tibi Aedepol natus sum g, Ter Hec 4, 4, 2. *citizens most s disagreeing*, cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic Phil 12, 11, 27 3. sērio (opp. to the notion of *joke*) Join joco et serio *I do not know whether he says these things in joke or s.*, jocon' an s ille haec dicat nescio, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30 cf Liv 7, 41, *med* (joco seriove) and Pl Am 3, 2, 25 (nec joco nec serio). 4. by circuml. with jŏcus cf. Cic. Fam 7, 16, *med.* (sed mehercules extra jocum, homo bellus est) and ib 11, *fin.* (remoto joco, tibi praecipio)

**seriousness:** 1. grăvĭtas *there was in that man a s. mixed with courtesy*, erat in illo viro comitate condita g, Cic de Sen 4, 10 v. GRAVITY 2. use *neut.* of sērius (chiefly in particular phrases) *in s. (earnest) and in jest*, per seria, per jocos, Tac A. 2, 13, *init* *if I have said anything in jest, do not turn it into s*, si quid per jocum dixi, nolito in serium convortere, Pl Poen 5, 5, 42. 3. sēvērĭtas. *s. I approve in old age, moroseness not at all*, s in senectute probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic de Sen 18, 63. v STERNNESS

**sermon:** no exact equivalent perh ōrātio sacra, hŏmĭlia (Kr.) *S. on the mount*, *oratio montana. Scrr. Eccl.

**sermonize:** perh. contiōnor, 1. v TO PREACH

**serosity:** v SERUM.

**serous** (*adj*): perh. *sērōsus (but only as med. t. t)· or seri naturam habens

**serpent:** I. *The reptile.* 1. serpens, tis, *f* (including *reptiles of all kinds*): *s s hatched out of the water*, s extra aquam ortae, Cic N D. 2, 48, 124 *to handle s s*, tractare serpentes, Hor. Od 1, 37, 27 v. REPTILE. Also, sometimes *fem* : Virg : Hor. 2. anguis, is, *c* · *flying s s*, a. volucres, Cic. N D 1, 36, 101: Hor.: Ov. v SNAKE. 3. drăco, ōnis, *m.* (Gk. δράκων esp *a large or formidable s*, freq. in poet) *a pair of* (*huge*) *s s*, gemini d, Virg Aen 2, 225 *as guardian of sacred treasures*, Cic Ph 15, 5, 12. II. *The constellation* 1. serpens used of (1) *a constellation between the Great and Little Bears the s which is placed nearest to the icy pole*, quae polo posita est glaciali proxima s, Ov. M. 2, 173 (2.) = anguis (v. *infr*). Vitr. 9, 6 (7), 2. 2. anguis (*the serpent-like constellation which Anguitenens* [Ὀφιοῦχος] *appears to carry in his hand*) cf Ov. M. 8, 182 (Qui medius mixtique genu est, anguemque tenentis).

——**-cucumber:** cūcŭmis anguīneus Col 2, 9

——**-footed:** serpentīpes, pĕdis *the Sphinx, and the Harpies, and the s Giants*, Sphingaque et Harpyias serpentipedesque Gigantas, Ov Tr 4, 7, 17

——**-like**, expr. by circuml with serpens or anguis *ut serpens, ut anguis, or *in modum serpentis, s anguis; angui similis, etc (N B—The use of angineus or serpentinus in this sense is wrong. both meaning *pertaining to a serpent*, not *resembling a serpent.*)

**serpentaria:** *specific name for plants which are antidotes to the bites of serpents* · *serpentāria Linn

**serpentine** (*adj.*): I. *Resembling a serpent*: v. SERPENT-LIKE II. *Spiral, twisted, winding* · 1. sinuōsus cf. Virg. G. 1, 244 maximus hic flexu sinuoso labitur anguis (*the constellation*): of the *river Meander*, Plin. 5, 29, 31 (sinuosus Maeander flexibus) 2. sīnŭātus (less freq) Sil 15, 173, sinuatos pelago anfractus (*s. windings of the sea-shore*) · cf. also Virg Aen 2, 208 3 multiplex, ĭcis (perh the best word for prose) cf Cic Sen 15, 52, quam [vitem] serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico (*with s and devious course*) of *the Labyrinth*, Ov M 8, 158 (in domus) Join multiplex et tortuosus, Cic. N D. 2, 54, 136 4. tortuōsus, tortilis v. TWISTED, WINDING Phr *in a double s. course*, duplici Maeandro, Virg Aen 5, 251.

**serpentine** } (*subs*) {ophītēs, ae, *m*
**——-stone** } {(= Gr. ὀφίτης) · *s like the spots of serpents, and from this it took its name*, o serpentium maculis similis, unde nomen accepit, Plin 36, 7, 11 cf Mart, 6, 42, 15 (et flamma tenui calent ophitae) Also, ŏphītes, is, *m.* : *fin* Plin 36, 22, 43, *fin.* (ex ophite albo)

**serrated:** serrātus *there are three kinds of teeth, they are either s., etc*, dentium tria genera, serrati aut, etc, Plin. 11, 37, 61, *init.* · *the s joints of the bones of the head*, ossium capitis compages serratae, Plin. 11, 37, 48 *s leaves*, folia s, Plin 25, 8, 46, *med*

**serried** (*adj*). i e *closely arranged* 1. confertus. cf Caes. B G 1, 24 (confertissima acie) also Virg Aen 2, 347 as *adv*, *in s ranks*, confertim, Liv. 31, 43, *init.*. Sall. 2. densus, condensus v. CLOSE (*adj.*)

**serum** (*subs*) i.e *the watery part of the blood* · sērum, sanguinis pars aquosa. (N.B—Serum is strictly *the watery part of curdled milk, whey*)

**servant:** 1. mĭnister; *f.* mĭnistra (*any kind of inferior person or helper*) · *a hundred other (slaves) and just as many s s equal in age*, centum aliae (famulae) totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. Aen. 1, 705. *Of public officers: s s of your empire* (i.e *under officials*), ministri imperii tui, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 *a s* (i e *a priest*), *of Mars*, m. Martis, id. Clu 15, 43. Another form of preced mĭnistrātor. Sen Ep. 95 *f* mĭnistrātrix : Cic de Or. 1, 17, 75 (ministratrices oratoris). also, mĭnistrix Gloss. Philox. 2. admĭnister; *f.* admĭnistra. *the s s and followers of Sextus Naevius*, a et satellites Sexti Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25, 80 cf. id Rosc Am. 28, 77 (puer victus quotidiani administer) *Camilla, a s. in those things which are more hidden*, Camilla admin. in his quae occultiora sunt, Varr. L L 7, 3 : cf Cic. Manil 13, 36 3. mercēnārius (*a hired workman, labourer, or servant*) *you s*, tuus m, Pl Poen 2, 55 *to use slaves as if they were hired s s*, uti servis ut mercenariis, Cic Off 1, 13, 41 4. fămŭlus *f* fămŭla (strictly, *a slave belonging to a household*) *the s s give water for the hands*, dant famuli lymphas manibus, Virg Aen 1, 701 v. SLAVE 5. servus *f.* serva v SLAVE 6. translate by verb servio, 4 *I am thy s.*, tibi servio, Pl. Truc 1, 2, 25 *to be a s. of the people*, populo s, Cic Planc. 4, *fin. Comps* deservio, 4 inservio, 4· v. TO SERVE

**serve** (*v*) I. *To bestow labour of body or mind in the employment of another* servio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (with *dat*) *to obey and s another man*, alteri parere ac s, Cic Rab Post 8, *extr.* *it is just that your slave should s. you according to your wish*, justum est tuus tibi servus tuo arbitratu s., Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 71 *Comp* dēservio, 4 (*to s diligently*, also with *dat*) · *of your own health, while diligently s ing me, you have not taken sufficient care*, valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic Fam 16, 18, *med* *to s. any one diligently*, alicui deservire, id. Off. 1, 30, 108. (Famulari, v. rare, and best avoided.) II. *To attend at command, to wait on*. praesto sum (*to be in attendance, wait on and s*). cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69, praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas: v. TO WAIT ON. See also *infr*. (III., 4). Phr *to s at table*, ad mensam consistere, id Tusc 5, 21, 61 cf Hor Od 1, 29, 8 (ad cyathum statui, i e *serve as cupbearer*) v TO WAIT, ATTEND III. *To render assistance to by good offices*: 1. servio, 4 (with *dat*). *to s. the people*, populo s, Cic Planc 4, *fin* : *that man may have power to s the advancement of many*, is multorum honori s. polleat, id Brut 69, 242 2. commŏdo, 1 (*to oblige, do a service to* also with *dat*) *I beg you to s. him in everything which you can do without inconvenience*, peto abs te, ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes, id Fam. 13, 35, *fin* : *to s any one in any thing*, alicui in aliqua re c, ib, 13, 37, *fin* 3. prōsum, fui, prodesse (most gen term; *to benefit in whatever way* with *dat*) · *who s neither themselves nor another*, qui nec sibi nec alteri p, id Off. 2, 10, 36 *my letters will not s you at all*, nihil tibi meae literae proderunt, id. Fam 2, 17, *fin.* 4. praesto sum (*comp. supr.* II): *he learned the civil law, he s d many*, jus civile didicit, multis prfuit, id. Mur. 9, 19: *to s your safety*, tuae saluti pr. esse, id Fam 4, 14, *fin.* 5. condūco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *in* or *ad*, and *acc* or *dat* ; the last when a person is the object) · *to s your interest*, in rem tuam c, Pl. Cist. 3, 4: *to s. the common welfare*, reipublicae c., Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 1 cf id Off. 1, 3, 9 (ad vitae commoditatem) 6. prōfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to be useful to or promotive of* with *in* or *ad* and *acc*): *nothing s s so much to the acquiring of eloquence as writing down one's thoughts*, nulla res tantum ad dicendum pr. quam scriptio, Cic Brut 24, 92· cf. Liv 3, 61, *fin* (parvaque certamina in summam totius spei profecerant) IV. *To be sufficient for*. sufficere; satis (sat) esse v. TO SUFFICE V. *To be in the place of anything to any one*: 1. pro with sum *Sicily has s d us for a provision cupboard*, Sicilham nobis pro

genaria cella fuisse, Cic Verr. 2, 2, *fin.* · v. SUBSTITUTE **2.** expr. by instar esse (a strong expr = *to be as good or great as*) cf Cic Br 51, 191, Plato mihi instar omnium est, i e is *as good as all the rest together*, or will s. *for all the rest* **VI.** *To s., in military sense, in the army or navy*

**1.** stīpendia mĕĕor, or mĕĕo, 2 (lit *to earn pay*: the *subs* is sometimes omitted) *he s'd in that war*, in eo bello stipendia meruit, Cic Mur. 5, 12 *we began to s.*, mereri stipendia coeperamus, id Cael 5, 11 *to s. in the cavalry*, merere equo, id Phil 1, 8, 20· *to s. in the infantry*, merere pedibus, Liv. 24, 18, *fin* (See also *infr* 4) **2.** stīpendia făcio, 3 *to s. under that general*, sub eo duce stipendia f, Liv. 10, 24, *init* cf Sall J 63, *med* (stipendius faciundis)

**3** mīlito, 1 *in whose army Cato's son s'd as a cadet*, in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic Off 1, 11, 36· *to s. under any one's standard*, sub signis alicujus m, Liv 23, 42, *fin* *to grant a prisoner his life on the condition of s'ing against his friends*, capto sub conditione vitam concedere ut adversus amicos suos militet, Suet Caes 68, *init* *to s. with any one*, apud aliquem m, Curt 6, 5; cum aliquo, id 8, 8. Fig *I have lately lived a fit companion for maidens, and have s'd (under the standard of Venus) not without renown*, vixi puellis nuper idoneus, et militavi non sine gloria, Hor Od 3, 26, 1. **4.** ēmĕĕo s ēmĕreor, 2 (*to s. out, complete one's term of service*) *from no one was the hope of s'ing out his time taken away*, nemini spes emerendi stipendia adempta, Liv 25, 6, *ad fin* *having s'd out their time*, stipendiis emeritis, Sall J 84, *med* cf Liv. 3, 57, *fin.* **VII.** *To use, to manage; as to s. the artillery in a battle* administro, 1· *the artillery which is s'd by horsemen*, *tormenta, quae ab equitibus administrantur (Kr) **VIII.** *To s a writ* expr by vocare (*to summon authoritatively*, which, however, was done *by a messenger, not by means of a written document*) cf Gell 13, 12 (throughout) v SUMMONS.

**serve up** (v) *to prepare and present in a dish or dishes* **1.** appōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3· *to s. up supper*, coenam ap, Pl. Trin 2, 4, 69 *to s. up just a sufficiency*, alicui tantum quod satis est a., Cic Tusc 5, 32, 91. **2.** infĕro, 3, *irr* *he ordered the second course to be s'd up*, mensam secundam inferri jussit, Plin 9, 35, 58 cf id 33, 11, 52 (lancem) **3.** ministro, 1· *my dinner is s'd up by three lacqueys*, coena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor S. 1, 6, 116 *he ordered (the dinner) to be s'd up in earthenware dishes to Vinius alone*, soli Vinio fictilibus ministrari jussit, Tac H. 1, 48, *med* *Comp* administro, 1: *honey is s'd up at the beginning of a repast and in the second course*, mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam administratur, Varr. R R 3, 16, 5. **4.** pōno, 3 (less freq comp *suppr.* 1) *a peacock having been s'd up*, posito pavone, Hor. S 2, 2, 23.

**service:** **I.** *Labour performed by the body or mind in the s of another* · **1.** ministĕrium (*on the part of an inferior*) *the eagle puts back the cap upon his head as if sent to do s*, aquila velut ministerio missa capiti pileum reponit, Liv. 1, 34, *ad fin* · *a favour is that which a stranger may give, duty is the part of a son or a wife, s is the duty of a slave*, beneficium esse, quod alienus det; officium esse, filii, uxoris; m. esse servi, Sen Ben 3, 18, *init.* **2.** ŏpĕra (*help rendered, whether by an inferior or an equal*) *that iron will do good s.*, ferrum istud bonas edet operas, Sen Prov. 2, *ad fin.*: *P Terentius who gives his s. as a custom-house officer*, P. Terentius qui operas in portu dat, Cic Fam. 13, 65, *init* · *I place my s.s at your disposal*, hanc o. tibi dico, Ter. Ph 1, 2 12 Phr. *I am quite at your s.*, ad omnia quae velis praesto adero, Cic Fam 4, 8. *init.* *I can dispense with your s.s*, utilitatibus tuis possum carere, id. Fam 16, 3, *fin* *the man did me excellent s.*, homo mirabiles utilitates mihi praebebat, id Att 7, 5, *init* **II.** *Place of a servant* in such phrases as, *he is in s* no exact equiv · expr. *to be in s*, by servio, 4 (with *dat*) · *my brother was in the s. of a nobleman*, *frater meus viro nobili genere nato serviebat v. SERVANT. **III.** *Attendance of a servant* mĭnistĕrium. *sup.* (I, 1, *ex.*) **IV.** *Military or naval duty. the period of such duty:* **1.** militia *to escape military s by pretending to be mad*, simulatione insaniae m. subterfugere, Cic Off 3, 26, 97 *to be exempted from military s.*, militiae vacationem habere, Caes. B G 6, 14, *init* *to release any one from military s*, aliquem militia solvere, Tac A. 1, 44. *to offer to enter on military s as a volunteer*, voluntariam m [extra ordinem] profiteri, Liv 5, 7, *fin*, sponte m sumere, Tac A. 4, 4 *to complete one's term of s*, m emerere, Suet Cal 44, *med* **2.** officium (*a department of s or office*, whereas militia denotes *active duty*) *M Bibulus was put at the head of the whole naval s*, M Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus est, Caes. B C 3, 5, *fin.* *Pompey's lieutenants are dividing the s. among themselves*, legati Pompeii officia inter se partiuntur, ib 1, 38, *init.* **3.** stīpendia, ōrum (lit *pay*; hence, meton *campaigns, continued military s.* rarely in *sing.* in this sense) *he dismissed that portion of the army which had already been exhausted with military s.*, partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confecti erant, dimisit, Cic. Man 9, 26 so stipendiis exhausti, Liv. 27, 9, *init* · *sing* · *a man who has seen no s*, homo nullius stipendi, Sall. J. 85, *ad init.*: *that man has seen much s. in India*, ille vir in Indis multa stipendia habuit, cf Liv 31, 8, *med.* **4.** belli mĭnistĕrium (rare) · *the young Piso, by no means slothful in military s.* haud ignavus ad ministeria belli juvenis Piso, Tac A 2, 78, *fin* cf Vell. 2, 38, *fin* (Catonis ministerio). Phr. *a man capable of military s* (*in respect of age*), homo aetate militari, Tac. A 2, 60, *med* · and Liv 22, 11, *fin* (*in respect of strength*), homo qui munus militiae sustinere potest, Caes. B G 6, 18, *fin* · qui arma ferre potest, Liv 1, 44, *init* : *to call out all who are capable of s*, omnem militarem aetatem excire, Liv 7, 7, *med* : *to leave the s*, militia abire s non amplius stipendia mereri (Ki). **V.** *Advantage conferred; benefit; use* **1.** officium · *the other opinion is that which defines friendship to be of equal s s and similar inclinations*, altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus o ac voluntatibus, Cic Am 16, 58· *a man ready to do any one a s*, summo officio praeditus homo, id Verr 2, 1, 51, 135 **2.** ŏpĕra *he had had the benefit of his distinguished ss in all the wars*, in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes B G. 5, 25, *fin* · *to render ss to the muses*, musis operas reddere, Cic Fam 16, 10, *fin* · v TO SERVE (III.) Phr. · *this will not be of any s to you*, hoc tibi nihil proderit, id Fam 2, 17, *fin.*: *to be of no s to one's friends*, abesse amicis, id Sull 5, 14 *to be of s to one's friends*, amicis adesse, id Fam. 6, 14, *fin.* **VI.** *A musical church composition*: perh *cantus. **VII.** *Vessels used at table, as a s of silver plate*: **1.** synthĕsis cf. Mart 4, 46, 15 (septenaria synthesis Sagunti). cf Stat S 4, 9, 44 **2.** mĭnistĕrium cf Lampr Alex. Sev. 34 (ducentarium librarum pondus argenti ministerium) **VIII.** *In law, the deliverance of a writ*: perh vōcātio v. TO SERVE (VIII.).

**service-berry**: sorbum. cf. Plin 15, 21, 23, *init.* · and Virg. G. 3, 380.

**——-book:** liber rītŭalis, *s* liturgicus (Kr.)

**——-tree:** sorbus cf. Col 5, 10, 19, and Plin 16, 18, 30, *med* : sorbus domestica (Linn.).

**serviceable:** **I.** *That does service, beneficial, advantageous* **1.** ūtĭlis: (of both persons and things) *an advantageous and s law*, lex accommodata ac u, Cic Agr 2, 6, 14 *that they could be s. friends to them*, posse iis utiles esse amicos, Caes B G. 4, 7, *fin* **2.** opportūnus (rare in this sense) · *all other things are s each for a separate purpose*, ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. Am. 6, 22. **3.** aptus: with *ad* or *dat* (of persons always with *dat*) · *the bones have joints s. for stability*, ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, id N. D 2, 55, 139 *a s place for an ambush*, locus ad insidias a, id Mil 20, 53 *that that which is true, simple, and sincere, is s to the nature of man*, quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse hominis naturae aptum, id Off 1, 4, 13 Or translate by verb inservio, 4. with *dat.*. *to render oneself s to any one*, alicui inservire, id Off 1, 15, 49 **II.** *Capable of, or fit for, military duty* · **1.** aptus *as s army*, i e in *fighting trim*, exercitus a, Liv. 10, 25, *init* **2.** ūtilis navigando (*of ships*) v SEAWORTHY. So by anal, utilis pugnando, bello, etc.

**——, to be:** **1.** prōsum, *irr* (most gen term, *to do good to in any way*. with *dat.*): *I fear lest your artifice may not be very s to you*, metuo ne artificium tuum parum tibi prosit, Cic Fam. 7, 13, *fin.*. v. TO SERVE (III.). **2.** bĕnĕfăcio, 3 *it is a glorious thing to be s to the state*, pulchrum est reipublicae b, Sall C 3, *init.* · v. TO BENEFIT **3.** plōffĭcio, 3 (*to advance, promote any object*): v TO SERVE (III)

**serviceableness:** ūtilitas *even although there may be no s in friendship*, etiamsi nulla sit u. in amicitia, Cic Fin. 1, 20, 69· v. UTILITY, ADVANTAGE.

**serviceably**; ūtĭliter. v USEFULLY.

**servile:** **I.** *Pertaining to a slave:* servilis, e *a s dress*, s vestis, Cic Pis. 38, 92 *a s. yoke*, jugum s, id Phil. 1, 2, 6· *the s. war (war with slaves)*, s tumultus, Caes. B G 1, 40, *ad init* *a s. band (band of slaves)*, s manus, Hor. Epod. 4, 4, 19 **II.** *Abject, mean, cringing, fawning* **1.** abjectus (*mean-spirited*): *nothing s., nothing mean*, nihil a, nihil humile, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57 *a s. mind*, animus a, id. Am 16, 59· cf Quint. 11, 1, 13. **2.** hŭmilis (*low, grovelling*): *what public servant was ever so s., so mean?* quis umquam apparitor tam h., tam abjectus? Cic. Phil 2, 32, 82. *a most s. flatterer*, humillimus assentator, Vell 2, 83, *init* **3.** servilis (rare in this sense) : *to invent s. stories*, servilia fingere, Tac. A. 16, 2, *fin* **4.** vernilis (also rare) *to conceal hatred with s flatteries*, odium v. blanditiis velare, Tac. H 2, 59, *med* **5.** servus (v rare in this sense) · *s. herd of imitators*, imitatores servum pecus, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 19

**servilely:** **1.** servĭliter *to do anything s. and womanishly*, aliquid s muliebriter ve facere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: *to do every thing s. in order to obtain the chief power*, omnia s. pro dominatione facere, Tac H 1, 36, *fin.* **2.** hŭmĭlĭter, abjectē. v. MEANLY

**servility** } 1. hŭmĭlitas *often*

**servileness** } *cowardice and a lofty demeanour tend more to excite pity than s. and supplication*, saepe vultus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam h. et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109 cf. Quint 11, 3, 69 (dejecto [capite] humilitas ostenditur). **2.** ādŭlātio (*fawning and cringing*): cf Liv. 9, 18, humi jacentium adulationes (*s. of men prostrating themselves before a king*): Tac. A. 16, 2, *fin.* **3.** expr by circuml.: *e g* animus humilis atque abjectus; servile ingenium (*as a natural feature of character*) v. SERVILE

**serving-man**: v SERVANT

**servitor:** **I.** *A servant, attendant*: minister: v SERVANT, ATTENDANT. **II.** *A servitor in the University of Oxford.*

*corresponding to sizar at Cambridge:* *servitor

**servitude:** *The condition of a slave, slavery, bondage:* 1. servītus, tūtis, *f.: a state of s.*, conditio servitutis, Caes B G 3, 10, *fin.. they have carried away our allies into s*, socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt, Cic Pis 34, *fin Themistocles delivered Greece from s*, Themistocles servitute Graeciam liberavit, id Am 12, 42 cf jugum servitutis alicui demere, Liv. (Ki ). 2. servītium (less freq, and not in this sense in Cic) *how grievous would be the fall from royalty into s*, quam gravis casus in s. ex regno foret, Sall J 62, *fin.: to suffer complete s*, justum pati s, Liv. 41, 6, *ad fin.· to deliver any one from s.*, aliquem servitio levare, Hor. S 2, 5, 99. Fig of *a state of slavish dependence we use more the commanding power of the mind, the s. of the body*, animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall C 1, *ad fin to endure the s of love*, amoris s ferre, Ov Am 1, 2, 18 3. fāmŭlātus, ūs, *m* (rare) *how wretched is the s. of virtue ministering to pleasure*, quam miser virtutis famulantis voluptati, Cic Off 3, 33 117 Phr *to be in s*, servam aquam bibere, Ov Am 1, 6, 26 but in prose, simply, servire v SLAVE (to be) Phr. *to cast off the yoke of s*, a cervicibus jugum servile dejicere, Cic Phil 1, 2, 6 also simply, jugum exuere, Tac Agr. 31.

**sesame:** sēsămum cf Cels 5, 15, *init.·* and Col. 2, 10, 18 Also, sēsāma Col. 2, 7, 1 Plin. sesamum orientale (Linn ). *S. oil*, oleum sēsāmīnum, Plin. 23, 4, 49

**sesele** (a plant) sĕsĕlis, *f*: Cic N D 2, 50, 127 Collat form sĕsĕli, *n.* Plin (*Seseli elatum Linn ).

**sesqui-pedalian:** sesquĭpēdālis *s words*, verba s, Hor A P 97

**sessile:** sessĭlis, e (of leaves, *sitting close to the stem, without a footstalk*) Plin.

**session:** **I.** *Sitting of a court or council* sessio· (rare; in this sense late) *the days of the s.s*, dies sessionum, Ulp. Dig 38, 15, 2, § 1 **II.** In *pl* only, *sessions = assizes* conventus, ūs, *m · Caesar set out into nearer Gaul to hold the s s*, Caesar in Galliam citeriorem ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B G 1, 54, *fin the s s of nearer Gaul being finished*, conventibus Galliae citerioris peractis, ib. 5, 1, *med* cf. ib 6, 44, *extr* Phr. *the day of the s s*, dies judicii, Liv 2, 34, *med.. to hold the s.s*, forum agere, Cic Att 5, 16, *fin* **III.** *A complete term or period during which a body is sitting* best word, *sessio (without ancient authority, but needed for brevity) Phr *there will be an autumn s of Parliament*, * per dies auctumnales senatus [parlamentum] habebitur.

**sesterce:** 1. sestertius which in speaking of smaller sums is used quite regularly, as, septem sestertii; mille sestertii etc. Large sums are expressed by the collect. form sestertium (= mille sestertii)· e. g. *a hundred thousand s s*, centena sestertia, Cic Par 6, 3 usu with the distrib. numeral as in example given, but also with a cardinal, as, septem sestertia, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 80. Very large sums are expr by the numeral adverbs. decies sestertium (H. S, i. e. I L S.) standing for *a million sesterces*. For further particulars, see St L G. §§ 929, *sqq* 2. less freq, sestertius nummus (nūmus) *to knock down property for a s (a mere trifle)*, nummo sestertio bona addicere, Cic Rab Post. 17, 45: Col 3. also less freq, nummus (nūmus) alone: Cic. Verr 3, 60, 140.

**set** (*adj*)· **I.** *Regular; formal.* as, *a set speech*. expr. by *adv.* compŏsĭtē· *having bewailed the misfortunes of the Republic in s. terms, and in a high-flown style*, c. atque magnifice casum reipublicae miseratus, Sall C. 51, *ad fin.: Caesar spoke well and in s terms about life and death*, Caesar bene ac c de vita ac morte disserut, ib. 52, *ad med.* **II.** *Established: prescribed:* 1. stātus *a s. day*, dies s., Liv. 27, 23, *fin · a solemn and s sacrifice*, solemne et statum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113. 2. rītus v SETTLED 3. praescriptus *s forms of prayer s*, *precum formulae praescriptae v. FORM. Phr *with s purpose, intention*, de industria opera dedita · v PURPOSE (on)

**set** (*subs.*) **I.** *A number or collection of things serving one purpose* 1. instrūmentum (*of implements*) *a s of hunting weapons*, venatorium i, Plin Ep 3, 19, *med : a s of tools for one's trade*, artis i, Hor S 1, 3, 131. 2 *of plate*, synthēsis, minister̆ium v SERVICE (VII.) **II.** *A number of persons customarily associated* · 1. globus *that s of aristocrats*, ille g nobilitatis, Sall J 85, *ad nit. a s of conspirators*, conjurationis g, Vell 2, 58, *med* so, consensionis g, Nep. Att 8, *fin.* 2. mānipŭlus (rare; found in this sense only in Ter) *a s of thieves*, m. furum (facetē). Ter Eun 4, 7, 6 **III.** *A young plant for growth* 1. propāgo, *f* (ō in this sense in Virg.) *mallet-shoots, plants, twigs, quicksets, sets (layers)*, malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, vimulacra, propagines, Cic Sen 15, 52 cf Plin 17, 10, 9, *fin* (arbores provenunt aut plantis radicis, aut propagine, etc) 2. vīvīradix, īcis, *f* (*a quickset*) v *sup* 3. vulga *he grafts the s in a cleft of the bark*, fissa cortice virgam inserit, Ov M 14, 630

**set** (*v*)· **A.** Trans **I.** *To place in an upright position* 1 stātuo, ui, ūtum, 3: *they s great bowls*, magnas crateras statuunt, Virg. Aen 1, 724 *s the couches here*, hic lectulos statuite, Pl Pers 5, 1, 7 *to s any one on his head on the ground*, aliquem capite ad terram s, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 18 2. sisto, stĭti, stātum, 3· *you were seeing the jar on its head*, capite sistebas cadum, Pl Mil. 3, 2, 36. *and we s the monster in the sacred citadel*, et monstrum sacrata sistimus arce, Virg Aen 2, 245. **II.** *To place, fix, station* 1. pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 *he had not a foot of ground to s his foot upon*, ubi pedem poneret non habebat, Cic Fin 4, 25, 69 *there he ss a guard*, ibi praesidium ponit, Caes B G 2, 5, *fin to s an ambush against any one*, insidias contra aliquem p, Cic Agr. 2, 18, 49 2. stātuo, 3· *he s the prisoners in the middle*, captivos in medio statuit, Liv 21, 42, *init* Fig *you have s his father before his eyes*, patrem ante ejus oculos statuisti, Cic de Or 1, 57, *fin. Comp* constītuo, 3 *to s. the legions in front of the camp*, legiones pro castris c, id 2. 8, *fin* v. TO STATION 3. sisto, 3 *he s the cohorts on the highest peaks of the mountains*, cohortes summis montium jugis sistit, Tac H. 3, 77, *init. to s the victim before the altars* victimam ante aras s, Ov. M 15, 132. 4. lŏco, 1 *to s. an ambush for any one*, alicui insidias l., Pl. Rud 2, 5, 17 *Caesar ordered fascines to be brought forward and s. opposite*, Caesar crates proferri et adversas locari jussit, Caes B C 3, 46, *init* : cf. Sall J 100, *med* (milites in munimentis locare). *Comp* collŏco, 1: *to s the legions upon our necks*, legiones in cervicibus nostris c., id Fam 12, 23, *med having got possession of the town, he s s a guard there*, occupato oppido ibi praesidium collocat, Caes. B G. 1, 38, *extr.* Fig. *to s one's hope on the uncertain issue of the future*, spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu c, Cic. Quint 26, 83, *fin.* **III.** *To appoint, constitute* stātuo, constītuo: v. TO APPOINT **IV** *To plant, as a tree:* sĕro, consĕro, 3 v TO PLANT. **V.** *To regulate or adjust* · *as to set a watch* constītuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to s. a clock*, horologium c (Kr). **VI.** *To set to music to adapt with notes, as a hymn:* perh *(carmini) modos aptare, accommodare. **VII.** *To fix and arrange jewels*. 1. incĭdo, si, sum, 3 *to s. fine emeralds in gold*, grandes smaragdos auro i., Lucr. 4, 1127. 2 expr by distinguo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to mark at intervals, usu with something brighter to stud*): *cups of gold, s with gems*, pocula ex auro gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr 4, 27, 62. so of *the stars in the sky*, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95 v TO STUD. **VIII.** *To replace in its proper position, as to set a limb*·

1. membrum in suam sedem repellere s. reponere, Cels 8, 1. 2. collŏco, 1 *to s a broken thigh*, coxam fractam c., Plin Ep 2, 1, 5: *not to s. it well*, parum apte c, ib. 2, 1, 5 **IX.** Miscell Phr *to s a net*, rete ponere, Virg. G. 1, 307 *to s. a trap* (fig), insidias alicui parare, Cic R Am 9, 26: *as soon as ever he s. foot in the province*, simul ac provinciam tetigit, Cic Verr. 1, 10, 27. *I s a good face upon it*, spem voltu simulavi (Ains) *to s things in order*, disponere, ordinare (v TO ARRANGE) *to s in motion*, incitare, movere (v. MOVE, MOTION): *to s a watch (sentry)*, vigilum ponere (*passim*) *to s a razor*, *cultrum s novaculam chalybe acuere *s executere* (Kr.) *to s. sail*, vela dare, Virg Aen. 1, 34; facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; pandere (*unfurl*), id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9 (v SAIL) *to s. on foot*, instituere: cf. Cic. Phil 3, 12, 30, *fin I s. the boy a-crying*, ad lacrymas puerum coegi, Pl. Bacc 4, 8, 57 *to s. a vessel afloat*, *vas terebrare, s perforare *to s bounds to a thing*, modum alicujus rei habere, Cic Veri. 2, 59, 144 **B** Intrans. *To decline, to go down, to pass below the horizon*. 1. occĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3 (*the usual word*)· *the sun setting, rising*, solem occidentem, orientem, Cic. Fin 2, 8, 23 Cat 5, 4 (soles occidere et redire possunt) Liv. 2. ŏbeo, ii, ĭtum, 4 (a somewhat poet. or rhetor expression) *the sun rising and setting*, sol oriens et obiens, Cic Rep 6, 20. *fin.: the stars s and rise again*, sidera obeunt nascunturque, Plin 2, 26, 24, *fin.* 3. dēcĕdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (poet.). *the sun setting doubles the increasing shadows*, sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg E 2, 67 cf. id G 1, 222 (decedat stella Coronae) 4. cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 (also chiefly poet)· *near the end of the ocean and the setting sun*, oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, id Aen 4, 480 *Orion s s*, Orion cadit, Hor Epod 10, 10 *the last ray of the sun when it s s*, extremus cadentis solis fulgor, Tac G. 45, *init* . cf Virg. Aen 2, 9

**set about.** 1. incĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *to s. about waging wars*, bella i., Cic N D. 2, 3, 9: v TO BEGIN. 2. inchōo, 1· *to s. about a most glorious achievement*, pulcherrimum facinus i, Curt 6, 7, *ad init.* 3 suscĭpio, 3 v. TO UNDERTAKE

**against:** **I.** *To place oneself in a state of enmity or opposition*: oppōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 v TO OPPOSE **II.** *To excite hostile feeling against:* exaspĕro, 1 (*to irritate, exasperate*) *they having s the greater part of the state against them*, quum major̆m civitatis partem exasperassent, Val Max. 6, 5, 3 Liv. Phr *the son had been s. against his father by his mother*, *filii animus odio in patrem a matre imbutus erat cf. Tac H 2, 85 (favore imbutus); filii studia in patrem maternae acuerant inimicitiae. **III.** *To set one thing against another in comparison* oppōno, 3 *to s one defeat against many victories*, multis secundis proeliis unum adversum o., Caes B.C. 3, 73, *ad init.* v. TO COMPARE WITH

**—— apart** 1. sēpōno, 3 (*set aside, reserve*) *I thought that it had been s. apart for that shrine*, id ego ad illud fanum sepositum putabam, Cic. Att. 15, 15, *ad fin.. he picked out some of the chiefs, and s. them apart for the triumphal procession*, nonnullos ex principibus legit ac seposuit ad pompam, Suet Cal 47, *init* Fig *I have s. apart (a certain task) for my old age*, senectuti seposui, Tac H. 1, 1, *fin.* 2. sēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*to separate: put in a distinct class*): *to s. apart or*

*portion of the booty for the public treasury*, mihi praedae in publicum s, Liv 7, 16, *imit Jupiter hath s apart these shoes for the pious race*, Jupiter illa piae secrevit litora genti, Hor Epod 16, 63 Fig *these men I willingly except and s. apart (in my mind)* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15

**set aside.** **I.** *To separate for a particular purpose* sēpōno, 3 v preceded art **II.** *To reject, annul* **1.** rescindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 *you have s aside the acts of Antonius, you have annulled the laws*, acta Antonii rescidistis: eges refixistis, Cic Phil 13, 3, 5 **2.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 (most gen term) v. TO ANNUL, REPEAL.

**—— before**, adpōno, 3. v TO SERVE UP

**—— by** (*regard, esteem*). magni, parvi aestimo, 1. v. TO REGARD, ESTEEM

**—— down:** **I.** *To put down anything:* dēstītuo, ui, ūtum, 3. *he s two statues down in this place*, duo signa hic destituit, Pl Rud 3, 5, 43 *Mucius was s. down before the tribunal*, Mucius ante tribunal destitutus est, Liv 2, 12, *med* **II.** *To note down in writing* **1.** nōto, 1 v TO NOTE DOWN **2.** perscrībo, psi, ptum, 3 *to s down a wrong entry (in accounts)*, falsum nomen p, Cic Rosc Com. 1, 2

**—— forth:** **I.** *To offer or present to view* **1.** expōno, 3 (used in fig sense of discourse) *Gallus began to s. forth the plan of this work*, Gallus rationem hujus operis e coepit, Cic. Rep 1, 14, *med. to s forth verbosely*, pluribus verbis e, id Fin 3, 4, 15 **2.** explico, āvi *and* ui (the latter post-Aug), ātum *or* ītum, 1 (*gradually to develop an argument, and s. it forth*) *to s. forth anything very plainly and clearly*, aliquid apertissime planissimeque e, Cic. Verr 2, 64, 156 *to enlarge upon and s. forth a speech*, orationem dilatare atque e, id de Or 1, 35, 163 **3.** dissĕro, rui, rtum, 3 (lit *to arrange and s forth arguments*) *you had s. forth many things concerning eloquence*, permulta de eloquentia disseruetas, id. de Or 2, 3, 13. *Comp* ēdissĕro, 3 (rare) · *non need we s forth the end of that unhappy family*, neque necesse est edissĕre a nobis, quae finis funestae familiae, id Leg 2, 22, 55 · *Laelius s. forth the same things*, Laelius eadem edisserit, Liv 27, 7, *imit*. Virg **4.** exprōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*bring out to view*) *but s. forth, if you please, those laws of yours about religion*, sed exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic Leg. 2, 7, 17 *to s forth what can be said for each opinion*, quid in quamque sententiam dici possit e., id. Div. 2, 72, 150. **II.** *To start on a journey* v TO SET-OUT

**—— forward:** **I.** *To set out on a journey*. prōficiscor, fectus, 3: v. TO SET OUT. **II.** *To advance the interests of:* prōmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 · v. TO ADVANCE, PROMOTE.

**—— in:** i. e. *to come on, begin to prevail:* **1.** incĭto, 1 (with *pron. reflect to set in as a tide or a current*: this word has the idea of *rushing in with force*) *when the tide had s. in from the deep sea*, quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, Caes B G 3, 12, *imit. which way the force of the current had s in*, quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, ib. 4, 17, *ad fin* **2.** appĕto, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (used of seasons) *winter was setting in*, hiems appetebat, Tac. Agr. 10, *ad fin* Liv

**off:** **I.** *To extol, praise:* praedīco, vendĭto: **v.** TO PRAISE, EXTOL **II.** *To adorn, embellish.* **1.** illūmĭno, 1 *the purple s.s off the robe*, purpura vestem illuminat, Plin 9, 36, 60, *fin*. Fig.: *metaphor especially distinguishes and s.s off a speech*, translatum maxime notat et illuminat orationem, Cic de Or. 3, 43, 170. cf. Quint. 12, 10, 36 (oratio translatorum nitore illuminanda). **2.** illustro, 1. *to s. off a speech*, orationem i., Cic Or. 27, 92 **3.** orno, ădorno, 1 v TO ADORN **4.** distinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 *to vary and s off a speech*, orationem variare et d [quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus], id de Or 2 9, 36.

**set on:** **I.** *To instigate* · **1.** immitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (not so in Cic): *some said that Tarquinius had been s on by Cicero*, alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C 48, *fin he s s on Sullius to accuse them both*, Sullium accusandis utrisque immittit, Tac A 11, 1, *imit* **2.** instīgo, 1 *to s a dog on any one*, canem in aliquem i., Petr. 95 v TO INSTIGATE, INCITE **II.** *To attack* ădōrior, invādo v TO FALL UPON, ATTACK

**—— on fire:** both lit and fig **1.** incendo, ndi, nsum, 3 *they s all their towns and villages on fire*, oppida sua omnia, vicosque incendunt, Caes B G 1, 5, *imit · he ordered the fleet to be s on fire*, classem incendique jussit, Cic Verr 5, 35, 91: *to s incense on fire*, tus et odores in, ib 4, 35, 77 v. TO FIRE **2.** accendo, di, sum, 3 (*to light up, kindle*) *God s s the sun on fire*, Deus solem accendit, Cic Tusc 9, 28

**—— out:** prŏfĭcisco, fectus, 3 *he s out from my house on the Ides*, ille Idibus a me profectus est, Cic Att 9, 9, 4, *imit . he hastens to s out from the city*, maturat ab urbe p, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, *imit* · v. TO DEPART

**—— over:** **1.** praefĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3: *Otho is s. over the province of Lusitania*, Otho provinciae Lusitaniae praeficitur, Tac A 13, 46, *fin he s Datis over the fleet*, Datim classi praefecit, Nep Milt 4, *imit.* **2.** impōno, pōsui, pōsītum, 3 (denoting the *imposition of a yoke from without*) *the Lacedaemonians s thirty men over the conquered Athenians*, Lacedaemonii devictis Athenensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall C 51, *ad fin : to s. a king over Macedonia*, Macedoniae regem i, Liv 40, 12, *ad fin* **3.** in pass sense, praesum, fui, v n (constr. with *dat* or *absol*). *one man is s over all the Druids*, omnibus Druidibus praeest unus, Caes B G 6, 13, *fin who had been s over the fleet*, qui classi praeerant, id B. C. 3, 25, *med to be s. over affairs in that province*, in ea provincia p, Cic. Verr. 3, 77, 180.

**—— round:** **1.** circumpōno, 3 Hor. S. 2, 4, 75 (piper catillis c): Petr. **2.** circumdo, 1 v TO SURROUND

**—— up:** **I.** *To place upright* **1.** stātuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to set up a little pillar on a mound of earth*, columellam super terrae tumulum s, Cic Leg 2, 26, 66 *to s up a trophy*, tropaeum s, id. Inv 2, 23, 69 *to s. up tents*, tabernacula s, Caes. B C 1, 81, *imit Comp.* (1). constītuo (with the additional notion of *building, constructing*) · *to s. up a sepulchre*, sepulcrum c, Ov. M 6, 568 *he began to s up two towers*, turres duas c. coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, *init.* (2). restītuo, 3 (*to set up again*) *the senate decreed that our statue of Minerva should be s up again*, senatus decrevit ut Minerva nostra restitueretur, Cic Fam. 12, 25, *imit.: to s. up a tree again*, arborem r, Virg. G 2, 272 **2.** ērigo, 3 v TO ERECT **II.** *To establish in the way of business* · instruo, xi, ctum, 3 *to s. up an inn*, thermopolium in, Pl. Ps 2, 4, 52: *to s a person up with a shop*, *aliquem tabernā instrumentoque exornare. **III.** *To set up with authority*. constītuo, ui, ūtum, 3: *to s up kings in the state*, reges in civitate c, Cic Agr. 2, 6, 15 *the decemviral power being s. up in all the cities*, decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus constituta, Nep Lys 2, *imit.* Phr *to s. up any one's fortune*, *fortunas pristinas restituere.

**setaceous** · sētĭger (chiefly poet; not found in Cic); sētōsus v. BRISTLY.

**seton:** *in surgery*: pāpȳrus (*a slip of papyrus* being employed) · *to introduce a s.*, p. injicere, Veg. Vet. 2, 26.

**settee:** lectus, lectŭlus. v COUCH

**setter:** **I.** *A person who sets jewels*: inclūsor (rare and very late) *s.s of gold and jewels*, inclusores auri atque gemmarum, Hier. in Jerem. 5, 24 (Forcell.). **II.** *A dog used in sporting*, *canis venaticus quem Anglice *setter* appellant (c. familiaris, Wood).

**setting** (*subs.*): **I.** *The act of sinking below the horizon:* **1.** occāsus, ūs, *m.* (used esp. *of the sun*) *many begin before the s of Maia (the Pleiad)*, multi ante occasum Maiae coepere, Virg. G. 1, 225 *at the s of the sun*, solis occasu, Caes B G. 1, 50 **2.** ōbitus, ūs, *m.* (less freq). *the rising, s, and motion of the sun, the moon, and the rest of the heavenly bodies*, solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, o, motusque, Cic Div 1, 56, 128 *the rising and s. of the constellations*, signorum o et ortus, Virg G 1, 257 **II.** *The inclosure of precious stones in gold, etc*, perh *inclūsura (by anal) or expr. by *ger part*, etc, of includo v TO SET (VII.)

**setting on fire** (*subs.*) incensio (rare) *the s on fire of the Capitol*, i Capitolii, Cic. Cat 3, 4, 9 (Usu expr by verb v. TO FIRE)

**settle** (*subs*): sella (gen. term) v. SEAT

**settle** (*v*) **A.** Trans. **I.** *To place in a permanent condition or place* **1.** constītuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *the Gracchi s.d the plebeians on the public lands*, Gracchi plebem in agris publicis constituerunt, Cic Agr 2, 5, 10 *where Caesar had s d the Helvetii*, ubi Caesar Helvetios constituisset, Caes B G 1, 13. **2.** collŏco, 1 (rare in this sense): *he s d a great number in the country*, multitudinem in agris collocavit, Nep. Milt. 1, *imit* **II.** *To s a person in life*, as, *to marry a daughter* collŏco: later, mārīto, 1 v TO MARRY (II.). **III.** *To determine what is uncertain* · constītuo, 3 *to s the price of corn*, pretium frumento c, Cic Verr 3, 73, 171 *he s d the places (to be occupied) by the senators*, loca senatoribus constituit, Suet Claud. 21 *to s the day for the wedding*, diem nuptiis c, Pl Tr 2, 4, 176. Also, statuo, 3 and praestituo (*to s beforehand*) v. TO FIX (II.); where other equivalents are given. **IV.** *To adjust, arrange amicably:* **1.** compōno, pōsui, pōsītum, 3: *they s.d with the greatest harmony whom they should dismiss*, cum summa concordia quos dimitterent, composuerunt, Liv. 40, 40, *fin.: it was s d among them that Latiaris should devise a plot*, inter ipsos compositum ut Latiaris struere dolum, Tac A 4, 68, *med* **2.** expr. *to be s d* by convenire v TO FIX (II, 6). See also TO ARRANGE, AGREE UPON. Phr. *to s. a dispute*, controversiam dirimere, Cic Off. 3, 33, 119. controversiam componere, Caes B C 1, 9, *fin :* controversiam sedare, Cic Balb 19, 33: v TO DECIDE **V.** *To liquidate a debt, pay an account* **1.** expĕdio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 *s, pay my debts for God's sake*, nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, id Att. 16, 6, *ad fin*. cf. ib 12, 29, *fin* **2.** pŭto, 1 in phr rationem (or *pl*) putare. *let the steward s accounts with his master*, villicus rationem cum domino putet Cato, R R 5, *imit.: to s. accounts with the farmers of taxes*, rationes cum publicanis p, Cic. Att. 4, 11, *imit* **3.** explico, āvi and ui, (latter post-Aug.), ātum or ītum, 1: *if Faberius s.s that account*, si Faberius illud nomen explicat, Cic Att. 13, 29, *fin* **4.** lĭbĕro, 1 (rare in this sense): prob only in phr, *to s debts*, nomina l., Liv. 7, 21, *fin* **5.** compōno, 3: *to s. the family accounts*, rationes familiares c., Tac A. 6, 16, *fin* **VI.** *To fix by gift, grant, or any legal act as an annuity*: expr. by dāre, praestāre, praebēre, tĕlinquĕre *I wish to s. on Lucius Titius an annuity of ten aurei for life*, Lucio Titio dari volo annuos quam diu vivat aureos decem, Scaev Digest. 33, 1, 13 so praestari volo, ib 18 and 19 (annua alimenta praestare). See also TO LEAVE (II.) **VII.** *To colonize:* **1.**

colonia constĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 v. COLLOCO, I v. TO COLONIZE. **2** expr by coloniam dēdūco (technical phr for *planting a colony*) · *a place which was s'd by king Ancus*, quem in locum rex Ancus coloniam deduxit, Cic Rep 2, 3 also foll by *in* and *abl* Liv. 40, 34, *init* (Aquileia colonia in agro Gallorum est deducta). So colonos deducere, Caes. B C 1, 14 · v COLONY: TO COLONIZE.

**B.** Intrans. **I.** *To fall to the bottom of liquor*, to subside · sīdo, dī, 3 *a drop of balsam sinking at the bottom of the vessels*, gutta balsami ad ima vasa sidens, Plin. 12, 25, 54 *Comps* consīdo; rēsīdo *we will allow the pitch to s, and when it has s'd we will strain off the water*, patiemur picem c et quum sederit aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: v. TO SINK DOWN. **II.** *To come to rest in any place*: **1.** sīdo, 3 (poet in this sense) *the doves s upon the tree*, columbae super arbore sidunt, Virg. Aen 6, 203 much more frequent is *Comp.* insīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 (with *dat.* or *acc*) *the bees s on the flowers*, apes floribus insidunt, ib 6 708 *ill-omened birds s'd upon the Capitol*, infausum dirae avibus Capitolium, Tac A 12, 43, *init* **2.** correl to above are sēdeo, insīdeo, 2 (*to be actually s'd*, whereas sīdo, insido, mean *to alight*) v TO SIT; TO ALIGHT **III.** *To fix one's habitation*: **1.** consīdo, sēdi, ssum, 3 *I doubt whether I shall s here or at Antium*, dubito hic an Antii consīdam, Cic Att. 2, 6, *med* : *you will not expect a long letter from me before I shall have s'd somewhere*, antequam aliquo loco consēdero non longas a me literas expectabis, ib 5, 14, *init* *to s in the territories of the Vbii*, in Ubiorum finibus c, Caes B G. 4, 8, *med.* **2.** collŏco, 1 (with *prom reflect*) *he has s'd at Athens*, Athenis se collocavit, Cic Fin 5, 2, 4 **3.** consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 (rare in this sense), *the Gauls slew the Roman citizens who had s'd there*, Galli cives Romanos qui ibi constiterant, interficiunt, Caes B G 7, 3, *init.* **4.** insīdo, 3 (rare and poet) *a nation renowned in war has s'd on the Etruscan heights*, gens bello praeclara jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. Aen 8, 480 · cf ib 10.59. **5.** rēsīdo, 3 (v rare and poet) *to s in the Sicilian lands*, Sicilis arvis r, ib 5, 702. **IV** *To sink by its own weight, as a building* subsīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 v TO SINK **V.** *To come to an agreement* constĭtuo, 3 *we s'd among ourselves to* ., constituimus inter nos ut . . ., Cic Fin 5, 1, 1 · v TO AGREE UPON

**settled** (*adj*). **1.** certus (*sure, certain*): *to inquire why they sucan in s words, come together at a s time, and depart at a s time*, quaerere cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore conveniant, certo discedant, Cic Inv 2, 45, 132: *s boundaries*, certi limites, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 170 **2.** explōrātus (*found sure*) · *a great and almost s hope*, magna et prope explorata spes, Cic. Phil. 10 10, 20 *a s. peace*, pax explorata, ib. 7, 6, 16 *a s. plan*, ratio explorata, id N. D. 1, 23, 64. **3.** confessus (*placed beyond all doubt*): *a s. thing*, res c., id. Verr. 3, 56, 130. **4.** rātus (*definitely fixed and ratified*): *that our friendship and alliance may be s. for ever*, ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H 4, 64, *med.*: *a s and fixed command*, jussum ratum atque firmum, Cic Caecin. 33, 96. Phr *it is a s. point with philosophers*, inter omnes philosophos constat v. AGREED ON, TO BE *to consider anything as s*, pro explorato habere, Caes B G. 6, 5 *the matter is not yet s'd*, adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A P 77

**settlement** · **I.** *The matter which falls to the bottom of liquor, the dregs*: faex, faecis, *f* : v DREGS, SEDIMENT. **II.** *In law, a jointure granted to a wife*: dōs, dōtis, *f* : v DOWRY. Or expr by verb : v TO SETTLE (VI). **III.** *The act of planting a colony* · dēductio *a cruel and miserable s. of the soldiers in the towns*, in oppida miltum crudelis et misera d, Cic Phil. 2, 25, 62 *in the s of the town*, in deductione oppidi, Phil 2, 52, 53, *fin.* **IV.** *The colony planted*. cōlōnia v COLONY. **V.** *Arrangement of an affair*, compōsĭtio, ordĭnātio v ADJUSTMENT, ARRANGEMENT **VI.** *The payment of an account*: expr. by (aes alienum) solvere, persolvere: v TO PAY, SETTLE (V)

**settler** **I.** (*of a country* **1.** cōlōnus *he orders land to be given to these s*, is colonis agrum dari jubet, Cic Agr. 2, 28, 75 · v COLONIST. **2.** advĕna (*new comer, stranger*: a term naturally applied to ss by the natives of a country) Liv 1, 2, *init* Join peregrini atque advenae, Cic Agr. 2, 34, *extr* **II** Colloq in phr. *that is a s* · perh habet or hoc habet (gladiatorial phr) cf Virg Aen. 12, 296 (graviter ferit atque ita fatur; hoc habet) Pl . Ter

**seven**: **1.** septem *s. and thirty years*, s. et triginta annos, Cic Rep 2, 10, *init* . *Thales who was the wisest of the s. sages*, Thales qui sapientissimus in s fuit, id Leg 2, 11, 26. **2.** septēni, ae, a (*s at a time* poet. when used simply for septem) *the two bundles contained s. books each*, duo fasces septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29, *med* : *s. goblets each*, s cyathi, Pl Pers 5, 1, 19. Septeni, esp with *subs*, only used in the *pl*, has the force of *s at once boys of s. years*, pueri septenum annorum, Cic Verr. 2, 4), 122 *s letters*, *literae septenae*, not literae septem, which would mean *s letters of the alphabet*. Phr. · *s times*, septies, id Phil 2, 37, 93 · cf Liv. 28, 6, *med. a period of s. years*, septem anni s septuennium which is v. late (R. and A.)

**——-fold**: **1.** septemplex, plĭcis (*with s layers*): *a s shield*, s clipeus, Virg Aen 12, 925 . Ov. M. 13, 2 **2.** poet septēni, ae, a · *s. coil* (*of a serpent*), s volumina, Virg. Aen 5, 85 **3.** trans by circl septies tantum, quam quantum, etc, *they have reaped s*, septies tantum quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab iis, Cic Verr. 3, 43, 102 Phr : *the seed yields a s. return*, ex eodem semine cum septimo redit, cf Cic Verr. 3, 47, *fin.*

**—— hundred**: septingenti septingēni (distrib) *pass*

**seventeen**: septemdĕcim s septendĕcim. *we are numbered among the s nations of Sicily*, nos in s populis Siciliae numeramur, Cic Verr 5, 47, 124 Also separately septem et decem, Cic de Sen 6, 16 ; and decem et septem, Liv 33, 21, *fin* *he served his first campaign at the age of s*, primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Nep Cato, 1, *med.* · *s. thousand*, decem septem millia, Liv. 24, 15, *init* *Distrib* septēni dēni (*s at a time*). *s. times*, * septies dēcĭēs

**seventeenth**: septĭmus dĕcĭmus

**seventh**: septĭmus *pass.* Adv Phr. : *for the s time*, septimum, Cic. N D. 3, 32, *fin* : also septimo, Gell. 10, 1 *the soldiers of the s. legion*, septĭmāni, Tac. H. 3, 25, *med.*

**seventieth**: septŭāgēsĭmus *the s. year*, annus s, Cic Div. 1, 23, 46 *the s. camp*, castra septuagesima, Liv. 28, 16, *med.*

**seventy**: septŭāginta *a hundred and s*, centum s, Cic. Verr 3, 52, 121 : *s-seven years*, septem et s annos, Nep. Att. 21, *init.* *Distrib* septŭāgēni *s. feet each*, s pedes, Plin 36, 13, 19, § 92. Phr *a man s years old*, homo septuaginta annos natus, cf. Cic Brut. 20, *fin* : homo septŭāgēnārius, Callistr. Dig 50, 6, 5, § 7 : *s. times*, septŭāgĭes, Col. 5, 2, 7

**seventy-fold** cum septuagesimo v. SEVEN-FOLD

**sever**: sēpăro, disjungo, etc. v. TO SEPARATE

**several** · **I.** *Separate, distinct*: expr. by singŭli, ae, a v. EACH, SINGLE. (Plivus in this sense is peculiar to Lucr. : cf. N. R. 4, 261, privam quamque particulam, *each s. atom.*) See also SEVERALLY **II** Denoting a number; *more than one or two* **1.** ălĭquot, *indef* *s (a considerable number) letters*, a epistolae, Cic. Fam 7, 18 *for s reasons*, a. de causis, Caes B. G. 3, 2 **2.** plūres, a (*more than one*): *more counsel in s than in one*, plus in pluribus consilii quam in uno, Cic Rep. 1, 35 : Caes **3.** strengthened from preced complūres, a (*a good many*) Cic. Caes Phr · *s times*, aliquoties, Cic Quint. 1, 3 also, pluries (*more than once*), Caes B C 1, 79 and compluries (*a good many times*), Cato in Gell (both these latter rare)

**severally** · expr. by singŭli, ae, a (*each singly*): opp. to universi (*all together*), Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85 v. SINGLY (Privus, peculiar to Lucr v. SEVERAL, I)

**severe**: **I** *Characterized by harshness, giving no indulgence* **1.** dūrus (*harsh and inflexible*) *a s father*, d pater, Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 30: *a somewhat s judge*, judex durior, Cic Fin. 2, 19, 62. Join durus atque inexorabilis, Ter. **2.** ācer, cris, cre (denoting an active and energetic quality, as durus denotes rather a passive one). *s. masters*, domini acres, Lucr 6, 63 . *to punish a pernicious citizen with s.r punishments than the bitterest enemy*, acrioribus supplicus civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coercere, Cic Cat 1, 1, 3 **3.** gravis (in this sense only of *things*). *we have a decree of the Senate against thee, Catiline, urgent and s*, habemus Senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, ib 1, 1, 3: *to inflict a very s punishment*, gravissimum supplicium sumere, Caes. B G. 1, 31, *fin.* **4.** sēvērus (*rigorous, strict* also in present sense only of *things*): *a very s. discipline*, disciplina maxime s., Quint 1, 2, 5 *Lycurgus the author of very s. and just laws*, Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6: *a rather s. punishment*, paulo severior poena, Sall C 51, *med.* **5.** inclēmens (*unmerciful*): Liv. 8, 32, *med.* (de Papirio dictatore). **II.** *Grave, sober, sedate to an extreme*: **1.** sevērus *a s and grave citizen*, civis s et gravis, Cic Am 25, 95 *the gravest and s st of all men*, omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id de Or 2, 56, 228 *the most s school of the Stoics*, Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint 1, 10, 15 **2.** austērus v. AUSTERE, STERN. **3.** horrĭdus (*stern, austere*) Hor Od 3, 21, 10. Join. [vii] paulo horridior et durior, Plin Ep. 3, 3, 5 **III.** *Rigidly exact, as a s. style* **1.** sēvērus *a harsh and s. style of oratory*, triste et s. genus dicendi, Cic. Brut 30, 113. *the muse of s. tragedy*, s. musa tragoediae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9. **2.** austērus (ht *sour, harsh-flavoured*: hence, as opp to *exuberance and lusciousness of style, etc*) *a s. style of oratory*, oratio a, Quint 9, 4, 128 *that he may have a s and solid not a luscious and effeminate sweetness of expression*, ut suavitatem habeat a. et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, Cic de Or 3, 26, 103. **3.** gravis v. GRAVE, DIGNIFIED. **IV.** *Sharp, of a season, distressing, as pain*: **1.** gravis (*bad, dangerous*): *a s. wound*, vulnus g., Caes B. G. 1, 48. **2.** ācer (*acute, painful*). *a s. disease*, a. morbus, Pl Men 5, 2, 121 · *s. winter*, a. hiems, Hor Od 1, 4, 1. **3.** dūrus *s. pains*, d. dolores, Virg. Aen. 5, 5 : *s cold*, d. frigus, Pl Men. 5, 6, 10 · *s. hunger*, fames d, Hor. S 1, 2, 6. **4.** ācerbus (*extremely painful*) *a very s punishment*, supplicium acerbissimum, Cic Cat. 4, 6, 12 *the s. cold*, frigus a, Hor Ep 1, 17, 53. **5.** atrox, ōcis (*violent and deadly*) *a s. storm*, a. tempestas, Vac. A 11, 31, *fin.*

**severely**: **I.** *Harshly, with rigour*. **1.** dūrē, dūrĭter (*harshly, rigorously*): Cic. Lig. 6, 17 (*compar.*) · Ter. v HARSHLY. **2.** aspērē (*with anger and acrimony*): *M. Cato was s. spoken of among the Roman people*, M Cato apud populum Romanum a

locutus est, Cic de Or 1, 53, 227. **3.** grăvĭter *it is very s and cruelly decreed concerning the tribunes of the people*, de tribunis plebis gravissime ac acerbissime decernitur, Caes B C 1, 5 *I do not wish to speak too s against him*, nolo in illum gravius dicere, Ter Ad 1, 2, 60 Cic Lig 6, 17, where gravissime stands as a kind of *superl* to dure v. *supr.* (1) **4.** atrōcĭtas (*in a fierce, savage way*) *menacing anyone too s.*, alicui nimis a minitans, Cic Verr. 5, 62, 160. **5.** acrĭter *to flog any one very s*, virgis acerrime caedere, ib 5, 54, 142 *to blame very s*, acerrime vituperare, id. Att 7, 5 **II.** *Strictly, rigorously* **1.** sĕvērē *he rigorously and s separates pleasure from the good*, gravitet et s. voluptatem secernit a bono, id Fin 2, 8, 24 *to write more s to any one*, ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes B C. 3, 25 **2** austērē (*sternly, austerely*) *Cato argues with me s. and like a Stoic*, agit mecum a et stoice Cato, Cic Mur 35, 74 **III.** Chiefly of physical effects; *dangerously, seriously* grăvĭter *s wounded*, g ictus, Liv. 21, 7, *extr.* · *to be s ill*, g aegrotare, Cic Off 1, 10, 32 *to be very s frightened by peril of death*, gravissime mortis periculo terreri, Caes B G. 5, 30

**severity:** **I.** *Harshness, rigour* **1.** sĕvēritas (in good or bad sense) *s of the courts*, judiciorum s, Cic. Sull *fin.* (opp to lenitas ac misericordia) *censorial s* (in good sense), censoria s., id Pis 4, *fin* : Caes **2.** ācerbĭtas (*extreme and cruel s*) · Cic Sull 1 c (see the place) **3.** dūrĭtia (not in Cic) s. *of laws*, d legum (opp to lenitas), Suet Cl 14 Tac **4.** atrōcĭtas (*savage and bloody s*) v. CRUELTY. Phr *to treat the guilty with s*, nocentes insectari, Plin. Ep 9, 13, 2 cf Cic Am. 16, 57, acerbius in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius **5** austērĭtas (rare in this sense) Plin Ep 2, 5, 5 (*s. in criticism*) **II** *Austereness* · **1.** sĕvēritas (*a proper and laudable strictness*) Ter Andr. 5, 2, 16 (tristis s. in vultu, in good sense). Join: gravitas severitasque, Cic Mur. 31, *fin.* (The excess of severitas passes into tristitia and moroseness, *gloominess and moroseness* cf Gierig on Plin Ep. 1, 10, 7.) **2.** horror (late in this sense denotes *an excess of austerity*). Plin Ep 1b. **3.** expr. by circuml with *adj* v SEVERE (II) **III.** *Great nicety in taste or judgment* sĕvēritas. Plin Ep. 3, 18, 19 ("severitas aurium alias tribuitur iis qui excellunt in dijudicando numero oratorio et sono verborum, Quint. 9, 4, 116"—Gierig) See also NICETY. **IV.** As denoting *extreme degree of pain, cold, etc.*, and generally, *grievousness to be borne* **1.** gravĭtas: *s of climate*, g coeli [aquarumque, referring to *heavy rains*], Liv. 23, 34, *med.*. *s of a disease*, g morbi, Cic N D 3, 31, 76. **2.** vis, rigor v. INTENSITY **3.** intemperies, ēi (*of climate*). Liv 8, 18, *init* (where, however, the phr. denotes not *intensity or rigour of cold*, but rather *unhealthiness in general*) **4.** inclēmentia (esp *of climate*: inc coeli, Just. 9, 2, *med.* (late, however, in this sense) **5.** expr by *adj.*: *such is the s of the climate*, adeo acria frigora sunt v. SEVERE (IV.)

**sew** (*v*) · suo, sui, sūtum, 3 : *coverings of the bodies either woven or sewn*, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic N. D 2, 60, 150 *to s up an aperture* (*in surgery*), foramen s, Cels. 7, 4, 3 *Comp* (1) consuo, 3 (*to s. up or together*. rare) *to s. together a tunic*, tunicam c, Varr. L L. 9, 47. 79. (2) obsuo, 3 (*to s. on or up*): *a sewn-up litter* lectica obsuta, Suet. Tib. 64: Ov. (3) insuo, 3 (*to s up in*) · *to s. up any one in a sack*, aliquem in culeum i., Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70. (4) transuo *s.* transsuo, 3 (*to s. through*) *to s. through the outer portion of the eyelid with a needle*, exteriorem partem palpebrae acu t, Cels. 7, 7, 8 Ov Phr.: *to s. up the mouth of a wound*, oras vulneris suturis committere, Cels *to be sewn*, acu trajectari, Cels. 7, 14, *med*

**sewed** (*adj*). **1.** sūtĭlis (*made by sewing*). *a s. belt*, s balteus, Virg. Aen 12, 273 **2.** expr by *part* of verbs in preced art

**sewer:** **I.** *A drain* clŏāca (*the main s of a town*) *to make s s*, cloacas ducere, Liv. 1, 38, *fin* · *to choke the s s with the bodies of citizens*, civium corporibus cloacas refercire, Cic Sest 35, *fin Relating to s s, of s s*, cloacalis (v. rare), Sid *the goddess of s s*, Cloacina or Cluacina (*sc* Venus), Plin Lact See also DRAIN **II.** *One who sews*. qui (quae) suit, etc (Sutor always denotes *a shoemaker, cobbler*)

**sex:** **1.** sexus, ūs, *m. the human race is considered in respect of s, whether it is male or female*, hominum genus in sexu consideratum, virile an muliebre sit, Cic Inv 1, 24, 35 *a child was born of doubtful s, between a male and a female*, natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv 27, 11, *init the different s s*, diversi s, Quint 9, 3, 63 **2.** *form* sĕcus, *indecl n.* (used by best writers depending upon another *subs* expressed or understood) *ten thousand freemen of the male s.*, liberorum capitum virile s ad decem milia, Liv. 26, 47, *init a multitude of the besieged, of every age, of the male and female s.*, multitudo obsessorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebre s., Tac. H 5, 13 cf id A. 4, 62.

**sexagenarian:** sexāgēnārius: *a s had married the virgin Publilia*, s Publilium virginem duxerat, Quint 6, 3, 75 Euti

**sextant:** sextans, ntis, *m* as *t t* v Smith's Lat Dict s v.

**sexton:** no exact equiv perh aedĭtuus *s. aeditimus* (*guardian or keeper of a temple*) v SACRISTAN.

**sextuple.** * sextuplex, icis

**sexual:** **1.** sexūālis (*pertaining to sex* rare and very late) Coel **2** nātūrālis (*belonging to nature*) *s. desires*, desideria n., Col 6, 24, *init the s organs*, loca naturalia, or simply naturalia, Cels 7, 21 Phr. *s intercourse*, congressus, coitus, etc . v. INTERCOURSE (II.)

**shabbily:** **I.** *Raggedly or meanly clothed* obsŏlētē *to be clothed rather s*, obsoletius vestiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152 Less expressively, male vestitum esse, id Pis 25, 61 **II.** *In a despicable manner, meanly* · **1.** sordĭdē Cic de Or. 2, 86, 352 Suet **2.** mălignē · v. STINGILY, MEANLY.

**shabbiness:** **I.** *Of clothing* obsoleta vestis: v. SHABBY. **II.** *Of conduct* sordes, ium, *f. to charge anyone with s*, s alicui objicere, Hor S 1, 6, 68 Cic Also rarely in *sing*, nullam sordem, *no piece of s*, Cic. Fl. 3, 7 · v. MEANNESS.

**shabby:** **I.** Of clothing, *ragged, torn:* obsŏlētus (*worn out*). *his clothes were s*, erat veste obsoleta, Liv 27, 34 *rather s clothes*, vestitus obsoletior, Cic Agr 2, 5, 13 For syn v. RAGGED, WORN OUT **II.** Of persons · *clothed with ragged garments* **1** pannōsus (*full of rags*) *s men*, homines p, id. Att. 4, 3, *fin.* Just **2.** perh. horrĭdŭlus: *a s companion* (*a trifle seedy and out at elbows*), comes h, Pers 1, 54 **III.** *Mean in conduct* **1.** sordĭdus *he was so s that he never clothed himself any better than a slave*, ita s ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96 **2.** perh. mălignus: v. STINGY.

**shackle:** ( vinculum, compes, etc ·

**shackles:** ( v CHAIN, FETTER

**shackle** (*v*): vinculis constringere; compedibus vincire, etc. v TO FETTER, BIND

**shad** ălausa Aus. (*Clupea ălosa* Linn )

**shade** (*subs.*): **I.** *Absence of a shelter from light:* **1.** umbra: *passim.* Specially with ref. to art: *light and s*, umbrae et eminentia (*fem*). Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20 Plin. **2.** expr. by ŏpācus: *the cool s*, opacum frigus, Virg. E. 1, 53: *in the s*, in opaco, Plin 10, 20, 22. *To cover with s*, umbro, 1. Sil · also, *to cast a s* (intrans), Col. 5, 7 *Comp.* obumbro, 1 (*to overshadow*) · Ov Plin see also, TO SHADE (2). *Casting a s*, umbrifer, poet in Cic Div 2, 30, 63 Virg : Varr. · see also SHADY **II** Fig, *obscurity*. Phr. *to cast anyone's reputation into the s*, alicujus nomini obficere, Liv. pref. *init* (cf ib in obscuro esse, *to be in the s*) · in similar sense, res obscurare, opp celebrare, Sall Cat 8 **III.** *An artificial shelter* umbrācŭlum. Ov F. 2, 311: Mart · v. PARASOL **IV.** *A disembodied spirit:* **1.** ănīma (*soul*) *we set his s to rest with a tomb*, animam sepulchro condimus, Virg. Aen 3, 67: *s s of the good*, piae animae, Hor Od 1, 10, 17.

**2.** in *pl* only, mānes, ium, *m* (used both of *the s s of individuals*, and collect for *the dead*) *the s s of Virginia at length had rest*, m. Virginiae tandem quieverunt, Liv 3, 58, *extr to call up s s*, m elicere, Hor S 1, 8, 29 Suet Often called, in religious phraseology Di Manes Cic Leg 2, 9, *extr* whence, in sepulchr inscrr. the abbreviation D M. = Dis Manibus. **3.** umbra (poet) *the monarch of the s s*, umbrarum rex, Ov M 7, 249 Virg. *Pluto of the s. of a single person*, matris agitabitur umbris, Virg Aen 6, 510 Hence, umbrifer, *transporting s s*, epith of *Charon's boat*, u linter, Albin **4.** sīmŭlācrum (*mere phantom*). Virg Ov. Phr *the house of s s*, domus exilis Plutonia, Hor Od 1, 4, 17. **V.** In *pl.* only, *the s s = infernal regions* **1.** mānes, ium, *m* · *the unfathomable s s*, m profundi, Virg G 1, 243 Hor **2.** infĕri, orum; Orcus (strictly, the name of *a person, Hades = Pluto, not a place*). Tartarus, *n pl*, Tartara v. INFERNAL (regions)

**shade** (*v*): **I.** *To shelter or screen from light* **1.** ŏpāco, 1 *the planetree spreads abroad its wide branches to s. this spot*, platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic de Or 1, 7, 28 Lucan **2.** umbro, 1 *to s the temples with an oaken wreath*, tempora quercu u., Virg Aen 6, 772. *an oak tree s d with its foliage the summit of the mountain*, quercus umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488 *Comp* . (1) ădumbro, 1 *the bunches of grapes are s d with straw*, adumbrantur stramentis uvae, Col. 11, 2, 61. (2.) inumbro, 1 *to s couches by spreading foliage*, tores obtentu frondis i., Virg. Aen 11, 66. (3) ōbumbro, 1 *a grassy turf s s the moist ground*, gramineus madidam caespes ob humum, Ov Am 2, 16, 10. **3.** expr. by umbra, with a verb. *the hills s the valleys*, colles afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic Rep 2, 6 cf diffundere umbras, Petr 131 **II.** In drawing; *to graduate light and shade* perh *lumina paullatim in umbras abeuntia designare, describere*

**shadow:** **1.** umbra *I am resolved to follow you like a s*, certum est mihi, quasi umbra, te persequi, Pl Cas 1, 4 *to be afraid of (mere) s s*, umbras timere, Cic Att 15, 20 **2.** sometimes perh sīmŭlācrum (*mere image, external form*) · *you are only the s of yourself*, * meum simulacrum tui ipsius esse videris v. PHANTOM. Phr.: *not a s of an excuse*, *nulla ne minima quidem excusatio.

**shadowy:** **I.** *Sheltered from the light:* v. SHADY. **II.** *Unreal, unsubstantial:* **1.** ĭnānis, vānus: v UNSUBSTANTIAL. **2.** perh exīlis, e cf Hor Od. 1, 4, *fin*, domus exilis Plutonia, *Pluto's shadowy abode*

**shady:** i e *casting a shade, overspread with shade:* **1.** ŏpācus (*shaded, dark with shade*). *on a green and s. bank*, in viridi o que ripa, Cic. Leg 1, 5, 15. *the shadiest pastures*, opacissima nemorum pascua, Col 6, 22. Sometimes = *casting a shade* (poet): Virg Aen. 11, 851 (o. ilex). **2.** umbrōsus (*abounding in shade*) *I have never seen*

*a shadier place in summer*, ego locum aestate umbrosiorem unquam vidi, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 2 *the s wood*, silva u, Ov M. 1, 693. **3.** umbrifer (*casting a shade* · poet.) *under a s. plane-tree*, sub platano u, Cic Div 2, 30, 63

**shaft:** **I.** *A missile* **1.** sāgitta: v ARROW. **2.** tēlum (poet in this sense) *to arm s's from the bow*, tela dirigere arcu, Hor Od 4, 9, 17. Fig *the s's of fortune*, tela fortunae, Cic Fam 5, 16, *init* **II.** *The handle of a weapon* hastīle, is, *n.* (*of a spear*), opp to spiculum, *the iron point*) *leaning on the s. of his spear*, hastili nixus, Cic Rab perd 7, 21 *the iron point, which (separated) from the s had remained in his body*, ferrum, quod ex h in corpore remanserat, Nep Epam. 9, *fin* **III.** *The narrow opening forming the descent to a mine:* **1.** pūtēus (*well, mine, excavation of any kind*) Plin 37, 4, 21 Vitr. *to sink a s*, *puteum demittere · v TO SINK, trans **2.** arrūgia · Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77 **IV.** In architecture; *the s of a column* **1.** scāpus Vitr 3, 2, 59 **2.** truncus Vitr 4, 1, 7. **V.** *Of a carriage* tēmo, ōnis, *m* (*a single pole or s fixed to the middle of the chariot or carriage*). Caes B G 4, 33 Virg *The s's*, pern *temo binutcus

**shag:** *a kind of cloth having a long coarse nap* perh **1.** amphimallum (=Gr ἀμφιμαλλον; *a woollen cloth shaggy on both sides*) Plin 8, 48, 73, § 193. **2.** gausāpa, ae; *s* gausāpes, is, *m.*, *s* gausāpum, ib v FRIZE

**shaggy:** **I.** *Rough with long hair or wool* **1.** hirsūtus (poet in this sense): *the s. breast of Hercules*, pectus Herculis h., Prop 4, 9, 49 *with s. legs and cheeks*, hirsutus cruribus genisque, Mart 10, 65, 9 *s. beard*, h barba, Ov M 13, 766 **2.** hirtus: *s. sheep*, oves h, Varr R R 2, 2, 19 *the s. faces* (*of the Scythians*), ora h. (Scythis), Curt 4, 13. *a s. tunic*, tunica h, Nep Dat. 3, *init.* **3.** villōsus (*covered with a thick fleece-like coat*): *a s. lion*, leo v., Virg Aen 8, 177 *the breast* (*of Cacus*) *s with stiff hairs*, v. setis pectora, ib 8, 266 **4.** hispidus (*hairy* poet) *a s forehead*, frons h, ib 10, 210 *a s face*, facies h, Hor Od 4, 10, 5. **II.** *Rough, ragged* horridus v ROUGH, RAGGED

**shagginess:** expr by *adj* v SHAGGY (Hirsūtia, v rare and late Sol)

**shah:** m Persian, *a monarch* · Rex Persarum

**shake** (*v*) **A.** Trans **I.** *To move rapidly one way or the other, to agitate* **1.** quātio, no *perf*, ssum, 3: *the horse was s'ing his head with great violence*, (quum) equus magna vi caput quateret, Liv 8, 7, *med to s the plain*, campum q, Virg Aen 11, 875 · *to make the people s. their sides with laughter*, risu populum q, Hor Ep 2, 2, 84 *Comp* (1) concūtio, ssi, ssum, 3 (*to s together or violently*) *to s the head*, caput c, Ov M 2, 50 *the theatre being shaken by the earthquake*, concusso terrae motu theatro, Suet Ner. 20. (2) dēcūtio, 3 (*to s down or off*) · *the north-wind hath shaken off the leafy honours from the woods*, silvis aquilo decussit honorem, Virg G. 2, 404 *to s off the dew*, rorem d, Virg G. 4, 12 (3) excūtio, 3 (*to s out or off*) *they ordered the pig to be shaken out of his cloak*, porcellum pallio excuti jubebant, Phaedr 5, 5, 19 *she shook out her hair*, caesariem excussit, Ov M. 4, 492 *the winds s the apples off*, poma venti excutiunt, ib 14, 764. Fig *we will s. off all alluring pleasures*, excutiemus omnes delicias, Cic Coel. 28, 67. *Frequent.* quasso, 1 (*to s repeatedly or violently*) *Mezentius shook his Etruscan pine (spear)*, pinum quassabat Etruscam Mezentius, Virg. Aen 9, 521: *the god s's the bough wet with Lethaean dew over both his temples*, ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utrasque quassat tempora, ib. 5, 854. *Comp.* conquasso, no *perf.*, 1 (strengthened from simple verb) *Apulia had been violently and repeatedly shaken by very great earthquakes*, Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata erat, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97. Fig *all the intellect is violently shaken* (i e *impaired*), omnis mens quassatur, Luci 3, 599 *(we saw) even foreign nations violently shaken by the madness of that year*, etiam exteras nationes illius anni furore conquassatas, Cic Sest 26, *init.* **2.** āgito, 1 (*to move quickly to and fro*) *to s the reins*, habenas a, Ov M 7, 221 (*the words of*) *Tempe shaken by the zephyrs*, zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor Od. 3, 1, 24 **3.** trēmefācio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to cause to tremble*) · *Jupiter nodded, and shook all Olympus with his nod*, Jupiter annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg Aen 10, 115 *he shook* (i e *made to quake*) *Lerna with his bow*, Lernam tremefecerit arcu, ib 6, 804 **4.** sollīcito, 1 (*to put in motion, disturb*) *he s's the javelins in his right hand*, spicula dextra sollicitat, ib 12, 404 · *to s the whole world with earthquakes*, totum tremoribus orbem s, Ov M 6, 699 **5.** vibro, 1 (*to cause to quiver*) *the breezes shook the garments*, vibrabant flamina vestes, Ov M 1, 528 v TO BRANDISH **II.** *To make to totter or tremble* **1.** labēfācio, fēci, factum, 3 *a great portion of the wall having been shaken*, magna parte muri labefacta, Caes. B C 2, 22, *init the house was shaken*, aedes labefactae sunt, cf Tac A 1, 75, *med.* Fig (*of the mind*) *whom no force, no threats, no obloquy, have ever shaken*, quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic Sest 47, 101 *to s* (*the fidelity of*) *the commanders of the naval forces* primores classiariorum l, Tac A. 15, 51, *init* **2.** labēfacto, 1 (frequent of the above) *to s a statue by means of levers*, signum vectibus l, Cic Ver 4, 43, 94 Fig. *to s the mind*, animum lab, Lucr 6, 799 *to s. and pervert friendship or justice*, amicitiam aut justitiam lab. aut pervertere, Cic Fin 3, 21, 70 **3.** concūtio, 3 (*to s with great violence* in fig sense) *to s the republic*, rempublicam c, Cic Ph 2, 42, 109 *to s the power of the Lacedaemonians*, opes Lacedaemoniorum c, Nep Epam 6, *fin* **4.** commŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *let us try whether we can s the collateral parts of your argument*, reperiamus si possimus cohaerentes disputationis tuae, Cic Div 2, 10, *fin* Phr *he endeavoured to s the public credit*, fidem moliri coepit, Liv 6, 11, *fin* **B** Intrans. **I.** *To be agitated with a waving motion* **1.** expr by *reflexive pass* of verbs under (A): which see Quasso is sometimes intrans *he walks with s'ing head*, quassanti capite incedit, Pl Asin 2, 3, 23 cf Virg G 1, 74 (siliqua quassante) **2.** trēmo, ui, 3 (*to tremble, quiver*) *the sails s.*, vela tr., Lucr 4, 75 *the north wind snaps the s'ing oaks*, aquilo frangit trementes ilices, Hor. Epod 10, 8. **3.** tĭmĕsco, 3 *the high places of the earth s with thunder*, tonitru tr. ardua terrarum, Virg Aen. 5, 694. *I bid the mountains s*, jubeo tr. montes, Ov M 7, 205 **4.** inhorresco, horrui, 3 (*in a rustling manner*) *the air set in motion by the wings shook*, pennis agitatus inhorruit aer, id. Pont. 3, 3, 9. **II.** *To tremble with fear, quiver:* v TO SHUDDER, TREMBLE

**shake** } *subs* · } **1.** quassātio: **shaking** } } *the s of their heads*, capitum q, Liv 22, 17, *init.* **2.** or expr. by verb v TO SHAKE · *he gave him a hearty s of the hand*, *manum ejus effussissime amantissimeque compressam tenuit

**shall:** **I.** *As sign of future tense* expr. by *fut indic* **II.** *Implying duty or command* **1.** expr by *fut imperat.*: *thou shalt not kill*, ne occidito cf. Cic Leg 2, 23, 58, hominem mortuum in urbe ne urito neve sepelito (Vulg. Ex xx. 13, has non occides, as in the other commandments; but this is false Latinity) **2** expr by ŏportet, dēbeo, etc, or by *gerund. part.*: v. OUGHT, MUST

**shallop:** *a small boat*. perh. scāpha · v. BOAT, SKIFF

**shallow** (*subs*) **1.** vādum. *the Rhone is crossed in some places by means of a s* (*ford*), Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes B. G. 1, 6 *having found s's there, they endeavoured to lead over a part of their forces*, ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, ib. 2, 9 Liv 21, 31, *exti* Fig *my speech seems to have got out of the s's, and to have sailed past the cliffs*, emersisse e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic Coel 21, 51 **2.** brĕvia, ium (*n plu.*, as in Gr τὰ βραχέα) *nor could the s's be distinguished from the deeps*, neque discerni poterant b a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70, *med* Virg Aen 1, 111

**shallow** (*adj*) · **I.** *Of things, not deep* **1.** vādōsus (*full of shallows*) *a s sea*, mare v Caes B C 1, 25 *a s river*, amnis v, Virg Aen 7, 728. **2.** brĕvis, e (*short in length or depth*) · *a s well*, puteus b, Juv 3, 226 *s fords*, b vada, Virg. Aen 5, 221. **3.** hŭmĭlis, e (rare in this sense) *he himself traces out the walls with a s trench*, ipse humili designat moenia fossa, ib 7, 157 · Tac A 1, 61, *med* **4.** often expr. by altus, with a negative (*the river*) *broader, and therefore s*, latior eoque minus alto alveo, Liv 21, 27 *quite s*, minime alto alveo, etc **II.** Fig *of intellectual qualities* · Phr *s learning*, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina, (Kr). *a man of very s. learning*, qui nonnisi primoribus labris literas gustavit of Cic N D 1, 8, 20

**shallowness:** **I.** Lit no single equiv expr by vada (abstr for concrete) · *navigation is interrupted on account of the s of the river*, propter vada: or by *adj* v SHALLOW (*subs. and adj*) **II** Fig. *Of intellectual qualities* **1.** perh jējūnĭtas *s of learning*, j. bonarum artium, Cic de Or. 2, 3, 10 **2.** lĕvĭtas *s of thought*, l. opinionis, id N D 2, 17, 45

**sham** (*subs and adj*) expr by simulatus, falsus, fictus, etc v PRETENDED, PRETENCE.

**sham** (*v*) · sīmŭlo, 1 v TO PRETEND, FEIGN

**sham-fight:** pugnae sīmŭlācrum: *he exhibited a naval s-f*, classem ostendit simulacrum edentem navalis pugnae, Liv 29, 22 so, id 26, 51 cf Virg Aen 5, 585, pugnae cient [prose, edunt] simulacra sub armis (a phr borrowed from Lucr) Phr *they executed a s-f with wooden swords*, rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv 26, 51. (Not decursio, which, like the verb decurrere, denotes simply *the performance of military evolution, as in a review*)

**shambles:** **1.** lānĭēna (*butcher's stall*) · *the perfumers' shops and the s's*, myropolia et l, Pl Epid 2, 2, 15 cf Liv 44, 16, *extr* (lanienasque et tabernas conjunctas in publicum emit). Another form is lānārium, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3 also, mensa lānĭōnia is found in Suet Claud 15, *init* (N B —Carnārium = *a meat-safe or hook*.) **2.** mācellum (gen. term) Vulg 1 Cor x 25 v. MARKET

**shambling** (*adj*) Phr. *to have a loose, s gait*, *incessu dissoluto ac parum firmo esse; quasi membris minus firmiter inter se connexis incedere

**shame** (*subs.*): **I.** *A feeling of or sensibility to disgrace*. **1.** pūdor: *s., the controller of desire*, moderator cupiditatis p, Cic. Fin 2, 34, 113 · *s on account of poverty*, paupertatis p, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 24 Phr *for shame!* sit pudor, Mart. 8, 3, 3: Ov. M 5, 36 *to have lost all s*, (omnem) pudorem exuisse: cf. Cic Lig 5, 14; p. dimissice *s.* projecisse, Cic (Kr). *do you imagine me so brutal as to be lost to all sense of s.?* adeone me ferum putas, ut neque me . . . . pudor commoveat? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45 also expr. by os perfricuisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 31; cf Mart. 11, 27 quum perfricuit

frontem posuitque pudorem *to have a keen sense of s*, *pudore facillime (acerrime) moveri *to do anything out of s*, pudore *s* verecundia adductum (impulsum) facere aliquid (Ki ). **2.** verēcundia (*a proper sense of s*). *s of wrong doing*, turpitudinis v, Cic. Tusc 5, 26, 74 Join pudor ac verecundia: id Fin. 4, 7, 18. **3.** rūbor (meton lit. *blushing*) *to put to s*, alicui ruborem incutere [et verecundiam] afferre, Liv 45, 37, *extr* *I feel s on account of anything*, pudet me alicujus rei v ASHAMED, TO BE. ‖. *That which causes a feeling of shame, a disgrace* **1.** dēdēcus v DISGRACE **2.** pūdor *to publish any one's s*, vulgare alicujus p, Ov H 11, 79. *the mark of a mother's s.*, nota materni pudoris, Just 3, 4, *med* Phi . *oh s !* proh pudor, Petr 81 **3.** flāgitium (*an outrage on decency*) *a deed full of s. and disgrace*, factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att 16, 7, *med.* *is it not a s ?* nonne id flagitium est ? . , Ter Heaut 5, 1, 49. Join dedecus et flagitium, Cic. Off 3, 22, 86; pudor et flagitium, Tac A 3, 17, *init* **4.** probrum v DISGRACE. **5.** rūbor (*rare*) *to be a source of s to any one*, alicui rubori esse, Liv 45, 13, *med* · Tac

**shame** (*interj*) **1.** pro pūdor ! Petr 81. Stat Th 10, 874 **2.** when an object follows pro, proh ! with *nom.* or *acc* · *s on our senate and corrupted morals !* pro curia inversique mores ! Hor. Od 3, 5, 7

**shame** (*v.*) · i e *to make ashamed* · expl by pūdori, rūbori, vērēcundia, with a verb *e g* pudore aliquem afficere (affici anal ot metu, ignominia, honore, afficere, Cic ); alicui pudorem incutere, Hor Ep 1, 18, 77, ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37, *extr.*, aliquem pudore suffundere, Plin Pan 2, *extr* Ov Am 3, 3, 5 Hier (cf ruborem suffundere, Liv 30, 15, *init* = *to put to the blush*), pudore perfundere, Oriell ad Hor l c ruborem afferre, Cic Rep 4, 6, cf SHAME (*subs*)

—— **-faced**: pūdens, vērēcundus v MODEST Stronger, pudibundus (rare) *thes matron*, p matrona Hor A P 233

—— **-facedness**: vērēcundia, pūdor v MODESTY

**shameful**: **1.** turpis (most gen. term) *a s fight or a glorious death*, fuga t aut gloriosa mors, Cic Fin 2, 30, 97 *luxury is s for any age, but for old age positively disgusting*, luxuria quum omni aetati t tum senectuti foedissima est, id Off 1, 34, 123. **2.** foedus (stronger than preced) *odious, revolting* v DISGUSTING **3.** flāgitiōsus (esp of sexual offences) *those are s men who lust after sexual pleasures*, fi sunt qui veneres voluptates concupiscunt, id Tusc 4, 32, 68 *a vicious and s life*, vitiosa et fl vita, id Fin 2, 28, 93 *to commit most s crimes*, facinora flagitiosissima facere, Sall J 32 Strengthened, perflagitiosus (v rare) *a very disgraceful and s thing*, pertuipe ac perflagitiosissimum, Cic Coel 20, *fin.* **4.** obscaenus · v. OBSCENE **5.** probrōsus · v. SCANDALOUS, INFAMOUS Phi.: *shameful*, indignum, Ov. M. 5, 36 indignum facinus, Ter. Andi. 1, 1, 118: *is not this positively s.?* *nonne haec vel durissimi oris homini pudorem (ruborem) incutere possunt?

**shamefully** **1.** turpiter *to do anything s and wickedly*, t et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36 Caes Hor **2.** foedē v. FOULLY **3.** inhŏnestē v DISHONOURABLY **4.** flāgitiōsē. *to live vilely and s.* (i e *a vile and shameful life*), impure et f vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38. *to abandon any one s*, ab aliquo f. desciscere, id. ib. 5, 31, 94. **5.** impūrē (*viciously and sensually*): *to act s. and disgracefully*, facere t. atque tetre, id. Div 1, 29, 60. Join. impure atque flagitiose, id Fin. 3, 11, 38 also, impure atque tetre, id. Div. 1, 29, 60. **6.** nēfāriē (*heinously, abominably*): Cic. **7.** spurcē (*foully*) · Join tam spurce, tam impie, Cic. Ph. 2, 38, *extr.* **8** probrōsē (*infamously*): Sen Gell

**shamefulness**: **1.** turpitūdo v. BASENESS; DISGRACE. **2.** use pl. of flāgitium · *expelled from the senate on account of the s of his life*, propter flagitia senatu motus cf. L G § 511

**shameless**: **1.** impūdens (both of persons and deeds): *a s face*, i os, Ter. Eun 5, 1, 22 *a s lie*, i mendacium, Cic Clu 60, 168 *s I left my father's house*, i liqui patrios penates, Hor Od. 2, 27, 49 **2.** invērēcundus *a s disposition*, inv. animi ingenium, Cic Inv. 1, 45, 83 (poet) *a s face*, inv frons, Quint 2, 4, 16 **3.** impŭbus (*bold, untrusive*) *the more s flattery is . . .*, quo improbior adulatio . . ., Sen Q N. 4, pref *med a s person*, impudi ous homo, Suet Gr 15 **4.** in connexion with os; dūrus (*that cannot be put to the blush*). *s fellow (brazen-face)* ! os durum ! Ter Eun 4, 7, 36 **5** exsŭlate, expūdōrātus (*divested of all shame*) · Petr 39, *med* (ex. frons) Phr.; *an utterly s person*, quem libidinis infamiaeque neque pudet neque taedet, Cic. Ver1 Act 1, 12, 35. *to be quite s*, os perfricuisse; (omnem) posuisse pudorem v. SHAME, *subs.* (I. 1)

**shamelessly**: **1.** impūdenter *to lie s*, i. mentiri, Cic. Ver1. 4, 7, 16 **2.** invērēcundē Sen Quint **3.** impūnē: Join impune atque flagitiose, Cic Fin 3, 11, 38 **4.** pŏtĕvē v. WANTONLY. See also, DISGRACEFULLY, INFAMOUSLY.

**shamelessness**: **1.** impūdentia *relying on s. and audacity*, i atque audacia fretus, Cic Fl. 15, 35 Caes. **2.** expr by *adj.* · *e g* invērecundum animi ingenium (*shameless disposition*), improbum os, durum os (*effrontery which cannot be put to the blush*): v SHAMELESS. **3.** invērēcundia (v. rare). Ain **4.** impūdīcitia v UNCHASTITY

**shammer**: sīmŭlātor, dissīmŭlātor v. PRETENDER

**shampoo** (*v.*): **1.** frico, ui, ctum and cātum, i (*to rub*): Pl. Poen 1, 2, 10 (lavari aut fricari aut tergeri) Mart. **2.** perh tracto (*to manipulate*): cf foll art

**shampooer**: **1.** tractātor (*a slave who manipulated his master's limbs while anointing them*) · Sen. Ep 66, *extr.* *Fem* tractātrix (*a female shampooer*) · Mart 3, 82, 13 **2.** perh. alipta or aliptes, ae (Gr ἀλείπτης *an anointer, who at the same time rubbed and manipulated the body of the bather*): Juv 6, 422 Cels. **3.** fricator (*rubber*) · Coel. Aur.

**shamrock**: trifŏlium Plin

**shank**: ‖. *The whole joint from the knee to the ankle*; crūs, crūris, n : Cels 8, 1, *extr.*: cf SHIN. ‖. *The long part of a column or candlestick* perh scāpus v SHAFT.

**shanty**: perh tūgūrium · v HUT, CABIN.

**shape** (*subs*): ‖. *Form or figure*: **1.** forma: v. FORM. **2.** conformātio: *the s. and figure of the whole face and body*, c atque figura totius oris et corporis, Cic. de Or 1, 25, 114. **3.** figūra *the s and form of our body*, f et forma corporis nostri, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: *bisons have the look and colour and s of a bull*, uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G 6, 28, *init.* **4.** figūrātio (late; not in Cic) Plin. 11, 37, 88 **5.** fācies v FORM. ‖. *An external appearance, shadowy outline*: sīmŭlācrum, forma. v. FORM, PHANTOM.

**shape** (*v*): **A.** Trans.: ‖. *To form or create*: formo, conformo, fingo, figūro, etc.: v TO FORM ‖. *To mould or make into a particular form*: **1.** formo, 1: *matter which the efficient cause s.s*, materia quam format effectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6 Fig.. *we s. and fashion words like the softest wax to our will*, verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or 3, 45, 177: *to s. a speech*, orationem f., ib 2, 9, 36 *Comp.* (1). conformo, 1 *if I thought that the world had been built, not shaped by nature*, si mundum aedificatum esse, non a natura conformatum putarem, id. N. D. 3, 10, *fin* Fig *to s. the mind and intellect by reflection on excellent men*, animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium c, id Arch 6, *fin* (2) dēformo, 1 (less freq ) *to s marbles*, marmora d, Quint 5, 11, 30 Cic Sull 26, 73 (in fig. sense) (3). informo, 1, *to s a shield*, Virg Aen 8, 447 **2.** fingo, finxi, nctum, 3 : v. TO MOULD **3.** figūro, 1 *he s s the world in that form in which alone all other forms are contained*, mundum ea forma figurat qua una omnes reliquae formae concludantur, Cic Tim 6, *init* Phi *to s one's course s your course towards the groves . .*, cursum dirigite in lucos . . , Virg Aen. 6, 194 **B.** Intrans Phr · *to s well for anything* · expl. by prōmitto, etc v TO PROMISE (III)

**shapeless**: ‖. *Without shape* · **1.** informis *s hulls*, i alvei, Liv 21, 26, *extr* *s flesh*, caro 1, Plin 7, 15, 13 **2.** rudis (*in its natural state, not wrought or manufactured*) cf Ov M. 1, 7, rudis indigestaque moles Quint ‖. *Misshapen, deformed* · dēformis, prāvus, etc v MISSHAPEN, DEFORMED

**shapelessness**: dēformitas. Cic.: Suet.

**shapeliness**: forma (egregia, eximia) v BEAUTY

**shapely** **1.** formōsus *whether s. or deformed*, f an deformis, Cic Inv 1, 24, 35. **2.** dēcōrus, dēcōrus : v COMELY.

**shaping**: formātio, Vitr (Or expr. by verb : v TO SHAPE )

**shard**: *a piece of broken pottery*: testa Ov. M. 8, 662: Tac

**share** (*subs*) ‖. *A part; a portion; a quantity* **1.** pars, tis, *f.* (*considered simply as a portion of a whole*): *that he might not be without a s of our property*, ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter Heaut. 3, 5, 39: v. PART **2.** portio (late in this use): *a s of the inheritance*, (hereditatis) p, Just 36, 2: (*the part of Acarnania*) *which he had received as his s for his services in the war*, quam in portionem belli acceperat, id 28, 1. (For the phr. pro portione, v PROPORTION.) **3.** sors, tis, *f.* (late in this sense) *a boy born to no s of the property*, puer in nullam sortem bonorum natus, Liv. 1, 34, *init.* Phi.: *without as in* (1) expers, with *gen.*: *without a s. in the government and the public counsel*, exp. imperii et publici consilii, Cic. Rep 1, 31, *fin* (2). exsors, with *gen* : *without a s. in the alliance and treaty*, amicitiae et foederis e, Liv. 23, 10, *init* *without a s in the danger*, periculi e., Tac A 6, 10. ‖. *A part contributed* · esp. in phr. *for one's s.*. pro parte, *e g* conferre (*to contribute one's s*) *to go s s in a feast*, de symbolis edere, Ter Eun 3, 4, 2. Pl.. *shares !* in commune ! Sen Phaedr. (v. HALVES) Cic Verr 2, 59, 145. ‖‖ *Part of a plough* vomer s. vomis, ĕris, *m.* · v. PLOUGHSHARE

**share** (*v*) · **A.** Trans : ‖. *To divide among others* · **1** partio, 4 · *to s booty*, praedam p., Pl As. 2, 2, 5: *the consuls elect s.d the provinces between them*, consules designati provincias inter se partiverunt, Sall. J. 43. More freq. as *v. dep.*: partior, 4: *he s.s his own honour with Scipio*, suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82. *Petreius and Afranius s. the work between them*, Petreius atque Afranius id opus inter se partiuntur, ib. 1, 73, *fin.*. *he s s (the spoil) among all his companions*, (praedam) socios partitur in omnes, Virg Aen. 1, 194. **2.** sortior, 4 (poet.) strictly, *to s. by lot: they s.d the labour equally*, pariter laborem sortiti, ib. 8, 445 *to s. the danger*, periculum s., ib 9, 174. ‖. *To enjoy with others, possess in common* **1.** communīco, 1 (usu. with *acc.* of *thing shared*, *the person with whom*, expl. by cum or *dat.*): *to s. our state with you*, civitatem

nostram voluscum c, Liv. 23, 5 Cic. Am 19, 70 **2.** consŭcio, 1 (consti with cum, inter, and *pron reflect*). *the hundred senators s. the government among them*, centum patres rem inter se c, Liv. 1, 17 *to s an injury with friends*, injuriam cum amicis c., Cic Fin. 3, 21, 71. **B.** Intrans. expr by partem habere, in partem venire · v. SHARE (*subs*)

**share-bone:** pecten, inis, *m.*: *the os pubis which they call the s*, os pubis quem p vocant Gels 8, 1, *ad fin*

**shared** **1.** commūnis, e *that which is s. with another ceases to be one's own*, quod c cum alio est, desinit esse proprium, Quint. 7, 3, 24 Sall. Cat. 1 (alterum nobis cum dis c. est). (*things*) *s. mutually*, communia (amicorum) inter se, Ter Ad 5, 1, 18 oft with *gen.*. *a fault s by all*, vitium omnium c., Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30 **2.** sŏcius (poet) *as royalty*, regnum s., Ov M. 5, 378 *a s. bed*, lectus s., id. A. A 2, 377.

**sharer:** **1.** partĭceps, cĭpis, c (*one who takes or has a share*): *I am compelled to be a s. and partaker in this war*, hujus belli ego p et socius esse cogor, Cic. Att 9, 10, *ad fin* v PARTAKER, PARTNER **2.** sŏcius (*in any undertaking*) *a partner in all his plans, and almost a s in his royalty*, consiliorum omnium particeps et s paene regni, Cic. Rep 2, 20, *init* · v. A COMPANION. **3.** consors, tis, *c.* (*a colleague*): *a companion and s in the glorious work*, socius et c. gloriosi laboris, id. Brut 1, 2 **4.** cōhēres, ēdis (in legal sense, *a sharer in a bequest, coheir*) · v CO-HEIR

**shark:** **I.** *A kind of fish*: **1.** pristix *s* pistrix, also pistris *s.* pristis (appy. *some kind of shark or sawfish*) Virg Aen. 3, 427; cf. ib 5, 116, where it occurs as *the name of a ship* Plin. (who speaks of this kind of fish as reaching a length of 20 cubits, N. H. 9, 3, 2). Flor. **2.** squālus Linn (appy denotng in Ov. Hal. 123, *a smaller kind of fish*, so in Plin) **II.** *A greedy, artful fellow; a cheat* perh fraudātor (*a man who keeps no faith with his dupes* v. rare) *the shamelessness of s.s and defrauders*, fraudatorum et infitiatorum impudentia, Cic Fl 20, 48: v CHEAT Join fraudator et infitiator. Phr *a regular s comes to him and says*, homo et callidus et ad fraudem acutus, sine ulla religione ac fide, adit ad eum et ait, cf. ib 5, 116, *init*

**sharp:** **I.** *Terminating in a thin edge or fine point*, **1.** ācūtus (*sharp-pointed*). *a s. knife*, culter a, Pl Mil. 5, 4 *very s stakes*, valli acutissimi, Caes B. G. 7, 73. **2.** mordax, ācis (*biting, deep cutting*). *a pine struck with a s. axe*, m ferro icta pinus, Hor Od 4, 6, 9 Plin. **3.** subtīlis, e (*very fine and thin*) · *the s. edge of a sword*, s acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76. **II.** *Of the senses* · **1.** ācūtus *s. ears*, aures a., Calp 4, 12 *quick and s eyes*, oculi acres atque a., Cic. Planc. 27, 66. **2.** ācer, cris, cre; *the s est of our senses is the sense of seeing*, acerrimus ex nostris sensibus est sensus videndi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357 Join: acer et acutus. **3.** sāgax (*of the sense of smell*). *he has got a s nose*, s nasum habet, Pl. Cur 1, 2, 17. **III.** *Of the mental faculties*: **1.** ācūtus (*quick in apprehending things*): *a s. rather than a learned man*, homo a. magis quam eruditus, Cic Att. 12, 38, 5 *a very s.-witted man*, homo ingenio acutissimus, id. de Or 1, 39, 180 Comp peracutus · *very s. at inventing*, p ad excogitandum, id. Brut 39, 145. *he seemed to himself to be very s*, sibi ipse p videtur, id. Verr. 2, 44, 108 *a man naturally very s. and prudent*, vir natura p et prudens, id. Or. 5, 18. **2.** ācer (*keen, vigorous, penetrating*): *a man of the very s est discernment*, vir acerrimo ingenio, ib. 5, 18 · cf Sall. J. 7, *init.* (Jugurtha erat impigro atque acri ingenio.) Comp pĕrācer (v. rare in this sense) *a very s. judgment*, judicium p, Cic. Fam. 9, 16 *init* **3.** subtīlis (*fine, discriminating accurately*) · v KEEN, PRECISE, ACCURATE. **4.** argūtus (*sagacious, acute*) *the very s est sayings*, vel argutissima dicta, Cic de Or 2, 61, 250. **5.** nāsūtus (*sharp-scented* rare) Mart Sen Suas. **IV.** *Violent, severe, sharp in taste, etc.* **1.** ācer. *a s. winter*, hiems a, Enn in Prisc.: *a s. illness*, a morbus, Pl. Men 5, 2, 121 *s. thirst*, sitis a, Tib 1, 3, 77. (*comp* peracer. *very s. vinegar*, acetum p, Pl Bac 3, 3, 1. **2.** ācerbus. *s cold*, a frigus, Hor Ep. 1, 17, 53 · v SEVERE. **V.** Of language · *biting, stinging, reproachful*. **1.** mordax, ācis (*ready to bite, snarling, snappish*). Hor Pers . v. SPITEFUL **2.** ācĭdus (*sour, disagreeable* · rare in this sense). *a man with a s. tongue*, homo linguae acidae, Sen. Contr 5, 34 v SOUR Phr · *a s fight took place*, acriter pugnatum est, Caes *pass. to throw s. glances on all sides*, acrem aciem in omnes partes intendere, Cic Tusc 4, 17, 38 *to use the s est language to any one*, aliquem gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere (R. and A)

**sharp** (*subs*), musical term no known equivalent a semitone is hemitonium (Vitr. 5, 4); so that we may possibly expr by hemitonium superius: diesis is *a quarter tone*, toni pars quarta, Vitr l c. §

**sharp-set:** fāmēlĭcus v. FAMISHED. Oftener expr. by ēsŭrire (*to be s*). Cic Ter.: v. HUNGRY, TO BE

**——-sighted:** **I.** Lit **1.** expr. by acute cernere cf Lucr 4, 811; clare cernere, Plin 28, 8, 32. **2.** acuto (acutissimo) visu praeditus Forcell, acri (acerrimo) visu pr., Kr. **3.** perh. perspĭcax (usu fig v. *infr.*). cf Ter Heaut, homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo; so used by Forcell. s v. lynx Phr. *to be as s as Lynceus*, tantum quantum Lynceus oculo contendere posse, cf Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28 (which however refers to *seeing far rather than seeing what is minute*): intentis oculis assequi tantum quantum Lynceus assecutus esse dicitur, Dorng ad l. **II.** Fig *of the mind* perspĭcax, subtīlis, etc v KEEN-SIGHTED. Also, acute (acutum) cernere can of course be used by metaphor Hor S 1, 3, 26

**——-sightedly:** ācūtē. v. ACUTELY. (Perspicaciter late and rare)

**——-sightedness:** acuta (acutissima) oculorum acies (lit); perspicacitas (fig). cf preced art

**——-witted:** ācūtus, ācer, sāgax, argūtus v. SHREWD, KEEN, SHARP (II)

**sharpen:** **I.** *To give a keen edge or fine point* **1.** ācuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to s a saw*, serram a, Cic Tusc 5, 40, 116 *to s. a sword*, ferrum a, Virg Aen 8, 386; *to s. one's teeth*, dentes a, Hor Od. 3, 20, 10. *Comp.* (1) praeācuo, 3 (*to s. at one end to a point*. v. rare) v. TO POINT. (2) exācuo, 3 (*to make very sharp or pointed*) · *to s. iron tools on a whetstone*, ferramenta cote ex, Plin 28, 4, 12: *to s stakes and forks* vallos furcasque ex (= praeacuere), Virg. G. 1, 264. **2.** ācūmĭno, 1 (late) Plin. Lact. **3.** aspĕro, 1 (*to rub on anything*, and so *to sharpen*) *to s a blunted dagger on a stone*, pugionem obtusum a. saxo, Tac. A 15, 54 **4.** cuspĭdo, 1 (v TO POINT) Plin Phr *to be s.'d to a point in the fire*, in mucronem ardescere, Tac 15, 54 **II** Fig : *Of the intellect to sharpen one's wits, etc* ācuo, 3 *to s. the tongue by practice in speaking*, a linguam exercitatione ingenii, Cic Brut 97, 321. So, exācuo, 3 · *to s the edge of the mind*, ingenii aciem ex, id Leg 1, 23, 60.

**sharper** (*subs*): vĕnĕrātor, fraudātor, praestigiātor v CHEAT.

**sharply.** **I.** *With a keen edge or fine point* ācūtē Lucr.: Cic. v. *adjy.* under SHARP (I) **II.** *With energy or severity*. **1.** acrĭter: Cic.: Caes. **2.** ācerbē (*with temper and bitterness*) · *s. severe on his son*, ac in filium severus, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112 *to attack any one somewhat s* (i. e. *with words*) in aliquem acerbius invehi, id Am. 16, 57 **3.** aspērē (*harshly, with asperity*) · *M. Cato spoke s, etc.*, M Cato a. locutus est, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227 v. HARSHLY **4.** grāvĭter v SEVERELY, HARSHLY. **III.** *Of the mental powers, in colloquial language*: ācūtē, acĭtĕr, subtīlĭter · v. KEENLY.

**sharpness:** **I.** *Keenness of an edge or point*: **1.** expr. by ācūtus, subtīlis v. SHARP. **2.** subtīlĭtas (*very great fineness of edge and nicety*): Plin. 28, 9, 41. **II.** *Pungency of taste* **1.** acrĭmōnia *sweet, with a kind of s*, dulcis cum quadam a., Plin. 24, 14, 78. **2.** ācĭtūdo (rare) Vitr 2, 9, 12 (*pungency of a sap*). **3.** aspĕrĭtas *the s. of vinegar*, a. aceti, Plin 9, 35, 58 **III.** *Of character*. ācerbĭtas, aspĕrĭtas: v HARSHNESS, SEVERITY. Phr. · *to use s against any one*, in aliquo severitatem adhibere, Cic Fin 1, 7, 24: *s.* severus adhibere aliquem, id. Att 10, 12, 3 *with s*, aspere, acerbe, etc. v SHARPLY (II.). **IV.** *Of the senses*. expr by *adj.*, v. SHARP (II) *s. of sight*, oculorum acies, Lucr. 1, 325 v SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS. **V.** *Of the mental powers*: **1.** ācūmen, ĭnis, *n.*: *where is your s.?* ubi est a tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: *s of talents*, ingenii a., id Fl 4, 9. **2.** subtīlĭtas v. ACUTENESS; KEENNESS **3.** perspĭcācĭtas: v SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS. **VI.** *Severity of the climate or atmosphere* inclēmentia · Just 9, 2 v. SEVERITY, INTENSITY.

**shatter** (*v*) · **I.** *To dash into pieces*. **1.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. TO BREAK More adequately expr. by *comps.* (1) confringo, 3 *by kicking against them with my feet I nearly s'd these two doors*, pultando pedibus pene confregi hasce ambas fores, Pl Most 2, 2, 25 *trees s'd by the violence of the storm*, arbores vi tempestatis confractae, Ulp Dig 39, 2, 24 (2) perfringo, 3 (rare in this sense): *the ships had s'd their prows*, naves proras perfregerant, Liv 22, 20, *init* (3) effringo, 3 (*to dash out by a violent blow*) cf Virg. Aen. 5 480, effracto illisit in ora cerebro. **2.** discŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to send in pieces*) · *the column was s'd by lightning from the top to the bottom*, columna tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv. 42, 20 *to s the hollow temples with one blow*, d tempora cava ictu Ov M 2, 625 *the prow of the ship being s'd*, rostro navis discusso, Auct. B Alex 46 **3.** ēlīdo, si, sum, 3 (*to dash out or in pieces by a violent blow*): *to s ships* (*as a storm does*), naves e., Caes B C 3, 27: Pl **4.** quasso, 1 (*to shake violently, damage by shaking*) *the vessels being s'd*, quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 435 *the fleet being s'd by storms*, classis ventis quassata, Virg Aen 1, 551 So, quassas rates, *s'd barks*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18 *Comp.* conquasso, 1 (rare) *to s a cup*, calicem c., Cato R R 52, *fin.*

**II.** *Fig. sense* · **1.** frango, 3 esp in *p. part.*, fractus: *s'd by defeats and calamities*, proeliis calamitatibusque fractus, Caes. B G 1, 31, *med* · Virg So, comps (1). infringo, 3 *thus battle so s'd the power of the Samnites*, hoc proelium Samnitium res ita infregit, Liv. 8, 39, *med* · v. TO IMPAIR. (2). confringo, 3 (stronger) Cic Veir 2, 1, 5, 13 Val. Max. **2.** comminuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (strictly, *to break into small pieces*) · *to s the resources of a state*, opes civitatis c., Cic. Verr 5, 37, *extr* Join: frangere et comminuere, id Off. 2, 11, *fin* **3.** sometimes, dēbĭlito, 1 (*to disable*): cf. Nep. Ages 5, quum eo facto opes adversariorum debilitatae viderentur (*quite s'd and overthrown*) Phr *s'd in constitution*, *cujus corporis vires morbo [laboribus, etc.] confectae sunt; cujus corporis vires [vitiis, etc.] effetae sunt: cf. Cic. Sen. 9, 29

**shave** (*v.*): **I.** *To remove the hair of the body* · **1.** rādo, si, sum, 3 (*to shave off the hair with a razor*) to s *the head and eyebrows*, caput et supercilia r, Cic. R Com. 7, 20 *to s. the head* (as a token of slavery), caput r.. Liv. 34

52, *fin.* · *to s. the beard,* barbam r., Suet Aug 79 *Comp* (1) abrādo, 3 (*to shave off*) *the eyebrows entirely s.d off,* supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic R Com 7, 20. Hor (2) dēnādo, 3 (*to shave off* rare) *to s the hair off the whole head,* capillum ex capite omni d, Gell 17, 9 *Frequent* rāsito, 1 *to be s.d every day,* faciem quotidie rasitare, Suet Oth 12

**2.** tondeo, tōtondi, tonsum, 2 (*to clip with scissors* · *according to the earlier and ruder custom*) *to s* (*clip*) *the beard and hair* barbam et capillum t Cic Tusc 5, 20, 58 *to s the face,* os t, Cat 61, 135 *Comp.* attondeo, tondi, tonsum, 2 *a shaven head,* caput attonsum, Cels 4, 3, *fin* Phr *to s the beard for the first time,* barbatoriam facere, Petr Sat 73, 6 (N B—Beware of using rado as verb into either the object must be expressed, as in exx given above, or the *pass refl.* must be used cf Suet Caes 45, circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tonderetur ac raderetur . . ) ‖. *To pare off,* in gen sense, rādo, 3 v TO SCRAPE OFF

**shaver** (*subs*) · tonsor : v BARBER

**shaving** (*subs*) ‖. *The act of shaving* (rare in this sense) *a s of the beard and head,* barbae capitisque r., Hier (More freq expr. by verb *the practice of s,* *mos barbam radendi* v. TO SHAVE) ‖. *A thin slice pared off* rāmenta, orum (in *pl* only) *to keep grapes in saw-dust or in fir s s,* uvas scobe ramentisve abiegnis servare, Plin 15, 17, 18

**shawl:** perh *sāmīcŭlum : v. MANTLE,

**she** (*pron*) · expr. by *fem* of pronoun hic, ille, is v. HE. In composition *a she-wolf, etc,* expr. by fēmina *as -wolf,* lupus f, Enn in Serv Verg Aen 2, 385 v FEMALE.

**sheaf:** **1.** mānīpŭlus (*a bundle of hay or cut corn that may be carried in the hand*) *to tie up sheaves,* manipulos obligare, Col 11, 2, 40 : also m. vincire, alligare, id. **2** fascis, is, *m* (*any bundle of twigs, straw, etc*) *sheaves of straw and twigs,* fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt B. G. 8, 15 v BUNDLE. **3.** merges, ĭtis, *f* (v rare and poet) · Verg G 2, 517 (aut Cerealis mergite culmi).

**shear** (*v*): ‖. *To cut the wool off sheep:* **1.** tondeo, tōtondi, tonsum, 2 (most usual equiv.) *to s weak sheep,* oves infirmas t, Hor Epod 2, 16 · *to s* (*off*) *wool,* lanam t, id. Od. 3, 15, 13 *Comp* dētondeo, 2 *to s sheep,* oves d, Cato R R 96 Col. *Frequent.* tonsito, 1 (*to s often*) : Pl **2.** tonsuram facio v. SHEARING, *subs.* ‖. Fig *to strip, rob* . rarely, if at all, except in *p part shorn* spōlio, nūdo, 1 v TO STRIP. Also *shorn of* may be expr by nūdus cf Hor Od 3, 16, 23 (nudus = *shorn of all my wealth*) and less freq viduus. cf ib 1, 10, 11. v DESTITUTE

**shearer** · use *imperf. part* of tondeo, 2 : v TO SHEAR (Tonsor = *barber*)

**shearing** (*subs*) . tonsūra *some make them s s half-yearly,* quidam semestres faciunt t., Varr. R R 2, 11 Plin 28, 8, 29.

**shears:** forfices, um, *f.* : *they cut off the bad grapes in a cluster with s,* vitiosa grana in uva forficibus amputant, Col 12, 44 *Dimin* forficulae, arum (*small shears*) Plin

**sheat-fish:** perh sīlūrus (*Silurus Glanis,* Linn )

**sheath:** ‖. *For a cutting instrument* · vāgina v SCABBARD ‖. *In botany, a membrane protecting a stem or branch* . vāgina *at (the ear) is shut up in s s,* vaginis includitur, Cic de Sen. 15, 51 cf Varr. R R. 1, 48, 1 (et etiam primitus spica cum omnibus vaginam habet). *Dimin* vāginŭla (*small or fine sheath*), Plin 18, 7, 10.

**sheathe** (v.): ‖. *To place a sword in its sheath* · Phr · (gladium) in vaginam recondere, Cic. Inv 2, 4, 14 vaginae ensem referre, Sil. 7, 508 ‖. *To bury, thrust deeply:* Phr · *he s.d the dagger in the body of the consul,* sicam in corpore consulis defixit, Cic Cat 1, 6, *fin* (*Lucretia*) *s.d the knife in her heart,* cultrum in corde defixit, Liv 1, 58, *fin* So, gladium in pectus infigere, Cic Tusc 4, 22, 50 v also TO BURY

**sheathing:** *metal plates to cover a ship's bottom* laminae (aereae, ferreae, etc) v PLATE

**sheave:** *a wheel in which the rope works in a block* : orbĭculus Cato Vitr v PULLEY.

**shed** (*v*) · ‖ *To let fall, to scatter* · *to throw off* . fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *and he s.s tears copiously at each word,* et multum lacrimas verba inter singula f., Verg Aen 3, 348 *has not enough of Latin blood been shed?* parumne fusum est Latini sanguinis? Hor. Epod. 7, 4 *Comp* (1) effundo, 3 *to s tears,* lacrimas e, Cic Planc 42, 101. (2) profundo, 3 (*to shed copiously*) *I have s floods of tears,* vim lacrimarum profudi, id Rep. 6, 14, *fin* , *he is eager to s all his own blood,* sanguinem suum promptum cupit, Cic Clu 6, 18 (3) diffundo, 3 (*to s abroad*). *light s. abroad over the whole sky,* toto coelo lux diffusa, Cic N D 2, 37, *fin* : Lucr. Phr · *to s light on a subject,* lumen alicui rei adhibere, Cic de Or. 3, 13, *fin* , afferre, ib. 2, 86, 353 ‖. Of trees, *to part with* their foliage; also, of animals, *to part with* hair, teeth, etc Phr.. *children s. their teeth,* infantibus dentes cadunt, cf. Lucr. 5, 671 *trees which s their leaves,* arbores quarum folia decidunt, cf Plin. 18, 25, 60· *the sheep s their wool of their own accord,* lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanae cadunt, Ov M 7, 541 : *to s the feathers,* plumas ponere, exuere (Kr)

—— **abroad:** **1.** diffundo, 3 v. TO SHED **2.** pando, 3 v TO SPREAD.

—— **around:** circumfundo, 3 Cic Ov.

**shed** (*subs*) ‖. In ord sense tectum, tūgūrium v HOVEL ‖. In milit sense *for sheltering besiegers* · vinea, plūteus v. MANTELET.

**shedder** (*of blood*) hōmĭcida, qui hominem occidit, necat v. MURDERER. (N.B—Not qui sanguinem fundit, profundit.)

**sheen** fulgor : v FLASH.

**sheep:** ‖. The animal **1.** ŏvis, is, *f* : *pass.* Prov : *to trust a s. to a wolf,* o lupo committere, Ter. Eun 5, 1, 16. *Dimin.* ŏvīcŭla (v rare and late) Tert. **2.** bīdens, tis (strictly perh *an animal with the two rows of teeth complete* · afterwards usu *a sheep*) *to slay seven bullocks, and just as many s, chosen according to custom,* septem mactare juvencos, totidem lectas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen 6, 39 *the s saw the wolf lying in a pitfall,* b jacentem in fovea conspexit lupum, Phaedr 1, 17, 8 **3.** pĕcus, ŏris, *n* (*cattle* collectively) : v. FLOCK **4.** pĕcus, ŭdis, *f* (strictly, *any brute beast* · in poet. usu = ovis) Virg Aen 3, 120. Lucr. *A flock of s.,* ovium (*sc* pecuaria), Varr R. R 2, praef *extr* . *of or belonging to s.,* ovīlis (rare), Apul ; ovillus *a pig, a s, a goat, and an ox,* unus ex suillo, ovillo, caprino, bovillo grege, Liv 22, 10 *milk of s,* lac ovillum, Plin 28, 9, 33 Col ‖. Fig. · *a silly fellow* · ŏvis *who in the world has brought these s?* quis has oves adegit? Pl Bac. 5, 2, 3 v SIMPLETON, NINNY.

—— **-cot:** ŏvīle · v. SHEEP-FOLD

—— **-dog:** perh cānis ŏvīarius, pastōrālis. (Species, canis familiaris)

—— **-fold:** septum (*any enclosure for animals*), conseptum, ŏvile v FOLD (I)

—— **-hook:** pĕdum : v. CROOK Also, bācŭlum pastōrāle Sil.

—— **-market:** *fōrum ŏvīārium.

—— **-shearer:** *qui oves tondet.

—— **-shearing:** v. SHEARING.

—— **-skin:** pellis ŏvilla Plin. also, ovis pellis, and *pl.* ovium pelles.

—— **-stealer:** *ovium fur : qui oves furatur

—— **-walk:** perh. *pascuum ovīarium cf Col. 8, 14, *fin.*

**sheepish** (*adj*) : perh. blennus (a rare word, denoting *great stupidity*) : Pl Bac 5, 1, 2 See also STUPID.

**sheepishly:** perh stultē, stŏlidē v STUPIDLY.

**sheepishness:** v STUPIDITY

**sheer** (*adj.*) ‖. *Right down, unbroken* abruptus (*steep precipitous*) : *a s precipice of a thousand feet deep,* locus in pedum mille altitudinem a, Liv 21, 36 Phr *as precipice,* praeruptus locus [ex utraque parte] directus, Caes B C 1, 45 v PERPENDICULAR, PRECIPITOUS ‖. *Absolute, utter, pure* .

1. mĕrus *they tell s marvels,* m. monstra nuntiant, Cic Att 4, 7, 1 cf. ib 9, 13, 7 (meta scelera loquuntur).

2. germānus (*real, out and out*) : *s humbug,* g gerrae, Pl Poen 1, 1, 9 Cic v. GENUINE. 3. expr by nihil nisi. cf Ter Ad 3, 3, 40· tu . nihil nisi sapientia es, *you are a piece of s wisdom this is s folly,* haec nihil aliud nisi ineptiae sunt 4. pūrus pūtus (*pure and simple*) *this is a s sycophant,* p p hic sycophanta est, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 105 Sall

**sheer off** (*v*) discedere, se amovere v TO DEPART

**sheet** (*subs*): ‖. *A broad piece of linen for bed furniture, or for a winding-sheet* · **1.** linteum (*any piece of linen cloth*) · v LINEN **2.** late, sindōn, ōnis, *f* Vulg. Mar xiv 52 (explained by Wahl as, linteum tenue, majus, quadratum, quo Orientales maxime aestate et noctis tempore uti solebant, et quo involvebantur etiam mortuorum corpora a description exactly applicable to *a sheet*) ‖. *A sheet of paper,* plāgŭla · *the s s are dried in the sun and joined together,* siccantur sole p atque inter se junguntur, Plin, 13, 12, 23. Used in mod Lat. for *proof-sheets* · q. v ‖‖. Fig : *any expanded surface, a sheet of metal,* lāmīna (v PLATE) *a s of water* lacus, stagnum, piscīna v LAKE, POND.

‖V. *In nautical language* · *a rope fastening the corner of a sail* pes, pēdis, *m* *to veer out one s,* pedem facere, Virg Aen 5, 830 *to let fly the s s,* pedes proferre, Plin 2, 47, 48.

—— **-anchor:** ‖. *The largest and most secure anchor in a ship* : *perh. ancŏra ultĭma, maxima. ‖. Fig. *the last refuge for safety:* ancŏra ultĭma *the s of the wearied,* ancora u. fessis, Sil 7, 24. Less fig, spes maxima; in quo spes omnis est

—— **-lightning,** perh. fulgetrum : cf Plin 2, 43, 43· v LIGHTNING. Or by circuml, fulgura toto coeli tractu diffusa

**shekel:** siclus (a Hebrew word) Hier

**sheldrake:** *tadorna vulpanser, Wood.

**shelf:** ‖. *A board to lay things on* **1.** plūteus (*a shelf on which articles of virtu were placed*) *and he bids the s.s preserve the original statues of Cleanthes,* et jubet archetypos p servare Cleanthas, Juv. 2, 7 cf Pers 1, 106 **2.** pegma, ătis, *n* (*a set of shelves*) *nothing could be more beautiful than those s s of yours when they set off the books with labels attached to the backs,* nihil venustius quam illa tua pegmata postquam sillybis libros illustrant, Cic Att 4, 8, *ad fin.* **3.** lōcŭlāmenta, ōrum (*with compartments* very rare in this sense) *s s reaching to the roof,* tecto tenus extructa l., Sen. Tranq. 9, 7 **4.** tăbŭla (*a s. made of a single board*). v. BOARD, PLANK. ‖. *A ledge of rocks:* dorsum Virg. Aen 1, 110 Or simply, saxa latentia v. REEF, ROCK.

**shell** (*subs*) ‖. *The hard outer coat of animals, fruits, etc.:* **1.** concha (chiefly used of *the shells of mollusks*) : *small fishes float into the open s.,* pisciculi parvi in o hiantem innatant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123 · *the snail enclosed in a s,* implicitus conchae limax, Col. 10, 324.

**2.** crusta (*any hard surface or covering of a body*) · *locusts are protected by a frail s,* locustae c. fragili munimentuntur, Plin. 9, 30, 50. *Dimin* crustŭla

(v rare) Plin **3.** pūtāmen (*husk outer-covering*). *walnut's s*, juglandium putamina, Cic Fusc. 5, 20, 58 *bean's s*, fabae p., Plin 17, 24, 37 *an egg-shell*, ovi p, id 30, 7, 19 Col **4** calyx, ȳcis, *m.* (*outer-covering*) *three fruits from one's*, trium partus ex uno c, id 15, 23, 25. *egg's s*, ovorum c, id 28, 2, 4. **5** testa (*the shell of shell-fish or of testaceous animal*) *races of monsters clinging to the rock by their s's*, genera belluarum id saxa testis inhaerentium, Cic N D 2, 39, 100 *the s of a tortoise*, testudinis t, Varr L L 5, 13, 23 *the s of an oyster*, t ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21.

**6** follicŭlus v HUSK. **7.** cortex, icis, *m* (rare in this sense) *an egg-s*, ovi c., Vitr. 8, 3, 18. **II.** *An inner coffin made of wood* arca; căpŭlus v. COFFIN. **III.** *In military language, a hollow shot filled with gunpowder* *globus ferreus pulvere mīrato repletus

**shell** (*v*) expl by circuml. with words under SHELL (I and III) *to s. walnuts*, *putamina juglandium detrahere *to s a town*, oppidum *globis ferreis pulvere mīrato repletis oppugnare.

**——-fish:** **1.** concha (usu *the shell* but also *the entire creature*) Ov M 15, 267 (Sidonis c = *purple s*) Luci **2** conchўlium usu pl *it happens to oysters and all kinds of shell-fish*, ostriisque et conchўliis omnibus contingit, Cic Div 2, 14, 33 : cf Plin 9, 36, 60. **3.** testa (collect term) *not every sea abounds in fine-flavoured s*, non omne mare generosae frugis t, Hor S 2, 4, 31 *the sea's*, t. marina, ib 2, 8, 53. **4.** testācea, ōrum, *n* (v rare) · *every kind of s*, omnia t, Plin 32, 5, 20 *the eyelids of all insects and s move like the ears of quadrupeds*, insectorum omnium et t operimenta oculi moventur sicut quadrupedum aures, id 11, 37, 55

**shelter** (*subs*) **I.** Lit *that which covers* · **1.** tegmen, tĕgĭmen, etc v. COVERING **2.** sŭffūgium (*from sun, rain, etc.*): *no s. from either the rain or sun*, s. nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin Ep. 9, 39, *init* *they are accustomed to make subterranean caves as a s from the cold of winter*, solent subterraneos specus aperire s. hiemi, Tac Germ 16, *in a s against the severity of the climate*, s adversus caeli rigorem, Sen de Ira, 1, 11, 2 **II** In wider sense, *a refuge, protection* **1.** perfŭgium (*a place of refuge*) *a s and a harbour for his broken fortune*, ejus fortunae jactatae portum ac p, Cic Clu 3, 7: v. REFUGE **2.** rĕceptācŭlum (*place of retreat*) · v. RETREAT **3.** castellum (lit, *a fort, stronghold* fig., *a shelter, defence*) · *a stronghold of abandoned citizens, and a s. for villany*, arx civium perditorum, c. latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11. *a s for every crime*, c omnium sceleruni, Liv 3, 57. *init.* **4.** āra (lit, *an altar*, hence fig *a protection*) · *to flee for refuge to the s of the laws*, ad aram legum confugere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8 **5.** umbra (fig, *a shelter. protection*): *a s. and retreat*, u et recessus, id. de Or. 3, 26, 101 *they skulk under the s. of a great name*, umbra magni nominis delitescunt, Quint 12, 10, 15 *they skulked under the s. of the Roman friendship*, sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latebant, Liv 34, 9, *fin.* **6.** hospĭtium and dēversōrium may be used to express *shelter* in the sense of *lodgings at an inn*, or *hospitality in a private house* v LODGING. Phr *in many places I do not even get a s*, multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio, Cic Att 5, 16, 3 : *to afford any one s* (as *fugitives from justice*, etc), aliquem tectis ac sedibus recipere, Cic. (Kr) See also PROTECTION.

**shelter** (*v*) · **A.** Trans **I.** *To cover and protect, as from cold, wind, etc.* **1.** tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 *to preserve and s any one from injury*, aliquem conservare et t, Caes. B C 1, 85 : *to s. and protect any one*, aliquem t ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66. *Comp* prōtĕgo, 3. *to s. a person against accusers*, aliquem adversus criminantes p, Tac H 2, 60 : *to s the best men*, viros optimos p, Plin. Ep 3, 9, *fin* **2.** dēfendo, di, sum, 3 : *to s any one from injury*, aliquem ab injuria d, Caes B G 5, 20, *fin* · *to s.* (strictly, i. e *to ward off from*) *the vines from the too powerful heat of the sun*, nimios solis ardores d, Cic de Sen 15, 53.

**3.** arceo, cŭi, 2 (*to ward off* with acc and *abl*) *Neptune's s the fleets from the North winds*, Neptunus classes Aquilonibus arcet, Hor A P 64 Tac. **4** expr by suffūgium praebēre *it s's neither from rain nor the sun*, s nullum aut imbris aut solis praebet, cf Plin Ep 9, 39, *med* **II.** *To receive and protect* **1.** excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *Tigranes s'd Mithridates when panic-stricken and in flight*, Mithridatem in timore ac fuga excepit Tigranes, Cic Manil 9, 23 *O happy land, which shall s this man*, O terra beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit, id Mil 38, 105, cf Liv. 29, 11, *ad fin.* (aliquem hospitio excipere) **2.** expr. by in tutelam recipere v. PROTECTION See also TO PROTECT.

**B.** Intrans expl by circuml · *they s'd in various places in alarm*, diversa tecta metu petiere Virg. Aen 4, 164 *they s'd in a cave*, *(imbris, tempestatis etc) suffugium quaerentes in speluncam se recipere v TO BETAKE ONESELF

**sheltering** (*adj*) sometimes, umbrōsus v SHADY Or by circuml, *qui umbram, tegmen, suffugium praebet · v SHADY, SHELTER (*subs*)

**shelving** (*adj*) prōclīvis, dēclīvis, acclīvis, prōnus v. SLOPING.

**shelvy** (*adj.*) *full of* or *abounding in shallows* vādōsus *a s sea*, mare v, Caes B C 1, 25.

**shepherd:** **I.** Literally, *one who guards and tends sheep* · **1.** pastor (g t *for one who feeds herds or flocks of any kind*): *he arms the slaves and s's*, servos, p. armat, Caes B C. 1, 24: et *pass* **2.** ŭpĭlio ōnis (strictly, *of sheep only*) · *the s about to seek the pastures of a far-off country*, longinquae regionis pascua petiturus u, Col, R R. 7, 3, *med* *the s who feeds another man's sheep*, o. qui pascit alienas oves, Pl Asin 3, 1, 36 **3.** expr. by circuml. · ovium custos v KEEPER *A shepherd's staff*, pēdum; bācŭlum pastŏrāle (v. CROOK) *a s's pipe*, fistula pastoricia cf sine nlla fistula pastoricia, Cic Att 1, 16, 6 (usu simply, fistula v PIPE) *s's weather-glass* (*a plant*), * anagallis arvensis (Linn) *s's purse* (*a plant*) *thlaspi bursa pastoris (Linn) *s's needle* (*a plant*), *scandix pecten (Linn) See also HERDSMAN. **II.** In fig sense pastor Scrip Eccl *pass*

**shepherdess:** perh *pastor femina

**sherbet:** perh sīcĕra (some kind of intoxicating drink). Vulg Luc 1 15 Or *syrupus (M L), *syrup, sherbet*, and *shrub* being different forms of the same word (By circuml, *potus dulcis qui Anglice *sherbet* dicitur.)

**sherd:** v SHARD

**sheriff:** *gerasia v. Du Cange, s v

**sherry:** *vinum Hispanicum quod ab oppido Xeres importatur

**shew** (v) v. SHOW

**shield** (*subs*). **I.** *For defending the body* · **1.** scūtum (most usual word; properly *of an oblong shape*) *to take off the coverings from s's (in preparing for action)*, scutis tegumenta detrahere, Caes B G 2, 21 *to throw away one's s, and flee*, abjecto scuto fugere, Cic Tusc. 2, 27, 54 *to abandon one's s*, s relinquere, Tac G 6 **2.** clīpeus, also written clĭpeus and clўpeus (*a round brazen shield carried by Grecian soldiers*) · *an oblong in the place of a round s*, scutum pro clipeo, Liv 1, 43, *init.* *to receive blows upon a s*, excipere ictus clipeo, Ov M 12, 375 Cic Rarer form of the above, clĭpeum cf. Liv 34, 52, *med.* (ad hoc clipea argentea decem): Virg. *Dimin*, clĭpĕŏlum (v rare and late) Hyg. Fab 139 **3.** parma (= Greek πάρμη *a small round shield carried by light infantry and cavalry*): *they leap down from their horses and hold their s's before the antesignani.* desiliunt ex equis et pro antesignanis p. obtinent, Luv. 2, 20, *fin.* *this soldier has a s three feet in diameter*, hic miles tripedalem p. habet, id 38, 21, *fin. Dimin*, parmŭla (v rare) Hor. Od 2, 7, 10 (relicta non bene parmula) **4.** pelta (= Gk. πέλτη ; *a small light target*, usu *crescent-shaped*) · *the kind of s. called the pelta is not unlike the small Spanish s.*, p cetrae haud dissimilis est. Liv. 28, 5, *fin* : Virg · see also Smith's Antiq 882 **5.** cētra (caetra, prob a Spanish word; *the small shield used by the Spaniards, Britons, etc*) *immense swords and short s's*, gladii ingentes et breves c, Tac Agr 36, *init* **Fig:** *the hides of elephants too form impenetrable s's*, elephantorum quoque tergora impenetrabiles c habent, Plin 11, 39, 93

**6.** ancīle (*an oval shield*, Aen 7, 188 esp *the one said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, or those made in imitation of it*) coelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20, *med* **7.** arma, orum (usu *implements of warfare of any kind*, but also used specifically for a shield). *his friends bore the corpse upon their s's*, socii exanimem super arma ferebant, Virg Aen 10, 841. **8.** umbo, ōnis, *m.* (lit, *any convex elevation*, hence *the boss on a s* meton, *a shield*) *there, as the king was getting up, he throws him down again on his back with his s*, assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv 4, 19, *med* Virg Lucan **II.** Fig : *shelter, defence:* praesīdium, tūtāmen, etc : v PROTECTION, REFUGE, SHELTER **III.** *In heraldry, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.* *scūtum. **IV.** *A botanical* term · perh scūtŭlum

**shield factories:** scūtāriae fabrīcae. cf. Veg Mil. 2, 11

**——-maker:** scūtārius: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 35.

**——-bearer:** **1.** scūtĭgĕrŭlus Pl Cas 2, 3, 45 **2.** armĭger (gen term for an *armour-bearer of any kind*) Virg Ov. v ARMOUR-BEARER.

**shield** (v) I e *to cover as with a shield*, tĕgo, 3 v TO SHELTER

**shieldless:** expl. by circuml sine scūto, clīpeo, parma, etc or by *abl. absol*, scuto amisso, abjecto, relicto cf Hor. Od 2, 7, 10 (relicta non bene parmula)

**shift** (*v*) · **A.** Trans · *To change, to alter* mūto, 1: *to s. one's clothes*, vestimenta m, Suet. Tib. 14, *fin* : v. TO CHANGE, ALTER **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To move about, change direction:* **1.** circumāgo, ēgi, actum, 3 with *pron refl.* (used of *the wind, tide, etc.*) · *the wind is ing about*, circumagente se vento, Liv. 37, 16 **2.** mūto, 1 *if fortune were to s*, si fortuna mutetur, Caes B C 1, 59 Comp immūto, 1: v. TO CHANGE, ALTER **II.** *To resort to expedients for safety* prōvīdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2: *you need never care for me. I shall s for myself*, nihil me curassis, ego mihi providero, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 93.

**shift** (*subs*): **I.** *An expedient tried in difficulty* · **1.** strŏpha (lit., *a turning about*) *I will find some s*, aliquam strophen inveniam, Plin Ep. 1, 18, *fin.* · *nicely s's (tricks)*, s verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4 Sen. **2.** dŏli, orum *well furnished with s's and Pelasgian artifice*, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Virg. Aen. 2, 152 *by clever s's*, per doctos d., Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 70. **3.** perh. artes, ium, may serve : v ARTIFICE; STRATAGEMS. *Full of shifts, fertile in expedients:* versūtus, vārius, etc . v. SHIFTY. **II.** *An article of female attire:* indūsium: Non.

**shifty** . I e. *ready with all kinds of cunning expedients* **1.** versūtus (capable of good sense also) Join versutus, astutus, fallax, callidus, vafer, veterator. Cic de Or 3, 13, 57: Fl. **2.** perh vārius (*capable of ad-*

*ing oneself to anything*) · Sall Cat 5, 3. vētērātor (strictly *subs*, *an old rogue, a dodger* also used as *adj*) Cic l. c · Ter 4. perb praestigiōsus (*full of tricks*). praestigiātor (*trickster*) v JUGGLER, also, TRICK

**shilling**: *schēlingus (in the Latin of the middle ages) also sometimes represented by solidus (as in the classification, librae, solidi, denarii, L s. d but the solidus was strictly about *a guinea*) Phr. *to pay twenty s s in the pound*, solidum suum cuique solvere, Cic Rab. Post 17, 46: *to pay ten s s in the pound*, dimidium ex eo quod debetur solvere, Quint 5, 10, 105

**shin**: crūs, crūris, *n.* · *the s is received by the cross-bone of the ancles*, excipitur c. osse transverso talorum, Cels 8, 1, *fin* . cf Isid Or 11, 1, 110, where the crura are stated to be *below the knees* (sunt sub genibus usque ad suras)

—— **-bone**: tībia: Cels 8, 1, *fin* · Isid l c 111 *adj* tibialis, *relating to the shin-bone or shin* cf Suet. Aug 82

**shine** (*v*) · *To emit rays of light, to give forth brightness or splendour*

1. lūceo, xi, 2 (gen term, applicable to *any luminous object*) *the star was s ing with a borrowed light*, st lla luce lucebat alnena, Cic Rep 6, 16, *fin* *the funeral pile s s with fire*, lucet igne rogus, Ov H 11, 104 *Phoebus sat on a throne s ing with brilliant emeralds*, sedebat in solio Phoebus claris lucente smaragdis, id M 2, 24 *Comps.* (1) collūceo, 2, *v n* (*to be all one blaze of light*) *the sun s s brightly so far and wide*, sol tam longe lateque c, Cic N D 2, 15, 40 *the torches s brightly on every side*, lampades undique c, Ov H 14, 25 (2) rēlūceo, 2 (*to s back, gleam*): *the wide waters s with fire*, ignī fieta lata relucent, Vlg Aen 2, 312 *Incept* lūcesco and lūcisco, luxi, 3 (*to begin to s.*) *the sun begins to s*, sol l, Virg E 6, 37 Ov F 5 417 *Comps.* illūcesco and illūcisco, 3 · *when on the third day the sun had begun to s*, quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic N D 2, 38, 96 2. fulgeo, fulsi, 2 (*to s. with a bright flashing radiance*) *the moon was s ing in a calm sky*, coelo fulgebat luna serena, Hor Epod 15, 1: *marble palaces s ing with ivory and gold*, marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, Cic Parad 1, 3, 13 *Saturn's s ing palace* (i e. *the sky*) fulgens domus Saturni, Hor Od 2, 12, 8 *Comps* (1.) affulgeo, 2 v. TO SHINE ON (2) offulgeo, 2 (*to s. against* or *upon* rare) Virg Aen 9, 110 Sil (3) rēfulgeo, 2 (*to reflect a light, gleam*) *the gleam of the gold shone through the boughs*, aurī refulsit auna per ramos, Virg Aen 6, 204 Cic. (poet) *Incept* fulgesco, 3 (*to begin to s.*. v rare and late) Firmic. 3. splendeo, 2 (*to s brilliantly, as polished objects do*) *the sea s s under the flickering light*, s tremulo sub lumine pontus, Vlg. Aen 7, 9 *the ancestral salt-cella s s on the meagre table*, paternum s m mensa tenui salinum, Hor. Od 2, 16, 14 *Comp.*. resplendeo, 2 (strengthened from simple verb. poet) Virg Sil *Incept* splendesco, dui, 3 (*to become bright*) *the ploughshare (rubbed against the furrow) begins to s.*, s vomer, Virg G 1, 46 Ov 4. nīteo, 2 (*to beam with reflected light*) · *to s with unguents*, unguentis n, Cic Cat 2, 3 *to s. with use*, usu n, Ov cf Lucr 1, 9, intet diffuso lumine coelum. *Comp* perniteo, 2 (*to s very much* · v. rare) Mela *Incept* nīteso, tui, 3 (*to begin to s*) Cic poet Plin. 5. mīco, ui: v. TO GLITTER, GLEAM. 6. candeo, ui, 2 (*to emit a white light* poet) *ivory s s on the thrones*, c. ebur solus, Cat 64, 45 · cf. Hor Od. 1, 9, 1, where candidum = *s.ing white.*

—— **forth**: } 1. ēlūceo, xi, 2
—— **out**: } (both lit and fig): *a circle s.ing out among the flames*, inter flammas circulus elucens, Cic Rep. 6, 16 Fig: *already the spark of genius shone forth in the youth*, scintilla ingenii jam elucebat in puero, Cic Rep 2, 21 2. ēnīteo, 2 (both lit and fig) *the myrtle s s forth with flowery branchlets*, myrtus floridis ramulis e, Cat 61, 21 *so much grace s s forth from her lovely face*, tantum egregio decus e ore, Virg Aen 4, 150 Fig *Demosthenes shone forth in those speeches which are called "the Philippics,"* in iis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, emtuit Demosthenes, Cic Att 2, 1, 2 *valour shone forth in war*, virtus in bello emtuit, id Mur 14, *ad fin* *Incept* ēnītesco, tui, 3 (both lit and fig) *thou shinest forth famed by far, etc*, emitescis pulchrior multo, etc, Hor Od 2, 8, 6 Quint Fig (*he eagerly desired a new war*) *where valour could s forth*, ubi virtus e posset, Sall. C 54, *fin* 3 fulgeo, 2 (rarely fig) *even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth*, fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, Nep Eum 1, *med* More precisely, *comp* effulgeo, 2 (both lit and fig) *a new light shone forth from the eyes*, nova lux oculis effulsit, Virg Aen 9, 731 Fig *Philip and Alexander the Great shone forth in war*, in bello Philippus ac Magnus Alexander effulgebant, Liv 45, 7 4 exsplendesco, dui, 3, *incep* (only fig). *he began to s forth more brilliantly than his schoolfellows could patiently bear*, clarius exsplendescebat quam condiscipuli aequo animo ferre possent, Nep Att 1, *fin* *from his very childhood the gifts of mind and body began to s forth*, in puero statim corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet Tit 3 5. pellūceo and perlūceo, 2 (in this sense only fig) *the good and beautiful s s forth from the virtues I have named*, honestum decorumque ex iis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus p, Cic. Off 2, 9, 32 *the character of the speaker s s forth* (i. e *appears*) *from the speech*, mores dicentis ex oratione p, Quint 6, 2, 13

**shine on** or **upon**. 1. affulgeo, si, 2 (both lit and fig · with *dat*) *when thy face, like spring, s s upon the people*, instar veris ubi vultus tuus affulsit populo, Hor Od 4, 5, 6 . Ov Liv 2. offulgeo, si, 2 (with *dat* rare) Virg Aen 9, 110 3. illūsito, collustro, 1 v TO ILLUMINE (N B — affulgeo, offulgeo, as also refulgeo [Hor Od 2, 17, 23], are intians and take *dat* of indirect obj.. illustro, collustro, are trans, and take *acc.* of direct obj )

—— **through**: expr by fulgeo, lūceo, with per v TO SHINE (Pelluceo, transluceo = *to be transparent*)

**shingle**: glārea, calculi v GRAVEL

**shingly**: glārēosus, calculōsus: v. GRAVELLY

**shining** (*adj*) lūcidus, lūcens; fulgidus, fulgens, nītidus, nītens. v. BRIGHT

**ship** (*subs*) 1. nāvis, is, *f.* (gen. term, *a s of any kind*) *s s of war*, n. longae, Caes B G 4, 22 *s s of burden, transports*, n onerariae, ib 4, 22 called also naves rotundae (from their form). *the admiral's s*, n praetoria, Liv 29, 25. *a decked s*, n tecta, id 22, 21, also n constrata, id. 35, 46 *a s without a deck*, n. aperta, id. 32, 21 *a s laden with gold, chaff, etc*, n auri, paleae etc., Cic Parad. 3, 1: *to build a s*, n construere, id de Sen. 20, 72 also, n aedificare, Caes B G. 5, *init*, n facere, ib; n fabricari, Tac A. 14, 29: *to fit out a s*, n. adornare, Caes B C 1, 26; n armare, id. B G. 5, 1 *to launch a s*, n. in aquam deducere, Caes B. G. 5, 23; or, n ab terra moliri, Liv 28, 7, *fin*.. *to work a s.*, n agere, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 114: *to bring a s. to land at any place*, n. appellere ad aliquem locum, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4; n. terrae applicare, Liv. 28, 17: *to sink a s.*, n. deprimere, Caes B C. 2, 7: *to sail in a s*, in nave vehi, Cic N. D. 3, 37, 89 Fig. *the s of the Republic*, n. reipublicae, Cic. Sext. 20, 46 2. nāvigium (*a smaller s*; in later Latin used as gen. term for navis): *to build s.s*, navigia facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: *reconnoitring s s*, speculatoria navigia, Caes B. G. 4, 26, *fin* *transport s s*, navigia vectoria, ib 5, 8, *fin* Other special terms are, corbita (*a slow sailing s of burden*) Cic Att 16, 6 gaulus (= Gr γαυλός, *a round merchant vessel* used by the Phoenicians) · Fest : cercūrus (= Gr κέρκουρος; *a kind of light s peculiar to the Cyprians*) Liv. 33, 19, *fin* . Plin. hippāgōgi, orum (= Gr ἱππαγωγοί; *vessels for transporting horses* only in *pl*) Liv 44, 28 actuāria or actuārium (rare in this absolute use without navis, *a swift sailing s*) Caes *Dim* actuāriolum (*a small swift vessel impelled by oars*) Cic Att 10, 11, 3 [N.B — The following words are used in the sense of navis by the poets (1) cārina (lit *the keel of a s*) *a treacherous station for s s*, statio male fida carinis, Virg Aen 2, 23 Hor (2) puppis, is, *f.* (lit. *the stern or poop of a s*) *the swift s s*, p citae, Hor. Epod 9, 20 *among a thousand barks thy s shall be thousandth*, inter mille rates tua sit millesima p, Ov H 13, 97 Virg (3.) rātis (lit *a raft, float*) *they have placed curved keels on the s s*, pandas ratibus posuere carinas, Virg G 2, 445 Hor. (4.) pīnus, ūs and i *f* (lit *a pine*; hence *anything made out of pine wood, a s*) *hither the s Argo has not reached*, non huc Argoo contendit p, Hor Ep 16, 57 *a s driven by the headlong northwind*, acta praecipiti p. borea, Ov H. 2, 185 Vlg.]

**ship** (*v*) 1. *To put on board s .* no exact equiv.; expr by circuml, in navem or naves imponere v TO EMBARK ‖. *To receive a wave on board a s* nautical term accipio, 3 *to s. a dangerous sea*, a imminem imbrem, Virg Aen 1, 123

- **-builder**: naupēgus (= Gr. ναυπηγός) Edict Diocl p 19 also fabri nāvāles may be used in the *pl* to expr *a body of s-builders* Inscr Or by circuml qui naves facit, aedificat

—— **-building**: 1. expr. by circuml with naves facere, aedificare *he learnt the art of s-building in his youth*, *adolescens artem aedificandi naves didicit *timber for s-building*: perh. *materia ad naves aedificandas *pinewood for s-building*, abies in fabricandas naves, Liv. (Q) 2. perh. *architectūra nāvālis *Place for s.-building* nāvālia, ium v DOCKYARD ARSENAL

—— **-carpenter**: naupēgiārius Inscr.

—— **-master**: } nāvicūlārius (homo) ·
—— **-owner**: } *the liberality of the s-master was well known*, audita n hominis liberalitas est, Cic Att 9, 3 *our merchants or s.-s*, mercatores aut n nostri, id Manil 5, 11

**shipping** (*subs*) collective term for *a number of vessels*. perh nāvigia, orum *he saw much s in the harbour*, *in portu magnam navigiorum multitudinem vidit or sometimes simply nāves v SHIP

**shipwreck** (*subs*): ‖. Lit.: 1. naufrāgium *many have suffered s.s*, multi n fecerunt, Cic. Fam 16, 9, *unit : to perish in a s.*, naufragio perire, id Deiot 9, 25 or naufragio interire, Caes. B C 3, 27, *fin.*: also, naufragio intercipi (*to be cut off by s*), Tac A 14, 3, *fin*. 2. expr by verbal phr *to escape from* (*death by*) *s*, fractia enatare navi, Hor. A. P. 20 · so, mersa rate, Juv 14, 301 v. TO SHIPWRECK ‖. Fig. *destruction, ruin* · 1. naufrāgium *the s of the fortunes of C. Decianus*, C. Deciani n. fortunarum, Cic. Rab perd 9, 25 · so, n. rei familiaris, id Fam. 1 9, *fin.* · *unless those men retire from the helm of affairs there is every reason to fear a general s.*, qui nisi a gubernaculis recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est, Cic Fam. 16, 27, *ad med.* 2. ruīna; clādes (*utter destruction, complete downfall*). v. RUIN, DESTRUCTION

**shipwreck** (*v.*): chiefly in *pass. of persons: to be s.'d*, navem frango, 3: *he*

*... on the island of Andros*, navem ... ingit apud Andrum insulam, Ter Andr 1, 2, 17 so Hor has, omnis res mea fracta est, *my fortunes were s'd*, Sat 2, 3, 18. Also, naufragium facere v SHIPWRECK (*subs*) See also TO WRECK

**shipwrecked** (*part.* and *adj*) 1. naufrāgus *Africa saw Marius an exile and s*, Africa Marium exulem et n vidit, Cic Pis 19, 43 *a s vessel*, n puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16 *a s woman*, mulier n, Tac A. 14, 11, *fin* 2. ējectus Virg Aen. 4, 373 (ejectum litore accepi) Ov.

**shipwright**: naupēgus · v. SHIPBUILDER.

**shire**: cōmitātus, ūs v COUNTY.

**shirt**: 1. sūbūcula (*any under garment*) *after that they began to wear two tunics each, they commenced calling them the s and the indusium*, postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare s et indusium, Varr. in Non 542, 24 *if a shabby s comes next to a tunic of good cloth, etc*, si forte s pexae trita subest tunicae, etc, Hor Ep 1, 1, 95 cf Suet Aug 82, *nisi quaternis cum pingui toga tunicis et subucula munieb atur*) 2 intertula (*int underd, under*) App Flor M 8, p 205 or with vestis or tunica id p. 346 3. camisia (*a linen night-s*) Isid Or. 19, 22, 29 4. sindon, ōnis, *f* (= Gr σινδών, *a kind of linen s, or wrapper*) · Aus v SHEET Prov *near is my s but nearer is my skin*, tunica pallio propior, Pl Trin 5, 2, 30. or perh proximus egomet sum mihi, Ter Andr. 4, 1, 12 (R and A)

**shiver** (*v*) · **A.** Trans. · *To dash or break in pieces*: 1. comminuo, i, ūtum, 3 (*to break into small pieces*) Cic Pis. 38, 93 v TO BREAK IN PIECES 2. confringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 *to s pots and cups*, aulas cahcesque c., Pl Cap. 4, 4, 8 *swords s'd by swords*, confracti ensibus enses, Lucan 7, 573 3. ēlīdo, 3 v. TO DASH IN PIECES.

**B.** Intrans.: I. Lit., *to s. or tremble with cold*: horreo, 2: *not to furnish a tunic to the s ng slave*, horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv 1, 93. *and although you yourself will s.*, quamvis horrebis et ipse, Ov. A. A. 2, 213 II. *To shudder with fear, etc* trēmo, 3 contrēmisco, 3. v TO SHUDDER.

**shiver** (*subs*): I. *A small piece broken off*: fragmentum or fragmen, frustum v. FRAGMENT, BIT. Phr. *to break anything all to s s*, confringere, comminuere v TO SHIVER (A) II. *A shudder ng sensation* horror *a cold s. shakes my limbs*, mihi frigidus h. membra quatit, Virg Aen 3, 29: *I call it a s when the whole body trembles*, h voco, ubi totum corpus intremit, Cels 3, 3, *init.* · Cic. v SHUDDER. Esp in expr. *cold s s* horror: Cic Att. 12, 6, *fin* · or expr by frigus et febris cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31 (aestu febrique jactari) *to be attacked with cold s s*, frigore tentari, Hor. S. 1, 1, 80: cf. foll. art. (II)

**shivering** (*subs.*): I. *The act of breaking or dashing to pieces*: expr. by verb: v. TO SHIVER (A.). II. *A trembling or shaking with fear or cold*: 1. horror *the s. which attends the tertian and quartan fever*, h. tertianae et quartanae, Plin 22, 25, 72, *fin* : Cels. v. preced art 2. frigus, ŏris, *n.* (v rare in this sense). *fevers generally begin with s*, febres incipiunt fere ab horrore, Cels 3, 3, *init*

**shoal** (*subs.*) · I. *A multitude*, in the expression *a s of fish* 1. examen, inis, *n.* (orig *a swarm of bees*, afterwards, *a multitude or swarm of anything*): *s s of fish*, piscium examina, Plin. 32, 1, 1. 2. vis *a great s. of fish*, *magna vis piscium: v. MULTITUDE. II. *A place where the water is shallow*: 1. vādum (*a shallow place in a river or sea*) *dangerous by means of treacherous s.s*, per occulta v. infestas (insulas), Tac. A. 2, 23, *fin.*: v FORD, SHALLOW. 2. syrtis. v. QUICKSAND. 3. brĕvia, ium v SHALLOWS

**shoal** (*v intr*) · expr. by phr (maris) altitudo minuitur, decrescit. v TO DECREASE

**shoaly** (*adj.*) vādōsus. *a s river*, amnis v, Virg Aen 7, 728 *the s Syrtes*, Syrtes v, Sall J 78, *med.* v SHALLOW

**shock** (*subs*) I. *A violent collision of bodies, a concussion* 1. conflictus, ūs (*a dashing violently together*, v rarely found except in *abl*) *by the s and friction of stones*, e atque tritu lapidum, Cic N D 2, 9, *fin by the s of the clouds (in thunder)*, nubium conflictu, id. Div 2, 19, 44 2. conflictio (v rare) Quint 3, 6, 6 3. conflictātio (only *of the s of hostile armies* v. rare) *the s of the two armies*, duorum exercituum c, Gell 15, 18 4. concussus, ūs, *m.* (chiefly used of *the s made by the rushing together of two hostile parties*): *the s of battle*, praelii c, Nep. Thras. 1 *as soon as their arms clashed in the first s*, ut primo statim e increpuere arma, Liv. 1, 25, *init* to *be shaken by the violence of the tempests and by the s of calamities*, vi tempestatum et e calamitatum labefactari, Cic Fam 5, 13, *init* 5 impētus, ūs, *m* *when the force of it and the powerful s hath shivered (the cloud)*, ubi comminuit vis ejus et i acer, Luer 6, 128 Esp of *the s of battle* *the rush and s of armed men*, incursio atque i armatorum, Cic Caec 15, 44 *to bear up against such violent s s of the winds*, tantos i. ventorum sustinere, Caes. B G 3, 13, *med.* 6. collīsus (extr rare: to be avoided) Plin 9, 35, 56 7. impulsus, ūs, *m* (chiefly in *abl*) *not only by the s s of shields and the collision of the bodies, etc*, non solum i scutorum neque conflictu corporum, etc., Cic Caec. 13, 43 *that flame is set in motion not by a s from another body, etc*, is ardor non alieno im. movetur, etc, id N D. 2, 12, 32. II. *A blow*; esp in phr, *to give or receive a s* . expr. by verb. 1. lăbĕfacto, 1: *to give a s to any one's dignity*, alicujus dignitatem l, Cic Rab Post 16, 44: *to give a s to any one's credit*, alicujus fidem l, Liv 24, 20, *fin* . *his mind received a severe s.*, *mens vehementer labefactata est *he received so severe a s, that, etc*, *ita vehementer labefactatus est, ut, etc 2. concūtio, ssi, ssum, 3 (*to shake to the very foundations*) *to give a s to the republic*, e rempublicam, Cic Phil 2, 42, 109 · *he gave a severe s to the Lacaedemonian power*, opes Lacaedemoniorum concussit, Nep Epam. 6 *the resources of the enemy having received a s*, concussis hostium viribus, Vell 2, 121: *the fidelity of the Transrhenans having received a s*, concussa fide Transrhenanorum, Tac. H 5, 25. III. *Impression or feeling of disgust* perh offensio, onis expr by offendo, di, sum, 3 v. TO SHOCK (I and II.) IV. *An electrical s* pēlex electricus V. *Shock of an earthquake* · 1. concussio, ōnis, *f.* (*used of the shaking produced by an earthquake*): *a mighty s. which has buried two cities*, c vasta, quae duas suppressit urbes, Sen. Q N 6, 25, *fin* 2. succussio (*a quaking of the earth*) · *it is a s. when the earth is shaken and moved up and down*, s. est cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q N 6, 21, *med.* 3. usu better expr by verb concūtio, 3 *the theatre receiving a severe s. from an earthquake*, concusso terrae motu theatro, Suet Ner 20. 4. usu. terrae mōtus may be precise enough v. EARTHQUAKE. VI. *Of corn*: v SHEAF

**shock** (*v*): I. *In active sense, to strike with horror or disgust* 1. offendo, di, sum, 3 v. TO OFFEND 2. percūtio, ssi, ssum, 3 *he was s'd by a most cruel letter*, percussus est atrocissimis litteris, Cic. Fam 9, 25. 3. percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (v. rare) · Tac. 4. expr. by circuml., horrore, formidine afficere · v. TO HORRIFY. II. In passive sense, *to be s'd*: expr. by visu obstūpesco, pui, 3 (*to stand aghast*) · or visu rĕfŭgio, fūgi, 3 v TO SHRINK FROM, RECOIL Sometimes commoveri, permoveri, may serve, being applicable to any strong emotion. *the whole state was greatly s'd at his death*, *magnopere commota est tota civitas ejus interitu, etc

**shocking** (*adj*). *producing a feeling of disgust or horror* · 1. foedus (*foul, offensive* both lit. and fig.): *a s wound*, l. vulnus, Ov M 12, 366. *abominable and s places*, loca tetra et f, Sall C 52, *ad med* s tempests tempestates f, Liv 25, 7 Fig *a s crime*, facinus f, Ter Eun 5, 5, 1 Cic 2 taeter or tētĕr, tra, trum (*extremely disagreeable and offensive*: both lit and fig) *a horrible and s. face*, vultus horridus et t, Suet Cal 50 *a very s winter*, tetĕrrima hiems, Coel in Cic Fam 8, 15 Fig *a very s war*, bellum tetĕrrimum, Cic Fam 10, 14, 2 *a s crime*, facinus t, id Off. 3, 25, 95 3. atrox, ōcis (*abominably cruel*) *a thing so abominable, so s, and so wicked, cannot be believed*, res tam scelesta, tam a., tam nefaria credi non potest, id Rosc. Am 22, 62 *a s tempest*, a tempestas, Tac A 11, 31, *extr* *that seemed a s crime to the senators and people*, a visum id facinus patribus plebique, Liv 1, 26 4. inhonestus (*that which brings disgrace or shame*) *nostrils mutilated with a s wound*, truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Virg Aen. 6, 497 *most s covetousness*, inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 6 5. nĕfārius, nĕlandus (*abominably wicked*) *s cruelty* [singularis et] nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *s adultery with a most noble woman*, nefandum adulterium nobilissimae feminae, Cic Mil 27, 72 v. WICKED, ABOMINABLE, EXECRABLE As exclamation: indignum facinus! Pl. or, simply, indignum · cf Ov. M. 5, 36 (indignum! scelerato profuit ara) or expr. by *turpe dictu *fie, s!* *phu, turpe dictu!

**shockingly** (*adv.*). 1. taetrē (tētrē). *to do many things s*, multa t. facere, Cic Div 1, 29, 60 2. foedē (*revoltingly*) *they defiled the altar s. with the blood of the virgin*, virginis aram turparunt sanguine foede, Luer 1, 86 *the rest mangled s his legs and arms*, ceteri crura brachiaque l laniavere, Tac H. 1, 41 3. turpiter (*shamefully, disgracefully*) v SHAMEFULLY. 4. expr. by *adj* foedus (L G § 343) *their wounds gaped open more s.*, foediores patebant plagae, Liv 38, 21, *med.* See also DISGRACEFULLY, SHAMEFULLY.

**shoe** (*subs*) · 1. calceus. *s s for men and women*, c. viriles et muliebres, Varr. L L 9, 29 *suitable s s and well-fitted to the foot*, c. habiles, et apti ad pedem, Cic de Or 1, 54, 231 *the shoe unduly loose sticks on to the foot*, male laxus in pede c. haeret, Hor. S 1, 3, 32 *to ask for your s.s* (i. e *to rise from table*), calceos poscere, Plin Ep 9, 17, *fin* : *to change one's shoes* (i. e *to become a senator*), c. mutare, Cic Phil 13, 13, 28 *Dimin* calcĕōlus (*a small shoe*, rare) *with turned up s s*, cum calceolis repandis, id N D 1, 29, *fin* 2. calceāmentum (*collective term for all that covers the foot*) · *my s s are the hard skin of the soles of my feet*, mihi c. solorum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90. *to put on s s*, c. induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7 Post.-August for calceamentum is calceātus, ūs, *m* *which he was in the habit of using for s s* quibus in calceatu utebatur, id 8, 57, 82 *he wore clothing and s s and the rest of his dress, etc*, vestitu c que et cetero habitu usus est, etc, Suet. Calig. 52, *init* 3. sŏlea (simply *a covering for the soles of the feet, a slipper*) · Hor. Gell : see also SLIPPER. Used also of *the shoes* of horses or other animals Suet Ner. 30 Col. 4. soccus (*a low-heeled, light s*, esp *the s. worn by the comic actors*) · *I will give you s s, a tunic, and a cloak*, s., tunicam pallium tibi dabo, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 6c

*sometimes he was seen wearing women's ss.* nonnunquam s muliebri conspectus est, Suet Calig 52. **5.** cāliga (*a strong and heavy s worn by the Roman soldiers*) *hiss s and chalked gaiters did not please me,* mihi caligae ejus et fasciae cretatae non placebant, Cic Att 2, 3, 1 *a s for the use of spes,* c speculatoria, Suet Calig 52 **6.** pēro, ōnis, *m* (*a kind of large s. made of raw hide, and worn chiefly by the peasants*) *a s. made of raw hide covers the other foot,* pedem crudus tegit altera p, Virg Aen 7, 690 *to wear in winter a s reaching some distance up the leg,* per glaciem perone tegi, Juv. 14, 185: see also Smith's Antiq. p. 889 **7.** crēpīda (*a sandal consisting only of a sole without upper leather*): v. SANDAL, SLIPPER **8.** sandălium (*a sandal*) · v SANDAL.

**shoe** (*v*) · calceo, 1 *to s mules,* mulas c, Suet Vesp 23 *to trust oneself (to a s-maker) to be shod* alicui calceandos committere pedes, Phaedr 1, 14, 16 more fully, soccis, cothurnis c, Plin *Shod with iron,* pedum ferratus *to s. horses,* *equos soleis ferreis instruere, armare

**——-black** (*subs*): expr by calceos denigrare; calceos purgare ac nitidare. v TO POLISH.

**——-brush**: perh *pēnĭcŭlus quo calceamenta detergentur (R. and A.).

**——-maker**: **1.** sūtor: Cic. Phaedr. (gen. term) Prov. *that the s should stick to his last,* ne supra crepidam judicaret, Plin 35, 10, 36 **2.** sŏleārius (*a sandal or slipper-maker*) · Pl Aul 3, 5, 40 **3.** calceātor (v. rare and late) Inscr. **4.** calceŏlārius (also v rare): Pl Aul. 3, 5, 38 **5.** sūtor crēpĭdārius (v. late; *a sole-maker*): *he asked for a s's knife from a s,* crepidarium cultellum rogavit a crepidario sutore, Gell 13, 21, *fin* **6.** sūtor cāligārius, or simply cāligārius (both v rare and late) Inscr: Lampr. *A shoemaker's apprentice* sutrinae tabernae alumnus, Tac A 15, 34 (R and A) *a shoemaker's shop* tăberna sūtrīna, Tac A 15, 34, or simply sutrina *a chicken flew into a s's shop,* pullus in s devolavit, Plin 10, 43, 60 Tert Pall 5 · *s's blacking,* ātrāmentum sūtorium, Cic. Fam 9, 21, *fin.* Plin. 20, 12, 48: *a s's punch* fistŭla sūtōria id. 17, 14, 23: *the trade of a s,* ars sūtrīna · Plin. 7, 56, 57; or simply sūtrīna Vitr 6, praef *fin*

**——-strings**: **1.** perh crepidarum obstrāgŭla: Plin 9, 35, 56. **2.** hibēna (*a leathern strap*) *they are tied on with s,* habenis vincta sunt, Gell 13, 21

**shoot** (*subs*) **1.** vĭrga (g term *any young twig or sprout*): v TWIG **2.** planta (*a shoot for planting or grafting*): Cic de Sen. 15, 52 (malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, vivaria, propagines) · Varr **3.** surculus (*a slip for setting or grafting*) Col R R 6, 15, Plin. Also used fig: Cic de Or. 3, 28, 110 (ex jure civili surculo defingendo). **4.** tālea (*a cutting for planting*): *cut olive-ss of about the length of three feet,* t oleagineas tripedaneas decidito, Cato R R. 45: Col *Dimin,* tālĕŏla (v. rare) Col **5.** stŏlo, ōnis, *m* (*a useless sucker*) · *no s. could be found on his farm,* nullus in ejus fundo reperiri poterat s, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Plin. **6.** flăgellum (*a young branch, a vine sapling*) · Virg. G. 2, 299. Varr **7.** propāgo (*a "layer"*): Cic.: Virg.: v. LAYER. (In this sense ō in Virg) **8.** pullus (*the young of anything* · of plants, *a sprout, young twig*): Cato R. R. 51: v. SPROUT *Dimin,* pullŭlus Plin. 17, 10, 12: v SPROUT. **9.** sŏbŏles (sŭbŏles) *to plant an elm from s s,* ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6. Plin.

**shoot** (*v.*): **A.** Trans · **I.** *To let fly and drive with force* · (tela) mittere, emittere, immittere (*at* some one), conjicere (*of a number of persons shooting missiles at once*): v. TO DISCHARGE (IV.). **II.** *To wound or kill by shooting:* (telo) ferire, vulnerare, dejicere (*to bring down, as in the case of shooting a bird flying*) v. TO STRIKE, WOUND. **B.** Intrans **I.** *To fare a shot:* v. preced art (I.). **II.** Of any rapid motion esp. in phr *to shoot across (the sky, etc), along* expr. by volare (transvolare), curiere (transcurrere), labi: v TO FLY (over, across); GLIDE (Comp Virg Aen 2, 693, lapsa per umbras stella . . multa cum luce cucurrit) **III** Of pain, *to dart and prick* · vermĭno, vermĭnor, 1 · Sen V B 17 (with ref. to gout) So, verminosus (*troubled with shooting or itching pain*) Plin

**shooting-star**: fax (coelestis): v METEOR

**shop** (*subs*) · **1.** tăberna: *a bookseller's s,* t libraria, Cic Phil 2, 9, 21 (also simply, libraria, Gell 5, 4) *a wine s,* t vinaria, Varr L L 8, 30, 117 *a shoemaker's s.,* t sutrina, Tac A 15, 34 (or simply, sutrina, Plin) *to keep a s,* tabernam exercere, Suet Aug 4 *to shut up s,* claudere t, Hor S 1, 3, 132 *Dimin,* tăbernŭla (*a little shop,* i e *the shop of a petty tradesman*) *to break open and rob the ss,* tabernulas effringere et expilare, Suet. Ner 26, *init* Ulp Dig 5, 1, 19 **2.** officīna (*a workshop*) *a s in which garments are made for sale,* o. plumbea calum vestium, Suet Gramm 23, *fin* v also WORKSHOP Among special kinds of shops may be mentioned, tonstrina, *a barber's s,* lanienа, less freq. laniarium, *a butcher's s.,* popīna, *a cook-s* or *eating-house,* thermopolium, *a s for hot drinks.* v BARBER, BUTCHER, etc

**——-keeper**: **1.** tăbernārius (only found in *pl*) *artisans and shop-keepers,* opifices et tabernarii, Cic. Fl 8, 18 **2.** expr by circum with *v,* *to be a shop-keeper,* tabernam exercere, Suet Aug 4

**shore** (*subs*) **1.** lītus (littus), ŏris, *n* (gen term) *to make for the s,* l petere, Ov M. 2, 844 *to sail along the s,* l praetervehi, Caes (Ki) · *to hug* (i e *sail along*) *the s as closely as possible,* quam proxime l tenere, Liv 44, 12, *fin.* so, l premere, Hor Od. 2, 10, 3 *the ss of lake Trasimenus,* Trasimeni litora, Sil 15, 818 **2.** ōra (*that part of a country which borders upon the sea*): *from the s of Greece to Aegypt,* ab o Graeciae usque ad Aegyptum, Cic. Fam 12, 5, *init the Greek cities upon the Asiatic s,* urbes Graecae in o. Asiae, Nep Alc 5 *coasting along the s. of Italy he arrived at Arimanum,* o Italiae legens, Arimĭnum pervenit, Liv 21, 51 **3.** acta (= Gr. ἀκτή, *the beach* or *strand where the waves break:* rather rare) *he was lying drunk on the s,* in a. jacebat ebrius, Cic Verr. 5, 25, 63 See also BEACH

**shore up**: (sublicis) fulcire, suffulcire v TO PROP

**shoreless** (*adj*) **A.** Lit · sine litore Phr *the sea was s. too,* doleant quoque litora ponto, Ov. **B.** Fig. v. BOUNDLESS; VAST

**short** (*adj*) *Not long, not of great extent or duration* **1.** brĕvis, e (most usu. term) *there were two ways, the shorter of which, etc,* duae erant viae, quarum brevior, etc, Nep Eum. 8: *the judge was himself (of) shorter (statura) than the witness,* judex ipse brevior quam testis erat, Cic de Or. 2, 60, 245 · *a shorter day,* dies brevior, Pl Am. 1, 3, 51. *a s. story,* b narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28 in gram: of the quantity of syllables *a long syllable coming next to a s. one is called an iambus,* syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A P 251: Cic. Comp · perbrĕvis (*very short*): *in a very s. time,* p. tempore, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 22 In tmesi · altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id Cluent 1, 2. *Dimin.:* brĕvĭcŭlus (*shortish:* rare): *a s. man,* b. homo, Pl Merc 3, 4, 54 Apul. **2.** exīguus (denoting *insufficiency, scantiness of time*) *s time,* tempus e, Cic de Or. 1. 20, 92 *a s. part of summer,* e pars aestatis, Caes. B G. 4, 20, *init.* **3.** compendiārius (of a way, *a short cut*) · *the nearest road, and as if it were a s. cut to glory,* via ad gloriam proxima et quasi c., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43. **Also as** *subs,* compendiāria (*a short way*) · Petr. S 2, 9 and *adv,* compendiārio and compendiario (*by a short cut*) *I will bring you by a s way to very great wealth,* ad maximas te divitias compendiaria ducam, Sen Ep 119, 1 cf ib 73, 11 (te in coelum compendiario voco) Phr.: *the s cuts of the mountain,* montis compendia, Ov M 3, 234: *to go by s cuts,* compendius ire, Tac A 12, 28 *to run s,* ad angustias decidere, Suet Cl 9 (v STRAITS) *to cut s* (i e. *to abridge*), in angustum cogere, Ter Heaut 4, 2, 2: cf Cic Rab perd. 2, 6, in sermonem curriculum cogere (*to cut short in the way of time*) *to fall s of,* non pervenire ad . ., non contingere (v TO FALL SHORT; also, TO REACH) *in s* (= *to be brief, to sum up*), denique (v Smith s Lat Dict s v No III)

**short-hand** (v rare) nōtae, arum (*short-hand characters*) *s-hand, by means of which the hand keeps up with the speed of the tongue,* n, quibus celeritatem linguae manus sequitur, Sen Ep 90, 26 *to take down in s-hand very rapidly,* notis excipere velocissime, Suet Tit 3 Paul Dig 37, 1, 6

**——-hand writer**: **1.** nōtārius: *I call my s-hand writer, and dictate what I have composed,* n. voco et quae formaveram dicto, Plin Ep 9, 36, *init*: *(speeches) corrupted by the carelessness of the s-hand writers who took them down,* negligentia excipientium notariorum corruptae, Quint 7, 2, 24 **2.** actuārius (*one who took notes of speeches delivered in court*) · Suet Caes 55 v SCRIBE

**——-lived**: **1.** brĕvis *s-lived, as this enjoyment,* b hic est fructus, Lucr. 3, 927 *the s-lived affections of the Roman people,* b populi Romani amores, Tac A 2, 41 *their s-lived lord,* dominum b, Hor Od 2, 14, 24 (poet constr) **2.** fūgitīvus (*fleeting* v rare in this sense) *s-lived joys,* gaudium f, Mart 7, 47 **3** fluxus (*fleeting, transient*) *the glory of riches and beauty is s-lived,* divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa est, Sall C 1 *a s-lived and useless trust,* f et vana fides, Liv 28, 6 **4.** expr by circuml, *that delight is s-lived,* delectatio illa est ad breve et exiguum tempus, Cic. See also TRANSIENT.

**——-sighted**: **I.** *Not able to see far* **1.** myops, ōpis (= Gr. μύωψ rare and late) Ulp Dig 21, 1, 10 **2.** luscĭtiōsus, luscĭōsus (*dim-sighted, seeing best in the dark* rare). Pl. Plin **3.** expr by circuml *I am s-sighted,* *quae in proximo sunt parum mihi cernunt oculi visus (mihi) in proximo deficit, Sen. (Quich) **II.** *Not able to look far into futurity* improvīdus. *s-sighted souls,* i pectora, Virg Aen 2, 200 Cic Also caecus may sometimes serve cf. Lucr 2, 14, O miseras hominum mentes, O pectora caeca, *short-sighted souls!*

**——-sightedness** (*subs.*): **I.** Lit. *myōpia (Gr μυωπία): M L. **II.** Fig expr by circuml, *consilia parum provida cf preced. art (II.)

**——-winded**: **1.** ānhēlus *s. old men,* senes a, Virg G 2, 135 Sil 15 721 (longi laboris anheli) **2.** ānhēlātor (*panting, asthmatical*) · Plin 22 23, 49 Or by circuml qui spiritus angustus laborat, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

**——-coming** (*subs*): **I.** *A failing of the usual produce, as of a crop* angustiae, ārum. v SCARCITY. **II.** *A failure of full performance, as of duty* · dēlictum, negligentia v FAULT, NEGLECT Usu. better expr by verb *my ss,* quae a me praetermissa s neglecta sunt · v TO OMIT, NEGLECT

**shorten** (*v*): **A.** Trans: **1.** contrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *and now mid-day had s'd the shadows of things,* jamque dies medius rerum contraxerat umbras, Ov M. 3, 144 · *to s. the times for speaking,* tempora dicendi c, Quint 6, 5, 4. **2.** coarcto (coarto), 1 (*to limit*): *to*

s. *the time for celebrating the nuptials*, tempus sponsas habendi c., Suet. Aug 34; *to s the consulships of the others*, consulatus aliorum c, Tac H 2, 71

3 more freq expr by circuml. *(printer) s s the days*, *dies breviores facit s reddit *to s the time of speaking*, *dicendi tempus angustius reddere v SHORT Phr *to s syllables*, syllaba corripere, Quint 1, 5, 18 See also TO ABRIDGE, CONTRACT, DIMINISH **B.** In trans.: expr by *pass refl* of verbs under (A); or *act* with *pron refl*: *the days s gradually*, *sensim dies breviores fiunt, redduntur: *human life has s'd*, *hominum vitae spatium in angustius coactum est

**shortly** (*adv.*). **I.** *Quickly, in a little time* 1. brĕvi tempŏre, or, simply brĕvi *that they themselves would s. decide about the march*, de itinere ipsos b tempore judicaturos, Caes B. G. 1, 40 Cic Fam 12, 2, *fin* Luer 2, 77 (inque brevi spatio) *he was taken ill, and s. afterwards he died*, ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, Cic Ver 5, 54, *fin* 2. mox *he bade me tell you that he would come s*, jussit mihi nuntiari, m se venturum, id. Att 10, 4, 3 *I will s. return hither*, m ego revertar, Ter Andr 3, 2, 5. 3. prŏpĕdiem (*at an early date*): *I will see you s.*, p te videbo, Cic Div. 1, 23, 47 *others will s fasten you yourself to the cross*, te cruci ipsum p alii affigant, Pl Pers 2, 4, 24

**II.** *In a few words, briefly* 1. brĕviter *s to compress much matter in a few words*, bi paucis comprendere multa, Lucr 6, 1082 *to write concisely and s*, summatim b que describere, Cic. Or 15, *fin.* 2. brĕvi (*abl* of *adj* brevis used as *adv*) *I will go through that s*, id percurram b, Cic Caec. 32, 94 *to explain a thing s*, aliquid b explicare, id Planc 40, 95 *to reply to a letter s*, litteris b respondere, id Fam 3, 8, *init*

3. pressĕ (*concisely*) *to define anything s and closely*, aliquid p. et anguste definire, id. Or 33, 117 *to write s.*, p scribere, Plin. Ep 3, 18, *fin.* Join presse et anguste presse et astricte.

**shortness** (*subs.*) 1. brĕvĭtas (gen term) *our s (of stature) is a source of contempt to the men of Gaul*, Gallis hominibus b nostra contemptui est, Caes B G 2, 30: *I was compelled to write so little by the s of the time*, brevitate temporis tam pauca cogerer scribere, Cic. Att 1, 10, 1 2. exĭguĭtas (*scantiness*). *such was the s of the time*, temporis tanta fuit e, Caes B. G 2, 21 3. angustiae, arum (*in quantity and time*) *s of breath*, a spiritus, Cic de Or 3, 46, 181 *the s of time*, a temporis, ib 3, 61, 228 *the s of the supply of corn*, rei frumentariae a., Caes B. C 2, 17

**shot** (*subs*) **I.** *The act of shooting* ictus, ūs (gen term)· *to strike what is aimed at with unerring s*, ictu certo destinata ferire, Curt 5, 41 *they say that their s.s never miss*, i derraturos negant, Plin 28, 8, 27: v. STROKE. **II.** *That which is discharged, a bullet*: 1. glans, glandis, *f* (*orig an acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay*) v. BULLET. 2. missile tēlum, and simply missile v. MISSILE. **III.** *The reach of a missile*, esp in plr *within or out of s.*: 1. jactus, ūs *within s.*, intra teli j., Virg. Aen. 11, 608 *to come within s.*, ad teli j. venire, Curt so, *out of s*, *extra teli j 2. ictus, ūs, m.· *to be out of s*, extra teli ictum esse, Liv 34, 28 *to come within s*, sub i venire, id. 27, 18 **IV.** *A marksman*, as *an excellent s.*: expr by circuml. *he was such an unerring s. that.*, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat ut .., Curt 5, 41· *he was a good s.*, *missilibus certo ictu utebatur.

**V.** *A reckoning; proportional share of the expenses at a tavern*: 1. collecta. *to demand the s. from a boon companion*, c. a conviva exigere, Cic de Or. 2, 57, 233 2. symbŏla (= Gr συμβολή; *a contribution of money to a feast*): *the contributors of the s.*, symbolarum collatores, Pl Curc. 4, 1, 13: To *pay one's shot*, ex s conferre, Macr. *Without paying one's s.* (i e *scot-free*), āsymbōlus Ter Ph 2, 2, 25

**should**: **I.** *As auxiliary verb in the conditional* expr. by *subj* the pres and perf tenses of which are used of an hypothesis which is conceived as possible: *if I s. deny*, si negem; *if I s be disposed*, si velim; *if you s be aware*, si scieris, etc, L G § 426 and the *imperf* and *pluperf* of an hypothesis contrary to fact and therefore not conceived as now possible *I s not say so did I not believe it*, non ita dicerem nisi mihi persuasum esset *I s not have said so unless* .., non ita dixissem nisi . etc., L G § 427 **II.** *As a softened form* to avoid too positive a statement use *pres* or *perf subj* *I s thank*, censeam; *I should be inclined to believe*, crediderim, etc L G § 430 **III.** As sign of future after past tenses; where in a direct statement the future indic. would be found e g. *he said he s sail to-morrow* (direct statement, *I shall sail to-morrow*), dixit se cras navigaturum *what do you suppose I should have done?* quid me facturum fuisse arbitraris? L G § 507 **IV.** As denoting obligation 1. expr by *fut imperat thus you s do* . *thus you s shun*, hoc facito, hoc fugito, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 63 *you s be aware of such*, hunc tu careto, Hor 1, 4, 85 *all commands s be just*, imperia justa sunto, Lex in Cic Leg 3, 3, *init.*

2. expr by gerundive, used personally in the case of trans verbs and impersonally in the case of other verbs, *pass* L G §§ 535, 536.

**shoulder** (*subs.*). 1. hŭmĕrus (*of a man*, rarely used *of a quadruped*) *the arrows hung from his s*, sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74 *that their arms and s.s might be free to wield their weapons*, ut brachia atque h ad sustinenda arma liberi essent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56 *broad in the s s*, latus ab humeris, Suet Tib. 68· *the strength and breadth of their s.s (of oxen) were made for dragging ploughs*, vires humerorum et latitudines natae sunt ad aratra trahenda, Cic. N D 2, 63, 159 Fig *to bear up the state on one's s s*, rem publicam humeris sustinere, id Flacc 37, 94 2. armus (gen *of an animal*, v. rarely used *of a man*): cf Ov M 10, 700, ex humeris [hominis] armi [leonis] hunt (of a man *metamorphosed into a lion*) Plin rarely of *a human s*, Virg Aen 11, 645 Phr *to put any one out of doors by the s s*, aliquem capite prolrudere foras, Phaedr 5, 7, *extr. I have taken up a weight too heavy for my s s*, *plus oneris quam pro viribus meis sustuli.

**shoulder** (*v.*)· **I.** *To push with the s s*, expr. by circuml. (1) with humerus *they s. each other*, humeris connixi inter se trudunt, cf Virg Aen 5, 264 cf. also Hor Od 2, 13, 36, densum humeris vulgus (*the s ing crowd*) (2) with umbo, ōnis, *m. (the elbow put out as a kind of s.). he leaped into the ship s ing those who opposed him out of his way*, transiluit in navem, umbone obvios agens, Suet. Caes 68, *extr. . fall in with a crowd, he will s a way for you*, in turbam incideris, cuneos umbone repellet, Mart 3, 46, 5 **II.** *To take upon the s* · expr. by circuml.: *in humeros tollere

**——-belt**: *balteus qui per humerum it v. BELT.

**-blade** (*subs*) 1. scăpŭlae, arum *from the neck two broad bones reach on both sides to the s-blades*, a cervice duo lata ossa utrinque ad s tendunt, Cels. 8, 1, *med.: a pain in the side, or between the s-blades, or in the throat*, lateris dolor, aut inter s, aut in thorace, Plin. 21, 21, 89: Ov 2. scūtŭla ŏperta (lit *covered shields*: appy. a popular term for scapulae) *we call them s-blades, the Greeks* ὠμοπλάτας, nostri scutula operta, ὠμοπλάτας Graeci nominant, Cels. 8, 1, *med.* 3. pālae, ārum (rare in this sense). Coel. Aur.

**shoulder-knot**: v. EPAULET.

**shout** (*subs.*)· 1. clāmor (most usual word) *to raise a loud s*, c. magnum tollere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 Phaedr *to raise a s. to heaven*, c in coelum tollere, Virg Aen 11, 745 or, ad aethera, ib 2, 338 also, c edere, Cic. Div 2, 23, 50 and strengthened, c. profundere, id. Flacc 6, *fin* clamores usu. denotes *shouts of applause*, as in Cic Am. 7, 24; but is also used to denote *shouts of disapprobation, loud outcry*: e g. *they assail Fufius with s s and abuse*, Fufium c et convicia consectantur, Cic Att 2, 18, *init* Phr: *s s of joy*, clamor et gaudium, Tac H 2, 70 or, clamor laetus, Virg. Aen 3, 524 2. convĭcium (*noisy s.ing and din*) v. UPROAR Join clamor et convicium; clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium.

3. vox, vōcis, *f* (*a cry*). v CRY, EXCLAMATION 4. acclāmātio v. SHOUTING 5. conclāmātio (*the s ing of a number of persons all together*) *the s s of the whole army*, c universi exercitus, Caes B. C 2, 26 v ACCLAMATION. 6. frĕmĭtus, ūs, m (*a loud murmuring sound made by the simultaneous s ing of a great multitude*). *the whole grove resounds with the s s and applause of the men*, planus, f. virum consonat omne nemus, Virg Aen 5, 148 see also ROAR

**shout** (*v*) 1. clāmo, 1 *the populace flock around, they make a hubbub, they s, and fight for places*, populus convolat, tumultuantur, c, pugnant de loco, Ter Hec prol alt 33. *good at s ing*, in clamando bene robustus, Cic. Div Verr 15, 48 *Comp.* (1.) acclāmo, 1 (in Cic in hostile sense; with *dat*): *to s against any one*, alicui a, id Brut. 73, 256 v. TO CRY OUT AGAINST. In the historians, *to s. applause. the people and the army s'd (applause)*, populus et miles acclamavit, Tac H 1, 78. cf Liv. 34, 50, *fin* see also TO APPLAUD (2) conclāmo, 1 (*to s together. of a multitude*; esp in approbation or assent) *they all s in a body that the opportunity ought not to be lost*, c omnes occasionem amittendam non esse, Caes B. G. 3, 18· *you all of you s'd together with one mind and voice, etc*, vos universi, una mente atque voce conclamastis, Cic Phil 6, 1, 2 *to s a joyful paean*, c paeana laetum, Virg, Aen. 10, 738 (3) succlāmo, 1 (*to s out in reply to*) *the multitude s'd out in reply to Virginius*, Virginio succlamabat multitudo, Liv. 3, 50 *Frequent* clāmito, 1 (*to s or bawl out frequently*) *s ing "to arms, citizens," "ad arma, cives,"* clamitans, id 9, 24: *constantly s ing that he was a free man belonging to a free state*, saepe clamitans, "liberum se liberae civitatis esse." Caes. B. G. 5, 7 2. vōcĭfĕror, 1 (*to call out or exclaim*) *they s. out that they will come*, vociferantur se ituros, Liv 2, 65 *some s out that he is an incendiary and gormandizer*, alii incendiarium et patinarium v, Suet Vit. 17· v. TO BAWL 3. strĕpo, ŭi, 3 (*to raise a din, s noisily*) *as they s'd out these things*, haec quum streperent, Liv 2, 45 (a rare use) *Comp* circumstrĕpo, 3 (*to s clamourously round*). *some s'd more fiercely*, quidam atriociora circumstrepebant, Tac A. 3, 36 4. expr by clāmor with a verb *who is s ing there?* qui istic c tollis? Pl Curc. 2, 2, 27: *he s'd loudly with astonishment*, c majorem cum admiratione edidit, Cic Div 2, 23, 50: *by s.ing*, profundendo clamore, id Flacc 6, 15 5. or by vox with a verb. *when he had s'd this loudly*, hoc quum magna voce edidisset, Caes. B G 4, 25.

**shouting** (*subs.*): 1. clāmor, clāmŏres. *pass* v SHOUT (*subs*). 2. acclāmātio (in Cic. *with the idea of hostility or disapprobation*) *he was hindered not only with s., but even with reviling*, non modo a, sed etiam convicio impediebatur, cf. Cic Q. Fr. 2, 3, *init.* Later, as used of the people, always *a shout of approbation· the s. of the multitude*, a multitudinis, Liv 31, 15 Suet. Caes 79, *init*

**shove** (*v.*): **1.** trūdo, si, sum, 3. *to s a sluggard into a battle,* mertem in proelia t, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17: *to be dragged and s'd,* trahi et trudi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92 v TO PUSH, THRUST **2.** pulso, 1 (implying *a shock given with some violence*). v TO PUSH, THRUST

**shove** (*subs*) expr. by verb. v preced art

**shovel** (*subs*) 1. pāla (gen term; esp *a shovel for putting bread into an oven*) speaking of the requisites for a farmer, Cato mentions *six shovels,* sex palae, R R. 11, *fin* · also *a winnowing shovel* · Tert **2.** bātillum (usu but not always *made of wood*) Varro mentions batillum ligneum cum serrula ferrea messis causa, R R. 1, 50, *med* · *it was a tool a little hollowed out to catch the ears of corn;* also used *for collecting manure* cf id 3, 6, *fin* **3.** perh rutrum (*for raking out*) Cato R R 10· Liv. **4.** lūtābulum (*fire-shovel, oven-rake*)· Cato R R. 10 Suet Aug. 75 Phr *to measure out money with a s,* modio numos metiri (said of a *rich man*), Petr 3, 7

**shovel** (*v*) expr by pālā, bātillo, rutro, etc, tollere, ējicere, etc When speaking familiarly the *subs* may be omitted, as, *s. out those coals,* *ejice illos carbones

**show** (*v.*) **I.** *To point out, to exhibit* · monstro, 1: *to s any one the way,* viam alicui m., Enn in Cic Div 1, 58, 132; iter m, Curt 5, 13: *they s the streams which they have discovered,* inventaque flumina monstrant, Virg Aen. 6, 8 *Comp* (1) dēmonstro, 1. *to s anything by nodding the head or by pointing,* aliquid nutu vel manu d, Quint 1, 5, 36 *to s the roads carefully,* itinera cum cura d, Liv. 23, 33 (2) commonstro, 1 (strengthened from simple verb) *to s any one the way,* alicui viam c, Cic de Or 1, 46, *fin* *if I s you that man whom you are looking for,* si istunc hominem, quem tu quaeritas tibi commonstrasso, Pl Epid 3, 4, 5 see also TO POINT-OUT **II.** *To exhibit, display,* esp with *pron refl* in such sentences as, *he showed himself a man of able statesmanship.* **1.** praebeo, 2 (with *pron. refl*). *he s'd himself worthy of his ancestors,* se dignum suis majoribus praebuit, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, *fin.* · v. TO PROVE (III) **2.** praesto, stĭti, stĭtum and stātum, 1; *fut. part.* praestāturus (with *pron. refl*) *to s oneself invincible,* invictum se praestare, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104: also with *adv,* te praesta constanter ad omne indoelinatae munus amicitiae, Ov Tr 4, 5, 23 **3.** exhĭbeo, 2 (same constr) *how shall I s myself to our people?* quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? Cic Acad 1, 5, 18 *to s. oneself a real statesman,* vere civilem virum e, Quint 12, 2, 7 *to s munificence,* munificentiam e, Suet Tib 48, *init.* **4.** may sometimes be expr by est with *gen* *it does not s gravity and wisdom, etc,* non est gravitatis atque sapientiae, etc, Cic Fam. 5, 16. **III.** *To bestow confer. manifest* · in such a sentence, as, *to show respect:* **1.** tribuo, ui, ūtum 3 *to s mercy to a very brave man,* misericordiam fortissimo viro t., id Mil 34, 92: *to s.* (i e. *to confer*) *honour,* honorem t., id. de Or 2, 11, 44 *to s good will equal to like favours,* parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis t, Caes B C 1, 35. **2.** exhĭbeo, ui, itum, 2 *to s respect,* e reverentiam, Ulp **3.** nāvo, 1 (*by exerting oneself*) *how I wished that you could have shown your zeal for Brutus,* quam vellem Bruto studium tuum n potuisses, Cic Att 15, 4, *fin* *to s good will,* n benevolentiam, id. Fam. 3, 10 **4.** prōbo, 1 (v. rare in this sense): *to s valour,* p virtutem, Caes B. G. 5. 44. **IV.** *To prove* · **1.** prōbo, 1 (*to make good, substantiate*): *he plainly s'd me that he was a man of right sentiments,* is plane mihi probabat se bene sentire, Cic Att 14, 20, 3 v. TO PROVE (II.) **2.** monstro, 1 (*to state, show, either with or without argument*): *Homer has shown in what metre an epic poem can be written,* res gestae quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor A P 73: *Erasistratus s s that little pebbles are forced, etc,* Erasistratus calculos pelli m, etc, Plin 22, 22, 44 *Comp* dēmonstro, 1 (much commoner than the simple v) *Sopater s s the avarice and threats of that scoundrel,* Sopater istius cupiditatem minasque d, Cic Ver. 4, 39, *fin* v TO POINT OUT **3.** dōceo, 2 (*to show or inform in any way*) *to s that there is one hope of safety,* unam esse spem salutis d, Caes B G 3, 5 *to s. that there is no art in wit,* nullam esse artem salis d., Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 216 *if I s (that it was not done) by Avitus, I prove conclusively that it was by Oppianicus,* si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, id Cluent 23, 64. **4.** efficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to make out by argument*) v TO PROVE (II) **5.** vinco, vīci, victum, 3 (stronger than any of the preceding; *to prove beyond all possibility of doubt*) *s. then that Oppianicus was a good man,* vince deinde bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, id Cluent. 44, 124 v TO PROVE (II) **6.** firmo, 1 (*to show so clearly as to convince another*) *to s one's fidelity,* fidem f, Ter Andr. 3, 1, 4. *Comp.* confirmo, 1 (*to make out surely and certainly*) · v TO PROVE (II.) Miscell Phr. "*Let us s ourselves glad in Him with Psalms,*" in psalmis jubilemus ei, Liturg. Angl Ps. xcv 2· "*the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handy-work,*" caeli enarrant gloriam Dei, et opera manuum ejus annunciat firmamentum, ib. Ps xix 1 *to s one's tongue,* linguam exserere (*in token of derision or contempt*), Liv. 7, 10 in medical sense, perh *linguam exhibere *to s one's teeth* (*in anger*), dentes nudare, Luci 5, 1063 (*in laughter*) dentibus deridere aliquem, Pl Epid 3, 3, 48 *I will s him what sort of fellow I am,* sentiet qui vir siem, Ter. Eun 1, 1, 21

**show forth:** **1.** dēclāro, 1 (*to make manifest*). *it best shows forth the natural disposition of each,* cujusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxime, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 43 Cic : v. TO DECLARE, REVEAL **2.** indico, 1 *the countenance shows forth the character,* vultus indicat mores, Cic. Leg. 1, 9. Nep **3.** ostendo, ostento. v TO SHOW.

**—— off** (*v.*): **1.** ostendo, di, sum and tum, 3 *but while he is anxious to s off his voice,* at ille dum vult vocem o, Phaetar 1, 12, 9: *he s s off his broad shoulders,* ostendit humeros latos, Virg Aen 5, 376 *Frequent* ostento, 1 *why should I s myself off?* quid me ostentem? Cic. Fam 1, 4, *fin.*: *to s. themselves off in other things,* se in aliis rebus o, id Coel 28, 67 **2.** perh vendito, 1 (*to cry up, make the most of*): Cic. Liv (v Lat Dict. s v)

**show** (*subs*) · **I** *Superficial appearance* **1.** spĕcies, ēi *under the s of bearing help to the Byzantines,* per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, Liv. 39, 35 *some s of virtue,* quaedam s. virtutis, Cic Coel 6, 14 *a few tents being left for s,* paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes B C 2, 35 **2.** ostentātio *in reality, not in mere outward s,* veritate non ostentatione, Cic Agr 1, 7 Sen **3.** sīmŭlātio · v. PRETENCE **II.** *A spectacle or sight* · **1.** spectāculum *a gladiatorial s.,* s. gladiatorium, Liv 30, 42: *a s. of wrestlers,* s athletarum, Suet. Aug. 44 · *a most splendid s.* s apparatissimum, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36 **2.** lūdi, orum (*public games*): v GAMES. **3.** mūnus, ĕris, *n.* (*as provided gratuitously by the magistrates*): *to give a splendid s,* magnificum m. dare, Cic Q. Fr. 3, 8; praebere, id. Sull. 19; edere (*to exhibit*), Suet Tit. 7 **III.** *Display or parade:* **1.** ostentātio, ambĭtio: v OSTENTATION. **2.** spĕcies: *to captivate men by s.,* hominum specie capere, Cic Brut. 62, 244 · *to make a s.,* praebere s, Liv. 34, 52 **3.** appārātus. v POMP, PARADE Phr: *dumb s on the stage, etc,* gestus (v. GESTICULATION) *s of hands (a raising of hands to vote in a public meeting),* perh *manuum sublatio suffragii causa.

**shower** (*subs.*) **I.** *A fall of rain or hail* **1.** imber, bris, *m* (*heavy, stormy rain*) *I came to Capua in the midst of a very heavy s,* maximo imbri Capuam veni, Cic Att. 7, 20 *a s. of stones or blood,* lapideus aut sanguineus 1, id. Div 2, 28, 60. **2.** plŭvia. v. RAIN Phr *there was a s of stones,* lapidibus pluit, Liv 35, 9: *as a protection against the s (of ashes, etc),* munimenta adversus decidentia, Plin. 6, 16, 16 **II.** Fig *of missiles, etc., hurled in great numbers, etc.* **1.** imber (rare in this sense): *the iron s fell thick,* ferreus ingruit 1, Virg. Aen 12, 284 **2.** nimbus (poet)· *a s. of javelins,* n pilorum, Sil 5, 215 *a s. of darts,* telorum n, Lucan 4, 776 *a s of stones and rocks,* n lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8 *a s of flowers,* purpureus n., Claud. Nupt Honor et Mar 298 **3.** in prose expl by vis, multitudo *s s of tears,* vis lacrimarum, Cic. Rep 6, 14 *such a s of missiles,* *tanta multitudo (vis) telorum v MULTITUDE. Phr *a perfect s of missiles,* * tela densissima: cf Virg Aen. 9, 555.

**shower** (*v*) · **I.** Trans.: *To bestow liberally, to scatter in abundance:* **1.** fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*of darts or arrows*) *to s numbers of darts on every side after the manner of snow,* undique tela f. crebra nivis ritu, Virg. Aen. 11, 611. *Comp* (1) sŭperfundo, 3 (*to s down upon*) *to s down a great number of darts,* magnam vim telorum s, Tac. Agr 36, *init* (2) infundo, 3 *to s a cloud of arrows upon the ships,* i. vim sagittarum ratibus, Curt 9, 7 **2.** ingĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (*to heap upon*): *to s down blows,* verbera 1, Curt 6, 11. *to s down arrows and javelins,* sagittas et jacula 1, Liv 36, 18 **II.** Intrans. *To rain in ss:* expr by pluit v TO RAIN See also *subs*

**—— -bath:** *lavātio plŭviālis, quae appellatur

**showery** (*adj*). plŭvius, plŭviōsus, plŭviālis v. RAINY.

**showily:** **1.** magnĭfĭcē, splendĭdē: v. SPLENDIDLY. **2.** ambĭtiōsē (*with ostentation*) v. OSTENTATIOUSLY. **3.** expr by circuml. · cum magna ostentatione; non sine ambitione, etc.

**showing** (*subs*): esp in such a phr. as *by your own s.,* perh. te judice (implying *a decision*), Hor. Od 1, 28, 14: or, te auctore (implying *authority for a statement*), cf. Caes. B. C 2, 18, haec se . certus auctoribus comperisse.

**showiness:** pompa magnĭfĭcentia: ambĭtio appārātus ostentātio: spĕcies: v. SHOW (III), OSTENTATION.

**showy** (*adj.*) **1.** ambĭtiōsus: *s. halls,* atria a, Mart. 12, 68, 2: v. PRETENTIOUS, OSTENTATIOUS **2.** spĕciōsus (oft in good sense) *a s. woman,* femina s, Quint 5, 10, 47: *by far the most s. style of oratory,* longe speciosissimum genus orationis, id 8, 6, 49. **3.** expr. by circuml. with species. *to exercise a s liberality,* speciem quandam pompamque liberalitatis praebere v. DISPLAY

**shred** (*v*). *to cut into narrow and long pieces* · expr by scindere minutatim (*to cut up small*) v. TO CUT IN PIECES.

**shred** (*subs*): perh. pannus, *dimin.* pannŭlus v. RAG.

**shrew** (*subs.*): expr. by *adj.*: mulier jurgiosa, Gell 1, 17, 1 (where it is used of Xanthippe): (mulier) importuna atque incommoda, Pl As. 1, 1, 48: mulier rixosa, rixarum cupida: v. QUARRELSOME, DISAGREEABLE. Also (still stronger) uxor saeva, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17.

**—— -mouse:** **1.** mūs ārāneus: Plin. 8, 58, 83. **2.** expr. by sŏrex, ĭcis, *m.* (*generic name for any kind of mouse*): *sorex araneus, Linn.

**shrewd** (*adj.*): **1.** ācūtus (*acute penetrating, clever*) v. ACUTE, KEEN *Comp.* pĕrācūtus (*very quick*): *he was*

*very s at devising schemes, etc*, p erat ad excogitandum, Cic. Br 39, 145 **2.** sāgax, ācis *(keen-scented · only in good sense) · this animal (man) is full of foresight, s., full of schemes, etc.*, (homo) animal hoc providum, s, multiplex, etc, id Leg. 1, 7, 22 *at one time circumspect and s*, modo circumspectus et s, Suet Claud 15 *a man most s in conjectures*, vir in coniecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9 **3** subtilis, e v KEEN, SUBTLE. **4.** perspicax v SHARP-SIGHTED **5** callidus (*adroit, cunning*) *s for his own profit*, ad suum quaestum c, Pl. As. 1, 3, 34 *a s. discovery*, c. inventum, Nep. Eum 5: *a s. plan*, consilium c., Ter. Andr 3, 4, 10.

**6** scītus (*knowing, clever*): *a s. and prudent woman*, mulier s atque prudens, Gell 13, 4, *fin.* · *a very excellent and s speech*, oratio optima et scitissima, Pl. Stich 1, 3, 30 **7** astūtus: v CUNNING, ENTELL. **8.** prūdens (*intelligent, sensible*): *a man naturally very acute and s*, vir natura peracutus et p., Cic Or 5, 18 *who could be more s and a better lawyer than P. Octavius?* quis P. Octavio prudentior, iure peritior? id Cic. 38, 107 Phr. *s. replies*, acute responsa, Cic Am 2, 6 (rather than acuta responsa), cf. L. G. § 642, *Obs.* 1.

**shrewdly**: **1** callidē *to speak s and clearly*, c et argute dicere, Cic Or 28, 98 *he guessed very s what would happen in the future*, de futuris callidissime coniciebat, Nep Them. 1, *fin* **2** sagācīter *to investigate s*, s. pervestigare, Cic de Or. 1, 51, *fin.* · v. ACUTELY, SAGACIOUSLY **3.** ācūtē: strengthened, pĕrācūtē v KEENLY **4.** astūtē v CUNNINGLY. See also SHREWD (*adj*)

**shrewdness**: **1.** callĭdĭtas (both in good and bad sense) more fully, c. ingenii, Nep Eum. 1 (in good sense) *a man of extraordinary s.*, acerrimae c. vir, Flor 2, 17. Ov.: v CUNNING. **2.** sollertia (*ingenuity, ready talent, and cleverness*): more precisely, s ingenii, Sall. Jug. 7, *extr.*: v INGENUITY, CLEVERNESS. **3.** sāgācitas (*sharpness in tracing out things*) Cic v. SAGACITY, SHARP-SCENTEDNESS **4.** expr by *adj* or *advv.* · *with very great s*, acutissime, callidissime. *possessed of great s.* (homo) acutissimus, callidissimus, etc v SHREWD, SHREWDLY

**shrewish**: (mulier) importūna, jurgiōsa, incommōda, rixōsa v. QUARRELSOME, DISAGREEABLE also SHREW

**shriek** (*subs*) **1** ūlŭlātus, ūs (most exact equiv) *the s s of women, and the wailing of infants*, u feminarum, infantium quintatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, *fin.* · *owing to the s s, no words of those who were screaming for help could be heard*, prae ululatibus nulla vox quiritantium exaudiri poterat, Liv 39, 8, *extr* Used of the *s s or yells which the Gauls uttered when fighting · to raise a s.*, u tollere, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *of the wild cries of the Bacchanals*: cf. Cat 63, 24 Ov M 3, 528 **2.** less definitely, clāmor (*a cry or exclamation of any kind*) v CRY, SHOUT. **3.** ējŭlātus, ūs. ējŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* (*a wailing cry*) · v. WAILING. Phr *from top to bottom the house re-echoes with the s s of women*, penitusque plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Virg Aen 2, 488

**shriek** (*v*) · **1.** ūlŭlo, 1 (the most exact equiv) *the nymphs s'd from the topmost summit*, summoque ulularunt vertice nymphae, Virg Aen 4, 168 *to sing with a sing voice*, ululanti voce canere, Cic Or 8, 27 **2.** less definitely, clamōrem edere (*to utter an exclamation of any kind*) · v TO SHOUT, CRY

**shrift** (*subs.*). v CONFESSION, ABSOLUTION.

**shrike** (*subs.*) i. e *the butcher-bird*. *lānius (literally, a butcher) · Linn

**shrill** (*adj.*) · **1** ācūtus: *the trumpet pours forth s notes*, lituus sonitus effundit a, Enn Ann 8, 42 *a very s. note*, sonus acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 *Comp*: pĕrācūtus (*very s. and penetrating*). *a very s voice*, vox p. Cic. Br. 68, 241 **2.** ācer, cris, cre *he cries with a s voice*, voce increpat acri, Lucr 3, 966 *a s. pipe*, a tibia, Hor Od. 1, 12, 1. *Comp*. pĕrācer, cris, cre (*very penetrating*). **3.** altus (*high pitched*) *shout out again in a s.er voice*, conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat 42, 18 *a very s. sound*, altissimus sonus, Quint 11, 3, 23 **4.** perh strīdŭlus (*creaking, calculated to jar on the ear*): *a s and thin voice*, s. et tenuis vox, Sen Ep. 56 **5.** argūtus (used esp. of things which make *a sharp, piercing noise, as a saw*): Virg G 1, 143 *the s. twittering swallow*, hirundo a, Virg G 1, 377

**shrillness** (*subs*): expr. by *adj.*: v. SHRILL.

**shrilly** (*adv*): ācūtē, ācrĭter: v. SHRILL

**shrimp** **I.** Prop *Cancer pagūrus, Linn **II.** *A little wrinkled dwarf*: pūmĭlus pūmĭlio hŏmūnculus. hŏmuncŭlus v. DWARF, PIGMY. Phr. *you s. of a boy*, frustum pueri, Pl Pers 5, 2, 67.

**shrine** (*subs*) **1.** dēlūbrum (*the place for the image of a god*) *for the temples and ss of the gods*, pro deorum templis atque d, Cic N D 3, 40, 94 *before the ss of the gods*, ante deum d, Luer 2, 352 less freq in *sing at night a voice was heard from the s*, noctu audita ex d vox est, Liv 29, 18 Virg

**2.** sacrārium (general term for *the place in which the holy things are kept*) *the s is the place where the sacred things are placed*, s est locus in quo sacra reponuntur, Ulp. Dig 1, 8, 9 *before the very s of the good goddess*, ante ipsum s Bonae Deae, Cic Mil 31, *fin* *the ss of Dis*, sacraria Ditis, Virg Aen 12, 199 **3.** sācellum (*a small chapel containing an image* locus parvus deo sacratus, Trebatius in Gell 6, 12): v. SANCTUARY, CHAPEL. **4.** in wider meaning, fānum, templum v. TEMPLE.

**shrink** (*v.*) **A.** Trans.: *To cause to contract*. **1.** contrāho, xi, ctum, 3 *to s. cloth*, pannum c: v. TO CONTRACT **2.** expr. by phr in angustum cogere, adducere, deducere (*to bring or confine into a narrow space*) *that dread voice which shrunk thy streams, etc.* (Milton), *vox illa quae tibi in angustum flumina coegit, etc. *the battle of Cannae shrunk the power of Rome very greatly*, *pugna illa Cannensis Romanas opes admodum in angustum adduxit

**B.** Intrans. **I.** *To contract spontaneously* expr by *pass refl.* of *act* with *pron. refl.* of contrāho, in angustum cogo, astringo v TO CONTRACT, TIGHTEN. Phr.: *the eyes s.*, oculi minores fiunt, Cels **II.** *To recoil, as from danger to withdraw*: **1.** rĕfugio, fūgi, 3 (both lit and fig): *when the sun has shrunk (from sight) in the middle of its globe*, sol ubi medio refugerit orbe, Virg G. 1, 442: *vines are said to s from cabbage stalks and cabbages*, vites a caulibus brassicisque dicuntur, Cic. N D. 2, 47, 120. Fig. *to s. from bold designs*, a consiliis fortibus r, id Sest 23, 51: *to s. from those things which are harmful*, ab iis quae laedunt r, Quint. 4, 1, 44 also absol, Virg Aen. 2, 12

**2.** rĕformīdo, 1 (*to dread* · with *acc*): *to s. from war*, bellum r., Cic. Phil 7, 6, *fin.*: *to s from crime*, crimen r., id. Coel 6, *fin.* *he s s from saying these things*, ea dicere reformidat, id Phil. 14, 3, *fin* **3.** ābhorreo, ui, 2 (*to recoil in disgust from*) *the multitude s.s back from this*, retro vulgus abhorret ab hac (natione), Lucr 1, 944 *to s. from the baseness, audacity, and meanness of these men*, ab horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus ab, Cic Sest 52, 112.

**4.** vīto, dēvīto, 1 · v. TO AVOID, SHUN. **5.** rēsĭlio, ui, 4 *their necks s. from the yoke*, cervices ab jugo r, Flor 4, 12, 2 Fig *you see that the charge s.s (recoils) from my client*, ab hoc crimen r vides, Cic. R. Am. 29, 79 **6.** dētrecto, 1 *to s. from military service*, militiam d, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 *to s from fighting (decline battle)*, pugnam d., Liv 3, 60 *to s from the battle*, proelium d., Just 13, 5: certamen d., Tac H. 4, 67 · *to s from the yokes*, juga d, Virg G. 3, 57. **7.** dēclīno, 1 (*to turn aside from*: with *acc.*) Cic.. v. TO SHUN. Phr. *he exhorted them not to s from openly declaiming, etc*, hortabatur, ut sine retractione libere dicere auderent, id. Tusc. 5, 29, 83 (R. and A)

**shrinking** (*subs*): contractio: contractus, ūs. *dimin.* contractiuncŭla: v. CONTRACTION.

**shrinkingly**: perh. tīmĭdē: v. TIMIDLY. Or expr. by circuml., *he touched on the subject s*, *trepidantis (refugientis) modo rem attigit. quasi animo ab ea refugeret.

**shrivel**: **I.** Trans. **1.** corrūgo, 1 chiefly used as *pass refl.* v *infl* (II). **2** expr. by circuml, rūgosum (aliquid) facere. *this plan s s up the grapes*, haec ratio r. facit acina, Col 12, 43 v SHRIVELLED **3.** torrĕfăcio, 3 (*to scorch and dry up*) Col: v. TO SCORCH **II.** Intrans.. **1.** corrūgor, 1 (*pass refl*), *when the grapes have s.'d enough*, ubi satis corrugata erunt acina, Col 12, 39 **2.** torresco, 3 (strictly, *with-heat*) · Lucr. **3.** expr. by circuml, rūgōsum, retorridum fieri · v SHRIVELLED Phr.: *to prevent apples being s'd*, ne poma rugarum deformet attractio, Pall 5, 4

**shrivelled** (*adj*): **1.** rūgōsus. *s eunuchs*, spadones r., Hor. Epod 9, 14 *s grapes*, acina r., Col 12, 44. Pall. **2.** sometimes ārĭdus (*dry, parched*) may be used: *s. legs*, aridae crura, Ov. A A 3, 272 **3.** rĕtorridus (*of fruits, vegetables, etc.*). *s up fruits* (perh. *dried fruits*), fructus retorridi, Plin. 17, 22, 35 Phaedr.

**shroud** (*subs.*): **I.** *For the dead*. linteum quo involvebantur corpora mortuorum (Wahl, Clavis) in later Latin, sindon, ōnis, *f.* (Gr σινδών) cf. Wahl, s v. Or perh. *tunica funebris, amiculum funebre **II.** In *pl., certain ropes in ships* rūdentes, um (gen term): v RIGGING, CORDAGE.

**shroud** (*v*) · *To cover, overwhelm, as to s in obscurity*: **1.** involvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (*to wrap up in*) *to be s'd in smoke*, involvi fumo, Ov H 2, 232 · *s ing truth in obscurity*, obscuris vera involvens, Virg Aen. 6, 99 · v TO WRAP UP. **2.** occŭpo, 1 (*cover*) *to s. the heavens with a black cloud*, atra nube polum o, Hor Od 3, 29, 44 **3.** expr. by obdūco, xi ctum, 3 (*to draw over as a curtain*) *by its intervention the earth is s'd in gloom*, hac subeunte [terrae] tenebras obduci, Plin 2, 10, 7 cf Virg G. 1, 248 (al obtenta nocte) v. TO COVER

**Shrove-Tuesday**: expr by *pridie Quadragesimae.

**shrub** (*subs*): **I.** *A low dwarf tree* **1.** frūtex, ĭcis, m · *from a shoot either a tree springs up, as the olive, fig, pear. or a s., as roses, reeds, etc.*, ex sulculo vel arbor procedit, ut, olea, ficus, pirus. vel f, ut rosae, arundines, Col. Arb 1, *init* Phaedr. **2.** arbuscŭla (*dimin.* of arbor *any small tree*) · Varr Col. **II.** *A kind of liquor* *potus genus quod Anglice *shrub* appellatur.

**shrubbery**: **1.** frūtĭcētum esp in *pl among ss (brushwood), and brambles*, inter f. et vepres, Suet Ner. 48, *med* Also contr frutectum Plin. **2.** expr by frūtex, ĭcis, m. (*sing* used collectively) Phaedr 1, 11, 4. **3.** arbustum v PLANTATION. (The last is perh. the best word to denote *a garden s.*, fruticetum denoting rather *wild brushwood.*)

**shrubby**: **1.** frūtĭcōsus (*of the nature of shrubs bushy*) *s. twigs*, vimina f., Ov. M. 6, 344 *s branches*, rami f., Plin. 20, 13, 51. **2.** frūtectōsus (*abounding in brushwood*) · *woody and s. ground*, nemorosus frutectosusque tractus, Col. 2. 2, 11

**shrug** (*v*): i. e. *to draw up the shoulders*: perh. humeros allevare atque contrahere: cf. Quint 11, 3, 83. (More precisely *humeros suspicantis

gestu movere quemadmodum h facere solent quibus mali quid subolet.)

**shrug** (*subs*) *a s of the shoulders*: perh humerolum allevatio [atque contractio], cf Quint II, 3, 83 or simply, humerorum motus

**shrunken** (*adj*) vĕtus *s limbs*, membra v., Hor Epod 12, 7 *a s. heart*, cor v, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37 v. WITHERED, WRINKLED

**shuck** (*subs*) v HUSK

**shudder** (*v*) horreo, 2 *I s. and tremble all over*, totus h et tremo, cf Ter Eun I, 2, 4 esp in phr *to s at. they s'd at the cruelty of Ariovistus*, crudelitatem Ariovisti horrebant, Caes B G. I, 32 *to s. at the very name of the accuser*, ipsum nomen accusatoris h, Quint 12, 7, I *Comps.* (1) exhorreo, 2 (rare and late) Col (2) pĕrhorreo, 2 (also rare and late). Jnl Val *Incept* horresco, horrui, 3 *they begin to s. with fear of death*, terrore mortis h, Cic Fin 5, II, 31. *he s s at the sight*, h visu, Vulg Aen 6, 710 *Comps.* (1) exhorresco, 3 (*to s exceedingly to s exceedingly with fear*, metu exh, Cic Fin I, 13, 43 Vulg (2) pĕrhorresco, 3 (*to s greatly*) *I s all over my body*, toto corpore perh, Cic Div Verr. 13, 41· *I s at the distress of the vestal virgins*, vexationem virginum vestalium p, id. Cat 4, 6, 12 Phr *how I s'd*, qui me horror perfudit, id Att 8, 6, I.

**shudder** (*subs*) **1.** horror, ōris, *m* · *that gives me a shudder*, ea res me horrore afficit, Pl Am 5, I, 16 *a cold s shakes my limbs*, mihi frigidus h membra quatit, Virg Aen 3, 29 see also SHIVER, SHIVERING **2.** trĕmor· *with what a s and paleness he spoke*, quo tr et pallore dixit, Cic Flacc 4, 10 *a cold s ran through ow bones*, gelidus per .. cucurrit ossa tr, Virg Aen. 2, 121 Ov

**shuddering** (*subs*) · horror: tŭmor. v SHUDDER.

**shudderingly**: *quasi horrescens horrescentis ritu

**shuffle** (*v*) **A.** Trans. *to mix up one with another*, as *to shuffle cards* · misceo, 2 *to s the lots* (*tickets*) *and draw*, sortes m et ducere, Cic Div 2, 41, 86 So permisceo, 2 v. TO MIX.

**B.** Intrans. **I.** *To prevaricate: to practise shifts in order to avoid detection*. **1.** tergĭversor, 1. *why do you dissimulate? why do you s.?* quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? Cic Pl 19, 48 *there is no room for s ing*, non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att 7, I, 2: Liv. **2.** tŭcor, I (*to play tricks*) *Publilius is s ing with you*, Publilius tecum t, Cic Att 14, 19, *fin* . cf ib 15, 13, B (Vectenum accusat tucatur scilicet, ut homo talis) Phr. *how you have s'd*, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti, id. Pis 22, 53 **II.** *To walk with an irregular gait, as to s. along* perh. *pedes dissoluto quodam motu m ambulando movere.

**shuffler**: tergĭversātor Gell II, 7, *fin* (for which Lucil used bovinator, [homo] tricosus) Or use *imperf. part* of tergiversor (only not in *nom sing*) · L G. § 638 Sometimes dissĭmŭlātor (*one who hides the truth*), or vĕtĕrātor (*a sly old rogue*), may be precise enough v DISSEMBLER, TRICKSTER (N.B —Not praevaricator, which denotes *a collusive accuser*.)

**shuffling** (*subs*) · tergĭversātio · Cic. Mil 27, 54. Or expr. by verb. *there is no room for s*, *tergiversando [tergiversantibus] nullus est locus. v. TO SHUFFLE.

**shuffling** (*adj*) . **I.** *Given to prevarication* use tergĭversātor cf. L. G. § 598 Also the intensive participial form tergiversabundus may perh. sometimes serve cf L G § 110, *Obs.* 4. **II.** Of gait. *to walk with a s gait*, *incessu parum firmo, utpote pedibus dissolute per humum tractis, uti

**shun** (*v.*): **1.** fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 · *they who are wise shun a mad poet*, vesanum fugiunt poetam qui sapiunt, Hor. A. P. 455 et *pass.* Rarely foll. by object-infin. *s. inquiry*, fuge quaerere, id Od. I, 9, 13. *Comp.*: dēfŭgio, 3 (strengthened from preced) *to s anyone's society and conversation*, aditum alicujus sermonemque d, Caes. B G. 6, 13 *to s. a battle*, proelium d, id B C. I, 82 also *absol Frequent* fŭgĭto, I: *to make many efforts to s death*, necem f., Phaedr I, 2, 26 **2.** vīto, I, and *comp.* dēvīto, I. v TO AVOID. **3.** dēclīno, I (with *acc*) *to s the city*, urbem d, Cic. Planc 41, 97 *to s. things which are likely to prove hurtful*, ea quae nocitura videantur d., id Off I, 4, II opp. appetere, id N. D. 3, 13, 33 **4.** āversor, I (*to turn away in disgust from*) *to s effeminate arts*, effeminatas artes a, Plin Pan. 46, *med . to s honour*, honorem a, Ov F I, 5 *to s conversation*, sermonem a, Tac. A 6, 26 *to s flattery*, adulationes a., Suet Tib 27

**shunning** (*subs*) **1.** fūga: *s of disgrace*, turpitudinis f. (opp appetentia honestatis), Cic Rep I, 2 Hor Virg **2.** vītātio (gen term) *s. of pain*, doloris v, Cic Fin 5, 7, 20. *s. of danger*, periculi v, Auct Her 3, 2, 3 **3.** dēclīnātio opp appetitio, Cic N. D 3, 13, 33. **4.** expr by verb v. TO SHUN.

**shut** (*v*) **1.** claudo, si, sum, 3 *to s. (in) the pupils, lest anything should get into the eye*, ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, Cic N D. 2, 57, 142 *to s. the door of the bedchamber*, forem cubiculi c, id Tusc 5, 20, 59 *to s the eyes (of a dying person)*, ocellos (oculos) c, Prop 2, 13, 17 Lucan 5, 28 Fig: *to s. the ears* (i e *to institution*), aures c, Cic. Tusc. 4, I, 2 *Comp.* occlūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to s or close up*) v. TO SHUT UP. **2.** ŏpĕrio, ui, ertum, 4 (opp to aperio. *to s by a covering*, as *a pot by putting the lid on*) *to s. the door*, fores o, Pl Men 2, 3, I: so, ostium o, Ter. Heaut 5, I, 33: *to s the eyes* (i e *before going to sleep*, opp to oculos patefacere) oculos o., Plin II, 37, 55 **3.** comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*to bring close together* only used of *the hands and eyes*): *to s. the hands so as to make a fist*, manus in pugnum c, Quint. 2, 20, 7 *to s. the eyes (an act of the will)*, oculos c, id. II, 3, 76 **4.** obdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*by barring or bolting*) *to s the door*, forem o, Pl. Casin 5, 2, 15 *the doors having been s. behind*, obditis a tergo foribus, Tac A. 13, 5. **5.** obtūro, I (*to stop up, as with a stopple or a lid*) Pl. Vitr. Phr.: *to s one's eyes to anything*, in aliqua re connivere, Cic Phil I, 7, *fin* . v. TO WINK.

**—— in** } (*v*) · { **1.** inclūdo, si, **—— into** } sum, 3 (with *in* and *abl* or *acc*, rarely with simple *abl.*, *acc*, or *dat*) *to s. in armed men in the s of Concord*, armatos in cella Concordiae i., Cic Phil. 3, 12, 31 *to s. any one up in prison*, aliquem in carcerem i, Liv. 38, 59, *fin* *s. in with walls*, parietibus inclusi, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, *unt pari s themselves in*, pars sese incluserunt, Liv. 36, 16 **2.** sometimes expr by sēpio, psi, ptum, 4 circumvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 v. TO SURROUND **3.** also coerceo, cui, cĭtum, 2 (*to keep within limits, confine*): *a river s in by no banks*, amnis nullis coercitus ripis, Liv 21, 31· *the enemy is s. in between the walls*, intra muros coercetur hostis, id. 5, 5.

**—— out** (*v*): **1** exclūdo, si, sum, 3 *to s. any out of doors*, aliquem foras e., Pl Mil. 4, I, 30· *they s. them out of their city*, eos moenibus excluserunt, Cic Bal 17, 39· *the law el thick with boughs will s. out the piercing rays* (*of the sun*), spissa ramis laurea excludet ictus, Hor Od. 2, 15, 10. Fig: *to be s out from all learning*, ab omni doctrina excludi, Cic. de Or I, II, 46: v TO EXCLUDE. **2.** exīmo, 3 (in fig sense). v. TO EXCLUDE (5). **3.** arceo, prōhĭbeo, 2 v TO KEEP OFF, DEBAR.

**—— up** or **in**: **1.** claudo, 3 *to s up one's house*, domum c, Tac. H I, 33 *to s. up school*, ludum c, Suet *Comp.*. (1.) conclūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to s up together or closely*): *I have my ill-tempered wife s up here*, conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter. Ph. 5, I, 17. *he s. up . the soul in the body*, animum conclusit in corpore, Cic Tim 3, *fin* (2.) inclūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to s up in*) *to s. up any one in prison*, aliquem in carcerem i, Liv. 38, 59, *fin* Ov Ib 521· *whilst we are s. up in these fastenings of the body*, dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, Cic de Sen. 21, 77

**2.** coerceo, 2 v. TO SHUT (*fin.*). Phr. colloq., *s up* (i e. *hold your tongue*), tăcē v SILENT, TO BE

**shutters**: **1.** fōrĭcŭlae, arum (*for closing unglazed windows*) Varr. R R. I, 59. (Quich gives portŭla in this sense) **2.** valvae, arum: Vitr. 6, 3, 10 (Schneider) So, *windows furnished with s*, fenestrarum lumina valvata ib

**shuttle**: rādius *the woof is wrought in with sharp-pointed s.* inseritur, . radius subtemen acutis Ov. M 6, 56 cf. Virg Aen 9, 476 (excussi manibus radii)

**—— cock**: Kr gives *pĭla pennāta, but without authority *to play at battledore and s.*, perh pila pennata ludere: p pennatam reticulus inter se excepere (*of more than one player*) Fig.: as, *the s. of Fortune* perh lūdibrium cf. Virg. Aen 6, 75 (rapidis ludibria ventis): also, Hor. Od. I, 14, 15

**shy** (*adj*) · **I.** *Fearful of near approach*. **1** tīmĭdus *there is nothing more s. than a dove*, nihil timidius est columba, Varr. R R. 3, 7: v. FEARFUL, TIMID **2.** pāvĭdus v. FRIGHTENED, TERRIFIED **3.** formīdŏlōsus, Inaudax: see also TIMOROUS, TIMID, FRIGHTENED. Phr *a s. horse*, perh. *equus timidus, qui facile consternatur: v foll. art **II.** *Coy, bashful, avoiding familiar intercourse* **1.** pūdĭbundus *a s man*, vir p, Just. 38, 8: *a s peacock*, pavo p, Plin 10, 20, 22. **2.** vērēcundus: v. MODEST.

**shy** (*v*) · **1.** expr. by consterno, I (*to frighten, cause to s.*): *the horses s., and snatch their necks from the yoke*, equi consternantur et colla jugo eripiunt, Ov. M. 2, 314: *this made the horses s*, haec [procella] equos consternavit, Liv. 37, 41, *fin*. **2.** expr. by saltum in contraria [in obliquum] facere (*to make a leap in the opposite [or side] direction*) · cf. Ov. M. 2, 314.

**shyly**: tīmĭdē: vērēcundē: v. TIMIDLY, BASHFULLY.

**shyness**: **1.** vērēcundia *a timid man, with s like a girl's*, homo timidus, virginali v., Cic. Quint. II, 39 **2.** pŭdor: v. MODESTY

**sib** (*adj*): i e *related by blood*. consanguīneus, genere propinquus v. RELATED.

**sibilant** (*adj*): sībĭlus: sībĭlans: v HISSING (*adj*).

**sibilation** (*subs.*): sībĭlus: v. HISSING (*subs.*) Also facete, fistula pastoricia, Cic Att I, 16, 6

**sibyl**: sībylla *Cumean s*, s. Cumaea s. Cumana *the long-lived (aged) s.*, s vivax, Ov 14, 104 *dread s.*, horrenda s., Virg. Aen. 6, 10 Also vātes, is, c, may be used as gen term ib. v. 65

**sibylline**: sībyllīnus *s. verses*, versus s, Cic Div. I, 2, 4· esp *of the books said to have been purchased by Tarquin: the s. books were consulted by a decree of the senate*, libri s ex senatus consulto aditi sunt, Liv. 5, 13, *ad med.*: Varr L. L. 6, 3, 55.

**sick** (*adj.*): **I.** *Affected with vomiting* usu with v. TO BE **1.** vŏmo, ui, ĭtum, 3 *to be s. after food*, v. post cibum, Cels. I, 3, *ad fin.* Cic **2.** nauseo, I (*to feel squeamish*). *to belch and be s.*, ructare et n., id. Fam. 12, 25, 2· cf id. Phil. 2, 34, 84 (quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat). see also TO VOMIT.

**II.** Fig, also usu. with verb *to be· to be s. of, disgusted at* **1.** taedet, duit, or pertaesum est, 2 (with *acc* of Eng. subject and *gen* of thing) *I am going in, I am s. of your conversation*, abeo intro, taedet sermonis tui, Pl Cas. I, 54: *I am s of hearing the same things a thousand times*, t jam audire

eadem millies, Ter Ph 3, 2, 2: *I was quite s. of his conversation*, me sermonis pertaesum est, Pl. Most 1, 4, 4 *I am s of this levity*, pertaesum est me levitatis, Cic Q Fr. 1, 2, 2. 2. fastīdio, 4 (*to feel disgust at, to loathe*) v TO LOATHE 3. nauseo, 1 · *to be s of any one's chattering*, effutientem aliquem n, id N D 1, 30, 84 · cf Phaedr 4, 7, 25. See also TIRED OF, WEARY

**III.** *S. of body or mind*· 1. aeger, gra, grum (used both of *the body and the mind*) · v. ILL Fig: *a mind s with anxiety*, animus aeger curis, Virg. Aen. 1, 208 *a mind s. with love*, animus ae amore, Liv. 30, 11. 2. aegrōtus (*of the body*, rarely fig) · *we all give good advice to s people when we are in good health*, omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter Andr. 2, 1, 9 *whilst a s. man has life there is said to be hope*, aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic Att 9, 10 Fig. *this is the remedy for a state which is s. and almost given up by the doctors*, hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. Verr 21, 70.

**sick, to be** (*v.*) i e *to be ill*. aegrōto, 1 cūbo, ui, itum, 1 jăceo, ui, 2 morbo affici v ILL (to be)

—— **bed**: Kr. gives lectus, cui morbus affixit aliquem, acc to Hor. S 1, 1, 81 Phr. *to be on a s. bed*, expr by cubare, jacere, aegrotare: v. ILL (to be) *to attend the s bed of anybody*, aegroto alicui assidere, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 1 valetudini alicujus assidere, Tac. Agr 45, *jin to get up from a s. bed*, ex morbo assurgere, Liv 3, 24.

—— **room**: vălētūdĭnārium Cels. praef *fin* Sen Ep. 27.

**sicken** (*v.*) **A.** Trans *to disgust* expr by fastidium creare, parere, gignere, movere *there is no pleasure which will not s one by constant repetition*, nulla voluptas est, quae non assiduitate f. pariat, Plin 12, 17, 40: *it s.s the stomach very much*, magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78: see also TO DISGUST. **B.** Intraus *to fall ill* expr by in morbum, incidere, cadere, incurrere, delabi morbo corripi, Suet Caes. 45 valetudine adversa corripi, Tac (these, esp of *sudden seizure*) in adversam valetudinem incidere, Plin v ILLNESS, ILL (to fall)

**sickle** (*subs*) 1. falx, cis, *f*. (*any hooked or curved cutting instrument*) *to apply a s to the corn that is ripe for the harvest*, f maturis supponere aristis, Virg G 1, 348: more exactly, falx messoria (*a reaping s*, as distinguished from falx foenaria, *a mowing s* or *scythe*) *Dimin.* falcĭcŭla (*a small s*) Pall Arn 2. sĕcŭla (rare the Campanian name for a s) cf. Varr L L 5, 31, 137.

—— **-shaped** · falcātus: *a s -shaped sword* (? i e *a scimitar*), ensis f., Ov M. 1, 717

**sickliness**: perh. imbecillitas valetudinis (*general weakness of body*), Cic. Att 7, 1, *extr* cf morbus et imbecillitas corporis, id Att 11, 6 v WEAKNESS. (Kr. gives ad aegrotandum prochivitas: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28) See also foll. art

**sickly** (*adj*) **I.** *In a somewhat unsound and unhealthy condition* 1. morbōsus (rarely used of persons) *let him sell an old slave, or a s slave*, servum senem, servum m vendat, Cato R R 2, *extr.* 2 morbĭdus (rare, and not found of persons) *s. bees*, apes m, Varr R R 3, 16, 22 · *a s body*, corpus m, Plin 8, 26, 40 3. expr by ad aegrotandum prochivis (but only when speaking of persons) cf Cic Tusc 4, 12, 27, and 28 4. sometimes infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus, may serve: v. WEAK, AILING. Phr · *he was always s*, semper infirma atque etiam aegra valetudine fuit id. Brut. 48, 180. **II.** *Liable to bring on a feeling of sickness*: perh fastidiendus Plin 25, 7, 31.

**sickness**: **I.** *The state of being sick*· 1. nausĕa (prop *sea-s* also denoting *s. in general*) · *overloadings of the stomach which cause s.*, cruditates, quae n faciunt, Plin 26, 11, 69 *to check s*, n. coercere, Hor. Epod 9, 35 Sen. 2. vōmĭtus, ūs, *m.* · v. VOMITING

**II.** *State of being ill: disease, illness, both of body and mind* 1. morbus (*disease of body or mind*) v ILLNESS Fig *of the mind s and lust of the mind*, m et cupiditas (animi), Cic Veir. 1, 36, 91. 2. vălētūdo denoting *state of health in general* hence in present sense usu with an *adj* e g. incommoda, adversa valetudo v HEALTH, ILLNESS 3. aegrōtātio (*both of body and mind*): *when the blood is impure, diseases and s s are produced*, cum sanguis corruptus est morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, id Tusc 4, 10, 23 Fig. *in the mind we can only separate disease from s by thought*, in animo tantummodo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione segungere, ib 4, 13, 29 4. aegrĭtūdo (only fig *of the mind* in the best writers later *of bodily s.*) *s of the body*, ae corporis, Curt. 3, 5 *worn out by s*, fessus aegritudine, Tac A 2, 29 Fig. *they have called trouble, anxiety, and grief, s (of the mind)*, molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem, ae nominaverunt, Cic Tusc. 3, 10, 22 For various phrr see also DISEASE

**side** (*subs*) **I.** *Quarter, direction*: 1 pars, partis, *f* (most gen term) *the Helvetii are bounded on one s by the river Rhine, on another s, etc.*, Helvetii continentur una ex parte flumine Rheno, altera ex parte, etc, Caes B G 1, 2 *to see dust on that s towards which the legion had marched*, pulverem videre in ea p quam in partem legio iter fecisset, ib 4, 32 2. rēgio. v QUARTER.

3. often expr by an *adv.* of *place or direction*, as —(1.) undĭquĕ (*from or on all s s*) *to make an attack upon the enemy from all s s at once*, u uno tempore in hostes impetum facere, cf. ib 1, 22 *surrounded on every s by perils*, u cinctus periculis, Cic Manil. 11, 30 (2.) undĕcunquĕ (*from what place or s soever*) Sen Vit beat 27, *med* Quint 7, 3, 33 (3.) utrimquĕ (utrumque), *adv.* (*from or on both sides, on the one s. and on the other*) *the trumpets sound from both s s*, tubae u canunt, Pl Am 1, 1, 69 *great forces were got together on both s s*, magnae copiae u parantur, Cic. Fam 6, 4, *init on both s s or on one*, vel u vel ab altera parte, Quint 5, 10, 81 *Comp* utrumquĕ sĕcus (*along, or on both s s* rare) Lucr Apul. (4.) quōquōversus (*towards every s*) *ten feet towards every s*, pedes decem q, Cato, R R 15, *med.* (5.) citrā (*on this s · prep* with *acc*) *the Germans who were on this s. the Rhine*, Germani qui essent c Rhenum, Caes B G 6, 32: *on this s. of the river*, c flumen, Liv. 21, 48. Also citro, *adv* (*on this s*) Join ultro citroque (*to that s and to this*) cf Cic Verr 5, 66, *fin* (6.) hinc, illinc (*on this s and on that*) *on the one s. is good faith, on the other cheating*, h fides, illinc fraudatio, id Cat 2, 11, 25 *on the one s. is shame, on the other love*, h. pudor, i amor, Ov. M 1, 619. These words also signify *on both s s: many wounds having been received on both s s*, multis h atque i vulneribus acceptis, Liv 32, 10 Hinc is sometimes repeated with the force of illinc *on this s by the Macedonian, on that s by the Tyrrenaic sea*, h Tyrrhenaico, h Macedonico mari, Liv. 44, 11 *on both s s are mighty rocks*, h. atque h vastae rupes, Virg. Aen 1, 162 (7.) hūc, *adv* (*to this s, hither*) v HITHER.

**II.** *Part of the body* lātus, ĕris, *n.* (of *both persons and animals*) *a pain in the s*, dolor lateris, Cic de Or. 3. 2, 6 *he fastens a sword to his s.*, latenique accommodat ensem, Virg. Aen 2, 393 *to twitch one by the s.*, (in order to attract attention), vellere l digitis, Ov. A A. 1, 606 *to walk by any one's s*, tegere l alicui, Hor. S 2, 5, 18: so also l. claudere, Juv 3, 131 and dare l. alicui, Sen Q N 7, 32. Fig *of companionship and intimate friendship so that I never should leave the old man's s*, ut a senis l. nunquam discederem, Cic, Am. 1, 1. **III.** By anal., *lateral surface or outside of anything* lātus *the s. of a hill*, collis L, Caes B G 2, 8 *one s of the camp*, unum l castrorum, ib 2, 5 *one s. of the island is opposite Gaul*, unum l. insulae est contra Galliam, ib. 5, 13 · *the s (of a ship)*, l., Virg. Aen. 1, 105. Esp. in phrr. *on or at the s, on or at the ss. he protected it at each s. with fascines and sheds*, ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes B.C 1, 25, *fin on the s s*, ab lateribus, Sall J 50, *fin* Also less freq ex latere, lateribus *on each s*, ex utroque latere, Luci 2, 1049 *on the s s*, ex lateribus, Sall C 60 **IV.** *Party, faction, sect* pars, tis, *f* (usu *pl.*) *to be on neither s*, nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam 10, 31 *nor must a judge be chosen from the advocates of the opposite s*, nec ex advocatis p adversae judex eligendus, Quint. 5, 6, 6 *to go over to any one's s*, in partes alicujus transire, cf Tac H 1, 70 also in partes alicujus transgredi, cf ib. 4, 39 *to draw over to any one's s.*, aliquem in suas partes ducere, cf. id. A. 15, 51 also trahere Tac See also PARTY, FACTION. *To be on any one's s* expr by ab, cum, toll by the *abl* with a *verb he is on thy s*, abs te stat, Pl Rud 4, 4, 56 *to be on our s against you yourselves*, a nobis contra vosmet ipsos facere, Cic Rosc Am 36, 104 *to be on Caesar's s*, cum Caesare sentire, id Att 7, 1, 2 *to be on the s of good men against wicked men*, sentire pio bonis contra improbos, id. Mil 2, 5 **V.** *Of consanguinity* 1. lātus, ĕris, *n on my s and on yours*, meo tuoque latere, Plin Ep. 8, 10, 3 2. gĕnus, ĕris, *n* (esp in such phrr. as, *on the father's* or *the mother's s*): *because he was of inferior birth on his mother's s*, quia materno genere impar erat, Sall J 11, *init.* Phr (*those*) *related by the father's s*, pei patrem cognati, Paul Dig 38, 10, 10, § 1 *to claim descent from Jove on the father's s*, paternam originem ad Jovem referre, Suet Cal 2

**side** (*adj*) lătĕrālis, e (*pertaining to the s*) Lucil Calpurn

—— **-board**: 1. ābăcus (usu *an ornamental s, with a top made of marble or silver*) *s s furnished out with embossed silver and gold plate*, a argento auroque caelato ornati, Cic Tusc 5, 21, 61 Cato (For abacus, Hor uses lapis albus, S 1, 6, 116) 2. perh mensa (*any table, board, etc*) v. Lat. Dict. s v.

**sided**: only in *comps*, as *one-s., many-s., etc* ūnĭlătĕrus, multĭlătĕrus, etc (Or by circuml, unum latus, multa latera habens)

**sidelong**: 1. obliquus *a s blow*, o. ictus [apri], Hor. Od 3, 22, 7 *with s look or glance*, o oculo, Hor Ep 1, 14, 37 o. vultu, Stat S. 2, 6, 102 obliquo capite [speculari], Plin. 8, 24, 36 2. limus, a, um; and [late] limis, e (in best authors only as epith of *the eyes*) · *to cast s. glances*, limis oculis aspicere, Pl. Mil 4, 6, 2 so, limis subtidere oculis Ov Am 3, 1, 33. 3. transversus (*going or lying across, transverse*) *to look in a s direction*, transversa tueri, Virg E 3, 8 *to walk in a s direction as a crab does*, ex transverso cedere, quasi cancer solet, Pl Ps 4, 1, 55 Phr.: *to give a s blow*, ensem obliquare in latus, Ov. M 12, 485 *in a s. direction*, oblique, in obliquum: v. OBLIQUELY.

**sidereal**: sīdĕrālis, e Plin Or expr. by sidera *concerning the s. heavens*, *de coelo sideribusque.

**sideways**: in obliquum, etc.: v. SIDELONG.

**sidle**: *obliquo incessu progredi

**siege**: 1. oppugnātio (most gen. and comprehensive term, but implying *active attack of a place*) · *concerning s.s of towns*, (as a branch of the military art), de oppidorum o, Cic de Or. . 48, 210 Liv. . *to raise a s.*, o. dimittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 17; omittere, id. B. C 1

24 (obsessionem o.). relinquere, Tac. A. 15, 16. Also the verb oppugno may often expr. the *subs* · *the s of Saguntum began* ..., S oppugnari coeptum est, Liv 21, 15 *the s of Saguntum had already begun*, S jam oppugnabatu, ib. c. 7 **2.** obsĭdio, obsessio (which denote *sitting down before a place* and investing it without active attack) *to compel an enemy to raise the s. of a place*, (urbem) obsidione liberare, Caes B G 4, 19 v BLOCKADE. **3.** later, obsĭdium, in same sense Tac **4.** circumsessio (*hostile investment* rare) Cic Phr. *to lay s to*, oppugnare more fully, (urbem) operibus oppugnare, Liv 37, 5; [hardly oppugnationem inferre in this sense, though it may be used with non-milit meaning: cf Cic Coel. 9, *mut.*], obsidēre (v TO BLOCKADE) circumsedēre (*to invest*), Liv 21, 10 *Relating to s s* ·—(1) oppugnātōrius (*serving for attack of towns*) *I have now to speak of s works*, restat mihi de oppugnatoriis rebus (dicere), Vitr 10, 12 (18) (2) obsĭdiōnālis, e esp in phr. corona obsidionalis (crown given to a general for saving *a city from s or blockade*), Gell 5, 6.

**siege-works** · ŏpĕra, *n. pl.* · *to invest a place with regular s.*, (urbem) operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Ph 13, 9. so, opera et machinae, Liv. 37, 5, *extr* If only *the engines of attack* are meant, machinae (machinationes, also res) oppugnatoriae, cf. Vitr 10, 12 (18)

**sierra:** *montes continui quorum summa juga tanquam serrae formam praebent

**siesta:** mĕrĭdiātio (*mid-day rest*). Cic Div 2, 68, 141 *To take a s*, meridiare, Suet. Cal 38 Cat also as *v dep*, meridiari, Cels

**sieve** (*subs*) crībrum *you must pass (the cheese) through a s*, per c facito transeat, Cato, R R 76 *a fine s*, c tenue, f Plin. 18, 11, 27 also, c aictum, angustum, id or, c subtile (v FINE) *to pour water into a s* (Prov), imbrem [aquam] in c gerere, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 100 *Dimin.:* cribellum (*a small s*), Pall. *a s-maker*, cribrarius, Gloss.

**sieve** (*v.*): v. SIFT. (See also SIEVE, *subs*)

**sift:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** crībro, 1: Col. 12, 51 · Plin **2.** expr. by cribrum, with a verb, *e. g* cribro cernere, subcernere, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115 also perh. cribro excutere, cf. ib § 108 (cribra excussoria) **II.** Fig *to examine carefully* expr by explorare, scrutari, perscrutari, with intensive *adv*, as diligenter, subtilissime scrutari, etc.

**sifting** (*subs*). expl. by verb v. pieced art.

**siftings:** i e. *what is sifted out* · excrēta, orum (*e. g* tritici), Col 8, 4, *init.* · called also, excrementa, ib c. 5, *extr.* (Or expr by verb quod excernitur, excretum est)

**sigh** (*subs*): **1.** suspīrium · Cic · *to fetch a deep s.*, alte petere s, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 56 s. ducere [ab imo pectore], Ov. M 10, 402 trahere, ib. 2, 753. **2.** suspīrātus, ūs *al* -ītus (*the act of fetching a s, sing*): Cic. Att 1, 18, 4 (quem nemo. sine suspiratu aspicere posset) *to fetch a s.*, s haurire, Ov. **3.** gĕmĭtus, ūs (*a very deep s., a groan*) · v. GROAN. *To heave or fetch a s*, suspirare · v. foll art

**sigh** (*v.*) **1** suspīro, 1: *to s very deeply.* s ab imis pectoribus, Ov. M 2, 655: Cic. *To s. for any one*, suspirare in aliquo, -qua, Ov F 1, 417 · Cat. **2.** expr. by phr. suspiria petere, ducere, trahere (with which the *seat from which the s. is drawn* should be expr): v. SIGH, *subs.* **3.** gĕmo, ingĕmisco v. TO GROAN.

**sighing** (*subs*): suspīrātus v SIGH.

**sight** (*subs*) · **I.** *The act or sense of seeing:* **1.** vīsus, ūs *to impinge upon the eyes and excite the sense of s*, oculos ferire v que lacessere, Lucr 4, 217 (*a body*) *revealed by s and touch*, visu tactuque manifestum, Quint 1, 4, 20: *to be deprived of s*, visu privari, Wyttenb. in Kr **2.** *the sense*, sensus videndi Cic de Or 2, 87, 357 (sensus acerrimus ex omnibus sensibus est sensus videndi). so, sensus oculorum, id Div. 1, 32, 71. **3.** aspectus, ūs (strictly in relation to an object, *s, as engaged in looking at something* freq in Cic., who avoids the use of visus): *all things which are objects of s*, i e *visible*, quae sub aspectum veniunt, id. de Or 2, 87, 358 cf. id Tusc 1, 30, 73, where aspectum amittere is applied to those who from fixing the eyes upon the sun have *come incapable of seeing anything the taste, smell, s of fruit*, pomorum gustatus, odoratus, a, id N D 2, 63, 158 **4.** meton ŏcŭlus, ŏcŭli *to lose the s of one eye*, (alterum) oculum amittere, Cic Div 1, 24, 48 altero oculo capi, Liv 22, 2, *extr the s of his right eye was always defective*, nunquam dextro o aeque bene usus est, Nep Han 4 *to have remarkably keen s*, oculos acres atque acutos habere, Cic Pl 27, 66 (fig sense) **5.** ăcies, ēi (strictly, *keenness of s*): more fully, acies oculorum *unimpaired (goodness of) s*, incolumis a, id Fin 5, 28, 84 (opp to caecitas, *blindness*) *to elude (the keenest) s.*, a fugere, id Tusc 1, 22, 50: the fuller form should be used where any ambiguity might arise. cf Caes B G 1, 39 Phr. *to have as keen s. as Lynceus*, oculis tantum quantum Lynceus contendere posse, cf Hor Ep. 1, 1, 28 tam perspicacem esse quam Lynceus fuit (v. SHARP-SIGHTED) *not to have very good s*, (oculis) parum acute (clare) cernere v TO SEE. **II.** *View, range of s*

**1.** conspectus, ūs *to be carried out of s of land*, e c terrae auferri, Liv 29, 27 *to come into any one's s*, alicui in c prodire, Ter Ph 2, 4, 3 dare se in c alicui, ib 2, 1, 31 **2.** aspectus, ūs (rare in this sense) *the circles which bound our s*, orbes qui a nostrum definiunt, Cic Div 2, 44, 92 Phr. *to live in the s of one's fellow-countrymen* (in publicity and popularity), in oculis civium vivere, Cic Off 3, 1, 3 *to get a s of any one* (*coming within view in the distance*), conspicari aliquem, Liv. 42, 20, *init.*: Caes Sall. (not conspicere in this sense). **III.** *A look, notice from seeing* · aspectus: *at first s* [*contrasted with fuller knowledge*], primo a, Cic N. D. 2, 35, 90 (not conspectus in this sense). somewhat different is Br 64, 200, non assidens et attente audiens sed *uno aspectu* et praeteriens de oratore judicat, i e *at the very first glance, with a single look* Phr *to know any one by s*, aliquem de facie nosse, Cic. Pis 32, 81 *at first s*, prima specie (lit *from the first appearance of a thing*, objectively. whereas primo aspectu [v *supr.*] refers to the act *of looking at it*, subjectively), Cic Fin 4, 22, 61 also, prima fronte, Quint 7, 1, 56 (better than prima facie, which, however, occurs Gai Inst. 4, 1) *a thing wins our affection at first s*, aliquid statim conspectum voluntatem conciliat amoremque adjungit, Muret (R and A.) *to pay at s*, or *in cash*, repraesentare pecunias, Cic Att 12, 25. **IV** *That which is seen* **1.** spectāculum *a pretty s*, lepidum s., Pl Poen 1, 1, *extr.* · *a splendid s*, magnificum s., Liv 10, 40 v SPECTACLE, SHOW. **2.** spĕcies, ēi (*appearance, phenomenon*). *novel and unwonted s*, nova atque insuita s., Caes B G 2, 31 v APPEARANCE **3.** fācies, ēi · *a comely s.*, decora f., Plin. Pan. 56 Sil. **4.** perh. aspectus: cf. Cic Ph 2, 29, 73, auctionis vero miserabilis aspectus, i e. *it was a pitiable s* (yet the word has not even here strictly an objective force). **5.** expr by verb or phr. *a frightful s*, (acies) visu torva, Tac. G 31 *piteous s.!* miserabile visu! Virg. Aen. 1, 111 *here a still more surprising s meets our eyes*, hic aliud majus (nobis) objicitur, ib 2, 199 *what more delightful s can there be?* quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic Sen. 15, 53 *by this unexpected s.*, quo repentino objectu viso, Nep Han. 5 (avoid, however, the use of objectus alone = species) *ah me, what a s was he!* hei mihi, qualis erat! Virg. Aen. 2, 274 *what sadder s did I see .?* quid vidi crudelius? ib 746

**sight** (*v.*) conspĭcor, 1: Sall. Liv v. pieced art (II)

**sightliness** decora *s.* venusta species decora facies, etc: v. COMELINESS, BEAUTY

**sightly:** vĕnustus, dĕcōrus, pulcher, formōsus, etc: v BECOMING, BEAUTIFUL.

**sign** (*subs*): **I.** *Mark, indication*

**1.** usu. equiv signum (*blushing*) *the s of modesty*, s pudoris, Ter Andr 5, 3, 7 *the s.s (symptoms) are in favour of recovery*, s esse ad salutem, ib 3, 2, 2 foll by acc and *inf* *s that a thing is so and so*, Nep Att 17 **2.** indicium (*something which naturally points to a certain conclusion*, whereas signum may denote a thing in itself purely arbitrary) *s s and traces of poisoning*, indicia et vestigia venени, Cic Clu. 10, 30 v PROOF **3.** insigne, is, n (usu denoting *some outward badge or mark*, always *something conspicuous*) cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133, quod erat insigne, eum qui ita faceret, facere.. , where it refers to a man *advertising himself by walking in the forum* v MARK. **4.** nŏta · v. MARK. **5.** vestīgium v. TRACE

**6** often expr. by simple *gen*, after esse. *are these the s s of madness?* suntne haec delirantis hominis? L. G § 266. See also PECULIAR, PROPER (to)

**II.** *A signal, intimation.* signum Sall v. SIGNAL Also perh. nūtus, ūs (lit *nod*) cf Caes B G. 4, 23, ad nutum = *at the slightest s or expression of command* **III.** *A portent, presage:* monstrum, portentum, ostentum, etc. v PORTENT, OMEN. Also less freq. signum Cic Div 1, 35, 77 **IV.** *Of a shop* insigne, is, n cf *supr.* (I 3)

**V** *Astronomical* signum *the s. of Leo*, Leonis s, Cic Div 1, 53, 121 Virg G 1, 239 (obliquus signorum ordo) Luci. Hor (The word has not, however, the strictly limited sense of the Eng) See also CONSTELLATION. (In G. 1, 232, *the twelve s s of the zodiac* are called duodena astra)

**sign** (*v.*): **I.** *To give a s. or signal to* annuo, signum do · v. TO SIGNAL, SIGNIFY, BECKON **II.** *To put one's signature to a document* **1.** subscrĭbo, 3 · *to s (a death warrant)*, ex more s, Suet Ner 10: *to s. the accounts*, rationes s., Dig. 35, 1, 82: better rationibus s, cf Ulp ib 2, 13, 6, § 1. **2.** signo, 1 (*to ratify by signature and seal*) · *to s (and seal) a will*, testamentum s, Plin. Ep 2, 20, 8 v. TO SEAL **3.** sometimes, when *the authorising of a public act* is denoted, expr. by scribendo adfuere (indicating *who were present at the drawing up of the said act*), SS CC in Cic. Fam 8, 8 Phr: *to s one's name to a letter*, nomen epistolae notare, Flor. 2, 12, 10. See also TO SUBSCRIBE.

**signal** (*subs*): **1.** signum · *to give a s*, s dare, Sall Cat 18 also, in milit sense (*for battle*), signa canere, id Jug. 99 (but the constr is exceptional v. *infr.* 3) *the shepherds s s (for calling the flocks home)*, pastorale s, Col 6, 23 (pastorali s quasi receptui canitur): Virg Aen 7, 512 (p signum dea canit).

**2.** classicum (milit *s, given by sound of trumpet*) *the consul summons the men by s.* (*sound of trumpet*) *to his tent*, consul classico ad praetorium convocat, Liv. 7, 36 esp. in phr classicum canit (= *the s. is given*), ib. 28, 27: less freq. classicum canitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82. For classicum, also bellicum occurs Cic. Mur 14, 30 (bellicum canere, *trans*): Liv **3.** expr *to give a s* (in milit. *t t*), by căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3 (used both as v. *intrans* and *trans*) · (*Hasdrubal*) *sounded the s. for retreat*, receptui cecinit, Liv. 27, 47 *before the s. for battle was given* (lit. *sounded* or *rang out*), priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1, *med.*: Sall. **4.** insigne, is

*n.* · cf. Caes B G 2, 20, *vexillum* [*a red flag*] proponendum quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurri oporteret (*s to prepare for a battle*) the actual *s for battle* being denoted by the toll clause, signum tuba dandum cf id B C 3, 89, vexillo signum dare. *a night s*, nocturnum i, Liv. 29, 25. (N.B—The word insigne is best suited to denote *any conspicuous signal*, esp *one of a special kind*, as in the places referred to) Phr.: *to give a s by kindling fire*, ignibus significationem facere, Caes. B. G 2, 33: cf Cic. Verr 5, 35, 93, praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus *to give the s. for decamping (by pulling up the standards)*, signa convelli jubere, Cic Div 1, 35, 77 *on the part of the men*, the s was a *general shout*, cf vasa conclamare, Caes B. C 1, 66: *to fire a gun as a s. of distress*, * tormento periculi significationem facere (R and A)

**signal** (*v.*) signum dare, significare, etc.: v preced art. If by a gesture, as *waving the hand*, manu significare *by beckoning*, annuere v. TO NOD, BECKON

**signal** (*adj*) 1. insignis (*specially marked and striking*) *a s. calamity*, i. calamitas, Caes B G 1, 12 Cic · v. REMARKABLE 2. egregius (*standing out from the rest*): *your s. fidelity*, e tua fides, Sall C 35 *a s victory*, e victoria, Liv 2, 47 3. sometimes magnus may serve *a s punishment*, magnum exemplum, Tac A 14, 14 so, documenta maxima, Cic Mil 8, *fin.* 4. nobilis, e. v FAMOUS

5. insignitus *s disgrace*, i. ignominia, Liv. 7, 15 Tac.

**signalize:** Phr.: (*a field*) *in which to s himself*, in quo virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C 54 (v. TO SHINE FORTH): *to be s'd by a defeat of the Romans*, ex calamitate P R. nomen capere [et memoriam prodere], Caes B. G. 1, 13 . v. TO DISTINGUISH.

**signally:** insignite, insignīter, egregie. v. REMARKABLY. Phr. *to defeat s*, (hostes) maximo proelio devincere, Cic

**signatory:** v. SIGNITARY.

**signature:** nomen. v. TO SIGN. *To append one's s*, subscribere: ib

**signer:** expr by verb v TO SIGN.

**signet:** signum v. SEAL

——**-ring:** annulus (anulus) signatorius Val Max. 8, 14, 4 Usu simply annulus Cic Ac. 2, 26, 85 (sigilla anulo imprimere): Pl.

**significance:** significatio, vis, etc. v. MEANING Phr. *full of s*, significans (of language, *clear. telling its tale expressively*): v SIGNIFICANT.

**significant:** 1. significans *s words*, s. verba, Quint 11, 1, 2: Plin.

2. argutus (*appealing in a lively manner to perception*) cf. Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29, vel argutissima exta, *the most plainly s of all viscera who move s.* (*striking*) *in his apophthegms?* quis in sententiis argutior? Cic Br 17, 65 Phr · *what more s token of affection could be given?* * qui posset clarius (insignitus) emitescere amor? quae res posset magis amorem significare atque declarare? *it is a s fact...*, * dignum memoria est, quod...

**significantly:** significanter (*expressively*) Cic: Quint. Or. expr. by verb *he looked s at him*, *inturtus est (in) eum, quasi aliquid significare vellet. vultu argutissimo (in) eum intuitus est.

**signification**; significatio: v. MEANING.

**significative:** index, icis, *c.*: cf. Cic. C Rab 6, 18, quin continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae! Or expr. by verb *the eyebrows are chiefly s. of disdain*, supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51 (factum, Jahn). v. TO INDICATE, SIGNIFY.

**signify:** I. *To make a sign to:* 1. significo, 1 Join. significare et annuere, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 212: *they raised their hands and s'd that they surrendered*, manus tollere, deditionem significare, Caes B. G. 7, 40 2 annuo, 3: v. TO BECKON. 3. doceo, 2: v TO POINT OUT, INFORM. II. *To betoken* 1. significo, 1: *many words formerly s'd something different from what they now mean*, multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, Varr L L. 5, 1, 3 Cic 2. volo, 3, *irr* with *dat.* of *pron. refl.* (*to have a certain drift or scope*) Cic. v. TO MEAN (II., 1) 3. valeo, 2 (*to have a certain force*): v. TO MEAN (II., 3).

4. sono, ui, itum *fut. part* -aturus, 1 *to differ in name but really to s the same*, verbo discrepare, re unum s., Cic. Off 3, 21, 83. 5. expr. by vis, significatio, etc v MEANING III. *To portend* significo, portendo, etc. v. TO FOREBODE IV. *To be of importance* expr by interest, refert. v. IMPORTANCE (I, *fin*).

**signior:** v. SEIGNIOR

**signitary:** Phr.: *the s s to a treaty*, * il qui inter se foedus pacemque fecerunt.

**silence** (*subs.*): silentium (*stillness, where nothing is said* applicable either to *persons or inanimate things*) *having obtained s by sound of trumpet*, quum s classico factum esset, Liv 2, 45 *to attend in s*, cum s animadvertere, Ter Heaut. prol 44 *to pass over in s*, silentio praeterire, Cic Sull. 21, *fin in profound s*, magno s, id Q Fr 2, 1, *init in the s. of night*, silentio noctis, Caes B G 7, 36 *to observe long s*, diuturno s uti, Cic Marc *init* Poet oft. *pl* for the metre *to keep s*, silentia tenere, Ov. M 1, 206. (N B—Not taciturnitas which denotes *habitual reserve and unwillingness to speak*) *To keep s*, tacere, silere v SILENT, TO BE. Phr *I cannot pass this over in s*, hoc tacitus nullo modo praeterire possum, Cic. Marc. *init*

**silence** (exclam): tace, quin taces, etc.: v. HUSH.

**silence** (*v.*): I. Lit. *to cause s* Phr silentium facere (v. SILENCE, *subs*): *to s applause by waving the hand*, manu murmura [clamores] comprimere, Ov. M 1, 206 So fig, *to s conscience*, conscientiam comprimere, Cic. Fin 2, 17, 54. II. *To put to s., by rebuke or refutation* 1. confuto, 1 (*to put down by words*) *I would s those fellows who now find fault with me!* ego istos qui nunc me culpant confutaverim! Pl Truc. 2, 3, 28. *the master was s'd with his own argument*, magister suo sibi argumento confutatus est, Gell 2. refuto, 1 (with ref. to arguments *to beat back and overthrow*) v. TO REFUTE 3. contundo, tudi, tusum, 3 (*to beat back and confound by force*) *to s the proud menace of kings*, tumidas regum minas c, Hor. Od 4, 3, 8 · Cic Join (calumniam) obterere et contundere, Cic. Caec. 7, 18. 4. comprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (*to check and control*) cf Cic Mur 11, 24, tribunicios furores dicendo comprimere *he s'd their enthusiastic but quiet firmness*, preces taciturna sua obstinatione compressit, Nep. Att. 22 v. TO CHECK. 5. expr. *pass.* by conticesco, ticui, 3 cf. Cic Cat 3, 5, 10, conscientia convictus repente conticuit.

**silent:** 1. tacitus (*not speaking*) Cic.: Hor.: *pass.* 2. taciturnus (*habitually s. · not fond of talking* oft of things, *quiet, noiseless*) *s firmness*, t obstinatio, Nep Att 22 *s (noiseless) stream*, t amnis, Hor. Prop 3. silens, ntis (*hushed and still*) Virg. · Ov.: v. STILL, *adj.* *To be s* —(1) taceo, 2 (*not to speak*: both intrans, and with *acc.* of *neut. pron*: not to speak *about* anything) *did you think I could be s about matters so important?* an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis? Cic Verr Act 1, 9, 27 *what did she say, or what did she keep s?* quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor Epod. 5, 49. And poet with any other word as direct object Ov. M. 13, 177 (ut alios taceam) *Incept* conticesco, ticui, 3 (*to become s*. esp. but not solely, of *a number of persons together becoming s.*, as in Virg Aen. 2, 1): Cic. (Reticeo, 2, is usu. *to keep* something *secret, withhold information* v. TO KEEP BACK less freq *to be s again*, as in the case of a speaker pausing *from time to time* Cic de Or. 2, 57, 232.) (2) sileo, ui, 2 (*to be hushed and still*). v STILL, TO BE. Also = *not to speak (of)* *to be s. about a thing*, de aliqua re s, Cic Div. 2, 30, *fin.* and with direct *acc.* Hor Od. 1, 12, 21 (neque te silebo but prose would require de te: a *neut. pron* may however be used, as in the case of taceo v. L G § 253).

**silently:** 1. tacite *to ask s.*, (*speechlessly, without speaking*), t rogare, Cic Man 5, 13 *the s gliding year*, t labens annus, Ov F. 1, 65 Liv 2. expr. by taciturus (in agr. with subject. L G § 343) *they s saw what was coming to pass*, taciturni ventura videbant, Virg Aen 2, 125 *if I must die s.*, si mori tacitum oportet, Liv 40, 9 3. silentio, cum silentio (*in s, with silent attention*). v. SILENCE

**silentness:** perh. *pl* of silentium: v SILENCE.

**silhouette:** obliqua imago: v PROFILE.

**silicious:** silicis naturam habens: v FLINT.

**silk** (*subs.*) · 1. expr by sericus, a, um *parti-coloured (wreaths) made of s*, e veste s. versicolores, Plin 21, 3, 8 The *neut* is also used to denote *silken fabric* or *silken goods* the *choicest s s*, prima s, Mart. 11, 27 (28), 11: Prop.

2. bombyx, ycis, *c* (strictly *the s-worm*, used meton for *the fabric* or *silken goods*). *Assyrian s*, Assyria b, Plin 11, 23, 27. Prop. (b. Arabius, 2, 3, 15)

**silk** } *adj.* { 1. sericus · v. **silken** } { preced art Hence, *clothed in s attire*, sericatus, Suet Cal. 52. 2. sericeus (rare). *s banners*, s vexilla, Flor. 3. bombycinus. *s. attire*, b. vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26 *Neut. pl.*, bombycina = *s garments*, Mart.

**silk-dealer:** perh. sericarius (R. and A.)

——**-mill:** perh sericaria (*sc.* officina)

——**-worm:** bombyx, ycis, *c.* (usu *m.*) Plin. 11, 23, 27

**silky:** *molli natura, qualis bombycinorum (sericorum) solet esse

**sill:** limen inferum (*of a door*): Pl. Muc 5, 1, 1 *Window s*, perh. ima fenestra (in Phaedr 1, 13, 1, fenestra alone = *window-s*).

**silliness:** stultitia, fatuitas, etc v. FOOLISHNESS In concrete sense, ineptiae, *arum away with such old woman's s!* pellantur istae 1 aniles! Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93

**silly:** stultus, fatuus, ineptus (esp. as descriptive of *things* or *a person's conduct*), etc v. FOOLISH.

**silt** (*v.*) Phr. *the mouth of the river is almost s.'d up*, *fluvii os paene limo oppletum, occupatum est (fluvii os limus paene occupavit, opplevit)

**silvan:** v SYLVAN.

**silver** (*subs*) argentum (denoting either *the metal itself* or *manufactured s.* as *plate, money*) passim.

**silver** (*adj*). argenteus *s foil*, a. bracteae, Plin. 37, 7, 31 Cic.

**silver** (*v*) argento inducere: v TO COVER, OVERLAY. Chiefly in p. part. *silvered*. argentatus (*covered or plated with s.*) Pl. · Liv.

**silver-leaf:** bractea argentea. v SILVER, *adj.*

——**-mine:** 1. argentifodina (or as two words) Varr L L 8, 33, 62: Plin. 2. argentarium metallum Plin. 33, 5, 26 (From Varr. l. c the former would appear to have been the usual expr.)

——**-smith:** faber argentarius: Dig.

**silvery:** argenteus: *s. hue*, a color, Ov. M 10, 213: so, a. ales, ib. 2, 536. *S. locks*, perh. argentea canities · v GREY.

**similar:** similis often joined to and strengthened by par: v. LIKE

**similarity:** similitudo; later, vicinitas · v RESEMBLANCE. Phr. *s of*

*tastes*, consensio studiorum *s. of characters*, morum congruentia: v. AGREEMENT, HARMONY.

**similarly**: 1. sīmĭlĭter. Join: similiter atque uno modo (of *a monotonous delivery*), Cic Br. 66, 233. Foll. by atque (ac), id Ph 1, 4, 9 2. pārĭter (*in a manner so as to match*). cf. id Or 12, 38, *ut* pariter extrema terminentur (*should end s.*, of parallel sentences). 3. simili *s.* pari modo v. LIKE, *adj*

**simile**: translātio (translātum), sĭmĭlĭtūdo v. FIGURE, FIGURATIVE

**similitude**: v SIMILE

**simmer**: lente fervēre v. TO BOIL.

**simnel**: *genus placentae quod medio die Quadragesimae comeditur.

**simoniacal**: v SIMONY

**simony**: *simōnĭa: Scrr. Eccl munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio (Kr) *To be guilty of s.*, munera ecclesiastica nundinari (Kr).

**simoom**: *ventus aestifer ac pestilentus qui *simoom* dicitur.

**simper**: Phi. mepte rīdēre. v. TO LAUGH

**simple** (*adj*) I. *Not complex*: simplex, ĭcis. opp. concretus ex pluribus naturis (*compound*), Cic N. D 3, 14, *init*. opp copulatus, id Fat 13, 30 (where the reference is to *absolute and related propositions*) Ter. II. *Not elaborate*: 1. simplex Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5. *s food*, s. esca, id. S. 2, 2, 73 s cibus, Plin 11, 53, 117. Join simplex atque maffectatus, Quint 9, 4, 17. 2. rūdis (*unpolished*). Join: rudia et incomposita simulia (dicere), Quint 1. c v. RUDE. 3. incondītus (*put together without art*). *s strains*, i. carmina, Liv. 4, 20, *init*.. Cic. III. *Artless, free from guile and suspicion*· 1. simplex: Join. (VII) apertus et simplex, Cic Rep 3, 16 s. fortisque (*of a blunt outspoken character*), Hor. S. 1, 3, 52 nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att 10, 6 2. sincērus v. SINCERE, FRANK

IV. *Weak-minded*· ineptus v. FOOLISH (Hebetior ingenii, R, and A) Phr. *I am not so s as to believe*, non is sum qui credam, ib. Sometimes credulus may be the right word: cf Virg E. 9, 34, non ego credulus illis, *I am not so s as to believe them*. also Hor. Od. 1, 5, 9, qui nunc te fruitur credulus (*simple youth!*) aurea. V. *Sheer, without qualification*. mērus, germānus: v. SHEER, GENUINE

**simple** (*subs.*)· usu *pl.*, *simples*: herbae medicae *s* medicinales: v MEDICINAL.

**simple-minded**: simplex, crēdŭlus, etc . v SIMPLE (IV.)

**simpleton**: stultus, fātuus, ineptus, etc v FOOL

**simplicity**: I. *State of not being compounded*: simplĭcĭtas Lucr. 1, 609 Also simplex natura v. SIMPLE (I.).

II. *Plainness*, as opp to *elaboration* perh simplex cultus (v. SIMPLE, II) *he studied s of attire not without elegance*, *vestītu simplici nec eo tamen minus elegantī utebatur· *books written for children should be marked by s*, *quae puerorum in usum scribuntur simplicia ac plana esse oportet. III. *Artlessness, freedom from guile*: simplĭcĭtas *the s of an incautious youth*, s juvenis incauti, Liv. 40, 23, *init*: Quint. Ov. Phr. *old-fashioned country s*, antiqua rusticitas, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4 IV. *Folly*· stultĭtia, stūpor, (sometimes) crēdŭlĭtas: v. FOOLISHNESS, CREDULITY.

**simplify**: expr. by simplex with a verb Phr.. *to s. a difficult subject*, *rem perplexam impeditamque explanare et quasi simpliciorem reddere

**simply**: I. *In a simple manner; without anything else being mixed up*. simplĭcĭter: Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149, (opp conjuncte). Hence often = *merely*, *they had come s. to sue for friendship*, s. ad amicitiam petendam venissent, Liv. 34, 57. II. *Without elaboration or art*: nullo cultu (R. and A.); nullis munditiis (esp. with ref. to *dress*), nullis epularum lautitiis (with ref to *entertainments*) v. REFINEMENT, ELEGANCE, MAGNIFICENCE Phr *she dressed s, almost in rustic style*, *vestītu simplici ac paene rustico utebatur III. *Only, merely*: 1. simplĭcĭter (*without mixing up anything else*) v. *sup* (I). 2. sōlum, tantummŏdo. v ONLY

IV. *Foolishly* q v. (Sometimes credulus may serve v. SIMPLE, IV, Phr; and L G. § 343.)

**simulate**: simŭlo, 1. v. TO PRETEND

**simulation**: sīmŭlātio. v. PRETENCE

**simultaneous**: expr. by simul, unā (*together*); uno (eodem) tempore, uno (eodem) impetu, etc. *he ordered a s. advance of the whole line*, *totam aciem uno atque eodem impetu progredi (procedere) jussit *the stroke and the repost are strictly s*, *et ictus et sonitus plane eodem temporis momento fiunt *that the destruction of the soul is s with that of the body*, cum corporibus simul animos interire, Cic. Am 4, 14 *S equations*, *aequationes simultaneae (quae dicuntur); or quae simul fiunt.

**simultaneously**: sīmul, unā; uno atque eodem tempore. v. TOGETHER. (See also preced art)

**sin** (*subs*)· 1. peccātum (the proper word to denote *moral wrong* in its peculiar aspect, as presented in the Scriptures and in theol writings): *to enact equal punishments for all s s*, peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor S. 1, 3, 118 Cic.. Vulg *pass*. 2. dēlictum (also a somewhat grave term, *an offence*) *to atone for the s s of forefathers*, d. patrum luere, Hor Od 3, 6, 1 Cic v OFFENCE. 3. piācŭlum (*guilt and pollution towards the gods*). *what s is incurred*, quantum piaculi committatur, Liv. 5, 52 *without s*, sine p, ib . Virg 4. culpa (mild term). v. FAULT. See also CRIME, WICKEDNESS *To commit a s* or *s s*, peccare esp in such phrases, *to commit many s s*, multa peccare, Cic Par 3, 2, 25 *what s have I committed?* quid peccavi? (cf. L G. § 253) Esp as *impers pass*. (*in murdering a slave*), *one s. is committed*, semel peccatur, Cic. Par. 1. c.

**sin** (*v*): pecco, 1. *the (mere) inclination to s.*, peccandi sola voluntas, Juv. 13, 208 Cic.. cf. preced. art *fin*. (Scil. Eccl. *pass*)

**sin-offering**: piācŭlum: v. PROPITIATION (II) In slightly diff. sense, sacrificium piaculare, Liv 1, 26 (quibusdam piacularibus *s.* factis, *certain rites of the nature of an atonement*)

**since** (*prep*): 1. ex, ē (with *abl*.). esp in such phrases, ex quo, ex eo, *ever s the time when*. ., Virg Aen. 2, 163 and 169 (but though this construction is used by Liv, Caes and Cic. always express the *subs* : cf. Cic Quint 5, *fin*., itaque ex eo *tempore*, res esse .... coepit: *ever s the building of the bridge had been begun*, ex eo tempore quo pons institui coeptus est, Caes. B. G. 4. 18) 2. ăb, ā (with *abl*., less precise in its force than ex, which latter denotes *immediate sequence*, whereas ab simply gives a date) esp with jam, inde, usque: *ever s that time*, jam ab illo tempore, Cic Fam 2, 16. *ever s. the beginning of this empire*, jam inde a principio hujus imperii, Cic. Prov. 13, 33· Liv. *s. Romulus to the present day*, usque a Romulo, id. Vat. 8, 20: *ever s. (I, he) was a child*, a puero, a parvulo, etc.: cf L G. § 589. 3. post (with *acc*.). *s. the creation of man*, post homines natos, Cic Br. 62, 224: so, post genus hominum natum, id. Bal. 10, 26. See also SINCE, *conj*. (I)

**since** (*adv*)· 1. ābhinc (*ago*): with *acc.* or *abl.*: *you were quaestor fourteen years s*, quaestor fuisti a. annos XIV, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34 with *abl*., abhinc annis quattuor, id. R. Com. 13, *init* (the *acc* appears to be more usual, unless perhaps when a precise point of time is to be indicated) 2. expr. *for a long while s*, by jamdūdum, jamprīdem (with *pres indic*) *he has been indoors long s*, jamdudum est intus, Pl As 3, 3, 151: cf Virg. Aen 2, 647, jamprīdem invisus divis .... demoror L G § 392, *Obs* (A past tense may be used with jamprīdem, when the reference is emphatically to past time cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2, ad mortem te duci jamprīdem oportebat, where oportet could not have stood, since that would have implied *a present obligation and intention on the part of the speaker* cf Gk. ἐχρῆν) 3. when a definite date is given, expr. by ante *six months s*, ante hos sex menses, Phaedr 1, 1, 10

**since** (*conj*) I. Temporal 1. expr by quum, with *pres indic* (when a thing *is still going on*) *it is many years s he was first in my debt* [and he is so still], multi anni sunt quum ille in meo aere est, Cic Fam. 15, 14 2. postquam (referring to a definitely past event with *perf ind*) *s you went away, everything has been getting worse*, *postquam tu discessisti, omnia pejus ire coeperunt (or, post discessum tuum, etc, using verbal subs) cf SINCE, *prep* (3)

3. expr. by ex quo tempore *I have not received a single letter from you s you started*, ex quo tempore tu profectus es, nullae mihi litterae tuae allatae sunt: v. SINCE, *prep* (1) II. Logical: 1. quum (with *subj*) *s. we have in us reason .... it necessarily follows* ...., quum sit in nobis consilium .... necesse est . . , Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79 et *pass*. Strengthened, quippe quum, Nep pref , utpote quum, Asin. Poll in Cic Fam 10, 32. 2. expr. by quippe, with *pron rel* , usu with *subj*: *he did not go to entertainments with his father*, *s in fact he did not even come* ...., quippe qui ne . .. quidem veniret .. ., Cic. R Am. 18, *extr*.· also with *indic*., when it may usu be rendered *and in fact* Similarly, utpōtē qui (*as being one who*: with *indic* or *subj*) Cic Ph 5, 11, 30. 3. quŏniam (*seeing that*; usu. with *indic*) *wherefore, s. the matter has been brought to this issue*, quapropter, q res in id discrimen adducta est, Cic Ph. 3, 11, 29· et *pass*. Rarely, with *subj* : *accordingly, s. he could not speak for himself, his brother* . .., itaque q. ipse pro se dicere non posset, frater ...., Nep. Milt. 7. (In Caes. B. G. 5, 3, the subj. possent belongs to obliqua oratio.) 4. sīquĭdem: v. SEEING THAT, 5. quandŏquĭdem (with *indic*): *s you admire those orators so highly*, q. tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic Br. 44, 163· Liv. 6. also simply, quando Quint. 12, 8, 5 (with *indic*) Ter. 7. postquam (not class in this sense)· Pl.

**sincere**: 1. sincērus (*unmixed, unadulterated*. rare in exactly sense of Eng.): *with s good faith*, s fide, Liv 39, 2, *init*.. *a s* (*honest and truthful*) *narrator*, rerum gestarum pronuntiator s, Cic. Br. 83, 287. 2. simplex, ĭcis (*very like* sincerus denoting *the absence of all guile and deception*). Join apertus et simplex (*outspoken and frank*), id Rep. 3, 16 3. vērus (*real genuine*). *s and perfect friendship*, v et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am 6, 22· v TRUE, REAL 4. candĭdus (*honest, frank, ingenuous*)· *s souls*, c. animae, Hor S. 1, 5, 41. 5. expr by haud (mimime, haudquaquam) fucatus; fucati nihil in se habens: v. FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.

**sincerely**: 1. sincērē. Ter.: Cic. Join. sincere et ex animo [dicere], Cat. 109, 4. 2. ex animo (*from one's heart*): Join: ex animo ac vere [dicere], Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95. cf. *supr*. (1). Similar is, ex animi sententia (*to the best of one's knowledge and judgment*), a formula used in courts. Cic Acad 2, 47, *fin*. 3. vērē: v TRULY. 4. simpliciter (usu. *frankly*): *I and you talk quite s together*, ego ac tu simplicissime inter nos loquimur, Fac H 1, 15. v. FRANKLY. 5. ŭpertē· v FRANKLY.

**sincerity**: 1. sincērĭtas (*soundness without admixture*, in moral sense,

INTEGRITY) v SOUNDNESS. **2.** simplĭcĭtas v SIMPLICITY, FRANKNESS. Join simplicitas, veritas, candor, Plin Pan. 84, *init* With s., v. SINCERELY.

**sinecure:** perh. vacatio sub nomine officii

**sinew:** **1.** nervus Cic.. Cels.: *to strain every s* (*put forth every effort*), omnes n contendere, Cic Verr. Act 1, 12, 35; so, nervos intendere, Ter Eun 2, 3, 20 Oft fig, *s s of war*, nervi belli (pecunia), Cic Ph 5, 2, 5 and with ref *to vigour of style*, id Or. 19, 62. *Dimin*, nervulus (*playfully*), Cic. Att 16, 16, C **2.** perh lăcertus (strictly, *the muscle of the upper part of the arm* hence, fig, *nervous or muscular energy*) cf. Cic Br 16, *fin* in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti (*such sinewy vigour, force*), sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius

**sinewy:** nervōsus . Lucr : Plin. Fig. = *vigorous* (esp. of *expression*). Cic Br. 31, *fin*. *S vigour*, nervi, lacerti v preced art.

**sinful:** **1.** of persons only peccātor, *ī* -trix (L G. § 598) *s. soul*, peccatrix anima, Prud *s race*, p gens, Tert Or expr by circuml with peccatum, peccare *as rare*, *gens peccatis dedita, obnoxia of actions to be s*, *peccati naturam habere *as intention*, peccandi voluntas, Juv v SIN, TO SIN. **2.** impius v IMPIOUS, WICKLD **3** prāvus (*man*) *by nature s*, naturaliter pravus et vitiosus, Calv. Inst 2, 1, *extr* v. DEPRAVED, VICIOUS, CORRUPT **4.** nĕfas, *indecl* · in such phrr as. (aliquid) nefas ducere, habere Cic. N D. 3, 22, 56

**sinfully:** impiē, improbē v. WICKEDLY *To act very s*, delictum maximum inse admittere; magnum piaculum committere: v. TO COMMIT.

**sinfulness:** prāvĭtas, implĕtas, etc.. v. WICKEDNESS

**sing:** **1.** cāno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3 (used both of *vocal and instrumental music*) · *to s. to the (accompaniment of the) flute*, ad tibiam c , Cic Tusc. 4, 2, 3 · *to s. well*, praeclare c., ib 1, 2, 4, *to s out of tune*, absurde c , ib 2, 4, *fin* · *to s in a wild screaming way*, ululanti voce c , id Or 8, *fin*. Oft. as v. trans, *to celebrate in song*: *to s of kings and battles*, reges et proelia c , Virg E 6, 3 Hor. *pass Comps* (1). rĕcĭno, 3 (no *sup*), strictly, *to s again*, *to one back*, as in Hor. Od 1, 12, 3: also = cano ib 3, 28, 11 (tu curva lyra rectes Latonam) (2) occĭno, 3 (*to s against* or *inauspiciously*, as in augural language) Liv. 6, 41. Also without any adverse sense o. animalia inter se (*s. together*), answering each other), Apul.

**2.** canto, 1 (strictly *frequent* of cano, but scarcely to be distinguished from it in use; unless perh. it be more confined to *the use of the voice in singing*. It is also used to denote a *sing-song mode of speaking* Quint. 1, 8, 2) *to s. and play agreeably and skilfully*, c. et psallere jucunde scienterque, Suet Tit. 3 *to s. to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument*, ad chordarum sonum c , Nep. Ep. 2. Oft like cano, *to celebrate in song* (with direct acc ) · Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: Hor. *Comp.* dēcanto, 1 (usu of that which is *sung over and over again*): Hor Od. 1, 33, 3. also, *to have done s ing*, decantavisse, Cic Tusc. 3, 22, 53 *Frequent*, cantĭto, 1 (*to s frequently*, *be in the habit of s ing*) · Cic Br 19, 75. **3.** cantillo, 1 (dimin verb. *to s. in a sweet or warbling way* · rare) Apul Also for *sing* = *celebrate*, may be used, dico, celebro, memoro, etc Hor.

**singe:** **1.** ădūro, ssi, stum, 3 *to s. the beard and hair with burning walnut shells* (*in lieu of shaving*), candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam et capillum a., Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 58. Liv. **2.** ambūro, ssi, stum, 3 (*to burn the outside of anything, without consuming it*) *s.d by the conflagration which destroyed his associates* (fig.), incendio sociorum ambustus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 70. Phr. *to s. a pig*, suem, ex tenuibus lignis flammula facta, glabrare, Col 12, 53, *fin*

**singer:** cantātor, *f.* -trix (*one in the habit of singing*) Varr. Mart. Or use *imperf part* of cāno, canto (except in *nom. sing* L G. § 638). (N B.—The part. form is correct if the sense is simply a person or persons *at the time singing*)

**singing** (*subs*) **1.** cantus, ūs (including *music of all kinds*) cf. Cic. R. Am 46, 134, c. vocum et nervorum et tibiarum (*singing and playing on instruments*) but where the word is used absol, *singing properly so called* is understood Quint Or expr. by verb; esp the gerund *by s.* (= *incantation*), cantando, Virg E 8, 71. **2.** concentus, ūs (*s together*) Ov. F. 1, 155 (volucres concentibus aera mulcent) v. CONCERT

**——-master:** cantandi magister but usu magister will be definite enough, from the context Or expr by verb *who was your s ?* quis te cantare docuit? v TO TEACH

**singing** (*adj*) cānōrus: v. TUNEFUL

**single** (*adj*) **1.** ūnus, sōlus, ūnĭcus, v ONE, SOLE, ONLY. **2.** singŭlāris, e (*absolutely unique*) Cic. Tim 4, *med*, mundus s atque unigena. Phr. *there was not a s soldier unwounded*, nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur, Caes (R and A) *nemo omnino miles non vulneratus est *in s combat*, vir unus cum viro congrediendo, Liv 38, 17, *med* (For singuli, v. SINGLY , also, ONE)

**single out** (*v*) ēlĭgo, lĕgo, etc. v TO PICK OUT

**——-combat:** v SINGLE, *fin.*

**——-handed:** Phr : *he stayed the downfal of the state, as far as it could be done by one man s*, cadentem remp , quam unius modo una retrahi manu poterat, retinuit, Sen. Const. Sap. 2, 3. See also SINGLY

**——-stick:** perh. rūdis, is, *f.* (*a sort of staff used by soldiers and gladiators for sword-exercise*): Suet Cal 32 (rudibus batuere) Liv Cic.

**singly:** **1.** singŭlātim; also spelt, singillātim (sig-) . Cic Ter. **2.** expr by singŭli, ūnus, sōlus *it would be more honourable for you to hold (the land) collectively than s*, honestius eum vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Cic Agr. 2, 31, 85 "*who s hast maintained the cause of truth*" (Milton), *qui solus pro veritate stetisti

**sing-song.** cantĭcum: Cic Or 18, 57 Quint

**singular:** **I.** *Of which there is but one* ūnĭcus, singŭlāris v. UNIQUE, SINGLE, ONLY **II.** Gram. term; *denoting but one* singŭlāris, e *the s. number*, s numerus, Quint 1, 5, 42 Grr. Phr. *in the s number*, singulariter, Quint 1, 5, 16. **III.** *Remarkable, unparalleled* **1.** singŭlāris Juv. 1. s eximiaque virtus, Cic Man 1, *fin* **2.** ēgrēgius, exīmius v REMARKABLE **3.** ūnĭcus: *s generosity*, u liberalitas, Cic Quint 12, *fin* *he displayed s. (unequalled) fidelity to his allies*, u fidem socĭis praestitit, Liv. 33, 21 **IV** *Out of the common way, peculiar:* **1.** mīrābĭlis, e *they held some s. opinions*, (his) placebant m quaedam, Cic Am 13, 45 . v. STRANGE **2.** nŏvus, ĭnūsĭtātus : v. NOVEL, UNUSUAL Phr *he is a very s person*, mirabiliter mŏratus est, id Att. 2, 25.

**singularity:** *i. e. the fact of being unique*: Phr.. *on account of the s of the case*, *quia tam nova atque inaudita (inusitata) res erat *s. of costume*, *vestitus inusitatior ac paene singularis.

**singularly:** **1.** ūnĭcē *s. unconcerned*, u. securus, Hor Od 1, 26, 5 Cic Join: eximie et unice, Gell. **2.** ēgrēgiē v REMARKABLY **3** singŭlārĭter (*particularly, in a special manner*) Cic. Verr 2, 2, 47, 117 (s dilgere).

**4.** mīrābĭlĭter (*strangely*), Cic. Att. 2, 25 v WONDERFULLY.

**sinister:** **I.** *Inauspicious:* malo omnis; infaustus, etc.: v. ILL-OMENED. **II.** *Bad, unfavourable:* **1.** sinister, tra, trum (*unfavourable*) *a s. construction* (*of conduct*), s. interpretatio, Tac Agr. 5 *a s. rumour* (*implying something wrong*), s rumor, id H 2, 93.

**2.** prāvus (*wrong*) v WRONG, VICIOUS *To have s designs*, prava moliri v TO SCHEME

**sink** (*subs*) sentīna (oftenest used of *the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship*) cf Sall C 37, 1n Romam sicuti in sentinam conflux rant. (Emissarium = *outlet.*)

**sink** (*v*) **A.** Intrans **I.** *To settle downwards:* **1.** sīdo, di, 3 (*gum*) *s s in water*, in aqua sidit, Plin. 12, 25, 54 § 121 *to s into ashes* (*as a house consumed in the flames*), in cineres s , Prop. Fig *to s by its own weight* (of an empire), pessum sua mole s , Sen. Const Sap 2 (pessum = pedes versum, *downwards*) *Comps.* (1) consīdo, sēdi, 3 (strengthened from preced , *to s down altogether*, esp *on a large scale*). (*all Troy appeared*) *to s. down into the flames*, c in flammas, Virg Aen 2, 624 *the Alps may now* (*without danger*) *s. down*, Alpes jam licet considant, Cic. Prov 14, 34 Col (2) dēsīdo, sēdi, 3 (*to s down , to the bottom*) Cic Div. 1, 35, *fin* Varr (3) rĕsīdo, sēdi, 3 (*to s. again, subside after rising*) *every gust of wind sank*, omnis resedit flatus, Virg. Aen 7, 27 opp to surgere, Ov Am. 1, 1, 27, to attolli, Plin Ep 5, 17, 2 (of *the rising and sing of the subject of a poem*). (4) subsīdo, 3 *the valleys s.*, s valles, Ov. M. 1, 43 *the streams s. (after flood)*, flumina s , ib. 243 . v. TO SUBSIDE. **2.** ruo, 1. rūtum, 3 (*to s. with violence, go suddenly to ruins:* whereas sido and comps denote *gradual settling down*) *Troy s s headlong from its lofty height*, r alto a culmine Troja, Virg. Aen 2, 290. So, corruo, 3 (*to s. all in ruins*) : Cic Top. 3, 15. Quint. **3.** collābor, lapsus, 3 (*to s. or fall in ruins*) · Liv . Suet. Very oft of persons *s.ing in a swoon he sank to the ground and lay for a long time half dead*, collapsus diu corpore intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42: Virg.

**4.** when the sense is *to be swallowed up, as in water*, expr. by mergo, immergo, dēmergo, submergo, si, sum, 3; either as *pass refl* or in *act* with *pron refl* *many ships being pierced through s* , multae naves rostris perforatae merguntur, Auct B Alex. 46 *Bootes s s in the deep ocean*, Bootes alto mergitur oceano, Cat 66, 68 *almost engulphed in the mud and s ing (deeper and deeper)*, hausti paene limo immergentesque se, Liv. 22, 2 *s.ing in the waters of the river*, demersus fluminis undis, Ov. M 14, 615. Fig. *a house sunk in destruction*, domus demersa exitio, Hor. Od 3, 16, 3. Phr. *the ships being over laden sank to the bottom*, naves nimio onere pressas mare hausit, Tac. H. 3, 77 v. TO SWALLOW UP **II.** *To penetrate deep*. descendo, di, sum, 3. *the weapon had not sunk deep into the body*, ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse, Liv. 1, 41. Fig., of *the impression made by anything said : that remark sank deeper into Jugurtha's heart than .. ,* quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam .... descendit, Sall. Jug 11 **III.** *To be in a declining state, go to destruction:* ruo, pessum eo or sīdo, lābor, etc : v. RUIN, I., Phr. See also *supr.* (I). **IV.** *To lower oneself, yield to indulgences:* Phr. *to s. in indolence and sensuality*, ad inertiam et voluptatem corporis pessum dari (or as one word), Sall Jug 1 *to s into sensuality*, in flagitia se ingurgitare v. TO PLUNGE (B) **V.** *To fall, decline;* as prices cādo, 3; etc. v. TO FALL (IV.).

**B.** Trans. **I.** *To cause to go to the bottom:* **1.** dēprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3: *to s a plough deep in the soil*, aratrum d., Virg G. 1, 45 esp *to s. a ship* (*act of war*), navem d., Caes. B. C. 1, 58 Cic. **2.** submergo, 3 (*to submerge:* not denoting, as deprimo does, a hostile act): *he sunk a ship at the entrance of the harbour*, faucibus portus navem sub-

mersam object, Caes B C 3, 39 v. TO SUBMERGE **3.** dēmergo, 3 (like deprimo, *to send to the bottom*) Auct B Alex 25 (quum triremem hostium perforasset et demersisset) See also TO PLUNGE. **II.** *To lower* · Phr *to s a well*, puteum demittere [alte], Virg G 2, 231 also, p agere [*e g.* in centum pedes], Plin 17, 8, 4 p defodere, id 37, 9, 43 (*al* depressis puteis). **III.** *To lower, degrade, take up completely* esp in *pass.*, *to be sunk* in anything Phr : *the whole plebeian order was deeply sunk in debt*, totam plebem acre alieno demersam esse, Liv. 2 29 (v DEBT): *sunk in deep sleep and wine*, somno vinoque sepultus. Virg Aen 2, 265 *to be sunk in grief*, in moerore jacere, Cic Att. 10, 4 cf Lucr. 1, 63, humana quum vita *jaceret ... oppressa* gravi sub religione, i e *sunk beneath grievous superstition* · *sunk in vice*, vitiis deditus; qui se in flagitia ingurgitavit, immersit v. DEVOTED TO also, TO PLUNGE (*fin*). **IV.** *To invest* collŏco, 1 v TO INVEST (III) **V.** *To waste, dissipate* · v. TO SQUANDER

**sinking-fund**: * pecunia aeri alieno publico solvendo collocata (?).

**sinless** expers peccati; sine peccato v SIN.

**sinner**: peccātor, *f.* -trix Lact · Scr Eccl Of, except in *nom. sing.*, expr by *imperf. part.* of pecco (L G § 638) v TO SIN

**sinuosity**: sinuosus flexus; volumina v foll art.

**sinuous**: sīnuōsus *s. coils* (*of a serpent*), s volumina, Virg. Aen 11, 753 Plin.

**sip** (*v*). **1.** sorbillo, 1 (*dimin* of sorbeo *to sip or swallow a little at a time*) · Ter Ad 4, 2, 52 **2.** lĭbo, 1 (*to take a little of*) · *they* (*the bees*) *s. the surface of the streams*, summa flumina libant, Virg G. 4, 54, cf id Aen 1, 256, oscula libare, *to s. kisses* **3.** dēgusto, 1 v TO TASTE

**sip** (*subs*) · expr by verb · v. preced art. (Sorbitio, *a kind of soup or liquid food*)

**siphon**: sīpho, ōnis, *m.* Col. 3, 10, *nat* · Sen Called also dīābētes, ae: Col. l. c.

**sir**: as title of respect in address. use, bone vir! *my good sir*! Ter. Andr 5, 2, 5; and sometimes simply, bone! but this latter is rather more familiar (*my good fellow!*), Hor S 2, 6, 95 more courteous still, vir optime! and *pl* viri optimi! Cic Am 10, *init* In addressing a *person of rank*, or *a scholar*, viri clarissime! vir doctissime! may be used M L *pass.* (Domine only in mediaeval Latin)

**sire**: v PARENT, FATHER As title of respect: Domine! Plin ad Traj

**siren**: sīrēn, ēnis, *f.*: *acc.* -a Juv. 14, 19: Hor.

**sirloin**: *lumbus bubulus superior.

**sirname**: v. SURNAME

**sirocco**: Auster, tri, *m.*: *the leaden* (*fearfully oppressive*) *S*, plumbeus A, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18 (Orelli) called also, nocens corporibus A, id Od. 2, 14, 15 Probably the same wind is also meant (Od 3, 23, 5) by pestilens Africus (The wind called Atabulus, id S. 1, 5, 8, was an E wind; now called Altino Orell)

**sirrah**: furcifer! scĕlus! (R and A).

**sister**: **1.** sŏror *pass Dimin*, sororcula (*little s*), v rare: Pl. *Relating to a s.*, sŏrōrius (rare) · *incest with a s*, stupra s., Cic. Sext 7, 16 (doubtful) Ov. *Murderer of a s.*, sororicida Auct. pro Dom. **2.** germāna (esp poet) Virg. Also soror germana. Cic Mil 27, 73.

**sisterhood**, sŏrōres; sororum societas

**sister-in-law**: glos, glōris Dig.

**sisterly**: **1.** sŏrōrius (rare): *s. kisses*, s oscula, Ov. M. 4, 334 **2.** germānus (rare): cf. Just. 27, *extr* (germanis casibus where the word it is true refers to brothers; but it is equally applicable to both sexes) **3.** more

freq expr. by sŏror: *is thus s. conduct*, *num sororem ista decent? suntne ista germanae sororis?

**sit**: **A.** Intrans. · **I.** *To be in a sitting posture* sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 *my loins ache with s'ing*, lumbi sedendo dolent, Pl Men 5, 3, 1 with in and *abl* denoting *the seat: to s in the front s s*, in primis sedilibus s, Hor. Epod 4, 16; *on a throne*, in solio, Cic Fin 2, 21, 69 Also, esp in the poets, without *prep*, *e. g.* solio s, Ov Often with ref to *magisterial function to s on the tribunal* (*seat of judgment*), pro (rather than in) tribunali s., Plin Ep 1, 10, 9 (in tribunali sedere, of other persons occupying the tribunal, as *the assessors*, Cic de Or. 1, 37, *init*) *Comps* (1) assīdeo, 2 (*to s by*, esp *in order to attend to or nurse*) either *absol*, as Tac Agr. 45 (assidente amantissima uxore), or with *dat*, as Ov H 20 (19), 137, ille . assidet aegrae Cic (2) insīdeo, 2 (often in secondary senses, as *to be situated on*, *be seated or rooted in*: also lit in the poets) *to s. upon a couch*, toro ins, Ov H 20 (19), 134 *to s* (*be mounted*) *on a horse*, equo i., Liv. 7, 6, *med* (3) [*consīdeo], consēdi, ssum, 2 (*to take a seat, sit down* the perfect and other tenses are usu referred to consīdo) v. TO SIT DOWN. (4) rĕsīdeo, 2 (*to s back, in an easy position*. infreq in this sense) Cic. Fin 3, 2, *extr* (5) persēdeo, 2 (*to continue long sitting* rare): Lucr. Liv. **II.** *To be on session, as a court* **1.** sĕdeo, 2 Cic Clu. 38, *init*. Liv. Also consideo (at all events in p tenses): Cic Verr 1, 7, 19, quo die primum judices citati in hunc reum consedistis, *the first day you sat on this case* **2.** expr. by hăbĕo (*to be held*) *while the courts were sitting*, quum conventus haberentur: v. TO HOLD **III.** *To sit idly, be inactive* sĕdeo, 2 *to s with folded hands*, compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv 7, 13. Strengthened: *we sit idly at home*, sedemus desides domi, id 3, 68, *med*. *Comp* dēsīdeo, 2: *to s idly in delightful scenery*, amoenioribus locis d., Quint. 5, 8, 1 Ter **IV.** *To incubate* · incūbo, ui, ĭtum, 1 (with *dat*) Col Plin. **V.** *To fit*; as of *dress*: sĕdeo, 2: Quint 11, 3, 140 (pars togae ... ita sedet melius et continetur). **B.** Trans.: Phr.. *to s a horse*, in equo [bene] haerere, Cic Deiot. 10, 28.

— **by**: assīdeo, 2: v TO SIT (A.).

— **down**: **I.** *To take one's seat*: **1.** consīdo, sēdi, ssum, 3 *let us s. down here in the shade*, considamus hic in umbra, Cic. Leg 2, 3, 7 used of *a single person* no less than of *a number*: Virg E 7, 1 *Pass. impers* · *they come to the wood and s down*, venitur ad silvam et considitur, Cic de Or 3, 5, 18. **2.** rĕsīdo, 3; and rĕsīdeo, 2 *they s. down in the middle of the house*, medius residunt aedibus, Virg Aen. 8, 467 *let us s down* [*at our ease*], resideamus, Cic. Fin 3, 2, *extr*. See also to SETTLE, ALIGHT **3.** assīdo, sēdi, 3 *let us s. down, if you please*, assidamus si videtur, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14 *to s down upon a vipei*, super aspidem a, id Fin. 2, 18, *fin* (N B—According to the ancient custom of *reclining at meals*, the verbs recumbo, discumbo, are used of *taking place at table*: v TO RECLINE) **II.** Milit *t t*, *to sit down before* a place *for the sake of laying siege to it* · circumsĕdeo, obsīdeo, 2. v. TO BESIEGE, INVEST.

— **out**: Phr.: *to s. out a performance*, sedere donec cantor, *vos plaudite*, dicat, Hor. A P. 155 (fabulam ad finem usque spectare, R. and A ).

— **up**; i. e. *not go to bed* · **1.** vĭgĭlo, 1 (*keep awake, whether in bed or not*): Ter Eun 2, 2, 47 Hor Pervĭgĭlo, 1 (*to remain awake all night*) Virg G. 1, 292 (hiberni a' luminis ignes pervigilat, ferroque faces inspicat acuto, *s.s up all night so employed*) **2.** lūcubro, 1 (*to work by candle-light*): Liv. 1, 57 esp with ref. to *study*: Cic. Par. prooem

**site**: sītus, ūs v SITUATION.

**sitting** (*subs*) **I.** *The act or posture* sessio Cic Off. 1, 35, 128 sometimes = *s idly* id Att 14, 14. **II.** *A session*; sessio v SESSION.

**situated**: **1.** sītus: *a place s in the centre of the island*, locus in media insula s, Cic. Verr 4, 48: Liv Plin **2.** pōsĭtus: (*Delos*) *s. in the Egean sea*, in Aegeo mari posita, Cic Man 18, *fin.* · Caes Liv *To be s*, jăceo, 2: *this country is s. above Cilicia*, quae gens j supra Ciliciam, Nep Dat 4 *to be s. between ..* , interjacere; interjectus (v. TO LIE BETWEEN) Phr *as things are s* (*under the circumstances*), e re nata, Ter Ad. 3, 1, 8

**situation**: **I.** *Location* **1.** sītus, ūs *a very advantageous s. for a city*, oppotunissimus s urbi, Cic Rep 2, 3: *a city having an impregnable s.*, urbs naturali s inexpugnabilis, Liv 5, 6, *med* **2** pōsĭtus, pōsītūra. v POSITION **II.** *Place, engagement a lucrative s*, *locus luculentus, munus quaestuosum, statio luculenta, Kr (Officium, Stat Cantab)

**six**: sex, *distrib.* sēni, ae, a. *pass. S times*, sexies *a period of s. years*, sexennium *s hundred*, sexcenti; *distrib* sexceni, Cic; sexcentesimi, Col

**sixteen**: sēdĕcim Caes Liv. Also, sexdecim and decem et sex, Cic

**sixteenth**: sextus decimus, Cic.

**sixtieth**: sexāgēsīmus Cic

**sixty**: sexāgintā *distrib* sexagēni, ae, a Cic Liv *S times*, sexagies Caes. *A person not less than s years old*, sexagenarius, Quint

**sizar**: *sizător.

**size** (*subs*) **I.** *Bulk*: **1.** magnĭtūdo (gen term) *of the s of a bean*, ad fabae m, Cels 5, 25, 4 *huge s of bodies*, ingens m corporum, Caes B G 1, 39. **2.** amplĭtūdo (*extensiveness*) *the large s. of their horns*, a cornuum, Caes. B G 6, 29 *an image of considerable s*, modica a simulacrum, Cic Verr. 4, 49, 109 (Not to be used of *a small object*) **3.** mōles, is, *f.* (*enormous s*): *they look with wonder on the huge s of the horse*, in miuantur equi, Virg v MASS. **4.** parvĭtas, subtilĭtas (*small s., very minute s*). v. SMALLNESS Phr *of huge s*, ingens, immanis (v. HUGE, MONSTROUS) *of smaller, larger s*, minor, major (v. SMALL, LARGE) *a horse of the size of a mountain*, [ad] instar montis equus, Virg **II.** *A kind of ice-shoe* perh. *calceus carinatus: Kr. has *c ferro suppactus, or solea ferrata.

**skate** (*v.*) *per glaciem calceis carinatis labi more poet pedibus ferratis ire per undas frigore concretas (cf Ov. Trist 3, 10, 32).

**skater**: expr by the v.

**skein**: no equiv. the nearest is perh *spira, which is applied to *a coil of rope*, or *a braid of hair*

**skeleton**: **1.** larva *as modelled in silver*, l argentea, Petr. 34, 8. **2.** scĕlĕtos, i, *m* (σκελετός) App Apol. p 315. **3.** expr. more usu. by ossa *the human s.*, ossium positus figuraque, Cels. 8, 1, *ad init.*: ossa corpori subjecta, Cic. N. D 2, 55, 139: *the ghostly form of a fleshless s.*, larvalis habitus nudis ossibus cohaerens, Sen. Ep 24, 18 (R and A ). Fig, of style *to imitate not merely the lifeless s, but the body itself*, imitari non ossa solum sed etiam sanguinem, Cic Brut 17, 68 v. also FRAMEWORK. Phr: (1.) Lit. *a s*, corpus, Plin 7, 16, 16 eviscerata forma diri cadaveris (prorsus horribilis et larvalis), App Apol. p 314, *ad fin.* (11.) Transf.: *to be a mere s.*, vix ossibus haerere, Virg. E 3, 102: macie suprema confici, id. Aen. 3, 590. totum

ossa atque pellem esse, Pl Aul 3, 6, 28· *s s, nay, ghosts of men*, effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv 21, 40 (in) *s.-key*, perh clavis Laconica, Pl Most 2, 1, 57 v comm ad loc, and Dict. Ant under clavis c adulterinae (Sall J 12) are *sham keys*

**sketch** (*subs*) **1.** adumbrātio Lit. Viti 1, 2, 2 (where perspective is said to be "frontis et laterum abscedentium a"). Fig *an attempt and s*, conatus atque a, Cic Or 29, 103 **2.** descriptio (*a marking out*) *s s of the volutes*, d volutarum, Vitr 3, 5, 8 (3, 13) Cic. Off 1, 39, 138 v PLAN Fig *a brief plain s*, brevis et aperta d, id. Inv 2, 18, 55 **3.** dēformātio: *a s*, d grammatica, Viti 3, *praef*, 4 v DRAUGHT. **4.** expr. by forma, lineamenta, etc v OUTLINE, PLAN, DIAGRAM (N B—Informatio in Vitr 4, 6, 6, is *dub* in formationibus, *al*) Phr. *a mere s of glory*, adumbrata imago gloriae, Cic Tusc 3, 2, 3

**sketch** (v) **1.** adumbro, 1 (*to s in black and white, to outline*, opp to exprimere) Lit Val Max 8, 11, 7 Quint Fig *to s the misfortunes of heroes in a speech*, heroum casus a dicendo, Cic de Or 2, 47, 194 *to s the outlines and features of eloquence*, eloquentiae speciem et formam a, id Or 14, 43. **2.** describo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to draw*) *to s figures in the dust*, d formas in pulvere, Liv 25, 31 Fig *to s out a subject*, rem breviter d, Cic Inv 1, 8, 11 v. DRAW, DELINEATE **3.** dēlineo, 1 *to s. a figure on the wall with charcoal*, carbone imaginem in pariete d, Plin 35, 10, 36 § 89 **4.** dēformo, 1 *to s. and colour plans for a building*, exemplaribus pictis speciem operis d, Vitr 1, 1, 4. **5.** dēsigno, 1 v. TRACE, PLAN. Phr. *to s. the outline of a man*, umbram hominis lineis circumducere, Plin. 35, 3, 5 (where *to shade the s* is "spargere lineas intus"), so, lineas extremas umbrae circumscribere, Quint. 10, 2, 7· *she s.'d the shadow of his face thrown by the lamp on the wall*, umbram ex facie ejus ad lucernam in pariete lineis circumscripsit, id 35, 12, 43.

**sketch-book**: *liber descriptionum, descriptionibus aptus

**sketching** (*subs*) expr. by graphidis scientia, Vitr 1, 1, 4 graphice, ēs, *f*. Plin 35, 10, 36 § 77 (where he adds, *hoc est pictura*) so perh pictura linearis, id. ib. 3, 5 v DRAWING.

**skewer** (*subs*) nearest equiv verucŭlum (*a little spit*)

**skewer** (v) *veruculis configere.

**skid**: sufflāmen, ĭnis, *n.*: Juv.. v DRAG.

**skiff**: **1.** scāpha *a two-oared s*, biremis s., Hor Od 3, 29, 62 Cic Caes *Dimin.*: scāphŭla Veg **2.** cymba (mostly poet esp of Charon's s) *a number of s s*, multitudo cymbarum, Cic. Off 3, 14, 58 Virg. *Dimin* cymbŭla, Plin Ep. 8, 20 **3.** linter, tris, *f* (once *m* in Tibull ; prop *a barge* or *canoe*) Vell. 2, 107, 1 (as *syn.* of alveus, and navicula). *Dimin.*. lintrĭcŭlus, Cic Att. 10, 10 **4.** lēnuncŭlus Caes B C 2, 43: Tac. (It is a *dimin* of lembus, *a pinnace* or *cutter*: Prud has lembŭlus.) **5.** nāvĭcŭla. Cic. Acad 2, *extr.* The forms navicella and naucella occur in the Dig.: hence, *to sail in a s*, nauculari, Mart. 3, 20, 20. **6.** nāvigĭŏlum· Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2. **7.** hŏrĭŏla (*dimin* of hŏria, *a smack*) Pl Trin. 4, 2, 100. **8.** alveus Virg Aen 6, 412: Vell **9.** actuārĭŏlum (*a small swift rowing boat*): Cic. Att 16, 3, *ad fin.* **10.** rātis, is, *f* (prop *a raft*: the poet. term) Catul Virg **11.** nāvia (*a canoe*): Mela, 3, 7. Phr.· *a s.*, navigium minutum, Cic. Att. 16, 1: *he does not see a single s.*, scalmum nullum videt, id. Off. 3, 14, 59

**skilful** } **1.** sollers, tis (also solers

**skilled** } *abl* in i, once ĕ in Ov.. constr. with *abl.* after *in*: poet. with *gen.* or *infin*) *the works of provident and s. nature*, opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: *a painter s. in his art*, pictor s in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 142. *the Muse s. in the lyre*, Musa lyrae s, Hor. A. P. 407 **2.** pĕrītus (*experienced*: constr with *gen*, *abl*, or *inf* . the rarer constr are *abl* with *in* or *de*, *acc.* with *ad* or *simple acc.*): *very s generals*, peritissimi duces, Caes. B. C 3, 73. *s in the art of war*, rei militaris p, id. B C 3, 61. *who is more s in law?* quis jure peritior? Cic Clu 38, 107 (where p judiciorum follows in the same pass); id. Fonteī 15, 33: *s. in singing*, p cantare, Virg E 10, 32 **3.** ērudītus (prop *a part*, *accomplished*· constr with *abl*, rarely *inf.* or *simple acc.*) *s. in foreign arts*, e transmarinis artibus, Cic Rep 2, 15. *most s. in the knowledge of the civil law*, disciplina juris eruditissimus, id de Or 1, 39, 180 *Hermes, s in all sorts of weapons* H omnibus e armis, Matt 5, 24, 2 **4.** exercitātus (*practised* constr. with *in* and *abl.*) Cic. Phil 6, 6, 17· v PRACTISED **5.** doctus (*learned* constr. with *gen.*, *acc* with or without *ad*, *abl* with or without *in*, or *inf.*: esp freq in poet) *maiden more s in song than Sappho the muse*, Sapphica puella Musa doctior, Catul 35, 17 *most s in speaking*, fandi doctissima, Virg Aen 10, 225 *the s hand of an artist*, d manus artificis, Tib 1, 8, 12 Hor Cic **6.** sciens, ntis (*expert in* constr with *gen.* in poet with *inf.*) *a man most s in ruling the state*, vir regendae reipublicae scientissimus, Cic de Or 1, 49, 214 *s in managing a steed*, flectere equum s, Hor Od 3, 7, 25 **7.** sciius (*syn. of preced*) *a s host*, s convivator, Liv. 35, 49 (sciens Sthenelus pugnae, in Hor Od 1, 9, 25, is explained by scitus pugnandi in Quint 9, 3, 10) **8.** prūdens, ntis (*knowing*, *having an insight into*. constr with *gen* or *in* and *abl.*): *a nation most s. in flattery*, adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. 3, 86 *s. in civil law*, p. in jure civili, Cic. Am. 2, 6 (for which in Dig juris p., or *absol*, p.). **9.** gnārus (*knowing*. constr. with a *gen*, a *relat clause*, *acc.* or *acc* and *inf*): *s. in arms and warfare*, armorum et militiae g, Col 1, *praef*, 4. Cic Or 4, 15 **10.** ingēniōsus (*of good natural capacity* constr with *abl* with or without *in* rarely *acc* after *ad* or *in*) *a very s man*, homo ingeniosissimus, Cic Mur 30, 62 Join i et eruditus, id Att 14, 20 v CLEVER **11.** dexter, tra, trum, less freq -tĕra, -tĕrum (*handy*). Liv v DEXTEROUS. **12.** hăbilis (*handy* constr with *abl* with or without *in*. *inf* in poet) *there are some so s. in the same things that* ...., sunt quidam ita in eisdem rebus habiles ut ...., Cic de Or 1, 25, 115. *a nation s in horsemanship*, gens equis h., Liv. 24, 48 **13.** artificiōsus (*accomplished in art*) *Nature is not only s. but clearly an artist*, natura non a. solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N D 2, 22, 58. **14.** artifex, ĭcis (prop. a *subs.* constr. with *gen* or *absol*) *a soldier s in beheading*, miles decollandi a, Suet Cal. 32: *his s. style*, a. ut ita dicam stilus, Cic. Brut 25, 96 *s hands*, a manus, Ov. M 15, 218 **15.** bŏnus (*good*) *a very s carpenter*, optimus faber tignarius, Cic Brut 73, 257; v GOOD, ABLE. **16.** făber, bra, brum (*workmanlike*) · *the talent of his s. art*, ingenium fabrae artis, Ov. M 8, 159 App. (The *comp* affāber occurs in Symm , and Cic has the *adv.*) **17.** callĭdus (*shrewd, worldly wise* constr with *gen.* or poet. *infin*) *s. in war*, c rei militaris, Tac H 2, 31 *a s. collocation* (*of words*), c junctura, Hor. A P 47 *nothing can be more s than nature*, natura nihil potest esse callidius, Cic N. D. 2, 57, 142 Join: versutus et c., id. ib 3, 10, 25 (q. v) **18.** cātus (a stronger word than prudens, v. Cic. Leg 1, 16, 45) v. SAGACIOUS, CUNNING. **19.** grăphicus (*exquisite*) *a s. thief*, g fur, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 17. Phr.. *the Gauls are s. in the pursuit of augury*, Galli augurandi studio praeter caeteros callent, Just. 24, 4.

**skilfully**: **1.** sollerter: *no one cultivated gardens more s.*, nemo coluit hortos sollertius, Ov. M. 14, 624. Cic.: Tac **2.** pĕrīte Join p et callide, Cic de Or 1, 11, 48. **3.** scienter: *they s. divide themselves into two parts*, s in duas partes sese distribuunt, Caes. B C. 1, 55· Cic **4.** dextĕre, dextre, *no one has availed himself of his good fortune more s.*, nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor S 1, 9, 45 Liv. **5.** scite: *accounts s made out*, rationes s. perscriptae, Cic Pis 25, 61 Liv · Pl **6.** hăbĭlĭter (*handily*): *to carry a shield s*, scutum h ferre, Liv. Epit. 57. **7.** affābre (*artistically*). *a deity s sculptured*, deus a factus, Cic Verr Act 1, 5, 14 (He does not use the *adj* fabre occurs in Pl, fabrilĭter in Prud) **8.** callide (*shrewdly*) *to speak s. and acutely*, c arguteque dicere, Cic Or. 28, 98 Phr *he managed the matter so s that* , rem ita dexter egit ut. ., Liv 8, 36 *vessels s made for that purpose*, fabrefacta ad id navigia, id 37, 27 *s made figures of oxen*, artifices boves, Prop 2, 23, 8. *s devised fables*, peritae fabulae, Auson Epist 16, 92· *the s adjusted construction of the heavenly bodies*, natura stellarum machinata, Viti 10, 1, 4.

**skilfulness**: } **1.** sollertia (sol-

**skill** · } ertia the most *gen* term) *no art can imitate the s of nature*, nulla ars imitari s naturae potest, Cic N D 1, 33, 92 *in this matter there is so much knowledge and s*, in hac re tanta inest ratio atque s, id. Rep. 1, 16 **2.** pērīta (*s. derived from experience*) *s in law*, p legum, Tac A 4, 58 Join p et ars, id H. 4, 30 **3.** scientia (*knowledge* constr with *in* and *abl.*, rarely *de*): *s in steering the emotions*, in affectibus movendis s, Quint 10, 2, 27 *s in chasing* s coelandi, Plin. 34, 7, 18, *ad fin* **4.** ars, tis, *f*. (*s acquired and exercised in any trade or calling*): *by the divine s. of Pallas*, divina Palladis arte, Virg. Aen. 2, 15 *a wondrous s*, mira a, Catul. 64, 51 Ov. Her 5, 103. (N B—manus, opus, denote the *workmanship*: intelligentia, *s. in judging, discrimination, taste* v ART) **5.** artificium (*artistic s*) *made with the greatest s*, summo a factus, Cic Verr 4, 21, 46 *a remarkable s*, a quoddam singulare, id ib 4 40, 87 Join a. quoddam et scientia, Caes. B G 7, 29 **6.** dextĕrĭtas (rare *tact*): *s of natural disposition*, ingenii d, Liv. 28, 18 **7.** ingēnium (*talents, parts*): *to exercise one's s. on manifold and varied subjects*, i exercere multiplici variaque materia, Quint. 2, 4, 20 Cic : v. CLEVERNESS **8.** callidĭtas (*shrewdness*)· v CUNNING, SHREWDNESS **9.** prūdentia (*knowledge, insight*) *professions in which there is greater s*, artes quibus inest p major, Cic Off. 1, 42, 151

**skillet**: the nearest words are pultārius (*a vessel for hot drinks*), Plin 7, 53, 54 cūcŭmela (*a little kettle*), Dig More vaguely, olla. v POT: vascŭlum, v. VESSEL

**skim** (v)· ‖ *To remove the scum*· **1.** despūmo, 1 *to s the water of the caldron*, d undam aeni, Virg G 1, 296 *to s the pot*, carnes d, Plin. 9, 38, 62. **2.** dēhaurio, hausi, haustum, 4 *to s off the oil-lees*, d amurcam, Cat. R. R. 66, 2 Phr. *to s anything*, ligula purgare aliquid, Col 9, 15, 13; florem (alicujus) haurire, Plin. 21, 14, 49. ‖ *To pass rapidly over* **1.** percurro, curri or cucurri, cursum, 3 (*to run over*). *to s over the standing corn*, stantes p. aristas, Ov. M 10, 655. *portions which I have merely s.'d over*, partes quas modo percucurri, Cic de Or. 3, 14, 52. *s. it rapidly over with the eye*, veloci percurre oculo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55.

**2.** transcurro, curri or cucurri, cursum, 3 *to run over a portion of the work*, t. partem operis, Quint 9, 3, 89: Sen. **3.** perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to graze*) *to pass slightly and merely s. over each point*, leviter transire ac tan-

summodo p. unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc Am 32, 91: v GRAZE, TOUCH UPON **4.** stringo, nxi, ictum, 3 (*syn of preced*): *the bird s'd over the surface of the waves*, stringebat summas ales undas, Ov. M 11, 733 hence, strictim, *adv*: v CURSORILY, SUMMARILY. **5.** rādo, si, sum, 3 (*to shave* only in poet.) *he s.s along his way path*, radit iter liquidum, Virg Aen 5, 217 *to s over the sea without wetting the feet*, sicco passu freta r, Ov. M 10, 654 Phr: *to s. along the surface of the sand*, summam pede libare arenam, Ov M. 10, 653. *to s along the waves on light wheels*, rotis levibus summas perlabi undas, Virg Aen 1, 147

**skimmer:** 1 ligŭla or lingŭla v. LADLE. **2.** trua Titin in Non Varro

**skim-milk:** perh. *lac cui flos est haustus* there is no authority for the M L lac defloratum.

**skimming:** I *The act of removing scum* expr. by a verb despūmātio Tert. II. *The act of passing lightly over*· **1.** percursio Cic de Or 3, 53, 202 (*al* praecisio). **2.** transcursus, ūs Vell 2, 55, 1

**skin** (*subs*): **1.** cūtis, is, *f* (prop *the s of a human being*): *the surface of the s*, summa c, Cels 5, 28, 17: *a thicker and harder s*, crassior callosiorque c, Plin 11, 39, 92 (see below No 5) said of a serpent, Ov. M. 3, 64 *Dimin.* cūticŭla (*the thin external s*). Juv. 11, 203: Pers Hence also the *adj.* intercus, cūtis (*between the s*) Cic **2.** pellis, is, *f.* (*s of a beast* rarely of a human being, and then only when it is *coarse* from age, sickness, etc. hence the aged have "*deformem pro cute pellem*," Juv 10, 192 the older word was scortum, Varr. L. L 7, 5, 96) *a dark s.*, p atra, Ov. M. 3, 64 *a wrinkled s*, p rugosa, Phaedr. 1, 24, 4 *a goat-s*, p caprina, Cic N D 1, 29, 82 *to dress s s*, p perficere, Plin 24, 11, 56 hence p. = *a s-garment to wear s s*, pellibus uti, vestiri, Caes B G 6, 21; 5, 14, p gerere, Tac G 17 *to cast the s* (of a snake), p ponere, Ov. M 7, 237 *to be all s and bones*, ossa atque p esse, Pl. Capt 1, 2, 26 v. SKELETON *Dimin*· pellicŭla Cic. Mur 36, 75 **3.** tergum or tergus, ŏris, *n.* (prop *the covering of the back, hide*) *a great part of the Scythians wear s s*, magna Scythārum pars tergis induitur, Sen Ep 90, 16. Cels 7, 25, 2 v. HIDE. **4.** cŏrium (*hide*, esp when prepared for use) *the tender s is hardened into a hide*, cutis tenella duratur in corium, App M 3, p 139, *ad fin.*. v. LEATHER com also of a man's s, as we say, "*hide*," Pl Rud 4, 3, 73 **5.** callum (or callus, Cels: *s. hardened by labour or exposure*) Cic Tusc 5, 32, 90 **6.** membrāna: v. MEMBRANE, RIND *a scaly s.*, squamea m, Ov M 7, 272 *Dimin* membrānŭla, Cels membranulum, App. **7.** tūnica (*a coating, tegument*). *to cast its s*, ponere t, Lucr 4, 56 (58) (of the cicala) of the membrane of the eyes, Cels 7, 7, 14 so too *dimin.*, tunicula, Plin. 26, 12, 76. **8.** in poet *a s. stripped from a beast* is exŭviae or spŏlium Virg Aen. 2, 473 Ov. M. 9, 113· or is called by the name of the beast itself as, leo = *a lion's s*, Mart. 9, 43, 1 Phr· (1) *made of s.s*, pellĭcius, Lampr. Ant Heliog. 4, *ad fin* Dig.: membranaceus, or -cius, Plin 10, 61, 81: *clad in s s*, pellitus, Liv. Cic *to cover a jar with s*, pellĭculo, Col. 12, 39, 2: *like a s*, membranaceus, Plin 16, 31, 55· *a fawn-s.*, nebris, ĭdos, *f*, Stat. Ach. 1, 609· *a sheep-s*, mastrūca, Cic Fragm. (a Sardinian word, whence mastrucatus) *a s. garment*, scortea vestis, Sen. N Q. 4, 6, 2. (n.) *near is my shirt near er is my s.*, tunica propior pallio est, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30. *to get off with a whole s.*, tecto latere abscedere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.

**skin** (*v*): I. *To remove the s.*: deglūbo, no *pf.*, ptum, 3 *to s. a fish*, d. piscem, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 33: more freq. expr. by a phr.: deripere, detrahere alicui pellem, Ov. M. 3, 52· Phaedr. 4, 1, 7 Hor *com*, virgis dorsum depone, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 94· v FLAY. II. *To cover with a s* Phr. *to s over a wound*, cicatricem inducere, Cels 7, 28; ducere, Liv 29, 32; obducere, Cic Agr 3, 2, 4; contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 38 v SCAR

**skin-deep:** *but it is merely s*, sed id leve est quod summam cutem stringat, Sen Ep. 72, 5 v SUPERFICIAL.

**skin-flint:** *he is a regular s*, pumex non aeque est aridus atque hic est senex. Pl Aul 2, 4, 18 (Ainsworth).

**skinny:** no good equiv. perh best expr. by ossa atque pellis (*skin and bones*, when denoting an extreme degree of leanness) v. SKELETON sometimes by macer, v. LEAN or rūgōsus, v WRINKLED· vĭĕtus (also *dissyll*, Hor Ep 12, 7) v SHRUNKEN, WITHERED *a s hand*, ossea manus, Juv 5, 53 v BONY *s legs*, aridа crura, Ov A. A 3, 272. Hor *a s. wife*, lignea conjux, Cat 23, 6

**skip** (*v.*)· I. *To leap, frisk*. **1.** exsulto, 1 *the sprightly beasts*, pecora exsultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88 Cic. Fig *if short syllables are repeated for any length of time they s*, breves syllabae si continuantur exsultant, Quint 9, 4, 91; 108 **2.** subsulto, 1, *you s., I can scarcely stand*, tu subsultas, ego vix adsto, Pl Capt 3, 4, 104 Fig. Quint 11, 3, 43 (N B—transulto, 1 *to leap across* praesulto, *to dance in front*) **3.** lascīvio, 4 *the lamb s s along in flight*, agnus lascivit fuga, Ov M. 7, 321 Col **4.** luxurio, 1. *the cattle spot and s in the meadows*, ludit in pratis lanae pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156. Virg Col Phr *the mare s s about*, ludit equa exsultim, Hor. Od 3, 11, 10 *to run s ing down*, subsultim decurrere, Suet Aug 83: (so subsultim, *by leaps*, Plin 11, 24, 28) II. *To pass over* **1.** transilio, ui or ĭi, 4 *lest my speech should s over one thing*, ne oratio mea transiliat unam rem, Cic Phil 2, 34, 84 Ov **2.** praetĕreo, ii, itum, 4 v. PASS OVER, OMIT.

**skip** (*subs*) saltus, ūs· v. LEAP *a s*, petnix s, Plin 9, 47, 71

**skipper:** 1. nāvicŭlārius (prop. an *adj.* also in Cic as such)· Cic Fam. 16, 9, 4 **2.** nauclērius (ναύκληρος) Pl Mil 4, 4, 41: hence *adj.* nauclericus or nauclerius, Pl **3.** dōmĭnus, māgister navis, Nep Them. 2, 8, 6 Ulp. Dig 14, 1, 1.

**skipping:** exsultātio· *childish s*, puerilis e., Col. 7, 3, 18.

—**-rope:** *restĭcŭla, quam circum se agentes transultant puellae (sive pueri)

**skirmish** (*subs*) I Lit **1.** most usu expr. by a phr. leve certamen, Liv 22, 21, *et pass* praelium leve, Caes. B G. 7, 36 or parvum, Liv. 1, 54 or parvulum, Caes. B G. 2, 30 pugna velitaris, Fest: concursatoria, Amm 16, 9, 1 *unimportant s s*, parva momenta levium certaminum, Liv. 22, 12: *to engage in s s.*, praelus parvulis cum hoste contendere, Caes. B. G 2, 30 (N B—all these expr. are opposed to justa, recta pugna, justa acies, collatis, infestis signis pugnare.) **2.** concursatio *soldiers better in a s. than at close quarters*, miles melior concursatione quam comminus, Curt. 8, 14, 24 Planc in Cic. Fam 10, 17, 2. (N.B—procursatio is *a change, onset*, joined to levia certamina, Liv. 23, 40 excursatio is a *sally*.) **3.** pugnicŭla Cato acc. to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9 II. Fig. **1.** prōlūsio *but if you are powerless in this s, what may you suppose you will be in the battle?* sin in hac p. nihil fueris quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic Div. in Caecil. 14, 47 (R. and A.) **2.** praelūsio (rare) Join pugnae quasi p. atque praecursio, Plin. Ep 6, 13. Phr.: *this is as it were the first s of light-armed troops in our speech*, haec tanquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26.

**skirmish** (*v.*): **1.** expr. by phr.· *to s*, praelia levia conserere, Curt. 8, 13, 12: praelia parvulis cum hoste contendere, Caes B G 2 30: v. preced art. (N B.—prōcurso is prop. *to sally out, to make attacks*, Liv 27, 2.) **2.** concurso, 1: Liv. 28, 2. **3.** vēlĭtor, 1 (*to act as light-armed soldiers*· usu fig) *a contest in which you used to s.*, certatio qua tu velitaberis, Cic. Quint. 22, 73 App.

**skirmisher:** **1.** vēles, ĭtis (*a light-armed man*) Liv. 26, 4. **2.** ferentārius Sall Cat 60 Tac **3.** rōrārius, Liv 8, 8; v Dict Antiq. under Army. **4.** concursātor (used also as *adj* opp to statarius) Liv. 27, 18 **5** procursātor. Liv. 42, 64. **6.** excursātor Amm 24, 1, 2

**skirret:** sium or sion (*water-parsnep*) Plin 22, 22, 41 *sium sisarum*, Linn

**skirt** (*subs*): if of a dress, limbus, v BORDER more exactly, *pars vestis inferior garments with very long s s*. talaria (*sc* vestimenta), Ov. M. 10, 591 *a fashionable robe with a wide-spread s.* was cyclas, ădis, Juv 6. 259 in a wider sense ōra, v. FDGE, OUTSKIRTS.

**skirt** (*v*) tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3; v. BORDER, ADJOIN, EDGE

**skittish**· I. *Timid*· timĭdus, trĕpidus, v TIMID, SHY II. *Wanton*: lascīvus: v. WANTON, FRISKY.

**skittishly, skittishness:** v. preced. art

**skittle:** *trunculus lusorius (?): [Ker. gives conus, metula, which does not express the correct shape of a s]: *to play at s s*, globis petere, dejicere t. L.: *a s-ground*, *area (with a suitable context)

**skulk:** dēlītesco, tui, 3 *she s'd and knelt down*, delituit flexumque genu summisit, Ov. M 4, 340 Fig *to s. behind their authority*, in eorum auctoritate d, Cic Acad 2, 5, 15 v. LURK, HIDE

**skull:** 1. calvāria (whether of men or beasts). *to break, split the s.*, c frangere, findere, Cels 8, 4 (Calvarium occurs in App M 3, 137 *battered ss*, trunca c) Calva in Liv = *a bald scalp*. **2.** expr sometimes by other words; esp. cāput, ĭtis (*head*). *to break one's s.*, c dirumpere, Pl Bac. 3 3, 37 fissile c. habere, id Aul 3, 2, 26 *to drink out of ss*, bibere in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2. **3.** testa Auson.

**skull-cap:** pīleŏlus Hor. Ep 1, 13, 15: Col. Pileus also denotes *an egg-shaped* felt cap, v Dict Ant.

**skunk:** *viverra putorius, Gm.: mephitis, Cuv

**sky:** **1.** coelum (*pl* coeli only in Lucr and eccl Lat) *a clear s*, c. serenum, Virg. G. 1, 260 *the silent s*, c tacitum, id Aen. 3, 515· *an overcast s.*, c obscurum, Hor Od. 1, 7, 15 nubibus obscuratum, Sall. J. 38; nubilum, Plin. 16, 26, 46; *a rainy s*, c. pluvium, Varr R. R 1, 13, 2; imbribus foedum, Tac Agr 12 *a damp and gloomy s*, c humidum et caliginosum, Cic Tusc 1, 19, 43: *the open s*, c liberum, Sen Tranq 17, 8 v. AIR *the vault of the s*, coeli convexa, Virg. Aen. 4, 451 *the blue vault of the s.*, coeli coerula templa, Enn Ann. 1, 167 *from every quarter of the s.*, ab omni coeli parte, Curt 8, 4, 3 *the hue of the s*, color coeli, Juv 14, 294 *the s glows*, c splendescit, Ov Pont 2, 10, 23 *the appearance of the s. on fire*, coeli ardentis species, Liv. 43, 13 *the s. seemed to be rent asunder*, c findi visum velut magno hiatu, id 22, 1 *we live under different s s*, dividimur coelo, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 73. Prov. *a line of battle which seems as if it had fallen from the s s*, acies velut coelo demissa, Liv. 22, 29· so, de coelo delapsus, Cic Manil. 14, 41: *what if the s. were to fall?* quid si nunc c ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41 Fig· *to extol to the s s*, in c. ferre, Cic Phil. 4, 3, 6 coelo exaequare, Lucr 1, 79 coelo tenus extollere, Just. 12, 6· *I am in the s s*, in coelo sum, Cic. Att. 2, 9· v HEAVEN, CLIMATE. **2.** expr. by an *adj.*

expr the state of the s purum (*a clear s.*), Hor Od 1, 34, 7; so, serenum, Liv 31, 12 sudum, Virg Aen. 8, 529; Cic.; altum (*the lofty s*), Virg Aen. 1, 297, Plin Ep 6, 16, nubium (*an overcast s*), Suet. Ner 13; this is esp common with dīvum or dium; *under the open s.*, sub dīvo, Cic. Verr 1, 19, 51 sub dio, Plin. Ep 6, 16. (*adj.*: subdialis, Plin.: Vitr. uses hypaethrus). 3. aether, ĕris, *m.* (*acc.* aethera: *the upper, purer air*): *the earth, s, sea,* terra, a, pontus, Lucan 1, 525: *the starry s*, signifer a, Lucr 6, 481: v. AIR, ETHER 4. expr. sometimes by nūbes. altō nubium tractus, Hor Od. 4, 2, 27. or, esp. in fig. sense, astra, sidera, v. STARS: *to laud to the s s*, tollere, ferre ad astra, id S. 2, 7, 29 Cic.: Virg.: *I shall touch to the s s.*, sidera vertice feriam, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36 Ov. 5. the poets use pōlus, axis, for the whole s. *the lofty s s*, arduus axis, Lucan 5, 632; Virg. Aen. 4, 7 Ov. or Olympus, Virg. G. 1, 450 Phr.: *the vault of the s s*, convexa superum, Lucan 5, 632: Virg · *the s*, aetheria plaga, id. Aen. 1, 394. *under the open s.*, aprico Lare. Prop. 4 (5), 10, 18.

**sky-blue**: caerŭleus (or in poet. caerulus); Cic. Virg.

**skyey**: caelestis, v. HEAVENLY ethĕrius, v. ETHEREAL.

**sky-lark**: ălauda v LARK.

**sky-light**: expr by words denoting window· more exactly, *fenestra tecto indita*, after Pl. Rud 1, 1, 6 fenestrula, App. M. 9, p 237, or fenestrella, Col. lumen may also be used, Vitr. 5, 10, 5. cf. 6, 6, 6–7 the lights from above in the Roman catacombs are termed luminaria: Kr. gives *fenestra quae est in tecto.*

**slab**: no exact equiv.. it may be expr. by (i) crusta (*a thin slice* of marble, etc., used to face a building): *to cover the walls with s s of marble*, parietes crusta operire, Plin. 36, 6, 7 *s s of Numidian marble*, c. Numidicae, Sen. Ep 86, 6: cf. id. Ben. 4, 6, 2 (ii) ābăcus (*the flat square stone* on the top of a column), Vitr. 3, 5, 5 (3, 10). (iii.) less precisely by quadra (*a square stone*); tābŭla (*a votive s, tablet*); tessĕra (*a small s* used in pavements).

**slabber**: v. SLAVER.

**slack** (*adj*) **I.** *Loose*: 1. rēmissus (prop. a *part.*: *opp.* to contentus): *a s. bow*, r arcus, Hor Od 3, 27, 67 *when our muscles are s*, remissis corporibus, Cic. Tusc 2, 23, 54. v UNBENT, UNSTRUNG 2. laxus *a s rope*, l funis, Hor S 2, 7 20: *a s bow*, l arcus, Virg Aen. 11, 874· *s. reins*, l habenae, Cic Am. 13, 45 (fig) v LOOSE 3. fluxus (*flowing loosely*) *a s. rein*, f. habena, Liv 38, 29: *weapons hanging s*, f. arma, Tac. H. 2, 99. 4. fluĭdus: *s arms*, f. lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231 Liv. 34, 47. Phr *a s. bow*, mollis arcus, Ov. H. 4, 92. *s. reins*, jacentia lora, id. M. 2, 201 (*hanging on the horse's neck*) *s sails*, languida carbasa, Lucan 5, 421 flaccida vela, App **II.** *Remiss, backward*: 1. rēmissus (esp freq. in *comp.* degree): *to be of a s. and languid disposition*, r ac languido esse animo, Caes B C. 1, 21: *rather s in seeking*, remissior in petendo, Cic Mur. 26, 52: Sall.: Hor. 2. dissŏlūtus, laxus· v. LAX. 3. pĭger, gra, grum (*reluctant*): *a race very s. in military service*, gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25: so also segnis: v. SLOW, SLUGGISH. 4. negligens, ntis, or indiligens, ntis, v. NEGLIGENT. Phr. *to be s in correspondence*, pigrari scribere, Cic. Att 14, 1; cessatorem esse in litteris, id Fam. 9, 17, *ad fin*: *to be s*, flaccescere, languescere, v FLAG, DROOP, LANGUISH *business is s*, *languescent negotia.

**slack** } v. { **I.** *To loosen* 1.
**slacken** } { rēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *to tighten or s. the reins*, habenas vel adducere vel r., Cic. Am 13, 45 (fig.): v. LOOSEN 2. rĕlaxo, 1 v RELAX, UNBEND **II.** *To lessen*: mĭnuo, 1· v DIMINISH: *to s. one's pace*, gradum (suum) m., Quint. 2, 3, 7 **III.** *Intrans to abate* · trans. usu by *pass vbs*, such as remitti, minui, v. ABATE, DIMINISH, DECREASE

**slackly**: **I.** *Loosely*· 1. laxe v LOOSELY. 2. expr more freq. by *adj* **II.** *Remissly*· 1. dissŏlūte v LAXLY. 2. negligenter v. NEGLIGENTLY. (N.B—Remisse is used by Cic for "*gently, mildly*" · fluxe occurs only in Amm.)

**slackness**: **I.** *Looseness*: no equiv : expr. by the v **II.** *Backwardness*: 1. rēmissio *s. and want of spirit under a grievous wrong*, r. animi ac dissolutio in acerbissima injuria, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9 v. LAXITY

**slag**: scōria (σκωρία), Plin. v. DROSS

**slain**: as a *part* or *adj* · v SLAY as a *subs.* expr, esp in poet, by caedes is, *f.* (prop *slaughter*) *heaps of the s.*, caedis acervi, Virg Aen 10, 245 (cf. acervi caesorum corporum, Liv 22, 48; strues corporum, Tac. H 3, 83): *the streets are full of the s.*, plenae caedibus viae, Tac H 4, 1 so strāges, is, *f.* *some rising from amongst the s*, adsurgentes quidam ex media strage, Liv. 22, 51. Phr.: *to steep one's hands in the blood of the s*, manus nece imbuere, Ov A. A 2, 714: *the plains are strewn with the s*, mollia campi contecti sunt, Att. Fragm

**slake**: 1. exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *to s one's thirst*, e sitim, Ov. M 7, 579. v THIRST, QUENCH *to s lime*, calcem e, Vitr. 2, 5, 1. 2. restinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: *to s thirst*, r. sitim, Cic Fin. 2, 3, 9. *to s. lime*, r. calcem, Inscr in Forcell 3 măcĕro, 1 (*to soften by steeping*) *to s lime*, m. calcem, glebas calcis, Vitr 7, 2. he uses the noun maceratio; also in 2, 5, 1, he expr. it by coquere.

**slam**: v. BANG *to s. the door*, *ostium ingenti strepitu operire

**slander** (*subs.*) 1. crīmen, ĭnis, *n* (esp. in *pl. an accusation*; freq with falsa, ficta, or similar *adjs*): *s s*, falsa c, Sall Cat. 34 Hor.: *to become unpopular through the s s of his adversaries*, criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire, Nep Epam 7, 3 *to propagate s s against any one*, serere crimina in aliquem, Liv 24, 23 Cic. 2. crīmĭnātio (prop *the act of slandering*) *s s brought forward by some one*, c ab aliquo allatae, Cic. Am 18, 65 Tac. 3. freq. expr. by mălĕdictio, Cic Cael. 3, 6. or mălĕdictum, id Deiot. 10, 28 4. morsus, ūs v. BACKBITING 5. călumnia (a legal *t. t.* for *false accusation*, or the *action* brought for it hence it is well to avoid its use, except in this sense. v. Dict. Ant.) *to side with truth against s*, veritati adesse contra calumniam, Quint 12, 1, 26: hence, *to swear that the accusation was not a mere s*, jurare c., or de calumnia, Dig : Liv. *to be cast in an action for s*, c ferre, Cael in Cic. Fam 8, 8, 1; calumnia condemnari, Tac. A 14, 41. 6. obtrectātio (*envious detraction*)· v. DETRACTION, DISPARAGEMENT. Join. o. et livor, Tac. H 1, 1 o. invidiaque, Cic. Brut 42, 156. Phr.. *s.s*, falsa opprobria, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 38

**slander** (*v*). 1. crīmĭnor, 1 (*to accuse*: the sense being determined by the context or qual. words) *he s'd Metellus to the Roman people*, Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 79 v ACCUSE. 2. mălĕdīco, dixi, dictum, 3 (or as two words *to speak evil of* constr with *dat.*) *to s a most excellent man*, m. optimo viro, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: Hor. v. REVILE 3. călumnior (*to contrive false accusations*; *to quibble*: only to be used as a legal *t. t.*· v. preced. art)· Cic 4. rōdo, si, sum, 3 v TO BACKBITE 5. obtrecto, 1: v. DETRACT. 6. diffāmo, 1. v. DEFAME. Phr. *to s one's fame*, de alicujus fama detrahere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: *to s any one*, maledico dente carpere aliquem, id. Balb. 26, 57; falso insimulare, id Verr 5, 41, 107; **ementiri in** aliquem, id. Part. Or 14, 50

**slanderer**: 1. crīmĭnātor (constr. with *in*). Tac. A. 4, 1. 2. mălĕdĭcax, ācis Pl. Curc 4, 2, 26. 3. obtrectātor v. DETRACTER. 4. sȳcŏphanta Pl.: Ter : v TALEBEARER. (N.B—Calumniator is *a trickster.*)

**slanderous**: 1. crīmĭnōsus *s. iambics*, c iambi, Hor Od. 1, 16, 2: Cic. 2. mălĕdĭcus, mălĕdĭcens (*comp.* and *superl* from the second form)· *a s. reviler*, m conviciator, Cic Mur. 6, 13. *a s. tongue*, m. lingua, Val Max. 8, 9, *extr*, 2 *most s accusations*, maledicentissima crimina, Suet Caes 75, *extr.* 3. fāmōsus *a s. pamphlet*, f. libellus, Tac. A. 1, 72 Hor. 4. falsus: v. FALSE

**slanderously**: 1. mălĕdīce Join. m. contumelioseque, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134. m. ac maligne, Liv. 45, 39, *ad fin.* 2. falso Cic Mur 6, 13: v FALSELY. (N B—Crīmĭnōse means rather *in an accusatory and reproachful*, than in a *slanderous way*)

**slang**: Phr.· *an epithet of military s.*, vocabulum militaribus facetus inditum, Tac. A. 1, 23 *to abuse in street s*, maledicta ex trivio arripere, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: it may sometimes be expr. by *low language* sordes verborum, Tac Or 21 vernaculorum dicta, Mart 10, 3, 1 (q. v.) trivialia verba, Suet Rhet 6 *proficiency in s* (·) dicacitas scurrilis et sordida, id. Vesp. 22.

**slant, slanting**: oblīquus. v. OBLIQUE

**slantingly**: oblīque v. OBLIQUELY.

**slap** (*subs*) ălăpa: *to give a smart s*, a gravem ducere Phaedr. 5, 3, 2· so of the s.s in a theatrical performance, Juv. 8, 192. *to give a s*, palma porrecta ferire, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 53.

**slap** (*v.*)· v preced art and STRIKE.

**slash** (*v.*): caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3: v. CUT

**slash** (*subs.*): ictus, ūs. v STROKE, GASH, CUT.

**slashing**: Phr. *to write a s. article against anybody*, *facetus aliquem sale multo, after Hor S 1, 10, 4.

**slate**: no equiv. it is scarcely probable that it was unknown to the Romans, but being little used it had no distinctive name schistos lapis, Plin. 36, 20, 37, is *schistose, mica schist* Kr. has *lapis fissilis but as this is vague, prob. the M. L. *ardesius lapis would be better. *s s for a roof* is best expr. by tegulae, v. TILE, SHINGLE *a s for writing on*, by ābăcus (*a counting-board*) or tābŭla, v TABLET *s.-colour*, perh līvens, v. BLUISH if of a lighter shade (?), caeruleus, v. BLUE.

**slater**: expr. by scandŭlārius (*one who roofs with shingles*), Dig.. v also TILER.

**slattern**: v. SLUT.

**slaughter** (*subs.*): 1. caedes, is, *f.* (the most gen. t.). *a vast s*, ingens c., Liv. 2, 64 *the s of sheep*, c. bidentium, Hor. Od 3, 23, 14: *to make a s*, c edere, Liv. 5, 45, *ad fin* perpetrare, id. 45, 5. facere, id 39, 36. admittere, Suet. Tib. 37 committere, Ov H. 14, 59· peragere, Lucan 3, 580 2. strāges, is, *f.* (*defeat*: often in *pl*)· *to cause a s.*, s facere, Liv. 5, 45 ciere, Virg. Aen. 6, 829: edere, Cic. Leg 3, 9, 22. Fig.: id Att. 1, 16, *ad init* 3. clādes, is, *f.* (*an overthrow*; esp. freq. as *milit. t. t*): *victorious without s.*, sine clade victor, Hor. Od 4, 14, 32: Cic.· *to make a s.*, c. facere, Sall. Jug. 59, *ad fin*: v DEFEAT. 4. occīsio (rare)· Join: caedes et o., Cic. Caecin 14, 41, *ad fin.* 5. internĕcio (or internĭcio *a general s.*): *a s. of the entire race*, l. gentis, Tac. A. 2, 21: Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25. 6. occīdio (*syn.* of preced.). Liv.: Cic 7. trūcīdātio (*butchery*): *no longer a fight, but as it were a s. of cattle*, non jam pugna, sed velut pecorum, Liv. 28, 16. Cic. 8. jŭgŭlātio: Auct. B. Hisp. 16. 9. interfectio: Ascon 10. nex, nĕcis, *f.* (*violent death*). *the s. of many citizens*, mul-

torum civium neces, Cic Cat 1, 7, 18

**11.** expr by sanguis, inis, *m ;* cruor, ōris, *m (blood-shedding)* these are freq joined to caedes; as, hinc cruor hinc caedes, Tib 2, 3, 42 (60) *intent upon s.*, ad sanguinem et ad caedes obversus, Tac H. 3, 83, cf. Liv. 2, 64. Phr. *to buy an ox for s*, ad cultrum bovem emere, Varr R R. 2, 5, 11.

**slaughter** (*v*) v SLAY, KILL

——**-house:** no exact equiv Ki gives *aedes mactandis bestiis instructae. a s for swine* is confectorium, Gloss Gr Lat *the streets were like a s*, plenae caedibus viae, Tac. H 4, 1.

**slave** (*subs.*) **1.** servus, *f.*, -a (but see No 6) *a s, the child of a female s.*, s. servaque natus, Liv 1, 47 *a public s*, s publicus, Cic. Phil 8, 8, 24. *a runaway s*, fugitivus (*sc.* servus cf. Varin in Cic Fam 5, 9), Hor S 2, 5, 16 Fig. *to be the s of lusts*, libidinum s esse, Cic Tusc 2, 4, 12 *we are the s s of law in order that we may be able to be free*, legum servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id Clu 53, 146 *Dimin* servulus, id Caecin 20, 58. *f.*, -a, id Att 1, 12 [Pert has serviculus] **2.** verna, *comm (a home-born s)* *saucy s s*, v. procaces, Hor S 2, 6, 66 *a s boy*, verna puer, id ib 1, 2, 117 Pl *Dimin.* vernula, Juv 10, 117 **3.** fāmŭlus, *f.* -a, Virg (esp freq in poet *a domestic*) *opp* to herus, Cic Off 2, 7, 24 Fig. *virtue is the s of fortune*, virtus est f fortunae, id Tusc. 5, 1, 2. Join ministra et f, id ib 1, 31, 75 **4.** mancĭpium (*a s obtained by a peculiar form of purchase* v. Dict Antiq) *s s bought for money*, m. argento parata, Liv. 41, 6, *ad fin* Hor. Cic **5.** puer, ĕri (*a boy, attendant*) Hor Od 1, 38, 1 Cic **6.** ancilla (*a female slave*: far more freq than serva fig it is also applied to men): *male and female s s love this man*, hunc servi a quae amant, Cic Verr 3, 4, 8 *Fufidius, a vile s, the disgrace of all posts of honour*, Fufidius, a turpis, honorum omnium dehonestamentum, Sall H 1, 15. *Dimin* ancillula, Sen Ep 47, 17 **7.** expr by certain collective words (i) fāmilia (*the domestics*) *the s s of Mars*, f Martis, Cic Clu 15, 43 *s.s for sale*, f venalis, Pollio in Quint 7, 2, 26 so also famulatio, App famulitium, Macr. (ii.) servitium: *such are s s now-a-days*, ita nunc s est, Pl Curc 2, 3, 21 Cic Coel 32, 78 (iii) servitus: Hor Od 2, 8, 18 (iv.) vēnālĭcia, *s s*, Ulp Dig 28, 8, 5 **8** expr by words indicating his special office or condition *an underling*, vicarius, Cic Verr 1, 36, 93 *f* -a, Inscr. *a s of all work*, mĕdiastīnus, Hor Ep 1, 14, 14 *a s who tells the names of those he meets*, nōmenclātor, Cic Mur 36, 77 *an old s*, veterator, Venul Dig 21, 1, 65 *a s for sale*, venalis, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: novitius, Quint. 8, 2, 8: *a fellow s.*, conservus, Cic Fam 12, 3, 2 *f.* -a, Pl. Ov. *Dimin* conservula, Sen.: *the husband or wife of a slave*, contubernalis, Col.: *the cohabitation of s.s* was called contubernium, id Phr *to sell as a s*, sub corona vendere, Caes. B G. 3, 16 (from the old custom of selling captives) *a band of s s*, manus servilis, Hor Ep 4, 19 vernacula multitudo, Tac A. 1, 31 *a revolt of the s s*, tumultus servilis, Caes. B G 1, 40 *the private property of a s*, peculium, v Dict Antiq.

**slave** (*v.*) sūdo, 1: Cic. · v. SWEAT, TOIL.

——, **to be a**, servio, 4 *to be the s of lust*, s libidini, Sen Ep. 47, 17 *to be a s. for ever*, s. aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41 Cic. Phr. · *to be the s of pleasure*, voluptatibus obedire, Cic Rep. 6, 26; se dedere, id. ib v GIVE ONESELF UP TO.

——**-dealer:** **1.** mango, ōnis Quint. Pl Dig. **2.** vēnālĭcius · Cic Or. 70, 232. **3.** vēnālĭciārius Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 1 **4.** mancipiorum negotiator, Quint. 5, 12, 17

——**-market:** *forum quo mancipia (etc.) veno proponuntur, Kr *one bought in the s*, de lapide emptus, Cic. Pis. 15, 35; so called because s s were put on a raised stone or platform (catasta): v Dict Antiq

**slaver** (*subs*). ‖. *A slave-ship:* *navis ad transportandos servos instructa ‖ *Saliva* sălīva Juv Plin *frothy s*, spumeae s, Prud. σταφ 1, 101 v. SALIVA

**slaver** (*v*) expr by phr *his lips s freely*, longam manant labra s, Juv 6, 622 *he s s*, *os madet saliva, Kr

**slavering:** sălīvōsus App. *a s mouth*, fluidum salivis os, Col. 6, 9, 2 (of an animal)

**slavery:** **1.** servītus, ūtis: *an endurable state of s*, tolerabilis conditio servitutis, Cic Cat. 4, 8, 16 *a just and mild s*, justa ac clemens s, Ter Andr 1, 1, 9 *the yoke of harsh s*, durae servitutis jugum, Cic Rep 2, 25 v YOKE *to be in a state of s.*, s. servire, Cic Top. 6, 29 (an old phr acc to Quint 7, 3, 26) *to reduce to s*, in servitutem dare, Liv 41, 6, *extr* addicere, id 3, 56 s (alicui) mĭngere, Caes B G 7, 77, *ad fin to endure s*, s perpeti, Cic Phil. 8, 11, 32 *to free one's country from s.*, patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare, Nep Thras. 1, 2 (N B—The form servītūdo, Liv 24, 22 is very doubtful Weissenborn has rejected it) **2.** servītium (*the condition of a slave*, often with esp. reference to his *debasing services*) *to reduce to s.*, ducere in s, Liv. 2, 23 *to release from s*, servitio levare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 99 Sall. Conservitium in Pl Capt 2, 1, 56 is *joint-s* **3.** fāmŭlātus, ūs (*the condition of a domestic*) *to be in a state of s*, in famulatu esse, Cic Am 19, 70 the form famulitas occurs in Att Phr *the yoke of s*, jugum servile, Cic Phil 1, 2, 6; famulare, Sen Troad 757 v YOKE

**slave-traffic** } vēnālĭcium (*slave-*
**slave-trade** } *selling*), Petr. 29, 3 Dig

**slavish:** **1.** servilis (prop *of or belonging to a slave*, no *comp* or *sup*) *a s dispositon*, s indoles, Liv 1, 5 *a s office*, s ministerium, id 39, 25 *s services*, s. vitia, id 26, 2: Cic v SERVILE **2** servus: *O ye imitators! s herd!* O imitatores! s pecus! Hor Ep 1, 19, 19 Ov Liv Sall **3.** vernilis *s flattery*, s blanditiae, Tac H 2, 59 **4.** obnoxius (*mean-spirited*) *either proud or s*, aut superbus aut o., Liv 23, 12 (obnoxiosus occurs in Pl) **5.** ancillāris (prop *of or belonging to a female slave* hit in Cic) · *s flattery*, a adulatio, Amm 26, 6, 16 (N B—The *adjs.* famularis and famulus are used in the sense of *belonging to a slave*, hit) Phr *to perform s s duties*, servorum munere fungi, Nep Paus 3, 6.

**slavishly:** **1.** servĭlĭter Cic Tusc 2, 23, 55 **2.** vernĭlĭter Hor S 2, 6, 108 **3.** obnoxie · Liv. 3, 39 (obnoxiose, Pl.) **4.** fāmŭlanter Att in Non (for which we find in Stat S 3, 1, 40, the neut *adj.* famulare). Phr *s devoted to an opinion*, sententiae quasi addictus consectatusque, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5

**slavishness:** vernĭlĭtas Sen. Ep 95, 2 Quint. v SERVILITY

**slay:** **1.** interfĭcio, feci, fectum, 3 (the most *gen. term* very freq in Caesar) *to s a man*, hominem i, Caes. B G. 5, 7 Cic Virg **2.** occīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (*to cut down*. more rarely transf. to killing by poison, etc) *to s his virgin daughter with his own hand*, virginem filiam sua manu o, Cic. Fin 2, 20, 66 Caes Liv **3.** caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3 (*to cut, kill:* esp. animals for sacrifice) *when they were being slain on all sides*, cum ab omni parte caederentur, Liv. 4, 10 *to s victims*, c hostias, Cic Clu 68, 194. **4.** concīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (*to cut to pieces* less freq. than the two preced) · *to s a great multitude*, c magnam multitudinem, Caes. B. G. 2, 11. **5.** nĕco, avi (and ui), ātum, 1 v KILL **6** interĭmo, ēmi, emptum or emptum, 3 (poet) *my right hand shall s. him.* hunc perimet mea dextra, Ov M 8, 395.

**8.** exănimo, 1 (*to deprive of breath.* esp freq in *pass*) *to s oneself*, e se. Caes B. G 6, 31 Hor **9.** trūcido, 1: v. BUTCHER, MASSACRE (contrucido occurs in Cic Sen) **10.** jŭgŭlo, 1 (*to slay by cutting the throat*); and obtrunco, 1 (*to cut to pieces*), v MURDER **11** percūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to run through, stab*): *by whose hand he was slain I care not*, cujus manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic Rosc Am 34, 97 Ov **12.** fĕrio, no *pf*, 4 (*strike, smite*) *to s the enemy*, hostem f, Sall Cat 7 *to s a lamb*, f agnam, Hor Od 2, 17, 32 so effligo, Sen. efficio, Pl = *strike dead* **13.** confĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to make an end of*) *to s a vast quantity of serpents*, maximam vim serpentium c, Cic N D 1, 36, 101 Liv 1, 25 **14.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 (*to take away* esp. freq with de or e medio) *to s Drusus with the sword*, t Drusum ferro, Cic N D 3, 33, 81 **15.** absūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*to destroy* · a post-Augustan word) *hunger slew more than did the sword*, plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit Liv 22, 39 Virg : so consūmo, v. DESTROY **16.** lēto, 1 (rare): *slain bodies*, letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55

**17** exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (*to cause to disappear, extinguish*) Sall. J 24 Phr *to s.*, inferre (alicui) mor tem, Cic Mil 7, 17; necem, id ib 4, 10; letum, Pl morte mactare, Cic Rep 2, 35, privare (aliquem) vita, id. Phil 9, 4, 8; adimere vitam (alicui), id ib 2, 3, 5; spoliare (aliquem) vita, Virg Aen 6, 168; animam adimere, Pl Mil 3, 1, 135, morti, leto dare aliquem, Hor. S 2, 3, 197; Virg (also ad mortem, Pl); neci mittere, demittere, Virg Aen 12, 513; 2, 85 (so also Orco), sternere caede (aliquem), id 10, 119; sopire (*to send to sleep*), Sil *to be slain*, occumbere (morti, leto, etc) v DIE

**slay oneself:** expr by mortem, necem, letum sibi consciscere, Caes B G 1, 4 Cic N D 2, 3, 8; Pl Mil 4, 6, 26 vita se privare, Cic de Or 3, 3, 9; sese morte multare, id Rep. 2, 25; letum sibi manu parĕre, Virg Aen. 6, 434 v. SUICIDE, and cf sponte sua leto caput obvius obtulit ipse, Luer 3, 1019

**slayer:** **1.** interfector · Cic. Mil. 27, 72 (fig in Tert) *f* -trix, Tac A 3, 17 **2.** occīsor: Pl Mil 4, 2, 65 **3.** nĕcātor Lampr. Commod 18, 13 **4** interemptor Vell 2, 129, 1 *f.*, -trix, Lact **5.** pĕremptor Sen Oed. 225: *f* -trix, Tert. **6.** mactātor: Sen Troad 1012. **7.** jŭgŭlātor (*a cut-throat*) Salv **8.** trūcīdātor (*a butcher*) Aug **9.** percussor: Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74 **10.** confector Suet Aug. 43 **11** cultrārius (*the slaughterer of a sacrificial victim*) Suet Cal 32

**12.** expr by subs compounded with *caedo*, to kill, cf. Lat Gram. § 175 · so sororicīda = *s. of a sister*, homicida = *s. of a man*; parricida, *s of a father or relative*, tyrannicida = *s of a tyrant.*

**slaying:** usu. expr. by a verb the foll however occur **1.** interfectio Ascon **2.** mactātus, ūs Luci 1, 99 in Arnob mactatio **3** pĕremptio Aug. **4.** caesio Tert. **5.** jugŭlātio Auct B Hisp 16 **6.** trūcīdātio Liv v. BUTCHERY **7.** various compounds of caedo, as, *the s. of a tyrant*, tyrannicīdium, Sen Quint.. so, parricidium, fratricidium, homicidium v. preced. art

**sledge:** ‖. *A kind of vehicle:* no precise equiv the one in use is traha (Col. 2, 21, 4) or trāhea (Virg G. 1, 164), which prop denote a drag made of wood or stone, used in agriculture: hence, *to s*, *trahis vehi, Kr. *sledging*, *traharum vectiones, id. · *a man who guides a s*, traharius, Sidon ‖. *A large hammer* · perh, malleus, which denotes a hammer of considerable size malleolus being the term for a smaller one

**sleek:** **1.** nītĭdus *s. beasts*, n jumenta, Nep. Eum. 5, 6: (cf. me pinguem

et nitidum bene curata cute, Hor Ep 1, 4, 15). 2. nitens, ntis, *a s. bull*, n. taurus, Virg Aen 3, 20 Phr *the herds (of oxen) grow s.*, armenta nitescunt, Plin Ep. 2, 17, 3

**sleep** (*subs.*): 1. somnus (the most gen. t. used also in *pl.*, esp. in poet) *calm s.*, s placidus, Ov F 3, 185; tranquillus, Sen. Ira, 3, 36, 2 *quiet s.*, tacitus s., Tib 2, 1, 89 *gentle s.*, mollis s., Cat 68, 5; *pl.*, Virg. G 2, 470; leves, Hor Od. 3, 1, 22 *deep s.*, s. altus, id. S 2, 1, 8; altus, Cic Rep. 6, 10 *a very sound s.*, veiissimus s., Plin Ep. 6, 16: *light s.*, s. leves, Hor. Epod. 2, 28; tenues, Stat. Th. 1, 389. *heavy s.*, s. gravis, Sen. H. F. 1056· *the first s.*, primus s, Virg. Aen. 1, 470: *s easy to obtain*, s facilis, Hor. Od 2, 11, 8· (*opp* to difficilis, Sen. Tranq. 2, 6) *the s of sorrow*, tristis s, Cat 64, 122 *the s of frenzy*, furiales s., Plin 14, 22, 28 § 142 *the s of oblivion*, s. lethaeus, Virg G 1, 78 *eternal s* (i. e *death*), s. sempiternus, Cic Tusc 1, 49, 117, perpetuus, Hor Od. 1, 24, 5; longus, id ib 3, 11, 38 *the "s. that knows no waking,"* s. ferreus, Virg Aen 10, 745: *to produce s*, conseqn ut s accedat, Cels 3, 18 *to induce s by drugs*, medicamentis s accersere, molliri id ib.: *to produce s*, s facere, id Plin. 20, 5, 20; conciliare, id 21, 20, 83, allicere, id 9, 13, 15, concitare, id. 20, 17, 73, parere, id. 19, 8, 38. signere, id 21, 19, 77 *to count s*, s sequi, Tib 1, 1, 48 *s steals over any one*, obrepit alicui s, Plin Ep 7, 4 *to be hardly able to keep from s*, s vix tenere, Cic. Brut. 80, 278 *to close the eyes in s*, connivere somno, id N D 2, 57, 143 *to give way to s*, somno indulgere, Tac A 16, 19: *to be overpowered by s*, somno opprimi, Caes. B C 2, 38; premi, Plin 10, 77, 98; complecti, Cic. Rep 6, 10; urgeri, Cic Att 12, 9 *sunk in s*, somno torpidi, Liv. 7, 36; mersi, id 41, 3, *extr.*, soluti, Virg Aen 9, 189 *in, during s*, in somnis, Cic. N. D 1, 29, 82; per somnum, id Div. 2, 11, 27; per somnos, Plin 23, 1, 24, *extr.*; somno, Liv 8, 6 *not to have a wink of s.*, s. non videre oculis, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 82 Cic v SLEEPLESS: *to have had enough s*, somno satiatum esse, Liv 2, 65 *to drive away, prevent s*, s prohibere, Cels 5, 25, 5, impedire, id 3, 8, fugare, Tib 1, 1, 4, adimere (opp to dare), Virg Aen 4, 244; divellere, Hor Ep 1, 10, 18; cripere, Juv. 3, 238 *to rouse from s*, e somno excitare, Cic Rep 6, 12; suscitare, id Tusc 4, 19, 44 *s from which a man cannot be roused*, s inexcitabilis, Sen. Ep. 83, 15 *to interrupt one's s*, s interrumpere, Plin. 28, 4 14 *to startle from s*, somnum i, Virg Aen. 7, 458; somnos abrumpere, id G 3, 530 *to start from s*, corripere e somno corpus, id Aen. 4, 572 *s departs*, s abit, Ov F. 3, 23: *to bring back s*, reducere s. Hor. Od 3, 1, 21 as a deity, Somnus, Ov. M 11, 592 (cf Stat. Th 10, 84–117; S, 5, 4)

2. sŏpor (prop *a heavy s*; but also = somnus, esp in poet) *a heavy s annihilates even dreams*, gravis s. etiam somnia exstinguit, Sen. Ep 53, 7. *heavy s.*, piger s., Cat 63, 27 *s. closes my eyes*, occupat lumina s, Tib 1, 2, 2· *to enjoy quiet s*, placidum s. carpere, Virg. Aen. 4, 522 *to rest one's weary limbs in s*, sopore placare artus languidos, Att in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 (cf. somnus demixit membra suavi sopore, Lucr 4, 452): of the *s-god*, Prop. 1, 3, 45 also used, like preced., of the *s. of death*. altus aeternusque sopor, Lucr 3, 466. 3. ques, ētis, *f* (*rest*): *s by night*, nocturna q., Sen. Ira, 3, 36, 1 *soothing s.*, blanda ques, Ov F. 3, 19· *deep s*, q. alta, Virg. Aen 6, 522: *the time of deep s*, sopitae quietis tempus, Liv. 9, 37 *rigid s* (of death), dura q., Virg. Aen. 10, 745 *in s.*, secundum quietem, Cic. Div 2, 66, 135 per quietem, Suet Caes. 81. 4. nox, ctis, *f* (*night*: hence, poet., *s.*): *to sink to s.*, pectore noctem accipere, Virg. Aen. 4, 530 *the s. of oblivion*, Lethaea nox, Ov. A. A. 3, 648. Phr *virtue, lulled to s.*, sopita virtus, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: *to talk in one's s*, per somnia loqui, Lucr 5, 1156

**sleep** (*v.*): 1. dormio, 4 (the most gen. t. · used in poet as *pass impers*) *to s more heavily from fatigue*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; *to s lightly*, leviter d, Sen Ep 53, 7 *to s. little*, exiguum d, Plin 10, 77, 97: *to s very little*, minimum d, Sen Ep 83, 6 *to s. until past daylight*, d in lucem, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 34· *to s on till midday*, in medium diem d, after id. ib 1, 2, 30 *to s at midday*, meridie d, Plin Ep 7, 4: *he is dismissed to s*, dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73 *we must s one eternal s*, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Catul. 5, 6 *he s s whilst he is awake*, vigilans dormit, Pl Ps 1, 3, 152 (167) (piov) hence, Fig *you are s ing, and do not seem yet to understand these things*, vos dormitis nec haec adhuc intelligere videmini, Cael in Cic. Fam 8, 17, 2: *to s. easily on either ear*, d otiose in utramvis aurem, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 101: so, in dextram aurem, Plin Ep 4, 29 (prov, of those who are indifferent) v SLUGGISH, DULL, NEGLIGENT 2. dormito, 1 (*freq.* of *preced* *to fall asleep, s habitually*) *to begin to s. soundly and heavily*, arte et graviter d coepisse, Cic Div 1, 28, 59 Fig *sometimes good Homer s s*, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor A. P 359 (quoted by Quint 10, 1, 24)

3 quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (*to rest*) *the phaeton was s ing*, praetor quiescebat, Cic Veri 4, 14, 32 *he slept well*, bene quievit, Plin Ep 3, 16, 3. *he did not s more than three hours at night* non plus quam tribus nocturnis horis quievit, Suet Cal 50 4 conquiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (less freq than preced) *to s. at midday*, meridie c, Caes B G 7, 46 Suet Phr *to be always ready to s*, somni esse paratissimi, Plin Ep 3, 5: *to s. very little*, brevissimo uti somno, Sen Ep 83, 6 v. SLEEPER *he could not s. at all*, nullo horae momento contigit somnus, Plin. 7, 51, 52 *to s. on till past day-light*, somnum in diem extrahere, Tac Germ. 22: *all living creatures slept*, somnus habebat animalia, Virg Aen. 3, 147 *to s*, somnum, quietem capere, Cic Att 8, 1, *extr.*; Caes B G. 6, 28; somnos ducere, carpere, Virg Aen 4, 555, 560 quietem trahere, Prop 1, 14, 9 v. also GO TO SLEEP, FALL ASLEEP *to be fast asleep*, condormire, Suet Aug 78 *to have guards to keep watch while he slept*, dispositos supra somnum habere, Suet 6, 11, 2.

—— **again**: rĕdormio (rare). Plin Ep 9, 36. (hence the *subst* redormitatio in Plin 10, 75, 98) or by a *phr*. somnum repetere, Cic. Att. 13, 38; somnum interruptum recuperare, Suet Aug. 78.

——, **to go**: obdormisco, 3 v. FALL ASLEEP or by *phr* ire dormitum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 119, cubitum (*to lie down*), Cic Rosc Am. 23, 64; ire ad quietem, id Div. 1, 29, 60; in somnum abire, Lucr. 3, 1064; somnum inire, Virg E. 1, 56; somno se dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; quieti se tradere, id Div. 1, 29, 61 corpus quieti dare, Liv. 9, 37; condormisco, Pl, is *to be going fast asleep*.

—— **off**: 1. ēdormio, 4: *to s off the debauch*, e crapulam, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 30· also *to s through, to s through the part of Iliona*, Ilionam e., Hor S. 2, 3, 61. 2. ēdormisco, 3: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 28.

—— **on**: perdormisco, 3 *to s on till daylight*, p. ad lucem, Pl. Men 5, 5, 29

—— **over**: indormio, 4 *to s over his money bags*, i saccis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70 Fig. *to s. over such a matter*, tantae causae i, Cic Phil 2, 12, 30: v. NEGLIGENT, TORPID

—— **through**: v under SLEEP OFF.

**sleep-bringing**: v SLEEPY, No 1.

**sleeper**: 1. *One who sleeps*: dormitor, Mart 10, 4, 4: better expr. by *vb.* or *phr* *to be a poor s*, brevissimi esse somni, Suet. Claud 33. Dormitator in Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20 is *a thief who sleeps by day only*. II. *A beam on which joists rest* *trabs in solo collocata quae tigna transversaria (*joists*) sustinet.

**sleepily**: 1. somnĭcŭlōse Pl. Am 2, 1, 78 2. oscitanter (*yawningly*)· Cic. Brut 80, 277. 3. Expr. by other *advs* · "segniter, otiose, negligenter agere," Liv. 2, 58 v. SLUGGISHLY, IDLY, TORPIDLY

**sleepiness**: perh best expr. by a *phr*, such as somni cupido, Sall C 13: other words are — 1. vĕternus (*as a disease of old people*)· Pl Men 5, 4, 3 Fig. Hor Ep 1, 8, 10· v. SLUGGISHNESS, TORPOR. 2 somnŏlentia: Sid 3. sŏpor (only in *fig.* sense). Join s et ignavia, Tac H. 2, 76

**sleeping-draught**: sŏpor *to administer a s.*, s dare, Nep Dion, 2, 5: also soporifera potio, Spart Hadr. 26, *ad fin*

——**-partner**: *socius qui pecuniam non operam confert (cf Gai 3, 149)

——**-room**: cŭbĭcŭlum: v BEDROOM.

**sleepless**: 1. insomnis· *a s night*, nox 1., Virg Aen. 9, 167 Tac (see No. 5) 2. exsomnis Virg Aen 6, 556 Vell Hor. Od 3, 25, 9 (Orell) 3. dēsomnis: Petr. 47, 5. 4. insomnōsus (of one who is *habitually* s) Cat R. R. 157, 8. 5. pervigil (*thoroughly watchful*): *a s. night*, p nox, Just 12, 13 Tac A. 1, 65 expressly distinguishes it from insomnis, "insomnes magis quam pervigiles" whilst Plin Pan 63 joins p et insomnis vigil denotes *watchful, alert*. Phr *to pass a s. night*, vigilare de nocte, Cic Q Fr. 2, 15 (13), 2 so evigilare, pervigilare v. AWAKE.

**sleeplessness**: 1. insomnia (used also in the *pl.*): *to be free from s.*, in-somnia carere, Cic. Sen 13, 44 Suet. Cal. 50 2. insomnium Plin. 20, 9, 33 3. vigilia: *to be harassed by s. at night*, nocturna vigilia premi, Cels. 2, 4, *ad init.*; Cic. Parad pref., *ad fin.* 4. vigilantia· Cic v. WAKEFULNESS. 5. vigilātio Cael Aur. (N B. —pervigilium, pervigilātio is *a watching all night long*)

**sleepy**: I. *Causing sleep.* 1. sŏpōrus *s night*, s. nox, Virg Aen 6, 390. 2. sŏpōrifer *the s poppy*, s. papaver, Virg Aen 4, 486 as epithet of the Sleep-God, Lucan 3, 8 3. somnifer *s. wand*, s virga, Ov M 1, 672 4. somnĭfĭcus *the s influence of the mandrake*, s. vis mandragorae, Plin 25, 13, 94 Phr. · s, somno aptus, Cels 2, 32; valens ad somnum, id 5, 25, 2 II. *Inclined to sleep* · 1. sēmisomnus or sēmisomnis (*half-asleep*) *s, and for the most part unarmed*, s. ac maxima parte inermes, Liv. 9, 24; Cic Fam 7, 1, 1: v DROWSY. 2. somnĭcŭlōsus (*habitually s*) *listless, sluggish, s age*, iners, ignava, s senectus, Cic Sen 11, 36: of the Etesian winds, Sen N. Q 5, 11, 2 3. vĕtĕrnōsus (*lethargic*) *a s. old man* v senex, Ter Eun 4, 4, 21 4. somnŭlentus App (who has also semisopitus) 5. sŏpōrus *s with wine*, s. vino, Val. Fl 2, 222 (semisoporus, Sid). Phr. · *to be unnaturally s*, somno ultra debitum urgeri, Cels. 2, 4, *ad init* s, somni plenus, Cic Post Red 6, 13 (if however *desirous of but unable to obtain s*, indigens somni, Suet Aug 78) *s. and gluttonous*, deditus somno ciboque, Tac. G 15 Sall

**sleet**: perh. nivosa grando: Liv 21, 58 (R and A. give mix concreta pruina, from Luc 3, 20 but those words are simply descriptive of *snow* in general.) Or perh. *mix grandine mixta ac concreta

**sleeve**: mănĭca; usu. *pl.*, denoting *the two s s* · Virg Aen 9, 616 *to wear s s*, vestitum superiorem in manicas extendere, Tac G 17. (Manulea, or manuleus v rare.) *Furnished with s.s (as a tunic)*, manicatus, Cic Cat. 2, 10, 22; less freq. manicleatus, Isid : also, manuleatus (homo), *a person wearing (long) s s*, Suet Cal. 52. Phr.: *to laugh*

*in one's s.*, furtim ridere, deridere v TO LAUGH AT, MOCK (Cachinnare = *to laugh aloud*)

**sleigh**: trāha, trāhea v SLEDGE

**sleight of hand**: praestigiae, arum (*clever tricks of any kind*) v TRICK More precisely, perh *manuum agilitas (? argutiae)

**slender**: **1.** gracilis, e (usu of *living bodies*) · rarely, grācilus (Ter Eun 2, 3, 22, graciliae virgines) Hor. Od 1, 5, 1 *with very s. legs*, gracillimis cruribus, Suet Ner. 51 *Very s.*, praegracilis, Tac pergracilis, Plin **2.** exilis, e (*extremely thin and spare* never a term of praise): v THIN **3.** tēnuis, e *to hang by a s. thread* (fig) · to pendere filo, Ov Pont 4, 3, 35 v THIN In fig sense: *s. hope*, tenuis spes, Cic R Com 14, 43 *people of s. means*, tenuiores, Cic Leg. 3, 13, 40 Phr. *s means*, angustiae, tenuitas, Cic fil Fam 16, 21 v SLENDERNESS For fig sense, v. SMALL, SCANTY (N B.—Teres is *well-rounded*, not *slender*)

**slenderly**: i e *scantily, poorly* exīguē, angustē v SCANTILY

**slenderness**: **1.** grācilitas (esp of *living bodies*) Cic Br 91, 313 Suet **2** tēnuitas, exilitas v. THINNESS *S of means* (1) angustiae, arum (*straitened circumstances* stronger than Eng). Tac A. 1, 75. Cic (2) tēnuitas: Cic Off 2, 21, 75 (aerarii t, *slenderness of means of early Rome*) (3). res angusta. Juv 6, 357 v. POVERTY

**slice** (*subs*) segmentum Plin 36, 6, 9 § 53 (But the word is less definite than Eng) Often frustum will be precise enough v BIT, PIECE

**slice** (*v.*) **1.** sēco, 1 cf. Plin l c., where the verb is used of cutting marble into thin slices for overlaying **2.** concīdo, 3 (*to cut up*) Cic Caes v TO CUT and foll. artt

**slide** (*v*) · **I.** In gen sense · lābor, 3 v TO GLIDE, SLIP. *To s down by a rope*, per demissum funem l, Virg **II.** Specially, *to slide on ice* *per glaciem labor (perlabi), feror.

**slide** (*subs*): **I.** *Act of slipping or gliding*. lapsus, ūs cf Liv. 21, 36 (l terrae = *landslip*). **II.** *Place (on ice) for sliding on* *glacies pedibus superlabentium attrita **III.** *In machinery, etc, a part working with a slide movement* *machinae pars quae per canaliculum movetur (labitur, agitur)

**sliding** (*adj.*): expr. by lābor, 3 lapsus, ūs · *to advance with a s. movement*, labi, lapsu se promovere, progredi, v TO GLIDE.

**sliding-scale**: perh. *gradatio, gradationes; *scala gradata.

**slight** (*adj*). **I.** *Light and spare in structure* lēvis, lēvidensis (cf Isid Or 19, 22, 19. levidensis dicta [vestis], quod raro filo sit leviterque densata, *of slight, flimsy texture*). v. LIGHT. See also, THIN, SLENDER **II.** *Of small account* · **1.** lēvis *a s. engagement*, l. proelium, Caes B G. 7, 36 *on a s. ground*, leviore de causa, ib c. 4, *fin. *a s. wound*, l. vulnus, Ains (cf Cic Inv 2, 51, 154, leviter saucius, *having received a s. wound*) **2.** parvus, exīguus, minūtus v. INSIGNIFICANT Phr. *is it a s. matter that* . . . . ? parumne est, quod . . ? Ter Ph. 3, 3, 13 *there is not the s est difference between them*, ne minimum quidem interest inter eos, Cic Ac 2, 17 nil omnino interest, ib c 15 *to consider of s importance*, levi [parvo] momento aestimare, Caes B G 7, 39. *'tis not of the s est use*, nil (nihil) est! Hor S 2, 3, 6 *there is not the s est need*, nihil opus est, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 14. (N B—Sometimes a *dimin. subs* may expr the sense, without *adj.*: e g. *some s hope*, aliquid spēciulae, Cic. Clu. 26, 72 · *a s indisposition*, commotiuncula, id. Att. 12, 11, *fin.* : *a s. offence*, offensiuncula, id Fam. 13, 1: *a s. profit*, aliquid lucelli, id. Verr. 3, 30, 72.)

**slight** (*subs.*) · perh neglīgentia v. DISREGARD, NEGLECT. Or expr by verb *thinking that a s. had been put upon him*, *neglectum [parum honorifice tractatum] se putans; aegre ferens alium sibi praeferri, etc v TO DISREGARD, SLIGHT

**slight** (*v*) **1.** neglīgo, lexi, ctum, 3 (*not to heed*) *to s any one's orders*, imperium alicuius n, Caes B G 5, 7 v TO NEGLECT, DISREGARD **2.** despīcio, 3 v TO DESPISE **3.** contemno, psi, ptum, 3 (stronger than Eng): *to think oneself s'd, looked down upon* . ., contemni, despici se putare, Cic Sen 18, 65 *not to be s'd as a speaker*, non contemnendus in dicendo, id Br 77, *fin* **4.** praetereo, 4, *itr.* (*to pass over and take no notice of*) cf Cic Pl 3, 8, (populus) solet nonnunquam dignos praeterire (i. e suffragiis, *not to elect them*) Ov **5.** expl. by circuml, nullo (levi) momento aestimare; parvi facere; nullius momenti habere · v TO VALUE

**slighter**: contemptor, *f.* -trix v DESPISER, SCORNER

**slightingly**: contemptim *to speak s of any one*, c [opp magnifice] de aliquo loqui, Liv 9, 41, *med*

**slightly**: **1** lēviter *s wounded*, l saucius (sauciatus, vulneratus), Cic Inv 2, 51, 154. *to be s ill*, l aegrotare, id Off 1, 24, 83 *a staff s curved*, l. [? leniter] inflexum bacillum, id Div 1, 17. **2.** *but slightly*, parum *though (the letter) is written it is but s. sounded*, etiamsi scribitur, parum exprimitur, Quint 9, 4, 40 v LITTLE(*adv.*) **3.** nonnihil (*to some extent*) usu with verbs v. SOMEWHAT Sometimes adj or verbs compounded with sub may serve *e g. s. countrified or clownish*, subrusticus, subagrestis, Cic Br 74, 259. *s absurd*, subabsurdus, id *s sour*, subacidus, Cato *to be s angry*, subirascor, Cic de Or. 1, 16, 72 *to laugh s*, subridere, etc (But succensere = *to cherish resentment in the mind*)

**slightness**: **I.** Lit. lēvitas v. LIGHTNESS, also, THINNESS, SLENDERNESS. **II.** *Smallness* exīguitas (not levitas in this sense), parvitas (rare): v. SMALLNESS, INSIGNIFICANCE

**slily**: callidē, astūtē, etc v. CUNNINGLY, CRAFTILY Also the adj may often be used L. G. § 343.

**slim**: grācilis v SLENDER.

**slime**: **1.** sālīva Plin. 30, 15, 47 (s cochlearum, *s of snails*) **2.** spūma (*frothy or bubbly s*) id. 29, 6, 37 (s. cochlearum): cf Ov. M 3, 73. **3.** sāmes, ēi (*bloody matter*) · Virg. Aen. 2, 221 (de anguibus). **4.** sometimes, vīrus, 1, *n* (used of *any strong or venomous fluid or slime*) Virg G. 3, 281. See also PHLEGM (Or expr by circuml, humor [liquor] glutinosus v. SLIMY)

**sliminess**: expr by adj v. SLIMY.

**slimy**: **1.** mūcōsus Col. 6, 7 (cruenta et m. ventris proluvies) **2.** sāmōsus (*of bloody matter*) Plin. **3.** glūtinōsus (*sticky*), Cels 5, 26, 20 (several times) **4.** lūbricus (*slippery*): *body (of a s serpent)*, l terga, Virg. Aen 2, 474. cf ib 5, 335 (Or by circuml, qualis cochlearum salivae natura est)

**sling** (*subs*) · **I.** *For throwing*. funda Caes Liv. **II.** *A kind of bandage for the arm*: mitella: Cels. 8, 10, 3.

**sling** (*v*) Phr.: mittere [aliquid] funda (*to s anything away*), Cic in Quint. 8, 6, 73. *to s. out to the open sea*, funda apertum mare incessere [petere], Liv. 38, 29. cf. ib. *paulo infr.*, velut nervo missa [glans] excutiatur (*the bullet is slung out with the force of a bow-sling*) more poet., verbera fundae torquere, Virg Aen 1, 309 cf. also Aen. 9, 586, fundam .... ter adducta circum caput egit habena See also TO AIM AT (Fundito, 1 Pl. Poen 2, 36 best avoided.)

**slinger**: fundītor Caes Liv.

**slink**: Phr. *to s. away*, perh clam [furtim] se subducere, cf. Ter. Eun 4, 7, 25 *to s. out of the contest* .... (Milton), *abjecte certamen subterfugere, detrectare

**slip** (*v.*) **A.** Intrans. **I** Lit.: *to slide along* lābor, psus, 3 v TO GLIDE Phr *the foot more readily s.sing on the incline*, pronо citius pede se fallente, Liv 21, 36, *med.* so, Curt 4, 9, *ad fin*, quum saxa lubrica *testigium fallerent* cf Virg. Aen. 5, 331, vestigia haud tenuit **II.** Fig *to escape* esp in phr. *to let slip* Phr: *to let s an opportunity*, occasionem amittere, Caes B G 3, 13; praetermittere, id B. C. 3, 25; dimittere, Nep. Milt 3; occasioni deesse, Caes B C 3, 79 See also foll artt **B.** Trans: **I.** *To allow to run out to s her cable* (of a ship), perh retinacula omittere. **II.** *To convey secretly* furtim dare, inserere, tradere

**slip away**: Phr furtim (clam) abire, se subducere v TO WITHDRAW, and SECRETLY

**— from** } **1.** ēlābor, 3 *to s*
**— out** } *out of one's hands*, e. e manibus alicujus, Cic de Or 2, 50, *init* also absol, *he is an eel, he will s out of your hands*, anguilla est, elabetur, Pl Ps 2, 4, 57 *to s out of one's recollection*, memoria s, Cic Ph. 13, 5, 11 **2.** excīdo, di, 3 (*to drop out: escape from*) *he will s out of his fetters*, excidet e vinclis, Virg G 4, 410. Esp of the memory: de memoria ex, Liv 29, 19, *fin* so, animo, pectore ex. v TO FORGET, *fin.* **3.** fluo, xi, xum, 3 *their weapons will s from their hands*, fluent arma de manibus, Cic Phi 12, 3, 8 So effluo, Lucr. 6, 798

**slip** (*subs*) · **I.** Lit. lapsus, ūs (*slipperiness, movement*) · Liv. *Of the foot, in walking*, vestigii lapsus (R. and A.) **II.** Fig *mass, mistake, fault* Phi *'twixt cup and lip there's many a s*, inter os et offam (quod aiunt) multa intervenire possunt, Cato in Gell. 13, 17 *to make a s*, errare, labi, peccare (v TO ERR, MISTAKE) *that was a s of memory* (in an author), memoria lapsus est (R and A) per oblivionem in errorem incidit, cf Suet Caes 28 *ss of memory*, memoriae labentis offensationes, Sen Ben 5, *extr* lapsus memoriae (Ki.) v. ERROR **III.** *A twig separated from the main stock* **1.** surculus (usu. but not always *a shoot from the ground*) · *to break off a s.* (*from a tree*), s. defringere ex ...., Cic. de Or 3, 28, 110 (fig.) *to plant off a s*, s. transferre, Col 3, 10 **2.** planta (more freq *a rooted plant*: cf. Pall 5, 2) *to knock off a s from a bough*, p de ramulo defeire, Varr R. R 1, 55 *to set a s*, p deponere in horto, Ov R Am. 193 **3.** virga (*a twig*) *to set a s*, v deplantare, Col. 3, 10 (Ov. M. 14, 630 = *a slip for grafting*). **IV.** *A small slip of paper* perh (parva), scīda (schēda), plāgula v SHEET

**slip-knot**: *nōdus mōbilis (?)

**slipper**: **1.** sōlea (*a kind of shoe worn by men indoors* they were taken off upon reclining for a meal) *to take off one's s s*, s deponere, Mart 3, 50, 3 *to call for them after the meal*, s poscere, Hor S 2, 8, 77. **2.** crēpīda. app equiv. to solea cf Cic R Post. 10, 27, and Liv 29, 19, *fin* (both which passages show that to appear in public in crepidae was considered improper; acc. to the old lex which forbad the wearing of soleae in public. Smith's L D. s. v) *Wearing s.s*, soleatus, Cic. Verr 5, 33, *med*, crepidatus, id. Pis 28, 92 *a maker of s s*, crepidarius, Gell.; solearius, Pl: v. SHOEMAKER

**slipperiness**: expr. by *adj.*: v SLIPPERY.

**slippery**: **I.** Lit · lūbricus: Liv.: Mart *Neut* used *subs.* (= *a s. place, s. ground*): Tac A 1, 65, (in) lubrico lapsare. Cels. cf. Virg. Aen 5, 335, per lubrica, *on the s ground* **II.** Fig. *uncertain, dangerous, delicate to handle* lūbricus *s paths of youth*, viae l. adolescentiae, Cic Coel 17, 41 *to be on s ground*, in lubrico versari, id Or 28, 98. Phr: *I said he was a s. fellow*, dixi volaticum esse ac levem, Sen Ep 42, *med* (R and A.) · *a s fellow* (= *rogue*), may be expr. by veterator

(an old knave) see also TREACHEROUS, DECEITFUL.

**slipshod**, expr. of style, *loose and ill-constructed* perh. dissolūtus cf Cic. Or 57, *ad fin* Or negligens cf Quint 10, 7, 28, negligens sermo

**slit** (*v*): 1. incīdo, dī, sum, 3 (*to make a cut in anything, whether lengthwise or across*) · v. TO CUT 2. dī scindo, scīdo, ssum, 3 (*to s or tear open*) *to s open a person's lip (by a blow)*, labrum alicui d, Ter Ad 4, 2, 20: v. TO TEAR *To s open*, may also be expr. by aperio v TO OPEN

**slit** (*subs*): perh. incīsūra, scissūra. cf preced art.

**sliver**: v. TO SPLIT.

**slobber**: v. SLAVER (?).

**sloe**: *the tree*, prunus silvestris, Col. 2, 2, *ad fin.*: *the fruit*, prunum s., Plin. 15, 13.

**slogan**: v. WAR-CRY.

**sloop**: perh. lembus (Kr). Definitely, *navium genus quod Anglice sloop* dicitur.

**slop** (*subs*): I. *Water carelessly thrown about* · Phr. *a table with s.s of wine upon it*, *mensa negligentius (temere) vino madefacta, conspersa v. TO WET, SPRINKLE, SPILL II. In pl., common ready-made clothes for sale* *vestimenta (popularia) venalia: or perh scruta, orum (as term of contempt) cf Hor Ep 1, 7, 65

——**-seller**: perh scrūtārius (*dealer in old clothes, etc*): Gell or, vestiārius (*clothes-dealer*). Ulp

——**-shop**: perh. scrūtārium (*old clothes-shop*) Gloss officina promercalium vestium, Suet Gr 23

**slope** (*subs*) 1. clīvus *to sink with a gentle s*, molli (se) demittere c, Virg E 9, 8 *the s of the Capitol*, c. Capitolinus, Cic Att 2, 1 2. dēclīvitas, acclīvitas: v DECLIVITY, INCLINE. 3. fastīgium (usu of *a steep incline, like the roof of a house*) *with a rather less steep s*, paulo leniore f., Caes B C 2, 24: *of the s of the sides of a trench*, id. B G. 7, 73 4. prōclīvo, is (after a *prep*): *to be driven down the s. (down hill)*, per p pelli, Liv: Auct. B. Alex. Phr. *a hill rising with a gentle s*, clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col 2, 2, *init* Tac. *on the s.*, in prono, Liv. 21, 36, *med*

**slope** (*v*): 1. dēmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (with *pron refl*, to *sink* towards the plain) Virg v. preced art *init* 2. prōclīnor, 1 (*the farther side of the Apennines*) *which ss towards the Adriatic*, quae est proclinata ad superum mare, Vitr 2, 10, *init*: Col. 3 vergo, 3 (*to lie towards, to incline*) Vitr. 1 c (where vergit = proclinata est) so Caes B G. 2, 18, collis ad flumen Sabin vergebat. 4. expr. by *adj*: *the hill s towards . .*, collis declivis (prochvis, fastigatus) est ad...: v. SLOPING.

**sloping** (*adj.*): 1. dēclīvis, e (*s downwards*) · *on s and precipitous ground*, in d et praecipiti, Caes B G. 4, 33: Sall 2. acclīvis, e (*s. upwards*): *an approach (to a town) gently s. upwards*, aditus leniter a., Caes B G 2, 29: Cic.: Liv. 3. prōclīvis, e (= declivis) · Liv. 4. fastīgātus (*rising evenly, like the roof of a house*) Liv. 44, 9 (fastigata, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudo) 5. prōnus *a city s downwards to the marshes*, urbs p in paludes, Liv. 4, 59.

**sloppy**: esp of *roads*: lūtulentus, mādidus v MUDDY.

**slops**: v SLOP (*subs*)

**sloth**: I. *The quality*: 1. segnitia and segnities, ēi (*sluggishness, dilatoriness*) *most indolent s*, segnitia inertissima, Cic Fin 1, 2, 5, *what so tardy s..*, quae tam sera segnities .., Virg Aen. 2, 374 v SLUGGISHNESS 2 dēsidia (*sitting idle and doing nothing* · the segnis homo acts, but acts *sluggishly*: the deses, *not at all*). *to surrender oneself to languor and s.*, languori et desidiae se dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: opp. to industria, id. Sext. 48, *fin* Join desidia segnitiesque, Suet. 3. ignāvia (*want of energy and spirit*): *to spend one's life in luxury and s*, per luxum atque aetatem agere, Sall. J 2. 4. sōcordia (*apathy, remissness*) · Join socordia atque desidia, Auct Her 2, 23, 35 opp to industria, Tac A 2, 38, *med* 5. inertia (*aversion to activity or labour*) more fully, inertia laboris, Cic R Com. 8, 24 Join. segnities atque inertia, Liv 6. pigritia · Cic. Tusc 4, 8, where it is defined as metus consequentis laboris Liv. (who uses the form pigrities) II. *The animal*. *brādypus, pōdis Linn

**slothful**: 1. segnis, e (*sluggish and dilatory*) · *a s. and apathetic pupil*, puer s et jacens, Quint 1, 3, 2 *s and inactive*, s inersque, Fib 1, 1, 54 Cic Liv 2. dēses, īdis (*sitting idle, doing nothing:* rare) Join ignavus et deses, Gell deses atque imbellis, Liv. (Cic appears not to use deses) 3. dēsidiōsus (like preced) *most inactive and s repose*, inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic. Agr 2, 33, *fin* · Plin Ep 4. ignāvus (*spiritless, indolent, cowardly*) *s herd (drones)*, 1. pecus, Virg Aen 1, 435 more definitely, operum et laboris ignavae [legiones], Tac A 11, 18, *med*. See also COWARDLY, SPIRITLESS 5 piger v SLUGGISH 6. iners v INACTIVE, HELPLESS 7 sōcors, rdis (*careless, remiss*) Ter 8. tardus (*slow, sluggish*) Caes B C 1, 69 (nemo erat adeo tardus aut ingens laboris) Ter

**slothfully**: 1. segnīter Liv Tac Join segniter, otiose, negligenter, Liv. 2, 58 2. ignāvē Cic.. Hor Also ignavitei Hirt 3. dēsidiōsē (rare). Lucr. 4. sōcordius (*more carelessly or remissly*) · *posit.* not found: Liv Tac. 5. pigrē v. SLUGGISHLY

**slothfulness**: v SLOTH

**slouching** (*adj*) *to walk with a s. gait*, perh. *incessu pigro ac parum erecto firmoque uti* see also CLUMSY.

**slough** (*subs*): I. *A deep, miry place*: 1. vōrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (*any deep place in which persons or things may be swallowed up*, esp. *deep mire*) *the chariots stuck fast in the mud and ss*, currus illuvie et voraginibus haerebant, Curt 8, 14, *ad init* · cf Cat 20, *extr*, in gravi coeno in tenaci voragine (*boggy mud that sticks to the feet*) 2. coenum (*foul mud or mire*): v. MIRE Or by circuml, locus coenosus (R and A) See also SWAMP, MARSH. (More precisely, perh, *locus profundis voraginibus*) II. *The cast skin of a serpent* 1, precise term, vernātio: Plin 29, 6, 35 (v ponere). So, *to cast the s*, vernare, Plin. 8, 27, 41 (where the process is minutely described). 2. exŭviae, arum (*skin or armour stripped off*): Virg Aen 2, 473. Also expr. by pellis. v. SKIN.

**slough** (*v.*): Phr. · *the flesh s.s off*, *caro in crustam quandam abit [corrumpitur] ac delabitur.

**sloven, slovenly**: (homo) circa corporis curam negligentior (cf. Suet. Caes. 45, circa corporis curam morosior, *over particular*); habitus cultusque incuriosus (cf id Aug 79, in capite comendo incuriosus) *s* negligens. (Discinctus is *negligé* rather than *slovenly*)

**slovenliness**: [agrestis et inhumana] negligentia, Cic Off. 1, 36, 130 Also, incuria [corporis, habitus, cultus, incessus] v CARELESSNESS, NEGLIGENCE

**slow**: 1. tardus (in most applications of the Eng) opp to velox: Cic Inv. 1, 24, 35 *the s ass*, t. asellus, Virg G 1, 273 *s. in doing (to do) anything*, t ad aliquid faciendum, Cic Fig, *s in intelligence* Join (sensus) hebetis et tardi imbecillis tardusque, Cic.. tardus et segnis, Quint 2. piger, gra, grum (*naturally slow, sluggish*). *the s. ox*, bos p, Hor v. SLUGGISH. 3. segnis (*backward in doing anything, inactive, unenergetic*). v SLUGGISH, SLOTHFUL: *a s. blockade*, s. obsidio, Liv. 30, 10 *s. to do anything*, s ad aliquid (faciendum) Cic. 4. lentus (*lingering, slack, lazy*): *a s (tedious) business* l negotium, Cic. Att 1, 12 *a herb s in cooking*, herba in coquendo l., Plin. 24, 16, 92: *to cook by a s. fire*, l. igne coquere, id 16, 11, 22: *a s. poison*, l venenum (R and A.). 5. lēnis, e (*gentle and gradual in action*). *s poisons*, l. venena, Cic. Att 2, 21, 1 v GENTLE. See also SLUGGISH DULL, STUPID

**slowly**: 1. tardē. Cic.: Virg. 2. lentē (*gradually and without hurry*) opp to cito, Tac Agr 3 to vehementer, Plin 18, 18, 47. Join: lente ac paullatim, Caes 3. sensim (*with just enough of motion to be observed by the eye*) *to rise s (of the Nile)*, s crescere, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57 *to advance s*, s. mcedere, Liv 10, 5 opp cursim (*hurriedly*), Cic Ph 2, 17 Join sensim et pedetentim, Cic v. GRADUALLY. 4. segniter (*without energy or effort*): Liv.. Tac. · v. SLOTHFULLY.

**slowness**: 1. tardĭtas Cic.: Caes Fig. *s. of thought*, t ingenii, Cic Or. 68, 229: *s of hearing*, t auium, Plin. 2. pigritia, segnitia. v SLOTH

**slow-worm**: anguis fragilis Cycl. (Perh = caecilia, Col 6, 17, *init*. ib.)

**sludge**: tābes (liquescentis nivis). Liv 21, 36, *med*

**slug**: v SNAIL.

**sluggard**: (homo) ignavus, desidiosus, etc v SLOTHFUL, SLUGGISH.

**sluggish**: 1. piger, gra, grum *a s and almost motionless sea*, mare p. ac prope immotum, Tac G. 45: (*the Arar*), *most s of streams*, pigerrimus undae, Sil. *s. age*, p senecta, Cat. 2. ignāvus. v SLOTHFUL. 3. segnis, e: *the s Arar*, s. Arar, Plin 3, 4, 5 *to praise the alert and chide the s*, laudare promptos, castigare s, Tac. v SLOTHFUL. 4. lentus. *a s stream*, l. amnis, Plin. Virg. 5. lners v. INACTIVE.

**sluggishly**: ignāvē, pigrē, segniter. v. SLOTHFULLY

**sluggishness**: pigritia v. SLOTH, SLOWNESS

**sluice**: 1. nīlus, eurīpus = ductus aquarum Cic Leg. 2, 1, 2 Plin. Ep. 1, 3 (euripus) 2. catarracta (*floodgate*) Plin Ep 10, 69 (72).

**slumber** (*subs.*): sŏpor, somnus · v. SLEEP.

**slumber** (*v*) dormio v. TO SLEEP.

**slumbrous**: somnĭfer, sŏpōrifer v. SLEEPY, NARCOTIC

**slur** (*subs*) nŏta, măcŭla v. SE T, DISGRACE.

**slur** (*v*) i e *to pass lightly over* perh *leviter attingere, percurrere.

**slut**: *mulier munditiae negligentissima

**sluttish**: *omnis [munditiae] habitus cultusque incuriosa.

**sly**: astūtus, argūtus, callĭdus, etc. v. CUNNING. *The s. puss*, mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9

**slyly**: astūtē, callĭdē, etc.. v. CUNNINGLY.

**smack** (*v*): **A.** Trans.: 1. *To make a sharp noise in striking, etc.*: Phr *he s'd* (or *cracked*) *his whip*, insonuit flagello, Virg Aen. 5, 579 (v TO CRACK, A, II) *to s one's lips* (in eating) *manducans labrorum strepitum edere (Georg) II. *To give a blow* (with the hand) Phr. *to s one's ear*, alapam alicui ducere, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2 (v. BOX, *subs* · TO SLAP) cf plana faciem contundere palma, Juv. 13, 128 III. *To kiss noisily* · Phr *their lips s'd in kissing as they met*, osculis collisa labra crepitabant, Petr. 132, *init.*: *he gave me, so to speak, a s ing kiss every now and then*, me tanquam fultivis subinde osculis verberabat, Petr. 26, *med.* · cf basia alicui impingere, id. 31, *init.*: and, suavia oppingere, Pl Curcul. 1, 1, 60 **B.** Intrans.: *To savour, taste of*, q v. 1. sāpio, īvī or ĭi, 3 (gen. with *acc.* denoting the *taste*): *to s. of the sea*, s. mare, Sen. Q N. 3, 18 *to s. badly of oil*, oleum male s., Cato R. R 66: v. FLAVOUR

(*subs.* and *verb*) **2.** rēsīpio, 3 (like sapio) *the grape s s of the pitch*, (uva) picen.., Plin 14, 1, 3, § 18 Fig *those comed es s of the style of Plautus*, istae (comoediae) r stilum Plautinum, Gell 3, 3, *ad fin.* **3** ŏleo, ōlui, 2 (gen with *acc* of the object of *smell*) *to s of saffron*, crocum o, Cic. de Or 3, 25, 99 cf. vina fere dulces olueiunt mane Camenae, Hor Ep. 1 19, 5 Fig *to s of the foreigner*, o. peregrinum, Cic de Or 3, 12, 44. **4** rēdŏleo, 2 vinum redolens, Cic unguenta, Plin.: see also TO SMELL. Fig *speeches s ing of antiquity*, orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic Brut 21, 82.

**smack** (*subs*) · **I.** *A sharp noise* (made with a whip), flagelli sonus, Sen Ep 122, *ad fin.* · v TO SMACK (A, I). **II.** *A blow with the hand* ălăpa, Phaedr Juv v BOX, SLAP. **III.** *A loud kiss* · perh *sonans basium* or *basium* simply v TO SMACK (A, III) **IV.** *Flavour taste, savour*: **1.** Lit săpor, gustātus, gustus. v FLAVOUR, TASTE, TO SMACK (B) **2.** Fig Phr. *a s of the boor*, subagreste quiddam, Cic. Brut. 74, 259 **V.** *A small sailing-vessel*. 1. lēnuncŭlus Caes. B C 2, 43 2. hŏrĭa (also oria) *a fishing-smack* Pl Rud 4, 2, 5 Gell. 10, 25, *ad fin.* 3. piscātōria nāvis (like fenced.) Caes. B. C. 2, 4.

**small** (*adj.*): **I** In ordinary senses **1.** parvus, mĭnor, mĭnĭmus in most senses (*a*) *of size*, *s. children*, p liberi, Cic. Rep 2, 21, 37. *to see how s. the earth is*, videre quam p. sit terra, id. ib 1, 17, 26. (*b*) *of quantity a s. portion*, p pars, Virg Cic *a s number of ships*, p. numerus navium, Nep. Them. 5, *extr* : *a s. sum of money*, p pecunia, Cic. (*c*) *of small importance to compare s. things with great*, parva componere magnis, Virg G. 4, 176 *to have s faith in one*, p. fidem habere alicui, Ter Eun 1, 2, 117 (v SLIGHT) *a s fault*, p. vitium, Cic *no s favour*, beneficium non p, id Join· p. ac mediocris, p et modicus, id.: v. UNIMPORTANT, TRIFLING: esp. in phr parvi or parvo (*at a s. price, of s. value*) *to value at a s price*, parvi, minimi facere, aestimare, Cic : *bought for how much? for a s sum*, quanti emptus? parvo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156· cf Cic Att. 1, 3, 2: v. also CHEAP. (*d.*) *not eminent, obscure*: *a man of s. talent*, (homo) p. ingenio, Plin Ep 6, 29, *ad med. this work let us, whether s or great, hasten on*, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28: v MEAN, INSIGNIFICANT *Very s*, parvulus (usu fig. esp. of *age*) *a very s engagement, loss*, p. proelium, detrimentum, Caes : also as *subs.*: *from a very s child*, a parvulo, Ter Caes Also perparvus. *very s. seeds*, p semina, Lucr. 3, 217. cf. p. culpa, controversia, Cic. Also perparvulus (very rare) p sigilla, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95. Also pauxillus, pauxillulus, Plaut. **2.** pūsillus (used in contemptuous sense. v. PUNY) *a s mouse*, p mus, Plaut.: *an exceedingly s villa*, villula valde pusilla, Cic Fig · *s. ability*, p. ingenium, Mart Join. *it is a s. matter*, hoc leve est et p., id. 4, 43, 9· cf. terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos, Juv. 15, 70. *Very s*, perpūsillus Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245. **3.** exĭguus (*very small, tiny*). v. LITTLE (2). **4.** brĕvis, e (poet. and late = parvus, exiguus). *a very s. and insignificant fraction*, exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 591 *smaller leaves*, breviora folia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: b. ignis, tactus, strepitus, Ov. v SLIGHT **5.** mĭnūtus : *s.* (opp to *capital*) *letters*, literae m, Pl. Bacch. 4, 9, 68. **II.** Of the mind, *small, weak*: *s of mind*, exiguus animi, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 381 Join· tenuis atque infirmus animus, Caes B. C 1, 32, *extr* : *of a s. mind*, pusilli, parvi *s.* angusti animi (v NARROW-MINDED). **III.** Of *small* resources exiguus, angustus, brĕvis, tĕnuis v FORTUNE (III.), PINCHING, SCANTY, SLENDER. **IV.** Of the voice, *subdued* or *faint*: **1.** parvus (*subdued*) p. vox (*opp* magna), Cic de Or 3, 57, 216, where also contractus, attenuatus, are simly. used cf. summissus (v LOW, IV, B) **2.** exĭguus (*opp* grandis) Quint 11, 3, *post init* **3.** exilis, e (*opp* plenus), ib **4.** pūsillus (*weak*) · vox p, ib v WEAK **5.** languens (*affectedly faint*) Cic Off 1, 37, 133 : see also MINCING (*adj*), MINCINGLY. Phr *a s. yet fine*, contractior ignis, Lucr. 5, 569· *the wild oxen are somewhat s er than elephants*, uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. B. G. 6, 28 *a s panting*, perh minuta tabella s pictura (v MINIATURE) *to sell in s quantities*, divendere, Cic Tac distrahere, Suet v TO RETAIL *of s account*, vilis, Cic.: *to consider of s. account*, levi momento aestimare, Caes vilipendere, Pl Truc. 2, 6, 58. *to have a s* (or *poor*) *opinion of one*, male existimare de aliquo, Cic *I have a s. request to make*, habeo parvum quod requiram (Georg ). *to enquire into the s est detail*, minutatim interrogare, Cic. Acad 2, 29, 92. (N.B—*Small* is often denoted in Latin by a *dimin* word e g *a s book*, libellus, *a s. field*, agellus: etc)

**small, to make**: **I.** Lit.: **1.** comminuo, confringo (v. TO BREAK IN PIECES) **2.** frango, solvo, dissolvo (v. TO BREAK UP) Phr: *to make quite s* (i. e *reduce to powder*), ad minutiam redigere, Sen Ep. 90, *circa med.* See also POWDER (*subs*), TO POUND, MINCE. **II.** Fig. colloq. *to make one feel or look s.*, ruborem alicui incutere, Liv inferre, imponere, Mart rubores alicui elicere, Auct. Her. see also TO HUMBLE, SNUB, DETRACT FROM, DISPARAGE, ECLIPSE

**small** (*subs.*) · in Phr. *the s of the back, leg, etc*, *dorsi, cruris, etc, pars gracilior

**small as, as**: quantŭlus alone in Cic (not tantulus quantulus) *he returned to the woman as s an amount* (or *as little*) *as he thought proper*, mulieri reddidit quantulum visum est, Cic Div in Caecil 17, 57 cf id de Div. 2, 65, 134. Horace has tantulus . . . quantus *who has as s wants as necessity obliges*, qui tantuli eget quantum est opus, S 1, 1, 59 May be expr. also by tam .... quam

——, **how**: **1.** quantŭlus (in direct or indirect questions, and in exclamations) *how s the sun appears to us*, q sol nobis videtur, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82 *I know not how s a quantity he brought*, nescio q. attulerit, Pl Bacch 2, 4, 87. **2.** quantillus (like quantulus) Plaut. **3.** quantus (very rare in this sense) homunculi q sunt, Pl. Capt Prol 51: id. Rud 1, 2, 66.

——, **howsoever, however small**: quantuluscunque, Cic. cf. quantuslibet, Ulp Dig. · quantulusquisque, Gell. epilog v. HOWEVER (II) Phr *however s. they be*, quantumvis (*v l.* quamvis) exigua sint, Sen Ep 85.

——, **somewhat**: minusculus, Cic. · but best expr by aliquantulum, paulo, paulum (v SOMEWHAT, *adv.*), with *adj.*

——, **too**: may be expr. by: justo minor, brevior, etc.. parum magnus, etc.

——, **very**: parvulus, minimus, perparvus, etc.: v SMALL (*adj.*, I.).

**smallage**: ăpium · Hor. Virg. (*Apium graveolens, Linn.). See also CELERY

**small-arms**: *tela sclopetis (stlomissa (Georg ) see also GUN, MUSKET, PISTOL

—— **-beer**: * cerevisia dilutior (Georg ) Prov.. *not to think s of oneself*, aliquem se putare (v. SOME, *subs*, I, Phr.).

—— **-clothes**: brācae (braccae), arum (v BREECHES) fēmĭnālia, ium (v DRAWERS).

—— **-coin**: v. CHANGE (III)

—— **-craft**: **1.** nāvĭcŭla Cic. Caes. **2.** nāvigĭolum Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2 (Also nāvigia mĭnūta, id. Att. 16, 1 3.)

**smallness**. **1.** parvĭtas (rare): *bonds of a sort that could not be seen owing to their s*, vincula taha quae cernĭ non possent propter p, Cic Tim 13, 41 also in *pl*, *opp* magnitudines, Gell 1, 3, *ad fin* **2.** exiguĭtas: *s. of the camp*, castrorum e Caes B G. 4, 30 *s.* (or *insignificance*) *of pleasures*, (voluptatum) e., Cic Fin 4, 12, 29 v. SCANTINESS, INSIGNIFICANCE **3.** tĕnuĭtas: *s* (or *slimness*) *of the legs*, crurum t., Phaedr. 1, 12, 6 cf. t. caudae, cribri, lini, Plin v FINENESS, MINUTENESS, SLENDERNESS, SLIMNESS **4.** exĭlĭtas· *the s of a woman's voice*, e femineae vocis, Quint 1, 11, 1 see also MEAGRENESS, THINNESS **5** grăcĭlĭtas (like tenuitas) g cervicis et crurum, Suet. Cal 50 v SLENDERNESS **6**, brĕvĭtas: *s of stature*, brevitas (*sc* corporum, or perh brevitas simply), *opp.* magnitudo corporum, Caes B G 2, 30, *fin* : v SHORTNESS Also = exiguitas: b. corporis, Lucr 2, 483. (May be expr also by *adj* v. SMALL) Phr.: *s of soul*, angustiae pectoris, Cic Pis. 11, 24 or expr by animus angustus, parvus, pusillus

**small-pox**: *vărĭŏlae, arum.

—— **-shot**: *grando plumbea

—— **-sword**: perh ensis, gladius

—— **-talk**: garrītus, ūs, Sid. Ep 3, 6, *med* expr also by periphr.. *when we are face to face and indulge in s.*, cum coram sumus et garrimus quidquid in buccam (*sc* venit ) e *whatever comes uppermost*), Cic. Att 12, 1, 2 cf. vario sermone garrimus, Petr 55. see also CHAT (*subs*) and for bad sense, v. CHATTERING (II), BABBLING

—— **-tooth-comb**: *pecten dentibus tenuissimis.

**smalt**: v. ENAMEL (*subs*)

**smart** (*v*). *to feel sharp pain* (lit. and fig) no precise word: perh the *pass.* of mordeo, pungo, uro and compds peruro, aduro, etc , may serve e. g *s ing under the lash*, fumbus perustus, Hor. *to s. with secret grief*, dolore occulto morderi, Ov M 2, 805 Less precisely expr by doleo, dolor with *verb*, etc. (v. PAINFUL) Phr: *I s. for my folly*, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4. *to do a thing without s.ing for it*, impune aliquid facere, Cic (v. IMPUNITY) *you would s. for it*, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24 *I will make him s for it*, hoc non impune fecerit: hoc non impunitum omittam (Georg ).

**smart** (*subs.*): **A.** Lit.: ūrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* (*a burning itch*): in *pl.*, Plin. 9, 45, 68 § 147. **B.** Fig.: morsus, ūs, *m* (fig. in Cic.) *s of grief*, m doloris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: cf m. libertatis intermissae, id Off. 2, 7, 24 Less precise are cruciamentum, tormentum, dolor, etc.: v. AGONY, PAIN, GRIEF.

**smart** (*adj.*): **I.** Of pain, grief, etc, *keen, poignant*, q v : ācer, ăcerbus. **II.** *Spirited, vigorous, violent*, q v.: ācer : *to have a s. engagement*, a proelium facere, Tac. A. 12, 40: cf acerrimum bellum, Cic Balb 6, 14. Also expr. by acriter with *verb* *to have a s fight*, acriter pugnare, Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: cf. vehemens, furiosus, etc. (v. FURIOUS). **III.** *Active, energetic*, q. v.. ācer, ălăcer, impiger, strēnuus, etc See also CLEVER, SKILFUL **IV.** *Witty, facetious*, q v. · făcētus, salsus, lĕpĭdus, etc : v. also ACUTE (III), QUICK. **V.** *Elegant, fine, showy*, q v.: nītĭdus, lautus, mundus, bellus, etc. : v. also DANDY. **VI.** Of color, *lively, bright of hue*: flōrĭdus, vĕgētus, splendĭdus : v. GAY, BRIGHT. **VII.** Of the wind, *fresh*, q. v.

**smartly**: **I.** *Vigorously, violently*: **1.** ācrĭter : v. SMART (*adj.*, II.) **2.** grăvĭter *to strike one s*, aliquem ferire g, Virg Aen. 12, 295 *the winds blowing s*, g. spiritibus flabris Lucr. **II.** *Actively, energetically*, q v.. impigrē, strēnuē v also CLEVERLY, SKILFULLY **III.** *Wittily*, q. v.: făcētē salsē or expr by *adj*

**smart-money**: **I.** *A forfeit*: pēcūnia multātĭcia, Liv. 10, 23, *extr.*; or

multa (mulcta) simply Liv Cic : v. FINE (*subs*) **II.** In law, *damages beyond a full compensation for the actual injury done*. expr by periphr.: *e a* lites severe aestimare, Cic . noxiam duplione decernere, Plin (v DAMAGE, II.) **III** *Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for wounds or injuries received* · perh donativum may serve, Tac H 1, 18 (though strictly this was *an indiscriminate dole* to the soldiers under the empire) Suet. or if an *annual* gift, *annuum emeritum* (v. PENSION)

**smartness**. **I.** Of mental pain ăcerbĭtas, Cic Of bodily pain, best expr. by *adj* (v SMART, I) or less precisely by magnitudo with *subs* e. g, *s. of punishment*, m poenae, Caes v also POIGNANCY, SEVERITY. **II.** *Impetuosity, vehemence*, q v. impetus, vis, violentia, etc or expr by *adj* **III.** *Alertness* ălăcrĭtas v SPRIGHTLINESS **IV.** *Wittiness*, q v.: v. HUMOUR (III), POINT (II), ACUTENESS **V** *Showiness* best expr by *adj* (v SMART, V., VI)

**smart-ticket** (*a certificate given to wounded sailors and soldiers, entitling them to smart-money*) *testimonium scriptum s per tabulas factum v CERTIFICATE

**smash** (*v*) · comminuo, confringo. v TO BREAK

**smash** (*subs*) fractura, dissŏlūtio (v BREAKING, *subs*) or expr by *verb* Phr colloq *I went utterly to s in my affairs*, omnis res mea fracta est, Hor S 2, 3, 18 (metaph from a *shipwreck*) cf naufragium fortunarum or rei familiaris (*bankruptcy*) Cic

**smatter** (*v.*) **I.** *To have a superficial knowledge* v. TO DABBLE (II.) **II.** *To talk superficially or ignorantly* v. TO BABBLE.

**smatter, smattering** (*subs.*). expr by periphr. *a s. of knowledge*, cognitio manca atque inchoata (based on Cic. Off 1, 43, 153) *levis artium alicujus scientia. Phr *having a s. of philosophy*, odoratus philosophiam, Tac Or 19, *med* : *to have a s of*, aliquid primoribus labris attingere, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87 *studies of which it is enough to have a s*, studia quibus perfundi satis est, Sen Ep. 36, *post init*

**smatterer**: **I.** In learning, generally: **1.** lĭtĕrātor (*opp* literatus, *a man of real learning*). Suet Gramm 4, *med* (v. *infr*, II): alter litteratus fuit, alter litterias sciens, Gell 18, 9, *ad init* **2.** sēmĭdoctus . Cic ; Mart cf Quint 1, 1 (nihil enim pejus est iis qui paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressi, falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt). **3.** mĕdiocriter doctus, Suet (v *infr*, II.). **4.** sciŏlus (very late, and not to be imitated) Arn 2, 86 **II.** In grammar: grammātista cf Suet Gramm 4, *post med* (sunt qui literatum a literatore distinguant, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammatista, et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment). **III.** In poetry. poēta mĕdiocris v. POETASTER, VERSIFIER **IV.** In medicine perh. empīricus (*a physician whose art is founded solely on practice*): v. QUACK Phr. *a s. in some art or other*, *primus alicujus artis rudimentis vix imbutus (Ainsw.): v. DABBLER.

**smear** (*v.*): **I.** *To cover with a greasy substance*: lĭno, circumlĭno, perlĭno, collĭno, illĭno, oblĭno (v. TO BESMEAR) **II.** *To anoint with oil*: ungo, inungo, perungo : v. TO ANOINT. **III.** *To lay on plaster, etc* · induco, trullisso, gypso (v. TO PLASTER) pĭco, impĭco (v. TO PITCH, IV) **IV.** *To smear over, rub out* anything written (*i. e* by smearing the wax with the broad end of the style) **1.** lĭno, lēvi, lēvi, lĭtum, 3 : *I see very many things that deserve to be s'd over*, plurima cerno digna lini, Ov Pont. 1, 5, 15. **2.** oblĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3 vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscripserunt, Gell 20, 6, *fin.* v TO BLOT OUT, ERASE, OBLITERATE.

**smell** (*v*): **A.** Trans. **I.** Lit. *To perceive by the nose, smell at, examine by smelling, smell out, detect by smelling* **1.** olfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 *to s anything*, aliquid o , Cic. Tusc 5, 38, 111. **2** olfacto, 1 *to s. at a dress*, o vestimentum, Pl Men 1, 2, 56 *to s at a branch of penny-royal*, pulegii ramum o , Plin 20, 14, 54, § 155 **3.** ŏdōror, 1 *I will go and s out like a hound*, ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus, Pl Mil 2, 2, 113 cf. cibum o, Hor Epod 6, 10. Join (fig) indagare et odorari aliquid, Cic Veir. 2, 54, 135 Phr. *to s. at a nosegay*, fasciculum ad nares admovere, Cic Tusc 3, 18, 43 cf ducere naribus turā, Hor Od 4, 1, 21

**II.** Fig olfăcio *or should I not have smelt him out six entire months, before he attempted any such project*, aut non sex totis mensibus prius olfecissem quam ille quicquam coeperet, Ter Ad 3, 3, 42 *to s out money*, o. nummum, Cic Agr 1, 4, 11. Phr. · *to s out the bribery of Staenius*, odore suspicionis Staenium corruptum esse sentire, Cic Clu. 27, 73 *she has smelt your purse*, marsupium huic obolum, Pl. Men 2, 3, 33 *my wife now s s out my design*, subolet hoc jam uxori quod ego machinor, ib 2, 3, 59 v. TO TRACK OUT, SCENT OUT, DETECT, FIND OUT. **B.** Intrans *to emit a s*, or *to s of* **1.** ŏleo, ŭlui, 2 (constr. *absol* or with *acc* · less freq with *abl* of the thing) *women seemed to s well, because they smelt of nothing* (i e *had no perfumes*), mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic Att 2, 1, 1 *to s well*, bene olere (v *supr*) jucunde o , Plin 20, 17, 69, § 177 *to s ill*, male o , Plaut *he s s of perfumes*, olet unguenta, Ter Ad 1, 2, 37 *to s of sulphur*, o sulphure, Ov. M 5, 405 Also in fig. sense (v. TO SMACK, B II. 3 · TO BETRAY, II 3) **2.** rĕdŏleo, ŭi, 2 (like oleo in constr. lit. and fig. v. TO SMACK, B. II 4). **3.** ŏbŏleo, 2 (*to s strong, stink*) · *you s of garlic*, obolusti allium, Pl. Most 1, 1, 38. v. TO STINK. **4.** pĕrŏleo, 2 (*to emit a penetrating odour*) · Lucr 6, 1153 **5.** fragro, 1 (usu. with *abl* of the thing) *you always s. of casia and cinnamon*, semper casiaque cinnamoque fragras, Mart 6, 55, 1, and *pass* Also of unpleasant odours: *that you may not s offensively of yesterday's wine*, ne gravis hesterno fragres vino, id 1, 87, 1 but gen found in *pres part* v SMELLING (*adj.*) **6.** hālo, 1 v. TO EXHALE (2), FRAGRANCE **7.** spīro, 1 *whether the cinnamon s flat*, seu spirent cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 35: *plenty of strong-s ing savory*, graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, Virg G 4, 31. **8.** săpio, īvi or ii, 3 (rare in this sense) *to s. of perfumes*, unguenta s , Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 38 cf Pl. Ps 2, 4, 47. **9.** expr. by odor with *verb e g.*, jactare odorem, Virg. G 2, 132: spirare o., id Aen. 1, 407 (404) · spargere o , Hor. Od 2, 15, 7 reddere odorem, Plin. 36, 23, 55 § 177. **10.** foeteo, pūteo, 2, etc.. v. TO STINK Phr.· *the scent s s strong*, odor nares opplet, Varr. R R. 3, 4, *extr.*. *whose breath s s rank*, cui os oleat, Ulp. Dig. cf. anima foetet, Pl As 5, 2, 44

**smell, smelling** (*subs*). **I.** *The sense of smell* **1.** ŏdōrātus, ūs, *m* *there is no need to speak about taste and s.*, nihil necesse est de gustatu et o loqui, Cic. Acad 2, 7, 20. *insects have eyes, some even have s*, insecta habent oculos, aliqua et o , Plin 11, 4, 3, § 10 **2.** olfactus, ūs, *m.* . *it is plainly evident that fishes have s*, piscibus olfactum esse manifeste patet, Plin 10, 70, 90, § 194 Phr : *keenness of s*, sagacitas narium, Cic N. D. 2, 63, 158: also sagacitas canum, simply, Plin 9, 30, 48, § 92 (v. TO SMELL, A , I, 1.). *the keen s* (or *scent*) *of dogs*, odora canum vis, Virg. Aen 4, 132 (v. KEEN-SCENTED) hence fig , *to have a keen s*, sagaciter odorari, Hor Epod 12, 4, *opp.* naris obesae, fig , *of dull scent, intelligence*, ib. 12, 2 : *devoid of s.*, *odoratu, odoris sensu carens (Georg.) *not that they had no s.*, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. S 2, 2, 89 **II.** *The act of s ing*: **1.** ŏdōrātio, ōnis, *f* · *the delight of acts of s*, delectatio odorationum, Cic Tusc. 4, 9, 20 **2.** ŏdōrātus, ūs, *m.* *not only is the tasting of them pleasant, but the s* (or *s ing*) *of them also*, eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, Cic N. D. 2, 63, § 158. **3.** olfactus, ūs, *m.* Plin 21, 21, 89, § 156.

**III.** *Scent, odour* . **1.** ŏdos (or ŏdor), ōris, *m* . *every s ascends*, omnis o ad supera fertur, Cic. N D. 2, 56, 141. Join *a pleasant s* , o suavis et jucundus, Cic (v SCENT, PERFUME, FRAGRANCE): *a bad s*, o tetei, Caes (v STENCH, STINK), or odor, simply, Sall · Suet *a strong s. of marigold*, gravis o. calthae, Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28 *a herb of a pleasantly strong s*, herba o suaviter gravi, id 25, 9, 70, § 118 cf o. jucunde gravi, id 21, 10, 34, § 60 *a pungent s.*, o aigutus. id. 15, 3, 4, § 18 o asper, id 27, 8, 41, § 64 acer o, id 12, 17, 40, § 80 excitatus o , id 20, 17, 71, § 182. Phr *impregnated with a s.*, (odore) imbutus, Hor Ep 1, 2, 69 . cf. alieno o. infici (based on, alieno sapore infici, Plin 15, 3, 4, § 17 R and A ) *without s*, *odore carens, odore nullo, cui nullus odor est, sine odore esse (Georg ) [For *to have, emit a s.*, v TO SMELL, B ] *beyond two months it does not retain its s*, supra duos menses odor ejus non permanet integer (based on Col 12, 49, *ad fin* , where we find *sapor* instead of odor).

**2.** nĭdor, ōris, *m* (*κνίσα, the scent or steam of anything roast, boiled or burnt*) *let the Penates grow fat, drenched in festal s* (or *steam*), pinguescant madidi laeto n Penates, Mart. 7, 27, 5 *a foul kind of s. from burnt feather*, foedus quidam n. ex adusta pluma, Liv. 38, 7, *extr.*: Plin Join: *to stand in the s of the cook-shops*, in ganearum n. atque fumo stare, Cic Pis. 6, 13. **3.** spīrĭtus, ūs, *m* . (rare in this sense) *a sweet s. of perfume*, s. unguenti suavis, Lucr. 3, 223 cf s. florum naribus haustus, Gell. 9, 4, *post med.* *a foul s.*, s. foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31, *fin* **4.** hālĭtus, ūs, *m.* v. FUME (*subs* I.) **5.** ănhēlĭtus, ūs, *m.* (of spirit, wine, etc ) *s* (or *fumes*) *of wine*, vini a, Cic. post Red 7, 16 [In the same sense, *anima* is used *the s of wine*, a amphorae, Phaedr 3, 1, 5] v. FUME (*subs*) **6.** aura (poet ) *a sweet s* , (or *odour*), dulcis a., Virg G. 4, 417 cf. si tantum notas odor attulit auras, ib 3, 251 *the savoury s s from the sheepfolds*, pingues ab ovilibus aurae, Stat. Th 10, 46. **7.** grāvĕolentia (*a rank s*) *rank s of the arm-pits*, g. alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87 Phr.. *pleasant s s given off from flowers*, suavitas odorum qui e floribus afflantur, Cic. Sen. 17, 59 *one kind of saffron has no s, the other has*, unum (genus crocī) hebes, alterum odoratum, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67.

**smelling** (*adj*) : **I.** *Smelling sweetly* suāvis, suāvĕolens, ŏlens (oftener used in bad sense), ŏdōrātus, ŏdōrĭfer, ŏdōrus. v. FRAGRANT, SWEET. Also fragrans, Virg Cat.. bene olidus, Col Phr *all sorts of sweet-s.ng flowers*, omnis copia narium, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 6 **II.** *Smelling ill*: **1.** ŏlĭdus · o caprae, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29 o senex, Suet. Tib. 45 · o vulpes, Mart. 10, 37, 13 v. RANK **2.** grāvĕolens, entis fauces g. Averni, Virg. Aen. 6, 201 : App. de Mundo, p 74 cf. foetidus (v. FETID), foedus, tēter (v. FOUL, *adj* I.), pūtĭdus, rancĭdus (v. RANCID, STINKING).

**III** *Smelling strongly*: **1.** grăvis, e g hircus, Hor. see also RANK **2.** grāvĕolens, entis . *strong-s.ng centaury*, g. centaurea, Virg. G 4, 270 . v PUNGENT. (N.B.—May be expr also by *gen* of odor with *adj* e g *a pungent s.ng herb*, herba odoris asperi [v SMELL, *subs*, III 1]. *a most sweet-s.ng root*, radix suavissimi odoris, Plin. 25, 9, 64, § 110.)

**——-bottle**: **1.** olfactōrium : Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92. **2.** olfactōriŏlum olfac-

tornola vascula sunt mulieb ia, in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid Or. 19, 31

**smelling-salts**: * sal olfactorius (Georg)

**smelt** (*subs.*) *Salmo eperlanus, Linn

**smelt** (*v*) **1.** cūquo, coxi, coctum, *3 to s gold with lead*, c aurum cum plumbo Plin 33, 3, 19, § 60 **2.** excōquo, *3. fuses out flaw from metals*, ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov Fast 4, 785 **3.** fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. to s copper*, f aes, Plin 34 2, 3, § 5 *stone is useful in s ing glass*, lapis fundendo vitro utilis, Id 34, 14, 42, § 148. For liquēfācio, līquo, conflo, v TO MELT, A, I

**smelter**: **1.** flātor, ōris, *m* · Pomp Dig. **2** flātūrārius (*a metal-caster*) Cod. Theod 9, 21, 6 **3.** fūsor, ōris, *m* (like preced) Cod Just. 10, 64 **4.** aurifector, ōris, *m* (*a gold-refiner*) · Inscr

**smelting** (*subs*) *the act of s ing* **1.** flātūra aeris f., Vitr 2, 7, *ad fin* **2** conflātūra (very rare) Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197 **3.** fūsūra f plumbi, id 33, 6, 35, § 106 **4.** fūsio, ōnis, *f.* Cod Theod 9, 21, 3

——**-furnace**: aerāria fornax, Plin. 11, 36, 42, § 119: v. FURNACE

——**-house**: **1.** aerāria (*sc.* officina): Varr. L. L. 8, 33. **2.** *officīna fūsōria

——**-pot**: **1.** cătīnus: Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69. **2.** fictile id 33, 9, 46, § 131

**smerlin** (*a fish*) *Cobitis aculeata, Linn.

**smew** (*an aquatic fowl*): * Mergus albellus, Linn.

**smilacin** (in Chem) *smilax sarsaparilla, M L.: *smīlācīna

**smile** (*v*) · **1.** subrīdeo (surr), si, *2 she s d with sidelong glances*, luminis subtristi ocellis, Ov Am 3, 1, 33 *to s. softly*, molle s, Pers 3, 110. Cic: Virg **2.** rēnīdeo, 2 (*of a smile lighting up the features*) *Egnatius, because he has white teeth, s s on every occasion*, E, quod candidos habet dentes, r. usquequaque, Cat. 37 (39), 1, and freq in this poem. gen found in *pres. part* (v. SMILING, *adj*). Fig.: *Fortune s ing on me*, mihi rendens Fortuna, App M 10, p 246 **3.** arrīdĕo (adr-), rīsi, rīsum, 2 (*to s. upon, esp approvingly* used by Cic Opt Gen 4, 11, *in opp.* to deride): constr *absol.*, or with *dat* · more rarely with *acc*) *when I have laughed, you s*, quum risi, arrides, Ov M 3, 457 *men's faces s on those who s*, ridentibus arridenti humani vultus, Hor A P. 101 *scarcely to s familiarly upon his friends*, vix notis familiariter a, Liv 41, 20, *init* Fig: *when the weather is s ing*, quum tempestas a, Lucr 2, 23 (32) cf quandoque mihi Fortunae arriserit hora, Petr 133, 12 **4.** rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, 2 (*to s. pleasantly on absol.*, or with *ad*, or *dat*) *the propitious deities s d and granted (your) request*, riserunt faciles et tribuere dei, Mart 1, 104 (of an infant), *to s sweetly on its father*, dulce r. ad patrem, Cat. 59 (61), 212: (also with *acc* but very rarely quasi muti silent neque me rident, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 21) Fig.: *the levels of the sea s upon thee* (i e *look brightly up to thee*), tibi nident aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8 Cat Hor. cf. florum coloribus almus nidet ager, Ov. M 15, 205. Join *while Fortune s.s*, dum juvat et vultu ridet Fortuna sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27 with which cf. Tac. H 2, 12, *init.*, blandiebatur coeptis fortuna · Ov. M 1, 3, Di coeptis aspirate meis Liv. 30, 30, *post med*, mihi talis fortuna affulsit Virg. G. 1, 18, adsis, o Tegeaee, favens

**smile** (*subs.*) rīsus: Cic. Or expr. by *verb*: e. g., *scarcely to bestow a familiar s. upon his friends*, vix notis familiariter arridere (v. TO SMILE) *with a s. not unmingled with rage*, subridens mixta ira, Virg. Aen. 10, 742. *with a false s. on his face*, falsum rendens vultu, Tac A. 4, 60, *med* Phr. *to elicit a s from mourners*, risum lugentibus evocare, Sen. Ep. 29, *ad med* · to produce a s (*at another's expense*), excutere risum, Hor, S 1, 4, 35 (but see Orell *ad l*)

**smiling** (*adj*). **1.** rēnīdens *that wantonly s boy (Cupid)*, iste lascivus ac r, Sen Hippol 277 **2.** rīdens mixta ridenti colocasia acantho, Virg. E 4, 20 Phr Join *to have a s countenance*, esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic Tusc. 1, 42, 100

**smilingly**: expr by *part* or *adj* subridens, arridens *to look s*, esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic

**smirch**: v TO SOIL (*1*)

**smirk** (*v*) perh *mīmĭcē, mōlestē subridēre (based on incedere mimice ac moleste, Cat 40, (42), 7 or, *amicitiae simulatione subridere: *inepte et frigide subridere).

**smirk** (*subs*) rīsus ineptus, Cat 37 (39), 16 less precisely, ficti simulatique vultus (cf Cic Clu 26, 72). molestus vultus, Quint

**smite**: **I.** Lit ferio, 4 (in most senses) *so that thou smitest thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), ut frontem ferias, Cic Att 1, 1, 1 v. TO STRIKE.

**II.** Fig. *to be smitten (with love)*, ardēre, āmōre ardēre, dēpĕrīre āmōre, effūsē amare (v. PASSIONATELY) also flāgrāre āmōre alicujus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71 (v TO LOVE) incensus amore, Virg. Aen 3, 298 amore captus, Liv 30, 12, *ad fin* cf. amore perire, Virg E 10, 10 misere amare, Pl. Mil 4, 6, 32 perdite amare, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 45 insanire amores, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 25· insane amare, Pl Cure 1, 3, 20.

**smith**: fāber, bri, *m.* (*gen. plur.* usu fabrum, Cic Or 46, 156 but also fabrorum, Pl Most. 1, 2, 54. Cic Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147, etc) used *absol. to buy a slave as a s. or as a plasterer*, hominem pro f aut pro tectore emere, Cic. Planc 25, 62 Vitr cf. Ov M. 12, 277, quod (ferrum igne rubens) forcipe curva quum f eduxit But gen with a *qualifying* term e g *a blacksmith*, faber ferrarius or expr. simply by the *adj.* e g, ferrarius, aerarius, argentarius, etc (v. BLACKSMITH, COPPERSMITH, SILVERSMITH, etc) Or expr by a distinctive word, as excūsor (*a copper smith*) Quint 2, 21, 10: *s's tools*, fābrīlia (tractant f fabri), Hor. Ep 2, 1, 116 *s.'s bellows*, follis fābrilis, Liv. 38, 7, *extr.*. *s's furnace*, fornax, cāmīnus (v. FURNACE): *s.'s hammer*, marculus (mart-). v. HAMMER · *s.'s tongs*, forceps, Virg. G. 4, 175 v. also ANVIL

**smithy**: **1.** fabrīca *Vulcan who is reported to have presided over a s. at Lemnos*, Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic N. D. 3, 22, 55: *a s for forging arms*, armorum f., Veg Mil 2, 11 **2.** officīna · o Cyclopum, Hor Od 1, 4, 8 or with a qualifying word, o ferraria, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182 cf o aerariorum, id 16, 6, 8, § 23 Also *a s for forging arms*, o armorum, Caes B. C 1, 34 v. MANUFACTORY. Phr *having established a s*, positis incudibus, Virg Aen 7, 629

**smitten** (*enamoured*) v. TO SMITE

**smock**: **I.** *A woman's undergarment* **1.** indūsium Non. 539, 32. [N B.—Not sŭbūcula cf Varro in Non 542, 24, posteaquam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare *subuculam* (virorum) et *indusium* (feminarum)]: *a s-maker*, indūsiārius, Pl Aul. 3, 5, 35. **2.** intĕrūla (*a woman's night-dress*) (illa) discissa interula, decora brachia saevientibus palmulis converberat, App. Met 8, p 205 **II.** *A s.-frock (for men)*. *āmĭcŭlum linteum (Georg.).

**smoke** (*v*): **A.** Trans. **I.** *To purify by smoke (e g.* houses, hives, etc.): sulfŭro, fūmīgo, suffūmigo, etc. (v. TO FUMIGATE, FUMIGATION) Phr. fumum immittere, admovere, Col. fumos manu praetende sequaces, Virg. G. 4, 230.

**II.** *To dry in the smoke*: infūmo, 1· *s d ass's brawn*, asini cerebrum infumatum, Plin 28, 16, 63 § 225. Phr · *to s the grape*, uvam fumo durare, Hor. S 2, 4, 72: fumo siccare, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 73: *to s hams*, in fumo (pernas) suspendere Cato R R 162, *jm · a s d ham*, fumosa perna, Hor S 2, 2, 117 *s d (or smoke-dried) grape*, labilis uva, Coel Aur Tard 4, 3 **III.** *To expel by s., to s. out*: Phr fumo abigere (apes) Plin.

**IV.** *To s (tobacco)* Phr *herbae Nicotianae fumum ducere (Georg.): or more shortly, *Nicotiana uti *to s a pipe*, *Nicotianae fumum per infundibulum haustae s Nicotiana uti. **V.** Fig *To s out a matter, to discover* v TO SMELL (A, II, Phr.).

**B.** Intrans: *To emit smoke*, or, *vapour like s.*: **1.** fūmo, 1: *the places s with sulphur*, loca sulphure f, Virg Aen. 2, 698 *we see that the earth is hot, and s s after fresh digging*, (videmus) recenti fossione terram *fumare calentem*, Cic N. D 2, 9, 25 (the words in italics being a quotation from some poet) *plains s ing with dust*, fumantes pulvere campi, Virg Aen 11, 908 *horses s ing with sweat*, equi f. sudore, ib 12, 338 *already the rooftops of the villages in the distance are s ing* (with fires for the preparation of food i. e *evening approaches*), jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Virg E 1, 82 *the chimney s s*, *caminus fumat *the house s.s*, domus fumat, Cic. **2.** exhālo, vāpōro, 1: v. TO EXHALE, STEAM Phr.· *the dank mountains s. darkly*, humidi montes effundunt caliginem, Curt. 4, 12, *post med the streams of Tiber still s with our blood*, recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine adhuc, Virg. Aen. 12, 35 *s ing entrails (of victims)* spirantia fibra, Stat S 4, 8, 2.

**smoke** (*subs*) **1.** fūmus Caes.: *s rolling in waves*, f. undans, Sen. Troad. 1, 20 cf fumus agit undam, Virg Aen. 8, 257 *wreaths of s*, volumina fumi, Ov M. 13, 600 *to belch forth s*, evomere f, Virg Aen 8, 253. *acne long-kept (or mellowed) in s*, fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin 23, 1, 22, § 39 Prov (1) *to make promises that end in s.* (lit. *to sell s*), vendere vanos fumos, Mart 4, 5, 7 (2) *where there's s, there's fire*, semper flamma fumo proxima, Pl Curc. 1, 1, 53 **2.** vāpor, hālitus, etc. v. EXHALATION, FUME Phr *the s flies aloft*, volat vapor ater ad auras, Virg. Aen 7, 466. **3.** suffitus, ūs, *m* (*s. produced by fumigation*) s herbae, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 116 **4.** nēbūla: v. MIST: n quas exigit ignis, *the mists of s., which fire draws out*, Ov. Ti. 5, 5, 31· cf. nebula ingens specus aestuat atra, Virg. Aen 8, 258. **5.** nūbes, is, *f.* (poet.): *Aetna belches aloft a murky cloud of s.*, (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera n, Virg. Aen. 3, 572 *the s. of frankincense*, Sabeae n., Stat S 4, 8, 2. Phr *I saw that our prospects were vanishing in s*, extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, Cic Att 3, 13, *init.*

**smoke-black**: v LAMP-BLACK.

——**-box** (*of a steam-boiler*) · perh. *fūmārium (which lit = *a chamber* for ripening wine in s., Col 1, 6, 19, *seq.*: Mart 10, 36, 1).

——**-hole**: fūmārĭŏlum *the s-hole* (or *crater*) *of Vesuvius*, f Vesuvii, Tert. Poen. 12 see also CRATER

——**-jack**: * veru machinamento versatum (Quich.).

**smoker**: (*a user of tobacco*) · qui nicotiana utitur (see also TO SMOKE, A, IV).

**smoky** } **I.** *Full of smoke*: **1.**
**smoking** } fūmeus, *s lights of torches*, f taedis lumina, Virg Aen. 6, 593 **2.** fūmĭdus *s.ing altars*, f altaria, Ov M. 12, 259 (see also STEAMING) · *a s. mist exhales*, f. exhalatur caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111. **3.** fūmōsus: f. flamma, Cato R. R. 38, 4 f. fax, Petr. 97. Of gems, *smoke-coloured* f topazius, Plin. 37, 8, 35, § 114 hence called also capnias (καπνίας), id 37, 9, 44, § 128. **II.** *Producing smoke* fūmifer: *s. fires*, f ignes, Virg Aen. 9, 520· (Cacus) *collects beneath his cave s. night*, glomerat sub antro f. noctem, ib 8, 255.

**III.** *Smelling or tasting of smoke*:

1. fūmidus *a s flavour* (of wine), f virus, Plin 14, 20, 25, § 127. 2. fūmōsus *s mead*, f. (defiutum), id 18, 31, 74 § 319 peih *redolens s. sapiens* fumum, may also serve Phi *a s house*, *domus fumo infestata (Ainsw)· *s.* (i. e. *smoke-like*) *masses* (of clouds), fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3, *unit*

**IV.** *Souled by smoke.* 1. fūmōsus. *a s* (or *well-smoked*) *wall*, f paries, Peti 135 *s busts*, f imagines, Cic Pis 1, 1. 2. dēcolor (fuligine)· *when Flaccus* (i e Horace's works) *became s. all over*, quum totus decolor esset Flaccus, Juv. 7, 227 (v SMUT, *subs*, I).

**smooth** (*adj*): **A.** Lit **I.** *Not rough.* 1. lēvis, e (*opp* asper) certain *small bodies s*, *others rough*, corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, Cic N. D. 1, 24, 66 Of the human body (= *youthful, beautiful*): *Galatea, s er than shells worn by the constant wave*, levior assiduo detritus aequore conchis, Ov M 13, 791 *s. breast, brow*, l. pectus, frons, Virg *s neck*, l colla, Ov. Of the hair *that the hair may be s by using the comb*, ut sit coma pectore l, Ov M 12, 409 (v GLOSSY): see also POLISHED (I) 2. ēnōdis, e (*without knots*) *s. trunks* (of trees), e. truncī, Virg G 2, 78 3. lūbricus (*slippery*) *the leg worn s by fetters*, crus l compede, Mart 9, 58 *a sphinx wrought out s from the natural rock*, sphinx saxo naturali elaborata et lubrica (but *v. l* rubrica), Plin 36, 12, 17, § 77 4. tēres, ētis (*well-turned, rounded off*) *s trunks of trees*, t trunci arboreum, Virg Aen 6, 207 cf. t virga, Ov. t hastile, Liv. t. lapillus, Ov 5. lēvigātus (made *smooth* · *part* of levigo, 1) Macr S 1, 12 6. rāsilis, e *box made smooth with the lathe*, torno r. buxum, Virg G. 2, 449 cf palmes r (i. e. *deprived of the bark*), Plin 17, 23, 35, § 206 Cat . Ov. 7. ādēsus (*worn away by water*): a lapides, Hor. Od 3, 29, 36· a. scopulus, Ov. H. 10, 26

**II.** *Without hair, bald:* 1. glāber, bra, brum (of *men* and *beasts*. gen *naturally smooth*, but also *artificially s*). *s, either from the hair worn down or from its being plucked out by the roots*, glaber, retritus pilis aut penitus evulsis, Sen. Ep 47, *ad med a husband s er than a gourd*, maritus cucurbita glabrior, App M 5, p. 163 *sheep of a s belly*, oves ventre g, Varr R R 2, 2, 6 cf g colla boum, Col 6, 14, 7 *Dimin* glabellus g corpus Cupidinis, App M 5, p. 168 *a s skinned slave*, glaber, Cat 39 (61), 135 *to make s* (or *bald*), glabro, Col 12, 3, 4 *to become s*, glabresco, id. 2, 20, 2 2. lēmis, e *Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a s. man*, Esau frater meus pilosus est, et ego lenis, Vulg Gen. XXVII 11 3. calvus v BALD. **III.** *Calm, gentle* · (of the sea) plācidus, tranquillus, pācātus (v CALM) (of rivers) sēdātus (v. CALM)· clēmens, mītis (v. GENTLE) **B.** Fig **I.** Of the voice or style, *flowing, without impediment* 1. lēvis (*flowing*) l oratio (*opp.* aspera), Cic Or. 5, 20 l et aspera (VOX), Quint. 11, 3 15 *the ears are annoyed by an uneven style, are soothed by a s. one*, (aures) fragosis offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, Quint 9, 4, 116 2. tēres, ētis *a s. voice in debates*, t. vox in disputationibus, Quint 11, 3, 64 *a speech full, but yet s.* (or *well-rounded off, polished*), oratio plena, sed tamen t, Cic de Or 3, 52, 199· v POLISHED (II), ELEGANT 3 lēnis, e Join· *the s. arrangement of a speech*, l et fluens contextus orationis, Quint 9, 4, 127 See also FLUENT, FLOWING. Also in Gramm. *the s. breathing*, l. spiritus (*opp.* spiritus asper), Prisc p 572, P

**II.** Of the temper, *equable*. aequābilis, aequālis, aequus: v. UNIFORM

**III.** *Smooth-tongued* (usu. in bad sense) blandus *to distinguish a s friend from a true one*, b. amicum a vero secernere, Cic. Am 25, 95 (v. FLATTERING, FALSE, SPECIOUS) **IV.** Of manners, *smooth* · cōmis, commōdus: v. AFFABLE, AGREEABLE.

**smooth** (*v.*) **I.** *To remove rough-ness from a surface* 1. lēvo, 1. *to s tables*, l. mensas, Stat Th. 1, 519 Join. *to s beams*, l ac radere tigna, Lucr 5, 1265 2. allēvo, 1 (only in Colum) *to s. knots and scars*, nodos et cicatrices a, Col. 3, 15, 3 3. lēvigo, 1 (*of making smooth with a knife, file, pumice-stone, chalk, etc* so polio, *infi*): *all the walls are s'd with plaster*, omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr R R 3, 11, 3, *med* · *for s ing the skin*, ad levigandam cutem, Plin 20, 3, 10, § 20

4. pōlio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (like levigo) *to s dove-cotes with plaster*, p. columbarum cellas tectorio, Col 8, 8 v TO POLISH 5. līmo, 1 (*to file*). v TO FILE 6. runcino, 1 (*to plane*) v. TO PLANE 7. rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3 (*to s. off*) *to s* (*or polish*) *stones*, r. lapides, Hor S 2, 4, 83 v *supr.* (I): v TO SHAVE OFF. 8. sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (*to spread out flat*, fig) *to s the surface of the waters*, s. aequor aquis, Virg Aen 8, 89 cf placidi straverunt aequora venti, ib 5, 763 *to s* (or *pave*) *a path through the sea*, sternere viam per mare, Lucr 3, 1042 cf. tranquillo, etc (v TO CALM) Phr. *paper s'd with a tooth*, charta dentata, Cic Q Fr 2, 15 Plin 13, 12, 25, § 81 *s'd with pumice*, morsu pumicis politus, Mart 8, 72, 2 also, pumicatus, *e g.* p manus, Mart 5, 41, 6 *to s the brow* (i e *cheer up*), frontem remittere (*opp* frontem adducere), Plin Ep 2, 5, *ad med* fr. exporrigere, Tac. Ad 5, 3, 53 fr. explicare, Hor Od. 3, 29, 16 fr solvere, Mart 14, 183 See also TO LEVEL, and for other senses, TO SOFTEN [N B — For *to s linen*, v TO IRON, TO MANGLE (II)] **II.** *To s. away obstacles, to facilitate* 1. sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3: *fame propitious hath s'd a kindly path for thee*, praesens tibi fama benignum stravit iter, Stat Th. 12, 813 cf aditus, iter expedire, Caes . so munio, praemunio (v. TO PAVE) v. to FACILITATE 2. complāno, 1 Join: *to s.* (or *render tolerable*) *the rough, the harsh*, c. et mollire aspera, dura, Sen. Prov 5, *fin.* see also TO ALLEVIATE, MITIGATE, SOOTHE (I). Phr.· these difficulties *were s'd away by two circumstances*, his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes B G. 2, 20 **III.** *To palliate, smooth a fault* v TO PALLIATE, EXTENUATE **IV.** *To flatter* (Shakesp) v TO FLATTER

**smoothly:** **A.** Lit. *Evenly*, q v.. and for other senses, expr. by *adj* (v. SMOOTH) **B.** Fig Of oratory *with easy flow*, lēnītēr, Cic Phil.· *to flow s on in speaking*, uno tenore in dicendo fluere, Cic. Or. 6, 21 (v. UNIFORMLY). **I.** *Easily*, q. v **II.** *Flatteringly*, q v.

**smoothness:** **I.** As physical quality· **1.** lēvor, ōris, *m in paper clearness and s. are looked at*, in chartis candor, l. (spectantur), Plin 13, 12, 24, § 78 *to bring clearness and s to the body*, candorem et l. corpori afferre, id 30, 14, 43, § 127. **2.** lēvitas, ātis, *f.*: *s. of mirrors*, l. speculorum, Cic. Tim. 14, *mnt.*. Plin 2, 3, 3, § 7. Also l. intestinorum, Cels. 4, 16, *init* (v SLIPPERINESS) **3.** aequālitas, ātis, *f* (*evenness*) *s. of the sea*, a maris, Sen Ep 53, *ad init* v. LEVELNESS *the cosmetic* (*oesypum*) *reduces to s excrescences of the flesh*, oesypum carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem redigit, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113 *s. of flax*, l lini, Plin 13, 12, 26, § 82 **4.** lēnitas, ātis, *f. the Aar flows into the Rhine with wonderful s*, Aiar in Rhodanum influit incredibili l, Caes B G. 1, 12 Of flavour: *the s. of wine*, lenitas (*opp.* austeritas) vini, Plin 14, 19, 24, § 120 **5.** glabritas, ātis, *f.* (*s of the skin, baldness*) in *pl*, Arn 3, 108: see also BALDNESS **II** Of the voice or style, *fluency*· **1.** lēvor, ōris, *m . s of the voice*, l vocis, Lucr. 4, 554 (552) **2.** lēvitas, ātis, *f. s* (or *fluency of words*, l verborum, Quint 10, 1, 52. **3.** lēnitas, ātis, *f a style, running on with a kind of uniform s.*, genus orationis cum lenitate quadam aequabili profluens, Cic de Or 2, 15, 64· v. SOFTNESS **4.** aequābilitas, ātis, *f* Join. *others labour at a s of style*, elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, Cic. Or 16, 53 v. UNIFORMITY. **III.** Of the temper, *equability* aequus animus (v EQUANIMITY) See also MILDNESS (II.), GENTLENESS (3) **IV** *Flattery* q. v

**smother:** **I.** *To kill* or *stifle by suffocation* 1. opprīmo, pressi, pressum, 3 *to s. an old man by throwing on him many clothes*, o senem injectu multae vestis, Tac A. 6, 50 (56), *extr.*: v. TO STIFLE, also TO OVERLAY (II) 2 suffōco, strangulo, 1 (lit. and fig) v. TO CHOKE, SUFFOCATE Phr.. *to die by being s'd* (or *suffocated*), intercluso spiritu exstingui, Curt 7, 5, *ad med to s with the heat of the baths*, (balneorum) fervore atque aestu intercludere animam, Liv. 23, 7, *ad init to be s'd by the fumes of boiling vinegar*, (aceto ferventi) vaporari, Plin 29, 4, 30, § 95. **II.** *To extinguish by overwhelming* (*e g.* fire, etc) opprīmo, pressi pressum, 3 *as when a powerful flame is s'd by a quantity of water*, ut quum aquae multitudine vis flammae opprimitur (*opp* consumptus ignis exstinguitur), Cic Sen 19, 71 v. TO EXTINGUISH **III.** *To keep back, repress, stifle*, q. v. 1 opprīmo, 3 *to s rage*, o iram, Sall J 72 cf o. infamiam, Just 12, 13. 2. reprīmo, 3 *to s passion*, r iracundiam, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 8 *to s a groan*, i. gemitum, Ov. M 9, 163 v. TO CHECK 3. comprīmo, pressi, pressum, 3 *to s* (or *stifle*) *conscience*, c conscientiam, Cic (v TO STIFLE)

4. dēvoro, 1 *to s. tears*, lacrimas d., Ov F. 4, 845 *to s groans*, gemitus d, Sen. Ep 66, *med* · *all sense of shame is s'd*, pudor devoratus, App M. 9, p 225. v. TO SWALLOW Join *to s power*, potentiam exstinguere atque opprimere, id Rosc Am. 13, 36 cf. tumultum o, Liv. 31, 11, *init*. (v. TO PUT DOWN, QUELL, SUPPRESS) Phr *grief s.s* (or *stifles*) *the voice*, dolor vocem includit, Cic Rab Post 17, 48 cf metus consumpsit vocem. Tac H 1, 42 *the voice is s.'d*, vox devoratur, Plin 11, 51, 112, § 270 (v TO STIFLE, DROWN, II).

**smoulder:** no exact word perh fūmo, 1, with a qualifying word may serve. e g *if there were no cause for alarm, the seeds of war would not even now be s ing*, si nullus timor, non obruta jam nunc semina fumarent belli, Sil 1, 654

**smouldering** (*adj*)· **1.** sōpītus *he stirs up the s embers*, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, Virg Aen 5, 743. ib, 8, 410 cf Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras excitat, ib 542. **2.** languidus. *to blow up s fires*, l ignes sufflare, Plin. 34, 8, 19, 17, § 79 Perh. lentus too may serve. Phi *you are walking over s ing fires*, incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor Od. 2, 1, 7

**smudge** (*subs* . colloq.): lābes, lītūra. v. BLOT.

**smudge** (*v*: colloq.): v TO SOIL (*I*).

**smug:** v. NEAT, SPRUCE

**smuggle:** **1.** *furtim merces importare, or rempublicam fraudare portorio (Kr.)* **2.** sine portorio aliquid importare (based on Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 171) **3.** non profiteri aliquid ad *s.* apud publicanos (based on Varr. R R. 2, 1, 16). **4.** inscriptum aliquid importare *s* exportare [based on Varr. R R 2, 1, 16 (v Dict Ant p 1012), inscriptum pecus, *the cattle, the pasturage of which on the public lands was not reported to the proper officer*]. Hence *s.d goods*, *res, merx inscripta*: res non professa (Georg.). (For *to s. away*, v. TO STOW AWAY, HIDE) See also CONTRABAND

**smuggler:** **I.** *One who smuggles:* expr. by qui with *verb*: *e. g.* *qui mercem *s* merces sine portorio importat *s.* exportat (Georg) or, *qui furtim vetitas merces importat, qui furtivam mercaturam exercet (Kr.): v. TO SMUGGLE.

‖. *A smuggling vessel* perh. pīrātĭcus myŏpăro may serve, Cic. Verr 5, 38, 100

**smuggling** (*subs*). expr. by *verb* (v TO SMUGGLE).

**smut** (*subs*) |. *Foul matter* (*from the combustion of coal or oil*) fūligo, ĭnis, *f* *soot-s* *blackened with the constantly falling s s*, assidua postes fuligine nigri, Virg E 7, 50. *when the s s stuck to Virgil* (i e. *his book*) *till he was black*, quum haereret nigro fuligo Maroni, Juv. 7, 227. See also SPOT, STAIN (lit and fig) ‖. *Blight, mildew, canker*, q v rōbīgo, ūrēdo, lues, sīdĕrātio |||. *Obscene language* obscaenitas verborum (v. OBSCENITY)

**smut** (*v.*) |. *To soil with s s.* perh. *fūligine oblĭnĕre s dēnigrāre* v TO SPOT, STAIN ‖. *To blight, mildew* *rōbīgine dĕdĕre, pēdĕdĕre (Georg). For intrans sense, cf Plin 36, 18, 30, § 136, robiginem trahere (see also TO MILDEW, BLIGHT) |||. *To blacken, tarnish*, q v.

**smuttily**: obscaenē v OBSCENELY.

**smuttiness**: v. SMUT (*subs*)

**smutty** (*adj*) |. *Soiled with smut* cf fūmōsus, etc (v SMOKY [I.], SOOTY, GRIMY) ‖ *Blighted* (of crops) *robigine s imedine affectus, coopertus, corruptus (Georg) |||. *Obscene* obscaenus: v OBSCENE

**snack**: |. *An equal portion, share* · obsol. except in colloq. phr *to go s s with. I will go s s with you*, dimidiam tecum partem dividam, Plaut. (v TO HALVE, HALVES) *go s s*, dividuum face, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33 See also SHARE ‖. *A slight or hasty repast* · **1.** coenŭla (*a small dinner*), *'tis but a s*, parva est c, Mart 5, 78, 22 Cic. Tusc 5, 32, 91 *to provide a s*, c facere (based on coenas facere, Cic Att 9, 13, 6) **2.** gustŭlus, *m* (*a small dish of food, relish*): *to get ready a s*, praeparare g, App M 9, p 232

**snaffle** (*subs*) frēnum (*pl* freni or -a) v. BIT, BRIDLE

**snaffle** (*v.*) v TO BIT, BRIDLE.

**snail**: **1.** cochlĕa (coclea) *f*. (κοχλίας ὁ) Poet ap. Cic Inv 2, 64, 133 (where we find the epithets, *terrigena, herbigrada, domiporta*) *to be slower than a s*, vincere c tarditudine, Pl. Poen 3, 1, 29. *preserves of s s* (the Romans considering them a delicacy), cochlearum vivaria, Plin 9, 56, 82, § 173. *s.s without shells*, c nudae, id. 29, 6, 36, § 112. v SLUGS *Dimin* cochleola, Hier Ep. 64, No. 19: *s-formed (spiral)*, in cochleam, Cels 8, 10, No. 1. *med.*. cochleatim, Sid. Ep 4, 15, *fin* v SPIRAL, SPIRALLY. **2.** limax, ācis, *comm* (*a s without a shell*) *a s in its shell*, implicitus conchae l, poet Col 10, 324 In Plin 19, 10, 57, § 177 (lactucis innascuntur limaces et cochleae), l apparently = *slugs*, as opp to *s s* v. SLUGS *A s s shell* · **1.** cochlĕa (rare in this sense) Mart 11, 18, 23. of valuarum domus uda cochlearum, Stat. S 4, 9, 33 (which, however, Forcell understands of the *tortoise*). [Note.—Not cochlearium, which is a place where snails were kept and fed for eating, Varr. R R 3, 122, and ib 3, 141.] Phr. *a s's pace*, testudineus gradus (lit *tortoise's*), Pl. Aul 1, 1, 10: less precisely, incessus tardus, lentus. Cic : *s-like men* (i e. *with the pace of a s.*), homines spissigradissimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 3. **2.** concha v. *supra*.

—— **-clover**: *Medicago scutellata, Linn : perh. also, trifolium minutissimum, Plin 21, 9, 30, § 54.

—— **-flower**: *Phaseolus caracalla, Linn.

**snake**: **1.** anguis, is, *m.* and *f* (*abl.* angue and angui) · femina a, mas a, Cic Div. 2, 29, 62 : *the s. sheds its skin*, a vernat, Plin 8, 27, 41, § 98 (see also miscell *infr.*). *crested s s*, a. jubati, Pl Amph. 5, 1, 56. Prov. *there lurks a s. in the grass* (of some concealed danger), latet anguis in herba, Virg. E. 3, 93. **2.** serpens, entis, *f.*: *pass.* **3.** drăco, ōnis : v. SERPENT. **4** cŏlŭber, cŏlubra: v ADDER. **5.** vīpĕra v VIPER **6.** natrix, icis, *f.* (*a water-s*) n violator (*poisonous*) aquae, Lucan 9, 718 (720) prob the *Coluber natrix, Linn **7.** hydrus or -os, i, *m* and hydra, *f* (*a water-s*). Virg Both are used of the constellation in Ov F 2, 243, anguis = hydra **8.** chĕlydrus, i, *m* = χέλυδρος (*a fetid s living mostly in water* prob *the common s*), Virg G 3, 415 **9.** chersydros, i, *m.* = χέρσυδρος (*the ringed or common s*, which often takes to the water) : chersydros tractique via fumante chelydri (see preced), Lucan 9, 711 (709). **10.** *crŏtălus, i, *m* (*the rattle-s*), Linn **11.** *coluber naja (*the bearded s*), Linn **12.** cĕrastes, ae or is, *m* (= κεράστης, *a horned s*) · Plin 8, 23, 35, § 85 Lucan 9, 714 (*Coluber cerastes, Linn) **13.** jăculus (*sc* serpens *a s that darts from a tree on its prey*) volucres ], Lucan 9, 718 (720) Plin 8, 23, 35, § 86 (perh *Coluber abaetulla, Linn) **14.** cenchris, ĭdis, *m* and *acc* cenchrim, Plin v *infr.* (*a kind of spotted s*, apparently like preced) semper recto lapsurus limite c Lucan 9, 710 · Plin 20, 22, 90, § 245 **15.** scytăla, scytale or scytale, ae, *f* = σκυτάλη : a *cylindrical s*, of equal thickness throughout, Lucan 9, 717, (715) Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 54. **16.** dipsas, ădis, *f.* = δίψάς (*a kind of s whose bite caused violent thirst*) Lucan 9, 716 *acc* to Schneider, the *Coluber vipera, Linn. **17.** ammŏdytes, ae, *m* (= ἀμμοδύτης, *sand-creeper*) Lucan 9 714 (716). **18.** amphisbaena = ἀμφίσβαινα (*a kind of serpent found in Libya, which can move forwards or backwards*), Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85 Lucan 9, 717 **19.** parĕas or parias, ae, *m* = παρείας (*a kind of s*), Lucan 9, 719 (721) **20.** haemorrhŏis, ĭdis, *f.* (= ἀμορρόις, *discharging blood : an unknown poisonous s*) : Lucan 9, 707 Plin 20, 10, 81, § 210 **21.** prester, ēris, *m.* (πρηστήρ, *burning*) *a kind of s*. Lucan 9, 720 · Plin 20, 20, 81, § 210. **22.** seps, sēpis, *comm* (=σήψ. *a kind of eft or small s, whose bite causes the limbs to putrefy*) : ossa dissolvens cum corpore tabificus s, Lucan 9, 721, 762, *sq*. Plin 29, 5, 32, § 102 Miscell.: *a s's bite*, ictus serpentis, Plin. 23, 1, 11, § 14 (see also BITE (II.) *a s.'s hissings*, serpentis sibila (*neut plur* of sibilus), Ov. M 3, 38. *s s' crests*, (draconum) jubae, Virg. Aen. 2, 206 *s.'s coils*, orbes, volumina, spirae, Virg Aen 2, 204, 208, 217 also, tortus, ib 5, 276 *s's skin*, anguina pellis, Cato R R 73 *s's fat*, anguinus adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37. *s's fangs*, viperei dentes, Ov. M 4, 573 *a s.'s slough*, exuviae, Virg. Aen. 2, 473 cf vestem (exuere), spolium, Lucr. 4, 58, 60 membrana (chelydri), Ov. M. 7, 272· cf. membrana sive senectus anguium, Plin 29, 5, 32, § 101 cf senectam, senectutem (exuere), id 20, 23, 95, § 254: 8, 31, 49, § 111 *s-born*, anguigena (of the Thebans) Ov M 3, 529 (531): cf. serpentigena, Ov. M 7, 212: draconigena, Ov F 3, 865 *s-footed*, angupes (of the giants), ib 1, 184 cf serpentipes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17 *s handed*, anguimanus (of the elephant, *with serpent arms or trunk*), Lucr 2, 536 (538).

**snake-fish** (*a fish resembling the conger*) · **1.** ŏphidion (= ὀφίδιον, *little s*), Plin. 32, 9, 35, § 109 *Ophidium barbatum, Linn. **2.** drăco mārinus (the Dragon Weever), Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82 32, 11, 53, § 148 **3.** drăcunculus (same as preced) Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148.

—— **-like**: v. SERPENT-LIKE, SERPENTINE.

—— **-root** (a Virginian plant) *aristolochia serpentaria.

**snake's-head iris** (*a bulbous plant of Arabia*) : *Iris tuberosa, Linn.

—— **-stone**: v. SERPENTINE STONE.

—— **-weed**: *pōlygŏnum bistorta.

—— **-wood**: *lignum colubrinum (the wood of the *Strychnos colubrina Bot.).

**snake-worshippers** (a sect) ŏphiatae Tert Praescr. 47.

**snaky**: **1.** anguĭcŏmus (*with s. hair*) a. Gorgon, Ov. M 4, 699 **2.** anguineus a. comae, Ov Tr 4, 7, 12. **3.** vipĕreus *the s monster*, (i e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa), v. monstrum, Ov. M. 4, 615 : cf v sorores (i e *the Furies*), ib 6, 661 and v. pennae (i. e *winged serpents*), ib. 7, 391. **4.** cŏlubrifer (*with s tresses*). c monstrum (i e Medusa), Ov M 5, 241 · c collum, Lucan 9, 677 (675) Phi *with s tresses*, (Gorgonis os) cinnitum anguibus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 56 cf (Tisiphone) impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69

**snap** (*v*) · **A.** Trans |. *To break off short or suddenly* **1.** praefringo, *3 (to break off the point), to s the points of spears*, hastas p, Liv 8, 10, *post init* **2.** rumpo, rūpi, ruptum 3 *to s a bow*, r arcum, Phaedr 3, 14, 10 see also TO BURST (A) **3.** praerumpo, 3. *the cables were s'd*, funes praerumpebantur, Caes B G 3, 14 v TO BREAK OFF (lit and fig) cf. frango and *compds* (v. TO BREAK) **4.** dētergeo, si, sum, 2 (rare in this sense) : *to s the oars in sailing by*, remos transcurrentes d, Caes B C. 1, 58 **5.** infringo, 3 (*to break partially*, e. g *the stem of anything*) ut si quis violas nguove papaver in horto lihaque infringat, Ov M 10, 191 (v. TO CRACK, A, I) See also TO BURST (A., I.), TO BREAK (A, I), TO BREAK OPEN ‖. *To s the fingers or whip*. **1.** concrĕpo, pŭi, pitum, 1 (*absol.* or with digitis) *who, as soon as the decemvirs should have s'd their fingers* (i. e *at the least signal from them*) *might be in arms against the citizens*, qui similiac decemviri concrepuerint, armati in cives esse possint, Cic Agr 2, 30, 82 *by (merely) s ing his fingers*, si digitis concrepuerit, id Off 3, 19, 75 (expr also by digitorum percussione, ib. 78) **2.** infringo, 3, *to s (or crack) one's fingers*, L manus, Petr 23 (expr, id 17, by manus in ser se usque ad articulorum strepitum constringere) cf i articulos, Quint 11 3, 158 Phr. . *to s a whip*, insonare flagello, Virg. Aen 5, 579 *to s one's fingers at* (i e *to show contempt for*), contemno, sperno, etc. v. TO DESPISE **B.** Intrans. · |. *To break asunder with a sharp noise*. **1.** dissĭlio, ŭi, 4 *the sword s'd asunder with the blow*, mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg. Aen. 12, 739. *Frequent.* dissulto. See also TO CRACK (B, I) TO FLY APART.

**2.** crĕpo, ŭi, itum, 1 (*to break with a crash*) *the oars in pushing against a pointed rock s'd*, acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, Virg Aen 5, 206. **3.** expr by *peal* of frango, rumpo, etc (v. TO BREAK, B., I) Phr *shrubs which s like glass*, arbusculae vitri modo fragiles, Plin (Quich). See also TO CRACK (B, I), TO SPLIT ‖. *To make a sharp sound*: **1** crĕpo, etc (v TO CRACK, B, II) *the signal of a finger sung*, signa digiti crepantis, Mart 3, 82, 15. *Frequent* crēpito (v. TO CRACKLE) **2.** increpo (āvi, ātum), ŭi, itum, 1 *the bony hand s'd* (or *rattled*), pollicibus flagiles increpuere manus, Prop 5 (4), 7, 12. v. TO RATTLE.

—— **at**: |. Lit : *To try to seize with the teeth* **1.** arrīpio mordĭcus a. morsu manum, Pl Curc 5, 1, 7 **2.** morsu apprehendo, Plin 11, 24, 28, § 84: cf. morsu corripere, id. 10, 40, 56, § 115 m premere, Lucr. 3, 664 (663) morsibus insequi, Ov M 13, 568. morsu inferre, ib 11, 58 morsu appetere (fig), Tac H. 4, 42, *med*. hiare ad morsum, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93. ‖. Fig. *To aim at eagerly* : perh hianti ore capto (based on praeterfluentem aquam hianti ore captare, Curt 4, 16, *ad med.*). Cf. affecto, pĕto, etc. (v. TO AIM, III) capto, appĕto, arrīpio (v. TO GRASP AT, SEIZE UPON) : aucŭpor (v. TO CATCH AT.)

—— **up**: |. *To eat greedily* or *quickly* · corripio, 3 : *Cerberus opening*

*wide his three throats s s up the morsel thrown to him,* Cerberus tria guttura pandens c objectam (offam), Virg Aen 6, 472. Cf. also dēvŏro, obsorbeo, etc (v TO DEVOUR, GULP DOWN, GOBBLE) *aperto ore captare *(of a dog),* Georg

**II.** *To snatch up, seize,* q v for lit. sense and for fig sense, e g *to s up reports,* excipere rumores v TO CATCH UP Also, *to s up by stealth,* surrīpio (v TO PILCH, STEAL) **III.** *To interrupt abusively* or *abruptly* perh corripio convicio, Caes B C. 1, 2: also corripio, *absol*, Suet Ner 35, *init* Cf also Cic Att 5, 1, 4, absurde et aspere verbis vultuque respondere. Phr *to s up one who is mistaken,* eripere errorem alicui, Cic Att 10, 4, 6: cf demere per vim erroremi, Hor Ep 2, 2, 140

**snap, snapping** (*subs*) **I.** *A sudden breaking* · expr by *verb* v TO SNAP (A, B) **II.** *A sharp noise* crĕpĭtus, frăgor v NOISE, CRASH or expr by *verb* v. TO SNAP (A II, B I II): *the s of a whip,* flagelli sonus, Sen Ep 122, *ad fin.* **III.** *An attempt to bite* e g *to make a s at* expr by *verb* v TO SNAP AT

**snap-dragon:** **I.** *The plant* *Antirrhinum, Linn **II** *The game* *lusus uvarum pistarum quae ex spiritu vini inflammato diripiuntur (Ainsw)

**snappish:** **1.** mordax, ācis (*given to biting,* of a dog): *a s cur,* m canis, Pl Bac 5, 2, 27 For fig sense, v SNARLING **2.** ācer *a very s wife,* acerrima uxor, Pl Merc 4, 4, 56 See also CRABBED **3.** stŏmăchōsus, frācundus, etc. (v. IRRITABLE, PASSIONATE)

**snappishly:** stŏmăchōsē, frācundē (v IRRITABLY, ANGRILY) or expr by *adj.* (v. SNAPPISH) Phr : *to answer s,* absurde et aspere verbis vultuque respondere, Cic Att. 5, 1, 4 see also TO SNAP UP (III.).

**snare** (*v*): **I.** Lit · illăqueo, 1 v. TO ENSNARE Usu expr by *verb* and *subs.: e g* laqueis captare, pedicas ponere, etc (v. SNARE, *subs*, I) Join *to s wild animals with nooses, birds with lime,* laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg G 1, 139. *to be s.d* (of *caught*) *in the lasso* (of a bull), validis haerere in laqueis, Prop 3, 32 (2, 34), 48

**II.** Fig. **1** illăqueo, 1 **2.** irrētio, 4 v TO ENTANGLE, ENSNARE

**snare** (*subs*): **I.** Lit **1.** lăqueus, i, *m* (*a noose*) *to capture wild animals in s s,* captare feras laqueis, Virg. G 1, 139 v NOOSE **2.** pĕdica, *f* (*a gin, springe*) *to place s s* (or *springes*) *for cranes,* gruibus p ponere, Virg. G 1, 307 · Liv 21, 36, *fin* **3.** plăga, *f* (*a hunting-net*): *to drive a wolf into the s.s,* compellere in plagas lupum (*v. l.* Lycum), Pl Poen 3, 3, 35. *to lay s s,* tendere, ponere p Cic Off 3, 17, 68: *to fall into a s,* incidere (*sc* in plagas), ib : v. NET (*subs*) [For *to entice into a s.,* v TO DECOY] **II** Fig **1.** lăqueus, i, *m. to entangle one in s s* (or *traps*) *of questions,* interrogationum laqueis aliquem irretire, Cic de Or 1, 10, 43 cf 1 Stoicorum, id Tusc. 5, 27, 76, and *pass to lay s s for a rival,* rivali l disponere, Ov. A. A 2, 595 *to fall into a s,* cadere in l, ib 3, 591 cf. in l se induere, Pl. Cas 1, 25 Cic . *to put one's neck into a s,* collum in l insinuare, Cic. Verr 4, 17, 37 *to escape from a s,* se expedire ex l, id 2, 42, 102 **2.** plăga *to contrive s.s* (of the Stoics), p texere, Cic Acad 2, 48, 147 (see also TO SNARE, II) **3.** fŏvea *to deceive by a s,* fovea decipere, Pl. Poen 1, 1, 59 **4** casses, ium, *m* (lit, *hunting-nets*: v NET): Tib 1, 6, 5 **5.** rēte, is, *n* (v. NET) r amoris, Lucr 4, 1141. **6.** indāgo, inis, *f* (lit, *an encircling with nets*). *to catch, so to speak, in a s,* velut indagine capere, Tac A 13, 42, *fin* **7.** insĭdiae, arum, *fpl* · *to contrive s s,* 1 parare, comparare, tendere, collocare, ponere, struere, Caes · componere, Tac. Prop Tib. disponere, Quint. · (v. AMBUSH, STRATAGEM). Phr *full of s s,* insidiosus, Cic Ov. Plin.



*to lay s s against,* insidiari (with *dat*). v. AMBUSH, TO LIE IN, AMBUSH *is it unjust that your enemies should fall into the s they have laid for you?* (injurium est) qua via te (adversarii) captent, eadem ipsos capi? Ter Hec 1, 1, 16 (see also *supr* II, 1) [For *to entice into a s,* v. TO ALLURE, INVEIGLE, SEDUCE]

**snarl** (*v*) (*to growl as an angry dog*) **I.** Lit **1.** hirrio, 4 (also rrio post-classical, but the nearest equivalent) · *it is a kind of instinct in dogs that they s, if they do not bark,* veluti est canibus innatum, ut etsi non latrant, tamen hirrient, Sid Ep 7, 3 **2.** gannio, 4 (*to yelp*): v. TO YELP

**II.** Fig **1** gannio, 4 *what is he s.ing at? what does he want?* quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter Ad 4, 2, 17 **2.** oggannio, 4 (fig). *to s in one's ear* (i e *to twit with*), alicui ad aurem o., Ter Ph 5, 9, 41 **3.** ringor, ctus, 3 (*to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth, like a dog when angry*) *he s s, though you may laugh,* ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 27 (where Donatus *ringi* est stomachari tacitum. est enim tristitia a canibus latraturis)

**4.** subringor, 3 (less strong than preced) *they will s somewhat, who do not like my having a villa,* ii subringentur qui villam me moleste ferunt habere, Cic Att 4, 5 (v TO CHAFE, IV ANGRY, TO BE) For fig sense, see also TO GRUMBLE, MURMUR, COMPLAIN

**snarl** (*subs.*) **1.** hirritus, ūs Sid Ep 9, 16 **2** gannītus, ūs Lucr. 5, 1069 Fig *to provoke by s,* gannitibus lacessere, Mart 5, 60, 2 Or expr by *verb* v TO SNARL

**snarling** (*adj*) no exact word perh mordax (v. SNAPPISH). Fig *the s Cynic,* Cynicus m, Hor Ep 1, 17, 18. Join m et invidus, id S 1, 4, 93 (v SPITEFUL): perh too pugnax, importunus, may serve in and fig . v. SNAPPISH

**snarler:** **I.** Lit . expr by *verb* · *e g* qui hirrit, etc. (v TO SNARL, I).

**II.** Fig.: expr. by *adj* (v SNARLING, *adj*).

**snatch, snatch up** (v) **1.** răpio, răpui, raptum, 3 *let the youth s up arms,* arma rapiat juventus, Virg Aen 7, 340 cf bipennem dextrā i, ib 11, 651 *to s kisses,* oscula r, Hor Od 2, 12, 28 cf Venerem r, id S 1, 3, 109, illicitas voluptates r, Tac H 3, 41 Fig *to s* (or *seize*) *the rule,* dominationem r, Tac A, 4, 1 *to s* (or *seize*) *an opportunity,* occasionem r, Hor Epod 13, 3 v TO SEIZE, POUNCE UPON **2.** corrīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 *to s up a bow and arrows,* arcum sagittasque c, Virg Aen 1, 188 *to s up the reins,* c lora, Ov M. 2, 145 **3.** arrīpio, 3 *our men s up what arms they can,* nostri arma quae possunt a, Caes B C 2, 14 *to s up bows,* arcus a., Ov. M 5, 64 cf ensem a, ib 13, 385 *to s one up by the waist and hold up,* sublimem medium (aliquem) a, Ter Ad 3, 2, 18 **4.** praerīpio, 3 (*to take quickly*) *to s. kisses,* oscula p, Lucr 3, 896. *to s. up billets,* codicillos p., Suet Ner 49. **5.** carpo, psi, ptum, 3 *to s kisses,* c. oscula, Prop. 1, 20 (21), 27 Ov. H 11, 117 Fig *s the (present) day,* carpe diem, Hor. Od 1, 11, 8 *s pleasures as they fly,* fugitiva gaudia c, Mart 7, 47, 11 *to s sleep,* somnos c, Virg. G 3, 435 c quietem, id Aen 7, 414 c soporem, ib. 4, 522 **6.** capto, 1 v TO CATCH AT.

**— away:** **1.** răpio, răpui, raptum, 3 *the hour which s s away genial day,* almum quae rapit hora diem, Hor Od 4, 7, 8 v TO DRAG (I), TO HURRY (II). **2.** abstrăho, 3; abrīpio, 3 v. TO TEAR AWAY, TO HURRY AWAY. **3.** rapto, 1. *the standards which were being s.'d (or swept) away by whirlwind and water,* signa quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac A. 1, 30 **4.** ērīpio, 3 (gen in *part. pass* in the sense of *snatched away by death*) *s.'d away by the Fates,* fatis erepta, Ov M 1, 358: *a husband s.'d away* (or *cut off*) *in the prime of life,* primis conjux e. in annis, Val Fl. 3, 316 v TO CUT OFF (II).

**5.** intercīpio, 3 (in the sense of preced) Cererem (i. e *corn*) i, Ov M. 8, 292 *if the Fates had s'd me away,* si me fata intercepissent, Quint prooem lib 6, *init* cf. fero, aufero (v. TO CARRY OFF) **6.** aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, 3 (mostly in bad sense *to take with violence, steal*) *to s away money from the treasury,* pecuniam de aerario a., Cic Att 7, 21, 2 cf aliquid heri s a, Pl Bac. 4, 4, 8 Join eripuisti atque abstulisti, Cic Div. in Caecil 5, 19 **7.** surrīpio, 3 (*to s. away secretly*) · v. TO FILCH, PILFER **8.** praecīpio, 3: v. TO CARRY OFF, RAVISH

**snatch down:** **1.** dērīpio, 3 *to s. down the moon from the sky,* lunam coelo d, Hor. Epod 5, 46: *to s down boughs from a tree,* ramos arbore d, Ov M 11, 29 **2.** dēcerpo, psi, ptum, 3 *they were for s.ing down Piso's statues,* effigies Pisonis devellebant (*v l* divellebant), Tac A. 3, 14 v. TO PULL DOWN

**— from or out:** **1.** ērīpio, 3 *to s a sword from its sheath,* e. ensem vagina, Virg Aen 4, 579 *to s. a brand from the fire,* e torrem ab igne, Ov M 8, 457 cf. evello *to s. one out of the hands of the enemy,* e aliquem e manibus hostium, Caes B G 1, 53 cf e aliquem ex periculo (v TO RESCUE, SAVE, DELIVER) *to s.* (or *take*) *the words out of one's mouth,* e orationem alicui ex ore, Pl Merc 1, 2, 64 cf primam vocem ab ore loquentis, Virg Aen 7, 119 · v. TO TAKE FROM. **2.** extorqueo, si, tum, 2 (*to wrest away*) *the dagger was s'd out of your hands,* tibi sica de manibus extorta est, Cic Cat. 1, 6, 16 v TO WRIST, EXTORT, FORCE FROM **3.** āvello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3 *s.'d from the embrace of Iulus,* complexu avulsus Iuli, Virg Aen 4, 616 *thou canst not be s'd (from me). together, ay, together will we twain go,* non potes avelli! simul, ah! simul ibimus ambo, Ov Tr. 1, 3, 81. Join. *to s. one from his mother's embrace,* aliquem de matris complexu a. atque abstrahere, Cic Font. 17, 46 (v TO TEAR AWAY) cf divello, revello, distraho (v Smith's Lat Dict *s vv* and art TO SEPARATE)

**— off** 1 dērīpio, 3 *to s off the dress from her bosom,* d vestem a pectore, Ov M 9, 637 cf. d velamina ex humeris, ib 6, 566 d pellem leoni, ib 3, 52 v TO TEAR OFF. **2.** avello, 3 v TO PLUCK OFF, PULL OFF, TAKE OFF Phr *to s (or tear) off one's travelling cloak* (i e *to press one to stay*), scindere paenulam alicui, Cic Att 13, 33, 4

**—-up:** v. TO SNATCH also TO PLUCK UP, UPROOT.

**snatch** (*subs*) · usu. in phr · *to make a s at,* expl by *verb* (v. TO SNATCH AT) Phr *s s of sunshine,* *sol interdum nubibus interfulgens (based on Liv. 28, 23, *med* : aurum cumulo alarum refulsit interfulgens) *by s s of moonlight,* per interfulgentem lunam, Virg Aen 6, 270 *to do a thing by s s,* *carptim ac temere agere (v FIT, *subs*, II.): cf per intervalla, Plin 8, 42, 66, § 164 · *to sing a s of a song,* perh *carptim, interrupte cantare. See FITFULLY, RANDOM (AT)

**snatching** (*adj*) v GRASPING, COVETOUS

**sneak** (v) **1.** corrēpo, psi, tum, 3 (*to creep or slink to a place*) *to s into some merchant-vessel,* c in aliquam onerariam, Cic Att 10, 12, 2. **2.** dērēpo 3 (*to s down*) *the cat s s down to the lair of the bristly sow,* (feles) d. ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr 2, 4, 12 Also with *acc.. bears s down a tree backwards,* ursi arborem aversi d, Plin 8, 36, 54, § 130. **3.** obrēpo, 3 (*to steal upon unawares*). *with what light footsteps do cats s towards birds,* feles quam levibus vestigiis o avibus, Plin 10, 73, 94, § 202 cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3, Crassipus saepe inscientibus nobis o Also *frequent.* obrepto, Pl Pers 1, 2, 27 v. TO STEAL UPON. **4.** arrēpo, irrēpo, 3 (hg : *to steal into one's good graces*) ·

v. TO INSINUATE, INGRATIATE, CREEP (IV) (N B—*Repo* and *serpo* to be avoided, not being precise enough, and best rendered by *to crawl, to creep*)

**sneak away** or **off**: Phr clam se subducere (based on Cic Q Fr 3, 4, 1, de circulo se subducere: and Ter Eun 4, 7, 25, clam te subduxti mihi) *you s'd away from me*, surripuisti te mihi, Pl. Men 3, 2, 26 cf. se subtrahere, Liv. 28, 25, *init.*. (v TO SLIP AWAY, WITHDRAW).

**sneak** (*subs.*): expr by *adj* (v SNEAKING) *to play the s.* (v. TO SNEAK, SNEAK TO, SNEAK ABOUT, CRINGE), obsequio grassari, Hor S 2, 5, 93 or expr by circumi (cf qui quidvis perpetiantur, cuivis deservient, dum quod velint consequantur, Cic Off 1, 30, 109)

**sneaking** (*adj*): abjectus, prōjectus, dēmissus (v. ABJECT, MEAN) hūmilis, summissus (v. GROVELLING) See also SLY, CUNNING; OBSEQUIOUS

**sneakingly**: abjectē, dēmissē· or expr by *adj* (v. SNEAKING), or by *verb* (v TO SNEAK) *to behave s.*, humiliter servire (v. TO SNEAK TO, TO CRINGE) see OBSEQUIOUSLY, SERVILELY also SLILY.

**sneer, sneer at** (*v*) Phr *you s at obscure men*, naso suspendis adunco ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5 cf. Balatro suspendens omnia naso, ib 2, 8, 64. tacito ridere naso, Mart. 5, 19, 17· naribus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 45: ridere et nimis uncis naribus indulges, Pers. 1, 41. *to s at with covert sarcasm*, obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet Dom. 2, *extr.* (v. TO CARP AT) See also TO MOCK, JEER, RIDICULE, SATIRIZE

**sneer, sneering** (*subs*) irhonchus Mart 1, 3, 5 id. 4, 86, 7 Also nasus, *absol Lucilius, who first established the s of the pen* (i e *satirical writing*), (Lucilius) qui primus condidit stili n, Plin praef § 8 Phr *the nose which has been assigned by modern custom to s sing*, nasus quem novi mores subdolae irrisioni dicavere, Plin 11, 37, 59, § 158 Also such expn as *to regard with a s*, may be rendered by *verb* (v. TO SNEER) See also JEER, MOCKERY, RIDICULE

**sneeze** (*v*): sternuo, ui, *3 to worship some deity, when he has s'd* (since the Romans considered this a favourable omen), adorare (aliquem) cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107. Hence *actively, to s. out an omen*, s omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24: cf s approbationem, Cat 43 (45), 9 and 18 *Frequent* sternūto, 1 Petr 98, *med.* Phr *why do we say "God bless you!" when one is sing?* cur sternumentis salutamus? Plin 28, 2, 5, § 23 *the elephant utters a noise like one s sing*, elephas sternutamento similem elidit sonum, id. 11, 51, 112, § 269 For *to cause to s* v. SNEEZE (*subs*) Vulg. *not to be s'd at* (= *not to be despised*), may be expr by non contemnendus, non spernendus (v. CONTEMPTIBLE)

**sneeze, sneezing** (*subs*): **1.** sternūmentum (gen in *plur*), Plin 2, 7, 5, § 24 *to cause s*, s. movere, id. 25, 5, 23, § 56 *to be shaken with s*, sternumentis quati, Gell 12, 5, *ad fin* · *to cure s*, s emendare, Plin 28, 6, 15, § 57 **2.** sternūtāmentum: Cic. Div 2, 40, 84 Plin 21, 22, 93, § 163: *to excite s*, s movere, ib: cf. s. excitare, Cels 8, 4, *ad fin. to check s*, s cohibere, Plin 23, 1, 27, § 54 See also TO SNEEZE (Phr.) **3.** sternutātio (rare)· App. M 9, p. 228

**sneeze-wort**: *Achillēa ptarmica Bot.

**sniff** (*v*) no one word to expr it Phr *to s. the gale with open nostril*, patulis captare naribus auras, Virg G 1, 376 cf ventos et odorem captare, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147. *to s. the scent greedily*, odorem totis trahere naribus, Phaedr 3, 1, 4 cf ducere spiritum naribus, Varr. R R 2, 3, 5 (v. TO INHALE) *I s. up my nose the savoury smell*, nasum nidore supinor, Hor. S 2, 7, 38 (For *to s at, s out*, v. TO SMELL, II., III)

**sniff** (*subs*): usu. in phr, *to take a s.*, expr. by *verb* (v. TO SNIFF).

**snip** (*v*) **I.** *To cut off the tip of extremity*: praecido, 3; ampūto, 1 (v TO LOP OFF, CUT OFF, CROP) circumcido, circumsĕco, etc (v. TO PARE). See also TO SHEAR, CLIP **II.** *To filch, pilfer* q v

**snip, snipping** (*subs*): **I.** *A cutting with shears, etc* pĕrĭa, praecisio; ampūtātio may serve but best expr by *verb* (v TO SNIP) **II.** *The part cut off* **1.** praesegmina resegmina (*pl*) v PARINGS **2.** segmenta (*pl*) v. TRIMMINGS **3.** segmen (very rare) s. unguium et capilli, Fab Pictor in Gell. 10, 15, *med* **III.** *A tailor* (vulg) q. v

**snipe**. scŏlŏpax, ācis, *f.* (= σκολώπαξ) Nemes or *s gallinago Linn

**snivel** (*v*) **I.** *To have a dirty nose* pĕrĭ *mucum resorbere, nasi pituitam retinahere* (Ainsw) **II.** *To whine, whimper*, q v

**snivel** (*subs*) **1.** mūcus, i, *m* Cels 4, 18, 2 **2.** pītuīta nāsi Join m et mala p nasi Cat 21 (23), 17 **3.** excrēmenta (*pl*) narium, Pac A 16, 4 Phr. stilla pendens a naso, Mart. 7, 37, 5· cf destillans narium, Plin, 20, 17, 71, § 182· congelata gutta nasi, Mart 11, 98, 7 See also CATARRH

**sniveller**: expr by *adj* (v. SNIVELLING) or *verb* (v TO SNIVEL)

**snivelling**: **I** *Having a dirty nose*: mūcŭlentus (very late): Arn. 3, 107 Prud. στεφ. 2, 284 perh. also mūcōsus (Ainsw) Phr *a s. nose*, madidus nasus, Juv 10, 199 cf rorans frigore nasus, Mart 7, 37, 3. **II.** *Pitiful, contemptible*, q. v.

**snob** (*an affected, pretentious person*) perh nōvus hŏmo may serve (though used only by Cicero in a *political* sense for *the first in a family who obtained a curule office* cf. Cic Fam 5, 18, 1) See also BOOR, PRETENTIOUS, VULGAR

**snobbish**: perh illĕpĭdus, inurbānus, etc (v. INELEGANT) agrestis (v BOORISH) See also PRETENTIOUS, VULGAR

**snood**: vitta s. vitta virginea (v. HEAD-DRESS)· rēdĭmīculum (v. FILLET).

**snooded**: vittatus Ov.

**snooze** (*subs* and *v*) v NAP (*subs.* II, and *v*)

**snore** (*v*): **1.** sterto, ŭi, *3 to s the whole night*, noctem totam s., Pl Asin 5, 2, 22 Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27 cf diem totum s, id. S 1, 3, 18 **2.** rhoncho, 1 (very late) Sid Ep. 1, 6 Phr *to s*, naso clamare magnum, Pl Mil. 3, 2, 9 profiare pectore somnum, Virg Aen 9, 324 *he s s*, (illi) meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep 6, 16, *ad med* Perh. too, *rhoncos edere, emittere (Ainsw)

**snore, snoring** (*subs*) **1.** rhonchus Mart 3, 82, 30. **2.** prōflātus, ūs Stat. Th. 10, 320. **3.** stertentium sonitus Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36 Or expr by verb (v TO SNORE).

**snorer**: stertens (v. preced art 3).

**snort** (*v*) frĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, *3* (equus) fremit, Virg Aen. 11, 496

**snort, snorting** (*subs*)· frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m* i. equorum, Caes. B C 3, 38 Liv

**snorting** (*adj*)· perh frĕmēbundus: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89 (poet.). Or expr by *pres. part* of *verb* (v. TO SNORE)

**snout**: rostrum. *a swine's s*, (suis) r, Cic. Div 1, 13, 23. Also *vulgarly* of men cf. Pl Men 1, 1, 13 Petr 75, 10. *Dimin.* rostellum, Plin 30, 11, 30, § 99. Phr: *the s. of a pair of bellows*, perh. *myxa (used in Mart. 14, 41, for *the nozzle of a lamp*). v also NOSE, NOZZLE: *an elephant's s* (or *trunk*), elephantis manus, Cic. N D 2, 47, 123 (v. TRUNK, PROBOSCIS).

**snow** (*subs*): **1.** nix, nĭvis, *f.*: *mount Cebenna with its very deep s. was a hindrance to the march*, mons Cebenna altissima n iter impediebat, Caes B G 7, 8 *when a path had been cut through the s. six feet deep*, discissa nive sex in altitudinem pedum (*discissa* explained immediately afterwards by *atque ita viis patefactis*), ib.. *new s. of moderate depth over old s*, super veterem nivem nova modicae altitudinis, Liv. 21, 36, *ad med*. *hoary s falling*, n cana cadens, Luc. 3, 21 *when the s is on the ground*, n jacente (*v l.* nivem jaciens), Plin 2, 49, 50, § 133: *melting s*, tabida n, Liv 21, 36, *ad fin*. cf tabes liquescentis n, ib *ad med when the s begins to melt*, (nive) liquescente, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217 *rivers swollen with winter s*, fluvii hiberna n turgidi, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 4 Also often in *pl*: *the soldier overwhelmed with s s and frosts*, miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv 5, 2, *med.*: *s s hardened by frost*, n. duratae gelu, Hor Od 3, 24, 39. *the s s melt away*, pereunt n, Ov. F 3, 236 *melted s s*, solutae n, id Am. 3, 6, 93. Fig *the s s (or hoary locks) of the head*, capitis nives, Hor Od 4, 13, 12 (a metaphor censured by Quint 8, 6, *ad med*, as being *far-fetched*) **2.** ninguis, is, *f* (very rare an antique form for preced) *white s s*, albae ningues, Luc. 6, 735. **3.** pruīna (poet lit. *hoar frost*): *the great bodies of the oxen stand imbedded in s*, stant circumfusa pruinis corpora magna boum, Virg G 3, 368 cf alto gelu, ib 355 Join nive pruinaque, Cic N. D 1, 10, 24: v also *supr* (1). Phr. *s*, siccae aquae, Mart. 4, 3, 7· *a fall of s.*, ningŭi, ūis, *m*, App. de Mundo, p. 309 (258) *the region of s*, nivalis axis, Val Fl 5, 225 *eternal s s*, nives quas ne aestus quidem solvit, Gell: cf *mountain-ridges capped with eternal s*, montium juga perenni nive obruta, Curt 7, 11, 8 cf vertices (montium) aeterna nive obsessi, Sen Q N. 4, 11, *ad fin* *to struggle through the s.*, nives eluctari, Tac H 3, 59: *water filled with s* (for cooling wine), nivales undae, Mart. 14, 118 cf. aquam recentem de nive, ib 117 *a strainer filled with s.* (through which generous wines were filtered), nivarium colum, Mart 14, 103, *in lemm* cf. nivarius saccus, ib 104, *in lemm drinks cooled with s*, potiones nivatae, Sen Q N. 4, 13, *ad fin* cf aqua nivata, Pelt 31, *ad init* nivea aqua, Mart 12, 17, 6 epotus nivis humor, Macr S 7, *post med*

**snow** (*v*) **1.** ningo (ninguo), nīnxi, 3 (mostly *impers*) *it s s*, ningit, Col 11, 2, *ad med* (p 429, Bipont Ed) ninguit, Virg G 3, 367 Also in *pass.* form *it rains and s s*, pluitur et ningitur, App Flor. p 340 (112) May be also expr by nives cadunt, Plin 2, 103, 106, § 234 nives decidunt (Georg) *it s s heavily*, pruinna nix e coelo delabitur (Georg.) **2.** nīvit, 3 (very rare and pre-class. only in fig sense) *it hails, it s s anons, lead and stones*, sagittis plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac in Non 507, 27

**snow-ball** (*subs*). **1.** glŏbŭla nivis Scrib Comp 199 **2.** glŏbus nivālis (based on Macr S 7, 12, aqua quasi obsita globis nubium pendentium ad nivalem rigorem). Perh. also, *pila ex nive compacta

**snow-ball** (*v*) glebulis nivis, etc., petere (v SNOW-BALL, *subs*)

**snow-ball-tree**: *Viburnum opulus, Linn

—— **-bird, -bunting, -finch**: *Emberiza nivalis, Fringilla nivalis, Linn

—— **-blind**: *nivis candore caecatus, occaecatus, etc

—— **-bound**: nive *s* nivibus opletus, obruitus, etc. (based on nives omnia oppleverant, Liv.) cf also Liv. 5, 2 Virg G 3, 368 (v. SNOW, *subs*, 1, 3) Phr. *the land is s.-b*, sub nive terra latet, Ov

—— **-clad**: **1.** nīveus· *a s.-c. mountain*, n. mons, Cat. 62 (64), 240: v. also SNOWY **2.** nive *s.* nivibus obsessus, obrutus (v. SNOW, *subs*, Phr): simly, opertus, cinctus, coronatus, etc., may be used.

—— **-cloud**: *nūbes nivōsa (Georg).

—— **-drift, -heap**: nīveus aggei *the land unshapely with s-s*, terra aggeribus niveis informis, Virg G. 3, 354. Perh. too, *nivium moles vento cumulata, nives vento cumulatae (Georg).

—— **-drop**: *Galanthus nivalis.

**snow-flake**: no exact word perh plumeae nives (v FLAKE).

——**-like**: v SNOW-WHITE

——**-shoe**: perh *calceus nivibus trajiciendis aptus factusque (R and A.)

——**-slip**: *nivium moles de monte devoluta, nives de monte devolutae (Quich) *praeceps nivium lapsus (Georg)

——**-storm**: 1 nivis cāsus Liv 21, 35, *med* 2 mingor, ōris, *m* App de Mundo, p, 309 (258) Perh too, *vis creberrima nivis (based on vis magna pulveris, Caes B C 2, 26), Georg

——**-water**: āqua nivālis Gell. 19, 5, *ad init.* (N.B—Not undae nivales, wh = *water filled with snow*. v. SNOW, *subs*, Phr.) cf. *aqua ex nive resoluta, aqua ex nive (Georg)

——**-white, snowy**: **I.** Of colour: **1.** niveus: *s-white arms*, n lacerti, Virg Aen 8, 387 *Bosom of a s-white complexion*, Bruseis n. colore, Hor Od 2, 4, 3: cf. n dens, Ov H 18, 18 **2.** nivālis *horses of a s y whiteness*, equi candore n, Virg Aen 3, 538 Fig n Pietas, Prud in Symm 2, 249. **3.** candidus Virg Hor Ov v FAIR cf candidum alta nive Soracte, Hor Od 1, 9, 1 Phr *the ceilings shone with s-white ivory*, tecta fulgebant eboris nive, Aps de Mundo, p 346 (270) For fig sense, v PURE, SPOTLESS. **II.** *Consisting of snow* or *covered with snow* **1.** nivālis: *a s y day*, n dies, Liv 21, 54, *post med* *s y regions*, nivalia (loca), Plin 26, 8, 29, § 46 *Hebrus bound with s y fetter*, H, n compede vinctus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3 **2.** niveus v SNOW-CLAD, -DRIFT **3.** nivōsus (*full of snow*) *a cold, s y winter*, hiems gelida ac n, Liv. 5, 13, *init* : cf n Scythia, Ov. H. 12, 27 **4** ninguidus (very late) *s y ridges*, juga n, Aus Ep 24, 68 (69) [In Prud Cath 5, 97, *manna* is called *n cibus = food falling from the sky like snow.*] **III.** Fig. *spotless, pure, innocent*, q v.

**snub** (*v*) **I.** *To chide*: perh. corripio, etc (v. TO CHIDE) rēprehendo, vituperēo, etc. (v TO BLAME, CENSURE) (N B—Not convicius, contumelus consectari [as given by R and A.], which seems too strong) **II.** *To slight designedly*. perh neglīgo, ōmittō, praetĕreo (v. TO DISREGARD, SLIGHT)

**snub, snubbing** (*subs*). expr. by verb v TO SNUB

**snub-nose**: nāsus collīsus Sen Ir 3, 22, 4. Also, resimae nares (boum, simarum) Col 6, 1, 3 Ov M. 14, 95. r. rostrum (hippopotami), Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95.

——**-nosed**: **1.** simus (best *absol*, without nasus or nares, though Mart 6, 39, 8, has puer simа nare) *s-* (or *flat-nosed she goats*, s capellae, Virg E 10, 7 **2.** sīlus (like preced) Cic N D. 1, 29, 80

**snuff** (*subs.*) **I.** *A burnt candle-wick*. fungus Virg G. 1, 392 or, f candelae may serve **II** *Powdered tobacco* **1.** *tabacum contritum (Georg) **2.** *pulvis sternutatorius (Kr) **3.** sternūtāmentum (*pl* *a sneezing-powder*) · cf Cels 6, 7, 9 **4.** sternūmentum cf. Plin 25, 11, 86, § 135 **5.** medicamentum ad sternutamentum movendum efficax (where sternutamentum = *the act of sneezing*), based on Cels 3, 18, *ad med* (Georg) Phr *to take s.*, *sternutamentum naribus haurire *tabacum contritum naribus haurire (Georg.) Colloq. *up to s*, perh emunctae naris (= *clean-nosed*, hence, *keen, acute* based on Hor S 1, 4, 8, e n. [Lucilius]: cf Phaedr 3, 3, 14) also emunctus, *absol*, Quint 12, 10, 17.

**snuff** (*v*) **I.** *To inhale*: v. TO SNIFF. **II.** *To snuff* (a candle) Phr. *candelae fungum demere (Georg.).

**snuff out, to**: **I.** Lit., of a candle. exstinguo, restinguo (v. TO EXTINGUISH) **II.** Fig: *to smell out* (v. TO SMELL, A., II).

**snuff-box**: *pyxidicula sternūtamenti *s* tābāci contīti. (N B—Not *theca sternutatoria*.)

**snuffers, a pair of**: ēmunctōrium · Vulg Exod xxv 38.

**snuff-taker**: *qui sternutamento *s* tabaco contrito utitur · *an inveterate s*, *qui crebro *s* nunquam non sternutamento, etc

**snuffle** (v.). **I.** *To breathe through the nose* *animam cum sono per nares trahere (Georg) v also TO SNIVEL **II.** *To speak through the nose* (or *with a nasal twang*) balba de nare loqui, Pers 1, 33 perh. too, *vocem e naribus proferre s* emittere (Ainsw)

**snuffle** (*subs*) · expr by verb *e g to speak with a s*, balba de nare loqui (v preced art)

**snug**: **I.** *Closely pressed or wrapped up* Phr *to lie s in bed*, perh *involutum stragulis jacere perh too, *se complicare e g *Diogenes lay s* (= *coiled up*) *in a tub*, (D) se complicuit in dolio, Sen Ep 90, *ad med* (v CLOSE, COMPACT). **II.** *Concealed, hidden, secret*, q v. **III.** *Retired*, q. v. Phr *a s. spot*, ab arbitris remotus locus (lit, *safe from intruders*), Cic Veri 5, 31, 80 See also RETREAT, RETIREMENT **IV.** *Comfortable, convenient*, q v commodus *s. winter-quarters*, c hiberna, Liv *a s home*, *c domicilium

**snugly**: v CLOSELY SECRETLY COMFORTABLY Or expr by *adj* (v SNUG)

**so** (*adv.* and *conj.*) **I.** Demonstrative **A.** With reference to what precedes *in the manner described, in this manner* **1.** sic: *a blessing on thy valour, boy! so do men go heavenwards*, macte virtute puer: s itur ad astra, Virg Aen. 9, 641 *Laelius, a philosopher, for so he was*, L sapiens, sic enim est habitus, Cic **2.** ītā *I say that the young man in question was ill several days, and so died*, dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies aegrotasse et i esse mortuum, id Clu. 60, 168 *I do not see any reason why it should be so*, non video causam cur i sit, Cic Att. 9, 2 (b), 2. Special Phr (1.) *to be so · it is s*, ita est, Cic *pass* sic est, Hor.: sic res est, Ter. res ita se habet, Cic: sic res se habet, id sic habet, Hor S 1, 9, 53 *matters being so*, quae quum ita sint, Cic quae cum res ita se haberet, id *to be not so*, aliter esse, id. aliter se habere, Caes. *it must be so*, fieri non potest aliter, Cic (II) *be it so* (or *so be it*) (1) esto v TO GRANT (II) (2) fiat *go with me this way, I beg* *Ite it so*, i mecum hac, obsecro Fiat, Plaut. v also TO GRANT (II.) (III) *to do so* (a) Expressed: (1.) expr by facere id (esp to avoid repetition of a previous statement) *it would be tedious were I to tell you why I do so*, longum est si tibi narrem quamobrem id faciam, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 94 Also facio, *absol.* *I have done so before, and I do so now*, et feci ante et facio nunc, Cic Fam 15, 14, 3 v also *infr* (IX) (2) when a verb is repeated, the latter verb may be rendered "*to do so*" *the senate decreed that those should preside over the provinces who had not already done so*, senatus eos voluit praesese provinciis qui non praefuissent, Cic Att. 6, 6, 3 (β) Unexpressed N B—*To do so* may sometimes be *implied* in Latin from the context e g, *the woman believes she cannot on any account do so*, illa enim se negat (supply *facturam esse* from a previous *facere*), Ter Ph 1, 2, 63 (L G, § 654). *he was just plunging his sword into his bosom* (supply *and would have done so*), *had not, etc*, gladium in pectus deferebat, ni, etc., Tac (L. G. § 396) *how are you to find men of that class who love you sincerely, instead of pretending to do so for their own advantage?* qui potes reperire ex eo genere hominum qui te ament ex animo ac non sui commodi causa simulent? (supply *te amare*), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15 (IV.) *how* or *why so?* quid ita? Cic. or simply, quid (v. HOW, I., 5). quamobrem tandem? (Ainsw.). (v.) *just so* or *precisely so* (in answers) · ita plane, etc. (v. EXACTLY, III). (vi.) Miscell.: *by chance, say you · do you really think so* (or *is it really so*), casu, inquis? itane vero? Cic. · *you don't say so*, quid ais *others perhaps do not think so*, alius fortasse non idem videtur (Ainsw) *he thinks he may do so*, idem sibi arbitratur licere (Ainsw.): *if that be true, then this is so*, si illud, hoc, Cic Fin 4, 19, 55. *there is a class of people who will have it that they are just in everything, but are not so*, est genus hominum qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, nec sunt, Ter. (cf. L G § 432) D *Is this as I say?* L *It is even so*, Estne hoc ut dico? Ea res est, Pl Asin 1, 1, 41 *Heaven grant it may be so*, Di faxint Di faciant. utinam Di faxint ut s ne, etc. Di bene vertant Cic *pass* **B.** With reference to what follows *in the following manner, as follows*: **1.** sīc (with *acc* and *inf* clause): *strive and so hold (the theory) that thou art not mortal, but that this body is*, enitere et s habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc Cic Rep 6, 24 (8), 26 *he replies that in the oracular books, in Etruscan lore it is so recorded that, etc.*, respondit sic libris fatalibus, sic disciplina Etrusca traditum esse (follo by *acc* and *inf*), Liv 5, 15, *ad fin* **2.** ītā (with *acc.* and *inf* clause) *for so he wrote to me that, etc*, i enim scripsit ad me (follo by *acc* and *inf*), Cic Fam 13, 24, 1 **3.** tālia (*neut absol* · poet.) *so speaks he*, t fatur, Virg. *pass.* (N B—In prose, in hunc modum, ad hunc modum would be used) **II.** Correlative *as ... so* **1.** ut .... (follo by ita, sic). *as the laws preside over magistrates, so do magistrates over the people*, ut magistratibus leges, ita populo praesunt magistratus, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 2: *as there are two species of kings (queen-bees), so there are two sorts among their subjects*, ut binae regum facies, ita corpora gentis, Virg G 4, 95 *as you must walk, must anoint yourself, so must I sleep*, ut tibi ambulandum, unguendum, sic mihi dormiendum (est), Cic. Att. 9, 7, 7 For volut .. sic, v AS (I., 9). foll sicut ... ita, item, v. Smith's Lat Dict s v sicut, I, 2, II.. I, 1, II., and for sicut .. ita, ita .. pront, v. id. s v sicut **2.** ita .. ut (not sic ... ut, wh = *as*. *as* or *as* cf Smith's Lat Dict s v sic, II): *and so may Heaven love me as I am delighted not so much on my own account as on his*, atque ita me di ament ut ego nunc non tam meapte causa laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut 4, 3, 8 **3.** quemadmōdum .... sic: *as, as you generally argue on other subjects, so you should have argued about friendship*, ut soles de ceteris rebus, sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic Am. 4, 16. For quemadmodum (with ita, item, etc.), v Smith's Dict s v II, 2 and for quomodo .... sic, v. id s v quomodo, II., 1 **4.** tālis . quālis. *in order that as we really are, so we may seem to be*, ut quā simus, t esse videamur, Cic. **5.** quum .. tum v AS (I., 13). [May also be freq expr by such phrr. as, tum . . tum, et . . et, where the usual rendering "*both ... and*" would be clumsy] N B—(*In proportion*) *as .... so*, expr. by quo . . eo (with *comp*) also by tanto ... quanto (with *comp*), Hor S 2, 7, 18 **III.** Consecutive *and so, so then*: **1.** ītāque (*and so*) v. ACCORDINGLY · and Smith's Lat Dict. s v. **2.** ītā (used *logically*): *now virtue is full of activity, and your deity inactive: consequently without share in virtue, and so not even happy*, virtus autem actuosa est, et deus vester nihil agens expers igitur virtutis: ita ne beatus quidem, Cic. N D 1, 40, 110.

**3.** ergō (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes ergō), Cic *pass.* Join itaque e., Liv. 9, 31 Ter. **4.** igitur *but the postman is pressing, so good-bye*, sed flagitat tabellarius, valebis igitur, Cic Ep (L G. § 398) Join ergo, Plaut. Ter. (N B—*Itaque* differs from *igitur, ergo, etc*, in not being used like

them to draw a strictly *logical* conclusion) **5.** quĕ *and you do not find an escape, and so the whole state staggers*, nec vos exitum reperitis, totaque res vacillat, Cic N D. 1, 38, 107 (= pubescant maturitatemque assequantur quae oriuntur e terra, ib. 2, 19, 50 Cf too, et igitur, igiturque, et ergo, et ideo, ideoque (Georg): v also THEREFORE (N.B—*So then* may be expr by quamobrem, quapropter, quare, quocirca, etc: v WHEREFORE) **IV.** Of Manner or Result: *so that, so . . as, so that, so as* **1.** ĭtă ut *so as results that reason presides, passion obeys*, i fit ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic Off 1, 28, 101. v. also THUS *let us always so live as to believe that we must render up an account*, semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam (esse) nobis arbitremur, Cic (L G § 294) **2.** sīc . . . ut (more rarely *so* (= *in such a manner*), *Scipio, practise virtue as thy grandsire did*, sic, S, ut avus hic tuus justitiam cole, Cic. Rep 6, 15, 15, *fin.* **3.** ut *by exercise Demosthenes succeeded so that no one was considered to have been a plainer speaker than he*, D perfecti meditando, ut nemo planius eo locutus putaretur, Cic (L G § 457) Phr. *the infantry were hurrying along so as to look like a body of runaways*, peditum agmen in modum fugientium agebatur, Liv 21, 41, *post init.*. *and so*, quo factum est ut, qua re factum est ut **V.** Of the Purpose: **A.** Affirmative *so that = in order that, so as to* **1.** ŭt *they resolved to make as large sowings as possible so that (= in order that) there might be a supply of corn at hand on the march*, constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes B G 1, 3 **2.** quō *a law ought to be short, so that (= in order that) it may the more easily be grasped by the unlettered*, legem brevem esse oportet, quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur, Cic **3.** qui (quae, quod). *words were invented so as to denote the will*, verba reperta sunt quae indicarent voluntatem, Cic. **4.** dum (= *so that meanwhile*) *the siege then took the form of a blockade rather than an assault for a few days, so that meanwhile the general's wound might be cured*, obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv. (L G § 497) See also THAT, UNTIL **B.** Negative **1** nē (= ut non, quo non) *I am reluctant to be an applauder, so that I may not seem a flatterer*, nolo esse laudator ne videar adulator, Auct Her 4, 21, 29 **2.** ut ne (more rarely v. Smith's Lat Dict. s v ne, 5) **3.** quīn, quōminus *nor did he think that savages as they were, they would keep a check upon themselves, so as not, etc*, neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin, etc, Caes B G 1, 33. v. also L G §§ 461, 463. **VI.** Of Extent or Degree: **A.** *So* (followed by *as* or *that*) **1.** ĭta . . ut (ĭta gen. with *verbs, adjj*, or *advv*) (*a.*) *so exceedingly: all the news that is brought from your quarter is so uncertain that I cannot tell what to write*, 1 erant omnia quae isthinc afferebantur incerta ut quid ad te scriberem non occurreret, Cic Ep (L G. §§ 398, 404, q. v., for the *epistolary tenses*). *but there are some so unmusical that they cannot come into the number of orators*, sed sunt quidam 1 voce absoni ut in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. *this indeed so inflames their minds that, etc*, id vero 1 accendit animos ut, etc., Liv. 6, 14, *post med.*. cf. Cic Verr 1, 4, 12 (*b*) *so little . they triumphed, it is true, yet so (little) that the other, routed and overpowered though he was, was still a sovereign*, 1. triumpharunt ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret, Cic. Manil. 3, 8: *that the state is not so (little) ill that it can be propped up by usual remedies*, non i civitatem aegram esse ut consuetis remediis sisti possit, Liv. 3, 20, *fin.* **2.** sīc . ŭt (very seldom found with *adjj*) · *his province is full of the bravest men so (= to such an extent) that none in the whole of Italy can be called more peopled (with them)*, hujus praefectura plena est virorum fortissimorum sic, ut nulla tota Italia frequentior dici possit, Cic **3.** ădeō . ŭt, *so inexperienced in matters as to trust, etc*, a. imperitus rerum, ut, etc, Caes. B G 5, 27, *med.* · *Hannibal was so straitened by want of means that, etc*, a inopia est coactus H., ut, etc, Liv 22, 32, *post init* but v Smith's Lat Dict s v adeo and for usque eo . . ut, v id s v usque, III, B **4.** tam . . . (folld by quam, qui, or ut) *nothing seems to Xenophon so princely as the pursuit of tilling the soil*, nihil Xenophonti tam regale videtur quam studium agri colendi, Cic *who is so sharp-sighted as not to stumble at all in such darkness as this?* quis est tam lynceus qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic Fam 9, 2, 2 *nor were we so mad as to, etc*, neque tam dementes eramus ut, etc, Cic **5.** tantus . . . . (folld by quantus, ut, qui) *I never saw so large a meeting as yours now is*, nullam unquam vidi tantam contionem) quanta nunc vestra est, Cic. *he was not so great a man that, etc*, non fuit tam homo ut, etc, id *they determined that that crime was so atrocious that it ought not to be concealed*, statuerunt tam illud esse maleficium quod non occultari deberet, id (N B—In Cic Fam 1, 7, 4, tantus . ut = *so little . . that the authority of the decree of the senate has so little force that, etc*, auctoritas [senatusconsulti] tam vim habet ut, etc) **6.** aeque (with atque, ac, et, ac si · v Smith's Lat Dict. s v. aeque) but very rarely with quam or ut: e g, *nothing frightened them so much as the vigour and complexion of the general*, nihil eos terruit quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv (v AS, I, 3) *in pleading nothing pleases him so much as brevity*, in nihil a in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. (v AS, I, 7). Phr *I am not so strong as either of you*, minus habeo virium quam vestrum uterque (Amsw) *not so large as was looked for*, exspectatione minor, Quint.: non pro exspectatione magnus (Amsw) · *not so much booty as they had anticipated*, minus praedae quam exspectaverant, Liv *I am so fatigued that I must take a bath*, piae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, Pl Truc 2, 3, 7 *since Arovistus repaid himself and the Roman people so little thanks that, etc.*, quoniam A *hanc* sibi populoque gratiam referret *ut*, etc, Caes B. G 1, 35, 2 *that that was not so good a time that, etc*, non id tempus esse *ut*, etc, Liv. 2, 29, *post med* *by this time the state of affairs in Latium was so sad that, etc*, jam Latio *is* status erat rerum *ut*, etc, id 8, 13, *init.* Special Phr: *be so good as, etc.* · expr. by amabo *s* amabo te (parenthetically) *assist me in this, be so good* (or *be so good as to, etc.*), id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 70 *hasten hither, be so good* (or *pray*), a te, advola, Cic Q. Fr 2, 10, 4. Also with *ut* or *ne* *be so good as to cross over to there*, a ut illuc transeas, Ter Eun 3, 3, 31 *be so good as not to put it down to want of principle on my part*, a te ne imprōbitati meae assignes, Cic. Q. Fr 1, 4, 1 Also less colloq by circuml *be so good as to hear me* (lit. *by your good leave you will hear me*), bona venia me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59 Also expr by *subj* of volo (foll by a verb in the *subj*. with or without *ut*) · *be so good as to answer me this*, velim ut respondeas, Cic. **B.** *So* (*absol*, without *as* or *that* . = *so very, so much*, some clause being understood) **1.** ĭtă (after non, haud = admodum): *those statues are very magnificent and admirable, but not so (very) old*, sunt ea (simulacra) perampla et praeclara sed non i. antiqua, Cic.: *not so much corn*, haud i. multum frumenti, Liv. **2.** sīc (very rarely) *they were unwilling to throw a body to wild beasts, not so (much so) to fling naked persons into the river*, noluerunt ferīs corpus objicere, non s. nudos in flumen dejicere, Cic Rosc Am 26, 71 Cf sīcĕnĕ. *will you go so untidy as you are?* s ummunda ibis? Plaut.. *s.* (or *to such an extent*) *do you allow your soldier and chieftain to be harassed by personal foes?* s vestrum militem ac praesidem similis vexari ab inimicis? Liv 6, 16, *ad init* **3.** ădeō (with the *indic*: the *ut* being omitted, and the *consequent clause being placed first*) *the state of affairs compelled him to delay, so headlong had his colleague gone in the opposite course*, ita res cogebat, a. in alteram causam collega praeceps ierat, Liv 2, 27, *post init* **4.** tam (with *adjj, advv*, and *verbs*) see Smith's Lat Dict s v II cf tantus, id s v **5.** tantōpĕre Cic Caes **6.** tālis *so excellent a man*, t vir, Cic *pass so atrocious a crime*, t facinus, Caes *at so critical a time*, t tempore, Liv Virg. **7.** ille *I once so free, so proud, was silent*, i ego liber, i ferox, tacui, Ov **8.** expr. freq by *superl* *the integrity of so high-principled a man*, gravissimi hominis fides, Cic. Special Phr *not so* (with *posit adj*) may be expr by *minus* with *adj* e g *thus rule ever passes into the hands of the best men in every case from one not so good*, ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, Sall C. 2, *med.* **C.** *Ever so:* expr by quamvis, quantumvis, quamlibet, etc. (v HOWEVER, II) Also by licet (with *superl adj* and *subj.* of *sum*): *be men ever so rich*, homines licet divitissimi sint (Georg) **VII.** Conditional **1.** dum *let them hate, so they fear*, oderint d. metuant, Cic ct. dummodo, modo si, modo. v Smith's Lat Dict s vv dum (III), modo (I, 2, III), and L G § 498 v also PROVIDED (THAT) **2.** sīc. . si (very rarely) *so you dine with me I'll forgive you*, s ignovisse putato me tibi, si cenas mecum, Hor Ep 1, 7, 69 **VIII.** In Adjurations or Wishes **1.** ĭtă (= *so, so truly*) *so may heaven love me, he is a fine gentleman*, i. me dii ament, honestus est, Ter Eun 3, 2, 21 (v. also Smith's Lat Dict s v. ita, 7). **2.** sīc (= οὕτως only poet.) *so may thy swans flee jews of Cyrne*, s. tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos, Virg. E 9, 30 · cf s. te diva potens Cypri, s fratres Helenae ventorumque regat pater, Hor Od 1, 3, 1 **IX.** As an Expletive [N B.—*So*, though required in English to complete the sense, need not sometimes be expressed by a Latin equivalent] *as true as I live I thought so*, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. *old age is naturally somewhat talkative, so you will not change me with defending it from every fault*, senectus est natura loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitium videar vindicare (where, after loquacior, hoc dico or some such expression is understood · *I say this that I may not appear, etc*), Cic Sen. 16, 55 *nor shall you say that no previous notice was given you, so be on your guard*, neque tu hoc dices tibi non praedictum, cave, Ter. And 1, 2, 34 *he had placed his catapults at different points and so had cleared the walls of their defenders*, catapultis dispositis muros defensoribus nudaverat, Liv

**so** (*interj.*) sic satis est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 12 cf. ohe, jam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12.

**so-called, so to call it, so to say:** **I.** In introducing a *new term*— qui (quae, quod) dicitur *s* vocatur · or quem (quam, quod) dicunt *s.* vocant. **II.** To *soften* an expression quidam, quāsi quīdam, quāsī, etc *I learnt from your letters your ill-timed haste—so to call it*, ex tuis literis cognovi praeposteram quandam festinationem tuam, Cic. (L. G. § 385). *philosophy is, so to say, the parent of all approved arts*, philosophia laudatarum artium omnium

quasi parens, Cic de Or 1, 3, 9 cf also, ut ita dicam, ut hoc verbo utar, etc

**so far, so far as** I. *To such an extent*· **1.** in tantum *that his prosperity and worth had so far shone out,* in t suam fi licitatem virtutemque emitusse, Liv 22, 27, *post init* cf Virg. Aen 6 875 Also with correl, in quantum, Sen Ben 2, 23, *ad init* **2.** tantum . ut (*so far that*) v. Smith's Lat Dict, s v tantum, I **3.** eō, etc (with *gen.* of *subs.*) v. PITCH (*subs.* II). Phr *it is gone so far,* in eo est, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4 **II.** *Only so far:* hactēnus (foll by correl. ut, quoad, quod) eātenus (with quoad, ut) for which, v FAR, SO v also so (VI., A., 1, a, b). **III.** *To a certain extent:* quādamtēnus *it is possible to advance so far, if it is not allowed to go beyond,* est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor Ep 1, 1, 32. Phr *so far were they admitted, that a senate was not granted them,* ita admissi sunt ne tamen is senatus daretur, Liv 22, 61, *ad med* **IV.** *So far as* (=*as far as*) tēnus, quātēnus v FAR AS, AS Phr *so far as depends on me,* quod ad me attinet, Cic (v. FAR AS, AS, Phr) quod ejus facere possum (but *so much of it as I can* the best MSS have quod instead of quoad), Cic *pass* Also tantum quantum *to extend so far as,* tantum patere quantum, Caes B G 2, 2, *med* Also quantum, *absol* *so far as I understand,* q. intelligo, Cic *pass* *so far as I hear,* q audio, Ter **V.** *In so far as* (after a *negative*). Phr *I have resolved not to touch upon foreign affairs, except in so far as they might be connected with those of Rome,* statui non ultra attingere externa nisi qua Romanis cohaererent rebus, Liv 39, 48, *extr*

**so far from** (foll. by *that* or *that not*). Phr. tantum abest ut.. non adeo nihil. . ut adeo non... ut (for which, v. FAR, I., 2, Phr). Also expr by non modo (solum) non . sed or sed etiam, sed ne . quidem (v Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v non, XI) Also by ne ... quidem, nedum *so far from any violence being offered, not even attended with abuse,* ne vocē quidem incommoda, nedum ut illa vis fieret, Liv 3, 14, *extr*

**so forth** v SO ON.

**so good as, be** v so (VI, A, *extr* Special Phr)

**so great**· v GREAT, SO v also so (VI., A, 5).

**so little** or **small** best expr by tam, adeo, parum, etc, with *adj.* (v LITTLE, SMALL) Also tantillus Plaut Ter. See also so (VI, A, 1, *b* B, 5) Phr *do you set so little by me?* itane abs te contemnor? (Ainsw)

**so long, so long as**· I Lit **1.** tamdiū (v LONG, *adv* 4, III) Also with correl, quamdiu, quoad, dum (v Smith's Lat Dict s v tamdiu) **2.** tantisperi (with dum, quoad, *absol.* . v Smith's Lat Dict, s v tantisper) **3.** dum *so long as literature shall talk Latin this spot will not be without its oak,* d Latine loquentur literae, quercus hunc loco non deerit, Cic. Leg 1, 1, 1 *so long as I shall live,* *dum anima spiabo mea (Ainsw.) Also expr. by *abl. absol* *Cato declares that he will not triumph so long as he shall live,* Cato affirmat se vivo illum non triumphaturum, Cic Att. 4, 16 (c), 12 **4.** dōnec (*only*) *so long as you shall be prosperous will you count many friends,* d eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov Tr 1, 9, 5 **5.** usque (with adeo, eo . dum or donec *so long.. until*), v Smith's Lat. Dict. s v donec, II., 2 usque, II., ii **II.** Fig. *so long as* = *provided that*· v so (VII)

**so many**: **1.** tot: Cic.: Hor less freq. by *plur* of tantus. Cic Plaut Also tantum (with *plur gen*) *so many of the enemy,* tantum hostium, Liv 3, 17, *post init.*: cf. tantum hominum, Pl Poen 3, 3, 5 **2.** multus (in *pl.* with tam, ita, etc): Cic. **3.** tōtidem (*just so many*) Cic.

**so much**: tantus, tam multus (v. MUCH, SO) Special Phr (1) Colloq: *so much the better,* tanto melior, Ter Plaut *so much the worse,* tanto nequior, Ter.: *so much and no more,* hactenus, *absol.* or with correl, quatenus, quoad, quod (v Smith's Lat Dict s v hactenus, III). Esp in terminating discourses hactenus (v. ENOUGH, Phr) (II) *not so much as* (=*not even*): expr by ne quidem (III) *not so much . as*· (1) perinde, etc (with *negative*: foll by quam) *he was not moved by anything so much as by, etc,* nulla tamen re p motus est quam, etc, Suet Dom 15, *post med* (2) non magis . quam *and the great mass of the men were not so much panic-stricken as roused to fury at the accident to their chief,* nec ad ducis casum perculsa magis quam irritata est multitudo, Liv 9, 22, *med.* (3) pro (*prep* with *abl*) *these things are not so much to be feared as the common people think,* haec nequaquam pro opinione vulgi extimiscenda sunt (Ainsw) (IV) *so much so that* (=*to such an extent that*) v. so (VI, A.).

**so often**, tōties (often with correl, quoties) Cic Phr· *not so often,* minus saepe, Auct Her 3, 8, 15

**so on** or **so forth**: **1.** et cētera (*neutr absol*) seldom cētera, Cic **2.** deinceps *first, second, and so on,* primus, secundus, d, Quint 7, 10, *post init* **3.** rēliqua (*neuti absol*) *the door-keeper of the prison and the praetor's executioner were in attendance, and so on,* adeiat janitor carcens et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, Quint 9, 4, 124 (p. 201) Also expressed by, ct id genus alia, et alia generis ejusdem, et quae sunt generis ejusdem (Georg)

**so soon**· tam *s.* adeo cito, celeriter (v SOON).

**so so**· (. As *interj* bene, euge, etc. (v GOOD, *interj*: WELL WELL) **II.** *Tolerably, moderately*· sic (with *adv*): *e.g.* sic tenuiter, temere, mediocriter *G—how is he doing? D.—so so,* quid rei gerit? sic tenuiter, Ter Ph. 1, 2, 95 cf sub alta vel platano vel hac pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor Od. 2, 11, 14 cf sic, ut quimus, Ter Andr 4, 5, 9 (R and A).

**so soon as** v SOON AS, AS

**so then** v SO (III), THEREFORE, WHEREFORE

**so true** v TRUE.

**so well**: v WELL

**soak** (*v.*). **A.** Trans. **I.** *To soak in liquor,* till the substance has imbibed what it can contain. mācĕro, 1 mādĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 *to s bread,* m panem, Plin 18, 11, 27, § 106 **II.** *To soften by steeping*· mācĕro, 1 *to s boughs of broom in sea-water,* m. ramos genistae aqua marina, id 24, 9, 40, § 66 *the dust of the herb is s'd by acid, so that all its hardness may be softened,* pulvis herbae maceratur ex aceto, ut omnis duritia solvatur, id. 33, 5, 26, § 88 cf. madefacere caules, id. 25, 6, 31, § 68

**III.** *To wet thoroughly*· mādĕfăcio v TO DRENCH. **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To lie in soak* mācĕresco, 3 (rare) *make a paste of oil-dregs, add a small quantity of filings, let them s. well,* lutum de amurca facito, palearum paulum addito, simito macerescant bene, Cato, R. R. 92. **II.** Of water, *to s. into the earth.* Phr *sweet water, when it is repeatedly through the earth,* humor dulcis, ubi per terras crebrius idem percolatur, Lucr. 2, 473. **III.** Fig. *to be drunk, drenched with wine a sing club,* compōtōres, Cic. Ph 2, 17, 42: combĭbōnes, id. Fam. 9, 25, 2.

**soaking** (*subs.*). mācĕrātio (rare) Vitruv 7, 2.

**soaking** (*adj.*). *a s. rain,* largus imber, Virg. Georg. 1, 23: effusi imbres, ib. 2, 352.

**soap** (*subs.*): sāpo, ōnis, *m.*: *for scrofulous humours even s. is a good thing,* strumis prodest et sapo, Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 191. Phr. *caustic s reddens the hair of the Germans,* caustica Teutonicos accendit spuma capillos, Mart. 14, 26 (where a kind of *s* or *pomatum* is meant)

**soap** (*v*) *to rub, cleanse with s.*: *sapone linere, oblinere.

——**-ball**: Phr pilae Mattiacae (made at Mattiacum) Mart 14, 27.

——**-boiler**: *qui saponem coquit, *coctor saponis· saponarius (Forcell.).

——**-house**: *officīna saponis.

——**-lie**: *lixivia sapone mixta.

——**-suds**: *aqua sapone infecta.

——**-stone**, steātītes, idis, *f.* Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186

**soar**: **A.** Lit **1** sursum, sublime, in sublime ferri, 3 (*to rise aloft*) *rarefied air s.s,* extenuatus aer sublime fertur, Cic N D 2, 39, 101 *sound naturally s s,* sonus natura in sublime fertur, ib 2, 56, 141. **2.** sublīmis ābeo, 4 (*to s away*)· Virg Aen 1, 415 Ov Met. 5, 648. **3.** subvŏlo, 1 (of birds: *to mount upon the wing*) Ov. M 11, 790. **B.** Fig. **I.** *To s* (of the mind). se tollo, sustŭli, sublatum, 3 *geometry s.s even to the theory of the universe,* ad rationem usque mundi geometria se tollit, Quint 1, 10, 46. Phr *to s. in thought,* cogitationes ad sublimia intendere, Sen: *let us s. in soul,* exsurgamus animis, Val Max. 4, 4, 11 *of a s ing nature that despises mortal things,* excelsus et altus et humana despiciens, Cic Tusc 2, 4, 11. **II** *To s* (in ambition) · *to s too high,* ad altiora tendere, Liv 4, 13 v. AMBITION, AMBITIOUS **III.** *To s. above* (in the sense of *excelling, surmounting*). supĕro, 1 *in which, though many will vie with me, I shall easily s. above all,* in quo, etiamsi multi mecum contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic Fam 5, 8, 4 cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 24: v TO SURPASS

**sob** (*v*)· 1. singulto, 1 Quint. 10, 7, 10. **2.** singultio, 4: Apul. Met. 3, p. 133.

**sob, sobbing** (*subs*). singultus, ūs: *weeping with s. you might have seen,* fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic Pl. 31, 76 Virg., Ov.: Cat.

**sobbingly**: singultim Apul Met. 2, *fin* · hence, singultim loqui, *to speak with hesitation, in broken sentences,* Hor S 1, 6, 56

**sober** I. *Not addicted to drinking* sōbrius, siccus (opp to vinolentus, *of drunken tendencies*) *not even drunkards act with the same heartiness as s men,* ne vinolenti quidem quae faciunt, eadem approbatione faciunt, qua sobrii, Cic Ac. 2, 17, 52 so siccus, id ibid 2, 27, 88. **II.** *Not drunk (at the time)* sobrius (opp. to ebrius, *in a state of intoxication*): *you are drunk, for in s mood you would never do it,* ebrius es, nec enim faceres id sobrius unquam, Mart. 3, 16 **III.** *In one's s senses* sānus, mentis compos (*not mad, in sound mind,* opp. to insanus, amens, furiosus) Cic Caes Virg Phi. *if he had been s* (i e *in his right senses*), hic si mentis esset suae, ausus esset educere exercitum? Cic Pis 21, 50 *a s mind is the best sauce for misfortune,* animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, Pl Rud. 2, 3, 71 v TRANQUIL **IV.** *Having the passions duly under control.* 1. mŏdĕrātus, mŏdicus (opp. to effrenatus) **2.** mŏdestus (opp to cupidus, petulans) **3.** temperans, temperātus (opp to libidinosus). v MODERATE, TEMPERATE, VIRTUOUS. **V.** *Plain, unadorned* simplex v. PLAIN, SIMPLE. **VI.** *Grave* v GRAVE, SERIOUS. Phr *sleep yourself s.,* edormi hanc crapulam et exhala, Cic. Ph. 2, 12, 30. *to be as s. as a judge,* *pulchre sobrius esse. Join *to be s,* frugi et probus esse, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53.

**soberly**: **I.** *Temperately, moderately*: *to live s,* sobrie vivere, Cic Off 1, 30, 106. **II.** *Discreetly*: *to use prosperity s.,* rebus secundis uti modeste ac moderate, Liv. 30, 42, *ad med.*: also temperanter, temperate, modice. **III.** *Gravely, seriously*: q. v.

**soberminded**: v SOBER (III, IV.)

**sobermindedness**. v SOBRIETY.

**soberness** · v SOBRIETY.

**sobriety**: **I.** *Temperance in drink, sobriety* sōbrĭĕtas Sen Tranq. 15, *fin* **II.** *Freedom from inordinate passions* continentia *compar the passions of the one with the s of the other*, conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, Cic Verr 4, 52, 115 **III.** *Habitual s*, mŏdĕratio, mŏdestia, frūgālitas, temperantia (all more gen terms than continentia) *s is that virtue which whether in coveting or shunning objects admonishes us to follow reason*, temperantia est, quae in rebus aut expetendis aut fugiendis rationem ut sequamur monet, Cic Fin 1, 14, 47 **IV.** *Calmness, equability* aequābilitas, constantia *noble indeed is s in the whole of life*, praeclara est aequabilitas in omni vita, Cic Off 1, 6, 90 *in everything to observe s*, in omnibus servare constantiam, ib 1, 34, 125 **V.** *Seriousness, gravity* q v **VI.** *Freedom from intoxication* sōbrĭĕtas, Val Max 6, 3, 9

**sobriquet** · v NICKNAME

**socage**: *socagium: servitium socae Du Cang. **I** *Free socage* (of free tenants, *a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service*) · *socagium liberum: id **II.** *Villein socage* (*where the services though certain are of a baser nature, being held by fealty*): *socagium villanum id.

**socager** (*a tenant by socage, a socman*) *socomannus, socamannus socmannus Du Cang

**sociability**: **I.** *Disposition to associate* sŏcĭābĭlĭtas, Plin Pan 49, *med* **II.** *Of demeanour* Join comitas et facilitas (*opp* gravitas severitasque), Cic Mur 31, 66 facilitas et humanitas, id Fam. 13, 24 **III.** *Of conversation*. facilitas sermonis, id Att 12, 40, 2. comitas affabilitasque sermonis, id Off. 2, 14, 48 v AFFABILITY

**sociable** (*adj*): **I.** *Disposed to associate* · sŏcĭābĭlis, sŏcĭālis *nature has made us s*, natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep. 95, *med*. Hence (of bees) congregabilis, Cic Off. 1, 44, 157. **II.** *Pleasant in society*. cōmis, făcĭlis, affabĭlis, commūnis *most s. over supper and dice*, super coenam et super aleam communissimus, Suet Vesp. 22. v. AFFABLE, FAMILIAR *not s*, insociabilis

**sociable** (*subs.*) (*a kind of carriage*) carpentum Liv.: Virg

**sociableness**: v. SOCIABILITY.

**sociably**: sŏcĭālĭter Hor A P. 258

**social**: **1.** sŏcĭālis (*companionable*) *man is a s being*, (homo) sociale animal, Sen. Ben 7, 1, *fin*. Phr. *man has a s. craving*, homo est hominum appetens, Cic Fin 2, 14, 45 *s life*, societas vitae, Cic. *s meal*, convivium, id Sen. 13, 45 *s pleasures*, *circulorum jucunditates (Georg) *s affection*, caritas, Cic. Am. 8, 27: (cf. societas caritatis, caritas atque societas humana, Georg) *s. manner of life*, consuetudo vivendi, Cic. cf. consuetudo victus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, *fin*. · *s chat*, *sermo qui versatur in circulis (Georg): *a city destitute of any s. bond*, urbs nullius rei inter se socia, Liv. v. SOCIABLE **2.** commūnis *ignorant of the customs of s. life*, communis vitae ignarus, Cic Phil 2, 4, 7. Expr. too by communitas with *subs*: *s living*, c vitae atque victus, Cic Fam. 9, 24, 3 **3.** civĭlis (*in political sense*) · *s. union*, c. conciliatio et societas, Cic. N D 2, 31, 78 cf communitas c, id. Fin 3, 20, 66. *s. habit and custom*, mos consuetudoque c., id. Off 1, 41, 148. *s institutions*, c. instituta, Cic. often in Cic expr. by *civitatis* with a *subs* e g. c. leges, jura, etc.: *s. duties*, civilia officia, Quint · *s virtues*, c. virtutes, Quint. (Phr. *virtutes quae in communitate cernuntur*, Cic)

**socialism** (*a social state in which there is a community of property among all the citizens*): perh *rerum publicarum partitio inter omnes aequabilis.

**socialist**: *qui res publicas dispertiendas aequabiliter esse censet

**society**: **I.** *Association* (in the widest sense): sŏcĭĕtas, *f* alone, freq in Cic Join *s* conjunctioque hominum, Cic. Leg 1, 10, 28 congregatio hominum et s. communitasque generis humani, id Fam. 4, 2, 4 Cf conjunctio congregatioque hominum, id. Fin 3, 20, 65 omnis humana consortio, id Off 3, 6, 26 consociatio hominum atque communitas, id Off 1, 44, 157 For *s* (of the inhabitants of a state): v. COMMUNITY. **II.** *Association for a definite purpose, such as the Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, etc* **1.** sŏcĭĕtas also used in the sense of *partnership* v PARTNERSHIP. **2.** collēgium, corpus (rare), ūnīversĭtas (of merchants, tradesmen) Gai. Plin: Marc. v GUILD, COMPANY, CLUB, CORPORATION, BOARD Also *s* (= *college, an educational institution*) *collegium Phr *fellow of a s*, *socius **3.** sŏdālĭtas, originally = our *club*, q v: but afterwards *a secret illegal s.*, Cic **4.** sŏdālĭcium (-tium) = sodalitas: in good sense, Auct Her. 4, 51, 64 in bad sense, Cic Planc 15, 36 Mariana *s*, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 116 **5.** factio, coitio (in bad sense), pars, sŏdālĭtas, sŏdālĭcium (see above), *a political s.* **III.** *Temporary association for a definite purpose* · e. g *meetings* of all kinds v. MEETING. **IV.** *Intimate association* · convictus, Cic Off 3, 5, 21. congressio, c familiarium, Cic. v INTERCOURSE, INTIMACY. Phr.: *to go into s*, hominum coetus et celebrationes obire, Cic Off 1 4, 12 *to avoid one's s*, aditum alicujus sermonemque defugere, Caes B G 6, 13 *to cultivate eagerly one's s*, aliquem assectari, Suet. Caes 19 *to enjoy the daily s of learned men as messmates*, uti familiaribus et quotidianis convictoribus hominibus doctis, Cic Fam 16, 21, 5 id Att 3, 7, *celebritas* and *homines* are opp to *solitudo*. (N B—*Society* [in a gen. sense] may sometimes be rendered by homines with an *adj* or by the *adj* alone e g. *bad s.*, mali homines *learned s*, docti homines)

**sock**: no exact equivalent: **1.** ūdo, ōnis, *m.* = οὐδόν (*a s. of felt or fur*), Mart. 14, 140, *in lemm*. **2.** fasciae pĕdŭles (*bandages for the feet*): *stockings and s s*, fasciae crurales pedulesque, Ulp. Dig 34, 2, 26 **3.** fasciae with *periphr*: fasciae quibus in calceatu (*shoes*) utebatur, Plin 8, 57, 82, § 221. (N B—Not soccus, which = *a low-heeled shoe*, esp *that worn in comedy*)

**socket**: **I** *The hollow of a candlestick* perh. myxa, Mart 14, 41 · *cavum candelabri **II.** In anatomy, *any hollow place which receives or holds something else the s of the eye*, *cavum oculi: *s s of the teeth*, dentium loculamenta, Veg. Vet. 2, 32 also d cavaturae, Marc. Emp 12 *s. of the hip-bone*, acetabulum, Plin 28, 11, 49, § 179 Phr. *he rolled the eyes out of their s s*, cavis evolvit sedibus orbes, Lucan 2, 184 cf Ov M 14, 200 of ossa suis sedibus mota, Cels 8, 10, 1, *inut to put out of s*, luxare, Plin. extorquere, Sen Ep (of ejecere armum, Virg Aen 10, 893 **III** In architecture, *a mortise* cardo femina (opp cardo masculus, *the tenon*) · Vitruv 9, 6 (9), 11

**sockless**: nudis pedibus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 24

**socle** (in architecture, *a plain block or plinth forming a low pedestal to a statue or column*): bāsis, *f.*, quadra · Vitr. v. PLINTH.

**Socratic, Socratical**: Sōcrătĭcus. Cic.. Hor.

**Socratically**: Phr.: Socratico sinu, Pers. 5, 36.

**Socratism**: *doctrina s ratio Socratica

**Socratist**: philosophus Socraticus, Cic Off 1, 29, 104 Socratica domus, Hor. Od 1, 29, 14 (Or expr. by verb, *qui Socratem sequuntur, etc)

**sod**: *a green turf* · caespes (also cespes), ĭtis, *m.*: used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering hovels, etc. araque gramineo viridis de caespite fiat, Ov. Tr 5, 5, 9: Virg Aen. 3 304: *to lay s*, e ponere, Tac. *to pile up s s*, congerere, aggerere, id cf. turfūri congestum caespite culmen, Virg. Aen 1, 69. (N B—Not gleba, which is *a mass of earth without roots*.)

**soda**: nitrum (*s in a natural state*): no Lat equivalent for *s in a prepared state* *soda, *f*

**——-water** · *aqua admixtā sodā effervescens.

**sodality** (*fellowship, fraternity*): v SOCIETY

**soder** (*subs and v*) · v SOLDER, CEMENT, GLUE

**sodomite**: **1.** draucus Mart 9, 27, 10 **2.** cinaedus · Cat Juv **3.** sŏdomītĭcus, a, um *adv* sodomitice.

**sodden**: v BOILED

**soever**: cunque (quomque and cumque) as a suffix to a pronoun or adverb; e. g *who*, quicunque

**sofa**: **1.** lectŭlus (*a reading couch*) Plin Ep 5, 5, *fin* Ov, Tr 1, 11, 38 so, lectus, Sen Ep 72 *init*, which in Hor Ep. 1, 5, 1, also = *a s. for reclining on at meals*. **2.** lectĭcŭla lūcubrātōria (*for night study*): Suet Aug. 78. **3.** grābātus (*a low s.*) · Cic Div. 2, 63, 129 **4.** hēmĭcyclium, sigma, stĭbādium (*all of semicircular form, for conversation or meals*): Cic. Am. 1, 2 Mart 10, 48. Plin Ep. 5, 6, *post med*. Mart 14, 87, *in lemm*. **5.** hexaclīnon, i, *n* (*a s. for six persons*): Mart 60, 9, 9 **6.** triclīnium (*a s. running round three sides of a table, an eating-couch*) Varr. R R 3, 13, *ad med* *s-cushion*, torus lecti (Kr)

**soft** (*adj.*). **I.** *To the touch* **1.** mollis (*soft, yielding* · opp to durus): quid magis est saxo durum? quid mollius unda? Ov. A A. 1, 476 Hor. Virg. *s unda*, m. cera, Cic de Or. 3, 45, 177 *s. egg*, m. ovum, ovum m vel sorbile (*that may be sucked up*), Cels 2, 18, *post med*: *the s part of bread* (= *crumb*), molha panis, Plin 13, 12, 6. § 82 *somewhat s*, molliculus, Plaut molliculus, Cat: *very s*, permollis, Quint: praemollis, Plin **2.** lēnis, mollis, tĕner (*smooth, delicate*) · lenis, opp gen to asper, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: *s hand, cheeks, hair*, mollis manus, genae, capilli, Ov *s. down*, tenera lanugo, Virg. E 2 51. Fig: teneraе virgines, Hor. Od 1, 21, 1. mollibus annis, Ov. H. 1, 111 v. TENDER. **3.** mītis (of fruit, *mellow*) v. MELLOW. **4.** mollis, lentus (*supple*): m juncus, acanthus, Virg. Hence of the *s outline* of statues *Myron made statues of ser* (i e *more graceful*) *outline*, molliora signa Myron fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7 v FLEXIBLE. Phr.: *s water* (= *rain-water*), aqua pluvialis, Cels. 2, 18, *ad fin* **II.** *To some other sense*: **1.** mollis, dēlĭcātus (of the voice): Join: m. et d. in cantu flexiones, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98. **2.** lēnis Of taste: vinum lenius, Tac. Heaut. 3, 1, 50 Of colour *a very pleasing and s. colour*, suavior et lenior color, Plin 9, 41, 65, § 140 Of sleep · l somnus, Hor Od. 3, 1, 21 **3.** mollis, lēnis, tempĕrātus, mītis, clēmens, tepĭdus (*s., mild, gentle*) *a s touch*, m tactus, Ov. Pont 2, 7, 13. cf m zephyri, m hiems, m aestas Ov. Virg Tibull.: *a s. climate*, m. coelum, Flor. 1, 16, *init*.: cf. loca temperatiora, Caes B G. 5, 12 · *a s. air*, tepidus aer, Ov F. 1, 155. So lenis aura, ventus, spiritus, etc: Virg, Tibull: Hor v. MILD, GENTLE (II.) Fig. · *s. repose*, m. quies, Lucr 4, 990 cf. lenis somnus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21. Of motion placidus, tacitus, etc.: v. CALM, SILENT, NOISELESS. **III.** Fig *s., yielding* (of the mind and character). **1.** flexĭbĭlis, făcĭlis, mollis (in good or bad sense, acc. to the context): Join lenis et facilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9: v. PLIANT **2.** vōluptārius, effēmĭnātus, dēlĭcātus, mollis (*s., effeminate*) Join voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cf delicatior molliorque ratio, ib. 5, 5, 12. (N.B.—For *s.* = *weak in in-*

*vellert*: v. SILLY.) **3.** tĕner, mollis (*of flowing* discourse): *he gave eloquence a s. and tender air*, orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, Cic Brut 9, 38: cf oratio m. et t. et flexibilis, id Or 16, 52 **4.** mītis, clēmens, mansuētus, lēnis (*gentle, forbearing, not severe*) Join mitis et mansuetus, *opp* ferus et immanis, Cic Inv. 1, 2, 2 mitis et misericors, Cic mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic v MILD, GENTLE, KIND **IV.** *Tender, winning, persuasive* mollis, blandus *a stubborn breast is overcome by s entreaty*, vincuntur molli pectora dura prece, Tib 3, 4, 76 *to soothe by s words*, verbis mollibus lenire, Hor Epod 5, 83 cf. blanda prece, Tib. 3, 6, 46 b verba, Ov. M. 2, 575 **V.** *Low, not loud* (of the voice, speech, etc) submissus, plācidus, lēnis vox s leniter, *opp* vox contenta atrociter, Cic Or 17, 56 Join oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic de Or. 2, 43, 183

**soft** (*adv*) v SOFTLY

**soften:** **A.** Trans **I.** Lit *to make soft*· **1.** mollio, 4· *till fire shall s iron*, dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor. S 1, 4, 20 Ov Cic. *s'd* (i e *loosened*) *lands*, agri molliti, Cic. N D 2, 52, 130 *the heat of the sun s s the winds*, ventos mollit solis vapor, Plin 2, 47, 47, § 124 *s wild fruits by cultivation* (fig), fructus feros mollite colendo, Vulg G 2, 36 *Comp* ēmollio, 4 (like mollio) Liv Of colour: *to s* (= *mellow*) *colours*, e colores, Plin 35, 17, 57, § 198. cf temperare colores, id 2, 18, 16, § 79. **2.** mītigo, 1 *to s food* (by boiling or roasting), m cibum, Cic N. D. 2, 60, 151. *to s.* (= *mitigate*) *the bitterness of fruits*, amaritudinem frugum m, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141: cf tempero (in this sense) t acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21, § 114 t vinum, id 29, 3, 11, § 50 see also TO MELLOW **3.** lēvigo, 1 *(to make s and smooth*, of the skin) *foi s.ing the skin*, ad levigandam cutem, Plin. 20, 3, 10, § 20: v TO SMOOTH. **4.** mollio, 1 ēmitto sonum (of the voice) Cic. In effeminate sense, vocem m: Quint v TO LOWER (II), MODULATE **5.** expr by circuml. (aliquid) lēvius, mītius reddere, facere

**II.** Fig· *to make less harsh, violent* **1.** lēnio, 4. lēvo, 1 (of pain, care, toil): v TO EASE, ALLEVIATE, ASSUAGE, MITIGATE. Phr *to s the sadness of the matter by gentle telling*, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37: *to s somewhat the roughness of the speech*, ex asperitate orationis aliquid lenire, Liv. *to s the condition of slaves*, servitutem lenem reddere, Pl Capt. 2, 1, 5: *to s laws and to increase their vigour*, mitigare leges et intendere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. *post med.* cf legis acerbitatem m, Cic: duritiam legum moderari, Suet Claud. 14 **2.** mollio, 4 plāco, 1 mulceo, 2 (of angel): v. TO APPEASE, MOLLIFY. **3.** ēmollio, 4 (*to civilize*): *to s manners*, mores e., Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48: Tac v. TO CIVILIZE. **4.** lēnio, 4 (*to palliate*) *to s. the heinousness of the deed*, atrocitatem facti l, Sall Jug. 27 (Steph. Thesaur. quotes in this sense, facinus levare alicujus, Liv. 4) v TO PALLIATE

**III.** *To make less hardy, enervate*, ēmollio, 4. ēnervo, 1. v. TO ENERVATE.

**B.** Intrans. **I.** Lit: *to become less hard* or *harsh*: **1.** mollesco, 3: *the steers' necks s. (from not wearing the yoke)*, mollescunt colla juvencis, Cat. 62 (64), 38 So *comp.* rēmollesco *waxes s in the sun*, sole cera remollescit, Ov Met. 10, 285. **2.** mītesco, 3 (of fruits) *grapes s by sun*, uvae a sole mitescunt, Col 3, 1, *ad init.*· Cic. Oecon in Gell. 15, 5, *extr.*: v TO MELLOW (II), RIPEN Also of wind, weather, etc., mitesco *the spring breeze s s not*, non verni temporis aura m, Petr. *the cold s s*, frigora m., Hor Od. 4, 7, 9: *the air s'd*, coelum m, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 **3.** tĕnĕrasco (*to grow tender weakly*)· Lucr 3, 766. **4.** tĕnĕresco, 3 Plin.· Cels. **II.** Fig *to become less harsh* or *rude* **1.** mansuesco, sŭēvi, suētum, 3 (*to s to entreaty*) *hearts that know not how to s to prayer*, corda nescia mansuescere precibus, Virg G 4, 470: cf precibus remollescere, Ov Met 1, 377. **2.** mollesco, 3 (*to become civilised*) *under the influence of noble arts souls s*, artibus ingenuis pectora mollescunt, Ov Pont 1, 6, 8. cf Lucr 5, 1012 **3.** mītesco, 3 *no one is such a savage as not to admit of s.ing*, nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 39

**softly:** **I.** *Without hardness* molliter *to lie s*, m cubare, recubare, Cic Ov. **II.** *With mildness* **1.** Lit lēnĭter, clēmenter. **2.** Fig lēnĭter, clēmenter, mansuētē, mītĕ (esp in *comp* or *sup*), molliter v. GENTLY

**III.** *Calmly* lēnĭter, plācātē, plācĭdē, sēdātē, tranquillē v CALMLY Phr *to speak s*, submissa voce dicere, Cic cf. tenere dicere, Tac Or 26

**IV.** *Soothingly, with a winning air* (esp. of music) **1.** blandē. Cic Hor **2.** lēnĭter *s smiling*, l arridens, Cic Rep 6, 12, *fin* v SWEETLY

**V.** *Leisurely, carefully* lēnĭter, clēmenter, blandē *to walk s through the sentinels of the watch*, l ire per excubias custodum sequi, Ov Am 1, 6, 7 cf clementer, Pl Merc 5, 2 III *to turn s the creaking hinge*, nectere cardinem moventem blande Ps Quint Decl. 1, 13 v CAUTIOUSLY, NOISELESSLY, SILENTLY

**softness:** **I.** As physical quality **1.** mollĭtia or mollĭties, ei: Cic. **2.** mollĭtūdo (more rare) *s resembling sponges*, m assimilis spongiis, Cic N D 2, 55, 136 *s* (i e *flexibility*) *of the voice*, m vocis, Auct Her 3, 11, 20 v. FLEXIBILITY. **3.** tĕnĕrĭtas *s of grapes*, t. uvarum, Plin 15, 24, 29, § 100 Join t. et mollities (fig), Cic Fin. 5, 21, 58. **4.** tĕnĕrĭtūdo (of the earth), Varr. R R. 1, 36. **5.** lēnĭtas l vini, *opp* asperitas Plin· cf. l vocis, Cic de Or 2, 43, 182 *the s of the green hue of the emerald*, smaragdi virdis lenitas, Plin 37, 5, 16, § 63· cf. color leniter blandus, id 37, 9, 40, § 122.

**II** *Sensitiveness* **1.** mollĭtia Join *s and gentleness of mind*, mollitia ac lenitas, Cic Sull 6, 18. **2.** mollĭtūdo *s of refinement*, m. humanitatis, Cic de Or 3, 40, 161 v SENSITIVENESS, SUSCEPTIBILITY. **III.** *Mildness, civility* făcĭlĭtas lēnĭtas· lenitas, *opp* severitas, Cic Cat 2, 4, 6 v. GOODNATURE, GENTLENESS **IV.** *Weakness, irresolution* mollities, mollĭtia Join mollitia et inertia animi, Sall C 52· m socordiaque, id J 70. v. FICKLENESS **V.** *Unmanly softness, effeminacy* mollĭtia, mollities v EFFEMINACY

**soho** (*interj*) **1.** heus, heus tu, heus vos (in calling *attention*) Pl. **2.** ēho (expr. *surprise*, or *to call attention*)· Pl.. Ter. v HALLOO.

**soil** (*subs.*): **I.** *Ground*, in respect of its quality: **1.** sōlum, i (gen term) *a crumbling s.*, putre s, Virg G 2, 204: *a dry s*, siccum s, Quint. 2, 4· *a rich s*, pingue s., Virg G 1, 64 *a fruitful s*, fecundum s, Quint 2, 19, 2· uber s., Tac. H. 5, 6 *a loose s*, solutum s, *opp.* spissum, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 170 Join: *a thin s*, s exile et macrum, Cic Agr. 2, 25, *fin* · *goodness of s.*, bonitas soli, Quint 2, 19, 2 **2.** terra *a fruitful s*, fecunda t., Cic Sen. 15, 53: *a loose s*, soluta t, Col 3, 14, *fin.*· *a clayey s*, argillosa t, Varr R R. 1, 9, 2· argillacea t, Plin . *a gravelly s*, glareosa t, Varr. R. R 1, 9, 3 *unfruitfulness of s*, terrae malitia, Pall 1, 6 **3.** hūmus, 1, *f.*· *which kinds of trees are produced in a dry and sandy s.*, quae genera arborum humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall J 48. **II** *Land, country*, esp *one's native s*: sōlum (with patrium or some similar *adj*) s patrium, Liv. 21, 53 s natale, Ov. M. 7, 52: s. patriae, Cic Cat. 4, 7, *fin.* Phr.: *natives of the s.*, terra orti, Quint. 3, 7, 26 *to change one's s.* (= *to emigrate*, or *go into exile*), s vertere, mutare (rare) Cic. Join: solum et sedes, Liv 22, 39, 11· v. COUNTRY (III)

**III.** *Dung* stercus, ŏris, *n* . v DUNG. **IV.** *Dirt, stain, pollution.* sordes, squālor, lābes, măcŭla: v DIRT, STAIN.

**soil** (*v*). **I.** *To make dirty on the surface*: **1.** inquīno, 1 (*to befoul*): *let rust s arms*, inquinet arma situs, Ov F. 4, 928 Fig *to s another's reputation*, i. famam alterius, Liv. 29, 37, *med.*: cf. flagitius se dedecorare, Sall. J 85 **2.** contāmĭno, 1 (usu. in fig. sense) v TO POLLUTE **3.** foedo, 1 (*to befoul*, e g *with blood, dust, etc.*). **4.** spurco, conspurco, 1 (rare) v. BEFOUL, DEFILE, POLLUTE **5** măcŭlo, commăcŭlo, 1 v. TO SPOT, STAIN, POLLUTE. **II.** *To manure* stercŏro, 1: laetifico, 1 v TO MANURE

**soiled** (*adj* or *part*). soildus: spurcus, măcŭlōsus, immundus, lūtŭlentus v DIRTY, FOUL. Expr also by *verb* TO SOIL.

**sojourn** (*v*): **1.** mŏror, commŏror, 1 (*to dwell for a time*)· *you still s.'d at Brundisium*, adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic. Fam 15, 17, 4 cf Ephesi commorari, ib 3, 5, 5 v. TO STAY, LODGE (I 3) **2.** hospĭtor, 1 (*to stay as a guest* rare in lit sense, as in Cod. Theod 7, 8, 4 more usu. fig) *what else would you call the soul but a deity s.ing in the human body?* quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem? Sen Ep 31, *ad fin* **3.** pĕregrīnor, 1 (*to live as a foreigner*) *philosophy seemed (merely) to be s.ing at Rome* (i.e *as yet unnaturalised*), (philosophia) p. Romae videbatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40 v. TO DWELL.

**sojourn, sojourning** (*subs.*)· **1** commŏrātio (*a s*, opp deversorium, *a lodging*), Cic Fam. 6, 19, 1 **2.** mansio (*stay*)· *s. in life*, in vita m (*opp.* excessus), Cic. Fin 3, 18, 60 cf. id Fam. 4, 4, where m is *opp.* decessio; v STAY. **3.** pĕregrīnātio (*foreign s*) Cic. **4.** mŏra (very rare in this sense) Liv. 34, 9, *extr* Phr.· *after my s of ten days at Athens*, quum Athenis decem dies fuissem, Cic Fam 2, 8, 3 v DWELLING, RESIDENCE

**sojourner:** hospes, pĕregrīnus, inquilīnus, advĕna Join peregrinus atque hospes, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218 peregrini atque advenae, id Agr 2, 34, 94 peregrinus et incola, id Off 1, 34, 125

**sojourning** (*subs.*)· v SOJOURN

**solace** (*v*) consōlor sōlor (rarely)· allĕvo v TO CONSOLE, COMFORT

**solace** (*subs*). sōlātium sōlāmen (poet. for solatium). lēvāmentum consōlātio. mĕdĭcīna v CONSOLATION, COMFORT

**solander** (*a disease in horses*): scābies Celsi pituita Col.

**soland-goose**, or **solan-goose**: *Pelĕcānus bassanus, Linn

**solar** (*adj*) **I.** *Belonging to the sun* **1.** sōlāris, e: *s light*, s. lumen. Ov. Tr 5, 9, 37 *s arc*, s arcus, Sen Q N. 1, 2, *init* *s orbit*, s circulus, Plin 2, 23, 21, § 86 *s plant* (=*sunflower*, heliotropium), s herba, Cels 5, 27, § 5, *med.* **2.** sōlis, *gen* of sol (with a *subs*): *s. eclipse*, solis defectio, Cic.: Sen. s defectus, Virg s obscuratio, Cic. Plin.: *a total s. eclipse*, perfecta s defectio, Sen N Q 1, 12, 2 (in this sense also, sol deficiens, Cic. Tusc 1, 30, 73): v. ECLIPSE· *s spots*, quasi maculae solis (after Cic. Rep 6, 19, 20) **II.** *Measured by the progress of the sun*· sōlāris, e *the s. circle*, i. e. the Ecliptic, s. circulus, Plin 2, 23, 21, § 86 *the s. month*, mensis solaris. **2.** solstitiālis: *the s. year*, annus s., Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 4, 653. Phr.· *the ancient Romans reckoned a lunar year, their successors a s*, Romani veteres ad lunae cursum et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digesserunt (Georg.): *s system*, ordo stellarum errantium (Georg.): *systema solare (Kr.).

**sold**: v TO SELL

**soldanel** (*a plant*): *convolvulus soldanella Bot

**solder** (*subs*). perh ferrūmen, ĭnis, *n.*, Plin (which, however, more precisely = *cement*) *s* is usually expr by the name of the particular metal employed.

**solder** (*v*) **1.** plumbo, ī (*to s. with lead*) Cato R R 21: Plin 34, 17, 48, § 161 **2.** implumbo, ī (like plumbo). Vitruv. 10, 6, *ad init* Cf replumbo (*to unsolder*) *silver becomes urns'd*, argentum replumbatur, Sen Q N 4, 2, *ad med.* **3.** ferrūmĭno, ī *Babylon's walls being s'd* (*with mineral pitch*), ferruminatis (bitumine) Babylonis muris, Plin 35, 15, 51, § 182 **4.** conferrūmĭno, ī Plin 27, 8, 45, § 69 **5.** sōlīdo, ī *with tin pipes are s'd*, stanno fistulae solidantur, Plin 34, 17, 48, § 160 **6.** dēvincio, nxi, nctum, 4 *the lids being s'd with lead*, operculis plumbo devinctis, Liv 40, 29, *post init.* Such words as coagmento, conjungo, etc, have a wider meaning. See also TO CEMENT, GLUE, and for fig. sign, TO CONFIRM, STRENGTHEN

**soldering** (*subs*) · perh ferrūmĭnātio, Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23: expr. also by verb.

**soldier**: **I.** *In a general sense* **1.** mīles, ĭtis, *m.*: Cic. Liv: *to levy s's*, milites legere, Cic Att 8, 12, A, 3. m deligere, Liv. 29, 1, *ad med.*. m scribere, Sall. J. 43, *ad med*: m. conscribere, Liv. 3, 4, *ad fin.* (v. TO ENLIST, ENROLL). *to form s's into companies*, m. ordinare, Liv. 29, 1, *init*: *to take s's into one's pay*, mercede m. conducere, id 1b 5, *ad fin.* · *to disband s's*, m dimittere, Cic Fam. 3, 3, 2: *regular s's*, (= *s's of the line*), m. legionarii (*opp* auxiliarii) Caes. Liv *hastily levied s's*, m. subitarii, Liv 3, 4, *extr* m. tumultuarii, id 35, 2, *post med*: *garrison s's*, m. praesidiarii, id 29, 8, *med.* · (v. FORCES, II., 1) *foreign s's*, m peregrini, Inscr.. *a young s*, *recruit*, tiro miles (*opp.* veteranus), Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39 or *absol* tiro Cic.. Caes: Suet. *a veteran s*, veteranus m, Cic Phil. 3, 2, 3 also *absol* veteranus. Cic. Liv.· *a trained s.*, m exercitatus, usu foll by *in* with *abl*, or by *abl.* simply Cic.: Caes.· *a volunteer s.*, voluntarius m, Caes. B. C 3, 91 Cic. *a discharged s.*, missicius m (cf missicius praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48, *ad med*). cf. also emeritus *absol* Tac. Lucan: and exauctoratus m., Liv. 32, 1, *post init*: see also MILITIA. (N. B—Other general words are. bellātor Cic · Liv.: used as *adj* in Virg pugnātor: Liv. Suet. Sil.. proeliātor Tac Just) **2.** pēdes, ĭtis (*a foot-soldier*). Cic: Caes But when *foot-soldiers* are mentioned with *horse soldiers*, instead of pedites we find, as substitutes, milites, homines, viri *e g* milites equitesque, Caes B G. 5, 10 homines equitesque, id B. C. 2, 39: equites virique, Liv 21, 27, *init*: Sil. 9, 559 v. INFANTRY. **3.** ēques, ĭtis (*a horse-soldier*) Caes · Liv.: v. CAVALRY. **4.** mīles nautĭcus, m. classĭcus: Tac.: Liv.: v. MARINE. **5.** vēlītes, *pl.* (*light-armed soldiers*), Liv 26, 4, *post med*. also levis armatura (*sing.*), as *collect subs.* · cf levis miles, Liv. 8, 8, *post init*: but v. LIGHT-ARMED, HEAVY-ARMED **II.** *A fellow-soldier*: **1.** commīlĭto, ōnis Cic. Caes.: Suet. also commīles (for commilito) · Inscr. **2.** belli sŏcius Join belli particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic. Att 9, 10, 5. **3.** contŭbernālis (*a tent-companion*) · Cic · Tac **III.** *A common soldier, private*: **1.** gregārius mīles, ēques, Cic Planc. 30, 72 Tac. H. 5, 1, *med.* Sall Phr *holding the rank of a private s.*, gregariam militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1, *med.* **2.** mānĭpulāris. Caes. Cic Tac **3.** cālligātus Suet Aug. 25, *post med.* **4.** mīles, *opp.* imperator Sall C 60, *med* · Caes B G 5, 33, *med*. m *opp.* dux, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, *post init.* **5.** vulgus (*common soldiers*), in *sing.* as *collect. subs.*, Tac. A. 1, 28, *med* Phr.: (1) *to endure a youth of poverty as a private s.*, juventam inopem in caliga militari tolerare, Plin 7, 43, 44, § 135 *promoted from a private s. to the consulship*, perductus a caliga ad consulatum, Sen. Ben. 5, 16, *ad init* *dress of a private s.*, gregalis habitus, Tac A 1, 69, *ad fin.*: cf gregali sagulo amictus, Liv 7, 34, *fin*, and mampularis habitu, Suet Cal 9, *init* (ii.) *a distinguished, experienced s*, vir militaris, Tac H. 2, 75, *init* rei militaris peritus Caes Liv. vir manu fortis et bello strenuus, Nep. Datam 1 vii egregius in laude bellica, Cic. Brut 21, 84 *Themistocles was as good a s in that war as a statesman*, magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep Them 6, *init* *to be an experienced s. and statesman*, multus in imperiis magistratibusque versari (Georg) (III) *to be, serve as a s*, milito, 1, Cic. stipendia facio, Sall J. 63, *med.* stipendia mereie, mereri, Cic stipendia emereri (*to complete the time of service*), id *to become a s*, expr. by nomen (with do, edo, profiteor) v TO ENLIST (B, 1, 2) miles fio, Cic Phil 7, 8, 24 militiam capessere, Plin 6, 19, 22, § 66. *to be unwilling to serve as a s*, militiam detrectare, Cres B G. 7, 14 · Liv. 2, 43, *post init* · *to go to be a s.*, proficisci in militiae disciplinam, Cic. Manil 10, 28. (iv.) *s's children*, pueri militares, Pl. Truc. 5, 16 *a child brought up among s.s*, legionum alumnus, Tac. A 1, 44, *init.* (cf. castrorum filius, a title of Caligula, from his *having been brought up in the camp*, Suet Cal 22, *init.*): *s's bread*, panis militaris, Plin 18, 7, 12 § 67: *s.'s cloak*, sagum, Caes Liv. *s.'s dress*, ornatus militaris, Cic Off 1, 18, 61: *s.'s furlough*, commeatus, Liv Suet (v. FURLOUGH) *s.'s pay*, stipendium, Cic Caes . also aes or aera (= stipendium) e g *as s who has forfeited his pay*, aere diminutus miles, Cic Verr 5, 13, 33 *s.'s savings*, peculium castrense, Ing 49, 17, 11 *s's oath* on enlisting, sacramentum, Caes.: Liv v OATH (2, 3) *s's phrase*, verbum castrense, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1, *extr.*. *s.'s sports*, ludi castrenses, Suet. Tib. 72, *med.* *s's tent*, tabernaculum, Cic : or t. militare, id. Brut. 9, 37. also tentorium, Hirt Suet.· also pellis, *absol in pl.*, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: Caes.: *s.'s servant*, calo, Caes Liv. See also MILITARY (*adj*)

**soldierlike, soldierly** (*adj.*): **I.** *Having the qualities of a good soldier*· **1.** mīlitāris. Hor. Od 1, 8, 5: v. SOLDIER (Phr. · II). **2.** expr. by circumil *e g* militiae cognitus (lit, *known, approved in actual service*, where militiae is the gen. of place like domi), Sall . cf prudens rei militaris, Nep. Con 1, *ad fin.* · praecipuus scientia rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40, *ad med.* v BRAVE, MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY. **II.** *After the manner of a soldier* militāriter *to talk in a s manner*, m. loqui, Tac H. 2, 80. Also expr. by militari more, exemplo: militum more, modo.

**soldiership**: **I.** *Profession of a soldier*, militia, Cic.: Caes · v. MILITARY (2). **II.** *Qualifications of a soldier* scientia rei militaris, Caes . s. militiae, Sall. s. belli, Just.

**soldiery**: **1.** mīles (*collect. subs.*). *they fill the places with s*, loca milite complent, Virg. Aen. 2, 495 . cf. hic miles magis placuit, Liv. 22, 57, *fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 2, *ad med.*: more freq in *pl.* **2.** militia (like miles), Just 32, 2, *init* Plin **3.** armātūra: *e. g.* levis a, Suet Cic.: Liv. **4.** arma, orum, *n. pl.* Liv. 41, 12, *fin* : Tac H. 2, 32, *post init*

**sole**: **I.** *The bottom of the foot*, **1.** planta: Virg : Plin. **2.** vestigium · *such as stand with the s.s of their feet directly opposed to ours, whom you call the Antipodes*, qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Ac 2, 39, 123. cf. candida permulcens liquidis v. lymphis, Cat. 62 (64), 162 and Virg. Aen. 5, 560, v primi alba pedis (*of a horse*) **3.** sōlum *the s of man is the destruction of grass*, s hominis exitium herbae, Varr. R R 1, 47, *fin* : *the hard skin of my s s serves as a shoe*, mihi calceamentum solorum callum, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 90 *spots never yet trodden by s of man*, loca nullius ante trita solo, Lucr 1, 927 Phr : *to be unable to find a place for the s of one's foot*, locum, ubi consistat, reperire non posse, Cic Quint 1, 5 *from the crown of the head to the s of the foot*, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc C 7, 20. **II.** *The bottom of a shoe*. **1.** sōlum *a s. fastened to the shoes with gold* (i e with *golden nails*), auro socciis suppactum s, Mart 9, 74, 2. **2.** sōlea (= *a sandal*), Plaut Mart Hor. **III.** *A fish*: sōlea, Ov Hal 123. Plin 9, 15, 20, § 52 *Pleuronectes solea, Linn

**sole** (*v*) · *calceis soleas suffigere (Georg). Phr. *my shoe has been three and four times s.'d and heeled*, calceus est sarta terque quaterque cute, Mart. 1, 103 (104), 6 *to wear rather high s'd boots*, altiusculus calceamentis uti, Suet Aug. 73

**sole** (*adj.*): **1.** sōlus, a, um *more expedient to be s monarch than to reign with another*, utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 41. Also strengthened by unus. *this s defect old age attaches to men*, solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus, Ter. Ad 5, 3, 47: so unus solus, Cic. Pis 40, 96 *you have s possession of that villa*, illa (villa) solius tua, Varr. R R. 3, 2, *post init.* **2.** ūnicus (*one only of a kind*: v ALONE, ONLY): strengthened by solus, Lucr. **3.** unus (= unicus). una nata Cat. 66 (68), 119 **4.** singŭlāris *s command*, singulare imperium, Cic Rep. 1, 33, 50 cf 1b 2, 9, 15 **5.** expr also by suus, proprius. Phr. *to be s survivor*, superstes omnium suorum exstare, Suet. Tib 62, *extr.* cf. Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 156 *for the s reason that it is present*, hoc ipso quod adest, Cic Fin 1, 16, 50. v BARE (III). MERE (2, 3) SINGLE.

**solecism**: **I.** *Impropriety in language* · **1.** sōloecismus (*a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence*, opp. barbarismus, an impropriety of speech, whether of grammar or pronunciation: a barbarism may be of one word, but a solecism must be of more) cf. Auct Her. 4, 12, 17 (s est quum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur. Barbarismus est quum verbum aliquod vitiose effertur): cf. Quint. 1, 5, 5: id. 1b. 34. **2.** sōloecum (for soloecismus), Gell. 17, 2, *ad med.* Such words as vitium, error, are of wider signification. **II.** Fig *Impropriety in conduct*: **1.** sōloecismus, Mart 11, 19. **2.** errātum vītium: ineptiae v IMPROPRIETY.

**solecist** (*one who commits solecisms*): sōloecista, Hier. in Ruf 3, 3, d § 22.

**solely**: sōlum: tantum sōlummŏdo tantummŏdo. v. ONLY, MERELY, EXCLUSIVELY.

**solemn**: **I.** *Of stated religious festivals* · sollennis (sollemnis, solennis, solemnis) · festus stātus. Join · dies festus atque sollennis, Cic. sollenne et statum sacrificium, id.: v. ANNIVERSARY (*adj.* and *subs.*) FESTIVAL (*subs.*): PERIODICAL (2). **II.** *Religious, sacred*: **1.** sanctus, Cic.. Hor Virg. **2.** sollennis. Join: *a s. duty*, officium sanctum atque sollenne, Cic Quint 6, 26. **3.** augustus cf sancta vocant augusta patres augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F 1, 609 **4.** religiōsus · Join. templum sane sanctum et r, Cic. v. SACRED. **III.** *Awe-inspiring* **1.** sācer (chiefly poet): *s. silence*, s. silentium, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 29: *a kind of s remembrance of a father*, s. quaedam patris memoria, Quint 11, 1, 59. **2.** rēvērendus *s. night*, nox reverenda, Ov. Ib. 75. facies r., Juv. 6, 513 **3.** horrendus cf. horrendae secreta Sibyllae, Virg. Aen. 6 10: v. VENERABLE, AWFUL

(II) IV. *Grave, serious, sober* 1. sērĭus v GRAVE. 2. tristis v GRAVE, GLOOMY, SAD 3. austērus 4. sērius v. SERIOUS Phr *a s. funeral*, celebritas supremi diei, Cic Mil 32, 86 *a s procession*, pompa Cic Virg *a s. ceremony*, caerimonia, Liv Tac

**solemnity:** I. *A religious, solemn rite solemn games* 1. sollenne, n., Liv.. *funeral s*, funeris s, Tac A 12, 69, *ad fin* also in *pl marriage s*, sollemnia nuptiarum, Suet Ner 28, *ad med* s (Isidis), Prop 2, 33, 1 (3, 31, 1) s Quinquatruum, Suet Ner. 34, *ad med* Phr *to celebrate a birth-day with great and unprecedented s*, natalem diem ingenti paratu et ante ullum diem insolito, Tac H 2, 95 2. sollemnitas (late, like sollenne) s pristina (ludorum Isthmiorum), Sol 7, 14 also in *pl*, dierum variae sollemnitates, Gell. 2, 24, *fin* see also FESTIVITY, CEREMONY, CELEBRATION II. *Sacredness* (of a deity, temple, etc) 1. religio propter singularem ejus fanum, Cic Verr 4, 44, 96 1 templorum, Tac H 1, 40, *fin* 2 sanctĭtas s templi, Liv. 44, 29 III. *Ugliness*, expr by *adj* : v SOLEMN (III) IV *Gravity, seriousness*, q v

**solemnization:** 1. cēlĕbrātio c sacri, Plin 30, 1, 3, § 12 c ludorum, Cic Att 15, 29, 1. 2 expr by *verb*. v. TO SOLEMNIZE see also CELEBRATION (II)

**solemnize:** I. *To perform in a solemn manner* (e g *a marriage, funeral, festival, divine service*) cēlĕbro, 1 concĕlĕbro, 1 (rare, but with stronger sign) frĕquento, 1 v TO CELEBRATE (II) TO PERFORM (I, 5) II. *To keep as a festival* festum diem agere, agitare, Cic Phr. *to s a day* (= *to keep it in sad remembrance*, prosequi being used by Ov : Sen , of attending a funeral), prosequi diem, Nep. Att. 4 *extr.*: *to decree that the day on which the victory was gained should be s d as a festival*, decernere ut inter festos referretur dies quo patrata victoria esset, Tac A. 13, 41, *ad fin.* III. *To make solemn* may be expr by reddo, efficio, with *adj.* v. SOLEMN (IV.), GRAVE

**solemnly:** I. *In a religious, solemn manner* 1. sollemniter (*with outward formality*) *all the rites having been s performed*, omnibus (sacris) s peractis, Liv 5, 46 *to swear s* (i. e *formally*), s jurare, Ulp Dig 12, 2, 33 2. sanctē (*with religious sincerity*) *to swear s*, s jurare, Pl Capt 4, 2, 112 Join pie sancteque colere, Cic N. D. 1, 20, 56 auguste sancteque venerari deos, id ib 3, 21, 53. 3. rītē (like sollemniter, *with due religious observances*) Cic Hor. Liv v. DULY. II. *Gravely, seriously*, q. v. III. *Impressively* grāvĭter (*with weight and dignity*), Cic. Sen. 6, 16

**solicit:** I. *To ask* 1. ambio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (with *acc* of the *person* only, in the best writers rarely with *acc* of the *thing*, which is gen expr by a clause with *ut* or *ne*, very rarely by *inf*) *thee, Fortune, the poor husbandman s.s with anxious prayer*, te (Fortunam) pauper ambit sollicita precatus colonus (where Fortuna is personified), Hor. Od 1, 35, 5: cf regnum ambire affatu, Virg Aen 4, 284 *to s a prize for the actors*, palmam histrionibus ambire, Plaut Amph prol. 69. *s.ing exemption from the laws*, ambiens ut legibus solveretur, Suet Caes 18 cf ambient multi ne filias in sortem darent, id Aug 31, *med* Hence techn used of *s.ing votes* (v TO CANVASS) Phr · *to s an office*, petitionem se dare, Cic Fam 13, 10, 2 *a s.ing the consulship*, petitio consulatus, Caes B. C. 1, 22: so, ambitio, prensatio (but v CANVASS). 2. pĕto, 3 · rōgo, 1 (less precisely) · v. TO BEG, ASK. 3. mendīco (*to solicit alms*): v. TO BEG (II) II. *To request strongly, entreat* · contendo (often joined with peto), insto, dēprĕcor (v. TO BEG). ōro, obsecro, flāgĭto (v TO IMPLORE, IMPORTUNE, ENTREAT, URGE) III. *To court, try to obtain* 1. pĕto, īvi and ii, ītum, 3 *Sempronia was so inflamed by lust that she oftener s.'d men than was s'd*, libidine sic accensa Sempronia ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall C 25. cf Cat. 59 (61), 145 2. capto, 1 (*to count applause, popularity*) *to s applause*, c plausus, Cic so, aucupor, affecto v TO COURT (5 Phr), COVET IV. *To invite* sollicito, 1. usu of *urging to crime to s to administer poison*, ad venenum dandum s, Cic Clu 16, *med.* see also TO INVITE (II) TEMPT, ALLURE. and for bad sense, v TO SEDUCE, TEMPT V. *To disquiet* (a sense now obsol, used by Dryden, Milton) sollicito, vexo. v TO HARASS

**solicitation.** I. *Earnest request, importunity* flāgĭtātio, efflāgĭtātio, efflāgĭtātus Cic v. ENTREATY II. *Instigation* stimŭlus, impulsus (best only in *abl*) also expr by verb *at your s*, te instante, Cic Att 3, 15, 3 cf impulsu suo, vestro, Cic Tusc me auctore, etc, Cic me impulsore, Ter Ad 4, 2, 21 see also INSTIGATION, INCENTIVE, TEMPTATION

**solicitor:** I. *One who solicits, entreats* 1. pētitor (*for an office*): Hor Od 3, 1, 10 rare in this sense in Cic always = *plaintiff* 2. dēprĕcātor Cic v. ENTREATER 3. flāgĭtātor (*an importunate asker*) v. IMPORTUNATE 4. sollicĭtātor (*a tempter, seducer*) Paul Dig 47, 11, 1 Sen 5. expr by verb, TO SOLICIT II. *One who practises in the Court of Chancery* cognītor, procūrātor, advocātus: v ATTORNEY

**solicitor-general:** v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

**solicitous:** anxius, sollicĭtus, trĕpidus: v ANXIOUS

**solicitously:** anxĭē, sollicĭtē, trĕpidē v. ANXIOUSLY

**solicitude:** anxietas, sollicĭtūdo: v. ANXIETY.

**solid** (*adj.*) I. *Not fluid* or *void*: sŏlĭdus (contr. soldus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113): *opp* liquidus, Lucr 1, 349 (343) *opp* rarus, id 3, 46 (340) *opp* mollis (*e g* aer, aqua, etc), id 1, 565 (560), *segq.* esp *opp* manus, Luci Join terra s atque conferta, Plin 2, 64, 64, § 160 *now there is s land where there was formerly a lake*, nunc solida est tellus quae lacus ante fuit, Ov F 6, 404 cf confertus, spissus, densus (v CLOSE, COMPACT, DENSE). firmus, stabilis (v FIRM) Phr *a cheese made s*, caseus glaciatus, Col. 7, 8, 2 II. *Substantial, not hollow* · sŏlĭdus s lapides, opp pumicosi, Sen Q. N. 3, 25, *circa med* · s cornua, opp cava, Plin 11, 37, 45, § 127. Join *the s spherical earth*, terra s et globosa, Cic N. D. 2, 39, 98 cf sphaera s atque plena, id Rep 1, 14, 22: *the elephant advanced on s ground*, solido (*neut absol*) procedebat elephas, Liv. 44, 5, *med* cf Ov F 4, 821. III. Of metals, *without dross* · 1. pūrus *s. gold*, aurum p, Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84. 2. pūsŭlātus (and pustulatus, ht. *blistered*, i e. *refined*) · *s. silver*, argentum p., Suet Ner 44 Mart 7, 26, 7 3. aurum ad obtussum, Suet. 1 c. Phr. *bowls of s. gold*, crateres auro solidi, Virg Aen. 2, 765 so, totus aureus (annulus) opp subauratus, Petr. 32 Join aurea statua et solida, Plin 33, 4, 24, § 82. Fig. *to distinguish the useless from the s*, inane abscindere solido, Hor S 1, 2, 11; IV. Of food *nourishing, strengthening* 1. firmus *feeding the cattle on s food*, firmo cibo pasta pecus, Varr R R 2, 11, 2 Cels. 2, 18, *post init* 2. plēnus *more s. kinds of food*, pleniores cibi, id 3, 20, *extr* 3. rōbustus: r. cibus, id. 2, 18, *ad med.* 4. vălĭdus: *the most s food is suitable for those of strong health*, robustus apta materia validissima est, id. 2, 18, *fin.* · see also NOURISHING V. Of buildings . *massively, strongly built*. 1. sŏlĭdus *a wall either s or with arches*, paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22. 2. firmus, stabĭlis v FIRM Phr. *flint is hardly s enough for building*, silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin 36, 22, 49, § 169 · *a s* (= *sound*) *wall*, idoneus paries, Paul Dig. 39, 2, 36 VI *Solid, having all the geometrical dimensions* v. CUBIC, CUBICAL VII. *Real, true, not fallacious* firmus, stabĭlis, vērus, sŏlĭdus v. GENUINE, REAL Phr *s arguments*, argumenta firma ad probandum, Cic Brut, 78, 272 cf argumentum grave, id (v. WEIGHTY ARGUMENT, REASON): *men of s character*, homines spectati et probati, Cic (see also HONEST, SINCERE) *s peace*, pax exploràta (*established*), Cic. Phil 7, 6, 16 (perpetuus, certus, firmus, stabilis, verus, sempiternus, may also be used with pax in this sense). VIII. *Profound* (opp. *superficial*) Phr : *very s learning*, altissima eruditio, Plin cf litterae interiores et reconditae, Cic N D 3, 16, 42. v DEEP, PROFOUND, SOUND

**solid** (*subs*) 1. sŏlĭdum corpus (strictly, *a body of three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness*) *a s is produced by the filling up of three dimensions*, fit tribus dimensionibus impletus corpus s., Macr Somn Scip 1, 5, *ad med* 2. sŏlĭdum (*neut absol.* used as *subs a s*, opp *a plane*). v. SOLID (II *fin*) Cic.

**—, to become:** 1. sŏlĭdesco, 3 *the structures become s under water* moles sub aqua solidescunt, Vitr 2, 6, *init a broken cartilage does not become s*, cartilago rupta non solidescit Plin 11, 37, 87, § 216 2 conferveo 2, confervesco, 3 (*to become s by growing together*) Cels 8, 10, § 1 and § 7. 3. consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, *to become motionless and s.* usu with frigore, gelu esp poet Ov Hor.. v TO CURDLE. 4. concrēsco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*to become s by curdling*) Ov . v TO CURDLE 5. sŏlĭdus fio, Col. 7, 8, 4

**—, to make:** 1. firmo, 1 (in most senses in Eng). v. TO STRENGTHEN. 2. denso, 1 : *to make milk s into butter*, d lac in butyrum, Plin 11, 41, 96, § 239. 3. condenso, 1 (stronger than denso). *to make cheese s by weights*, c. caseum ponderibus, Col 7, 8, 4 cf. spisso, conspisso. v. TO THICKEN 4. cōgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to make milk s, to hardness*, c lac in duritiam, Plin 23, 7, 64, § 126 (v TO CURDLE) *to make honey s by cold*, c mella frigore, Virg cf c pastillos (*pilas*), Plin 20, 1, 2, § 3 5. sŏlĭdo, 1 *to make buildings s without beams*, aedificia sine trabibus s, Tac. A 15, 43 Plin 6. persŏlĭdo, 1 (*to make quite s*), Stat. Theb. 1, 354 cf consolido v TO CONSOLIDATE.

**solidly:** I. firmĭter, firmē, sŏlĭdē *to prop up s.*, f suffulcire, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77 cf. stabilius (comp. of stabiliter), Suet Claud 20 v FIRMLY. II. *Accurately, thoroughly* q v

**soliloquize:** v SOLILOQUY

**soliloquy:** I. *Mental* · sermo intimus [quum ipse secum (*se loquitur*)], Cic Tusc 2, 22, 51 *to soliloquize*, intra se meditari, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118. II. *A talking to oneself* Phr.: in solitudine secum loqui, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1 intra se dicere, Quint 10, 7, 25 *he held the following s.*, haec solus secum collocutus est, Cic ipse secum haec locutus est, Cic : *he held a long s.*, multa secum ipse locutus est, Cic.: (from Ki.) (N B —Not soliloquium, which is first used by Augustine.)

**solitarily:** no one word to express it sometimes an *adj.* may serve (cf. L. G § 343): *to live s.*, agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18, *med* : also expr by *prep.* and *subs.*: v SOLITARY SOLITUDE.

**solitariness:** v. SOLITUDE

**solitary** (*adj*) I. *Living alone*: 1. sōlĭtārius · *a s man*, s. homo, Cic : *a s and retired kind of life*, s. et umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18 v. HERMIT, RECLUSE: *to be of a s. nature*, i e. *to frequent s places*, s. natura esse, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4. Phr.: *to lead a s.* (or *retired*) *life*, aetatem in tenebris agere

(*i e* remotam a convictu, foro, republica), Plin Pan. 44, *med* **2.** sōlĭvăgus (*wandering, roving alone*): s bestiae, opp congregatae, Cic Tusc 5, 13, 38 **3.** sōlĭtārius *when the enemy on shore had spied some s men disembarking*, hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes B G 4, 26 Join: non singulare nec solivagum genus, Cic Rep 1, 25, 39 **4.** sēgrēgis, e (*nom* does not occur except in the form segregus, Aus Parent 8, 15) *to lead a s life*, agere vitam s, Sen Ben 4, 18

**II.** *Lonely, unfrequented* **1.** sōlus *s places*, loca s, Cic Plaut · *on the s mountain*, in solo monte, Tib 1, 2, 73. Rarely of persons *I am s.; I have no one here, friend or kindred*, sola sum, habeo hic neminem, neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter Eun 1 2, 67 id Ad 3, 1, 4 v LONELY **2.** dēsertus (*unfrequented*) *a populous or s place*, frequens an desertus locus, Quint . *a s stump*, d stipes, Tib 1, 1, 11 *a most s desert*, desertissima solitudo, Cic Join deserta via et inculta, Cic Coel 18, 42 vastus ac desertus, Cic Liv v. DESOLATE, WASTE **3.** sŏlĭtārius s montes, silva, litora, Ov *s way*, s iter, Hor Ep 1, 18, 103 v RETIRED, SECLUDED *before he spent a s period alone*, (priusquam) solus in secreto (*neut absol*) tempus tereret, Liv 26, 19, *ad med*

**4.** āvius, dēvius (*out of the high-road*) Sall Liv. Phr, *in a s spot*, loco ab arbitris remoto (lit *a spot safe from onlookers*), Cic Verr 5, 31, 80 *the most s parts of the city*, infrequentissima urbis, Liv 31, 23, *post init*

**III.** *Dreary, gloomy, melancholy*, q v **IV.** *Single, detached* **1.** sēpārātus, sējunctus v. DETACHED **2.** ūnĭcus (*one only of its kind*). singŭlārĭs (*unparalleled*) v SOLE, ONLY Phr *a s instance in history*, quod nulla habet annalium historia, Liv. *in s confinement*, clausi in tenebris (?), Sall Jug 14, *med* *to put any one in s confinement*, *aliquem custodiae tradere sermonis et colloqui usu adempto (Georg)

**solitary** (*subs.*). v HERMIT

**solitude:** **I.** *State of being alone, loneliness* sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* · *widowhood and s*, viduitas ac s, Cic Caecin 5, 113 cf liberorum s, id. Verr 1, 58, 153 Ter Andr 1, 5, 55. **II** Of place *remoteness from society* **1.** sōlĭtūdo *they had repaired to the s of the woods for concealment*, se in s ac silvas abdidisse, Caes B G. 4, 18 *s and retirement constitute my province*, mihi s et recessus provincia est, Cic Att 12, 26, 2

**2** sēcrētum (strictly *neut adj*) *though my pen rejoices in s and dreads all intruders*, cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint, 10, 7, 16 cf horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Virg Aen 6, 10. **3.** expressed by an *adj.* with locus, regio: *e g* locus desertus, regio vasta (v SOLITARY). see also RETREAT, RETIREMENT.

**III.** *Desert.* q v Phr · *to seek s.*, capture solitudines, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63. cf. secretum solitudinemque captare, Pl's Quint. Decl 17, 17, *med* *to seek refuge in flight and s*, mandare fugae solitudinique vitam, Cic Cat. 1, 8, 20 · cf discedere in aliquas solitudines, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2 *to wander about in s through grief*, in locis solis moestum errare, id Div 1, 28, 59. see also RETIREMENT, TO RETIRE.

**solo:** **I.** *Vocal* . *unius cantus* also canticum (*a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing*) Cic Liv : *to sing a s*, *solus canere or cantare **II.** *Instrumental* Phr. *he plays a s. on the lyre, flute, etc.*, *solus fidibus, tibiis canit or cantat: *a male s-singer*, *monodiarius, Not Tir. p 173 *a female s.-singer*, *monodiaria, Inscr

**Solomon's-seal:** *Convallaria polygonatum, Linn.

**solstice:** **I.** *The summer s.:* solstĭtium, Hor Ep 1, 11, 18 Virg G 1, 100. **II.** *The winter s.* brūma, *opp* solstitium, Cic N. D 2, 7, 19 Phr · *at the summer s.*, solstitiali die, Cic Tusc 1, 39, 94 · *at the winter s*, brumali die, id Div 2 14, 33

**solstitial:** solstĭtiālis, brūmālis v SOLSTICE.

**solubility:** expr by *adj* or *verb* v. SOLUBLE, TO DISSOLVE

**soluble** (*capable of solution in a fluid*) no exact equivalent perh dissolubilis, solubilis may serve expr. by *verb*, quod dissolvi, dilui potest v. TO DISSOLVE

**solution:** **I** *The act of dissolving* expr by *verb* v TO DISSOLVE

**II.** *The liquid in which something has been dissolved* dilūtum, Plin 27, 7, 28, § 46 **III.** *Explanation, removal of difficulties* in argument **1.** sōlūtio argumentorum s, Sen Ben 5, 12 *s of a sophism*, s captionis sophisticae, Gell 18, 2 **2.** rēsōlūtio (like solutio) sophismatis r, Gell l c **3.** ēnōdātio (late) Cic Top 7, 31. **4.** explĭcātio · *that s. of yours will have done much to advance our present problem*, multum ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, Cic Fin. 3, 4, 14 Also expr by *verb* TO SOLVE. see also EXPLANATION, INTERPRETATION Phr *to require further s*, non satis explanari, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 96

**solve:** **1** solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *let sophisms be s'd*, captiosa (used as *neut subs*) solvantur, Cic Fin 1, 7, 22 cf discutere captiones, ib *to s. a riddle*, aenigma s, Quint **2.** dissolvo · *to s problems*, interrogationes d, Cic Ac 2, 15, 46. Also, ēnōdo, expēdio, ēnucleo, explano, explico, illustro v TO CLEAR UP, EXPLAIN, PROVE Phr *the nature of the gods is mysterious and difficult to s*, natura deorum est obscura et difficiles explicatus habet, Cic N D 3, 39, 93 *to s doubts*, dubitationem tollere, Cic d exim ere, Quint

**solvency:** perh *facultas solvendi* or expr by *adj* v SOLVENT, CREDIT Phr: *I have got a reputation for s*, bonum nomen existimor, Cic Fam 5, 6, 2

**solvent:** **I.** *Able to pay* **1.** qui est solvendo *sc* aeri (v L G. § 538. *Obs* 2) Cic · qui est ad solvendum. Vitr. **2.** īdōneus *sc.* debitor (*safe, able to pay*, opp. inops) Gai Dig cf Martian Dig 35, 2, 88, idoneis hominibus (*v l* nominibus) collocare pecuniam, *to place money in s hands* · v L G § 538, *Obs* 2 v INSOLVENT, BANKRUPT

**II.** Lit *able to dissolve*. expr by verb *e g*, quod dissolvere potest v TO DISSOLVE

**sombre:** obscūrus, tĕnĕbrōsus, tristis v DARK, DUSKY, GLOOMY

**some** (*adj*) **1.** ălĭqui, ălĭqua, ălĭquod (the forms aliquis and aliquid for the most part being used substantively aliqui, etc, is always *emphatic* and opposed either expressly or impliedly to such words as *all, much, none*, etc) *from thus people is chosen s. leader or other*, ex hoc populo deligitur aliqui dux Cic Rep 1 44, 68 *s. war or other*, aliquod bellum, Caes see also ANY (2) Sometimes for aliqui, aliquis is used e. g, *in whose way some hardship or other has been put*, quibus est aliquis objectus labos, Ter Hec 3, 1, 6: cf gravis aliquis casus, Cic. Am. 22, 84 [N B.—With *numerals*, aliqui, as Gr τις, expresses an *indefinite* number, and is = *about s* (or *about*) *twenty days*, aliquos viginti dies, Pl Men. 5, 5, 47 *s five leaves*, aliqua folia quinque, Cato R. R. 156, *ad init* v ABOUT(B)] **2.** ălĭquispiam, ălĭquădpiam, ălĭquodpiam (rare) *even if he should be driven out of this city by s. force*, etiamsi aliquapiam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic Sest. 29, 63. **3.** quispiam quaepiam, quodpiam (similar to quis, but capable of taking a more independent and emphatic position: usu. with si) *what if s deity hath willed thus?* quid si hoc voluit quispiam Deus? Ter Eun 5, 2, 36 **4.** nonnullus (= *considerable*, sing, or *several*, plur) *s* (= *considerable*) *risk*, n periculum, Plaut *s* (= *several*) *cohorts*, n cohortes, Caes **5.** ălĭquŏt (*a few*, indecl, and only used with *plur* subs) *s letters*, aliquot epistolae, Cic · *from s causes*, a de causis, Caes *s. years before*, a. ante annos, Suet **6.** quīdam, quaedam, quoddam (*of a certain* person or thing, which one cannot or may not mention by name). *s* (= *a certain*) *Gaul*, quidam Gallus, Caes *s* (= *certain*) *subjects of debate*, quaedam quaestiones, Cic. hence occasionally found joined with certus, esp. in Cic (v CERTAIN). **7.** nescĭo quis (take as *adj*) v SOME (*subs* 7) *s eye or other bewitches my tender lambs*, nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos (alluding to the supposed power of *an evil eye*), Virg E 3, 103 Phr *in s degree, to s extent*, aliquantum, Cic aliquatenus, Sen. Quint *in s respect*, aliquid (v SOMEWHAT) *for s time* (indefinite), aliquamdiu, Cic aliquantisper, Plaut. Ter *for s (short) time*, paulisper *s time before*, aliquanto ante, Cic *after s time*, post aliquanto, id . *at s time or other* (past or present), aliquando *to stand you in s stead*, in rem tuam esse, Plaut *with s (good) reason*, non sine causa, Cic *s days before*, superioribus diebus, Caes B G 7, 58 *it is s. comfort to me*, nonnihil me consolatur, Cic Fam. 4, 14, 2. *s. progress has been made, considering the very unhappy position we are in*, nonnihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum, ib 12, 2, 2 [N B—*Some* may occasionally be rendered (1) by a *diminutive subs* e. g., *s (little) solace*, solatiolum, Cat (2) by a *double negative* construction . *e g.*, with *s (considerable) skill*, non incalide, Cic ]

**some** (*subs*) · *some one or somebody, something* **1.** ălĭquis, ălĭquid, *plur* ălĭqui (*sem sing*, and *fem* and *neutr plur* not used, for the forms ălĭquae, ălĭqua, properly belong to *aliquus*). *it is no fault of yours, if s have feared you*, non tua culpa est, si te aliqui timuerunt, Cic Marcell 6, 20, *fin* N B—In Plaut and Ter aliquis is used, like τις in Gr, with a *plur* verb *open the door s body immediately*, aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad 4, 4, 26 cf. Pl Men. 4, 2, 111 in Virg once with 2 pers. sing (exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Aen 4, 625) and even the simple quis is simily used with *plur* verb in Pl Ps 5, 1, 37 (Simon me adesse, quis nuntiate). Join with unus (to denote a *single* but *indefinite* person) *name s one or other*, unum aliquem nominate, Cic Clu 66, 185 with alius: *to promise s thing else*, aliquid aliud promittere, Petr · with *adj* *to attempt s thing great*, aliquid magnum invadere, Virg Aen 9, 184 with *ex, de*, or *gen.* (in *partitive* sense) *s one of you*, aliquis ex vobis, Cic : *s one of us three*, a de tribus nobis, id. *s one of them own party*, suorum a, id Hence aliquid with *gen* of *subs.* or *adj* is used for the *adj* aliqui *e g*, aliquid pugnae (= aliqua pugna), Pl Capt 3, 4, 52 · aliquid monstri (= aliquod monstrum), Ter Andr 1, 5, 15 aliquid virium (= aliquae vires), Cic Fam 11, 18, 3 aliquid indefensi (= aliquod indefensum), Liv 26, 5, *ad med* Phr *to be s body or s thing* (= *of some worth* or *note*), esse aliquis or aliquid *if you would be s body (in the world)*, si vis esse aliquid (so the best MSS for aliquis Cicero however uses both sum aliquis and sum aliquid in this sense), Juv S 1, 74 *you would have me be s body*, me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att 3, 15, 8 *believing himself (to be) s body*, sese aliquem credens, Pers S. 1, 129 cf. aliquem se putare, Sen.: *that you say is, I grant, s thing, but it by no means includes the whole*, est istuc quidem aliquid, sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia, Cic Sen 3, 8 *it is s. thing to have been the wife of Jupiter*, est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27 *to say s. (of importance, to the point*. Gr λέγειν τι), Cic. Tusc.

1, 10, 20 *to relate to s.* (in gramm.) ad aliquid esse, Quint **2.** nonnulli *s imagined these stories to have been trumped up*, nonnulli haec ficta existimabant, Sall C 22 cf Caes B G 1, 26, *med* [For nonnullus, *adj*, v SOME, *adj* (1)] **3.** quīdam, quaedam, quiddam *s one* (= *a certain one*) *of the soldiers*, quidam ex militibus, Caes *s* (= *certain*) *of them made their way to the Nervii*, quidam ex his ad Nervios pervenerunt, id. With *gen. s* (= *certain*) *good men were slain*, quidam bonorum caesi, Tac A 1, 49 Also *neutr. sing as subs. s thing divine*, quiddam divinum, Cic : so quiddam mali (= quoddam malum), id Leg 3, 10, 23 Also quidam ... alii (like alii ... alii), *some .... others s retired from the city, others committed suicide*, excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv 45, 10, *extr.* [For quidam, *adj*, v SOME, *adj* (6)] **4.** nonnēmo (*sing.* = *several*) *in the senate-house even there are s enemies*, in ipsa curia nonnemo hostis est, Cic Mur 39, 84 but in id Cat 4, 5, 10, it is = quidam. *I see that s one* (= *a certain person*) *is absent*, video abesse nonnemmem **5** quispiam, quaepiam, quidpiam or quippiam (almost = aliquis) *s one of those*, quispiam ex iis, Gell 2, 21, *med to bring forward to s people*, proferre ad quospiam, Appul Flor Often in anticipating objections e g, *perhaps s one will say*, fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic Sen 3, 8 [For quispiam, *adj*, v SOME, *adj* (3)] **6.** āliquot (rarely as *subs.*) *s* (= *a few*) *had paid me a visit*, a me aduenant, Ter Andr 3, 3, 2. [For aliquot, *adj*, v SOME, *adj.* (5).] **7.** nescio quis (implying uncertainty *somebody, some one or other, I know not who* v L G § 626): *s one or other is speaking here close to me*, prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl. Pers 1, 3, 19 *my mind certainly foreboded s thing ill*, nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut. 2 2, 7. Also in affected ignorance, denoting *insignificance* or *meanness s pleader fellow*, causidicum nescio quem, Cic de Or 1, 46, 202 *by the complaints of s Paconius, whoever he may be*, Paconn nescio cujus querelis, id Q Fr. 1, 1, 6, 19 [For nescio quis used *adjectively*, v SOME, *adj* (7)] **8.** sunt qui (the verb usu *plur.* and in *pres*, with an indefinite and freq without any expressed subject, but with a relative clause which either defines or takes the place of the subject nt : *there are those people or things, who or that, etc* · when the rel clause states a *fact*, the *indic* is used; when a *mere conception, contingency or uncertainty*, the *subj* is employed cf Gr. ἔστιν οἵ, etc.) *s have not the courage to say what they feel*, sunt qui quod sentiunt non audent dicere, Cic Off 1, 24, 84 *to s I seem to be too bitter in satire*, sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer, Hor. S 2, 1, 1 cf sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, id Od. 1, 1, 3 *there are s. who think death to be the departure of the man from the body*, sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem, Cic. Tusc 1, 9, 18 Simly. sunt quidam qui is used **9.** ālius .. ālius (*some .. others*) *they brought forward, s purple, others incense, others precious stones*, alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, Cic Verr. 5, 56, 146 Also alius repeated in a different case, or alius with an adverb in the second place e. g, *living s in one way, others in another*, alius alio more viventes, Sall C 6 *the cavalry slipped off, s by one route, others by another*, equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, Liv 44, 43 *s are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another*, alius aliunde est periculum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19 For other constructions, v. OTHER, ANOTHER (1) Phr.: *as often as you shall have s one to send a letter by*, quoties habebis cui des literas, Cic. Att 11, 13, 5 . *there will every day be s. one to send by,* *erit quotidie per quem mittas (Amsw) *I will forego s of my right*, *paulum de jure meo discedam (Amsw) *there is s thing in it*, non *s* haud temere est, freq in Plaut and Ter : cf non hoc de nihilo est, Ter , and non de nihilo, Liv *I will be s thing or nothing*, ego eio aut Caesar aut nullus *I must talk of s thing else*, oratio alio demutanda est mea, Pl Mil 4, 7, 8

**somehow or other:** **1.** ālīquā (*sc* viā, *by some road or other*) · *to escape s or other, if he could*, a evolare, si posset, Cic Verr. 1, 26, 67 *if you had not done a mischief s or other, you would have died*, si non a nocuisses, morituus esses, Virg E 3, 15. **2.** nescio quōmodo (lit., *I know not how*) *good men are s. or other too sluggish*, boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, Cic Sest. 47, 100 **3.** nescio quo pacto (like the preced ) *s or other it is always the case*, nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, id. Mur 21, 43 *others s or other have become hardened*, alii nescio quo pacto obdurnerunt, Cic Fam 5, 15, 2 (N.B —Such phrases as nescio quomodo, nescio quo pacto, are to be regarded as a single adverbial expression, and hence the *indic* )

**somersault** } **1.** cernuo, 1 *they* **somerset:** } *kept running over shins drenched with oil and throwing s s*, pelles oleo perfusas percurrebant, ibique cernuabant, Varr. in Non. 21, 8. **2.** perh *in caput se circumagere (Georg). Phr *lightly clad youths throw s s between swords and spears pointed at them*, nudi juvenes inter gladios se atque infestas frameas saltu jaciunt, Tac G. 24 *one who throws s s, a tumbler* cernuus, Lucil in Non 21, 6 cf petaurista (and -es), as, m = πεταυριστής, Varr. in Non. 56, 26

**sometime:** **I.** *At an indefinite past time.* **1.** āliquando: *have you heard this s time or other from any one?* num haec ex ullo audivisti a ? Cic. **2.** quondam · *s time mother-in-law*, q socrus, id Clu 66, 188 Also antea, olim, etc (v FORMERLY) **II.** *At an indefinite future time* **1.** āliquando *the day will s time or other dawn*, illucescet a ille dies, Cic Mil 26, 69 **2.** ālīquo tempōre (like aliquando) *mortal flesh must s time or other perish*, corpus mortale a temp interire necesse est, Cic Inv 2, 57, 170 (N B —Necesse est gen. prefers a *dat* of the *person* to an *acc* ) **3.** quandōque *I think that I shall stay longer at Astura, till he shall come s time*, ego me Asturae diutius arbitror commoraturum, quoad ille q veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, *extr* · Liv Tac. **4.** ōlim (chiefly poet in this sense) v HEREAFTER (N B—For *some time* = *a long while*, v LONG, *adv* )

**some time ago:** dūdum, prīdem, etc (v. AGO, SOME TIME).

**sometimes:** **I.** *At times* **1.** ālīquando *moral rectitude s clashes with expediency*, utilitas a cum honestate pugnat, Cic Off 3, 3, 12. **2.** nonnunquam *s by day, oftener by night*, n interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes B G 1, 8 Cic **3.** ōlim (poet) *as coaxing teachers s give boys cakes*, ut pueris dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor S 1, 1, 25 Ov., Virg **4.** interdum *s, or rather exceedingly often*, i. vel potius nimium saepe, Cic. **5.** quandoque *(now and then). s ships are made, s shields*, q fiunt trabes, q clipei, Sen Q N. 1, 1, *extr.* **6.** sūbindē v OCCASIONALLY. **II.** As correl, *sometimes ... sometimes* 1 mŏdŏ. mŏdŏ or m place of the second modo, some other adverb (see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v., and ant NOW, II ) **2.** nunc .... nunc: v NOW (II ) **3.** ālias .. ālias *to be s. happy, s wretched*, a. beatus esse, a. miser, Cic. Fin 2, 27, 87. Or alias in connexion with alius, aliter, for which alio tempore may be used: v. NOW (II )

**4** interdum .. interdum *s in speech the flow is very rapid, s the pace is moderate*, i. cursus est in oratione incitatior, i. moderata ingressio, Cic Or. 59, 201 **5.** interim .... interim (rare). Quint 5, 10, 34. **6.** quandoque .... quandoque (v. *supr* I 5) Phr *cranes standing s. on one leg, s on the other*, grues alternis pedibus insistentes, Plin 10, 23, 30, § 59 (cf alterno terram quatiunt pede, Hor. Od 1, 4, 7) v ALTERNATELY *hope and fear together make it s credible, s. not*, alternant spesque timorque fidem, Ov H. 6, 38

**somewhat** (*subs*) **1.** nonnīhil (indecl. *something considerable*) *he devotes s. of his time to literature*, n. temporis tribuit literis, Nep. Hannib 13 **2.** āliquantum (usu *something great*) used as *neutr subs* with *gen.* : a. agri, noctis, itineris, Cic. Caes. · see also DEAL (*subs*) **3.** āliquantŭlum (as *subs something little*) a suspicionis, Cic see also LITTLE (*subs*).

**somewhat** (*adv*) **I.** *In some* (indefinite) *degree*. often expr. in Lat. by a *neutr pron* **1.** āliquid *the light by this time beginning to shine through, but yet s indistinct*, pellucens jam a., incerta tamen lux. Liv. 41, 2, *ad init.* **2.** quidpiam (or quippiam) *is this marriage s irksome to him?* num illi molestae q. sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. And. 2, 6, 7. **3.** nescio quid *to differ s. in philosophy*, nescio quid in philosophia dissentire, Cic N D 1, 33, 93 **4.** āliquātĕnus *stalks s red*, caules a rubentes, Plin 27, 12, 80, § 105 . Quint Sen See also PARTLY **II.** *In some great degree* āliquantum, āliquanto (aliquanto being used oftener than aliquantum with *comparatives*). *not only not in opposition to legal limits, but even stopping short of them, and s. short too*, non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, et quidem aliquanto, Cic Fam. 9, 26, 4 *he who has come s near virtue*, qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, Cic Fin 3, 14, 48 *the conqueror returned to Rome to as s greater contest*, victor Romam ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv 5, 29, *ad med* : v CONSIDERABLY. **III.** *In some slight degree* **1.** āliquantŭlum *spare yourself s*, a tibi parce, Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 111 **2.** nonnīhil *the recollection consoles me, in me consolatur quum recordor*, Cic Fam 4, 14, 2. cf haud nihil, Liv. 1, 3, *init* **3.** paulum, paulo, paullulum esp paulo with compar, oftener than paulum v LITTLE (*adv* ) [N B —*Somewhat* is often denoted in Latin (1) *by a simple comparative* (when *excess beyond the average* is implied) *old age is naturally s talkative*, senectus est natura loquacior, Cic. Sen. 16, 55 cf multa fecit asperius (*s roughly*), id Fam 6, 6, 10 (2) *by a compar. with a diminutival suffix s better* (of a patient), meliusculus, Cels. 3, 22, *extr a s. grown-up girl*, virgo grandiuscula (though there is another reading, grandicula), Ter And. 4, 5, 19 *Thais is s. older than I am*, Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter Eun. 3, 3, 21 and even an *adverb* is found: *e. g*, meliuscule *when you were s better*, cum m. tibi esset, Cic Fam 16, 5, 1. (3) by *a diminut adj. s poor*, pauperculus, Hor. Ter *s small*, parvulus, Cic Caes Virg. (4) by the prep *sub* in comp *s. ugly*, subturpis, Cic *s obscure*, subobscurus, id ]

**somewhence:** v SOMEWHERE (III ).

**somewhere:** **I.** *In some place:* **1.** ālicŭbi: *I could have wished rather you had procured your lands s. here*, mallem hic a. paravisses (praedia), Cic. Flac. 29, 71 cf Ter. Ad 3, 4, 7. **2.** ālīquo lŏco *you are to look for no letter from me before I am settled s*, antequam a l consedero, literas a me non exspectabis, Cic Att. 5, 14, 1. **3.** nonnusquam (*in some places* rare). Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168. **4.** ālīquotfārĭam (*in several places* · rare) Varr. R. R 1, 2, 7. **5.** uspiam (*s* or *anywhere*). *I did not doubt but that he would be likely to see you at Dyrrachium or s in your parts*, non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrrachii aut in istis locis

uspiam visurus esset, Cic Att 1, 17, 2

**II.** *To some place* ălĭquo *to bring some one away to the country s. or other*, aliquem rus a educere, Cic. *meanwhile let me retire to a corner s or other*, interea in angulum a abeam, Ter Ad 5, 2, 11. **III.** *From some place* ălĭcundĕ *he should borrow s* (=*from some one*), sumeret a, Ter. Ph 2, 1, 70 See also ANYWHERE, ELSE (*adv*).

**somewhere else**: v ELSE (*adv*). ELSEWHERE.

**somewhile**: v. SOMETIME

**——whither**: v. SOMEWHERE (II)

**sommerset**: v SOMERSAULT

**somnambulism**: *ambulatio dormientis

**somnambulist**: *qui dormiens ambulat.

**somnolence, somnolency**: somnus somni cūpĭdĭtas, somnŏlentia (rare) v. DROWSINESS

**somnolent**: sēmisomnus, sōpōrus v. DROWSY, HALF-ASLEEP

**son**: **I.** In reference to *a parent*· **1.** filius (*voc sing.* fĭli) *passim.* Fig *a s of fortune* (or *fortune's favourite*) fortunae f, Hor. S 2, 6, 49 with which cf gallinae filius albae (the Fr "le fils de la poule blanche"), Juv 13, 141 *a s of mother earth* (=*an obscure, mean person*), terrae f., Cic Att 1, 13, 4 Pers 6, 59 *Dimin* · *a little* or *dear s*, fĭlĭŏlus, Cic.: Plaut. see also BOY. **2.** expl by a patronymic (in the poets) e g *s of Priamus*, Priamides *s of Atreus*, Atrides v L G §§ 184, 609 **3.** expl simply by a *gen of the father* (since a son may be said to belong to a father) *Hasdrubal, s of Gisgo*, H Gisgonis, Liv 25, 37, *ad med* **4.** nātus (or gnātus solely poet) Virg Ov. **5.** vīrīle sĕcus (indecl), vīrilis sexus, stirps vīrilis *I had one little daughter, have never had a s*, filiolam ego unam habui, virile secus nunquam ullum habui, Pl. Rud 1, 2, 19 *supposing he had left no s*, si is virilem sexum non reliquisset, Nep Ages 1 *Amulius compasses the death of his brother's s s*, A stirpem fratris virilem interimit, Liv 1, 3, *in fin* **6.** prōgĕnies, ēi (poet., very rarely = filius, being properly a *collect. subs*) *Saepe don, my s.*, S, mea progenies, Virg Aen 10, 471 *she says that Bacchus is not the s of Jove*, Bacchum progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov M 4, 3 Simly genus is used *dating s. of Iapetus*, audax Iapeti g, Hor Od. 1, 3, 27 Virg cf also this use of suboles, proles, and sanguis by the poets *the illustrious s of Anchises and Venus*, clarus Anchisae Veneriisque sanguis, Hor Carm S. 50 cf id Od 4, 3, 14 Virg Aen. 4, 236 **7.** ălumnus (*foster-s*)· Fig. *a soldier's s*, legionum a, Tac A 1, 44 cf. castrorum filius (a title of Caligula, from his having been brought up in the camp), Suet Cal 22, *imit* · *that Italy might see her own s branded with the greatest torture of slavery*, (ut) Italia alumnum suum servitutis extremo summoque supplicio affixum videret, Cic Verr. 5, 66, 169

**II.** In reference to *an ancestor*: prōgĕnies, stirps, genus, etc · or expl. by participles, ortus, sātus, ēditus, gĕnĭtus, nātus, with *abl* : v. OFFSPRING, DESCENDANT, DESCENDED. Sometimes also patronymics are used in a wide sense e g *the s s of Aeneas* (=*the Romans*), Aenēădae, Lucr. . *the s s of Romulus* (in same sense as preced), Rōmŭlĭdae, Virg. **III.** *As title of Our Lord S. of man*, Filius hominis, Vulg Matt. xxv. 31, etc.· *S of God*, Filius Dei, Vulg. Acts ix. 20, etc. Phr.: *the elder s*, e duobus filius major, Caes B. C 3, 108. *the eldest s*, maximus natu or maximus: v. OLD, I, 2. FIRSTBORN simly. *the younger, youngest s*, minor natu, minimus natu. *every mother's s.* (=*all, to a man*), ad unum omnes, Cic Am. 23, 86· *to kill every mother's s.*, occidione s. occisione occidere, Cic Liv. : cf. ad internecionem caedere, Liv. 9, 26, *imit* · *a s of free parents*, oriundus ab ingenuis, Cic. *s. of Jupiter*, quem Jupiter genuit, id : *like a good s.*, pie *to be regarded as a s*, haberi in liberum loco, Cic Verr 1, 15, 40. *to adopt one as a s*, aliquem filium instituere, id pro Dom 14, 37 (see also TO ADOPT, ADOPTIVE) *to be delivered of a s*, filium parere

**son-in-law**: gĕner *passim*

**sonata** (*an extended musical composition for one or two instruments*) not known amongst the Romans perh most nearly represented by *mŏdōrum concentus, symphōnia

**song**: **I.** *Vocal* **1.** cantus, ūs, *m* (more freq in prose than poetry) *s s of Sirens*, c Sirenum, Cic Fin 5, 18, 49 · *the whole neighbourhood resounded with the s. of voices accompanied by stringed instruments and flutes*, cantu vocum, nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personabat, Cic. Rosc Am 46, 134 *s.s of mourning*, lugubres cantus, Hor Od 1, 24, 2 (For *instrumental music*, see MUSIC [II], STRAIN TUNE) Also of birds *birds were lulling the air with s*, volucres aethera mulcebant cantu, Virg Aen 7, 34 *to utter s*, c dare, ib 1, 368 Ov F 2, 765 cf c avium, Cic Div 1, 42, 94 Also *a s of incantation s even tries to draw down the moon from her car*, cantus et curru lunam deducere tentat, Tib 1, 8, 21 (v INCANTATION) **2.** carmen, ĭnis, *n* (in this sense mostly poet for cantus): *illustrious for vocal s*, carmine vocali clarus, Ov M 11, 317 *a marriage s*, c nuptiale, Cat *the swan on the eve of death sings her funeral s*, carmina jam moriens canit exsequialia cycnus, Ov M 14, 430 cf Virg Aen 4, 462 v DIRGE **3.** canticum (*a s in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing* v SOLO) *the actor in a certain s*, histrio in c quo dam, Suet Ner 39 v Dict Ant 238, a. see also BALLAD, CANTICLE Also *a drinking song all the guests are uproarious with obscene s s*, omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint 1, 2, 8 **4.** cantio, ōnis, *f* (rare in this sense) Pl Stich 5, 4, 25 Suet Ner 25. Esp used as *a s of incantation* cf Cic Brut 60, 217 v INCANTATION. **5.** cantilēna (*an old, trite song*)· hence Fig : *you are always singing the same old s* (=*it is the old story*), cant eandem canis, Ter Ph 3, 2, 10 cf. Cic Att. 1, 19, 8 **6.** cantiuncŭla (*a flattering, alluring s*) cantiunculae (*sc* Sirenum), Cic. Fin 5, 18, 49 (a word apparently coined by Cic) **7.** cănor, ōris, *m.* (=*melody*) *s of the swan*, c cygni, Lucr. 4, 180· Ov A. A. 3, 315

**II.** *A written poetical composition* **1.** carmen, ĭnis, *n s. of Ilium*, c Iliacum, Hor. A P 129 *tragic s*, tragicum c, ib 220, and *pass* : Cic. Quint v POEM, POETRY, VERSE. Also *a s of incantation*· cf carmina vel coelo possunt deducere lunam carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Virg E 8, 69 *To write, compose a s*, carmen condere, pangere, fingere, etc, Hor. v. TO COMPOSE. **2.** pŏēmătium Plin Aus **3.** mĕlos, 1, *n* . v STRAIN, TUNE.

**III.** Miscell . *a drinking s*, canticum (v. *supr.* I, 3) *a satirical, abusive s.*, famosum carmen (v LAMPOON)· *a nurse's s. (for lulling children)*, lallus (v LULLABY) cf. also querela in a sim. sense (longa somnum suadere querela), Stat Theb. 5, 616 *the burden of a s.* (i.e *a verse repeated in a s. at certain intervals*), versus intercalaris, Serv in Virg E. 8, 21 (incipe Maenalios versus, and, ducite ab urbe domum) *they had sung their s. out*, hi jam decantaverant, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 53 *to accompany the flute with a s*, *conferre ad tibiam vocem (Georg)· v. TO ACCOMPANY. *vanquished in s*, cantando victus, Virg. E. 3, 21. *I had a natural talent for s.*, sponte sua carmen versus veniebat ad aptos, Ov. (Quich.). Prov.: *to buy for a mere s.*, parvo emere, Cic.: v. CHEAP, CHEAPLY.

**songster, songstress** (a term limited in Eng to birds seldom, if ever, applied to human beings; for which latter, see SINGER). **1.** ăvis cantrix, Varr. R. R 3, 5, 14 **2.** ăvis cănōra Virg G 2, 328. cf ales canorus (*i e* cygnus), Hor Od 2, 20, 15 **3.** ăvis cantu vōcālis· Plin 10, 50, 72, § 141

**sonless**: orbus v CHILDLESS

**sonnet**: cantĭcŭlum. For *love-s* v. LOVE-POEM

**sonneteer** (usu = *an insignificant poet*) perh versĭfĭcātor: *a better s. than poet*, v quam poeta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89 v POETASTER, VERSIFIER

**sonorous**: **I.** *loud* or *clear*: **1** sŏnōrus *s lyre*, s cithara, Tib., s rivers, s flumina, Virg . *s grove*, s nemus, Stat Cl. clarus, magnus (esp *relating to the voice*)· v LOUD, CLEAR, DEEP (III) **2.** sōnābĭlis, e. *s (metallic) rattle*, s sistrum, Ov M. 9, 784 **3.** sōnans, antis *has breathing was heavier and more s*, meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep 6, 16, *ad med* **4.** sŏnax, ācis *s. shell*, s concha (*al* sonanti), Ov M 1, 333 **5.** clāmōsŏnus (poet and rare) *s voice*, c vox, Cat 64 (62), 320 **6.** vōcālis, e *more s.* (i e *clearer*) *words*, verba vocaliora, Quint 8, 8, 16 *to choose some one with the most s voice to read*, eligere vocalissimum aliquem qui legeret, Plin Ep 4, 7, *ad med* **II.** *Melodious, well-sounding*· **1.** candĭdus (*clear and musical*) v. CLEAR **2.** cănōrus v. MELODIOUS **3.** argūtus (rare in this sense) *s grove*, a nemus, Virg Of style in oratory: *s, clear and well-rounded periods*, a certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus, Cic Or 12, 38 cf modulatus, numerosus (v MELODIOUS) **4** sŏnans, antis Of style. *s (good) old-fashioned words*, s verba et antiqua, Plin Ep 1, 16, *ad init. this pleasantly s style charms the listener better than a severely concise one*, potius dulcia haec et s quam austera et pressa (auditorem) delectant, id 2, 19, *ad med s songs and elegies*, musas elegosque s, Mart 7, 46, 5 Phr *s. and empty phrases*, verborum sonitus inanis, Cic de Or. 1, 12, 51 (For *s* in a bad sense, v GRAND, GRANDILOQUENT, INFLATED)

**sonorously**: sŏnōrē, cănōrē (rare) v CLEARLY, LOUDLY, MELODIOUSLY. best, however, expr by *adj* (v SONOROUS).

**sonship**: perh *cognatione filius (based on Cic Fin, 5, 1, 1, cognatione patruelis, *my cousin by blood*)

**soon**: **I.** *In or after a short time*. **1.** brĕvi tempore, or brĕvi *absol*. *the commonwealth will by now and s. recover its own rights*, respublica per vos brev temp. jus suum recuperabit, Cic Fam 12, 2, 3 *he s subdued everything*, b omnia subegit, Suet Caes 34. see also Smith's Lat. Dict s brevis (III, 2) *Very s*, perbrevi tempore or perbrevi, Cic **2.** mox (*very s.* = *directly*) *I shall be back s*, mox ego huc revertor, Ter *how s breakfast has been cooked*, quam m. coctum est prandium, Pl Rud 2, 3, 12. **3.** jam (*all but now, in a minute*) *I'll soon be there*, jam adero, Ter. (cf jam te premet nox, Hor) Jam jam or jam jamque = *possibly s, at any moment* cf atra silex jam jam lapsura, Virg Aen 6, 602 v MOMENTARILY, INSTANTLY, IMMEDIATELY. **4.** prŏpĕdiem (*shortly*, q v) *I shall see you s*, propediem te videbo, Cic Div. 1, 23, 47 **II.** *Quickly, speedily*, q v. **1.** cīto *since you have said that a man who had not learnt a thing s, could never learn it thoroughly at all*, quod eum negasti qui non c quid didicisset unquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic de Or 3, 36, 146 **2.** cĕlĕrĭter *I will send you a book s.*, librum tibi c mittam, Cic (For *to do a thing s.*, v. TO HASTEN, HURRY ON)

**III.** *In good time*· mātūrē, tempestīvē, tempĕri or tempŏri v EARLY. SEASONABLY, OPPORTUNELY **IV.** *Prematurely*. immātūrē, praemātūrē v PREMATURELY· but best expr by *adj*

(v. PREMATURE). **V.** *As s as* v SOON AS, AS **VI.** *As s. as possible* v. SOON AS POSSIBLE, AS Special Phr *as s =(a) as readily, willingly* (in this sense in Eng accompanying *would* or some other word expressing *will*), implying *regret* or *preference* *I would as s it had not been done*, nollem factum, Tet *I would as s die*, cupio mori, id *I'd would as s be a slave as a soldier*, Cato servire quam pugnare mavult, Cic Att 7, 15, 2 v FAIN, RATHER, TO PREFER (*b*) *as liefly*, implying *indifference* *I would as s they should be unhanged and go where you bid*, nihil moror eos salvos esse et ire quo jubetis, Ant in Cic Phil 13, 17, 35 v LIEF, INDIFFERENT (5 Phr) (*c*) just *as little*, implying *improbability*. expr. (1) by non magis quam. *Caius would as s transverse on horseback the bay of Baiae as become emperor*, non magis Caium imperaturum quam per Baianum sinum equis discessurum, Suet. Cal 19, *extr.* (2) by ante. quam (poet.) *as s shall the hart graze aloft in air as his feathers pass away from this breast*, ante leves pascentur in aethere cervi quam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Virg E. 1, 59, and *seqq.* Miscell *s after*, mox, Liv. paulo mox, Plin post paulo, Caes, Sall brevi postea, Cic non multo postea, id non ita multo post, Liv brevi spatio interjecto, Caes B G 3, 4, *init very s*, opinione citius, Varr cf celerius omnium opinione, Caes B G. 2, 3, *init* · also expr by a *superl adv* (v *supra*) *to an eager mind no haste is s enough*, animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J 64, *extr destined s* (=*ere long*) *to be an old woman and to stoop*, anus haud longa curva futura die, Prop 3, 9, 20 (2, 18, 20)

**soon, as:** v. SOON (*extr* · Special Phr)

—— **as, as:** **1.** sĭmul atque, sĭmul ac (or, in one word, simulatque, simulac) *as s as Caesar's arrival was ascertained*, simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes B G 5, 3 *as s as Jove's dear spouse perceived plainly her being entangled in such calamity*, simulac tam perspexit peste teneri cara Jovis conjux, Virg Aen 4, 90 Also strengthened with primum (which may be expressed by our *ever*) *as s as ever an opportunity appeared to him*, simulac primum ei occasio visa est, Cic Verr 1, 13, 34. **2.** sĭmul ut (less freq than preced) *ever y animal as s as it is born begins to love itself*, omne animal simul ut ortum est, se ipsum diligit, Cic. Fin 2, 11, 33 **3.** simul (=simul atque) *as s as the Sabines saw the Roman line forming, they too themselves advance*, s. institui Romanum aciem S videre, et ipsi procedunt, Liv 3, 62, *ad med* (cf Tavgete simul os terris ostendit honestum, Virg) Also strengthened with primum *C Marcius denounced Q. Fabius with impeachment, as s as ever he returned from office*, Q Fabio, s. primum magistratu abiit, ab C Marcio dicta dies est, Liv 6, 1, *ad med.* **4** ut *the soldiers, as s as they had halted in line, drove the Atrebates in a mass into the river*, milites, ut in acie constiterant, A in flumen compulerunt, Caes B G. 2, 23, *init* Also statim ut *I wrote a letter as s. as I had read yours*, literas scripsi statim ut tuas legeram, Cic Att 2, 12, 3. v IMMEDIATELY AFTER Strengthened with primum. *as s as the privilege was given*, ut primum potestas data est, Cic Fam 10, 13, 1 **5.** ubi *like the sun as s as it issues from the vanquished clouds*, ut sol victus ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: *I said, as s as ever you showed it me, that it was the one (the ring)*, dixi, ubi mihi ostenditi illico eum esse, Ter. Heaut 4, 1, 3. Esp ubi primum *as s as the enemy beheld our cavalry, they threw our men into disorder*, hostes ubi primum nostros conspexerunt, nostros perturbaverunt, Caes B G 4, 12, *init.* **6.** quum primum *as s as he begins to be sensible*, quum primum sapere coepit, Cic **7.** mox (ubi, ut or quam) *what if the commons should come in arms, as s as we fail to be influenced by their secession*, quid, si plebs, mox ubi parum secessione movemur, armata veniat, Liv 3, 82, *post med*: cf. mox ut, Flor 2, 4, *ad init* so mox quam, Paul Dig **8.** pārĭter

pārĭter. *the hero of Calydon as s. as he beheld her longed for her*, hanc pariter vidit, p Calydonius heros optavit, Ov. M 8, 323 *I heard of his death as s as his illness*, pariter aegrum, pariter decessisse cognovi, Plin. Ep 8, 23, *extr.* **9.** vix. . quum or et (poet) · *as s as he had spoken, by chance a pair of doves came flying in the sky*, vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae coelo venere volantes, Virg Aen 6, 190 cf. ib 5, 857 Cic. Caes (N B—Such phrases also as *so s as, no sooner. . than*, may be rendered like *as s. as*) See also IMMEDIATELY AFTER

**soon as possible as:** **1.** quamprīmum (or separately, quam primum) *he changes him to return to him as s as possible*, hunc mandat ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes B G 4, 21 Cic Very rarely with possum, and not to be imitated *that you return as s as possible*, ut quamprimum possis redeas Pl Capt 2, 3, 88 **2.** primo quoque tempŏre *that as s as possible they should bring forward these matters before this house*, ut primo quoque tempore de his rebus ad hunc ordinem referrent, Cic Phil 3, 15, *extr*, and *pass* **3.** expr also by a *superl adv* with or without quam *the offence should be punished as s as possible*, res maturissime vindicanda est, Cic Caec 2, 7 *let him come to the province as s as possible*, quam ocissime ad provinciam accedat, Sall J 25, *ad med*

**sooner:** **I.** *Earlier* · tempĕrius, mātūrius (v EARLY) · tempestīvius, Hor Od 4, 1, 9 Expr also by prius . quam, ante . . . quam (v BEFORE). Phr *the s. the better* (=*as soon as possible*, q. v), quamprimum, primo quoque tempore *s* die, Cic *the lot that s or later is destined to leap forth*, serius ocius sors exitura, Hor Od 2, 3, 26. *s or later we hasten to one common abode*, serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov M 10, 33 **II.** *More quickly*. expr by *compar adv* (v SOON, II QUICKLY, SPEEDILY). Phr. *no s said than done*, dictum ac factum *or* dictum factum (Gr. ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον), Ter Andr 2, 3, 7 cf. dicto citius, Virg Aen 1, 142 Liv. 23, 47

**III.** *More willingly* (=*rather* q v) expr by libentius, pŏtius, măgis, etc foll. by quam or by some verb denoting *preference* (v. TO PREFER) In Cic. Off 1, 18, we find even citius = potius: simly. in id Tusc 5, 27, 77, prius = potius **IV.** *More easily* **1.** ōcius *that nook of yours will s produce pepper and frankincense than the grape*, angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uva, Hor. Ep 1, 14, 23 **2.** făcĭlius *nothing is s said*, nil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70 and gen by a *compar. adv* (see also EASILY)

**soonest:** expr. by a *superl. adv* (v. SOON) or by periphr e g *at the s*, primo quoque tempore, etc (v. SOON AS POSSIBLE, AS) Often best expr by *adj* *pears the s ripe*, ocissima pira, Plin

**soot:** **1.** fūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* *the doorposts black with constant s*, assidua postes fuligine nigri, Virg E 7, 50: cf Cic Phil 2, 36, 91. **2.** cămĭnorum fārīna (rare) · Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 84 Phr *besmeared with s* (or more precisely, *with black paint*, in which *s* was an ingredient), fūlīginātus (rare), Hier Ep 10 perh *fuligine obtutus may serve

**sooth, in:** v. INDEED; FACT, IN

**sooth:** Phr *s. to say*, si verum scire vis, Cic cf. verum si loqui volumus, si verum quaerimus, ne mentiar (Georg): v. TRUTH

**soothe:** **I.** *To allay pain* whether physical or mental **1.** mulceo, si, sum, 2 *he s s wounds by many old applliances*, varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov F 5, 402. **2.** permulceo, 2 (seldom used literally, as in Ov Met 1, 715, firmat soporem languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, *confirms their sound slumber by swing their tired eyes with a tinctured wand*) · *by no comfort to s old age*, nulla consolatione p senectutem, Cic Sen 2, 4 **3.** lēnio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 *to s wounds*, vulnera 1, Prop **4.** dēlēnio, 4 (stronger than lenio *to s effectually*). *to s one's grief*, d dolentem, Hor Od 3, 1, 43 *to s a disease*, d morbum, Plin

**5** lēvo, 1 · *to s. care and mental anxiety by talk and advice*, curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio l., Cic cf allēvo, etc (v. TO ALLEVIATE, RELIEVE) **6.** sēdo, 1 (oftener fig. than lit.) *to s pains in the ears*, dolores aurium s, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 133 *to s* (or *quiet*) *alarm*, s pavorem, Liv **7.** mītīgo, 1: dolores, labores m, Cic *to s one's ears* (by *explanations*), aures m., Quint. 12, 1, 14 also metus m, id v TO MITIGATE **8.** tranquillo, 1 (fig) *so that their minds are either agitated or s d*, ut quae perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic Top 26, 98 v TO CALM For *to be s d*, see also TO ABATE (B) **9** consōlor sōlor, 1 v TO COMFORT **II.** *To s or soften down* anger, tumult, etc **1.** oblēnio, 4 *let reading of poetry s. an irritable man*, lectio carminum (iracundum) obleniat, Sen de Ira, 3, 9, *init* **2.** mulceo (poet) iras m, Virg Of also plāco, sēdo, lēnio, mollio, mītīgo (v TO PACIFY, MOLLIFY, APPEASE, ALLAY). **III.** *To lull with pleasure* mulceo, 2 · m. tigres (of Orpheus), Virg.: *to s. girls with song*, puellas carmine m, Hor Od. 3, 11, 20 Also dēlēnio, rĕcanto, etc v TO CHARM, FASCINATE.

**IV.** *To caress, flatter*. q v Phr: *to s grief*, sedationem moerendi afferre, Cic Tusc 3, 27, 65 cf levationem aegritudinum habere, ib 1, 49, 119 *to s one's tools*, flectere labores, Stat S. 5, 1, 120. *to s cares with the lyre*, curas lyra attenuare, Ov Tr 4, 1, 16 *to s pain*, dolorem abstergere, Cic

**soothing** (*adj*) **I.** Of medicine, *alleviating* · mītīgātōrius (rare), Plin. 28, 6, 17 § 63 but best expr by verb (v TO SOOTHE) **II.** Of sound, *softly-subdued*, submissus, plācīdus, lēnis, etc. Also of *winning* words · blandus, dēlēnīficus, Plaut

**soothing** (*subs*) mītīgātio (rare), sēdātio, plācātio, consōlātio, Cic v. ALLEVIATION, CALMING, APPEASING, CONSOLATION best expr, however, by verb (v TO SOOTHE).

**soothingly:** **I.** *In a soothing manner*. expr by *adj* or *subs* · v. SOOTHING (*adj* and *subs*) **II.** *In a winning way*. blandē, Cic Hor . blandĭter, Plaut.

**soothsayer:** **1.** augur, ūris v. AUGUR **2.** auspex, ĭcis Hor Od 3, 27, 8 Cic Att 2, 7, 2 (For augur and auspex, v. Dict. Ant p 174 *the augur or auspex predicted future events from the flight, singing, or feeding of birds*) **3.** hāruspex, ĭcis, (*who foretold the future from the inspection of the entrails of victims*, whence the term also of exstipex, Cic Div 2, 11, 26) A *feminine* form, hāruspĭca, occurs, Pl. Mil. 1, 3, 98 (hariolae atque haruspicae) **4.** hāriŏlus (often joined with haruspex, and = *prophet, seer*) Cic N D 1, 20, 55 Plaut Ter. Also a *fem* hāriŏla, freq in Plaut see also FORTUNE-TELLER **5** sortĭlĕgus: v. FORTUNE-TELLER. **6.** mētōposcōpus or -os, 1 (*one who told fortunes by examining the forehead, a physiognomist*) · Suet. Tit 2 Plin 35, 10, 36, § 88 Other words less precise are conjector, conjectrix, dīvinus, sāga (v FORTUNE-TELLER) vātes, vātĭcĭnātor, etc. (v. PROPHET, PROPHETESS) *To act as a s*. (1.) augŭror, 1 · Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: Tac: v. TO AUGUR, PREDICT. (II.)

auspĭcor, ī Cic N D 2, 4, 11 Liv. 27. 16, *fin.* (in) hăriōlor, ī (in a contemptuous sense) Cic Att 8, 11, 3

**soothsaying:** 1. augŭrātio (rare), augŭrium, auspicium v AUGURY, DIVINATION 2. hăruspĭcīna (sc ars: *the art of divining by inspecting victims*) Cic Div 2. 23, 50 3. hăruspĭcium Cat 90 (83), 2 Plin 7, 56, 57, § 203 4. hăriōlātio (rare) Att in Cic Div. 1, 31, 66 5. vātĭcĭnātio · v PROPHECY.

**sooty:** I. *Full of soot:* 1. fūlĭgĭnōsus (rare), Prud. στεφ 10, 261. 2. fūmōsus (less precise) v. SMOKY. II. Of colour, *like soot* fūlĭgĭnĕus f color, Arn 7, 254 f nubes, Petr 108, *init* · see also BLACK

**sop** (*subs*) I. *That which is steeped in a fluid* gen of food perh. intrita, intritum may serve. *a wine s.*, intrita panis e vino (though this is more properly a *mash* than a *sop*), Cels 3, 19: cf intritum lacte confectum, App M. 11, *med* No exact word, however, to express it in good authors may be expr by panis (or frustum, offa, etc v. MORSEL), vino, (or aqua, lacte, etc), madefactus, madidus, perfusus, etc II. *Anything given to pacify* dēlēnimentum *that a division of territory should be offered them as a s for their feelings*, d animis agri divisionem objici, Liv 4, 51, *med* Prov *to throw a s to Cerberus*, offam Cerbero objicere, Virg Aen 6, 420

**sophism:** (always in a contemptuous sense, and hence = *a fallacious argument*) 1. captio, ōnis, *f* *all s s of that kind are refuted in the same manner*, omnes istius generis c. eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. Fat 13, 30 *to shatter s s*, discutere c, id *to expose s s*, explicare c, id Also strengthened by dialecticus d captiones, id Fin 2, 6, 17 *Dimin.*, captiuncula, Cic Att 15, 7 see also FALLACY 2. cāvillātio. Sen. *pass* 3. sophisma, ātis, *n* (= σόφισμα) Sen Gell 4. conclūsiuncula (*a silly inference*) Cic Acad 2, 24, 75 Phr *let us return to the s s of Chrysippus*, ad C laqueos revertamur, Cic Fat 4, 7: *unless we shall have shown the s s in the speech*, nisi quid in oratione vani sit docuerimus, Liv.: *to have recourse to s s*, cavillor, Cic. · *to explain s s*, captiosa (as *neutr. subs*) solvere, Cic Fin 1, 7, 22.

**sophist:** I. *A sophist by profession* sophistes, ae (= σοφιστής) · *Protagoras, a very great s*, Protagoras s vel maximus, Cic N D 1, 23, 63 · but used ironically, id Acad 2, 23, 72 II. *Any fallacious reasoner* cāvillātor Sen Ep 102, *ad med* v. CAVILLER Phr *to play the s*, cavillor, Cic.: or by periphr ostentationis aut quaestus causa philosophari, Cic Acad. 2, 23, 72

**sophistic,** } 1. captiōsus Join·
**sophistical:** } *s. questions*, fallaces et c interrogationes, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46. 2. cāvillatrix (rare) *a s. inference*, c conclusio, Quint 7, 3, 14 3. sophisticus (= σοφιστικός: late) Gell.. Arn. Phr. *s. arguments*, disputationum laquei, Cic de Or. 1, 10, 43. See also SOPHISM

**sophistically:** captiōsē (rare): Cic. · sophistĭcē (late). Cod Just. Better expr. by cavillationum more, modo · captiosis verbis, etc

**sophistry:** v SOPHISM [Sophisticē, ēs, (= σοφιστική sc τέχνη), only found in App Dogm Plat ]

**sophisticate, sophisticated,** etc.: v. TO ADULTERATE, ADULTERATED, etc.

**soporiferous, soporiferously:** v. SOPORIFIC

**soporific** (*adj*) 1. sōpōrĭfer *the s. poppy*, s. papaver, Virg. Aen 4, 486: Ov. Plin 2. sōpōrus (*sleep-bringing*). s nox, Virg. Lucan 3. somnĭfer, somnĭficus (v. NARCOTIC, *adj*). Phr *a bough made s. by Stygian influence* ramus vi Stygia soporatus, Virg Aen 5, 855 *a cake rendered s with drugged grain*, soporata medicatis frugibus offa, ib 6, 420. For *to make s*, v. TO DRUG

**soporific** (*subs*) mĕdĭcāmentum somnĭfĭcum (*a drug*), Plin 37, 10, 57 § 158 Or expr by circuml. v. OPIATE throughout

**sopranist, soprano:** v TREBLE-SINGER, TREBLE

**sorb** (or **service-tree**) sorbus, i, *f* Col 5, 10, 19 Plin 16, 18, 30, § 74 (*Sorbus domestica*, Linn )

**sorb-apple** (or **service-berry**) sorbum, i, *n* Plin 15, 21, 23, § 85 Virg G 3, 380

**sorb-tree:** v SORB

**sorcerer:** 1. măgus (= μάγος: strictly, *one of the Persian Magi*) App Apol p 290 2. incantātor (late) Tert v MAGICIAN. 3. vēnēficus (*one who deals in potent drugs or spells*) · Cic : Hor Ov see also POISONER 4. mălēfĭcus (as *subs* late). Cod Just 5. thĕurgus (= θεουργός, *one who summons spirits* late) Aug 6. expr by periphr. *e g*, artifex magicarum artium: qui magicas artes adhibet, exercet

**sorceress:** măga, vēnēfĭca, săga, cantātrix. v ENCHANTRESS

**sorcery:** I. *The art or practice of sorcery* · 1. fascĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* (in *plur a bewitching*) Plin 28, 2, 5, § 22. 2. effascĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* (in *plur*): id 19, 4, 19 § 50 id 37, 10, 54, § 145. 3. mălēfĭcium (in *pl al* malefica) Tac A 2, 69 App 4. vēnēfĭcium (in *pl*) Ov Plin joined with cantiones (*enchantments*), Cic Brut 60, 217 5. expr. by măgicus or măgus, with a *subs.* magicae artes, Virg Aen 4, 493 magicae superstitiones, Tac A 12, 59 magica sacra, Virg E. 8, 66 magae artes, Ov Am 1, 8, 5. 6. măgia (= μαγεία) App Apol. p 290 7. thĕurgia (= θεουργία, *a summoning of spirits* very late): Aug also ars theurgica, id II. *The means employed in sorcery* 1. vēnēnum *Medea's cursed s s*, dira Medeae venena, Hor. Cic Ov. *by a kind of s*, quodam quasi v, Cic Off. 3, 19, 76 2. dēvōtio, ōnis, *f.* (usu in *pl an incantation, devoting to perdition*): Suet Cal 3 Tac A. 2, 69 For carmen, vox, cantāmen, cantio, incantāmentum, etc, v. INCANTATION, CHARM. Phr. *to subject to s s*, fascĭno, effascĭno, dēvŏveo (v TO BEWITCH) *s s*, diri sacrorum ritus, Tac. A. 16, 8: *pertaining to s.s*, magicus, magus (v. *supr*, I. 5) also vēnēficus v. verba, Ov M 14, 365 cf v. artes, Plin 30, 2, 6, § 17

**sordid:** I. *Mean, niggardly* 1. sordĭdus (of *mean, dirty* ways) *s. avarice*, sordidus cupido (cupido is always *masc* in Hor ), Hor Od. 2, 16, 15 Plin Quint. 2. restrictus (*close*) Cic Off. 2, 18, 62 Cf also parcus, tĕnax, āvārus, mălignus (v. NIGGARDLY) II *Abject, grovelling:* 1. sordĭdus Join *s. cares*, humiles et s. curae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3 *s. gains*, illiberales et s quaestus, Cic Off 1, 42. 150 · *that most base and s of all men*, iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. Att 9, 9, 3 2. hŭmĭlis See also ABJECT, GROVELLING, MEAN, LOW. Phr.. *a s. mind*, animus depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic Sen 21, 77: also, animus pusillus, id. Fam 2, 17, 7 (v. PALTRY PETTY) III Of birth: *humble*: q. v. IV. Of dress *shabbily dressed* · 1. sordĭdātus Cic . Ter Plaut 2. sordĭdus *wisdom is often hidden under a s cloak*, saepe est etiam sub pallio s sapientia, Caecil in Cic Fam. 3, 23, 56 3. obsŏlētus Cic. See also MEANLY, POORLY Phr · *to have s sentiments*, humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic Tusc 5, 9, 24. V. Of style in language v. MEAGRE (II)

**sordidly:** sordĭdē illĭbĕrālĭter mĭsĕrē v. MEANLY, POORLY.

**sordidness:** I. *Meanness* · 1. sordes, ium, *f* Cic Plin. Hor. 2. āvārĭtia Cic 3. illĭbĕrālĭtas; id See also MEANNESS (throughout), NIGGARDLINESS II. *Baseness:* q. v. III. *Poverty* (of language) v. POVERTY (II), MEAGRENESS.

**sore** (*subs*). 1. ulcus, ĕris, *n* (in gen sense) Cels · Plin. Lucr Virg.: Hor *the opening of a s*, ulceris os, Virg G. 3, 454 (where too *vulnus* is used for ulcus, as also freq in Cels 5, 9, 26 and 28) cf u. margines, Plin 30, 13, 39, § 113. *Dimin.*, ulcuscŭlum, Cels. Sen. Plin *full of s s*, ulcĕrōsus, Tac. A. 4, 57 *a breaking out into s s*, ulcĕrātio, Plin 34, 11, 27, § 115 (v. ULCERATION). Fig.: *the sore (of love) grows and festers by feeding it*, u (i e, amor) vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr 4, 1064 (1062): *no matter which part of these you touch, it will prove a s* (i e, *will turn out absurd*), quicquid horum attigeris, u est, Cic N D 1, 37, 104 Prov *to touch a s* (i e *touch on a delicate subject*), u tangere, Ter Ph 4, 4, 9 cf Ov. Trist 4, 11, 63 (rescindere vulnera noli deque gravi duras ulcere tolle manus), and Cic Agr 3, 2, 4 (refricare obductam jam reipublicae cicatricem) simly. recrudesco (*to become a raw s. again*: fig), id Fam 4, 6, 2. 2. intertrīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*a s caused by chafing* in *pl*) Plin Also intrīgo, Varr. 3. mentāgra (*an eruption, tetter on the chin*) Plin Cf mentīgo, ostīgo (*an eruption on sore or scab on lambs*), Col see also ERUPTION, SCAB 4. fūi uncŭlus, vŏmĭca v. BOIL. 5. fistŭla Cels.: Plin. 6. abscessus, ūpostēma, suppūrātio v. ABSCESS 7. carbunculus v CARBUNCLE. 8. cancer, carcĭnoma, phăgĕdaena: v CANCER 9. ĕpĭnyctis, ĭdis, *f* (= ἐπινυκτίς, *a small s. that comes in the night*) Plin 20, 2, 6, § 12 Also = *a s in the corner of the eye* (called also sȳcē = συκῆ), id 20, 6, 21, § 44 and aegĭlōpium, aegĭlops, Plin Cels (N B—For *eye-sore* in fig sense, v EYESORE) Phr. *to close a s*, cicatricem inducere, Cels. cicatricem contrahere, explere, Plin (v TO CICATRIZE, SCAR) *to open a s*, scarificare, Plin (see also TO LANCE) For fig sense of *sore*, see also DISTRESS, AFFLICTION, SORROW, TROUBLE also *supr.* (I 1).

**sore** (*adj*) I. Lit. *Causing pain* · expr by dŏlor, crŭcĭātus, etc (v. PAINFUL, I. *a*) Phr. *to make s.*, excŭcĕro, Plin. Cels. see also TO GALL. *a s. place* (v. SORE) II. *Feeling pain, attended with pain* expr by dŏleo, condŏlesco, indŏlesco (v. PAINFUL, I. *b.*): *that place is s. to touch*, locus tactu indolescit, Cels. 8, 9, 1, *init.*: *such ulcers are s along time*, diu dolent talia ulcera, Plin. Phr *s-* (or *blear-*) *eyed*, lippus, Hor *s eye*, lippus oculus, Plaut *s. mouth and gums*, oris gingivarumque ulceratio, Plin 34, 11, 27, § 115 *s lips*, labiorum ulcera, ib.: *s. throat*, fauces scabrae, Plin 27, 4, 3, § 12 and perh f. exasperatae (based on fauces exasperare, Cels. 1, 3) also f. exulceratae, id. 28, 9, 33, § 129 III. Fig *Sorely distressing* (of disease, calamity, etc ). grāvis, dūrus, ācerbus, etc · v GRIEVOUS, DISTRESSING, VIOLENT, PAINFUL (II), POIGNANT. IV. *Sensitive, touchy, irritable*: q. v. Phr.: *to be s. on a point*, aegre, graviter, moleste ferre (with quod, quia, si, etc): v. ANNOYED, TO BE. V. *Irksome, troublesome, galling*: q. v Phr. *full s. against my will I sent him away from me*, ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, Cic Fam 13, 63, 1.

——, **sorely:** for all meanings, v. GRIEVOUSLY often best expr. by *adj.* or *verb*: see also PAINFULLY. Phr.: *they were s put to it* (i e. *they were in the last extremity*), res illis ad triarios redit, Liv (for which phr. see Dict. Ant. p 495, a.).

**soreness:** I. Lit. · exulcĕrātio Cels. in *pl*, Plin. Expr. also by dŏlor. II. Fig *poignancy, bitterness* · q. v.

**sorites** (*a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments*) · 1. sōrites (= σωρείτης): Cic Div 2, 4, 11. Sen 2. ăcervus Cic Acad 2, 16, 49 Hor Ep 2, 1, 47.

**sorrel** (*adj.*) · *of a yellowish* or *red*,

dish-brown colour ·pādix, īcis *a s orse*, s. (equus), Virg. G. 3, 82 See also BAY (*adj*), DUN (*adj*)

**sorrel** (*subs*) *a plant*· **1.** lāpăthum and lāpăthus, *f.* (but *m*, Lucil in Cic Fin 2, 8, 24) = λάπαθον or λάπαθος (*Rumex Acetosella, Linn), Plin 20, 21, 85, § 231 (which read throughout, as various kinds of *s* are there mentioned) **2.** rūmex, ĭcis, *f* · ib (*Rumex Acetosella, Linn). **3.** oxys, ȳos, *m* (= ὀξύς, *sharp common wood-s*) Plin 27, 12, 89, § 112 (*Oxalis Acetosella, or perh, Ox stricta, Linn)

**4.** oxălis, ĭdis (= ὀξαλίς *garden-s*)· Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231 (*Oxalis Acetosella, Linn.)

—— **-tree**: *Andromeda Arborea, Linn.

**sorrily**: v. MEANLY, ABJECTLY, POORLY, PITIABLY.

**sorrow** (*subs.*): **1.** dŏlor, ōris, *m* (most gen. term): v. GRIEF. Phr: *to my s*, cum dolore meo or exp by *verb*: e g quod valde doleo, vehementer d., etc **2.** aegrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* (often used by Cic. in the more restricted sense of *s*, though in Tusc 4, 7, 16, he treats it as a gen. term, including *envy, pity, despair, etc*) *to give oneself up to s*, aegr se dedere, Tusc 3, 28, 71 *to die of s*, aegr confici, ib 3, 12, 27 *to soothe and remove s*, aegr lenire et tollere, id. aegr lenirem facere, id **3.** aegrĭmōnia (rather rare) *I should ill brook it, if there were occasion for fresh s.*, ferrem graviter si novae aegr locus esset, Cic Att 12, 38, 2 Hor Plaut

**4.** maeror, ōris, *m* (usu *of outward grief* Cic defines it as *aegritudo lebilis*, Tusc. 4, 8, 18) *to be overwhelmed with s*, confici m, Cic Fam. 14, 3, 1: *to pine away in s. and tears*, in et lacrimis consenescere, Cic. Clu 5, 13. **5.** luctus, ūs, *m* (prop *s for bereavement*, hence also *keen s*: Cic in Tusc. 4, 8, 18, defines it as, *aegritudo ex ejus, qui carus fuerit, interitu acerbo*) but also opp to voluptates, Cic Fam 14, 1, 1 See also GRIEF. **6.** tristĭtia, maestĭtia· v. SADNESS **7** acerbĭtas, angor v DISTRESS, ANGUISH **8.** dēsīdĕrium (*s for the absence or loss of anything*) v REGRET **9.** poenĭtentia v REPENTANCE, REGRET **10.** cūra, sollicĭtūdo. v ANXIETY, TROUBLE

**11.** sēnium (rare in this sense). *these things are for a trouble to me and a s*, hae res mihi dividiae et senio sunt, Pl Stich 1, 1, 19 *the whole state is overwhelmed with s.*, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic Mil 8, 20 See also DISTRESS (N.B—For *garments of s*, v MOURNING, II)

**sorrow** (*v*) **1.** dŏleo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 v TO GRIEVE (B) **2.** expr. by dŏlor, maeror, luctus, etc, with a verb e. g dolore affici, angi, Cic dolorem capere, accipere, percipere, id in dolore esse, id : in maerore, luctu versari, jacere, id **3.** lūgeo, xi, ctum, 2 maereo 2 v TO MOURN **4** indŏlesco, dŏlui, 3 v. TO GRIEVE **5.** contristor, 1 (*pass.* of contristo) *the practically wise man is not disturbed in mind, nor s s, nor fears*, (prudens) non perturbatur, nec contristatur, nec timet, Sen Ep 85, 12 See also TO LAMENT

**sorrowful**: **I.** *Expressive of sorrow*. **1.** maestus. *to wear a s and distracted look*, m et conturbato vultu uti, Auct. Her 3, 15, 27 Hor *s. plaints*, m questus, Virg Jorn m. ac sollicitus, Hor *Somewhat s*, submaestus (rare) Amm 30, 1, *init* **2.** tristis, *e*: v SAD **3.** luctuōsus (rare in this sense) l Hesperiae, Hor Od 3, 6, 8. **4.** maerens, entis (like maestus) *s. weeping*, m fletus, Cic. *s, dejected, distressed*, m, dejectus, afflictus, id : see also DEJECTED **5.** lūgŭbris, e v. MOURNFUL (II), MOURNING (*adj*) **6.** expr. also by a *part.* and *subs.*: maerore, luctu, aegritudine afflictus, Cic. or by *pres. part.* of verb v. TO SORROW. Phr *a s brow and downcast look*, frons laeta parum et dejecto lumina vultu, Virg Aen. 6, 862 *to be s*, v. TO SORROW. *To make s* (1) contristo, 1 *this opinion made Balbus s*, contristavit haec sententia B, Coel in Cic Fam 8, 9, 5 (2) expr. by periphr *e g.* maestiam inferre, Cic. v TO SADDEN, GRIEVE (I) **II.** *Causing s, naught with s* luctuōsus, ācerbus, flēbĭlis, mīsĕrābilis, lāmentābilis, etc v SAD, MOURNFUL, MOVING, GRIEVOUS, LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED.

**sorrowfully**: maestē, flēbĭlĭter (v. MOURNFULLY, SADLY, PLAINTIVELY): mīsērē, mīsērābilĭter, miserandum in modum (v. DEPLORABLY, MISERABLY)

**sorry** (*adj*) **I.** *Mournful, sad* q. v. **II.** *Poor, paltry, good-for-nothing* q v.

——, **to be**: **I.** *To repent, regret*: **1.** poenĭtet, ŭit, 2 (*impers* gen. with *acc* of *subject* and *gen* of *object*· sometimes also with *neutr pron, infin., or clause*): *I will say this, that I am not s for my advice respecting your stay*, hoc dicam, non poenitere me consilii de tua mansione, Cic Att 9, 10, 8. *it is a wise man's part to do nothing for which he may be s*, sapientis est proprium, nihil quod poenitere possit, facere, id Tusc 5, 28, 81 (N B—Poeniteo is rarely used with a *personal subject* e g *it is usual for him to be s when he has done something or other in a rage*, solet eum quum aliquid furiose fecit poenitere, Cic Att 8, 5, 1) **2** piget, uit, 2 (like poenitet in construction) *I am not only s for my folly, but even ashamed of it*, me non solum piget stultitiae meae, sed etiam pudet, Cic Dom 11, 29 *his subsequent actions I am uncertain whether I am the rather ashamed or s to discuss*, postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an pigeat disserere, Sall J 95, *extr* **II.** *To be annoyed, displeased* **1.** dŏleo, 2. v. TO GRIEVE (II). **2.** mŏlestē, grăvĭter, aegrē fero, tŭli, lātum, 3 v ANNOYED, TO BE **III.** *To pity* q v Phr.. *I am s for it*, nollem factum (lit. *I should have wished it not done*), Per Ad. 2, 1, 11 *I was s to expel Flamininus from the senate*, invitus feci, ut F. e senatu ejicerem, Cic Sen 12, 42

**sort** (*subs*) **I.** *A kind, species* **1.** gĕnus, ĕris, *n* v KIND (*subs*), CLASS (*subs*) *of this s*, hujus g, Cic *pass of that s*, ejus g, istius g, id. *of the same s*, ejusdem g, id *of all s s*, omnium g, omnis g (the latter more rare), id Phi *of one's* simplex (v. SINGLE)· *of hybrid s*, bigener *of many s s*, multigenus, Luci multigeneris, Plaut. multiplex, varius (v VARIOUS, MANIFOLD) *of all s s*, omnigenus, Virg Lucr *they made of this kind of root a s of bread*, id (genus radicis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, Caes B C 3, 48. **2.** spĕcies (*a peculiar s*), forma, pars: v. SPECIES **3.** expr by tālis, quālis, quāliscunque, etc. (v. L. G. § 83) *no one attempts anything of the s. without associates*, sine socĭis nemo quidquam tale conatur, Cic : *since he was the s. of man I see you are*, quum talis esset qualem te esse video, id *you do not quite know yet what s. of person I am*, non satis me pernosti etiam qualis sim, Ter. Andr 3, 2, 23. Also, qui is sometimes used for qualis *what s of a man and how great* qui vir et quantus, Cic Div 1, 25, 52 cf Virg G. 1, 3, quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, hinc canere incipiam Also quid (*rare absol.*) for qualis. *what s of a woman you have for a wife*, quid mulieris uxorem habes, Ter Hec 4, 4, 21: *I will explain to you briefly what s of a fellow he is*, exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit, Cic Ver 2, 54, 134 cf id Rosc Am 46 **4.** expr by quīdam, quāsi *for insult has as s of sting which gentlemen can with the greatest difficulty brook*, habet enim quendam aculeum contumelia quem pati viri boni difficillime possunt, Cic Verr 3, 41, 95 *for there was in Crassus a strange s. of bashfulness*, fuit enim mirificus quidam in Crasso pudor, id de Or 1, 26, 122 *philosophy a s of mother of all approved arts*, (philosophia) laudatarum omnium artium quasi parens, ib. 1, 3, 9. **5.** expr. by omnis. *to seek by all s s of entreaties*, omnibus precibus petere, Caes B G 5, 6, *med all s.s* (= *any s*) *of vegetables*, olus omne, Hor. Ep 1, 5, 2. **6.** expr by nescio quid (with *gen of subs*) *I have a s of presentiment of evil*, nescio quid mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut 2, 2, 7.

**7.** expr by is qui (foll by *subj*)· *you are not the s of man to be ignorant of what you are*, non tu is es qui quid sis nescias, Cic Fam 5, 12, 6 **II.** *Rank* (of persons) q v. in such phrr as, *the common s of people*, plebs, plēbēcŭla, vulgus (v COMMONALTY, COMMONS)· also expr. by qui tenuioris ordinis sunt, Cic Leg 3, 13, 30 *the better s*, optimātes, nōbiles, etc (v. NOBILITY, BIRTH, II.). Phr: *though a little before you were of our s.* (of *kindney*, colloq), quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinae, Pers. 5, 115. cf Suet Aug. 4, *fin* Miscell *as there are two species of kings (queen-bees), so there are s s among their subjects*, ut binae regum facies, ita corpora plebis, Virg G. 4, 95 *men of the lowest s*, ultimae sortis homines. Suet Aug 19 *men of all s s*, omnium ordinum homines, Cic. *he was an orator of no ordinary s*, non fuit orator unus e multis (εἷς ἐν πολλοῖς), id Brut 79, 274 **III.** *Quality* (of things). q v nŏta, *f* (lit *mark on a wine-cask*, e g n Falerni, Hor) *honey of inferior s*, secundae n mel, Col 9, 15, *extr.* · *of this s of bodies is air*, ex hac n corporum est aer, Sen Q N 2, 2, *extr. certain kindnesses are not of this ordinary s, but superior*, quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari n, sed majora, Sen Ben 3, 9, *init* cf quinquis de meliore n, Cat 66 (68), 28. Also expr by primarius, secundarius, Cic. [N B—*Best s*, expr by flos with *gen*. v Smith's Lat. Dict s. v.]

**IV.** *Manner, way, style* q. v. Phr. *in like s*, simili ratione, similiter (v. SIMILARLY) *in different s.*, alia ratione, aliter (v OTHERWISE) *after a s*, quodammodo, Cic *after the same s*, itidem, Cic. Plaut *after what s.?* quomodo (v HOW) *in such s*, sic, ita, etc (v SO, THUS)

**V.** *Degree, extent* q v Phr *in such s* (= *to such an extent*), adeo, usque adeo, Cic. *in such s that*, adeo ut, ita ut v SO (VI).

**VI.** Miscell Phr *that's your s.* (colloq), eu, euge, etc (v BRAVO) *to put out of s s*, turbo, perturbo, etc *e g* animum t, alvum t, Plin (v. TO DERANGE, DISTURB, DISCONCERT, UPSET) *to feel out of s.s*, offensae (*indisposition*) quid sentire, Cels 1, 6, *med.* (v. also INDISPOSED, ILL, UNWELL and for mental sign, v SAD, SORROWFUL).

**sort** (*v*) **A.** Trans **1.** dīgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 Cic Inv 1, 30, 49 ot. more fully, d. in genera, id de Or 1, 42, 190 v TO ARRANGE. **2.** dīrĭbeo, no *perf*, ĭtum, 2 (prop *to separate ot s the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes*) *till 75 tablets shall be s'd on your behalf*, dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribeantur (al. dirimantur), Cic Pis 40, 96. *To s letters* (at the post-office), perh best expr. by *dividere epistolas, litteras* **3.** describo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 v TO CLASS

**4.** compōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 *to s. and as it were connect your expressions*, et et quasi coagmentare verba, Cic. Brut 17, 68 **5.** ordĭno, 1 o. bibliothecam, Suet cf res in ordinem redigere, adducere, Cic v. also TO ARRANGE, SEPARATE, DISCERN, DISTINGUISH Phr: *the worthless ones must be s.'d*, rejiciulae (vaccae) rejiciendae, Varr. R R 2, 5, 17· cf. oves minus idoneas removere, id. *to s pleasure with the class of goods*, voluptatem numerare in bonis, Cic. (v. TO NUMBER, RECKON).

**B.** Intrans: **I.** *To agree with*: consentio, consto, convĕnio (*to be consistent with*, q. v.· v. also TO AGREE, IV) concordo, congruo, convĕnio (*to be in harmony with*. v TO AGREE, VI.)

**II.** *To associate*, q. v. ūtor, conversor, congrĕgo. See also ILL-MATCHED.

**sortable:** qui, (quae, quod), digeri etc (v TO SORT, A), potest Esp in phr, *s commoditates*, *merces quae commode digeri possunt (Amsw)

**sorter:** perh dīribītor (*a s of the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes*), Cic Pis 15, *fin*, may serve gen or expr by qui, (quae, quod), with *verb* (v TO SORT, A).

**sortie:** 1. ēruptio, ōnis, *f* · *to make a s from the town*, ex oppido e facere, Caes B G 2, 33 2. excursio, ōnis, *f* *to make frequent ss from the town*, crebras ex oppido e. facere, id. B G. 2, 30· Cic. Liv Phi *to make a s* (or *sally*), erumpere, Caes *pass* · Liv v SALLY impetum facere ex arce, Liv (Georg) signa extra vallum efferre, id. (Georg).

**sorting** (*subs*) dīribītio, ōnis, *f.* (*a s of the tablets used in voting*). Cic. Planc. 6, 14

**sory** (*sulphate of iron*) sōry, ȳos, *n.* (= σῶρυ) Plin 34, 12, 30, § 120.

**sot:** I. *An habitual drunkard:* pōtātor, ōris, *m* Pl Men 2, 1, 34 also expr by *adj*, ēbriōsus, tēmulentus (v. DRUNK) II. *A fool, dolt, blockhead*, q v fātuus, caudex, etc Phr *you indeed are a very wise person, but he is a mere s*, tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, ille somnium, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 41 *to be nicknamed a s*, *ebrietatis infamiam subire (Georg)

**sottish:** I. *Drunken* · ēbriōsus, tēmulentus (v. DRUNK). II. *Stupid:* stōlidus, etc (v. STUPID)

**sottishly:** expr by *adj* (v SOTTISH).

**sottishness:** I. *Addiction to drunk* 1. ēbriōsitas, ātis, *f* Cic Tusc 4, 12, 27 2. vīnōlentia Cic. II. *Stupidity* q v

**sough** (*subs and verb of the sighing of the wind*) perh sūsurrus, murmur sūsurro, 1, may serve cf auræ susurrantes venti, Virg Cul 155 v. also SIGH (*subs* and *verb*)

**soul:** I. In the lowest sense, *the vital principle* ānima (ψυχή v LIFE) *to breathe out one's s.* (i e to expire), a. edere, agere, effiare, etc (v. TO EXPIRE) v also SPIRIT. II. *The spiritual principle of life, the immortal part in man* (ψυχή) ānimus (*opp* corpus) *they whose ss, scorning their bodies, escape by flying out*, ii quorum animi spretis corporibus evolant, Cic Div. 1, 50, 114 *the law shows that the ss of all men, it is true, are immortal, but that those of the brave and the good partake of deity*, (lex) indicat omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque divinos, id Leg 2, 11, 27 *to believe in the immortality of the s*, *censere animum semper permanere, censere a. immortalem esse (Georg) III. *The s as the rational faculty:* 1. ānimus (*νοῦς opp* anima *the principle of animal life*) *certain living things have s, certain vital breath merely*, quaedam (animantia) a habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen Ep 58 v also MIND (I, 1)

2. ānima (sometimes foll pleced) *the s, partaken in reason and counsel*, a. rationis consiliique particeps, Cic N D 1, 31, 87 *we give up to a master bodies and s s*, domino corpora animasque addicimus, Petr. 117, med. *the Druids want to inculcate the belief that s.s do not perish, but migrate after death from one body to another*, hoc (Druides) volunt persuadere, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios, Caes B. G 6, 14 3 spīritus, ūs, *m* *a holy s resides within us, of our ills and blessings an observer and guardian*, sacer intra nos s. sedet, malorum bonorumque nostrorum observator et custos, Sen Ep 41, *init* (v also CONSCIENCE) *Phoebus hath given me s, Phoebus the art of song*, spiritum P. mihi, P artem carminis dedit, Hor Od 4, 6, 29 4. mens, ingēnium, etc., v MIND, INTELLECT. Phi (*men have said*) *that bees have a portion of the divine mind and s s*, esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus aetherios, Virg G 4, 220. IV. *The s as the seat of the will or passions, the emotional faculty* (τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, θῦμος) 1. ānimus *different ss have a greater inclination for different vices*, a alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic Tusc 4, 37, 81 *he was the first to paint the s and delineate the feelings of men*, primus a pinxit et sensus hominum expressit, Plin 35, 10, 36, 19, § 98 *from the s* (= *heartily*), ex animo, Cic *pass quickened energy of s*, vivida vis animi, Luer 1, 73 *the qualities of the s*, bona animi, Cic. *pass the faculties* (or *energies*) *of the s*, animi partes, id *pass: a soaring* or *noble s.*, a magnus s altus, id *pass* Join a. magnus elatusque humanasque res despiciens, id a magnus erectusque, id a magnus et excelsus, id a magnus et fortis, id (also expr by *subs* animi altitudo s magnitudo, id gravitas et altitudo animi, id) *a mean* or *grovelling s*, a parvus, id a pusillus, id a jejunus vel angustus, id *a brave s*, a fortis s robustus, id (also expr by *subs* animi fortitudo, id) *a disheartened s*, a demissus, id Join a demissus et oppressus, id a fractus et demissus, id. a demissus atque humilis, id.: *a candid s*, Join a apertus et simplex, id *a calm s*, a tranquillus s. aequus, Ov *a troubled s*, a perturbatus s sollicitus s anxius, Cic. For *full of s*, v INSPIRED, SPIRITED [N B—When *mens* and *animus* occur together, *animus* expresses the *impetuosity* and *impulse*, *mens* more of the habit and character of a man e g *he applies his whole self to war, heart and s*, totus et mente et animo bellum insistit, Caes B G 6, 5, *init*] See also WILL 2. pectus, ōris, *n.* *to love a friend with the whole s*, amicum toto p amare, Cic Leg 1, 18, 49 *a candid s*, apertum p, id Am 26, 97: *narrowness of s*, angustiae pectoris, id Pis 11, 24 v HEART (III, 1) Sometimes also in poet, cor, praecordia, may serve v HEART, (III, 3, 4) 3. spīritus, ūs, *m* *inspired with divine s.*, s divino tactus, Liv 5, 22, *med* · *a general of noble s*, imperator generosi s, Plin 8, 40, 61, § 149. Also in *plur.* *Coriolanus bringing with him even then an angry s*, (Coriolanus) hostiles jam tum s gerens, Liv. 2, 35, *post med* Phr: *these* (*favours*) *will ever be rooted in my inmost s*, haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov Tr. 1, 5, 9 *thou who art at the bottom of my s*, qui mihi haeres in medullis, Cic. Fam 15, 16, 2 [Note—*Soul* need not sometimes be expressed in Latin e g, *it pains my s*, valde doleo aliquid, gravissime fero aliquid (Georg) *the image of my dear father came before my s.*, subiit cari genitoris imago, Virg Aen 2, 560] V. *A disembodied spirit, the s after death* · 1. ānima *think reserved pious ss in joyful abodes*, tu pias laetis a repone sedibus, Hor Od 1, 10, 17 cf Virg. Aen. 3, 67 *the s which is wont to wander when it has quitted the body*, a quae relicto corpore errare solet (based on Plin 7, 52, 53, § 174) cf revocator animarum, Ps Quint. Decl 10, 19 2. mānes, ium, *m plu* Virg v also GHOST 3. pl (*absol seats of the blessed*) piorum sedes, Cic Phil 14, 12, 32 cf. arva piorum, Ov M 11, 62 VI. *The fundamental principle* (of things) or *leading actor* (of persons): 1 fundāmentum *duty/ulness is the s* (or *fundamental principle*) *of all virtues*, pietas f. est omnium virtutum, Cic. Planc 12, 29 cf. f justitiae est fides, id Off. 1, 7, 23. 2. vis (v. FORCE, I, 1) *all the s of friendship*, omnis v amicitiae, id Am 4, 15 *that divine s. and energy of the orator*, v illa divina virtusque oratoris, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120. 3. mēdulla (lit *marrow* very rare): *the s* (or *marrow*) *of persuasion*, suadae m., Cic. Br 15, 59 4. auctor (of persons): Cic. *pass* Join *he was the s of the enterprise*, dux, a, auctor rerum gerendarum fuit (based on Cic Sest 28, 61) Also caput, princeps, v LEADER, HEAD (VII) Phr *Hampsicora a being the s of that affair*, maxime eam rem moliente Hampsicora, Liv 23, 32. VII. *A human being, person.* 1 caput, ītis, *n* *of the citizens there were numbered 143,704 ss*, censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria millia septingenta quatuor, Liv 35, 9, *init*. v. also PERSON (I, 2) 2. ānima (in *pl*) *noble ss*, egregiae a, Virg Aen 11, 24: Hor S 1, 5, 41 Tac H 4, 32.

3. nēmo (*not a s*) *because for the last seven months not a s has set foot in this house*, qua septem menses sunt quum in hasce aedes pedem nemo intro tetulit, Pl Most 2, 2, 39 *Not a single s*, nemo omnium, Cic in omnium mortalium, id n quisquam, Ter n unus, Cic Phi *not a s survived*, haud ullum superfuit animal (Georg) VIII. As a term of *endearment my s, my heart* 1. ānimus. salve, anime mi, Pl Curc. 1, 2, 3 2. ānimulus (like preced): mi animule, id Cas 1, 46 Cf meum cor, id Poen. 1, 2, 154 corculum, id. Cas 4, 4, 15 IX. As a term of *praise* or *pity* (colloq) expr by homo with *adj.* *a worthy s. indeed*, probum scilicet hominem (*acc of exclamation*), Ter. *good, honest ss, judging others from their own nature*, homines antiqui qui ceteros ex sua natura fingerent, Cic. R. Am. 9, 26 Or may be expr by *adj* simply. See also *supr* (VII, 2), POOR (IV)

**Soul's Day, All:** *animarum omnium dies festus

**soulless:** v FAINTHEARTED, COWARDLY, SPIRITLESS

**sound** (*a narrow* or *shallow sea*): fretum, angustiae (v STRAIT) but perh. most precisely expr. by *sea patenti utrinque coactum in angustias mare (Georg)

**sound** (a kind of *cuttle-fish*): lōligo, sēpia (v CUTTLE-FISH).

**sound** (*the air-bladder of a fish*): *vēsica natātoria (*that serves to swim with*), Georg or perh vēsica, simply, may serve

**sound** (a kind of *probe*, in surgery): spēcillum Cic N. D. 3, 22, 57: Cels 7, 8: v also PROBE, CATHETER.

**sound** (*subs*) · 1 sonus (gen term): *the tumbrels clamoured with hoarse ss*, tympana raucis obstrepuere ss, Ov. M. 4, 391 cf s tubae, Caes B. G 7, 47: *the s of oars*, remorum s., Lucan 3, 541: *the s of blows*, verberum s, Sen in Herc Oet 1002: *diversity of s s*, varietas sonorum, Cic N. D. 2, 58, 146 also, varii soni, id Leg. 2, 15, 38 *from the sharpest* (or *highest treble*) *s. to the deepest* (or *lowest bass*) *s.*, ab acutissimo s ad gravissimum s, id de Or 1, 59, 251 *an harmonious s.*, concors s, Ov. M 5, 664 *harshness of s*, asperitas soni, Tac G. 3: *a soft s*, lenis s., Plin 16, 35, 63, § 155 cf miti lenia verba sono, Tibull 1, 8, 2 *a soft* (or *sweet*) s, dulcis s, Cic Hor. Join: *clear ss*, s distincti et pressi, Cic N D 2, 59, 149 For *ss* in music, v. NOTE (*subs*, V.), MEASURE (*subs*, V). *To give forth s*, s. dare, Virg G. 3, 83. s reddere, Hor. A P. 348 s edere, Ov. F 1, 434: s. efficere, fundere, Cic. *to draw forth s.s*, s elicere, id N. D. 2, 60, 150 (v also TO SOUND, A.). Fig *to utter empty s s*, inanes s fundere, Cic Tusc 5, 26, 73. [Also used of *style*, in Cic Brut. 26, 100, unus s est totius orationis] 2. sonitus, ūs, *m.* (gen term) *the s. of arms* s armorum, Luer 2, 48. *the s. of oars* s remorum, Caes B G. 7, 60: *the s of feet*, s pedum, Ov. M 5, 616 *the s of snorers*, s stertentium, Plin 9, 10, 12, § 36 *to give forth a s.*, s reddere, Cic. Tusc 1, 40, 96. Fig. *the empty s of words*, verborum s inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51. cf verborum inanium crepitus, Sen Ep 123, *med* 3. sonor, ōris, *m.* (for sonitus and sonus) Luer 1, 645 (638) Virg Aen. 7, 462: Tac A 1, 65 *musical ss*, melici sonores, Lucr 5, 334 (but in Cic, melici = *lyrical*) 4. cantus, ūs, *m.* *the s. of trumpets*,

c buccinarum, Cic Mur 9, 22: cf c tubarum, Liv. 25, 24, *post init.*. *the s of the lute*, c citharae, Hor Od. 3, 1, 20 v. also SONG (I, 1), MUSIC (II.), STRAIN

**5.** vox, vōcis, *f.* (*gen*, but not always, *of the human voice*) · *harmony of s s*, concordia vocum, Col. 12, 2, *med* · *s is nothing else but distributed air*, voces mihil aliud est quam ictus aer, Sen Q N 2, 29 *the s of cymbals is heard*, cymbalum (*gen plur*) sonat v., Cat. 61 (63), 21 *the seven distinctions of s s*, septem discrimina vocum, Virg. Aen 6, 646 v. also TONE, TUNE. Fig.: *to pour forth empty s s*, voces inanes fundere, Cic Tusc 3, 18, 42 · v also VOICE **6.** tōnus (= τόνος, *the s or tone of an instrument* v. TONE, TUNE) Vitr 5, 4, *ad med*. Macr. Somn. Scip 2, 1, *post med.* [For strēpĭtus (*a confused din*), strĭdor (*a harsh grating*), crēpĭtus (*a crackling or rattling*), frēmĭtus (*a deep roaring noise*), clāmor, convīcium (*shouting*), v NOISE for frāgor (*a harsh noise*), v CRASH: v. also CLANG, CLANK, JINGLE, DIN, MURMUR, HUM, ROAR] Miscell.: *a melodious s*, canor (v. SONG, I, 7). also of the *martial s of the trumpet* (Martius aeris raucī canor), Virg G 4, 71 cf aes canorum, id Aen. 9, 501 (503) *full of s, rich in s*, canorus, etc. (v SONOROUS) *to dance to the s s of the flute*, (lit. of the *flute-player*), ad tibicinis modos saltare, Liv 7, 2, *post init* (v STRAIN) or, ad tibicinem, simply, Cic Leg 2, 24, 62 id Agr 2, 34, 93: *to sing to the s of the lyre*, movere ora vocalia ad citharam, Ov M 5, 332 cf. ad buccinam, Varr. R R 3, 13, *init.* ad classicum, Suet Vit. 11, *init.*: *at the s of the trumpet*, tuba praecinente, Flor. 2, 16, *med.*: *flutes giving forth melodious s s*, modulate canentes tibiae, Cic N. D. 2, 8, 21. [N B—*Strepitus* even is used of *a measured, regular s e g*, s. citharae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31 s. testudinis, id. Od 4, 3, 18.] *Inarticulate s. of the voice*, inexplanata lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174 *vowels which form one s.*, (i. e diphthongs), vocales quae in unum sonum coalescunt, Quint 1, 7, *post med.*: *an audible s.*, sonus qui potest percipi auribus (based on Cic Or. 2, 8, quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest) cf vox sensibilis auditui, Vitr 5, 3, *post med.*

**sound** (*v*). **A.** Trans. **I.** *To cause to make a noise* **1.** inflo, 1 (*to blow into*) *to s. the trumpet*, 1 buccinam (based on Ov M. 1, 342, buccina inflata) cf i classica, Virg G. 2, 539: 1. calamos leves, Virg. (v. TO BLOW, B, II) **2.** cănō, cĕcĭnī, cantum, 3 c fidibus, tibiis (v TO PLAY, IV) Esp as a *military* term (1) *to s the signal for battle*, bellicum c, Cic. Mur 14, 30 signa c., Sall J. 99 also canere, *absol.*. *e. g.*, tibicen c coepit, Hirt. B Afr. 82. Simly dare signum is used: dat signum specula Misenus ab alta aere cavo, Virg. Aen 3, 239. esp. signo dato, Caes.: Cic Sall (II.) *to s a retreat*, receptui c., Liv. 27, 47. Fig revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic Phil. 12, 3, 8 cf. id. Tusc 3, 15, 33. Also, receptus c.: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov M. 1, 340 Simly dare signum receptui, Liv. 2, 62, 18 used. **3.** occăno, ŭi, 3 (rare *to blow, s a wind-instrument*) *then Sentius gave the order to s the trumpets*, tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac. A 2, 81.

**4.** conclāmo, 1 *to s. to arms*, c. ad arma, Liv 3, 50, *post med.* · *to s. a march*, vasa c (ellipt for c, ut vasa colligantur), Caes B C 1, 66 **5.** crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *thrice s'd the Muses favouring notes with their hands*, (Camenae) manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos, Prop 4, 9 (3, 10), 4 *to s* (or *make to chink*) *small gold coins*, c. aureolos, Mart. 5, 19, 14. cf. c procul auxiliantia aera, Stat Th 6, 680 Miscell *to s. the lute*, cithara personare, Virg Aen. 1, 741 *to s the various notes with the fingers and an ivory quill*, discrimina vocum digitis et pectine eburno pulsare, Virg Aen 6, 647: cf. lyram percutere, Ov Am 3, 12, 40 cymbala quatere, Virg G. 4, 64 (v TO STRIKE) *to s chords and flutes*, nervorum elicere sonos ac tibiarum, Cic N D 2, 60, 150 *to s a bell*, * tintinnabulum pulsare (Amsw.) *to s. a syllable sharply*, syllabam acutam excitare, Quint 12, 10, 33 (v. also TO PRONOUNCE) **II.** *To s or celebrate* one's praises cāno, canto, cĕlĕbro, concĕlĕbro, sōno (v TO CELEBRATE, I.). Phr *you promise that you will s.* (*the praises of*) *my good name*, polliceris te buccinatorem fore existimationis meae, Cic Fam 16, 21, 2 v. TO TRUMPET, BOAST

**III.** *To test the depth* (*e. g*, of water): perh *perpendiculo mare imum s vadum tentare *perpendiculo uti or *catapirate (so Forcell. but *v l* catasprorate) uti, cf Isid Or 19, 4 *ad perpendiculum exigere (based on Cic. Verr I, 51, 133, ad perp. columnas exigere) *to s a river*, vadum fluminis tentare, Caes B C 1, 83 cf. vadum fluminis experiri, Plin 8, 5, 5, § 12 Fig tentare vadum (*to make a first attempt*), Ov. A. A. 1, 437 also, *to s* (= *to tamper with*), tentare *e g.*, animos servorum spe et metu t, Cic. Clu 63, 176 (v. Smith's Lat. Dict s v tento, II, 2). v. also TO TEMPT, TAMPER WITH Phr *do you not know that I have s'd him in everything* (lit *fished everything out of him*) ° nescis me ab illo omnia explscatum? Cic Fam 9, 19, 1 *I pretended this that I might s your inclinations*, ea gratia simulavi vos ut per tentarem, Ter Andr. 3, 4, 9 *I should like you to s. that guest of yours*, velim odorere istum convivam tuum degustes, Cic Att 4, 8 (b), 4 v also TO EXAMINE, SEARCH, PROBE.

**B.** Intrans *To emit a s* **1.** sōno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 s. fides, aera, plectra, Prop 5 (4), 7, 62 tympana sonuerunt, Caes. B C 3, 105, *fin.* · *to s bass, treble*, graviter, acute s, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 (5), 18 Rarely with a *pers acc nor does his voice s. like that of a man*, nec vox hominem s, Virg Aen 1, 328. *Comps* · persōno, rĕsōno, consōno, circumsōno (v. TO RESOUND). **2.** cāno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3 *suddenly the* (*trumpet-*) *signals s'd in the rear*, repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J 94, *ad fin* cf. classicum c, Liv 28, 27, *fin.* Also *impers if a retreat had not been s'd*, nisi receptui cecinisset, id 26, 44, *ad med* cf id 3, 22, *post med* **3.** concĭno, cĭnŭi, 3 (*to s together*): *the horns and trumpets s'd together*, cornua ac tubae concinuere, Tac A 1, 68 cf Liv. 30, 5, *post init*, ubi signa concinuissent. **4.** strĕpo, ŭi 3 (usu of *a hoarse s*): rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Virg. Aen 8, 2 Intus s., Hor Od. 2, 1, 18 s omnis murmure campus, Virg. Aen. 6, 709 Very rarely of *musical s.s e g.* mons tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu s., Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7.

**5.** expr. by sonum *s* sonitum efficere, reddere, edere (v SOUND, *subs*, 1, 2) Phr. *this s s well, but, etc*, honesta oratio, sed, etc, Cic Phil 8, 4, 13 cf Ter Andr 1, 1, 114. *that which s.s ill*, quod aures respuunt, Cic Part Or 5, 15 Quint 11, 1, 61 (p 276, Bipont Ed.) *it s'd too grand to be true*, plus in oratione tali dignitatis quam fidei erat, Tac A 1, 11, *med*. *a thing which s s strange*, mirabile dictu, Virg. G 2, 30 *it s s oddly*, absonum est (Amsw): *the pot s s ill*, maligne respondet fidelia, Pers 3, 21 *it s s like a lie*, fides absonum est, based on Liv 1, 15, *ad fin*

**sound** (*adj*) **I.** *In good condition* · **1.** sanus · *as part of the body*, s. pars corporis, Cic Sest. 65, 135 Hor Join: s recteque valens, Hor Ep. 1, 16, 21: s ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6 Fig · s (*opp.* insanus), Cic Tusc 3, 5, 11 *a man of not very s mind*, male s, id. Att 9, 15, 5 *as mind as s. body*, mens s. in corpore s, Juv 10, 356 *to be of scarcely s. mind*, vix sanae mentis esse, Liv. 32, 21, *extr.* Phr. *of s. mind*, compos mentis, Cic Phil. 2, 38, 97 cf compos animi, Ter. Ad 3, 2, 12. Join: sanus mentisque potens, Ov Tr 2, 139: v also SANE **2.** sālūbris, e (for the forms saluber and salubris, v Smith's Lat Dict. s v. *sound, healthy*) *a race of men of s body*, genus hominum s. corpore, Sall. J. 17, *med* : s corpora, Liv 1, 31, *med* Tac H 5, 6 Mart 10, 47, 6 **3.** rōbustus: v STRONG Join: s. *eloquence*, solida atque r eloquentia, Quint 10, 1, 2 *s courage*, r. et stabilis fortitudo, Cic Tusc. 4, 23, 51 **4.** vălĭdus *but not yet s enough after disease*, necdum ex morbo satis v., Liv 3, 13, *post init.* cf si ut spero te v videro, Cic. Fam 16, 4, 3 cf v. male filius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 45 v also HEALTHY, WELL (*adj*) **5.** vălens (like vălĭdus) *the doctor distinctly affirms that you will shortly be s.* (or *in s health*), medicus plane confirmat propediem te v. fore, Cic Fam. 16, 9, 2. Join firmus ac v, ib 16, 8, 2 robustus et v., id Agr 2, 31, 84. **6.** sincērus (uninjured) *s. body*, s corpus, Ov. M 12, 100: *s limbs*, s membra, Lucr 3, 717 *s. pigs*, s porci, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 16 *as vessel*, s vas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56 v. also GENUINE. **7.** incorruptus (*undecayed*) *s wood*, i lignum, Plin 16, 5, 8, § 22: *s timber*, i materia, id 13, 16, 30, § 101. **8.** salvus (*safe and s., uninjured*) *I have so behaved, Quirites, that ye were all preserved safe and s.*, ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes s. conservaremini, Cic Cat. 3, 10, 25 *is the seal safe and s* (i. e. *unbroken*)? s signum est? Pl Am 2, 2, 143: cf s. epistola (*opp.* conscissa), Cic. Fam 7, 25, 1. Join *to lead an army across safe and s*, s atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes B C 2, 32 *ad fin* . cf. s. et incolumes, Cic Inv 2 56, 169 s. et sospes, Pl Capt. 4, 2, 93.

**9.** intĕger (*unimpaired*) *s health*, i valetudo, Cic Fin 2, 20, 64 Join: *to want to be s*, i. se salvumque velle, ib. 2, 11, 33 *to be s in all respects*, omnibus rebus i. incolumemque esse, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3 v. UNIMPAIRED **10.** incŏlūmis, e (like preced.) v. *supr* (8): v. also SAFE. **11.** sospes, ĭtis (like preced) *they restored them safe and s. to their fatherland*, s in patriam restituere, Liv 2, 49, *med* Join s incolumisque (Caesar), Phn Pan 67, *med.* Phr *a s. constitution*, firma corporis constitutio, Metrodorus in Cic Off 3, 33, 117 cf corpus bene constitutum et exploratum (a paraphrase of the preceding passage), id Tusc. 2, 6, 17 *in s health*, optimo habitu, Cic. Coel 24, 59 *to enjoy s or health*, fidelius constantiusque valere, Gell. 17, 12, *med* : *he enjoyed such s. health*, tanta prosperitate usus est valetudinis, Nep. Att. 21, *init* (v also CONSTITUTION, HEALTH): *as* (or *trustworthy*) *ship*, probum navigium, Cic Acad 2, 31, 100 (v also COMPACT, *adj*) cf idonea navis, Ulp Dig 19, 2, 13 · simly, *a s. wall*, idoneus paries, Paul Dig 39, 2, 36 *to send one away safe and s.*, intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, Liv. 2, 12, *ad fin* (v UNINJURED, UNHURT) *to preserve safe and s*, sospitare progeniem, Liv. 1, 16, *med supposing the walls or roof are quite s*, si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic Fam. 9, 15, 5 *as state of affairs*, bonae res, Cic Plaut (v GOOD, *adj* PROSPEROUS) *to consider s*, probare, Cic Caes [For *not s*, v. UNSOUND and for *to make s., become s.*, v SOUND, TO MAKE SOUND, TO BECOME] *S. health*, sanitas (v HEALTH, I) **II.** *Severe, laid on with force* (of a beating): Phr. *to give one as beating*, male aliquem mulcare clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Verr 4, 43, 94 cf. verberibus m, Tac A 1, 32 (v also TO CUDGEL) cf. plagis irrigatus, Pl Epid. 1, 2, 18: *to give as s cudgelling*, dolare fuste, Hor S 1, 5, 23 *I fear that he will give me as s flogging* (lit, *that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites*), metuo ne ulmos parasitos faciat, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 6 *I shall get as s. thrashing through it*, istaec in me cudetur faba, Ter. Eun 2, 3, 90 cf vehementer vapulare, Pl Curc. 4, 4, 12 *to give one as s. rating*, graviter increpare

quempiam, Plin 17, 1, 1, § 3. cf gravibus probris increpare, Liv 23, 45, *med*

**III.** Of sleep, *deep, profound* 1. altus *s sleep*, a. somnus, Hor S 2, 1, 8 a sopor, Virg. Aen 8, 27. 2. artus (arctus) *a s eп sleep*, arctior somnus, Cic Rep 6, 10, 10 Phr.· *oveя powered by s sleep*, pressus gravitate soporis, Ov M 15, 21 **IV.** Of learning, *deep, profound, thorough*. 1. altus· *the s est learning*, altissima eruditio, Plin Ep 4, 30, *init* cf altiores artes, Quint 8, 3, 2: v. PROFOUND 2. exquisītus *a s judgment of letters*, e. judicium literarum, Cic Off 1, 37, 133 *philosophers of the greatest talents and s learning*, summis ingeniis exquisitaque doctrina philosophi, id Fin 1, 1, 1 v also STUDIED, REFINED 3. accūrātus v ELABORATE Join: *a sєя style of speaking*, accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic Brut 82, 283 Phr *to have a s knowledge of Latin*, bene Latine scire (based on Cic. Caecin 19, 55) cf *in Latinis literis multum versatum esse (Georg) *a s scholar*, (homo) perfecte planeque eruditus, Cic Brut 81, 282 cf absolute doctus, Suet Gr 4 *he was consideяed a s scholar*, excultus doctrina putabatur, Cic Tusc 1, 4, 4 *a s geometrician*, in geometria perfectus, Cic Fin. 1, 6, 20 *a s lawyer*, juris peritus, id. *pass.*: cf. in jure paratissimus, id Brut 39, 145 (which Tac A. 4, 58, expresses by, cui legum peritia). **V.** Of arguments, *weighty, conclusive*, q v grāvis v CONCLUSIVE Phr *s aяguments*, argumenta firma ad probandum, id 78, 272: *s. opinions*, sententiae quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc 5, 30, 85 *to have a s plea*, habere excusationem legitimam, Cic Phil. 5, 5, 14 cf justa excusatio (v. EXCUSE, *subs*) *if theiя complaints were s* (= *wellfounded*), si vera essent quae quererentur, Liv *I do not see sufficiently s. ReasoN foя, etc*, nihil satis firmi video quamobrem, etc, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 96 **VI.** *Valid, not defective*: lātus *s walls*, r (*opp* rupta) testamenta, Cic. de Or 1, 38, 173 v also VALID, IMPARTIAL **VII.** *Founded in truth, orthodox*: perh vērus, certus For *s. doctrine*, v. ORTHODOX Miscell *s facts, probae res* (*opp* leves sententiae), Cic Or 51, 170 *a s judgment* (or *decision*), judicium sincerum, ib. 8, 25 (v. SINCERE). but *s* (= *matuяe*) *judgment*, judicium firmum, id v MATURE (*adj*). RIPE *s sense*, mens bona, Sen Ep. 10, *post med.* **VIII.** Of style, *correct*, q v · sālūbris· *whateveя is witty oя s in speech*, quicquid est salsum aut s in oratione, Cic Or 26, 90

**soundly:** **I.** *Accurately, thoroughly*, q v.· diligenter, subtīliter Phr *to examine s*, penitus perspicere, Cic.. *to learn s.*, perdiscere, id.. *to argue s*, accurate et exquisite disputare, id **II.** *Severely*, q v Phr *to beat s*, male (aliquem) mulcare clavis ac fustibus, Cic Verr 4, 43, 94: *to яate s*, graviter increpare quempiam (v. SOUND, *adj*, II) **III.** *Deeply, profoundly* (of sleep) arcte (arte) *to sleep veяy s*, arctius dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14 Join: arcte et graviter dormire, id Inv. 1, 28, 59 Phr.: *to sleep s*, dormire altum, Juv. 1, 17 *I was sleeping moяe s than usual*, me artius quam solebat somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep 6, 10, 10 Other meanings may be expr by *adj* (v SOUND, *adj*).

**soundness:** **I.** *Health of body* 1. sānītas, ātis, *f.*· *while the cure is coming to s*, ad s dum venit curatio, Phaedr 5, 7, 12 v. HEALTH. 2. integritas, ātis, *f.*· *s. of body*, i. corporis, Cic Fin 5, 14, 40 cf i. valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99 3. sincērītas (rare in this sense). s corporis, Val. Max 2, 6, 8, *med.* 4. sālūbrītas, ātis, *f.*. *these яemedies cause s*, haec remedia s faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2 *s of bodies*, s corporum, Tac. A. 2, 33 **II.** *Health of mind* sānītas, ātis, *f* *s. of mind*, s animi or sanitas *absol*, Cic *pass* Phr. mentis ratio perfecta (*opp.* corporis integritas), id Fin 5, 14, 40 expr also by *adj* and *subs* (v. SOUND, *adj*. I) **III.** Of wood, *firmness*· 1. firmītas, ātis, *f s. of timbeя*, f materiae, Caes. Or expr. by *adj e g*, incorrupta materia (v SOUND, *adj*, I, 7) 2. spissītas, ātis, *f s of oak*, s quercūs, Vitr 2, 9 **IV.** Of arguments, *weight*, q v grāvitas, ātis, *f s of opinions*, sententiarum g., Cic · v also CREDIBILITY But best expr by *adj.* (v SOUND, *adj*, V), CREDIBLE, RELIABLE **V.** Of doctrine, *orthodoxy*, q v **VI.** Of mental qualifications, *profoundness*, q. v v also DEPTH, IV, SOUND (*adj*, IV) **VII.** Of style, *correctness, purity*, q v 1. integritas, ātis, *f* (rare) *s of the Latin language*, i Latini sermonis, Cic Brut 35, 132. 2. sānītas, ātis, *f* s (*opp* imbecillitas), Quint 12, 10, 15 *s of eloquence*, s eloquentiae, Tac Or. 25, *med* Join s et integritas (orationis), Cic. Brut. 82, 284 3. sermo purus Auct Her 4, 12, 17 **VIII.** In law, *validity*, q v Or expr. by *adj* v SOUND (*adj*, VI).

**sound, to be:** (of health), vāleo, etc v HEALTH, 3 (1) For other meanings, the verb *sum* and *adj* will suffice (v. SOUND, *adj*)

**——, to become:** (of health), vālesco, convālesco (litt and fig), Cic · v TO RECOVER (intrans), TO HEAL For other meanings, the verb *fio* and *adj.* will suffice (v. SOUND, *adj.*)

**——, to make:** 1. sāno, 1 (*to make healthy*)· v. TO HEAL. 2. rēfīcio, 3: instauro, 1 · v TO REPAIR, RESTORE Or expr by reddere, facere, etc, with *adj* (v SOUND, *adj*) 3. sōlīdo, 1 (*to make whole*) *to make fractuяed bones s*, fracta ossa s, Plin 28, 16, 65, § 227

**sounding** (*adj*) v SONOROUS.

**sounding** (*subs*) naval term. in plr, *to take ss*, expr by *verb* (v TO SOUND, A, III)

**sounding-lead:** cātāpūlātes, ae, *m* Isid Or 19, 4 (but *v l* catapotates)

**soup:** jūs, jūris, *n. hot s*, j fervens, Cic Fam 9, 20, 2 *s. warmed up again*, j hesternum, Ter. Eun 5, 4, 17 v. also BROTH.

**soup-ladle:** perh. trulla, līgula (v. LADLE).

**sour** (*v*): **I.** Lit.. *to make acid*, acorem facere, Col. 3, 21, *med* : may also be expr by facere, efficere, with *adj.* (v SOUR [*adj*], I). v. also TO CURDLE, TO TURN **II.** Fig *to irritate*, q v.

**I.** ācerbo, 1 *to s.* (or *embitter*) *joys*, a gaudia, Stat Th 12, 75 2. exācerbo, 1 v TO EMBITTER (2) Phr *a temper thoroughly s'd*, animus exulceratus, Cic Deiot 3, 8. Liv 9, 14. *ad med · old age s.s me more and more*, amariorem me senectus facit, Cic Att 14, 21, 3

**sour** (*adj*). **I.** *Not sweet*· 1. ācīdus *veяy s. vinegar*, acidissimum acetum, Pl Ps 2, 4, 49 *s. milk*, a lac, Plin 28, 9, 36, § 135. v ACID (*adj*) Of smell, *s. breath*, a halitus, id 30, 4, 9, § 27 *Somewhat s*, ācīdulus, sūbācīdus (v SOURISH). 2. ācerbus (*opp* suavis) *a s pear*, a pirum, Varr. R R. 1, 44, *fin* Phaedr. 4, 3, 4 *veяy s*, peracerbus *a gяape veяy s* (or *harsh*) *to the taste*, uva peracerba gustatu, Cic Sen 15, 53 (N B—*Acebus* is *s. because unяipe; aculus* is *s though ripe*) 3. ācer (*opp* mollis *biting, sharp*) *veяy s vinegar*, acetum acerrimum, Cels 4, 4, 3, *med a s stomach* (i. e. *full of sourness*), a. stomachus, Hor S 2, 4, 59 Join *to mix s victuals with sweet*, dulcibus cibis acres acutosque miscere, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, *extr.*· *veяy s*, pērācer *veяy s vinegar*, peracre acetum, Pl Bac 3, 3, 1. 4. ācūtus: v. *supr.* (3) SHARP 5. austērus *s. wine*, a vinum, Cels. 3, 24, *ad fin.*: v. HARSH (II.), TART (*adj*) 6. āmārus (*bitter opp* dulcis) v. BITTER 7. tristis (rare in lit sense). *fruits of s flavour*, poma sapore t, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12 8. immītis, e (*not mellow*): *s grape*, i. uva, Hor Od. 2, 5, 10 v. UNRIPE. **II.** *Crabbed, peevish*, q v.: 1. ācerbus *for theяe may go foя th s.* (or *crabbed*) *fellows from the school of Zeno*, posse enim acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, Cic. N. D 3, 31, 77 *to put on s looks*, vultus a sumere, Ov Tr 5, 8, 17 (v also TO BROWN) cf vultus severior et tristior, Cic de Or 2, 71, 289. 2. āmārus v ILL-TEMPERED (For *s -looking*, torvus, tetricus will serve: v FORBIDDING, SCOWLING) Phr *he looks as s as a cяab*, illi caperat (*is wяinkled*) frons severitudine, Pl Epid. 5, 1, 3 *s wine*, vappa, Plin. Hor . *wines likely to tuяn s*, vina peccatura, Pall 11, 14, *ad med* Special Phr. (1) *to be s*, ăceo, ui, 2 (of wine), Cato R R 148 or expr by saporem acerbum, etc (v *supr*) habere or, acerbo, etc (v *supr*) sapore esse. (2) *to tuяn* or *become s* (1) ā esco, ācui, 3 *whatever you pour in tuяns s*, quodcunque infundis a, Hor Ep 1, 2, 54 Plin 20, 14 53, § 147 (2) coăcesco, ācui, 3 *as not every wine, so not every age tuяns s*, ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas c, Cic Sen 18, 65 (3) înăcesco, ācui, 3 *milk which you may want to tuяn s*, (lac) quod velis i, Plin 28, 9, 36, § 135 (4) exăcesco, ācui, 3 *the fig tuяns s*, e ficus, Col 12, 17, 1.

**source:** **I.** Lit, in gen sense 1. fons, fontis, *m to dяink of the Nile at its s.*, Nilum a fonte bibere. Lucan 10, 39 *the Nile яising from unknown s s*, Nilus incertis ortus fontibus, Plin 5, 9, 10, § 51. v FOUNTAIN, SPRING 2. origo, inis, *f* (rare in lit sense) *the Nile which conceals the ss of its fountains*, fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor Od. 4, 14, 45 3. caput, ĭtis, *n* · *the supply of moistuяe all congegates at theiя s s*, (materies humoris) ad caput amnibus omnis convenit, Lucr 5, 270 Liv 37, 18, *med* · *the Rhine neaя its s makes two lakes*, Rhenus prope a capite duos lacus efficit, Mela 3, 2, *ad fin.* cf c aquae, Vitr 8, 1, *ad fin* Phr *the Mosa takes its s in Mount Vogesus*, Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso, Caes B G 4, 10 *a яiveя taking its s in Mount Taunus*, flumen Tauro defluens, Sall in fragm ap. Prisc lib 6, p 680 cf Ganges in Scythicis montibus nascitur, Plin 6, 18, 22, § 65 ex palude nascitur amnis, id 36, 26, 65, § 190: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, Caes B G 4, 10 *the Nile having its s. in a lake*, Nilus e lacu profusus, Plin 5, 9, 10, § 52: cf amnis profusus Pindaeo monte, id. 5, 30, 33, § 126 **II** Fig in gen sense **1.** fons, fontis, *m* · *all these flowed fяom the same s*, haec omnia ex eodem f fluxerunt, Cic N. D 3, 19, 48 *the s and oяigin of motion*, fons, principium movendi, id Rep 6, 25, 27: *to seek foя the oяigin of law itself fяom the s.*, ipsius juris ortum a f repetere, id. Leg 1, 6, 20 *to open up the ss of philosophy*, philosophiae fontes aperire, id Tusc 1, 3, 6 Also of persons *fяom him the s and head*, ab illo f et capite, id. de Or 1, 10, 42 *thou s of iniquity*, f vitii et perjuri, Pl. Truc 2, 7, 51 2. ōrīgo, inis, *f* *the s of all viяtues*, o. omnium virtutum, Cic Fin. 4, 7, 17 v also ORIGIN Join: *Cilicia, the s of the waя*, Cilicia o et fons belli, Flor 3, 6, *post med* 3. principium v ORIGIN Join *sound sense is the s of wяiting coяяectly*, scribendi recte sapere est et p et fons, Hor A. P. 309 4. căput, ĭtis, *n to fetch fяom the s what we may want, and to see whence all things flow*, a capite quod velimus arcessere, et unde omnia manant videre, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117 *if any (scandal) shall go abяoad without a known s*, siquid sine c manabit, id. Planc 23, 57 v also *supr.* (II, 1). 5. mātēries, mātēria *s. of all ills*, materies omnium malorum, Sall C. 10 · v also OCCASION (*subs*), CAUSE 6. prōfectio, ōnis, *f* (= ἀφορμή: very rare) *let the s. of the money itself be looked foя*, p ipsius pecuniae requiratur, Cic. Clu 30, 82 v RESOURCE 7. stirps, stirpis. *f* *the s of viяtue*, s. virtutis, Cic Coel 32, 79· cf s. superstitionis, id. Div 2, 72, 149 Join.

*the s of all mischiefs*, s ac semen malorum omnium, id Cat 1, 12, 30 Expr. also by māter, pārens, gĕnĭtrix (v. MOTHER, II). Special Phr. (1.) *to be the s of*, expr. by gigno, creo, pārio, etc (v. TO BEGET) Or expr by circumĭ *that victory was the fruitful s of the bitterest grief*, acerbissimo luctu redundabat ista victoria, Cic Lig 5, 15 *these were the ss of my fame*, ab his fontibus profluxit ad hominum famam, Cic Coel. 3, 6 (II.) *to have, take its s m*, expr by ŏrĭor, prŏfĭcisccr, etc (v TO ORIGINATE) ēmāno, māno (v. TO EMANATE [II.], TO PROCEED FROM). Miscell: *you hear of our misfortunes sooner than I do, for you are close to the s*, de malis nostris tu prius audis quam ego, istinc enim manant, Cic Att 7, 21, 1 *so that I was surprised, so long a period of wretchedness had not dried up the s s of his tears*, ut mirarer eas (lacrimas) tam diuturna miseria non exaruisse, ib 10, 14, 1.

**sour-dock**: v SORREL

**sourish**: I. ăcĭdŭlus· *autumn pears of a pleasantly s flavour*, pira autumnalia a sapore jucunda, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54 2. sūbăcĭdus *s wine*, s vinum, Cato R R 108, 2 For fig sense, prulum with *adj* will serve (v SOUR, II)

**sour-krout** (or **crout**): perh *brassĭca concisa et aceto saleque condita*

**sourly**: v BITTERLY

**sourness**· I. Of taste 1. ăcor, ōris, *m* Quint. 9, 3, 27 2. ăcerbĭtas, ātis, *f*. (*the s of unripe fruits*): Plin 15, 14, 15, § 52. 3. ăcerbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* (= preced.) 4. ăcĭdĭtas, ātis, *f*. Marc Emp 5. austērĭtas, ātis, *f*. *s of wine*, a vini, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 24 See also BITTERNESS (I) Or expr. by *sapor* with *adj* (v. SOUR) II. Fig. of the disposition· 1. ăcerbĭtas *the s and savageness of his natural temper*, a morum immanitas-que naturae, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26 v. ILL-TEMPER 2. ămārĭtūdo, aspĕrĭtas: v. BITTERNESS 3. mōrōsĭtas, stŏmăchus v PEEVISHNESS Or expr by *adj* (v SOUR, II) Phr *s of look*, torvitas vultus, Tac. H 2, 9, *fin* : v. SULLENNESS, SCOWL

**sour-tempered**: v. SOUR (*adj* II)

**souse**: I *To plunge into water*. mergo, etc (v TO PLUNGE, A, I) II. *To steep in pickle* Phr *to season with elecampane* inulam condire muriaque macerare, Col 12, 46, *extr* cf. in aceto ac muria condire, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119

**south** (*subs*) 1. mĕrĭdies, ei, *m* *towards the s*, ad m, Cic N D 2, 19 *Aegypt lies on* (or *in*) *the s*, a meridie Aegyptus objacet, Tac H 5, 6 *to face the s*, ad m spectare, Caes. B G. 5, 13 cf. vergere in meridiem, Liv 37, 31, *extr*. 2. mĕrĭdiānum, i, *n* Vell 2, 126, *med* Also in *pl* · *in the s of India*, in meridianis Indiae, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 24 3 auster, tri, *m*. *in the regions of the north or s*, in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic Rep 6, 20, 22 Also in *pl*. *towards the s*, in austros, Plin 2, 9, 6, § 43 Also expr by pars s. plaga meridiana. regio australis (v. SOUTHERN).

**south** (*adj*), **southern**: 1. mĕrĭdiānus *the s part of the world*, m pars orbis (*opp.* septentrionalis), Varr. R R 1 2, 4 *s. region*, m. plaga, Plin 2, 11, 8, § 50 (v also SOUTH, *subs.*) 2. mĕrĭdiālis, e *as s wind*, m. ventus (*al* meridionalis), Gell 2, 22, *ad med* *as s temperature* m temperatura, Tert. Anim 25 3. austrālis, e. *the s region*, a regio, Cic N D 2, 19, 50 *the s pole*, a polus, Ov M 2, 132 4. austrīnus *the s heats*, a calores, Virg G 2, 271 *the s climate*, a coelum, Plin 16, 26, 46, § 109 v also SOUTH-POLE (2) Also as *neuti plur subs*. *the s. parts of Cyprus*, austrina Cypri, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213

**southerly**: *having a s. aspect*, ad meridiem versus, Varr. R R 1, 2, 4: simly., ad meridiem spectans will serve. *the field has a s aspect*, ager spectat ad meridianam coeli partem, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, *init.*

**south-east**: Phr *to lie S.E*, *inter meridiem et solis ortum spectare* (Georg.). based on Caes B. G 1, 1, *extr* (spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones) *on* or *from the S E*, ab oriente hiberno, Sen Q. N 5, 16, *med* cf ab oriente brumali, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119 *The S.E wind*, (1) eurōnŏtus, 1, *m.* (= εὐρόνοτος) inter eurum et notum e., id 2, 47, 46, § 120. (2.) eurus, i, *m* (= ἔυρος) Col 11, 2, 65 Sen Q N. 5, 16 In *plur* Virg G 2, 339 [In poet also *the east wind*, in gen sense Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 27] (3) vulturnus Plin 2, 47, 46, § 119, where also occurs phoenīcias, *the S S E wind*. (4) eurōauster, tri, *m* Isid Or. 13, 11, 6

**-easterly**: *inter meridiem et solis ortum spectans* v SOUTH-EAST

**-pole**: 1 pōlus australis· Ov M. 2, 132. 2. pōlus austrinus Plin 5, 9, 10, § 56 Also, vertex austrinus, id 2, 68, 68, § 172 3. austronōtius (very rare) Isid. Or 3, 32. 4. mĕrĭdiānus axis (rare) Vitr 6, 1, *post init* Sen. Q N. 5, 16, *extr*.

**-wards**: ad *s* in meridiem v SOUTH (*subs*), SOUTHERLY.

**-west**: Phr *to lie S W.*, *inter occasum solis et meridiem spectare*, based on Caes B G 1, 1, *extr* (spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones) *on* or *from the S W*, ab occasu brumali, Plin 2, 47, 46, § 119 cf ab occidente hiberno, Sen Q N 5, 16, *extr* *the S W wind*, Africus Plin 2, 47, 46, § 119. Sen Q N 5, 16, *post init* Virg Aen 1, 86 called also libs, Plin 1 c *The S S W wind*, (1) austroafricus, Isid. Or 13, 11, 7 (2) subvespĕrus Vitr 1, 6 *post med* (3) lĭbŏnŏtos inter meridiem et hiberaum occidentem hibonoton, Plin 2, 47, 46, § 120.

**-wind**: 1. auster, tri, *m*. Cic Virg Hor. Ov Phr austrinus flatus, Plin 17, 2, 2, § 11 *the day on which the s blows*, dies austrinus. Col 11, 2, 37· *the s-bringing pole*, austrifer vertex, Sil 12, 2 2. nōtus and nōtos, i, *m* (= νότος). Virg. Ov. Hor

**southern-wood**: perh abrōtŏnum campestre (v Smith's Lat Dict s v abrotonum): *Artemisia abrotonum*, Linn *wine prepared from s*, abrōtōnītēs, ae (= ἀβροτονίτης, sc οἶνος), Col 12, 35

**souvenir**: v KEEP-SAKE

**sovereign** (an English coin) aureus numus (worth about 1*l* 1*s* 1*d* present money, but in Rome, acc to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17*s* 8½*d* v Smith's Dict Ant p 1182) Plin 33, 3, 13, § 47 Cic. Phil 12, 8, 20

**sovereign** (*subs a supreme ruler*) 1. princeps, ĭpis, *c* *here mayest thou love to be called s we and s*, hic ames dici pater atque p, Hor. Od 1, 2, 50· Ov.: Tac v EMPEROR 2. rex, rēgīna v KING, QUEEN. 3. tyrannus v. MONARCH 4. dōmĭnus (rare in this sense) *the Roman people, conqueror and s of the world* P R, d atque victor omnium gentium, Cic Planc 4, 11 v also DESPOT 5. dŏmĭnātor, ōris, *m* *God, the s of the world*, d rerum (Deus), Cic. N D 2, 2, 4. 6. regnātor, ōris, *m*. *s of Olympus supreme*, r summi Olympi, Virg Aen 7, 558 cf r. omnium deus, Tac G. 39 7. expr by pōtens, with *gen of subs.* (poet) *the goddess, s of Cyprus*, diva p Cypri, Hor Od 1, 3, 1 cf silvarum p Diana, id Carm Sec 1 rerum omnium p Jupiter, Tac H 4, 84, *extr* (N B—Not p imperii *s.* regni, wh = *able to command*) Special Phr. (1) *a s.* quem penes omnium summa rerum, based on Cic Rep 1, 26, 42 (v MONARCHICAL) cui rerum summa potestas, Virg Aen. 10, 100. ad quem unum omnis potentia collata est (based on Tac H 1, 1, *init.*, omnem potentiam ad unum conferri pacis). (2) *to be s.*· may be expr. by dŏmĭnāri, regnāre (v TO REIGN) or by circumĭ *e g*, imperii summam tenere, Caes B G 2, 23. (3) *to make s.*: *Cingetorix was made s*, Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, id. B. G. 6, 8· cf Caesari M Antonium regnum detulisse, Cic. Phil 2, 34, 87 sibi regnum civitatis deferre, Caes B. G 5, 6. regnum alicui permittere, Hor S. 1, 3, 123 exercitus summam imperii ad eum deferre, Nep Hannib. 3, *init* (IV) *to become s*, potiri rerum (v SOVEREIGNTY).

**sovereign** (*adj*): I. *Supreme or independent*, q v.: *a s prince or people*, perh *rex s.* populus sui juris (Georg.) v also SOVEREIGN (*subs*) For *s. power*, v SOVEREIGNTY. II *Influential, powerful*, q v III. *Effectual* (of medical remedies), q v vālens, praesens, pōtens (v. also POWERFUL) Phr *to be of s efficacy*, eximie prodesse, Plin 29, 6, 38, § 126· *to have a s contempt for*, plane *s.* valde s. vehementer contemnere, Cic.

**sovereignty**: 1. principātus, ūs, *m* *Nerva combined elements for merly incompatible, s and freedom*, N res olim dissociabiles miscuit, p et libertatem, Tac Agr 3, *init* *to obtain s*, ad p pervenire, Nep Cim 2, *init* Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46. 2. regnum *what military power, what magistracy, what s can be better?* quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod r. potest esse praestantius? Cic Rep 1, 17, 28 *to aspire to s*, regnum affectare, Liv 1, 46, *post init* *condemned on the charge of aspiring to s*, damnatus crimine regni, Ov F 6, 189 cf 1 appetere, Cic Sen 16, 56 *to seize upon s.*, r occupare, id Am 12, 40 Join *to be under one's s*, in alicujus regno ac ditione esse, Cic. Veri 4, 27, 60 3. tyrannis, ĭdis, *f* · v TYRANNY. 4. dōmĭnātio, dŏmĭnātus (in bad sense, *opp* libertas), Cic *pass.* 5. summa imperii *to hold the s*, imperii summam tenere, Caes B G. 2, 23 cf omnium s rerum, Cic. Rep 1, 26, 42 6. impĕrium (prop. of *military authority* v AUTHORITY, I., 4)· *the s. of the Roman people*, populi Romani 1, Caes *pass* : Cic *pass.*: *to fight for s.*, de 1. dimicare, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38. Join *to come under the s. of the Roman people*, sub populi Romani 1. ditionemque cadere, id Font 1, 12. Also, summum 1, id Rep. 2, 5, 10 7. dītio, pōtestas v POWER (III.) Phr *to obtain the s*, potiri rerum, Nep Att 9, *fin* *the s of the world*, arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet Caes 7 cf. mos rei Romanae arbitrium tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac A 6, 51 (57)

**sow** (*a female pig*) 1. scrōfa (*a breeding-s*) *the s should feed her own pigs*, s suos alat oportet porcos, Varr. R R 2, 4, *post med* Juv 6, 177 2. porca Cato R R 134 Also porcus femina, ib. 3. sūs, suis, *c* (but usu *fem* in poet) *a s. with pigs*, s praegnans, Varr R R 2, 4, *post med* · *this way rushes a muddy s.*, hac lutulenta ruit s, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 75 4. aprea (*a wild s.*)· Plin in Prisc p 698 P.

**sow-bread**: perh. cyclāmīnos, i, *f*., may serve· Plin 25, 9, 67, § 114 *Cyclamen hederaefolium*, Linn

**-bug**: ōnĭscus or -os, i, *n* (= ὀνίσκος) *Oniscus asellus*, Linn

**sow-thistle**: sonchus (= σόγχος)· Plin 22, 22, 44, § 68 *Sonchus oleraceus*, and S aspei, Linn

**sow** (*v.*) 1. sĕro, sēvi, sātum, 3 *to s grain*, frumenta s, Caes. B G. 5, 14. *one must s. vetch*, serendum vicium, Varr R R 1, 32, 2 Also, *of the ground* *sn that field of yours is to be sn*, iste serendus ager, Ov A A. 2, 668. *to s. furrows*, s sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 72. Fig. *to s civil broils*, civiles discordias s, Liv. 3, 40, *post med* · cf causam discordiarum s, Suet Cal. 26, *ad fin.* 2. sēmĭno, 1 (rare in this sense) · *to s spelt, wheat, barley*, adoreum, triticum s., Col. 2, 8, *extr.* Also *of the ground* *sn. to s a field*, agrum s., id 2, 4, *extr.* 3. consĕro, sēvi, sītum, 3 *to s arable lands with corn*, (sola) frumento c, Curt. 7, 4, *post med* *a field carefully sn*, ager diligenter consitus, Cic Sen. 17, 59 4. dissĕro, no *perf*., sītum, 3 *the Caecilian lettuce is sn properly in January*, (lactuca) Caeciliana

mense Januario recte disseritur, Col 11, 3, 26 Fig *a portion of the vital principle s n throughout the whole body,* dissita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 144 **5.** insŭo, sēvi, sītum, 3 (rare in this sense) · *of the corn is not s n,* si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 5, 7, 3 **6.** obsero, sēvi, sītum, 3: *to s corn,* o frumentum, Pl Trin 2, 4, 129 *to s (cover by sowing) the earth,* terram frugibus o, Cic. Leg 2, 25, 63 **7.** obruo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to s millet,* milium o., Col. 11, 2, 72 *to s beet,* betam o, id 11, 3, 42 **8.** expr by semen, with such *verbs* as jăcio, spargo, dēpōno, mando *to s lettuce-seed,* (lactucae) s jacere, Plin 19, 8, 39, § 130 *to s see,* semen spargere, Cic Rosc Am 18, 50 *to s teeth, seed of men,* dentes, mortalia semina, spargere, Ov M 3, 105 (expl by dentes terrae supponere, id M 3, 102). (Fig *to s enmities for a long time,* odia in longum jacere, Tac. A 1, 69 for fig sense, v TO CIRCULATE, DISSEMINATE) *to s seeds either in a dutch or furrow,* deponere semina vel scrobe vel sulco, Col 5, 4, 2 *to s seed in the ground,* mandare semen terrae, Col 1, 7, *fin to s barley in furrows,* m hordea sulcis, Virg E 5, 36 cf semina sulcis committere, id G 1, 223. **9.** expl by sēmentis with facio *s*, sementum facito, Cato R R 27 Liv. 23, 48, *init* Also in *plur to s as extensively as possible,* sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B G 1, 3, *init* Prov *as you s, so will you reap,* ut sementi feceris, ita metes, Cic de Or 2, 65, 261 Phr: *night was preparing to s the heaven with stars,* nox coelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor S 1, 5, 10 (v TO STUD) *a little more than a peck is sufficient to s an acre,* jugerum paulo plus quam modius occupat, Col 2, 10, *med* Prov *to reap where one has not s n,* ex alterius laboribus libare laudem, Auct Her 4, 3, 5 cf sub arbore, quam alius conserunt legere fructum (based on Liv 10, 24, quam arborem consevisset, sub ea legere alium fructum indignum esse duces)

**sowing** (*subs*) **1.** sēmentis, is, *f* (*a s*) *s and reaping,* s ac messis, Cic de Or 1, 58, 249 v also TO SOW, 9 **2.** sātio, ōnis (like preced) Cic Verr 3, 47, 112 Virg G. 2, 319 **3.** sātus, ūs, *m* (esp in *abl*) *I believe that the rough herb has sprung from the birds dropping (seeds), not from human s,* herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano s, Cic Div 2, 32, 68 Cato R R 5, 3, *ad init* Or expr by *verb* (v TO SOW) Phr *during time for s,* per sementum, Cato R. R 61, *fin* Col (v also SEED-TIME) *after s,* semine jacto, Virg G 1, 104

**sower:** sātor, ōris, *m* Cic · Col : v also PLANTER.

**space** (*subs*) **I.** *Extension* spātium of Lucr 1, 426, locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus (Locus is the popular term; spatium, the scientific one, and inane [*void space*], the favourite Lucretian phrase) **II.** *Quantity of room* locus v ROOM **III.** *Interval* intervallum v INTERVAL **IV.** *Space of time* spātium temporis, Cic Arch *init* Or simply spātium *in a brief s of time,* brevi spatio, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 2. *for a long s. of time,* longo s, Cic Off 2, 23, 81 Also freq. tempus. v. TIME. *S. of two, three years,* biennium, triennium, etc

**space** (*v*). Phr. *to s. type,* *typos amplusculis intervallis (spatiis) distinguere.

**spacious:** 1 amplus: *a very s gymnasium,* gymnasium amplissimum, Cic Verr. 4, 53, 119: Virg **2.** spatiōsus: *a. s. stall (for cattle),* s stabulum, Col 6, 2, *init* Quint Join spatiosa et capax domus, Plin **3.** căpax (in prose, only with *gen*, denoting that which a vessel or space is *able to contain* · in poets and later writers also, *capacious, roomy*). *a s. city,* c. urbs, Ov. M. 4, 439 Plin. *supr* · *s. enough to hold the whole people,* populi capax, Ov **4.** lātus. v. WIDE (N.B —Laxus = *wide apart; with wide spaces or intervals* as applied to a house, Vell. 2, 81, it denotes *open, not hemmed in by other houses*)

**spaciousness:** **1.** amplĭtūdo: Liv 7, 30 (a urbis, with the accessory notion of *importance and splendour*). **2.** laxĭtas (*having large rooms and wide spaces*) *s. of a house,* l domus, Cic Off. 1, 39, 139. (Not capacitas which = *ability to contain or hold*)

**3.** expr. by *adj* v. SPACIOUS

**spade:** pāla *leaning on his s as he dug a trench,* fossam fodiens palae innixus, Liv 3, 26 *to turn up with a s,* pala vertere, Plin verisare, Col Phr *to call a s a s,* plane et Latine loqui, C. Ph. 7, 6, 17

**span** (*subs*) **I.** *The linear measure* **1.** palmus Col 3, 7 Plin (who also uses the Gk word spīthămē [σπιθάμη], 7, 2, 3 § 26) *Of the dimension of a s,* palmaris Varr Col **2.** dōdrantalis, ntis, *m* (§ *of a foot*) · Suet Aug 79 Plin *Of the dimension of a s,* dodrantalis Col Plin **II.** Fig, *a short measure* expr by brĕvis, exĭguus; brevitas, exiguitas: *the brief s of life,* vitae summa brevis, Hor exigua vitae brevitas, Cic Tusc 4, 17, 37 See also SPACE, DURATION. **III.** *Measure of an arch* mensūra v MEASURE *An arch of 100 ft span,* *forma in centum pedes patens, protenta

**span** (*v*) · **I.** *To measure with the extended fingers* perh *digitis extentis metiri **II.** *To cross in the manner of a bridge* expr by jungo, 3 *the river is s'd by a noble bridge,* *flumen insigni (praeclato) ponte junctum est

**span-long.** v. SPAN

**spangle:** perh bractea, bracteola (*thin leaf of gold*) Solin has bracteas eloquentiae, of *showy glitter in rhetoric*

**spangled:** (astris, stellis) distinctus v STUDDED

**spaniel:** *canis familiaris (Wood) c. avicularius, Linn (R and A)

**Spanish:** Hispānus, Hispānīcus, Hispāniensis the first being chiefly applied to *the people;* the second, to *Spanish things;* the third, to *foreign things connected with Spain* · *the S (people),* Hispani *a S word,* Hispanicum verbum, Suet Aug 82: *the S. army (of Rome),* exercitus Hispaniensis, Tac. *To speak S.,* *Hispanice (Hispane, Enn fr) loqui Also, Ibērus, Ibērĭcus, are used poet = Hispanus, Hispanicus

**spank** (*subs*).ălăpa v SLAP

**spar** (*subs*) **I.** *A crystalline substance* perh. lapis specularis Plin 36, 22, 45 also the stone called ăcŏpos, ib 37, 10, 54 § 143, appears to be *a kind of spar* **II.** *A rounded timber:* perh asser, palus (teres), stipes. v. STAKE, POLE

**spar** (*v*) · perh. *pugnis ludi (animi) causa certare, caestibus levioribus atque inermibus certando se exercere (Se exercere pugnis certando, R. and A) Fig digladiari (*of verbal disputes*). Cic Off 1, 9, 28

**spare** (*adj.*) **I.** *Thin, lean* exĭlis, gracĭlis, strigōsus · v THIN, SCRAGGY. **II.** *Over and above what is necessary* subsĕcīvus: *s time,* s tempora, Cic Leg 1, 3, 9 also, temporum subseciva, Quint 1, 12, 13

**spare** (*v*): **I.** *To use economically* or *refrain from using at all* parco, pĕperci, parsum and -cītum, 3 (with *dat*) *not to s. expense, labour, or risk,* nec impensae nec labori nec periculo p, Liv 35, 44: *I will s. no pains,* non parcam operae, Cic Fam 13, 27. In older writers with *acc*, Cato Pl. Also, parcĕ utor v SPARINGLY. See also TO STINT Phr *to s no entreaties,* omni ope contendere ut . . ., Suet Dom 2; petere et summe contendere, Cic Quint 24, 77 **II.** *To accumulate by economy* comperco (-parco), 3 Ter Ph 1, 1, 10 See also TO SAVE (III) In sim sense, parco Virg Aen. 10, 522. **III.** *To refrain from doing anything* · parco, fūgio. v. TO FORBEAR **IV.** *To treat with mercy* parco, 3 *to s the subject,* p subjectis Virg Aen 6, 854 *to s women and children,* mulieribus, infantibus p, Caes **V.** *To save from undergoing pain etc* · parco, 3, with a and *abl* of that which is prevented cf Liv 25, 25, *med,* legati . precantes ut a caedibus et incendiis parceretur. Phr. *I s'd myself the occurrence of this anguish,* huius acerbitatis eventum vitavi, Cic. Att 3, 9, *med s. the commonwealth this danger* a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam, id Man 7.

**spareness:** grăcĭlĭtas, etc v LEANNESS.

**sparing** (*adj*) parcus (absol or with *gen.* of *that which is sparingly used*, also in and *abl*) *to offer with s. hand,* p manu offerre, Hor Od 3, 16, 43 *s of blood,* p sanguinis (civium), Luc H 3, 75 *too s in the bestowment of the franchise,* nimium p in largienda civitate, Cic Balb 22 See also FRUGAL ECONOMICAL Stronger than parcus, are sordidus (v MEAN) and mălignus (v STINGY, SPITEFUL) Fenax = CLOSE-FISTED *To be s of anything,* parcere with *dat* (v TO SPARE) foll. by *inf.* Hor S 2, 2, 58, nisi mutatum, parcit defendere vinum

**sparingly:** **1.** parcē Cic.: Ter. Join parce et paullatim, Caes. B G 7, 71 tam parce tamque restricte, Cic. Fin 2, 13 **2.** exīguē (*scantily*) *to furnish money s,* e. sumptum praebere, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 33 **3.** stronger, mălignē (*stingily, grudgingly*) Hor.. Liv (Maligne always implies *bad disposition or spirit* the preced words are neutral)

**sparingness:** parsĭmōnia: v ECONOMY

**spark:** Lit **1.** scintilla Lucr.: Virg Liv Fig *a s of genius,* s ingenii, Cic Rep 2, 21 *Dimin.* scintillula (*a small or feeble s* rare) Cic Fin 5, 15, *fin* (fig) **2.** ignĭcŭlus (*a small flame*) esp in fig sense *as at were s s and gems of virtue,* quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, Cic Fin 5, 7 18 For igniculus, parvus ignis may be used. cf. Liv 21, 3, *extr.*, ne quandoque parvus hic ignis ("*this spark*") incendium ingens exsuscitet Phr. *a s of hope,* spĕcula (rare) Cic Clu 26, 72 · also, spes exigua [extremaque], id Fl 2, 4 *not a s of genius,* nulla ne minima quidem ingenii significatio, cf Cic Am 14 (significatio virtutis)

**sparkle:** **1.** scintillo, 1 (*carbuncles*) *s when facing the sun,* contra radios solis s, Plin 37, 7, 25. Lucr **2.** rădio, 1 (*to emit rays*) *cats' eyes flash and s in the dark,* felium in tenebris fulgent radiique oculi, Plin 11, 37, 55 See also TO GLITTER

**sparkling** (*adj*) · scintillans, rădians v TO SPARKLE *S with gems,* gemmis distinctus v. STUDDED

**sparkling** (*subs*) scintillātio (rare) Plin.

**sparring** (*subs*) v TO SPAR For fig. sense, v. DEBATE, CONTROVERSY

**sparrow:** passer, ĕris, *m* Cat *Dimin*, passercŭlus (*a poor little s*) Cic.

**sparrow-hawk:** *falco nisus

**sparse:** rārus v SCATTERED

**sparseness:** v FEWNESS

**spasm:** **1.** spasmus, 1, *m* ; spasma, ătis, *n* (Gr. σπασμός, σπάσμα) Plin. **2.** pure Lat nervorum distentio, rigor · Cels 2, 7, *ad med.* Also, simply rigores (*spasms*), Plin. 26, 12, 81 *Affected with s s,* spasticus, ib also, vulsus, Plin 21, 19, 74 *to be seized with s s,* (*? paralysed*), convelli, Suet Tib 72

**spasmodic:** Phr *a s movement* *talis motus qualis spasticorum (spasmo laborantium) solet esse: "*the s school,*' spastici qui dicuntur, denominantur

**spasmodically:** * quasi spasmo laborans, vexatus

**spatter:** aspergo, si, sum, 3 (constr with *acc* and *dat*, or *acc* and *abl*: L. G. § 392, *Obs.* 4): *s'd with rain and mud,* imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor **Ep** 1, 11, 12. Stronger exprr, luto per

fundere, Juv 14, 66; 1 opplere, Suet. Vesp 5 See also TO SPRINKLE

**spatter-dashes:** perh. ocreae cf. Varr L L 5, 24, 116

**spatula:** spātha Col Plin

**spavin:** vitium suffraginum (Kr.) *Having s.* suffraginosus. Col 6, 38

**spawn** (*subs*): ova (piscium) Cic N D 2, 51, 129

**spawn** (*v*) ova gignere Cic N. D. 1. c

**spawner:** piscis femina

**spay:** castro, 1. Plin. 8, 51, 77 (feminas sues c)

**speak:** I. *To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words* 1. lŏquor, cūtus, 3 cf. Virg G 1, 478, pecudesque locutae, infandum! (*articulate speech* being the peculiarity of *human beings*) *to s. in good pure Latin*, pure et Latine l, Cic. de Or 1, 32, *unt: to s spitefully*, infeste l., Liv 21, 11, *unt · the facts s. for themselves*, res ipsa l, Cic Mil 20, *med* also, res pro se ipsa l., id 3, 2, *extr.: to s before any one* (*as before a judge*), apud aliquem l, id Fin 2, 22, *extr* Freq with *acc of adj* or *neut pron having spoken these words, many words, etc.*, haec locutus, multa locutus, etc Also with noun as direct obj = *to speak of*, v foll art 2. fāri, fātus, 1 (old verb, and chiefly poet = preced) *infants unable to speak*, nescios fari pueros, Hor Od 4, 6, 18 *hardly had I spoken these words*, vix ea fatus eram, Virg *pass* 3. dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to give expression to thought*, implying not only the use of the organs of speech, but also the *exercise of the rational powers* thus, bene loqui, is to *speak accurately, with correct accent, etc.* bene dicere, to be *a good speaker*) v. TO SAY 4. fābŭlor, 1 v TO TALK. *Not able to s*, infans, tis: Cic Hor II. *To make a speech:* 1. expr by phr. verba facere (not necessarily implying *a set speech*), Caes B. G. 2, 14; more fully, verba atque orationem facere, id B C. 2, 18 orationem habere, Sall. Cat. 31; and in somewhat diff sense, *to s at length on any subject*, multam orationem de aliqua re habere, Cic. Tusc 5, 33; contionem [esp. apud populum, apud milites] habere, Caes B C 3, 73 *he spoke as follows*, talem orationem exorsus est, Liv 21, 39, *extr* 2. contiōnor, 1 (*to deliver an oration to a public assembly*) *to s before the people*, ad populum c, Suet. Aug 84, *before troops*, apud milites, Caes B C 1, 7: *to s. as from a higher platform*, c. tanquam superiore e loco, Cic Tusc 1, 49, 117. 3. ōro, 1 (rare in this sense) *the art of s ing* (*oratory*), ars orandi, Quint prooem § 4 *Comp.* pērōro, 1 (*to finish s ing, come to a conclusion*), Liv. 21, 11 4. also in referring generally to a speech, dico or loquor may suffice; esp. *gen.* · *as soon as Caesar had done s.ing*, postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, Sall C. 52, *init.*

**—— against:** I. *To speak in opposition to:* expr by contra and *acc*, with dico or loquor: *to s against any one's civil status*, e caput alicujus dicere, Cic Quint. 13, 44 (contradicere with *dat* = *to contradict*) v. AGAINST. II. *To use hostile or reproachful language against any one* · 1. mălēdīco, 3 (with *dat.*). v TO REVILE, ABUSE. Also, male loqui alicui, Pl.: not so constr in Cic but comp. id R Am. 48, 140, where m. loqui [absol] = maledicta dicere 2. obloquor, cūtus, 3 (usu. rather to *interrupt a person who is speaking* with *dat*) Cat. 83, 4. 3. invĕhor, ctus, 3 (*to launch out in attack of any one.* with *acc*). *to s bitterly and insultingly against any one*, acerbe contumelioseque in aliquem l., Cic de Or. 2, 75, 304 v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST. 4. expr. by maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. Fam. 2, 3. conferre, id Att. 11, 8

**—— of:** 1. dīco, 3. in prose usu foll by de and *abl.*. *to s of Scipio*, de Scipione d, Cic. *pass.*. freq. in poets with direct obj. = *to tell of*; *sing*, *praise to s of Diana, Hercules, etc*, Dianam, Alciden d., Hor This construction occurs in prose cf Liv. 7, 29, *init*, majora jam hinc bella .... dicentur. (Dico also occurs in prose with direct obj = *to name, mention, refer to* cf Cic Fin. 3, 2, *extr*, quod autem meum munus dicis, but not = *to speak concerning*) 2. lŏquor, 3 (same constr as preceed, except that it is freq used in prose with *acc* of *neut prons., etc*) *to s with any one of any subject*, l cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic *pass we will s of these subjects together*, ista loquemur inter nos, Cic Fin 3, 2, *extr to s of battles*, proelia l, Hor Od 4, 15, 1 Sen Phin. 3. mĕmŏro, 1 v TO MENTION See also TO DISCUSS Phr *to s well of*, benedicere, with *dat*, Cic Sext 52, *init*, praedicare (constr with *acc* or de and *abl*), esp with bene, optime cf Cic Arch 9, 20, a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur (v TO PRAISE, PUBLISH) *to s ill of*, maledicere (v TO SPEAK AGAINST) *not to s of* (inserted in a kind of parenthetical way), ut omittam , Cic Br 76, *fin*: Nep (better than ut praetermittam) so, ut taceam (poet), Ov M 13, 177

**speak out:** 1. ēlŏquor, 3: Cic Quint 2. prōlŏquor, 3 Auct B Afr Phr *to s out plainly*, plane et Latine loqui, Cic Ph 7, 6, 17 vere ac libere loqui, id R. Am 48, 140

**—— to:** 1. appello, 1 (*to address, accost*) with *acc*. Ter Cic In same sense also, compello, 1 (chiefly poet) Virg 2. allŏquor, 3 (*to talk to* · whereas appello is simply *to address* also with *acc*) *no one was willing to s to him*, quem nemo a. vellet, Cic Clu 61, 170 Pl Ter 3. affāri, 1: only used in *pres ind.* (but not 1 *pers*), *perf. part*, *infin*, and 2 *pers sing imperat.* (*to address*) *to s to any one by name*, nomine a. aliquem, Cic. Br 72, 253

**—— together:** 1. collŏquor, or simply lŏquor, 3 (with inter and *pron. refl*) *they spoke a great deal*, multum inter se collocuti sunt, Cic de Or 1, 7, 26 so, loquemur inter nos, id Fin. 3, 2, *extr*. 2. confābŭlor, 1 (rare) Ter. See also TO CONVERSE.

**—— with:** collŏquor, 3 usu. foll by cum Cic.

**speaker:** I. *One who makes speeches* ōrātor v ORATOR. Phr *a good s*, homo disertus, Cic de Or 1, 21, 94 *to be a good s*, aptum esse ad dicendum, id Tusc 1, 3, 5 multum valere dicendo, id Br 7, 27 II. *One at the time speaking* use *imperf part* of dico (except in *nom sing.* · L. G § 638) or rel. clause, is qui dicit, loquitur, etc v. TO SPEAK III. *The president of the House of Commons* ōrātor (in class. sense of *spokesman*)

**speaking** (*subs*) · expr. by dīco, lŏquor, verba făcio *artfully to take up the time by s*, calumnia dicendi diem eximere, Cic Att 4, 3, 3 *to refrain from evil s*, temperare a maledicendo, male loquendo (also, a maledictis) *unaccustomed to public s.*, *insolens verba ad populum (ad coetus hominum) faciendi *they think they shall be heard for their much s*, *propterea se exaudiri non putant quod multa loquuntur See also ORATORY.

**speaking** (*adj*) perh argūtus, significans · v. SIGNIFICANT

**speaking-trumpet:** perh cornu (gen. term for any such instrument)

**spear** (*subs*): 1. hasta · *pass* (N B.—This is the regular word to represent Eng) 2. lancea (*a light s with a leathern thong fastened to the middle*): Hirt.: Tac 3 sārissa (*the long Macedonian pike used by the phalangites*): Liv. (Pilum is not a spear, but *the regular javelin of the Roman legionary* · v. JAVELIN.)

**spear** (*v.*): Phr hasta configere, transfigere v TO TRANSFIX

**spearman:** hastātus Curt 3, 3. Or by circumi *miles hasta armatus, qui hastam fert.

**spear-mint:** *mentha viridis. Bot.

**special:** I. *Confined to one species or class* 1. pĕcŭliāris, e (*relating to a particular case*). *as edict*, p edictum, Cic Verr 3, 14, 36 v. PECULIAR 2. spĕcĭālis, e (not in Cic, but see *t t*): Quint 5, 10, 43 (opp generalis) Sen. 3. proprius (*belonging peculiarly to* · with *gen.*) cf Suet Aug. 5, quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo (*his own s. divinity*) 4. praecīpuus (a legal phr). Dig: v Smith's Lat Dict s v. Phr *as law directed against a person*, privilegium, Cic Leg. 3, 19, 44 *to confer a province by s decree*, provinciam extra ordinem decernere, id Prov Cons. 8. See also PARTICULAR II. *Standing out from the rest* 1. praecīpuus *to hold in s honour*, p. honore habere, Caes B G. 5, 52 Cic 2. pĕcŭliāris: *for s desert*, p merito, Suet Vit 4 See also SINGULAR, SIGNAL, REMARKABLE.

III. In phr *special jury* perh. judices extraordinarii.

**speciality** } quod proprium (pecu-
**specialty** } liare) est v. PECULIARITY.

**specially:** I. *With reference to species* spĕcĭālĭter (only as *t. t.*) opp. generatim Col 12, 2. II. *In an especial manner* 1. praecīpuē Cic. 2. pĕcŭliāriter (late) Plin. See also PARTICULARLY, SINGULARLY.

**specie:** aurum argentumve signatum v TO COIN, STAMP

**species:** I. In strict sense spĕcies, ēi (not so used in Cic, but necessary for precise expression) Sen Ep 58, 7, where the genus is represented as containing a variety of species: M L. (N.B—Cic makes an approach to this use of the word, de Or 1, 42, 189, genus est id quod sui similes ... *species* autem differentes duas aut plures complectitur partes) II In looser sense, *a sort or kind* gĕnus v. KIND.

**specific** (*adj*). I. *Relating to a species* Phr. *s. features*, quae alicujus rei propria [ac peculiaria] sunt · v. PECULIAR, PROPER. *S. name* (scient. *t t*), perh *speciei nomen, nomen speciale II. *Precise and definite*. v. EXPLICIT, EXPLICITLY

**specific** (*subs*) expr by singŭlāris, e *as against spasms*, herba contra vulsa singularis (strictly, *unique, having singular power*), Plin 22, 17, 20 so, singulare serpentibus abigendis, id 8, 32, 50 § 118 Also expr by facere (ad), prodesse v GOOD, *adj* (II)

**specifically:** dīsertē v. EXPLICITLY.

**specify:** subtĭlĭter enumerare v. PRECISELY

**specimen:** exemplum (*sample to judge from*) *the following will suffice by way of s*, haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint 9, 2, 56 so, in exemplum pauca subjicere, Suet Tib 21 (Not specimen in this sense specimen dare is *to furnish proof, give practical demonstration of something* Cic Div. Verr 8, 27.) See also PROOF Phr. *learn what they all are from a single s*, ex uno disce omnes, Virg

**specious:** prōbābilis or expr. by spēcies v PLAUSIBLE, SHOWY Sometimes fūcātus may serve; but it expresses more than Eng v. FALSE, COUNTERFEIT Also, vendĭbilis, e (*that makes the most of itself*) Cic Am, 25, 96 (Not speciosus; which has a good sense)

**speciously:** prōbābĭlĭter: v. PLAUSIBLY.

**speciousness:** captiosa probabilitas. v PLAUSIBILITY

**speck:** măcŭla v SPOT.

**speckle** (*v*): măcŭlo, 1 (rare in *act*), maculis distinguo · v. SPOT.

**speckled:** măcŭlōsus, măcŭlātus, maculis distinctus s. sparsus v SPOTTED.

**spectacle:** 1. spectăcŭlum *a splendid s*, s. magnificum, Liv. · Cic. 2. spĕcies: v. SIGHT (IV.).

**spectacles:** *perspicillum (*t. t.*): Kr. Phr.. *to look at anything through s*, oculo armato [oculis armatis] aliquid spectare, ib.

**spectator:** spectātor, *f* -trix Cic Liv. Join s et testis, Cic. de Or 1, 24, *fin.* Or use *imperf part.* of specto (except in *nom sing* L G § 638) *to touch the heart of the s*, cor spectantis tetigisse, Hor. A. P. 98 (For spectare, Ov has aspicere [ludos], F 6, 238)

**spectral:** lārvālis, e · Sen Ep 24, 17 (l habitus nudis ossibus cohaerentium, i e *a skeleton*) · Amm See also GHASTLY

**spectre:** larva, phantasma v. GHOST (II) See also PHANTOM (Not spectrum) Apul has also, occursamenta noctium (*nightly s s*), bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terriculamenta (*s s haunting graves*) R and A

**spectrum:** *spectrum as scient *t.t*

**speculate:** **I.** *To think*, esp *on philosophical subjects* Phr *to s concerning the nature of God*, *de natura Dei quaerere, inquirere, cogitare, naturam Dei investigare: v TO THINK, INQUIRE See also SPECULATION **II.** *To guess:* conjicio, conjecturam facio, divino v TO GUESS **III.** *To purchase with a view to a rise in the market* perh *in spem gravionis (carioris) annonae coemere, in spem caritatis mercari cf MARKET

**speculation:** **I.** *Philosophical* · philosophiae studia; veri bonique investigatio (contemplatio); veritatis rationisque inquisitio v. PHILOSOPHY, STUDY, INQUIRY. In *pl.*, sententiae, opiniones, may serve *the s s of the philosophers concerning the gods*, sententiae philosophorum de natura Deorum, Cic. N D 1, 6, 13: v. OPINION **II.** *Commercial* in gen. sense, mercātūra v TRADE Phr.: *money lost in trading s s*, pecunia in mercationibus perdita, Gell 3, 3: cf. TO SPECULATE (III) **III.** *A guess:* conjectūra v GUESS.

**speculative:** philosophandi studiosus, veri investigandi cupidus (of persons) *S philosophy*, philosophia contemplativa, opp activa (*theoretical and practical*) Sen Ep 95, 10 *philosophia quae rerum contemplatione continetur (R and A.).

**speculator:** **I.** *Philosophical* perh. contemplātor: cf Cic Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (c coeli ac deorum) **II.** *Commercial:* (*in corn*) dardānārius Ulp Dig 47, 11, 6. In gen sense *qui in spem gravioris (carioris) annonae mercatūri, res venales coemit.

**speech:** **I.** *The faculty of speaking* ōrātio: Cic Off. 1, 4, 12 *deprived of the faculty of s*, infans id Div 1, 53, 121 Phr. *to take away the faculty of s*, usum linguae adimere, Ov. M 14, 99 if temporarily, vocem praecludere, cf ib 2, 658 **II.** *Utterance* Phr. *to have great faculty of s*, volubili esse lingua, Liv (Kr) *to utter with stammering s*, titubante lingua loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 21. **III.** *An address, oration* **1.** ōrātio. *domin* ōrātiuncula (*a short s.*) · *a powerful, polished, admirable s*, o. gravis, polita, admirabilis, Cic de Or 3, 25 *a clever and oratorical s.*, o diserta et oratoria, ib 1, 54, 231 *a brilliant s*, o. luculenta, Sall. C 31. The foll. epithets are taken from Kr. (e Cic) · oratio formis et viribus compta, polita, composita et ornata: diligenter elaborata, accurate commentata (*carefully studied*): gravissimis verbis sententiisque plena accurata et facta quodam modo. *To deliver a s.*, o. habere, Cic. *pass* · *from Mss*, o de scripto dicere, id Pl 30, 74· *to study a s*, o. commentari, id. R. Am 29, 82 **2.** contio, ōnis, *f.* (*a s before the people, or to troops*): *he delivered a s. to the soldiers*, c ad milites habuit, Caes B C 3, 73 *in the s to the people against Catiline*, in c contra Catilinam, Quint 5, 11, 42. *To deliver such a s.*, contionari: v. TO SPEAK (II) **3.** actio (*a legal s. or pleading*) thus *the speeches against Verres are called* actiones, Cic Verr 2, 1, 30, 75, etc: Suet. Quint. Phr.: *to make a s*, verba facere, Caes. B. G 2, 14 *to wind up a s*, *finish it*, perorare, Cic. **IV.** *A remark or saying:* **1.** verbum: cf. Sall. Jug. 11, *fin.*, quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius descendit so, Ter Eun 1, 2, 95, etc **2.** vox (esp *a cry or exclamation*) · cf Cic Verr 5, 65, 168, nihil esse opis in hac voce, civis Romanus sum **3.** dictum v. SAYING **V.** *Language used* · Phr. *abusive s.*, maledicta, voces contumeliosae, opprobria, contumelia verborum. v ABUSE, INSULT, REVILING.

**speechless:** i. e. *incapacitated (for the time) from speaking:* **1.** ēlinguis, e (rare): Join. convincere [aliquem] et elinguem reddere, Cic Fl 10, 22 Liv. **2.** mūtus (strictly of one *really dumb*) *he was struck s*, mutus (erat) illico, Ter Eun 3, 1, 27 v DUMB. **3.** perh infans cf Hor S 1, 6, 57, infans pudor (*bashfulness, taking away the power of speech*) **4.** stupidus (*paralysed by emotion* esp *fear or surprise*) *they were s with fear*, stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct Her 4, 52, 65 Phr *I was s (with horror)*, obstupui . et vox faucibus haesit, Virg Aen 2, 774 cf ib 4, 279. Aeneas aspectu obmutuit. et vox faucibus haesit also expr by vox deficit (aliquem), Kr. e Curt

**speed** (*subs*). **1.** celeritas v QUICKNESS (II) **2.** properātio (*all needful expedition*). festinātio (*hurry*) v. HASTE Phr.. *there is need of s* (*prompt expedition*), opus est mature facto, Sall Cat. 1 *more haste less s.*, sat celeriter fit quidquid fit satis bene, Aug in Suet. Vit 25 · sat cito si sat bene (R and A) *quod nimis festinatur opus saepius retardari solet· *with all s*, confestim Join sine ulla mora et confestim [rem gerere], Cic. Ph 5, 12 For phr *good s*, v SUCCESS

**speed** (*v*) · i e *to render prosperous* **1.** secundo, 1 · *to s any one's course*, alicui iter s, Prop *may the gods s our undertakings!* di nostra incepta secundent, Virg Aen 7, 259 **2.** fortūno, 1 *the gods will s your plans*, di fortunabunt vostra consilia, Pl Trin 2, 4, 175 Cic Ep For speed = *to use s*, v HASTEN

**speedily:** cito, celeriter, bicvi (tempore). v QUICKLY, SOON

**speedy:** celer, citus, etc v QUICK (IV.). Also sometimes expēditus (*not encumbered with obstacles and so causing delay*) *a ser path to honours*, via expeditior ad honores, Cic Fl. 41, 104

**speedwell:** vērōnica Bot

**spell** (*subs.*): i. e *a charm* carmen, vox (rare), incantāmentum (rare). v CHARM, INCANTATION If *a drug* or *supposed magical ingredient be meant*, use vēnēnum Cic. Or 37, 129 (quum sibi venenis ereptam memoriam dicebat) *Medea's dreadful s s*, dira Medeae v, Hor Epod. 5, 62 also, mēdicāmentum, Pl Ps 3, 2, 81.

**spell** (*v*) Phr.: ordinare syllabas litterarum, Prisc (Kr) · *litteras syllabatim efferre (Kr): *to s. out a letter*, *epistolam vix syllabatim perlegere

**——-bound:** stupens (with *abl*) · Hor Od. 2, 13, 33 cf Virg Aen 1, 495, dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno

**spelling:** v TO SPELL.

**——-book:** *syllabarum liber (?)

**spelt:** *a kind of corn:* **1.** far, farris, *n.*: poet often *pl*: Virg. G. 1, 73 Cato: Ov. **2** ador, ōris and ōris, *n.* (rare) · Hor S 2, 6, 89 Col Called also, adoreum (far): Col cf. Gesn. lex Rust. (Triticum spelta, Linn)

**spend:** **I.** *To lay out* **1.** impendo, di, sum, 3 *to s money, labour, on anything*, pecuniam, operam in aliquam rem 1, Cic Verr 4, 30, 68 also, sumptum impendere [ad incertum casum], ib. 3, 98, 227 *to s. one's life for one's country*, vitam patriae 1, Lucan **2.**ērōgo, 1 (esp. of *expenditure of public money*: the strict sense being, *to ask for a grant*: also in ord. sense): *to s. money on anything*, in aliquam rem pecuniam e, Cic. Fl. 13, *init*. also, in sumptum e., id. Att. 8, 5, *fin.* · Liv. **3.** insūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3: *to s. 100 asses a day*, in singulos dies centenos aeris 1., Gell 2, 24 more fully, in aliquam rem sumptum 1, Cic Inv 2, 38· *to s. one's labour in vain*, operam frustra 1, Liv 10, 18, *extr* · *to s a few days in refitting the fleet*, paucos dies reficiendae classi 1, Tac Also, simply, sumo esp in phrr. operam s, Ter. laborem s, Caes (Not absumo, consumo, in present sense: cf. *infr*) **4.** expr. by sumptus, impensa, and a verb. *not to s. more than 100 asses on a supper*, non amplius in singulas coenas sumptus facere quam centenos aeris, Gell 2, 24 (cf *supr. exx*) *to s money on anything*, in aliqua re impensam facere, Cic Att 13, 25 Join impensam ac sumptum in aliqua re facere, Varr **II.** *To employ or pass time* · **1.** ago, 3 *to s one's life at home*, aetatem domi a, Cic Fam 7, 6 *to s one's life in literary pursuits*, aetatem in litteris a, id Leg 2, 1, 3 *Comps* (1) dēgo, 1, 3 (*to s. throughout, to the end*) *to s the day in merriment*, diem in laetitia d, Ter Ad 4, 1, 6 so, omne tempus aetatis d, Cic. Sen. 1, 2 Lucr Hor (2) transigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to go through with* not in Cic): *he spent all his youth in the following pursuits*, adolescentiam omnem per haec transegit, Suet Tib 7 Tac.: Sen (3.) exigo, 3 (*to the end, to complete*): Plin Ep **2.** trādūco, xi, ctum, 3 · *to s an easy and quiet life*, otiosam vitam et quietam tr., Cic Sen 23, 82 Tac Hor. Less freq simple verb *to s one's life in literature*, aetatem in litteris ducere, Cic Fin 5, 19, 50 Hor **3.** tēro, contēro, trīvi, tum, 3 (*to wear or pass away* often with the idea of *wasting time*) *to s one's leisure in banqueting and carousing*, otium convivis comissationibusque terere, Liv 1, 57. Cic *to s all one's leisure in study*, omne otiosum tempus in studiis conterere, Cic Am 27, 104: *to s one's whole life in acquiring*, omnem aetatem in quaerendo conterere, Ter Ad 5, 4, 15 **4.** consūmo, 3 (*to take up* in quite neutral sense thus differing from tero, contero) *to s many hours in delightful converse*, multas horas suavissimo sermone c, Cic Fam. 11, 27 *to s ten days over anything*, x dies in aliqua re c, Caes B G. 5, 9· *to s two consecutive days in feasting*, biduum continuum epulando c, Suet. Less freq. simple verb hilarem sumamus (= consumamus) diem (*let us s. a merry day*), Ter Ad. 5, 3, 68 and esp. with the notion of *taking up the time of another*, absumo Cic Quint 10, *init*: also = *to waste*, Plin Ep 1, 9, 3 (quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi!): and in Liv, without any accessory idea = consumo cf 27, 13, *ad init* etc **5.** impendo, 3 (*to devote time*, as one would *lay out money* late): *I spent the rest of the time in study*, reliquum tempus studiis impendi, Plin Ep. 6, 20, 1: Tac. Vell. (spatium aevi in aliquod opus) Phr: *I would sooner s one day with you . , unum tecum diem libentius posuerim..., Cic. Fam 5, 21, *init.*: *to s. one's leisure with any one*, otio cum aliquo abuti, id Rep 1, 9: *while (thus and that is done) a whole hour is spent (lost)*, dum ... tota abit hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14 *to s the night anywhere*, pernoctare alicubi, Cic Clu. 13, 37: or when the reference is to a journey, *to make a stage of any place* simply manere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 37, and 87: *I spent three days with him*, triduum cum eo fui (R. and A) if = *at his house*, apud eum **III.** *To exhaust*: effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. (*Entellus*) *spent his strength upon the air*, vires in ventum effudit, Virg Aen 5, 446 cf Cic Fam 1, 9, 7; odium me effudisse omne arbitrabar (*I thought I had spent the whole force of my hatred*) v. TO EXHAUST. Esp. as verb *reflexive*, *to s. itself* · of a force of some kind · perh. remittere (se) cf. Cic Br. 34, 130, Calvinus .... quum remisisset dolores pedum, non deerat in causis Cela as *the fury of the storm gradually spent*

*itself*, *pīllātum se remittente vi tempestātis* (v TO ABATE) or, *dēcēdēre* cf. Ter Hec 3, 5, 55, *decedet iam ira haec* (*this passion wills itself*) or use *pass* of absūmo, exhaurio, effundo *the force of the blow spent itself in the air*, *actus vis in ventum effusa*, cf Virg. l c *the blow was all but spent*, *tantum non absumptus erat impetus teli* (gladii, etc) Phr *the heated passions of youth s. themselves*, *defervescunt adolescentiae cupiditates*, Cic Coel 18, 43 Ter. so, *desaevire* (*to s its fury*), Lucan 5, 303 of *passionate grief*, *suas vires frangere*, Sen Cons Helv *init*

**spendthrift**: 1. *nēpos*, ōtis, *m.* · *no less a s with the patrimony of the R people than with his own*, non minus in P. R patrimonio n quam in suo, Cic. Agr 1, *init* strengthened, perditus ac profusus n, id. Quint. 12, 40 Hor.

2. expl. by *adj.* · (homo) *prōdigus*, *prōfūsus* cf. Cic. Off 2, 16, *init* v LAVISH, EXTRAVAGANT 3. very strong expr gurges, ītis, *m* (lit *an abyss* applied to such as were *perfectly reckless in prodigality*) cf Cic Pis 17, 41, ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo Plin

**spent** (*part adj*) Phr *a s. ball*, *globus missilis cujus impetus paene* (tantum non) *effusus est s decessit*

**sperm**: 1. *sēmen*, ĭnis, *n* v SEED 2. *sperma*, ătis, *n* (Gr. *σπέρμα*) v. rare Sulp

**spew**: *vŏmo*, 3 v. TO VOMIT

**sphere**: I. *A globe* 1. *sphaera* (Gr. *σφαῖρα*): Cic Fat. 8, 15 cf id Tim 6, (mundus) globosus est fabricatus, quod *σφαιροειδὲς* Graeci vocant (The word sphaeroides is by Vitr written as Latin 8, 6.) 2. pure Lat *glŏbus* · v. GLOBE. *Having the form of a s*, *glŏbōsus* (v. *supr*) *sphaericus*, sphaerālis: Macr. II. *Range or province* 1. perh *gyrus* (*circuit, course*): cf. Cic. de Or 3, 19, 70, oratorem... in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis (*you limit him to a very confined s.*): or, 2. *area* (*an open field*) cf Cic. Att 9, 18, in qua erat area scelerum (*what a field or s for crime he had!*): or, in certain cases, 3. *prōvincia* (*province, task, function*): Ter. v PROVINCE: or, 4. *fines*, ium, *m* (*the limits set about any person or thing*, or *the field* [*s*] *embraced by them*) *to keep within one's own s*, *sese suarum rerum finibus continere*, Cic Off 1, 26, 92. Phr.: *the art* (*oratory*) *has a very wide s. of operation*, late patet, et ad multos pertinet, id. de Or 1, 55, 235

**spherical**: sphaericus, sphaerālis pure Lat. *glŏbōsus* v. SPHERE (I).

**spheroid**: *figura globosa non autem ad justae sphaerae normam exacta. An oblate or prolate s.*, *sphaera oblatior, prolatior.*

**sphinx**: *sphinx, gis, f*: Suet. Aus Gr *gen.* *sphingos*, Stat. Th. 1, 66

**spice** (*subs.*): I. Lit. · 1. *ărōma*, ătis, *n* (Gr. *ἄρωμα*) *dat.* and *abl. pl.* *aromatis s s pounded and sifted*, aroma contusa et cribrata, Col 12, 20, *med.*: Apul. 2. pure Lat *ŏdŏres* (*sing.* not in this sense): cf. Tac A 16, 7, *corpus differtum odoribus conditur* (*embalmed with spices*) · so Col l c (*paulo supr.*) uses odores = aromata 3. also, *ŏdōrāmenta* Col. 12, 28 4. also as gen terms, medicamina, medicamenta (*of the same ingredients*), may be used of Col. ll cc. II. Fig. *that which gives a relish to anything* condimentum v. SEASONING. III. *A slight flavouring of* perh gustus, *gustŭlus* v TASTE (*subs*) Or expr without fig. by nonnihil, aliquantulum: v. SOMEWHAT.

**spice** (*v*). condio, 4: *to s wine*, vinum c., Col. 12, 20 More fully, odoribus *s* aromatis condire · v. preced art.

**spiced**: aromatis (odoribus) conditus or perh simply, odoratus, Cato, 113. (Various kinds of *s wine* are described Col. 12, 28, *sqq.*)

**spicery**: *ārōmāta*, *ŏdŏres*, *ŏdōrāmenta*: v SPICE

**spicy**: 1. *ŏdōrātus* cf Sil. 17, 658, where the epithet is applied to the Indi, because of the spices which abound in the Indies Tib 2. conditus, aromatis (odoribus) conditus. v. SPICE, and TO SEASON 3. *ārōmătĭcus* (v. rare) in Spart Hadr. 19, aromatica = *spices* (Occasionally used fig.: bene conditus: conditior)

**spider**: *ārānea* Virg: Ov. *Dimin.* araneola. Cic Less freq. *ārāneus*, i, *m.*: Lucr. 3, 383 Plin with *dimin.* araneolus: Virg Cul 2 *Of a s, relating to s s*, araneus (*adj*) *s' webs*, araneae texta, Plin but araneus is also used (meton) for *the web* (= araneae tela) Pl. Aul 1, 2 (3), 6 *Abounding in s s*, or *their webs*, araneosus Cat

**spigot** perh. obtūrāmentum: v. STOPPER.

**spike** (*subs*) · I. *An ear of grain, etc* · *spica* Cic Virg Used of *heads of various plants*, as garlic, etc Cato R R 70 II. *A kind of large nail or pointed iron* 1. *clāvus* (*trābālis*) Hor. Od 1, 35, 18 Cic 2 *cuspis*, ĭdis, *f* (*the pointed head of a weapon*) *poles with iron s s fastened at the end*, asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B C 2, 2

**spike** (*v*) Phr *to s a gun*, *tormenti spiraculum* (?) *clavo trabali obturare*: tormentum clavo trabali corrumpere, inutile reddere

**spikelet**: *spĭcŭla dimin* of spica v. SPIKE.

**spikenard**: nardus, -um v. NARD *Ointment of s*, unguentum nardinum Plin

**spiky**: *spiceus* *s. harvest* (= *of ears*), *s messis*, Virg G 1, 314 *Spīcifer* (poet) = *crowned with ears*, Sen Trag : Mart

**spill** (*subs*) i e *a thin slip of wood, etc, for lighting anything*: perh. *assŭla* Pl Merc. 1, 2, 20 (*assulae* = *splintiers*) Sometimes *igniculus* may serve (denoting *any small fine or spark*).

**spill** (*v*) 1. effundo, fūdi, sum, 3. esp in phr sanguinem effundere: v. TO SHED 2. expr *to be spilt*, by *pĕrire*, *dilābi*: *to carry a vessel carefully so that not a drop be spilt*, *vas diligenter portare ne qua gutta pereat* · *we are as water spilt upon the ground*, quasi aquae dilabimur in terram, Vulg 2 Reg XIV, 14 *to cry over spilt milk* (Prov.), quod nefas corrigere est plorare (?)

**spin**: A. Trans I. *To draw out a thread by twisting* · 1. neo, nēvi, nētum, 2: *to s threads*, fila n., Ov also subtemen n (*to s. yarn for the woof*), Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 52: Pl and stamina n (*to s the upright warp threads*), Ov. F. 2, 741: *to s. wool with the distaff*, lanas colo n., Just 1, 3. 2. *dēdūco*, 3 (*to draw out* poet) *to s the thread with light fingers*, (lit *thumb*), levi d. pollice filum, Ov M 4, 36 Cat. Also simple verb. *to s threads, wool*, stamina, lanas ducere, Ov. 3. more elaborate or poet exprr. are, stamina pollice versare, Ov, M. 4, 34: stamina pollice (digitis) torquere, ib 12, 475 a more gen. one, lanas tractare, Just 1, 3. Phr.. *to s. a web* (*of spiders*), telam texere, cf. Cic. N D. 2, 48, 123, in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt v. TO WEAVE. II. *To draw out to a great length* dūco, 3 (less colloq than Eng *to lengthen out*). v TO PROLONG Or expr by longus Phr *not to s the matter out*, ne longum sit, Cic Cat 3, 5, *init* ne longum faciam, Hor S 1, 3, 137 *don't s the matter out*, ne longus fias, noli longus esse: v LONG, TEDIOUS. III. *To cause to turn rapidly round* 1. verso, 1: *to s. a top*, turbinem v, Tib 1, 5, 4 v. TO TURN.

2. perh torqueo, 2 v TO TWIST. (Virg Aen 7, 380, has turbinem exercere, of *s.ing a top* but the expr. is too vague for prose) B. Intrans I. *To be engaged in drawing out threads* use neo, 2, with object expressed v *supr* (I). II. *To turn round and round* 1. versor, 1: *to s. round like a top*, in turbinem v, Sen. Ir. 3, 6, 1: Cic : v TO REVOLVE. 2. circumāgor, 3: (cf. Tib 1, 5, 3, namque agor, ut per plana citus sola verbere turben) 3. circumferor, 3, *irr.* (cf Virg. Aen. 7, 380, ille [turbo] actus habena .. fertur). 4. vŏlĭto, 1 · ib 378

**spinach**: *Spinacea oleracea*. Linn.

**spinal**: expr. by *spīna*, vertebrae: v SPINE (N B —Not spinalis)

**spindle**: fūsus: Virg . Ov Phr.: *the s. side*, expr. by femina or mulieres: mulierbre secus: v. FEMALE.

—— **-shanks**: *qui praelonga ac praetenuia crura habet*

**spine**: I. *The vertebral column*. *spīna* Cels. 8, 1, *med* Plin. *The joints of the s*, *vertebrae*, ib (spina constat ex vertebris XXIV) called also spondyli, Plin 29, 4, 20 (where the *sing.* occurs) II. *A sharp thorn or prickle*: *spīna* v THORN, PRICKLE

**spinner**: expr by verb v TO SPIN (I)

**spinning** (*subs*) expr by verb. v. TO SPIN (I.). Also meton. *stāmen*, ĭnis, *n* · *I beguiled sleep by s*, fallebam stamine somnum, Prop 1, 3, 41 Phr *to earn a living by s*, *colo fusoque victum quaeritare stamini bus ducendis quaestum facere.*

—— **wheel**: *rota ad fila* (stamina) deducenda

**spinosity**: fig of argument or style, *spinosum disserendi* [orationis] genus.

**spinous**: *spīnōsus* v THORNY

**spinster**: *virgo quae nondum viro nupsit* innupta v. MAID, UNMARRIED.

**spiracle**: *spīrāmentum*, *spīrācŭlum* v PORE

**spiral** (*adj*): 1. *spinae s cochleae formam habens* (spira denotes *any kind of twist or coil*: cochlea, *the form of a snail-shell or screw*) so, *to wind in a s direction*, in cochleam serpere, Cels 8, 10, 1 2. less precisely *involūtus*, *convŏlūtus*, *intortus*, *rētortus*, *tortilis*: *they form s. channels*, involutos faciunt canales [et justam cochleae naturalemque imitationem], Vitr 10, 6 (11), 2 · (*shells*) *with a s. top*, vertice muricatum (= *like the shell of the murex*) intorto, Plin 9, 33, 52 *a s or winding cave*, specus in cochleam retortus, Col. 8, 17, *init a s horn*, buccina tortilis, Ov Met 1, 336 (where is added an exact description of *an expanding s form*, in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo). (N B —Spiralis is without authority: Forcell gives the foll definition of *a s. line*, linea flexuosa quae orbes facit non redeuntes in se: s. v. spira.)

**spiral** (*subs*) · 1. cochlea, *spīra*: v preced art 2. *involūtio* Vitr. 10, 6 (11), 3.

**spire**: I. *A coil* *spīra*, orbis. v. COIL. II. *Of a church, etc*. perh. turris genus quae meta in fastigium convoluta exsurgit cf Plin 16, 33, 60 (where the description is of *a kind of tapering cypress*). *culmen* undique acute fastigatum in acutum excelsumque fastigium eductum [qualis Anglice *spira* dicitur].

**spirit**: I. Orig sense *the breath*: *spīritus*, ūs · v. BREATH. II. *Animating principle* · 1. *ānima* (*vital principle*; *in man or in brutes*): v SOUL 2. *spīritus* (not class in this sense) Vulg Eccl. III. 21: et *pass.* (= Gr *πνεῦμα*). See also SOUL III. *Intelligence apart from body, an immaterial being, human or otherwise*: 1. mens, ntis, *f.*: *God is a pure s*, Deus est mens soluta quaedam et libera [segregata ab omni concretione mortali], Cic Tusc 1, 27, 66 *the stars are animated by divine s s*, stellae divinis animatae sunt, id. Rep 6, 15, *med.* 2. *spīritus* (not class. in this sense). *God is a s*, s. est Deus, Vulg Joh iv. 24: *the Holy S*, Sanctus S, ib. *pass.* 3 *ānima*: Hor. Virg. Aen 6, 713 v. SOUL. IV. Esp in *pl*, *the dead as living in another state, disembodied spirits* · 1. *ānimae* *the s.s of the blest*, piae a., Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17: Virg. 2. *mānes*, ium, *m.* (used both

*of the departed spirit of an individual and of the community of spirits*). v SHADE (IV). *The world of s*, inferi, orum, later, Orcus: v. SHADE (V) **V.** As syn for *mind or soul*, but usu. with a *somewhat higher conception* **1.** animus *a lofty s*, animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic. Off. 1, 23, *init* · a magnus elatusque, ib 1, 18, 61 cf Sall Cat 5, a vastus, *an unbounded (ambitious) s* v MIND, SOUL **2.** ingenium *a lofty and elevated s*, sublime et erectum i, Tac Agr 4 so, i excelsum, Plin Ep

**VI.** *Vivacity and energy of mind* · **1.** animus. *our men are imbued with fresh s*, nostris augetur animus, Caes B G 7, 70 *be of good s (courage)*, ades animo! Cic Rep 6, 10 also *pl (the goddess) imparts s*, animos dat, Ov M 5, 47 Hence, *full of s*, animosus (whether *of men or animals*) Cic Ov v SPIRITED **2.** spiritus, ūs *(high s)*. *a man of immense s.* (with the accessory idea of *pride and ambition*), ingentis s VII, Liv 21, 1. esp *pl*, *of an overbearing and arrogant s* Cic Clu 39, 109 (noratis animos ejus ac s tribunicios) Liv **3.** vis, vīgor v VIGOUR, ENERGY *Lacking s* ignāvus v SPIRITLESS, COWARDLY Phr *I am in wonderful s for fighting*, sum mira alacritate ad pugnandum, Cic Att 2, 7

**VII.** *Animation and energy of style* **1.** vīgor (appy not in Cic) Join quantum vigoris, quantum animi [in illo libro], Sen Ep 64, 2 **2.** animus (late in this use). *plenty of thought and of s (in an orator)*, et consilii et animi satis, Quint 10, 1, 111 cf Sen. l c **3** nervi, orum (*sinew*, i e *force and energy* a stronger term than Eng) cf Cic Or 19, 62, horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos (*pungency*) oratorios ac forenses habet **4.** very oft expr by *adj* · *full of spirit*, acer, vehemens, animosus v SPIRITED *Lacking s*, frigidus, lentus v FLAT, DULL, SPIRITLESS

**VIII.** *Temperament disposition* 1 ingenium, indoles (both denoting *natural, and so permanent character*) *a manly s*, ingenium virile, Sall C 20 *a virtuous s*, virtutis indoles, Cic. Off 3, 4, 16 v DISPOSITION, TEMPER, MIND. **2.** animus (*attitude of mind at any given time*) *you ought to display this s towards me*, hoc a. in nos esse debebis, Cic Fam 2, 1, *extr animated by a friendly s towards the R people*, bono animo in P R, Caes B G 1, 6 Suet So animatus (*influenced by a certain s*) *entertaining a bad s (disaffected) towards*, male animatus erga . . Suet Vit 7 so, bene animatus, Nep Cim 2

3 studium (*strong or eager bent of mind*) *a warlike s*, s bellicae gloriae, Cic Off 1, 18, 61 *the s. of inquiring after truth*, s ad investigandam veritatem incitatum, id Tusc 5, 24, 68 *a revolutionary s*, novandi *s*. rerum novarum s (cupiditas). v REVOLUTION (III) **4.** mens (*both of permanent and temporary features of mind*) *a virtuous s.*, mi bona, Liv 39, 16, *med*. Ter *the s of (prevailing in) the armies*, m exercituum, Tac H 1, 4 **5.** often such phr as *a kindly s*, *a hostile s*, may be expr by a single word v KINDNESS, HOSTILITY, etc.

**IX.** *Peculiar or prevailing sentiment and complexion*, esp *of an age or a nation*: **1.** perh. ratio cf. Cic Veil 5, 69, 177, ratio atque inclinatio temporum (*the s and tendency of the age*) *the s of the oratory of each age*, cujusque aetatis dicendi ratio voluntasque, id de Or 2, 22, 92 **2** mores: *since the s of the age inclines to* . , quum hi mores ad . . . . incubuerint, id Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 so, quum ita se mores habent, Sall. Cat. 52, *med* **3.** saeculum (*fashion or s of the age*; in unfavourable sense). cf. Tac. Ger, nec corrumpere et corrumpi *saeculum* vocatur · also Pl Trin. 2, 2, 7, novi ego hoc s. quibus moribus siet. Phr. *he exercised office in the same s. in which he had sought it*, quibus artibus petierat magistratus, iisdem gerebat, Liv. 7, 33 (See Nagels. Stil § 67, 2.)

**X** *Intention*, as *distinguished from mere verbal expression* **1.** voluntas *whether to abide by the letter or s of laws*, verbis legum an voluntate standum sit, Quint 7, 10, 6 Cic Join voluntas et sententia (legis), Cic Verr. 3, 84, 193 voluntas et consilium et sententia (interdicti), id Caec 18, 50. **2.** consilium (*intention*) Cic Caec 1. c. cf ib *paulo infr*, ad *verba* rem deflectere, *consilium* autem eorum qui scripserunt relinquere (*to sacrifice the spirit to the letter*) **3.** sententia (*meaning*). like consilium, may be strengthened by a synonym v *supr* Phr *to obey the letter* or *the s of a command*, ad verba obedire, ad id quod ex verbis intelligitur obtemperare, Cic. Caec 18, 52 *not to translate literally, but to give the s of an author*, *non verbum verbo reddere sed mentem sententiamque scriptoris referre; *potius ex mente scriptoris quam ex verbis interpretari **XI.** Meton., *a person, as marked by certain intellectual qualities* ingenium cf Tac Agr 2, monumenta clarissimorum ingeniorum (*of those illustrious spirits*) also Sall Cat 8, scriptorum magna ingenia Phr. *a choice s*, *singularis virtute atque ingenio vir eximiae mentis indolis homo *a generous s*, *vir generosus ac liberalis (v. GENEROUS) *a beautiful s*, *venustissimi candidissimique ingenii homo.

**XII.** Theol, *the renewed nature of man* spiritus Vulg. **XIII.** Chem, *a distilled fluid* spīritus —used as scient t t also liquor (tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus): Bauer in Ki

**spirited:** **1.** animōsus (*full of life and energy*; of horses, *mettlesome*) *the s Accius*, animosi orbis Accius, Hor Varr Cic Join fortis et animosus, Cic. animosus atque fortis, Hor See also METTLESOME. **2** generōsus (*high-bred, high-spirited*) *a s and powerful lung*, tex g et potens, Cic Off 3, 22, 86 More fully, generosi spiritus (*gen* of quality), *high-s* Plin 8, 40, 61 **3.** ācer, cris, cre (rather stronger than Eng *full of energy and vigour* · *eager, brave, fierce*) *a most s champion*, acerrimus defensor, Cic Fam 1, 1, 1 *a s horse*, a equus Virg Aen 4, 156: v EAGER, FIERCE **4** ālācer, cris, cre (weaker than preced and than Eng. *brisk, lively*) Caes B G 3, 24 (alacriores ad pugnandum) see also CHEERFUL, ACTIVE

**spiritedly:** **1.** animōsē (*courageously*) Join animose et fortiter, Cic **2.** ācriter (*keenly, vigorously*): Caes Cic **3.** ālācriter (*briskly*) · Amm (Or by circuml, acri or alacri animo v SPIRITED)

**spiritless:** **1.** ignāvus (*lacking courage or energy*): *bees s with hunger* (apes) fame ignavae, Virg G 4, 259 *s and feeble*, i et imbecillus, Cic. Rep 1, 32: v COWARDLY, SLOTHFUL. **2.** piger, gra, grum (*slow, inactive*). *s. look*, p vultus, Mart. 2, 11. · Join. piger tristisque, Apul. **3** imbellis (*unwarlike*) Join ignavus et imbellis, Liv., timidus et imbellis, Quint **4.** by phr., imbecillus animo, Cic Am 19, 70 animo demisso atque humili, id Font. 11, 23 animo abjecto fractoque, cf id Am 16, 59 See also DULL, FLAT.

**spiritlessly:** **1.** ignāvē (for *syn.* v *adj*) · *to crop the herbage s*, (of ailing cattle), i. carpere herbas, Virg. G 3, 465 with ref. to style, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 67 (= *tamely, without life or expressiveness*) **2.** abjectē (*in a despairing, unmanly way*): Join abjecte, timide ignave, Cic. Tusc 2, 23, 55. **3.** frīgidē (esp of style, *flatly, tamely*) Quint.: Gell **4.** expr by circuml parum acriter alacriter haud (parum) alacri animo, etc.. v. SPIRITED, SPIRITEDLY.

**spiritlessness:** animus abjectus, (nimis) demissus atque humilis: ignāvia v. SPIRITLESS.

**spiritual:** **I.** *Incorporeal*: corporis expers ab omni corpore sejunctus, etc v IMMATERIAL Phr. *s. beings*, animi per se ipsos viventes, Cic Tusc. 1, 16, 37 **II.** *Relating to the spirit or mind* expr by animus, mens: *bodily and s goods*, corporis animique bona *s pleasures*, voluptates ab animo profectae, animi voluptas, Kr (e Cic) (N B—Spiritualis or spiritalis is common in eccl writers, and may be necessary for theol writing cf. Vulg. 1 Cor ii 15, spiritualis autem judicat omnia = Gr. πνευματικός) **III.** *Not secular* ecclēsiasticus, sācer sometimes clēricus. v ECCLESIASTICAL, CLERICAL

**spiritualism:** *spiritualismus (qui dicitur)

**spiritualist:** *spiritualis (qui dicitur)

**spirituality:** no exact word perh. *animus spiritualis, ingenium spirituale sometimes animus excelsus, qui celsa s. coelestia spectat (sapit) animus coelestibus rebus imbutus

**spiritually:** animo, mente v MIND. Later (perh. needed for theol writing), spiritualiter Vulg 1 Cor. ii 14.

**spirituality:** clērus, clēri: v. CLERGY

**spit** (*subs*) **I.** *For roasting* **1.** vēru, ūs Vulg . Ov. Rarely, vērum Pl **2.** cuspis, idis, *f* Mart **II.** *Of land* lingua: Liv. 44, 11.

**spit** (*v*). **I.** *To run a s. through* · Phr.. verū figere (transfigere), Vulg Aen 1, 212. See also, TO PIERCE, TRANSFIX **II.** *To reject (saliva) from the mouth* **1.** spuo, i, ūtum, 3 (both intrans and trans) *to s. into one's bosom*, in sinum s, Plin 28, 4, 7 *to s. direct from the mouth*, terram ore s, Virg. G. 4, 97 *Comps* (1) exspuo, 3 (*to s out*) *to s. into one's hand* (intrans.), ex in meam manum, Plin l. c *to s blood*, sanguinem e, id 35, 16, 53 Fig *to reject with loathing* Cat (2) inspuo, 3 (*to s on or upon*) foll. by in and acc *to s in any one's face*, in faciem alicujus salivam i, Sen Ir. 3, 38 also with *dat* of indirect obj, ib Plin (3) adspuo, 3 (= inspuo rare) Plin (4) conspuo, 3 (*to be-spit* trans) Hor S 2, 5, 41 Esp *to s upon contemptuously* Petr (In this sense also freq conspuo, i Cic Q Fr. 2, 3) (5.) despuo, 3 (*to s away*): esp. *of s'ing by way of charm to avert epilepsy by s'ing*, comitialem morbum d., Plin. 28, 4, 7 **2.** spūto, i (freq of spuo): *to s. blood*, sanguinem s, Pl Merc 1, 2, 30 *Comps.* insputo, i (*to s in*), Pl consputo, i: v *supr* 1 **3.** exscreo, i (*to cough out, clearing the throat*): *to s phlegm* or *blood*, pituitam, sanguinem ex, Cels. 4, 6 Also intrans : Suet. Ner. 24 **4.** expr by sputum, sālīva, with a verb *e. g.* sputum edere, Cels. 2, 8, *med* s ejicere, id. (Kr.) *to s. into any one's bosom*, in sinum alicujus sputa mittere, Matt 2, 26 *to s. in any one's face*, os alicujus sputo respergere, Val Max 5, 1, *extr.* 2. (N B—Not salivare, which is *to emit a mucus, as snails, etc.*)

**spital:** v HOSPITAL

**spite** (*subs*) **1.** līvor (*jealous, rancorous feeling*). Join: malevolentia et livor, D Brut in Cic Fam. 11, 10: livor et malignitas, Suet. Cal 34: Tac Ov. v JEALOUSY (Appy not used by Cic.) **2.** mālēvōlentia (*the disposition to wish ill to another*): *calumny and s.*, obtrectatio et malevolentia, Cic. Q. Fr 1, 1, 15. Join. m atque invidia, Sall. C. 3. **3.** obtrectātio (*ill-natured disparagement*). v. SLANDER. **4.** mālignitas (*that evil and malicious disposition in which jealousy and s. are founded*: livor being more directly *personal*). *s wears a mask of friendliness*, malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1 *venomous s.*, m. multo tincta veneno, Sen. B V. 18: cf. *supr.* (1). **5.** also ōdium may sometimes serve: v. HATRED. (Simultas = *feud*: *estranged and bitter feeling*) Phr. *in s. of*: no exact word or phr.. usu expr. by verb: *Hercules, in s of all the allurements of pleasure, etc.*, Hercules,

omnibus voluptatum illecebris contemptis, etc, Kr. (not quanquam with *part* as Kr ): *they were slain in s of the intercession of their fellow-citizens,* *civibus nequicquam (pro us) deprecantibus interfecti sunt. or, quum cives summo studio pro us deprecarentur, etc *in s of the inferiority of his forces he gained the victory,* *militum numero inferior tamen victor proelio excessit or, quum . esset, tamen, etc · *he retains his opinion in s. of all contrary arguments,* *contemptis, neglectis, omnibus adversarii rationibus, in sua perseverat sententia (R and A.) sometimes perh per may serve: *in s of dangers, enemies, missiles,* per periculā, per hostes, per tela, cf. Virg. Aen 2, 358 See also ALTHOUGH, NOTWITHSTANDING

**spite** (*n.*): by circuml malevolentia s malignitate in aliquem uti, etc : v. SPITE, *subs*

**spiteful:** 1. mălēvŏlus (not quite so strong as Eng ) Cic . v. ILL-DISPOSED. 2. lĭvĭdus (*full of rancorous, jealous feeling*). *s tongue,* l lingua, Ov F. 1, 74 Hor Comp Cic Tusc 4, 12, where the invidi et malevoli et lividi, are grouped together 3 mălignus (most comprehensive term). *the most s people,* maligissima capita, Sen V B 18 4 infestus (*bitterly hostile,* but not involving the idea of *maliciousness*) · perh the full sense of Eng may be best expr by joining, infestus malevolusque infestus malignusque, etc

**spitefully** · mălēvŏlē, mălignē, infestē. malevole infestoque animo infestissimo iniquissimoque animo, etc v. SPITEFUL.

**spitefulness:** v. SPITE

**spittle:** 1. spūtum (*saliva actually spit out*): Cels 2, 8 oft *pl* Mart 2, 26 Luci. 2. oris excrēmentum: Tac H 4, 81. See also SALIVA. (Sputamentum, v. late.)

**spittoon:** *vas ad excrementa oris excipienda. (Perh sputarium, for brevity.)

**splash** (*v*): aspergo, si, sum, 3 (with acc and *abl.* or acc. and *dat.*). *s'd with rain and mud,* imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep 1, 11, 11

**splash-board:** *tabula ad aspergnem excipiendam

**splay:** v. TO DISLOCATE

**splay-footed.** cujus pedum digiti disploduntur, divaricant cf Var R R 2, 5, *ad med* (Varicus, Ov. A. A 3, 304 = *straddling*)

**spleen:** I. Lit. 1. hēn, ēnis. also hēnis, is, *m* Cels 4, 9 (where *nom* henis occurs) also *pl*, without diff of meaning, Cato, R R 157. 2. splēn, ēnis, *m.* (Gr σπλήν) Col. Plin II. Fig *vexation, mortification.* nearest word, stŏmăchus (*ill-temper*). *to vent one's s on any one,* s in aliquem erumpere, Cic Att 16, 3. *out of s,* bile et stomacho, Suet. Tib 59, *jm.* (Never splen or lien in this sense)

**splendid:** I. In proper sense: 1. splendĭdus (*resplendent, making a great show*) *s. achievements,* s facta, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 237 (but see *infr.* 4) · *s. geniuses,* s ingenia, Cic de Off 1, 8, 26. 2 ēmĭnens, ntis (*striking, standing out from the rest*). *s. eloquence,* e eloquentia, Tac Dial 25 *s passages (in a poem),* eminentia, Quint (R and A) 3. lautus (*of furniture, entertainments, etc*) *s furniture,* l supellex, Cic de Or 1, 36, 165 *a very s. [sumptuous] entertainment,* lautissima coena, Plin Ep 9, 17. Join: magnificus et lautus, Cic Fam 9, 16, *fin.* 4. amplus (*on a large, grand scale, magnificent, distinguished*) *no shows more s or more popular,* nullum munus amplius aut gratius P Romano Cic Verr. 2, 1, 5, *extr.* *a very s. mansion,* perh domus amplissima atque ornatissima (domus ampla, simply *a spacious, fine house*): *s achievements,* amplissimae res gestae, Cic. Att 8, 9 5. magnĭficus: v. MAGNIFICENT. II. Colloq, *excellent:* insignis cf Phaedr. 1, 11, 14 praeclārus· v FINE, EXCELLENT.

**splendidly:** I. *With splendour and distinction:* 1. splendĭdē Join magnifice splendideque [convivium ornare], Cic. 2. magnĭfĭcē v MAGNIFICENTLY. 3. lautē (*in good style*) Cic Nep II. Colloq, *excellently.* praeclārē, insignĭter, optĭmē v. EXCELLENTLY, ADMIRABLY, etc

**splendour:** I. Orig sense, *brilliancy* splendor, nitor v BRILLIANCY II. Fig *magnificence, distinguished nature of anything* 1. splendor *s. of house and living,* s domus victusque, Gell 1, 14 *s of the empire,* s imperii, Cic Man 14, 41 Join gloria splendorque splendor et amplitudo, Cic. 2. magnĭficentia v MAGNIFICENCE 3. lautĭtia (*of style of living*) Cic Fam 9, 16, *fin* oft *pl. fond of elegance and s.,* munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosus, Suet Caes 46 4 fulgor (esp of *fame* poet and late) *s. of name and fame,* nominis famaeque f, Ov. Tr 5, 12, 39 so, gloriae f, Val Max · claritatis f, Quint. Hor 5. cultus, ūs (*s of dress and equipage*) requiring some qualifying word or adjunct *s of a triumph,* c triumphi, Vell 2, 129. *royal s,* regius cultus, Nep 6 nitor (*great beauty and elegance*) *s of description,* n et cultus descriptionum, Tac Or 20 See also LUSTRE, RENOWN, GLORY.

**splenetic:** I Lit hēnōsus, splēnĭcus . Plin splēnētĭcus, Apul II. Fig perh āmārus (cf Cic Att 14, 21, senectus amariorem me facit), mōlēsus, stŏmăchōsus v. PEVISH, IRRITABLE

**splice:** jungo, connecto, etc : v. TO JOIN

**splint:** I. *Broken piece of bone* fragmentum (ossis) Cels. II. *In surgery* · 1. fĕrŭla *to fit s.s (to a broken limb),* ferulas accommodare et circumponere, ib : imponere, ib § 2 2. cănālis, is, *m.* (*a tubular s*: whereas the ferulae were *thin boards put round the limb*) *to put a leg into a (tubular) s,* crus in canalem conjicere, ib 8, 10, 5 Also, canaliculus (strictly *diminn*) ib

**splinter** (*subs*) 1 assŭla *to knock a door to s s,* foribus facere assulas, Pl Merc 1, 2, 19 *s s of marble* (such as *workmen throw off*), a marmoreae, Vitr 7, 6 Hence *adv* assulatim, *in s s (in shivers),* Pl assulose, Plin 2. fragmentum *s of a bone,* f ossis, Cels. 8, 10, 1 3. caementum (*chipping* usu *pl*) Vitr. l. c. (c marmorea)

**splinter** (*v.*) *assulatim findo, confringo v SPLINTER, *subs*

**splintery:** qui assulose frangitur. Plin 12, 22, 48

**split** (*v*) I. Trans findo, fĭdi, ssum, 3 Virg Ov. *Comp* difindo (*s asunder*) *to s a vine right through the pith,* vitem mediam per medullam d., Cato, R R 41: Cic.. Hor. Sometimes perfringo, perrumpo, may be precise enough v TO BREAK THROUGH, BURST II Intrans: 1. expr by findo, diffindo, either with *pron reflex*, or as *reflex pass to s in two,* in duas partes findi, Ov M 4, 586 cf. also Hor. S 1, 8, 47. 2. dissĭlio, ui, 4 (*to fly asunder*): *rocks s with heat,* d saxa vapore, Lucr 1, 491. Plin Phr *to s on a rock,* usu fig perh naufragium facere, pessumdari v SHIPWRECK, RUIN

**split** (*subs*) · fissūra: Col. Also sometimes (esp *in augury, of a divided liver*), fissum Cic

**split** (*part adj*). 1. fissus (*cloven*) Lucr Suet 2. fissĭlis, e (usu. = *that may be cloven*): Col 9, 1, *ad init.* Comicē. *to have one's head s.,* fissile caput habere, Pl Aul 3, 2, 26. 3. bĭsulcus (*cloven*): Virg

**splutter** (*v*): 1. e *to speak hastily and confusedly* nearest word, balbutire: v. TO STAMMER. More precisely, balba ac perturbata voce loqui voce non explanabili sed balbutienti et perturbatā et verborum inefficaci uti. cf Sen. Ir 1, 3, 5

**spoil** (*subs*). 1. spŏlium usu *pl* (strictly, *armour stripped from a conquered foe*) *the s.s of the slain general,* s ducis caesi, Liv. 1, 10: *to tear off the glorious s s,* cruenta s detrahere, Cic R. Am. 50, 146. In wider sense *naval s s* (i e. *rostra*), navalia s, Suet Aug 18 and used of *standards, trophies, etc* Fig . *to increase our wealth from the s s of others,* spolus aliorum opes augere, Cic Off 3, 5, 22. 2. exŭviae arum (*armour stripped from the person* chiefly poet ) Virg Aen. 2, 275. So ex nauticae, Cic Man 14, 41. 3. praeda (*booty*) v PLUNDER

**spoil** (*v*) A Trans. I. *To plunder, strip by violence* 1. spŏlio, 1 usu with *acc* and *abl* or *acc* alone: *to s temples, houses, cities,* fana, domos, urbes s, Caes Cic v. TO PLUNDER Strengthened, exspŏlio, 1: Cic . Sall. 2 praedor, 1 v. TO PLUNDER II. *To mar, injure, destroy:* 1. corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*to break up and make an end of*: most gen. term): *to s the springs* (*by choking them up, etc*), aquarum fontes c, Sall Jug. 55 *to s fine opportunities,* magnas opportunitates c, Sall Cat 43 Caes : esp. as *pass reflex, v. infr* (B ). 2. perdo, 3 v. TO DESTROY, RUIN 3. vĭtio, 1 (*to make faulty, cause a flaw in*): *to s a tool in work,* fermamentum in opere v., Col 11, 1, *med* · (*the stream*) *is s'd by briny salts,* salibus vitiatur amaris, Ov. M 15, 286 4. dēprāvo, 1 (*to worsen, deteriorate* but not with ref. to material things) v. TO PERVERT See also *infr* (III) III. With ref. to character, *to corrupt by indulgence:* 1. dēprāvo 1 Cic Att. 10, 4 (puerum indulgentia d.) · Caes. 2. corrumpo, 3 · Ter Ad 1, 2, 17 v TO CORRUPT. 3. perdo, 3 Ter Ad 1, 1, 36. more fully, mores liberorum perdere, Quint. 1, 2, 6 If nothing more than the act of *over indulgence* be meant, use nimium indulgere, cf Ter. l c nimis molliter educare: melliore educationis ratione uti, cf Quint. 1, 2, 6 (Indulgere does not of itself imply *excess*) B. Intrans corrumpor, 3 *I must take care these (fish) don't s,* hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter Ad 3, 3, 67 so, prandium c, ib. 4, 2, 49

**spoiler:** spŏliātor: Cic · Liv.

**spoke:** rādius Virg . Ov.

**spokesman:** 1. ōrātor; Caes B. G 4, 27 Liv. 1, 32, *med* (nearly = legatus) 2. interpres, ētis, *c* (*go-between*) (*Mercury*) *the s of the gods,* divum 1, Virg Aen 4, 378 If the sense is simply *one speaking on the part of others who are present,* expr by verba facere pro ..: v TO SPEAK

**spoliation:** spŏliātio Cic . Liv See also PILLAGE, PLUNDER, PECULATION.

**spondaic:** spondaĭcus Diom

**spondee:** spondēus (Gr. σπονδεῖος) Cic Hor

**sponge** (*subs*) · 1. spongia Plin : Lucr. *To wipe with a s,* spongiare, -izare, Apic (Better, spongia detergere, absterg-ere: v TO WIPE) 2. pēnĭcillus (*a soft kind of s used for medical purposes*): Plin. 31, 11, 47 (mollissimum genus earum *penicilli*)

**sponge** (*v*): I. *To wipe out.* v. preced art II. *To impose upon hospitality:* se inferre atque intrudere, etc v. TO INTRUDE. More precisely, *invocatum se apud alterum invitare ubique manere.

—— **-cake:** *placenta spongiosa (quae appellatur).

**sponginess:** *spongiōsa natura natura qualis est spongiarum

**spongy:** spongiōsus: Cels.: Plin.

**sponsor:** in baptism, sponsor: Tert. de Bapt.

**sponsorship:** expr. by sponsor.

**spontaneity:** i. e *the quality of acting without solicitation:* expr. by sponte, and similar words *to possess s.*

*of motion*, ex se sponte moveri, Cic. N D 2, 12 32 still more emphatically, motu interiore cieri et suo, id Tusc 1, 23, 54 or simply, a se (ipso) moveri, se ipsum movere, ib *they teach the s of the human will*, *hominis voluntatem proprio suo impulsu cieri (moveri, ferri) docent

**spontaneous:** 1. expr. by (sua) sponte v SPONTANEOUSLY 2. vōluntārius *the universe has all its movements s*, natura mundi omnes motus habet v, Cic N. D 2, 22, 58 cf ib 16, 44· *of a plant of s growth* ("wild"), Plin 20, 22, 90 3. spontāneus (*proceeding from free-will* late, and to be avoided) *s (voluntary)* motion, s motus, Sen Ep 121, 7 Macr 4. ultrōneus (*unbidden, without waiting for solicitation*. late and rare) Sen Phr *they teach the doctrine of s generation*, *materiam proprio suo instinctu animali docent animalia quaedam sua sponte nasci docent, nec vi creatrice opus esse ut gignantur

**spontaneously:** 1. sua sponte. *other (trees) come up s*, aliae [nullis hominum cogentibus] ipsae s sua veniunt, Virg G. 2, 11. so, sua s, opp alieno impulsu, Cic N D 2, 12, 32 (N B—In prose, usu sua sponte rather than sponte sua: cf. L. G. § 673)

2. vōluntāte Cic N. D 2, 16, 44 (opp vi) Join sua sponte et voluntate, id Part 37, *fin* 3. expr. by modal abl, *e g* motu interiore, suo impulsu, etc . cf. SPONTANEITY. 4. ultro (*unsolicited, without waiting for some beginning from the other side*). v VOLUNTARILY

**spool:** perh fūsus v REEL

**spoon:** cochlear, āris, *n* (also, less freq, cochleare, cochlearium) Cels 6, 14. Plin (N.B—The cochlear was used in eating *eggs and snails* the one end, acc to Forcell., being *s-shaped and the other pointed* cf Mart 14, 121, *lemma* cochleare the lugula was *larger*, ib 8, 33, 23 [v LADLE] savillum [given by R and A] is a *kind of cheese-cake*. Cato, R. R 84)

**spoonful:** cochleāre, is, *n* : Col 12, 21 (c. cumulatum, *a good s*) · M. L

**sporadic:** rārus (*far apart, widely scattered*). Cic. · Caes. *Fever not epidemic but s.*, *febris non vulgo propagata sed raris in locis* · cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 19.

**sporadically:** v. preced art.

**sport** (*subs.*): I. *Amusement, play* · lūdus, lūsus. v. PLAY, GAME, AMUSEMENT Phr. · *in s*, joci causa, Cic Ph 2, 17, 42 per ludum et jocum, id Veri. 1, 60, 155: Plin Ep 5, 14, *extr*. II. *Ridicule, derision* 1. irrīsio, irrīsus v MOCKERY (1) 2. lūdibrium esp. in such phrases, per ludibrium, in ludibrium, etc v. MOCKERY (2) III. *Diversion in the field, hunting*. vēnātio: v HUNTING.

**sport** (v) · 1. lūdo, 3 v. TO PLAY 2. lascīvio, ii, ītum, 4 (*to frolic as young animals do*): Ov · v TO FRISK.

**sportive:** 1. jōcōsus (prop. of *language only*): *to sing s words*, j. canere verba, Ov F 6, 692 *s. echo*, j imago, Hor. Od 1, 12, 3. Also of *acts*. *s theft*, j furtum, ib 1, 10, 8 2. lūdicer, cra, crum (*partaking of the nature of sport or recreation*) · *to take delight in s. exercise*, l. exercitatione delectari, Cic. N D. 1, 27, *init.*: *versifying and such like s. employment*, versus et cetera l., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10 3. festīvus (*suited for a festive occasion, merry*). v. MERRY 4. lascīvus (*playful, like young animals*) · *more s than a young kid*, tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: s. (*playful*) *language*, l verba, Hor A P, 107. So, *to be s*, lascivire, Ov.: Col. Phr. *to produce s. effusions*, ludere (aliquid), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9. Virg.

**sportively:** 1. jōcōsē · Cic. · Hor 2. per jocum, joci causa: v. SPORT (I), JOKE.

**sportiveness:** 1. lascīvia. Join hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65 per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv. 1, 5 (Capable of worse sense. v WANTONNESS) 2. hilāritas v. MIRTH See also SPORT

**sportsman:** vēnātor v HUNTER, HUNTING

**spot** (*subs*) I. *A mark* 1. măcŭla (*a horse*) *with white ss* albis m, Virg Aen 9, 49 *to take ss (souls) out of clothes*, m auferre de vestibus, Ov F. 3, 821 *to remove freckles and s s from the face*, lentigines ac m de facie t., Plin 20, 2, 4 Fleq in fig. sense = *stain, disgrace, blot*. Cic Ter 2. nōta (*mark by which anything may be known*) v MARK 3. lābes, is, *f* (*blot, stain*) v. STAIN. *Marked with s s*, maculosus v SPOTTED II. *Exact place* · locus. also in poet sēdes v PLACE Phr *on the s* (1) statim (cf Germ stehendes Fusses) v IMMEDIATELY (2) ibidem (*in the very same place*) *some birds of prey tore it to pieces on the s*, volucres (avem) ibidem discerpserunt, Suet Caes 81. Cic Inv 2, 51, 154 Join ibidem statim, Suet Aug 87

**spot** (v) nōto, nōtis distinguo v TO MARK (In prose, maculare = *to stain, blot, disgrace*. in poet, *to soil, discolour*)

**spotless:** I. Lit nullis maculis, sine maculis, expers maculis. v SPOT II. Fig: *of irreproachable character*. 1. sanctus *s. virgins*, s. virgines, Hor. Od 1, 2, 27 strengthened, sanctissima conjux, Virg Aen 11, 158. Cic. Join [nemo] neque integrior neque sanctior, Cic de Or 1, 53, 229 2. pūrus v. PURE Strengthened, sceleris purus (Gr constr.) Hor Od 1, 22, 1 3. integer (lit. *untouched, unstarved*) *of perfectly s life*, integerrima vita, Cic Pl *init*, integer vitae (poet. constr) Hor. l c 4. castus (*morally pure*) Join castissimus homo atque integerrimus, Cic Fl 28, 68 purissima et castissima [vita], id R Com 6, 17. 5 expr by circuml, nullis nec vitae nec morum mendis omni vitae morumque turpitudine remotissimus sine labe, sine macula v STAIN

**spotlessly:** sine labe Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 49 *S pure*, castissimus, purissimus, etc . v SPOTLESS.

**spotted:** } 1. măcŭlōsus *a s.*

**spotty:** } *lynx*, m. lynx, Virg. Aen. 1, 323. 2. by circuml., maculis distinctus, sparsus, insignis v. SPOT.

**spottiness:** expr. by *adj*. . v SPOTTY

**spousal:** v. BETROTHAL

**spouse:** 1. conjux, ūgis, *c* (*husband or wife*). chiefly poet, but used in higher prose = uxor Cic Cat 4, 9, 18 2. in ord prose; marītus, uxor v. HUSBAND, WIFE. (Sponsus, -a, = *betrothed male or female*)

**spout** (*subs*) I. *Of a vessel*. ōs, ōris, *n*. . v. MOUTH II. *The pipe which carries off water from the roof of a house* cānālis, is, *m* (*water-pipe of any kind*) more precisely, os canalis canalis extremus per quem coelestis aqua tegulis excepta dejicitur. cf. Vitr. 3, 5 (3), *extr*

**spout** (v.): I. *To spring up, of fluids* 1. ēmīco, ui, ātum, 1. *the blood ss up on high*, cruor e. alte, Ov. M. 4, 121 cf. ib 6, 260, sanguis se *ejaculatus* in altum *emicat* et longe terebrata *prosilit* aura (where all three words in italics correspond pretty closely to Eng). 2. prōsilio, ui, 4 Ov. l c. 3. se ejăcŭlāri in altum: Ov. l. c. II. *To deliver speeches*: dēclāmo, 1: v TO DECLAIM.

**spouter:** perh. contiōnātor: Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9

**sprain** (*v.*) 1. intorqueo, si, tum, 2 *to s. one's ankle*, talum 1, Auct. B. Hisp. 38 2. perh convello, 3 (*to wrench violently*): cf Col. 6, 16, saepe etiam (bos).... aut duriori solo aut obviae radici obluctatus convellit armos (*overstrains the shoulders*). Luxare is *to put out of joint*: and in the chapp. of Cels. treating of *injuries of the joints*, only *fractures and dislocations are mentioned* lib 8 Phr. *ss are often worse to heal than fractures*, *saepe difficilius sanantur membra quae ex nimia nervorum contentione (distentione) laborant quam quae fracta sunt

**sprain** (*subs*): perh *nimia nervorum contentio* v. pieced art.

**sprat:** clupea sprattus · Linn

**sprawl:** Phr *to lie s ing on the ground*, *membris temere porrectis humi jacere *he stretched him s ing on the sand*, multa porrectum extendit arena, Virg Aen 9, 589 cf. also Ov M. 7, 253, in plenos resolutum somnos stratis porrexit in herbis, i e *fast asleep and s ing on the level grass* The sense may also be approached by fundo, 3 cf Virg 6, 422, immania terga [Cerberus] *resolvit fusus* humi, totoque ingens *extenditur* antro (the words in italics together convey the full sense of Eng). cf Ov M 13, 85, ingenti resupinum pondere fudi (*sent him s ing*)

**spray:** I. *A light dew*. 1. aspergo, inis, *f*. *salt s (of the sea)*, salsa a, Virg Aen 3, 534 Plin 2. ros, rōris, *m* · (poet) *to sprinkle with light s (in lustration)*, r. levi spargere, Virg Aen 6, 230 v. DEW II. *A light feathery twig* perh *ramusculus levis comansque.

**spread:** A. Trans: I. *To extend in length and breadth over a larger area* 1. extendo, di, sum and tum, 3 *to s out (parchment) with a mallet*, (chartam) malleo ex, Plin 13, 12, 26 *to s. out the wings (of an army)*, cornua ex, Curt v TO STRETCH OUT. 2. pando, di, nsum and nssum, 3 (*s out wide or loose*) *to s out the (open) hands (in prayer)*, palmas p, Lucr 5, 1200 *to s out jugs of grapes (to dry)*, ficus, uvas in sole p., Col. Strengthened (1) expando, 3 Plin. Col (2.) dispando, 3 (rare) *clothes s in the sun*, dispansae vestes in sole, Lucr Pl 3. explīco, āvi and ui, ātum and ītum, 1 (*by unfolding*) *to s. out ravment (so as to expose it to view)*, vestem ex, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161 *it (the vine) s.s out its leaves*, frondes ex, Virg G. 2, 335 v TO UNFOLD 4. diffundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (*in the manner of a stream, equably and freely*). *the sky beams with light s. abroad*, nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9 Cic · cf *infr* (B.) II. *To unfold* esp in phrr *to s sail, s a net* pando, 3: *to s. the sails of argument*, vela orationis p., Cic. Tusc 4, 5, 9: *to s. nets*, retia p., Plin. (But the common prose phrr. are, vela dare and facere · retia tendere or ponere v. SAIL, NET.) *To s. one's tent*, tentorium tendere, Caes B. C. 3, 82 Also absol, tendere v TO PITCH (A), and TENT. III. *To cover, furnish* Phr *to s a banquet before any one*, convivium alicui apparare, explicare, Mart 1, 99 (100) cibos alicui apponere, in mensam, Pl. Men 1, 3, 29 v. TO PREPARE

IV. *To s. abroad, propagate*: vulgo, 1 *to s (be the means of s ing) complaints*, mores v., Liv 3, 6 Curt V. *To publish*: 1. differo, distŭli, dilātum, 3, *irr* (*to set a story abroad* usu. with ref to something false) more fully, sermonibus d. (*to s. abroad by talk*), Liv 34, 49 (with direct obj.) also foll. by clause *to s the report about any one that*... ., alicui famam d .. (foll. by *acc* and *inf*), Pl Tim. 3, 2, 63 Ter.· also with clause introd. by tanquam, quasi Tac 2. effĕro, 3, *irr*. (*to make a secret thing known*) · v TO PUBLISH 3. dīvulgo, 1 more fully, sermonibus d, Cic. v TO PUBLISH. Also in same sense, vulgo, 1 *to s. abroad the tidings of a crime*, facinus v. per omnes, Liv. 28, 27 and strengthened, pervulgo, 1 Cic. (Evulgare, like efferre, of *making a secret known*. Liv Tac.) 4. sĕro, sēvi, sātum, 3 (*to disseminate*) *to s. abroad charges against the senate among the lower orders*, crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines s., Liv. 24, 23, *fin*.. *to s rumours*, rumores

s., Virg 5. in *pass* sense may be used exeo, ēmāno, percrēbresco, etc. v. *infr* (B.), and TO GET ABROAD Phr *to s abroad mysterious hints*, spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Virg Aen 2, 99 **B.** Intrans | *To become extended* 1. expr by *pass refl* of verbs under (A) esp (1) diffundor, ; *the branches (antlers) s out very wide* [as in the case of the palm, palma], rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes B G 6, 26: so, Plin Ep 6, 16, 6, ramis diffundi (*of the tree*). *the nutriment s.s through the trunks and boughs*, cibus per truncos ac per ramos d, Lucr 1, 354 (Cf Val. Max. 1, 6, 3, where diffundere aquam per agros = *to allow it to s abroad over the land*) Join diffundi et pătescere, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3 (2) extendor, ; *the fire s.s through the plains*, ignis per campos ex, Virg Aen 10, 407 so of *a plain itself*, Ov. M 1, 43 (3) porrigor, 3 (*with a longitudinal direction*) · (*the ground s.s out into a plain*, in planitiem p, Tac. A 13, 38 (N.B —The above may also be used *act.* with *acc* of *pron refl.*) 2. pătesco, ŭi, 3 (*to open out wide, as a plain*) Plin Ep. 2, 17, 3: Tac 3. serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (*as a creeping plant, or a sore or cancer*) *the vine s.s with intricate and erratic course*, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic Sen 15, 52 *cancer s.s*, cancer s., Ov M. 2, 826 Cels 4. ēvăgor, 1 (*wander and range abroad*) Plin. 19, 8, 48 (*of a plant running wild*, e per agros) || In fig sense, *to become widely prevalent* 1. increbresco, brŭi (-besco -bui), 3 = *to become frequent, gain ground immorality is s.ing daily*, mores deteriores in dies i., Pl. Merc 5, 1, 9: *licence was s ing*, increbrescebat licentia, Tac A. 3, 60 Cic. (= *to become prevalent*). 2 so percrēbresco, 3 (stronger than preced *to become very generally prevalent*): *when this report has s. abroad*, quum haec fama percrebruerit, Cic Verr. 4, 30, 68: Caes 3. māno, 1. *the evil has s. through Italy*, malum per Italiam manavit, Cic Cat 4, 3, 6 *the rumour s.s through the whole city*, in tota urbe rumor, Liv. So ēmāno, 1 (*to get abroad, become known*) *to circulate and s amongst the people*, exire atque in vulgus e, Cic R. Am. 1, 3 *the evil s more widely*, malum latius emanabat, Flor 4, 9, 5 (Cic would have said manabat) 4. serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to s. gradually and insidiously*) *contagion s.s*, s. contagia, Virg G. 3, 463 *the rumour s.s*, s rumor, Cic Mur. 21, *fin* esp of evils cf id. Ph. 4, 3, *fin*, malum obscure repens multas provincias occupavit. 5. ēvăgor, 1 (*of a disease*) Liv. 3, 7, *fin* (late evaguta est vis morbi) 6. *to s. through, take possession of*, occŭpo, 1 (*of fear, belief, etc., filling people's minds*): *such a panic s. through all the army*, tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes B. G 1, 39 *such a superstitious feeling has s through the minds of the Siculians*, tanta superstitio mentes omnium Siculorum occupavit, Cic Verr. 4, 51, 113. *Christianity s. through the whole R. empire*, Christi fides totum imperium R. occupavit. cf. *supr.* 4 (last ex.).

**spreading** (*adj*): pătŭlus: Virg E. 1, 1 (p. fagus), Cic

**sprig**: rāmuscŭlus, virgŭla v. TWIG

**spright**: v. SPIRIT

**sprightliness**: nearest word, ălacrĭtas (*briskness, liveliness, good spirits*): Cic

**sprightly**: 1. ălăcer, cris, cre v. CHEERFUL, BRISK, LIVELY. 2. vĕgētus (*fresh, full of life and animation*) · v LIVELY (N.B —Both words express a higher quality than Eng) 3. hĭlăris v. CHEERFUL

**spring** (*subs.*) | *The season* 1. vēr, vēris, *n* : *at the beginning of s.*, ineunte vere, Cic. Man 12, *extr.*: principio veris, Col. (Kr): primo vere (*at the very beginning of s*) Liv 21, 21. quum ver esse coepit, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, *extr.* · *s was now at hand*, jam v. appetebat, Liv. 22, *extr* : *at the very first doubtful signs of s*, ad prima ac dubia signa veris, ib 21, 58, *init* 2. vernum tempus Cic Sen 19, 70 Lucr. *To be like s, fresh and green*. vernare cf Plin. 2, 50, 51, in Italia aer semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat (*is always either s or autumn*): Ov. || By anal, *the s of life* imens aetas, imens puerĭtia vel adolescentia v. YOUTH (Or perh *ver um quoddam aetatis tempus) ||| *An elastic force* *ēlātēr: spina e ferro recellente facta (Kr) **IV.** *A leap* saltus, ūs. v LEAP *To make a s*, saltu v TO LEAP

**V.** *Of water* 1. fons, ntis, *m a place having plenty of s s*, locus fontibus abundans, Cic Rep 2, 6: *a fresh-water s*, f dulcis aquae, id. Verr 4, 53, 118 Also used poet = *s water* Virg Aen 12, 119 2. scātūrīgo, ĭnis, *f* (*water bubbling up and oozing through the ground*): Col 3, 13, *med.* Liv Phr. *s water*, salsus aqua, Plin Ep 2, 17, 25 also, scaturiens aqua, Pall *abounding in s s*, scaturiginosus, Col 5, 8 (*with water oozing up*)

**spring** (*adj*) vernus *s. flowers*, v. flores, V. Hor. Cic. Esp in phr. vernum tempus v. preced art (I)

**spring** (*v.*) **A.** Intrans **I.** *To grow up* 1. ēnascor, nātus, 3: *a laurel had sprung up in the stem of a ship of war*, lauream in puppi navis longae enatam, Liv 32, 1, *fin* Varr Tac Suet (Nasci = *to grow* Plin *pass*) 2. vēnio, prōvēnio, 4 (the former poet.) *to s up without cultivation*, sponte sua v, Virg G 2, 11 sponte sua provenire, Plin 17, *init.* 3. cresco, 3 · v TO GROW. 4. other rarer or more poet exprr. are, surgere, Virg G. 2, 14 pullulare, se subjicere (*to shoot up*), ib 16 and 18 exoriri, Lucr. 1, 180 emergere, Cic Sen 15, 51 (*of the blade of corn coming forth to view*): and in causative sense, submittere (*to cause to s. up*), Lucr 1, 8 (suaves daedala tellus submittit flores). ||. *As a river or s., to have its source* (Lit) nascor, ŏrior: v. TO RISE (III). Also ēmico, 1 (*to come spouting up*) · Liv. 44, 33. ||| *To begin, as a gale* · ŏrior, exŏrior, surgo v TO RISE (III) **IV.** *To be descended from* esp in p part *sprung* which is expl by, 1. ortus. or where *remoter origin* is indicated, ŏriundus (1) ortus *s from the same grade*, ex eodem loco o, Ter Eun 2, 2, 10 · (*the Belgae*) *s from the Germans*, o a Germanis, Caes B G 2, 4 and without *prep* equestri loco o., Cic.: Liv (2) ŏriundus: *s from Syracuse*, oriundus a Syracusis, Liv 24, 6 (where *immediate parentage* is expr by natus): foll by ex to denote the *persons from whom descent is traced*, ib. 2, 9 (ex Etruscis o) but also ab. Cic. Top 6, 29 (qui ab ingenuis o sunt, Vet. Lex) 2. nātus (*denoting immediate parentage* with *abl*) v BORN, SON. More exactly in sense of Eng, prognātus: *Romulus s. from the loins of a god*, Romulus deo p., Liv.. foll by ex and ab, Caes. v. DESCENDED (3) 3. sātus (chiefly poet.) with *abl* : *O thou s. from the blood of gods*, sate sanguine divum, Virg. Aen. 6, 125: cf. Liv 38, 58, non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina s (in a rhetor passage) 4. ēdītus (poet): v DESCENDED **V.** *To proceed from* mano, ēmano, ŏrior v TO PROCEED FROM (IV) also prŏfĭcisci, etc v TO ORIGINATE **VI.** *To leap, bound*: sălio, ŭi, and ŭi, ltum, 4 and more freq comps (1) exsilio, 4 (*to s from*) *he sprang hastily from his seat*, properans de sella exsilut, Cic Verr 2, 30, 75 *I sprang (eagerly) to you*, exsilui ad te, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 44. (2.) dēsilio, 4 (*to s down*) *to s. down from a chariot, etc.*, curru, essedo, equis d, Caes.: Cic (3) insilio, 4 (*to s upon*) · *to s. upon a horse*, ins in equum, Liv. 6, 7: *to s. upon any one* (*to attack him*), ins in aliquem, Apul (4) prōsilio, 4 (*to s forward*) *the lung sprang* (*started*) *from his throne*, rex ab sede sua prosiluit, Liv 2, 12 · Cic. (5.) rĕsilio, 4 (*to s. back*) · Quint. Phn v. TO LEAP.

**VII.** By anal with preced. ēmico, 1 · cf. *supr.* (II.). Where the action of *an elastic s* is referred to, perh. rĕsilio, 4 v. TO RECOIL *To s asunder*, dissilio, displōdo v. TO FLY APART. Phr *the gate suddenly s.s open*, *porta subito impetu se pandit* **B.** Trans: Phr. *to s. a leak*, rimas agere, Ov M 2, 211 (*to crack, form fissures*), rimis fatiscere (*of ships*), Virg Aen 1, 123 (but the expr does not so much denote *the sudden formation of an aperture*, as *the gradual parting of the timbers*) · more exactly perh *rimā, fissurā, foramine dissilire the ship sprang several leaks*, (navis) plurimis locis laxari coepisse (R and A) *to s a mine*, *pulveris (nitrati) cuniculum igni admoto explodere *to s a rattle*, *crepitaculo signum dare; crepitaculo insonare. *to s an arch*, *fornicem educere

**spring-tide**: aestus (maritimus) maximus et Caes. B. G 4, 29

—— **-time**: vernum tempus · v. SPRING.

**springe**: pĕdica: v SNARE, TRAP.

**springy**: perh mōbĭlis, e (as of *boggy soil*) · see also ELASTIC

**sprinkle**: **I.** Trans spargo, si, sum, 3. *to s (people) with light dew*, levi rore s, Virg Aen 6, 230 Ov. Fig *having the temples s.d with gray*, sparsus tempora canis, Ov M 8, 567. *Comps* . (1) conspergo, ; (strengthened from simple verb, and like it used with *acc.* of *that which is s.d*) *to s the earth with dew*, terram rore c, Plin. *to s roads on account of dust*, vias propter pulverem c, Suet Cal 42. (2) aspergo, 3 (*to s on* · with *acc.* and *abl*, also *dat* and *acc.*) · *to s an altar with blood*, aram sanguine a., Cic N. D 3, 36, 88 but also with *acc* and *dat* (guttam bulbo a), id Clu 26, 71 (there is some difference in the two ways of expression, the latter constr being more suitable to denote *dropping one thing on to another*, the former to denote *bedewing or wetting one substance with some fluid*) (3) inspergo, 3 (*to s upon*. like aspergo, with twofold constr) *to s olives with salt*, oleam sale i, Cato *to s salt cake and wine*, molam et vinum i [*sc* hostiae]. Cic Div 2, 16, 37 Plin (aspergo *to s with a liquid only* inspergo, *with anything that may rest on the surface*) See also TO SCATTER, STREW **II.** Intrans *to rain gently, and in scattered drops*: rōro, 1 *it s.s before it warns*, rorat antequam pluit, Varr L. L. 7, 3, 58 Suet

**sprinkling** (*subs.*): i. e. *a few here and there*: expr. by rārus · v. SCATTERED

**sprite**: v. SPIRIT.

**sprout** (*subs*): 1. pullus (*young shoot*) · Cato, R R 51. *Diman.* pullulus Plin. 2. surculus v. SHOOT (throughout)

**sprout** (*v.*): 1. pullŭlo, 1 (*to shoot up as a sucker does*) Virg G 2, 17. 2. expr by trūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to push* or *put out buds*) Virg G 2, 335 (gemmas trudere) cf ib 31 (tuditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno) 3. germino, 1 (*to bud, germinate*) *it s.s the same day it is sown*, eodem die g quo injectum est, Plin 13, 24, 47 *Comps.*: ēgermino, prōgermino, 1. Col.

**sprouts**: caules, caulĭcŭli v. CABBAGE

**spruce** (*adj*) nītĭdus Cic Cat. 2, 10, 22 (quos pexo capillo, nitidos.. videtis) *from a s cit he becomes the farmer*, ex n fit rusticus, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 83 cf FOP. (Elegans, comptus, bellus, are words without any idea of disparagement which, however, may be thus conveyed: cir a vestitus curam morosior quam virum decet · nimis exquisitae munditiae, etc)

**spruce** (*subs.*). pīnus abies (*Norway s.*) Bot.

**sprucely**: nītĭdē: cf *adj.*

**spruceness**: corporis vestitusque concinnitas v ELEGANCE, NEATNESS.

**spud**: perh pāla parva

**spume**: spūma v FOAM, SLIME

**spur**: **I.** *For horses* calcar, āris, *n.*: *to urge on a horse with s s*, calcaribus equum concitare, Liv 2, 6 incendere, Hut B G 8, 48 stimulare, Val Max.: *to put s.s to a horse*, subdere equo c, Curt 7, 2 · also (in fig sense), c. uti, Cic de Or 3, 9, 36. adhibere, id Br 56, 204 calcar addere, Hor Ep 2, 1, 217 quasi c adhibere, Cic Att. 6, 1, 4. (Stimulus is *a stick with an iron point* v GOAD) **II.** Fig *an incitement* **1.** calcar esp in *sing.* cf. *supr* **2.** incītāmentum stīmulus v. INCENTIVE **III.** *A projection* esp *from a range of mountains* expr. by prōmineo, ēmineo v TO PROJECT.

**spur** (*v*) (equum) calcaribus concitare, etc . v SPUR, *subs*

**spurge**: euphorbia Bot

—— **-laurel**: daphne laureŏla . Bot.

**spurious**: **1.** ădultĕrīnus (*counterfeit, not genuine*) *s. coin*, a numi, Cic Off 3, 23, 91 · *seals (forgery)*, a. signa, Cic Clu 14, 41 **2.** spūrius *as verse*, s versus, Aus **3.** fictīcius, fictītius (*not natural*) *s. gems*, f gemmae, Plin v. FALSE **4.** insĭtīvus (*as it were, grafted in and substituted*): *s. heir*, i heres, Sen. Contr. Phaedr.

**spuriousness**: expr. by *adj* v. SPURIOUS, GENUINE.

**spurn**: **1.** aspernor, 1 (*to reject with contempt*) *to s. petitions*, querimonias a, [contemnere, negligere], Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 113 *to s with a gesture*, **nutu** a, Suet Vesp 8 acc to same anal, *to s. with the foot*, *pedibus a Join*: oculis fugere, animos respuere, animo aspernari, Cic Pis 20, 45. See also TO DESPISE **2.** respuo, ŭi, ŭtum (similar to preced though less strong) · *Caesar's edicts are s'd (treated with contempt)*, Caesaris edicta respuuntur, Cic Att 7, 26 · cf. id Coel 15, *fin.*, calcitrat, respuit, non putat tua dona esse tanti *the ground will s thy hateful corpse*, respuet invisum cadaver humus, Ov Ib. 166 **3.** rĕpŭdio, 1 v. TO REJECT.

**spurt** (*v*): ēmico, exsilio : v. TO SPOUT, SPRING

**spurt** (*subs.*) colloq. *a sudden effort*, *impetus subitus

**sputter**: i. e. *to speak indistinctly and confusedly*. v TO SPLUTTER

**spy** (*subs*) · **1.** explōrātor (*military operator*) v. SCOUT **2.** dēlātor (*one who makes a trade of informing against people* · esp *under the empire*) · v. INFORMER **3.** ēmissārius used = delator, Suet Gal. 15. **4.** sometimes index, īcis, c, may serve it is esp used of *one who betrays his associates* · Cic Tac.

**spy** (*v*) **1.** explōro, 1 (esp. *to reconnoitre*). *to s out all a person's movements*, itinera egressusque [postremo loca atque tempora cuncta] ex, Sall. Jug. 35 v. TO RECONNOITRE. **2.** spĕcŭlor, 1 (in non-milit. sense) *to s out any one's plans*, consilia alicujus s., Sall Jug. 108 : also absol, Caes. B G 1, 47 (speculandi causa venire) v TO WATCH **3.** perh. inspicio, introspicio, with such *advv.* as furtim, occulte v. TO LOOK INTO (Cf Virg Aen 2, 47.)

——**-boat**: navigium speculatorium Caes. B G 4, 26 also, navis speculatoria: Liv. 30, 10 · and simply, speculatoria, id. 22, 19.

**squabble** (*v.*): rixor, 1 · v. TO QUARREL.

**squabble** (*subs.*). jurgium, rixa v. QUARREL.

**squad**: perh. mănĭpŭlus (*thirtieth part of a legion*) · v COMPANY. Or perh. mānus : v BAND. See also TROOP.

**squadron**: **I.** *Of cavalry*: **1.** perh. turma (numbering about 30): v. TROOP. **2.** more corresponding in number to Eng., āla (*the body of horse attached to a legion, being stationed on its wings*: also used of other *bodies of cavalry*): Nep. Eum. 1. **II.** *Of ships*: expr. by classis *s.* navium pars v. FLEET **III.** In loose sense, *any body of troops, etc* ācies, exercītus, agmen (*in movement*) · v HOST, ARMY

**squalid**: **1.** sordĭdus *s. children*, s nati, Hor. Od 2, 18, 28. *s (mean) abodes*, s tecta, Lucan 4, 396. **2.** squālidus v FOUL, DIRTY (But neither of these are so strong as Eng *s dwellings*, perh *tecta sordibus omnibus situque repleta [foeda] tecta obsoleta illuvieque informia* cf Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7, obsoleti sordibus tecti )

**squalidity**: perh sordes (Hor

**squalor**: (i e): illūvies (v. FILTH) squālor Join. illuvies, squalor, Liv. 21, 40

**squalidly**: sordĭdē: multis cum sordibus: v preced. artt

**squall** (*subs.*) **I.** *Of wind* · procella (*any sudden storm*) Cic. Virg.: v STORM *With many s s*, procellosus Liv Col **II.** *Of children* vāgītus, ūs v CRY

**squall**: vāgio, 4. Cic. Sen. 23, 83 (in cunis v) Tert

**squally**: procellōsus v. SQUALL.

**squalor**: v SQUALIDITY

**squander**: **1.** effundo, fūdi, sum, 3 : *to s one's patrimony*, patrimonium e. [atque consumere], Cic R. Am. 2, 6 *to s. money*, sumptus e., Ib 24, 68 Plin. *Absol*, Ter Ad 5, 9, 34 (effundite, emite !) **2.** dissipo, 1 (*to dispense and make away with*). *to s a fortune*, rem familiarem d., Cic Fam 4, 7 Tac Join dispergere et dissipare, Cic. **3.** perdo, dĭdi, tum, 3. Join perdere et profundere. Cic Fam. 5, 5 sumere, consumere, perdere, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 55. So dispergo, 3 (*to dissipate by extravagance*) Cic v. *supr* (2). **4.** profundo, 3 : v. TO LAVISH **5.** other more exceptional phrr. are, bona patria lacerare, Sall. Cat. 14 fortunas (patria bona) abligurire (*by gluttony*), Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10 Ter.

**squanderer**: nēpos : v SPENDTHRIFT

**square** (*adj*). **1.** quadrātus (like the Eng capable of being used with some latitude of meaning). *he changes s for round*, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 100: *a s. foot*, pes q., Front Goes. p. 30 *a s. number*, q numerus, Gell *s. figure* (i. e *broad and solid*), q statua, Suet. Vesp. 20 Cels **2.** quadrangŭlus (are). Plin. 13, 22, 38

**square** (*subs.*) · **I.** *The mathematical figure* · quadrātum Cic. Tusc 1, 24, 57 Or by circuml, quadrata figura : v. *adj*. **II.** *A s-shaped piece* : quadra Hor Ep. 1, 17, 49 Virg **III.** *A carpenter's tool* · norma Vitr. 7, 3, 5 (anguli ad normam respondentes). **IV.** *A military formation* no corresponding term in Latin military phraseology (agmen quadratum, denotes *a formation in parallelogram, adopted by an army marching, so as to be ready for battle*). *to form in s s*, perh. *acie quadrata uti* : *acie quadratim ad equitatus impetum excipiendum instruere.

**square** (*v*) **A.** Trans. · **I.** *To make s.* quadro, 1 : Col Esp in *p part s'd stone*, i. e *hewn into quadrangular blocks*, saxum quadratum, Liv **II.** *To multiply a number into itself* *quadro, 1 : as *t. t.* (numerus quadratus is *a s. number* · v. *adj*) or expr by numerum in se multiplicare · v TO MULTIPLY. **III.** *To make even* esp. *of accounts* · (rationes) subdūco, 3 Cic Att 5, 21 v. TO SETTLE. **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To agree* consto, stĭti, 1 : id Fl. 26, 59 : Tac **II.** *To menace with the fists*. Phr. *pugnis alicui (pugilum modo) minitari.

**squash** (*v.*). contĕro, contundo v. TO CRUSH.

**squash** (*subs.*) · cucumbĭta . v. GOURD.

**squat** (*v.*) : **I.** *To sit on the hams*. **1.** subsīdo, sēdi, ssum, 3 (less colloq. in tone than Eng . *to stoop down, crouch*): Liv. 28, 2 · Virg **2.** conquinisco, 3 (v. rare) · Pl Cist. 4, 1, 5. **II.** *To settle* nearest word, consīdo, 3 : v TO SETTLE (B, III).

**squat** (*adj*) Phr. *a s. figure*, corporis brevis atque obesus, Suet Hor. a stronger expr is ventriosus (*ingbellied, bulging out*): Pl. also ventriosus, Plin

**squeak** (*v*) perh. strīdeo (strīdo), di, 2 and 3 (denoting any kind of *harsh unmusical noise or cry*) · cf. Ov F 6, 140, where it is used with reference to *the screech-owl* : and Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138, where it describes the *chirp of the cricket*.

**squeak** (*subs*). perh strīdor cf. preced art Also in Val. Max 1, 1, 4, accentus is used of the *cry or s of the field-mouse* (sorICIS)

**squeaking** (*adj*) strīdŭlus (*harsh, grating, unmusical*) · *a thin s voice*, tenuis et s vox, Sen Ep 56, 2. See also SHRILL, HARSH

**squeamish**: **I.** *Inclining to sickness* : expr by nausea *to feel s*, nausea [sine vomitu] laborare, cf Cels 1, 3 *to make any one feel s*, nauseam alicui movere, facere : v SICKNESS. **II.** *Fastidious* : fastidiōsus v FASTIDIOUS, NICE.

**squeamishness**: **I.** *Feeling of sickness* nausea Cels. 1, 3 **II.** *Over nicety*. fastidium. v. FASTIDIOUSNESS, NICETY.

**squeeze**: prĕmo, comprĭmo, etc , 3. v. TO PRESS Phr. *to be s'd to death in a crowd*, *in multitudine hominum comprimi atque elidi

**squib**: **I.** *A small fire-work* not translateable : perh *missile pyrium and radius pyrius (Kr) **II.** *A lampoon* · versus famosi or if in prose, libellus famosus : v LAMPOON.

**squill**: a *plant* squilla (scilla) · Bot.

**squint** (*v*) **I.** In strict sense, *to have the axes of the eyes not coincident* · expr by *adj* strabonem esse v. SQUINTING, *adj* Phr. · *to s. dreadfully*, perversissimis oculis esse, Cic N. D 1, 28, *fin* **II.** *To glance obliquely* : limis (oculis) intueri, transversa tueri, etc v. OBLIQUELY.

**squint** (*subs.*): expr. by *adj.* : v SQUINTING

**squinting** (*adj.*) : **1.** strābo, ōnis, *m.*. also, strabus, a, um *s. gods*, strabones di, Cic. N. D 1, 29, 80 Hor. the recognised *fem.* to strabo was straba, Prisc 6, 3, 16 and acc. to Non , strabus was in later Latin used for strabo. **2.** paetus (a softened expr for preced., and implying nothing repulsive, *having a cast in the eye*. still more softened, paetulus, *having a slight cast*, Cic N. D. 1, 29, *init*) · Hor S 1, 3, 45 (strabonem appellat paetum patei) : Ov. **3.** expr. by circuml. perversis (pravis, distortis) oculis : Cic. N. D. 1, 28, *init*.

**squire**: *armĭger, ēri. Inscrr.

**squirrel**: sciūrus: Plin 8, 38, 58. (S vulgaris, Linn )

**squirt** (*subs.*) v. SYRINGE.

**squirt** (*v.*) · **I.** Trans. : perh. ējĭcio, prōjĭcio v TO DISCHARGE **II.** *To spout out*. ēmīcio, exsilio : v. TO SPOUT, SPRING (VII )

**stab** (*v.*): **1.** fŏdio, fōdi, ssum, 3 : *to s with a dagger*, pugione t., Tac H. 4, 29 : Liv Strengthened, confŏdio, 3 : Sall Cat 28 v. TO PIERCE. **2.** use gen. term, fĕrio, percussi, ssum, ĕre *he s'd himself in the side*, latus sibi percussit *to wound by s ing*, punctum f , Veg 1, 12 v. TO STRIKE **3.** perfŏro, 1 Ov. Tr 3, 9, 26 (perforat ense latus). **4.** vulnĕro, 1 v. TO WOUND. Phr. : *to s. any one in the neck*, ferrum jugulo adigere, Suet. Ner. 49 *she s s herself to the heart*, cultrum in corde defigit, Liv. 1, 58, *extr.* · *he s s the girl to the heart*, pectus puellae transfigit, id 3, 48 *to s any one in the breast*, gladium alicui in pectus infigere, Cic. Tusc 4, 22, 50 also, gladium pectori inf., Tac. A 1, 43

**stab** (*subs*) : puncta : opp. caesa (*a cut*) · Veg 1, 12. Less precisely, plāga, ictus, vulnus. v. BLOW, WOUND, CUT.

**stability**: stăbĭlĭtas Caes. : Cic. See also FIRMNESS, STEADINESS. *To have*

*no s*, nihil solidi habere: v. SOLID, SUBSTANTIAL

**stable** (*adj*) 1. stābĭlis, e Cic Hor v. FIRM. 2. sōlĭdus v. SOLID, SUBSTANTIAL

**stable** (*subs*) · 1. stābŭlum (*stall for cattle of any kind*) more definitely, s equorum, Pall I, 21 v STALL 2. *for horses*, ĕquīle, is, n (mlleq) Suet Cal 55 Phi. *to clean out the ss of Augeas*, cloacas Augiae purgare, Sen Apocol. · *to look the s-door after the steed is stolen*, clipeum post vulnera sumere, Ov Tr. I, 3, 35 or perh post damna demum cavere post furta demum a furtis cavere. (The prov seru sapiunt Phryges, seems to have been used in like sense Fest s v. sero)

**stable** (*v.*) stābŭlo, I (both trans and intrans.) Varr. Vitg (intrans).

——**-boy**: stăbŭlārius Col

**stabling** (*subs*). expr by stabula equorum: v. STABLE

**stablish**: v. ESTABLISH.

**stably**: stăbĭlĭter. Suet See also FIRMLY

**stack** (*subs*) I. *Of corn, etc.*· acervus, strues v. HEAP, PILE (N B.—According to the Scrr R R, it appears to have been the uniform practice of Roman farmers to store hay, corn, etc, *under a roof*, i e *in hay-lofts and granaries*: q v) II. *Of chimneys* *sĕries, ordo (fumariorum, fumariolorum) R and A

**stack** (*v.*). coăcervo, construo . v. TO HEAP UP, PILE

**staff**: I. *A stick carried in the hand*, usu *for support* 1. bācŭlum, less freq. bācŭlus *to lean upon a s*, baculo incumbere, Ov F I, 177 Liv. Used in describing *the augural s* (lituus) Liv. I, 18 *Dimin.* bacillum (*a little s*), Cic. Juv. 2. scīpio, ōnis, *m.* (*a s carried by persons of distinction*): *an ivory s.*, s eburneus, Liv 5, 41, *fin* (carried by M Papirius, *who had obtained a triumph*) · Val. Max 4, 4, 5. 3. fustis, is, *m.* (esp. *for beating with*) v. CUDGEL II. Fig. *support*. cōlūmen, fulcimentum, sustentāculum. v PROP III. Collectively, *the officers attached to the commander-in-chief*, *quies castra (imperatorem) curant, officio praesunt (Kr. s. v Generalstab, gives primi exercitus duces delecti ordinum militarium, but these exprr. do not at all expr. the Eng.) IV. Also collectively, *a body of persons exercising office together*. Phr.. *an excellent s of writers*, *scriptores et ipsi optimi et quorum bene inter se cohaerent partes

——**-officer**: v STAFF (III.).

**stag**: cervus pass

**stage**: I. *A raised platform*: esp. *for actors* · 1. pulpĭtum *to approach (the sovereign) by a sloping s.*, subire per devexum p, Suet. Ner. 13: but the word is rare except in ref to *the theatre*: in this sense it is often *pl.*: cf Hor. A. P. 279 (modicis instravit *pulpita* tignis): Ov. 2. proscēnium (*the part of a theatre immediately in front of the* scena, which latter would usually represent *a building of some kind*): Liv. 40, 51 also in *pl.*, Virg. G. 2, 381, veteres ineunt proscenia ludi. (N.B—In certain phrr., however, scēna is used where we should use *s* *to appear upon the s.*, in scenam prodire, Nep. pref. *a thing is acted on the stage*, agitur res in scenis, Hor. A. P. 179 Cic) 3. suggestus, -tum· v. PLATFORM 4. perh. pegma, ătis, *n.* (explained as denoting *a kind of moveable s for automata, etc* . yet in Sen Ep 88, 19, and Suet Cl 34, pegmata are evidently *the puppets themselves* rather than *the stages on which they were shown*) · Plin 33, 3, 16 5. tābŭlātum (*floor or s made of planks*) Sen l c. 6. māchĭna (a term applicable to *any kind of framework or scaffolding*). v. SCAFFOLD II. Met on., *dramatic acting, the theatre* 1. scēna: *the s is crowded with crimes such as these*, s. referta est his sceleribus, Cic N. D. 3, 27, 69. *Orestes tormented on the s*, scenis agitatus Orestes, Virg Aen 4, 471 *mockery worthy of the s*, ludibria scena et pulpito digna, Plin. Ep 4, 25 2. less freq pulpĭtum *the bard who lives by the s*, vates quem pulpita pascunt, Juv 7, 93. 3. theātrum v THEATRE Phr. *the most foolish character on the s*, in fabulis stultissima persona, Cic Am. 26, *fin*: *these persons disapprove of the s. altogether*, *his omnino displicent fabulae quae in scenis aguntur *Relating to the s*, scēnĭcus *s-plays, actors, etc*, ludi, actores scenici Tel Cic Liv. III. *Field of action* campus, lŏcus, ārea v FIELD (III) (Not scena in this sense, nor even theatrum, though the latter occurs in somewhat similar use, Quint I, 2, 9, frequentia gaudere ac majore se *theatro* dignum putare also scena is used fig to denote *publicity*. *the s. of the world*: Hor S 2, 1, 71, a vulgo et scena se removere Cic.) IV. *On a journey* expr by iter *by very long ss*, maximis i., Caes B G. I, 7 *an ordinary day's s*, justum diei i., id B C 3, 76 *by easy ss*, *brevibus lentisque i (Statio, stabulum denote *the place rested at* for stabulum, cf Plin 6, 19, 4) V. *Step of progress* grădus v STEP

**stage-coach**: *vehiculum publicum quo per stationes certas iter conficitur

——**-player**: actor scenicus histrio v ACTOR

**stagger**: I. Intrans.. 1. văcillo, I (*as a drunken man*): v. TO REEL 2. tĭtŭbo, I (*to trip and stumble, walk unsteadily*). *sing with tears and wine* (Silenus), annisque meroque titubans, Ov. M II, 90. Hor v TO STUMBLE See also TO TOTTER Phr. *to s home*, *titubante pede domum reverti (R and A.): *vacillante gressu domum repetere. II. Trans. *to cause to shake*, esp *in fig. sense* lăbefacto, I v. TO SHAKE (II). Also commŏveo, 2 (which may denote any *shock given to the mind*) v. TO DISTURB, ALARM Phr *to be s.d and thrown into a panic*, tumultuantem de gradu dejici, Cic Off I, 23, 80

**staggering** (*part* and *adj*). văcillans, tĭtŭbans v TO STAGGER

**staggers** (*a disease of horses*) perh vertīgo, ĭnis, *f.* (lit dizziness of the head in human beings) *to have the s*, vertigine laborare, Plin 23, 1, 16, § 23 vertiginem capitis pati, Macr S 7, 9

**stagnant**: I. Lit *Standing, as water, not flowing on* 1. stagnans, ntis (strictly, *part.* of stagno, *to form in pools*) · *s and motionless water*, s. pigraeque aquae, Plin 31, 3, 21. See also TO STAGNATE 2. pĭger, gra, grum ŭb 3. ĭners, rtis (*dull, motionless* poet) · *whether the water lie s. or run on*, seu stabit i. seu profluit humor, Virg G 4, 25. 4. torpens, ntis (strictly, *benumbed so as to lose power of motion* · poet) *s. lakes and motionless pools*, torpentes lacus pigraeque paludes, Stat Th 9, 452. 5. lentus (*slow of current, nearly stagnant*) cf. Plin 36, 26, 65, lentus hic amnis cursu 6. in same sense, languĭdus: cf Hor. 2, 14, 17, l. flumine of *Cocytus*. Liv. 7. expr. *stagnant water by* stagnum (*pond*) cf. Virg G. I, 384, dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri: or, pălus, ūdis, *f* (*pool, swamp*) · cf. Hor Od. 3, 27, 9 (stantes paludes) *To be s* . v. TO STAGNATE II. Fig: *Inert, inactive*: ĭners, ignāvus, pĭger v. INACTIVE, SLUGGISH. Also of things, *as trade, politics*: perh frīgĭdus (*flat, dull*), and (poet.) languĭdus, cf. Lucan 4, 699 *Business is becoming s.*, forum refrigescit (cum Romae forum a judiciis refrixerit, Cic Att I, I)

**stagnantly**: lentē, languidē, pigrē · v. SLOWLY, SLUGGISHLY.

**stagnate**: I. Lit · *To cease to run or flow, as water, to become stagnant* 1. stagno, I (*to join or lie in pools of which* stagnans *is strictly a part.* v STAGNANT): *the waters of the Nile overflow and s.*, Nili aquae evagatae stagnant, Plin 13, 11, 22 2. sto, stĕti, stātum, I (poet) Virg G. 4, 25 v STAGNANT (I) II. Fig *of things, as business, trade, to be dull, to grow quiet* perh refrīgesco, frixi, 3: v. STAGNANT, *fin*

**stagnation**: i e *the state of being stagnant* I. *Of the mind* · 1. cessātio (*he thanks*) *nothing better than s (inaction, idleness)*, nihil cessatione melius, Cic N D I, 36, 102. 2. torpor (*numbness, inactivity*) · cf. Tac. H 2, 99, torpor recens nimia fortunae indulgentia (= *apathy, sluggishness*) in same sense, torpēdo, Sall. Or. fr, si tanta torpedo animos oppressit. II. Of *affairs, trade, etc* · expr. by frīgeo, refrīgesco: v. STAGNANT, *fin*.

**staid** (*adj.*) · *sober, grave, not wild*. 1. grāvis, e *of a s and serious countenance*, g et tristi supercilio, Plin. Pan 41. 2. sĕvērĭus: v. SERIOUS, GRAVE.

**staidly**: v. SOBERLY, GRAVELY.

**stain** (*v*): I. *To discolour, to spot*: 1. foedo, I v TO SOIL, BEFOUL 2. dēcŏlōro, I (rare) *what sea has not the blood of Italy s'd?* quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes? Hor Od 2, 1, 35: cf. Auct Her. 2, 5, 8 v. TO DISCOLOUR 3. măcŭlo, I (*to fleck, spot*). *the drops s the ground with gore*, guttae terram tabo maculant, Virg Aen 3, 28 cf Val Fl 4, 368, telas maculare sanguine *s'd, marked with spots*, maculosus, Plin 36, 6, 13 Suet II. *To dye, to colour* 1. cŏlōro, I *to s wood with red earth*, lignum coloratum, Plin. 35, 6, 13 2. tingo (tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3 v TO DYE 3. infĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *all the Britons s themselves with woad*, omnes se Britanni vitro inficere, Caes B G. 5, 14: Plin. 4. incŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to bake in, fix colour by heat*, also in gen sense: poet.): *fleeces s'd with Tyrian red*, vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg. G. 3, 307. 5. fūco, I *fleeces s'd with glass-green dye*, vellera hyali saturo fucata colore, Virg. G 4, 335 v. TO DYE. III. Fig.: *to spot with guilt, to pollute, disgrace* 1. foedo, I *s'd with foul crime*, turpi crimine foedatus, Luci 3, 49. *a victory s'd by cupidity*, foedata pei avaritiam victoria, Tac A 4, 19 2. măcŭlo, I *to pollute then offspring by parricide*, in partus suos parricidio, Liv. I, 13 *he s'd his glory by a shameful death*, gloriam turpi mortemaculavit, Nep Paus 5 Virg Aen. 10, 851. 3. polluo, 3 v. TO POLLUTE. 4. contāmĭno, I. *to s. the name of the Roman people by crime*, scelere nomen P. R c, Auct. Harusp. 16 5. expr. by ignominia notare, afficere v. TO DISGRACE Phr. *to s oneself with the guilt of parricide*, obstringere se parricidio, Cic Phil. 11, 12, 29: *s'd, disgraced*, maculosus (maculosi senatores, Cic Att I, 16) *to be s.'d (receive a stain)*, suscipere maculam, Cic Leg. Man 3, 7: v. POLLUTE, DISGRACE

**stain** (*subs*) I. *A discoloration*: 1. dēcŏlōrātio. *s. of water arising from contact with the soil*, d quaedam ex contagione terrena, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58 2. măcŭla (*a spot, mark of a different colour*) *to take s s out of clothes*, m auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821. 3. lābes, is, *f* *a toga without a s.*, sine l toga, Ov A. A. I, 514· *ink handled leaves a s*, tractata l. relinquunt atramenta, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 235 4. nŏta (*any kind of mark*) v. MARK. II. Fig. *disgrace, cause of reproach*: 1. măcŭla *to efface a s*, m. delere [Mithridatico bello susceptam], Cic Man. 3, 7 *covered with the s s of vice*, libidinum maculis notatissimus, Auct Dom. 9 2. nŏta (*the censor's mark of infamy* hence in gen. sense). *O foul s. of those times!* O turpem n. temporum illorum! Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: *s. of domestic infamy*, n. domesticae infamiae id Cat. 1, 6 3. lābes, is, *f.* (a strong expr.) *to wash out the s.* (*of the soul*), l. eluere, id. Leg 2, 10, 24. *to cast a s. on any one*, alicui l inferre, id. Coel. 18, 42. Join: labes atque macula, Cic.

4. infāmia, prōbrum, dēdēcus; v. DISGRACE, SHAME

**stainless** (*adj*) I. *Without stains or spots* (rare in this sense): pūrus, sine notis, maculis, labe; nullis maculis distinctus, foedātus v CLEAN, PURE II. Fig.: *without disgrace or crime* 1. intĕger, gra, grum *of s. life*, integer vitae, Hor Od 1, 22, 1 2. pūrus *to keep the soul s*, animam puram conservare, Cic Veir 3, 58, 134 v PURE. 3. incorruptus *of s.* (*incorruptible*) *integrity*, inc fide, Tac A 12, 41 *s virgin* (*chaste*), inc virgo, Cic. Or. 19, 64 4. immăculātus (poet) Lucan 2, 736 (Tellus immaculata sui servetur sanguine Magni)

5. intĕgĕrātus · *s. faith*, int fides, Virg Aen 2, 143 Tac. 6. impolūtus v UNPOLLUTED 7 pūdīcus (*chaste, pure*) *s Hippolytus*, p Hippolytus, Hor Od 4, 7, 25 *a s. house*, p domus, Cic Phil 2, 3 See also CHASTE, PURE.

**stainlessly**: pūrē, incorruptē v. PURELY, CHASTELY

**stair**: I. *A flight of steps* 1. scālae, ārum *to throw oneself under the s s of a shop*, in scalas tabernae se conjicere, Cic Phil 2, 9, 21 *to live up three pair of s s*, tribus scalis habitare, Mart 1, 118, 7 2. grădūs, uum: *the s s of the temples had been filled with the lowest of the people*, gr. templorum ab infima plebe completi erant, Cic. Att. 4, 1. II. *One step in a flight of steps* · 1. grădus, ūs : *one ascends by a flight of fourteen s s*, per quaterdenos itus gradus, Ov Pont 3, 2, 50 · cf Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40 cf Vitr. 2, 2, *the first s. is mounted with the right foot*, cum pede dextro primus gr ascenditur

2. scāla *he carried these home up two hundred s s*, haec per ducentas domum tulit s, Mart 7, 20, 20. Phr *back s s*, *scalae e posticis aedium partibus *to go up-s s*, ascendere scalas *to go down-s s*, descendere scalas *s s leading down into the street*, scalae in publicum ferentes, Liv 39, 14 *an up-s.s apartment*, coenācŭlum, i, *n* Juv.

**staircase**: v. STAIR.

**stake** (*subs*) · I. *A piece of wood driven into the ground*: 1. pālus *to tie a vine to a s*, palo adjungere vitem, Tib 1, 8, 33 2. stīpes, ĭtis, *m he fixes s s sharpened at the point*, s praeacūtos defigit, Caes B C 1, 27 II. *Stake to which criminals are tied for burning or other punishment* pālus *bound to the s*, ad palum alligatus, Cic Veri. 5, 5, 11: or, stīpes, ĭtis, *m* . cf. Plin 8, 5, 15, virī stipitibus alligati *to die at the s.*, igni cremari, Caes B G 1, 4 *to burn at the s.*, igni interficere, id 6, 19 necare, id. 1, 53 *to condemn a man to the s*, *aliquem flammis damnare.

III. *Something pledged or wagered*: pignus, ŏris, *n*. . *to have a contest with a man for a s.*, pignore certare cum aliquo, Virg E 3, 31 posito pignore, Ov A. A 1, 168. Phr.: *your interests are at s*, res tua agitur, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 84: *liberty, safety, property, character, is at s.*, libertas, salus, bona, existimatio, agitur: cf. Cic Verr 4, 51 Manil. 2, 6: Liv 28, 19 *to be at s*, in discrimen venire, Cic. Rosc. Am 6, 16: and Liv. 29, 17, in discrimine esse.

**stake** (*v*): I. *To pierce with a s.*: v. IMPALE. II. *To wager*: 1 pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. *to s cups*, pocula p., Virg. E. 3, 36 : cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77 *he s.d his own ring against it*, ille suum anulum opposivit. 2. dēpōno, 3 *to s a heifer*, vitulam d., Virg. E 3, 31 *s a talent against my sesterce*, in meum numum, in tuum talentum, pignus da, Pl Ep 5, 2, 35

**stale** (*adj.*): 1. vĕtus, ĕris . *that's the s. old song*, vetera vaticinamini, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 144 cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 154 *s and old-fashioned talk*, oratio vetus et antiqua, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 154. 2. obsŏlētus : *the (names) are common and s*, vulgaria et obsoleta sunt, Cic Quint 18, 56 3. vulgātus *all subjects are now grown s*, omnia jam vulgata, Virg G 3, 4. Prov *stale repetitions*, crambe bis repetita, Juv 7, 154 4. vāpĭdus, (of wine) cf Pers 1, 48 5. mucĭdus *s. crusts of bread*, mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128 · *s. wine*, mucida vina, Mart. 8, 6. Phr.: *the business has grown s.*, refrixit res, Ter. Ad 2, 2, 25 *the matter is not yet s*, res jam calet, Pl. Poen 4, 2, 92.

**stale** (*v.*) *to make water* mĕio, 3

**stalemate**: *in chess: to cause a s*, perh. ad incitas redigere *sc* calces (cf Pl Poen 4, 2, 85 Ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit *Mr* Quin prius deperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit.)

**stalk** (*subs.*) *the stem of a plant* · 1. stirps, pis, *f* Join arborum radices stirpesque, Cic Or 43, 147. 2. stīlus: *the nut grows up with a single s*, nux simplici s prorepit, Col 5, 10. *s of asparagus*, s asparagi, id 11, 3.

3. caulis, is, *m a cabbage with a thick s*, brassica c magno, Cato R R. 157, 2 4. caulĭcŭlus (*diminutive of foregoing*) Plin. 12, 12, 26 5. culmus, (*of corn*) *lest the s fall forward with the weight of the ears*, ne gravidis procumbat c aristis, Virg. G. 1, 111

6. călămus *s s of the lupine*, lupini fragiles c, ib 76. 7. scāpus: *a s. laden with a hundred beans*, s. centum fabis onustus, Plin 16, 24, 38. *Foot-s of leaves or fruit*, pĕdĭcŭlus, Plin. 16, 24, 38 *bean s s*, fābālia, ium, *or* caules fabarum, ib 18, 12, 30

**stalk** (*v*) I. *To walk proudly*: 1. incēdo, cessi, 3: *you s along in your pride at my misfortune*, meo superbus incedis malo, Hor Epod. 15, 18.

2. ingrĕdior, essus sum, 3 *he s s in fury on the plain*, turbidus ingreditur campo, Virg Aen 10, 762. Perh. *gressu superbo (arroganti) ambulare. II. *To follow stealthily, as game* perh insidias excipere cf Virg E. 3, 18 · insidias explorare in aliquem cf Virg G. 3, 537 *let us s boars*, insidiemur apris, Mart 12, 14, 10 (opp to rumpere, *to run down*)

**stalking-horse**: v. PRETEXT, PRETENCE

**stall** (*subs*) I. *A place for cattle*. 1. stăbŭlum . *to hear the bridle rattling in the s*, s frenos audire sonantes, Virg. G. 3, 295. 2. būbīle, is, *n.* (*an ox-s*) Cato R R 4 (*masc* būbilis in Plaut. Peis. 2, 5, 18) 3. tectum (poet) *he brings back the calves to their s s*, e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit, Virg G 4, 434 · *to shut the same s*, una stabulare, Virg G 3, 224

II. *A seat* subsellium v BENCH, SEAT III *A small shop* tăberna *a s. fitted up for carrying on a doctor's trade*, ornatam medicinae exercendae causa t, Cic Cluent 63, 178 *a book-s.*, taberna librariа, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21 *a cobbler's s*, taberna sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34 *a s-keeper*, tăbernārius Cic Fl. 8, 18: or, caupo, ōnis, *m* cf Hor. S. 1, 5, 4

**stall** (*v*) · *to place or keep in a stall* · stăbŭlo, 1 *let him feed and s. another man's cattle*, alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr R R. 1, 21 cf Virg G 3, 352, *they s them cattle closely*, clausa tenent stabulis armenta

**stallion**: 1. ĕquus admissārius, or simply, admissārius · cf. Plin 28, 15, 61. 2. ĕquus mas, māris. Circuml. pecoris equini maritus : cf. Virg. G. 3, 125

**stamen**: *part of a flower*: stāmen, ĭnis, *n a lily with a fine s* lilium tenui stamine, Plin. 25, 5, 11.

**stamina**: *strength*: v STRENGTH.

**stammer** (*subs.*) 1. haesĭtātio, ōnis, *f* : *a s and hesitation*, h. tractusque verborum, Cic de Or. 2, 50, 202. 2. haesĭtantia linguae . cf Cic Phil. 3, 6, 16.

**stammer** (*v.*) · 1. balbūtio, īvi, ītum, 4 (rare as *intrans* and literal): cf. Cic Acad. 2, 45, *to s. out a thing*, aliquid balbutire. 2. lingua haesĭto, 1, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. 3. balbus sum : *since he s'd so*, quum ita b esset, Cic de Or 1, 61, 260 *to s through the nose*, balba de nare loqui, Pers 1, 33

**stammerer**: balbus *she is a s. and can't speak*, balba loqui non quit, Lucr. 4, 1160: v. STAMMERING

**stammering** (*adj*) · 1. balbus: *s. words*, b verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94. *a s. tongue*, os balbum, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 126.

2. blaesus (*lisping*) *a s tongue*, blaesa lingua, Ov A. A 3, 294.

**stamp** (*subs*) I. *An instrument for making an impression*. 1. mōnēta Matt 12, 55, 8. 2. forma *a denarius made by the public s*, denarius publicae f , Sen Ben 5, 29 : expr by *instrumentum quo aliquid imprimitur, cuditur II. *An impression, mark*: 1. nōta *coins with every kind of s.*, numos omnis notae, Suet Aug 75.

2. (*s of a signet ring*), signum. *let him mark this paper with his s*, imprimat his s tabellis. Hor S 2, 6, 38.

3. imāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (*figure*). *the letter and the s on it assuredme*, epistola atque i me certum fecit, Pl Ps 4, 6, 35 Phr.: *a man of high s*, vir clarus, eximius : *a man of low s.*, *homo pravi ingenii, malis artibus *men of his own s*, sui similes, Cic. *your words and actions are of the same s*, facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sunt, Sen Ep 34 *kindnesses of no common s*, beneficia non ex vulgari nota, Sen Ben 3, 9: *a poem of the ordinary s.*, carmen communi moneta, Juv. 7, 55 : cf. Hor A. P. 59 III. *A s. of the foot*. supplōsio pedis, Cic de Or. 3, 12, 47 ictus pedis, Plin 8, 42, 68 *a s of the feet to mark time*, ictus modulantium pedum, id 2, 95, 96

**stamp** (*v.*): I. *To impress with a mark* · 1. signo, 1 *let them s the bronze, silver, or gold, with the public mark*, aes, argentum, aurumve publice signanto, Cic Leg. 3, 3, 6. 2. cūdo, ūdi, ūsum, 3 (*of money*) . *I s. silver money*, cudo argentum, Ter Heaut 4, 4, 18 3. ferio [percussi, essum], 4 *to s. asses*, asses f , Plin 33, 2, 13, § 44 Also, ferire nōta cf Suet Aug 94, and ferire forma cf Sen Ep. 34, *ad fin* Fig imprimo, essi, essum, 3 : *nature has s'd the notion upon the minds of all*, in omnium animis eorum notionem i. ipsa natura, Cic N. D 1, 16, 43 *to s with approval*, probare, laudibus ornare : *s'd with the popular approval*, *consensu populi probatum II. *To strike the ground with the foot* 1. supplōdo, ōsi, 3 (*v. a and n*) *no one s'd his foot*, pedem nemo supplosit, Cic. de Or 1, 53, 230. 2. Phr. pede pulsare humum, cf. Ov. F. 6, 330. (*of a horse*), cavare tellurem, cf Virg G 3, 87 *to s upon* v TRAMPLE

**stanch** (*adj*) v. FIRM, CONSTANT

**stanch** (*v.*). Phr. *to s blood*, supprimere, cohibere, sistere sanguinem cf Cels 2, 10 Plin. 22, 25, 71 · id 20, 7, 25 (Cf. Colum 6, 33. *to s. the bleeding of the nose*, profluvium sanguinis per nares inhibere)

**stanchion**: v PROP, STAY.

**stand** (*subs.*). I. *Act of stopping, halt* · mŏra *to bring business to a s.*, moram rei alicui inferre, Cic. Inv. 1, 9. Phr.: *he brought the army to a s.*, agmen constituit, Sall J 49 *to make a s*, resto, stĭti, 1 nulla ratio est restandi, Lucr 1, 111 *where a very feeble s is made*: qua minima vi restatur, Liv. 34, 15 *to make a s. against*, restare adversum aliquid, Tac A. 3, 46 v. RESIST. *To be at a s* · v. STANDSTILL. Phr.. *I take my s. upon the justice of my cause*, *in causa spem omnem pono. II. *That on which anything is placed*: perh suggestus, ūs (*platform*) · trīpes mensa (*board with three legs*), Hor. S 1, 3, 13 candēlābrum (*s for a lamp*) . ābacus (*for plate*), Cic. Verr 4, 16, 35. III. *A place for standing*: lōcŭs, stātio *a cab-s*, *locus quo meritoriae rhedae collocantur, sistuntur.

**stand** (*v.*): I. *Not to sit or lie down*. 1. sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 · *both of these are s.ing, not sitting*, hi stant

ambo, non sedent, Pl. Capt prol 2 · *not to fall: when they saw that the walls were s ing*, ut [praeter spem] muros s. viderunt, Liv. 33, 5 Meton. *the republic would be s ing, you would have fallen*, respublica staret, tu concidisses, Cic Phil 2, 10, 24 *who as long as I was s ing could not s*, qui me stante stare non poterant, id Fam 7, 2 *the fortunes of the race s firm*, stat fortuna domus, Virg G 4, 209 **2.** persto, stĭti, stātum, 1 *the cavalry continued s ing the whole day*, equites diem totum perstabant, Liv 44, 33 **II.** *Not to move* **1.** sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 *why do you s* · quid stas? Ter Andr. 5, 6, 15 **2.** consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3: *s. here at your ease*, otiose hic consiste, Ter. Ad 2, 1, 2: v REMAIN

**III.** *To halt, stop*: **1.** subsisto, stĭti, 3 · *the rest stood still on the road*, reliqui in itinere s, Caes B C 2, 41 **2.** consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *both armies stood still*, constĭtit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46 **3.** rĕsisto, stĭti, 3 *upon being again and again called to, he stood still and looked back*, ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes B C 2, 35. **4.** resto, stĭti, 1: *if I s still he hurries me on*, si resto, pergit ut eam, Pac in Non. 77, 25 **5.** quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 2 · *s ing waters of the Nile*, quiescentes Nili aquae, Plin 13, 11, 22. **IV.** *To remain* **1.** sto, 1 *men who could not s at home*, qui domi s non poterant, Cic Flacc. 6, 14

**2.** consto, stĭti, stātum, 1 *neither his complexion nor his expression s as it was*, non color non vultus erat, Liv. 39, 34. **3.** măneo, nsi, nsum, 2 *nothing s as always in its proper position*, nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. N D 1, 12. **4.** consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *those with whom the fault began, by them s the punishment*, unde culpa orta est ibi poena c., Liv. 28, 26 Phr. *a s ing grievance* perh. *offensio perpetua.

**V.** *To s one's ground*. **1.** sto, stĕti, stātum, 1: *to s one's ground on the field of battle*, in acie s Liv. 22, 60.

**2.** persto, stĭti, stātum, 1: *s. your ground and be firm*, persta atque obdura, Hor. S 2, 5, 39 **3.** consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *there is some hope that he may at length stand his ground*, spes est hunc tandem posse consistere, Cic Quint 30, 94 **4.** subsisto, stĭti, 3 *to s his ground against Hannibal*, Hannibali subsistere, Liv. 27, 7 **5** măneo, nsi, nsum, 2 *he s his ground undaunted*, manet imperterritus ille, Virg. Aen. 10, 770 cf Caes B C 2, 41, m. in loco ordinesque servare **VI.** *To be in a particular state* Phr *the matter s thus*, sic res se habet, Cic Fam. 13, 8 *as matters s*, pro, ore re nata, Cic. Att 7, 8. **VII.** *To s as a rule, obtain currency* · **1.** sto, 1 · *the rule in oratory once wrongly formed stood*, semel corrupta regula eloquentiae stetit, Petr 2 **2.** obtĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 *it used formerly to s for true*, pro vero antea obtinebat, Sall de Rep. Ord. 1, *init.* **3.** măneo, nsi, nsum, 2 *let this s. agreed, that what is base is never expedient*, maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam utile esse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 49 **VIII.** *To stand a thing, endure it* **1.** tŏlĕro, 1 *to s the weather*, hiemem t, Cic Cat. 2, 10, 23 **2.** pătior, passus, 3 *my vote is that we s these things*, haec patienda censeo, Liv. 21, 13. **3.** perpĕtior, pessus, 3 *to s his falseness*, mendacitatem p, Cic Off. 3, 11, 32 **4** sustĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2: *to s. labour*, labores s. Cic Rep 1, 3. **5.** perfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *to s. all manner of indignities*, omnes indignitates p, Caes. B G 2, 14. **6.** substo, 1 *I fear he won't s it*, metuo ut substet, Ter And 5, 4, 11. **IX.** *Legal* Phr.: *To s. one's trial*, sisti in judicio, Ulp Dig. 2, 5, 3: sisti, Cic. Quint 7. **X.** *To stand, be erected, as buildings* · **1.** sto, 1: *the walls were already s ing*, moenia jam stabant, Ov. F. 3, 181. **2.** măneo, 2 · *the fortifications were still s ing*, munitiones integrae manebant, Caes B. G 6, 31: cf. Virg Aen 3, 85, mansuramque urbem.

**XI.** *To cost*. v. STAND IN.

**stand about**: v. LOITER.

—— **against**: **1.** sustĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 *to s. against the just request of the goddess*, deam justa petentem s, Ov M 14, 188 **2.** resisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *to s. against them as they come*, venientibus r, Caes B C 1, 55. Phr *to s against any one for an office*, *petere honorem adversus aliquem v *supi* (III)

—— **aloof**: **1.** absto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *if you s further aloof*, si longius abstes, Hor A P. 362 **2.** *to s aloof from* abstineo, tĭnui, 2 *when the greater part of the men of eloquence did not s. aloof even from Publius Sulla*, cum se plurimi disertorum ne a P. quidem Sulla abstinerent, Tac Or. 40 **3.** *s. aloof!* procul este! Virg Aen. 6, 258. **4.** dēfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 · *to s. aloof from all men of character*, a bonis omnibus d, Cic Planc. 35, 86

—— **at**: Phr. *to s at a disadvantage* perh *impari fortuna uti *to s at an advantage* perh *meliore loco esse, meliore fortuna uti *to s at ease*, perh *quiescere (consistere), sub armis, in acie. *to s at nothing*, *nihil periculi detrectare nihil non conari coelum ac mare miscere, Liv. 4, 3 cf Juv. 2, 25, 6, 282 *to s at a distance*, procul hinc stare, Ter Hec 4, 3, 1

—— **before**: **I.** *To s in front of*, ante aliquid stare, cf Ter And 3, 1, 16. **II.** *In presence of* Phr. *to s before the court*, coram judicibus se sistere · *you seem to be s ing before my face*, coram adesse videris, Cic Fam 15, 16 cf Hor Epod 11, 19, *that you are s ing before me*, te coram adesse **III.** *To s. before, for protection* v. PROTECT

**IV.** *To withstand* · sustĭnēre, rĕsistĕre, obsistĕre alicui v. WITHSTAND

**V.** *To excel*. v. EXCEL

—— **behind**: **I.** *To s. behind any one*, *a tergo stare alicui, post tergum stare aliquem tegere, cf Stat S 5, 1, 26

—— **by**: **I.** *S close to* **1.** adsisto, stĭti, 3 *to s close to the doors*, adsistere ad fores, Cic Verr 1, 26, 66 **2.** juxta aliquid, prope aliquid, prope ab aliquo, stare v NEAR, HARD BY. **II.** *To assist* **1** adsum, fŭi *I will s. by your interests*, tuis rebus adero, Cic Fam 6, 14. cf Virg G. 1, 18, *s by me with favour*, adsis O Tegeaee favens (usually, *to support as an advocate*) **2.** assisto, stĭti, 3 *I stood by Varrenus*, assistebam Varreno, Phn Ep 7, 6 v HELP, ASSIST

**III.** *To be true to, abide by* **1.** măneo, nsi, nsum, 2 *to s. by one's promises*, promissis m, Virg Aen 2, 160 **2.** persto, stĭti, stātum, 1 *to s by one's opinion*, sententia p Caes B G 7, 26 **3.** sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 *to s by one's word*, in fide s, Cic Rab Perd. 10, 28 cf id Brut 79, 273, *to s by the men of character*, *s a bonorum causa. **4.** perh *servare fidem, promissa fideliter curare aliquem

—— **condemned**: damnari: ieus esse, Cic Mil 17, 35

—— **convicted**. *to s convicted in the act*, manifestum teneri, Pl Men 4, 2, 29 manifestum haberi, Sall. C 41. *to s convicted of falsehood*, manifestum mendacii haberi, Pl. Truc 1, 2, 36

—— **down**: *of a speaker*: perh *descendere a rostro, descendere.

—— **firm**: perdūro, dūro, 1: v TO PERSIST

—— **for**: **I.** *In the place of* · stare pro aliquo · in loco alicujus · *to s. for one as security*, spondere pro aliquo, Cic. Planc 19, 47 **II.** *To be hindered by he does not s. for such trifles*, *non in tantillis rebus haeret tantillas res nihil moratur. **III.** *To demand*. v CLAIM, DEMAND.

—— **good**: sto, măneo, obtĭneo: v. HOLD GOOD.

—— **in**: **I.** *To cost*: **1.** sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 *that affair stood the Achaeans in a hundred talents*, centum talentis ea res Achaeis stetit, Liv. 34, 50 **2.** consto, stĭti, stātum, 1 *one chariot s.s one in four hundred thousand sesterces*, unae quadrigae c. quadringentibus millibus, Varr. R R 2, 1, 14 *the sum that the funeral s.s one in*, quanti funus c., Suet Vesp 19: *it s.s me in more money*, carius mihi c, Lucil. in Non 272, 25 *it s.s one in a very little*, vilissime c., Col. 9, 1, 6 v COST **II.** Phr. *tears s in his eyes*, lacrimae oboriuntur, cf Virg Aen 11, 41 fletibus ora natant, Stat Th 2, 337 *it will s you in good stead*, tibi ob rem erit, Ter Ph 3, 2, 40. tibi usui erit, Cic Att 1, 1 tibi proderit, expediet *to s in awe of Jove*, reverri Jovem, Pl Amph prol 22 *I s in great fear*, magno timore sum, Cic Att 5, 14 *to s in the greatest danger*, in maximis periculis versari, Cic Rab Post. 9, 23 *to s in danger of losing renown*, gloriae periculum facere, Tac A 15, 6: *he regarded them as s ing in the same position*, illos in eodem loco habuit, Caes B G 1, 26 *to s in need of* · v. NEED, WANT.

**stand on**: **I.** Lit.. **1.** insto, stĭti, 1 *to s on the hills*, instare jugis, Virg Aen 11, 529 *to s on the couch*, instare in triclinio, Suet Tib 72 **2.** insisto, stĭti, 3 *villas s on the bank of the river*, villae in margine fluminis, Plin. Ep 8, 8.

**II.** *To s on end* **1.** horreo, ui, 2 *Latona often grieved that her sacred hair should s. on end*, saepe h. sacros dolunt Latona capillos, Tib 2, 3, 23 *his hair s.s up on end*, erectus h crinis, Sen Herc Oet 707. **2.** sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 *his hair stood on end*, steterunt comae, Virg Aen 2, 774 **3.** rigeo, ui, 2. *his hair s.s on end with cold fear*, gelidoque comae terrore rigent, Ov. M 3, 100.

**III.** Met *to s. on ceremony*, perh. *nihil nisi sollenni more agere *to s on one's dignity*, perh. *dignitati, gravitati consulere indignari dedecoris causa nasci *to s. on one's rights*, suo jure vindicare (asserere) aliquid, cf Cic. Off. 1, 1.

—— **out**: **I** *Project* **1.** exsto, stĭti, stātum, 1 *the ship s.s out of the water*, navis exstat aquis, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 14 *the soldiers s out of the water*, milites e ex aqua, Caes B G 5, 18.

**2.** ēmĭneo, ui, 2 *since there is nothing s ing out from the earth*, quum ex terra nihil eminet, Cic Div 1, 42, 93: *stakes s out from the branches*, stipites ab ramis eminent, Caes B G 7, 73 · *the monsters s out from the sea*, bellua ponto emineret, Ov M 4, 690 **3.** luxŭrio, 1 (poet): *his breast s.s out with a wealth of muscle*, luxuriatque toris pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81. v. PROJECT **II.** *To s. out against* · v. ENDURE, RESIST **III.** Phr *to s out of the way of any one*, decedere de via alicui, Pl Trin. 2, 4, 80 · decedere alicui, Caes. B. G. 6, 13. *to s. out to sea* (naut.), in altum provehi, Caes B G. 4, 28 solvere naves, ib. se capessere in altum, Pl Asin 1, 3, 6

—— **still**: stationem facere, Plin 2, 17, 15 · v. TO STAND, II and III

—— **to**: **I.** *Abide by*. v. STAND BY

**II.** Phr *it s.s to reason*, necesse est; ratione necesse est, Lucr sequitur, Cic. Fin 2, 8, 24 *it s.s to reason that we should not lose such an opportunity*, nulla est ratio amittere occasionem ejusmodi, Cic Caec 5, 15

—— **under**: v ENDURE, SUPPORT.

—— **up**: **I.** Surgo, consurgo, me attollo, 3 v RISE **II.** *To s up for any one*, defendere aliquem, adesse alicui: v. STAND BY, DEFEND *to s. up to any one*, *coram alicui resistere · *to s. upright*, erectum stare: recto talo stare, cf. Hor Ep 2, 1, 176: recto se attollere trunco, Ov M. 2, 822.

—— **upon**: v. STAND ON.

—— **with**: *as it may s. with your convenience*, quod tuo commodo fiat, Cic Fam. 4, 2: *how do things s. with you?* quid rerum gerris? Cat 28, 4 *to s. well with any one*, gratiosus apud aliquem esse, Cic Off 3, 14, 58 *how did you s with Caesar?* quem locum apud Caesarem obtinuisti? id. Phil 2, 29, 71.

**standard**: **I.** *A military flag*: **1.** vexillum *so that you raised your s*, ut v. tolleres, Cic. Phil 2, 40

102. **2.** signum *so that neither the s-bearers could see the way, nor the soldiers the ss,* ut neque signiferi viam nec s. milites viderent, Liv 33, 7 *military ss,* signa militaria, Cic Cat 2, 6, 13 **3.** āquīla (properly, *the s of a Roman legion*) aliquot s., aquila argentea, Cic Cat 1, 9, 24; *ss opposed to hostile ss, and legions matched against each other,* infestisque obvia signis signa, pares aquilas, Luc 1, 6 Phr *to desert one's s,* signa relinquere, Sall Cat. 7; *to serve under a man's s,* sub signis alicujus militare, Liv 23, 42 in exercitu alicujus militare, Cic Off 1, 11, 36 apud aliquem militare, Curt 6, 5

**II.** *That by which anything is measured:* **1.** mensūra *s of weights and measures,* mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon, Plin 7, 56, 57 mensura publice probata pondus publice probatum, Modest in Digest **2.** norma: Plin. ib. *nature is the s by which law is framed,* natura norma legis, Cic Leg, 2, 24, 61 **3.** rēgula *let there be a s for assigning equal penalties to faults,* assit regula, peccatis quae poenas inroget aequas, Hor S 1, 3, 118 **4.** formula *to set up a s,* f exprimere, Cic Or 11, 36 Phr. *as author* perh scriptor classicus, Gell 7, 13 *Polybius is as s author of the highest authority,* Polybius bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off 3, 32, 113. *our human s of right and wrong,* nostri mores, Pers. 2, 63 *to set up as s of right and wrong,* mores ponere, Virg Aen 1, 264 *to have a high s of morality,* *ex optimo exemplo vitam agere

**standard-bearer** 1. vexillārius. *a rank has one s,* ordo unum v habet, Liv. 8, 8 **2.** signifer, ĕri, *m upon the s being killed,* s interfecto, Caes B.G. 2, 25 **3.** āquilifer, ĕri, *m* : Caes B.C. 5, 37 *the post of a s* āquila cf Juv 14, 197, ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat

**standing** (*subs*) **I.** *Not sitting or walking.* stātus, ūs, *m. s, walking, sitting,* s, incessus, sessio, Cic Off 1, 35, 128. **II.** *As-still* 1. instītio, ōnis, *f.: the s.-still of the planets,* errantium stellarum i, Cic Tusc 1, 25, 62. **2.** stātio, ōnis, *f* : Plin 2, 17, 15 **III.** *Position, rank:* **1.** stātus, ūs, *m which things dragged me down from my old s,* quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, Cic. Att. 8, 15 **2.** lōcus *to be of the s of a knight,* esse ex equestri l, Cic *men of lower s,* homines inferiore loco id Verr 1, 48 **3.** ordo, inis, *m.* · *the s of a freedman,* ordo libertini, Suet Gramm 18 **4** conditio, onis, *f the s of slaves,* c servorum, Cic Off 1, 13, 41 Phr *writers of no great s,* scriptores quibus nondum est insignis auctoritas, cf Tac A. 14, 16 *I know what my s is at this time,* qui sim hoc tempore intelligo, Cic. Fam 6, 1, *extr*

**stand-still**; Phr *the profligate was at a s,* haerebat nebulo, Cic Phil 2, 29, 74 *the speech comes to a s,* oratio haeret in salebra, Cic. Fin 5, 28, 84 *the sedition coming to a s,* stupente seditione, Liv. 28, 25 · *the whole conduct of the war was at a s,* omnis administratio belli constitit, Caes B C 2, 12 v. STAND (*subs*)

**stanza** 1. carmen tetrastichum, Quinct 6, 3, 96 **2.** tetrastichon, -um, i, *n : because you write certain ss not without some wit,* quod non insulse scribis tetrasticha quaedam, Mart. 7, 85, 1 **3** distichon, i, *n. (s of two lines) you compose ss,* disticha facis, id. 7, 85, 2 : *a poem written in ss,* perh *carmen in strophas quaternorum versuum divisum

**staple** (*subs.*) **I.** *An iron loop:* perh *ferramentum incurvum, uncus ferreus.* **II.** *A market* · empōrium *a s for Indian goods,* Indicarum mercium e., Plin. 5, 9, 11 v. MARKET. **III.** *That which is sold at a market:* v. MERCHANDISE.

**staple** (*adj*) · *the s. commodities of a country* perh. *quaecunque aliqua in terra veneunt: *the s. productions of Arabia,* Arabiae merces, Plin. 19, 1, 2 *the s trade,* mercimonium. cf Tac. A. 15, 38

**star: I.** *A heavenly body:* **1.** stella *the chilly s of Saturn,* frigida Saturni s, Virg G 1, 336. **2.** sīdus, ĕris, *n* (strictly, *a constellation*) *the ill-omened s of Saturn,* triste Saturni s, Juv 6, 569. **3.** astrum *Caesar's s,* Caesaris a, Virg E 9, 47. **4.** signum : Hor. S. 2, 5, 10. Phr *the morning-s,* Lūcifer, ĕri, *m* or, stella Veneris (cf stella Veneris, quae Φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur Lucifer, Cic N D 2, 20, 53) *the evening-s,* Hesperius, or -os, ib · or, Vesper, ĕris, or ĕri, *m.*. Vespero surgente, Hor Od 2, 9, 10 *a wandering s,* stella errans, Cic N D 2, 20 51 stella vaga, Luc 9, 12 · plānēta, ae, *m* stella errātica erro, Gell v PLANET *fixed ss,* astra infixa certis locis, Cic Tusc 1, 25, 62 astra fixa, Luc 9, 12: *a lucky s* faustum sidus, Cat 64, 330 *born under a lucky s,* sidere dextro editus, Stat S 3, 4, 63 *an unlucky s,* durum sidus, Prop 1, 6, 36 *the s under which one is born,* astrum natale, Hor ep 2, 2, 187: sidus natalicium, Cic Div. 2, 43, 91 *the courses of the ss,* errantium stellarum cursus, Cic. Tusc 1, 25, 62 *to raise to the ss,* educere, ferre, inferre in astra aliquem, Cic · Virg Hor *covered with ss* · v. STARRY. *s.-gazer,* astrologus : v. ASTROLOGER *to be s-gazing,* haud penes se esse, cf Hor. S 2, 3, 273 : *a shooting-s,* decidunm sidus, Plin 2, 8, 6 ; (cf. Cic Div 2 6, 16 stellae trajectio) *a globe of the ss,* sphaera, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63 **II.** *Anything in the shape of a s* stella *let the vine be separated into the shape of a s,* vitis in stellam dividatur, Colum 4, 17

**III.** *A person of brilliant qualities* **1.** sidus, ĕris, *n.* : *s. of the Fabian family,* O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov Pont 3, 3, 2 **2.** lūmen, inis, *n most illustrious men, stars of the republic,* praestantissimi viri lumina reipublicae, Cic. Phil 2, 15, 37 *a s among orators,* lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut 17.

**star** (*v*): *to cover with stars* stello, ātum, 1 (rare) *gems s'd with a representation of the Hyades in their proper number and position,* gemmae s Hyadum et numero et dispositione, Plin. 17 7, 28

**starboard**: perh. *dextrum latus navis.

**starch** (*subs.*): ămylum : Plin. 18, 7, 17.

**starch** (*v*) : *to stiffen* : ămylo, 1 Apic 7, 6 · *s'd (stiff and proud)* · perh superbus, tristis. sēvērus v. STIFF, PROUD

**stare** (*subs*) **1.** obtūtus, ūs, *m. he keeps his countenance in a fixed s,* defixa obtutu tenet ora, Virg. Aen 7, 250 **2.** intentio oculorum, Cic de Or. 3, 59, 222. v GAZE

**stare** (*v*) · **1.** *to s. with riveted eyes,* defixis oculis torpere, Ov Met. 11, 76 **2.** inhio, 1 *he ss fixedly at and consults the steaming entrails,* inhians spirantia consulit exta, Virg Aen 4, 64 **3.** stupeo, ui, 2 *while you are saying this, we blockheads s.,* haec dum loquenis nos barones st., Cic Fin 2, 23, 77 *some s at the offering to Minerva,* pars stupet donum Minervae, Virg. Aen. 2, 31

**——at: 1.** intueor, itus, 2 *s ing at you,* intuens in te, Cic. Br. 97, 331 **2.** contemplor, ātus, 1 · *don't wonder or s at me,* mirari noli neque me c., Pl Poen 5, 3, 10. **3.** specto, 1. *s egoice because a thousand eyes s. at you as you speak,* gaude quod s. oculi te mille loquentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19 **4.** haerere defixum in aliquo, Val Fl 5, 377

**star-fish**: stella : Plin. 9, 60, 86.

**stark: I.** (*Adj.*), *stiff* · rigidus · v. RIGID, STIFF. **II.** (*Adv.*), *quite: s. naked,* plane nudus omni veste exutus nudus membra, Virg. Aen. 8, 425. v. NAKED *s mad,* dēlirus, Cic Hor. · dēmens, Cic. Lucr Hor.. insānus, Cic. : **Hor.:** vēsānus, Cic Hor. v MAD

**starlight**: aethra sidereа, Virg Aen 3, 585 ignes siderei, Ov M 15, 665: *a s night,* nox sideribus illustris, Tac A. 1, 50 *there is s,* *lucent sidera sunt astrorum ignes, Virg Aen. 3, 585

**starlike**: *starlike eyes,* stellantia lumina, Val Fl 3, 98

**starling**: sturnus Plin 10, 24, 35 *flocks of s.s,* stumorum agmina, id. 18, 17, 45

**star-lizard**: stellio, ōnis, *m* , Virg. G 4. 213

**starry**: **1.** *the s heaven,* coelum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic N D 2. 37, 95. (nocturni coeli forma undique sideribus ornata, id Tusc 1, 28, 68)

**2.** sidereus (poet) *the s head of Night,* caput s noctis, Ov M 15, 31

**3** stellans, ntis (poet) *the s heaven,* s coelum, Virg Aen 7, 210 **4.** stellātus (poet) *the s house,* domus s, Claud Rapt Pros 3, 8 **5.** stellifer, ĕra, ĕrum (rare) · *the s tract of heaven,* coeli cursus s, Cic Somn Sc. 5

**start** (*subs*) **I.** *A sudden motion of the body from fear or surprise.* perh repens tremor subita trepidatio *to make up with a s,* repente excuti somno : cf. Virg. Aen 2, 302 **II.** *A beginning:* **1.** initium *it takes its s from the Rhone,* i capit a flumine Rhodano, Caes B G. 1, 1 *to make a bad s,* male ponere initia, Cic Att 10, 18. **2.** initus mōvendi, Luci. 1, 384. initus motus, id. 2, 269 **III.** *A setting out.* profectio, ōnis, *f* : *to get ready for a s,* parare, Caes B C 1, 27 Phr.: *to make a fresh s in life,* ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic de Sen. 23, 83 : *when you have as it were just made a s,* tanquam a carceribus emissus, id Am. 27: *to give the signal for a s,* mittere mappam, Mart 12, 29, 9 (cf Ov M 10, 652, *the trumpets had given the signal for a s,* signa tubae dederant) *to get the s of any one,* occupare aliquem, cf Cic Tusc. 5, 9, 27 *Antony had two days' s. of me,* biduo me A antecessit, id Fam 11, 13 *I wonder where I got the s of her* miror ubi ego huic anteverterim, Ter Eun 4, 5, 12 *the king had got a consider able s,* aliquantum viae praeceperat rex, Liv. 36, 19 *the enemy was likely by a short cut to get a s,* hostis breviore via praeventurus erat, Liv 22. 24.

**start** (*v*) **I** *To move suddenly from agitation or fear:* **1.** trēmisco, 3 *he ss at the sound of footsteps and voice,* sonitumque pedum vocemque ti, Virg Aen 3, 648 **2.** rēsilio, ui, 4 *the polypus ss back from the smell of savory,* polypus r. ab odore cumilae, Plin 10, 70, 90 **3.** concutior, cussus, 3 Sen Tranq 2. **4.** horreo, ui, 2. *he ss when hands are applied to fresh wounds,* h. admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov Pont 1, 3, 16 **5.** commōvēri mētu cf Ter And. 5, 4, 34

**6.** expāvesco, pāvi, 3 *to s. at an uproar,* ex ad tumultum aliquem, Plin 10, 77, 97 cf. Liv 6, 14. **7.** *to s up* exsilio, ēmergo, Lucr 2, 200. **8.** *to s back:* v. RECOIL **II.** *To s asunder burst* **1.** dissilio, ui, 4 *bronze vessels often s asunder,* aera dissiliunt vulgo, Virg G 3, 363 **2.** rumpor, dirumpor v SNAP **III.** *To set out* **1** prōficiscor, fectus, 3 *when you had s'd to come to me,* cum ad me pr esse re, Pl Rud 3, 6, 9 (cf Ter Ad 2, 2, 16. pr. Cyprum [*to s for Cyprus*]) **2.** incipēre ītĕr Pl. Cas 2, 1, 16 **3.** in viam se dare (*to s on a journey*), Cic Fam. 14, 12. Phr : *to s. with.* primum, inprimis, a primo · cf. id N. D. 2, 1, 3, *he proves, to s with, that gods exist, then what their nature is,* primum docet deos esse deinde quales sint *in a low tone to s. with, then more earnest,* summissus a primo, deinde praessus, id. Or. 8, 26 *I now return to the subject with which I s'd,* nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4, *fin.* : *to s. in a race,* carcere mitti, or emitti, Ov. H. 18, 166: carcere effundi, Virg. G 3, 104 e carceribus exire, Cic. Brut 47 173 carceribus mitti, Hor. S

1, 1, 124. **IV.** *To set on foot:* **1.** institŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *to s a barter in one's own house,* domesticum mercatum i., Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30 **2.** initium alicujus făcĕre cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20, *he would have s'd the massacre with me,* caedis initium fecisset a me. **3** auspicor, ātus, 1 *to s one's life,* vitam a., Plin. 7, prooem. 3. **4.** aggrĕdior, gressus, 3 *to s. a canvass,* ad petitionem a., Cic. Mur 7, 15: *to s a business,* negotium a., id Off. 1, 21, 73 **5.** commŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, 2 *you have s.d a subject,* rem commovisti, id. Brut 87, 297: *to s. a doubt about a thing,* aliquid in dubium vocare, id de Or. 2, 34 *to s. a discussion,* inferre sermonem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144.

**V.** *To s. game:* **1.** excĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum and ĭtum, 4: *the hounds s.'d the boar out of its lair,* suem latebris excivere canes, Ov. M. 10, 710. **2.** excĭto, 1 *to s. wild animals,* feras e., Cic Off 3, 17, 68 *to s a stag from its covert,* cervum nemorosis latibulis e., Phaedr. 2, 8, 1.

**starter:** *one who arranges those who start in a race,* mōrātor, ōris, *m.*: v. Smith's Class Dict sub voc. CIRCUS

**starting-place:** carcer, ĕris, *m* (usually *plur.*, carcĕres, um), Cic Virg., Hor. Also, claustra, Hor. Ep 1, 14, 9: fŏres carcĕris, Ov Trist. 5, 9, 29 rĕpāgŭla, id M 2, 155 limĭna equōrum, id 16, 317: alba līnea, cf id M. 3, 2, 19

**startle:** *to frighten* v FRIGHTEN.

**startling** (*adj*): formīdŏlosus terribilis, e. v TERRIBLE, FEARFUL *a s state of affairs,* formidolosa tempora, Cic Verr. 5, 1, 1· *a s. sound,* terribilis sonitus, Liv. 38, 5 *a s. action,* mirum facinus, Pl. Ps 1, 5, 97

**starvation:** **1.** fāmes, is, *f. to support absolute s.,* extremam f. sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. **2.** nĕdia· *to kill oneself by s.,* inedia vitam finire, Plin. Ep 3, 7 **3.** *state of s,* ēsŭries, ēi, *f.* (rare). Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, *fin.* Phr.: *to be reduced to a state of s,* ad extremum inopiae venire, Tac Agr 28.

**starve:** **I.** *To perish by hunger.* fāme ĕnĕcari, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73 fame confici, id. Off. 3, 6, 29. fāme consūmi, Caes B G. 7, 20 inŏpia exercĭtātum mōri, Pl Bacch 3, 3, 134 fāme mōri, Plin 11, 18, 20. **II.** *To suffer from cold* **1.** frīgeo, 2: *I fear you will s with cold in your winter quarters,* metuo ne frigeas in hibernis, Cic Fam 7, 6 **2** frīgesco, frixi, 3 *we are s ing with cold* frigore frigescimus, Coel in Cic. Fam 8, 6. **3.** rĭgeo, 2 *he is s'd with cold,* riget frigore, Luci 3, 906 Phr.: *to be s.d to death with cold,* algu interfici, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36 **III.** *To kill by hunger,* fame enecare, consumere, interficere, conficere v. *supr* Phr: *he designs to s. out Italy and the city,* consilium est Italiam et urbem suffocare fame, Cic. Att 9, 7 *to s. out a garrison,* praesidium ad ultimum inopiae adducere, Liv. 23, 19: or, inopia expugnare. fame hostes in deditionem subigere, Curt. 7, 70.

**starveling:** **1.** ēsŭrio, ōnis, *m*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 23. **2.** fāmēlĭcus *that wretched s,* ille miser f., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29.

**state** (*subs.*): **I.** *Condition:* **1.** stātus, ūs, *m.*: *the s. of public affairs,* s. rerum communium, Cic Fam. 1, 8. **2.** condĭtio, ōnis, *f.*: *s. of slavery,* c. servitutis, id. 4, 8, 16 **3.** lŏcus *when he had ascertained the s. of affairs,* quum quo in loco res esset cognovisset, Caes B G. 2, 26. **4.** sēdes, is, *f. may be God will restore these things to their former s.,* Deus haec fortasse reducet in sedem, Hor. Epod 13, 8

**5.** *s. of affairs,* res, rēi, *f.*: *you have said nothing in your letter about the s. of your own affairs,* nihil de tuis rebus scripsisti, Cic. Fam 7, 6· v. CIRCUMSTANCES, POSITION. Phr. *to restore a thing to its former s,* in pristinum statum aliquid restituere, Cic.: *to be in a better s.,* in meliore esse loco, id. Harusp. 28, 61 *in a worse s,* deteriore esse statu, ib *while things were in this s,* hoc statu rerum, Liv. 3, 22. *a hopeless s. of health,* perdita valetudo, Cic. Tusc 5, 10, 29 *in an utterly hopeless state of bankruptcy,* plane perditus aere alieno, Cic Phil 2, 32, 78 *the s of the times,* tempus, ŏris, *n*. cf Cic Fam 4, 9 *in the present s. of the times,* in tali tempore, id Quint 1, 1 *a dubious and threatening s. of affairs,* rerum status dubius et minax, Sen Agam 308 *a lamentable s. of things,* flebilis status, Ov. Trist 5, 1, 5 *the s of the case with Regulus was better,* R erat in meliore causa, Cic. Off 3, 27, 100 *to be in the same s,* in eadem causa esse, Caes B G 4, 4 *considering the s of affairs,* pro re nata v STAND (VI.). **II.** *A body politic:* **1.** civĭtas, tātis, *f. the councils and assemblages of men associating together on principles of law, which are called s s,* concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic Rep 6, 13 *he convinced the s,* civitati persuasit, Caes B. G. 1, 2. **2.** rēs pŭblica, or respŭblica, rei publicae, *f.*: *the whole constitution of the s is revolutionised,* commutata est ratio rei totius publicae, Cic Att 1, 8 *to do one's duty to the s,* reipublicae officium praestare, Caes B G 4, 25 **3.** regnum: (*when governed by a king*) *pass* **4.** impĕrium (*with regard to the power possessed by the s*) v KINGDOM, EMPIRE. Phr.· *to take part in the administration of the s,* ad rempublicam accedere, Cic Rosc Am 1, 3 rempublicam attingere, id Att 2, 22 rempublicam capessere, id Sest 6, 14 also, rempublicam administrare, gerere, Cic *to guide the helm of s,* gubernacula reipublicae tractare, Cic Sest 9, 20 *to sit at the helm of s,* ad gubernacula reip sedere, id. Rosc Am 18, 51 *to desert the helm of s,* recedere a gubernaculis, id Fam 16, 27 abjicere gubernacula, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: *to commit the entire management of the s to any one,* permittere omnem rem. alicui, Cic Cat 1, 2 *to endanger the s,* labefactare remp, id Fin 1, 13, 43 *to the great detriment of the s,* pessimo publico, Varr R R 1, 13. *a revolution in the s,* mutatio rerum, Cic Att 8, 3 conversio rerum publicarum, id Div 2, 2, 6 *the serious misfortune of the s,* gravis casus civitatis, ib. · *a s office,* magistrātus, ūs, *m*. honor, ōris, *m* · reipublicae munus, Cic de Or. 1, 45 *a minister of s (under a king),* amicus regis, Nep de Reg. 3, 1 *a speech on s. affairs,* civilis oratio, Cic. Or. 9, 30: *business of the s,* negōtium, or, publicum negotium, cf id Off 3, 1 *s papers or records,* tabulae publicae, Liv. 26, 36: literae publicae, Caes. B G 5, 47 *robes of s,* insignia magistratuum, Sall. C. 51 insignia dignitatis, Cic Phil 2, 41, 105. forensia, Suet Aug. 73 toga purpurea (*royal*), Cic Phil 2, 34, 85 *a secret of s,* aliquid arcani, Liv. 23, 22 mysterium, Cic Att 4, 18 *s sacrifices,* sacrificia publica, Caes B G 6, 12 or, sacra publica *the revenues of the s,* vectīgālia fiscus pecunia vectigalis, Cic. Verr 1, 35, 89: v. REVENUE *to make the property of the s,* publĭco, 1 in publicum aliquid redigere, Liv. 4, 15 v CONFISCATE: *to feast at the cost of the s.,* de publico convivari, Cic Verr. 3, 44, 105. **III.** *Magnificence, splendour.* sŭperbia, magnificentia v SPLENDOUR, GRANDEUR.

**state** (*v.*) *to declare* **1** praedĭco, 1 *I heard Cassius stating that this insult was fastened upon him by Cicero,* Crassum audivi praedicantem tantam sibi contumeliam a Cicerone impositam esse, Sall. Cat. 49 **2.** prōfĭteor, fessus, 2. *to sit and publicly declare a thing,* profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, Cic. Fam 2, 23, 76. **3.** *to s explicitly,* nominatim aliquid indicare, Plin 15, 14, 15 **4.** narro, 1, *I will s at length,* narrabo ordine, Ter Ad 4, 1, 20 cf. id 1, 2, 70. **5.** auctor esse (*of writers*)· *Fabius R. s s that a letter was written to Caecina,* Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Caecinam codicillos, Tac. A 13, 20 **6.** scrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to s in writing*): *it is s'd to us that a great number have met at Rome,* scribitur nobis multitudinem Romam convenisse, Brut et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2 cf Caes B. G 5, 48 Phr.: *to s. a case,* causam explicare, Cic. Ros. Am. 12, 34: *to s. a matter at great length,* rem pluribus verbis exponere, id Fin. 3, 4, 15 *to s. shortly,* breviter exponere, id Pis. 3, 7 *to s on oath,* jurejurando affirmare, Liv 29, 23: *to s positively,* adsĕvĕro, 1 Pl. Mil 3, 1, 164 Cic.

**stateliness:** sŭperbia, gravĭtas, lautĭtia v GRANDEUR, MAGNIFICENCE.

**stately:** sŭperbus, magnifĭcus, lautus v GRAND, HAUGHTY.

**statement:** **1.** affirmātio, ōnis, *f an oath is a s solemn s,* est enim jusjurandum aff. religiosa, Cic Off 3, 29, 104: *the most positive s. of the annals,* constantissima annalium aff, Plin 28, 2, 4 **2.** expōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.*: *a s. of opinion,* sententiae ex, Cic de Or 3, 53, 203. **3.** prōfessio, ōnis, *f.*· (*a public s. of property*). *complete your s,* confice professionem, id Fam 16, 23.

**4.** dictum *no one takes much account of my s,* nemo meum dictum magni facit, Pl. As 2, 4, 1. **5.** libellus (*a written s*)· *Atticus composed a written s,* Atticus libellum composuit, Cic. Att. 16, 10 **6.** testĭmonium (*the s. of witnesses*) *read the s s of the witnesses,* legite testimonia testium, id. Mil 17, 46 Phr: *to make a s of,* profiteri (with *acc*) *to make a s. before the decemvirs of the amount of his booty* apud decemviros quantum habeat praedae profiteri, id Agr. 2, 22, 59: *no written s of anything was made,* nihil erat scriptum, id Phil 2, 27, 67 *to make a false s,* falsum dicere, scribere v. MIS-STATEMENT *to make a s against any one,* deferre aliquem, Tac A. 13, 33 nomen alicujus deferre de aliquo, Cic Ros Am 10, 28 *to make a s of debts,* conficere tabulas, id. Rosc Com. 1, 4 *according to the s of Livy,* Livio auctore.

**state-paper-office:** **1.** tābŭlārium Cic N D. 3, 30, 74 Liv. **2** tābŭlāria Claud Aug in Non 208, 29

**3.** *tābŭlinum publicum

**statesman:** perh *is qui rempublicam administrat, qui in rebus publicis versatur reipublicae peritus, Nep Cat. 3: *a most accomplished s,* vir legendae reipublicae scientissimus, Cic de Or 1 49, 214 *the leading s.,* principes in republica, id Fam 1, 9

**statesman-ship:** civilis scientia, Cic Invent 1, 5 civilis prudentia, id. Rep 1, 2. rerum civilium cognitio et prudentia, id de Or 1, 14, 60 civilitas, tatis, *f.* Quint 2, 15, 25.

**statics:** perh *ponderum et mensurarum scientia (Ainsw) *statice, es, *f.*

**station** (*subs*): **I.** *Rank:* v STANDING, POSITION. **II.** *A place occupied:* **1.** stātio, ōnis, *f the cohorts dispatched from their s.,* emissae e statione cohortes, Caes. B G 6, 42 *an unsafe s for ships,* statio male fida carinis, Virg Aen 2, 23. **2.** praesĭdium *to occupy a s. and fortify it,* p occupare et munire, Caes. B C 3, 45. **3.** lŏcus *to fortify a s,* locum munire, id B G 1, 24. **4.** castra stātiva, or stātiva, Sall J. 48 Liv 2, 52

**station** (*v*) **1.** lŏco, 1 *to s. the cavalry before the flanks,* equites l. pro cornibus, Quint 2, 13, 3. **2.** collŏco, 1: *he s'd the legions nearer Armenia,* legiones c. propius Armeniam, Tac A. 13, 7. **3.** pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *to s. a legion,* legionem p, Caes. B C 3, 34. **4.** dispōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *to s. guards in various places,* custodias d, id. 3, 8 *to s. horses in relays,* equos d, Liv. 37, 7 *to s guards all round the senate,* armatorum corona senatum sepire, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112

**stationary:** **1.** stăbilis, e· *a s battle,* s. proelium, Tac. A 2, 21 *to remain with s foot, when the other flies,* quae maneat stabili, quum fugit illa, pede, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 29. **2.** immōtus·

*Ceres remained s many days*, Ceres duravit multis i diebus, Ov F 4, 505

**3.** fixus loco fixus non se mŏvens sēdens Phr. *to be s.*, non vestigio moveri, Liv 10, 36 stare in vestigio, Auct Her 3, 15, 26 stabilem sedere, Ov F 4, 303 (*of disease*) consisto. *we must see whether the disease increases, is s, or is subsiding*, videndum, morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur, Cels 3, 2.

**stationer:** perh bibliŏpōla, Matt 4, 72, 2 librārius, Gell 5, 4 Sen Ben 7, 6 *chartōprātes, Cod Just 11, 17 *chartārius, Diom p 313 P *a s's shop*, perh tabĕrna chartaria chartaria officina, Plin 18, 10, 19.

**stationery:** perh *res scriptoriae res chartariae *the whole furniture of poets is s*, tota supellex vatum poëtum chartea est, Aus Ep 10, 40

**statistical:** perh censuālis *quod pertinet ad recensionem popuĭi.

**statistics:** perh. census, ūs, *m* Phr *to collect s of a population*, aetates suboles familias pecuniasque censere, Cic Leg 3, 3, 7 *the collecting of s*, cognitio rerum, Quint 2, 18, 1

**statuary:** **I.** *A maker of statues* **1** fictor, ōris, *m* · Cic N D 1, 29, 81. **2.** statuārius Sen Ep 88 **3.** artĭfex, fĭcis, *m statuaries*, artifices corporum, Cic Fam 5, 12 a statuarum, Quint 5, 12, 9. **4.** sculptor (scalptor), ōris, *m* (*worker of anything in stone*) Plin. 36, 5, 2 Phr *to obtain eminence as a s*, marmore scalpendo inclarescere, id 36, 4, 1 **5.** marmŏrārius. Vitr 7, 6. Sen Ep 88 **6** *statuaries* in qui signa fabricantur, Cic Off 1, 41, 16 **II.** *The art of making statues* **1.** ars statuāria, Plin 34, 7, 16 **2.** sculptūra (*actual working in stone*), Plin 16, 40, 77.

**statue:** **1.** stătua. *they threw down a statue which was a very good likeness of that man*, s. istius persimilem deturbant, Cic Pis 38, 93 *an equestrian s*, statua equestris, id Phil 5, 15, 41 · cf s pedestris, ib 9, 6, 13 *a gilded s*, s. inaurata, ib **2.** sīmŭlācrum (strictly, *image of a god*). *a s. of a goddess not in human shape*, s deae non effigie humana, Tac H 2, 3 **3.** signum. *a bronze, marble, ivory s*, s aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic Verr 4, 1 *life-like ss*, spirantia signa, Vulg G 3, 34 **4.** effĭgies, ēi, *f* · *a stone s*, saxea eff., Cat 64, 61 **5.** imāgo, ĭnis, *f he would not allow a s of himself to be made*, non fictam i suam passus est esse, Cic Fam 5, 12 *a bronze s*, imago ex aere alicujus, id. Or 31, 110. **6.** aes, aeris, *n to make a bronze s*, ducere aera, Hor Ep 2, 1, 240 *to make a bronze s. of any one*, ducere aliquem ex aere, Plin 7, 37, 38 *to have a s. erected to one in bronze*, stare aeneus, Hor S 2, 3, 183. Phr · *to have one's s made*, fingi, Cic Fam 5, 12: *to put up a marble s of any one*, facere, *or*, ponere aliquem marmoreum, Virg E. 7, 35 Hor Od. 4, 1, 20 aliquem scalpere, Plin 7, 37, 38

**stature:** **1.** stătūra · *I should like you to tell me of what s he was*, velim mihi dicas qua's fuerit, Cic Phil 2, 15, 21 *a moderate s*, commoda s., Pl Asin 2, 3, 41 *he was above the ordinary s*, fuit s. quae justam excederet, Suet Tib. 68 *men of such small s.*, homines tantulae s, Caes B G. 2, 30 **2.** stātus, ūs, *m.* (rare): *in male poultry a greater s is wanted*, in gallinaceis maribus s altior quaeritur, Col 8, 2, 9 Phr *lofty s.*, prōcĕrĭtas, tātis, *f* · Cic. Coel 15, 36 *small s.*, brĕvitas, tātis, *f.*: Caes B. G. 2, 30.

**statutable:** lēgĭtimus · *that was the s day for the comitia to be held*, dies is erat l comitiis habendis, Cic Verr. 2, 52, 129 *the s age for being a candidate for the aedileship*, aetas l ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2 v. LEGAL.

**statute:** lex: constĭtūtum. constĭtūtio v LAW.

**statute-book:** perh **1.** tabulae in quibus leges inscribuntur. cf Plin 34, 9, 21 **2.** cōdex, ĭcis, *m.* Phr. *to compile a s*, jura literis mandare cf Cic Phil 2, 41, 105

**stave** (*subs*) **I.** *Thin plank of a cask* · dolii lamina, Plin 18, 26, 64 **II.** *Lines between which music is written* perh *lineae quibus musici numeri notantur

**stave in** (*v*) perrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 perfrango, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. BURST

—— **off:** arceo, ui, 2: mŏror, ātus, 1 prōhĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, 2 v, PUT OFF, DELAY.

**stay** (*subs*) **I.** *A prop* cōlūmen, firmāmentum admĭnĭcŭlum v. PROP, SUPPORT Fig **1.** cōlūmen, ĭnis *the s of the family*, c familiae, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 57 *the s of the republic*, c reipublicae, Cic Sext 8, 19 **2.** praesīdium *chastity's strongest s*, fortissimum p pudoris, id Sull 28, 77 **3.** subsīdium, *to provide a s for one's old age*, s parare senectuti, id Att 1, 10 *the s of the republic*, s reipublicae, id Planc 9, 23 **4.** admĭnĭcŭlum *that it would be the s of his old age*, id senectuti suae a fore, Liv 10, 22 **II.** *An abiding* **1.** mansio, ōnis, *f he consults me as to your s or departure*, de tua m. aut discessione communicat, Cic Fam 4, 4. **2.** commorātio, ōnis, *f* · *the beauty of that place is worthy of a lengthened s, not a mere halt*, amoenitas illa commorationis non deversorii est, id. 6, 19 *to make a very long s with a man*, apud aliquem diutissime commorari, id Manil 5, 13 *to make a s of three days*, triduum commorari, id Fam 3, 5 v VISIT. **III.** *Hindrance* mŏra v. HINDRANCE

**stay** (*v*) **A.** Intrans · *to continue in a place* **1.** mănĕo, nsi, nsum, 2 *whether they s or set forth*, seu maneant seu proficiscantur, Caes B G 5, 30 *to s at home*, domi m, ib 4, 1 **2.** mŏror, ātus, 1 *you'd at Brundusium*, Brundusii moratus es, Cic Fam 15, 17 **3.** commŏror, ātus, 1 *I s'd at Ephesus*, Ephesi commoratus sum, ib 3, 5 *to s at Pelorum*, ad Pelorum c, id Verr 5, 36, 95 Phr. *the senators are not accustomed to s. away*, senatores deesse non solent, id. Phil. 1, 5, 12 *to s. in camp*, tenere se in castris, Liv. 2, 45 **B.** Trans *to delay, obstruct, stop* mŏror, 1: dēmŏror, 1 dētĭneo, 2 v DELAY, STOP

—— **by:** *be faithful to.* v. STAND BY

—— **for:** **1.** mănĕo *to s for the coming of the enemy*, hostium adventum m, Liv. 42, 66. *to s for any one*, aliquem m, Ter Ph 3, 1, 16 **2.** oppĕrior, pĕrītus and pertus, 4; *go indoors and s for me there*, abi intro; ibi me operire, id Andr 3, 2, 42 **3.** exspecto, 1 *to s for the storm to pass over*, transitum tempestatis e, Cic Att 2, 21. v WAIT

—— **with:** *to s. with a man*, apud aliquem manere, Cic Att 4, 18 apud aliquem commorari, id Manil 5, 13 cum aliquo morari, Sen. Ep. 32.

**stays:** perh strŏphium, 1, *n* cf Cat 64, 65. māmillāre, cf Mart 14, 66 *a s-lace*, perh *līgāmen strophii.

**stead, in:** v. INSTEAD OF

**steadfast:** firmus constans stăbĭlis fīdus v. FIRM, TRUE

**steadfastness:** stăbĭlĭtas constantia. firmĭtūdo animi v. FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY.

**steadfastly:** constanter fīdēlĭter · v FIRMLY

**steadily:** **1.** firmē *s to maintain one's own convictions*, assensus suos firme sustinere, Cic. Fin 3, 9, 31 *to assert a thing most s*, firmissime asseverare aliquid, id. Att 10, 14. **2** firmĭter · *to stand one's ground s.*, f insistere, Caes. B G. 4, 26 or expr. by circumĭ, *to walk s*, *firmo gressu incedere. **3.** constanter. *to hold one's ground s*, c suo statu manere Cic. Univ 13 *to persist very s in a lie*, constantissime mentiri, Petr 82 Phr *to be s on the move*, continenter labi, Cic. Acad. 1 8, 31.

**steadiness:** **I.** Lit stăbĭlĭtas, tātis, *f they combine the s of infantry, with the easy movements of cavalry*, mobilitatem equitum s peditum praestant, Caes B G 4, 33 **II.** Met **1.** constantia *s of character*, c morum, Tac H 3, 86. Join firmitas et constantia, Cic Fam 9, 11 **2.** grăvĭtas, tātis, *f to live with s*, cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic Off 1 21, 72. **3.** stăbĭlĭtas *let us judge with s. and consistency*, stabilitate et constantia judicemus (opp to audere quodam amoris), ib 1, 15, 47 **4.** sēvērĭtas tātis, *f* : *the greatest s of character is joined with the greatest refinement* summa s summa cum humanitate junguntur, id Fam 12, 27.

**steady.** **I.** Lit *unshaken* firmus immōtus stăbĭlis v. FIRM, IMMOVABLE **II.** Met **1.** sēvērus *to lead a s life*, severus esse vita, Cic Brut 31, 117 **2.** grāvis, e *a man of most s character*, homo gravissimus (opp. to levis), id Rosc C 16, 49 **3.** frūgi, *indecl. men of very s. and sober character*, homines plane f et sobrii, id Verr 3, 27, 67 Phr *to go at a s pace*, lente gradi, Ov M 11, 179 mŏdico gradu ire (opp to festinanter currere), Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 19 *the hill sloped down to the river with a s decline*, collis aequa lītei declivis ad flumen vergebat, Caes B G 2, 18

**steak:** **1.** offa Pl Mil 3, 1, 163. **2.** ōfella (*dimin* of foregoing) *s s cooked on an emergency*, subitae o, Mart 12, 48, 17 *a beef-s*, o bubula, Prud. perist 14, 383 **3.** frustum (lit., *a piece or bit of food*) *to cut up into s s*, in frusta secare, cf Virg Aen 1, 212 **4.** *beef-s s*, carnes bovillae, Theod Prisc 1, 7 **5.** *praecisum Naev in Non 151, 2

**steal:** **I.** Intrans furtum facere, Pl Rud 4, 3, 21 Phr. *to be accused of s ing*, furti reum esse, Quint 4, 2, 51 *to be caught in the act of s ing*, furto comprehendi, Caes B G 6, 15 *given to s ing*, furtificus (comic), Pl Epid 1, 1, 10. **II.** Trans **1.** fūror, ātus, 1: *to s a thing*, aliquid f. (opp to emere), Cic Off. 2, 11, 40 **2.** surrīpio, ui, reptum, 3 *to s his napkin from the praetor*, s mappam praetori, Mart 12, 29, 10 *to s* (*plagiarise*) *a great deal from Naevius*, multa a Naevio s., Cic Brut 19, 76. Fig. *you stole away from me*, surripuisti te mihi, Pl Men. 3, 2, 26 **3.** subdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *to s. a ring from a man*, alicui s. anulum, Pl Curc 2, 3, 81 *he laments that his travelling money has been stolen*, subducta viatica plorat, Hor Ep. 1, 17, 54 Fig *he s s away from the company*, de circulo se s, Cic Q Fr 3, 4 **4.** intercĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *to s a thing from any one*, i aliquid alicui, Ov. Pont 4, 7, 25 *he stole* (*plagiarised*) *the book before it was published*, librum nondum editum intercepit, Suet Gr 3 **5.** averto, ti, sum, 3 *to s. corn from the state*, frumentum a Rep. a, Cic Verr. 3 69, 163 Virg Cat Phr. *stolen goods*, res furtivae, Quint 5, 13, 49. furta, Cic Verr 2, 70, 171. *an action brought against one for offering stolen goods for sale*, actio oblati, Gell : v Dict Ant. s. v furtum

**steal over:** **1.** subrēpo, psi, ptum, 3 *sleep s s over his eyes*, furtim subrepit ocellis quies, Ov. F 3, 19 **2.** subeo, ii, ĭtum, 4 *the fascination of idleness s s over one*, subit inertiae dulcedo, Tac Agr. 3

—— **up:** irrēpo: v CREEP

**stealing:** furtum v. THEFT, ROBBERY.

**stealth:** **I.** *Stealing:* furtum v. THEFT **II.** *Secret act; by stealth* **1.** furtim. *to buy gold by s*, aurum defossa furtim deponere terra, Hor S 1, 1, 42 **2.** furtīvē: *favours granted by s*, data f munera, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6. **3.** furto. *they desire to bring forth by s.*, parere furto cupiunt, Plin 8

30, 46 **4.** clam *to lead out the army from camp by s*, clam ex castris exercitum educere, Caes. B G 3, 18 **5.** clanculum: *I left my legion by s*, clanculum abii a legione, Pl Amph 1, 3, 25. **6.** astu *tricks are no tricks unless you practise them by s*, doli non sunt doli nisi astu colas, Pl. Capt 2, 1, 30

**stealthily:** v STEALTH, BY

**stealthy:** **1.** furtīvus *a s journey through Italy*, f iter per Italiam Cic Pis 40, 97. *a s embrace*, furtivus amor, Virg Aen. 4, 171 **2.** tectus (*hidden*) *a more concealed and s lust*, occultior et tectior cupiditas, Cic Am 36, 104. **3.** clandestīnus *he got possession of the city by effecting a s entrance*, clandestino introitu urbe potitus est, Cic. Off 2, 23, 81 Phr · *to walk on tiptoe with s tread*, suspenso gradu placide ire, Ter Ph 5, 6, 28

**steam** (*subs*.) · aquae vāpor, ōris, *m*. *the s caused by the sun to rise from land and water*, aquarum vapores a sole ex agris et aquis excitati, Cic N. D 2, 46, 118 *a s-pipe*, vāpōrārium, id Q Fr 3, 1, 1 *a s-bath*, balnearum vaporatio, Plin 28, 6, 18 **balneum vaporosum furnaces emitting s*, fornaces vaporiferi, Stat S 1, 3, 45 *a s-boat*, *navis vapore impulsa navis vaporaria *a s-engine*, *machina vi vaporis mota *or* agitata * machinatio vaporaria

**steam** (*v.*): **I. A.** Intrans *to emit steam* **1.** vāpōro, 1 *the waters s. even in the very ocean*, aquae v et in mari ipso, Plin 31, 2, 2 *s ing furnaces*, fornaces vaporiferi. v *sup* **2.** fūmo, 1 *the earth is warm and s.s*, terra f calens, Cic. N D 2, 9, 25 *the warm blood was s ing*, tepidus cruor fumabat, Virg Aen 8, 196 · v SMOKE **B.** Trans *to fill with s* · vāpōro, 1: *to s the eyes with anything*, oculos v. aliquo, Plin 28, 11, 47. Phr *the ship s s into harbour*, *navis vapore impulsa portum tenet.

**steam-boat, steam-engine:** v. STEAM (*subs*.).

**steed:** equus bellator. v HORSE

**steel** (*subs*) · **I.** *Prepared iron* · **1.** chālybs, ȳbis, *m*. · *wound-dealing s*, c vulnificus, Virg Aen 8, 446. **2.** ferrum. v IRON **II.** *Steel for striking a light* clāvus, 1 *flints struck by the s or another stone emit a spark*, pyritae clavo vel alio lapide percussi scintillam edunt, Plin 36, 19, 30. **III.** Fig used as equivalent to *sword to die by s*., ferro necari, Hor S 2, 7, 58 or, *was to decide by s and not by gold*, ferro non auro cernere, Enn in Cic Off 1, 12, 38 v WAR, SWORD

**steel** (*v*) *to harden* dūro firmo · confirmo v HARDEN Phr *to s one's heart*, gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov M 9, 614 *let us s ourselves for these three days*, obduretur hoc triduum, Cic Att. 12, 3 *we have become s'd to such things*, ad ista obdurauimus, ib. 13, 2 *to s oneself against fortune*, contra fortunam obdurescere, id Tusc. 3, 28. Join obdurescere et percalleo cf. id. Mil 28, 76 · v. HARDEN, STRENGTHEN

**steelyard:** statēra cf. Suet Vesp 25.

**steep** (*subs.*) arduum. praeceps, *n*. v. HILL, PRECIPICE

**steep** (*adj*): **1.** arduus *a s. ascent* a ascensus, Caes. B G. 2, 33. 2 praeruptus *a s. and rugged hill*, p atque asperum jugum, id B C 2, 24 **3.** praeceps, ipitis *a s road*, p via, Cic Fl 42, 105 Join declivis et praeceps (*sc* locus), Caes B G. 4, 33 **4.** dēruptus *s banks*, d ripae, Liv 37, 39 Join. arduus et deruptus (*sc* collis), Tac A 2, 80 **5.** praecisus. *a s path*, p iter, Sall. J 92. **6.** rectus *s. rocks*, recta saxa, Liv 21, 36 **7.** adrectus *the greater part of the Alps were steeper*, pleraque Alpium adrectiora erant, ib 35

**steep** (*v*) · mădĕfăcio v. SOAK.

**steeple:** turris, is, *f*. v. TOWER: *a church s*, *turris aedi sacrae adjecta

**steeple-chase:** certāmen equorum, cursus equorum v RACE.

**steeply:** praeruptē v PRECIPITOUSLY

**steepness:** arduĭtas, tātis, *f* *the s of the mountains*, montium a, Varr R R 2, 10, 3 Better expr by periph with *adj* *the s of the mountains makes the journey difficult*, *ardui et abrupti montes iter difficilius reddunt. *the s of the place*, *praeceps natura loci

**steer** (*subs*) jŭvencus Virg G 3, 169

**steer** (*v*) **1.** gŭbĕrno, 1 *they contended as to which of them should s.*, certabant quis eorum gubernaret, Cic Off 1, 25, 87 **2.** rĕgo, xi, ctum 3 *one hand s s the ship*, manus una regit (navem), Lucr 4, 904 cf. Tac Agr 28 **3.** dīrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 *he s'd in that direction*, eo direxit navem, Nep Chabr 4 Phr *to s in a straight course*, cursum tenere, Cic N D 3, 34, 83 *he s s too close to the rocks*, proram ad saxa subrigit interior, Virg Aen 5, 202 Fig. *to s clear of popular odium*, invidiam declinare, Tac H 4, 41: *to s a straight course*, rectam tenere, Cic Fam. 12, 24: *to s a middle course*, medius esse, id Att. 10, 8

**steerage:** **I.** *The act of steering* · v STEERING **II.** *The hinder part of a vessel* puppis, is, *f* v STERN

**steering:** gŭbernātio, ōnis, *f* *the ship is capsized by carelessness in the s itself*, in ipsa gubernatione negligentia navis evertitur, Cic Fin 4, 27, 76 expr by, ars gubernatoris, cf Cic ib Phr *in s it makes no difference in what the mistake consists*, in gubernando nihil interest quo in genere peccetur, ib. *it is equally bad s ing*, gubernatori aeque peccat, ib

**steerer, steersman:** **1.** gŭbernātor, ōris, *m* *the s. sits in the stern*, g sedet in puppi, Cic. Sen. 6, 17 **2.** rector, ōris, *m* : Virg. Aen. 5, 161. Phr · *the ship has a most skilful s.*, navis scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58.

**stem** (*subs*). **I.** *Of a tree:* truncus: *trees which have neither s. nor boughs*, arbores in quibus non t, non rami sunt, Cic de Or 3, 46, 179: v. TRUNK **II.** *Of a plant:* v. STALK. **III.** *Prow of a ship* prōra v PROW.

**stem** (*v*) **I.** Lit *to make way against a current* expr. by circuml. *he scarce forces his boat to s. the stream*, adverso vix flumine lembum subigit, Virg G 1, 201 *the boats appear to be s ing the waves*, navigia obnitier undis videntur, Luci 4, 439 **II.** Fig *to resist* **1.** obnītor, nixus, 3 · *no one did the general even try to s the tide of reverses*, ne dux quidem obniti adversis, Tac. A. 15, 11 **2.** obsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *no power can s the tide of popular indignation*, multorum odio nullae opes possunt obsistere, Cic. Off 2, 7, 33 v OPPOSE, RESIST

**stench:** foetor gravis ŏdor. v STINK

**stenographist:** nōtārius actuārius v. SHORT-HAND WRITER

**stenography:** nōtae. v. SHORT-HAND

**step** (*subs*) · **I.** *A pace:* **1.** grădus, ūs, *m* *to recall a s.*, g. revocare, Virg Aen 6, 128 *he led his line at a quick s against the enemy*, aciem pleno g in hostem induxit, Liv. 4, 32 *to depart s. by s. from virtue*, gradu a virtute descisceri, Vell. 1, 2 **2.** gressus, ūs, *m* · *he turns his s s to the walls*, gressum ad moenia tendit, Virg Aen 1, 410 **3.** vestīgium (*a foot-s*) Liv. 9, 45: *to remove a s from Hannibal's side*, vestigium abscedere ab Hannibale, id 27, 4 **4.** passus, ūs, *m* *to walk with leisurely s s*, lentis p spatiari, Ov. M 2, 572 Phr *to trace any one's s s*, vestigia odorari ingressus alicujus, Cic Pis 34, 83 *to follow in a father's s s* vestigia ingredi patris, id Rep 6, 24 *s by s*, pedetentim, Pac. in Cic Tusc 2, 21, 48. Join: pedetentim et gradatim, Cic Fam. 9, 14: also, minutatim et gradatim, id Acad 2, 16, 49. Phr *he passed from the ædileship to the censorship at one s*, ex aedilitate gradum ad censuram fecit, Liv. 27, 6: *this is a s. towards my return*, hic gradus mei reditus est, Cic. Att 7, 23 *to quicken one's s s*, gradum celerare, Virg Aen 4, 641 *to take long s s*, ingenti passu gradiri, Ov M 13, 776 **II.** *A round in a ladder*, gradus, ūs, *m* *a flight of s s*, scālae v STAIR **III.** Fig *a measure, plan* rātio, consilium v. MEASURE Phr. · *I took s s to save Marius from a fine*, ut multa Mario depelleretur a me inita ratio est, id Fam. 5, 20 *to take the first s*, incīpere · v BEGIN *what s s shall I take?* quam insistam viam? Ter Eun 2, 3, 3 *he did not advance a single s*, cubitum nullum processit, Cic Att 13, 12 *to make a false s*, prave insistere, Ter. Hec 3, 5, 34 *this seems to me a false s.*, hoc mihi videtur factum prave, ib 4, 4, 24

**step** (*v*) **1** grădior, gressus, 3 *if you were to s as long as you talk*, si graderere tantum, quantum loquere, Pl Ps 4, 7, 138 **2.** ingrĕdior, gressus, 3 *to s proudly*, altum ingredi, Virg G 3, 76 **3.** incēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *they s proudly along*, incedunt magnifice, Sall J 31. Phr *to s. with a high action* (of a horse), gressus glomerare superbos, Virg G. 3, 117 *to s into the place of another*, in alicujus locum succedere, Cic Phil. 2, 52, 62 *to s back*, gradum reducere, Petr 136 *to s out quickly*, addere gradum, Liv. 26, 9 *to s aside*, de via secedere, Pl. Curc 2, 3, 2

**step-brother:** vitrici filius (*stepfather's son*) Cic novercae filius (*stepmother's son*): Cic.

**——-daughter:** privigna, Cic Att. 13, 20

**——-father:** vitrĭcus Cic.

**——-mother:** nŏverca Cic Clu 70, 199 *the ill-feeling of a s*, novercalia odia, Tac. An 12, 2 Met. *an unnatural parent · we cannot decide whether nature has proved a kindly parent or a harsh s to man*, non est satis aestimare parens melior homini an tristior noverca fuerit natura, Plin 7, 1, 1

**steppe:** *planities aruda et vasta: v PLAIN, HEATH.

**stepson:** privignus Cic Clu 66, 188

**stereotype:** *formae literarum fixae: *stereotypus Fig: *s d phrases*, loci communes cf Cic de Or 3, 27, 106

**sterile:** **I.** *Unfruitful, unproductive* **1.** stērilis, e *s. lands*, s agri, Virg G 1, 84 *a s. heifer (barren)*, vacca s, id Aen 6, 251 **2.** infēcundus (rare) *self-sown plants are s*, quae sponte sua se tollunt, infecunda surgunt, id G 2, 48 *land s in trees*, ager inf arbore, Sall J 17 **II.** *Useless.* stērilis. inūtilis v. USELESS, UNPROFITABLE.

**sterility:** **1.** stērilĭtas, tātis, *f* : *the s of the lands*, s. agrorum, Cic Div. 1, 57, 131 *s of women*, s mulierum, Plin 28, 8, 27 **2.** infēcundĭtas, tātis i terrarum, Tac A 4, 6. i apium (*s. of bees*), Plin 11, 16, 16.

**sterling** (*subs*) *standard English money* *numus (nummus) publicae notae *numus (nummus) anglicana nota publice impressus

**sterling** (*adj*) vērus bŏnus intĕger v GENUINE, TRUE *s coin*, v. *supr.*

**stern** (*subs*): **I.** *Hinder part of a ship*. puppis, is, *f* Cic Att 13, 21: *a wind rising a-s*, ventus surgens a puppi, Virg. Aen 3, 130 **II.** *Hinder part of anything:* puppis (comic) cf. Pl Epid 1, 1, 69 tergum v. BACK

**stern** (*adj*) **1.** dūrus: *he is of a s and unconquerable disposition*, ingenio est duro et inexorabili, Ter. Ph 3, 2, 12 *a s judge*, d judex, Cic Fin. 2, 19, 62. **2.** austērus austero more (*in a s. manner*), opp to remisse ac leniter cf. id. Coel. 14. Also, sēvērus; tristis; asper; ātrox; torvus. v. HARSH, SEVERE.

**sternly:** durē *or* duriter: sēvērē: ātrōcĭter v. HARSHLY, SEVERELY. Phr.: *you have acted s*, duriter factum est a vobis, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 28 *to look s.*, torva tueri, Virg. G 6, 467.

**sternness:** 1. sĕvēritas, tātis, *f.* Join: tristitia et s. (*gloominess and s.*), cf. Cic Am 18 *s. of the law courts*, s judiciorum (opp to lenitas et misericordia), cf id Sull 33, 92 2. atrōcitas, tātis, *f* *s of character*, a morum, Tac A 4, 13. v. SEVERITY, HARSHNESS.

**stethoscope:** *stēthoscōpium.

**stew** (*subs*) I. *Stewed meat.* perh *carnes cum condimentis elixae *carnes jurulentae, cf. Cels 2, 18 II. *A brothel* lustra, orum lūpānar stābŭlum fornix v BROTHEL III. *A fish-pond* 1. piscīna Cic. Parad 5, 2 2. vīvārium (late Lat. cf Geli 2, 20) *stew-ponds for eels*, vivaria muraenarum, Plin 9, 55, 81 IV. Fig *a disturbed state of mind* *to be in a great s*, turbidus esse animi, Tac H 4, 48 *to get into a great s.*, in summas angustias adduci, Cic Quint 5: v EXCITEMENT, PERPLEXITY.

**stew** (*v.*) 1. cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 *to s in a cauldron* aere coquere, Ov M 4, 505 2. ĕlixo, 1 Apic 2, 1 Phr *to make s'd meat with roast*, assis miscere elixa, Hor S 2, 2, 74

**steward:** 1. admĭnistrātor (general term) Cic 2. prōcūrātor *to give any order to the s.*, mandare aliquid procuratori, Cic de Or 1, 58, 249 3. villicus (*a bailiff*) v. BAILIFF.

**stewardship:** 1. admĭnistrātio Cic 2. prōcūrātio Cic.

**stew-pan:** authepsa · Cic. Rosc. Amer 46, 133.

**stick** (*subs.*). 1. bācŭlum (and bācillus) *leaning upon a s*, incumbens bacalo, Ov F 1, 177: *a little s*, bācillum, Cic Fin 2, 11, 33. 2. clāva Join clavis et fustibus male mulctati (*badly mauled with s s and cudgels*), id Veri 4, 43, 94 v STAFF, CUDGEL. *A candle-s*, scāpus Plin 34 3, 6 *a s. of sealing wax*, *scapus cerae.

**stick** (*v*) A. Trans 1. fīgo, xi, xum, 3 *to s a javelin into one*, figere aliquem telo, Virg Aen 10, 382 2. infīgo *to s a sword into an enemy's breast*, i gladium hosti in pectus, Cic Tusc 4, 22, 50: v. TRANSFIX, THRUST. B. Intrans I. Lit 1. haereo, haesi, haesum, 2: *the chariots were s.ing in the mud*, currus illuvie haerebant, Curt 8, 4 *to s on a horse*, h in equo, Cic. Deiot 10, 28 2. infīgor, fixus, 3 *the arrow s s fast in the tree*, infigitur arbore sagitta, Virg Aen. 5, 504 3. haesito, 1. *to s. fast in a marsh*, in palude h, Caes B G 7, 19 4. adhaereo, 2 *s to*, cf. Virg G 3, 443 5. adhaeresco, haesi, haesum, 3 *the javelin s s to the tower*, ad turrim tragula a, Caes. B G. 5, 46. II Fig *to come to a stand-still* 1. haereo, 2 *to s in a speech*, loquendo h, Quint 12, 1, 29 *I am stuck*, haereo, Pl Capt 3, 3, 17. 2. haesito, 1: *to s in the mud*, h in luto, Ter. Ph 5, 2, 15.

—— **at:** *to s at nothing*, nihil non audere v. STAND AT.

—— **by:** v. STAND BY.

—— **in front:** praefīgo, 3: *the bank had been fortified by s.ing stakes in front*, ripa erat sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. B G 5, 18

—— **on:** *he s the head on his spear*, praefixit caput hastae, Suet. Caes 85.

—— **to:** Fig.: *he s.s to justice*, justitiae adhaerescit, Cic Off. 1, 24 *the name s s to him*, illi cognomen adhaeret, Hor S 2, 2, 56 *to s. to the truth*, in veritate manere, Cic Clu. 63, 176: *if they would s by their agreement*, si in eo manerent, quod convenissent, Caes B. G 1, 36 v. STAND BY.

—— **up:** *to s. up a notice* (*of sale, etc.*), tabulam figere, cf Cic Phil 2, 38, 97. Fig.: *stuck up*, insŏlens sŭperbus: v CONCEITED

**stickler:** expr. by circuml, with *verb* or *adj.*; *he was a great s. for the honour and dignity of the state*, dignitatem et decus civitatis sustinebat, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: *a great s for his own reputation*, curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol Anton Philos. 20

**sticky:** 1. tĕnax, ācis: *s. honeycombs*, t. cerae, Virg. G. 4, 161. 2. lentus *glue more s. than pitch*, gluten pice lentius, ib. 41. 3. glūtĭnōsus (late) Cels. 6, 7, 5. 4. viscōsus (late): Pall 1, 14.

**stiff:** I. *Rigid* 1. rīgĭdus. *s oaks*, r quercus, Virg E 6, 28. 2. rīgens, ntis *the earth s with frost*, tellus bruma r, Petr. 132 *limbs growing s as life departs*, membra fugiente vigentia vita, Luc 2, 25 3. rīgōrātus (late) *s wine layers*, r traduces, Plin 17, 25, 35. Phr *a s neck* (medical), dolor inflexibilis (opisthotonos), id 28, 12, 52 II. Fig *Formal, starched* rīgĭdus, horridus, difficilis (*s and formal with his equals*, inter pares difficilis, Tac A 11, 21) dūrus, arrōgans v FORMAL Phr *to walk with a s deportment*, cervice rigida et obstipa incedere, Suet Tib 68 *assuming a s demeanour*, in arrogantiam compositus, Tac Agr 42

**stiffen:** I *To become hard* · rīgeo, rigesco (poet), obdūresco conglacio (*of liquids*, cf Virg G 3, 463) v HARDEN II. *To make stiff* 1. rīgĭdum facere vel praebere 2. dūro, 1 (rare): 3. āmylo, 1 (*to s with starch*) v STARCH.

**stiffly:** I. Lit. rīgĭdē, dūrē. II. Fig *in a s formal manner*, dūrē, arrōganter. Expr. by circl. with *adj* v. STIFF

—— **-necked:** obstĭnātus · immōtus pertĭnax: v OBSTINATE

**stiffness:** I. Lit · 1. rigor, ōris, m *s. of the neck*, cervicis r., Plin 28, 12, 22 *s of expression* (*in portraits*), vultus r, id 35, 9, 35 2. firmĭtas, tātis, *f.* (*in a good sense*) *the s. of the wood resists the blow*, ictum f materiae sustinet, Caes B. C 2, 11 II. Fig *S of manner, etc* 1. rigor *old-fashioned s.*, antiquus r, Tac H 1, 18 2. arrōgantia *he had got rid of all harshness and stiffness*, tristitiam et ari exuerat, id. Agr 9 Phr *he had no official s about him*, nulla erat potestatis persona, ib.

**stifle:** I. *To kill by stopping the breath* 1. suffōco, 1. *to be s.d by being embalmed in honey*, in melle situm suffocari, Lucr 3, 904 *to s the sound of the voice*, vocem s, Quint 11, 3, 51. 2. strangŭlo, 1 *the heat and smoke s.s one*, vapor et fumus s., Plin 33, 4, 21 *the swelling of the jaws s.s the voice*, fauces tumentes s. vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 20 3. văpōro, 1 (*to s with fumes*) Plin. 29, 4, 30 4. obstruere spiritum oris, Virg G 4, 300. Phr · *a s.ing hot place*, locus torridus et vapore plenus, Liv 5, 48 II. Fig. *to suppress, destroy* 1. ăbŏleo, ēvi (ui), itum, 2 *to s the voice of the People and the conscience of mankind*, vocem P. R et conscientiam humani generis ab, Tac Agr. 2. 2. opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3. *to s genius and its pursuits*, ingenia et studia opp, ib. 3. 3. exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: *they say that truth is too often obscured never wholly s.d*, veritatem laborare nimis saepe aiunt exstingui nunquam, Liv. 22, 39 Join exstinguere et opprimere, Cic Rosc. Am. 13, 36 Phr *to s the pursuit of eloquence*, in silentium agere studia fori, Tac. Agr 39 · *to s. one's feelings*, se reprimere, Ter. Hec 5, 1, 58: *to s free inquiry*, perh. *coercere libertatem philosophiae

**stifling** (*subs*) I. *A choking* · v. CHOKING, SUFFOCATION II. Fig v EXTINCTION, REPRESSION

**stigma:** 1. stigma (prop *the branding of a slave*), ătis, *n* *to fix an indelible s. on any one*, perpetua stigmata alicui imponere, Suet. Caes 73 2. nōta *a disgraceful s. upon those times*, turpis n. illorum temporum, Cic Off. 3, 18, 74 *to brand any one with a s.*, alicui inurere notam, id. Sull 31: v STAIN, DISGRACE.

**stigmatize:** 1. describo, psi, ptum, 3 · *to s. a man as a thief and assassin*, d. aliquem latronem ac sicarium, Cic. Mil 18, 47 · cum contumelia describere aliquem, id Phil 2, 44, 113 2. accūso, 1 *to s. the idleness of the young men*, acc inertiam adolescentium, id de Or 1, 58, 246 3. nōto, 1 (prop. *of the Censor's mark*): *to s. the action not the man*, nem non hominem n, id Mil. 11, 31 ignominia notare, id. Phil 7, 8, 23 *a passion that deserves to be s'd*, amor dignus notari, Hor S 1, 3, 24

**stile:** perh scalae humiles *scalae quae per aggerem ferunt *A turn-s*, *septum versatile

**stiletto:** sīca. pūgio. v DAGGER

**still** (*subs.*) perh *officina hordei fermento corrumpendi

**still** (*adj*) *Without motion or disturbance*. 1. immōtus Ov F 4, 505 *a s calm day*, serenus et immotus dies, Tac H 1, 86 2. quiētus *the s air*, aer q, Virg Aen. 5, 216 3. silens, ntis *a s night*, s nox, Ov M 4, 84 4 tranquillus *a sea naturally s.*, mare natura sua t, Cic Cluent. 49, 138. 5. pācātus *a s sea*, mare p, Hor. Od 4, 5, 19 v CALM, QUIET Phr.: *the sea is s*, silet aequor, Virg. E 9, 57 · *everything is s around*, silent late loca, id Aen. 9, 190 *the waves are s.*, quierunt aequora, ib 7, 6 *when the waves grew s*, sedatis fluctibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: *all is s and quiet*, otium et silentium est, Ter Hec prol 2, 43: *the winds grew s*, venti posuere, Virg. Aen. 7, 27.

**still** (*v*) · 1. sēdo, 1: *to s. a tumult*, s. tumultum, Caes. B C. 3, 18: *the tempest is s'd*, tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr 1, 18, 46 2. plāco, 1 *to s the waves*, aequora pl, Ov M. 11, 432. 3. sēdēno, 1 *to s. a tempest*, tempestatem s, Virg. Aen 1, 255 4. in tranquillum transferre (*sc* seditionem), Pl Amph 1, 2, 16: v. ALLAY, PACIFY, QUIET

**still** (*adv*) · I. *Nevertheless* nīhilōminus, attāmen. vērumtāmen, sēd tāmen · v NEVERTHELESS. II. *Besides* 1 ētiam: *I have one request s to make to you*, unum etiam vos oro, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 4 *but there is s. something that I should wish you to be informed about*, sed etiam est vos quod monitos voluerim, Pl. Capt. prol 53. 2. ădhuc · *I will add one circumstance s.*, unam rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen. Q N 4, 8 3. amplius, insŭper, praetĕrea v. BESIDES. III. *Joined with comparatives* 1. ētiam *s. greater differences*, majores etiam varietates, Cic Off 1, 30, 107 *is there anything more s ?* an quid est etiam amplius? Ter. Ad 3, 4, 22. 2. ădhuc (rare in this sense) *this embassy is s. milder in expression*, haec legatio adhuc lenior est, Liv 21, 18 cf. Tac. G 19. 3. jam *to speak at s. greater length*, jam plura dicere, Cic Manil 9, 24. 4. māgis *s more sweet*, magis est dulcius, Pl. Stich 5, 4, 22 Phr *nature has given man still more in that she has assigned him reason also*, natura dedit homini hoc amplius quod addidit rationem, Cic N D 2, 12, 34 *this concerns me, and you much more s*, illud ad me ac multo etiam magis ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 32, 139 *a s longer distance off*, longius etiam, id. Fam 4, 1 *you are 60 years old or s. more than that*, annos LX natus es aut plus eo, Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 11: *how much longer s ?* quamdiu etiam? Cic. Cat 1, 1. IV. *Always*: semper, usque, in aeternum, aeternum (poet). v. ALWAYS, EVER V. *Up to this or that time* 1. ētiam *while he was s in bed*, quum iste etiam cubaret, Cic. Verr 3, 23, 56 *s trembling*, etiam tremens, Virg G 3, 189 2. ētiam num and (more freq) etiam-nunc (*both of present and past time*) *I am s. speaking of the subject matter of an oration*, de materia loquor orationis etiam nunc, Cic Or. 34, 119 · cf. Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 14 *you said that there was s. something in your way*, dixisti paullum tibi etiam nunc morae esse, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9 3. ădhuc *he found him s in a state of doubt*, consecutus est adhuc fluctuantem animo, Liv 33,

49. Phr. *Sarmentus' mistress s. lives,* Sarmenti domina exstat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55 *it s. remains for me to tell,* nunc mihi superest dicere, Ov F. 3, 675 *there were two days s. left,* biduum supererat, Caes B G 1, 23 *that reputation has no charms for me, s less if it be false,* non ista me fama delectat, falsa praesertim, Cic. Am 4, 15 v ESPECIALLY

**stillness:** 1. silentium *s and desolation reigned supreme,* vastum ubique s., Tac Agr 38. *in the s of night,* noctis silentio, Liv. 5, 32. 2. quies, ētis, *f. s of the sea,* pelagi q., Stat 2, 2, 26 3. mālācia (*of the sea*) Join m et tranquillitas, Caes B G. 3, 15 v. CALM.

**stilly** (*adj*): v. STILL

**stilted:** Phr *s language,* perh. verba sesquipedalia, Hor. A. P. 97 v. STIFF, MAGNILOQUENT.

**stilts:** grallae, ārum Varr. in Non 115, 21. *One who walks upon s,* grallātor, ōris, *m* ib cf Pl Poen. 3, 1, 27 (others here read clavatorem) *the step taken by one on s,* gradus grallatorius, Pseud -Pl.

**stimulant:** 1. irritāmentum. *s.s to the appetite,* irrit. gulae, Sall J 89 2. stīmulus. *s.s to industry,* st industriae, Cic Coel 5, 12 *these things supplied the young man with s s to his ambition,* haec stimulos addidere juveni, Tac. Agr. 5. 3. calcar, āris, *n glory is a great s.,* immensum gloria c habet, Ov. Pont 4, 2, 36 v. SPUR, INCENTIVE

**stimulate:** 1. stīmŭlo, 1· *the glory of his ancestors s d his courage,* avita gloria animum stimulabat, Liv 1, 22. 2. excĭto, 1 *to s. one to labour,* aliquem ad laborem exc, Cic. Planc. 24, 59. Join. stimulari atque excitari, ib 28, 69. 3. irrīto, 1 *to s the spirit,* animos irr., Hor A P 180 4. incendo, di, nsum, 3 *I am s d, not only by the desire of, but also by the fame that waits on, virtuous actions,* incendor non desiderio solum sed etiam fama virtutum, Cic. Or 10, 33. 5. ălo, ălui, altum and ălĭtum, 3 *honour s s the fine arts,* honor alit artes, id. Tusc. 1, 2 v. PROMOTE, ENCOURAGE

**stimulus:** v. STIMULANT.

**sting** (*subs.*) **I.** *The s of an animal* 1. ăcŭleus *a bee's s,* apis ac., Cic Tusc 2, 22, 52 2. spīcŭlum *fastening on the veins (bees) leave their s s behind them hidden in the wound,* sp caeca relinquunt adfixae venis, Virg G 4, 237. 3. ăcūmen, ĭnis, *n. the s of the scorpion,* scorpii ac, Cic Arat. 685. **II.** *The wound inflicted by the s* 1. ictus, ūs, *m. by which food wasps make their s s mortal,* quo alimento vespae mortiferos ictus faciunt, Plin 11, 53, 116: *the scorpion's tail is ever ready for a s,* scorpionis semper cauda in ictu est, id. 11, 25, 30 *a puncture made by a s.,* aculeatus ictus, id. 20, 21, 84. 2. morsus, ūs, *m.* Virg G 4, 237. (Though others explain morsus here to be *the bite of the bee*) 3. vulnus, ĕris, *n.* v WOUND. **III.** *The s. of plants* · spinarum aculei, Plin 21, 15, 55. *there is in those leaves a pungency from their ss,* iis foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, id 21, 15, 54 *without any s.,* morsu carens, ib **IV.** Meton.: 1. ăcŭleus · *the ss of sarcasm,* ac contumeliarum, Cic Or. 2, 55, 222 *his wit has a s in it,* cum aliquo ac facetus est, id Brut 47, 173 2. vĕnēnum cf Hor. S 1, 7, 1 3 morsus, ūs, *m the s of sorrow,* m doloris, Cic Tusc 4, 7, 15 4. ăcūmen, ĭnis, *n they pinch themselves with their own ss,* se compungunt suis ac, Cic de Or. 2, 35, 158. 5. vulnus, ĕris, *n this is the s. of our sorrow,* hoc nostrum vulnus, Tac Agr. 45. Phr.: *the s s of conscience,* angor conscientiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40 *to feel some s s of conscience,* morderi conscientia, id Tusc. 4, 20, 45.

**sting** (*v.*): **I.** Lit· *To pierce with a s.* · 1. pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3. *to s. the flame,* p. corpus, Lucr. 2, 460. 2. compungo, nxi, nctum, 3: *to s with a nettle,* aculeis urticae c, Col 8, 14, 8 3. mordeo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2 *a nettle with leaves that do not s,* urtica folius non mordentibus, Plin 22, 14, 16 *to s. the tongue,* linguam m, id 29, 2, 9 4. ūro, ussi, ustum, 3 *to be stung with rods,* virgis uri, Hor S 2, 7, 58. 5. fĕrio, 4. *to be stung by a serpent,* ferriri serpente, Plin 29, 4, 22 Phr: *a sting nettle,* urtica mordax, Ov A A 2, 417. **II.** Fig *To vex, provoke.* 1. pungo, 3. *that letter has so stung me that it has deprived me of sleep,* epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum ademerit, Cic Att 2, 16 Join stimulare ac pungere, id. Rosc Am 2 2. mordeo, 2 *your letters stung me very much,* valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, id Att 13, 12. 3. excrūcio, 1 *this is what ss me,* haec sunt quae me excr., Pl Trin 2, 2, 9 · *bad men are stung by their conscience,* animi conscientia improbi excruciantur, Cic. Fin 2, 16, 53

**stingily:** 1. parcē, parcius: *to live s,* p victitare, Pl. Truc 2, 3, 26. 2. illĭbĕrālĭter *to estimate the value of a thing very s,* valde ill aestimare aliquid, Cic Att 4, 2 3. sordidē Cic de Or. 2, 86, 352 *to conduct a proconsulship s,* sord gerere proconsulatum, Plin Ep 3, 9 4. mālignē *the land was s apportioned among the plebs,* ager m plebi divisus, Liv 8, 12 *to deal s with a man,* malignius agere cum aliquo, Plin Ep 44 v. MEANLY, SORDIDLY

**stinginess:** 1. sordes, ĭs, *f* oppos to profusae epulae, Cic Mur 36, 76 *to taunt a man with s,* sordes objicere alicui, Hor S 1, 6, 68 2. illĭbĕrālĭtas, tātis, *f* (rare in this sense) · *so that there should be no suspicion of s or avarice,* ita ut illib. et avaritiae absit suspicio, Cic Off. 2, 18, 64 3. nimia parsimōnia cf Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 32 4. tēnācitas, tātis, *f.*: Liv. 34, 7 v. MEANNESS.

**stinging** (*adj.*) 1. mordax, ācis *a s lampoon,* m carmen, Ov Tr 2, 561 2. mordens, ntis *a s. jest,* m. jocus, Juv 9, 10 3. ācŭlĕātus *a s. letter,* literae acul, Cic Att 14, 11 v. STING

**stingy:** 1. sordidus *so s as never to dress better than a slave,* ita s ut se non unquam melius servo vestiret, Hor S 1, 1, 96 2. tēnax, ācis *Is his father s?* Tenaxne patet ejus est? *Phi* Immo edepol pertinax (*very s*), Pl Capt 2, 2, 39 3. parcus (more usual in good sense *frugal*): *s in money,* pecuniae p et tenax, Suet Tib 46 4. illĭbĕrālis, e (rare in this sense) *a s advance (of money),* illib. adjectio, Liv 38, 14 v ILLIBERAL.

**stink** (*subs*). 1. foetor, ōris, *m* · Cic Pis. 10, 22 2. ŏdor and ŏdos, ōris, *m* Sall J. 45 *where the s. of mud is offensive,* ubi odor coeni gravis, Virg G 4, 49: *a foul s,* teter odor, Caes B C. 3, 49 3. ŏlor, ōris, *m* (a coarse word) Varr L L 6, 8, 83 4. grăvĕŏlentia Plin 22, 22, 43· v SMELL

**stink** (*v*): 1. male ŏleo, ui, 2: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120 *to s of wine,* vina olere, Hor Ep 1, 19, 5· *pools s.ing of sulphur,* olentia sulphure stagna, Ov. M. 5, 405· *the man whose breath s s,* is cui os oleat, Ulp Dig. 21, 1, 12 cf Virg G 2, 134 2. foeteo, 2 Pl Asin 5, 2, 44 *your words s. in my nostrils,* f tuus mihi sermo, Pl Casin 3, 6, 13 3. ŏbŏleo, ui, 2 (*to s of*) *you s. of garlic,* obolusti allium, id. Most 1, 1, 38 v. TO SMELL

**stinking** (*subs.*): grăvĭtas, tātis, *f s. of the breath,* gr halitus, Plin 30, 6, 15 animae gr, id 20, 9, 35 v STINK

**stinking** (*adj*) 1. foetĭdus *s fish,* pisces f, Pl. Capt 4, 2, 33 *s breath,* f os, Cic. Pis 6, 13 2. ŏlĭdus *s. goat,* ol. capra Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29. 3. grăvĕŏlens, ntis: *s Avernus,* gr. Avernus, Virg. Aen 6, 201. 4. ŏlens, ntis *s. limbs,* olentia membra, id. G. 3, 564 5. pūtĭdus (*s from decay*) · *s. wine,* vinum p, Pl Trin. 2, 4, 125. 6. hircōsus (*a very coarse word*) · *the s. tribe of centurions,* hinc gens centurionum, Pers 3, 77.

**stint** (*subs*). ĭnŏpia, paucĭtas, tātis, *f.* v SCARCITY. More usu with negative *we have no s. of subjects,* parentes abunde habemus, Sall J. 102 *to have no s. of genius and leisure,* ingenio et otio abundare, Cic. de Or 1, 6, 22 v LACK.

**stint** (*v*) Phr *to s a person,* aliquem arcte colere, Sall J 85 *to s the price of a thing,* pretio parcere, Pl Capt prol 32 *to s the appetite,* gulam et ventrem circumscribere, Sen Ep 108· *to s oneself of one's proper food,* fraudare se victu suo, Liv 2, 10 fraudare se cibo, Phaedr 4, 19, 19 *to s oneself of pleasure,* genium defraudare, Pl. Aul. 4, 19, 4 *he doesn't s himself at all,* nihil sibi defraudat, Petr 69 *to s the expenses of a funeral,* impensam funeris circumcidere, Phaedr 4, 19, 25.

**stipend:** 1. sālārium (prop *money given to soldiers for salt, hence generally*) *a yearly s,* s annuum, Ulp Dig 2, 15, 8, § 23: *to support a man by a s,* aliquem salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46 2. merces, ēdis, *f*: *the players' s.s,* mercedes scenicorum, Suet Tib 34 3. perh *pecunia quotannis accepta* (Stipendium in the sense of *pay* is exclusively a military t t) v. SALARY.

**stipendiary:** 1. mercēnārius· *clerks are considered mere s s,* mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep Eum 1. 2. stīpendiārius (*in military language t t for hired troops*) *s cohorts,* st cohortes, Auct B Afr 43 cf Liv. 8, 8 Phr *s magistrates,* perh *qui cum rata mercede jurisdictioni praesunt you are my s,* tu in aere meo es, Cic. Fam 13, 62 v. MERCENARY, HIRELING

**stipulate:** 1. păciscor, pactus, 3 *dep they s d, the army for the licence, the general for personal safety,* pacti exercitus licentiam, dux salutem, Tac Agr. 16 *he had s d for the province for himself,* provinciam sibi pactus erat, Cic Sest 25, 55 2. dēpăciscor, 3, *dep he s d for three farms for himself,* tria praedia sibi depactus est, id Rosc Am 39, 115 3. fĕrre conditiones, id Phil 7, 1, 2 4. stīpŭlor, 1, *dep* id Rosc Com 5, 14 *s for as much as you please,* quantumvis stipulare, Juv 7, 165

**stipulation:** 1. stīpŭlātio, ōnis, *f* Cic de Or 2, 24, 100 *the money is owed according to the s,* ea pecunia ex stip debetur, id Leg. 2, 21, 53 2. conditio, ōnis, *f* · *he gave you the book on the s. that you should undertake to correct it,* librum tibi ea conditione dabat si reciperes te correcturum, Cic Fam 6, 7 *to make a s,* ferre conditionem, ib 8, 14 v CONDITION, COMPACT.

**stir** (*subs*) mōtus, tumultus, turba v COMMOTION, DISTURBANCE Phr *to make a very great s about a thing,* ingenti fama celebrare aliquid, Tac Agr. 39 *I perceive that there is a s and hurry,* trepidari sentio et cursari, Ter. Hec 3, 1, 35 *to make a s.,* tumultuari, Auct. Her 4, 15, 21

**stir** (*v*), **A.** Trans **I.** Lit.· *To move* mŏvēre, commŏvēre, de loco mŏvēre v MOVE Phr *the sea is s.'d and agitated by the winds,* ventorum vi agitatur atque turbatur mare, Cic Clu. 42, 118 *to s up the fire,* ignem suscitare, Ov M. 8, 641 cf sopitos suscitat ignes (*he ss up*), Virg Aen. 5, 743 v. POKE. *to s up with a spoon,* tudicula miscere, Plin. 34, 18, 54 *to s. up with a wooden ladle,* rutabulo ligneo peragitare, id 12, 24, 4. **II.** Fig. *To excite, move:* 1. commŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2: *to be exceedingly s.'d by a thing,* vehementer aliqua re commoveri, Caes. B G. 1, 37. 2 mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *the consul s pretch had s'd the people,* moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. 3, 20 *to s up one to war* aliquem ad bellum m, id 35, 12. 3. exāgito, 1 *to s up the common people,* vulgum exag, Sall. J 73 4. misceo, ui, mixtum, 2 *to s. up seditions,* sedi

tiones m, Tac H 4, 68 **5** arrīgo, exī, ectum, 3 *Marius had s'd them up with his speech*, eos oratione Marius arrexerat, Sall J. 84 v. EXCITE, AROUSE

**B.** Intrans · mŏvēri, se mŏvēre v MOVE Phr *he did not s a step from his own house*, pedem non extulit domo sua, Cic Att 6, 8

**stirring** (*adj*): **I.** *Active, busy* sēdūlus, nāvus, impīger, ŏpĕrōsus, inquiētus v BUSY, BUSTLING **II.** *Exciting, full of commotion · a seditious and s life*, seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic Inv 1, 3, 4 *never has the state of Britain been more s*, non alias exercitatior fuit Britannia, Tac Agr 5, *a s speech*, *oratio ad movendos animos apta

**stirrup**: the earliest word used to designate *s* is *scāla, though even this is very late Latinity *Stapes, *stapia, *stapedium, *stapeda, are only found in some very late inscriptions, and have no classical authority v Ducange

**stitch** (*subs*) **I.** *A pass of the needle* *tractus acūs *to work with a fancy s*, acupingere, Plin 8, 48, 74. **II.** Meton *a s in the side*, subiti laterum dolores, Plin 34, 15, 44

**stitch** (*v*) **1.** suo, sŭi, sūtum, 3 *hives s'd together with hollow corks*, corticibus suta cavatis alvearia, Virg G 4, 33 **2.** consuo (rare), 3 *to s. up a tunic*, tunicam cons., Varr L L 9, 47, 147.

**stiver**: used for *a coin of very small value*. (vilis) as Hor S 1, 1, 43. Phr. *not to abate one s*, *de summa ne minimam quidem partem decedere velle

**stoat**: *Mustela erminea: Linn.

**stoccado**: v STOCKADE

**stock** (*subs*) **I.** *Main body of a tree*. **1.** surps, pis, *f* v. TRUNK **2.** rare in this sense, caudex, icis, *m* Plin 16, 30, 53 (Caudex usu denotes *a mere dry stump or log* as also does stīpes) **II.** Fig applied to *a person very dull and senseless* **1.** stīpes, ĭtis, *m*. Ter Heaut 5, 1, 4 **2.** caudex, ĭcis. **3.** truncus Cic N. D 1, 30, 84 **III.** *Origin, lineage* · **1.** stirps Cic.. Virg : v LINEAGE **2.** gĕnus v. RACE. See also ORIGIN, RANK, FAMILY. **IV.** *Supply* · cōpia *accumulated s*, anteconvecta c, Liv. 5, 13 v SUPPLY, QUANTITY. Phr. *to have a good s. of anything*, abundare aliqua re, Cic Sen 16, 56 *to have a good s of everything*, omnibus telis instructum esse, id Man 8, 20 v. FURNISHED **V.** Esp *the capital and implements employed in working a business*: instrūmentum (which however can scarcely include *actual money*) *to maintain farms with large outlay and large s*, arationes magna impensa, magno reditu tueri, Cic Veri 3, 21, 53 cf Auct pro dom 20, 62, 1 villae (i e *implements of husbandry*) Varr. R. R 1, 13. To include the notion of *goods in hand*, instrumentum ac merces v MERCHANDIZE **VI.** *Cattle* **1.** res pĕcuāria *a large amount of s*, res p. ampla, Cic Quint 3, 12 Scr. R R **2.** pĕcus, ŏris, *n.* v. CATTLE. (Pecuaria also occurs *absol = s-farming, cattle-breeding.*) **VII.** *Capital invested* usu pĕcūniae: *s s of all kinds are low*, jacent pretia pecuniarum collocatarum omnium: cf. Cic R Com 12 (quum jacerent pretia praediorum) **VIII.** *The wooden part of a tool* · usu lignum.

**stock** (*v*) · **I.** *To provide with*: instruo, 3 v. TO FURNISH, PROVIDE **II.** Esp *to furnish a farm, etc, with all its belongings*, *fundum (arationem) instrumento omni atque re pecuaria replere *to s a fish-pond*, piscinam frequentare, Col. 8, 16; and immediately after, (piscinas) convectis marinis seminibus (*spawn*) replere So, *well-s'd*, frequens e. g *a forest well-s'd with timber*, silva trabibus f, Ov. M. 8, 329.

**stock** (*adj*). 1 e. *of the common repertory; frequently used · the s. arguments against philosophers*, *quae contra philosophos disputantibus maxime in promptu (in aperto) sunt

**stock-broker**. *qui pecuniarum (publicae) collocatarum mercaturam factitat; or perh as gen term, argentārius (*money-dealer, banker*)

**stock-dove**: pālumbes, is, *c* Virg Hor.

—— **-still**: immōtus, immōbilis: v. IMMOVABLE When the cause is emotion of some kind, *to stand s* may be expr by stupēre cf. Virg. Aen 1, 495, stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno More exactly, *tanquam stipes vel truncus in isdem vestigiis haerere (cf Caes B G 4, 2, Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, *to stand perfectly still*)

**stockade**: locus (agger) vallo munitus (cf Caes B G 5, 21, oppidum Britanni vocant quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt) locus acutis sudibus praefixisque munitus (cf ib c 18)

**stocking**: tībiāle, is, *n* (*a kind of warm covering for the calf of the leg*) *to wear s s* (*or leggings*) *in winter*, hieme tibialibus muniri, Suet Aug 82

**stocks**: **I.** *Funds* v STOCK (VII) **II.** *For the feet*: lignum. Vulg Act. XVI 24 Or use compēdes v FETTER **III.** *The framework on which a ship rests while building* · perh fulcīmenta (navalia)

**stoic**: stoīcus used both as *adj* and *subs* *the S school*, schola *s.* secta S v SECT, SCHOOL *It is a doctrine of the Ss*, placet Stoicis, Cic Ac. 2, 43, 133 *the founder of the Ss*, [inventor et] princeps Stoicorum, ib c 42, *extr*

**stoical**: **I.** In strict sense · v pieced art **II.** *Manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain* dūrus, ferreus cf Cic Am 13, *ad fin*, virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse volunt Also rīgĭdus (*inflexible*) cf Liv 39, 40, (Cato) rigidae innocentiae; and horridus Hor. Od 3, 21, 10, non ille . . te negleget horridus (*with s indifference*) *to become s*, obdurescere (ad aliquid) Cic Att 1, 13, 2

**stoically**: perh dūrē, dūrĭter v. RIGOROUSLY Or by circuml, ferrea quadam patientia, etc. Also the adj given in preced art (II) may sometimes serve, acc. to L G. § 343: cf. Hor. l. c.

**stoicism**: **I.** Lit: Stoīca rātio, disciplīna Stoicorum doctrina v. STOIC. **II.** *Indifference to pleasure or pain* *Stoicismus qui appellatur animus quidam durus, rigidus (ac prope ferreus): v. STOICAL.

**stoker**: *qui ignes curat

**stole**: stŏla Cic. Hor. *dressed in the s (as a matron)*, stŏlātus, Vitr Suet

**stolen** (*part* and *adj*) furtīvus: *s wool*, f lana, Hor Ep 1, 13, 14. *s colours (of the jackdaw in the fable)*, f colores, ib 3, 20 See also SECRET, FURTIVE. Phr · *s goods*, furta (= res furtivae), Cic. Verr 2, 2, 70, 171 al-o praeda *a hiding-place for s goods*, receptaculum praedae, ib. 5, 23

**stolid**: **1.** stŏlĭdus (*dull, obtuse*) Ter Hor. brūtus (*dull, irrational*: rare) Join · brutus atque hebes, Sen. Ben 3, 37, 3 **2.** hĕbes: v. DULL, INSENSIBLE.

**stolidity**: stŏlĭdĭtas. v STUPIDITY. Perh. more exactly, animus stolidus (brutus) atque hebes v STOLID

**stolidly**: stŏlĭdē v STUPIDLY.

**stomach** (*subs*) **I.** Lit: **1.** stŏmachus (originally, *the oesophagus or gullet* also, *the stomach proper*. in the anatomical description of Cels 4, 1, stomachus is defined as *the passage* [iter] *leading to the stomach* [ventriculus] so Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135 but in the ordinary phraseology of Cels stomachus is used where we should say *stomach*) · *a weak s*, infirmus s, Cels. 1, 8 *to suffer in the s. (from indigestion)*, stomacho laborare, ib. *things good or bad for the s*, stomacho apta, aliena, id. 2, 24 and 25: *to suit the s.*, stomacho convenire, ib. 25 *a clamorous s*, latrans s., Hor. **2.** ventrĭculus (not venter; which denotes *the whole lower part of the body*) Cels 8, 1 (v. *supr.*) Plin **II.** Fig. *relish* chiefly in phr. *to have no s. for*, fastidire v. TO LOATHE; also, TO RELISH. **III.** *Arrogance, presumption* · spīrĭtus, ūs: esp in *pl* v PRESUMPTION, HAUGHTINESS

**stomach** (*v*): concŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to digest*, hence *to put up with*) Cic., Liv.

—— **-ache** · *stomachi dolores (Tormina, um, *n pl*, is *dysentery*)

**stomacher**: strophium Cat 64, 65.

**stomachic**: *stomachus aptum (medicamentum): cf Cels 2, 24 *quod stomachum firmat, reficit, corroborat, Kr

**stone** (*subs*) · **I.** In ordinary sense **1.** lăpis, ĭdis, *m* (most gen term, denoting either *s as a material*, or *as*): *s suitable for grinding purposes*, l molaris, Quint. 2, 19, 3 *Parian s* (i e. *marble*), Parius l, Virg *to fling s s*, lapides jacere, Cic Caes *Dimin* lăpillus (*a small s*) Ov Plin **2.** saxum (usu *a large, rough s, a rock*) *s s of enormous weight (to let fall from the walls of a besieged town)*, magni ponderis s, Caes B G 2, 29 · *to roll the s.*, i e *of Sisyphus (toil in vain)*, s volvere, Ter. Eun 5, 9, 55 Esp note phr, saxum quadratum, *s. squared or hewn into quadrangular blocks*, Liv. 10, 23 **3.** sīlex, ĭcis, *n* (*flint s*) v FLINT **4.** pūmex, ĭcis, *m* (*pumice-s.* also in gen sense) Prov *to squeeze blood* (lit *water*) *from a s*, aquam a postulare, Pl **5** scrūpus (*a small sharp s*) Petr. Phr: *made of s*, lapideus, saxeus (v STONE, *adj*): *there was a shower of ss*, de coelo lapidavit, Liv 27, 37 imbri lapidavit, id 43, 13 de coelo lapidatum est, id 29, 14 (but also lapidibus pluit, 35, 9) · *to clear (ground) of ss*, elapidare, Plin . *to leave no s. unturned*, omnia experiri, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11 cf Plin Ep 1, 20, 15, omnia pertempto, omnia experiri, πάντα denique λίθον κινῶ (mihi) inexpertum relinquere, Cnut 3, 6 (nil...intentatum linquere, Hor A P 285 = *to leave no form of composition unattempted*) *to draw tears from ss*, lapides flere ac lamentari cogere, Cic de Or 1, 57, 245 *to kill two birds with one s*, perh de eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare (lit *to whitewash two walls from the same pail*), Curius in Cic Ep. 7, 29 less figuratively, una mercede duas res assequi, Cic. R. Am. 29, 80 (R. and A) **II.** *A precious s*: gemma v. GEM **III.** *A calculous concretion in animal bodies* · **1.** calculus *to remove a s*, e extrahere, Cels. 7, 26: *to reduce and remove s (by medicine)*, c. comminuere et ejicere, Plin. 20, 4, 13 *to cut (for the s.)*, incidere (calculi extrahendi causa), Cels. 1 c : alicui calculos excidere (*to remove by lithotomy*), Kr (e Plin.): *to divide a s.*, (with the forceps, previous to extracting it), c. findere, Cels 1 c **2.** lăpillus (*gravel*. rare in this sense) Plin. *Suffering from s*, calculosus Plin. **IV.** *The hard portion of fruit* **1.** nūcleus (*the ss of olives, peaches, cherries*, olivarum, persicorum, cerasorum n., Plin **2.** ŏs, ossis, *n.* (lit. *bone*) Suet Cl 8 (olearum ac palmularum ossa) **V.** *A testicle* · testis, is, *m* · Plin . Hor **VI.** *A weight*: quatuordecim pondo librae · v. POUND

**stone** (*adj*): **1.** lāpĭdeus (*made of s*) *a s wall*, murus l, Liv. Plin. **2.** lāpĭdārius (*having to do with s.*) v. STONE-QUARRY.

**stone** (*v*) i. e *to hurl ss at* · **1.** expr. by phrr : lapides in aliquem conjicere (R. and A) *to s to death*, aliquem lapidibus coopĕrire, Cic Off. 3, 11, 48 saxis obruere, Curt (Kr) lapidibus (saxis) conjectis necare, interficere. **2.** lāpĭdo, 1 (a usage unknown to the best age) *they began to stone him*, l. eum coeperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 22 · Flor. Vulg. *pass.* (N.B.—To be avoided.)

—— **-blind**: ita caecus ut nihil uterius esse possit: plane caecus ocu-

lorum sensu plane (omnino) privatus: v. BLIND.

**stone-crop**: *a plant*, *sēdum: Webster.

—— **-cutter**: 1. lāpĭcīda, ae, *m.* Varr. 2. lāpĭdārius (*sc* opifex). Dig.

—— **-fruit**: *baccae quibus nucleus inest, quales sunt oliva, palmula, etc.

—— **-pit**: ⟩ 1. lāpĭdīcina: ——

—— **-quarry**: ⟩ usu *pl.*: Cic Div 1, 13, 23 (in Chiorum lapidicinis, *in a s. in Chio*) Plin 2. lāpĭdārĭae latomiae: Pl. Capt 3, 5, 65

—— **-work**: usu. lāpis · v. STONE

**stone's-throw**: lapidis jactus (quantum jactus est lapidis, Vulg Luc xxii. 41): in quantum spatii lapis manu proĭci possit

**stoniness**: perh saxea natura v. STONY.

**stony**: **I.** Lit *abounding in s s* 1. lāpĭdōsus: *s soil*, terra 1, Varr R. R. 1, 9 Ov. By anal, *s bread* (*gritty*), panis 1, Hor. S 1, 5, 91 (Not lapideus, which = *made of stone*) 2. saxōsus (*rocky and rugged*) · v. ROCKY. 3. scrūpōsus (*full of sharp s s*): *a s path*, via s., Pl Capt 1, 2, 78. **II.** Fig *hard and feelingless as stone* · saxeus Join. saxeus ferreusque, Plin Ep 2, 3, 7. (The use of ferreus in this sense is more usu : cf Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121, quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus?)

—— **-hearted**: v. STONY, *fin.*

**stook**: *of corn*, *frumenti manipulorum cumulus

**stool**: **I.** *A low seat* 1. scābellum (strictly, *for stepping on to a bed or couch*, from scando) Varr L L 5, 35, 168 Quint 2. sellŭla (*any small seat*) v SEAT **II.** *A close-s.* sella persĭca Cato R. R 157 called also, s familiarica, Varr R. R. 1, 13, *med.* and simply, sella, Scrib **III.** Euphemistically, *evacuation by the bowels* 1. alvus, i, *f.* : *watery, pale-coloured, black s s*, a. liquida, pallida, nigra, Cels 2, 6, *med.* · *to promote s s*, alvos elicere, Plin. 2. expr by circuml., quod descendit, quod excernitur Cels 2, 4, *extr.* Phr. : *to go to s.*, ventrem exonerare, Suet Vesp 20 corpus ex, Sen Ep 70, 17. alvum ex, Plin. 10, 44, 61 (de avibus) ad requisita naturae discedere (*to go aside for the purpose*), Spart Carac 6. more coarsely, cacare, Hor Mart.

**stoop** (*v*) · **I.** Lit *to bend the body downwards* 1. expr by dēmitto, submitto, 3 *to s. in order to go under an archway*, caput ad fornicem demittere, Cic. de Or 2, 66, 267 *they entered the doorway s ing*, submisso intraverunt vertice [o, in prose, capite] postes, Ov. M 8, 638 2. by inclīno, 1 *s ing downwards he wrote upon the ground*, inclinans se deorsum scribebat in terram, Vulg Joh viii 6 (inclinare caput or corpus, is simply *to incline the head or person, in whatever direction*) : v. TO BEND, INCLINE, BOW. **II** Fig : *to condescend* descendo, me submitto v TO CONDESCEND Expr *not to be willing to s to anything*, by indignari : *we must not be unwilling to s. to learn . . .*, non indignandum est discere, Quint. 1, 11, 17

**stoop** (*subs*) Phr . *to have a s about the shoulders*, *corpore circa humeros curvato esse

**stooping** (*adj.*): perh prōnus (*with head downwards*) : v. Sall. Cat. *init.* Or, inclinatus, curvatus, inflexus . v. BENT

**stop** (*v*) **A.** Trans **I.** *To close* an aperture *by filling or obstructing* . 1. obtūro, 1 (*as with a stopper*), *to s. one's throat up*, gutturem (guttur) o., Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 25 : *to s. one's ears (refuse to listen)*, aures o , Hor Ep 2, 2, 105. Join obstruere et obturare, Cic 2. occlūdo, si, sum, 3 (*as by a bolt or lock*) : v TO SHUT UP Fig. *to s one's tongue*, o. linguam, Pl. 3. obsīdeo, obsīdo v. TO BLOCK UP, OBSTRUCT. **II.** *To prevent from going on* . 1. sisto, stĭti, stātum, 3 *to s. the flow of water in rivers*, s. fluvius aquam, Virg. Aen 4, 489 *to s. horses*, equos s , ib. 12, 355 Liv. *to s the flow of blood*, sanguinem s, Tac A. 15, 54 2. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 (*by holding with the hand*) *to s a thief*, furem t, Pl (Kr) v. TO HOLD, DETAIN. So comps. : (1.) rētĭneo, 2 v. TO HOLD BACK, HOLD FAST. (2) sustĭneo, 2 (esp. *to pull up a horse*) Caes. B. G. 4, 33 (equos incitatos s) Cic 3. ĭnhĭbeo, 2 (*to hold in as with reins*, not necessarily *to s altogether*) v TO HOLD IN *To s. the flow of blood*, sanguinem i., Ov M 7, 849. 4 sometimes mŏror, dēmŏror, rĕmŏror, tardo, rĕtardo, 1 (*to delay, check the speed of*) may serve *to s the rapid flow of rivers*, lapidos fluminum lapsus morari, Hor. Od 1, 12, 9 *s.'d the flight of winged fate*, volucris fati tardavit alas, ib. 2, 17, 24 v TO DELAY, CHECK. Phr. : *to s (hold) one's breath*, animam comprimere, Ter Ph 5 6, 28 · *to s any one's tongue (silence him)*, alicui linguam comprimere, Pl Am 1, 1, 195 . *to s a traveller on his way*, viatorem consistere cogere, Caes B G 4, 5 *to s. (catch, intercept), the enemy in his flight*, hostes fugientes excipere : v. TO INTERCEPT (1, 3) **III.** *To put a s. to* · comprĭmo, rĕprĭmo, compesco, etc v STOP, *subs*, also TO CHECK, RESTRAIN.

**B** Intrans **I.** *To come to a standstill, pause* 1. sisto, 3 · both as *v intr* and with *pron refl* : *uncertain where they may be allowed to s*, incerti ubi s detur, Virg Aen 3, 7 *they s. not in their headlong career before . .*, non prius se ab effuso cursu sistunt, Liv. 6, 29 Freq in sepulchral inscrr. *s traveller* ' siste viator ' Esp. in comps . (1 ) consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *now to go more quickly, now to s*, ire modo ocius interdum c., Hor S 1, 9, 9 : Caes. B G 4, 5 Ter. (2 ) rēsisto, 3 *to s. at any one's call*, ad verba revocantis r, Ov. M. 1, 503 : (*the stag*) *s'd by the fountain*, ad fontem restitit, Phaedr *to s (in flight) for the purpose of fighting*, pugnandi causa i , Caes B G 5, 51 (3.) insisto, 3 *the motions of the stars s*, (in contrast *to acceleration or retardation*), motus stellarum i, Cic N D 2, 40, 103 . *to s for a moment (in speaking)*, i. paulum, id Fin 5, 25, 75 (4 ) subsisto, 3 (*to pause a little before going on*) v TO HALT, PAUSE (5 ) dēsisto, 3 v. TO CEASE 2. with ref to persons *riding or driving* expr by equum (equos) inhibere, sustinere . v. *supr.* (A , II.) **II.** *To stay, remain* 1. măneo, nsi, nsum, 2 v. REMAIN Esp. = *to s the night over, in travelling to s. at any one's house*, apud aliquem m., Cic. Att 4, 18 Hor S 1, 5, 37, etc. 2. commŏrĭor, 1 (*to make a stay at any place*) *to s (for some time) at a person's house*, apud aliquem c , Cic Man. 5, *extr he s'd about 25 days in that place*, dies circiter xxv in eo loco commoratus, Caes B G 5, 7 3. sto, stĕti, stātum, 1 (*to stand waiting*) Cic. Pis 6, 13 (fig ) **III.** *To leave off doing anything* dēsĭno, ōmitto, intermitto (*to leave off for a time*) : v. TO CEASE.

**stop-up** : v. TO STOP (A., I.), OBSTRUCT, BLOCKADE

**stop** (*subs.*) **I.** *Delay, hindrance* : esp in phr *to put a stop to* 1. comprĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3 *to put a s to sedition*, seditionem c , Liv. 2, 23, *med.* Cic. (In sim sense, reprimo, *to check*, as *for a time* the diff between comprimo and reprimo is seen in the foll passage hanc pestem paullisper *reprimi*, non in perpetuum *comprimi* posse, Cic Cat 1, 12, *fin.*) 2. compesco, ui, 3 *he put a s. to a mutiny by a single word*, exercitus seditionem uno verbo compescuit, Tac. A 1, 42 : *to put a s to uproar*, clamorem c , Hor Od. 2, 20, 23 Lucr. (Not so in Cic) 3. cōhĭbeo, 2 (less strong) v. TO RESTRAIN.

4. exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (a very strong expr *to put an end to, annihilate*) Cic v TO DESTROY 5. dīrĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*to break off, interrupt*): *to put a s. to a battle (before it is finished)*, pugnam, proelium d., Caes . Liv. so, *to put a s to mutiny*, seditionem d , Front Str. 1, 8, 6. 6. ōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to leave off doing something*; whereas the precedd. chiefly refer to *stopping others*) · *let us put a s. to mourning*, omittamus lugere, Cic Br. 67, *fin* Hor. 7. *to put a temporary s to*, moram alicui rei facere, moram inferre v DELAY **II.** *Pause* intermissio, quies, pausa (a word best avoided, though used by Lucr., Pl., and received by Gell., etc) or expr. by verb v. PAUSE, INTERMISSION ; and to STOP (B). **III.** *Mark of punctuation* : interpunctum, interpunctio, distinctio. v PUNCTUATION **IV.** *In an organ* : perh ēpistŏmium (R and A ) ; or with reference to *the handle pulled*, perh. căpŭlus v HANDLE. *To open all the s s*, omnia sonorum itinera aperire, Bau (R and A.).

**stop-cock**: perh. epistŏmium *to turn a s*, e. vertere, Varr. R R 3, 5, *ad fin*

—— **-gap**: *quod in tempus modo adhibetur

**stoppage**: Phr . *there was a s in the street*, *concurrentibus vehiculis via obstructa erat *s of the bowels*, alvus astricta, suppressa, obstructa, Cels (Kr ) *there was a s of the air-passages*, *spiritus itinera occlusa (praeclusa, at the end), erant v TO STOP, *init*

**stopper** ⟩ obtūrāmentum, obtūrācūlum v LID

**stopple** ⟩

**storage**: expr by verb v. TO STORE.

**store** (*subs.*) cōpia v. QUANTITY, SUPPLY, STOCK (IV.) Also, sometimes, ācervus. v. HEAP, HOARD Phr *to set great s by*, magni facere, aestimare, etc v TO VALUE.

**store** (*v*). 1. condo, dĭdi, dĭtum. 3 *to gather in and s. (house) the produce*, fructus percipere, condere, Cic Sen. 7, 24 *to s in a granary*, horreo c, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9. Join condere et reponere [fructus], Cic N. D 2, 62, *fin* c et componere, Hor Ep 1, 1, 12 (fig ). Also less freq. recondo, 3 Quint Col.

2. rēpōno, pōsŭi, ĭtum, 3 (*to put away*) Cic (v *supr* ) Virg 3. colligo, 3 v. TO COLLECT, ACCUMULATE.

4. coăcervo, 1 (*to heap together accumulate*) Cic

—— **-house**: 1. horreum chiefly *for preserving grain* v GRANARY. Also *for storing other things*, Paul. Dig 34, 2, 32, § 4 (*argentum* quod in domo vel intra horreum fuit) 2. thēsaurus (*treasure-house*) : Plin. Liv. Of *the cells of bees*, Vulg G 4, 229 Esp fig *that universal s memory*, t. rerum omnium memoria, Cic de Or 1, 5, 18 3 āpothēca (*s room*, esp *for wine a room devoted to this use in the upper part of the house*) Cic . Hor. Also in wider sense. Cic. Ph 2, 26, 67 Hor 4 cella (*a s. room for keeping provisions, oil, wine, etc*) : v. LARDER, PANTRY (Receptaculum = *receiving-house* . Cic. Verr. 5, 23, r. praedae )

—— **-keeper**: 1. *in a domestic establishment*, cellārius, prōmus : v. STEWARD, BUTLER 2. horreārius (*superintendent of a granary, storehouse, or magazine*) · Lab. Dig 19, 2, 60, § 9 3. by circuml. qui rem frumentariam custodit ac dispensat. qui commeatuum dispensandorum curam habet, etc.

—— **-room**: cella, āpothēca: v. S.-HOUSE (3, 4)

**storey**: 1. tābŭlātum · *a tower of four s s*, quatuor t turris, Caes. B. G. 6, 29 : Virg. 2. tăbŭlātio Vitr.

**stork**: cĭcōnia Cic. : Plin.

**storm**: **I.** *Of the elements* : also by anal. of *any violent commotion or outbreak* 1. tempestas (gen term) · *he encountered so terrible a storm as . . .* (eum) adeo atrox adorta tempestas est . . ., Liv. 21, 58 *a violent thunderstorm suddenly burst forth*, subito (est) coorta t cum magno frigore tonitribusque, id 1, 16 Cic. v. TEMPEST. Fig *s. of unpopularity*, t. invidiae, Cic Cat 1, 9, 22 *a s. of complaints*, t. querelarum,

id Pis 36, 89. Join tempestates et procellae [rerum], id. Mil. 2, 5. **2.** prŏcella (*of a sudden and violent kind*) v SQUALL. Also used fig., esp in *pl.* *s of sedition*, seditionum procellae, Liv 28, 25 Cic. **3.** hiems, ēmis, *f* (poet.) *boisterous s. on the deep*, aspera h ponti, Virg. Aen. 2, 110 Hor Fig *s of war*, h. rerum, Claud Phr. *a s of rain*, imber (maximus, densissimus) and more expressively, nimborum vis effusa, Sen. N Q 6, 1, 6 (v RAIN). *s s of thunder and rain suddenly break forth*, imbres et tonitrua derepente exsistere, Gell. 10, 12 || *Assault of a fortified place* · esp in phr *to take by s* expugno, 1 more fully, per vim ex., Caes. B C 3, 55 armis ex, Sall. Jug 23 · also, vi capere, Liv 10, 9 v TO ATTACK, BESIEGE

**storm** (*v*). |. *To attack a fortified place*, and usu. *to capture it* oppugno, 1 (*to assault, with or without effect*) expugno, 1 vi capio, 3 · v preced art (II). See also TO ATTACK, BESIEGE. ||. *To rage violently* saevio, dē-saevio, 4 (cf. Hor Ep 1, 3 14, tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte, *s s and mouths*) also perh delitigare (cf. id A. P 94, iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore) v TO RAGE. *To s at any one*, aliquem vehementer insectari, Cic. Am 16, 57 maledictis insectari, id Fin. 2, 25, 80.

**stormer**: expugnātor Cic : Plin

**stormily** chiefly in fig sense, turbŭlentē and -ter, turbidē, tŭmultuōsē v RIOTOUSLY, TURBULENTLY. Hibernum occurs in this sense, Pl Rud prol. 69

**storming** (*subs.*). *of a city*, expugnātio Caes Suet.

——**-party**: *milites ad urbem (oppidum) impetu oppugnandam delecti delecti qui urbem aggrediantur, qui urbis muros scalis aggrediantur qui per ruinas tormentis effectas urbem aggrediantur, impetu oppugnent v. TO ATTACK, STORM.

**stormy**: |. LIT.: **1.** turbĭdus: *after so s a day*, ex tam t. die (opp. serena et tranquilla lux), Liv. 1, 16 *encountering s weather*, nactus t. tempestatem, Caes B C. 2, 22 Lucr. **2.** turbŭlentus *a violent, s. tempest*, magna t.que tempestas, Cic Verr. 5, 10, 26. Pl. **3.** prŏcellōsus (*abounding in sudden storms*) · *a s spring*, ver p, Liv 40, 2, *imit. s state of the atmosphere*, p status coeli, Col 9, 4, *imit* · Ov. **4.** tūmultuōsus (in this sense, poet) *s. sea*, t. mare, Hor Od 3, 1, 26 **5.** poet. hībernus: *the s sea*, h. mare, Ov Epod 15, 8 Virg **6.** expr by circuml · tempestatibus crebrum [coelum] creber procellis [Africus], Virg Aen 1, *the weather was foul and s*, coelum crebris imbribus ac tempestatibus foedum, cf Tac. Agr 12 ||. Fig *uproarious* · turbŭlentus, tūmultuōsus, seditionibus vexatus (agitatus) v RIOTOUS, TURBULENT, BOISTEROUS

**story**: |. *A tale* **1.** fābŭla (gen. term but always carrying with it the notion of *fiction*) Cic Liv · Hor v FABLE. TALE. *Dimin* fabella (*a short s*) *trifling fictitious s s*, commenticiae fabellae, Cic. Div 2, 38, 80 **2** narrātio, narrātiuncŭla v NARRATIVE. **3.** often expr. by res (*fact*) · *so to tell one's s. that the narrative may be credible*, rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80 Phr *to relate strange s.s*, miracula, monstra, portenta narrare, nuntiare v MARVEL, WONDER ||. *History*. historĭa v HISTORY. |||. *A false-hood* mendācium v LIE. |V *A division of a building* tābŭlātum v STOREY

——**-teller**. | *Narrator*: narrātor Cic. *A charming s.*, *in narrationibus dulcis ||. *Liar*. mendax v LIAR.

**stout** · corpŭlentus · v. CORPULENT, FAT Phr *to become s.*, corpus facere, Cels. 7 3, *fin.*: Phaedr (opp. to corpus adultere, *to lose flesh, grow thin*) For it in fig sense, v BRAVE, RESOLUTE.

**stout-hearted**: qui firmo pectore est, fidens animi, impāvidus, intrepidus, etc : v RESOLUTE, DARING

**stoutly**: Phr *to resist s*, acriter (*with spirit*) resistere, Caes B G 7, 62 fortiter resistere (v BRAVELY) *to deny s*, pernegare, Cic Coel 27, 65 strengthened, pernegare atque obdurare, Pl As 2, 2, 56 v FIRMLY, OBSTINATELY

**stoutness**: expr by corpus v STOUT, also CORPULENCE

**stove** · fŏcus, cāminus (nearest terms) v FIRE-PLACE

**stow** rēpōno, condo, rĕcondo: v. TO STORE, PLACE Also, ŏnĕro, 1 (poet.): Virg Aen 1, 195 (o. vina cadis).

**stowage** esp in phr. *s -room*, *locus ad res reponendas, ubi res reponantur · v TO STOW

**strabism** *strābismus as med. *t t*

**straddle**: vārico, 1 Quint. 11, 3, 125 (Divarico in Cic Verr 4, 40, 86, is trans the *pass*, however, will serve: *to s right across the way*, cruribus divaricatis super viam insistere, stare)

**straddling** (*adj*) vāricus Ov. A. A. 3, 304: also, varicatus (gressus), Cassiod and divaricatus v preced art

**straggle**: pālor, 1 (*to wander at large*) *they s. over the country*, vagi per agros palantur, Liv 5, 44 and without vagus, id 27, 47 Tac. Also vāgor, 1 and *pass refl.* of spargo, dispergo, may sometimes serve these latter esp. in *p part* sparsus, dispersus (*s.ing*): v. TO WANDER, DISPERSE.

**straggler**: expr by *pres* or *perf. p.* of pālor, 1 (cf. L G § 638) Liv (who freq uses *p. part* palatus) Tac. *to collect the s s after defeat*, palatos ex fuga contrahere, Liv 8, 24, *med.* See also preced art *fin.*

**straight** (*adj.*). **1.** rectus *a s. line*, 1. linea, Caes. B G 7, 23 Lucr opp. curvus, Hor Ep 2, 2, 44. **2.** directus *a simple and s. passage*, iter simplex et d., Cic N D 2, 57, 144 (opp flexuosum) · Ov M. 1, 98 (opp flexus) *in a s line*, in directo (*sc* itinere), Varr *To arrange in a s line*, dirigere (ad perpendiculum), Caes. B G 4, 17: also absol., *to arrange ships in a s. line*, naves d (ante portum), Liv 37, 31.

**straight** (*adv.*) · **1.** rectā *his course was s for Rome*, sibi rectā iter esse Romam, Cic. Verr 5, 61, *extr*: Hor. (Less freq recta via Pl) **2.** recto itinere *they march straight for the Iberus*, recto ad Iberum i contendunt, Caes B. C 1, 69 (Recto, absol, v late, and not to be imitated.)

**straighten**: **1.** corrīgo, rexi, ctum, 3 · *to s. crooked things* (prov.), curva c., Plin Ep 5, 21, 6 Macr S. 2, 4 (where it is used of *s ing a humpbacked person*). Plin. alt. **2.** expr. by circuml with rectus, directus, and a verb *to s. a crooked path*, semitam tortuosam rectam (directam) facere ad rectum cursum redigere. (Errigo, *to set up straight, in an erect position*)

**straightforward** (*adj*) · **1.** simplex, īcis (of persons *without duplicity*): more fully, apertus et simplex, Cic Rep. 3, 16 Liv v FRANK, SIMPLE **2.** āpertus (*open, frank, candid*) · esp in conjunction with simplex v. *supr.* **3.** directus (not using circuml., *to the point*): *a s. question*, d percunctatio, Liv 21, 19 *a strict and s. old man*, tristis ac d senex, Cic. Coel. 16, 38. Join (via) aperta et simplex et directa, id Fin. 1, 18, *init.*

**straightforward** (*adv.*) · **1.** rectā recto itinere v STRAIGHT (*adv.*). **2.** prōtinus (*right on ahead*. whereas recta means simply *in a straight line*) *to go s*, pergere p, Cic. Div 1, 24, 49 (rare in this sense) See also FORWARD.

**straightforwardness** simplĭcitas, ingĕnium simplex atque apertum, etc. : v FRANKNESS, SIMPLICITY, CANDOUR

**straightness**. rectĭtūdo Aggen. in Front. p. 46, Goes.

**straightway**. stătim etc. · v IMMEDIATELY.

**strain** (*v*): **A** Trans · **I.** *To stretch*. contendo, intendo, tendo, 3: v. TO STRETCH. Phr *to s every nerve*, omnes nervos [aetatis industriaeque] contendere, Cic. Verr Act 1, 12, 35 so, nervos intendere, Ter Eun 2, 3, 20 manibus pedibusque omnibus facere omnia, id Andr. 1, 1, 134 less fig, summa ope eniti, Sall Cat *init* · toto pectore incumbere ad laudem, Cic Fam 10, 10 *to s the eyes*, oculis quantum maximum potest fieri contendere, cf. Hor Ep 1, 1, 28. *aciem oculorum in aliquam rem summa contentione dirigere ||. *To injure by over-exertion*. Phr. *to s the voice*, *vocis nimia contentione uti: vocem nimia virium contentione frangere, debilitare. |||. *To overdo a thing* chiefly in *p part.*: v. STRAINED |V. *To purify by means of a strainer* **1.** cōlo, 1 *to s honey*, mel c., Col. 12, 11 Plin *Comp.* percōlo, 1 Cato Plin **2.** līquo, 1 *to s (clarify) wine*, vina l, Hor Od. 1, 11, 6 *a bag for s.ing wine*, saccus quo vinum liquatur, Col *Comp* dēlīquo, 1 (*to s off, into another vessel*) Varr Cels Col **V** *To injure a joint by a sudden wrench* intorqueo, 2 v. TO SPRAIN. **B.** Intrans. nītor, nixor; or expr by intendo, contendo, with *pron. refl.* or equiv obj.. *e g.* sese intendere vires (nervos suos) contendere, etc.: v *supr.* (I.).

**strain**; **straining**: } (*subs*): { |. *Act of stretching or exerting* · contentio (*e. g.* vocis, lateris, animi, etc) v. EXERTION, EFFORT. ||. *Injury done by over-exertion*: expr. by verb v. TO STRAIN (A., II.) |||. *Of music or poetry*: **1.** mŏdus (esp in *pl*). *plaintive s.s*, flebiles m., Cic. Tusc 1, 44, 106 · Ov. **2.** cantus, ūs: *inspire me with mournful s s*, praecipe lugubres c, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3 v. SONG. |V. *Style, manner* Phr. *in this s*, hujusmodi, ad hunc modum v EFFECT (III)

**strained** (*part adj.*): arcessītus, longe petītus v FAR-FETCHED.

**strainer**: cōlum Virg Col *To pass through a s*, percolare v. TO STRAIN (A, IV.).

**straining** (*subs*): v. STRAIN (*subs*) Phr · *there must be no s. after effect*, *cavendum est ne quid arcessitum affectatumve adhibeatur.

**strait** (*adj.*). angustus, etc.: v. NARROW.

**strait** (*subs.*) · |. *Difficulty* · **1** angustiae, arum *to be put into great s s (perplexity)*, in summas a. adduci, Cic Quint. 5 *in these s s*, quum in his a res esset, Caes. B C. 1, 54 Also *neut adj* angustum may be used in angustum cogi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2 Caes. (not, however, as subject of sentence). **2.** expr by haereo, si, sum, 2 (*to stick fast, be in s.s*) · *he is in s s (can't get on)*, haeret in salebra, Cic Fin 5, 28, 84 and absol., id. Ph. 2, 29, 74. ||. *A narrow part of the sea*. **1** frētum *the Sicilian s., (S of Messina)*, f Siciliense, Cic. N D. 3, 10, 24. *the s s of Gibraltar*, (in Roman phrase), f. nostri maris et Oceani, Sall Jug. 17. **2.** angustiae arum (*any narrow place on land or sea*) cf. angustiae Hellesponti, Sen Quaest 6, 3 and, a fretorum, Cic N D 2, 7, 19

——**-laced** · perh tetricus cf Mart 12, 70, 4 (t. et asper censor udorum) Liv 1, 18 t. et tristis disciplina Sabinorum).

——**-waistcoat**. use vinculum, mānicae, compēdes v FETTER. *To put any one in a s.*, constringere aliquem, Cic. Ph. 2, 38, 97 (R and A)

**straiten**: expr by angustiae, and a verb *e. g* (aliquem) in angustias adducere, cogere v STRAIT, *subs.* (I.).

**straitly**: v. CLOSELY, NARROWLY PRECISELY.

**strand** (*subs.*): lītus, acta. v SHORE.

**strand** (*v*) expr. by navem impingere, in litus ejicere v TO RUN AGROUND.

**strange** (*adj*). |. *Foreign* · externus, pĕregrīnus. v. FOREIGN. ||. *Not related by family*: **1** extrāneus

chiefly as *subs* · v. STRANGER **2.** extrārius (rare and often represented by extraneus, as v. 1: but extrarius appears to be more vague than extraneus, and to denote simply *what is from outside, not belonging to the house* qui ab extra est non domesticus. cf Suet Vesp 5, canis extrarius e trivio, *a s. dog from the streets*, where extraneus would be out of place) v STRANGER **III.** *Unacquainted with any subject*. rūdis, etc v STRANGER (IV) **IV.** *Unusual, extraordinary* **1.** mīrus, mīrābilis v WONDERFUL *A s. incident or phenomenon* mīrācŭlum Caes Liv **2.** insŏlītus, inūsĭtātus v UNUSUAL **3.** nōvus (*novel and striking*) · *s and as it were diabolical appearance*, n ac velut infernus aspectus, Tac Ger. 43 *s. portents*, n. monstra, Hor. Od 1, 2, 6.

**strange,** as exclam mirabile dictu ! Virg In conversation, perh pāpae (Gr παπαί): Pl. Tet (a general exclam of surprise).

**strangely:** i.e *in an extraordinary manner* · **1.** mīrābĭlĭter *he is s. constituted* (*is a strange person*), in moribus est, Cic. Att 2, 25 Nep **2.** expr by circuml, mirum in modum, Caes B. G 1, 41. mīris modis, Virg Aen 6, 738 See also WONDERFULLY, REMARKABLY, UNUSUALLY.

**strangeness:** 1 insŏlentia (*unusualness*) · *s. of diction*, i orationis, Cic Br. 82, 284 **2.** nōvĭtas v. NOVELTY. More freq expr. by *adj* · *there was a s about his manners, as if he were not quite himself*, *mores ejus inusitati aliquid habebant, tanquam qui mentis non bene sanae esset: s. of scene*, *nova inusitataque omnia*. v STRANGE When = *distance of manner*, frīgus Hor. S. 2, 1, 62 Sen.

**stranger:** **I.** Lit.: *a person from another country or neighbourhood*. **1.** hospes, ĭtis, *m. fem* hospīta (Gr ξένος) · *to take ss home*, hospites deducere, Cic. Ac 1, 3, 9: in addressing a foreigner, *stranger!* hospes! id Br. 46, 172: v. FOREIGNER **2.** pĕregrīnus v. FOREIGNER **3.** externus, *adj*. but used in *pl* as *subs* (*not belonging to the household*). *hatred of ss*, odium in externos, Cic N. D 2, 63, 158 **II.** *One not of the family* **1.** extrāneus (homo) as *subs*, chiefly in *pl* *ss and persons quite unknown*, extranei ignotique, Tac Agr 43 Suet **2.** extrārius (for syn v. STRANGE, II) like preceding strictly *adj* *to offer anything to a s*, aliquid alicui ferre extrario, Ter Ph 4, 1, 13. **III.** *A person quite unknown* Phr *a perfect s*, omnino ignotus cf. *supr*. (II) **IV.** Fig *ignorant of*, hospes, pĕregrīnus and without a figure, rūdis, ignārus, inexpertus: cf. Cic C Rab 10, 28, adeone hospes hujusce urbis, adeone ignarus disciplinae.. ? and id. de Or. 1, 50, 218, nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo see also UNACQUAINTED, IGNORANT.

**strangle** { **1.** strangŭlo, 1 (*to suffocate in any way*): Coel in Cic Fam. 8, 15: *with a halter*, laqueo s, Tac. A. 6, 25. **2.** ēlīdo, si, sum, 3 *to s. snakes*, angues e., Virg. Aen 8, 289 more precisely, fauces (alicujus) e., Ov M 12, 143 (Ango, in this sense, obsol. or poet : v. TO THROTTLE.) **3.** expr. by phr, gulam laqueo frangere, Sall Cat 55: cervicem frangere, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 6 laqueo aliquem interimere, id S 2, 3, 131 alicui fauces interprimere, Pl Rud 3, 2, 41. laqueo innectere fauces, Ov M. 4, 378

**strangling:** } strangŭlātio,
**strangulation.** } strangŭlātus. Plin. (Or expr. by verb v TO STRANGLE)

**strangury.** **1.** strangūria · Cic. Tusc 2, 19, *fin.* · Cato written by Cels. (2, 1) as Gk. στραγγουρια, and translated, difficultas urinae **2.** dysūria (*δυσουρία — dysury*) Coel Aur *Suffering from s.*, strangūrĭōsus Marc Emp *Suffering from the same*, dysūrĭācus, Finn. Math.

**strap** (*subs*) · **1.** lōrum (most gen term): v THONG **2.** āmentum (*attached to a spear-shaft for throwing the same*) · *a letter fastened to the s of a spear*, epistola ad a deligata, Caes B G 5, 48 for which also, hābēna Lucan.

**strap** (*v*) loris vincio, constringo, coerceo v. TO BIND

**strapping** (*adj*) · v. TALL, ROBUST

**stratagem:** i e *a device for deceiving* esp *with a view to military advantage*. **1.** consilium fallax Liv 22, 16, or by circuml, *to have recourse to a s.*, *ad fallendos hostes consilium instituere (Consilium imperatorium [R and A] is too wide a term, including *all kinds of strategical movements and plans*) **2.** often insĭdiae, arum: strictly, *an ambuscade* but used also in wider sense cf Front Strat 2, 5, 'De insidiis' **3.** dōlus (*craft, wile*) *to seek to gain advantage by s* (opp to *open valour*, virtus), Caes B G. 1, 13: cf. Virg Aen 2, 390 (dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat). **4.** furtum (in *theft*, hence, *any stealthy proceeding*) *it was an occasion for s not (open) war*, furto non bello opus esse, Curt 4, 13 *ss*, furta bellorum, Front (Q)

**strategic:** **1.** imperātōrius (*pertaining to a commander-in-chief*) *s art*, ars 1, Quint 2, 17, 34 (in Cic N D 3, 6, 15, the true reading is evidently consilium imperatorum, not imperatorium so Nobbe) **2.** bellĭcus (*relating to a war*) v. WARLIKE. Phr *not a retreat but a s movement*, *non fuga, sed ducis prudentis consilium.

**strategically:** *quod ad belli rationes attinet.

**strategist:** Phr. *an excellent s*, *peritus aciei instruendae artis belli (bellicae, imperatoriae) peritus, etc.: v. GENERAL

**strategy:** ars imperatoria Quint 2, 17, 34.

**stratification:** expr by *strāta, tābŭlāta, orum v. STRATUM Or by anal tabulatio

**stratified:** (*part adj*) · v foll art

**stratify:** per tabulata (strata) disponere, consternere v foll art.

**stratum** stratum, quod dicunt hoc est quasi tabulatum quoddam v. LAYER

**straw** (*subs*) **I** *Stalk of corn, etc, as part of the plant*. culmus: v STALK **II** *Stalks of corn, etc, used for litter, etc* **1.** strāmentum *cottages thatched with s.*, casae stramento tectae, Caes B G. 5, 43: Varr **2.** poet. strāmen, ĭnis, *n* Virg Ov. **III.** Fig · *for anything valueless:* Phr. *not to care a s for anything*, aliquid pili, flocci aestimare, facere v. TO VALUE.

**straw** (*adj*) · **1.** strāmentĭcius (*made of s*) Auct B Hisp 16 **2.** strāmĭneus (poet) · Ov F 5, 631. Also appy. = *thatched with s.*, id. Am. 2, 9, 18

**straw** (*v*): sterno, spargo, v TO SCATTER, STREW.

**——berry:** frăgum. most freq in *pl*. Virg. E 3, 92 Ov. Plin. *S-tree*, arbūtus. Hor. Virg. (A. unedo, Linn.) *The fruit of this tree*, arbutum, Virg *Belonging to this tree*, arbuteus: *e g* fetus arbuteus (*fruit of s. tree*) Ov. M 1, 104.

**——colour:** perh. color stramineus · qualis stramentorum est

**——cutter:** falx stramentaria Cato.

**stray** (*v.*): erro, āberro, 1 v TO WANDER.

**stray** (*adj*): errans also errābundus, Virg. E 6, 58 (errabundi vestigia bovis): v. WANDERING Phr. *a few s cottages*, rara casa (or *pl*): v. SCATTERED

**streak** (*subs*) · līnea diversicolor, nota *s* macula in longitudinem ducta, taeniae formam habens. (Virga is used by Sen. N. Q. 1, 3 and 10, of certain *luminous ss* in the sky v. STRIPE.)

**streak** (*v.*) Phr : *clouds s. the sky*, *nubeculae extenuatae (longae praetenuesque tanquam taeniae quaedam) coelum variant.

**streaked:** virgātus: v. STRIPED

**streaky:** perh. virgātus: v. STRIPED.

**stream** (*subs*) · **I.** Lit **1.** flūmen, ĭnis, *n*. (with special ref to *the current*) · *a running s*, f vivum, Virg Aen 2, 719 (*Cocytos*) *meandering with sluggish s*, f langundo errans, Hor Od. 2, 14, 17 *down or up the s.*, secundo fl., adverso fl., Caes B G 7, 60 v CURRENT.

**2.** fluentum (poet) usu *pl*. *the hoarse ss of Cocytus*, rauca Cocyti f, Virg Aen. 6, 327 Lucr. **3.** rīvus (*a small s*) v. RIVULET For flūvius, amnis, v RIVER **II.** Fig of *other things beside water* flūmen *a golden s of speech*, orationis aureum f, Cic Ac 2, 38, 119 Phr *the s of time*, *temporum s saeculorum cursus (v COURSE) *an uninterrupted s of people*, agmen perpetuum [hominum], Cic Pis 22, 51 (perh we might say, tanquam flumen quoddam hominum or expr by multitudo quae se fluminis instar effundit)

**stream** (*v*) expr by se effundere, effundi, etc v. TO POUR, and foll. artt

**streamer:** **I.** *A pennon flowing in the wind* *vexillum leve quod vento agitatur **II.** *Electric* perh virga. cf Sen N. Q 1, 9 and 10

**streamlet:** rīvus, rīvŭlus v RIVULET

**street:** **1.** vīa (*any way or road*): v ROAD **2.** plătēa (*with houses*): *to live in a certain s*, in aliqua p habitare, Ter Andr. 4, 5, 1 *clean ss* (*not stopped up by vehicles, etc.*), puiae p, Hor Ep 2, 2, 71 Ter.: Caes **3.** vīcus (strictly, *a quarter or district of a city*. also used of *certain ss in Rome*) *Wicked S*, V. Sceleratus, Liv. 1, 48: Ov

**strength:** **I.** In gen sense. **1.** vis, vim, vi, *pl* vīres (most gen. term) *great s. and swiftness of horses*, celeritas et vis equorum, Cic Div. 1, 70, 144 · but where *physical s* is meant, often *pl* · *the s. (physical powers) of a youth, a bull, an elephant*, vires adolescentis, tauri, elephanti, id Sen 9, 27. (but, vis corporis, *bodily s*, Sall Cat *init*) *to gather fresh s*, sumere vires, Hor Ep 1, 18, 85 Phr *with all one's s*, omnibus viribus v MIGHT **2.** firmĭtas (*capacity of resistance* whereas vis, vires, denote esp, *s as active*) *s of timber*, f. materiae, Caes B C 2, 11 *s of constitution*, f corporis, Cic Ph 2, 25, 63 · *s (unshaken firmness) of mind*, f animi, Cic Sext. 44, 95 Join: firmitas viresque (including *all kinds of s. and force*), id Am 13, 46 firmitas et vigor [vocis], Gell 2, 3 **3.** firmĭtūdo (= firmitas). *such was the s of the work (a bridge)*, tanta erat f pontis, Caes B G. 4, 17. **4.** rōbur, ŏris, *n* (*great s, solidity* · usu. fig) · *greatness and s. of a lofty mind*, animi excelsi magnitudo ac r, Cic Off 1, 5 · *to add s (weight) to a canvass*, petitioni r afferre, id Planc. 8, 21 **5.** nervi, orum (*sinews* by meton = *powers exerted*) · *to put forth all one's s*, omnes n. contendere, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 12. v NERVE (II). Phr. *to have s.*, valēre *to have more s., very much s.*, plus valere, plurimum valere (whether in lit. or fig sense) *to recover health and s.*, convalescere (v TO RECOVER) se confirmare, Cic. Fam. 16, 1. v STRONG, TO BE. **II.** Fig. of various qualities having an analogy to signification (I.) Phr · *wine of (great) s.* vinum ingentium virium, Cels 3, 19 vinum validum, Plin. (v STRONG) *s. of medicine*, medicamenti vis, virtus (v. EFFICACY): as an attribute of *style and thought*, nervi, Cic Or 19, 62. Hor **III.** In milit lang, expr. by quantae, tantae copiae also by nūmĕrus, multĭtūdo. v. FORCE, NUMBER.

**strengthen:** **I.** Trans. **1.** firmo, 1 (*to give firmness and solidity to*): *to s. the body by food*, corpus cibo f, Liv. 27, 13. *extr.*. Cic.. *to s. and increase any one's resources*, opes alicujus f atque augere, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. **As**

milit term *to s. a place by fortifications, garrisons,* locum munitionibus, praesidiis f, Caes Sall. *Comp* confirmo, I (strengthened from simple verb) *they think the sinews are s'd thereby,* nervos confirmari putant, Caes B G 6, 21 (For fig sense v TO CORROBORATE)

**2.** rōbŏro, I (implying rather more than firmo less freq, and in Cic only fig) *to s. the limbs,* artus r, Lucr 4, 1038 Plin *by education s s the heart,* recti cultus pectora r, Hor Od 4, 4, 34 Cic. Strengthened, corrōbŏro, I (more freq than simple verb) *to s soldiers by constant toil,* milites assiduo labore c, Suet Galb 6. *to s. the stomach,* stomachum c, Plin 20, 23, 99, § 263 Join corroborare et confirmare [ingenia], Cic Am 20, 74 **3.** stăbilio, 4 *(to render stable or secure) to s the laws,* leges s, Cic Leg I, 23, 62 **4.** expr by circuml ; *to s a conspiracy,* *vires, (opes) conjurationis augere *to s. a state,* *civitatem viribus opibusque augere; civitatem firmiorem tutioremque contra hostes reddere. v TO INCREASE (I) ‖ Intrans *to become strong* only in fig sense· **1** expr by *pass* of *verbs* under (I) e g *when the character s s with* (i e *along with*) *years,* corroboratis jam confirmatisque et aetatibus, Cic Am 20, 74 **2.** or by *inceptive verb* e g ingrăvesco, *3 the evil s s daily,* i. in dies malum, id ad Brut I, 10, I cf ingravescens morbus, id Div 2, 6, 16 Phr *our affections s by intercourse,* voluntates nostrae consuetudine conglutinantur, cf Cic Fam, II, 27, 2 *failings which s with our strength* (lit *along with us*), vitia quae nobiscum creverunt, Sen (Quich) *Fame s.s by advancing,* F. vires acquirit eundo, Vrg Aen 4, 175 v also TO INCREASE (II), STRONG TO BECOME OR GROW.

**strengthener:** ‖. *One who* or *that which strengthens* expr by qui (quae, quod), with verb (v TO STRENGTHEN, I)

‖. In medicine *remedium corpori reficiendo *s* recreandis viribus aptum (Georg) *to be a s,* *corpori reficiendo aptum esse (id) v also TONIC

**strenuous:** ‖. *Energetic, active, vigorous,* q v ācer, strēnuus, impiger, vēhēmens ‖‖. *Brave, courageous,* q v fortis, ănīmōsus

**strenuously:** ‖. *Energetically, actively, vigorously,* q v · ācĭter, strēnuē, impigrē, vēhēmenter. ‖. *Bravely, courageously,* q v fortĭter, ănīmōsē Or expr by *adj* (v. STRENUOUS).

**strenuousness:** ‖. *Activity* gnāvitas (or năv-), industria v ACTIVITY (III) ‖. *Earnestness, zeal,* q v stŭdium v also ENERGY, IRE (VI) Or expr by *adj* or *adv.* (v STRENUOUS, STRENUOUSLY)

**stress:** ‖. In mechanics, *pressure* poth impĕtus (*pressure* of a load), Vitr 6, 2, *med* v also PRESSURE (I.) Sometimes too, vis, pondus, may serve v also PULL (*subs*), STRAIN (*subs*), TENSION

‖. Fig (*a*) *importance* in phr, *to lay stress upon* Phr *not to lay much s upon a matter,* aliquid levi momento aestimare, Caes B G. 7, 39 *to lay s upon trifles,* nugis addere pondus, Hor Ep I, 19, 42 *I shall not lay great s. upon these points,* (haec) haud in magno discrimine ponam, Liv pref *med* (*b*) *pressure* (of trying circumstances or business) v PRESSURE (II, III), STRAIN, TENSION. ‖‖. *Emphasis,* q v · vis, pondus ‖V. In naut phr, *stress* of weather intempĕries coeli, based on Liv 8, 18, *init* vis tempestatis, based on Caes B C 2, 14 status coeli procellosus, based on Col 9, 4, *init* v also STORM, STORMY, WEATHER (*subs*).

**stretch, stretch out** or **forth** (*v*)

**A.** Trans ‖. In gen sign

**1.** tendo, tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, *3* (in most senses) *to s a bow,* t. arcum, Virg Aen. 7, 164 (v. also BOW, *subs*, I.: TO BEND, A, I.) *the south winds s. (or swell) the sails,* t vela noti, Virg. Aen. *3,* 268 (v. also TO DISTEND, SWELL). *to s. out nets,* t. retia, Ov. M 4, 513 cf t plagas, Cic Off. *3,* 17, 68 *Greece s s out her right hand to Italy* (= to render assistance), Graecia t dextram Italiae, id Phil 10, 4, 9 Esp in sense of *sing out the hands in supplication* e g manus ad coelum t, Caes B C 2, 5 cf brachia ad coelum t, Ov. M 6, 279 (v also Smith s Lat Dict s v tendo, A, I) **2.** intendo, di, tum and sum, *3 to s or relax the sinews,* nervos i aut remittere, Plin 26, 10, 62, § 96 *to s out the right hand towards a statue,* dextram ad statuam i, Cic. Att 16, 15, 3 **3.** contendo, di, tum, 3 (stronger than preced *to tighten what is already stretched, to strain*) *s* (or *strain*) *the chains so as to gripe,* catenacia vincla, Virg G 4, 412 *to s the sides with laughter,* ilia risu c, Ov A A 3, 285 Join *the more forcibly wan-engines are s'd,* quo sunt contenta (tormenta) atque adducta vehementius, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 57 Fig *we must concede something, not to s even a point,* remittendum est aliquid, ne omnia contendamus, id Ver 2, 21, 52 **4.** plōdĭco, āvi, ātum, *3 (to elongate) to s skins with the teeth,* pelles dentibus p, Mart 9, 74; cf ferrum incude p, Juv 15, 165 **5.** extendo, di, tum and sum, *3 (to stretch out at full length) with the arms s'd out,* e brachio, Cic de Or 2, 59, 242: cf crura in longitudinem e, Plin 10, 64, 84, § 183 Fig *to s out a letter,* epistolam e, Plin Ep. 3, 5· v also TO HOLD FORTH (A, I, 3), TO EXTEND **6** pōtendo, di, sum and tum, *3 (to stretch forth) to s forth spears,* hastas p, Virg Aen 11, 606 *to s forth the arms towards the sea,* brachia in mare p, Ov M 14, 191 *snails sing forth their horns,* cochleae cornua p (opp contrahentes), Plin 9, 32, 51, § 101 **7.** porrĭgo, rexi, rectum *3* (like preced) *to s forth* (or *out*) *the limbs,* membra p (opp contrahere), Cic Div. I, 53, 120 *to s forth the arms to heaven,* brachia coelo p, Ov M 1, 767 Also, in voting, *to s forth* (or *hold up*) *the hand,* p manum, Cic Fl 6, 15 v also TO HOLD FORTH (A I, 1) **8.** plaetendo, di, tum, 3 (like preced) *he s s forth an olive branch,* ramum p olivae, Virg Aen 8, 116 cf cornua p, Plin 11, 37, 45, § 126 **9.** distendo, di, tum, *3 (to stretch out in opposite directions): to s out the arms,* brachia d, Ov M 4, 491 v also TO EXTEND, DISTEND **10.** intento, I (*to stretch out threateningly*) *Virginius s s out his hands against Appius,* V in Appium manus i, Liv. 3, 47, *ad fin.* · cf haec (sica) intentata nobis est, Cic Mil 14, 37 Phr *to s one on the rack,* aliquem in equuleo imponere, etc (v RACK, *subs*, I.) *seals s themselves out on the shore,* sternunt se litore phocae, Virg G 4, 432: *to s oneself out on the grass,* abjicere se in herba, Cic. de Or I, 7, 28 v also TO STRETCH ONESELF

‖. *To exaggerate* Phr *to s facts,* excedere actae rei modum, Plin *to s the truth,* egredi veritatem, id etc (v TO EXAGGERATE, Phr). ‖‖. *To stretch one's authority* v. TO TYRANNIZE

**B.** Intrans expr for the most part by *pass* or *reflect* of verbs under (A, I). **1.** porrĭgor, rectus, *3 Rhodope, sing to the midst of the potas region,* (Rhodope) medium porrecta sub axem, Virg G 3, 351 v TO EXTEND (B, I) **2.** extendo, di, tum and sum, 3 (in *pass.*) (*fire*) *s s over the plains,* extenditur per campos, Virg. Aen 10, 407 cf. id 6, 423 Or with *reflect pron.* (v TO EXTEND, B, 2) **3.** protendor, tus, *3 the nation of the Mardi s s right up to the Bactri,* protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, Plin 6, 16, 18, § 47. **4.** tendo tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, *3* (as neutr. or with *pron reft*) *Mount Taurus sing westward,* (mons T) ad occasum tendens, Plin 5, 27, 27, § 97 cf mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop. I, 6, 31· *where the azure tract of ocean s.s out,* qua se pontī plaga caerula t., Lucr 5, 481 (482). **5.** pătesco, ŭi, *3 the plain ss out a little wider,* paulo latior p. campus, Liv. 22, 4, *ad init* · *his sway sing more widely,* latius patescente imperio, id. 32, 27, *fin.*; v. also TO EXTEND (B), TO REACH (A.) TO SPREAD

**stretch before** or **in front: A** Trans **1.** obtendo, di, tum, *3 in defence of the hero to s a mist in front* (of him), provīro nebulam o, Virg Aen 10, 82 *a membrane is s'd before* (or *in front of*) *the eyes,* oculis membrana obtenditur, Plin 11, 37, 55, § 153 **2.** praetendo, di, tum, *3 s the fumes in front* (of the hive) *with the hand,* fumos p manu, Virg G 4, 230 **B.** Intrans. **1.** obtendo, di, tum, *3. Britain s s in front of Germany,* Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, Tac Agr 10 **2.** praetendo, di, tum, *3 a nation sing widely in front of our provinces,* gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, id A 2, 56 cf praetenta Syrtibus arva, Virg Aen 6, 60

—— **forth:** v TO STRETCH

—— **on** or **over:** intendo, di, tum and sum, *3 they s hempen cables on* (or *over*) *the neck* (of the wooden horse), stuppea vincula collo i, Virg Aen 2, 237

—— **oneself** (= *to yawn*) pandiculor, I (= "toto corpore oscitantem extendi," Fest) Pl Men 5, 2, 80.

—— **one's legs** (colloq) spătior, etc (v TO WALK).

—— **open** or **wide:** pando, and *compds* v TO SPREAD, EXPAND

—— **out:** v TO STRETCH.

**stretch** (*subs*) · ‖ *Effort:* intentio, contentio v EFFORT, STRAINING (*subs*). ‖. *Extent* (cf. "grassy stretches of land," Blackwood) spătium, ambitus (v EXTENT, SPACE, *subs*) tractus (v REACH, *subs*) Phr *at a s he would extemporize a couple of hundred lines at a s,* ducentos versus diutabat stans pede in uno, Hor S I, 4, 10 (may also be expr by, uno tempore, simul v ONCE, II) [Hor *to keep the mind on energies upon the s*, v TO TAX, TO TASK]

**stretcher:** ‖. *The person who* or *thing which stretches* expr by qui (quae, quod), with verb (v TO STRETCH, A) ‖ *A plank across* a boat, for rowers to put their feet against: pedis transtillum (*a little cross-beam,* Vitr. 5, 12, *post init*) may serve: also, *sedia transversa (Georg) ‖‖. *A litter* no precise word: perh lectĭcŭla, lectica · v BIER, LITTER (*subs*)

**stretching, stretching out** (*subs*) 1. intentio *a s out of the body,* i corporis, Cic Tusc. 1, 10, 20 *a s. out of the sinews,* i nervorum, Col 6, 6, *init* v TENSION **2.** intensio (like preced) Sen Q N 2, 6, 2 v TENSION **3.** porrectio, prōlātio, etc v. EXTENSION **4.** prōjectio (*a throwing forwards*): *a s out of the arm,* p (opp contractio), Cic Or 18, 59

**strew** (*v*): **1.** sterno, strāvi, strātum, *3 on strewn sand,* strata arena, Ov. F. 3, 813 *on strewn herbs,* stratis in herbis, id. M. 7, 254 cf strata poma passim, Virg E 7, 54 *the storm will s the shore with useless sea-weed,* alga litus inutilis tempestas s, Hor Od 3, 17, 8 v also TO SCATTER. **2.** consterno, strāvi, strātum, *3* (*to strew over*) *caves s'd over with soft foliage,* constrati specus molli fronde, Plin 8, 36, 54, § 127. cf c nidum mollibus plumis, id 10, 33, 49, § 92 (v also Smith's Lat Dict s v). Also of *the thing strewed* regarded as the *subject leaves s the ground,* c terram frondes, Virg Aen 4, 444 *corn had s'd all the ways,* frumentum vias omnes c, Cic. Div 1, 32, 69 **3.** insterno v TO CAPARISON. **4.** spargo, sparsi, sparsum, *3: s ye the ground with leaves,* s humum foliis, Virg. E 5, 40 v also TO SCATTER, TO SPRINKLE

**striated:** v. FLUTED

**stricken** (more usu **struck** [v TO STRIKE]: but occurring in old Eng. in the foll senses) · ‖. *Wounded:* saucius (poet.), vulnĕrātus ‖. *Advanced in age* **1.** prōvectus *he died s. in age,* provecta aetate mortuus est, based on Cic Tusc. 1, 39, *fin.* **2.** confectus

*worn out*): c aevo, Virg. Aen 11, 85 cf c aetate, Sall. J 9, *fin*

**strickle** (an instrument used in *levelling* a measure of corn) hostōrium, Prisc p 688 P.

**strict:** I. *Careful* 1. dīligens, ntis *most s in every duty*, omnis offici diligentissimus, Cic Coel 30, 73 *a s observance of ancestral custom*, diligentior ritus patrii custodia, Vell 1, 4, *med* 2. intentus *to guard one with a s watch*, intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 39, 19, *ad init.* v also STAUNCH, PUNCTILIOUS, SCRUPULOUS, PARTICULAR (*adj*, III) II. *Accurate*, q. v. Phr.: *a s* (or *powerful*) *logician*, valens dialecticus, Cic Fat 6, 12 *the s letter of the law*, summum jus e g, *I will not deal with you according to s law*, non agam summo jure tecum, id Ver 5, 2, 4 *s truth*, veritas ipsa, id de Or 1, 17, 77 *the s. meaning of a word*, verbi sensus proprius (*opp* translatus), Cic. (v. LITERAL) cf proprietas (verborum), Quint 8, 2, *init* III. *Absolute, real*, q. v Phr *to tell a thing in s confidence*, aliquid tutis auribus deponere, Hor. Od 1, 27, 18 *it is duty*, perh officium necessitate quadam delegatum, Quint. (v IMPERATIVE) IV *Rigorous, severe* 1. intentus *s and in the case of great offences vexorable*, i et magnis delictis inexorabilis, Tac A 11, 18, *eadem s disciplinae*, i disciplina, id 12, 42, *ad init* 2 dūrus *the s oversight of mothers*, d custodia matrum, Hor Ep 1, 1, 22 3. rigidus *a s censor*, i censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664 *Cato of s integrity*, (Cato) r innocentiae, Liv 39, 40, *ad fin* 4. sēvērus *the most s. sect* (of the Stoics), secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: *a punctually s. disciplina*, disciplina maxime s, id 1, 2, 5 *s laws*, s leges, Vell 1, 6 (v SEVERE) · *very s. orders*, imperia severiora, Cic. Tusc 4, 19, 43: *very s judges*, severissimi judices, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30 5 persēvērus (*very* or *over-strict*) *a rule not rigorous nor over-s*, imperium non restrictum nec p, Tac A. 15, 48 6. strictus (rare) *s Catos*, s. Catones, Manil 5, 106 *a s law*, s lex, Stat S 3, 5 87 v also STERN. Phr. *to be a s disciplinarian* (*in the army*), disciplinam militarem severe conservare, Liv (v. DISCIPLINARIAN) *to exercise s. discipline in the conduct of a war*, severo imperio bellum administrare, id (v DISCIPLINE) [*To be s with*, may be expr by, duritiam, etc (v STRICTNESS) adhibere (with *ad*, *in*, or *dat*) or by, tractare aliquem dure, etc (v STRICTLY) For *not s*, v. INDULGENT, MILD (III) ]

**strictly:** I *Carefully* 1. dīligenter *to observe an order very s*, praeceptum diligentissime observare, Caes B G 5, 35 v also PUNCTILIOUSLY, SCRUPULOUSLY. 2 restrictē *all other points I do not so s determine*, cetera non tam r praefinio, Cic Leg 2, 18, 45 cf id Am. 16, 58 Phr *to blockade a house s* (or *with strict guards*), aedibus custodias sepire domum, Tac A 1, 5 II. *Accurately* q v Phr · *to be s. true*, habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, Cic. Div 1, 13, 23 Esp s. (= *in strict sense*). of words, propriē (v. PROPERLY, I.) III. *Absolutely* q v Phr · *they took nothing beyond what was s. necessary*, nihil ultra usum necessarium sumebant, Liv (Quich) IV. *Rigorously, rigidly*. 1. dūrē (*on hard fare*) v RIGOROUSLY 2. dūriter (like preced) *to live strictly and s*, parce ac d se habere, Ter Ad 1, 1, 45 3. rigidē (*rigorously*) *to tighten more s. military discipline*, disciplinam militarem rigidius astringere, Val. Max. 9, 7, *fin.*: cf. aliquid r. submovere, Ov. T. 2, 251. 4. sēvērē · *to write rather s. to some one*, ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes B C 3, 25 v also SEVERELY, STERNLY

**strictness:** I. *Carefulness* · diligentia. v. CAREFULNESS (II) v. also PUNCTUALITY, PUNCTILIOUSNESS II. *Accuracy* q v III. *Rigour* 1. dūritia: *your old-fashioned s*, tua antiqua d, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 26 *s of rule*, d imperii, Tac H 1, 23 *s of the laws*, d legum (*opp.* lenitas), Suet Claud 14: v SEVERITY 2. rigor, ōris *m.*, *s of discipline*, r disciplinae, Tac H 1, 83, *ad fin* v also SEVERITY 3. sēvēritas, atis, *f. without harshness, yet not without s*, sine asperitate, nec sine s, Vell 2, 89 *the censor's s*, s censoria, Cic Clu 46, 129 Or expr by *adj* (v. STRICT) or by *adv* e g. *with the greatest s*, diligentissime (v STRICTLY)

**stricture:** I. *Asceticism* · (now obsol cf "a man of *stricture* and firm abstinence," Shakesp) v ASCETICISM II. *Censure, blame*, q. v. vītuperātio, reprehensio III. In medic, *a morbid contraction* strictūra Coel Aur. v also STRANGURY

**stride** (*subs*) perh most exactly expr. by *lentus* et *procerus passus* *incessus grandis or by, gradus with a qualifying *adj* (v *infr*) Phr. *what great s's you take*, ut tu es gradibus grandibus, Pl Epid 1, 1, 11. *to take huge s's*, ingentes ferre gradus, Ov. A. A. 3, 304 [N B—Not, pleno gradu incedere (R and A.), which = *to advance at full speed* nor, magnos facere gradus (ib), since in Cic de Or 2, 61, 249, facere gradum = *to make a step* with an effort (of a lame man)] *advancing with great s's*, grandia ingrediens, Gell 9, 11, *ad med* et grandia incedens, Amm 22, 14, *post init* [For fig sense, *to make s's in* (= *to advance*) v TO ADVANCE, B, II] v. also STEP (*subs*)

**stride** (v) I. *To take long steps* v STRIDE (*subs*) II *To stride over* vārico *to s over a rampart*, (vallum) v, Vatr. L L 5, 24, 34 v TO STRADDLE, BESTRIDE

**strife:** I. *An intellectual contest* (a sense now almost obsol cf. "Doting about questions and *strifes* of words," 1 Tim vi 4) 1. lis, litis, *f* (in *plur* in this sense) (of philosophers) *to wear out their life in s's*, aetatem in litibus conterere, Cic Leg 1, 20, 53 2. pugna *what a s amongst the most learned men*, quanta p est doctissimorum hominum, id Div 2, 51, 105 *the s of forensic contests*, forensium certaminum p, Quint. 5, 12, *extr* v also CONTROVERSY, CONTENTION, CONTEST II. *An angry dispute, a quarrel* jurgium (v. QUARREL, *subs*) lis (v BRAWL, FRAY)· discordia (v DISCORD, II, DISAGREEMENT) Esp Fig : of the elements 1. pugna *the s of the universe with itself*, rerum naturae p secum, Plin 2, 38, 38, § 102 2. discordia *the s of the sea*, d ponti, Lucan 5, 646 *the s of primary elements*, d principiorum, Lucr. 5, 441 3. proelium. *s's of winds*, ventorum proelia, Virg G 1, 318 Phr *to cause s among*, serere causam discordiarum inter (with *acc* v DISCORD, II) injicere certamen (with *dat*), Liv. 34, 4, *post med* : rixam ciere, Vell. 1, 2, *med* · *to be at s*, certo, i e g, *so that expediency is at s with moral rectitude*, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic Part Or. 25, 89 *to allay s* discordias sedare s componere, Cic.: Tac. (v. TO ALLAY) *to cease from s* (may be expr by) desisto, absisto, desino, etc (v TO DESIST, CEASE), with *abl* of *subs.* (with or without *prep*) · e. g, desistere de contentione, Nep Tim. 2 or by such verbs foll by *inf* of verbs signifying to *dispute, contend, quarrel*, q v.

**strifeful:** v CONTENTIOUS, PUGNACIOUS

**strigil** (*a scraper*, of horn or metal, used by bathers for scraping the skin) strigilis, is, *f.*: v Smith's Lat Dict. s v., and Dict Ant p. 192

**strike** (*v*) · A. Trans. · I. *To hit forcibly* 1 ferio 4: *to s a wall with battering-rams*, murum arietibus f, Sall. J 76. *boxers s an opponent*, pugiles f adversarium, Cic Tusc. 2, 23, 56 *the lightnings the mountain-tops*, f summos fulgura montes, Hor Od. 2, 10, 11. Fig. *it happened that I was struck with a similar blow*, accidit ut ictu simili (*i. e.*, morte propinqui) ferirer, Quint 6, praef § 3 *to s the ear* (of sound) aurem f, id. 8, 5, 13. 2. percutio, cussi, cussum, 3 (stronger than preced *prop to strike through and through*): *struck with a sword*, gladio percussus, Cic Mil 24, 65 (v. also TO STAB, THRUST THROUGH) But also less strongly *as if a stone should s a stone*, ceu lapidem si p lapis, Luci 6, 162 (160) *objects struck by lightning*, res de caelo percussae, Cic Cat 3, 8, 19 *colour struck by the light glistens*, color percussus luce refulget, Luci 2, 799 Fig *struck by a wound from fortune*, percussus fortunae vulnere, Cic Acad 1, 3, 11 cf percussus (*v l* perculsus) calamitate, id. Mur. 24 *ears struck by the voice*, auriculae voce percussae, Prop 1, 16 (17), 28 3. ico, ici, ictum, 3 *struck with a stone*, lapide ictus, Caes B C 3, 22. *struck by lightning*, e coelo ictus, Cic. Div 1, 10, 16 cf fulmine ictitur, Plin 15, 30, 40, § 134 tactus de coelo, Liv. 25, 7, *med* Cic Virg 4. caedo, cēcidi, caesum, 3 *to s a stone with iron*, lapidem ferro c, Luci 6, 314 (312) *to s with blows, fists*, verberibus, pugnis c, Plaut 5. pulso, 1 v TO KNOCK, TO BEAT Cf caedo, concido, mulco, verbero, vapulo, tundo, plango (v TO BEAT FIST) offendo (v TO KNOCK AGAINST) v also TO HIT, TO SMACK (A II), TO SLAP 6. percello, cūli, culsum, 3 · *Postumius struck the fetial's thigh with his knee*, fetiali P genu femur perculit, Liv 9, 10, *extr* cf p aliquem cuspide, Ov. Am 2, 9, 7 7. illido, si, sum, 3: *he struck the cestus into the bones*, cestus illisit in ossa, Virg Aen 5, 480 8. batuo (batt-), ui, 3 (rare and colloq) *to s one's face*, b os alicui, Pl Cas. 2, 8, 60 Phr *to s blows*, intendere ictus, Tac A 16, 9 *without s ing a blow*, sine certamine, sine ulla dimicatione, Liv. (Quich) II. *To play* a musical instrument: 1. pulso, 1 *to s the strings with the fingers, and an ivory plectrum*, chordas digitis et pectine eburno p., Virg Aen 6, 647 2. percutio, cussi, cussum, 3 · *to s the lyre*, p lyram, Ov Am 3, 12, 40 3 impello, pūli, pulsum, 3 *to s the sounding chords with the thumb*, vocales i pollice chordas, Tib 2, 5, 3 4. pello, pepūli, pulsum, 3 *the strings* (of the lyre) *struck*, (nervi) pulsi, Cic Brut 54, 199 cf lyra pulsa manu, Ov M 10, 205 Fig. *you have struck the chord of a long discussion*, longi sermonis imitum pepulisti, Cic Brut 87, 297. 5. tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3 *to s the chords*, t chordas, Ov. R Am. 336. 6. quatio, no perf, quassum, 3 *to s the cymbals*, cymbala q, Virg. G 4, 64. 7. tendo, tĕtendi, tensum and tentum, 3 (rare) (Polyhymnia) *refuses to s the lyre*, refugit t barbiton, Hor Od 1, 1, 34 8. mulcĕo, si, ītum, 1 *to s the lyre with the fingers*, i digitis lyram, Ov. H 3, 118 III. *To stamp, coin* (money) percūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (rare in this sense) *so that he struck a silver coin with the impression of the constellation Capricorn*, (ut) numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percusserit, Suet Aug 94, *extr* cf cūdo, signo, ferio v. TO COIN IV. *To besprinkle* (now obsol · cf "They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts," Ex xii 7) conspergo, etc. (v TO BESPRINKLE) V. Of plants *to strike root*, rādices agere, etc (v. TO ROOT) VI. In games, *to strike a ball* perh. pilam remittere, Sen. Ben 2, 32, *init.*: pilam expulsare, Mart 14, 46 pila expulsum ludere, Varr in Non. 104, 29 VII. *To strike fire* (*e g* out of a flint): v. TO STRIKE OUT VIII. *To strike* a measure. *historio modum aequare (Georg.)

IX. Of a clock: *to strike* the hour *the clock is s.ing the hour* (or simply, *is striking*), *horologium indicat horam (Georg.) X. *To let down, lower* · *to s the yards*, antennas demittere, based on Ov. Tr 3, 4, 9 · *to s. the tents*, tabernacula detendere, Caes B. C 3, 85. Liv 41, 3, *init* · *to s sail*, vela subducere

Auct. B Alex 45 *to s a flag*, *demittere s* deducere vexillum *s.* vexillum navale **XI.** Fig *to afflict suddenly* · Phr *some are suddenly struck blind*, quidam subito occaecati sunt, Cels 6, 6, 37 cf aspectum amittere, Cic Tusc. 1, 30, 73. *struck blind and deaf*, oculis et auribus captus, id ib 5, 40, 117 cf captus luminibus, Liv 9, 29 *extr* · *he was struck dumb*, *defecit ei linguae usus *vocis usus (repente) interemptus est *he was struck speechless* (i. e. *was silent*), mutus illico (erat), Ter. Eun 3, 1, 27 *suddenly the most talkative fellow was struck dumb*, repente homo loquacissimus obmutuit (*perf* of obmutesco), Cic Flac 20, 48 cf Virg Aen 4, 279. *grief s s dumb*, dolor includit vocem, Cic Rab Post 17, 48 *struck dead*, correptus morte subita, Curt (Quinch) *Remus was struck dead in a crowd*, in turba ictus R. cecidit, Liv 1, 7, *ad init* *s (dead) by lightning* (may be expr. by), tactus de coelo, percussus de coelo, e coelo ictus (v. *supr.*, I.) **XII** Fig *to affect* (*a*) the senses **1.** fĕrio, 4 *bodies such as s. the eyes and provoke vision*, corpora quae ferunt oculos visumque lacessant, Luci 6, 924 cf his spectris etiamsi oculi possent ferri, animus qui possit (*sc* ferri) non video, Cic Fam 15, 16, 2 **2.** incurro, curri (cūcurri), cursum, *3 to s the eyes*, in oculos i, id Att 12, 21, 5 cf id quod oculis incurrit, Sen Ben 1, 5 **3.** incurso, 1 *those things which s the eyes or ears*, ea quae oculis vel auribus i, Quint. 10, 3, 28 May also be expr by, ante oculos s in oculis esse, Cic **4.** accīdo, di, 3 · *the sound of the voice s s the ears*, vocis sonitus aures a, Pl. Stich 1, 2, 31: v TO REACH, B (II) **5.** impello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *the lamentations of Aristaeus struck his mother's ears*, maternas impulit aures luctus Aristaei, Virg G 4, 349 *to s the senses*, sensus i, Luer 304 (297) (*b*) the mind *to impress strongly* **1.** fĕrio, 4 *impress strongly*) *the mind*, f animum (sententiae), Quint 12, 10, 48 **2.** percūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 *what ever has struck our minds with credibility*, quodcunque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, Cic Tusc 5, 11, 33 *it struck me* (i e *made me suspicious*), percussit animum, id Att 4, 8 (b), 3 *struck* (*or shocked*) *by the extreme harshness of the letter*, percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam 9, 25, 3. Phr.: *struck with surprise*, admiratione obstupefacti, id. Deiot 12, 34 (v also ASTONISHED TO BE, ASTOUNDED TO BE, TO ROOT, II.) *(thunder-)struck* (Fig), attonitus (v Smith's Lat. Dict s v.) *the state struck with a kind of fear*, timore quodam perculsa civitas, Cic. Ep ad Brut 1, 3, 2 *all are struck with terror*, terrori omnibus intentatur, Tac. A 3, 28 *to s. with terror*, terrorem admovere, Liv 6, 10, *ad med* *beauty s s us*, movet oculos pulchritudo, Cic Off. 1, 28, 98 *the beauty of expediency struck him*, species utilitatis pepulit eum, id. ib 3, 10, 41 cf acriter mentem sensumque pellere, id Acad 2, 20, 66 v TO AFFECT (I), TO IMPRESS (III) *I am struck at the man's negligence*, hominis negligentiam miror, Cic (v. TO WONDER) NOTE.—In a more modified sense, *to strike one* = *to occur to one*, and may be expr by, venit in mentem, etc (v TO OCCUR, III.). **XIII.** In accounts, *to strike a balance*, consŏlido, dispungo (cf. *dispungere* est conferre accepta et data, Ulp. Dig 50, 16, 56): v. TO BALANCE (III.). **XIV.** *To strike a bargain* păciscor, etc v BARGAIN (*v.* and *subs.*). Phr · *we have struck a bargain about the price*, de pretio inter nos convenit (Quinch) v also TO CONCLUDE (V.), TO CLOSE (A., II.. Phr.). **B.** Intrans.: **I.** Of a ship, *to run aground* offendo, di, sum, *3*: *the ship ss on the rocks*, puppis o. in scopulis, based on Ov Pont. 4, 14, 22. Phr: *the ship struck upon the rocks*, (ad scopulos) afflicta est navis, based on Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25. *the stern struck on the shallows*, puppis inflicta est vadis, based on Virg Aen. 10, 303 v also AGROUND **II.** Of a clock, *to strike the clock s s*, *horologium sonat (Georg)

**III.** *To cease working* perh *opere faciendo cessare et mercedem majorem flagitare

**strike again:** rĕpĕto, *3 the watch word of all was "Strike again,"* signum erat omnium, Repete, Suet Cal 58 cf Liv 4, 19, *med* v. also TO REDOUBLE

**—— against or on:** **A.** Trans **1.** incūtio, cussi, cussum, *3 to s a staff on one's head*, scipionem in caput alicujus i, based on Liv 5, 41, *fin* *to s the foot on the ground*, i pedem terrae, Quint 2, 12, 10. **2.** offendo, di, sum, *3 to s the tooth against something hard*, solido (dentem) o, Hor S 2, 1, 78 **3.** illīdo, si, sum, *3 to s one's head against the doors*, caput foribus i, Suet Aug 23 (of an intentional act. cf impingere se in columnas, Sen de Ira, 1, 16, *post med*) v also TO DASH AGAINST (I), TO DRIVE AGAINST **4.** pulso, 1 (*post to strike against* = *to touch*) *he himself is lofty, and ss against the stars on high*, ipse arduus altaque pulsidera, Virg Aen 3, 619 cf qui vertice nubila pulset, Val Fl. 4, 149 **B.** Intrans **1.** expr by *pass.* of verbs given under (A) e g *prows kept ss.ing against stems*, incutiebantur puppibus prorae, Curt 9, 9, *ad med* **2.** offendo v TO STRIKE (B), TO STUMBLE **3.** incurro v TO FALL FOUL OF v. also TO DASH AGAINST (II.)

**—— at:** v. TO ATTACK, AIM

**—— at the root** (Fig) subverto, ĕvertо, perverto v TO OVERTHROW (II.).

**—— back:** **I.** *To return a blow* rĕfĕro, 4 *by s ing back you will give cause for s ing often*, referendo occasionem saepius feriendi dabis, Sen de Ira, 2, 34, *fin* v also REVENGE, TO TAKE (ON), REVENGE (*subs*). **II.** *To reflect*, q v. rĕpercūtio, etc.

**—— down** or **to the ground:** **1.** affligo, xi, ctum, *3 I will s you to the ground*, te ad terram a Pl Pers 5, 2, 15 *Join an eagle struck to the ground two ravens*, aquila duos corvos affixit et ad terram dedit, Suet Aug 96, *init* **2.** prĕmo, pressi, pressum, *3 three slaves he ss down*, tres famulos p, Virg. Aen 9, 329 cf Tac H 4, 2, *ad fin.* v also TO BEAT DOWN, DASH DOWN, KNOCK DOWN, TO PROSTRATE, TO OVERTHROW.

**—— for** (Fig) dīmīco, pūgno, (with *pro*) v TO FIGHT

**—— home:** v HOME (*adv.*, II.) · v. TO DRIVE HOME

**—— in** or **into:** **A.** Trans fīgo, infīgo etc v TO DRIVE IN, TO BEAT IN Phr *to s great fear into many*, multis magnum metum incutere, Coel ap Cic Fam 8, 4, 2. v. also TO INSPIRE (II) **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To penetrate*, q v **II.** *To interfere*, q. v intervĕnio, interpello

**—— off:** **I.** *To cut off*, q. v praecīdo, abscīdo, etc : v also TO BEHEAD **II.** *To print off* · v. TO PRINT

**III.** *To erase* ērādo, si, sum, *3 he struck him off the roll of judges*, albo judicum erasit, Suet Claud 16, *ad med* v. TO ERASE, CANCEL

**—— out:** **A.** Trans: **I.** *To strike out* fire **1.** excūdo, di, sum, *3*: *he struck out a spark from flint*, silici scintillam excudit, Virg Aen. 1, 174 cf. e. ignem, Plin 16, 40, 77, § 208. **2.** ēlīdo, si, sum, *3 to s out fire from flint*, ignem e silice e, based on Plin 11, 37, 86, § 214 cf e. ignes nubibus, Ov M 6, 696 (695). **3.** ēlicio, lĭcui and lexi, lĭcĭtum, *3 to s out fire by concussion and friction of stones*, lapidum conflictu atque tritu e ignem, Cic N D 3, 14. **II.** *To erase, blot out, obliterate* q. v **III.** *To invent, contrive* q v **B.** Intrans. · *to take a stroke*, in swimming · perh *brachia extendere s. pandere

**—— through:** v TO PIERCE, STAB, TRANSFIX

**—— together:** **A.** Trans · **1.** collīdo, si, sum, *3 to s the hands together*, c manus (v also TO CLAP) Also with *inter se*. *the sea s s ships together*, mare inter se navigia collidit based on Curt 4, 3, *post med* **2.** concŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (prop. *to shake together*) *to s arms together so as to clash*, crepitantia c arma, Ov M 1, 143 Phr *cymbals struck together*, aera repulsa, Tib 1, 3, 24 **B.** Intrans confligo, xi, ctum, 3 (with *inter se*) *ships struck together* (or *one another*), naves inter se conflixerunt, Caes B C 2 6, *ad fin* Or may be expr. by *pass.* of verbs given under (A), with or without *inter se*

**strike up:** **I.** Lit of music *to begin to sing* Phr *to s up a song*, movere cantum, Virg Aen 10, 163 *s up* (a song), incipe, id E 9, 32 · *the flute players s struck up*, tibicines canere incoeptabant, Gell 1, 11, *post init* cf. occipere cantionem, Pl Stich 5, 5, 19. Also, of instruments, *to begin to play* · *the flute ss up*, (tibia) praemonstrat modos, based on Gell 1, 11, *post med* *as soon as the trumpets struck up*, simulac tubarum est editus cantus (Georg) **II.** Fig *to strike up a friendship:* Phr confere se ad amicitiam alicujus, Cic Brut 81, 281 · ad amicitiam alicujus accedere, Nep. Eum 1, *med* amicitiam compairare, based on Cic Rosc Am 38, 111 amicitiam et consuetudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id Deiot. 9, 27. cf amicitias facere, fingere, instituere, id (v Nizol Lex. Cic s v amicitia)

**strike** (*subs*). *a bushel* (Prov. Eng.) q v

**striker:** **1.** percussor, ōris, *m.* · *the wounded lion knows the s*, leo vulneratus p novit, Plin 8, 16, 19, § 51 cf Suet Cal 58, *extr* **2.** pulsātor, ōris, *m* *a s of the lute*, p citharae, Val Fl 5, 694 (693) But best expr. by verb (v TO STRIKE)

**striking** (*subs*) v BEATING (*subs*) Or express by verb (v. TO STRIKE)

**striking** (*adj*) **I.** *Remarkable*, q. v. **1.** insignis, e *as resemblance*, similitudo, Liv 39, 53, *ad init.* *as example* (or *warning*), documentum, Liv. (Quinch) v also REMARKABLE (1) **2.** insignītus v. REMARKABLE (2). **3.** nōtābilis *an uncommon and s. event*, res et n res, Plin Ep. 7, 6, *init* **4.** mīrus v WONDERFUL. Phr *as instance*, exemplum grande, Cic Div 1, 20, 39 cf exemplum nobile (in bad sense), Liv 2, 5, *fin.* *a punishment the more s that, etc*, supplicium conspectius eo quod, etc, ib *med* : *as dress*, dissentiens a ceteris habitus (Georg)

**II.** *Exactly resembling* perh. vērissĭmus *as likeness of Mars*, verissima Martis imago, Ov Tr 5, 7, 17 Phr. *portraits so s*, imagines adeo similitudinis indiscretae, Plin 35, 10, 36, 14, § 88 cf. indiscreta veri similitudo, id. 34, 7, 17, § 38 **III.** Of arguments, *powerful*. grāvis g argumentum, Cic *pass.* v also POWERFUL (III.), IMPRESSIVE Phr. *s thoughts*, concinnae acutaeque sententiae, Cic Brut 78, 272 *s. speeches*, orationes nequaquam contemnendae, based on id ib 273: *very s sayings*, argutissima dicta, id (v. ACUTE, SHREWD)

**strikingly:** mīrum in modum, mirābĭliter v WONDERFULLY. Or expr. by *adj* (v STRIKING) e. g *a boy s deformed*, puer insignis ad deformitatem, Cic Leg 3, 8, 19. *s ugly features*, notabilis foeditas vultus, Plin 36, 5, 2, § 12: *as handsome a woman*, longe ante alias speciе insignis ac pulchritudine, **Liv. 1, 9**, *post med.*

**strikingness:** expr by *adj.* (v STRIKING)

**string** (*subs.*) · **I.** In general sense **1.** līnea: *as of pearls*, margaritarum, Scaev. Dig. 33, 2, 26: cf. Mart 8, 78, 7, linea dives (of *strings of pearls* thrown among the people at the public games) · *a hen is kept prisoner with its leg tied by a long s* pēdo pede longa linea gallina custoditur, Col 8, 11, 15. **2.** līnum. (of a letter) *we cut the s.* (or *the end*)

linum incidimus, Cic Cat 3, 5, 10. cf Pl Bac 4, 4, 64 v also THREAD. **3.** vesticŭla (*a small cord*) · v. TO STRING (I) Phr: *to break the s.*, vincula linea rumpere, Virg Aen 5, 510; *they tighten the purse-s s*, praebent exigue sumptum, Ter. Heaut 1, 2, 33 (For lit sense, *crumenam astringere s contrahere*, may serve) *to tie with s* (may be expr by) ligare s circumdare (v TO BIND, I: TO TIE) linea, etc (v *supr.*) ‖ *A shoe-string*: **1.** corrīgia v LATCHET **2** hābēna *the other parts* (of the foot) *are bound with (shoe-)s s*, cetera habenis vincta sunt, Gell 13, 21, *med.*

‖‖. *A musical string* **1** chorda *Calliope tries before-hand with her finger the plaintive s s*, C querulas praetentat pollice c, Ov M. 5, 339 · cf Cic de Or 3, 57, 216 v also TO STRIKE (A., II). **2.** nervus *the lyre cunning in resounding with seven s s*, testudo resonare septem callida nervis, Hor Od 3, 11, 3 Cic. Brut 54, 199 **3.** fīlum *to handle the harmonious s s of the lyre*, tractare consona f lyrae, Ov Am 1, 8, 60 **4.** fides, ium, *f* (*a stringed instrument*) v TO STRING (II, Phr) Phr *to harp on the same s*, cantilenam eandem canere, Ter. Ph 3, 2, 10 incudem eandem tundere, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106 ‖**V.** *A bow-string*: nervus *to fit arrows to the s* nervo aptare sagittas, Virg Aen 10, 131 · Lucan Prov.: *to have two s s to one's bow*, (1.) duplici spe uti (*v e uti*), Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 13. (2) duabus sellis sedere (*to keep in with both parties*), Labr in Sen. Contr. 3, 18, *fin.* ‖**V.** In anatom., *a tendon*: nervus Cic v. TENDON, SINEW, HAMSTRING (*subs* and *v*) Phr. *the s of the tongue is cut by the surgeon's knife and loosened*, lingua inhaerens scalpello resecta liberatur, based on Cic Div. 2, 46, 96. ‖**VI.** In botany, *a fibre* · q. v. ‖**VII.** Fig. *a series* or *succession*, q v. *series*

**string** (*v*): ‖. *To connect by a string* · perh. *colligare linea, etc (v* STRING, *subs.*, I). Phr *to s. ripe figs*, resticulas (*cordis*) per ficos maturas pererere (*to pierce through*), Varr R. R 1, 41, 5 *pearls strung*, (margaritae) pertusae in linea (*opp* extricatae, *loose*), Ulp Dig 9, 2, 27, *fin* [For *to s together*, v TO CONNECT] ‖. *To furnish a musical instrument with strings* Phr. *to s. a lyre*, fides contendere nervis, based on Cic Fin. 4, 27, 75 · *lyram intendere nervis* (Georg) · *lyrae, citharae, etc, nervos aptare* (Amsw) *a s'd instrument*, (1.) fides, ium *to play on a s'd instrument*, fidibus canere, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122 (2) nervi Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134 Virg Aen. 9, 773

**stringed**: v TO STRING (II).

**stringency**: v. PRESSURE (II), SEVERITY

**stringent**: sĕvērus, etc. v STRICT, SEVERE.

**stringless** (cf "His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument," Shakesp): *nervis non intentus* v. UNSTRUNG.

**stringy**: ‖. Of plants, *fibrous*. q. v ‖. Of liquids, *ropy* · q. v.

**strip, strip off** (*v*) · **A.** Trans

‖. Lit.: *to deprive of a covering*: **1.** spŏlio, 1 *the consuls order the man to be s'd* (for punishment), consules spoliari hominem jubent, Liv. 2, 55, *med*: *to s. the body of a slain enemy*, corpus caesi hostis s., Liv. 7, 26, *ad med* Also with *abl* · *to s. the fallen of his clothes*, jacentem veste s, Nep. Thras. 2, *fin.* · *to s. off the pods of pulse*, folliculos legumminum s, Petr. 135, *med* **2.** nūdo, 1 *he orders the man to be s'd* (for punishment), hominem nudari jubet, Cic Verr. 5, 62, 161. Also with *abl. a weapon s'd of its sheath*, telum nudatum vagina, Nep Dat 11, *ad fin.* **3.** dēnūdo · *to s. mations*, matresfamilias d., Suet. Aug. 69 **4.** exuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *the snake s.s off his skin in the thorns*, serpens e in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: *he s.s* (or *bares*) *his arms*, lacertos e., Virg. Aen 5, 423 *how many fingers does that goblet s.*, quot digitos e. iste calix, Mart 14, 109 Also with *abl to s one of clothes*, aliquem veste e, Suet. Ner. 32, *ad fin* **5.** dērīpio, rīpŭi, reptum, 3 *a hide s'd from a lion*, pellis derepta leoni, Ov M. 3, 52 v TO FLAY **6.** dētrāho, xi ctum, 3: *to s off clothes*, vestem d, based on Cic Brut. 75, 262. Prov *you bid me s the naked*, nudo detrahere vestimenta me jubes, Pl As 1, 1, 79: v also TO DRAW OFF (I) **7.** pōno, dēpōno v. TO PUT OFF (I) **8.** vīduo, 1 (poet. ht. *to bereave*) *the mountain-ashes are being s'd of their leaves*, viduantur orni folius, Hor. Od 2, 9, 8 · cf viduata arva pruinis, Virg G. 4, 518 Cf dēcŭno v TO SHAKE OFF. **9.** stringo, inxi, ictum, 3 · *to s off leaves from trees*, s folia ex arboribus, based on Caes B. C. 3, 58 cf s frondes, Virg E 9, 61 s arbores, Col 6, 3, 7 *Comp* dēstringo *to s off the myrtle berry*, d baccam myrti, Col 12, 38, 7 d frondem, Quint 12, 6, 2: d ramos, Lucan 4, 317. **10.** dēcortīco (*to s. the bark off*) · v TO PEEL (I) **11.** vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3 (*to s. off the feathers of birds*) · v TO PLUCK (II.)

‖. Fig *to deprive of*: **1.** spŏlio, 1 (usu with *acc* of *person* or *thing robbed* and *abl* of *thing taken*) v TO ROB Also in poet with *acc.* instead of *abl wintry s'd of its locks*, hiems spoliata capillos, Ov M 15, 243. *Comps* dēspŏlio, exspŏlio (v. TO DESPOIL, ROB). **2.** nūdo, 1 (like preced in constr.) · *the little crow s'd of its borrowed plumes*, cornicula furtivis nudata coloribus, Hor Ep 1, 3, 20 *the tribunes' official power having been s'd of all*, nudata omnibus rebus tribunitia potestate, Caes B. C 1, 7, *ad med* cf Suet Caes 41, *mut to s lands by laying waste*, agros n populando, Liv 44, 27, *ad med* (v. TO PLUNDER, PILLAGE, DEVASTATE). Cf *compound* dēnūdo: *Roman citizens having been s'd of their property*, civibus Romanis denudatis, Cic Fam 12, 15, 1 **3.** exuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (same constr as preced) · *to s an enemy of his arms*, e hostem armis, Liv. 34, 28, *ad fin* *to s. one of his ancestral goods*, aliquem avitis bonis e., Tac. A 14, 31, *med.* · cf se agro paterno avitoque e., Liv. 2, 23, *ad med* **4.** expello v TO EXPEL **5.** ēverto, ti, sum (lit *to turn out*) · *to s a ward of his father's fortunes*, e pupillum fortunis patrus, Cic Verr 1, 51, 135 Miscell *s'd of the disguises of hypocrisy*, evoluttus integumentis dissimulationis nudatusque, id de Or. 2, 86, 350 *to s off all the ornament of speech*, omnem ornatum orationis detrahere, based on id Brut 75, 262 **B.** Intrans *to undress oneself* may be expr. by, ponere s deponere vestem, vestītum, vestīmenta (v TO PUT OFF, I): cf de tenero velamina corpore ponit, Ov M 4, 345 perh too *se exuere vestibus* vestes sibi detrahere (Georg) [N B—Corpus nudare (R and A.), Enn in Cic Tusc 4, 33, 70, is used in a bad sense of *allowing one's nakedness to be seen in public.*] NOTE—*Stripped* may often be expr. lit and fig by, nudus (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s v).

**strip** (*subs*) · ‖. *A strip of cloth* · perh. *pannulus oblongus* (Georg) · *to cut linen clothes into s s*, *indumenta lintea in oblongos pannulos discindere (id): v also BANDAGE (*subs.*) ‖. *A strip of paper* · **1.** (chartae) schēdula or scīdula cf. Cic. Fam 15, 16, 1 (but *v. l.* syllabam). **2.** (chartae) schēda or scīda (*a s. of papyrus bark*) · Plin 13, 12, 23, § 77 v also LEAF (II). ‖‖. In surgery, *a s of (diseased) flesh* · hābēna · *a thin s. must be cut out*, tenuis excidenda h. est, Cels 7, 17, 1, *fin* Also *dimin* hābēnŭla, id 7, 28, *post med* ‖**V.** *A strip of land* · lācīnia (lit. *the lappet* or *flap* of a garment) Plin 5, 32, 41, § 148

**stripe** (*subs*): ‖. *A streak of a different colour from the ground* · **1.** līmes, ĭtis, *m.*: *a white s. marking a black ground*, nigram materiam distinguente l. albo (of a *lime* or *vein* in stone), Plin 37, 10, 69, § 184. **2.** virga (*a coloured stripe* in a garment) · *purple s s*, purpureae v, Ov A. A 3, 269 Also of a s (or *streak*) *in the heavens*, Sen Q N 1, 9 and 10. Cf *fascia* in Juv. 14, 294 (mil color hic coeli, ni' *fascia* nigra minatur) **3.** clāvus (*a purple stripe* on the tunica) *the broad s* (for the senators), latus c: *the narrow s.* (for the equites), angustus c (v Smith's Lat Dict. s. v. clavus, and Ant p 293) ‖. *The discoloured mark of a blow* **1.** vībex, ĭcis, *f.* Plin 30, 13, 39, § 118 **2.** perh verberum vulnera, ib. **3.** cicātrix, ĭcis, *f* v SCAR.

‖‖ *A blow* (of a whip or lash): verber, ĕris, *n* (chiefly in *plur*): *he orders the young man to be stripped and s s to be given*, adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque affĕri, Liv 8, 28, *med to torture an envoy with bonds and s s*, legatum vinculis ac verberibus excruciare, Cic. Manil 5, 11 *to beat with a rod one who has deserved to suffer severer s s*, ferula caedere meritum majora subire verbera, Hor S 1, 3, 120 v also BLOW (*subs*) STROKE (*subs*) Fig *the s.s of fortune*, fortunae v, Gell 13, 27, *fin* Phr *one worthy of s s*, verbĕro, ōnis, *m.* Cic Att 14, 6, 1 Plaut Ter. cf. verbereum caput, Pl Pers. 2, 2, 2 *to inflict s s*, verberibus caedere, id Most 5, 2, 45 · virgis aliquem caedere, Liv. 2, 5, *ad fin* ‖**V.** As mult *the badge of honour*, segmentum (Quich.): but perh better expr by, insigne (or insignia) *s* ornamentum honoris (based on Cic. Sull 31, 88, insignia atque ornamenta honoris)

**striped** (the verb TO STRIPE not being sufficiently in use): **1.** virgātus · *s. (military) cloaks*, v. sagula, Virg. Aen. 8, 660 · *a s. tigress*, v. tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344: cf virgato corpore tigris, Sil 5, 148. **2.** vittātus · *a s. shell*, v concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103. **3.** tigrīnus (*marked like a tiger*) · id. 13, 15, 30, § 96

**stripling**: **1.** ădŏlescentŭlus *a beardless s*, a mberbis, Cic Dom 14, 37. **2.** pŭĕrădŏlescentŭlus Nep Eum 1, *med.* **3.** ĕphēbus (= ἔφηβος) Cic. Flac. 21, 51 Suet v. YOUTH

**strive**: ‖. *To make efforts* **1.** nītor, nīsus and nixus, 3 *let each one s his utmost*, tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic de Sen 10, 33 *to s hard for* (or *in defence of*) *freedom*, pro libertate summa ope n., Sall J. 31, *post med* *to s that . . . not*, n. ne (with *subj*), id 1b 13, *fin.* *they s. to force their way through*, perrumpere n, Caes. B G 6, 37, *fin* Also with *ad* and gerundive *they s to agitate the states*, ad sollicitandas civitates n., id 1b 7, 63, *ad init.* **2** ēnītor, nīsus or nixus, 3 (stronger than preced) *I will s with all my strength and efforts*, omni ope atque opera enitar, Cic Att 14, 14, 6: cf summa ope niti, Sall C 1, *init* : ego, quod potero, e sedulo, Ter Heaut. 5, 4, 15 · e in aliqua re, Cic de Or 2, 72, 295 *fight and s that . . . not*, pugna et e ne (with *subj*), id. Fam 3, 10, 3. Join: *he who runs on the race-course ought to s to win*, qui stadium currit, e et contendere debet ut vincat, id Off 3, 10, 42. Rarely with *inf* cf. Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17. Cf *comps* annītor, obnītor, connītor (v Smith's Lat. Dict. s vv.). **3.** contendo, di, tum, 3 *to s to seek safety in flight*, c. fuga saluten petere, Caes. B G. 3, 15: *to s with oars to gain that part of the island*, c remis ut eam partem insulae capere t, id. 5, 8, *med* Join id et laborare, Caes B. G. 1, 31, *init* · *to s. might and main*, c. omnes nervos ut (with *subj*), Cic. Fat. 10, 21 cf id Verr Act. 1, 12, 35 **4.** tendo, tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, 3 (mostly poet. in this sense) (Laocoon) *s s to wrench asunder with his hands the knots* (of the serpent's coils), manibus t, divellere nodos, Virg Aen 2, 220: cf. fratres tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. Od 3, 4, 51 · *to s. to impose laws on a captured state*, captae civitati leges imponere t., Liv.

6, 38, *med* **5.** lăbōro, 1 *I s to be concise*, brevis esse l, Hor A P 25 *I strove to be loved by him*, amarī ab eo laboravi, Plin Ep 1, 10, *init* v TO EXERT (II) **6.** stūdeo, ui, 2 (*to be eager or zealous*). *he s s to appear pleasing to them*, illis gratum se videri s, Cic Off. 2, 20, 70 Also with *ut* and *subj* · Auct B Alex 1 **7.** ŏpĕram do (with *ut* or *ne*) : v. PAINS **8.** cōnor. v TO ENDEAVOUR **9** mŏlior, ītus, 4 (rare in this sense) *s ing to usurp the government*, de occupando regno molhens, Cic Rep 2, 35, 60 **10.** luctor, obluctor v TO STRUGGLE **II.** *To stand in opposition to, to contend with* contendo, certo, decerto, etc (v TO CONTEND) v also TO VIE WITH, TO RIVAL, TO DISPUTE (III.)

**strive after** or **for:** **1.** nītor, nīsus and nixus, 3 (with *ad* or *in*) *to s after undying fame*, ad immortalitatem gloriae n., Cic de Sen 23, 82 *to s after the forbidden*, n in vetitum, Ov Am 3, 4, 17 **2.** connītor, nixus or nīsus, 3 (*to strive for*, i e *to reach* a place) *to s for the highest ridge*, in summum jugum c, Caes B C 1, 46, *med* **3.** annītor, nīsus or nixus, 3 (with *de*) *unless Bibulus should s. for a triumph*, nisi B annīteretur de triumpho, Cic Att 6, 8, 5. **4.** immĭneo, 2 (with *in* or *dat*) *to s for an opportunity*, i in occasionem, Liv 25, 20, *post med* · *s ing for that magistracy*, imminens ei potestati, id 3, 51, *med* **5.** sector, 1 *to s after booty*, praedam s, Caes B. G 6, 35, *ad fin* · cf s ltes, Ter Ph. 2, 3, 61 v also TO PURSUE (VI), TO SEEK, TO GRASP AT (II) **6.** contendo, dī, tum, 3 (with *ad*) *to s for the highest renown*, c ad summam laudem, Cic. Phil 14, 12, 32 Cf tendo, affecto, pĕto, stūdeo (v TO AIM, III)

**—— against:** **1.** obnītor, nīsus and nixus, 3 *when, often s ing against it, he had shown opposition*, quum saepe obnitens repugnasset, Vell 2, 89, *post med we are not able to s. against it*, nec nos obniti contra sufficimus, Virg Aen. 5, 22 *to s against adversity*, o adversis, Tac A 15, 11 **2.** rĕnītor, 3 *when they, s ing against it, kept saying they had made a covenant*, quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv 49, *ad init* cf. renitentibus vobis, Curt 6, 3, *post init* · v also TO OPPOSE (II), RESIST.

**—— together:** v TO CONTEND, TO STRUGGLE, TO WRESTLE

**striving** (*subs*) **1.** contentio *a s for public offices*, honorum c, Cic Off. 1, 25, 87 *a s for freedom and social position*, c. libertatis dignitatisque, Liv 4, 6, *ad fin* **2.** appĕtītio *a s. for another's property*, a alieni, Cic Off 3, 6, 30 v also GRASPING (*subs*) **3.** certātio · *there remains for virtue a s with pleasure*, relinquitur virtuti cum voluptate c, Cic Fin 2, 14, 44. **4.** nixus or nīsus, ūs, *m* : v. EFFORT Often best expr by *verb* (v. TO STRIVE).

**striving** (*adj*) · stŭdĭōsus, etc. v. ENTERPRISING, PUSHING (*adj*).

**stroke** (*subs*.) **I.** *A blow* · **1.** ictus, ūs, *m* · *a hand-to-hand s.*, i comminus (*opp.* conjectio telorum), Cic Caecin 15, 43 *shields being pierced through with one s of javelins*, scutis uno i pilorum transfixis, Caes. B. G 1, 25, *ad med.* : *a gladiator's s*, i. gladiatoris, Cic Mil. 24, 65 · *a s of lightning*, i. fulminis, Cic Off 3, 25, 94 cf i. fulmineus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11 **2.** plāga v. BLOW **3.** verber, ĕris, *n* v. STRIPE (*subs*., III) *the ship is urged on by the s s of six oars* (lit *by six strokes*), puppis v sensu agitur, Lucan 3, 536 cf. remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. M. 3, 662 (660). Fig.. *the s.s of fate*, fortunae v, Gell 13, 27, *fin.* **4.** pulsus, ūs, *m.* *the s. of the oars*, p. remorum, Cic. de Or 1, 33, *fin.* · cf. Liv 22, 19, *med.* **II.** In mechanics, *a s of the piston*, perh. *emboli motus *s.* ictus. **III.** Of lightning fulmen (v. LIGHTNING). more freq fulminis ictus (v *supr.*, I.). Fig *fear of such a s*, tanti fulminis (*i e* mortis puerī) metus, Quint 6, praef, *post init* **IV.** In writing or painting, *a line* **1.** līnea · *to make a s*, lineam ducere, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84 cf l cinere ducere, id 18, 33, 76, § 327 *light s s*, primae s extremae l (v OUTLINE, *subs*) **2.** līneāmentum *s s of chalk*, l (cretae) Petr 79, *post init* **3.** nōta · v MARK (*subs*, I)

**4** ductus, ūs, *m* *boys imitate the s.s* (lit *forms*) *of letters*, literarum ductus pueri sequuntur, Quint 10, 2, 2 Phr · *by a single s of his pen* (of one letter producing a great effect), una literarum significatione, Cic Manil 3, 7 *to have put the finishing-s to wars*, supremam bellis imposuisse manum, Ov R. Am 114 (metaphor from painting) cf perpolne aliquid, Cic · v also FINISHING-STROKE TO FINISH, ACCOMPLISH

**V.** *A master-stroke, master-piece* · q v For *a violent and sudden effort*, v COUP-DE-MAIN, COUP-D'ÉTAT Miscell *the clock is upon the s of twelve*, *instat meridies *to keep s* (in rowing), perh *ad s in numerum remigare *to make a s* (in swimming), perh dirigere brachia, based on Juv 4, 89 (direxit brachia contra torrentem) cf jactare brachia medius aquis, Ov ex P 1, 6, 34 v. also TO STRIKE OUT (B) *to make a lucky s* (in money matters), magnam pecuniam facere, based on Cic Div 1, 49, 111. *by a lucky s*, bene, beate, feliciter *he makes from time to time some brilliantly bold s s* (of an author), nonnullos interdum jacit ingeniculos virīles, Cic Att 15, 26, 2 cf ingenii ingiculos ostendere, Quint 6, praef 7 *a s of policy* (or *a clever s*), ars, artificium, dŏlus, māchīna (v. ARTIFICE, CONTRIVANCE)

**stroke, stroke down** (*v*) **1.** mulceo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2 *to s the beard with the hand*, manu m barbam, Ov F 1, 259 *to s a calf*, m vitulum, Ov A A. 2, 341 *to offer the neck to be s.d*, mulcenda colla praebere, id M 10, 118 **2.** dēmulceo, mulsi, mulsum and mulctum, 2 (*to s down* rare) *to s one's head*, alicui caput d, Ter Heaut 4, 5, 14 *to s a horse's back*, d dorsum (equi), Liv 9, 16, *ad fin* **3.** permulceo, si, sum and ctum, 2 *to s one with the hand*, aliquem manu p., Ov F 4, 551 (v. TO FONDLE) *one's cheeks*, alicui malas p, Suet Ner. 1, *post init*. *the beard*, barbam p, Liv. 5, 41, *ad fin* · *the hair*, comas p, Ov M 2, 733 **4.** palpo (and palpor), 1 *to offer the breast to be s d with the hand*, pectora praebere palpanda (*al* plaudenda) manu, Ov M. 2, 866 cf cum equum permulsit quis vel palpatus est, Ulp (v TO FONDLE)

**stroking** (*subs*) · expr. by verb (v. TO STROKE, CARESS, *subs*., 4) palpātio, palpāmentum, being used only fig for *a flattering*

**stroll, stroll about:** **1.** deambŭlo, 1 *to s on the shore*, d in litore, Suet. Aug 96, *ad fin.* Also in *impers* constr *when we shall have s'd enough, we shall rest*, quum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus, Cic. Leg 1, 4, 14 For prōdeambŭlo, v STROLL (*subs*, 1). **2.** ōbambŭlo: *when he s s alone*, cum solus o, Ov Tr 2, 459 **3.** pĕrambŭlo *to s. through gardens*, p viridia, Phaedr 2, 5, 14 cf. p rura, Hor. Od 4, 5, 17. **4.** inambŭlo, 1 (*to walk up and down*): *to s on a green and shady bank*, in viridi opacaque ripa i, Cic Leg 1, 5, 15. **5.** spătior, 1 v. TO PROMENADE. **6.** vāgor, 1 *I s. out of bounds*, ultra terminum v., Hor. Od 1, 22, 11 cf. id. S. 1, 6, 122

**stroll** (*subs*) · **1.** expr. by *verbs* (v. TO STROLL) usu. in phr. *to go for a s, to take a s.*: (1.) prōdeambŭlo, 1 *to go out for a s*, p, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4 (2.) deambŭlo, 1: *go off for a s.*, abi deambulatum, Ter Heaut. 3, 3, 26 (3) ambŭlo, 1: *to go off for a s.*, abire ambulatum, Pl Mil. 2, 2, 96. (4) ōbambŭlo, 1 *when he takes a solitary s.*, cum solus o, Ov (v. TO STROLL, 2). **2.** expr. by *subss.* · (1) ambŭlātio v WALK (*subs*), PROMENADE (*subs.*). (2) ambŭlātiuncula (rare: *a short walk*): Cic. Fam 2, 12, 2 (3) deambŭlātio (*a promenading*) Ter Heaut 4, 6, 2 v. also RAMBLE, WANDERING

**stroller:** expr by verb (v. TO STROLL): v also RAMBLER, HAWKER, QUACK (*subs*., II)

**strolling-players:** * histriones vagi *a company of s*, *histrionum vagorum grex *s.* catei va

**strong** · **I.** In general sense, of the body or mind **1.** vălĭdus (*opp.* imbecillus chiefly poet) *s oxen*, v. taurī, Ov M. 7, 538 *s arms*, v lacerti, Lucr 4, 830 (828). *s in body, mind, resources*, v corpore, opibus, ingenio, Tac H 1, 57 *an intellect s in wisdom*, ingenium sapientia v, Sall C 6, *post med.* *less s. in mind than in body*, mente minus validus quam corpore, Hor Ep 1, 8, 7 v also SOUND (*adj* I) *Very s*, praevalidus *a very s youth*, p. juvenis, Liv 7, 5, *med* **2.** vălens, entis (like preced) *when a weak man is torn to pieces by a very s beast*, quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic Fam 7, 1, 3 *s in the limbs*, v membris, Ov M 9, 108 Fig. *a s logician*, v dialecticus, Cic Fat 6, 12. *nor was craft s ever than my counsel*, nec fraus violentior quam consilium meum, id. Tim 11, *post med* *Very s*, praevalens. *very s in body*, p corpore, Vell 2. 108 **3.** rōbustus (*sturdy*) *a man s ed by exercise*, (homo) exercitatione robustior, Cic Cat 2, 20 cf usu atque aetate r, id Sull 16, 47 Join *s body-guards*, r. et valentes satellites, id. Agr 2, 31, 84 Fig. · *a s. mind*, r animus, id Off 1, 20, 67. **4.** lăcertōsus, tōrōsus v MUSCULAR **5.** firmus (*opp* aeger) *of a constitution not yet sufficiently s*, nondum satis f corpore, Cic Fam 11, 27, 1 Join: f ac valens, id. 1b 16, 8, 2 Fig *to bear with a s mind*, ferre f animo, id 1b 7, 18, 1. *a man most s for the truth*, vir pro veritate firmissimus, Plin Ep 2, 11, *post med* cf vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, Cic Mil 33, 91 v also FIRM, RESOLUTE, STEADFAST. **6.** fortis, e (*powerful*) *a s horse*, f. equus, Lucr 3, 8 *s oxen*, f. tauri, Virg G 1, 65 *a s. head* (of a lion), f caput, Plin 8, 36, 54, § 130 Also fortes (= *in s. health*), Plin. Ep. 4, 1, *extr.* Phr.: *a very s. man*, vir maximis viribus, Cic Coel. 24, 59 *a rustic of s. common sense*, rusticus crassa Minerva, Hor S. 2, 2, 3. [For *a s constitution*, v SOUND (*adj*., I., phr.)]

**II.** *S in resources* or *numbers*: **1.** pŏtens, praepŏtens, vălĭdus, vălens: v POWERFUL (II). **2.** pollens, entis *a fleet very s. at sea*, classis plurimum p. mari, Vell 1, 2, *ad fin.* Join Fig · animus abunde p potensque, Sall J 1, *med* *Very s.*, praepollens *a nation very s in wealth*, gens divitiis p, Liv. 1, 57, *init* · v also STRONG, TO BE (III) **3.** flōrens, entis v. PROSPEROUS **4.** firmus *a state especially s*, civitas imprimis f., Caes. B. G 5, 54, *ad init.* : cf. Cic Am. 7, 23 : *an army s enough for so great a war*, exercitus satis f ad tantum bellum, Liv 23, 25, *med.*. *a s band of veteran volunteers*, f. manus evocatorum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3 *very s garrisons*, praesidia firmissima, id Fin 1, 10, 35 · *s in resources*, f. opibus, Scip in Cic. Att 8, 11 (v RICH) *s. in cavalry*, ab equitatu f, Planc in Cic Fam 10, 15, 2. Phr. *a very s army*, maximus exercitus, Cic. Mur. 15, 32 cf exercitus amplior, Suet. Vesp 4, *ad fin.* *the s er party prevailed over the better one*, major pars meliorem vicit, Liv 21, 4, *init* : *a fleet* 100 *s.*, classis centum navium, Liv. (Quich.) *the army is 3000 s in foot*, exercitus trium millium pedītum est (id) v also NUMEROUS, STRONG, TO BE. **III.** Of things, *firm, solid* firmus for lit sense, v. FIRM (*adj*), SOLID (*adj*., V) Fig. *very s foundations of a defence*, (fundamenta) defensionis firmissima, Cic. Coel. 2, 5 *to have a very s hope*, spem firmissimam habere, id Fam 6, 5, 4 (in Cic. Att 1, 1, 2, firmior candidatus = *a candidate who has s er hopes of being*

*elected)* Join *s principles of duty*, officii praecepta f, stabilia, id Off 1, 2, 6 *a s opinion*, opinio f, et stabilis, id Brut 30, 114 **IV** Of places, *fortified*, q v mūnitus *a place too s to be carried by a coup-de-main*, locus munitior quam ut primo impetu capi posset, Curt. *a town s both by nature and by art*, oppidum et natura loci et manu m Caes B G 3, 23 Fig *s in the goodwill of men*, hominum benevolentia m, Cic Att 2, 25, 2 **V.** Of speech, *forcible, emphatic* **1.** vălĭdus v FORCIBLE (II) **2.** vĕhĕmens, entis *a very s force in speech*, vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13. **3.** fortis, e: *a s style of speaking*, f (genus dicendi), Cic de Or 3, 9, 32. **4.** grăvis. v. IMPRESSIVE. **5.** nervōsus v. NERVOUS (I) [*S language* (in bad sense), contumelia, maledictum, probrum v ABUSE, INSULT.] **VI.** Of arguments, *conclusive, weighty*, q v firmus, grăvis. Join argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, Cic Rosc Com 12, 37 v. also POWERFUL (III), CONVINCING, SOLID (*adj*, V) **VII** Of the memory, *retentive* **1.** firmus *a s memory*, f. memoria, Quint. (v MEMORY, I) **2.** tĕnax, ācis v. RETENTIVE **3.** ācer, cris, cre *a s memory*, a memoria, Cic de Or 2, 87, 357 **VIII.** Of eyesight, *unimpaired* incŏlūmis, e *s eyesight*, acies i, Cic Fin 5, 28, 84. **IX.** Of the voice, *loud and full* grandis et plenus g. et p vox, Cic Br 84, 289. **X.** *Violent, vehement, ardent*, q v **1.** grăvis, e *a s opponent*, g. adversarius, Cic Off 3, 22, 86 cf. gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18 v also FORMIDABLE. **2.** ācer, cris, cre. *a s opponent* (in discussion), a adversarius, Cic Acad. 2, 4, 12 v also EAGER (II.) **3.** expr. by tantus *so s. a partisan of the aristocracy*, t optimatium fautor, Suet Gr 3. **4.** studiōsus. v. ZEALOUS. Phr so s. *a prejudice*, tam pernicus insita opinio, Cic (v INVETERATE) *a s aversion*, magnum odium, Plin *to feel a very s passion*, incredibili cupiditate aidere, Cic. v. DESIRE (*subs*), PASSION **XI.** Of remedies, *effectual, potent* pōtens, entis Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94 v. also EFFECTUAL Phr. (lg). *a s. consolation*, magnum solatium, Cic *pass.* magna solatia, id multa solatia, id **XII.** Of food, *solid, substantial* firmus, plēnus, rōbustus, vălĭdus v SOLID (*adj*, IV.), NOURISHING (*adj*) **XIII.** Of flavours (*a*) *full-flavoured* **1.** vălĭdus *a s wine*, vinum v (opp imbecillum), Plin. 14, 21 27, § 134 **2.** plēnus, firmus· v. FULL-BODIED **3.** mĕrus, mĕrācus (*unmixed* with water) v PURE (I, 4) (*b*) *sharp to the taste*· **1.** ācer, ācris, acre *s vinegar*, a acetum, Hor. S 2, 3, 117 **2.** mordax, ācūtus v PUNGENT **3.** austērus v. HARSH (II) **XIV.** Of smell grăvis, ācer, asper, etc . v SMELL (*subs*., III). For bad sense, v RANK (*adj*, II) **XV.** Of colour, *deep* sātur, etc v RICH (III, 9), DEEP (*adj* IV.) **XVI.** Of light, *dazzling, vivid*. q. v. **XVII.** Of a wind or current, *swift, rapid*. **1.** vĕhĕmens, entis *a s wind*, v. ventus, Cic Rosc Am 45, 131 **2.** saevus (*very s.*)· *by a very s but not head-wind*, vento s., non adverso, id Att 5, 12, 1: v. also VIOLENT, VEHEMENT **3.** rāpidus *to be caught in a s current*, i in freto deprehendi (of the current in a channel), Liv Phr. *to resist a s. current*. contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes B G 4, 17, *med*. *the s er the current might be*, quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, Caes. id. l c

**strong, to be:** I. *To have physical st ength* **1.** vāleo, ui, ĭtum, 2 (with a strengthening word, since alone it usu means *to be well*, opp *to be ill*)· *to be s for wrestling*, viribus ad luctandum v, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107 cf. v. corpore, id Brut. 10, 77 multum v., Pl. Am 5, 1, 51· plus v, id Truc. 4, 3, *38 to be as as a boxer*, v pugilice, id. Epid 1. 1, **2.** expr. by vires with *verb*. *Antipater was roughly s*, A. habuit vires agrestes, Cic Leg 1, 2, 6. *nor are you as s. as the centurion*, nec vos centurionis vires habetis, id Sen 10, *33 to be very s*, excellere viribus, id Off. *3, 5, 25.* Fig. *you know not how s. virtue is*, nescis quantas vires virtus habeat, id Par 2, 17 II. *To be well, healthy* vāleo, ui, ĭtum, 2 v Smith's Lat. Dict s v Phr. *since he was not yet s enough*, corpore nondum satis firmo quum esset, Cic Fam. 11, 27 v also WELL, TO BE III. *To have great influence or resources:* **1.** vāleo, ui, ĭtum, 2 *those who are s er in resources, arms, power*, qui plus opibus, armis, potentia v, Cic Fam 1, 7, 10 *because Caesar was very s in cavalry*, quod multum C equitatu valebat, Caes B C 1, 61, *ad med*. *To prove the s er*, praevāleo v. TO PREVAIL (I.) **2.** polleo, possum *they are very s. by land and sea*, multum illi terra, plurimum mari p, Liv. 1, 23, *ad fin* v. INFLUENCE (*subs*, IV, phr) Or expr by *sum* with *adj* (v STRONG) [For *to be s. enough*, v. ABLE, TO BE.]

**strong, to become** or **grow:** I. *To gain strength*, in gen sense expr by fieri *s* fieri coepisse with *adj* (v STRONG) Phr. *the vine becomes s enough to bear the weight*, vitis vires concipit et intra se pascit sufficturas oneri, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 173 II *To recover strength after illness* vălesco, 3 (rare), Lucr 1, 941 (933) More usual words are, rĕvălesco, convălesco etc (v TO RECOVER, B) [For fig sense, v TO STRENGTHEN (II), TO INCREASE (B)]

**——, to make:** firmo, confirmo, rōbŏro, corrōbŏro v TO STRENGTHEN (I).

**——-bodied** vălĭdus v. STRONG (I), EFFECTIVE (III)

**——-box:** arca: *trust to my s* (*i. e.* to the money in it), arcae nostrae confidito, Cic Att 1, 9, 2 cf. Hor. S 1, 1, 67.

**——-hold:** **1.** arx v. CITADEL **2.** castellum: v. FORT

**strongly:** I. *Firmly* (lit and fig) firmē, firmĭter, sōlĭdē (only lit), tĕnācĭter, etc (v. FIRMLY, throughout) II. *Vehemently, powerfully* **1.** vĕhĕmenter *I see that the sea is surging s*, fluctuare video v mare, Pl Rud 4, 1, 12 v also VEHEMENTLY, VIOLENTLY, EXCEEDINGLY. **2.** vălĭdē fluctuat v. mare, id Rud 2, 1, 14 *to favour one very s.*, validissime alicui favere, Coel. in Cic Fam. 8, 2 *to oppose s*, v repugnare, id Fam 1, 22 *to desire s*, cupere v, Plin Ep 9, 35 **3.** valdē (contr from preced.): v MUCH (*adv*., 3), GREATLY **4.** ācrĭter *to fight more s*, acrius pugnare, Cic Fam 10, 30, 3: *to oppose very s*, acerrime resistere, id Agr. 2, 31 85. *to rate very s*, a vituperare, id Att 7, 5, 4 v. also SHARPLY, VIGOROUSLY. **5.** fortĭter v BRAVELY.

**6.** grăvĭtĕr, nervōsē (of speaking or arguing) v FORCIBLY (II). Phr. *to recommend one very s*, aliquem diligentissime commendare, id Fam 2, 17, 6 v. also PASSIONATELY. [N B —*S.* may also be expr. by a *prep.* in comp e g *to desire s*, expetere *very s fortified*, permunitus, Liv (but cf. GREATLY, *extr.*) or by *adj* (v. STRONG) or by *abl of subs* e g *to resist as s as possible*, omnibus viribus repugnare, Cic ]

**strong-minded:** v MAGNANIMOUS, RESOLUTE

**——-smelling:** grăveŏlens, grăvis v SMELLING (*adj*, III.)

**stroo:** *lorum in quo novaculae exacuantur

**strophe:** strŏpha, ae, Macr. M I

**strow:** v TO STREW

**structure:** I. *Law or plan of arrangement and formation* **1.** rătio, lex: v PLAN **2** conformātio v FORMATION (II) (Structura = *kind of building*, and with ref. to words, *arrangement.*) Phr.· *to explain the s. of a sentence*, *docere quomodo [qua ratione, lege] verba inter se cohaereant [connectantur] metrical s.*, numeri, Ellis pref. Catul (carmen . . hos habet numeros). II. *That which is constructed:* **1.** compāges, is, *f* v FRAMEWORK. **2.** structūra (*an erection or building*)· Vitr 5, 12, 2 **3.** aedificium v. BUILDING. **4.** *an enormous s*, mōles, is, *f* · Hor Od 2, 15, 2 cf Cic Mil 31, insanae substructionum moles

**structural:** Phr. *a s defect*, *conformationis vitium

**struggle** (*v.*): I. *To contend closely or vigorously* with any one or any thing· **1.** luctor, 1 (lit *to wrestle*). *to s. with any one*, cum aliquo l, Cic. Sull 16 poet with *dat.*· *to s. with death*, l morti, Sil. cf Hor. Od 1, 1, 15 *Comps* (1) colluctor, 1 (*to s. with*. rare) Col : Gell (2) obluctor, 1 (*to s against*) *to s against a current*, fluminī ob, Curt 4, 8 Col Fig : *to s with difficulties*, difficultatibus ob., Curt. 6, 6. (3) ēluctor, 1 (*to s out*; *make a way out by struggling*): with *acc to s out of (the grasp of) strong hands*, validas manus e, Liv 24, 26 **2.** pugno, 1 v. TO FIGHT; also, STRUGGLE (*subs*) Rarely with *dat let us s against love*, pugnemus amori, Ov Her 16 (17), 189 v. TO RESIST. **3.** conflictor, 1 (*to be brought into collision with*)· *to s with adversity*, c cum adversa fortuna, Nep Pel 5 *to have to s with so many disadvantages*, tot incommodis c, Caes B G 5, 35 Tac **4.** congrĕdior, 3 Join luctari et congredi cum aliquo, Cic Sull 16, *fin*

**5.** obnītor, sus and xus, 3: *to s with adversity*, adversis ob, Tac II. *To exert oneself greatly* **1.** nītor, sus and xus, 3 usu foll. by ut and *subj* v TO STRIVE Strengthened, conītor (*infants*) *s to get upon their feet*, comnitunt ut sese erigant, Cic Fin 5, 15, 42 also foll. by ad and *gen* Tac. Curt **2.** contendo, di, tum, 3 *they s d (hard) to board the enemies' ships*, summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant, Caes B G 3, 15 Join enitī et contendere, Cic , (id) contendere et laborare, Caes **3.** pugno 1. *s hard for that!* illud pugna [et enitere], Cic Fam. 3, 10 *he s s to overcome sleep*, p evincere somnos, Ov M 1, 685 (poet constr) **4.** luctor, 1 *to s to restrain a laugh*, risum comprimere l, Ov Her 16 (17), 161 III. *To strain oneself convulsively*: perh nixor, 1 Virg Aen 5, 279 (*al.* nexantem) See also TO STRAIN

**struggle** (*subs.*) I *A severe contest* **1.** (actus, atrox) pugna, certāmen, etc : v. COMBAT, CONTEST **2.** expr. by *impers. pass* of pugno, 1 *there was a sharp, an obstinate s*, acriter atrociter pugnatum est Caes. Liv. *to carry on a hand to hand s.*, commus (instare atque) pugnare, cf. Caes B C 1, 58, and Sall Cat 60 **3.** luctātio (lit. *wrestling*)· Cic Ac. 2, 14, *init* cf Liv 21, 36, *med*, where it is used of men *struggling to get footing on a slippery incline* (luctamen, poet)

II. *A desperate effort*. expr. by verb v TO STRUGGLE (II).

**strumous:** scrōfŭlōsus v SCROFULOUS

**strumpet:** scortum (*coarse term*), mĕrĕtrix v PROSTITUTE

**strut** (*v*) **1.** expr by incŭdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (with some qualifying word). *see! yonder he s s along*, ipse, en, ille ... magnifice incedit, Liv 2, 6, *ad fin* : cf magnifici incedunt, Sall Jug 31 and, superbus . incedis, Hor. Epod. 15, 18. Simly Pl. has, se inferre: *see the rascal, how he s s along!* vide ignavom, ut sese infert, Pl Mil 4. 2, 55.

**2.** perh nītor, 3 (to denote *the 'tragic strut'*") cf Hor A. P. 280, niti cothurno. (Jactare sese, *to make a display, do anything ostentatiously.*)

**strut** (*subs.*): perh. *incessus magnificus incessus qualis sese jactantium [superbientium] solet esse

**stubble:** stīpŭla v STRAW. *A s. field*, ager [demessus et] stipulis horrens (R and A )

**stubbly:** *stipulis horrens.

**stubborn** **1.** pervicax (from

vinco *determined on carrying one's point*) *to be of so s. a temper* . , adeo p animo esse, Ter Hec 4, 1, 17 (*men*) *of s. daring, persistent hope,* pervicaci audacia, pertinaci spe, Apul Tac **2.** pertĭnax v. OBSTINATE **3** refractārius (rare) Join contumax ac refractarius, Sen Ep 73 *init* **4.** contūmax (*stiff-necked, defiant and unyielding*) *arrogance and s temper,* arrogantia et c animus, Tac A 5, 3 Faceté *a s syllable (not fitting into verse),* c syllaba, Mart 9 11, 12

**stubbornly:** **1.** pervĭcācĭter Liv Tac **2.** obstĭnātē, pertĭnācĭter v FIRMLY, OBSTINATELY **3.** contūmāciter. Cic Liv (For syn v. STUBBORN)

**stubbornness:** pervĭcācia, pertinācia nimia *s* prava, obstĭnātus animus · v OBSTINACY Also contūmācia (strictly of *stubborn resistance combined with insolence*) · *persistent s of oxen,* c pervicax boum, Col.

**stucco:** nearest word tectorium (opus) v PLASTER

**stud** (*subs*) **I.** *A kind of fastening* perh clāvus, clāvŭlus: v NAIL **II.** *Collection of horses* **1.** ĕquārĭa (*herd of horses*) · Varr R. R 2, prooem *fin.* **2.** equĭtātum (= preced rare) Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1. **3.** usu better expr. by phr. *to keep a s,* equos pascere, genus equinum educare; equinum pecus alere. cf Col 6, 27 *to have a s of thoroughbreds,* * magnum numerum generosorum equorum alere.

**stud** (*v*) chiefly in *p part, studded* distinguo, nxi, nctum, *s (to adorn, set off; as with jewels, etc) the sky s'd with stars,* coelum astris distinctum [et ornatum], Cic. N D 2, 37, *fin* In sim sense, coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Virg Aen. 11, 202 *Studded* may also be expr. by crēber. *robes s'd with jewels,* * creber gemmis ornatus

**student:** **I.** In gen sense, *one who studies any subject regularly* Phr *an ardent s,* (homo) summe omnium doctrinarum studiosus, Cic Fam. 4, 3, *med.: a s of music, law, rhetoric,* (homo) musices, juris, rhetorices studiosus (v. DEVOTED TO) *to be a s of medicine,* medicinae studere, Quint 7, 2, 1 Cic.: *to be a s. of the laws of nature,* omnium rerum vim naturam causasque nosse studere, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 212 *to be a s of literature,* studium operamque in literas conferre, cf. id. Off 1, 6, 19 literis incumbere v. TO DEVOTE (oneself) **II.** Technically, *a student at the university* · *scholāris, scholastĭcus (late and bad): Stat Acad. Cant p. 63 *Students in arts, law, medicine,* *studiosi artium, juris, medicinae, ib pp. 42, 43 Kr gives also, *academiae civis (e Ruhnk) Phr : *to be a s. at the university,* *literis in academia operam dare, navare, literarum causa in academia versari, Herm. (Kr) [N. B.—The use of studiosus, without *depend. gen*, is late; but occurs in Plin. Ep 3, 5, 5, as the title of a work by the Elder Pliny, "THE STUDENT."]

**studied** (*part. adj.*): **1.** mĕdĭtātus (opp. subitus, *extemporaneous;* also of actions, *deliberate*). *s. injuries,* quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic. Off 1, 8, 27. *s speech,* m oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7. Join meditatus et cogitatus; accuratus et meditatus, Cic **2.** commentātus Cic Br 88, 301. **3.** exquīsītus (*carefully sought out*): *more (care fully) s. language,* exquisitiora verba, Quint 11, 1, 33 Join accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic Phr · *s insults,* quae consulto et cogitate fiunt contumeliae, cf Cic. Off 1, 8, 27.

**studio:** * officīna seminarium *s* schola pictorum (Kr.)

**studious:** **I.** *Desirous:* stŭdĭōsus, cupĭdus v. FOND, DESIROUS. **II.** *Given to study:* studiis literarum deditus; literarum (summe) studiosus; qui magnopere (vehementer) in literas incumbit: v. TO DEVOTE (oneself).

**studiously:** stŭdĭōsē (*with zeal and care*): Cic See also STUDIOUS.

**study** (*subs.*): **I.** *Close application of the mind* **1.** stŭdium (defined by Cic Inv 1, 25, 36, as, assidua ac vehemens, ad aliquem rem applicata, magna cum voluptate occupatio, *eager devotion of the mind*) *to devote one's s. to anything,* alicui rei *s* dare, Cic Fam 4, 3, *ad fin.* studium [atque operam] ponere in aliqua re, id Fin 1, *init* *s* in aliqua re collocare, ib Q Fr 1, 1, 10 **2.** mĕdĭtātio, *study* (combined with *practice, or exercise*, esp *by way of preparation*) *to overcome a natural defect by s and practice,* naturae vitium meditatione atque exercitatione tollere, Cic Div 2, 46, 96 · *s of speaking,* m dicendi, Quint 2, 10, 2 **3.** commentātio (*careful application of the mind to anything*) *subjects prepared with much s and practice,* locos multa c atque meditatione paratos, Cic de Or 2, 27, 118 Phr. *to give careful s to anything,* animum defigere et intendere in aliquam rem, id Ac 2, 15, 46 animum (mentem) ad aliquam rem applicare, cf Cic Inv 1, 25, 36 animum in aliqua re occupare, cf Ter Hec Prol 1, 4 See also TO STUDY **II.** *Literary* stŭdium · with *depending very* oft *pl : learned and refined s,* studium doctrinae atque humanitatis, Cic Coel. 10, 24 cf. id Sen. 14, 49, pabulum studii *atque* doctrinae (hendiadys) more fully, studia doctrinae, ib § 50 and by another hendiadys, studia atque literae, id Att 8, 11 *cultivated by liberal ss,* bonis s. atque artibus expolitus, id. (Nizol) *to devote oneself to s or repose,* se studiis vel otio tradere, Plin Ep 1, 9, 7 *our city is now distinguished for liberal ss,* urbs nostra liberalibus *s* floret, ib. 1, 10, *init. I am glad that liberal ss thrive,* juvat me quod vigent *s*, ib 1, 13, *init to have recourse to s. as one's only consolation,* ad unicum doloris levamentum studia confugere, ib 8, 19, 1 (see also TO DEVOTE ONESELF). Phr *to pass all one's time in s,* omne tempus inter pugillares [*note-books*] ac libellos transmittere, id 9, 6, *init* · *to be engaged in s,* libris, literis vacare (late), ib 3, 5, 15 **III.** *A room devoted to the purposes of study:* **1.** best word perh bibliŏthēca cf. Plin Ep 2, 17, 8, parieti ejus [cubiculi] in bibliothecae speciem (*like a library or study*) armarium insertum est, quod non legendos libros sed lectitandos capit (*a book case holding a few books for repeated perusal*) **2.** in certam connexionis umbrāculum (when *the study* of a man of letters is contrasted with *the publicity of active life*) · cf Cic. Br. 9, 37, processerat in solem et pulverem .... e Theophrasti, doctissimi hominis umbraculis so umbra, Tac A 14, 53, studia in umbra educata (*in the privacy of the study*) Hence, umbrātilis, umbrāticus (*belonging to privacy, to one's private study*). *in-doors practice (of speaking) in the s,* exercitatio domestica et umbratilis, Cic de Or 1, 34, 157 *letters composed in the s.,* literae [ut ita dicam] umbraticae, Plin Ep 9, 2, 3 **3.** Mūsēum, Gr. Μουσεῖον (*place devoted to the Muses,* i. e. *to literature, art*) Suet Cl 42 Plin. **4.** for this Capit. has stŭdium M Aur 26 ("Studia appellat loca in quibus eruditi conventebant, communicaturi de studiis,' Casaub. a l). **5.** perh. studiorum deversorium (as descriptive term; not a proper appellative) · cf. Cic. Ph 2, 41, 104 (Conclave literis, doctis studiis colendis destinatum: Kr)

**study** (*v*) · **I.** *To apply the mind to anything, pursue it as an object* **1.** stŭdeo, ŭi, 2 (*to devote oneself to anything* usu with *dat*). *to s any art,* arti alicui *s.*, Cic Fam 4, 3 *to s. law,* juri et legibus cognoscendis *s*, id. Rep. 5, 3 · *to s pecuniary advantage, glory, etc,* pecuniae, gloriae *s*, id Fin 1, 18, 60. Also foll by acc and *inf. to s. to excel,* s. esse praestare, Sall. Cat. *init.:* and by in and acc. (infreq.) *to s. (aim at) one point only,* in id solum *s*, Quint. 10, 2, 6. **2.** incumbo, cŭbŭi, ĭtum, 3 v. TO DEVOTE (III.) **3.** commentor, 1 (*to think carefully over,* esp *in the way of systematic study*): *they (children) begin to s. and learn something,* incipiunt c. aliquid et discere, Cic Fin 5, 15, 42: *that we should together s the method* . . . , ut inter nos commentemur, qua ratione , Cic Fam 4, 6, *fin* **4.** mĕdĭtor, 1 *I was studying something and taking notes,* meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin Ep 1, 6, 1 Phr *he s'd rhetoric under Molo,* * Molone rhetorices magistro usus est **II.** *To inquire into carefully.* **1.** inquīro, quīsīvi, ītum, 3 v TO ENQUIRE INTO **2.** exquīro, 3. v TO SEARCH OUT **3.** cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 (*to make oneself acquainted with*): *he sets out for Egypt, to s its antiquities,* Aegyptum proficiscitur, cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac A 2, 59 *to s and learn* (*find out by s*) *the causes of things,* rerum c causas, Virg **4** expr. by studere nosse (*to seek to know*) Cic de Or 1, 49, 212 (qui studeat omnium rerum vim, naturam causasque nosse) **III.** *To think over and prepare (a speech, etc) for delivery* **1.** commentor, 1 *to deliver what he had s'd,* quae commentatus esset reddere, Cic Br 88, 301 *p part* in pass. sense. v STUDIED **2.** mĕdītor, 1 (including *the act of committing to memory and rehearsing*) *to s one's brief,* causam m, Cic Att 8, 11, *extr. to s. an accusation (speech for prosecution),* accusationem m, id. Mur. 21, 43 *p part.* in pass. sense v STUDIED See also to MEDITATE. **3.** păro, 1: v. TO PREPARE. **IV.** Intrans. *to be engaged in literary pursuits* **1.** stŭdeo, 2 (not used, however, in the best authors without object expressed): v *supr.* (I.) In later age, absol. *I replied, that I would rather s*, respondi studere me malle, Plin Ep 6, 16, 7 *et pass.* [N B.—Studere literis, as in Cic. = *to devote oneself to literature:* studere, absol as in Plin min, precisely = Eng *to s*] **2.** *by night (by candlelight),* lūcubro, 1: Cels 1, 2, *med.* Cic (but as lucubro strictly *denotes to burn candle-light,* we have studendi causa lucubrare, Plin Ep. 3, 5, 8] **3.** expr by circumi, studia exercere; ad studia incumbere; artes studiaque colere; doctrinae, studus se dedere; literis et optimis disciplinis studere: Kr. e Cic. (all which phrr. refer to *continued and systematic s, not temporary occupation in such pursuits*). Phr. *to s incessantly,* nunquam doctrinae studia intermittere, Cic Or 10, 34 *to s at a university,* * literarum studiis in Academia operam dare, Herm (Kr.) *to s under any one,* *aliquo studiorum magistro uti · or, with ref. to *philosophical lectures,* audire aliquem [*e.g.* Platonem], Cic. de Or 3, 18, 67.

**stuff** (*subs*): **I.** *Substance, material* mātēria v. MATERIAL Phr *he is made of the right sort of s.,* mest in hoc amussitata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 37 *whose hearts he moulded of better s.,* quibus meliore luto finxit praecordia, Juv 14, 34. **II.** *Household goods and chattels* supellex, lectīlis, *f.*: v. FURNITURE **III.** *Baggage* (rare): impedīmenta, sarcinae v BAGGAGE. **IV.** *Woven fabric:* **1.** textile, is, *n* Liv. 45, 35 **2.** textum (poet.) *a piece of coarse s*, textum rude, Ov Met. 8, 641. **3.** tēla. Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 59 Ov : Ter. **V.** *Trash* nūgae, gerrae, Plaut.: *doctor's s.,* mĕdīcāmenta, *pl* · v. DRUGS. *garden s*, ōlus, ĕris, *n.*: v. VEGETABLES.

**stuff** (*v.*): **1.** farcio, si, tum, 4: *a cushion s'd with rose-leaves,* pulvinus rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 27. *a weasel's paunch s'd with coriander,* mustelae venticulus coriandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16: *s ing themselves (with food) beyond their capacity,* se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108: *he ordered rags to be s'd into his mouth,* in os pannos farciri imperavit, Sen Ira 3, 19 **2.** effercio or effarcio, no *perf.* fertum, 4 (rare) · *s. yourselves,* e. vos, Pl. Most 1, 1, 62 **3.** infercio or infarcio, si, sum,

4 (*to s in*) *he fills up chinks, as it were, by s ing in words*, infercies verba quasi rimas explet, Cic Or 69, 231 **4.** īēfercio, si, tum, 4 *to s books with childish stories*, r libros puerilibus fabulis, id N. D. I, 13, 34 **5.** sāgīno, 1. v TO CRAM **6.** compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo stīpo v. TO FILL. **7.** farcīno, 1 Mart Cap **8.** suffarcino, 1 (in *perf part*) · *s.'d with books*, suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 10 Ter *To s up*: obtūro, 1, oppilo v TO STOP UP Phr. *s'd with food*, tumidi, Hor Epod 6, 61 *s'd full*, offarcinatus Tert . *s'd with forcemeat*, insīcīātus Apic.

**stuffing:** **I.** *The act* **1.** sāgīna (*a s with food*) Plaut. Cic Tac **2.** sāgīnatio: Plin **II.** *Anything s'd in* . **1.** tōmentum (*for cushions, etc*) *he kept himself alive more than eight days by chewing the s. from his couch*, mandendo e cubili tomento nonum ad diem se detinuit, Tac A 6, 23 **2.** fartum (*in cookery*) Plin.. impensa (for sausages): Arn **3.** insīcia, and insīcium Apic v. FORCEMEAT.

**stultify:** *to s oneself* *stultitiae se arguere · *stultam, absurdam, inconstantiam prae se ferre

**stumble** (*subs.*) **I.** Lit **1.** pedis offensio . Cic. Div 2, 40, 84 Plin **2.** pes offensus Tib 1, 3, 20 Ov Met. 10, 452 **3.** lapsus v FALL. **II.** Fig. · **1.** offensio *that we may not be hindered by even a slight stagger or s.*, ut ne parvula quidem titubatione aut o. impediremur, Auct. Her 2, 8, 12. **2.** offensātio *s s of memory*, memoriae o , Sen. Ben. 5, 25.

**stumble** (v) **I.** Lit · **1.** offendo, di, sum, 3 (lit *to strike against*) *who is so lynx-eyed as not to s in such utter darkness?* quis est tam lynceus qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic Fam. 9, 2, 2. *your foot gave warning by s.ing on the threshold*, pes tuus offenso limine signa dedit, Ov. Her 13, 88 **2.** labor . v. TO FALL. **II.** Fig. *to s upon* · incido, cīdi, casum, 3 *I s'd on the man quite unexpectedly*, homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic Verr 2, 74, 182 v TO FALL IN WITH.

**stumbler:** offensātor used fig Quint. 10, 3, 20.

**stumbling-block:** **1.** offensio *no s*, nihil offensionis, Cic Tim 6 **2.** offendīculum. only found in Plin 9, 11 **3.** mōra (*hindrance*) *to be a s in the way of his ending, etc*, esse in mora quominus . . . finiret, Liv 30, 44 **4.** impēdimentum Caes B C 3, 17 Join mora et 1, Liv 21, 9 **5.** scandālum (*a temptation*) Vulg 1 Cor 1 23 Vert or expr by verbs labefacio, labefacto v. OVERTHROW.

**stump:** no exact equiv. expr. by *adj.* truncus e g *the s of an arm*, tr humeri stīpēs, itis, *m*, *a trunk* or *post* (cf Ov. Fast 2, 642), and (sectus) caudex, icis, *m* (cf Virg Georg 2, 30), are nearest to our *s. of a tree*. Phr. *s orator*, contionator, Cic Cat 4, 5, 9

**stun:** **I.** Lit no active verb *to be s'd*: **1.** sōpior, 4 *he was so struck by a stone that he was s'd*, impactus ita est a saxo ut sopiretur, Liv 8, 6 cf id 42, 16. **2.** stūpeo, ui, 2 v STUPEFY. **II** Fig · **1.** stūpēfācio, or stūpēfācio v STUPEFY (II.). **2.** attōno, ui, 1 (rare) · Ov. Met 3, 532 **3.** consterno, perterrēfācio v. TO DISMAY. **4.** perturbo, confundo v TO BEWILDER *stunned*, attōnītus Liv 10, 29, *med.* · afflictus *s'd with grief*, a luctu, Cic. Phil. 9, 5 a moerore, id Cat. 1, 2 *s.'d with fear*, perterritus Cic. concussus *s'd by bitter hap*, casu c acerbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 700 · *s.'d by fear*, c. metu mentem, ib 12, 468: fulminatus, Petr 8, 7 (v. FRIGHTENED) Join. obstupefactus et p , Cic. Cat 2, 7 **III.** *To weary the ears by loud talking*: **1.** obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 with aures, Cic. Or. 66, 221 absol , Ter Andr. 2, 2, 11. **2.** tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tūsum, 3 : Plaut. Poen 1, 3, 25 . *is s.'d by incessant cries*, assiduis tunditur vocibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 448.

**stunt:** no exact equiv *naturam. incrementum, alicujus impedire, opprimere *to be s'd*, *male crevisse *s'd*, immmutus, cf Cic Fin 5, 17, 46

**stupefaction:** **1.** stūpor *s overwhelms the eyes*, oculos s urguet, Virg. Georg. 3, 523 Fig. *s and consequent silence kept the others in their seats*, s et silentium inde caeteros defixit, Liv 6, 40. **2.** torpor v NUMBNESS

**stupefy:** no active verb in lit sense **1.** stūpeo, ui, 2 (*to be s'd*): lit, Cic Verr. 5, 36, 95 Plin 27, 2, 2 fig, Cic Fin 2, 23, *in* Liv 6, 38 and poets **2.** obstūpesco, ui, 3 *the body is s'd*, corpus o , Plin 36, 7, 11 *lees are s'd*, apes o , Varr. R R. 3, 16 Fig *to s*, obstūpēfācio, fēci, factum, 3 · *he s'd the foe by the very muscle of his boldness*, ipso miraculo audaciae o hostes, Liv. 2, 10 **3.** stūpēfācio esp in *part perf you are s'd at the sight of your own shape*, spectas tuam stupefacta figuram, Ov Her 14, 97 **4.** perturbo v TO BEWILDER **5.** consterno v TO DISMAY **6.** exānimo v. TO KILL *Stupefied*. torpens *s by fear*, t metu, Liv 28, 29 obstupidus, Plaut. Mil 4, 6, 39 stupidus Auct Her 4, 52, 65 v STUN, II. STUNNED *to be s'd* obstupesco, stupesco, Cic torpeo *I am utterly s'd*, totus t, Plaut Am 1, 1, 179: *they are all s'd as it were both in mind and body by fear*, stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membia tenet, Liv 9, 2.

**stupendous:** permīrus, Cic admīrābilis *s. impudence*, a impudentia, Cic Phil 3, 7, 18 mīrissimus, immāms, ingentissimus v. WONDERFUL, MARVELLOUS, VAST, HUGE

**stupendously:** admīrābīlĭter mīrandum in modum, Cic . immānĕ quantum.

**stupid:** **1.** stōlĭdus *no stone is more s. than this man*, nullum hoc stolidius est saxum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33 *s. self-confidence*, s fiducia, Liv. 34, 46. **2.** stūpidus. *a s. husband*, s. maritus, Mart. 11, 7. **3.** bardus Join *Zopyrus said that Socrates was s*, Z. stupidum esse Socratem dixit et b, Cic Fat 5, 10 **4.** hēbes, ētis (*dull*) *annoyances have made me s*, me h molestiae reddiderunt, Cic Att 9, 17, 2 *s as a beast*, neque hebes ac pecus, poet. in Cic Div 1, 22, 45 Join obtusi et hebetes, Cic. Frag **5** stultus (gen term) v. FOOLISH **6.** sōcors, dis *a s disposition*, s ingenium, Tac A 13, 47 Join. stolidi ac s, Liv. 9, 34 **7.** āmens rare in this sense see Cic. Vert Act 1, 3, 7, and ib § 5. **8.** fātuus v SILLY **9.** brūtus · v. IRRATIONAL **10.** obtūsus v DULL **11.** dēsīpiens, insīpiens v FOOLISH, UNWISE **12.** ineptus (*in bad taste*), inconsultus, imprūdens (*indiscreet*), may be used with reference to particular actions **13.** insulsus (*insipid*, of speeches, etc) Cic **14.** laevus *how s I am!* O ego l, Hor A. P 301. Phr . *s as a post*, stipes, Ter Heaut. 5, 1, 4 asinus may be similarly used.

**stupidity:** **1.** stūpor *but mark the s of the man, or, I should say, the beast*, sed s hominis vel dicam pecudis attendite, Cic Phil 2, 12, 30 **2.** stūpĭdĭtas *astonishing s.*, incredibilis s, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 80 **3.** stultĭtia: v. FOLLY **4.** tarditas and tarditas ingenii v SLOWNESS **5.** sōcordia *whenever she changed any one with s. she would say he was a greater fool than her son Claudius*, si quem socordiae argueret stultiorem aiebat filio suo Cl, Suet Claud 3 **6.** āmentia v. MADNESS **7.** fātuĭtas. **8.** stōlĭdĭtas (late).

**9.** insulsĭtas: v INSIPIDITY. *To act with s*, stulte facere, Plaut Most. 1, 3, 20 insulse f. Cic Att 15, 4

**stupidly:** **1.** stōlĭdē Liv. **2.** stultē Plaut. · Liv. Cic. **3.** insīpienter: Plaut Cic **4.** ineptē · Hor. . Cic. **5.** insulsē Cic For shades of meaning, v. STUPID.

**stupor:** stūpor · torpor v. STUPEFACTION lēthargia v. LETHARGY

**sturdily:** **1.** constanter Caes. Cic Hor Suet **2.** firmē Cic. Suet. : Quint. **3.** fortĭter Cic Caes : Hor **4.** pertīnācĭter, obstīnātē (*stubbornly*) Suet **5.** fidenter, confidenter Cic **6.** audacter (*boldly*). Caes Cic.: Liv

**sturdiness:** **I.** Lit.. **1.** firmĭtas Cic Phil. 2, 25, 63. **2.** vīres, ium, *f* v STRENGTH **II.** Fig : rōbur, fortĭtūdo constantia firmĭtas . confidentia fidentia audācia v. STRENGTH, FIRMNESS, RESOLUTION, CONFIDENCE

**sturdy:** **I.** Lit. *strong, stout hard* **1.** vălĭdus · *a s old oak*, v. annoso robore quercus, Virg Aen 4, 447 **2.** firmus *a s tree*, f arbor, Ov A A 2, 652. **3.** rōbustus *a s. delver*, r fossor, Virg Georg 2, 264 *a large and s frame*, corpore amplo et r, Suet Tib 68 **4** fortis *s oxen*, tauri f Virg G 1, 65 **II.** Fig *resolute, obstinate* . **1.** fortis *it is the characteristic of a s and self-possessed man not to be bewildered in critical circumstances*, fortis et constantis est non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic Off 1, 23, 80 **2.** rōbustus *characteristics of a more s villany*, quae robustiora improbitatis sunt, id Phil 2, 25, 63 Join r et stabilis *s courage*, r et st fortitudo, id Tusc 4, 23 **3** obstĭnātus, pervĭcax : v. STUBBORN **4.** fidens : v. CONFIDENT **5.** impăvĭdus v. FEARLESS

**sturgeon:** ăcĭpenser, ĕris and ăcĭpensis, is, *m* Linn : Cic Tusc 3, 18, 43.

**stutter** (*subs*) os balbum cf Hor Ep 2, 1, 126. *With a s*, balbē. Luer 5, 1022 v. STAMMER (*subs*), IMPEDIMENT.

**stutter** (v) . balbūtio, 4, tĭtŭbo, 1, frĭgūtio, 4 v TO STAMMER

**stutterer:** balbus (*adj*) : v STAMMERER

**sty:** **I.** *Pen for swine*: **1.** hăra . *it ought from a s not a school*, Epicurus noster ex h. productus non e schola, Cic. Pis 16, 37. **2.** sŭīle Col 7, 9, 14 **II.** *A tumour in the eyelid* **1.** hordeolus Marc Empir 8 **2.** crīthē, *f* Cels 7, 7

**style** (*subs*) **I.** Lit *Instrument for writing on waxen tablets* stilus *often use the upper end of the s* (i. e *ease*), saepe stilum vertas, Hor Sat 1, 10, 73 cf. Cic Verr 2, 41, 101 **II.** Fig · *kind or manner* **1.** gĕnus, ĕris, *n* (esp. of speaking or writing). Cic. Q Fr. 3, 4, 4: id Off 1, 1, 3, etc Quint 10, 1, 94, etc. *s of food*, cibi g., Caes B G. 4, 1 *s of fighting*, s pugnae, ib 1, 48 *in the ancient s of (naval) architecture*, antiquae structurae genere, Liv. 22, 11 **2.** stilus (only of writing, etc). Plin Ep 1, 8 Suet Tib 70. [N B—Used of individuals, NOT of nations or communities.] **3.** ōrātio (s of oratory) with qualifying *adj.* Quint 10, 1, 81 Cic Orat. 20, 66, etc **4.** sermo, ōnis, *m* (of language): Cic Att 7, 3 Quint 10, 1, 82 Plin. Ep. 1, 10 **5.** rātio, *f* . *new s s of manner*, novae rationes bellandi, Caes B C 3, 50: v METHOD, KIND. **6.** filum (of speech) *a subtle s. of argument*, tenue f argumentandi, Cic Or. 36, 124. **7.** mos, mōris, *m* v FASHION. **8.** habĭtus, ūs, *m.* (of dress or appearance): *s. of dress*, vestish , Liv 24, 5, *init* *s of face*, h oris, ib *ad fin* **9.** mōdus : v. WAY, MANNER

**style** (v.) · appello, 1 Cic Caes. Liv nuncŭpo, 1 : Cic Suet. · nōmĭno, 1 Cic . vōco, 1 Cic. Hor dīco, 3 : poet , and Quint : v TO CALL, TO NAME.

**stylish:** magnĭfĭcus, spĕcĭōsus · v. SHOWY, FASHIONABLE

**styptic:** **1.** medicamentum quod sanguinem sistit, cf Plin 20, 7, 25 : or, quod sanguinem cohibet, cf. id 22, 25, 71 **2.** astrictōrius (*astringent*) · Plin. 24, 13, 71 App Barb. Herb 25, mentions a plant called "haemostasis," having the power of stopping hemorrhages through its astringent quality. **3.** stypticus Plin 24, 13, 73.

**suasion:** suāsio, Cic : suāsus, ūs (the latter chiefly in *abl* or *acc.* after *prep*) *by force or by s*, per vim vel per suasum, Ulp. see also PERSUASION

**suavity:** suāvĭtas, ātis, *f*. *s of speech and manners*, s sermonum atque morum, Cic Am 18, 66 Join suavitas et dulcedo, Plin . v PLEASANTNESS, AGREEABLENESS

**subaltern** (*adj*) inferior, sĕcundus · v SUBORDINATE

**subaltern** (*subs*): **I.** Milit *t t* · *an officer below the rank of captain* optio Varr L L 5, 91 (cf is adjutor dabatur centurion a tribuno militum, Fest *s v*) **2.** succentūrio Liv 8, 8 **II.** Gen *one who acts under another* minister. cf Tac Agr 8, 3 : v SUBORDINATE.

**subdivide:** expr by dīvīdo, 3 partior, 4 . partio, 4 distĭtĭbuo, 3 : v. TO DIVIDE. (N B—Not subdividō, etc)

**subdivision:** **I** *The process* *exactior partitio *exactior, subtilior, divisio **II.** *The part* pars, rtis, *f* *there is another division which again falls naturally into three s s*, altera est divisio, quae in tres p et ipsa discedit, Quint 12, 10, 58 *each emotion has several s s of the same kind*, singulis perturbationibus p. ejusdem generis subjiciuntur, Cic Tusc 4, 7, 16

**subdue:** **I.** *To make subject* · **1.** subjĭcio, 3 v. TO SUBJECT **2.** rĕdigo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to s Gaul to the power of the Roman people*, Galliam sub P. R imperium r, Caes B G. 5, 29. **3.** subjungo, xi, ctum, 3 *he s d many cities to the imperial sway of the R. P.*, multas urbes sub imperium P R ditionemque subjunxit, Cic Verr 2, 1, 21 **4.** sūbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *to s a third of the world*, tertiam partem orbis terrarum s, Cic Rosc Am 36, 103. *to s. cities and nations*, urbes atque nationes s, Sall C 2 *Britain has been discovered and s d*, inventa Britannia et subacta, Tac Agr 33 *to s the earth with iron*, s terram ferro, Cic Leg 2, 18, 45 **II.** *To bring under oneself* **1.** dŏmo, ui, itum, 1 *to s the soil with harrows*, terram rastris d, Virg. Aen 9, 608 *to keep one's passions s d*, domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or 1, 43, 194. **2.** dēbello, 1 (*to s by war*: rare). *to s the proud*, d. superbos, Virg. Aen 6, 854. **3.** opprĭmo, 3 vinco, 3 : sŭpĕro, 1 v TO SUPPRESS, CONQUER, OVERCOME Or expr. by suae ditionis facere, cf Liv. 21, 53, *ad fin* in potestatem suam redigere in ditionem suam r. v. TO REDUCE **4.** cŏhĭbeo, 2 : coerceo, 2 refraeno, 1 frango, 3 · v. TO RESTRAIN *to s thoroughly*, perdomo, 1, dēvinco, 3 Phr *a s d style of oratory*, summissa oratio, Cic de Or 2, 43, 183 *in a s d voice*. suppressa voce, Cic. Suil 10, 30 *s.d spirits*, animus jacens, Cic Am. 16, 59

**subjacent:** **1.** subjectus Liv. **2.** subjăcens Plin.: v. ADJACENT.

**subject** (*adj*): **I.** *Brought under* . **1.** subjectus · *s to you*, s tibi, Plin. Pan 24 *s. to and dependent on you*, s atque obnoxii vobis, Liv. 7, 30, *ad init. to spare the s*, parcere subjectis, Virg Aen. 6, 854. **2.** dicto audiens. Liv. 5, 3, *ad fin.* · v. OBEDIENT. **3.** subditus (rare): *s. to Pluto's sway*, Plutonis s regno, Tib 4, 1, 67 Or expr by the *verb*, v. TO SUBJECT Phr *to become completely s. to the king*, sub jus judicumque regis venire, Liv. 39, 24, *med.* **II.** *Exposed* or *liable*: **1.** obnoxius · *s to disease*, o. morbo, Plin. 17, 24 · *s. to insults*, o. contumeliis, Suet. Tib. 63. **2.** subjectus *daily and hourly more s. to envy*, subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, Hor Sat. 2, 6, 47 *s to* (of a particular disease), is sometimes expr. by the termination -ōsus e g, *s to the gripes* tormĭnōsus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12 27. Phr . *human affairs are s. to chance*, habet mortalia casus, Lucan 2, 13 *to be s to the will of another*, alium arbitrii esse, Suet Claud. 2 : *to be s to punishment*, poenā tenerī, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 5 *your mistress will be s to your cognizance*, notitiae subesse amica tuae, Ov A. A 1, 398 : *the s-matter of the discussion*, materia ad argumentum subjecta, Cic. Part 11, 38 *the s-matter of philosophy*, subjecta quasi materia sapientiae, Cic de Fin 3, 19 [N B—The *quasi* is important ] *The s-matter of a speech*, materia orationis, Cic de Or 2, 34, 145. *to furnish s-matter for discussion*, materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H 4, 4 v. MATTER

**subject** (*subs*) **I.** *A person under dominion* **1.** prīvātus Plin Pan 10. *he seemed greater than a s while in a s's rank*, major privato visus dum p fuit, Tac. H 1, 49 As *fem* privāta (mulier), Hor Od 1, 37, *extr* **2.** subjectus *valour and high spirit in s s are offensive to rulers*, virtus ac ferocia subjectorum ingrata imperantibus, Tac Agr 31 **3** civis. *as a king to his s s*, ut rex civibus suis, Cic ap Augustin : *a good s*, civis bonus, Cic : *an excellent and most loyal s*, civis optimus atque fidelissimus, Cic Phil 4, 2, 6 **4.** părentes (*pl*) Sall J 102 *what with disloyal s s and unjust rulers*, inter male parentes et injuste imperantes, Tac Agr 32 Or expr by *adj* or *verb* e. g, *wishes to have foreign nations loyal allies rather than wretched s s*, malit exteras gentes fide et societate junctas habere quam tristi subjectas servitio, Liv. 26, 49 **II.** *A matter or theme* · **1.** rēs, rēi (rēī, Lucr), *f* *an important s*, r. magna, Cic Rull 2, 41 *a s of dispute*, r controversa, id Leg 1, 20, 52 or, id de quo agitur, disseritur, cf id Acad 4, 6, 18 *the s of our enquiry*, id quod quaerimus, id Off 1, 4, 14 *if the speaker be not master of his s*, si res non subest (oratori) ab oratore percepta et cognita, id de Or 1, 12, 50 v DISCUSSION, ARGUMENT, ENQUIRY For *s.-matter*, v *adj*, If Phr *they have led me from the s*, abstulerunt me velut de spatio, Liv 35, 40 **2.** argumentum *the s of a letter*, a epistolae, Cic Att 10, 13 *the s* (or *plot*) *of a play, poem, etc*, fabulae, carminis a, Plaut Ter Liv 7, 2 *the s* (*of a work of art*), a., Cic : Ov Virg . *s of a picture by Parrhasius*, Parrhasii tabulae a, Suet. Tib 44 **3.** locus (*pl* loci in this sense), (strictly a point or division of a subject) *an extensive s*, l longe lateque patens, Cic Or. 21, 72 *the s has been clearly stated*, l perspicuatus est, Cic. de Div 2, 1, 2 **4.** quaestio · *the nature of the gods is a very hard and obscure s*, perdifficilis et perobscura est q. de natura deorum, Cic N D 1, 1, 1 Phr *to change the s.*, sermonem alio transferre, Cic de Or. 1, 29, 133. **5.** māteria (*of a book*). Plin. Ep 1, 2 **III.** (Logic and grammar) *that of which any thing is predicated* · **1.** subjectum, Mart Cap. **2.** pars subjectiva, Appul **IV.** Medic *t t*, perh. *corpus or *corpus mortui incidendum, consecandum. **V.** *A bad fellow a bad subject* (Fr mauvais sujet), homo perditus, nebulo : Cic. Hor.

**subject** (*v*) **I.** *To place under* · **1** subjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 · *men s. themselves to the authority of another*, se homines imperio alterius et potestati, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22 . v TO SUBMIT. **2.** suppōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 Ov. Fast. 1, 306 Pers. 5, 36. **3.** substĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3 : *they were s.d to the charge*, s. crimini, Plin. Ep. 6, 31 . v TO SUBDUE, REDUCE. Phr.: (*the human race*) *s.d itself to laws and strict codes*, sponte sua cecidit sub leges artaque jura, Lucr. 5, 1147. **II.** *To expose*: obnoxium reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 subjĭcio, 3 · v TO EXPOSE. Phr. *the body was s.d to a thousand insults*, corpus plurimis ludibrĭis vexatum, Tac. Hist. 1, 49

**subjection:** **I** *The act of bringing under* · Expr. by *verb* **II.** *The state of a subject* · pātientia, Tac. Agr. 16. servĭtus, *f*. · Liv Phr. *to hold in s*, in officio continere, Caes B. G 3, 11 *to hold men in forcible s*, vi oppressos imperio coercere, Cic Off 2, 7, 24 · *to reduce to s, not slavery* jam domiti ut pareant non ut serviant, Tac Agr. 13.

**subjective:** no equiv word Expr by *verb prons* and ipse, sometimes by *poss prons.* or proprius, or by Phr *a writer of the s school*, * scriptor subjectivus, quem dicunt, *qui potius mentis statum habitumque quam res externas describere, ob oculos ponere, studet

**subjectively:** **I.** (In gramm and log) subjectivē Mart. Cap **II.** (In metaphysics and gen) no equiv v SUBJECTIVE

**subjectivity:** *studium, ingenium, tractandi proprias res or *sting inmittendi mihi extrinsecus.

**subjoin:** subjungo, 3, subjĭcio, 3, suppōno, 3 Cic. subtexo, 3 Liv subnecto, 3. Quint. v TO ADD

**subjugate:** sūbĭgo, 3, dŏmo, 1 v. TO SUBDUE

**subjunctive** (gramm *t t*) *the s. mood*, subjunctivus mōdus, Diom . adjunctivus mōdus, Diom conjunctivus mōdus, or conjunctivus only, Mart. Cap

**sublimate, sublimation** (chem *t t*) *sublimatum

**sublime** (*adj*). **I.** Lit altus, celsus. v HIGH. **II.** Fig **1.** excelsus: *these are the works of a great and s spirit*, haec sunt opera magni animi et e, Cic Off 1, 23, 81 *you have naturally s tastes and aspirations*, te natura excelsum quendam et altum et humana despicientem genuit, id Tusc 2, 4, 11. *a lofty and s orator*, orator grandis et quodammodo e, id Or. 34, 119 **2.** ēlātus *a s spirit*, animus magnus et e, id Off 1, 18, 61 **3** divīnus *a s orator*, homo in dicendo d, id de Or 1, 10, 40 *he made a s panegyric on my conduct*, ornavit res nostras d laudibus, id Fam 2, 15 *s skill*, d solertia, id de Nat 1, 20, 53 **4.** grandis (of style) id Quint *they were s in diction*, grandiant verbis, Cic Brut 7, 29 **5** sublīmis *a s style*, s dicendi genus, Quint 11, 18 *a s character*, s et electum ingenium, Tac Agr 4 *your s mind*, mens tua s, Ov. Pont 3, 3, 103 *s poems*, s carmina, Juv 7, 28 Phr · *to entertain a s contempt for*, aliquid excelso animo magnoque despicere, Cic de Off 2, 10, *ad fin*

**sublimely:** excelsē, sublātē, divīnĭtus Cic

**sublimity:** **1** ēlātio, *f*. (of mind and style) *s of style*, elatio atque altitudo orationis, Cic Brut 17, 66 **2.** excelsĭtas, *f* *s. of mind*, excelsitas animi, Cic Off 3, 5, 24 **3.** sublīmitas, *f*. (of style) Quint 1, 8, 5 *the s of a steadfast mind*, s invicti animi, Plin 7, 25, 26 Join sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, Quint 8, 3, 3

**sublunary:** **1.** terrestris, e *(earthly) s creatures have transient lives allotted to them*, terrestria mortalium animas vivunt sortita, Hor S 2, 6, 94. **2.** mortālis, e (*human*) or expr by infra lunam *all s things are perishable and fleeting*, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum, Cic Som Sc 4

**submarine:** submersus *s creatures*, s belluae, Cic N D 2, 39, 100

**submerge:** **I.** *To dip under water* · submergo, si, sum, 3, Cic. dēmergo, 3 v TO SINK (B) **II.** *To cover with water*. esp in *pass.*: înundo, 1 . v TO DELUGE.

**submersion:** submersio : Arn. submersus, ūs Tert.: better expr. by *verb* v. TO SUBMERGE.

**submission:** **I.** *The act of submitting* expr. by *verb*: or objectively by dītio, pōtestas, etc · *to tender a voluntary s.*, voluntate concedere in ditionem Liv. 28, 7. Phr . *nothing was left for themselves but compulsory s*, penes ipsos tantum servitii necessitas erat, Tac Hist 2, 6 **II.** *The state*. tempĕrātio, Cic Leg. 1, 15, 42 · obēdientia, obsĕquium, pātientia v SUBJECTION, II, OBEDIENCE, ALLEGIANCE

**submissive:** **1.** submissus · *s. states*, s. civitates, Hirt B. G. 8, 31. *in*

*a s. tone*, s voce, Ov Met 7, 90. **2.** obnoxius, Liv 7, 30 Sall C 14 **3.** obsĕquens, obsequiosus (in a disparaging sense), Plaut **4.** supplex, ĭcis *to show mercy to the wretched and s*, in miseros et s misericordia uti, Caes B G 2, 28. cf Tac A 1, 44 **5.** ōbēdiens dicto audiens v OBEDIENT

**submissively:** pătienter, submissē (no *superl*), mŏdestē, Cic ōbēdienter v OBEDIENTLY

**submit:** **I.** *To place oneself under* **1.** submitto, sī, ssum, 3 with *refl pron* (of moral submission) *to s to the degradation of pleading as a criminal*, s se ad humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv 38, 52 *to s to misfortunes*, s animos ad calamitates, Liv 23, 25. *to s to love*, animos amori s., Virg Aen 4, 414 **2.** subjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 with *refl pron.* *you have voluntarily s'd to the laws*, ipse te legibus subjecisti, Plin Pan. 64 *to s. to another's authority*, s se sub alicujus potestatem, Auct Her 2, 31, 50 **3.** cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *to s to fortune*, c fortunae Sall C 34 **4.** concēdo Caes B G 1, 7 ib 4, 7 Liv 6, 6 v TO YIELD, SURRENDER **5.** sŭbeo, ĭi ĭtum, 4 *to s to the authority of a civilian*, togam potentiam s, Cic Fam 6, 16 *to s to conditions*, s conditiones, Tac H 4, 65 *that towns s'd to the renown of your name*, oppida sub titulo nominis tui esse, Ov Pont 2, 1, 50. **6** pāreo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 *to s to the laws* legibus p, Cic Off 2, 11, 40 Join *to s to another's will*, obedire et p alicujus voluntati, Cic N D 1, 8, 19 *to s to necessity*, necessitati p, Cic Or. 60, 202 **7.** obtempĕro, 1 *to s to another's will*, o voluntati alicujus, Caes B C 1, 35 **8** perfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *to s to all kinds of indignities and insults*, omnes indignitates et contumelias p, Caes B G 2, 14 v TO ENDURE Comp in ditionem venire, Liv 32, 31 · in arbitrium ac pote tatem venire, Cic Verr 1, 57, 150 *to s themselves to his authority and protection*, in fidem et potestatem venire, Caes B G 2, 13 *the Gauls s'd to the sovereign sway of the Roman people*, Galli sub P. R imperium ditionemque ceciderunt, Cic Font 1, 2 *that he should s to the Senate and Roman people*, ut sit in S P Q R potestate, Cic Phil 6, 2 **II.** *To condescend* **1** dēmitto, sī, ssum, 3 with *refl pron* *to s to use flattery*, d se in adulationem, Fac A 15, 73 **2.** descendo, dī, sum, 3 *to s to use all kinds of entreaties*, preces d in omnes, Virg Aen 5, 782 **III.** *To lay before* rĕfĕro, rĕtŭli, rĕlātum, 3 with *prep.* ad v. TO REFER

**subordinate** (*adj* and *subs*): **1.** subjectus *who learns what to do or how to act from a s*, qui quid aut qualiter faciendum ab s. discit, Col 1, 2, 4 **2.** minister *as a s*, ut m mister, Tac Agr. 8 v. SUBALTERN, SUBJECT (*adj*), I. **3.** sĕcundus: *to play a s part*, partes tractare secundas, Hor Ep 1, 18, 14 *a s actor*, adjutor possit qui partes ferre secundas, Hor S 1, 9, 46 actor qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, Cic Div. in Caec 15, 48 **4.** inferior *s ranks*, i ordines, Caes B G 1, 46 Or expr by subsum *the particular is that which is s to the general*, pars est quae subest generi, Cic Inv 1, 22, 32 · v TO SUBORDINATE

**subordinate** (*v*) · **1.** subjicio, jēci, jectum, 3 *there is a certain number of forms which may be s'd to each class*, formarum certus est numerus quae cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic Top 8, 33 *sloth, shame, and dread are s to fear* sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia pudor terror, Cic Tusc. 4, 7, 16 **2.** suppōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *to this class Hermagoras s'd four divisions*, huic generi Hermagoras quatuor partes s, Cic Inv 1, 9, 12. Phr. *to s one's private requirements to public interests*, reipublicae commoda privatis necessitatibus potiora habere, Caes B C 1, 8

**subordination:** **I.** Lit: discrimen, ĭnis, *n* (in *pl.*), or grādŭs e. g, *s of rank*, d. or g ordinum (Kr.): or expr by *adj* or *v* **II.** Moral **1.** mŏdestia *to look for s in a soldier*, in milite modestiam desiderare, Caes B G 7, 52 *s. of the soldier*, m militaris, Tac A 1, 35 **2.** disciplina *to maintain strict s among soldiers*, severe regere d militarem, Suet Caes 48 **3.** obsĕquium (*obedience*), Tac A 3, 12 Join obsequium et modestia, Tac Agr 42: or expr. objectively by imperium, auctoritas, etc *to administer a magistracy in s to another*, ex auctoritate alicujus gerere magistratum, Cic Fam 4, 9, *med* *want of s among the soldiers*, petulantia castrorum, Tac Agr. 16, *extr.* v DISCIPLINE, SUBMISSION (II).

**suborn:** **1.** subjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (gen in *pass*) *L Metellus is s'd by Caesar's enemies to frustrate the business*, subjicitur L Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. B C 1, 33 *witnesses are s'd*, testes s, Quint 5, 7, 12 **2.** sūborno, 1 *a false witness is usually s'd* fictus testis subornari solet, Cic Caecin 35, 71 *he will s a physician as informer*, medicum indicem s, id Deiot 6, 17 cf. Liv 42, 15 *s'd to bring charges*, subornati criminibus, Liv 38, 43 **3.** immitto, sī, ssum, 3 *he s'd Sulius to accuse*, Sulium accusandi animo i, Tac A. 11, 1 **4.** compăro, 1 *they s'd six tribunes to interpose their veto*, sex tribunos ad intercessionem c Liv 4, 48, *med*

**subpoena** (*subs*) denuntiatio testimonii, Cic Flacc 6, 14.

**subpoena** (*v*) denuntio testimonium alicui, Cic Rosc Am 38, 110 cf me tunis familiarissimis in hanc rem testimonia denuntiatum, id Verr 1, 19, 51 denuntio (*abs*), id Flacc 15, 35 cf Quint. 5, 7, 9, duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum, aut eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis lege denuntiari solet v. TO SUMMON

**subscribe:** **I.** *To affix one's signature* **1** subscribo, psi, ptum, 3, usu *abs*, without nomen Cic Suet Ner 10 with *dat*, Ulp. [N B —Cic uses this verb in the sense of *to write under*, or as the legal *t t*, to subscribe one's name to an accusation either as a principal or subordinate] Transf. *to assent to s to the hatred and charges against Hannibal*, s odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv 33, 47 cf id 10, 22 **2.** subnōto, 1 *to s one's name*, nomen s, Suet Cal 41 **3.** subsigno, 1 · Paul v TO SIGN **II.** *To undertake to give or buy* · *nomine subscripto profiteri se daturum, empturum *to s to a book*, *libri emptorem se profiteri (nominis subscriptione), Georg *persons can s. till the end of June*, *nomen profiteri poterunt emptum usque ad finem mensis Junii, Georg

**subscriber:** subscriptor: Cic. · *qui nomen subnotat, subsignat. Phr.. *s. to a book*, *emptorem libri se profitens or professus, Georg

**subscription:** **I.** *The act:* subscriptio, subsignātio. Paul in Dig Phr. *the s. is open till the end of June*, *nomen profiteri poterunt emptum usque ad finem mensis Junii, Georg **II.** *A sum promised or paid:* collātio, Cic collecta, id. de Or 2, 57, 233 v. CONTRIBUTION.

**subsequent:** sĕquens, postĕrior, sĕrior v. FOLLOWING, LATE (*comp*)

**subsequently:** posteā, deinde v AFTER, AFTERWARDS, NEXT.

**subserve:** commŏdo, 1 obsĕquor, 3 · inservio, 4: subvĕnio, 4 v. TO SERVE, AID, ASSIST.

**subservient:** obsĕquens, obsĕquiōsus, obnoxius servĭtio promptus, Tac. A. 1, 2. v. SUBMISSIVE commŏdus, ūtilis, minister · v. CONDUCIVE

**subside:** 1 rĕsīdo, sēdi, 3 *after the panic s'd*, postquam r. terror, Liv 35, 38. *when their passion had s'd*, cum irae resedissent, Liv. 2, 29 *after the excitement s'd*, cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 36: *the sea s's*, maria ... in se ipsa residunt, Virg G 2, 480: *all the winds s's*, omnis(que) repente resedit flatus, id Aen. 7, 27. **2.** consīdo, 3 · *madness s's*, furor c, Cic Acad 2, 27, 88 *the high spirits induced by success s.*, ferocia ab re bene gesta c, Liv 42, 62. *the swelling waves s*, tumidi consident fluctus, Sil 17, 291. **3.** remitto, si, ssum, 3: *if the wind had chanced to s*, si forte ventus remisisset Caes B C 3, 26 (with *refl pron*), *that frenzy s's*, se furor ille r, Ovid H. 4, 56 *pain and inflammation s.*, dolor et inflammatio r, Cels 4, 24, *ad fin* · (in *pass*), *fever s's*, febres r, Cels. 3, 12 **4.** subsīdo, 3 *animation of style s's*, impetus dicendi s, Quint 3, 8, 60. **5.** dēcresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (of waters) Ov. M. 1, 345 Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3 *fever s's*, febris d, Cels 3, 6 **6.** cădo, cĕcīdi, cāsum · *the violence of the gale quite s'd*, venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv 26, 29 **7.** dēfervesco, fervi, 3 *until their anger s*, dum defervescat ira, Cic Tusc 4, 36 *fin.*

**subsidence:** expr by v TO SUBSIDE

**subsidiary:** subsidiārius (milit *t t*). *s cohorts*, s cohortes, Caes B C 1, 83 Liv 9, 27 Tac A 1, 63 *to be s (gen)*, subsidio esse, Caes B G 2, 20 v. USEFUL.

**subsidize:** pecunias confĕre, Suet Caes 19 pecunias suppeditare, Cic Q Fr. 2, 2, 3 auxilium mittere, Caes B G. 1, 18.

**subsidy:** **1.** collātio (*money granted to a ruler*) Liv 4, 60 · Plin Pan 41. **2.** collecta *to ask a guest for a s*, a conviva exigere, Cic de Or. 2, 57, 233 **3.** subsīdium (*aid*) · Caes. Cic. Liv Tac v AID.

**subsist:** **1.** consto, stĭti, stātum or stātum, 1 *if mind can s independently of body*, si mens constare potest vacans corpore, Cic N D 1, 10, 25. **2.** consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 *the right cannot s.*, nequit c rectum, Hor S. 1, 1, 107 *not even a suspicion can s.*, ne suspicio quidem potest c, Cic Rosc. Am 52, *fin.* **3.** sum (*to be*) *passum.* **4.** subsisto, stĭti, 3 (*to continue to exist*) *the name s s*, nomen s., Plin 33, 1, 7 (*to be valid*) *the verdict given against you s s on the principles of jurisprudence*, sententia adversus te lata juris ratione s, Cod Just 2, 13, 14 **5.** sustĭneo, 2 (*to be maintained*) *on this we are nourished and s*, hoc alimur et sustinemur, Cic Verr 3, 5, 11 comp sustentor, 1 Cic. Tusc 1, 19, 43

**subsistence:** **I.** *Real and continued being.* expr by verb, TO SUBSIST **II.** *Means of living* victus, ūs, *m* v LIVELIHOOD, MAINTENANCE, SUSTENANCE

**substance:** **I.** *Being.* rēs, rei, *f* Or expr by esse. v BEING. **II** *Essential property:* **1.** nātūra: Cic **2.** substantia **III.** *Corporeal nature, body:* **1.** nātūra *s and shape*, n. et figura Cic Tusc 1, 10, 20. **2.** corpus, ŏris, *n.* · *the s of water*, aquae, Lucr. 2, 232: cf. Cic N D 2, 32, 82, corpora et inane quaeque his accidant: *shapes and s.s*, formae et c, id de Or. 2, 37, 358. **3.** sŏlĭdum (*solid body*) · id de Univ 4, *ad fin.* · id. de Nat 1, 27, 75. **4.** substantia (*of a man*), Quint 7, 2, 5. or expr. by consto **IV.** *The main part:* **1.** summa · *the s of the trial*, s judicii, Cic Quint. 9, 32. **2.** (adverbially), rē *to agree in s, differ in words*, concinere re, discrepare verbis, Cic de Fin 4, 22, 60. **V.** *Reality:* rēs, rei, *f* *glory is as it were a s, distinct in outline, not shadowy*, gloria solida quaedam r. et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic Tusc 3, 2, 3. Join res et veritas cf. Cic Tusc. 5, 5, 14. **Substantia rerum (opposed to verba). Quint.** 2, 21, 1 or expr. by ipse, *e. g., you see the tokens of power, not yet its s.*, insignia videtis potestatis, nondum ipsam potestatem, Cic. Rull 2, 13, 32 **VI.** *Property, goods* · rēs, bŏna, ŏpes, facultātes, familiāris rēs: v. PROPERTY, GOODS

**substantial:** **I.** *Having actual being, existence.* expr. by *verb* sum: v. SUBSTANCE, I. **II.** *Real.* vērus · *s losses and troubles*, damna verique dolores, Hor Ep. 1, 17, 57. Join: *s. glory*, vera, gravis, solida gloria, Cic

Phil 5, 18, 50. ||| Belonging to the nature, essence, substance of anything expr by *subs* . e g. *the s part (opposed to accidents)*, natura (v SUBSTANCE, II) substantiālis, Tert *s.elements*, principia rerum, Cic Acad 2, 36, 117 **IV.** *Chief, important, valuable:* **1.** praecīpuus: v. PRINCIPAL (*adj*). **2.** grāvis, magnus esp *superl* *a s. argument*, grave argumentum, Cic. N D 3, 4, 11 magnum argumentum, id Phil 2, 16, 40 or expr by adjuantum, aliquid, with *gen* · e g, *s assistance*, aliquid opis, id Fam 4, 1 Phi *advice is of s value*, plurimum valet auctoritas, id Am 13, 44· *a s point*, caput. *freedom from care is a s. point with regard to a happy life*, caput est ad beate vivendum securitas, id. Am. 13, 45 **V.** *Having material, body* **A.** Lit **1.** sōlidus. v. SOLID, BULKY. **2.** vāllidus. v STRONG, STOUT **3.** plēnus (*of food and drink*) *more s food*, pleniores cibi, Cels 3, 20

**B.** Fig **1.** amplus *a s fortune*, a. fortunae, Cic Veir 5, 8, 18 **2.** sōlidus *no s advantage*, nulla s utilitas Cic Fin 1, 21, 72· *s happiness*, s felicitas, Plin 7, 44, *extr*. (v. SOUND, *adj*) *you will lay me under a s obligation*, imbis a me solidam et grandem gratiam, Plaut Curc 3, 35 *a s benefit*, s beneficium, Ter Eun 5, 2, 33 v MATERIAL **VI.** *Having ample means*. lōcuples, dīvēs, opūlentus v. RICH

**substantially:** rē Cic. (v. SUBSTANCE, IV): pēnītus (*thoroughly*): Cic sōlidē (*stoutly*)· Col.: or expr by *adj* substantiāliter: Tert

**substantiate:** **1.** argumentis ac rationibus confirmare, Cic de Or. 2, 19, 80 **2.** prōbo, 1: *to s a charge*, p crimen, Cic. Flacc 37, 93. **3.** expr by IMāis. v ESTABLISH, VALID

**substantive:** |. *Gen* perh totus et absolutus: cf Cic Tim 5, *fin* or expr by circuml with per se v SELF-EXISTENT. ||. Gramm *t t* substantīvus· *the s verb* (*i. e.* sum), s verbum, Prisc. . *a noun s*, *a s*, *nomen s*, s

**substitute** (*subs*) **1.** vicārius, of persons [N.B.—there is no word or special phr. referring to things. *I will be your s*, succedam v tuo muneri, Cic Veir 5, 37, 81· *to procure a s for any one* (milit), v. alicui expedire, Liv. 20, 1· *to allow a s* (milit), v. accipere, ib *to get a s for oneself* (milit), *v. mercede conducere, Georg*] **2.** prōcūrātor v. AGENT **3.** suppōsīticius. *Hermes is his own s*, H. s. sibi ipsi, Mart 5, 24, 8 **4.** succēdāneus (leg) Cod Just Phr in vicem as a *subs. fresh succeed as s to the weary*, defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes B G 7, 85 or *prep*. pro (esp of officers) cf Cic Phil 11, 8, 18: *I will go as s for you*, ego ibo pro te, Plaut Most. 5, 2, 10 *to act as s for*, rationes negotiaque alicujus procurare, Cic Fam 12, 24 alicujus vice fungi, Quint 4, 3, 11 fungi officio, partibus alicujus, Plin

**substitute** (*v*) **1.** substituo, uī, ūtum, 3 *you have s'd another Verres for yourself*, pro te substituisti alterum Verrem, Cic Verr 3, 69, 161: *Nero s.d another picture for it*, aliam tabulam pro ea s Nero, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 91 *knights were s.d for Siculans*, equites Siculis substituti, Liv. 29, 1, *fin*. **2.** rēpōno, pōsui, pōsītum, 3 *to s. your own letters (for erased writing)*, ut reponas epistolas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: *to s Aristophanes for Eupolis*, A. pro E., Cic Att 12, 6 *b to s. another word*, i aliud verbum, Quint 11, 2, 49 **3.** suppōno, 3 *I s. a better than myself to help you*, meliorem quam ego sum s. tibi, Plaut. Curc 2, 2, 6 *to s. tin and brass for silver and gold*, stannum et orichalcum pro argento et auro s., Suet. Vit. 5. Join *to s. Roman citizens for them*, in eorum locum substituere et supponere cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72. **4.** subjīcio, jēci, jectum, 3. *to s. another word for the proper one*, pro verbo proprio s aliud, Cic Or. 27, 92 esp *to s false for true to s false wills*, testamenta s, Cic Phil. 14, 3, 7 v TO FORGE, II, FOIST. **5.** subdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: *s'd for them*, in eorum locum subditi, Cic Veir 1, 5, 12 and v FORGE, COUNTERFEIT **6.** suffĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (esp *to elect as a magistrate in place of*, cf Tac Ann 4, 16) v SUCCESSOR Of things *that other teeth are s'd*, alios dentes suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15 **7.** subrōgo, 1 (of magistrates) Cic Rep 2, 37 Liv. **8** sublĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 Liv. 23, 23 Tac Ann 11, 25 Phr. *we must s. the word which has the nearest meaning*, utendum proximā derivatione verborum, Quint 3, 7, 25 *pillars were s.d for forked gable props*, furcas subiere columnae, Ov Met 8, 701

**substitution:** expr by verb *substītūtio (post-classical) *s of a child*, suppositio, Plaut Cist 1, 2, 25 [N B—Subjectio (testamentorum) corresponds to our *forgery* v FORGERY]

**subterfuge:** **1.** lātebra· *to have a s*, l habere, Cic Fin 2, 33, 107 *let them see that he find not a s by perjury*, videant ne quaeratur l perjurio, Cic Off. 3, 29, 106 **2.** dēvertĭculum *that no s s be offered to misdeeds*, ne d peccatis darentur, Cic Part 39, 136 **3** tergĭversātio Cic Mil 20, 54 **4.** perfŭgium. Cic Rep 1, 5, 9 Phr *he evaded the question by a s*, alio responsionem suam derivavit, Cic Veir. 1, 53, 139 *to find a s*, aliquam reperire limam, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 24 *Without s*, simplĭcĭter candĭdē v. STRAIGHTFORWARD

**subterranean:** **1.** subterrāneus *s watercourses*, s. specus, Cic Att 15, 26 *they dig out s caves*, solent s specus aperire, Tac Ger 16 **2.** infĕrius v UNDERGROUND, INFERNAL *S passage*, or *grotto*, crypta, Suet Cal 58 Juv 3, 106 *to make a s. passage*, cuniculum agere, Cic Off 3, 23, 90 *to buy in a s cave*, aliquem sub terram demittere in locum saxo conseptum, Liv 24, 37

**subtle:** |. Lit **1.** subtĭlis *a very s juice*, sucus subtilissimus, Plin 11, 5, 4 *s beginnings of things*, s exordia rerum, Lucr 4, 115 **2.** tĕnuis *s vapour*, t halitus, Virg Georg 2, 349. **3.** vescus (rare) *s. salt spray*, v sal, Lucr. 1, 327. ||. Fig. **A.** *Refined*. **1.** subtĭlis *a s definition*, s definitio, Cic de Or 1, 23, 109 *s. observation*, s. observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35. Join *the s. distinction*, tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Acad 2, 14, 43 **2.** ācūtus, argūtus, ācer v. ACUTE.

**B.** *Crafty* **1.** astūtus: *a s plan*, a ratio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, *fin*. **2.** versūtus id N. D. 3, 30, 75 Join acutus, versutus, veterator, id Fin 2, 16, 53 **3.** vāfer *s in argument*, in disputando v. id. Rep 3, 16, 26. **4.** callĭdus *a s interpretation*, c interpretatio, Cic Off 1, 10, 33 **5.** cātus Plaut. Hor **6.** argūtus, vĕtĕrātorius: v. CUNNING. *Somewhat s.*. **1.** argūtŭlus: *s books*, argutuli libri, Cic Att 13, 18. **2.** subdŭlus. Pl.: Tac v. CRAFTY.

**subtlety:** **A.** Lit **1.** tĕnuĭtas *whether the s. of the mind is such that it escapes our vision*, an tanta sit animi t ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc 1, 22, 50 **2.** subtilĭtas v. FINENESS. **B.** Fig · |. *Acuteness* **1.** subtilĭtas. *many think that the genius of soldiers wants s*, credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis s. deesse, Tac Agr. 9, *init*. **2.** ācies, ēi, *f. s of human intellect*, humani ingenii acies, Cic. Acad 2, 30, 122 **3.** argūtiae. id Brut 45, 167 **4** ācūmen, ĭnis, *n*. Cic . Plin. v. ACUTENESS ||. *Cunning*. **1.** astūtia Cic. Clu. 65, 183. **2.** versūtia (in *pl.*)· Liv. 42, 47. **3.** callidĭtas (*practised s.*): ib. and Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63

**subtly:** subtĭlĭter, Cic · tĕnuĭter, Cic ācūtē, Cic. argūtē, Cic. v. ACUTELY vafrē, Cic. astūtē, Cic.: Plaut versūtē, Cic vĕtĕrātōrĭē, Cic.· subdŏlē, Plaut : Cic. . v. CUNNINGLY.

**subtract·** |. *To take away*. **1.** subtrăho, traxi, tractum, 3 *nor can words have place if you s the thing*, neque verba sedem habere possunt si rem subtraxeris, Cic de Or 3, 5, 19. **2.** dētrăho, 3 dēdūco, 3 auferō, 3 v. TO TAKE fŭror, 1 v. TO PURLOIN.

||. *In computation* dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3: *s the sum of the paid interest from the principal*, de capite deducite quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15

**subtraction:** |. dētractio, Cic. Off 3, 6, 10 v. WITHDRAWAL. ||. In computation expr by dēdūco e g *to see by addition and s. what the result is*, addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic Off 1, 18, 59

**suburb:** sūburbium Cic Phil 12, 10, 24

**suburban:** sūburbānus· *a s farm*, s fundus, Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, 3 *a s villa, estate*, suburbanum, Cic. Att. 16, 13 *b*

**subversion:** v. OVERTHROW (*subs.*).

**subversive:** expr. by verb.

**subvert·** ēverto, subverto, immĭnuo. v OVERTHROW (*v*, II), UPSET.

**succeed:** **A** Trans |. *To come after in order or time* **1.** sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 *children s to the rank of their father*, patrem liberi sequuntur, Liv 4, 4. **2.** subsĕquor, 3 *Speusippus s'ing his uncle Plato*, Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D 1, 11, 32 *in the s'ing year*, subsequenti anno, Plin 11, 29, 35. **3** insĕquor, 3 *the s'ing year*, insequens annus, Liv 6, 38 **4.** succēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *he s'd great orators*, successit magnis oratoribus, Cic Or 30, 105 *nothing blooms for ever, age s s to age*, nihil semper floruit, aetas s aetati, Cic Phil 11, 15, 39 Ov **5** excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *an unhealthy summer s'd the severe winter*, tristem hiemem pestilens aestas e, Liv 5, 13 abs *then a more unsettled year s'd*, turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv 2, 61 v FOLLOW.

||. *To follow in an office, post, or place* **1.** succēdo, 3 *who s'd Flaccus (as proconsul)*, qui Flacco s, Cic Flacc 14, 33 cf Suet G 6 *he had not yet s'd to the headship of Pompey*, nondum in locum Cn Pompeii heres successerat, Cic. Phil 2, 5, 62 *fresh soldiers s'd to the weary*, integri fessis s, Liv 9, 32 *one general has s'd to the mismanagement of another*, male rebus gestis alterius successum est, Liv 9, 18, *ad fin* *who is more fit to s Achilles*, quis melius s Achilli, Ov. Met 13, 132. **2.** suffĭcior, fectus, 3 (of officers elected in the comitia) with *dat*, Liv 6, 38, *ad fin*.· in alicujus locum s, Liv 25, 2: Cic Fam 5, 10 **3** subrōgor, 1 *to s., by proposal and election, to a magistracy*· Liv 3, 38, *init* · in locum alicujus s, Liv 9, 34 **4.** sŭbeo, ii, ĭtum, 4, *n* (poet) *he himself s s me and performs my work*, subit ipse meumque explet opus, Ov. Met 3, 648 Phr. *alone worthy to s to the empire*, solum successione imperii dignus, Suet O 4 *day s s day*, trudĭtur dies die, Hor. Od 2, 18, 15.

**B.** Intrans. |. *To prosper* (of persons): **1.** prospĕrē gĕro: Liv 40, 57, *fin*.· **2.** procēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *you have s'd to-day finely*, processisti hodie pulcre, Ter Andr 5, 9, 22. **3.** flōreo, 2 (*to s in one's career*): v. PROSPER **4.** efficio, fēci, fectum, 3: with ut (*to s in doing*). **5.** succēdit mihi (*impers.*) Cic Fam. 10, 4, *extr*.

||. *To turn out well* (of things): **1.** succēdo, 1 *nothing had s'd*, res nulla successerat, Caes B G. 7, 26: *the undertaking was not s'ing*, inceptum non s, Liv 42, 58, *init*. *if the work s s to my wish*, si ex sententia opus s, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 14, 1 *impers : if the undertakings had s'd*, si successisset coeptis, Liv. 25, 37, *extr*.: cf Liv. 38, 25, *med*.: bene s, Ov. Her. 4, 33. **2.** prospĕrē prōcēdo Cic Fam. 12, 9 **3.** prospĕrē ēvĕnio. Sall. J. 63 Cic. **4.** bĕnĕ hăbeo: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82.

**success:** **1.** successus, ūs, *m*.: *elated by s*., successu rerum ferocior,

Tac H 4 28 successu exultans, Virg Aen 2, 386 Join· prosperi s., Liv. praef. *fin.* **2.** fēlīcitas. Caes v LUCK **3.** prospĕrĭtas *s in life*, p vitae, Cic N D 3, 36, 86 **4.** lēs sēcundae, rēs prospĕrae. v PROSPERITY.

**5.** bŏnus, sēcundus, fēlix exĭtus v ISSUE. [N B —Nor bonus *eventus, etc*] Phr *he who has had any s*, cui bene quid processit, Cic Rab Post 1, 1. *high spirits induced by s*, ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv 42, 62 *all claim the credit of s*, prospera omnes sibi vindicant, Tac. Agr 27.

**successful:** *of persons*. fēlix, fortūnātus, beātus. *Of things* prosper, sēcundus, bŏnus v. PROSPEROUS, FORTUNATE

**successfully:** fēlĭcĭter, fortūnātē, beātē, prospērē, bĕnĕ, pulcrē v PROSPEROUSLY, LUCKILY, WELL Ex sententiā (*according to one's wishes*)

**succession:** **1.** *Following in office, etc*. successio *whose s is certain*, quorum non dubia s, Tac Ann 4 12 *s. to the empire*, s principatus Suet Tib. 25 *rights of s* (*hereditary rights*), jura successionum, Tac Germ 32 *s to any one*, s in locum alicujus, Auct Ep. Brut 1, 17 *removal of pain brings on a s. of pleasure*, doloris amotio s efficit voluptatis, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37 *religious rights handed down by hereditary s*, traditae per manus religiones, Liv 5, 51 cf. Sall J 63. *a war of s*, *bellum de dubiā regni, imperii, principatus successione conflatum. **||.** *Unbroken order*: **1.** continuātio: *the unchangeable s of eternal order*, immutabilis c ordinis sempiterni, Cic Acad 1, 7, *fin s of labours*, c laborum, Suet Tib 21, *fin.* **2.** sērĭes, ei, f. *s of countless years*, innumerabilis annorum s, Hor Od 3, 30, 5 cf Cic. N. D. 1, 4, *fin.* **3.** grădus, ūs, *m.* (in *pl regular s*)· *s of duties*, g. officiorum, Cic Off. 1, 45, 160. **4.** vĭcissĭtūdo (*alternate s*): *s of days and nights*, v. dierum noctiumque, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16 *Adverbially in s*, ex ordine, Cic. Agr. 1, 24: Virg Georg 4, 507· continuā sērie, Plin. 7, 41, 42. in orbem· v. ROTATION: Phr.: *in the got several magistracies in s.*, magistratum alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall J 63: *three years in s*, triennium continuum, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 61 *three days in s.*, triduum c, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 145 v SUCCESSIVE, SUCCESSIVELY

**successive:** continuus (*of time*) *for five s days*, dies continuos quinque, Caes B G 1, 48 (*of events*) *s wars*, c bella, Liv. 10, 31 *two s lungships*, duo c regna, Liv 1, 47, *med.*: v. UNINTERRUPTED

**successively:** **1.** deinceps (*of space, time, and order*)· Cic **2.** ordine, in ordinem (v [IN] TURN), ex ordine (v SUCCESSION, II., *adv*). **3.** continenter v UNINTERRUPTEDLY

**successor:** successor: Liv. 32, 28 Ov Cic.: Tac *the s s of Alexandri*, s Alexandri, Quint 12, 30, 6 *to appoint one's s* (of an emperor), s. sibi destinare, Suet Cal. 4 *to give any one a s*, s alicui dare, Suet Tib 63 With *gen.* of office· *your brother will be your s. in so high a dignity*, successor tanti frater honoris erit, Ov. Pon 4, 9, 58 *Certus got a s.* (i. e. *was removed*), successorem Certus accepit, Plin. Ep 9, 13, *extr* or expr. by verb (v SUCCEED): *to appoint as a s*, substituere aliquem, Suet. Ner. 16 *that you would depart before your s. arrived*, te antea quam tibi succederetur decessurum fuisse, Cic Fam 3, 6: *to appoint as a s*, sufficio, fēci, fectum, 3, Virg Georg 4, 202 subrŏgo, 1: v. SUBSTITUTE (*v*)

**succinct:** **1.** brĕvis Cic. Quint: **2.** concīsus: Cic: Quint. **3.** succinctus Mart. **4.** pressus. Cic. Quint: Plin. v. BRIEF, CONCISE

**succinctly:** brĕvi Cic: Liv.: pressē: Cic Plin.. astrictē: Cic.: Sen: v. BRIEFLY, CONCISELY.

**succory:** **1.** cichŏrium· Plin 20, 8, 30· cichŏrēum: Hor Od. 1, 31, 16. **2.** intŭbus, 1, *m.* or *f.*: cichorium intubus, Linn *m. pl.*, intubi, Plin 20, 8, 29 *n pl.*, intuba, Virg Georg 1, 120 ib 4, 120.

**succour** (*subs*)· **1.** auxĭlium Caes. Cic: Liv. **2.** subsĭdium. Caes Cic Liv Tac. **3.** suppĕtiae (*acc.* and *nom.* only) Plaut. **4.** ops, ŏpis, *f* (no *nom.* found) Cic. Plaut Ov. v AID, HELP, ASSISTANCE. Expr also by *pass impers* of succurro· e g *if s comes*, si succurratur, Caes B C. 3, 80

**succour** (*v*) succurro, subvĕnio, auxĭlior, suppĕtior, opĭtŭlor, subsĭdio vĕnio, and many circumls with *subs* v TO AID, HELP, ASSIST

**succulence:** sūcus, 1, *m.* v JUICE lac, lactis, *n*, Ov M 11, 606 sūcōsitas: Coel. Aur v JUICINESS

**succulent:** **1.** *suci plenus **2.** sūcōsus Plin Col. **3.** sūcŭlentus App v JUICY. **4.** lactens, ntis *s. lettuce*, lactuca l, Plin. 20, 7, 26. v. MILKY

**succumb:** succumbo, submitto animos, cēdo, concēdo v. TO YIELD, SUBMIT

**such:** **1.** tālis with *rel* qualis (*such as*)· *that we may seem to be s as we are*, ut quales simus t esse videamur, Cic Off 2, 13, 44: with *rel* qui cf id Fam 10, 6 with ac, atque cf id Vatin 4, 10 Ter Ph 5, 8, 39 with ut cf. Cic Off 1, 26, 91 *abs* (similar) cf id. Leg 2, 5, 11· Virg Georg 2, 224 *any s thing*, tale quicquam (after a *neg.* or *quasi neg*), Liv 26, 31. *emphatic* (both in good and bad sense) *judges vested with s dignity*, judices t dignitate praediti, Cic Clu 53, 147 *such a crime*, tale facinus, Caes. B G 6, 34 [N.B —*S* at the beginning of a sentence used *emphatically* may be expr by *qualis, quam*, introducing an exclamatory sentence] **2.** ejusmŏdi (*of that kind*) *s iniquity*, e iniquitas, Cic Caecin 23, 65: *the rest are s. that...*, reliqua sunt e ut .. with *subj*, Cic Fam 4, 11. **3.** hujusmŏdi, hujuscēmŏdi (*of this kind*) *s a charge*, h. crimen, Cic Verr. 5, 52, 136 **4.** *pron* is (also hic (poet esp Hor) *youth sprung from s parents*, his juventus orta parentibus, Hor Od 3, 6, 33 *s a* , followed by an intensive *adj* often = tantus· e g *s a vast number*, tanta multitudo, Cic. Att 8, 19 *s a great quantity of robes*, tantam Melitensem vestem, id Verr 2, 74, 183. Or. expr by *adverbs* e g *s is the case*, ita res se habet, id Fat. 5, 9 *I am s as you see*, sic sum ut vides, Plaut Am. 2, 1, 57 *I am not s a traveller as I was*, non tam sum peregrinator quam solebam, Cic Fam 6, 18, *fin they vaunt s. wonders*, ideo jactant miracula, Luci 4, 592: *s a little thing*, tam parvula res, Ter Ad 2, 4, 10. Phr. *more s*, ejusdem generis complura, Caes B. C 2, 12, *fin.*: *other s like prodigies*, caetera de genere hoc monstra, Lucr 4, 590 *and s like*, et caetera generis ejusdem, Cic. Top. 11, 48 et si quid ejusmodi, ib 12, 52. Two Lat *subs.* in apposition will often render *such as* when two *subs* are compared: and with proper names, esp in *plur.*, *s. men, women as* . , may be expr simply by the Lat *prop noun An evil of s. magnitude*, magnitudo mali, Tac Ann 3, 3, is an example of another difference of idiom. *Of s. sort, character, kind*, is often equiv. to *s.* simply. *Adverbially: in s. wise*, tālī mŏdo, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 also ītā, sīc (v. SO, THUS) *to s. a degree*, ădeo: v. SO (MUCH).

**suck** (*subs.*)· suctus (*act of s ing*). v. SUCTION. Phr. *to give s* (v. TO SUCKLE) *to look for s*, mammam appetere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85 *to be able to give s*, lactescere, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

**suck** (*v.*): —— **in:** —— **up:** } **A.** Trans. **1.** sūgo, xi, ctum, 3: *to s teats*, ubera s, Ov. Fast. 2, 419. *to s. the dam*, s mammam matris. Varr R. R. 2, 1, 20. Fig *to s. in error with one's mother's milk*, cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic Tusc 3, 1, 2. **2.** sorbeo, ui, 2 (*to s in*): *Charybdis s s in the waves*, Ch s. fluctus, Virg Aen 3, 442 Phr *to s. one's life-blood*, sanguinem exsorbere, cf. Cic de Or 1, 52, 225 v TO SWALLOW, DRINK. **3.** exsūgo (*to s out*) *to s. a wound*, e. vulnus, Cels 5, 273 *to s out poison*, e venena, Plin 23, 1, 27 Fig *I will s. his blood*, illi sanguinem e, Plaut Poen 3, 2, 37 **4.** exsorbeo *to s eggs*, e ova, Plin 28, 2, 4 **5.** bĭbo, bĭbi, 3 *to s. milk*, b lac, Ov Am 3, 10, 22. *earth s s in moisture*, terra b humorem, Virg. Georg 2, 218 *sponges s up the white dye*, spongiae candorem b, Plin 31, 47, 1· v TO IMBIBE, DRINK (IN). **6.** dūco, xi, ctum, 3· *to s the juice from flowers* *sucum e floribus d, Georg **7.** trăho, traxi, tractum, 3 *moisture is s'd up*, humor trahitur, Col 3, 18 *s dry beasts*, ubera sicca trahentes, Luc 3, 351 **8.** ēbĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, 3 *the sea s s in rivers*, fretum e amnes, Ov. Met 8, 837 *wool s s up the crimson dye*, lana sanie m e., Plin 9, 38, 62. **B.** Intrans **1.** sūgo *some animals s*, alia animalia s., Cic. N D 2, 47, 122. **2.** ūbera dūco, Juv 12, 7 *To let s*, ad ubera admittere (of animals with their young) *the mare lets her foal s*, equa partum ad u a, Plin 8, 42, *ad fin* · *ad mammam matris admovere (of men putting young animals to s): Georg subūmo, 1 (of lambs, a peasants' word)· Col —*Sucking*, lactens· *a s ing child*, puer l, Cic Div 2, 41, 85 *s.ing cubs*, l catuli, Ov A A 2, 375 *a s ing pig*, porcus l., Varr. R R 2, 4, *fin* lacteus: *a s ing pig*, l porcus, Mart 3, 47

**suck dry:** ēbĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, 3: *to s dry milk teats*, ubera lactantia e., Ov. Met. 6, 342 Fig (*to drain*) exhaurio, Cic. exsorbeo, Juv.: exĭnānio, Plaut. v TO DRAIN, EXHAUST.

**sucker:** **1.** planta see Conington, Virg Georg 2, 23 **2.** surcŭlus Plin. 17, 10, 13 Varr. R R 1, 40, 6

**sucking** (*subs*) suctus, ūs, *m* Plin 8, 36, 34 or expr by verb

**suckle:** ubera dare alicui, Ov Met 4, 324 dare mammam, Plaut Truc 2, 5, 1 *to s cubs*, ubera praebere catulis, Ov A A 2, 375 *the wolf s'd the babes*, lupa mammas infantibus praebuit, Liv. 1, 4 *tigresses s'd*, admorunt ubera tigres, Virg Aen 4, 367 *whales and seals s. their young*, balaenae et vituli marini mammis nutriunt fetus, Plin 11, 40, *fin. every mother s s her children*, sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac Ger. 20· *to s* (of sows), nūtrĭco, 1, Varr.: *s ing* (*giving s*), lactārius. 1 boves, Varr. R R 2, 1, 17 nūtrĭcius Col 3, 13, 7

**suckling** (*subs*)· **1.** *A sucking child* 1. lactens Cic Cat 3, 8, 19. **2.** lacteus· *the s s of one's slaves*, lactei vernae, Mart 3, 58 **||.** *Act of s.*. expr. by verb *rearing young*, nūtrĭcātus, Varr.

**suction:** suctus v SUCKING

**sudatory** (*adj*)· sūdātōrius *s. unguents*, s. unctiones, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 73

**sudatory** (*subs*) *a sweating-room or bath* 1. sūdātōrium· Sen. Vit. B. 7 **2.** sūdātio Vitr 5, 11, *med*

**sudden:** **1.** sŭbĭtus (*coming s ly, unexpected or not*): *a s storm at sea*, maris s tempestas, Cic Tusc. 3, 22, 52· *s silence*, s. silentium, Quint. 12, 5, 3: *a s. reverse*, s commutatio, Nep Dion 6. *s. death*, mors s, Virg Aen 11, 796: *s shower*, s. imber, Ov Fast. 4, 385· *s dread*, s. terror, Ov Met 1, 202 *a s stab*, s ictus, Liv. 1, 41 Join s et repentinus, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 **2.** rēpentīnus (*coming unexpectedly*, and hence *quickly* also) *s danger*, r. periculum, Caes B. G. 3, 3 *s. death*, r. mors, Cic. Clu 62, 173. Join r. et inopinatus, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45: improvisus atque r., id Agr. 2, 22, 60 r. inopinatusque, Suet Caes. 87 inexpectatus et r., Cic de Or 2, 55, 225 **3.** rēpens, ntis *s. revolt*, r defectio, Liv. 8, 29, and *passim*:

*s arrival of the foe*, s adventus hostium, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 55 *s discord*, r discordia, Virg Aen 12, 313 *a s mutiny*, 1. seditio, Ov Met 12, 61 *a s storm*, r. tempestas, Cic. Sext 67, 140 **4.** improvīsus Join *s fear*, subita et i formido, id Prov. Cons. 18, 43 1 atque inopinatus, id Tusc 4, 15, 37 v UNFORESEEN **5.** nĕcŏpīnātus *s arrival*, n adventus, Liv 26, 51 *s evil*, n malum, Cic Tusc, 3, 13, 28 nĕcŏpīnus (poet) Ov Met 1, 244 inŏpīnātus *s disaster*, 1. malum, Caes. B C 2, 12. inŏpīnus *s. drought*, 1. siccitas, Plin Pan 30, and poet v UNEXPECTED **6.** inexpectātus v. UNEXPECTED **7.** sūbĭtāneus *a s shower*, s imber, Col 1, 6, 24

**suddenly:** **1.** sūbĭto Plaut. Cic. Liv Hor **2.** rēpentĕ Plaut Caes Cic **3.** dērēpenté Cic. **4.** rēpentino· Plaut. Caes Cic **5.** imprōviso Plaut. Cic· de 1 Ter Caes Cic ex 1 Plaut **6.** inŏpīnato Liv ex 1. Cic Join rēpentĕ ex 1, Suet Galb 10· nĕcŏpīnāto Cic Liv Join *wars arise s*, bella subito atque improvisa nascuntur, Cic Font 15, 32: *fire s appeared*, improviso subitusque apparuit ignis, Virg. Aen 12, 576 *he s says*, repente improvisus ait, Virg Aen 1, 594. *Raised suddenly* sūbĭtārius mil *t t* (of troops), Liv. 3, 4. of buildings, Tac A 15, 39

**suddenness:** expr. by *adj* or *adv.*

**sudorific:** **1** expr by evocare sudores, cf. Plin 27, 9, 48· cieie s. id 31, 10, 46 movere, elicere s, Cels 2, 17.

**2.** diaphŏrētĭcus Coel. Aur.

**suds:** *aqua sapone infecta, Georg

**sue:** **I.** *To entreat* **1.** rōgo, 1 *to s for aid*, r auxilium, Caes. B G 1, 11 *to s. the gods for riches*, divitias divos r, Mart 4, 24 [N B—For construction of this and similar verbs, v L. G. § 244.] **2.** ōro, 1· *to s any one for freedom*, aliquem libertatem o, Suet Vesp 16 Liv Tac with ut and *subj.* *he s s humbly for permission*, o multis et supplicibus verbis ut liceat, Cic Att. 12, 32. **3.** flāgĭto, 1 *not do I s my powerful friend for too great favours*, nec amicum potentem largiora f, Hor Od. 2, 18, 13 Join *to s. earnestly*, f et implorare, Cic Rab perd 3, 9 poscere et f., Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 71. **4.** efflāgĭto, 1 (strong). *to s for another's pity*, misericordiam alicujus e, Cic Mil. 34 **5.** precor, 1. *whom we s for blessings*, a quibus bona precamur, Cic. N D 3, 34, 84. Join· p. et supplico, Liv. 38, 43 Ov **6.** pĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 *to s for peace*, pacem p, Caes B G 1, 27 *that for which we s with prayers and tears*, id quod precibus et lacrimis p, Cic Lig 5, 13 *to s any one for indulgence*, ab aliquo pacem ac veniam p, id Rab perd 2, 5, **7.** postŭlo, 1 (*to s as a right*)· *to s a friend for anything*, quidvis ab amico p, Cic Am 10, 35. **8.** exposco, pōposci, 3 *to s for peace*, pacem precibus e, Liv 1, 16 Join *I s for pity*, misericordiam et imploro et e, Cic. Mil 34 92. **9.** obsecro, 1 *I s for your protection*, o vestram fidem, Plaut Most 2, 2, 97. Join orare et o, Cic Verr. 2, 17, 42. **10.** prenso, 1 (*for votes*)· *to s. the senators*, p patres, Liv. 1, 47: Cic. **11.** ambio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*to s. for votes* and gen). *to s. for a magistracy*, a magistratum sibi, Plaut. Prol. 74 *he s.s you with eager entreaty*, te a. sollicitā prece, Hor Od. 1, 35, 5. **12.** supplĭco, 1 *I s Caesar on your behalf*, Caesari pro te s, Cic Fam 6, 14, *extra*. **13.** sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (rare in this sense): *to s. for Caesar's favour*, gratiam Caesaris s, Caes. B C. 1, 1 v. ENTREAT, REQUEST (*v.*), SUIT (*subs*). *to s. successfully*, impetro, 1. v. TO GAIN, OBTAIN. **II.** *To bring a claim at law* agere rem cum aliquo ex jure, lege, Cic de Or. 1, 38, 75 in jus vocare, Cic. Quint 19· litem inferre alicui, Cic. Clu. 41 Phr.: *to s. for recovery*, repetere et persequi aliquid lite et judicio, Cic Verr. 3, 13, 32: v. SUIT (*subs*), ACTION

**suet:** sēbum or sēvum Plin. 11, 37, 85 Col.

**suffer:** **A.** Trans **I.** *To bear* (conveying an idea of patience or strength) **1** pătior, passus, 3 *to s. a very severe punishment*, gravissimum supplicium p, Caes B G 2, 30 *to do and s bravely*, et facere et p fortia, Liv 2, 12, *med* cf Cic Tim 6, *med*. *pain is hard to s.*, dolor ad patiendum difficilis, Cic Tusc 2, 7, 18. *Gaul s s all the injuries of war patiently*, G omnes aequo animo belli patitur injurias, id Phil 12, 4, 19 **2.** fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre *to s misfortunes*, calamitates f, Nep Tim 4 *fortune must be overcome by s ing*, superanda fortuna ferendo est, Virg Aen 5, 710 *to s ills*, mala f, Ov Trist 4, 6, 37 v TO BEAR **3** perfĕro *by s ing cold, hunger, thirst, loss of rest*, frigore et fame et siti ac vigiliis perferendis, Cic Cat 2, 5, 9 **4.** perpĕtior, pessus, 3 *I have stated that I will s anything*, affirmavi quidvis me perpessurum, id Fam 2, 16 Caes Join p ac perfero, id de Or 2, 19, 77 **5.** tōlĕro, 1 *to s hunger*, famem, Caes B G 1, 28 *to s need*, inopiam, Sall C 37 *to s poverty*, egestatem, Plaut Tim 2, 2, 57 **6.** sustĭneo, ŭi, tentum, 2 *you do not know what miseries I s*, non tu scis quantum malarum rerum s, id. Merc. 2, 4, 8: *to s troubles*, s dolores, Plin Ep 1, 12, *med* Join ferre s que, Cic Tusc 5, 6, 16 Phr· *not to be able to s any one*, alieno animo esse ab aliquo, id Deiot 9, 24 habere animum alienum ab aliquo, id. Am 8, *fin* . . *such faults*, abhorrere a talibus vitiis, Cic. Fat 4, 8 v DETEST, INSUFFERABLE **II.** *To undergo* (of the fact, without reference to feelings or conduct) **1.** suffĕro, sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, 3 *to s punishment*, s poenam, Cic Cat. 2, 13, 28 *to s stripes*, s plagas, Plaut Asin 3, 2, 11 **2.** accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *to s. a misfortune*, a calamitatem, Cic Off 3, 26, 99 *to s an injury*, a injuriam, ib 1, 11, 33 *to s pain*, a dolorem, id Dom 36, 97· *to s defeat*, a. cladem, Curt 4, 12 **3.** făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (with damnum, detrimentum, jactum, naufragium) *to s loss*, f dam, Cic Brut 33, 125 *to s damage*, f. detr, id. Verr 4, 9, 20 *to s. shipwreck*, f naufr, id. Fam 16, 9. *to s. a most serious loss*, jactum gravissimum f, Plin. Ep. 1, 12 Cic **4.** sūbeo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 *to s. whatever risk fortune offers*, quemcunque tulerit fors casum s., Cic Att 8, 1 v. UNDERGO **5.** suscĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to s voluntarily*) *to s pain*, dolorem s, id. Fin 1, 7, 24 *to s annoyance on any one's behalf*, s molestiam pro aliquo, id Caecin 8, 17 **6.** exsĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 *to s death*, e mortem, Plaut. Pseud 4, 2, 38 **7.** afficior, fectus, 3 *to s exile*, exilio a., Cic Par 4, 31 *s ing the greatest annoyance*, maximā molestiā affectus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20. *to s want, pain, cold, thirst, etc* egeo, doleo, frigeo, sitio, etc **III.** *To allow, let, permit* **1.** pătior *he s d no day to pass without speaking*, nullum patiebatur esse diem quin diceret, Cic Brut 88, 302 *I will not s it at all*, non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic Cat 1, 5, 10 with ut and *subj* Caes B G 1, 45 **2.** fĕro with *acc* and *inf.* Hor Epod 15, 13 *to s. the insolence of any one*, contumaciam alicujus f., Cic Att 6, 3· *who could s. this?* hoc quis f. possit? Cic. Cat 2, 5, 10: v. ALLOW. **3.** sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, 3 *s. me to speak, if you please*, sine me quae sis loqui me, Plaut Pseud. 3, 2, 50: Cic.: Hor.. Virg with *subj.* without ut after the *imperative:* Hor.: Virg· v LET. **4.** permitto, mīsi, missum, 3· Cic Liv. etc. v. TO PERMIT. Phr.: *the matter s s no delay*, res dilationem non recipit, Liv 7, 14 non patitur, id 35, 25. *tigers s themselves to be whipped*, indulgent patientiam flagello tigres, Mart. 1, 105. **B.** Intr. **I.** *To be in pain or trouble*· **1.** expr. by mala, dolore m ferre or pati· see examples under A., I **2.** afficior, fectus, 3 (with *abl*, *to s from any thing*) *the army had s'd from disease* exercitus pestilentia affectus erat, Liv 41, 5 *he s s from pains in the feet*, pedum doloribus a, Cic Fam. 6, 19 *to s from cholic*, tormínibus a, Plin 29, 5, 33· esp in *part* cf Cic Div 1, 30, 63 Suet. **3.** lăbōro, 1 *abs*, Cic. Att 7, 2 *to s. in the bowels*, ex intestinis l, Cic Fam 7, 26 *to s from (be oppressed by) debt*, l. ex aere alieno, Caes B C 3, 22 *to s from cruelty*, l crudelitate, Cic Rosc Am 53, *fin to s. from (labour under) hatred and contempt*, odio, contemptu l, Liv. 6, 2 **4.** premor, pressus, 3 *to s from envy and hatred*, invidia et odio p, Cic de Or 1, 53, 228 *to s from debt or oppression*, aere alieno aut injuria p, Caes B G 6, 12 **5.** aegrōto, 1 aegri sum (*to s from disease* Lit and Fig) v SICK, ILL. **6** crucior, 1 (*to s severely*)· Cic: Liv Ov v TORMENT (*v*) Phr.. *the regiment s'd in the engagements*, legio proeliis attenuata est, Caes B C. 3, 89 *the ships which had s'd most severely*, quae gravissime afflictae erant naves, id B G 4, 31 *that the public interests may not s*, ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat, id B. C 1, 5· *public credit having already s'd*, labefacta jam fide, Suet Vesp 4 *that the dignity of the state may not s*, ne quid de dignitate rei p minuatur, Cic Cat 4, 6, 13 *the ships s'd much in the storm*, tempestas naves afflictavit, Caes B G. 4, 29. **II.** *To be punished*: poenas pendo, do, luo, persolvo. *the state s'd severely for its foolish joy*, civitas stultae laetitiae graves poenas dedit, Sall C 51: v PUNISH Phr. *a kind of death s'd by many*, celebratum mortis genus, Tac H 2, 49, *fin to make one s for a fault*, poenas ab aliquo expetere ob delictum, Cic Marc 6, 18.

**sufferable:** tōlĕrābilis, tōlĕrandus, tolerabilis Cic

**sufferance:** **I.** *Act of bearing pain* **1.** tōlĕrātio **2.** perpessio v SUFFERING, I **II.** *Power of bearing*· **1.** pătientia Cic Hor Od 1, 24, 19 **2.** tōlĕrantia. Cic Parad 4, 1, 17 v PATIENCE, FORBEARANCE **III.** *Permission* expr by *adj* prĕcārius: *freedom on s*, precaria libertas, Liv. 39, 37 v PERMISSION.

**sufferer:** **I.** *From illness*· aeger, aegrōtus, affectus v INVALID, SICK, ILL. **II.** *Generally* calamitōsus Cic Fam 9, 13. or expr by verb

**suffice:** **1.** sufficio, fēci, fectum, 3: with *inf.* as subject, Suet Nero 31 the same with *dat* *let it not s them to fashion*, nec iis sufficiat effingere, Quint. 10, 7, 15 with *prep* (v. AFFORD, SUPPLY) with *subj.*, *it s s for you to let*..., sufficit ut .. sinas, Plin Ep 9, 21 with ne, ib 9, 33 **2.** sătis esse *their own property does not s. them*, res suae non satis sunt, Liv. 9, 1 *for the present the recovery of liberty s s*, nunc libertatem repeti s. e, Liv 3, 53 *that two years s. him for finishing that business*, ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi s e., Caes. B. G. 1, 3. **3.** suppĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 *his means s for daily expenses*, quotidianis sumptibus copiae s, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 89· Hor **4.** suppĕdito, 1 *to s. for dress and food*, s ad cultum et ad victum, Cic Off 1, 4, 12 Liv. Phr. *it quite s s for me*, mihi abunde est, Plin. Ep 4, 30, *extr*

**sufficiency:** **1.** sātias, ātis, *f.*: *s. of food*, s. cibi, Lucr 5, 1389 Plaut **2.** sātĭĕtas (rare in this sense) *nor is there any s of adornment*, nec ulla ornandi satis s est, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 6 **3.** sătis, with *gen* of *subs* . *a s of eloquence, a deficiency of wisdom*, satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5 Cic· Liv. *more than a s. of anything*, satis superque alicujus, Liv. 41, 25 *a s*, quod sat est, Plaut. Poen. 2, 12 Phr.. *a s. of wealth*, divitiarum affatim Plaut. Mil 4, 1, 33 *a bare s. of food and clothing*, tenuis cultus victusque, Cic Am 23, 86 *to have a s* (*of means*), in sumptum habere, Cic. Fam 9, 20, 1:

*who has a s of everything which nature needs*, cui nihil deest quod quidem natura desideret, Cic Rep 1, 17, 28

**sufficient**: 1. sātis (with *gen*) *s excuse for abusing*, s ad objurgandum causa, Ter And 1, 1, 111 *s punishment*, s poenae, Ov Her 14, 87 *s steadfastness*, s firmitatis, Cic Am 5, 19

2. idōneus *a s vou her*, idoneus auctor, Cic Brut 15, 57 cf Liv 8, 4 Join satis idoneus, Cic Ep Brut 2, 7.

3. is. . ut, is qui, with *subj* *that man is s. to uphold*, est is vir iste ut. . sustineat, Cic Flacc 15, 34 *Deiotarus had not forces s for taking the offensive against the R P*, D non eas copias habuit quibus bellum inferre P R posset, Cic Deiot 8, 22 Phr *that we may have s. means for necessary expenses*, ut sit unde nobis suppeditentur sumptus necessarii, Cic. Att 11, 13 *to have s strength for the toil*, labori suppeditare, Plaut Asin 2, 4, 17 *to have s. means*, rem habere, Cic Off 2, 21, 73 *s security*, satis, with do cavēo, accipio v SECURITY, BAIL *To be s* v SUFFICE

**sufficiently**: sātis idōneē (late), Cic Ulp sātiātē, Vitr *quite s*, affātim, Cic Plin *more than s*, satis superque, abunde *not s*, non parum Expl also by satiare e g *to manure land s*, solum stercore s, Col 2, 10, 2 *after sleeping s*, somno satiatus, Liv.

**suffocate**: 1. suffoco, 1 *to be placed in honey and s d*, in melle situm suffocari, Lucr. 3, 904 v TO STRANGLE, CHOKE 2. spīritum intercludo Liv. 40, 24 *being s d*, animā intercluså, Liv. 23, 7 v STIFLE

**suffocation**: *suffocātio (used by Plin. of hysteria) or expr by verb

**suffragan**: chōrēpiscŏpus Cod Just 1, 3, 42 *episcopi vicarius

**suffrage**: I. *A vote* suffrāgium Cic Leg 3, 15, 33 Plaut. Liv II *Right of voting*: suffrāgium. Liv. 38, 36 Cic

**suffuse**: suffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *with her eyes s d with tears*, lacrimis oculos suffusa, Virg. Aen. 1, 228 *her face becoming s d with blushes*, suffundens ora rubore, Ov. Met 1, 492 *eyes are s d (with tears)*, oculi suffunduntur, Sen Clem. 2, 6, *med* in act., *she s s her eyes with warm dew* (of tears), tepido s. lumina rore, Ov Met 10, 360 *his face is s d with tears and blushes*, lacrimis ac multo pudore suffunditur, Plin Pan 2, *fin. higher air s d with heat*, aether calore suffusus, Cic N. D 2, 21, 54 Phr. *with his face s d with blushes*, vultu rubore pleno, Suet Dom 18

**suffusion**: suffūsio s. *of bile*, s. fellis (of jaundice), Plin. 22, 23, 49: or expr. by verb.

**sugar** (*subs.*): 1 sacchăron, or -um, i, *n* (for which v Smith's Lat. Dict s v): *s is honey collected in reeds*, (s) est mel in arundinibus collectum, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 32 (cf. apud Indos mel in arundinum foliis, Sen Ep 84, 3) *brown* or *moist s*, *s. nondum a faecibus satis purgatum (Ainsw.) *powdered s*, *s ad pulverem redactum (id) *loaf s*, *s in metae modum (Quich) *to refine s.*, *s defaecare (id) 2. sūcus dulcis (in *plur*) *they who suck s. from the fragile reed*, qui bibunt tenera dulces ab arundine s, Lucan 3, 237. Phr. *sweet as s*, dulcissimus, mellitus (v. SWEET, HONEYED)

**sugar** (*v.*) *sacchăro condire (Georg.). For fig sense, v. TO FLATTER

**sugared**: *sacchăro conditus v. SWEET, HONEYED.

**——-baker**: dulciārius, pistor dulciārius v CONFECTIONER

**——-basin**: perh *pātīna (lit. *a broad dish, pan*)

**——-boiler**: *coctor sacchări (Georg)

**——-bouling**: *coctūra sacchări (Georg.).

**——-candy**: *sacchārum crystallinum (Georg.)

**——-cane**: *ărundo sacchări (Georg) or simply ărundo (v. SUGAR, *subs*)

**sugar-house** or **manufactory**: perh *officīna sacchări (based on, o. armorum, Caes B. C 1, 34)

**——-loaf**: *mēta sacchări (Georg) or *in metam saccharum

**——-plantation**: perh *locus sacchari arundinibus consitus s obsitus.

**——-plum**: perh *āmygdălum (*an almond-kernel*) sacchăro conditum (Kr) for *plur*, crustula may serve (cf ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor) v also CONFECTIONERY

**——-refiner**: v SUGAR-BOILER

**——-tongs**: perh *forceps, simply

**suggest**: 1 subjicio, jēci, jectum, 3 *s sing what I should say*, subjiciens quid dicerem, Cic Flac 22, 53 *I desire that anything, that I perchance pass over, should be s'd to me by him*, cupio mihi ab illo subjici, siquid forte praetereo, id. Veri 5, 10, 25 cf Liv 3, 48, *extr.* 2. objicio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to s to one the intention of betraying his own country*, alicui eam mentem ut patriam prodat o, Liv. 5, 15, *post med* 3. insŭsurro, 1 *the west wind itself s s that it is the time for sailing*, Favonius ipse i navigandi tempus esse, Cic Acad 2, 48, 147 4. injicio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to s one's name to one*, alicui nomen alicujus i., id Dom 6, 14 cf Att 16, 5, 3

5. expr by in s ad aurem s in aure dicere, admonere, etc (*to whisper in the ear* v TO WHISPER) Cic Hor v Smith's Lat Dict s v auris, I 6. suggĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (only late). Ulp Dig 4, 6, 26, *fin* Phr *to s itself to the thoughts*, in cogitationem cadere, Cic. N D 1, 9, 21 *language such as anger and dissimulation s*, sermo qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit, Tac A 2, 57, *med* . *unless the immortal gods had s'd to him the idea of, etc*, nisi eum Di immortales in eam mentem impulissent ut (with *subj*), Cic. Mil 33, 89. v. also TO HINT, ADMONISH, ADVISE

**suggestion**: I. *A reminding* 1. admŏnĭtio *by the s of one word, they are restored to the memory*, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint 11, 2, 19 2. admŏnĭtus, ūs *at the s of the Allobroges I sent the praetor*, admonitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic Cat 3, 3, 8 *at your s I completed the books*, admonitu tuo perfeci libros, id Att 13, 18 II. *Instigation, advice* consilium v ADVICE Mitscell Phr *at the s of the senate*, impulsu patrum (v INSTIGATION) *at my s*, me impulsore, Ter Ad 4, 2, 21 (Join me suasore et impulsore, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 13) cf. me auctore, Cic, *pass.* *to give a s of, etc*, auctorem esse (with *gen* of *subs* or *gerund*), or expr. by verb (v TO SUGGEST): *following the s. of the moment*, quo fortuitus animi impetus tulit, Liv (Quich.) *s to follow one's good s*, *aliquem sequi bene monentem, alicui bene monenti obedire (Georg) *to despise one's s s*, aliquem monentem spernere, aliquem bene monentem sequi recusare (id) *to follow the s s of anger*, parere irae, Nep. Alc 4, *ad fin* *to follow one's own s*, gerere sibi morem, Ter (v TO GRATIFY)

**suggestive**: qui (quae, quod), potest (with *inf.* of verb v TO SUGGEST, REMIND), v also PREMONITORY

**suicidal**: v FATAL, DESTRUCTIVE.

**suicide**: I. *Self-destruction* mors vŏluntāria *s. must be brought on oneself*, mors voluntaria consciscenda (est), Cic Fam 7, 3, 3: *to put an end to one's life by s*, vitam voluntaria morte finire, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66: *to drive to s*, ad voluntariam mortem propellere, Tac A. 11, 2. Phr. *s.*, finis sponte sumptus, Tac (Quich) *by s*, morte quaesita, Tac. A 1, 5 *s being prevalent*, passim conscita nece, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 107 *to meditate s*, agitare de supremis, Tac H 4, 59 *to abstain from s*, manus a se abstinere, Cic Tusc 4, 37, 79 *To commit s*, sibi mortem consciscere, id Cin. 61, 171 (cf sibi letum consciscere, Lucr. 3, 81. sibi necem consciscere. Cic N. D. 3, 3, 8) se ipsum interficere, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2 (cf Crassus suapte manu interfectus, id Or 3, 3, 10). se occidere, Cic Opp (Flagm No. 160, Nobbe), quoted by Quint 5, 10, 69: sibi manus afferre, Plaut in Cic Fam 10, 23, 4 (cf vim vitae suae inferre, Vell 2, 45, *ad fin*) sibi manu vitam exhaurire, Cic Sest 21, 48 *vita se privare, id de Or. 3, 3, 9 mortem in se festinare, Tac A 4, 28 (cf mortem anticipare, Suet. Tib 61, *ad fin*) sua manu cadere, Tac. A 15, 71 (cf ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu, Ov Her 7, 196: qui sibi letum peperere manu, Virg Aen 6, 434).

II. *One who destroys himself* interfector sui *to be one a s*, 1 sui fieri, Sen Ep 70, *ad med* But best expr. by periphr with verb *e g* qui sibi letum peperere manu (poet) qui sibi mortem consciscit, etc (v *supra* I)

**suit** (*subs*) I *A law-suit*: 1. lis, lītis, *f*: *to enter on a s by calling witnesses*, l contestari, Cic Att 16, 15, 2 *to enter on a s against some one*, l alicui intendere s in aliquem inferre, id (v. LAW-SUIT, TO SUE). *to conduct a s*, l orare, id Off 3, 10, 43 (v also TO PLEAD, II) *to abandon a s* (of an advocate who *neglects his client's cause and defends himself*), l suam facere, id de Or 2, 75, 305 *to gain or lose a s*, l obtinere aut amittere, id Rosc Com 4, 10 (v also TO LOSE, I, 2) 2. causa *to conduct a s*, c orare s dicere s agere (v TO PLEAD, II). *to gain a s*, c. obtinere, Cic Fam 1, 4, 1 cf c vincere, Ov. H 16, 76 *to lose a s* (through misconduct in the defence), c perdere, Cic Rosc Com 4, 10 *to be cast in a s*, causa cadere (v TO NONSUIT cf formula cadere, Sen Ep 48, *fin* formula excidere, Suet Claud 14 also cadere, *absol*, Tac H 4, 6) *to drop or abandon a s*, causa desistere, Cic Off 3, 31, 112: cf affligere c susceptam, id Sest 41, 89 v CAUSE (*subs*, II, 2) 3. rēs, rēi v CAUSE (*subs*, II, 2) [Cf Cic Mur 12, *fin.*, tot homines statuere non potuisse utrum *rem* an *litem* dici oporteret]

4. actio, ōnis, *f* *the s s of many and the property in s were lost*, multis a et res periburt, Liv 39, 18, *init* v also ACTION (V, 1) 5. dica v ACTION (V, 2) 6. judicium *to gain a s*, judicio vincere, Cic Rosc Com. 18, 53 v TRIAL, CRIMINAL (*adj* II) Phr *to demand a s against some one* (from the praetor), in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic Div in Caecil 20, 64. *to grant a s*, (of the praetor) nomen recipere (with *gen* of the person sued), id Veri 2, 38, 94 (for which Tac A 2, 74, has recipere reum and ib 3, 70, aliquem inter reos recipere) *to bring a s against* (lit *propose a judge to some one*, judicem ferre alicui, Liv 3, 57, *ad med.* *to bring a s according to law in respect of an inheritance*, lege agere in hereditatem, Cic de Or. 1, 38, 175

II. *Petition* q v III. *Courtship* q v Phr: (of the man) *to make s to*, pĕto (v TO WOO, SUITOR, Phr) *she has rejected my s.*, repulit connubia nostra, Virg. Aen 4, 214 [Or may be expr. by sperno, contemno, etc. (v. TO DESPISE, REJECT) amantem, procum, etc (v LOVER, II, SUITOR, IV.)] IV *A s of clothes* synthēsis, is, *f* Mart 2, 46, 4 Or expr gen by vestītus, vestimenta (v CLOTHES) *A s of armour* arma, etc. (v. ARMOUR) V. *A s. of playing cards* perh. *chartarum lusoriarum familia s. genus. Phr.: *to follow s.*, perh *charta concolore s simili ludere, For *to follow s* (fig.), v TO IMITATE. See also SUITE.

**suit** (*v.*) **A.** Trans. *To adapt.* 1. accommŏdo, 1 v. TO FIT, ACCOMMODATE 2. compōno, 3. v TO ADAPT, TO ARRANGE, REGULATE Phr. *to s. the action to the word*, may be expr. by dictum ac factum s. dictum factum (*no sooner said than done* v Smith's Lat. Dict s v dico, I, 4) **B.** Intrans I. *To be adapted to* 1. convēnio, vēni, ventum, 4 *liquid foods s the jaundiced* cibus humidus fatigatis convenit, Cels. *which vices seem to s any one you please*

*rather than him you mention*, quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius quam in istum c, Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 128 *the name does not s*, nomen non c., Ter. Andr 5, 4, 19 **2.** congruo, ui, *3 one kind of speech does not s every case*, non omni causae c orationis unum genus, Cic de Or 3, 55, 210 **3** consentio, sensi, sensum, 4 v TO AGREE (IV), TO HARMONIZE **4** haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (rare in this sense): *and let not the chorus sing anything between the acts which does not lead on to the plot and s well*, neu quid medios (chorus) intercinat actus quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte, Hor A P. 195 Cf *comp*, cohaereo (v TO FIT TOGETHER, CORRESPOND) **5.** respondeo, di, sum, 2 v TO CORRESPOND, TO ANSWER (II)

**6.** cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 (with *in* and *acc*) *that suspicion of yours s not* (or *is not suitable to*) *this man*, non in hunc hominem c ista suspicio, Cic Sull 27, 75 **7.** quadro, 1 (*to square or agree with*) *to s in many respects*, ad multa q, id Att 4, 18, 3 Or expr by *sum* and *adj* (v FIT, SUITABLE) *when it shall s* (or *be convenient for*) *you*, quum erit tuum commodum, ib 12, 28, 3 (expr by commodo tuo, id Fam 4, 2, 4) Phr · *the man s you perfectly*, magis ex usu tuo nemo est, Ter Eun 5, 8, 47 *the other arts s. not every age*, ceterae artes non aetatum omnium sunt, Cic (Quinct) **II.** *To become*, q v · dĕcet, convĕnit Or expr. by *sum* with *adj*. (v BECOMING, SUITABLE) **III** *To please*, q v. Phr. *they do not s you*, non tui stomachi (sunt), Cic Fam 7, 1, 2 (v also LIKING, PHR) *the same things do not s everybody* non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 58.

**suitable, suited:** **1.** aptus *a day s for sacrifice*, a. dies sacrificio, Liv 1, 45, *post med* · *a rhythmical and s speech*, numerosa et a oratio, Cic Or 50, 168 *no character seemed more s'd to talk about age*, nulla videbatur aptior persona quae de aetate loqueretur, Cic Am. 1, 4 (for constr v Zumpt, Gr § 568) Join: a et accommodatus, Cic ; a et congruens, id. a consentaneusque, id v. FIT (*adj*), ADAPTED) **2.** idōneus (*for a definite purpose* = ad eam rem. usu. with *ad*, a *relative*, the *dat*, or *absol*) *counsels s'd to this our business*, consilia ad hoc nostrum negotium, Cic Att 5, 6, 1 *the character of Laelius seemed to me s'd for discussing the subject of friendship*, mihi Laelii persona visa est quae de amicitia dissereret id Am 1, 4 *he chooses a site s for a camp* castris i locum deligit, Caes B G 6, 10 *a s time*, tempus i, Cic Rosc Am 24, 68 (For rarer constructions, v Smith's Lat Dict s v) **3.** accommŏdātus, accommŏdus (poet.: rare), appŏsītus v FIT (*adj*), ADAPTED. **4.** congruens, consentāneus, convĕniens, consentiens: v. APPROPRIATE, AGREEING (*adj*), APPLICABLE **5.** ingĕnĭōsus (*naturally adapted* poet) · v ADAPTED (4) **6.** hăbĭlis, e (in active sense, *possessing ability* or *capability*) v FIT (*adj*, 3) **7.** commŏdus, opportūnus. v. CONVENIENT (II.), OPPORTUNE. **8.** dĕcōrus, dĕcens v BECOMING (*adj.*). **9.** dignus · v. WORTHY. **10.** aequus, pār v. RIGHT, PROPER. Phr.: *classes of herbs s for the bites of beasts*, genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13 *not s.*, alienus (v. also UNSUITABLE) : hence *s*, non alienus, Sall C. 40, *ad fin.* [N.B.—*To be s*, expr : (1 ) by verb (v. TO SUIT, B., TO BECOME). (2.) by *sum* with *adj* (v. BECOMING, SUITABLE, FIT) (3) by *sum* with *prepp* *the other materials which are s for conflagrations*, (reliquae res) quae sunt ad incendia, Caes B C. 3, 101, *post init* · *he orders things which are s.* (or *to the purpose*). imperat quae in rem sunt, Liv. 26, 44, *ad fin.*]

**suitableness:** **1.** convĕnientia v. FITNESS, HARMONY (II.) **2.** congruentia (rare): *s of manners*, c morum, Suet. Oth. 2 **3.** constantia, consensus. v. AGREEMENT (I.) **4** dĕcentia *s. of colours and shapes*, d colorum et figurarum, Cic N D 2, 58, 145 v also GRACE (V.) **5.** opportūnĭtas, commŏdĭtas v CONVENIENCE But often best expr. by *adj* (v SUITABLE)

**suitably:** **1.** aptē, īdōneē. v. FITLY **2.** appŏsītē (*appropriately*) *to speak s for convincing*, dicere a ad persuasionem, Cic Inv. 1, 5, 6 **3.** accŏmmŏdātē, congruenter, ad v AGREEABLY (II) **4** convĕnienter *to speak s to one's present condition*, c ad praesentem fortunae statum alicujus loqui, Liv 23, 5, *post init* Join *to live s to nature*, congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic Fin 3, 7, 26 v CONSISTENTLY **5.** dĕcenter, dignē v. BECOMINGLY, PROPERLY **6.** expr by *prepp* ex, de, secundum, pro (v ACCORDANCE WITH, IN)

**suite:** **I.** *The retinue of a distinguished personage* **1** cŏmĭtatus, ūs, *m when the ambassadors were beginning to enter with a large s*, quum magno c legati ingredi inciperent, Cic Cat 3, 2, 6 *the imperial s*, c principis, Tac H 2, 65 · also c, *absol*, id A 13, 46 v also TRAIN, RETINUE, COURTIER (I.) **2.** cŏmītes, um, c. (*a*) *as of friends, relatives, etc*, *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces*: Cic. Verr 2, 10, 27 (*b*) *the attendants* of distinguished private individuals. Suet Caes 4, *med* **3.** mĭnistĕrium (*a s of attendants*): *to enrol s s for the magistrates*, m magistratibus conscribere (i e lictores, viatores, etc), Tac A. 13, 27 cf. Plin 12, 1, 5, § 11 **4.** familia (*a s of servants*) Cic *pass*

**5.** expr. by qu with a verb, signifying *to escort e g* qui comitantur, deducunt, etc (v TO ESCORT, ACCOMPANY) v. also ATTENDANT (*subs.*). Phr.: *he had a s of 300 youths*, trecentos juvenes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, *init.*: cf Cic Verr 1, 48 (also, without a verb, circa aliquem = οἱ περί τινα. *all his s*, omnes circa eum, Suet Caes 27). *with a numerous s*, bene comitatus, Cic. Att 9, 2 (*a*) *with a scanty s*, parum comitatus, id Cat 2, 2, 4 *without a s*, solus, incomitatus (v. ALONE, UNACCOMPANIED)

**II.** *A s of rooms*. peth *conclavia* continua *s* inter se cohaerentia *conclavium* series *s* ordo v also SET (*subs*)

**suitor:** **I.** *A petitioner*, q v **II.** *A s for an office, candidate:* v CANDIDATE Phr. *a s for popularity*, aurae popularis captator, Liv 3, 33, *ad med*

**III.** In law, *a plaintiff*: q v. **IV.** *A wooer*, q v **1.** prōcus *Penelope obstinate to her ss*, P. difficilis procis, Hor Od 3, 10, 11 **2.** āmans, āmātor: v LOVER Phr · *she rejected the addresses of many ss* multis petentibus aspernata nuptias est, Liv. 40, 4, *init.*: *many were her ss*, multi illam petiere, Ov M 1, 478 *why art thou s for my daughter?* cur poscis meam gnatam tibi? Pl Aul 2, 2, 42.

**sulkily:** best expr by *adj* (v. SULKY). e g *to be s. inclined*, *morosa ac tacita natura esse* : *to behave s*, *irae indulgere tacitae.*

**sulkiness:** *natura morosa ac tacita : but best expr. by *adj* (v. SULKY) v also SULLENNESS.

**sulky:** no exact equivalent · perh. most nearly expr. by, morosus ac reconditus (based on Cic. Quint. 18, 59, natura tristi ac recondita fuit) *morosus ac tacitus : irae indulgentes tacitae (based on Liv 3, 53, *med*) · v. also SULLEN (II.) [*To be s*, may sometimes be expr. by, aegre s graviter ferre ]

**sullen:** **I.** *Gloomy, dismal* (cf. "Night with her *sullen* wings," Milton) **1.** tristis : *the s. mariner*, navita t. (Charon), Virg Aen 6, 315 · cf. t sorores (i. e. *the Fates*), Tib. 3, 3, 35 **2.** torvus : v. GRIM. See also GLOOMY, DISMAL, FORBIDDING **II.** *Morose*, q. v. · tristis, tetricus. Phr. *to look s.*, frontem *s.* supercilia contrahere (v. TO FROWN); *s Mars*, Mars nubilus ira, Stat. Theb 3, 230 *to be s*, pervicacis irae esse, Curt. 8, 6, *init.* **III.** *Intractable*, q. v. Join contumax ac refractarius, Sen. Ep 72, *init*

**sullenly:** expr best by *adj.* (v. SULLEN, II, III) v also MOSELY.

**sullenness:** | *Moroseness*, q v.: tristitia, natura nimis tristis atque recondita (v MOROSENESS) Phr.. *s.*, ira tenax (*obstinate anger*), Ov Pont 1, 9, 28 *away with s.* (or *assumed severity*), deme supercilio nubem, Hor Ep 1, 18, 94 (cf. triste supercilium, Mart 11, 2, 1)

**II.** *Intractableness*, q. v Or expr. by *adj* (v SULLEN, II, III.)

**sully** (obsol except in fig sense: the literal sense being supplied by such verbs as *to spot, soil, tarnish*) **1.** inquino, 1 *to s another's reputation*, i. famam alterius, Liv 29, 17, *med* **2.** contāmino, mācŭlo, commācŭlo v TO POLLUTE (2, 4), TO STAIN. Phr.. *to s a brilliant life*, vitae splendorem maculis aspergere, Cic Planc. 12, 30 cf labem alicujus dignitati aspergere, id Vat 6, 15 *fearing lest the glory of his victory should be sullied by a blot of cruelty*, verens ne victoriae gloria saevitiae macula infuscaretur, Just 12, 5, *post init.* [For *to s one's character*, v TO BRAND, DEFAME (4) ]

**sulphate:** sulphas, ātis, *m.* · M. L —— **of iron:** v. SORY.

**sulphur:** sulfur (sulphur and sulpur), ŭris, *n* (but *m* in Veg Vet 1, 38, *med*): Plin 35, 15, 50, § 174 Lucr 6, 221 (219) Also *m plur* *nativi sulfures* or *virgin s*, sulfura viva, Virg G. 3, 449: *containing or like s*, sulfŭreus (v. SULPHUREOUS) *impregnated with s*, sulfŭrātus (v SULPHURATED). *full of s.*, sulfŭrōsus (v SULPHUREOUS). *a mine of s.*, sulfurāria, Ulp Dig 48, 19, 8: *a vein of s*, sulfuratio, Sen. Q N. 3, 15, *med* : *veins of s*, sulfurata (*sc* loca), Plin 31, 3, 28, § 48 *s.* (or *brimstone-matches*), sulfurata, Mart 1, 41 (42), 4

**sulphurated** (*impregnated with sulphur*), sulfŭrātus *s springs*, s fontes, Vitr 8, 3, *post init* *s natator*, s (aqua), Plin 31, 6, 32, § 59

**sulphureous:** **I.** *Like sulphur:* sulfŭreus : *s. water*, s. aqua, Virg Aen. 7, 517 : cf. *s.* lux fulminum, Plin 35, 15, 50, § 177 : s. odor, id. 36, 19, 34, § 141.

**II.** *Full of sulphur* sulfŭrōsus : *s. springs*, s. fontes, Vitr 8, 3, *med* : v. also SULPHURATED

**sulphuric acid:** *acidum vitrioli (Georg.)

**sulphurous, sulphury:** v. SULPHUREOUS

**sulphur-wort** (a plant · called also *hog's fennel*) · peucĕdānum or -on, i, *n.*, and peucĕdănos, i, *m.* (= πευκέδανον or -os) Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 117 Lucan 9, 919 (917) called also pinastellum, App. Herb 94 (*Peucedanum officinale*, Linn)

**sultan:** **1.** *imperator Turcicus (Georg) **2.** sultan, anis, *m* (a Chaldaic word. *an Eastern ruler*). Coripp.

**sultana, sultaness:** *imperatoris Turcici conjux (Georg.) *regina Turcica (Amsw)

**sultriness:** vis aestūs : *the excessive s. occasioned a general sickness in both camps*, intoleranda vis aestus per utraque castra omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26, *med.*: cf. fervidus aestus. Hor S 1, 1, 38 ; v. also HEAT (*subs*, I, 5) perh. too calores, fervores may serve (v. HEAT, *subs*) Expr. also by *adj.* (v. SULTRY).

**sultry:** **1.** aestuōsus · *most s days*, aestuosissimi dies, Plin 34, 12, 28, § 116: *the s Syrtes*, a Syrtes, Hor. Od 1, 22, 5 v. also HOT (4). **2.** aestĭfer *lands of s. Libya*, aestiferae Libyes arva, Lucan 1, 206 cf. Sil. 17, 447. **3.** torridus (*parching*): *a s summer*, t aestas, Virg. E. 7, 48 *the s air glows*, t. aestuat aer, Prop 2, 28 (3, 23), 3 : v. also HOT, FIERY.

**sum** (*subs.*): **I.** *The aggregate* or *amount*. summa: *by adding and subtracting to see what the s. of the remainder comes to*, addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui s. fiat, Cic. Off.

1, 18, 59 · *the s of all s s* (i e. *the universe*), summa summārum, Lucr. 3, 817 v also ALL, IN TOTAL (*subs*). **II.** *A sum of money* pēcūnia *a large s*, magna *s* grandis p, Cic (v. LARGE, I. 2) *a small* or *moderate s*, parva *s* mediocris *s* tenuis p, id Also in *pl to exact s s of money*, pecunias exigere, id Pis 16, 38. **2.** summa pecuniae (rare); Cic Agr 2, 24, 64 [N B—*Summa* is only used *absol*, when the context relates to *money* cf Liv. 32, 17, *inmisimply*, summula, Sen Ep 77, *ad med*] Phr *the whole s*, solidum (*neutr absol*), Cic Rab. Post. 17, 46 cf Hor S 2, 5, 65 (where the contr. form soldum occurs) *for* or *at a small s*, parvi *s* parvo (v SMALL, *adj*, I, 1, c) also, parvi pretii, Cic Q Fr 1, 4, 1 · parvo pretio, Caes B. G. 1, 18, *ad init* *for* or *at a large s.*, magni *s.* magno, Cic *pass* · also, magni pretii, magno pretio, id (v PRICE) *for a paltry s*, numulis acceptis, Cic Att 1, 16, 6 *let the round s of a thousand talents be made up*, mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep 1. 6, 34

**III.** In writing, *the sum and substance* căput *the s and substance of 'the letter*, c litterarum, Cic Phil 2, 31, 77 v also POINT (*subs*, IV), GIST

**IV.** In arithmetic, *a problem to do a s*, *numero consummare *arithmeticis se exercere *arithmeticam rationem ducere *s* inire (based on Cic. Verr 2, 52, 129 id N D 3, 29, 71) *to set a s*, *arithmetica proponere. **V.** *Perfection* v PERFECTION (II)

**sum** (*v*), **sum up:** **I.** *To calculate*, q. v. **1.** subducere *to s up the total*, s. summam, Cic. Att 5, 21, 11 cf *s* rationes, id. (v. *infr* II.). calculum alicujus rei subducere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60 **2.** compūto, 1: v TO CALCULATE, COMPUTE. **3.** consummo, 1 *to s up by arithmetic the expenses of buildings*, c sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr 1, 1, *post init.*: cf Sen Ep. 58, *ad fin* Other exprr. less precise are · rationem inire et subducere, Cic N. D. 3, 29, 71 rationem ducere, id Verr 2, 52, 129 v also TO RECKON, COUNT Phr *to s up all* (= *in fine*), expr by, ne multa *s* multis (*sc* dicam), Cic Ter quid plura? Cic · denique, id uno verbo, id Phil 2, 22, 54 prorsus, Sall C 15 v also ALL, IN **II.** *To comprise in few words.* Phr summatim brevīterque describere, Cic Or 15, 50 brevīter paucis complectere multa, Luct 6, 1082 (1080) *to s up, I am of opinion that, etc*, summa judicii mei spectat huc ut, Cic Phil 13, 20, 46 *the accounts having been calculated, I have s'd up my deliberations*, rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id Fam 1, 9, 10

**sumac, sumach:** rhūs, rhois, c (= ῥοῦς) · Plin 24, 11, 54, § 91 called also, frutex cotinus, ib v Smith's Lat Dict s. v *of the s, s-*, rhoicus *s-branes*, r (folia), Plin ib § 92

**sumless** (Pope) · v INCALCULABLE

**summary** (*adj*) **I.** *Brief, concise*, q v brēvis, angustus, etc. **II.** *Hasty, sudden*, q v sūbitus, rēpentīnus

**III.** *Cursory*, q. v. [For *to take a s. view of*, v. TO GLANCE (III.), TO TOUCH UPON]

**summary** (*subs*) ēpĭtŏmē, summārium, brēviārium (v EPITOME) Phr *a short s* (or *outline*) *of the whole matter*, brevis totius negotii complexio, Cic Inv 1, 26 cf collectio, id Brut 88, 302 brevis repetitio rerum, Quint 4, prooem 6 (v also RECAPITULATION) *the s* (or *chief contents*) *of a letter*, caput litterarum, Cic Phil 2, 31, 77. [For *to make a s of*, v. TO COMPRESS (II.), EPITOMIZE]

**summarily:** **I.** *Briefly, concisely*, q v. brēviter, angustē, etc. **II.** *Cursorily* **1.** summātim: *to treat something s*, s aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44. Join. *to write s*, s breviterque componere, Suet Tib. 61, *ad init.* **2.** strictim. v. CURSORILY, TO GLANCE (III.), TO COMPRESS (II.) **3.** căpĭtŭlātim (by *heads* rare) Nep. Cato, 3, *med.* Join. breviter atque c, Plin 2, 12, 9, § 55

**III.** *Without delay* or *preamble* Phr sine mora, Cic *pass* : missis ambagibus, Hor S 2, 5, 9 v. also HAND, OUT OF PROMPTLY

**summation:** v CALCULATION

**summer** (*subs*) aestas, ātis, *f.*: *wandering in winter and s*, hieme et a. peragrantes, Cic Inv. 1, 42, 94 *at the beginning of s*, a ineunte, id Att 4, 2, 6 cf mita aestate, Caes B G 2, 2 · a nova, Virg Aen 1, 430 *the middle of s*, a media *s* summa (v MIDSUMMER) *in the hottest part of s*, flagrantissima a, Gell 19, 5, *init* *the s being already far advanced*, a jam adulta, Tac A 2, 23, *init* *at the very end of s*, a exacta, based on Sall J 61, *init* *the s being now almost ended*, affecta jam prope a, Cic Oecon in Non p 161, 2 *of s.*, *s-*, aestivus (v SUMMER, *adj*) : Phr *to spend the s at*, aestivare (with *in* and *abl*, or *gen*), Varr R R 2, 2, *ad med* Suet Galb 4 · *Ecbatana is the place where they spend their s*, Ecbatana aestiva agentibus sedes est, Curt 5, 8, *init* *in the middle of s*, medius (alonibus, Liv 2, 5, *post init* cf solstitiale tempus, id 35, 49, *med* (v also SOLSTICE) Fig *the s of life*, matura aetas, Virg Aen. 12, 438

**summer** (in architecture) · v BEAM (*subs*, I), LINTEL

**summer** (*v*) · v SUMMER (*subs*, Phr) Phr *a place fit to s in* (= *a suitable summer residence*), locus aestivus, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 2

**summer** (*adj*) aestīvus *s breeze*, a aura, Hor Od 1, 22, 18 *s camp* (or *quarters*), a castra *s* aestiva (*absol*), v Smith's Dict Ant p 244 *s clothing*, a vestimenta, Sen (Georg) : *s days*, a dies, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 81 *as s dress*, vestis a. levitate, based on Plin 11, 23, 27, § 78 *s months*, a menses, Cic Att 5, 14, 2 · *s pastures*, aestiva (*absol*), Plin 24, 6, 19, § 28 cf a saltus, Liv 22, 14, *med* *as s residence*, locus a, Cic. Q Fr. 3, 1, 2 *Praeneste, a delightful s retreat*, P aestivae deliciae, Flor 1, 11, *med* or may be expr by, subūrbanum (sc praedium), Cic *s shade*, a. umbra, Ov M 13, 792 *s sun*, a sol, Virg G 4, 28 · *s time*, a tempora, Cic Verr 5, 31, 80 (v also SUMMER, *subs*) Phr *through the calm s air*, per aestatem liquidam, Virg G 4, 59 cf aetate serena, id Aen 6, 707 *I have been like a s plant* (i e *one that quickly withers*) quasi solstitialis herba fui, Pl Ps 1, 1, 36

**summer-duck** (an American species) *anas sponsa (Webster)

**——-house:** *aedes aestivae (Kr) trĭchĭla, umbrācŭlum (v ARBOUR)

**——-like:** aestīvē *we are provisioned in a very s manner* (i e *scantily*), a admodum viaticati sumus, Pl Men 2, 1, 30 May be expr also by *adj* (v SUMMER, *adj*)

**summersault:** v SOMERSAULT

**summing up** (*subs*) expr by verb (v. TO SUM UP)

**summit:** **1.** cācūmen, ĭnis, *n* (prop., *that which ends in a point*): *the s s of a mountain*, c. montis, Lucr 6, 462 · cf montana c, Ov M. 1, 310. *the s of a pyramid*, c. (pyramidis), Plin 36, 12, 17, § 79 Also of trees cf Virg E 6, 28: id G 2, 307 v. also TOP **2.** culmen, ĭnis, *n* (prop., *the top of a building*) *the s s of the Alps*, c Alpium, Caes B G 3, 2, *extr* Fig *Troy topples down from its lofty s*, imit alto a c Troja, Virg Aen 2, 290 Also strengthened with summus *the highest s of good fortune*, summum c fortunae, Liv 45, 9, *extr.* **3.** vertex (prop., *the crown of the head*) *fires bursting from Aetna's s*, ignes qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic Verr 4, 48, 106 cf. Ov. M 1, 316 Lucr 6, 467 (465) *the s of an oak*, v quercus, Virg Aen 3, 679 *the s. of the citadel*, v arcis, Luct. 6, 751 (749). **4.** fastīgium (in this sense only fig.) · *to stand on the s. of eloquence*, stare in f eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20 · v EMINENCE (II, 1.). **5.** expr. freq. by summus *s* suprēmus *the s.s of the mountains*, montes suprēmi, Virg G 4, 460 cf. Lucr. 1, 275 (268): montes summi, Hor Od 2, 10, 11: summum jugum montis, Caes B G 1, 21 Rarely as *subs* · *to ascend to the s of the mountain*, ad summum montis egredi, Sall J. 93, *ad med* Fig *to reach the s, not by a steady effort but by a* —, ad summum pervenire non nixu (*at* nisu), sed impetu, Quint 8, 4, 9 *the s of fame*, summa claritudo, Sall. J 2, *extr.* Phr.: *Parnassus with two s s*, P. biceps, Ov. M 2, 221 cf anceps, ib 12, 337 v. also HEIGHT

**summon:** **I.** In gen sense, *to call* **1.** cīto, 1 *he ordered the fathers to be s'd by herald to the senate-house*, patres in curiam per praeconem citari jussit, Liv 1. 47, *post med* · *to s the senate*, c senatum, id 9, 30, *post init.* c senatores, id 3, 38. **2.** vŏco, 1 *he s s Dumnorix to his presence*, Dumnorigem ad se vocat, Caes B G 1, 20 *to s one to a public meeting*, aliquem in contionem v, Cic Acad 2, 47, 144 *to s to arms*, v ad arma, Cic Rab Perd. 7, 21 cf v in arma, Virg Aen 9, 22 (cf. conclamare v. TO SOUND, A, I, 4) Also of inanimate objects, *to invite · the softly rustling South s s to the deep*, lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg Aen 3, 70 cf Ov. R. Am 532 Liv. 28. 15, *ad fin* **3.** advŏco, 1 v. TO CALL (II. 2). ASSEMBLY (5) **4.** ēvŏco, 1: *to s a great part of the townsmen to war*, magnam partem oppidanorum) ad bellum e, Caes B G 7, 58 v also TO CALL FORTH **5.** convŏco, 1 *to s the chiefs of the Trevori to his (Caesar's) presence*, principes Trevirorum ad se c, Caes B G 5, 4 *the senate was s'd*, senatus convocatus est, Cic Fam 10, 12, 3 v also Smith's Lat Dict s v **6.** prōvŏco. v TO CHALLENGE **7.** arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3: *when men were being s'd from the plough to be made consuls*, quum ab aratro arcessebantur qui consules fierent, Cic Rosc Am 18, 50 v also Smith's Lat Dict s v Cf accio, excio, (v TO FETCH, 2, 4), adhibeo (v Smith's Lat Dict s. v. II) v also TO INVITE **II.** *To call to one's assistance* **1** advŏco, 1: *Alcides s s (to his aid) all arms*, A. omnia arma a, Virg Aen 8, 249 cf a secretas artes, Ov M 7, 138 **2.** inclāmo, 1 v TO CALL ON **3.** invŏco (except in Tac limited to *invoking divine assistance* v TO INVOKE) *to s* (or *appeal to*) *the Roman arms against the Cherusci*, arma Romana adversus Cheruscos i, Tac A 2, 46, *fin* **III** In judicial sense, *to order to appear in court* (*a*) the defendant **1.** vŏco, 1 *you s (him) to court he follows*, in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic Quint 19, 61 *to s some one before the judge*, v aliquem in judicium, id Balb 28, 64 cf judicio aliquem arcessere, id Flacc 6, 14 v also TO SUE **2.** appello, 1 *lest some be punished, others be not even s'd*, ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic Off 1, 25, 89 **3.** cīto, 1 (*to call upon a person in court*, whether defendant or plaintiff, *to make his appearance* said of the praeco) (*the officer*) *s s the accused. he* (*the accused*) *answers not* (*to the summons*), citat reum non respondet, Cic. Verr 2, 40, 98 **4.** expr also by diem dicere alicui Cic Div. in Caecil. 20, 67: and *pass* v also TO ACCUSE (I) (b.) the witness **1.** denuntiare testimonium (with *dat of pers*) · *should the accuser have wanted to s them as witnesses*, si accusator voluerit testimonium eis d., Cic. Rosc Am 38, 110 · cf. id. Verr. 1, 19, 51 Also denuntiare testibus, based on Quint 5, 7, 9, (testes) quibus in judicio publicis lege denuntiatur. **2.** antestor, 1 Hor S 1, 9, 76. v. Smith's Lat Dict. s v. **3.** cīto, 1: *to s as witness to some matter*, c. testem in aliquam rem, Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 146. v also TO CALL UP (c.) the debtor: appello, 1 (v. Forcell. s. v.) · Cic Quint. 12, 40 and 41 (where it occurs *absol* four times) also, a. de pecunia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 71. [N.B—Admonere aliquem,

Lic Quint 12, 40, as given in R. and A., imply means *to dun*, and is not strong enough.] **IV.** As a military term, *to* s to surrender invito, i. *to s the enemy to surrender*, i hostes ad deditionem, Hirt. B G 8, 19 Phr *to s a city to surrender*, *postulare ut urbs tradatur (Georg.) *denuntiare hostibus ut se (s se inbemque) dedant (id.) *civibus imperare deditionem (Amsw.)

**summon-up:** **I.** *To s up one's courage*: animum (*s* animos) sumere, animum erigere, etc (v. TO MUSTER, II, TO PLUCK UP, II). **II.** *To s up one's energies or strength* omnes nervos contendere, niti, etc (v. TO EXERT, II, TO STRAIN, TO STRIVE) **III.** *To call up* the spirits of the dead excito, elicio v. TO CALL UP (I., 3), TO CALL FORTH (4)

**summoner:** **I.** *One who summons*, in gen sense expr by verb (v TO SUMMON) **II.** *An officer attached to a court of justice* **1.** viator, oris, *m* (*an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates*) Cic de Sen 16, 56 Liv 2, 56, *post med.* Varr in Gell 13, 12, *med* **2.** praeco, onis, *m* Suet Tib 11. **3.** appāritor *public servant*) Cic

**summons:** **I.** *A message* or *call* **1.** vocātus, ūs, *m* (only in *abl. sing.*) v CALL (*subs.*) **2.** accītus, ūs, *m* (only in *abl sing.*) *the magistrates are called out at his s*, magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic Verr 3, 28, 68. *at the s of his dear sue*, accitu cari generis, Virg. Aen 1, 677 **3.** arcessītus, ūs, *m* (only in *abl. sing.*). *when I had come to him at his own request and s*, quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, Cic N. D 1, 6, 15 *I come here at your s*, tuo a vemo huc, Pl Stich 2, 2, 3. Phr *that he would take up arms at the first s.*, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, Liv, 35, 18 v. also SIGNAL [N B—*To give* or *receive a s*, may be expr by the *act* or *pass* of verb v TO SUMMON.] **II.** In law, *a citation to appear* in court vocātio Varr in Gell 13, 12, *med* ib 13, 13, *fin* [N B—*To serve a s*, may be expr by appello *s.* appello de pecunia (v TO SUMMON, III, c) · *to receive a s*, by appellari *s.* appellari de pecunia ]

**sumpter-horse:** v PACK-HORSE

**——-saddle:** v PACK-SADDLE.

**sumptuary** (*regulating expense*): sumptuārius *a s. law*, lex s., Cic. Att. 13, 7, 1 Suet. Aug 34, *inst* · *s. laws*, relating to food, are called leges cibariae, Cato in Macr S 2, 13, *post med* : v. also Smith's Dict Ant p 1077, *seq.*

**sumptuous:** **1.** sumptuōsus: *s suppers*, s coenae, Cic Fam 9, 23: *s. games*, s ludi, id Q Fr. 3, 8, 6. **2.** dapsilis, e. *s expense*, d sumptus, Pl Most 4, 2, 66 *s dowries*, d dotes, id. Aul 2, 1, 45 **3.** appārātus · *to entertain with a s banquet*, a. accipere epulis, Liv 23, 4 Join *most s. games*, ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, Cic Sest. 54, 116. **4.** opīpārus: *s. Athens*, o. Athenae, Pl Pers 4, 4, 1 *s presents*, o. munera, App. M. 5, p 165 (p 106, Bipont ed.). **5.** lautus *a very s. banquet*, lautiores epulae, Stat. S 1, 6, 32 *a most s. supper*, lautissima coena, Plin Ep 9, 17 v. also SPLENDID, SUPERB, LUXURIOUS **6.** conquisītus, exquisītus (v. CHOICE, *adj.*, I.).

**sumptuously:** **1.** sumptuōsē: Cat 47 (45), 5 Cic Cat 2, 9, 20. **2.** dapsilē (rare) *to feast s*, d. (convivari), Suet Vesp 19 **3.** lautē *to be more s. entertained*, lautius accipi, id Cal. 55 cf. l. vivere, Nep Chabr 3 **4.** opīpārē *a feast s. prepared*, o paratum convivium, Cic. Off 3, 14, 58 *a house richly and s. furnished*, instructa domus opime atque o., Pl. Bac 3, 1, 6 Join: *to eat and drink s*, o et apparate edere et bibere, Cic. Att 13, 52, 1 Expr. also by *adj.* and *subs.*: e g *to entertain s*, apparatis accipere epulis (v. SUMPTUOUS): v. also MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY, LUXURIOUSLY.

**sumptuousness:** luxus, lautitia, apparātus v LUXURY, SPLENDOUR But often best expr by *adj.* (v. SUMPTUOUS)

**sun** (*subs.*) **I.** *The sun itself* sōl, sōlis, *m* *the s, leader and chief and governor of all other lights*, s dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic Rep 6, 17 (4). 17. *the rising s*, s oriens, id also, s exortus, Virg G. 1, 438 (v TO RISE) *the setting s.*, s. occidens, Cic cf s cadens, Virg s. decedens, id E 2, 67 s occiduus, Ov. Met. 1, 63 s praecipitans, Cic de Or. 3, 55, 209 (v TO SET). *the s enters Gemini*, s. in Geminos introitum facit, Col, 11, 2, *post med* *the sun's rays*, radii solis, Cic Virg cf. lumina solis, Lucr 2, 161 also, soles (*plur.* of sol), Lucr 5, 253 Hor Epod 2, 41 (v also RAY). *the brightness of the s*, solis candor, Cic N D 2, 15, 40 cf solis fulgor, Plin 11, 37, 54, § 142 *an eclipse of the s*, solis defectio, etc (v SOLAR, I, 2 ECLIPSE, *subs.*) *the s's course*, solis cursus, Lucr 5, 77 *the sun's revolution*, solis circuitus, Cic N D 2, 19, 49 conversio (solis), ib. · solis anfractus, id Rep 6, 12, 12: *the sun's disc*, solis orbis (v DISC) [In poet, the sun is also called, Phoebus, Titan, Phaethon also mundi oculus, Ov. M. 4, 228 ]

**II.** *The light of the sun, sunshine* sōl, sōlis, *m.* *to walk in the s* (or *sunshine*), ambulare in sole, Cic de Or 2, 14, 60 (v also TO SUN) *grapes ripen in the s*, uvae a sole mitescunt, id. Oecon in Gell 15, 5. *to put apples in the s to dry*, mala ponere in sole, donec arescant, Col 12, 14 (v TO SUN) *to be dried in a fierce s*, sole acri siccari, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 77 *to be dried in a gentle s*, leni sole siccari, id 21, 17, 68, § 111 (v. also TO DRY) *the s gaining power*, sole incalescente, Liv 22, 6, *post med* : *the noonday s*, s meridianus, Plin 12, 19, 42, § 86: *a room is flooded with s* (or *sunshine*), cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin Ep 5, 6, *ad med* *a room gets the s all day*, * cubiculum toto die solem excipit (Georg) Phr *exposed to the s*, apricus (v SUNNY) *to bask in the s*, apricari (v TO BASK) *without s*, opacus (v SHADY) Fig: of an extraordinary person *he calls Brutus the s. of Asia*, solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Hor S 1, 7, 24 · *Africanus, a second s*, A. sol alter, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: *to go forth into the s. and dust* (*i e.* into the contests of public life), procedere in solem et pulverem, id Brut. 9, 37. Prov: (1) *the s. has not set for ever* (*i e.* the world is not at an end yet), nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, Liv 39, 26, *med.* (11.) *clearer than the s. itself* (or *as clear as noonday*, of anything self-evident), sole ipso est clarius, Arn 1, 28

**sun** (*v.*) · **I.** *To expose to the sun, for warming, drying* **1.** insōlo, 1: *to s grapes*, uvas 1, Col 12, 39. (The same sense expr ib *paulo supr*, by in sole pandere) **2.** aprico, 1 (*to warm in the sun*) Pall. 1, 38 Chiefly as *pass. refl.*, apricari, *to bask in the s* Cic Tusc 5, 32, 92. **II.** In *pass* only, *to be (well) sunned*, i e *to receive a large amount of the s's rays* · Phr *fruit that has been well s'd is sweeter*, *quae poma bene ardoribus solis concocta sunt, dulciora esse solent

**sunbeam:** radius sōlis v RAY *Sconcheing s s*, nimii solis ardores, Cic Sen. 15, 53. Also sometimes as *pl*, soles cf. Lucr. 5, 252, pars terrai perusta solibus assiduis Hor.

**sunburn:** usu. *pl*, ephēlis, idis, *f.* (*freckle*). Cels 6, 5.

**sunburnt:** adustus *the s. (swarthy) Moor*, a corpora Maurus, Sil *of a somewhat s. hue from travelling*, adustioris coloris ex recenti via, Liv. 27, 47: Plin. Sometimes fuscus may serve: v. SWARTHY, DARK.

**Sunday:** dies sōlis M. L. (Dies Dominica, *the Lord's day*: Scrr. Eccl. See also SABBATH) *S.-school*, *schola quae diebus Dominicis habetur.

**sun-dew:** (a plant) *drosera Linn.

**——-dial:** sōlarium · Cic. v. DIAL.

**——-dried:** passus (fr. pando) Col.: Virg (esp of *dried grapes and the wine made from them*)

**sun-flower:** *helianthus Linn.

**——-rise:** sōlis ortus, ūs. Cic (Or expr by verb *at s*, sole oriente, sole orto v TO RISE)

**——-set:** sōlis occāsus, ūs Cic (Or expr by verb. *at s*, sole occidente, ubi sol occidit: v TO SET)

**sunder:** sēpāro, sējungo, etc.: v TO SEPARATE

**sunken:** (*part* and *adj.*) · dēpressus v TO SINK (trans.) Sometimes, cāvus (*forming a cavity*): *s. eyes*, *oculi cavi *A s rock*, saxum summo mari (aequori) subjectum (But comp Virg Aen 1, 110, dorsum immane mari summo)

**sunny:** apricus opp to opacus (*shady*) Cic Part 10, 36 Liv Hor *S spots or regions*, aprica, Plin 16, 16, 28

**sunshine:** use sol. v SUN (II)

**sup** (*v.*) **I.** *To take a little of a fluid* sorbillo, 1 v TO SIP. **II.** *To partake of an evening meal* coeno, āvi and ātus sum, 1 (in Rom sense, *to partake of the* coena v. SUPPER) or expr. by circuml, *they s. before bed*, *gustant antequam cubitum discedunt *heartily* *largius se cibo invitant, antequam, etc.

**sup** (*subs.*) i e *a little taste*, perh. gustus, ūs v TASTE Or expr. by verb v preced art (I)

**superabound:** expr by supĕresse, supĕrāre, with *dat* of Eng subject: cf. Ter. Ph 1, 2, 19, cui tanta erat res et supererat (*who abounded in wealth, nay s'd*). and Sall Cat 20, illis divitias superare (*that they should s in wealth*). [N B—Not superabundo (late)]

**superabundance:** abundantia v ABUNDANCE or expr by verb v. preced art See also SUFFRFLUITY.

**superabundant:** quod superest, quod satis superque est: v. also ABUNDANT

**superabundantly:** ābundē (nearly as strong as Eng cf Sall C. 21, quibus omnia mala abunde erant) satis superque, Cic Am. 13, 45 quod supersit: v. TO SUPERABOUND. See also ABUNDANTLY

**superadd:** usu in *pass.*, which expr. by accēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 *to the old age of App. Claudius was s'd blindness*, ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, Cic Sen 6, 16 *to this was s'd*, huc (eo) accedebat, Caes Liv

**superannuated:** Phr *a s soldier*, *miles propter annos militia immunis *to become s*, *propter annos lege muneribus exsolvi or if the sense is simply, *too old for active service*, perh *prae annis militiae (bello, muneribus, etc) inutilis

**superb:** **1.** magnificus v MAGNIFICENT **2.** spēciōsus (*handsome and showy*), pulcher, formōsus v. BEAUTIFUL. **3.** lautus (esp. of *furniture or entertainments*): v. SPLENDID (I 3) **4.** rēgālis, e (*worthy of a king*) *s attire*, r ornatus, Cic Fin 2, 22, 69 so, rēgius v ROYAL. **5.** expr by circuml, *a s. steed*, *eximia pulchritudine ac viribus equus

**superbly:** splendidē, magnificē lautē, etc v SPLENDIDLY, etc.

**supercargo:** *qui navis oneri (mercibus navi impositis) praeest

**supercilious:** insōlens, arrōgans, superbus, fastōsus, etc.: v. HAUGHTY *A s. spirit*, contemptor animus, Sall Jug. 64.

**superciliously:** insōlenter, superbē, arroganter, etc: v HAUGHTILY.

**superciliousness:** insōlentia, arrōgantia, fastus, superbia: v HAUGHTINESS

**supereminent:** use *superl* of praestans, ēminens, etc: v EMINENT, REMARKABLE.

**supererogation:** perh. expr by ultro (of that which is done *without one's being called upon to do it*) *works of s.*, *quae ultro et Deo non exigente fiunt bona opera (*Supererogationis opera [quae a Theologicis scriptoribus

appellantur], Calv. 3, 14, 14 the term may be needed for theol Lat )

**supererogatory:** *quod ultro fit · cf. preced art. (* Supererogatorius, perh as theol t. t.)

**superexcellent:** use *superl* of praestans, excellens, etc v EXCELLENT

**superfetation:** expr. by sŭpĕrfĕto, 1· Plin

**superficial:** I. *Existing on the surface merely*· Phr *a s. wound*, vulnus quod in summa parte est, opp to quod alte penetravit, Cels 5, 26, 7 also, quod in cute est, ib § 23 and more precisely, in summa cute, id 5, 28, 1 cf also, id 5, 26, 35, ubi derasum attritumve est (*s. injury by abrasion*) · *a s. layer of soil on rock*, *terrae corium tenue saxo superjectum* II. Math *t t*, *relating to a superficies* sŭpĕrfĭcĭālis, e: Cassiod III. Fig, *shallow, not profound or thorough* Phr *a s but agreeable author*, levis quidem sed non injucundus tamen auctor, Quint 10, 1, 124 (Kr) *possessing a s acquaintance with literature*, literis leviter imbutus, id 1, 2, 16 qui (nonnisi) primus (ut dicitur) labris literas gustavit, cf. Cic N D 1, 8, 20 *no mere s. progress (in study)*, profectus non a summo petitus, Quint 10, 3, 2 (where there is an analogy suggested between culture of the mind and of the soil) *to get a s acquaintance with studies*, *studiis perfundi quidem sed non imbui [tingi], cf. Sen. Ep 36, 4: *to possess a showy but s. knowledge of a subject*, *alicujus rei scientiam vendibilem quidem sed parum accuratam habere · *s (tinsel) happiness*, bracteata felicitas, Sen Ep 115, 9 *a s. opinion*, vulgi *s.* vulgaris opinio (*popular*, as we say, opp. to *more thorough treatment of a subject*), cf Cic de Or 3, 6, 24, and id. 1, 23, 109 v POPULAR (IV ).

**superficiality:** perh. lĕvĭtas (denoting generally, *want of weight, authority, care, or accuracy*) v SUPERFICIAL

**superficially:** used only fig.: 1. lĕvĭter (*slightly*) Cic de Or. 3, 6, 24 (l. eruditus). cf id. R. Am. 32, *fin*, leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem 2. strictim (*cursorily, as in passing, not dwelling upon a thing*) Cic. Quint Phr *to have studied a subject s*, (nonnisi) primoribus labris aliquam rem attigisse, Cic de Or. 1, 19, 87 See also preced art (III.).

**superficies:** math *t t.*. sŭpĕrfĭcies, ēi v SURFACE

**superfine:** I. *Of exceedingly fine texture:* praetĕnuis, subtilissimus. v. FINE, THIN II. *Very excellent:* eximius, longe optimus, praestantissimus. v. EXCELLENT

**superfluity:** 1. expr. by sŭpersum, *irr I am afraid you will think I have a s of words*, vereor ne superesse mihi verba putes [opp deesse], Cic Fam. 13, 63 *those who possess every land of s.*, quibus omnia [bona] supersunt, cf Ter. Ph 1, 2, 19 2. by sŭpĕrfluo, xi, xum, 3 (later = superesum) *there should be no deficiency and no s* (*redundancy*), nihil neque desit neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22 Plin 3. expr. by *adj* sŭpervăcŭus, sŭpervăcāneus, sŭpĕrfluus v SUPERFLUOUS.

**superfluous:** 1. sŭpervăcāneus *the enumeration of favours is s*, commemoratio officiorum s. est, Cic Fam. 3, 5: *s. and useless*, s. atque inutilis, Liv. 10, 24, *med.* 2. sŭpervăcŭus (= preced., but later): *s. honours of burial*, s. honores sepulcri, Hor. Od 2, 20, 24 Plin.: Col : *to be looked upon as s*, pro supervacuo haberi, Javol. Dig 8, 4, 5. 3. ōtiōsus (in language, *having no force, needless*) *s verbiage*, o. sermo, Quint 8, 2, 19 4. sŭpĕrfluus (late) Sen. 5. sŭpĕrŭāneus (late and rare): Sid. 6. expr by circuml., minime necessarius: quod minime opus est, quod nihil attinet v. NECESSARY.

**superfluously:** expr by phr., quod supervacaneum sit, etc

**superhuman:** 1. sometimes divinus · *s. origin (of Romulus)*, d. origo, Liv. 1, 15 and in fig sense, of what *exceeds the ordinary range of humanity*. *astonishing and s excellence*, incredibilis et d. virtus, Cic Rep. 3, 3 Quint 2. oftener expr. by circuml *s genius*, plus ingenii quam videtur natura humana ferre posse, Cic Rep 1, 14; *to display s. genius*, humani ingenii modum excedere, Quint. 10, 1, 50 *s stature and majesty*, forma viri amplior augustiorque humana, Liv 1, 7 or, simply, (forma) major humana, Juv 13, 221 cf Phaedr 4, 34, 24, duo juvenes supra humanam formam *s fortune*, quod supra hominis fortunam est, Cic Leg 2. 16, *fin* (*a task*) *of s. difficulty*, quod supra vires hominis est, quod est supra hominem, Cic (Kr) *s strength*, vires humanis majores, humanarum virium modum superantes (Kr)

**superimpose:** sŭperimpōno, 3 v TO PLACE UPON.

**superincumbent:** sŭperjectus, sŭperinjectus v LYING (II ), TO LIE ON

**superinduce:** expr. by ferre, efficere, parere, with post v. TO CAUSE, PRODUCE

**superintend:** 1. praesum, *irr.*, with *dat* (*to be at the head of*): *to s the erection of statues*, statuis faciendis p , Cic Verr. 2, 59, 144 *to s. any business*, negotio p , Caes B C. 3, 61

2. prōcūro, 1 (*to look after a thing for another*) *to s any one's affairs*, alicujus negotia p , Cic Fam 12, 24 later with *dat.* of object: *to s the distribution of food*, alimentis dividendis p , Capit Also curo, in sense of, *to have charge or command*: v. CARE, TO TAKE See also SUPERINTENDENCE (curator). 3. administro, 1. v. TO MANAGE. 4. praesideo, 2 v. TO PRESIDE OVER See also, TO COMMAND, (BE AT THE) HEAD OF

**superintendence:** cūra, cūrātio, administrātio, etc · v. MANAGEMENT

**superintendent:** 1. praefectus (*any controlling officer*): *s. of the common market*, rei frumentariae (annonae) pr , Tac A 11, 31: *s. of the engineers*, pr fabrum, Caes B. C. 1, 24 v GOVERNOR

2. cūrātor (*one who has the charge of*) *s s (the aediles) of the city and the common-market*, c. urbis annonaeque, Cic Leg 3, 3, 6: *s of the Aemilian Way*, c viae Aemiliae, id Att 1 1 cf id Verr 2, 59, 144, c qui statuas faciendis praeesset. 3. prōcūrātor (*for another person*) v MANAGER, AGENT 4. expr. *to be s* by praeesse, praepositus esse, etc.: v TO SUPERINTEND, MANAGE [N.B —By no means superintendens which is a needless barbarism ]

**superintending** (*adj.*) · expr. by qui (quae) praeest mŏdĕrātor (trix) curam alicujus rei gerens v TO SUPERINTEND, etc.

**superior** (*adj*) I. *More elevated* 1. sŭpĕrior, us: *s in rank, fortune, fame*, loco, fortuna, fama s , Cic. Am 25, 94 *of s rank*, honoris gradu superior, id Fam. 2, 18. 2. amplior (*more distinguished*) v. HIGH (II ) 3. mĕlior, us v. GOOD (I, 1., *d* ) II. *Having the advantage*. 1. sŭpĕrior: *s in cavalry*, equitatu superiores (hostes), Caes B. G. 7, 65. 2. mĕlior, us: *s. in cavalry*, melior equitatu (Poenus), Liv. 21, 47. Phr. · *to be s. in cavalry*, plus valere equitatu, Nep Eum. 3. III. In gen. sense, *of a better kind*: use compar of bŏnus, praestans, praestābilis v. EXCELLENT IV. *Taking precedence of other things*. antiquior, antiquissimus · v IMPORTANT.

——, **to be:** sŭpĕro, 1 (with *acc*) v. TO SURPASS

**superior** (*subs*). expr. by qui praest, praepositus est v HEAD (VII ) Sometimes praefectus may serve: v. GOVERNOR, OFFICER

**superiority:** expr. by circuml v. SUPERIOR

**superlative:** I. *Of the highest excellence* singŭlāris, eximius, praeclārus, divinus, etc : v. EXCELLENT, UNPARALLELED. II. In gram. sŭpĕrlātīvus Charis.: Prisc.

**superlunar:** expr. by supra lunam

**supernal:** sŭpĕrus, sŭpernus, coelestis, divinus· v. UPPER, HEAVENLY.

**supernatural:** 1. divinus *a s. cause*, causa d., Cic Fin 5, 11, 33 *s. origin (of Romulus)*, origo d., Liv · v. DIVINE. The *adv.* dīvĭnĭtus may often serve: *to happen by a s cause*, d accidere, Cic. Part. 23, *ad fin*. *a s foreboding*, praesagitio [extrinsecus injecta] et inclusa d (animo), Cic. Div 1, 31, 66

2. expr. by supra naturam, etc : *not praeternatural but s*, *quod non contra sed supra naturam rerum est. quod naturae (naturales) leges transcendit, supra naturae leges egreditur. [N B —No such word as supernaturalis ]

**supernaturalism:** Phr · *to believe in s*, *non sine divina potentia res fieri existimare.

**supernaturally:** dīvĭnĭtus: v. SUPERNATURAL

**supernumerary:** ascriptīcius, ascriptīvus, accensus all which terms occur in mihi sense, and denote *a kind of reserve force* (cf Liv. 8, 8, accensos, minime fiduciae manum) these were later called Supernumerarii, cf. Veg. 2, 19, *fin* · *accensi*, hoc est, postea additi, quos nunc *supernumerarios* vocant. (For non-mihi sense, perh. ascripticius is the best word )

**superposition:** expr by verb: v. TO PLACE UPON

**superscribe:** sŭpersc rĭbo, 3 Suet

**superscription:** titŭlus, inscriptio, ēlogium, etc v INSCRIPTION

**supersede:** I. *To come into the place of and render unnecessary*. Phr *the papyrus was s d by parchment*, *membranarum usus in papyri locum venit atque increbruit *the discovery of gunpowder soon caused bows and arrows to be s.d*, *pulvis nitratus repertus sagittarum usum sustulit.

II. *To take the place of another office*. expr. by succēdo, essi, essum, 3 (*to succeed in office*, correl to dēcēdo *to retire*) (*angry*) *because you were s d, (but) because Gabinius was not*, quod tibi succederetur, quod Gabinio non succederetur, Cic Pis 36, 88 v TO SUCCEED Also expr by in locum alicujus venire v ROOM. Phr *after two years Felix was s d by Portius Festus* biennio expleto accepit successorem Felix Portium Festum, Vulg Act XXIV. 28 III *To depose* Phr magistratum alicui abolere v. TO DEPOSE [N B —Supersedeo = *to dispense with.*]

**supersensual:** expr. by supra sensus esse.

**superstition:** sŭperstĭtio: *to do away with s*, s tollere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148. *childish* (*old-wives'*) *s s*, aniles s, id the *pl* is often used for greater completeness of conception: v. foll. art (Religio only so in Lucr.)

**superstitious:** 1. sŭperstĭtĭōsus Cic. Liv. 2. expr by superstitio. of persons only, superstitione imbutus. Cic Fin. 1, 18, 60 superstitionum plenus, cf. Liv 2, 6 (religionum plena civitas): superstitiosi obnoxius, Tac. H 5, 13 (superstitiosi gens dedita) · superstitione infectus, id (Forcell ) *of a s. turn of mind*, capti quadam superstitione animi, Liv 26, 19. *to be carried away by s notions*, superstitione obligari, Cic Div. 1, 4, *extr.*: *s. practices*, superstitiones: v *supr* [N B.—Religiosus = *religious*, in good sense: rarely with a bad meaning, and best not so used ]

**superstitiously:** sŭperstĭtĭōsē · Cic Suet *S. inclined*, animo superstitione infecto, etc. v. preced. art.

**superstitiousness:** v. SUPERSTITION.

**superstratum:** cŏrium terrae supra impositum: cf. Plin. 31, 3, 28. v. STRATUM, LAYER

**superstructure:** *quod supra (*adv.*) [fundamentis jactis] aedificatur.

**supervene:** sŭpervĕnio, 4 (*to come on, as it were, on the top of something else*): Quint. 9, 4, 23 See also TO SUCCEED, FOLLOW.

**supervision**: cūra, cūrātio, etc · v SUPERINTENDENCE

**supine** (*adj.*). I. *Lying on the back* sūpīnus. *he snores s*, stertit s, Hor. S 1, 5, 19. Cic Virg. Also, rēsūpīnus (mostly poet) Att in Cic Ov II. Fig *indolent* 1. sūpīnus (rather late). Join: otiosus et supinus · supinus securusque, Quint Rarely resupinus Quint 2. lentus. v COOL, INDIFFERENT 3. sōcors, rdis v. INDOLENT, LAZY.

**supine** (*subs*) sūpīnum (*sc* verbum) Charis.: Prisc (Included by Quint in the Verba participialia 1 4, *extr*)

**supinely**: 1. sūpīnē (rare) Sen 2. lentē, neglīgenter, sōcordĭter: v. COOLLY, INDIFFERENTLY, INDOLENTLY.

**supineness**: sōcordia, neglīgentia, supinus animus: v. SLOTHFULNESS, NEGLIGENCE, INDIFFERENCE

**supper**: I. In common sense perh. coena (*the principal Roman meal taken in the, or towards, evening*) · *pass* But for precision it may be necessary to use circumi *those who dine late mostly do not take s*, *qui sero (vespere, vespertino) coenant nihil fere aliud cibi capiunt antequam dormiunt vespertinus cibus may sometimes serve (R and A) *they mostly dine about noon and pan take of a hearty s*, *plerumque meridiano tempore coenant, et se largiter vespertino cibo invitant. II. *The Lord's Supper*: coena Domini, coena sacra, Calv. Inst. 4, 17 coena Dominica, Vulg. 1 Cor. xi 10: the term eucharistia is also used by eccl. writers Phr.: *to go to the Lord's s.*, *ad mensam sacram accedere (Kr).

**supperless**: sine coena: also use jējūnus v FASTING.

**supplant**: I. Lit *to trip up any one's heels* supplanto, 1 Cic Off 3, 10, 42 II. Fig *to take the place of another*, esp *by artifice*, perh. submŏveo, 2 (lit, *to clear out of the way*) cf Hor S 1, 9, 48, dispersam ni summosses omnes or perh. praeverto, anteverto, 3 (*to anticipate, get beforehand with*) · *to s any one in the royal favour*, *aliquem principis favore praevertere, antevertere, privare aliquem principis favore (Kr) in alicujus locum (gradum) favoris apud principem venire [N.B.—Not supplanto in this sense]

**supple**: flexĭbĭlis, flexĭlis, mollis, etc. v. FLEXIBLE, PLIANT.

**supplement**: 1. supplēmentum (*that which is added to make up a deficiency*). cf. TO FILL UP. Freq in mod Lat in literary sense. *e.g.* *Freinshemii supplementum (Q Curt), etc 2. perh accessio (*addition*) *a (mere) s to the Punic war (Syphax)*, a. Punici belli, Liv. 45, 39, *med*

**supplemental**: *quod supplementi loco accedit. v. SUPPLEMENT

**suppleness**: mollĭtia, mollis *s* flexibilis natura: v. FLEXIBILITY.

**suppliant** (*adj*) · supplex, ĭcis *s. hands*, s. manus, Cic. Font. 17, 38 · Virg

**suppliant** (*subs*): supplex, ĭcis, *c. he is your s*, *judges*, vester est s., judices, Cic Mur. 40, 86 *a s. for your mercy*, s vestrae misericordiae, id Coel. 32, 79

**suppliantly**: supplĭcĭter Cic. Caes. Also, supplex may sometimes serve acc to L G § 343 *she s stretches forth her hand*, manus supplex tendit, Cic Cat 4, 9, 18 Virg Join supplĭciter demisseque, Cic

**supplicate**: 1. supplĭco, 1 (with *dat* or absol.) · *humbly to s any one*, alicui summisse s, Cic Pl 5, 12: Ter. Join: precari, supplicare, Cic 2. obsecro, 1 (*earnestly to entreat, conjure*) v. TO ENTREAT. 3. prĕcor, dēprĕcor (strengthened from simple verb) v. TO PRAY.

**supplication**: I. *An entreaty* (prex), prĕcis, em, *f.* obsecrātio, obtestātio: v. PRAYER ENTREATY *To make s.*, supplicare, etc · v TO SUPPLICATE (The use of supplicia = *supplications* is rare [Sall. Cat. 52] and not to be imitated) II. *A formal and general appeal to the gods*, in Roman usage supplicātio. *to decree a s. on account of anything*, s. pro aliqua re decernere, Cic. Cat 3, 6, 15. *to decree a s for two days*, s in biduum d., Liv 10, 23 the *pl* often occurs, *of s s prolonged for several days* Liv 1 c Cic

**supplicatory**: supplex v. SUPPLIANT (*adj.*) *In a s. tone*, suppliciter v SUPPLIANTLY

**supplied** (*part* and *adj*) · 1. rĕfertus (*well s, abounding in* with *abl*): *well s with all the gifts of fortune*, omnibus donis fortunae r, Cic Tusc. 5, 7, *fin.* · Tac. 2. cōpiōsus *a place well s. with provisions*, locus a frumento copiosus, Cic. Att 5, 18. *a safe and well-supplied camp*, castra tuta et c, Liv. 9, 44. Join [rebus omnibus] ornatus et copiosus, Cic : copiosus omnium rerum abundans, Nep Eum 8. 3. instructus (*fitted out, equipped*) *an army equipped and s with everything*, copiae omnibus rebus ornatae atque instr, Cic Man 8, 20 so, paratus v TO FURNISH (II) Phr *he had set out for his province well s*, in provinciam copiose profectus erat, Cic Verr 1, 36, 91

**supply** (*v.*) I. *To fill up* 1. suppleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *to s the place of anything*, vicem alicujus rei s, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25 *of a parent*, parentis locum s, Sen. trag v. TO FILL UP. 2. sarcio, rĕsarcio, 4 (*to make up what has been lost or repair damages*). v. GOOD TO MAKE Phr: *to s any one's place*, alicujus vice fungi, Liv 1, 41, *fin* also, vicem explere, Tac A 4, 8 obtinere, Quint 11, 3 87 munĕri alicujus succedere, Cic Verr. 4, 37, 81: *succedere in alicujus locum (R and A). II. *To furnish* · 1 praebeo, 2: v. TO FURNISH 2. ministro, 1 (usu. with *acc* and *dat* *to s as an attendant or inferior may do*) *to s any one with men and arms* (said of a country), alicui viros et arma m, Tac H 4, 12 *to s any one with firebrands*, faces alicui m, Cic Pis 11. absol *frenzy s s arms*, furor arma m, Virg 3. suppĕdĭto, 1 (*to s. in abundance or sufficient quantity*). *to s. funds*, sumptus s, Liv. 23, 48 · (*pipes*) *by which the temples were s'd with water*, quibus aqua suppeditabatur templis, Cic. C. Rab 11, 31 *to s. any one with corn*. frumentum ex provinciis s, id. 4. suggĕro, 3: v TO FURNISH (1, 4). III. In quasi-pass use, *to be s'd with*, 1 *e to have s. of*.

1. suppĕdito, 1 (*things*) *with which we are well s'd, while he is destitute*, quibus nos suppeditamus, ille eget, Cic Cat 2, 11, 25: *whence the rivers are s'd*, unde flumina s, Lucr 1, 232 2. with *dat* of person: suppĕto, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 3 (*to be at hand, in store*) · *if any one is s'd with these things*, si cui haec suppetunt, Cic Off 2, 9, *extr*

**supply** (*subs.*) · I. In gen. sense, *sufficiency of things for use or want* 1. cōpia *to furnish any one with a s of corn*, facere alicui frumenti c., Caes B G 1, 28 so expr, *having a (good) s of*, by copiosus v SUPPLIED (2). 2. facultas (*means, command of things*): *ample s of the necessaries of war*, omnium rerum quae ad bellum usui sunt, f. summa, Caes. B. G 1, 38 *abundant s.*, copiosa f, Col 3. *a sufficient s.*, sātis. tantum quantum sat est v. ENOUGH. II. In *pl.* only · *supplies*. i.e *means of carrying on* (esp. *military*) *operations*: 1. commeātus, us: used both as *collect. sing.*, and in *pl.*: *to collect s.s*, commeatum [ex agris] convehere, Liv. 2, 14 *to be cut off from s s*, commeatu prohiberi, Cic Man 17 *large s s of corn*, magni c frumenti, Liv. As distinct from *mere provisions* · *to cut any one off from corn and s.s*, aliquem frumento commeatuque intercludere, Caes. B G 1 48 2. cōpiae, arum (*provisions*) Caes. B. G 4, 4 (partem hiemis se eorum copus aluerunt) Tac 3. facultātes (*means, resources*) Caes.: Cic. 4. *of corn and provisions*, res frumentāriae v PROVISIONS See also STORE III. *One who takes the place of another* · vicārius qui alienam vicem obtinet · v. SUBSTITUTE

**support** (*v*): I. *To bear up*, as *a weight*: 1. sustĭneo, ŭi, tentum, 2: *to s an ox on one's shoulders*, bovem humeris s, Cic Sen. 10, 33. *an arch sung a bridge*, fornix quo pons sustinetur, Auct. B. Alex 19 Hor. 2. fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4 v. TO PROP. 3. expr. *pass.* by innītor, sus and xus, 3 (lit *to lean upon*). *s'd by two slaves*, duobus servis innixus, Plin. Ep 6, 16, 19 v. TO PROP (3) 4. sublĕvo, 1 (*to lift or bear up*) *sung themselves by the manes of their horses*, jubis equorum sublevati, Caes B. G 1, 48 *he died in the arms of those sung him (helping him up)*, inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet Vesp 24 *to be s'd by corks*, *cortice sublevari. II. *To bear without giving way, bear up under*: sustĭneo, tĕro, perfĕro, tŏlĕro: v TO BEAR, ENDURE III. *To keep (another) from giving way, help to bear*: 1. sustĭneo, 2 cf Cic Rab Post. 16, 43, amicum suum labentem excepit, *fulsit*, et *sustinuit* re, fortuna, fide: *to s. the necessities of others*, necessitates aliorum s, Liv. So esp. frequent. sustento, 1: *one consolation sustained me*, me una consolatio s., Cic. Mil. 36, 100. 2. adjŭvo, ōpĭtŭlor, etc. v TO AID, HELP.

IV. *To maintain, nourish*: 1. ălo, ŭi, ĭtum and ltum, 3: v TO MAINTAIN (VI.) 2. sustĭneo, 2 *to be s'd by any one's liberality*, alicujus munificentia sustineri Liv 39, 9 Virg Join ali et sustineri, Cic. So frequent sustento, 1 v TO MAINTAIN (VI, 2).

3. exhĭbeo, 2 (in legal sense, *to furnish with a maintenance*, whence Eng *an exhibition*) *to be (legally) compelled to s children*, liberos ex. cogi, Ulp Dig 25, 3, 5 V. *To aid*: 1. adjŭvo, jūvo, 1 v TO ASSIST 2. adsum, *vi* (*to be present with* hence esp *of a superior who stands by another to uphold him by his presence and influence, to s as an advocate* · with *dat*) *the Athenians s'd the petition of the Aetolians*, aderant precibus Aetolorum Attici, Flor 2, 9, 3 · *I as dictator will s. the veto*, dictator intercessioni adero, Liv 6, 38, *med*. *Dicaearchus s s this view*, cui sententiae adest D, Plin. 2, 65, 65.

3. sublĕvo, 1 (*to lift up, as it were, and succour in need*) *to defend and s. people*, homines defendere atque s, Cic Div. Verr 2, 5 · *to s in a candidature*, aliquem in petitione s, Caes. B. C. 1, 22 v. RELIEVE VI. *To countenance and help by vote, interest, etc* 1. suffrāgor, 1 (*vote for* · with *dat.*). Cic.: Liv.. in less exact sense, *Hortensius s s you, opposes me*, tibi Hortensius s., me oppugnat, Cic Div Verr 7, 23. and *of Fortune aiding*, id. Fam 10, 5 2. perh adsum, *vi*. · cf *supr.* (V). Phr *to s. a particular proposal by vote (in the senate)*, in sententiam aliquam ire, Sall Cat 50. VII. *To sustain a part* sustĭneo, 2: v. TO SUSTAIN.

**support** (*subs*) I. Lit. *a prop, stay* 1. fulcimentum (*for propping up*) · *the whole body abandoned by its s.s collapses*, totum corpus desertum f. suis labitur in ruinam, Macr S 7, 9, *ad init* Sol 2. fulmentum (shortened from preceding for which it occurs as v l.) Cels (Fulcrum is regularly *the foot or leg of a couch*) 3. firmāmentum (*anything to add strength or stability*) (*cross-beams*) *to act as a s.*, quae firmamento sint, Caes B C. 2, 15: Gell. Less freq. firmāmen, ĭnis, *n.*: Ov. 4. adminĭcŭlum (*of vines*: called also pedamen): v. PROP (I.). 5. stātūmen (*an upright, in wood-work*). II. Fig. *upholder, supporter* · cōlumen, praesīdium. v. PROP (II.). Or expr by verb · *to be the s. of*, sustinere. sustentare, tueri v. PROP (II); also, TO MAINTAIN (I), DEFEND III *Nourishment, maintenance*. ālimentum, exhibĭtio, sustentātio. v. MAINTENANCE (II.) Or expr by verb: v. TO MAINTAIN (VI), SUP-

PORT (IV) |V In milit sense: subsidia, orum v RESERVE

**supportable:** tōlērābilis or expr. by tolerari, sustineri posse . v TO BEAR, SUPPORT.

**supporter:** esp in political sense 1. suffrāgātor: v VOTER *The aggregate of a candidate's s s may be expressed by* copiae: cf. Cic Mur. 21, 45, peditorem... *magnas copias* in campum deduci volo (*by numerous s.s*). 2. fautor, archaice fāvītor (in gen. sense, *a promoter, partisan, approver of*) *a s of the aristocracy*, nobilium fautor, Cic R Am 6, 16. cf. id Pl *init*, where it is used of *those who wish success to a candidate*. 3 adjūtor v HELPER Join· [alicujus honori] favere, adjutorque esse, Caes. B C 1, 7. 4. cultor (*one who devotes himself to*) *most faithful s of the Roman empire*, c fidissimus imperii Romani, Liv. 5. expr *to be a s of*, by verb· v TO SUPPORT (V, VI).

**supposable:** expr. by putari, animo fingi, posse . v. TO SUPPOSE

**suppose:** |. *To lay down for the sake of argument or illustration*. 1. pōno, pōsui, ītum, 3 (*to assume*) *s that he is conquered*, pone, victum esse eum, Ter Ph 4, 3, 25 Cic Join ponere atque concedere, Cic 2 *imperat.* mood only, fācio, 3 (denoting *a case put which is not really so* whereas pono usu *assumes a thing as true*)· *pray s that you are I*, fac, quaeso, qui ego sum esse te, Cic Fam 7, 23 Ov.. also with *subj* fac velit, Stat Ach. 2, 242 3. fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*to fancy, imagine*) *s. that we have an Alexander given us* (*to teach*), fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint 1, 1, 24· Cic : v. TO FANCY, IMAGINE [N B—Not suppono, which in this sense has no authority] ||. *To be of opinion* 1. pūto, existimo, 1. v TO THINK Puto, or ut puto, is often used parenthetically, like our *I s.*· *I s, I am turning into a god*, ut puto, deus fio, Suet Vesp. 23 Mart. (Not so existimo, which implies more *deliberate use of the judgment.*) 2. ōpīnor, 1 (denoting *mere opinion, whether well-founded or not*) also used with and without ut, parenth Cic 3. arbītror, 1 v. TO THINK 4. crēdo, dīdi, dītum, 3 (oft about = Eng *I dare say*) cf. Cic Cat 1, 2, 5, si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero, credo erit verendum (*I s, I shall have reason to fear, etc*) v. TO BELIEVE See also foll. art

**supposing** (*part*) expr by ut with *subj*· *but even s. that to be so*, verum ut ita sit ., Cic. Verr 3, 64, 151. Also the subj. may be used alone cf. L. G. § 432.

**supposition:** |. *Something laid down as a basis of argument*: expr by pōno, fācio, fingo *on this s* (or *assumption*), quo posito, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29 . v. TO SUPPOSE (I) Also putare may sometimes serve *and if this is too improbable a s to be entertained*, * quod si vel putari (animo fingi) absurdum est, quod si ne putare quidem possumus· v TO SUPPOSE (II), FANCY ||. *A (mere) notion or unfounded belief* ōpīnio *mere s s*, opinionum commenta: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 v OPINION, CONJECTURE

**suppositītious:** i e *dishonestly substituted, not genuine*· 1. subditus (*p. part*)· *he suspects that he is a s. child*, s se esse suspicatur, Ter. Heaut 5, 3, 12 Liv Dig. 2. subditīvus (a generally descriptive term, whereas subditus simply denotes a *fact respecting a certain person*). Pl.: Suet. Cic (in somewhat diff. sense, Verr. 5, 27, 69) 3. subdītīcius (= preced.): Pl· Lampr. (Less good = precedd., suppŏsītus, suppŏsītīcius: but the verb suppōno may serve· *she was my mistress's s. child*, herae meae supposita est parva, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 5.) See also SPURIOUS.

**suppress:** |. *To put down, crush*: 1. comprimo, pressi, ssum, 3· *to s a sedition*, seditionem c., Liv. 2, 23; *to s applause by word and gesture*, murmura voce manuque c , Ov M. 1, 206. Cic. 2. *partially, for a time*: reprimo, 3 v TO REPRESS. 3. opprimo, 3 (*to overwhelm, crush*, usu. with ref. to *open enemies*) v. TO OVERWHELM See also *infr.* (II). 4. sēdo, 1 (*to quiet, quell*)· *to s a mutiny* (*by restoring order*) seditionem s, Cic. Rep 1, 38 Caes 5. coerceo, 2 . v. TO RESTRAIN. ||. *To keep quiet, prevent anything from becoming known*: 1. opprimo, 3 *to s and conceal anything*, aliquid o atque abscondere, Cic R Am 41, *extr* *to s. infamy*, infamiam o, Just 2. reprimo, 3 (*the recollection of a thing*) *not extinct but s'd* non extincta sed repressa, Cic Coel 30 3. supprimo, 3 *to s a rumour*, famam s, Liv 5, 1 4. also simple verb, premo, 3 *to s one's anger* (*hide it*), iram p, Tac A 6, 50. Virg 5. exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (*to put an end to*) *to s.* (*silence*) *rumours*, rumores ex, Caes B. C. 1, 60. In same sense, rumorem abolere, Tac Phr.. *s.ing the name of her informant*, sublato nomine auctoris, Sall Cat 23. |||. *To restrain, prevent from rising or breaking out* 1. supprimo, 3 *to s one's vexation*, aegritudinem s, Cic. Tusc 3, 31, 75 *to s tears*, lacrimas s, Albin. 2. reprimo, 3 *to s. a groan*, gemitum r, Ov M 9, 163 *to s. anger*, iracundiam r., Ter Ad 5, 3, 8

**suppression:** chiefly in phr, *s of truth*, suppressio veri M L (Suppression in Cic Cl. 25, 68 = *keeping back of money, embezzlement*) Or expr. by verb v TO SUPPRESS.

**suppurate:** 1. suppūro, 1 (*to form pus under the skin*)· Cels . v. TO FESTER 2. expr by pus, pūris, *n*, with a verb (*the wound*) *s.s below the joint*, pus infra articulum nascitur, Cels 5, 26, 28 *the clotted blood s.s*, sanguis concretus in pus vertitur, ib § 23 So by hūmor: *if the wound s*, si quid intus [purulenti] humoris concreverit, ib *paulo infr.*: cf. ib § 31, ex nigro ulcere li pallidus fertur

**suppuration:** 1. suppūrātio Cels 2, 8, *init* Plin 2. expr by pus, with a verb *if s have set in*, * si pus nasci coeperit· v TO SUPPURATE

**suppurative** (*subs*) i e *a medicine promotive of suppuration*, medicamentum suppuratorium Plin

**supralapsarians.** * supralapsarii, quos theologici, appellant *qui supra Adami lapsum redemptionis hominum causas rationemque repetunt

**supremacy:** 1. principātus, ūs (like Gr. ἡγεμονία *foremost position and control*). *to exercise s*, p. tenere, Caes. B. G 1, 31· *s. of rank*, dignitatis pr., Cic. Off 2, 19, 66 Join. principatus atque imperium, Caes. dominatus et pr., Cic 2. dominātus, ūs (*sovereignty*: esp *of an absolute kind*: whereas principatus strictly denotes only *highest position amongst those more or less nearly equal*) v. SOVEREIGNTY. See also *supr.* (1) 3. impērium (*supreme power*): *to fight for s*, de imperio decertare, Cic. Am. 8, 28 (*of the wars with Pyrrhus and Hannibal*) v POWER, EMPIRE. *To exercise s*, dominari: v. TO RULE, REIGN.

**supreme:** |. *Most exalted*: 1. suprēmus *oh! s Jupiter!* pro, supreme Jupiter, Ter. Ad 2, 1, 42. Pl Also summus, in same sense· v. HIGH (II, 2), and v. *infr.* (phr.) 2. when the reference is to *power rather than rank*, dominus· *the gods, s. rulers over all things*, di, d. omnium rerum ac moderatores, Cic Leg. 2, 7, *init.*· cf id. Planc 4, *ad fin* , hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris 3. or expr. by circuml. *s God*, cui omnia parent qui omnia regit ac moderatur: Deus omnium rerum regnator: v. RULER, TO RULE. Phr. *s. power*, imperium· esp with summum (*consul*) *with s. power and authority*, cum summo imp. et potestate, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37· also with omne· Cic. Rep 1, 48, omne imp nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt = (*s power over us*): *s concern* (*interest*) *of the state*, summa respublica, Cic R Am. 51, 148 ||. *Critical, of the utmost moment*· summus *at this s. moment for the state*, summo rerp tempore, Cic. Ph. 5, 17, 46 |||. *Greatest, extreme*· suprēmus· *the s penalty* (*death*), s. supplicium, id Leg 2, 9, 22

**supremely:** ūnicē, praecipuē, prae omnibus aliis, etc v. EXCEEDINGLY, INTENSELY [N B—Not potissimum, which simply means, *rather than any other*.] Join unice et eximie diligere, Gell Sometimes = *altogether*: *s. unconcerned*, unice securus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5

**surcharge** (*v*) |. *To overload* q v ||. *To charge something more* (*make an addition to a tax* perh majus tributum exigere plura exigere quam quae aestimata erant.

**surcharge** (*subs*) v preced art.

**sure:** |. Objectively, *certain, not to be doubted*: 1. certus v CERTAIN 2. compertus (*proved, satisfactorily made out*) *facts s and certain*, comperta et explorata, Liv 42, 13, *init* (opp incertis jactata rumoribus)· Cic. 3. explōrātus v. CERTAIN ||. *To be trusted*· 1. certus *a s friend*, c amicus, Enn in Cic *s men*, Cic Fam. 1, 7 2 fīdus v FAITHFUL, TRUSTY |||. Subjectively, *entertaining no doubt* usu best expr. by phr *I am quite s*, compertum habeo, Sall. Cat. 58, *init* and with a certain diff of meaning, mihi persuadeo, Cic R A 2, *extr.*. also, mihi persuadetur, Caes. B. G 1, 40. and persuasum habeo, ib 3, 2, *extr.* [N B—Compertum habeo denotes the certainty resulting from *external proof*: the other phrr only *subjective conviction*.] Parenthetically, *I am s.*, may be expr. by hercle, mehercle, etc.: v. SURELY

**——-footed:** *qui pedibus bene ac firmiter insistit.

**surely:** |. *Securely, safely*: tūtē, firmĭter v. SAFELY, FIRMLY. ||. *Without doubt* 1. certē, certō (*of a certainty*) v CERTAINLY 2. prōfecto (an emphatic word, *assuredly*): *it is not so, s it is not*, non est ita, non est p, Cic Fl 22, 53 *you s remember*, meministi p, id Am 1, 2 Hor. 3. nīmīrum (*no doubt* bt *strange if it were not so*) v UNDOUBTEDLY. 4. hercle, mehercle (rare) hercŭle, mēhercule hercŭles, mehercŭles (*by Hercules* forms of asseveration common in dialogue) *and s (sure enough) so he did*, et hercle ita fecit, Cic Am. 11, 37. *this I shall say with truth, s*, vere mehercule hoc dicam, id Plan 26, 64. 5. immo (imo), vēro, ēnimvēro (*really, indeed*· esp in reply to something that has been said) v REALLY, INDEED. |||. Implying a restriction *at least*. certē, saltem v LEAST, AT

**sureness:** expr by *adj* . also sometimes firmĭtas, stabĭlitas, may serve· v FIRMNESS, STABILITY, CERTAINTY.

**surety:** 1. vas, vādis, *m.* (gen. term praes [v *infr.*], denoting only *a s. in a civil action*) *he became s. for his appearance*, v. factus est ejus sistendi, Cic. Off 3, 10, 45 . *to give s.*, vades dare . v. BAIL 2. praes, dis, *m.*: *to take s for public moneys*, praedes publicae pecuniae accipere, Cic. Fam 2, 17: *to give s.s*, p dare, id. v. SECURITY (V). 3. sponsor (*one who pledges himself on behalf of another*: the vas and praes being usu. mere *passive instruments in a legal transaction*)· *Pompey is s. to Caesar for my good-will*, Pompeius s. est illi de mea voluntate, Cic. Prov Cons. 18, 43 *s. for the fulfilment of any one's promises*, s. promissorum alicujus, id Att. 15, 15 Esp. in eccl. sense, *a s. in baptism*: Tert. 4. obses, ĭdis, *c.*: v. HOSTAGE.

**——, to be or become:** 1. expr. by vas, praes, etc., with a verb: v. SURETY 2. spondeo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 (in gen. sense: comp. SURETY, 3):

*to make oneself s for any one*, s. pro aliquo, Cic. Planc 19, 47 and absol., Liv · Hor 3. intercēdo, 3 (*e g.* int. pecuniam) v. TO GUARANTEE (2). 4. praestō, stĭti, stĭtum, 1 *fut part*, praestātūrus (*to answer for*) v RESPONSIBLE (I, 2) 5. satisdo, 1 v TO GUARANTEE.

**suretyship:** perh vādīmōnia, *n pl.* cf L G. § 591

**surf:** 1. aestus, ūs, *m the sea boils with s.*, fervet aestu pelagus, Pac in Cic. de Or 3, 39, 157 2. fluctus, ūs, *m : the s. rolled upon the shore*, fl volutus ad terras, Virg G 3, 237 *to leap from their ships and stand in the s*, de navibus desilire et in fluctibus consistere, Caes B G. 4, 24 3. spūmans unda cf Virg. G. 4, 529 v WAVE

**surface:** 1. sūperfĭcies, ēi, *f.* (post-August) *the s of the water*, s. aquae, Col 8, 15, 3 Plin 2. expr by summus with *subs* *to swim on the s. of the water*, in aqua summā natare, Pl. Cas 2, 6, 33 *the springs are on the s*, fontes sunt in summo, Plin Ep 2, 17, *fin* Phr *his envy was concealed, his flattery on the s*, invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto erat, Tac H 4, 4 · *I know you thoroughly and below the s*, te intus et in cute novi, Pers 3, 30.

**surfeit** (*subs*) **I.** *Too much food or drink* 1. sātĭētas, tātis, *f fattened with a continual s*, assidua s. obesus, Plin 8, 26, 40, § 96. 2. sātŭrĭtas, tātis, *f : drunk with a s. of wine*, saturitate ebrius, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 41. **II.** *The feeling caused by too much food or drink:* 1. sātĭētas *he used to breakfast to a s.*, prandebat ad s., Suet Dom 21. 2. fastīdium *honey creates a s.*, mel f creat, Plin 22, 24, 50, § 109 Join: satietas et f, Cic Inv 1, 17, 25. 3. crūdĭtas, tātis, *f* id de Sen 13, 44 4. crāpŭla *to sleep off a s*, c edormire, id. Phil 2, 12, 30 Phr *his stomach being such from yesterday's s*, stomacho male sentē pridiani cibi onere, Suet. Cal 58 **III.** Meton.: 1. sātĭētas *to take a s of love*, sumere s amoris, Ter. Ph 5, 5, 6. 2. taedium *worn out with a s of anxiety*, t. curarum fessus, Tac A. 12, 39. 3. fastīdium: *pleasure by constant repetition produces a s.*, voluptas assiduitate f. parit, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81 Join satietas et fastidium, Cic de Or 3, 25, 98. 4. nausea Mart. 4, 37, 9.

**surfeit** (*v*) · **A.** Trans **I.** *With food* 1. ŏnĕrāre ventrem Sall Or. de Rep oid 1 cf id J 76, *fin* 2. ingurgĭto, 1 *to s oneself*, se ing, Cic Fin 2, 8, 23 3. sātŭro, 1 *lions s'd with slaughtered kine*, armenti saturati caede leones, Ov M 10, 541 **II.** Meton 1. sātio, 1 *to be s'd with pleasure*, delectatione satiari, Cic de Sen 15, 52 *to s the mind*, s animum, id Phil. 11, 3, 9. 2. sātŭro, 1 *men s'd with honours*, homines satiati honoribus, id Planc. 8, 20 3. expleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 *to s oneself with slaughter*, se exp caede, Liv. 31, 24. 4. refercio, si, tum, 4. *to s. one's ears with talk*, aures ref. sermonibus, Cic Rab. Post. 14, 40. **B.** Intrans. *to be over-filled, surfeited* v sup.

**surge** (*subs*). fluctus, aestus: v. SURF, WAVE

**surge** (*v*): *to swell, rise high*: tūmescere, surgere, tolli · v. RISE, SWELL.

**surgeon:** 1. chīrurgus, *m* · Cels 1, praef 2. mēdĭcus: *a s. for wounds*, vulnerum m, Plin 29, 1, 8, § 22. Phr.: *to lance an ulcer with the surgeon's knife*, rescindere os ulceris ferro, Virg G. 3, 453: v PHYSICIAN

**surgery:** **I.** *The art of surgery* 1. chīrurgia: Cels. 7, praef (used in fig. sense by Cic. Att. 4, 3, for *violent measures*). 2. chīrurgĭca mēdĭcīna · Hyg Fab 274. 3. pars medicinae quae manu curet, Cels 7, praef. Phr: *to employ surgery to sores*, medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455. **II.** *The shop of a surgeon:* mēdĭcīna sc. taberna · Pl. Men 5, 7, 3.

**surgical:** chīrurgĭcus: Hyg. Fab. 274 Phr · *to employ a s operation to a disease*, morbo curationem adhibere, Cic Off 1, 24, 83. perh *manu curare morbum

**surlily** · mūrōsē: duriter v STERNLY, ILL-TEMPERED

**surliness:** 1. mūrōsĭtas, tātis, *f : useless and offensive s*, m inutilis et odiosa, Cic. Off 1, 25, 88 2. aspĕrĭtas, tātis, *f. (a man) of such s as to avoid intercourse with mankind*, qui ea asperitate est ut hominum congressus fugiat, id Am 23, 87. 3. difficultas, tātis, *f to swallow (endure) a man's s*, asperitatem exsorbere, id Mur. 9, 19 v. ILL-TEMPER, CROSSNESS

**surly** Join mōrōsus et difficĭlis cf. Cic. de Sen 18, 65 v CROSS, ILL-TEMPERED

**surmise** (*subs*) conjectūra, ae v CONJECTURE, SUPPOSITION

**surmise** (*v*) conjecturam capere, facere · suspīcor, atus, 1 v TO CONJECTURE, SUPPOSE.

**surmount:** **I** Lit *to over-top, pass over* · 1. sūpĕro, 1 *to s mountains*, montes s, Virg G 3, 270 *s fortifications*, munitiones s, Liv 5, 8: *to have s'd so long a journey*, superasse tantum itineris, Tac Agr 33. 2. exsŭpĕro, 1: *he s s the hill*, exs jugum, Virg Aen. 11, 905 3. vinco, vīci, victum, 3 Virg G. 2, 124 · v. PASS OVER **II.** Fig. *endure, overcome* · 1. sūpĕro, 1 *we have s'd all mischances*, casus superavimus omnes, Virg Aen 11, 244 · *to s difficulties*, difficultates s, Vell 2, 120 2. exsŭpĕro, 1 *to s the unevenness of the ground*, exs inaequitatem loci, Liv 2, 65. 3. vinco, 3 Join: vinco and sūpergrĕdior *virtue s'd and rose superior to vice*, virtus vicit ac supergressa est vitium, Tac Agr 1 · *to s difficulties*, difficultates v, Hirt B G 8, 41 v OVERCOME.

**surmountable:** 1. sūpĕrābĭlis, e *a wall that is s*, murus s, Liv 25, 23 2. exsŭpĕrābĭlis, e *a rock whose weight is un-s*, non exsuperabile saxum, Virg. G. 3, 39 (others explain non exsuperabile here to = *that cannot overtop the hill*)

**surname** (*subs*) **I.** *Family name* 1. cognōmen, ĭnis, *n* (opp to nōmen, *the gentile name*, and praenōmen, *the individual name*) *Publius and Sextus Aelius were elected, the s. of both was Paetus*, creati P et Sex Aelii, Paetis fuit ambobus cogn, Liv. 32, 2 2. cognōmentum (rare) *Cnaeus Lentulus, whose s was Clodianus*, Cn Lentulus, cui cogn. Clodiano fuit, Sall. fragm. in Gell 18, 4 **II.** *A name or title given in addition to the family name:* 1. cognōmen, *n Aristides received the s of the Just*, A cognomine justus est appellatus, Nep. Arist 1 *to receive a s. from some circumstance*, ex aliquo re trahere, Cic Phil 3, 6, 16 2. cognōmentum (rare) *Heraclitus, who is known by the s. of the Obscure*, H, cognomento qui σκοτεινὸς perhibetur, Cic Fin 2, 5, 15. (Agnomen, the *t. t.* for this kind of surname, has no classical authority it was read in Cic de Inv 2, 9, 28; but is now omitted in the best editions)

**surpass:** **I.** *To excel* · vinco sūpĕro exsŭpĕro: alicui excello v. EXCEL **II.** *To exceed, go beyond*. 1. excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *with fool-hardiness s-ing human belief*, temeritate humanam fidem excedente, Vell 2, 51. 2. transgrĕdior, gressus, 3 · *s-ing Marcellus (in the number of his battles)*, M Marcellum transgressus, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92 3. exsŭpĕro, 1 · *he s s the Tarquins in pride*, Tarquinios exs. superbia, Liv. 3, 11. 4. praesto, stĭti, stĭtum and stātum, 1: *they s the rest of the world in valour*, caeteros mortales virtute p, Liv 5, 36. Phr.: *to surpass belief*, supra esse quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall Cat. 5: *s-ing one's powers*, ultra vires, Virg. Aen. 6, 114 · *to dress in a manner s-ing one's means*, vestiri supra vires, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 22: *its difficulty s.s belief*, asperius est opinione, Sall. J. 85, *init.*: *it s.s imagination*, ' majus est quam quis cogitatione comprehendat, complectatur

**surplice.** perh, vestis lintea religiosaque cf Suet Oth 12 *palla alba

**surplus:** 1. rĕlĭquum, i, *n* · *the s of which (sum)*, ex qua (pecunia) quod reliquum erat, Cic Fam 5, 20 2. resĭduum, i, *n the s of a sum of money* pecuniae r, id Clu 34, 94 Phr *from a slender income such as mine there will even be some s*, ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid etiam redundabit, id Parad. 6, 3 *there was a s from the revenues to be paid into the treasury*, ex vectigalibus supererat pecunia, quae in aerario poneretur, Nep Hann 7 *to have a s*, abundare, Cic. Att. 15, 15

**surprise** (*subs*) **I.** *The feeling of surprise*: 1. mīrātio, ōnis, *f to cause s*, mirationem facere, Cic. Div 2, 22 49 2. admīrātio, ōnis, *f to excite s in any one*, alicui adm movere, id Phil. 10, 2, 3 Phr *overwhelmed with s*, obstupefactus, id Deiot. 12, 34 *it caused less s that they should venture to do it*, minus id eos audere miraculo fuit, Liv. 25, 8: *to the s of all he says*, cunctis improvisus ait, Virg Aen. 1, 595. *to feel s*, mirari, admirari v. WONDER. **II.** *An unexpected event* Phr. *nothing can be a s. to a wise man*, nihil improvisum, nihil inopinatum sapienti accidere potest, Cic Tusc. 4, 15, 37 **III.** *A sudden attack* 1. subita incursio, Hirt B G. 8, 11. 2. repens adventus hostium, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 52. Phr. *to take a man by s*, excipere aliquem incautum, Virg. Aen 3, 332 v. TO SURPRISE

**surprise** (*v*) **I.** *To astonish*: Phr *the consul was s'd that they did not begin the battle*, consulem admiratio incessit quod non pugnam inirent, Liv. 7, 34 *this s s me*, hoc mihi admirationem movet, Cic Phil 10, 2, 3 *to s a person*, alicui inferre admirationem, Cic Phil 7, 12, 10, § 56 *I am s'd at you standing here*, mira videntur te hic stare, Pl Men 2, 13, 15 *I shall be s'd if he is not at home*, mirum ni domi est, Ter And 3, 4, 19. *to be s'd*, mirari, admirari v. TO WONDER, ASTONISH **II.** *To attack suddenly*: 1. occŭpo, 1 Phaedr 5, 8, 3. 2. incīdere in aliquem incautum et impārātum: Caes. B. G. 6, 30. 3. opprīmo, essi, essum, 3 *to s. a man when off his guard*, imprudentem o, Ter. And 1, 3, 22 incautum o., Liv. 26, 12: *they s'd the Mesapii*, M inscios inopinantesque o, Caes B G 4, 4 *Trebonius was s'd by the enemy*, T oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic Phil. 11, 2, 5 4. adŏrior, ortus, 4: *he s'd the praetor on the march*, praetorem ex improviso in itinere adortus est, Tac. A 4, 45. Phr · *to s a fort*, arcem improviso capere, Liv 3, 23: *to s. an enemy*, ex necopinato hostem invadere, Liv. 4, 27.

**surprising** (*adj*) mīrus, mīrābilis v. WONDERFUL Phr. *to work s. cures*, mirabiliter mederi morbis, Plin. 27, 6, 38, § 131.

**surprisingly:** 1. mīrum in mŏdum. *men's minds were s changed*, mirum in modum conversae sunt hominum mentes, Caes. B. G. 1, 41. 2. mīrandum in mŏdum · cf. Cic. Att. 9, 7, 3. mīrābĭlĭter *the feelings of the common people were s changed*, m. vulgi mutata est voluntas, id. Fam. 13, 16 Phr.. *leaves s. curly*, folia usque in admirationem crispa, Liv. 7, 34 · v. WONDERFULLY.

**surrender** (*subs.*). **I.** *In military sense*: 1. dēdĭtio, ōnis, *f to negotiate a s*, de d. agere, Caes B. C. 3, 28 *a s. to any one*, d ad aliquem, Liv. 28, 22 *to receive a state on s*, civitatem in deditionem accipere, ib *to make a genuine s*, veram d. facere, Sall. J. 46 2. trādĭtio, ōnis, *f.*. *the s. of a town*, urbis t, Liv. 32, 14 **II.** *Generally, a giving up*: 1. trādĭtio, *f.*: *the s. of property*, rei t., Cic. Top. 5, *fin.* 2. cessio, ōnis, *f* (legal *t t.*): *a legal s*, in jure cessio, ib. *to make s. of a thing*, v TO SURRENDER.

**surrender** (*v.*) **I.** Trans.. *To give up.* 1. cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *to s a kingdom to any one,* alicui regnum c, Just 10, 2: Liv 45, 39. 2. concēdo, 3 *Sicily was s'd from a premature despair,* S nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessa est, Liv. 21, 1. 3. prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to s. a standard to the enemy,* pr aquilam hostibus, Caes B G 4, 25 4 trādo (transdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *to s a city,* urbem tr., Liv 34, 29 *they s'd themselves to the enemy,* se hostibus transdiderunt, Caes B. G 7, 77 *to negotiate the terms on which to s the city,* de conditionibus urbis tradendae agere cum aliquo, Liv 37, 12 5. dēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: *to s the promoters of the war* (mult. t. t.), auctores belli d, Liv. 9, 1 · hence generally, *to s a man to the weapons of the soldiery,* aliquem telis militum dedere, Cic Mil. 1, 2 *I s. the maids,* ancillas d, Ter Hec. 5, 2, 7 Phr.. *to s any one to the enemy,* facere deditionem alicujus hosti, Liv. 31, 18 v. YIELD, GIVE UP

**II.** Intrans. *To capitulate* arma per pactionem tradere, Liv. 9, 11 se dedere, Caes. B C. 2, 22 tradere se per conditiones, cf. Sall J. 61, *fin to s at discretion,* in deditionem venire, Caes B G 6, 3. *to be forced to s,* necessariam deditionem subire, id B C 1, 81 *to s. to the Carthaginians,* facere deditionem ad Poenos, Liv. 24, 1 · *to s unconditionally,* sine ulla pactione sese in alicujus fidem tradere, Sall J 62 also, facere imperata, ib. (v Merivale, *ad loc.*): *one who has s'd,* deditīcius, Caes B G. 1, 27

**surreptitious:** **I.** *Secret* clandestinus furtīvus v. STEALTHY, SECRET

**II.** *Fraudulent:* v. FRAUDULENT, DISHONEST.

**surreptitiously:** furtīvē: furtim. furto clam fraude dŏlo v. SECRETLY, STEALTHILY, FRAUDULENTLY.

**surround:** **I.** *To be round.* 1. cingo, nxi, nctum, 3 *the mountains which s. Thessaly,* montes qui Thessaliam c., Caes B. G. 3, 36. *the harbour is s'd by the city,* portus urbe cingitur et concluditur, Cic Verr 5, 37, 96 2. circumsto, stĕti, 1 *when such terrors s'd them on all sides,* quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent. Liv 6, 2. 3. concludo, si, sum, 3 *a sea s'd with land,* mare conclusum, Caes B G 3, 9 4. stīpo, 1 *s'd by hosts of friends,* stipatus gregibus amicorum, Cic Att 1, 18 **II.** *To surround with, put round* 1 circumdo, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *I s'd the town with a trench,* fossa oppidum circumdedi, Cic Fam 15, 4 *to s the assembly with armed men,* armatos contionem circd., Liv 34, 27. 2. cingo, 3 *to be s'd by the arms of the enemy,* cingi ab armis hostium, Ov. Pont 2, 8, 69 3. circumcludo, si, sum, 3. *they s the horns with a silver rim,* cornua ab labris argento c, Caes B G 6, 28. 4. circumsēpio, septus, 4 *to s a lake with buildings,* stagnum aedificiis c., Suet Ner. 31. 5. sēpio, psi, ptum, 4 *to s. a wood with nets,* saltum plagis s., Lucr. 5, 1251. 6. circumfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3: *I saw Cato sitting s'd by many Stoic treatises,* M. Catonem sedentem vidi multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fin 3, 2, 7 · *to s. with cohorts,* circumf. cohortes, Tac A. 12, 38. 7. circumvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 · *a plain s'd by somewhat higher ground,* planities locis paullo superioribus circumventa, Sall J 71. 8. circumvallo, 1 · *to s a place with two furrows,* locum duobus sulcis c, Col 11, 3, 4 **III.** Military *t t.* 1. *to invest* circumsĕdeo cingo circumvallo: v. INVEST, BESIEGE 2. *to out-flank: to s men,* aliquos circumvenire, Tac Agr. 37 *to be s'd by the enemy,* circumiri ab hostibus, Nep. Dat. 7.

**surrounding** (*adj*) · 1. circumjectus. *the s. tribes,* c nationes, Tac. A. 6, 31. 2. expr. by periph.: qui circa est *the s. mountains,* montes qui circa sunt, Liv. 1, 4. Phr. *the feelings of many s states,* multarum circa civitatum animi, id. 1, 17: *corn having been collected from all the s. country,* frumento undique ex agris convecto, id. 42, 56

**surrounding** (*subs*): 1. circumjectus, ūs, *m.* · Plin 11, 51, 112, § 270 2. expr by verb in *infinit.*. v. TO SURROUND. *A man's s s,* *res in quibus versatur aliquis v. CIRCUMSTANCE.

**surtout:** 1. paenŭla Cic Mil 20, 54. *with his s on,* paenulatus, ib 2. ămĭcŭlum (rarer) Nep Dat. 3 v. GREAT-COAT

**survey** (*subs*) **I.** *Act of looking or inspecting.* 1. inspectio, ōnis, *f.* *the land on the first s. does not show its defects,* ager prima i vita non ostendit, Col 1, 4, 1. 2. contemplātio, ōnis, *f* *the power of infinity is most worthy of a diligent s,* vis infinitatis diligenti c dignissima est, Cic N. D. 1, 19, 50 3. observātio, ōnis, *f* *a s of the stars,* obs siderum, id Inv 1, 1, 2 v INSPECTION, VIEW **II.** *A measuring of land.* mensūra. *to take a s,* m agere, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, *fin* · m imire, Col 5, 3.

**survey** (*v*) **I.** *To view, contemplate.* contemplor, 1 inspicio. oculis perlustrare, Liv 25, 9 observo, 1: considĕro, 1 · v. VIEW, CONTEMPLATE **II.** *To measure land.* mētior, mensus, 4 · mēto, 1. permetior, mensus, 4 · mensūram āgere, ĕrnie v. A SURVEY.

**surveying** (*subs*). **I.** *A looking at* v SURVEY. **II.** *The art of measuring land* expr. by *ars finitorum*: mensurarum ratio

**surveyor:** 1. fīnītor, ōris, *m* Cic Agr. 2, 13, 34 2. mensor, ōris, *m.* *the s. marked out the ground,* humum signavit mensor, Ov M 1, 136 3. agrimensor, ōris, *m* Anim 19, 11. 4. dēcempĕdātor, ōris, *m* *a s of public land,* agri publici d, Cic. Phil 13, 18, 37 5. mētātor, ōris, *m* id Phil. 14, 4, 10

**survive:** 1. sŭpersum, fui, esse: *he s.d his father,* superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34: *while those who had seen it were still surviving,* quum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet Claud 21 2. sūpĕro, 1 *whichever of the two may survive,* uter eorum vita superarit, Caes B C 6, 18 *does Ascanius s? superatne Ascanius?* Virg Aen. 3, 339 3. sŭpersŭperesse sum *their own sons s'd them,* sui sibi liberi superstites erant, Cic N D 2, 28, 72 4. sŭpervīvo, xi, 3 *he s'd his own reputation thirty years,* gloriae suae triginta annis s, Plin Ep 2, 1. 5. in vita mănĕo Cic. Fam. 4, 13. Phr.: *if I s,* si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11 *I pray the gods your wife may survive you,* deos oro ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat uxor, Pl Trin 1, 2, 19

**surviving:** qui superest qui superat superstes v. TO SURVIVE

**survivor:** sŭperstes, stĭtis, *m* and *f* *Aeneas, the s of his country,* Aeneas patriae s, Hor. Carm. S. 42: *my s,* meae vitae s, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 1.

**survivorship:** *status ejus qui alteri superest

**susceptibility:** 1. mollĭtia, *f*, and mollities, ēi, *f.*: *such is my s that I could never have resisted their tears and prayers,* qua mollitia sum animi nunquam illius lacrimis et precibus resistissem, Cic Sull 6, 18 Join āgilitas and mollĭtia *s of disposition,* agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, id Att 1, 17 2. făcilĭtas, tātis, *f.* · *the s. of boyhood,* aetatis (puerilis), f., Quint 1, 12, 11. Phr.: *he has no s whatever,* *sensu plane caret *a blunted s,* hebes ingenium, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17

**susceptible:** 1. mōbĭlis, e: *while his age is s of training,* dum mobilis aetas est, Virg G 3, 165 2. făcilis, e *s mind of youth,* faciles animi juvenum, ib Phil. *a s heart,* *animus ad misericordiam pronus, promptus. (*the tree*) *is s. of that disease,* (arbor) obnoxia ei morbo est, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: *every body is s. of change,* omne corpus mutabile est, Cic N. D. 3, 12, 30 · *the nature of the gods is not s. of any sorrow* natura divom privata dolore omni est, Lucr. 2, 649 *nor is s of anger,* nec tangitur ira, ib. 650 *the plan is still s. of improvement,* *ita se ratio habet ut melior fieri possit.

**suspect:** 1. suspĭcor, atus, 1. *sang no evil,* mihil mali suspicans, Cic. Cluent. 9, 27 · *I s'd my maid servants,* ancillas meas suspicabar, Pl. As 5, 2, 38 (this use with personal object is rare).

2. suspīcio, spexi, ctum, 3: Sall. J. 70 *those who were s'd of capital crimes,* suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac A. 3, 60. 3. suspecto, 1. *sang Agrippina more and more vehemently,* Agrippinam magis magisque s, ib 12, 65. 4. suspicionem hăbeo Cic Att. 8, 11. 5. suspectum hăbeo *to s a man falsely,* habere aliquem falso s, Pl Bac. 3, 6, 43 Phr. *to become s'd by any one,* in suspicionem venire alicui, Cic Flacc. 33, 81 *to cause a man to s,* dare alicui suspicionem, id Fam 3, 12 *I cause some to s that I wish to sail,* moveo suspicionem nonnullis me velle navigare, ib. 2, 16. *to be s'd,* suspicionem habere, Nep Epam 5, 9 **II** *To surmise* · suspĭcor v SURMISE, CONJECTURE

**suspend:** **I** *To hang up* suspendo, di, sum, 3 *to s images on a lofty pine,* oscilla ex alta pinu s, Virg G 2, 389. *To be s'd* · 1. pendeo, pĕpendi, 2. *to be s'd on the gallows,* p ex arbore, Cic. Verr 3, 27, 66 *the earth was s'd in mid air,* circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus, Ov. Met 1, 12 2. dĕpendeo, di, 2 *lamps are s'd from golden ceilings,* d lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Aen 1, 726 *they found him s'd by a halter,* laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. 42, 28, *fin* v HANG. **II.** *To interrupt and defer* intermitto: differo suspendo v DEFER Phr. *to s hostilities,* indutias facere, Cic Phil. 8, 7, 20 · indutias inire, Plin Pan 11: indutias agitare, Sall. J 29 *to s one's judgment,* *mihil pro rato habere. incertus esse sententiae, Liv 4, 57 incertus esse animi, Tac A 6, 46 *I s my judgment about a thing,* mihi haud liquet de aliqua re, Pl Trin. 2, 1, 7 *judgment is still s'd,* adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor A. P 78 *to s a law,* *legem in tempus abrogare *they s'd proceedings,* rem suspenderunt, Liv 39, 28 *to s payment* (*t. t* for *becoming bankrupt*), contŭbo, decŏquo, defĭcio bonam copiam ejurare (*to declare oneself insolvent*), Cic Fam 9, 16 v. BANKRUPT. **III.** *To remove from an office* 1. mŏveo, mōvi, mōtus, 2 *to s a man from his rank as senator,* senatorio loco aliquem m, Liv 39, 42

2. submŏveo, 2 *to s a man from a state office,* aliquem s administratione reipublicae, Suet Caes 16. 3. dēmŏveo, 2: *he s.s Pallas from his public office,* Pallantem cura rerum d, Tac. A. 13, 14 4. abrōgare alicui magistrātum Cic Verr 2, 57, 140. 5. abrōgo, 1 *a law for sang Lentulus from his office,* lex de abrogando Lentuli imperio, id Q Fr 2, 3.

**suspense:** 1. dūbĭtātio, ōnis, *f* Cic. Caes Tac 2. sollĭcita expectātio Cic Tusc 5, 18, 52 3. obscūra spes id Agr. 2, 25, 66 Phr. *to keep a man in s.*, suspensum aliquem tenere, id. Att 10, 1 *to be in s*, pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66 animi pendere, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 18 *we passed a night of s. and doubt,* suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: *the mind is in s.*, in dubio est animus, Ter. And 1, 5, 31 animus pendet, id Ad 2, 2, 18. *nor let me waver in s*, neu fluitem spe pendulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10.

**suspension:** Phi.. *a s of hostilities,* indutiae, ārum, *f.*.. *a day for a s. of hostilities had been asked for by the enemy,* dies indutiis erat ab hostibus petitus, Caes B. G 4, 12 *during a s. of hostilities,* per indutias, Liv. 30, 37 v. STOPPAGE, INTERRUPTION.

**suspension-bridge:** perh. *pons pendulus: *pons catenis ferreis suspensus

**suspicion:** suspīcio, ōnis, *f. passim:* in all three senses of the English word

**|.** *Mistrust.* Phr. *to fall under s*, in suspicionem cadere, Cic Phil 11, 10, 24 *to excite the s s of the soldiers*, suspiciones militum irritare, Tac H. 3, 4 *to free a man from s*, aliquem suspicione exsolvere, Ter Hec 5, 2, 26 *to excite s in any one*, injicere s alicui, Nep Eum 4 *their s being roused by the neighing of horses*, ex hinnitu equorum illata s, Caes B C 3, 38: *to free oneself from s*, s levare atque a se removere. Cic Veri. 3, 59, 136 ab se s propulsare, ib 60, 140 *when matters of the greatest certainty fall under such s.s as these*, quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes B G 1, 19 *the s attaches to one*, ad aliquem pertinet s, Cic Rosc Am. 23, 64 *to be laid under the s of unchastity*, in suspicione stupri poni, Pl Am 1, 2, 27. *to clear up s s*, diluere suspiciones, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22 **||.** *A slight notion.* Phr. *amongst those (nations) there is no s of the existence of gods*, apud eas (gentes) nulla suspicio deorum est, Cic. N D 1, 23, 62 · v. IDEA, NOTION. **|||.** *A slight appearance:* Phr.: *a s. of a chink*, suspicio rimae, Mart 11, 45 (rare in this sense).

**suspicious** · **|.** *Apt to suspect:* 1. suspīciōsus. *did conscience make you timid and s ° an te conscientia timidum et s faciebat?* Cic. Verr 5, 29, 74 *to be s of a man*, s esse in aliquem, id Q Fr. 1, 1, 4 2. suspīcax, cācis (rare) Liv. 10, 14 Tac A 1, 13 3. perh. *ad suspicandum pronus *suspicione plenus **||.** *Causing suspicion* 1. suspīciōsus. *things that were s before they made clear*, quae ante erant s, haec aperta faciebant, Cic. Clu 19, 54 *to be a s person*, s esse, Cato in Gell 9, 11 *a most s business*, negotium suspiciosissimum, Cic Fl 3, 7 2. suspīcax, cācis *a s silence*, s silentium, Tac A 3, 11: Sen Ira 2, 29

**suspiciously:** **|.** *Like one who suspects* Phr *to look s at any one*, *aliquem cum suspicione intuēri *to speak s*, *more suspicantis dicere. **||.** *In a way to excite suspicion* suspīciōsē, -ius Cic Rosc Am 20, 55

**suspiciousness:** *mōres suspīciōsi v SUSPICIOUS.

**suspire:** spīro respīro v. BREATHE, RESPIRE

**sustain:** **|.** *To bear, uphold:* 1. sustĭneo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2 *the arts s the flight of birds*, aēr s volatus alitum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101 2. sustento, 1 *Alcanor s.s his falling brother*, Al. fratrem ruentem s, Virg Aen 10, 339 3. sublĕvo, 1 *bees s their wearied kind on their shoulders*, apes fessum regem humeris s, Plin 11, 17, 17, § 54 v SUPPORT, PROP UP Phr *temples s'd by vast columns*, templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49 **||.** *To support, maintain:* 1. sustĭneo, 2: *we are now wished and s'd by corn*, alimur et s re frumentaria, Cic Verr 3, 5, 11. 2 sustento, 1. Liv. 2, 34 · Cic.: Tac 3. tŏlĕro, 1 (*with the notion of doing so barely*): *to just s. life by agriculture*, t. vitam exercendo agros, Tac A. 11, 7. 4. ălo, ălŭi, ălĭtum, 3 · v MAINTAIN, NOURISH. **|||.** *To bear, bear up against* 1. sustĭneo, 2: *to s labours*, labores s, Cic. Rep 1, 3. 2. fero, tŭli, lātum, 3 Join: ferre et sustinere, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16 3. sustento, 1: *to s. the extrem ty of famine*, extremam famem s, Caes B. G. 7, 17: *the defence was with difficulty s'd*, aegre sustentatum est, ib. 2, 6. Phr. *we have s 'd a severe defeat*, pugna magna victi sumus, Liv. 22, 7 *to s. a loss*, facere damnum, Pl Capt 2, 2, 77 ferre damna, Ov Her. 15, 64 jacturam facere, Cic Fin. 2, 24, 79 jacturam pati, Col. praef. 1, 1. v. SUFFER **|V** *To sustain a character or part to s the principal character (in a play)*, primas partes agere, Ter. Ph. prol. 27. discere partes (*of an actor*), id. Heaut. prol. 10. **Fig.:** *to s. the part of friend*, amicum agere, Tac. H. 1, 30 *to s. the part of an emperor*, principem gerere, Plin Pan 44

**sustenance:** victus, ūs, *m.* Cic Hor v NOURISHMENT, SUPPORT.

**sutler:** lixa, ae, *m* : Sall J 44 Liv

**suture:** sūtūra, *med. t t*, *f.*: *s. of the skull*, calvariae s, Cels. 8, 1 in gen. sense Liv. 38, 29

**swab** (*subs.*) pēnĭcŭlus v. SPONGE, BRUSH.

**swab** (*v.*) purgo, dētergeo, si, sum, 2 v CLEANSE, SCRUB

**swaddle:** *to sw. a baby*, infantem incunabulis ligare, Pl Amph 5, 1, 55 (others read in cunabulis) *fascus obvolvere aliquem

**swaddling-clothes:** 1. incūnābŭla ōrum, *n* Plaut. Truc 5, 13 2. fasciae, ārum, *f.* ib. Fig. *from his sw.* (i e *childhood*) ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36.

**swagger:** v. STRUT, BRAG

**swaggerer:** v BOASTER, BRAGGART.

**swain:** **|.** *A rustic* cōlōnus rūricŏla rustĭcus. v RUSTIC **||.** *A lover* āmātor v. LOVER

**swallow** (*subs*) **|.** *A bird:* hirundo, inis, *f* Virg Hor. Phr.: *a s's nest*, nidus hirundinis, Pl. Rud 3, 1, 6 *the coming of the s.s*, adventus hirundinis, Sid Ep 2, 14. **||.** *The throat* gŭla gurgŭlio, ōnis, *m.*: v. THROAT, GULLET.

**swallow** (*v.*): **|.** Lit.: 1. glūtio, īvi or ŭi, ītum, 4 · Juv 4, 29 2. haurio, hausi, haustum, 4 *to s whole*, cibos integros h., Col 8, 17, 11. 3. sorbeo, ui, 2 *to s a raw egg*, crudum ovum s, Plin 29, 3, 11, § 42 4. dēvŏro, 1 ib. *what is s'd*, id quod devoratur, Cic. N D 2, 54, 135 5. absorbeo, ui, 2 (*to s greedily*) *to s up the cakes*, a. placentas, Hor S. 2, 8, 24 6. vŏro, 1 *some animals s down, others masticate their food*, (animalium) alia vorant alia mandunt, Cic N. D 2, 47, 122. **||** Fig: *to s. up, devour* · 1. absorbeo, 2: *the Ocean seems scarcely able to have s'd up so much wealth*, Oceanus vix videtur tot res abs potuisse, Cic Phil. 2, 27, 67. 2. devŏro, 1 *let Charybdis s me up*, me Charybdis d, Ov. Tr 5, 2, 74 *the voice is s.'d up and lost*, vox devoratur, Plin 11, 51, 112, § 270. 3. sorbeo, ui, 2 Virg Aen. 3, 421. 4. haurio, 4: *you have s.'d up all your patrimony by your extravagance*, hausisti patrias luxuriosus opes, Mart 9, 83, 4: v. ENGULPH, EXHAUST. **|||.** *To put up with* sorbeo: exsorbeo: devŏro cf Cic. Q Fr. 3, 9 id Brut. 67, 236 v. BEAR, ENDURE

**swallow-wort:** asclēpias, ădis, *f* . Plin. 27, 5, 18, § 35

**swamp** (*subs*): 1. pālus, ūdis, *f* *to drain a s.*, p siccare, Cic Ph 5, 3, 7 2. ūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.*. Virg G 2, 184

**swamp** (*v*) · **|.** *To cause to sink:* 1. mergo, si, sum, 3 *to s a part of the fleet*, partem classis m, Vell 2, 42 2. dēprĭmo, essi, essum, 3: *to s. a ship*, navem d, Caes. B. C. 2, 7 3. demergo, si, 3 Virg Aen. 9, 119 4. opprĭmo, essi, essum, 3: *to s. a fleet*, classem o, Cic. Manil 12, 33: v. SINK. **||.** *To outnumber* · Phr. · *to s the tribes by the votes of his own partisans*, *tribus suffragiis suorum opprimere, superare: v. OUT-NUMBER

**swampy:** 1. pālūdōsus: Ov. 2. ūlīgĭnōsus · Varr. Plin

**swan:** 1. cygnus, *m* Cic Tusc 1, 30, 73. 2. ŏlor, ōris, *m* Ov. H. 7, 1 *glistening white s s.*, purpureo, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10. Phr.: *s's down*, plumae cygneae, Ov. Tr 4, 8, 1: *s's song (last dying speech)*, vox cygnea, Cic Or. 3, 2, 6 · *s-coloured*, coloris olorini, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163 (others read olobini).

**sward:** 1. caespes, ĭtis, *m* Virg. Ov Hor.: (vivus c, Tac. H. 4, 53, *an altar made of the green s.*) · *a green s*, c. gramineus, Ov. Tr 5, 5, 9 2. grāmen, ĭnis, *n.*: *flowery s*, floreum g, Mart. 9, 91, 1 Phr.: *a seat on the green s*, gramineum sedile, Virg. Aen. 8, 176

**swarm** (*subs.*): 1. exămen, ĭnis, *n* *s of bees* Virg. G. 2, 452 · Cic Juv. 2. pullities, ēi, *f.* Col. 9, 11 3. *s of people:* vis · turba · v. CROWD, THRONG.

**swarm** (*v.*): **A.** Intrans. · **|.** *Of bees:* 1. exămĭno, 1 *the hives s.*, ex alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5 2. fētus ēdūcere: Virg G. 4, 163 **||.** *To come together in crowds:* glomerāri stīpare aliquem (*to s round any one*): concurrere: v. TO THRONG. **B.** Trans. *to climb:* *to s a wall*, murum scandere, conscendere v CLIMB

**swarthy:** 1. fuscus *s comrades whom India embrowns*, comites f quos India torret, Tib 2, 3, 55. 2. cŏlōrātus: *the s Indians*, c. Indi, Virg. G. 4, 293. 3. subnĭger, gra, grum: *s colour of the skin*, s. color cutis, Cels 5, 28, 4. 4. ădustus (*from the sun*) *the Moor with s body*, adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 267 Liv 27, 47 v DARK.

**swath:** strīga Col 2, 18, 2.

**swathe** (*subs*) fascia · Cic · Ov. lĭgāmentum lĭgāmen v BANDAGE.

**swathe** (*v*) ligare: collīgare · fascus colligare: v TO BANDAGE

**sway** (*subs.*): **|.** *Rule* dītio, ōnis, *f*: impĕrium. v. RULE, DOMINION **||.** *Motion to and fro.* văcillātio, ōnis, *f.*: v ROCKING

**sway** (*v*). **|.** *To rule;* rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 dīrigo, rexi, rectum, 3 v. RULE, GOVERN. **||.** *To move to and fro* v. SWING.

**swear:** **A.** Intrans **|.** *To take an oath:* 1. jūro, 1 *if he swore with his hand on the altar, no one would believe*, si aram tenens juraret, nemo crederet, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: *to s. that one will do something*, j. se aliquid facturum esse, Caes B C 3, 13. *to s by the stars*, j sidera, Virg Aen. 12, 197: *to s by any one*, per aliquem j, Cic Acad 4, 20, 65 *to s. to having a sickness*, j. morbum, id Att 1, 1 *to s an oath*, jusjurandum j, id Fam 5, 2 2. jūror, *dep*, 1 (rare): *have you not sworn to me?* non tu juratus mihi es? Pl Rud 5, 2, 16 3. dāre jusjūrandum · Pl Most 5, 1, 36. 4. jusjurandum accipere, Caes B C 3, 28 5. adjūro, 1 *he swore solemnly to me that she was his own daughter*, eam suam esse filiam sancte adjurabat mihi, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 27 6. jūrējūrando affirmare: Liv. 29, 23. Phr. *to s. allegiance to a man*, jurare in nomen alicujus, Suet. Claud. 10 *to compel the soldiers to s allegiance to the Senate*, adigere milites sacramento in nomen Senatus, Suet Galb. 16: *to s by a man (believe in him*, lit. *swear after his formula)*, jurare in verba alicujus, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 14 *to s. that one is not guilty of anything*, jurare aliquid, *e. g.* calumniam, Coel in Cic Fam. 8, 8 *to s. to observe a law*, jurare in legem, Cic Sest. 16, 37. *to s. falsely*, jurare falsum, id Off 3, 29, 108: *s. truly*, vere jurare, id. Fam 5, 2: *to s. to the subject of a suit*, jurare in litem, id. Rosc Com 1, 4 **||.** *To utter curses, profane language* *diras exsecrationes edere: *impia verba edere diras deprecationes edere, Plin · v CURSE.

**B.** Trans *to s a thing* v *sup.*: *to s a man (put him on his oath)*, aliqui obsecrationem praeire, Suet Claud. 22: sacramentum praeire, Tac H 1, 36. aliqui deferre jusjurandum, Quint 5, 6, 4 aliquem jurejurando obstringere, Caes B G 1, 31 *to s. a man into an office*, *jurejurando accepto aliquem administrationi praeficere. *to s in soldiers*, milites sacramento rogare, Liv. 40, 26 *to swear in*, adigere aliquos jurejurando, Liv. 22, 38: *sworn to kill him*, juratus se eum interemturum, Liv 32, 22.

**swearing:** **|.** *A taking an oath:* expr. by periph with verb, v *sup* TO SWEAR. **||.** *A using of profane language:* expr. by periph.: v. TO SWEAR (A, II.).

**swearer:** **|.** *One who takes an oath* · is qui juratur *jūrātor, ōris, *m.*: Macr. S 5, 19. **||.** *One who uses profane language:* *is qui mala imprecatur: *qui verba impia vel dira edit

**sweat** (*subs.*). **|.** Lit.: sūdor, ōris, *m* *there is no such thing as s.*

*except from a body*, non sudor, nisi e corpore est, Cic Div 2, 27, 58 *to drip with s*, sudore manare, ib. 1, 34, 74 *a cold s*, s frigidus, Ov. M. 5, 632 s gelidus, Virg. Aen. 3, 175 *the s pours down in streams*, sudor fluit undique rivis, ib 5, 200: *to catch a chill after being in a s.*, ex sudore cohorrescere, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6 2. hūmor ex corpore: Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171 v. PERSPIRATION: *to be in a s*, sudore madere, Petr. 6: sūdare. Phr *a garment saturated with s*, vestis sudātā, Quint 11, 2, 23 v. TO SWEAT. ‖. Fig: *toil* sūdor. lābor. v. TOIL, LABOUR.

**sweat** (*v.*): A. Intrans: ‖ *To perspire* 1. sūdo, 1: *to s. without a cause*, sine causā s, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223. *to s with blood*, sanguine s, Liv 22, 1. 2. sūdōrem ēmittere: cf. Plin 7, 18, 18, § 78. 3. mānāre sūdōre Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 171. Phr. *some of me bravest even sweat (with fear)*, quibusdam etiam constantissimis sudor erumpit, Sen Ep 11 *the useless moisture comes out by s ing*, exsudat inutilis humor, Virg G 1, 85 ‖ Meton *to labour, toil* 1. sūdo, 1 *you will have a good s ing if you begin with him*, sudabis satis si cum illo inceptās, Ter Ph. 4, 3, 23 *(such a horse as this) will s. to the goals*, (hic equus) sudabit ad metas, Virg G. 3, 202 2 *vehementer labōro* *magno cum labōre nītor. v. TO LABOUR, TO TOIL. B. Trans ‖. *To exude* 1. sūdo, 1 *to s honey, balsam*, mella, balsama s, Virg Tac. 2. exsūdo, 1 *(the tree) s s out a juice*, (arbor) exs sucum, Plin 24, 9 37, § 57 ‖. *To sweat a person.* sūdōres alicui facere, excutere, evocare, ciere, movere, Nep Plin.: Cels *to s. a person (work him hard)* exercere e, *sudore vexare aliquem: v. TO WORK

**sweep** (*subs*): ‖. *One who sweeps* qui verrit. *qui scopis purgat aliquid *a chimney-s*, *qui fuliginem camini detergit. ‖. *A circuit.* 1. circuītus, ūs, *m.*: *the s. of a hill*, collis circuitus, Caes. B G. 7, 88 2. flexus, ūs, *m Germany extends northward with a vast s.*, Germania in septentrionem ingenti flexu redit, Tac G. 35. 3. ambītus, ūs, *m* · *the moon revolves with shorter s than the sun*, ambitu breviore currit luna quam sol, Plin 2, 23, 21, § 86 ‖‖. *The sweep of a weapon (space commanded by it)* tēli jactus, Virg Aen 11, 608

**sweep** (*v*): ‖. *To brush, scour* 1. verro, verri, versum, 3 *to s the pavement*, pavimentum v., Juv. 14, 60 *to s up the ashes*, favillas v, Ov F 2, 523 2. dētergeo, si, sum, 2 *to s out the drains*, cloacas d., Liv 39, 44 3. converro, verri, versum, 3 *(to s up)* · Plaut St 2, 3, 64 4. ēvello, 3 *(to s. out)* · *s out dung from Vesta's temple*, e. stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr L L. 6, 4, 60. ‖. *To pass over quickly* 1. verro, 3 *it (the N. wind) flies s.ing over fields and seas in its career*, ille volat simul arva fuga simul aequora verrens, Virg G 3, 201. 2. perlustro, 1 *(with the eyes)*. *s ing the whole scene with his eyes*, oculis omnia p, Liv 25, 9 · v. SURVEY 3. percurro, rri, 3 *to s. with the eye*, oculo p, Hor. S 2, 5, 54 *with the mind*, animo p, Cic de Or. 1, 50 ‖‖. *To hurry along:* 1. verro, 3 *the winds s. along the clouds*, verrunt nubila venti, Lucr 1, 280 2. rāpio, rāpui, raptum, 3 *(the serpent) s s its immense coils al ng the ground*, iapit immensos orbes per humum, Virg. G 2, 153 ‖V. Meton Phr.. *you s. off whatever is put on the table*, quidquid ponitur verris, Mart. 2, 37, 1: *swift death has s. off the illustrious A.*, abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. Od 2, 16, 29 *the plague s s off whole herds at a blow*, morbi corripiunt tota aestiva (pecudum) repente, Virg. G. 3, 472.

**sweet:** ‖. Lit.: 1. dulcis, e (prop. *s. to the taste*) · (*an animal*) *tastes things s. and bitter*, (animal) sentit dulcia et amara, Cic N. D. 3, 13, 32: *s honey*, d. mel, Pl As 3, 3, 24 2. suāvis, e (prop. *s to the smell*): *a s. and pleasant smell*, odor s et jucundus, Cic. Verr 3, 9, 23 *s. to the taste*, s. qpp to amarum, Lucr. 4, 660 *s to the ear*, s vox, Gell. 19, 9 *s-smelling*, suave olens, Cat. 61, 7 ‖. Fig: 1. dulcis *the name of peace is s*, nomen pacis d est, Cic. Phil 2, 4, 113 *s. loves*, d amores, Hor. Od 1, 9, 15. 2. suāvis *'tis s. from the land to view another's toil*, suave e terra alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1 *s. friendship*, s amicitia, id. 1, 142 3. mellītus *my s sparrow*, m passer, Cat. 3, 6 *s eyes*, m. oculi, id 47, 1: *my s.!* mi mellite! M Aur in Front Ep. ap. Caes 415 4. blandus, jūcundus, grātus · v PLEASANT, CHARMING. ‖‖. *Fresh, not corrupted* intĕger, gra, grum v SOUND, FRESH

**sweet-bread:** *glandŭlae vitŭlīnae *glandium vitŭlīnum.

**sweeten:** ‖. Lit. dulcem facere, reddere ‖. Fig. *to make pleasant* · periph with *adj.*: v. SWEET See also TO ALLEVIATE

**sweetheart:** 1. ūmōres, um, *m clasping his s. to his bosom*, suos amores tenens in gremio, Cat. 45, 1. 2. delĭciae, ārum. (cf Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 152, mea voluptas, meae deliciae, mea vita, mea amoenitas) 3 ānĭmus: Plaut

**sweetly:** 1. dulcĕ Hor Od 1, 22, 23. 2. dulcĭter, Cic Fin 2, 6, 18 3 suavĕ (poet) *s blushing hyacinth*, s rubens hyacinthus, Virg E 3, 63 4. suāvĭter *I see how s pleasure tickles our senses*, video quam s voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic Acad 2, 45, 139 v. PLEASANTLY, DELIGHTFULLY

**sweetness:** ‖. Lit 1. dulcēdo, inis, *f a butter root with a certain s*, radix amara cum quadam d, Plin 26, 6, 30, § 66 2. suavĭtas, tātis, *f. the s of scents*, s. odorum, Cic de Sen 17, 59. 3. dulcĭtūdo, inis, *f.. the palate, which is affected by s. more than the rest of the senses*, gustatus qui dulcedine praeter caeteros sensus commovetur, Cic de Or 3, 25, 9 ‖. Meton dulcēdo, suavĭtas; suavĭtūdo (rare Pl Stich 5, 5, 14) mel (poetica mella, Hor Ep 1, 9, 44) v PLEASANTNESS, CHARM *S of disposition*, facilitas et lenitudo animi, Cic Off 1, 25, 88 facilitas et humanitas, id Fam 13, 24 v KINDNESS, GOOD TEMPER

**swell** (*subs*) *s of the sea*, aestus, ūs, *m* fluctus, ūs, *m* unda v WAVE, BILLOW

**swell** (*v.*) A. Trans ‖. *To make to bulge out, enlarge* 1 tūmēfăcio, feci, factum, 3 Ov. M 15, 303 2 inflo, 1: *to s out the cheeks*, inflare buccas, Hor S. 1, 1, 21. *swollen rivers*, inflati amnes, Liv. 40, 33 *the sail is swollen by the S. wind*, inflatus carbasus Austro, Virg. Aen. 3, 357 3. distendo, di, tum, 3 *to s out the dugs by the cytisus*, ubera cytiso d, id. E. 9, 31: *to s. with fatness*, (equum) pingu d, id G 3, 124 4. augeo, auxi, auctum, 2: *to s the treasury*, a. aerarium, Tac. A 3, 25 Phr *swollen with food*, tumidus, Hor Ep. 1, 6, 61. *a swollen sea*, tumidum mare, Virg Aen. 8, 671. ‖. Meton 1. tūmēfăcio, 3 *swollen with joy*, laetitia tumefactus, Ov. M 15, 303. 2. inflo, 1 *to s their minds to an intolerable pitch of pride*, animos i. ad intolerabilem superbiam, Liv. 45, 31 v PUFF UP, INFLATE B. Intrans ‖. Lit 1. tūmeo, 2 *my eyes s with weeping*, lumina fletu t, Tib 1, 8, 68 *the feet s.*, pedes t, Virg Aen 2, 273 *the wave is swollen from the wind*, unda t a vento, Ov F 2, 776 2 tūmesco, mŭi, 3 *the sea s s*, mare t, Cic Div 1, 7, 13: *the wounds s*, vulnera t, Tac. H 2, 77 3. turgeo, tursi, 2 *his face s s from the blow*, ora t ab ictu, Ov. F 3, 757 *the buds s*, gemmae t, Virg E. 7, 48 4. turgesco, 3 *the seed s s in the ground*, t. semen in agris, Ov. Am 3, 10, 11. 5. augesco, 3 *when the river began to s.*, augescente flumine, Tac. H 2, 34. 6. cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3: *the number of my friends has swollen*, mihi crevere amici, Cic. Sest 32, 69 ‖. Meton *to s. with pride, anger*, etc 1. tūmeo, 3: *many of the tribes s.ing with wrath*, multis gentibus ira tumentibus, Liv 31, 8: *his fierce breast swells with fury*, rabie fera corda t., Virg Aen 6, 49 *you s with pride at your long pedigree*, alto stemmate t, Juv 8, 40 2. tūmesco, 3 Ov H 8, 57. 3. turgeo, 2. (*my wife*) *swells with anger at me*, (uxor) turget mihi, Pl. Cas 2, 5, 17. 4. turgesco, 3 *a philosopher's mind never s s, is never inflated*, sapientis animus nunquam t, nunquam tumet, Cic Tusc. 3, 9, 19 Phr. *their hearts that had been s ing with anger then grow calm*, tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 407.

**swelling** (*subs*): 1. tūmor, ōris, *m s of the eyes*, oculorum tumor, Cic Tusc 4, 37, 81: *the s of a spot of ground*, tumor loci, Ov. M 15, 305 *it is certain that he had a s*, eum tumore praeditum constat, Auct Her 2, 27, 44 *inflamed s s*, ardentes tumores, Plin 20, 23, 96, § 257. 2. pānus (*s of the feet*) Plin. 24, 7, 23, § 39. 3. strūma (*a scrofulous s*): ib. 4. tūmentia, ium, *n pl to apply pounded rue to bruises and s s*, rutam tritam imponere contusis tumentibusque, Plin 29, 2, 9, § 30 5. *scirrhōma, ătis, *n* (*a hard s*) Plin 25, 8, 42, § 82 (others read steatoma, *fatty s.*) · also, scirros, i, *m*: id 7, 15, 13, § 63. Phr *to reduce a s.*, sedare tumorem, id 20, 16, 61, § 169 *an inflamed s.*, rubicundus tumor, id. 20, 25, 59, § 126: *what is this s on your neck?* quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? Pl. Pers 2, 5, 11: v. TUMOUR

**swerve:** 1. declino, 1 *to s from a straight course*, recta regione viae d, Lucr 2, 249 2. dēvertor, sus, 3 dēcēdo, ssi, 3 v. DECLINE, DEPART.

**swift** (*subs.*): *a bird*: āpūs, ŏdis, *m*: Plin 10, 39, 55, § 114. (Cypselus apus, Linn)

**swift** (*adj*): cĕler, cītus, vēlox, pernix, rāpĭdus: v QUICK, FAST, RAPID. Phr *s in swimming*, celer nandi, Sil 4, 587 *s. at catching the boar*, celer excipere aprum, Hor Od 3, 12, 11. *s-footed*, cĕlĕrīpes (rare), Cic Att 9, 7: *a s-sailing ship*, cĕlox, ōcis, *f* Liv. 21, 17· cĕlĕs, ētis, *m* · Plin 7, 56, 57, § 208.

**swiftly:** cĕlĕrĭter, vēlōcĭter, cīto, pernĭcĭter, rāpĭdē, festīnanter, vēlox (ille velox desilit in latices, *he s. leaps*, Ov M 432) v. QUICKLY, RAPIDLY

**swiftness:** 1. vēlōcĭtas, tātis, *f*: Cic Caes Quint. 2. cĕlĕrĭtas, tātis, *f*. Cic Caes *s in speaking*, celeritas dicendi, Cic Fl 20, 48. 3. pernĭcĭtas, tātis, *f s of foot*, p. pedum, Liv 9, 16 Join pernicitas et velocitas, Cic. Tusc 5, 15, 45. 4. rāpĭdĭtas, tātis, *f. s of a stream*, r fluminis, Caes B. C. 1, 62 v QUICKNESS, RAPIDITY.

**swill** (*subs*) ‖. *A greedy drinking* pōtus, ūs, *m*. nīmius pōtus v TIPPLING ‖. *Swine's wash* collŭvies, ēi (collŭvio, ōnis), *f*: Plm. 24, 19, 116, § 176

**swill** (*v*): *to drink greedily* · 1. pōto, 1: *they were s.ing the whole day*, totum diem potabatur, Cic. Phil 2, 27, 67. 2. ingurgĭtare se cf. Gell 15, 2 v. TO TIPPLE, DRINK.

**swim** (*subs.*): v SWIMMING

**swim** (*v.*): ‖. Lit 1. nāto, 1 *very fond of s.ing*, studiosissimus natandi, Cic Fam 7, 10 *the fish s in the sea*, n aequore pisces, Ov. Pont 2, 7, 28 Virg. Prop Caes, etc 2. no, 1: Pl · Cat: Ov. Tib *a wicker float is put upon boys who are learning to s.*, pueris qui nare discunt scirpea indūtur tăbis, Pl Aul. 4, 1, 9: *you will s. without your cork floats*, nabis sine cortice. Hor S 1, 4, 120. 3. fluito, 1 *(not to sink) in the lake everything s s, nothing sinks*, in lacu omnia fl., nihil mergitur, Plin 31, 2, 18, § 22 ‖. Fig. *to be covered with liquid*: 1. nato, 1: *the paved floors were s ing with wine*, natabant pavimenta vino, Cic Phil. 2, 41, 105. 2. mādeo, 2 *the earth s s in*

*blood*, sanguine terra ma, Virg. Aen 12, 690 **3.** rēdundo, 1 *Africa is swng with the blood of the enemy*, sanguine hostium r Africa, Cic Manil 11, 30 v OVERFLOW, DRENCH Phr *with s.ing eyes*, oculis natantibus, Ov M 5, 72

**swim across:** 1. tiāno, 1 · *to s across a river*, flumen t., Caes B C 1, 48. **2.** nando trājicio Suet Caes 57

—— **down:** dēnato, 1 *to s down the Tuscan river*, d Thusco alveo, Hor Od. 3, 7, 28

—— **on:** innato, 1. *the alder s upon the wave* (alnus) i undam, Virg G 2, 451 *men s on the stream*, flumini homines i., Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93

—— **to or near:** 1. anno, 1 *to s. near the ships*, naves a., Caes B C. 2, 44: *the cavalry s.ing near their horses*, equites annantes equis, Tac A 14, 29 **2.** annato, 1 Plin 8, 25, 38, § 93 *to s. to a man's hand*, ad manum hominis a, id. 9, 25, 46, § 86

**swimmer:** nātātor, ōris, *m the s. struggles to make way against the stream*, pugnat in adversas ire n aquas, Ov. R. Am 122 Phr *an active s*, piger ad nandum, id H 18, 210 *to be a swift s*, *citum natare, cf Hor Od 3, 7, 28.

**swimming** (*subs*) 1. nātātio, ōnis, *f*.. Cic de Sen 16, 58 also, *a place for s*, Cels 3, 27, 1 **2.** nātātus, ūs, *m* (late) Stat S 1, 5, 25 Phr *the habit of s*, nandi usus, Tac Agr 18 *to save oneself by s*, nando in tutum pervenire, Nep. Chab. 4

**swimmingly:** plācidē, făcilē, prospērē. v SUCCESSFULLY, SMOOTHLY

**swindle** (*subs*) v SWINDLING

**swindle** (*v*) fraudare, dare verba alicui, circumvēnire v TO CHEAT, DEFRAUD Phr *to s a man out of money*, aliquem argento emungere, Ter Ph 4, 4, 1

**swindler:** praestigiātor, alicujus fraudātor, quadrupātor (prop *an informer*), fraudulentus, mendax v. CHEAT, ROGUE

**swindling** (*adj*): fraudulentus v CHEATING, DISHONEST

**swindling** (*subs*). fraus, fraudatio (rare), Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25. circumscriptio, dōlus v FRAUD, CHEATING

**swine:** **I.** *A pig* **1.** sus, suis, *m. f* Cic Lucr.: Liv: Ov.. Tac. **2.** porcus, *m.* (*a tame s*) Cic, etc · *a female s*, porcus femina, Cato R. R. 134. **3.** porcūlus (*a young s*) Pl Men 2, 2, 36. **II.** *A herd of s.* pecus suillum Varr. R R 2, 4, 1. grex suillus, Liv 22, 10 Phr. *s's flesh*, porcīna (*sc* caro), Pl. Capt 4, 2, 69 also, suilla caro, Varr. R R 2, 4, 8 *a dealer in s*, negotiator suarius, Pun. 21, 3, 7, 10 *a market for s*, forum suarium, Ulp Dig 1, 12, 1. **III.** Meton. *a greedy person*. porcus. Hor. Ep 1, 4, 16

—— **-herd:** **1.** sūbulcus · Varr R R 2, 4, 14 **2.** suārius: Plin 8, 51, 77, § 208.

**swing** (*subs.*) **I.** *Act of s ing* oscillātio, ōnis, *f*. **II.** *An apparatus for s.ing*: oscillum. Fest

**swing** (*v.*). **A.** Trans *huc illuc agitare, vibrare, jactare* **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To move backwards and forwards:* · **1.** fluito, 1 *the sails s ung from the top of the mast*, fluitantia vela malo, Ov. M. 11, 470. **2.** pendeo, pēpendi, 2 · *his arms s listlessly*, fluidi p. lacerti, ib. 15 231. **3.** huc illuc agitari, movēri, jactari **II.** *To use as* oscillo, 1 Fest.. oscillatione ludere, Petr 140.

**swinish:** v. GROSS, BRUTISH: *a s fellow*, porcus, Hor. Ep 1, 4, 16.

**swipe:** *a machine for raising heavy bodies*. tollēno, ōnis, *m.* · Liv. 24, 34

**switch:** **1.** virga Juv. 3, 316. **2.** virgula. Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: v ROD, TWIG.

**swivel:** perh. *vertīcula: a machine that works on a s.*, *machina versatilis.

**swollen:** tūmidus, turgidus. v. TO SWELL

**swoon** (*subs*) · **1.** dēfectio, ōnis, *f.*: Plin. 23, prooem § 4 **2.** *syncŏpē, es, or syncŏpa, ae, *f*. (very late, and not to be used in writing Lat) Phr *to fall down in a s*, collabi, Suet. Ner. 42.

**swoon** (*v*) **1.** intermŏrior, mortuus. 3 *after s ung in the very meeting he died not long afterwards*, in ipsa contione i haud multo post exspiravit, Liv 37, 53 *s ung from loss of blood*, sanguinis profluvio intermorientes, Cels 5, 26, 25 **2.** linqui animo Sen. de Ir 1, 12, 1 v. TO FAINT Phr. *his bowels being so relaxed that he s'd*, alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, Suet Vesp 24 *Sextus s s*, relinquit animus Sextium, Caes B G 6, 38

**swoop** (*subs*) impētus, incursus: v ATTACK

**swoop** (*v*) *s off* rāpio aufĕro, ēveho v CARRY OFF

—— **upon:** pĕto, incurro, insĭlio v POUNCE UPON

**sword:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** glādius *to draw a s*, g stringere, Caes B C 3, 93 g educere, id B. G 5, 44 g distringere, ib 1, 25 g nudare, Ov F 2, 69 *to sheath one's s*, g. recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv 2, 4, 4 g. condere, Quint 8, praef § 15. **2.** glādiŏlus (*dimin* of foregoing) Gell. 10, 25 **3.** ensis, is, *m* Liv. 7, 10. **4.** ferrum *to attack a man with a s.*, in aliquem ferro invadere, Cic Caecin. 9, 25 *to receive a stroke of a s.*, ferrum recipere, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41 **5.** mucro, ōnis, *m* (prop. *point of the s*) *the s s of the soldiers*, m militum, Cic. Phil 14, 3, 6 · *a death-dealing s*, m mortalis, Virg Aen 12, 740 *to decide a battle at the s's point*, rem ad mucrones adducere, Tac Agr 36 **6** spātha (*a broad s without point*) Tac A 12 35 Phr *a crossing s s*, complexus armorum, id Agr 36 **II.** Meton *war, destruction* Phr *to have the power of the s*, jus gladii habere, Ulp Dig 1, 18 6 *when the s is unknown*, ensibus ignotis, Sil 7, 167 *they threaten this city with fire and s*, huic urbi ferro ignique minantur, Cic Phil 11, 14, 37 *to waste with fire and s*, ferro atque igni vastare, Liv. 31, 7 *to decide by the s*, ferro cernere, Cic de Or 2, 78, 317 *to attack with the s*, (regna) lacessere ferro, Virg Aen. 12, 186 v. STEEL Prov *to kill a man with his own s*, suo sibi gladio aliquem jugulare, Ter Ad 5, 8, 35.

—— **-fish:** **1.** glādius Plin 9, 15, 21, § 54 **2.** xĭphias, ae, *m*. id 32, 2, 6, § 15. Ov Hal 97 (*Xiphias gladius, Linn).

**sworn:** **I.** *Put upon oath* jūrātus, jurejurando obstrictus v TO SWEAR **II.** *Affirmed on oath* jurejurando confirmatus v. TO SWEAR

**sycamore:** 1 sȳcămōrus, *f* Cels 5, 18, 7. **2.** sȳcămĭnus, *f*.: and sȳcămīnon, ōnis, *f*. Ulp Dig. 47, 11, 10 (*ficus sycamorus, Linn)

**sycophancy:** sȳcŏphantia, Pl Ps 1, 5, 70 assentātio, ōnis, *f* : ădūlātio, ōnis, *f*.. v. ADULATION, FLATTERY

**sycophant:** **1.** sȳcŏphanta, ae, *m* · Pl Am 1, 3, 8 **2.** assentātor, ōris, *m* : Cic. Am 26, 98. **3.** ădūlātor, ōris, *m*.. Auct Her. 4, 21, 29. v. FLATTERER, PARASITE

**syllabic:** *quod pertinet ad syllabas.

**syllabical:** *quod in syllabas digeritur.

**syllable:** syllāba *a verse too short or too long by a s*, versus s una brevior aut longior, Cic Par 3, 2, 26 *a short s. put after a long s*, s. longa brevi subjecta, Hor A. P 251. Phr. *to dictate s. by s*, syllabatim dictare, Cic Att. 13, 25: *a word of one s*, vox monosyllaba, Mart. Cap *word of two ss*, verbum disyllabum, Quint 1, 5, 31 *word of three ss*, verbum trisyllabum, Varr. L L 9, 52, 151 *to make a s long*, producere syllabam, Ov. Pont 4, 12, 12: *to shorten a s.*, corripere s, Quint 1, 5, 18.

**syllogism:** **1.** syllŏgismus, or -os Sen. Ep. 108. **2.** rātiōcĭnātio, ōnis, *f* *of one thing is deduced from another the name given to this is a s*, si ex alio colligitur aliud nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint. 8, 4, 16 Phr.. *to draw a conclusion by a s*, colligere. Pers 5, 85 *a conclusion of a s.*, collectio, Sen. Ep. 48 *an imperfect s.* enthȳmēma, Quint 5, 10

**syllogistic:** } **1.** syllŏgisticus

**syllogistical:** } Quint **2.** rātiōcĭnātīvus (according to Quint 5, 10, 6, used by Cic for syllogistic us)

**sylph:** *a kind of grub* v GRUB.

**symbol:** signum. v SIGN, TOKEN.

**symbolical:** *to be s of anything*, *signum, imago esse alicujus: v. FIGURATIVE

**symbolically:** symbŏlicē Gell 4, 11: v. FIGURATIVELY

**symbolize:** v REPRESENT, FIGURE

**symmetrical:** **1.** congruens, ntis **2.** aequālis, e. Join congruens et aequalis, Suet Tib 68 **3.** *symmetros, on Vitr 1, 2 v HARMONIOUS

**symmetrically:** congruenter, convēnienter, consŏnanter v HARMONIOUSLY.

**symmetry:** **1.** congruentia (rare): Suet Plin. **2.** aequalitas Join congruentia et aequalitas (corporis), Suet Oth 2. **3.** symmetria Vitr. 1, 2 Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58. *there is no Latin word to express s*, non habet Latinum nomen s, ib § 65 **4.** convēnientia. *s of parts*, c partium, Cic. Off 1, 4, 14

**sympathetic:** } **I.** *Of like feeling*

**sympathetical:** } *ings* concors, consŏnus, congruens, convēniens v HARMONIOUS **II.** *Apt to sympathize* misĕrĭcors, cordis v PITIFUL

**sympathetically:** **I.** convēnienter, consŏnanter v HARMONIOUSLY **II.** misĕrĭcorditer v PITIFULLY

**sympathize:** **I.** *To have a common feeling with* **1.** consentio, sensi, sensum, 4 *all men s with each other in thinking that we should take up arms against that plague*, omnes mortales una mente c arma contra illam pestem capienda, Cic Phil 2, 3, 7 **2.** convēnio, vēni, ventum (rare in this sense), 4 *if we ever s with each other on that point*, si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. Ps 1, 5, 130 **3.** congruo, ui, 3 *a woman s s more with a woman*, mulier mulieri magis c, Ter Ph. 4, 5, 14. **II.** *To show s or fellow feeling with another* misĕrĕri alicujus · aeque dolere cum aliquo, cf Cic Fam 4, 6. *I s.d with you in that calamity*, communem eam calamitatem existimavi, id. Fam 4, 5.

**sympathy:** **I.** *A natural agreement* **1** consensus, ūs, *m* · *which the Greeks call s*, c quam συμπάθειαν Graeci vocant, Cic N. D 3, 11, 28 **2.** concordia. *the similarity of their characters produced such friendship and s*, tantam habebat morum similitudo conjunctionem et c, Cic. Veri 3, 9, 23 *concordia, which the Greeks call s*, concordia rerum, quam sympathiam Graeci vocant, Phn 37, 4, 15, § 59. Phr. *when (the mind's) judgments and opinions are in s*, cum (animi) judicia opiniones concordant, Cic. Tusc 4, 13, 30 *they are in thorough s. with each other*, ith inter se congruunt concorditer, Pl Curc 2, 2, 14. **II.** *Fellow feeling with another* Phr *to show s.*, animi dolorem adhibere, Cic Fam. 4, 6. *s in sorrow*, societas aegritudinis, ib *to express my s with you*, meum dolorem tibi declarare, ib 5 · *a letter of s*, literae consolatoriae, Cic. Att. 13, 20 codicilli consolatorii, Suet. Oth 10

**symphonious:** consŏnans, consŏnus, concĭnens v. HARMONIOUS.

**symphony:** **I.** *A combination of musical sounds:* **1.** symphōnia: Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105. **2.** concentus, ūs, *m* : *that sound which by blending high with low notes produces various sounds*, ille sonus qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios concentus efficit, Cic Rep 6, 18. **II.** *A particular kind of musical composition:* symphōnia, Liv 39, 10

**symptom:** ǁ. Med *t. t.*: **1.** signum *these are the fatal s s*, haec ante exitium dant signa, Virg G. 3, 503. **2.** indicium *the s s of disease*, indicia morbi, Cels *s s of poison*, indicia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30. **3.** nota *in severe diseases the s s of recovery and death are deceptive*, in acutis morbis nota salutis et mortis fallaces sunt, Cels 2, 6, *fin.* **4.** significatio valetudinis: Cels Phr: *if the alarming s s remain*, si terrentia manent, Cels. 3, 2 ǁ. Gen *any mark or sign*: indicium, nota, signum v. SIGN, TOKEN.

**synagogue:** synagoga, ae, *f.*: Eccles

**synchronism:** *aequalitas temporum

**syncopate:** *literam eximere de verbo (Gramm.).

**syncope:** ǀ. Med *t t.* *syncope, es: v SWOON, FAINT. ǁ. Grammat. *t t: for omission of a letter or syllable from the middle of a word* *syncope.

**syndic:** **1** syndicus: Gai. Dig. 3, 4, 3 **2.** curator, oris, *m.* (*member of extraordinary commission*): Cic

**syndicate:** ǀ. *Body of syndics* **1** syndici Liv **2.** expr. by viri, with number of members prefixed, as, *a s of ten*, decemviri Liv ǁ. *Office of s one's membership of a s of ten*: decemviratus Dig

**synecdoche:** grammat *t t.* synecdoche, es. Quint 8, 6, 13

**synod:** *ecclesrastical assembly* **1.** *synodus, ı, *f*. Cod Just. 1, 3, 23. **2.** conventus, ūs, *m* v ASSEMBLY.

**synodical:** *synodalis Eccl

**synodals:** *constitutions of a synod*: *synodalia, ium, *n.* Eccl

**synonym:** **1.** vocabulum idem declarans *a number of s s*, plura vocabula idem declarantia, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14: *a collection of s s*, collecta vocabula quae idem declarant, Quint. 10, 1, 7 **2.** vocabulum quod idem valet, significat Quint

**synonymous:** idem declarans, significans, valens *many s terms*, plura vocabula idem declarantia, Cic. v *sup*. *"I see" is often s with "I know,"* video saepe idem valet quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 3 *we are looking for a word s with the Greek*, quaerimus verbum quod Graeco idem valeat, Cic Fin. 2, 4, 13

**synopsis:** **1.** synopsis, is, *f.*: Ulp Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11 **2.** epitoma, or epitome, es, *f* Cic Att 12, 5. **3.** breviarium Suet Galb 12 **4.** summarium Sen Ep 39: v SUMMARY

**syntactical:** *quod ad constructionem verborum pertinet

**syntactically:** v GRAMMATICALLY

**syntax:** **1** consecutio verborum Cic Part 6 **2.** constructio verborum. Id de Or 1, 5, 17 **3.** *syntaxis, is, *f*.. Prisc 17, *init* (uses *σύνταξις*)

**synthesis:** ǀ. Grammat *t t* *synthesis ǁ. Scientific *t. t* · opp to analysis pertio compositio, onis, *f*.

**synthetical:** perh. *per compositionem, conjunctionem

**syringe** (*subs*): sipho, onis, *m* siphuncŭlus clyster, Suet. Claud 44 *an ear s*,, clyster auricularius, Cels 7, 27. v SQUIRT

**syringe** (*v.*): aspergo, conspergo: v. TO SPRINKLE.

**system:** ǀ. *A scheme which unites many things in order* **1.** formula *a settled s. of philosophy*, certa quaedam f. disciplinae, Cic Acad. 1, 4, 17 **2.** descriptio, onis, *f*: *a s. of government*, d. reipublicae, id Rep 1, 46 **3.** compositio, onis, *f*. *a s of philosophy*, c. disciplinae, id. Fin 3, 22, 74. **4.** ars, tis, *f*. *a written treatise on rhetorical s*, id. Inv. 6, 8 Fin. 4, 3, 5 **5.** ratio, onis, *f* · *the nature of governments often raises superior to the s*, rerum publicarum natura saepe revincit, id Rep 2, 33 *the (philosophical) s of Epicurus*, Epicuri r., id Fin 1, 5, 13 *of the Academics*, Academiae r., id Acad. 4, 37. Join: artes et rationes, id. de Or 3, 50, 195 **6.** disciplina *philosophical s.*, d. philosophiae, id. Acad. 4, 3, 7. **7.** artificium *eloquence does not spring from the s, but the s from eloquence*, non est eloquentia ex a., sed a ex eloquentia nata, id de Or. 1, 32, 146: *a s of mnemonics*, a. memoriae, Auct. Her. 4, 16 **8.** institutio artis: ib 1, 9, 16. Phr · *to reduce to s*, formulam exprimere, Cic. · *in artem redigere, revocare: *the science of war had been reduced to a regular s*, disciplina militaris in artis perpetuis praeceptis ordinatae modum venerat, Liv. 9, 17 ǁ. *Plan, method* via. *a s of teaching*, docendi via, Cic Or 32, 114

**systematic:** } perpetuis praeceptis ordinatus Liv. v. *supra*: see also, METHODICAL

**systematical:** } **2.** *ad certam formulam, artem, disciplinam redactus. **3.** *ex certa ratione factus Phr.. *all things that are taught in a regular and s manner*, omnia quae ratione docentur et via, Cic Or 33, 116

**systematically:** compositē via et arte dicere (*to speak s*), Cic Brut 12, 46: e compŏsĭto *to do a things*, *certa ratione aliquid facere

**systematize:** Phr. *to s. philosophy*· certam quandam formam disciplinae componere, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17 artem quandam philosophiae et rerum ordinem et descriptionem disciplinae facere, id Tim. 18 *to s anything*, redigere aliquid in ordinem, ib 3 *to s. the divisions of a speech*, partes orationis ordinare, Cic. Inv 1, 14, 19: v ARRANGE, REGULATE

# T.

**TABARD** (*an ancient garment worn over the body*. now only by heralds) *tabardum (Ducange). *caduceatoris vestis, Kr.

**tabby:** the nearest words are macŭlōsus, v. SPOTTED vărius (*of several colours*), v DAPPLED discŏlor (*of different colours*) the preced. are applied by poets to the lynx and tiger sometimes bicŏlor (*of two colours*), may be used

**tabernacle** (*subs*) ǀ. *Tent* tabernāculum v TENT ǁ. *In a religious sense* tabernāculum, Vulg Num vii 1 2 Cor v 4 *the feast of t s*, festum tabernaculorum scenopegia, Vulg Joan vii 2

**tabernacle** (*v.*) habĭto, 1 v DWELL

**tablature:** ǀ. *Painting on walls or ceilings* picturae pictura, Plin 35, 10, 37, § 116 abacus (*panel-painting*), Vitr. 7, 3, 10 In Sen. Ep. 90, 15, versatilia coenationum laquearia seems to denote painted panels so arranged in the ceilings that they were shifted during the banquet. ǁ. *In music* *tabulatura, ut vocant (Kircher, Musurg Univ vol i p. 495, Rome, 1650) *orbis, ambitus melicus (Kr)

**table:** ǀ. *A flat surface* **1.** tabŭla Cic *the XII t.s of law*, duodecim t, id *the two t.s of stone*, duae t lapideae, Vulg Exod. xxxi. 18. *Dimin* tabella, Cic **2.** mensa of a monumental slab, Cic Leg 2, 26, 66 the flat portion of a catapult, Vitr. 10, 11, 6. **3.** aes aeris, *n* (*a t of bronze*) v TABLET ǁ. *An article of furniture* **1.** mensa *a three-footed t.*, m tripes, Hor. S 1, 3, 13 *a money t*, m, Cic. Pis 36, 88 *a toilette t*, m Delphica, id. Verr 4, 59, 131 or simply Delphica, Mart. 12, 66, 7 (*a t made after the pattern of the Delphic tripod*) *the Lord's t*, *mensa sancta (Ducange) *a t sacred to the gods*, m deorum, Virg Aen 2, 764 *a butcher's t*, m lamonia, Suet Claud 15 · *a t for food*, m escaria, Varr L L 5, 25, 34, *fin* N B —The Roman usage was *to bring in* the table with the food set out upon it hence the foll. expr. *to bring in the t.*, m. ponere, Ov. M 11, 119: apponere (with *dat.*), Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 2 *to bring in the second t.* (= *course*), m. secundam apponere, Cic Att 14, 21, *ad fin.* v. COURSE (VIII.). *to lay the t.*, m exstruere, id Tusc 5, 21, 62 *to lay the t carelessly*, m negligentius ponere, Sen Ira, 2, 25, 1 *to put anything on the t*, aliquid mensis imponere, Ov M. 1, 230: in mensis apponere, Pl Men 1, 3, 29: mensis, in mensis ponere, Mart. 13, 65; Ov Fast 4, 367 *to sit down at t* (acc to the custom of *earlier* times), considere mensis, Virg Aen 7, 176; assidere, Sall J 11 *to recline at t* (acc. to the custom of *later* times), mensis, ad mensas accubare, Cic Tusc 4, 2, 3; accumbere, id Verr. 5, 31, 81, cubare, id de Or 2, 86, 353; discumbere, id. Att 5, 1, 4, recumbere, Hor Ep 1, 5, 1: *at t*, apud mensam, Pl Trin 2, 4, 77; super m, Curt 7, 4, 7 *at the t of Caesar*, ad mensas Caesaris, Juv 5, 4 *to send one anything from the t*, mittere alquid alicui de mensa, Cic Att. 5, 1, 4. *to wait at t*, ad m ministrare, consistere, id Fin. 2, 21, 69 adstare mensis, Mart. 8, 56, 13 *to wipe the t. with a cloth*, gausape m pertergere, Hor. S 2, 8, 11: *to rise from t*, a mensa surgere, Pl Ps 1, 3, 77, mensas linquere, Catul 62, 3. *to clear away the t*, m tollere, Cic. Pis 27, 67; auferre, Pl Am. 2, 2, 185; removere, Ov M 13, 676 *Dimin*: mensŭla *I wrenched off the leg from a little t*, mensulae pedem extorsi, Petr S. 136, 5 Pl **2.** mŏnŏpŏdium (*a t with one support*, introduced from Asia) Liv 39, 6, *ad fin.* **3.** orbis, is, *m* (prop. *a round t.-top*, as in Ov. Her 17, 87 hence *a round t*). *round ts of citron wood from Libya*, Libyci o, Mart 2, 43, 9. **4.** quadra (*a square t*) *to live at another man's t*, aliena vivere q, Juv. 5, 2. **5.** trabs, trabis, *f.* (*a t. of wood*), Mart. 14, 91, 2. **6.** abacus (*a side-t*. v Dict. Ant. s v.) *he set out several side-t.s with silver plate*, a complures ornavit argento, Cic. Tusc 5, 21, 61 Phr; *a t of white marble*, lapis albus, Hor S 1, 6, 116.

ǁǁ. *The meal itself, style of living*: **1.** mensa *a frugal t.*, m brevis, Hor A P 198 *a modest t*, verecunda m, Pers 5, 44 *the ts* (= *good cheer*) *of Syracuse*, m Syracusiae, Cic Tusc 5, 35, 100 *the hospitable t. is a sacred thing*, m. hospitalis res est sacra, Sen. Ben 4, 38 **2.** victus, ūs (*care, rounds*) *a plain t*, mundus v., Hor. Ep 1, 4, 11 *a simple t*, tenuis v., Cic. Tusc 5, 32, 89: *the pleasures of the t.*, jucunditas victus, id ib 5, 34, 100 **3.** expl very freq by coena (*dinner*), convivium (*banquet*) epŭlae, *pl* (*feast*), dapes, *pl* (most. poet. no *gen. pl.* seems to occur): *a sumptuously furnished t*, opipare apparatum convivium, Cic Off 3, 14, 58· lautissima coena, Plin Ep 9, 17: *a t so spread with luxuries that you know not what to choose*, coena dubia, Hor S. 2, 2, 77: *to keep a bountiful t*, liberales epulas struere, Tac A 15, 55 *an extravagant t*, profusae epulae, Cic Mur 36, 76 *the pleasures of the t*, epularum voluptates, id Sen 14, 50 conviviorum delectatio, id ib. 13, 45 *at t*, inter coenam, id Q. Fr 3, 1, 6, § 19 (*while dinner was going on*) super c. Suet. Aug. 77: in convivio, Nep Att 14, 1 *to be carried away from t*, de convivio auferri, Cic. Fin 2, 8, 23. Phr *they called the sitting down of friends to t a banquet*, accubationem epularem amicorum convivium nominarunt, Cic. Sen. 13, 45 (q v.) *a vast company is sitting at t*, ingens coena sedet, Juv. 2, 119 *to sit at the head, bottom, of the t.* (acc. to *modern* usage), expr. by summo, imo loco acc to *Roman* usage, medius, Virg Aen. 1, 698 Cic. Rep 1, 12 v. Dict. Ant s v TRICLINIUM: *to make any one roll under the t.*, aliquem vino deponere, Pl Aul. 3, 6, 39 ǁV. *A gaming board*: v. BOARD (IV.). Phr.: *suddenly the ts were turned*, conversa subito fortuna est, Nep Att 10, *init.*

**V.** *A classified list, or scheme*, **1.** index, icis, *m.* (*a register for reference*): *take into your hands a t of philosophers*

sume in manus indicem philosophorum, Sen. Ep 29, 2: (cf. Cic. Att. 4, 4, indices, quos vos Graeci συλλάβους appellatis). **2.** stemma, ătis, *n.* (prop *a garland joining the busts of ancestors, hence a genealogical t*), *what profit is there in genealogical tss?* stemmata quid faciunt? Juv. 8, 1: Suet Ner 37 [N B—Tabula (*sing.* and *pl*) is not classical in the sense of systematised tables, for which modern writers use it, and also *systēma, ătis, *n* e g *ts of chronology, history, etc*, t chronologicae, historicae. In passages such as Caes B G. 1, 29, reference is made to lists written or engraved on tablets] v. LIST, SYNOPSIS.

**table-beer:** *cerevisia cibaria (Kr).

**——-cloth:** mantēle, is, *n* (mantile) Isid Orig 19, 26. It was originally a *towel* or *napkin*, cf Vulg G. 4, 377 *To lay the t*, mensam mantelı operire, after Isid. *l. c.*. sternere, after Trebell. Gall 16, 3

**——-couch:** **1.** trīclīnium (*one of a set of three couches*): Cic. Att 13, 52 v. Dict Ant s v. **2.** lectus Cic Verr. 2, 74, 183 **3.** lectŭlus (*dimin.*) Cic. Mur 36, 75. **4.** sigma, ătis, *n* (*a semicircular t, called after the old shape of the Greek letter sigma, C*) *the t holds seven*, septem s capit, Mart 10, 48, 6

**——-land:** no exact word Cic thus describes the position of Enna loco praeceloso atque edito, quo in summo est aequata agri planities, Verr. 4, 48, 107 expr by planities, campus editus.

**——-napkin:** mappa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63 more precisely, m. triclinaris, Varr. L L 9, 33, 138

**——-service:** **1.** mīnistĕrium· Lampr Alex Sev 34, 1 **2.** expr. usu. by vāsa, ōrum, *pl t.s of silver and gold*, convivalia ex auro et argento v., Curt 8, 12, 16 *t of earthenware*, v. fictilia, Sen Ep 95, 72 *a service of gold for a single t*, aurea mensae unius v, Liv 41, 20 escarium aurum, Inscr. *a t of silver*, **argentum** mensale, Vopisc Tac 10, *ad fin.* · escarium argentum, Ulp Dig 34, 2, 19, § 12 or simply argentum, Cic Verr. 4, 15, 33 Phr *t.s for daily or special use*, v, quae ad mensam quotidianam atque epulationem pertinent, Cic Fragm Oec 1

**——-talk:** expr. by fābŭlae, sermo *the freedom of t t.*, convivalium sermonum simplicitas, Tac. A 6, 5, *ad fin the t t grew brisk*, epularis sermo percrebuit, Apul Met 2, p 123. *friendly talk, which is most agreeable at table*, sermo familiaris qui est in conviviis dulcissimus, Cic Fam. 9, 24, 3

**tablet:** **1.** tăbŭla (esp *a writing t*) · *a t engraved with these letters*, t his literis incisa, Liv 6, 29, *ad fin . a painted t.*, t picta, Cic Brut. 75, 261 *a votive t.*, t. votiva, Hor Od 1, 5, 12. v. PICTURE *a writing-t for children*, t literaria, Varr R R 3, 5, 10 *a t. covered with wax*, t. cerata, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18. *to put down one's name on the t.s* (i e *list*) *of the proscribed*, referre nomen in tabulas, Cic. Rosc. Am 8, 21 **2.** tăbella (*dimin* of preced) *to engrave letters on a t as neatly as possible*, literas t quam optime insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: *to write on t.s* (previously smeared with wax, v. No. 4), perarare t, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 7 *painted t.s*, tabellae (*sc.* pictae), Cic Fam 7, 23, 3: *three voting-t.s apiece*, ternae t, Caes. B. C. 3, 83. *a votive t*, votiva t., Hor. S. 2, 1, 33. *t.s wreathed with laurel* (*in token of victory*), laureatae t. (= literae), Liv 45, 1. **3.** aes, aeris, *n* (*bronze*) · *to engrave on* (*bronze*) *t.s*, in aes incidere, Cic Phil 1, 7, 16. **4.** cēra (*a t. covered with wax*). *to write words on t.s*, verba ceris incidere, Ov Met 9, 529 *to bring back one's t.s full*, plenas c reportare, Plin. Ep 1, 6 *deserving to be entered on the t.s of Caere* (i. e *to be disfranchised*), Caerite cera dignus, Hor Ep 1, 6, 62. **5.** album (*a white t., such as the Praetor and Pontifex Maximus used*): *to put down on the t.s*, in album referre, Liv. 1, 32, *ad init* · *to sit at the t.* (i. e. *to study the praetor's edicts*), ad album sedere, Sen Ep 48, 10.

**6.** pūgillāres, ium, *m pl* (*sc* libelli; *writing t.s that can be easily held in the hand*) *a pen and t.s*, stylus et p, Plin. Ep 1, 6 Also in the form pūgillāria, *n. pl new t.s, not even yet covered with wax*, p nova, nondum etiam cera illita, Gell 17, 9; Catul 42, 5. **7.** cōdicilli, *m. pl* (*small writing t.s*). *writing t.s, not letters*, c, non epistolae, Plin. 13, 13, 27 Cic. uses the word for a *short writing*, or *note* **8.** tessĕra (*of square shape, used as a token*) · *he orders the t. to be given to every one*, t omnibus dari jubet, Liv 7, 35, *ad init the t of mutual hospitality*, t hospitalis, Pl Poen 5, 2, 87 v. Dict Ant s v. *Dimin.*, tessĕrŭla: *a small voting t*, t, Varr. R R 3, 5, 18 also, *of a small t entitling the holder to receive a dole of corn*, Pers 5, 74 [N B—*Tabula rasa* is a modern phrase, introduced prob by the writers on metaphysics, and must therefore, if used, be qualified by, ut aiunt, quam vocant, etc Its origin may be traced in such passages as Ov. A A 1, 437.]

**table-wine:** vinum cibārium, Varr. in Non 93, 14: v. mensāle, Auct in Vopisc Aurel 9.

**tabor, tabret:** nearest word tympănum, cf Phaedr 4, 1, 7.

**tabular:** *pertinens indices, tabulas, descriptus, expositus (Kr.).

**tacit:** tăcĭtus: *t exceptions*, t exceptiones, Cic Inv. 2, 47, 140· *a t agreement*, t. conventio, Ulp. Dig 20, 2, 3: *as if by a t truce*, velut t induciis, Liv 2, 64 v SILENT

**tacitly:** tăcĭtē *most wisely and in a measure t does the law itself grant the power of defence*, persapienter et quodammodo t dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic Mil 4, 11 v SILENTLY

**tacĭturn:** tăcĭturnus (mostly poet.: once in Cic no *superl* or *adv*) *because they saw him always sombre and t*, quia tristem semper, quia t videbant, Cic Sest 9, 21 *t obstinacy*, t obstinatio, Nep Att 22, 2 *a t man*, Harpocrates (prop *the god of silence*), Catul 102, 4.

**taciturnity:** tăcĭturnĭtas: Cic. v SILENCE

**tack** (*v*) **A.** Trans. **1.** assŭo, 3 (*to sew on to* · only fig and in the full pass.) *one or two patches of cloth are t'd on*, unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor A P 15 so desuo, 3, *to t down*, Cat. R R 21, 3 **2.** consĕro, ui, ertum, 3 (*to join together*) · *birds' feathers are t'd together to make a garment*, avium plumae in usum vestis conseruntur, Sen Ep 90, 16 *a garment t'd together with thorns*, consertum tegumen spinis, Virg Aen. 3, 594 **3.** expl by ligo xi, xum, 3 *to t the gutter-tiles together*, imbrices clavulis figere, Cat. R R 21, 3 Phr. *the charge of high treason was then t'd on to every accusation*, crimen majestatis tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, Tac A 3, 38 **B** Intrans. (a naut *t t*): tĕcĭprŏcor, 1 *feeling quite sure that the quinquereme could not t about against the opposing current*, quinqueremem satis credens in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, Liv. 28, 30, *ad med* : of fleets navem, Auct B Alex 64, *extr.* Phr.: *other ships tying about to catch the chopping winds*, aliae (naves) ad incertos ventos hinc atque illinc obliqua transferentes vela, Liv 26, 39, *ad fin . and with one accord they t first to starboard, and then to larboard*, pariterque sinistros nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg Aen 5, 830: *to sail on the starboard t*, obliquare laevo pede carbasa, Luc 5, 428 Fig. *to sail on a different t.*, mutare velificationem, Cic Fam 1, 9, 21.

**tack** (*subs.*) **I.** *A small nail* · clāvŭlus *t's with large heads*, c capitati, Varr. R. R 2, 9, 15. **II.** *A rope which secures the lower corner of a sail* · pes, pĕdis, *m* . Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 159.

**tackle** (*v*) (used only in common language). perh. obviam ire, obsistere (alicui), Pl. Most. 3, 1, 8 Amph. 3, 4, 2.

**tackle, tackling** (*subs*) **1.** armamenta, ōrum, *n pl* (*all the appliances and fittings necessary for a vessel*) : *the names of the different parts of the t.*, vocabula armamentorum, Caes B C. 1, 58 *to provide with t.*, armamentis instruere, ib. 1, 36· *since all the hope of the Gallic vessels lay in their sails and t*, cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, id B.G. 3, 14 *to lower the t*, a demere (opp to tollere), Liv 21, 49 demittere, Sen Ben. 6, 15 6. *with the t in disorder*, fusis a., Suet Aug 17, *ad med* · *to dismantle a ship of her t*, navem armamentis spoliare (said of a storm), Liv. 30, 39: *to arrange and adjust the t*, a. complicare et componere, Pl Merc 1, 2, 83 Phr *ships equipped with t*, armatae naves Caes B G 3, 13. instructae ornataeque naves, Cic Verr 5, 51, 133 **2** armā, orum, *n pl* (rare) *ships thoroughly provided with every kind of t*, naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes B G 3, 14 **3** rūdentes, um, *m pl* (*ropes, rigging*) · *the creaking of the t*, stridor rudentium, Virg Aen. 1, 87 *the south-east wind tears the t to bits*, r differt Eurus, Hor Epod 10, 5. Phr.. *fishing-t*, hamum et hami, Ov Met. 3, 586 rete atque hami, Pl Rud 4, 3, 56.

**tact:** **1.** ingĕnium (*natural talent*: a term of wide application) *t in fabricating falsehoods*, i ad fingendum, Cic Font 14, 30 v. SKILL (hence *adj.* ingĕniōsus *giving requires t*, res est ingeniosa dare, Ov Am 1, 8, 62) **2.** dextĕrĭtas (*natural cleverness in carrying out an undertaking* rare, and usu. joined to ingenium) *Scipio possessed such natural t in all things*, tanta inerat Scipioni ad omnia naturalis ingenii d, Liv 28, 18 **3.** also expr. by the *adj* dexter, or *adv* dextre *he managed the matter with so much t*, rem ita dextre egit Liv 8, 36 *by discharging his duties with t*, dextre obeundo officia, id 1, 34, *ad fin* : *nobody has used his success with greater t*, nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor S 1, 9, 45 Phr *a man devoid of t.*, ineptus, Cic de Or 2, 4, 17 (q v) *there are some possessed of such t in these very matters*, sunt quidam ita in iisdem rebus habiles, ib 1, 25, 115. [N B.—Sollertia denotes *quickness* in realising *new* ideas; calliditas, skill and cunning, arising from experience The phrase naturali quodam bono occurs in Nep Thras 1, 3 in the sense of a *certain natural t* : but in Cic Cael 5, 11, it means *an innate principle of goodness*.]

**tactics:** expr by ordo, ĭnis, *m* (*military arrangement, discipline*) or by res militāris (*all that has to do with the art of war*) . *he introduced many changes in t, some of which were novelties, some improvements*, multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit, Nep Iphic 1, 2 *as the principles and method of t required*, ut r. m ratio atque ordo postulabat, Caes B.G 2, 22: cf. 2, 19. As the title of a work, "De Re Militari" (Vegetius) = "On t s": he speaks of *t s* as armorum disciplina, 1, praef., also belli, bellandi ratio *Caesar thought that he must wholly change his t.*, Caesar omnem sibi commutandam belli rationem existimavit, Caes B C. 3, 73, *init.* · *in a new land of warfare new t were invented*, in novo genere belli novae bellandi rationes reperiebantur, ib. 3, 50: *the whole science of t*, omnes belli, militiae, artes, Liv 25, 40, *ad med.*; id. 25, 37, *ad init* ; *t s*, ars bellica, Pl. Epid 3, 4, 14 *military training had assumed the form of a science* (i e., *t*) *regulated by settled principles*, disciplina militaris in artis perpetuis praeceptis ordinatae modum venerat, Liv. 9, 17, *ad med* Fig : *if these t. shall seem hazardous to you*, si haec rei gerendae ratio periculosa tibi videbitur, Cic. Fam 1, 7, 6.

**tactician:** *a t*, rei militaris peritus, Cic Fam. 9, 25, *init* : *a consummate t successful rather in battles than in campaigns*, unicus bellandi artifex, magisque in praelio quam in bello bonus (said of

Pyrrhus), Liv. Fragm in Fulda MS. of Servius, Aen 1 Veget Milit 3, praef says "magistri armorum, quos tacticos appellaverunt" (sc the Greeks)

**tadpole:** 1. rānuncŭlus, Cic : rānŭla, App 2. gyrīnus, Plin 9, 51, 74. (The gyrinus of modern naturalists is a water beetle)

**taffeta:** *taffata (Ducange) pannus sericus (Kr)

**tag** (*subs*) nearest word ăcus, which is used for the *pin* of a buckle in Treb Poll Claud 14, 5

**tag** (*v*) *to put a tag to*, perh. *acu aliquid praefigere *to tag after a person*, subsĕquor, cūtus, 3 Cic Dryden's "*tags* every sentence with some fawning word" may be comp. with succumit alter, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 48

**tag-rag:** 1. quisquĭliae, *pl* (*sweepings, refuse*), *the t.-r. of the faction of Clodius*, q seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sest 43, 94 · v REFUSE 2. faex, cis, *f* (*the dregs*) · *among the lowest and vilest t.-r*, apud perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic Q Fr 2, 4, 5 3. collŭvio (*a motley gathering* later form, collŭvies, Tac) *in the t.-r that followed Drusus*, in colluvione Drusi, Cic Vatin. 9, 23 4. sentīna (*bilge-water*) *the t.-r. of the city*, s urbis, Liv. 24, 29. Cic.

**tail:** I. Lit · cauda · *a horse's t*, c equina, Hor Ep 2, 1, 45 *a t of hair*, c setosa, Plin. 11, 50, 111 (q v) · *a feathered t*, pinnata c, Attius in Cic Tusc 2, 10, 24 of the peacock, *to unfold its jewelled t*, gemmeam, pictam, c explicare, Phaedr 3, 18, 8; Hor S 2, 2, 26 *the tip of the t*, ultima c., Plin 9, 5, 4 *the t shows the temper of lions*, leonum animi index est c, id 8, 16, 19 · *to lash the sides with the t*, caedere terga cauda, Catul 63, 81 *to wag the t gently*, leniter atterere c, Hor Od 2, 19 30 clementer (*kindly*) et blande movere, Gell 5, 14 c jactare (fig, *to fawn upon*, cf adūlor), Pers 4, 15, *to go with the t. between the legs*, c. sub alvum reflectere, Plin 11, 50, 111 *to cut off the t*, c amputare, ib *to crop puppies' t s*, c. catulorum castrare, Col. 7, 12, 14 Phr *neither head nor t*, nec caput nec pedes, Cic Fam 7, 31, 2 nec pes nec caput, Hor A P. 8 nec caput nec pes, Pl Asin 3, 3, 139 *com* "*to grow backwards, like a calf's t*", retroversus crescere, tanquam c vituli, Petr. 44, 12 [N B— The older word was penis cf Cic Fam 9, 22, 2] II. Fig *of a plough* būris, is, m, -a (būra, Varr) Virg G 1, 170 *of a comet*, crīnes, *m* : cŏmae also barba, juba, Plin 2, 24, 22 (q v) v COMET *of a crowd* expr by extrēmus, ultimus *despising him who follows with the t*, temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor S 1, 1, 116 see END, LAST *of a garment*, peniculamentum v TRAIN

**tailless:** *sine cauda · *to be t.*, c. carere

**tailor:** 1. vestītor (*a maker of clothes*) · *fullers, t s, and painters*, fullones, et v., et pictores, Lampr. Alex. Sev 41, 3. 2. vestĭficus, *f* -a Inscr also vestifex, Inscr. 3. vestĭārius nēgōtiātor (*a dealer in clothes, merchant t*) · Scaev. Dig 38, 1, 45 so vestiarius alone, Ulp Dig 14, 3, 5 · vestiarius tenuarius, Inscr., seems to denote *a maker of thin clothes*. 4. expl sometimes by textor (*weaver*), since garments were woven *and by the help of the t apes the scanty garb of Cato*, exiguaeque togae simulet textor in Catonem, Hor Ep 1, 19, 13 5. sartor (prop *a mender of old clothes*) Non. 7, 28 a common word for *t.* in Mediaeval L · v Ducange Phr *to be a t*, *vestificinam exercere (Kr) · *to keep a t's shop* (*for the sale of ready-made clothes*), officinam promercalium vestium exercere, Suet Gram 23 *the t makes the man*, *vestis facit virum, Erasm. : (cf. stultissimus est qui hominem aut ex veste, aut ex conditione quae vestis modo nobis circumdata est aestimat, Sen. Ep. 47, 16).

**tailor-bird:** *motacilla sartorius, Linn

**tailoring:** vestificīna, Tert Pall 3, *ad fin.* (where some interpret it *clothes-shop*) *the art of t*, *ars vestes faciendi (Kr).

**taint** (*v*) · 1. inficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to t by admixture*) *to t the pasturage with infection*, i pabula tabo, Virg G 3, 481 *honey very little t d with the flavour of leaves*, mel minime fronde infectum, Plin 11, 13, 13 Fig *the whole state is wont to be t'd with the vices of its chief men*, vitiis principum infici solet tota civitas, Cic Leg 3, 13, 30. 2. imbuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to t by immersion* · esp common in *pass part*) *a gift t'd with poison*, tabo munus imbutum, Hor. Epod 5, 65. Fig *a mind t'd by evil practices*, animus imbutus malis artibus, Sall. Cat 13, *ad fin t.'d with superstition*, superstitione imbutus, Cic Fin. 1, 18, 60 Join imbuti et infecti, Liv. 40, 11 3. vĭtio, 1 (*to render impure or faulty*) *the bone is t'd*, os vitiatur, Cels 8, 2, *init the breezes are t'd by the smell*, vitiantur odoribus aurae, Ov. M 7, 548 *to eat a t'd boar*, vitiatum (aprum) consumere, Hor Sat 2, 2, 91 : *a stomach t'd by disease*, stomachus morbo vitiatus, Sen Ben 5, 12, 6. 4. praevĭtio, 1 (*to t beforehand*) : *thus gulf the goddess t s beforehand, and pollutes with many rebellious drugs*, hunc (gurgitem) dea praevitiat, portentificisque venenis inquinat, Ov M 14, 55 5. contāmĭno, 1 (*to t by contact*) · *a t'd breath*, contaminatus spiritus, Cic Pis 9, 20 Fig *the senate thought their blood was being t'd*, contammari sanguinem suum patres rebantur, Liv 4, 1, *ad init* 6. inquĭno, 1 (*to pollute a weaker word than inficio*) *water t'd by corpses*, aqua cadaveribus inquinata, Cic Tusc 5, 34, 97 Fig *to t a man's reputation*, famam, Liv 29, 37 *we are not slightly t'd, but thoroughly impregnated (with vice)*, non inquinati sumus, sed infecti, Sen. Ep 59, 9 7. corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*to spoil, corrupt*) · *the fish is t'd*, pisces corrumpuntur, Ter Ad 3, 3, 67 *a region of the air being t'd*, corrupto coeli tractu, Virg Aen 3, 138 Cic Phr *a tumid and swollen limb is t'd*, membrum tumidum et turgidum vitiose se habet, Cic Tusc 3, 9, 19 *to t us with vice unawares*, nobis vitium nescientibus allinere, Sen Ep 7, 2

**taint** (*subs*) 1. contāgio (prop *touch* hence, *t conveyed by touch*) *to bring the t (of a disease) into a country*, c importare, Plin 26, 2, 3 *to weaken the rest by the t*, contagione ceteros labefacere, Col 6, 5, 1 Fig *the t of that guilt is more widely spread*, latius patet illius sceleris c, Cic Mur 37, 78 *the t of superstition*, c superstitionis, Plin Ep 10, 97, *ad fin* · *to preserve them disposition pure and undefiled from the t of the neighbouring people*, ingenium sincerum integrumque a contagione accolarum servare, Liv 37, 54 2. contactus, ūs (syn of preced) Liv Tac

3. contāgium (mostly poet usu in *pl*) *the evil t of the neighbouring cattle*, mala vicini pecoris contagia, Virg E 1, 50 Fig.: *the t. of crime*, sceleruni c, Lucan 3, 322 4. vĭtium (*a blemish, fault*) · *it is plain that the t passed into the springs*, constat in fontes v venisse, Ov M 7, 533 *the dying herbage thirsts by reason of the t. in the air*, vitio morientes sitit aeris herba, Virg E 7, 57.

**tainted** (*part. and adj.*) v TO TAINT *the t air*, aer non sanus, Lucan 7, 830 *Of meat* · rancidus *a t boar*, aper, Hor. Sat 2, 2, 89 · *slightly t. meat*, caro subrancida, Cic Pis 27, 67 rancidula obsonia, Juv 11, 134

**take:** A Trans I. *To lay hold of, get possession of* 1. căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 (*in nearly all senses of the Eng. word*) · *t stones in your hand*, cape saxa manu, Virg G. 3, 420 : *t. food*, c cibum, Sall J 91 *t cups of strong drink*, c acria pocula, Hor Sat. 2, 6, 69 *to t. a stag*, cervum c, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5 *not have I t n a single ounce of fish to day*, neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, Pl Rud 4, 2, 8 : *to t a town*, oppidum c, Sall J 92 *to t tribute by right of war*, c stipendium jure belli, Caes B G 1, 44 *thieves change the marks of the things they have t n*, fures earum rerum quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Fin 5, 25, 74 · *to t moneys illegally*, contra leges pecunias c, id Verr 2, 1, 4, § 10 : *to t arms*, c. arma, Caes B C 3, 11 Fig *to t its name from the disaster of the Roman people*, ex calamitate populi Romani nomen c, id B G 1, 13, *ad fin a desire of ascending to the top of the mountain had t n possession of him*, cupido cum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, Liv 40, 21, *ad init the flower t s the shape which lilies t*, flos capit formam quam lilia, Ov. M 10, 212 *captive Greece took prisoner her fierce conqueror*, Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, Hor Ep 2, 1, 156 · *t n by the sweetness of her voice*, captus dulcedine vocis, Ov M 1, 709 *to be t n captive by pleasure*, voluptate capi, Cic Off 1, 30, 105 [N B— The foll phr should be noted *to t counsel*, c consilium, Caes. B G 7, 10 · *to t a dislike to*, c odium (with *gen*), Ter Hec 2, 1, 22 : *to t fright*, c fugam, Caes B G 7, 26 *that the state may t no harm*, ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat, Formula in Cic Caes *to t the opportunity*, c. occasionem, Pl Ps 4, 1, 6 *to t pattern by*, c exemplum (de aliquo), Ter Andr 4, 1, 27 *to t pity upon*, c misericordiam (with *gen*), Cic Quint. 31, 97 *to t pleasure*, c voluptatem (quod), id Planc *ad init* laetitiam (ex aliquo), id. Att 4, 18, *ad fin* c gaudium, Plin Ep. 6, 11, *ad fin to t rest*, c quietem, Caes B G 6, 27 · *to t sleep*, c. somnum, Pl Mil 3, 1, 114 · *to t warning by*, c documentum (ex aliquo), Cic Phil 11, 2, 5] 2. sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (prop *to t. up, t what lies before one, choose, assume*) *to t. a cudgel*, fustem s, Pl Am 1, 1, 205 *to t into one's hands*, in manus s, Cic Tusc 2, 3, 8 *to t bread*, s panem, Suet Aug 77 · *to t a light from a light*, lumen de lumine s, Ov A A 3, 93 *to t provisions for two days*, alimenta in biduum s, Curt 7, 11, 14 *to t money on loan*, pecuniam mutuam s, Cic Flac. 20, 46 *to t the toga virilis*, s togam virilem, id Am 1, 1 (see Dict Ant) *to t the diadem*, s diadema, Suet Cal 22 *to t arms*, s arma, Quint 5, 10, 71 Fig : *to t. courage*, s animum, Ov Fast 1, 147 : *to t pleasure*, s gaudium, id R. Am 401 *to t as a certainty*, s. pro certo, pro non dubio, Cic Div. 2, 50, 104 ; Liv. 39, 28 *let us t a man (as an instance)*, sumatur nobis vir, Cic Tusc 5, 24, 68 *t a theme equal to your powers*, sumite materiam aequam viribus, Hor. A P 38 : *words t n from common life*, verba de medio sumpta, Cic Or. 49, 163 v TAKE UP, CHOOSE, ASSUME 3. prĕhendo, (prendo), di, sum, 3 (*to grasp*) : *to t by the ears*, p auriculis, Pl. As 3, 3, 78 *to t one by the hand*, p aliquem manu, Cic de Or 1, 56, 240 *to t in the act of theft*, p in furto, Pl As 3, 2, 17, manifesto furto, Gell 11, 18, 18 *t n by a storm on the Aegaean sea*, prensus in Aegaeo, Hor Od 2, 16, 2 also in freq form, prĕhenso (prenso) v GRASP

4. răpio, pui, ptum, 3 (*to t hurriedly*) · *to t a firebrand from the altars*, r. torrem ab aris, Ov M. 12, 271 Fig . *to t camps and towns at the first onset*, castra urbesque primo impetu r, Liv 6, 23 (a very strong expr.) *to t the opportunity*, r. occasionem, Juv. 15, 39 v. SEIZE, SNATCH. 5. căpesso, īvi (rarely ii), ītum, 3 (*to lay hold of with eagerness and zeal* · stronger than capio) *to t food with the teeth*, cibum dentibus c, Cic N. D. 2, 47, 122 *to t arms*, c arma, Virg Aen 3, 234. Fig *to t to flight*, c fugam, Liv. 1, 25, *ad med to t part in the war*, c partem belli, id 31, 28 *to t the supreme command*, c imperium, Tac Ann 14, 26

6. occŭpo, 1 (*to t. possess on of*)

*to t. the supreme power*, o imperium, Cic. Am. 12, 41 *cities easy to be t n*, opportunae ad occupandum urbes, Liv 33, 31 Fig "*plague t the handmost*," occupet extremum scabies, Hor A P. 417 *he more justly t s the name of happy*, rectius occupat nomen beati, id Od 4, 9, 46 *so great superstition took hold of their minds*, tanta superstitio mentes occupavit, Cic Verr 4, 51, 113 *lest laughter t. the place of hatred*, ne odii locum risus occuparet, id, Or 26, 88.

**7.** comprēhendo (comprēndo), di, sum, 3 (*to lay hold of, grasp*) *the forceps t s hold of the tooth*, forceps dentem comprehendit, Cels 7, 12, 1 *what is the use of hands, if nothing is to be t n hold of?* quid opus est manibus, si nihil est comprehendendum? Cic N D 1, 33, 92 · *he took the man and delivered him into safe custody*, is hominem comprehendit, et in custodiam tradidit, id Q Fr 1, 2, 4, 14 *hired vehicles being t n for conveyance*, comprehensis ad deportandum mercedibus, Suet Cal 39 *the principal humours*, quae ignem comprehenderunt, Caes B G 5, 43 *to t some one from the crowd of elders*, ex seniorum turba c aliquem, Sen Brev Vit 3 *to t thieves*, c fures, Catul 62, 35 **8.** accīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to t to oneself*, esp what is *offered*) *what he gives to t*, quod dat accipimus, Cic Fam 1, 1, 2: *the stomach t s food*, stomachus accipit cibos, Sen. Ben 5, 12, 6 *to t to one's bosom*, a gremio, Virg Aen 1, 685 *to t money*, a. pecuniam, Cic Off 2, 23, 82 *to t. a name*, a nomen, Plin Ep 5, 21, *extr* *to t another colour*, colorem alienum a., Plin. 11, 38, 91. Fig. *to t an excuse*, a excusationem, Cic Fam 2, 14 *to t. as an omen*, a omen (with *acc*), id Div 1, 46, 103: *I t you at your word*, accipio, Hor Sat. 1, 5, 58. v RECEIVE **9.** assūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*to t in addition, adopt*) · *to t meat, apples*, carnem, poma a, Cels 1, 3, *ad fin he t s to himself what he has t n from another*, id quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumit, Cic Off 3, 5, 23 *to t into one's counsels*, a in consilium, Plin Ep 3, 19. *the rites of Ceres had been t n from Greece*, sacra Cereris essent assumpta de Graecia, Cic. Balb 24, 55 *I even t in addition some part of the night*, aliquantum jam etiam noctis assumo, id Fam 7, 25, *extr.* **10.** arrīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 (*to t. to oneself with eagerness or haste*) *having t n my hand*, arrepta manu, Hor Sat. 1, 9, 4 *to t one's hat*, a pileum, Suet Ner. 26 *to t round the waist*, medium a., Liv 1, 48 Fig *to t an opportunity of delivering*, a facultatem laedendi, Cic Flac 8, 18 *to t advantage of an obstacle*, impedimentum pro occasione a, Liv 3, 35 *voice and gesture cannot be suddenly adopted and t n from some other quarter*, vox et gestus subito sumi, et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252 *whatever head of a family you might have t n, he would have given the same answer*, quemcunque patremfamilias arripuissetis, eadem respondisset, id. 1, 34, 159. **11.** apprehendo (poet apprendo), di, sum, 3 (*to seize*): *to t. hold of by the cloak*, a pallio, Ter Ph 5, 6, 23: *vines t. hold of the props with their tendrils, as with hands*, vites sic claviculis adminicula tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic N D 2, 47, 120. Fig *whatever I had t n hold of the accuser immediately wrested out of my hands*, quidquid apprehenderam statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id Clu 19, 52: v SEIZE **12.** dēprēhendo (dēprendo), di, sum, 3 (*to catch, overtake, detect*) *to be t n in adultery*, in adulterio deprehendi, Cic de Or. 2, 68, 275 *to t a quantity of shields and swords*, scutorum, gladiorum multitudinem d., Cic. Mil 24, 64 · *those who are t n unawares exhibit their bashfulness by some absurd remark*, deprehensi pudorem suum ridiculo aliquo explicant, Quint. 6, 3, 100 · *the south wind t s the vessel on the sea*, auster deprendit in aequore navim, Ov. M. 11, 663. v. CATCH **13.** excīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to capture, receive*) *to t anything in wine*, aliquid vino e., Cels 5, 25, 5 (med. t. t) *the attendants t him in their hands*, ministri manu (eum) excipiunt, Curt 3, 5, 4 *to t a buck in a snare*, e caprum insidiis, Virg. E 3, 18 *they t many scattered fugitives*, multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes B G 6, 35 v. CAPTIVE. **14.** concīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to t to oneself*) *the earth t s their falling tears*, terra cadentes concepit lacrimas, Ov. M. 6, 397 *to t the medicine into one's veins*, medicamentum venis c, Curt 3, 6, 11 *to t. fire*, c flammam, Caes B C 2, 14 ignem, Cic de Or. 2, 45, 190. **15.** rĕcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (prop *to t back*) *the horse took the bridle*, equus frenum recepit, Hor. Ep 1, 10, 36 Phr. *to t the sun on a sunny terrace*, aggere in aprico spatiari, id Sat 1, 8, 15 cf Sen Tranq 17, 8 *to t. breath*, colligere spiritum, Quint 11, 3, 53 *to t poison intended for another*, venenum intercipere, Cic Clu 60, 166 *to t* (= *drink*) *a cup*, tangere calicem, Pl Mil 3, 2, 10 *to t food with the fingers*, carpere cibum digitis, Ov A A 3, 755 *to t cold*, frigus colligere, Hor Ep 1, 11, 13 *to be t n with fever*, febre corripi, Plin 7, 51, 52 *to t a colour (in dyeing)*, colorem bibere, id 8, 48, 73, *ad fin* *to t. leave*, jubere valere, Cic Att 5, 2, *ad med* · *to t an oath*, sacramentum dicere, Caes. B C 1, 23, *ad fin* *to t pains*, operam et laborem consumere (in aliqua re), Cic. de Or 1, 55, 234: *to t moveable towers to pieces*, turres ambulatorias dissolvere, Vitr 10, 13, 3 *to t a proposition to pieces*, rem quasi in membra discerpere, Cic. Top 5, 28 *to t. place*, v HAPPEN *to t rest, sleep*, carpere quietem, soporem, Virg. Aen 7, 414; 4, 522 *to t root*, radices agere, Ov. R. Am 106 *to t a fort by storm*, castellum expugnare, Caes B G. 2, 9 *to t a snack*, gustare, Cic. Mur 35, 74 *to t a taste*, tangere saporem, Ov F 3, 745; *to t a view over the sea*, prospectum pelago (*dat*) petere, Virg Aen. 1, 181 *to t one's way*, carpere viam, id Aen. 6, 629 *to t. one's last journey*, carpere supremum iter, Hor. Od 2, 17, 12 [N B.—It may often be translated by the verb nearest in sense to the *acc* that follows it as, *to t. care*, curare *to t. refuge*, refugere · *to t offence*, offendi, etc ] **II.** *To fetch, conduct*. dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *to t the rest with him as hostages*, reliquos obsidum loco secum d, Caes. B. G. 5, 5 *you could have t n me to your home*, in vestras potuisti ducere sedes, Catul 64, 160 *I will ask him about ting water through his estate*, de aqua pei fundum ejus ducenda rogabo, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 2, 4. The foll phr should be noted *to t. in marriage*, d., (said of the *man*), v MARRY. *to t a name*, d. nomen, id Acad 1, 11, 41 *to t a beginning from*, d principium, exordium (ab aliquo), id N. D. 2, 21, 57 *to t. breath* (= *live*), d spiritum, id Fam 10, 1, 1 *to t* (= *drink*) *cups of wine*, d pocula, Hor Od 1, 17, 22 *to t a form*, d. formam, Ov. M. 1, 402 v LEAD, CONDUCT *he t s no account of his own profit in any way*, non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit, Cic. Rosc. Am 44, 128 **III.** *To regard, consider* **1.** accīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (with *ad* or *in* with *acc* also with an *adv.* or an *abl.*) · *to t. in good part*, in bonam partem a, Cic Att 11, 7, *ad fin.*: *to t. otherwise than is intended*, in aliam partem ac dictum sit a, Auct Her. 2, 26, 40 *to t. a kindness as an insult*, a beneficium in contumeliam, Cic Att 15, 11, *ad init*: *these things must be t n in a friendly spirit when they are done with a kind intention*, haec accipienda amice cum benevole fiunt, id Am 24, 88 *to t a thing as a joke*, per jocum a, id. Fam 4, 4, 1 · *so that I care less how you t it*, ut quam in partem accipias minus laborem, id Fam. 3, 7, 6 *I am trying how you will t. it*, tento te quo animo accipias, id Fam 15, 16, 3. *the word "adversus," is sometimes t n indifferently*, adversus interdum promiscue accipitur, Charis p. 207 (gram *t. t.*) · v CONSIDER, VIEW **2.** interprĕtor, i (*to put a construction upon*) *to t. in a bad sense what was said in a good one*, bene dicta male i., Cic N D 3, 31, 77 *to t in a milder point of view*, in mitiorem partem i, id Mur 31, 64 *consider whether I t this opinion in the right light*, animadverte rectene hanc sententiam interpreter, id Fin 2, 7, 20. Phr *to t as a certainty*, pro certo ponere, Liv 10, 9, *ad fin* *to t as right and fair*, aequi boni facere, Cic. Att 7, 7 *to t in earnest what was said in joke*, quod dictum est per jocum id serio praevertere, Pl. Am 3, 2, 39 (R and A) **IV.** *To put up with*: **1.** accīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *to t an insult*, a contumeliam, Caes B G 7, 10 contumeliam in se a, Ter Eun 4, 7, 1. **2.** expr by fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, with *adv* *to t easily*, leviter l, Cic Q Fr 3, 9, 1 *to t. ill*, moleste f, id Am 24, 90 *to t misfortunes to heart*, casus graviter f, id Fam 5, 16, 2 *to t. with equanimity*, aequo animo f., id de Or. 2, 33, 144 · v PUT UP WITH, ENDURE **V.** postŭlo, 1 v. REQUIRE **VI.** condūco, xi, ctum, 3 v HIRE **B.** Intrans. **I.** *To move in any direction*. expr by conferre se. v BETAKE ONESELF TO: or, simply, TO GO. Phr. · *to t. to some quiet pursuit*, in studium aliquod quietum se tradere, Cic Inv. 1, 3, 4 *to t. wholly to pleasure*, voluptatem se totum tradere, id Am. 23, 86 (*to t. to public life*, ad rempublicam se conferre, id 1b) *to t to the ships*, naves petere, Nep Milt. 5, 5. *a misfortune has made you t to your bed*, casus lecto te affixit, Hor. Sat 1, 1, 81 **II.** *To produce a result* expr. by the context, or by a phr *a remedy that t s well*, praesens auxilium, Virg G 2, 127 Plin · *to try on a slave whether the poison would t.*, vim veneni in servo experiri, Cic Coel 24, 58 v OPERATE, WORK **III.** *To be successful* v SUCCEED, ATTRACT: *of plays and actors*, stare *when a new play took*, cum steterit nova (fabula), Ter Ph prol 9 of an *actor* or *writer*, id Hec prol. 2, 7 Hor. S. 1, 10, 17.

**take across**: transdūco, xi, ctum, 3: LEAD ACROSS

—— **after**: sīmilem esse · v. RESEMBLE.

—— **again, up again, or b...**

**1.** rĕcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to get back, recover*) *I should never have t n Tarentum again, unless you had lost it*, nunquam Tarentum recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, Cic de Or. 2, 67, 273 *to t. the standards again*, r. signa, Suet. Tib. 9 · v RECOVER. **2.** rēsūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*to t up again*) *she t s up again the tablets she had laid down*, positas resumit tabellas, Ov. M 9, 525: *to t up again quickly the staff he had let fall*, elapsum baculum cito r, Suet. Nei. 24 *to t. again the family name*, nomen gentile r, id 16. 41 *to t an oath again*, r. sacramentum, Tac H 4, 37. **3.** rĕdūcbeo, no *perf*, ĭtum, 2 (*mercantile t. t of a seller, to t back goods sold*) *he said that he would t them back*, dixit se redhibere (*sc.* ancillam), Pl. Merc 2, 3, 83 the noun is redhibitio, cf Gell 4, 2 **4.** rĕtracto, 1 (*to t hold of again*) *to t up the sword again*, ferrum r., Virg Aen. 7, 694 *to t up again the dirge-like strains of Simonides*, Ceae r. munera naeniae, Hor Od. 2, 1, 38. Phr. *to t a wife again*, uxorem rursus assumere, Tac. A 12, 2. *to t back those expressions*, retexere illa dicta, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.

—— **away, take from**: **1.** ădĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*to t. away wholly*: usu. of good things: poet also of *persons removed by death*: constr. with *acc.*, or *acc.* and *dat.*): *to t. away arms from the soldiers*, arma militibus a, Liv. 22, 44 *if fortune has t n away wealth from any man, or if the wrong dealing of some one has robbed him of it*, pecuniam si cuipiam fortuna ademit, aut si alicujus eripuit injuria, Cic. Quint.

15, 49: *to t. away hope,* spem a, id. Manil 12, 35 *to t away freedom,* a libertatem, id Caecin 34, 99: *to t away sleep,* somnum a, id Att 2, 16, *ad init to t away life,* a vitam, id Planc 42, 101 *to t away the firmest bulwark from the state,* a firmissimum praesidium reipublicae, id. Phil 10, 4, 9 *alas, brother! t us away from me (by death),* heu frater adempte mihi, Catul 101, 6; Hor Od 2, 4, 10 **2.** dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 *(to t down* · esp *to t away a part)* · *to t away the golden beard (of an image),* aureum barbam d, Cic. N D. 3, 34, 83 *grease t n from a fleece,* demptus a vellere sucus, Ov A A. 3, 214 *to t away a part from the entire day,* partem solido d de die, Hor Od 1, 1, 20 *to t away anxiety,* d sollicitudinem, Cic. Att 11, 15, *ad fin.*; Virg. Aen 8, 35 *to t away all fear,* d omnem metum, Ter Ad 4, 7, 18 **3.** auferō, abstūlī, ablātum, 3 *(to carry away* esp freq of *violent acts)*: *to t. away money,* nummos a, Cic Inv. 2, 4, 14 *to t away the dung from the door,* stercus ab janua a, Pl As 2, 4, 18 *to t away the statues from the chapel,* signa de sacrario a, Cic Verr 4, 3, 7 *ye have t n away from me so pretty a sparrow,* tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis, Catul 3, 15 *to t away the command,* a imperium, Liv 3, 67 *t yourself away home,* aufer te domum, Pl As 2, 4, 63 *to t. away sleep,* somnos a, Hor Od 2, 16, 16 *to t away hope,* spem a, Cic Off 3, 2, 10. Join auferre et abducere, Auct in Cic. Quint 27, 84 *it robs the action of its painfulness, t s away the human feelings of the actor, and utterly does away with truth and fidelity,* detrahit actionis dolorem, aufert humanum sensum actoris, tollit funditus veritatem et fidem, Cic Or. 62, 209. **4.** tollo, sustulī, sublātum, 3 *(to t up). t. away these cobwebs,* tolle haec aranea, Phaedr. 2, 8, 23: *to t away corn from the threshing-floor,* frumentum de area t, Cic. Verr 3, 14, 37: *to t away the steps of the temple,* gradus templi t, id Sest 15, 34 *t me away,* tollite me, Virg. Aen 3, 601 *they seem to t away the sun from the universe who t friendship away from life,* solem e mundo t videntur qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, Cic Am 13, 47 *to t. away fear,* t metum, id Rosc Am 2, 6 (joined to delere suspicionem) *to t away hesitation,* t dubitationem, id Att 12, 6, *ad fin* **5.** dētrāho, āvī, ctum, 3 *(to draw or strip off)* · *he took away from him a small garment of gold,* aureum ei detraxit amiculum, Cic. N D 3, 34, 83 *to t away the covering from the mules,* d stramenta de mulis, Caes. B. G 7, 45 *to t away anything from another,* d aliquid alteri, Cic Off. 3, 5, 21 *to t. away from one's capital,* d de vivo, id Flac 37, 91 *to t. away an honour due to one's rank,* honorem debitum ordini d, id Verr. 4, 11, 25. **6.** exīmo, ēmī, emptum, 3 (prop *to t. out*· freq used of that which is *troublesome*) · *after that hunger was t n away by the meal,* postquam exempta fames epulis, Virg Aen 1, 216 *they t av ay some one day from the month,* eximunt unum aliquem diem ex mense, Cic Verr 2, 52, 129 *you do not t away what was torturing me,* illud quod me angebat non eximis, id Tusc 2, 12, 29 *to t away cares,* e curas, Hor. Od 3, 14, 14 *to t away the burden from anxious minds,* sollicitis animis onus e, id. Ep 1, 5, 18: *to t. away religious scruples,* e religionem, Liv 4, 31 *to t away hesitation,* e dubitationem, Quint. 1, 10, 28 **7.** ērīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 *(to t out or away in haste or with violence:* constr. with *ex, ab, de,* or *abl* · pers usu in *dat.*) · *t ing away all the view from his eyes,* prospectum eripiens oculis, Virg. Aen 8, 254: *to t. away the tetrarchy,* tetrarchiam e., Cic. Div 2, 37, 79 *t. away this plague from me,* eripite hanc pestem mihi, Catul. 76, 20 *to t. away all hope.* e. spem omnem, Ter. Heaut 4, 3, 35 *to t away fear,* e metum, Cic. Cat 1, 7, 18. *virtue can neither be t.n away by force nor fraud,* virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest, id. Par 6, *ad fin* v SNATCH AWAY, FILCH. **8.** subdūco, xī, ctum, 3 *(to t from under* · esp. *to t away stealthily)*: *to t away stones from the tower,* lapides ex turri s, Caes. B C 2, 11 *t. away food for a single day from an athlete,* subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc 2, 17, 40 *he laments for his travelling money which has been t.n away from him,* subducta viatica plorat, Hor Ep 1, 17, 54 *to t Turnus away from the battle,* pugnae s Turnum, Virg Aen 10, 615 *he t.s himself off secretly,* clam se subducit, Auct B Afr. 93 v. WITHDRAW **9.** abdūco, xī, ctum, 3 *(to lead or convey away)* *to t away the key,* clavem a, Pl. Cas 5, 2, 8 *he used to order them to be t n away to the quarries,* in lautumias abduci imperabat, Cic Verr 5, 56, 146 *to t away to dinner,* ad caenam a, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 9 *the vision as it fled took away sleep with it,* secum fugiens somnos abduxit imago, Ov Fast. 5, 477 v. LEAD AWAY **10.** āmōveo, ōvī, ōtum, 2 *(to remove)* *to t away the statues from the libraries,* imagines e bibliothecis a, Suet Cal. 34. *cows t n away by stealth,* boves per dolum amotae, Hor Od 1, 10, 10 · v REMOVE Phr: *to t away old rubbish,* rudera purgare, Suet Vesp 8, *ad fin to t away the body of Augustus to Rome,* corpus Augusti Romam deportare, id Claud. 6. *to t away his own life,* vitam sibi manu exhaurire, Cic Sest 21, 48. *fear took away his voice,* consumpsit vocem metus, Tac H 1, 42 *to t away by force the right of voting,* suffragium extorquere, Liv. 25, 4 *to t away the command,* imperium abrogare Cic Q Fr. 2, 3, 1 *to t away grief,* dolorem exhaurire, id Fam 5, 16, 4. *to t. away uneasiness from the mind,* scrupulum ex animo evellere, id. Rosc. Am 2, 6 *to t away all doubt,* expellere omnem dubitationem, Caes B G. 5, 48 *to t away all ground of dispute,* controversias minuere, id B. G 5, 26.

**take beforehand:** **1.** praesūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3 *(to t one thing before another)* *to t cold water before eating,* p cibis frigidum, Plin 28, 4, 14 *to t a meal at home beforehand,* domi p dapes, Ov. A A 3, 757 *to t antidotes beforehand,* p remedia, Tac. Ann 14, 3 Fig *the judges hear with impatience one who t s their functions on himself beforehand,* inviti judices audiunt praesumentem partes suas, Quint 11, 1, 27 **2.** praecipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *(to t in advance) unless we have t n water beforehand,* nisi aquam praecepimus, Luci 6, 803 *to t possession of the shores beforehand,* litora p, Virg Aen. 10, 277 cf Liv 32, 16 **3.** praeoccūpo, 1 *(to seize beforehand)* *to t possession of the pass beforehand,* saltum p, Nep Dat. 7, 2 *to t the advantageous positions before hand,* loca opportuna p, Liv. 44, 3, *ad init* Fig. *fear had t n possession of their minds beforehand,* timor praeoccupaverat mentes, Caes B G 6, 41 **4.** praerīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 *(to snatch first) it t.s food before the other young birds,* praeripit cibos reliquis pullis, Plin 10, 9, 11

**— down:** I. Lit. **1.** dēmo, dempsi, demptum, 3 *the dart being t.n down as carried to Cicero,* tragula dempta ad Ciceronem defertur, Caes B G 5, 48 *to t down the tackling,* armamenta d, Liv 21, 49 *to t down the shields from the columns,* clipea de columnis d., id. 40, 51. **2.** dētrāho, xī, ctum, 3 *(to drag down) she did not suffer her father to be t n down from his chariot,* patrem de curru detrahi passa non est, Cic Cael. 14, 34. *to t. down from the cross,* d. ex cruce, id Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. **3.** rēfīgo, xī, ctum, 3 *(to unfasten)* · *to t. down the tablets of laws,* r. aera, tabellas, Cic. Phil 12, 5, 12 id Fam. 12, 1, *ad fin: a shield t.n down from the door-post,* clipeum de poste refixum, Virg. Aen. 5, 360. **4.** dērīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 *(to t down in haste)*: *to t. down the wine-jar from the store,* amphoram horreo d, Hor Od. 3, 28, 7 *to t down the wine-strainers from the roof,* d. cola tectis, Virg. G. 2, 242

II. Fig. mīnuo, uī, ūtum, 3: v. LESSEN

**take for:** expr. by hābeo, 2. v. REGARD, CONSIDER, VIEW.

**— from:** v. TAKE AWAY. *To t from one to give to another,* transfĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *to t. from the right hand and put in the left,* in dexteram manum de sinistra transferre, Sen. Ben 5, 8, 1 *I have t n that passage from Dicaearchus,* istum locum a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic Att 6, 2 v. ADOPT.

**— in, into:** I. *To receive, entertain, admit.* **1.** rēcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *they took him into their own house,* eum domum suam receperunt Cic. Arch 3, 5: so, tecto r, Pl Rud 1, 5, 19 *to t any one into one's tenements,* r finibus suis, Caes B. G. 6, 6 *the Peneus receives the river, but does not t. it in* (i e *mingle with it*), Peneus accipit amnem, nec recipit, Plin 4, 8, 15, *ad fin* **2.** accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to t in very great personages (as guests),* summos viros a, Pl Ps 1, 2, 35. Cic.. so also excĭpĕre, Hor. S. 1 5, 1 (said of a town, where some read accept): v RECEIVE, ENTERTAIN. II. *To contain, hold, understand* · **1.** căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 *they are so numerous that the prison cannot t them in,* sunt ita multi ut eos e carcer non possit, Cic Cat 2, 10, 22 *your stomach will not t more than mine,* non tuus capiet venter plus quam meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46 Fig. *your narrow soul does not t. in so great a personage,* non capiunt angustiae pectoris tuae tantam personam, Cic Pis 11, 24 *a dream too gaudy for their minds to t. in,* somnium laetius quam quod mentes eorum capere possunt, Liv 9, 9, *ad fin the rewards which that age can t in,* omnia quae capit illa aetas, Quint 1, 1, 20. **2.** comprĕhendo (comprendo), di, sum, 3 *(to t in as a whole,* mostly fig) *all those very things are t n in by the senses,* eadem omnia sensibus comprehenduntur, Cic Leg 1 10, 30 *to t in all things quickly in the mind,* omnia celeriter animo c, id de Or 2, 31, 136 *I cannot t in what you mean,* id quod tu vis non possum mente c., id N D 3 8, 21 v COMPREHEND, INCLUDE **3.** percĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *(to t in entirely) smaller children more readily t in smaller things,* minora facilius minores percipiunt, Quint 1, 1, 22 *to t in with the mind,* p animo, Cic de Or 1, 28, 127 Join cognoscere et p, id Fin 1, 19, 64; p ac comprehendere, id Acad. 2, 11, 34 **4.** concĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (mostly with animo, mente) *to t in the principles of all things in the mind and soul,* principia rerum omnium animo ac mente c, Cic Leg 1, 22, 59 *weak minds t in those superstitious ideas,* imbecilli animi superstitiosa iste concipiunt, id Div 2, 39, 81 **5.** arrĭpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 *(to t. in quickly) boys quickly t. in innumerable facts* pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, Cic Sen. 21, 78 *a natural kind of divination which the mind might t in, or receive from without,* naturale genus divinandi quod animus arriperet, aut acciperet extrinsecus, id. Div. 2, 11, 26. **6.** accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (esp. of what is *taught*): *so that he quickly took in what was taught him,* ut celeriter acciperet quae tradebantur, Nep. Att 1, 3: *to t. in things for the first time,* res primum a, Cic. Sen 21, 78 v. COMPREHEND, UNDERSTAND. [N B—Apprĕhendo in this sense occurs only in late authors deprĕhendo rather denotes observation and discernment.] III. *To deceive* **1.** dēcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *we are t n in by the semblance of what is right,* decipimur specie recti, Hor. A P. 25 *it is a wretched thing to be t n in,* miserum est decipi, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, *extr*: v. CHEAT, DECEIVE **2.** tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3 (in the com poets): *I will t.*

*in your father*, tuum tangam patrem, Pl. Fs. 1, 1, 118. **3.** ēmungo, nxi, nctum, 3 (lit. *to wipe the nose*. a low term) *I will t on the fellow finely to-day*, emungam hominem probe hodie, Pl. Bacch 4, 3, 65 Hor A P 235. Phr.: *to t in sail*, vela subducere, Auct B. Alex 45

**take off:** **I.** dēmo, dempsi, demptum, 3 v TAKE AWAY **II.** *To remove by cutting* amputāre, praecidere v CUT OFF. **III.** *To reduce one's price* minuo, ui, ūtum, 3 v ABATE. **IV** *To portray* ădumbro, 1 v SKETCH **V.** *To mimic* imĭtor, 1 v IMITATE Phr *to t. off one's beard*, barbam tondere, Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 58 *to t off a garment*, vestem deponere, Curt 3, 5, 2 *to t the burdens off the beasts*, jumentis onera deponere, Caes B C 1, 80 *they never took their eyes off him*, oculos de isto nunquam dejecere, Cic. Verr 4, 15, 33 *"to t off the hat" (as a mark of respect)*, caput aperire, id Phil 2, 31, 77

**— on:** lāmentor, 1: v. LAMENT Phr *we ought to shed tears, but not to t on*, lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen Ep. 63, 1 *let us not t on too much*, ponamus nimios gemitus, Juv. 13, 11

**— out:** **1.** exīmo, ēmi, emptum, 3: *to t out a tooth*, dentem e., Cels 7, 12, 1, *the dart cannot be t'n out because it is not visible*, telum quod non apparet, eximi non potest, Quint 9, 2, 75 *small stones t'n out of the stomach*, ventre exempti lapilli Plin 28, 8, 28, *ad init to t out of the number of the proscribed*, de proscriptorum numero e., Nep Att. 10, 4 Fig *to t. out a stain*, e labem, Virg Aen. 6, 746 *to t. him out of the shackles of rhythm*, e vinculis numerorum e, Cic. Or. 23, 77. **2.** extrāho, xi, ctum, 3 *(to draw out)*. *to t. the sword from the wound*, gladium e vulnere e, Quint 4, 2, 13: *a weapon t'n out of the body*, telum e corpore extractum, Cic Rosc Am 7, 19 *thorns are t'n out of the body*, spinae corpori extrahuntur, Plin. 28, 18, 76. **3** excīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *the tooth must be t'n out with a forceps*, dens forcipe excipiendus est, Cels 7, 12, 1 *they had left those unburied whom they could not t out of the sea*, insepultos reliquissent quos e mari e. non potuissent, Cic Rep 4, 8 **4.** prōmo, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, 3 *(to t forth)*: *to t money out of the public treasury*, ex aerario pecuniam p, Cic Verr. 3, 84, 195 *t'ng out wine from the cask*, vina promens dolio, Hor Epod 2, 47 Fig *to t. as it were medicines out of the medicine chest*, medicamenta tanquam de narthecio p, Cic Fin 2, 7, 22. **5.** dēprōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (prop *to t down out of*) · *to t. down Caecuban wine out of the store rooms*, Caecubum cellis d., Hor Od 1, 37, 5. *to t shafts out of the quivers*, d. tela pharetris, Virg Aen. 5, 501 *to t money out of the chest*, d. pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off 2, 15, 52 Fig *for your school has not even suspected from what places, as it were from treasure-houses, arguments might be t.n*, nam e quibus locis quasi thesauris argumenta depromerentur vestri ne suspicati quidem sunt, id Fin 4, 4, 10. Phr *to t. out teeth*, dentes refigere, Cels 6, 15, *ad fin* · *to t out a shoot (from a lion's foot)*, stirpem revellere, Gell. 5, 14, *ad fin.* · *to t. the sword out of its sheath*, gladium e vagina educere, Cic. Inv 2, 4, 14 *to t. out oxen (from the cart)*, disjungere boves, Juv 5, 119; abjungere, Virg. G. 3, 518 · *I took him out of the midst of the enemy*, medio ex hoste recepi, id. Aen 6, 111 Fig · *to t. out a stain*, abolere labem, Tac H 3, 24: *to t. out the sting of your severity*, aculeum severitatis vestrae evellere, Cic. Clu. 55, 152.

**— — round:** circumdūco, xi, ctum, 3. *t that man round this house and apartments*, circumduce (old form for circumduc) hasce aedes et conclavia, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 159 *the cohorts being t'n round by a longer route*, cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes B G 3, 26 v. LEAD ROUND Phr.. *to t. round the waist*, medium arripere, Liv. 1, 48 *those who are accustomed to t strangers round to see the sights*, hi, qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt, ducere solent, Cic. Verr 4, 59, 132 (R and A)

**take to:** conferre se v. BETAKE ONESELF TO, LIKE.

**— to oneself:** suscīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: v ASSUME Phr. *t to yourselves minds worthy of your undertaking*, dignos insumite mentes coeptibus, Stat Th. 12, 643.

**— up:** **I.** *To lift up* · **1.** sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3: *I t up your letters again and again into my hands*, epistolas identidem in manus sumo, Plin Ep 6, 7 *to t up the pruning-hook*, s falcem (opp. to ponere), Juv 13, 39 *to t. up arms*, s. arma, Cic Tusc 1, 35, 86 Fig *every war is easy to t up*, omne bellum facile sumi, Sall Jug 83 (opp to deponere) v UNDERTAKE, COMMENCE **2.** suscīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *he maidens t her up*, suscipiunt famulae, Virg Aen 4, 391 *to t up a child* (i e *to adopt him at his birth*), s puerum, Ter Andr 2, 3, 27 Fig *to t up the cause of the senate*, s causam senatus, Cic Veri. 1, 17, 51; *to t. up the burden of duty*, s onus officii, id Rosc Am. 38, 112 v. TAKE UPON ONESELF. **3.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *to t up a man who is lying*, jacentem t, Pl Ps 5, 1, 2 *he wished to be t'n up into the chariot of his father*, optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur, Cic Off 3, 25, 94: v. LIFT UP. **4.** corrīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 *(to snatch up* mostly poet) *to t. up a bow*, arcum manu c, Virg. Aen. 1, 188 Phr.: *to be t'n up to heaven*, sublimem abire, Liv. 1, 16. *to t up on one's shoulders*, sublevare humeris, Plin 11, 17, 17. **II.** *To continue* suscīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *Anchises t's up the tale*, suscipit Anchises, Virg Aen 6, 723 v. CONTINUE **III.** *To reply sharply* **1.** corrīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3 *not to t. up but to admonish*, non c sed monere, Quint 11, 1, 68. Caes B C. 1, 2. **2.** objurgo, 1 *he took him up as a parent would t. no one up*, objurgavit, sicut neminem parens, Cic Coel 11, 25. *now let me t. you up*, nunc te objurgari patere, id Att. 4, 16, *ad fin* : v. TO CHIDE. **IV.** *To occupy, fill* occūpo, 1 *as much space as a line-of-battle would t. up*, quantum loci acies instructa o. poterat, Caes B G. 2, 8: *t'n up with their own affairs*, in re sua occupati, Catul 15, 8 v. OCCUPY. Phr. *the contemplation of wisdom commonly t's up much of my time*, mihi multum auferre temporis solet contemplatio sapientiae, Sen Ep 64, 6 *to t. up a day*, diem consumere, Juv. 1, 4 *a journey which used to t. up a whole day*, via quae solidum diem terebat, Stat Silv. 4, 3, 36 **V.** *To bind up a vein (med. t t)* dēligo, 1 *the larger veins are to be t'n up*, majores (venae) deligandae sunt, Cels 7, 19, *ad init* **VI.** *To arrest* comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3 v. ARREST.

**— upon oneself:** **1.** suscīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *to t. upon oneself many heavy tasks*, multos labores magnosque s, Cic Fin. 1, 18, 60 *you have t'n upon yourself a heavy burden*, suscepisti onus grave, id Off. 3, 2, 6 *I promise that I will t. the duties and functions upon myself*, promitto me suscepturum officia et partes, id Fam 3, 10, 1 v ASSUME, UNDERTAKE. **2.** rĕcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *(to guarantee* · *to pr on reflect.*, after *ad* or *in*) · *I promise and t. upon myself*, spondeo in meque recipio, Cic Fam 13, 17, *ad fin.*: *I t. upon myself to finish the business speedily*, recipio celeriter me negotium confecturum, id. 10, 17, *ad init.* · *I t it upon myself*; *he will do it*, ad me recipio; faciet, Ter. Heaut 5, 5, 12. **3.** sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (with *pron reflect* in *dat.*): *I have t'n upon myself to write to you*, sumpsi mihi ut ad te scriberem, Cic Fam 13, 50, *init to t upon himself the functions of a commander*, s sibi partes imperatoriae, Caes B C. 3, 51 Phr. *I have t.n upon myself a burden heavier than I perceive I can bear*, plus oneris sustuli quam ferre me posse intelligo, Cic Rosc Am 4, 10: *will you have t'n upon yourselves the infamy of the foulest baseness?* vos sempiternae foedissimae turpitudinis notas subieritis? id Pis. 18, 41 *not to refuse to t upon oneself the danger of speaking*, dicendi periculum non recusare, id Phil 1, 6, 14

**take up with, to:** adjungo, nxi, ctum, 3 (with *pron reflect*) *there was no reason for you to t up with him as a companion*, quod socium tibi eum velles a mihi erat, Cic. Quint 3, 12. *I t up with their cause*, ad eorum causam me a, id Fam 1, 9, 11 *youths t up with some pursuit*, adolescentuli animum ad aliquod studium adjungunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29 v ADOPT

**taker:** v RECEIVER *one who t's or captures a city* (prop *by storm*), expugnātor, Cic. Inv 1 50, 93 *one who t's or catches animals*, captor, Post. Anth Lat 2, p 453, Burm . *one who t's away*, ablātor (bonorum), Aug. ădemptor (vitae), opp to dator, id.

**taking** (*adj*). illĕcebrōsus: v. ATTRACTIVE

**taking** (*subs*) **1.** acceptio (*the act of receiving*) · *neither surrendering nor giving us intelligible without t.*, neque deditionem neque donationem sine acceptione intelligi posse, Cic Top 8, 37 v RECEIVING. **2.** comprĕhensio (*the act of grasping*) · Cic N D. 1, 34, 94 *the t of the guilty*, c sontium, id Phil. 2, 8, 18. **3.** captūra (*applied to hunting, etc*) *the t of fish and birds*, c. piscium et alitum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, *ad med* **4.** expugnātio (*a t of cities by storm*): *the t of the city*, e urbis, Caes B G. 7, 36, *ad init.* v. CAPTURE **5.** sumptio (rare) Cat R R. 145, 2 **6.** susceptio. v UNDERTAKING **7** occupātio: v SEIZURE [N B—In Gell 7, 10, mention is made of a possible form *cāpio*, as in usucapio captio exists, but is used by Cic for *deception*. Lact. has captio odoris]

**— away** (*subs*) · **1.** ădemptio *a t. away of citizenship*, a civitatis, Cic. Dom. 30, 78. Tac **2.** dētractio, *the t. away of blood*, d. sanguinis, Quint 2, 10, 6. Fig . *the t away of pain*, d doloris, Cic Off. 3, 33, 118 **3.** ēreptio (*a forcible t.*) *a t away, not a buying*, e. non emptio, Cic Verr 4, 5, 10. **4.** exemptio (*a t. out*). applied to the removal of honeycombs (favorum), Col 9, 14, 11 Varr. R R 3, 16, 34. **5.** ablātio, Tert . v. REMOVAL, WITHDRAWAL

**talc:** *talcum, Linn : lapis specularis, Plin 36, 22, 45, which others consider to be *selenite*.

**tale:** **I.** *A narrative*: **1.** fābula (whether real or fictitious) . *a t. made up and invented*, ficta et commentitia f., Cic Off. 3, 9, 39: *a nursery t.*, f. puerilis, id N. D 1, 13, 34; anilis, Quint. 1, 8, 19 *poetical t.s*, poeticae f., Liv. praef. *t.s clumsily invented*, fictae incondite f., Cic. Rep. 2, 10 *to tell a t*, f. narrare (de aliquo), Hor. S 1, 1, 70 *those t.s are repeated over and over again in every school*, decantatae in omnibus scholis istae sunt fabulae, Sen. Ep 24, 6 *apropos of this a t. must be told*, hic locus fabulam poscit, id Ben. 7, 20, 5. **2.** fābella (*a short t* · *dimin. of* preced) *a true t*, vera f., Phaedr. 2, 5, 6 · *old wives' t.s*, f. aniles, Hor. S 2, 6, 77 *a fictitious t*, commentitia f., Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: *to tell a t*, f referre, Tib. 1, 3, 85; narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240. **3.** narrātio (*an account, oral or written*) *a short t*, n brevis, Phaedr. 4, 5, 2 *to tell t.s in common language*, n. quotidiano sermone explicare Cic Or 36, 124. **4.** narrātiuncŭla (*dimin of* preced). *t.s told by the poets*, n. a poetis celebratae, Quint 1, 9, 6. **5.** historia *enough of t.s!* satis historiarum, Pl Bac 1, 2, 50: *a long t about nothing*, maxima de nihilo h , Prop. 2, 1, 16 *the telling of*

*t s*, charratio historiarum, Quint 1, 8, 18 *fit to make a t. of*, historia dignum, Cic. Att 2, 8, *ad init.*, v STORY Phr *to tell a t about my leanness*, de mea macie narrare, Cic. Att 3, 15, *ad init.* · *as they tell the t.*, ut aiunt, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 49 *this is the old t*, hoc tralatitium est, Cic Fam 3, 8, 4 *idle t s*, mania famae, Tac. A 2, 76 ‖. *A number reckoned*: numĕrus v NUMBER *the t of the ships is complete*, naves suum numerum habent, Cic Verr. 5, 51, 133

**talebearer**: 1. sycophanta, *m* (= συκοφάντης. ong one who informed against those who illegally exported figs from Attica): Pl. Poen 5, 2, 72 · Ter Andr 4, 5, 20 2. dēlator (*a professional informer*. esp. under the empire) *he said he did not listen to t.s*, negavit se delatoribus aures habere, Suet Cal. 15, *extr.* Tac Juv 3. fāmigĕrātor Pl Trin 1, 2, 178. 4. gestor Pl Ps 1, 5, 14 5. sūsurro (*a whisperer*: late and rare): Vulg Prov. xxvi 20 Sid v. INFORMER Phr. *to practise the trade of a t*, delationes facitare, Tac. H. 2, 10.

**——-bearing**: dēlātio (*professional t*). Tac also expl by sūsurrus (*a whispering*) *to cut men s throats by t*, iugulos aperire susurro, Juv 4, 110 *t, which lies in wait to catch none sooner than those who listen to it*, nullis magis quam audientibus insidiantes susurri, Plin. Pan 62, *ad fin.*

**talent**: I. *A weight* · tālentum *t s of gold and ivory*, auri eborisque t, Virg. Aen 11, 333. ‖. *A sum of money* · tālentum (which never means a coin) *a thousand t s*, mille t., Hor Ep. 1, 6, 34· Cic ‖‖. *Natural ability*

1. ingĕnium (*a talent bestowed by nature*) signification *parts, endowments*: cf. Cic Fin. 5, 13, 36) *small, ordinary t*, parvum, mediocre i., Cic. Brut. 67, 237; de Or. 2, 27, 119· *eminent t*, eximium i., id. Fam. 6, 5, 3; eminens, Quint 6, praef, § 1: *sparks of t.*, ingenii igniculi, id 6, praef., § 7: *the t of a bird*, i avis, Plin 10, 43, 60· *t. for invention*, i ad fingendum, Cic. Fontei 14, 30 *a fertile vein of t.*, ingenii benigna vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 9; *not devoid of t*, non absurdus ingenio, Tac. H 3, 62 *they were not altogether wanting in t*, but only *in oratorical t*, iis non omnino i., sed oratorium i defuit, Cic Brut 29, 110: *if I have any t*, si quid est in me ingenii, id Arch *init not to have very great t.*, maximi i. non esse, id Brut 29, 110· *to have t*, ingenio valere, id de Or. 3, 2, 7· *to have plenty of t.*, ingenio abundare, id Fam 4, 8 *a man of very great t*, vir acerrimo i, id Or 5, 18 *men of first-rate t*, praestantissimi i homines, id Fin. 2, 16, 51 *to possess very great and brilliant t s*, optimo et splendidissimo i esse, id Off 3, 5, 25 *such a stock of t.s*, tantae facultates ingenii, id. Att. 3, 10, *ad med.*: *nothing came amiss to his varied t s*, huic versatile i pariter ad omnia fuit, Liv. 39, 40 *not only to sharpen but also foster t.*, non solum acuere, sed etiam alere i, Cic Brut. 33, 126 *to develope and show forth one's t s*, i augere et declarare, id ib. 27, 104 [N.B.—The *pl* of this word cannot be used of one person, as in Eng hence *a man of great t s* is vir magno ingenio, never m. ingeniis. The *pl.* is used sometimes for *persons of t.*: *the men of t in our days*, temporum nostrorum ingenia, Plin. Ep 6, 21, *init*] 2. indŏles, is, *f* (*t which may hereafter be developed*: only in *sing*), *youths endowed with good t*, adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic Sen. 8, 26 *there was very great promise in his son and a decided germ of t.*, summa in filio spes, summa ingenii i., id Phil. 11, 13, 33 cf. Quint 12, 6, 3.

3 dos, dōtis, *f* (usu. in *pl*: *gifts, endowments*): *every t in war and peace*, omnes d belli et togae, Vell 1, 12, 3: *it is my t. to celebrate maidens in song*, est d. mea carminibus celebrare puellas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 59 *natural t.s*, dotes naturae, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, *ad med* 4. expr sometimes by nātūra (*disposition, bent, inclination*), when the context shows what is implied · *he had no t for it*, instrumenta naturae deerant, Cic. Brut 77, 268 *those who have a natural t for administration*, ii qui habent a natura adjumenta rerum gerendarum, id Off 1, 21, 72

**talented**· ingĕniōsus Cic Tusc 4, 14, 32. *very t*, peringĕniōsus, id Brut. 24, 92 *adv* ingĕniōse. *these points are handled in a t way*, tractantur ista i, id. Acad. 2, 27, 87. It is usu. expr by a phr with ingĕnium (*q v*)

**tālĭōnis**, in the phrase *lex t*, is to be found in Gell 20, 1, where he treats of the provision of tālio, or *like for like*, made in the XII. Tables

**talisman**: 1. āmŭlētum *to use a thing as a t.*, pro a uti, Plin 23, 1, 14: v AMULET. 2. praeligāmen (*something bound in front*)· Marc Emp 8

3. ligātūra: Aug Phr. *a thin sheet of metal covered with unknown characters* (i e a t), lamina ignota bihter literata, App. M. 3, 137, *ad init. the fat of the heart bound on to the arm as a t. is an aid to success in lawsuits*, cordis pinguedo adalligatum in lacerto confert judiciorum victoriae, Plin. 29, 4, 20

**talk** (*subs*) 1. sermo, ōnis, *m.* (used both in *sing* and *pl.* in nearly all senses of the Eng word) *every-day t*, s quotidianus, Cic. Fam 1, 1, 2. *silly childish t*, s stultus, puerilis, id. Fam 3, 10, 5 *sprightly t*, s facetus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32 *confidential talk*, sermonis communicatio (cum aliquo), id Att 1, 17, 6 *a very ungentlemanly kind of talk*, genus s minime liberale, id Fam 3, 8, 5. *common t*, vulgi s., id. Rep 6, 23 *the t of the town*, pervagatus civitatis s., id. Mil. 12, 33: *to try to get into t with*, s quaerere, Ter Eun 3, 3, 10 *to introduce light t*, delicatum s inferre, Cic. Off 1, 40, 144 *they spoke of many things in various t*, multo inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. Aen 6, 160 *miscellaneous t., passing from one subject to another*, s. varius, aliunde alio transiliens, Sen Ep 64, 2 *to spend the day in t*, diem sermone terere, Pl Trin 3, 3, 68: *much t till late in the day*, multus s in meridiem diem, Cic Att 13, 9, *ad init to prolong the t*, s producere, id. Rep 6, 10 *to have a rather long t*, longiorem s instituere, Caes B G. 5, 37 *the t flags*, s friget, Ter Eun 3, 3, 11 *there is a t*, manat s, Cic. Clu 27, 73 *to be the common t*, versari in sermone omnium, id Phil 10, 7, 14 *to become the t*, in sermones hominum venire, id Verr 4, 7, 13 in sermonem incidere, id Fam 9, 3, 1 *he is now the sole subject of t through the city*, nunc per urbem solus s. est omnibus, Pl Ps 1, 5, 4 *it is the universal t of Asia*, s est tota Asia dissipatus, Cic. Flac 6, 14 *to give a handle to t.*, dare sermonis ansas, id Sest. 10, 22 *to give occasion to t.*, dare sermonem, id Fam. 9, 3, 1; praebere, Tac H 4, 4· *to supply matter for t.*, dare materiam sermonum, id Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 3 *to give rise to all kinds of t.*, varios s. excitare, id. Fam 8, 10, 2: *I have never provoked this t, but I have not done much to check it*, hos sermones lacessivi nunquam sed non valde repressi, id ib. 3, 8, 7 *to be well abused in common t.*, sermonibus omnium vapulare, id. Att 2, 14, *ad init to escape common t*, effugere s., id Coel 16, 38 *to silence common t*, retundere s, id Fam. 8, 6, 1 *the t. having died away*, refrigerato sermone, id. ib. 3, 8, 1: *to "stuff the ears of men" with t*, aures hominum sermonibus refercire, id Rab Post. 14, 40 *my chief t. is with books*, cum libellis mihi plurimus s. est, Sen Ep. 67, 2 cf Cic Att 12, 15. v. CONVERSATION. 2 sermunculus (*dimin.* of preced.: *small, petty t.*: rare) *the common town t. of mischievous persons*, urbani malevolorum s, Cic. Deiot. 12, 33: *to stifle or silence all the petty t*, s. omnem aut restinguere aut sedare, id. Att 13, 10, *ad med.* 3 colloquium (prop *a t ing together* · esp. a conference). *the soldiers had frequent t s with one another*, crebra inter se milites habebant, Caes B C 3, 19, *ad init. t. with absent friends* (i e. *by letter*) colloquia amicorum absentium, Cic Phil 2, 4, 7 *the t of birds*, c alitum, Plin. 10, 49, 70 *t with the gods*, deorum c., Virg. Aen 7, 91 Join congressus cque, Cic Phil. 9, 1, 2 4. collŏcūtio (*a familiar or private conversation*) rare: *very familiar t*, c familiarissimae, Cic Phil 11, 2, 5 id Att 12 1, *extr.* Join: sermones cque, id Fam 1, 9, 4 5. lŏquēla (rare, and poet.). *wordy t*, verbosa l, Catul 55, 20 *the soothing t of a muse*, blanda nutricis l, Lucr 5, 230.

6. garrītus, ūs (*chat*) Sid Ep. 3, 6, *ad med* v. CHAT, GOSSIP 7. fābŭla (*a story, tale*) *what a t I was through the city*, per urbem f quanta fui, Hor Epod 11, 8 *to avoid t*, vitare f., Q Cic Pet Consul 14, 54 *to take down* (make notes of) *t*, f excipere, Tac Or 2, 2: *to take part in the t*, excipere partem fabulae, Petr Sat 42, *init*

8. fāma (*report, rumour*) *there has arisen a t*, f. surrexit, Coel. in Cic Fam 8, 8, 2 *common t*, f. vulgi, Cic. Top 20, 76 *there is a common t*, f percrebruit, id Fam 10, 10, 1 *scarcely has a t of that suspicion reached my ears*, vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis f pervenit, id Sull 4, 12 Join: communi f. atque sermone, id. Flac 6, 13 v REPORT, RUMOUR 9. verbificātio (*a ting*) Caecilius in Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4 (quid tibi v. est patri?) Phr *to be all the t*, in ore esse, Cic Am. 1, 2 *to become the common t*, pervenire in ora vulgi, Catul 40, 5: *everybody makes it their t*, in ore est omni populo, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 13 *to become the t of scandal-mongers*, incurrere in vocilas malevolorum, Cic Fam 2, 16, 2: *to avoid common t*, vitare linguas hominum, id. Fam 9, 2, 2 *to silence common t*, linguas retundere, Liv 33, 31 *to count idle t*, rumusculos aucupari, Cic Leg 3, 16, 35. *you think we use idle t*, virtutem verba putas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31 *idle t*, nugae, Pl Pers. 4, 7, 8 [N B—Several compounds are found *coaxing t*, blandiloquentia, Poet in Cic. N D 3, 25, *extr*. *foolish t*, stultiloquentia, Pl Trin 1, 2, 185 *empty t.*, vaniloquentia, Tac Ann 3, 49 but the simple word lŏquentia does not occur, except in the saying recorded in Plin Ep 5, 20, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam, *it is one thing, eloquence another* see also Gell. 1, 15, *ad fin*, for the story of Valerius Probus ]

**talk** (*v*) 1. lŏquor, cūtus, 3 (both *neut* and *act*) *to t. with some one*, l cum aliquo, Cic Att. 9, 17, *ad init to t. through the nose*, balba de nare l, Pers 1, 33 *the parrot learns to t.*, psittacus l. discit, Plin. 10, 42, 58: *to t with the fingers*, digitis l., Ov. Trist 2, 493· *to become able to t*, loquendi facultatem consequi, Cels. 7, 12, 4 *let me t. with myself*, sine loquar mecum, Sen. Ben. 5, 7, 6. *to t correctly*, recte l, Quint 1, 1, 4: *to t industriously*, l. incerta voce, id 1, 1, 21 *to t in another tongue*, alia lingua l, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: *to t. Greek, Latin*, Graece, Latine l, id Tusc 1, 8, 15· *to t. sweetly*, dulce l., Hor Od. 1, 22, 24: *what you and I had t'd in private about your sister*, quae fueramus ego et tu inter nos de sorore locuti, Cic Att 5, 1, *ad init.*: *to t. of nothing but fleets and armies*, nihil nisi classes l. et exercitus, id. ib. 9, 2, *ad fin.*: *to t big*, magnum l., Hor. A. P. 280. *t.ing very grandly*, omnia magna loquens, id Sat. 1, 3, 13 *to t. wildly*, l. deliramenta, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 64 (73). 2. sermōcinor, 1 (*to t with, converse*: rare)· *to t. earnestly*, diligenter s., Cic Verr. 2, 1, 52, 138 *t.ing parrots*, psittaci sermocinantes, Plin. 10, 42, 58· *in ordinary writing or t.ing*, in consuetudine scribendi aut sermocinandi, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 54· (Gell. 17, 2, remarks, that Q. Claudius used consermōnor, and adds, "sermonari rusticius videtur sed rectius").

3. fābŭlor, 1: *to t together*, f. inter sese, Pl Epid. 2, 2, 55 *to t. plainly with you*, ut aperte tibi fabuler, Ter. Ph 4, 3, 49 *whilst t ing*, inter fabulandum, Gell 15, 1, *ad med they happened to stand t ing together*, standart forte una fabulantes, id 19, 13, *init* 4. confābulor, 1 (*to converse together*) rare) Ter Hec 1, 2, 107 Pl 5. collŏquor, cūtus, 3 (constr with *cum*, *inter* with *pron reflex* or *abs*. *to hold a conversation or conference*) *they t'd much together*, multum inter se colloqui sunt, Cic de Or 1, 7, 26 *to t by means of letter-writing*, per literas c, id Fam 1, 7, 1 *the generals t together*, imperatores colloquuntur simul, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69 6. garrio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*act*.. *to prate, chatter*) *t away*, garri modo, Ter Ph 3, 2, 11 *to t anything you please*, g quidlibet, Hor Sat 1, 9, 13 *to t whatever comes uppermost*, garrire quidquid in buccam (*sc* venit), Cic Att 12, 1, *ad fin*. *I wished to t more*, cupiebam plura g, id ib. 6, 2, *ad fin to t nonsense*, g nugas, Pl Aul 5, 21 7. blăterō, 1 (*to t idly or foolishly* used as an *act verb*) *why do you t nonsense?* quid blateras? Varr in Non. 1, 886 Hor Sat 2, 7, 35 v PRATE, CHATTER Phr *the child will try to t*, puer verba effingere conabitur, Quint. 1, 1, 5 *to teach a magpie to t*, picam docere nostra verba conari, Pers. prol 9 *birds taught to t Greek and Latin*, aves Graeco et Latino sermone dociles, Plin 10, 42, 59 *the raven being soon accustomed to t.*, corvus matura sermoni assuefactus, id 10, 43, 60 *to t without any meaning*, inani voce sonare, Cic Fin 2, 15, 48 *to t nonsense*, nugas blatire, Pl. Am 2, 1, 82 *t away*, da te in sermonem, Cic Att 13, 23, *ad fin to t*, caedere sermones (an imitation of the Gr κόπτειν τα ῥήματα), Ter Heaut 2, 3, 1 *to t with him in private*, cum eo secreta colloqui serere, Liv 34, 61 *it is pleasant for me to t with you by letter*, jucundus est mihi sermo literarum tuarum, Cic Fam 7, 32, *ad fin he was the first to begin t ing about that*, princeps ejus sermonis ordiendi fuit, id de Or 1, 21, 98 *to happen to t about*, incidere in illum sermonem qui.. id Am 1, 2 *they happened to t of their wives*, incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv 1, 57 *to t about something else*, sermonem alio transferre, Cic de Or 1, 29, 133: *a thing much t'd of*, res multum agitata sermonibus, Plin Ep 6, 19, *ad init*: res multum celebrata sermonibus, Liv 34, 61: *to t. much with the men*, celebrare juvenes multo sermone, Tib 1, 6, 17 *the deed began to be t'd of in every place*, per omnes locos de facto agitari, Sall Jug 30, 1 *to t freely and often of it*, id libenter usurpare crebris sermonibus, Cic Marcel 2, 5 *to be continually t'd of*, in ore vigere, id Tusc 1, 49, 116 *to come to be t'd of as a joke*, in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, Liv. 2, 36 *we will give them something to t of*, dabimus sermonem nis, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1 *to t of murder when drunk*, caedem eructare sermonibus, id Cat. 2, 5, 10.

**talk over**: 1. commūnīco, 1 *a person with whom I can t over everything*, homo, quocum omnia communicem, Cic Att 1, 18, *ad init* · *with whom he had been accustomed to t over the weightiest matters*, quibuscum c de maximis rebus consueverat, Caes B C. 3, 18 2. confĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3. *if the matter shall in anywise require it we will t it over face to face*, si quid res feret coram inter nos conferemus, Cic Att 1, 20, *ad init to t. over matters confidentially*, familiares c. sermones, id Off 2, 11, 39 Join c et fabulari, Pl. Rud 2, 3, 8 v DISCUSS, CONSIDER 3. verbĭgĕro, 1 *how long and how often it has been t.'d over between us*, quamdiu et quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App Apol 321, *ad init*

—— **to**: admŏnĕre · v ADMONISH

**talkative**: 1 lōquax, ācis. *old age is by nature rather t*, senectus est natura loquacior, Cic. Sen 16, 55. *a too t. slave*, servus nimium l, id Clu 63, 176. *I prefer wisdom at a loss for words to t folly*, malim indisertam prudentiam quam stultitiam l, id de Or 3. 35, 142 of birds, Plin 11, 51, 112 *Dimin*, lōquācŭlus, Lucr. 4, 1157 (*rather t*) 2. garrŭlus (not in Cic) *a t. tongue*, g lingua, Ov Am 2, 2, 44 *a t crow*, g cornix, id. ib 3, 5, 22 *avoid an inquisitive person, for he is also t*, percontatorem fugito, nam g idem est, Hor Ep 1, 18, 69 3. multilōquus *a t old woman*, m anus, Pl Cist 1, 3, 1 multiloquax is *dub* in Pl Aul 2, 1, 5 4. argūtus *very t letters*, argutissimae literae, Cic Att. 6, 5, *ad init* 5. argūtŭlus (*dimin* of preced) *a rather t maid-servant*, a famula, App Met 2, p 117 6. linguōsus Petr Sat 43 7. lingŭlus said of Ajax, Poet Lat. min 2, p 237, Weinsd 8. lingātŭlus Tert 9. lōcūtŭleius Alcim. Gell (v under TALKER)

**talkatively**: lōquācĭter (no *sup*) *to describe t*, scribere l, Hor Ep 1, 16, 4: Cic

**talkativeness**: 1. lōquācĭtas, ātis, *f* *it is not my t but my kindly feeling that makes my letters rather long*, facit non meа l sed benevolentia longiores epistolas, Cic Fam 6, 4, 4 *to lapse into t*, in l incidere, Quint 5, 10, 91 of birds, Plin 10, 42, 59 2. garrŭlĭtas, ātis, *f*. (not in Cic) *great t*, ingens g, Plin 29, 1, 3 *that t. of which none will ever have enough*, illa nemineм satiatura g, Sen Cons Helv 18, 5 Ov. M 5, 678 3. multilōquium Pl Merc prol 31 (opp to paciloquium)

**talker**: 1. lōcūtor *light, empty, and troublesome t s*, leves et futiles et importuni l, Gell 1, 15, *init* 2. garrītor Amm 3. collōcūtor (*one who talks with another*). Tert 4. several words occur in Gell 1, 15, *extr* homines in verba projectos locutuleios et blatterones, et linguaculas (*al* linguaces) dixerunt 5. sermōcinātrix (only the *f*. form occurs) App M 9, p 224

**talking**: v TALK blătĕrātus, ūs, m in Sid Ep 9, 11, *fin*, is *foolish t*

**tall**: 1. prōcērus *a t palm tree*, p. palma, Cic Leg 1, 1, 2 *very t poplars*, procerissimae populi, id ib 1, 5, 15 *a certain man of t stature*, quidam p statuae, Suet. Vesp 23, *init t in appearance*, p. habitu, Tac. H 4, 1 *t horns*, p cornua, Col. 6, 1, 3 *he wore rather high shoes to make him seem t er than he was*, usus est calceamentis altiusculis ut procerior quam erat videretur, Suet Aug 73 2. altus (rare perhaps confined to poetry) *under the boughs of a t tree*, sub ramis arboris a, Lucr 2, 30 *the goddess herself is t er than they*, altior illis ipsa Dea est, Ov M. 3, 181 3. excelsus (*elevated, high*) *t birds*, aves e, Cic N D 1, 36, 101 *one horn rises t er*, unum cornu exstitit excelsius, Caes B G 6, 26 *t stature*, e. statura, Suet Caes 45: *the top of a t mountain*, e vertex montis, Virg Aen 5, 35: *a t tower*, e. turris, Juv 10, 106 4. celsus (*upright* with the notion of *stateliness*) *a man of the Jewish nation t er than the t est German*, Judaeae gentis homo procerior celsissimo Germanorum, Col 3, 8, 2 *t towers*, c turres, Hor Od. 2, 10, 10. *a stag with t horns*, c in cornua cervus, Ov M 10, 538 5. longus *he is a foot and a half t er than you*, sesquipede est quam tu longior, Pl Trin 4, 2, 58: *t spears*, l hastae, Virg Aen. 9, 229 *Galatea t er than the t alder-tree*, Galatea longa procerior alno, Ov. M 13, 790. *a very t pine trunk*, longissimus truncus (pinūs), Plin. Ep 6, 16 *a t fellow*, l homo, Catul 67, 47 (said in contempt) 6. praelongus (*very t*) · *a very t. man*, homo p, Quint 6, 3, 67. *the very t slender shape (of a tree)*, p gracilitas, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46. 7. grandis (of persons; *grown up*) · *already a t. boy*, g jam puer, Cic Pis 36, 87 *a t pupil*, g alumnus, Hor. Epod. 13, 11 The *dimin*. grandiuscŭlus (grandicŭlus, *al*) occurs in Ter Andr. 4, 5, 19 [N.B—Sometimes, though rarely, the notion of height may be expressed by magnus (Lucil. in Varr L. L. 7, 3, 87, § 32), or ingens (Hor Od 2, 10, 9) hence in Mart 9, 50, 4, magnus homo, by a play upon words is either *a t or a great man*] Phr *she is t er than all by a head*, collo tenus supereminet omnes, Ov M 3, 181 *animals that never grow very t*, parvi incrementi animalia, Col 8, 15, 6

**tallness**: 1. prōcērĭtas, ātis, *f* *his fair complexion and t*, candor et p., Cic Coel 15, 36 *a becoming t*, decora p, Fac Ann 12, 44 *the t of various trees*, proceritates arborum, Cic Sen 17, 59 (observe the *pl*) 2 altĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* (very rare) of the vine, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 184 v. HEIGHT 3. celsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* (*stately t*) *t of person*, c corporis, Vell 2, 94 4. prōcērĭtūdo Solin 1

**tallow**: sēbum (-bum) Pl Capt 2, 2, 31 Plin

——**-candle**: sēbāceus App. M. 4, p 151 *candēla sēbāta *to make t s*, sebare candelas, Col 2, 22, 3.

——**-chandler**: *candēlārius (Ducange)

——**-tree**: *Stillingia sebifera

**tallowy**: 1. sēbōsus (*full of tallow*) Plin 11, 37, 86 2. sēbālis: *a t torch*, s fax, Amm 18, 6, 15

**tally** (*subs*) tessĕra esp *the t. of hospitality* (Pl Poen 5, 2, 87), for which see Dict. Ant *dimin* tessĕrŭla, Pers 5, 74

**tally** (*v*) convĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 v FIT, COINCIDE

**talmud**: *Talmudum, i, *n*. also Talmud, is

**talmudical**: *Talmudicus

**talmudist**: *Talmudista, Talmudicus, Talmudis interpretandi peritus (Kr)

**talon**: I. *A claw*: 1. unguis, is, *m* (*a claw, t, or hoof*, of animals *a nail* of human beings) *to fasten the t s into the neck*, figere cervicibus u, Ov M. 4, 717 (said of an eagle) *hooked t s*, u. uncī, I lm 11, 45, 101 *to seize food with the firm grasp of the t s*, cibum unguium tenacitate arripere, Cic N D 2, 47, 122. Com *unloose these from your t s*, (haec) ab unguibus reglutina, Catul 25, 9 (spoken to a thief) 2 ungŭla (only in Pl) *a cock with the t s of a kite or an eagle*, cocus milvinis aut aquilinis u, Pl Ps 3, 2, 63 *to stick your t s into it*, huc injicere u, id ib 2, 2, 47 of the claws of a hen, id Aul 3, 4, 8 3. talcŭla (*dimin*) Plin 8, 15, 17 II. *A t in* architecture unda, Vitr. 5, 7 (5, 6, 6); (? cymatium, id 4, 3, 6)

**tamable**: dŏmābĭlis. Hor. Od 4, 14, 41 Ov M 9, 253

**tamarind**: *Tamarindus officinalis, Linn

**tamarisk**: 1. tămărix, icis, *f* (the t. gallica, Linn) Lucan 9, 917 Col. It is also called tămărice (Plin), and tămăriscus (Pall) 2. myrīcē, ēs, or myrīca, cae (μυρίκη) · Virg Ecl. 8, 54 3. bryanthes, Plin. 13, 21, 37 (some consider this the t Africana or orientalis).

**tambourine**: 1. tympănum (typănum, Catul 63, 8) *the t s sounded, t* sonuerunt, Caes B C. 3, 105 *the tightly stretched t s*, t tenta, Luci 2, 618 Fig of a mean style of oratory, *the t of eloquence*, t eloquentiae, Quint 5, 12, 21. *To play the t.*, palmis impellere, Ov. M. 4, 29; plangere, Catul. 64, 262 orbem digito temperare, Suet Aug. 68: *playing on the t*, tympanizans, id ib *A t.-player*, tympanista, App. de Deo Socr. p 49 · tympănŏtrība, Pl Truc. 2, 4, 79 (60) (used in contempt). *a female t-player*, tympanistria, Sid Ep 1, 2, *fin*.

2. tympănĭstrum (*dimin*) · Arn. 6, *fin*.

**tame** (*adj*): I. Lit.. 1. cĭcur, ŭris (*naturally t*). *various kinds of beasts whether t. or wild*, varia genera bestiarum vel cicurumvel ferarum, Cic. N. D 2, 39, 99 opp to immanis, id. Tusc 5, 13, 38 2. mansuēfactus (*t by art*).

*a t. tiger*, tigris m, Plin 8, 17, 25 **3.** mansuētus (= preced) *a t. boar*, sus m., Lv. 35, 49, *ad med.* Fig *gentle and t.* (said of men), mites et m, Cic **Inv.** 1, 2, 2 (opp to feri et immanes) **4.** mansues, uis and ētis (= preced) *a t. she-bear*, ursa m, App M 11, p 261 Pl. Asin 1, 2, 19 **5.** dōmītus (*t'd by force*) *t*, *trained beasts*, belluae d et condocefactae, Cic N D 2, 64, 161. Phr *wild beasts have grown t*, mansuescere ferae, Lucan 4, 238 *some beasts never become t*, ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45 *to make any body as t as a sheep*, aliquem tam placidum quam ovem reddere, Ter. Ad 4, 1, 18

**II.** Fig. *spiritless* **1.** ignāvus (*unenterprising, cowardly*): *the t. and weak giving way and yielding to the arrogance of the rich*, cedentibus i. et imbecillis et arrogantiae divitum succumbentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: *t and unwarlike amidst foes*, a. et imbelles inter hostes, Liv 26, 2 **2.** lentus (*passive, indifferent*) *I am considered too patient and t*, nimium patiens et l existimor, Cic. de Or 2, 75, 305 **3.** languidus (*dull, listless*) *an effeminate, t, enervated philosopher*, philosophus mollis, l, enervatus, Cic de Or. 1, 52, 226 *a t. speech*, languidior oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 67

**tame** (*v*) **1.** mansuēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (very class) *the wild oxen cannot be t.d even when caught young*, uri mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes B G 6, 28 Fig *to t his fierce disposition*, m ferum ingenium, Suet Calig. 11 **2.** mansuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (*to accustom to the hand*) *to t wild animals*, m. silvestria animalia, Varr R R 2, 1, 4. **3.** dōmo, ui, itum, 1 (*to t forcibly*) · *to t. wild beasts*, d belluas, Cic Off. 2, 4, 14 · *to t. horses*, d equos, Virg G 3, 206. Fig.: *to t. one's ardent spirit*, d avidum spiritum, Hor Od 2, 2, 9 *to t. nations*, d gentes, Cic. Marcel 3, 8 v. SUBDUE. **4.** dŏmĭto, 1 (rare · freq from preced.) *to t. oxen*, d. boves, Virg G. 1, 285 *to t. a team*, d currus, id Aen 7, 163 *for the sake of t ing elephants*, elephantos domitandi gratia, Plin. 8, 8, 8 **5.** perdŏmo, 1 (*to t thoroughly*) *to t serpents thoroughly*, p. serpentes, Ov. H. 12, 164 Liv It occurs mostly in the sense of *subduing thoroughly*, in which acceptation ēdŏmo also is found in Cic, Hor, etc **6.** mītĭgo, 1 (*to make gentle*) *nor is any animal so savage that management cannot t. it*, nec ullum tam immansuetum animal est quod non cura mitiget, Sen Ben. 1, 2, 5 · *to t. the fierceness of all animals*, m feritatem omnium animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102, *ad fin* **7.** mītĭfico, 1 (= preced) *to t elephants*, elephantos m, Plin 8, 8, 8 **8.** cĭcūro is quoted from Pacuvius in Varr L L. 7, 5, 98 (§ 91, Müll) Phr *to t*, mansuetem reddere, Pl. As. 1, 2, 19

**tamely:** **I.** Lit · expr. by *adj* **II.** Fig. **1.** ignāve *to say many things t*, ignave dicere multa, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 67 **2.** languide. Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25 **3.** expr by *adj* *we t. behold Hannibal*, Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14

**tameness:** **I.** Lit · mansuētūdo *the t. of the elephant*, m. elephanti, Just. 15, 4. **II.** Fig. lentĭtūdo · *not to get angry at all is a sign not only of dignity but sometimes even of t*, omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis sed nonnunquam etiam lentitudinis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38 *books of the same t. and coldness*, libri ejusdem l. et teporis, Tac Or 21, 4.

**tamer:** **1.** mansuētārius: Lampr Heliog 21, 1. **2.** dŏmĭtor (the usual term) *a t of horses*, d. equorum, Cic Off 1, 26, 90 · *f.* -trix Virg G 3, 44: *the club (of Hercules) that t.s wild beasts*, clava d. ferarum, Ov. H. 9, 117 · so fig of iron as the strongest metal, Plin 36, 16, 25.

**taming:** **1.** dŏmĭtus, ūs *we render conveyance on quadrupeds practicable through t.*, efficimus d nostro quadrupedum vectiones, Cic N D 2, 60, 151 **2.** dŏmĭtūra · *the t. of oxen takes place when they are three years old*, d boum in trimatu, Plin 8, 45, 70, *ad med*

**tamper:** **I.** Exp by se immiscere v MEDDLE Phr *to t with a wound*, contrectare vulnus, Ov. Pont 2, 2, 60 **II.** *To endeavour to corrupt* **1.** aggrĕdior, gressus, 3 (a strong expr) *to t. with all by bribes*, omnes pecunia a, Sall. J. 28, *ad init* *to t with the ambassadors severally*, legatos alium ab alio diversos a, id ib 46 **2.** tento, 1 (with *abl* of instrument) *to t with the minds of the slaves by hope and fear*, animos servorum spe et metu t, Cic Clu. 63, 176 *to t with the trial by bribes*, judicium pecunia t, id ib 4, 9 **3.** sollĭcĭto, 1 (with *abl* of instrument, or *abs.*) *I have ascertained that the ambassadors were t'd with by Lentulus*, comperi legatos a Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4: v. CORRUPT.

**tampering:** sollĭcĭtātio. *the t. with the Allobroges*, s Allobrogum, Cic Cat. 3, 9, 22 expr. also by the verbs

**tan** (*subs*): *cortex coriarius (Kr).

**tan** (*v*) **I.** *To prepare leather* · expr. by coria, pelles perficere, Plin. 23, 1, 16 24, 11, 56 subigere, Cat R. R 18, 7 depsĕre, id 135, 3 conficere, Caes B. G 3, 13 v DRESS, CURRI. Com *to t one's hide*, alicui coriam concidere, Pl. Am prol 85 **II.** *To discolour* cōlōro, 1 *when I walk in the sun it naturally happens that I become t'd*, quum in sole ambulem natura fit ut colorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60 · *t'd by the sun*, ădustus, pĕrustus v. SUNBURNT, SWARTHY.

**tandem:** nearest word perh prōtēlum equorum after Plin. 9, 15, 17 *to drive t*, when there are many horses perh ire curru multijugis equis cf. Liv. 28, 9.

**tangent:** *linea tangens: more exactly, linea recta quae circulum tangit.

**tangible:** Lit · **1.** tractābĭlis (*that may be handled*) · *everything which has come into being must necessarily be t*, t. omne necesse est esse quod natum est, Cic. Tim 4, *ad fin.* **2.** tactilis Lucr 5, 151 (q v) **3.** tangĭbĭlis Lact **4.** contrectābĭlis. id

**tangle** (*v.*): implĭco, 1: v. ENTANGLE

**tangle** (*subs*): **1.** implĭcātio *the t of the nerves*, i nervorum, Cic N D 2, 55, 139 Fig *on account of the t in which his affairs were*, propter i. res familiaris, id Sest. 46, 99. **2** expr. by nōdus or nexus, ūs: *several knots tied in a t, and concealing their interlacings*, complures nodi in semetipsos implicati et celantes nexus, Curt. 3, 1, 15 Phr *hair in a t*, capillus implexus atque impeditus, App Apol. p 276.

**tank:** **1.** lăcus, ūs. *to clean out t.s*, l detergere, Liv. 39, 44 Hor Sat. 1, 4, 17. **2.** castellum (*a t. connected with an aqueduct*): Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121 **3.** piscīna. *t.s of wood*, p ligneae, Plin. 34, 12, 32: *t.s and cisterns*, p cisternaeque, Tac. H. 5, 12, **4.** cisterna (*an underground t*) · Plin 36, 23, 52 hence *t.-water*, aqua cisternina, Sen Ep 86, 21. v RESERVOIR **5.** in Vitr 8, 7, *ad init.*, the expr. receptaculum (aquae), and also immissarium, are found for *t.s connected with aqueducts*.

**tankard:** nearest word canthārus, Virg E 6, 17 · Hor More exactly *cantharus operculatus.

**tanner:** cŏrĭārius, Plin 17, 9, 6 cōrĭārium confector, Inscr Mur Math 3, 9, 87 sūbactārius, Inscr Grut

**tanning:** expr. by verb *a shrub useful in t.*, frutex coriarius, Plin. 24, 11, 54.

**tansy:** Tanacetum vulgare, Linn.

**tantalize:** perh. *Tantali exemplo cruciare aliquem v TORMENT

**tantamount:** v. EQUIVALENT

**tanyard:** coriarii officina, Plin. 17, 9, 6

**tap** (*subs.*) **I.** *A slight blow* expr. by *ictus, plāga levis* **II.** *A pipe with a cock attached* perh. *fistula cum epistomio manubrio incluso, after Vitr. 10, 8, 3 (Schneider). epistomium is a *mouth-piece* or *bung*, and in the same passage *to turn the t.* is expr by manubrium torquere

**tap** (*v*) · **I.** *To hit lightly* · expr. by *lĕviter ferire, or by pulso, 1 (*to knock*) or similar verbs, where the context shows the meaning *he t.s his breast with his fingers*, pectus digitis pultat, Pl Mil 2, 2, 49. v KNOCK **II.** *To bore a hole in a cask, etc* **1.** rĕlĭno, lēvi, 3 (*to remove the pitch* with which, acc to Roman custom the wine-jars were sealed): *I have t'd all the casks*, relevi omnia dolia, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 51 **2.** expr by various phrr vina dolio promere, Hor Epod 2, 47 *wine from a cask not t'd previously*, merum non ante verso cado, id Od 3, 29, 2 *to drink wine newly t'd*, de dolio haurire, Cic Brut. 83, 288 v. BROACH. **3.** if special ref is made to the *modern* method, perh *dolium forare, terebrare

**III.** *To t. for dropsy* hydropico aquam emittere, Cels 7, 15, *ad init*

**tape:** nearest word taenia (*a ribband*) *damn*, taeniŏla, Col 11, 3, 23 (applied to strips of sea-weed, used in tying up cabbages).

**taper** (*subs*) **1.** cēreus Cic Off 3, 20, 80 **2.** fūnālis (*a wax-torch*) id Sen 13, 44. Virg. Hor **3.** candēla Juv. 3, 287 [N B.—Though candēla does not occur in Cic, the derivative candelabrum does Cēreŏlārium, or -āre, *a stand for wax t.s*, occurs in Inscr.]

**taper** (*adj.*). **1.** fastīgātus (see under the verb) **2.** turbĭnātus (*shaped like a top*). *a more t form*, turbinatior figura, Plin 15, 15, 17 · *the t form of the pear*, turbinatio piri, id. 15, 21, 23. **3** tĕres, ētis (*well-rounded*: poet). *t. fingers*, t digiti, Ov A. A. 1, 622 *a t. little arm*, brachiolum t., Catul 61, 181 *with her t neck thrown back*, t cervice reposita, Luci 1, 35. Phr: *the outline of the shield is more t towards the bottom*, forma scuti ad imum cuneatior, Liv 9, 40, *ad init.*

**taper** (*v*) **1.** fastīgo, 1 (used esp in the *perf. part* = *t ing*) *the leaves t to a fine point*, folia in exilitatem fastigantur, Plin 24, 19, 118. *comets t ing to a point*, cometae in mucronem f, id. 2, 25, 22. **2.** expr by introducing a comparison with the metae or *cones* that marked the goal in the racecourse · *a hill t.ing to a sharp conical peak*, collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen fastigatus, Liv 37. 27: *the t.ing cypress*, metas imitata cupressus, Ov M 10, 106 *an unbroken circumference t ing like a cone from a broad base to narrow dimensions at the top*, continuus orbis latiore initio tenuem in ambitum metae modo exsurgens, Tac H 2, 3 **3.** grăcilesco, 3 (very rare) *a t.ing obelisk*, g obeliscus, Amm 17, 4, 7

**tapering** (*subs*): contractūra Vitr. 3, 2 (3), 12

**tapestry:** no exact word: the nearest are **1.** aulaeum (usu. in *pl*: *a curtain*) *the hanging t.*, suspensa a., Hor. S 2, 8, 54, Orell.. cf. Virg G. 3, 25. **2.** vēlum (*a curtain separating apartments*) *he had himself under the t that hung across the doorway*, inter praetenta foribus v. se abdidit, Suet. Claud. 10. *hanging t.*, pendentia v., Juv. 6, 227. **3.** tăpēte, is, *n* (the following *irreg.* forms occur by the side of the *reg.* ones. *acc sing masc* tapeta, Sil. 4, 270 *abl. sing.* tapete, Sil. 17, 64 *acc pl masc.* tapetas, Virg. Aen 9, 358 *abl. pl* tapetis, id. ib. 7, 277). this word seems always to denote *t. used as a carpet* or *coverlet*, or *to throw over thrones, etc* : v. CARPET **4.** perh pĕrīpĕtasma, Cic. Verr. 4, 12, 27 Phr *a tent of wrought t.*, tabernaculum tex-

tilibus signis exornatum, Val. Max 9, 1, *ext.* 4: *to hang walls with t*, parietes aulaeis (or poet textilibus picturis, Lucr 2, 35) vestire, after Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 122

**tape-worm:** taenia. *t's of 30 feet and upwards in length*, t tricenum pedum et plurium longitudine, Plin 11, 33, 39 * t. solium et vulgaris, Linn

**tap-house, tap-room:** tăberna · v. TAVERN.

**tapir:** *tapirus

**tapster:** nearest word mĭnister (vini): cf. Catul. 27, 1.

**tar:** pix lĭquĭda, Plin. 24, 7, 24. *mineral t.*, maltha, id. 2, 104, 108 or naphtha, id. 2, 105, 109 (a kind of *petroleum*). *to t*, pice liquida illinere, after id 29, 6, 34, § 110. *to give vessels a thick coat of t.*, vasa crassa picare, Col 12, 43, 5 *t. from the pines of Ida*, Idaeae pices, Virg. G 3, 450 *the t'd ship*, uncta carina, id Aen 4, 398 *a t.-pot*, * vas picis liquidae servandae

**tarantula:** *aranea tarantula (tarentula) in Plin. 18, 17, 44, *ad fin* phalangium is an unidentified venomous spider

**tardily:** tarde, Cic : v SLOWLY.

**tardiness:** tardĭtas, Cic. v. SLOWNESS.

**tardy:** tardus v. SLOW, LATE.

**tare:** **I.** *A weed growing among corn:* **1.** lŏlium *the unfruitful t's*, infelix l., Virg E 5, 37. l temulentum, Linn. **2.** aera (*aĭpa*): Plin. 18, 17, 44, *ad fin.* **3.** zizănium (only in *pl.*. a gen. term for *noxious weeds*) · Vulg. Matt. xiii. 30. Prud **II.** vĭcia. v. VETCH. **III.** *A t. in* commerce. *quod mensurae (ponderi), deest.

**target:** **I.** parma v SHIELD **II.** *A mark to aim at:* scŏpus (*σκοπός*) *to hold out the open hand as a t*, praebere pro scopo dispansam manus palmam, Suet Dom. 19 Phr. · *to hurl the dart beyond the t*, trans finem jaculum expedire, Hor Od 1, 8, 12

**targeteer:** expr by clĭpeatus, peltastes, Liv : cētratus, Caes v. SHIELD-BEARER.

**targum:** *targum, (*n indecl.*, with *indecl pl.* targumim) versio Judaica. *A targumist*, targumista.

**tariff:** *formula (portoria) exigendi (Kr) v also PRICE-LIST

**tarnish:** **I.** Lit: **A.** Trans.. **1.** dĕcŏlōro, 1: *that of which the colour is spoiled, not altered, is t.'d*, decoloratur id cujus color vitiatur non mutatur, Sen N Q 2, 40, 6 Hor. **2.** hĕbĕto, 1 (*to render dull*) *the brightness of mirrors is t'd*, speculorum fulgor hebetatur (joined to praestringitur), Plin. 7, 15, 13. **B.** Intrans. **1.** hĕbesco, 3: Tac Ann 1, 30 (applied to the stars losing their brightness) **2.** pallesco, lui, 3 v. GROW DIM **II.** Fig praefloro, 1 *to t his glory*, p. gloriam, Liv. 37, 58, *ad fin.*. v. SULLY, STAIN.

**tarpaulin:** *vēlum pĭcatum

**tarry:** commŏror, 1 v. STOP, SOJOURN.

**tart** (*subs*). **1.** scriblīta (scriblita): *while the t's are warm*, dum s aestuant, Pl Poen prol 43 Mart.: **Petr. 2.** crustŭlum (*dimin.* of crustum, *a small piece of pastry*): Hor. S 1, 1, 25: Sen. **3.** ădĭpāta, *n pl* (*sc.* edulia, *pastry made with fat*): Mart. 14, 223, *lemma* **4.** expr by various phrases dulces figurae, Mart 14, 222· dulcicola mellita, Apul M. 4, p 155 v. also CAKE. *A t-maker*, crustŭlarius, Sen. Ep 56, 2 scriblitarius, Afran. in Non. 131, 27. perh. also pistor dulciarius, Mart. 14, 222, *lemma*. v. CONFECTIONER.

**tart** (*adj*): **I.** Lit.: **1.** ăcĭdus: v. ACID, SOUR. **2.** mordax, ācis *t vinegar*, m. acetum, Pers 5, 86 **II.** Fig: asper v. PUNGENT, BITING.

**tartan:** sagŭlum versĭcŏlor, Tac H. 2, 20 cf. Liv. 9, 40 · virgatum sagulum, Virg Aen. 8, 660 (said of the Gauls)

**Tartar:** Tartarus (cf. Smith's Gibbon, vol. 3, p. 294, note) Phr · *to catch a T.*, perh. lupum auribus tenere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 21: Suet.

**Tartarean:** tartăreus Virg. · Ov. · comic in Phaedr. 4, 6, 10, of the belly. tartărinus, Enn in Festus.

**tartish:** sŭbăcidus, Cat. R R. 108, 2 ăcidŭlus, Plin 15, 15, 16

**tartly:** mordăciter v SHARPLY.

**tartness:** mordăcĭtas, ācor also morsus, ūs Mart. Plin v ACIDITY, PUNGENCY.

**task** (*subs*) · **1.** pensum (prop the wool weighed out for a day's spinning hence, *work assigned*) *to assign a t*, p imperare, Quint 3, 7, 6 *to perform one's t*, p facere, Pl Merc 2, 3, 62. conficere, ib Pers. 2, 4, 1: peragere, Col 3, 10, 7 absolvere, Varr. R R 2, 2, 1 *to perform a t scrupulously*, p. accurare, Pl Bac 5, 2, 36 Fig *I will recall myself to my duty and t.*, me ad meum munus et p revocabo, Cic de Or 3, 30, 119. **2.** ŏpus, ĕris, *n* (*work to be done*) *a great and difficult t*, magnum o et difficile, Cic Tusc 3, 34, 84 *to have a t to perform*, o debere, Hor Ep 1, 1, 21 *to appoint the t's for the whole day*, o in totum diem ordinare, Quint 1, 2, 12 *their toil at their t*, operum labores, Virg Aen. 1, 455 *to perform one's t*, opus efficere, Cic Top 16, 62; conficere, id Fragm in Col. 12, 1, 5. Join efficere et navare, id Att 9, 11. *this is the t, this the toil*, hoc opus, hic labor est, Virg. Aen. 6, 129. v. UNDERTAKING **3.** nĕgōtium (*business*) *to undertake a t*, n suscipere, Cic Cat. 3, 2, 5 *either to finish or relinquish the t*, n aut conficere, aut deponere, id Att 7, 5, *ad fin* : *to assign any one the t of.. ,* dare alicui n. ut. ., Caes B. G. 2, 2 v. BUSINESS. Phr *strength equal to the t*, vires quae sufficiunt labori, Quint 10, 3, 3 *to take to t.*, objurgare. v. CHIDE, REPROVE

**task** (*v*) imponere pensum (alicui), Quint 3, 7, 6 *she t's her maids*, famulas exercet penso, Virg Aen 8, 412 *to t. the strength of the people so much*, tantum oneris plebi imponere, Cic. Verr 2, 55, 138 v BURDEN.

**——-master:** exactor (operis), Liv. 45, 37 Col so, exactor studiorum, Quint 1, 3, 14 operum magister, praefectus, Vulg. Exod. 1 11 v. 13.

**tassel:** prob cirrus: this word does not occur in the *sing* in this sense. Veg uses it of the *tuft of hair on a horse's forehead or jetlock*: in *pl.* · *with t.s hanging down*, cirris dependentibus, Phaedr 2, 5, 13 v FRINGE · perh also it may be expr by segmenta (*trimmings*)

**taste** (*subs*) · **A.** Lit **I.** *The sense of t.* · **1.** gustātus, ūs *t, which is the most pleasurable sense of all*, g qui est sensus omnium maxime voluptarius, Cic de Or. 3, 25, 99 *the sense of t*, sensus g, Plin. 10, 71, 91. **2.** pălātum (*the organ of t., the palate* rarely pălātus *m*). *hot wines blunt a delicate t*, fervida subtile exsurdant vina p, Hor. S 2, 8, 38 *to have no t*, p non habere, Favorinus in Gell 15, 8 *there is no gratification of the t*, palati gratia nulla est, Plin 15, 3, 4, *ad fin* **3.** săpor, ōris, *m* Lucr. 4, 492 Phr *the palate has not the sense of t*, non sapit palatus (*al.* -um), Cic Fin 2, 8, 24 **II.** *Flavour* · **1.** săpor, ōris, *m its own peculiar kind of t*, suum proprium genus saporis, Cic. Fin 3, 10, 34: *a sweet t*, dulcis s, Hor Od. 3, 1, 19. *a honey-sweet t*, s melleus, Plin 15, 14, 15 *the inimitable t of honey*, mellis s immitabilis, Quint 1, 10, 7: *a pure t*, s. incorruptus, Vitr 8, 3, 1: *a fragrant and pleasant t.*, s odoratus et jucundus, Plin 26, 8, 50 *an exquisite t*, s argutus, Pall 3, 25, 4. *a sour t*, s asper, Virg G 4, 277 · acerbus, acidus, Plin. 15, 27, 32 *a sourish t*, s acidulus, id. 15, 15, 16: *a brackish t*, s. asper, id. 2, 100, 104 *insipid, bitter, tart, pungent, sharp, salt t.*, pinguis, amarus, austerus, acer, acutus, salsus s, id 15, 27, 32 (q. v.) *a hot t*, s fervidus, id 20, 11, 44. *apples of a disagreeable t*, tristi poma sapore, Ov Tr. 4, 6, 12: *the perception of t.s lies in the palate*, intellectus saporum in palato, Plin, 11, 37, 65, *eatr to acquire a t that does not properly belong to it*, alieno s imbui, id 15, 3, 4 *to lose their perfect t*, integrum perdere s, Hor S 2, 4, 54 **2.** gustātus, ūs *the pleasant t of apples*, jucundus g pomorum, Cic N D 2, 63, 158 *a grape very sour to t*, uva peracerba gustatu, id Sen 15, 53 (where g may be the *sup* of gusto) **3.** gustus, ūs (prop *a t ing.* not in Cic) *a very sweet t*, suavissimus g, Plin 25, 9, 64 *an astringent t*, g astrictus, id 27, 12, 96 *a sourish t*, g austerior, Col 12, 12, 2: *the t. is spoiled*, g corrumpitur, id 3, 21, 6 **4.** sălīva *the t. of thrushes*, s. turdarum, Pers 6, 24: Prop : Plin **5.** expr by abstract nouns formed from the *adjs* denoting the flavour as, *a sweet t*, dulcēdo *a brackish t*, asperitas *a bitter t*, amaritudo, etc v also the *v* TASTE Phr.: *a bitter t. in the mouth*, os amarum, Cels 1, 3, No 4 *honey that has a t of leaves*, mel fronde infectum, Plin 11, 13, 13 *impure saltpetre has a pungent t*, nitrum adulteratum pungit, id 31, 10, 46, § 114 *the water acquires a bitter t*, aqua perficitur amara, Vitr 8, 3, 11 *the duck has a vulgar t*, anas plebeium sapit, Petr 93 (poet) **III.** *Act of t.-ing a little a small quantity t'd* **1.** gustus, ūs *a t of salt*, g. salis, Plin. 31, 6, 32· *to test the feast by taking a t.*, epulas explorare gustu, Tac A 12, 66 *a draught from which a t had been taken*, libata gustu potio, id 15, 13, 16 *of a light refreshment before a meal*, Mart 11, 31, 4 **2.** gustŭlus (*dimin* of preced) *to get ready a t*, g praeparare, App. M 9 p 232 v SNACK, WHET, RELISH. Phr. *to t a t.*, tangere saporem, Ov. F. 3, 745 **B.** Fig **I.** *Critical judgment:* **1.** jūdicium (a gen term used specifically): *delicate ears and a critical t*, teretes aures intellegensque j, Cic Opt Gen 4, 11 *it is perceived by the secret exercise of the t. as though by the palate*, sentitur latente j velut palato, Quint 6, 3, 19. *a most refined person in every department of t*, homo in omni j elegantissimus, Cic Fam 7, 23, 1. *to have a fine t for literature*, exquisito j. uti literarum, id Off. 1, 37, 133 *a fine t. for discriminating works of art*, j. subtile videndis artibus, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 242 *your somewhat refined and polished t*, limatulum et politum j, Cic Fam 7, 33, 2 *t's differ*, varia sunt j, id Or 11, 36. **2.** intelligentia (*capacity for discrimination*) *mind he does not surpass in point of t. those who wish to be called men of refinement*, vide ne ille 1 istos, qui se elegantes dici volunt, vicerit, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 98. **3.** săpor, ōris, *m.* (rare) *a certain innate t*, nescio quis s. vernaculus, Cic Brut 46, 172· *a man void of t*, homo sine sapore, id in Sen. p red 6, 14 *a conversation of no vulgar t*, sermo non publici s, Petr 3, 1. **4.** ēlĕgantia (esp. as shown in the style of living, etc) *a daughter imbued with the good t of her father*, patris e. tincta filia, Cic Brut 58, 211 *all else that seems worthy of your good t*, ceteraquae tuae e (*gen.*) esse videntur, id Att. 1, 8, 2· *the delicacy and t. of your writings*, scriptorum subtilitas et e, id Fam 4, 4, *ad init* Join: e. et munditia, id Or 23, 79: Fam 9, 20 v REFINEMENT **5.** sal, sălis, *n.* (very rare) *the house displayed more t. than magnificence*, tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Att 13, 2 v. STYLE Phr *men of t*, homines venustiores, Catul. 3, 2: *a hypercritical t.*, fastidium delicatissimum, Cic Fin 1, 2 5 *an age of life when sprightliness is in better t.*, lasciva decentius aetas, Hor Ep 2, 2, 216. *plain in thy good t*, simplex munditiis, id. Od. 1, 5, 5· *it is not granted to every man to have t.*, non cuicunque datum est habere nasum Mart. 1, 41, 18 **II.** *Relish, liking* **1.** gustātus, ūs *to have no t. for true praise*, verae laudis g. non habere

Cic. Phil 2, 45, 115 **2.** pălātum (or -us, *m*) *asking for widely different things with various t s*, poscentes vario multum diversa p., Hor Ep 2, 2, 62 **3.** stŏmăchus *very gorgeous plays, but not to your t*, ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui s, Cic Fam 7, 1, 2 *many things take his t*, multa s sollicitant, Plin Ep 1, 24 **4.** expl. by studium, gĕnius v. INCLINATION, LIKING Phr *to have a t for these things*, haec sensu (nostro) gustare, Cic Arch 7, 17 *it was long the t. at Rome*, Romae dulce diu fuit, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 193 *having had the best for music instilled into him*, imbutus musica, Suet Ner 20 *omit every one has his own t*, suus cuique mos est, Ter Ph 2, 4, 14 · as a prov, "suum cuique sponsam, mihi meam," "suum cuique amorem, mihi meum," Cic Att 14, 20 (= *every one to his t* a quotation from Attilius) *a man with some t for law*, homo a juris studio non abhorrens, Cic de Or 1, 39, 179 *to have no t for fighting*, a pugnando abhorrere, id. Att. 7, 13. **III.** *Foretaste, sample:* **1.** gustus, ūs *I wished to give you a t*, g tibi dare volui, Sen Ep 114, 18 *a t of our verse-making*, versificationis nostrae g, Col. 11, 1, 2 **2.** lĭbāmentum (*a small portion taken as a t*) *to give a little t of dialectics*, breve ex dialectica l dare, Gell 16, 8, *ad fin.*: the poet form lĭbāmen, ĭnis, occurs in Ov. Her. 4, 27

**taste** (*v*) · **I.** Trans · **1.** gusto, 1 (constr with *acc* or *de*) *they think it unlawful to t the hare*, leporem g. fas non putant, Caes B G 5, 12 *to t water*, aquam g., Cic Fam. 7, 26 *to t a little of the draught*, g. de potione, Suet. Tit. 2 cf Hor S 2, 5, 82, Ovell Fig *to t the sweetness of life*, g suavitatem vitae, Cic Tusc 1, 39, 93 *to t liberty*, g libertatem, id Rep 2, 28 *to t the blood of the citizens*, g sanguinem civilem, id Phil 2, 29, 71 *to t slightly*, g primis, ut dicitur, labris, id N D 1, 8, 20 **2.** dēgusto, 1 *to t. wine*, d vinum, Cato R R 148: *nor was the lotos bitter to him who t d it*, nec degustanti lotos amara fuit, Ov Pont 4, 10, 18 Fig *to t the same kind of life*, eandem vitam d, Cic Tusc 5, 21, 61 *to t the supreme power*, d imperium, Tac A 6, 20 **3.** lĭbo, 1 (*to take a little from*) *bees t the streams*, apes flumina libant, Verg G 4, 54 *to t the liver*, l jecur, Liv 25, 16, *ad init* *to t a little of the drink*, l potionem gustu, Pac A 13, 16 **4.** dēlĭbo, 1 *to t a very little meat*, d paullulum carnis, Petr 136, 1 Fig *to t a new honour*, d novum honorem, Liv. 5, 12, *ad fin.* · Ov Phi *to try by tasting*, gustu explorare, Tac A 12, 66 *to t wine and spit it out again*, pytissāre, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 48 *a fountain that cannot be t d*, fons ingustabilis, Plin 2, 106, 110 *to t the grass*, herbam attingere, Virg E 5, 26 *the inside of a bream as yet unt d*, ingustata ilia rhombi, Hor S 2, 8, 30 *not to t death*, Acheronta fugere, id Od 2, 3, 16 (gustare mortem is only found in Eccl. and very late authors). **II.** Intrans. **1.** săpio, īvi or ii, 3 (with *adv.* or *acc.* that denotes the t) · *the oil will t bad*, oleum male sapiet, Cato R R. 66, 1 *the fish t s of the very sea*, piscis s. ipsum mare, Sen N. Q 3, 18, 2 *he asked how the monkey would t*, quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3 **2.** rēsĭpio, 3 *to t of wood*, l ferrum, Varr R R 1, 54, *ad fin* · *it is a fault to t of anything at all*, vitium est omnino quidquam r., Plin 31, 3, 22 Fig *a man who by no means t s of his country*, homo minime resipiens (*al* respiciens) patriam, Cic N D. 2, 17, 46. Phr. *to smell and t like saffron*, odorem croci saporemque reddere, Plin 36, 23, 55, *extr* · *discourse that t s of the city*, sermo praeferens gustum quendam urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17: *t ting of the peculiar flavour of Athens*, reddens Athenarum proprium saporem, id. 6, 3, 107. v. SMACK OF

**taste again**: rĕgusto, 1 *to t one's bile over again*, r bilem, Sen Prov 3, 13 *to t the panegyric again* (i e *read it anew*), laudationem r, Cic Att 13, 48

**—— beforehand**: **1** praegusto, 1: Ov Juv **2.** praelĭbo, 1 Stat

**tasteful**: **I.** Lit săpīdus, App v. SAVOURY **II.** Fig **1.** ēlĕgans *a t letter*, e epistola, Cic Att 16, 13 *t, not gorgeous*, e, non magnificus, Nep. Att 13, 5 *a fine and t writer*, subtilis scriptor atque e, Cic Brut 9, 35 *a t choice of words*, e verborum delectus, id ib 78, 272 **2.** pĕrēlĕgans (*very t*) *a most t and polished speech*, p et persubtilis oratio, Cic. Planc 24, 58 **3.** concinnus (*neat in arrangement*) *one or two rather t. verses*, unus et alter concinnior versus, Hor Ep 2, 1, 74 Join c. et elegans, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 13 v REFINED, ELEGANT.

**tastefully**: **1.** ēlĕganter. *to speak t*, e dicere, Cic Brut 22, 86 *very t*, perelegantер, id 52, 197 **2.** concinne (*neatly*) *dressed elegantly and t*, vestita (*fem*) lepide et c, Pl. Epid 2, 2, 48 Cic **3.** scīte (*skilfully*) *to arrange a banquet t*, convivium s exornare, Sall Jug 85 *a young she-goat t sculptured*, capella s facta, Cic Ver. 2, 35, 87 Phr. *to arrange anything t*, concinnare aliquid, Pl Men 1, 1, 26 *a little table t laid out*, concinnaticia mensula, App M. 2, p 119

**tastefulness**: ēlĕgantia. v. TASTE (*subs*), B, 1

**tasteless**: **I.** Lit **1.** insulsus (without salt hence *insipid*) *more t food*, cibus insulsior, Hier Ep 22, n 40 *to throat that longs for t things*, O gula n, Cic Att 13, 31, *extr.* **2** fātuus *t beetroot*, f betae, Mart 13, 13, 1. **3.** vāpĭdus (*having lost its flavour, flat*) *t wine*, v vinum, Col 12, 5, *init* **4.** insīpĭdus Firm Math 2, 12 v INSIPID. **5.** expr. by a phr as, *water is t*, sine sapore est aqua, Plin. 15, 27, 32: *the venison is t*, ml dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121 **II.** Fig **1.** ineĕlĕgans *a physical meaning that is not t*, physica ratio non i., Cic N D 2, 24, 64. **2.** insulsus *a man that is sharp and not t*, acutus nec i homo, Cic Tusc 1, 8, 15 *a very t fellow*, insulsissimus homo, Catul 17, 12 **3** inconcinnus (*devoid of neatness*) *a boorish and t roughness*, asperitas agrestis et i., Hor Ep 1, 18, 6 *t in some respect*, in aliquo genere i., Cic de Or. 2, 4, 17 v COARSE, INELEGANT, RUDE Phr *O foolish and t generation!* O seclum insipiens et infacetum, Catul 43, 8

**tastelessly**: **1** ineĕlĕganter *to write t*, i scribere, Cic Brut 26, 101 **2.** insulse *to do anything t*, i aliquid facere, Cic Att 15, 4, *ad init*

**tastelessness**: **1.** insulsĭtas: *the t of the speech*, i orationis, Cic Brut 82, 284 *the t of the villa*, i villae, id Att 13, 29 **2.** ineĕlĕgantia Gai. 1, 84

**taster**: praegustātor (*a person who tastes a meal beforehand to ascertain its quality*) · Suet Claud 44

**tasting** (*subs.*): gustus, ūs v. TASTE (A, III).

**tatter**: pannus, pannŭlus v. RAG

**tattered**: pannōsus v RAGGED Join p. et squalidus, Just 21, 5.

**tattle**: garrio, 4 v. PRATE, CHATTER

**tattler**: garrŭlus v. TALKER, CHATTERBOX

**tattoo** (*subs*) *sonus tympani vespertinus*: to beat the r, milites revocare signo vespertino (Ki).

**tattoo** (*v*) · expr by phr: *a savage t'd in the Thracian fashion*, barbarus compunctus notis Threicis, Cic Off 2, 7, 25. *the men t their bodies*, mares corpora sua inscribunt, Plin 22, 1, 2: *to t the whole body*, corpus omne notis persignare, Mel. 1, 19, *ad med.*

**taunt** (*subs*) **1.** opprobrium (not in Cic) *to be stung by unfounded t s*, morderi o falsis, Hor Ep 1, 16, 38 *to utter coarse t s*, o. rustica fundere, id. ib 1, 46: *it is shameful that these t s could not be gainsaid*, pudet haec o. non potuisse refelli, Ov M. 1, 758. **2.** convīcium (*abuse*) *to be assailed with t s*, c urgeri, Cic Acad 2, 40, 125 consectari, id Att 2, 18, *ad init* · *to endure daily t s*, c quotidianum sustinere, id Quint 1, 9, 62 **3.** convīciātio (*clamor. of preced*) *to assail with t s*, c. lacessere, Lampr. Alex Sev. 28, 7. **4.** scomma ătis, *n* Macr Phr *stinging t s*, aculei contumeliarum, Cic. de Or 2, 55, 222 *to assail with foul-mouthed t s*, verborum contumelias incesto ore lacessere, id Phil 11, 2, 5. *the brothers bandy very bitter t s in alternate verses*, alterni versibus inter quentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, id Fusc 4, 36, 77. v SARCASM, REPROACH

**taunt** (*v*) **1.** objĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to cast in one's teeth*. constr with *dat* of the person, and *acc.* of the thing, or *abl* with *de*) *to t any one with his low birth*, ignobilitatem alicui o, Cic Phil 3, 6, 15 *to t us with the death of Caesar*, de morte Caesaris nobis o, id Fam 11, 3, 2 *to t him with having brought poets into the province*, o. quod poetas in provinciam duxisset, id Tusc 1, 2, 3. **2.** figo, xi, xum, 3 (*to pierce*) *to t any one with insulting words*, f. aliquem maledictis, Cic N D. 1, 34, 93 · *to t one's opponents*, f adversarios, id Or 26, 89 **3.** vellĭco, 1 (*to twit*) *to t one in society*, in circulis v., Cic Balb 26, 57 Hor. **4.** convīcior, 1 (*to revile*) *to accuse in earnest rather than to t*, accusare vere potius quam c, Liv 42, 41. **5.** sūgillo, 1 (prop *to beat black and blue*) Liv 4, 35 **6.** opprōbro, 1 (no *perf*) *do you t me with clownishness?* ius tu mihi opprobras? Pl Truc 2, 2, 15. **7.** exprōbro, 1 v UPBRAID, REPROACH Phr *to t anybody*, contumeliam in aliquem jacere, Cic. Sull. 7, 23 (where objicere also occurs) *to t with bitter words*, dictis amaris incessere, Ov. Tr 3, 11, 31 *to scoff and t (the enemy) from the walls*, irridere ex muro atque incipitare vocibus, Caes B G 2, 30.

**taunting** (*adj*) contūmēliōsus v. SARCASTIC, STINGING.

**taunting** (*subs*) vellĭcātio (*the act of twitting*) *to avoid t*, vellicationes effugere, Sen Vit Beat 5, 3 v. also TAUNT

**tauntingly**: contūmēliōse v. BITTERLY, SARCASTICALLY

**tautological, tautology**: no exact word (Mart Cap 5, 175, has tautŏlŏgia, which Quint 8, 3, 50 writes as a Greek word, and defines to be ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio) Expr by congeries verborum ac sententiarum idem significantium, Quint 8 4, 26 *to be t*, perh verba inaniter accumulare, after Gell. 17, 10, *ad fin.*

**tavern**: **1.** caupōna Cic Pis. 22 53 Hor **2.** cauponŭla (*diminn* of preced) *he lay had in a certain little t, and there in concealment he drank deeply till eventide*, delituit in quadam c atque ibi se occultans perpotavit ad vesperam, Cic Phil. 2, 31, 77 **3.** tăberna (a general term for a *shop*, hence usually joined to *adjs*) · *a common t*, caupona t, Ulp Dig 23, 2, 43, § 1 *a wine t*, t vinaria, Varr. L L 8, 30, 117 *an ale-house or t*, *t cerevisiaria (Kr) *a t t* (without any *adj*), Hor. Ep 1, 14, 24: *the Three T's (a town of Latium on the Appian road)*, Tres T, Cic. Att 1, 13, 1 **4.** tăbernŭla (*diminn* of preced), App M 9, p 237 Varr **5** thermōpōlium (*θερμοπώλιον, a shop where hot drinks are sold, a grog-shop*) Pl Curc. 2, 3, 13 **6.** oenōpōlium (*οἰνοπωλεῖον, a wine-shop*): Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 48 **7.** caupōnium Pomp Dig 33, 7, 15. Phr *a t-boy*, or *pot-boy*, puer cauponius, Pl Poen 5, 5, 19. *a female attendant in a t, a bar-maid*, ministra cauponae, Cod Theodos 9, 7, 1 *the sign of a t*, scutum signi gratia positum, Quint 6, 3, 38.

**—— -keeper**: caupo, Cic Hor *Fem.* caupōna, App M. 1, p 105 cōpa, Virg Cop. 1 *to be a t*, exercere cauponam, Ulp. Dig 23, 2, 43, § 9.

**tawdrily**: expr by a phr with the *adj*: v. TAWDRY

**tawdriness**· no exact word the nearest is perh. fūcus (*paint, dye* · hence *deceit, sham*) · *without exaggerated colouring and childish t*, sme pigmentis fucoque puerili, Cic de Or. 2, 45, 188, said of style

**tawdry**: no exact word expr perh by fūcōsus, fūcātus *a natural, not t brilliancy*, naturalis non fucatus nitor, Cic Brut. 9, 36 *t wanes*, merces fucosae, id. Rab Post 14, 40 *a cloak of t colour*, lacerna improbi coloris, Sen. Ep 114, 21 v also TINSELLED

**tawny**: 1. fulvus *the t. bodies of lions*, corpora f leonum, Lucr. 5, 898 *the t covering of a she-wolf*, f. tegmen lupae, Virg Aen 1, 275 2. rāvus (defined by Festus to be *between yellow and bluish gray*) · *a t she-wolf*, r lupa, Hor Od 3, 27, 3 · Cic 3. āquillus. v. SWARTHY.

**tax** (*subs.*): 1. vectīgal, ālis, *n* (esp *t. as a source of revenue*) *a fixed t in money*, v stipendiarium, Cic Veir 3, 6, 12 *a t on the market*, v macelli, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56 *a t on animals*, v urinae, Suet Vesp 23 *to impose a t*, v imponere, Cic Fontei 5, 10, indicere, Suet Calig 41 *to impose a fixed t on eatables*, pro edulis v. certum statutumque exigere, id 1b 40 *to impose a new t on the year's produce of salt*, v novum ex salaria annona statuere, Liv. 29, 37 *to superintend, to exact, to pay a t*, v exercere, exigere, pensitare, Cic Manil 6, 16. *to pay a t for water*, v pro aqua pendere, id Agr 3, 2, 9 *to revive obsolete t s*, omissa v revocare, Suet. Vesp 16 *to relieve of a t*, vectigali levare, Cic Brut 36, 136, liberare, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 9, 26 *to lease out the t s*, v locare, id. Agr 1, 3, 7 *to farm the t s*, v redimere, Caes B. G 1, 18 *adj* vectīgālis *money paid by way of t*, pecunia v, Cic. Verr. 1, 35, 89 2. stīpendium (*a fixed t payable in money*) *to impose, receive a t to refuse to pay a t*, s imponere, capere, de s recusare, Caes B G 1, 44, *ad init to free from t s*, s liberare, id B G 5, 27. 3. tribūtum (*a stated payment*) · *to impose a poll-t*, in capita singula t. imponere, Caes B. C 3, 32 *they all pay t s yearly according to their rating*, omnes quotannis ex censu t conferunt, Cic Verr 2, 53, 131 v TRIBUTE. 4. exactio : *a very cruel poll and house-t*, acerbissima e capitum atque ostiorum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5 *public t s*, publicae e, Asin Pollio in Cic Fam. 10, 32, 1 *unlawful t s*, e illicitae, Tac A. 13, 51. 5. indictio (*the imposition of a t*) · *a temporary t*, i temporaria, Paul. Dig 33, 2, 28 6. censītio. *to lighten the t s*, c levare, Spart Pescenn Nigr 7, *extr* 7. ōnus, ōneris, *n.* (*a burden*) *to lay such heavy t s on the people*, tantum oneris plebi imponere, Cic Verr. 2, 55, 138 *a town subject to very heavy t s*, municipium maximis o pressum, id. Fam. 13, 7, 2 *free from all t s*, ab omni onere immunes, Suet Claud 25 8. pensio · Aur Vict. Phr. · (1) *Ts named from particular objects a t on bachelors*, uxorium (*sc* aes), Fest *a t. on doors* (i. e *house-t*), ostiarium, Caes B. C 3, 32: *a t. on imports or exports*, portorium, id B G 1, 18 *a pedler's t.*, portorium circumvectionis, Cic. Att 2, 16, *ad fin* · *a t on pillars*, columnarium, id Att 13, 6, *init. a t on public pastures*, scriptura, id Fam. 13, 65 · *a t. paid by Jews into the imperial treasury*, fiscus Judaicus, Suet. Dom 12. (11.) *Ts expressed by the percentage levied: a t. of one-half per cent.*, ducentesima, Tac A 2, 42 *a t of 1 per cent. on things bought and sold*, centesima rerum venalium, id A 1, 78 *a tax of 2 per cent, of 2½ per cent.*, quinquagesima, quadragesima, id A 13, 51: *a t of 5 per cent.*, vicesima, Cic. Att 2, 16 · *a t. of 10 per cent.*, decima (decuma), v TITHE *a t of 12½ per cent.*, octava, Cod. Justin. 4, 61, 7 *a t. of 2 denarii*, dinumium, Cod Theod. 14, 27, 2. (iii) *States free from t.s* immunes civitates, Cic Verr. 3, 40, 92 Join: immunes **et liberi**, id. 1b. 2, 69, 166. *to appoint some one to superintend the t s*, aliquem vectigalibus publicis praeponere, Tac A 15, 18. *to farm the public t s*, conducere publica, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 77: *one who farms the t s*, publicanus, Cic. Prov Cons 5, 10 v FARM *a t collected every 5 years*, collatio lustralis, Cod Theod. 13, tit 1

**tax** (*v.*). I. *To impose a t.*: expr. by vectīgal, stipendium imponere, indicere, v TAX (*subs*) · of by censēre, v ASSESS Fig · onus imponere, v. BURDEN. Phr *he t s himself to the utmost*, contendit omnes nervos, Cic Fat 10, 21 *to t a bill of costs* (leg. *t t*), perh aestimare litem. II. *To upbraid, twit*. taxo, 1 *he t s him with his divorce*, t divortium suum, Suet. Dom 10, *ad fin* v REPROACH, CHARGE

**taxable** vectīgālis, Cic Verr 3, 34, 79 stīpendiarius, Caes B. G. 1, 30 Phr *are those farms t ?* sintne ista praedia censui censendo? Cic Flac 32, 80

**tax-collector, tax-gatherer**: 1. exactor *the province crammed with t s*, provincia differta exactoribus, Caes B C 3, 32 Liv. 2. coactor *a t*, c exactionum, Suet. Vita Hor. or c. alone, Hor S 1, 6, 86 3 prōcūrātor (*an official under the Empire*: ō in Ov): Tac. A. 12, 60. 4. ălăbarches, ae, *m.* (ἀλαβάρχης, from ἄλαβα, *vnlc*): Cic. Att 2, 17, *ad fin* : Juv 1, 130. 5. portītor (*a collector of import and export dues*) Cic Agr. 2, 23, 61 id. Rep 4, 7. 6. allector (*a provincial t*) · Inscr *the office of a t.*, allectura, Inscr. 7. vectīgālārius · Firm Math. 3, 13 8. tĕlōnārius (*collector of customs*) · Cod Theod 11, 28, 3, *extr*. 9. mittendārius (*one sent into the provinces to collect*) Cod Theod 6, 30, 2. 10. căpĭtŭlārius (*a t.'s assistant*) · Cod 12, 29, 2

**taxiarch**: *taxiarchus in Cic Att 16, 11, *ad med.* the word is written ταξιάρχης.

**tea**: I. *The plant* · *thea Sinensis *black. t.*. *thea Bohea *green t*, *thea viridis, Linn II. *The drink* *dēcoctus, pōtus theae potus or calda Sinensis. Phr *a t-caddy*, *pyxis theae a t-cup*, *poculum ansatum in scutella positum *a t-kettle*, *aënum (ahenum) operculatum: *a t.-pot*, *vasculum theae decoquendae: *a t-tray*, abacus disponendis scutellis caldae Sinensis *a t-spoon*, cochlear, āris, *n*, v. SPOON: *a t-urn*, nearest word perh. authepsa (Cic. Rosc. Am 46, 133 v Smith's Dict Ant sub voc) *to drink a cup of t.*, *poculum theae haurire *to invite a person to drink t*, *invitare aliquem ad theae potum una sorbendum. *a t-party*, *circulus eorum qui theae potum una sorbendum convenerunt (Chiefly from Kr.)

**teach**: 1. dŏceo, cui, ctum, 2 (with double *acc.*, or with one of them omitted. with one *acc* in *pass* : with *acc.* and *infin* also *ellipt.* with *abl*) · *to t some one an art*, d aliquem artem, Cic. de Or 2, 54, 216 *to t boys the A B C*, d pueros elementa, Hor Ep. 1, 20, 17 *to t those desirous of learning*, studiosos discendi d, Cic. Off 1, 44, 156: *she delights to be taught the dances of Ionia*, motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od 3, 6, 21: *I envy your teacher who for such high pay t s you to know nothing*, invideo magistro tuo qui te tanta mercede nihil sapere doceat, Cic Phil 2, 4, 8 *he taught Socrates the lyre*, Sociatem fidibus (*sc.* canere) docuit, id Fam 9, 22, 3 *to t. the use of horse and arms*, d equo armisque (*sc.* uti), Liv. 29, 1 *Tyrannio t s us in my house*, Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 4, 2 2. ērŭdio, 4 (*to render one polished by instruction, to instruct*: constr. with *acc* of the person and *abl* of the thing, with or without the *prep. in*: sometimes, as in the poets, with double *acc* or a *clause*) *to t youth by laws*, laboribus e juventutem, Cic. Tusc 2, 14, 34. *gladiators taught under the same master*, gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi, Quint 2, 17, 33. *to t. any one the arts*, e. aliquem artibus, Cic Fam. 1, 7, 11. *to t any one civil law*, e aliquem in jure civili, id de Or. 1, 59, 253. *prosperity, adversity has taught me*, secundae, adversae res me eruditerunt, Liv. 30, 30 *philosophy has taught us to aspire to greatness of soul*, philosophia nos ad magnitudinem animi erudivit Cic Tusc. 1, 26, 64 *she has taught thee the laws* te leges eruditi, Stat Theb 10, 507 *she teaches by what means they may be caught*, qua possint eruditi artes capi, Ov F 3, 294 Join docere atque e, Cic Div 2, 2, 4; e atque docere, id. Off 1, 44, 156. 3. instruo, xi, ctum, 3 *the arts by which we are taught*, artes quibus instruimur, Cic Coel 30, 72 *it seems that he must be taught the knowledge of things*, notitia rerum instruendus videtur, Quint 4, 2, 24 v INSTRUCT, INFORM 4. instītuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to t. by a course of training*) · *Socrates when quite old was not ashamed to be taught the lyre*, Socrates jam senex institui lyra (*sc* canere) non erubescebat, Quint 1, 10, 13 *to t. one to speak*, i. aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162 *to t. one's mind to thank*, i animum ad cogitandum, Ter Ph 2, 1, 10 *is it thus you t young men?* sic tu i. adolescentes? Cic. Coel. 17, 39 *he was the first to t. agriculture to speak Latin*, agricolationem primus Latine loqui instituit, Col. 1, 1, 12 Join i. atque erudire, Cic. Verr 3, 69, 161 · v. TRAIN 5. ēdŏceo, cui, ctum, 2 (*to t. thoroughly, inform*: constr. with double *acc* , in *pass* with *acc* of the thing, or a *clause*): *those whom he had taught what he wished to be said*, hi quos edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B G. 7, 38 *the king being at last taught that there were gods*, rex edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18, *ad init* : *the system in which he had been taught*, disciplina in qua erat edoctus, id 24, 4 (where the latest edd. read eductus): v. INFORM. 6. perdŏceo, cui, ctum, 2 (*to t thoroughly* rare). *taught by experience itself*, usu ipso perdoctus, Cic Balb 27, 60 Quint.. Ov 7. condŏcēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to t or train together*. rare): *to t. brutes*, c belluas, Cic N D. 2, 64, 161: *to t one's mind to be able to despise those things*, c. animum ut ea possit contemnere, id. Tusc 5, 31, 87. 8. addŏceo, cui, ctum, 2 (*to t in addition*: very rare. dub in Cic) *tipsiness t.s the arts in addition*, ebrietas addocet artes, Hor. Ep 1, 5, 18. 9. subdŏceo, cui, ctum, 2 (*to t. as an assistant*) *that they should be taught by my labour as an assistant-teacher*, meo labore subdoceri, Cic Att 8, 4 *to be assistant-teacher to a grammarian*, s grammatico, Aug Conf. 8, 6, *ad init*. 10. dēdŏceo, cui, ctum, 2 (*to t the contrary, unteach*) *she t s them not to use false terms*, falsis d vocibus uti, Hor Od 2, 2, 20 *they must be restrained rather than taught the contrary*, coercendi magis quam dedocendi, Cic. Fin. 1, 16 51 11. trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (also transdo . *to t. by handing down, to deliver by tying*) *to t the rudiments of speaking*, t. elementa dicendi, Cic. Acad 2, 28, 92: *to t the rudiments of trades and crafts*, operum atque artificiorum initia t, Caes. B G 6, 17 *they t many things concerning the heavenly bodies*, multa de sideribus transdunt, id. B. G 6, 14, *extr* : *to t. men virtue*, t. virtutem hominibus, Cic de Or 1, 58, 248. Join t et docere, id Fin. 4, 4, 9. 12. praecĭpio, cēpi, ceptum (*to give precepts, to t by rule*) : *to t the art of swimming*, p. artem nandi, Ov. Tr. 2, 486 *justice t s us to spare all*, justitia praecipit parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: *to t young men*, p. juvenibus, Suet. Gram. 10 *t me a mournful song*, praecipe lugubres cantus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2 *to t. respecting eloquence*, p de eloquentia, Cic de Or. 2, 11, 48 *I readily grant that they loved as they t*, ut praeceperint, ita vixisse, facile concesserim Quint 1, prooem 15 Join. p et docere

Cic. Rep. 1, 46. **13.** prōfiteor, fessus, 2 *(to t. publicly, t. as an art)*: *to t. philosophy*, p philosophiam, Cic Pis. 29, *71 he was removed to Sicily, where he now t s*, translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur, Plin. Ep 4, 11, *ad fin.*

**teachable**. ¶ **1.** dŏcĭlis (no *sup*) *he is t. who is willing to listen attentively*, d, est qui vult attente audire, Auct Her 1, 4, 7 v DOCILE. **2.** dŏcĭbĭlis, Tert.

**teachableness** dŏcĭlĭtas, Cic : v. DOCILITY

**teacher**: **1.** doctor *t.s of rhetoric*, rhetorici d., Cic. de Or 1, 19, 86. *artists and t s of eloquence*, dicendi artifices et d., id ib. 1, 6, 23 *to send for some one to be his son's t.*, accire aliquem filio d, id ib 3, 35, 141 *(Apollo) t of the melodious muse*, d argutae Thaliae, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25. **2.** măgister (*a master*) *t s of the liberal arts*, artium liberalium m., Cic. Inv 1, 25, 35 *very able t s from Greece*, exquisiti e Graecia m., id. Brut. 27, 104 *a dry t.*, m. aridus, Quint. 2, 4, 8: *a school-t.*, literarius m, Vopisc. Tac. 6, 5 *to discharge the office of t*, magistri personam sustinere, Suet Gram. 24 *t s to whom we send our children*, m. ad quos liberos mittimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 133: *boys are trained under t s*, pueri apud m. exercentur, id ib 1, 57 744: *stale repetitions weary wretched t s to death*, occidit miseros crambe repetita m., Juv 7, 154: *I wish you to be my t. in this matter*, te mi in hac re magistro volo, Cic Caecin 11, 32 *experience is the best t*, usus m. est optimus, id. Rab Post 4, 9 *the pen, the best t. of eloquence*, stilus, optimus dicendi m, id. de Or 1, 33, 150. *f* -tra *philosophy, the t. of morals*, philosophia, m. morum, id Tusc. 5, 2, 5. **3.** praeceptor (*one who teaches by rule or system*): *they willed that the t should be in the stead of a revered parent*, p. sancti voluere parentis esse loco, Juv. 7, 209 *not merely a t, but, moreover, a guardian and tutor must be sought for*, non modo p. sed etiam custos rectorque quaerendus est, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, *ad med your t s and instructors in virtue*, vestri p et virtutis magistri, Cic. Mur. 31, 65 *t s of the way of life*, p vivendi, id. Inv 1, 25, 35 *there is need of the most distinguished t s*, praestantissimis p. opus est, Quint 1, 1, 10: *f* -trix. Cic. Fin 1, 13, 43 **4.** auctor (*compar.* *one who originates anything* · *a leader or t*): *with Cratippus for your t*, Cratippo auctore, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8 *a most famous t of divine and human law*, divini humanique juris a. celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26, 2 Liv. 1, 59 Join: a et magister, Cic Or 3, 10 a. et praeceptor, id Phil. 2, 6, 14. **5** professor (*a public t.*): *a somewhat noted t.*, non obscurus p, Quint 2, 15, 36 · *a t. of eloquence*, p eloquentiae, Suet. Rhet. 25 *adj* professorius Tac A 13, 14, *ad fin* **6.** institūtor Lampr Comm 1, 7 **7.** ēruditor Tert Pall 4 *f* -trix Flor 2, 6, 39 **8.** trādens, ntis (prop a *part., one who teaches*) *it is the fault of the t.*, culpa tradentis est, Quint. 3, 6, 59 **9.** vātes, is, *comm. (an authority)*: *a t. of medicine*, medicinae v, Plin. 11, 37, 89 **10** expr by special words to express the subjects taught: as, *a t. of eloquence*, rhētor, Cic de Or 1, 18, 84 *a t of grammar*, grammaticus, Quint. 2, 4, 1: *a t of language*, grammătista, Suet Gram 4 (q v) grammătŏdĭdascălus, Mart Cap. lītĕrio, Amm. 17, 11, 1· *a t of oratory*, dēclāmātor, Cic. Or 15, 47 *a t. of reading and writing*, lītĕrātor, App. Flor. p 367 *a school-t*, lūdĭmāgister, Cic. N D 1, 26, 72 (ludi magister, *al.*) Phr · *professional t s*, ii qui se docere profitentur, id ib 1, 5, 10 *he did not place himself under any t.*, nemini se ad docendum dabat, id Brut 89, 306 *taught under Greek t s*, Graecis institutionibus eruditi, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8: *are you a t. of declamation?* declamare doces? Juv 7 150 *an under-t*, prō-schŏlus, Aug.: v. subdoceo, 2, under TEACH.

**teaching**: **1** doctrīna *t improves the innate strength*, d vim promovet insitam, Hor Od 4, 4, 33 *things not handed down by t.*, non doctrina tradita, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208 *to seek the help of t.*, quaerere adjumenta doctrinae, id Mur. 30, 63 *that course of t. which the Greeks call "the circle of arts and sciences,"* orbis ille doctrinae quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant, Quint 1, 10, 1 **2.** disciplīna · *the t. of boys*, d puerilis, Cic Rep 4, 3 *to be placed under some one's t*, alicui in disciplinam tradi, id Div. 1, 41, 92 *there will be no t. superior to this*, nulla erit hac praestantior d, id, Fam 1, 7, 11 *some systems of t overthrow all moral obligation*, nonnullae d. officium omne pervertunt, id Off 1, 2, 5 **3.** trādĭtio *bald and dry t*, jejuna atque arida t, Quint 3, 1, 3 Tac **4.** ērūdītio *that t in school is preferable to t at home*, potiorem in scholis esse e quam domi, Quint 2, 3, 10 Cic **5.** institūtio v INSTRUCTION, EDUCATION **6.** prōfessio (*the public t of anything*) *the t of grammar*, p grammaticae, Suet. Gram 8 Phr.: *we are corrupted by various kinds of false t*, variis imbuimur erroribus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2

**teak**: *tectona grandis, Linn (Indian t).

**teal**: perh. querquedŭla, Varr. R R 3, 3 *anas crecca, Linn.

**team**. **1.** prōtēlum (*cattle harnessed together for draught*) *a t of oxen*, p boum, Plin 9, 15, 17 *three oxen in a t will draw a single plough*, protelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cato in Non 363, 10 **2.** jūgāles, *pl. masc* (*sc.* equi, boves, etc . *animals yoked together*) *two t s*, gemini j, Virg Aen 7. 280: v YOKE.

**teamster**: *qui protelum agit v. DRIVER.

**tear**. **I.** Lit. **1.** lăcrĭma · *bring t s*, salsae l., Lucr 1, 125: *hot t s*, l tepentes, Tib 2, 5, 77: calidae, Cels 6, 6, *ad init*: *dropping, or fast-falling t s*, l rorantes, Lucr. 2, 977 *senseless and unseasonable t s*, absurdae atque abhorrentes l, Liv. 30, 44 *fruitless t s*, l nihil proficientes, Sen Cons ad Poly 4, 1; manes, Virg Aen 4, 449 *"crocodile's t s,"* l confectae dolis, Ter Andr 3, 3, 26 cf "uberibus lacrimis semperque paratis," Juv. 6, 273 (q v.). *to draw t s*, l movere, Quint 4, 2, 77; concitare, id 11, 3, 8; ciere, Virg Aen 6, 468; excire (alicui), Tac A 11, 2; commovere, Curt 5, 5, 7, excutere, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 115, elicere, Pl Trin 2, 2, 13 *a man most clever in drawing t s*, vir movendarum l. peritissimus, Plin Ep 2, 11: *natural relationship wrings t s from us*, l.s exprimit naturalis necessitas, Sen Ep 99, 18 *to cause one many a t*, multas alicui l afferre, Cic Att. 12, 13 *with t s standing in her bright eyes*, lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Virg Aen 1 228 *the t s long repressed, ran down her face*, suspensaeque diu l fluxere per ora, Ov Am 1, 7, 57 *when t s long checked gained the mastery and broke forth* cum diu prohibitae l. vincerent prorumperentque, Plin. Ep 3, 16, 5 *t s stay t to my eyes for joy*, prae laetitia l prosiliunt, Pl. Stich 3, 2, 13 (praesilunt, *al.*): *to melt into t s*, lacrimis exstillare, Ter. Ph 5, 8, 82; fatiscere in lacrimas, Val. Fl. 3, 395 *t s flow of their own accord*, l. eunt sua sponte, Sen Ep 99, 20 *to burst into t s*, in lacrimas, Stat Theb 11, 191; effundi in lacrimas, Tac A 1, 11; or, lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 651; or, ad l, Liv. 44, 31, *extr.*: *on the arrival of her friends t s came into her eyes*, adventu suorum l obortae, id. 1, 58 *to give way to t s*, lacrimis indulgere, Ov M 9, 142; se tradere, dare, Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2; Tusc 2, 21, 48 *t s run down from my eyes*, ex oculis l. descendunt, Pl Merc. 3, 4, 4 *has t.s roll idly down*, l. volvuntur inanes, Virg. Aen. 4, 449: *t s flow down*, l fluunt, Ov. M 2, 364; excidunt, Sen Ep 99, 15, decurrunt, id ib. 63, 1 *the man's tears flow like a child's for joy* hominī l. cadunt quasi puero gaudio, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20 *a few t s trickle down my cheeks*, manat rara meas l. per genas, Hor Od 4, 1, 34 *t s burst forth in grief or flow through joy*, l erumpunt gaudio aut laetitia, manant, Quint. 11, 3, 75 *to shed t.s*, l effundere, Cic Planc. 42, 101; fundere, Virg. Aen. 3, 348, profundere, Cic. Fontei. 17, 38; perfundere, Ov H 11, 115, l. dare, Virg Aen 4, 370 *to shed t s of joy*, l. gaudio effundere, Liv. 27, 19, *ad fin*: *the marble rock sheds t s*, l marmora manant, Ov M 6, 312 *to shed a flood of t s*, vim lacrimarum profundere, Cic Rep 6, 14 *she bedews the grass with a stream of t s*, humectat lacrimarum gramina rivo, Ov. M. 9, 656 *t s run down her bosom like a river*, per quae sinum l fluminis instar eunt, id H 8, 62 *everything is swimming with t s*, lacrimis omnia plena madent, Tib 1, 9 (8), 54 *Niobe rains t s*, Niobe lacrimas depluit, Prop. 2, 16, 8 *to mar the eyes with t s* lacrimis oculos foedare, Tib 2, 6, 43 *to bathe one's face in t s*, lacrimis vultum lavare, Ov. M. 9, 680; rigare, Virg. Aen. 9 251, os opplere, Ter. Heaut 1, 2, 65 *I am overcome with t s*, conficior lacrimis, Cic Fam 14, 4, 1 *I cannot speak for t s*, neque prae l loqui possum, id Mil 38, 105 *t s choked her utterance*, l vocem impediere, Ov. M 13, 745 *the shedding of t s relieves the feelings*, l profusae animum levant, Sen Ep 99, 15 *to bedew anything with t s*, tingere aliquid lacrimis, Ov. M 9, 567. *to bedew the ashes (of the dead) with the tear due to them*, debita spargere l. favillam, Hor. Od 2, 6, 23: *cease to beset my tomb with t s*, desine lacrimis urgere sepulcrum, Prop 4, 11, 1 *to honour with t s*, l decorare (aliquem), Enn in Cic Tusc 1, 49, 117 *let not my death be unhonoured with t s*, mors mea ne careat l, poet in Cic, ib, *to laugh till the t s come*, usque ad l ridere, Petr 57, 1 *to gulp down one's tears*, l. devorare, Ov. Fast 4, 845. *to repress t s*, l reprimere, Sen Ep 63, 1, sistere, Ov Fast. 1, 367, supprimere Albin 1, 427; continere, Pl Most 3, 2, 138, inhibere, Curt 10, 6, 3 · *not to repress t s*, l non tenere, Cic Verr 5, 67, 172 *who can keep from t s?* quis temperet a l? Virg Aen 2, 8 *although our t s are exhausted our grief remains deeply rooted*, consumptis l tamen haeret dolor, Cic Phil 2, 26, 64 *to dry the falling t s*, l siccare cadentes, Prop 1, 19, 23 *to wipe away t.s*, l detergere, Ov M 13, 746; abstergere, Curt. 5, 5, 8 *to kiss away one's t s*, combibere sicco ore l, Ov. A A 2, 326. *a t quickly dries, especially over the misfortunes of another*, cito arescit l. praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57 · *t.s dry up*, l exarescunt, Cic Att 10, 14, *ad init*, inarescunt, Quint 6, 1, 27 Prov. *hence those t s*, "hinc illae l" Ter. Andr 1, 1, 99. **2.** lăcrĭmŭla (*dimin* of preced) *to shed t.s copiously*, l uberim fundere, Catul 66, 17 *a feigned t which she squeezed out hardly and with much difficulty by rubbing her eyes*, falsa l quam oculos terendo misere vix vi expresserit, Ter. Eun 1, 1, 22 *you might have seen not merely a little t but many t s, and weeping, and sobbing*, non modo l sed multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic Planc 31, 76 **3.** flētus, ūs (*a weeping* used both in *sing.* and *pl.*): *fruitless t s*, f inanes, Virg G. 4, 375 *pious t s*, pii f, Stat Silv 5, 1, 32 *women's t s*, f. mulierum, Cic Verr 4, 21, 47 *t s unaccompanied by words*, tacitus f, Liv. 3, 47 *t s and streams that bedew the face*, f. et rigantes ora rivi, Plin. 11, 37, 54. *with many t s*, multo cum f., Tac. A. 1, 40: *to move the people to t s*, f. populo movere, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228 Virg Aen. 4, 439. *to be moved to a fresh outburst of t s*, in novos f. excitari, Sen. Ep. 99, 16. *to shed a flood of t s*, largos effundere f., Virg. Aen. 2, 271 · *t s break forth*, f erumpit, Quint 6, 2, 7 · *to bathe one's cheeks with t s*, irrigare fletu genas. Sen.

Phoen. 441 *offerings bathed with many t.s for a brother's loss,* munera fraterno multum manantia f, Catul 100, 9 *to repress one's t.s,* f reprimere, Cic Rep 6, 15, *mit* comprimere, Stat Silv 2, 6, 12 *to wipe away one's t.s,* f. alicui abstergere, Cic. Phil 14, 13, 34 **4.** expr metaph in the poets by gutta (*a drop*), imber (*a rain shower*), ros (*dew*), humor (*moisture*), fons (*a fountain*), flumen (*a stream*), aqua (*water*) *the t. steals from my eyes,* labitur ex oculis gutta meis, Ov. Tr 1, 3, 4 *he bedews his face with large t.-drops,* guttis humectat grandibus ora, Virg. Aen. 11, 90 (said of a horse) *t.s for a wife,* uxorius imber, Stat Silv. 5, 1, 32 *the cheeks are wet with mournful t.s,* tristi imbre madent genae, Catul 68, 56 *to bedew her bosom with t.s,* spargere imbre sinus, Ov A 3, 6, 68 *her eyes fill with hot t.s,* tepido suffundit lumina rore, id M 10, 360: *to drop t.s from one's eyes,* stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor A P 430. *a t. stealthily trickles down my cheeks,* humor in genas furtim labitur meas, id Od 1, 13, 6 *my cheeks are ever wet with t.s,* hument fonte perenne genae, Ov H 8, 64 *he waters his face with a flood of t.s,* largo humectat flumine vultum, Virg Aen 1, 465 *honourable t.s,* honoratae aquae, Prop 4, 11, 102 Phr.: *eyes without a t.,* sicci oculi, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18 Prop *myself with t.s in my eyes,* ipse madens oculis, Stat Silv 5, 3, 58 *he began to entreat with t.s,* ille lacrimans orare, Sall Jug. 107 Liv. 3, 46 *joy that finds vent in t.s,* udum gaudium, Mart 10, 78, 8 *you would have drawn t.s from stones,* lapides flere coegisses, Cic de Or. 1, 57, 245: *smoke that brings t.s into the eyes,* lacrimosus fumus, Hor. S 1, 5, 80 *war that costs many t.s,* lacrimosum bellum, id. Od 1, 21, 13: *nothing worthy of t.s,* nil lacrimabile, Ov. M. 2, 796: *he died worthy of the t.s of many a good man,* multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Hor Od 1, 24, 9 *Pluto, who cannot be moved by t.s,* Pluto illacrimabilis, id. ib 2, 14, 6 *ghosts for whom no t.s is shed,* animae indefletae, Ov. M 7, 611. **II.** Fig. (*applied to inanimate objects*) **1.** lăcrĭma: *the t.s of trees,* l arborum, Plin 11, 6, 5 *the t.s of vines,* l. vitium, id 23, praef, § 3 cf Ov. A. A. 1, 283. **2.** gutta: Lucr. 1, 349 Ov. M. 10, 500: v. DROP, WEEP

**tear** (*v.*) scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (a more gen. term than *t.*, including the notion of *splitting* or *cleaving*): *to t. a garment,* s vestem, Hor Od 1, 17, 27 *to t. the sails,* s. vela, Pl. Trin 4, 1, 18. *to t the hair,* s. crines, Virg Aen 12, 870: *the asses may t. me with their teeth,* asini me mordicibus scindant, Pl Aul. 2, 2, 57. It is sometimes employed in several senses which are more usually expr. by comps., or by other words: as, *to t. up a letter,* s epistolam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, *extr*: *to t. down a bridge,* s pontem, Tac H. 5, 26 *to t open one's sorrow (like a wound),* s dolorem, Cic Att. 3, 15, *ad mit.*. *to t. asunder the ties of kindred,* s necessitudines, Plin. Pan. 37, *ad fin.* . v. REND.

**—— along** (*v intr*) · v. HURRY, SCAMPER. Phr.: *to t along the road,* viam vorare, Catul. 35, 7

**—— asunder,** or **to pieces: 1.** lănio, 1: *to t. a man to pieces,* l. hominem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3 *bodies torn to pieces by wild beasts,* corpora a feris laniata, id Tusc. 1, 45, 108 *to t. a garment to tatters,* l vestem, Ov. M. 5, 398 *to t. the universe to bits,* l. mundum, id ib. 1, 60 *to t. the hair,* l. comas, id. M. 4, 139. Fig *vices t the heart to pieces,* vitia cor laniant, Sen. Ep 51, *ad fin.* **2.** dilănio, 1 (stronger than preced . rare) · *to leave the corpse for dogs to t.,* cadaver canibus dilaniandum relinquere, Cic. Mil 13, 33: *to t. the hair,* d. comas, Ov Am. 3, 9, 52. **3.** lăcĕro, 1 (*to mangle*: perh not in Cic. in the lit sense) *to t. the body,* l. corpus, Lucr. 3, 878 *to t. one's face, hair, dress,* l ora, comam, vestem, Ov. M 11, 726 Fig.: Cic. Quint. 15, 50, Ov Pont 4, 16, 1 **4.** dilăcĕro, 1 (perh not in Cic.; for in N D 1, 11, 27, lacerari is now read) *the dogs t their master to bits,* canes d dominum, Ov M 3, 250 *to t to pieces with engines of torture,* d. tormentis, Tac A 15, 57 Fig *to t the republic to pieces,* d rempublicam, Sall Jug 41, *ad med* **5.** excarnifico, 1 (*no pf. to t the flesh to pieces*) Cic N D. 3, 33, 82 **6.** dīvello, velli, vulsum, 3 (*to pull in pieces or asunder*) *to t a she-lamb to pieces with the teeth,* d mordicus agnam, Hor S 1, 8, 27 *to t. the body to bits,* d corpus, Virg Aen. 4, 600 *to t one's cloak to bits with the thornbushes,* d. paenulam sentibus, Suet Ner 48, *ad fin* · *to t asunder a wound with one's own hand,* d vulnus suis manibus, Auct B Afr 88. *to t children asunder from the embraces of their parents,* d liberos a parentum complexu, Sall Cat 51 Fig. *to t asunder things which nature has joined,* res a natura copulatas d, Cic Off 3, 18, 75 *to cement a thing which has been broken and torn asunder,* rem dissolutam divulsamque d, id de Or 1, 42, 188 *I am distracted and torn to pieces by sorrow,* distineor et d dolore, id Planc. 33, 79 **7.** convello, velli, vulsum, 3 (*to t. wholly to pieces*) · *to t the food to pieces with greedy tooth,* c. dapes avido dente, Ov. M 11, 123 *the centurions tore to pieces and mangled,* convulsi laniatique centuriones, Tac A 1, 32 Fig.. *to t. one's heart to pieces with words,* verbis c. pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111. **8.** discindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3: *to t one's tunic asunder,* d tunicam, Cic de Or 2, 47, 195. *to t any one to pieces with scourges,* d. aliquem flagellis, Suet. Calig 33 *limbs torn asunder by the teeth,* discissi dentibus artus, Virg. G. 3, 514 Fig., *to t asunder the ties of friendship,* d amicitias, Cic Am 21, 76 **9.** conscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (*to t wholly to pieces*. rare) *to t a letter to pieces,* c. epistolam, Cic Fam 7, 18, 4 *to t a garment to bits,* c vestem, Ter Eun 5, 1, 4 **10.** discerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to pluck in pieces*). *a young man torn to pieces,* discerptus juvenis, Virg. G. 4, 522 *to t. any one to pieces with the hands,* d. aliquem manibus, Liv 1, 16: Cic. Fragm *the dogs tore the half-burnt corpse to pieces,* semustum cadaver discerpsere canes, Suet Dom 15. Fig. · *subjects which are pulled and as it were torn in pieces,* divulsa et quasi discerpta, Cic de Or 3, 6, 24. **11.** concerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (rare) *to t a letter to pieces,* c. epistolam, Cic. Att. 10, 12, *ad med. small linen napkins torn into little bits,* linteola concerpta, Plin 31, 8, 44 **12.** dīrĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 (*to snatch asunder*) *horses tore Hippolytus to pieces,* diripuere Hippolytum equi, Ov. A. A 1, 338 *to t asunder the limbs with their hands,* d. membra manibus, id M. 3, 731 · *winds t up the ocean,* venti d fretum, Stat Theb 5, 367. Fig · *to t. one's fatherland to pieces,* d. patriam, Cic Att. 8, 2, *ad med* **13.** distrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (*to drag asunder*). *to t. the body asunder in all directions,* d. corpus passim, Liv 1, 28, *ad fin.*. *it can neither be broken through nor torn asunder,* neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest, Caes. B. G 7, 23, *extr.* Join divellere ac d., Cic Sull. 20, 59 Fig. · *whom death has snatched or exile torn from us,* quos aut mors eripuit nobis aut distraxit fuga, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2. **14.** differo, distŭli, dilātum, 3 *wolves will t. their limbs in pieces,* membra different lupi, Hor Epod. 5, 99. Virg Aen. 8, 643. Fig. *I am utterly torn to pieces,* differor, distrahor, diripior, Pl Cist. 2, 1, 5. **15.** lancĭno, 1 (rare, and appy. late the *part.* dilancinata occurs in Amm 22, 15, 19) *to t any one to bits,* l aliquem, Sen. Ira 1, 2, 2: *to t by biting,* l. morsu, Plin 9, 6, 5. Phr: *to be torn to pieces by dogs,* laniatu canum interire, Tac. A 15, 44 *a garment torn to bits,* vestis lacera, id. H. 3, 10 v TORN. *horses tore him to pieces,* equi in diversum iter concitati lacerum corpus discerpsere, after Liv. 1, 28, *ad fin. the cough t.s the sick swine to pieces,* quatit aegros tussis anhela sues, Virg G. 3, 496

**tear away** or **off: 1.** ăvello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3: *stones torn away from the mountains,* saxa montibus avulsa, Luci 4, 138 *to t away the head from the shoulders,* caput humeris a., Virg Aen 2, 558 *to t one away from the embraces of his mother,* aliquem de matris complexu a atque abstrahere, Cic Fonteī 17, 36 also without de, Virg. Aen. 4, 616 v TEAR ASUNDER. **2.** abscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3: *to t. the tunic from his breast,* tunicam a pectore a, Cic Verr, 5, 1, 3 *having torn away her golden tresses,* flaventes abscissa comas, Virg Aen 4, 590: *to t. the robe from his shoulders,* humeris a. vestem, id ib. 5, 685 **3.** răpio, pui, ptum, 3 (*to snatch away*), *the wind t.s away the leaves from the lofty tree,* frondes alta rapit arbore ventus, Ov. M 3, 730. *to t. away the bars from the door-post,* r. repagula de postī, id. 5, 120 *Naso torn away from home* (i e an *exile*), Naso raptus, id Pont. 4, 16, 1. **4.** dērĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 (*to t. down, off, or away*): *to t any one away from the altar,* d aliquem de ara, Pl Rud 3, 6, 2 *to t. away the garment from one's breast,* d. vestem a pectore, Ov M 9, 637 *to t the covering off one's shoulders,* velamina ex humeris d., id ib. 6, 567. **5.** praerĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 (prop. *to seize before another*) *to t away thy father from thee,* p patrem tuum tibi, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 21. **6.** praevello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3 (*to t away before*) · Laber.. Tert v. SNATCH AWAY.

**—— down: 1.** rĕvello, velli, vulsum, 3: *to t down the shields with their hands,* r scuta manibus, Caes B. G 1, 52 *to t. down a door,* r. fores, Suet Calig 6 Cic Mur. 15, 33. **2.** rĕscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (*to cut down*) *to t down the rampart and breastwork with hooks,* r. vallum et loricam falcibus, Caes B. G. 7, 86, *extr* *to t down the heavens with their hands,* r caelum manibus, Virg. Aen 6, 583. **3.** dērĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 *to t. down the moon from the sky,* d. lunam coelo, Hor. Epod 5, 46. v. DRAG DOWN.

**—— open: 1.** rēscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 *to t open a wound,* r vulnus, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, *ad fin* Fig. Hor. Ep 1, 3, 32. **2.** proscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (*to t. open in front*) *to t a fish open,* p piscem, Apul Apol p 300 *to t an oak open with an axe,* ferro p quercum, Lucan 3, 434 **3.** haurio, hausi, haustum, 4: *the wild boar tore open his thigh,* aper hausit femur, Ov. M 8, 371. Liv. 7, 10 Phr *to t open one's own wounds,* manus suis vulneribus afferre, Cic Att 3, 15, *ad init* *to t the breast open.* reserare pectus, Ov M 6, 663

**—— out** or **up: 1.** ĕvello, velli, vulsum, 3 (the *perf* evulsi once in Hor.). *to t out a tree,* e arborem, Liv. 33, 5. Fig.: *to t out evils by the root,* e. radicitus mala, Lucr 3, 310 *consuls who deserve to be torn out of the list,* consules ex fastis evellendi, Cic Sest 14, 33. **2.** convello, velli, vulsum, 3 (*to t. up entirely*); *soldiers t up the lowest stones of the tower with crowbars,* milites vectibus infima saxa turris convellunt, Caes. B. C 2, 11 *the bars being torn out and the folding-doors broken in,* convulsis repagulis effractisque valvis, Cic Verr. 4, 43, 94 *to t an image out from the shrine,* c. simulacrum e sacrario, id ib. 5, 72, 187. Fig *Rome, torn up almost from her foundations,* Roma, prope convulsa sedibus suis, id. Pis. 22, 52 **3.** rĕvello, velli, vulsum, 3: *to t out a stone from the mountain,* r saxum e monte, Ov. M 12, 341 *to t. out herbs by the root,* r. herbas radice, id ib. 7, 226 **4.** vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3 · v PULL PLUCK OUT. **5.** haurio, hausi, haustum, 4: *the wind t.s up the trees from the very roots,* ventus arbusta radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr 6, 141 *to t. out the eye,* h. lumen, Ov. M. 13 564. **6.**

exscindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 v. EXTIRPATE, UPROOT. **7.** ērīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3: v. SNATCH OUT.

**tear** (*subs.*): scissūra, Sen ep Plin.: v. RENT

**tearful**: **1.** flēbilis. *grief is t. sorrow*, maeror est aegritudo f, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18 *a t spouse*, f. sponsa, Hor Od 4, 2, 21 *t elegy*, f. elegia, Ov Am 3, 9, 3. **2.** lācrīmōsus *t eyes*, l lumina, Ov Am 1, 8, III. Cic Arat. 446 **3.** expr by lācrīmans · *t. eyes*, l. oculi, Cic. Sest. 69, 144 v. WEEPING. Phr. *t eyes*, oculi humentes, Ov. M II, 464. udi, id. H 12, 55. [N.B - lācrīmabilis means *worthy of tears*]

**tearfully**: expr. by multis cum lacrimis, multo cum fletu, or lacrimabundus · v. phr under TEAR flebiliter usu denotes *mournfully, plaintively* Gell 10, 3, *ad init*, has lacrimose dicere lacrimabiliter occurs in Hier.

**tearless**: expr. by sine lacrimis, or lacrimis vacuus *t eyes*, sicci oculi, Hor Od. 1, 3, 18 Com. pumicei, Pl Ps. 1, 1, 73. *a t race*, genus siccoculum, id ib 1, 1, 75.

**tease**: obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum or tunsum, 3 (*to annoy with importunity*) *to t. any one with long letters*, o aliquem longis epistolis, Cic Att 8, 1, *extr don't t me any more about this matter*, ne me obtundas de hac re saepius, Ter. Ad 1, 2, 33 v WORRY, HARASS

**teasel**: dipsăcus or dipsăcos (δίψακος), i, *f.*, Phn. 27, 9, 47: also spina fullonia, id 16, 44, 92 dipsăcus fullonum, Linn : *the hairy t*, galludraga, Plin 27, 10, 62.

**teat**: **1.** mamma *to give the t.*, dare m., Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 1 *seeking after the t.*, m. appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85 *whales nourish their young with their t s*, balaenae mammis nutriunt fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95 **2.** mămilla (*dimin* of preced. also in the form mammula, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2) · *a sow famed for her thirty t.s*, scrofa trigintis clara m, . 12, 74: Vell. 2, 70, *ad fin* **3.** papilla: said of the dolphin, Plin 11, 40, 95 *like the t of the breast*, velut p. uberis, Col. 9, 11, 4 **4.** rumis, is: an old word found in Varr R. R. 2, 1, 20. Plin [N B—ūber always denotes the *swelling breast* or *udder*, whence such expr as ubera mammarum (*the breasts with their t s*), Luer 5, 882 v. BREAST: *to give the t* (or breast), ubera offerre, praebere, Just 44, 4, 1, 4]

**technical**: *t terms*, verba artium propria, Quint 8, 2, 13 vocabula earum rerum quae in quaque arte versantur, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3 *geometricians, musicians, grammarians use peculiar t expressions*, geometrae, musici, grammatici more quodam loquuntur suo, id ib 3, 1, 4 · *systems of oratory employ t and special terms in teaching*, rhetorum artes verbis in docendo quasi privatis utuntur ac suis, id ib *a t term used by workmen*, vocabulum opificibus usitatum, id Fin. 3, 2, 4 (see the whole context) *a t. term in painting*, * vocabulum pictorum proprium (Kr.) · *t. argumentation*, ratio, Cic Fin 1, 7, 22: *a mere t. lawyer*, formularius, Quint. 12, 3, 11 (Cic. has leguleius) v. PETTIFOGGING

**technicality**: expr. by some phr.. *we ought to regard the subject-matter, not the t. of the language*, rem spectari oportet non verba, Cic. Tusc 5, 11, 32 *to agree substantially, but to differ about t.s*, re consentire, vocabulis differre, id Fin 4, 2, 5

**technology**: * officinarum artes (Kr.) perh also *operum atque artificiorum scientia

**technologist**: technicus (τεχνικὸς) Quint. 2, 13, 15.

**Te Deum**: *hymnus qui vocatur Ambrosianus. *to sing a t*, gratulationem ad sacras Dei Optimi Maximi aedes facere, after Cic Fam 11, 18, 3 or laudibus gratibusque Deum O. M. venerari, after Tac. A. 12, 37.

**tedious**: **1.** lentus *a t. affair*, l. negotium, Cic. Att. 1, 12, *init.* : *a t war* l bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7 **2.** longus: *the hours seemed t.*, horae l videbantur, Cic Att. 12, 5, *extr* : *I do not wish to be t*, nolo esse l id. N. D 1, 36, 101 *it would be t*, longum est, id Sest. 5, 12 *it would be t to enumerate every particular*, l est omnia (sc dicere), id. N D. 1, 8, 19 *not to be t*, ne longum faciam, Hor. S 1, 3, 137: ne l sit, Cic Cat 3, 5, 10 *mind you are not t*, ne l fiet videte, id Leg 2, 10, 24 **3.** longinquus (*of long duration*) *a t warfare*, l militia, Liv 4, 18 *a t disease*, l. morbus, id 1, 31 v. SLOW, WEARISOME. **4.** taedĭōsus Firm Math Phr. *to be t*, languorem afferre, languere, Cic. Off 3, 1, 1 and 3 *the year seems t*, pigeri annus videtur, Hor Ep 1, 1, 21 (joined to nox longa, dies lenta) *if I were to relate more at wearisome length*, si alia memorem, mora sit, Pl Capt 4, 3, 6 *there is something t in Cicero*, * in Cicerone est nescio quid putidi ac molesti.

**tediously**: expr. by the *adj* or cum taedio, Quint. 4, 2, 44 or longius, id. 10, 2, 17 v. SLOWLY. Taedĭōse is no longer read in App de Deo Socrat. p 51, *extr*

**tediousness**: no exact word it may sometimes be expr. by taedium, which primarily denotes the *sense of weariness in persons*, or *an object that gives rise to it* · *the t of a protracted war*, longi taedia belli, Ov M 13, 213 *the t of a dead calm*, tranquillitatis lentissimae t., Sen. Ep 70, 3 *rhetorical division relieves the sense of t*, partitio t. levat, Quint. 4, 2, 49 oscitationes = *tedious writings* in Stat. S. 4, 9, 20 and perh *t. speaking* in Quint 11, 3, 3 Phr. *the t of old writers*, antiquorum scriptorum languor, Cic Leg 1, 2, 6 *the t. of very embarrassed orations*, impeditissimarum orationum spatia, Tac Or. 19.

**teem**: scăteo, 2 v ABOUND.

**teeth** (*p*) dentio, 4 *children t ing very late*, pueri tarde dentientes, Plin 30, 3, 8, § 22

**teething** (*subs*) dentītio *during t.*, in dentitione, Plin 28, 19, 78 The form dentio occurs in Plin Val 1, 4, 2

**tegument**: intĕgūmentum v. INTEGUMENT, COVERING

**teil-tree**: tĭlia v LIME-TREE

**telegraph**: * tēlēgrăphium (Kr) the old-fashioned t may be expr by * machina rem gestum per signa lignea nuntians (Kr). (see also Caes B G 7, 3) *the electric t*, * machina ad vim electricam transmittendam ita instructa ut sine intervallo literas et verba e longinquo indicet *to send a message by t.*, * telegrapho, quod dicitur, nuntium mittere.

**teleology**: perh *causarum finalium doctrina, or ratio in Cic the same notion is expr by a periphrasis of N. D 2, 53, 133.

**telescope**: * tēlescŏpium (Kr): * tubus speculatorius: * perspicillum (Bacon). *to look through a t.*, * oculis armatis prospicere aliquid (Kr).

**tell**: **1.** *To communicate* · **1.** narro, 1 (with *acc* of the thing, or *abl* with *de*, and *dat* of the *pers.* · also with *acc.* and *inf.*, rarely with *ut*, and *abs*): *I am t.ing you what you know better than I who t it*, ego tibi ea narro quae tu melius scis, quam ipse qui narro, Cic Fam 9, 6, 6 *to t a roundabout story*, ambages n, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 77. *the tablets themselves will t you*, ipsae (tabellae) tibi narrabunt, Pl Pers. 4, 3, 29 (37) *to t a story to a deaf ass*, surdo fabulam n asello, Hor. S 1, 1, 70 *to t. bad news about any one*, male n de aliquo, Cic Att. 16, 14, *ad fin.*. *the sailor t s of the winds*, navita de ventis narrat, Prop. 2, 1, 43 *he used to t many things from memory in a pleasant style*, multa n. memoriter et jucunde solebat, Cic Am. *init.* *to t carefully and clearly*, n diligenter et enodate, id. Inv. 1, 21, 30 · *he told (us) that you used to be anxious at times*, narravit te interdum sollicitum solere esse, id Fam 6, 1, 6 *I will t. you: I used previously to be somewhat angry at the shortness of your letters*, nario tibi: ante subirascebar brevitati literarum tuarum, id. ib 11, 24, *init.* · *the scope of our work requires that his history should be briefly told*, operis modus paucis eum narrari jubet, Vell. 2, 29, 22: Virg Aen 2, 549 **2** ēnarro, 1 (*to recount fully and in order*) *to t. the whole affair from beginning to end*, omnem rem ordine e, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 11 · *let me first t. this which I have begun*, hoc quod coepi primum enarrem, id. Heaut 2, 3, 32 *to t. one's dream to the senate*, somnium senatui e, Cic Div 1, 26, 55 **3.** dēnarro, 1 (*to t fully* rare) *I will t him this*, haec ego illi denarrabo, Ter Ph 5, 7 (8), 51 *he t s his mother*, matri denarrat, Hor S 2, 3, 315 **4.** rēnarro, 1 (*to t. over again*. poet) *to t the decrees of the gods*, fata divum r., Virg Aen 3, 717 · Ov **5.** dīco, xi, ctum, 3 *t. me whose cattle are these*, dic mihi cujum pecus, Virg E 3, 1. *it is tedious to t*, longum est d, Cic Sest 5, 12 *to t. the truth*, d verum, id Fam 9, 24, 2: *to t. a lie*, d mendacium, Nep. Att. 15, 1 *I t. you this as a profound secret*, arcano (*adv.*) tibi ego hoc dico, Pl Trin 2, 4, 117 *I t you again and again it will be done at your risk*, etiam atque etiam d tuo periculo fiet, Cic Att. 13, 25, *ad fin.* v. SAY **6.** lŏquor, cūtus, 3 (*to talk, converse*) *t me your name*, loquere mihi tuum nomen, Pl Men 5, 9, 7 · *you were saying you wished to t. me something in private*, nescio quid secreto velle l te audiebas mecum, Hor S 1, 9, 67 *it is a horrible thing of which they t*, horribile est quod loquuntur, Cic Att 14, 4 *to t of battles*, l praelia, Hor Od. 4, 15, 1 *as the annals of the Roman people t*, ut annales P. R. loquuntur, Cic Dom 32, 86 *the fact itself t s*, res ipsa loquitur, id Mil 20, 54 *eyes too expressive t. how we are mentally affected*, oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum affecti simus loquuntur, id. Leg 1, 9, 27. *you are in a city where the very walls seem able to t you this more fully and amply*, in ea es urbe in qua haec plura et ornatiora parietes ipsi l. posse videntur, id Fam 6, 3, 3 v. SPEAK **7.** mĕmŏro, 1 (*to call to mind*): *whether am I to t his pride or his cruelty first* ? utrum superbiam prius memorem an crudelitatem? Cic Verr 1, 47, 122: *to t. the praises of illustrious men*, m honoratorum virorum laudes, Auct in Cic. Leg 2, 24, 62 *for ye remember, O goddesses, and can t*, et meministis enim, divae, et m potestis, Virg Aen 7, 645: v. RELATE, DESCRIBE **8.** ēnūmĕro, 1 (prop *to t. the number of* hence, gen. *to recount*) *I will not t all the miseries*, non faciam ut enumerem miserias omnes, Cic Att 3, 7, *ad med* · *the advantages of rivers cannot be told*, enumerari non possunt fluminum opportunitates, id. N D. 2, 53, 132 *to t of many an instance in one's discourse*, plurima fando e., Virg Aen 4, 334 v RECOUNT. **9.** do, dĕdi, dătum, 1 (*to give* used in this sense mostly by the com. poets) *t me now, do you quite approve of it?* da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: *I will t. in few words*, paucis (*sc.* verbis), dabo, Ter Heaut prol. 10. *I will t this trick to my master's son*, herili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Pl Bac 2, 3, 132. **10.** cĕdo (an old *imp.*, *give* or *tell thou* the 2nd pl. cette is appy used in the first meaning only) *t me then what I am to do*, c. igitur quid faciam, Ter Andr. 2, 3, 9: *I immediately said*, t *me if you have anything from Atticus*, ego statim, c., inquam, si quid ab Attico, Cic. Att 16, 13, *ad init* · *t. me one authority for your proceeding*, unum c. auctorem tui facti, id Verr 5, 26, 67. Phr. *a story is told of a foul crime*, foedum traditur scelus, Liv. 1, 48: *to t. our friends' secrets*, amicorum secreta eloqui, Sen Ben 5, 21, 1: *t. it to safe ears*, depone tutis auribus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 18: *they must be told of their danger*, de periculo erunt commonendi, Cic. Part. Or 27, 96 *to t one's secrets to a person*, occulta alicui credere, id Coel 23, 57: alquid committere, Catul. 101, 1: *t. of*

*the theft,* furto silentia deme, Ov M. 2, 700: *"tell it to the marines,"* quaere peregrinum, Hor Ep 1, 17, 62. **II.** *To order:* jūbeo, jussi, jussum, 2 v ORDER, BID. **III.** *To discern:* intelligo, lexi, lectum, 3 v. DISCERN, KNOW **IV.** *To point out:* indico, 1 v INDICATE, SHEW. **V.** *To count* nūmĕro, 1 v. COUNT dīdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to t off*). *to t off upon one's fingers,* d. in digitis, Quint. 4, 5, 24 **VI.** *To have weight or influence.* vāleo, 2 v. INFLUENCE

**teller:** nūmĕrātor v. COUNTER

**telling** (*adj*). vălĭdus. v. FORCIBLE, WEIGHTY.

**temerity:** tĕmĕrĭtas, Cic v. RASHNESS.

**temper** (*v*). **1.** tempĕro, 1 (in most senses, lit and fig, of the Eng) *to t. iron,* t. ferrum, Plin 34, 14, 41. *to t colours,* t. colores, id. 2, 18, 16 *to t wine,* t vinum, id 29, 3, 11, § 50 *to t. lime (for mortar),* calcem t., Vitr 7, 2 *excessive heat is t'd by the blowing of the Etesian winds,* Etesiarum flatu nimia temperantur calores, Cic N D 2, 53, 131 *chill evening is the air,* frigidus vesper aera temperat, Virg G 3, 337. *to t. the baths,* balnea t, Sen Ep 86, 10 *when he had taken those three things he t'd them into one kind,* ea quum tria sumpsisset unam in speciem temperavit, Cic. Tim. 7, *ad init.* · *to t. sharp and flat tones,* acuta cum gravibus t, id Rep. 6, 18 Fig.: *freedom not t'd with moderation but too unmixed,* libertas non modice temperata sed nimis mera, id ib. 1, 43: *a form of government made by blending and t ing together the three best kinds of states,* genus aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. ib 1, 45 *to t the bitters of life with a quiet smile,* amara lento t risu, Hor. Od 2, 16, 27 *as the awe is t'd so the growing boys are t'd and moulded,* utcumque temperatus sit aer ita pueros orientes a et formari, Cic Div. 2, 42, 89. **2.** misceo, miscui, mistum or mixtum, 2 (*to mix*). v. *infra*) · *wit t'd by dignity,* gravitate mixtus lepos, Cic Rep 2, 1 *t. your serious discussions with a brief folly,* misce consilia stultitiam brevem, Hor. Od 4, 12, 27 · *a spot where Greek lavishness and provincial thrift were t.'d and happily blended,* locus Graeca comitate et provinciali parsimonia mistus et bene compositus, Tac. Agr. 4 Join m. et temperare, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119 v BLEND, MIX [N.B— It is only in the fig sense, and where the context sufficiently expresses the result of the mixing that this verb is used as a syn of tempero, from which, in the stricter sense, it is distinguished in Cic. Rep. 2, 23, haec ita mixta fuerunt ut temperata nullo fuerint modo, *these things were so mixed that they were in no wise t.'d*] **3.** condio, 4 (prop. *to season* in a fig. sense, *to t.*) *to t anything naturally harsh by many pleasures,* c. aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint 5, 14, 35 *dignity t'd with affability,* comitate condita gravitas, Cic Sen. 4, 10 *these things indeed which are now most excellent will not become better, but it is pleasanter when they are t'd,* non ista quidem erunt meliora, quae nunc sunt optima, sed certe condita jucundius, Cic Mur 31, 66. **4.** dīluo, ui, utum, 3 v DILUTE. **5.** corrīgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (*to correct*): *to t. vines,* c. vina, Plin. 15, 29, 37, *et pass.* **6.** lēnio, 4: v. SOFTEN, MITIGATE. Phr. *if you t. your gravity with his affability,* si illius comitatem tuae gravitati asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66· *the river Salo in which weapons are t'd,* temperator armorum Salo, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

**temper** (*subs.*) · **I.** *Due mixture:* **1.** tempĕrātio *the t. of bronze,* t. aeris, Cic Verr 4, 44, 98: Vitr **2.** tempĕrātūra *the t. of bronze,* t aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20 *the t. of vermilion,* t. minii, Vitr 7, 9, 1. **3.** tempĕries, ei, *f.*: *an equal t of all the ingredients,* aequalis t omnium misturarum, Plin 34, 2, 3, *ad fin* Phr. *the different sorts and t s of bronze,* differentiae aeris et misturae, id 34, 8, 20 **II.** *Disposition of mind.* **1.** ănĭmus *the tail shows the t of the lion,* leonum animi index est cauda, Plin 8, 16, 19 *to be in a good t,* comi, leni animo esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39 *having no control over one's t,* impos animi, Pl Bac 4, 2, 3 *to show one's bad t,* animos violentos iramque ex pectore promere, id Truc 2, 7, 52 (43) *to be of a wanton, bad t,* protervo, iracundo animo esse, id. Bac 4, 2, 1 *an inflexible t,* atrox a, Hor. Od 2, 1, 24. *a fickle t,* a mobilis (opp to stabilis), Cic. Fam 5, 2, 10. *a good t,* aequus a, id Rosc Am 50, 145: *an unruffled t,* a aequissimus, id Tusc. 5, 37, 108: v. DISPOSITION **2.** ingĕnium *a stern and inexorable t,* durum et inexorabile i, Ter Ph 3, 2, 12 *born with a bad t.* malevolente i natus, Pl Bac 4, 2, 4 *that two violent t s might not be joined in marriage,* ne duo violenta i in matrimonio jungerentur, Liv. 1, 46 **3.** expr. by ira, or iracundia (*rage, bad t*) *to do anything in a fit of t,* facere aliquid per iram, Cic Tusc 4, 37, 79 *to keep one's t,* iracundiam cohibere, id Mair 3, 8 iram comprimere, Pl Truc 2, 2, 9 *to lose one's t.,* iracundia efferri, Cic de Or. 2, 75, 305: *to be in a very bad t,* iracundia summa esse, Caes B C 3, 16 Phr. *an uncle of a very bad t,* avunculus difficillima natura, Nep. Att. 5, 1: *but old men are peevish, uneasy, testy, and ill-t'd,* at senes morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles sunt, Cic Sen 18, 65 *to be of such a t,* talem diem induere, Tac. A 6, 20.

**temperament:** **1.** hăbĭtus, ūs *the t s of their bodies are various,* varii corporum h, Tac Agr. 11 *justice is a t of the mind,* justitia est h animi, Cic. Inv 2, 53, 160: *the nature and t of clemency,* natura clementiae h que, Sen Clem 1, 3, *ad init.* v CONSTITUTION, DISPOSITION **2.** tempĕrātio *the t of the body when the various parts of which it is composed are in harmony with one another is health,* corporis t quum ea congruunt inter se e quibus constat sanitas, Cic Tusc. 4, 13, 30· *the discipline and t of the state,* disciplina ac t civitatis, id 4, 1, 1 **3.** tempĕrāmentum · *the material is the same but the t. differs,* eadem est materia sed distat t, Plin 9, 36, 61: *we ought to observe a mean, but a due t. is difficult,* modum tenere debemus, sed difficile est t., Sen Clem 1, 2, *ad fin.*. v. DUE MEAN. **4.** tempĕrātūra *the t of the body,* t. corporis, Sen Ep. 11, 6. Phr.: *I am considered to have a phlegmatic t,* lentus existimor, Cic de Or 2, 75, 305 *a sanguine t,* alacer ac promptus animus, Caes. B. G 3, 19 v. preced art

**temperance:** **1.** temperantia (the most gen term, answering pretty closely to the Eng) *t is the firm and moderate control of reason over the sensual desires and over the other non-virtuous desires of the soul,* t. est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma ac moderata dominatio, Cic Inv. 2, 54, 164 *t. brings peace to the mind,* t pacem animis affert, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47. *t. in food,* t in victu, id Tusc. 5, 20, 57 Join modestia et t, id Off. 1, 5, 14: moderatio et t, id de Or. 2, 60, 247. **2.** continentia (*t which restrains one's lusts* a special term, as opp. to the preced, which is general) *t is that whereby desires are controlled by the guidance of reflection,* c est per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic Inv 2, 54, 164. *t in every branch of living and style,* c. in victu omni atque cultu, id Off 2, 24, 86. Join c. et temperantia, id. Off. 3, 25, 96 modestia et c., Caes B G. 7, 52. **3.** frūgālĭtas (*moderation in enjoyment, thriftiness*) *t embraces every kind of abstinence and harmlessness, together with all other virtues,* omnem abstinentiam, omnem innocentiam reliquas etiam virtutes i. continet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 (q. v he mentions temperantia, moderatio, and sometimes even modestia as equiv for σωφροσύνη, and then proposes f as the best equiv) *remarkable and admirable t,* singularis et admiranda f, id Deiot. 9, 26 *good health, and that which chiefly produces it, t,* bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat, f, Quint 10, 3, 26

**4.** mŏdestia · v MODERATION, SOBRIETY **5.** abstĭnentia v ABSTINENCE. Join a et continentia, Cic Off 2, 22, 77 **6.** tempĕries, ei (poet and late) *peaceful t. of character* t tranquilla morum, Stat S 2, 6, 48 Claud Phr *a t-society,* perh *siccorum sodalitas* v WATER-DRINKER

**temperate:** **I.** *Of climate* tempĕrātus *more t parts,* loca temperatiora, Caes B G 5, 12, *extr.* · *a fine and t region* regiegia t que regio, Vitr 6, 1, 11 v MILD *the t zone,* orbis medius et mitior plaga, Plin 23, 1, 22 (R and A) *zona t, Milton · v ZONE **II.** *Of character* **1.** tempĕrātus *the just, t, and wise,* justi, t, sapientes, Cic N D. 3, 36, 87: *of t and moderate character,* t moderatisque moribus, id Fam 12, 27 *a moderate and t speech,* oratio modica et t, id Or 27, 95 **2.** temperans, ntis (prop a *part*, and hence constr with *abl* or *gen* of the *thing*, to denote in what respect temperance is observed) *a moderate and t man in all the relations of life,* homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac t, Cic. Font. 14, 30 *you will call him t who has controlled himself in regard to some lust,* temperantem dices quemque in aliqua libidine continuerit, id Par 3, 1: *princes more t. in reference to the desire of power,* principes temperantiores imperii, Liv 26, 22, *ad fin more t as to power,* potestatis temperantiores, Tac A. 13, 46, *extr* **3.** frūgi (orig a *dat fem.* of the unused frux, as shown by the last example below then used as an *indecl adj* in the pos for frūgālis, which only occurs in the *comp* and *sup*, reg formed from it) *to be called a t. man is no great praise for a king,* f hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. Deiot 9, 26 *Penelope so t. and so chaste,* (Penelope) tam t tamque pudica, Hor. S 2, 5, 77 *luxurious, t., shabby living,* victus luxuriosus, f, sordidus, Quint 5, 10, 27. *very modest and very t.,* permodestus et bonae f., Cic Att. 4, 8, *ad fin.* **4.** continens, ntis (rare) *our ancestors, most t men,* continentissimi homines majores nostri, Cic. Par 1, 1 *more t in money matters,* continentior in pecunia, Caes. B C 1, 23. **5.** mĕdius (*moderate*) *a t speech,* m. oratio, Liv 10, 26, *ad init. pondering no t. scheme, but everything that was extravagant,* nihil m. sed immensa omnia animo volventes, id 2, 49 v. MODERATE **6.** sōbrius (prop. *unintoxicated*). *sparing and t,* parcus ac s, Ter Ad 1, 2, 15: *men quite thrifty and t,* homines plane frugi ac s, Cic Verr 3, 27, 67. **7.** siccus (*abstemious, sober*) *a sober and t life,* vita sobria et s, Sen. Vit Beat 12, 4. Cic. Acad 2, 27, 88 Join s, frugi, continens, Pl Asin 5, 2, 7. **8.** abstēmius (prop *reframing from strong drinks*) · *t in the midst of outspread luxuries,* in medio positorum a, Hor Ep 1, 12, 7· Ov. **9.** abstĭnens, ntis (*refraining from what is unlawful*) *to be t, to restrain all desires, is noble,* esse a., continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 11, 32 *a man most t. in all that concerned others,* homo alieni abstinentissimus, Plin Ep. 6, 3, *ad med* v. ABSTINENT, CONTINENT. Phr. *to be t*, temperare (with *abl.*, either alone or with *in*, also with *dat*) *to be t in love,* in amore t, Pl Epid. 1, 2, 8. *to be t. with the tongue,* linguae t., id. Rud 4, 7, 28 *to be t with the hands,* manibus t, Liv 2, 23, *ad med*

**temperately:** **1.** tempĕrāte *when it shall be t warm,* ubi t tepebit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2· *to act t*, t agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, *ad med.* **2.** tempĕranter

*he adds the remaining remarks t.*, cetera t. adjungit, Tac A. 15, 29 Cic 3. frūgāliter *to talk t.*, f loqui, Cic Fin 2, 9, 25. Hor. 4 continenter (rare) *to have lived t in Asia is worthy of praise*, c. in Asia vixisse laudandum est, Cic Mur 5, 12 5. sōbrie *to live t*, s vivere (joined to continenter), Cic. Off 1, 30, 106 v MODERATELY

**temperateness:** I. tempĕries, ei v MILD TEMPERATURE, in foll art

II. mŏdĕrātio: v MODERATION

**temperature:** no exact word *by changes of t bodies are injured*, mutationibus caloris ac frigoris corpora vitiantur, Vitr 1, 4, 2 *the causes which modify the t*, causae quae vim habeant caloris ac frigoris, after Cic. Tim. 14, *ad med. the t of the atmosphere* may be expr by coelum *the changeableness of the t*, coeli varietas mutatioque, Col 11, 2, 1 v. CLIMATE. *A mild t*, arising from the due blending of heat and cold, is expr by 1. tempĕrātio: *the advantages which are derived from the mild t of the atmosphere*, commoda quae percipiuntur coeli temperatione, Cic N D 2, 5, 13 2. tempĕries, ei. *f he produced a mild t by mixing fire and cold*, t dedit mixta cum frigore flamma, Ov M 1, 51 *the mild t of the year*, t anni, Plin 18, 25, 60 Hor 3. tempĕrātūra: *a good and wholesome t*, t. utilis ac salubris, Sen Ep 86, 10 (of a bath) 4. tempĕrāmentum. coeli t, Just 2, 1 (q v) Phr *the cypress growing in a mild t.*, cupressus in tepore proveniens, Plin 16, 33, 60, *extr.*

**tempest:** tempestas, intempĕries v STORM Phr *to raise a t. in a teapot*, fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur, excitare, Cic Leg. 3, 16, 36 *sailors overtaken by a t*, deprensi nautae, Virg. G. 4, 421 *t-tossed*, jactatus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 7 Cic.

**tempestuous:** prŏcellōsus: v STORMY

**tempestuously:** prŏcellōsē v STORMILY.

**tempestuousness:** expr by violentia tempestatis, Curt 8, 4, 5, and similar phr v STORMINESS, VIOLENCE

**Templar:** *Templarius *the order of the T's*, *commilitones templi Salomonis, ordo templariorum *the confraternity of the T's*, *sancta domus militiae Templi

**temple:** I. *A sacred building* 1. aedes, is, *f* (a simpler building than templum usu in *sing*) *to vow a t*, a vovere, Liv 10, 37, *ad fin. to dedicate a t*, a dedicare, Cic. Leg 2, 23, 58; consecrare, id Dom 49, 127 *the t of Minerva*, a Minervae, id Verr 4, 55, 122 *the summit of the Capitol and the other t s*, Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, id de Or 3, 46, 180 whenever the context does not clearly show the sacred na ure of the edifice *sacer* is added so, a sacrae, id Dom 49, 128 opp. to profanae, id N D. 2, 27, 67 *two t s*, duae a sacrae, id Verr. 4, 53, 118 (binae is used when a signifies *a house*). Sometimes there is an ellipsis of a after the prep ad: *we had come to the t. of Vesta*, ventum erat ad Vestae (*sc.* aedem), Hor. S. 1, 9, 35 2. aedĭcŭla (*domin* of preced.): *when he had dedicated the altar and little t*, quum aram et a dedicasset, Cic Dom 53, 136. 3. templum (prop. *the whole of the sacred buildings*) · *the t of Juno*, Junonis t (also called fanum), Cic Inv. 2, 1, 1 *a t. of vast wealth*, immensae opulentiae t, Tac H 5, 8 *the hidden and secret parts of the t which the Greeks call ădyta*, occulta ac recondita templi quae Graeci ădyta appellant, Caes B C. 3, 105. *to found a t*, t condere, Virg. Aen 1, 446. *to build a t. of marble*, t de marmore ponere, id G. 3, 13. Join. t. aedesque, Hor Od. 3, 6, 2 Fig. *the t. of morality*, t. sanctitatis, Cic. Mil. 33, 90. *the t s of the mind*, t mentis, Lucr. 5, 103.

4. fānum (prop. *a space set apart for a t.*: cf Liv. 10, 37, *ad fin*) *the t of Diana at Ephesus*, f Dianae Ephesi, Caes. B. C. 3, 33. Join f atque delubra, Cic Rab perd. 10, 30: f. et templa, id Cat 4, 11, 24 f. sacellaque, Liv. 1, 55 5. dēlūbrum (usu in *pl* : *a place for purification*) *standards hung up in the t s*, signa affixa delubris, Hor Od. 3, 5, 19 *to honour the t s of the Muses*, d Musarum colere, Cic. Arch 11, 27 Join templa atque d., Cic N D. 3, 40, 94 6. sācellum, sacrārium v. CHAPEL, SHRINE 7. sēdes, is, *f* (*abode of a god*) · *the t of Terminus*, Terminī s, Liv 1, 55: *his t and stronghold*, s. atque arx, id 5, 50 8. thōlus, i, *m* (prop *the dome of a t* hence in the later poets, *a t itself*): *thou shalt be worshipped in a larger t*, coelum majore t, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 3 9. atrium (*a part of the t.* v Dict. Ant) *the t. of Liberty*, a Libertatis, Cic Mil 22, 59

10. dōnārium (prop *the place where gifts are kept* hence, *a t*) *lofty t s*, alta d, Virg G 3, 533 Apul 11. căpĭtōlium (*any heathen t.*) Prud

12. insŭla Eccl 13. expr by the name of the deity to whom it is dedicated: *when the t. of Vesta was burnt*, quo tempore Vestae arsit, Ov Fast. 6, 437 *his weapons being hung on the door post of the t. of Hercules*, armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 5 *it had been better for thee to pass the night in the t of Jupiter*, incubare te satius fuerat Jovi, Pl Curc 2, 2, 16 Phr. *having struck the holy t*, sacras jaculatus arces, Hor Od 1, 2, 3 (of the Capitol) *the t of his step-mother hard by*, junctae tecta novercae, Stat S 3, 1, 137 *thy t. is at Lampsacus*, domus tua Lampsaci est, Catul 18, 2: *a t without a roof*, hypaethros, Vitr. 3, 2, 1 II. *A part of the head* 1. tempus, ŏris, *n. the spear passed through either t*, int hasta per t. utrumque, Virg Aen 9, 418 *he strikes Gracchus on the t.*, Gracchō percutit tempus, Auct Her 4, 55, 68 · *to bind the t s with a garland*, t vincire corona, Hor Od 1, 7, 23 *a ly*, tempŏrālis *the t. veins*, venae t, Veg Vet 2, 16 8 2. sŏpor, ŏris *the left t*, laevus s, Stat S 2, 3, 29

**temple-keeper:** 1. aedĭtuus *the t-s and guardians*, a custodesque, Cic Ver 4, 44, 96 Hor *f* -a, Tert *adj*, aeditualis, ib 2. aedĭtŭens, ūtis Lucr 6, 1273 v Gell 12, 10 (where he argues in favour of the form aeditumus, and quotes the verb aeditumor from Pompon Varr also says the former is the older and better form, R R. 1, 2, 1)

3. sacrārius Inscr Orell 4. hiĕrŏphylax Scaev. Dig 5. insŭlārius Just 32, 2

**temporal:** I. *Pertaining to this world* expr sometimes by hūmānus *ever contemplate these heavenly things, and despise those t things*, haec caelestia semper spectato, illa h contemnito, Cic Rep. 6, 19 In eccl. writers sēcŭlāris, tempŏrālis. v WORLDLY. II. *Non-ecclesiastical* · expr. perhaps by prŏfanus, as opp to sacer *a t. post*, *civile munus · *the t possessions of the church*, *bona ecclesiae quae jure saeculi continentur (after Kr) · *bona clericorum *temporalia, quae vocantur

**temporality:** v. TEMPORAL, II.

**temporary:** 1. tempŏrārius. *t generosity*, t liberalitas, Nep Att. 11, 3. *t. friendships*, amicitiae t, Sen Ep 9, 9 *a t. theatre*, t theatrum, Plin. 34, 7, 17. 2. tempŏrālis: *a t. cause*, t. causa, Sen N Q. 7, 23, 2: *some add that emotion is t*, adjiciunt quidam *πάθος* temporale esse, Quint 6, 2, 10. 3. expr. by ad or in tempus: *an emotion of the mind which is usually brief and t*, perturbatio animi quae plerumque brevis est et ad t, Cic Off. 1, 8, 27 *steps hastily constructed and a t theatre*, subitarii gradus et scena in t structa, Tac. A 14, 20.

**temporarily:** 1. expr by ad or in tempus · *a leader t chosen*, dux ad t lectus, Liv. 28, 42 *ad init*. Cic Am 15, 53 2. tempŏrālĭter · Tert 3. tempŏrāliter Salv.

**temporize:** I. *To be a time-server* expr. by phr with tempus: *to t.*, tempori, temporibus servire, Cic. Sest 6, 14; id. Fam 10, 3, 3; assentiri, id 1b 1, 9, 21 *in so doing nobody could think he was t ing*, quae cum faciebat nemo eum temporis causa facere poterat existimare, Nep. Att. 9, 6 · *I have not t.d in any degree*, nihil est a me inservitum temporis causa, Cic Fam. 6, 12, 2 *to be always t ing*, semper ex ancipiti mutatione temporum pendere, Curt. 4, 1, 27 · *to adopt a t ing policy*, fortunae applicare sua consilia, Liv 32, 21, *ad fin.*

II. mŏrōr v. DELAY.

**temporizer:** temporum homo, Curt. 5, 3, 4 (where the best edd reject multorum) *they think you are too much of a t* existimant te nimis servire temporibus, Cic Fam. 10, 3, 3. v. TIME-SERVER

**tempt:** I. *To allure*, esp to evil 1. tento, 1 *to t the minds of the slaves by hope and fear*, t animos servorum spe et metu, Cic. Clu 63, 176: *did the Sardinian sheep - skin t. him whom the royal purple did not move?* quem purpura regalis non commovit eum Sardorum mastruca tentavit? id. Aem Scaur. in Isid. Orig 19, 3 · *to t. any one to a discussion*, t. aliquem ad disputandum, id. de Or 2, 3, 13 (where some make ad d. depend upon the foll. elicere) 2. attento, 1 *he industriously t'd the enemies of every one*, omnium inimicos diligenter attentavit, Cic. Verr 2, 54, 135 *lest his fidelity should be t'd*, ne sua fides attentetur, id Or 61, 208 3. sollĭcito, 1: *to t her chaste fidelity by gifts*, s. pudicam fidem donis, Ov M 7, 721 *to t the slaves to kill the guest*, s servos ad hospitem necandum, Cic Coel 21, 51 *I am t'd to think there are no gods*, sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov Am 3, 9, 36 4. indūco, xi, ctum, 3 (constr with *ad* or *in* and acc): *to t any one by bribes, by favour, by hope, by promises*, pretio, gratia, spe, promissis 1 aliquem (ad parricidium), Cic Rosc Am. 28, 76: *to t. any one to tell a lie*, 1. aliquem ut mentiatur, id Rosc Com 16, 46 5. invĭto, 1 *all things t to sin*, invitant omnia culpam, Ov H 17, 183 *to t. to sensuality*, 1 in libidinem, Suet Cal 41. Join 1 et allicere, Cic Fin 5, 6, 17: v ALLURE, ENTICE. 6. scandălizo, 1: Tert Phr *you will not t any lady by the present of a costly robe*, non ullam tarae labefactes munere vestis, Catul 69, 3 II. tento, 1 v. TRY, ATTEMPT.

**temptation:** 1. usu expr. by a phr with some verb *the hope of wealth has been a t. to many to sin*, multis induxit in peccatum pecuniae spes, Auct. Her 2, 19, 29. 2. sollĭcĭtātio · *she cannot be overcome by t s*, sollicitationibus expugnari non potest, Sen Controv. 2, 15, *ad med.* 3. tentātio (common in eccl. writers) *the whole of life is called a t*, vita tota t nominatur, Aug Conf. 10, 32. 4. scandălum (*a stumbling-block*) : Tert. v. ALLUREMENT, ENTICEMENT. Phr. *who does not know that the hope of impunity is the greatest t. to sin?* quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil 16, 43 *to yield to t.*, succumbere culpae, Virg Aen. 4, 19 (R and A.).

**tempter:** 1. tentātor: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 71 of the Devil, Vulg. Matt. iv. 3. 2. sollĭcĭtātor Sen. Contr. 2, 15, *ad med.*

**tempting** (*adj.*): illĕcebrōsus: v. ENTICING.

**ten:** dĕcem · poet. also dēni: *in twice t. ships*, bis denis navibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 381: also expr. poet. by bis quinque, Hor . 1, 1, 24: bis quini, Virg. Aen 2, 126: sometimes put for an indef. number *if you have t. tongues*, si d. habeas linguas, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 20: Hor. · *the t. commandments*, *d. praecepta: d verba, Vulg. Deut. x 4: dĕcălŏgus, Tert. Anim 37: *t times*, dĕcies (dēciens), Cic : used of an indef number, Hor. A. P. 365: v TENFOLD *t. each, t at a time*, dēni (*gen pl* dēnum, Cic. denorum, Liv.): *t in measure*, denarius, *a pipe t. inches*

*in circumference*, d fistula, Plin 31, 6, 31 *the number t*, dēcussis, is, *m*, Vitr 3, 1, 5: *the number t counted on the fingers*, denarius digitorum numerus, id 1b · v DECADE *a measure or weight of t ounces*, dēcuncis, is, *m* Rhem Fann de ponder. 46. dēcuna, Prisc de Ponder p. 1348 P. *containing t modii*, dēcemmōdius, Col. 12, 50, 8 *a t.-foot measuring rod*, decempeda, Cic Mil. 27, 74 Hor *t o'clock*, hora quarta (diei, noctis acc to Roman computation) *a t-months' child*, decemmestris partus, Censorin 11, 2; filius natus in decem mensibus, Cic Top. 10, 44. *a period of t years*, dēcennium, App de Deo Socr p 52. *t years old*, dēcennis Plin 8, 44, 69 *lasting t years*, dēcennis, Quint 8, 4, 22; dēcennalis, Anim. 15, 12, 6, per decem annos, Cic. *a festival kept every t. years*, dēcennia, dēcennālia, Trebell. Gallien 7, *ad fin*: id. 1b 21, *ad fin. a t-horse chariot*, dēcemjūgis, is, *m* Suet Ner. 24: *having t banks of oars*, dēcemrēmis, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 208 *having t rowlocks*, dēcemscalmus, Cic Att 16, 3, *ad fin. having t. pillars*, dēcāstȳlos, Vitr 3, 2, 8 *a board of t men* dēcemvīri, Cic Liv v. DECEMVIR *the t chief men*, dēcemprīmi, Cic Verr 2, 67, 162 *a set of t*, dēcūria, Col 1, 9, 7. *to divide into sets of t*, dēcūriāre, Liv. 22, 18, *ad init a dividing into sets of t.*, dēcuriātus, ūs, id. 1b. dēcuriātio, Cic. Planc 18, 45 · *by sets of t*, dēcūriātim, Charis *a commander of t men*, dēcūrio, Varr L. L 5, 16, 26 dēcānus, Veg Mil. 2, 8, *ad fin* · Hier. *t per cent*, dextantes usurae: v Dict. Ant.

**tenable:** expr. by a phr. · quod teneri, defendi, teneri potest. *lest the works which had been finished should not be t* ne opus effectum teneri non possit. Hirt B. G. 8, 34, *ad fin.*: cf. Cic Fin 3, 7, 25.

**tenacious:** **1.** tĕnax, ācis *the t princess*, t torceps, Virg. Aen 12, 404 *dirty places t with thick mud*, loca limosa t. gravi coeno, Tac A. 1, 63 *a t morass*, t vorago, Catul 17, 26: *t wax*, t cerae, Virg G 4, 161. Fig.: *a man t. of his purpose*, t propositi vir, Hor Od 3, 3, 1 *t of falsehood and evil*, ficti pravique t., Virg Aen 4, 188: *a memory most t for doing good*, memoria beneficiendi tenacissima, Plin. Ep. 10, 7 **2.** pertĭnax, ācis (*very t*): *is his father t.? ay, very t*, tenaxne pater ejus est? immo p, Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 39 *a finger that pretends to be t.*, digitus male p, Hor. Od 1, 9, 24: v. PERTINACIOUS **3.** rētinens, ntis (*observant of* constr. with *gen*): *a man t of his own rights and dignities*, homo sui juris dignitatisque r, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 2, 3 11 *t of his ancestral nobility*, avitae nobilitatis r, Tac A 2, 38, *ad fin.* **4.** firmus (*steadfast*) *a man t. of his purpose*, vir proposito f., Vell 2, 63, 3 *a man most t. of the cause he has undertaken*, vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, Cic Mil. 33, 91 **5.** lentus (*pliant, adhesive*) · *glue, more tenacious than birdlime or pitch*, gluten visco et pice lentius, Virg G. 4, 41 *t. chains*, l vincula, Pl. Men 1, 1, 18: v CLINGING

**tenaciously:** **1.** tēnāciter *to grasp t*, t premere, Ov. H. 9, 21 · *to grasp more t with the hand*, manu tenacius apprehendere, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2. **2.** pertĭnāciter (*very t.*) · *to cling more t*, magis p. haerere, Quint. 1, 1, 5 Phr *they cling t to that system as to a rock*, ad eam disciplinam tanquam ad saxum adhaerescunt, Cic Acad. 2, 3, 8.

**tenacity:** **1.** tēnācitas *to seize food by the t of their talons*, cibum unguium tenacitate arripere, Cic N D. 2, 47, 122 **2.** lentor (*toughness, viscidity*). *the t. of pitch*, l. picis, Plin. 11, 16, 22

**tenancy:** **1.** conductio (*a hiring*): *the tenant being dead within the time of his t.*, mortuo conductore intra tempora conductionis, Just. Inst 3, 24, 6 *the law of t*, lex conductionis, Gai. Dig. 19, 2, 25, § 3. **2.** inquīlīnātus, ūs · Tert 3. incōlātus, ūs (a gen. term *residing, inhabiting a particular locality*) Modest Dig 50, 1, 34.

**tenant** (*subs*): **1.** conductor (*one who hires or rents*) · *he remitted the t's yearly rent for their dwellings*, mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. B C 3, 21 *f.* -trix, Diocl et Maxim. Cod. 4, 65, 24 **2.** cōlōnus (*a t. who holds land*) *you have not come into it as a landlord but as a t.*, non dominus isto sed colonus intrasti, Sen. Ep. 88, 12 *the sturdy, rent-paying t*, fortis mercede c.. Hor S 2, 2, 115 cf Col 1, 7, *pass.* · *a t who pays the rent with part of his produce*, c partiarius, Gai Dig 19, 2, 25, § 6. *f* -a, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54, *extr* **3.** inquīlīnus (*a t.-at-will who occupies a house*) *the ts of private houses and lodging-houses*, i privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet Ner 44. opp to dominus, Cic Phil 2, 41, 105. **4.** insūlārius (*one who lives in a subdivided house or insula* v. Dict Ant) · Petr 95, 8 **5.** expr more indef by hābitātor or incōla *decent ts have rented your house*, domum tuam mundi habitatores conduxerunt, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 7 *a new t*, novus incola, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128: v INHABITANT Phr. *the brothers, ts in common*, consortes tres fratres, Cic Verr. 3, 23, 57 *who was the t of that estate before your grandfather?* ante avum tuum quis agrum istum tenuit? Sen Ep. 88, 12 *an hereditary t*, perpetuarius, Cod Just 11, 70, 5.

**tenant** (*v*): hăbito, 1. v. INHABIT.

**tenantable:** expr by the phr. sartus tectus (usu. in *pl* as a *subs.*, sarta tecta) *to require places to be in t. repair*, sarta tecta exigere, Liv 29, 37 Cic · cf Ulp Dig. 1, 6, 17: or by hābitābilis, Plin. 9, 10, 12 v. HABITABLE

**tenantless:** văcuus: v. UNINHABITED

**tenantry:** pers. expr by cōlōni, Caes B C 1, 34 v. TENANT

**tench:** tinca. *the greenish ts*, virides t, Aus Idyll. 10, 125 Tinca vulgaris, Cuv: cyprinus T., Linn.

**tend:** **I.** Trans: *To take care of* **1.** cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3 *to t. the vine*, vitem c., Cic Fin. 4, 14, 38 *to t trees*, c arbores, Hor Od. 2, 14, 22 *to t one's tresses*, c capillos, Tib 1, 8, 9 **2.** cūro, 1. *to t the vineyard*, c vineam, Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195; *to t bees*, c. apes, Col. 9, 14, 1. **3.** prōcūro · *to t trees*, p. arbores, Cato R R 43, *extr.*: *to t. children*, p pueros Pl Poen. prolog. 29: v. CARE FOR **4.** assīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 med. *t, t.. to sit at a bed-side*) · *have you any one to t you?* habes qui assideat? Hor S. 1, 1, 82. Cels 3, 4, *ad med* Phr: *what care is needed in t ing cattle*, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, Virg G. 1, 3. **II.** Intrans. *To go in a given direction* · **1.** tendo, tĕtendi, tensum and tentum, 3 · *hither we all t*, huc tendimus omnes, Ov M 10, 34 · *the palm-tree ts upwards*, sursum tendit palmes, Col 5, 6, 28: *whither art thou tending, my Muse?* quo Musa tendis? Hor. Od 1, 3, 70 *do you understand to what these things I am saying t?* tenesne quorsum haecce tendant quae loquor? Pl Ps. 1, 2, 81 (86). **2.** specto, 1 (*to look*) *to what does the whole of this speech t.?* quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? Cic Phil 7, 9, 26 *things t to war*, ad arma res spectat, id Fam. 14, 5, *ad med.*: Liv. **3.** pertĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2: *see to what that ts*, illud quo pertineat videte, Cic Agr. 2, 8, 20 *matters seemed in no wise to t to alleviate their wrongs*, res nihil ad levandas injurias p videbantur, Caes. B C 1, 9. Phr: *all things t downwards*, deorsum cuncta feruntur, Lucr 2, 202: *whither am I tending?* quo feror? Ov. M 9, 509: *thither* (i. e *to Tiberius*) *everything t'd*, illuc cuncta vergere, Tac. A 1, 3, *ad med*

**tendency:** **1.** inclĭnātio *the t. of affairs in the state*, inclinationes rerum in republica, Cic Fin. 5, 4, 11 *cruelty is a t of the mind to undue severity*, crudelitas est i. animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem 2, 4, 3 · v. INCLINATION. **2.** rātio: *he never offended any one of the opposite t and faction*, neminem unquam alterius rationis ac partis offendit, Cic Balb 26, 58 *but to this there is added that diverse t of the speech*, huic autem est illa dispar adjuncta r. orationis, id de Or 2, 44, 185. Join r. atque inclinatio, id. Verr. 5, 69, 177 **3.** propensio (very rare): Cic Fin 4, 17, 47 **4.** prōclīvitas (rare) *in good things this may be termed readiness, in bad things t*, haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis p, Cic Tusc 4, 12, 28 **5.** librāmentum (*downward t*) Plin. Ep 4, 30 Plin Phr. *terrestrial objects are borne towards the earth by their own downward t. and weight*, terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram feruntur, Cic. Tusc 1, 17, 40 *the t and impulse of men's minds to true glory and honour*, cursus atque impetus animorum ad veram laudem atque honestatem, id. 1b 2, 24, 58: *the t of eloquence is the applause of the hearers*, effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, id 1b. 2, 1, 3 (Nagelsb) *having rather too strong a t. to pleasure*, paullo ad voluptates propensior, id. Off. 1, 30, 105 *these things seemed to have no t. to lighten his wrongs*, quae res nihil ad levandas injurias pertinere videbantur, Caes B C 1, 9.

**tender** (*v*) · dēfĕro, dettŭli, dēlātum, 3 *to t an oath*, d. jusjurandum, Quint. 5, 6, 6 v OFFER.

**tender** (*subs*) **I.** Expr. by phr.: v OFFER **II.** *A vessel attending upon a larger one* · no exact word: in Cic Inv. 2, 51, 154, scāpha is a small boat attached to a merchant vessel v SHIP

**tender** (*adj*) **1.** tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum (*soft, gentle, sensitive*) *a tall and t. palm-tree*, procera et t palma, Cic Leg. 1, 1, 2. *the t roots of reeds*, t. radices arundinum, Caes B C 3, 58: *the t. soles of the feet*, t. plantae, Virg E 10, 49 *apples with t bloom*, t lanugine mala, id 1b 2, 51 *a t foal*, t gallina, Hor. S 2, 4, 20 *a t. calf*, t vitulus, id Od. 4, 2, 54 *a t. boy*, t. puer, Prop 2, 5, 10. *tenderer years*, teneriores anni, Quint 2, 7 3 *from the tenderest years*, a tenero, id 1, 2, 18 *in t youth*, in teneris, Virg G. 2, 272: *very t*, praetener, Plin. 25, 13, 99. Fig. · *virtue is t and tractable in friendship*, virtus est in amicitia t et tractabilis, Cic Am. 13, 48 *a t. heart*, t. cor, Tib. 1, 1, 64 *a t poet*, t poeta, Ov. R Am. 757 *a t poem*, t poema, Cic Div. 1, 31, 66 · v. AMATORY. [N B.— The phr. a t ungueulis, de t ungui, usu trans "*from the tenderest years*," more prob mean "*entirely, utterly*:" cf. Oneill on Hor Od. 3, 6, 24 Also "*t passion*" is perh. most nearly expr by dulcis amor, id Od 1, 9, 15, since t. Amor is always the *t. God of love*, Ov. A A 1, 7. Tib 2, 6, 1] **2.** tĕnellus (*dimin* of preced. rare). *pretty, t, little Casina*, bella t Casina, Pl Cas 1, 20 Stat

**3.** tĕnellŭlus (*dimin.* of preced, hence *doubly dimin* very rare) *a maid tenderer than the tenderest little kid*, puella t delicatior haedo, Catul 17, 15

**4.** mollis (*soft, mild* · esp freq in poet.) *t. cheeks*, m genae, Ov H. 10, 44. *t doves*, m columbae, Hor Od 1, 37, 18: *t. age*, mollis aetas, Ov A A 1, 10 **m.** anni, id H 1, 111 *a t. gaze*, m vultus, id M 10, 609. Fig. *t verses*, m. versus, id Trist 2, 307 *a very t poem*, carmen mollissimum, Cic Fin 5, 1, 3 *hard hearts are conquered by t entreaties*, vincuntur m pectora dura prece, Tib. 3, 4, 76 *t laments*, m querelae, Hor Od. 2, 9, 18 v. PATHETIC Join m tenerque, Cic Brut 9, 38 t. ac m, id. Div. 1, 31, 66 Catul. uses the *dimin.* mollĭcŭlus (16, 4) and mollicellus (25, 10) v SOFT. **5.** dēlicātus (rare). *a t. little she-goat*, d. capella, Catul. 20, 10: *t. sheep*, d oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, *extr.* Join: d tenerque, Plin 19, 8, 41, § 137. Fig *a tenderer and softer view of life*, delicatior molliorque vitae ratio, Cic. Fin.

5, 5, 12. **6.** indulgens, ntis (*fond, kind, disposed to make allowances*): *a state by no means t. towards its prisoners*, civitas minime in captivos i, Liv 22, 61, *ad init : the more loving and t. the very name of a mother is*, quo ipsum nomen amantius indulgentiusque maternum, Cic Clu. 5, 12. **7.** pius v AFFECTIONATE. **8.** sometimes expr by *dimin a t age*, aetatula, Cic Fin 5, 20, 55 · *a t flower*, flosculus, id Off 2, 12, 43 *a t maiden*, virgunccula, Juv 13, 40 *a t babe*, infantulus, App M 8, p 207, *ad fin* : also by way of endearment *my t little heart*, corculum, Pl Cas 4, 4, 14 (q. v ) "*t chickens*" (iron ), turturillae, Sen. Ep. 96, 5 the expr is made more intense by joining a *dimin adj.* and *subs* · *her t eyes are swollen with weeping*, flendo turgiduli fiunt ocelli, Catul. 3, 18 or by two *dimin* *Tullia, our t. little darling*, Tullhola, deliciolae nostrae, Cic Att 1, 8, *extr* Phr. *to make food t (by cooking)*, cibum mitigare, Cic N D 2, 60, 151 *the part is slightly t to the touch*, tactu locus levitei indolescit, Cels. 8, 9, *ad init t looks*, oculi fatentes ignem (of lovers), Ov A A 1, 573

**tender, become:** **1.** tĕnĕresco, 3 of grapes, Plin 17, 22, 35. § 189 Cels. **2.** tĕnĕrasco, 3 Lucr. 3, 763 **3.** mollesco, 3 v BECOME SOFT

**——-hearted:** mīsĕrĭcors v. PITIFUL

**——-heartedness:** mīsĕrĭcordia v. PITY, COMPASSION

**tenderly·** **1.** tĕnĕre *to recite t*, t recitare, Plin Ep 4, 27, 1 : Tac **2.** indulgenter (*kindly, forbearingly*) *to treat too t*, indulgentius tractare, Sen Ben 4, 32, 1 Cic Phr. *to gaze t upon*, molli vultu aspicere, Ov M 10, 609

**tenderness:** **1** tĕnĕritas *the t of grapes*, t uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29 *the t of age*, t. aetatis, Vitr 4, 1, 8 Join t et mollities, Cic Fin. 5, 21, 58 **2.** tĕnĕrĭtūdo· Suet Varr **3.** mollĭtia or mollĭties, el (*softness*: only used fig ) *t and gentleness of disposition*, mollitia animi et lenitas, Cic Sull. 6, 18 v SUSCEPTIBILITY **4.** indulgentia (*kindness* esp such as arises *from relationship*) *brought up with her fostering care and t*, in hujus sinu i que educatus, Tac Agr 4 *what t ought we to show towards our children!* qua nos in liberos nostros i esse debemus! Cic de Or 2, 40, 168. **5.** pĭĕtas v. AFFECTION.

**tending:** cultus, cultūra v. CULTIVATION

**tendon:** **1.** nervus: Cels 8, 1, *ad med.* **2.** tĕnon, ontis, *m.* (*τένων*)· Coel. Aur Acut 3, 3 also in med Latin, tendo, dinis or dōnis v SINEW.

**tendril:** **1.** pampĭnus (usu. *of a vine*)· *the t.s sprout from the eyes*, ex gemmis p pullulant, Col 3, 18, 4 *to remove the t.s*, p. detergere, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 175. Of climbing plants *to put forth t.s*, p. emittere, id. 16, 35, 63 Of t-like filaments *eggs quivering on a curling t-like filament*, ova tortili vibrata pampino, id 9, 51, 74. **2.** clāvĭcŭla· Cic. Sen. 15, 52. **3.** vītĭcŭla *the t.s of a cucumber*, v. cucumeris, Pall 4, 9, 8 of creeping plants, Plin. 24, 11, 58. **4.** căpreŏlus (*of the vine*): Plin. 17, 23, 38, § 208: v VINE-LEAF. **5.** caulis, is, *m* Cat. R R. 33, 4 **6.** artus, ūs Plin 14, 1, 3 (*al* arcus) **7.** custos, ōdis Col. 4, 21, 3.

**tenement:** nearest word perh conductum (*that which is rented*) *nor shall you enter my t although you may be the landlord*, nec e meum quanquam sis dominus intrabis, Sen Ben 7, 5, 3 *to rent some t out of town*, extra portam aliquid habere conducti Cic Clu 62, 175 for the more indef. usage see POSSESSION, LODGE.

**tenesmus:** tĕnesmos, i, *m* : Plin 28, 14, 59. in Cels. 4, 18, the Gr. *τενεσμος* is used.

**tenet:** expr. by dĕcrētum, which is Cic.'s trans. of δόγμα (decreta quam philosophi vocant *δόγματα*, Acad 2, 9, 27) but he also uses dogma, ătis, *n* as a Lat word *it is a t common to you and me*, mihi tecum est d. commune, id 2, 43, 133. Sen says, quae Graeci vocant dogmata nobis vel "decreta" licet appellare, vel "scita" vel "placita," Ep 95, 10 he further distinguishes (Ep 94, 31) decreta (*general t.s*) from praecepta (*special rules or maxims*) It may be trans by institūtum *let each man defend his opinions we shall hold our t.s*, defendat quod quisque sentit nos i. tenebimus, Cic Tusc 4, 4, 7 or by ratio *the t.s and system of the Stoics*, Stoicorum r. disciplinaque, id Off 3, 4, 20 v OPINION.

**tenfold:** dĕcemplex, ĭcis: *a t force of the enemy*, d numerus hostium, Nep Milt 5, 5 dĕcemplĭcātus (*ten times repeated*) occurs in Vair L L 6, 5, 62, d verba *t. their value*, decies tanto pluris quam quanti essent, Liv. 39, 44 of the soil, *to bring forth t.*, efficere, efferre cum decumo, Cic Verr 3, 47, 112 and 113 *a t quantity*, dĕcŭplum (*subs* ), Hier

**tennis:** no exact word perh *a t.-ball* may be expr by pāgānĭca (*sc* pila, *a ball stuffed with feathers*), Mart 14, 45 hence, *a game at t*, *pāgānĭcae lusus *to play at t*, *paganica ludere v BALL *a t player*, pilicrepus (?), Sen Ep 56, 1, where occurs the phr numerare pilas (*to count the hits?*), in some unknown game of ball also expr. by lūsor (*player*) or collūsor (*partner*), Sen Ben 2, 17, 3 *a t-court*, sphaeristērium, Plin Ep 2, 17, 12 Suet

**tenon:** **1.** cardo mascŭlus, Vitr 9, 8, 11 (opp. to cardo femina, *mortise*)

**2.** subscus, cūdis, *f* (*pl* subscudines, Aug.) *joined by t.s and mortises*, compactus subscudibus et securiclis, Vitr 4, 7, 4 v DOVETAILED

**tenor:** * vox tertia (Kr ) *to have a t voice*, *voce tertia canere (Kr.)

**tenour:** **1.** tĕnor (*unbroken course*) *the t. of life*, t vitae, Ov H 17, 14 *to preserve the t of the discourse*, t. in narrationibus servare, Quint. 10, 7, 6 *in an even and unbroken t of right which was always preserved and never intermitted*, uno et perpetuo t juris semper usurpato nunquam intermisso, Liv 35, 16 *it was by no means convenient that the t of affairs should be interrupted in the transaction of which continuity was of itself of the highest importance*, interrumpi t rerum, in quibus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, minime convenire, id 41, 15 esp. as a leg *t t according to the t of the lex Aquilia*, pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 56. **2.** exemplum (*purport*) *a letter is brought of the following t.*, litterae sunt allatae hoc exemplo, Cic. Att. 9, 6 *to write twice in the same t*, bis eodem e. scribere id Fam. 9, 16, *init* · v PURPORT, DRIFT Phr. *to be drawn into a certain way and t. of living*, implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117.

**tense** (*adj.*)**:** tentus: v. RIGID, STRETCHED.

**tense** (*subs.*)**:** tempus, ŏris, *n.*: *the past t*, praeteritum (*sc.* t.), Quint. 1, 4, 29 *the present, the future t.*, t. praesens, futurum, Prisc 813, 814, P. The past t s were distinguished as praeteritum imperfectum, praeteritum perfectum, and plusquamperfectum, id ib : *to blunder in one's t s*, per tempora peccare, Quint 1, 5, 47.

**tension:** **1.** intentio *t of the body*, t. corporis, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 20 *t. of the nerves*, t nervorum, Col. 6, 6, 1 : opp to remissio, Gell 18, 10, *ad fin* **2.** tensio : *t. of the nerves and veins*, t nervorum venarumque, Veg Vet 1, 21, 3. **3.** tensūra id ib qualified by "ut ita dixerim." **4.** tendor. *a t. of the throat*, t faucium, App. M. 4, p 153: v. STRAINING, DISTENTION.

**tent:** **I.** *A portable lodging of canvass, etc.:* **1.** tăbernācŭlum (a more gen term than tentorium, including even huts and booths) *a military t*, t militare, Cic Brut 9, 37 *the royal t.*, t regium, Liv. 24, 40. *t.s adorned with woven figures*, t. textilibus signilis adornata, Val. Max., 9, 1, *ext* 4 *t. formed of linen cloth*, t carbaseis intenta velis, Cic Verr. 5, 12, 30: *to pitch a t*, t collocare, id. ib ponere, id ib 5, 33, 87 statuere, constituere, Caes B C. 1, 81 and 80 *to pitch t.s of goat's-hair cloth*, t. metati cilicus, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 143. *to strike t.s*, t. detendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 85. Fig. *those who have, as it were, pitched their t for life in philosophy alone*, isti qui in una philosophia quasi t vitae suae collocarunt, Cic de Or. 3, 20, 77 **2.** tentōrium *to pitch t.s*, t. ponere, Ov F 3, 527; figere, Lucan 1, 396 *t with snow-white cloth*, niveis t velis, Virg Aen 1, 469 Hirt *adj , of or belonging to a t*, tentorius *t-skins*, t. pelles, Valer in Trebell. Claud 14, 3.

**3.** tentōrĭŏlum (*dimin* of preced)· *little t.s being made of garments*, ex vestimentis t factis, Auct B Afr 47.

**4.** contŭbernium (*a common wart*)**:** *to see the enemy from one's t.s*, e c. hostem aspicere, Tac A. 1, 17, *extr* · Caes B C 3, 76 **5.** praetōrium (*the general's t*) *to pitch the general's t*, p tendere, Caes B C 3, 82. **6.** tēgia (*the king's t*) Curt 9, 5, 30 Liv **7.** pellis, is, *f* (prop *a skin* hardly used except in the phr. sub pellibus). *to pass the winter in t.s*, sub p hiemare, Caes B. G. 3, 13, *ad fin* **8.** pāpĭlio (*a pavilion*: named from the butterfly): *in open t.s*, apertis p, Lampr Alex. Sev 51, 5. Phr · *to pitch a t*, tendere (*sc* tabernaculum) *here Achilles used to pitch his t.*, hic tendebat Achilles, Virg Aen 2, 29 Caes *a child brought up in the t.s and companionship of the legions*, infans in contubernio legionum educatus, Tac. A. 1, 41 *a t-companion*, contŭbernālis, Cic Ligar. 7, 21 *a t-maker*, tăbernācŭlārius, Inscr Grut : *the art of t-making*, scenofactoria ars, Vulg Act. xviii 3 : *dwellers in t.s*, Scēnītae (geogr t t), Plin 6, 28, 32, § 151 **II.** *A roll of lint for a sore* **1** collўrium Cels 5, 28, 12, *pass* , Plin **2.** collўrĭŏlum (*dimin* of preced ) Ps Marcel 314 (No 12), ed. Choulant **3.** pēnĕcillum or pēnĕcillus Cels 2, 10, *ad fin.* Plin. **4.** turunda Cato R R 157, 14

**tentacle:** **1.** cornĭcŭlum (*a little horn* hence *a long filament*) *others, as for instance butterflies, have t.s before their eyes*, alius c ante oculos praetenduntur ut papilionibus, Plin. 11, 28, 34.

**2.** brāchium (*an arm* applied to the t.s of polypi, etc.) Plin. 9, 29, 46.

**3.** crīnis, is, *m.* or *f.* (in *pl.* only, of the polypus) Plin. 9, 29, 46 **4.** cirrus (in *pl.* like preced ) Plin. 26, 8, 37; 9, 28, 44: v FEELER. **5.** flăgellum (prop *a whip*). *to put out the t.s*, f. dimittere, Ov M 4, 367 **6.** barba Trebius in Plin 9, 30, 48, *ad fin* **7.** in M Lat *antenna (*a *sail-yard*), *tentāculum

**tentative:** } expr by a phr with

**tentatively:** } experior or tento. v. TRY, ATTEMPT *friendship only runs judgment and deprives us of the power of proceeding t ly*, amicitia praecurrit judicium, tollitque experiendi potestatem, Cic Am 17, 62

**tented:** *the t field*, *campus tentoriis constratus: cf. Liv. 35, 49.

**tenter-hook:** no exact word expr. by hāmus v. HOOK tentipellrum is a *leather-stretcher*, see Fest s v.

**tenth:** dĕcĭmus or dēcĭmus; *the t. legion*, d legio, Caes. B G. 4, 25: *the t. month*, d. mensis, Pl. Am 1, 2, 19. *the t ware*, (supposed to be larger than the rest), d unda, Ov. M. 11, 530 (fluctus decumanus, Fest.) *for the t. time*, decimum, Liv. 6, 42 *of or belonging to the t*, dĕcĭmānus or dēcŭmānus: *men of the t. legion*, dĕcĭmāni, Tac H 5, 20· *to put every t man to death*, decimare v DECIMATE. Phr *the rest were punished by choosing every t man by lot for punishment*, cetera multitudo

sorte decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv 2, 59, *extr*

**tenuity**: rārītas: v THINNESS

**tenure**: no exact word Cic speaking of certain land-owners in Sicily says vetustate possessionis se, non jure, misericordia senatus, non *agri conditione* defendunt, Agr 2, 21, 57 perh *possidendi conditio* (*"manner of possession,"* Blackstone)

**tepid**: **1.** tĕpĭdus (not in Cic) *t vapour*, t vapor, Lucr. 2, 858 *t milk*, t lac, Ov. M 7, 247 *the t sunshine*, t sol, Hor. Ep 1, 20, 19 *adj., of one belonging to that which is t*, tĕpĭdārius *a brazen vessel for t. water*, ahenum t, Vitr. 5, 10, 1. *a t. bath*, tepidarium (*subs*), Cels 1, 3, *ad init* **2.** tĕpens, ntis (prop a *part*: post) *t auras*, t aurae, Virg G. 2, 330· *t tears*, t lacrimae, Tib 2, 5, 77. **3.** ēgĕlĭdus (prop *with the chill off* poet) *t spring*, t ver, Col 10, 282 (poet) *t mildness*, e tepores, Catul. 46, 1 v LUKEWARM

—— **be**: tĕpeo, 2 *is there any place where the winters are more t?* est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor Ep 1, 10, 15

—— **become**: tĕpesco, 3 *to become t in the sunshine*, sole t, Ov M. 3, 412 *the seas when agitated by the winds grow t*, maria ventis agitata t., Cic N D 2, 10, 26

—— **make**: tĕpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (second ĕ long in Catul 64, 361) *the sun makes the ground t*, sol t solum, Cic N D 2, 15, 40· *to make his sword t in the throat of his mother*, ferrum t matris in jugulo, Hor S. 2, 3, 136 Virg

**tepidity**: tĕpor *a moderate t*, modicus t, Cic Sen 15, 53 *the t of the sun*, t solis, Liv 41, 2

**tepidly**: tĕpĭde Plin Ep 5, 2, 25 Col

**terebinth**: tĕrĕbinthus, ı, *f* · *the t of Orcus*, Orcia t, Virg Aen 10, 136 Plin *Pistacia t*, Linn.

**teredo**· tĕrĕdo (*the bores*) Plin 16, 41, 80. *t navalis*, Linn

**tergiversate**: tergĭversor, ı (*to turn one's back*) *when death is near he t s, trembles, weeps*, cum mors prope accessit, tergiversatur, tremit, plorat, Sen Ep 77, 11 *am I to delay and t?* an cunctер et tergiversor? Cic Att. 7, 12, *ad med* v SHUFFLE, DRAW BACK

**tergiversation**: tergĭversātio *I approve of that t*, t istam probo, Cic Att 10, 7, *init.*· *what then was the reason? delays and t*, quid ergo erat? morae et tergiversationes, id Mil. 20, 54 (Halm) v SHUFFLING, SUBTERFUGE

**term** (*subs*) **I.** *limit* terminus *there is no fixed t for old age*, senectutis nullus est certus t, Cic Sen 20, 72 *the t of life*, vitae termini, id Rab Perd 10, 29 v BOUND, LIMIT

**II.** *A stated period of time* **1.** spătium (*a length of time*) *a t of about 30 days*, dierum fere triginta s, Cic Verr 2, 39, 96 *a set and appointed t.*, compărātum et constitutum s, id Rab. Perd 2, 6· *to hold for a long t*, longo s. tenere, id Off. 2, 23, 81 Hor *s.* PERIOD **2.** dies, ei (*an appointed time*: most freq. *f* in this sense) *the t of the truce had expired*, d inducĭarum exierat, Liv 4, 30, *ad fin* : *a fixed t.*, expr by d stata, id 27, 23, *extr.*, praestituta, Cic Tusc 1, 39, 93: *I fix a tolerably long t*, d. statuo satis laxam, id Att. 6, 1, 16 (for payment): v. TIME **3.** *terminus* in M L it is used for a law or university t *Easter t*, t Paschalis **III.** *A word, expression.* **1.** verbum: *in set t s*, verbis conceptis, Cic. Clu 48, 134 v WORD. **2.** terminus used as a *t t* in arithmetic, Boeth Inst Arithm 2, 47, *et pass* by writers on logic to denote the subject or predicate of a proposition. Phr.: *the decree of the senate is couched in such t s that...*, senatus consultum ea perscriptione est ut..., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4

**IV.** In the *pl*, *Conditions*: **1.** conditio. *the fairness of the t s*, aequitas conditionum, Caes B G 1, 40, *ad init.*: *when peace was made on those t s*, quum in eas c pax convenisset, Liv 29, 12, *ad fin* *the t s were not acceded to*, e non convenerunt, Nep Han 6, 2 *on any t s*, ulla conditione, Cic Fin 5, 20, 55

**2.** lex, lēgis, *f.* *to debate about the t s* (of surrender), disceptare de legibus, Liv 26, 17 *we are born on these t s*, ea lege nos conditione, nati sumus, ut..., Cic Fam 5, 16, 2. Phr *to come to t s*, comparare inter se, Liv 24, 10: v. AGREE *if they could come to t s*, si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic Leg 1, 20, 53: *I will not drink on any other t s*, non alia bibam mercede, Hor. Od 1, 27, 13 **V.** In certain phr, *relation of friendship or enmity* expr by various phr *I am on good t s with him*, mihi cum illo magna gratia est, Cic Fam 1, 9, 20 *if the Romans wish to be on good t s with them*, si suam gratiam Romani velint, Caes B G 4, 7 *relatives on good t s with one another*, bene convenientes propinqui, Cic Off 1, 17, 58 *to be on bad t s with his sister*, esse in simultate cum sorore, Nep Att 17, 1 *on what terms is Maecenas with you?* Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor S 1, 9, 4?

**term** (*v*) nuncŭpo, 1. v CALL, NAME.

**termagant**: perh best expr by several words *muliер litium et rixae cupida* (Kr.) Gell 1, 17, calls Xanthippe morosa, jurgiosa, acerba v SCOLD, VIXEN.

**terminal**: **I.** *Forming a boundary* terminālis *a t. stone*, t lapis, Amm 18, 2, 15 **II.** *Performed at the expiration of certain periods* expr by a phr *money due in t payments* *pecunia certis, statis, diebus numeranda*

**terminate**: **I.** Trans termĭno, 1 (*to set bounds to*) *to t a sentence*, t sententiam, Cic Or 59, 199 Dig usu expr by finio, 4 v END, CLOSE Phr *to t a friendship abruptly* amicitiam opprimere, Cic Am 21, 78

**II.** Intrans usu expr by a *pass* verb, or a phr *my command for the year having t d*, imperio annuo terminato, Cic Fam 3, 12, 4 *sentences t with verbs*, sententiae verbis finiuntur, id de Or 3, 49, 191 *not did the matter t. the next day*, nec posterо die res finem invenit, Liv 26, 17 v. END, CEASE In speaking of words or sentences the foll phet *t* are used **1.** cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3· *words t better in longer syllables*, verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic Or 57, 194 *a speech t ing suitably*, apte cadens oratio, Quint 9, 4, 32 *to t in the same inflexions*, similiter c Cic de Or 3, 54, 206 (where eas similiter desinere is merely *to t in the same letters*) **2.** excĭdo, cĭdi, 3 *to t. in short syllables*, in breves e, Quint 9, 4, 106 **3** innitor, nixus or nīsus, 3 *ow syllables t harshly in B or D*, syllabae nostrae in B literam et D innituntur aspere, Quint 12, 10, 32.

**termination**: **1.** fīnis, is, *m* v END, CONCLUSION **2.** exĭtus, ūs *cases that are alike in their t*, casus in exitu similes, Cic Or 49, 164 **3.** clausŭla (*close*) *let us come to the t.* (of the letter), veniamus ad c, Cic Phil. 13, 21, 47 *to make a good t*, bonam c. imponere (vitae), Sen Ep 77, *extr.*. so of the *t of a clause*, Cic Or 64, 216. **4.** missio (*cessation*) *before the t. of the games*, ante ludorum missionem, Cic Fam 5, 12, 8 **5.** pōsĭtio (as gram *t t* only) *"lepus" and "lupus" have the same t*, lepus et lupus similia positione, Quint. 1, 6, 12.

**terminology**: expr. by vocabula artis, v. TECHNICAL *a new t*, novitas nominum, Cic Fin 3, 1, 3 *not so much a discoverer of facts as the inventor of a new t*, non tam rerum inventor quam novorum verborum, id ib. 3, 2, 5 cf. Tusc 5, 11, 32 (R and A) *dialecticians employ their own t*, dialectici suis verbis utuntur, id Acad. 1, 7, 25.

**tern**: *sterna: v. GULL

**ternary**: tŭmārius Boeth. Inst. Arithm 1, 11, *et pass* Col.

**terrace**: no precise equiv.: the nearest are **1.** aggĕr, ĕris, *m* (*a heap or mound of earth*) *to walk on a sunny t.*, aggere in aprico spatiari, Hor S 1, 8, 15 (said of the embankment connecting the Esquiline and Collatine hills). **2.** sōlārium (prop *a part of the house exposed to the sun· a flat house-top, balcony, or t*) Pl Mil 2, 4, 2; Suet Ner. 16 **3.** subdiālia, *n pl* (*ὑπαίθρια*: *open galleries or t s*) Plin 36, 25, 62 Phr *a garden t supported on arches*, pensĭlis ambulatio, id. 36, 12, 18

**terraqueous**: *this t globe*, globus terrae eminens e mari, Cic Tusc 1, 28, 68. [N B—Avoid the combination terra et aqua, which is not Lat in the sense of sea and land]

**terrene**: } **I.** *Pertaining to*

**terrestrial**: } *the earth* **1.** terrestris (terrester, as an *adj* of three term only in Flor) *celestial and t things*, res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic N D 2, 30, 75 *the t abode of Jupiter*, Jovis domicilium t, id Verr. 4, 58, 129 **2.** terrēnus *t bodies*, t. corpora, Cic Tusc 1, 20, 47 *a t* (i e. *mortal*) *horseman*, t eques, Hor Od 4, 11, 27 **3.** expr by hūmānus (*belonging to men*) *ever contemplate these celestial objects, despise those t ones*, haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, Cic Rep 6, 19: v. HUMAN **II.** *Relating to this life only* v EARTHLY it may also be appropriately expr by humanus *t things are frail and fleeting*, res humanae fragiles caducaeque sunt, Cic Am 27, 102 so, mortale et caducum is opp to divinum ae ternumque, id Leg, 1, 23, 61 cf Rep. 6, 17

**terrible**: terrĭbilis. v FEARFUL, FRIGHTFUL, DREADFUL, HORRIBLE.

**terribly**: formidōlōse. horrendum in modum v FEARFULLY etc

**terrier**: *canis terrarius, Linn

**terrific**: terrĭficus (in poet) formidōlōsus v TERRIBLE

**terrify**: terrĕo, 2 perterrĕo, 2 v FRIGHTEN, SCARE

**territorial**: best expr by a phr. *he acquired t rights over all that lay between the Apennines and the Alps*, quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae ditionis fecisse, Liv 21, 53 the *adj* territōrialis occurs in Front agrarius may be sometimes employed, but only as a *t t* of Roman law

**territory**: **1.** ager, gri (*a district*) *the t of Picenum*, a Picenus, Caes B C 1, 15: *the Roman t s*, a Romani, Liv. 5, 31 There is often an ellipsis of ager thus, *in the t of Picenum* = in Piceno, Caes. B C 1, 15 **2.** fines, *pl.* m (*boundaries*: hence *t*)· *the t of the Treviri*, f Trevirorum, Caes B. G. 6, 29. *to enlarge the t s*, f. propagare, Cic Rep 3, 13 **3.** territōrium (*the t round a town*) *the t. of a flourishing colony*, t. floren tis coloniae, Cic Phil 2, 40, 102 Dig **4.** tractus, ūs (*a district*) *the t of Venafrum*, t. Venafranus, Cic Planc. 9, 22 Caes

**5.** rēgio *in the t. of Pedum*, in regione Pedana, Hor Ep 1, 4, 2 Caes. Fig. Cic de Or 2, 2, 5 v. SPHERE, PROVINCE **6.** terra (in a wider sense *land, country*) *the t of Gaul*, t Galliae, Caes B G 1, 30 *to seek after other t s*, alias t petere, id 7, 77, *ad fin.* **7.** expr. by the name of the nation, in the *pl*: *in the t of the Volsci*, in Volscis Liv 2, 34. Caes

**terror**: **I.** *Great fear*: terror (esp. *fear accompanied by paleness and trembling*) *to be a t to the foe*, hostibus terrori esse, Liv. 26, 2: *to strike t*, t. injicere, Cic Prov Cons 18, 43; inferre, id Fam 15, 15, 2; praebere, Liv 26, 5; afferre, id 26, 9 **2.** pāvor (*overpowering, bewildering fright*) *t. seized all*, terror p que omnes occupavit, Liv 24, 40, *ad med.* (the *sing.* verb is used because the two nouns express a *single* notion) *to strike t*, p incutere

id. 27, 42 injicere, id. 26, 4 v. PANIC

3. formido, ĭnis (*a lasting t.*): *in order that t. might be more widely spread*, quo latius f cresceret, Sall. J. 55. *to strike t*, f. injicere, Cic Veri. 3, 28, 68; inferre, Tac. H 2, 5; intendere, id. ib. 2, 54; facere, id ib 3, 10 [N.B — For other expr. v. FEAR, FRIGHT· sometimes even mĕtus may be used *a sudden t.*, repentinus m., Sall J 58. exanimatio is def. by Cic Tusc. 4, 8, 19 (q v) to be "motus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris" trĕpidātio is ALARM]

‖. *An object of dread*: 1. terror· *the two t s of this city*, duo terrores hujus urbis, Cic Rep. 1, 47 2. terrĭcŭlum (*that which affrights*· terrĭcŭla, ae, occurs in Sen. Fragm ): *moved by no threats, by no t s*, nullis minis, nullis t. motus, Liv. 34, 11 [terriculamenta occurs in App. Apol. 315]. 3. formido v SCARECROW, BUGBEAR 4. mĕtus, ūs (only poet. and rare) Stat. Th 12, 606

**terse:** 1. plessus (*free from superfluous ornament*): *less t. than the dignity of history demands*, minus p. quam historiae auctoritas postulat, Quint. 10, 1, 102 *forcible and t in style*, verbis aptus et p, Cic de Or. 2, 13, 56. 2. tersus (*pure, neat*)· *t and polished*, t. ac limatus, Quint 12, 10, 50 so of Horace, 10, 1, 94 Plin. 3, astrictus (*compressed*· opp to remissus) *concise and t eloquence*, contracta et a. eloquentia, Cic Brut. 90, 309 4. strictus· Quint. 12, 10, 52. so too constrictus, v. CONCISE, COMPRESSED 5. densus: *t. and brief*, d. et brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 73 v. BRIEF. 6. angustus (*simple, short*): Cic Or 56, 187 (a atque concisus, opp. to collatatus (?) ac diffusus). Phr.: *to be t.*, plura paucis complecti, Quint. 8, 3, 82.

**tersely:** oft expr. by two *advs.* presse et anguste, Cic. Or 33, 117 pressius et astrictius, Plin. Ep 3, 18, *ad fin.*· also circumcise, Quint 8, 3, 81 v. CONCISELY.

**terseness:** perh. integra brevitas, Quint. 8, 3, 82 or simply brevitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326 (cf. distincte concisa brevitas, id. de Or. 3, 53, 202)

**tertian:** tertiana febris, Cic. N D 3, 10, 24: or simply tertiana, Cels. 3, 5

**tessellated:** tessellātus Suet.: v MOSAIC

**test** (*subs*)· 1. obrussa (*assay, trial of metals*)· Plin. 33, 3, 19 Fig *to employ reason as a t*, adhibere rationem tanquam o., Cic. Brut. 74, 258 *to bring all arguments to the t*, omnia argumenta ad o exigere, Sen. N Q 4, 5, 1. 2. experīmentum *fire is the t of gold*, aurum ignis est, Plin. 33, 3, 19 Fig· *it is the clearest t. when it is plain that grief is removed by length of time*, maximum est e. quum constet aegritudinem vetustate tolli, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74· v. PROOF, TRIAL, EXPERIMENT 3. cōticŭla: v. TOUCHSTONE.

**test** (*v.*) 1. specto, 1: *he who is not moved by money they consider as t'd in the fire*, qui pecunia non movetur hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38. v. also TRY, PROVE, EXAMINE, under which also the foll. verbs may be found. 2, tento, 1 *to t. his skill as an augur*, scientiam ejus auguratus tentare, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32. 3. experior, pertus, 4 (*to t by experience*: sometimes *to t. by law, go to law*)· *to t friends*, amicos e., Cic. Am. 22, 84. 4. pĕrĭclĭtor, 1: *to t. our friends' character*, amicorum mores p., Cic. Am. 17, 63. 5. explōro, 1· *to t the king's disposition*, animum regis e., Liv. 37, 7: Ov.

**testaceous:** testāceus: *all t. creatures*, t. omnia, Plin. 35, 2, 20

**testament.** ‖. *A will*: testāmentum: v. WILL ‖. *One of the two parts of the Bible*: testamentum (vetus, novum), Eccl. Also expl. by foedus, ĕris, v. COVENANT.

**testamentary:** testāmentārius: *a t law*, t. lex, Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 108. Or expr by phr with preced.: *a t. disposition*, tabulae testimonii, Gai. 2, 104 (= *will*) expr. also by scriptūra, Cic. Inv 2, 40, 117

**testator:** testātor, Just Inst 2, 10, 3 Suet Dig. or, is qui testamentum facit, Cic Verr. 2, 18, 46 (R and A).

**testatrix:** testātrix, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30

**tester:** perh. cōnōpēum (conopium), prop *a mosquito tent* but we find in Juv 6, 80, testudineum c, which was prob. *a bed-t. inlaid with tortoise-shell*

**testicle:** testis, Hor. Cic.. testĭcŭlus, Juv. Cic.: pōlmen, Arn.. pōlimentum, Pl.

**testify:** 1. testĭfĭcor, 1 (constr. with *acc*, *acc* and *inf*. or *relat clause*; also with *dep pass part*· Cic Ov) *your client t s that he appeared*, testificatus iste se stetisse, Cic Quint. 6, 25· *to t one's love*, t amorem, id Fam 2, 4, *extr.*: *to t its ancient wealth*, t antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 302 v WITNESS, SHOW, EVIDENCE 2. testor, 1 (constr like preced) *thou mayest t*, testere licet, Ov. Pont 4, 15, 11. *I loudly assert and t*, clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur 37, 78: v ATTEST.

**testifying:** 1. testĭfĭcātio Cic Mur 24, 49 v. WITNESSING, EVIDENCE 2. testatio Quint 5, 7, 32· Dig 3. expr. by phr as, testimonii dictio, Fer Ph 2, 1, 63.

**testily:** stŏmăchōsē: v. PETVISHLY, IRRITABLY.

**testimonial:** perh best expr by probatoria (*a certificate of qualification* sc. epistola), Cod. Justin. 12, 58, 2 or testimoniales (sc. literae), Cod Theod. 7, 20, 12 (The phr literae commendaticiae denotes *letters of recommendation.*) Laudātio is *a favourable testimony to one's character in a court of justice* Cic Flac 15, 36: v. CERTIFICATE.

**testimony:** testĭmōnium *false t s*, falsa t, Quint. 5, 7, 4 *to give an irrefragable and weighty t.*, firmum ac grave t dare, Cic Rosc. Com. 6, 17· *to bear t.*, t dicere, id Rosc. Am. 36, 102, *et pass* (in, contra, *against*. de, *about*) t tribuere, id. Phil 5, 19, 52, impertire, id Fam 5, 12, 7; perhibere, Varr R R 2, 5, 1 *to disparage t*, elevare t, Quint 5, 7, 5 *the poets are t*, testimonio sunt poetae, id 1, 10, 10 v EVIDENCE, WITNESS (contestātio is *a legal proving by witness*, Dig)

**testy:** perh best expr by two *advs* the nearest single equiv. is stŏmăchōsus. v. PETVISH, ILL-TEMPERED, ANGRY so old men are "iracundi, difficiles," Cic Sen 18, 65: "difficiles, querulī," Hor A. P. 173 and the catalogue of the various kinds of anger, Sen Ira 1, 4, 1, closes with difficilis, asper (cf for the union of these two, Hib 1, 9, 20) other more gen expr may be sought under ANGRY, IRRITABLE, IRASCIBLE.

**tetanus:** tĕtănus, Plin. 23, 1, 24, *ad fin.*

**tether** (*subs.*)· rētĭnăcŭlum (usu. in *pl*) *to fasten the t. of the mule to a stone*, retinacula mulae saxo religare, Hor S 1, 5, 18· or vinculum: *the flight of the beasts of burden as they break their t s*, fuga abrumpentium vincula jumentorum, Liv. 26, 6 for the fig. and prov. sense see LIMIT

**tether** (*v*): v. preced art. and cf. "ad stipites ita religare ut exiguum laxamenti habeant," Col. 6, 2, 4.

**tetrachord:** tĕtrăchordon, 1 Vitr. 5, 4, 7.

**tetragon:** tĕtrăgōnum, Aus.. tetragonus, Ps. Boëth. Ars Geom. p 415 (ed. Friedlein) v SQUARE

**tetragonal:** tĕtrăgōnālis, Ps. Boëth Ars Geom p 412: tetragonicus, id 411.

**tetrameter:** tĕtrămĕtros, qui Latine quadratus vocatur, Censorin Fragm. 14 tetrametrus, Gramm.

**tetrarch:** tĕtrarches, ae, Caes. B C 3, 3· Cic.

**tetrarchy:** tĕtrarchia, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42.

**tetrastich:** tĕtrastichon, 1. Mart. 7, 85, 1: Quint.

**tetrastyle:** tĕtrastўlon, i Capitol Gord 32, 2 (in Vitr as *adj*).

**tetter:** the gen term is impĕtigo, ĭnis, *f*. (*an eruption, scab*), of which four kinds are distinguished, Cels 5, 28, 17. v. ERUPTION more precisely, mentagra, lichen, ēnis (λειχήν) Plin 26, 1, 2 says, lichenas appellavere Graeco nomine, Latine, quoniam a mento (chin) fere oriebatur mentagra: it is also termed vĭtĭligo, ĭnis, *f* Cels. 5, 28, 19

**Teutons:** Teutoni, Cic Manil 20, 60 (Teutŏnes, Vell). *Adj.*, Teutŏnĭcus, Vell 2, 120, 1 Prop.

**text:** ‖. *Words of a writer* best expr by oratio. verba scriptoris: *the t of Varro*, verba Varronis, Gell. 10, 1 *the t*, oratio contexta, Diomed 446, 24, P. *that the t of Cicero may be revised after the Codex Palatinus*, *ut oratio Ciceronis exigatur ad codicem Palatinum (Madvig) sometimes scriptum may be used. *the t (of the will) means two or more things*, duas pluresve res significat scriptum, Cic Inv. 2, 40, 116, or scriptura v. WRITING: lectio is also found in late writers, Amm. 30, 4, 18 Macr. Modern expr. are.—(1.) *contextus, ūs: *to mark what is uncertain in the t. by italics*, *in ipso contextu quae incerta sunt currentibus litteris distinguere *scrupulousness in dealing with the t*, *in tractando contextu religio (2) *textus, ūs. *the t after my revision*, *t ex recensione nostra (Ernesti) *the t. of the Bible*, *t sacer *the present condition of the Hebrew t*, *status hodiernus textus Hebraici (3) *exemplum, *annotations which we have added after the Greek t*, *animadversiones quas post Graecum e exhibemus (Wyttenb. in Kr.). [N.B —The two latter expr are best avoided] ‖. *A passage of Scripture* *locus sacrae Scripturae v. PASSAGE· perh. sententia, Aug. Conf 8, 12: *to preach from a t.*, *de argumento proposito coram coetu Christiano dicere (Kr.).

**textile:** 1. textilis Cic Virg: v. WOVEN. 2. textrīnus (*pertaining to weaving*): *t. ars*, t, Fnm. de Error prof. relig 16 1

**textual:** expr by a phr v TEXT.

**texture.** 1. textum (*that which is woven or plaited*) *the hollow t of the vessel*, cava t. cannae, Ov M 11, 524: v FABRIC, STRUCTURE Fig *a thin t. of oratory*, dicendi t tenue, Quint 9, 4, 17. 2, textus, ūs *of thin t*, tarus textu, Plin 9, 37, 61 Lucr. 3. textūra (poet.) Prop. 4, 5, 23 Pl

**than:** 1. quam (for the constr of the clauses which it unites, see Lat Gr. §§ 346, 347, and *Obs.* 350) *you accuse him, a better man t. you*, accusas eum meliorem q. tu, Cic Lig 4, 10 *he had slain more of their men t. there were survivors*, plures eorum q. quot superessent occidisset, Liv. 35, 12, *ad fin.*: *with more willingness t truth*, libentius q. verius, Cic. Mil. 29, 78. Also with the *comp* omitted *I was advocating peace rather t. war*, pacem (sc. magis) q bellum probabam, Tac. A 1, 58 2. atque, ac (poet.. the latter form usu only before consonants): *you belly will not hold more t. mine*, non tuus capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor S. 1, 1, 46: *the oracle of Apollo is not more true t. this*, non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr 4, 2, 15. 3. expr by the *abl* case without quam this constr. is usu found only after *comp adjs.* in the *nom* or *acc* case, see Lat. Gr. § 319 *silver is commoner t. gold*, vilius argentum est auro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 52 *I need bread now more desirable t. honied cakes*, pane egeo mellitis jam potiore placentis, id. ib. 1, 10, 11. *he came quicker t. was expected*, opinione celerius venit, Caes B. G. 2, 3 (*i.e.* quam opinio erat, Lat Gr. § 319, *Obs.* 4). alius is also joined with an *abl*. *nor think any other t. a wise and good man to be happy*, neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 20· see aliud, No VI (Lat.-Eng. Dict.). 4. peculiar constr.: (1.) plus, amplius, and

minus are used with numerals and words of quantity, with or without quam, as *indecl* words, and without influence upon the constr *it is more t six months*, amplius sunt sex menses, Cic Rosc. Com 3, 8 *more t* 8000 *men were slain, and not much less t.* 1000 *taken prisoners*, plus vin millia hominum caesa et haud multo minus quam m captum, Liv 24, 42 (Weissenborn) v Lat Gr § 349 (II) *more t* 40 *years old*, annos natus major xl, Cic Rosc Am 14, 39· *with those more t* 15 *years of age*, cum majoribus xv annos natis, Liv 45, 32 *more t.* 20 *years old*, major annis xx., Suet Caes 45 [N B —Such constr. as major quam xxv. annorum, Ulp Dig 4, 4, 1, are post-classical ] (III)—*nothing else t.*, nihil aliud nisi, or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic for the former, see Cic de Or. 2, 12, 52) so, quid aliud nisi? id Sen 2, 5

**thane:** *thanus sometimes perh. dominus

**thank:** **1.** expr by gratias agere or habere v THANKS **2.** grātŭlor, I *to weary the gods by t ing them*, deos gratulando obtundere, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 6 Quint. Phr (1) *t you*, benigne dicis, Ter Ph 5, 9, 62 also in declining an offer, benigne, Hor Ep 1, 7, 62, recte, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 51 in older Lat, tam gratia est (*i. e.* ac si accepissem), Pl Stich. 3, 2, 18 *t. you, you are very kind*, benigne ac liberaliter, Cic Verr 3, 85, 196. (II) *t God, t heaven!* est dis gratia, Ter Ad 1, 2, 58 *gratiae agantur deo optimo maximo satis recte, quae est dei benignitas (Kl.) (III) *to have to t. any one for*, acceptum referre alicui, Cic Phil 2, 22, 55.

**thankful:** **1.** grātus *to be t. to anybody*, g. in aliquem, Cic Att. 9, 11 (No. 2), *extr. to oblige a very t man*, homini gratissimo commodare, id Fam 13, 41· *to show oneself t.*, g se praebere, id Planc 38, 91 v GRATEFUL. **2.** mĕmor, ōris (*mindful*)· v. MINDFUL Join m quae piusque, Ov Trist. 5, 4, 43 m. et gratus, Cic Fam 13, 25 **3.** pius (*pious*· hence, *t from a sense of moral obligation*) *cease to think that any can be t.*, desine aliquem fieri posse pium, Cat. 73, 2.

**thankfully:** grātē· *to count up one's birthdays t.*, natales g. numerare, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210 often connected with pie, Cic. Planc. 41, 98 or expr. by grato animo, id. Phil 4, 1, 3.

**thankfulness:** best expr. by gratus animus: *to mention the name of the boy with the deepest t.*, gratissimis animis nomen pueri prosequi, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3 so, memor animus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10· sometimes gratia, id Inv. 2, 53, 161, "quae in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur" more rarely pietas, as in Plin. Pan 21.

**thankless:** I. *Giving no thanks:* ingrātus. *to be t. towards any one*, i esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50: *the t. soil*, i. ager, Mart 10, 47, 4. Cic. v UNGRATEFUL: *O ye t. ones!* O ingratifici, immemores benefici! Attius in Cic Sest 57, 122. II *Receiving no thanks* ingrātus· *it will be a t. task for you*, id erit tibi i, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: *t love*, i. amor, Catul 76, 6: v. UNREQUITED

**thanklessly:** I. *Giving no thanks* ingrāte: Cic Fam. 12, 1, 2. II. *Receiving no thanks:* ingrāte. Pall. 7, 5, 1.

**thanklessness:** animus ingratus, Cic Att 9, 2. ingratia, Tert.: ingratitudo, Firm Math

**thanks:** **1.** grātia (with agere, almost always *pl*: otherwise *sing*) *great t., vast t.*, magnae, ingentes g., Ter. Eun 3, 1, 1 *to give one a thousand t*, incredibiles g. agere, Cic Fam. 13, 27, 2: *extraordinary t*, singulares g, id ib. 13, 41 *everlasting t.*, immortales g, Planc in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, *unt*· *to give exceeding t.*, mirificas g. agere, Cic. Att 14, 13, *ad fin. to give t. to any one in most flattering terms*, amplissimis, singularibus verbis g agere, id Cat. 3, 6, 14, Sull 30, 85 *to pass a formal vote of t*, g agendas censere, id Dom. 32, 85 *our t are due to the gods*, g. dis debetur, id Fin 3, 22, 73 *we give thee the warmest t., we feel yet greater thankfulness*, maximas tibi g agimus, majores etiam habemus, id Marcell 11, 33 [N B —Habere gratiam is prop *to feel t*, whilst agere gratias refers to the expr of them *in words*· cf id Cat 1, 5, 11 Tusc. 1, 42, 100 with the preced referre gratiam is *to make a due return, requite, repay*, as in id Fam 5, 11, 1 Phil 3, 2, 4 exsolvere, persolvere g, is *to thank by acts as well as words* so, meritam dis g justis honoribus et mente memori persolvere, id Planc 33, 80 suis recte factis g exsolvere, Liv 28, 25 ]

**2.** grātes, *f* (only in *nom* and *acc abl* once in Tac· the word is somewhat poet, and is only once in Cic) *to utter one's t*, dicere g, Virg Aen 11, 508 *to give praises and t. to the gods*, dis laudes g que agere, Liv 7, 36 agere habereque, id 23, 11 (deos) laudibus gratibusque venerari, Tac A 12, 37 Phr. *t. to the gods*, beneficio (*abl*) Deorum, Caes B G 5, 52 *I owe you more t than I owe Milo*, ego plus tibi quam Miloni debeo, Cic Fam 2, 6, 5 *to have to thank the Nile* (*for it*), Nilo beneficium debere (joined to fluminibus gratias agere), Sen. Ben 6, 7, 3 *one bound to give t.*, debitor, Plin Ep 3, 2, *ad fin.*: Ov.

**thanksgiving:** **1.** grātia, grātes v preced. art.· more exactly, gratiarum actio, Cic. Fam. 10, 19, 1. **2.** grātŭlātio (*a religious festival of joy and t*) Cic Phil. 14, 3, 7 **3.** supplicātio (*a day set apart for a solemn t*) *to appoint a day of t*, s decernere, Cic. Cat 3, 6, 15 **4.** supplicium (*syn* of preced) Sall. C. 9. **5.** eucharisticon (εὐχαριστικὸν) Tert. Praescr. Haer 47

**thankworthy:** **1.** grātus: *it is t. to kill a tyrant*, (beneficio) gratum occidere tyrannum, Cic Phil 2, 46, 117 *I was unwilling to do it when it might have been t on my part*, tum, quum g esse mihi potuit nolim (facere), Ter Heaut 2, 3, 21 **2.** laudābilis. v PRAISEWORTHY Phr *for this is t*, haec enim est gratia, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2 19

**that:** I. *Demonstrative pronoun:* to be expr by iste (*you, t of yours· t near you*, dem. of the 2*nd pers.*) ille (*t. other, t one at a distance*, dem of the 3*rd pers*). both of which may be strengthened by the dem particle -ce, v Lat Gr § 78, *Obs* 1 or by is, which is the logical and determinative *pron*, and weaker than either of the preced; hence it is often omitted it is the proper antecedent to qui For the use of these *pron* see Lat Gr §§ 365, 368, 370-374, 616, 619. Remarks —(1) since is is not a proper demonstr. it should not be used in such sentences as the foll, epistolae Ciceronis placent non *eae* Plinii; *hae* or *illae* must be used (Nägelsb Styl. p. 243) with a *rel clause*, however, we find Cic Off 3, begin thus P. Scipionem, Marce fili, *eum*, qui primus Africanus appellatus sit, dicere solitum scripsit Cato... (II.) ille is often emph· *Xenophon, t famous follower of Socrates*, Xenophon Socraticus ille, Cic de Or. 2, 14, 58 (III.) iste is sometimes contemptuous Lat Gr § 369 (IV) the Eng and Lat idioms do not correspond in the use of the demons hic is not unfreq. used in pref to is or even ille: sometimes the converse is the case. This is a mere point of style. In historians, esp Caesar, hic is used to put a thing before the eyes of the reader huc rei (*for that purpose*) quod satis est visum militum reliquit, Caes B G. 5, 2 and almost always in explanations, "*t. is to say*" = hoc est. cf. Cic Mil 9, 24: for id est, see id Fin 2, 1, 1: (it may also be rendered videlicet, v. NAMELY)· the mere unemphatic this is "is" idque ejus rei causa (*for this reason*) antiquitus institutum videtur ne. . Caes B G. 6, 11: cf 7, 1, id esse facile. (v.) *and t.* (emphatic) = et is, isque, atque is, et is quidem Lat Gr §§ 374, 619, 638, *Obs* 2 *devoted to the noblest pursuits, and t. from a boy*, studiis optimis deditus idque a puero, Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 4 *t very thing* = id adeo, Lat Gr § 614 so, id demum, maxime, quidem. *I had t moment come into the Appian road when he met me*, emerserat commode in Appiam (ex Antiati) quum in me incurrit, Cic. Att 2, 12, *ad init* (so, tantum quod, v. JUST) (VI) *this t* v under THIS II. *Relative pronoun*· qui, quae, quod. v WHO.

III. *Conjunction:* **A.** *Introducing noun clauses* **1.** expr. by *acc.* and *inf* this is the case after verbs of *thinking, knowing, perceiving, saying, hearing*, or equiv phr· Lat Gr §§ 507, 508 *news was brought t the ambassadors had arrived from Rome*, ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiatum est, Liv 21, 9 **2.** expr by quod (*as to the fact t*) esp freq after verbs or phr of *mental emotion rejoice t. a thousand eyes behold thee speaking*, gaude quod mille oculi spectant te loquentem, Hor. Ep 1, 6, 19. cf BECAUSE. **3.** expr. by ut (negatively by ne) esp. after verbs of *entreating, commanding, effecting, resolve, fear*, v Lat Gr §§ 451, 452, 460 It must be remembered that after any verb of fearing ut expr *t. not*, ne, *t I fear he will not come*, veream ut veniat *I fear he will come*, vereor ne veniat. [N B —All such clauses are properly final clauses, denoting either purpose or result a large number of verbs take either the *acc.* and *inf.* or ut with the *subj.*, according as the clause is viewed simply as the *object* of the verb, or as *depending* upon it as *purpose* or *result*· thus impero admits either constr. the admissible constr. must therefore be sought under each verb or phr. The constr. with ut after many *adjs* goes to support the view that it is in origin a *rel. pron* thus, non est verisimile ut literas adamarit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 121 sometimes the sentence gives exactly the Eng idiom (*t* being orig. a dem) nec minus id contendunt et laborant ne ea quae dixerint enuntientur, Caes B G. 1, 31: *id ego ne interessem rebus gerendis = I took care t. I was not mixed up with public transactions*, Cic Fam 4, 7, 2. **4.** *Granting t.* = ut (ellipt for fac ut) ut ita sit, Cic. Verr. 3, 64, 151 is expr. ellipt by the *inf* as, mene incepto desistere victam, Virg Aen 1, 37 v. Lat Gr § 516. **B.** *Introducing final clauses: in order t., so t* **1.** when *purpose* is denoted, ut (uti), quo, negatively ne (less freq. ut ne): hence instead of ut nemo, ne quis, etc, must be used. **2.** When *result* is denoted, ut (uti)· negatively, ut non after verbs of prevention, quominus, quin, the latter also after verbs of doubting See Lat. Gr. §§ 450-463 The rel qui may be subst for ut. Lat. Gr §§ 478-481. **C.** *Oh t!* (in wishes). **1.** ūtinam. Lat. Gr. §§ 444, 446 O utinam occurs in Ov. H. 1, 5. **2.** O si *Oh t. fortune would show me a jar of money!* O si urnam argenti fors mihi monstret, Hor. S 2, 6, 10

**thatch** (*subs*). **1.** strāmentum: *dry t.*, s aridum, Liv. 25, 39· *cottages covered with t*, casae stramento tectae, Caes B G 5, 43 *to cover with reeds and t*, arundinibus et stramentis tegere, Vitr 2, 1, 5 (q v.) **2.** strāmen, ĭnis, n Ov. M 5, 447 **3.** culmus: Virg. Aen 8, 654

**thatch** (*v*): expr. by stramento tegere, v preced art.· *to t a house with reeds*, tegulo arundinum domum operire, Plin 16, 36, 64 sometimes also integere, v ROOF.

**thatched** (*part.* and *adj*)· *t. cottages*, casae stramineae, Ov. Am 2, 9, 18: stramenticiae, Auct. B. Hisp. 16.

**thaw** (*v*) I. Trans **1.** solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3 *to t. the snow*, s nivem, Ov. M. 2, 853· v. MELT. **2.** dissolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3: *to t the ice*, d. glaciem, Lucr. 6, 963. *to t. the cold*, d.

frigus, Hor. Od 1, 9, 5 [N B—The *first four verbs* under II are prop trans, but are less freq so used also egĕlĭdo, did ; ēgĕlo, Cael Aur , occur in the sense of "*to make lukewarm*" Phr . *warmth t'd their motionless limbs*, calor stupentia membra commovit, Cust 8, 4, 12.] **II.** Intrans **1.** ēgĕlo, ī (in *pass.* voice, see above) Lit . Col 1, 5, 8 Fig. *my age scarce t s at midsummer*, aetas mea vix regelatur media aestate, Sen Ep. 67, 1. **2.** rēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (with *pron reflect* or *pass to unloose*) *the ground t s*, humus se remittit, Tib 3, 5, 4 Ov. F 4, 126 so, rēlaxo, 1 Sen N Q 4, 5, 2 **3.** rēsolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 (*syn.* of, and constr like preced ) *the Rhine suddenly t'd*, resolutus repente Rhenus, Suet. Dom 6 **4.** liquĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to liquefy : pass , to t*) Cic N. D. 2, 10, 26 **5** līquesco, licŭi, 3 (*to melt*) *the slush of the t ing snow*, fluens tabes liquescentis nivis, Liv 21, 36 Lucr 1, 493 **6.** tābesco, tābŭi, 3 (*to melt away*) Cic N. D 2, 10, 26 (humor mollitus perfactus et tabescit calore . aqua admixto calore liquefacta ..sand of the melting of ice)

**thaw** (*subs*): rēgelātio, Augen in Frontin 57, Goes ( = *the act of t ing*) · usu. expr. by a phr *when a t comes*, distributa nive et glacie se frangente, Sen N Q 4, 5, 4

**thawing** (*part* and *adj*) · *t snow*, nix tabida, Liv 21, 36 ; tenera et labefactata, Sen N Q 4, 5, 3

**the:** **I.** *The article* no equiv the foll sentences should be observed, in which the constr partly expr. the art , or an equiv dem pron is used · *t people of Africa* and *also t people of Asia*, Achaici itemque in Asia (*οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ*), Cic. Att. 11, 15, 1 *t. last two letters of t word optimus*, postremae duae literae quae sunt in "optimus," id Orat 48, 161. *they pretend that it is a votive offering for their return t. report spreads*, votum pro reditu simulant : ea fama vagatur, Virg. Aen 2, 17: *t. Hercules of Xenophon*, Hercules Xenophontius ille, Cic Fam 5, 12 (here we have the ille of celebrity, Lat Gr § 365). *I wish we could say t. same with truth*, vellem nobis hoc idem vere dicere liceret, id Off 3, 1, 1 *I am in the enjoyment of repose, but not t repose which he ought to enjoy who formerly gave repose to the state*, otio fruor, non illo quidem, quo debebat is, qui quondam pepercisset otium civitati, id ib 3, 1, 3 [N B—The practice of some modern Latinists, who use the Greek article on emergency, is always to be avoided · see Nagelsb Styl p 21, 8*q*] **II.** *The abl of the demonstrative* · expl by the *abl* of manner (Lat Gr § 321), eo, hoc, etc *he persuades them t more easily to this*, id hoc facilius his persuasit, Caes B G 1, 2 : for quo = ut eo, see Lat Gr § 453. Usu it has a correl, *t . t* · it is then expr by (1) eo . quo ; hoc . quo ; tanto .. quanto ; the rel clause usu precd. *t. less he sought glory t more it followed him*, quo minus gloriam petebat illo magis eum sequebatur, Sall C 54 *t. more clever and gifted a man is t more laboriously does he teach*, quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior eo docet laboriosius, Cic Rosc Com. 11, 31 *t. longer he is away t more I wish for him*, quanto diutius abest magis cupio tanto, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 15 (quantum magis eo acrius occurs in Liv 3, 15) (2) it may also be expr. by ut ..ita (Lat. Gr § 356), ut being mostly foll. by quisque, and both clauses usu having a *superl* : but the *comp* and even the *pos.* are used sometimes : at times the force of the *superl.* is expr. by the *verb* or *subs* · also ita is sometimes omitted *T better a man is t. less inclined is he to suspect others is to be wicked*, ut quisque est vir optimus ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 4, 12 *we are so framed by nature that there is a bond of union amongst all, but it is t stronger t more nearly we are related*, ita natos esse nos ut inter omnes esset societas quaedam, major autem ut quisque proxime accederet, id Am 5, 19 see Lat-Eng Dict under ut, A, II, m Sometimes both correlatives are omitted, and only quisque retained with the *superl* in both clauses *t wiser a man is t more calmly he dies*, sapientissimus quisque aequissimo animo moritur, Cic. Sen 22, 83. (m) it is much less freq expr by quam ... tam *t more... t more*, quam magis... tam magis, Virg Aen 7, 787 (without tam, id. G 3, 309) quam magis... tanto (artius), Pl Men 1, 1, 19 *t worse a man acts t safer is he*, quam quisque pessime facit tam maxime tutus est, Sall J 31 [N B—quantocius, *t sooner t better*, occurs only in Sulp. Scv ]

**theatre:** **I.** *Playhouse* **1.** theātrum *a marble t*, t marmoreum, Ov A A 1, 103 *having entered the t of the people of Antioch, where it is their wont to hold deliberative assemblies*, Antiochensium ingressus t ubi illis consultare mos est, Tac H 2, 80 (v Dict Ant) *Rome, crammed into a closely-packed t*, Roma arto stipata t, Hor Ep 2, 1, 60 (The *dimin* θεατρίδιον occurs in Varr. R. R 3, 5, 13) **2.** scēna (prop *the scene*) *a temporary t*, s in tempus structa, Tac A 14, 20 **3.** spectācŭlum (*any show*) *applause in all t s*, plausus ex omnibus s, Cic Sest 58, 124 **4.** amphithĕātrum v AMPHITHEATRE **5.** cāvea (prop *the part where the audience sat*) *public games are twofold, those of the t. and those of the circus*, ludi publici sunt e circeque divisi, Cic Leg 2, 15, 38 [N B—Hence the most appropriate expressions for the parts of a modern t. *the pit* = c prima, ima ; *the boxes*, c media ; *the gallery*, c. ultima, summa. For the arrangements of the Roman t, v. Dict Ant] **II.** *The audience* · theātrum *we know that whole t s shouted out*, tota t exclamasse scimus, Quint 1, 6, 45. it may be more fully expr by consessus theatri, Cic Tusc 1, 16, 37. Phr . *when the affair became known to the whole t*, ut vero cuncta res notuit omnibus, Phaedr 5, 7, 35 **III.** *The scene of action* **1.** theātrum *the forum was the t of that genius*, forum fuit quasi theatrum illius ingenii, Cic Brut 2, 6 *there is no wider t for virtue than the conscience*, nullum t virtuti conscientia majus est, id Tusc 2, 26, 64 **2.** scēna *ambition, luxury, violence are in want of a t (of action)*, ambitio et luxuria et impotentia desiderant, Sen Ep 94, 71 v STAGE **3** campus v. FIELD. **4.** ārēna *the t of civil war*, a civilis belli, Flor 4, 2, 18 : this is more correctly expr by sedes belli, Liv. 4, 31. **5.** pulvis, ĕris, *m* (*place of contest, scene of action*) : Quint : Cic v ARENA

**theatrical:** **1.** theātrālis · *t. arts*, t artes, Tac A 14, 21 *t politeness*, t humanitas, Quint 2, 2, 10 (*al* incorrectly, humilitas) *t and gladiatorial assemblies*, t gladiatoriaque consessus, Cic Sest 54, 115 (Aug. has theatricus.)

**2.** scēnĭcus *t games*, ludi s, Liv. 7, 2 *t gestures*, s gestus, Cic de Or. 3, 59, 220 *a t company*, plebs s, Stat S 1, 6, 73 *a mock, t king*, imaginarius et scenicus, Flor 2, 14, 4 *t costume*, *habitus, amictus s [N B—The distinction between the two preced. adjs is that the former refers to everything connected with the actual *building*, the latter to the character and style of the *performance*] **3.** scēnālis Lucr 4, 77 (*dub*). **4.** scēnārĭus Varr. **5.** scēnārius : Amm **6.** histrĭcus (*pertaining to actors*) *a t manager*, imperator h, Pl Poen prol, 4 **7.** histrĭōnālis : *t. rhythms*, h modi, Tac Or 26, 2. Phr. *the silly t gestures of stage-players*, histrionum gestus ineptus non vacantes, Cic. Off 1, 36, 130

**theatrically:** scēnice · Quint. 6, 1, 38

**theft:** furtum *manifest t*, f apertum, Cic. Rosc Com 9, 26 *a sportive t*, f. jocosum, Hor. Od 1, 10, 8 *to be guilty of t.*, furti se alligare, astringere, Pl Rud 4, 7, 34 ; Ter Eun. 4, 7, 39 *to be taken in the act of t*, in furto comprehendi, Caes B G. 6, 16. v also PLAGIARISM.

**theme:** **1.** propŏsĭtio or propŏsĭtum (*the principal subject*). also expr by res simply thus in Cic de Or. 3, 53, 203 (q v) *a digression from one's t* is ab re digressio ; *a return to the t*, reditus ad propositum, ad rem ; *a t*, propositio quid sit dictum us, id. ib. **2.** quaestio Cic Top 21, 79, says there are two classes of quaestiones ; the *definite* or *special* "quod ὑποθέσιν Graeci, nos causam," and the *indefinite* or *general*, "quod θέσιν illi appellant, nos propositum possumus nominare " so Quint 3, 5, 5 to 18, who adds that the latter class is also called quaestiones universales, civiles, or philosophi convenientes **3** argumentum (a word of wide import, *subject*) · "omnis ad scribendum materia a appellatur," Quint 5, 10, 9 Cic · v SUBJECT **4.** thĕma, ătis, *n* (*θέμα*) *certain topics are proposed which we call t s*, certa quaedam ponuntur quae themata dicimus, Quint 4, 2, 28 **5.** pōsĭtio : Quint 2, 10, 15. **6.** lemma, ătis, *n* (*λῆμμα*). *he chose a t on which I sometimes write fugitive verses*, l sibi sumpsit quod ego interdum versibus ludo, Plin Ep 4, 27. Phr . *to propose a t to any one*, ponere aliquid alicui de quo disputetur, Cic. Am 5, 17

**then:** **I.** *At that time*, denoting coincidence **1.** tum (used *absol* or as *correl* to *quum, postquam, ubi, si*, or *abl abs* it may be strengthened by demum, denique, vero, maxime) *Curio was t tribune of the plebs*, erat tribunus plebis t Curio, Cic Brut 89, 305 *praise is most honourable when it follows (our endeavours), not when it is sought*, laus t est pulcherrima cum sequitur non cum accessitur, Quint. 10, 2, 27 here it is better omitted in Engl. in Lat it gives more force and precision to the sentence It may be, and often is omitted so in Liv 26, 11, ubi recepissent se in castra mira sententias orebatur This is a mere point of style **2.** tunc (emph form of preced prop opp to nunc or hodie ; *at that particular moment or conjuncture of circumstances* · lately as *correl* of *quum* or *si*. it may be strengthened by demum) · *t* (seeing that the camp of Hannibal was pitched just outside Rome) *they took refuge in their houses*, t in domos refugiebant, Liv 26, 10 (*t*) *when all has been said*, t cum omnia dicta sunt, Cic. Ver Act 1, 18, 55 **3.** expl. by eo tempore, Cic Brut 91, 313, or phr. of similar import [N B—Tum .. tum, means *now .... then he did not say first this t that, but always the same thing*, non t hoc t illud sed idem semper dicebat, Cic Am 4, 13 v. NOW (II) · t is repeated 9 times in Cic. N. D 2, 20, 51 *now and t.* is expr. by aliquando, v SOMETIMES, OCCASIONALLY. Avoid such combinations as t. temporis, Just ] **II.** *Thereupon*, denoting succession. **1.** tum (strengthened by vero, deinde, postea, demum) *t Crassus says*, t. Crassus, ...., inquit, Cic. de Or 3, 24, 91 *what t ?* quid t.? id Mur 12, 26 Ter. *t he sent a part of his forces*, t demum partem copiarum misit, Caes B G 1, 50.

**2.** dēinde, dĕin (constantly scanned ēī in the poets) : *they slew many of them, t they returned into the camp*, complures ex iis occiderunt ; d. se in castra receperunt, Caes B G 4, 35 deinde tum, Quint. deinde tunc, Sen.. tum deinde, Liv. v. deinde II. in Lat Eng Dict

**3.** exinde, exin *t the camp was removed to Munda*, ad Mundam exinde castra mota, Liv. 24, 42 **4.** inde · *t. a line of infantry charges the horse*, pedestris i. acies in equites incurrit, Liv. 26, 4 Cic 1. deinceps, Liv. deinceps i, Cic. **5.** deinceps v. NEXTLY. **6.** ibi

(prop *there* transf to time). *t I thence endeavoured to cast my arms round her neck*, ter conatus i. collo dare brachia circum, Virg Aen 2, 792 Liv 3, 14: also with tum, Cic Caecin 10, 27 **7.** dēnique (*and then*) *and t what did you do?* quid dē agitis? Pl Bac 2, 3, 60 Caes B G 7, 64. **8.** hic (*upon this*) used to bring a past occurrence vividly forward) v HERUPON **9** post, postea (*afterwards*) *what t?* quid postea? Cic Rosc. Am 33, 94 v AFTERWARDS **10.** mox (*soon after*) Plin 18, 7, 17. **11.** igitur Pl. Lucr. [N B.—The "*and*" in "*and then*" is very rarely expr in Lat the prop equiv. is denique (v No 7)· it is however found in some pass.: major pars in Achaiam ac deinde post in Asiam perfugit, Vell 2, 23, 3 ] **III.** The chief combinations used in enumerations are primum ... deinde ... postremo, Cic primum ... deinde ... deinde .. deinde, id. primum ... deinde ... tum ... postremo, id primum ... tum etiam, Caes Without primum or equiv phr.. ... deinde ... inde ... deinde, Cic deinde ... deinde ... postremo, Cic deinde ... post autem ... tum vero, Cic. Also, in enumerations dehinc becomes a syn of deinde· primum ... dehinc, Virg Sall . without primum dehinc ... tum ... inde, Sen **IV.** *Now*, in introducing a new argument jam, v. NOW (III , 2), AGAIN, MOREOVER.

**V.** *Therefore*, denoting logical consequence **1.** igitur (rarely first, unless emph however this position is freq given to it in Sall , Tac , Liv., and the com poets it draws an inference, introduces consecutive interrogations, or resumes after a digression) *I am not so dull as to say that* M *What do you say t.?* Non sum ita hebes ut istud dicam. *M.* Quid dicis i ? Cic Tusc 1, 6, 12. (For its ordinary use, v. id Acad 2, 30, 96) *Let us return to the point whence we have digressed · Hortensius t whilst quite a youth ...*, ad id unde digressi sumus revertamur Hortensius i , cum admodum adolescens ..., id. Brut. 88, 301 **2.** ergo (in Ov. and later poets ergō stronger than preced it is usu put first it often occurs in *inter phr.*. sometimes with an *imper.* or as a resumptive word): *to-morrow t. punctually by the clock*, cras e ad clepsydram, Cic. Tusc 2, 27, 67 *so t eternal sleep overpowers Quintilius*, e. Quintilium perpetuus sopor urget, Hor Od 1, 24, 5 *cease t.*, desinite e , Caes B C. 3, 19, *ad fin* · *why t. do we hesitate ...?* quid e. dubitamus ...? Cic Fin 4, 14, 36 (cf quid dubitas igitur? id ib 4, 13, 34) *there are t. three roads, as I said*, tres e , ut dixi, viae, id. Phil 12, 9, 22. v. THEREFORE

**thence:** **I.** *Of place*· **1.** inde: *to go into the province, and t into Italy*, in provinciam exire atque i. in Italiam, Caes B G. 1, 33 Cic **2.** illinc or illim (*from that place*) *I think that he has set out t.*, i. profectum puto, Cic Att 9, 14, *ad fin* · for the second form, see Cic Phil 2, 31, 77 (Halm). **3.** istinc or istim (*from yonder, from where you are*) *they who come t. say that you are proud*, qui i veniunt te superbum esse dicunt, Cic Fam 1, 10, 1· for the second form, see id Att 1, 14. **4.** exinde, exin *he proceeded to Commagene, t. to Cappadocia, t. to the Armenians*, Commagenam, exin Cappadocios, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12. **5.** more usu expr by phr.. *the enemy forthwith marched t. to the river*, hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9 **II.** *Of source or cause*· **1.** inde *t you may take some hat to imitate*, i tibi quod imitere capias, Liv. praef.: id. 26, 4. **2.** hinc (*hence*) . in lively narrative it may be used of a source not present, *from that person or thing*, etc · v. HENCE. **3.** exinde, exin· App. M. 6, p. 184. **4.** usu. expr by a phr., such as ex eo, ex ea re, ex quo fit, Cic. Rep. 1, 43.

——**-forth:** **1.** usu. expr. by a phr ex eo tempore, C.c. Quint 5, 22, ex quo, ex illo, Virg Aen. 2, 163-169 **2.** dēhinc (sometimes in poets a monosyllable) *t there exists a twofold rumour*, duplex d fama est, Suet Cal 58 **3.** inde (*from that time forth, ever since*) Cic Arch , *init*

**theologian:** theŏlŏgus, Cic N. D 3, 21, 54 Macr Somn Sc 1, 10, 17 v. THEOLOGY.

**theological:** theŏlŏgĭcus, Amm. 16, 5, 5 v THEOLOGY.

**theologically:** *theŏlŏgĭce v foll. art.

**theology:** theŏlŏgĭa, Aug As this, as well as the preced , applied orig to the study of heathen t , or of mythology, it is usu qual in M L by some *adj : professor of t*, *sacrae t professor other mod. equiv. are *litterae sacrae*, rerum divinarum scientia (Kr ).

**theorem:** theōrēma, ătis, *n* (*dat pl* theorematis), Gell 1, 2 *Dimin* theorematium, id 1, 13 Cic Fat 6, 11 says, "perceptā quae dicuntur Graece θεωρήματα" It may also be rendered more widely by ratio, as in Cic Off 2, 3, 9 (cf Nagelsb. Styl. 171): v PROPOSITION

**theoretical:** **1.** rătiōnālis *t science*, r disciplina, Cels. praef (opp to usus, experimenta) **2.** contemplātīvus· *t. philosophy*, c philosophia, Sen Ep 95, 10 (opp to activa) v SPECULATIVE. **3.** cănōnĭcus Plin. Vitr **4.** more usu expr. by phr.. cf THEORY, and the foll ars. . posita in inspectione id est cognitione et aestimatione rerum.... ipso rei cujus studium habet intellectu contenta, quae θεωρητικὴ vocatur, Quint. 2, 18, 1 neque est res ulla quae non ad cognoscendi (*t*) aut ad agendi (*practical*) vim referatur, Cic de Or. 3, 29, 111.

**theoretically:** expr by phr *it cannot be t maintained*, scientia teneri non potest, Cic Rep 1, 2

**theorising:** *somehow or another my discourse has fallen into t.*, nescio quo pacto ad praecipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18

**theorist:** cănōnĭcus Plin 2, 17, 14 *medical t s*, rationales medici, Cels praef.

**theory:** **1.** rătio (prob the best and most freq equiv) *either t., or practice without t*, vel r, vel sine ratione ipsa exercitatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93 *the t. and practice of war*, r atque usus belli, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. **2.** ars, tis, *f.* (in its proper sense it includes both *t.* and *practice*, but it may be used to expr. the former only: the context or the antithesis determines the sense). *it seems to me a splendid thing in practice but a poor one in t*, res mihi videtur facultate praeclara, arte mediocris, Cic de Or. 2, 7, 30 *nor is it enough to possess virtue as a t without putting it into practice*, nec habere virtutem satis, quasi a aliquam, nisi utare, id. Rep 1, 2 **3.** scientia (*knowledge*): *t and practice*, s. atque usus, Caes. B G 2, 20 Cic de Or 3, 29, 112 [N B —There is a freq. contrast between ratio, ars, scientia, or even doctrina (Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208), in the sense of *t*, and exercitatio, facultas, usus, prudentia, which denote *practice* If ars is opp to ratio it means *practice*· as, sine ulla arte aut ratione, *without any practice or t*, Cic de Or 3, 50, 195: hence the expr ars rationalis (= *t*) in Cels. praef.] **4.** artificium (*system*) Cic. de Or 1, 32, 146 **5.** rătiōcĭnātio Vitr 1, 1, 15 (opp to fabrica). **6.** theōria, theōrice, ēs, *f* Hier. Phr.· *in t perhaps less acquainted with it than I could wish, in experience and practice even more than I could desire*, in studio minus fortasse quam vellem, in rebus atque usu plus etiam quam vellem versatus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5 *a general t. of all moral duty*, conformatio omnium officiorum, id. Fin. 5, 6, 15.

**therapeutic:** mĕdĭcus v. HEALING.

**therapeutics:** medendi scientia, ratio, Cels praef. medicina· v. MEDICINE.

**there·** **I.** *In that place, at that point* **1.** ibi: *t. he enrols two legions*, duas legiones i conscribit, Caes B G 1, 10 Fig *if t is anything which he reserves for the witnesses t he will find us better prepared*, si quid est quod ad testes reservet i nos paratiores reperiet, Cic Rosc. Am 29, 82. Its strengthened form is ībidem (=*just t*), Cic. v SAME. **2** istic (*yonder t, where you are*). *you prefer to be t., where you are of some account, than t, where you alone seem to be wise*, ibi malis esse ubi aliquo numero sis quam i. ubi solus sapere videare, Cic Fam. 1, 10 **3.** illic (rare) *Roman citizens who trafficked t*, cives Romani qui i. negotiarentur, Caes. B C 3, 102 **4.** expr by in eo loco, Caes B C 2, 35, or a similar phr (eo loci occurs in Tac A 15, 74 eo in the spurious Ep ad Brutum, ascribed to Cic) **II.** Used pleonastically with verbs no equiv it must *never* be expr in Latin thus, *t lay between our army and the enemy's a marsh of no great extent*, palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes B G 2, 9 **III.** Used incorrectly for *thither* eo, v. THITHER. (In the Dig. ibi is found with verbs of motion?)

——**-about:** circa: v. ABOUT, B., II.

——**-after:** exinde, deinde: v THEN, AFTERWARDS in Lucr. 5, 788, inde loci

——**-by:** expr. by "*by it*," eo, ea re, etc.

——**-fore:** **1.** ergo (usu but not always, placed first it may be employed in argumentative questions and resumptions) *t. also promises are sometimes not to be kept*, e. et promissa non facienda nonnunquam, Cic Off. 3, 25, 95· *let it be fixed t that what is dishonourable is never useful*, maneat e. quod turpe sit id nunquam utile esse, id ib. 3, 12, 49 the foll. pleon. expr are found itaque e, Liv.; e igitur, Pl ; e. propterea, Ter. **2.** igĭtur (weaker than preced . not usu first if so placed, as often in Sall , it is emph ) *t the highest and most perfect glory consists of these three things*, summa i. et perfecta gloria constat ex tribus his, Cic. Off 2, 9, 31 *t at home and abroad morality was cultivated*, i. domi militiaeque boni mores colebantur, Sall. C 9 *do you see t....?* videsne i . .? Cic Tusc 2, 5, 14 [N.B video is seldom joined to ergo: also avoid et igitur, igiturque] **3.** ĭtāque (*and so* in Cic and Caes it takes the first place: in Liv. and later writers often after one or two words): *t. such a man will not venture to do nor even to think anything which he dares not utter*, i talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non audeat praedicare, Cic Off 3, 19, 77 **4.** iccirco, idcirco (*for that reason* the clause stating the cause or reason is introduced by *quod, quia, quoniam* or *si*, with *indic.* in *direct, subj.* in *indirect* clauses. if the foll. clause denotes a *purpose*, the *subj.* is always used . it may also be used *abs.*): *because nature cannot be changed, t true friendships are eternal*, quia natura mutari non potest i verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic Am 9, 32 *did none of the former (rulers) t touch it that he himself might carry it off?* i. nemo superiorum attigit ut ipse tolleret? id. Verr. 4, 4, 7· *shall I t. write with the greatest licence?* i ne scribam licenter? Hor A. P. 265 The combination neque i minus, occurs in Cic Tusc 2, 3, 8. **5.** ideo (syn. of preced.: constr. exactly like it) *because I have had the letter many days in hand t. many additions have been made at odd times*, quod multos dies epistolam in manibus habui i. multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, Cic. Q Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 *he thought it necessary that Pompey should be informed and t. went to him*, necessarium existimavit fieri certiorem Pompeium, atque i. ad Pompeium contendit, Caes. B. C 3, 11 (et ideo, ideoque also occur). **6.** propterea (*for*

*that cause*, constr with *quod, quia, ut*) · *I t said these things about myself that Tubero might pardon me*, haec p de me dixi ut mihi Tubero ignosceret, Cic Lig 3, 8 (usu. in close connection with quod or quia, in the sense of "*because that*")

**7.** eo (*for that motive or reason*) *t I will be briefer*, e ero brevior, Cic Fam 6, 20, 1 similarly isto, Pl. Rud 4, 7, 8. **8.** proinde, prom (usu. in advice or encouragement, or in animated discourse, esp towards the close of a speech) (*he said*) *that he came down to check the turbulent, t. it will be better for them to be quiet*, se descendisse ut turbantes coerceret; **p.** quiesse erit melius, Liv. 3, 48 id 30, 4 Cic.. Caes **9.** expr by *neut. acc* of a *pron* (*with reference to this*): so, id *I rejoice t.*, id ego gaudeo quod..., Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9 · quod *I fear lest the disease grow worse, t I pray thee, O Health, that nothing of the kind may happen*, metuo ne morbus aggravescat quod te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus oro, Ter. Hec 3, 2, 2. **10.** expr by ob hoc, ob id, quamobrem, or by a clause · as, quae quum ita sint (R. and A.) v. WHEREFORE.

**therein**: expr. by "*in it*," in eo, in ea re, etc v. IN.

**——-into**: expr by "*into that thing*," in id, in eam rem, etc. v INTO Cic has, isto: *there is no reason for you to bring him t.*, eum quod i admisceas nihil est, Q. Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9

**——-of**: expr. by "*of it*" (*gen* or *abl.*) · *to give half t*, dimidium istinc dare, Pl Ps 4, 7, 68

**——-upon**: **I.** sŭbinde (*immediately after*): *t. two cities were taken*, duae s urbes captae, Liv. 30, 7: Hor Ep. 1, 8, 15. **2.** inde v. THEN.

**——-with**: **I.** v. THEREBY **II.** Expr. by "*along with it*," cum eo, cum ea re, etc.

**theriac**: thēriăca: Plin. 20, 24, 100. v. ANTIDOTE.

**thermometer**: * thermometrum (Kr.).

**thesis**: thēsis (*θέσις*) *the t.* "*whether Orestes was rightly absolved*," t an Orestes recte sit absolutus, Quint 3, 5, 11: pure Lat propositum, v. THEME

**theurgic**: theurgĭcus v MAGIC

**theurgy**: theurgia v MAGIC

**thew**: **I.** *Manners, behaviour* mŏres, v. CHARACTER. **II.** *Sinew* nervus v. SINEW.

**they**: v HE Lat Gr §§ 78, 79, 357-377, 614-618

**thick** (*adj*) **I.** *Closely packed, with small intervals between the parts* · **1** densus (opp to rarus) *t dust*, d pulvis, Liv. 21, 46 *very t. woods*, d silvae, Caes. B. G 4, 38 *the t. masses of the enemy*, d. hostes, Virg Aen. 2, 511. *t. air* (i. e *a mist*), d aer, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14 *they put on t. coats*, d instaurant tunicas, Plin 11, 23, 27 (of insects): *a t and rather fatty skin*, d. cutis et suppinguis, Cels 6, 4 **2.** condensus (rare stronger than preced.): *a t line of battle*, c. acies, Liv 26, 5 · *t clouds*, c. nubila, Lucr. 6, 466 Virg. The intensitive perdensus is in Col, praedensus in Plin. **3.** spissus (mostly poet.): *a t. body*, s corpus, Lucr. 6, 127: *t. darkness*, s. caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528 · *rough stones are of a t. and solid nature*, caementa sunt s. et solida proprietate, Vitr. 2, 8, 6; *a t. shower of kisses*, spississima basia, Petr. 31, 1. Sen. [*A t. tunic*, tunica s, Pl. Epid 2, 2, 48 (opp to rala) in a catalogue of fashionable dresses: the expr. toga crassa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; pinguis, Suet Aug. 82, denote *coarse* material, *not closely woven*.] **4** crassus (*gross, solid*: opp to tenuis) *in t and moist spots*, in locis c atque humectis, Cat R R 40, 1 *a thin atmosphere at Athens, a t. one at Thebes*, Athenis tenue coelum, c. Thebis, Cic Fat. 4, 7. **5.** artus (*pressed together within narrow limits*) · *t er woods*, artiores silvae, Caes. B G. 7, 18 *very t. darkness*, artissimae tenebrae, Suet Ner. 46 **6.** confertus (*closely packed*): *in a t. crowd*, in conferta multitudine, Suet. Tib. 2 *never t but scattered*, nunquam c sed rari, Caes B. G. 5, 16 v CROWDED **7.** crĕber, bra, brum (usu with ref. to number, *t. and numerous*) *they fell to earth as t as pears*, tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, Pl Poen. 2, 38 *the south-west wind t. with storms*, c procellis Africus, Virg Aen 1, 85. Caes B G. 5, 9 **8.** pinguis (*fat, of luxuriant growth, dense*) *very t hay*, pinguissima coma, Suet Ner 20 *very short t leaves*, folia brevissima atque pinguissima, Plin 21, 9, 29 *a t condensed atmosphere*, coelum p et concretum, Cic Inv. 1, 57, 130 Phr *a very t. wood*, plurima silva, Ov M 14, 361, profunda, Lucr. 5, 41 · *a t beard*, b. opaca, Cat 37, 19 · *t skin*, callum, Cic : v. SKIN: *the sky is t. with dust*, stat pulvere coelum, Virg. Aen 12, 408 *the t er nature of the atmosphere*, plenior coeli natura, Cic. N. D 2, 6, 17. **II.** Applied to liquids: (1) *semi-fluid* **1.** crassus: *very t. asses' milk*, crassissimum lac asinae, Plin. 11, 41, 96 *t blood*, c cruor, Virg Aen 5, 469. **2.** spissus: t. *blood*, s sanguis, Ov M 11, 367 **3.** concrētus *t er and more tenacious than what is called serum*, concretior lentiorque quam quod serum vocatur, Plin 11, 41, 96 applied also to certain states of the atmosphere, Cic Tusc. 1, 18, 42 · Div 1, 57, 130: v CURDLED, CONGEALED Phr *a t sediment*, crassāmen, ĭnis, *n* , crassamentum, Col , crassitudo, Cat.: (2) *containing matter in solution* turbidus: *the Haemus t with gold*, auro t Haemus, Virg G 2, 137 Cic Tusc. 5, 34, 97. v TURBID, MUDDY. **III.** *Having some extent when measured through* · **1.** crassus *a t. rope*, c restis, Pl Pers 5, 2, 34 *steps not t er than 9 inches*, gradus non crassiores dodrante, Vitr 3, 4, 4 · *a t. volume*, c volumen, Mart 5, 78, 25. *three t fingers*, digiti c tres, Cat R R. 42, 4 *a weapon t with blood*, c telum sanguine, Stat Th. 2, 659 **2.** callōsus (prop *t-skinned*) *t eggs*, c. ova, Hor S 2, 4, 14 **3.** expr by "*broad*" or equiv phr.. *brick walls two or three bricks t.*, lateritia parietes diplinthii aut triplinthii, Vitr 2, 8, 17 *a wall 25 feet t*, murus latus pedes xxv, Hygin Fab 223 *if the plank be very t*, si sit latissima taeda, Juv. 12, 59 [N B —Duplex is prob not used in this sense in Hor Ep 1, 17, 25, it means *two*, v. Orell ad loc . in Cat. R R 20, 2, it prob refers to some peculiarly made nails] **IV.** *Of the voice a t utterance*, obscura vox (opp to clara), Quint 11, 3, 15 *excessively t*, praepinguis, id. 11, 3, 32 *to render the voice t*, obscurare vocem, id. 11, 3, 20

**thick** (*subs*) expr by an *adj into the t. of the enemy*, medios in hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 377 so densi hostes, id. ib 2, 511. Prov "*through t and thin*," * per lutum ac paludes (Kr).

**thicken**: **I.** *To make thick* **1.** denso, no *pf.*, 1, or denseo, no *pf* , 2 (the former in Liv. Quint Virg. the latter in Lucr.: Hor Tac : Virg and late Latin): *to t what was just now thin*, d. erant rara quae modo, Virg. G. 1, 419 *to t milk into butter*, d lac in butyrum, Plin 11, 41, 96 The comp condenso, 1, is *to press close together*. **2.** spisso, 1 · *to t. milk*, Plin 11, 41, 90 the comps conspisso, inspisso, occur only in the *part* : *t.'d soil*, conspissatum solum, Col 2, 18, 5 *flesh t.'d as in warts*, cato inspissata quomodo in verrucis, Veget. Vet 2, 30, 1. **3.** crasso, 1 *hairs are t'd into bristles*, pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p 139 Cael. Aur has crassifico, 1. **4.** cōgo, coēgi, coactum, 3 (*to condense*): *to t milk by cold*, c. lac frigore, Virg. G. 4, 35. Plin. **5.** obdūro, 1 (*to harden* · cook's *t. t.*) Apic · v. HARDEN. **II** *To grow thick* **1.** expr. by some of the preced verbs in the *pass* or with *pron. refl* (which is sometimes omitted) *the darkness t s*, densantur tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 248 *they do not allow the roots to t.*, non sinunt radices condensare (*se*) Col. 2, 18, 6. **2.** or by an *incept.* verb: as crassesco, 3: *wine t.s*, crassescit vinum, Plin 23, 1, 22 Col · spissesco, 3. *the cloud t s*, spissescit nubes, Lucr 6, 176 dūresco, dūrui, 3 Cic. Virg.: v HARDEN crebresco, 3, is used only fig. of reports or rumours.

**thickening**: **1.** densātio Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 82 **2.** condensātio Cael. Aur **3.** conspissātio: Theod Prisc. **4.** crassificātio Cael. Aur

**thicket**: **1.** frūtĭcētum (also contr frūtectum, frūtētum, Col : Plin.): *to climb hills by grasping t s or bushes*, scandere clivos f prensando vel dumos, Amm 14, 2, 6 Hor Od. 3, 12, 10 Suet. (Hence *adj* frūtectōsus *a t act covered with t s*, f tractus, Col. 2, 2, 11) [N B. —Instead of the *collect subs* may be used the *pl* of frŭtex, ĭcis, *m* , or even the *sing*, as in Phaedr 1, 11, 4 v. L Gr § 590.] **2.** dūmētum (*a place covered with brushwood*). *a tomb surrounded and overgrown with thorns and t s*, septum et vestitum vepribus sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64 Fig *the t s of the Stoics* (i. e. *the mazes of their logic*), Stoicorum d , id Acad 2, 35, 112 **3.** virgulta, ōrum, *n pl* (*brushwood*, esp. *young, thickly growing shoots*) · *ensconced in the t*, virgultis abditus, Ov M 14, 349 *in concealed spots round about the dense tangled t s*, locis circa densa obsita v obscuris, Liv 1, 14, *ad med.* (Weissenborn) **4.** expr. by the coll termination -ētum or -tum, when a particular kind of *t* is meant. *a willow t*, salictum (cf Ov M. 11, 363) *an osier t.*, viminetum. *a t of thorns*, spinetum, etc v. WILLOW, OSIER, THORN, etc

**thick-headed**: **1.** burdus (rare · only in *posit*) *he said that Socrates was stupid and t*, stupidum esse Socratem dixit et b, Cic. Fat 5, 10 v STUPID **2.** plumbeus (*leaden*) *what is said of a fool, a dolt, a blockhead, an ass, a t fellow*, quae sunt dicta in stulto, caudex, stipes, asinus, p, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 4 Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71 **3.** crassus: *the t multitude*, c turba, Mart. 9, 22, 2 Phr the foll pass describes (*com*) *a t man* "elephanti corio circumtentus est, non suo, neque habet plus sapientiae quam lapis," Pl Mil. 2, 2, 82.

**thickish**, expr by compar. of *adj.* (L Gr. § 351), esp with paullo · cf Cic. de Or 1, 60, 255 Hor. S 1, 3, 29 and 63. Succrassus and subdensus are agreeable to analogy, but are not found Subcrassulus, however, occurs in Capitol. Gord. 6, 1 *A t. voice* is subsurda vox, Quint 11, 3, 32 (*al* non surda). Suppinguis in Cels 6, 4, is applied to a diseased skin "densa cutis et s"

**thickly**: **I.** *Closely, with small intervals* **1.** dense (very rare in usu. denotes *frequency*): *alder-trees cut down rather t*, caesae densius alni, Plin 16, 37, 67. **2.** spisse (in Cic it denotes fig. *slowly*) *to plant trees t.*, arbores s. ponere, Col. 5, 10, 5. *timber t. compacted* (i e. *close-grained*), materia s solidata, Vitr. 2, 9, 14. **3.** confertim (*compar.* confertius, Amm.). *to gather together t as they fell back*, c se recipere, Sall J 50 · v. CLOSELY. **4.** (rebre (prop of *number, in great quantity*): *alder-trees t. driven in (as a foundation)*, alnus c. fixa, Vitr. 2, 9, 10 · v. COMPACTLY · crebro is FREQUENTLY. Phr.: *that part of the city is very t. inhabited*, ea pars urbis frequentissime habitatur, Cic Verr 4, 53, 119 *he shoots his shafts t together*, spargens hastilia densat, Virg. Aen. 11, 650 *ground t. overgrown with plants*, solum herbis colligatum, Col. 2, 18, 5 **II.** *To some depth* . crasse *to coat vessels t. with pitch*, vasa c. picare, Col 12, 43, 5 **III.** *Of the voice*: expr. by the *adj.*: v. THICK

**thickness**: **I.** *Closeness of parts*: **1.** densĭtas *the t. of paper*, d chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 24 (of closely-woven paper) *the t. of sea-water*, d. humoris, id. 11, 3, 2. **2.** crassĭtūdo

**īnis**, *f.* (very class) *the t. of the atmosphere*, c aeris, Cic Div 1, 42, 93 Vitr 7 3, 9 (spissa c) crassities and crassitas occur in App M 7, p 189, *extr*, and id. de mundo, 65. **3.** spissitūdo, īnis, *f.*: *the t. of the atmosphere*, s aeris crassi, Sen N Q 2, 30, 4· spissitas is used of the close wood of the oak in Vitr. 2, 9, 8. **4.** crebrītas (*t in number*) *the t. of the woods*, c. silvarum, Vitr. 8, 1, 7. **5.** frēquentia *the t of the atmosphere*, f coeli, Vitr, 9, 9 (8), 3. **II.** *Of liquids· consistency ·* **1.** crassitūdo, īnis, *f* Plin. 28, 12, 50, *ad fin* **2.** spissitūdo, īnis, *f.*· Scrib Comp. **3.** densitas may be used, as in Plin 35, 15, 51, limus in d coit strictly, however, it denotes *density* rather than *consistency:* see examples under No 1 **III.** *Dimension, extent through* **1.** crassitūdo, īnis, *f. the t of walls*, c parietum, Caes B C. 2, 8 *the t of the thigh*, c. feminis, id B G. 7, 73 *the t of an arm*, c brachialis, Plin 17, 17, 27· very freq. in Vitr. **2.** plēnitūdo, īnis, *f. a rod of moderate t.*, pertica modicae plenitudinis, Col. 4, 30, 4 Plin **3.** sōlīditas *the t of a tree*, s arboris, Pall 3, 17, 5. **4.** densitas, in the expr d. chartae, Plin 13, 12, 24, is prop the *close texture* of the paper, but implies of course *a certain extent of t.*, hence it may be used in this and similar phr **IV.** *Of speech:* expr by the *adj* v. THICK, No. IV.

**thick-set:** **I.** *Closely planted* expr by densus, condensus: *bodies t. with bristles*, corpora setis densissima, Ov M. 13, 846 *an olive-garden t. with trees*, olivetum crebris arboribus condensum, Auct B Afr 50 *with t hedges intervening*, sepibus densissimis interjectis, Caes B G. 2, 22 **II.** *Compactly built* **1.** compactus *he was square-built, with t strong limbs*, statura fuit quadrata, compactis firmisque membris, Suet Vesp. 20 *of a t sturdy frame*, compacto corpore et robusto, Plin Ep 7, 24. **2.** compactilis Plin. 8, 16, 18 **3.** quadrātus. *young, t ozen*, boves novelli, q, Col. 6, 1, 3 v. No I and PLUMP. Phr *a t. woman*, gemina (femina), Lucr. 4, 1161 (*al* simula)

**——-skinned:** **I.** Lit.: callōsus Cels. 6, 3. v CALLOUS *to become t.*, occallesco, lui, 3. **II.** Fig.: expr by phr with callum, etc: *I am now quite t.*, jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Att. 2, 18, *extr.*· v CALLOUS, INDIFFERENT.

**——-veined:** crassivēnus *the t maple*, c acer, Plin 16, 15, 26

**thief:** **I.** *One who steals:* **1.** fur, fūris, *comm. to raise a hue and cry after a t*, clamare f, Hor. Ep 1. 16, 36 *stop t !* prehende f.! Pet. 138, 3: *common t s spend their days in prison and in chains, state t.s in gold and purple*, f. privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt, f. publici in auro atque in purpura, Cato in Gell. 11, 18, *ad fin.: a most ignorant t. of the antiquated words of Cato*, priscorum Catonis verborum f ineruditissimus, Suet. Gram 15: *a band of t s*, furum manipulus, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6 (perh. globus would be the better expr. in gen , cf Tac A. 12, 54)· v. PLAGIARIST. *Dimin :* furunculus (*a petty t.*) Cic. Pis 27, 66. **2.** fūrātor: Tert. **3.** trīfur (*an out and out t.*): Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 6. **4.** clepta (κλέπτης). Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 9 **5.** harpāgo Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 13 (17). Phr: *a t.*, homo trium literarum, Pl Aul 2, 4, 46 (*com : i. e.* fur). *a den of t s*, perh. furum receptator et occultator locus, after Cic. Mil. 19. 50; spelunca latronum, Vulg Matt. xxi. 13; spoliarium, Sen. Plin. v. ROBBER: "*honour among thieves,*" perh. canis caninam non est, Prov. in Varr, L. L 7, 3, 87: *the god of t s*, furatrinus deus, Fulgent. Mythol 1, 18 (of Mercury) *a market-place full of t s, not of cooks*, non coquinum, verum furinum forum, Pl Ps. 3, 2, 2. **II.** *An excrescence in a candle:* fungus· Virg. G 1, 392.

**thieve:** fūror, 1 v. STEAL, FILCH

**thieving:** fūrātrīna. *skill in t.*, furatrinae artificium, App. M. 10, p. 245 furatio is of doubtful authority v. THEFT

**thievish:** **1.** fūrax, ācis *a t slave*, f. servus, Cic de Or 2, 61, 248 **2.** tāgax, ācis (*light-fingered*) Cic Att 6, 3, 1 (Ernesti has sāgax) **3.** furtificus. *t. hands*, f manus, Pl Ps 3, 2, 97. **4.** *t. hands* may be expr *com.* by milvinae, aquilinae, ungulae, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 63: sentes (*thorns* which drag away whatever they touch), id Cas 3, 6, 1 (q. v ) piceata manus (*pitchy, sticky hands*), Mart 8, 59, 4 (where Schneidewin has piperata)

**thievishly:** fūrāciter, Cic. Vatin, 5, 12 (furtim, furto, means *stealthily*).

**thievishness:** fūrācitas Plin 10, 29, 41 (said of the jackdaw)

**thigh:** fēmur, ōris or īnis, *n* (no *nom* femen occurs, though mentioned by Serv and Prisc ) *to chafe the t s by riding*, femora atterere equitatu, Plin 28, 15, 61 *to slap the t* (by way of emphasis), f percutere, Cic. Brut 80, 278 *the t-bones*, femina, Cels. 8, 1, *ad fin* · more exactly, *the t-bone* is os femoris, id. ib. [N B—There seems no sufficient ground for the distinction of feminis, etc, as the *outer t.*, from femoris the *inner t.*]

**thill:** tēmo v SHAFT.

**thimble:** no equiv.· digitale or digitabulum in Varr is a *finger-stall or half-glove for picking olives* *munimentum ab acus injuriis digitos tuens (Kr)

**thimbleful:** guttula (*a little drop*) Pl Epid 4, 1, 27 (31) *do not drink a t. the less*, haud tantillo minus potate, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

**——-rigger:** praestigiator (*one who deceives by juggling tricks*): Sen Pl.. v. JUGGLER.

**thin** (*subs*) "thick and t.": v THICK (*subs*)

**thin** (*adj*): **I.** *Having little density:* **1.** tēnuis (oft *dissyll* in poet) *a t atmosphere*, t coelum (opp to crassum), Cic. Fat 4, 7 *t fleecy clouds*, t lanae velleta, Virg G 1, 397 (cf. inania nubila, id 1b 4, 196) **2.** rārus (*not close*): *t. air*, t aer, Lucr. 2, 107 *t hair*, r. coma, Ov. Am 1, 8, 111 *the t.er part of the woods*, rariores silvae, Tac Agr 37. *t. ranks*, r. ordines, Liv 9, 27, *ad med : a t. gown*, tunica r., Ov Am 1, 5, 13 (but r. vestis, in Cat 69, 3, is *rare, costly*). Hence, rallus, Pl Epid. 2, 2, 46. Phr.. *a t. senate*, infrequens senatus, Cic Q Fr. 2, 10 (12), 1 "*scatters the rear of darkness t.,*" (Milton), perh. expr by laxare tenebras, after Stat Th 12, 254 **II.** *Having little thickness, in dimension ·* **1.** tēnuis (see No 1) *a t needle*, t. acus, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 30 *a long t neck*, procerum et t collum, Cic Brut. 91, 313 *a t toga*, t. toga, Hor Ep. 1, 14, 32: *a t line of march*, t agmen, Liv. 25, 23, *ad fin. a very t. leaf*, praetenue folium, Plin 16, 31, 56. who also has pertenuis, 18, 6, 7, No 2. **2.** grācilis (*slim*). *t. legs*, g. crura, Suet Ner 51: *a t pamphlet*, g. libellus, Mart 13, 3, 1: *t* (i e *fine*) *hair*, g comae, Ov. Am 1, 14, 23 *a very t. stalk*, pergracilis caulis, Plin. 25, 13, 101: *very t*, praegracilis, Tac A 4, 57. Fig. *t vintages*, g vindemiae, Plin Ep 9, 20: v. POOR, SCANTY. **3.** exilis (*meagre*): *a t. thigh*, e femur, Hor Epod 8, 10: *a t, small shrivelled heart*, e. et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div 2, 16, 37 *very t*, perexilis, Col 11, 2, 60 Fig. *a t. soil*, e. solum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67. **4.** macer, cra, crum v. LEAN. **5.** subtilis (*fine-spun*)· *a t. thread*, s. filum, Lucr. 4, 86 *the t. edge of the sword*, s. acies ferri, Sen Ep. 76, 14 Catul. 64, 63. **6** lēvidensis: *a t. garment*, l vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22: fig. in Cic. of a *trifling* gift. Phr. *a decree was passed against the Romans, under a t. disguise of words*, decretum sub levi verborum praetextu adversus Romanos factum est, Liv. 36, 6: *a very t. man*, homo vegrande macie torridus, Cic Agr. 2, 34, 93 *worn t.*, attritus v. WORN **III.** *Of liquids:* **1.** tēnuis. *t. wine*, t. vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 63. **2** dilūtus *a t. drink*, d. potio, Cels. 1, 3: v. DILUTED It is also applied to the mixing of colours **IV** *Of sounds:* **1.** exilis *a t voice*, e. vox (opp to plenus), Quint 11, 3, 15 whereas exiguus expr. a *small volume* of sound. **2.** tēnuis· *a t. sharp voice*, t. et acuta vox, id. 11, 3, 42. praetenuis, id. 11, 3, 41. **3.** pūsillus: *a t voice*, p. vox, id 11, 3, 32 **4.** dēductus· *a t voice*, d vox, Lucil.. Afran.

**thin** (*v*) **I.** *To render less dense or numerous* **1.** tēnuo, 1 *the sun t s the thick atmosphere*, sol aera spissum tenuat, Sen. N. Q 5, 3, 3 v RAREFY. *to t the eyebrows*, palpebrarum crassitudinem t, id Ep 64, 8 Ov **2.** attēnuo, 1 (more freq. in prose than preced ) *a legion t'd by battles*, legio proeliis attenuata, Caes B C 3, 89 Catul. 64, 41. v DIMINISH **3.** extēnuo, 1 Cic N D 2, 39, 101 (of the air) **4.** intervello, vulsi, vulsum, 3 (*to t by plucking out here and there*) *to t the beard*, i barbam, Sen Ep 114, 21: Col. 5, 10, 5. **5.** intelēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 (syn of preced ). Virg G. 2, 366 **6.** expr by *t. t. for t ing trees:* collucare, Cat R R 139, intelūcare, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214; sublucare, Fest Phr *to t. the hair*, mitigare pilos, Plin 35, 6, 19. **II.** *To render less thick, in dimension* **1.** tēnuo, 1 *the ploughshare is t'd by use*, vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov Pont 2, 7, 43: v. WEAR AWAY. **2.** attēnuo, 1 *to t the hands of a statue*, a manus signi, Lucr. 1, 317 (by touching) **3.** extēnuo, 1 *to t. wood with a pruning-knife* (i e. *pare it*), lignum falce e, Varr. R R. 1, 40, 6.

**——, grow:** **I.** *To become less dense.* **1.** rāresco, 3 *the wool of quadrupeds grows t*, quadrupedibus lanae rarescunt, Plin 11, 39, 94, *ad fin* · *the clouds grow t*, rarescunt nubila, Lucr. 6, 214 **2.** rārefio Lucr 1, 648 (opp. to denseri) **II.** *To become less in dimension.* gracilesco, 3 v TAPER. macilesco, 3 v. GROW LEAN so, remacilesco, crui, 3 (*to grow t again*), Suet Dom 18 tēnuesco only occurs in *part*, applied by Censorin. to the waning moon

**thine:** tuus v THY.

**thing:** **I.** *Any object of thought:* **1.** res, rei (connect with reor, *I think*, hence the most exact and gen. equiv. of *t*): *the life of living creatures is maintained by three t s*, tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, Cic N. D 2, 54, 134 *boys rapidly pick up innumerable things*, pueri celeriter r innumerabiles arripiunt, id Sen 21, 78 *the nature of t s*, rerum natura, id Lucr.. *t.s cannot be worse*, pejore res loco non potest esse, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 46 (observe the *sing*)· *t s looked very like brigandage*, r. proxime formam latrocinii venerat, Liv. 2, 48. **2.** expr not less freq. by the *neut. gend.* see Lat Gr § 339: *it is one t to write to a friend, another to write for the public*, aliud est amico, aliud omnibus scribere, Plin. Ep 6, 16, *extr but enough of these t s*, sed haec hactenus, Cic Fam 3, 10, 11. **3.** negōtium (*business, matter*) *in how few words do they think the t. settled !* quam paucis verbis n. confectum putant, Cic Div. 2, 49, 103. **4.** nātūra (*element, substance*): *he doubts what that t. may be*, dubitat quae sit ea n., Cic. N. D 2, 35, 89. [N B.—Eas, entis, *n.*, is a *phil t.* of the *schoolmen.*] Phr. *and woman is a faithless t.*, nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61: *how is an evil age an evil t. for the back*, ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo, Pl Men 5, 2, 6 *as t.s go*, ut nunc est, Hor S. 1, 9, 5 *we must accommodate ourselves to the marriage of that poor t*, illius misellae matrimonio serviendum est, Cic Fam. 14, 4, 3. **II.** In *pl.*: *goods, moveables* . **1.** res, rērum (*pl.*): Cic.. Hor. v PROPERTY, GOODS *Dimin.*: rescula *beggarly, ragged t.s*, paupercula pannosaeque r.,

App M 4, p 147, *extr* **2.** sarcĭna (*package*: used in *pl*): *with a great part of her t s*, cum magna sarcinarum parte, Peti 114, 7 *Dumn* · sarcinŭlā· *pack up your t.s*, colligе sarcinulas, Juv. 6, 146 **3.** expr by the *neut pl*: *he removes his trumpery t s*, frivola transfert, Juv 3, 198

**think:** **I.** *To have ideas in the mind* cōgĭto, 1 *to a learned and educated man to live is to t*, docto homini et erudito vivere est c, Cic. Tusc 5, 38, 111. Phr.: *man, born to t and act*, homo ad intelligendum et ad agendum natus, id Fin 2, 11, 40 *to t. aright*, mente recte uti, id. Tusc 5, 35, 100 *if any one t s whilst journeying or walking*, si quis in itinere aut in ambulatione secum ipse meditetur, Cic Off. 1, 40, 144. v THOUGHT: in exclamations it is expr. by an *infin. to t that this sun has risen so unpropitiously for me!* hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexisse mihi, Hor S 1, 9, 72 Lat Gr § 516

**II.** *To entertain an opinion* **1.** arbĭtror, 1 (in Cic sometimes as *pass* see Veir 5, 41, 106 Zumpt prop a leg *t t* of giving evidence *to believe*) *I t. so, we do not know for certain*, a certum nihil non scimus, Ter Eun 1, 2, 30 *to t. that the war could be quickly finished*, a bello celeriter confici posse, Caes B G 3, 28 **2.** existimo, 1 (prop *to judge of the value of any thing*) *I quite t so*, ita prorsus e Cic Tusc. 2, 5, 14 *the system is thought to have been brought over into Gaul*, disciplina in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes B G 6, 13 *to t badly of any one*, male de aliquo e, Cic Off 2, 10, 36 *to t kindly of*, amabiliter in aliquem e, Anton. in Cic. Att 14, 13 **3.** pŭto, 1 (prop. *to form an opinion after due examination*. in Ov and the later poets often pŭtŏ, e g Ov. Am. 3, 7, 2) *do you t. that I say these things in jest?* jocari me putas? Cic Att. 16, 5, *ad fin you used to t that my troubles were something*, tu solebas meas esse aliquid p. nugas, Catul. 1, 3. **4.** reor, rātus 2 (the word belongs to poet and the high style, Cic de Or 3, 38, 153) *do you t. that he became mad after killing his mother?* an tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente? Hor. S 2, 3, 134 *I find them to be more numerous than I thought*, plures quam rebar esse cognovi, Cic Div 2, 2, 5 **5.** ōpīnor, 1 (Cic makes the same remark as on the preced, 1 c) *from the first rise of living creatures, as I t*, a primo, ut ego, animantium ortu, Cic Fin 2, 10, 31: *to t ill of Caesar*, male de Caesare, Suet Aug 51 **6** censeo, 2 (prop of a *formal* expr of opinion): *I t. we must rise and retire to rest*, surgendum e et requiescendum, Cic de Or 2, 90, 367 v JUDGE **7.** dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*account, consider*) *to t anything of little moment*, parvi d. aliquid, Cic Fin. 2, 8, 24: *they t. nothing right but what seems good in their eyes*, nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 83 v REGARD, HOLD, CONSIDER. **8.** crĕdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. BELIEVE. it is often used *ironically* **9.** sentio, si, sum, 4 (*to feel*) *to t one thing and speak another*, aliud s., aliud loqui, Cic Fin 2, 7, 21 *if you were in my place you would t. differently*, tu si hic sis aliter sentias, Ter Andr 2, 1, 10: *to t. wonderfully well of any one*, mirabiliter de aliquo s., Cic Fam 4, 13, 5 v. FEEL, BE OF OPINION. **10.** suspīcor, 1 (*surmise*) *I thought my book would please you*, placiturum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, Cic Q. Fr 2, 7, 1 (2, 9, 1). **III.** The *orat obliq* may sometimes expr. the verb *to t.*, esp in histor. style cf Lat Gr. § 466, *Obs* Phr. . *as I t.*, mea sententia, Cic de Or. 2, 23, 95. v. OPINION *I t. quite differently*, longe mihi alia mens est, Sall. Cat. 52, *ad init the multitude being in confusion through not knowing what to t of the deed*, tumultuans multitudo incerta existimatione facti, Liv. 4, 15, *ad init* · *quicker than was thought*, opinione celerius,

Cic Fam 14, 23 *I t that I have often heard*, saepe mihi videor audisse, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58 *I would not venture to write it unless Panaetius thought so too*, scribere id non auderem nisi idem placeret Panaetio, id Off 2, 14, 51: *to t. more highly of*, plurīs facere, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: v VALUE, ESTEEM. *they thought that the last night was come upon the universe*, novissimam illam noctem mundo interpretabantur, Plin Ep 6, 20.

**think about, of over:** **I.** *To dwell upon in thought* · **1.** cōgĭto, 1 (constr with *acc* or *abl* with de) *whether I t over any matter, or write or read anything*, sive quid mecum ipse c sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic Leg 2, 1, 1 *to t of nothing but rocks and mountains*, nil nisi saxa et montes c, id ib 2, 1, 2 *to t very often of our common miseries*, persaepe c de communibus miseriis, id Fam 7, 3, 1 v CONSIDER, REFLECT *to t over earnestly*, toto pectore, animo c, id Att 13, 12, *extr* , Fam 1, 7, 7 excogito, 1, is *to find out some expedient by t ing*, id Att 9, 6 v DEVISE **2.** rĕpŭto, 1 *to t over again and again*, etiam atque etiam r, Pl Tim 3, 2, 48 Join 1. et cogitare, Cic Deiot 13, 38 **3.** pŭto, 1 (less freq than preced) *whilst t ing of these things I passed by the house unawares*, dum haec puto praeterm imprudens villam, Ter Eun 4, 2, 4 Cic **4.** mĕdĭtor, 1 (constr. with *acc* rarely de) v. MEDITATE **5.** commentor, 1 (*to t over thoroughly* constr. with *acc* or de) *to t over one's coming miseries*, futuras secum c miserias, Cic Tusc 3, 14, 29 (poet) Brut. 88, 301. **6.** verso, 1 also volvo, 3, vŏlūto, 1: v TURN OVER, PONDER **7.** ăgĭto, 1 (usu with mente, animo also with *acc.* or *abl* with de) *to t. of war*, a. in animo bellum, Liv 21, 2; de bello a, Tac. H. 2, 1 *he has nothing else to t of*, habet mihi aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N D 1, 41, 114 Join a. et cogitare, id Fontei 6, 12. **8.** pensĭto, 1 (constr with *acc* or *abl* with de). *to t gloomily over anything*, aliquid moroissime p, Suet. Aug 66 Liv Gell **9.** rĕcordor, 1 v REMEMBER **10.** prospĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 v TAKE CARE OF Phr *to t of anything*, cogitationem suscipere de aliqua re, Caes in Cic Att 9, 7, C *I perceive what he is t ing of*, quo animum intendat perspicio, Cic Veil Act 1, 3, 10 *to t of the calamities of states*, civitatum calamitates animo colligo, id Inv 1, 1, 1 *can what I am t ing of be accomplished?* fierine potest quod ego mente concipio? Liv 1, 36 *t. in your mind of that which you cannot see with your eyes*, animo contemplare quod oculis non potes, Cic Deiot 14, 40; *I am wont to t of that time*, solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, id Fam 7, 3, 1 cf Lat Gr. § 278, *Obs* 5. *I have never thought of you as other than you are*, nunquam te aliter atque es induxi in animum meum, Ter Ad. 4, 3, 6. *he thought of a plan which appeared rash at first sight*, ad consilium prima specie temerarium animum adjecit, Liv 25, 37, *ad fin* v BETHINK ONESELF *he thought of his own advancement rather than the welfare of the state*, ad suum magis ille commodum quam ad salutem rei publicae spectabat, Cic Sest. 16, 37. **II.** *To be bent upon* · **1.** cōgĭto, 1 (with foll *inf*) · *he who t s of harming another*, is qui nocere alteri cogitat, Cic. Off 1, 7, 24 v INTEND, DESIGN, PURPOSE. **2.** mĕdĭtor, 1. v MEDITATE, II Phr *as I am t ing of doing*, ut mihi est in animo facere, Cic. N. D 2, 7, 20. *he thought of disinheriting him*, istum exheredare in animo habuit, id. Rosc Am. 18, 52

**thinker:** no exact equiv in Cic the word philosophus is freq. used in a sense not far from that of the Eng also, intelligendi gravissimus auctor, Cic Or. 3, 10. *a severe t.*, * cogitandi severitati assuetus (Kr). expr therefore by a verb or phr v. SPECULATOR, PHILOSOPHER.

**thinking** (*part.* and *adj*). cōgĭtābundus (*wrapt in thought*) v MEDITATIVE *the t powers*, mens, Sall. C 15 *a t being*, mens, Cic N D 2, 5, 15 *nothing is so foreign to a t man*, nihil a sapiente tam alienum est, id Acad 2, 43, 132: *it is the characteristic of a learned and t man*, docti et intelligentis viri est, id Fin. 3, 5, 19

**thinking** (*subs*) expr by verb: v. also THOUGHT *manner of t* = cogitatio in Cic de Or 3, 5, 17 cogitamen occurs in Tert

**thinly:** **I.** *Not densely* rāre. *to sow t*, i conserere, Col 2, 9, 6 Phr.: *I am rather t clad*, levius vestio, App. Apol p 287 *cities very t inhabited*, urbes pene desertae, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 8, § 25 **II.** *Not thickly, in respect of dimension* **1.** tēnŭiter *leather t. prepared*, alutae t confectae, Caes B G. 3, 13 tenuatim occurs in Apic **2.** grăcĭlĭter v SLENDERLY (Exiliter is only found fig. in Cic *poorly, meagrely*)

**thinness:** **I.** *Want of density:* **1.** tēnŭĭtas *its t is such that it evades the sight*, tanta est ejus t ut fugiat aciem, Cic Tusc. 1, 22, 50 **2.** rārĭtas *t of the hair*, r. capillorum, Suet Oth 12. Phr . *the t of the legion*, paucitas legionis, Caes B G 3, 2: so, infrequentia senatus, Cic Q. Fr 3, 2, 2

**II.** *Want of thickness, in dimension.* **1.** tēnŭĭtas *if only the health be good t itself is pleasing*, valetudo modo bona sit t. ipsa delectat, Cic Brut 16, 64 *the t of paper*, t. chartae, Plin 13, 12, 24 (where it is opp. to densitas, and expr primarily the *thin texture* of the paper) **2.** grăcĭlĭtas (*thinness*) *exceeding t and weakness of body*, summa g et infirmitas corporis, Cic Brut. 91 313 Suet Cal. 50 v. SLENDERNESS

**3.** exĭlĭtas *the t. of the sting of bees*, e. aculei apum, Plin 11, 2, 1 Fig : of the soil, Col. **4.** măcies, ēi. v. LEANNESS also of the soil, Col v. POORNESS. **5.** subtĭlĭtas (*fineness*) · *the t of lines*, s lineārum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82. **III.** *Of liquids* tēnŭĭtas *the t of wine*, t vini, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 64: *the t of the blood*, t sanguinis, id ib 11, 39, 92 **IV.** *Of the voice*. exĭlĭtas *the t of the female voice*, e. femininae vocis, Quint 1, 11, 1

**thinning** (*subs*) *of vines*, extenuatio, Plin 17, 26, 39 pampinatio, id. 17, 1, 1 more gen, *of trees, etc*, interlucatio, id 17, 27, 45 attenuatio (used fig in Cic) is used in M L for the *t. of a fluid* v DILUTION.

**thinnish:** 1 subtĕnuis *t bristles*, s setae, Vail. R. R 2, 7, 5. **2.** măcellus (*rather lean*) Lucil.

**thin-skinned.** in fig sense, v. SENSITIVE *the t. race of poets*, genus irritabile vatum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 102

**third** (*adj*). tertius *there is no t. course*, nihil est t., Cic Fam, 9, 22, 1 *on the t day of the Saturnalia*, t Saturnalibus, id Att 5, 20, 5 of descent *Ajax, t. from Jove*, ab Jove t Ajax, Ov M 13, 28 *the t* (i. e *lowest, infernal*) *realm*, t regna, id Fast 4, 584 *the t. story*, t tabulata, Juv 3, 199; *t. stories*, tristĕga, Vulg Gen. vi 16 *to play the t. part*, tertiarum partium esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil 15, 48 *for the t time*, tertium: *in the t place*, tertio: but the distinction between these forms was not kept up (v. Gell 10, 1): so tertio = *a. t. time*, Cic Deiot 5, 14 · *belonging to the t legion*, tertianus, Tac A. 13, 38 · v. TERTIAN: *to plough fields the t. time*, tertiare agros, Col. 2, 4, 8 *functionaries of the t class*, tertiocerii, Cod. Just.

**third** (*subs.*): **I.** *Mathematical*: **1.** tertia pars, Catul. 62, 63: also tertiae (*pl.*), without pars, Plin. 33, 9, 46 **2.** triens, ntis, *m* (strictly a division of the as) · used in such phr. as, *heir to a t*, heres ex triente, Suet Aug. 101 (where also is ex parte tertia); *joint-heirs to a t.*, coheredes ex t., Cic. Att 7, 8. **3.** *leaves one-t. of a foot long*, trientalia folia, Plin 27, 5, 17; *tin alloyed with two-t.s of lead*, tertiarium stannum, id 34, 17, 48. **II.** *In music*: trītēmŏria, Mart. Cap. 9, 315.

more exactly **1.** *a major t*, *ditonus (δίτονος); tertia perfecta, major (Kirchet, Musurg Univ vol i p 97)* **2.** *a minor t*, tŭhēmĭtŏnium *(τοιημιτόνιον)*, Hygin de Limit p 177, ed Goes *t imperfecta, minor*

**third estate** · *plebeius ordo (Milton) plebs.* v COMMONALTY.

**thirdly**: tertio. Caes B C. 3, 43 cf FOURTHLY.

**thirst** *(subs)* sĭtis, is, *f* (*acc* -im, *abl* -i) Lit *great t*, magna s Cels 3, 6 *prolonged t.*, diuturna s., Cic Sen 8, 26 *parching t*, arida s, Luer 3, 915 *(al* arida torres). *fiery t*, ignea s, Virg G 3, 483 *furious t*, irata s, Prop 4, 9, 62 *to cause t*, s facere, Plin 20, 5, 20; signere, id 20, 6, 23, *extr*, afferre, 23, 7, 63, § 121 *to bring on t*, s adducere, Hor Od 4, 12, 13, colligere, Virg G 3, 327 *to keep off t.*, s arcere, Plin 20, 20, 81 *t seizes any one*, s urget (alhquem), Cels 3, 6 *camels support t. for four days*, s tolerant quatriduo cameli, Plin 8, 18, 26. *t parches the throat*, s urit fauces, Hor S 1, 2, 114, torret ora, Prop 4, 9, 21 *the throat is dry with t.* ardent sitı fauces, Liv 44, 38 *t burns up the wretched men*, s exurit miseros, Luer 3, 915 *beside themselves with t*, ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt 4, 7, 14. *to remove t*, s tollere, Cels. 1, 3; depellere, Cic Fin. 1, 11, 37; pellere, Hor Od 2, 2, 14 *to quench t.*, s extinguere, Ov M. 7, 569; restinguere, Cic. Fin 2, 3, 9; compescere, Ov M. 4, 102, sedare, Luer 2, 664; abluere, id 4, 874; explere, satiare, Cic Parad. 1, 1; reprimere, Curt 7, 5, 7 *to slake one's t at a fountain*, s de fonte levare, Ov. M 15, 322 *to appease one's t*, s placare, Mart. 1, 49, 17, *to die of t*, siti mori, Liv 4, 30; enecari, poet in Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10 Fig. *a t for liberty*, s libertatis, Cic Rep 1, 43; *a t for hearing*, s audiendi, Quint 6, 3, 19 *a tormenting t. for wealth*, argenti s importuna, Hor Ep 1, 18, 23 *so great is the t for our blood*, tanta sanguinis nostri hauriendi est s, Liv. 26, 13 The same gen sense may be expr. by cupiditas, libido (stronger than preced), or by fames (poet), v DESIRE, PASSION, LONGING Phr *hunger and t*, laticum frugumque cupido, Lucr. 4, 1085. *to produce t*, desiderium humoris accendere, Curt. 7, 5, 7

**thirst** *(v)* · **1.** sĭtio, īvi or ii, 4 (both lit and fig) *lest men should t*, ne hommes sitirent, Suet Aug. 42 *the fields t*, sitiunt agri, Cic Or 24. 81 (a rustic expr acc to him also freq in poet, as Ov F 4, 940) **2.** āreo, 2 *(to be parched with t) Tantalus t s in the midst of water*, Tantalus in media aret aqua, Ov A A 2, 606. *the field t s*, aret ager, Virg E 7, 57. v. TO BE DRY, PARCHED

—— **after, for**: sĭtio, īvi or ii, 4 (both lit. and fig.) *the more water is drunk, the more is t'd after*, quo plus sunt potae plus sitiuntur aquae, Ov F. 1, 216 *to t for pleasures*, s libertatem, Cic Rep 1, 43 *to t. more eagerly and hotly for something*, gravius ardentiusque s aliquid, id Tusc 5, 6, 16 v DESIRE, COVET, LONG FOR

**thirstily**: sĭtienter *to long t after something*, s expetere aliquid, Cic. Tusc 4, 17, 37 or expr. by sitiens, Lat. Gr § 343 sometimes by ardenter · v EAGERLY

**thirsty**: **1.** *Suffering from thirst* **1.** expr *to be t*, by sĭtio, 4 v TO THIRST. The *imperf part* sitiens is used *adj.* *the t traveller*, s. viator, Ov. Am 3, 6, 97. **2.** sĭtĭcŭlōsus (of soils habitually parched in very late authors, of persons) *t Apulia*, s Apulia, Hor. Epod 3, 16 Join s et perarida m [solum], Col. 3, 11, 9 **3.** siccus (of persons only): Hor S 2, 2, 14 **4.** bĭbulus (*quickly absorbing*). *t topers*, b. potores, Hor Ep 1, 11, 91 *t. sand*, b. arena, Lucr. 2, 376 Ov. Virg. v DRY, PARCHED **5** applied to drunkards, multibibus, Pl Cist. 1, 3, 1: bibax, bibosus, Auct apud Gell. 3, 12: vinosus *(fond of wine)*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6. v. TIPPLING **II.** *Producing thirst* sĭtĭcŭlōsus Plin 23, 6, 55 or by a phr, quod sitim affert, gignit, facit v THIRST

**thirteen**: 1 decem et tres, Cic Rosc Am 7, 20 tres et decem, ib id 35, 99 Liv (the only form given in Prisc. Fig Num 4) **2.** trēdĕcim. Liv Tac (in Front Aquaed 33, tresdecim). **3.** *t. times*, terdecies, Cic Verr 3, 80, 184 *t apiece*, terni deni, Prisc Fig Num 6

**thirteenth**: tertius decimus (not decimus tertius). Prisc Fig. Num 5 Tac *The men of the t legion*, tertiadecimani, id H 3, 27.

**thirtieth**: trīgēsimus (tricesimus) Cic Hor *The men of the t legion*, tricesimani, Amm 18, 9, 3

**thirty**: trīginta. *t feet*, t. pedes, Caes B C 2, 8 Liv *t at a time*, tricēni, Auct. B Afr 75 (used in Plin. and Auct Her for *t*). *t days having been completed*, ter dena luce peracta, Stat S 5, 5, 24 Virg. *a space of t years*, tricennium, Cod Justin 7, 31, 1 *a festival held once in t years*, tricentalia, Obs 7, 28, *ad fin t asses*, tricessis, is, m Varr L L. 5, 36, 47. *t times*, tricies or -iens, Cic Rep 3, 10, *ad fin* · *of or containing t*, tricenarius *a son t years old*, t filius, Sen Excerpt. Controv. 3, 3, *ad fin* Front.

**this**: **1.** hīc, haec, hoc (sometimes strengthened by ce hicce, haecce, hocce *gen. sing.* hujusce or hujusque: *nom. pl fem* haec · *gen.* horunc, harunc, with *interrog part* hiccine, haeccine, etc, *this, where I am* · the *dem. pron.* of the *first pers.*) · *I will venture to call you from t new academy to that old one*, audebo te ab hac academia nova ad veterem illam vocare, Cic Fin 5, 2, 7 · *shall t man die anywhere but in his own country?* hiccine vir usquam nisi in patria moretur? id Mil 38, 104 *before t time*, ante hoc tempus, id Acad 1, 1, 3 *t is that answer which was given by Solon*, hoc illud est quod a Solone responsum est, id Sen 20, 72: *was it for t that . .?* hoc erat quod . ? Virg Aen 2, 664. *t right hand (of mine)*, haec dextra, id ib 2, 292 so hic homo = ego, Hor S 1, 9, 47.

**2.** iste, a, ud, or strengthened istic, aec, oc, or uc (*that near here, pron.* of the *second pers*, hence sometimes *t*, esp in the stronger form) Pl. Ter Cic v THAT. **3.** *this . that* · hic is used to denote the nearer object; but as this may be the nearer to the speaker's mind, it is not always used of the nearer noun in the sentence, though this is usu the case v L Gr § 366, and *Obs.* The combinations are the foll. —(1) hic . . ille; ille . hic *if these remedies fail we must have recourse to those*, si deerunt haec remedia ad illa declinandum est, Quint 7, 2, 30 *according to the opportunity of this side or that*, ex occasione hujus aut illius partis, Liv. 24, 3, *ad fin* : in Cic Sen 19, 68, ille (= *the latter*) . . . hic (= *the former*) cf. Virg Aen 8, 357. (11) hic . iste, iste . . hic Cic. Rep. 1, 19 (nil) hic hic (esp. in poet.): *t man skilled in the use of the dart, that one in the use of the bow*, hic jaculo bonus, hic sagitta, Virg Aen 9, 572 (iv) hic . . alter; alter . . hic Cic. Rosc. Am 6, 17 Ov M 1, 293: v ONE, No. V; also LATTER, FORMER in l'ac. A 14, 8, we have hi . . hi . . alli . . quidam. **4.** *t. way . . that way, on t side . . on that side* huc atque illuc, Cic de Or 1, 40, 184; hinc et hinc, Hor. Epod 2, 31: hac . . hac, Virg Aen 1, 467 v HITHER . . . THITHER Phr.: *to t was added that*, huc accedebat quod, Caes B G. 5, 6 *from t*, hinc: v. HENCE in Cic Rosc Am. 27, 75, inde has the same force *for t reason*, isto, Pl Rud 4, 7, 8 *neither in t affair nor elsewhere*, neque istic neque alibi, Ter Andr. 2, 5, 9 v. HERE

**thistle**: cardŭus. *the barren t.*, segnis c, Virg. G. 1, 152 *a spot overgrown with t s*, carduētum, Pall. 4, 9, 4 in Plin and Col carduus denotes an *esculent t*, v CARDUUS in Lat Eng Dict. another edible kind was scolymos, 1, *m.* (in some edd as a Gk word), Plin 20 33, 99 *the sow-t*, sonchus, id 22, 22. 44 *s* oleraceus, Linn onopordon in Plin 27, 12. 87, is prob *St Mary's t (al* onopradon) other varieties are acanos, id 22, 9, 10, acanthion 24, 12, 66

**thistle-finch**: ācanthis, Idis, *f* Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 175 ācălanthis, Idis, *f* · Virg G 3, 338 carduēlis, Plin 10, 42, 57 *Fringilla carduelis, Linn* cf GOLDFINCH

**thither**: **1.** illuc (*to that place afar off*) *I must return t*, illuc redeundum est mihi, Pl Am 1, 3, 29; Cic . other forms are illo · Caes B G 4, 20 Cic illoc, Pl Ter Fig *I return t. whence I have digressed*, illuc unde abii redeo, Hor S 1, 1, 108 **2.** istuc (*to that place where you are*. in Pl syn with preced). Cic Fam 7, 14, 1 other forms are isto, id ib 9, 16, 9 · istoc, Pl Ter. **3.** eo *when he had come t*, eo quum venisset, Caes B G 7, 6 **4.** expr by ad eum locum, ad eam rem, etc.

**5.** *hither and t* huc et illuc, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 9 huc illuc, Sall Ter Quint . huc atque illuc, Cic de Or 1, 40, 184: v THIS hac atque illac (*al* illa), Tac Agr. 28 hac illac, Ter v HITHER also expl. by vbs comp. with con · *to run hurriedly hither and t.*, trepide concursare, Phaedr 2, 5, 2

**thitherwards**: istorsum, Ter. Ph 5, 1, 14.

**thole**: scalmus · Cic Off. 3, 14, 59

**thong**: **1.** lōrum (lorus in late writers) Pl. Epid 5, 2, 18 Liv The form loramentum occurs in Just 11, 7, *extr.*. *the ends of the t s*, capita loramentorum **2.** corium (*leather*): *bound by a t.*, obligatus corio, Auct Her 1, 13, 23 **3.** āmentum (*a t attached to a spear by which it is hurled*) · *to hurl the t*, a. torquere, Virg Aen. 9, 665: hence the v. amento, 1, *to hurl by the t*, Luc. **4.** verbex, ĕris, *m.* (*the t. of a sling*) Virg G 1, 309 **5.** flăgellum (*the t of a javelin*) Virg Aen. 7, 731 **6.** hābēna . v REIN **7.** līgŭla, corrigia v SHOE STRING, LATCHET.

**8.** cōpŭla (*a band, rope*) *bound with a t*, vinctus copula, Nep Dat 3, 2.

**9.** epirhēdium (*a t to fasten a horse to a carriage*) Juv. 8, 66 Phr *a spear fitted with a t.*, hasta amentata, Cic. Brut 78, 271 (in a fig pass): *yokes bound with t s*, lorata juga, Virg Mor. 122· *ropes made of t s*, lorei funes, Cat. R R 3, 5 *I will lash your sides with t.s*, ego faciam vestra latera lorea, Pl Mil 2, 2, 2

**thorn**: **1.** spīna *may the earth cover the tomb with t s*, terra obducat spinis sepulcrum, Prop 4, 5, 1. *to plant t s to make a hedge*, s sepis causa serere, Plin 17, 10, 11 Tac · Virg *the hawthorn*, s Gallica, after Plin 16, 18, 30 *domin*, spinŭla, Arn Fig . *to pluck out t s from the mind*, s animo evellere, Hor. Ep 1, 14, 4. v. CARES. cf also Sen. Ep. 4, 5, "s. et aspera" in Cic. it denotes rather *difficulties* or *subtleties*. **2.** sentis, is, *m* (once *f.* in Ov. *a t, brier, bramble*). Caes B. G 2, 17. **3.** ăcŭleus (*a point* hence of a *single t.*). v. PRICKLE. *all the t s and stings of domestic anxiety*, domesticarum sollicitudinum omnes et scrupuli, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

**4.** hāmus (*a hook*): Ov de Nuce, 115. **5.** special varieties of t. spinus, pinus silvestris v. BLACKTHORN: paliurus, v CHRIST'S-THORN; rhamnus, v. BUCKTHORN, etc. Phr. *I am a t. in your side*, stimulus ego sum tibi, Pl. Cas 2, 6, 8. *he begs you to pluck out the t. from him which pricks and torments him*, scrupulum qui se stimulat ac pungit ut evellatis postulat, Cic Rosc. Am. 2, 6: *a rose without t.s*, hereditas sine sacris, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8.

—— **-back**: *raia clavata · Linn.

—— **-brake, -bush, -hedge**: **1.** vepres, is, *m.* (usu. in *pl.* · once *f.* in Lucr.): *a tomb overgrown with t.-brakes and bushes*, vestitum vepribus et dumetis sepulcrum, Cic Tusc 5, 23, 64

*Dimin.* veprēcŭla, id. Sest 33, 72 (hence prov. vipera est in v., Pompon.). The *adj.* vepr-ētĭcus, in Col. 7, 1, 1, is *dub.*: vel particis, *al* **2.** veprētum (*a thicket of thorns*) · of a *t hedge*, Col. 4, 32, 1: of a *t. bush*, Pall. 1, 43, 3 **3.** spīnētum: Virg. E 2, 9: (either a *t-hedge* or *-bi alce*) **4.** sentĭcētum Pl Capt. 4, 2, 81.

**thorny:** **1.** spīnōsus: *t places*, loca s, Varr R R. 2, 3, 8 Plin. · Ov · Fig *t caves*, s cuiae, Cat 64, 72 when used fig in Cic it means *harsh, obscure*, or, as in Sen Ep 108, 29, *difficult to solve somewhat t.*, spinosulus, Hier **2.** spīneus (*made of thorns*) *t bands*, s vincula, Ov. M. 2, 789 **3.** spīnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum or spīnifer, ĕra, ĕrum (*thorn-bearing*) the former in Prud, the latter also in Pall. the reading in Cic Arat 178, fluctuates between the two **4** sentus (*rough, rugged*) *rough, t places* loca s, Ov. M 4, 436: Virg. **5.** sentĭcōsus, App., or sentōsus, Paul Nol Phr: *to grow t*, spinescĕre, Mart. Cap

**thorough:** germānus, v PERFECT, No V.: this is the best *gen. equiv.* other *adjs* may sometimes expr the idea, as, subtilis v. EXACT, PRECISE; sŏlĭdus, v. SOUND, GENUINE: the latter is used for *t* by many modern writers, but often incorrectly · the *superl* of an *adj*, or a *compd* with *per* expr the notion in many passages *a t scholar*, vir doctissimus or perdoctus in *com* or *colloq* language tri- has a like force *a t-paced knave*, trifurcifer see also THOROUGHLY Phr · *t friendship*, vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic Am 6, 22 *nothing worthy of t knowledge*, nihil magna cognitione dignum, id Fin 5, 19, 50

——**-bred.** gĕnĕrosus *a t. horse*, g equus, Quint 5, 11, 4 Virg

——**-fare:** I. *A road through:* pervium *a t. for animals*, p. exercitibus, Tac H 3, 8 more usu expr by means of the *adj.* pervius, of which the preced. is the *neut.* used *subst*: *t s*, perviae transitiones, Cic N. D 2, 27, 67 v. PASSAGE, No V: *a house through which there is a t*, transitoria domus, Suet. Ner. 31 (as a name orig given to the Golden Palace) Arcades, leading out from the forum as passages, are called Jani, in Cic l. c of Hor S 2, 3, 18 "*no t*", fundula (defined in Varr L L 5, 32, 40, § 145, as "a fundo, quod exitum non habeat ac pervium non est iter") II. *A right of way* there were three legal *t s*, itei, actus, via, Ulp Dig 8, 3, 1 the first was the mere *right of passing through*; the second implied the *right of driving* cattle, vehicles, etc, the third implied the existence of a *road through a man's property* of Cic Caecin 26, 74: v Dict Ant. 1030, "servitutes praediorum rusticorum" It may also be expr by jus eundi et agendi, Ulp Dig 43, 8, 2, § 21 (or without et, Just. Inst 4, 6, 2)

**thoroughly:** **1** pĕnĭtus (once with *sup.* in Vell.). *to shave the head t*, caput p abradere, Cic. Rosc. Com 7, 20 *to make oneself t. acquainted with the case*, p. in causam insinuare, id de Or 2, 35, 149 *to give himself up t. to the society of that fellow*, bene p. in istius familiaritatem se dare, id Verr. 2, 70, 169 (R and A.): *to understand anything t.*, p intellĭgere aliquid, id. Att. 8, 12. **2.** planē (*entirely, without any reservation*): *to be t. devoid of common sense*, communi sensu p carere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66 · v. ENTIRELY, QUITE. **3.** omnĭno (*in all points, completely*) *to be t ignorant*, o omnis eruditionis expertem esse, Cic de Or 2, 1, 1 v. ALTOGETHER. **4.** plēne (*fully*) *t wise men*, p sapientes homines, Cic Off 1, 15, 46 v COMPLETELY **5.** prorsus: v WHOLLY, ABSOLUTELY. **6.** fundĭtus · v UTTERLY Phr. *a t. praiseworthy man*, vir per omnia laudabilis, Vell. 2, 33, 1. Quint. *Octavius is t. devoted to me*, Octavius mihi totus deditus est, Cic. Att. 14, 11, *extr.*: *nothing is t. happy*, nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor Od. 2, 16, 27 *to stick at Brundusium is t. irksome*, jacere Brundusii in omnes partes est molestum, Cic Att 11, 6 *to scrutinize t every man's countenance*, perspicere omnes vultus, id. de Or. 2, 35, 148.

**thou:** tu: the *pron* is not expr. except for emph: L. Gr §§ 357, 615 the emph. forms are tute (tute ipse, Cic.), tete, tutemet, tibimet, the suffix -met being more freq employed with the *pl* sometimes, though rarely, the *pron.* vos is used with a *sing subs* Cic Deiot 10, 27 Virg Aen 9, 525 also, by a singular idiom, the *voc adj* agrees with the *nom* tu in Pers 3, 28 Occasionally tu is replaced by other *pron* in the poets exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg Aen 4, 625 (= *thou, my particular, yet unknown avenger*) at nunc aeterna silentia lethes ille canorus habet, Stat S 2, 4, 9 (= *t., the famous bird of song*) cf Tib 4, 3, 1 and 2 but the supposed use of is for tu in Cic. Phil 2, 30, 76, rests on a false reading Tu, not vos, is the ordinary *pron of address* in Latin hence there is no phr. corresponding to "*thou and thee*" any one Erasm coined the *v.* tuisso, 1: the Romans in similar circumstances used pater, frater, filius, as terms of familiarity see Hor Ep 1, 6, 54, and Orell *ad loc* · *after thy fashion*, tuatim, Pl Am 2, 1, 4

**though:** etsi, etiamsi v ALTHOUGH

**thought:** I. *Act of thinking* **1.** cōgĭtātio. *silent t*, c tacita, Quint 5, 7, 2 *very acute and close t*, acerrima atque attentissima c, Cic de Or 3, 5, 17 *frank ts*, c simplices, Tac G 22: *great ts*, c magnae, id ib *t is occupied in the discovery of truth*, c in vero exquirendo versatur, Cic Off 1, 36, 132. *to grasp in t*, cogitatione aliquid percipere, id. N D. 1, 37, 105 comprehendere, id. Fusc 1, 22, 50 complecti, Quint 12, 2, 19 *exercise of the mind and t, that is, reason*, animi motus et c., id est, ratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 71 (q v). **2.** cōgĭtātus, ūs Sen Ep. 11, 9 Tert **3.** mens, ntis, *f.*: *t. than which nothing is quicker*, m. qua nihil est celerius, Cic Or 59, 200 *to grasp anything in t*, mente complecti aliquid, id Tusc 1, 16, 37 *their ts are reconsidered next day*, in postera die retractantur, Tac G 22 v. MEDITATION, REFLECTION Phr *power of t*, cogitandi vis, Quint 10, 6, 2 *a peculiar turn of t*, color proprius, Phaedr 4, prolog, 8 *it entered into their ts that ...*, penetravit eos posse haec .., Luer 5, 1261 v. also THINK. II. *Opinion, notion, design.* **1.** cōgĭtātio. *many weighty ts are passing in my mind*, versantur in animo multae et graves c, Cic Agr. 2, 2, 5. *second ts, as they say, are best*, posteriores, ut aiunt, sapientiores sunt, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5 *all his ts tended to the deliverance of his native land*, ad patriam liberandam omni ferebatur cogitatione, Nep Alc 9, 4: *the minds of men and their ts*, mentes hominum et c, Cic Verr 5, 14, 35 **2.** cōgĭtātum (usu. in *pl.*) · *to utter one's ts*, c. eloqui, Cic. Brut. 72, 253 cogitamentum occurs in the Vulg. cogitamen in Tert. **3.** sensus, ūs v. MIND (III.), OPINION. **4.** nōtio · v. NOTION, IDEA. **5.** mĕmŏria (very rarely used of coming events) *t of waging war*, belli inferendi m., Liv 4, 21 usu consilium: v DESIGN, INTENTION Phr.. *freedom of t.*, *sentiendi libertas cf Tac H. 1, 1, *extr.* III. *Faculty of thinking* · **1.** cōgĭtātio. *man is endowed with reason and t.*, homo (est) particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg 1, 7, 22 also ratio may expr it: cf id. N. D 3, 28, 71; Fin. 5, 21, 58; and REASON. **2.** sensus, ūs (*understanding* · rare): Catul. 51, 6 **3.** mens, ntis, *f.* · v. MIND

——, **be:** sometimes expr. by placet, 2: *it is t. by Carneades that ....*, placet Carneadi ...., Cic Acad. 2, 31, 99 · v. OPINION (II.), and THINK.

**thoughtful:** I. *Reflecting.* cōgĭtābundus v MEDITATIVE. II. *Careful.* prōvĭdus *the leader's t care*, p. cura ducis, Ov. F. 2, 60. *t. and skilful nature*, p. sollersque natura, Cic N D. 2, 51, 128 v CAREFUL

**thoughtfully:** I. v. MEDITATIVELY II. prōvĭdenter. v. CAREFULLY.

**thoughtfulness:** I. mĕdĭtātio. v. MEDITATION. II. cūra v. CARE FORETHOUGHT

**thoughtless:** **1.** incōgĭtans Ter. Ph 2, 1, 3. **2.** incōgĭtābilis Pl Mil 2, 6, 63 **3.** incōgĭtātus Pl Bac 4, 2, 1 **4.** tēmĕrārius v RASH, HEEDLESS **5.** inconsultus v. INCONSIDERATE, INDISCREET

**thoughtlessly:** tēmĕre: v HEEDLESSLY, RASHLY inconsulto, v INCONSIDERATELY.

**thoughtlessness:** **1.** incōgĭtantia Pl Merc 1, 1, 27. **2.** tēmĕritas v HEEDLESSNESS, RASHNESS.

**thousand:** I. *In arithmetic* · mille (usu. *indecl adj.* in *sing*, rarely *subs* in the *pl* used as a *decl subs*): *a t horsemen*, mille equites, Planc in Cic Fam. 10, 9, 3: *a t. men*, mille hominum, Cic. Mil. 20, 53 (where anciently there were two readings, versabatur and versabantur. the former is supported by Gell. 1, 16, and Macr. S 1, 5, 5, in which pass the constr of m. is discussed): 143,704 *persons*, centum quadraginta tria millia septingenta quatuor capita (civium), Liv 35, 9 v Lat Gr § 69, *Obs* 1 *a t paces*, mille passuum, Cic Att 4, 16, et *pass.*: v MILE on the ellipse of m in counting sesterces, see Lat Gr §§ 931, 932, and Dict Ant. 1043 *a t times*, millies (milliens), Plin.. Vitr. *condemning a t*, milliarius; hence, *a wing of a t men*, m. ala, Plin Ep 7, 31 (*al* militari) *a porticо a t. paces long*, m porticus, Suet. Ner 31 also millenarius, Aug : millenarius, Vopisc. *a t. each*, milleni, Pl *the space of a t years*, milliarium annorum, Aug Civ D 20, 7: *the number one t*, millenarius numerus, id ib : there seems no good authority for χιλιὰς except as a Greek word Macr S 1, 5, 9 Gell *a commander of a t*, chiliarchus, Tac A 15, 51 chiliarcha, Curt 5, 2, 3 (def as 'singulis millibus militum praefuturus") *of a t forms*, milliformis, Prudent II. Fig *any large number* **1.** mille *a t hues*, m colores, Virg Aen 4, 701 *many t*, milia multa, Catul 5, 10 (q v) · *a t times*, millies, or -iens, Cic Off 1, 31, 113 **2.** sexcenti, ōrum (*six hundred* the favourite term for a large number Lat Gr. § 613) *I have received t s of your letters*, epistolas tuas s. accepi, Cic Att 7, 2 *hundreds of t.s of worlds*, s millia mundorum, id N. D 1, 34, 96: *a t times*, sexcenties (-iens), Pl Men 5, 4, 8

——**-fold:** millĭmŏdus: Venant v. COUNTLESS

**thousandth** (*adj*) · millēsĭmus · Cic. Ov. *t. in descent*, Pers. 3, 28.

**thousandth** (*subs*). millesima, Petr. 67, 7 more fully, m. pars, Cic. Att. 2, 4

**thrall:** servus v SLAVE

**thraldom:** servĭtus v SLAVERY.

**thrasonical:** glorĭōsus. v. BRAGGART, VAIN-GLORIOUS

**thrash:** I. *To beat out corn:* **1.** tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (*to rub out by treading or by a machine*): *to t. corn*, t. frumentum, Varr R R. 1, 13, 5 Hor S 1, 1, 45 Also expr by the comps. extĕro, dētĕro (which are conj. like it), when the corn is *trodden out*. the *three* ancient modes were *treading out* the grain under the feet of oxen (jumentorum ungulis e spica exteruntur grana, Varr R. R 1, 52, 2), *t ing it out by flails*, or lastly by *thrashing-machines*. *to t out corn*, deterere frumenta, Col 1, 6, 23. [N B—The three processes are mentioned in Plin. 18, 30, 72 "messis alibi tribulis in area, alibi equarum gressibus exteritur, alibi pertica flagellatur."] **2.** tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tūsum, 3 (*to beat*: applied to the *second*

of the preced. modes) *to t. out the ears with flails*, fustibus spicas t, Col. 2, 21, 4 **3.** excūtio, cussi, cussum, 3; or dēcūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (applied to the action of the flail) · *to t out the grains from the ears*, e spicis grana e., d, Varr R R 1, 52, 2 Col. **4.** flāgello, 1 (*to whip*) *to t out the crop with poles*, messem perticis f Plin. 18, 30, 72 (R and A). **5.** trītūro, 1. Sid; or retrītūro, 1 Aug **II.** *To beat*. caedo, cecīdi, caesum, 3. v. BEAT.

**thrasher:** expr. by v. *triturator, Popma de Instit Fundi, 3

**thrashing:** **1.** trītūra, Col. 2, 20 (q v) Virg 2. trītūrātio Aug Also an *adj*, trituratorius (*per tamning to t*) occurs in Public. ad Aug.

—— **-flail:** expr. variously by fustis, baculus (Col 2, 21, 4) flagellum, Hier pertica, Plin v. FLAIL

—— **-floor:** ārea Virg G 1, 178 Cic · Hor Col. *adj*., areālis, Selv ad Virg G 1, 166

—— **-machine:** **1.** trībulum (also -a, *f*) Col it was a wooden platform studded with sharp stones or iron teeth Virg G 1, 164 Plin v. Dict Ant another kind, consisting of bars of wood, set with teeth, and running on small wheels, was called "plostellum Punicum," Varr R R 1, 52, 1 · it is joined with tribula (a kind of *drag*), Col. 2, 21, 4 **2.** serra (plop *a saw a t. with serrated wheels*) Hier. in Amos 1 **3.** a modern t would prob. be better expr by *machina, qua grana e spicis exteruntur, or similar phr.

**thread** (*subs*.), **1.** *T for sewing, etc*. **1.** filum. *to guide one's steps by a t*, regere filo vestigia, Virg. Aen. 6, 30 Hor · hence prov *the safety of the republic hung on a slender t*, tenui filo suspensa reipublicae salus, Val. Max 6, 4, 1 Ov. Pont 4, 3, 35 *t. by t*, filātim, Lucr 2, 831 [N B—In the fig. sense f denotes the *style* or *texture* of a discourse hence such modernisms as *f abrumpere (Wolf in Kr) should be avoided v Phr.] **2** līnum (*a t. of flax* esp of the *t that secured letters*) *a needle with two t.s*, acus duo l ducens, Cels. 7, 14. *to cut the t.*, incidere linum, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10 (of a letter). **3.** līcium (*t. of anything woven*) *to tie anything on a t. and hang it around the neck*, aliquid illigatum licio e collo suspendere, Plin. 23, 7, 63, *ad fin*.. Ov.: *of the t of the web*, Auson **4.** stāmen, inis, *n*. (plop *the t of the distaff*, Ov M 4, 34). *to follow the clue afforded by a t.*, legere s, Prop 4, 4, 42 **5.** subtēmen, inis, *n*.. *to spin t*, n. nere, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 52 *of the ts of Fate*, Catul. 64, 328 Hor **6.** ācia (*t. for a needle*). *soft t.*, a. mollis, Cels 5, 26, 23 **7.** līnea (*a thin line of string or t*) *a row of pearls on a t.*, l. dives, Mart 8, 78, 7 *of the ts of a spider's web*, in Plin. 11, 24, 28 **8.** nēma, ātis, *n*.. Dig. or nēmen, inis, *n*, Inscr : v. YARN. **9.** ālānea (*a cobwebby t.*): Plin. 24, 9, 37. **10.** pānus (*t. wound on a bobbin*, πῆνος) Lucil. so panuncula, Not. Tir. **11.** thōmix, īcis, *f*.: Plin.: v. CORD, LINE. **12.** cāpillus, cāpillamentum (*the t-like fibres of plants*). Plin.: v. FIBRE Phr *the t of a discourse*, complexus loquendi seriesque, Quint. 1, 5, 3 *to keep to the t. of the narrative*, tenorem in narrationibus servare, id 10, 7, 6: v. CONNECTION, TENOR *to break off the t. of one's speech*, contextum ducendi intermittere, id. 10, 7, 26 **II.** *The t of a screw*, rūga (*wrinkle*) · *the ts of a screw*, rugae per cochleam bullantes, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 317 the grooves between the ts are called involuti canales, Vitr. 10, 6 (11), 2

**thread** (*v.*): **I.** *To t a needle* · expr. by filum in acum conjicere, Cels 7, 16 (Ki gives also per acum immittere, trajicere). **II.** *To put a t. or string through*: expr. by *perserere filum per aliquid: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5: limo inserere aliquid, Tert (R. and A.).

**III.** *To t. one's way* in-īnuo, 1 (constr. with *se* or *abs*.) *the river ts its way among the vales*, inter valles se flumen insinuat Liv 32, 13 Cic. Caes. v. WIND.

**thready:** stāmineus *the t wheel*, s rota, Prop 3, 4. 26 staminatus in Petr. is *duo* ārāneōsus (*consisting of t. fibres*) *a t stalk*, a caulis, Plin 21, 15, 51; so, cāpillatus, id 19, 6, 31

**threadbare:** **1.** obsolētus *a t. garment*, o vestis, Liv 27, 34 *a t man*, homo o, Cic. Pis 36, 89 v. SHABBY **2.** trītus *a t shirt*, t subucula, Hor Ep 1, 1, 96 also fig WORN, TRITE

**threat:** **1.** mīnae, ārum, *f*. *pl*. *empty ts*, inanes m, Auct Har. Resp 1, 2 *most violent ts*, minitatissimae m., Val Max 3, 8, *extr*, 3 *to be moved by ts*, minis moveri, Cic Fonten. 12, 26 *his ts move me little*, m ejus modice me tangunt, id Att. 2, 19, 1 *a day not without ts of the approaching storm*, dies non sine minis crescentis mali, Curt 8, 4, 1 **2.** mīnātio (*the act of threatening*) Cic de Or 2, 71, 288 (in *pl*) **3.** comminātio *the ts of Hannibal*, c Hannibalis, Liv 26, 8 Cic. **4.** dēnuntiātio *to move by a t. of danger*, denuntiatione periculi permovere, Caes B C 3, 9 Phr *the confused outcries of ts and terror*, variae terrentium paventiumque voces, Liv. 5, 21 *to forbid with ts*, interminor, 1, Hor. Epod. 5, 39 (Pl, Ter, use it as *dep*): *to drive with ts*, minare, App.

**threaten:** **I.** Trans **1.** mīnor, 1 (constr with *dat*. of person and *acc*. of the thing also with *acc* and *infin*.): *to t. any one with the cross*, crucem alicui m, Cic Tusc 1, 43, 102 *they were ting that they would do this*, hoc se facturos minabantur, Caes. B C 2, 13 **2.** mīnītor, 1 (freq. of preced and constr like it in Pl as an *act* verb) *to t his brother with death*, mortem fratri m, Cic. Phil 6, 4, 10 *to t to do anything*, m facere aliquid, Ter Hec. 3, 4, 13 **3.** comminor, 1 (constr. like preced) *to t battle rather than to fight*, c magis quam inferre pugnam, Liv 10, 39 **4.** intendo, di, tum or sum, 3 (*to seek to bring upon* constr. with *acc* after in, or *dat*) *to t all with danger*, i periculum in omnes, Cic. Rosc. Am 3, 7, so, minas intendere alicui, Tac A 3, 36 **5.** intento, 1 (freq of preced) *to t. any one with war*, arma i alicui, Liv. 6, 27 Cic. Tusc 5, 27, 76 **6.** dēnuntio, 1 (*to denounce, to announce something bad*) *to t the people with slavery*, d populo servitutem, Cic Phil. 5, 8, 21. **7.** pīpōno, pōsui, pōsītum, 3 (*to set before*) · *to t with exile and death*, exsilium, mortem p, Cic. Planc 41, 97: id. Att. 2, 19, 1 Phr.: *to t. anybody*, minis insequi aliquem, Cic Clu. 8, 24; minas jactare (alicui), id. Quint 14, 47 **II.** Intrans. **1.** mīnor, 1 *the ash ts (to fall)*, ornus minatur, Virg Aen 2, 626 Hor A P. 350 [N.B—The lit sense of the verb is *to project*: hence *a ting rock* is minans scopulus, Virg Aen 1, 162] **2.** impendeo, 2 (*to impend*). *a great Parthian war is ting*, magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic Att. 6, 2, *ad med* *when wind is ting*, vento impendente, Virg G 1, 365 **3.** immineo (*to t by proximity*): *the greatest danger ting*, summo discrimine imminent?, Quint 8, 4, 22: v. BE IMMINENT, IMPEND. **4.** insto, stĭti, 1 (stronger than preced cf Cic Cat. 2, 5, 11, "impendere jamdiu, aut instare jam plane, aut certe appropinquare") *to t. more savagely*, truculentius i, Val Max. 3, 8, 5 Phr *the rest of the tower hung ting to fall*, pars reliqua turris consequens procumbebat, Caes B. C. 2, 11, *ad fin*.

**threatener:** comminator: Tert *no t has any influence over free men*, nulla minantis auctoritas apud liberos est, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3.

**threatening** (*subs*.): mīnātio · v. THREAT, MENACE.

**threatening** (*adj*. and *part*) **1.** mīnax, ācis: *a t. rock*, m scopulus, Virg. Aen 8, 668 (cf. THREATEN, II) · *the t Adriatic*, m Adriaticum, Catul 4, 6 *t and arrogant*, m atque arrogans, Cic. Font 12, 26 *t. letters*, m literae, id Fam 16, 11, 2: *a more t pestilence*, p. minacior, Liv 4, 52 **2.** mīnītābundus Liv 39, 41. **3.** comminātīvus, comminābundus, Tert minātōrius, Amm (*dub*) **4.** imminens, ntis *t. showers*, imbres 1, Hor Od 3, 27, 10; or instans, ntis · *a t danger*, i periculum, Nep. Paus 3, 5 v. IMMINENT Phr : *to raise his t crest*, tollere minas, Virg G 3, 421 *the t cold*, minae frigoris, Ov F 4, 700

**threateningly:** **1.** mīnāciter Cic Phil. 5, 8, 21 **2.** mīnanter: Ov. A A 3, 582 **3.** mīnītābiliter, Pac.. minabiliter is late Phr · *to utter anything t*, jacere aliquid per minas, Tac. A 6, 31

**three:** tres, tria, L Gr § 68. *in t. words*, in tribus verbis, Quint 9, 4, 78 · Cic (i e *in a word or two*) *t times*, ter, v THRICE · *t each, t at a time*, trini or terni (the latter esp freq in poet., by whom it is often used for *t*, as in Virg Aen. 5, 560) *t in measure*, ternarius *a pot t feet every way*, t sciobs, Col 11, 2, 28 *t feet long*, tripedalis, Varr R R 3, 9, 6 tripedaneus, Cato R R 45, 1 · *the number t*, trias, ādos, *f*., Mart Cap ternio, Gell 1, 20 termio, Isid. trinitas, Tert. trigarium, Mart Cap. *a set of t*, triga, Ain ; *in t parts*, tripartito, Caes B G. 6, 6 *adj* triplex, īcis, v. THREEFOLD poet. for *three*, Virg Aen 10, 202 *in t places*, trifariam, Liv 3, 22 *in t ways*, tripliciter, Auct Her 4, 42, 54 *weighing or holding t ounces*, triuncis, Gall ap. Trebell. Claud 17, 6 *t ounces*, quadrans (antea teruncius), Plin 33, 3, 13 *weighing t pounds*, trilibris, Hor S 2, 2, 33 trepondio, *indecl subs*, Scrib *a period of t hours*, trihōrium, Auson ; *a space of t. days*, trīduum *a t. days' journey*, tridui via, Caes B. G 1, 38 *lasting t. days*, trīduānus, App M 10, p. 247 *a period of t nights*, trinoctium, Val Max. 3, 4, 5, *exti* *lasting t. nights*, trīnoctiālis, Mart *lasting t months*, trimestris: *a period of t months*, t. spatium, Plin 37, 10, 59 *a period of t. years*, triennium, Caes. B. G. 4, 4 triētēris, idos, *f*., Stat S 2, 6, 72 v. TRIENNIAL: *t. years old*, trimus · *a t-year old mare*, t equa, Hor. Od 3, 11, 9. *Dimin*.: trimulus, Suet · also triennis, Vulg Gen xv 9 (q v) *the age of t. years*, trimātus, ūs, Plin Col *a t-horse chariot*, triga, Uip Dig. *adj*., trijūgis, Auson. (*drawn by t horses*). the *driver* was trigarius, Plin *a board of t men*, triumviri, Cic Liv · v TRIUMVIR *a room of t apartments*, trīchōrum, Stat S. 1, 3, 58. *interest at t per cent*, quadrantes usurae, Scaev Dig 33, 1, 21, § 4 *t. o'clock*, (hora) nona, Hor Ep 1, 7, 71 (acc. to Roman notation) *hora tertia: *t o'clock has struck*, *hora tertia audita est (Kr.): *t. fourths*, dodrans, ntis, *m*.. *hear to t. fourths*, heres ex dodrante, Nep Att. 5, 2 *in the ratio of four to t.*, sesquitertius, Cic Tim 7, *ad med*

**three-banked:** **1.** trīrēmis · Caes. B C. 2, 6 v. TRIREME **2.** triēris: Auct B Afr. 44.

— **-bodied:** tricorpor, ōris · Virg. Aen 6, 289

—— **-breasted:** trīpectorus Lucr. 5, 28

—— **-cornered:** **1.** triquetrus Caes B G 5, 13. **2.** trīgōnus: Manil.: v. TRIANGULAR.

—— **-eyed:** trīgemmis (*having t buds*) Col. Plin.

—— **-forked:** **1.** trifidus *t. lightning*, t. flamma, Ov M 2, 325 *t. tongue of the serpent*, t. lingua serpentis, Sen Med 687: Auson has trifissilis. **2.** trifurcus *t slaps*, t. surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3 so *any thing of a t. shape* is trifurcium, App. Herb. **3.** tricuspis, idis: v. THREE POINTED.

—— **-fold:** **1.** triplex, īcis · *a t. line of battle*, t acies, Caes. B G. 1, 24: *a t. method of philosophizing*, t. philo-

-opiandi ratio, Cic. Acad 1, 5, 19 so *subs*, *a t portion*, t, Hor. S 2, 3, 237 Hence, *in a t. manner*, tripliciter (*adv*), Auct. Her. **2.** triplus (*numer. adj*): *a t portion*, t pars, Cic. Tim 7, *ad med* Also triplaris, Macr. Somn. Sc 2, 1, 18: triplasius, **Mart. Cap.**: Sedul. has triplicabilis **3.** trini, or more rarely terni (the *sing.* of each occurs)· *a t. chain*, trinae catenae, Caes. B G. 1, 53 *ours in a t row*, terno ordine remi, Virg. Aen 5, 120 **4.** tripartītus or tripertītus (*divided into three*) *a t division*, divisio t., Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9 *in a t. division*, tripartito (*adv*), Cic Caes.

**5.** trigēminus or tergēminus (mostly poet) *a t. head*, t. caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88 Virg : Plin.· of an *indef. number*· *t. honours*, t. honores, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8.

**6.** triformis: v. TRIPLE, TRIFORM

**7.** trifārius App *in a t division*, trifariam (*adv*), Liv. 26, 41, *ad fin* **8.** triceps, cipītis (very rare), Varr. **9.** trijūgus· App.. tergēminus, *indecl*. Auson

**three-footed:** v THREE-LEGGED.

——**-formed:** triformis *the t. Chimaera*, t chimaera, Hor Od 1, 27, 23

——**-headed:** triceps, cipītis· Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10: Ov

——**-horned:** **1.** tricornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum Auson. **2.** tricornis Plin.

——**-hundred**· trecenti (tricenti, Col). *Leonidas and the t*, Leonidas t que, Cic. Fin 2, 30, 97 of an *indef* number, Hor. Od 3, 4, 79 *t. each*, trecēni, Liv . of an *indef* number, Hor.. also in Plin. for *t*: trecentesi, Col *t times*, tre- or tricenties, Mart *Catul containing t in measure*, trecenarius, Varr. [N B—The poets often expr it by multiples: *t shrines*, tercentum delubra, Virg. Aen 8, 716]

——**-hundredth:** trĕcentēsĭmus . Liv 4, 7: Cic.

——**-knotted:** tūnōdis *a t. club*, clava t., Ov. F. 1, 575.

——**-leaved:** *t. grass*, trifōlium, Plin.: v. TREFOIL: *a t writing-tablet*, triplices, ium, *m. pl*, Cic. Att 13, 8 Mart.

——**-legged:** tripes, ĕdis (*having three feet*): *a t table*, mensa t, Hor S 1, 3, 13 *a t. mule*, mulus t Liv 40, 2 *a t. seat*, tripus, ŏdis, *m* v TRIPOD: *a t stool*, trīpētia, Sulp Sev Dial. 2, 1, 4 (tripecia, Halm)

——**-pointed, -pronged:** **1.** tridens ntis (*with three teeth*)· *t prows*, t. rostra, Virg Aen 5, 143 **2.** tricuspis, idis: Ov. M. 1, 330. **3.** trifurcus: Col.

——**-score:** sexāginta: v. SIXTY.

——**-throated:** trifaux: Virg. Aen 6, 417

——**-tongued:** trilinguis, Hor. Od 3, 11, 20 Often applied to those who speak *three languages* Varr.: Apul.

——**twin-brothers**· tergēminus (*adj*): Liv 1, 24 *the spoils of the t s*, t spolia, id 1, 26

**threshold:** limen, ĭnis, *n* (prop. either the *lintel* or *t*) in full l inferum: *hail! lintel and t*, l superum inferumque salve! Pl. Merc 5, 1, 1 hence the *pl.* is often used for *the whole of the lintel, t., etc.*: *e g.* limina floribus operire, Lucr 4, 1169: *at the new t*, primo in limine, Virg Aen. 2, 469. *to put one's foot outside the t.*, pedem limine efferre, Cic Cael. 14, 34: *the door is close shut upon the t.*, amat janua l., Hor Od. 1, 25, 4 Juv. 14, 44: Pl Cas. 4, 4, 1· *adj.* liminaris (*of or belonging to the lintel or t*), Vitr. 6, 3, 4 (6, 4) Fig· *the t of life*, l vitae, Sen Her Fur 1133 *the t of war*, l. belli, Tac A 3, 74: it may also be expr. by vestibulum *to cross the t of any art*, v artis alicujus ingredi, Quint 1, 5, 7 Join v aditusque, Cic. Or 15, 50 v. ENTRANCE: In Sen. Ep. 49, 6, a limine salutare = *to tread only on the t. of any subject, without going farther*

**thrice:** ter *t in a year*, t in anno, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 9: *twice or t.*, bis t que, Cic.. v. TWICE of an *indef.* number, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65 *t and four times*, t que quaterque, Virg Aen. 12, 155. t et quater, Hor Od 1, 31, 13 t. quater, Ov. F. 1, 576: of an *indef.* high degree *t. and four times happy*, t que quaterque beati, Virg Aen 1, 94 *t* is expr by tertiato in Cato apud Serv *vines which bear t. a year*, triferae vites, Plin 16, 27, 50

**thrift:** **I.** *Thriving state* prosperitas v. PROSPERITY, FORTUNE **II.** *Thriftiness, frugality* **1.** frūgālitas *what is deficient in the revenue will be supplied by t*, quod cessat ex reditu frugalitate suppletur, Plin Ep 2, 4 Cic v FRUGALITY, ECONOMY **2.** parsimōnia *t is a great income*, magnum vectigal est p, Cic Parad 6, 3 *t is too late when all is spent*, sera p in fundo est, Sen Ep 1, 5 **III.** *A plant* perh statice, Plin 26, 8, 33 *armeria maritima, Lindley

**thriftily:** frūgālĭter so parce, f, Hor. S 1, 4, 107 v ECONOMICALLY, SPARINGLY

**thriftiness:** v. THRIFT

**thrifty:** **I.** *Thriving, prosperous* prosperi, or more freq prosperus v PROSPEROUS, SUCCESSFUL **II.** *Economical*· **1.** frūgi (prop a *dat* often strengthened by bonae used as an *indecl adj*) *comp* frūgālior, *sup* frūgālissimus) *he lives rather sparingly let him be called t*, parcus hic vivit, frugi dicatur, Hor S 1, 3, 49 v ECONOMICAL. **2.** parcus (often in a *bad* sense, *niggard*): v SPARING

**thrill** (*v*) **A.** Trans. nearest expr perh perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 *an intense horror t s the beholders*, ingens horror perstringit spectantes, Liv 1, 25 so also it may be expr. by to WOUND, PIERCE. **B.** Intrans Phr *a chilling dread t'd through them*, gelidus per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg Aen 2, 121 *her breast t s with joy*, gaudia pertentant pectus, id. ib. 1, 502 *the fire of love t s through my members*, sub artus flamma dimanat, Catul 51, 10 *to t. with sorrow*, medullitus dolore commoveri, App M 10, 250, *extr : my mind t s with fresh fear*, recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5

**thrill** (*subs*) stringor (*shock*)· *the t caused by cold water*, s gelidae aquae, Lucr. 3, 687· or horror (*shudder*) so, tremulus h, Prop 1, 5, 15 Liv 1, 25 *what a t went through me!* qui me horror perfudit, Cic Att 8, 6, 3

**thrilling:** vibrans *the t notes of the nightingale*, v somus luscinae, Plin 10, 29, 43 *t periods*, v sententiae, Quint 10, 1, 60 *a t sound*, horrisonus tremitus, Virg Aen. 9, 55 *t cold*, tremulum frigus, Cic. Arat 68 v KEEN, SHRILL, PIERCING

**thrive:** **1.** vigeo, 2 (*to be strong*) *to live and t.*, vivere et v, Cic, N. D 2, 33, 83 (said of plants) *I hear that he t s excellently in the Academy*, eum in Academia maxime v. audio, id de Or 3, 28, 110. so, vigesco, gui, 3 (*to begin to t*): Lucr. Cic. Tac **2.** viresco, 2 *a t ing field*, virens agellus, Hor. A. P. 117 Cic Virg also virescor, rui, 3: Lucr. Virg Plin [N B—These two verbs occur in a remarkable passage *his vigorous spirit was strong within his lively breast, and his faculties still throve and flourished*, vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv 6, 22, *ad fin.*] **3.** pĭōvēno, vēni, ventum, 4 *the corn had thriven but poorly*, frumentum angustius provenerat, Caes. B G 5, 24 Plin. **4.** convālesco, lui, 3 (*to grow strong*) *the infant t s*, infans convalescit, Just. 3, 2: *the trees t.*, arbores convalescunt, Varr. R R 1, 23, 6 **5.** vīvesco, vixi, 3 *the trees t s*, arbor vivescit, Col Arb. 16, 2: Lucr. **6.** cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3: v. GROW. **7.** flōreo, 2. v FLOURISH **8.** niteo, 2 (*to bloom, t.*. esp of *outward appearance*: usu. in *part*) *t ing fields*, campi nitentes, Virg Aen 6, 677· v BLOOM also as *incept*, nitesco, nitui, 3 Plin 12, 25, 54 Phr: *to t*, prosperitate uti, Nep. Att. 21, 1 (where he has also gratia fortunaque crescere). v PROSPER, (be) FORTUNATE . *ill gains seldom t*, male parta male dilabuntur, prov. in Cic Phil. 2, 27, 65 (R and A )

**thriving** (*part* and *adj*)**:** **1.** expr. by *part.* of some of the preced. verbs: *e g.* vĕgētus. Cic.: Liv. v. SPRIGHTLY, VIGOROUS. **3.** nītĭdus (esp of *plants* and *animals*, with ref. to *outward appearance*)· *t. crops*, n fruges, Lucr 2, 594· Cic. **4.** laetus (lit *joyful*) *t. shrubberies*, l viridia, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14 Virg Hor v. FERTILE, LUXURIANT. **5.** prosperi, or more freq. prosperus. v PROSPEROUS FORTUNATE

**throat:** **1.** fauces, ium, *f pl.* (sometimes in *abl sing* in the poets the *t*, esp its upper portion) *thirst parches the t*, sitis urit f, Hor S 1, 2, 114 *an ulcer in the t.*, ulcus in faucibus, Cels 2, 7 (hence exulceratio faucium, etc, id) Fig *to grasp by the t*, faucibus tenere, Pl Cas 5, 3, 4· f. premere, Cic Ver 3, 76, 176 (of quashing an argument), v. JAWS. **2** guttur, ūris, *n* (usu. both *sing* and *pl* · *the upper part of the gullet*, esp as the outlet of the voice)**;** *the windpipe rises in the t*, arteria in gutture assurgit, Cels. 4, 1, *ad init the slender t. of the bird*, tenue g avis, Ov Am 1, 13, 8 Hor.· *to pierce the t. with a knife*, fodere guttura cultro, Ov M 7, 314 **3.** gūla (*the gullet* from the mouth to the stomach) *how many things pass through one t*, quantum rerum transeant per unam gulam, Sen Ep. 95, 19 for its exact sense, cf Plin. 11, 37, 68, "sunimum gulae fauces vocatur" **4.** jūgŭlum or -us (prop. *the hollow part of the neck round about the collar-bone*): *to put the sword into the t*, gladium demittere in jugulum, Pl. Merc 3, 4, 28: *to pierce the t.*, j fodere, Tac A 3, 15: resolvere (gladio, cultro, etc), Ov M. 1, 227 Cic. Cat 3, 1, 2 Fig *to aim at the t*, j petere, Quint 8, 6, 51 (of argument) **5.** gurgŭlio (*of animals*): v GULLET, WINDPIPE **6.** os, ōris, *n.* (prop *the mouth*). *the words stuck in the t*, in primo destitit ore sonus, Ov H 4, 8 *he roars ghastly from his t of blood*, fremit horridus ore cruento, Virg Aen 1, 296 [N B—The phr collum torquere, obstringere, obtorquere (alicui) denote *to seize by the t and drag to prison*]

——**, to cut the:** **1.** jŭgŭlo, 1: *footpads use by night to cut men's t s*, ut jugulent homines surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 32· Cic **2.** expr. by a phr *to cut the t with a razor*, secare fauces novacula, Tac H. 1, 72: Suet *to cut one's t.*, gulam praesecare, Sen Vit Beat. 19, 1 of an informer, *to cut men's t s by a whisper*, jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110 *t-cutting*, jugulatio, Auct B Hisp 16

**throatwort:** *digitalis purpurea. v FOXGLOVE

**throb** (*v.*) **1.** palpito, 1, mico, 1, salio, 4 v. PALPITATE. **2.** singultio, 4 Pers 6, 72. Phr. *to cause to t.*, pulso, 1. hence *t ing fear*, pavor pulsans, Virg G. 3, 106.

**throb** (*subs*). } pulsus, ūs: *the t.*

**throbbing:** } *of the veins*, p venarum, Plin 29, 1, 5· v. PULSATION

**throbbing** (*adj*) expr by a *part.*: v. THROB pulsuōsus, Coel Aur.

**throe:** dŏlor (esp of the *t.s of childbirth*) v PANG, PAIN

**throne:** **I.** Lit. **1.** sōlium· *a golden t.*, s. aureum, Virg Aen 10, 116 *to sit on the royal t.*, regali in solio sedere, Cic Fin. 2, 21, 69. **2.** expr. by sedes, sella regia: v. SEAT· *to see the royal t vacant*. sedem regiam vacuam videre, Liv 1, 16 *the t*, sella (regis), Curt 8, 4, 15 **3.** thrōnus (θρόνος): Plin. **II.** Fig.· **1.** best expr. by a phr. with regnum (*regal power*), imperium (*imperial power*). principatus, ūs (*supreme power*) *to call to the t*, ad regnum accire, Liv. 1, 35; ad regnandum accire, Cic. Rep. 2, 13 *to be driven from the t*, regno pelli, Liv. 1, 40 *to restore to the t*, restituere in regnum

Nep Iphicr. 2, 1 the foll. phr are used of the emperors *to succeed to the t.*, recipere imperium, Suet. Tib 24 *to ascend the t.*, imperium capere, id. Claud 10, adipisci, id Ner 6; potiri imperio, id Cal 12 the imperial government was even called res publica hence, *to sit on the t.*, tenere rem publicam, id Tit. 5 *to abdicate the t.*, rem publicam reddere, id Aug 28 other expr are *to ascend the t.*, rerum potiri, Tac A. 1, 5 pulpuram sumere, Eutr. 9, 8: v PURPLE regem creari, etc. v. KING **2.** sōlium (both *sing* and *pl* poet) *to sit on the t. and sway the sceptre*, solio sceptroque potiri, Ov M. 14, 113 Hor. Luci

**throng** (*subs*) **1** frēquentia *a t of friends*, f amicorum, Q Cic Petit Cons 1, 3 Join f et multitudo, Cic Verr Act 1, 7, 18. **2.** cēlēbritas *I hate the t*, odi c, Cic Att 3, 7, *ad init.* Join multitudo et c, id. Fam 7, 2, 4. **3.** multitūdo, inis, *f* v. MULTITUDE **4.** cōhors, rtis, *f* (*a band* · mostly poet) *a t of friends*, c. amicorum, Suet Cal 19 Hor Virg **5.** exāmen, inis, *n a t of poets*, e. vatum, Stat S 5, 3, 284 v SWARM **6.** turba (*a confused mob*) v CROWD *a t of people* is described in Gell. 10, 6 as "t undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi."

**throng** (*v*) **1.** cēlēbro, 1 *to t the house*, c. domum, Cic Mur. 34, 70 *the vestibule is t.'d with citizens*, frequentia civium celebratur vestibulum, id. de Or. 1, 45, 200. **2.** frēquento, 1 (most usu in poet) *to t the temples*, f templa, Ov F. 4, 871 **3.** stipo, 1 (*to press closely together*, most freq in *part perf*): *with a great company t-ing around*, magna stipante caterva, Virg. Aen 4, 136 Cic. v ENVIRON. **4.** expl by affluo, xi, xum, 3 (*to flow, t towards*), Tac A 4, 41 confluo, xi, xum, 3 (*to flow, t together*), Cic Brut 74, 258. or influo, xi, xum, 3 (*to t. into*), Cic

**throstle**: turdus v THRUSH

**throttle** (*subs*): gurgŭlio · v. THROAT

**throttle** (*v*) **1.** strangŭlo: *to t (any one) by difficulty of breathing*, fauces spiritus difficultate s., Cels 2, 10 *a swollen throat t's the utterance*, fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, Quint 11, 3, 20 v CHOKE, STRANGLE **2.** suffŏco, 1 · *to t. his father*, s patrem, Cic Mur 29, 61 **3.** praefŏco, 1 *to t the passage of the breath*, p animae viam, Ov Ib 556 **4.** expr by a phr. obligere fauces, Tac A 5, 9 Cic, interpremere, Pl Rud 3, 2, 41; elidere, Ov. M 12, 142 *to t two snakes*, elidere geminos angues, Virg Aen 8, 289

**through** (*prep*) **I.** *Motion, extension t* **1.** per (with *acc*) *to see t the membranes of the eyes*, p. membranos oculorum cernere, Cic N. D 2, 57, 142 · *t the forum*, p forum, id Att 14, 16 *a hundred affairs flash t. my brain and start up at my side*, negotia centum p caput et circa saliunt latus, Hor S 2, 6, 33 **2.** expr. by compd verbs *the moon shining t the windows*, percurrens luna fenestras, Prop 1, 3, 31 the *prep* may be elegantly repeated *to break t. the midst of the foe*, perrumpere per medios hostes, Caes B G 6, 40.

**II.** *During, throughout, (of time)* · v. THROUGHOUT **III.** *By means of*. **1.** usu. expr. by *abl* of cause, manner, or instrument v Lat. Gr. §§ 311-313 **2.** per (mostly with *acc* of person) *to learn t. scouts*, p. exploratores cognoscere, Caes. B G 1, 22: *to learn warfare by toil and experience*, militiam discere p laborem usu, Sall. C. 7 (*al* laboris usu). **3.** propter (with *acc* · rare) *those t whom he lives*, ii p quos vivit, Cic Mil 22, 58 (*i e* those whom he has to thank for his life). **4.** ab: v FROM, BY Phr. *t. me thou hast recovered Tarentum*, mea opera Tarentum recepisti, Cic. Sen. 4, 11: *t. the king he rose to be king*, annuli beneficio rex exortus est, id Off. 3, 9, 38 [N.B —The *gerund* is *never* used in the *abl* with a *prep.*] **IV.** *On account of* **1.** ob, propter v. ACCOUNT (III *on account of*) **2.** per (rare cf. Lat Gr § 556, 17, *Obs.* 1). *t age*, p aetatem, Cic. Manil 1, 1 *t. fear*, p metum, Pl. Aul 2, 1, 12 **3.** ex v. FROM

**through** (*adv*) usu expr by comp verbs *I have read the third book t.*, tertium librum perlegi, Cic Div 1, 5, 8 *to run any one t and t with a sword*, transigere aliquem gladio, Tac A 2 68.

**throughout** (*prep*) **1.** per (of *space or time* with expr of time it is emphatic, Lat Gr § 249, *Obs* 1) *t the whole city*, p totam urbem, Sall C 30 *t the winter*, p. hiemem, Cat R R 25 **2.** expl. by the *acc.* of time, without a *prep*, Lat Gr 1 c. often strengthened by totus **3.** expr by the *abl* of time, Lat Gr § 322 *they marched incessantly t the night*, tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes B G 1, 26

**throughout** (*adv*) pēnītus, prorsus v ENTIRELY, WHOLLY, THOROUGHLY

**throw** (*v*) **1.** jăcio, jēci, jactum, 3 (constr with *in* and *acc* poet with *dat*) *to t stones*, j lapides, Cic Mil 15, 41 *to t. a cup at somebody from one's hand*, j scyphum in aliquem de manu, id Veri 4, 10, 24 Fig *to t aspersions upon illustrious women*, j probra in feminas illustres, Tac A 11, 13 *to t ridicule (upon)*, j, mittere ridiculum, Cic Or 26, 87 **2.** jacto, 1 (freq of preced) *to t clothes and money from the wall*, j vestem argentumque de muro, Caes B G 7, 47 *to t themselves headlong from the walls*, j se muris in praeceps, Curt 5, 6, 7 *to t kisses*, j a facie manus, Juv 3, 106 of dice, Ov see phr **3.** conjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (stronger than jacio) *to t hunting spears from their hands*, c venabula manibus, Ov M 12, 454 *to t. any one into chains*, c aliquem in vincula, Caes B G 4, 27 *to t oneself into a marsh*, c se in paludem, Liv 1, 12 *to t cannon-balls (shells) into a town*, *c globos tormentarios in urbem, Ki (cf Liv 23, 37) Fig *to t reinforcements into the middle of the line of battle*, c auxilia in mediam aciem, Caes. B G 3, 24 *to t one's eyes upon any one*, c oculos in aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44 *to t the enemy into consternation*, c hostes in terrorem, Liv 34, 28 v CAST **4.** mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to send* esp, of missiles): *to t them javelins*, m. pila, Caes B C 3, 93 *to t bread to a dog*, m panem cani, Phaedr 2, 3, 3 *to t full in one's face*, m in adversa ora, Ov M 12, 237. *to t oneself from a lofty rock*, m se saxo ab alto, id Ib. 11, 340 of dice, Aug see phr v FLING **5** jăcŭlor, 1 (prop *to hurl the javelin* · thence used *absol*, Cic Off 2, 13, 45). *to t firebrands on to the vessels*, j puppibus ignem, Virg Aen. 2, 276 v. THROW INTO **6.** torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2 v. HURL. [N B —The precise equiv. for *t* is to be sought for under the various *preps*] Phr (1) *to t. a stone at one*, impingere lapidem alicui, Phaedr 3, 5, 2 *to t an apple at one*, petere aliquem malo, Virg. E 3, 64 *to t money among the crowd*, spargere nummos populo, Cic Phil 3, 6, 16 *whence a weapon may be thrown on to the shore*, unde adigi (adjici, *al.*) telum in litus posset, Caes B G. 4, 23. *a wrestler thrice thrown*, luctator ter abjectus, Sen. Ben 5, 3, 1 *a horse that t.s his rider*, equus sternax, Virg. · v. THROW OFF: *to t troops into the towns*, perh occupare urbes, Liv 33, 31 *to t. overboard*, in mari jactum facere, Cic. Off 3, 23, 89 (often fig.) *it is madness to t good money after bad*, perh furor est post omnia perdere naulum (*passage-money*), Juv 8, 97 (11) of dice: expl. by jacere, Pl. Curc 2, 3, 78; jactare, Ov. A. A 2, 203; mittere, Aug. in Suet Aug. 71 · *to t for the office of king of the feast*, sortiri regna vini talis, Hor. Od 1, 4, 18 v THROW (*subs*), DIE

—— **about**: jacto, 1. *to t. one's arms about*, j. brachia, Lucr 4, 767: Cic. v TOSS

**throw across, over**: **1.** trā- or transjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (for the constr see L G § 292, *Obs* 4) *to t. a standard across the rampart*, t vexillum trans vallum, Liv 25, 14 *to t a dart over the wall*, murum jaculo t, Cic Fin 4, 9, 22 *bridges having been thrown across*, pontibus transjectis, Hirt B. G 8, 9 *to t troops across a river*, t milites trans flumen, Liv. 2, 11. so without trans, Caes B. C 1, 55 v TRANSPORT **2.** trans- or trāmitto, mīsi, missum, 3: *a bridge having been thrown across*, ponte transmisso, Suet Cal 22 Liv **3.** injĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to t a bridge over*, i pontem, Liv. 26, 6 Caes B C 2, 10 v BRIDGE.

—— **around**: circumjĭcio, or circummunio, jēci, jectum, 3 Liv 35, 4, 25. 36 for the constr v L G § 292, *Obs* 4 Phr *to t. one's arms around some one's neck*, brachia injicere collo, Ov. M 3, 389, collo dare brachia circum, Virg Aen 2, 792

—— **aside**: abjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3: *to t aside trifles*, a nugas, Hor Ep 2, 2, 141 v THROW AWAY, LAY ASIDE, RENOUNCE.

—— **at**: jăcŭlor, 1 *to t a sharp weapon at*, j (aliquem) ferro acuto, Ov. Ib 49 v. also THROW, THROW IN, INTO, AIM AT.

—— **away**: **1.** abjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (scanned sometimes abĭcit in Ov. Juv) *to t away one's shield*, a scutum, Cic Tusc 2, 23, 54 Fig *to t away one's life*, a vitam, id Att 3, 19 *to t. a house away* (1 e. *sell too cheap*), a aedes, Pl Most 4, 2, 3. **2.** prōjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*t forwards, on the ground*) *to t. their arms away*, p. arma, Sen Ben 5, 2, 1 Fig *to t away their lives*, p animas, Virg Aen 6, 436 *to t away hope*, p spem, Plin Ep 7, 27 · v. FLING AWAY, GIVE UP, RENOUNCE

**3.** jăcio, jēci, jactum, 3: *to t their shields away*, scuta jacere, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 27. **4.** jacto, 1 *to t. their arms away*, j. arma, Liv. 1, 27, *ad fin.* Pl. (mittere, omittere arma is rather *to let fall*) Phr *to t money away*, pecuniam dejicere, Val Max. 3, 5, 2, conjicere (in aliquid), Cic Off 2, 17, 60 v. SQUANDER: *to t away a book from one's bosom*, rejicere librum e gremio, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 66: *to t away one's labour*, ligna in silvam ferre, Hor. S 1, 10, 34 (prov.)

—— **back**: **1.** rejĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (sometimes contracted in scanning: rēice = rejice, Virg) *to t. back the weapon amidst the foe*, r telum in hostes, Caes B G. 1, 46: *to t back the toga from the shoulder*, r togam ab humeris, Liv, 23, 8, *extr.* *to t. open a door*, januam r, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: v. OPEN **2.** rejecto, 1. Lucr. **3.** rĕgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to t. back taunts*, r. convicia, Hor S 1, 7, 29 **4.** sūpīno, 1, or rĕsūpīno, 1 (*to t on the back, t. back*): v. BACK Phr · *the head thrown back*, supinum caput, Quint 11, 3, 69

—— **before, in the way of**: **1.** objĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (scanned sometimes obĭcis, etc) *to t food before dogs*, cibum canibus o., Plin 8, 40, 61, *ad med.*: *to t. oneself before the chariot*, o sese ad currum, Virg. Aen. 12, 372 Cic Fig *the lot which fortune has thrown in your way*, quam sortem fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2. **2.** objecto, 1 (*freq.* of preced: very rarely in lit sense) v EXPOSE

**3.** oppōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 *nature t the snowy Alps in his way*, opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv 10, 152. v. PUT BEFORE, INTERPOSE, OPPOSE.

**4.** projĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to snuff at the food thrown in your way*, projectum odorari cibum, Hor. Epod 6, 10 Fig. *to t. myself in the way of danger*, p. me, Cic Att. 9, 6, 6 (R and A.: here *absol*). Phr.: *to t. one's shield before one*, dare objectum parmae, Lucr. 4, 844.

—— **down**: **1.** dejĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3. *to t. any one down from a rock*, d aliquem de saxo, Liv. 5, 47 *to t. a statue down*, d. statuam, Cic Cat 3, 8, 19 **2.** praecĭpito, 1 (*to t down head long*: constr with *de ex*, or *ab*, and

*ablat*): *to t. oneself down from a tower*, p. se de turri, Liv 23, 37 Cic Fin. 5, 11, 31 **3.** dētŭrbo, 1 (*to t. down with violence*)· *the wind has thrown down the tiles from the roof*, ventus deturbavit tegulas de tecto, Pl Rud 1, 1, 6 Cic. v HURL DOWN, FLING DOWN **4.** prōĭuo, rŭi, rūtum, 3 (*to t. down flat*). *to t. down a pillar*, columnam p, Hor. Od 1, 35, 14 *houses thrown down by an earthquake*, terrae motibus prorutae domus, Tac A 12, 43 **5.** sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (*to level with the ground* freq in poet.) *the elephant t.s down his stall with his tusks*, elephantus stabula dentibus sternit, Plin 8, 9, 9 Virg Liv the compds. are (1) prosterno v. PROSTRATE (2.) consterno (very rare) Liv 40, 45. **6.** affĭigo, xi, ctum, 3 profligo, 1 v DASH DOWN **7.** ēverto, ti, sum, 3 v. OVERTHROW, OVERTURN, UPSET

**throw (oneself) down:** (1.) *to cast oneself down from a height* dejicere se, Caes B C 1, 18; praecipitare se, Cic Tusc 4, 18, 41; se praecipitem dare, Hor S 1, 2, 41, jactare se in praeceps, Curt 7, 6, 7, v HEADLONG; abjicere se, Cic Tusc. 1, 34, 84 (2) *to fling oneself on the floor, etc* abjicere se (in herbam), Cic de Or 1, 7, 28; id Tusc 2, 23, 54, rejicere se (in grabatum, *on to a bed*), Petr 92, 3 (3) *to t. oneself at some one's feet* ad pedes alicujus se projicere, Cic Sest 11, 26, abjicere, id ib 34, 74, prosternere, v PROSTRATE

—— **in, into:** **1.** injĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (inīcit, Sil) *to t. five into the camp*, 1 ignem castris, Liv 40, 31. *to t. oneself into the midst of the foe*, 1 se in medios hostes, Cic Dom 24, 64 Fig *to t. the state into confusion*, 1 tumultum civitati, id Cat. 3, 3, 7 **2.** immitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to t. javelins into the enemy*, 1 pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 8. Cic. Tusc 1, 48, 116 **3.** ingĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to t. wood into the fire*, 1. ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22. [N B.—For other varieties of expr see THROW and the foll —Phr: *to t. into the fire*, projicere in ignem, Caes B G 7, 25 *to t. oneself into any body's lap*, rejicere se in gremium alicujus, Lucr. 1, 34. Ter *to t. any one into prison*, in carcerem aliquem praecipitem dare, after id. Andr. 1, 3, 9 *he ordered him to be thrown into a dark dungeon*, in vincula atque in tenebras abripi jussit, Cic. Verr 4, 10, 24 *to t. legions into a town*, praesidium oppidi tuendi causa mittere, after Caes B G 7, 11 (where the add of subito, raptim, would help to expl the verb) *to t. oneself heart and soul into verse-making*, c se mente ac voluntate in versum, Cic de Or 3, 50, 194 *the pain having thrown itself into the heart*, dolore in cor trajecto, Hor S 2, 3, 29 ]

—— **off:** **1.** excŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to shake off*) *the horse threw his rider off*, equus excussit equitem, Liv 8, 7 Fig. *to t. off fear*, e metum, Ov M 3, 689: Cic: Hor. **2.** dejĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to t. down*)· *thrown off his horse*, dejectus equo, Caes B G. 4, 12. Fig *to t off the yoke of slavery*, d. servile jugum, Cic Phil. 1, 2, 6 v YOKE. **3.** exuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (*strip off*) *to t off one's bonds*, e. vincula, Ov M 7, 773 *to t. off the yoke*, e. se jugo, Liv. 34, 13 Fig. *to t off one's disguise*, perh *alienam personam e*, cf. Quint 12, 10 76; Liv. 3, 36 *to t off one's allegiance*, e sacramentum, Tac H. 2, 42 **4.** exsolvo, vi, lūtum, 3. *to t off one's clothes*, e amictus, Stat S 1, 5, 53. Fig *to t off the restraints of law*, e. (legis) vincula, Tac A 3, 33· v LAY ASIDE, PUT OFF. Phr. *a horse that t.s his rider off*, sternax equus, Virg Aen 12, 364: *to t. his rider*, ejicere equitem, id. ib. 10, 894. *to t him over his head*, lapsum super caput effundere, Liv 22, 3 *to t off the dogs* immittere canes v LET SLIP.

—— **on, on to:** v. THROW UPON.

—— **open:** pătĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 v OPEN Phr. *to t open the door*, januam rejicere, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 112.

**throw out:** **I.** *To cast out*: **1.** ejĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3. *to t oneself out of the ship on to the shore*, e. se in terram e navi, Cic Ver 5, 35, 91 Fig *to t out the scheme of the Cynics*, e rationem Cynicorum, id Off 1, 41, 148 v CAST OUT, REJECT **2.** ejăcŭlor, 1· v. SHOOT OUT. **3.** jăcŭlor, 1. Plin v EMIT **4.** jacto, 1 *to t. out light from its body*, j. de corpore lucem, Lucr 5, 575 subjecto, 1 (*to t out from below*) v THROW UP. **5.** prōjĭcio jēci, jectum, 3 (*to t forward*) *to t oneself out of the ship*, p se ex navi, Caes B G 4, 25 *to t. them out unburied*, p insepultos, Liv 29, 9 *to t a roof out*, p tectum, Cic Top 4, 24 (*architects' t t*) **6** ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (mostly poet)· *to t out sparks*, scintillas a, Lucr 2, 675 Virg Plin. **II.** *To utter* **1.** jăcio, jēci, jactum, 3 *to t out hints*, j. significationes, Suet Ner 37 *to t out suspicions*, j suspicionem, Cic Flac 3, 6 Tac **2.** jacto, 1 (*freq* of preced) *to t out threats*, j minas, Cic Quint 14, 47 **3.** injĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3. Cic Quint. 21, 68 **4.** ingĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to t. out opprobrious remarks*, 1 probra, Liv. 2, 45, *ad fin* Tac **5.** objecto, 1 Pl Most 3, 2, 123 **6.** expr. by mentionem facere, v MENTION, HINT Phr. *an assertion casually thrown out*, fortuitus jactus vocis, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9

—— **over:** **1.** injĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to t a cloak over anybody*, 1 pallium alicui, Cic. N. D 3, 34, 83 v THROW UPON **2.** objĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (only in fig sense) *to t a veil over deceits*, o. nubem fraudibus, Hor Ep. 1, 16, 62 Phr. *to t the shield over the back*, rejicere scuta, Cic de Or 2, 72, 294

—— **to:** objĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 v. THROW BEFORE, IN THE WAY OF.

—— **together:** **1.** conjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to t. their knapsacks t. into a heap*, c sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27. **2.** conjecto, 1: Gell

—— **under:** **1.** subjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to t touches under*, s faces, Cic Mil 35, 98 (in a fig. pass)· v PUT, PLACE UNDER. **2.** subterjăcio, 3 Pall.

—— **up:** **1.** subjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*to t up from below*) *to t up their darts*, magullas s, Caes B G 1, 26 *to t (al* subigere) *up the earth with a ploughshare*, s terram ferro, Cic Leg. 2, 18, 45 *Freq* subjecto, 1: *to t up rocks*, s saxa, Lucr 6, 700. **2.** ejecto, 1 (*to t out*) *to t up ashes*, e favillam, Ov M 2, 231 *to t up his bloody meal from his mouth*, e. dapes cruentas ore, id ib. 14, 211 **3.** eructo, 1 (*to belch forth*) *to t up blood*, e sanem, Virg. Aen 4, 632 *to t up flames, tar, and smoke*, e. flammas, vaporem, fumum, Just 4, 1: v VOMIT. **4.** luo, rui, rūtum, 3 (poet) *to t. up a dark cloud to the sky*, r. atram nubem ad coelum, Virg G. 2, 308. **5.** superjacto, 1 Val. Max. 9, 2, 4. v. TOSS UP. **6.** exstruo, xi, ctum, 3 (*to heap up*). *to t up an earthwork*, e. aggerem, Caes B C 2, 1 v. HEAP UP. **7.** praejăcio, jēci, jactum, 3 (*to t up in front*) Col. 8, 17, 10 Phr. *earth thrown up*, egestum, Col 11, 3, 10 speaking of Aetna, Virg. Aen. 3, 572, foll. has "prorumpere nubem" . . "attollere globos" .. "erigere eructantem scopulos" cf Lucr 6 699: of a whirlwind tearing up crops, sublime expulsam segetem eruere, id G. 1, 320 (= *to tear up by the roots and t up into the air*)

—— **upon:** **1.** superjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to t oneself upon the funeral pile*, s. se rogo, Val Max 1, 8, *extr*, 10: *limbs upon which a garment has been thrown*, membra superjecta cum veste, Ov. H 16, 222 Suet **2.** superinjĭcio, no *pf.*, jectum, 3 *to t manure upon anything*, s. fimum, Plin. 17, 9 6 Ov.: Virg **3.** ingĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to t stones upon those who are coming up*, 1 saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2, 65 Virg. Phr *I have welcomed thee, thrown upon my shores*, ejectum littore excepi, Virg Aen 4, 373. *the moon t.s its light upon the earth*, lumen mittit luna in terram, Cic N. D. 2, 40, 103 *to t one's eyes upon anything*, oculos adjicere alicui rei, id. Verr. 2, 15, 37 *to t. light upon a subject*, adhibere lumen, id. de Or 3, 13, 50 (so, afferre: in these expr. *clearness* is opp. to obscurity) *to t the blame upon*, culpam relegare in aliquem, Quint 7, 4, 13; regerere, Plin. Ep. 10, 30 v BLAME· *to t the odium of it upon the senate*, invidiam ad senatum rejicere, Liv. 2, 28 *I t myself upon your good faith*, ego me tuae fidei commendo et committo, Ter Eun 5, 2, 47: Cic Mil 23, 61 *when cold water was thrown upon every plan*, quum omnia consilia frigerent, id Verr 2, 25, 60.

**throw** (*subs*) **1.** jactus, ūs *within a weapon's t*, intra teli jactum, Virg Aen 11, 608 *a lucky t of the dice*, prosperi tesserarum j., Liv. 4, 17 **2.** conjectus, ūs *to come as near as a weapon's t*, venire ad c. teli, Liv 2, 31 v THROWING **3.** bōlus (βόλος) Pl Aus **4.** ālea (only fig) *to stake all upon a t*, dare summam rerum in a, Liv 42, 59. v. VENTURE, RISK. Phr *the highest t*, basilicus (*sc.* jactus), Pl. Cas. 2 3, 80, Venus, Prop 4, 8, 45 *the lowest t*, canis, id. 4, 8, 46 *an unlucky t.*, vultures, Il Cuic 2, 3, 78 *to make a t.*, tesseram mittere, Ov. A A 3, 354: for the various *t.s* see Dict Antiq. voce talus

**throwing** (*subs*): **1.** jactus, ūs *the t of thunderbolts*, j fulminum, Cic. Cat 3, 8, 18 v. CASTING, HURLING· (in Dig = jactura, *a t. overboard*). **2.** missus, ūs: *the t. of a javelin*, m. pili, Liv. 9, 19 (missio, Vitr.) **3.** conjectio *the t. of weapons*, c. telorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: so conjectus, ūs, Liv. **4.** jăcŭlātio (*a hurling*) Sen. Plin. Quint. (fig): jaculatus in Tert. [N B.—The compounds are numerous: —*A t. away*, abjectio, Quint (fig). *a t. back*, rejectio (= *t. up*, e g *of blood*), Plin *a t. between*, interjectio, Auct Heren (fig) *at down*, dējectus, us, Liv *a t forwards*, projectio, Cic. *a t. on*, injectus, ūs Tac Plin *a t round*, circumjectio, Arn *a t to and fro*, jactatio, v TOSSING *a t together*, conjectus, ūs, Cic *a t in the way of*, objectus, ūs, Lucr ]

**thrower:** **1.** jăcŭlātor, Hor. Od 3, 4, 56, / -trix, Ov. M. 5, 375 **2.** dējector (*a t down*), Ulp Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 4

**thrum** (*subs.*)· līcium. *to add t.s to the web*, l. telae addere, Virg G 1, 285 Ov. Plin

**thrum** (*v.*): *to t. the piano*, *clavichordium misere obtundere *to t the guitar*, *citharam (imperite) radere.

**thrush:** **I.** *The bird* turdus. Hor. Varr· Plin. *t musicus, Linn.: *a place to keep t.s in*, turdarium, Varr. L L 6, 1, 51. (The *f* turda, which occurs in Pers 6, 24, is denied by Schol ad loc. and Varro R R 3, 5, 6) **II.** *A disease*: aphthae, Mar. Emp 11 (as Gk., ἄφθαι, Cels 6, 11, where he speaks of them as "ulcera")

**thrust** (*v.*): **1.** trūdo, si, sum, 3· *to be dragged and t. at the same time*, trahi et t simul, Pl. Capt 3, 5, 92 *to t. a sluggard into the fray*, t inertem in proelia, Hor Ep. 1, 5, 17. *to t. any one forward into the comitia* (i. e *bring into office*), t aliquem in comitia, Cic Att. 1, 16, 12. *Freq*, trūsito, 1, Phaedr trūso, 1, Catul **2.** pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3: v. DRIVE, PUSH.

—— **against:** **1.** obtrūdo, si, sum, 3 App M 7, p. 200 **2.** impingo, pēgi, pactum, 3 v DASH, STRIKE AGAINST.

—— **at:** pĕto, pĕtīvi, pĕtītum, 3. *to t at the breast with a sword*, pectora gladio p, Ov. M. 5, 185 *to t. at the enemy*, punctim p. hostem, Liv. 22, 46. so, punctim ferire, Veg. Mil. 1, 12, *instr.*: v AIM (III).

—— **away:** **1** abstrūdo, si, sum, 3 *to t. the gold away*, a. aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 3 (= CONCEAL, q. v.). **2.** dēpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 v. DRIVE AWAY.

**thrust back**: retrūdo, no *pf*, sum, 3. Pl. Epid 2, 2, 66.

—— **down**: dētrudo, si, sum, 3: *to t. down and confine as it were in the pounding-mall*, tanquam d. et compingere in pistrinum, Cic de Or. 1, 11, 46 *to t down to the waves of the Styx*, d Stygias ad undas, Virg Aen. 7, 773.

—— **forth**: v. THRUST OUT.

—— **forwards**: protrūdo, si, sum, 3 *to t a cylinder forwards*, p cylindrum, Cic Fat 19, 43 Lucr.

—— **in, into** 1. intrōtrūdo, 3: Cat. R R. 157, 14 (*al.* intro trudo: intrudo once fig in Cic v INTRUDE) 2. impello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *he t a mountain on its side*, impulit montem in latus, Virg Aen 1, 82 *to t in a sword up to the hilt*, ferrum capulo tenus 1, Sil. 9, 382 3. impingo, pēgi, pactum, 3 *to t into prison*, i. in carcerem, Ulp Dig. 48, 3, 13 v. STRIKE INTO 4. condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to hide*: poet) *to t his fingers into his eyes*, c. digitos in lumina, Ov M 13, 561 *to t a sword into his breast*, c ensem in pectore, Virg Aen 9, 348. Phr · *to t a sword into his throat*, gladium jugulo defigere, Liv 1, 26; ferrum jugulo adigere, Suet Ner 49 *to t a sword into the breast*, pectori ferrum inserere, Sen Hippol 1172 (1177)

—— **off**: *to t. off ships from the rock*, detrudere naves scopulo, Virg Aen. 1, 145 so, expellere in altum, Liv 41, 3

—— **out**: 1. extrūdo, si, sum, 3 *to t out any one into the street*, e. aliquem in viam, Cic de Or 2, 58, 214 Pl 2. expello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *you have t. me out from my home*, me mea domo expulistis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16 Join expulsus atque ejectus, id Quint. 7, 28 v DRIVE OUT 3. ejĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (constr with *ex* or *de* and *abl*) *to t out the tongue*, e. linguam, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: *to t out any one from the senate*, e aliquem ex senatu, id Sen 12, 42 · Liv. v. PUT OUT, EXPEL. 4. exturbo, 1 *to t out some one's eyes*, e alicui oculos, Pl Poen 1, 2, 172 *to t any one out headlong from his home*, e. aliquem foris patriis praecipitem, Cic. Rosc Am. 8, 23 5. projĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to t. any one out of the city*, p. aliquem ex urbe, Ov. M. 15, 504 Cic.: (so protrudere, *to t forth*, in Amm)

—— **together**: contrūdo, si, sum, 3 Cic. Coel 26, 63

—— **through**: perfōro, 1 *to t. through his side with a sword*, p. latus ense, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 26 v. RUN THROUGH, STAB, PIERCE.

**thrust** (*subs*) · 1. pĕtītio (*the act of thrusting*, defined by Serv. ad Aen. 9, 439, as impetus gladiorum) *I have narrowly avoided your t s, which were so made that they seemed to be inevitable, by a slight movement of the body*, p. tuas ita conjectas ut vitari non posse viderentur parva quadam declinatione, et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi, Cic. Cat 1, 6, 15 v. ATTACK. 2. mănus, ūs (*a t. t of fencing*) · *straightforward t s*, m. rectae, simplices, Quint. 9, 1, 20 · *a prime, second, tierce, quart*, m. prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, id 5, 13, 54 (q. v) 3. puncta (opp to coesa, *a cut*) *to make a t*, p inferre, Veg. Mil 1, 12 4 plāga (*a t. or cut which wounds*). Veg Mil 1, 11, *extr* v. BLOW

**thud**: perh. sonitus (ictus), gravis, vastus: cf Virg Aen 5, 435

**thumb** (*subs*) pollex, ĭcis, *m* in full, digitus p., Caes B G 3, 13 *adj* pollĭcāris (*of a t's breadth or thickness*). *anything of the thickness of the t.*, aliquid pollicari crassitudine, Plin 13, 23, 45; digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes B G. 3, 13 *to bring the t. and middle finger together*, medium digitum in pollicem contrahere, Quint 11, 3, 92 The *t.s* were pressed *down* when a gladiator (v. Dict. Ant. sub voce) was to be saved, *up* when he was to be killed · hence p. premere, Plin 28, 2, 5; vertere, convertere, Juv. 3, 36 Phr *a Tom-t., hop o' my t*, sălăpūtium, Catul. 53, 5.

**thumb** (*v*). * pollice versare (cf. Hor. A. P. 269)

—— **-screw**: *tormentum pollicibus admovendum (Kr)

**thump** (*subs.*) · nearest word colaphus (*blow with the fist*) · *to give a t*, c. ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83 incutere, Juv 9, 5

**thump** (*v.*) 1. contundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 *to t with the fists*, c pugnis, Pl Bac 3, 3, 46; so, obtundere, id Am 2, 1, 62 2. tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tūsum, 3 *to t. the breast with a stake*, t pectus palo, Pl Rud 5, 2, 3 Cic · v BEAT, BELABOUR Phr: *to t. any one*, pugnum ducere alicui, Paul. Dig 47, 10, 4

**thunder** (*subs*) 1. tŏnĭtrus, ūs or tŏnĭtruum (tonitru only in gram used both *sing* and *pl.*; usu *neut* in *pl.*) *there is t and lightning*, fulgores et tonitrua existunt, Cic. Div 2 19, 44 (observe the order) *a t-storm suddenly arose*, subito coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv 1, 16 *he used to dread t and lightning*, tonitrua et fulgura expavescebat, Suet Aug 90 [N B—Sen. N Q 2, 56 remarks, "nos tonitrua pluraliter dicimus, antiqui autem tonitrum dixerunt aut tonum Hoc apud Caecinnam invemo"] 2. frăgor, ōris, *m*, (*a crashing sound of t.* for which clamor tonitruum, poet. in Cic Fam 8, 2, 1): *an almost unbroken roar of t*, prope continuus coeli f, Curt 8, 4, 4 *t and lightning*, fulmina et coelestis f, Quint. 12, 10, 24 *peals of t in close succession*, f. crebri, Sen. Clem. 1, 7, 2 *the t. of artillery*, *tormentorum fragores (Kr) Fig *his sublimity extorted those t s of applause*, sublimitas expressit illum f, Quint 8, 3, 3. 3. expl by sŏnĭtus, ūs, etc *you know the t s of my eloquence*, nosti s nostros, Cic. Att 1, 14, 4 *t.s Olympi*, Virg Aen 6, 586 Phr *it is summer t*, aestivum tonat, Juv 14, 295 *t*, poli ruina, Val Fl 8 134 *the t of my language*, fulmina verborum meorum, Cic Fam 9, 21, *init.*

**thunder** (*v.*) 1. tŏno, ui, 1 (mostly *impers*). *how loud it t'd!* ut valide tonuit, Pl Am 5, 1, 10: *when Jove t s*, Jove tonante, poet in Cic. Div. 2, 18, 42 *Aetna t s with horrid crash*, Aetna tonat ruinis horrificis, Virg. Aen. 3, 571 Fig.: *Pericles was said to t, and lighten*, Pericles fulgere, t. dictus est, Cic. Or. 9, 29 2. tŏno, ui (āvi), 1 *the heavens t'd*, intonuere poli, Virg Aen. 1, 90 *it t'd on the left*, intonuit laevum, id ib. 2, 693 Fig. *the voice of the tribune t'd*, vox tribuni intonuit, Cic Mur 38, 81. v. RESOUND. 3. contŏno, 1 (*to t heavily*): *it t s with a long unbroken roar*, contonat continuo sonitu maximo, Pl Am. 5, 1, 45. 4 pertŏno, ui, 1 (only in late Lat.) Hier Phr. *to cease t.ing*, detonare, Virg Aen 10, 809 (fig).

—— **around**: circumtŏno, ui, 1 (*to make a noise round*): Ov. Hor. (fig. only).

—— **at**: attŏno, 1 (poet · seldom except in *part perf pass.*. v. Maecenas in Sen. Ep. 19, 9)

—— **back**: rĕtŏno, ui, 1. Catul. 63, 82.

—— **down**: dētŏno, ui, 1 *Jove t s down*, Juppiter detonat, Ov. Tr. 2, 35.

—— **forth**: 1. tŏno, ui, 1: *to t. forth words in the forum*, t. verba foro, Prop 4, 1, 134. 2. intŏno, ui (āvi), 1: *to t forth threats*, i. minas, Ov Am 1, 7, 46 · Liv. 3. prōtŏno, 1. Val. Fl. 4, 205.

—— **over, upon**: intŏno, ui (avi), 1 (rare): Hor. Epod 2, 51 (*pass*)

—— **-bolt**: 1. fulmen, ĭnis, *n*. *to hurl a t*, f. emittere, jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44 *struck by a t*, fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57: *the bird that guards the t.s*, ales minister fulminis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1 (i. e. *the eagle*): see also Sen. N. Q 2, 39, *seq.* Fig.: *to despise the t. of fortune*, fortunae f contemnere, Cic. Tusc 2, 27, 66: *the two t.s of war*, duo f belli, Virg. Aen. 6, 843. Cic.: Lucr · *to threaten with the t s of the dictatorship*, fulmen dictatorium intentare (in aliquem), Liv 6, 39, *ad med* (R and A.): hence, *the t s of the Vatican*, *f. pontificale, etc. 2. fulgur, ūris, *n.* (very rare) Hor. Od. 2, 10, 12 Phr.: *struck by a t*, de coelo tactus, Liv 25, 7: Cic · Virg.

**thunderer**: tŏnans, ntis: as epith. of deities: *e. g* Ov. H. 9, 7

**thundering** (*part* and *adj*) · 1. tŏnans, ntis. *t Jove*, t Juppiter, Hor. Od 3, 5, 1 called altitonans, Enn (*t on high*) *a t oration*, oratio fulgurans, t, after Plin Ep 1, 10 2 tŏnĭtruālis App 3. expl by verbs · *he calls on the gods in t tones*, tonat ore deos, Virg. Aen 4, 510.

**thunder-struck**: 1. attŏnĭtus (sometimes poet with *gen*) *t at such sights*, talibus a visis, Virg Aen 3, 172 *long time was she like one t*, diu attonitae similis fuit, Ov M 5, 510 [N B—The lit sense is rare a. aures, Curt 8 4, 2 (of persons in a thunderstorm) *to render their minds t.*, attonare mentes, Ov M. 3, 532] 2. fulmĭnātus (very rare). *t at this announcement*, f hac pronunciatione, Petr. 80, 7. 3. ictus *the consuls t. at this fresh occurrence*, nova re icti, Liv 27, 9. 4. obstŭpefactus v AGHAST, AMAZED, ASTONISHED.

**Thursday**: * dies Jovis

**thus**: 1. ĭta (*in that way* · it refers either to what preced or foll) *t. it comes to pass that reason rules, passion obeys*, i fit ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic Off. 1, 28, 101 *he t. treats with Caesar*, is i cum Caesare agit, Caes B. G 1, 13 *therefore he is devoid of virtue · t he is not even happy*, expers igitur virtutis. i. ne beatus quidem, Cic N. D 1, 40, 114 v. SO 2. sic (*in this way*: often syn of preced): *L Tarquinius, for t he had altered his name*, L. Tarquinius, s enim nomen inflexerat, Cic. Rep 2, 20 *t he began to speak*, ingressus est s loqui, id. ib 2, 1 *is it t that thou hast abandoned me?* siccine liquisti? Catul 64, 132. 3. *t he speaks*, talia fatur, Virg *pass. and t*, itaque. v THEN, THEREFORE *t*, ad hunc modum, Caes. B G. 5, 24 · *t much*, tantum *t fari*, hactenus, Cic.; usque adeo, ib.. sometimes *t.* = inde, hinc v. THENCE, HENCE *t they say that Tarquin said that...*, quod Tarquinium dixisse ferunt, se..., Cic. Am 15, 53.

**thwack** (*subs*): ictus, ūs: v. BLOW · verber, ĕris, *n* · v STRIPE.

**thwack** (*v*) mulco, 1: v. BELABOUR, BEAT Phr *to t. with a cudgel*, fuste dolare, Hor S 1, 5, 23: *to get soundly t'd*, pugnos edere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 156

**thwart** (*subs.*) · transtrum. Cic.: Caes Virg

**thwart** (*adv*) in transversum: v. ACROSS, OBLIQUELY.

**thwart** (*v*) 1. obsto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1 (with *dat* of the object): v. OPPOSE, OBSTRUCT, RESIST. 2. obtrecto, 1 *to t. each other mutually*, o. inter se, Nep. Arist. 1, 1. Join aut obstare aut o, Suet. Tib. 10. 3. intervĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (*to come between*): *what god has t.'d your love?* vestro quis Deus intervenit amori? Calp Ecl 2, 23 *fortune seldom t s a wise man*, fortuna exigua intervenit sapienti, Cic Fin 1, 19, 63 (παρεμπίπτειν). 4. refrāgor, 1: *to t. a very friendly man*, v. homini amicissimo, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 20: Liv. 5. disjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 *to t the leader's plans*, d. consilia ducis, Liv. 25, 14 *to t. their expectation*, d exspectationem, Suet. Caes. 42. 6. disturbo, 1: *to t and pervert the law*, d. ac pervertere legem, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101. 7. frustror, 1. v FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT. Phr *the t'd fortune of the state*, transversa fortuna rei publicae, Cic. Brut. 97, 331.

**thy**: tuus not to be expr where the context is clear the only excep. are at the close of a pent. verse, and in the Ter phr. "animum tuum intendere, ad-

jungere," as in Hec 4, 4, 61 cf. Nagelsb. Styl p. 242.

**thyme:** thymum Hor: Virg. *thymus vulgaris, Linn. *fond of t.*, thymiāmus, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 11 *made of t.*, thymīcus, Col 6, 33, 2 *t.-wine*, thymītes, ae, *m.*, id 12, 35, 1 *wild t.*, serpyllum, Virg Plin *thymus s., Linn another kind was cunila gallinacea, Plin. 20, 16, 62 *creeping t.*, herpyllum or -us, App Herb [N B - Epithymum is not the bloom, but *dodder* parasitical on t.]

**thyrsus:** thyrsus Hor Ov (v. Dict Ant) *bearing the t.*, thyrsĭger, Sen.: *the wreathed t.*, redimitum missile, Stat Ach 1, 612

**tiara:** tiāra or tiāras, ae *the sacred t.*, sacer tiaras, Virg Aen 7, 247

**tibia:** tibia, Phaedr 5, 7, 8 Cels. *adj.:* tibialis

**tick** (*subs*) **I.** *An insect:* rīcīnus, Cat. Plin *Ixodes r., Latreille **II.** *Covering of a bed, bolster, etc.* *involucrum tomenti **III.** *Click, beat* (*v.*) crĕpĭtus, ūs **IV.** *Credit:* fides, ei, *f.*: v CREDIT.

**tick** (*v.*): *the clock t s*, *horologium in numerum crepitat (?) *to t off names*, perh *puncto nomina notare*

**ticket** (*subs.*). **1.** tessĕra (*token, billet*) *t for corn*, t frumentaria, Suet Ner 11; frumenti, Juv 7 174 *Dimin.* tessĕrŭla, Pers. 5, 74 **2.** pittăcium (*a slip of parchment*) v LABEL **3.** titŭlus *a t (of a house to let)*, Plin Ep 7, 27 *to affix a t to an offering*, addere t munera, Ov. M 9, 793 Phr *the house had a t on it*, domus proscribebatur, Plin Ep 7, 27

**tickle:** titillo, 1 *pleasure which t s the senses*, voluptas quae quasi titillaret sensus, Cic Fin 1, 11, 39 (always fig in Cic. and qual by tanquam, quasi) Hor. S 2, 3, 179. Phr *to t*, titillationem adhibere, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 103 *to t. the palate*, tergere palatum, Hor S 2, 2, 24: v EXCITE.

**tickling:** **1.** titillātio Cic N D. 1, 40, 113. **2.** titillātus, ūs, Plin 11, 37, 77. (The other forms are titillus, Cod Theod titillāmentum, Fulg Myth) **3.** confricātio Aug Conf 4, 8

**ticklish:** **I.** Lit expr. by verb **II.** Fig lubricus *boyhood is a t. age*, (puerilis) aetas maxime l, Cic Verr. 5, 52, 137 v SLIPPERY, DANGEROUS Phr *a t situation*, res trepidae, Sall J 91 saltus damni (*com.*), Pl Men. 5, 6, 30

**tide** (*subs.*) · **I** *Motion of the sea* · Lit. aestus, ūs (more fully with *qual adj*) *the ebb and flow of the t s are controlled by the motion of the moon*, maritimorum aestuum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, Cic Div 2, 14, 34 *the flowing and ebbing t s*, a maritimi accedentes aut recedentes, id. N D. 2, 53, 132. *the t s ebb and flow*, a. maris accedunt et reciprocant, Plin 2, 97, 99 *springs ebb and flow with the t.*, fontes cum aestu maris crescunt minuuntur que, id 2, 102, 105, § 229 *the t s ebb and flow twice in the 24 hours*, a. bis affluunt bisque remeant vicenis quaternis horis, id. 2, 97, 99· *the rising of the t.*, exortus aestus, id. ib, *extr*: *the t. rises*, a mutumescit, id. ib; allabitur, Tac A 1, 70: *when the t had swept in*, cum ex alto a se incitavisset, Caes B. G 3, 12 *the turn of the t.*, commutatio aestus, id ib 5, 8 *as the t. went down*, minuente aestu, id ib. 3, 12 *news was brought that the t was going down*, nuntiatum est a. decedere, Liv 26, 45 a maris se resorbet, refluit, residit, Plin. 2, 97, 99 (q. v): *with the t., against the t.*, aestu secundo, adverso, Sall. Fragm.: *with wind and t.*, ventum et a. secundum nactus, Caes B G. 4, 23 *they are driven back by the t.*, cursus aestu reverberatur, Curt. 9, 9, 8 *spring-t.s*, a. maxime tumentes, maximi, Plin. 2, 97, 99; Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *neap-t.s*, a. manes, Plin, l. c · *to sail with the t.*, a. occupare, Curt 9, 9, 27. Phr.: *the t ebbs and flows*, mare accrescit et resorbetur, Tac. Agr 10: *the ebb and flow of the t.*, receptus et recursus maris, Lumen Pan Const 6, *fin the t. came in*, mare subibat, Curt 9, 9, 7; aquae (lemi tractu) subibant id 9, 9, 25 *a spring which is covered at flood-t*, fons qui fluctu operiretur, Cic Verr 4, 53, 118 *the t began to ebb*, coepit reciprocari mare, Curt 9, 9, 20 Just 44, 4 v EBB Fig **1.** aestus, ūs *at of genius has swept thee far from shore*, te quasi quidam a ingenii procul a terra abripuit, Cic de Or 3, 16, 145 *lest the tide of custom carry us away*, ne nos a consuetudinis absorbeat, id Leg 2, 4, 9. **2.** cursus, ūs *the full t of eloquence*, eloquentia quae cursu magno somituque ferretur, Cic Or. 28, 97 v COURSE, STREAM Phr *he began to swim with the t*, se ad motus fortunae coepit movere, Caes B C 2, 17 *to go with the t*, prospero flatu fortunae uti, Cic Off 2, 6, 16 *the t of the prosperity of states ebbs and flows*, *opes civitatum crescunt ac decrescunt **II.** *Time* tempus, ŏris, *n.* v. TIME

**tide** (*v.*) *to t over a difficulty* ea quae premant facile transire, Cic. Fam 9, 1, 2

**tidal:** *quod aestu movetur *a t estuary* is thus described in Plin Ep 9, 33 "flumina aestuarium vice alterna pleunt aestus aut repressit aut impulit, nunc infertur mari, nunc redditur stagno"

**tidily:** munde: v. NEATLY.

**tidiness:** mundĭtia v NEATNESS

**tidings:** nuntius v. NEWS. Phr *at the t that Marcus was advancing into Cilicia*, audito Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, Sall Fragm · Liv.

**tie** (*v*) **1.** ligo, 1; alligo 1 v BIND (and compds), FASTEN also fig v. RESTRAIN **2.** nōdo, 1 v KNOT **3.** cōpŭlo, 1. *to t. an animal's head to his foot*, animalis caput c ad pedes, Veg Vet 3, 49· *t in marriage*, copulati matrimonio, Ulp Dig 24, 1, 32 v. JOIN Phr. *to t. one's hair in a knot*, colligere capillos in nodum, Ov M 3, 170 *to t a knot*, nodum nectere, Sen Ep 117, 31; astringere, Curt 3, 1, 15 v KNOT

**tie** (*subs*) **1.** cōpŭla: *the t of marriage*, c. nuptialis, App M 2, p 120 *an unbroken t*, nuptiae, Hor Od 1, 13, 18 **2.** vinculum v BOND **3.** nōdus v KNOT **4.** nĕcessĭtūdo, inis, *f* (*t of blood or friendship*) *that t is thought light of*, ea n levis ducitur, Sall J 80; *the t of brotherhood*, fraterna n, Cic Quint 4, 16 *association in the quaestorship stands next to the t of children*, haec quaestorae conjunctio liberorum necessitudini proxima est, id Fam 13, 10, 1 **5.** conjunctio *t s of blood bind men*, sanguinis c devinct homines, Cic Off 1, 17, 55 Phr *family t s are close*, artior est colligatio societatis propinquorum, id ib 1, 17, 53

**tier:** ordo, ĭnis, *m* . v. ROW

**tierce:** tertia manus (*t. t.* in fencing) v. THRUST for its other applications v THIRD

**tiger, tigress:** tigris, is or ĭdis, *comm* (in prose, *masc.*. in poet usu. *fem* cf L G § 141, 2, *Obs*) Plin Virg Hor *marked like a t*, tigrīnus, Plin, 13, 15, 30 *t-wearing*, tigrĭfer, Sid *a t-skin*, tigris (discolor), Stat. Th 9, 686

**tight:** **1.** strictus: *a t knot*, s nodus, Liv 24, 7· *a t. garment which shows the limbs*, vestis s et singulos artus exprimens, Tac. G. 17 **2.** astrictus *a shoe that is not t.*, soccus non a, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174· (i. e *loose*): a shoe that galls (= *t.*) is calceus urens, id Ep. 1, 10, 43 **3.** restrictus · *with gown neither t. nor flowing*, toga neque restricta neque fusa, Suet Aug. 73 **4.** substrictus *a t. tunic*, s. tunica, Gell 7, 12. **5.** artus (arctus) *a t bridle*, a. frenum, Tib. 4, 1, 91 *t. fastenings*, a compages, Virg Aen. 1, 291 Cic.: v CLOSE. **6.** contentus (*tense*) · *a t. rope*, c funis, Hor. S 2, 7, 20 (opp to laxus). Phr · *to tie t.*, stringere, restringere (Hor Od 3, 5, 35): v foll art and BIND.

**tighten:** **1.** stringo, nxi, ictum, 3· *to t the reins*, s habenas, Stat Th. 11, 513 v. BIND TIGHTLY. **2.** astringo nxi, ictum, 3 *to t his bonds by movement*, a vincula motu, Ov. M 11, 75 *to t a noose*, laqueum a, Sen Ira 3, 16, 2 **3.** contendo, di, sum, 3 (*to draw together*): *to t the bonds*, c vincula, Virg. G 4, 412. Join c atque adducere, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 57. Phr · *to t. the reins*, inhibere frenos, Liv 1, 48

**tightly:** **1.** stricte Pall 4, 8, 2; strictim, id 1, 13, 2 **2.** arte v. CLOSELY **3.** expl. usu by *adj.* or *vb.*

**tightness:** expr by *adj* or *vb*

**tile** (*subs*) **1.** tĕgŭla (*for a roof, etc*) *not to leave a t*, t relinquere nullam, Cic Att 9, 7, 5 *to let down through the t s*, per tegulas demittere, id Phil 2, 18, 45 *to live under the t s*, sub tegulis habitare, Suet Gram 9 (i e *on the top story*) · *a roof-t*, t colliciaris, Cato R R. 14, 4: *a t that measures two feet*, t. bipedalis, Vitr. 7, 1, 6 **2.** imbrex, icis, *f.* (once *m.* in Plin : *a pan- or gutter-t*) *a storm has shattered the t s*, tempestas confregit tegulas i que, Pl Most 1, 2, 28: Virg *shaped like a t*, imbricatum (*adv*), Plin.

**3.** testa· *to floor with stones or t s*, lapide aut t substernere, Varr R R 2, 3, 6 Vitr 2, 8, 19 *adj* testāceus· *t work*, t opus, Plin. Ep 10, 46 **4.** tessĕra (*a checker for pavements*) *a large t*, t grandis, Vitr 7, 1, 5 *Dimin*: tessella so also ābăcŭlus, Plin. . v. CHECKER, MOSAIC **5.** pāvīmentum: *houses covered with t s*, aedificia tecta pavimentis, Auct B Alex. 1. **6.** lāter, ĕris, *m* · *damin*, lătercŭlus v BRICK

**tile** (*v*) · expl by tegulis tegere, substernere, etc v pieced out *a t d roof*, tegulicia attegia, Inscr.

**tiler:** no class expr Kr gives contegulator (Jurisct); tegularius (Gloss) Quich has tigulus ab imbricibus (Inscr) = *tile-maker*

**tiling:** expl by tegulae (*pl*) v TILE

**till** (*prep*) usque ad: v UNTIL

**till** (*v*) cōlo, colui, cultum, 3 v CULTIVATE.

**tillage:** cultus, ūs cultūra· v CULTIVATION, AGRICULTURE

**tiller:** **I.** *A cultivator*. cultor v. CULTIVATOR **II.** *Handle of a rudder* ansa gubernaculi, Vitr 10, 3 (8), 5 or clāvus (*lit* the handle which is prob. always employed for the whole rudder), Virg Aen 5, 177 v RUDDER

**tilt** (*subs*) **I.** *A covering* · perh. vēlum v AWNING arcāta was a *covered* waggon for the sick Varr Non MLNT **II.** *Military combat* v TOURNAMENT Phr *he urges his horse full-t against the consul himself*, equum in ipsum infestus consulem dirigit, Liv. 2, 6

**tilt** (*v.*) · **I.** *To raise up one end of*: prōclīno, 1 (?): *to t a cask*, *p dolium. **II.** *To combat with lances* perh. *celebrare certamen equitum hastis concurrentium, Politian Ep 12, 6 (quoted by R and A) [N B—Avoid *hastiludium v TOURNAMENT.]

**timber:** **1.** mātēria or mātĕries, ei, *f to cut down t.*, caedere m., Caes. B G 3, 29: Vitr. 2, 9 (q v) hence mātēriari, *to procure t*, Caes. B. G 7, 73 *adj*, materiarius *a t. merchant*, m negotiator, Inscr. or simply m, Pl Mil 3, 3, 46. **2.** tignum defined in Gai Dig. 50, 16, 62, as "omne genus materiae" usu. a LOG, BEAM. **3.** lignum (usu as opp to materia, *firewood: a piece of it*.) · v WOOD. Phr.· *the t. trade*, lignaria negotiatio, Capit Pert 1, 1 *the t market*, mtei lignarios, Liv. 35, 41, *extr.* (?).

**timbrel:** tympănum· v. TAMBOURINE.

**time** (*subs.*) **I.** *Time* generally *season, opportunity*: **1.** tempus, ŏris, *n* (answering to most uses of Eng. *time*). *t is a part of eternity*, tempus est pars

quaedam aeternitatis, Cic Inv 1, 26, 39 *all my t is open for my reading*, omne t mih. est ad meos libros vacuum, id Rep 1, 9, 14 *I had foretold that they would come at that t*, praedixeram ad id temporis venturos, id Cat 1, 4, 10 *de-louring t*, t edax rerum, Ov M 15, 234 *now is the opportunity and t*, nunc occasio'st et t, Pl Ps 4, 2, 3 *it is quite t for him to go home*, t maxume est ut eat domum, id Mil 4, 3, 8 *it is t for you to depart*, t abire tibi est, Hor Ep 2, 2, 215 *I have no t*, non est mihi t, id Sat 2, 4, 1 *at a most dangerous t for the republic*, in perniciosissimo reipublicae tempore, Cic Flacc 3, 6 *doubtful and dangerous t s*, dubia formidolosaque tempora, id Verr 5, 1, 1 *I wrote these books about my (critical) t*, scripsi tres libros de t meis, id Fam 1, 9, 23 with a gerundive *the t for joining battle*, t committendi proelii, Caes B G 2, 19. *to spend t*, t sumere, consumere, degere Cic *to waste t*, t perdere. Cic There are several adverbial uses (1) tempore (tempori, temperi) *to perform one's duties in t.*, conficere officia tempore, Pl Rud 4, 2, 16 *I will renew my recommendation, but at a convenient t*, ego renovabo commendationem sed tempore, Cic Fam 7, 18, 1 *in t the oxen come to the plough*, tempore veniunt ad aratra juvenci, Ov (11) in tempore *unless the infantry had come up to help just in t*, nisi pedites in t. subvenissent, Liv 33, 5 (111) ad tempus *to return at the right t*, ad t redire, Cic Att 13, 45, 2 *which is generally short and for a t*, quae plerumque brevis est ad t, id Off 1, 18, 27 (IV) in tempus: *a stage built for the t*, scena in t structa, Tac A 14, 20 (V) per tempus *you couldn't have come more at the right t*, non potuisti magis per t advenire, Pl Men 1, 2, 30 **2.** tempestas, ātis, *f*, (*a limited portion of t, a season*) *at the t when the Carthaginian came into Italy*, qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic de Or 3, 38, 153 *there was a t when*, t fuit quum, Pl Truc 2, 4 29 (the prevailing use of tempestas for *time* is in the *ablat.*). **3.** dies, ei (*space, length of t*, generally *fem* in this use) *that the dishonesty of the men may be weakened even by t*, ut improbitas hominum infringatur ipsa die, Cic Fam 1, 6, 1. **4.** aetas, ātis, *f*, (*age, period, generation*) · *the heroic t s*, heroicae aetates, Cic Tusc 5, 3, 7 in poetry of *time* generally *t brings all things*, omnia fert aetas, Virg E 9, 51 **5.** aevum (mostly poetical) · *they passed their t*, degebant aevum, Luer 5, 1439 *to all t*, in aevum, Hor Od 4, 14, 3 **6.** sēcŭlum (*an age*) *the licence of this t*, licentia hujus seculi, Cic Cael 20, 48 *to hand down to all t*, in secula mittere, Luc 10, 533 **7.** spătium (*space, period*), *in a short t*, in brevi spatio, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 2 *you have forced me from my appointed t for the defence into the limits of one half hour*, me ex constituto spatio defensionis in curriculum semihorae coegisti, Cic Rab perd 2, 6. **8.** intervallum (*interval*) *that I might see you after so long a t.*, ut te tanto intervallo viderem, Cic Fam 14, 15, 2 **9.** occāsio, ōnis, *f*, (*suitable t*) *to seize the t*, occasionem capere, Pl Ps 4, 3, 2 v OPPORTUNITY. **10.** ōtium (*leisure*) *that I may have t for drinking*, o ad potandum ut habeam, Ter. Ph 5, 5, 3 *I have not t to listen*, non otium'st mi auscultandi id Ad 3, 3, 65. **11.** mŏra (*waiting, respite*) *grief is ended by t.*, dolor finitus est m, Ov. Pont 4, 11, 14 *I had a little t*, habui paullulum morae, Cic. Fam 12, 12, 2. Phr *a little t. before, after* paullo ante, post: *in the mean t*, interim, interea *at another t*, alias. *at the right, wrong t*, tempestive (*opportune*), intempestive (*inopportune*). *at t s*, interdum, nonnunquam *many t.s*, saepius *t s out of number*, sexcenties *three, four t s, etc.* ter, quater, etc. *from t to t.*, identidem: *for the first t*, primum: (in these adverbial phrases, to which some more might be added, *time* or *times* is not emphatic in English) *a leading philosopher of our t*, princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum, Cic Off 3, 2, 5 *in former t s*, superiore memoria, id Balb 11, 27. *at an excellent t*, optima opportunitate, Pl Epid 2, 2, 19 *Go fast*, S *Nay, I'll take my t*, ambula cito; *S* Immo otiose volo, Pl Ps 4, 1, 14 *you come before your t*, numero huc advenis, Pl Men 2 2, 14 *to tell the rest would take t*, si alia memorem mora est, id Capt 4, 2, 126 *there is no t to lose*, maturato opus est, Liv. *I have always t for philosophy*, philosophiae semper vaco, Cic Div 1, 6, 11 *to ask for t* (*delay*), *petere moras, ut res differatur *not to waste t* ne morer, Cic *to waste t*, trahere moras, Virg Aen 10, 888 *while Cato was speaking against t*, Catone dicendi mora dies extrahente, Caes B C 1, 32 || *Time of the day* hōra, *what t is it?* h quota est? Hor S 2, 6, 44 *to ask the t*, quaerere horas, Plin ||| *Musical measure*. **1.** tempus, ŏris, *n the trochee, which in t and intervals is equal to the iambus*, trochaeus qui temporibus et intervallis par est iambo, Cic Or. 57, 194 **2.** nūmĕrus (*regularity, t in music*) *they raise their arms in t*, brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg G 4, 175 *as in music t, tune, and key*, ut in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic de Or. 1, 42, 187 Phr *the maidens advanced beating t with their feet to what they sang*, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv 27, 37 *to beat t with the fingers*, digitorum ictu intervalla signare, Quint 9, 4, 51 *to keep t*, servare ictum, Hor. Od 4, 6, 36 *to step in t*, numerosos ponere gressus, Ov Pont 4, 2, 33

**time** (*v*) Phr *to t. a speaker*, *orationem clepsydra metiri *having been t'd to speak during twelve runnings of the glass, I had four more allowed me*, duodecim clepsydris quas acceperam additae sunt quatuor, Plin Ep 2, 11, 14.

**timeliness**: tempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f* *each age has its t.*, sua cuique parti aetatis t est data, Cic de Sen 10, 33 v SEASONABLENESS.

**timely** (*adj*) · **1.** tempestīvus *to allow boys their t sport*, tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 142 **2.** opportūnus: *I have never seen anything more t*, nihil opportunius vidi, Cic Fam 10, 16, 1 **3.** mātūrus (*in good time, early*) *a t sowing*, matura satio, Col. *the father will behold the t honours of his son*, maturos pater nati spectabit honores, Ov Pont 2, 1, 59 Phr *you were happy, Agricola, not only in a glorious life, but also in a t death*, tu felix, Agricola, non vitae tantum claritate sed etiam opportunitate mortis, Tac Agr. 44

**timely** (*adv*) **1.** tempestīve · Cic **2.** opportūne Cic. **3.** mātūre Cic

**timepiece**: hōrārium, hōrŏlōgium, clepsydra. v CLOCK

—— **-server**: lēvis, inconstans, mūtābilis v FICKLE, CHANGEABLE also, homo temporum: Curt. (Kr) Phr *I have in no case been a t*, nihil est a me inservitum temporis causa, Cic Fam 6, 12, 2 *to be a t*, tempori turpiter servire (after Cic Sest 6, 14, where tempori servire occurs, but in a good sense) *inter utramque partem studium alternare (*of a wavering ally*) *you were a clever t*, sciste uti foro, Ter. Ph 1, 2, 29: *if my hearers are inclined one way, I turn t, and go with the breeze*, si auditores propendent, ad id unde aliquis flatus ostenditur vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187.

—— **-serving** (*subs*) · lēvĭtas, inconstantia, mōbilĭtas v. CHANGEABLENESS, FICKLENESS. *animus temporibus serviens (Kr) · *what is more disgraceful than fickleness and t,?* quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic Phil. 7, 3, 9. Phr.: *for nearly a hundred years they had been faithful friends of the Roman people without any t*, per annos prope centum nunquam ambigua fide in amicitiam populi Romani fuerant, Liv. 6, 2

**timid**: **1.** tīmĭdus *unworthy and t. men*, imbelles timidique, Cic Off 1, 24, 83. **2.** trĕpidus, anxius (*in actual fear*), ignāvus, (*spiritless*). v. FEARFUL, COWARDLY

**timidity**: **1.** tīmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.*: *alarm, t., fear, cowardice*, formido, t, pavor, ignavia, Cic Tusc 5, 18, 22 **2.** dūbĭtātio, ōnis, *f* · *the t and delays of the senate*, d et moras senatūs, Sall. J. 30 v FEAR

**timorous**: **1.** pāvĭdus *the t hare*, p lepus, Hor Epod 2, 35 **2.** fūgax, ācis, (*apt to flee*, esp of animals) *a t. goat*, f caprea, Virg Aen 10, 724 v TIMID, FEARFUL

**tin**: **1.** stannum Plin **2.** plumbum album *t is produced there (in Britain)*, nascitur ibi plumbum album Caes B G 5, 12 Phr *a t-mine* *fodina stanni *or* plumbi albi *t-vase*, *vasa ex stanno *or* plumbo albo efficta (Kr.) *a t-box*, pyxis stannea, Plin *made of t.*, *stanneus, ex plumbo albo factus (Kr)

**tincture** (*subs*) **I.** *Colour* v COLOUR **II.** *Extract of the finer parts liquid essence of anything* *tinctūra. perh *decoctio, liquor medicatus *a t. of worm-wood*, *liquor absinthio medicatus. **III.** *A slight taste* v TASTE Fig *let him have a t of learning*, sit litteris tinctus, Cic de Or 2, 20, 85 · *with a slight t of Greek learning*, litterulis Graecis imbutus, Hor Ep 2, 2, 7

**tincture** (*v*) leviter coloro, tingo, imbuo v TO DYE, TO COLOUR

**tinder**: fōmes, ĭtis, *m* *he caught the flame in the t*, rapuit in fomite flammam, Virg Aen 1, 176 *he rouses the weak flames by applying t*, excitat invalidas admoto fomite flammas, Luc. 8, 776 Phr. *a t box*, ignitabulum, Plin.

**tinge**: **1.** tingo, nxi, ctum, 3 *he t'd the knives with blood*, tinxit sanguine cultros, Ov M 7, 599 **2.** imbuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *substances t'd with colour*, corpora tincta colore, Lucr. 2, 734 v. TO COLOUR

**tingle**: **1.** formīco, 1 (*to feel a creeping, ant-like tickling*) · *till the skin t*, donec formicet cutis, Plin. 30, 13, 41. **2.** vermĭno, 1 *the ear itches and t s*, prurigine verminat auris, Mart 14, 23, 1 **3.** prūrio v. TO ITCH. **4.** *ferveo (*to glow with pain*)

**tingling**: **1.** formīcātio: Plin. **2.** prūrītus, ūs v. ITCHING. **3.** *fervor (*painful t*, as after a blow)

**tinker**: *aēneorum faber, refector, sartor (*maker* or *mender of pots*)

**tinkle**: **1.** tinnio, īvi or ĭi, ītum 4 · *the bell t s*, tinnit tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin 4, 2, 162 **2.** crĕpĭto, 1 (the context determining the sound) *the metal leaf t'd in the gentle breeze*, leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg Aen 6, 209 *they had not yet heard the swords t. (ring) on the hard anvils*, necdum audierant duris crepitare incudibus enses, id. G. 2, 540.

**tinkling**: **1.** tinnītus, ūs *make a t*, tinnitus cie, Virg G 4, 64. **2** crĕpĭtus, ūs: *a t (clinking) from the motion of the bit*, c e motu frenorum, Varr. R R 2, 7, 12.

**tinman**: artĭfex plumbārius Vitr. plumbārius, simply Dig.

**tinsel**: **I.** Lit.: **1.** bractea (*metal leaf*): Virg. **2.** bracteŏla: *to scrape off a bit of t. from Castor's image*, b de Castore ducere, Juv. 13, 152. Phr.: *t'd robes, cloth with t.*, *vestes auro (argento) intextae, pannus auro (arg) micans, speciosus. **II.** Fig. *gaudy show* · **1.** bractea · *the t of eloquence*, b. eloquentiae, Sol. praef. 2. **2.** species · *to employ t. and ornament in speaking*, adhibere in dicendo speciem atque pompam, Cic de Or 2, 72, 294. **3.** fūcus (lit *paint*) · *without t or trickery*, sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att 1, 1, 1. Phr. *a t. hap*

*puness*, bracteata felicitas, Sen Ep 115 *to distinguish t from true metal*, fucata a veris internosci, Cic Am 25, 95

**tip** (*subs.*) 1. cācūmen, ĭnis, *n t.s of boughs*, cacumina ramorum, Caes B G 7, 73 2. ācūmen, ĭnis, *n (a sharp point) the t. of a cone*, a com, Lucr 4, 432 3. ăpex, ĭcis, *m : the t (point) of a reaping-hook*, a falcis, Col 4. extrēmum : *a missile with shaft of fir-wood, round the oughout, except at the tip, which was shod with iron*, missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti praeterquam ad extremum unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. 21, 8 Phr. *the t.s of the fingers*, extremi digiti, Cic Coel 12, 28: *the t. of the tail*, e cauda, Virg *the t.s of the fingers*, digituli primores, Pl Bac 4, 4, 24 *the sharp t of the nose*, nasi primoris acumen, Lucr 6, 1192 · *the t of the tongue*, prima lingua, Plin *the deer show scarce the t.s of their horns above (the snow)*, cervi summis vix cornibus exstant, Virg G 3, 370 (of these adjectives prefer summus it *the tip* be also *the top*, extremus for *hindermost*, as with cauda)

**tip** (*v*) I. *To give a head to* praefīgo, xi, xum, 3 (*to fix at the end*) *darts t'd with iron*, jacula praefixa ferro, Liv 26, 4 *a lance t'd with pointed iron*, ferro p lobur acuto, Virg Aen. 10, 479 Phr *to t with a point*, acuere, exacuere, praeacuere · v TO SHARPEN

II. *To edge with light or colour* · *praetexo, tingo, incingo *the sun t.s the hills with gold*, *sol auricomo praetexit lumine colles; tingit summa montium lumine · *a flower t'd with crimson*, *flos purpurea incinctus ora (cf Cat 64, 309)

III. *To t up, over, to incline* · *verto, inverto, inclino; vergo (both trans. and intrans) *the foaming goblets are t'd over*, spumantes paterae verguntur, Stat. Th 6, 211 : *vessels horizontally placed or t'd right over*, vasa prona et vergentia, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6

**tippet:** perh. *collare (*collar*) Phr : *wearing a t that reaches to the elbows*, *curto quodam palliolo cubitis tenus involutus

**tipple:** 1. pōto, 1 *he t.s and perfumes himself at my cost*, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter Ad 1, 2, 37 2. perpōto, 1 *he was t.ing whole days*, totos dies perpotabat, Cic Verr 5, 33, 87

**tippler:** 1. pōtātor *great t.s*, potatores maxumi, Pl Men 2, 1, 34 2 pōtor *soaking t.s*, potores bibuli, Hor Ep 1, 18, 91. 3. bĭbŭlus (*drinking freely*) *a t of Falernian wine from noon*, b. media de luce Falerni, Hor Ep 1, 14, 34 4. ēbrĭōsus : v DRUNKARD

**tippling:** 1. pōtātio, ōnis, *f a feasting or t*, prandium aut p, Pl Bac 1, 1, 46. 2 perpōtatio. *drunken t.s*, intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic Pis 10, 22

**tipsily:** tēmŭlenter · Col

**tipsy:** 1. ēbrĭōlus · *they depart sad and t.*, tristes atque e. abscedunt, Pl Cure 2, 3, 15. 2. tēmŭlentus. *a t woman*, t. mulier, Ter Andr 1, 4, 2 3. vĭnōsus *as t Pyrrhia carries the ball of stolen wool*, ut vinosa glomus furtivae Pyrrhia lanae, Hor Ep 1, 13, 14 · v. DRUNKEN.

**tiptoe:** I Lit · Phr · *short persons stand on t*, statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint 2, 3, 8 *to walk on t*, summis digitis ambulare, Sen. Ep 111, 3 *to walk softly on t*, suspenso gradu placide ire, Ter Ph 5, 6, 27 · v TOE.

II. Fig Phr *when the commons were standing on the t of expectation*, quum plebs erecta expectatione staret, Liv 2, 54 *they are on the t. of expectation and anxiety*, erecti suspensique animo intenduntur, Liv 1, 25

**tirade:** dēclāmātio, ōnis, *f · *a t in common and well-known style*, vulgaris et pervagata d, Cic. Planc 19, 47. Phr. *that madman who had uttered a violent t. against me*, ille insanus qui contra me vehementissime declamasset, id. Verr 4, 66, 149 *he had chosen me for the object of his t.s*, hic me in quem inveheretur delegerat, id. Fam. 7, 2, 3 *oratorical t*, rhetorum pompa, id. Tusc. 4, 21, 48 *the showy style of speaking, rather t. than argument*, epideticum genus orationis, pompae quam pugnae aptius, id Or 13, 42

**tire** (*subs.*). I. *For the head* vitta, tiāra : v. HEAD-DRESS. II. *For a wheel* *circŭlus Phr *wheels with iron t.s*, ferrati rotarum orbes, Lucr 6, 551 Virg G 3, 361 *to put a t on a wheel*, *lamina rotam circumligare (cf Caes B C. 2, 10).

**tire** (*v*) A Trans 1 fātīgo, 1 *when they had t.d themselves with fighting*, cum pugna semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv 8, 10 *prosperity t.s the wise*, prosperitas res sapientium animos f, Sall C 11 2. dēfātīgo, 1 (*to t out*) *when fresh relays came up and t.d out our men with the unremitting labour*, cum integri succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes B G 7, 41 *I will work till I am dead t.d*, opus faciam ut defatigei usque, Ter. Eun 2, 1, 14 3. lasso, 1 *to t. the arms*, l brachia, Prop. 4, 8, 67. 4. dēlasso, 1 *t.d with toil*, labore delassatus, Pl. Asin 5, 2, 22 : *the rest is enough to t out the chattering Fabius*, cetera d valent loquacem Fabium, Hor S 1, 1, 14 B. Intrans 1. dēfătiscor, 3 *nor will I t of trying*, neque defetiscar experirier, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23. 2. dēfātīgor, 1 *I will never rest or t before I have learnt*, nunquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante quam percepero, Cic. de Or 3, 36, 145 v TO WEARY Phr. *so t.d was I of the company and the talk*, ita me convivii sermonisque taesum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4 4 *I am t.d of hearing the same thing a thousand times*, taedet jam audire eadem milliens, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 2 *to t any one*, esse taedio alicui, Plin *so that our hearers be not t.d by a wearying sameness*, ne li satientur qui audient lastidio similitudinis, Cic. de Or 3, 50, 193 : *even this turn has t.d me*, vel me haec deambulatio ad languorem dedit, Ter Heaut 4, 6, 3 *he t.s you with constantly wanting praise*, importunus amat laudari, Hor Sat 2, 5, 96

**tire** (*v*) *to dress the head* ornare caput, Vulg in Reg II 9, 30 v. TO DRESS, TO ADORN

**tired:** 1. fātīgātus (*by active exertion*). *t. oxen*, boves fatigati, Hor Od 3, 6, 43 2. fessus (*also by suffering or enduring*) *t. by trouble and travel*, *curaque viaque, Ov. M 11, 274 *to come t.d off a journey*, de via f esse, Cic Acad 1, 1, 1. 3. dēfessus *we are both t, I of being beaten, he of beating*, ego vapulando ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter Ad 2, 2, 5 4. lassus *I came t off my journey*, l veni de via, Pl. Ps 2, 2, 66 *t of sea and travel and soldiering*, l maris et viarum militiaeque, Hor Od 2, 6, 7 v WEARY. Phr. *it resulted from the enemy's being t*, defatigatione hostium factum est, Caes B G. 3, 19

**tiresome:** 1. lābōrĭōsus (*toilsome*) : *a most t task*, opus laboriosissimum, Liv 5, 19 2. difficilis (*difficult, hard to deal with*) · *nothing is so easy but that it is t when you do it against your will*, nulla est res tam facilis quin difficilis siet quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut 4, 6, 1 *a t old man*, d senex, ib 3, 2, 24 3. mŏlestus (*trying to the patience*) *don't be tiresome*, molestus ne sies, Pl. Asin 2, 4, 63 *a laborious and t task*, labor operosus ac molestus, Cic N. D. 2, 23, 59 4. importūnus (*t. by being mal-a-propos*). *I own she is t. and troublesome*, fateor eam esse importunam atque incommodam, Pl. Asm. 1, 1, 47 Phr *a t business*, lentum negotium, Cic. *to be t. to any one*, alicui negotium facessere, Cic molestiam afferre, Ter *see what a tiresome old crone she is*, importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4

**tire-woman:** 1. ornātrix, īcis, *f let not your t. suffer*, tuta sit o, Ov. A. A. 3, 239 2. ancilla, ministra (the con. text showing that the *maid* is a *t.*) : *her t. as she combs her hair in the morning* matutinos pectens ancilla capillos, Ov A A 1, 367 ib 375

**tiring:** 1. lābōrĭōsus : *nothing is more t and troublesome than a province*, nihil laboriosius molestiusque provincia, Cic Leg 3, 8, 19 2. ŏpĕrōsus *such t work should have its own proper officer*, rem operosam suo proprio magistratu egere, Liv 4, 8 3. difficilis *a t and steep ascent*, d. et arduus ascensus, Caes B C 2, 34 4. lentus (*slow*) *t service*, lentae militiae, Tib 1, 3, 82 Phr *a siege is often more t to the besiegers than to the besieged*, oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium affert, Liv 34, 34 *he is an intolerably t speaker*, *est quem nec patienter nec sine taedio audias

**tiro:** 1. tīro, ōnis, *m* . Cic 2. rūdis (freq joined with tiro) *he was no mere t in provincial government*, non provinciae rudis erat et tiro, Cic. Verr 2, 6, 17 *I own that he must be experienced and in no respect a mere t, or unaccustomed and strange to pleading*, fateor callidum quendam hunc et nulla in re tironem ac rudem nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, id de Or 1, 50, 218. 3. elementa, orum, *n (beginners) t.s will hardly venture to raise their hopes to the attainment of the highest perfection in eloquence*, vix se prima el ad spem tollere effingendae quam summam putant eloquentiae audebunt, Quint 1, 2, 26 4. tīrunculus *this induced me, though quite a t (in art criticism), to buy the statue*, quod me quanquam tirunculum sollicitavit ad emendum signum, Plin. Ep 3, 6, 4

**tissue:** 1. textus, ūs : *things fine in t*, tenuia textu, Lucr. 4, 730. 2. tēla *Dido had woven into the t threads of gold*, Dido tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg Aen 4, 264 v TEXTURE, WEB Phr *a t of falsehoods*, *continuata mendaciorum series, narratio ex mendaciis contexta . *he had told a t of improbabilities*, mera monstra nuntiarat, Cic Att 4, 7, 1

**tit-bit:** 1 cuppēdia, orum, *n pl.* (*no sing*) *I do not care for t.s*, nil moror cuppedia, Pl Stich 5, 4, 32 2. mattea (*a dainty dish*) Suet 3. scītāmenta, orum, *n. pl* (*no sing*). *to buy some t from the market*, aliquid scitamentorum de foro obsonarier, Pl. Men 1, 3, 26 Phr. *delicate t.s*, molliculae escae, Pl *I will pick out all the t.s*, unum quicquid quod erit bellissimum carpam, Ter. Ad 4, 2, 51

**tithe** (*subs*) · 1. dēcŭma *as much t as the t-farmer declared due, so much must the tiller of the land pay*, quantum decumanus edidisset aratorem sibi dare oportere, ut tantum aiator decumano dare cogeretur, Cic Verr 3, 10, 25 · *t.s being imposed*, impositis d, ib 39, 88 2. dēcĭma pars *I vow to thee, Apollo, a t of the spoil*, tibi, Apollo, decimam partem praedae voveo, Liv 5, 21 Phr *farmers of t.s*, decumani, Cic *corn liable to t*, decumanum frumentum, Cic. *land that pays t*, decumanus ager, Cic decumates agri, Tac. Germ 29.

**tithe** (*v*) · dēcŭmas impono. Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 88 [NOTE—decimo, I only occurs of *decimation.*]

**titheable:** dēcŭmānus. ex parte decuma vectigalis Cic.

**titillate:** v. TO TICKLE.

**tit-lark:** *alauda pratensis. Linn

**title:** I. *An inscription:* 1. tĭtŭlus (*inscription, t. of book, name, pretext*) *he built an altar, with a long t recording his achievements*, aram condidit cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46. *the t and name of a book* t nomenque libelli, Ov R Am 1 *whom of this t pleases*, quos si hic titulus delectat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 30 Fig : *under an honourable t*, sub honorificentissimo titulo, Vell. 2, 45. 2. index, ĭcis, *m. (label*

*attached to a book, inscription under statue)*: *deceived by the t s of the books*, deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61 · *a tablet was put up with the following t*, tabula cum indice hoc posita est, Liv. 41, 28 **3.** inscriptio, ōnis, *f.*, *for your question about the t, I do not doubt that καθῆκον means "duty," but "On duties" is a fuller t*, quod de i quaeris non dubito quin καθῆκον officium sit, sed i plenior de officiis, Cic Att 16, 11, 4 **4.** praescriptio, ōnis, *f (heading of a law)* · *the t of a law*, p legis, Cic. Agr 2, 9, 22 *that they might cloke a most disgraceful deed by a fair t.*, ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes B C. 3, 32 Phr *they give the books the t of rhetorical*, libellos rhetoricos inscribunt, Cic de Or 3, 31, 122. **II.** *A name, an appellation*: **1.** nōmen, inis, *n (name, ground)* · *the youths have given me the t of Brush*, iuventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, Pl Men 1, 1, 1 *under another t and from another cause*, alio nomine et alia de causa, Cic Rosc Com 14, 40 **2.** appellātio, ōnis, *f he wished by this empty t to be equal to us*, volunt appellatione hac inani nobis esse pari, Cic Att 5, 20, 4 **III.** *An appellation of honour* **1.** dignitas, ātis, *f (rank)* *I congratulate you on the t you now have*, gratulor tibi praesenti tua dignitate, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 4 **2.** ornāmenta, orum, *n (external)* *distinctions and t s of honour*, honoris insignia atque o, Cic Sull 31, 88 **IV.** *A claim of right* vindiciae Cic. Phr *to assert a t. to freedom*, postulare vindicias secundum libertatem, Liv. 3, 44 *to assert one's t to a thing*, vindicare aliquid pro suo, Cic · *the senate allowed your t*, concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic Mur 23, 47 *to resist a person's t*, p. resistere, Cic. *you have no t. to what you claim*, *haec contra ius (sine iure, iniuste) vindicas

**titled**: nōbilis (*high-born*) *born of a t. family*, nobili genere natus, Cic. Verr 5, 70, 180.

**title-deed**: instrumentum auctoritatis Scaev · or perh *auctoritas (*document *warranting possession)* or, if the context make it plain, *membranulae (*parchments*)*

——**-page**: *index membranula v TITLE

**tit-mouse**: *pārus Auct. Carm de Phil : Linn

**titter**: no exact word · v LAUGH the context may sometimes make risus an equivalent *the t that betrays the hiding-place of the gull*, latentis proditor risus puellae, Hor. Od 1, 4, 21 *the gullish company t'd*, *virginei coetus presso tremuere cachinno labra.

**tittle**: *punctum, minima pars Phr · *not is a t. of the weight lost*, nec defit ponderis hilum, Lucr 3, 221

**tittle-tattle**: sermunculus (mostly in *pl*) *the t. of the town*, urbani sermunculi, Cic Deiot. 12, 33 *to be led away by t. and nonsense*, sermunculis fabellisque duci, Plin Ep 5, 8, 4 · v CHATTER.

**titular**: *nomen sine honore habens, nomine non re (Kr.) Phr. *t. king*, *nomine non re rex, inanem regni nominis titulum gerens

**to**: **A.** In space. **I.** *Direction towards without motion* **1.** ad (antith to *ab*) (*part of Gaul*) *lies to the north*, vergit ad septentriones, Caes B G 1, 1 *the part which looked to the strait*, pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic. Verr 5, 66, 169 sometimes specto is used with *acc* without the *prep* *Acarnania lies to the west*, Acarnania solem occidentem spectat, Liv 33, 17 Fig *he looks to his own glory rather than the safety of the state*, ad suam magis gloriam spectat quam ad salutem rei publicae, Cic Sest. 16, 37: v. TO REGARD Joined with *versus* *that part of the Esquiliae which looks to the vicus patricius*, ea pars Esquiliarum quae jacet ad vicum patricium v., Fest . Varr. **2.** in (with *acc*, antith to *ex*) . *the Belgae lie to the north west*, Belgae spectant in septentriones et occidentem solem, Caes B G 1, 1 **3.** versus (*looking towards*), *looking to the temple of Quirinus*, v aedem Quirini, Liv 8, 20 **4.** sometimes adversus (-versus, *or* -sum) v OPPOSITE TO **5.** ergā (*looking towards*, rare) Plaut Truc 2, 4, 52 **6.** expr by *adv* of *direction*, huc, illuc, eo, etc *looking this way and that*, huc atque illuc intuens, Cic de Or 1, 40, 184 Fig *to what do all these words tend?* quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id Phil 7, 9, 26. **II.** *Direction towards with motion* (*with* or *without* the idea of *arrival*) **1.** ad (1) *without* the idea of *arrival* · *the hills and plains seem flying to the ships*, fugere ad puppes colles campique videntur, Lucr 4, 390 with *versus* *he bids Labienus direct his march to the ocean*, Labienum ad oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes B G 6, 33 v TOWARDS (II) *with* the idea of *arrival since the time I came to Rome*, ut venit ad urbem, Cic Fam 16, 12, 2 with *usque* (*all the way*) *he came up to the enemy's camp*, usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes B G 1, 51 Fig *to be scourged to death*, virgis ad necem caedi, Cic Verr 3, 29, 70 usque ad necem deverberasse, Ter Ph 2, 2, 13 *he unroofed the temple to the half*, aedem ad dimidiam partem detexit, Liv 42, 3 The whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on *ab* and *ad*. *they sailed from Dianum to Sinope*, usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 34, 87 *To my, thy, etc., house* · ad me, te, etc *let us go to my house*, eamus ad me, Ter Eun 3, 5, 64 sometimes domum is expr domum ad me (al lect. meos) literas mittam, Cic Fam 3, 8, 10 so with a proper name *crowds thronged to the house of Aframus*, magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, Caes B C 1, 53 The repetition of *ad* to denote motion to a place, and to a person there present, is occasionally found *the soldiers being summoned to the meeting before the tribunes*, vocatis militibus ad concilium ad tribunos, Liv 5, 47 abi ad forum ad heium, Plaut As 2, 2, 100 Ad, with the name of a deity in the *gen*, is elliptical for ad templum, aedem *we had reached Vesta's (temple)* ventum erat ad Vestae, Hor S 1, 9, 35 ad Opis, Cic. Att 6, 1, 17. In answer to the question *Whither?* names of towns and small islands (rarely of large ones), domus in the sense of *home*, and rus in the sense of *to the country*, are put in the *acc.* without a *prep*. . *I am in doubt whether to go to Venusia*, dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic. Att 16, 5, 3: the poets use this constr. with names of countries and *subs* generally *he came to Italy*, Italiam venit, Virg. Aen 1, 2 The poets use both constr. with names of towns ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop 3, 21, 1 doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov H. 2, 83 *Ad* is sometimes used with the name of a town in prose *I went to Capua*, profectus sum ad Capuam, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. The *prep* is also expr. (1.) when there is an antithesis *they sailed from Dianum to Sinope*, usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt, Cic Veri 1, 34, 87 this rule is however not always observed. *they came from Ardea to Rome*, ab Ardea Romam venerunt, Liv. 4, 7 (II) if *urbs, oppidum, etc.*, is added in apposition *the consul arrived in the town of Certa*, consul perv enit ad Certam oppidum, Sall. J. 81 (III) when the *neighbourhood* of a town or *part* of it is meant *all the Gauls march to (the neighbourhood of) Alesia*, omnes Galli ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: v. Lat. Gram. § 259 With words compounded with *ad*, which denote *going, bringing, etc, near*, instead of repeating the *prep*, the noun is put in the *dat* or *acc.*, though chiefly in the post-Aug period, and in the poets *to approach the rocks*, accedere scopulos, Virg. Aen 1, 201 v. TO APPROACH, ACCOST, etc . v the constr. of such verbs as adeo, in Lat.-Eng Dict **2** in (with *acc*, *to* or *into*). (1.) *without* the idea of *arrival* with *versus* *he moves his camp to the district of the Averni*, castra movet in Arvernos v, Caes B G 7, 8, *fin* v TOWARDS (II) *with* the idea of *arrival* *I will go to the Piraeus*, ibo in Piraeum, Plaut Bac 2, 3, 2 *to send ambassadors to the Ubii*, legatos in Ubios mittere, Caes B G 4, 11 Joined with *ad* · *you fly for refuge to God as to an altar*, tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N D 3, 10, 25. *when we had gone to law before the praetor*, quum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, id Veri 4, 65 147 For constr with names of towns, in answer to the question *Whither?* v. under *ad* (8) *to have gone to Tarquinii, the most flourishing town in Etruria*, se contulisse Tarquinios in urbem Etruriae florentissimam, Cic Rep 2, 19, 34. For constr of words compounded with *in*, v such words as infero in Lat.-Eng Dict *to set fire to the temples*, templis ignes inferre, Cic Cat 3, 9, 22 Fig. · *to boil down to one-half*, decoquere in dimidiam partem, Col 12, 24, 1 with *usque* u in quatam partem, id. 12, 12, 3 hence, denoting a *change* · *rivers change to leaves*, vortunt se fluvii in frondes, Lucr 2, 880. **3.** versus (as *prep*, *towards*): *to march to Massilia*, Massiliam v iter facere, Caes B. C. 3, 36 for constr. as *adv.* with *ad*, etc., v *supr.* **4.** adversus (-versus, *or* -sum) (as *prep*) · *who is this coming to me?* quis est haec quae me adversum in cedit? Plaut Pers 2, 2, 18: v. TOWARDS, AGAINST for *adv* constr. v *supr.* **5.** usque (*adv., all the way*, with *prep*, or *acc of motion*): *to go from the upper sea to Rome*, a mari supero u Romam proficisci, Cic. Clu 68, 192 v. under *ad*, *supr* **6.** tēnus (*reaching to*, always placed after its case, constr. with *gen.*, or more usu *abl*) · *its dewlap hangs down to its legs*, crurum t. laqueatia pendent, Virg G 3, 53. *his kingdom extends to Taurus*, Tauro t. regnat, Cic Deiot 13, 36 *he plunged his sword to the hilt in his side*, lateri capulo t. addidit ensem, Virg Aen. 2, 553 hac tenus as *adv* : *to this point*, hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, ib. 6, 62. **7.** fine (or -i, *abl.* used as *adv.*, rare) *projecting from the wall up to the breast*, de muro pectoris f prominentes, Caes. B G 7, 47 **8.** The question *Whither?* is answered by *advs.* of *motion*, huc, illuc, eo, etc. *they hastened to the point with all speed*, huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19. with *ad* *to come to you here*, huc ad vos venire, Cic Rep 6, 15, 15 with *in* · *to this city*, huc in urbem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: with *gen* · *she removed to this neighbourhood*, huc viciniae commigravit, id. Andr. 1, 1, 43 *to and fro*, huc illuc, huc atque illuc, etc : also, huc et illo, Sen. huc et huc, Hor Epod. 4, 9 Fig. . *I have brought affairs to this point*, rem huc deduxi, Cic Cat 2, 2, 4. *to this must be added a certain sweetness*, huc accedat oportet suavitas quaedam, id. Am. 18, 66 sometimes accedit, etc, is used without the *adv.*: *add to this death*, acc mors, id Fin 1, 18, 60 *to proceed to such a pitch*, huc usque proficisci Plin 26, 4, 9, § 20 *they came to such extremity of want*, eo inopiae venere, Tac. Agr 28 *to this point (thus far) I could write with prudence*, hactenus fuit quod caute a me scribi posset, Cic. Att. 11, 4, 2 *his wishes had extended to this*, hactenus voluerat, Tac. A 12, 42, *fin.* v. SO FAR

**B.** In time · **1.** ad · with or without usque *to that time I was honest and virtuous*, ad id frugi usque et probus fui, Plaut Most 1, 2, 50 *Sophocles wrote tragedies to the end of his life*, Sophocles ad summam aetatem tragoedias fecit, Cic Tusc. 1, 3, 5 (the employment of a *past* tense shows that the action has ceased, otherwise the *present* would be used). *to this time*, ad id, Liv. 3, 22; ad id locorum, id. 9, 45 **2.** in (with *acc*, *till*) · *they stood in battle array to a late*

*hour*, in multum diei in acie constiterunt, Liv 27, 2 *they learned these things to old age*, usque in senectutem didicerunt haec, Quint. 12, II, 20: *to live from day to day (regardless of the future)*, in diem vivere, Cic Tusc. 5, 11, 33 so = *daily*, Liv 22, 39. **3.** expr. by *adv*s, quoad, quousque, etc: v UNTIL, etc *up to this time the outposts were quiet*, hactenus quietae stationes fuere, Liv. 7, 26. **C.** In other relations **I.** *Of number* ad (I) denoting an *approximation* *men to the number of* (i e *about*) 2300 *were slain*, ad duo milia et trecenti occisi, Liv 10, 17 (III) denoting the *limit reached* *to the last farthing*, ad assem, Hor Ep 2, 2, 27: *they all agree to a man (all together)*, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic Am 23, 86 so, ad unum, Cic Caes (III) denoting *addition in addition to the traitors of Valerii and Pyrrhus a third example should be added*, ad Valerianum Pyrrhive proditores tertium exemplum esset, Liv 24, 45 *to crown all*, ad omnia, id 35, 32 **II.** *Of conduct, etc, towards* **1.** in (with *acc*) *dutiful to his parents*, pius in parentes, Cic Off 2, 23, 90 *indulgence to our children*, in libros nostros indulgentia, id de Or 2, 40, 168 sometimes with *abl* (*in the case of*) *such was he to Priam his foe*, talis in hoste fuit Priamo, Verg Aen 2, 541 **2.** adversus (-um) *the greatest justice to others*, summa adversus alios justitia, Liv 3, 33 *pleasing to you*, gratum adversum te, Ter. Andr 1, 1, 15 **3.** ergā *the divine goodness to mankind*, divina bonitas e homines, Cic N D. 2, 23, 60 *unbroken fidelity to the Roman people*, perpetua e. populum Romanum fides, Caes B G. 5, 54 **III.** *Generally of relation* **1.** ad (I) of letters, books, etc., *addressed* or *dedicated* to any one *he wrote to me from Egypt*, ad me ex Aegypto literas misit, Cic. Lig. 3, 7 (*literas dare alicui* = to intrust a letter *to any one's hands* as messenger v. *mitto*) M. Tulli Ciceronis ad M Brutum Orator (II) of *adaptation* or *intention for* *a place suitable to land at*, locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes B G 4, 23 *a thing difficult to believe*, difficilis res ad credendum, Lucr. 2, 1027 *man is born to reason*, homo ad intelligendum natus, Cic Fin 2, 13, 40 *an opportunity to act*, occasio ad rem gerendam, Liv 37, 26. (III) of a standard, *according to* *they adapt themselves to their will and pleasure*, ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic Or 8, 24 (IV) *concerning, affecting* *I found it was nothing to Pamphilus*, comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter Andr 1, 1, 64. *as to the provinces*, quod ad provincias attinet, Liv 42, 10 *your feelings in regard to the marriage*, animus tuus ad nuptias, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4 **2.** in (with *acc*) · (I) of *adaptation* or *intention, aim*, etc, *for* · *a Greek verse to this effect*, Graecus in eam sententiam versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: *what is useful to the purpose*, quae in rem sunt, Liv 26, 44. (II) in adverbial expr: *to a greater extent*, in majus, Sall. J 73: *changed to barbarism*, in barbarum corruptum, Tac. A 6, 42 v Lat.-Eng. Dict. IN (B., III.) Instead of *prep* the idea of *to*, denoting *aim, purpose*, etc., is expr in various ways. (1.) after verbs of *giving* and the like, by *dat* *he gives to him his daughter in marriage*, ei filiam in matrimonium dat, Caes B G 1, 3 (II.) after verbs compounded with *ad*, by *dat* or *acc* *his mind was constant to no fortune*, nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, Liv. 41, 20 · *to speak kindly to the man*, hominem blande alloqui, Ter Ph 2, 1, 22. (III.) with idea of *advantage*, etc, by *dat* · usui esse, Caes B G 5, 1 (so, ex usu, ib. 1, 50) est utilitati, emolumento, detrimento, etc. (IV) by *subj* in *final* or *consecutive* sense *I came to greet you*, veni ut te salutarem *they sent men to carry the news*, miserunt qui nuntiarent. *here is something to see*, hic est quod spectetur *worthy to command*, dignus qui imperet v Lat Gram, § 449, *seqq* (V) as the sign of *inf* by *inf*: *to love*, amare *to err is human*, humanum est errare so, after verbs of *beginning, ceasing, desiring, ordering, forbidding*, etc *he ceased to sing*, canere desiit *he bade him to approach*, accedere jussit (in such cases it is necessary to refer to Lat.-Eng Dict. to ascertain what verbs take the *inf*, *subj* with ut, etc) *it is time to attempt*, tempus est conari, Liv 6, 18 (constr also with *ut*, etc) (VI) with *gerund, supine, fut partic*, etc: *a desire to contend*, certandi cupiditas *he gave me books to read*, dedit mihi libros legendos *born to endure sorrow*, miseriis natus ferendis *what are we to do?* quid faciendum est? *I came to greet you*, veni te salutatum, or, te salutaturus, or, salutandi causā *he said that he should vote for his condemnation*, dixit sua illum sententia condemnatum in · *nothing is easier to say*, nihil est dictu facilius *I am ashamed to say it*, pudet dictu. (VII) by *adv*, expr, eo, adeo, etc *I speak to the end that*, eo dico ne, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 62 (so, eo consilio, etc) *to that end was I born*, eo natus sum, Sall J 24 *to such an extent did these words fail of effect*, adeo haec dicta nihil movebant quemquam, Liv 3, 2 (VIII) the idea is contained in a word employed *let him see to that himself*, videat ipse, Cic Att 12, 21, 1, *fin*

**IV** Esp. in comparison **1.** ad *Thales was a very trifler to this man in wisdom*, ad sapientiam hujus Thales nimius nugator fuit, Plaut Cap 2, 2, 25 *nothing to Persius*, nihil ad Persium, Cic Or 2, 6 **2.** prae *all perfumes are bilge water to yours*, omnium odor unguentum p tuo nauteа est, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 5 **3.** after verbs of comparison *cum* is used or *dat* · v TO COMPARE. Similis takes *gen* or *dat.*: other words denoting *likeness, equality*, etc, usually take *dat.* v LIKE, EQUAL, etc

**toad:** būfo, ōnis *and the t is found in holes*, inventusque cavis b, Virg G. 1, 184

**——-stool:** perh fungus v. FUNGUS

**toady** (*subs*) **1.** assentātor, ōris (*fem* -trix, Plaut) *a t always magnifies what his patron, whom he courts, wishes to be great*, semper auget a quod is, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic Am 26, 98 v FLATTERER **2** pārāsītus: Plaut Cic **3.** ădūlātor, ōris: Auct. Her. v. PARASITE, SYCOPHANT.

**toady** (*v*) **1.** assentor, 1 *to t any one*, a alicui, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 70 Cic v TO FLATTER. **2.** ădūlor, *dep* (sometimes ădūlo), 1 (*to fawn like a dog*) constr. with *acc.* or *dat* Cic. Liv. Tac. . v. TO FAWN, CRINGE.

**toadyism:** **1.** assentātio, ōnis, *f.* *that t trained him*, istaec illum perdidit a, Plaut Bac. 3, 3, 7 Cic. **2.** assentātiuncŭla Cic Plaut. v. FLATTERY. **3.** ădūlātio · Cic. . Liv.: v. FAWNING.

**toast** (*subs*) **I.** *Bread dried by the fire.* *pānis tostus **II.** *A health drunk*: Phr: *I give a toast in a bumper*, propino poculum magnum, Plaut Curc. 2, 3, 8 v foll art

**toast** (*v*) · **1.** torreo, 2 *they prepare to t the corn by the fire*, torrere parant flammis fruges, Virg. Aen 1, 179 · v TO PARCH, ROAST. **2.** frīgo, xi, ctum or xum, 3 Hor · Plin. **II.** *To drink any one's health.* prōpīno, 1 (lit *to taste a goblet first*, and hand it to another) *I t. him in a bumper*, p poculum magnum, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 8; p. tibi salutem, id Stich 3, 2, 15 Phr. · *I t you, etc*, bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene vostram etiam Stephanum, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 27: bene mihi, bene vobis, id Pers 5, 1, 20

**tobacco:** *tabăcum *The t plant*, *nicotiana Linn. *To smoke t*, *tabaco, quod dicitur, uti (Wyttenb) *fumum Nicotianae haurire (Kr.): v. TO SMOKE, SMOKER *a t.-pipe* *fistula tabaci (Gesner) *fumisugium (Kr.). *a t.-box*, *pyxis, arcula tabaci (Kr.) *the smoke of t*, *fumus tabaci (Kr.).

**to-day** (*subs*) hŏdiernus dies *t-d*, h diem, Cic Cat 3, 9, 21 *before t-d.*, ante h diem, ib 3, 8, 20

**to-day** (*adv.*) hŏdiē *t-d are the nones of August*, h nonae Sextiles, Cic Verr. Act 1, 10, 31.

**toe:** **1.** digitus *both stood at once upright on tipt*, constitit in digitos extremo arrectus uterque, Virg Aen 5, 426 *short persons stand on tipt*, statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8 *to walk on tipt*, summis digitis ambulare, Sen. Ep III, 3 *he walks stealthily and silently on tipt*, vestigia furtim suspenso digitis ferit tacitumna gradu, Ov F 1, 446; suspensa levans digitis vestigia primis, Virg Cir 212 **2.** digĭtŭlus. *of a parrot's t's*, App Flor 2, p 349 *The great t* pollex Plin 7, 2, 2 Suet Cal. 57 *Having t's*, digĭtātus *birds with t's*, d aves, Plin 11, 47, 107 Phr. *to stand on tipt*, erigi in ungues, Quint *I started off quickly on tipt.*, suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter Ph 5 6, 28 *he walks on tipt with beating heart*, fert suspensos corde micante gradus, Ov 6, 338 (v *supr* 1) Fig. *when the commons were standing on the tipt of expectation*, quum plebs erecta exspectatione staret, Liv 2, 54, a recta civitas (*excited*), Tac 3, 11 *From top to t*, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic Rosc Com 7, 20 usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum, Plaut Epid 5, 1, 17 a vertice talos ad imos, Hor Ep 2, 2, 4

**toga:** tŏga (v. Smith's Ant 1134, *seqq*) *the t is the sign of peace and tranquillity*, pacis est insigne et otii t, Cic Pis 30, 73 *wearing the t*, togatus, id. Phil 5, 5, 14 *a t-wearing race*, gens t, Virg Aen 1, 282 *the purple-bordered t* (of free-born children and magistrates), t praetexta, Cic. Verr 5, 14, 36 praetexta (as *subs.*), id Cat 2, 2, 4 *wearing the t praetexta*, praetextatus, id Q Fr 2, 12, 3 praetextus, Prop · *the plain t* (assumed on reaching manhood), toga pura, Cic. Att 9, 6, 1 more freq t virilis, id. Sest 69, 144 *the whitened t* (worn by candidates for office), t. candida, Liv 4, 25 *wearing the white t*, as a candidate, candidatus, Cic Mur 27, 57 *the dark (mourning) t*, t pulla, id Vat 12, 30

**together:** **1.** sīmul (*at the same place or time*) *when we were set for several days*, quum s essemus complures dies, Cic Rep 1, 8, 13 *victorious in three wars t*, trium s bellorum victor, Liv 6, 4 with *cum* *which things I learned t with you*, quas res tecum s didici, Cic Acad. 1, 1, 3 *go in t with her*, intro abi cum istac s, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 104 with *et the enemy's carelessness and boldness increased t*, crescebat s. et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv 31, 36 (v Lat.-Engl. Dict) with *abl* *t with the people of Laodicea*, Laodicensis s, Tac A. 4, 55 (poet use) Hor S 1, 10, 86 **2.** ūnā (*at the same place or time*). *many were journeying t*, complures u iter faciebant, Caes B. G 2, 17 with *cum*: *they persuade their neighbours to go t. with them*, finitimis persuadent ut u. cum iis proficiscantur, ib 1, 5 *to give up t with the dress of yours*, ponere (amores) u. cum praetexta, Cic Am 10, 33 with *dat* (poet): Virg Aen. 8, 104. Join: una and simul *come, pray, t. with me*, i mecum obsecro u simul, Plaut. Most 4, 3, 43. *T. with* is freq. expr. by *cum* alone v. WITH. **3.** conjunctē *to relate my achievements t. with the other events*, c. cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic Fam. 6, 12, 2 **4.** conjunctim (*jointly*). *to take account of all the money t.*, c. rationem omnis pecuniae habere, Caes B. G. 6, 19. **5.** sometimes communiter (*in common*) · *from the letter which you wrote t with others*, ex litteris quas c. cum aliis scripsisti, Cic Att. 11, 5, 1. Phr. *the Fabrenus after separating joins t*, Fibrenus divisus in unum confluit, Cic Leg. 2, 3, 6: *to collect his forces t.*, cogere copias in unum lo-

cum, Caes B G 2, 5 *born t.*, uno et eodem temporis puncto nati, Cic. Div 2, 45, 95 *ten five days t.*, ex eo die dies continuos quinque, Caes B G 1, 48 *for three days t.*, triduum continuum, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 145 *the whole province t.*, universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168 *all t agree*, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic Am 23, 86 omnes uno ore consentiunt, ib : v. ALL, WHOLE May be expr also in various ways by words compounded with *con*

**toil** (*subs*) ‖. *Labour* **1.** lābor, ōris (*t. of mind or body*) *incessant t conquers everything*, i. omnia vincit improbus, Virg G. 1, 145 *to wear out oneself with t*, se l fiangere, Cic Arch 11, 29 v. LABOUR **2.** ŏpĕra (*pains, work*): *without men's manual t*, sine hominum manu atque o , Cic Off. 2, 4, 14 Join opera et labor, o atque studium, o cuiaque, Cic . v WORK, PAINS **3.** sūdor, ōris (*severe labour*) · *with great labour and t*, multo s et labore, Cic Font 1, 2. ‖. *A snare* rēte v. NET, SNARE

**toil** (*v*) **1** lābōro, 1 *to t for oneself*, sibi l , Cic Verr 3, 52, 121 *to t at anything*, l circa rem, Quint 6, 4, 1 in aliquid, Sen with *inf*, Hor A P 25 with *acc* *to t at*, Prop 4, 3, 33 Hor Epod 5, 60 v TO LABOUR **2.** ēlābōro, 1 *I am used to t to do good to causes*, e soleo ut prosim causis, Cic. de Or 2, 72, 295 *to t at a thing*, e in re, ib 1, 3, 9 so with *acc*, or in *pass* Cic Quint · Hor **3.** dēsūdo, 1 (*to fatigue oneself*) *t ing and labouring at this*, in his d. atque laborans, Cic Sen. 11, 38

**toilette:** cultus, ūs: cultus et ornatus, ūs. *women are known for elegance of t*, mundĭtiae et o et c , haec feminarum insignia sunt, Liv 34, 7 v DRESS Phr *a lady's t belongings*, animi mulierbris apparatus, Val Max 9, 1, 3 *her t is her charm*, speculo placet, Ov A A 3, 681 *to spend time at the t*, occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque, Sen (Kr ) *too much engaged at the t*, in cute curanda plus aequo operata, Hor Ep 1, 2, 29. *a t -table*, *abacus mundo muliebri instructus, ad ornandum factus (Kr )* *to make one's t*, *ornari , comi ac vestiri (Kr )*

**toilsome:** **1.** lābōriōsus *nothing is more t*, nihil laboriosius, Cic Leg 3, 8, 19 Liv **2.** ŏpĕriōsus · *a t task*, o res, Liv 4, 8 v. TROUBLESOME, DIFFICULT

**token:** signum v SIGN

**tolerable:** ‖. Lit : *capable of being endured* **1.** tōlĕrābĭlis. *t slavery*, t conditio servitutis, Cic Cat 4, 8, 16 **2.** tōlĕrandus *scarcely t poverty*, inopia vix t , Tac H 1, 21 **3.** pătĭbilis *pain must be regarded as t*, p dolores putandi sunt, Cic Tusc 4, 23, 51 Phr *to render labour t*, laborem levare alicui, id Or 34, 120 mitigare labores id de Or 3, 4, 14 v TO ALLEVIATE, LIGHTEN ‖. Transf. *moderately good* **1.** tōlĕrābĭlis *t speakers*, t oratores, id de Or. 1, 2, 8 **2** mĕdiocris (often in bad sense, *ordinary*) Cic. Caes. **3.** mŏdicus *a book of t size*, modicum quoddam corpus (historiae), Cic. Fam 5, 12, 4 *you have a t competence*, est tibi far m , Pers 3, 25 **4.** ălĭquantus (*considerable*) *a t number of arms*, a numerus armorum, Sall. J 74 *neut* used as *subs* *a t amount of land*, aliquantum agri, Cic Off 1, 10, 33. **5.** freq expr by sătis with *adj*. *a t singer*, s bonus cantor, Cic. **6.** expr. by *neg* with *adj*, etc : *very t speeches*, orationes non contemnendae saneque tolerabiles, Cic Brut 79, 273. Phr. *who does not know how few t. actors there are?* quis ignorat quam pauci sint quos aequo animo spectare possimus? id. de Or. 1, 5, 18.

**tolerably:** **1.** tōlĕrābĭlĭter *to speak t.*, t dicere, Col . Cels. **2.** tōlĕranter· Plin. **3.** mĕdiocrĭter *not even t. eloquent*, ne m. quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91. **4.** mŏdĭcē (*slightly*): *t. rich*, m. locuples, Liv. 38, 14. **5.** aliquantum (-to) *he who has approached t near to virtue*, qui processit a ad virtutis aditum, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48 **6.** sătis *I know that t well*, ego istuc s scio, Ter Hec. 5, 4, 37 *a t large mound*, tumulus s grandis, Caes B G 1, 43 *t good grazing*, s bene pascuae, Cic Off 2, 25, 89 **7** often expr by *neg* with *adv*, etc *t soon after*, non ita multo post, Liv 10, 12 *t. new images*, non ita antiqua simulacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 49, 109

**tolerance:** ‖. Lit : *endurance* tōlĕrātio, tōlĕrantia. both in Cic. v ENDURANCE ‖. Transf.: perh **1.** indulgentia. v INDULGENCE, KINDNESS **2.** făcĭlĭtas (opp. harshness) **3.** lēnĭtas v GENTLENESS, MERCY

**tolerant:** ‖. Lit . *enduring*: **1.** tōlĕrans *t of labour*, laborum t , Tac A 4, 1, *fin* **2.** pătiens (with *gen* ) v ENDURING ‖. Transf perh **1.** indulgens. v INDULGENT, KIND **2.** făcĭlis **3.** lēnis v GENTLE, MERCIFUL

**tolerate:** **1.** tōlĕro, 1, fĕro, etc . v TO BEAR. **2.** perh indulgeo, 2 **3.** may be expr by words meaning to *grant, allow he t'd liberty in Germany*, Germanis libertatem concessit, Caes B G 4, 15, *fin* *if you will not t this fault*, cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor S 1, 4, 140 v. TO GRANT, CONCEDE

**toleration:** perh libertas v LIBERTY Phr may be expr by words meaning *free, freedom, etc t. is necessary in a free state*, in civitate libera lingua mensque libera esse debet, Suet Tib 28 *t. of difference in religion*, * facilitas erga dissentientes in sacris (Kr )

**toll** (*v*) *to sound or ring a bell slowly as at a funeral* *campanam funebrem *or* feralem tractare, movere

**toll** (*subs*) **1** vectīgal, ālis, *n* (gen any *t on duty paid to the state*) **2.** portōrium (*t or duty on things exported, etc*) v TAX

**——-booth.** **1.** *the place where things were weighed to ascertain the toll* *taberna portorii **2.** *a prison* carcer v. PRISON

**——-collector:** **1.** portītor, ōris (*a customs collector*) Cic. **2.** exactor, ōris (gen term) Liv 28, 25.

**tomb:** **1.** tŭmŭlus (lit *a barrow*) *often standing by the t of Achilles*, quum ad Achillis t astitisset, Cic Arch 10, 24 *I raised an empty t (cenotaph)*, t. inanem constitui, Virg Aen 6, 505 called also t honorarius, Suet Claud 1 *a family t*, t gentilicius, Vell 2, 119, 5. **2.** sēpulcrum *a sphere and cylinder were placed on his t.*, in summo s (Archimedis) sphaera est posita cum cylindro, Cic Tusc 5, 23, 64 *the t of his fathers*, s patrium, id Rosc. Am 9, 24 **3.** mōnŭmentum (lit *any memorial erection*) *they buried his remains in the family t of the Domitii*, reliquias gentili Domitiorum m. condiderunt, Suet Ner 50 in sepulcri, Nep Ihon, 10 **4.** conditōrium Plin Ep. 6, 10, 5

**——-stone:** lāpis, ĭdis, *m* *let a t. be placed over me with this inscription*, fac lapis his scriptus stet supra ossa notis, Tib 1, 3, 54. so, l ultimus, Prop 1, 17, 20

**tome:** vōlūmen, lĭbri v VOLUME

**to-morrow** (*subs*) crastĭnus dies Plaut Stich 4, 2, 55 *to-m*, die crastini (old *abl*), id Most 4, 1, 25 without dies *to put off till to-m*, in crastinum differre, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367 *to-m morning*, crastina Aurora, Virg Aen. 12, 76: *the day after to-m.*, pĕrendĭnus dies, Caes B. G. 5, 30 without dies *be ready for the day after to-m*, in p paratus sis, Plaut Trin. 5, 2, 65

**to-morrow** (*adv*) · crās *to-m thou shalt be presented with a lyre*, c donaberis haedo, Hor Od, 3, 13, 3 used as *subs*. *when does that to-m -come?* c istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2 *the day after to-m.*, pĕrendiē Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 41.

**tone:** ‖. Lit · **1.** tŏnus. Vitr.: Macr. **2.** expr. by vox *to speak in a loud t.*, magna v. dicere, Caes. B G. 4, 25 *a sharp t*, v acuta, Cic. Or 18, 58: v. VOICE. **3.** sŏnus *from the highest t. to the lowest*, ab acutissimo s. usque ad gravissimum s , Cic de Or. 1, 51, 251. v SOUND Phr *to speak in a low t.*, submisse dicere, Cic de Or 2, 53, 215 ‖. Fig *manner of speaking* or *behaviour* · Phr : *he changes has t.*, mutat personam, vertit allocutionem, Plin Ep 2, 20, 8 *to adopt a lofty t*, magnifice, superbe, loqui Cic **III.** Of colour **1.** tōnus Plin. 35, 5, 11. **2.** Fig. cŏlŏr, ōris *whatever may be the t of my life*, quisquis erit vitae c, Hor. S 2, 1, 60 v CHARACTER.

**tongs:** forceps, cīpis, *m.* and *f* *the Cyclops turn the iron with t*, Cyclopes versant f ferrum, Virg G 4, 175

**tongue:** ‖. Lit lingua *the t is set free by being cut with a lancet*, l scalpello resectae liberantur, Cic Div 2, 46, 96 *to put out the t* (*in derision*), l exserere, Liv 7, 10 so l ejecta, Cic de Or 2, 66, 266 Phr *his name was at the tip of my t*, versabatur mihi nomen in primoribus labris, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 65 inter labra atque dentes latet, id ‖. Meton . *speech* **1.** lingua *to restrain one's t*, linguam continere, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 13 *persons of fluent and practised t*, quidam l celeri et exercitata, id. de Or 1, 18, 83 **2** ōs, ōris, *n.*: *it was demanded by the general t*, poscebatur o vulgi, Luc Agr 41 v MOUTH, VOICE. **3.** sermo, ōnis, *m* v TALK. **III.** *The language of a people* **1.** lingua *the knowledge of the Gaulish t.*, Gallicae l scientia, Caes B G 1, 47 Cic. *both t s* (Greek and Lat ), utraque l , Hor S 1, 10, 23 **2.** ōs, ōris Mela, 3, 3 **3.** sermo *we ought to use that t which is known to us*, eo s debemus uti qui notus est nobis, Cic Off 1, 31, 111 *the poverty of our native t*, patrii s egestas, Lucr 1, 832 v LANGUAGE. **IV.** *Of things shaped like a t* · **1.** lingua. *a t of land projects into the sea*, eminet l in altum, Liv 44, 11. **2** ligŭla (ling) *on the end of the ts of land*, in extremis l , Caes B. G 3, 12 *the t of a shoe-strap*, Juv 5, 20 *the t of a flute*, Plin 16, 36, 66, § 171 **3.** examen (*the t of a balance*) Virg. Aen 12, 725

**tonnage:** the *t* of a Roman vessel was calculated by the number of amphorae (Roman cubic feet) which it contained *a ship of large t*, navis quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv 21, 63 naves quarum minor nulla erat quam milium amphorarum, Lentul in Cic Fam 12, 15, 2

**tonsils:** **1.** tonsillae (*pl*): Cic. N D 2, 54, 135 Plin Cels **2.** glandŭlae (*pl* ) Cels

**too:** ‖. *Also* ĕtiam, praetĕrea, insŭper. v. ALSO, BESIDES ‖. *In an excessive degree* **1.** nĭmis (1) as *adv* proper *t. severely and unkindly*, n graviter n.que inhumane, Ter Heaut 5, 5, 1 Cic. (2) as *subs* foll by *part gen.* · *t much confidence*, n insidiarum, Cic Or 51, 170 Ov **2.** nĭmium (1) as *adv* proper *to be t niggardly*, n parce facere sumptum, Ter Andr 2, 6, 19 *t long*, n diu, Cic Cat. 1, 5, *init.* (2.) as *subs* · *the mean between t much and t. little*, mediocritas quae est inter n et parum id. Off 1 25, *fin.* *he has t. much good with has no ill*, n boni est cum nihil est mali, Enn in Cic Fin 2, 13. * **3.** use compar. of *adj* and *advv* : *the t powerful tide*, impetuosius aequor, Hor Od 1, 14, 8 *to articulate the letters t. nicely (affectedly)*, litteras exprimere putidius, Cic de Or 3, 11, 41 **4.** ultra modum (*to excess*), Plin Ep 7, 31, *init.* · so, extra modum (*immodestly*), Cic. de Or 3, 11, 41 **5.** sometimes expr. by *adj* compounded with prae v. *infr* Phr. *to go t far in anything*, modum egredi (excedere), Quint. 7, 6, 16 *to agitate oneself t. much*, ultra fas trepidare, Hor Od 3, 29, 33 *to feel injuries t. deeply*, injurias gravius aequo habere, Sall. Cat 51 so, largius aequo [potus], Hor Ep. 2, 2, 115 *t eager haste*, praepropera festinatio, Cic Fam

7, 8: *t. heavy a burden*, praegrave onus, Ov. H. 9, 98 *t early*, praematurus (v PREMATURE). [N B—Sometimes the word itself implies excess *e. g.* longus, *t long* or *tedious* (l. in narrationibus, Tac. Or 21); artus or arctus, *t narrow* or *limited* (a. stipato theatro, Hor Ep 2, 1, 60 but also, nimis arta convivia, ib. 1, 5, 29) brevis, *t short* (vitae summa brevis, Hor Od 1, 4, 15)· sero, *t. late* v LATE]

**tool:** I. LIT 1. in collect sense, *the tools and apparatus (stock) of any craft or trade*, instrūmentum thus, i. rusticum (Phaedr 4, 5, 24) denotes *farm stock of all kinds*: i venatorium (Plin. Ep 3, 19), *hunting implements, etc.* in later Latin (esp in *pl*), used also as Eng. thus Isid Or. 19, 7, we have the heading, de instrumentis fabrorum (*concerning the tools used by smiths*) and Nizol quotes from pseudo-Cic de Dom., instrumenta lanificia, *tools or implements used in woollen manufacture*. [N B—Oft expr. without the use of a special word e. g *the axe, a t. used in felling trees*, securis qua arbores succiduntur *the saw, a carpenter's t*, serra qua fabri lignarii utuntur.] 2. ferrāmentum (*an iron t*) *t s of agriculture labourers*, f agrestia, Liv 1, 40 esp *cutting implements* cf Cic Cat 3, 5, 10 Mart (Utensilia, *any articles of common use* Liv Col) II. Fig *a person used as an instrument* minister, tri *using Calchas as his t.*, Calchante in, Virg Aen. 2, 100 Cic. Clu 22, 60 (minister in maleficio) Phr *he would easily be able to make a t of Antony*, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum, Sall Cat 26

**tooling:** ŏpus: v. WORKMANSHIP

**tooth:** I. *Of man or other animals* dens, ntis, *m* · for the diff kinds of teeth, as dentes primores, adversi, praecisores (*front-t.*); d maxillares, genuini, molares (*back-t., grinders*); and canini (*eye-t.*) · v Smith's Lat. Dict. s v: *an upper, lower*, t. d. superior, inferior, Cels. 6, 9, *med To extract a t*, d eximere, Cels. ib. extrahere, Plin 32, 7, 26 (in sense of, *to cause it to come out*) · *to knock the t out of any one's head*, d alicui excutere, Juv 16, 10. *loose t*, d mobiles, Plin 32, 7, 26 *decayed t*, d. cariosi, ib *hollow t*. d exesi, id 30, 3, 8 *to put anything in hollow t*, aliquid cavis dentium indere, ib *to scrape a foul t*, scabrum d scalpere, Cels 7, 12, 1 *any one's t have been loosened by a blow*, alicui labant ex ictu d, ib *a t comes out*, cadit s excidit d, ib: *to press a t into its place*, d in locum [suum] digito adurgere, ib *to clean the t*, d purgare. also, levare, Mart 14, 22 *to gnash the t.*, dentibus frendere, v. TO GNASH Phr *to cut the t.*, dentire, Plin 30, 3, 8 *to do so with difficulty*, tarde dentire, ib *having badly formed t*, male dentatus, Ov R. Am. 339· *to cast a thing in a person's t.*, aliquid objicere, exprobrare alicui (v TO REPROACH) *t. and nail* (*by every possible means*), manibus pedibus [obnixe omnia facere], Ter Andr. 1, 1, 134 *a small t*. denticulus, Pall 1, 28. *extr*

II. By analogy, *tooth or prong of an instrument*. dens e g *of a comb*, d. pectinis, Varr L. L 5, 23, 113: *of a saw*, d. serrae, Plin. *a small t of the kind*, denticulus, Pall: *furnished with such t.*, dentatus, denticulatus v. TOOTHED.

III. Fig.: *of anything that consumes and devours* Phr.· *to be assailed by the t. of envy*, invido dente morderi, Hor. Od 4, 3, 16 so, *the t of calumny*, dens maledicus, Cic. Balb 26, *init.*· called also ater dens, Hor. Epod 6, 15. *the t. of time*, vetustas (cf Curt. 3, 4, *med*), multa monumenta *vetustas exederat*· never, dens temporis or aevi

——**-ache:** dolor dentium: Cels. 6, 9. Phr. *in case of t.*, quum dens dolet, ib. *fin.*: si dens condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52 *to suffer from acute t.*, *dentium dolore cruciari.

——**-brush:** *peniculus dentibus purgandis (Ki)

**toothed:** 1. dentātus· *t rakes* (or *harrows*), d. rastri, Varr: Plin. 2. dentĭcŭlātus (*furnished with small or fine teeth*) *a t-sickle*, falx d, Col. 2, 21· Plin

**toothless:** ēdentŭlus *women t and old*, e vetulae, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118 Arn. Phr.: *t gums*, inermis gingiva, Juv. 10, 200 so perh. nuda gingiva or by circuml, dentibus carens, Plin dentibus vacuus, Tac. (Ki)

——**-pick:** dentiscalpium Mart. 14, 24, *lem*. where are mentioned lentiscus (*a t of wood*); and pinna (*a quill*). besides these, *thorns* or *prickles* (spinae) were used for the purpose whence Petr. 32, *fin.*, spina argentea, *a silver [thornlike] t. to use a t*, dentes spina, pinna, etc, levare Mart 1. c

——**-powder:** dentifrĭcium (*medical*) Plin 28, 11, 49

**toothsome:** boni suci, suāvis, palato jucundus v PALATABLE

**top** (*subs*). I. *Highest point* 1. use summus, in agreement with *subs*· e g *the Exchange from t to bottom*, Janus summus ab imo, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 54 *at the t. of his voice*, summa voce, id S 1, 3, 7 et *pass*. (L G. § 343) 2. fastīgium (esp *of a building*). cf Virg Aen 2, 458, evado ad summi fastigia culminis v PINNACLE 3. cācūmen, ĭnis, *n* (*extreme point of anything*) *the t's (summits) of mountains*, montis cacumina, Luci Used of *trees*, Virg E 6, 28 4 culmen, ĭnis, *n* (*an elevated kind of wood*, more = Eng *summit*): *the t's of the Alps*, c Alpium, Caes B G 3, 2 *Troy falls from her lofty t*, ruit alto a c Troja, Virg. 2, 290. See also HEIGHT, ELEVATION, TIP. Phr *from t to toe*, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. R Com. 7, 20 *you are all wisdom from t. to bottom*, tu quantus quantus es nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter Ad 3 3, 40 *to overthrow a state from t to bottom*, civitatem funditus evertere, Cic Am 7, 23 v UTTERLY. II. *A toy so called* turbo, ĭnis, *m* Virg. Aen 7, 378 Tib *to spin a t*, t. versare v. TO SPIN (III.) [Trochus, Gr τροχός, is *a hoop*]

**top** sūpĕrior, summus v. UPPER, and preced arts

**top** (*vb*) i e *to rise above* sūpĕro, exsŭpĕro, i v. TO OVERTOP

**topaz:** tōpāzion or os (?) Plin 37, 8, 32 *Adj.*, tōpāzĭăcus Venant

**top-heavy:** *gravior (praegravis) a superiore parte

——**-knot:** nodus crinium in vertice summo substrictus, religatus; cf. Tac G 38? *On the head of a bird*, ăpex, ĭcis, *m*: Plin 11, 37, 44.

——**-mast:** perh. malus superior, summus. v. MAST.

——**-sail:** 1. suppārum: *to hoist a t.*, s. intendere, Sen Ep 77, *init* (see the place): Lucan 2. called also appy. dōlo, ōnis, *m. to hoist the t*, d erigere, Liv 36, 44 (In either case is meant *a kind of t. used for greater speed*)

**tope:** pōto, 1 v. TO TIPPLE

**toper:** pōtātor: v TIPPLER

**topic:** res v SUBJECT.

**topmost:** summus *the t. ridge of a mountain*, s jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21 cf. TOP, *subs.* (1).

**topographer:** chōrŏgrăphus Vitr 8, 2, 6 (*al* chorographis) Or expr by verb: *a good t.*, *qui regionum situm bene (diligenter, accurate) describit

**topographical:** Phr *t. details*, descriptio locorum, Cic de Or 2, 15, 63: Quint: *to give t details*, de forma situque (oppidi, agri, etc.) scribere, cf. Hor Ep 1, 16, 4· also, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3, accipe temperiem coeli, *regionis situm*, villae amoenitatem.

**topography:** locorum *s.* regionum descriptio Cic.: Quint. Also as *t t.*, chorographia· Vitr. 8, 2, 6 (*al.* chorographis).

**topsy-turvy:** Phr: *to turn things t.*, omnia sursum deorsum versare, Sen. Ep. 44, 3: quod sursum est deorsum facere, Petr. 63, *fin.*: less literally, omnia infima summis paria facere, turbare, miscere, Cic Leg 3, 9, *init.*. summa imis miscere, Vell. 2, 2 and more generally still, omnia permiscere, confundere, perturbare. v. TO CONFUSE.

**torch:** 1. fax, fācis, *f.* (*a piece of dry wood, covered with inflammable material, for lighting fires, etc.*)· *to paint t s* (*making them of tapering pieces of wood*), f inspicare, Virg G 1, 292. *nuptial t s*, f. nuptiales, Cic Clu. 6, 15 Hor Virg. See also FIRE-BRAND 2. taeda (*a t. of pine-wood*) *to fire anything by means of t s*, taedā [collect] aliquid incendere, Caes B C 2, 11 *the blazing t s of the Furies*, t. ardentes Furiarum, Cic. Pis 20, 46. also *nuptial t s*, Ov M 4, 758 3. fūnāle, is, *n.* (*a kind of t made of tow or cord covered with fat or wax*) Cic Sen 13, 44 (in relating the same story, Val Max 3, 6, 4, has cereus funalis *m.*). Virg. Aen 1, 727 (from which passage and the similar use of cereus [funalis], this kind of torch would appear to have been esp used at banquets, cf Sen Ep 122, 11, ad faces et cereos vivere). Hor 4. lampas, ădis, *f* (Gk λαμπάς· esp used in poet. and in speaking of Gr. affairs) *Turnus hurled a blazing t (as firebrand)*, ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus, Virg Aen 9, 535 Cic Verr 2, 47, 115 (in speaking of a Greek *statue of Cupid*) *of the wedding-t.*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9 Fig *they hand on the t of life*, vitai lampada tradunt, Lucr. 2, 78 5. cēreus (like funale) Sen v *supr* (3)

——**-bearer:** 1. poet, taedĭfer, ĕri; *f.* -fĕra Ov. H 2, 42 (t Dea) 2. lampādārius (v late) Imp Cod. (Called also, lampadifer, Not Tir) [N B—In prose best expr by meton, using funale, as Cic Sen 13, 44, crebro funali et tibicine, *with a number of torch-bearers* (lit *torches*) *and pipers*, *the torch* implying *the bearer*. Servum praelucentem, Suet Aug 29, is an expr. hardly to be imitated Cic would perh rather have said, servum cum funali praecedentem; or servum funale [taedam] praeferentem, cf id Cat 1, 6, 13, cui non ad libidinem facem praetulisti]

——**-light:** Phr *by t*, ad faces et cereos, Sen Ep 122, 11 *to be escorted home by t*, *cum funalibus [crebro funali, cf preced art] deduci *it is better for the purpose than daylight*, *melius tali rei convenit lux taedarum quam solis.

**torment** (*subs*). crŭcĭātus v. TORTURE.

**torment** (*v*) i e. *to distress greatly* 1. crŭcio, 1 *do not t. yourself, my love!* ne cruciа te anime mi! Ter Eun. 1, 2, 15 *how poor mothers t themselves*, ut miserae matres cruciantur, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 3 *to be t'd with grief*, dolore cruciari, Cic Fin. 2, 4, 14 Strengthened, excrucio, 1 *lust and cowardice t and disquiet the mind*, libido et ignavia animum ex et sollicitant, ib. 1, 16, 50. Note also phr excruciare aliquem animi, Ter Ph 1, 4, 9 2. exănīmo, 1 (lit. *to take away life*· hence, *to distress greatly with fear, etc*) *why do you t. me with your complainings?* cur me querelis ex tuis? Hor Od 2, 17, 1 cf. Cic Mil 34, 93; me ex et intermunt hae voces Milonis..... Ter. Virg. 3. ango, xi, ctum, 3 (lit *to throttle*. hence, *to put to extreme distress*)· *to be t'd with fear*, cruciatu timoris angi, Cic Off. 2, 7, 25: *to be t'd in mind*, angi animo, Cic. Br. 2, 6 (also, angi animi, Pl.) Join sollicitare atque angere, Cic.; angi et cruciari, id. 4. sollĭcĭto, 1 (*to disquiet*: a less strong word): Cic. 5. verso, 1 (*to keep in a state of agitation*) *I'll t him nicely to-day, as I'm alive!* versabo ego illunc hodie, si vivo, probe! Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 6: cf. Enn. in Cic. Sen. *init.*, [cura] quae nunc te coquit et versat, in pectore fixa Liv 6. vexo, 1 (*to handle roughly* hence, *to put to suffering, trouble greatly*)· *anxiety t.s the guilty*, sollicitudo v. impios, Cic Leg 1, 14, 40: in sim. sense, Sall. Cat. 15, ita conscientia

mentem excitam vexabat **7.** ēnĕco, ui, ctum, 1 (as we say, *to t. or worry to death*) *you t me* ' enecas (also, enicas) me ! Ter v TO WORRY.

**tormentor:** expr by verb *his t.s were indefatigable*, * illi autem haud-quaquam cessare, quin miserum [omnibus modis] vexarent, cruciarent, aegritudine conficerent. Sometimes carnifex may serve cf Ter Andr 4, 1, 26, quantas . mihi confect sollicitudines meus carnifex (*my t*). (Not tortor in this sense: v. TORTURER)

**tormenting** (*adj*): perh crūdēlis; ăcerbus, ăcerbissimus (*afflictive, very painful, cruel*) v. PAINFUL, CRUEL. Or expr by phr. *t fears*, metūs cruciatus; metus quo cruciatur animus: v TO TORMENT. *T. pains*, faces dolorum, Cic. Off 2, 10, 37

**tornado:** tempestas or perh. turbo. v. WHIRLWIND

**torpedo:** **I.** *The fish* torpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* · Cic N. D. 2, 50, *fin.* (Raia torpedo, Linn) **II** *An explosive engine* * tormentorum genus quae torpedines appellantur.

**torpid:** **I.** Lit torpens: strictly *part* of torpeo v NUMB **II.** Fig: *wanting in energy* pĭger, ĭners, ignāvus v SLUGGISH, INACTIVE *To grow t.*, torpescere, Sall Jug 2

**torpor:** torpor (both lit, of *numbness* or *want of sensation*, and fig, of *listless inactivity*) *t. of rulers*, t principum, Tac G. 46. Usu better, pigrĭtia, ĭnertia, ignāvia v INACTIVITY, SLUGGISHNESS

**torpidly:** perh languĭdē v. LANGUIDLY

**torrent:** **I.** *A rapid stream*

**1.** torrens, ntis, *m* (strictly *part* with fluvius understood whence we find such exprr as torrentes fluvii, Varr R. R. 1, 12, *fin*, torrentia flumina, Virg Aen 7, 52) *the discourses rushes on like a t*, fertur quasi torrentis oratio, Cic Fin 2, 1, 3 Virg Prov *to stem the t* (*in rowing*) dirigere brachia contra t, Juv 4, 90. **2.** by circuml : *flumen rapidum; rapido decurrens flumine rivus, amnis.* **II.** *Heavy fall of rain, etc*: Phr. *t.s of rain fall*, imber torrentis modo effunditur, Curt 8, 4, *ad init* : *I came to Capua amid t.s of rain*, maximo imbri Capuam veni, Cic. Fam. 7, 20 cf. Virg G. 1, 333, densissimus imber: *t.s of blood*, multus, plurimus sanguis, Liv. 2, 64, *med* (pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque, plurimo sanguine) *t.s of tears*, multae lacrimae, Caes B G 1, 20

**III.** Fig. *of that which rushes on vehemently*: torrens *e g* verborum: Quint 10, 7, 23. Nearly in same sense, flumen v. FLOOD

**torrid:** torridus: *the t zone*, zona t. geog. *t t.* (described by Virg. G. 1, 234, as zona.... torrida semper ab igni by Plin 2, 68, thus: media terrarum.. .. exusta flammis et cremata comminus vapore torrentur) Kr. quotes torrida zona from Plin, but without ref Phr *the t. zone*, pars (terrae) fervidis inclusa caloribus, Hor Od. 3, 24, 37 also, qua parte debacchantur ignes, ib 3, 3, 55 *not far from the t. zone*, haud procul ab ardoribus, Sall Jug 18.

**torso:** perh. * truncum signum.

**tortoise:** testūdo, ĭnis, *f.* Cic. Plin. Oft. to denote a *kind of military shield-work or shed* · *to advance a t. against a place*, t agere, Caes. B G 5, 43: *to form a t.*, t facere, id. *Of a t.*, testudineus e g *t pace* ["*snail's pace*"], t. gradus, Pl. Aul 1, 1, 10. (Chĕlys, Gk χέλυς, only in Petr. fr. p. 682, Burm)

—— **-shell:** testūdĭnis pūtāmen · *to cut t. into thin plates*, testudinum putamina in lamnas secare, Plin. 9, 11, 13 Also meton. testudo: Virg. G. 2, 463. *Of t.*, testudĭneus. Tib.. Prop. Hence, testudĭnea, orum, *articles made of t*, Javol. Dig. 32, 100, § 4.

**torture** (*subs*): **I.** *Pain inflicted with a view to obtain confession or evidence*: **1.** tormentum (almost always *pl.* · used also for *the instrument of t*) · *to make inquiry by t.*, tormentis quaerere, Cic. Deiot. 1, *fin* · per t. quaerere [quid sit veri], Plin Ep 10, 97 (96), 8 *to do so with the severest t.s*, omnibus t. vehementissimis quaerere, Cic Clu 63, 176 cf. verberibus ac t quaestionem habere, id Ph 11, 2, 5 *to wring out a confession by t*, tormentis confessionem exprimere, Suet Tib. 19 *to apply t*, t adhibere, Cic Off. 3, 9, 39 **2.** quaestio (*of slaves* lit *examination, which in their case was made under t.*) *to reveal anything under t* [of a slave], in quaestione aliquid dicere, Cic Clu. 63, 176 *to demand a slave to be examined under t*, servum in quaestionem postulare, ib 64. *extr.* **II.** *Pain inflicted by way of punishment or cruelty* **1.** crūcĭātus, ūs (*cruel and inhuman treatment*) *to be put to death with cruel t.s*, cum cruciatu necari, Caes B G 5, 45 cf ib 56, omnibus cruciatibus affectus necatur *to be mangled with extreme t.s*, per ultimos c lacerari, Curt 6, 11 *to be hurried away to t*, in cruciatum abripi, Ter Andr 4, 4, 47 *to submit to* (*any*) *t*, dare se in c, Cic R Am 41, 119 **2.** supplĭcium (*any very severe or cruel penalty*, esp *capital punishment of a cruel kind*) · *to kill a person with the most cruel t.s*, aliquem omni s. cruciatum necare, Cic Man 5, *init.*: cf. s miserrima et crudelissima perferre [fig], id ad Pomp [Att. 8, 11] **3.** tormenta, orum (cf. *supr.* 1) *to put a person to death by five and every conceivable t*, aliquem igne atque omnibus t excruciatum interficere, Caes B G 6, 18 (19) the *sing* occurs in this sense, Suet Tib 62 (fidicularum simul urinaeque tormento). See also verb (foll. art)

**4.** carnĭfīcīna (*executioner's work*) *to undergo t*, c subire, Cic Tusc. 5, 27, 78 Liv *Instruments of t.* tormenta (gen term) Plin 34, 8, 19, § 89 [also perh so to be understood in the passages given under I] specially ēculĕus (v RACK), fidĭcŭlae, arum (*cords for distending the limbs*) · Suet l c Sen also, verbera, ignis; enumerated among the instrumenta crudelitatis, Curt 6, 11

**III.** *Any extreme suffering* **1.** crūcĭātus *to undergo incredible t.s* (*from gout*), incredibiles c [et indignissima tormenta] pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6 *to cause dreadful t.s*, taetros c. ciere, Cic. poet Fin. 2, 29, 94. used of *mental agony*, id. Att. 11, 11 (confectus jam cruciatu maximorum dolorum). **2.** tormentum *no acuter t. than envy*, invidia non majus t, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: *the t.s of Fortune*, Fortunae t., Cic Tusc 5, 1, 1 cf *supr* (1) **3.** expr. by dŏlōres, with some intensive word. v PAIN, TORMENT **4.** carnĭfīcīna · Cic Tusc 3, 13, *init* (used as a very strong expr, *downright torture* quum omnis aegritudo miseria est, tum *carnificina* est aegritudo).

**torture** (*v*) **1.** torqueo, si, tum, 2 (both lit and fig) *to t any one like a slave*, aliquem servilem in modum t., Suet Aug 27 Cic Fig.. *to be t.d by envy or fear*, invidia, metu torqueri, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 37 Cic *Comps.* (1.) extorqueo, 2 (strengthened from simple verb): *t me!* (*and see*) *if such is not the fact*, extorque, nisi ita factum est, Ter. Ad 3, 4, 37 Liv more freq. = TO EXTORT, WRING FROM (q v) (2) distorqueo, 2 (fig): *he t.d (them) in a novel way*, novo quaestionis genere distorsit, Suet. Dom. 10. also fig, Sen **2.** crŭcio, excrŭcio, 1 v TO TORMENT. **3.** lăcĕro, 1 (lit *to tear and mangle*: hence, *to use with great cruelty*): *grief t.s the heart*, aegritudo l animum, Cic poet Tusc 3, 13 more fully, animum doloribus l, Veli 2, 130 cf Auct Dom. 23, *init*, omni crudelitate l, Ov **4.** other phrs may be derived from pieced art. and artt. RACK (*subs* and *verb*). *e. g.* tormenta adhibere, tormenta admovere (Curt 6, 11), in equuleum injicere, etc

**torturer:** **1.** tortor (*a person who inflicts torture*, in senses I, II. v. *subs*) · Cic. Clu 63, 177 Hor.. Curt Fig of conscience Juv 13, 195 **2.** carnĭfex, ĭcis (*executioner*). Pl : Cic.

**torturing** (*adj*): v. TORMENTING. *T. pain*, cruciatus (dolorum) v TORTURE. *T suspense*, anxietas (dubitatio) quae animum versat atque sollicitat

**toss** (*v*) **I** Lit · jacto, 1 · *to be t'd at sea*, (tempestate) in alto jactari, Cic Inv 2, 31 Virg. *To t about* (e g. *the head*), quăto, quasso v. TO SHAKE

**II.** Fig. *of the mind*: ăgĭto, verso, sollĭcito, 1 v. TO AGITATE, DISQUIET.

**toss** (*subs.*) · jactus, ūs: v. THROW.

**total** (*adj.*) tōtus, ūnīversus, cunctus v ALL, WHOLE

**total** (*subs*) summa v. SUM.

**totality:** **1.** summa v SUM. **2** ūnīversĭtas (*the whole taken together*) *in the t of things* (*the universe*), in universum, Cic N. D 1, 43, 120 Plin. See also WHOLE.

**totally:** omnīno, plāne, prorsus, etc. v. WHOLLY, ALTOGETHER

**totter:** **1.** lăbo, 1 (*to be on the point of falling*) *the image t.s*, signum l, Cic Verr 4, 43, 95 **2.** nūto, 1 *the ash t.s*, ornus n, Virg Aen 2, 630: *to steady the t ing state*, rem publicam nutantem stabilire, Suet Vesp 8 **3.** văcillo, 1 v. WAVER, SWAY, STAGGER. **4.** tĭtŭbo, 1 v REEL, STAGGER *T ing steps*, titubata vestigia, Virg Aen. 5, 332.

**tottering:** văcillātio: v REELING. Or expr. by circuml with verb.

**touch** (*subs*) } **touching:** } **I** *The act* **1.** tactus, ūs *lute-strings answer to every t*, chordae ad quemque t respondent, Cic de Or. 3, 57, 216. *a slight t*, levis t, Ov Met 4, 180. *The sense of t.*, t, Cic. N D. 2 56, 141. **2** tactio (as verbal *subs.* with *acc*) quid tibi hanc digito tactio est, Plaut Poen 5, 5, 29 *The sense of t*, t, Cic Tusc. 4, 9, 20 **II.** *Contact* **1.** contāgio Cic Div 1, 30, 63 **2.** contactus, ūs Virg Plin **3.** contāges, is, *f.*. Lucr. **4.** contāgium Lucr Plin **5** attactus, ūs (only in *abl sing*) · Ov. Met 14, 414 Virg **6.** stringor *the t of cold water*, s gelidae aquae, Lucr 3, 693 **III.** *T t in Art* · perh pēnĭcillus, ci Cic Q Fr 2, 15 [N B—*T* used metaph for delicate or subtle marks of character or quality must generally be expr by subtilis or some other *adj* according to the context] Phr. *the finishing t*, manus extrema, Cic Brut. 33, 126 v. STROKE

**touch** (*v*): **I.** Lit.: **1.** tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3. *to t. the ground with the knee*, t genu terram, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 57 *she t'd their faces with a wand*, ora virga t., Ov Met 14, 413. *Of food wolves did not t the bodies*, corpora non t lupi, Ov Met 7, 550 · Plaut. [v TASTE]. **2.** attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 *before the battering ram had t'd the wall*, priusquam aries murum attigisset, Caes B G. 2, 32 (*no one*) *has t'd a fraction of my body*, de praeda mea (nemo) terunciam a, Cic Fam. 2, 17, 4 **3.** contingo, 3 *the moon almost t.ing the earth*, luna terram paene c, id. Div. 2, 41, 91 v REACH, SEIZE **4.** attrecto, 1, contrecto, 1 v. HANDLE. **5.** affĭcio, 3: v. AFFECT *Not to t.*, abstĭneo (with *refl. pron* and *abl.*), Cic.: v. ABSTAIN. *To t lightly*, lĭbo, 1 (poet), Ov A A. 1, 577. **II.** Fig *to affect mentally* **1.** tango, 3 *to t the heart by a complaint*, cor t. querela, Hor. A P. 98 Cic. Liv v AFFECT. **2.** attingo, 3: Lucr. Cic.. Liv. v AFFECT. **3.** affĭcio, fēci, fectum Cic.. v. AFFECT. **4.** mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 · v. MOVE **5.** flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. BEND, SOFTEN. **6.** stringo, nxi, ctum, 3 *the spectacle of filial piety t'd his heart*, animum patriae s pietatis imago, Virg. Aen 9, 294 Phr · *to t, t. nearly, any one's honour or character*, violare alicujus existimationem, Cic. Fam 13, 73.

—— **-at:** nautical *t. t.*. expr. by appellere navem with ad or in (ripam, littus, etc.) cf. Cic Phil. 2, 11, 26: id. Att. 13, 21.

—— **upon:** **I.** Lit.· tango, attingo v. BORDER. *Tang upon* contiguus, contermĭnus v. BORDERING,

NEIGHBOURING ‖. Fig. 1. attingo, 3 *I t. upon those subjects unwillingly*, invitus ea a, Liv. 28, 27 Plaut. Cic Sall. 2. tango, 3 *that third point which has been t'd upon by Crassus*, illud tertium quod a Crasso tactum est, Cic de Or 2, 10, 43 *I will t upon each point slightly*, leviter unum quodque t, id Rosc Am 30, 83 3. perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *to merely t. upon each subject*, tantummodo p unamquamque rem, ib 32, 91 Join perquam breviter p atque attingere, id. de Or 2, 49, 201. 4. dēlībo, 1 (rare in this sense), *to t upon everything in telling a story*, omnia narratione d, Quint 4, 2, 55. 5. percurro, 3 v. RUN OVER, CURSORY Or expr. by *adv.* summatim, strictim, with verbs meaning *to speak, etc* Phr. *which topics your fine rhetoricians have not so much as t'd upon*, quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, id. 1, 19, 87 *to t upon the principal points*, rerum summas attingere, Nep Pelop 1

**touch-hole:** *foramen tormenti cui scintilla apponitur

**touching** (*prep*) quod attinet ad *t our dealings with the people we seem, etc*, quod ad populares nostros a videmur.., Cic Fam 1, 2 2. de *t Otho I have misgivings*, de Othone diffido, id Att 12, 42 v CONCERNING 3. ad, quod ad v AS (Phr C *As to* or *for*) Or, in some cases, expr. by simple *acc.* e g *t that which you said, namely, that, etc, I quite agree with you*, illud quod a te dictum est esse, etc, valde tibi assentior, id de Or 1, 28, 126 v (WITH) REGARD (TO)

**touching** (*adj*) 1. mollis (poet) *t. plaints*, m querelae, Hor Od 2, 9, 17 2. flexanimus Cic Cat v. AFFECTING Expr by verb v. TOUCH, II, AFFECT

**touch-stone:** ‖. Lit. 1. cōticŭla Plin. 33, 8, 43. 2. lapis Horachus Lydius ib. 3. index, ĭcis, *m* Ov. Met 2, 706 4 *schistus Lydius Linn. Phr: *after applying the t.*, postquam indicium est factum, Vitr. 9, 3 ‖. Fig obrussa (*a testing of gold*) *reason must be used as a t.*, adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic Brut 74, 258 *to apply the t to arguments*, argumenta ad obrussam exigere, Sen Q N 4, 5

—— **-wood:** *lignum putre

**touchy:** 1. offensionum promor, cf Tac Ann 4, 29 2. stomachosus *a somewhat t. letter* stomachosiores litterae, Cic Att 3, 11, *fin* 3. mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (*of disposition*, animus), Cic Att 1, 17 v. IRRITABLE, CHOLERIC

**tough:** ‖. *Not brittle* · 1. lentus *t boughs*, l rami, Verg Georg 4, 558. 2. dūrus *a t. fowl*, d. gallina, Hor Sat 2, 4, 18: Plin. 3. tĕnax: v. TENACIOUS ‖. *Not easy.* difficilis, arduus v. DIFFICULT, HARD.

**toughness:** dūritia: *t of the skin* (*of a serpent*), d pellis, Ov Met 3, 63 [N B—Lentitia = either *flexibility* or *viscosity*]

**tour:** 1. iter, ĭtinĕris, *n* (gen. term) v JOURNEY. 2. pĕregrīnātio (*in foreign countries*) Cic in *pl*, id Am 27, 103. 3. lustrātio (rare) *a t through the municipal towns*, l municipiorum, id Phil. 2, 23, 57. 4. circuitus, ūs, *m after a t. through Asia and Syria he came to Egypt*, Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum petit, Suet Aug 17. [N B—Not excursio] Phr.: *to make a t through* or *round*, circumeo, lustro, pĕragro v. TRAVERSE, GO (ROUND): *after making a t round the nearest islands*, proximis insulis circuitis, Suet Aug. 98. *To take a walking t*, pĕrambŭlo, 1 v WALK

**tourist:** 1. viātor (gen term). v. TRAVELLER. 2. pĕregrīnātor (*a t. in a foreign country*) Cic. Fam 6, 18

**tournament:** *decursio equestris, cf Suet Cal. 18 *ludus equester *ludicrum equitum certamen *equestris pugnae spectaculum.

tow (*subs*) stuppa Liv 21, 8 Caes.: Plin. *Burning t*, stuppea flamma, Virg Aen 8, 694 *Made of t*, stuppeus, Virg: Ov. *Pertaining to t*, stuppārius, Plin

**tow** (*v*) naut *t t* · expr. by verb meaning *to draw*, with *abl* of remulcum (*a t-line, t-rope*): e g *he t's away the vessel*, navem remulco abstrahit, Caes B C 2, 23, *fin to t a ship*, navem remulco trahere, Liv 25, 30 *he t's the merchantmen as prizes into Alexandria*, naves onerarias remulco victricibus suis navibus Alexandriam deducit, Auct. B Alex 11, *fin* Or expr. by ădĭgo (v CONVEY) cf. Tac. Ann 11, 18 or by trăho simply, cf ib. 2, 24 *Men who t vessels*, ĕquisŏnes nautici, Varr in Non 116, 1 helcuārii, Mart 4, 64, 22

**toward:** } **towards** (*prep*) } ‖. Denoting motion *in the direction of* any object 1 adversus (with *acc*) · *they change t the hall*, impetum a montem faciunt, Caes B C 1, 46 *who is coming t me?* quis me a. incedit? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 18 2. versus (following its case, used chiefly with names of towns, with other *subs* in or ad are used, and versus is added adverbially) *I turned from Ventimiae t Apinum*, verti me a Mintumis Apinum v, Cic Att 16, 10 *to shift his quarters at one time t the city at another t Gaul*, modo ad urbem modo in Gallham versus castra movere, Sall Cat 56 3 ad (rare in this sense) *hills and fields seem to fly t the ship*, fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Luc 4, 390 (v TO) *T* is often expr in Latin by ad or ob in comp. with a verb: v L G § 556. 4. obviam v TO MEET *T. some place*, aliquo vorsum, Plaut. *t the right*, dextrorsum or -sus (v. RIGHT) *t. the left*, sinistrorsum or -sus (v. LEFT). ‖ Of direction without any idea of motion, often of geogr. position 1. ăd *Gaul turns t the north*, Gallia vergit ad septentriones, Caes B G 1, 1 · freq in Plin 2. in *the Belgians lie t. the north and east*, Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes B G 1, 1 Tac · *windows turned t the road*, fenestrae in viam versae, Liv 1, 41 3. adversus v OPPOSITE TO ‖‖. Of time, denoting approximation 1. sŭb *t night*, sub noctem, Caes B C 1, 28 *t early dawn*, sub lumina prima, Hor Sat 2, 7, 33 2. in *if the fever increases t night*, si febris in noctem augetur, Cels 7, 27 IV. Fig of inclination or action directed to a person or personified object 1. erga (generally of friendly feelings and after *subs*) *the kindness of our friends t. us*, benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic N D 2, 23, 60 2 adversus: *the greatest fairness t others*, summa a alios aequitas, Liv 3, 33 Tac 3. in (with *acc.*) *faithful and kind t her*, fidelis et benignus in illam, Ter. Hec 3, 5, 22 *most generous t every class of men*, in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vesp. 1 *a fatherly feeling t. his brothers*, in fratres animus paternus, Hor. Od. 2 2, 6 *brotherly love t. me*, amor in nos fraternus, Cic Q Fr 1, 1 (v FOR) · *forbearance t suppliants*, clementia in supplices, Plin 8, 16, 19 4. contra (rare) *the elephant's forbearance t weaker creatures*, clementia elephanti contra minus validos, ib 7, 7 5. in (with *abl*, usu after expressions signifying hatred, rage, cruelty, etc) *he was cruel t. a foe*, saevus in hoste fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 34 also gen when the disposition is represented in connection with the object, but not in reference to any particular manifestation e. g *to show pity t. human misfortunes*, adhibere in hominum fortunis misericordiam, Cic Rab Perd 2, 5 6. adversus *has old hatred t the Armenians*, vetus a Armenios odium, Tac Ann 13, 37 (v FOR, AGAINST). *T* may freq be rendered in Latin after a *subs* by the objective *gen.*, when there is no danger of ambiguity e g *love t one's country*, caritas patriae, Cic Off 3, 27, 100 *compassion t the masses*, misericordia vulgi, Caes. B G 7, 15 v. FOR, and L G § 268. Also *to entertain any feeling t. any one* may be expr by the corresponding Latin verb governing the case of the object e. g *to feel affection t any one*, aliquem amare

**toward** (*adj*) } **towardly:** } TEACHABLE. 1. dŏcĭlis v. tractābilis v TRACTABLE 3. făcilis. v COMPLIANT 4. hābilis v MANAGEABLE 5. officiōsus v. OBLIGING, DUTIFUL 6. sēcundus v. FAVOURABLE. 7. promptus, pārātus: v READY. 8. obsĕquens v COMPLIANT 9. prōpensus, inclīnātus ad v INCLINED. 10. aptus. v. FIT.

**towardness:** } **towardliness:** } 1. dŏcĭlitas (*teachableness*) Cic. Plin. Suet 2. făcilitas (*readiness*), Cic Tusc 4, 12, 28 3. propensus animus, id. Att. 13, 21 4. propensa voluntas cf. Auct B Alex. 26 5. obsĕquentia v. COMPLIANCE

**towel:** 1. mantēlē, is, *n*, and mantēlum *they bring us with short nap*, tonsis ferunt mantēlia, Virg Aen 1, 702 Varr. 2. perh sūdārium cf Mart 11, 39, 3

**tower** (*subs*) 1. turris, *f*. Cic Caes Liv Hor 2. arx, arcis, *f* (*a keep on a height*) v CITADEL 3. castellum v FORT. *A little t*, turrĭcŭla, Vitr

**tower** (*v*) ēmĭneo v STAND (OUT), RISE *Towering rocks*, turriti scopuli, Virg. Aen. 3, 536 Phr. *to be in a towering passion*, exardescere iracundia ac stomacho, Cic Verr 2, 20, 48

**tow-line:** 1. rēmulcum · v. TO TOW. 2. fūnis, *m* (gen term): Prop. 1, 14, 4 v. ROPE.

**town:** 1. urbs, bis, *f.*: *to fly from t to the country*, rus ex urbe evolare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22 Phr.. *alas! how often I have been the talk of the t.*, heu me, per urbem fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod 11, 13 v. CITY 2. oppĭdum (other than the metropolis, which is urbs, though o was occasionally applied to Rome) *in the metropolis or any t*, urbe oppidove ullo, Suet. Oth 1 3. municipium (in Italy, *a t subject to Rome but self-governed*) *men from country t's*, homines ex municipiis rusticanis, Cic Rosc Am 15, 43 Caes. *A small t*, oppĭdŭlum Cic Att 10, 7. Hor *A t councillor*, dĕcurio, Cic. Sest 4, 10 Caes *In every t*, oppĭdātim: Suet *Adj* urbānus *t life*, u. vita, Varr R R. 3, 1, 1, urbānitas, Cic Fam. 7, 6 *A man about t.*, urbanus scurra, Plaut Most 1, 1, 14

—— **-crier:** praeco, ōnis, *m* · Cic. · Hor.: v CRIER

—— **-hall:** cūria Cic. Att 6, 1

**townsman:** 1. oppĭdānus Caes 2. municipālis homo, Cic Att 8, 13. 3. cīvis v CITIZEN

**toy** (*subs*). ‖. *A plaything*: 1. crĕpundia, orum, *n pl* (*a child's rattle*). Plaut. Cic 2. oblectāmenta puĕrorum, id Parad 5, 2 Phr: *to give up t's*, nuces relinquere, Pers 1, 10. ‖. *A trifle* · v TRIFLE.

**toy** (*v*) v. TO PLAY.

—— **-man:** *qui crepundia vendit.

—— **-shop:** *taberna qua crepundia venduntur.

**trace:** ‖. *Foot-print*, or *any mark or indication*: 1. vestīgium *obscure t's of a flying foe*, incerta fugae v, Tac. Agr 38 *t of a deer*, v. cervae, Ov. Trist 5, 9, 27 Caes Cic.: Liv. Fig *there is not even a t. of dignity left about me*, ne v quidem ullum est reliquum nobis dignitatis, Cic Fam 4, 14. 2. indĭcium (*sign, token*) · *t. and proofs of crime*, i atque argumenta sceleris, id. Cat 3, 5, 13 Join *t's of poison*, i et vestigia veneni, id Cln 10, 30. 3. signum: *t of feet*, s pedum, Ov. Met. 4, 541. Join: s notaeque pedum, id Fast. 3, 650: v. SIGN. 4. significātio. *some t of merit*, aliqua s. virtutis, Cic. Off. 1, 46: v. SIGN, MARK, TOKEN, VES-

TIGE **Phr.**. *not the slightest t appears*, nec nota nec vestigium apparet or extat, Varr in Non 416, 10 and 22

‖. *A strap that fastens a horse to the shafts of a carriage*, perh helcium, App. M 8, p 222. v HARNESS

**track** (*subs*) |. *A trace* vestigium v. TRACE *A wheel-t* orbita. Cic. v RUT. ‖. *A path* callis, is, *m* (*f* in Liv) *unfrequented ts*, deviae c, Liv 22, 14: *hidden ts*, secreti c., Virg Aen 6, 443 v PATH

**trace:** } **——-out:** } **track:** } (*v*). { 1. vestigo, 1 (rare) *to t by scent*, v odore, Plin 8, 18, 25. Fig. *to t causes*, causas rerum v, Cic de Or 2, 39, 166. **2.** investigo, 1: *the keenness of dogs' scent for tracking*, canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, id. N D 2, 63. **3.** pervestigo, 1 *you would call them hounds, so keenly did they scent and t. out everything*, canes venaticos diceres, ita omnia odoribantur et p, id Verr 4, 13, 31. **4.** indago, 1 *the dog born to t*, canis natus ad i, id Fin 2, 13, 39. **5.** odoror, 1 v TO SCENT. **6.** vestigus sequor cf. Liv 9, 45 v FOLLOW UP, PURSUE. **7.** explōro, 1: v SEARCH. Poet. vestigia retro observata lego, Virg. Aen 9, 392.

**trackless:** **1.** āvius· *t. mountains*, a montes, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2. Sall.: Virg. **2.** invius v IMPASSABLE.

**tract:** |. *A region*· **1.** tractus, ūs: *the vast t s of the Alps lie between*, mediae jacent immensis t. Alpes, Lucan 2, 630 Cic Hor **2.** regio v REGION Phr *unlimited ts of space*, immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo, Cic N. D. 1, 20, 54 ‖. *A small treatise*, gen. *religious*: **1.** libellus: v. PAMPHLET **2.** tractātus, ūs: Plin. 14, 4, 5. **3.** perh. chartula cf. Cic Fam. 7, 18. **4.** commentātio: v. TREATISE.

**tractable:** **1.** tractābilis· *a courageous disposition is gentle and t in friendship*, virtus est in amicitia tenera et t, Cic. Am 13, 48. Ov Virg Quint. *Of things t material*, t materies, Vitr 2, 9, *fin*. **2.** flexibilis Cic. Att 10, 11 **3.** docilis v TEACHABLE **4.** mollis (in bad sense) v YIELDING **5.** facilis v. COMPLIANT **6.** obsequens, obsequiosus v COMPLAISANT.

**tractableness:** docilitas v. DOCILITY expr. by the *adj*

**trade:** **1.** mercatūra *wholesale t*, in magna et copiosa, Cic. Off 1, 42, 151 *retail t*, in. tenuis, ib **2.** commercium (*commercial intercourse*) Sall Jug 18, 6 *they first carried on a t in frankincense*, c thuris primi fecere, Plin 12, 14, 30. **3.** mercatus, ūs Cic Phil 2, 3, 6 v TRAFFIC **4.** negōtium, negōtia, *pl* (*of money-lenders*) v BUSINESS. Phr *I am in business and driving a thriving t.*, rem gero et lucrum facio, Plaut. Pers 4, 3, 34 *to carry on a t in anything*, vendo, vendito (v SELL) *free t*, *liberum commercium. *whither all used to resort for purposes of t*, quo omnes cum mercibus commeabant, Cic Manil 18, *fin merchants carry on t with them*, ad eos mercatores commeant, Caes B G 1, 1 v TRAFFIC *T* (opp to a profession), sordida ars, Cic Off. 1, 42, 150. *T-mark*, *nota mercibus impressa.

**trade** (*v.*) **1.** mercaturas facio (*of many*) Cic Verr 5, 28, 72 **2.** mercor, 1: Plaut. Merc prol. 82. **3.** commercor, 1 *t. in weapons*, tela c., Sall Jug 66: Plaut **4.** negōtior (*to carry on a banking business in the provinces*) also gen. *for the purpose of trading*, negotiandi causa, Liv. 32, 29: v. TRADE (*subs.*) *Trading vessel*. navis oneraria, Caes.: Liv.

**trader:** **1.** mercātor (esp *wholesale dealers*) Caes Cic. **2.** negōtiātor (*a money-lender*). also *gen* Suet Ner. 32. **3.** negōtians, ntis: Cic Att 5, 20

**tradesman:** **1.** negōtiātor: *a small t*, mercis sordidae n, Quint 1, 12, 17 **2.** caupo, ōnis v HUCKSTER

**trade-wind:** *ventus qui certo tempore ex (eadem) parte caeli perpetuo spirat, cf Gell 2, 2 (the description of the Etesiae)

**tradition:** **1.** fama *as the old t goes*, vetus est ut f, Hor Sat 2, 1, 36 **2.** traditio Gell Phr *to hand down by t*, memoriae posteris tradere, Liv 3, 67, memoriae prodere, Caes B G 5, 12. *the t is not warranted*, non traditur certum, ib 2, 8 *to hand down a t of the battle*, t. memoriam pugnae posteris, id 8, 10 *according to t*, ut quod memoria proditum, Cic Rep. 2, 31, 54 Phr *there is an old t*, ab antiquis traditur, Plin 7, 54 *A mere t*, fabula *most ancient ts*, fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic Fin 1, 20, 65 *there is a fabulous t*, antiquitas fabulose narravit, Plin 12, 19, 42

**traditional:** **1.** ab majoribus traditus v HAND DOWN. **2** translaticius v TRANSMITTED, HEREDITARY **3.** patrius (rare in this sense) *a t custom*, p mos, Cic de Or 1, 18, *fin*.

**traduce**, expr by Phr de absente detrahendi causa maledice contumelioseque dico cf Cic Off. 1, 37, 134 probrum, infamiam alicui infero, id Cael 18, 42· absenti male loquor, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 25 aliquem varis rumoribus differo, Tac A 1, 4. v. TO CALUMNIATE, DEFAME, ASPERSE, SLANDER

**traducer:** **1.** obtrectātor Cic Quint **2.** crīminōsus Cic Clu 34, 94 **3.** calumniātor v. (FALSE) ACCUSER

**traffic** (*subs*) |. *Of passengers* expr by commeo, 1 (*to pass to and fro*), or by concursus v CONCOURSE, CROWD ‖. *Bartering, trade* commercium. v. TRADE

**traffic** (*v*) mutare res inter se, Sall J 18: v TO TRADE, BARTER Phr. *to t in our lives*, anima statim nostra negotiari, Plin 29, 2, 5

**tragedian:** **1.** trāgoedus Cic Plaut Hor **2.** actor tragicus Liv 24, 24

**tragedy:** **1.** trāgoedia. *to write ts*, t. facere, Cic Sen 7, 22 t scribere, id Q Fr. 3, 6 *to act t.*, t agere, id. Att 11, 13 **2.** tragicum carmen: Hor A P 220. *A writer of t*, tragicus, Plaut Pers 4, 2, 4 Cic. Quint. *The Orestes of t*, tragicus O. Cic Pis. 20, 47

**tragic:** } **tragical:** } 1. trāgicus (Liv and Fig) Cic· Hor Liv **2.** cothurnātus *a t poet*, c vates, Ov Am 2, 18, 18. Fig.. **1.** tristis v MELANCHOLY. **2.** horribilis v. DREADFUL **3.** miser, miserābilis v. PITIFUL Join: *the t fate (of the youths)*, horribiles miserique casus (juvenum), Cic de Or 3, 3, 11 v. AWFUL. *T style* (in poet), cothurnus, Virg. Ecl. 8, 10 Hor. Ov

**tragically:** |. Liv trāgicē Cic ‖. Fig. miserābiliter (*pitiably*). Cic. or expr by *adj* also v AWFULLY, WRETCHEDLY

**tragicomedy:** trāgicocomoedia: Plaut Am prol 59.

**trail** (*subs.*): vestigia, orum, *n pl.*: v. TRACK.

**trail** (*v*): trāho v. DRAG

**train** (*subs.*): |. *Gen*: **1.** ordo: v. ORDER **2.** series v SUCCESSION ‖. *Anything drawn along after anything in motion* tractus, ūs, *m*: *to draw long ts of flame*, longos flammarum ducere t., Lucr. 2, 207. |||. *Of a dress* pēnicillāmentum, Enn. Ann. 11, 13. *a robe, with a t*, syrma ae, Juv 8, 229. Sen. *a t-bearer*, *puer a syrma |V. *Of an army* impedimenta, orum, *n* v. BAGGAGE: also v. ARTILLERY, SIEGE, GUNPOWDER. V. *Of railways*. *ordo vehiculorum vaporibus motorum. VI. *Of merchandize*· commeatus: v CARAVAN. VII. *Of attendants* pompa, turba sequentium v. RETINUE.

**train** (*v.*). |. *To educate* **1.** instituo, ui, ūtum, *3*: *to t. any one in speaking*, i aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. de Or 2, 39 *to t a hound to follow scent*, i canem vestigia sequi, Sen Clement 1, 16 **2.** fingo, finxi, fictum, *3 he t s the horse to go*, fingit equum ire viam, Hor Ep 1, 2, 64 Ter **3.** condōcēfacio, fēci, factum, *3* (*to t. together*) *to t beasts*, c belluas, Cic N D 2, 64, 161 *to t the mind*, c animum, id Tusc 5, 31, 87 **4.** condōceo, 2 (rare) Hirt. Plaut. ‖. *To exercise, drill, prepare for a race or struggle* exerceo, 2 *to t youth*, juventutem e., Caes B G 6, 21 *they t themselves to run*, e. se ad cursuram, Plaut. Most 4, 1, 5 *refl athletes are t ing*, exercentur athletae, Cic Tusc 2, 23, 56 Fig *to t the memory*, exercendae memoriae causa, id de Sen 11, 38 *Trained*· exercitātus Liv, Caes Fig, Cic Quint |||. *To habituate* assuēfacio, fēci, factum, *3* (with *abl*): *to t to arms*, a arms, Cic Brut 2, 7 Caes. (with *dat*): Liv Tac. Plin *they t horses to stand quite still*, equos eodem remanere vestigio a, Caes B. G 4, 2 v. ACCUSTOM

**trainer:** exercitor *Curculio is his t, he teaches him running*, hunc Curculio 'st e, istum hominem cursuram docet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9.

**training:** **1.** disciplina· v DISCIPLINE, INSTRUCTION. **2.** exercitātio: v EXERCISE, PRACTISE

**trait:** nota: v. FEATURE.

**traitor:** **1.** perduellis, is, *m* (*against one's country, against the government*). Cic: Plaut **2.** perduellionis reus; majestatis reus v. TREASON **3.** parricida, ae *t to the state*, p reipublicae, Sall Cat 31. Tac **4.** proditor *a t to his country*, p. patriae, Cic Fin 3, 19, 64: v. BETRAYER.

**traitorous:** perfidus: v. TREACHEROUS Or expr by *subs* or *verb*: v TRAITOR, BETRAY

**traitorously:** v. TREACHEROUSLY

**trammel** (*subs*) vinculum, catena, impedimentum v. FETTER, HINDRANCE.

**trammel** (*v*). vinculis astringo, impedio· v FETTER, HINDER.

**trample:** } **——-on:** } **——-upon:** } |. Lit: calco, 1, obtero, 3, proculco, 1, protero, 3. v TREAD (DOWN), CRUSH. Phr.: *a plain t d continually by horses*, campus assiduis pulsatus equis, Ov Met 6, 219 ‖. Fig. **1.** calco, 1 *to t on love*, pedibus c. amorem, id. Am 3, 11, 5. Join obtero et c, Liv. 34, 2 **2.** conculco, 1. *to t. on wretched Italy*, c. miseram Italiam, Cic Att. 8, 11 Join protero et c., id Flacc 22, *fin*. **3.** obtero, trīvi, trītum, *3 to t on the rights of the people*, o jura populi, Liv 3, 56 Cic. **4.** proculco, 1 *the senate being t d upon*, proculcato senatu, Tac Hist 1, 40. **5.** opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: v OVERWHELM.

**trance:** expr. by Phr secessus mentis et animi factus a corpore, Gell 2, 1, 2: animus a corpore abstractus, Cic de Div 1, 31, 66 sevocatus a societate corporis animus, ib. 63 *vis animi a corporis sensibus sejuncta, Georg *he fell into a trance*, cecidit super eum mentis excessus, Vulg Acts x 10 *in a t I saw a vision*, vidi in excessu mentis visionem, ib. xi. 5 [N.B — ecstasis is Eccl]

**tranquil:** tranquillus, placidus, placatus, aequus, lenis v CALM

**tranquillity:** |. *Physical* tranquillitas, quies. v. STILLNESS, CALMNESS. ‖ *Mental* 1. tranquillitas, tranquillitas animi, Cic. Tusc 4, 5, 10 **2.** tranquillus animus: cf id. de Sen. 20, 74 **3.** aequus animus v CALMNESS, EQUANIMITY. Phr.: *to disturb any one's t. of mind*, animum loco et certo de statu demovere, id Caecin 15, 42: animum perturbare (v DISCONCERT), *to lose one's t*, tumultuans de gradu dejici, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80. de suo statu se migrare, id. Att 4, 16: a constantia atque a mente discedere, id Div. 2, 55, 114 *pleasure disturbs the t. of the mind*, voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu demovet, id. Parad. 1, 3, 15: *to*

*mainiam t.*, aequam mentem servare, Hor. Od 2, 3, 2.

**tranquillize:** plāco, 1; pāco, 1; sēdo, 1; tranquillo, 1. v. TO CALM

**tranquilly:** I. Lit. plācidē, quietē: v CALMLY, QUIETLY. II. Fig. 1. tranquillo animo, Cic. 2. tranquillē: Cic Suet. 3. plācidē Join. tranquille pque, Cic. Tusc 3, 11, 25. 4. sēdātē Cic. Plaut Join placide sque, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 58. 5. plācātē Cic 6. sedato animo Cic.: v. COMPOSEDLY, CALMLY. 7. aequo animo v. EQUANIMITY. 8. quietē Cic. Join. q. tranquilleque, Liv. 27, 12.

**transact:** 1. transigo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to t business*, t. negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14 *after t ing my business, I go home*, transacta re convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22. 2. confĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 *to t business*, c. negotium, Caes. B. C 1, 29. 3. ago, ēgi, actum, 3. *to t. one's own business*, suum negotium a, Cic. Off 1, 9, 29 4 gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 (with rem) v. DO, PERFORM.

**transaction:** 1. rēs, rĕi, *f.* (gen term, *anything done* or *managed*) 2. nĕgōtium v BUSINESS

**transcend:** antecello, 3; antĕcĕdo, 3, sŭpero, 1, vinco, 3 v. EXCEL, SURPASS

**transcendence:** praestantia v EXCELLENCE

**transcendent:** exĭmius, ēmĭnens, ēgrĕgius, praestans, praestantissimus, singŭlāris v EXCELLENT, SURPASSING.

**transcendental:** no equiv.: expr by summus, sublīmis, subtilior also perh. *qui res sensibus perceptas et comprehensas transcendit. t knowledge*, *scientia quae non perinde in rebus atque in rerum cognoscendarum rationibus versatur

**transcribe:** 1. transcrībo (transscr), psi, ptum, 3 (the most exact equiv of Eng) *to t. with one's own hand*, sua manu tr., Auct Her. 4, 4, 6 *to t. a will*, testamentum in alias tabulas tr., Cic. Clu 14, 41 *to t. verbatim*, ad verbum tr, Plin pref. § 22 2. describo, 3 *(to make a copy of a work or document) I have sent (the book) to Rome to be t'd (have copies made by the librarii)*, Romam (librum) misi describendum, Cic Att 13, 21, 6 (transcribo would *rather refer to a single transcription*) *I allowed many persons to t (make copies of) the letter*, epistolam multis describendam dedi, ib. 8, 9, 1 3. exscribo, 3 (usu. of *copying a part from* an author) in Cic. Verr. 2, 67, 189, appy = *to copy with scrupulous exactness* (Rescribo, *to re-write.*) 4 transfĕro, 3, *tr.* *to t. a letter*, literas de tabulis in tabulas tr, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189

**transcriber:** librārius (*one whose occupation is to transcribe books*) · Cic Att 13, 21, 6 *Damm librariolus (an inferior or petty) librarius*. id. Att. 4, 4, and Bal 6, 14. [N.B—The librarii not merely *transcribed* books, but bound *and sold* them. cf. Cic. Att ll. cc.] When the word *transcriber* is simply a verbal noun, expr. by is qui transcripsit, etc.

**transcript:** exemplum (eodem exemplo tabulae, Caes B. C 108), exemplar: v COPY Phr: *an exact t*, tabulae literis litterisque omnibus assimulatis expressisque exscriptae, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189

**transcription:** expr by verb *the multiplication of books by t was a slow process*, *tardius multiplicabantur libri qui a librariis (singuli) describendi essent

**transfer** (*v.*): [N.B—The phrr given may serve as the best guide in representing the different shades of meaning of the Eng.] 1. transfĕro, 3, *to he t.s the meeting to Paris*, concilium Lutetiam Parisiorum transfert, Caes B G 6, 3 *to t. the seat of war*, bellum in... tr., id. B. C 1, 61. Fig.. *to t. the blame of an action*, culpam in alios tr., Cic Font. 4, 8: Tac [N B—Transducere would be out of place in the above phrr.] 2. transdūco or trādūco, xi, ctum, 3 (in present sense, chiefly of *local transference*, and by anal of *change of state*) *he should t the army from Gaul into Liguria*, exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures tr., Liv. 40, 25 *to t (a patrician) to the plebeian order*, ad plebem [P Clodium] tr, Cic. Att 1, 18 *to t centurions from lower to higher ranks*, centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores tr, Caes B G. 6, 40. [N B—Not culpam transducere: v *supr* 1] 3. transporto, 1 (in lit sense): v TO TRANSPORT 4. transpōno, pōsui, ītum, 3 *to t a statue to another situation*, statuam in alium locum tr, Gell 4, 5 *to t a victorious army into Italy*, exercitum victorem in Italiam tr., Just 23, 3. 5. transvĕho, 3 (*of an army conveyed by sea*) Caes Suet. [N B.—Bellum transmittere, Liv. 21, 20, is *to allow the war to pass through a country*: in the same connexion, bellum avertere in se = *to t the brunt of it upon themselves*] 6. trājĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 *to t. cattle to summer or winter pastures*, pecora in aestivos, hibernos, saltus tr, Just 8, 5 *he t'd his ring to his right hand*, anulum in dextram manum trajecit, Petr. Sat 74 *to t blame upon another*, (culpam) in alium t, Quint 9, 2, 4 See also TO TRANSPORT. 7. transfundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (*freely, fully*) *to t all one's praise to another*, omnes suas laudes ad alterum tr, Cic. Fam 9, 14, *med* id Ph 2, 37, 37 (amorem t) Phr *to t the blame upon some one else*, culpam in alterum derivare, Cic Verr 2, 2, 20, *fin.* (cf *supr* 1.) See also foll art

**transfer** (*subs*) I. In gen sense translātio · Cic Off 1, 14, 43 (tr pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos) More freq. expr by verb: v preced. art II. Specially, in legal sense *t of property*: mancipium *gen* mancipi (*formal contract of sale*) esp in phrr mancipio dare, *to effect a t* (of *the seller*), and mancipio accipere, *to become the owner of property by such process* v Smith's Lat Dict s.v.

**transference:** expr. by verb v. TO TRANSFER

**transfiguration:** transfĭgūrātio Scrr Eccl See also TRANSFORMATION

**transfigure:** transfĭgūro, 1 Vulg Matt XVII 2: v TO TRANSFORM.

**transfix:** I. Lit *to pierce through* 1. transfīgo, xi, xum, 3 *t'd with a spear*, hasta transfixus, Cic Fin 2, 30, 97 Caes Liv 2. trājĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 *to t. any one with a javelin*, pilo aliquem tr, Caes B G. 5, 44 Liv: Ov 3. fŏdio, confŏdio, 3: v TO STAB 4. perfōro, tērēbro, pertērēbro 1. v. TO PIERCE (I) 5. confīgo, 3 (which, however, does not necessarily imply as transfigo does, that the weapon goes *right through any one*) · *to t. (pierce) any one with an arrow*, aliquem sagitta c, Cic Ac 2, 28 Virg. 6. transverbĕro, 1 (*to run through* infreq.) Cic. Fam. 7, 1, *med* (praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur). Virg II. Fig *to render motionless with astonishment*: 1. dēfīgo, xi, xum, 3 *the sight t'd them with wonder*, res objecta immobiles eos defixit, Liv 21, 33, *mid* · Virg 2. in pass. expr by stŭpeo, 2 (*to be mute and motionless with admiration or wonder*) *some are t'd with astonishment at the offering*, pars stupet donum . . Virg Aen. 2, 31 and with abl, Hor Od 2, 13, 33 (carminibus stupens) So stŭpesco, 3 (*to be struck dumb with wonder*) Cic de Or. 3, 26, 102 and obstŭpesco, id. Div. 2, 23, 50 (with *abl*.). See also TO STUPEFY.

**transform:** 1. expr. by mūto, 1: *e g.* formam mutare, Ov. Met *init*: so figuram m, ib 1, 547 cf Hor Od. 1, 2, 41 (sive mutata juventus figura ales in terris imitatris) and simply muto, ib. 2, 20, 10 Ov M 1, 734, et *pass* 2. verto, ti, sum, 3 *he is t'd into a bird*, vertitur in volucrem, Ov M 6, 672: *nature is t's food into living bodies*, natura cibos in corpora viva v., Lucr. 2, 880 *earth t.s itself into water*, terra in aquam se v, Cic N. D 3, 12, 31: Liv. 21, 1, *med* So converto, 3 ib 3. transformo, 1. (*Scylla*) *t'd into a rock*, in scopulum transformata, Ov. M 14, 74 Virg. 4. transfīgūro, 1. *to t. a boy into a girl*, puerum in muliebrem naturam tr, Suet Ner 28 Stat Plin

**transformation:** 1. expr by verb v Ov. Met. *init*. and comp. preced art 2. transformātio, transfĭgūrātio both late and rare

**transfuse:** I. Lit *to pour off* transfundo, 3 v. TO POUR OFF II. Fig *to cause to pervade* Phr *mind t'd throughout the members*, infusa per artus mens, Virg Aen 6, 726 *intelligence is t'd through all things*, intelligentia per omnia permanat et transit, Cic Ac 2, 37, *extr* v. TO PERVADE [N B—Hardly transfundo in this sense, which = *to pour off or transfer from one place to another*]

**transfusion:** *of blood*: *sanguinis de alterius venis transfusio

**transgress:** A. Trans: 1. expr by contra (leges) facio, 3 Cic de Or 3, 19, 70 *I have unintentionally t'd the law*, imprudens contra legem feci; or, contra ac licebat feci v CONTRARY TO. 2. vĭŏlo, 1 v. TO VIOLATE, BREAK 3. transcendo, di, sum, 3 (*to overstep*) *to t the order of age and nature*, ordinem aetatis naturae tr, Liv 40, 11, *med* Tac [N.B—Not transgredior, in this sense] B. Intrans dēlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3 both absol, and with *acc of neut pron.*: *to t through ambition*, per ambitionem d., Sall. Cat. 52: Cic Liv *if an aught I t.*, si quid deliquero, Cic Agr. 2, 36, *extr*: more fully, praeter aequum aliquid delinquere, Pl Bac 3, 3, 14

**transgression:** I. *Act of transgressing* expr. by contra and verb *that is a t of duty*, contra officium est, Cic Off 1, 6, 19: so by contra leges facere, contra ac licet facere. v TO TRANSGRESS II. *The deed itself* 1. dēlictum *to be guilty of a t*, d in se admittere, Ter Ad 4, 5, 48; d committere, Caes B G 7, 4 Also the verb delinquo often serves *to be guilty of many ts*, multa d v TO TRANSGRESS (II) 2. peccātum v FAULT, OFFENCE

**transgressor:** I. *One who has committed a breach of law* qui in se delictum (facinus, scelus) admisit; qui contra leges (contra ac licebat) fecit, etc v CRIME, and TO TRANSGRESS II. *An habitual offender* · (homo) mălĕfĭcus v. CRIMINAL, EVIL-DOER

**transient:** 1. fluxus: Join fluxa atque fragilis [gloria], Sall. Cat *init*; fluxae et mobiles [res], id Jug 104, instabilis et f, Tac Cic. 2. cădūcus (*lading*): Cic. Join fragiles caducaeque [res humanae], id Am 27, 102: incerta, mobilia, caduca [omnia], id. Ph 4, 5, *fin.*: Ov. See also CHANGEABLE Phr. *a t. emotion*, *animi motus qui cito perit atque exstinguitur See also TRANSITORY

**transit:** transĭtus, ūs: v. PASSAGE.

**transition:** i e. *the act of passing from one state to another* · Phr *a period of t.*, *tempus in quo fluunt omnia atque immutantur; nihil stabile fixumve manet.

**transitive:** in Gram, transĭtīvus: Prisc.

**transitively:** *transĭtīvē Gr. *t. t*

**transitoriness:** fluxa atque fragilis natura v TRANSIENT.

**transitory:** v TRANSIENT.

**translate:** I. *To render into another language*: 1. verto or converto, ti, sum, 3 (most usu. expr.) *to t. a book out of Greek into Latin*, librum e Graeco in Latinum c., Cic. Off. 2, 24, *extr* so, Graeca in Latinum vertere, Quint. 10, 5, 2 · Liv.: also, in Latinum sermonem convertere, Col. 1, 1, *med.* · (*works*) *t'd from the Greek*, de Graecis conversa, Cic Fin. 1, 2, 6. [N.B—Vertere alone may mean simply *to paraphrase*. Quint. 10, 5, 5, vertere orationes

Latinas.] 2. transfĕro, 3, *irr* (not so in Cic) *to t anything from the Greek*, aliquid ex Graeco tr, Quint 2, 15, 21 *to t. literally*, ad verbum tr., id. 7, 4, 7: *t.d works of Plato*, libri Platonis translati, id 10, 5, 2 Plin (In Cic Att. 6, 2, 2, istum locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, the sense is *copied, transferred*, not *t.d*) 3. reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (esp of *literal rendering*) *to t. word for word*, verbum pro verbo r, Cic Opt Gen 5, 14 (where this literal rendering is distinguished from the higher style of translation, nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator... *non verbum pro verbo* necesse habui reddere, sed *genus omnium verborum vimque servavi*): Hor In same sense, verbum e verbo exprimere, Cic Ac 2, 10, 31

4. interprĕtor, 1. v TO INTERPRET [N.B.—Not traduco · Kr.] Phr. *Cicero t.d the work for the use of people speaking Latin*, Cicero eum librum Latinae consuetudini tradidit, Col 12, *praef.* ‖. *To carry up to heaven:* tollo, 3 (in coelum) and in Vulg transfero, 3, *irr* Heb. xi 5 |||. *To remove a bishop to another see* best word perh trādūco (trans.), 3 v. TO TRANSFER (2)

**translation:** |. *The act* expr. by verb *to do a great deal of t*, *multa ex [Graeco, etc] in patrium sermonem convertere* v TO TRANSLATE ‖ A *translated book, etc* liber translatus; or, as *pl*, translata v TO TRANSLATE. Phr *that is a bad t*, *sensus scriptoris perperam expressus est*

**translator:** interpres, ētis, *c*: Cic Opt Gen 5, 14

**translucent:** pellūcĭdus, translūcĭdus. v. TRANSPARENT.

**transmarine:** transmārīnus: *t. commodities*, t res, Cic Verr. 5, 18, 45 Or expr by trans mare and a verb.

**transmigrate:** transmigro, 1 Liv. 5, 53 (but just above occurs the simple verb migro, which is more usual) v. TO MIGRATE.

**transmigration:** esp *of souls*, *mētempsўchōsis, *mētensōmātōsis (both Gk. words): expr by circuml. (*they teach*) *the t of souls*, *animos ex corporibus in corpora migrare.

**transmission:** expr. by verb v. TO TRANSMIT.

**transmit:** transmitto, 3 (*to allow to pass through*): Tac. Plin. *the electric cable t s messages*, *funis electricus nuntia transmittit* Or by circuml, *wood readily t s sounds*, *ligna facile sonos transire (permeare, permanare) patiuntur* cf. Lucr 1, 348, *sqq.*

**transmutation:** transmūtātio Quint. 1, 5, 39 (*transposition of words* rhet *t. t.*) Usu. better expr. by muto. v. TO CHANGE.

**transmute:** transmūto, 1 (rare): Hor Lucr. Usu. better, mūto: v. TO CHANGE, TRANSFORM.

**transparency:** |. *The quality*. natura pellucida, etc . v. TRANSPARENT.

‖. *A transparent picture*. *pictura pellucida

**transparent:** 1. perlūcĭdus or pellūcĭdus: *a t. membrane*, membrana p, Cic. N. D 2, 57, 142 *a t. spring*, fons p, Ov. Fig.: of *a mind betraying secrets*, fides perlucidior vitro (*more t. than glass*), Hor Od 1, 18, 16. (Also, pellucens · v. foll art) 2. translūcĭdus or trālūcĭdus *a membrane t like glass*, membrana vitri modo tr., Plin 11, 37, 55. Fig · of style, Quint 8, pref § 20 (tr elocutio). [But in this sense, bettei, lucidus v. LUCID] 3. perspĭcuus (*that one can see through*, whereas the two preced. words denote strictly, *luminous throughout* or *transmitting light* · in Cic. only fig) *a t cup*, calix p., Mart. 4, 85: Plin. See also CLEAR.

—, **to be:** 1. perlūceo (pell), **xi**, 2 *he is as t. as a Punic lantern*, ita p. quasi laterna Punica, Pl. Aul 3, 6, 30· Cic. The *part.* is used as *adj.* · *t cloth*ing, pellucens amictus, Ov. M 4, 313. *t. style*, p. oratio, Cic. 2. expr. by lumen transmittere v. TO TRANSMIT (Hardly transluceo in this sense: see exx in Dr Smith's Lat. Dict.)

**transpire:** |. *To escape, as air or gas* exire, emanare v. TO ESCAPE.

‖. *To become known* exire, percrebiscere, etc.. v. TO GET ABROAD.

|||. *To come to pass*: ēvĕnio, fīo v TO HAPPEN.

**transplant:** |. Lit. 1. transfĕro, 3, *irr*. (the most usu. word) *to t cabbage, leek, etc*, brassicam, porrum tr, Col 11, 3, *pass* . ib. 3, 9: *more fully*, semina ex terra in terram tr., Varr 2. transpōno, pōsui, ĭtum, 3 *to t a tree*, arborem in alium locum tr., Gell 12, 1, *med* . also absol, *to t cabbages*, brassicam tr, Pall. 3. trādūco or transdūco, xi, ctum, 3 · *to t from poor soil into better*, ex macro (solo) in melius r, Col 3, 9, *fin* ‖. Fig transfĕro trādūco, 3 v. TO TRANSFER [N B —Transplanto appears to be without good authority]

**transplantation:** translātio Varr Col.

**transport** (*v.*): |. *To carry over* · 1 *to t an army into Macedonia*, exercitum in Macedoniam tr, Cic Pis 20, 47. Liv. 2. trājĭcio, jēci, ctum, 3 not unfreq with *double acc* (which rarely occurs with transporto) *to t cavalry across a river*, equites flumen tr, Caes B C 1, 55: *to t legions into Sicily*, legiones in Siciliam tr, Liv. 3. transvĕho, xi, ctum, 3 (*in ships*, so transporto whereas trajicio may refer to *throwing troops across a river by bridges, rafts, etc.*) *to t an army into Britain*, exercitum in Britanniam tr, Suet. Caes 58 Caes. 4. transmitto, mīsi, ssum, 3 (usu rather *to allow to pass through* than actively *to send across*, but also in latter sense). *the army is speedily t'd (to the other side of the river)*, exercitus celeriter transmittitur, Caes B G 7, 61 *a cohort of Usipii that had been t'd into Britain*, cohors Usipiorum in Britanniam transmissa, Tac Agr 28 See also TO CARRY.

‖. *To send to a penal settlement*: perh best expr. by circuml . *he was condemned to be t'd for life*, *damnatus est in vincula externa perpetua. |||. *To carry away with delight*. but usu. *in pass*, *to be t.'d with joy* · 1. exsulto, 1 · *to be t'd with joy*, laetitia ex, Cic. Clu. 5, 14 *the people were quite t.'d, owing to the novelty of liberty*, populum exsultasse insolentia libertatis, Cic 2. use *pass* of effĕro, 3, *irr*. *to be t'd with joy*, (incredibili) gaudio efferri, Cic. Fam 10, 12; laetitia, cf id Deiot 9, 26; voluptate, Suet. Cal 54 3. expr. by gaudeo; also *pass*. of oblecto, delecto, with some intensive words *I am t'd with joy*, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; mirifice delector, id Ac. 2, 2, 4. 4. stŭpeo, 2 (*to be lost in wonder, etc.*). Hor v TO TRANSFIX (bg) Phr. *they are quite t'd by the object*, res objecta totos (eos) ad se convertit et rapit (*it perfectly carries them away*), Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37 (Kl.). See also TO RAVISH (II).

**transport** (*subs.*): |. *The act of conveying across*: expr. by verb: v. TO TRANSPORT ‖. *A vessel for conveying troops* nāvigium vectōrium. Caes. B G. 5, 8 · Suet Also sometimes navis oneraria (*a ship of burden*): v. SHIP.

|||. *Intense delight*. laetĭtia (maxima, incredibilis), gaudium v JOY. Phr. · *O! what affectionate embraces and t.s of joy*, O qui complexus et quanta gaudia fuerunt ! Hor. S 1, 5, 43. See also RAPTURE; and for *t.s of passion*, v. RAGE, FIT (II.).

**transportation:** as modern punishment perh vincula externa

**transpose:** perh transmūto, 1 cf TRANSMUTATION (Transpono simply denotes *changing the position of any one thing*: the notion of reciprocity may however be superadded by inter se.) Or expr by mutare sedes [certarum rerum] inter se.

**transposition:** perh. transmūtātio. or expr. by verb: v. TO TRANSPOSE.

**transubstantiation:** *transubstantiātio theol. *t. t.* See also TRANSFORMATION

**transverse:** 1. transversus (*across*) *t beams*, t. tigna, Caes B C 2, 9 Cic. 2. transversārius, esp of *beams*, transversaria tigna, Caes B C 2, 15. (Obliquus, *across in a slanting direction* v OBLIQUE)

**transversely:** transversē · Vitr. Cels Also, transversa (*n. pl*) *the winds howl t*, venti transversa fremunt, Virg. Aen 5, 19, transversum, Front Limit p. 43, Goes ; ex transverso, Pl Ps 4, 1, *extr.*: in transversum, Plin. 4, 12, 26

**trap:** |. Lit · esp *for mice* · muscĭpŭlum and -a v. MOUSETRAP For other animals, *snares, springes, etc.*, were rather used (pĕdica, lăqueus, etc.) v SNARE (I.). ‖. Fig. *any means by which a person is taken in and deceived* · lăqueus, insĭdiae · v. SNARE (II)

—**-door:** *foris quae (sub pedibus) in tabulato aperitur.

**trappings:** 1. esp. of horses phalĕrae, arum *a horse with showy t.* equus phaleris insignis, Virg. Aen 5, 310 Virg. Fig : of *anything showy* Pers.: *wearing such t.*, phaleratus Liv. Suet. 2. in more gen. sense, ornātus, ūs (*handsome equipments and decoration*) *a horse with royal t*, equus regio o instructus, Plin. So ornamentum *elephants captured with their towers and t*, elephanti capti cum turribus ornamentisque, Auct. B. Afr 86: v. DECORATION, ORNAMENT. 3. insignia, ium (applicable to *whatever marks or sets off a person*) *regal t*, i. illa regia, Cic Sext 26, 57 so, t. pontificalia, Liv. 10, 7 See also POMP, PAGEANTRY

**trash:** |. *Things of little or no value*. 1. scrūta, orum (*old, paltry stuff, sold to the poor*) · Hor Ep. 1, 7, 65 · Petr. 2. quisquĭliae, arum (*sweepings, refuse*) v. RUBBISH. 3. gerrae, arum *sheer t*, g germanae, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9. As exclam. v NONSENSE. 4. trīcae, arum cf. Mart. 14, 1, 7, sunt apinae tricaeque et *si quid vilius usti*s 5. expr. by vilis *the poorest t.*, vilissimae res . v. WORTHLESS. ‖. As applied to *worthless writing, etc.*: perh nūgae: v. NONSENSE.

**trashy:** vilis, nullius pretu: v. WORTHLESS.

**travail:** v. LABOUR.

**travel** (*subs*): 1. expr. by iter: *to be fond of t*, *itineribus peregrinis delectari *to be given to t*, *multum in itineribus peregrinis esse v JOURNEY. 2. pĕregrīnātio (*living abroad*): *to undertake foreign t*, peregrinationes suscipere, Plin 30, 1, 2: Cic 3. expr by peregrīnor v foll art.

**travel** (*v*) 1. expr. by iter and a verb v TO JOURNEY (2.). 2. pĕregrīnor, 1 (*to live or t. abroad*) *these studies t with us*, haec studia nobiscum p, Cic Arch. 7 *the mind t s* (*roams*) *far and wide*, animus late longeque p., id N. D. 1, 20, 54 3. ōbeo, 4, *irr* (*to go over, t through*): *to t. through countries on foot*, regiones pedibus o, id. Fin 5, 29, 87. 4. lustro, 1 (*to traverse, survey*) (*Pythagoras*) *t'd through Egypt and visited the Persian Magi*, Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum adiit Magos, Cic l. c. freq in poet. v. TO TRAVERSE

**traveller:** 1. *imperf. part.* of iter făcio, 3 (except in *nom. sing*): *lodgings for t s*, iter facientibus deversoria: v. TO TRAVEL. For *nom. sing.* use rel clause *the t in foreign parts* *qui in peregrinis locis itinera facit: v TO JOURNEY. 2. viātor (*wayfarer*) Cic Fat 15, 34: Caes. B G. 4, 5 (in the latter passage, appy. used in gen sense). 3. pĕregrīnātor (*one who is much abroad*) Cic. Fam 6, 18, *fin.* · for which, in other cases, may be used *imperf. part.* of peregrinor. L. G. § 638. See also TO TRAVEL

**travelling** (*subs.*): use ītĭnĕra,

pĕregrīnātiones; or expr. by verb. v. preced. artt.

**travelling** (*adj*): v. ITINERANT.

**traverse:** **1.** ŏbeo, 4, *ĭvi* or *ĭi*, *ĭtum* v TO TRAVEL (3) **2.** lustro, 1 (esp poet), *to t the main in ships*, aequor navibus l., Virg Aen. 3, 385. Hor.: Cic. v. TO TRAVEL (4) Strengthened, perlustro, 1 (*to t. completely*). *to t. a country with an armed force*, (regionem) armis p., Vell 2, 106: Liv.

**travesty** (*v.*): by circuml.. v. PARODY.

**tray:** fercŭlum (of wider meaning than Eng., and including any kind of *means for carrying things*): v. Dr Smith's Lat Dict s v.

**treacherous:** **1.** perfĭdus (*breaking through faith obligations*) · Cic Off 3, 14, *extr.* (but the word is rare in the best prose). *t arms (war)*, p bella, Ov F. 4, 380. Fig.· *t waters*, p freta, Sen. trag **2.** perfĭdiōsus (*habitually t.*)· Cic. Join: fallax, perfidiosus, perfidiosus et insidiosus et fallax, Cic perfidiosus et subdolus animo, Tac **3.** infidus, infidēlis (more freq in good prose than præc·dd) v UNFAITHFUL, FAITHLESS **4.** mălĕfĭcus (poet) Virg Aen. 2, 23 (statio m carinis) **5.** subdŏlus (*that hides secret designs: sly, cunning*) Sall Tac **6.** dŏlōsus (*full of deceits and wiles*) Hor. Ov. Fig · *t embers*, cinis d. Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7 Phr · *to be on t* (*slippery, unsafe*) *ground*, in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28, 98 v. SLIPPERY

**treacherously:** **1.** perfĭdiōsē Cic Suet. **2.** perfĭdē (rare) Gell **3** sometimes mălĭtiōsē (*with sly, knavish cunning*) cf, Cic. R Am 38, rem mandatam malitiosius gerere **4.** expr. by modal *abl.*: *most t.*, summā (turpissimā) perfidiā, dolo malo· v. TREACHERY, DISHONESTY.

**treacherousness:** } **I.** *Character of a treacherous person*: **1.** perfĭdia *he was characterized by such t*, tantae p fuit, Suet Ner. 5 *in the midst of the general t. and unfairness of men*, in tanta hominum p et iniquitate, Cic Fam 1, 2, *fin.* **2.** infidēlĭtas (*faithlessness*) Caes Cic. **II.** *Treacherous conduct* **1.** perfĭdia *to be guilty of t*, p admittere (in aliquem), Suet Caes 75 *what t. you both showed towards Dolabella*, quanta utrimque vestrum p in Dolabellam, Cic. Ph 2, 32, 79 Join fraus et perfidia, Cic **2.** prŏdĭtio (*act of betraying*). *to get intelligence of anything by t.*, aliquid proditione excipere, Liv 4, 30 *acts of t. in friendship*, amicitiarum proditiones, Cic Ac 2, 9. Join perfidia, insidiae, proditio, Cic. **3.** fraus, dŏlus mălus, etc v. DISHONESTY

**treacle:** *succhari spuma (R and A).

**tread** (*v.*) **I.** Intrans. *to plant the feet upon the ground* **1.** insisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3: *to t firmly*, firmiter i., Caes. B. G. 4, 26 firme ins, Suet. Cal. 26 with *dat*: *to t. upon (the bodies of) the fallen*, jacentibus i., Caes. B. G. 2, 27: Liv. **2.** ingrĕdior, ssus, 3: *to t. upon the ground*, solo i., Virg Aen 4, 177 v. TO WALK Fig: *to t. in any one's steps*, vestigiis alicujus i., Cic. Rep 6, 24: Liv. (with *acc*) **3.** incēdo, ssi, ssum, 3: *to t. on concealed fires*, inc per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7 v. TO WALK. Phr *to t effeminately*, tenero et molli ingressu suspendere gradum, Sen. N. Q. 7, 32. cf Cic Off 1, 36, 131, tarditatibus uti in ingressu molioribus *to t. lightly (on tiptoe)*, suspenso gradu ire, Ter. Ph 5, 6, 27 cf. Phaedr. 2, 4, 18, evagata (feles) suspenso pede **II.** Trans.: *to t. upon, to press by tying, to trample upon*: **1.** calco, 1. *to t on heaps of the dying*, acervos morientum c, Ov. M. 5, 88 *to be trodden upon by any one*, pede ac vestigio alicujus calcari, Tac H. 4, 81 *to t the path of death*, viam letī c, Hor Od. 1, 28, 16: *to t. grapes*, uvam c, Cato **2.** prĕmo, ssi, ssum, 3 (with pede, pedibus, etc.): *the grape trodden by bare feet*, nudo pressa uva pede, Ov Tr 4, 6, 20: *we t. on the untouched moss*, intacto premimus vestigia musco, Neme. and without pes or vestigium directly expr of Virg. Aen 2, 379, qui anguem pressit humi nitens (*has trodden on a serpent*). **3.** obculco, 1 (comp of calco, *to t down*. infreq.) *to t down thoroughly*, bene o, Cato R R 49 Liv 27, 14 (of elephants *crushing men in battle*) Phr.. *to t clay and soften it*, *cretam (terram cretaceam) calcando subigere: cf. TO KNEAD **III.** Of the male bird calco, 1 (very rare use) Col 8, 5, *fin* · usu. better, ineo, 4, *īvi*. ib c 2, *fin* (the sense of calco in former passage is not quite certain)

**tread** (*subs*) ingressus, gressus, gradus, vestigium, pes v STEP, FOOTSTEP *To tremble at the t (of persons walking over)*, ad ingressus tremere, Plin. 2, 94, 96 *with impartial t*, aequo pede, Hor Od 1, 4, 13. Also expr by verb v. TO TREAD

**treadle:** perh *pĕdāle, is, *n*

**treason:** **1.** expr. by mājestas (*the supreme greatness or dignity of the state*) *to be guilty of the crime of high t* [lit *of impairing the majesty of the state*], majestatem minuere, laedere, Cic Inv 2, 17 hence, *charge or crime of high t.*, majestatis crimen, *i. e.* laesae s. minutae [immutae] majestatis crimen, Cic Verr 4, 41, 88 *the law concerning t*, lex majestatis, Cic Clu 35, 97 (lex Julia majestatis, Ulp. Dig 48, 4, 10). *to be brought in guilty of t*, majestatis condemnari, ib.: *trial for t*, laesae majestatis quaestio, Papin. Dig 48, 4, 8

**2.** perduellio (*hostile conduct towards the state* such offences being more usually dealt with under the lex majestatis) *trial for t*, perduellionis judicium, Cic C Rab 3, 10. *to accuse of t*, actionem perduellionis alicui intendere, id. Mil 14, 36 *to charge with t*, perduellionem alicui judicare, Liv. 26, 3. [N B.—Perduellio denotes the nature of the illegal act more explicitly than majestas, which might indicate a *lighter shade of guilt* cf Ulp Dig 48, 4, 11, from which it appears that perduellio was always *a capital charge*, majestas not necessarily so] 3 prŏdĭtio (*act of betrayal*) v IMPEACHMENT.

**4** rhetor. expr.: patriae parricidium Cic. Ph 2, 7, 17. Phr. *to be guilty of t*, contra rempublicam facere, Sall Cat 50.

**treasonable:** i. e *having the nature and guilt of treason* expr by majestas, perduellio *to be guilty of t practices*, *majestatem [P R] minuere, quae minuendae majestatis sunt in se admittere; perduellionis (majestatis) crimine se obstringere *to entertain t designs*, contra rempublicam sentire, Sall. Cat 26 cf. preced. art. *fin*

**treasonably:** expr. by circuml.· v. preced. art.

**treasure** (*subs*): **I.** *Store of wealth, etc.*: **1.** thēsaurus (*anything stored up, a hoard, treasure*) *to bury a t. (to hide it)*, th. obruere, Cic Sen. 7, 21 *to dig up (find) a t*, th effodere. Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 54 See also STORE-HOUSE, TREASURY. **2.** gāza (*royal treasure*, esp *of eastern kings* said to be a Persian word) *gold and royal t*, aurum gaque regia, Cic Man. 23, 66 Suet. Vitg. Rarely *pl*, gazae, arum Lucr.· Hor. **3.** ŏpes, um, *f.* v. RICHES **II.** *An abundant supply of anything*. cōpia: v. SUPPLY, STORE.

**III.** Fig *something very precious*. ămōres, dēliciae: cf. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 (amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius). v. DELIGHT, DARLING.

**treasure** (*v.*): **I.** *To collect*: colligo, coăcervo: v. TO COLLECT, ACCUMULATE. **II.** *To store up against the future*· rĕcondo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: v TO STORE UP (Thesaurizo, 1 late.)

—— **-house:** thēsaurus v. STORE-HOUSE. Oft. fig.: *that universal t, memory*, th. rerum omnium, memoria, Cic. Or. 1, 5, 18.

**treasurer:** as *public officer*: **1.** aerarii (aerario) praefectus Plin 3, 4, 2. **2.** *under eastern kings*, custos regiae gazae Nep Dat 5 (Thesaurensis, thesaurarius late, and to be avoided)

**treasurership:** praefectūra aerarii Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5

**treasury:** **1.** aerārium (esp. *the national t of the Roman people*)· *to pay into the t*, pecuniam in ae referre, Cic. Agr 2, 27; also, deferre, Liv 5, 25 *to draw money from the t.*, pecuniam ex ae promere, ib see also TREASURE **2.** fiscus (originally, *a bag or wicker-basket for holding money*, esp. *the money of the state*. under the empire *the imperial chest* went by this name, as distinguished from *that of the senate*, aerarium: see Long, ad Cic Verr Act 1, 8): *the money which the senate has given me from the t I will keep, and transfer from the t [national chest] into my own private chest*, quos [numos] mihi senatus decrevit, et ex *aerario* dedit, ego habebo, et in cistam transferam de *fisco*, Cic Verr 3, 85, 197 to denote *the imperial t*, the *pl* fisci was often used, Suet Aug 101 [N B —At a later period the fiscus is again identical with aerarium.] **3.** thēsaurus (*treasure house*). Liv. 39, 50 (th. publicus, sub terra, saxo quadrato septus)

**treat** (*v.*). **I.** *To deal with or use in a certain manner*. **1.** hăbeo, 2. *to t. with particular respect*, praecipuo honore h., Caes B G. 5, 54 *to t with consideration and handsomely*, accurate et liberaliter h., Sall. Jug 103 *to t any one with contempt*, aliquem contemptui h., Suet Aug 93 **2.** tracto, 1 *I will not t (you) as consul*, non tractabo ut consulem, Cic Ph 2, 5, 10 *to t. handsomely*, liberaliter tr, id Verr Act 1, 8, 23: *to t dutifully, honourably, with outrage, etc*, pie, honorifice, injuriose, etc, tr Cic. Hor **3.** accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (esp with ref to a person who *is put at another's disposal to punish or to spare*) *to t any one gently and mercifully*, aliquem leniter clementerque a, Cic Verr 4, 40, 86 *when I have been shamefully t'd*, indignis quum ego met sim acceptus modis, Ter Ad 2, 1, 12 **4.** ūtor, ūsus, 3 (*to behave towards in daily intercourse* with *abl*) *not to t her as his mother*, ut illa matre ne uteretur, Cic. Clu 6, 16 v TO ASSOCIATE. **5.** expr by affĭcio, fēci, ctum, 3 (*to affect or visit with something* with *acc* and *abl*): *to t. illustrious men with insult*, viros clarissimos contumelia af, Lentulus in Cic Fam 12, 15 so, *to t with injury*, injuria af (but honore afficere is, *to bestow an honour upon*, and is quite different from honorifice tractare, *to t. with respect*) Phr *to t with insult*, contumeliam alicui facere, imponere (v INSULT) *to t with injustice*, injuriam alicui facere, imponere, inferre, etc (v. INJURY, INJUSTICE): *to t. any one with contempt (and mockery)*, ludibrio aliquem habere, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 26 *to t. with special indulgence or kindness*, alicui indulgere praecipue, Caes. B G 1, 40 so, *to t. with the greatest confidence*, alicui maxime confidere, ib **II.** *Medically to t a patient or a complaint*. cūro, 1 (*to cure*) *to t patients mildly*, aegrotantes leniter c, Cic Off. 1, 24, 83 Cels. So also mĕdeor, 2 (with *dat.*) may serve v. TO HEAL. Often not to be expr by any single word· *some t this complaint in one way, others in another*, *hoc morbo aegrotanti alius aliud medicamentum dat; alius aliud medicinae genus adhibet v. MEDICINE. **III.** *To discuss* **1.** tracto, 1 *to t a subject carefully*, quaestionem diligenter t, Cic. Rep. 2, 43 *I shall t of the winds with greater nicety*, ventos scrupulosius tractabo, Plin 2, 46, 45. Rarely foll. by de and *abl* (*to t. of*) Suet Aug. 35, *fin.* Comp. pertracto, 1 (*to t. thoroughly, study carefully*) Cic. Plin. min. **2.** disputo, dissĕro, foll. by de and *abl.*: v.

TO DISCUSS. **3.** absolvo, vi, lūtum, 3 (*to finish off and dispose of a subject*) · *I will briefly t. of the conspiracy of Catiline*, de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam, Sall. Cat 4 **4.** to denote the matter discussed in a book, when the subject is not a personal one use scribi (conscribi) *three books which t of his own past life*, tres libri scripti de ipsius vita acta, Cic Br 29, 112 so, liber conscriptus de..., ib 35, 132 and in speaking of a work presumed to be *well known*, esse *the dialogue of Plato which t s of the soul*, Platonis liber qui est de animo, id Tusc 1, 11, 24 Phi *to be t.ing of a certain subject*, aliquam rem in manibus habere, ib 5, 7, 18 · *to have to t of a difficult subject*, in re difficili versari, id Leg 3, 15, *init.* **IV.** *To entertain* (*sumptuously*) invīto, 1 TO INVITE. *To t oneself*, invīto, 1 with *pron. refl* v TO INDULGE **V.** *To carry on negotiations* ăgo, 3 v. TO NEGOTIATE, NEGOTIATION

**treat** (*subs*) Phr *we have had a great t* ' *gaudiorum epulae delectati sumus*; quantum voluptatis ex .. accepimus ' v TO DELIGHT, ENJOY.

**treatise:** **1.** liber, lĭbellus (Kr) **2.** *dissertātio, disputātio (both strictly denoting *verbal discussion*, but used freely by modern Latinists to denote *written compositions*).

**treatment:** **1.** tractātio, and in *abl sing* tractātus, ūs (in most senses of Eng) *t (taming and management) of brutes*, beluarum tractatio, Cic Off 2, 5, 17 · *ill t (bad usage)*, mala t., Quint 7, 4, 10 *t of questions*, t. quaestionum, id 4, 5, 6 *the greatest part of oratory lies in the t. of the just and good*, maxima pars orationis in tractatu aequi bonique consistit, id. 12, 1, 8 : *to judge of a person's opinion by his entire t. (of the subject)*, toto tractatu sententiam alicujus judicare, Plin 14, 4, 5, § 45. **2.** cūrātio *to have recourse to a dangerous t. (or cure)*, periculosam curationem adhibere, Cic. Off 1, 24, 83 (in same sense, periculosa medicina, Phaedr. 1, 8, 9): v MANAGEMENT. **3.** very oft expr. by verb: v. TO TREAT (throughout). **4.** expr. *kind t, severe t, merciful t, insulting t, etc.*, by single word: benignitas, indulgentia, inclementia, etc. v KINDNESS, etc

**treaty:** **I.** *Of peace:* **1.** foedus, ĕris, *n.* · *to conclude a t with any one*, f. cum aliquo facere, Cic. Sen. 6, 16 also f ferire, Cic Rab Post. 3, 6; f. icere (less freq.), id. Pis. 12, 28 [the *perf. pass.* tenses of ico are common; thus foedus ictum est rather than f. percussum est]; f pangere, cf Liv 27, 30 (inducias p): *to break a t.*, f. negligere. violare, rumpere, Cic Bal. 5, 13, contra f facere, ib 4, 10 Join: pacem foedusque [facere], Cic Sen 6, 16; amicitiam et foedus [petere], Sall. Jug 104; [aliquem sibi] societate et foedere adjungere, Caes. B G. 6, 2 **2.** *t. of peace* pax cf Sall. Jug 31, bella atque paces (*t s of peace*): v. PEACE. **II.** *Negociation:* Phr. *to be in t for the purchase of anything*, *de emenda aliqua re agere v TO NEGOTIATE **III.** *T. of marriage*. perh. condītio: v. MARRIAGE, MATCH.

**treble** (*adj.* and *subs.*): *three times as much:* **1.** triplus *the third portion the t. of the first*, tertia (pars) primae tripla, Cic. Tim 7 · *to be condemned to pay t.*, *tripli damnari (cf. DOUBLE) **2.** triplex, ĭcis *t* (or *triple*) *form* (*of Cerberus*), t forma, Ov. Met. 9, 185: *t.* (or *triple*) *brass*, aes t., Hor. *Neut* used as *subs* · Hor S 2, 3, 237. **3.** tergĕmĭnus; also trigĕmĭnus (only poet): *t -head* (*of a monster*) t caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: Virg · Ov.

**treble** (*adj* and *subs*) · ăcūta (vox): ăcūtus sŏnus cf. Cic de Or 1, 59, 251, ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum

**treble** (*v.*) · tripli̇co, 1 Gell : Macr. (*Or by circuml.. to t a number*, numerum triplum facere · see *adj*)

**trebly:** sometimes, ter *t blest*, ter felix, Ov. Met 8, 51: Virg . cf Hor. Od 2, 14, 7, ter amplus Geryon. Sometimes tripli̇cĭter (tripli̇ci ratione) Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 (= *in three different ways*)

**tree** (*subs*): arbor, ŏris, *f* *to plant t s in rows*, a. in ordinem serere, Varr. R R. 1, 7: *to set t s* (*in trenches*), a deponere, Col. 5, 9, *med* : *to graft t s*, a. inserere, ib c 11 *a t. that bears well*, a. fructuosa, fertilis, ib c 10: a. laeta, ib c 9 *Dimin*, arbuscula (*a small or young t*) ib with *dep gen.*, arbuscula fici (*a young fig t*), ib. c 11 *Belonging to a t* or *trees*, arboreus *the foliage of t.s*, arboreae frondes, Ov M. 1, 632 *to grow large like a t.*, arborescere, Plin 19, 4, 22 *planted with t s*, arbustus (*adj*) *e g.* arbustus ager, Col 3, 13 (*al* arbustivus) but the *neut* arbustum denotes not *a plantation of t.s* in gen sense, but *one used for a vineyard*, *the vines being trained over the trees*. (arboretum, v. rare, and to be avoided). For special trees, see the several names.

**tree** (*adj*) **1.** arbŏrārius (*having to do with trees*) *a t. pruning-knife*, falx a, Cato R R 10 cf. picus arborarius (*the woodpecker*), Plin. 30, 16, 53 **2.** arbŏreus (*of or belonging to trees*) v TREE (*fin*) **3** *growing to the size of a t*, *arborescens cf TREE, (*fin*)

**trefoil:** trīfŏlium Plin : Linn.

**trellis:** v. LATTICE

**tremble:** **1.** trĕmo, ui, 3 *to t and turn pale*, t. et exalbescere, Cic Ac 2, 15, 48: *I t. and shudder all over*, totus tremo horreoque, Ter Eun 1, 2, 4 · poet often with *acc.* of closer definition · *to t in every limb*, t artus, Virg G 3, 84. With direct *acc.* *to t. at the dictator's axes*, dictatoris secures t, Liv. 22, 27 Ov. Virg Inceptive, tremisco, 3 (*to begin to t*) · Virg : Ov *Comps.* (1) contrĕmo, 3 (strengthened from simple verb rare) Lucr. Oftener, contremisco, tremui, 3 *to* (*begin to*) *t in every limb*, omnibus artubus c, Cic. de Or 1, 26, 121 Virg With direct *acc*, *to t at danger*, periculum c, Hor Od. 2, 12, 8, (2) intrĕmo, 3 (same constrr.) Cels Virg Also intremisco, 3 · Plin. **2.** vacillo, 1 (*to rock to and fro*) *the whole earth t s* (*rocks*) *under foot*, sub pedibus terra v, Lucr 5, 1235 *t.ing* (*unsteadily*) *characters*, vacillantes literulae, Cic Fam 16, 15 **3.** expr by mŏveo, trĕmĕfacio (to cause to t). *he caused earth, sea, and heaven to t*, terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M 1, 180 (so, *the earth t d*, terra mota est). *he made all Olympus t with his nod*, totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg Aen 10, 115 (Horreo, *to shudder* [q. v.] trepidare, *to be agitated*, esp *with fear*)

**trembling** (*subs.*): trĕmor: Cic. : Virg : Ov.

**trembling** (*adj*) · **1.** trĕmens, ntis · v. TO TREMBLE. Strengthened, trĕmĕbundus (*all trembling, t. greatly*): Lucr 1, 96: the word is rare in prose. in Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25, it loses its intensive signification, leniter t vocem **2.** trĕmŭlus (*given to tremble, tremulous*. whereas tremens, tremebundus = *trembling at the time*) *t flame*, t. flamma, poet. in Cic N D. 2, 43, 110 · *t hands with years and fear*, t. manus annisque metuque, Ov. M. 10, 414 Virg. **3.** trĕmĕfactus (*caused to tremble*) · Virg Aen. 2, 228 (tr. pectora) **4.** văcillans (*swaying, rocking*) · v. TO TREMBLE (2). (Trepidus = *agitated*, esp. with fear.)

**tremendous:** **1.** immānis, e (*enormous, monstrous*) : *a serpent of t. size*, i. corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 34: Caes Cic. So ingens v. IMMENSE, HUGE. **2.** formīdŏlōsus (*of a nature to inspire dread; frightful*) · v FORMIDABLE. **3.** horrībilis, terrībilis v HORRIBLE, TERRIBLE. (Tremendus = *worthy to be trembled at*: Virg Aen 2, 199) [N B—Sometimes a superlative adj will best serve: *a t. war*, bellum maximum, gravissimum, atrocissimum, formidolosissimum: or some intensive word may give the requisite force: *so t. a tempest*, adeo foeda tempestas, ut ..., Liv. 21, 58, *init.* · *so t. was the fury of the conflict*, tantus fuit ardor armorum, ib 22, 5]

**tremendously:** horrendum (poet) Virg Aen 6, 288 or by circuml, horrendum (terribilem) in modum (R and A) [Immaniter, Amm] Sometimes = *very much indeed*. *I am t glad*, immoderate gaudeo, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 3 in this sense, immane quantum (Gr θαυμαστὸν ὅσον), Hor. Od 1, 27, 6, vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat (*jars tremendously with* ...) See also IMMENSELY.

**tremendousness:** oft. (ingens) magnitudo will serve (v. GREATNESS): at other times, atrocitas cf Sall Cat 22.

**tremulous:** trĕmŭlus v TREMBLING.

**trench** (*subs*) · **1.** fossa (esp *a military fosse*) · *to surround walls with a rampart and t*, circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall Jug 23 so, vallo fossaque munire, Caes B G 2, 5 *to carry a t* (*to a certain length*), f ducere, ib 7, 22 *to sink a t*, f deprimere, Hirt B G 8, 9 Also in nonmilit sense *to be digging a t*, f fodere, Liv 3, 26 Hor. *Dimin*, fossula Cato Col **2.** sulcus (*a long t.*, esp *in farming · for drawing off water or for planting in*) *a water t*, s aquarius, Pall 10, 3 *to plant rose-trees in t.s a foot deep*, rosam per s pedales disponere, Col Arb 30 cf. ib. 3, 13, *pass* **3.** scrobs, ōbis, *f* (*for planting*) *to set the vine in t s*, vitem scrobibus deponere, Col 1 c.

**trench** (*v*) pastīno, 1 (*to clean soil and dig it deep*) Col 3, 13 or expr by circuml, sulcos ducere (in agro) v *subs*

**trench upon:** perh praesūmo, 3 v TO ENCROACH.

**trencher:** **I.** *A wooden platter* cătillus ligneus: Val Max v. PLATE (III) **II.** *One who digs trenches* pastinātor, Col 3, 13 Or use fossor, ib

**trepan** (*subs*) mōdiŏlus (*a surgical instrument for removing small portions of bone*) Cels 8, 3 (For the same purpose was used the terebra, *when the portion of bone to be removed was large*, but the description of the modiolus answers better to the modern *instrument*) (Serra versatilis, R and A)

**trepan** (*v.*): **I.** *Surgical* *calvariam modiolo perforare (Kr) Or perh calvariae particulam modiolo excidere **II.** *To impose upon* circumvĕnio, 4 v. TO CIRCUMVENT, CHEAT.

**trepidation:** trĕpidātio (*agitation, excitement, alarm*). Cic Liv Expr *to be in a state of t.*, by trepidare Cic Sall.

**trespass** (*v*) **I.** *To enter the grounds of another illegally:* Phr in alienum fundum [sine domini permissu] ingredi cf. Gai Dig 41, 1, 3 **II.** Fig *to be guilty of an offence* dēlinquo, pecco v. TO OFFEND **III.** *To trespass upon:* i. e. *to intrude in the province of another*. praesūmo, 3. v TO ENCROACH.

**trespass** (*subs*): **I.** *On land* expr. by verb: v TO TRESPASS. **II.** *Wrong-doing:* dēlictum, peccātum v OFFENCE

**trespasser:** see verb

**tress:** *of hair*, crīnis, is, *m* : and collect cōma, cŏmae: v. HAIR

**tressel:** *mensae fulcimentum, fulmentum v SUPPORT.

**trial:** **I.** *The act of trying on making experiment:* **1.** experientia. *to make t of certain things*, experientiā quaedam tentare, Varr R R. 1, 18: Cic v EXPERIMENT. **2.** pĕrīclĭtātio Cic N. D. 2, 64 (aliquid usu et per cipere) **3.** expr. *to make t of*, by experiri, periclitari v. TO TRY. **II.** *Act of putting to proof* · **1.** pĕrīcŭlum *to make t. of any one's fidelity*, fidei alicujus p facere, Cic Verr. Act 1, 12, *init* **2.** tentātio *t. of perseverance*, t. perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42 **3.** prōbātio (*proof, examination*) · *t of athletes*, p athletarum, Cic. Off 1, 40, 144 see also EXAMINATION. (Or expr by verb v. TO TRY.) **III.** *Attempt*: cōnātus,

ūs; and *pl* cūnāta, orum v. ATTEMPT

**IV.** In religious sense, *suffering or affliction sent to try men*, usu *pl* *tribulationes, afflictiones Scrr. Eccl. (Calamitates virtutis spectandae causa divinitus allatae, R. and A.) **V.** *Judicial:* **1.** jūdĭcium *to bring a person to t.*, aliquem in j. adducere, Cic Opt Gen Or 7, 20 *to bring a case to t.*, causam in j. deducere, ib § 19 *this is the first t. for assassination that has taken place for a long time*, longo intervallo j. inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, id R. Am. 5, *init this t. is concerning . . .*, in hac causa j. fit de . . ., id. Caec. 2, 4 *to undergo t. before the people*, populi j. subire, Ascon. in Cic. Scaur **2.** quaestio (*course of legal investigation*, esp. *in a case affecting the* caput *of a citizen · a public trial*): *to move for the t. of any one*, q in aliquem ferre, Cic de Or 1, 53, 227 *to have the conducting of the t.s for assassination*, quaestionem inter sicarios exercere, id Fin 2, 16 *to hold a t. [judicial investigation] concerning the death of a man*, de viri morte q habere, id Clu 65, *init* (So expr by quaero: *e g* quaerere de rebus repetundis, id Verr Act 1, 9, *extr* *a trial was held*, quaesitum est) Phr *to put any one on his t.*, interrogare aliquem; also postulare, accusare v TO ACCUSE.

**triangle:** **1.** triangŭlum Cic N D 2, 49, 125 Quint. **2.** trĭgōnum Varr Gell. Col

**triangular:** **1.** triangŭlus · Cic. Cels **2.** trĭquētrus *an island of t. shape*, insula natura t., Caes B. G 5, 13 Col. **3.** trĭgōnus Manil

**tribe:** tribus, ūs, *f.* · *to assemble the people in ts without classification*, populum fuse in tribus convocare, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44 *to expel a man from his t.*, aliquem tribu movere, id. de Or. 2, 67, 272. In speaking of particular tribes, the noun is often understood · e. g. *Q Verres of the Romilian t.*, Q Verres Romilîâ (sc tribu), Cic. Verr. Act 1, 8, 23: so, praerogativa (sc. tribus) *the t. which voted first*: Cic Div 1, 45, *extr.*: Liv. *By ts*, tributim. Cic Fl 7, 15. also = *in the comitia of the t.s*, Liv. 3, 55 (quod tributim plebs jussisset). *Relating to the ts*, tribuarius Cic. Planc. 15, 36.

**tribulation** · *tribŭlātiones: Serr Eccl. v. TROUBLE, CALAMITY.

**tribunal:** **I.** *Seat of judgment* tribūnal, ālis, *n* (*a raised platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed*) · *to sit on the t.*, in t sedere, Cic de Or. 1, 37, 168 *to carry on proceedings in the t.*, pro t agere, id Fam 3, 8 Join de sella ac tribunali pronuntiare, id Verr. 2, 2, 38, 94. **II.** *Court:* jūdĭcium v COURT (VI)

**tribunate:** trĭbūnātus, ūs: with plebis, Cic de Or. 1, 7, 25: oftener without id Am 12, 41. *In the t. of Ti. Gracchus*, Ti Graccho tribuno plebis. cf L. G. § 589, 2.

**tribune:** **I.** *An officer so called:* esp. *a tribune of the commons.* trĭbūnus plebis [Fl. PL], or simply, trĭbūnus, *pass.* **II.** *A kind of pulpit to speak from:* contio *to mount the t.*, ascendere in c., Cic Fin 2, 22, *fin.* · see also PULPIT

**tribunitial:** trĭbūnĭcius -or tius: Cic Caes.

**tributary** (*adj.*): **1.** vectīgālis, e *a t state*, civitas v, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 79 *the Suevi made these t.*, hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3 Sall Join · vectigalis, stipendiarius, Liv. **2.** stīpendiārius (strictly, *paying tribute in a sum of money*, whereas vectigales may denote *those who pay in kind*) Caes Liv. **3.** trĭbūtārius (late) Plin. Just

**tributary** (*subs.*). *of a river:* expr. by influo, 3: *the Allia is a t. of the Tiber*, Allia Tiberim influit · v. TO FLOW INTO.

**tribute:** **I.** Lit., *revenue paid by subject states* · **1.** trĭbūtum: *to impose a t.*, t. imponere, Caes B. C. 3, 32 *to exact oppressive t.*, intolerabilia t. exigere, Cic Fam 3, 7 *to pay t.*, t conferre, pendĕre: v. TO PAY. **2.** vectīgal, ālis, *n* : v REVENUE, TAX **II.** Fig Phr. *to pay the t. of praise to any one*, *aliquem laudibus debitis efferre, ornare, celebrare *the last t. (of affection)*, i e *funeral honours*, suprema, orum Tac v FUNERAL

**tribute-money:** *pecunia quae pro tributo pendi solet (Numisma census Vulg Matt xxii 19)

**trice:** Phr *in a t.*, momento temporis v MOMENT

**trick** (*subs.*). **1.** dŏlus (*craft, stratagem*: opp to *straightforward honest conduct*) · *to contrive a t.*, d nectere, Liv. 27, 28 Virg v STRATAGEM **2.** strŏpha (rare) *canting ts*, verbosae s, Phaedr 1, 14, 4 Plin min Sen **3.** ars, artĭfĭcium v ARTIFICE **4.** praestigiae, arum (lit, *sleight of hand, jugglery* hence, *any dexterous, cunning imposition*) · *your ts are exposed!* patent pr., Pl. Cap. 3, 3, 9 Cic Join: dolus, fallacias, praestigias poet Cic. N. D. 3, 29. **5.** furtum (lit. *theft*; hence, *any sly artifice*) Hor. Od. 1, 10, 8 (joco-so condere f) *ts of war (stratagems)*, furta belli, Virg Aen 11, 515

**trick** (*v*) dolis capere;ludificari, illudere, etc v TO DECEIVE, CHEAT

**trickery:** dŏlus, praestigiae, etc. v. TRICK.

**trickish:** dŏlōsus, subdŏlus, praeclicksy: (stigiōsus [of a person, praestigiātor, *f* -trix: Pl], vĕtĕrātor: v. DECEITFUL, KNAVISH, CRAFTY.

**trickle.** **1.** stillo, 1 (*to fall in drops*) *the honey ts from the oak*, de viridi ilice mella, Ov M 1, 112 *to t gently*, lente s, Varr R R 1 41 *Comp.* destillo, 1 (*to t down*): Virg G 3, 281 Aus **2.** lĭquor, no *perf.*, 3 (*to melt and flow away : flow as things melting do* · chiefly poet.) *drops of black blood t. from the tree*, huic (arbori) atro liquuntur sanguine guttae, Virg Aen 3, 28 *t ing honey*, liquentia mella, ib 1, 432. **3.** mano, 1 (*to ooze out, t. or stream down, as s eat does*) *warm drops t from the liver*, tepidae m ex arbore guttae, Ov M 10, 500: *sweat t.s (steams) from the whole body*, manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn Cic

**trickling** (*adj.*) · stillans, stillātīvus [Plin Val], stillātĭcius [Plin], mānans v TO TRICKLE.

**trickster:** **1.** praestigiātor, *f* -trix Pl Poen. 5, 3, 6 Sen. **2.** vĕtĕrātor (*an invelerate t.*). Ter Andr 2, 6, 26 Cic **3** homo dŏlōsus, subdŏlus, etc. v. DECEITFUL, KNAVISH

**tricorporal:** trĭcorpor, ŏris Virg

**trident:** trĭdens, ntis, *m* : Virg. Ov Called also, cuspis triplex; and simply, cuspis, Ov.

**tried** (*part adj.*) · **1.** spectātus (lit., *well looked at; that has stood the test of being looked at*) oft. with another word *e g.* [homines] s. et probati, Cic de Or. 1, 27, 124. fides s. et diu cognita, id. Div. Verr. 4. **2.** prōbātus: Cic (v *supr*). Col. **3.** expertus. *a man of t. valour in the cause of the plebs*, vir pro causa plebis ex virtutis, Liv. 3, 44. Join · [virtus] praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. Bal. 6, 16. (*Comp.* and *sup.* of spectatus and probatus are of frequent occurrence. expertus appears to be used only in *positive.*) **4.** cognītus (*known; learnt by experience*): cf *supr* (1).

**triennial:** **1.** triennis, e · a word occurring only in *n. pl* triennia *sc.* sacra, *a t festival*, Ov. M 9, 642. **2.** trĭĕtērĭcus (Gr. τριετηρικός) Ov.: Virg. *N pl* trieterica = triennia · Ov. R. Am. 593. *A t period*, triennium: Cic.: Caes.

**triennially:** tertio quoque anno

**trifle** (*subs*). **1.** res parva, lĕvis, mīnūta; parvi (exigui) momenti v TRIFLING. **2.** only *pl* nūgae, arum (*nonsense*). *thinking over some t.[verses]*, nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor S. 1, 9, 2: v. NONSENSE **3.** āpĭnae, trĭcae, arum (*something without value.* v. rare) Mart. 14, 1, 7 (sunt apinae tricaeque et si quid vilius istis). Phr.: *to regard anything as a mere t*, aliquid in levi habere, Tac H 2, 21: *to waste the day over senseless ts*, diem frigidis [frigidissimis] rebus absumere, Plin Ep. 1, 9, 3. (The use of minutiae, arum, in this sense, is without classical authority.)

**trifle** (*v*): lūdo, si, sum, 3: v. TO FOOL (I). So illūdo, 3 (*to t. away*): cf. ib. (II.) (Nugari denotes something more than trifling = *to talk nonsense.*) Sometimes opp. to *being in earnest*: jŏcor, 1: v. TO JOKE. Sometimes used of poetical composition lūdo. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9

**trifler:** nūgātor (*term of contempt; silly person*) Cic Sen. 9, 27 Gell In same sense (homo) nugax Coel in Cic. Fam 8, 15 Phr. *to be a mere t*, multa agendo nihil agere, Phaedr 2, 5, 3 (de ardelione) tempus in rebus minimis (minimi momenti) consumere; tempori rebus nugatoriis illudere v TO TRIFLE.

**trifling** (*subs.*): lūdus, jŏcus, ineptiae, etc v SPORT, NONSENSE

**trifling** (*adj*) **1.** lĕvis (*inconsiderable, unimportant*). *for a t. reason*, l. de causa, Caes. B G. 7, 4 *money was always a very t. consideration in his eyes*, cui pecunia semper fuit levissima, Cic R Com 5, 15 *Very t.*, perlevis · Cic. **2.** parvus, exiguus, minūtus *the most t causes*, minima momenta, Cic Ph. 5, 10, *init.* *t things have great influence*, parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habent, Caes B C 3, 70: *some very t. legacies*, exiguissima legata, Plin Ep 7, 24, 7 *t articles*, 1 e *of t. value*, res minutae, Cic. Clu 64, 180 v. SMALL **3.** parvi s. levis momenti. parvo s levi momento v. IMPORTANCE (I) **4** expr *so t.* by tantŭlus *such t business*, tantularum rerum occupationes, Caes B G 4, 22 *so t a delay*, tantulum morae, Cic. Verr 2, 38, 93. See also INSIGNIFICANT (throughout)

**trigger:** higula (sclopeti) R and A.

**trigonometrical:** *trĭgōnōmĕtrĭcus *t t*

**trigonometry:** trĭgōnōmĕtria; trĭgōnōmĕtrĭcē; -a, orum of GEOMETRY.

**trilateral:** trilătĕrus Front

**trill** (*v*) vibrisso, 1 Fest. (vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest s v) Or by circuml, *arguta tremulaque voce cantare.

**trim** (*adj*): nītĭdus v. NEAT.

**trim** (*v*) **I.** *To prune, dress:* **1.** pŭto, 1 v. TO PRUNE. **2.** tondeo, 2 v. TO CLIP. **II.** *To straighten, arrange*, esp. *the hair:* cōmo, 3 v. TO DRESS (III.). Also, *to trim sails*; i. e. *to adjust them, tightening the ropes*: *vela contentus funibus pandere. **III.** Intrans. and Fig. *to adapt one's policy to the course of events* perh. *ad incertos fortunae casus spectare; ad fortunae eventum se integrum servare; neutri parti satis fidum se praebere.

**trimmer:** perh qui temporibus servit see also TO TRIM (III.)

**trinity:** trīnĭtas. Tert Scrr. Eccl.

**trinket:** **1.** mundus (*collect. subs.*, including *all a woman's toilet articles*): Liv 34, 7 Dig. **2.** crĕpundia, orum (used of *amulets, rings, etc*): Cic. Br. 91, *init.*: Pl **3.** mundĭtia, mundĭtiae v. FINERY. See also ORNAMENT.

**trio:** *in music*, *cantus ternarius (cantus musicorum t., Kr) *three persons together*, perh. trīnio, ōnis, *m.*: Isid.

**trip** (*subs.*): **I.** *A short excursion:* *iter animi causa susceptum. **II.** *A stumble:* expr. **by pedem offendere:** v. TO STUMBLE.

**trip** (*v.*): **I.** Trans.: *to trip up:* supplanto, 1: Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. (R. and A. give pedes alicui subducere, with ref to Curt 9, 7, *ad fin.*, but the sense there is *pulling a man's feet from under him with the hands*) **II.** Intrans *to stumble* pedem offendo, 3 · v TO STUMBLE Fig · *to make a mistake*: erro, lăbor, etc. v. MISTAKE. Phr. *to catch any one t ing*, imprudentem (necopinum) aliquem in delicto (in errore)

**opprimere**: v. TO OVERTAKE, SURPRISE

**III.** Also intrans, *to move lightly along* leviter (suspenso pede) ire (v TIPTOE) · see also TO DANCE

**tripartite**: trīpartītus (trīpert.) *t division*, divisio t, Cic Off 3, 2, 9.

**tripe**: **1.** ŏmāsum (*bullock's t.*) Hor · Plin. **2.** ōmentum Juv 13, 118 (o porci). (Fendīcae, *minced guts* Arn)

**——-seller**: omasi venditor.

**triple** (*adj*) triplex, ĭcis *t. (threefold) method*, t ratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20 *t. brass* (*t. layer of*), t aes, Hor v. TREBLE

**triple** (*v.*) · v. TO TREBLE

**triplet**: *terni versus qui similiter (simili ratione) desinunt

**tripod**: **1** trīpus, ŏdis, *m* Cic Virg Hor **2** cortīna (lit *kettle, caldron*). used of *the t of Apollo*, Virg Aen 3, 92 Ov.

**tripos**: tripus qui dicitur; hoc est, certaminis Academici praemium.

**triptotes**: triptōta, orum Diom.

**trireme**: trīrēmis, is, *f* Cic Caes.: more fully, navis triremis (tr. being strictly *adj*) Caes B C 2, 6

**trisyllabic**: trīsyllābus Varr.: Capit

**trisyllable**: verbum trisyllābum · Varr.

**tritagonist**: *trītāgōnista, qui dicitur. hoc est, qui tertias partes sustinet.

**trite**: **1.** trītus (lit *rubbed, well-worn*) *a t. proverb*, tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. Off 1, 10, 33 Join usitatum et tritum; [in Graeco sermone] tritum atque celebratum, Cic. Strengthened, contritus (*worn out*) *t praecepta*, [omnium communia et] e praecepta, Cic de Or. 1, 31, 137 Join contritum et contemptum, id **2.** pervulgātus (*very generally current*) · ef Cic Fam 5, 16, *ad amt*, consolatio pervulgata quidem illa maxime . Gell

**3.** expr by phr quod sermone (omnium) percrebruit Cic Verr. Act 1, *amt* (in rather diff sense, of *a prevalent impression*)

**triumph** (*subs*) · **I.** *In Roman sense* **1.** triumphus: *to gain a t*, t. deportare, Cic. Off 1, 22, 78 *to celebrate a t for* (*a victory over*), t agere de . id Veil 5, 39, 100. also, t ex (e g Etruria · with ref. to *the country in which the t. is gained*) agere, Liv. 6, 7, and with *depend gen*, Pharsalicae pugnae t, Cic. Ph 14, 8, 23 *to decree a t to any one*, t. alicui decernere, id Fin 4, 9, 22: *to lead in t*, per t aliquem ducere, id. Verr. 5, 26, 67, and of *things*, not *persons*, in triumpho ducere, Plin. (*e g* elephantos) *A man who has enjoyed a t*, vir triumphalis Vell. 2, 6 and *absol* (without vir) Suet · Quint **2.** ŏvātio (*lesser triumph*) Gell [N B—The noun ovatio is rare · the verb ovare usu. serving v OVATION] **II.** Fig. *victory; exultation*: victōria · gaudium, laetitia, exsultātio: v. VICTORY, EXULTATION. Sometimes trōpaeum may be the best word *let us sing the fresh t s of Augustus*, nova cantemus Augusti tr, Hor. Od 2, 9, 19: Ov.

**triumph** (*v*). **I.** *In Roman sense*: triumpho, 1 *to t. for a victory over* ..., de . tr, Cic Ph 11, 8, 18 less freq ex ..., Curt Also phr triumphum agere v. *subs* **II.** *To exult over*. perh triumpho cf. Caes. in Cic Att. 9, 16, A., triumphare gaudio. Phr *if not to escape tortures, yet to t. over them*, *si non effugere cruciatus saltem eos perferendo exsuperare.

**triumphal**: triumphālis, e Cic Plin. · *t decorations*, t. ornamenta, Suet Aug. 38 (*absol.* triumphalia, Tac)

**triumphant**: victor; *f.* -trix: v. VICTORIOUS.

**triumvir**: triumvir, vīri; *pl.* triumviri or tresviri Val. Max. 5, 4, 7 (but the *sing.* is rare) · *t s for regulating the state*, tresviri reipublicae constituendae, Liv. Epit. 120 · also simply, tres-viri or triumviri, Suet. Aug 96 In speaking of the various *boards of three* which existed at Rome, the form triumviri seems to be always used

**triumvirate**: triumvirātus, ūs Cic [N B—Not to be used of the so-called *first tr.* which was simply potentia, not a potestas at all v. POWER]

**triune**: trīnūnus Scrr. Eccl. (Kr) trinus (Georg).

**trivial**: lēvis v. TRIFLING.

**triviality**: nūgae, ineptiae: v. TRIFLE, NONSENSE

**trivet**: *ferrum tripes in quo cortinae (ahena) super foco collocentur

**trochaic**: **1.** trochaïcus Quint **2.** trochaeīdes, is (*having a t character*) Mart. Cap (t. numerus)

**trochee**: trochaeus (τροχαῖος) Cic.: Quint

**Trojan**: **I.** As *subs* · Trōs, Trōis, *m*, Trōas, ădis, *f.* also, Trōjānus, Trōjŭgena (*m* and *f*) and *pl.* Aenēādae, Dardānīdae, arum Virg **II.** *Adj.*. Trōjānus, Iliăcus (rarely, Ilius), Trōius Virg. Troïcus Ov.

**troop** (*subs.*): **1.** turma (*of cavalry*) Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 90 Caes poet in more gen sense, *Ilian t s*, Iliae t, Hor Cai Saec 38. **2.** cătervа (prob a Celtic word, and used esp of *Gallic and other barbarian forces*). cf. Isid 9, 3, 46, proprie Macedonum phalanx, Gallorum caterva dicitur *Lycian t s*, Lyciae c, Hor **3.** mānus, ūs (in widest sense) v. BAND, FORCE **4.** grex, gregis, *m* v. COMPANY (II), GANG. **5.** glŏbus (*any close body of men*): Liv Tac For *troops* (as *collect subs*), v. sub v

**troop** (*v*) usu. with *prep*, as *to t. together*, confluere v. TO FLOCK TOGETHER

**trooper**: ĕques, ĭtis v. HORSEMAN

**troops**: **1.** cōpiae, arum v. FORCES. **2.** mīlites; and sometimes *sing* mīles (used collect) v. SOLDIER **3.** exercitus, ūs *to raise t*, ex comparare, parare v ARMY

**trope**: trōpus: Quint 9, 1, 4. See also FIGURE (III), FIGURATIVE.

**trophy**: trōpaeum (in Gk. sense): *to set up a t*, t ponere, Cic Pis. 38, 92 t statuere, id. Inv 2, 23, 69 constituere, cf Virg. Aen 11, 7 in modum tropaeorum arma [aggeri trunco, etc.] imponere, Tac. A 2, 18. For looser sense, perh better monumentum (v. MEMORIAL) though tropaeum is also used in pretty much this sense: v. Smith's Lat Dict s v

**tropic**: circŭlus trŏpicus · Hygin and for brevity, tropicus (*absol*). Kr *The t. of Cancer*, circulus (orbis) solstitialis, Varr L. L 9, 18, 24 *of Capricorn*, c brumalis, ib.: Gell

**tropical**: **I.** *Of the tropics*: trŏpicus. v TROPIC *T. region*, quae inter circulum solstitialem brumalemque regiones sunt. **II.** *Figurative*: trŏpicus Gell. See also FIGURATIVE

**trot** (*v*) · exact word not known the phr tolūtim ire appears rather to denote *a kind of gentle canter* (non vulgaris in cursu gradus sed *mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio*, unde eques tolutim capere incursum traditur arte, Plin 8, 42, 67) · certainly *not an ordinary trot* Phr. *to t gently along*, lento cursu ire s. vehi: cf foll art.

**trot** (*subs*) · perh ambŭlātūra: cf Veg Vet 4, 6 where a particular kind of pace is described thus ambulaturae quadam gratia (*by their delightful pace*) discernuntur a ceteris (equis) gradus est minutus et creber . . (evidently, *a short, quick, easy trot*). Oft incessus, gradus, or cursus will be sufficiently precise *at a gentle t.*, lento cursu, incessu, gradu, etc.

**troth**: fĭdes · v FAITH

**trotter**: three different kinds of *trotting horses* are named by Veg. colatorii, appy. *very gentle trotters*, those named in preced. art . and totonarii, Veg. 4, 6 · they differed from each other in degree and kind of pace; from which the last would seem to have been what we should call *hard trotters*. [N B.—Not equus tolutarius; which was rather *a lady's horse*: equus (caballus) succussor, or succussator, is *a horse that jolts the rider*]

**trouble** (*subs*) **I.** *Labour, pains*; with an accessory notion of *vexation* or *annoyance*: **1.** mōlestia (in which the notion of *annoyance* predominates) *to give any one t* (or *annoyance*), alicui m. exhibere, Cic. Att 2, 1, 1; afferre, Ter Hec 3, 2, 9 *as far as can be done without t. on your part*, quod sine m. tua fiat, Cic. Fam. 13, 23 v ANNOYANCE

**2.** nēgōtium (in which the idea of *having something to do*, or *difficulty*, predominates) *(to be able to do anything) without t*, nullo n, Cic Att. 10, 16. *to give any one t*, alicui n facessere, id. Fam 3, 10, *init* : *I have a good deal of t. in managing the boy*, (puero) regendo habeo negotii satis, id Att 6, 2, 1.

**3.** ŏpēra (in which the idea of *exertion, pains, effort* predominates) *to take a good deal of t about anything*, multum operae in aliqua re ponere, Cic Att 12, 20 so, tantum studium tamque multam operam ponere in aliqua re, id. Fin 1, *init* *it is worth the t*, pretium operae est, id Agr. 2, 27, 73: so, pretium operae facere, *to get a* (*sufficient*) *reward for one's t*, Liv. pref *init*. Join multum operae laborisque [consumere in aliqua re], id. de Or 1, 55, *init.* · v. PAINS. **4** lābor: v. LABOUR, EFFORT. Phr : *to take a great deal of t. with anything*, elaborare in aliqua re (v PAINS): *with much t* (or *difficulty*), aegre, vix v. DIFFICULTY (I., *fin*). *if it is not too much t*, nisi molestum est, Cic Ad 5, 3, 20 See also to EXERT (II), EXERTION **II.** *Reverse, calamity, distress* **1.** incommŏdum (*disadvantage, blow, disaster*) *let us grieve over our own t. and loss* [by the death of a friend], nostro i detrimentoque doleamus, Cic Br 1, 4 *so many t s in life*, tot i in vita, id N. D 1, 9, *fin.* **2.** lābor (esp in *pl.*) *in my (time of) t*, in meo l, Cic Fam 15, 8 *the last t s of Troy*, Trojae supremus l, Virg Aen. 2, 11 *having gone through many varied t s*, perfunctus multis variisque l, Nep. Han 13 **3.** aerumna (*toil and distress combined*)) *death a release from the t s of life*, mors aerumnarum requies, Sall. Cat 51 cf. Cic Fin 2, 35, 118, labores [Herculis] . . tristissimo verbo aerumnas nominaverunt **4.** dŏlor v. GRIEF.

**5.** res adversa, and esp *pl.* res adversae: v ADVERSITY. **6.** mālum (gen. term for *whatever is bad or calamitous*). *no stranger to t*, non ignara mali, Virg Aen 1, 630 *o'erwhelmed with t*, pressa malo (navis), Hor Od 1, 14, 10 Phr *to entertain confidence in t*, afflictis confidere rebus, Virg Aen 1, 452 *to be in t.* (or *difficulty*), laborare *to be in t. from debt*, ex aere alieno l, Caes B C 3, 22 **III.** *Commotion* in this sense usu *pl* : mōtus, tumultus, etc v COMMOTION. Sometimes tempora may serve; which is specially used of *difficult or trying circumstances*. *during the present t s*, his reipublicae temporibus. cf. Cic. Fl 3, 6.

**trouble** (*v*): **I.** *To occasion trouble to any one* Phr : molestiam alicui exhibere, afferre v. preced art. (I.) Or expr. by *adj* *I should be sorry to t you*, nolim tibi molestus esse v TROUBLESOME.

**II.** With *pron refl.*, *to t oneself*, i.e *to take t and pains about anything* · cūro, 1 (*to take care of, attend to*). *to t oneself about other people's business*, aliena negotia curare, Cic. Top 17, 66: *they don't t themselves about anything except* ..., praeter . . nihil curant, id. Fin. 4, 14, 36. *don't t. yourself!* aliud cura! Ter Ph 2, 1, 5. *Not to t oneself about* ..., negligo, exi, ctum, 3: cf Cic. N. D 2, 66, *fin.*, dii magna curant, parva negligunt : v. TO ATTEND TO; and TO NEGLECT. Phr. · (*I shall be glad*) *if you will help him, so far as you can without taking yourself*, eum juveris, quod sine molestia tua fiat, Cic Fam 13, 23, in simili use, nisi molestum est. *be so good as to stand up, if it is not taking you too much*, tu autem, nisi m.

ait, exsurge, Cic Cat 60, *fin* or in *acclaiming a kindness*, perh. benigne *I thank you kindly, but don't t yourself* ') cf Hor. Ep 1, 7, 16 *I shall not t. myself about it*, non ego laborem operandique meam in ea re ponam, consumam v preced art (I, 3) **III.** *To disturb, disquiet* · **1.** sollicito 1 (*to disquiet*) *to t the state*, statum quietae civitatis s., Liv 21, 10, *fin* so, s. pacem, id 34, 16, *extr* oft of the mind: *to t and distress any one*, aliquem s atque angere, Cic Att 1, 18 **2** turbo, perturbo, 1 v TO DISTURB **3.** vexo, 1 (a strong term *to treat with violence, as is done in war*) cf Cic Cat 1, 10, *extr.*, quum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes v TO HARASS **IV.** In pass., *to be t d with* something (esp *a complaint*) · labōro, 1 (esp. of *maladies*): *to be t.d with gout in the feet*, ex pedibus 1, Cic. Fam 9, 23 so, ex intestinis l, ib 7, 26 May often be expr by special verb or *adj* e.g *to be t d with sickness*, nauseare, Hor : Cels *to be t d with fever*, febricitare, Cels Cic *t d with dropsy*, hydropicus, Hor *with asthma*, asthmaticus, Plin *with stone*, calculosus, Cels etc · v. DROPSY, FEVER, STONE, etc Also pass., *to be t d about anything*, i e *to be distressed or grieved* dŏleo, dolorem ex aliqua re capio v TO GRIEVE, VEX Phr *he was not at all t d (concerned) about that*, nihil se ea re commoveri, Caes B G 1, 40

**troubler:** turbātor; *f* -trix Liv Fac. Sometimes (as a strong expr), fax, făcis, *f* (*firebrand*) may serve Cic Phil. (Or expr by *rel. clause*. v. TO TROUBLE, III)

**troublesome:** **1.** mōlestus (*annoying*) *begone! don't be t!* abscede hinc! ne sis m! Pl As 2, 4, 63 Cic Join· operosus ac molestus [labor], Cic N D 2, 23, *init* · laboriosus molestusque, id Leg 3, 8, 19 Permolestus (*very t*) Cic See also TO TROUBLE (II.) **2.** grāvis (*burdensome*) · *I should be glad, if it will not be t. to you*, velim, si tibi grave non erit .., Cic. Fam 13, 74: *I am afraid of being t to you*, vereor ne tibi g sim, cf id Top 1, 4 *neither t nor difficult*, non g nec difficile, id Inv 2, 45, *init* Hence, *to be t* (= *burdensome*) *to any one*, gravare aliquem, Hor Ep 2, 1, 264 **3.** incommŏdus (*inconvenient, disadvantageous*) *a t (disagreeable) voyage*, iter, Tac Hec 1, 4, 1 Pl.: v. DISADVANTAGEOUS, INCONVENIENT **4.** ŏpĕrōsus (*involving much work and pains*) Cic. cf. *supr* (1).

**troublous:** aerumnōsus Cic Or by circuml, aerumnis s laboribus plenus, etc : v TROUBLE

**trough:** alveus (*any hollow wooden vessel*) Cato R R 81. *Dimin*, alveolus (*a small t.*): Liv Juv

**trousers:** fēmĭnālia, ium (*coverings enclosing the thighs, short drawers* they corresponded to the braccae of the Gauls, which however reached to the knees). Suet 82 Braccae (bracae) may also be used; the article of dress being a foreign one (Feminalia is the word used in Vulg Ex. XXVIII 42)

**trout:** tructa (Gr. τρώκτης) · Isid Or 12, 6, 6 (varii a varietate, quos vulgo tructas vocant) also, tructus: Plin. Val. *Salmon t* . *salmo fario, Linn. (prob the fish called fario, Aus Mos. 130)

**trow:** v. THINK.

**trowel:** trulla Pall 1, 15 *To lay on with a t plaster*, trullisso, 1 Vitr.

**truant:** perh vāgus, errābundus v STRAY, WANDERING *To play t*, *locum deserere; solita ludi (litterari) munia negligere.

**truce:** indūtiae, arum (-ciae) *to agree upon a t for* 30 *days*, XXX. dierum i. cum hoste pacisci, Cic Off. 1, 10. 33 also, 1 facere, id. Ph 8, 7, 20 *during t*, per i, Liv. 30, 37 *the t had expired*, indutiarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30, *med.* (but we can also say, simply, exeunt indutiae, acc. to Forcell. s. v) *to break off a t.*, i. tollere, Liv 30, 4 Phr : *a t. to that nonsense!* aufer istas nugas!

**truck** (*subs*): perh. carrus (gen term)

**truckle:** ădūlor, assentor, 1 v TO FLATTER

**trudge**. perh. aegre, fesso pede ire.

**true** (*adj*) · **I.** Opp. to *falsehood* **1.** vērus *opp* falsus, Ter Andr 5, 4, 19 et *pass* Less freq. = *speaking the truth, veracious* (verax: v *infr.*) *a t prophetess*, v vates, Ov. Her 16, 123 **2.** vērax (*that speaks the truth*) *a t oracle*, v oraculum, Cic Div. 1, 19, 38 Hor v VERACIOUS Phr (1) in asseveration *so t as I'm alive*, ita vivam, ut (with *indic.*), Cic Att 5, 15 for which may be used, ita me dii ament (juvent), Ter Eun. 4, 1, 1 (like oui, *so help me God*), and, ita sim felix, Prop 1, 7, 3 · *ita deos mihi velim propitios* (R. and A) (2) in replies: when it may be expr by, ita (prorsus) existimo, mihi ita videtur, certe v CERTAINLY, YES *True, but ...*, atqui Cic Tusc 1, 6, 11: v. YET. **II.** *Not spurious, real, genuine* · **1.** vērus · *t. and perfect friendship*, v. et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am. 6, 22 cf id 25, 95 v GENUINE, REAL **2.** sincērus (*not adulterated or tampered with*) *opp* simulatus, fucatus, Cic l c **3.** germānus v GENUINE, THOROUGH **III.** *Keeping faith* fidus, fidēlis v FAITHFUL **IV** *Exact*, esp of *lines* Phr *t to the perpendicular, square, etc* . *quod subtiliter ad perpendiculum (normam, etc) respondet *a t line*, *perh linea justa or simply, linea recta v STRAIGHT

**truffle:** tūber, ĕris, *n* Plin 19, 2, 11, Juv (T cibarium, Linn)

**truly:** **1.** vērē (*with truth; not falsely* · also, *genuinely, really*). Cic . Liv **2.** prŏfecto (*assuredly*) Cic : Hor v. REALLY

**trump** (*subs*) *in cards t. cards*, perh. primi ordinis (primae classis) chartae; chartae principales, victrices

**trump** (*v*). *primi ordinis chartā superare.

—— **up:** i e. *to fabricate*. commiscĕo, confingo v. TO INVENT, FABRICATE

**trumpery:** scrūta, orum (*cheap, trashy goods*). v TRASH *T stories*, nūgae, gerrae, ineptiae v. NONSENSE

**trumpet** (*subs*) **1.** tūba (*a straight-tubed instrument, used for the Roman infantry*) Cic Ov **2.** meton, aes, aeris, *n to rouse men by the t*, aere ciere viros, Vulg Aen 6, 165 **3.** buccĭna (orig *a cow's-horn trumpet, of curved shape*): *used to sound the watches, summon the people, etc* · Cic Mur. 9, 22 · Liv Phr *signal given by t*, classicum used with canere *the signal was given by t*, classicum cecinit, Liv The verb cano is also used without classicum v SIGNAL (2, 3) So also is used buccino, 1 (*to blow the buccina, sound the t*) Vari Sen Controv. See also CLARION (lituus), HORN

**trumpet** (*v*): usu. *to t. abroad* praedĭco, cēlĕbro, 1: v TO PROCLAIM, PUBLISH, CELEBRATE. *Glory t.'d abroad by Fame*, inclyta famā gloria, Virg

**trumpeter:** **1.** tūbĭcen, ĭnis Liv Ov **2.** buccĭnātor (cf TRUMPET, 2) Caes Esp fig *the t. of any one's credit*, b existimationis alicujus, Cic. fil. in Cic Fam. 16, 21. **3.** only fig, praedĭcātor Cic : v. PROCLAIMER **4.** praeco, ōnis · v HERALD, *fin* Phr. *he was his own t*, suas ipsius laudes celebravit; de se ipse magnifice praedicare solebat: v. TO PROCLAIM, PRAISE.

**truncheon:** perh. scīpio (*mark of dignity*). v. STAFF.

**trundle:** volvo, 3 v. TO ROLL.

**trunk** (*subs.*). **I.** *Of a tree*: **1.** truncus Cic Caes **2.** stirps, pis, *f.* (*the animating and supporting principal part of a tree*, whereas truncus is just *the body of the tree apart from the boughs and leaves* R. and A) *they (trees) receive nourishment through their ts*, aluntur per s suas, Cic N D 2, 32, 81 · Virg. (Stipes, caudex, denote *a dry stump*: v. STOCK, STUMP) **II.** *Of the human body* · truncus corporis: Cic. R. Com. 10, 28. and without corporis: id Virg **III.** *Of an elephant* prŏboscis; mānus v PROBOSCIS. **IV.** *A chest* arca, cista v CHEST

**trunk** (*adj*) Phr *t line*, perh. via (ferrata) principalis unde ceterae proficiscuntur, imitum habent

**truss:** **I.** *For hernia*: fascia (*bandage*) · for description, see Cels 7, 27, *init* **II.** *Of hay or straw* fascis · v BUNDLE

**trust** (*subs*) **I.** *Confidence* fīdes, fīdūcia (*assurance*), fidentia v CONFIDENCE *To put t in*, fidere, confidere v TO TRUST **II.** *Something entrusted* **1.** crēdĭtum *to deny a t on oath*, c abjurare, Sall Cat 25 *to receive anything as a t (on loan)*, aliquid tanquam c accipere, Sen Ben 2, 21 **2** dēpōsĭtum (*money deposited with any one for security*) *to return a t*, d reddere, Cic. Off 1, 10, 31 *to deny a t.*, d infitiari, Juv 13, 60 cf Ulp Dig 16, 3, 1 (throughout). **3.** in wider sense, mandātum, oft *pl* (*anything entrusted to any one to do*) v COMMISSION, CHARGE **III.** *Credit* fīdes (III)

**trust** (*as adj*) dēpōsĭtīvus Cassiod. (d pecuniae)

**trust** (*v*) **I.** *To place confidence in* **1** fīdo, confīdo, fīsus, *3* (with *dat.* of person, *dat* or *abl.* of thing, in which trust is placed) *to t in oneself*, sibi f, Hor Ep 1, 19, 22 Cic (*Caesar*) *t.'d this legion most of all*, hunc legionem confidebat maxime, Caes. B G. 1, 40 *to t in the stability of fortune*, stabilitate fortunae c, Cic Tusc. 5, 14. The *abl.* may also be used of *a person* when there is an attributive e g alio duce c, Liv. 21, 4, *med* (see the place) · Ov. **2.** crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, *3* (esp with ref to *words spoken*, whereas fido refers rather to persons or acts) also, credo, when it signifies *to put trust in*, denotes less than fido does; often referring only to *one particular act on hand of trust* (cf. Liv. 2, 45, consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, i. e *they did not distrust their fidelity, but they had not thorough confidence in them*) · *t. not the horse!* equo ne credite! Virg. Aen. 2, 48 Cic (Concredo always trans.. v. *infr*) Phr *t one to*, fretus (with *abl*) · v RELYING ON **II.** *To entrust*: crēdo, concrēdo, committo, commendo: v. TO CONFIDE

**trustee:** **1.** fīdūcĭārius (*tutor*) · Just Inst 1, 19 (where the term denotes *a fiduciary guardian*) **2.** dēpōsĭtārius (*one who receives a deposit*): Ulp. Dig 16, 3, 1, § 36 (Or by circuml, qui tutelam fiduciariam exercet, *t. for a ward* v Just Inst 1 c.)

**trusteeship:** tūtēla fīdūcĭāria: Just Inst 1 c

**trustful:** perh, bene crēdŭlus (the *adj* alone usu implying a *fault of character* v CREDULOUS) qui alteri facile confidit, v TO TRUST.

**trustworthy:** **1.** lōcuples, ētis (strictly, *that can fulfil his engagements*, hence of witnesses, etc., *worthy of credence*) · *most t authorities*, locupletissimi auctores, Cic Div 2, 58, 119 so, testis l., id Off. 3, 2, 10 **2.** fīdus (*that may be depended on*). *a t. interpreter*, f. interpres, Hor A P 133: *t. physicians*, f medici, id Ep. 1, 8, 9. v. FAITHFUL. **3.** grāvis (*weighty, of worth*: opp levis, *without weight, not t*). esp in phr gravis auctor, i e *a voucher whose statement carries weight*, Liv. 1, 16 for which also, auctor certus, bonus, luculentus, Cic. **4.** certus: v. SURE, CERTAIN.

**trusty:** fīdus *t. ears*, f aures, Ov. M. 10, 32 *t. sword*, f. ensis, Virg. Aen. 6, 524 See also FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORTHY

**truth:** **1.** vēritas (in abstr. sense. *as a principle or quality*): *t. begets hatred*, v. odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41 opp. fraus, Cic Off. 1, 30, 109: *in accordance with t*, ex veritate, id R Com. 10, 29: ad veritatem (as a standard *to which* things may be referred), id. Am

25, 91 *such a lover of truth*, adeo diligens veritatis, Nep Epam 3 *to depart from the t (ever so little)*, a v. deflectere, Cic R Com 16, 46 egredi veritatem, Plin Ep 7, 33, 10 (of historical narrative, *which overstates things*) *plain, homely t*, rustica v, Mart 10, 72, 11

**2.** *neut* of vērus (concrete, *that which is true*; esp in *pl*) *if you wish to know the t*, si verum [not veritatem] scire vis, Cic Att 12, 41 *to distinguish t and falsehood*, vera ac falsa dijudicare, id. *I may speak the t (without reserve)*, licet verum dicere, id Fam 9, 24, also, quod verum est (dicere), id Att 3, 9 and if *more than one fact* be referred to, or if *the practice of speaking the truth* be meant, vera dicere or loqui Pl Cap 5, 2, 7 [N B—Never veritatem dicere or loqui, which would have no meaning]

**3.** sometimes, fides (*that which may be believed*) *not to aim at producing a charming narrative but t*, non speciem expositionis sed f quaerere, Quint 10, 1, 32 *mere words without any t*, verba sine f rerum, Liv 33, 34, *init*

**truth, in:** *adv phr* vēro, ēnimvērō v. INDEED, SURELY.

**truthful:** **1** vērax *Herodotus more t than Ennius*, H veracior Ennio, Cic Div 2, 56, 116 *t Bacchus*, v. Liber, Hor S. 1, 4, 89 Pl **2.** vērus (rare in this sense) *the t lips of Apollo*, v os Apollinis, Ov M 10, 209 · Tac **3.** fidus v TRUSTWORTHY

**truthfully:** vērācĭter Pl. in Prisc See also TRULY.

**truthfulness:** animus veritatis studiōsus veritatis studium v TRUTH If the ref be to *t. in giving evidence* (*on oath*), religio: v SCRUPULOUSNESS

**try:** **I.** *To put to the test, make trial of* **1.** expĕrior, pertus, 4 *to t the strength of a poison*, venēni vim ex, Cic Coel 24, 58 *to t gold*, aurum ex, cf Plin 33, 3, 19, § 59, experimentum auri (see also *infr* 7) foll by subj clause *I should like to t what daring you can display*, ex. libet quantum audeatis ., Liv 25, 38, *med to t all means (turn every stone)*, omnia ex., Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11 **2.** periclītor, r (*to put to the test by actual use*, whereas experior may refer to *a mere trial*) *to t one's powers*, vires ingenii p., Cic de Or. 1, 34, 157 also, like preced, foll by subj. clause quid nostri auderent periclitabatur, Caes B.G. 2, 8 **3.** tento, 1 (*to test*) *to t a person's skill*, scientiam alicujus t., Cic Div 1, 17, 32 *I tried what I could do in that line*, tentavi quid in eo genere facere possem, Cic Tusc 1, 4, 7 **4.** pĕrīcŭlum (alicujus rei) facio v TRIAL **5.** explōro, 1 v TO TEST **6.** prōbo, 1 *to t the edge of a knife*, mucronem cultri p, Pet 70 also, aciem, acumen tentare, Bum ad l **7.** specto, 1 (esp to *t gold or silver, sitting and watching the process*) *t'd by fire*, igne spectatus (fig.), Cic. Off 2, 11, 38 Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25 (spectare in ignibus aurum) Phi *gold t'd in the fire*, aurum ad obrussam, Suet Ner. 34. See also TRIED. **II.** *To attempt* **1.** cōnor, 1 v TO ATTEMPT, ENDEAVOUR. **2.** tento; also, tempto, 1 (esp. when *repeated efforts are spoken of*): *they t'd to dip in the ocean*, tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov M 2, 172 *I will t to speak on this (difficult) subject*, tentabo de hoc dicere, Quint 6, 2, 20 Cic. In this sense less freq foll by ut and *subj* *the senate was trying to carry on the government without a king*, senatus tentabat, ut ipse gereret sine rege rempublicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 **3.** perh. expĕrior, 4 (though always with a different shade of meaning from Eng): cf. Smith's L Dict s v (II.). **III.** *To examine judicially*· **1.** jūdĭco, 1 (*to exercise the function of a* judex, *i.e. either a sitting or presiding judge*). *a man experienced in trying matters*, homo in rebus judicandis spectatus, Cic. Verr. Act 1, 10, 29 v. TO JUDGE **2.** cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3 (*to hold a judicial inquiry* said of *the presiding judge*). *to t. a case*, causam c, Quint. 4, 1, 3: *absol. Verres t.'d the case, Verres acted as* judex, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic Verr 2, 2, 10, 26 oft with de and *abl* id Ph 5, 19, 53, etc [N B—Not to be used with personal object] **3.** phr, jūdĭcium exercēre (said of *the presiding judge*): Cic Arch *extr* Note also the phi, quaestionem exercere (*to have the trying of all cases under a particular statute*) *to have the duty of trying cases of murder*, quaestionem inter sicarios ex, Cic. Fin 2, 16, 54 See also TRIAL

**trying** (*adj*)· use, molestus (*annoying*), gravis (*burdensome*), incommŏdus (*inconvenient, disadvantageous*), asper (*attended with danger and difficulty*), etc

**tryst:** *locus ad conveniendum constitutus.

**tub:** **1.** lābrum: *a rinsing t*, l eluacrum, Cato R R 10. *t s for holding water*, l aquaria, ib *used in baths*, Cic Fam. 14, 20 **2.** lăcus, ūs (esp *a wine-vat*) Cato R. R 25 Col. (Alveus, rather *a trough* q v)

**tube:** tūbŭlus (*dimin* of tūbus, *a pipe for water, etc*)· Col., Vitr Or perh fistŭla v PIPE

**tuber:** tūber, ĕris, *n.*: *round t.s*, t rotunda, Plin 25, 8, 54

**tubercle:** tūbercŭlum (*small swelling, pimple*): Cels.

**tuberous:** tūbĕrōsus (*having lumps or protuberances*). Varr Petr Phr *a plant with t root*, herba tuberibus radicis rotundis, Plin. 25, 8, 54 (also, radice tuberosa)

**tubular:** tūbŭlātus Plin

**tuck** (*v*) esp *to t up*, succingo, nxi, nctum, 3 *with the dress t'd up like Diana*, vestem ritu Dianae succincta, Ov M 10, 536.

**tuck** (*subs*). *in a dress*, perh plĭca, rūga v FOLD

**Tuesday:** *dies Martis· M L

**tuff:** *a kind of sandstone*· tōfus or tophus: Vitr Plin *Of the nature of t. stone*, tofaceus (-ius), Plin *made of t*, tofinus Suet Cl 21

**tuft** (*subs*) **I.** *A lock of wool, etc*: floccus, crīnis v LOCK (III) **II.** *A kind of crest* crista. v CREST

**tufted:** cristātus: v CRESTED

**tuft-hunter:** *qui familiaritates nobilium (adolescentium) sectatur.

**tug** (*v*) TO PULL

**tug** (*subs*) *a kind of vessel*: *navis tractoria.

**tuition:** v INSTRUCTION, EDUCATION.

**tumble** (*v*) cădo, concīdo; collăbor, corruo (*to fall in ruins*) v. TO FALL. See also RUIN (I, throughout)

**tumble** (*subs*). căsus, ruīna· v FALL.

**tumbler:** **I.** *Acrobat* pĕtaurista, ae, *m*. Fest s v [p. 183, P] Varr. in Non Also, pĕtaurstārius Petr 53. **II** *A kind of pigeon* variety of Columba Livia (we may perh say, Columba petaurista) **III.** *A kind of vessel* *poculum vitreum

**tumbrel:** v. WAGON

**tumid:** inflātus, tūmĭdus, etc v. INFLATED *T language*, ampullae Hor A P. 97 *to use t. language*, ampullari, id Ep 1, 3, 14.

**tumour:** tūmor, tūber· v. SWELLING

**tumult:** **1.** tūmultus, ūs (Roman *t.t* for an irruption of barbarians, or sudden outbreak amongst subjects or slaves cf. Cic. Phil 8, 1, 2 also *gen.*): *issuing from the camp with much noise and t*, magno cum strepitu ac t. castris egressi, Caes. B. G 2, 11 Liv Cic. Hor Ov. Join *an excited t.*, turbae ac t concitatae, Liv 25, 4, *in* · *the horses causing a t.*, equus t. edentibus, id. 36, 19 *to arouse a t.*, t facere, Liv. 9, 43 *for the sake of making a t.*, tumultuandi causâ, id 34, 61 *they kept allaying t.s, sometimes exciting fresh ones in the effort*, sedabant t, sedando interdum movebant, id. 3, 15 *that caused a t. and rout*, ea res t et fugam praebuit, id 26, 10 *to cause t. in the state*, t injicere civitati, Cic Cat 3, 3, 7. *to quell a t*, t. comprimere, Tac. Hist 4, 16: *a t in sea and sky*, pelagi coelique t, Luc. 5, 592: *a t in the mind*, mentis t., Hor Od 2, 16, 10

**2.** mōtus, ūs *to stir a t in the commonwealth*, m afferre reipublicae, Cic Cat 2, 2 **3.** turba *t and disorder*, t. et confusio rerum, Cic Fam 6, 6 *to stir up a violent t in the camp*, maximas in castris turbas efficere, id Rosc Am. 32, 91: Caes. Plaut *to make a t*, turbam facere, Ter. Eun 4, 1, 2; turbas dare, ib 4, 3, 11· turbas concire, id. Heaut 5, 2, 17 **4.** sēditio, (*mutiny, insurrection*) *t s of the citizens*, s domesticae, id Rull 2, 33, 90 *a t arose*, s orta, Liv 2, 16; s. coorta est, Virg Aen 1, 149 *to excite a t*, s concitare, Cic Mur 39, 83, s commovere, id Att. 2, 1; s concire, Tac Ann 14, 17; s miscere, id Hist 4, 68 *to quell a t*, s compĭmere, Liv 2, 23, s coercere, Tac Hist 3, 60 **5.** vis tempestĭna, Cic Sest 67, 140: v RIOT, UPROAR, DISORDER **6.** tūmultuātio (rare) Liv 38, 2 **7** concĭtātio *a popular t*, c popularis, Cic Sest. 34, 73 **8.** perturbātio v DISTURBANCE **9.** permōtio (*of the mind*) **10.** fluctus, uum, *pl* (lit *waves*) *t of assemblies*, f contionum, Cic Mil 2, 5· Hor Lucr. v. EXCITEMENT, EMOTION, AGITATION

**tumultuous:** **1.** tūmultuōsus: *t assemblies*, t. contiones, Cic Fam 2, 12 *a t crowd*, t turba, Liv. 6, 13 **2** concĭtātus *a t meeting*, c contio, Cic Flacc 7, 17. **3.** turbĭdus v DISORDERED Join t et concitatus, Cic. Tusc 4, 15, 34 **4.** turbŭlentus v. DISTURBED, FACTIOUS

**tumultuously:** **1** turbŭlentē Cic **2.** tūmultuōsē Liv comp. Caes : Liv *sup* Cic Suet

**tun** (*subs*) **I.** *A large cask*: **1.** dōlium (*a very large jar*) *to draw wine from the t*, de dolio haurire, Cic Brut 83, 288 **2.** sēria (*a cylindrical earthen vessel*)· Liv Ter **II.** *The largest English wine-measure*, equivalent to about 374½ congii, or rather less than 2½ cŭlei, the largest Roman liquid measure, which contained 20 amphorae *quadraginta quinque amphorae; or, more roughly, *centum urnae. *T-bellied* ventriōsus, Plaut

**tun** (*v*) rare, *in dolium infundere, ingerere.

**tune** (*subs*) **I.** *Harmony* (only used in phr, *in t, out of t*) · *in t*, consōnus (rare). Ov · *to keep in t*, concentum servare, Cic Fin 4, 27, 75 *the song is in t. with the accompaniment*, concordant carmina nervis, Ov Met 1, 518 *pipes in good tune*, modulate canentes tibiae, Cic N. D 2, 8, 22 v HARMONY *out of t, t less*, absŏnus, Cic de Or 1, 25, 115, incontentus *lyres out of t*, fides incontentae, id Fin 4, 27, 75 dissŏnus, Col 12, 2, 4 Liv. · *to be out of t*, discrepare, Cic. Off 1, 40, *fin* (v DISCORDANT, INHARMONIOUS). **II.** *An air, melody* cantus, carmen, mŏdi, mŏdŭli v AIR, MELODY, STRAIN, MEASURE [N B—Mŏdŭlāmen is not class, but is frequently used by modern scholars.] Phi *I remember the t if I could but think of the words*, numeros memini si verba tenerem, Virg Ecl 9, 45.

**tune** (*v*). of stringed instruments: fides ita contendere numeris (or nervis) ut concentum servare possint, cf Cic Fin. 4, 27, 75: *to t a lute*, tendere barbiton, Hor. Od 1, 1, 34 *to t. one instrument by another*, *instrumentum musicum ad aliud accommodare, Georg, or expr. by circuml.: v. TUNE (*subs.*), HARMONY. *a *t.ung-fork*, *furcula musica

**tuneful:** **1.** cănōrus: *t. verses*, c versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: *the t. bird*, c ales, id. Od 2, 20, 15. **2.** mŏdŭlātus: v. MELODIOUS. **3.** mūsĭcus: v. MUSICAL

**tuner:** *mŏdŭlātor.

**tunic:** tūnĭca Cic Plaut · Hor., *a t. with long sleeves*, t manicata, Cic Cat. 2, 10, 22: *a t. reaching down to the ankles*, t. talaris, ib *Clothed in a t.*, tūnĭcātus. Cic. *A little t*, tūnĭcŭla·

Plant Rud 2, 6, 65· Varr. *An under t*, subūcŭla· v. SHIRT

**tunicle** (*a natural covering or membrane*) 1. tūnĭca *the t of the eyes*, oculorum t., Cels. 7, 7, 14 Plin 2. tūnĭcŭla *the t. of the eyes*, oculorum t., Plin 26, 12, 76 v. COVERING, INTEGUMENT.

**tunnel**: 1. cānālis (*a channel in a mine*)· Plin. 33, 4, 21 2. spēcus, ūs, *m*, and poet *n.*· v. SUBTERRANEAN. 3. cūnīcŭlus Cic.: Plin

**tunny**: 1. thunnus or thynnus: Plin Linn 2. scomber, bri, *m.*: *s thynnus, Linn

**turban**: 1. mĭtra· Auct. Har. Resp. 21 Vulg Aen. 9, 616 2. tiāra: Sen, and poet *T'd throngs*, mitrati chori, Prop 4, 7, 42 Plin

**turbid**: 1. turbĭdus *t water*, t aqua, Cic. Tusc 5, 34, 97. 2. coenōsus v MUDDY. 3. aestuōsus *t shallows*, ae. freta, Hor Od 2, 7, 15 4. turbŭlentus· *t water*, t aqua, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5.

**turbot**: 1. rhombus· Plin Hor· Juv. 2. *pleurōnestes maximus Linn.

**turbulence**: I. *Tumult*· tūmultus, turbae, fluctūs (*pl*)· v TUMULT II. *Of disposition*. expr by *adj*, turbŭlentus, turbĭdus, sēdītiōsus, inquietus; *e g.* turbidum ingenium, cf Tac Ann 14, 59 *there is a sort of t in all individuals*, est quiddam turbulentum in singulis hominibus, Cic Rep. 3, 36 v RESTLESSNESS, UNRULINESS

**turbulent**: 1. turbŭlentus *as t in speech as in life*, ut vita sic oratione etiam t., Cic. Brut 28, 108. Join sediiosus et t., id. de Or 2, 11, 48. 2. sēdītiōsus: *all the most t.*, seditiosissimus quisque, Tac Ann 1, 44 Join *a t life*, s et tumultuosa vita, Cic Inv. 1, 3, 4 v. FACTIOUS 3. turbĭdus *a t state*, t. civitas, Tac. Hist 4, 11 *all the most t.*, turbidissimus quisque, ib. 3, 49 4. inquietus v RESTLESS. 5. rerum novarum cupidus: *to be t*, novis rebus studere, novas res quaerere: v. REVOLUTIONARY. 6. fĕrox. v. SPIRITED

**turbulently**: turbŭlentē, turbŭlenter Cic. turbĭdē Cic Tac. sēdītiōsē Cic Liv. Tac

**turf** (*subs*) 1. caespes, ĭtis, *m* (both *a sod* and *green sward*) *tents spread with fresh t*, recentibus e tabernacula constrata, Caes B C. 3, 96 *let there be made an altar green with t*, ara gramineo virĭdis de caespite fiat, Ov Trist 5, 5, 9 *he plucks his spear from the t.*, hastam de caespite vellit, Virg. Aen 11, 566 Plin *to cut t.*, caespitem circumcidere, Caes B. G. 5, 42 *fresh t*, c. vivus, Ov Met 4, 300. 2. herba (*tender grass*) *to lie on the t.*, se abjucere in h, Cic. de Or 1, 7, 28. 3. grāmen, ĭnis *n.*: *flowery t*, floreum g., Mart 9, 91, 1 v. GRASS *Covered with t.*, caespōsus Col. 10, 130 grāmĭneus Virg 8, 176 v GRASSY Phr.: *the t* (colloq. for *horse-racing*), perh currĭcŭlum. cf. Hor. Od 1, 1, 3 v RACE.

**turf** (*v*): consternere caespitibus, cf Caes B. C. 3, 96: *caespite tegere, vestire, aliquid (Kr.).

**turgid**: 1. tūmĭdus *what is sublime in one place is t. in another*, quod alibi magnificum, t alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18 Plin. 2 turgĭdus Hor Sat. 1, 10, 36. *a t. style*, t oratio, Petr. 2. 3. inflātus v. INFLATED Join: i. et tumidus, Tac Or 18 *To be t.* (of style), turgeo, Auct. Her 4, 10, 45 Hor. *An excessively t. style*, genus dicendi quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73 *To employ a t. style*, ampullor, Hor. Ep 1, 3, 14: v BOMBASTIC.

**turgidity**: 1. tūmor: Quint Sen. 2. ampullae. Hor A P 97 3. turgor Mart Cap Or expl by *adj.*: v TURGID [STYLE] *To display t.*, adhibere in dicendo quandam speciem atque pompam, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 294: v. INFLATION.

**turkey**: *meleagris Gallopavo Linn.: [N.B.—The meleagris of the ancients was the *guinea-fowl*: turkeys were only known to Europeans after the discovery of America.]

**turmoil**: 1. turba *t and broil*, t atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 149. Plaut Tet. in *pl* Plaut. 2. turbātio rerum, Liv. 24, 28. 3. perturbātio. v. DISTURBANCE. 4. tūmultus, ūs: v. TUMULT. *T. of the mind:* animi commotio, Cic Tusc. 3, 4, 8, vehementior concitatio animi, id Q. Fr 1, *fin :* turbidi concitatique motus animorum, id Tusc. 4, 15, 34 v. also TROUBLE, MOLESTATION.

**turn** (*subs.*) } **turning**: } I. *Circular motion* 1. conversio *t s of heavenly bodies*, c. caelestes, Cic Leg 1, 8, 24 2 circumactus, ūs *a t. of the body*, c corporis, Plin 8, 30, 44. 3. versātio *t of the eye*, v. oculi, Plin 8, 33, 51 Virg 4. versūra *t at the end of a furrow*, Col 2, 2, 28 in architect. of a wall, Vitr. 5. vertīgo, gĭnis, *f one t makes a citizen*, una v Quiritem facit, Pers 5, 76 6. flexio Fig. (rare): Cic. Pis 22, 53 v. REVOLUTION, ROTATION. II. *An alteration of direction in shape or course, a bend or winding*· 1. flexus, ūs. *the t s of the sun at midwinter*, solis brumales flexus, Lucr 5, 615. *in some t of the road*, in aliquo flexu viae, Liv 22, 12 *artful t s*, (in Rhet), f, Quint 5, 13, 2 2. flexūra *virtue is straightforward, she admits no t*, virtus recta est, f non recipit, Sen Ep 71, *med.* 3. anfractus v CURVE, WINDING. 4. ambāges, gum, *f* v WINDING, ROUNDABOUT 5. commūtātio *t of the tide*, c. aestūs, cf Caes. B. G 5, 1. *Full of t s* flexuōsus. *a way* , fl. iter, Cic. N D 2, 57, 144, sinuosus flexibus (Maeander), Plin. 5, 29, 31 *Repeated t s*, occursus et recursus (of the Labyrinth), Plin 36, 13, 19 III. *An alteration of the course of events, a change, vicissitude*. 1. vicissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f t s of fortune*, fortunae v, Cic Fam. 5, 12. 2. commūtātio *an important t of affairs*, magna rerum commutatio, Caes B C 1, 52 v CHANGE 3. conversio *t. of affairs*, c rerum, Cic Flacc 37, 94. 4. exĭtus, ēventus (*decisive or final t*) v. ISSUE, RESULT Phr: *fortune takes a sudden t*, celeriter fortuna mutatur, Caes B C 1, 59. fortuna subito convertitur, Nep Att 10, 2 *all things take an unfavourable t*, omnia in pejorem partem vertuntur ac mutantur, Cic Rosc Am 36, 103: *affairs in Apulia having taken a t (for the better)*, inclinatis in Apulia rebus, Liv. 9, 20: *things seem to have taken a t most favourable to us, most disastrous to them*, omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, Caes in Cic Att 10, 8, B *to take a different t*, aliter cadere, Cic Fam. 5, 19 *it is easy for good things to take a t. for the worse*, bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint 1, 1, 5 *all things have taken a different t*, omnia versa sunt, Cic Rosc. Am 22, 61 *all things had taken a more favourable t*, omnia erant facta laetiora, id Att 7, 26 *the matter is taking a t for the better*, incipit res melius ire, ib 14, 16 [v. IMPROVE]: *to give a t to anything*· v. TO TURN, CHANGE, ALTER, DIRECTION or with an *adj*, expr. by facere, reddere, with a *comp adj* IV. *Inclination of mind*. expr. by *adj.* inclinātus, prōnus, dēditus, etc, e g *the general himself was of a more peaceable t. of mind*, ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinator erat, Liv. 34, 33 v INCLINATION, DISPOSITION. V. *Form of expression*. *t s of expression*, conformationes verborum, Cic de Or. 3, 54, 208 *to give a good t to a speech*, orationem constructione verborum conformare, ib 1, 5, 17 *a t of expression*, orationis figura, ib 3, 55, 212 VI. *Of succession by ts*· alternis *by asking and persuading by t s*, rogando alternis suadendoque, Liv. 2, 2, *ad fin* · *by t.s*, alternē, Plin · Sen : mūtuo Suet : invicem Caes. Cic. Liv. Poet vicibus factis, Ov Fast. 4, 353. per vices, Ov. Fast. 4, 483. *In t*, invicem: Liv 1, 40· *this badge of royalty goes the round of all in t.*, hoc insigne regium in orbem suam cujusque vicem it, Liv. 3, 36· *he gave his vote in t.*, sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. Verr 4, 64, 143. *if he speaks let me speak in my t.*, si iste loquitur sine me pro mea re loqui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81 *they raise their arms in regular t.*, illi inter sese brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg Aen. 8, 452. VII. Of requital, *an office A good t*, officium [v. KINDNESS]: benēfĭcium [v BENEFIT] grātia *as good a t cannot be done as is due*, tanta referri gratia non potest quanta debetur, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 4 *An ill t* v. HURT, INJURY VIII. *Inclination of the scale*. Fig. 1. inclīnātio *t.s of affairs and periods*, rerum i et momenta temporum, Cic. Fin 5, 4, 11 2. discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.*: v. CRITICAL [III. 3], CRISIS. Phr.· *to give a t of the scale*, momentum habere, Caes B. C. 3, 70; rem inclinare, Liv 3, 61; rem decernere, Liv 5, 55 *so important a t of affairs*, tantus cardo rerum, Virg Aen. 1, 672. IX. *A short walk up and down*. 1. ambūlātio v WALK (*subs*). 2. spātium (*the distance traversed*) *after two or three t s*, duobus s tribusve factis, Cic de Or 1, 7, 28 *A little t.*, ambŭlātiuncŭla Cic Phr. *let us go for a t.*, eamus deambulatum, Cic de Or. 2, 63, 256: *he has gone for a t*, abiit ambulatum, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 96 Miscell. Phr.: *at every end and t*, identidem (lit *repeatedly*), Cic : Plaut *To serve one's t.*: v. TO SUFFICE· *it serves your t. well*, tuam in rem bene conducit, Plaut. Cist. 3, 4 *to trust all to the t of the die*, dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59

**turn** (*v*)· A. Trans: I. *To change the direction of anything*: 1. verto, ti, sum, 3 *to t the enemy to flight*, v hostes in fugam, Liv. 1, 37· *to t one's back*, terga v, id 1, 27 *to t. water on to the low ground*, v. aquam in subjecta, Tac Ann. 1, 64. *plows t'd to the shore*, versae ad litora puppes, Virg. Aen 10, 268 *he ts his course*, v iter, Ov Met 2, 730 2. converto, 3 *to t the eyes of all to himself*, c omnium oculos ad se, Nep Alcib 3. *to t the mind of the ignorant to worship*, c. animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum, Cic. N D 1, 27, 77 3. adverto, 3 with in, acc (Ov), or *dat* (Virg) *to t. the mind to anything*, animum a ad rem, rei [v ATTEND]. 4. flecto, xi, xum, 3· *to t the eyes*, f. oculos, Ov. Met. 8, 696 Juv *to t. any one from his design*, f aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22· *to t one's course to*, f. iter ad, Liv. 8, 19: v BEND, DIRECT. 5. verso, 1: *to t. the mind to all kinds of vice and dishonesty*, ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam, Cic Cluent 26, 70. v. also TURN ABOUT, TURN ROUND. 6. torqueo, si, tum, 2 *to t the eyes to*, oculos t ad, Virg Aen 4, 220 Cic.· v. TWIST, WREST. II. *To apply, appropriate*· Phr· *to t. to one's own use, to t. to account*. uti [v. TO USE] *to t. nothing to his own advantage*, nihil ad utilitatem suam referre, Cic de Or. 2, 51, 207 *they t the disadvantage of another to their own advantage*, ex incommodis alterius sua comparant commoda, Ter Andr. 4, 1, 4 *to t to his own use*, in rem suam convertere, Cic Rosc. Am. 39, 114. v. APPROPRIATE. III. *To move round*· 1. circumăgo, ēgi, actum, 3: *to t. a mill*, c molas trusatiles, Cat. R R. 10, 4. 2. volvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3: *to t. a wheel*, rotam v, Virg. Aen 6, 748. 3. verso, 1. *after t.ing the hinge*, versato cardine, Ov. Met. 4, 93 *to t. the spindle*, v. fusum, ib 221. *wheels which water ts*, rotae quas aqua versat, Plin 18, 10, 23 *to t. a mill*, v molam, Juv 8, 67 4. torqueo, 2· *to t. the spindle*, t fusum, Plin. 28, 2, 5. *to t. the magic wheel*, t. rhombum, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7. IV. *To change*: verto, converto, mūto: v. TO CHANGE TRANS

NORM, CONVERT *To t. into money* v TO SELL. **V.** *To translate* exprimo, verto: v TRANSLATE **VI.** *To fashion, form*. conformo, 1 (of speech) Cic de Or 1, 5, 17 v VIII. TURN (*subs*) V. *Well-t.'d*. rotundus (of phrases, etc) teres, expressus (*gen*) Cic. v. NEAT *To t. verses*, fingere versus, Hor. A. P. 382 v COMPOSE **VII.** *To make (a scale) incline* **1.** inclino, 1: v TURN (*subs*) VIII **2.** deprimo, 3 v. WEIGH [DOWN]. **3.** praepondĕro, 1· Fig *to t the scale in neither direction*, neutro p, Quint 7, 2, 39 **VIII.** *To form on a lathe* **1.** torno, 1 Cic. Plin Fig *badly t'd verses*, male tornati versus, Hor. A P 441 **2.** dētorno, 1 (*to t completely*) Plin. Fig *to t a sentence*, d sententiam, Gell 9, 8, *ad fin* Or expr by *subs* tornus. *e g* facere torno, Plin. perficere in torno, Vitr: *ad tornum fabricare, Georg Phr. to t the stomach*, nauseam facere, Plin 26, 11, 69 *to t the head*, mentem exturbare, Cic Q. Fr 1, 4 *his brain is t'd*, mente captus est, id Off. 1, 27, 94 *to turn the laugh against any one*, risum in aliquem convertere, id de Or 2, 60, 245 *to t the edge of*, rĕtundo, Cic Plin v TO BLUNT **B.** Intrans **I.** *To change one's position or direction* **1** converto, 3 (with *refl pron*) *he t s thrice*, ter se c, Ov. Met 7, 189 **2.** convertor (*reflect*): *then I will t to myself*, deinde ad me convertar, Cic Fam. 3, 12. *To make to t.*, converto· Liv. 1, 7. **3.** verto (with *refl. pron*) Cic. **4.** intendo, di, tum, and sum, 3. Cic Ter. intendo iter Liv. **5.** flector (*reflect*). Plin: flecto (*neutr*)· Liv. Tac Virg Fig *to t. to prudence and wisdom*, ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, Tac Ann. 13, 3 v. BEND **6.** torquor Plin v. BEND **7.** inclino, 1 (with *refl pron*: fig. meton from scales) *fortune t s*, fortuna se i., Caes B. C 1, 32. Phr *whither shall I t ?* (i e *betake myself for help or safety*), quo me vertam? Ter Hec 4, 1, 1, quo intendam? id Andr. 2, 2, 6: *he had no place to t to*, quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic Phil. 2, 29, 74 *they t with every wind*, pluma ac folio facilius moventur, id Att. 8, 15. **II.** *To move round* **1.** circumăgor, 3: *it t s in a circle*, c. orbe, Liv. 1, 19 **2.** vertor, 3 (*reflect.*) Lucr Virg. **3.** verso, 1 (with *refl. pron*) Cic Verr 2, 20, 74 and versor (*reflect*) *that the universe t s about the axis of heaven*, mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic N. D. 1, 20, 52 **4.** torqueo, 2 (with *refl pron*) Join: *the earth t s on its axis*, terra circum axem se convertit et torquet, Cic. Acad 2, 39, 123. **5.** volvor, 3 v. ROLL, REVOLVE. Phr.: *while the wheel t s*, currente rota, Hor A. P. 22. **III.** *To change, become*· verto (with *refl. pron* or *neutr.*), mūtor, converto (with *refl pron*) v. CHANGE *To t* .. (with *adj*, esp. of colour, or the title of a profession or trade): v TO BECOME. Phr. *to t. king's evidence*, indicium profiteri, Sall Jug. 35; 1 offerre, Tac Ann 11, 35. *Abs* of fruit, leaves, etc, *to change colour*: vārior, 1· *grapes t.*, uva v., Col. Arb. 12, 1. vārio (with *refl pron.*): *grapes t.*, uva se v., Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189 flāvesco, 3 (of leaves)· Plin. 16, 6, 7 Phr. *to t. colour* (*i. e.* blush or grow pale)· colorem mutare, perdere. Cic **IV.** *To go bad*. **1.** vītior (of fruit, meat, etc) v. SPOILT, CORRUPT **2.** putresco, 3 v TO DECAY. **3.** mūtor, 1 (of wine): Hor. Sat 2, 2, 58. *T.'d*, rancĭdŭlus, Juv

**turn about:** **A.** Trans.· verso, 1 (*to t. sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other*) *to t. about thrushes on the fire*, turdos in igne v., Hor. Sat 1, 5, 72. **B.** Intrans verto, 3, with *refl pron*, cf Caes. B C. 3, 51, or *neutr.*, cf. Liv. 38, 26

—— **against:** **A.** Trans.· **1.** obverto Plaut Ov **2.** ălĭēno, 1 (of persons) v ALIENATE. **B.** Intrans. descisco, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (with *prep.* a or ab). *to t against any one*, ab aliquo d, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21.

**turn aside:** **A.** Trans. **1.** dēflecto, 3: *to t. aside weapons*, d. tela, Virg Aen. 10, 331. Join *to t. aside rivers into another course*, in alium cursum amnes contorqueo et d, Cic Div. 1, 19, *fin* **2.** dētorqueo, 2: *to t. aside his eye from her*, lumen d. ab illa, Ov. Met 6, 515. Fig. *pleasures t aside the mind from virtue*, voluptates animos a virtute d, Cic Off. 2, 10, 37 **3** dēverto, 3 *to t aside his comrades by his advice*, suo comites d hortatu, Lucan 6, 317. **4.** dēclīno, 1 *to t aside the line*, agmen d, Liv. 1, 28 Cat **B.** Intrans **1.** dēflecto, 3 Tac Plin. Fig.· *to t aside from truth*, a veritate d, Cic Rosc Com 16, 46 **2.** dēclīno, 1 (with *refl pron*): *I t'd aside a little from the way*, ego d paulum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul 4, 8, 11 Cic Liv. **3.** dēverto, 3 *he t s aside from the road*, via d, Liv. 44, 43. **4.** flecto, 3 *I beg you to t. aside from it*, ut eam (viam) flectas te rogo, Cic. Att. 11, 18: v. AVOID, TURN AWAY.

—— **away:** **A.** Trans **1.** āverto, 3 *to t any one away from error*, aliquem ab errore a, Cic Off. 3, 21, 83 *to t one's prayers from men to the gods*, ab hominibus ad deos preces a. Liv. 6, 20 **2.** āmŏveo, 2: v. TO REMOVE, AVERT *To t. away*, of servants, etc v DISMISS **B.** Intrans.: **1.** āverto, *neutr*: Virg: Plaut. **2.** āversor, 1· Cic Clu 63, 177. **3.** dēflecto. v. TURN ASIDE.

—— **back:** **A.** Trans. **1.** reflecto, 3. *to t. back the eyes*, oculos r, Ov. Met. 7, 341 **2.** rĕtorqueo, 2 rĕcurvo, 1 v. BEND BACK. **B.** Intrans.: converto (with *refl pron*). Caes. B C. 1, 46 converto vias, Virg Aen. 5, 582; verto iter retro, Liv 28, 3; pedem reflecto, Cat 64, 112; gressum reflecto, Sen Thyest 428; reverto, revertor (v RETURN) *A ting back* rĕversio Cic *T'd back*. retrōversus, retrorsus· Ov: Plin.

—— **down:** inverto, 3 *the hand t'd down*, inversa manus, Plin 12, 25, 54

—— **in:** **A.** Trans. **1.** plĭco, 1 v. TO FOLD. **2.** inflecto, 3 v TO CURVE. **B.** Intrans **1.** inflector v. BEND IN **2.** dēvertor, dēverto (of travellers, *to t out of the road*)· v. LODGING

—— **into:** Phr *her blood t s into sap*, sanguis it in succos, Ov Met 10, 493 v. TO CONVERT, TRANSFORM, BECOME

—— **off:** **A.** Trans **I.** Of servants, trespassers, etc· v. DISCHARGE, DISMISS, SEND OFF, DRIVE OFF. **II.** *To give a different direction to*· **1.** āverto, 3 *we t off rivers*, nos flumina a, Cic N D 2, 60, *fin* **2.** dēlīvo, 1 *to t off water from the river*, de fluvio aquam d, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 12 *to t. off a river*, flumen d, Hirt B G. 8, 40 Fig.: *he t'd off his answer to something else*, alio responsionem suam d, Cic Verr. 1, 53, 139 **3.** dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to draw from a place to another, or to draw down*): *to t off water into the fields*, rivos d, Virg Georg 1, 269 **III.** *To t water off (stop its flow)*, rivos claudere, Virg Ecl 3, 111.

**B.** Intrans· **1.** dēflecto, 3 v. TURN ASIDE. **2.** flecto, 3 (with *refl. pron.*) *from this point the wood t s off to the left*, inde silva se f. sinistrorsum, Caes B. G. 6, 25

—— **out:** **A.** Trans: **1.** ējĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3: *to t. out of the house*, domo e, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 9· *to t. out of doors*, aedibus foras e, ib. 1, 2, 1: *to t. out of the senate*, e senatu e, Cic de Sen. 12, *ad fin.*· de senatu e, Liv. 40, 51. **2.** mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *to t. any one out of the senate*, aliquem senatu m., Cic Cluent 43, 122. *to be t'd out of an estate*, ex agro moveri, id Fam. 13, 5 **3.** exĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *to t. any out of the house*, aliquem domo e., Liv. 39, 11: *to t. out of doors*, foras e., Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7. **4.** extrūdo, si, sum, 3 v THRUST OUT. Join e. et ejicio, Cic de Or 2, 58, 234 **5.** exturbo, 1 (*with violence*): *to t. out of doors*, foras e., Plaut Trin. 4, 3, 77 Cic.: v. DRIVE OUT, EXPEL Phr. *to t. out of office*, potestate privo, Suet Caes 79

**B.** Intrans· **I.** *To have an issue, end, result* ēvēnio, cădo, accĭdo, contingo, exĭtum habeo· v HAPPEN, FALL OUT Phr.: *to t out well*, prospere, feliciter, evenio, bene cedo, prospere procedo v SUCCEED *The business is t.-ing out better than I expected*, incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att 14, 15 *To t. out badly*, male cedo, Hor Sat. 2, 1, 31 *what he does t s out badly*, male res vortunt quas agit, Plaut Pers 4, 1, 5 *it t'd out as I wished*, ita cadebat ut vellem, Cic. Att 3, 7: *everything t s out according to my wishes*, omnia ex sententia succedunt, Cic Ep ad Brut 9: *I feared how it would t. out*, verebar quorsum id casurum esset, Cic. Att 3, 24 *that the advice appeared at first view better than it would t out upon experience*, consilium specie primā melius fuisse quam usu appariturum, Liv. 4, 60 **II.** *To prove to be, become*: ēvādo, si, sum, *to t. out orators*, oratores e, Cic de Or. 1, 28, 126 *To cause to t. out* verto, 3· *may the gods cause to t. out well what you are doing*, di vortant bene quid agas, Ter Hec 1, 2, 121

**turn over:** **I.** *To upset*· ēverto, perverto v. OVERTURN, UPSET **II.** *To move about*· **1.** volvo, pervolvo, vōlūto. v TO ROLL **2.** verso, 1 *to t over eggs*, v ova, Ov. Met. 8, 668 **III.** Fig. volvo, vōlūto, verso v. CONSIDER, REFLECT UPON. **IV.** Of a book *to t over pages*: **1.** ēvolvo librum: v TO READ **2.** pervōlūto, 1 p. libros, Cic. Att 5, 12. **3.** verso, 1 *t. over Greek models by night*, exemplaria Graeca nocturna v manu, Hor. A P. 269 Phr· *to t. over a new leaf*, ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic Coel. 12, 28 **V.** *To make over to another*: transfĕro v PASS ON, TRANSFER.

—— **round:** **A.** Trans. **1.** verso, 1 (*to move round in a circle, or to move about*) v TURN (A, III), TURN ABOUT. **2.** circumăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to t through an angle or in a circle*)· *to t round a horse with reins*, c. equum frenis, Liv 1, 14, *fin.*· v. TURN (A, III.). Fig.. *he t'd round to his side almost all the world*, universum prope humanum genus c in se, Plin 26, 3, 7. Join c et flecto, Suet. Caes. 70 **3.** converto, 3 v TURN (A., III). **4.** intorqueo, torsi, tortum, 2 *to t. round the eyes*, i oculos, Virg Georg. 4, 451 **5.** contorqueo, 2: *to t. round a globe*, c. globum, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24 **B.** Intrans converto (with *refl pron*), verso (with *refl pron*), versor, circumăgor circumvertor (of things)· v TURN (B, II), REVOLVE. *A ting round*: circumactus Plin Sen

—— **towards:** obverto, 3: Plin. v TURN *T.'d towards*. **1.** versus (with *prep* in or ad): Sall.· Liv.. Cic. **2.** obversus: *t t his mother*, o ad matrem, Tac Ann 4, 54: Ov.: *to t. the bows towards the open sea*, o. proras pelago, Virg Aen. 6, 3 Plaut.: Ov.

—— **up·** **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To bend*· reflecto, rĕtorqueo, rĕcurvo· v. TURN BACK, BEND **II.** *To move over*: **1.** inverto, 3 *oxen t. up the soil*, solum i. tauri, Virg Georg 1, 64. **2.** verso, 1 *to t up clods with hoes*, v. glebas ligombus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 39 v HOE Phr.: *to t up the nose* (*sneer*), nares corrugare, Quint. 11, 3, 80. narĭbus uti, Hor Ep 1, 19, 45: v. NOSE. *T'd up*, rĕpandus, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, *fin*, rĕsīmus, Ov. Met. 14, 95 Plin

**B.** Intrans **I.** *To happen* v TURN OUT. **II.** *Of numbers on dice* cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3: *that which has t'd up*, illud quod cecidit forte, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 22· excĭdo: *the dog throw t.s up*, canis e., Sen. Ap. Col. 10.

—— **upon:** } **I.** Lit.: expr. by
—— **on:** } circum or in with sim-

ple verb: v. TURN, B II. Fig vertoi, 3 *dep the case t s on a point of law*, causa v in jure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145. Phr.: *he t'd upon him (a pursuer) with fury*, in eum magno impetu redut, Liv. 1, 25, *med. to t. one's back upon prayers*, aversor preces, Liv 3, 12

**turn upside down:** 1. subverto, 3 v UPSET. 2. inverto, 3 *ships' hulls t'd upside down*, alvei navium inversi, Sall Jug 18. Phr *they t everything upside down*, quod sursum est deorsum faciunt, Petr 65, *fin* mare caelo confundunt, Juv 6, 283 omnia infima summis paria faciunt, Cic. Leg 3, 9, 19 ima summis mutant, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12 v. TOPSY-TURVY.

**turncoat:** *qui inconstantiae notam habet, cf Plin 11, 52, 114, *homo levissimus modo harum modo illarum partium. *To be a t*, expr by descisco, transeo v. GO [OVER]

**turner:** tornātor Firm or expr by verb v TURN (A., VIII) *A t's wheel, lathe* tornus Plin Vulg

**turnery:** tornātūra Vulg · or expr by verb

**turning:** v TURN (*subs*)

——**-point:** 1 flexus, ūs, *m t of life*, aetatis fl, Cic de Or 1, 1, 1 2. cardo, dinis, *m t of affairs*, c rerum, Vulg Aen 1, 672

**turnip:** 1 rāpum (rarely rāpa, ae) Plin Varr *brassica rapa* Linn 2 rāpīna Cat Col 3. nāpus (*a kind of t, a navew*) Plin Col. *A little t*, rāpŭlum, Hor Sat 2, 2, 43 *A t-bed*, rāpīnum, Col 11, 2, 71 *Pertaining to t s, t-*, rāpīcius, Cit R R 35, 2

**turnkey:** janitor carcēris, Cic Verr 5, 45, 118 v WARDER

——**-pike:** *rēpāgŭla, ōbices. *T-road* via: v. HIGH-ROAD

——**-spit:** *qui veru torquet, versat *machina veru versando (Kr.). *A t dog*, *canis culinarius

——**-stile:** *obex versatilis

**turpentine:** tērēbinthina rēsīna, Cels. 5, 6 *The t. tree*, tērēbinthus, 1, *f.*, Plin. 13, 6, 12 pistacia terebinthus, Linn

**turpitude:** 1. turpĭtūdo, inis, *f.*: Cic Tusc 2, 27, 66 2 dedecus, ōris, *n* id Leg 1, 21, 55 or expr by circuml with turpis, infāmis, indecōrus v. BASENESS

**turret:** turricŭla Vitr *Pl, t-bearing* 1. turriger, ĕra, ĕrum, *t urbes*, t urbes, Virg Aen 10, 253 *the t bearing goddess* (*Cybele*), t dea, Ov Fast, 4, 224 2. turrītus Ov Virg Prop

**turtle:** *testūdo mydas Linn. *chelonia mydas v TORTOISE

——**-dove:** 1. turtur, ŭris, *m* Plin Virg. 2. *columba turtur Linn

**tush:** phui! Plaut āpāge, Plaut

**tusk:** dens, ntis, *m boars have curved t s an ell long*, dentium flexus cubitales apris, Plin 8, 52, 78 *boars whet the points of their t s on trees and stones*, arbore et saxo exacuunt apri dentium sicas, id 18, 1, 1 *elephant's t s*, d elephantorum, id 8, 3, 4.

**tutelage:** I. *Minority, wardship*: pupillaris aetas Suet Aug 66, *fin.*

II. *Guardianship*: tūtēla v GUARDIANSHIP.

**tutelary:** 1. praeses, idis *t*

**tutelar:** *deities of the empire*, p. imperii di, Tac Hist 4, 53 2. indiges, ĕtis *t deities*, dei l., Liv 8, 9. *The t. deity of a person or place*, genius v Smith's Biog and Mythol II. 241. Or expr. by circuml with tutela: e g, *Apollo the t deity of Athens*, Apollo cujus in tutela Athenae sunt, Cic N. D 3 22, 55 *all ye t deities of the country*, dique deaeque omnes quibus est tutela per agros, Hor 3, 13, 41.

**tutor** (*subs.*): 1. ēdūcātor (*one who rears* · originally used of parents or foster-fathers): *the t of Britannicus*, Britannici e., Tac. Ann. 11, 1. 2. nūtrīcius (*one who attends to physical training*) *the boy's t was regent*, erat in procuratione regni n. pueri, Caes. B. C. 3, 107. 3. māgister: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 21: v also TEACHER 4. praeceptor (*an instructor*) v TEACHER 5. rector (*a governor*) Tac Ann 1, 24 Join custos rectorque (opp to a mere teacher), Plin Ep. 3, 3 educator praeceptorque, Tac. Ann 15, 62, *extr* formator morum et magister, see Plin Ep 8, 23 [N B —Paedāgōgus was the slave who attended and had charge of a child The Latin word tutor is a legal guardian ] Phr *a strict t to youths*, castigator censorque minorum, Hor A P. 174 *to be t to the young princes*, *educationi liberorum principis praeesse, Georg to be t of youth*, formare vitam juventutis ac mores, cf Plin Pan 47, 1. *he kept private t s*, praeceptores domi habuit, Plin Ep 3, 3 *a private t*, *domesticus praeceptor *to take the post of t*, juvenem suscipere regendum, Cic Att 10, 6

**tutor** (*v*) dŏceo, 2, instĭtuo, 3, formo, 1, informo, 1 v TEACH, INSTRUCT

——**-ship:** 1 tūtēla v GUARDIANSHIP 2. māgistērium *I have outgrown your t*, jam excessit mihi aetas ex tuo magisterio, Plaut Bac 1, 2, 40 Or expr by circuml with TUTOR

**twain:** v TWO

**twang** (*subs*) 1. sŏnĭtus, ūs (gen term) v. NOISE. 2. clangor v CLANG, CLASH

**twang** (*v*) sŏno, 1 v TO SOUND or expr by *subs*

**tweezers:** volsella, Mart 9, 27, 5 Plaut

**twelfth:** duŏdēcĭmus *the t legion*, d legio, Caes B G 2, 23 *a t part*, d pars, Plin *heir to the t part of an estate*, heres ex uncia, cf Cic Att 13, 48; heres unciarius, Ulp *For the t time*, duodecimo Inscr *by t s*, unciatim, Plin.

**twelve:** duŏdēcim *t times*, duodēcies, Cic Liv *t. each, t at a time*, duodēni, Caes Cic. Virg *the number t*, duodēcas, ădis, *f*, Pert *containing t.*, duodēnārius, Varr. · *t years old*, *duodēcim annos natus, Georg *of t. years (in duration)*, *duodēcim annorum, Georg *: t times as much*, *duodecim partibus plus, Georg . *a t-pounder (cannon)*, * tormentum bellicum globos duodenum librarum mittens, Georg

—— **hundred:** mille et ducenti *t each or at a time*, millēni et dūcēni *t times*, millies et dūcenties *the t hundredth*, millēsimus dūcentēsimus

—— **thousand:** duŏdēcim milia *t each or at a time*, duodēna milia *the t thousandth*, duodēcies millēsimus

—— **month:** annus v. YEAR

**twentieth:** vīcēsimus Cic Caes *the t part (tax or duty of 5 per cent)*, vicesima (*sc* pars), Cic. Liv Plin *pertaining to the t. part*, vīcēsimārius, Liv 27, 10 *soldiers of the t legion*, vīcēsimāni, Tac Ann 1, 51 *for the t time*, *vīcēsimum, Georg *every t.*, *vīcēsimus quisque, Georg

**twenty:** vīginti Cic *t each* or *at a time*, vīcēni, Caes . Liv *t times*, vicies, Caes *t-fold, t times as much*, vicies tantum, Plin 14, 4, 6; *vicies tanto amplius quam quantum, Georg : *the field bears t fold*, *ager effert, efficit, cum vicesimo, Georg · *t years old*, *vīginti annorum ; vīginti annos natus, Georg *a board of t men*, vīgintiviri, Cic Att. 2, 6· *the office of those on a board of t*, vīgintivirātus, Cic Att. 9, 2 *t thousand*, vīginti millia *t thousand times*, vicies millies. *the t thousandth*, vicies millēsimus. *pertaining to the number t*, vīcēnārius, Plaut *a youth of t*, vīcēnārius, Ain *a period of t years*, vicennium, Modest ; vīginti anni, Georg *a period of t days*, vīginti dies, Cic Planc 37, 90

**twice:** bis, Cic. · Plaut, etc *t as much*, bis tanto, Plaut.; bis tantum, Virg.. Varr. duplus (v. DOUBLE): alterum tantum, Plaut.. *t as much [adv.]*, duplicato, Plin. 2, 17, 14, *fin. t as great*, altero tanto major, Cic. *t. a day*, bis in die, Cic : bis die, Tib · *t. daily*, bis quotidie, Liv.: *t a year*, bis in anno, Varr.; bis anno, Plin.: *once or t*, semel aut bis, Quint.; semel atque iterum, Caes *bearing fruit t a year*, bifer, era, erum, Plin.: Virg.

**twig:** 1. surculus (*a live shoot*): *to break off a t*, s defringere, Cic de Or. 3, 28, 110. 2. rāmŭlus (*a little branch*): Cic. Div 1, 54, 123 Plin. 3. virga Plin Cat. Varr *A lime-t*, v, Virg Georg 1, 266. 4. sarmentum (usu *pl.* · *trimmings of plants and trees*). Cic Varr Caes. 5. rāmālia, ium, *n pl* (*dead t s*), Ov Met. 8, 645 Tac 6. virgŭla v WAND. 7. scōpae, arum, *pl* (*t s*): Plin 20, 22, 89 Cat. *made of t s*, virgeus, Plin

**twilight:** 1. crĕpuscŭlum (of *evening*) Pl Casin. prol 40 Plin Ov. 2. dīlūcŭlum (*early dawn*) Cic Rosc Am 7, 19 Plaut 3. primae tenebrae Liv 31, 23 4. obscūra lux *at sunset when it was already t*, per occasum solis jam o luce, Liv 24, 21 Phr *t*, dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov Met 11, 596, cum luce dubiae confinia noctis, ib 4, 401 *in the cold zones there prevails only a kind of t from the frozen snow*, in zonis frigidis malignae est ac pruina tantum albicans lux, Plin 2, 68, 68 *there was still only a feeble t.*, idhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies, Plin Ep 6, 20.

**twin:** 1. gĕmĭnus *t brothers*, fratres g, Cic Clu 16, 46. *a t sister*, soror g germana, Plaut Mil 2, 4, 30. *T's gĕmĭni there is a likeness between t s*, gemini eorum formae sunt similes, Cic Div 2, 43, 90 *Ilia shall bear t s*, geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. Aen. 1, 274 *Livia brought forth male t s*, Livia duos uterilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac Ann 2, 84 *The t s* (*a constellation*), Gĕmĭni, Plin 18, 29, 69, § 281; geminum astrum, Col 10, 132. 2. gĕmellus *of t Castor, and Castor's t-brother*, gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Cat 4, 27 Ov Hor. *T-bearing*, gĕmellĭpāra, Ov. Met. 6, 315.

**twine** (*subs*) v STRING

**twine** (*v*) **A.** Trans circumvolvo, 3, circumplĭco, 1 v. WIND, TWIST. *T'd*, tortĭlis **B.** Intrans *to t. round* or *about* 1. circumvolvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3 (with *refl pron*) *a plant t ing about trees*, herba arboribus e se, Plin 16, 44, 92 *Pass. refl, serpents t'd about each other*, serpentes circumvolutae sibi ipsae, id 10, 62, 82

2. circumplecto, plexus, 3 *to t about a tree*, arborem c., Plin, 19, 4, 22 3. complector, 3 *the vine t s about everything which it touches with its hand-like tendrils*, vitis claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta c, Cic Sen 15, 52

**twining**, lentis adhaerens brachius, Hor Epod 15, 6

**twinge** (*subs*) dŏlor, gen. term for *pain T's*, acres dolorum morsus, Cic. Tusc 2, 22, 53 perh facies dolorum, id Off 2, 10, 37. *T's in the bowels*, tormina v GRIPES Phr *he used to suffer such t s of conscience*, ita conscientia mentem excitam vexabat, Sall Cat 15.

**twinge** (*v*): torqueo, dolorem alicui incutio, facio v. TO HURT, TORTURE *To be t'd*, expr by *subs*, or v. SUFFER

**twinkle:** 1. mīco, ui, 1 *the stars*, stella m, Ov. Met 15, 850 2. cōruscо, 1 v. GLITTER, GLEAM. 3. scintillo, 1 · v. TO SPARKLE

**twinkling:** no equiv. expr. by verb

**twirl** (*subs*): vertīgo, inis, *f.*: Pers. 5, 76

**twirl** (*v.*): **A.** Trans: circumăgo, 3; verso, 1. v. TURN, SPIN. **B.** Intrans.: in orbem volvor, torqueor: v. TURN.

**twist:** **A.** Trans: 1. torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2 *the serpent t s his scaly coils*, serpens squamosos orbes t., Ov. Met 3, 42· *to t. the face awry*, ora t., Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. *to t. threads*, stamina t, Ov. Met 12, 475. 2. intorqueo, 2: *t'd ropes*, intorti funes, Ov.

Met 3, 679 3. contorqueo, 2 esp in pass part · Plin 4. obtorquĕo, 2 (*to t violently*) esp in *pass part with his neck t'd*, obtorto collo, Plaut Poen 3, 5, 45 **B.** Intrans · torqueo, flecto (with *sese*, *pron*), flector (reflect) v TURN, WRITHE, TWINE.

**twit:** 1. vellĭco, 1 . Plaut. 2. objĭcio, jēci, jectum, *3 he t s me with having been at Baiae*, objcit mihi me ad Baias fuisse, Cic Att 1, 16 3. exprobro, 1 v. UPBRAID. 4. objurgo, 1 v. CHIDE, REPROACH

**twitch:** vellĭco, 1 Fig. Sen. Ep 20, *fin* v. PLUCK, JERK.

**twitter:** mīnūrio, 4 Spart. Sid v CHIRP.

**twittering:** mīnūrītiōnes · Fest.

**twitting:** vellĭcātio Sen

**two:** duo · with *subs* only found in *pl* bīni *t camps*, bina castra, Caes. B C 3, 19 *t. each*, *t at a time*, bīni *t. days* (*a period*), bīdnum, Cic. Caes. *t years*, biennium, Ter Cic *t years old*, bīmus, Cic · Hor bimŭlus (*of man*), Cat Suet *t the age of t years*, bīmātus, ūs, Plin Col · *of t months*, bīmestris, Cic Liv *a pig t months old*, porcus b, Hor Od 3, 17, 15 *t pounds weight*, *duas libras pondo (valens), Georg , duapondio, Vitr *of t pounds weight*, bilibris, Plin. Mart *a t. foot measure*, dūpondium, Col *t feet in measurement* (*any way*), bīpĕdālis, Cic Caes : *t and a half*, duo semis, Pall *t asses and a half*, sestertius : *in, into t parts, in twain*, bīfāriam, Plaut Cic. Liv ; or prefix dis- *in t. parts, ways*, bīpartīto, Caes Cic : *to divide into t parts*, bipartio, 4. Cic Prov *to kill t birds with one stone*, duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare (*to whitewash t walls with from one pot*), Cur. in Cic Fam 7 29, *fin*

—— **-footed:** bīpes, ĕdis Virg. Mart

—— **-headed:** 1. bīceps, cīpĭtis: Cic Liv.. Ov 2. anceps Ov. Met 14, 334

—— **-hundred** · dūcenti · *t each, at a time*, dūcēni, Liv *t times*, dūcenties, Cic

—— **-fold:** 1. duplex, plĭcis (*having two folds* or *layers*, also opp to *single*) 2. duplus (*twice as much*) *to condemn a thief to restore t*, furem dupli condemnare, Cat. R. R *pref.* 3. gĕmĭnus · v. DOUBLE

**type:** **I.** *Original model* 1. exemplar, āris, *n.* · Cic 2. exemplum v MODEL 3. forma v PATTERN **II.** *Embodied or acted prophecy* · 1. imago rerum futurarum, Lactant 2. significātio id 3. figūra id **III.** *Metal printing letters* 1. *typi (*t t*) 2. literarum formae, cf Cic N. D 2, 37, 93. **IV.** *Printed letters* 1. lĭtĕrae, *pl.* *in large t*, *maximis literis 2. chăractēres, *pl* v CHARACTERS.

**typical:** typĭcus (eccl *t.t*) Sedul

**typically** · expr. by *subs.* per typum : v. TYPE

**typify:** *imaginem (rei futurae) fingo

**typographer:** v PRINTER.

**typographically:** expr by verb or *subs* v PRINT.

**typography:** v PRINTING

**tyrannical:** 1 tyrannĭcus: *t laws*, t leges, Cic. Leg 1, 15, 42 2. sŭperbus. Plaut Cic. Join superbus et regius (in the Class sense). cf Plin Pan 7, *fin.* 3. acerbe severus, Cic Off 3, 31, *fin* : v. HARSH, DOMINEER Phr. *a t disposition, t conduct*, superbia regia, Liv. 1, 54 · v HAUGHTINESS Join superbia et inhumanitas, Cic de Or. 1, 22, 99; crudelitas: v CRUELTY *T government*, crudelis superbaque dominatio, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34 *The mob is either slavish or t*, multitudo aut servit humiliter, aut superbe dominatur, Liv. 24, 25

**tyrannically:** 1. tyrannĭcē (stronger than regie) Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 115. 2. sŭperbē v HAUGHTILY. 3. rēgiē Join. crudeliter et r, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30 4. tyrannicâ crudelitate : Just or expr by *adj* or *subs*

**tyrannicide:** **I.** *The act* tyrannicīdium Plin Sen **II.** *The killer* · 1. tyranni interfector Liv. 2. tyrannīcīda Suet Plin · Quint. 3 tyrannoctŏnus Cic Att 14, 15

**tyrannize.** **I.** *To govern as despot* 1. dŏmĭnor, 1 Cic Caes 2. tyrannus sum (with *gen*) Cic. Or expr by *subs* : v TYRANNY, TYRANT **II.** *To act cruelly* or *imperiously*. crudeliter et regie facio, Cic *to t over any one*, tyrannice in aliquem statuere, Cic Verr 3, 48, 115; superbe crudeliterque aliquem tractare, Justin 42, 1, 3, tyrannum esse in aliquem, Cic. Phil 13, 8, 17, tyrannica crudelitate aliquem vexare, Justin 42, 1, 3 *to t over a city* or *state*, urbem crudeli dominatu premere, Cic de Div 1, 25, 53 ; civitatem servitute oppressam tenere, id Tusc 5, 20, 57.

**tyranny:** **I.** *Despotic government*. 1. tyrannis, ĭdis, *f* Cic Tusc 2, 22, 52 Quint 2. dŏmĭnātio Liv 3, 39 · Cic. 3. dŏmĭnātus, ūs Cic · Caes. v. SOVEREIGNTY **II.** *Oppressive rule*: 1. impotens regnum, Liv. 2. impotens, crudelis, dominatus, Cic Or expr by servitus, etc. e g., *the t of the kings*, servitus regia, Liv. 41, 6 v. OPPRESSION, CRUELTY.

**tyrant:** **I.** In the ancient sense *an absolute ruler* : esp one who has made himself sole mastor of a government hitherto aristocratic or democratic The word did not necessarily convey the idea of oppression or injustice to individuals 1. tyrannus Cic. Virg Hor. 2. dŏmĭnus Cic. Rep 2, 26, 48. [N B —In reference to Rome dominus and tyrannus have a bad sense] **II.** Gen. *a domineering* or *cruel person*. Expr by *adj* sŭperbus, grāvis, saevus, crūdēlis : v CRUEL, OPPRESSIVE : or by verb v DOMINEER, OPPRESS *To play the t*, v. TYRANNIZE.

**tyro:** v TIRO.

# U.

**UBIQUITY:** 1. infinita praesentia : v. Cic N. D 2, 2, 6, and 1, 11, 26 2. *omnipraesentia not class but formed on anal. of omnipotentia . v Macrob Sat 5, 16, 8 3. in universo praesentia v Cic N. D. 1, 43, 120

**ubiquitous:** 1. praesens Col 3, 21, 4 Cic Tusc 1, 12, 28 2. undique circumfusus id N. D 1, 14, 37 3. *ubique praesens.

——, **to be:** *ubique eodem tempore adsum : praesens sum

**udder:** 1. ūber, ĕris, *n.* : Virg Ecl 2, 42 id Aen 6, 367 *a distended u.*, distentum uber, Ov M. 13, 826 *pl.* distenta ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46 *u. full of milk*, ubera lactea, Virg. G. 2, 524 ubera lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46 2. sūmen, ĭnis (esp *of a sow*): Pers. 1, 53 Pl. Curc 2, 3, 44.

**ugliness:** 1. dēformĭtas Cic de Or 2, 59, 238 2. foeditas id. Fin 3, 11, 38. 3. prāvitas membrorum id Tusc 4, 13, 29. 4. informitas (late) Solin Adv 20 Tertull. Hermog 42. 5. turpitudo corporis Apul Mag 15, p 283, Elm.

**ugly:** 1. inconditē · Join inconditе monstriose · Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146. 2. turpĭter Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20. 3. informiter · *sounds u.*, i. sonat, Aug Conf. 12, 29.

**ugly:** **I.** Gen. term 1. dēformis · *what more foul and u.?* quid foedius et deformius? Cic. Tusc. 4 16, 35. 2. informis *an u monster*, monstrum . . informe, Virg. Aen 3, 658 : *an u. colour*, informis color, Tibull. 4, 4, 6. 3. foedus (*disgusting*) : *now he seems to you u*, nunc tibi videtur foedus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17. 4. tĕter, ra, rum (*coarse, revolting*) *most u of countenance*, teterrima vultu, Juv. 6, 418 Join vultus horridus ac teter, Suet Cal 50. 5. obscēnus (*filthy*) : *an u face*, frons obscena, Virg Aen 7, 417 : *filthy hags* ' obscenas anus ' Hor. Epod 5, 98 6. squālidus. Cic Or. 32, 115 7. Met ātei, ra, rum opp to formosus *an u. fish*, ater piscis, Hor A P 3 **II.** Meton *of moral qualities applied to physical* 1. turpis, e *if you became uglier* . . . , si fieres turpior, Hor Od 2, 8, 4 Join: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic Off 1, 35, 126. 2. mālus. *not an u woman*, non mala mulier, Pl Bacch 5, 2, 46 *an u face*, mala facies, Quint. 6, 3, 22 3. prāvus *if any u parts in the limbs*, si qua in membris prava, Cic Fin 5, 17, 46 4. inhonestus (*disfiguring*) *an u. wound*, inhonestum vulnus, Virg Aen 6, 497 5. indĕcōrus v. UNBECOMING. **III.** Metaph. (*serious*). 1. grāvis, e *an u wound*, grave vulnus, Liv 2, 17 ib 47 2. pĕrīcŭlōsus Cic. Phil 14, 9, 26.

**ugly, to make:** 1. dēformo, 1 · Hirt Alex. 24. 2. turpo, 1 *wrinkles make thee u*, rugae turpant, Hor Od. 4, 13, 12 3. dēturpo, 1 Plin 15, 16, 18 4. dēdĕcōro, 1 (poet): Prop 3, 21, 36 5. indĕcōro, 1 Hor. Od 4, 4, 36: v. TO SPOIL, DEFACE, DEFILE

**ulcer:** **I.** Gen. term 1. ulcus, or hulcus, ĕris, *n* *the opening at the top of the u*, summum ulcus os, Virg Georg 3, 454. *u s cicatrise with difficulty*, ulcera cicatricem vix recipiunt, Cels 4, 9 2. abscessus, ūs: Cels. 5, 18, 2 3. suppūrātio id 3, 27, 4 4. vŏmĭca id 2, 8 Cic N D. 3, 28, 70 5. carbunculus Plin 26, 1, 4 Cels 5, 28, 1 6. āpostēma, *n.* : Plin 25, 13, 105. 7. cancrōma, *n* · in an animal Veget Veter. 4, 19, 2 : but the reading doubtful. 8. cancer, ĕris, *m* Cels 5, 26, 31 *A small u*, *ulcusculum Med **II.** Chiefly local 1. fistŭla (in the rectum) f putris, Nep Att 21 Cels 5, 28, 12. but used also of the eye, id. 7, 7, 7 2. carcinōma (καρκίνωμα) chiefly on the face and upper parts Cels 5, 28, 2 Suet Aug 65. 3. canchrēma (in the eyes of a horse): Veget. Veter 2, 22, 15 4. epinyctis, *f.* or syce, *f.* (in the eye) Plin. 20, 6, 21. 5. αἰγίλωψ, ωπος (in the eye) · Cels 7, 7, 7 · aegilōpas, *acc*, Plin 35, 6, 14 6. κριθή (in the eyelid) Cels 7, 7, 2 7. *u s in the mouth*, ulcera oris quae Graeci ἄφθας nominant, id 2, 1. Phr. *to heal ulcers* : 1. ulcus impleo: Cels 5, 6, 14 2. crustas ulceribus induco, ib. 9

**ulcerate:** **A.** Trans. *to affect with an ulcer, to make sore* · 1. ulcĕro, 1 Hor S. 1, 6, 106: Cic Fat 16, 36 2. exulcĕro, 1 Cels 4, 22 Col. 7, 9, 5 **B.** Intrans. *to be formed into an ulcer* · suppūro, 1 Plin 22, 14, 16 v. SUPPURATE

**ulcerated:** ulcĕrātus, but more commonly exulcĕrātus Cels . *an u. sore throat*, *cynanche (lit. *throttling*) ulcerosa, or *cynanche maligna: Med.: v. ULCEROUS

**ulceration:** 1. ulcĕrātio Sen. Const Sap. 6. Plin. 34, 11, 27. 2. exulcĕrātio Cels. 4, 22

**ulcerous** (*full of ulcers*): ulcĕrōsus Tac A. 4, 57.

**ulterior:** **A.** *as to place*: ultĕrior · u Gallia, Cic Prov. 15, 36. **B.** *as to time* postĕrus · *what is u. and subsequent*, posterum et consequens, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32 Phr.: *to consider u. measures*, consulere in longitudinem, Ter. Heaut 5, 2, 10 *what is u.*, quod ultra est, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 25

**ultimate:** ultĭmus · v. LAST.

**ultimately:** ad postremum, ad extremum : v LAST, AT.

**ultra** (*denoting extreme opinion*) : expr. by *superl.* : *an u. aristocrat* 1. nobilitatis studiosissimus, v. Cic. Acad.

4, 10, 125 **2.** ἀριστοκρατικώτατος, id. Att 2, 15 *an u. liberal*, homo maxime popularis, id. Cluent 28, 77 comp. id Sest 45, 96

**ultramarine:** **1.** caerŭleus, or caerŭlus Virg Caes **2.** cyăneus (*of kingfishers*) colore cyaneo, Plin 10, 32, 47

**ultramontane:** **1.** transmontānus Liv. 39, 2. **2.** transalpīnus Cic Off. 2, 8, 28 *u doctrine*, *Pontificiorum doctrina Mosheim.

**ultramontanist:** *Romanae sedis et potentiae vindex · Mosheim.

**ultra-protestant:** *Protestantium, ut vocantur, doctrinae vehementissimus assertor

**umbel, umbella** (*of plants*) *umbella Bot *Dimin*, *umbellula Bot

**umber:** **I.** *A fish* *salmo thymallus: Cycl. **II.** *A kind of earth* · *terra fusci coloris

**umbered** (*of the colour of umber*) fuscus v. DUSKY, SHADLD

**umbilical:** 1. umbĭlĭcātus Plin 13, 4, 7 *the u cord*, *ductus u. Med **2.** umbĭlĭcāris · Tertull Carn Chr. 20

**umbrage:** **I.** *Foliage* **1.** umbrae, *pl nor had Pelion u*, nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov Met 12, 513 **2.** umbrācŭlum Apul Met 9, 32, p 232, Elm **II** *Offence* v. OFFENCE *To take u at* · v OFFEND, I., 1, 2.

**umbrageous:** umbrōsus, ŏpācus · v. SHADY

**umbrella:** umbella Mart 14, 28, *in lemm* Juv 9, 50.

—— **tree** (*a kind of magnolia*). *magnolia tripetala Bot

**umpire:** 1. arbĭter, ri *did you take the same man as u and judge?* eundemne tu arbitrum et judicem sumebas? Cic Rosc. Com 4, 12 **2.** disceptātor, *m* Cic Part 3, 10 *an u between father and son*, disceptator inter patrem et filium, Liv 1, 50. **3.** disceptatrix, *f*. Cic Acad. 4, 28, 91 For phrr., *to appoint an u, etc*, v. ARBITRATOR For difference between arbiter and disceptator, v. also ARBITRATOR.

**un——.** This prefix gives a negative signification to the word before which it stands, and may be prefixed at pleasure to almost any Eng. *subs*, *adj*, or *verb*. In many cases there is no single Lat equivalent to the neg word thus formed, but the neg force may be given by prefixing a Lat neg *part*, as non, haud, minus, minime, parum, nequaquam, sine, nondum, etc, or some word denoting defect, as careo, desum, etc, to the word of positive signification, to which word the reader will in many of the foll. arts be referred

**unabashed:** **A.** *In good sense*. **1.** interrītus. *u. witnesses*, firmi et interriti, Quint. 5, 7, 11 **2.** intrĕpidus Ov. Met 13, 478 Tac H. 1, 35 · v. DAUNTLESS Phr: *u by defeat*. repulsae nescius, Hor Od 3, 2, 17 **B.** *In bad sense* **1.** impŭdens Cic. Fam. 5, 12 **2.** invĕrecundus *an u. brow*, inverecunda frons, Quint 2, 4, 16. **3.** attrītus Juv. 13, 242 **4** impĭger, ra, rum (poet) · Virg. Aen. 1, 778 v. SHAMELESS.

**unabated:** v. UNDIMINISHED, INCESSANT.

**unable:** usu. in Eng. joined with a verb, *to do* or *to be...*: **1.** impŏtens *u to control* (*their horses*), impotentes regendi, Liv. 35, 11: *u to control his anger*, impotens irae, id 29, 9. **2.** invălidus *u to walk*, invalidus ad ingrediendum, Gell 20, 1, 11. **3.** a neg *adv*., pref. to potens *I was u to restrain myself*, potens mei non eram, Cuit 4, 13, 21 *I was u. to refuse to give*, non potui non dare, Cic. Att 8, 2, *post in.* **4.** nequeo, ire, ĭtum, 4. *I was u to behold thee*.., te... nequivi conspicere, Virg Aen. 6, 507: nequiens, *part* of nequeo, but not freq in use *u to hold up their bodies*, sustinere corpora nequeuntes, Sall. Frag. 3: *u. to make a suitable end*, nequiens idoneum extrēmum reddere, Apul. Met 8, 14, p. 207, Elm.

**unabolished:** v. TO ABOLISH, UNALTERED, UNCHANGED. Phr. *that custom . remained u*, ille mos... permansit, Cic Leg 2, 25, 63.

**unabsolved:** 1. nondum solūtus, absŏlūtus v. TO ABSOLVE, TO ACQUIT, UNACQUITTED. **2.** reus. Ov. Her. 16, 324

**unaccented:** **1.** grāvis: Quint. 1, 5, 22 Prisc. 14, 1, 6. de Acc 2 **2.** enclĭtĭcus Prisc 14, 1. **3.** accentu carens v. ACCENT.

**unacceptable:** **1.** ingrātus · *u. gests*, ingrati joci, Ov Fast. 3, 738 **2.** grāvis *an u. messenger*, gravis nuntius, Virg Aen 8, 582 **3.** invīsus · *a speech u to the gods*, invisa dis oratio, Cic Mamil. 16, 47. **4.** injūcundus id. Q F 3, 8, 3. **5.** importūnus. *u. poverty*, im pauperies, Hor Od 3, 16, 37 v UNWELCOME

**unaccompanied:** **I.** *Gen term*. **1.** incŏmĭtātus *virtue u by outward advantages*, externis virtus incomitata bonis, Ov. Pont 2, 3, 36 **2.** non cŏmĭtātus: id. Am. 1, 6, 33. **3.** sōlus Ter Hec 4, 1, 42 **4.** simplex. Cic N D 2, 11, 29 **5.** expr. by sine sine arbitris Liv. 1, 21 sine uxore, Cic Mil 10 28 **6.** remotis arbitris, Liv 2, 4 Phr *u by any Greek attendants*, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic Mil 10, 28 **II.** *Voice without a mus. instr*. **1.** assa voce Non Marc p. 77 **2.** sine symphonia, Plin 10, 29, 43 v TO ACCOMPANY, ALONE, SINGLE

**unaccomplished:** **1.** infectus · Hor Od 3, 29, 47 *the object being u*, infecta re, Liv 9, 32 **2.** imperfectus *an u work*, imperfectum opus, Ov Pont 4, 16, 15 Phr *u. answers of soothsayers*, responsa . quae nullos haberent exitus, Cic Div. 2, 24, 52 *to be u*, superesse Enn ap Gell. 1, 22, 16 *to leave u*., sine effectu relinquere, Liv 4, 7: v. INCOMPLETE, UNFINISHED

**unaccountable:** **1** inexplĭcābĭlis Liv. 37, 52 **2.** inēnōdābĭlis Cic. Fat 9, 18. Join improvisus ac repentinus amor, id Agr 2, 22, 60. Phr *crime is u*., nullum scelus rationem habet, Liv 28, 28 *a thing which he thinks u*, cujus rei putat iste rationem reddi non posse, Cic Caecin 6, 17 v INEXPLICABLE, ACCOUNTABLL.

**unaccountably:** 1. praeter opinionem, Nep Milt 2 **2.** praeter spem, Pl Rud 2, 3, 69 **3.** sine causa *the horse fell u*, sine causa repente concidit, Cic Div. 1, 35, 77. **4.** rēpente Cic Att 2, 21, 1 Phr · *the Samaeans revolted quite u*, incertum quam ob causam Samaei descíverunt, Liv. 38, 28: *tempests are excited u*., nulla ex certa ratione tempestates excitantur, Cic Mur. 17, 36: v. UNUSUALLY.

**unaccustomed:** **1.** insŏlītus · *an army u to toil*, insolitus ad laborem exercitus, Caes. B. C 3, 85 with no obj expr, *you compel women to come forward* (*who are*) *u* (*to do so*), feminas insolitas prodire cogis, Cic. Verr 1, 38, 94. **2.** insuētus (i. with obj expr): *u. to reproach*, insuetus contumeliae (*gen* or *dat*), Cic Att. 2, 21, 2 *men u. to labour*, homines insueti laboris (*gen*), Caes B G. 7, 30: *to Roman customs*, moribus Romanis (*dat* or *abl*.), Liv. 28, 18. *to bear burthens*, ad onera portanda, Caes. B C 1, 78: *to such a sight*, ad tale spectaculum, Liv. 41, 20: *to sailing*, navigandi, Caes B G. 5, 6: *to hear truth*, vera audire, Liv. 31, 18: *to be conquered*, vinci, id. 4, 31. (n. with no obj expr.). *an u. solitude*, insueta solitudo, id. 3, 52 *by an u. road*, insuetum per iter, Virg. Aen. 6, 16. **3.** insŏlens: (i. with no obj. expr.) · Hor Od. 1, 5, 8. (n. with obj mostly in *gen*): *u to war*, insolens belli, Caes. B C. 2, 36 *u to hear what he was doing*, audiendi quae faceret, Tac A. 15, 67. **4.** inexpertus: *u. to reproach*, ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. 6, 18: *to wars*, belli inexpertus (*dat* or *abl*.), Tac. H 1, 8. *to insolence*, lasciviae (*gen*.), id. A. 16, 5. **5.** intentātus: *a woman u. to the yoke*, intentata jugo (*abl*.), Sen. Med 62 **6.** indoctus: *u. to bear the yoke*, juga ferre, Hor Od. 2, 6, 2. **7.** indŏmĭtus. *a bullock u to the yoke*, bos indomitus, Vulg Jerem xxxi 18. **8.** rūdis *u. to war*, rudis belli, Hor Ep 2, 2, 47 also without obj, rudis puer, id Od. 3, 24, 54

**unacknowledged:** **1.** tectus: *u love*, amor t, Ov. Rem 619. **2.** inoriātus (poet) Hor Od 4, 9, 31. **3.** sēpultus · id Ep 2, 1, 88 v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE, TO HIDE, TO CONCEAL.

**unacquainted:** **1.** ignārus (i with no object expr) me ignaro, Cic. Planc 16, 40 (n with object in gen): *u with the facts*, ignarus rerum, id. Phil 2, 15, 37 *u both with the people and the places*, ignari hominumque locorumque, Virg. Aen 1, 332 *u with the way to make and to polish a speech*, facundiae ac poliendae orationis, Cic de Or 1, 14, 63. **2.** inscius *u with everything and unexperienced*, omnium rerum inscius et rudis, id Brut 85, 292 **3.** nescius *a mind u with the future*, nescia mens fati sortisque futurae, Virg Aen 10, 501 v UNAWARE **4.** expers (*devoid of*): *u. with Greek literature*, expertes Graecarum literarum, Nep praef *with love*, amoris, Pl Pseud 1, 5, 83 Join vestri sensus ignarus atque expers, Cic Mil 27, 72. **5.** impērītus *u with the facts*, imperiti rerum, Ter Andr 5, 4, 8 v. UNSKILLED **6.** novus (*a stranger*). *u with the delinquencies of the enemy*, delictis hostium novus, Tac Agr 16 v STRANGE, STRANGER. **7.** so also, ālienus *u with literature*, alienus a literis, Cic Rosc. Am 16, 46. **8** ignōtus (*unknown*) *those who were u with him* (i e *persons unknown to him*) *despised his appearance*, ignoti faciem ejus contemnebant, Nep Ages 8 *since we are not praising before people u. with the case*, quoniam non apud ignotos laudemus, Auct ad Her. 3, 6, 12

**unadapted:** mūtilis Cic Fin 1, 4, 12 Phr *u for war*, non sat idoneus pugnae Hor Od 2, 19, 26

**unadmired:** mīrātus Sil 12, 527.

**unadmonished:** sine monitione sine admonitu sine admonitione Sen Ep 94, 50 Phr *forgetful if u*, immemor, nisi admonitus, Pl Pseud 4, 7, 2 v TO ADMONISH

**unadorned:** **1.** inornātus · *ham u*, comae inornatae, Ov. Her 8, 10 · *Lysias, an u (writer)*, inornatus scriptor, Cic Or 9, 29 **2.** incomtus: *an u speech*, incomta oratio, Cic Or 23, 78 incomtum caput, Hor. Epod 5, 16 Join ais indotata et incomta: Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234. **3.** nūdus. *the u commentaries of Caesar*, commentarii .... nudi, omni ornatu detracto, Cic Brut 75, 262 **4.** simplex *u in neatness*, simplex munditiis, Hor Od 1, 5, 5. **5.** mĕrus *u prose*, sermo meius, id. S 1, 4, 48 **6.** pūrus toga pura (*without the stripe*), Phaedr 3, 10, 10: argentum purum (*not chased or embossed*), Cic Verr 4, 22, 49, pura oratio, Ter. Heaut. prol. 46. **7.** sincērus sincerae genae, Ov. A A. 3, 202: v TO ADORN, ORNAMENT, ORNAMENTED.

**unadornedly:** inornātē *to speak u*., inornate dicere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 31, 42: *sine ornamentis.

**unadulterated:** **1.** sincērus (opp. to fucatus) Cic. Am 25, 95 · *u. wine*, vinum sincerum, Col 12, 45, 6 Join: sincerus atque verus: Cic sincerus et integer Tac **2.** mĕrus ib 3, 21, 10. **3.** integer *u. taste*, integer sapor, Hor. S 2, 4, 54 **4.** sine fuco et fallaciis Cic Att 1, 1, 1 v. GENUINE.

**unadventurous:** inaudax: Hor. Od 3, 20, 3 v. TIMID, RETIRING.

**unadvisable:** **1.** mūtilis *not promising success* · Caes. B G. 7, 27. **2.** imprūdens · Petron S. 102, 3. Phr *he thought it u*, negavit esse utile, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: v. FOOLISH, UNWISE, IMPRUDENT.

**unadvised:** **1.** inconsultus *an u. plan*, inconsulta ratio, Cic. Rab. Post.

1, 2. **2.** inconsĭdĕrātus id. Quint. 25, 80. Phr.. *the u speculations of Epicurus*, quae Epicurus oscitans hallucinatus est, id N D 1, 26, 72 v INCONSIDERATE, RECKLESS

**unadvisedly:** **1.** imprūdenter Cic Att. 10, 8 **2.** tĕmĕre Join temere et nullo consilio, id Inv. 1, 34, 58 **3.** inconsulte Join inconsulte ac temere. id N D 1, 16, 43 **4.** sine consilio: Caes B. G 7, 20

**unaffected:** **1.** simplex (*natural*) *the u Nymphs*, simplices Nymphae, Hor. Od 2, 8, 14. Join: simplices minimeque fallaces, Cic. Off 1, 19, 63 aperti et simplices, ib 1, 30, 109 **2.** candĭdus *an u style of speaking*, candidum genus dicendi, id Or 16, 53 candidus Herodotus, Quint 10, 1, 73 **3.** inaffectātus *the u. sweetness of Xenophon*, jucunditas Xenophontis inaffectata, ib 82 **4.** sincērus (opp to simulatus) Cic. Am 25, 95 **5.** nūdus nuda veritas, Hor. Od 1, 24, 7 **6.** făcĭlis (opp. to artificial) Join convictus facilis, sine arte mensa, Mart 10, 47, 8 **7.** sine arte. v. 6 **8.** sine molestia *careful but u elegance*, sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic Brut 38, 143 **9.** non fuco illĭtus Cic. de Or 3, 52, 199

**unaffectedly:** **1.** simplĭcĭter: Join simpliciter sine ulla exornatione, Cic Inv. 2, 3, 11 **2.** sine fuco et fallacus, id Att. 1, 1

**unaffrighted:** v. UNDAUNTED

**unaided:** **1.** non adjūtus Nep Milt. 2, Phoc. 2. **2.** nūdus *you see him left u in the cause*, nudum in causa destitutum videtis, Cic Caecin 32, 93 Join vacuus et nudus Quint. 11, 2, 42. **3.** auxilio spoliatus Cic Red 4, 10. **4.** inops auxilii Liv 3, 7 **5.** sine ope Cic. Att 16, 13, 6 Phr. *u by friends*, inops amicorum, Cic Am. 15, 53 inops ab amicis, Auct Dom 22, 58 *u by relatives*, nulla cognatione munitus Cic Quir Red 6, 16 *wholly u*, orbus auxilique opumque, Pl Rud. 2, 3, 19 *by my own u effort*, nullius (*al.* nullis) admĭnĭculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 34 *by his own u. effort*, Marte suo, id Phil 2, 37, 95 *I am here wholly u*, habeo hic neminem neque amicum, Ter Eun 1, 2, 69 *that he might not be wholly u*, ne omnino desertus esset, Cic Rosc Am 2, 5: *force u by counsel*, vis consilii expers, Hor. O. 3, 4, 65 v ALONE, SOLITARY

**unalienable, to be:** alienari non debeo, v Cic Verr 4, 60, 134 Phr *virtue is u*, nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam, Cic Par 6, 3: v. INALIENABLE

**unalienated:** proprius Join proprius ac perpetuus, Cic Manil 16, 48 Phr.. *while his property was still u*, in possessione bonorum cum esset, id Caecin. 7, 19 v TO ALIENATE

**unalleviated:** v. TO ALLEVIATE, TO RELIEVE

**unallied** (esp. in family) **1.** ăllĕnus *not u in blood to kings*, non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29 **2.** dissŏcĭātus Ov. Met 1, 25 **3.** nulla societate junctus Liv 5, 4. **4.** non affinitate conjunctus Nep Paus. 2 v. ALLIED

**unallotted:** non sorte datus, Virg. Aen. 6, 431 non sorte adsignatus, Brut ap. Cic Fam 11, 20

**unallowable:** **1.** illĭcĭtus: Cic Cluent 47, 130. **2.** inconcessus: *u nuptials*, inconcessi hymenaei, Virg Aen. 1, 651. **3.** vĕtĭtus vetiti hymenaei, ib. 6, 623 v. UNLAWFUL

**unallowed:** impermissus, Hor. Od 36, 27 v TO DISALLOW, UNLAWFUL.

**unalloyed:** **I.** *Of metals* **1.** pūrus Join. purum et incorruptum (aurum) Plin 33, 4, 26 **2.** mĕrus *u. gold and silver*, merum aurum atque argentum, Pl Asin. 1, 3, 3. **II.** Fig: **1.** nūdus. *u virtue*, nuda virtus, Petr 88 **2.** liquĭdus· *u and free pleasure*, liquida voluptas et libera, Cic Fin. 1, 18, 58 Phr. *to enjoy u pleasures*, perfrui maximis et animi et corporis voluptatibus, ib 57. v. UNMIXED

**unalterable:** v. UNCHANGEABLE.

**unaltered:** v. UNCHANGED

**unambiguous:** certus, Ov. Met. 5, 296 v AMBIGUOUS, CLEAR, PLAIN, PRECISE.

**unambiguously:** clāre Join clare certumque locutus, Hor S. 2, 6, 27 v. CLEARLY, PLAINLY, PRECISELY.

**unambitious:** **1.** usu expr. by neg as, mimme ambitiosus Cic. Fam 13, 1 non ambitione adductus ib v. AMBITIOUS **2.** inambĭtĭōsus (rare) Ov Met. 11, 765 **3.** inglōrius Virg Georg. 2, 486 **4.** hūmĭlis: *an u. speech*, h oratio, Cic. Or. 57, 192 homo h, id. Att. 9, 7, A. **5.** quiētus: *to pass an u life*, quietam vitam traducere, id Sen. 23, 82. **6.** sōbrius Hor Od 2, 10, 8 **7.** obscūrus id Ep 1, 18, 94. **8.** mŏdestus Cic. Att 13, 29. Phr. *to be u*, gloriam non sequi v Cic Fam 10, 26 haud ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, id Sen 23, 82 vitam silentio transire, Sall Cat 1: honores non petere, Nep Att 6 v UNASSUMING.

**unamenable:** inobsĕquens (late) *honors u to the reins*, inobsequentes frenis equi, Sen Hipp 1068 v. AMENABLE.

**unamiable:** **1.** inămābĭlis Virg Georg 4, 479 **2.** difficĭlis Ter. Heaut 3, 2, 24. **3.** mōlōsus Join· morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes. Cic Sen. 18, 65. **4.** tristis· *the u sisters* (Fates), tristes sorores, Tib 3, 3, 35 **5.** tetrĭcus Join. tetricus censor et asper, Mart. 12, 70, 4 v. AMIABLE, ROUGH

**unamiableness:** difficilis natura, Nep Att 5 v ROUGHNESS, SEVERITY.

**unamiably:** **1.** trūcŭlente Cic Agr 2, 5, 13. **2.** mōrōse id Brut 67, 236. v. ROUGHLY.

**unanimity:** **1.** ūnānĭmĭtas· *brotherly u.*, fraterna unanimitas, Liv 40, 8. **2.** consensio *entire u of inclinations, etc*, voluntatum ... summa consensio, Cic Am 4, 15: *u among all good men*, in omnibus bonis consensio, id. Cat 1, 13, 32 **3.** consensus, ūs. *u among all is the voice of nature*, omnium consensus naturae vox est, id Tusc 1, 15, 35. Join: omnium consensus doctrinarum concentusque, id. de Or 3, 6, 21. **4.** concordia *the senate broke up the u of the ranks*, senatus ordinum concordiam disjunxit, id Att. 1, 18, 4 **5.** conspīrātio. *the u of all good men*, conspiratio bonorum omnium, id Cat 4, 10, 22 **6.** ūnĭtas (late) Sen. Vit Beat 8, 5 Phr: *in which there is complete u.*, de quo omnes uno ore consentiunt, id. Am 23, 86 *considering our u*, pro mutuo inter nos animo, id Fam. 5, 2 v. AGREEMENT, UNION.

**unanimous:** **1.** ūnănĭmus (not in Cic) Liv 7, 21: Catull 27, 1 **2.** ūnānĭmis, e Claud Prob et Olybr 231 id. Epigr 32 (37), 3. **3.** concors, dis Virg Aen. 6, 828 **4.** expr. by ūnĭversus· *against the u. voice of nature*, contra universam naturam, Cic. Off 1, 31, 110 Phr. *all men are u*, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic Am 23, 86 omnes sentiunt unum atque idem, id Cat 4, 7, 14 *authors are tolerably u. in reporting*, satis constans inter omnes auctores fama est, Just 25, 5 *a u wish of the younger men*, concursus omnium ferme juniorum, Liv. 10, 25 v. UNIVERSAL, TO AGREE, and next art.

**unanimously:** **1.** concordĭter. Ov Met 7, 752 *to carry on war more u*, concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45. **2.** ex communi consensu, Caes B. G. 1, 30. **3.** consensu omnium *u approved*, omnium consensu comprobatum, Cic Div 1, 6, 11. **4.** consensu. *which is u commended*, quae consensu laudatur, Plin 17, 5, § 39. **5.** una voce *almost u.*, una pene voce, Cic de Or. 1, 11, 46. **6.** uno ore: *all u. recommended*, omnes uno ore auctores fuere, Ter. Phorm 4, 3, 20. **7.** una mente· *all men u. agree*, una mente consentiunt, Cic Phil. 4, 3, 7. **Join:** uno animo, una mente, Liv 10, 22. **8.** Expr also by omnes, universi, cuncti, etc. *the Trojans u assented*, cuncti simul ore fremebant, Virg Aen 1, 559: *we u ask for peace*, pacem te poscimus omnes, ib. 11, 362. Phr *the people u. made him king*, populus universus .... eundem regem constituit, Just 1, 10. *he is appointed leader u.*, constituitur dux omnium suffragio, ib.. *there was never any doubt that the Roman people would u make you consul*, nunquam fuit dubium, quin te populus Romanus cunctis suffragiis consulem facturus esset, Cic Pam 15, 12 *the slave is u. acquitted*, omnibus sententiis absolvitur, id Veri 4, 45, 100 *when all voted u. on his side*, quum omnes .. . in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv 9, 8 *all u approve of Vercingetorix*, ad unum omnes probant, Caes B G. 7, 63: *whatever we have u determined*, quidquid de communi sententia statuerimus, Cic Fam 4, 1

**unanswerable:** **1.** non (argumentis) rĕvincendus v Cic. Arch 5, 11. **2.** non refūtandus v id de Or. 2, 19, 80. **3.** non infirmandus v ib. 1, 31, 143 **4.** non frangendus ib. **5.** non rĕfellendus v. Ov Met. 1, 758 **6.** irrĕfūtābĭlis (late only) Arnob. 4, p 390, Gauthier [p 174, Herald]. **7.** nĕcessārius *an u conclusion*, necessaria conclusio, Cic Top 16, 60. Phr. *arguments which seem to me u*, quae mihi non videntur posse convelli, Cic Div. 1, 51, 117: *u. arguments*, firma ad probandum, id. Brut 78, 272 *seeing that these arguments are u*, quum tu horum nihil refelles, Ter. Phorm 1, 2, 80 *we are ashamed that these reproaches are u*, pudet haec opprobria . non potuisse refelli, Ov. Met 1, 758 *are my arguments u?* vincon' argumentis? Pl Amph 1, 1, 280.

**unanswerably:** plāne *he proved u*, is plane probabat, Cic Att 14, 20, 3: v COMPLETELY, FULLY, ENTIRELY

**unanswered:** Phr. *to leave letters u*, ad literas non respondere non rescribere literas non reddere responsum non ferre· v. Cic. Att 5, 12 ib. 9, 9: ib. 10. v TO ANSWER

**unappalled:** v. UNDAUNTED.

**unappeased:** **1.** implācātus *an appetite u*, gula implacata, Ov. Met 8, 845 **2.** insātiatus (late and poet) Stat. Theb. 6, 298 **3** nondum sātiātus: *whose cruelty was still u.*, quorum crudelitas nondum esset ..... satiata, Cic Qu Fr 1, 3, 1 v TO APPEASE, TO SATISFY.

**unapproachable:** **I.** *In reference to a place* v INACCESSIBLE. **II.** Fig. *Of persons or characters* **1.** singŭlāris. *Aristotle, in philosophy almost u.*, Aristoteles in philosophia prope singularis, Cic Acad 2, 43 Join singulare et vere unicum naturae opus, Plin. 9, 35, 58 *we must speak of the u. and preeminent excellence of Pompey*, dicendum de Pompei singulari eximiaque virtute, Cic. Manil 1, 3. **2.** perfectissimus (late). Lactant Div Inst. 5, 15 v CONSUMMATE, UNRIVALLED, UNIQUE, and next art.

**unapproached:** **1.** inaccessus (which includes sense of preceding). *u groves* (*i. e.* unapproached and unapproachable), luci inaccessi, Virg. Aen. 7, 11 **2.** āvius. *u. places*, avia loca, Lucr. 1, 925. **3.** intactus. *the u. Britons*, intactus Britannus, Hor Epod. 7, 7 v. INACCESSIBLE, DISTANT, TO APPROACH.

**unapt:** **1.** non aptus: *Epicurus, rather u. at jesting*, non aptissimus ad jocandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46 **2.** rūdis, e (*inexperienced*). *u. for contests on foot*, rudis ad pedestria bella, Liv. 24, 48 **3.** piger *very u at writing letters*, ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, Cic. Fam 8, 1 *a race very u for war*, gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25 **4.** fātuus (*stupid*): Cic. de Or 2, 24, 99: v. APT, AWKWARD, UNSUITED, DULL.

**unaptly:** 1. inepte · Hor. A P. 140 2. illēpide: id. Ep. 2, 1, 77. 3. mălĕ Quint. 1, 8, 2 v. UNSKILFULLY.

**unaptness:** 1. ineptia Cic de Or. 2, 4, 18. 2. inscitia Suet. Ner. 41.

**unarmed:** 1. inermis or inermus *u. and unprepared*, inermis atque imparatus, Cic Sest 37, 79 *an u. mob*, vulgus inermium, Virg Aen 12, 131 2. depositis armis v Ov Fast 3, 1. 3. positis armis. Cic Fam 6, 2. 4. exūtus armis *the Arcadians u.*, exuti Arcades armis, Virg Aen 11, 395. 5. sine armis v id. Georg 1, 161 6. nūdus *shewing their u. hands*, dextras nudas ostentantes, Liv 28, 3 Phr: *the edicts of the praetors commanded the slaves to be u.*, .. ut ne quis servorum cum telo esset, Cic Verr 5, 3, 7. v ARMED

**unasked:** 1. non rōgātus non r testis, Pomp ap Dig 22, 5, 11. 2. non vōcātus Hor Od 2, 18, 40 3. injussus id S 1, 3, 3 4. sponte, *willingly* (in ref. to mind of agent v. Doderlein, s v) (freq with *possessive pron* in *abl*) sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum, Caes B G 1, 44 mea sponte, Cic Att. 15, 27 Join sua sponte et voluntate, Cic Part 37, *fin* 5 vōluntate (in ref to will, Dod). *they submitted u*, voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. 29, 28 6. ultro (in ref to thing itself, with sense of obtrusion, Dōd) *offering themselves u*, ultro se mihi offerentes *promising u*, ultro pollicentes, Cic Planc 10, 24 *that Asia would come u*, ultro Asiam .. venturam, Virg Aen 2, 193 v UNINVITED

**unaspiring:** v. UNAMBITIOUS.

**unassailable:** 1. inexpugnābilis *a heart soft and not u. by darts of Cupid*, Cupidinem nec inexpugnabile telis cor, Ov Trist 4, 10, 65. 2. inviōlābilis *that you may not believe that these things are u.*, inviolabilia haec ne credas vigere, Lucr 5, 305 3. tūtus. Join. tuta et sancta, Auct. Dom. 42, 109. 4. invictus *a soul u. by favour*, invictus ad gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: v. INACCESSIBLE, UNAPPROACHABLE, INVINCIBLE

**unassailed:** 1. intactus in Britannia, Hor. Epod 7, 7: *with leaves u*, frondibus intactis, Ov Nux, 46 2. inviōlātus Hor Od 3, 4, 36. 3. tūtus ib. 17. 4. intĕger. *u places beyond the river*, loca trans flumen integra, Caes B C 1, 49 5. incōlūmis (opp to victus) Cic Manil. 9, 25 Join salvus incolumisque, id Fin 4, 8, 19 v SAFE

**unassigned:** indīvīsus *let all the rest be treated as u*, caetera omnia pro indiviso, Cato R. R. 137: Stat. Theb 8, 312: v TO ASSIGN

**unassisted:** v. UNAIDED

**unassuaged:** importūnus (poet) *the u. thirst for money*, argenti sitis importuna, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 23 v UNAPPEASED, CRAVING Phr. *to be u.*, aegresco (*to increase in violence*), Virg Aen 12, 46

**unassuming:** 1. mŏdestus · Cic. Planc. 11, 27 Join: modestus et frugi, Cic. Att. 13, 29. 2. mŏdĭcus: *a soul grasping in war, u. at home*, belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall Jug 63. *u. in dress, sparing in retinue*, modica cultu, parca comitatu, Plin Pan 83. 3. mŏdĕrātus. Cic Tont 14, 30. 4. mĕdiocris *the not u soul of Jugurtha*, Jugurthae non mediocris animus, Sall Jug 8 *an u wedding feast*, mediocrium sponsalium coena, Plin 9, 35, 58 5. dēmissus: Cic de Or. 2, 43, 182. 6. hŭmĭlis *u. dwellings*, humiles casae, Virg. Ecl 2, 29: v. HUMBLE, UNAMBITIOUS, UNPRETENDING.

**unassumingly:** 1. mŏdĭce: *timidly and u.*, timide modiceque, Cic Sull. 29, 80. 2. simplĭcĭter id. Arch 12, 32 v. MODESTLY.

**unassured:** v. ASSURED, CERTAIN, UNCERTAIN.

**unattached:** 1. līber, ĕra, ĕrum Join. liberi solutique, Cic Verr. 2, 78, 192 2. văcuus (*disengaged*) *a heart u*, vacuum pectus, Ov Am 1, 26 Hor Od. 1, 5, 10 v. TO ATTACH, TO BIND.

**unattacked:** v UNASSAILED

**unattainable:** 1. arduus Hor. Od 1, 3, 37 2. expr by perficio, attingo, consequor, etc with *neg: nothing is u for the Claudii*, nil Claudiae non perficient manus, ib 4, 4, 73 *to pursue what is u*, sequi quod assequi nequeas, Cic Off. 1, 31, 110 *if these things were u*, si haec neque attingere possemus, id. Arch. 7, 17 v TO ATTAIN, SURMOUNT, SURPASS

**unattained:** v UNACCOMPLISHED.

**unattempted:** 1 intentātus · Hor A P 285 2. inexpertus Virg Aen 4, 415 3. inausus Join: inausus, intractatus, Virg Aen 8, 205 4. nēgātus (poet). *a way u*, negata via, Hor Od 3, 2, 22 Phr. *to leave u*, expr by praetermitto, omitto, etc *I have left nothing u to draw away Pompey* .., nihil praetermisi . quin Pompeium... avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23 praetereo, Virg Georg 4, 148 omnia experior, Ter Andr 2, 1, 13 experiri nolo, Cic Or. 1, 3 v. TO ATTEMPT, UNTRIED

**unattended:** 1. nūdus *u by relatives*, nudus a propinquis, Cic Red Quir 6, 16 2. sōlus *walks u. on the sand*, sola in sicca spatiatur arena, Virg Georg. 1, 389 3. incōmĭtātus, sine cōmĭtibus v UNACCOMPANIED

4. expr by a neg phr *u. by any danger*, sine omni periculo, Ter Andr. 2, 3, 17 *u by pawn*, privata dolore, Lucr 1, 60 Phr. *even if u by disgrace*, etiam si nulla comitetur infamia, Cic. Fin 2, 19, 60 v TO ATTEND

**unattested:** I. *Deficient in witness.* sine teste, Mart. 1, 34, 4 II. *Not founded on fact* v. UNAUTHENTICATED, TO ATTEST, TO WITNESS, WITNESS, *subs.*

**unattired:** 1. incomtus Ov Met. 4, 261. 2. nūdus: Virg Georg 1, 299: v. UNADORNED, UNDRESSED.

**unauthenticated:** 1. incertus *u reports*, incerti rumores, Caes B G 4, 5. 2. sine auctōre *u reports*, rumores sine auctore, Cic Fam 12, 9 3. ambĭguus (*doubtful*) proles ambigua, Virg. Aen 3, 180 4 commenticius *to add authority to things u*, auctoritatem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic Div 2, 55, 113 Phr *our story was u*, certos auctores non habebamus, id Fam 12, 8 fama nuntiabat .. auctor erat nemo, ib 4 *lest the story should be u*, ne parum esset auctoritatis in fabula, id. Sen. 1, 3 *that report was u*, fabula rumor ille fuit, Ov Met. 10, 561 *to receive an u. story as an ascertained fact*, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta, Caes. B. G 7, 42: v. AUTHENTIC.

**unauthorised:** 1. illĭcītus: illicitae exactiones, Tac A 13, 51. 2. inconcessus *u. nuptials*, inconcessi Hymenaei, Virg Aen. 1, 651. 3. extra ordinem · Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25 Phr. · *that style of oratory was u*, id genus dicendi auctoritatis habebat parum, id Brut 95, 327 *in a manner u by the supreme being*, injussu imperatoris, id est, dei, id Sen. 20, 73: v. TO AUTHORISE

**unavailable:** v. AVAILABLE Phr *these things are u.*, haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2.

**unavailing:** 1. inānis *u tears*, inanes lacrimae, Virg Aen. 4, 449 *an u service*, inane munus, ib 6, 886 2. irrītus *u. darts*, tela ir., ib 2, 459 3. fūtĭlis: Cic Div 1, 19, 36. 4. vānus ib 37. Phr. *an u. dart*, telum sine ictu, Virg. Aen 2, 544 *the remedy is u against the dreaded dropsy*, nec formidatis auxilibatur (medicina) aquis, Ov. Pont 1, 3, 24 *Greek literature was u to produce virtuous behaviour*, ad virtutem nihil profuerunt, Sall. Jug 85. v. USELESS.

**unavenged:** inultus: Hor. Od 1, 28, 33. Join impunitus atque inultus, Cic. Div. in Caecil 16, 53.

**unaverted:** 1. irrĕtortus *to behold with u. eye*, oculo irretorto spectare, Hor Od. 2, 2, 23. 2. inconversus: *with u eyes*, inconversis (*al* inconnivis) oculis, Apul. Met. 2, 22, p 124, Elm v. TO AVERT.

**unavoidable:** v INEVITABLE

**unavowed:** indēvītātus · Ov. Met 2, 605 v. TO AVOID

**unavowed:** 1. caecus: c. ignis, Virg Aen 4, 2. 2. furtīvus f amor, ib 171 3. obscūrus Cic. Fam 13, 70 v TO AVOW, TO CONCEAL, TO HIDE

**unavowedly:** 1. clam Liv 31, 47. 2. obscūre Cic Clu 19, 54. 3. expr by *adj* or *part* *there were some who u mocked*, qui preces occulti illuderent, Tac A. 3, 29 *u they were glad*, occulti laetabantur, ib 4, 12 v. SLCRITLY.

**unawakened:** oppressus somno, Caes B C 2, 38 Phr *memory lies prostrate and u in sleep*, memmisse jacet, languetque sopore, Lucr. 4, 669 v TO SLELP.

**unaware:** 1. inscius inscia Dido, Virg. Aen 1, 718 2. nescius. *nor was I u*, neque eram n., Cic Fam. 5, 12. 3. ignārus *the people being u what was going on*, ignaro populo quid ageretur, id Red. Sen 7, 18

**unawares:** I. *In reference to the act itself:* 1. improvīso *that they had broken into the camp u*, improviso eos in castra irrupisse, Cic. Div 1, 24, 50 2. de improvīso *on whom they may fall u.*, in quos de i incidant, id. Rosc Am 52, 151 3. inopīnāto *when the Numidians had broken u into the camp*, quum i in castra Numidae irrupissent, Liv. 26, 6 4. inspērāto Pl Stich 2, 2, 31 II. *In reference to a person or thing that is not aware:* 1. imprūdens *that no attack might be made on the soldiers u* (i e not expecting it) ne quis imprudentibus militibus impetus fieri posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *lest his ships might fall u. upon the fleet of the enemy*, ne casu imprudentes suae naves in classem incurrerent, Hirt B. Afr 11 2. inopīnans: *having attacked them u*, eos inopinantes aggressus, Caes B G 1, 12 3. incautus *overcomes him secretly u.* (i e. *unprepared*) clam ferro incautum superat, Virg Aen 1, 350 Join incautus atque imparatus, Caes. B G. 6, 30.

**unawed:** v. UNABASHED, UNDAUNTED, UNMOVED.

**unbacked** (*by friends*) v UNSUPPORTED.

**unbaffled:** 1 indējectus: v Ov. Met 1, 289. 2. invictus, Liv. 22, 26. Phr. *u by repulse*, repulsae nescius, Hor. Od 3, 2 17

**unbaked:** 1. crūdus (*of bricks*): *u brick*, c. later, Col 9, 1, 2 2. non coctus (*of food*) · v Vitruv. 2, 5

**unbaptized:** 1. non baptizatus: Aug de An 1, 9 (11). 2 sine baptismo, ib 10 (12). Phr. *as yet u.*, necdum regeneratus in Christo, Sulp Sev 2, 8 v TO BAPTIZE.

**unbar:** 1. rēsĕro, 1 *we have u'd the gates to the enemy*, portas reseravimus hosti, Ov A A. 3, 577 *a gate u'd*, reserata porta, id. Fast 2, 455 2. laxo, 1 *Simon u.s the fastenings*, laxat claustra, Virg. Aen. 2, 259 repagula laxo, Lucan Phars. 1, 295 3. rēlaxo: Ov Am 1, 6, 17. 4. pessŭlos rēdūco · Apul. Met. 1, 14, p. 108, Elm 5. remitto, misi, missum, *3 the doors u.'d*, fores remissae, Petron 16. Phr. *the doors u.'d themselves*, fores clausae repagulis se ipsae aperuerunt, Cic Div. 1, 34, 74.

**unbearable:** v. INTOLERABLE.

**unbearably:** v. INTOLERABLY.

**unbecoming:** 1. indĕcōrus · (1) externally *not u. dust*, non indecorus pulvis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 22 (2) morally: *what is disgraceful to u.*, quod turpe, indecorum est, Cic Off 1, 27, 94. 2. indĕcor or indĕcōris (1) socially: *u as to race*, genus indecores, Virg Aen. 12, 25.

(u) morally *whose life is u.*, cujus sit vita indecoris, Acc ap Non Marc p. 438 **3.** indēcens *an u nose*, nasus, Mart 2, 11, 4 **4.** inhonestus (meton of moral qualities, applied to physical) *an u wound*, inhonestum vulnus, Virg Aen. 6, 497 **5.** turpis, *e more u* (*i e less becoming*), turpior, Hor Od 2, 2, 4. **6.** dēformis *u. movement*, motus deformis, Cic Fin 5, 12, 35 Join. deformis atque turpis, id Off 1, 35, 126 **7** indignus (*unsuitable to purpose, or to condition of life*) *it seems not u. to relate*, non indignum videtur memoratu, Sall Jug 79 *in an u manner*, indigniun in modum, Liv 29, 9 **8.** illibērālis (*mean, low*) opp to ingenuus facilis est distinctio ingenui et illiberalis joci, Cic Off 1, 29, 104. **9.** parum vērēcundus *u words*, verba parum verecunda, Quint 10, 1, 9 **10.** alienus, with object expr *nor do they think it u then high condition*, neque hoc alienum ducunt majestate sua, Cic Div 1, 38, 83 *u one's dignity*, alienum dignitatis, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11 Phr. *it is not u. an orator to pretend*, oratorem simulare non dedecet, id. Tusc 4, 25, 54. *if any thing be u in others*, si quid dedeceat in aliis, id Off 1, 41, 146. v TO BECOME, TO SUIT, UNWORTHY, UNSUITABLE, UNCOUTH.

**unbecomingly:** **1.** indēcōre: Cic. Off 1, 4, 14. **2.** indēcenter Mart 12, 22, 1. **3.** turpiter (*externally*) Hor A P 3 **4.** inhoneste (*al* moleste) Cic Att 2, 1, 7. Expr also by *adj.* with in modum, as in UNBECOMING, 7 v DISCREDITABLY, DISGRACEFULLY

**unbecomingness:** **1.** indignĭtas *to surpass slaves in u*, indignitate servos vincere, Cic Verr 4, 50, 112 **2.** turpitūdo· *lest elated by pleasure we fall into any u*, ne ēlati voluptate in aliquam turpitudinem delabamur, id Off. 1, 29, 104 **3.** invērēcundia Tertull. Poen 6, *extr* v UNBECOMING.

**unbefitting:** v UNBECOMING, UNSUITABLE

**unbefriended:** **1.** desertus suis, Tac A 3, 20 **2.** nudus a propinquis, Cic Quir. Red 6, 16. **3.** inops ab amicis, Auct Dom 22, 58 **4.** orbus *they will not be u*, orbi non erunt, Cic Q F 1, 3, *extr.* Phr *not u by the gods*, non sine dis, Hor Od 3, 4, 20 v. DESTITUTE, FRIENDLESS.

**unbegotten:** nullo generatus ortu, Cic Univ 2 v. UNBORN

**unbelief:** **1.** incrēdūlĭtas Apul Met. 1, 20, p 111, Elm Vulg Hebr m. 19 **2** infidēlĭtas Aug Serm 44, 1 Phr *heathens believe by u*, non credendo credunt, Tertull Carn Christ 15. v. DISTRUST, DOUBTFULNESS

**unbeliever:** **1.** infidēlis Prosp Ep ad Ruf c 7 ap Aug. vol 10, p 1796. **2.** ethnīcus Tertull Carn Christ. 15 **3.** sceptĭcus, Quint 10, 1, 124 *u s*, σκεπτικοί, Gell 11, 5 Phr *I was always an u*, nunquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic Brut 26, 100

**unbelieving:** **1.** incrēdŭlus· Hor A P 188 **2.** infidēlis Vulg 1 Cor. vii 14 Phr *obstinately u*, contra veritatem obstinatus, Quint. 12, 1, 10

**unbeloved:** **1.** nāmātus (late) Sil. 12, 527 **2.** illaudātus Virg Georg 3, 5. **3.** exōsus (late in *pass* use)· Gell 2, 18, 10 **4.** haud invisus, Virg Aen. 1, 387 v. UNAMIABLE

**unbend** (both in lit and fig sense) **1.** remitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*of a twig*) Cic Div 1, 54, 123· *having unbent his bow*, remisso arcu, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 67. **2.** laxo, 1 *if you have unbent* (*your bow*), si laxaris (arcum), Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: *to u the minds of the judges*, l. judicum animos, Cic Brut 63, 322. **3.** rēlaxo, 1 *u. your bow*, relaxa arcus, Sen. Ag 322 *u. your mind*, animos, Cic. Brut. 5, 21. **4.** rētendo, di, sum and tum, 3 *an unbent bow*, arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5· arcūs retenti, Ov. Met. 3, 166. **5.** corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3: *no one could u. Milo's grasp*, nemo digitum corrigebat (Milonis), Plin 7, 20, 19

**unbending** (*stiff, stubborn*)· **1** rĭgidus· *with u mind*, rigida mente, Ov Her 3, 96 **2.** rectus. Hor Od 4, 9, 35 **3.** inflexĭbilis *u obstinacy*, i obstinatio, Plin. Ep 10, 97 **4.** atrox, ōcis (*poet.*) *the u soul of Cato*, atrox animus Catonis, Hor Od. 2, 1, 24 v INFLEXIBLE, STUBBORN

**unbent:** v. UPRIGHT, STRAIGHT

**unbeneficed:** non beneficiarius. v. Veget Mil 2, 7.

**unbestowed:** v. TO BESTOW

**unbetrothed:** v TO BETROTH.

**unbewailed:** v. UNLAMENTED

**unbewitch**· effascinatione libero, solvo, levo v Plin 19, 4, 19 v TO DISENCHANT

**unbiassed:** **1.** simplex, ĭcis Cic Fam 1, 9. **2.** liber (*as lawyers*) Join liberi solutique ad causas veniebant, id Ver 2, 78, 192 **3.** incorruptus (*as witnesses*)· Join incorrupti atque integri testes, id Fin 1, 21, 71 **4.** vācuus, with *abl.* of passion. *u. by friendship, etc*, odio, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia vacui, Sall. Cat. 51 **5.** sine ira et studio Tac A 1, 1. Phr. *the more u the speech seemed to be*, quo minus cupiditatis ac studi visa est oratio habere, Liv 24, 28 *to be u*, nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneor, Cic N. D. 1, 44, 124. neque ira neque gratia teneor, ib. 1, 17, 44: v. IMPARTIAL, BIAS (*subs*), TO BIAS

**unbidden:** **1.** injussus *the goats come u. to the pails*, injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor Epod 16, 49 **2.** invŏcātus *notions come u*, invocatae veniunt imagines, Cic N D 1, 38, 108. **3.** expr by injussu (*without orders*): *he desired him not to begin the battle u.*, ne injussu pugnam incipiat, Liv 4, 32. **4.** sponte: v UNASKED, ACCORD.

**unbigoted:** liber religione, Liv. 2, 36: v BIGOT, BIGOTED

**unbind:** **1.** solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 *u me, boys*, solvite me pueri, Virg Ecl 6, 24 **2.** dissolvo, 3: *threads not to be unbound*, stamina non dissoluenda, Tibull 1, 8, 2. **3.** rēsolvo, 3 Ov A A 3, 272 **4.** rēvincio, xi, ctum, 4 (usu *to bind* or *tie behind*) Col. 1, 10, 16. **5.** rēligo, 1 (*to loosen a rope*): funem r., Catull Epith Pel. 174 *to unharness· Cybele u s the yokes*, religat juga, id Atys, 83 **6.** laxo, 1 *the fields u their folds*, laxant arva sinus, Virg Georg 2, 331. **7.** relaxo, 1 *u the ruthless bonds*, immitia claustra relaxa, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17. **8.** disjungo, xi, ctum, 3 *to unharness cattle*, Col 6, 14, 5 v TO UNYOKE, TO UNDO, TO UNTIE, UNBOUND, TO BIND

**unbitted:** v UNBROKEN.

**unblameable:** v. BLAMELESS, IRREPROACHABLE

**unblameably:** v IRREPROACHABLY.

**unblamed:** inculpātus Ov Met. 9, 671 v BLAMELESS, UNCENSURED

**unbleached:** perh. crūdus: v. TO BLEACH

**unblemished:** chiefly in morals, but also in reference to bodily defect: **1.** pūrus Hor. S 2, 3, 213 **2.** insons: Pl Amph. 3, 1, 9 Join puri et insons, Hor S 1, 6, 69 **3.** integer: i. vitae, id. Od. 1, 22, 1 integra Diana, ib. 3, 4, 70. Join integer et sanctus, Cic. homines integri innocentes, religiosi, id. **4.** intāmĭnātus Hor Od. 3, 2, 18. **5.** incontāmĭnātus Liv 4, 2 **6.** incorruptus· Hor Od 1, 24, 7 **7.** intactus *u by infamy*, infamia intactus, Liv. 38, 51 **8.** impollūtus: Sil. 13, 679 **9.** immăcūlātus: Lucan 2, 736 **10.** castus. *u in morals*, c moribus, Mart. 6, 28, 6. Join purissima et castissima vita, Cic. Rosc. Com 6, 17. **11.** tūtus: *u. modesty*, pudicitia tuta, Tac. A. 2, 9. **12.** illībātus: (1), *Morally. to have preserved the glory of the Germans u.*, illibatam Germanorum gloriam servavisse, ib 46 (11), *Physically*· *eggs preserve their soundness u.*, illibatam servant integritatem, Col. 8, 11, 9. **13.** innŏcens. Cic Rosc Am 20, 55. **14.** sine vitio, Hor S 1, 3, 68 **15** vitiis remotus id A. P 384 **16.** sine labe (*in morals*)· Ov. Her 17, 14

**unblemished, to be:** **1.** labe careo (*in personal application*) id. Met 15, 130 **2.** menda, or mendo careo *the face is u*, mendo facies caret, Ov° A A. 3, 261 Phr *the whole body was u*, in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, id. Am. 1, 5, 18 *we ought to be u*, hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter Ad 5, 8, 31 v BLEMISHED, UNSTAINED, UNSPOTTED.

**unblended:** v UNMIXED.

**unblest:** UNFORTUNATE, UNHAPPY.

**unbloody:** **1.** incruentus Sall. Jug 92. **2.** incruentātus Ov Met 12, 497 v BLOODLESS

**unblushing:** **I.** *In gen.* v TO BLUSH **II.** *In bad sense* **1.** impūdicus *the u impudence of Clodius*, Clodii impudica impudentia, Cic. Harusp 1, 1. **2.** exsanguis· Join. exsanguis et ferrea frons, Plin Paneg 35 **3.** attritus: *an u brow*, attrita frons, Juv 13, 242 Phr. *with u impudence* (i. e. *with hardened countenance*), quum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 28, 7 v. TO HARDEN, SHAMELESS

**unbolt:** v TO UNBAR.

**unborn:** nondum natus v. TO BEAR, BORN, TO BE Phr· *the joy of the child yet u*, futuri pignoris gloria, Apul. Met 5, 11, p 164, Elm

**unborrowed:** indēbĭtus (*not owed*)· Pomp ap Dig 12, 6, 7 Phr (*to gain a thing*) *with u means*, i e *by one's own power*, Marte nostro, Cic Off 3, 7, 34: *since with u means you abound in these things*, quum vestro Marte his rebus abundetis, id. Verr. 3, 4, 9· v TO BORROW, TO LEND, UNAIDED.

**unbosom:** **1.** pătēfacio, fēci, factum, 3 *I u'd myself entirely to Theudas*, Theudae... totum me patefeci, Cic Fam 6, 10 **2.** āpĕrio, ui, tum, 4 *he u s the secrets of his heart*, aperit secreta pectoris, Tac. Germ 22 *they u themselves under compulsion*, coacti se aperiunt, Ter Andr. 4, 1, 8. **3** effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3· *I have u'd to you all my feelings*, effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam, Cic de Or 1, 34, 159. **4.** dētĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 *I u to you my inmost feelings*, intimos affectus detego, Sen Ep. 96, 1 Phr. *no one attempts to u himself*, nemo in se tentat descendere, Pers. 4, 23 v. TO OPEN, TO REVEAL.

**unbought:** **I.** inemptus *u. dishes*, dapes inemptae, Virg Georg. 4, 133 **2.** gratuitus. *u votes*, gratuita suffragia, Cic Planc 22, 54 **3.** sine mercede Phaedr 4, prol 9.

**unbound:** **I.** *In gen* v. TO BIND, TO UNBIND. **II.** *As hair:* **1** sōlūtus Hor. Od. 3, 4, 62. **2.** passus, *or* passus, part. of pando Caes B G. 7, 48. **3.** dēmissus· Prop. 2, 19, 36: v. DISHEVELLED, LOOSE **III.** *As a book*: in fasciculos non colligatus v. Plin 19, 1, 3.

**unbounded:** **1.** immensus: *u. desire of praise*, laudum immensa cupido, Virg Aen. 6, 824 **2.** infīnītus. *u authority*, infinitum imperium, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 213. **3.** effūsus: *u joy*, effusa laetitia, Liv. 35, 43 v. BOUNDLESS

**unbridled:** **I.** *In gen and fig. sense:* **1.** infrēnis, e *an u. horse*, infrenis equus, Virg Aen. 10, 750: *an u tongue*, i lingua, Gell 1, 15, 17 **2.** infrēnus. *the u Numidians* (i e. *not using bridles*), infreni Numidae, Virg Aen 4, 41 **3.** infrēnātus *horsemen bridled and u.*, equites frenati et infrenati, Liv. 21, 44 see above (2). **4.** effrēnus Virg Georg. 3, 382. **5.** effrēnātus· *u. horses*, effrenati equi, Liv. 40, 40. *u. lust*, libido effrenata, Cic. Cluent 6, 15. **6.** liber habenis (poet.) Stat Theb. 6, 312. **II.** Fig (only) **1.** effūsus. *u. license*, effusa licentia, Liv. 44, 1. **2.** immŏdĕrātus *u. de-*

*sire*, immoderata cupido, Ov. Pont 4, 15, 31. **3.** incontinens *u hands*, incontinentes manus, Hor. Od 1, 17, 26. **4.** intemperans i lingua, Apul. Met 1, 8, p. 105, Elm. v. LAWLESS, IMMODERATE.

**unbroken:** **I.** *In gen. sense:* **1.** irruptus *an u bond*, irrupta copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18 **2.** intĕger *the u skin*, integra pellis, Virg. Georg 4, 302. **3.** continuus (*continuous*) *an u series*, continua series, Plin. 7, 41, 42. **4.** perpetuus *an u history*, perpetua historia, Cic. Fam 5, 12, *med.* v. ENTIRE, SOUND, WHOLE. **II.** *Of a horse* **1.** indŏmĭtus i equus, Auct. ad Her 4, 46, 59. **2.** intractātus Join equus intractatus et novus, Cic Am 19, 68. **3.** nondum subactus. Hor Od 2, 5, 1 v UNTAMED, TO BREAK

**unbrotherly:** non fraternus v. BROTHERLY. Phr *letters written in an u style*, epistolae non fraterne scriptae, Cic. Q F 1, 2, 7.

**unbruised:** v. SOUND (*adj*), UNHURT

**unbuckle:** **1.** diffĭbŭlo, 1: Stat Theb. 6, 563. **2.** rĕfĭbŭlo, 1 Mart 9, 28, 12 **3.** fibulam laxo, 1 Tertull Col. 11 v TO UNFASTEN, TO UNDO, TO UNTIE

**unbuilt:** v. TO BUILD.

**unburden:** **1.** (onus) solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 Matt 13, 29, 2. **2.** (onus) adlĕvo, 1 Cic Rosc Am 4, 10 **3.** (onus) explĭco, avi and ui, ātum or ĭtum, 1 Suet Dom 12. **4.** exŏnĕro, 1 *to u a ship*, e navem, Pl Stich 4, 1, 26 *to u. one's conscience*, e conscientiam, Curt. 6, 8, 12. Phr *u yourself to me*, committe curas auribus meis, Sen Hippol 605 (*I have many troubles) of which I think I could u myself* . . ., quae mihi videor, unius ambulationis sermone exhaurire posse, Cic Att 1, 18, 1. v. TO BELIEVE, TO UNLOAD, TO UNBOSOM

**unburied:** **1.** inhūmātus Cic Div. 2, 69, 143. Virg Aen 6, 325. **2.** insĕpultus: Cic Cat 4, 6, 11 **3.** nūdus (poet) Virg. Aen 5, 871. Phr *the u. body of Galba*, neglectum Galbae corpus, Tac. H. 1, 49: v. BURIED.

**unburnt:** **1.** inconsumtus Ov. Met. 7, 592. **2.** inustus (late in this sense) Lucan 8, 786 **3.** crūdus (*unburnt brick*) Col 9, 1, 2 Phr. *verses are u* (*escape the flames*), diffugiunt avidos carmina rogos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28 v. TO BURN.

**unbutton:** dīlōrĭco, 1 *u a shirt*, tunicam d, Cic de Or 2, 28, 124 *u. a coat*, vestem d, App Met. 6, p 177.

**uncalled:** non vōcātus, invōcātus Cic N D. 1, 38, 108 v. UNBIDDEN, TO CALL.

**uncancelled:** non delētus, non inductus v TO CANCEL

**uncandid:** pārum sincērus pārum candidus: v CANDID, SINCERE.

**uncanonical:** non cānōnĭcus M L

**uncared for:** **1.** neglectus Cic Fin. 3, 20, 66. **2.** vastus *waste by nature and u for by man*, vastus ab natura et humano cultu, Sall Jug. 48 **3.** incūrātus: Vopisc. Aurel. 28

**uncarpeted:** instrātus Virg. Georg. 3, 230. v. ib 298.

**uncase:** v TO UNCOVER

**uncaught:** non captus. v. TO CATCH.

**uncaused:** Phr. *that nothing can happen u*, nihil posse evenire, nisi causa antecedente, Cic. Fat. 15, 34 v. TO CAUSE

**unceasing:** } v. INCESSANT, INCES-
**unceasingly:** } SANTLY.

**unceiled:** v. CEILED, CEILING.

**uncensured:** **1.** citra reprehensionem, Quint 1, 5, 64. **2.** notae exemptus *he was allowed to pass u*, notae destinatae exemptus est, Gell 4, 20, 9 v. TO BLAME, TO CENSURE.

**unceremonious:** v CEREMONIOUS, RUDE.

**uncertain:** **1.** incertus· *when I was u. where you were*, quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. Att 1, 9. *u. in mind*, i. animi, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 46. **2.** dŭbius *I am u what to do*, d sum quid faciam, Hor S. 1, 9, 40 *u in mind*, animi dubius, Virg Georg 3, 289. **3.** anceps, cipĭtis: *u. whether Lucanian or Apulian*, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps, Hor. S. 2, 1, 34 *elephants are an u. race* (*fickle in temper*), est genus anceps, Liv. 27, 14. Join: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, Cic. Marc 5, 15 **4.** ambĭguus· *fortune wanders with u. steps*, passibus ambiguis errat, Ov. Trist 5, 8, 16: *a boy of u disposition* (*not developed*), ambiguī ingenii, Plin. Ep 4, 2. **5.** lēvis, e *it is seen how u they are*, perspicĭuntur quam sint leves, Cic Am. 17, 63 *women are of u mind*, mulieres sunt . levi sententia, Ter Hec 3, 1, 32 **6.** mōbĭlis, e *the wills of kings are u*, regiae voluntates mobiles, Sall Jug 113 **7.** inconstans *the u winds*, inconstantes venti, Plin 18, 35, 80 **8.** districtus (*perplexed*) *you seem to me to be u*, districtus mihi videris esse, Cic Fam 2, 15 Phr *u in meaning*, suspensa et obscura verba, Tac A. 2, 11

**uncertain, to be:** **1.** pendeo, pĕpendi, sum, 2 *your mind is u*, animus tibi pendet, Ter Ad 2, 2, 19 *I am very u*, vehementer animi pendeo, Cic Fam 8, 5 *we are u*, pendemus animis, id Tusc 1, 40, 96 **2.** haeteo, haesi, sum, 2 *the scoundrel was u*, haerebat nebulo, id Phil 2, 29, 74 **3.** aestuo, 1 aestuabat dubitatione, id Verr 2, 30, 74

**4.** vacillo, 1 *the whole affair is u*, tota res vacillat, id N D 1, 38, 107

**5.** dūbito, 1 *about which you may be u whether* . . ., quod dubites, aequum sit an iniquum, id Off 1, 9, 30 Phr *he was of u health both in mind and body*, valetudo neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet Calig. 50 *the fortune of war is u* (*may incline to either side*), omnis belli Mars communis, Cic Fam 6, 4: *so that it might be regarded as u*, uti . . in incerto haberetur, Sall Jug. 46 *very u.*, perincertus, Sall Frag ap Gell 18, 4, 4 v CERTAIN, FICKLE, INCONSTANT, UNSTEADY.

**uncertainly:** **1.** incerte· *our mind wanders u*, incerte errat animus, Enn ap Gell 19, 20, 12. **2.** incerto. Pl Pseud 4, 2, 7 Join insolenter et raro, Cic. Inv 1, 28, 43 v. RANDOM, AT

**uncertainty.** **1.** dūbĭtātio *if that compact admits of any u*, si foedus illud habet aliquam dubitationem, Cic Agr 1, 4, 11. **2.** lēvĭtas *constant in its own u*, constans in levitate sua, Ov. Trist 5, 8, 18 **3.** inconstantia Join: inconstantia et temeritas, Cic N. D 3, 24, 59 **4.** tĕmĕrĭtas: ib. 32, 82 **5.** expr by incertum *will be recalled to doubt and u*, in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, id Caecin 27, 76 *it was a matter of u*, in incerto erat, Sall Jug 38 **6.** so by dūbium *while the mind is in u*, dum in dubio est animus, Ter Andr. 1, 5, 32.

**——, to be in:** v UNCERTAIN, TO BE

**unchain:** **A.** With direct obj. of person or thing v TO RELEASE, TO UNBIND **B.** Expr. by solvo, etc, with catenam, vinculum, etc. **1.** exsolvo, vi, sŏlūtum, 3 *they u. Caecina*, catenas Caecinae exsolvunt, Tac H 3, 31 **2.** ādīmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *they u the dogs*, vincula admunt canibus, Ov. Met 8, 332. **3.** dēmo, empsi, emptum, 3 *u him*, catenas demito, Pl. Capt 1, 2, 3

**4.** dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3 *she will herself u her snowy foot*, vincla de niveo detrahet ipsa pede, Tibull 1, 6, 30. Phr *Priam orders him to be u'd*, levari vincla jubet Priamus, Virg. Aen. 2, 146 *they u themselves*, se ex catenis eximunt, Pl. Men 1, 1, 8: v. TO LOOSE, TO REMOVE.

**unchangeable:** 1 immūtābĭlis, e *u. causes*, causae immutabiles, Cic. Fat 12, 28 **2.** immūtātus id Inv. 2, 53, 162. **3.** certus· Join stabilis certaque sententia, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2 id certum atque obstinatum est, Liv 2, 15

**4.** stābĭlis, e: Join: stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic Acad 4, 9, 27 stabile et firmum, id Fin 2, 27, 86. **5.** immōtus: *fixed and u*, fixum immotumque, Virg Aen. 4, 15. **6.** constans: *u. fidelity*, constans fides, Hor. Od 3, 7, 4 Join firmi, et stabiles, et constantes (amici), Cic. Am 17, 62 **7.** immōbĭlis, e. *u. loyalty*, 1. pietas erga principem, Suet. Vitell. 3. **8.** rātus, *part* of reor *the u. order of the stars*, rati astrorum ordines, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97 **9.** perpĕtuus: Join perennes atque perpetui cursus stellarum, ib. 2, 21, 55 **10.** indēclīnābĭlis, e (late): *an u spirit*, animus 1, Sen Ep. 66, 13. Phr *the man of u. purpose*, vir tenax propositi, Hor Od 3, 3, 1. *nothing is u.*, nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic N D. 1, 12, 29 v ONE, SAME, CONSTANT, ETERNAL

**unchangeableness:** immūtābĭlitas v IMMUTABILITY

**unchangeably:** **1.** constantissime (most regularly) Cic N D 2, 38, 97 **2.** perpĕtuo. *O fortune, how art thou never u favourable*, ut nunquam perpetuo es bona, Ter Hec 3, 3, 46 v. ALWAYS, CONTINUALLY.

**unchanged:** **1.** immūtātus: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 8 **2.** perpĕtuus: *u. good fortune*, perpetua felicitas, Cic Brut 1, 4 **3.** indēflexus *u ripeness of age* (i e *not altered by time*), indeflexa maturitas aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4 Join· indeflexus et certus et status, Apul. De. Socr 2, p. 42, Elm **4.** certus *an u. position*, certa sedes, Hor Od 1, 13, 6.

**5.** intĕger *whole opinion is u*, dum existimatio est integra, Cic Quint. 15, 49

**——, to be, to remain:** **1.** măneo, mansi, mansum, 2 *my opinion is u*, maneo in sententia, Cic Att 9, 10, *extr.* **2.** permăneo *not even the cultivation of the soil will remain u*, ne agri quidem cultus permanebit, id Am. 7, 23 *I shall remain u in my original opinion*, in mea pristina sententia permanebo, id Att 1, 20 **3.** sŭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 *the old love has remained u.*, vetus in pectore sedit amor, Ov Rem. 108 **4.** consto, stĭti, stātum or stĭtum, 1 *so that his countenance did not remain u*, ut non vultus ei constaret, Liv. 39, 34. **5.** persto *there is nothing in the whole world which can remain u.*, nihil est quod toto perstet in orbe, Ov. Met 15, 177 **6.** dūro, 1 *the taste remains u*, sapor durat, Quint 1, 1, 5. Phr. *the price of corn remained u.*, annona nihil mutavit, Liv 5, 13 *she remains u either in dress or place*, illa se non habitu mutative loco, Hor S 2, 7, 64 *the state of morals being uniform, the laws u*, unus moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus, Cic Placc. 26, 63 v. CHANGELESS, UNVARYING, TO CHANGE.

**unchanging:** v UNCHANGED.

**uncharitable:** **1.** mălignus: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 40 **2.** mălus *an u. opinion*, mala opinio, Cic Verr 2, 3, 24. **2.** ācerbus id N D 3, 31, 77. **3.** inīquus id. Planc 16, 40 **4.** immĭsĕrĭcors· id Inv. 2, 36, 108 **5.** inhūmānus Ter Eun 5, 2, 41 Phr: *to put an u construction upon anything*, aliquid deteriorem in partem interpretari, after Cic Mur 31, 64 aliquid male interpretari, id N D. 3, 31, 77 v. CHARITABLE, UNKIND, HARSH, SEVERE

**uncharitableness:** discordia. inhūmānitas. v. MALICE, UNKINDNESS, ILL-WILL.

**uncharitably:** **1.** inhūmāne: Cic Off 3, 6, 30. **2** mălĕ *u to interpret u*, male interpretor. v UNCHARITABLE. **3.** immĭsĕrĭcordĭter: Join. im, illĭbĕrālĭter, Ter Ad 4, 5, 29 **4.** expr by *adj*, as malignus, Hor. Od 1, 28, 23 v. UNCHARITABLE, also CHARITABLY, KINDLY, UNKINDLY.

**unchaste:** **1.** impūdīcus *u. women*, mulieres impudicae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. **2** incestus: id Haruspic 3, 4: *not u but unguarded love*, non incestus, sed incustoditus amor, Tac A. 12, 4.

**3.** lĭbĭdĭnōsus (*lustful*) *u. affections*, libidinosi amores, Cic Tusc 4, 34, 71. **4.** lascīvus (*licentious*, in bad sense)· *u. books*, lascivi libelli Mart. 5, 2, 5: *u. jests*, l joci, Macrob Sat. 2, 6, 1. **5.** impūrus (*of bad character in general*). Cic Phil. 3, 6, 15. Join

impŭri impudicique, id Cat 2, 10, 23 **6.** obscēnus *u pleasures*, obscenae voluptates, id N D 1, 40, 111 **7.** prŏtervus (*wanton* in bad sense) *with u. eyes*, oculis protervis, Ov Her 17, 77. **8.** illicĭtus (*unlawful*) amor, Tac A. 12, 5. **9.** nūdus (*unveiled, indecent*) · *u. jokes*, sales nudi, Mart 5, 2, 4. **10** adulter adultera virgo, Ov. Her 6, 133 **11.** stupri plenus. Cic. Red Sen 6, 13 **12.** parum castus, Hor Od 1, 13, 59: v CHASTE, ADULTEROUS, UNCLEAN, IMPURE.

**unchastely:** **1.** inceste Lucr 1, 99. **2.** impŭdĭce Join impudicissime et obscenissime, Eutrop. 8, 22 **3.** impūre Cic. Div. 1, 29. 60 Phr. *to live u.*, vitam impuram agere v UNCHASTE.

**unchastity:** **1.** impūdĭcĭtia Pl Pers 2, 2, 11 Suet Aug 71 **2.** stuprum: Hor. Od 4, 5, 21 **3.** obscēnĭtas (*impurity*) Cic Fam 9, 22. **4.** lascivia (*laxity, wantonness*) · Suet Cal 36 **5.** ibido (*lust*) Cic. Veir 3, 2, 4. **6.** incestum. id Tusc 4, 35, 75. **7.** incestus, ūs id Brut 32, 122 v ADULTERY, FORNICATION, IMPURITY

**unchecked** · liber *an u. custom of sinning*, consuetudo peccandi libera, Cic Verr 3, 76, 177 v. TO CHECK, FREE, UNBRIDLED, UNRESTRAINED.

**unchewed:** non mandūcātus: v TO CHEW. Phr. *to swallow u. cakes*, totas absorbere placentas, Hor S 2, 8, 24 v. ENTIRE, RAW.

**unchristian:** impius (*gen term*): *quod non decet Christianum (Kr) v. UNBELIEVER, INHUMAN, UNKIND

**unchurch:** * Christianorum grege excipio rĕpŭdio Christianum esse nego v TO EXCOMMUNICATE

**uncircumcised:** **1.** incircumcīsus Vulg. Act Apost vii 51 Tertull Jud 2, *extr* Prud Psych 390 **2.** praepūtium habens Vulg Act. Apost xi 3 **3.** praepūtiātus Tertull Marc 5, 9 **4.** impraepūtiātus id Monog 11, *extr.*: v. CIRCUMCISED

**uncircumcision:** **1.** praepūtium Vulg Rom iv 9. **2.** praepūtiātio Tertull Marc 5 4, *med*

**uncircumscribed:** v. UNBOUNDED, UNLIMITED.

**uncircumspect:** v INCAUTIOUS.

**uncivil:** mūbānus, rustĭcus v. RUDE, UNCOURTEOUS

**uncivilly:** inurbāne, rustĭce v. RUDELY, UNCOURTEOUSLY

**uncivilized.** **1.** incultus Cic. Rep 2, 10 *the u. Laestrygonians*, inculti Laestrygones, Tibull 4, 1, 59 **2.** barbărus *an u country*, barbara patria, Virg Aen 1, 539 **3.** fĕrus *no one is so u.*, nemo tam ferus est, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 40. Join immansuetus... ferus, Cic. Leg 1, 8, 24: fera agrestisque vita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33 **4.** intonsus (poet) *the u Getae*, intonsi Getae, Ov. Pont 4, 2, 2. **5.** non politus humanitatis artibus, after Cic. Rep 1, 17. Phr. *the u. ages*, minus erudita secula hominum, ib. 2, 10: v. CIVILIZED, RUDE.

**unclad:** v. UNCOVERED

**unclasp:** v TO UNBUCKLE, UNDO, UNTIE.

**unclassical:** **1.** non classĭcus v. CLASSICAL. **2.** (*second-rate*) · secundae notae, Col 9, 15, 13 Phr *an u. author*, malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic Att. 7, 3, 7

**uncle:** **I.** *On father's side* · patruus, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 14, where the degrees are given *great u.*, p magnus, ib. 15 *great, great u.*, p. major, ib. 16 · Tac A. 12, 22: *great, great, great u.*, p maximus, Paul ib 17. **II.** *On mother's side.* āvunculus. Paul. ib 14 *Great u.* · **1.** a. magnus ib: Cic Brut 62, 222. **2.** āvunculus Tac A. 4. 75 **3.** a. major. Suet. Aug. 7 Claud 3 Vell. Pat. 2, 59. *Great, great u.*, a. major, Paul. ib. 16 *great, great, great u.*, a. maximus, ib. 17.

**unclean:** **I.** *In gen.* · v. DIRTY, FOUL, FILTHY. **II.** *Legally or ritually:* **1.** immundus Vulg Lev xiii. 46. **2.** contāmĭnātus: Join · c. ac sordidus, ib. 45 **3.** pollūtus id xiii. 51 **III.** *Morally:* **1.** inquĭnātus *most u talk*, sermo inquinatissimus, Cic Verr 3, 26, 65 **2.** impūrus: *the most u (of creatures)*, impurissimus, Auct Dom 18, 48 *a youth u with all manner of lust*, omni libidine impurus, Petron S. 81. **3.** spurcus *u harlots*, spurcae lupae, Mart 1, 35, 8 **4.** spurcĭfĭcus Pl Trin 4, 1, 7. **5.** obscēnus *u. words*, obscena verba, Cic Fam 9, 22 v. OBSCENE **6.** turpis, e Pl Poen 1, 2, 113

**uncleanly** (*adv*) **1.** impūre. *to live u.*, vivere, Cic. Fin 3, 11, 38 **2.** parum munde Sen Ep 70, 17: v. FOULLY, DIRTILY.

**uncleanness:** **I.** *In gen. sense:* **1.** immunditia Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 6. **2.** spurcĭtia Col 1, 5, 8 **3.** sordes, ĭs, *f.*, most common in *plur the u of a fusty house*, sordes obsoleti tecti, Hor. Od 2, 10, 7 **II.** *In moral or ceremonial sense* **1** sordes, ium, *f will wash out his u.*, sordes suas eluet, Cic Phil 1, 8, 20 *in eccles sense* Cypr. Ep 74, (75). **2.** impūrĭtas Cic Phil 2, 3, 6 **3.** turpĭtūdo, obscēnĭtas (nearly in same sense) *if to u of subjects there is added u of language*, si rerum turpitudini adhibetur verborum obscenitas, Cic Off 1, 29, 104 v. FILTH, IMPURITY

**uncleansed:** **I.** *In gen sense* non purgātus: v. TO CLEANSE, UNWASHED **II.** *In ceremonial sense* · Phr *a place u. after slaughter*, recens caede locus, Virg Aen 9, 455 *u after war and slaughter*, bello digressus et caede recenti, ib. 2, 718

**unclench:** *u the fingers*, dĭgitos extendo, opp to comprimo v Cic. Acad. 4, 47, 145

**unclose:** ăpĕrio v TO OPEN, TO DISCLOSE.

**unclothe:** exuo: v. TO UNDRESS, STRIP

**unclothed:** nūdus: v. NAKED, UNCOVERED.

**unclouded:** **I.** *Free from cloud* · sērēnus v CLOUDLESS **II.** Fig *calm, tranquil* **1.** sērēnus *an u. brow*, frons serena, Cic Tusc. 3, 15, 31 *u after cloud of cares has been removed*, pulsa curarum nube serenus, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 5. **2.** tranquillus: Cic. Fin 1, 21, 71. Phr.: *may the rest of life be u*, pars vitae caetera nube vacet, Ov. Trist 5, 5, 22 · *having an u. bosom*, omni detersus pectora nube, Stat Silv. 1, 3, 109 v. CALM, TRANQUIL.

**uncoil:** ēvolvo, explĭco: v. TO UNWIND, TO UNTWIST

**uncoiling** (*subs*) explĭcātio Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127

**uncoined:** infectus *u silver*, infectum argentum, Liv 34, 10 v. TO COIN

**uncollected:** **I.** *In gen. sense:* non collectus: v TO COLLECT **II.** (*Applied to money*) *outstanding, unpaid:* rĕsĭduus r pecunia, Liv 33, 47 · *the u taxes*, vectigalium (for vectigalium) residua, Suet Aug 101.

**uncoloured:** **I.** Lit *without colour* **1.** pūrus p toga, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10 **2.** albus. *u. work*, album opus, Vitruv 7, 3. **3.** sincērus. *things which are u. are spoiled by colour*, quae sincera sunt, polluuntur colorum adulterinis, Cypr Hab. Virg 16. **4.** nullo colore fucatus ib 21 v. TO COLOUR **II.** Fig. *plain, without embellishment* · infūcātus (late in this sense) Arnob. 2, p. 360, Gauth. [p. 75, Herald.]: v. PLAIN, SIMPLE.

**uncombed:** **1.** impexus · Virg. Georg. 3, 366 **2.** incomtus Hor. Epod 5, 16. **3.** horrĭdus: Cic. Sest. 8, 19 v. LOOSE, ROUGH

**uncomeliness:** dēformĭtas *u in action*, d. agendi, Cic. Or. 17, 56 v. INELEGANCE, UGLINESS, UNBECOMINGNESS

**uncomely** (*adj*). **1.** illĕpĭdus: Join: non illepidum neque invenustum, Catull. 10, 4. **2.** inconcinnus · Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29. **3.** turpis, e: *more u.* (i.e *less comely*), turpior, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 4 **4.** Meton. inhŏnestus, *an u wound*, inhonestum vulnus, Virg Aen 6, 497 v INELEGANT, UGLY, UNGRACEFUL, UNBECOMING.

**uncomfortable:** **1.** mŏlestus: tunica molesta, Mart 10, 25, 5 Juv. 8, 235. **2.** grăvis, e *the Appian way is less u.*, minus est gravis Appia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 6 **3.** arctus (artus) *u. circumstances*, res arctae, Ov ex P. 3, 2, 25 Phr *our journey was made more u. by the rain*, factum corruptius imbri, Hor S 1, 5, 95 *to have an u voyage*, incommode navigare, Cic Att 5, 9 *I am somehow u in mind*, nescio quid meo animo est aegre, Pl Merc 2, 3, 34 v COMFORTABLE, ANXIOUS, NARROW, UNWELL

**uncomfortableness:** molestiae v. DISCOMFORT

**uncomfortably:** incommŏde v. UNCOMFORTABLE

**uncommanded:** **I.** *Without orders* sponte *the soldiers embarked u.*, sua sponte naves conscenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: v UNBIDDEN, TO COMMAND. **II.** *Without a commander:* sine imperio, id B G 7, 20 v COMMANDER.

**uncommended:** **1.** illaudātus: Virg. Georg 3, 5 **2** inornātus. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31 Phr *quite u.*, sine ulla commendatione, Cic Brut. 25, 96 *no age will pass you by u*, nulla aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet, id Marc 3, 9 v TO COMMEND, TO RECOMMEND, TO PRAISE

**uncommissioned:** sine mandatis, Cic Leg 3, 8, 18 v TO COMMISSION, UNBIDDEN, UNCOMMANDED

**uncommon:** **1.** rārus · *all excellent things are u*, omnia praeclara rara, Cic Am 21, 79 **2.** inūsĭtatus *u clemency*, inusitata clementia, id. Marc. 1, 2 **3.** insŏlĭtus *an antiquated or u. word*, priscum aut insolitum verbum, id Balb 16, 36. **4.** insŏlens *an u. word*, i verbum, id. Or 8, 25 *prolix and u.*, multus et insolens, id. de Or 2, 87, 358 **5.** extraordinārius *u sorts of fruits*, extraordinariae fructuum species, Varr R R 2, 1, 28 **6.** eximius (always in good sense) *u virtues*, eximiae virtutes, Cic Fin 1, 13, 42 *the u height of mountains* (late in this sense), eximia altitudo, Sen. N. Q. 4, 11, 1. **7.** egrĕgius (usu in good sense) *an u. disposition*, egregia indoles, Cic de Or 2, 29, 131 **8.** insignis, e (in good and bad sense) Tac. Ann 5, 6, 31: v. UNCOMMONLY. **9** singŭlāris, e · *incredible and u affection*, incredibilis et singularis amor, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 13. **10.** mīrus (*marvellous*) mira alacritas, id Att 2, 7 **11.** mīrĭficus: *u. experience in war*, m usus in re militari, id Sest 5, 12. **12.** ēnormis, e (*out of proportion*) *u height*, enormis proceritas, Suet. Vitell 17 **13.** inaudītus (*unheard of*) Cic. de Or 1, 31, 137. **14.** rĕcondĭtus (*far-fetched*): Join reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id Brut 79, 274 Phr *a storm of u violence*, major solito tempestas, Sen. N. Q. 6, 7, 6 *of u size and beauty*, pulcher et humano major, Ov. Fast 2, 503 · *an u. speech, beyond the public taste*, sermo non publica saporis, Petron. 3.

**uncommonly:** **I.** *Not often:* rāro: v. RARELY, SELDOM. **II.** *In unusual degree* **1.** egrĕgie (*I see*) *that Dolabella pleases me u*, Dolabellam ... placere... mihi egregie, Cic Att. 14, 20 **2.** eximie · id. Arch 9, 20. **3.** plus sōlīto Ov. Her 15, 47. **4.** magis sōlīto, Liv. 25, 7 **5.** praeter sōlĭtum Hor. Od 1, 6, 20. Phr. *with eyes u. cheerful*, hilariores oculis quam solitus eras, Cic Pis. 5, 11 v. EXTREMELY, UNUSUALLY.

**uncommunicative:** v SILENT.

**uncompelled:** v. UNFORCED, WILLING, WILLINGLY.

**uncomplaining:** sine gemitu: Sen. Helv. 3, 1 v PATIENT, PATIENTLY.

**uncompleted:** v. IMPERFECT, UNFINISHED.

**uncompounded:** **I.** *Gen. term:*

*not mixed* v PURE, SIMPLY, UNMIXED.

**II.** *Gram term* · simplex, opp to compositus Prisc1an, 8, 15, 81 where the subj is discussed

**unconcern:** **I.** *Want of care.* v. INDIFFERENCE, CARELESSNESS **II.** *Independence.* vācātio *u with any office* vacatio omnium munerum, Cic N L 1, 20, 53 v. FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE.

**unconcerned:** **I.** *Careless* **1.** sēcūrus Hor Od 1, 26, 5 **2.** ōtiōsus *an u spectator,* o spectator, Cic Off 2, 7. 26. **3.** incūriōsus *u about fame,* famae i, Tac H 1, 49 v CARELESS, INDIFFERENT **II.** *Independent of* · v. FREE, CONCERNED Phr *u. with any engagements,* nullis occupationibus implicatus, Cic N D. 1, 19, 51

**uncondemned:** indemnātus Cic Verr. 5, 6, 12 v INNOCENT

**unconditional:** **1.** simplex *u. necessity,* s necessitudo, Cic Inv 2, 57, 171 Join simplex et absolutus, opp. to cum adjunctione, ib **2.** pūrus p judicium, ib 2, 20, 60 *an u gift,* pura datio, Ulp Dig 34, 4, 9 Phr *an u surrender,* deditio in ditionem, v Liv 1, 38 ib 7, 31

**unconditionally:** 1 simpliciter Join simpliciter et candide, Cic Fam 8, 6 **2.** pūre *what has been bequeathed u,* quod pure relictum est, Ulp Dig 34, 4, 9 **3.** absōlūte Scaev Dig 33, 1, 13 Phr *to surrender u,* manus dare, Hor Epod. 17, 1 dedere manus, Luer 2, 1041.

**unconfined:** v FREE, TO CONFINE

**unconfirmed:** irritus Join. irritus infectusque, Cic. Leg 2, 8, 21 v. TO CONFIRM

**unconformable:** **I.** *Gen term* v. INCONSISTENT, DISOBEDIENT **II.** *In geology* perh **inaequālis,* impar.

**uncongenial:** ingrātus *an u task,* i. labor, Virg Georg 3, 8 v UNPLEASANT, UNSUITABLE, DISAGREEABLE. Phr.: *I pleaded your cause, a not u task,* tuam egi causam, non invita Minerva, Cic. Fam 12, 25.

**unconnected:** **1.** disjunctus · Cic Part. 6, 22. **2.** disjectus *few and u buildings,* rara disjectaque aedificia, Hirt B G. 8, 10 **3** inconditus *an u style of speaking,* incondita dicendi consuetudo, Cic de Or 3, 44, 173 **4.** dissīpātus *an u speech,* dissipata oratio, id Or. 65, 220 **5** dissōlutus *an u. style of speaking,* dissolutum genus orationis, ib 57, 195 **6.** interruptus id. Somn. Scip 6 **7.** inconnexus (late) Auson Idyll 12 v. APART, FEW, SCATTER, TO RAMBLE

**unconnectedly:** **1.** disperse Join disperse et diffuse, Cic Inv. 1, 52, 98. **2.** dispersim Suet Jul 80 **3.** interrupte. Cic de Or 2, 80, 329. **4.** singulim *(interrupted by sobs)* · Hor. S 1, 6, 56.

**unconquerable:** invictus. v INVINCIBLE.

**unconquered:** **1.** invictus. *Hannibal u in the field,* H. armis invictus, Cic. Agr 2, 35, 95 **2.** insūpērātus Corn. Gall 1, 34 **3.** indomītus. v. UNTAMED **4.** intĕger Join: integer et intactus Liv 10, 27. Hor. Epod. 7, 7.

**unconscionable:** v. UNREASONABLE.

**unconscionably:** v. UNREASONABLY, UNDULY.

**unconscious:** **1.** inscius: *the u. sheep,* inscia ovis, Ov Fast 4, 750 **2.** insciens Ter Heaut. 4, 1, 19. **3.** nescius *u. of impending evil,* impendentis mali n, Phn Ep 8, 23 **4.** imprūdens Join imprudens ignarusque, Ter. Eun 1, 2, 56 v CONSCIOUS, IGNORANT, UNAWARE, INSENSIBLE.

**unconsciously:** **I.** *Without knowing* · expr by *ady* v UNCONSCIOUS. **II.** *Without study* · nātūrā Cic. Brut 6, 25

**unconsciousness:** **1.** oblīvio: Hor Epod. 14, 2. **2.** oblīvium Virg Aen 6, 714. **3.** sŏpor, ōris: Auct. Dom. 36, 97: v. INSENSIBILITY.

**unconsecrated:** **1.** prŏfānus: (*a*) opp to consecratus Cic Part 10, 36. (*b*) opp to pius, Ov Fast 6, 440 **2** nĕfastus Stat Theb. 1, 273 v. UNHOLY, PROFANE.

**unconstant:** v INCONSTANT, FICKLE.

**unconstitutional** **1.** tyrannicus *u laws,* tyrannicae leges, id Leg 1, 15, 42 **2** illĭcitus Cic Cluent. 47, 130 *an u act,* illicitum factum, id Veri 5, 66, 170 **3.** non lēgītimus v ILLEGAL, UNLAWFUL

**unconstitutionally:** **1.** contra legem Cic de Or 3, 19, 70 **2.** contra rempublicam, id Q F 2, 1, *med* Join praeter civium morem atque legem, Tac Ann 5, 3, 9 v. ILLEGALLY, UNLAWFULLY

**unconstrained:** **1.** lēge sōlūtus Hor Od 4, 2, 12 **2.** lĭber Pl Cist 1, 2, 9 **3** incōactus (late) Val Max 4, 7 Sen Ep 66, 17 v. TO CONSTRAIN, FREE, VOLUNTARY

**unconstrainedly:** v. FREELY

**unconsumed:** **1.** inconsumtus · Ov Met 7, 592 **2.** inustus (rare in this sense) Luc. 8, 786 **3.** sēmiustus (*partly consumed*). semiustum cadaver Suet Dom 15 **4** sēmiustŭlatus (*a little burnt*) Cic Mil 13, 33. **5.** semēsus (*half-eaten*) Suet Tib 34: v ENTIRE, SOUND, TO CONSUME

**uncontaminated:** **1.** intāmĭnātus *u honours,* intaminati honores, Hor Od. 3, 2, 18. **2.** incontāmĭnātus. Liv. 4, 2 **3.** unpollūtus Tac A 16, 26. v PURE, UNDEFILED, UNSPOTTED.

**uncontested:** v TO CONTEST, UNANIMOUS

**uncontradicted:** v. TO CONTRADICT.

**uncontrollable:** **1.** impōtens. Join ferociores impotentioresque, Cic Fam 4, 9 **2.** intractabĭlis, e Arnob 5, p 399, Gauth

**uncontrollably:** **1.** effūse (*profusely*) *to weep u,* effusissime flere, Sen Ep 99, 21 *the mind exults u,* effuse animus exsultat, Cic Tusc 4, 6, 13. **2.** effrēnāte. Cic Sen 12, 39.

**uncontrolled:** **1.** lĭber liberrima indignatio, Hor Epod 4, 10 liberum fastidium, Cic Brut 67, 236 **2.** incōactus (late). Sen Ep 66, 17 Val Max 7, pr **3.** sōlūtus Join solutus et liber, Cic Div 1, 2, 4 **4.** sine lēge Ov Met 2, 204 **5.** sine mōre Virg Aen 5, 694 Phr *u sovereignty,* omnis dominatus, Cic N D 2, 60 152 *the Danai reign u,* D dominantur, Virg Aen 2, 327 *Romulus, having obtained u power,* solus potitus imperio, Liv 1, 7. *Vulcan (fire) rages u,* furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, Virg Aen. 5, 662. *the ship now u,* (navis) excussa magistro, Virg. Aen 6, 353 v FREE, UNBRIDLED, UNRESTRAINED, CONTROL (*subs*), TO CONTROL

**unconverted:** religionis negligens, contemptor: v IRRELIGIOUS, HEATHEN.

**unconvinced:** v. TO CONVINCE Phr *I am as yet u,* non adductus sum ut credam, v. Liv 4, 49

**uncooked:** **1.** incoctus Pl Mil 2, 2, 55. **2.** crūdus (opp to coctus) id Aul 3, 2, 16. Join semicoctus et semicrudus, Arnob 7, p 434, Gauth

**uncord:** v TO UNBIND, TO LOOSE

**uncork:** *corticem extraho, v. TO CORK.

**uncorrected:** non ēmendātus, non correctus. v FAULTY, TO CORRECT Phr.: *u. verses,* carmina quae non... limina coercuit atque castigavit, Hor A P 293

**uncorrupt:** incorruptus immăcŭlātus Vulg Ps XVII (XVIII) 26 v INCORRUPT, PURE, UNDEFILED.

**uncorrupted:** indēprāvatus: Sen. Ep 76 15

**uncorruptness:** integritas. Vulg. Tit 11 7. v SOUNDNESS, PURITY.

**uncouple** (animals), **to:** disjungo, xi, ctum, 3 · Juv 5, 119 v. TO UNBIND, TO UNTIE.

**uncourteous:** **1.** inconcinnus: *u roughness,* inconcinna asperitas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6 **2.** horrĭdus id. Od. 3, 21, 10. **3.** moribus incompŏsĭtus Quint 4, 5, 10 **4.** tētricus *the u Sabine women,* tetricae Sabinae, Ov Am. 3, 8, 61 v. ROUGH, RUDE, UNPOLISHED

**uncourteously:** v. ROUGHLY, RUDELY

**uncourteousness:** inhūmānitas: Cic de Or 1, 22, 99: v. DISCOURTESY, ROUGHNESS, RUDENESS.

**uncouth:** **1.** incultus · incultum corpus, Hor S 1, 3, 34 1 mores, Sall. Jug 85 **2.** incomtus *u verses,* versus incomti, Virg Georg 2, 386 **3.** incompŏsĭtus *u motions,* motus incompositi, ib. 1, 350 **4** incondītus i. carmina, Liv 4, 20 i versus, ib 53 **5.** inhūmānus Join. agrestis et inhumanus, Cic Red 6, 13 **6** vastus Join vasti atque agrestes, id de Or. 1, 25, 115 **7.** inmus comtus Lactant Div Inst 5, 1 v. ROUGH, RUDE, UNPOLISHED

**uncouthness:** v ROUGHNESS, RUDENESS

**uncover:** **1.** dētĕgo, texi, tectum 3 Pl Rud. 1, 1, 3. **2.** rĕcŭlo, si, sum, 3 Cic Att 4, 7. **3.** nūdo, 1 *u ung her breasts,* nudans ubera, Ov Met. 10, 391 **4.** ăpĕrio, ui, ertum, 4 *he u'd his head,* caput aperuit, Cic Phil. 2, 31, 77. **5** rēvĕlo, 1 Tac Germ 31 **6.** dēvĕlo, 1 Ov Met 6, 604 **7.** discoŏpĕrio, ui, pertum, 4 Vulg 2 Sam VI 20 **8.** ostendo, di, sum and tum, 3 Virg. Georg 4, 232 **9.** pando, di, pansum and passum, 3 *to u. nature,* pandere naturam, Luer 5, 55 **10.** *u the body,* exsero, ui, sertum, 3 *u s the shoulder,* exserit humerum, Ov Fast. 1, 409. **11.** detĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 foll by a word sig *cover e g* (1) ŏpĕrīmentum, Pl 8, 42, 64. (2) tēgūmentum, Caes B G. 2, 21 Phr *the whole will be u'd,* removebitur omne tegimnis officium, Ov Met 12, 92 *you will u your side,* dabis nudum latus Tib. 1, 4, 46 v. TO DISCOVER, TO OPEN, TO REVEAL, TO SHOW, UNFOLD

**uncovered:** **1.** nūdus Virg. Georg 1, 299 **2.** ĭnŏpertus · Sen. Vit Beat 13, 2 **3.** intectus Arnob 3, p 374 (Gauth): v TO UNCOVER

**uncreated:** non creātus v TO CREATE

**unction:** **I.** Lit · unctio Cic *extreme u* (in the Rom Catholic Church), *unctio extrema, Ki Phr *to receive extreme u,* *sacro oleo inungi, Muret Vol 2, Or. 25 **II.** Fig *manner of speaking to speak with u.,* perh. expr by, ῥᾴθος, ut dicunt, dicendo exprimo, v Quint. 6, 2, 13.

**unctuous:** v OILY.

**uncultivated:** **I.** Lit: **1.** incultus *u regions,* incultae regiones, Cic N D 1, 10, 24 **2.** vastus (*waste*). Join vastus, incultus, Sall Jug 89. **3.** rūdis, e *an u. field,* rudis ager, Col 3, 11, 1 r campus, Virg Georg 2, 211 **4.** nēglectus *u. fields,* neglecti agri, Hor S 1, 3, 37. **5.** dēformis, e *u plains,* deformes campi, Ov Pont 3, 8, 15. Phr *to be u* (of land) vāco, 1 Caes B G. 4, 30 v FALLOW (TO LIE).

**II.** Fig indoctus Cic Tusc 1, 2, 4: agrestis, rudis, etc v RUDE, UNEDUCATED, UNCOUTH.

**uncumbered:** v. UNENCUMBERED.

**uncurbed:** v UNBRIDLED

**uncured** · crūdus (a) *not healed: u wounds,* cruda vulnera, Ov. Trist 3, 11, 19 (b) *not pickled: u lamb or kid,* crudus agnus sive hoedus, Apic 8, 366 v TO SALT, TO PICKLE

**uncurl:** *crinos or cincinnos (or cincinnos um fimbrias, cf Cic Pis. 11, 25): laxo, 1 v TO CURL, LOOSEN.

**uncurled:** *sōlūtus.

**uncut:** **1** intonsus (*not shorn*): *u. hair,* i. crinis, Tibull. 1, 4, 34 v. LONG, UNSHORN. **2.** incaedŭus *an u. wood,* incaedua silva, Ov Am 3, 1, 1. **3.** intĕger, ra, rum *piles, whose lower part remained u.,* quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes B. G. 7, 35: v. ENTIRE.

**undamaged:** inoffensus, Arnob. 4, p. 386 (Gauth.) v. UNINJURED, UNHURT.

**undaunted:** 1. impāvidus: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8 2. intrēpidus Ov Met 11, 478 3. intemĭtus ib 5, 506 4. imperterrĭtus Virg Aen 10, 770 5. immŏtus i animus Tac A 15, 23 6. fortis, e *go on with u soul (Lacedaemonians*, pergite animo forti, Cic Tusc 1, 42, 101. Join animosus atque fortis, Hor Od 2, 10, 21 magnus fortisque, Cic Fam 6, 14. 7. firmus Virg Aen. 6, 261 v BRAVE, FEARLESS, FIRM

**undauntedly:** 1. impāvĭde Liv. 39, 50 2. intrēpide ib 26, 4 3. impĭgre (*incessantly*): Flor 3, 3, 18. 4. fortĭter Join: fortiter et patienter, Cic. Phil 11, 3, 7 Phr siccis oculis, Hor Od 1, 3, 18 v BRAVELY, STOUTLY.

**undazzled:** Phr *with u eye*, lumine recto, Luc. 9, 904: v. TO DAZZLE, UNAVERTED

**undecayed:** 1. incorruptus *u spirit and blood*, i sucus et sanguis, Cic Brut 9, 36 2. illābēfactus *u harmony*, ill. concordia, Ov Pont 4, 12, 30 3. sōlĭdus *u strength*, solidae vires, Virg. Aen 2, 639 4. crūdus *u old age*, cruda senectus, ib 6, 304 5. indētrītus Join indetritus et inobsolētus Tert Ull. Res. Carn 58. v. ENTIRE, SOUND.

**undecaying:** 1. immortālis, e Lucr 1, 58. 2. sūperstes *u fame*, fama superstres, Hor Od 2, 2, 8 3. incorruptus v. IMPERISHABLE, LASTING

**undeceive:** expr by error, with a verb signifying *to take away* eriŏrem eripio Cic Att 10, 4, 1 solvo, Phaedr. 4, 4, 33 demo, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 140. tollo, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37 coarguo, id. Acad 1, 4, 13 depello, id. Div 2, 28, 60 extorqueo id Sen 23, 86 Phr *I am now u d*, animi resanuit error, Ov Am 1, 10, 9 *I will u you*, nubem . eripiam, Virg Aen 2, 606 non patiar te in errore versari, Cic Marc 10, 23

**undecided:** I. *Uncertain in widest sense* v UNCERTAIN II. *Nearly evenly balanced* (1) *as to the result of a battle* 1. anceps, cĭpĭtis a. fortuna belli, Cic Marc 5, 15 a praelium, Caes B G. 1, 26. a. pugna, Liv. 27, 14. 2. aequus aequa pugna, id 9, 12 Mars aequus, id 2, 6 *to leave a battle u*, aequa manu discedere, Sall Cat 39 3. par· p. proelium, Nep Them 3 Phr. *it was u which was the conqueror*, non dijudicari potuit, uter utri anteferendus videretur, Caes B G. 5, 44 (2) *as to an argument or dispute* integer, ra, rum integrum certamen, Liv 34, 62 Phr. *to be u*, in pendenti esse, Ulp Dig 7, 1, 25 *to leave u*, in suspenso relinquere, Plin Ep 10, 40. *to keep u*, in ambiguo servare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28 *the question is still u*, adhuc sub judice lis est, id A. P. 78. III. *Unsettled, unconcluded* · 1. intĕger · *he ordered the whole matter to be left u. till his return*, rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, Cic. Off 2, 23, 82 2. sine exĭtu *an u. dispute*, disceptatio sine exitu, Liv. 32, 40. Phr · *to be u*, haesitare, Plin Ep 10, 40 *my mind is u*, animus pendet, Ter Ad 2, 2, 19 v. UNCERTAIN, UNSETTLED, TO WAVER, TO DOUBT.

**undecisive:** *not tending to settle doubt* ambĭguus *u. answers*, ambigua responsa, Suet. Tib 24 v. UNDECIDED

**undecked:** I. ăpertus: *an u. vessel*, aperta navis. opp. to tecta or constrata Cic. Verr 5, 40, 104 Liv. 32, 21 2. rătārius r navis, Gell. 10, 25, 5 *An u. vessel* 1. linter, tris, *f.* 2. ăphractus, i, *f.*, Cic Att. 6, 8 II. *Without ornament* v. UNADORNED.

**undefaced:** v. ENTIRE, SOUND, UNINJURED, TO DEFACE.

**undefended:** I. In gen, *without protection*. 1. nūdus · *you will present your side u*, dabis nudum latus, Tib. 1, 4, 46 *a city u*, urbs nuda praesidio, Cic Att. 7, 13, 1 *n. by relatives*, nudum a propinquis, id. Red. Quir 6, 16. 2. ăpertus Caes B G 1, 25 3. dēsertus *a fortress u. on that side*, castellum desertum ab ea parte, Sall Jug 94 4. indĕfensus Liv 4, 28 5. immūnītus *an u road*, via immunita, Cic Caecin 19, 54 II. *In legal sense* indefensus *unheard and u.*, inauditus et ind, Tac A 2, 77 Phr *to leave one's post u*, praesidium relinquere, Cic Tusc 3, 8, 17 v. UNPROTECTED; TO DEFEND, TO PROTECT

**undefiled:** I. *In moral or ceremonial sense* · 1. impollūtus · *u virginity*, virginitas impolluta, Tac A 14, 35 2. pūrus *a place u*, locus purus, Liv 25, 17 3. incorruptus virgo incorrupta, Cic. Orat 19, 64 II. Fig. incorruptus · *the u purity of Latin speech* (comp "well of English undefiled"), incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas, id Brut 35, 132 v. PURE, UNSPOTTED, TO DEFILE

**undefined:** v INDEFINITE, UNBOUNDED

**undeniable:** v CERTAIN, TO DENY.

**undeniably:** v. CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY

**under** (*prep*) *both in local and fig sense* A. expr by a *prep* 1. sŭb (*a*) with *abl* of obj *u the earth*, s terra, Cic N D 2, 37, 95 *u. the shade*, s umbra, Hor Od 1, 17, 22: *u the sky* (*in the open air*), s divo, ib 2, 3, 23 s Jove, ib 1, 1, 25 *u command*, s imperio, Nep Eum 7 *u Hannibal*, s Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40 *u arms*, ib 9, 37 *u penalty of death*, s poena mortis, Suet Cal 48 *u the semblance*, s imagine, Virg Aen 6, 293 *u. the eyes of a master*, s oculis domini, Caes B C 1, 57 *u that condition*, s ea conditione, Cic Arch. 10, 25. *u pretence*, s specie, Just. 1, 5. (*b*) with *acc* of obj implying motion *towards*. *to drive u the earth*, s terras ago, Virg. Georg 4, 52 *sent u. the yoke*, s jugum missus, Caes B G 1, 7 *to hurry u* (*into*) *the open air*, s divum rapio, Hor Od 1, 18, 13 *go u. their authority and title*, ire sub imperium sub titulumque, Tib 2, 4, 54 *to fall u the eyes* (*one's notice*), s oculos cado, Cic Or 3, 9 *to reduce u. the power of the Athenians*, s. potestatem Athenienium redigo, Nep Milt 1 *to come close u* (*up to*) *the mountain*, s. montem succedo, Caes B C 1, 45 For SUB, in sense of approximate time or place, see Smith's Lat Dict (SUB, B)

2. subter (*a*) with *abl* *u cover of the shields*, s testudine, Virg Aen. 9, 514. (*b*) with *acc.* · *u the bosom*, s praecordia, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 20 *u.* (*towards*) *the caverns*, s cavernas, Ov Met 5, 502.

3. in (*a*) with *abl* nearly in same sense as *in* or *within*: *u* (or *in*) *the shade*, in umbra, Virg Ecl 1, 4 Hor Ep. 1, 7, 50 *I place u the same class*, in eodem genere pono, Cic Cat 2, 9, 30. *u arms*, in armis, Caes B G 1, 49 (see also above, 1, and below) (*b*) with *acc.* nearly in same sense as *into* or *among*. *to come u a class*, in numerum venio, Cic de Or 1, 25, 115 So also with refero, id Div. 2, 2, 4 adscribo id. Phil 2, 14, 34 4. intrā (*within*) *with a weapon hidden u his garment*, abdito intra vestem ferro, Liv 2, 12. 5. per (*by means of*) *u a pretence of friendship*, per simulationem amicitiae, Cic Quir. Red 8, 21: *u. a show of making peace*, per speciem reconciliandae pacis, Liv 42, 52 *u. cover of darkness* (*absence of moonlight*), per amica silentia lunae, Virg Aen. 2, 255 B. expr by *abl. without prep.* or by *abl abs* *u. the central dome of the temple*, media testudine templi, Virg Aen. 1, 505. *u. thy guidance*, te duce, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 4 dis ducibus, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22 *u. an appearance of favour*, specie benefici, Liv 41, 23 · *u that condition*, ea conditione, Cic Att 15, 1, 1 *u the disguise of shepherds*, pastorum habitu, Liv 9, 2 (*a letter*) *u. his own hand*, suo chirographo, Cic Fam. 10, 21: see below Phr · *u arms*, armatus, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60 Liv 27, 13 see above, A., 1 and 3: *a document u your own hand and seal*, signatus a te libellus, Cic Att. 11, 1 · see above, B *u sail*, passis velis, id. Fusc 1, 49, 118 *to come u name of*, nomen occupo, Hor Od 4, 9, 46 *to be u an idea*, v TO SUPPOSE *u these circumstances*, quae quum ita sint, Cic Rab 2, 5 quod quum ita sit, id. Att 14, 17: *to labour u a load of debt*, premor aere alieno, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19 v. TO PRESS, TO OPPRESS *to hide good u. evils*, bonum malis abdo: Tib 2, 4, 36 v TO HIDE, TO COVER—For *under* in combination with verbs signifying TO PLACE, TO SET, TO TRAMPLE, TO LIE. etc, v. TO PLACE, TO SET, etc.

**under,** in *age, number, size*, etc 1. minor, v. LESS 2. intrā: *from u. 100 up to* , intra centum usque ad . . , Liv. 1, 43 3. infrā *not u 9 eggs at a time*, non i novena (ova), Plin 18, 26, 62 Phr *it is u 100 years since* .. nondum centum et decem anni sunt, quum ... . Cic Off 2, 21, 75

**under age:** impūbes, is, and ēris: *a boy u a*, puer 1, Ov Fast 2, 239 *a daughter u a*, filia impubes, Cic Cat 4, 6, 13. v. MINOR

**underbid** (v.) (*offer to make or do a thing at a lower price*). minoris faciendum conduco v. Cic Div. 2, 21, 47

**under-butler:** suppromus, i Pl. Mil 3, 2, 12

—— **-cook:** 1. *cŏquus inferior. 2. perh. *coquo vicarius, or vicaria

—— **-current:** I. *Of water* 1. torrens subterfluens, Plin 8, 50, 76 2. fluentum subterlabens v. Virg. Ecl 10, 4. Auson. Idyll 10, 22 II. Fig (a) *of thought* intimae cogitationes, Cic Sull 22, 64 (b) *of feeling*: intimus animi sensus, id Inv 2, 8, 25

—— **-done:** 1. minus percoctus: Plin. 22, 25, 70 2. sēmĭcrūdus Suet. Aug 1. 3. semicoctus Plin 18, 11, 29, 116. 4. subcrūdus: Cato R R. 156

—— **-garment** · 1. tūnica Gell. 7, 12, 3 2 subūcula Hor Ep 1, 1, 95. 3. vestis subsūta: id S 1, 2, 29. 4. succĭnium (chiefly worn by women) Pl Epid 2, 2, 50 Lucan 2, 364.

—— **-gird:** I. *To bind or tie under* in gen. v TO BIND, TO GIRD. II. *U. a ship*. navem accingo, Vulg Acts XXVII. 17.

**undergo:** I. In gen · 1. sŭbeo, ii, itum, 4: *I will u the same penalty*, eandem poenam subibo, Auct. Dom 38, 101 2. ĭĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3 *born to u miseries*, natus ferundis miseriis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6 3 perfero Virg Aen 6, 437 II. *U. punishment*. 1. do poenas: Cic Att 9, 10, *post init* 2. poenas pendo ib 11, 8. 3. suffero poenam, Cic. Cat 2, 13, 28 4. poenas dependo (*u in full*): id Sest 67, 140 · v TO SUFFER

—— **a change:** v TO CHANGE, TO ALTER

**under-ground** (*adv*). v UNDER, A.

—— (*adj*): 1. subterrānei *u. caverns*, subterranei specus, Cic Att. 15, 26 2. subterrēnus Apul Met. 9, 22, p 227, Elm. 3. subterreus: Arnob 7.

—— —— **building:** 1. substructio, Vitr 6, 11. 2. hўpŏgaeum ib.

—— —— **passage:** cūnīculus: Cic. Off 3, 23, 90

—— —— **railway:** perh. *via ferrea subterranea

—— —— **stove:** hўpŏcausis, is, *f.*: Vitr. 5, 10

**undergrowth:** v UNDERWOOD, BRUSHWOOD

—— **-hand** (*adj*): clandestīnus Cic. Sen. 12, 40 v. SECRET, TREACHEROUS. *in an u manner* v. next art.

—— **-hand** (*adv*) v. SECRETLY, DISHONESTLY, TREACHEROUSLY.

**underived** (*original*). 1. priscus: priscum nomen Latinum Varr L L 5, 30. 2. praecĭpālis Gell. 11, 15, 5. 3. ŏrĭgĭnālis: Macrob. Somn Scip. 1, 2, 14 p. 9, Bip.

**under-jaw**: maxilla inferior, Plin. 11, 36, 60

—— **-keeper**: *custos inferior. satelles inferior.

—— **-leather**: *cōrium inferius.

—— **-librarian**: bibliothecae curatoris vicarius v. Varr R R. 3, 5, 5: Hor. S 2, 7, 79

—— **-lieutenant**: perh. subcenturio secundus v. Liv 8, 8.

**underlie**, v. TO LIE, UNDER.

**underline**: 1. nōto, 1 *I u d that passage*, id caput notavi, Cic. Fam 7 22 Ov. Met 9, 523. 2. signo, 1. Mart 9, 53, 5 3. subscribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 Cic Cluent 42, 119 4. subnōto, 1 Suet Cal 41. Apul. Dogm. Plat 3, p 31 Elm

**underling**: 1. administer, tri Join: administri et satellites, Cic Quint. 25, 80 2. inferior, *an inferior person cruel towards u s*, in inferiores crudelis, Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 40, 52. 3. accensus Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 4 4. adsēcula: humilis a., Juv. 9, 48. assecla Cic Verr. 3, 12, 30. 5. servulus Cic Caecin. 20, 58 6. qui partes tractat secundas, Hor Ep 1, 18, 14 *Arrius, who was a sort of u to Crassus*, A qui fuit Crassi quasi secundarium, Cic Brut 69, 242: v FOLLOWER, CREATURE

**under-master**: 1. hȳpōdidascălus Cic Fam 9, 18 2. subdoctor Aus Pref. 22. 3. *sub-instructor vel hostiarius Lowth, W. of Wykeham, App p 38.

**undermine** (*v.*): I. *To dig under ground:* 1. suffŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3: Cic. Harusp 15, 32 2. sub terra fodio Liv 38, 7. 3. cūniculum ago *he began to u*, cuniculum occultum agere instituit, Ib. 4. subruo, ui, ūtum, 3 *to overthrow by a mine the walls being u d*, subrutus cuniculo moenibus, id 5, 21. 5 cāvo, 1: *towns u d in many places*, oppida crebris cuniculis cavata, Plin 2, 82, 83. 6. fundamenta subduco Cic Fin 4, 15, 42 II. Fig. 1. detrăho, traxi, tractum, 3 *to u. one's reputation*, de fama detraho, id Fam 3, 8. 2. laedo, si, sum, 3 *had u d his own reputation*, laeserat famam suam, Plin. Ep 3, 7. 3. lăbĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 *u e u truth*, labefacimus veritatem, Arnob 2, p. 443, Gauth. 4. lăbĕfacto, 1 *to u fidelity with a bribe*, fidem pretio labefactare, Cic Cluent 68, 194. 5. subrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 Arnob 1 c. 6 ĕverto, ti, sum, 3 *to u. an estate*, e patrimonium, Ulp Dig 47, 6, 1

—— **-miner** (*subs*): subsessor, ōris: Arnob 4, p 391, G.

—— **-most**: v. LOWEST

—— **-neath**: 1. infra · *a copy is written u*, exemplum infra scriptum est, Cic. Fam 6, 8. 2. subtus Liv. 36, 25. v. BELOW, BENEATH

—— **-officer**: v. SUBALTERN.

**undero atory**: v. DEROGATORY, UNWORTHY.

**underpin** (*v.*): 1. fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4. Plin 36, 13, 19. 2. suffulcio Pl Epid 1, 1, 86 3. substruo, struxi, structum, 3 see Vitruv 6, 11

—— **-plot** (*subs.*) · *episōdium App Facc Lex.

—— **-prop** (*subs*): 1. stătūmen Col 4, 2, 1 2. pēdāmentum Plin. 17, 22, 35, 194 · v PROP (*subs*)

—— **-prop** (*v.*). 1. adminĭcŭlor, 1 Cic Fin 5, 14, 39 2. adminĭcŭlo, 1 Col Arb 16, 4. 3. stătūmino Vitr. 7, 1 v. TO PROP

—— **-rate**: extĕnuo, 1 *to u. a charge*, extenuo crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 103 *u ing the report of the war*, extenuantes famam belli, Liv. 5, 37. 2. dētrecto, 1 Ov Trist. 4, 10, 103 3. vīlīpendo, di, 3 Pl Truc 2, 6, 58. 4. tĕnŭiter aestimo. *greatly to u.*, tenuissime aestimo, Cic. Verr. 4, 16, 35 5. tenui (*at a low price*) aestimo. Ter Hec. 5, 3, 1. 6. lēniter (*al.* lēviter) laudo Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 40

—— **-secretary**: 1. ămănuensis secundus · Sue Ner. 44 Tit. 3 2. scriba librarius Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14 3. librarius Cic. Agr 2, 13, 32 4. epistolaris formae secundae Cod. 12, 24, 7. (Not secretarius secundus, as secretarius is a word without any classic authority)

**under-secretary of state**: v. SECRETARY (II.).

—— **-sell**: vendo minoris quam ceteri Cic Off 3, 12, 51.

—— **-servant**: 1. servo vīcārius Pl Asin. 2, 4, 27. 2. vīcārius Mart. 2, 18, 7. 3. ancillŭla (*a female s*) Join: ancillula pedissequaque, Cic de Or 1, 55, 236 4. *fămŭlus or fămŭla inferioris ordinis v. UNDERLING

—— **-setter** (*in carpentry*): 1. hŭmĕrŭlus: Vulg 1 K vii 30 2. sustentāculum v Tac H 2, 28

—— **-sheriff**: *geraefa inferior or inferioris ordinis: v SHERIFF.

—— **-shot** (*a mill-wheel*) (rota) aqua subtus versata v Plin 18, 10, 23

—— **-song**: 1. sonus carmini subtextus v. Auson Prof 5, 3 2. submissum murmur Quint 11, 3, 45 Phr.. *the nightingale sings her u.*, luscinae sonus secum ipse murmurat, Plin 10, 29, 43

**understand**: I. *Comprehend, take in with mind* · 1. intellĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3 *I wish you plan to be developed, that I may u it thoroughly*, explicari consilium volo, ut penitus intelligam, Cic Att 8, 12 *to u great things from small*, magna ex parvis intellĭgere, id Off 1, 41, 146 2. comprehendo, di, sum, 3 · *to u. with mind* · 1. intellĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3 *I wish you plan to be developed, that I may u it thoroughly*, explicari consilium volo, ut penitus intelligam, Cic Att 8, 12 *to u great things from small*, magna ex parvis intellĭgere, id Off 1, 41, 146 2. comprehendo, di, sum, 3 · *to u. with mind* · comprehendere animo, id N D. 3, 25, 64 3. căpio, cēpi, captum, 3 *to u what a happy and immortal nature is*, capere quae sit et beata natura et aeterna, Ib 1, 19, 49 4. complector, plexus, 3 *that you may u the whole system*, ut totum genus complectamini, id Verr 2, 12, 32. 5. amplector, 3. *if the judge shall fail to u*, si judex non amplectetur, Cic Acad 4, 8, 26 6 perspicio, spexi, spectum, 3 *(see thoroughly, make oneself master of a subject) I charge you to u. the whole*, totum ... mando tibi ut perspicias, id Att 1, 12, 2: *an argument from things understood to what was not understood*, ratio ex rebus perceptis ad id quod non percipiebatur, id Acad 1 c 7. tĕneo, ui, tentum, 2 Ter Andr. 1, 1, 50 Cic Fam 6, 7 8 scio, īvi, 4 *that the Athenians understood what was right*, scire quae recta essent, id Sen. 18, 64 *that all are able to speak on that which they u*, omnes in eo quod sciremus esse eloquentes, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63. *In respect of a language or an art to u Latin*, scire Latine, id Brut 37. 140: *u ing (skilful in using) the harp*, citharae sciens, Hor Od 3, 9, 10 9. nōvi, *perf* of nosco *to know superficially: he u s everything*, omnia novit, Juv. 3, 77 10. săpio, īvi, and ĭi, 3: *to have taste or perception* Join intelligere et sapere, Cic Off 2, 14, 48 *when he first began to u*, quum primum sapere coepit, id Fam 14, 1. 11. accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *(to receive as true)* · *things which I scarcely u. stood*, quae parum accepi, id N D. 3, 1, 4. 12. căpesso, īvi, ītum, 3: Gell 12, 1, 11. 13. sentio, si, sum, 4 *(u. by senses) this animal alone u s what order is*, unum hoc animal sentit quid sit ordo, Cic Off. 1, 4, 14 14. ērŭdior, 4, *pass. (to be instructed): he u.stood the Persian language so well*, sermone Persarum adeo eruditus est, Nep Them 10 15. interprĕtor, 1: *a letter, which I could scarcely u*, quam interpretari ipse vix poteram, Cic. Att 15, 28 II. *To receive information* 1. intellĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3 Cic. Att 6, 9, 3 2. compĕrio, ēri, ertum, 4 *these things were u stood from the prisoners*, ex captivis haec comperta, Liv. 27, 5 *to have u stood*, compertum habeo, Cic Divin. 45, 127 3. accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *if they had u.stood by common report*, si .... accepissent fama et auditione, id N. D 2, 37, 95 4. audio, 4. *I have u stood from older persons*, audivi de majoribus natu, id Brut 26, 100 5. certior fio *Caesar having u stood by scouts*, C. per exploratores c factus, Caes. B. G 1, 12 III. In gram. 1. intellĭgo · *a word is u.stood from another word*, verbum ex verbo intelligitur (ἔλλειψις), Quint. 8, 6, 21. 2. subaudio. Ulp. Dig 28, 5, 1: Ascon. in Cic Verr. 1, 2, 4

**understand thoroughly**: 1. calleo, ui, 2 Pl Pers 2, 1, 8 2. pernosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3 *the movements of men's minds must be u stood thoroughly*, animorum motus penitus pernoscendi, Cic de Or. 1, 5, 17 3. certum habeo. *not do I u that very thing thoroughly*, neque id ipsum certum habeo, id. Att. 1, 13, 1

——, **to make or let a person**: A. *To acquaint:* certiorem facio. Cic Att 9, 26 v. TO ACQUAINT B. *To convey a meaning* significo, 1 *they began to make it understood by the voice*, voce significare coeperunt, Caes B G 2, 13 Phr *what is to be u.stood by that speech?* quid volt sibi haec oratio? Ter Heaut. 4, 1, 2 *what is u.stood by those statues (what do they mean)?* quid sibi volunt illae statuae? Cic Verr. 2, 61, 150 *it is a question what thing is to be u stood by that name*, quae res ei (nomini) subjicienda sit, Quint 7, 3, 4.

—— **privately**: subintelligo Hieron. Ep 145.

**understanding** (*adj*) · pĕritus *u well how to move tears*, lacrimarum movendarum peritissimus, Plin Ep 2, 11, *init.* v. TO TEACH, TO KNOW, INTELLIGENT.

**understanding** (*subs.*): 1. *Intellect* mens, ingĕnium · v INTELLECT. 2. *Agreement, condition, bargain:* q v.

**undertake**: I. In gen. sense: 1. suscĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 · *to u a business*, negotium s, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5 *u the cause of the senate*, suscipe causam senatus, id Verr 1, 17, 51 2. sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 sometimes with *dat.* of person *I u the study of philosophy*, mihi ipse s studium philosophiae, id Acad 1, 2, 7 *who u s to write the deeds of Augustus?* quis res gestas Augusti scribere sumit? Hor Ep 1, 3, 7 *the war which the people ordered to be u n with Antiochus*, duellum quod cum Antiocho populus sumi jussit, Liv. 36, 2 3. aggrĕdior, gressus, 3, *dep let us u some great thing*, magnum quid aggrediamur, Cic. Att 2, 14, with *prep* ad *when I u took the case*, quum ad causam sum aggressus, id de Or 2, 72, 291 4. rĕcipio, 3 (*make a bargain to do a thing*) *the man who had u.n to do it*, illum, qui sese facturum recepisset, id. Rosc Am. 39, 114 *which thing induced me to u the case*, quae res me impulit, ut .. causam reciperem, ib 1, 2 see below 5. incĭpio, 3 (*to begin*) · *they u.took it with this hope*, hac illi spe hoc inceperunt, Ter. Ad 2, 2, 20 *to think that Aeschanus should u. such a thing!* hoccine incipere Aeschinum! ib. 30 6 căpio, cēpi, capere, 3 *to form or u a plan*, consilium capio, Cic. Fam. 14, 12 in old legal phraseol., *to u. an office*, magistratum capio, id. Leg 3, 3, 8 v TO TAKE. 7. mōlior, ītus, 4 (*to plan*) *you have nothing here to u*, hic, quod moliare, nihil habes, Cic Verr. 1, 51, 133 8. ineo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum (*enter upon*), 4 · *to u a plan*, rationem ineo, Ter Phorm. 2, 1, 30, consilium ineo, Ov Fast. 3, 380. *I will u your duties*, tua munera inibo, Virg Aen 5, 846. 9. cōnor, 1 (*to attempt*): *to think before u.ing*, prius cogitare quam conari, Nep. Dat 7 10. coepi, *def* (*to begin*) · *let me first relate what I u took*, hoc, quod coepi, primum enarrem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 32 II. *To u. a work for pay*: 1. recĭpio, 3 see also above, I., 4. 2. conduco, duxi, ductum, 3: *the contractor who had u taken to make the column.. , qui columnam... conduxerat faciendam*, Cic Div. 2, 21, 47. 3. rĕdimo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *he u. took the quarrels of the society, not his*

*own*, societatis, non suas htes redemit, id. Rosc Com 12, 35. **III.** *To u. a legal case* 1. causam ago Liv 37, 54. 2. c dēfendo Cic de Or 2, 48, 198 v. TO DARE, ATTEMPT

**undertaker:** **I.** In gen: 1. expr. by qui suscipit, incipit, etc 2. susceptor: Just. 8, 3. **II.** *A contracton* conductor *the u. of that work*, ejus operis conductor, Cic Q F 3, 1, 1 v CONTRACTOR **III.** *An u of funerals* 1 locator funeris, Plin 7, 52, 55 2. libitinārius Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3 3. pollinctor: Mart. 10, 97, 3. *To discharge the duty of an u.*: libitinam exerceo, Val Max. 5, 2, 10.

**undertaking:** **I.** *The act of* 1. inceptio: Ter Andr 1, 3, 13 2. inceptus, ūs (rare) Nep Iphic 2 (*al* impetus) Val Fl 6, 124. **II.** *The thing undertaken* 1. inceptum. Liv 31, 26 2. coeptum Virg Georg. 1, 40 3. făcinus, ŏris, *n a noble u.*, egregium f, Liv. 31, 26 4. factum Hor Ep 1, 2, 40 5. res susceptā · *to break off an u.*: rem susceptam dimmo, Cic Leg. 2, 12, 31. v PLAN, ATTEMPT, ENTERPRISE.

**undertreasurer:** 1. officialis comitis thesaurorum, Cod 12, 24, 2. 2. perh aerarii custos secundus v. Suet Aug. 36. v. TREASURER.

**undervalue:** v UNDERRATE.

—— **wood:** 1. silva caedua, Cato, R R 1, 7: Gaius, Dig 50, 16, 30. 2. virgulta, *pl* Virg Ecl 10, 7. 3. arbusta, *pl*: id Georg 2, 416. 4. dūmēta, *pl* Hor Od 3, 29, 23 v. BRUSHWOOD

—— **write:** v TO SUBSCRIBE.

—— **writer:** *one who joins in a written undertaking* consponsor, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 v SUBSCRIBER

**undeserved:** 1. immĕrĭtus *praises not u*, laudes non immeritae, Liv. 4, 13, *ext with u help*, immerita ope, Ov Fast 2, 42 2. indignus *to suffer u. treatment*, indigna pati, Virg Aen. 12, 811 *an u. wrong*, indigna injuria, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3 3. injustus *most u. inconveniences*, injustissima incommoda, Cic Fam 5, 17. 4. indēbĭtus · *rewards not u*, praemia non indebita, Ov Her. 16, 19 5. falsus *u. distinction*, f. honor, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39. v DESERVED

**undeservedly:** 1. immĕrĭto: Ter Phorm 1, 5, 59 *most u*, immeritissimo, ib. also as *subs*, -um *they put me to death u*, immerito meo me morti dedere, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 18 2. indignē Ter Hec 3, 3, 41; indignissime, Caes B. G. 7, 38 3. immĕrenter Val Max 6, 2, *ext* 1 4. expr. also by immĕrens: *having complained that his life was being taken from him u*, conquestus eripi sibi vitam immerenti, Suet. Tit. 10

**undeserving:** **A.** In good sense· 1. immĕrens· *they kill u (innocent) persons as criminals*, immerentes, ut sceleratos occidunt, Nep. Dion 10; dominus immerens, Hor Od. 2, 13, 12. 2. immĕrĭtus ib 1, 28, 30. *the guilty and the u. (innocent)*, sontes immeritique, Ov Trist 2, 274 **B** In bad sense indignus *the calamities of u. men*, hominum indignorum calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46. v. WORTHLESS, UNWORTHY.

**undesigned:** fortuitus (1 long, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17) *an u. shipwreck*, fortuitum naufragium, Tac. A. 14, 11: v. DESIGNED

**undesignedly:** tĕmĕre Cic Div. 2, 6, 15

**undesigning:** v ARTLESS, SIMPLE.

**undesirable:** non expĕtendus *a station u. on account of the pirates*, emporium.... non expetendum propter piratas, Plin. 6, 23, 26, 104 v. DESIRABLE, TO DESIRE

**undespoiled:** inspŏlātus, Virg. Aen 11, 594 v UNPLUNDERED.

**undetected:** 1 indēprensus. *an u. mistake*, i error, Virg. Aen. 5, 591. 2. obscūrus: ib 2, 135. 3. sēcrētus: *an u. fault*, secreta culpa, Sen. Hipp. 721· v. TO HIDE, TO DETECT, SECRET

**undetermined:** v. UNDECIDED, INDETERMINATE

**undeveloped:** **I.** *Not made known* 1. cēlātus: *u virtue*, celata virtus, Hor Od 4, 9, 30 2. non vulgātus: *methods u before*, non ante vulgatae artes, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 3 v. TO HIDE, TO CONCEAL, KNOWN, TO MAKE 3. ambīguus *a boy of u disposition*, ambiguī ingenii, Plin Ep 4, 2 v. DOUBTFUL **II.** *Unripe, not matured* or *grown up* 1. immātūrus *u plans*, immatura consilia, Liv 22, 38 immatura virgo, Ulp Dig. 50, 10, 28 2 rūdis, e · *not full-grown*, r. agna, Mart. 9, 72, 6 3 crūdus: crudа puella, Mart 8, 64, 11 v. UNRIPE, GROWN UP, TO DEVELOP.

**undigested:** **I.** *Of food.* 1. crūdus crudus pavo, Juv. 1, 143. 2. imperfectus 1 cibus, id. 3, 233. 3. rĕses, idis, not used in *nom sing.*. *u pieces of cheese*, resides caseī, Varr. R R 2, 11, 3 **II.** *Imperfectly considered* inordinātus. Join inordinatus aut indistinctus, Quint 8, 2, 23· v CONFUSED, DISORDERLY.

**undiminished:** 1. immĭnūtus: Dig. 24, 2, 6 2. inattĕnuātus *u. hunger*, matt fames, Ov Met 8, 844 28. 4. illibātus: *u empire*, illibatum imperium, Liv. 3, 62. 5. indomĭtus Fig.. *u contest*, Mars indomitus, Virg Aen. 2, 440 6. sōlĭdus solidae vires, ib 639 v ENTIRE, TO DIMINISH.

**undiscerned:** imperceptus *u falsehoods*, imperceptа mendacia, Ov. Met 9, 710 v UNSEEN

**undiscernible:** v. INVISIBLE, INDISCRIMINATE

**undiscerning:** v DULL

**undisciplined:** inexercĭtātus Join. rudis et inexercitatus, Cic Tusc. 2, 16, 38 Phr *an u soldier*, tīro, ib *quite u*, nulla disciplina assuefactus, Caes B G 4, 2 *a man previously u*, qui non ante majorum disciplinam percepit, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91 v UNTRAINED, UNTAUGHT.

**undiscoverable:** indeprehensĭbĭlis Pseud -Quint 4, 15: v DISCOVERABLE, TO DISCOVER

**undiscovered:** 1. irrĕpertus · *u gold*, aurum irrepertum, Hor Od. 3, 3, 49. 2. indēprensus (or indeprehensus) v. UNDETECTED Phr *things u*, res caligine mersae, Virg Aen 6, 267.

**undisguised:** v. OPEN, TO DISGUISE

**undisguisedly:** 1. pălam: Join palam et libere: Cic N. D. 2, 63, 157 2 cōram Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29 3. prōpălam: Tac. A 6, 7. v. OPENLY.

**undismayed:** v. UNDAUNTED.

**undisputed:** certus *an u possession*, certa possessio, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 Phr.: *the matter was u.*, controversia non erat, id Caecin 11, 31 *a matter which is u*, res quae ab adversario non negatur, ib 32: *since this is u*, quum hoc constet, ib.. v. TO DISPUTE, UNDOUBTED

**undissembled:** v. UNDISGUISED, TO DISSEMBLE.

**undistinguishable:** indiscrētus: *offspring (twins) u by their own parents*, proles indiscreta suis parentibus, Virg. Aen. 10, 392 Phr. *things u by the sight*, quae cernere et videre non possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161 *things which are u from the false*, qualia (or quae) a falsis discerni (or internosci) non possunt, Cic Acad 4, 7, 22 v. INDISTINCT, UNDISTINGUISHED.

**undistinguished:** **I.** *Not separate:* indiscrētus *some persons use these names u. (without distinction)*, quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels 4, 3 **II** *Not remarkable, mean.* 1. ignōbĭlis, e Cic Verr 5, 11, 28 2. inglōrius. *an u. life*, vita ingloria, id Tusc. 3, 34, 81 v. REMARKABLE, MEAN, UNKNOWN. Phr.. *to pass an u life*, vitam silentio transire, Sall. Cat 1.

**undisturbed:** 1. impertŭrbātus· Ov. Ibis 560 2. immōtus *u peace*, immota pax, Tac. A 4, 32. 3. stăbĭlis, e *an u. and sure continuance*, stabilis et certa permansio, Cic Inv. 2, 54, 164 4. immūnis, e *u by war*, i belli, Virg Aen 12, 558. Phr: *I will leave you u (by enquiries)*, nihil te interpellabo. Cic Tusc 1, 8, 16 *u by enquiry*, sine ulla interpellatione, id Fam 6, 18: *u peace*, summa pax, Lucr 1, 58: v CALM, QUIET, FREE, TRANQUIL.

**undisturbedly:** v CALMLY, QUIETLY.

**undivided:** 1. indivīsus *u. hoofs*, ungulae 1 as, Varr. R R 2, 7, 2: v. UNBROKEN, ENTIRE, WHOLE 2. ūnīcus (in moral sense) *u agreement*, unica concordia, Liv. 3, 33. Phr : *with u attention*, tota mente atque omni animo, Cic de Or. 2, 21, 89 *he gives his u attention to the war*, totus et mente et animo in bellum. insistit, Caes B G 6, 5 *the river Fibrenus flows u.*, . in unum confluit, Cic Leg 2, 3, 6. *u by complaints*, non divulsus querimoniis, v Hor. Od 1, 13, 19 v ONE, UNANIMOUS, TO AGREE, TO DIVIDE.

**undivulged:** v. TO DIVULGE, UNKNOWN, SECRET.

**undo:** **I.** *To untie (a knot):* 1. solvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3. nodum solvo, Hor. Od 3, 21, 22 2. dissolvo, 3 *to u. a broom* (prov ), scopas dissolvo, Cic Orat 71, 233 3. exsolvo, 3 *hastening to get the cord undone*, properans exsolvi restum, Pl Rud 2, 3, 7 4. rēsolvo, 3 (*to open*) *to u a letter*, resolvo litteras, Liv. 26, 15 5 dissīpo, 1 *to join things undone*, dissipata connectio, Cic Or. 71, 235 6. expēdio, 4 *until this knot be undone*, dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3. 7. dissuo (*unsew*), ūtum, 3. *to u friendships*, amicitias d, id Off 1, 33, 120 v TO UNTIE, TO LOOSE, TO UNBIND. **II.** *To destroy, to ruin* 1. irrītum facio, or officio *you u everything*, omnia irrita facis, Liv 9, 11 *he will not u*, non irritum efficiet, Hor Od. 3, 29, 45 2. infectum reddo ib. 47. 3. pessum do, or in one word, pessumdo, dēdi, dătum, 1 *they will u me or my master*, me aut herum pessum dabunt, Ter Andr. 1, 3, 3 v. TO RUIN, TO DESTROY.

**undone, to be:** pĕreo, ii (īvi), itum, 4· *we are u*, perimus, Ter. Ad 3, 2, 26. Join: interii, perii, Pl Most. 4, 4, 36

**undoer:** perditor *u of the state*, p. reipŭblicae, Cic. Planc. 36, 89: v. DESTROYER

**undoing:** dissōlūtio *the u. of all laws*, legum omnium d, Cic Phil. 1, 9, 21 v RUIN, DESTRUCTION.

**undone:** v. UNFINISHED, RUINED.

**undoubted:** 1. indūbĭtātus *u hope*, 1 spes, Plin 31, 3, 27. 2. haud dūbĭtandus Virg Aen. 3, 170. 3. non dūbius: *u friends*, non dubii sodales, Ov. Pont 4, 13, 1 *and it is u*, neque est dubium, Cic de Or 2, 78, 317. 4. justus (*well-ascertained*) *an u enemy:* Join justus et legitimus hostis, Cic Off 3, 29, 108. 5. vērus (*genuine*) · *u. children*, veri nati, Prop. 2, 7, 55 6. certus: *u signs*, certa signa, Virg. Georg. 1, 351 Join planus et certus, Pl Pers 2, 2, 1: v. CERTAIN, GENUINE, REAL

**undoubtedly:** 1. prōcŭldŭbio· Liv. 39, 40 2. ăperte *u. bad*, a. malus, Plin, Ep. 3, 9. 3. plāne. Join· plane atque omnino, Cic Brut. 59, 215 4. sāne *u I may be countryfied*, rustica sim sane, Ov. Her. 17, 13 v. CERTAINLY, TRULY

**undoubtedly:** v UNHESITATINGLY.

**undowered:** v UNENDOWED.

**undrained:** v. TO DRAIN, TO EXHAUST.

**undraw:** (*a curtain*): 1. aulaeum premo: v. Smith, Dict. of Antiq. p. 1046 2. aulaeum mitto *the curtains are u n*, aulaea premuntur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189· *the curtain being u n*, aulaeo misso, Phaedr. 5 7 23. Phr.: *the urn leaves no name u n*,

omne. . movet urna nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 16

**undress** (*v*) 1. exuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*i. absol.* and with vestem understood) *u. therefore*, exue igitur, Pl Men. 1, 3, 16 (ii with *acc* and *abl undress a person*) · aliquem veste exuo, Suet. Ner. 32; pellibus exuo, Hor. Epod 17, 15. 2. vestem detrāho: Cic Brut 75, 262. 3. nūdo, 1: *he ordered the tribunes to be u'd*, nudari tribunos jussit, Liv. 29, 9 v TO STRIP

**undress** (*subs.*) · *in a state of u*, Phr. in veste recincta (*slightly fastened*), Virg. Aen. 4, 518; tunica recincta, Ov Am. 3, 1, 51; discincta tunica, ib. 3, 2, 31; discinctus, Hor S 2, 1, 73; sine toga candida (*not in full dress*), Liv. 39, 39; quidlibet indutus, opp to purpureus amictus, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 28; cultu non speciosus, Petron 88 v UNADORNED, TO DRESS.

**undressed**: I. *Without clothes*. nūdus Virg Georg 1, 299: v. BARE, TO STRIP. II. *Unprepared*. 1. crūdus *u. hides*, coria cruda, Vitr. 10, 21: v Plin. 13, 9, 19 2. rūdis, e *u. wool*, rudis lana, Ov Met. 6, 19 3. surdus *u material*, surda materia, Plin. 13, 15, 30 4 indōlātus · Arnob p 444, Gauth. v UNCOOKED, TO DRESS, UNFASHIONED.

**undressing-room**: apŏdўtērium Cic Q. F. 3, 1, 1. v ROBING-ROOM, DRESSING ROOM.

**undue**: 1. indēbĭtus (*not due*): *rewards u*, praemia non indebita, Ov. Her. 16, 19 v. DUE 2. ĭnīquus (*excessive*). *u. weight*, iniquum pondus, Virg. Georg 1, 164 v EXCESSIVE, INSUFFICIENT.

**undulate**: 1. undo, 1 *using smoke*, undans fumus, Virg. Aen 2, 609 *an u ing cloak* (*floating in waves*), undans chlamys, Pl. Epid 3, 3, 51

2. fluctuo, 1 *an u ing crowd*, turba fluctuans, Tac. H 1, 40 *the corn u s with the W. wind*, fluctuat Zephyro seges, Sen. H. Fur 698 3. văcillo, 1 *the earth u s*, terra vacillat, Lucr 5, 1235

4. vĭbro, 1 *the earth shakes and u s*, tremit terra vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82 5. nūto, 1 *the buildings u d*, tecta nutabant, id Ep. 6, 16 v TO ROCK, TO FLUCTUATE, TO WAVE

**undulating**: 1. undŭlābundus Gell 2, 30, 3, *with an u. motion*: 2. undābundus Amm. Marc 17, 7, *med*

3. undŭlātus *of an u. (wavy) pattern* · und togae, Varr ap. Non Marc p 189 4. undātus: *a shell of an u form*, imbricatim undata concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52. 5. undātim id 13, 15, 30. 6. fluctuātim Afran ap Non. p. 111. 7. undanter Mart Cap. 2, 35 v. TO WAVE, TO ROCK

**undulation**: 1. mōtus, ūs *when the seas lay aside their u s*, quum ponunt aequora motus, Prop 3, 13, 31.

2. tĭĕmor, ōris *u. of the earth*: t. terrae, Plin Ep. 6, 20

**undulatory**: v UNDULATING, WAVY.

**unduly**: (usu. on *side of excess*): 1. ēgrēgie *he followed none of these pursuits u.*, horum nihil egregie studebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31 2. nīmis ib 34 *u lax*, nimis remissus, Nep Iphic 3. 3. nĭmium *u. loyal*, n pu, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 58 4 mălĕ. *a shoe u. loose*, m. laxus calceus id. S 1, 3, 31 *u rich*, m pinguis, Virg. Georg. 1, 105

5. plus justo Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24.

6. expr by comp.: *u. disturbed in mind*, animo commotior Tac A. 4, 3: *u angry*, iracundior: Just 7, 6 *his death distu bed me u*, plus quam (servi) mors debere videbatur, commoverat, Cic Att 1, 12, 5. v. INADEQUATELY, EXCESSIVELY, OVERMUCH.

**undutiful**: impius. impia manus, Hor. Epod. 3, 1: v DISOBEDIENT, UNKIND

**undutifulness**: impĭĕtas: Ov Met. 4, 4· ib. 8, 477.

**undying**: v. DEATHLESS, UNFADING.

**unearth**: 1. tellure (*or* terra) rĕcludo v Virg Aen. 1, 358. 2. dētĕgo, texi, tectum, 3 *when the bones of Capys had been u.'d*, quando ossa Capyis detecta essent, Suet Jul 81 v. TO DIG UP.

**unearthly**: 1. haud (*or* non) mortālis Virg Aen 1, 328. 2 monstruōsus *a most u monster*, monstruosissima bestia, Cic. Div 2, 32, 69

3. humano major. Ov. Fast 2, 503. 4 prōdĭgiōsus Id. Am 3, 6, 17. 5. inhūmānus: *an u banquet*, inh mensa, Apul. Met 5, 7, p 162, Elm 6, non tēnuis v. Hor Od 2, 20, 1 7. mīrus Virg Aen 6, 738

8. terrĭbĭlis: ib 299. v HEAVENLY, SUPERNATURAL, STRANGE, MONSTROUS

**uneasily**: 1. mŏleste *to bear u* m fero, Cic Q F 1, 1, 1 2. grăvĭter ib. 3. aegre ae patior, Liv 7, 13, 4 4. măle *to sleep u*, m dormio, Petron. 86 5 inconstanter Join 1. et turbide, Cic Tusc 4, 10, 24

6. turbāte Caes B C. 1, 5. 7. trĕpĭde Suet Ner 23.

**uneasiness**: 1. perturbātio (*in sleep*), Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62 *u of temper*, p animorum, id. Agr 1, 8, 24 2. turba id Fam. 6, 6, *extr* 3. trepidātio id. Deiot 7, 20. 4. commōtio id Tusc 4, 6, 11. 5. sollĭcĭtūdo, ĭnis Pomp ap Cic. Fam. 8, 12, A 6 aegrĭtūdo, a gen term applied to various passions by Cic. Tusc 3, 10, 21, and elsewhere v ANXIETY, FEAR, DISQUIET

——**-to feel**: v ANXIOUS, TO BE UNEASY

——**-to cause**: v. TO TROUBLE, TO ANNOY, TO DISTURB.

**uneasy**: I. In mind: 1. trĕpĭdus. Virg. Georg. 4, 73 2. pāvidus *Vitellius, u. at every suspicion*, V. ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68 v. RESTLESS, ANXIOUS, TIMID

II. *As a seat, a bed, etc* · v UNCOMFORTABLE.

——**-to make**: v. TO DISTURB, TO HARASS

**unedifying**: 1. frīgĭdus Cic Brut 48, 178. 2 jējūnus: id Off 1, 44, 157. 3. insulsus id Fam. 9, 16: v. COLD, DULL, LIFELESS

**uneducated**: 1. inērūdītus: *an u. judge*, i. judex Quint 10, 1, 32

2. indoctus *Themistocles was regarded as rather u*, T. habitus est indoctior, Cic Tusc. 1, 2, 4 3. rūdis, e *plainly u.*, plane rudis, id de Or 2, 39, 162 4. non satisērūdītus id Tusc 1, 3, 6. 5. non doctus id de Or. 2, 13, 54. 6. sine doctrina. id Arch 5, 10 7. ignarus disciplinae, id C. Rab 10, 28. 8. nulla disciplina assuefactus v Caes B G. 4, 1. 9. mediocriter doctus, Plin. Ep 1, 10 Plu. *the u rudeness of barbarians*, neglecta barbarorum inscitia, Cic Fam 9, 3 v. UNSKILLED, UNTAUGHT, TO EDUCATE.

**unembarrassed**: I. *Free from burden* · v. FREE, UNENCUMBERED II. *In manner*: liber *an u. voice*, vox libera, Liv 35, 32. *In an u manner* Join simpliciter et libere, Plin Ep 1, 13 familiariter · *I will speak with you u (without embarrassment)*, f. tecum loquar, Cic. Div in Coec 12, 37.

**unemployed**: 1 ōtiōsus · Cic. Brut 3, 10 *it is better to be u than to do nothing*, satius est otiosum esse quam nihil agere, Plin Ep 1, 9 *money u.*, otiosae pecuniae, ib. 10, 62 2. văcuus Hor. Od 1, 6, 19; Cic Leg 1, 4, 13 *u money*, vacua pecunia, v l. numi, Dig ib. 3, 28: operum v. Hor S. 2, 2, 119. 3. fēriātus Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4. 4. liber laborum: Hor. A P 212

——**to be**: 1. cesso, 1 Cic. Sen 6, 18. 2 nihil ăgo: ib. 17. 3. nihil negotii habeo id Off 3, 28, 102 4. văco, 1. *to be u. in mind*, vaco animo, id. Div 1, 6, 10. Phr.: *he is quite u*, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, id. N. D 1 20, 52

**unencumbered**: 1. liber. *my estate is very far from being u* tantum abest ut meae rei familiaris liberum sit quidquam, Cic Fam. 11, 10 2. expĕdītus id. Att 8, 9, 3: Quint. 6, 23

3. sōlūtus *u by any loan*, s omni foenore, Hor. Epod. 2 4; soluta praedia, (opp to obligata), Cic. Agr 3, 2, 9 4. *u by debt*, aere alieno liberatus, Cic Att 6, 2, 3: v FREE, TO RELIEVE, TO BURDEN, TO ENCUMBER

**unendowed**: indōtātus *an u art*, ars indotata, Cic. de Or 1, 55, 234: v TO ENDOW

**unenglish**: peih *contra mores et consuetudinem Anglorum. To be unenglish*: * consuetudini et moribus A repugno

**unenlightened**: 1. rūdis, e: Join: rudis et imperitus, Lactant Div Inst. 1, 21 hebes atque impolitus, Cic de Or. 2, 31, 133 2. minus ērūdītus *the u ages of mankind*, m erudita hominum secula, id Rep 2, 10: v. UNEDUCATED

**unenterprising**: 1 inaudax Hor. Od 3, 20, 3. 2. pūsillănĭmis (late) Sidon Ep 7, 17

**unenviable**: v. ENVIABLE, SAD, TO ENVY.

**unenvied**: 1. intactus invidia. Liv 45, 35. 2. non aemulationi obnoxius, Tac A 3, 58 Phr *an u life* (*free from envy*), vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Cluent 56, 153

**unequal**: I. *Simple disparity*: 1. impar, pāris: *u forms and temper s*, impares formae atque animi, Hor. Od 1, 33, 10. 2. dispar *u periods*, disparia tempora, Cic N. D. 1, 31, 87: *formed of 7 u reeds*, septem disparibus cicutis compacta, Virg. Ecl. 2, 36: *brothers u. neither in age nor strength*, fratres, neque aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. 1, 24. 3. dispārĭlis, e (rare) *the u atmosphere of the world*, d adspiratio terrarum, Cic Div 1, 36, 79 4. inaequālis, e. *nothing is more u than equality itself*, nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Ep. 9, 5. 5. vārius, *alternating they fought with u. result*, vario certamine pugnatum est, Caes B C. 1, 46 v EQUAL, EVEN (*adj*), UNEVEN.

II. *Superior* impar. *u kindness*, benevolentia i, Cic Fam 5, 8 v SUPERIOR. III. *Inferior* 1. impar *u to thee as a soldier*. tibi miles impar Hor Od. 4, 6, 5 *u in valour*, virtute impares, Phaedr 4, 15, 8 *u to bear pain*, i. dolori, Tac A 15, 57 *u to the expense*, i sumtui, Ulp Dig 3, 5, 10 2. dispar: *not u either in age or strength*, nec aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv 1, 24.

3. iniquus *an u contest*, pugna iniqua, Virg Aen 10, 889 Phr. *he was u. to (the task of) payment*, solvendo non erat, Cic Att 13, 10: *to be u to bear the fatigue of war*, laborem belli ferre non possum, Caes. B G 6, 31: *quite u. in point of valour*, nequaquam par ad virtutem, Liv. 26, 16. v. EQUAL, INFERIOR

**unequalled**: 1. perfectus p. orator Cic de Or. 3, 19, 71 Join absolutus et perfectus, id Div. 2, 72, 150

2. singŭlāris, e *Aristotle, in philosophy almost u*, in philosophia prope singularis, id Acad 4, 43, 132 Join summus et singularis id Brut 85, 293 v. INCOMPARABLE, UNRIVALLED

**unequally**: 1. impăr ĭter *verses u joined*, versus i juncti, Hor. A P. 75.

2. inaequālĭter Liv. 37, 53. 3. dispārĭliter Varr. R R 1, 6, 6. 4. ĭnīque · Aur. Vict 23, 4. Phr.: *u matched in marriage*. juncta impari (i. e. *to a person of lower birth*), Liv. 6, 34.

**unequivocal**: indūbius *u. innocence*, ia innocentia, Tac. A. 14, 45: v. UNDOUBTED, CERTAIN.

**unequivocally**: 1. firmĭter *to have promised u*, promisisse f, Pl Pseud 3, 2, 111. 2. relictis ambiguitatibus, Sen Ep 108, 12 (amb not used in *plur.* by Cicero). 3. plāne: Join plane et perspicue, Cic Fin. 3, 5, 19: v. PLAINLY, CERTAINLY.

**unerring**: certus · c. Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28 certa sagitta, ib. 12, 23: v. INFALLIBLE, TO ERR.

**unessential**: 1. adventītius (cius). *u. adds*, a. adjumenta, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 59.

2. assumptivus id. Inv. 1, 11, 15. v. ESSENTIAL, NECESSARY.

**uneven**: 1. inaequālis, e *u places*

inaequales loci, Tac. Agr. 36 **2.** inaequābilis: Varr R R. 1, 6, 6 **3.** asper (*rough*): *even or u places*, loci, leves an asperi, Cic Part 10, 36 **4.** inīquus *the u rudge*, dorsum iniquum, Virg Aen 10, 303. **5.** confragōsus c loca, Liv 28, 2. **6.** confragus Lucan 6, 126 v. ROUGH, RUGGED, UNFQUAL Phr: *to play at even and u. (odd and even)*, ludo par impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.

**unevenness:** 1. inaequalītas Col 3, 12, 3. 2. inīquītas i loci, Caes. B G 3, 2. 3. asperītas a. locorum, Sall. Jug. 75. v. ROUGHNESS, INEQUALITY.

**unexacted:** v. TO EXACT.

**unexaggerated:** v. TO EXAGGERATE.

**unexamined:** v. UNEXPLORED, TO EXAMINE.

**unexampled:** 1. inaudītus (*unheard of*) *u. within all memory*, in omni memoria i, Cic Vatin. 14, 33. 2. inūsitātus id Coecin 13, 26 3. novus id Vat 1 c 4. ūnicus *an u eulogy (without parallel)*, elogium unicum, id. Sen. 17, 61 Phr: *it is u. in our time*, non nostri saeculi est, Plin Ep. 10, 98 v. UNCOMMON, UNEQUALLED.

**unexceptionable:** 1. locuplētissimus (*amply sufficient*) · *u witnesses*, l. testes, Cic. Brut 93, 322. 2. probissimus p. vir, Plin. Ep. 10, 95 3. lectissimus. l. foemina, Ant. ap. Cic. Att 10, 8 4 probātissimus p foemina, Cic Coecin 4, 10. 5. incorruptus *an u witness*, incorrupta (*fem*) testis, Ov Pont. 3, 9, 50 6. grāvis *the u. evidence of an eminent man*, grave testimonium clari hominis, Cic Fam 5, 12 7. satis idōneus *an u witness*, s. idoneus testis, id Font 3, 6 Phr. *an u authority*, non sordidus auctor .., Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14 v. WORTHY, TRUSTWORTHY, RESPECTABLE.

**unexecuted:** v. UNFINISHED, TO EXECUTE.

**unexempt:** v. TO EXEMPT.

**unexercised:** v. UNPRACTISED, RAW, INEXPERIENCED.

**unexhausted:** 1. inexhaustus: *an u. eagerness for reading*, i avidtas legendi, Cic. Fam 3, 2, 7. 2. plēnus · Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100 v. ABUNDANT, FRESH, VIGOROUS, INEXHAUSTIBLE *To be unexhausted:* dūro, i *the patience of the Jews was u*, duravit patientia Judaeis, Tac. H. 5, 10 v. TO ENDURE, TO LAST.

**unexpected:** 1. inexpectātus · Cic de Or 2, 55, 225 2. inopīnātus Join i ac recens, Auct. Dom 4, 10 3. necopīnātus, oi nec o. separately *u advantages*, n bona, Cic Off 2, 10, 36. 4 nēcopīnus. *u death*, n. mors, Ov. Met 1, 224 5. insperātus Join: insperatum et nec opinatum malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28; i bonum, Pl. Stich 2, 2, 31 6. repentīnus (*sudden*) Join r et nec opinata, Cic Tusc 3, 19, 45: *an u accident*, casus repentinus, id. Sest. 24, 53. 7. imprōvīsus (*unforeseen*) · *u. evils*, mala improvisa, ib. 14, 30. 8. praeter expectationem: *what is u.*, quod est p exp, id. de Or 2, 70, 284: v. UNFORESEEN.

**unexpectedly:** 1. insperāto Pl Aul. Arg 14 2. ex insperato, Liv. 2, 35 3. improviso: Caes. B. G. 1, 13. Join. praeter opinionem improviso, Cic. Ver 2, 74, 182 4. ex improviso ib. 1, 43, 112 5. de improviso id Rosc. Am. 52, 151. 6. contra expectationem: *u. to all*, c. e omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40. 7. praeter opinionem: Cic. Planc 20, 49 8. repente (*suddenly*): Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 26. 9. derepente: Cic Lig. 5, 14. 10. inopīnanter, Suet. Tib. 60. 11. inopīnate (late): Sen. Helv. 5, 3. 12. necopīnanter: Gloss. Philox. 13. expr by imprudens or inopinans, agr with *person not expecting: they attack the enemy u*, imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. 14. so also by necopinans (or in two words) *I released Artabarzanes u.*, Artabarzanem nec opinantem liberavi, Cic Fam. 15, 4: v. UNAWARES, SUDDENLY

**unexplored:** inexplōrātus: *u. waters*, i vada, Liv. 26, 48 *an u. (untested) invention*, i inventio, Plin. 35, 6, 25 v UNATTEMPTED, UNTRIED

**unexposed:** v. TO EXPOSE, EXEMPT.

**unexpressive:** v. INEXPRESSIVE.

**unextinguishable:** v. INEXTINGUISHABLE.

**unextinguished:** 1. inexstinctus *an u fire*, i ignis, Ov. Fast. 6, 297: *u appetite*, i libido, ib i. 413 Mor *an u name (not forgotten)*, i. nomen, ib. Trist 5, 14, 36. 2. nondum sātiātus: Fig.. *u. cruelty*, nondum satiata crudelitas, Cic Q. F. 1, 3, 1. 3. vīvidus. *u. enmities*, v. odia, Tac A. 15, 49 4. vīvus · *u warmth*, v. calor, Ov. Met. 4, 248 Phr. *the fires are still u*, vivunt calores, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 12 v. TO EXTINGUISH.

**unfaded** or **unfading:** 1. incōlumis: *u. cheeks*, i. genae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 8 2. perh vēgētus *an u. old intellect*, vegetum ingenium, Liv. 6, 22 3. vīvus. *whose deeds still flourish u*, cujus facta viva nunc vigent, Naev. ap Gell 6, 8, 5. 4. immarcescibilis (late) Join incorruptus, immarcescibilis, sempiternus, Tertull. Cor. Mil 15 · Vulg. 1 Pet. 1 4 ib v 4 v UNDECAYING, DEATHLESS, LASTING, TO FADE. *The u. plant*: āmārantus. Ov Fast. 4, 439.

**unfailing:** I. *Continual* · perennis *u waters*, aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107 fons p aquae, Tac H. 5, 12: v. ABUNDANT, PERPETUAL. II. *Trustworthy*: 1. certus c Apollo, Hor. Od 1, 7. 28. c. amicus, Fam ap. Cic. Am 17, 64. 2. absōlūtōrius (rare): *an u. remedy*, a. remedium, Plin 28, 6, 17. 3. expr. by praesentissimus *among the most u. remedies*, in p. remediis, ib. 4, 13: v. CERTAIN, SAFE.

**unfair:** 1. inīquus: *an u condition*, i conditio, Cic Cluent 34, 90. *it is a very u thing*, valde est iniquum, Auct. Har resp. 3, 6. 2. injustus · *nothing is more u. than an ignorant man*, homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Ad 1, 2, 18 *an u (excessive) burden*, i. onus, Cic Of. 10, 35. 3. grāvis, e *it is u. towards the Roman people*, in populum Romanum grave est, id. Balb 9, 24 4. malus *a weight not u*, non malum pondus, Pl Amph. 1, 1, 159 5. illīberālis, e *an u addition*, i adjectio, Liv. 38, 14 Phr · *to be an u conclusion*, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, Cic de Or. 2, 53, 215: v ILLOGICAL, UNJUST, UNDESERVED.

**unfairly:** 1. inīque. *the comparison has been drawn most u*, iniquissime comparatum est, Cic Cluent. 21, 57. 2. injuste *most u*, injustissime, Sall Jug 85. Join male et injuste, Nep. Them. 7. 3. injūriā (*abl.*) *u. suspected*, i suspectus, Cic Cat. 1, 7, 17 *I believe it, and not u.*, credo, neque id i., Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20

**unfairness:** 1. inīquitas: Cic de Or. 1, 48, 208. 2. injūria: *extreme right is extreme u*, summum jus, summa injuria, Cic. Off 1, 10, 33: v. INJUSTICE, PARTIALITY.

**unfaithful:** 1. infidus · *u friends*, i. amici, Cic. Am 15, 53 · *the u state of the Rhodians*, i. civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. Cat. 51. 2. infidēlis i. Allobrox, Hor. Epod. 16, 6. 3. perfidus *u. friends*, p. amici, Cic. Red. Quir. 9, 21. 4. perfidiōsus (*u. by habit*) · p. in amicitia, id. Fam 3, 10, *med.* 5. mendax, ācus *an u. mirror*, speculum m, Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 38 v FAITHLESS, FALSE, UNTRUE. 6. incūriōsus (*inaccurate, wanting in research*): i. historia, Suet. Galb. 3

**——, to be:** 1. fide cāreo. Ov Her 17, 40. 2. fidem fallo Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39. 3. fidem mūto: Sall. Jug. 42. 4. fidem amitto. Nep. Eum. 10.

5 dēficio v. TO REVOLT. Phr: *you have been u. enough already*, sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, Ter Ad. 4, 4, 11 *my memory is becoming u.*, memoria labat, Liv 5, 18

**unfaithful to a trust, to be:** commissa fide prodo, Hor. S 1, 3, 95

**—— to one's duty, to be:** 1. officio desum Cic Fam. 7, 3. 2. ab officio discedo. id Off 1, 10, 32. 3. ab officio recedo ib 3, 10, 19.

**unfaithfully:** infidēlīter Cic. Ep. ad Brut 1 v. DECEITFULLY, FALSELY, TREACHEROUSLY.

**unfaithfulness:** 1. infidēlitas. Caes B. C. 2, 33. 2. perfidia. opp. to fides, Cic Rosc Am 38, 110. 3. mala fides (*bad faith, breach of trust*): *trials about u*, judicia de fide mala, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74 4. dōlus mālus, opp to bona fides id. Off 3, 15, 61. 5. fraus. *u towards a client*, fraus innexa clienti, Virg Aen. 6, 609 6. negligentia (*want of care*) · *the u. or positive treachery of a guardian*, tutoris negligentia seu proditio, Cod. Theod. 3, 30, 5.

**unfamiliar:** 1. ālienus *u with literature*, a literis alienus, Cic Rosc Am 16, 46 *u. with natural philosophy*, in physicis a., id Fin 1, 6, 17 v. IGNORANT. 2. Join peregrinus atque hospes, id de Or 1, 50, 218: v. STRANGE, IGNORANT, KNOW, NOT TO.

**unfashionable:** expr. by contra ea quae in consuetudine probantur, Cic Acad 4, 24, 75 contra morem consuetudinemque, id Off 1, 41, 148 v. UNCOMMON, HOMELY.

**——, to be:** 1. obsŏleo, ui, or ēvi, ētum, 2. *To become* obsolesco: Cic. Inv 1, 26, 39. 2 a politiore elegantia abhorreo id Fin. 1, 2, 4 Phr.: *an u art*, ars, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, ib. 3, 1, 3.

**unfashioned:** 1. infabricātus (poet) *u. timber*, robora silvis infabricata, Virg. Aen 4, 400. 2. infectus *raw and u. material*, rudis atque infecta materies, Petron. S. 114, 13 aurum factum infectumque (*uncoined, unwrought*), Virg Aen. 10, 527 v. UNFORMED.

**unfasten:** 1. rĕfīgo, fixi, fixum, 3 · *to u a shield*, clipeum refigere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11. Virg. Aen. 5, 360. 2. laxo, 1. *Simon us the enclosure*, laxat claustra, Virg. Aen. 2, 259 3. lĕvo, 1 · *Priam orders the chains to be u'd*, vincla levari jubet P., ib. 146. v. RELEASE, LOOSE

**unfathomable:** v BOTTOMLESS.

**unfathomed:** v. UNEXPLORED.

**unfatigued:** v UNTIRED

**unfavourable:** 1. inīquus: *a most u place*, iniquissimus locus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. 2. inimicus *u fortune*, fortuna inimica, Virg. Aen 5, 356: *u for nourishment*, ad corpus alendum i., Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19. 3. ālienus *a most u. time*, alienissimum tempus, Cic. Fam 15, 14 a locus, Nep Them. 4. 4. adversus *u circumstances*, adversae res, Cic Off. 1, 26, 90 *most u. winds*, adversissimi venti, Caes. B. C 3, 107 5 foedus (*disgraceful*) *to fight with most u result*, foedissimo cum eventu pugno, Liv 8, 33. 6 inopportūnus *a seat not u for discourse*, sedes non i sermoni, Cic de Or. 3. 5, 17. 7. infensus (in strict sense, *hostile*): *u health (u to enemy)*, i. valetudo, Tac A 1, 56 8. sinister *the S. wind u. to trees*, Notus arboribus s., Virg Georg. 1, 444 *the u. battle of Cannae*, pugna sinistra Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3, 9. 9. infaustus (*unlucky*): *an u omen*, auspicium i., Virg. Aen. 11, 347 10. laevus *the u deity*, numen laevum, Mart. 6, 85, 3. 11. infunestus *an u omen*, f. omen, Cic. Cluent. 5, 14. 12. grāvis, e *an u season*, grave tempus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8.

13. āversus · *the mind of the goddess became u.*, aversa deae mens, Virg. Aen. 2, 170 *gods u to the safety of the R. people*, di aversi a salute populi Romani, Cic. Ep. ad Brut 16 14. infēlix (*foreboding evil*): *u prophet*, i.

vates, Virg. Aen. 3, 246. **15.** mălignus (*spiteful*) *u. laws*, m. leges, Ov. Met 10, 329 **16.** ĭnhābĭlis, e (*unskilled*) · *u for crops*, i frugibus, Col 3, 10, 15. **17** Join nec opportunus, nec commodus: Virg. Georg. 4, 129 **18.** mfăvōrābĭlis (late) *an u. opinion*, i. sententia, Dig. 37, 6, 6. Phr. *a battle with an u. result*, proelium male pugnatum, Sall. Jug 54 *if the disease take an u turn*, si morbus amplior fiet, Ter Hec. 3, 1, 50 v. UNFAVOURABLY *to form an u judgment*, prave aestimare, Tac. H 2, 23 *to write an u report of a colleague*, de collega secus scribere, Liv 8, 33 v. FAVOURABLE, UNFORTUNATE, UNSUITABLE.

**unfavourably:** **1.** ĭnīque *to interpret u*, inique interpretari, Gell. 4, 15, 4 **2.** mălĕ: *to turn out u*, male evenire, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 39: *to thank u of a teacher*, m sentire de praeceptore, Quint. 2, 2, 12 **3.** improspere *to turn out u*, i cedere, Col. 1, 1, 16. **4.** minus prospere Nep Alc 7 **5.** infavōrābĭliter (late) Dig. 50, 2, 2. Phr.: *the disease goes on u.*, morbus aggravescit, Ter Hec 3, 2, 2.

**—— disposed, to be:** **1.** male volo Pl As. 5, 1, 13 **2.** averso animo sum Cic. Att 11, 5 v. UNFAVOURABLE, No 14.

**unfeathered:** v. UNFLEDGED.

**unfed:** impastus: Virg. Aen. 9, 339 · v. HUNGRY.

**unfeed:** v. UNPAID.

**unfeeling:** **1.** dūrus: d arator, Virg Georg 4, 512. Join. durus et ferreus.. inhumanus, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121 **2.** inhūmānus Join inhumanus aut ferus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 43. **3.** fĕrus Nep. Alc. 6. **4.** crūdēlis Cic Lig 5, 15. **5.** obtūsus (*dull*): obtusa pectora, Virg Aen 1, 567. **6.** ātrox *an u. sentiment*, Join: horrida et atrox sententia, Liv. 2, 30. **7.** immītis, e. i. tyrannus, Virg Georg. 4, 492. **8.** illacrymābilis, e (poet) i. Pluto, Hor. Od 2, 14, 6 **9.** impius (*void of parental feeling*). impia Thracum pectora, id. Epod 5, 13. **10.** ācerbus (poet) *a mother u towards her offspring*, in partus mater acerba suos, Ov Fast. 2, 624. **11.** immisericors, cordis Cic Inv. 2, 36, 108 **12.** immansuētus *most u.*, immansuetissimus, Ov. Her. 18, 37 Phr poet, *u. hearts*, nescia precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. Georg 4, 492.

**——, to become:** 1 calleo, ui, 2 Sulp. ap Cic Fam 4, 5, *init* **2.** Join: obduresco et humanitatem omnem exuo, id Att 13, 2, 1. **3.** sensum omnem humanitatis amitto, id Rosc Am 53. 154, *extr.*: v. UNKIND.

**unfeelingly:** v. UNKINDLY.

**unfeigned:** **1.** sincērus: Join. sincerus atque verus, opp. to ficatus et simulatus, Cic Am 25, 95 **2.** simplex Join simplex et apertus, id. Off. 1, 30, 108 **3.** ingĕnuus. *u disgust*, ingenuum fastidium, id. Brut 67, 236: v. TRUE, SINCERE

**unfeignedly:** **1.** simplĭcĭter: Join. s et libere, Plin Ep 1, 13 s. et candide, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6. **2.** sincēre: Cic Att. 9, 10, *extr.* **3.** āperte. Join: a atque ingenue, id. Fam 5, 2. **4.** sine fuco et fallaciis, id Att 1, 1, 1. **5.** bona fide *I promise thus u*, polliceor hoc b. f., id Agr. 2, 37, 100 **6.** ex animo: id Fam. 11, 22: opp to simulate, id N. D. 3, 67, 168 ex animo ac vere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2 95 v. TRULY, HEARTILY, SINCERELY

**unfelt:** v. TO FEEL Phr.: *the partial sensation being u. by the whole*, partium sensu non percipiente in omnia, Liv. 25, 24 Expr by *act* verb. *a cause which is u. by you*, causa, quae te non attingit, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3.

**unfeminine:** **1.** masculus: *u Sappho*, mascula Sappho, Hor Ep. 1, 19, 28. **2.** virilis *an u matron*, matrona virilis, Ov Fast 2, 847 **3.** asper. *an u. maiden*, aspera virgo, Virg. Aen 11, 664. *an u person*, Amazon, Ib. 648: v. MASCULINE.

**unfenced:** v. UNDEFENDED.

**unfermented:** sine fermento: *u bread*, panis s. f., Cels 2, 24 · v. UNLEAVENED

**unfetter:** v, TO UNCHAIN.

**unfettered:** **1.** expĕdītus: *to go into Gaul u (by legal difficulties)*, e. in Galliam proficisci, Cic. Quint 6, 23. **2.** sōlūtus: *u. by absurd laws*, legibus insanis s, Hor S. 2, 6, 68. **3.** non devinctus Cic. Cluent 58, 160

**——, to be:** vincula nulla habeo, Ov. Fast. 5, 432 v. FREE, LOOSE, RELEASE.

**unfilial:** **1.** impius: Hor. Epod. 3, 1 **2.** reverentiae, quae parentibus debetur (adversus, erga parentes), oblitus, Quint 11, 1, 62 v Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: v. UNDUTIFUL, UNKIND.

**unfilled:** v. EMPTY, TO FILL

**unfinished:** **I.** *Not concluded:* v. IMPERFECT, INCOMPLETE **II.** *Wanting in polish:* **1.** rūdis, e *an u poem*, rude carmen, Ov. Trist 1, 6, 39 *u. statues* rudia signa, id. Met 1, 406. **2.** non exactus: Ib. **3.** non expressus (*not fully made out*): *u outlines of virtues, and only sketched*, non expressa signa sed adumbrata, Cic Cael 5, 12 **4.** impŏlītus · *u. and coarse performances*, impolitae res et acerbae, Cic Prov. Cons. 14, 34 Phr *my writings were u*, defunt scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov. Trist. 6, 30 **5.** crūdus *u. verses*, numeri crudi, Pers 1, 92 Phr *I have an u work in hand*, habeo opus in manibus, Cic Acad 1, 1, 3. **III.** *Not consumed*. v. UNCONSUMED.

**unfit:** **1.** ĭneptus = non aptus · v. Cic de Or. 2, 4, 17. **2.** ĭnūtilis, e: *u for war*, inutiles bello, Caes. B G 7, 78 · *a time not u. for taking counsel*, non inutilis ad capiendum consilium tempestas, Ib 27 **3.** ĭnhābilis, e. *oxen not u. for cultivation*, boves culturae non inhabiles, Col. 6, 1, 1. **4.** incommŏdus. *a conversation not u. for the occasion*, colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, Cic Att 14, 6 **5.** ĭnopportūnus (*for a special purpose*): v. UNFAVOURABLE. **6.** importūnus *a place u for using warlike machines*, locus i. machinationibus, Sall Jug 92 **7.** impar (*unequal*) *u for such honours*, i. tantis honoribus, Suet Tib 67. **8.** indignus (*unworthy*) *things fit and u to be expressed*, digna, indigna relatu, Virg. Aen 9, 595 **9.** foedus (*foul*); *u to be spoken or seen*, foedum dictu visuve, Juv. 14, 44. **10.** ălienus · *a most u. time*, alienissimum tempus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14 Phr. *unfit for warlike embellishments* Ov. Her. 1, 97: *u. to resist an attack* invalĭdus *walls u. to resist a storming party*, moenia adversus irrumpentes invalida, Tac. A. 12, 16 · *u to govern* impōtens: *a race u to manage their own affairs*, gens suarum rerum impotens, Liv. 9, 14 *Very unfit* · **1** minime aptus: *a kind of encounter for which they are very u*, genus pugnae in quod minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21. **2.** minime accommŏdātus *I am most u to comfort you*, minime sum ad te consolandum accommodatus, Cic. Fam 5, 16. v. FIT, UNEQUAL, WEAK, UNSUITABLE

**unfitly:** **1.** inepte: *to speak u.*, i. dico, Cic. Brut. 82, 284. **2.** incommode · *to behave u*, i. se gero, Col. 1, 8, 15 v. FITLY, IMPROPERLY.

**unfitness:** mūtĭlĭtas (*of gold, to make swords*) Lucr. 5, 1273: Cic Inv. 2, 52, 158.

**unfitting:** v. UNBECOMING, INDECOROUS.

**unfix:** **1.** refīgo, fixi, fixum, 3. Virg. Aen. 6, 622 **2.** mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *to u. the standard from its place*, signum movere loco, Cic Div. 1, 35, 77. **3.** rĕvello, velli, vulsum, 3 (*tear up*). *you u the boundaries of land*, revellis agri terminos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 24: v. UNFASTEN, UNSETTLE.

**unfixed:** v UNSETTLED.

**unfledged:** **1.** implūmis, e: Virg. Georg. 4, 513. **2.** dēplūmis, e: Join: nudus atque d., Plin. 10, 24, 34 **3.** impūbes (*beardless*): *an u. boy*, i puer, Ov. Fast. 2, 239. **3.** tĕner, a, um · *u. boys*, teneri mares, id Met 10, 84. Phr. *my wings are still u*, meae alae pennas non habent, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 29. v. YOUTHFUL, BEARDLESS.

**unfleshed** (*unused to blood*): * sanguinis expers. v. UNACCUSTOMED.

**unfoiled:** v. UNCONQUERED

**unfold:** **A.** Trans both in lit. and met sense: **1.** explĭco, āvi and ui, ātum and ĭtum, 1 *to u. a roll*, e volumen, Cic. Rosc Am. 35, 101: *to u (explain) an obscure subject*, rem latentem explicare defiminendo, id Brut 41, 152 **2.** pando, di, pansum and passum, 3. *to u. the subject*, rem pandere, Virg. Aen. 3, 179. **3.** expando, 3: *to u. nature in words*, naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127: *cranes u. their wings*, grues expandunt alas, Plin 10, 38, 54. **4.** āpĕrio, ui, pertum, 4 *the tree u s its flower*, florem aperit, Plin 12, 11, 23 · *they u.'d their sentiments*, quid sentirent aperuerunt, Nep. Eum. 13. **5.** ădăpĕrio · *to u. seed-vessels*, folliculos a, Sen. N Q. 5, 18, 2. **6.** ēvolvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3. *to u a consultation*, deliberationem evolvere, Cic. Att. 9, 10, *post med* **7.** exsĕro, ui, sertum, 3 *when the blade u s itself from the seed-vessel*, quum folliculo se exserit spica, Sen Ep. 124, 11. **8.** rĕcludo, si, sum, 3: *to u. treasures*, thesauros r., Virg. Aen. 1, 358 **9.** expĕdio, 4: *to u. a story*, famam e, Virg. Georg. 4, 286. **10.** ēdo, dĭdi, ĭtum, 3. *u your own name and that of your parents*, ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, Ov. Met 3, 580. v. TO EXPAND, DEVELOP, EXPLAIN, DISPLAY, OPEN. **B.** Intrans. **1.** dēhisco, 3 Virg Aen. 6, 52 *the rose u.s*, rosa dehiscit, Plin. 21, 4, 10. **2.** hīo, 1: *a flower u s*, flos hiat, Prop 4, 2, 45. v. TO OPEN, TO APPEAR

**unfolding** (*subs.*): v. EXPLANATION, DEVELOPMENT.

**unforbidden:** v. FORBIDDEN, LAWFUL

**unforced:** **1.** mcōactus (late) Join: injussum incoactum, Sen Ep 66, 17. **2.** sponte *trees come u.*, sponte sua veniunt, Virg Georg 2, 11. *the verse came u*, sponte sua carmen venuebat, Ov Trist 5, 10, 25. **3.** vi non adhibita v. Cic. Cat 1, 8, 18: id. Caecin 15, 44 **4.** voluntate *forced or u.*, aut vi aut voluntate, Liv. 29, 3: v. WILLINGLY, VOLUNTARY

**unforeknown:** v TO FOREKNOW.

**unforeseeing:** **1.** imprūdens: Virg Georg. 1, 373. **2.** improvīdus: Join: improvidi et negligentes, Cic. Att 7, 20. v. IMPRUDENT.

**unforeseen:** v. UNEXPECTED.

**unforfeited:** salvus Join · incolumis et salvus, Cic Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: v. TO FORFEIT.

**unforgiving:** v. IMPLACABLE, UNMERCIFUL

**unforgotten:** nondum oblivioni traditus, quod immortali memoria aliquis retinet (Kr. after Cic. and Nep.). Phr. *to preserve the recollection u.*, vivam memoriam tenere, Cic de Or. 2, 2, 8. *u hatred*, immortale odium, Juv. 15, 34. *To be unforgotten:* **1.** vivo, vixi, victum, 3: *the warm feelings are u*, vivunt calores, Hor. Od 4, 9, 11. **2.** dūro, 1 *hatred remained u. so long*, in tantum duravit odium, Vell 2, 79. Phr.: *deeds which were intended to remain u.*, quae ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, Cic. Sen 23, 82: *a large portion of me will be u.* (poet), multa pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 7. *To keep unforgotten:* **1.** mĕmŏria tĕnēre, Cic. Sen. 4, 12. **2.** immortali memoria retinere Nep. Att. 11. **3.** ab oblīvione vindĭcāre. Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 7. Phr.: *the recollection of oneself ought to be kept u for ever*, commemoratio nostri... cum omni posteritate adaequanda, id. Arch. 11, 29: v TO REMEMBER, LASTING.

**unformed:** **1.** indīgestus Join:

rudis indigestaque (moles), Ov. Met 1, 7. **2.** informis, e *a thing dumb and u*, res muta et 1 (opp to conformata), Auct ad Her 4, 53, 66. **3.** infectus Join rudis atque infectus, Petron S 114, 13 **4.** crūdus *u verses*, crudi numeri, Pers 1, 92. **5.** tĕnĕr (*not full grown*) *the u world*, tener mundi orbis, Virg Ecl. 6, 34 Join teneri et rudes (animi), Auct dial Orat 29 **6.** incoctus Pl Mil. 2, 2, 55. **7.** informābĭlis, e (*incapable of formation*) (late) Tertull Prax. 27 Phr *u buds* · flosculi, opp to certi et deformati fructus, Quint. 6, prooem 9 v. UNRIPE, UNFASHIONED.

**unforsaken:** v. TO FORSAKE

**unfortified:** **1.** immūnītus *u towns*, immunita oppida, Liv 22, 11 **2.** muro non circumdātus v. Caes. B. G 1, 38. v. TO FORTIFY, UNDEFENDED.

**unfortunate:** **1.** infēlix *u boy*, 1 puer, Virg. Aen. 1, 475 1 patria, id 9, 786 **2.** infaustus (of things) *u. step*, 1 gradus, Ov Met. 3, 36 *u ships*, 1. puppes, Virg Aen 5, 635 **3.** infortūnātus *o! u old man*, O! infortunatum senem, Ter Eun 2, 3, 7. **4.** imprōsper (*unsuccessful*) Tac A. 4, 44 **5.** nĕfastus *an u. day*, dies nefastus, Hor. Od 2, 13, 1. v. Smith, Dict of Antiq p 409 (DIES), v. UNHAPPY, UNLUCKY, UNFAVOURABLE.

**unfortunately:** infēlĭciter: *inconveniently, nay u.*, incommode, imo infeliciter, Ter. Eun 2, 3, 37 v. UNFAVOURABLY, UNLUCKILY.

**unfounded:** v. GROUNDLESS

**unframed:** v. FRAME (*subs*), TO FRAME (*v*)

**unfrequency:** rārĭtas: Plin. 7, 13, 11 v RARITY.

**unfrequented:** **1.** incĕlĕber, bris, bre *in an u valley*, incelebri valle, Sil 8, 376 **2.** āvius · *the u habitations of the Muses*, avia Pieridum loca, Lucr. 1, 925 v. LONELY, SOLITARY, REMOTE

**unfrequently:** v. SELDOM, RARELY

**unfriendliness:** v. UNKINDNESS, ENMITY.

**unfriendly:** **1.** ĭnīmīcus Join infestus inimicusque, Cic. Phil 10, 10, 21 **2.** ĭnīquus · *the u Fates*, Paicae iniquae, Hor Od. 2, 6, 9 **3.** mălignus *the u. mob*, vulgus malignum, ib. 2, 16, 39 **4.** mălĕvŏlus. *u. speeches*, malevoli sermones, Cic Fam 3, 10, *extr* *In an unfriendly manner* inimice Join inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic Quint 21, 66 v. HOSTILE, UNKIND, SPITEFUL

**unfrock:** v TO STRIP

**unfrozen:** sōlūtus *the u lands*, terrae solutae, Hor Od 1, 4, 10 (cf Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, Virg G. 1, 44) v TO THAW

**unfruitful:** **1.** infĕcundus Virg Georg 2, 48 **2.** stĕrĭlis, e *u planetrees*, steriles platani, ib. 70 **3.** infēlix frugibus ib. 239 *u. darnel*, 1 lolium, ib 1, 154 **4.** ămārus. ib 5. mālus ib. 243. **6.** difficilis, e ib 179 **7.** mălignus ib **8.** ignāvus · *u. groves*, nemora 1, ib 208 **9.** jējūnus ib 212. **10.** segnis, e *the u. thistle*, s carduus, ib 1, 152 **11.** mūtĭlis, e *lopping the u boughs*, mutiles ramos amputans, Hor Epod 2, 11. **12.** iners (*from want of employment*) *u. winter*, bruma 1, id Od 4, 7, 12 **13.** văcuus frugum. Sall. Jug 90. **14.** nūdus gignentium. ib 79 v. BARREN, FRUITLESS, UNPROFITABLE

**unfruitfulness:** **1.** infĕcundĭtas: Col. 1 prooem **2.** jējūnium of land id. 3, 12, 3 · of animals Virg Georg 3, 128. **3.** inŏpia frugum · Liv. 40, 29 v. BARRENNESS, STERILITY

**unfulfilled:** **1.** ĭnānis, e *an u. promise*, promissum inane, Ov. Fast. 3, 685. **2.** vānus Tac A. 3, 16 **3.** irrītus Catul. Epith Pel. 59. **4.** infectus: *to make offers u* (not to fulfil them). dona infecta facere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 27. **5.** fallax: *u. hopes*, spes fallaces, Cic Mil. 34, 94 Phr: *bound by an u. promise* or *vow*, voti reus, Virg Aen 5, 236 v. Macrob. Sat 3, 2, 6 *To be unfulfilled* **1.** exitum nullum habeo *augures, which were either u or turned out in contrary way*, quae aut nullos habuerint exitus, aut contrarios, Cic. Div 2, 24, 52 **2.** minus evenio *prophecies are u*, ea quae praedicta sunt, minus eveniunt, ib 1, 14, 24 **3.** ad exitum non pervenio. id. Fam 10, 22 **4.** effectu careo Ov. Am 2, 16 · v UNACCOMPLISHED.

**unfurl:** **1.** solvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 *u the sails*, solvite vela, Virg Aen 4, 574 **2.** do, dĕdi, dătum, 1 (vela) ib 594 **3** pando, di, pansum, and passum, 3 velorum pandimus alas, ib 3, 520 Fig. p vela orationis, Cic. Tusc 4, 5, 9 **4.** intendo, di, tum, and sum, 3 *to u the sails to the winds*, ventis intendere vela, Virg Aen 3, 683. **5.** făcio (vela). Cic Tusc 4, 4, 9 **6.** dēduco (vela) Ov Met 3, 663 **7.** explico velum Pl Mil. 4, 8, 7: v UNFOLD, SPREAD

**unfurnished:** **1.** nūdus (person or thing) *an u house*, domus nuda atque inanis, opp. to exornata atque instructa, Cic Verr 2, 34, 84 *men u (but) with good will*, nudi cum bona voluntate, *opp. to* cum facultatibus, Planc ap Cic. Fam. 10, 8. **2.** impărātus (*person*): *scandalously u both as to men and money*, flagitiose imparati, tum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic Att. 7, 15 *quite u. in all respects*, omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes. B. C 1, 30. **3.** expers, tis *u. both in reputation and fortunes*, fama atque fortunis expertes, Sall. Cat 33 v. DESTITUTE, EMPTY, UNPROVIDED.

**ungainly:** v AWKWARD, CLUMSY.

**ungartered:** discinctus: v. Hor. Epod. 1, 34

**ungathered:** v TO GATHER.

**ungenerous:** 1. illĭbĕrālis, e. *an u deed*, illiberale factum, Ter Ad 3, 4, 3. **2.** turpis, e *not only u but wicked*, non modo turpe sed sceleratum, Cic Off 2, 22, 77. **3.** Join humilis et minime generosus, id Am 9, 29 **4.** sordĭdus id. Flacc 22, 52 **5.** mălignus Hor Od. 2, 16, 39 · S 1, 5, 4: v. BASE, MEAN, STINGY, COVETOUS *Ungenerous conduct* illiberalitas, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64 v STINGINESS, MEANNESS

**ungenerously:** illĭbĕrālĭter: Ter. Phorm 2, 2, 24 v UNKINDLY.

**ungenial:** **1.** incommŏdus Cic N D 3, 29, 73 **2.** illēpĭdus *miserly, u*, avarus, illepidus, ib. 72. **3.** difficilis, e *a most u nature*, difficillima natura, Nep Att. 5 v MOROSE

**ungenteel:** **1.** ignōbĭlis, e *a not u family*, familia non i., Cic Veri 5, 11, 28 **2.** inhŏnestus (*women*) *u in behaviour at home*, inhonestae domi, Ter Eun. 5, 4, 16 v GENTEEL, UNGENTLEMANLI, MEAN, LOW

**ungentle:** v. UNGENTEEL, UNKIND, ROUGH.

**ungentlemanly:** **1.** illĭbĕrālis, e opp. to ingenuus, id Off 1, 29, 104 v GENTLEMANLY, UNGENTEEL, MEAN. **2.** sordĭdus opp to liberalis and ingenuus: id. Off 1, 42, 150 **3.** inhŏnestus · Join turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic Rosc. Am. 18, 50.

**ungently:** v. ROUGHLY.

**ungird:** **1.** discingo, xi, ctum, 3 · Juv 8, 120. **2** rĕcingo, 3: *to u. a robe*, tunicam r., Ov. Met 1, 398. **3.** solvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3: zonam solvo, Catull. 2, 13 **4.** dēsterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (late and infreq): *he u'd his camels*, destravit camelos, Vulg Gen XXIV. 32.

**ungirt:** **1.** discinctus Hor. S 2, 1, 73. **2.** laxus *an u. robe*, toga laxa, Tib 1, 7, 46 v. LOOSE (*adj.*), SLACK.

**ungloved:** v. GLOVES, GLOVED

**ungodliness:** v. IMPIETY.

**ungodly:** **1.** incestus Hor. Od. 3, 2, 30. **2.** contemtor divum, Virg Aen 7, 648. Phr: *to behave in an u. manner*, religionem neglegere, aut prave colere: v. Liv 1, 32. v. IMPIOUS, WICKED

**ungovernable:** **1.** impōtens *u. horses*, (equi) impotentes regendi, Liv 35, 11. *victory makes men more fierce and u*, ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *a fierce and u woman*, ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner 28 **2.** indŏmĭtus: *u anger*, indomita ira, Virg Aen. 2, 594 **3.** importūnus *u lusts*, importunissimae libidines, Cic Verr. 4, 50, 111 **4.** intractābĭlis, e (late in this sense) *an u. temper*, animus i, Sen Hipp 229. **5.** non tractābĭlis Join impatiens neque adhuc tractabilis, Ov Rem 123. **6.** indŏcilis teneri (late and poet.) · Stat. 6, 306. Phr *to become u.*, **1.** obĕdientiam abjicio Cic Off 1, 29, 102. **2** hābēnas effundo: Virg. Aen 12, 499. *The team becomes u.*, non audit currus habenas, v. Virg. Georg. 1, 514 v UNBRIDLED, UNRESTRAINED, WILD, IMMODERATE

**ungovernably:** **1.** sine more · Virg Aen 5, 694 **2.** immissis habenis, ib 662 Phr *she rages u.*, saevit imops animi, Virg Aen. 4, 301: v WILDLY, FURIOUSLY

**ungraceful:** invēnustus, inēlĕgans v AWKWARD, INELEGANT, UNBECOMING.

**ungracefully:** v. AWKWARDLY, UNBECOMINGLY

**ungracefulness:** v. AWKWARDNESS, INELEGANCE

**ungracious:** **1.** ĭnhūmānus: *who more u. than he?* quis inhumanior? Cic Verr 2, 78, 192 **2.** ĭnīquus: *u to all*, omnibus 1, id Planc. 16, 40, **3.** ācerbus *u men, from the school of Zeno*, a. e Zenonis schola, id N. D. 3, 31, 77 **4.** pētŭlans. opp to urbanus, id. Off 1, 29, 104. **5.** lĕcŭsans. Join invitus et recusans id de Or. 2, 4, 18 Phr. *he appears to be u at first*, difficiles aditus primos habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: v. GRACIOUS, UNCOURTEOUS.

**ungraciously:** grāvāte. Cic. Balb. 16, 36

**ungraciousness:** v. UNCOURTEOUSNESS, ROUGHNESS

**ungrammatical:** barbărus *u. cases*, barbari casus, Cic Or 48, 160. *An u usage* sŏloecismus Quint 1, 5, 34, foll Gell 5, 20 v GRAMMATICAL

**ungrammatically:** barbăre Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12 v. GRAMMATICALLY

**ungrateful:** **I.** *Forgetful of kindness*. **1.** ingrātus: *an u mind* 1. animus, Cic Att 9, 26. **2.** mălĕ gratus · Ov. Her. 7, 27. **3** bĕnĕfĭcii immĕmor Ter Andr 1, 1, 17. **4.** immĕmor *u. Alphenus!* Alphene! Catull 27, 1. **5.** non obligātus beneficio: v. Cic Off 2, 20, 69 Phr. *to be utterly u*, nulla gratia teneri id. N. D. 1, 44, 124 v GRATEFUL, THANKLESS. **II.** *Unpleasant*: v. UNPLEASANT DISAGREEABLE.

**ungrounded:** v. GROUNDLESS

**ungrudgingly:** 1. laetus, lubens. Pl Trin. 4, 1, 2. **2.** non invītus Cic. Am 1, 4 v WILLINGLY, CHEERFULLY.

**unguarded:** **I.** *Not watched*: **1.** incustōdītus · *the u. fold*, incustoditum ovile, Ov. Trist 1, 5, 10. **2.** in liberis custodiis, Sall. Cat 47 **3** sōlūtus Join neglectus ac solutus, Liv. 25, 39 Phr. *he saw the walls u*, incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes B. G 7, 27. *the gates and rampart being quite u.*, quum statio nulla pro portis, neque in vallo custodiae essent, Liv. 25, 39 **II.** *Not watching*: **1.** incautus Virg Aen. 1, 350 *to attack men u. (off guard)*, incautos aggredi, Liv. 25, 38. **2.** sēcūrus. Join securus ac solutus, ib. 39 **3.** animo remissus: Caes. B C. 2, 14. **4.** imprūdens · Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94: v. UNPREPARED, CARELESS, UNPROTECTED.

**unguardedly:** tĕmĕre: Join: temere ac fortuito, Cic. Off 1, 29, 103: v RASHLY, HASTILY.

**unguent:** v. OINTMENT.

**unguided:** v. TO GUIDE.

**unhabitable:** v. UNINHABITABLE.

**unhallowed:** **1.** sacrĭlĕgus: *u. fires*, s igues, Tib. 3 5, 11. **2.** in-

cestus *to profane rites by an u crime*, incesto flagitio polluere ceremonias, Auct Dom. 40, 105 **3.** sācer. *u lust of gold*, auri sacra fames, Virg. Aen 3, 57 v. UNHOLY.

**unhand:** v. TO LOOSE, TO RELEASE

**unhandsome:** v. UGLY, UNGENEROUS, FOUL

**unhandy:** v. UNWIELDY, CLUMSY

**unhappily:** **I.** *With bad result* **1.** calāmitōse · Cic Off. 3, 29, 105 **2.** improspĕre Col 1, 1, 16 v. UNFORTUNATELY, UNLUCKILY. **II.** *Sadly* **1.** miserābilitĕr *the illustrious man dies not u*, non m. vir clarus emoritur, Cic Tusc 1, 40, 96 **2.** misĕre *to live happily or u* beate misereve vivere, id. Fin. 3, 15, 50 v SADLY, MISERALLY

**unhappiness:** v MISFORTUNE, MISERY.

**unhappy:** v. HAPPY, LUCKLESS, UNFORTUNATE, UNLUCKY, MISERABLE

**unhardened:** v TENDER, SOFT.

**unharmed:** v. UNHURT.

**unharmonious:** v INHARMONIOUS, DISCORDANT.

**unharness:** **I.** *Of animals* · **1.** solvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3 Virg Georg 2, 542. **2.** rĕsolvo *to u horses*, r equos, Ov Fast 4, 180 **3.** disjungo, xi, ctum, 3 (*unyoke*) *to u the beasts*, jumenta d, Cic Div 2, 36, 77 **4.** rĕlĭgo, 1 *Cybele u s* (*the lions*), C religet juga manu, Catull Atys, 83. **5.** rĕmitto, misi, missum, 3 *the beast u'd* (*unyoked*), nodo jugi remissus quadrupes, Petron Sat 89, 59 **6.** dūco, duxi, ductum, 3. poet, Hor. Od 3, 9, 18 **7.** helcium dimoveo Apul Met 9, p 222, Elm *u'd*, helcio absolutus, ib. p 227. **II.** *Take off armour:* v TO DISARM, TO UNDRESS, UNGIRD

**unhatched:** v TO HATCH

**unhealed:** Phr *the wound is still u*, vivit tacitum sub pectore vulnus, Virg Aen. 4, 67: *Dido, with u wound*, recens a vulnere Dido, ib 6, 450 v UNCURED, FRESH, TO HEAL.

**unhealthily:** insālūbrĭter. and expr. by *adj* : v UNHEALTHY.

**unhealthiness:** **I.** *Unhealthy condition* **1.** vālētūdo: *the season had tried the army with u*, exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B C 3, 2. Phr *extreme u*, tenuis aut nulla potius valetudo Cic Sen 11, 35. infirma atque aegra valetudo, id Brut 48, 180 totius valetudinis conquassatio et perturbatio, id Tusc 4, 13, 29 **2.** mala valetudo. *u of mind*, m v animi, id Tusc 4, 37, 80. **3.** invaletudo id Att. 7, 2. **4.** aegrĭtūdo id Tusc. 3, 13, 28 **5.** aegrōtātio ib 4, 13, 29 **6.** ad aegrotandum proclīvitas: ib. 12, 28 **7.** imbēcillĭtas corporis id Att 11, 6, 2 **8** infirmĭtas valetudinis id Fam. 7, 1 **9.** pestilentia *u. of enti ails* (in sacrifice), p. extorum, opp. to salubritas, id. Div. 1, 57, 131. **II.** *Condition causing ill-health* : **1.** intempĕries, ei, *f.*. *u. of atmosphere*, i. coeli, Liv. 8, 18. **2.** grāvĭtas *u of this climate*, hujus coeli g, Cic Att. 11, 22 **3.** pestilentia *land deserted on account of u*, propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70.

**unhealthy:** **I.** *Disposed to ill-health*: **1.** ad aegrotandum proclīvis · Cic. Tusc 4, 12, 28. **2.** invālĭdus *u. offspring* (of horses) i. nati, Virg Georg. 3, 128. Join i atque aeger, Suet Aug 13. **3.** infirmae vālētūdĭnis, or tĕnuis vālētūdĭnis: Cic. Brut. 48, 180: id. Sen. 11, 35. **4.** vālētūdĭne affectus: Cic. B C 1, 31. **5.** mălē vălidus. *an u. son*, filius m. v., Hor S. 2, 5, 45. **6.** male vivus (poet) Ov. A A 2, 660 **7.** morbōsus. *an u. slave*, servus morbosus, Cato R R 2, 7. Join morbosus et vitiosus, Varr R. R 2, 1, 21 **8.** valētūdĭnārius *an u flock*, v pecus, ib. 2, 1, 15 *to send remedies to an u. man*, valetudinario medicamenta mitto, Sen. Ben 1, 11, 6. **9.** *morbidus. the u. pars*, pars m., Lucr. 6, 1259 *u. bees*, apes m., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22. **10.** causārius (*an invalided soldier*) : c miles, Liv 6, 6 *the u parts*, causariae partes, Sen Ep. 68, 6. **11.** languens *an u multitude of country-folk*, l copia agricolarum, Lucr 6, 1258 **12.** languĭdus *an u tree*, l arbor, Pallad 3, 25, 4: v SICK, ILL **II.** *Causing ill-health ; unwholesome* **1.** insālubris Col. 1, 4, 2 **2** pestilens p ager, ib p annus, Cic Div 1, 57, 130 **3.** vĭtĭōsus *u. districts*, vitiosae regiones, Vitruv 5, 3. **4.** grāvis, e *u autumn*, g auctumnus, Hor S 2, 6, 19 Join gravis et pestilens, Cic Div 1, 57, 130, Fam 5, 16 **5** noxius (*injurious*) *u blasts from the sea*, afflatus maris noxii, Plin 17, 4, 24 **6.** nŏcīvus (*injurious to*) *u for cattle*, pecori n, id 20, 2, 6 **7.** nŏcens *the S wind u for men's bodies*, nocens corporibus Auster, Hor Od 2, 14, 13 *u blasts*, nocentes spiritus, Vitruv. 5 3 v. UNWHOLESOME, HURTFUL

**unheard:** **1.** inaudītus· *u and undefended*, l et indefensus, Tac A 2, 77 *the other side being u*, parte inaudita altera, Sen. Med 199 **2.** non auditus *strauss u before*, carmina non prius audita, Hor Od 3, 1, 2 Phr *to condemn a man u*, absentem condemnare, Cic. Verr 2, 17, 41 causa indicta damnare, ib 5, 42, 109 *whatever is said to me about you, I pass by u*, ad suadas mihi dicitur aures, Prop 2, 16, 13 v UNDEFENDED

—— **of:** inauditus Join inauditus aut novus, Cic de Or 1, 31, 137 Phr.. *such a thing was u. of before*, hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, Cic Cat 1, 7, 16· *he behaved with u. of cruelty after the victory*, post victoriam audito crudelior, Vell 2, 25 v UNKNOWN, TO HEAR, NEW, STRANGE

**unheated:** 1 nondum călĕfactus, or calfactus Ov. Ib 47. **2.** tĕpĭdus (*lukewarm*) Ov. Rem. 629 v COOL

**unheeded** (*part. adj.*). neglectus, incuriā praetermissus *to leave u*, negligere, incuriā praetermittere : v TO NEGLECT

**unheedful:** incūriōsus, immĕmor

**unheeding:** see also UNMINDFUL

**unhelmeted:** galeā expers, nudato capite (Virg Aen 12, 312)

**unheroic:** mollis, ignāvus, etc v. EFFEMINATE, COWARDLY

**unhesitating:** fidenti animo

**unhesitatingly:** Cic Tusc 1, 46, 110 cf. fidens animi, Virg Aen 2, 61 Also audacter v. BOLDLY, FEARLESSLY *I will answer u. (without raising difficulties)*, non haesitans respondebo, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 4.

**unhewn:** rūdis, e (*unwrought*): *u marble*, r marmor, Quint 2, 19, 3. (Caementum, usu. *pl*, and saxum caementicum, denote *rough stone and chips of stone from the quarry*, used both for building walls, and oftener, for filling up the interior of a structure, while the exterior was finished off with *dressed stone*, saxum quadratum). (Infabricatus occurs only Virg. Aen. 4, 400, and should not be used in prose.)

**unhinge:** only fig : *to u the mind*, perh animum resolvere ; animi nervos elidere (which phrases, however, correspond more closely to Eng. *unnerve*) · perh labefactare animum (*to shake, weaken, impair*). R and A. give animum de statu dejicere, certo de statu demovere (e Cic ); the sense of which is rather *to disconcert, deprive of self-possession*.

**unhistorical:** parum compertus (cf Sall. Cat 22); *historiā parum comprobatus ; fabulae commenticiae potius quam historiae naturam habens.

**unholiness:** impiĕtas. v. IMPIETY, WICKEDNESS

**unholy:** impius v. IMPIOUS, WICKED.

**unhoped for:** inspērātus (*unexpected*) · Cic. Join: insperatus et necopinus (necopinatus) Cic

**unhorse:** Phr : equo dejicere, Liv. 4, 19 Caes

**unhurt:** incŏlūmis, e : v. SAFE (II ).

**unhurtful:** innoxius v HARMLESS

**unicorn:** mōnŏcĕros, ōtis, *m.* Plin. 8, 21, 31 (*fabulous animal*) · later, called also, ūnĭcornus. Tert (Unicormis, e, occurs as *adj* in Plin)

**uniform** (*adj*) **1.** aequābĭlis, e (*even*) · *a sure and u motion*, motus certus et aeq , Cic. N. D 2, 9, 23 (*animals have*) *greater and more u health*, virium major et aequabilior firmitas, Sen Ep. 74, 15. **2.** expr. by tĕnor, ōris (*uninterrupted course*) · *u and unbroken course of law*, unus et perpetuus t juris, Liv 35, 16 *to keep on a u (undeviating) course*, tenorem servare, Virg. Aen. 10, 340 see also UNIFORMLY (Uniformis occurs, Tac Or 32, simplex et uniformis, but not in present sense.) **3** sometimes trālātīcius or translāticius (*usual, customary*) v ROUTINE (*adj*) See also MONOTONOUS

**uniform** (*subs*) perh *ornatus (vestitus, habitus) militaris

**uniformity:** **1.** aequābĭlĭtas *u. of motion*, aeq motus, Cic N D 2, 5, 15 *u of style*, aeq dicendi, id Or 16, 53 **2.** sometimes tĕnor (*uninterrupted course*). Cic. v UNIFORM, *adj* See also MONOTONY. Phr *the Act of U.*, *lex de una eademque religionum norma regulaque constituenda

**uniformly:** **1.** aequābĭlĭter · Sall. C 2 : Tac **2.** uno tenore : Cic. Or. 6, 21 (*of style*)

**unilateral:** *unĭlātĕrius (perh as *t t*) ot, unum latus habens

**unimaginable:** *quod animo fingi non potest v. TO IMAGINE.

**unimpaired:** **1.** integer (lit *not touched*. hence, *not broken in upon or wasted*) · Caes Cic. **2.** intactus (sim in meaning but less freq ). *with strength u*, 1 viribus, Curt. 9, 7, *med.* Join integer intactusque, Liv **3.** incŏlūmis, e (*uninjured*) v. SAFE (II)

——, **to be:** vigeo, ui, 2 (*to be in full vigour*) · *my mind at all events is u*, animo duntaxat vigemus, Cic Att. 4, 3 so, animus valet, Sall Cat 20.

**unimpassioned:** lentus *the u Menelaus*, l Menelaus, Ov Her 16 (17), 249 *an u. girl*, l puella, Tib. See also QUIET, SEDATE, INDIFFERENT.

**unimpeachable:** **1.** sanctus, sanctissimus (*free from blemish or fault*) v IRREPROACHABLE **2.** lōcuples (of a witness *of good authority*). v TRUSTWORTHY. See also SPOTLESS

**unimportant:** lĕvis, parvi (nullius) momenti v. TRIFLING, INSIGNIFICANT.

**unimposing:** specie parum magnifica ; quod oculos specie non capit v IMPOSING

**uninfluenced:** ultro. v. SPONTANEOUSLY.

**uninformed:** v. IGNORANT.

**uninhabitable:** inhābĭtābĭlis, e: Cic N D 1, 10, 24 (Later used = habitabilis, from inhabito) Also, non habitabilis non habitabile frigus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51 Phr *to be altogether u.*, omni cultu vacare, Cic. Tusc 1, 20, 45.

**uninhabited:** **1.** dēsertus (*not inhabited or frequented by men*): opp. frequens, Quint. 5, 10, 37 Cic v SOLITARY (II, 2). **2.** usu better expr. by circumĭ, *e. g*, cultorum egens, Liv. (Q.); cultoribus inanis, Sall. (Q.); omni cultu vacans, Cic N D. 1, 20, 45. Phr.. *u. regions*, solitudines: v. DESERT, *subs.*

**uninitiated:** prōfānus (*not consecrated*) Virg Aen. 6, 258 Used fig : *u. in learning*, literarum p., opp. doctrinā imitati, Macr. S S. 1, 18, *init.* Or without a figure, rudis, ignarus ; and by change of fig , peregrinus, hospes. v. IGNORANT, UNACQUAINTED WITH, etc.

**uninjured:** incŏlūmis, salvus. v. SAFE (II.).

**uninspired:** nullo divino afflatu instinctus; *non inspiratus (very late) v. TO INSPIRE. Sometimes humanus opp divinus, may be precise enough.

**uninstructed:** rūdis, e (with *gen.*) v. UNACQUAINTED. See also IGNORANT.

**unintelligent**: tardus; ingenio parum acuto v INTELLIGENT

**unintelligible**: obscūrus *u language*, o lingua, Lucr. 1, 640 strengthened, obscurius et caecus, Cic. Agr 2, 14, 36: v OBSCURE. Or expr. by circuml: non apertus ad intelligendum; quod mens humana capere non potest, Kr (e Cic). *to say what is u*, quod nemo intelligat dicere, Cic. Ph. 3, 9, 22.

**unintelligibly**: obscūrē; ita ut nemo intelligat v preced. art

**unintentional**: non (haud) cogitatus *s* meditatus v. PREMEDITATED. Phr. *to be guilty of an u omission*, aliquem (aliquid) imprudentem praeterire, Cic.. v foll art.

**unintentionally**: **1.** expr. by imprūdens *I did (it) u*, imprudens feci, Ter. Hec 5, 4, 40: Cic (Imprudenter in this sense is doubtful in Cic Inv 1, 30, 46, Nobbe reads qui imprudentes [not -ter] laeserunt) **2.** by insciens v IGNORANTLY (1) **3.** per imprudentiam Cic Veri. 2, 2, 23, 57 See also ACCIDENTALLY

**uninterested**: v DISINTERESTED

**uninteresting**: frigidus (*flat and lifeless*), aridus, jējūnus (*dry, pithless*), injūcundus, etc Or by phr. quod legentis (audientis) animum non tenet v. INTERESTING.

**unintermitting**: assiduus; quod nulla intermissione fit: v INCESSANT.

**uninterruptedly**: sine [ulla] intermissione v INCESSANTLY.

**uninterrupted**: **1.** perpetuus (*running on without a break*) *u. ranges (of mountains)*, p juga, Plin 3, 5, 7 *u lines of fortification*, p munitiones, Caes. B C 3, 44: Cic **2.** continuus (*of things following close upon one another, without an interval*) *u waves*, c bella, Liv 10, 31: *u toil*, c. labor, Quint 1, 3, 8 also quite like perpetuus (*one*) *u bone (instead of teeth)*, c os, Plin 7, 16, 15 **3.** continens, ntis (like preced) *u toil*, c. [omnium dierum] labor, Caes B C 3, 63. Liv **4.** assiduus v INCESSANT

**uninterruptedly**: continenter. Caes B G 3, 5 See also INCESSANTLY Also continuus (*adj.*) may serve, acc. to L G § 343 cf Liv 10, 31

**uninured**: insuētus (with *gen*): Caes B G 7, 30 also less freq foll by *abl.* or ad and *acc* v UNACCUSTOMED

**uninvited**: invocātus Nep Cim 4.

**uniniting**: insuāvis, injūcundus v. UNPLEASANT.

**union**: **I.** *Act of joining* **1.** consociātio *u of family (by marriage)*, c gentis, Liv 40, 5 Cic So expr by *part* of consocio *a constitution formed by the u of these (Jonia)*, delecta ex his et consociata reipublicae forma, Tac A 4, 33 *by the u of these*, quibus consociatis v TO UNITE **2.** junctio, conjunctio (expressing less than preced and denoting *contact*): Cic. **3.** in Lucr. concilium. Lucr 1, 485. Also, *abl* only, concīliātus, ūs id Phl. *formed by the u of a number of things*, concretus ex pluribus naturis, Cic N. D 3, 14

**II.** *Agreement* consensus, ūs: consensio. Cic v. UNANIMITY. **III.** *States united* concilium, civitates foederatae (foederis junctae) v LEAGUE. See also SOCIETY **IV.** *Marriage*. mātrimonium v. MARRIAGE

**unionist**: *qui civitatem (civitates) sejungi s. dirumpi prohibet

**unique**: ūnicus, singulāris: v. SINGULAR, UNPARALLELED.

**unisexual**: *uno sexu praeditus

**unison**: Phr. *to sing in u.*, *una voce concinere.

**unit**: **1.** mōnas, ādis, *f.*: cf. Macr. S S 1, 6, *ad unit*, unum autem quod μονας, id est, unitas dicitur.... and a little further on, haec monas. .. (in Latin letters). **2.** ūnio, ōnis, *m.* · Tert.

**unitarian**: *ūnitārius: as theol. t t

**unitarianism**: *unitariorum (qui dicuntur) ratio.

**unite**: **I.** Trans. **1.** consŏcio, 1 *to u. their shade (of trees)*, c. umbram, Hor Od 2, 3, 10 *you were never so heartily u'd with the senate*, nunquam tam vehementer consociati cum senatu fuistis, Cic Ph 4, 5, 12 Liv. Less strong, sŏcio, 1 *to u oneself to any one by the nuptial tie*, se alicui vinclo jugali s, Virg **2.** jungo, conjungo, 3. v. TO JOIN. **3.** concilio, 1 (late in this sense) Lucr.. Plin **4.** connecto, xui, xum, 3 *to u (rivers) by a trench*, facta inter utrumque fossa c., Tac v TO CONNECT. **II.** Intrans. *to grow together, form into one* · **1.** cŏeo, 4, *vi. an artery when cut does not u*, arteria incisa non c, Cels 2, 10 strengthened, in unum coire, Liv 6, 3, *med.*; coire in unum globum, and, in unitatem c, Cels. 4, 19, *ad fin* **2.** cōālesco, ălui, 3 (*gradually*): *the eyelid when severed by a wound does not unite*, (cilium) vulnere diductum non c, Plin 11, 37, 57 Esp in fig sense *to u easily (of nations)*, facile c, Sall Cat 6 more fully, in populi unius corpus c, Liv 1, 8, *init* and where *union of purpose* is meant, in hunc consensum c, Tac H 2, 37 **3.** expr. by *pass reft* of consŏcio, 1 v *supr* (I) **4.** consentio, conjūro v TO AGREE, CONSPIRE

**united** (*part adj*) consŏciātus, sōcius: v. TO UNITE, and ALLIED.

**uniter**· expr. by verb v. TO UNITE.

**unity**: **I.** *Oneness*. ūnĭtas Gell Serr. eccl Or expr. by unus *they teach the u. of God*, *Deum unum esse, Dei naturam unam simplicemque esse docent. **II.** *Agreement*: **1.** consensus, consensio v. AGREEMENT, UNANIMITY **2.** concordia v. CONCORD (Unitas only in connection with consensus Sen V B 8, *extr*) **III.** *In a work of art* expr by ūnus *let your theme be what you please, only let there be a u. about it*, sit quodvis simplex duntaxat et unum, Hor A P 23 *there is a wonderful u about the Iliad*, *mirabiliter Iliadis membra quasi unum corpus efficiunt *both poems bear the stamp of u*, *unius continuaeque poesis speciem utrumque carmen prae se fert, Bauml. pref Hom p XIX.

**universal**: **1.** ūnīversus *hatred so intense and so u*, odium tantum ac tam u, Cic Pis 27, 65 (a rare use) more freq expr by *gen pl* · e. g *the individual and the u good [good of all]*, unuscujusque et universorum utilitas, id Off 3, 6, *init*. So may be used cunctorum, omnium v ALL. **2.** communis, e (*shared by all*) *the u good*, c. [omnium] utilitas, Cic Off 3, 12, 52.

3. only in tech. lang, ūnīversālis, e *u precepts*, u praecepta, Quint 2, 13, 14 (where the word is introduced with an apology to represent Gr. καθολικός): M L See also GENERAL

**universalist**: *qui docet fore ut universum hominum genus salventur

**universality**: perh. communĭtas or expr by phr.: *they teach the u. of the Gospel*, *Evangelium universi hominum generis commune ac proprium esse docent

**universally**: **I.** *With extension to the whole, not individually* in universum, universe, generatim v GENERALLY. **II.** *Without exception* expr. by ūnīversus, cunctus, omnis *to believe that men are u depraved*, *universum hominum genus corruptum ac depravatum esse *u celebrated*, *omnibus notissimus; per totum orbem terrarum celeberrimus *to be u detested*, *omnibus odio esse.

**universe**: **1.** mundus (Gk. κόσμος· *the u as exhibiting order and system*). Cic *pass.*: Plin **2.** ūnīversum but best not used in *nom the creator of the u.*, universi genitor, Col. 3, 10, *med.* Cic N D. 1, 43, 120 (in eodem universo). **3.** ūnīversĭtas (*the totality*) more fully, u. rerum, Cic N. D. 1, 43, 120· but simply universitas, id. Tim. 2 (but immediately afterwards the word mundus is used, and continues to be so used)

**university**: ăcădēmia Stat Cantab.: Kr. (Kr. also allows universitas, but this is questionable) *To be at the u*, *versari inter dives academiae, Kr.

**univocal**: ūnīvŏcus Mart Cap.

**unjust**: **1.** injustus Cic. Liv. *To enter on an u. war with . . .*, arma injusta inferre, Liv. 7. 29 **2.** ĭnīquus (*unfair, on grounds of common equity* a meaning which often passes into that of *unfavourable, hostile*) v UNFAIR **3.** injūriōsus (*actively working harm and wrong to any one*), also, in same sense, injurius. *they are u (guilty of a wrong) towards their own kindred*, injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic Off 1, 14, 44 Phr. *to make an u decree*, injuste, inique decernere (v UNJUSTLY) *to do what is u* (or *unlawful*), contra jus facere aliquid, Cic Caec. 1, 2

**unjustifiable**: quod contra jus fit; quod nihil excusationis habet v INEXCUSABLE

**unjustly**: **1.** injustē Cic Join male et injuste [facere], Nep **2.** ĭnīquē (*unfairly*)· opp jure, Liv 39, 48 Cic. **3.** per injuriam (*an unjust manner*): Cic Verr 3, 97, 226 and, with somewhat diff sense, injuriā (*without good reason or justification*), id Cat 1, 7, 17 **4.** injūriōsē (*wrongfully*) Cic **5.** contra jus (esp with ref. to *the law*): Cic Caec, *init*

**unkempt**: incomtus: Hor.

**unkind**, **1.** ĭnhūmānus (stronger than Eng *wanting in refinement and courtesy, churlish*) *a most u (brutal) man*, homo inhumanissimus, Ter Ph 3, 2, 25 Cic **2.** incommŏdus (*disagreeable*)· *with not even an u word*, ne voce quidem i., Liv 3, 14, *fin* **3.** difficilis, e (*hard to please or prevail upon*) *a parent u to his children*, parens in liberos d, Att in Cic N D 3, 29, 74 (*Penelope*) *u to suitors*, d procis, Hor. Od 3, 10, 11 **4.** illĭbĕrālis, e (*unhandsome*) Cic Fam 13, 1, *fin* 5 expr by cōnīus, bēnignus, officiōsus, with haud, parum, non v KIND (Inofficiosus, *disobliging* Cic Att 13, 27) For *u soil*, v UNKINDLY, *adv*

**unkindly** (*adv*) ĭnhūmānē (rather stronger than Eng) Cic Off 3, 6, 30 also, parum cōmĭter (*with lack of courtesy* v KINDLY); illĭbĕrālĭter (*unhandsomely*) Ter Ad 4, 5, 30; dūrus, ferreus (v HARD-HEARTED) Phr *nature has dealt u. with one*, natura cum aliquo maligne egit, Sen. Ep 44, *init*.

**unkindly** (*adj*) esp of soil mălignus Virg G. 2, 179 Plin min *The u. fates*, Parcae inīquae, Hor Od 2, 6, 9

**unkindness**: ĭnhūmānĭtas (*incivility, churlishness* oft. in much stronger sense than Eng) Cic de Or 1, 22, 99 Phr. *to act with great u towards any one*, *parum comem (benignum) se in aliquem praebere; admodum inhumane se gerere v UNKIND, UNKINDLY

**unkingly**: *quod regem parum (haud) decet.

**unknowingly**: imprūdens v IGNORANTLY.

**unknown** (*part adj*)· **1.** ignōtus (*generous wine of u date*, nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, Lucan 4, 379. *altogether u*, ignotissimus, Cic Fl 17, 40 **2.** ignārus (usu in *act.* sense, but found also *pass*, not in Cic). *an u tongue*, ignara lingua, Sall J. 18 Tac. Ov **3.** incognĭtus (*not ascertained, on which one has no information*)· *to take things u. (unproved) for known (ascertained)*, incognita pro cognitis habere, Cic Off 1, 6, 18: *all which particulars (concerning the geography of Britain) were u to the Gauls*, quae omnia Gallis i. erant, Caes B G. 4, 20 (i e *the Gauls had not informed themselves about them*): Suet **4.** nescius (rare in *pass.* sense): Pl. Tac. **5.** pārum compertus (*not authenticated*): cf. Sall Cat 22 Phr · *it is u.*, parum constat, haud satis constat. cf Cic. Fam. 13, 1, *init* · *u. to his wife*, clam uxorem, uxore, Pl. Caes (v KNOWLEDGE, Phr.): also imprudente aliquo or -qua; Cic R. Am. 8, 21.

**unlaboured**: Phr. *a plain and u. style*, purus sermo et dissimilis curae, Quint. 8, 3, 14 (R and A) also, minime arcessitus s. elaboratus cf Quint 12, 10, 40

**unlace**: perh. solvo, 3 v. TO LOOSEN

**unlade**: v. UNLOAD

**unladylike**: illibērālis; *quod liberam mulierem haud decet.

**unlamented**. *nemini ploratus; quem nemo luget v TO MOURN Also poet, illacrimabilis Hor. Od 4, 9, 26

**unlawful**: 1. with verb *to be*, fas, with some negative word; nēfas with ref to *divine or natural law* · *they think it to be u. to taste*..., gustare... fas non putant, Caes B G 5, 12 so, neque fas existimant, ib. 6, 14 *in an u. manner*, contra quam fas erat, Cic Clu. 5, 12 So, *it is u.*, nefas est Cic Caes. And after a *prep*, per [omne] fas ac nefas (*by lawful or u. means*), Liv 6, 14, *med* 2 expr. by contra jus, contra legem (with ref to *state law*) *to act in an u. manner*, contra jus facere, Cic Caes, *mut* v UNLAWFULLY 3. expr. *it is u.*, by licet, with negative foll by *dat* or absol *it is u. for any one to lead an army against his country*, nemini licet exercitum contra patriam ducere, Cic Ph 13, 6, 14 v. LAWFUL, TO BE. 4. vētītus (*forbidden*) v. TO FORBID. 5. inconcessus (late) Virg Aen. 1, 651 (: hymenaei) 6. illicītus (cf. *sup* 3 rare) *u love*, : amor, Tac A 12, 5 Val Fl 7. with ref to *legal business u days*, dies nefasti, Liv 1, 19, *extr* (Non legitimus = *not prescribed by law, not in such form as the law specifies and directs*). See also UNJUST, WICKED

**unlawfully**: contra legem (leges), opp ex lege (legibus) Cic de Or. 3, 19, 70. So, contra fas, jus, contra fas jusque, etc. v. preced art

**unlawfulness**: expr. by contra legem, etc.: v. UNLAWFUL

**unlearn**: dēdisco, dĭdĭci, 3. foll by direct *acc.* and by *inf*: Cic. cf TO LEARN.

**unlearned** (*adj.*): 1. indoctus (*uneducated and ill informed*). Join indocti imperitique, Cic. Part 26, 92; opp (homines) bene instituti (*the well-educated*) · *u. and boorish*, : et agreste [hominum genus], ib. 25, 90. 2. impērītus (*without experience or training*). (*the public assembly*) *which consists of the most u.*, quae ex imperitissimis constat, Cic. Am 25, 95 Join imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique, id Fl 7, 16 3. ērudītus (rare) Cic Fin 1, 21, 72 4. illitterātus (acc to Sen denoting one *not completely uneducated but with little learning*, ad litteras altiores non perductus, de Ben. 5, 13, 4): *not u.* (*not unacquainted with letters*), non :., Cic de Or 2, 6, 25. 5. rūdis, e (*unacquainted with* with *gen* or *abl*, often with *prep*) *u. in Greek literature*, Graecarum litterarum r, Cic Off. *init.* · deemed by *abl.* studiis, Vell 2, 73 *u in civil law*, r. in jure civili, Cic de Or. 1, 10, 40: cf. *supr.* (2) 6. expr by litterae, with some negative *altogether u.*, litterarum omnino rudis, imperitus, peregrinus atque hospes (v. UNACQUAINTED, IGNORANT, also STRANGER) *quite u.*, *ne minimum quidem litteris imbutus; qui ne primoribus quidem labris litteras gustavit v LEARNED.

**unlearnedly**: 1. indoctē, Cic. Vell. 2. impērītē · v UNSKILFULLY.

**unleavened**: sine fermento, Cels 2, 24 infermentātus (late) Paul Nol.. Wahl in Lex, *non fermentatus, nullo fermento factus (panis). (Vulg. Lev ii. 4, has panes absque fermento; and Marc. xiv. 1, in speaking of *the festival*, ἀζύμα, orum = Gk. ἄζυμα, ων)

**unless**: nīsi, conti nī: constr same as si, being used with *indic* where a thing is assumed to be so, and with *subj.* where probability or possibility are concerned (v. IF) · [*I report to you good news and true*], *u my parents in vain instructe.*' *me in the art of augury*, ni frustra augurium docuere parentes, Virg Aen 1, 392 Cic. *u it were so, she would have left the house*, quod nisi esset, domum reliquisset, Cic Clu 66, 189 *u the Etesian winds delay me, I shall speedily see you*, nisi quid me Etesiae morabuntur, celeriter vos videbo, id Fam 2, 15, *extr.* [N.B—(1) when the apodosis is expr by *fut indic*, as in last ex, the protasis is also in *fut indic* (2) when si non occurs, the word si is alone the hypothetical conjunction, the non attaching itself to a single word in the sentence. cf Cic Ph 12, 8, 21, doleem si non potero frangere [*if I am unable to crush it*], occultabo (III) si is sometimes repeated after nisi this is esp the case where si quis occurs cf Cic Fam 14, 2, noli putare me ad quenquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit (here is perhaps an ellipsis *u I do so, if* or *when some one, etc*) Sall (IV) note the nonical use of nisi forte, *u perchance*, with *indic* · *u perchance I am mistaken*, nisi forte animus me fallit, Sall. 20 *fin.* Cic Also, nisi vero, *u indeed*: Cic. Mil 3, 8]

**unlettered**: illitterātus · v. UNLEARNED

**unlicensed**: I. *Not under state permission, free* (Milt) liber v. FREE

II. *Not having a regular license* *nulla per literas potestate data: v. LICENSE

**unlike**: 1. dissīmĭlis, e (foll by *gen* or *dat* of noun or pron, by atque or ac before *inf* or clause; and by inter to express *mutual unlikeness*) *very u Q Crassus (in life)*, Q Crassi dissimillimus, Cic Br 81, *in nothing so u. as Cotta to Sulpicius*, nihil tam d quam Cotta Sulpicio, ib 56, *init u one another*, d inter se, ib. *it is not u going to*, quod est non d atque ire . , id Att 2, 3 Rather different is the use of et cf. id Ph 2, 24, 59, d est militum causa et tua (= this *and* that are u. each other) 2 dispar, pāris (*not matching* with *dat* or *gen*) v DIFFERENT. 3. diversus, opp par, Tac A. 14, 19; opp similis, Quint Join diversus ac dissimilis, Cic Inv 1, 23, 33 4. ālius v DIFFERENT See also TO DIFFER

**unlikelihood**: v IMPROBABILITY

**unlikely**: parum veri similis v. IMPROBABLE.

**unlimber**: perh. expēdio, 4 (*to extricate, disengage*)

**unlimited**: infinītus, immensus v INFINITE. Phr: *u. capital*, *copiarum (facultatum) quantumvis *u power*, *imperium cujus modus constitutus est nullus: or simply, infinitum imperium, Cic Verr 3, 91, 213; infinita potestas, id Agr. 2, 13, 33 *u. (insatiable) lusts*, profundae libidines, id Pis 21, *init*

**unload**: 1. exŏnĕro, 1: *to u a ship*, navim ex, Pl. St 4, 1, 26 Plin (In this sense, dēcŏnĕro, 1, occurs in Amm., and is used fig by Cic Div Verr. 14, 46) 2. expōno, pŏsŭi, ītum, 3 (*to set goods ashore*) *to u grain*, frumentum ex., Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51. Phr *to u baggage cattle*, deponere onera jumentis. Caes B. C 1, 80. (Exinanire navem, Cic. Verr 5, 25, *fin*, is *robbery*, not mere *u ing.*)

**unloading**: exŏnĕrātio (mercis) Ulp Usu better expr. by verb *to put into port for the purpose of u.*, *exponendarum mercium appelli v. TO UNLOAD.

**unlock**: 1. rēsĕro, 1 (*to draw a bolt or bar*): *to u. a gate*, januam r., Ov F. 2, 455 Virg. Plin. Fig. *the breeze of Favonius u'd*, reserata aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11: Cic 2. reclūdo, si, sum, 3 (*to throw open what has been closed*) · Virg.. Ov. Fig: *to u. secrets*, operta r, Hor. Ep 1, 5, 16

**unlooked for**: inspērātus, inexspectātus. v. UNEXPECTED.

**unloose**: solvo, exsolvo, 3· v. TO LOOSEN.

**unlovely**: 1. inămābĭlis, e · Virg Aen. 6, 438 Ov.· Sen. 2. ināmoenus (*to the eye*): Ov.. Stat. See also DISAGREEABLE.

**unluckily**: 1. infēlīcĭter Ter. Liv. 2. mālā āvi (poet) Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5 (*with ill omen*). 3. sĕcus (*otherwise than could have been wished*: *badly*) *to turn out u.*, s. cedere, procedere, Sall

**unluckiness**: infēlīcĭtas (rare) Ter *Oh, my u!* (heu) me infelicem: v. UNLUCKY.

**unlucky**: 1. infēlix: v. UNFORTUNATE 2. iniaustus · v INAUSPICIOUS 3. laevus (*left-handed, unfavourable, bad*). *at an u time*, : tempore, Hor S 2, 4, 4 · Virg (But also used in good sense, with ref. to sunrise, as the augurs looked South Liv Virg) 4. sinister (which like laevus has two senses) *with u. omens*, s avious (auspicious), Ov H. 2, 115 Val Max Phr. *an u day*, dies ater, Liv 22, 10 also, dies nefastus (strictly, *a day on which legal business could not lawfully be done*, also in gen. sense, *unlucky*): Hor Od. 2, 13, 1: Suet See also ILL-OMENED

**unmaidenly**: *quod puellam (virginem), haud decet

**unmaimed**: incŏlūmis, intĕger. v UNHURT

**unmalleable**: expr. by malleis tenuari non posse, malleis non obsequi. v MALLEABLE

**unman**: I. *To deprive of the organ of virility* 1. ēvīro, 1, (rare) Cat 63, 17. Varr in Non. 2. excīdo, ex-cĕco, castro. v TO CASTRATE, GELD Phr · virilitatem alicui adimere, Tac A. 6, 31 (ademptae virilitatis homo) II. *To weaken or paralyse with fear or other emotion* · 1. dēbīlito, 1 *pain threatens to u us*, (dolor) fortitudinem se debilitaturum minatur, Cic Tusc 5, 27, 76. *do not u me by grief and fear*, nolite animum d luctu (ac) metu, Cic. Planc *fin grief u s me and stops my utterance*, me dolor d, ineluditque vocem, id Mil., *fin* 2. ēnervo, 1 (as it were, *to take away the sinews or rob them of strength*) more precisely, enervare vires, Hor Epod 8, 2 Cic Fig *the lute u s the mind*, e animos citharae, Ov R Am 753. 3 percello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (*to strike with a sudden shock*, esp of *fear*). Cic Verr. 3, 57, *fin* Val Fl 4. infringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*to break, impair*). Liv. 38, 16 (: animos).

**unmanageable**: 1. intractābĭlis, e (*difficult to deal with*) · (*a man*) *of an u and surly disposition*, naturâ intractabilior et morosior, Gell 18, 7, *init* Sen Virg. (who has it = *invincible*). 2. asper, ĕra, ĕrum (*wild, fierce*) (*a horse*) *u to the brute*, a. frena pati, Sil Col 3. contūmax (esp of animas, *stubborn*) Col 6, 2, *med an u syllable* (*in verse*), c. syllaba, Mart 9, 12 4. inhābĭlis, e (of things *without life; unwieldy*) *a ship of almost u. size*, navis : prope magnitudinis, Liv 33, 30, *med* v UNWIELDY 5. expr by impātiens (*not submitting to*. with *gen*). (*a person*) *of u. temper*, impatiens irae, Liv. 5, 37 *a ship that has become u.*, navis : gubernaculi, Curt 9, 4, *med. an u horse*, *irenorum i equus 6. impŏtens (*ungovernable* · esp with ref. to *the passions*): v UNGOVERNABLE (N B.—Impotens regendi [R and A] in Liv. 35, 11, refers to *the rider*, not *his steed, unable to manage a horse*) 7. by circuml, qui regi [tractari] non potest: v. TO MANAGE.

**unmanageably**: *ita ut [equus, etc], regi nequeat.

**unmanly**: 1. mollis, e (*soft, effeminate*) *u plaints*, m querelae, Hor Od. 2, 9, 17 Cic. Join [philosophus] tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, Cic de Or. 1, 52, *fin.* 2. non viro dignus Cic. Or 36, 130 (ornatus) See also EFFEMINATE.

**unmannerly**: agrestis, inurbānus v. RUDE Also inhumanus, which however usu. expresses more than Eng.

**unmanufactured**: rūdis, e v. UNWROUGHT.

**unmarriageable**: haud nubilis, haud matura viro v. MARRIAGEABLE

**unmarried**: caelebs, lībis (used of *both sexes*): (*the censors*) *are to prevent people remaining u.*, coelibes esse prohibento, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7 *u life*, c vita, Hor [rare constr] · *the u state*, caelibatus, ūs Sen. Suet. *u. women*, virgines v MAIDEN.

**unmask**: I. Lit: Phr *to u. a person*, personam alicui detrahere, Mart 3, 43, 4 *to u oneself*, personam ponere (v. TO LAY ASIDE) in war, *to u a battery*, perh *tormenta aperire* II. Fig.: *to reveal any one's real character*. perh nudare, detegere, aperire (alicuius mentem, ingenium, voluntatem, consilia, mores) v. TO DISCLOSE, REVEAL. Also, [quasi, tanquam] personam detrahere cf. *supr.* (1): the example from Mart being not exactly lit. Phr. *now I have you perfectly u.'d*, jam . aliquando evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic de Or 2, 86, *init* (Kr).

**unmatched**: ūnicus, singulāris: v. UNPARALLELED

**unmeaning**: Phr *u words*, *voces quibus nullus subest sensus, quae sensu carent also, nugae (v NONSENSE); or, voces absurdae, manes, nugatoriae v. ABSURD, EMPTY, etc.

**unmeaningly**: perh. absurdē v. ABSURDLY.

**unmeasurable**: immensus: v. IMMEASURABLE.

**unmeet**: v. UNFIT.

**unmeetly**: v. UNFITLY.

**unmelodious**: strīdūlus; parum cănōrus. v. HARSH, MELODIOUS.

**unmerchantable**: Phr.. *u. goods*, *merces nequam, nullius pretii, quales nemo mercari velit

**unmerciful**: 1. immīsĕrīcors, rdis (*without compassion*): rare Cic. Join: immisericors atque inexorabilis, Gell. 2. inclēmens, ntis (*severe*) *most u. (tyrant)*, inclementissimus, Macr S S 1, 10, *fin*.. Liv. 3 immītis, e (*harsh, cruel, inexorable*) *the u Achilles*, i. Achilles, Virg Aen 1, 29 *u slaughter (indiscriminate)*, i caedes, Liv. 4, 59 Suet 4. dūrus, ferreus v. HARD-HEARTED. 5. inexōrābilis, e: v INEXORABLE

**unmercifully**: 1. immīsĕrĭcorditer (rare) Ter 2. inclēmenter · Liv.. Ter. 3. dūrē (*harshly, sternly*) · Caes.: Cic. (For syn, v *adj*)

**unmercifulness**: inclēmentia v SEVERITY. (Or expr. by *adj* v UNMERCIFUL.)

**unmerited**: immĕrĭtus Liv Ov.

**unmindful**: 1. immĕmor, ŏris (*not thinking of* with *gen*) Cic Hor 2. incūriōsus (*indifferent to* with *gen.*) *u. of fame*, i. famae, Tac H. 1, 49: Suet. 3. sēcūrus v. HEEDLESS. *To be u*, (1) neglĭgo, exi, ectum, 3 foll by *acc* of direct obj *to be u of danger*, periculum n., Cic Fam 14, 4 Caes rarely by *inf* · *to be u of committing a crime*, n. fraudem committere, Hor Od. 1, 28, 30 (2) dēsum, *irr* (*to be wanting in regard for*, with *dat*) · *do not be u. of your own interest*, ne tibi desis, Cic R Am 36, 104 *he would not be u. of his duty to the state*, se reip. non defuturum, Caes B C. *init*.

**unmindfulness**: incūria v. NEGLECT.

**unmistakable**: certissimus v. CERTAIN. Also dūbius, with negative: cf Virg Aen 2, 171, nec dubius .... monstris. Phr. *most u. omens*, vel argutissima exta, Cic Div. 2, 12, *fin*

**unmistakably**: ăpertē, perspicuē, certissimis indiciis, etc. v. EVIDENTLY. See also UNDOUBTEDLY.

**unmitigated**: perh mĕrus (lit *undiluted*). *u. atrocities*, m. scelera, Cic. Att. 9, 12, *extr.*: so, ib. 9, 13, *extr*, merum bellum *u lies*, *m. mendacia. Phr. *the war was being waged with u. cruelty on both sides*, *utrimque bellum tanta quanta maxima potest esse crudelitate gerebatur. *ab utrisque bellum atrociter gerebatur, nulla earum rerum quas victorum saevitia fert omissa

**unmixed**: 1. mĕrus (*of wine*): Varr Ov. Esp as *neut subs* merum (*u wine*) Virg: Ov. v WINE 2. sincērus v GENUINE, UNADULTERATED 3. simplex (*not compounded*): v SIMPLE.

**unmodified**: immūtātus: Cic

**unmoor**: Phr *to u a vessel*, navem solvere: v. TO WEIGH (anchor)

**unmourned**: v. UNLAMENTED

**unmoved**: 1. immōtus (both lit and fig) (*the tree*) *remains u*, immota manet, Virg G 2, 293 Ov so to denote *steadfastness of purpose*, mens i manet, id Aen 4, 449. (But not of mere *freedom from emotion*.) In same senses, immōbilis · v. IMMOVABLE 2. expr by verb *to be u* (*by tears, etc*), non moveri, commoveri, ad misericordiam adduci; nullis precibus flecti v TO MOVE (II), PREVAIL UPON. Phr. (*to behold anything*) *u*, siccis oculis, Hor Od. 1, 3, 18: *sine lacrimis

**unmusical**: strīdŭlus (*harsh, grating, squeaking*) Ov Sen. Or by negative haud (parum) canorus: v MUSICAL

**unmutilated**: integer v. ENTIRE.

**unmuzzle**: perh *fiscellam [de canis ore] refigere v MUZZLE

**unnatural**: I. *Out of the course of nature* · monstruōsus, monstrōsus: *u. lusts*, m libidines, Suet. Cal. 16 (characterized by Cic Tusc 5, 33, 93, more delicately as, voluptates quae ne naturam quidem attingunt) · v MONSTROUS Or expr by phr. · *what is u*, quod contra [praeter] naturam est; quod naturae [legibus] repugnat · *u phenomena*, prodigia, portenta v PRODIGY. II. *Wanting in natural affection*: nearest word, impius *u spouses*, impiae [sponsae], Hor Od 3, 11, 31 (of the *Danaides who slew their husbands*). cf Quint 8, 6, 30, impium dixerunt pro parricida the *sup* occurs Mart Dig. 28, 5, 48, impiissimus filius III. *Affected* affectātus, cōactus, ascītus (rare), arcessītus v. AFFECTED, FORCED, FAR-FETCHED

**unnaturally**: contra or praeter naturam (v CONTRARY TO); non convenienter naturae (v NATURALLY); ita ut natura repugnet (v. UNNATURAL).

**unnavigable**: innāvigābilis · Liv Or by phr, navium haud capax *s patiens v NAVIGABLE

**unnecessarily**: Phr. *u large*, major quam opus est, quam necesse est (v NECESSARY). sometimes the comparalone may suffice: *to be u long in telling a story*, aliquid longius circumducere, Quint 10, 2, 17: *as they tarried u long on the way*, *quum diutius in itinere morarentur. Also nimis will often serve v TOO

**unnecessary**: 1. non (haud, minime) necessārius Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 93. 2 supervăcāneus v SUPERFLUOUS Phr. *u pleasures*, voluptates quae necessitatem non attingunt, Cic l c *what was quite u for you to do*, id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, Cic. Sull 7, 22 so, *to deem anything u*, aliquid non necessare habere (*e g* scribere), id Att 16, 2 *it is u for any name to be mentioned*, mihil attinet quenquam nominari, id Leg 2, 17, 42 also, non opus est (v. NECESSARY).

**unnerve**: I e. *to deprive of self-possession and power of action*. nearest word 1. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 esp. in *pass* *to be u'd by pain*, dolore frangi, Cic Fin 2, 29, *extr* *u.d by fear*, fractus [et debilitatus] metu, id. de Or 1, 26, 121 2. dēbĭlito, 1 (*to deprive of all strength, completely to unman*) Cic l c Join afflictus, debilitatus, maerens, ib 2, 47, 195. Enervo signifies *to deprive of vigour permanently*, *to weaken, render effeminate*: so, nervos elidere, *e. g.* virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27.)

**unnoticed**: Phrr · (i) *to escape u*, (1) fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 (esp poet.). cf Hor Od 1, 10, 16, Thessalos ignes . . . , fefellit (*passed u. through them*). so *absol.* id Ep 1, 17, 10, qui natus moriensque fefellit (*has lived and died u.*: cf Sall. Cat 1, vitam silentio transire): *nothing escapes them u*, nec quicquam eos fallebat, Liv. 41, 2, *init*. (2) lāteo, 2: *the crime passes u. among so many scandals*, scelus latet inter tot flagitia, Cic. R Am. 40, 118. with direct *acc* (esp poet) *the wiles of Juno were not u. of her brother*, nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. Aen. 1, 130 Ov.. Just. (ii) *to pass by u.*, praetĕreo, praetermitto v TO PASS OVER (III.). (iii) *u by* · clam, with *acc.* or *abl.*. v. KNOWLEDGE (III) [N B.—Also *to be unnoticed* may be expressed by most of the verbs under TO NOTICE cf. also NOTICE, *subs*]

**unnumbered**: innūmĕrus. v. INNUMERABLE.

**unobjectionable**: *cui nihil objici (exprobrari) potest see also HARMLESS, BLAMELESS

**unobserved**: v UNNOTICED.

**unobserving**: incūriōsus, parum curiosus. v UNHEEDING, CARELESS.

**unobstructed**: of ground, ăpertus, expĕditus, pūrus, etc v OPEN (II)

**unoccupied**: I. *Having no employment* 1. ōtiōsus (*having nothing to do*): *when I was u. at home*, quum essem o domi, Cic Br. 3, *init* *not even leisure u.*, ne otium quidem otiosum, id. Planc. 27, 66 So, *u money*, o pecuniae, Phn Ep. 10, 62 (54). 2. văcuus · *since we are u* (*at leisure*), *I will speak*, quoniam v. sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13 Hor (More fully, vacuus operum [poet constr. =operibus], Hor. S 2, 2, 119) Join. [animus] v et solutus, Cic Veri Act 1, 9, 26 *so to be u*, vacare opp. occupatum esse, Cic. Fam 12, 30 Hor 3. sōlūtus operum (poet): Hor. Od 3, 17, 16 See also IDLE *To be u*, cessare: Join nihil agere et cessare, Cic. N D 3, 39, *fin* also sometimes sedere v TO SIT (A., III) II. Of land, *not built upon* ăpertus, pūrus v OPEN (II)

**unoffending** (*adj*) immĕritus: *the u wall* (abused by the unsuccessful poet), i paries, Hor. S 2, 3, 7 so, i vestis, id Od. 1, 17, 28 Virg. So, immĕrens Hor Od 2, 13, 11 See also HARMLESS, INNOCENT

**unopened**: Phr. *to return a letter u*, litteras non resignatas reddere, remittere v TO OPEN.

**unorthodox**: rectae doctrinae discrepans v HETERODOX.

**unostentatious**: haud ambitiosus, nulla ostentatione *s* ambitione: v. OSTENTATIOUS

**unostentatiously**: nulla ostentatione · v. OSTENTATION

**unpack**: Phr *to u a chest*, *quae cistae insunt eximere; cistam vacuam facere. See also TO UNLOAD.

**unpaid**: Phr *u soldiers*, *milites quibus stipendium debetur (v PAY, TO PAY) *u. services*, *opera quae gratuito confertur (v GRATUITOUS). *an u. letter* *epistola cujus pro vectura merces non est soluta.

**unpalatable**: insuāvis, e Plin. 24, 16, 97 (herba cibo non insuavis) see also UNPLEASANT, NAUSEOUS, INSIPID

**unparalleled**: 1. ūnicus (used both of things *good and* [less freq] *bad*): *u. liberality*, u. liberalitas, Cic. Quint 12, 41. *u wickedness*, u. nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: Vell. 2. singulāris, e Join: incredibilis et prope singularis et divinus, Cic de Or 1, 38 · s. eximiaque [virtus], id Man 1, *fin* 3. eximius, ēgrĕgius: v. EXTRAORDINARY, REMARKABLE

**unpardonable**: cui ignosci non potest; cujus nulla venia est; quod extra veniam est v. PARDON, TO PARDON. (Inexpiabilis, *not to be atoned for*)

**unpardonably**: cf. preced art.

**unparliamentary**: *quod contra parlamenti consuetudinem legesve est.

**unpatriotic**: Phr. *to entertain u. sentiments*, male de republica sentire (cf. PATRIOTIC); mente alienata a republica esse, cf. Sall Cat 37 · in (erga) patriam

(remp) male animatum esse cf Suet. Vit 7 (male a erga principem exercitus) v. DISAFFECTED, TREASONABLE

**unpatriotically**: *animo a republica alienato cf preced art

**unpaved**: (via) saxo non strata v. TO PAVE Or perh (via) immunita. Cic Caec 19, 54 (but the phr. is differently understood).

**unpeopled**: v. UNINHABITED.

**unperceived**: v UNNOTICED.

**unperformed**: infectus v. INCOMPLETE, IMPERFECT

**unphilosophical**: *quod rationi (philosophiae) non convenit, repugnat, a recta ratione abhorret, alienum est *that is very u*, *id philosophum minime decet, omnino dedecet

**unpitied**: immiserābilis, e (rare and poet) Hor Od 3, 5, 17 in sim sense, illacrimabilis, ib 4, 9, 26 (In prose expr by circuml *they perished u by their fellow-countrymen*, *nulla misericordia civium suorum perierе; civibus suis nihil miserantibus [miseritis] perierе, or, quum cives sui nihil eos miserarentur) v foll art

**unpitying** (*adj*) immiserīcors, inexorābilis (as permanent feature of character) v UNMERCIFUL Still more precisely, nil miserantes, Hor Od 2, 3, 24 Also durus, ferreus, inhumanus, saevus (cf. Tac Agr 45, saevus ille vultus), may often serve v. HARD-HEARTED, CRUEL

**unpityingly**: nulla misericordia motus cf preced artt.

**unpleasant**: 1. injucundus: *a labour by no means u*, minime iucundus labor, Cic Fin 1, 1, 3 *an u smell*, odor, Plin 2. insuāvis, e: *what more u. than bawling?* quid insuavius clamore? Auct Her 3, 12, 22 of persons (= *unamiable*), Hor S 1, 3, 85 Cic 3. incommodus *to put up with an u affair*, i. rem pati, Ter Hec. 4, 2, 27: *without an u. word*, ne voce quidem i, Liv. 3, 14 *some u. feeling*, nescio quid i opinionis, Cic Att 1, 17, *init* 4. ingrātus (*unacceptable*, with ref to the feelings) Caes Hor Od 3, 10, 9 (ingratam Veneri pone superbiam) 5. molestus, ōdiōsus v TROUBLESOME, DISAGREEABLE Phr *to have a very u voyage*, incommodissime navigare, Cic Att 5, 9

**unpleasantly**: 1. injucundē Cic. 2. ōdiōsē (*offensively*) Cic 3. incommodē (*inconveniently, unseasonably*) Cic cf preced art, *fin*

**unpleasantness**: 1. incommoditas: as the Eng, used with ref to *ill-feeling*, i alienati animi, Cic Att. 1, 17, *med* 2. molestia (*trouble, annoyance*) *to do away with an u. (of feeling)*, m. levare, Cic. l c *the pl.* may be used to give a general and abstract sense: *such is the u of being a candidate*, *tantae sunt candidatorum molestiae cf. Nagels. Stil. p 43

**unpleasing** (*adj*): ingrātus: *this speech was not u. to the Gauls*, funt haec oratio non i. Gallis, Caes. B G. 7, 30 Hor.

**unpliant**: v. INFLEXIBLE.

**unploughed** (*part.* and *adj*): 1. Inarātus (poet) Hor Epod 16, 43 Virg. 2. rūdis, e (*that has not been planted*): Col. 3, 11, *init.* Varr.

**unpoetical**: invēnustus (v. INELEGANT); *a ratione poetica abhorrens, alienus

**unpolished**: 1. impōlītus (both lit and fig): *u. stones*, lapides i, Quint 8, 6, 63 *an u kind of genius*, forma ingenii i. [et plane rudis], Cic Br. 85, 294 2. rūdis v RUDE (I) 3. incondītus *u strains*, i. carmina, Liv. 4, 20 Cic · v. RUDE (I.) See also BOORISH, CLOWNISH.

**unpolluted**: 1. intĕmĕrātus *u faith*, i fides, Virg Aen 2, 143 *to keep bodies u*, corpora i retinere, Tac. A 12, 34. 2. impollūtus Tac Sall 3. integer, gra, grum (lit. *untouched*; hence, *without stain*) opp contaminatus, Cic Top. 18, 69 *u. fountains*, i. fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6. So intactus *u. Pallas*, i. Pallas, Hor. Od 1, 7, 5 4. esp in moral sense, sanctus· v PURE, IRREPROACHABLE, SPOTLESS

**unpopular**: I. *Not acceptable to the people*. 1. invidiōsus (*exposed to odium and ill-feeling, the object of such*) *u with respectable citizens*, i. apud bonos, Cic Att 2, 19, 3 also foll by ad, in, id Join invidiosus aut multis offensus, Cic Clu 58, *init* so, miser atque invidiosus offensusque, id Verr 3, 62, 145 2. offensus *so universally u*, tam peraeque omnibus generibus, ordinibus, aetatibus o, Cic Att 2, 19, 1; esp with invidiosus. v *supr.* (cf also UNPOPULARITY) 3. invīsus (*detested*) *more despised every day and more u*, contemptior in dies et invisior, Suet Tib 13 Quint 4. populo [plebi, multitudini] ingratus, injucundus cf Caes B G 7, 30 (fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis); and Cic. Q Fr 3, 8 (tumor Dictatoris injucundus bonis) v UNPLEASING 5. expr by invidia, offensio, ōdium, with a verb *to be in any degree u*, in ulla invidia esse, Cic Att 2, 9 *to be somewhat u*, nonnullam i habere, id de Or 2, 70, 283 *to become u*, invidia onerari, Suet Oth 6; apud populum invidiam atque offensionem suscipere, Cic Veri 2, 55, 137 so, in odium offque incurrere, cadere, id *to be so universally u*, tanto in odio esse omnibus, id Att 2, 21, 1 Phr *that step is apt to be u*, ea res solet populi voluntatem offendere, Cic l c. § 3 II. *Ill-adapted for general acceptance* expr by negative with expri under POPULAR (IV)

**unpopularity**: 1. invidia *to bring upon oneself u*, i suscipere, Cic (cf preced art, I. 5): *to keep one's u*, i retinere, id Att 2, 19, 3 *to diminish a person's u*, alicujus i. lenire, Sall Cat 22, *fin.* · 2. offensio, ōdium (hominum) v preced art. (I 5) 3. aliena et offensa populi voluntas. Cic. Tusc 5, 37, 106

**unpopularly**: Phr *to act u*, id facere quod populi voluntatem offendat v. UNPOPULAR

**unpractised**: rūdis, inexpertus: v RAW, INEXPERIENCED

**unpraised**: illaudātus Plin Ep 9, 26, 4 in Virg G 3, 5 = *odious, detestable*

**unprecedented**: nōvus, inaudītus v. NOVEL, UNHEARD OF See also EXTRAORDINARY

**unprejudiced**: candīdus *an u judge*, c. judex, Hor Ep 1, 4, 1. Phr. *to be quite u*, *nullam praejudicatam opinionem secum afferre, praejudicatis opinionibus omnino liberum esse.

**unpremeditated**: sūbītus: v EXTEMPORARY (Or expr by meditatus, cogitatus, with a negative v PREMEDITATED)

**unprepared**: impārātus. both *absol* and foll by a, ab, of the thing with ref. to which a person is unprepared *e. g* imparatus a militibus, a pecunia Cic Att 7, 15

**unprepossessed**: v UNPREJUDICED

**unprepossessing**: perh. injucundus, ōdiōsus: v. UNPLEASANT, OFFENSIVE Phr.. *an u. appearance*, aspectus deformis [atque turpis], Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126 (rather stronger than Eng) *aspectus parum ad conciliandam hominum benevolentiam aptus, accommodatus.

**unpretending**: minime ambitiosus v, PRETENTIOUS, OSTENTATIOUS *An u monument*, *monumentum omni ostentatione vacuum.

**unprincipled**: malis *s* corruptus moribus: Sall Cat 37, *ad fin.* Sometimes impiōbus, nēquam, injustus, may be precise enough v UNJUST, WICKED.

**unproductive**: infecundus, infructuōsus· v UNFRUITFUL

**unprofitable**: expr. by nullum fructum (or *pl*) afferre; nil prodesse v. PROFIT, PROFITABLE. Also inūtilis may serve. v. USELESS (Infructuosus, late.)

**unprofitably**: nullis fructibus v. PROFIT.

**unpromising**: nulla spe praeditus; qui nihil spei dat v PROMISING.

**unpronounceable**: ineffābilis, e: Plin. 28, 2, 4 (i nomina). Or by circuml *(nomen) quod enuntiari non potest; quod frustra enuntiare conemur

**unpropitious**: 1. inīquus (*untoward, malign*) *u gods*, i. coelestes, Ov Her. 8, 87 *u fates*, i fata, Virg. Aen 10, 380. 2. irātus (*angry, offended*) *born under u gods*, dis i. natus, Phaedr. 4, 19, 15 Hor 3 adversus (*unfavourable*) *very u auspices*, adversissima auspicia, Suet Oth. 8: *a year u to the crops*, annus frugibus a., Liv 4, 12 v UNFAVOURABLE. 4. infaustus (esp of *omens*) v INAUSPICIOUS.

**unpropitiously**: infaustis auspiciis, etc v INAUSPICIOUSLY.

**unprotected**: indēfensus Join [urbs] deserta indefensaque, Liv 25, 15. Also, sōlus; nullis defensoribus

**unproved**: *quod non probatum est; nullis argumentis confirmatum

**unprovided**: impārātus (ab aliqua re) v UNPREPARED. See also TO PROVIDE, PROVIDE FOR

**unprovoked**: illăcessītus (*not attacked*) Tac Ger. 36 Usu better expr. by ultro *to make war u*, bellum, ultro [nec ulla injuria accepta] inferre; ultro aliquem bello lacessere, Liv 31, 18

**unpruned**: impūtātus Hor. Epod. 16, 44

**unpublished**: *(liber) qui non (nondum) exit; nondum editus, ineditus [Ov Pont 4, 16, 39, in diff sense, *not made known*].

**unpunctual**: *temporibus suis parum dispositus, circa tempora rerum gerendarum negligentior

**unpunished**: impūnītus: Join. [injuria] multa impunitaque, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 149; 1 atque libera, id Cat 1, 7, 18. *Compar* impunitior Hor. Liv. See also UNAVENGED. (A form impunis, e, also occurs Apul Solin) Phr *to escape (get off)* u, aliquid [sceleris] impune ferre, Cic Fam 13, 77 *to allow a crime to remain u*, maleficium impune habere, Tac A 3, 70 (the *adv* impunite also occurs but is rare Cic) *to lay down arms u*, sine fraude discedere ab armis, S C in Sall. Cat 36

**unpurified**: perh crūdus, rūdis (*in its natural state*) · v. RAW (III)

**unqualified**: I. *Not possessing proper qualifications* · haud idoneus, aptus, habilis, etc v. QUALIFIED. II. *Not limited in any way* Phr *to praise any one in the most u. manner*, perh *cumulatissime laudare; cumulatissimis laudibus aliquem onerare *to speak in too u a manner*, *nimis simpliciter absoluteque rem ponere (for this use of absolute, cf Scaev Dig 33, 1, 13, Responsi non posse absolute responderi, i e *not without qualifications*) III. *Without legal authorization* *nullis litteris; nullo diplomate instructus

**unquenchable**: inexstinctus: Ov. F 6, 297 (ignis) See also INSATIABLE.

**unquestionable**: *certus, certissimus; de quo dubitari non potest

**unquestionably**: făcilĕ: *u. the foremost man*, facile princeps, Cic Clu. 5, 11. so, f praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68 and with verbs. (*Thucydides*) *is u. superior to all...*, omnes facile vicit, Cic de Or. 2, 13, 56 See also UNDOUBTEDLY, CERTAINLY

**unquestioned**: certus, certissimus, a nullo in dubium vocatus, adductus: v. CERTAIN, and TO QUESTION (II)

**unquestioning**: Phr *u confidence*, *fides (fiducia) omni dubitatione vacua, libera

**unquiet**: inquiētus, sollicĭtus, etc. v. RESTLESS

**unquietly**: inquiētē v. RESTLESSLY.

**unransomed**: non redemptus: v. TO RANSOM.

**unravel**: I. Lit. rĕtexo, ui, xtum, 3 (*to undo what has been woven*):

Cic. Acad 2, 29, *fin.* (Penelope telam retexens) ‖. In fig sense, *to explain and track out what is intricate* 1. ēvolvo, volvī, vōlūtum, 3 *to u. (clear up) a confused notion*, animi complicatam notionem e, Cic Off 3, 19, 76. *to u. the end (of a mysterious crime)*, exitum e, id Coel 23, 56. 2. explico, ī. v TO EXPLAIN. 3. ēnōdo, ī (lit *to free from knots and tangle*) *to u. the intricacies of the law*, laqueos iuris e, Gell 13, 10 Cic N D. 2, 24, 62 (nomina e., *to explain them*).

**unread:** illectus (rare) Ov. A A. 1, 469 (scriptum i remittere) In prose, perh. bettei, non lectus or by verb, epistolam remittere nec eam legere.

**unready:** impārātus (*not prepared*): in more gen sense, tardus, lentus, sōcors, ignāvus v SLOW, SLUGGISH

**unreasonable:** 1. in strict sense expr by contra (rectam) rationem esse; (rectae) rationi repugnare, non convenire v CONTRARY TO, OPPOSED Also sometimes absurdus v ABSURD. 2. of persons who *expect too much* · īnīquus (*unfair*) *am I u. in my expectations?* num inīquum (iniqua) postulo? Ter Ph 2, 3, 64 so, *of unreasonable and captious critics* id. Hec. prol alt 46

**unreasonably:** absurdē (v. ABSURDLY), parum (rectae) rationi convenienter (v REASONABLY); īnīquē (v. UNFAIRLY) cf preced art.

**unreasoning** (*adj*) rationis expers (v IRRATIONAL), and where the ref is to *thoughtlessness*, inconsīderātus, tēmērārius, consilii expers (Hor Od 3, 4, 65, vis consilii expers, *u force*) · v. THOUGHTLESS, RECKLESS

**unrebuked:** incastīgātus Hor Ep 1, 10, 43. (Irreprehensus, inculpatus = *blameless*)

**unreclaimable:** *quem nequidquam corrigere conemur; qui ad bonos mores revocari recusat*, non potest

**unrecompensed:** grātuītō: v. GRATUITOUSLY

**unreconciled:** v TO RECONCILE.

**unrecovered:** v TO RECOVER

**unredressed:** Phr *to leave the grievances of the people u.*, *querelas populi negligere; injurias populi non levatas relinquere; nullam injuriis medelam adhibere*

**unrefined:** ‖. Lit. rūdis, crūdus v RAW (III) ‖. *Of manners* · impōlītus, agrestis, inurbānus, incultus *in style harsh, u. and rude*, oratione dura, inculta, horrida, Cic Br 31, 117 *genus non u.*, genus non inurbanus, Quint 6, 3, 26 *an u style of jesting*, illiberale genus jocandi, Cic Off 1, 29, 104 v. UNPOLISHED, RUDE, BOORISH, (Inhumanus is too strong; though humanitatis expers may sometimes serve v REFINED, REFINEMENT)

**unreformed:** of persons, *moribus non correctis* emendatis as epith. of the eccles body, *(ecclesia) non reformata*.

**unregarded:** neglectus: v UNHEEDED, UNNOTICED

**unregenerate:** *non rēgēnerātus: v REGENERATE

**unregistered:** in tabulas, album non relatus v REGISTER

**unrelenting:** 1. atrox (*dark, stern, inflexible*) *the u soul of Cato*, a. animus Catonis, Hor Od. 2, 1, 24 *u in hatred*, odio atrox, Tac A 14, 61 Ov. 2. immītis, e (*savage, unmerciful*. chiefly poet.) · *the u Achilles*, i Achilles, Virg Aen 1, 30 Ov Liv. 3. saevus. v CRUEL (cf. Virg Aen. 1, 25, saevi dolores) 4. inexōrābilis, e: v. INEXORABLE. 5. sometimes pertinax · cf. Hor Od 3, 29, 50 (Fortuna ludum insolentem ludere p.). 6. implācātus, implācābilis · v. IMPLACABLE. *The u anger of cruel Juno*, saevae memorem Junonis [ob] iram, Virg Aen 1, 4

**unrelentingly:** atrociter; saevo (atroci) animo implacabili (implacato) animo. v preced art

**unremarked:** v. UNNOTICED.

**unremedied:** incūrātus cf Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24 (Or expr. by phr. nullā adhibitā medelā; omni curā expers)

**unremitting:** assiduus v. INCESSANT. See also UNRELENTING.

**unremittingly:** assiduē v INCESSANTLY

**unrepealed:** non abrogata (lex) v. TO REPEAL

**unrepentant:** v. IMPENITENT.

**unrepented:** v. TO REPENT

**unrepining:** sine querela, nil queriens v COMPLAINT, TO COMPLAIN.

**unrequited:** inultus (*unavenged*), grātuitus (*gratuitous*); nulla mercede accepta, Cic.

**unreproved:** incastīgātus Hor.

**unreserved:** liber, āpertus, simplex v FRANK, OPEN.

**unreservedly:** ‖. *Without reticence* āpertē, simplicīter v FRANKLY. Or by circuml, *positis omnibus dissimulationis integumentis; omni dissimulatione posita (sublata) to declare one's sentiments u*, patefacere se totum alicui (R and A) ‖. *Without reservation* *nulla re excepta; absolūtē (v UNQUALIFIED)

**unresolved:** v IRRESOLUTE

**unrest:** inquies, inquiētūdo, ăgĭtātio v. RESTLESSNESS.

**unresting:** inquietus; non cessans v. RESTLESS

**unrestrained:** 1. effrēnātus (*unbridled*) *u insolence*, e. insolentia, Cic Rep 1, 42 *u freedom*, e libertas, Liv 34, 49 Join · [libido] effrenata et indomita, Cic Clu 6, *invit.*, [cupiditas] e et furiosa, id Cat. 1, 10, *invit* 2. indōmītus (*ungovernable*) Cic v *sup.* 3. impōtens (*having no self-control*) v UNGOVERNABLE 4. effūsus (*of that which has free vent given to it, extravagant*) *u license*, e licentia, Liv. 44, 1, *med* · cf effusa laetitia, id 35, 43, *fin* So, *with u demonstrations of joy, etc*, effuse, effusissime. cf Suet Ner 22 (e aliquem excipere) Cic. See also EXTRAVAGANT, EXCESSIVE.

**unrestricted:** liber v FREE.

**unrevealed:** v TO REVEAL

**unrevenged:** inultus Cic Liv.

**unrewarded:** inhonōrātus Liv 37, 54, *ad init* (where the reward is viewed as *a mark of honour*). Or by circuml, nullo pretio affectus, sine praemio s mercede v REWARD

**unrig:** Phr *to u. a ship*, navem exarmare, Sen; navem armamentis spoliare, Liv (e. Kr.)

**unrighteous:** 1. injustus: *a man of a vicious and u. disposition*, vir malefica natura et i, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 57 2. inīquus v. UNJUST. 3. nēfastus Hor Od 1, 35, 35 v. WICKED 4. impius v UNDUTIFUL. 5. scĕlĕrōsus v SINFUL. 6. injūriōsus. v WRONGFUL.

**unrighteously:** 1. injustē. Cic. Pl. *superl* Sall. 2. inīquē. Cic.. Liv. 3. impiē: Cic. Suet.. Quint. 4. injūriōsē Cic

**unrighteousness:** impietas · v. IMPIETY.

**unrip:** discindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. *friendships should not be unripped but unstitched*, amicitiae dissuendae non discindendae, Cic Am. 21, 76.

**unripe:** 1. crūdus: *u. apples*, poma c, Cic de Sen 19 *fin.*: Col. 2. immātūrus (of *fruit, etc*, and fig.) *u pears*, i pira, Cels. 2, 30 *u maids*, i puellae, Suet. Tib 61. 3. immītis, e (*sour*) · *u. grapes*, i. uva, Hor Od 2, 5, 10 4. ācerbus · *u. pears*, a. pira, Varr. R. R. 1, 44. *Half-u.*. succrūdus Cels 6, 13

**unripeness:** immātūritas. fig Suet. Aug 34

**unrivalled:** praestantissimus: Cic : incomparābilis Plin. Quint. or phr. cui nil viget simile aut secundum, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 18: v. PEERLESS.

**unroasted:** crūdus (*raw*): *u. flesh*, c caro, Suet. Ner. 37, or expr. by circuml. with torreo, frīgo

**unroll:** 1. ēvolvo, volvī, vōlūtum, 3 (esp of MSS). Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24. 2. explico, āvi, ātum (post-Aug. ui, itum), 1 *to u. a volume*, e. volumen id Rosc Am. 35, 101.

**unroof:** 1. dētĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 *he u's a shrine*, aedem d., Liv 42, 3 2. nūdo tectum (with *gen*). ib 3. dēmo tēgŭlas (*to remove the tiles*). Cic Ver 3, 50, 119 4. *nūdo tēgŭlis, tecto (with *acc.*). Georg 5. *dēmolior tectum (with *gen*) id. Phr *The wind has u'd the villa*, villae deturbavit tectum ac tegulas, Pl Rud. prol 78 *the storm u'd some of the temples* (i e carried away the pediments), fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupit, Liv 40, 2.

**unruffled:** 1. immōtus: v. UNMOVED 2. tranquillus v. CALM. 3. aequus (esp in *superl* with animus) *with u temper*, aequissimo animo, Suet Aug 56 Phr *the u sea*, stratum aequor, Virg Ecl 11, 57; pacatum mare, Hor. Od 4, 5, 19. *an u. brow*, expr by frontem remittere, cf. Plin Ep 2, 5, f exporrigere, cf Ter. And 5, 3, 53; f explicare, cf. Hor Od. 3, 29, 16; f. solvere, cf. Mart 14, 183

**unruliness:** 1. impōtentia Cic Tusc 4, 15, 34 Plin. 2. fĕrōcitas Cic Vat 1, 2 Suet. 3. effrēnātio: *utter u.*, e. impotentis animi, Cic Phil 5, 8, 22. 4. licentia v. LICENSE. 5. pētūlantia v. INSUBORDINATION

**unruly:** 1. impōtens: *u. emotions*, i. animi motus, id Part. 35, 119 2. fĕrox, ōcis *indulgence makes one unruly*, indulgentia ferocem reddit, id Att 11, 10 Join ferox impotensque, Cic. Fam 4, 9 3. fĕrus, Tib 1, 5, 5 4. effrēnatus *an u and rash mind*, mens e et praeceps, Cic Coel 15, 35 · Plin Liv. 5. turbŭlentus Cic de Or. 2, 11, 48 *superl* Caes B C 1, 5 6. immŏdĕrātus v. UNBRIDLED Phr. *u. spirits*, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida, Liv. 22, 21 v UNGOVERNABLE, UNBRIDLED.

**unsaddle:** 1. solvo strātum cf. *before buying a horse you order it to be unsaddled*, equum emptum as solvi jubes stratum, Sen Ep 80, 10. 2. dētrāho strātum cf *he orders the mules to be unsaddled* (of pack-saddles), mulis strata detrahi jubet, Liv 7, 14. Phr. *they had their horses unsaddled*, non stratos habebant equos, Liv. 37, 20

**unsafe:** 1. intūtus *an u. friendship*, i. amicitia, Tac A. 2, 44: *u. retreats*, i latebrae, ib 1, 38: Plin also v DEFENCELESS, UNGUARDED 2. non tūtus, pārum tūtus: Quint. 9, 2, 66. 3. pĕrīcŭlōsus v. DANGEROUS. 4. infestus (*for travellers* or *voyages*) · *to make the country u.*, i agrum reddere, Liv. 2, 11 · *a road made u. by raids*, via excursionibus infesta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4 5. lūbrĭcus v. SLIPPERY. 6. incertus v INSECURE 7. infīdus v TREACHEROUS *To be made u.*, infestor, 1 *that those islands are made u. by wild beasts*, eas insulas i belluis, Plin 8, 32, 37; *the sea being made u by piracy*, mari infestato latrocinio, Vell 2, 73.

**unsaleable:** invendĭbĭlis: *u. merchandise*, i. merx, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

**unsalted:** insulsus Col. 2, 9 *non sāle conditus, aspersus

**unsaluted:** insālūtātus: Virg. Aen. 9, 288

**unsatisfactorily:** 1. mĭnus bĕnĕ Cic 2. āliter (with verbs meaning to happen, turn out) · Ter.: Sall.

**unsatisfactory:** 1. expr. by circuml with ex sententia. 2. nōn īdōneus Georg mĭnūs īdōneus: Cic. Balb. 3, 7 non sātis īdōneus: id Att. 8, 22, impŕōbābilis. *an u argument*, i argumentum, Plin 4, 13, 27 Phr. *we find everything else u*, habemus nihil aliud in quo acquiescamus, Cic. Fam. 4, 3 v SATISFACTORY

**unsated:** ) 1. *cui non sātis-

**unsatisfied:** ) factum est (of *persons* with reference to claims or demands). Georg. v DISSATISFIED. 2. inex plētus · *with u. eye*, i. lumine, Ov. Met.

3, 439 *u love*, i. amor, Stat. Theb. 7, 703 3. insătiātus: *an u. desire for going*, i. aidoi eundi, Stat. Theb 6, 305, or expr. by circuml. with expleo, satio v SATISFY.

**unsavoury:** 1. foedus: v. FOUL. 2. tēter, tra, trum. v LOATHSOME 3. fētidus· v. STINKING 4. expr by circuml with condio, săpio. v. UNPALATABLE

**unsay:** 1. expr. by circuml with indictus e g. *that they could not unsay what they then recited*, quae tum cecinerint, ea se nec ut indicta sint revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15 2. rētexo, xui, xtum, 3 *it cannot, unless you u what you said before*, non potest, nisi retexueris illa, Cic Fin. 5, 28, 84 3. rĕcanto, 1 Hor Od 1, 16, 27: v. RECANT, RETRACT.

**unscrew:** *cochleas rĕtorqueo, rĕmitto (v. TO SCREW) or expr. simply by solvo, laxo, retorqueo.

**unscriptural:** *libris divinis repugnans, parum conveniens; *a sacrarum scripturarum doctrinis abhorrens

**unseal:** 1. rĕsigno, 1 *to u a letter*, litteras r, Plaut Trin 3, 3, 65. *to u wills*, testamenta r, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 9. 2. rĕlīno, lēvi, 3 (of wine jars) Plaut : Ter 3. ăpĕrio, rui, rtum, 4: v OPEN (*v*) 4. exsolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3, Plaut· v. UNDO The letters of classical times were tied with strings hence *to unseal*, vincula epistolae laxare, Nep Paus 4 linum incidere, Cic Cat. 3, 5 *unsealed* (*not sealed*), *non obsignatus v TO SEAL

**unsealed:** v. UNSEAL

**unsearchable:** expr by *negative particle* and *gerundive* of verbs meaning to search v SEEK, SEARCH, TRACE, FIND, or by circuml with possum inscrūtābilis *the heart of kings is u.*, cor regum i., Vulg Prov. xxv 3: Aug.

**unseasonable:** 1. intempestīvus: *a letter from you never seemed to me u*, nunquam mihi tua epistola visa est, Cic Att 4, 13. *u. industry*, i Minerva, Ov. Met 4, 33: *u showers*, i imbres, Lucr. 2, 873 2. immātūrus (*unripe, untimely*) *u counsels*, i. consilia, Liv. 22, 38 3. praemātūrus. v. PREMATURE, UNTIMELY· 4. incommŏdus: *it seems not u to explain*, non i videtur exponere, Cic Inv. 1, 34, 59 5. praecox, cŏcis. *u laughter* (*of infants*), p. risus, Hor 7, prooem. 6. ineptus *u. laughter*, risus i, Cat 39, 16 Cic : v. PLACE (Phr. *out of place*) 7. intempōrālis Coel Aur Aug.

**unseasonableness:** 1. intempestīvitas. Gell. 2. intempōrālitas· Coel Aur.

**unseasonably:** 1. intempestīve, Cic. Liv.: Tac Ov. 2. importūne Cic Gell 3. incommŏde. Caes.. Cic Plaut 4. non apto tempore Ov Rem 131 5. inepte Cic.· Hor 6. intempestīvĕ· Gell.. intempōrāliter Coel Aur. *Actng u.* intempestīvus: *geese u. making their incessant cackling*, anseres continuo clamore i, Plin 18, 35, 87

**unseasoned:** I. *Of food:* non conditus· v. TO SEASON. II. *Of timber*· 1. hūmĭdus *ships hastily made of unseasoned timber*, (naves) factae subito ex h. materia, Caes B C 1, 58 2. vītĭdis, e *of u. timber*, ex v. materia, Liv. 29, 1, *med.*

**unseemly:** indĕcōrus, indĕcens, ineptus v. UNBECOMING.

**unseen:** 1. invīsus: *unseen virtues*, sacra i., Auct. Har Resp. 27, 57 Caes 2. invīsĭtātus omnia visitata et invisitata. Vitr 9, 4

**unselfish:** 1. omni carens cupiditate (*of persons*): Cic. Att 3, 25. 2. grātuitus (*of actions*) *men's affection and friendship is u.*, hominum caritas et amicitia g est, id. N. D. 1, 44 122. *u. integrity*, probitas g, id Fin. 2, 31, 99: *u virtue*, virtus g., id. Div. 1, 35, 87. 3. innŏcens, ntis· Sall.: Suet.· Plin . v. DISINTERESTED· or expr. by phr.: *to be u.*, suae utilitatis immemorem esse, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: *to be quite u.*, mirifice abstinentem esse, ab omni cupiditate remotum esse, Cic (from Kr.): *u. acts*, facta quae suscepta videntur sine emolumento ac praemio, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 346.

**unselfishly:** 1. innŏcenter Tac. Cic Ter *To act u.*, nullo emolumento incitatus facere aliquid, Cic.; sine emolumento aliquid suscipere, Cic. (from Kr ).

**unselfishness:** innŏcentia, contĭnentia v DISINTERESTEDNESS

**unsentenced:** indemnātus v UNCONDEMNED

**unserviceable:** 1. inūtĭlis v USELESS 2. ēmĕritus v WORN (OUT) 3. non sātis ūtĭlis (of *a soldier*), Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 21. 4. insălūbris *it is u.*, i. est, Plin 17, 2, 2.

**unsettle:** I. *To make uncertain* (*that which has been fixed, determined*)· 1. dūbium făcio, fēci, factum, 3 *you u. a matter by no means doubtful by arguing upon it*, rem minime dubiam argumentando dubiam facis, Cic N D. 3, 4, 10 2. expr by Phr *the rights of citizenship, the title of property of all kinds will be u'd*, civitatis jus, bona, fortunae possessionesque in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, id Caecin 27, 76 *To be u'd*, ad incertum revocari, ib 13, 38, in dubium vocari (*to be called in question*) cf Cic de Inv 2, 28, 84 *To leave u'd*, in medio relinquere, Cic. Coel 20, 48, incertum relinquere, id Mur. 32, 68. *To u any one's opinion*, movere alicujus sententiam, id Att 7, 3; aliquem de sententia deducere, id Fusc 2, 25, 60 *To go away with the affair u'd*, re infecta abire, Liv 9, 32 II. *Of the mind* (*to instil doubts, scruples, etc*)· 1. dubium facio *to u the mind*, d. f animum, Cic Leg. Man. 10, 27 2. dūbĭtātiōnem affĕro, injĭcio v. DOUBT. *To become u'd*, sententiā desistere, id Fusc 1, 19, 63. *To be u'd*, fluctuo, 1 v. WAVER, RESTLESS. III. *Of the mind* (*to disturb, agitate*) *to u. the mind*, animum loco et certo de statu demovere, id. Caecin 15, 42 *To u thoroughly*, perturbo, 1, id Or. 37, 128 commŏveo, 2. ăgito, 1. v TO DISQUIET IV. *Of things* (*to bring into disorder, confusion*) 1. turbo, 1 *take care that he does not u anything*, ne quid ille turbet vide, id Q Fr 3, 1 2. pertŭrbo, 1· *to u the province*, p provinciam, id Sull. 20, 56 3. misceo, ui, mistum or mixtum, 2 *to u the state*, rem publicam m., id. Agr. 2, 33, 91

**unsettled:** dūbius, instăbĭlis, inconstans v DOUBTFUL, HESITATE, UNSTEADY. vāgus (of *habits*) Cic Clu. 62, 175 v. ROVING, TO UNSETTLE

**unsew:** dissuo, ūtum, 3 Ov. Fast. 1, 408.

**unshackle:** solvo, ex vinclis eximo: v UNCHAIN

**unshackled:** sōlūtus Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33 v UNFETTERED, UNTRAMMELLED, FREE

**unshaded:** aprīcus *u. hills*, u. colles, Liv 21, 37 Cic Plin. Poet

**unshaken:** 1. inconcussus *u by struggles*, certaminibus i, Tac. Ann. 2, 44 2. illăbĕfactus. *u. harmony*, i. concordia, Ov Pont. 4, 12, 30. 3. immŏtus. v. UNMOVED

**unshapen:** v. MISSHAPEN.

**unshaved:** intonsus (v. UNSHORN): irrāsus *an u cudgel*, i. clava, Sil. 8, 584

**unsheath:** 1. e vāgīnā ēdūco (glădium). cf Cic. Inv 2, 4, 14. 2. nūdo (glădium) Ov. Fast. 2, 693. 3. (gladium) stringo, destringo, 3 v. DRAW (IV).

**unsheltered:** dētectus, ăpertus: v. UNCOVERED, EXPOSED

**unship:** expōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. Cic Off 3, 12, 51.

**unshod:** I. *Of human beings*· pĕdibus nūdis, excalceātus, discalceātus: v BAREFOOT II. *Of horses:* expr. by *non calceatus

**unshorn:** 1. intonsus. *u hair*, i. capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: *u face*, i. ora, Virg Aen. 9, 181 *u ancestors*, i. avi, Ov. Fast. 2, 30 *u. hair*, i. coma, Acc. Ap. Cic Tusc 3, 26, 62 2. immissus (*allowed to grow*): *u. beard*, i. barba, Virg Aen. 3, 593· Quint.: *u hair*, i capilli, Ov Fast 1, 503 *To keep* (*hair and beard*) *unshorn*, prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 Liv 6, 16

**unsifted:** incrētus: *u bran*, i. furfures, Appul Met 7, p 194: v. SIFT.

**unsightliness:** dētormĭtas, turpĭtūdo, foeditas· v UGLINESS

**unsightly:** 1. indĕcōrus vīsu: Plin. 13, 12, 24. 2. indĕcens Mart. 3. turpis v. UGLY. 4. foedus (very strong) *u. appearance*, f species, Lucr 2, 421. *a most u monster*, foedissimum monstrum, Cic Pis 14, 31

**unsisterlike:** *non sŏrōrius

**unskilful:** } 1. impĕrītus (*un-*
**unskilled:** } *practised*, and generally, *inexperienced*· rarely of *things*) *u in speaking*, i dicendi, Cic de Or 3, 44, 175 *u in war*, i. belli, Nep Epam. 7 rūdis (*raw, clumsy, unacquainted with*) *u in warfare*, r. rei militaris, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2: *u in engagements of infantry*, r. ad pedestria bella, Liv. 24, 48 *u. workmanship*, r opus, Ov. A. A. 3, 228.

2. inscītus v INEXPERIENCED 3. iners, rtis: Cic Fin, 2, 34, 115. 4 ignārus v IGNORANT. 5. inexercitātus v UNPRACTISED

**unskilfulness:** 1. impĕrītia. *the u of the legate*, i legati, Sall. Jug 42 2. inscītia *u in building*, i aedificandi, Tac. Ger. 16 *u in managing a business*. i negotii gerendi, Cic Prov. Cons 5, 11. 3. inertia (rare) id Part 10, 35.

**unskilfully:** 1. impĕrīte Cic.: Quint 2. inscīte (*without knowledge* or *judgment*) Cic. Liv. 3. inepte v. IMPROPERLY

**unslaked:** I. *Of lime* vīvus *u lime*, v. calx, Vitr. 8, 7 II *Of thirst* non explētus, non sātiātus ci Cic. Par. 1, 1 or expr by *neg.* with restinguo, sēdo v QUENCH

**unsociable:** 1. insŏciābilis, e *an u race*, i gens, Liv 37, 1 2 difficilis, e v SURLY. 3 sōlĭtārius *an u meal*, s coena, Plin Pan 49 v SOLITARY *To be u*, seiunctum segregare, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 61.

**unsodden:** v UNCOOKED

**unsoiled:** sīnē lābe, intĕger, intactus, pūrus, immăcūlātus v. UNBLEMISHED, UNSTAINED

**unsolicited:** expr by *adv* ultro, sua sponte or by *neg* with verb v SOLICIT, UNASKED.

**unsolved:** non sōlūtus v. TO SOLVE.

**unsophisticated:** 1. simplex, plĭcis. *an u man*, homo s, Cic Rep 3, 16. 2. sincērus *an u. and pure nature*, s et integra natura, Tac Or 28, *fin* Join simplex et sincerus, Cic Att 10, 6 3. incorruptus v UNCORRUPTED. 4. frūgi. v. SIMPLE Phr. *a thoroughly u. neighbourhood*, vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id Planc. 7, 22

**unsought:** non quaesītus v TO SEEK.

**unsound:** I. *Of things:* 1. pūter and putris, tris, tre v. ROTTEN, TAINTED 2. cāvus v. HOLLOW. 3. cădūcus v PERISHABLE 4. vītĭosus v. FAULTY *u. wine*, infirmi saporis vinum nec perenne, Col Arb 3, *extr* 5. affectus (*of estate, credit*). Liv 5, 10 Tac Hist 3, 65. 6. ēvānidus (*of wood and timber*)· Vitr II. *Of health and strength* 1. infirmus. *u. in strength*, viribus i, Cic. Ver 4, 43, 95: *u. health*, i valetudo, id. Brut 48, 180. 2. morbōsus, morbĭdus v SICKLY, UNHEALTHY. III. *Of opinions, statements*· vānus, falsus, vītiōsus, infirmus, non satis firmus, levis (with opinio, argumentum, ratio, rarely with sententia). Cic *that argument is u.*, nullum vero id argumentum est, id. Tusc 2, 5, 13: v. BASELESS, ERRONEOUS. *Of u. mind*, insānus. Cic.. Ter.· mente

captus, Cic Acad. 2, 17, 52; male sanus, Cic. Att 9, 15 **IV.** *Of religious opinions* · sectarian *t. t.* haerĕticus v. UNORTHODOX. *To hold u views on*, prava sentio, etc, cf Cic Tusc 1, 13, 30 *To make u*, infirmo, immĭnuo v. TO IMPAIR.

**unsoundness**: **1.** infirmĭtas *to afford a suspicion of u*, suspicionem i dare, Suet Tib. 72 **2.** insānĭtas *folly is a sort of u of mind*, insipientia est quasi i quaedam animi, Cic Tusc 3, 5, 10 Varr. **3.** prāvĭtas *u of opinions*, p opinionum, Cic Tusc 3, 1, 2

**unsown**: **1.** non sātus v. TO sow. **2.** inconsitus Varr.

**unspared**: expr by *neg.* with parco. v. SPARE. Phr *to leave no pains u.*, operae plurimum studiuque consumere, Cic Rosc Am. 15, 43

**unsparing**: **I.** *Severe, merciless* **1.** inclēmens, ntis Liv. v. UNMERCIFUL **2.** ācer, cris, cre *more u. punishments*, acrior a supplicia, Cic Cat 1, 1, 3 **3.** ācerbus *a most u punishment*, acerbissimum supplicium, ib 4, 6, 12 **4.** crūdēlis v CRUEL **5.** sēvērus v SEVERE **II.** *Lavish, liberal* prōfūsus, prōdīgus, largus, lĭbĕrālis v LIBERAL, UNGRUDGING.

**unsparingly**: **I.** *Severely* inclēmenter Pl Liv. Plin crūdēliter Cic : ācerbe id. **II.** *Liberally* · prōfūse Suet : Liv large Cic : l'ac : v. LAVISHLY.

**unspeakable**: infandus, ĭnēnarrābĭlis, ineffābilis : v UNUTTERABLE ĭnēnuntiābilis Censorin

**unspin**: rēneo, 2 : Ov. F 6, 757.

**unspotted**: v. UNSTAINED

**unstable**: **I.** Lit. (rare) **1** instābilis, e *u gait*, i incessus, Liv. 24, 34. **2.** mōbilis, e v. UNSTEADY. **3.** incertus · v INSECURE **II.** Fig **1.** instābilis · *u fortune*, i. fortuna, Tac. Hist. 4, 47 **2.** fluxus : *renown is u and frail*, gloria fluxa et fragilis est, Sall Cat 1 Join instabilis et fluxus, Tac Ann 13, 19, 1 et mobilis, Sall. Jug. 104: v. CHANGEABLE, INCONSTANT, UNSTEADY.

**unstained**: **1.** pūrus *u by crime*, sceleris p, Hor Od 1, 22, 1 Lit. · *an u. spear*, p. hasta, Stat Theb 11, 450 **2.** castus · *an estate u. by the blood of citizens*, res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic Phil 13, 4, 8 Poet **3.** ĭntĕger v SPOTLESS. **4.** incontāmĭnātus *that there may be nothing u*, ne quid i sit, Liv. 4, 2 **5.** intāmĭnātus *virtue is bright with u honours*, virtus i. fulget honoribus, Hor Od 3, 2, 18 **6.** impollūtus *u. virginity*, i. virginitas, Tac. Ann 14, 35 **7.** intĕmĕrātus *u honour*, i fides, Virg Aen 2, 143 Tac **8.** intactus *u. honour*, i fides, Stat S 5, 1, 57 v UNDEFILED, STAINLESS

**unstamped**: *of metals, coins, etc* : non signatus (v. STAMP) · *of measures, etc.* *nullo signo, nulla nota impressus v UNAUTHORIZED

**unsteadily**: instābĭlĭter : Aug. : mūtābĭlĭter (*changeable*). Varr. or expr. by *adj*

**unsteadiness**: **1.** instābĭlĭtas : *u. of mind*, i. mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102. **2** mōbĭlĭtas, lĕvĭtas, inconstantia : v. INCONSTANCY, FICKLENESS.

**unsteady**: **1.** instābilis, e *u gait*, i. grădus, Curt. 8, 11 *an u. footing*, i vestigium, Plin. Pan. 22 Fig *an u. and wavering line* (*of soldiers*), i. et fluctuans acies, Liv. 9, 35 : v. UNSTABLE. **2.** trĕmĕbundus *u. voice*, t vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25 **3.** trĕmŭlus : *an u. light*, t. lumen, Virg. Aen. 8, 22 : v. SHAKE, QUIVER, TREMBLE. **4.** vārius : *an u. mind*, animus v., Sall. Cat 5. **5.** vāgus · v. INCONSTANT, VAGUE. *To be u.* (lit. and fig) · fluctuo, 1, văcillo, 1 · Cic. : v. TO SWAY, WAVER.

**unstitch**: dissuo, 3 · v. UNRIP.

**unstop**: v. OPEN.

**unstring**: *of a bow* : **1.** rĕtendo, di, tum or sum, 3 · *he u.s his bows*, arcus retendit, Ov. Met. 2, 419. **2.** *nervum laxo.

**unstrung**: **I.** Lit. v. UNSTRING. Phr *an u bow*, mollis arcus, Ov Her 4, 92 **II.** Fig . *of the nerves*. Phr. *my nerves are utterly u*, tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremisco, Cic de Or 1, 26, *fin.*

**unsubdued**: indŏmĭtus : v UNTAMED

**unsubstantial**: ĭnānis, lĕvis v EMPTY, LIGHT.

**unsuccessful**: **1** infēlix v UNFORTUNATE **2.** infaustus *u in war*, i. bellis, Tac. Ann 12, 10 v UNLUCKY **3.** improsper v UNPROSPEROUS **4.** adversus (*objective*). *an u engagement*, a proelium, Caes B G 1, 18 Liv. **5.** ĭnānis, cassus : v UNPROFITABLE **6.** irrītus (*utterly u.*) *u attempts*, i incepta, Liv. 29, 35 *u in the embassy*, i legationis, Tac Hist 4, 32 v INEFFECTUAL Phr · *and when it* (*the plan*) *was u.*, quod ubi secus procedit, Sall Jug 25 *even the greatest orations are sometimes u in their attempts*, nonnunquam summus oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventus dicendi procedit, Cic de Or. 1, 27 *to be u in a business*, rem, negotium male gerere, Cic , *successu carere, Georg male cedere (*impers*), Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 31 *to be utterly u.* (*in attempts*), oleum et operam perdere, Cic Fam. 7, 1.

**unsuccessfully**: infēlĭcĭter Liv imprŏspĕre, Tac pārum fēlĭcĭter, Hirt . frustra, incassum (v. [IN] VAIN)

**unsuitable**: **1.** incommŏdus · **unsuited** (*not u under the present circumstances*, non incommodum pro re nata, Cic Att 14, 16 Liv **2.** ălienus *a house not u for their purpose*, domus neque a consili, Sall. Cat. 40 *u to the place and time*, a. loco, tempore, Quint procem 5 *u for an engagement*, ad committendum proelium a., Caes B G 4, 34: v. UNFIT, UNBECOMING. **3.** ĭneptus *nothing u*, nihil i., Cic Or 9, 29 v IMPROPER **4.** incongruens Plin Ep 4, 9

**unsuitableness**: incommŏdĭtas · Cic incongruentia · Tert · v UNFITNESS

**unsuitably**: incommŏde Cic. Plaut Ter ĭnepte Cic Hor. incongruenter Tert

**unsullied**: incorruptus v. UNSTAINED, UNBLEMISHED

**unsuspected**: non suspectus : v. SUSPECT Phr. · *to be quite u*, fugere suspicionem, Cic. Att 8, 16 · *anything is u*, nulla subest de aliqua re suspicio, id. Rosc. Am 10, 28 *any one is u*, non cadit in aliquem suspicio, cf id. Sull 27, 75 *to pass u among* .. , inter . sine ulla suspicione versari, Caes. B G. 5, 44 v UNDOUBTED, TRUSTED.

**unsuspecting**: **1.** minime sus-

**unsuspicious**: (*of character*) cf Liv. 40, 14. **2.** mihil mali suspĭcans, cf Cluent. 9, 27. **3.** incautus : v GUARD (Phr. *off one's g.*).

**untainted**: **1.** ĭntĕger : *u. streams*, i fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6 Cic. **2.** non infectus v TO TAINT.

**untamed**: **1.** indŏmĭtus *u dispositions*, i ingenia, Liv 21, 20 *the u sea*, i mare, Tib 2, 3, 45 · *u. desires*, i. animi cupiditates, Cic. Rosc. Am 14, 39. **2.** immansuētus Ov. Sen.: v. SAVAGE **3.** ĭ ērus, effĕrus v. WILD.

**untasted**: ingustātus (*not having been tasted before*) : Hor Sat. 2, 8, 30. Phr.: *leave the food u.*, rejice cibos, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 34.

**untaught**: **1.** indoctus : v. UNLEARNED **2.** indŏcĭlis, e *u ways* (*of water*), i. vias, Prop 1, 2, 12 : *an u. strain*, i numerus, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 6. **3.** rŭdis . v IGNORANT.

**unteachable**: indŏcĭlis, e (*of persons*) · Cic. N D 1, 5, 12 · Plin . Hor. : *an u. system*, i. disciplina, Cic Acad. 2, 1, 1

**untenable**: *quod defendi non potest : *in qua (sententia) manere non potest.

**untenanted**: văcuus . v. UNLET, UNINHABITED

**unterrified**: interrĭtus : Tac Virg. : impăvĭdus Liv. : Poet. : v. UNDAUNTED

**unthankful**: ingrātus v. UNGRATEFUL, THANKLESS.

**unthankfully**: ingrāte : v UNGRATEFULLY, THANKLESSLY

**unthankfulness**: ānīmus ingrātus : v. INGRATITUDE, THANKLESSNESS

**unthinking**: inconsĭdĕrātus : v. INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS

**unthrifty**: prōfūsus, prōdīgus : v. EXTRAVAGANT, WASTEFUL.

**untie**: **1.** solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, *3 to u a knot*, nodum s., Hor. Od 3, 21, 22 *the husband u s the girdle fastened with the Herculean knot*, cingulum nodo Herculaneo vinctum vir s , Sen Ep 87, *ad fin.* v UNBIND, UNLOOSE **2.** dissolvo, 3 *to u knots*, nodos d , Lucr. 6, 256. **3.** laxo, 1 v. TO UNLOOSE Phr *to u knots*, nodos manu diducere, Ov Met 2, 560.

**until** (*conj*) **1.** dum with *indic* if mere succession in time is indicated e g *that bargain remained in force u the judges were rejected*, ea redemptio mansit dum judices rejecti sunt, Cic Verr Act. 1, 6, 16 : *u. I return*, dum redeo, Virg Ecl. 9, 23 with *subj.* when there is an idea of purpose e g *let them put it off to another time, u. their anger has subsided*, differant in aliud tempus dum defervescat ira, id Tusc. 4, 36, 78 Caesar, however, always uses the *subj.* **2.** dōnec (rare in Cic not in Caes or Sall.) same construction as dum. Livy, however, and Tacitus occasionally use the *subj* when speaking of facts **3.** quōad with *ind* or *subj* according as it refers to actual fact or not of (with *subj*) Caes. B G. 5, 24. Cic Fam. 4, 3 : (with *indic*) *u. the citadel was given up*, quoad dedita arx est, Liv 26, 46 usque eo- q , Cic Deiot 4, 11 **4.** quōădusque with *indic*, Suet Caes 14 **5.** usque dum Cic Verr 1, 5, 12 Plaut **6.** adeo usque dum , Plaut Am 1, 2, 10 The idea of the continuance of action up to the specified limit is enforced by adding to the principal clause usque ad eum finem before dum, cf Cic N. D. 2, 51, *fin* : usque eo, usque adeo before quoad : Cic ; before donec Plaut : *u. now*, usque adhuc, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21. *u. what time?* quousque? v HOW LONG. For construction, v L G. §§ 496-499.

**until** (*prep*) : **1.** ad (with or without usque) *u. his return*, ad reditum suum, Cic Off 2, 23, 82 *from about ten o'clock u. sunset*, ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum, Caes. B G. 3, 15 *u. late at night*, ad multam noctem, ib. 1, 26: *from morning u. evening*, a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet Cal 18 *u dawn*, ad lucem, Liv. 3, 28 **2.** in *he will sleep u broad day*, dormiet in lucem, Hor Ep 1, 18, 34 *he spoke u night*, dixit in noctem, Plin Ep 4, 9 Esp *to put off u* , differre in .. e. g *to put off u to-morrow*, in crastinum d., Cic. de Or. 2, 90, *fin.* : v. PUT (OFF).

**untile**: dēmo tēgŭlas, nūdo tēgŭlis, dētĕgo : v. TO UNROOF.

**untilled**: incultus, rŭdis v. UNCULTIVATED.

**untimely**: **1.** immātūrus : *u. death*, i. mors, Cic Phil 2, 46, 119 Plin.: Suet. **2.** praemātūrus . *u death*, p. mors, Plin. 7, 51, 52. **3.** importūnus . *u. death*, i. mors, Ov. Am 3, 9, 19 **4.** ācerbus *u. death*, funus a , Virg. Aen. 6, 429. *to bring forth u. offspring*, ante diem edere partus acerbos, Ov. Fast. 4, 647. v. UNSEASONABLE. *An u. birth*, ăbortus, ăbortio . v MISCARRIAGE.

**untinged**: non tinctus, non imbūtus v. TINGE

**untired**: indēfessus : intĕger : v. UNWEARIED.

**untiring**: assĭduus : v. UNFLAGGING, UNREMITTING.

**unto**: v. TO.

**untold**: **I.** *Not related, mentioned* : **1.** immĕmŏrātus (*new*) : Hor. Ep 1, 19, 33. **2.** mēdĭtus *u. care*, i. cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39 (v UNMEN-

TIONED) Or expr. by *neg* and narro, dico, memoro (v TELL) Phr · *to leave u*, omitto, praetermitto [v PASS (OVER)], sileo de (v SILENT) *brave deeds ne mam u*, fortia facta silent, Ov Met 12, 575 **II.** *Not counted* non nūmĕrātus v TO COUNT Phr *to trust any one with u gold*, marsupium cum argento alicui concredere, Plaut. Men 5, 1, 1.

**untouched:** 1. intactus *to send anybody away u and unhurt*, 1 aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, Liv 2, 12 *his body u by a weapon*, 1 ferro corpus, id 1, 25: Sall. Virg Hor Fig *a mind u by religious influences*, 1 religione animus, Liv 5, 15. 2. intĕger *u treasure*, 1 thesaurus, Plaut Truc. 4, 12, 13 v UNINJURED, UNDISTURBED. 3. indēlībātus. *u. wealth*, 1. opes, Ov. Trist 1, 5, 28 4. immōtus (*of the feelings*): v. UNMOVED *To leave u* (of *subjects* in speaking). v. PASS [OVER]

**untoward:** adversus v UNLUCKY · contŭmax, ācis v STUBBORN

**untractable:** intractābilis v. FEOWARD, INTRACTABLE

**untrained:** inexercitātus v UNPRACTISED, UNPREPARED

**untranslatable:** *quod totidem verbis transferri non potest *non exprimendum

**untried:** **I.** *Unattempted, untested.* 1. inexpertus *a new and u power*, nova et 1 potestas, Liv 3, 52 *legions u by civil war*, legiones civili bello 1, Tac Hist 2, 75 Phr *to leave nothing u*, omnia experiri, Ter And 2, 1, 11 Caes 2. intentātus. *our poets have left nothing u.*, nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, Hor. A. P. 285 Virg. Tac. 3. intactus: *a new and u method*, nova 1 que ratio, Plin 34, 8, 19, No 6 Sall Hor Virg 4. intractātus. *that no crime or fraud might be u*, ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive esset, Virg Aen 8, 205 **II.** *Not tried judicially* 1. indictā causā, Cic. Leg 1, 15, 42 2. incognĭtā causā, id N D 2, 29, 73. 3 inauditus: Tac Ann. 2, 77 Suet. · v UNHEARD.

**untrimmed:** horrĭdus v SHAGGY, ROUGH. *To be left u*, immitti, missus, 3: *that vine is left u*, ea vitis immittitur, Varr R R 1, 31, 3 *of beard and hair* v UNSHORN, UNCUT, UNDRESSED

**untrodden:** 1. non trita · *u. places*, loca nullius ante trita solo, Luci 1, 926. 2. āvius v LONESOME, PATHLESS Fig *to pursue u paths, to leave the trodden*, vias indagare inusitatas, tritas relinquere, Cic Or 11

**untroubled:** 1. sēcūrus sērēnus v. TRANQUIL. 2. plācĭdus, quietus v CALM, QUIET. 3. aequus v. UNRUFFLED. 4. văcuus v. CARELESS or expr. by *neg. part.* and verb v. TO TROUBLE.

**untrue:** falsus, mendax: v. FALSE.

**untruly:** falso v. FALSELY

**untruth:** mendācium v. LIE, FALSEHOOD.

**unturned:** Phr.: *to leave no stone u. (to find out anything)*, investigo et perscrutor omnia, cf Cic. Verr 4, 21, 47.

**untutored:** v. UNPROMPTED, UNTAUGHT.

**untwine:** } 1. rĕneo, 2 v. TO

**untwist:** } UNSPIN. 2. rĕtexo, xui, xtum, 3 v. TO UNWEAVE 3. solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3 (gen. term) · v. LOOSEN, UNRAVEL.

**unused:** **I.** *Of persons* · insuētus, insŏlens, insōlĭtus, inexpertus v. UNACCUSTOMED **II.** *Of things:* 1. intĕger (*not yet used*) v. FRESH, NEW 2. inūsĭtātus *an u. word*, 1 verbum, Cic. de Or 3, 38, 152 v OBSOLETE 3. non trītus (*not worn by use*) v USED, USE. 4. văcuus v. UNOCCUPIED 5. non ūsĭtātus *an u wing*, non u. penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1 *To let no day go u*, nullum diem praetermittere, id. Att 9, 14 v. TO LET PASS, TO LOSE

**unusual:** 1. insŏlĭtus (gen term) · *a talkativeness u. to me*, 1. mihi loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361 *an u word*, 1 verbum, id Balb 16, 36 with *subj* Join *it is quite u to consider*, ratum ac prope insolitum est ut putet, Plin Pan 60 *u. toil*, 1 labor, Ov Met 10, 554 *to venture on an u. thing*, insolitum sibi audere, Tac Hist 4, 13 v STRANGE, UNWONTED 2. insōlens, ntis. *an u word*, 1 verbum, Cic Or 8, 25 3. insuētus. *u deservedness*, 1 solitudo, Liv 3, 52: *an u journey*, 1 iter, Virg Aen 6, 16 4. inūsĭtātus *u size*, 1 magnitudo, Cic Off 3, 9, 38 Join novus et inusitatus, Caes B C 3, 47 or expr. by *neg* with usitatus (meaning *not in use*) 5. inaudītus (of *speech, etc*) *I will say nothing u*, nihil 1 dicam, Cic de Or 1, 31, 137 also of *things* (strong term). v. UNHEARD [OF] 6. nŏvus v NEW 7. rārus v SCARCE. 8. ēgrĕgius: v UNCOMMON, DISTINGUISHED 9. singŭlāris v. UNIQUE, SINGULAR 10 ēnormis (*of shape and size*) v ENORMOUS 11. extraordīnārius v EXTRAORDINARY. Phr.: *anything u happens*, praeter consuetudinem accidit aliquid, Cic Div. 2, 28, 60 *it is u. for me to wonder*, , non est meae consuetudinis reddere .., id Rab 1, 1 *They had attracted u attention*, plus solito converterant in se animos, Liv. 24, 9

**unusually:** 1. insŏlenter Cic. Caes 2. ēgrĕgie (with *adjs*, in a good sense) *an u brave general*, e fortis imperator, Cic de Or 2, 66, 268 3. inūsĭtāte Cic v. STRANGELY. 4. praeter sōlĭtum *u blithe*, p. s. laeti, Virg. Georg. 1, 412 5 rāro v SELDOM 6. expr. by sōlito with a *comp. adj.* · e. g *u handsome*, solito formosior, Ov. Met 7, 84 Phr *bellowing u*, insueta rudentem, Virg Aen 8, 248: *earth u close*, terra supra morem densa, id. Georg 2, 227

**unusualness:** **I.** insŏlentia · *u of words*, 1 verborum, Cic de Or 3, 13, 50 2. nŏvĭtas: v NOVELTY. 3. rārĭtas: v. FEWNESS, RARITY, or expr by *adj* or *adv* v. UNUSUAL, UNUSUALLY

**unutterable:** 1. ineffābĭlis. v UNPRONOUNCEABLE 2. infandus. *an u affair*, res 1, Cic de Or 2, 79, 322 *u toils*, 1 labores, Virg Aen 1, 597 3. inēnarrābĭlis v. INDESCRIBABLE 4. incrēdĭbilis v INCREDIBLE *Unutterable* is often used as a mere superl, and to be translated by immensus, maximus, etc [N B—mĕlōquax, melodious, are Eccl]

**unutterably:** 1. *supra quam enarrari potest (*beyond all description*).* Georg. 2. incrēdĭbĭlĭter v INCREDIBLY. 3. intŏlerānter v INTOLERABLY, EXCESSIVELY Phr *I am u. rejoiced*, non dici potest quam valde gaudeam, Cic Fam. 7, 15.

**unvarnished:** **I.** Lit: non fūcātus, fuco non illītus, Cic. v. TO VARNISH **II.** Fig 1. sine fuco *in these there is an appearance of u. truth*, in his inest quidam sine fucatae colori, Cic But 44, 162. 2. sincērus opp to fucatus. Join sincera atque vera, id Am 25, 95. 3. simplex, plīcis: Join nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, id Att. 10, 6 v. SIMPLE. 4. nūdus v NAKED, PLAIN *To tell an u tale*, simpliciter et libere verum dicere, loqui, Cic. (from Kr.).

**unveil:** **I.** Lit 1. dētĕgo, xi, ctum, 3: *to u the face*, d facies, Suet. Ner 48 v. UNCOVER, EXPOSE 2. velamen alicujus capiti detrabo, Kr after Mart 3, 43, 3 *To u. oneself*, caput aperire, Cic Phil 2, 31, 77 **II.** Fig *To make manifest* · 1. nūdo, 1: Cic. v. EXPOSE. 2. dēnūdo, 1 v LAY BARE, DISCLOSE. 3. pātefăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *truth u'd*, veritas p, id. Sull 16, 45. 4. āpĕrio, ērui, ertum, 4 id Fin 1, 9, 30. v. REVEAL *U.'d*, nūdus *u.'d words*, verba n, Plin Ep 4, 14.

**unwalled:** *muro, moenibus non cinctus, septus, circumdatus, etc.; immūnītus (*unfortified*): Liv. *To be u.* (*of a city*), esse sine muris, Liv. 39, 37.

**unwarily:** imprūdenter, incaute, inconsulte, tĕmĕre: Caes. Cic. Liv.

**unwariness:** imprūdentia. Caes : Cic.

**unwarlike:** imbellis. Cic.: Liv.: Sall v. PEACEFUL.

**unwarrantable:** īnīquus, injustus: v. UNJUSTIFIABLE

**unwarrantably:** prĕcārio *to gain possession u*, p possidere, Cic Caec 32, 92

**unwarranted:** **I.** *Not warranted (of a purchase)* · non satisdatum. Cic. Dig v GUARANTEE, WARRANT. **II.** *Not ascertained, uncertain:* incertus, sine auctore editus, sine fide jactatus, nullo certo auctore allatus: v. UNCERTAIN, UNFOUNDED

**unwary:** imprūdens, incautus, inconsultus, tĕmĕrārius. v INCAUTIOUS

**unwashed:** illōtus *u. servants*, i. ministri, Matt. 8, 67, 5 *to touch with u hands*, i. manibus tractare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103. v. DIRTY

**unwearied:** 1. indēfessus. *an u. right hand*, 1. dextra, Virg Aen 11, 151 Ov. Join: 1 et assiduus, Tac. Ann 16, 22. 2. impĭger (*of character*). *u in action*, 1 manu, Tac. Ann 3, 20. v INDEFATIGABLE 3. sēdŭlus. v. INDUSTRIOUS 4. assiduus *u. and careful writing*, a et diligens scriptura, Cic Or 1, 33, 150 v UNREMITTING 5. strēnuus v VIGOROUS, ACTIVE

**unweave:** rĕtexo, xui, xtum, 3 · *to u. her web*, telam r, Cic. Acad 2, 29, *fin.*

**unwelcome:** non acceptus, ingrātus, injūcundus: v. UNACCEPTABLE, DISAGREEABLE

**unwell:** aeger, invălĭdus, infirmus. v. ILL, SICK Phr.. *I am very u*, sum admodum infirmus, Cic Ac 1, 4, 14 · *I feel u*, male est animo, Plaut Curc. 2, 3, 33 *I am getting u*, male fit animo, id Rud. 2, 6, 26

**unwept:** 1. inflētus. *a crowd unmoved and u.*, inhumata infletaque turba, Virg Aen 11, 372 2. indēflētus *u spirits*, 1 animae, Ov Met 7, 611 3. indēplōrātus *thus head u*, caput hoc 1, id Trist 3, 3, 46 *To be u.* (*of a death*), lacrimis vacare (mortem), Cic Sen 20, 73.

**unwholesome:** 1. grāvis, e. *u food*, g cibus, Cic N D 2, 9, 24 2. nōcuus: *an u sea breeze*, n. afflatus maris, Plin 17, 4, 2. 3. insālūbris: *a most u wine*, insaluberrimum vinum, Plin 23, 1, 22 v. UNHEALTHY, INDIGESTIBLE.

**unwieldiness:** inhabilis corporis vasti moles, cf Curt 9, 2 v. CLUMSINESS.

**unwieldy:** inhābĭlis, grāvis, immōbilis v. CLUMSY.

**unwilling:** invītus *u judges*, 1. judices, Cic Mur 20, 42 v. INVOLUNTARY *To be u*, nōlo, nōlui, nolle: *women are u when you are willing, when you are u they desire*, mulieres nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43 v TO WISH (NOT). *To be utterly u.*, abhorreo (with *prep.* ab and *gerund*): v. AVERSE.

**unwillingly:** 1. invīte (rare) Cic 2. non lĭbenter: v. (AGAINST ONE'S) WILL 3. grāvāte, Cic 4. grāvātim (rare) · Liv. Lucr Most freq. expr. by *adj* invītus, non libens, agreeing with *subject. To write letters u.*, gravari litteras dare, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. *Very u* perinvitus, Cic : Liv.

**unwillingness:** In class prose expr. by *adj., adv.*, or *v* Tert. uses nōlentia.

**unwind:** 1. rēvolvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 *they u their threads*, retro sua fila 1, Sen Herc. Fur. 182. 2. rētexo, 3. v. UNWEAVE. 3. explico, avi (post.-Aug. ui), ātum, or ĭtum, 1 *to u. spindles*, c. fusos, Mart. 4, 54, 10 For *refl*, v. UNCOIL.

**unwise:** 1. insīpiens. Cic.: Sen. 2. stultus v. FOOLISH. 3. im-

prūdens· v. RASH. **4.** inconsultus: v. INDISCREET.

**unwisely:** **1.** insipienter Plaut: Cic **2.** stulte v FOOLISHLY **3.** mālē *if he leave Italy he will act altogether u*, si iste Italiam relinquet faciet omnino male, Attic in Cic Att 9, 10

**unwittingly:** expr by *adj*, imprūdens. v UNCONSCIOUSLY, INADVERTENTLY.

**unwished for:** non optātus v WISHED FOR.

**unwithered:** vĕgĕtus, integer v. FRESH.

**unwittily:** **1.** infăcēte Vell Plin. **2.** insulse Cic v TASTELESSLY. **3.** inepte. Cic. v. IMPROPERLY, FOOLISHLY

**unwitty:** **1.** infăcētus *a not u lie*, non l. mendacium, Cic Coel 29, 69 **2.** insulsus. v. TASTELESS, INSIPID. **3.** ineptus v. SILLY, ABSURD

**unwomanly:** non muliebris v. WOMANLY: or expr by circuml: v. WOMAN *It is u*, *non muliebris est

**unwonted:** insŏlītus, insuētus, inūsĭtātus. v UNUSUAL

**unworthily:** **1.** indigne Plaut. Ter. Caes Cic **2.** indignĭter. Anthol Lat. **3.** indignum in modum, Liv 29, 9. **4.** indignis modis, Ter. Ad 2, 1, 12

**unworthiness:** **1.** indignĭtas *no one was rejected for u*, nemo propter i rejectus est, Cic Caec 19, 63. **2.** vilĭtas v BASENESS, MEANNESS

**unworthy:** **1.** indignus (in good and bad sense, *unbecoming, undeserved*). constr. *abs.* with *abl*, or qui with *subj*, Livy only uses ut with *subj*, the poets use the *inf* cf. L G. § 320 and 480 *any one, however u, may have riches* divitias quivis, quamvis i, habere potest, Cic Tusc 5, 16, 46 *were it to gain their request*, i. erant qui impetrarent, id Rosc Am. 41, 119 *deeds u of our race*, indigna genere nostro, Ter Ad 3, 4, 44· *we were u of being redeemed by you*, i ut a vobis redimeremur, Liv. 22, 59 *things u of being hurt*, i laedi crura, Ov Met 1, 508

**2.** immĕrĭtus *u. to die*, i mori, Hor Od 3, 2, 21 (v UNDESERVING) *u praises*, laudes i., Liv. 4, 13, *fin* (v UNDESERVED) *why does my punishment drag down the u?* immeritos cur mea poena trahit? Ov Trist 1, 2, 58 v. INNOCENT **3** ălienus *u of a wise man*, a. a sapiente, Cic Acad 2, 43, 132 Ter *u. of that high character which every one gives me*, a ejus dignitatis quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic Fin 1, 4, 11 *u. of my character*, a existimatione mea, id Att 6, 1 **4.** vilis, e· v. WORTHLESS· *u treatment of behaviour*, indignitas, Caes B G 2, 4 Liv. Phr *to do nothing u of a philosopher*, nihil a dignitate sapientis discedere, Cic. Off 1, 20, 67.

**unwrap:** **1.** explĭco, 1· v. UNFOLD **2.** ēvolvo, 3: v. UNROLL. **3.** solvo involucrum (*to loosen the wrapper*): Dig 47, 2, 21

**unwritten:** **1.** non scriptus· Cic **2.** inscriptus, Quint. 3, 6, 36. *To leave u*, *non scribere (Kr.).

**unwrought:** **1.** rūdis, e· *u. bronze*, r. aes, Plin 33, 3, 13. **2.** infectus: *u. silver (uncoined)*, i. argentum, Liv. 34, 10. Join rudis et i, Petr. 114 Phr: *u. stone*, vivum saxum, Virg. Aen 1, 167.

**unyielding:** obstinātus, firmus, inflexibilis v. INFLEXIBLE, UNCONQUERABLE.

**unyoke:** **1.** abjungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *to u. a bullock*, a. juvencum, Virg. Georg. 3, 518. **2.** disjungo, 3 Varr.. Col.: Cic.: Hor. **3.** solvo, 3: v. UNHARNESS. Or expr. by circuml. with jugum e g. *to u. oxen*, demere juga bobus, Hor Od. 3, 6, 43.

**up:** Phr. *up the stream*, adverso flumine, Virg. Georg 1, 201 in adversum flumen, Caes B G. 7, 60· *to bring corn up the river Arar in vessels*, frumentum flumine Arari subvehere navibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 23 *conveyed up the stream*, flumine adverso subvectus, Liv 24, 40. *up the stairs*, contra scalas, Plin. 7, 20, 19 *I live up three pair of stairs*, scalis habito tribus, Mart 1, 118 *up the hill*. v. UPHILL: *they charge up the hill*, erigunt aciem per adversum collem, Tac Hist 3, 71 *he will go up mountains*, ibit in adversos montes, Ov. Am 1, 9, 11 *part of the camp rising gently up the hill*, pars castrorum lenitei in collem exsurgens, Tac Hist 4, 23 *up the country*, in interiora (regni), Liv 42, 39· *tribes who live up the country*, interiores nationes, Cic Manil 22, 64 *to rise up against us*, coorirı in nos, Tac. Hist 1, 2 exsurgere adversus, contra, ib 2, 76 v TO REBEL, INSURRECTION *Up and down*, sursum deorsum, Cic N. D 2, 33, 84: Ter. *to walk up and down*, inambŭlo, 1 Liv 40, 8 v. BACKWARDS, FORWARDS. *High up*, sursum, Varr Ter v HIGH, ABOVE *Up* is generally expr in Latin by sub-, or e-, ex-, con-, in comp with a verb· e g *to get, raise, stand up*, surgo, exsurgo, v. GET, RISE, STAND *to lift up*, sublĕvo, v LIFT. *to hold up*, sustento, sustĭneo v UPHOLD, SUPPORT *to look up*, suspĭcio, v LOOK: *to lead up*, subdūco, ēligo, v LEAD *to bring up (to rear)*, ēdūco, v BRING, REAR, EDUCATE *to bring up (to vomit)*, ēmŏlior, v SPIT, VOMIT *to set, raise up*, ērĭgo, v SET, RAISE, ERECT *to climb up*, escendo, ēnītor, v CLIMB, MOUNT *to eat up*, cōmĕdo, v EAT *to drink up*, combĭbo, ebĭbo, v. DRINK *to burn up*, combūro, v BURN *to use, take up*, consūmo, conficio, v USE *to snatch up*, corrĭpio, v SNATCH· etc *To take up (position, space, room)*, occŭpo, v OCCUPY, TAKE: *to come up with*, consĕquor, assequor, v. OVERTAKE *To keep up with*. v. KEEP. *From my childhood, youth, up*, a parvulo, puero, juvene. v. CHILDHOOD, YOUTH *To sit up*, vigĭlo. v. AWAKE, TO WATCH

**up to:** tĕnus (with *abl*, more rarely *gen*, always placed after its case) *in some places the water was up to the waist (navel)*, alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, Liv. 26, 45, *extr he plunged his sword up to the hilt in his side*, lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg Aen. 2, 553. *To come up to* (hit and fig), aequo, 1· *the river was so high that it came up to the top on the horses' breasts*, fluminis altitudo summa equorum pectora ae, Curt 4, 9, 15 *books which already almost come up to those* (i e *equal in merit*), libri qui jam illos fere ae., Cic Off 1, 1, 3 v. TO EQUAL *To trace up to*, repeto a. nostrum hunc populum hesterno sermone a stirpe repetivit, id Rep 3, 12, *fin Up to* (of time), usque ad v UNTIL

**upbraid:** ‖ *To reprove justly* **1.** castīgo verbis, Cic Off 1, 25, 88 castīgo, id de Or. 1, 41, 185 **2.** objurgo, 1 id Am 24, 88 v TO REPROVE, REPROACH, CHIDE ‖ *To abuse, rail at* **1** objurgo, 1 *they u us as if they hated*, sic o. quasi oderint, Quint 2, 2, 9 Plaut **2.** exprobro, 1: *those very letters seem as if were to u me*, illae ipsae litterae quasi e mihi videntur, Cic Fam. 5, 15 *to u. you with your misfortunes in war*, sibi casus bellicos e, id Veir. 5, 50, 132. **3.** increpo, ui, itum, 1 Plaut. Liv. Sall: v TO CHIDE. **4.** increpĭto, 1 Caes Virg. with vocibus, verbis Caes. Liv. v. TO SCOLD. **5.** objĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (with *dat.* of pers., *acc.* of ground of censure): *he us me with having been at Baiae*, o. mihi me ad Baias fuisse, Cic. Att 1, 18: v. TO TAUNT. *To u. vehemently*, corripio, ripui, reptum, 3: Cic.: Liv. v TO REVILE, RAIL AT.

**upbraider:** exprobrātor, exprobrātrix. Sen or expr by verb

**upbraiding:** exprobrātio Liv. Ter. Plin.

**uphill:** adversus clivum, Caes. B G. 3, 46 Plaut. adverso colle, Sall. J. 52· adversus montem, Caes B C. 1, 46 *he leads his army u*, erigit agmen in adversum clivum, Liv 9, 31, *fin.*· *to lead the line u.*, erigere aciem in collem, Tac. Hist. 4, 71 With *subs*, acclivis or us, arduus: *that part of the road is quite u*, ea viae pars est valde acclivis, Cic. Q Fr. 3, 1, 2 v STEEP.

**uphold:** Lit and Fig sustĭneo, 2: sustento, 1, fulcio, 4 Fig stābilio 4 v TO SUPPORT

**upholsterer:** *qui conclavia ornat, Kr.. *supellectilis opifex (*a working u*): *qui supellectilem venditat

**upland:** **1.** ēdītus *u districts*, edita, Tac Ann 15, 27 **2.** montānus *an u. field*, m ager, Varr. R R 1, 6 v. HIGHLAND.

**upon:** **1.** sŭper (local, and also used accumulatively, and of abstract relation, *concerning*) const with *acc.* chiefly after verbs implying motion or extension, and with *abl* *to sit u. a snake*, s aspidem assidere, Cic Fin 2, 18, 59· *to be thrown headforemost u the stakes*, s vallum praecipitari, Sall Jug. 58 v. OVER *to rest u green herbage*, requiescere fronde s. virĭdi, Virg Ecl 1, 81 *placing fresh logs u the hearth*, ligna s foco reponens, Hor Od 1, 9, 5 *kisses u kisses*, savia s savia, Plaut, Pseud 4, 1, 38 *they are slaughtered one u. another*, alii s alios trucidantur, Liv. 1, 50 *I will write u this subject*, hac s. de scribam, Cic Att 16, 6 (in this sense de is more common v. CONCERNING, ABOUT) also in comp. e g. *to sit u.*, sŭpersĕdeo *to stand u* superesto v. SIT, STAND **2.** ē, ex (in the sense of *immediately after* and *according to*) *cheapness followed upon the greatest scarcity and dearness*, vilitas e summa inopia et caritate consecuta est, Cic. Manil 15, 44. *upon Pompey's recommendation*, e commendatione Pompei, Suet Caes 75. **3.** a, ăb in the phrases, *u. the left, the right, the flank, etc*, a laeva, dextra, latere, etc. also in *to be upon any one's side*, stare, esse, ab aliquo *to depend u*, pendere a v ON.

**4.** in (with *abl*) *u. the whole*, in toto, Cic Att 13, 20, *fin* v. ON. *Upon* is often expr. by *prep* in in comp with verbs. e. g. *to rush u*, irruo· *to fall, light, u*, incĭdo, *to play u (of wind instruments)*, inflo *to put, impose, u*, impōno: *to put u. a level with*, in aequo ponere (with *dat.*), Liv 39, 50, *fin*: *to dwell u.*, insisto, Cic Verr 3, 47. **5.** ad· *u. the whole*, ad summam, Cic. Att 14, 1 *u.* (*in consequence of*) *this Caesar pardoned them*, ad ea Caesar veniam illis tribuit, Tac Ann 12, 37. **6.** sŭb (*just after*). *u. this he said*, sub hoc inquit, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 43 also *u. condition that . . not*, sub ea conditione ne . . ., Cic Arch. 10, 25. Miscell. Phr. *u. any terms*, ulla conditione, Cic Fin. 5, 20, 55 *u. my honour*, do fidem, Tac. Ann. 5, 9, 30 v. HONOUR: *u his knees*, genibus nitnor, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28 *u reflection, etc*, may often be expr. by the *dat* of the *pres. part.* of corresponding verb: v. REFLECT *u. this* (in continuation of a narrative) is often to be rendered by the *abl abs* with a *rel.* v. THEREUPON, WHEREUPON.

**upper:** **1.** sŭpĕrus (esp. of aërial and celestial things and persons, or of the world opposed to the lower regions): Cic Virg. v. ABOVE, HIGHER **2.** sŭpĕrior *an u room*, s caenaculum, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3 *the u part of the hill*. s pars collis, Caes. B. G 7, 46. *all the u part of the house is unoccupied*, tota domus s vacat, Cic. Att. 12. 10· *all the u. part of the Circus*, summus Circus, Ov. Fast 6, 205. Phr· *the u. classes*, *ordines superiores, ampliores *to get the u. hand*, sŭpĕro, vinco, superior discedo v. OVERCOME, CONQUER: *on the u side*, supra v. ABOVE, [ON THE] TOP *the u. part*, superficies, Plin.

**uppermost:** **1.** summus v. TOPMOST. **2.** suprēmus (*of what is above* in the air or heaven): v. HIGHEST. **3.** primus (of *order, rank*)· v. FIRST. Phr.: *to say what comes u.*, loquor quod in solum ut dicitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 26 quod in buccam venit, id. Att 1, 12, *fin.*

**uppish** · sŭperbus, arrŏgans: v. CONCEITED

**upright** (*subs.*) architect. *t t* . tignum statutum *u s and cross-beams*, t. s. et transversaria, Vitr. 8, 6.

**upright** (*adj.*): I. Lit · 1. rectus . *u. pillars*, r. columnae, Cic Q. Fr. 3, 1 Ov. Quint. 2. ērectus Cic. *an u carriage*, e incessus, Tac Hist 1, 53. *To place* (*spears*) *u* , erigere (hastas), Liv 1, 27. II. Fig 1. prōbus (of persons) Plaut · Ter. Cic. 2. rectus · *men of u. character*, r ingenia, Plin. Ep. 4, 7 3. intĕger Cic : Hor. 4. bŏnus v GOOD. 5. justus . v. JUST Join: justus et bonus, Cic Off. 2, 12, 41. 6 hŏnestus: v HONOURABLE 7. incorruptus *an u. decision*, i judicium, Liv. 4. 6. 8. innŏcens, ntis *an u and hard working man*, vir i et industrius, Suet Vit. 2 Cic Sall Plin

**uprightly**: I. Lit recte. Plin. II. Fig. 1. recte v RIGHTLY. 2. integre Cic. . v. HONESTLY. 3. incorrupte Cic

**uprightness**: 1. prōbĭtas: Cic. Of. 1, 26, *fin* 2. innŏcentia Cic. Manil. 11; 36 Caes. 3. integritas: v INTEGRITY, INNOCENCE. 4. hŏnestas v NOBLENESS

**uproar**: clāmor, tŭmultus, turbae v. NOISE, TUMULT, DISTURBANCE

**uproot**: ēvello, ra hcitus tollo, radicitus effodio, radicitus extraho, radicitus exstirpo, funditus evello, funditus tollo . v. TO ERADICATE, TO EXTIRPATE

**upset**: 1. ēverto, ti, sum, 3 *the maxims thoroughly u. friendships*, praecepta funditus e amicitias, Cic Fin 2, 25, 80 2. subverto, 3 : *to u the table*, s mensam, Suet Ner. 47. 3. inverto, 3 : *to u wine flasks*, i vinaria, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 39. 4. sterno : v. THROW [DOWN], OVERTHROW, SUBVERT, OVERTURN.

**upshot**: exĭtus, eventus v. ISSUE, RESULT, EVENT.

**upside**: Phr. · *to turn u down*, ima summis miscere, summa imis confundere, omnia turbare et miscere, coelum et terras miscere, immŭto, sursum deorsum versare, quod sursum est deorsum facere : v. TO TURN UPSIDE DOWN, TOPSY-TURVY.

**upstart**: 1. hŏmo nŏvus: Cic Join homo ignotus et novus, Cic Rep 1, 1 2. terrae filius cf. Cic Fam. 9, 7, *extr.*

**upwards**: I. *Of direction* 1. sursum: Plaut Cat. 2 sursum versus Cic. 3. sublimĕ: *to be borne u.*, s ferri, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40 Liv. v. ALOFT. Phr *a face turned u* , sublime os, Ov Met 1, 85 *The palms turned u* , manus supinae, Virg. Aen 3, 170 *Turned u.* (of snouts, horns) rĕsūmus, Col. Ov Plin. rēpandus *Sloping u* , acclivis or us Caes. . Cic.: Ov. II. *Of number*: amplius, plus v. ABOVE, MORE.

**urbanity**: urbānĭtas, cōmĭtas v. POLITENESS

**urchin**: I. *A hedge-hog* . ērīnāceus Plin 8, 17, 56. II. *A boy* (in a diminutive sense). 1. puĕrŭlus . Cic. 2. pūpŭlus: Cat 56, 5. 3. pūpus Varr 4. pūsio, ōnis, *m* · Cic Juv 5. frustĭum pueri (*a bit of a boy*) . Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 67.

**urge**: I. *To press upon in a hostile manner*: 1. insto, stĭti, 1 *they were u.ing the foe more vehemently*, hostes i. instabant, Caes. B C. 3, 45. 2. urgeo, ursi, 2 Cic Sall. Join insto et u., Virg Aen 10, 433 . v. TO PRESS UPON. II. *To drive, hasten, impel*: 1. urgeo : *to u the cavalry against the town*, equites in oppidum u., Auct. B. Afr. 92. 2. impello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 · *to u. forward a ship*, i. navem, Virg. Aen 5, 119. Also fig . *he u d the men to dishonesty*, in fraudem homines i , Cic Pis 1, 1. III. *To insist on* (*a point or argument*): 1. urgeo : Cic. Q Fr 3, 9. 2. suādeo, 2, hortor, 1 : *to u the necessity of peace*, pacem s., Cic Fam 7, 3 ; pacem h , id. Att. 7, 17, *fin* IV. *To advise strongly, entreat* or *bid earnestly* : *to u any one to*...., summe contendo ab aliquo ut...., or de with *gerundive* Cic acerrime suadeo cui ut..., or ne... Vell.. v SOLICIT, ENTREAT, PRESS. Phr : *to u the plea of bad health*, excusare valetudinem, Liv 6, 22 Cic.: Suet Tac Hor *to u. the plea* (or *excuse*) *of business*, negotia causari, Tac. Ann 1, 47, *fin* · v TO PLEAD.

**urge on**: stīmŭlo, 1, incĭto, 1, impello, 3, instigo, 1 v. TO INCITE, STIMULATE *Of horses* admitto, 3 · v. GALLOP.

**urgent**: 1. grāvis v WEIGHTY, IMPORTANT. 2. instans, ntis : *u. argument*, i argumentatio, Quint. 11, 3, *med* Tac. 3. praesens, ntis *an u matter*, p res, Liv 2, 36 *u. danger*, p. periculum, Cic v PRESSING. Phr. *most u. prayers*, curatissimae preces, Tac Ann 1, 13 *whose need was most u* , quibus summa necessitudo, Sall Cat. 17 *to ply with u. entreaty*, multa precе prosequi, Hor Od. 4, 5, 33.

**urgently**: 1. vĕhĕmenter : Cic 2. ācriter Cic 3. omni modo Cic. Often with verbs of *entreating*, etc, expr. by joining two Lat. verbs e g *to entreat u* , orare et obsecrare, id. Verr 2, 17, 42 v EARNESTLY

**urinal**: mātella (*a chamber-pot*) . Mart 12, 32.

**urinary**: ūrīnālis : Coel Aur.: Veg.

**urine**: 1. ūrīna Cic : Plin Cels 2. lōtium Cat Suet

**urn**: 1. urna (*any kind of u* ): Cic 2. hydria (*a water-pot and gen.*): Cic Inscr. 3. testa . v. JUG, POT *A cinerary u* , olla ossuaria, Inscr. Orell 2896

**usage**: mos, consuētūdo, ūsus : v. CUSTOM.

**use** (*subs*) 1. ūsus, ūs *cattle were created for the u of mankind*, pecudes ad hominum usum procreatae, Cic. Leg 1, 8, 25 . *the necessary u.s of parts of the body*, partium corporis necessarius , id Off 1, 35, 127 v. PURPOSE, EXPERIENCE. 2. ūtilĭtas · *even if there is no u in friendship*, etiamsi nulla est u. ex amicitia, id Fin 1, 20, 69 *have I the right u. of my eyes or not?* satin' ego oculis u obtineo sincere an parum ? Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 28. 3. fructus, ūs Plaut. · v. ENJOYMENT 4. commŏdum · v. PROFIT, ADVANTAGE. 5. ūsūra v. USING, ENJOYMENT Miscell Phr *To be of u* , utilem esse (v. USEFUL) usui esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 33 : Liv ex usu esse, Caes B G. 1, 50 Cic. Ter ; praebere usum, Hor Sat 1, 1, 73 ; praebere (mirabiles) utilitates Cic. Att 7, 5 ; conducere (v TO SERVE, PROFIT) ; prodesse (v TO BENEFIT) ; ex re esse (alicui ut.), Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 103 ; juvare, adesse (v ASSIST) ; valere (v. EFFICACIOUS) ; esse utilitati, Cic. (v. ADVANTAGE SERVICE), facere (with *prep* , ad, or *dat* , or *abs.*), Plin 22, 18, 21 ; ib. 19, 22 Quint. *Solitude is of u.*, solitudo adjuvat, Cic Att. 12, 14 : Hor. *It is of u to plant*, juvat consĕrere, Virg Georg. 2, 37. *To be of great, much, u.*, magno usui esse (alicui), Cic. Att. 1, 1 ; bono usui esse, Plaut. Curc 4, 2, 15 ; magnos usus afferre, Cic N. D. 2, 60, 152. *It is of the greatest u. to*...., plurimum facit (with *acc.* and *inf* ), Quint. 6, 4, 8 *To be of no less u.*, non minorem utilitatem afferre, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79. *For this purpose lowness is of great u* , quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes B. G 5, 1. *To be of no u.*, inutilem esse (v. USELESS) ; usum nullum habere, Cic. N. D 3, 2, 1 · or expr. by valere attinere, prodesse, proficere, with *neg* : v. (OF NO) AVAIL. *To make u. of* : v. TO USE, EMPLOY, APPLY. *To grow out of u.*, exolesco, evi, etum, 3 : Liv. : Tac : Suet. *Out of u.* : desuetus, Liv.. Quint. Ov. exoletus : v. OBSOLETE, DISUSE *In common u* , usitatus *words in common u* , u vocabula, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4 *To come into u.*, invalesco, Quint 10, 2, 11 : in morem venio, Liv. 42, 21 v. FASHION, CUSTOMARY. *A false u.* (*of words*), abusio, Auct. Her 4, 33, 45. *A making u.*, usurpatio, Cic. Brut. 71, 250 · Liv.

**use** (*v.*): I. *To make u. of, employ* · 1. ūtor, ūsus, 3 constr. with *abl.* . *to u the eyes*, oculis u , Plaut. Epist. 1, 1, 4 *to u. diligence and zeal*, alacritate et studio u., Caes. B. G 4, 24: *u. your opportunities*, utere temporibus, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 83 : *we can u. the name metaphorically*, in alius rebus possumus u. vocabulo et nomine, Cic. de Or 3, 40, 161 *to u. earnest entreaty*, precе et obsecratione u , id Inv. 1, 16, 22 2. ābūtor, 3 (*to u thoroughly*, or *u with a notion of impropriety or wrong*) . *we u. the keen scent of hounds for our own advantage*, sagacitate canum ad nostram utilitatem a , Cic N. D. 2, 60, 151 : *he uses all his wickedness and treachery for my ruin*, omni suo scelere et perfidia a ad meum exitium. id Att. 3, 14. 3 ūsurpo, 1 : *I will u. an old word to express a new matter*, inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 29 *to u. a saying of Solon's*, ut Solonis dictum usurpem, Cic. Ep. ad Brut 15. 4. adhibeo, 2 (*to apply to a purpose*) · *to u. all diligence for recovery*, a omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, id. Fam. 16, 9 Caes. 5. confĕro, 3 (with ad) v. APPLY, DEVOTE. 6 in usum verto (*to make anything serve a purpose for which it was not originally designed*) : v. CONVERT 7. hăbeo, 2 (rare in this sense) · *riches u.d with moderation*, divitiae modeste habitae, Tac Ann. 4, 44 Ov. II. *To treat* · 1 tracto, 1 : *a father badly u.d by his son*, pater parum pie tractatus a filio, Cic. Coel. 2, 3 : *to u. you as you deserve*, te, ut merita es de me, tractare, Plaut Asin. 1, 3, 8 2. hăbeo, 2 : v. TREAT.

—— **for**: 1. adhĭbeo : v. USE. 2. consūmo : v. SPEND (UPON).

—— **up**: conficio, consūmo : v. CONSUME

**used**: *u to*, with verb · suētus, assuētus, assuēfactus v ACCUSTOMED *I am u* , soleo. *U. up*, abusus, Plaut. Asin 1, 3, 44.

**useful**: 1. ūtilis, e (gen term) : *a man u. for nothing*, homo ad nullam rem u , Cic Off 3, 6, 29 *he mixed the u with the pleasant*, miscuit utile dulci, Hor A P. 343 2. sālūtāris, sālūbris : v WHOLESOME, BENEFICIAL. Join. utilis et s., Cic N. D. 1, 15. 3. efficax Hor. Plin. v EFFICACIOUS. 4. commodus, aptus, accommŏdātus, idōneus v. FIT, SERVICEABLE, CONVENIENT, SUITABLE. Phr *to be u.*, usui esse · *to be u to the state*, usui esse civitati, Cic Rep. 1, 20, 33 *to be very u.*, magno usui esse, id Att. 1, 1 *no one is more u to you*, magis ex usu tuo nemo est, Ter. Eun 5, 9, 47 proficere, Cic. · Liv. : v. [TO BE OF] USE: *I will make you see how u. I can be*, utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17. *to keep what is u in war and honourable in peace*, utilitatem belli et pacis dignitatem retinere, Cic. Manil. 6, 14. *Very u. works*, perutilia opera, Cic Att. 9, 17, *fin*

**usefully**: 1. ūtĭlĭter · Cic.. Quint Hor. Ov. 2. commŏde, apte · v. FITLY. *To employ u.* recte uti : Cic.

**usefulness**: 1. ūtilĭtas · Cic. : Hor. 2. ūsus, ūs *on account of his u. to me*, propter meum usum (ejus), Cic. Att. 7, 5 . v. USE, UTILITY. 3. commŏditas . v. FITNESS, BENEFIT.

**useless**: 1. inūtilis, e. Caes. : Cic.. Hor 2. cassus (*empty*) : *u. toils*, c. labores, Plin. Ep. 8, 23 : *u. prayers*, c. vota, Virg Aen. 12, 780. 3. inānis, vānus : v. VAIN, EMPTY. 4. irritus (*ineffectual*) : *a u. undertaking*, i. inceptum, Liv. 29, 35. 5. incommŏdus, inhābilis · v. UNFIT. *To be u.* : nihil valere, nihil proficere, usum nullum habere v. TO USE. *A u. fellow*, homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic Off. 3, 6, 29. *U* may be expr. by circuml. with *adv.* frustra, incassum *To make u.* : frustrari . Col · v. FRUSTRATE.

**uselessly**: 1. frustrā : Cic. : Plaut. 2. nēquicquam or nēquid

quam Caes. Cic. · Virg. **3** incassum Plaut : Liv.: Tac. **4.** inūtiliter (only after non) Liv. 3, 51 Quint **5.** fūtile Plaut Stich. 2, 2, 73. **6.** inānīter Cic Hor. Ov . v. VAINLY, WORTHLESSLY.

**uselessness:** **1.** inūtilitas· *gold would be neglected on account of its u*, aurum jacebat propter i , Lucr 5, 1274 **2.** fūtilitas (rare) Cic N. D 2, 28, 70 **3.** inānitas (rare) v. EMPTINESS.

**usher:** **I.** *Of a court* · *qui officio admissionis fungitur* · cf Suet Vesp. 14 or, magister admissionum, Amm v. CHAMBERLAIN. Or expr by *verb* introduco : cf. Curt. 6, 7 Admissionalis, introductor, are late. **II.** *An assistant master* · **1.** adjūtor Quint. 2, 5, 3 **2.** hypŏdidascălus Cic Fam 9, 18. **3.** subdoctor Aus. *To teach any one as an u*, subdocere aliquem, Cic Att. 8, 4 [N B—Ostiarius (*a porter*) from whom *u* is derived must not be used in this sense ]

**usher in:** **I.** Lit **1.** intrōduco, xi, ctum, 3 (with *prep.* ad) *to u in to the king*, i. ad regem, Curt. 6, 7. **2.** deduco in conspectum alicujus Caes. B. C. 1, 22 **II.** Fig. infĕro v. BRING ON, INTRODUCE

**usual:** **1.** ūsītātus *to transgress in the u. way*, u. more peccare, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 9 : *ut is u.*, u est, ib. 5, 44, 117 **2.** sŏlītus : *a u. custom*, s. mos, Ov. Her. 21, 127: *more than u*, plus solito, ib 15, 47 Liv. *u. honours*, s. honores, Tac. Ann. 3, 5. **3.** consuētus *he restrained his passions from their u excess*, animum a consueta lubidine continuit, Sall Jug 15, *extr.* · poet. **4.** assuētus *farther than u*, longius assueto, Ov Her. 6, 72 **5.** tūtus (of *language*) · Cic Join t et celebratum, id. Flacc. 27, 65. **6.** sollennis, e (*made customary by regular repetition*) Hor. Suet. : *subs let us keep to our u custom*, nostrum illud s. servemus, Cic Att 7, 6. **7.** vulgāris, e v COMMON **8** quŏtidiānus (*of daily occurrence*) *u shapes*, q. formae, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 6 Cic **9.** communis, e Quint. 9, 26: v. COMMON *Usual* is often to be rendered by *verb* sŏleo or suesco, or *subs* consuetudo e g *which are the u indications of poison*, quae indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni, Cic Clu 10, 30 *as is u in such cases*, quod in tali re fieri solet, Sall. Jug 15, *extr* · *as is u.*, ut assolet, Liv 37, 14 Cic ut solet, id Clu 59, 161 *as is u in regularly established sacred rites*, sicuti in sollennibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall Cat 22 *as was u with him* (*according to his custom*). consuetudine sua, Caes. B G 2, 19 ex consuetudine sua, Caes. B G. 1, 52 *according to my u practice*, pro mea consuetudine, Cic Arch 12, *fin* : *as is u*, ut est consuetudo, Cic. Caecin 8, 23: *they reported that there seemed to be more dust than u*, renuntiaverunt majorem pulverem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. B G. 4, 32. In prose, *than u.* should gen. be expr. by quam soleo : v. ORDINARY, CUSTOMARY, GENERAL *in the u. way*, usitate, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72 sollennĭter, Plin 8, 1, 1 *very u*, pervulgatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. [N.B—Ūsuālis is late ]

**usually:** **1.** fĕre *he u. stays in the country*, rure fere se continet, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16 *as u happens*, ut f. fit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14 *this is u the case*, hoc sic fieri solet, id. Manil 9, 24. Join f plerumque, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 39. **2.** plērumque : v. MOSTLY. **3.** vulgō : Quint 19, 2, 8 v GENERALLY Often to be rendered by circumi with verb soleo, suesco, etc. e g. *as u. happens*, ut fieri solet, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 65 *since truth u. affords evidence of itself*, quum multa assoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54, *fin* : v. COMMONLY, GENERALLY, ORDINARILY.

**usucaption:** Legal *t. t.* : **1.** ūsūcăpio · Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55 v Dict Ant. 1217, *seqq.* **2.** usus et auctoritas Cic. Caecin. 19, 54 · usus auctoritas. id. Top 4, 23 : *to obtain possession by u*, usucapere, Plin Ep 5, 1 Cic

**usufruct:** usus et fructus, Cic Caecin 7, 19 . usus fructusque, Sen Ep 73, *fin* , and more freq ususfructus, Cic Caecin 4, 11 : v. Dict. Ant. 1221, *seqq one who enjoys the u.* v. USUFRUCTUARY

**usufructuary:** ūsūfructuārius Ulp. Dig 7, 1, 7

**usurer:** **1.** fēnĕrātor (*one who lends on interest*) : Cic. Off 1, 42, 150 f acerbissimus, id. Att. 6, 1. **2.** tōcūllo (in very bad sense) Cic Att 2, 1, *extr.* Fenerarius is late *To be a u*, feneran v TO LEND

**usurious:** fēnĕrātōrius · Fig. avarus et feneratorius Val Max. 2, 6, 11

**usurp:** **1.** invādo, si, sum, 3 constr with *in* and *acc.* or simple *acc. to u the title of Marius*, i. in nomen Marii, Cic Phil 1, 1 *to u the dictatorship*, i dictaturam, Suet. Caes 9. **2.** vindĭco, 1 (with *dat.* of *refl. pron* ) · v. ASSUME, APPROPRIATE. **3.** assūmo, 3 v. ASSUME, ARROGATE **4.** ūsurpo, 1: *u.ing the citizenship of Rome*, civitatem Romanam usurpantes, Suet Claud. 25. Cod Justin. Ulp. Phr . *to u. the sovereignty*, occupare regnum, Cic Am 12, 40 *to u. the government*, occupare tyrannidem, id. Off 3, 23, 90 *To u. forcibly*, per vim et usurpationem vindicare, Cod. Justin 1, 4 6.

**usurpation:** ūsurpātio Cod Justin

**usurper:** ūsurpātor Anim Better expr by circumi with verb : v USURP

**usury:** **1.** ūsūra (*what is paid for use of money by the debtor*) v. INTEREST. **2.** fēnĕrātio (*a lending on interest*) Cic Flac 23, 56 **3.** fenus, ŏris, *n* (*interest received on money lent*) : *to keep increasing your capital by u*, pecunias fenore auctitare, Tac. Ann 6, 16. *To lend money to any one at u.*, pecunias alicui fenori dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 76, 170 *To practise u*, fenus agitare, Tac. Germ 26 feneran (v TO LEND). fenus exercere, id. Ann 6, 16.

**utensils:** **1.** ūtensĭlia, ium, *n. pl.* (*things for use*, gen ) Col 12, praef. § 3 Liv. u. vasorum, Plin 13, 11, 22. **2.** sūpellex, lectilis, *f* (*things for household use*) Cic. Ter Hor. v CHATTELS, FURNITURE **3.** vāsa, orum, *n.* (*vessels*) · Ulp Dig 34, 2, 20. *kitchen u*, coquinatoria v., Plin 33, 11, 49 esp of *soldiers' necessaries* Liv 21, 47 · Cic Sen **4.** instrūmentum : *household u and furniture*, i. et supellex, Cic Verr 4, 44, 97 *kitchen u.*, i. coquinatorium, Ulp Dig. 34, 2, 19 *A chamber u*, matella, Mart. 12, 32.

**uterine:** ūtĕrīnus . *u brothers*, u. fratres Cod Justin. 5, 61, 21.

**utilitarian:** *qui summum et ultimum bonum in utilitate ponunt.

**utility:** ūtilĭtas, commŏditas v USEFULNESS.

**utmost:** **1.** extrēmus *to endure the u hunger*, e. famem sustentare, Caes B. G. 7, 17. **2** summus : *the u baseness*, s. turpitudo, Cic. Am 17, 61 **3.** ultĭmus *u despair*, u. desperatio, Tac Hist. 2, 48. Phr. *it was with the u. difficulty that*.... nihil aegrius factum est multo labore quam ut, Cic Verr. 4, 65, 146. *To do one's u., use one's u endeavours*, omnibus viribus contendere ; omni ope atque opere eniti, id Att 14, 14 summa ope niti, Sall Cat. 1 v EXTREME

**utter** (*adj*) . expr. by tōtus e g. *u is an u falsehood*, falsum est id totum, Cic Rep. 2, 15, 28 or by *superl.* of characteristic *adj* v ENTIRE, TOTAL

**utter** (*v*) **1.** ēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to u a curse*, e. maledictum, Cic Planc 23, *ad fin* **2.** dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (most gen. term) · v SAY. **3.** lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3, *dep.* (rare in this sense) *to u. absurdities*, l deliramenta, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 64 **4.** ēlŏquor (*to express fully* [hence *rhetorically*] *what is conceived in the mind*) . *not to be able to u. his sentiments*, id quod sentit non e. posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6. **5.** prōlŏquor (*to give utterance to what is secret*) : *to u. one's thoughts*, p. cogitata, Ter. Phorm 2, 1, 53. **6.** ēnuntio, 1 (*to communicate the substance of a thought without reference to the form*) · *to u one's opinions in brief*, sententias breviter e , Cic Fin. 2, 7, 20. **7** prōnuntio, 1 (*to deliver so as to be heard*) *to u many verses in one breath*, multos versus uno spiritu p , id de Or 1, 61, *fin* **8.** effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, 3 *irr if unsightly sentiments are u'd in confused terms*, si graves sententiae incondītis verbis e , id Or. 44, 150 Ter Quint **9.** effor, 1, *dep.* · *to u what should be kept secret*, e. celanda, Liv. 5, 15, *fin* Virg Hor. : Suet. **10.** fundo, fūdi fūsum, 3 *to u. meaningless sounds*, inanes f. sonos, Cic. Tusc 5, 26, 73 Plaut : Virg.: Hor Ov. **11.** ēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 : *to u. words*, e. verba, Ov. Met. 8, 754 · *to u a hoarse murmur*, e raucum murmur, ib. 14, 280. **12.** prōfĕro (*to pronounce*) : *to u. the last syllables*, p. extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 33. Phr. *to be unable to u. a word*, non posse loqui, Ov. Met 14, 280 *who have never u.'d a word in public*, qui verbum nunquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut. 78, 270 · *he did not u. a word*, verbum nullum fecit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 58 . *mind not to u. a word about the marriage*, verbum unum de nuptiis cave, Ter. And. 1, 5, 65. *if you u. another word*, verbum si addideris, ib 5, 2, 19 *he dared not u a word about Caesar*, ne verbum quidem ausus est facere de Caesare, Cic. Att 3, 20 v EXPRESS

**utterance:** **1.** dictum v. SAYING **2.** effātum, Cic. Leg 2, 8, 20. **3.** explānātio (*distinct u.*) : Quint. 11, 3, 33: *without teeth there is no possibility of distinct u*, (dentes) quum desint explanationem omnem adimunt, Plin 7, 16, 18, § 70. **4.** prōnuntiātio v PRONUNTIATION **5.** expōsĭtio *an u of one's own opinion*, e. sententiae suae, Cic. de Or 3, 53, 203. Phr *to give u to one's feelings*, exprimere dicendo sensa, ib 1, 8, 32 sensa mentis et consilia verbis explicare, ib. 3, 14, 55 : *to give u to one's thoughts*, (v. TO UTTER) also v. EXPRESSION

**utterly:** funditus, omnino, pĕnītus : v THOROUGHLY, WHOLLY, TOTALLY, ENTIRELY Phr *not u mad*, non ad ultimum demens, Liv 28, 28: *an u worthless fellow*, nebulo, Hor. : vappa ac nebulo, id S 1, 1, 104

**uttermost:** extrēmus, ultĭmus: v. UTMOST.

**uxorious:** **1.** uxōrius Virg. Aen. 4, 266 **2.** amans uxoris maxime : Plaut As. 5, 2, 7

# V.

**VACANCY:** **I.** *Emptiness, empty space* . **1.** inānītas *to move through vacancy*, per inanitatem ferri, Cic Fat. 9, 18 : cf. inanitate intestina murmurant, Plaut. Cas 4, 3, 8. **2.** văcuĭtas (very rare) *the v.* (*empty spaces*) *between the veins* (of minerals), intervenientem vacuitates, Vitr 2, 7, *ad med* **3.** ināne (*adj* used as *subs.*, the most common expression) : *in the infinite v.*, in infinito inani, Cic Fin. 1, 6, 17 nullum inane, ib 1, 6, 21 : id. N D 1, 23, 65, *ad fin* **4.** văcuum (*adj.* used as *subs.*) · *the publicans burst in through the v.*, publicani per vacuum irruperunt, Liv. 25, 3, *ad fin.* Join : vacuum with inane vacuum quod inane vocamus, Lucr 1, 439 **II** *Unemployed time, intermission of work* : ōtium v. LEISURE, IDLENESS **III.** *Of a post, office* · **1.** văcuĭtas (very rare) : *you know what emulation is excited by the v. in the office of consul*, quantam cupiditatem hominibus inficiat vacuitas te non fugit, Brut ad Cic Fam. 11, 10, 2. **2.** locus văcuus (vacuus with *subs.*) *hoping for the v in the kingdom*, vacuam possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B C. 3, 112, 9, *extr.* Phr.: *there is a v.*, locus vacat, Plin.

Ep 10, 7 (*al* 9) ib 8 (*al* 15). cf *no school of philosophy would be unrepresented*, nullius philosophiae vacaret locus, Cic. N D 1, 7, 16 *the son filled the v caused by his father's death*, filius patri suffectus, Tac. A 4, 16 cf suffectus in Lucretii locum, Liv 2. 8: ne consul sufficiatur, Cic Mur 39, 82 *A choosing of new* judices *to fill up v s*, subsortitio, Cic Verr 1, 61, 157, *unit* *To choose a* judex *to fill a v*, subsortiri judicem, id Clu 35, 96 Phr. *when he had been chosen* (*as* judex) *to fill a v*, quum ex subsortitione sedisset, ib 37, 103. v. SUBSTITUTE.

**vacant:** I. *Of space* 1 vācuus (of space which *has been filled or is intended to be filled*) Cic 2. īnānis, e (*empty*) v EMPTY *To be v*, vāco, 1. *the whole upper part of the house is v*, tota domus superior vacat, Cic Att 12, 10 II. *Of an office* · vācuus. *he conferred the v priests' offices on others*, sacerdotia v. contulit in alios, Tac A 12, 40. Phr *a post is v*, locus vacat v VACANCY III. Legal term, *of property without a master* vācuus. Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122 *To be v*, vaco, 1 Paul Ulp IV. *Unoccupied, idle* vācuus: quoniam v sumus, Cic Leg 1, 4, 13 v LEISURE (Phr *at leisure*) V *Void of thought or knowledge* perh mentis sive consilii vacuus v THOUGHTLESS, STUPID.

**vacate:** I. *To make or leave empty* · 1. vācuēfācio, fēci, factum, 3: quum domum novis nuptiis vacuefecisses, Cic Cat 1, 6, 14 *you v'd a seat for me at supper*, mihi in coena vacuefecisti locum, Macr Sat 1, 2. 10 *the benches are v'd*, subsellia vacuefacta sunt (*al* vacua facta), Cic Cat 1, 7, 16 2. perh. vacuum praebeo, 2 (*e g* locum alicui) vacuum fācio, fēci, factum, 3 II. *Of an office* · perh ējūro, 1 *to v a magistracy*, ejurare magistratum, Tac A. 12, 4 v RESIGN. III. *To annul, make void* convello, dēleo, infirmo, etc. v ANNUL, RESCIND

**vacation:** *holidays, intermission of work* · 1. fēriae 2. dies fēriātus For examples and phrases, v HOLIDAY 3. justitium (*a cessation from business in the courts of justice, legal v*, sometimes equivalent to *public mourning*, Tac A 2, 82) *the Senate directed a v to be proclaimed*, Senatus j indici jussit, Liv 10, 21, 2 so edictum j, id 4, 26, *fin* · *to end the v, allow business to be resumed*, j remittitur, id 10, 21, 3

**vaccinate:** *vaccinum pus inserere.

**vaccination:** *vaccinātio (notclass.). Med. v. VACCINE

**vaccine:** vaccīnus (*pertaining to cows*) v. caro, Plin 28, 12, 50 v. lac, id 25, 8, 53 *Vaccine matter* *vaccinum pus The medical term for the *cow-pox* is *variola vaccina, or *vaccina simply.

**vacillate:** I. Lit: *To sway to and fro*: vācillo, 1 (vaccillo or vācillo, Lucr. 3 505): v STAGGER, TOTTER II. Fig. *to waver, fail* vacillo: *with one legion, and that wing in its farth, cum una legione et ea vacillante*, Cic Phil. 3, 12, 31 γεροντικώτερον est memoriola v (i e. *to fail*), id Att. 12, 1, 2. Phr: *will ye v between your new and old allegiance?* inter recens et vetus sacramentum errabitis? Tac. H. 4, 58, *ad fin.*

**vacillating:** ambīguus: a fides, Liv. 6, 2, *ad init.* · v. DOUBTFUL, HESITATING, WAVERING: v. also preced. art

**vacillation:** I. Lit.: *swaying to and fro* vācillātio Quint 11, 3, 128 Suet Claud 21, *ad fin* II. Fig.: sometimes dubitātio v. WAVERING, HESITATION. May be expr. by *adj.* · *the v of the legion*, legio vacillans: Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31.

**vacuity:** vācuĭtas v. VACANCY, EMPTINESS.

**vacuous:** vācuus v VACANT, EMPTY.

**vacuum:** īnāne. v VACANCY.

**vade-mecum:** enchīridion (ἐγχειρίδιον), (*a manual*) Pomp Dig 1, 2, 2.

**vagabond** (*subs*) 1. erro, ōnis · Tib. 2, 6, 6: *a runaway and v*, fugitivus et erro, Hor S 2, 7, 113 2. grassātor (*a street robber*) · Cic Fat 15, 34: Suet Aug. *unit* 3. subrostrāni, *pl* (*loiterers*) Coel in Cic Fam 8, 1, 4 *To be a v*, vāgor, 1 *you who lead a v life*, quae circum vicinos vagas (i. e. vagaris), Plaut Mil 2, 5, 14: *if any jar has escaped that v. Spartacus*, Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem fallere testa, Hor Od 3, 14, 19 v WANDERER 4. scēlestus (*rascal*) v. RASCAL

**vagabond** (*adj*) 1 vāgus *while he led a v and banished life*, quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu 62, 175 2. vāgābundus (late) · Aug. Phr. *a v quack*, pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic Clu. 14, 40 v WANDERING; and preced art

**vagary:** 1. lībīdo (lĭbido), ĭnis, *f* (*caprice, whim*) ad libidinem suam vexare fortunas, Cic Rosc Am 49, 141 Liv 25, 21, *ad med* v CAPRICE 2. dēliciae (*piece of affectation*) *lo, another v on the part of the equites*, ecce aliae deliciae equitum, Cic Att 1, 17, 9 3. ineptiae (*absurdity*) *why indulge in these v s?* quid ad istas ineptias abis? id. Ros Am 16, 47 4. nūgae (*trifling, nonsense*) *this is an absurd v.*, maximas nugas agis, Plaut Asin 1, 1, 77

**vagina** (botan) *a sheath, husk* vāgina. Plin Varr

**vagrancy:** vāgātio (late) App Better expr by *adj* vagus, and verb

**vagrant** (*subs*): erro (v. VAGABOND)

**vagrant** (*adj*) vāgus (v. BOND

**vague** · 1. vāgus *to have no v and doubtful opinion*, habere non certam et v opinionem, Cic N D 2, 1, 2 *giving very v reasons for his absence*, redditis caussis absentiae admodum v, Tac A 6, 15. 2. incertus (*not fixed*) *a very v hope*, spes incertissima, Cic Sest 22, 50 3. dubius (*uncertain, undetermined*) : *v things*, quae dubia sunt, *opp* certa atque concessa, Cic Div 2, 51, 106 *v words*, dubia verba, *opp* aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48 dubius, *opp* certum, ib 12, 3, 6 4. anceps, cĭpĭtis (*which may turn out in one of two ways, doubtful*) *a v. oracle*, a oraculum, Liv 9, 3, *ad med* 5 ambīguus (*capable of two interpretations*) *v words*, verba a, Cic Or. 29, 102 a scriptum, id Top 25, 96 a oracula, id Div 2, 56, 115 6. caecus *a v surmise*, c suspicio, id Fam 6, 7, 4 7. obscūrus (*indistinct*) *Heraclitus is very v*, valde Heraclitus o (Gr ὁ σκοτεινός), id Div 2, 64, 133 o poeta, ib 132 o res, Luci 1, 932 8. invōlūtus (*intricate*) res i, Cic Or 29, 102 Join obscurus and caecus, obscurus and ignotus, obscurus and suspensus, flexiloquus and obscurus, id Div 2, 56, 115 (q v for dif between obscurus and ambiguus) Phr: *he gave v explanations*, nullas probabiles caussas afferebat, Tac A 6, 14 *I begin to have some v recollection*, in memoriam regredior quasi per nebulam, Plaut Capt 5, 4, 25. *v suspicions*, suspiciones imbecillae, Tac A 2, 76.

**vaguely:** 1. incertē 2. obscūrē. Phr · expr. with *adj* · *he could not prevent his answering v.*, non pervicit cum suspensa et quo ducerentur inclinatura responderet, Tac A 11, 34: *we know v*, per nebulam scimus, Plaut Pseud 1, 5, 48: v preced. art

**vagueness:** obscūritas. *Pythagoras' v*, o Pythagorae, Cic. Rep 1, 10, 16, *fin*

**vain:** I. *Without substance* 1. vānus *blood would not return to the v shade*, non v redeat sanguis imagini, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15. 2. īnānis, e *why trample on a v shadow?* quid i proteris umbram? Ov Tr. 3, 11, 25: i imago, ib. Fast 5, 463. II. Fig · *without substance, worthless, empty* 1. vānus (*not to be depended on, false*) *they believed a v speech*, orationi v. credidērunt, Cic Rosc Am 40, 117: id Quint 6, 26. *the v soul of the dictator*, v ingenium dictatoris, Liv. 1, 27, *unit.* 2. īnānis, e (*unmeaning, worthless*, the most common word). *the exrs themselves judge what is v. and what solid*, aures ipsae quid plenum quid i. sit judicant, Cic Brut. 8, 34 *to utter v sounds*, voces i. fundere, id Tusc. 3, 18, 42: i. voce sonare, id Fin. 2, 15, 48 *v. struggles* o i. nostras contentiones! id de Or 3, 2, 7 *v hopes*, spes i, Virg. Aen. 10, 627 *v reports*, inania famae, Tac. A 2, 76.

3. fūtilis, e (*not to be depended on*): *a v slave*, f servus, Ter. And 3, 5. 3 *v soothsayers*, f haruspices, Cic Div 1, 19, 36 *v and fictitious opinions*, f commenticiaeque sententiae id. N D 1, 8, 18.

4. lēvis, e (*trivial*): *a v report*, l auditio, Caes B G 7, 42 l spes, Hor Ep. 1, 5, 8 Join l and inanis Cic Planc. 26, 63 l, vanus, and futilis id. Fin. 3. 11, 38 5. cādūcus (*frail, perishable*) · Cic Rep 6, (4), 17 *v hopes*, c. spes. Ov M 9, 596 *v time*, futile et c tempus, Phn Ep 3, 7, 14 6. frāgilis, e (*perishable*) Cic Rep 2, 28, 51, *fin* Join f and caducus, id Am 27, 102 7. fluxus (*fleeting*) id Att 4, 2, 1 Join f and instabilis, Tac A 13, 19, *unit* f and fragilis, Sall. C 1 f and mobilis, id J 104 8 vācuus *v names*, v. nomina, Tac. H 1, 30, *med*

III. *Useless, without effect*: 1. vānus (uncommon) *the javelins fall in v*, pila v. cadunt, Liv 7, 23, *ad fin. to make v promises*, v. polliceri, Cic. Planc. 42, 101. 2. irrītus *a v attempt*, i inceptum, Liv 29, 35, *ad fin.* · *a v remedy*, i. remedium, Tac H 4, 81. 3. cassus. *v toils*, c laqueos, Phn Ep 8, 23, *med* Cic Tusc 5, 41, 119 v USELESS, GROUNDLESS IV. *Attached to v things, foolish* · 1. perh vānus (*emptily vaunting*) Virg Aen. 11, 715 *such was the pleasure of v. Otho*, sic libitum v Othoni, Juv 3, 159. 2. īnānis, e *there is nothing v. about me*, nihil est in me i, Cic Ep Brut. 1, 3, 2 *the v man*, homo i, Sall J 64, *fin.*

3. perh vācuus *glory exalting her v head*, tollens v gloria verticem, Hor Od 1, 18, 15 V. *Ostentatious* · glōriōsus v OSTENTATIOUS

**vainglorious:** 1. glōriōsus *v. philosophy*, g philosophia, Cic de Or 1. 43, 193 Phn 2. vānĭlŏquus · Liv 35, 48, *unit* *To be v*, glorior, 1 · v TO BOAST

**vaingloriously** · glōriōse. Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 31

**vainglory:** 1. glōria *such is your v*, quae tua g est, Cic Fam 7, 13, 2 Hor Od 1, 18, 15 2. ostentātio (*parade*) inanis o, Cic Off. 2, 12, 43: id de Or. 2, 8, 3. Join ostentatio et gloria, id Rab Post 14, 38: gloriosa o., id Flacc 22, 52.

**vainly:** I. *In vain, to no purpose* · 1. frustrā (*without effect*, sometimes *without cause*) · *to labour in v.*, f laborem sumere, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1 *that attempt was v made*, f id inceptum fuit, Liv 2, 25, *unit* *v and groundlessly*, f. ac sine causa, Cic Div. 2, 60, 125 2. nēquīcquam (nequidquam and nequīquam), (*to no purpose*) id Quint. 25, 79. Virg Aen 9, 219 3. incassum (in cassum cassē, Liv. 24, 26, 6 · cassum. Sen) *to hurl their javelins v*, i. jacere tela, Liv. 10, 29, 1. [Frustra refers to the *person disappointed*, nequicquam to the *failure of result*, incassum implies a *want of consideration* by which failure might have been foreseen. Dodeil.] Phr. *to labour in v*, oleum et operam perdere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 122. Cic. Att 2, 17, 1. II. *Idly, foolishly, without reason*. īnāniter. *the mind exults v.*, i animus exsultat, Cic. Tusc 4, 6, 13. id Ac 2, 15, 47. III. *Ostentatiously*, perh glōriōse: v. OSTENTATIOUSLY: BOASTFULLY.

**valance:** perh. vestis may be used · v DRAPERY, TAPESTRY.

**vale:** vallis · v. VALLEY.

**valerian** (*a plant*). *valerīāna · Linn.

**valet:** cŭbĭcŭlārius (*a v. de chambre*). Cic Att. 6, 2, 5 id. Verr. 3, 4, 8.

**valetudinarian** (*subs.*): valētūdinārius. Sen. Ben 1, 11, 5 id. Ep 16, 6, *fin.* Phr *a v*, qui infirma atque etiam aegra est valetudine, Cic. Brut. 48, 180 *extr.* · *he was a v.*, valetudine minus commoda

uiebatui, Caes B C 3, 62, *extr.*: v. SICKLY, WEAK.

**valetudinarian** (*adj*): vălētūdĭnārĭus Varr

**valetudinarianism**: perh. grăvĭtas valetudinis Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: v. SICKNESS, WEAKNESS

**valiant**: fortis: v BRAVE.

**valiantly**: fortĭtĕr: v BRAVELY

**valid**: I. *Strong* vălĭdus v STRONG II. Fig *sound, capable of being supported* 1. firmus *v. arguments*, argumenta f ad probandum, Cic Brut 78, 272 *a most weighty and v argument*, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, id Rosc Com 12, 37 2. justus (*sufficient*) *a v excuse*, satis j excusatio, id Pis 15, 36 3. certus (*to be trusted*) *very v proofs*, certissima argumenta, id Cat 3, 5, 13. 4. lēgĭtĭmus (*allowed by law*) *a v excuse*, excusatio l, id. Phil 5, 5, 14. III. Of a *law* or *principle*, of *legal efficacy, in force*· 1. rātus (*established*) *things which cannot be v*, quae r esse non possunt, Cic Phil 5, 7, 21 1 tribunatus, opp irritus, id. Prov. Cons 19, 45 *v. wills*, testamenta r, opp rupta, id de Or 1, 38, 173 2. stābĭlis, e *a v right of possession*, s et certa possessio, id Am 15, 55 Join s, fixus, ratus, id. Ac 2, 9, 27 jussus, ratus, firmus, id Caec 33, 96 *To be v* · 1. vălĕo, 2: *the announcement of an adverse omen was not v*, nihil v. obnunciatio, id Div 1, 16, 30: *your excuses are v. in my eyes*, v apud me excusationes tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47 2. rātus sum *it will be v in my eyes, I shall approve*, r mihi erunt, id Fam 7 23, 1

3. pĕrh vĭgeo, 2 (*to flourish*) *whose authority I hear is still v*, quem maxime vigere audio, id de Or 3, 28, 110 *To establish as v*, prōbo, 1: *to show that one's case is v.*, causam p, id Balb 21, 49. *To regard as v*, ratum habeo, *opp.* rescindo, id Part Or. 36, 125 1 duco, Liv 27, 17, *fin.*, r efficio, id 1 6, 2. v TO APPROVE, CONFIRM, RATIFY

**validity**: I. *Soundness*, of *arguments*, etc. 1. pĕrh auctōrĭtas (*importance*)· Cic. Leg 2 7, 18 id Flacc 4, 9. 2. pĕrh grăvĭtas (*weight*) id de Or. 2, 17, 72, *fin* Both auctoritas and gravitas are rather used of *persons* in the sense of *influence* 3. pondus (*importance*)· id Fam 13, 25 Join p and vis, id de Or 2, 74, 302 maximi momenti et p., id. Vatin 4, 9, *fin* . vis, p, auctoritas, id Flacc 4, 9 II. Of *a law*, etc perh auctōrĭtas Phr *questions of the v of wills*, testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum jura, id de Or 1, 38, 173 *he destroys the v of all laws*, leges et jura labefactat, id Caec 25, 70 *shall he maintain the v. of his case before you?* isne apud vos obtinebit caussam? ib 14, 38 v preced. art (III.).

**valise**: 1. vīdŭlus Plaut Prud. 4, 3, 60 2. mantĭca (*a wallet*). Hor S 1, 6, 106: v. BOX, WALLET

**valley**: 1. vallis (valles). Caes. B. G 7, 47, *init.* 2. convallis (*a v enclosed on all sides*) Cic Agr 2, 35, 96 3. Tempe (*a vale* in Thessaly, hence used poet. *for a v*), *pl n indecl* Virg G 2, 469 Ov. Fast 4, 477 4. sometimes angustiae (*a defile*) Liv. 28, 1. 5. fauces, *pl.* (*a narrow pass*). id. 29, 32: joined with angustiae, Cic Agr. 2 32, 87· v. DEFILE, PASS

**valour**: virtus: v. COURAGE, BRAVERY.

**valorous**: fortis v. BRAVE.

**valuable** (*subs*)· perh. res prĕtĭōsa: v. VALUE.

**valuable** (*adj*)· I *Possessing value*· prĕtĭōsus *a v. horse*, p equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: *most v things*, res pretiosissimae, *opp.* vilissimae, ib Fin. 2, 28, 91. II. Fig: magni prĕtĭi· v. VALUB.

**valuation**: I. Lit· aestĭmātio: Cic. Att 4, 2, 5. *the power of making a v is intrusted to the censor*, potestas a habendae censori permittitur, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131. *at a fair v*, aequa facta a., Caes B. C. 1, 87: *he took an estate at a fair v.*, praedia in a accepit, Cic Fam 13, 8, 2. II. Fig.: aestimatio. id. Fin. 3, 10, 34

**value** (*subs*) I *Price, worth* 1. prĕtium: *to settle the v*, p constituere, Cic. Att 12, 33, 1 p pacisci, id Off 3, 29, 107 *what is the v. of pigs here?* quibus hic p porci veneunt? Plaut Men 2, 2, 15 *the v of estates is low*, jacent p praediorum, Cic Rosc. Com 12, 33 *a field of greater v*, ager majoris pretii, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12 *it has v*, p habet, Cic Verr. 3, 98, 227 *to be of v*, in p esse. Plin 33, 1, 6 2. aestĭmātio (*v as fixed by another*), *valuation*)· v VALUATION 3 dignĭtas: Plaut Bac. 1, 2, 23 Plin. Phr. *provided you do not sell it for less v than I paid*, dum ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, Plaut Merc. 2, 3, 88. Cic Off 3, 12, 51 v Lat Gram § 281, § 316 II Fig. 1. prĕtium (rare)· *to estimate the v. of their services*, operae p facere, Liv. 27, 17, *ad fin* 2. dignĭtas *a house of great v*, plena d domus, Cic Off. 1, 39, 138 3. laus *Coan jars are of most v.*, Cois amphoris maxima l. est, Plin 35, 12, 46 4. honor (hŏnos)· *we hold natural science in the same v*, physicae idem tributus est h, Cic Fin 3, 22, 73 5. virtus. *the v of a tree*, arboris v, id. Leg 1. 16, 45 Plaut Mil 3, 1, 131 6. vis *the whole v of friendship*, omnis v amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15 Phr. *a man of no v*, homo non nauci, Plaut. Truc 2, 7, 61 *he is of no v*, nihili est, ib. Pseud 4, 7, 2. *to be held of no v. by his friends*, suis sordere, Liv 4, 25 v foll art

III. *Import of a word, etc* vis v. FORCE, MEANING. Phr *we want a word of the same v*, quaerimus verbum quod idem valeat, Cic Fin 2, 4, 13

**value** (*v*): I. *To set a price on*· 1. aestĭmo, 1 *the consuls v'd the buildings of my house at two million sesterces*, consules a superficiem aedium H S vicies, Cic Att 4, 2, 5 so abs, ib 4, 1, 7 *to v at a very low rate*, tenuissime a, ib Verr 4, 16, 35. 2. aestĭmātionem făcio, feci, factum, 3 a hăbeo, 2 v. VALUATION. 3. prĕtium constĭtuo, ui, ūtum, 3: p stātuo, ui, ūtum, 3 Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 131 v VALUE 4. pŭto, 1: *to value at 400 denarii*, p denarius quadringentis Cic Verr 4, 7, 13

II. Fig 1. aestĭmo, 1 id Post Red 6, 15 *they v things by opinion*, ex opinione a, id Rosc. Com 10, 29 *to v his authority highly*, magni a, id Att 7, 15, 2 *to v not at all*, nihil a (poet), transl of Epicharmus in id Tusc 1, 8, 15 *to v equally*, juxta a, Sall C 2, *ad fin.* (cf. for constr Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict aestimo, II) 2. expendo, di, sum, 3 (*to weigh*) *I do not reckon them so much by number as by v*, non ea tam numerate soleo quam e, Cic de Or 2, 76, 309. with aestimo, *they weigh and v. pleasures*, ii e et aestimant voluptates, id Post Red 6, 15. 3 pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 (not used abs) *to v the case according to its truth*, p causam ex veritate, id Quint 1, 5· *you do not v. highly*, non magni p, Hor S. 2, 4, 93 *I v. little the favour of a wicked man*, nequam hominis ego parvi p gratiam, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 29 *not to v. at all*, non flocci p, Ter Eun 3, 1, 21. 4. făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (with *gen* of price or *adv*) Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2. *I v. it not at all*, nec flocci f, id Att. 13, 50, 3: non f. pili cohortem, Cat 10, 13 *I v. it little*, parum id f., Sall. J. 85 5. dūco, xi, ctum, 3: *he v'd it little*, parvi id d, Cic Fin 2, 8, 24 *to v anything not at all*, pro nihilo alquid d, id. Verr. 2, 16, 40· *to v. as good*, in bonis d, id Fin 3, 3, 10. 6. pŭto, 1 *to v honours highly*, magni p. honores, Cic Planc 4, 11 p. aliquem nihilo, id. Div. in Caecil 7, 24. 7. hăbeo, 2 *to v nothing*, nihil pensi h., Quint 11, 1, 29 *you v. not your benefactor*, bene merentem h despicatui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: *I v not*, non nauci h., Enn in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132. III. *To esteem*· dīlĭgo, exi, ectum, 3· v. TO LOVE. Phr *I v. you as much as myself*, tantum tibi tribuo quantum mihi arrogo, Cic Fam 4, 1, 2, *fin they are v'd and esteemed by him*, apud eum in honore sunt et pretio, id Rosc Am 28, 77 *to be v'd by the Roman people*, esse in laude et in gratia cum populo Rom, id Verr Act 1, 17, 51. *to v friendship more than country*, amicitiam patriae praeponere, id Rosc Perd 8, 23 *to v friendship above everything*, amicitiam rebus omnibus anteponere, id. Am 5, 17 *to v. you less than her children*, vos postponere natis suis, Ov M 6, 211 *v my Samos less*, posthabita Samo, Virg. Aen 1, 16.

**valuer**: aestĭmātor Cic Pis 35, 86, *ad fin*: Fig injustus rerum a, id Marc 5, 15

**valueless**: parvi prĕtii v VALUE and WORTHLESS

**valve**: I. *Leaves of a folding-door* valvae Cic Div 1, 34, 74 II *A safety v, etc* perh ēpistōmium (*a tap*)· Sen Ep 86, 5

**vamp** (*subs*) *the upper leather of a shoe* perh pĕlĭis rupta p, Juv. 3, 150

**vamp** (*v*)· I. Lit. *to patch* sarcio, 4 v. TO REPAIR. II Fig. *to patch up*. Phr. *a v'd up story*, perh res commenticia, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 v. FICTION

**vampire**: I. Lit perh lāmia Hor. A P 340 II. Fig perh. hīrūdo (*a leech*) h aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11 Hor. A P. 476 III *The bat so called*. vespertĭlio. Plin Linn

**van**: I. *Of an army* 1. prīmum agmen (prop *of a column on the march*). *the regiments forming the v.*, p a cohortes, Liv 34, 28, *med* 2. prīma ăcies (*in battle*) *the* hastati *formed the v*, p a hastati erant, ib 8, 8 3. frons Tac H. 2, 89 *the v. consisted of the flower of the youth*, prima f in acie florem juventutis habebat, Liv 8, 8 Phr *the legionary cohorts formed the v*, primae legionariae cohortes ibant, id. 34, 28, *med* II. *A winnowing fan*· 1. vannus Col Virg G 1, 166 2. ventĭlābrum Col III. *A wing*· āla v WING.

IV. *A vehicle* perh rhēda (*a roomy 4-wheeled conveyance*) Juv. 3, 10. v CARRIAGE

**vandal**: perh ŏpĭcus (*adj*) (*rude, clownish*) Juv 6, 454 *v mule*, o. mules, id 3, 207: or use Vandalicus

**vane**: v WEATHERCOCK.

**vanish**· I. Lit *to disappear*: 1 vānesco, nui, 3 *everything vs into ashes*, cuncta in cinerem v, Tac H. 5, 7. 2. ēvānesco, 3 *to v into air*, in tenuem aeram, Virg Aen. 9, 658. 3. dīlābor, lapsus, 3 id G 4, 410 4. diffŭgio, fūgi, 3· *the snow is v'd*, d nives, Hor. Od 4, 7, 1. v TO DISAPPEAR Phr. *land soon v'd*, celeriter e conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27, *ad med to v from sight*, evolare e conspectu, Cic Veri 5, 34, 88 *the stars v*, stellae occultantur, id N D 2, 20, 51

II. Fig 1. vānesco, 3 Tac A 2, 40· v. amor, Ov. A A 2, 358. 2. ēvānesco, nui, 3 Liv. 28, 25: *all recollection of them has v'd*, omnis eorum memoria obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or 2, 23, 94 *I saw our hopes v*, extenuari spem nostram et evidi, id Att 3, 13, 1 3 dīlābor, lapsus, 3 *to let one's property v*, rem familiarem d sinere, id Off 2, 18, 64. Phr. *friendship vs with kindness*, sublata benevolentia amicitiae nomen tollitur, id Am 5, 19 *the custom has v'd*, sublata jam consuetudo est, id Rosc. Am. 1, 3, *fin.*

**vanity**: I. *Emptiness, unreality*: 1. vānĭtas (*falseness*): *the v. of opinions*, opinionum v., Cic Leg. 1, 10, 29 2. fūtilĭtas *this is all v*, haec plena sunt f., id. N. D. 2, 28, 70. 3. lēvĭtas *the v of opinion*, l. opinionis, ib 2, 17, 45 joined with futilitas, ib. 2, 28, 70 4. frăgilĭtas: *the weakness and v of human kind*, imbecillitas f que humani generis, id

Tusc. 5, 1, 3 **5.** perh. ĭnānītas joined with error, id Fin 1, 13, 44. Phr. *O the v. of the world!* O quantum est in rebus inane, Pers. 1, 1 v. VAIN. ‖. Concr. *a vain thing.* **1** perh. vānĭtas, in *pl.* *the vs of the Magi*, magorum v (al. lec sing = I 1), Plin 22, 8, 9 **2.** lēvĭtas, in *pl* *given to the vs of love*, amatorĭis l. dediti, Cic Fin 1, 18, 61 **3.** perh ĭnānītas, in *pl.* · *vs of words*, i verborum, Gell. 13, 8. **4.** nūgae. v TRIFLE **5.** res vāna: v. VAIN ‖‖. *Pride, conceit:* **1.** vānĭtas *conspicuous by his own v.*, suamet v. monstratus, Tac H. 3, 73. joined with jactatio, Quint. 11, 2, 22. **2.** jactātio. Cic Tusc 4, 9, 20, *jn.* **3.** tŭmor *v and conceit*, t. et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12. **4.** glōria v. VAIN-GLORY, VAUNT. Phr.· *I have no v.*, nihil est in me inane, Cic. Ep Brut. 3, 2: *to swell with v.*, pulmonem rumpere ventis, Pers. 3, 27.

**vanquish:** vinco · v. TO CONQUER.

**vanquisher:** victor · v. CONQUEROR

**vantage-ground:** lŏcus sŭpĕrior. *they fought on v*, ex l. s. proelĭabantur, Caes. B G 2, 23 *to leave their v*, ex s. descendere, ib B C 3, 98

**vapid:** ‖. Lit: vāpĭdus (of wine which has *lost its flavour*) Col 12, 5, 1 *V wine*, vappa, Hor S 2, 3, 144 ‖. Fig. *spoiled, tasteless:* **1** vāpĭdus *in your v mind*, v sub pectore, Pers 5 117. *A v fellow*, vappa, Hor S 1, 1, 104. **2.** insulsus *(insipid) a v style of joke*, i. genus ridiculi, Cic de Or. 2, 64, 259: *the view of a v. fellow*, i hominis sententia, ib Tusc 1, 8, 15 *many are the v sayings*, multa insulse dicuntur, ib. Att. 5, 10, 3. **3.** perh jējūnus (*poor, meagre*): *a vain and v. mind*, animus j atque inanis, ib Fam 2, 17, 7. *a v. quibble*, j. calumnia, ib. Caec. 21, 61.

**vapidly:** Fig: insulsē. Cic. Att. 15, 4, 1.

**vapidness:** Fig insulsĭtas: Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36

**vaporization:** vāpōrātio Sen.: v. VAPOUR

**vaporous:** **1.** nēbŭlōsus · Plin. 21, 7, 18 · Prop 5, 123. **2.** vāpōrōsus · App. M. **3.** vāpōrĭfer: Stat S 1, 3, 45. **4.** vāpōrus: Nemes **5.** vāpōrālis Aug.

**vapour** (*subs.*): ‖. Lit. **1.** vāpor, ōris (*v. from land or water*): Cic N. D. 2, 46, 118. **2.** hālĭtus (*v from land or water*): Plin. 11, 12, 12 **3.** nēbŭla (*a cloud like mist*) *exhales v and floating mist*, tenuem exhalat n fumosque volucres, Virg G 2, 217 *we see v. and steam rise*, surgere n aestumque videmus, Lucr. 6, 475 **4.** mēphītis (*a pestilential exhalation*) Virg Aen. 7, 84 Phr. *the v given out by the earth*, exhalationes terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43 terrae exspirationes, id. N. D. 2, 33, 83 aspiratio terrarum, id. Div. 1, 36, 79 *the v. given out by water*, respiratio aquarum, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: vaporatio aquarum, Sen. Q N. 6, 11 *water emits v*, aquae vaporant, Plin 31, 2, 2 · *the sun fills the side of the valley with v.*, sol latus vallis vaporat, Hor Ep. 1, 16, 7 *the land emits v*, terra humorem ex se remittit, Virg. G. 2, 218 *the stars are fed on the vs rising from the earth and the sea*, sidera maxime terrenisque humoribus extenuatis aluntur, Cic N D. 2, 16, 43 *Like v. (adv)*, vāpōrālĭter Aug ‖. Fig: *vs, hypochondriacal melancholy:* perh. lien, ēnis (*spleen*) Pacat Curc 2, 1, 5 *Afflicted with vs*, hēnōsus. Plin 7, 2, 2: v. MELANCHOLY.

**vapour** (*v.*). ‖. Lit. *to emit v.* · vāpōro, 1. v preced art ‖ Fig.: *to brag, vaunt.* glŏrior, 1. v. TO BOAST, VAUNT.

**——-bath:** perh. assa sūdātio (*a sweating bath*) · Cels. *The chamber for a v.-bath* **1.** sūdātio Vitr. **2.** sūdātōrium Sen. *The process of a v.*, sudatio balnearum, Plin 28, 4, 14

**variable.** **1.** vārius (prop. of *colour*, thence transf., cf Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10) · *v. law*, v. jus, id. Verr. 5, 19, 49 **2.** vārians (of *seasons, fortune, etc*): *not capable of standing a v climate*, impatiens v. coeli, Plin 14, 2, 4: *instances of v. fortune*, exempla v fortunae, id. 7, 42, 43. **3** vārĭābĭlis, e (no good authority) v. aĕr, App. **4.** mūtābĭlis, e Cic. N. D 3, 12, 30. joined with varius *woman is ever v and changing*, varium et m semper femina, Virg Aen 4 569 **5.** commūtābĭlis, e. Cic. N. D 3, 12, 30 joined with varius: *see how v is life*, vide quam sit varia vitae cursus ratio, id Mil 26, 69 *a v. mind*, varius, c, multiplex animus, id Am 25, 92 **6.** vāgus id Fin 5, 20, 56 *stars of v motion*, sidera quae v et mutabili rationelabun tur, id. Tim 10 *see how v is fortune*, vide quam v volubilisque fortuna, id Mil 26, 69 **7.** mōbĭlis, e (*of things and persons*) *the v moisture of the season*, coeli m humor, Virg G 1, 417 *my feelings to you have not been v.*, nec in te animo fui m, Cic. Fam 5, 2, 10 *human life is v*, m et fluxae res humanae, Sall J. 104, *ad med.* **8.** inconstans (*of things and persons*). *v winds*, i venti, Plin 18, 35, 80 *no science is more v.*, nulla ars inconstantior, id 29, 1, 1 **9.** lēvis, e (*light-minded*) Cic Am. 25, 91 **10.** vŏlūbĭlis, e Plin Ep 4, 24, *ad fin* cf 6 v CHANGEABLE, FICKLE

**variableness:** **1.** vārietas (rare in this sense) *fearing v and treachery in the army*, extimescens v atque infidelitatem exercitus, Planc in Cic Fam 10, 18, 2 **2.** mūtābĭlĭtas *v of mind*, m mentis, Cic. Tusc 4, 35, 76. **3.** mōbĭlĭtas: Tac H 5, 8 **4.** inconstantia (*of things and persons*) i. fulgoris, Plin 37, 13, 76. *all know the v. of fortune*, fortunam nemo ab i. sejunget, Cic N D. 3, 24, 61 joined with mutabilitas, id Tusc 4, 35, 76 with varietas, id pro Dom. 2, 3. **5.** lēvĭtas. joined with mobilitas, Caes B G 2, 1 with inconstantia and mobilitas, Cic Phil 7, 3, 9 v. CHANGEABLENESS, FICKLENESS

**variably;** inconstanter. v CHANGEABLY.

**variance:** ‖. *The state of varying.* perh inconstantia v VARIATION ‖‖. *Dissension:* **1.** discordia Cic. Tusc 4, 9, 21 in *pl.*, id Fin 1, 13, 44 *to set the state at v*, serere civiles d., Liv 3, 40, *ad med* **2.** dissensio Cic Agr. 2, 6, 14 **3.** dissensus, ūs (poet. in good Lat) Virg. Aen 11, 455 **4.** dissĭdium (*separation, consequent on* discordia, dissensio) Cic. Att 1, 17, 7. **5.** sīmultas (esp in *pl*) *to be at v, with some one*, s exercere cum aliquo, id Flacc. 35, 88 *he was at v with Curio*, s huic cum Curione intercedebat, Caes B C. 2, 25 v ENMITY, QUARREL Phr.· *the state at v. with itself*, civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23, *init* : *they are at v.*, inter se dissident atque discordant, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44 *they are slightly at v*, leviter inter se dissident, id Att. 1, 13, 2, *fin.*. *a nation at v. with the Roman people*, gens dissidens a pop Rom., id. Balb 12, 30 (for examples of constr of discordo and dissideo, a very common word, v. Dr. Smith's Lat Dict.) *the Marsi begin to be at v. with them*, ab his Marsi dissentire incipiunt, Caes B C 1, 20 (v Dr Smith's Lat. Dict for constr) *the Aedui are at v.*, Aedui pugnant, Cic Att. 1, 19, 2 ‖‖. *Disagreement, inconsistency:* **1.** dissensio: *the most learned men were at v. concerning the law*, inter peritissimos homines summa fuit de jure d, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238 *they are so much at v*, tanta sunt in varietate et d., id N D. 1, 1, 2. **2.** discrĕpantia *v. between the letter and the intention*, d scripti et voluntatis, id l'op 25, 96 **3.** discrĕpātio Liv. 10, 18. **4.** repugnantia *expediency being at v.*, utilitatis r, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17 **5.** dīversĭtas. *authorities being at v.*, d. auctorum, Plin 6, 26, 30 · v. DIFFERENCE Phr. *you will find the wisest men at v.*, sapientissimos diversos reperies, Tac A 6, 22 *our doctrines, but slightly at v. with those of the Peripatetics*, nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic Off 1, 1, 2 (cf 11) *they are greatly at v*, longe dissentiunt, id. Am 9, 32 *his deeds are at v. with his words*, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant, id Fin. 2, 30, 96 (v Dr. Smith's Lat Dict. for constr.). *to be at v in words but agree in facts*, verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, id Off 3, 21, 83 *you are at v with yourself*, tecum ipse pugnas, id Phil. 2, 8, 18· *do you not see that your statements are at v?* te pugnantia loqui non vides? id. Tusc 1, 7, 13 *these things are at v*, haec inter se repugnant, ib 3, 29, 72 *to state the points about which authors are at v*, ambigua promere, Tac A 6, 28

**variation:** **1.** vārietas *a war which had exhibited many vs*, bellum in multa v versatum, Cic Arch 9, 21 *a v in the measurement*, mensurae v, Plin 6, 26, 30 **2.** vārĭātio Liv. 24, 9. **3.** commūtātio *the vs of the seasons*, c. tempestatum coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89 **4.** conversio in *pl.* joined with commutatio ib. **5.** vices (esp in *pl*) *the earth renews her vs*, mutat terra v, Hor Od 4, 7, 3. **6.** vicissĭtūdo *the vs of day and night*, dierum noctiumque v, Cic Leg 2, 7, 16. v CHANGE Phr: *from his infancy he experienced vs of fortune*, casus prima ab infantia ancipites, Tac. A 6, 51

**varicose:** vārĭcōsus Pers 5, 189. *A v vein* **1.** vārix, īcis (ā, Facciolati) Cic Tusc 2, 15, 35. **2.** varĭcūla: Cels.

**varied:** vārĭātus, v VARY.

**variegate:** **1.** vārio, 1 (chiefly poet) Virg G. 1, 441. **2.** vāriēgo, 1 Auson v. TO COLOUR, PAINT. *To be v.d*, vārio, 1. Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13.

**variegated:** **1.** vārius Cic Fin. 2, 3, 10 v lynces, Virg G. 3, 264. **2.** vārĭātus Cat. 64, 50 **3.** vāriēgātus App Flor. p 346 **4.** măcŭlōsus: *v. marble*, m. marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, *init.* **5.** versĭcŏlor (*changing its colour, many coloured*) *a v dress*, v. vestis, Liv 7, 10 **6.** multĭcŏlor Plin. 37, 10, 60 **7.** multĭcŏlōrius · Gell. **8.** discŏlor (lit of *inharmonious colour*) *v birds*, d. aves, Plin 10, 2, 2, *init* **9.** bicŏlor (*of two colours*): *a horse v. with white spots*, albis equus b. maculis, Virg Aen 5, 566. v. COLOUR.

**variegation:** vārietas Cic Fin. 2, 3, 10

**variety:** **1.** vārietas · Cic Fin 2, 3, 10. *Asia exceeds all lands in the v. of its productions*, Asia varietatibus fructuum omnibus terris antecedit, id. Manil. 6, 14 *still greater v is found in men's minds*, in animis exsistunt majores etiam v., id. Off 1, 30, 107. **2.** vārĭantia Lucr 1, 654 **3.** dīversĭtas (*of different, contradictory things*) *v. of plans*, consiliorum d, Tac H 4, 76: v DIFFERENCE. **4.** multĭtūdo *the v. of things exported*, m earum rerum quae exportentur, Cic. Manil 6, 14. **5.** vicissĭtūdo *v of seasons*, anni-versariae (coeli) v., id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: v VARIATION, CHANGE. Phr.: *a v. of things*, res variae, diversae: v. VARIOUS.

**various:** **1.** vārius Cic Fin 2, 3, 10 *v and manifold qualities*, qualitates v. et quasi multiformes, id. Acad 1, 7, 26 · *a v reading*, *v. lectio. **2.** dīversus (*different*, implying *contrariety*): *they adopt v plans*, d. consilia capiunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 **3.** multĭplex, ĭcis: Cic. **4.** multĭmŏdus Liv 21, 8 (var. lect.). **5.** multĭjŭgus (jugis). Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1 **6.** multifārius: Gell **7.** multĭgĕnus Lucr. 2, 335. Phr. *v. persons*, complures, nonnulli: *when v. opinions were expressed*, variatis hominum sententiis, Cic Mil 3, 8 *the v. accounts given of Marcellus' death*, quae de morte Marcelli variant auctores, Liv 27, 27, *ad fin.*. v. TO VARY. *A v. reading*, *lectionis varietas, *scripturae discrepantia. v READING (IV.). *In v.*

*places*, multifāriam (*adv*): Cic., Liv. *in v. ways*, omni modo, Cic

**variously**: 1. vārie· Cic.: Sall.· Liv. 2. vāriātim Gell. 3. multiplĭciter Quint also joined with varie, id. 4. multĭmŏdis Plaut. Mil 4, 4, 53. Phr: *to be handled v.*, non uno modo tractari, Cic Or 35, 122

**varlet**: I. *A servant*. peih cālo, ōnis (*a soldier's servant, horse-boy*) II. *A rascal*· furcĭfer, verbĕro, ōnis, scĕlus, ĕris v RASCAL, VILLAIN.

**varnish** (*subs*)· I. Lit.· perh ātrāmentum Plin. (35, 10, 36, no 18) says of Apelles, absoluta opera atramento tenui illinebat, i e. *a varnish* which preserved the pictures and softened the colours II. Fig. *gloss, deceitful show*: fūcus *without colouring and v*, sine pigmentis fuque, Cic de Or 3, 52, 199 *without v and deceit*, sine fi et fallacia, id Att 1, 1, 1.

**varnish** (*v*): I. Lit.: ātrāmento illino, levi, ĭtum, 3: Plin 35, 10, 36, no. 18 v preced art. II. Fig.. *to give a fair colouring to*: 1. cōlōro, 1· Val. Max 8, 2, 2. 2. vĕlo, 1 Tac A. 14, 56 v. TO COLOUR, CONCEAL. *V'd*, (1) fūcātus *what is v'd and pretended*, f. et simulata, Cic Am 25, 95 Plin (2) cōlōrātus joined with fictus, Sen Ep 16.

**vary**: A. Trans 1. vārio, 1· of *colour*, Virg 1, 441 v TO VARIEGATE *he will v. his tone*, vocem v, Cic Or 18, 59: *to v. toil with rest*, v. laborem otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 4 in *pass.*: *when opinions v'd*, variatis hominum sententiis, Cic. Mil 3, 8 *pass impers*: quum sententiis variaretur, Liv. 22, 60. 2. mūto, 1 *to v. one's style of speaking*, m. orationem, Cic Or. 31, 109 Join: m and vario, ib 18, 59: m. and verto, id de Or 3, 45, 177, *fin.* in *pass.*: *fortune v.s*, fortuna m, Caes B. C. 1, 59. 3. dĭstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 joined with vario orationem v etd quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic de Or. 2 9, 36 *to v and set off one's style*, d. et illustrare orationem, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49 v TO CHANGE B. Intrans. 1. vārio, 1. of *colour*, uva v. (*changes*), Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13 *report v.s*, fama v, Liv. 27, 27, *fin* in *pass.*: v. 1, 1 2. mūto, 1 (*to change*): Liv 39, 51: in *pass*, v. 1, 2: v TO TURN, CHANGE Phr: *to v. in his opinion*, decedere de sententia, Cic Balb 5, 11: d. sententia, Tac. A 14, 49. *not to v*, constare, sibi constare, Cic

**vase**: 1. vas, vāsis, n, (*a vessel, receptacle*): murrhina vasa, or murrhina, *vases of fluor spar*, Plin.: v. Smith's Ant. 769 2. vasculum Juv 9, 141: Plaut. 3. amphŏra (*a jar*, for wine, etc.): Hor· v Smith's Ant 90 4. urceus (*a pitcher*) Hor. 5 urceŏlus. mentioned as a *humble ornament* of the abacus, Juv. 3, 203 v CUP, BOWL

**vassal**: I. *A feudatory holder*: 1. * vassallus: Du Cange 2. In Roman sense = cliens v Smith's Ant. 294. 3. clientēla (mostly *plur*) *he knew that Pompey had many v.s*, magnas esse Pompeii clientēlas sciebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, *fin* Plin. *they became Chrysogonus' v.s*, se in Chrysogoni fidem et c contulerunt, Cic. Rosc Am 37, 106 II. *A dependent* 1. cliens Caes. B G. 1, 4· of whole nations, *vassals*, ib 1, 31. 2. assectator, ōris (*an attendant, follower*)· Cic Verr 2, 11, 29 Phr *lest we be the v.s of fortune*, ne fortuna in nos magnam habeat dominationem, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27· v. DEPENDENT, SUBJECT

**vassalage**: I. *Feudatory dependence* 1. * vassallagium Du Cange. 2. In Roman sense, clientēla Cic. Rosc. Am 37, 106 II. *Dependence*, generally. perh. servītus, ūtis· v. DEPENDENCE, SUBJECTION. Phr: *a life of v*, sub dominatione vita, Asin. Poll. in Cic Fam 10, 31, 3

**vast** (*adj*) I. *Waste, deserted*: **vastus**· v et deserta urbs, Liv. 24, 3, *ad med.*· v. WASTE, DESOLATE. II. *Of great size or extent* 1. vastus (*of excessive, shapeless size*) *a v beast*, v. belua, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67. *a v. sea*, v. mare, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, *ad fin*. frequent in *superl* 2. ingens (*of excessive size, huge*)· *a v plain*, i campus, Cic de Or. 3, 19, 70: v HUGE 3. immensus (*boundless*) joined with ingens, Cic de Or. 3, 19, 70 *a v sea*, mare i, id Tusc 1, 30, 73 *to a v extent*, per (ad, or in) immensum *at a v price*, immenso, Plin 4. immānis, e (*monstrous*) joined with vastus, Cic Rep 2, 40 67 with ingens, id Ver 3, 46, 110 5. magnus, esp *superl*. *a v amount of honey*, vis mellis maxima, Cic Ver 2, 72, 176 6. amplus, esp. *superl* id 7. spātiōsus *a v. body of water*, s aequor, Plin 4, 1, 1. v. GREAT, LARGE. III. Of abstract or mental qualities and things. 1. ingens *v glory*, i gloria, Liv. 2, 22 *of v strength and resources*, i viribus opibusque, Tac H 1, 61 2. immensus. *v passions*, i, infinitae cupiditates, Auct Her 2, 22, 34 3. magnus *a v task*, opus m et arduum, Cic Or 10, 33: *considering of v importance*, magni existimans interesse, id N D. 1, 4, 7 4. amplus *esp superl*. *v effects are felt*, amplissimi effectus sentiuntur, Plin 2, 40, 40 v GREAT

**vast** (*subs*). immensum. *the whole v*, omnia, Lucr 1, 75

**vastly**: perh maximē v. GREATLY Phr: *being v. inferior in number*, quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Caes. B. C 3, 84. *v more*, omnibus partibus majores (*out of all comparison*), Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108. v. VERY

**vastness**: 1. immensĭtas (*of space*). Cic. N. D 1, 20, 54. 2. immānitas (*monstrousness*): i. vitiorum, id Coel 6, 14 Phr· expr. by *adj*. *the v. of their bodies*, ingens magnitudo corporum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, *init* : v. GREATNESS, SIZE.

**vat**: 1. cūpa (*a wooden vat*): Caes B C 2, 11 2. dōlium (*a very large earthen jar*) Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: Cat v. CASK.

**vaticinate**: vātĭcĭnor, 1. v TO PROPHESY, PREDICT.

**vaticination**: vātĭcĭnātio: v. PROPHECY, PREDICTION

**vault** (*subs*): I. *An arched roof*: 1. fornix, ĭcis (*a stone vault*). Sen Ep. 90, 32, *med.*: Cic. Top. 4, 22. 2. fornĭcātio: Sen. Vitr. 3. cămĕra (also cămăra) (strictly, an *arched roof of wood* or *plaster*) Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, *fin.*: Vitr. 7, 3: *the interior of a v*, c coelum, ib. 4. cămĕrātio· Spart. 5. concămĕrātio: Plin: Vitr II. *A vaulted apartment*: 1. fornix, ĭcis (*a v'd opening, an arch, archway*): Liv. 33, 27. 2. cămĕra (*a v'd chamber*)· Sall C. 55 3. hўpōgēum (*a v. or cellar under ground*). Vitr.: used for *bin al*, Petr.

4. sometimes perh. cella (*a storeroom, closet*): used for *storing* wine, oil, etc. Var.: Col. Phr: *an underground v*, locus sub terra saxo conseptus Liv. 22, 57, *med*. *In the form of a v*, fornĭcātum (*adj*): Plin. III. *A leap*· saltus: v. LEAP.

**vault** (*v*). A. Trans.: 1. confornico, 1 Vitr. 2. cămĕro (āro), 1· Plin. 10, 33, 50. 3. concămĕro· Plin. 34, 14, 42· *a v'd apartment*, locus c, Suet. Aug. 90 B. Intrans· *to leap*: salio, 4: v TO LEAP Phr.. *they v on to their steeds*, corpora saltu subiciunt in equos, Vulg Aen. 12, 288· *he v.s into his chariot*, saltu emicat in currum, ib. 12, 326

**vaulted**: fornĭcātus: Cic. Top 4, 22 v. preced art

**vaulter**: perh pĕtaurista Varr in Non. pĕtauristārius Petr. v Smith's Ant

**vaulting**: concămĕrātio v. VAULT

**——-board**: perh. pĕtaurum. Juv. 14, 265: v Smith's Ant.

**vaunt** (*subs*) } **vaunting**: } 1. jactantia· ∫ j. militaris, Tac. Agr 25· j. sui, id. A 2, 46. 2. jactātio (*parade*): Coel ad Cic. Att. 10, 9, 5. 3. ostentātio Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 333. in *plur.*, id Att 5, 13, 1 4. venditātio id Tusc 2, 26, 64 Join v et ostentatio Cic 5. vānĭlŏquentia *with v.s and threats*, per v. ac minas, Tac A 6, 31 v. BOASTING

**vaunt** (*v*): A. Trans. 1. jacto, 1 (of something *belonging or relating to oneself*· cf Madvig in Cic Fin 2, 8, 24) *to v one's influence and position*, j gratiam et dignitatem. Caes B C 3, 83 esp with *pron reflect he v.s himself concerning Callidius*, j se de Callidio, Cic Verr 4, 21, 46 *after v.ing about that*, quum in eo se jactavisset, id Att 2, 1, 5 2. ostento, 1 (*to display, parade*) o prudentiam, Cic Fam 10, 3, 4 Caes B C 3, 83 o. et prae se ferre, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3. 3. vendĭto, 1 (*to cry up* what is *your own or another's*) v. suam operam, Liv 44, 25, *ad med.*: Cic Ver. 2, 54, 135 4. glōrior, 1: with *cogn.* neut, *I wish I could make the same v as Cyrus*, vellem idem posse g quod Cyrus, Cic Sen 10, 32 *yet, a happy life is a thing to v*, beata vita gloriandа et praedicanda est et prae se ferenda est, id Tusc 5, 17, 50 cf est aliquid praedicabile et gloriandum ac prae se ferendum, ib § 49 5 praedīco, 1 (*to praise*). v. 4 B. Intrans 1. glōrior, 1 (very common, esp in Cic)· *I may v. before you*, licet apud te g, Cic Off. 1, 22, 78 *you v about your riches*, de tuis divitiis g, id Vatin 12, 29 for other examples of constr, v. Di Smith's Lat Dict v also II., 4 2. effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, 3, with *pron. reflect.*: *you v*, effers te insolenter, Cic Tusc. 4, 17, 39 e sese audacia scelere atque superbia, Sall J 14 v TO BOAST.

**vaunter**: 1. jactātor, ōris *a v. of his own exploits*, j rerum a se gestarum, Quint. 11, 1, 17 2. ostentātor, ōris *a v. of his achievements*, factorum o, Liv. 1, 10. 3. venditātor Tac H. 1, 49, *med.* May freq be expr. by *adj*.

**vaunting** (*subs.*)· jactantia v. VAUNT.

**vaunting** (*adj*): 1. jactans joined with arrōgans, insŏlens, Cic. fragm Plin Ep 2. glōriōsus· Cic: Plin. Ep v VAINGLORIOUS. 3. vārius (*of empty ostentation*)· v. VAIN. 4. vānĭlŏquus Liv 35, 48 5. jactābundus. Gell 6. jactitābundus Sid.

**vauntingly**: 1. jactanter. Amm. comp Tac 2. glōriōsē: Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 31.

**veal**: vītŭlīna (*sc caro*): Piaut.: also vitulina, *n plur*, Nep.. *a piece of v.*, vitulina caruncula, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: *roast v*, assum vitulinum, id. Fam 9, 20, 1.

**vedette** or **vidette**: perh. excŭbĭtor v SENTINEL

**veer**: A. Trans.: *to turn*· 1. verto, ti, sum, 3 v TO TURN. 2 oblīquo, 1 (*to turn obliquely*). Virg Aen. 5, 16 (*of trimming sails*)· *to v out a rope*, perh. laxare funem v TO SLACKEN, LET GO B Intrans. verto, ti, sum, 3 *abs.* with *pron reflect.* or *pass*: *the wind v.s round from the South to the S.-west*, Auster in Africum se v, Caes. B C 3, 26, *fin* · v. TO TURN, CHANGE

**vegetable** (*subs*): I. *Of things belonging to the vegetable kingdom*: most gen word perh planta Juv Col. Phi. ea quae a terra stirpibus continentur, Cic N. D. 2, 33, 83 quod ita ortum est e terra ut stirpibus suis nitatur, *opp* animal, id. Tusc 5, 13, 37 *res* quae e terra gignuntur. II. *Vegetables for the table* 1. ōlus, ĕris *to dine on v.s*, prandere olus, Hor Ep 1, 17, 13. 2. ōluscŭlum: *pl*: Cic Att. 6, 1, 13

**vegetable** (*adj*) perh. * pertinens ad plantas. *the v. world*, * plantarum genus v preced. art

**vegetate**. I. Lit *To grow, of plants* vĭgeo, 2 Join: vivere et v., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: v TO GROW. II. Fig. *plantae quasi vitam agere*.

**vegetative**: 1. vĕgētābilis, e (act., *causing to grow*). Mart. Cap 2. gĕniālis, e: v PRODUCTIVE.

**vehemence**: 1. vēhēmentia (not Aug)· of personal character, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 33. 2. vis (*strength*, or *force*):

(i) *the v of the storm*, v tempestatis, Caes B C 2, 14 (ii) of *a speech*, Cic. Or. 68, 229 **3.** contentio (*exertion*): *great v of speech*, summa vis et c sermonis, Cic de Or 1, 60, 255 **4.** impĕtus, ūs (lit, *onset*) (1) *the v. of the wind*, ventorum i, Caes B G 3, 13, *med* (ii) *otherwise there can be no force or v. in speaking*, aliter in oratione nec i ullius nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or 68, 229 **5.** incĭtātio (i) of the *rapid motion of the sun*, Cic Acad 2, 26, 82 (ii.) transf. mentis i atque alacritas, Caes B C 3, 92 · of an *orator*, vis atque i, Cic de Or 1, 35, 161 Join any of the preceding words with vis **6** stŭdium (*eagerness, assiduity*) · *to fight with v*, alacritate et s nitu, Caes B G. 4, 24, *fin* **7.** ardor, ōris (*heat*) *when the v of the passions is lessened*, a cupiditatum restincto, Cic Fin 1, 13, 43 **8.** călor, ōris (*heat*) Quint Plin Ep. **9.** aestus, ūs (*violent commotion*) used met, *the v* (lit *tide*) *of your genius has carried you off from land*, repente te quasi quidam a ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic de Or 3, 36, 145 **10.** sometimes, violentia (strong expr., *ferocity, violence*) Cic Phil. 12, 11, 26 *opp.* vis, Quint 2, 12, 11 **11.** sometimes, fācundia (*v of character, proneness to anger*) Cic. Tusc 4, 12, 27 **12.** animus *of oratorical fire* Quint

**vehement:** **1.** vĕhĕmens (*very eager, impetuous*) (i) *Gallia was v and fiery*, Galba v atque incensus, Cic Brut 22, 88 *v and headstrong*, v. feroxque, id Vat 2, 4 (ii) transf *of a style of speaking*, id de Or 2, 49, 200. *of the course of a river*, Quint **2** ācer (*keen, active*) · (i) *a v patriot*, civis acerrimus, Cic Fam 10, 28, 1 *v. in action*, a in gerendis rebus, ib 8, 15, 2 Join a et vehemens, id Caec 10, 28 (ii) transf., *of a war*, id Balb 6, 14 **3.** contentus (*strained, intent*) *with v zeal*, c. studio, Cic. Sest 6, 13 *of the voice*, id, Or 17, 56 **4.** concĭtātus *of a style of speaking*, Quint **5.** incĭtātus (i) *of rapid motion*, Caes. Cic (ii) transf., *a more v style of speaking*, cursus in oratione incitatior, Cic Or 59, 201 **6.** ardens (*glowing*) *to seek death with v desire*, a studio petere mortem, id Fin 2, 19, 61 *of a style of speaking*, id Or 38, 132 **7.** flagrans (*glowing, blazing*) *fired with the love of studies*, oratoris studiis flagrantissimus, id Fat 2, 3 *v passion*, f cupiditas, id Tusc 4, 19, 44 **8.** violentus (strong expr., *very v*): (i) *a v. and violent man*, homo vehemens et v, id Phil 5, 7, 19 (ii) *of storms*, id Clu 49, 138 **9.** fervĭdus (*fiery*). (i) *of character*, chiefly poet, Liv 27, 33 (ii.) *of speaking*, Cic Brut 68, 241 **10.** fervens id Off 1, 15, 46 Hor. **11.** călĭdus (*hot*). *of persons*, poet.: *of a course of policy*, Cic Off 1, 24, 82

**vehemently:** **1.** vĕhĕmenter (i.) *to behave v*, v se agere, Cic Phil 8, 5, 16 *I implore you v*, v te etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16, 16, D, *fin* (ii) *of the rough sea* Plaut **2.** ācriter *to fight v*, a. pugnare, Caes B G 2, 10, *ad init* · *Silius v urged the measure*, Silius a. incubuit, Tac. A 11, 6, *init* **3.** animōse (*with spirit*) · Join. acriter, vehementer, animose, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 51. **4.** contentē *to speak v*, c dicere, ib 2, 24, 57. **5.** concĭtātē · *of speaking*, Quint **6.** incĭtātē *of style*, Cic Or 63, 212. **7.** ardenter *to desire v*, a cupere, id Tusc. 4, 17, 39. **8.** flagranter *supra l passion*, Tac A 1, 3 **9.** ferventer *of speaking*, Coel. in Cic Fam 8, 8, 2 **10.** valdē *to praise any one too v*, aliquem nimis v. laudare, id Leg 3, 1, 1. with vehementer, *very v.*, v. vehementer, id. Att 14, 1, 2 **11.** obnixē (*strenuously*): Ter.. Sen. Ep. **12.** impensē (*earnestly*): *of requests, etc*: Ter Quint comp, *the Rhodians returned thanks more v.*, impensius Rhodii gratias egerunt, Liv. 37, 56, *ad fin.* **13.** sĭtienter *of desiring*, Cic Tusc 4, 17, 37 Phr. may freq be expr by *adj* and *subs* · *to fight v*, *magno studio contendere *to cry v*, *magna voce clamare v two preced arts

**vehicle:** vĕhĭcŭlum (gen term) · Cic Liv v CARRIAGE

**veil** (*subs*) **I.** *A cover for the face* **1.** rica (*a veil of cloth*, worn by women, esp at sacrifices) Varr L L 5, 29, 37 also on ordinary occasions, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 50 **2.** rīcinium (worn esp by *mourners*) Varr L L 29, 37 Cic Leg 2, 23, 59. v Smith's Ant 995 **3** rĭcŭla (*a v.* worn by young women) Turp in Non **4.** flammeum (*a flame-coloured bridal v*). Plin 21, 8, 22 Juv **5.** flammeŏlum (*a small or fine bridal v.*) Juv *A maker of vs*, flammearius, Plaut **II.** *Any covering* **1.** vēlum (*a curtain, hanging*) *of tent hangings*, Cic Verr 5, 12, 30 a *curtain* hung before a door Juv. 6, 228 **2.** vēlāmen (*of clothes generally*) Virg Aen 1, 649 **3.** vēlāmentum (*a curtain*) Sen. **III.** Fig *a cover, a disguise* **1.** integūmentum *pl* Cic de Or 2, 86, 350 **2** involūcrum: *pl* joined with integumenta, ib 1, 35, 161 **3.** perh vēlum *each man's real character is concealed by vs and coverings*, involucris tegitur et quasi v quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic Q F. 1, 1, 5, 15 **4.** obtentus, ūs *her avarice was veiled*, cupido auri o habebat, Tac A 12, 7, *fin* · v. PRETENCE, PRETEXT, COVER

**veil** (*v*) **I.** Lit: **1.** vēlo, 1 *with v'd head*, capite v, Cic N D 2, 3, 10 **2.** tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 v TO COVER **II.** Fig **1.** vēlo, 1 *to v hatred under caresses*, v odium fallaciis, Tac A 14, 56 **2.** tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. joined with velo, Cic Pis 24, 56. v TO COVER, CONCEAL.

**vein:** **I.** Propr **1.** vēna *vs and arteries*, v et arteriae, Cic N D 2, 55, 139 *to open a v* (of a *physician*), incidere v, Cels femur v, Virg G 3, 460 sanguinem mittere, Cic . v TO BLEED *to open a man's vs* (of an *executioner* or *suicide*), v incidere, Cic : v interscindere, abrumpere, abscindere, exsolvere, aperire, Tac v pertundere, Juv v secare, Suet v solvere, Col **2.** vēnula (*a small v*): Cels **II.** Transf vēna: *a v. of metal*, Cic N D 2, 60, 151 *a veining of a stone*, Plin 37, 6, 24 *of wood*, id 16, 38, 73. *The spaces between vs* (*of minerals*), intervenia, Vitr *Full of vs*, venōsus Cels Transf: *marked with vs* (*of plants or stones*), Plin **III.** Fig: *a v of talent*, vena ingeni, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10 · Juv Quint

**veined:** vēnōsus v. prec art

**vellum:** **1.** pergămēna (charta), *parchment* (invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum) Isid. Hier **2.** membrāna (*skin, parchment*) Plin Hor.

**velocity:** **1.** vēlōcĭtas (*swift motion* in men or animals): Cic Off 1, 30, 107 **2.** celĕrĭtas (*quickness of motion, agility*) id Tusc 4, 13, 32 · cf. 3, used of *v. in speaking*, Cic **3.** incĭtātio (prop word for *v.* in physical philosophy) *the sun moves with such v. that its speed cannot even be imagined*, sol tanta i. fertur ut celeritas ejus ne cogitari quidem possit, id Acad 2, 26, 82 **4.** pernĭcĭtas (*strictly continued endurance*, thence *speed* generally in men or animals) id Tusc 5, 15, 45 Liv Tac **5.** rapiditas (a rare word): *the v. of the river*, fluminis r, Caes B C. 1, 62 *With v.*, celĕrĭter, Cic pernĭcĭter, Liv. : raptim, Cic.: Liv.: Caes . v. QUICKLY.

**venal:** **I.** *Relating to the veins* · *v. blood*, *venarum sanguis **II.** *Open to corruption, mercenary*: **1.** vēnālis, e. Cic Verr 3, 62, 144. *the v. mob*, multitudo v. pretio, Liv. 35, 50 **2.** nūmārius *v. judges*, n judices, Cic Att. 1, 16, 8 *a v. judgment*, n judicium, id. Verr. 3, 57, 131. Sen. Phr.: *the authority of the senate was destroyed by a v tribune's veto*, senatus auctoritas empta intercessione sublata est, Cic. Mil 6, 14, *fin* v BRIBE

**venality:** vēnālĭtas. Cod Justin. Use perh dia, turpitudo v. CORRUPTION · may be expr by *adj.*. *the v. of the mob*, venalis plebis multitudo, Liv. 35, 50

**vend:** vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3: v. TO SELL.

**vender:** venditor, ōris v. SELLER.

**vendible:** venditbilis Cic. . v. SALEABLE

**veneer** (*subs*) · ligni bractea, cortex, ĭcis · Plin · v foll art (b is a *thin plate*, e g of gold, Luci 4, 729)

**veneer** (*v*) arborem alĭā intego vilius ligno pretiosius cortice facio (vilioris ligni e pretiosiore corticem facio) lignum pretiosioris ligni bractea tego, intego these are derived from the following passage, describing *veneering*, "haec puma origo luxuriae arborum alia integi et viliores ligni pretiosiore cortice fieri Ut una arbor saepius veniret, excogitatae sunt et ligni bracteae," Plin 16, 43, 84, § 84, Sillig

**veneering:** perh luxuria arborem alia integendi *v. was invented*, bracteae ligni excogitatae sunt, Plin v preced. art

**venerable:** **1.** vĕnĕrābilis, e vir v., Liv 1, 7 **2.** vĕnĕrandus (as *adj*, poet. and late Lat) v. Pales, Virg G 3, 294 **3** rēvĕrendus (as *adj*, poet and late Lat) v vox, Ov. Ib 75 **4.** augustus, (lit *consecrated*, hence *v, august*) Ov F 1, 609 *a v temple*, templum augustissimum Liv. 42, 12 *a v man*, a. vir, id 8, 6 **5.** sometimes sanctus (*sacred*, when applied to persons, *holy, pious*) *a v fountain*, s augustusque fons, Cic. Tusc 5, 12, 36, *fin* **6.** sācer (*consecrated*, rare): *v groves*, s vetustate luci, Quint. 10, 1, 88 **7.** priscus (*v from antiquity*): *v Inachus*, p Inachus, Hor Od 2, 3, 21 *a virgin of v purity*, p sanctimoniae virgo, Tac A 3, 69 **8.** sometimes gravis (*influential, from weight of character, etc*) v HONOURABLE.

**venerate:** **1.** vĕnĕror, 1 (vĕnĕro, Plaut) (*to worship, revere*) Cic N D. 3, 21, 53 when transl to a person use a qualifying expr *to v Epicurus*, Epicurum ut deum v, id Tusc 1, 21, 48 **2.** ădōro, 1 (*to worship, adore*: more emphatic than veneror). when transl to a person use a qualifying expr Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos a, Quint 10, 1, 88. **3** cōlo, ui, cultum, 3 (*to worship, honour*) Cic. N D 1, 41, 115 *to v Africanus*, Africanum ut deum c, id Rep 1, 12, 18 Join c. and veneror, id N. D. 2, 28, 71 Phr *the Druids are v'd by them*, Druides magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes B G. 6, 13 · v TO HONOUR.

**veneration:** **1.** vĕnĕrātio (rare). Cic N. D 1, 17, 45 **2.** ădōrātio Plin **3.** cultus, ūs Cic Tusc 1, 26, 64. all these words express *worship paid to the gods*, and would not be applied to a person without qualification. v. HONOUR. *With v, adj*, vĕnĕrābundus. Liv. 5, 22.

**venerator:** **1.** vĕnĕrātor, ōris · Ov. **2.** ădōrātor, ōris Tert. **3.** cultor, ōris Liv. Hor . Ov Phr · *a v of the gods*, *qui deos colit et veneratur, cf Cic N D. 2, 28, 71.

**venereal:** vĕnĕreus : Cic.

**vengeance:** **1.** ultio (gen expr. esp *v. taken by a private person*) *to sacrifice to their v*, ultioni mactare, Tac. A 2, 13: Sen Quint *to take v. on Piso*, petere e Pisone u., Tac. A. 3, 7: *to glut their v.*, explere se ultione, id 4, 25, *ad fin* **2.** vindicta (*punishment, revenge*) *to glow with the hope of v.*, cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32: Plin · Juv vindicta and ultio used as equivalent, Juv 13, 190 **3.** poena (gen. term for *punishment* or *penalty* for any offence) esp *plur.*: *to suffer just v*, p justas et debitas solvere, Cic Mil. 31, 85 *to seek v for his wrong*, p doloris sui petere, id. Att. 1, 10, 7: *lest he exact v.*, ne p. exigat, Juv. 10, 84 v. PENALTY.

*The taking of v*, vindicatio Cic Inv 2, 22, 66 *To take v* (1) ulciscor, ultus, 3 (2) vindico, 1 v TO AVENGE

**venial**· Phr expl by *ady* venia dignus, cui venia dari possit *what they do is v*, habent excusationem, Cic *this is v*, hem id videtur excusate, Quint *my fault is v*, peccata citra scelus, Ov Tr 5, 8, 23 *a v fault*, culpa ea quae sit ignoscenda, Ter Phorm 5, 3, 26 *I am subject to slight and v defects*, mediocribus et quis ignoscas vitiis teneor, Hor S 1, 4, 131 [NOTE vēniābilis, is only used by later writers, such as Sid]

**venison**: 1. fĕrīna cāro Sall J 18· ferina (sc caro) Virg Aen 1, 215 2. cervina Diocles Edict

**venom**: I. Lit 1. vēnēnum (a substance producing physical effects, esp *poison*)· Cic N D 3, 33, 81 of serpent's v, Virg Aen. 2, 221 Hor Od 1, 37, 28 v malum, old legal formula in Cic. Clu 54, 148 2. vīrus (*poisonous liquid*) of serpent's v, Virg G 1, 129 3. sānies (*poisonous slaver*) of a serpent joined with venenum, Virg Aen 2, 221 s veneni, Lucan 6, 457 4. toxicum (prop *poison for arrows*) Hor Epod 17, 61 Plin 5. perh tābum (*corrupt matter*) joined with sanies, Enn in Cic Pis 19, 43 Virg Ov Hor 6 fel (lit *gall*). f. vipereum, Ov Tr 5, 7, 16 v POISON II. Fig 1. vēnēnum *the v of his nature and country*, naturae patriaeque v, Juv 3, 123· *virulence and v.*, pus atque v, Hor S. 1, 7, 1. 2. vīrus *to vent the v of his bitterness*, evomere v acerbitatis suae, Cic. Am. 23, 87 3. fel v. BITTERNESS

**venomous**: I. Lit: 1. vēnēnātus *v snakes*, v colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27 2. vēnēnifer Ov M 3, 85 3. vēnēnōsus Aug 4. vīrulentus of *serpents*, Gell 5. perh āter (a common epith of serpents, etc) a venenum, Hor Od 1, 37, 28. 6. perh mālus (*noxious*) m virus, Virg G. 1, 129 Phr *the v. fury Alecto*, Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, Virg. Aen 7, 341 *their bite is v*, venenum morsibus inspirant, id G 4, 236 v POISONOUS II. Fig: 1. vēnēnātus *a v. jest*, v jocus, Ov Tr 2, 566 2. āter *if any has assailed me with the v. tooth of calumny*, si quis a dente me petiverit, Hor Epod 6, 15 *v verses*, a. versus, id Ep 1, 19, 30 3 perh. mordax (*biting*, of persons and things) v. BITTER Phr *no one makes a secret v attack on my prosperity*, non mea commoda quisquam odio obscuro morsuque venenat, Hor Ep 1, 14, 37: *when assailed by the v fangs of satire*, dente Theonino quum circumroditur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82

**vent** (*subs*) I. *An aperture, passage*· 1. spīrācŭlum (*a breathing-hole*) Virg Aen. 7, 568 Lucr. Plin 2. spīrāmen (rare and poet) Enn Lucan 3. spīrāmentum (*a breathing-hole, pore*): *heat opens v s* (in the ground), calor s. relaxat, Virg G 1, 90 4 via in *plur.* joined with spiramenta, Virg G 1, 90 5. fōrāmen (*an aperture*) Cic Plin 6. exĭtus, ūs (*a passage out*) Plin. 7. sometimes perh ēmissārium (*an outlet* of a pond, lake, etc) Cic Suet II. Fig. *escape, passage into notice or expression*· Phr. *the matter took v*, res percrebuit; in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, Cic Verr. 2, 23, 56 *their madness found v*, furor erupit, id Sull. 24, 67 *their grief finds v in tears*, dolore erumpunt lacrimae, Quint: *when his tears found v*, quum lacrimae prorumperent, Plin Ep 3, 16 v. TO BURST FORTH, BREAK OUT *to give v. to*· ēlumpo· v. foll. art III. *Sale, market* vendĭtio v SALE, MARKET

**vent** (*v.*) I. *To let out by an aperture*. perh per foramen ēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3: v. TO LET OUT. II. Fig. *To give v or expression*. 1. ērumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3 *lest they v. their wrath on me*, ne in me stomachum e., Cic. Att 16, 3, 1· Liv. Ter. Tac 2. effundo, ūdi, ūsum, 3 *he vs his anger on the Maroniteae*, in Maronitas iram e, Liv 39, 34, *init* 3 ēvomo, ui, itum, 3 *to v his venom and bitterness*, e virus acerbitatis suae, Cic Am 23, 87 4. exprōmo, psi, ptum, 3 *then he v'd his hatred*, deinde suum e odium, Cic Att 2 12, 2 id Mil 13, 33 v TO DISPLAY, EXPRESS, POUR FORTH

**vent-hole**: perh fōrāmen v VENT.

**ventilate**: I. Lit: sometimes ventīlo, 1 (*to fan*, hence *to expose to the air*) of wine, corn, and the like Plin: Col. Varr Phr. *they prefer granaries to be thoroughly v'd*, perflari undique granaria malunt, Plin 18, 30, 73. *they v the room*, perflatus admittunt, id. 17, 19, 31 *a well-v'd house*, aedificium habens perflatum, Cels 1, 2 Plin 18, 17, 44, no 2 II. Fig *to discuss, publish*· *in medium profĕro, tŭli, latum, vreg* · v TO DISCUSS, EXAMINE, PUBLISH

**ventilation**: I. Lit 1. ventīlātio (*exposing to the air*) of grapes Plin 23, 1, 6 2. perflātus, ūs *let v be secured by opening the windows*, fenestris patentibus sic ut p aliquis accedat, Cels 2, 19 *a place with good v*, locus perflābilis, Pall v preced art II. Fig *discussion, publication*· perh pātefactio would usually be expr. by *part* or *verb*: v DISCUSSION, etc

**ventilator**: perh fōrāmen v VENT

**ventral**: 1. ventrālis Macr 2. ventrĭcŭlōsus Coel Aurel: may be expr. by *gen*, et', of venter

**ventricle**· ventrĭcŭlus *a v of the heart*, v cordis, Cic N D 2, 55, 138 Cels 4, 1, uses v for *the stomach the right v of the heart* v pulmonaris Anat

**ventriloquist**: ventrĭlōquus Tert Hier [Gk *πυθων*, fem *πυθώνισσα* Plut (Kr)]

**venture** (*subs*) I. *Risk*· 1. pĕrīcŭlum (*danger, risk*). *to risk a v*, p subire, Caes B. G 1, 5· v RISK, and foll art 2 discrīmen (*crisis, risk*) freq joined with periculum: Cic 3. ālea (*hazard*) *we hazard a perilous v*, in dubium a imus, Liv 1, 23, *ad fin* v foll art 4. casus (*chance, accident*), v foll art 5 dīmĭcātio (*struggle*), *a v of life*, vitae d, Cic Planc 32, 77 Phr audax facinus, conatus, coeptum, inceptum *a bold v is dangerous*, non fit sine periculo facinus magnum, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 73 *and my bold venture*, audacibus annue coeptis, Virg G 1, 40 Liv 42, 59 v ATTEMPT II. *A thing risked* perh fortūnae, res, bona v FORTUNES *At a v.* tĕmĕre, temere ac fortuito imprūdenter, casu v RANDOM (AT)

**venture** (*v*)· A. Trans: I. *To expose to risk* pĕrīclĭtor, 1 (rare in this sense) *we must not v the safety of the state*, non est salus periclitanda rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11 v TO RISK, ENDANGER Phr. with the words given in preced art *to v one's safety*, in periculum se committere, id Inv 2, 8, 27, *fin.. to v one's life*, periculum adire capitis, id. Rosc Am 38, 110 *to v all*, dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv 42, 59, *ad fin. to v one's safety*, se in aleam tanti casus dare, id. 42, 50 *to v. the issue*, rem in casum dare, Tac A 12, 14 *v ing a stake*, posito pignore, Ov. A A. 1, 168: *they are ready to v any wager*, quovis pignore contendunt, Cat. 44, 4 v TO HAZARD, RISK. *to v one's head*, periclitari capite, Mart 6, 26, 1 v III. *to v one's fortunes*, de fortunis dimicare, Cic Sest. 1, 1 II. *To undertake what is attended with risk*· 1. audeo, ausus, 2 (*to dare*) *what emboldens him to v this?* quâ audaciâ tantum facinus a? Ter. Eun 5, 4, 37 *to v a battle*, a. aciem, Tac. A. 12, 28 Liv. Caes: with *inf., he never v'd to hope*, nunquam est ausus optare, Cic Manil 9, 25, *init.* 2. cōnor, 1 (*to attempt*) *to v so great an undertaking*, c. tantam rem, Liv. 42, 59 v. TO ATTEMPT. 3. tento, 1 (*to put to the test*): *to v the fortune of war*, t fortunam belli, Caes B. G. 1, 36 for other examples of constr. v. Dr. Smith's Lat Dict.

4. periclītor, 1 (*to make trial of*) joined with tentare. *to v the fortune of war*, belli fortunam tentare ac p, Cic. Verr. 5, 50, 132 5. experior, 4 (*to try, prove*) *to v everything*, e omnia, Ter Andr. 2, 1, 11 B. Intrans *to encounter risk* 1. audeo, ausus, 2: *it is more dangerous to be detected than to v*, periculosius est deprehendi quam a, Tac. Agr 15, *fin.* 2. cōnor, 1 *bold in v ing*, audax ad conandum, Liv 45, 23 3. periclītor (*to be in peril*, will often expr phrases coming in English under I) *that the lives of the Gauls might be v'd rather than those of the legionaries*, ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarium p, Caes B. G 6, 34, *fin* v. I phr. · v also TO DARE, TO ENCOUNTER (II).

**venturesome**: I. *Of persons ready to encounter risk* 1. audax, ācis (*bold*, more freq in bad sense): with *gen* of v *soul*, a ingenii, Stat S 3, 2, 64 with *inf*, a omnia perpeti, Hor Od 1, 3, 25 2. audens (*bold*, mostly in good sense) Tac Virg 3 tĕmĕrārius (*rash*, freq in bad sense). v *and ignorant persons*, homines t et imperiti, Caes B G 6, 20 Join temerarius and audax, Cic Inv. 1, 3, 4 II. *Of things involving risk*· 1. audax, ācis *a v plan*, a. consilium, Liv 25, 38, *ad med* 2. tĕmĕrārius *a v plan*, t consilium, Planc in Cic Fam 10, 21, 2· *this is v conduct*, ea sunt t, Cic Caecin 12, 34 3 pĕrīcŭlōsus (*dangerous*) 4. dūbius (*difficult, dangerous*) 5 anceps (*critical, dangerous*) v DANGEROUS

**venturesomely**: 1. audācĭter (older form) Liv. 2. audacter Cic. Liv v BOLDLY 3. tĕmĕre: Cic · Liv Caes v RASHLY.

**venturesomeness**: 1. audācia v BOLDNESS 2 tĕmĕrĭtas v. RASHNESS.

**venturous**: audax v. VENTURESOME

**venturously**: audacter: v VENTURESOMELY

**venturousness**: audācia· v VENTURESOMENESS

**venue**: in law, *a place where an action is laid* I. In Engl law *vicinetum, visnetum, vicinitas. Du Cange* II. In class Lat 1. perh fōrum (*a court-district*) *the states who belonged to that v*, civitates quae in id f convenient, Cic Verr 2, 15, 38 *beyond his own v*, extra suum f, ib 3, 15, 38 2. conventus (*an assize-circuit* or *district*, v. Smith's Ant 357) Plin. 3, 1, 3, etc

**veracious**: 1. vērus (*true*, in the sense of *truth-speaking* rare). *am I v.?* sum v? Ter Andr 2, 5, 12 of an oracular response, v. oraculum, Cic Div 2, 56, 116 v. TRUE 2. vērax, ācis: *a v oracle*, v oraculum, ib 1, 19, 38 Plaut Hor *why should I consider Herodotus more v than Ennius?* Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic Div 2, 56, 116 3. vērīdĭcus (rare) *v words*, v voces, ib 1, 45, 101 Lucr.. Mart 4. perh lŏcŭples, ētis (*trustworthy*, of witnesses) 5. sanctus (*of witnesses, evidence, etc.*) v. TRUSTWORTHY, CREDIBLE

**veraciously**: 1. vērē (*truly*): Cic. *I speak most v*, verissime loquor, id Att 5, 21, 7. 2. vērācĭter; Plaut. acc to Prisc. Aug 3. vērīdĭcē Amm. Aug

**veracity**: 1. vēritas (*truth*) *v. of oracles*, oraculorum v., Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37 *of witnesses*, id Leg 1, 1, 4 v. TRUTH 2. fides (*good faith, conscientiousness* defined as dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, id. Off. 1, 7, 23) *of witnesses* id Font. 6, 23. 3. religio (religio) (*scrupulousness, conscientiousness*). *you will see with what v the witnesses give evidence*, intelligetis qua r. dicant, id Flacc. 4, 10 Join fides et religio, id Rosc. Com 15, 45 id Font. 6, 23

**verandah**: 1. subdiāle (in *pl*,

*open galleries* or *terraces*) Plin 36, 25, 63 Tert **2.** pŏdium (*a balcony*) Plin Ep 5, 6, 22 Vitr

**verb** · verbum Cic de Or 3, 49, 191 · *active v's*, verba agentia, Gell . v. activa, Charis Prisc.. *neuter v.s*, v. neutra, id *passive v.s*, v patientdi, Quint : v. passiva, Charis.: Diomed. Prisc.

**verbal:** **I.** *By word of mouth, oral* Phr.: *I have given him more v. than written instructions*, plura illi mandata verbo quam scriptura dedimus. Planc. ad Coss in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5 *you gave v. testimony to your feelings*, vocem vivam prae vobis indicem voluntatum tulistis, Cic Agr. 2, 2, 4 (so viva vox is used by Quint and Sen): *all disputes will be settled by a v. interview*, fore, ut per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, Caes. B. C 1, 9, *fin* : *let everything else be kept for v. communication*, caetera praesenti sermoni reserventur, Cic. Q. F. 2, 8, 1. **II.** *Dealing with words rather than things* Phr. with verbum (in *pl*) · *the straits of v. subtleties*, istae verborum angustiae, Cic Caec 29, 84; *a dispute of v. distinctions*, disceptationis res, Liv 21, 19, *init.* · *if we are to make the facts depend on v. distinctions*, si ad verborum deflectere velimus, Cic Caec 18, 51 *he judges by a v. standard*, omnia verborum momentis examinat, id Rep 3, 8, 12 *a mere v. critic*, auceps syllabarum (* verborum), id de Or. 1, 55, 236. **III.** *Word for word, literal* Phr. . with verbum *Latin plays which are a v. translation from the Greek*, fabellae Latinae ad v. de Graecis expressae, Cic Fin 1, 2, 4 · *that would be a v. translation*, id. v. esset e v, id. Tusc 3, 4, 7 *he has given a v. translation*, v. de v expressum extulit, Ter. Ad prol 11 *to give a v. translation*, v. pro v. reddere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14 v. v. reddere, Hor. A. P. 133 : *I have given a v. translation from Dicaearchus*, totidem verbis a Dicaearcho translatus, Cic Att. 6, 2, 3.

**verbally:** **I.** *By word of mouth*: per colloquia: *to treat v. concerning peace*, per c. de pace agere, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, *fin.*: v. VERBAL [I]. **II.** *Word for word*: ad verbum, e verbo, etc.. v. VERBAL [III.].

**verbatim:** tŏtidem verbis . Cic. Att. 2, 6, 3 : v. VERBAL [III ]

**verbena:** **1.** verbēnāca (*vervain*) · Plin. **2.** * verbēna officinalis : Linn.

**verbiage:** verba (*pl*) · *this is mere v. and nonsense*, v. sunt atque ineptiae, Cic. Pis. 27, 65 v. VERBOSITY

**verbose:** **1.** verbōsus : *a v. pretence of foresight*, v. simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30 · *a v letter*, v epistola, Juv. 10, 71 in *comp* Cic *sup.* Quint. v. GARRULOUS. **2.** cōpiōsus (in good sense) v. COPIOUS, FERTILE, ELOQUENT.

**verbosely:** **1.** verbōsē : Cic. Mur. 12, 26 . verbosius, id Fam. 7, 3, 5 . v GARRULOUSLY. **2.** cōpiōse (in good sense) · c. et abundanter loqui, id. de Or 2, 35, 151 . v. FULLY, ELOQUENTLY.

**verboseness:** v foll art.

**verbosity:** **1.** verbōsĭtas Prud . Symm. **2.** lŏquācĭtas v. TALKATIVENESS, LOQUACITY. Phr.: with verbum (*in pl.*): *what is so insane as mere unmeaning v.?* quid est tam furiosum quam verborum somnus inanis nulla subjecta sententia? Cic de Or 1, 12, 51 : *such v.*, tanta turba v., ib 3, 13, 50 : *unmeaning v*, inanis v. volubilitas, ib. 1, 5, 17 : inanium v flumen, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1 : inanium v torrens, Quint. 10, 7, 23 : deterrima v. colluvio, Gell.: inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

**verdancy:** vīrĭdĭtas v. VERDURE.

**verdant:** **1.** vĭridis (*green, fresh*) · *walking on a v bank*, in v ripa inambulantes, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15 *land is clothed with v grass*, v. se gramine vestit, Virg. G. 2, 219. **2.** vīrens . *v. ivy*, hedera v., Hor. Od. 1, 25, 17 Virg. **3.** vīrĭdans : *on a v. bed of grass*, v toro herbae, Virg. Aen 5, 388. **4.** herbōsus (*grassy*): *v. pastures*, h. pascua, Ov M. 2, 689 Virg.. Hor.. v. GRASSY **5.** frondens (*leafy*): *v. groves*, f. nemora, Virg. Aen. 1, 191 v. LEAFY. **6.** flōrens · v. BLOOMING. *Somewhat v.*, subviridis (*of leaves*), Plin *To be v.*, vīreo, 2 : verno, 1 *to become v*, vīresco, 3 : *to become v. again*, rĕvīresco, rui, 3, Tac.: Ov.

**verdict:** **I.** *The decision of a jury or court*: **1.** sententia (*the v. of an individual judex*, also *the decision of a court*) · (*he said*) *that he should give a v of guilty*, sua illum s condemnatum iri, Cic. Clu. 26, 72 : *that slave is acquitted by an unanimous v*, servus ille omnibus s. absolvitur, id. Ver. 4, 45, 100 *Cato pronounced the v of the court*, Cato s. dixit, id. Off 3, 16, 66 *you will give your v.*, s. vos feretis, id Verr. 4, 47, 104 **2.** jūdĭcium (*the decision of a court*) . Cic. Clu 28, 76 ib 37, 103 v. JUDGMENT. **3.** res jūdĭcāta *you whose case rested on the vs of the courts*, tu cujus accusatio rebus judicatis niti videbatur, Cic Clu. 41, 114 v DECISION Phr. *to pronounce a v*, pronuntio, 1 (with or without sententiam) Cic Fin. 2, 12, 37 id. Off. 3, 16, 66 : jūdĭco, 1 v TO JUDGE, DECIDE *to give a v of acquittal*, absolvo, vi, ūtum, 3 v. TO ACQUIT. *to give a v. of guilty*, condemno, 1 v. TO CONDEMN *they gave a v of not proven*, sibi non liquere dixerunt, id Clu 28, 76 : *the consuls gave their v. in favour of the Buthrotians*, consules secundum Buthrotios decreverunt, id. Capit post Att 16, 16, 2 : *he who is to give a v in our favour*, is qui nobis causam adjudicaturus sit, id. de Or. 2, 29, 129 v TO AWARD *his v. will be that Alexandria does not belong to the Roman people*, Alexandriam a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Agr 2, 16, 43 . v. art. judex, Smith's Ant. **II.** Transf.: *opinion, judgment* · **1.** sententia v OPINION **2.** jūdĭcium v. DECISION, JUDGMENT.

**verdigris:** **1.** aerūgo Plin 34, 11, 26. **2.** aerūca Vitr. **3.** * aerugo aeris : Chem.

**verdure:** **1.** vīrĭdĭtas *the sprouting v.*, herbescens v, Cic. Sen. 15, 51. pratorum v, ib. 16, 57. **2** viridia (*pl., green shrubs, etc*): Plin. Vitr. Phr *the v with which the banks are clothed*, viridissimi riparum vestitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 78. *to be clothed with v*, vīreo, 2 v VERDANT.

**verge** (*subs*): . Lit.: **1.** margo, ĭnis : *of a fountain*, Ov. M. 3, 162 Juv. 3, 19 *at the empire's extremest v*, in imperii m, Ov Tr. 2, 200 : v. EDGE, BRINK. **2.** ōra (*border, edge*) : *of a shield*, Virg. Aen. 10, 243 : Lucr. · *the v. of the universe*, extrema o. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101. **3.** fīnis v. BOUNDARY, LIMIT. **II.** Fig. Phr. *he is on the v. of madness*, assidet insano, Hor. Ep 1, 5, 14 : *he had brought the state to the v. of ruin*, prope totam rem publicam in praeceps dederat, Liv. 27, 27. *ad fin.* : *to restore a sick person from the v. of death*, aegrum ex praecipiti levare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292 : *to be on the v. of ruin*, extrema tegula (Lips. regula) stare, Sen. Ep. 12, 4 : *on the v. of despair*, in extrema spe salutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 : *so much on the v. of death*, tam capularis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33. **III.** *A rod of office*: may be expr. by fasces, *pl* : or vindicta, festūca (*the rod of manumission*): v. ROD.

**verge** (*v.*): **I.** *To incline, slope* · **1.** vergo, 3 : *the hill v d towards the river*, collis ad flumen v , Caes B. G. 2, 18, *init* · Cic **2.** inclīno, 1 (with *prom. reflect , pass., or neut.*) . *when day was ving towards afternoon*, inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 7 *the sun v.d downwards*, sol se l., Liv. 9, 32 : sol l., Juv. 3, 316 : v. TO SLOPE. **II.** Fig.: *to incline, tend*: vergo, 3 *now that his life was v.ing to its close*, vergente jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41 suam aetatem vergere, ib. 2, 43 v. TO TEND. Phr.: *the science of dialectic v.s upon eloquence*, dialectorum scientia vicina et finitissima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113 , *v.ing closely upon truth*, proxima veris, Hor. A. P 338 . *to v. upon*, may be expr by non multum distare, differre, diversum esse, etc. v. TO BORDER UPON.

**verger:** perh. lictor (*the magistrate's attendant*) : or appāritor (*a public servant*, gen. term).

**verification:** **I.** *Confirmation by argument or evidence*. Phr . *in v of this*, ad hoc demonstrandum, probandum : v. CONFIRMATION, PROOF. **II.** *Testing and approval*. perh. prōbātio v EXAMINATION

**verify:** **I.** *To confirm as true*: prōbo, 1 v. TO CONFIRM, PROVE Phr *would I could v his expectations*, utinam spem impleverim, Plin. Ep 1, 10, 3 so, explere spem, Just.: *do we wonder that our dreams are sometimes v.d?* miramur aliquando id quod somniarimus evadere? Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121 : so, verum evadere, ib. 2, 53, 108 · *the predictions of the soothsayers were not v.d*, responsa haruspicum exitus habuerunt contrarios, ib. 2, 24, 52 *how seldom are their predictions v.d*, quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis ? ib. 2, 24, 52 **II.** *To examine and approve*: prōbo, 1 . V. TO EXAMINE.

**verily:** **1.** certē v ASSUREDLY, TRULY. **2.** prōfecto . v SURELY, CERTAINLY **3.** nē (nai, = *vai, vή*), (by Cic used only before *pron*, ego, tu, illi, etc esp in oaths) *verily you have bought a fine place*, medius fidius ne tu emisti locum praeclarum, Cic. Att. 4, 46, 2 . Plaut

**verisimilar:** vērī sīmĭlis (also written as one word) · v PROBABLE

**verisimilitude:** vērī sīmĭlĭtūdo (also written as one word): v PROBABILITY

**veritable:** vērus v. TRUE.

**veritably:** vērō v TRULY.

**verity:** vēritas : v. TRUTH

**vermiculated:** vermĭcŭlātus (arch. of work inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms): Lucil. in Cic. Or 44, 149 Plin.

**vermilion** (*subs.*): **1.** mīnium (*native cinnabar*) : Prop. 2, 3, 11. **2.** perh. cinnābăris (more prob. *dragon's blood*, a resinous substance of a red-brown colour) Plin *A v mine*, minaria (or, -um), minarium metallum, Plin.

**vermilion** (*adj*) **1.** mīnĭus (*coloured with v.*) m Jupiter, Cic. Fam 9, 16, 8. **2** mīnĭātŭlus *a v. pencil mark*, m. cerula, Cic. Att 16, 11, 1. **3.** mīnĭātus m cerula, Cic **Att. 15, 14, 4** : *of a parrot*, Plin. 10, 42, **58. 4.** mīnăceus Vitr. v. RED.

**vermilion** (*v.*): mĭnio, 1 : **Plin.**: v. TO PAINT, COLOUR.

**vermin:** perh. bestiŏlae mŏlestae (molestus is used of mice infesting a house, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3) · *different sorts of v.*, variae pestes, Virg. G. 1, 181 : quae plurima terrae monstra ferunt, ib. 185 cf. the passage, for particular kinds of vermin.

**vernacular** (*subs.*): sermo patrius : v. foll art

**vernacular** (*adj.*): **1.** vernăcŭlus (*home-born* : no good authority for applying it to *language*) : *our v. pleasantry*, v. festivitas (i. e. *native*) : Cic Att. 9, 15, 2 · *v. words*, v. vocabula, Varr. **2.** patrius : *our v. tongue*, p. sermo, Cic Fin 1, 2, 4 : *the poverty of our v tongue*, p. sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832. **3.** nostras, ātis : *our v. words*, n. verba, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1. **4.** may be expr. by noster, vester, etc : v. OUR, YOUR, etc.

**vernal:** vernus · *the v. season*, v. tempus, Cic. Sen. 19, 70 · *the v equinox*, v. aequinoctium, Liv 33, 3.

**veronica:** *veronĭca : Linn.

**verrucose** (*having warts*). verrūcōsus : Aur Vict.: Cic. Brut. 14, 57 (a name given to Q Fabius Maximus).

**versatile:** **I.** Lit.: versātĭlis, e : Plin.: Lucr.: Sen v. CHANGEABLE, MOVEABLE, VARIABLE. **II.** Fig. *variable, unsteady* **1.** versātilis . *v. fortune*, v. fortuna, Curt 5, 8, *fin.* : Sen

2. vārius v. CHANGEABLE, VARIABLE. **III.** Of the mind *changing with ease from one thing to another*: 1. versātilis: *his v. genius*, v. ingenium, Liv 39, 40 2. vārius *Plato was v*, Plato v. et multiplex fuit, Cic Acad 1, 4, 17 3. mōbilis, e *of quick and v mind*, ingenio veloci ac m., Quint. 6, 4, 8. 4. perh. ăgilis, e v QUICK, ACTIVE 5. peĭh. promptus v. READY.

**versatility:** **I.** Lit. 1. mōbilĭtas 2. ăgilĭtas Liv v VARIABLENESS, QUICKNESS **II.** Fig mōbilĭtas v CHANGEABLENESS, VARIABLENESS **III.** Of the mind: perh 1. ăgilĭtas: *v of character*, a. naturae, Cic. Att 1, 17, 4 (1. e. *quickness, susceptibility*). 2. cēlĕrĭtas *v of genius*, c. animorum, Cic Sen 21, 78 (i e *quickness of apprehension*) Phr may be expr by *adj.*: *v of genius*, ingenium versatile, Liv.: v. preced art.

**verse:** **I.** *A metrical line* 1. versus, ūs (prop any *line*) *all his vs are beautiful and polished*, omnes apud hunc ornati elaboratique sunt v., Cic Or 11, 36 *more than four heroic vs*, plus quatuor heroos v, id Leg 2, 27, 68 *I said that his vs ran rudely*, incomposito dixi pede currere versus, Hor S 1, 10, 1. 2. versĭcŭlus *more polished and smoother vs*, v magis facti et mollius euntes, Hor S. 1 10, 58 Cic.. *a set of two, four, verses* distichon, tetrastichon. Mart. Quint Phr *contented with merely writing vs which can be scanned*, pedibus quid claudere senis, hoc tantum contentus, Hor S 1, 10, 59 · v TO VERSIFY **II.** *Poetry*: 1. versus · *when he had betaken himself to v.*, quum se mente ac voluntate conjecisset in v, Cic de Or 3, 50, 194 in *pl*, *from Greek v*, ex v Graecis, id Arch 10, 23. 2. nūmĕrus (in *pl*): *I delight in writing v*, numeris nectere verba juvat, Ov. Pont 4, 2, 30 3. carmen (esp *lyric or epic verse*) *you delight in v*, c tu gaudes Hor Ep 2, 2, 59 *to write v*, c condere, id S 2, 1, 82 **III.** *A short section* peth membrum v CLAUSE, SECTION

**versed:** 1. versātus (*concerned*) *men v.d in the vicissitudes of state affairs*, viri in rerum publicarum varietate v, Cic Rep. 3, 3, 4 *To be v.d*, versor, 1 v OCCUPY. 2. exercĭtus (rare) *v.d in military matters*, e. militia, Tac A. 3, 20. *To be v.d*, exerceor, 2 3. exercitātus (ireq): *in which he is v.d*, in quibus versatus eque sit, Cic Ac 2, 34, 110 Caes *who is better v.d* (*in state matters*)? quis exercitatior? Cic Phil 6, 6, 17 *thoroughly v.d in naval matters*, in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi, id. Manil 18, 55. Caes 4. vōlūtātus (rare) · *in whom* (writers) *I see that you are well v.d*, in quibus te video v, Cic Q. F. 2, 13, 4 5. pĕrītus, non impĕrītus v. PRACTISED, SKILLED, EXPERIENCED. 6. doctus, instructus, ērūdītus: v. LEARNED. 7. perfectus (*thoroughly v.d*) · *were v.d in Stoic lore*, p in litteris Stoicis, Cic. Brut. 30, 114 8. contrītus (in bad sense · rare): *v.d in the law courts*, c. ad regiam (*al.* conditus ad rixam), Cic. Caec. 5, 14

**versicle:** versĭcŭlus: v VERSE.

**versification:** versĭfĭcātio Quint. 9, 4, 116 *The art of v.* · peth. poetica (-ce). Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 **ars versus faciendi, scribendi Acquainted with the laws of v*, metrĭcus, Gell

**versifier:** versĭfĭcātor: Quint. 10, 1, 89.

**versify:** **A.** Trans.: 1. versĭfĭco, (*to express in v*) Apul: *v'd*, versificatus. Lucil in Non. 2. perh versu inclūdo, si, sum, 3 · Cic. de Or 3, 48, 184 **B.** Intrans: 1. versĭfĭco, 1 Quint 2. versus făcio, scrībo, condo, dūco, pango, etc.: v TO COMPOSE Phr: *to v.*, verba includere versu, Cic de Or. 3, 48, 184: *I like to v*, me pedibus delectat claudere verba, Hor S. 2, 1, 28 *to v. extempore*, versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194

**version:** **I. Abstr.**: translātio. Quint Phr.: may be expr by *verb if I were to give a literal v*, si plane verterem, Cic Fin 1, 3, 7 v TO TRANSLATE. **II.** Concr Phr *a v of Aratus' poems*, Arati carmina conversa, Cic N D 2, 41 104 *a literal Latin v of Greek plays*, fabulae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, id Fin 1, 2, 4 *I cannot find a literal Latin v.*, ad verbum (quid) Latine translatum non invenio, Quint 7, 4, 4 v. TO TRANSLATE.

**vertebra:** 1. vertebra (gen *a joint*, Plin Sen.) *the spine is composed of four and twenty vs*, spina constat ex v. quatuor et viginti, Cels 8, 1 2. spondȳlus (sphond) (= σπόνδυλος) Plin 29, 4, 20.

**vertebral:** perh vertebrātus (*with joints*). of bones, Plin. 11, 37, 67 *The v. column*, spīna, Virg. Plin Cels.

**vertebrated:** perh vertebrātus (*jointed*) Plin v. preced art

**vertex:** vertex (vor) v. SUMMIT, TOP

**vertical:** 1. rectus (*straight*) *v cliffs*, r saxa, Liv. 21, 36. 2. dīrectus (*straight, perpendicular*) *he constructed a trench with v. sides*, fossam d lateribus duxit, Caes B G 7, 72 Phr. *A v line*, perpendĭcŭlum Cic līnea Cic cathetus (κάθετος) Vitr v. PLUMMLT v foll art

**vertically:** 1. rectē (*straight*) *if atoms shall move v by their own weight*, si atomi suo nutu r ferentur, Cic Fin 1, 6, 20 2. dīrecto (*straight*) *(the atoms) moves v downwards*, d deorsum feitur, id. N. D 1, 25, 69 3. e rēgiōne (*from straight opposite*) *if all things moved v downwards*, si omnia deorsum e r. ferrentur, id. Fin 1, 6, 19 Lucr 4. ad lĭneam, rectā lineā (*according to plumb-line*) · *his view is that they move v downwards*, censet deorsum ferri ad l., id Fin 1, 6, 18 *these elements fly v upwards*, hae partes rectus lineis in coelestem locum subvolant, id Tusc 1, 17, 40 *this region is v under the lion*, linea rectum mundi ferit illa leonem, Lucan 10, 306 5. ad perpendĭcŭlum *beams standing v*, tigna directa ad p, Caes. B G. 4, 17

**vertiginous:** vertīgĭnōsus. Plin 23, 2, 28

**vertigo:** vertīgo Liv 44, 6 (*swimming of the head* on a precipice) *to suffer from v*, v laborare, Plin. 23, 1.

**vervain:** 1. verbēnaca Plin. 25, 9, 59 2 *verbēna officĭnālis Linn

**very** (*adj*): 1. vērus (*true*). v TRUE, REAL. 2. germānus (*genuine*) *I know that I have been a v. donkey*, scio me g asinum fuisse, Cic Att. 4, 5, 3. 3. ipse (ipsus) (*self, same*) · *at that v hour*, ea l. hora, Cic Fam. 7, 23, 4 *super l, are you the man himself?* *His v self*, ergo ipsus es? ipsissimus, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 146 Phr.: expr. by *superl.*, etc: *I speak in v truth*, verissime loquor, Cic Att 5, 21, 7: *unless you were the v best fool*, nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut Am 3, 2, 26 v. UTTER. *At this v. moment*, nunc quum maxime, Cic. Clu 5, 12. Tac. H. 4, 58 Ter Andr. 5, 1, 4: *at the v moment when he was speaking*, quum maxime loqueretur, Cic Verr. 5, 54, 142.

**very** (*adv.*): **A.** Expr. by *adv.* **I.** *With adj etc.* · 1. maxĭmē (*in the highest degree*) · (1.) with *adj* *districts v rich in corn*, loca m. frumentaria, Caes B G. 1, 10: *v eager for war*, m omnium belli avida, Liv 23, 49: for other forms of expr v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict (11.) With verbs *in this legion he placed v. great trust*, huic legioni confidebat m, Caes B. G. 1, 40 v. GREATLY. 2. summē (*in the highest degree*) · (1.) with *adj* *v. pleasant*, s. jucundum, Cic Fam 13, 18, 2 (11) with verbs. *which always causes me v. great anxiety*, quod me sollicitare s solet, id de Or. 2, 72, 295 v. GREATLY. 3. valdē (*strongly*) (1.) with *adj.*: *v. lenient magistrates*, magistratus v lenes, Cic Rep. 1, 43, 66 (11) with *adv*: *to speak v strongly and freely*, v vehementer et libere dicere, id Att 14, 1, 2. (111.) with verbs: v. STRONGLY, GREATLY. 4. admōdum (*in proper measure*) (1) with *adj* *v unpolished*, a inpolita, Cic Brut. 85, 294 esp with words denoting age *when Crassus was v. young*, Crassus quum esset a adolescens, id Off. 2, 13, 47 (11) with verbs *your letter gave me v. great pleasure*, me literae tuae a delectarunt, id Fam. 5, 19, 2 5. sātis (sāt) (*sufficiently*): (1) with *adj.*: *v much remains*, s multa restant, Cic Rep 2, 44, 71. (11) with adverbs *not v. honourably*, non s honeste, id Am 16, 57 (111) with verbs *I know v well*, s scio, Ter Hec 5, 4, 37 v. ENOUGH, WELL 6. bĕne (*right*) · (1) with *adj.*: *a v strong band*, b magna caterva, Cic. Mur 33, 69 (11) with *adv* · *he got v. deep in his confidence*, b penitus se in istius familiaritatem dedit, id. Verr. 2, 70, 169 *v. early*, b mane, id Att 4, 9, 2, *fin* 7. pŏpĕ (*well*, in the conversational style of comedy) · (1) with *adj*: *he is v like you*, tui similis est p., Ter Heaut 5, 3, 18. (11.) with verbs: *to deceive v thoroughly*, p. decipere, Plaut Am 1, 1, 268 *they are v wrong*, errant p, ib 3, 3, 20 8. perquam · (1) with *adj* or *adv* *I touched on v. briefly*, p breviter perstrinxi, Cic de Or 2, 49, 201 (11) with verbs *I should v much like to know*, p scire velim, Plin Ep 7, 27, 1. 9. sānē (*well, truly*) (1) with *adj* · *he sets forth a v long speech*, explicat orationem s longam, Cic Agr. 2, 5, 13. (11) with *adv* *v well cultivated*, s. bene culta, id Quint 3, 12 (111) strengthened with quam (*v. much exceedingly*) with *adj*, *adv*, and verbs *in a v. short time*, s quam brevi, id Leg 2, 10, 23 10. impensē (*earnestly, greatly*) · (1) with *adj* (rare) · *v wicked*, i improbus, Plaut Epid 4, 1, 39 (11) with verbs v VEHEMENTLY 11. mīrē, mīrĭfice, mirum quantum v. MARVELLOUSLY. 12 apprīme, in primis, etc v ESPECIALLY. 13. perfectē (*completely*) · *v learned*, p plane neque eruditus, Cic Brut. 81, 282. v. FULLY, COMPLETELY 14. ēgrēgiē (*eminently*): *a v brave and good general*, e fortis et bonus imperator, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268. 15. oppīdo (1) with *adj* or *adv.* · *v conveniently*, o. opportune Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24 Cic. · oppido quam Liv. (ii) with verbs · *they are v different*, o. inter se differunt, Cic Fin 3, 10, 33. 16. plānē v. QUITE. 17. vehĕmenter (*ardently*): (1) with *adj.* *which are v important*, quae sunt gravia v., Cic Clu 24, 64. (11.) with verbs etc *v angry*, v. irata, Plaut. Truc 2 6, 64 *I ask v. earnestly*, v. rogo, Cic Att 16, 16 D. **II.** With *comp.*, etc, and words implying *superiority* or *difference* *v far*, etc 1. multo *v much fewer*, m pauciores, Cic de Or. 1, 3, 11. *placing virtue v. much before everything*, virtutem omnibus rebus m. anteponentes, id. Fin 4, 18, 51 *v differently* · m. secus, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2. 2. multum *he will v. far surpass all*, m. omnes superabit, id Ver 5, 44, 115 with *comp.* poet Plaut.: Juv. 3. longē *c. superior*, l. melior, Virg Aen. 9, 556 *v much the first*, l. princeps, Cic. Fam 13, 13. *my principle was v. different*, mea longissime ratio abhorrebat, id Verr. 2, 4, 10 Join 1 and multum, ib. 5, 44, 115: v. FAR. **III.** With *negatives*: 1. non ita, haud ita: *not v long afterwards*, non i multo post, Cic Caec. 6, 17 *not v. much corn*, haud i multum frumenti, Liv 4, 12 2. haud sānē, non sane *not v long since*, haud s diu, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 44 Join 1 and 2. *not v. old*, non ita sane vetus, Cic. Brut. 10, 41. **IV.** With *verbs* or *part.*. *v much* [besides the words of which instances are given under I.] 1. magnŏpĕrĕ (*old age*) *is not v desirous of pleasures*, voluptates nullas m. desi-

derat, Cic Sen 13, 44 *Superl I ask you v anxiously*, a te maximopere peto, id Fam. 3, 2, 1. **2.** summopĕre id Inv 1, 18, 26 Lucr. **3** grăvĭter (with words expressing *suffering, anger*, etc, *deeply*) *to be v ill*, g aegiotare, Cic Off 1, 10, 32: *v. angry*, g natus, Ter Hec 4, 4, 2 **4** eximie · *he loved him v. much*, e dilexit, Cic Arch 9, 20 *a v much decorated temple*, e ornatum templum, Liv 25, 40 Phr : *you are v wrong*, tota erras via, Ter. Eun 2, 2, 14 *they are v wrong*, procul errant, Sall Jug 89, *ad fin* expr by *Superl a v great man*, vir maximus *in a v great degree*, maxĭmē **B.** Expr by words the composition of which denotes *superiority, etc.* *a v. great man*, vir egregius, eximius, etc. **C.** Expr by *prefix* **1.** pĕr *very few*, per pauci *it is v. pleasing*, perplăcet **2** prae: *v hard*, praedūrus. **3.** vē (usu in *neg* sense) *not v large*, vegrandis *v pale*, vepallidus v Di Smith's Lat. Dict **4** dis (with *verbs*) · *to praise v highly*, dilaudo, 1, Cic *to be v eager*, discŭpio, 3, Corl in Cic Fam Plaut

**vesicle:** **1.** vēsīca (*a blister*) Plin 20, 6, 23 **2.** vesĭcŭla (of a *seed-pod*) Cic Div 2, 14, 33

**vesicular:** vēsĭcŭlōsus Coel Aurel

**vesper:** **I.** *The evening star* **1** vesper, ĕris and ĕri · *v kindles her flame*, v. accendit lumina, Virg G 1, 251 Hor . Plin **2.** hespĕrus (-os) Cic N D. 2, 20, 53 Virg **3** vespūgo Plaut. Vitr. **II.** *Evening* vesper v EVENING

**vessel:** **I.** *A receptacle* vas, vāsis, *n* . *silver v s*, v argentea, Hor S 2, 27, 72 *A small v.* vascŭlum Quint Plaut : Cato v. JAR, PITCHER, etc *A maker of v s:* vascŭlārius, Cic Verr 4, 24, 54 **II.** *A ship* nāvis v SHIP **III.** *A blood-vessel* artēria, vēna v. VEIN, etc.

**vest** (*subs*): **I.** perh tūnica (*an under-garment*: v Smith's Ant.) v GARMENT *A flannel v*, subuculae thorax laneus, worn in winter, Suet Aug 82 **II.** Gen. vestis v. GARMENT

**vest** (*v.*): **I.** *To clothe* vestio, 4 v. TO CLOTHE **II.** *To invest* · *to v any one with authority*, magistratum or imperium deferre alicui v TO INVEST

**vestal** (*subs*): virgo vestālis Cic Liv vestālis Liv Ov

**vestal** (*adj*) perh castus v. PURE, CHASTE

**vested:** perh. certus: *to maintain his v interests*, certissimum jus obtinere, Cic. Caecin 4, 10: *deprived of his v. rights*, certa re et possessione detrimbatus, id Fam. 12, 25, 2.

**vestibule:** 1 vestĭbŭlum (*the enclosed space between the street and front door*, v. Smith's Ant. 427) Cic Caecin 12, 35 **2.** ādītus (*entrance*) joined with vestibulum, Cic Caecin. 12, 35 v ENTRANCE. **3.** prŏcoeton (= προκοιτών, *an ante-room to a bed-chamber*) Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10

**vestige:** **1.** vestīgium (*foot-print*). *we have no v. of dignity left*, ne v. quidem ullum est reliquum nobis dignitatis, Cic Fam. 4, 14, 1 **2.** indĭcium (*proof, token*). joined with vestigium. *v s of poison*, i. et vestigia venem, Cic. Clu 10, 30. **3.** nōta (*mark, token*): joined with vestigium: *v s of their crimes*, n. et vestigia sceleruni, Cic Verr. 2, 47, 115. **4.** signum: v. SIGN, TOKEN. **5.** rĕlĭquiae (rare) v REMNANT.

**vestment:** vestīmentum Cic · v. GARMENT.

**vestry:** **1.** vestiārium (*a wardrobe*) · Plin. 15, 8, 8 **2.** perh sacrārium (*a room in which sacred things are deposited*) Ulp. Dig.. Serv. on Virg. Aen 12, 199.

**vesture:** vestis v DRESS, GARMENT.

**vetch:** vĭcia. Plin Virg. · Varr. · *a sieve for v s*, cribrum vicliārium, Col. 8, 5, 16. *stalks of v.s*, vicialia, id 6, 30, 5.

**veteran** (*subs*) **I.** Gen vĕtĕrānus, ōris *a v in private cases*, in privatis causis sanus v, Cic Brut 48, 178 **II.** Esp. *a v soldier* **1** vĕtĕrānus (miles)· *the v s*, veterani, Caes B C 3, 24 Cic Phil 11, 14, 37 **2.** ēmĕrĭtus (*one who served his time*) Tac A 1, 28 *To be a v*, stipendia emereri, Cic Sen. 14, 49

**veteran** (*adj*) **1** vĕtĕrānus *v soldiers*, v. milites, Cic Phil 3, 2, 3 · *v legions*, legiones v , Caes B G 1, 24 **2.** vĕtus, ĕris *the v rules*, v legnandi, Tac A 6, 44 *the v soldiers*, veteres militiae, id II 4, 20 v. OLD, EXPERIENCED

**veterinary:** vĕtĕrīnarius *the v art*, v medicina, Col 7, 3, 16 *a v surgeon*, veterinarius (sc. medicus), id 7, 5, 14 *a v. school*, *v schola

**veto** (*subs*) intercessio (*a tribune's protest*) Caes B C 1, 7 v PROTEST

**veto** (*v*) intercedo, cessi, cessum, 3: *wishing to v the bill*, quum i vellent rogationi, Cic de Or 2, 47, 197 v TO PROTEST, FORBID *One who v s*, intercessor *he promised to v the law*, legi i fore professus est, id Sull. 23, 65 l. legis, Liv 4, 53

**vex:** **I.** *To disturb, trouble* **1.** vexo, 1 · v TO TROUBLE, HARASS. **2.** sollĭcito, 1 v TO DISTURB, MOLEST **II.** Fig *to disturb, trouble:* **1.** vexo, 1 *to v with reproaches and abuse*, v probris maledictisque, Cic Flac 20, 48 v TO ASSAIL, ANNOY **2.** sollĭcito, 1 *many things v me*, multa sunt quae me s anguntque, Cic. Att 1, 18, 1, *fin* v TO TROUBLE, DISTRESS, ANNOY **3.** offendo, di, sum, 3 v TO DISPLEASE **4.** pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3 (*to mortify*) *that letter so v'd me that I could not sleep*, epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, Cic Att 2, 16, 1 **5.** mordeo, 2 *your letters v'd me greatly*, valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic Att 13, 12, 1 v TO HURT **6.** commŏveo, 2 v TO PROVOKE, DISTURB. Phr. *he rather amuses me than v s me*, mihi risum magis quam stomachum movere solet, Cic. Att 6, 3, 7 stomachum facere, ib 5, 11, 2 *he was greatly v'd*, exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, id Verr 2, 20, 48. v ANGER, INDIGNATION *this v s me*, bilem id commovet, ib 2, 7, 2 v WRATH *something v s me*, nescio quid meo animo est aegre, Plaut Mer 2, 3, 35 *this v s the man*, hoc male habet virum, Ter Andr 2, 6, 5· *I am very much v'd*, molestissime fero, Cic Fam 3, 6, 5 *To be v'd* indignor, 1, stŏmăchor, 1, irascor, 3, succenseo, 2 v. TO BE ANGRY: labōro, 1, afflictor, 1 : v TO BE ANXIOUS, TROUBLED grăvor, 1 (*to be wearied, distressed*) dŏleo, 2 (*to be distressed, indignant*) *that which v'd Alcibiades*, illud quod Alcibiades dolebat, Cic Tusc 3, 32, 78 Imp pĭget. *my brother v s me*, p me fratris, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 37

**vexation:** **1.** stŏmăchus (*displeasure, indignation*) v preceed art. Phr **2.** indignātio: v. INDIGNATION. *Slight v*, indignātiuncŭla, Plin. Ep **3.** īra: v. ANGER. **4.** dŏlor, ōris (*distress, indignation, resentment*) Cic Tusc. 4, 8, 18: *Cato is moved by v at his rejection*, Catonem incitat d repulsae, Caes B C 1, 4 *I am ready to burst with v.*, dirumpor d, Cic Att 7, 12, 3. **5.** aegrĭtūdo (*sickness of heart*) Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22 **6.** mŏlestia. *without v. to you*, sine m. tua, Cic. Fam 13, 23, 2 *do not cause me v*, noli mihi m exhibere, ib 12, 30, 1. **7** offensio *they cause me more v*, mihi majori o sunt, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 2· *slight v.*, offensiuncŭla, id. Fam. 13, 1, 4: v. OFFENCE.

**vexatious:** **1.** grăvis, e (*offensive*, of persons and things): *a v. burden*, g onus, Cic Rosc. Am 38, 112 v. BURDENSOME **2.** mŏlestus (*troublesome*). *a v post*, provincia m, id. Mur 8, 18 **3.** ōdĭōsus (*tiresome*, of persons and things). *a v. class of people*, o genus hominum, id. Am. 20, 71. Join. o. et molestus, gravis et molestus: Cic

**vexatiously:** mŏlestē (*in an offensive manner*) Cic Quint

**vial:** **1.** phăla (*a flat vessel, saucer*) of the *v.s* in the Apocalypse, Hier **2.** lăguncŭla (*a small bottle*, lagēna): Plin Ep . v. FLASK, BOTTLE.

**viand** · cĭbus v. FOOD.

**viaticum:** vĭātĭcum . Cic. Sen 18 66 Liv Plaut

**vibrate:** **I.** **A.** Trans.: **1.** vĭbro, 1 v TO SHAKE, BRANDISH. **2.** torqueo, 2, v TO TWIST, WHIRL. **II.** **B.** Intrans · **1.** vibro, 1: *with v ing tongue*, of a serpent, vibrans lingua, Lucr 3, 657 Fig of language, *hurled with vigour*, oratio vibrans, Cic Brut. 95, 326 **2.** trĕmo, ui, 3 : v TO TREMBLE, QUIVER.

**vibration:** **I.** vibrātio (*brandishing*) Fest. Calpurn in Vopisc **II.** Neut vibrātus (*quivering*) v. *of light*, v luminis, Mart Cap 8, 300 · v. QUIVERING, TREMBLING, MOTION.

**vicar:** **I.** *A substitute*, q v **II.** As an ecclesiastical *t t* vicārius, M. L.

**vicarage:** **I.** *The benefice*: v BENEFICE **II.** *The residence* *vicarii aedes s domicilium

**vicarious:** vicārius *the v honesty o' friends*, v fides amicorum, Cic. Rosc Am 38, 111. For *a v agent*, v. SUBSTITUTE

**vicariously:** may be expr by, pro (with *abl*) *s* loco (with *gen*).

**vicarship:** *vicarii munus.

**vice:** **I.** *The principle or disposition* **1.** vītiōsĭtas, ātis v. *vs the opposite of virtue*, virtutis contraria est v, Cic Tusc 4, 15, 34 cf ib 4, 13, 29.

**2.** vitium (*opp* virtus: rare in this sense) *to every virtue there is opposed by a contrary name a v*, omni virtuti v contrario nomine opponitur, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40 **3.** prāvĭtas, ātis (with some other word) p animi, Cic. p morum, Tac H 4, 44 **4.** turpitūdo v. BASENESS, MEANNESS. **5.** lĭbīdo, etc. v. LICENTIOUSNESS (II), WANTONNESS. v. also WICKEDNESS. **II.** *The act*: **1.** flāgĭtium (*a shameful deed*) *to become addicted to so many v s*, in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, Cic Pis 18, 42 *what v has your whole body been free from* quod i a toto corpore abfuit id Cat 1, 6, 13 *debauchery and adulteries and every such v*, stupia et adulteria et omne tale f, id de Sen 12, 40. **2.** vitium (prop , *a flaw, defect* not so strong as preced ): *as rewards are fixed for virtues by the laws, so are punishments for v s*, legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id de Or. 1, 58, 247 (cf virtus est vitium fugere, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 41) *the v s of gluttony and drunkenness*, v ventris et gutturis, Cic Coel 19, 44 . *polluted with v s and crimes*, vitiis et sceleribus contaminatus, id de Consol. 6 (Fragm. No. 240, Nobbe) *to be implicated in v s*, vitiis affinem esse, id Inv 2, 10, 33 *to flee from v s*, a vitiis se abstinere, id cf declinare vitia, id Off. 1, 6, 19 v also FAULT **3.** lĭbīdo, ĭnis, *f.* (usu in *pl.*) *to give oneself up to v s*, libidinibus se dedere, id. Tusc 1, 30, 72.

**vice** (*an instrument*): perh. *forceps cochleātus (or cochleata) *rētĭnācŭlum (Georg)

——**-admiral:** classis subpraefectus, Inscr. (Quich)

——**-chamberlain:** perh. *cubicularii vicarius: *qui cubicularii vice fungitur.

——**-chancellor:** *cancellarii vicarius *procancellarius (Georg.). *vicecancellarius (Ainsw.).

——**-gerent:** v. REPRESENTATIVE (*subs*), DEPUTY, SUBSTITUTE (*subs.*).

——**-president:** *praesidis vicarius.

**viceroy:** subrēgŭlus (*a petty prince, subject to another*) Amm 17, 12, *ad med.* perh. too *legis vicarius (Georg.).

**vicinage, vicinity:** vīcīnĭtas, vīcīma, etc. v NEIGHBOURHOOD Phr. *I shall sojourn in this v*, circum haec loca commorabor, Cic Att. 3, 17, 2: *cities in the v. of Capua*, urbes quae circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20.

**vicious:** I. *Addicted to vice.* 1 flāgitiōsus *they are v. who with inflamed mind covet the pleasures of sexual love,* t sunt qui veneieas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic Tusc 4, 32, 68 Also, *opp* modestus, id. Am 13, 47 v also PROFLIGATE 2. vitiōsus (not so strong as preced.: prop *faulty, defective*) *if those who attended the lectures of philosophers were likely to leave them v,* si qui audierunt (philosophos), v. essent discessuri, Cic N D, 3, 31, 77 cf Hor Od 3, 6, 48 Join v et flagitiosa vita, Cic Fin 2, 28, 93 3. perditus, prōflīgatus v. PROFLIGATE (*adj*), UNPRINCIPLED 4. prāvus, corruptus v. DEPRAVED. 5. nēquam (*indecl.*) Hor Od 3, 6, 47 v GOOD-FOR-NOTHING 6. scēlestus, scēlērātus v WICKED 7. turpis, e v DISGRACEFUL, SHAMEFUL. Phr *a very v life,* vita vitiis flagitiisque omnibus dedita, Cic. Rosc Am 13, 38 cf. vitiis, flagitiis, scelerībus obrutus (Georg) *to lead a v life,* impune ac flagitiose vivere, Cic Fin 3, 11, 38. *a v disposition,* animus libidini deditus, Cic Coel 19, 45 *v. expressions,* turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id de Or 1, 53, 227 [For *a v act,* v VICE (II)]

II. *Faulty* q. v. III Of a horse, *refractory* q v contūmax.

**viciously:** 1. flāgitiōse Cic *pass* · v. also VICIOUS (I, Phr), PROFLIGATELY. 2. turpiter: v. BASELY. 3. scēlestē, scēlĕrāte v WICKEDLY. [For *v inclined,* v. VICIOUS]

**viciousness:** v VICE (I)

**vicissitude:** 1. vĭcis (*gen : nom. sing* not found), vĭcem, vĭce *pl* vices (*nom* and *acc*), vĭcĭbus, *f. such vs has the state of mortals,* habet has v conditio mortalium, Plin Pan 5, *fin* v. also MUTABILITY. 2. vĭcissĭtūdo (like preced) *vs of fortune,* fortunae vicissitudines, Cic Fam 5, 12, 4 cf omnium rerum est v, Ter Eun 2, 2, 15

3. vāriētas (rare in this sense) *a war involved by sea and land in many a v,* bellum in multa v terra marique versatum, Cic Arch 9, 21 *vs of the times,* varietates temporum, id Fam. 5, 12, 4 cf. Tac. A 2, 37, *med* quum videamus tot *varietates* tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, *fin* v. also FICKLENESS, CHANGE (*subs*)

4. incertum *the vs of war,* incerta belli, Liv 30, 2, *med* · cf incerta fortunae, Plin Ep 3, 19, *ad med* Phr. *the vs* (lit *revolutions*) *of the lot of man,* sortis humanae volumina, Plin 7, 45, 46, § 147 *I am myself an example of the vs of fortune,* equidem quam versabilis fortuna sit, documentum ipse sum, Curt 5, 8, *ad fin the vs of human affairs,* res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall J. 104 *the vs of fortune,* eventus varii fortunae, Caes B G 2, 22 cf. vaga volubilisque fortuna, Cic Mil 26, 69 · *the vs of life,* varia vitae commutabilisque ratio, ib

**vicissitudinous:** e. g *v fortune,* v. VICISSITUDE

**victim:** 1. victĭma *to slay vs,* caedere v, Liv. 45, 7, *init* Cic Att 1, 13, 1 Hor Od. 3, 23, 12. *the v slain gave a favourable omen,* v caesa hostivit, Suet Oth 8, *fin* cf Mart 10, 73, 6 *to sacrifice human vs,* pro victimis homines immolare, Caes B G 6, 16, *post init* Fig.: *to offer oneself as a v to the state,* se v. reipublicae praebere, Cic Fin. 2, 19, 61 *shall I be the deceived v. of a deceiver?* v. deceptus decipientis ero? Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22 2. hostia *with what vs sacrifice should be offered, and to what god, to whom with larger vs, to whom with smaller* (lit *suckling*), quibus hostius immolandum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lactentibus, Cic. Leg 2, 12, 29. *often a very favourable omen is given by the next v.,* proxima hostia (*abl.*) litatur saepe pulcerrime, id. Div. 2, 15, 36. *the Gauls pollute the altars with human vs,* (Galli) humanis hostiis funestant, id. Font. 10, 31 cf. Tac G. 9

3. plācŭlum (*an expiatory v*) · *bring black cattle, let those be the first vs,* duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunto, Virg Aen 6, 153. Fig. piacula foederis (of Hannibal), Liv 21, 10, *ad fin* Phr *to be a v to the flames of envy,* invidiae incendio conflagrare, Cic Cat 1, 11, 29 *to fall a v to disease,* morbo mori, Nep cf morbo obire, Plin Liv. *to be a v to a legal decision,* judicio circumveniri, Cic. Brut. 12, 48. *must I be made a v to your folly?* men' piaculārem oportet fieri ob stultitiam tuam? Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 36: *we were the first vs,* hoc nobis primis accidit, Cic [*To be a v to,* may also be expr by pati (with *acc*), opprimi, cadere, perire (all with *abl*) For *to make a v of,* v TO CHEAT. *to offer up as a v,* v TO SACRIFICE]

**victimize** (colloq) v TO CHEAT.

**victor** (*subs*) 1. victor, *f* victrix *a tax which vs upon vanquished are accustomed to impose,* stipendium quod v victis imponere consuescunt, cf Caes B.G. 1, 44, *ad init* Pl Amph 1, 1, 33 *to leave the field as v,* v discedere, Caes B C 3, 47, *fin* cf v ab hoste discedere, Hor Ep. 1, 10, 37 · *palm-branches given to vs* (in the games), palmae v datae, Liv. 10, 47, *med an Olympian v,* Olympiae v (='Ολυμπιονικης), Nep praef. 5 (v also *infr*) v. also CONQUEROR 2. palma (rare in this sense: only poet) *Dores, third v,* tertia palma D, Virg Aen 5, 339 cf. Sil. 16, 503. Phr *to be v over,* vincere, devincere, superare, etc (v. TO CONQUER) *the Pompeians considered themselves already vs,* Pompeiani vicisse jam sibi videbantur (Georg) · *to return to Rome as v. over the Volsci,* victoriam ex Volscis Romam referre, Liv 4, 10, *post init Love is my v,* de me triumphat Amor, Prop 2, 9, 24 (8, 42) *should Turnus have proved v,* si victoria Turno cesserit, Virg A 12, 183. *a gladiator who has been often v,* plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic Rosc Am 6, 17 *to be an Olympian v,* vincere Olympia, Enn ap Cic Sen 5, 14 cf magna corona Olympia, Hor Ep 1, 1, 50

**victor** (*adj*) Pope · "the *victor* Greeks" v. VICTORIOUS

**victorine:** v. TIPPET.

**victorious:** 1. victor, *f.* victrix (as *adj*) *a v. army,* v exercitus, Caes B. G 7, 20, *fin v Greeks,* v. Graii, Ov M 13, 413 *v Athens,* victrices Athenae, Cic. Tusc 1, 48, 116 *v. arms,* victricia arma, Virg Aen. 3, 54 *v. ships,* victrices rates, Ov M 15, 754 2. sŭpĕrior *so that our men were v. in all quarters,* ita ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes B G 5, 15: *to come off v,* s discedere, id B C 1, 47 May also be expr by *verb* (v TO CONQUER, VANQUISH, ROUT)

**victoriously:** usu. in phr.: *to fight v* (= *to gain a victory*) Phr. victoriam consequi *s.* adipisci (v VICTORY: TO CONQUER) · *to traverse the world v.,* omnes gentes cum victoria peragrare, Cic. Balb 6, 16 *he will drive his chariot v,* victor aget currum, Virg A. 6, 838

**victory:** I. *In war.* 1. victōria: *a bloodless v.,* v incruenta, Sall Cat 61, *ad med a bloody v,* v non incruenta, Liv 7, 8, *fin a brilliant v,* v praeclara, Nep Timol 2, *med* : cf v gloriosa, Cic. Coel. 7, 18. *a civil v* (or *a v in civil war*), v. civilis, Sall J. 95, *fin.*: Cic. Deiot 33 (cf. v civilibus bellis, id. Fam 4, 4, 2) *a complete v,* justa v., ib 2, 10, 3 *a cruel v.,* v crudelis, ib 4, 9, 3 *a decisive v,* v. explorata, Caes. B G. 7, 52, *med. a double v.,* geminata v, Liv 1, 25, *post med* · *a doubtful v.,* v. dubia, ib. 7, 80, *ad fin* · *to come off with a doubtful v* (or *with the v. undecided*) pari proelio discedere, Nep. Them 3, *post med* (cf. aequo proelio discederetur, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, *med.* · aequo Marte discessum est, Liv 2, 40, *extr :* bellum ancipiti Marte gestum, Liv. 7, 29) *an easy v,* v expedita, Caes. B.C. 3, 70, *fin.*. cf. v. incruenta, Sall. Cat 61, *ad med.* v. facilis, Liv. 7, 29 *a very melancholy v.,* v. acerbissima, Cic Fam. 6, 21, 1 *a naval v,* v. navalis, Cic Div. 1, 34, 75: *a noble v,* egregia v, Liv 2, 47, *post med.*: *to gain a v,* v VICTORY, TO GAIN *to have the v in one's hands,* v in manibus habere, Liv 30, 30, *post init the v. as it were slipped out of his hands,* quodammodo v. excidit e manibus, Cic Ep ad Brut 1, 10, 2 · *to forego certain v,* v. exploratam dimittere, Caes B G 7, 52, *med to follow up a v.,* a v mihil cessale, cf Liv. 34, 16, *post init. to make use of a v* (i. e *to turn it to account*), v. exercere, Liv 2, 53, *ad fin..*(cf utrique victoriam crudeliter exercebant, Sall. C 38, *extr* id J 16, *ad med.*. Liv 6, 22, *med*) *to wrest the v out of one's hands,* v. e manibus eripere, based on Sall. J. 82, *ad fin to raise a shout of v,* v conclamare, Caes B G 5, 37, *med to proclaim v by rumour and despatches,* fama ac litteris v concelebrare, Caes B C. 3, 72, *extr the v cost the Carthaginians much blood,* multo sanguine Poenis v stetit, Liv. 23, 30, *ad init.* · (of the gods) *to grant v,* v dare, Liv 30, 30 (cf belli secundos exitus reddere, Hor Od 4, 14, 38) [Also expr by victus e g *in consequence of the v. over them,* ex victis illis (Georg) *to boast of a v over some one,* aliquo victo gloriari (id) *after the v. over Darius,* post Darium victum (id)]

2. triumphus *he left to his colleague the prospects of a v over the Boii,* Boiorum triumphi spem collegae reliquit, Liv 33, 37, *ad fin. to gain a v. over the fleet of the Roman people,* de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, Cic Ver 5, 39, 100 cf t ex Etruria agere, Liv 6, 7, *post med* 3. trŏpaeum: *a v which may vie with the v at Marathon,* victoria quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo, Nep. Them 5: cf Hor Od 2, 9, 19 4. successus, ūs, m (poet rare): *the dread goddess refuses v,* successum dea dira negat, Virg. Aen 12, 912 v SUCCESS Phr. *to yield the v,* manus dare, Nep Hamilc 1, *post med* cf. dede manus, Lucr. 2, 1041

II. *In rivalry or contest* 1. victōria: *v in suits,* v litium, Plin 29, 3, 12, § 54 *the v was in the hands of the senate,* v penes patres fuit, Liv 4, 50

2. triumphus *so that they considered your rejection* (as a candidate) *their v,* ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vat. 16, 39 3. palma *the reward of the Olympian v.,* Olympiacae praemia palmae, Virg G. 3, 49 *so great was our striving for the v.* (in our studies), ea nobis ingens palmae contentio, Quint 1, 2, 24 Phr *to yield the v* (i e *to own oneself conquered*), habeam dare s. porrigere v. Forcell s v. herba, and Plin 22, 4, 4, § 8: *nor strive I for v,* neque vincere certo, Virg. Aen 5, 194

**victory, to gain a:** } 1. expr. **——— over:** } by victoria with verb *e. g* victoria potiri, Caes B. G. 3, 24 victoriam consequi, Cic. Coel 7, 18 victoriam adipisci, Suet Aug 16, *med* · victoriam patrare, cf. Tac. A 13, 41 *to gain a v over one,* ab aliquo victoriam reportare, Cic Manil. 3, 8 (cf triumphum deportare, id Off 1, 22, 78) ex aliquo victoriam ferre, Liv. 8, 8, *extr.* v. ex aliquo referre, id. 4, 10, *post init* 2. vinco, vīci, victum, 3 *to gain a splendid v. over one,* aliquem egregie vincere, Liv. 21, 40, *init.* Fig · *the opinion which, etc,.. gained the v.,* vicit sententia quae, etc, cf. Liv. 2, 4 v TO CONQUER 3. sŭpĕro, 1 v. TO OVERCOME Phr: *he who has gained the v,* victoriae compos, Vell. 1, 10, *ad med.* (v. also VICTOR): *to gain the v,* rem obtinere, Caes. B G. 7, 85 cf superiorem esse s discedere (v VICTORIOUS, 2). *he had gained an easy v,* rem levitei sine cruore gesserat, Plin (Quich). Fig . *to gain a v. over one's passions,* domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194, *fin.* cf coercere omnes cupiditates, ib cupiditatibus imperare, id. Am 22, 82 (v. also TO CONTROL).

**victory, memorial of:** trŏpaeum. v. TROPHY.

**——, news of:** literae victrices, Cic. Att 5, 21, 2 tabellae victrices, Ov Am

I, II, 25. laureatae litterae (so called because *bound up with bay-leaves*), Liv. 5, 28, *extr*: also, laureata, *absol.*, Tac. Agr 18, *fin*

**victory, ornaments of**: ornamenta triumphalia, Suet. Aug 38, *init* · v. Smith's Lat Dict. s. v triumphalis, and art TRIUMPHAL.

——, **songs of**: epinicia (= ἐπινίκια), Suet Ner 43, *extr*

**victress** (rare Shakesp.): victrix, icis, *f* v VICTOR.

**victual** (*v.*) Phr *to v an army*, exercitum rem frumentariam providere, based on Caes B G 5, 8 *to v. some one*, rem frumentariam alicui suppeditare, Cic Att 8, 1, 2 (cf. cibos suppeditare, id Leg. 2, 27, 67) *to v a town*, commeatus in oppidum importare, based on Caes. B C 3, 40, *post med*: cf frumentum in oppidum supportare, Hirt B G. 8, 35 *to v. well*, sustinere commeatus (*to keep up the supply of provisions*), Caes.

**victualler**: caupo, onis: Cic.: Hor. v. INN-KEEPER.

**victualling-house**: 1. caupona: v. INN. 2. popina · v. EATING-HOUSE.

——**-officer**: 1. perh rei frumentariae praefectus (*a superintendent of corn*), Tac A 11, 31 2. frumentarius (*a purveyor of corn*): Hirt B G 8, 35 v. also COMMISSARIAT (1)

**victuals**: 1 cibaria, orum *cooked v*, cocta, c, Liv. 3, 27, *ad med.* · v. also PROVISIONS 2. cibus. v FOOD. 3. esca (in *pl*): *the gods feed on neither v nor drink*, dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D 2, 23, 59. 4. penus, ūs and i, *n.* and *f*, also penum, i, and penus, oris, *n* *that v are wine and wheat, etc*, penum esse vinum et triticum, etc., Gell. 4, 1, *post init.*: but v. Smith's Lat Dict. s v. 5. edūlia, ium and iorum v. EATABLE. 6. victus, commeatus v PROVISIONS Phr.: *broken v*, reliquiae (v. LEAVINGS) [For *to supply with v*, v. TO VICTUAL]

**vie with**: 1. certo, 1. · *it remains that we v with one another in (doing) kind services*, reliquum est ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam 7, 31, 1 *citizens were vying with citizens in virtue*, cives cum civibus de virtute c, Sall. C 9 Also in poet with *dat* (instead of *cum*) *Amyntas alone vs with you*, solus tibi certat A, Virg E 5, 8 (cf. certent et cycnis ululae, ib. 8, 55) v. also TO CONTEND (I). Also of things: *the (olive-) berry* (of Hymettus) *vs with the green (one of) Venafrum*, viridi c. bacca Venafro, Hor Od 2, 6, 15. 2. contendo, di, tum, 3 (*that*) *obscurity was vying with rank in respect of greatness*, humilitatem cum dignitate de amplitudine contendere, Cic Rosc Am 47, 136 v also TO CONTEND (I., 1). 3. aemulor, 1 (for constr, v TO RIVAL): *to v with Pindar*, Pindarum aemulari, Hor (v. TO RIVAL) · *to v with the virtue of ancestors*, virtutem majorum a. Tac Agr 15 Also of things: *the Basilican grapes v with the Alban vine*, (Basilicae uvae) Albanum vinum a, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 30. 4. provoco, 1 (prop. *to challenge*) *to v with old men in virtue*, senes p virtute, Plin. Ep 2, 7, *med*: *that painting vied with nature itself*, ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin 35, 10, 36, 16, § 94 Of things *the vast side of the circus vs with the magnificence of temples*, immensum latus circi templorum pulchitudinem p, Plin Pan. 51, *med.* Phr *one who vs with another*, aemulus (v *rival, subs*) *all v (with one another) in loving me*, omnes certatim me amant. Plin Ep. 2, 9, *ad med.* *the comrades v (with one another) in striking the sea* (i. e *in rowing*), certatim socii feriunt mare, Virg. Aen 5, 778 (cf ingenti certamine concitant remos, Curt 9, 4 Virg Aen. 5, 197) · *where the honey vs with (that of) Hymettus*, ubi non Hymetto mella decedunt, Hor. Od 2, 6, 15: v. also TO EQUAL.

**view** (*subs*): I. *The power or act of seeing*: 1. aspectus, ūs *nature has made the eyes moveable so that they might with ease turn their v. whither they would*, oculos fecit (natura) mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic N D 2, 57, 142 *at the first v*, primo aspectu, ib 2, 35, 90. Also in *pl.* (poet): sic orsus Apollo mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg Aen. 9, 657 (654) 2. conspectus, ūs *almost in v of our army*, paene in c exercitus nostri, Caes B G 1, 11: *to enjoy a v of the city*, conspectu urbis frui, Cic Sull 9, 26 *he descries no ship in v*, navem in c nullam prospicit, Virg. Aen. 1, 184 Fig *to place in the mind's v*, ponere in c animi, Cic. de Or 3, 40, 161 Join conspectus et cognitio naturae, id Leg. 1, 23, 61 (v SURVEY) Also in sense of *a short v* (or *sketch*, like Gr σύνοψις) Gell. 17, 21, *init* 3. prospectus, ūs (to be used cautiously). v PROSPECT. 4. transpectus, ūs (rare) · *since the door affords an open v through it*, janua quum per se t praebet apertum, Lucr. 4, 273 (271). 5. oculus *he vanished from their v*, ex oculis evanuit, Virg Aen 9, 655 6. acies, ei, *f* *such subtlety as to elude the v*, tanta tenuitas ut aciem fugiat, Cic v EYE (*subs*, 3) v also LOOK (*subs.*), GAZE (*subs*) and for fig sense, v CONSIDERATION (I.) Special Phr (1) *field or range of v as far as the field of v extended*, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18 cf qua longissime prospectari poterat, Tac A 3, 1 v PROSPECT (1), RANGE (*subs*, IV), SCOPE, SCENERY. (11) *point of v* locus late prospectans, Tac. H. 3, 60, *ad init* perh, too, *locus unde prospectus s. despectus est* (based on Caes B G 7, 79, erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum), Georg Fig *this is my point of v*, sic hoc mihi videtur, Cic. · *to regard a thing from a right point of v.*, vere s recte judicare de aliqua re, id. *to regard a thing from a wrong (or mistaken) point of v*, aliquid fallacibus judiciis videre, id (111) *a bird's-eye v. to take a bird's-eye v of a city*, * omnem urbem sub uno aspectu despicere *he takes possession of a mountain's lofty summit to get a bird's-eye v sitting*, montis sublime cacumen occupat, unde sedens parites speculetur in omnes, Ov M 1, 667 Fig *so that by chronology I get a bird's-eye v of all*, ut, explicatis ordinibus temporum, uno in conspectu omnia videam, cf. Cic Brut 4, 15 cf brevi in conspectu posui, id Leg 3, 5, 12 (v. also TO GLANCE, III) (IV) *to be in v · the enemy was in v*, hostis in conspectu erat, cf Gell 1, 11, *med* cf cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, Cic Fam 1, 7, 5 esse in prospectu, Caes B G 5, 10 v also VISIBLE (TO BE). (v) *to expose to v.*: (1) propono, posui, positum, 3 p vexillum, Caes B G 2, 20 p argentum, Cic de Or 1, 35, 161 p in medio, id Ver 1, 11, 29 (2) propalam collocо tabulas et signa propalam c, Cic de Or 1, 35, 161 v. also TO DISPLAY, TO SHOW (VI) *to be exposed to a* · spectaculo esse, Cic Att 10, 2, 2: *she herself sitting exposed to (public) v*, spectaculum ipsa sedens, Prop. 5 (4), 8, 21 *the tablets are exposed to v*, tabulae sunt in medio, Cic Verr 2, 42, 104 (VII) *to come into v* · cadere in conspectum, Cic Tusc. 1, 22, 50 sub oculos cadere, id. Or. 3, 9: cf dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Ph 2, 1, 31 alicui in conspectum prodire, ib 2, 4, 3 venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic Fin. 1, 7, 24 v. also TO APPEAR (VIII) *to disappear from v* · v TO DISAPPEAR, VANISH. (IX) *to obstruct a v*. prospectum prohibere, Sall. J. 53, *init* · prospectum impedire, based on Caes B G 2, 22 (x.) *to command a v.. the town Alesia commanded a v into the plain*, erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B G 7, 79: v. also TO COMMAND (III) Expr. also by prospicio, prospecto (v. PROSPECT, I., *med*, ASPECT, III). specto, aspecto (v. TO LOOK TOWARDS) (XI) *in v.*: v. VISIBLE *in one's v*, in ore atque in oculis alicujus, Cic Verr. 2, 33, 81 · *riches, honour, glory, are placed in v.*, divitiae, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt, Sall. C. 20, *fin.*. *in v. of their own men*, praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: cf ante ora parentum (Virg.) (v. also SIGHT, PRESENCE) *in public v*, palam, apertе, propalam (v. OPENLY) cf. in luce (v Smith's Lat Dict s. v. lux). (XII) *to take a v. of*, expr. by verbs given under TO VIEW, q. v. (XIII.) *to keep in v*, custodio, tueor (v TO GUARD, WATCH) · specilor, etc (v. TO OBSERVE): subsequor, prosequor (v TO FOLLOW UP) *to keep silver-plate in v*, nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, Cic Verr. 4, 15, 33 (also ellipt without discedere, in fig sense ab honestissima sententia digitum nusquam, Cic Att 7, 3, 11) (*Caesar*) *wanted to keep the Helvetii in v*, discedere nolebat (ab Helvetiis), Caes B. G 1, 16 (of a speaker) *to keep the argument constantly in v*, *argumentum orationis summa constantia persequi (Caes), opp* aberrare a proposito, Cic Fin 5, 28, 83 II. *The v. presented or general aspect* · species, facies, aspectus v APPEARANCE (III.), ASPECT (I) spectaculum (v. SIGHT, SPECTACLE) III. *A picture of scenery* · v LANDSCAPE (II). Phr (fig) *as we design to give a v of Epaminondas's way and manner of life*, quum exprimere imaginem consuetudinis atque vitae velimus Epaminondae, Nep Epam. 1 IV. *Mental survey, opinion, judgment* sententia, etc (v OPINION, JUDGMENT, III) *a speculative v*, ratio (v THEORY) *a superficial v*, disputatiuncula manis, Sen. Ep 117, *post med* v also DOCTRINE Special Phr (1.) *to* or *in one's v*, expr (1) by judicium: e. g *to my v. at least* meo quidem judicio, Cic (2) by a simple *dat.* · e. g. *if they wanted to be cleared from blame in his (Caesar's) v.* (or *eyes*), si sibi purgati esse vellent, Caes. B G. 1, 28, *init.* (11) *to take* or *entertain a v.* often expr. by sentire (with an explanatory word) *to entertain one and the same v*, unum atque idem sentire, Cic *who entertained most noble and generous views respecting the state*, qui de republica praeclara atque egregia sentient, Cic Cat 3, 2, 5 *to entertain views hostile to the state*, contra rempublicam sentire, Cic but v also OPINION. (I, phr) Also expr by videtur with *dat* e g *this is the v I take*, hoc mihi videtur (with *acc* and *inf*), Cic. *different people entertain different views of the honourable and the base*, non eadem omnibus sunt honesta atque turpia (Quich) v. also TO THINK, TO JUDGE.

V. *End in v, design* propositum, consilium, etc. (v. PURPOSE, *subs*) Expr also by periphrasis of such verbs as volo, specto, peto, sequor, valeo, with id, quod, quid, and other pronouns v PURPOSE (*subs*, 11.) Phr. · *with what v* ° quo consilio? Ter. Eun 5, 7, 1 quorsum (v. Smith's Lat Dict. s. v and art. WHEREFORE) *with a good v*, bono consilio, Cic N D 3, 31, 78: *with this v. that*, or *with a v to*, eo consilio ut, Caes B G. 1, 48, *init* ea mente... ut, Cic Fam 12, 14, 1 ad eam rem... ut, id Verr. 4, 15, 33 idcirco *s.* ideo... ut, id.: v. also SO (V, throughout). Also expr. by ad or in, foll by *pron* or *gerund* or by ad simply. e. g. confingis falsas causas ad discordiam, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 71 · v also FOR (*prep*, V.) Also expr by causa, gratia (in *abl*) · v. Smith's Lat Dict s vv. Special Phr *to have in v.* spectare (v END, *subs*, IV, 3, 4) also expr. by, in animo est, cogito, etc (v. TO INTEND, TO PURPOSE) *to have in v one's interests*, alicui servire, consulere, prospicere (v. TO CONSULT, III).

**view** (*v.*) · *to take a v of*. 1. viso, si, sum, 3. *from the walls v. your fields laid waste*, ex muris visite agros vastatos, Liv. 3, 68, *init.* 2. inspicio, aspicio, introspicio, 3: v. TO INSPECT. 3. specto, 1: v. TO LOOK AT (2.)

**4.** tueor, intueor, contueor. v. TO GAZE. **5.** conspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3: v. TO BEHOLD. Fig. *so that you may v with your minds him whom you cannot with your eyes,* ut conspiciatis eum mentibus vestris quem oculis non potestis, Cic Balb 20, 47 **6.** conspĭcor, 1: v TO DISCRY **7.** contemplor, 1 v TO CONTEMPLATE, OBSERVE. Join contemplari et considerare aliquid, Cic Veir 4, 15, 33. **8.** oculis perlustro (*to v carefully*) *to v everything,* omnia oculis p, Liv. 25, 9, *init.* (cf. collustrare omnia oculis, Cic. Tusc 5, 23, 65). Fig p aliquid animo, Cic Part Or. 11, 38: v also TO OBSERVE, SURVEY, CONSIDER, REGARD (lit. and fig ).

**viewless** v INVISIBLE.

**vigil.** I. *Devotional watching* **1.** vĭgĭliae, arum *on the v.s of Ceres,* Cereris vigilia, Pl Aul prol 36: ib. 4, 10, 65. [Also in bad sense. *enervated by sleep or wanton v s,* somno aut libidinosis v. macidus, Tac A 6, 10 (4) ] **2.** pervĭgĭlium (*lasting all night*): *the camp neglected in a v,* castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv. 23, 35, *fin* *to use a thing for v s,* aliquid pervigilio adhibere, Plin 18, 12 32, § 124 *to engorn a v,* p indicere, Suet Cal 54, *med* · *to keep v s,* p celebrare, Tac A 15, 44, *post init* *to worship an image by a yearly v,* (simulacrum) p anniversario colere, Suet Galb 4, *ad fin* **3.** pervĭgĭlāno *nightly v s,* nocturnae p, Cic Leg 2, 15, 37 Phr *to keep a v. all night in honour of Venus,* Veneri pervigilare, Pl Curc 1, 3. 25 II. *The evening preceding a festival* v. EVE (II.) Phr *v s* (i e *the practice of sitting up all night*) *impairs the strength of the young,* attentant juvenum vigilatae corpora noctes, ct. Ov A A 1, 735.

**vigilance.** **1.** vĭgĭlantia *by valour and remarkable v,* virtute et v. singulari, Cic. Veri. 5, 1, 1. and *pass*

**2.** vĭgĭlax. *by v and foresight,* v et prospicientia, id Phil 7, 7, 19 cf. id Fam 11, 24, 1 v. also VIGILANT (4)

**3.** custōdia *to guard one with greater v.,* intentiore c aliquem asservare, Liv 39, 19, *post init* *the shepherd's v,* c pastoris, Col 8, 4, 3 *the v of dogs,* c canum, Cic N. D 2, 63, 158 v also GUARDIANSHIP **4.** prospĭcientia v FORESIGHT also CARE (*subs*, II), CAREFULNESS (II), CAUTION (I) Phr. *to exercise v,* vigilare *one must always exercise v,* vigilandum est semper, Poet. ap Cic Planc 24, 59 *to redouble v. (in guarding) the prisons,* lautumiarum intentiorem curam habere, Liv. 32, 26 *all fin. our men had relaxed all their old v,* superiorris temporis contentionem nostri omnem remiserant, Caes B C 2, 14, *fin.* [For *with v,* v VIGILANTLY] · v also WATCHFULNESS.

**vigilant.** 1 vĭgĭlans, antis *a v. and shrewd tribune,* Cic Agr. 1, 1, 3 · *a v general* (Hannibal), v dux, Val. Max 9, 1, 1, *ad fin.* **2.** vĭgil, ĭlis (poet ) v AWAKE, and Smith's Lat Dict s v Fig *v cares,* v curae, Cic Div 1, 43, 96 *Very v.,* pervigil *sleepless rather than very v.,* insomnes magis quam p, Tac A 1, 65, *ad init.* · cf Plin Pan. 63, *ad med* **3.** vĭgĭlax, ācis: v WATCHFUL. **4.** exsomnis, e (prop, *sleepless, wakeful*) *v in mind,* animo e., Vell 2, 127, *extr.* Join *a man truly v, whenever a matter demanded vigilance,* vir ubi res vigiliam exegerit, sane e., providens, atque agendi sciens, id. 2, 88, *med* **5.** intentus *the senate by no means v,* senatus nihil sane i, Sall. C 16, *fin* **6.** prōvĭdus, etc : v. PRUDENT, CAUTIOUS, CAREFUL (II), CIRCUMSPECT **7.** promptus v. READY, PROMPT. Phr.. *to keep a more v eye upon one,* intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv., v VIGILANCE (3.) cf aliquid quam maxime intentis oculis contemplari, Cic Fl. 11, 26: intentis oculis aliquid intueri (*opp* paulnsper connivere), id. Agr. 2, 28, 77. Phr.· *to be v.,* vigilare (v. VIGILANCE, Phr)· Join *I shall be v in your service,* excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil 6, 7, 18

**vigilantly:** **1.** vĭgĭlanter Cic. *pass.* **2** dilĭgenter v DILIGENTLY also CIRCUMSPECTLY. But often best expr by *adj* and *subs* · e g *to guard v,* intenta custodia asservare, etc. (v preced art )

**vignette:** perh. *ornamentum, emblēma*

**vigorous:** **1.** vĕgētus *the tired fought with the fresh and v,* fessi cum recentibus ac v pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47, *extr* cf Cic Att 10, 16, 6. Fig *a v. intellect,* v mens, id Tusc 1, 17, 41 cf. v ingenium, Liv. 6, 22. v ACTIVE (II, 4). **2.** vīgens, entis: *fresh and v,* (in body), integri ac v., Liv. 21, 43. Fig. *a mind keen and v,* mens acris et v., Cic. Fin 2, 14, 45 v. also *infr* (4). **3.** vīvĭdus (*full of life*) *a v. constitution,* v. corpus, Plin Ep. 3, 1, *ad fin* *a v old age,* v senectus, Tac A 6, 33 (27) Fig : *the v force of the mind,* v vis animi, Lucr 1, 73 (66) *v. eloquence,* v. eloquentia, Tac A 13, 42, *med* **4.** vĭrĭdis e (poet ) *Euryalus of v youth,* E viridi juventa, Virg Aen 5, 295 Ov Tr 4, 10, 17 Join *a v old age,* cruda v que senectus, Virg Aen 6, 304 (cf Tac Agr 29, quibus cruda ac v senectus) Fig *v in counsel,* v consilio, Sil. 3, 255 Join, v animo ac vigens, Sen Ep 66, *init*

**5.** vĕhĕmens, entis (of *growth* very rare in this sense) *a tree v and flourishing in much wood,* vitis v multaque materia frondens, Col 3, 1, 5 For fig sense, v. ANIMATED (II, 3) v also VEHEMENT. **6.** ācer, impĭger, etc : v. ENERGETIC, SMART (*adj*, II.), ACTIVE **7.** ălăcer, cris, cre *a mind v and ready for undertaking wars,* ad bella suscipienda a. et promptus animus, Caes B G 3, 19, *extr* v. also BRISK **8.** strēnuus *he has proved himself a v fellow,* s hominem praebuit (without *ipse* pron ), Tei Ph 3, 1, 12 v also ENERGETIC **9** rĕcens, entis (*not exhausted by fatigue* usu joined with integer) *when the v had taken the places of the tired-out,* quum r atque integri defessis successissent, Caes B C 3, 94, *init* cf id B G 5, 16, *extr.* v also *sup* (1) Fig *the other consul of v mind,* recentis animi (consul) alter, Liv 21, 52, *ad init* **10** intĕger v *supr* (9), and Smith's Lat Dict s v. **11.** nervōsus (lit , *sinewy* · of style) *who more v than Aristotle?* quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic. Brut 31, 121

**12.** vălĭdus, vălens, rōbustus, etc v STRONG (I) **13.** pōtens (of remedies) Plin 25, 10, 81, § 130 v. also EFFECTUAL, GOOD (*adj* II) Phr *to attack a town with a v assault,* oppidum magno impetu oppugnare, Caes B G. 2, 6 *the v appearance* (of a tree), hilaritas, Plin. 17, 26, 26, § 118. *To be v,* vigere, virere (v TO FLOURISH) *to become v.,* vigescere (v. Smith's Lat Dict. s v) v. also SPIRITED.

**vigorously:** **1.** fortĭter *the hands being uplifted very v,* sublatis fortius manibus, Petr. 9, *post med* *to draw in the reins more v,* fortius attrahere lora, Ov R Am 398. *to fight more v,* fortius pugnare, Caes B G 2, 26 *to resist most v,* fortissime resistere, ib 4, 12 **2.** ācrĭter v STRONGLY (II, 4) Join a. atque contente propugnare, Gell 18, 1, *init.* Fig. · *I fought my battle v* (in the Senate), a. et vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic. Att 1, 16, 1: v also EARNESTLY **3.** strēnuē *to do a thing v.,* s. aliquid facere, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 48 · *to take up arms v,* s. capere (arma), Cic. Rab Perd 10, 30 · v. also *infr.* (4). **4.** impigrē v ACTIVELY. Join. aliquid i. et strenue facere, Gell 15, 4, *med* **5.** grăvĭter, nervōsē (both of style of speaking) v FORCIBLY (II ). **6.** intentē. *to press the besieged more v,* intentius premere obsessos, Tac. A. 15, 13 *to assist a thing very v.,* intentius adesse alicui rei, ib 11, 11 Cf. contente (v. *supr.*, 2) **7** ēnixē, *to assist one most v,* (aliquem) enixissime juvare, Suet Caes 5: cf. Liv. 23, 7. and *pass* (v Forcell s v enixe). **8.** ădeo. *they followed up the pursuit so v,* adeo effusis institerunt, Liv 26, 44, *ad med* **9** laetē (of crops, *fruitfully*, q v.) *a crop flourishing v.* seges l. virens, Plin 33, 5, 27, § 83 v also STRONGLY (II).

**vigorousness:** v VIGOUR.

**vigour:** I. Of *physical* or *intellectual force* **1.** vĭgor, ōris (rare in lit sense): *a v as of fire,* igneus v., Virg. Aen 6, 730 v. also LIFE (IV) Fig. *v of mind,* v. animi, Ov H 16, 51. **2.** vīs, vim, vī; *pl* vīres v. STRENGTH, FORCE Join *the v of the mind,* vires animi vigorque, Virg. Aen. 9, 610 (608) *the highest v of intellect,* v. summa ingenii, Cic Phil 5, 18, 49: *that great v and excellence of an orator,* v illa divina et virtus oratoris, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120 *the lively v of the mind,* vivida v animi, Lucr. 1, 73 (66). **3.** vīrĭdĭtas, ātis *old age takes away v,* senectus aufert v, Cic. Am 3, 11 v. also FRESHNESS. **4.** vīrĭlĭtas (*manly vigour*) v MANHOOD (II) **5** rōbur, ōris, *n.*. v STRENGTH (I., 4) **6.** nervi, orum *to exert all the v of one's age on something,* in aliquo omnes n aetatis contendere, Cic Veri. Act 1, 12, 35 *poets strike out the v of every virtue,* (poetae) n omnis virtutis elidunt, id. Tusc 2, 11, 27 **7.** sūcus (succus prop , *juice, sap*) *v is taken away from the cattle,* s pecori subducitur, Virg E 3, 6 Fig *v of intellect,* s ingenii, Quint lib 1, prooem, § 24 v also LIFE (IV.). **8.** sanguis, inis, *m O ye, whose v. of life stands entire,* vos o quibus integer aevi s (sta), Virg Aen 2, 639 Join *whose v fails,* quem s viresque deficiunt Caes B G 7, 50, *fin.* **9.** facultates, um, *f* v RESOURCE (6) v also ENERGY, ACTIVITY (III.). **10** virtus, ūtis, *f* v EXCELLENCE (11) Phr *youthful mental v,* primus flos animi, Stat Ach 1, 625 *to be in full v,* vigere, florere, v PRIME (*subs*, II) *in the full v of life,* integerrima aetate, Cic *v of life,* bona aetas, etc v PRIME (*subs*, II., Phr.). *endowed with v,* v. VIGOROUS *to gain v.,* vigescere, Cic (v TO STRENGTHEN, II . TO INCREASE, II) *to regain v,* vires recuperare, Tac. H 3, 22, *init* cf vires revocare, Virg Aen. 1. 214 (v TO RECRUIT, REFRESH : also TO RECOVER, B) *without v.,* debilis, infirmus, etc (v FEEBLE, LANGUID, WEAK, ENERVATED) *loss* (or *want*) *of v,* infirmitas, debilitas, etc. (v FEEBLENESS, LANGUOR, WEAKNESS) *to impair v.,* vires carpere, Virg G. 3, 215 (v also TO ENFEEBLE, ENERVATE, WEAKEN) *to lose v.,* languere, etc [v. TO LANGUISH, TO FAIL (A.), TO PINE, TO FLAG] Miscell.: *with v,* armis et castris, Cic Off 2, 24, 184 (cf iemis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque, ventis remis also, equis virisque v Smith's Lat Dict. s vv. remus, equus) *nor are the preparations for war conducted with less v. amongst the enemy,* neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatu, Liv. 7, 7, *ad med.*: *I exerted all my v,* tentavi quid possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7 *to press the siege with the greatest v,* summo labore oppugnare, Liv. (Quich ) cf intente obsessos premere, Tac. A. 15, 13 *if we relax not v. by delaying,* si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur, Liv. 37, 19, *med* *to pursue with v,* maturo, praecipito, insto, festino, v. TO HURRY ON (II ), TO HURRY (III.). II Of plants, *luxuriance,* q. v.: luxūria, laetitia.

III. Fig *of style in oratory, etc.*

**1.** vīs, vim, vi *pl.* vīres *my poems have no great v,* non magnas habent mea carmina vires, Ov (Quich ) v also *supr.* (I., 2). **2.** rōbur, ōris, *n.*. (*men*) *who have produced some v. in writing,* qui r. aliquod in stilo fecerint, Quint 10, 3, 10. **3.** vigor, ōris, *m.*: *how much v. is there in that book,* quantum in illo (libro) vigoris est, Sen Ep. 64, *post init.* **4.** nervi, orum *the*

*speech of these men has neither v nor oratorical point*, horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos oratorios habet, Cic Or 19, 62 cf. Hor. A P 26 **5.** lăcerti, orum *in Lysias there is often v. to such an extent that nothing can be produced more powerful*, in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic. Brut 16, 64 Join: *to hurl the orator's spears with v*, (hastas) oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id de Or. 1, 57, 242 **6.** sanguis, ĭnis, *m expressions full of v*, (dicta) plena sanguinis, Quint. II, 1, 34 Join: *to shine in v.*, sanguine et viribus nitere, id 8, 3, 6 **7.** sūcus (succus) *a speech is adorned by its own v*, ornatur oratio suo succo, Cic de Or. 3, 25, 96 Join: *that v. of orators*, s. ille et sanguis (oratorum), id. Brut 9, 36 **8.** impĕtus, ūs: *pleadings which are read about lose all their v and warmth*, actiones quae recitantur nimium caloremque perdunt, Plin Ep 2, 19, *init.* v also INFRGY (4).

**9.** contentio v ENERGY (5) **10.** grăvĭtas, v WEIGHT Phr: *purity and manly v.*, sanctitas et virilitas, Quint I, 8, 9 Join *without v* (of an orator), fractus atque elumbis, Tac Or 18, *fin.* (v. also INERVATED)

**viking**, v PIRATE

**vile**: **I.** *Worthless, mean, contemptible*. **1.** vīlis, e v. FALTRY. **2.** contemnendus, contemptus, despĭcātus v CONTEMPTIBLE. **3.** abjectus, prōjectus, hūmĭlis v ABJECT Join *(held) v by all the rest*, a, contemptus, despectus a ceteris, Cic. Pis 41, 99: *a v fellow*, contemptus et abjectus homo, id Agr. 2, 34, 93 (also expr by nebulo, *an idle rascal*, Cic. Hor.). **4.** hūmĭlis, sordĭdus v. GROVELLING, SORDID (II.), MEAN (*adj* II.)

**5.** nēquam v. GOOD-FOR-NOTHING Phr *to make one appear v*, in contemptionem aliquem adducere, Cic. Inv. 1, 16 *to account one v.*, aliquem habere contemptui, Suet Aug 93 (cf aliquem habere despicatui, Pl. Men 4, 3, 19) *to be accounted v.*, esse contemptui, Caes. B G 2 30 [May also be expr by *act.* and *pass* respectively of contemno.] *To become v*, in contemptionem venire, Caes. B G 3, 17, *post med* **II.** *Morally base, depraved*. **1.** turpis, e v BASE (*adj* IV), DISGRACEFUL, IMMORAL Join *the v est (fellow) of all*, omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic Att. 9, 9, 3 **2.** mācŭlōsus *the law has subdued the v. abomination*, lex m. edomuit nefas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22 *v. senators*, in senatores, Cic. Att 1, 16, 3. **3.** inquĭnātus v LOW (*adj*., VII.), VULGAR. **4.** foedus, tēter, spurcus, tūtŭlentus (rare), obscēnus v FOUL, FILTHY, OBSCENE **5.** impūrus, incestus v IMPURE, UNCHASTE **6.** perditus. flāgĭtiōsus, etc. prāvus, corruptus nēfārius, nēfandus v PROFLIGATE, DEPRAVED, WICKED. **7.** immānis, atrox: v ATROCIOUS, HEINOUS. **8.** dētestābilis, e *a v. crime*, d. scelus, Cic. Am. 8, 27 cf. d exemplum, Liv 26, 48, *ad fin* Cf odiosus (v HATEFUL). Phr.: *a v fellow*, scelus (abstract for concrete), Plaut. v also RASCAL, VILLAIN (II.) *a v. act* (may sometimes be expr by) facinus, scelus, flagitium, without an *adj* cf. Cic Verr. 5, 66, 170 Tac. Ger 12, (v also CRIME): *v acts*, impuritates, Cic, Phil. 2, 3, 6 (cf impuritiae, Pl Pers 3, 3, 7): *v. expressions*, sordes verborum, Tac Or 21, *med* (v also LOW, *adj*., VII, Phr)

**vilely**: **I.** *Meanly* sordĭdē, illĭbĕrālĭter, etc v MEANLY (II, III), CONTEMPTIBLY **II** *Basely* 1 turpĭter v BASELY **2.** flāgĭtiōsē, foedē, etc v DISGRACEFULLY **3** nēfārĭē v ABOMINABLY. **4.** impūre, incestē, obscēnē v. IMPURELY, DISGUSTINGLY **5.** prāvē, scēlestē, scēlĕrātē v. WICKEDLY, BADLY, VILLAINOUSLY

**vileness**. **1** turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f the v of flight*, t fugae, Caes B G. 2, 27, *post med* . cf. Verr Act. 1, 16 49 **2.** prāvĭtas, etc · improbĭtas v DEPRAVITY, WICKEDNESS. **3.** foeditas obscēnĭtas v. FOULNESS, OBSCENITY. Join depravatio et f. turpificati animi, Cic Off 3, 29, 105. **4.** nequĭtia: v VILLAINY (II, 2) **5.** indignĭtas v UNWORTHINESS (Or expr. by *adj* with animus.)

**vilification** · obtrectātio, etc v. DISPARAGEMENT

**vilifier** · obtrectātor etc v CALUMNIATOR, REVILER

**vilify** **I** *To debase, disgrace*, q v (cf Milton · "Their Maker's image they *vilified*") **II.** *To defame* **1.** diffāmo, infāmo: v TO DEFAME (1, 2, and 4). **2.** crīmĭnor v TO CALUMNIATE **3.** dētrăho, detiecto, obtrecto, v TO DETRACT FROM, DISPARAGE, SLANDER **4.** mālēdīco, etc v. TO REVILE. Phr. *to v*, existimationem oppugnare, Cic Fam 3, 10, 8 (cf existimationem lacerare, Suet Caes 75, *extr*.) *to be v'd by all*, omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic Att 2, 14, 1.

**villa** · villa v COUNTRY-HOUSE.

**village**: **1.** pāgus *in vs and market-places*, in p forisque. Liv 25, 5, *med* . *about the vs and cross-roads*, pagos et compita circum, Virg G. 2, 382 *leaving out the large vs and the small ones* (or *hamlets*), omissis p vicisque, Tac A. 1, 56, *post med* **2** vīcus (*a smaller v* than pagus prop, *a quarter of a city, a street*) Cic Fontei 5, 19 Caes B G 1, 5 Tac. Hor *Dimin.* vīcŭlus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 3 Liv 21, 33, *ad fin* Miscell · *of a v*, v-, pāgānus *v-heaths*, pagani foci, Ov F 1, 670 · Plin cf pāgānĭcus *a v-fair*, paganicae feriae, Varr L L 6, 3, § 26 (called also, paganalia, Macr Sat 1, 16). *a v-school*, *ludus literarium paganus, based on Liv 3, 44 *a v-school-master*, *ludi literarium pagani magister by vs (or *in every* v), pāgātim. *temples consecrated in every* v, templa pagatim sacrata, Liv 31, 26, *ad fin.*: *v-wise* (or *from v to v*, *in hamlets*), vīcātim *to dwell v-wise*, v habitare. Liv 9, 13, *med* cf Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 17 · *soothsayers who travelled from v. to v*, haruspices vicam, Enn in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: *a bailiff of a v.* (or *burgomaster*), comarchus (= κωμαρχος). Pl Curc 2, 3, 7. in pure Latin, magister vici, Suet. Aug. 30, *ad init* (For *an inhabitant of a v*, v VILLAGER) v also COUNTRY (*subs* and *adj*), RUSTIC (*adj*).

**villager**: **1.** pāgānus *vs and townsfolk*, p et oppidani, Auct B Alex. 36 **2.** pāgus (abstract for concrete) · *the festive vs are keeping holiday in the meadows*, festus in pratis vacat p, Hor. Od 3, 18, 11 cf. pagus agat festum, Ov. F 1, 669. **3.** vīcāni, orum Liv. 38, 30, *ad fin* Seldom in *sing* e g *Tmolites the v*, T mlle vicanus, Cic Fl 3, 8. **4.** rusticus, agrestis v PEASANT

**villain**: **I.** In feudal law, *one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, a bondman* in this sense also spelt VILLEIN, VILLAN **1.** ascriptītius (-cius) servus (*a slave attached to the soil and transferred with it*). Cod Just. 11, 47, 6 [Ascriptĭtii glebae, *villains regardant* (Blackstone), opp. *villains in gross* who were *transferable from one owner to another*, and may be expr. by mancipia (v. *infr*, 3), or perh. servi.] **2.** *ascriptus glebae, villanus M L **3.** mancĭpium (*a slave by purchase*, regarded as property) Cic. *pass* **4.** cōlōnus (of the later Imperial period). Cod Just 11, 47, 2 and 7 v. Smith's Dict Ant pp. 311, 312 v also SERF Phr *v-socage* (or *soccage*), *socagium villanum, Du Cang **II** *A deliberate scoundrel* (in this sense only written VILLAIN) · **1.** expr by *adj*, with or without *homo*. (homo) scelestus, Pl.: Ter homo nequam, flagitiosus, Cic (v RASCAL, ROGUE) *the greatest vs*, homines sceleratissimi, Sall Jug 31, *med* : *a most ingenious v*, homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell 2, 48, *post med.* Join. *thou wouldst have been a v.*, scelieratus et nefarius fueris, Cic. Mur 30, 62 cf. id. Rep. 3, 17, 27, 12 cf. homines malefici sceleratique, Cic. Verr 5, 55, 144 conscelerati contaminatique homines, Liv. 2, 37, *extr* improbus et scelestus, Pl. Mil 3, 1, 135 malus et nequam homo, Pl Ps 4, 7, 1: improbus homo et perfidiosus, Cic de Or 2, 73, 297 homo nefarius impiusque, id Off 2, 14, 51 homo nequam et improbus, id Deiot. 7, 21 *the greatest v on earth*, profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus, id. Veri. 3, 26, 65 cf longe post natos homines improbissimus, id Brut 62, 224. **2** scēlus, flāgĭtium (abstract for concrete), furcifer, verbĕro (v. RASCAL) vētĕrātor (v. ROGUE) Phr. *to play the v* (expr by) scelus (and *adj*) with verb *e g* scelus nefarium facere, perficere, moliri, suscipere (v Smith's Lat. Dict s. v scelus): *the greatest vs*, maximorum molitores scelerum, Sen. Tranq 7, *post med.* Join *that v*, labes illud atque coenum, Cic Sest. 8, 20: cf coenum illud ac labes, ib 11, 26

**villainous**: **I.** *Of persons* **1.** scēlestus, scēlĕrātus, nēquam, etc (v. VILLAIN, II). **2.** făcĭnŏrōsus · *most v cut-throats*, facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic Sest 38, 81 cf id Cat 2, 10, 22. **II.** *Of things* · **1.** scēlestus *to a v act he added more v. language*, s. facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit. Liv. 5, 27, *post init* Join: s ac nefarium facinus, Cic Rosc. Am. 13, 37 ies s., atrox, nefaria, ib 22, 62. **2.** scēlĕrātus, nēfārius, nēfandus · v WICKED, ACCURSED. **3.** infāmis, flāgĭtiōsus v. INFAMOUS **4.** foedus, tēter: atrox. v FOUL (*adj*. II.), HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS v. also VILE.

**villainously**: **1.** scēlestē: *property v acquired*, parta bona s, Pl Rud. 2, 6, 22. Join: *to act v*, s. atque impie facere, Liv 24, 25, *init.* **2.** scēlĕrātē. *to do nothing v*, nihil s facere, Cic Sull 24, 67 *planning most v all plots*, omnes insidias sceleratissime machinatus, id. Sest 64, 133 **3.** flāgĭtiōsē. v SCANDALOUSLY, SHAMEFULLY.

**4.** nēfārĭē: v ABOMINABLY, ATROCIOUSLY. **5.** spurcē (*hi pithily*) *v done*, s factum, Auct ad Her I, 5, 8 v also VILELY.

**villainousness**: v VILLAINY

**villainy**: **I.** *The disposition* **1.** best expr. by mens s. animus with *adj* (v VILLAINOUS) e g, *what they have lusted after in their v.*, quae mente conscelerata et nefarius concupierunt, Cic Cat 2, 9, 19 **2.** prāvĭtas, etc v. DEPRAVITY **3.** immūnĭtas, atrōcĭtas v. ENORMITY, HEINOUSNESS **4.** scēlus, improbĭtas v WICKEDNESS **5.** mālĭtia. v DISHONESTY.

**II.** *The act* · **1.** scēlus, ĕris, *n.* (usu joined with nefarius): *steeped in v s*, nefarus s coopertus, Cic Verr. 1, 4, 9 *to conceive a v*, in se s concipere, id *to perpetrate a v*, s nefarium facere, id *to perpetrate a v*, s nefarium facere, id de Or 1, 51, 220 (v. also Smith's Lat. Dict s v scelus) **2.** nēquĭtia *remarkable v*, insignis n, Cic Pis 6, 12: *a workshop of v*, officina nequitiae (fig, *of a villain's house*), id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134 **3.** flāgĭtium: v. VICE (II.).

**4.** făcĭnus, ŏris, *n.*. (*men*) *chosen for violence, v, and murder*, ad vim, f., caedemque delecti, id. Agr 2, 28, 77. Join scelus et f, id. Mil. 16, 43 *to omit no v.*, nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, *post med.*: v also CRIME

**villan**: v. VILLAIN (I.).

**villanage** (written also VILLENAGE or VILLEINAGE *a tenure of lands and tenements by base services*): **1.** angārĭa (a Persian word, but occurring, according to Forcell, as early as Cicero's time cf. Fragm. Nigidii [a contemporary of Cic.] ap. Gell. 19, 14, *ad fin*) · Arcad Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29 **2.** ŏpĕra servĭa (*the service rendered*), based on Pl Pers. 2, 4, 9. **3.** *villenagium Du Cange. Phr · *to exact v.*, angariare, Ulp Dig. 49, 18, 4 *to perform v.*, angariam s. operam servam praestare (based on, angariarum praestatio, Paul Dig.), Georg.: *Lycurgus gave the lands of the wealthy to the plebs to be tilled as in v.*, Lycur-

gus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit, Cic Rep 3, 9, 16

**villanous villanously, villanousness, villany**: v VILLAINOUS, VILLAINOUSLY, VILLAINOUSNESS, VILLAINY

**villein**: v VILLAIN (I)

**villeinage, villenage**: v VILLANAGE

**villous**: villōsus Plin.

**vinaigrette**: ăcētābŭlum v CRUET.

**vindicate**: I. *To maintain as a right, to hold successfully against* 1. tĕneo, 2, and *compds to v one's rights*, jus suum tenere, Cic Rep 1, 32, 48 cf jus retinere, obtinere v TO MAINTAIN (II) 2. jus persĕquor id Div in Caecil. 6, 21. cf. armis jus suum exsequi, Caes B G 1, 4 3. vindĭco, 1 *so great was the universal feeling throughout the whole of Gaul that liberty should be v'd*, tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, id 7, 76 cf. se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. *pass* aliquem in libertatem asserere (*to v. or assert* the liberty of an actual slave), Suet. Vitell 10, *ad med* II *To support by argument*. 1. obtĕneo v. TO MAINTAIN (VII) 2. prŏbo, etc *to v. my conduct to you*, ut vobis rationem mei facti probem, Cic Mur. 2, 3 v TO PROVE, SUBSTANTIATE. III. *To justify*: purgo: v TO JUSTIFY. Phr. culpa aliquem liberare, etc (v. TO EXCULPATE). v also TO CLEAR (II, phr.), INNOCENCE (phr) Miscell *to v justice*, pro aequitate propugnare, Cic Off 1, 19, 62 *to v. one's reputation*, pro fama alicujus propugnare, id Rab Perd 10, 30 *to v one's own innocence*, expedire se crimine, Tac Hec 3, 1, 29 *to do so by accusing another*, alieno crimine protegere innocentiam suam, Liv. (Quich).

**vindication**: I. *A maintaining one's rights*: 1. prōpugnātio *our v and defence of your position*, nostra p. ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic Fam 1, 7, 2 2. patrōcĭnium *the v of justice*, p aequitatis, id de Or. 1, 57, 242 3 vindĭcātio (rare in this sense) vindicatio per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse can debent et per quam peccata punimus, Cic Inv 2, 22, 66 cf ib 2, 53, 161 4. or expl. by verb (v TO VINDICATE) e g *the unanimous feeling for a v of liberty*, consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes B G 7, 76 II. *Exculpation*: purgātio, satisfactio v JUSTIFICATION, DEFENCE (III.) Phr *in his v of himself*, quum se purgat, Cic *to v. themselves*, ut non deliquisse videantur, id : *he says a few words in v of himself*, pauca pro delicto suo verba facit, Sall *I have only one thing to say in v, that, etc*, una defensio occurrit, quod, etc, Tac III. Of an argument, *support*, q v

**vindicator**: 1 prōpugnātor: v. CHAMPION. 2. dēfensor v DEFENDER 3. assertor *the sword the v of freedom*, gladius a libertatis, Sen Ep 13, *ad fin* : v also MAINTAINER 4. vindex v MAINTAINER. (Except in the above senses, expl by verb)

**vindicatory**: v APOLOGETIC

**vindictive**: 1. avidus poenae (*sc.* sumendae) Liv. 8, 30, *ext*) 2. inimīcĭtiarum persequens (i e ulciscens inimicitias, Forcell.). Auct. ad Her. 2, 19, 29 Phr.: *a v man*, qui nullam injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittit, based on Cic. Ver. 5, 58, 149 *no one is more v than a woman*, vindicta (*abl* : *revenge*) nemo magis gaudet quam femina, Juv. 13, 191 *all felt v*, omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, Caes B. G. 6, 34, *ad fin* (cf. acrius ad ultionem exarsere, Tac. A. 12, 38 in ultionem excanduit [*perf.* of excandesco], Flor. 2, 18, *med*.): v. also REVENGEFUL.

**vindictively**: expr. by *adj* (v. VINDICTIVE).

**vindictiveness**; ulciscendi libido: Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44. Phr. *to glut one's v* explere se ultione, Tac A 4, 25 *to show v*, nae indulgere, Liv 23, 3, *post init* (Or expl by *adj* with animus)

**vine** (*subs*) 1. vītis, is, *f* (*the grape-bearing vine*) * Vitis vinifera, Linn *Dimin*, viticŭla, Cic N D 3, 35, 86 *I's lay hold of props with their tendrils*, vites claviculis adminicula apprehendunt, ib 2, 47, 120 cf id Sen 15, 52: *the v abounding in useless boughs runs to wood*, v supervacuis frondibus luxurians silvescit, based on Col 4, 11, *med* *a v vigorous and flourishing in much wood*, v. vehemens multaque materia frondens id 3, 1, 5 *young v s*, novellae v Virg E 3, 11 *late-bearing v s*, tardae v, Mart 1, 43, 3. *a good sort of v*, v. generosa, Col 3, 2, *ad fin.* *to plant the v*, v serere, Cic Rep 3, 9, 16 (cf pon- oidine vites, Virg. E 1, 73) *to cultivate the v*, v. colere, Cic. Fin 4, 14, 38 *to propagate the v*, v propagare, cf Cato in Plin 17, 13, 21, § 97· *to graft the v*, v. inserere Col Arb 8, 2 *to prune the v*, v putare, Virg G 2, 407 (cf v amputare, Cic Sen 15, 52)· *to support v s*, v adligare, based on Col 4, 20 (cf [vitibus] furcas subdere, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 32) Join· v adminiculari arborique jungere, Col Arb 16 *elms are wedded* (i e *attached to*) *v s*, ulmi vitibus maritantur, Col 11, 2, 79 (cf. ulmis adjungere vites, Virg G 1, 2 intexere vitibus ulmos, ib 2, 221) 2. vīnea (prop *a plantation of vines* but often used for vitis by the Scriptores Rei Rusticae) *to trim v s*, pampinare vineas, Plin 18, 27, 67, § 254 *to prepare the ground for planting v s*, pastinare vineas, id 18, 26, 65, § 240 *to prop v s*, v palare, Col 11, 2, 16 (cf v pedare, id. 4, 12, *init* statuminibus v impedire, id 4, 16, 2 Join v adminiculari arborique jugare, id 4, 26, *init*). 3. lābrusca (or lăbrusca vitis, *the wild v* v Smith's Lat Dict s v) Phr. *to set out new v s*, novellare, Suet Dom 7 *to trim v s*, pampinare, Varr, R R 1, 31, 2 *a trimming of v s*, pampinatio, Col 4, 6, 1. Plin *to prepare the ground for planting v s*, pastinare agrum, Col 3, 13, *med*. *land suitable for planting v s*, terra vinealis, id 3, 12, 1 *v-bearing hills*, vitiferi colles, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 60 (cf vitifer mons, Sil 4, 349)

**vine** (*adj*) 1. vītīgĕnus (*vine-born*) v liquor, Lucr 5, 15 v. latices, id 6, 1071 (1069) 2. vītīgĭneus (like preced) *v-ships*, v suicula, Cato R R 41, 3· *v-leaves*, v folia, Col 12, 16, 3 cf v ligna, Plin 30, 6, 16, § 50 3. vīnārius (*pertaining to vines*) *v-hills*, v colles, Col 5, 6, 36. 4 vīnĕāticus (like preced) v semina, id 4, 1, 1: v cultus, id 4, 33, 6 Phr. *v-clad mountains*, annuti vitibus montes, Flor 1, 16, 5 v also foll artt

**vine-arbour**: 1. pergŭla: Col 4, 21, *med* Plin 14, 1, 3, § 11 (Hence, pergulana vitis, *a vine trained over an arbour*, Col. 3, 2, 28 called also, irtiola, ib) 2. tĭchĭla. v Forcell s v

**——-branch or shoot**: 1. palmes, ĭtis, *m* (*a vine-sprout*)· Plin : Virg Ov . 2. pampĭnus (like preced. for gender, v Smith's Lat Dict. s v): *to clear away v s*, p detergere, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 175 Virg Ov 3. clāvĭcŭla (*a vine-tendril*) Cic Sen 15, 52 4. capreŏlus (like preced:) Col 11, 31, 4 Plin 17, 23, 35, § 208. 5. vīvĭrădix, suricŭlus, prōpago v QUICKSET Col. *pass.* 6 trădux, ūcis, *m* (*a vine-layer trained for propagation*) Varr R. R. 1, 8, 4 Called also, rumpus, ib. 7. malleŏlus (like preced.): Col *pass* 8. flăgellum (rare *one of the highest tapering branches*)· Virg. G 2, 299 Varr 9 vītis (*a vine-sapling*) Ov M 6, 591 Cato R. R. 41.

**——-dresser**. 1. vīnītor: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40 Virg E 10, 36 2. (vitis) cultor: Cic Fin 5, 14, 40. 3. vītĭcŏla Sil 7, 193 (N B.—Not vindemitor [vindemiator], as in R. and A., which = *vintager*, q. v) Phr. *a v's knife*, vinitoria falx, Col. 4, 25, *init.*: cf. vineatica falcula, Cato R R 11 4 *med*.

**vine-fretter** or **grub**· convolvulus Cato R R 35, 1 Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 264. (*Pyralis vitis, Bosc : Sphinx elpenor, Linn.).

**——-grower** or **planter**: 1 vītĭsātor *a Sabine v*, v. Sabinus, Virg Aen 7, 179 2. consitor uvae of Bacchus, Ov. M 4, 14 (cf vitis repertor, also of Bacchus, Varr R R 1, 2, 19).

3. perh. vitis cultor, Cic . vĭtĭcŏla, Sil.· v VINE-DRESSER

**——-grub**: v. VINE-FRETTER.

**——-knife**: v VINE-DRESSER

**——-leaf**: pampĭnus, *m* (for gender, v. Smith's Lat Dict s. v): *the grape clad in v s*, uva vestita pampinis, Cic Sen 15, 53: cf ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor Od 4 8, 32 Hence the foll adjj (1.) pampĭnus *spears wrapped round with v s*, p hastae, Virg Aen 7, 396: *a chaplet of v s*, p corona, Tac A 11, 4 (2) pampĭnōsus *a vine full of leaves*, p vitis, Col 5, 5 Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21 v also VINE (*adj*), 2

**——-planter**: v VINE-GROWER

**——-prop**: 1 pēdāmen, admĭnĭcŭlum, pēdāmentum, stātūmen v PROP (*subs.*) 2. tĭdĭca Cato R. R 17, *init* Varr. R R 1, 8, *init* 3. furca. Plin 14, 2, 4, § 32.

**vinery**: v. HOT-HOUSE

**vine-shoot**: v. VINE-BRANCH

**——-stock**: perh vitis stirps *s.* materia or, vitis simply

**vinegar**: ăcētum *very sour* (or *strong*) *v*, acidissimum a, Pl. Ps 2, 4, 49 cf. a acerrimum, Cels 4, 4, 3, *med* a asperrimum, Plin 20, 9, 39, § 97 *to pickle in v*, in aceto condire, id 14, 19, 23, § 119 *to soak by v*, ex aceto macerare, id 33, 5, 26, § 88. *to infuse olives with v* (i e. *pour v on them*), (olivas) aceto infundere, Col. 12, 47, *ad med* *v-mead* (or *honey-mead* a Roman drink), mulsum acetum, Cato R R 157, *ad med* Pl (cf. posca, *a drink made of vinegar and water*, Pl. Mil 3, 2, 23 Plin 27, 4, 12, § 29) Phr *chalc steeped in v*, acida creta, Mart 6, 93, 9 *a pickle of v and brine*, oxalme (= ὀξάλμη), Plin 23, 2, 29, § 61 *to turn to* (or *become*) *v*, (of wine, etc), acesco, coacesco, inacesco (v SOUR, *adj*, Phr)· *as s as v*, acidissimus. Fig *to look v*, vultus acerbos sumere, Ov. (v SOUR, *adj*, II, 1)

**——-cruet**. ăcētābŭlum v. CRUET.

**——-manufactory**: perh *officina aceti, based on Caes B C 1, 34, officina armorum (*a manufactory of arms*)

**——-plant**: *Ulvina aceti s Mycoderma aceti (Bot.)

**vineyard**: 1. vinea *to plant v s*, v instituere, Cic. Agr 2, 25, 67 (cf agrum vineis vestire, Col 3, 4). *to plant v s closely*, v frequentare, cf. Col 4 15, *init to plant a v afresh*, v renovellare, Col. Arb 6, *ad init* Virg G 2, 390 2. vīnētum *to make v s*, v. facere, Col 3, 4 Cic. N. D 2, 66, 167 Virg G 2, 319 Prov. *to cut down one's own v s* (i e *to be severe towards oneself*), v sua caedere, cf Hor Ep 2, 1, 220 3. vīnĕārius hortus, Ulp Dig 50, 16, 198 4. vītārium (*a nursery for vines*) Cato R R. 40, *init.*· Varr Col 5. arbustum (*a v planted with trees*: whereas the *vinea* was *one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles*) Cic. Sen. 15, 54. Fig *abusive language that smacked of the v*, expressa arbusto convicia, Hor. S 1, 7, 29 (cf halitus cadi, Plin 14, 22, 28, § 142)

**vinous**: 1. vīnōsus: *juice of a v flavour*, succus v, Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 96 cf. v sapor, id 12, 13, 27, § 47; odor v., id 27, 4, 11, § 28. 2. expr. by vini with *subs.*: e.g, *v perfume*, vini anhelitus, Cic. Post Red 7, 16 cf. vini odor *s.* sapor (Georg.). Phr : *to have a v smack*, vinum redolere, Cic Phil 2, 25, 63.

**vintage**: I. *The operation* 1. vindēmia: *when the grape shall be ripe, the vintage must take place* (or *be*

*gathered m*), uva cum erit matura, vindemiam fieri oportet, Varr. R R 1, 54, 1 Plaut **2.** ūvārum perceptio, based on Cic. Off 2, 3, 12 || *The time* fēriae vindēmiārum (*opp* feriae messium), Suet Caes 40 Also, vindemiae simply, M Aurel **III.** *The produce* **1.** vindēmia *not the same v hangs on our trees*, non eadem arboribus pendet v nostris, Virg G. 2, 89 cf Ib 2, 522 *to gather the v*, v. metere, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 185: cf v. cogere, Col 2, 22, *med* *to manage the v.*, v. celebrare, Pallad Sept. 11 (cf v. administrare, Varr R R 1, 17, *post init.*). *I have but a poor v., yet a better one than I had expected*, v gracīles quidem, uberiores tamen quam expectaveram colligo, Plin Ep 9, 20 *to cause full vs*, v. exubetare, Col. 2, 16, *med* *Damm.* (fig.), vindēmiola (of income), Cic Att. 1, 10, 4 **2.** vīneātĭcus fructus Col. 7, 3, 11. **3.** vindēmialis fructus Macr S 7, 7, *med* Phi. *of the v, v-*, vindemiatorius *v-vessels*, vindemiatoria vasa, Varr R R. 3, 2, 8 *to gather the v*, vindemiare, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 316 also, vindemiare (uvas), Plin 14, 2, 4, 30 v vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1 (cf uvas demetere, Plin 17, 26, 40, § 249; [uvam] carpere, Virg G 2, 90)

**vintager:** vindēmiātor (vindemitor, Sen Apocol *init*) Hor S 1, 7, 30. Varr.

**vintner:** vīnārius. Suet Claud. 40, *init* Pl Asin 2, 4, 30

**viol** (Milton) fīdes, ium now chiefly used as a gen term e g *bass-v.*, fides gravioris soni (Kr)

**violable:** vĭŏlābĭlis (poet) Ov Virg Stat In prose expr by verb (v. TO VIOLATE) For *not v*, v INVIOLABLE

**violate:** **I.** *To outrage, injure* q v **II.** *To profane:* vĭŏlo, etc. v TO PROFANE. **III.** *To break, infringe* **1.** vĭŏlo *to v a truce*, indutias v, Caes B. C. 2, 15 *to v a treaty*, foedus v., Liv 28, 44, *ad med* *to v an oath*, jusjurandum violare, Cic Off. 3, 29, 104 *to v friendship*, amicitiam v, id Phil. 2, 1, 3 (v. also TO BREAK OFF, II.) Join: *to v right*, jus v. et imminuere, Cic. Rosc Am 38, 109 Cf rumpo, frango (v TO BREAK, III) **2.** mīgro (*opp.* conservo). *to v civil law*, jus civile m, Cic. Fin 3, 20, 67 Join m et non servare, id Off. 1, 10, 31 Miscell *to v every right* (or *obligation*), fas omne abrumpere, Virg Aen. 3, 55 *to v one's word given to an enemy*, fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic Off 1, 13, 39. *to v. the right of embassy*, jus legationis imminuere, id Verr. 1, 33, 84 *without v ing one's word*, salva fide, id Rosc Am. 3, 4, 95 (cf salvis legibus, id. Fam 1, 2, 4) *to v. a law* (lit *to offend against*), committere (with in, or contra legem, or *abl* Cic. v Smith's Lat Dict s. v, IV, 2) *to v an oath*, pĕjĕro s perjūro (v. TO PERJURE): cf. falsum jurare, Cic Off 3, 29, 108. **IV.** *To debauch a woman.* vĭŏlo *to v. virginity*, virginitatem v., Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: v also TO RAVISH

**violation:** **I.** *Breach* (in fig sense) expr. by verb v. BRLACH (II), INFRACTION Phr.: *without v. of duty, right, etc.*, salvo officio, jure, etc: Cic. *pass* v Smith's Lat Dict. s v salvus (I., 2) [For *to act in v. of*, v TO DEVIATE (II.)] **II.** *Profanation*, q. v vĭŏlātio, etc [For *a v. of decency*, v. OUTRAGE] **III.** *Rape* v. RAPE (II).

**violator:** **I.** *A breaker* (of a treaty, etc) **1.** vĭŏlātor: *a v of the law of nations*, juris gentium v, Liv. 4, 19, *post init.* *a v. of a treaty*, foederis v., Tac A 1, 58, *post init.* **2** ruptor: *a v of a treaty*, foederis r., Liv. 4, 19 *a v. of a truce*, indutiarum r, id 8, 39, *post med* **3.** ēversor *a v of the rights of man*, juris humani e., Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 6 Or expr. by verb: v TO VIOLATE (III.). **II.** *A profaner* vĭŏlātor v. templi, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 27. Or expr. by verb (v. TO PROFANE) **III.** *A ravisher*, q. v. Phr. *a v of chastity*, pudicitiae expugnator Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 9.

**violence:** **I.** *Inherent overpowering force*, whether physical or mental **1.** vĭŏlentia *the continued v of the storm*, v assidua hiemis, Col. 1, 1, 5. *the v. of the sun's ray*, v radii (solis), Plin 2, 16, 13, § 70 Fig.: *the unsubdued v of the upstart*, novi (hominis) effrenata v, Cic. Phil 12, 11, 26: *frightened by his threats and v*, minis ejus ac v territus, Suet Ner 34, *post init* **2.** vīs, vim, vi. *plur.* vires, *f* *the v of the storm*, v. tempestatis, Cic N D 3, 31, 76 (cf v vementis aquae, Lucr 1, 280) Also strengthened by violentus violentia vis vim, Lucr 5, 962 cf. vis violenti venti, ib 1225 (1222) v also FORCE (*subs* II) **3.** grāvĭtas, ātis, *f* (rare in this sense) *the v. of the weather and rains*, g coeli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34 *post med* *the v of disease*, morbi g, Cic N. D. 3, 31, 76. **4.** intemperies, ei, *f.* (*inclemency*) · *v of the weather*, i coeli, Liv 8, 18, *init* Fig *the v* (or *outrageous conduct*) *of a friend*, i amici, Cic Att 4, 6, 3 cf s. cohortium, Tac H 1, 64 i mulierum, Gell 1, 23, *ad fin* **5.** saevītia. *v of the sea*, s maris, Vell 1, 2, *extr.* · cf. i. (undae), Ov. H 19, 23 *v. of the season*, s temporis, Sall J. 37 *v of storms*, s tempestatum, Plin 2, 47, 47, § 125 **6.** impĕtus, ūs, *m.* *to assuage the v of disease*, morbi i. lenire, Petr S 17, *post med* v. also IMPETUOSITY **7** ardor, fervor: v. ARDOUR (II) **8** impŏtentia (*want of moderation* or *self-restraint*) *no stoic's fiery v scorches the flock*, nullius astri gregem aestuosa torret i, Hor. Epod. 16, 57 Fig *a woman's v.*, mulebris i, Tac A. 1, 4, *fin.* *the v of the veterans*, veteranorum i, ib. 14, 31, *med* *the v of lust*, libidinis i, Plin 24, 3, 6, § 12 **9.** īrācundia v. IRASCIBILITY **II.** *Hostile or unjust force* (viewed objectively) · **1.** vis, vim, vi: *plur* vires, *f*: *v inflicted is repelled by v.*, vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9 (cf vim vi repellere, id. Sest 17, 39) *to offer v to life*, v afferre vitae, id Caecin. 21, 61 cf v. alicui adhibere, id Off 3, 30, 110 *with v*, vi s per vim, id. *pass* (v also VIOLENTLY) *to proceed with v*, vi gradi sua, Liv 3, 44, *post med* (or grassari, *absol* v Smith's Lat Dict s v) Join *to inflict v on one*, vim et manus inferre alicui, Cic Cat 1, 8, 21 *to fight together with the greatest v*, summa vi impetuque contendere, id Fin 3, 20, 66. **2** mānus, ūs, *f* *to abstain from v*, manibus abstinere, Tac H 2, 44, *ad med* (cf. manibus temperare, Liv. 2, 23, *ad med*) v also FORCE (*subs* II) **3.** impĕtus, ūs, *m* *in the great v of the sea*, in magno i. maris, Caes B G. 3, 8, *init* *to withstand so great v of the winds*, tantos i ventorum sustinere, ib. 3, 13. **4.** vexātio, injūria, indignĭtas, făcĭnus: v OUTRAGE. **5.** mālĕfĭcium. v MISCHIEF (II) **6.** saevītia: v. CRUELTY. Phr. *to take by v*, rapere, etc (v. TO SNATCH) *to do v to* (or *treat with v.*), violare *they think it wrong to do v to guests*, hospites violare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23, *fin.* (v. also TO INJURE) cf vexare, mulcare, etc (v TO MALTREAT). *when I did v to my feelings to bear those* (*thoughts*) *patiently*, quum frangerem ipse me cogeremque illa ferre toleranter, Cic Fam 4, 6, 2 · *to do v to one's feelings so as not, etc.*, tormentum sibi injurgere, ne, etc, Plin. Pan 86, *init.* *the v of animosities*, vivida odia, Tac A 15, 49. **III.** *Violence offered to chastity* vis v. *offered to a sister*, v. allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679 · cf Cic Mil 4, 9 *to suffer v*, v. pati, Ov. M 4, 233 · *to offer v. to one*, v afferre alicui, Liv 38, 24, *post init* (v also RAPE, II. TO RAVISH, II).

**violent:** **1.** vĕhĕmens, entis (*opp* lenis, placidus of persons and things) *a v ram*, v imber, Lucr 6, 516 (v also HEAVY, VIII) *a v blow*, v ictus, ib. 310 Join Fig v. aceique, Cic. Caecin 10, 28: homo v. et violentus, id. Phil. 5, 7, 19 (v. also FIERY, II.) · *a v. kind of speech*, genus orationis v. atque atrox, id de Or. 2, 49, 200 *a v decree of the senate*, v. et grave senatus consultum, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: v. also VEHEMENT. **2.** vĭŏlentus (stronger than preced) *most v storms*, violentissimae tempestates, id Clu 49, 138 (cf. violentior furus, Virg G 2, 107) Fig. *a v nature*, v ingenium, Liv 1, 46, *med* · *v rule*, v imperium, id 45, 12, *med* : *v remedies*, v medicamina, Cic Pis 6, 13 (but *al* violenta, Nobbe) [cf iratae medicamina *fortunae* praebere, Ov A A. 2, 489].

**3.** vĭŏlens, entis (poet for preced but violentus much more usual) Hor.: Pers. **4.** fūrĭōsus, fūrĭbundus, etc · v. FURIOUS **5.** impŏtens, entis (*incapable of self-control*) *a most v fellow*, homo impotentissimus, Cic Phil 5, 16, 42 Join *victory makes them more v.*, victoria eos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, id Fam 4, 9, 3 (cf ferox atque i mulier, Suet Ner 28). *most v rule*, impotentissimus dominatus, Cic Fam 10, 27, 1. *joyed to a much more v. frenzy*, in multo impotentiorem rabiem accensi, Liv 29, 9, *med* Also with *gen*: *v. in anger*, i. irae, ib. *post med* cf. i. amoris, Tac H 4, 44 Rarely of things: *e. g.*, i Aquilo, Hor Od. 3, 30, 3.

**6.** ācer, cris, cre *a v engagement*, a proelium (v SMART, *adj*, II.): *v grief*, a luctus, Luci (v also POIGNANT): cf a dolor, Virg. Aen 7, 291. *a very v wife*, uxor acerrima, Pl. Mer 4, 4, 56 *v masters*, domini a, Lucr 6, 63 (61). **7.** effrēnātus v Smith's Lat Dict. s v., and art. UNBRIDLED. **8.** atrox, saevus, etc. v. FIERCE, CRUEL, and Smith's Lat. Dict s.vv. **9.** grāvis v. FORMIDABLE. **10.** īrācundus, etc: v PASSIONATE (II), HASTY **11.** răpidus, etc.. v. RAPID, SWIFT. **12.** praeceps v RUSHING (*adj*) Miscell: *to become v* (= *to gain force*), crebrescere, increbrescere, gliscere (v Smith's Lat Dict. s vv.). *to be v* (lit and fig.), furere, saevire (v. TO RAGE, I., II) *to use v. means*, expr by vis with *verb* (v. VIOLENCE, II) *v passions*, libidines importunissimae, Cic Verr. 4, 50, 111 *v. animosities*, vivida odia, Tac A 15, 49 (cf odium magnum s acerbum, Cic *pass*) *has most v acts*, quae impotentissime fecit, Sen Ben 4, 17, *med* *to have a v longing*, flagrare cupiditate, Cic *pass* *to have a v hatred*, odio flagrare, id de Or. 2, 45, 190 *to fly into a v passion*, exardescere iracundia et stomacho, id Verr 2, 20, 48 (v PASSION, IV) *the more v storms are, the shorter they last*, procellae quanto plus habent virium, tanto minus temporis, Sen (Quich.) *a v death*, nex (v. DEATH, 3: cf. funus [poet.], letum v. Smith's Lat Dict. s vv) *to die a v death*, neci occumbere, Ov. M 15, 499: (also expr. by *pass.* of *verbs* under TO KILL) *to lay v. hands on oneself*, vim suae vitae inferre, Vell. 2, 45, *ad fin* (cf sibi manus afferre, Planc in Cic Fam 10, 23, 4 v also SUICIDE [to commit]). *a v attack*, vis (v. ASSAULT, *subs* 1, II), impetus (v ATTACK, *subs*) · *a v pain*, morbus doloris, Cic Tusc 4, 7, 15. *v attacks of pain*, faces dolorum, id Off. 2, 10, 37 · *he suffers from v pains in the limbs*, vehementer ejus artus laborant, based on Cic Tusc. 2, 25, 61 (cf. magnos articulorum [*joints*] dolores habere, id Att 1, 5, 9): *a v. attack of gout*, impetus podagrae, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 41 *the pains become v.*, dolores accrescunt, cf Nep Att 21, *med.*: *the disease becoming v*, ingravescens morbus, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16 *to make a cough v*, exasperare tussim, Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 97 (cf. exulcerare dolorem, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, *init*) *to have a very v. fever*, febre ardentissima premi, id 7, 1, *med*: *a v. construction on words* (or *interpretation*), perh. *interpretatio dura · *s contorta: *to put a v construction on words*, *verba dure interpretari (Georg.).

**violently:** **1.** vĭŏlenter: *with waves v driven back on the shore*, tetortis litore v undis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 14: *dogs attack v. one who comes near*, v. invadunt appropinquantem (canes), Col.

7, 12, 7 *the trial conducted roughly and v*, quaestio exercita aspere v.que, Sall J 40, *ad fin* **2** vĕhĕmenter *to behave v*, v. se agere, Cic Phil. 8, 5, 16 *v angry*, v. irata, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 64 *to harass one very v*, insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic Am. 16, 57 *to fight very v.*, vehementissime contendere, Caes B C 3, 17, *fin.* v also FURIOUSLY, VEHEMENTLY **3.** vi s. per vim *to proceed v.*, vi grassari, Liv. *to wrest v*, per vim extorquere, id. Cf. impetu: *to rush v*, i ferri, Plin 10, 23, 32, § 63 *to strike one v*, i. aliquem percellere, Cic Dom 40, 106 **4.** ācrĭter v STRONGLY (II, 4) **5.** grăvĭter v GRIEVOUSLY, SERIOUSLY. **6** contentē v. VEHEMENTLY **7.** fērōcĭter *after many v expressed opinions*, multis f dictis sententiis, Liv 2, 55, *fin.* v also FIERCELY **8.** ardenter, ăvīdē, cupīdē, etc.. v. ARDENTLY, EAGERLY. Phr.. *to pursue v* (may sometimes be expr by), *comps.* of sector (v TO PURSUE, II, 2) *v. to outrage a girl*, (puellae) indigne per vim vitium offerre, cf. Ter Ad 3, 2, 10 *to be v in love*, v TO SMITE (II), PASSIONATELY.

**violet** (*subs*) **I.** *The flower*: **1.** viŏla (under which term the Romans designated other flowers v Smith's Lat Dict s v) *Viola odorata*, Linn *dark v.s*, nigrae (*a. e.* purpureae) v, Virg E 10, 39: *pale-coloured v.s*, pallentes v., ib 2, 47 cf Plin 21, 6, 14, § 27 *to smell of the v*, *violam olere (Georg) **2** ion, ii, *n* (= ἴον) cf. Plin 1b (solaeque [purpureae violae] Graeco nomine a ceteris discernuntur, appellatae ia) Phi.: *a bed* (or *bank*) *of v.s*, violarium, Varr R. R 1, 35, 1 Virg. G 4, 32: Hor. Ov. (And even viola, simply, in this sense: *to make a v-bed*, v facere, Col. Arb 30.) **II.** *The colour*. viŏla. *the paleness of love's tinged with v*, tinctus viola pallor amantium, Hor Od. 3, 10, 14: cf. Ov M. 10, 190 *a dyer of v*, violarius, Pl. Aul 3, 5, 36

**violet** (*adj*) **1.** viŏlāceus (*violet-coloured*) *a v-purple*, v purpura, Nep. in Plin 9, 39, 63, § 136 *a v-gem*, v (gemma), id 37, 10, 61, § 170 **2.** ianthĭnus (= ἰάνθινος like preced) *v-colour*, i. color, id. 21, 8, 22, § 45: *a v-dress*, i. vestis, id 21, 6, 14, § 27. Also as *subs.*: *v-garments*, ianthina, orum, Mart. 2, 39. **3.** viŏlārius, e (*pertaining to violets*) · *v-day*, v dies (the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses, etc.), Insci.

**violin**: no exact equivalent for the sake of distinctness. *viŏlīna (quae dicitur), must be used (Georg.). *giga, M L *to play (well) on the v*, * violina (scite) canere (Georg)

**violinist**: *viŏlīnista (on the analogy of citharista, κιθαριστής), Georg.

**violoncello**: *viŏlīna ampla (Georg) v also BASS-VIOL.

**viper**: **1.** vīpĕra (*Coluber Berus, and Coluber aspis, Linn) *a small v. kills a huge bull with its bite*, parva necat morsu spatiosum v taurum, Ov R. Am. 421 *v's young*, (viperae) catuli, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 170 Prov (1) *to nourish a v in one's bosom*, v nutricare sub ala, Petr 77 *ad init* (11) *there's a v in the bush* (or a hidden danger), v est in vepreculа, Pompon in Non 231 13 (cf "latet anguis in herba," Virg. E. 3, 93) Fig as a term of reproach for a *dangerous* person *v*, vipera! Juv. 6, 641 (cf. Flor 4, 12, 37) *those poisonous and deadly v.s*, v. illae venenatae ac pestiferae, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 24, 50 (cf homines qui omne serpentum genus dolo superant, based on Val Max 7, 6, *extr.*), or may be expr. by, scelesti homines

**2.** aspis, ĭdis, *f* (= ἀσπις, *the asp*), Cic Phin.: *Coluber, Linn **3.** excĕtra (perh. corrupted from ἔχιδνα only used fig. as a reproach) Liv. 39, 11, *init.* · Pl. Cas 3, 5, 22 id Ps. 1, 2, 82. Phr. . *v.'s flesh*, vipereae carnes, Ov. M. 2, 769 (cf. viperinae carnes, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27) *v.'s bite*, viperinus morsus, poet. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94 *a herb good against a v's bite*, herba viperalis, App. Herb. 89 *v.'s fangs*, viperei dentes, cf Ov. M 4, 573 *v.'s poison* (or *venom*), vipereum venenum, Lucan 9, 635 (cf. fel vipereum, Ov. Tr 5, 7, 16) *v's* (i e *poisonous*) *breath*, vipĕrea anima, Virg. Aen. 7, 351 *v.'s blood*, vipĕrinus sanguis, Hor Od. 1, 8, 9.

**viperous** (only used fig. *venomous, malignant*: cf "This *viperous* slander," Shakesp) Phr *a v tongue*, virus linguae, Sil 11, 560 (557) cf lingua suffusa veneno, Ov M 2, 777

**virago**: **I.** *A female warrior* (cf Pope "To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries") vīrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* v Smith's Lat Dict s. v **II.** *A vixen*. q v

**Virgilian**. Virgĭlĭānus Plin. Quint.

**virgin** (*subs*) **1.** virgo, ĭnis, *f* *he ordered Sabine v.s to be carried off*, Sabinas v rapi jussit, Cic Rep 2, 7, 12 *a Vestal v*, Vestalis v, ib 2, 14, 26 *grown up v.s*, grandes v, Mart 3, 58, 40 (cf adulta v., Hor Od 3, 2, 8) *The Virgin Mary*, *Virgo, Hier Also (of the constellation), Virgo, Arat in Cic N D 2, 42, 110 **2.** innupta puella cf Virg. G 4, 476. Also innupta *absol*, Cat 62 (64), 78 Phr *to be a v*, virum nor habere, cf Cic Veir. 1, 25, 64 *as far as I am concerned, she is a v*, a me pudica est, Pl Curc 1, 1, 51 *to remain a v*, thalami expertem vitam degere, Virg Aen 4, 550 *I remain a v.*, innuba permaneo, Ov. M 14, 141: *to act* (or *play*) *the v*, virginari, Tert *a v's funeral pile*, virgineа favilla, Ov, M. 13, 697 cf virgineum gymnasium [i e of the *Spartan virgins*], Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13). 2 The foll epithets occur: intacta, Virg intemerata, id. integra, Cic · innupta, Virg. innuba, Ov.: nuptiarum expers, Hor

**virgin** (*adj.*) · **1.** virgo (used in apposition) *a v.-daughter*, v filia, Cic. Rep 2, 37, 63 *the v-goddess* (i. e. Diana), v dea, Ov. M. 12, 28 *v-soil*, terra v, Plin 31, 3, 15, § 52 **2.** virginālis, e *v.-modesty*, v. verecundia, Cic. v MAIDENLY (I) *a v-cat* (i e, *v-stealer*), v feles, Pl. Rud 3, 4, 43. **3.** virgĭneus (poet). Ov. Hor v Smith's Lat Dict. s. v. **4.** virgĭnārius (only in Plaut) *a v-cat* (i. e, *v-stealer*), v feles, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 14 Cf virginisvendonides (*a v-seller*), id 4, 6, 20. See also foll artt

—— **-copper**: aes rude, cf Plin 33, 3, 13, § 43 Simly., rudis may be used with other metals

—— **-earth** or **soil**: terra virgo, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52 (cf rudis campus. Virg G 2, 211 rudis terra, Varr R. R. 44, *ad med.*. lastro intacta tellus, Ov. M. 1, 101).

—— **-forest**: Phr. *v.s*, silvae saltusque intacti, Virg G. 3, 40 cf Hercyniae silvae roborum vastitas intacta aevis, Plin 16, 2, 2, § 6.

—— **-gold**: aurum ăpȳron (= *ἄπυρον, without fire*), cf Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66 (who also uses aurum *absol.*, in this sense, cf id 33, 3, 19, § 58)

—— **-honey**, perh. *flos mellis (on the analogy of flos olei v. VIRGIN-OIL) mel optimi saporis, Col 9, 14.

—— **-oil** (*the first oil expressed from the olives*) flos ŏlei cf quod post molam primum est, flos (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23

—— **-soil**: v. VIRGIN-EARTH

—— **-sulphur**: **1.** vivum sulphur (sulf-) · Plin 19, 1, 4, § 19. **2.** ăpȳron (=*ἄπυρον*) sulphur (*prepared without fire*) vivum, quod Graeci *apyron* vocant, id. 35, 15, 50, § 175.

**virginity**: **1.** virgĭnĭtas *to violate one's v*, v. violare, Cic. N D. 3, 23, 59 (v. also TO RAVISH) *in return for ravishing her v*, eiepta pro v, Virg. Aen. 12, 140: *chaste v.*, impolluta v, Tac. A. 14, 35 (cf. illibata v, Val. Max 6, 1, 4) · *perpetual v.*, perpetua v., Liv. 1, 3, *extr* (*Camilla chastely preserves a love of v.*, C. virginitatis amorem intemerata colit, Virg Aen. 11, 583 **2.** flos castus *when a virgin has lost her v by defilement of body*, (virgo) quum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62 (62), 46

**virile**: v MASCULINE

**virility**: v MANHOOD (II)

**virtual** · no exact equivalent expr. by periphr. e g, quod re vera *s* reipsa est, etc (v REALITY) · quod idem valet (R and A)

**virtually**: re vera, reipsa (v REALITY) *this is v. the same case as the other*, hoc re vera nihil omnino differt ab illo. Phi *he now achieves actually says this, it is true, but v so*, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed *quae* dicit *idem* valent (R and A)

**virtue** · **I.** As a gen term, *moral* perfection (as a *disposition, principle*, or *practice*) **1.** virtus, ūtis, *f* . *v. is a consistent and harmonious frame of mind, making those praiseworthy in whom it exists*, v. est affectio animi constans convenientisque laudabiles efficiens eos in quibus est, Cic Tusc 4, 15, 34: *v itself may be defined most concisely as right reason*, ipsa v. brevissime recta ratio dici potest, ib cf id Leg 1, 16, 45. *good men hate to sin, from love of v*, boni oderunt peccare virtutis amore, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 52 *a religious regard for v*, superstitio (virtutis), Sen. Ep 95, 35 *all who possess v are happy*, omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt, Cic. Tusc 5, 13, 39 *v is very active*, v. actuosa est, id N. D. 1, 40, 110 *the special quality* (or *force*) *of v*, vis virtutis, id Fam 9, 16, 5 *the perfection of v*, (Join), perfecta cumulataque v., id. Sest 40, 86 · (*endowed*) *with these qualities of v. and vice*, cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiorum, Liv 21, 4 *orator*. (cf. bonae animi indoles, Gell 19, 12, *ad med*) *a pattern of v*, documentum virtutis, Cic Rab Post 10, 27 · *v. overthrown* (Join), afflicta et prostrata v., id de Or 2 52, 211 *a man of extraordinary v*, vir singulari v praeditus, id. Dom. 39, 15 (cf v. eximia, egregia, excellens, etc v. Nizol Lex in Cic. s v. virtus): *to have v*, virtute m habere, Cic *pass.* (cf virtute praeditum esse, based on id, v. *supp*) *to practise v*, v colere, id Arch 7, 16 *to strive after* v, virtuti studere, id Fin 4, 24, 65 *teachers of v.*, virtutis magistri, id. Mur 31, 65 (but aretalogos, = ἀρεταλόγος, is *a babbler about v, a boaster*, gen of a Cynic or Stoic Suet Juv.). *to abandon the path of v*, viam virtutis deserere, Hor. Od 3, 24, 44 perh. too, for prose, via virtutis may serve, based on Cic Leg 1, 6, 18 (Justitiae vias) **2.** hŏnestas, ātis, *f*, (*honourableness of character*) · *one pair is left to fight it out, pleasure and v.* (metaph. from gladiators), unum par quod depugnet reliquum est, voluptas cum h, Cic. Acad 2, 46, 140 *to covet v for its own sake*, h propter se expetere, id Off. 1, 2, 6 · v. also HONOUR (*subs.*, V). **3.** hŏnestum, rectum (*neut. adjj.* used as *subss* in sense like preced.): *v, that which is cultivated by those who would be esteemed good men*, h, quod colitur ab iis, qui bonos se viros haberi volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17 cf honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, id Fin. 5, 23, 66 (cf rectum est quod cum virtute et officio fit, Auct Her. 3, 2, 3). Join: r honestumque, Cic. Acad 1, 6, 23. **4.** prōbĭtas, ātis, *f.*: *tried v*, p. spectata, Tac. A. 13, 12. Join *a light of v.* (of a man), lumen p et virtutis, Cic. Am 8, 27 v INTEGRITY **5.** innŏcentia, integritas · v INTEGRITY, UPRIGHTNESS. **6.** sanctĭmōnia, sanctitas v. PURITY (5) Phr. *to allure one to v*, aliquem ad recte faciendum allicere, Cic Phil 2, 45, 115 *in the whole of life not to swerve from v.*, (lit. *an upright conscience*) *a hair's breadth* (lit *finger's breadth*), in omni vita a recta conscientia transversum unguem non discedere, id. Att 13, 20, 4 *to turn oneself to v.* (i. e. *to reform oneself*), ad bonam frugem se recipere, id. Coel 12, 28 (v Smith's Lat. Dict s. v. frux, II., 3) *the language of v.*, proba oratio (i. e sermo probitatis et honestatis plenus, Forcell.), but *al* probi

oratio (Nobbe), Cic. Or 22, 74 **II.** *A particular moral excellence* virtus, ūtis, *f* *all v.s are equal*, omnes v. sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic de Or 3, 14, 55 *to have all the v.s*, omnes habere v, id Off 2, 10, 35 *the cardinal v.s*, virtutes eae quae quasi fontes universae honestatis sunt (v CARDINAL, *adj*) *adorned with these v.s, self-control, temperance, justice*, virtutibus his ornatus, modestia, temperantia, justitia, Cic Off 1, 15, 46 cf. virtutes continentiae, justitiae, fidei, id Mur 10, 23 *a portrait of the v.s*, virtutum effigies, id Arch 12, 30 *he shone out in v.s*, virtutibus eluxit Nep Pausan 1, *init* Prov · *to make a v. of necessity*, facere de necessitate virtutem, Hier in Ruf 3, *n* 2 cf quae casus obtulerat in sapientiam vertere, Tac A 1, 28, *med* *laudem virtutis in necessitati dare (R and A) **III.** *Chastity*, q v. pūdīcitia [*For to rob a woman of her v.*, v TO DISHONOUR, RAVISH] **IV.** Of animals and things, *excellence, worth* 1. vīrus, ūtis, *f* *the v* (or *excellence of a thing, a horse*, v. airborn, equi, Cic Leg 1, 16, 45 *the v* (or *strength*) *of wine*, v Bacchi, Prop 3, 17 (4, 16), 20 2. bōnitās v GOODNESS. 3. laus, laudis, *f* *fidelity is the v of a dog*, *summa laus canis in fide cernitur (R. and A.)

**V.** *Power, efficacy*, esp in medicine 1. vis, virtus v EFFICACY Join. (herbarum) vis et effectus, Cic. Div 2, 20, 47 2. pōtestas (in *plur*) Join (herbarum) potestates visque, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 9 cf p herbarum, Virg. Aen 12, 396 3. facultas (in *plur*.. rare in this sense). *since all medicines have their special v.s*, cum omnia medicamenta proprias facultates habeant, Cels 5, praef., *ad fin* 4. pōtentia p herbarum, Ov M. 1, 522 · Plin. v Smith's Lat Dict s v. 5. expr. by *adj* sālūtāris, efficax e g, *the decoction has v. for tooth-ache*, ad dentium dolorem decoctum eorum salutare est, Plin 24, 9, 42, § 71 v GOOD (*adj*, II). 6. expr by *verb* · facere, prōdesse. e g, *to have v for dysury*, facere ad difficultatem urinae, id 22, 18, 21, § 46 Cf also posse, Cic Div 1, 10, 16 pollere, Plin 24, 19, 110, § 171 (v. also Forcell s v) valere, Plin Cels (v. Forcell s v) Fig. expr by posse, vālēre e g, *philosophy has not the same v with all minds*, (philosophia) non idem potest apud omnes, Cic (v also INFLUENCE, *subs*, 1). Special Phr. *by (or in) v of* : expr by (1) an *abl.* simply *to prevail by v of authority*, auctoritate praevalere, Suet Galb. 19 *by v of which command*, quo imperio, Nep Milt 7, *init.* cf foederibus vetustis juncta Pumicates Romanae, Liv 9, 19, *post med* (2) ex or e (with *abl*. *in accordance with*) *by v of the law*, ex lege, Cic cf ex foedere, Liv (3.) per *by v of the stipulations*, per conditiones, Sall. J 61, *extr*. (4) pro: *by v. of your practical wisdom*, pro tua prudentia, Cic. Fam 4, 10, 2 cf. pro jure amicitiae nostrae a te peto, id. Att 10, 8 (b) v. also ACCOUNT (*subs*., III).

**virtuoso:** rerum antiquarum studiosus, based on Cic. Verr 4, 7, 13: cf *rerum artificiosarum (*works of art*) studiosus (Georg) *artium amator (id). *artium elegantiorum studiosus: v also ANTIQUARIAN, CONNOISSEUR

**virtuous:** **I.** *Showing moral excellence* 1. virtūte praeditus Cic Dom. 15, 39 (cf modestia praeditus, ib. 42, 110). Also, virtutibus ornatus, id Off 1, 15, 46 (cf. id Verr 1, 48, 127) Also, virtutis compotes, id Tusc 5, 13, 39. Phr. · *to be v.*, virtutem habere, Cic. *pass.*: virtute praeditum esse, cf. *supr.* · *to be very v*, virtute plurimum praestare, Cic. Planc. 25, 60 *to be so v. that, etc.*, tanta virtute esse ut, etc., id. Font. 13, 39 2. honestus *a most v life*, vita honestissima, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48. v. HONOURABLE (III). 3. rectus. *v. dispositions*, i. ingenia, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, *med*, (cf 1. consilia, Liv. 1, 27, *init.*: r. conscientia, Cic. Att 13, 20, 4). Join · *that which is v.*, quod r, honestum, et cum virtute est, id Parad. 1, 1, 9 4. bōnus *the mark of the v man is to act virtuously*, boni est honeste facere, Quint 5, 10, 64 · v GOOD (*adj*, 1, 1, f.) 5. prōbus *a v son*, p filius, Cic Verr 3, 69, 161 v UPRIGHT 6. frūgi (strictly *dat.* of frux, but used as *adj*) *a v life*, frugi severaque vita, Cic fil. ap. Cic Fam 16, 21, 4 v also HONEST 7 sanctus, pius v. MORAL (*adj*, II), PIOUS 8 integer v BLAMELESS Join *of a v life*, integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1 Phr *v. actions*, actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic Fin 5, 21, 58 *any v. action*, siquid recte fit, id Parad. 1, 9 *to have led a thoroughly v. life*, virtutis perfectae perfecto functum esse munere, id. Tusc 1, 45, 109 **II.** *Chaste* 1. castus, pūdicus. v CHASTE 2. prōbus *who is reported by the citizens to be v*, quam cives rumficant probam, Pl Amph 2, 2, 46 Join *a v woman*, p et modesta mulier, Ter Ad 5, 8, 7 cf. p et verecundus, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14 3. hōnestus *a v. sister*, h soror, Hor S 2, 3, 58

4. integer *to preserve children and wives v from one's wantonness*, liberos conjugesque integras ab alicujus petulantia conservare, Cic. Verr. Act 1, 5, 14 Cf *bona* mulier, Pl. Merc 3, 1, 16

**virtuously:** 1. cum virtute *to live v*, cum v vivere, Cic Fin. 3, 8, 29 2. hōnestē *to live happily and v*, beate et h vivere, id Rep 4, 3, 3 v also VIRTUOUS (I, 4) 3. sanctē · *to behave most v*, se sanctissime gerere, id Q Fr 1, 2, 4, 13 v. PIOUSLY v. also CONSCIENTIOUSLY, CHASTELY. Or expr. by *adj*.: e. g., *to have lived v*, vixisse probos, Hor (Quich)

**virulence:** **I.** Lit: 1. vis (*strength*), with some qualifying word *the v of poison*, v. veneni, Cic Coel 24, 58 *they are compelled by the v. of disease*, v morbi coguntur, Plin Ep 7, 19, 2. v VIOLENCE 2. vīrus, *n* v VENOM **II.** Fig 1 vīrus, *n* Cic Am 23, 87 2. vēnēnum pus atque v, Hor S 1, 7, 1 v. VENOM. 3. ācerbitas: v BITTERNESS

**virulent** · **I** Lit 1. vīrulentus Gell v VENOMOUS 2 gravis, e (of disease, *severe*) *suffering from v disease*, morbo gravi aeger, Cic Cat 1, 13, 31 v. SEVERE, DANGEROUS. **II.** Fig ācerbus v VENOMOUS, BITTER

**virulently:** Fig ācerbē, aspērē v. BITTERLY, MALIGNANTLY.

**virus:** virus, *n* : v POISON, VENOM.

**visage:** os, ōris, *n* v. FACE, COUNTENANCE.

**viscera:** 1. viscus, ĕris, *n* (usu in *plur* prop *the upper internal organs*, heart, liver, etc, but often used gen) Cels. praef *med* id. 4, 11 Lucr. Quint 2. exta, *n plur*. (*the upper organs*) *the upper v are divided from the lower*, e ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur, Plin 11, 37, 77 v. ENTRAILS 3. intestīnum (usu in *plur the lower intestines, bowels*) · Cic. N D. 2, 55, 137. 4. interāneum (*a lower intestine*) Plin. 32, 9, 33 in *plur*, id 30, 7, 20 v. BOWELS. 5. ĭlia (in *plur*) · Hor. Juv.

**viscid:** 1. viscīdus: Theod Prisc. 2. viscōsus. Pall: Prud.

3. lentus *more v. than bitumine or pitch*, visco et pice lentius, Virg G 4, 41. 4. tēnax, ācis. *they hang them v combs*, t suspendunt ceras, Virg. G 4, 161 v STICKY, TENACIOUS

**viscidity:** lentor, ōris *the v. of pitch*, l picis, Plin. 6, 11, 22.

**viscose:** viscōsus v VISCID

**viscosity:** lentor, ōris · v VISCIDITY

**visibility:** vīsibilitas (late) Tert: Fulg. Better expr. by *adj*.. v. foll. art.

**visible:** **I.** *Perceivable by the eye*: 1. vīsibilis, e (late). App.: Prud 2. aspectābilis, e *corporeal and v.*, corporeum et a, Cic. Tim 4 3. conspicuus (*strikingly v.*) *the v. line of the barbarian army*, c. barbarorum acies, Tac H 4, 29 Ov Hor Phr. *this v world*, haec omnia quae videmus, Cic Cat 3, 9, 21, hic quem commune mundus, id Tim 2, omnia quae communi, id Fin 1, 6, 17 *the first beginnings of things are not v.*, nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, Lucr 1, 269 *the heaven is v.*, coelum ita aptum est ut sub aspectum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5 · *to become v*, cadere in conspectum, id Tusc 1, 22, 50 *when only the rear was v*, quum jam extremi essent in prospectu, Caes B G 5, 10 v SIGHT *the stars become v in the morning*, stella matutinis temporibus se aperit, Cic N D 2, 20, 52 cf. Virg Aen 3, 206 *Metellus is v with his army*, Metellus cum exercitu conspicitur, Sall 7, 49 v TO APPEAR, SEE, CONSPICUOUS. *To render v*, subjucere oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139 v TO SHOW, DISCOVER **II.** *Noticeable, striking* mānifestus v. CLEAR, EVIDENT, etc.

**visibly:** **I.** *Perceivably by the eye*. Phr. with *adj*, oculi, etc · v. **II.** *Noticeably* mānifeste, ēvidenter v CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY, etc

**vision:** **I** *The faculty or act of seeing* 1. vīsus, ūs Cic ap Plin. 7, 2, 2 Ov. Quint v. SIGHT. 2. vīsio App. 3 aspectus, ūs (*looking*, also *the sense of sight*). *they lose all power of v*, a omnino amittunt, Cic Tusc 1, 30, 73 v SIGHT 4. conspectus, ūs (*looking, view*): *as far as v. extended*, quo longissime c oculi ferebant, Liv 1, 18 v SIGHT, VIEW 5. prospectus, ūs (poet) *my v scans the sea*, aequora prospectu metior, Ov. H. 10, 28. 6. obtūtus, ūs v SIGHT. Phr with oculi v GAZE, EYE **II.** *A thing seen, apparition* 1. vīsus, ūs *nightly v.s*, nocturni v, Liv 8, 6, *terrified by the unexpected v*, inopino territa visu, Ov M 4, 232 2. vīsum *v.s in dreams*, v somniorum, Cic Tusc 1, 41, 97 *tell me what the v portends*, dic age, visa quid ista ferant, Ov Am. 3, 5, 32 3. vīsio · *an external v*, externa et adventicia v, Cic Div 2, 58, 120.

4. species (*appearance*) *the same v of a man is said to have appeared to both consuls*, utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa vis, Liv 8, 6 nocturnae s, id 20, 19 5. imāgo, inis (*a shade, phantom*) *why dost thou delude thy son with empty v.s?* quid natum falsis ludis i? Virg Aen 1, 408 Tib 3, 4, 56

6. simūlacrum (*a shade, phantom*) *empty v.s of sleep*, s inania somni, Ov H 9, 39 v SHADE 7. somnium v. DREAM **III.** Fig *A creation of the imagination*: 1. somnium *v.s of madmen*, delirantium s, Cic N. D 1, 16, 42 v DREAM 2. imāgo (*semblance*, as opp to substance). *a mere outline and v of glory*, adumbrata i gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 v SHADOW, SEMBLANCE

**visionary** (*subs*) perh somnians *extravagances of v.s*, portenta somnian-tium, Cic N D 1, 8, 18 v. ENTHUSIAST.

**visionary** (*adj*) **I.** Act. 1. perh. somnians v plec art 2. fānāticus. v ENTHUSIASTIC, MAD. **II.** Pass *existing only in the imagination* · 1. vānus · v VAIN, EMPTY. 2. fictus v. IMAGINARY.

**visit** (*subs*) 1 perh. sālūtātio (*paying a ceremonial call*) : *when their v is over*, ubi s. defluxit, Cic Fam 9, 20, 3. v CALL 2 *a longer visit* may be expr by mansio, commōrātio (*stay, staying*) · *that lovely scenery deserves a long v.*, amoenitas illa commorationis est, Cic Fam. 6, 19, 1 v STAY Phr · *those to whom he pays the longest v*, apud quos ille diutissime commoratur Cic Man 5, 13, *fin*. *to beg him to put off his v*, orare ut visendi curam differret, Tac. A. 14, 6 *I paid a pleasant v. to your suburban villa*, fui libenter in tua suburbana villa, Cat. 44, 6 *we all look forward to your v with pleasure* carus omnibus exspectatusque venies Cic Fam 16, 7 v. foll. art.

**visit** (*v.*): **I.** *To go to see*. 1

vīso, si, sum, 3 *I settled to come and v. you,* constitui ad te venire ut te viserem, Cic Fam 9, 23 **2.** vīsito, 1 (iare) *when Carneades had v'd him,* quum visitasset eum Carneades, id Fin 5, 31, 94 **3.** invīso, si, sum, 3. *that you may v us,* ut nos 1, id Att 1, 20, 7, *fin* **4** intervīso, si, sum, 3 (*to v from time to time*) *you seldom v me,* nos minus 1, id Fam 7, 1, 5. **5.** sālūto, 1 (*to pay a ceremonial call*) · *Curtius came to v me,* Curtius venit salutandi causa, id Att 13, 9, 1 v. TO CALL **6.** convēnio, 4 *Balbus suffers such pain in his feet that he does not wish to be v'd,* Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur ut se convenīri nolit, id Fam 6, 19, 2 **7.** ādeo, 4 (*to approach,* of persons and things). *many have v'd me,* aliquot me a, Ter Andr 3, 3, 2 *to v the towns,* a municipia, Tac A 2, 39 Caes v TO APPROACH, ADDRESS **8.** ŏbeo, 4 (*to go over,* of places) *that you may v my villas,* ut nostras villas o possis, Cic Fam 7, 1, 5, *fin* **9.** circumeo, 4 *when Caecina v'd his estates,* quum Caecina e praedia, id Caecin 32, 94

**visit:** trĕquo, nō, 1 (*to resort to frequently*) *the talk of those who v my house,* sermones eorum qui f domum meam, id. Fam 5, 21, 1, *fin* . *less v'd districts,* loca minus f, Sall J 17 **11.** cēlebro, 1 (*to crowd, frequent*) *if they v. our house,* a quibus si domus nostra celebratur, Cic Mur 34, 70. **12.** ventīto, 1 (*to keep coming*): *many merchants v them,* multi ad eos mercatores v, Caes B G 4, 3: *she v'd his house with a larger retinue,* illa multo comitatu v. domum, Tac A 11, 12. **13.** pĕrambŭlo, 1 (*to walk through*): Hor esp of a physician *v ing* his patients, Sen Ben. 6, 16. **14.** cŏlo, ui, ultum, 3 (poet) v. TO HAUNT *Much v'd* (of places): frĕquens, cēlĕber: v. CROWDED, FREQUENTED. **II.** Esp: *to visit for inspection, etc* · **1.** invīso, si, sum, 3 (of divine supervision = ἐποπτεύω): *to v cities,* urbes 1, Virg G 1, 25. **2.** circumeo, 4 (more gen *to visit* for purposes of *canvassing,* etc) *v ing all their winter quarters,* circumitis omnibus hibernis, Caes. B G 5, 2. **3.** scrūtor, 1, rĕcenseo, 2 v. TO INSPECT, EXAMINE.

**III.** Esp · *to visit judicially* **1.** ānĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3. Cic. **2.** vindĭco, 1 v. TO PUNISH Phr *he brought Caesar not to v. his brother's fault with heavy punishment,* Caesarem obsecrate coepit ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, *until my rashness is v'd on my head,* maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1

**visitant:** perh. hospes, ĭtis v VISITOR

**visitation:** **I.** *Visit for inspection, etc.* **1.** perh scrūtātio (*examination*) · Sen **2.** perh rĕcensio (*reviewing, registering*), Cic Mil 27, 73. **3.** may be expr by census, ūs (*the registering and rating of Roman citizens:* v Smith's Ant) *in holding a v,* in c. habendo, Cic Veri 2, 53, 131 *a v. was held,* c. actus, Liv. 3, 22 v EXAMINATION, INSPECTION **II.** *Judicial visitation, punishment:* ānĭmadversio. v. PUNISHMENT.

**visitor:** **I.** *A caller, guest:* **1.** sālūtātor *m*, ātrix, *f* · (*one who pays a ceremonial call*) · Q Cic. Pet Cons. 9, 34. *the crowd of v s,* turba salutatrix, Juv 5, 21 **2.** sālūtans · *they rival one another in their crowds of v s,* immensis salutantium agminibus contendunt, Tac. H 2, 92 · *a tide of morning v s,* mane salutantium unda, Virg G. 2, 461 **3.** hospes, ĭtis (*a v. staying in the house, guest*) · v GUEST **4.** advĕna · v STRANGER *To receive v.s,* sālūto, 1 (rare) Cic Fam 9, 20, 3 Phr. *where he could amuse himself without troublesome v s,* ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58 **II.** *An inspector, etc.:* may perh. be expr. by censor, ōris v. INSPECTOR, COMMISSIONER.

**visitorial:** perh. censōrius *v. power,* c. auctoritas, Cic Clu 42, 117 (of *the censors*).

**visor:** **I.** bucculа (*the cheek-piece of a helmet* = παραγναθίς) *others polish their v s,* alii b tergere, Liv 44, 34 Juv. 10, 133 **II.** Fig perh spĕcies v. MASK

**vista:** perh prospectus, ūs v VIEW.

**visual:** Phr with visus, ūs, oculi, etc . v EYE, SIGHT

**vital:** **I** *Pertaining to life* vītālis, e *heat contains v force,* natura caloris in se habet vim v, Cic N D 2, 9, 24 : *thou breathest the v air,* auras v carpis, Virg Aen 1, 387 *The v principle,* anima v LIFE **II.** Fig *essential* Phr · *this is a v point,* id est maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic Vatin 4, 9 v. IMPORTANT, ESSENTIAL.

**vitality:** 1. vītālĭtas *v. remains in the heart,* v durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69 **2.** vis vītālis, Cic. N D. 2, 9, 24 spiritus v, ib 2 45, 117. **3.** vivācitas Plin Quint Col.

**vitally:** **I.** *With life* vītālĭter *v animated,* v animata, Lucr 5, 146 **II.** Fig *essentially* imprīmis v ESSENTIALLY, VERY. Phr *this is v important,* id est maximi momenti, Cic Vatin 4, 9

**vitals:** 1. vītālia, ium, *n. pl* Plin : Sen **2.** viscĕra, um, *n pl* v ENTRAILS, VISCERA.

**vitiate:** **I.** *To spoil, impair:* **1.** vĭtio, 1 (*to spoil, pollute*, also, of documents, *to falsify*) *a dreadful plague had v'd the air of Latium,* dira lues Latias v. auras, Ov M. 15, 626 **2.** corrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3 *they can v the morals of the community,* c mores civitatis possunt, Cic Leg 3, 14, 32 v. TO CORRUPT. **3.** dēpravo, 1 (*to pervert*) *nature is v'd by bad training,* natura depravata est mala disciplina, Cic Fin 2, 11, 33 Join corrupta ac depravata, id Mur 12, 27 **4.** ădultĕro, 1 *deceit v s one's judgment of what is true,* simulatio a. judicium veri, Cic Am 25, 92 **5.** sometimes interpŏlo, 1 v TO FALSIFY. Phr.: *I begin my dinner with no v'd appetite,* integram famem ad ovum affero, Cic Fam 9, 20, 1. **II.** *To render defective, invalidate.* **1.** rescindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 **2.** irrĭtum reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 v. TO IMPAIR, INVALIDATE

**vitiation:** **I** *Act or state of corruptum* dēprāvātio. v. CORRUPTION **II.** *Invalidation.* Phr with rescindo, irritum reddo, etc. · v. TO INVALIDATE

**vitreous:** vītreus (*of glass*) Juv. Mart. v GLASS, GLASSY. *v humour,* perh vitreus humor, after v. ios (i e *transparent*), Ov. Am 1, 6, 55

**vitrifaction:** Phr. with in vitrum excoquo, conveho v. foll art.

**vitrify:** **I.** Trans in vitrum converto, ti, sum, 3, excŏquo, xi, ctum, 3 *sand is v'd by an admixture of nation,* arenae admixto nitro in vitrum ex , Tac Hist 5, 7, *fin* **II.** Intrans. in vitrum convertor, excŏquor etc

**vitriol:** *vitriŏlum *blue v,* *v. caeruleum *green v.,* *v. viride, *oil of v,* *acidum vitrioli

**vitriolic:** *vitriŏlĭcus.

**vituperate:** **1.** vītŭpĕro, 1 *if any one were to wish to v philosophy in general,* si quis universam philosophiam v. velit, Cic. Tusc 2, 1, 4. **2.** reprĕhendo, di, sum, 3: v. TO BLAME, CENSURE, REPROACH

**vituperation:** 1. vītŭpĕrātio *to visit with general v,* communi v. reprehendere, Cic Verr. 5, 18, 46. *to incur v,* in v venire, ib 4, 7, 13. **2.** reprĕhensio v CENSURE, REPROACH

**vituperative:** sometimes mălĕdĭcus (*abusive*) v. REPROACHFUL

**vituperatively:** sometimes mălĕdĭcē (*abusively*) v. REPROACHFULLY.

**vituperator:** 1. vītŭpĕrātor, ōris *to put to silence envious v s,* invidos v confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5 **2.** reprĕhensor, ōris: v CENSURER.

**vivacious:** **I.** *Long-lived* vīvax, ācis (of persons and things): *the v. olive,* v. oliva, Virg G 2, 181 *v excellence,* virtus v expersque senectae, Ov Pont 4. 8, 47 **II.** Fig · *lively, active* **1.** perh vīvax *somewhat more v,* paullo vivacior (*high-spirited, quick*), Quint 2, 6, 3. **2.** vīvĭdus (*animated, vigorous*) *the v power of his mind,* v vis animi, Luci 1, 73: v VIGOROUS **3.** vīvātus *v powers of mind,* animi v. potestas, Lucr 3, 557. **4.** vĕgĕtus *a v mind,* v mens, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 41. Join v et vividus, Liv 6, 22 **5.** vĭgens (of the mind) Cic Fin. 2, 14, 45: v. VIGOROUS **6.** ălăcer v BRISK, ACTIVE **7.** ācer v KEEN, ARDENT. **8.** promptus (*ready*) *I am glad you are v,* te esse animo prompto ardent ad jocandum valde me juvat, Cic Q Fr. 2, 13, 1 v READY. **9.** hĭlăris, e (-us) v. CHEERFUL.

**vivaciously:** **1.** vīvācĭter (late): Fulg in *comp*, Prud **2.** ācriter: v BRISKLY, VIGOROUSLY.

**vivaciousness:** vīvācĭtas. v. foll art

**vivacity:** **I** *Tenaciousness of life* vīvācĭtas Plin Quint. Col. **II.** Fig *liveliness vigour* **1.** vīvācĭtas *v of mind,* v animi, Arnob 5, 157 **2.** ălacrĭtas (*cheerfulness, briskness*) · v BRISKNESS. **3.** vĭgor, ōris v VIGOUR, ENERGY. **4.** hĭlărĭtas · v. CHEERFULNESS

**vivarium:** vīvārium (*an inclosure for game, fish, etc.*) Plin Sen Juv

**vivid:** **1.** vīvĭdus *a v. representation of Mars,* v. Martis imago, Claud B Get 468 v signa (*life like*), Prop 2, 31, 8. *v oratory,* v. eloquentia, Tac A 13, 42. **2.** perh. vīvus of *life-like* representations, v. vultus, Virg Aen 6, 849 **3** ācer: v LIVELY, STRONG. Phr. *what we see makes a v. impression on our mind,* visa mentem acriter impellunt, Cic Acad 2, 20, 66: *to regard the case with most v interest,* causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari, id. Flacc. 11, 26 *to give one's hearers a v representation,* in rem praesentem ducere audientes, Quint 4, 2, 123: *most v likenesses,* imagines similitudinis indissimilitudinis, Plin 35, 10, 36 v STRIKING

**vividly:** **1.** vīvĭdē: in *comp*, Gell Amm **2.** ācriter: v KEENLY, STRONGLY

**vivification:** **1.** vīvĭfĭcātio : Tert. **2.** ānĭmātio: Tert.

**vivifier:** **1.** vīvĭficātor. Tert : Aug. **2.** ānĭmātor, ātrix, *f* · Tert.

**vivify:** **1.** ānĭmo, 1. *whatever this is it v s all things,* quidquid est hoc omnia a., Pac in Cic Div 1, 57, 131 *they could not v themselves,* se ipsa a non possent, Cic N D 1, 39, 110. **2.** vīvĭfico, 1 (late) Tert Prud v TO ANIMATE, ENDOW WITH LIFE, CREATE

**vivifying:** **1** vīvĭficus App. Amm. **2.** gĕnĭtālis, e *v elements,* g. corpora materiai, Lucr 2, 61 Plin **3.** gĕnĭtābilis, e Lucr. 1, 11 **4.** gĕnĭlis, e v PRODUCTIVE, LIFE GIVING, CREATIVE.

**viviparous:** vīvĭpărus *v. fish,* v. pisces, App Apol p 298.

**vixen:** **I.** *A she fox:* vulpes, *f* : *a v with young,* feta v, Hor. Od 3, 27, 4 **II.** *A quarrelsome woman.* **1.** mūlier jurgiōsa, Gell. **2.** may perh be expr. by cānis (cf Plaut Men. 5, 1, 14 non tu scis, mulier, Hecubam quapropter canem Graii esse praedicabant? quia omnia mala ingerebat quemquem adspexerat) v. QUARRELSOME

**vixenish:** **1.** jurgiōsus Gell. · v QUARRELSOME **2** mōrōsus v. ILL-TEMPERED.

**vocable:** vōcăbŭlum v WORD.

**vocabulary:** **I.** *A dictionary:* **1.** perh *vōcăbŭlorum, verborum index (index is a summary, list, syllabus, or index, Cic Att 4, 46, 1) . v DICTIONARY **2.** onomasticon (ὀνομαστικόν), prop a vocabulary arranged according to subjects. **II.** *Stock of words:* cōpia verborum, dicendi *our v is not sufficiently copious for everything to be called by a name of its own,* non ver-

bonum tanta copia est res ut omnes propriis vocabulis nominentur, Cic Caecin 18, 51. v COPIOUSNESS, FLUENCY

**vocal:** I. *Possessing voice* · **1.** vōcālis, e. *v. strings,* v chordae, Tib 2, 5, 3: (*Echo*) *v. nymph,* v. nympha, Ov. M. 3, 357 Plin. **2.** sōnōrus v. SOUNDING, ECHOING. II. *Uttered by the voice* Phr with vox, os, etc *the whole neighbourhood resounds with v and instrumental music,* cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat, Cic Rosc Am 46, 134.

**vocally,** voce, orē, verbis: v VOICE vōcāliter (late) Tert

**vocation:** I. *Call* **1.** vōcātio (*a citing, summons*) Varr **2.** vōcātus, ūs Cic · v CALL. II. *Calling:* officium, mūnus v CALLING

**vocative:** vōcātīvus *the v case,* v casus, Gell 14, 5

**vociferate:** **1.** vōcĭfĕror, 1 *to v openly,* v. palam, Cic Verr 4, 18, 39 *if I now chose to v this,* si hoc nunc v velim, ib. 2, 21, 52. **2.** vōcĭto, 1 Tac H. 2, 41. **3.** clāmo, 1: v. TO CRY, CALL.

**vociferation:** **1.** vōcĭfĕrātio *the v of Flavius,* Flavii v, Cic Verr. 5, 60, 156 · id Clu 10, 30 **2.** vōcĭfĕrātus, ūs Plin 10, 60, 79 **3.** clāmor ōris v CLAMOUR, SHOUT.

**vociferator:** **1.** vōcĭfĕrātor, ōris Tert **2.** clāmātor: v. CRIER, CALLER.

**vociferous:** Phr *they assailed the judices with v shouts,* clamoribus maximis judices conpuerunt, Coel. in Cic Fam 8, 2, 1 *the v applause of the mob,* acclamationes multitudinis, Liv. 31, 15 (in Cic acclamatio gives the idea of *disapprobation*) v LOUD, CLAMOROUS.

**vociferously** · magno clamore: maximis clamoribus v LOUDLY, CLAMOROUSLY

**vogue:** mos, mōris *he said that it was not in v with the Greeks,* negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic. Verr 1, 26, 66 v FASHION, CUSTOM

**voice** (*subs.*) · I. *Faculty or mode of utterance* · vox, vōcis, *f. not does thy v sound human,* nec v. hominem sonat, Virg. Aen 1, 328 *I advocated the Voconian law with a loud v,* legem Voconiam magna voce suasi, Cic de Sen 5, 14 *the quality of the v,* vocis figura, Auct Her 3, 11, 19 (v the passage for exp for *strength, etc* of v) *tone of v,* vocis genus, Cic de Or. 3, 58, 117 (v the whole passage v also id Or. 17, 57, *seq*) II. *Sound uttered* **1.** vox *a stag terrified by the v.s of the hunters,* cervus venantum vocibus conterritus, Phaedr 1, 12, 7 also of inanimate things. *the horn fills the shores with its v,* buccina litora v. replet Virg Aen 7, 519 **2.** sŏnus v. SOUND **3.** sŏnĭtus, ūs v SOUND **4.** sometimes cantus, ūs (of the v of birds or musical instruments). *the v.s of birds,* c. avium, Cic Div 1, 42, 94 v SONG *as soon as the v of the trumpets was heard,* simul ac tubarum est auditus c., Liv 25, 24 v. SOUND. III. *Opinion expressed, suffrage.* **1.** vox *universal agreement is the v. of nature,* omnium consensus naturae v est, Cic Tusc. 1, 15, 35. **2.** sententia: *Caecina determined in accordance with the v. of his friends,* placuit Caecinae de amicorum s., id Caecin. 7, 20 v. OPINION, VOTE. Phr · *Agricola was demanded as general with one v,* Agricola uno ore dux poscebatur, Tac Agr 41 *the general v. was for peace,* omnium consensu pax facta, Caes B G. 2, 29, *extr.* *he wins every v.,* omne tulit punctum (*vote, token of approbation*), Hor. A P 343

**voice** (*v*) · I. Trans praedīco, 1: v 10 PROCLAIM, UTTER, PUBLISH II. Intrans clāmo, 1 v TO CRY.

**voiceful:** vōcālis e · v VOCAL

**voiceless:** sine vōce, mūtus, ēlinguis · v SPEECHLESS, DUMB

**void** (*subs.*). I. ĭnāne (*empty space*): (also ĭnānītas, vācŭum) v. VACANCY (I). II. Fig lăcūna (*a gap, defect*): *they devoted themselves to filling up the v thus caused in their property,* dederunt operam ut illam lacunam familiaris explerent, Cic Verr. 2, 55, 138 v DEFICIENCY, WANT

**void** (*adj*): I. *Empty* văcuus, ĭnānis v EMPTY II. *Vacant,* of an office, etc văcuus · v VACANT III. Fig *Empty of, wanting:* **1.** văcuus with *abl, the mind in sleep is v of sensations and anxieties,* animus per somnum sensibus et curis v, Cic Div 2, 11 27: with *gen* poet with *prep* ab *v of hatred, affection, anger, and pity,* v ab odio, amicitia, ira atque misericordia, Sall C 51 **2.** ĭnānis, e *most v of counsel,* inanissima prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 12, 26 **3.** expers, pertis with *gen.. animals are v of reason and speech,* ferae sunt rationis atque orationis e, id. Off. 1, 16, 50, *fin.* · *strength v. of counsel,* vis consilii e, Hor. Od 3, 4, 65 with *abl. v of fear,* e metu, Plaut Asin. 1, 1, 31 Sall. **4.** ĭnops, ŏpis (*needy, destitute*): with *gen.: you had described a man v of refinement,* descripseras i quendam humanitatis, Cic de Or. 2, 10, 40 with *prep . was I so v of friends?* tam i ego eram ab amicis? id Dom 22, 58 v. DESTITUTE **5.** ēgēnus (*needing*) · *v of all hope,* e omnis spei, Tac A 1, 53 Virg with *abl* Tac **6.** ēgens v. WANTING **7.** stērĭlis, e (*barren, unproductive*) *the age is not so v of virtue,* non adeo virtutum s. seculum, Tac. H. 1, 3 Pers. v. BARREN **8** prīvātus *the nature of the gods is v of all pain,* divom natura est p dolore omni, Lucr. 1, 50. **9.** lĭbet (*free*) · *v of all fear,* omni l. metu, Liv. 7, 14 v FREE, EXEMPT. **10** pūrus (*undefiled*) *v of guilt,* sceleris p, Hor Od 1, 22. 1. Phr *that you may be v. of all suffering,* ut omni dolore careas, Cic Am 6, 22 · *to be v of anxiety and trouble,* cura vacare et negotio, id Leg 1, 3, 8 *that we may call him v of prudence,* ut illum mihi sensisse dicamus, id Rab Post 1, 1 *I should be v of feeling if I did not love you,* ferieus essem si te non amarem, id Fam 15, 21, 3 IV. *Wanting in effect, invalid* **1.** irritus (*invalid*) *he made the will v,* testamentum i fecit, Cic Phil 2, 42, 109 *let them be null and v,* irrita infectaque sunto, id Leg 2, 8, 21, *fin* **2.** sometimes vānus (*hollow, fruitless*) *wills which were null and v,* v et irrita testamenta, Suet Cal 38 v VAIN **3.** nullus (*of no account*): *so you think the laws null and v?* igitur tu leges n. putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 14 Phr . may be expr. by *gen,* etc, *of price to treat as null and v,* nihili pendĕre. v. VALUE *you have made v the acts of M Antonius and annulled his laws,* acta M Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic Phil 13, 3, 5 *to make v the existing laws by enacting new ones,* tollere veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or 1, 58, 247. v. TO ABROGATE, ANNUL, CANCEL.

**void** (*v*) I. *To make or leave empty* · văcuēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3; văcuo, 1: v TO EMPTY, VACATE Phr *to v the field,* discedere victus, Sall C 49 II. *To annul, cancel* rescindo, scīdi, scissum, 3; nullum făcio, fēci, factum, 3 v TO ANNUL, CANCEL III. *To emit, discharge* · **1.** ēvŏmo, ui, itum, 3 Cic N D 2, 49, 124 Fig. *to v his venom and spite,* e. vinus acerbitatis suae, id Am 23, 87 id Phil. 5, 7, 20. **2.** exĭnānio, 4 *to v. bile,* e. bilem, Plin. 28, 8, 36 **3.** ĕdo, ĕdi, itum, 3: n. sanguinem, excrementa, etc., Plin **4** ērumpo, ūpi, ptum, 3 v. TO DISCHARGE, VENT.

**voidable:** *quod rescindi (tolli) potest. v TO ANNUL, CANCEL

**volatile:** I. Lit: peh. *quod caelo subjectum tenuatur, dissipatur, vim integram perdit. *Volatile salt* *sal volatilis II. Fig: **1.** vŏlātĭcus *how v. is the academy,* O v. academiam, et sui similem, modo huc modo illuc, Cic Att 13, 25, 3 *v. and frivolous,* v. et levis, Sen Ep. 42, *med.* **2.** lēvis, e v. LIGHT **3.** vārius v. CHANGEABLE, VERSATILE

**volatility:** Fig perh. lĕvĭtas, v LIGHTNESS (OF MIND), LEVITY

**volcanic:** **1.** vulcānius. Virg *v stones,* *saxa vulcania (Kr.) **2.** flammas eructans, Just 4, 1, 4 ignes evomens, Sil It. 17 594 (e Kr). Phr. *Ceres is said to have lighted her torch at the v fires of Etna,* dicitur Ceres inflammasse taedas ad ignibus qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr 4, 48, 106 v. foll art

**volcano:** *mons vulcanius (no classical authority) Phr. mons cujus ex vertice ignes erumpunt v preced. art mons eructans flammas, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1, 4 mons aenens flammarum globo eructans, Plin 2, 103, 106 (e Kr): mons evomens ignes, Sil It 17, 594

**volition:** vōluntas. v WILL, CHOICE.

**volley:** I. Lit: Phr *the line of the Gauls was overwhelmed with v.s of missiles,* nubes levium telorum conjecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv 38, 26 *v.s of darts fall on them,* tempestas telorum et ferreus ingruit imber, Virg Aen 12, 284: *v.s of stones,* jaculationes saxorum, App. · v STORM, SHOWER II. Fig: Phr *a v of complaints,* tempestas querelarum, Cic Pis 36, 89 *amid this v of words,* in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43 *before he could pour out this v of words,* priusquam illam eloquentiae procellam effunderet, id 11, 3, 158 *they assail Fufius with v.s of abuse,* Fufium clamoribus et convicns consectantur, Cic. Att 2, 18, 1 v STORM, SHOWER.

**volubility:** I. Lit. vŏlūbĭlĭtas (*whirling motion*) v mundi, Cic. N D 2, 19, 49. II. Fig of speech vŏlūbilitas *v of speech,* v linguae, Cic. Planc 25, 62: *others like fluency and v.,* flumen alius verborum v quae cordi est, id Or 16, 53 v. FLUENCY.

**voluble:** I. Lit vŏlūbĭlis, e (*whirling*) v caelum, Cic Tim 6, *fin* : v WHIRLING. II Fig, of speech vŏlūbilis *v speech,* v. oratio, Cic Brut. 28, 108. *a very v speaker,* homo volubilis quadam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, id Flac 20, 48 · v. FLUENT.

**volubly:** Fig. vŏlūbĭlĭter: *his speech is delivered v,* funditur oratio v., Cic Or 62, 210. v FLUENTLY

**volume:** I Gen *a roll, whirl:* **1.** vŏlūmen, ĭnis n (*the snake*) *trails his vast v.,* (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg Aen. 2, 208 *v.s of smoke,* v fumi, Ov M 13, 601 **2.** spīra (*a coil*). of a serpent, Virg G 2, 154. v. COIL. **3.** sĭnus, ūs (*a curve, fold*). v FOLD II. Esp. of a *book, a roll* vŏlūmen *to unfold a v,* v explicare, Cic Rosc Am 35, 101 *to turn over a v,* evolvere v (*to unroll in the process of reading*), Quint 2, 15, 24. Cic. III *A division of a work, a part* **1.** vŏlūmen. *the third day's discussion will make up the third v.,* tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium v efficiet, Cic Tusc. 3, 3, 6. Plin. 6, 29, 34 **2.** lĭber *I have finished three v.s,* tres l. perfecti sunt, Cic. Div. 2, 1 3 Quint. With liber omitted *in Livius' first v,* in T Livii primo, Quint 9, 2, 37 Cic v BOOK **3.** tŏmus (= τόμος, *a slice*) M Aur in Front., v. PART IV. Of the voice magnĭtūdo (*strength*) · v. VOICE.

**voluminous:** I. Lit. **1.** vŏlūmĭnōsus (late) of the coils of a serpent, Sid. Carm 9, 76. **2.** sĭnuōsus (*winding*). *the v coils (of a serpent),* s. volumina (serpentis), Virg Aen. 11, 753. II. Fig **1.** perh. cōpiōsus *the one is more condensed, the other more v in his style of speaking,* densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint 1, 1, 106. v. FULL, COPIOUS. **2.** diffūsus *a v work,* diffusum opus, Plin Ep 3, 5, 6: *a v writer,* (scriptor), per multa diffusus volumina Col. 1, 1, 10 v. DIFFUSE.

**voluminously**: 1. cōpiōsē c et abundanter, Cic v COPIOUSLY, FULLY. 2. diffūsē Cic : v DIFFUSELY.

**voluminousness**: 1. cōpia (*fulness of expression*): Cic v COPIOUSNESS, FULNESS 2. amplitūdo (*copiousness and dignity*) · a Platonis, Cic Or 1, 5 3. longitūdo (*length*) *v. of speech*, l orationis, Cic Part 17, 59

**voluntarily**: 1. vōluntāte, meā (suā) voluntate (*of one's own will or determination, opp* vi or invitus et coactus): *when* (*Regulus*) *had v returned to Carthage*, quum sua v, nulla vi coactus, Carthaginem revertisset, Cic. Fin 2, 20, 65 *the other states v submitted*, aliae civitates v in ditionem venerunt, Liv 29, 38, *ad init* 2. sponte, meā (suā) sponte (*of one's own motion or impulse, not prompted by external compulsion, inducement, or assistance*): *whether v or summoned by decree of the senate*, sive ipse s sua, sive senatusconsulto accitus, id. 10, 25: *he replied that he had spoken v*, s dixisse respondit, Tac. A. 1, 8. Join sua sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part 37, 131

S. ultro connected with ille (il, ol, ul), *opp.* citro (v Dr Smith's Lat Dict), implying *doing, over and above, something not asked or expected*, may often be rendered *even, actually, nay more good men came forward v to support Plancius*, viri boni Plancio se ultro offerebant, Cic. Planc. 10, 26 *I could wish for nothing which Caesar has not bestowed on me v*, nec mihi quidquam in mentem venit optare quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, id Fam. 4, 13, 2 Join. ultro et sponte, Suet 4. lībenter (lūb) v WILLINGLY, READILY | NOTE — Vōluntārie is late: Arn. Hyg | Phr may be expr by ipse *there is nothing which I think Caesar will not v. grant*, nihil est quod non ipsum Caesarem tributurum existimem (*of himself*), ib 6, 13, 2 v VOLUNTARY *I went v to destruction*, prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus (*with my eyes open*), Cic. Fam 6, 6, 6.

**voluntariness**: Phr. may be expr by *adj* or *adv.*: v VOLUNTARILY, VOLUNTARY

**voluntary**: 1. vōluntārius (*of persons and things*) · (1 *of persons*) *After procuring v. auxiliaries*, quum v auxilia comparavissem, Cic Fam 15, 4, 3: *a v agent*, v procurator, id Brut. 4, 17 (ii *of things*) *I must die a v death*, consciscenda mors v, id Fam 7, 3, 3 Liv 6, 1, *med.* · *they hoped for a v surrender*, v deditio sperabatur, Tac Hist. 2, 45, *init.* 2. vōlens *I, Turnus, am a v suppliant*, v vos Turnus adoro, Virg. Aen 10, 677 3. spontāneus *v. motion*, s motus, Sen Ep 121, 7 4. ultrōneus *opp* jussi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 7. Instead of these two words we should find the idea expr in good Latin by the *adv* sponte and ultro. Phr. (*He said*) *that his death was not v*, nec illum sponte exstinctum, Tac A 3, 16 *he died a v death*, mortem sibi conscivit, Liv. 3, 58; sua manu cecidit, Tac A. 3, 43; vim vitae suae attulit, ib 6, 38 v SUICIDE *that we should go into v exile*, ut exsilium ac fugam nobis conscisceremus, Liv. 5, 53, *med.*. *the wise man alone is always a v. agent*, soli hoc contingit sapienti, ut nihil facia invitus, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34 v. VOLUNTARILY

**volunteer** (*subs.*): vōluntārius, miles voluntarius *he knew that v.s would not be lacking*, neque sibi voluntariorum copias defore intellexit, Caes. B G. 5, 56, *ad init. v s*, v. milites, id B C 3, 91, *fin.*

**volunteer** (*adj*) · v. VOLUNTARY

**volunteer** (*v*) · 1. Gen. sponte, ultro facio. *they v.'d to aid Plancius*, Plancio se ultro offerebant, Cic. Planc. 10, 26 v. VOLUNTARILY. II. Esp. of soldiers · *sponte nomen dare*, profiteri.

**voluptuary** (*subs.*) 1. vōluptārius (*one whose theory is that pleasure is the chief good*) Cic. Fin 5, 25, 47 2. luxūriōsus *the things which give pleasure to v s*, ea quae sunt l efficientia voluptatum, id Fin 2, 7, 21 3. lībidinōsus (*licentious*) Join with lux *he is a most thorough v*, nihil isto luxuriosius nihil l, id Pis 27, 66 Phr *if a man is somewhat of a v*, si quis est paullo ad voluptates propensior, id Off 1, 30, 105 *a mere v*, * voluptatibus (corporis) deditus. v. SENSUAL, LICENTIOUS

**voluptuary** (*adj*) vōluptārius: *a v. excitement of mind*, animi elatio v., Cic Fin. 3, 10, 35 v foll. art.

**voluptuous**: 1. vōluptārius: *a v, soft, and effeminate school of thought*, v, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37. 2. vōluptuōsus (*pleasant*) Plin Ep 3, 19, 2 3. luxūriōsus *the furniture of a v man*, l hominis supellex, Cic Phil 2, 27, 66 4 lībidinōsus *v pleasures*, l voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59 Phr · *a v. life*, *vita voluptatibus dedita v. SENSUAL, LICENTIOUS.

**voluptuously**: 1. luxuriōse *to live v*, l. vivere Cic. Coel 6, 13 Phr *to live v*, diffluere luxuria, et delicate ac molliter vivere, id Off 1, 30, 106 v. SENSUALLY, LICENTIOUSLY 2. vōluptuōsē Sid. Ep 5, 20 3. vōluptārie App. M. 3, p 138.

**voluptuousness**: 1. perh. luxūria (luxūries) (*extravagant living*) · *v. is produced in a capital*, in urbe l. creatur, Cic. Rosc Am 27, 75. v. LUXURY, EXTRAVAGANCE 2. vōluptas, lībido, lascivia v PLEASURE, LICENTIOUSNESS

**volute**: vōlūta (*a spiral ornament* on the capitals of columns) Vitr 4, 1 id. 3, 3

**vomit** (*subs*) I. *Matter vomited* 1. vōmitu *various colours of v s*, varii colores v, Plin 25, 5, 23 2. vōmitus, ūs Plin 23, 8, 80 II. *An emetic* medicāmentum vōmitīcum Coel Aurel. v. EMETIC

**vomit** (*v*) · I. Trans 1. vōmo, ui, itum, 3 *to v blood*, v. sanguinem, Plin 26, 13, 84 Transf. in gen *Charybdis v s forth the waves*, Charybdis v fluctus, Ov H 12, 125 Virg G 2, 462. 2. ēvōmo, ui, itum, 3 Cic N D 2, 49, 124. Transf in gen *to v forth flames*, flammas e, Plin. Fig *he v'd forth a speech upon me*, in me orationem e, Cic Phil 5, 7, 20 3. ēructo, 1 *v ing venom*, saniem e, Virg. Aen 3, 362: in gen, *Tartarus v ing horrid steam*, Tartarus horrificos e faucibus aestus, Lucr 3, 1025 Virg II. Intrans vōmo, ui, itum, 3 Cic Fin 2, 8, 23

**vomiting**: 1. vōmītio *dogs cure themselves by v*, v canes alvos curant, Cic. N D 2, 50, 126 2. vōmitus, ūs. Plin 8, 48, 72 *to discharge by v*, v reddere, id *the caper produces v.*, capparis v facit, id. 13, 23, 44

**vomitive**: 1. vōmīfīcus, Coel. Aurel. 2. vōmītōrius *a v root*, bulbus quem v vocant, Plin 20, 9, 41

**vomitory**: vōmītōrium (in *n plur*, *the outlets from the theatres or amphitheatres*) Macr. S. 6, 4

**voracious**: 1 ēdax, ācis *you have lost your v friend*, e hospitem amisisti, Cic. Flac 17, 41 Fig of fire, Virg. Aen. 2, 758 2. vōrax, ācis (chiefly fig. · *devouring*) *what Charybdis is so v ?* quae Charybdis tam v ? Cic Phil 2, 27, 67 of fire, Sil. 4, 687 3. āvidus (*greedy*) · *v guests*, convivae a., Hor S. 1, 5, 75. Fig. of flames, Ov M. 9, 172 v GREEDY.

**voraciously**: 1. āvidē · Suet. fig, Cic (in *comp*) *they eat and drink too v*, avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, Liv. 41, 2 v. GREEDILY. 2. vōrācīter Macr S 7, 5, *med*

**voraciousness**: 1. ēdācitas · *I fear the boy's v.*, e pueri pertimesco, Cic. Q. Fr 3, 9, 9 Plaut 2. vōrācitas Eutr. · App fig of fire, Plin. 2, 107, III. 3. āvidĭtas *lettuce causes v*, lactuca in cibis a incitat, Plin. 20, 7, 26 v. GREEDINESS

**voracity**: ēdācitas v. preced. art.

**vortex**: 1. vertex, icis (vor) v WHIRL, WHIRLPOOL, EDDY 2. turbo, ĭnis v WHIRL, WHIRLWIND

**votaress**: perh. cultrix Lact. v foll art.

**votary**: perh. cultor *a niggard and unfrequent v of the gods*, parcus deorum c. et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1. Phr *a v of pleasure*, deditus voluptatibus; propensus ad voluptates Cic v DEVOTED WORSHIPPER

**vote** (*subs*) I. Propr.: 1. suffrāgium (*a ballot, vote*) *the centuries of the equites with six v s*, equitum centuriae cum sex v, Cic Rep 2, 22, 39. *the v s of the multitude*, s multitudinis, id Leg. 1, 16, 43 *to take the v s of the centuries*, centurias in s mittere, Liv. 31, 7 2. sententia (*the expressed opinion, vote, of a senator, judex, etc*) *Scamander was condemned by the v s of all* (*the* judices), omnibus s Scamandri condemnatus est, Cic Clu 20, 55 *he asked the accused whether he preferred the v s to be given secretly or openly*, quaesivit ab reo clam an palam de se sententiam ferri vellet, ib. 3. punctum (*hit a mark made in a wax tablet as a sign of a vote*) : *to obtain v s*, p. ferre, id. Planc 22, 54 Fig *he gains every v*, omne tulit p, Hor A P 343 II. *The possessing a v*, suffrāgium *it is the people's right to give v s*, populi esse s quibus velit imperiti, Liv. 38, 36 *Support by v*, suffrāgātio *the support of the soldiers has great effect in the consular election*, in consule declarando multum auctoritatis habet s. militaris, Cic Mur 18, 38 III. Transf. in gen., *judgment* 1. suffrāgium *a rhetorician according to your v*, rhetor s. tuo, Cic Phil 2, 17, 42 2. sententia: v OPINION 3. consensus, ūs *the general v was in favour of peace*, omnium c. pax facta, Caes B. G. 2, 29, *extr* v. CONSENT, DECISION

**vote** (*v.*) I. Trans. 1. censeo, 2. (*the senate*) *v'd an altar to Clemency*, aram Clementiae censuere, Tac A. 2, 74 *what the senate has v'd*, quae patres censuere, Liv 31, 7, *fin* 2. dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 *when the senate v'd Africanus a triumph*, quum senatus triumphum Africano d., Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22 *provinces are v'd to private individuals*, provinciae privatis d, Caes B C. 1, 6, 4 3. jūbeo, 2 v TO ORDER, DECREE. II. Intrans: 1. suffrāgium fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *mneg* · *what is more disgraceful than for needy and abandoned persons to v concerning a man's life and status?* quid est indignius quam de ejus capite egentes et perditos s ferre? Cic Dom 18, 46. 2. suffrāgium ĭneo, 4 (*to record one's v.*): *others v*, alii s. meunt, Liv 3, 17. 3. sententiam fĕro: of a judex. Cic Clu. 20, 55. ib 26, 72, *fin To v for*, *support a candidate* suffrāgor, 1 *they had come together, not only to vote for, but also to see P Scipio*, convenerant undique non s modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv 28, 38: Cic Mur 34, 71 *To v for a candidate*, suffragio suo ornare, adjuvare, aliquem, Plin Ep. *To v. in favour of any one's motion in the senate*, in sententiam discedere, Liv. 3, 41 *when all v'd in favour of his motion*, quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8, *adjin. most v d the same way*, pars major in eandem sententiam ibat, id 1, 32, *ad fin.* Phr.. *he v.d against the return of the prisoners*, captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic Off 1, 13, 39. *when the many asked me to v. for this decree*, quum multitudo a me ut id decernerem (= decernendum censerem) postularet, id Att 4, 1, 6 (*propose and support*) *I not only v.d. but also tred to induce you*, non solum decrevi (= decernendum censui) sed etiam ut decerneretis laboravi, id Prov Cons 11, 28 *they v.d for Curio's proposition*, Curioni assenserunt, id 1, 14, 5.

**voter**: I. *One who votes* qui suffragium fert v preced art. II. *One who possesses the right of voting*.

qui suffragium, jus ferendi suffragii, habet. v preced art **III.** *A voter in favour of any one* suffrāgātor *the comparison of v s*, suffragatorium comparātio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44 v SUPPORTER

**voting-tablet:** tăbella used in the comitia. *am I to wait till 75 v-ts are sorted concerning you?* an ego exspectem dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellarum (*al lec* duabeantur)? Cic Pis 40, 96, *inst A sorting of v-ts*, diribitio, Cic Planc 6, 14 *A sorter of v-ts*, diribitor, ōris, id. Pis 15, 36 *The place where v-ts are sorted*, diribitōrium, Suet Claud 18 Plin 6, 40, 76 [others take dīrībeo and its derivatives to refer to *the distribution of v-ts for voting* v Smith's Ant 414]

**——-urn:** 1. urna *he draws (the names of) three (judices) from the a*, educit ex u tres, Cic Verr 2, 17, 42.

2. cista (*the box for depositing votes at the comitia*) · *he upsets the v-urns*, c. dejicit, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21 (v Smith's Ant 288) 3. called also cistella Auct. Her 1, 12, 11. 4. sītella (*an urn from which the centuries, etc were drawn by lot*) *a v.-urn was brought*, s. allata est, Liv 25, 3, *ad fin.* Plaut. Cas 2, 4, 17. 5. called also sitŭla ib 2, 6, 7

**votive:** vōtīvus *a v-tablet*, v tabula, Hor. Od 1, 5, 14 *v games*, v ludi, Cic Verr Act 1, 10, 31

**vouch:** **A** Trans **I.** *To call to witness* 1. testor, 1 *I v all gods and men*, ego omnes homines deosque t., Cic Caecin 29, 83. 2. obtestor, 1 v. TO WITNESS. **II.** *To attest, warrant confirm*: 1. testor, 1 · *what plain does not v. our impious conflict?* quis non campus impia proelia t.? Hor. Od 2, 1, 31. 2. testĭficor, 1 *you v. what I said or wrote*, t. quid dixerim aut scripserim, Cic Tusc. 5, 11, 33: v. TO ATTEST 3. confirmo, 1. *all of whom v. the truth of this circumstance of Dion's money*, quorum omnium testimonia de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, Cic. Verr 2, 8, 23 4. affirmo, 1 (*to corroborate*): *v.ing the truth of the deserters' reports*, transfugarum dicta a, Liv. 28, 2, *ad init* 5. fĭdem facio, fēci, factum, 3 (*these things*) *v the fact of the Iberi having migrated*, f faciunt Iberos trajecisse, Tac Agr. 11 v TO PROVE 6. may be expr by spondeo, 2 v TO PLEDGE, ENGAGE, PROMISE 7. praesto, 1 (*to warrant, be responsible for*) v TO WARRANT. **B.** Intrans *to bear witness* testĭficor, 1 v TO TESTIFY, WITNESS

**——for:** v TO VOUCH (II).

**voucher:** **I.** *One who vouches or attests* 1. auctor, ōris *the fathers thinking him an insufficient and untrustworthy v in so great a matter*, a levem, nec satis fidum supet tanta re patres rati, Liv 5, 15, *fin* · *we are v.s that the majesty of the Roman name shall there be safe*, a. sumus tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, id. 2, 48. 2. testis: *most trustworthy v.s*, t locupletissimi, Cic Brut 93 322 v WITNESS 3. confirmātor, ōris *a v for the money*, c pecuniae, id Clu 26, 72 v. SURETY. **II.** *An attesting document, etc., warrant* · 1. auctōritas *you think the v.s and papers of the state are of no value in court*, nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum a. ac litteras, id. Verr 3, 62, 146 v WARRANT 2. may be expr. by testimōnium v EVIDENCE

**vouchsafe:** | Trans concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 v TO GRANT (the idea of *condescension, etc.*, may perh be expr. by ultro with the verb used) **II.** Intrans: dignor, 1 v. TO DEIGN.

**vow** (*subs*): **I.** In religious sense 1. vōtum: *to make a v*, v. suscipere, Cic N. D. 3, 39, 93 v nuncupare (*to pronounce before witnesses*), id Verr 5, 13, 34 *we are bound to God by the obligation of a v*, v. sponsione obligamur deo, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: *to pay a v*, v solvere, id Phil. 3, 4, 11 v. reddere, id Leg 2, 9, 22 (for other expr, v. Dr. Smith's Lat Dict) 2. sometimes dēvōtio (*devoting*) *devoting oneself to God by a v*, deorum d, Cic N. D 3, 6, 55 3. religio (tell) (*the obligation of a v*) · *because he said he was hindered by v.s*, quod se i. impediri diceret, Caes B G 5, 6, *med* v OATH **II.** Gen: *a solemn promise, pledge* perh fides, sponsio *is this your marriage v?* haecne marita fides? Prop. 5, 3, 11 v PROMISE, OBLIGATION

**vow** (*v*): **I.** Trans in religious sense 1. vŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2: *Tullus v'd ten Salii and temples to Pallor and Fear*, Tullus decem v Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1 27. 2. dēvŏveo, 2. *they v their spoils to Mars*, Marti ea quae bello ceperint d, Caes B. G. 6, 17 Cic Off 3, 25, 95 **II.** Intrans *to assent or promise solemnly* 1. spondeo, spopondi, sponsum, 2 *I promise, undertake, v*, promitto, recipio, s (foll by *inf*), id Phil 5, 18, 51 2. despondeo, 2 3. prōmitto, īsi, issum, 3 v TO PROMISE 4. confirmo, 1 *to v with an oath*, jurejurando c (foll. by *inf*), Caes B G 5, 27 v TO DECLARE

**vowel:** vŏcālis (sc litera): *a hiatus caused by v.s coming together*, quasi hiatus concursu vocalium, Cic Or 23, 77

**voyage** (*subs*) 1. nāvigātio *I learned from your letter the course of your v.s*, ex tuis literis cognovi cursum n tuarum, Cic Fam 13, 68, 1: *the island is a day's voyage from the mainland*, insula a continente diei navigatione abest, Plin 37, 8, 32. 2. cursus, ūs (*the course of a ship at sea*): *such a storm suddenly arose that none (of the ships) could continue its v*, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut nulla earum (navium) c tenere posset, Caes B G 4, 28 *if he has seen ships on the direct v to Rhodes*, si naves in c. Rhodum petentes viderit, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50 *the island is one day's v off*, insula abest diei cursu, Plin. 4, 13, 27 Phr. *as yet my voyage has been pleasant, though slow*, ego adhuc magis commode quam strenue navigavi, Cic Att 16, 6, 1: *two persons who had commenced their v.*, duo quidam quum jam in alto navigarent, (*were in the open sea*), id Inv 2, 51, 153 *persons starting on a v*, portu solventes, id Mur 2, 4 *they began their v*, a terra solverunt, Caes B C 3 101 v. TO SAIL

**voyage** (*v*) nāvigo, 1 *Dionysius was voying to Syracuse*, Dionysius n Syracusas, Cic N D 2, 34, 83 v. TO SAIL, and gen TO TRAVEL v preced art

**voyager:** 1. vector, ōris (*a passenger*) Cic Phil. 7, 9, 27 2. pĕrĕgrīnātor, ōris · v TRAVELLER

**vulgar** (*subs.*): 1. vulgus (volg) *n.*: *the judgment of the wise man is at variance with that of the v*, sapientis judicium a judicio v. discrepat, Cic Brut 53, 198: *the profane v.*, profanum v., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1. 2. multĭtūdo (*the many*): *he who depends on the false opinions of the ignorant v*, qui ex errore pendet imperitae m, Cic Off 1, 19, 65 3. plēbes (plebs) *a crowd of the v*, multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39.

**vulgar** (*adj*) **I.** *Pertaining to the multitude, general* 1. vulgāris, e *in all arts not in v. and general use*, in omni arte cujus usus v. communisque non sit, Cic. Fin 3, 1, 3 2. commūnis, e v. GENERAL, COMMON Join c et vulgaris, Cic 3. ūsĭtātus v ORDINARY, USUAL. **II.** In bad sense *lacking refinement, low, in bad taste*. 1. perh plēbēius *though we seem to you v and beggars*, quanquam nos videmur tibi pleb. et pauperes, Plaut. Poen 3, 1, 12 2. sometimes may be expr. by ineptus (*wanting in tact, vulgarly ostentatious, etc*): ineptus, quod non sit aptus, Cic de Or 2, 4, 17 *one man is somewhat v and loud-tongued*, i et jactantior hic paullo est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49. 3. inconcinnus (*wanting in grace, awkward*) · *boorish and vulgar roughness*, asperitas agrestis et i., Hor Ep. 1, 18, 6 4. sometimes agrestis, e (*clownish*). *one class of men is ignorant and v*, alterum hominum genus indoctum et a, Cic Part 25, 90 Join agrestis et inconcinnus 5. sometimes insulsus (*without taste*) Cic 6 inurbānus (*boorish*). Cic.: v. RUDE, BOORISH. 7. sordĭdus: v LOW, MEAN, BASE.

**vulgarity:** best gen. word perh ineptia (usually in *pl senseless want of taste*) Cic v. RUDENESS, BOORISHNESS Phr expr. with *adj.* v preced. art

**vulgarly:** **I.** *Commonly* vulgo v COMMONLY, GENERALLY **II** In bad sense 1. ineptē (*tastelessly*) v. TASTELESS 2. rustĭcē Cic 3. pervulgātē (*after the manner of the people*), p dicere, Gell.

**vulgarize:** 1 vulgo, 1 *let them not v. the honours of the magistrates*, honores patrium ne v., Tac A 11, 23, *fin.* 2. pervulgo, 1 *to v the rewards of merit by bestowing them on ordinary persons*, praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus p, Cic Inv 2, 39, 114

**vulnerable:** quod vulnerari, quod vulnus accipere potest, after Cic and Liv. (e Kr.) Phi. *elephants are most v under the tail*, elephanti sub caudis maxime vulnera accipiunt, Liv 21, 55 (e Kr) v TO WOUND

**vulnerary:** vulnĕrārius *a v plaster*, v emplastrum, Plin 23, 4, 40

**vulneration:** vulnĕrātio Cic Caecin 16, 47

**vulpine:** **I.** vulpīnus Plin 28, 11, 47 **II.** Fig. astūtus, callĭdus, versūtus v. CRAFTY.

**vulture:** **I.** Propr 1. vultur (volt.), ŭris: *carcases which v.s did not touch*, cadavera intacta a v., Liv. 41, 21, *med.*: Virg Aen 6, 597. 2. vultŭrius (volt.) · *like v.s, they scent their prey before*, quasi v prius praedivinant quo die esuri sint, Plaut. Truc 2, 3, 16 Lucr

**II.** Fig *a rapacious person* · 1. vultur *to what v will this be a prey?* cujus v hoc erit cadaver? Mart 6, 62, 4: Sen 2. vultŭrius *the v. in command of their province*, v illius provinciae, Cic Pis 16, 38 id. Sext 33, 71. 3. harpȳia (*a harpy*) Sid Ep 5, 7. 4 harpāgo (lit *a grappling-hook*) Plaut. Trin 2, 1, 13 · v RAPACIOUS

**vulturine:** vultūrīnus (volt) Plin. Mart

# W.

**WAD** (*subs*) · *for a gun* · perh *fartūra or use *stuppa, xylinum, lana, according to the material employed.

**wad** (*v*): **I.** *To line with a soft material* Phr *to w. a cloak*, *pallium lana (xylino, etc), inferne, densare, introrsus obducere v TO LINE. **II.** *To stuff*. farcio, infercio: v TO STUFF.

**wadding:** **I.** *For a gun* · v WAD. **II.** *A soft material for lining, etc.*: *lanugo xylina condensata ad vestes inferciendas, obducendas

**waddle:** Phr. *to w like a duck*, *anatis in modum incedere, (Kr) (No known single word vacillare is simply *to reel, stagger, as a drunken man*)

**wade:** no single word expr. by per aquam, per vada ire, incedere, etc. Phr. *to w through the sea*, pedibus pontum per vada transire, Lucr 1, 201: *to w. across a river*, flumen vado transire, Caes B G. 1, 6. *to w. about a lagune*, stagnum vadis pervagari, Liv. 26, 45, *ad fin* : *to w. right through the lagune to the city*, medio stagno evadere ad moenia, ib. *extr. for one day's march they had to w through water of uncertain depth*, unus diei itinere per incerta vada emergendum fuit, Freinsh Curt. 2, 11, *med* Fig *to w. through slaughter to a throne* (Gray), *per caedem ac funera ad regnum grassari, pervenire.

**waders**: *an order of birds*. *grallatores (lit *stilt-walkers*) Cycl

**wafer**: I. *Ordinary* perh *pastillus signatorius, or crustulum signatorium (Kr.). Phr: *as thin as a w*, admirably tenuitate or simply, praetenuis: v THIN. II. *Sacramental* *oblata (*sc* hostia): Scrr Eccl. (Kr) *panis eucharisticus (this last term being suited to indicate the non-sacrificial doctrine of the Sacrament): Scrr Eccl (Kr)

**waft**: fĕro, porto, transporto (*to w across*) vĕho, transvĕho (*to w across*) subvĕho (*to w upwards*), etc: v TO BEAR, CARRY, CONVEY

**wag** (*subs*) 1. jŏcŭlātor Cic Att 4, 16, *ad init* 2 dērīsor (*one given to mock and banter*) *what a w you always will be*, ut tu semper eris derisor, Hor S 2, 6, 54 3. hŏmo festīvus (*a merry person*) *a wealthy old man and merry w*, locuples et festivus senex, Cic Att 4, 16, *ad init* 4. rīdĭcŭlus *our young men now make penniless ws keep their distance*, juventus jam r inopes ab se segregat, Pl Capt 3, 1, 10 *they don't value ws at three unciae*, neque r teruncī faciunt, ib 17 Also, homo ridiculus *if any man wants a w*, si r hominem quaerat quispiam, Pl Stich. 1, 3, 17

**wag** (*v*) I. Trans.: mŏto, quasso, mŏveo: v TO MOVE, SHAKE Phr *to w the tail*, lenter atterere caudam, Hor Od 2, 19, 31 II. Intrans. mŏveor, ăgitor, etc: v TO SHAKE, intrans

**wage** (*v*) Phr *to w war*, bellum gerere (the most gen term). *he w'd many wars most successfully*, bella multa feliciss̄ime gessit, Cic Rep 2, 9, 15 *they w war unceasingly*, continenter bellum gerunt, Cas B G 1, 1 of the aggressor, *to w war against*, inferre alicui bellum, arma, etc.: v WAR Fig *to w perpetual war against*, *immortali odio, ira, etc, persequi

**wager** (*subs*): 1. sponsio *a bold w* (*as to the issue of a combat*), audax sponsio, Juv. 11, 200: *to win a w*, sponsione vincere, Macr. Sat 2, 13, *ad fin* *to offer a w that the green will not win*, sponsione provocare si prasinus palmam (habet), Petr 70, *extr.* (ed Burm). Sponsio is often used of *a kind of w in Roman law-courts to challenge to a w*, sponsione lacessere, Cic Veri 3, 57, 132 *to win, lose a w*, sponsionem vincere, sponsionis condemnari, Cic Caec 31, 91 2. pignus, ŏris, *n* (strictly *the stake*) *they lay any w that it was*, quovis Sabinum pignore esse contenduni, Cat 44, 4 Phr *to offer w of battle*, *provocare ad pugnam: v TO CHALLENGE.

**wager** (*v*) 1. spondeo, spopondi, sponsum, 2 *I w that the green wins*, spondeo (or, sponsione provoco) ni prasinus palmam habet *I w that the green does not win*, sp si prasinus, etc cf Burm ad Petr. 70 2. sponsione provoco, lacesso: v WAGER (*subs.*)

**wages**: I. *of a labourer, soldier, etc* 1. merces, ēdis, *f*. *workmen's w.*, fabrorum n, Cic Veri 1, 56, 147: *to support poverty by the w of manual labour*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall C 37: *good, fair w*, merces magna, digna, aequa, Cic: *low, poor w.*, n parva, iniqua, Cic. *to pay w*, mercedem tribuere, Cic Fam. 3, 10, 4; dare, id Phil 2, 17, 43; persolvere, id Dom 9, 23 *to receive w.*, n accipere, id Rosc Am 29, 80 *high w. are offered to us by you*, magna m. proposita est nobis a te, id Q. Fr 3, 3, *ad fin.* *Laomedon deprived the gods of their promised w.*, Laomedon destituit deos mercede pacta, Hor Od 3, 3, 21: *to raise, lower w*, *mercedem augere, minuere. *having lowered the players' wages*, mercedibus scenicorum recisis, Suet. Tib. 34. 2. mănuprĕtium (*price of handiwork*, as distinguished from value of material) *give me the gold, I will pay the workmen's w.*, cedo mi aurum, ego m. dabo, Pl Men 3, 3, 20 (This word is also written separately manūs pretium, Liv. 34, 7) 3. stīpendium (commonly of *soldiers' w*) v PAY. II. Fig *any reward, recompense, etc* merces, pretium, praemium v REWARD III. Fig in a bad sense, *punishment*: 1. (rarely) merces *w. of folly*, temeritatis m, Liv 39, 55. 2. stīpendium *the w of sin is death*, s peccati mors, Vulg Rom vi 23 3. poena, supplicium v PUNISHMENT

**waggery**: *Witty sayings* 1. fācētiae *I have often seen wit and w do much in court*, multum in causis saepe lepore et facetiis profici vidi, Cic de Or 2, 54, 219. 2. festīvĭtas *a pattern of our old native w*, imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic Fam 9, 15, *med* 3. lūdus, jŏcus, etc v FUN, BANTER 4. *verba, dicta jocosa (Georg)

**waggish**: dīcax, jŭcōsus, festīvus, rīdĭcŭlus, etc v. WAG

**waggishness**: I. *The quality of being waggish* 1. dīcācĭtas (implies *banter, smart attack* significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint 6 3, 21) *a sharp and short style of wit (repartee) is called w*, peracutum et breve genus facetiarum dicacitas nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218 2. festīvĭtas (implies less *raillery*, more *playfulness*): Cic II. *Waggish sayings* v. WAGGERY

**waggon**: 1. carrus (*four-wheeled, for soldiers' baggage*) *they resolved to buy a number of beasts of draught and ws*, constituerunt jumentorum et carrorum numerum coemere, Caes B G 1, 3 2. plaustrum (most gen term for *a w or cart for agricultural purposes*) *thrown into a w.*, in plaustrum conjectus, Cic Div 1, 27, 57 *the Eleusinian mother's slow rolling ws*, tarda Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra, Virg G 1, 163 3. sarrācum *the fir tree sways as the w comes*, consecat sarraco veniente abies, Juv 3, 255 4. vĕhĭcŭlum (gen term for *a conveyance*, but used of *military baggage-ws*) *ws and camp-followers mixed*, mixta vehicula et lixae, Tac H 2, 41, *ad fin* 5. plostellum (*a little w, toy-w*) *to harness mice to a w*, plostello adjungere mures, Hor S 2, 3, 247.

**waggoner**: 1. *carri, plaustri ductor, agitator (this last poet, cf Virg G 1, 273) 2. plaustrārius Ulp. 3. būbulcus (if *waggon* be in the context) *he met the w at the gate and asked him what was in the waggon*, bubulco praesto fuit ad portam: quaesivit ex eo quid esset in plaustro, Cic. Div 1, 27, 57 4 vectūrārius (*a public carrier*) *to supply oxen to the ws*, dare boves vecturariis, Cod Theod. 5. *qui pro mercede vecturas facit (Kr)

**wagtail**: *a bird*: motacilla (qua caudam motat) Varr Plin. Linn

**waif**: I. *Of things*: *ws and strays*. *res abjectae, res quas nemo vindicat of persons: *a w. and stray*, *ignotus et erro II. In a legal sense, *goods thrown away by a thief to secure escape*: *jactura (cargo thrown overboard to save a ship).

**wail** (*subs*) v WAILING.

**wail** (*v*). 1. plōro, 1. *they w. when and how they please*, quo volunt ploiant tempore quoque modo, Ov A. A. 3, 292. 2. plango, nxi, ctum, 3. 3. fleo, vi, tum, 2. v TO LAMENT, TO WEEP.

**wailing**: 1. plōrātus, ūs 2. planctus, ūs 3. flētus, ūs. v. LAMENTATION.

**wain**: I. v. WAGGON. II. *The constellation Charles' w.*: 1. plaustrum: *Bootes had turned his w. with pole aslant*, flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10, 447. 2. sarrāca, orum. *the w of slow Bootes*, pigri sarraca Bootae, Juv 5, 23.

**wainscot**: no exact equivalent: 1. peth tābŭlāmentum, Front, or tābŭlātio, Caes. Vitr. (these, however, are rather used of *flooring*). 2. pānes, ētis, *m*., (*partition wall*). 3. ābaci (*panels*) The Roman rooms were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work, or slabs of marble or mirrors: cf. Plin 35, 12, 45 See Smith's Ant p. 719

**waist**: no single word expr by *media pars corporis, medium corpus: *the w of a ship*, *media pars navis, media navis Phr: *with a girdle round the w*, zona cinctus, Pl Curc 2, 1, 5 *plunged up to the w*, *medio tenus corpore immersus

**waistcoat**: 1. cŏlōbium (*a sleeveless tunic*) Serv ad Virg Aen. 9, 616 2. sŭbūcŭla (*worn under the tunic*): *there is a threadbare w beneath a glossy coat*, trita subucula subest pexae tunicae, Hor S 1, 1, 95 (The Roman articles of dress do not correspond to the modern, v Smith's Ant p 1015) Phr *a flannel w*, thorax laneus, Suet Aug 82 *a strait-w*, perh tunica molesta, Mart 10, 25 *to punish with a strait-w*, tunica pumire molesta, Juv 8, 235 v STRAIT-WAISTCOAT

**wait** (*subs*) Phr *to lay w, to lie in w for*, alicui insidias facere, ponere, struere, insidiari v AMBUSH

**wait** (*v*) I. *To stay, not to depart from* 1 mănĕo, nsi, nsum, 2 (the most gen word) *I w: meanwhile I see no one*, maneo, interea neminem video, Ter Andr. 2, 2, 26 *w! you don't know yet*, manē! nondum etiam scis, Ter. Andr 4, 1, 34 *w awhile!* paullisper mane, Ter Ad 2, 3, 45 *to w three days*, manere triduum, Ter Ph 3, 2, 4 *to w. for any one, to w till he comes he will w for the uncle to come*, mansurus est patruum dum advenat, Ter Ph 3, 1, 16 2 oppĕrĭor, rtus, 4 (generally), *to w till something happens which there is reason to expect, to w by appointment*): *I am waiting in Arcanum till I hear from you on this*, ego in Arcano opperior dum ista cognosco, Cic. *go in, w for me there* abi intro ibi me oppetire, Ter. Andr 3, 2, 43 *I w for no laggard*, nec tardum opperior, Hor Ep 1, 2, 71 *to w (bide) one's time*, opperiri tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56, *ad fin* 3. exspecto, 1 (implies a mental feeling, *hope or wish to see*) *like the countryman he w's for the river to run dry*, rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 42: *to w till the storm passes*, exspectare transitum tempestatis, Cic Att 2, 21, 2 *to w. the issue of the fight*, exspectare eventum pugnae, Caes B. G 7, 49 with a *part*. *w'ing impatiently while my companions were dining*, exspectans haud animo aequo cenantes comites, Hor S 1, 5, 8 with a rel clause *he was w'ing (to see) what plan the enemy would take*, exspectabat quid hostes consilii caperent, Caes B G 3, 24 *I am w'ing (to see) if you say anything*, exspecto si quid dicas, Pl. Trin 1, 2, 61 4. praestōlor, 1 (*to w. in readiness*, used esp of servants). *who should w for you as armed at the forum*, qui tibi ad forum praestolarentur armati, Cic Cat 1, 9, 24 with acc in other writers: *for whom w you, Parmeno?* quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter Eun. 5, 5, 5. 5. aucŭpor, 1 (*to w. and watch*): *we meant to w for calm seas*, nos tranquillitates aucupatum eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4 *to w. (bide) one's time*, tempus aucupari, Cic Rosc. Am 8, 24

II. *To wait on or upon*: 1. fāmŭlor, 1 (*as a domestic servant*): *I would w. upon you as handmaid*, famulatei tibi serva, Cat 64, 161. 2. mĭnistro, 1 (*to w. at table*): *the slaves w.*, servi ministrant, Cic Pis. 27, 67: *Ganymede w'ing upon (the gods) with cups*, Ganymedes pocula ministrans, Cic N. D. 1, 40, 112. 3. appāreo, 2 (*to w on a magistrate as lictor, clerk, etc*): *to w. on the consuls*, apparere consulibus, Liv. 2, 55, *ad init*. *these w. near the throne of Jove*, haec apparent ad solium Jovis, Virg. Aen 12, 850. 4. con vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (simply, *to visit*): *Postumia w'd upon me*, Postumia me convenit, Cic Div 4, 2, 1 5. sālūto, 1 (*as client on patron*) *Curtius came to w. upon me*, Curtius venit salutandi

causa, Cic Att 13, 9, 1. v. TO SALUTE, ATTEND. Phr *to w upon any one with anything*, aliquid alicui offerre, deferre, v. TO OFFER: *to keep any one w-ing*, moram facere alicui, Cic Sull. 20, 58 in mora esse a, Ter Andr 3, 1, 9 v. TO DELAY.

**waiter:** I. *One who waits, an attendant, servant.* 1. minister · *Jove's Phrygian w.* (cup-bearer), Jovis Phrygius minister, Mart 12, 15, 7. 2. puer · *bring water for my hands, w*, cedo aquam manibus puer, Pl Most 1, 3, 150: *we have three w s at table*, cena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor S. 1, 6, 116 3. servus, fămŭlus v. SERVANT, ATTENDANT. *A female w, waitress:* ministra, fămŭla, ancilla, v MAID-SERVANT (The waiting at table was not assigned to women, but to men or boys.) II. *A tray* tercŭlum v TRAY.

**waiting:** I. *A staying, remaining* · 1. mansio *w. is the safer course*, cautior est mansio, Cic Att 8, 15, 2. 2. expectātio (*waiting for*) *hope is a w. for good*, spes est exspectatio boni, Cic. Tusc 4, 37, 80 3. mŏra (*delay*) · *a tedious w*, longa mora, Ov. M 9, 134 v DELAY. II *A w upon* 1. ministerium v. ATTENDANCE 2. sălūtātio, officium (*of a client*) v SALUTATION. Phr. *to be in w.*, appārere v. TO WAIT (II.).

**waive:** 1. rēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *to w private enmity in favour of public good*, remittere privata odia publicis utilitatibus, Tac A. 1, 10, *med* · used absolutely *the tribunes w ing the right*, remittentibus tribunis, Liv 36, 7. 2. concēdo, essi, essum, 3 *to w candidateship in favour of any one*, concedere petitionem alicui, Cic Phil 2, 2, 4 3. dēcēdo de (*depart from*). *to w. a right*, decedere de jure, Cic Rosc Am 27, 73.

**wake** (*subs.*) I. *A watch*, esp *on solemn occasions* pervĭgilium, vĭgilia v WATCH. II. *A watch by a corpse* (in Ireland): *fūnebre pervigilium, f. vigilia. III. *The wake of a ship.* *tractus aquarum a tergo navis *you will see a long line of flame glisten white in the (falling) stars w*, * videbis stellae flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus Phr *to follow in the wake*, *sequi pone, a tergo, subsequi v. TO FOLLOW.

**wake** (*v*) A. Trans 1. excĭto, 1 *to w. any one from sleep*, e somno aliquem excitare, Cic Rep 6, 12 *to w from the dead*, a mortuis e., id de Or 1, 57, 245 2. suscĭto, 1 *to w any one from sleep*, e somno aliquem s, Cic Tusc. 4, 19, 44 *he w s the silent Muse*, suscitat tacentem Musam, Hor Od 2, 10, 19 3. exsuscĭto, 1 *the crowing of the cocks w s you*, te gallorum cantus ex, Cic. Mur 9, 22. 4. expergefăcio, fēci, factus, 3 *w d from sleep*, expergefactus e somno, Suet Cal 6 Fig *if you could w yourself*, si te expergefacere posses, Cic Verr 5, 15, 38. B. Intrans. 1. expergiscor, perrectus, 3 *if you sleep, w*, si dormis, expergiscere, Cic Att 2, 23, *ad fin.*. Fig. *why then w, ye not?* quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C 20, *ad fin.* 2. expergefio, factus see above. 3. somno solvor (*to be loosed from sleep*): *he departed, I woke*, ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic Rep. 6, 26, 29. Phr. *between sleeping and waking*, semisomnus, semisomnis, Cic.: Liv.: Tac.: v. TO AWAKE

**wakeful:** 1. vigil: *w. before sunrise*, prius orto sole vigil, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113 *w. candles*, vigiles lucernae, id. Od. 3, 8, 14 2. exsomnis, e (*sleepless*): *Tisiphone guards the vestibule w. night and day*, Tisiphone vestibulum insomnis servat noctesque diesque, Virg Aen. 6, 556 3 insomnis, e *apples ill-guarded by the w dragon*, poma ab insomni male custodita dracone, Ov M. 9, 190.

**wakefulness:** 1. vigilantia (*power of keeping awake*): *he possessed extreme w.*, erat summa vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8 2. insomnia (*inability to sleep*): *he was made restless by w.*, incitabatur insomnia, Suet Cal 50 usu in *pl*: cf. neque insomnis neque labore fatigari, Sall C 27 insomnis carere, Cic Sen 13, 44.

**walk** (*subs*). I. *The act of walking* 1. ambŭlātio *to finish the afternoon's w*, ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic Fin 5, 1, 1 2. deambŭlātio *this w has tired me*, haec d. me ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2 (for distinctions between compds. of amb., v. TO WALK) 3. ambŭlātiuncŭla (*a short w*) *our little w. and talk together*, ambŭlātiuncŭla et sermo noster, Cic. Fam 2, 12, 2. Phr *to go out for a w*, abire ambulatum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96 *let us take a w*, eamus deambulatum, Cato ap Cic de Or 2, 63, 256 II. *The place of walking* 1 ambŭlātio Cic 2. ambŭlācrum Pl 3. ambŭlātiuncŭla. *a covered w*, tecta ambulatiuncula, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2 4. spătium *the w s of the Academy*, spatia Academiae, id Fin, 5, 1, 1 *w s marked off by columns*, spatia interstincta columnis, Stat. S 3, 5, 90 III. *Manner of walking:* incessus, ūs, ingressus, ūs v GAIT IV. *Course or path of life, pursuit* *vitae status, conditio also expr. by studium v PURSUIT

**walk** (*v*). I. *To go afoot*, as opp to riding pedes ire, incedere *let the consul ride drawn by horses, Nero, even if he walked afoot, would be glorious*, īret consul equis, Neronem etiam si pedes incedat memorabilem fore, Liv. 28, 9, *ad fin* II. *Of leisurely going:* 1. ambŭlo, 1 *to w in the sun*, in sole ambulare, Cic. de Or 2, 14, 60 2. deambŭlo, 1 (*to w up and down*) · *to w. on the shore*, deambulare in litore, Suet. Aug. 96. 3. ōbambŭlo, 1 (*to w. to and fro before*) *soldiers w ing before the rampart*, milites obambulantes ante vallum, Liv. 25, 39, *med.* 4. mambŭlo, 1 (*in a limited space*) · *I was w ing about indoors*, mambulabam domi, Cic. Att 6, 2, 5. 5. pĕrambŭlo, 1 (*to w. through, over*) · *to w the fields*, rura perambulare, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17 · *to w the stage*, cinctos floresque pompa, Hor Ep 2, 1, 79 6. spătior, 1 (*to w abroad, in open space*) *to w in a colonnade*, spatiari in xysto, Cic Opt gen 3, 8 Where the English might use *to walk*, the Latins use various words to express the manner of walking 1. grădior, ingrĕdior (*of composed and deliberate stepping*). *he will w. to his death confidently*, fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic Tusc 1, 46, 110 2. incēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*of majestic advance*) *the minstrel w s through the city*, incedit tibicen in urbe, Ov F. 6, 653 cf. ego (Juno), quae divom incedo regina, Virg Aen 1, 46 3. vādo si, sum, 3 (*of bold, cheerful, determined, advance*): *Socrates w s boldly to prison*, Socrates vadit in carcerem, Cic Tusc. 1, 40, 97.

**walker:** 1. pēdes, ĭtis, *m* (*opp to rider*) · 2. ambulans, deambulans, qui ambulat, deambulat, mambulat, Cic (e Ki) 3. ambŭlātor, (only used contemptuously of *a lounger*), Cato, R. R 5, 2; *fem.* ambulatrix, id 143, 1 *of a walking pedlar*, Mart 1, 42, 3 Phr.: *a good w.*, *pedibus acer, firmus *a fast, slow w.*, *pedibus alacer, tardus Or expr by pedes acer, etc.

**walking:** 1. ambŭlātio Cic 2. inambŭlātio (*a w. to and fro on the rostra as a rhetorical artifice*) Auct Her. 3, 15, 27. 3. ōbambŭlātio (*of numbers w ing about*) · *the crowd and frequent w. to and fro of men*, frequentia et obambulatio hominum, Auct. Her 3, 19, 31 · v WALK

**wall** (*subs.*): 1. mūrus (the most gen word; in *sing.* of *any line of wall*, whether across country, round a town, or of the *outer wall of a house*. in *plur. of city walls*) *Caesar builds a wall across from L. Leman to Mt. Jura*, Caesar perducit murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram, Caes B G. 1, 8 *the w. of a town*, murus oppidi, id. B. G 7, 46. *about the house w. I have given orders to Philotimus*, de muro imperavi Philotimo, Cic. Att 2, 4, 7 *buildings not with common partition w s, but each with its own outer w.*, aedificia non communione parietum sed propriis quaeque muris, Tac A. 15, 43 *the w s of a city*, muri urbis, Cic N. D 2, 40, 94. Fig. *be this your brazen w*, hic murus aeneus esto, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 60 *laws the bulwarks and w s of quietness*, leges propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis 4, 9. 2. moenia, ium (*w s of a town, ramparts*) *most lofty w s*, altissima moenia, Caes B C 3, 80 *to fence with w s*, urbem moenibus sepire, Cic. Sest 42, 91 Fig *w s (sides) of a ship*, moenia navis, Ov. M 11, 532. *w s of the world*, moenia mundi, Luci 1, 73. 3. măcēria (*a low w of mud, rough stones, or the like*, such as bound the fields in North Wales or Yorkshire) *a w without mortar, of rough stones and flint*, m. sine calce ex caementis et silice, Cato, R. R. 15: *a w in a garden*, m in horto, Ter. Ad 5, 7, 10 *they had built before them a w. six feet high*, maceriam in altitudinem sex pedum praeduxerant, Caes B G. 7, 69. 4. pāries, ētis, *m* (*partition w.* between rooms or houses in the same row) · *I broke through the w in that room*, perfodivi parietem in eo conclavi, Pl Mil 2, 1, 64 *'tis your risk when your neighbour's w. is aflame*, tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 84 *the w s of a tower*, parietes turris, Caes. B. C 2, 9 Phr. *fallen-down w s*, parietinae, Cic Tusc. 3, 22, 53 *to build a w.*, murum (moenia, etc.) aedificare, Ov M 11, 204 ducere, perducere (expressing esp *the length of w*) Cic Caes exstruere (*to raise*) Cic Tac. Caes instituere (*to put in order the materials*) · Caes Tac. v TO BUILD *to pull down a w*, m destruere, Cic Virg diruere, Per Cic *to surround a city with w s*, moenibus urbem cingere, Ov M 4, 58 moenia urbi circumdare, moenibus urbem circumdare (both constructions frequent) Liv · Caes: Tac *to batter w s with a ram*, quatere m arietc, Liv 21, *ad fin* ferire, Sall. J. 76 *to make a breach in w s*, perfringere muros, Tac H 3, 20 *through the breach in the w they burst in*, per apertum ruina iter perruperunt, Liv 31, 46, *ad fin* *to mount w s*, in moenia egredi, Tac H. 4, 29. Fig. *to go to the w.*, cedere, etc v TO YIELD *the weakest must go to the w*, *cedat necesse est validiori debilis

**wall** (*v*). mūnio, 4 *to wall (fortify) a place*, munire locum, Caes B. G. 2, 29 *to w in a town*, urbem muro sepire, Cic *claudere, concludere *to w off*, *muro dividere. *to wall up*, *saxis (lateribus, etc) concludere

**walled:** 1. mūnītus *strongly w towered*, bene munita templa, Luci 2, 7 2. muris, etc, cinctus, circumdatus v Phr under WALL, and TO WALL

**wallet:** 1. pēra *an old man with staff and wallet*, cum baculo peraque senex, Mart 4, 53 *Jupiter has loaded us with two w s*, peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas, Phaedr 4, 10, 1. cf. Cat. 2, 21. 2. mantica. *we see the w on the back before us*, praecedenti spectatur mantica tergo, Pers. 4, 24. 3. saccus (*a beggar's scrip or w.*): *I may go outside the gate to hold my w. (to beg)*, extra portam ad saccum ilicet, Pl Capt. 1, 1, 22

**wall-flower:** 1. *Cheiranthus Cheiri: Bot 2. pallens viŏla (probably), Virg. E 2, 47. 3. perh *lūtea viŏla

**wallow:** 1. vōlūtor, 1 *the sow delights to w. in a muddy pond*, sus gaudet coenoso lacu volutari, Col. 7, 10, 6 Fig.: *whom we find w ing head over ears in mire*, quem in luto voluntatum totus corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 53: *to w. in every kind of*

*wickedness*, v in omni genere scelerum, Cic Fam, 9, 3, *med* 2. vŏlūto me Plin

**walnut**: 1. jūglans, dis, *f*. *of the fruit w-shells*, juglandium putamina, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 58: *of the tree the shade of w-trees*, juglandium umbra, Plin 17, 12, 18 2. nux jūglans Plin. (both of *fruit* and *tree*) 3. *juglans regia (of the *tree*) Lnn

**walrus**: *phōca (*a seal*), equus marīnus, vacca marīna (Georges gives *otca, which is more prob *grampus*) [NOTE—The modern scientific name is Trichechus Rosmarus ]

**waltz** (*subs*) 1. *saltatio in gyrum (the dance itself) 2. *numeri ad quos saltatur (the music).

**waltz** (*v*) *saltare in gyrum: *lente variare gyros (Ki )

**wan**: 1. pallĭdus *a w crew (of ghosts)*, pallida turba, Tib 1, 10, 38. 2. exsanguis, e (*bloodless*) · *the w. shades*, exsangues umbrae, Virg. Aen. 6, 401 v. PALE.

**wand**: 1. virga *struck with a golden w*, aurea percussa virga, Virg Aen 7, 190 2 virgŭla *to draw a line round any one with a w*, virgula aliquem circumscribere, Cic Phil 8, 8, 23. 3. vīmen, ĭnis, *n. soothing with Lethaean w*, Lethaeo vimine mulcens, Stat Th 2, 30 4. cādūceus (*Mercury's or any herald's w. or staff*) *furnished with a herald's w.*, caduceo ornatus, Cic de Or 1, 46, 202

**wander**: 1. erro, 1 (*to w. as one who has lost his way, to w. forlorn*) *we w ignorant of the men and place*, ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Aen 1, 333 *to w an exile*, errare exsul, Cic Clu 62, 175 *it is ill to w. then in Libya's lonely wilds*, male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris, Virg G. 3, 249: *w ing stars*, errantes stellae, Cic Rep 1, 14, 22 Fig *the mind ws*, errat animus, Lucr 3, 464 2. vāgor, 1 (*to w at your own will, to ramble, roam*) *birds w ing hither and thither*, volucres huc illuc vagantes, Cic Div 2, 38, 80 *Ino w'd through the earth*, Ino terras vagata est, Prop 2, 28, 19. Fig *the mind ws in error*, vagatur error animus, Cic Off. 2, 2, 7 *to w from the subject in writing am I therefore to w?* idcirco ne vager? Hor A P 265 3. pālor, 1 (*to w dispersed*) *we seek our w ing comrades*, quaerimus palantes comites, Luci 4, 577 *the troops w through the fields*, agmen palatur per agros, Liv. 27, 47, *ad fin w ing stars*, palantia sidera, Luci 2, 1031 Fig *w ing and lacking reason*, palantes ac rationis egentes, Ov M 15, 150 Erro, vagor, palor, may be thus distinguished errare is *involuntary*, of *one who mistakes*, or *is at a loss*; vagari is *voluntary*, of *one who strays unrestrained*, or *loves*, palari is of *numbers*, *who straggle, scattered by fear*, or *some cause* but they are often coupled vagari et errare, Cic de Or 1, 48, 209 Hor. Ep 1, 12, 17 errare et palantes viam quaerere, Lucr 2, 10 vagi palantur, Liv 5, 44

—— **about**: ŏberro, 1. *to w about the tents*, tentoria oberrare, Tac A 1, 65, *init*.

—— **around**: 1. circumeo, 1 Sen. 2. circumvāgor, 1 *dep* Vitr.

—— **away from**: 1. āberro, 1 *the boy w'd away from his father*, puer aberravit a patre, Pl. Men. prol 31 *the speech w s from the point*, ab eo quod propositum est aberrat oratio, Cic Caec. 19, 55. 2. decēro: *to w. a f. his father*, a patre d, Pl Men 5, 9, 54: *to w. a. f the truth*, a vero d.

—— **in**: ĭnerro, 1 *to w. in the mountains*, inerrare montibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 6.

—— **over, through**: 1. pĕrerro, 1: Virg. Ov. Hor. 2. pervāgor, 1 *dep* : *to w. over the whole world*, pervagari orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17. 3 pĕragro, 1 (*of willing wandering*). *bees w. through woods*, apes peragrant silvas, Virg. G. 4, 53. Phr · *to let the eyes wander*: *oculos negligenter circumferre, incertas huc atque huc acies circumferre: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 558.

**wanderer**: erro, ōnis, *m.* · *send our w home*, errones remittite nostrum, Ov H 15, 53

**wandering** (*adj*) 1 errābundus · *to go w through a house*, domum errabundus pervagari, Liv. 1, 29 *w footsteps*, errabunda vestigia, Virg E 6, 58 2. vāgus. *a scattered and w multitude*, dispersa et vaga multitudo, Cic Rep 1, 25, *fin.*. *w. in mind*, vagus animi, Cat 63, 4

**wandering** (*subs*) 1. error, ōris *a w. of citizens*, errori civium, Cic Rep 2, 4, 7 *ws on the sea*, pelagi errores, Virg Aen 6, 532 *a w. of mind*, errores mentis, Cic. Att 3, 13, 2. 2. errātus, ūs *driven about in long ws*, longis erratibus actus, Ov. M 4, 566. 3. errātio *there is no chance or w, all is order*, nec fortuna nec erratio inest, omnis ordo, Cic N. D 2, 21, 56

**wane** (*subs.*) Phr *to be on the wane*, decrescere v. TO WANE

**wane** (*v*). 1. dēcresco, crēvi, tum, 3 *oysters wax and w with the moon*, ostreae cum luna pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, Cic Div. 2, 14, 33 *the w ing day*, decrescens dies, Plin 2, 59, 60 2. senesco, nui, 3 *when the moon is w ing*, senescente luna, Varr R R 1, 37, 1 *to w in repute and strength*, senescere fama et viribus, Liv 27, 3 3 tābesco, bui, 3 *the days may wax long and the nights w*, crescere licet dies et tabescere noctes, Lucr 5, 680 4 minuor, tum, 3 *the lights w.*, luces minuuntur, Luci 5, 681

**waning** (*subs*) 1. dēminūtio. *a waxing and w. of the* (*moon's*) *light*, accretio et deminutio luminis (lunae), Cic Tusc 1, 28, 68 2. dēcrescentia *w of the moon*, lunae d Vitr

**wanness**: pallor, ōris *w and winter possess the place*, pallor hiemsque tenent loca, Ov M 4, 436 *the w of lovers*, pallor amantium, Hor Od. 3, 10, 14

**want** (*subs*) 1. pĕnūria (*a being without, a scarcity*), mostly followed by *a gen* of the thing needed · *w of food*, penuria cibi, Luci 5, 1005 *of water*, aquarum, Sall J 17 *of good citizens*, civium bonorum, Cic Brut 1, 2 *whether there be abundance or w of money*, copiane sit pecuniae an penuria, Cic Inv 2, 39, 115 absolutely, of *want, scarcity to support temporary w.*, p. temporum sustinere, Col. 9, 14, 17. 2. ĭnŏpia (*resourcelessness*, the opposite to opes or copia) · *w of money*, argenti inopia, Pl Curc 2 3, 55 *of corn*, frumenti, Sall. J 91 *of remedy*, remedii, Tac A. 13, 57 *to compare plenty with w*, copias cum inopia conferre, Cic. Cat 2, 11, 24 *to supply w*, ferre opem inopiae, Pl. Rud 3, 2, 3 *to lessen w*, inopiam levare, Sall J 91 *a time of w and famine*, inopia et fames, Cic Off 3, 12, 50 *to support w*, 1 tolerare, Sall. C. 37. 3. ĕgestas (*extreme w*) · *poverty or rather extreme w and beggary*, paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic Parad 6, 1, 45 *pressing w*, urgens egestas, Virg G. 1, 146 *w of food* (*starvation*), e cibi, Tac A 6, 23, *init* . *of pasturage*, pabuli, Sall J 44. 4. dēfectus, ūs (*want of what has been and is now gone, failure*) *w of milk*, d. lactis, Plin 20, 23, 96 5. dēfectio *w of strength*, virium, Cic de Sen 9, 29 6. difficultas (*distressing, perplexing w*) *w of money*, difficultas nummaria, Cic Verr 2, 28, 69 *of corn*, rei frumentariae, Caes B G 7, 17 7. angustiae, arum (*straitened circumstances*). *w of public money*, angustiae pecuniae publicae, Cic. Fam 12, 30, 4: *w. of breath*, a spiritus, Cic de Or. 3, 46, 181 *to fall into w*, decidere in angustias, Suet Claud. 9 8. dēsīderium (*a feeling of the w*, generally of things lost, *longing for*) *the natural w. of food and drink*, cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv 21, 4, *med* : v. DESIRE Phr. *to be in w*, egēre v. TO WANT *to be oppressed by w*, inopia affici, Cic Att 6, 3, 2 *inopia laborare, premi *to fall into w.*, in inopiam, difficultates, incidere, delabi, Cic. *in w* inops, egenus, etc v POOR The *want* of qualities may be expr by neg compds *w of habit*, insolentia *w. of experience*, imperitia

**want** (*v*) 1. cāreo, 2 (*to be without*, of something desirable). *to w. a gift*, carere munere, Virg. Aen 5, 651 *they w a poet*, carent vate, Hor Od. 4, 9, 28 *to w. the companionship of friends*, carere consuetudine amicorum, Cic. Tusc 5, 22, 63 2. ĕgeo, 2 (*to feel the w of, to need for a given purpose*): with *abl* usually: *imputation of things which we w*, invectio rerum quibus egemus, Cic Off. 2, 3, 13 *to w eyes in order to see*, oculis ad cernendum egere, Id N. D 2, 57, 143. with *gen you w. (have no) shame*, pudoris eges. Pl Am. 2, 2, 187 *to w help*, e auxilii, Caes B. G 6, 11. used absolutely *that I should be in wealth, she should w*, me in divitiis esse, illam egere, Pl Trin. 3, 2, 57 3. indigeo, 2 (*to be in some w*, generally stronger than egeo) *I w. your advice*, indigeo tui consilii, Cic Att 12, 35, *fin* : *my youth ws their good opinion*, mea adolescentia indiget illorum bona existimatione Id Rosc Com. 15, 44 *to w gold and silver*, auri, argenti, indigere, Id Sull 8, 25. 4. dēsīdĕro, 1 (*to regret the absence of, to long for*) *I w you*, desideramus te, Cic Fam 16, 1, *fin to w* (*only*) *a sufficiency*, desiderare quod satis est, Hor Od 3, 1, 25 v TO DESIRE, TO MISS 5. requīro, īsīvi, ītum, 3 (*to think necessary to an end*) *I see not what the happy man ws to make him happier*, qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat ut sit beatior, Cic Tusc 5, 8, 23 *great mental endowments are w'd*, magnae animi virtutes requiruntur, Id. Manil 22, 64 6. vŏlo, lui, velle, 3 *irr* (*to wish for*) *come out, I w you*, exi te volo, Pl Capt 5, 2, 24 *what does he w s* quid vult? Ter Andr 1, 2, 13 *what do you w me to do?* quid vis faciam. Ter Eun 5, 8, 24 *you w me to weep*, vis me flere, Hor A P 102 *I w you to defend me*, tu velim nos defendas, Cic Fam 15, 3, *extr* v TO WISH 7. āveo, 2 (*to w. eagerly*) *I w extremely to know*, valde aveo scire, Cic Att. 1, 15 Phr : *there w s but little*, paulum deest, abest, constr with quin and *conj.*, or with ad *there w'd little to complete success*, paulum defuit ad summam felicitatem, Caes B G 6, 43: v WANTING · *it w s but an hour of noon*, *meridies una tantum hora abest *things wanted*, res necessariae Cic . Liv.

**wanting**: | *Defective* vĭtiōsus, parum idōneus v DEFICIENT, FAULTY. *w in prudence, power, etc* imprudens, impotens, etc. ‖. *To be w* 1. dēsum: of persons *that he might not be w to the occasion*, ne tempori deesset, Liv 21, 27, *ad fin.* of things *money was w*, argentum deerat, Ter 2, 1, 69 · *one to whom nothing is w*, is cui nihil desit, Cic Rep 1, 17, 28 2. absum. *I was w to (failed) Autronius*, abfui Autronio, Cic Planc 5, 14 *history is yet w to our literature*, abest historia litteris nostris, Cic Leg 1, 2, 5 3. dēficio, ēci, ctum, 3 (*to fail*) *to be w in the fight*, pugnando deficere, Caes. B. C 2, 6 *to whom strength is w.*, quem vires deficiunt, Caes B G 7, 50 4. dēfio, fīeri *nulla res not w. to me*, hac mihi non defit Virg E 2, 22 Phr *to be found w.*, *improbari, probationi parum satisfacere, in trutina levior evadere · *he is weighed in the balance and found w*, appensus est in statera et inventus est deficiens, Vulg. Dan v. 27. *Wanting* may also be expr. by the foll : (1) ŏpus est personally. *we w a leader*, dux nobis opus est, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4 impers. *we w. your authority*, o e. nobis auctoritate tua, id Fam. 9, 25, *fin* : with part. : *haste is w'd*, maturato o. e., Liv. 8, 13, *ad fin* with *gen.* : *money was w'd*, argenti o fuit, id. 23, 21 (2) ūsus est *my son w.s twenty minae*, natus est filio viginti minis,

PL Asin. 1, 1, 76. (3) nĕcesse est (*of urgent w*) *a thing which you by no means w'd*, quod tibi minime necesse fuit, Cic Sull 7, 22 v. NECESSARY

**wanton** (*adj*) **1.** lībīdĭnōsus (*sensual, of strong passion*) *a most w man*, homo libidinosissimus, Cic Verr 2, 78, 192: *a w youth*, l. adolescentia, id Sen 9, 29 **2.** impŭdīcus (*unchaste*) *w women*, impudicae mulieres, id. Cat 2, 5, 10. **3.** lascīvus (sometimes in a bad sense, but more often *playful, giving the reins to spontaneous*, and used fig) *w damsels*, l puellae, Ov A A 1, 523 *w young lambs* (or *calves*), nova proles lasciva, Lucr 1, 261 *w* (*luxuriant*) *wy*, l. hederae, Hor Od 1, 36, 20 **4.** prŏtervus (*forward*) *w Satyrs*, protervi Satyri, Hor A P 233 *w winds*, p venti, Hor Od 1, 26, 2 **5.** pētŭlans (*pert, saucy, mischievous*) *a w strumpet*, petulans nonaria, Pers 1, 133 Phr. *a w life*, *vita in libidines effusa, libidinibus dedita *to be* or *wax w*, lascivire Cic, Liv, and in Quint freq of language fig. luxuriare or luxuriari *the flesh is w*, luxuriat pecus, Ov F 1, 156 *that their minds might not wax w through ease*, ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv 1, 19, *med* *to inflict a w injury*, *injuriam ultro, de industria, inferre *a w* (*unprovoked*) *outrage*, *contumelia ultro in aliquem jacta

**wanton** (*subs*) meretrix, scortum v. PROSTITUTE

**wanton** (*v*) **1.** lascīvio, īi, ītum, 4 *the lamb w's*, agnus lascivit, Ov. M 7, 321. **2** luxurio, 1 v. WANTON (*adj*)

**wantonly**: **1.** lībīdĭnōse Cic **2** lascive Mart **3.** prŏterve. **4.** pētŭlanter Cic. **5.** ultro For distinctions of sense v WANTON

**wantonness**: **1.** lībīdo, ĭnis, *f* *the w of animals*, libido animantium, Cic. Off 1, 17, 54 *of fortune*, Sall C 8 **2.** lascivia, in *sport and w*, per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv 1, 5, *init* **3.** prŏtervĭtas, *pleasing w*, grata p., Hor Od 1, 19, 7. **4.** pētŭlantia *w of young men*, p adolescentium, Cic. Sen 11, 36

**war** (*subs*) **1.** bellum *discord at home and w abroad*, discordia domi et bellum foris, Liv 2, 41, *init* *an army is levied for two w's at once*, ad duo simul bella exercitus scribitur, id. 2, 43, *med.* Uses with *adj* *foreign w*, bellum externum, Liv Tac *civil, intestine w*, b civile, intestinum, domesticum, Cic. Tac Caes *w by land*, *b terrestre, pedestre (cf Cic Sen. 5, 13) *w by sea*, b navale Cic *b. maritimum (Georg) *offensive w*, *b ultro inferendum (*of w yet to be begun*), b. ultro illatum (*of w already begun*): *w of extermination*, to the *knife*, b internecinum, Liv. 9, 25, *extr*: Cic Phil. 14, 3, 7 *regular w* (as opposed to *guerilla warfare, etc*), justum b, id Cat 2, 1, 1 *w with or against any one*, is expressed either by *preps.*, cum, in, contra, adversus, according to the verb used, or by an *adj*, as *w with the slaves*, servile b, Cic: *with the Gauls*, Gallicum, Caes *with pirates*, piraticum, Plin *w (contest) with the tribunes*, b. tribunicium, Liv. 3, 24. The place of the war is expressed by *preps.*; in (*of countries*), apud (*near, of lakes, towns*), circa (*round*, esp if a town be beleaguered) thus, b in Italia, apud Mutinam, Regillam, circa Numantiam gestum. Or an *adj* is used: *the w in Illyria*, b Illyricum *w for one's country*, b pro patria *w for religion, sacred w*, *b pro religionibus, pro sacris gestum Common uses with verb *to intend w*, bellum meditari, cogitare: *to seek occasion of w*, *bellum quaerere (Georg) *to prepare w*, b. parare, comparare (*of the gathering of the forces*), Cic. Liv.: appnare, Nep adornare, instruere (*of the arrangement and provisioning, etc*), Cic: *to threaten w.*, b. minari, minitari, denuntiare (this last not *to declare*, comp. Cic Off 1, 11, 36, denuntiatum ante et indictum, *first threatened and duly declared*, with Cic. Phil 6, 2, 4) *to declare w*, b indicere (*of a formal declaration that the w is begun*): *I and the Roman people do therefore declare and begin w against the Latins*, ob eam rem ego populusque Romanus Latinis b. indico facioque, Liv. 1, 32, *fin.* used also fig *I declare w against my stomach*, ventri indico b., Hor S 1, 5, 7 *to decree w*, decernere (of the senate), jubere (of the people), Liv. 41, 7 *to stir up w*, b movere, commovere, concitare, excitare *to begin w* b inchoare, incipere, suscipere (*to take up*) Cic Liv. Tac *to take part in w*, b capessere *to induce others to take part with himself in a w*, ad bellum secum capessendum incitare, Liv 26, 25 also c partem b, id 31, 28 *to take in hand w*, sumere (rare, and implies some *choice* or *wilful taking* cf Tac Hist 4, 69) *roused by this they all chose w*, his instincti sumpsere universi bellum, Tac Agr 16 *to go forth to w*, *take the field*, in b proficisci, Liv Caes *to wage w*, b gerere (commonest word, both *of general and soldiers*), facere, agere, Cic Liv Caes *to conduct w*, administrare (*of the general*) Cic. *to wage w against*, b inferre alicui, bello persequi, lacessere (*of the aggressor*). Cic Liv *to maintain a w*, b sustinere Cic *to protract a w*, b trahere, ducere Cic Liv Caes *to end a w*, conficere, perficere, Cic Caes components (*by mutual arrangement*) Tac Nep ponere, deponere (*to lay aside*) Liv.. Tac patrare Tac Sall (an emphatic word, not thought refined by Quintilian, Inst 8, 3, 4) *to nearly end a w by a masterly stroke*, profligare b *the w being virtually ended and well-nigh out of our sight*, bello profligato ac paene sublato, Cic Fam 12, 30, 2 (cf Flor 2, 15, 2, who says of the three Punic wars considered as one struggle, primo tempore commissum est bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum) *in w*, bello, belli tempore *in w and peace*, pace belloque, domi belloque, domi bellique, oi, in reverse order, belli domique, etc **2.** arma, orum (*arms*) *in peace rather than in w*, pace potius quam armis, Liv 5, 35, *extr* *civil w*, civilia arma, Cic Fam 2, 16, 3 *let w yield to peace*, cedant arma togae, id Off 1, 22, 77 and in many phrr arma may take the place of bellum, esp in poetry or oratory **3.** militia (*military service*) *great knowledge of w*, militiae magna scientia, Sall J 63 *at home and in w*, domi militiaeque, Cic Liv **4.** tumultus, ūs (*a disturbance, w suddenly breaking out*, esp near Rome) *beyond the troublous w of Gaul and Italy*, extra tumultum Gallicum Italicumque, Cic Phil 5, 19, 53 cf ib 8, 1, 2 Phr *the art of w*, res militaris, disciplina militaris, bellica, Cic *arts, manoeuvres, of w*, artes belli, Liv *man-of-w (a w-ship)*, navis longa v SHIP *to put the army on a w-footing*, *exercitum instruere omnibus rebus ad belli usum necessariis (Kr): *to put the navy on a w-footing*, classem expedire atque instruere, Hirt B Al 25 *the w was ended by a single battle*, uno proelio debellatum est, Liv 2, 26, *extr.* *a word of w.*, rixa, jurgium v QUARREL

**war** (*v*) **1.** bello, 1. *to w against the Romans*, adversus Romanos bellare, Liv 9, 42, *fin.* **2.** belligĕro, 1 *to w against neighbouring tribes*, adversum accolas belligerare, Tac A. 4, 46: *I had to w. with fortune*, cum fortuna belligerandum fuit, Cic. ad Quir post Redit 8, 19 v WAR.

**war-cry**: **1.** clāmor, ōris (with some epithet, or where the context shews a *cry of war* to be meant): *to raise a w.*, clamorem tollere, Caes B G. 3, 22 *the Romans w was of one tone, the others' a discordant din*, congruens clamor Romanis, dissonae illis voces, Liv. 30, 34, *init* **2.** ŭlŭlātus, ūs (*a wild w. or war whoop of the Gauls*). *to raise a w*, u tollere, Caes B G. 5, 37. **3.** barītus, ūs (*the w. of the Germans, a kind of war-song*) *by the repeating of their song which they call barritus, they give their fury*, carminum relatu, quem barritum vocant, animos accendunt, Tac Germ. 3

**war-horse**: **1.** ĕquus mīlĭtārīs: Nep Eum 5, 4 **2.** ĕquus bellātor (more *poet*) Tac. Germ. 14 (e Kr.).

**——-office** or **-department** *consilium res bellicas curans, administrans *curia, tribunal, consilium rerum bellicarum (Kr) Phr. *the administration of the war-office*, *rerum bellicarum administratio (Kr)

**warble**: **1.** mŏdŭlor, cāno, etc: v TO SING The idea of *wing* may be nearly given by liquidus *the birds fill the place with wing voices*, volucres liquidis loca vocibus opplent, Lucr 2, 145 tĕnĕrŭlus cf tremulum guttur, of a bird's throat in Cic Div 1, 8, 14. **2.** perh vibrisso, 3 (explained by Fest "vocem in cantando crispare").

**3.** frĭtinnio, 4 (*to twitter*, of small birds). *wing young*, pulli fritinnientes, Varr in Non 7, 15.

**warbler**: mŏdŭlātor, cantor, etc.. v SINGER, SONGSTRESS

**warbling** (*subs.*) cantus, ūs, mŏdi, nūmĕri v SONG Phr *clear w.s*, liquidae voces, Lucr. *thrilling w.s*, *tremulae voces

**ward** (*subs*) **I.** *In fencing*: *ictūs propulsātio **II.** *Safe-keeping* custōdia v CUSTODY **III.** *One under a guardian* pūpillus, pūpilla. *he said that w's of either sex were a very safe prey*, pupillos et pupillas certissimam praedam esse dictitabat, Cic Verr 1, 50, 131 **IV.** *A division of a town*: **1.** rēgio *Rome is divided into fourteen w's*, in quattuordecim regiones Roma dividitur, Tac A 15, 40 *he divided the whole city into w's and streets*, spatium urbis in regiones vicosque divisit, Suet Aug 30 (the vicus was a definite subdivision, smaller than our *ward*, as, perhaps, the regio was larger) **2.** pāroecia (*a parish*) Scri Eccl

**ward** (*v*) *To w or keep off*· **1.** arceo, 2 *you will w him off from your altars*, hunc a tuis aris arcebis, Cic. Cat 1, 13, 33 *he w'd off the foe from Gaul*, hostem arcuit Gallia, id Phil 5, 13, 37 *to w off the gad-fly from cattle*, arcere oestrum pecori, Virg G 3, 155 *to w. off a blow*, plagam arcere, Ov M 3 89. **2.** dēfendo, di, nsum, 3 *to w. off blows*, defendere ictus, Caes B C 2, 9· *to w off wrong*, d injuriam, Cic Off 3 18, 74: *fire is w'd off from the roofs*, ignis defenditur a tectis, Ov R Am 625 *to w. off summer heat from goats*, d aestatem capellis, Hor Od 1, 17, 3 **3.** prōpulso, 1 *to w off an enemy*, propulsare hostem, Caes B G 1, 49 *to w off danger*, p periculum, Cic Clu 52, 144 **4.** āverto, ti, sum, 3 (*to avert*)· *which my friends could not w off from me*, quod non poterant avertere amici, Prop 3, 24, 9 **5** āmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (*to keep far away, remove*) *the Porcian law w's off blows from citizens*, Cic Rab Perd 4, 12 **6.** cāveo, cāvi, cautum, 2 (*to beware of, guard against*)· *to w off a blow*, ictum c, Lucr. 6, 406. c vim, Tac A 11, 1.

**warden**: custos, ōdis v KEEPER, GUARDIAN Phr *w of the Cinque Ports*, *quinque portuum custos, procurator: *w. of a college*, *collegii praepositus, magister, praeses.

**warder**: **I.** *A sentinel, guard*· **1.** excŭbītor: *the forts were secured by w's*, castella excubitoribus tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 **2.** vīgil· v. WATCHMAN. **II.** *A keeper of prisoners*: custos, ōdis *I will keep you under a cruel w*, saevo te sub custode tenebo, Hor Ep 1, 16, 77.

**wardrobe**: **I.** *The place to keep clothes*· arca vestiāria (*clothes chest*). Cato R R 11, 3 vestiārium· Plin **II.** *The clothes themselves*: vestiārum, Col. 1, 3, 17 or use vestimenta, orum, vestes, etc. v. CLOTHES. *The w. (dresses) of a theatre*, vestis scenica, choragium (Georg.).

**wardship:** I. *Guardianship* · 1. tūtēla *to come under w*, in tutelam pervenire, Cic Rosc Com 6, 16 2. *cūrātio cf use of curator in Hor Ep 1, 1, 102; and v Smith's Ant 375 II. *State of pupilage* *pupillaris aetas, status, or, perh, tutela V. GUARDIANSHIP

**ware** or **wares:** 1. merx, cis, *f*: *good w easily find a purchaser*, proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl Poen 1, 2, 128; *w for sale*, venales merces, Hor Ep 2, 2, 11 2. mercimōnium *in buying and selling w*, in mercimoniis emundis vendundisque, Pl Am prol 1. *w. in shops*, mercimonium in tabernis, Tac A 15, 38

**warehouse:** 1. *mercium receptaculum, horreum, cella Fig *that town was a w for your plunder*, illud oppidum receptaculum tibi praedae fuit, Cic Verr 5, 23, 59 2. tăberna (*a shop*). Cic. Liv Tac

**warfare:** mīlĭtia, bellum, res bellĭca V. WAR

**warily:** prōvīde, caute, circumspecte, considĕrāte, diligenter V WARY Phr *to go w to work*, *circumspectius agere, rem tractare

**wariness:** 1. cautio *w and timidity*, cautio et timiditas, Cic de Or 2, 74, 300 2. circumspectio (*a careful looking round*, to avoid possible dangers) *w. and thoughtfulness*, c et consideratio, id Acad 2, 11, 35 3. sāgācĭtas (*a keenness* that makes one alive to danger) V. SAGACITY, ACUTENESS Phr *to proceed with w*, cautionem adhibere, omnia circumspicere, Cic

**warlike:** 1. mīlĭtāris, e *w matters*, res militaris, Caes B G 1, 21 *a manly and w mien*, habitus corporis virilis ac militaris, Liv 28, 35. 2. bellĭcōsus (*of w disposition*). *w. tribes*, gentes b., Cic Prov. Cons. *13, 33 a more w year* (*more abounding in wars*), bellicosior annus, Liv. 10, 9, *ad fin* 3. bellĭcus *w matters*, res b, Cic 4. bellĭger *w nations*, belligerae gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13 Phr *things have a w. appearance*, omnia belli speciem tenent (after Liv 5, 41) *the political horizon wears a w. aspect*, * res ad arma spectant (Georg). In the genus sense of *bold, courageous, fierce*, etc, ferox, acer, strenuus, etc, may be equivalent of *warlike*, esp in poetry.

**warm** (*adj*). I. Lit.. 1. călĭdus (implies *considerable heat*) · *a w day*, dies c, Virg *w water*, aqua c, Cic, or simply calida or calda, Plin *a w bath*, balneum calidum, Plin or if many bathe together, thermae, Plin. *to bathe in w water*, calida lavari, Plin *w. springs*, aquae calidae, Liv. *a fountain cold by day, w by night*, fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Luci. 6, 850. 2. tĕpĭdus (*just w*, defined by Seneca, Ep 92, 19, as inter frigidum et calidum) · *w. water*, aqua t, Plin *a w breeze*, aura t, Ov. *a w winter*, hiems t, Plin. *w. milk*, tepidum lac, Ov M 7, 247. 3. fervĭdus (*extremely w, hot*) *the w beams of the sun*, fervidi ictus, Hor Od. 2, 15, 9 II. Fig: Plin *w in my youth*, calidus juventa, Hor Od 3, 14, 27 *w. language*, fervida oratio, Cic Brut 73, 288 *w friendship, love*, amicitia intima, amor intimus, Nep.: *a w. imagination*, *calidior, acrior quaedam vis imaginandi. *he is my warmest friend*, illum habeo amicorum principem, Cic. (e Kr.) *a w. patriot*, * studiosissimus patriae defensor, propugnator (Kr). *there was w. work* (*in fighting*) *there*, acriter in eo loco pugnatum est, Caes B G 2, 10. *To be w.* tĕpēre, călēre, fervēre (acc to *the degree of warmth*) *to become w.*, tepescere, calescere, fervescere.

**warm** (*v*): . I. Trans. *to make warm* 1. tĕpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to bring from coldness to moderate warmth*): *the sun not only w s the earth but often burns it*, sol non modo tepefacit solum, sed etiam saepe comburit, Cic N. D 2, 15, 40. 2. călĕfăcio (*of a greater degree of heat*) *to w. the body*, ad calefaciendum corpus, id N D 2, 60, 151 *hearts w'd* (*to fury*) *by the mêlée*, calefacta corda tumultu, Virg Aen 12, 269 3. fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2 (*to w. by promoting internal or animal heat*) · *birds w their young with their wings*, aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic N D 2, 52, 129 *to w wounds in a hot brazier*, epulas fovere foculis in ferventibus, Pl Capt 4, 2, 67. Phr *to w oneself at the fire*, artus admoto igne refovere, Curt *to w. up* (*dress again*, food), *epulas recoquere (Georg) *yesterday's soup w'd up*, jus hesternum, Ter. Eun 5, 4, 17 *Alexander came in Diogenes' way while w ing himself in the sun*, Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic Tusc. 5, 32, 92 II. Intrans *to become warm* v. WARM (*adj*)

**warming** (*subs*) călĕfactio (late) Dig Better expr. by *verb* *we use wood for w*, materia ad corpus calefaciendum utimur, Cic. N. D 2, 60, 151 V. TO WARM

**warming-apparatus:** impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima pariter et summa aequaliter fovet Sen Ep. 90, 25 (e Kr)

**warming-pan:** *vas ad lectum calefaciendum.

**warmly:** I. Lit. expr. generally by a periphrasis *warmly clad*, *spissis vestibus involutus or for fig. senses use vehementer, acriter, etc.

II. Fig 1. călĭde (fig only): *to act w* (*eagerly*), c agere, Pl 2. ferventer. *to speak w*, f. loqui, Coel in Cic Fam 8, 8, 2.

**warmth:** 1. călor, ōris *vital w.*, c. vitalis, Lucr 3, 129 *youthful w*, juvenilis calor, Quint 2. tĕpor, ōris *external w*, externus tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26 3. fervor, ōris *w of the sun*, fervores solis, Lucr 5, 216 *w. of feeling*, fervor pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24 Phr. *to act with w*, *cum animi fervore agere, vehementer, acriter agere; vehementius, acrius (*with considerable w*), vehementissime, acerrime (*with extreme w*)

**warn:** 1. mŏneo, 2 *Fabius w.'d me of this*, Fabius ea me monuit, Cic Fam 3, 3, 1: *Caecina w.'d his soldiers of the emergency*, Caecina milites necessitatis monuit, Tac A 1, 67 *to w of a thing*, monere de aliquo, Cic · *to w to do*, monere ut faciat, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2 *I w them to keep off their hands*, moneo abstineant manus, id Verr. Act. 1, 12, 36 *the year w s you not to hope*, monet annus ne speres, Hor Od 4, 7, 7 *the sun w s us that tumults are at hand*, sol m. tumultus instare, Virg G 1, 464 2. admŏneo, 2 (rather more of *friendly warning or advice on things past or present*, less of *things future*): constr. as moneo also with inf. in poets and later prose *evening has w.'d them to leave the fields*, vesper admonuit decedere campis, Virg G. 4, 186 3. praemŏneo, 2 (*to forearm*) constr. with ut, ne, and *subj*, or with de, or with dependent clause: *that future princes might be w.'d how they might gain glory*, ut futuri principes praemonerentur qua via possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 2 Phr. *to suffer oneself to be w.'d*, *audire monentem, monenti obsequi (Georg) *to refuse to be w.'d*, *rejicere, spernere monentem (Georg).

**warning:** 1. mŏnĭtio (*the act of w*). *let w. be without bitterness*, m careat acerbitate, Cic Am 24, 89. 2. mŏnĭtus, ūs, (poet, and of *w.s from heaven*) · *he had finished his w*, finierat monitus, Ov M 2, 103: *by the w. of fortune*, fortunae monitu, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. 3. mŏnĭtum (*w when given*) *advice and w.s*, consilia, monita, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: *w.s of the gods*, deorum m., id. Har. resp. 25, 54. 4. admŏnĭtio: *w as a mild reproof*, admonitio lenior objurgatio est, Cic de Or 2, 83, 339. 5. admŏnĭtus, ūs (only found in the abl). *at the w. he was more furious*, acrior admonitu est, Ov. M. 3, 566.

6. admŏnĭtum *precepts, w s*, praecepta, admonita, Cic de Or. 2, 15, 64

7. dŏcūmentum (*a w to instruct, a lesson, proof*). *a w was given them that they might guard against a similar wrong*, documentum datum illis cavendae similis injuriae, Liv. 3, 50, *med* *to take w what the vanquished have to fear*, d. capere quid victis sit extimescendum Cic. Phil 11, 2, 5: *it was a w. not to hold the comitia*, documento fuit ne comitia haberentur, Liv. 7, 6, *extr*. 8 exemplum (*a w. by example to deter*) *make me a w*, exemplum statuite in me, Ter Heaut prol 51: *establish a w, what great punishments are ready for such men*, e statuite quantae poenae sint destinatae hominibus comparatae, Auct Her 4, 35, 47 Phr *to take w. by anything*, *exemplo monitus cavere *by this w learn justice*, discite justitiam moniti, Virg Aen. 6, 620. *evildoers are punished as a w. to others*, *malefici puniuntur in terrorem caeteris *to give w.*. for ordinary senses v. TO WARN *to give w. of* (*appoint publicly*) *a day*, praedicere diem, Tac A. 2, 79 *of a master or servant* perh renuntiare, or nuntium mittere (*let to send a letter of divorce*, cf Cic Fam 16, 16).

**warp** (*subs*) stāmen, ĭnis, *n* (opp. to the *woof*, subtemen or trama) *she draws down the long w* (*threads of the w*) *from full distaff*, deducit plena stamina longa colo, Tib. 1, 3, 86 *a reed-comb separates the w*, stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M 6, 55 cf. Smith's Ant. 941.

**warp** (*v*) I. Trans *to bend, distort*. torqueo, flecto, depravo v. TO DISTORT, BEND, DEPRAVE. *to w and bend his nature every way*, naturam huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic Coel 6, 13: *to w every thing to suit his own advantage*, omnia ad suum commodum torquere, Cic Inv 2, 14, 46 Phr *to have one's judgment w'd*, *pravo esse judicio, prave judicare II. Intrans. · *of wood* 1. pando, I *elm and ash soon w.*, ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Virg 2, 9. 2. pandus esse. *cypress and pine are wont to w.*, cupressus et pinus solent esse pandae, Vitr. 2, 9.

**warping** (*of wood*): pandātio · Vitr. 7, 1.

**warrant** (*subs*): I. *Authority.* 1. auctōrĭtas (most gen. term): *justice even without wisdom gives enough w.* (*of veracity*), justitia sine prudentia satis habet auctoritatis, Cic. Off 2, 9, 34 *the w of evidence*, a. testimonii, id. Flacc. 22, 53 *the w of senate and people*, a senatus populique, Suet Caes. 28. 2. pōtestas (*official right*). *right and w.*, jus potestasque, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30. 3. licentia (*liberty to act*): *they had also warrant to acquit*, data et absolvendi licentia, Tac. A 14, 49.

II. *A commission that gives authority.* 1. mandātum (*a written w. or commission*) *on my w*, mandato meo, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2 *an imperial w*, m. principum, Front in 2. mandātus, ūs (only in abl). *on the w. of the praetor*, mandatu praetoris, Suet Caes. 7. 3. diplōma, ātis, *n.* (*w for safe conduct, passport*) *that Otho's w might regain their validity*, ut diplomata Othonis revalescerent, Tac. H. 2, 54 Phr. *under the warrant of the gods*, dus auctoribus, Liv. 28, 28, *med.*: *they owed that they had a w for what they did*, vociferabantur esse sibi auctorem, Tac A 15, 38, *extr*: *to issue a w. for a criminal's apprehension*, *dare auctoritatem (mandatum) ad sontem comprehendendum praemandare ut fugitivus conquiratur, Varin in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2.

**warrant** (*v.*): 1. firmo, 1 (*to establish, prove*). *many things are w'd by an oath*, multa jurejurando firmantur, Cic Leg. 2, 7, 16. 2. confirmo, 1: *for myself I promise and w you*, de me tibi promitto et confirmo, Cic Fam. 3,

10, 1 **3.** prōbo, 1 *difficult to w.*, difficile probatu, Cic Tusc 5, 1, 1 **4.** praesto, stĭti, stĭtum and stātum, 1 (*to be responsible for*). *to w. not yourself only but all your subalterns*, non te unum sed omnes ministros praestare, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 3 *who could w. that there would be no pirates?* praedones nullos fore quis praestare poterat? id Flacc 12, 28 *I cannot warrant you (safe) from violence*, ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, Cic Fam. 1, 4, 3. **5.** prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to w. in the future*) *I warrant that Caesar will be such*, promitto Caesarem talem fore, Cic Phil 5, 18, 51. **6.** spondeo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 (*to give solemn pledge*) *were Jupiter as vouches to warrant it, I would not hope*, non si mihi Jupiter auctor spondeat, speram, Virg Aen 5, 18 **7.** sancio, xi, ctum, 4 (*to fix, authorise, as by law*). *a law to establish and w. this*, lex de his confirmandis et sanciendis, Cic Phil. 10, 8, 17. **8.** auctor sum (*to w. a fact as true, or to authorise the doing*, used of persons) *rumour said you were in Syria, no one w.d it*, fama nuntiabat te esse in Syria, auctor erat nemo, Cic Fam 12, 4, 2: *they w.'d Bibulus promising the same*, auctores fuere Bibulo tantundem polliceṅdi, Suet Caes 19 Phr *to w. an omission, fault*, in excusatione esse cur omiseris, deliqueris: *nothing can w. your conduct*, *excusare te prorsus non potes *I gave many excuses to w. my getting off*, multa dixi cur excusatus abirem, Hor Ep 1, 9, 7 *I'll warrant you* nimirum, profecto, mehercule (*undoubtedly, certainly*) Ter

**warranty:** sātisdātio v GUARANTEE

**warren:** *a preserve for game or fish* **1.** vīvārium Plin. Juv. **2.** septum (*enclosure*) *a w. for beasts of chace*, venationis septum, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. **3.** lĕpŏrārium (*a place where hares, etc. are kept*): Varr R R. 3, 3. *A rabbit w.*, *cuniculorum leporarium. Phr. *free w.*, *libertas venandi, aucupandi, piscandi.

**warrener:** *vivarii custos (Kr)

**warrior:** 1 bellātor *a w. and general*, bellator duxque, Liv 9, 1. Fig *a w. with the tankard*, b cantharo, Pl Men. 1, 3, 5. 2 proeliātor *no less a w.*, non minus proeliator, Tac. A. 2, 73 3. pugnātor (gen, *an actual combatant*) *a renowned w.*, clarus p, Sil 15, 595 (These three words are mostly in poets or poetic prose) **4.** miles, ĭtis (qualified by some epithet): *a skilful, energetic, gallant w.*, *m. peritus, strenuus, fortis **5.** hŏmo mīlĭtāris (*an experienced w.*): *they being w.s*, illi homines m, Sall C. 45 *the rough tongue of a w.*, rudis in militari homine lingua, Liv 2, 56, *med* Phr.. *a brilliant w.*, in bellica laude egregius, Liv. *a skilful w.*, militiae, belli, etc. peritus, Liv. Caes. *to be a great, distinguished w.* (with reference to *actual wars waged*), maximas res in bello gessisse, Liv. *a great w. and statesman*, *magnus bello nec minor pace; quum in armis tum in toga praestantissimus

**wart:** verrūca *basil removes warts*, ocimum tollit verrucas, Plin Fig. *let him pardon his friend's warts* (*small failings*), ignoscat verrucis amici, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74 Phr. *covered with warts, warty*, verrūcosus (an appellation of Q. Fabius in Cic. Brut 14, 57) Fig *warty* (*rugged*) *Antiopa*, v. Antiopa, Pers 1, 77.

**wary:** **1.** prōvĭdus (*foreseeing*): *cautious and w. men*, homines cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am 40, 117. **2.** prūdens: *acute and w.*, peracutus et prudens, Cic Or. 5, 18 **3.** cautus (*cautious*) *how w. he is where there's no need*, ut cautus est ubi nil opus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 3. **4.** circumspectus (*keeping the eyes open to surrounding dangers*) · *w. and sagacious*, c et sagax, Suet Claud. 15. **5.** sāgax (*keen of perception*): *a w. animal*, animal sagax, Cic Leg. 1, 7, 22. **6.** considĕrātus (*judiciously weighing everything*). *a w. man*, homo c., Cic Caec. 1, 1

**wash** (*v*): **I.** Trans **1.** lāvo, 1, and lāvi, lautum, 3 (the most gen term) *to w. hands*, manus lavare, Cic de Or. 2, 60, 246. *to w. hands*, cumes l., Hor Od 4, 6, 26 *he w.'d the sacred vessels in the water*, sacra lavit aquis, Ov Fast 4, 340 *to w. with tears*, lacrimis l, Pl Ps 1, 1, 8 *the sea w.'d the sands*, mare lavit arenas, Ov M 7, 267 Fig *to w. away evils with wine*, mala vino lavere, Hor Od 3, 13, 2: *you come to w. out your fault by prayers*, venis precibus lautum peccatum tuum, Ter Ph. 5, 7, 80 **2.** luo, lui, 3 (rare, and poet) *Greece is w.'d by the Ionian sea*, Graecia lutui Ionio, Sil 11, 22 **3** abluo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to w. away*) *he seeks the bath to w. away the blood*, petit balineas abluendo cruori, Tac H 3, 32 *w. away the perjury*, ablue periuria, Ov F 5, 681 **4.** ēluo (*to rinse, w. out*) *to w. out dishes*, patinas e, Pl Capt 3, 2, 66: *to w. out colors*, colorem e, Luci 6, 1076 Fig *crimes to w.'d out*, scelus eluitur, Virg Aen 6, 742 **5.** perluo (*to w. thoroughly*) *he w.s his hands*, perluit manus, Ov F 5, 435 **6.** alluo (*to w. against*) *the river w.s the sides of the island*, fluvius alluit latera insulae, Cic Leg 2, 3, 6 **II.** Intrans *to w., to bathe* **1.** lāvor, 1 *they w. in the rivers*, lavantur in fluminibus, Caes B G 4, 1 **2** lāvo, 1 and 3 *fish are w.ing all their life long*, pisces usque dum vivunt lavant, Pl 2, 3, 1 **3.** perluo, 3 *I w. in cold water*, gelida perluor unda, Hor Ep. 1, 15, 4 Phr *this dress will* (*will not*) *w.*, *huic vesti post lavationem stat (evanescit) color

**wash** (*subs*) **I.** v WASHING Phr.: *to send to the w.*, *ad lavandum dare. **II.** *Cosmetic, lotion* **1.** fūcus *to dye with a blue w.*, tingere caeruleo fuco, Prop 2, 18, 27 **2.** mĕdĭcāmentum Sen **III.** *A marsh*, esp. at a river's mouth, *estuary* pālus, ūdis, *f* aestuarium *w.s and marshes*, aestuaria et paludes, Caes B. G. 2, 28. v. MARSH, FEN

**——-hand basin:** **1.** āquālis (*sc* urceus) *won't you give him a w.?* dabin' isti aqualem? Pl Curc 2, 3, 33 **2.** āquaemānālis Varr in Non **3** āquimĭnārium Ulp Dig

**——-hand stand:** *abacus lavandi supellectilem continens (Kr).

**——-house:** *aedificium linteis lavandis (Kr).

**——-tub:** *alveus ad lintea lavanda.

**washerwoman:** *mulier lintea lavans (Kr.)

**washing:** **1.** lāvātio *what matters it to my w.?* quid attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl Most 1, 3, 4 **2.** ablūtio Plin **3.** lōtūra Plin. **4.** lōtio: Vitr. Phr *a w bill*, schedula (scidula) linteorum lavandorum index (Kr)

**wasp:** vespa *wasps make their nests of mud*, vespae e luto nidos faciunt, Plin 11, 21, 24 Phr. · *to stir a w.s' nest* (prov.), crabrones irritare, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 75.

**waspish:** asper, ācerbus, stŏmăchōsus, īrācundus: v. IRRITABLE, PASSIONATE

**waspishness:** ācerbĭtas, stŏmăchus, īrācundia, mōlĕsĭtas. v IRRITABILITY.

**waste** (*subs.*) **I.** *Destruction*: vastātio, pŏpŭlātio, etc v DESTRUCTION, RAVAGE. **II.** *Loss, damnation* **1.** damnum: *the suit soons repair the w.*, celeres lunae reparant damna, Hor Od. 4, 7, 13. **2.** detrīmentum *to make up for w.*, reconcinnare detrimentum, Caes. B C. 2, 15. **3.** dispendium *without loss and w.*, sine damno et dispendio, Pl. Poen 1, 1, 35. **4.** jactūra *w. of property*, jactura rei familiaris, Cic. Fin 2, 24, 79. **5.** intertrīmentum (*w. by attrition*) *in gold there is no w.*, in auro nihil fit intertrimenti, Liv. 34, 7, *ad init.* **6.** retrīmentum (*refuse*). *the w. of olives*, r oleae, Varr R R 1, 64. **7.** rēcīsāmentum (*chips*) Plin **8** rāmentum (*shavings*) *w of iron*, ferri r, Lucr. 6, 1044 *w of wood*, ligni, Plin **III.** *Act of w ing, throwing away carelessly*

**1.** effūsio *w. apes liberality*, effusio imitatur liberalitatem, Cic Part. 23, 81. **2.** prōfūsio · *excessive w.*, nimia p, Plin Ep. 2, 4 Or exps by sumptus effusi, luxuria profusa v. DISSIPATION **IV.** *A desert place*: **1.** vastĭtas *what a wilderness, what a w.*, quae solitudo, quae vastitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 51 114. **2.** sōlĭtūdo *they had hidden themselves in w.s and woods*, se in s et in silvas abdiderant, Caes B. G. 4, 18

**waste** (*adj*) **1.** vastus (*empty, desolate, without trees or buildings*) *a kind of land w. and desert*, genus agrorum vastum atque desertum, Cic Agr 2, 26, 70. **2.** dēsertus (*lonely, desert*) *w places*, loca deserta, Caes B G. 5, 53 **3.** incultus (*uncultivated*) *w regions*, incultae regiones, Cic N. D. 1, 10, 24 Phr. *to lay w.* **1.** vastare *fields laid w.*, agri vastati, Caes B C. 1, 11 **2.** pŏpŭlāri *to lay w. fields*, agros p, Caes B G 1, 11 v TO DEVASTATE *Troy is laid w.*, fit vasti Troja, Pl Bac 4, 9, 130 Phr. *there is w (empty) space*, vacat spatium, Luci 1, 508 *lands lie w.*, agri vacant, Caes. B G 4, 3 *w. paper*, chartae meptae (*silly, useless writings*, such as we use thus) *whatever is wrapped up in w. paper*, quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor Ep 2, 1, 270

**waste** (*v*) **I.** Trans. **1.** consūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 *to lavish and w. in luxury*, pei luxuriam effundere atque consumere, Cic Rosc Am 2, 6 *w.d by fire*, incendio consumptus, Liv 25, 7 *w.d by grief*, moerore c, Liv 40, 54 **2.** conficio, fēci, fectum, 3 *fires would w the woods*, ignes conficerent silvas, Lucr 1, 905 *w.d by age*, confectus senectute, Cic Rab Perd 7, 21. **3.** corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*to destroy, spoil*). *to w by fire*, incendio c, Caes B G. 7, 55 *to w opportunities*, c opportunitates, Sall C 43 **4.** perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*to squander, lose*) *let him use up, w*, consumat, perdat, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 56 *to w time*, p tempus, Cic de Or 3, 36, 146. *to w pains*, p operam, id Mur. 10, 23 **5.** dissĭpo, 1 (*to w by scattering*) *to w property*, d rem familiarem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 5 **6.** prōfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*to w by pouring out*) *they have w.d their patrimonies*, patrimonia profuderunt, Cic Cat. 2, 5, 10. **7.** vasto, 1 (*to lay w.*) · v phrases under WASTE (*adj*) **II.** Intrans *to waste away*: **1.** tabesco, bui, 3 *moisture w.s through heat*, humor tabescit calore, Cic. N. D 2, 10, 26 *to w away with grief*, t luctu, Lucr 3, 924 **2.** contābesco (*of gradual wasting*) *Artemisia w.d away worn out by grief*, Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic. Tusc 3, 31, 75 **3.** consūmor, conficior v. *supr.*

**wasteful:** **I.** *Destructive* pernĭcĭōsus, ēdax, etc.: v. DESTRUCTIVE **II.** *Ruinously lavish*. **1.** prōdigus *they are w. who lavish their money on things of which they will leave a short-lived memory*, prodigi sunt qui pecunias profundunt in eas res quarum memoriam brevem sunt relicturi, Cic Off 2, 16, 55. **2.** prōfūsus · *an abandoned and w spendthrift*, perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint 12, 40 *w. expense*, profusi sumptus, ib 30, 93 · *w. with his own wealth*, sui profusus, Sall. C 5 **3.** effūsus (*unrestrainedly w*, but not quite so much in dispraise as profusus) *who more w. in giving?* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Cael. 6, 13 v. EXTRAVAGANT.

**wastefully:** **1.** prōdĭge: Cic. **2.** prōfūse Liv. **3.** effūse Cic.

**wastefulness:** luxūria, prōfūsio, etc v. WASTE, EXTRAVAGANCE.

**watch** (*subs*). **I.** *A keeping awake*. vigĭlia: *who has not heard of*

*Demosthenes' watches?* cui non auditae sunt Demosthenis vigiliae? Cic Tusc 4, 19, 44· v WAKEFULNESS. **II.** *A keeping awake for security, a guard*· **1.** vigĭlia (by night)· *that they might keep w by night,* ut noctu vigilias agerent, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 93 *wearied with sentries and w.s,* stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv 5, 48 hence of *the time of a w*, a fourth part of the night *in the first w.*, prima vigilia, Liv. 5, 44 *of the persons. to arrange the w through the city,* disponere vigilias per urbem, Liv 39, 14, *fin* **2.** excŭbiae, arum (by day or night) *arms, cohorts, w.s,* arma, cohortes, excubiae, Cic Mil 25, 67 of *the persons. he orders the military w to depart,* excubias militares degredi jubet, Tac A 13, 18 **3.** stătio (*the post*. hence, esp in plur, *the sentry, the w*) *the w duly arranged,* dispositae stationes, Caes B G 5, 16 **4.** custōdia (*safe keeping*) *keep w here,* agitato hic custodiam, Pl. Rud 3, 6, 20 *a colony secured by w.s,* coloniа custodiis munita, Cic Cat. 1, 3, 8 Phr *to set a w*, vigilias, etc., ponere, disponere *to keep w*, v agere, obire *to keep w over*· custodire aliquem v TO WATCH *to visit, inspect the w*, vigilias circumire, Tac *to set a strong w about the house,* domum magnis praesidiis firmare, Cic **III.** *A watch to tell the time* no exact word; the Romans had no portable timepiece use hōrŏlōgium (*time-marker* generally); sōlārium (*sun-dial*), clepsydra (*water-clock*) v CLOCK With horologium for *a watch,* the full phrases may serve *the hand of a w*, *horologii virgula, gnomon (*the pointer of a sun-dial*)· *a w. goes,* *horologium movetur *stops,* *stat *is too fast, slow,* *celerius, tardius movetur *to wind up a w*, *horologium intendere *w-chain, -case,* *horologii catella, theca: *w-maker,* *horologiorum artifex

**watch** (v) **I.** Trans **1.** stōdio, 4 (*to guard*): *the youth who w your person and your house,* juventus quae tuum corpus domumque custodit, Cic. Mil 25, 67 **2.** observo, 1 (*to w narrowly*) *he w'd for the dog to be asleep,* observavit dum dormiat et canis, Pl Trin. 1, 2, 133 *they w how he is engrossed,* occupationem ejus observant, Cic Rosc Am 8, 22 *to lie in wait and w. for,* insidiari et observare, id. Or 62, 210 *I bade him w his opportunity for delivering the letter,* praecepi ut tempus observaret epistolae reddendae, Cic Fam 11, 16, 1 *to w the door,* januam o, Pl Asin 2, 2, 7 **3.** servo, 1. *my wife w.s me,* uxor me servat, Pl Rud 4, 1, 4 *Tisiphone w.s the vestibule,* Tisiphone servat vestibulum, Virg Aen 6, 556 **4.** spĕcŭlor, 1 (*to look out for*) *to w and examine everything,* omnia speculari et perscrutari, Cic Tusc 5, 20 59 *the eyes and ears of many will w and observe you,* multorum te oculi et aures speculabuntur et custodient, id. Cat 1, 2, 6. **5.** exspecto, 1 (*to w with hope, desire*) *I w for your return with hope,* reditum spe exspecto, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 5. *the state is w.ing most eagerly for that,* eam rem avidissime civitas exspectat, id. Phil. 14, 1, 1. **6.** insidior, 1 (*with treacherous intent*) *Gracchus, thinking that they must w for this opportunity,* huic Gracchus insidiandum tempori ratus, Liv. 23, 35, *ad fin* Phr. *to have any one w'd,* custodem (custodes) alicui dare, ponere, imponere Cic. Caes *to have a place w'd,* locum custodiis munire, Cic· *he w'd for a chance to overwhelm the other general and army,* in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminebat, Liv. 25, 20 **II.** Intrans. **1** vĭgĭlo, 1 (*not to sleep,* to be vigilant, attentive)· *to w till late at night,* ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10 *we must always w.,* vigilandum est semper, Att in Cic. Planc 24, 59 *I will be sentinel and w. for you,* excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic Phil. 6, 7, 18. **2.** excūbo, 1 (*to lie out on guard*) *two legions were w.ing before the camp,* duae legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes B G 7, 24 *Cerberus was before the door,* Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib 1, 3, 72 **3.** animum adverto (*to w. with mind as well as eye*): *let them w. that no tumult arise,* animadverterent ne quid tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45 v. TO ATTEND, ATTENTIVE

**watchful:** **1** vĭgĭlans *a w and keen-eyed tribune of the commons,* vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, Cic Agr 1, 1, 3 **2** vĭgil (poet) *w eyes,* vigiles oculi, Virg. Aen 4, 182 v WAKEFUL Phr· *to be w*, vigilare, advigilare, vigilem esse *to keep a w eye on anything,* diligenter servare, observare, aliquid v TO WATCH. *to be w against anything,* cavere ab aliquo v TO BEWARE

**watchfully:** vĭgĭlanter *to manage a province w*, v administrare provinciam, Cic Veir 4, 64, 144 *Comp* and *sup*, vigilantius, vigilantissime, Cic

**watchfulness:** **1.** vĭgĭlantia *Sicily was preserved by his w*, Sicilia istius vigilantia servata est, Cic Verr 5, 1, 1 **2.** vĭgĭlia *w and foresight,* vigilia et prospicientia, Cic Phil 7, 7, 19 **3.** cūra, dĭlĭgentia, cautio, etc v CARE, PRUDENCE

**watch-house:** **1.** custōdia *we are placed in this w., and as it were watch-tower,* in hac custodia et tanquam in specula collocati sumus, Cic Phil 7, 7, 19 **2.** *statio (*a post, station*) **3.** vĭgĭlārium Sen Ep 57, *med*

**watchman:** **1.** custos, ōdis, *m* (*keeper*) *the watchmen of the temple,* fani custodes, Cic Verr 4, 43, 94. **2.** vĭgil: *watchmen by night,* nocturni vigiles, Pl Am 1, 1, 195 **3** excŭbitor. *by night they were secured by watchmen,* noctu excubitoribus tenebantur, Caes B G 7, 69 *what w can be found more vigilant (than a dog)?* quis excubitor invenmi potest vigilantior? Col 7, 12, 1

**watch-tower:** spēcŭla *fire raised from a w signalled the approach of the pirates,* praedonum adventum significabat ignis e s sublatus, Cic Verr. 5, 35, 93: *Misenus gives the signal from a high w*, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta, Virg Aen 3, 239

**watchword:** **1.** tessēra (*the tablet on which the word was written*) *the w was given through the camp by the consul,* tessera per castra a consule data erat, Liv 27, 46, *init the w, the signal for war, is passed,* it bello tessera signum, Virg Aen 7, 637 **2.** signum (*signal,* whether given by tessera or otherwise) *having given the w "Success,"* signo *Felicitatis* dato, Auct B Afr 83 *the tessera gives in silence the w*, tacitum dat tessera signum, Sil 15, 475

**water** (*subs*) **1.** āqua (usual word) *out of earth comes w, out of w air,* ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. N. D 2, 33, 84; *sea w*, a marina, Cic *salt w, fresh w.*, a salsa, dulcis, Lucr, 6, 891 *river w*, a fluvialis, Virg Col: *rain w*, a pluvia, pluvialis, caelestis, Cic· Virg Hor *running w*, a viva, Varr: *a spring of flowing w*, jugis aquae fons, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 2 *standing w*, a stagnans, Plin aquae in *plur.* of *a collection of w. a vast body of w. comes from heaven,* immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum, Virg G 1, 322 *there were floods of w. twice in that year,* aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, Liv 24, 9: *unfailing streams of w.*, perennes aquae, Cic Verr. 4, 48, 107 also of *the w's of a seaside place, medicinal springs, etc.*· *to come for the w.s,* venire ad aquas, Cic. Planc. 27, 65 (hence names of places, Aquae Sextiae, etc.). **2.** lĭquor (*any liquid*): *the intervening w.*, medius liquor, Hor. Od 3, 3, 46 **3.** lătex, ĭcis, *m* (*any liquid*). *sea w*, l marinus, Ov Pont. 3, 1, 17 *the w's of Avernus,* l lices Averni, Virg. Aen 4, 512. **4.** lympha (esp *pure spring w.*): *the w. of the wells,* lymphae puteales, Lucr. 6, 1172: *w. of a river,* l. fluvialis, Virg. Aen. 4, 635. **5.** unda (*a wave*)· *snow w.*, undae nivales, Mart 14, 118, 1 *a spring transparent with w.*, fons pellucidus unda, Ov M. 3, 161 These last four words are poetic, and in poetry other equivalents for *water* may stand: *e g.* amnis, lacus, mare, aequor, fluctus, etc., according to the requirements of the passage Phr *bubbling, gushing w*, scatebra, scatebrae, Plin Virg. scaturigo, inis, *f* Plin and in *plur*, Liv 44, 33 *a flood of w.s,* *superfusae aquae, undae *the Circus was laid under w. by the overflowing of the Tiber,* Circus superfuso Tiberi irrigatus, Liv 7, 3 *river-banks under w*, stagnantes ripae, Sil 10, 89 *by land and w*, terra marique, terra et mari, et terra et mari, et mari et terra, mari atque terra (terra marique is most usual, the others in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words) *to go by w*, navigare *a journey by w*, navigatio (*opp* to pedestre iter, p via) *to convey goods by w*, *merces in nave vehere, trans mare portare, exportare *he lives over (the other side of) the w*, *trans mare (amnem) habitat; cf. Hor S 1, 9, 18, trans Tiberim cubat *to fetch w*, a. petere, aquatum ire, aquari (a military term, Sall J 93) *we see w drawn from wells,* ex puteis aquam trahi videmus, Cic. N. D 2, 9, 25 *to turn off w from a stream,* aquam e flumine derivare, Caes B. G 7, 72· *the w of the Alban lake was drawn off,* aqua Albana deducta est, Cic Div 2, 32, 69 *to back w*, remos inhibere, Cic Att 13, 21, 3. Fig: *this will not hold w.*, *hoc non stat, haec ratio cadit, quod ais sonat vitium, efflui- (after Pers 3, 20) *a gem of the first w*, *primi (eximii) splendoris gemma For *water* in the sense of *urine,* v URINE

**water** (v)· **I.** *To bedew, wet*· **1.** lĭgo, 1: *the Nile w.s Egypt,* Nilus rigat Aegyptum, Lucr. 6, 714: *she w'd her face with her tears,* fletibus ora rigavit, Ov. M. 11, 419 **2.** irrĭgo, 1 *from whose springs Epicurus w'd his gardens,* cujus fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic N. D 1, 43, 123 **3.** conspergo, si, sum, 3 (*to sprinkle*) *he required the streets to be w'd because of the dust,* vias conspergi propter pulverem exegit, Suet. Cal 43, *fin* **4.** dīluo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*to dilute with w.*) *w'd Falernian,* Mart. 1, 107, 3 **5.** misceo, miscui, mistum, 2 (*to mix*)· *you w Veientan wine for me,* Veientana mihi misces, Mart 3, 49, 1. **II.** *To give drink to* ădăquo, 1 *where the beast was wont to be w'd,* ubi jumentum adaquari solebat, Suet Galb 7· or expr by ad aquam, aquationem ducere, agere, potionem (pecori) dare. Phr *Aetna makes your mouth w*, Aetna salivam tibi movet, Sen Ep 79, *med smoke that makes the eyes w.,* lacrimosus fumus, Ov M 10, 6

——**-bottle:** *lăgēna āquārĭa (Kr).

——**-carrier:** **1.** āquārius *a hired w will come,* veniet conductus aquarius, Juv 6, 332 *the W.* (one of the signs of the Zodiac) *saddens the waning year,* inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor S 1, 1, 36 **2.** āquātor (*in an army*) *news is brought that the w.s are hard pressed,* nuntiatur aquatores premi, Caes B C. 1, 73. if *fem.* *mulier aquam ferens (Kr.).

——**-cask:** *dōlium āquārium.

——**-clock:** clepsydra. v CLOCK and Smith's Ant 486

——**-closet:** **1.** sella, sella lămi lātrīca: Varr. R R 1, 13, 4 **2.** lātrīna *the servant who cleans the w*, ancilla quae latrinam lavat, Pl Curc. 44, 24. **3.** fŏrĭca (*a public w.*): Juv 3, 38. **4.** lăsānum (*a close-stool*) Petr

——**-colour:** *pigmentum aqua dilutum

——**-coloured:** caerŭleus, cyāneus (*sea-blue, dark-blue*). cūmătilis Titin. in Non. v BLUE

——**-cress:** **1.** nāsturtium (prob *garden-cress*): *Xenophon says the Persians take nothing but w. with their bread,* Persas

negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quicquam praeter n, Cic. Tusc 5, 34, 99

**water-dog**: *cănis aquāticus

**——-drinker**: aquae pōtor *poems cannot live that are written by w's*, carmina non vivere possunt quae scribuntur aquae potoribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 3.

**——-drinking**: *aquae pōtus, pōtātio.

**watered**: **I.** *Moist with water, well w.* **1.** aquōsus (*whether by rivers or rain*) *a well w. place*, aquosissimus locus, Cato, R R 34 **2.** irriguus (*by streams or springs*): *a tract w. by springs*, regio irrigua fontibus, Plin 5, 14, 15 *a w garden*, hortus irriguus, Hor S. 2, 4, 16. **II.** *Marked with wavy lines* perh. *undātus of Plin. 9, 33, 52, who uses it of the markings of shells or undūlātus, an epithet of togae in Varr. in Non., cited also in Plin 8, 48, 74.

**waterfall**: **1.** dejectus aquae (*the falling of water*) Sen Ep 56, 3. **2.** desidens aqua *a place wet with much spray from a lofty w*, locus aspergine multa uvidus ex alto desidentis aquae, Ov F 4, 427 cf. a description of an artificial cascade in Plin Ep 5, 6, 24. **3.** *cătăracta (in class Lat only of the *Falls of the Nile*, but used once in Plin. Ep 10, 69, 4 of *a sluice, floodgate*)

**——-flood**: v FLOOD

**——-fowl**: āvis āquātica· Plin.: if *of the sea*, pelagi volucres, cf Virg G. 1, 383: if *of rivers or marshes*, *aves fluviatiles, palustres.

**——-hen**: fūlica Plin *the w's sport on the dry land*, in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg. G 1, 363

**watering**: āquātio (*a fetching of water*) Caes *a w. of animals and plants*: Col. Pall.

**——-place**: **I.** *For cattle*: **1.** āquārium *let there be a w. near*, aquarium prope sit, Cato, R. R 1, 3 **2.** āquātio· *here is the w*, hic aquatio, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59 **II.** *Fashionable resort, for bathing, or medicinal waters*: āquae, arum. *the w of Sinuessa*, Sinuessanae aquae, Tac. H 1, 72 *a much-visited, pleasant, and healthy w*, locus amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens, Tac. H 1, 67 If simply *the sea-side*, mare, locus maritimus, maritima ora, may suffice.

**water-lily**: *iris pseudoācōrus. Linn or perh., iris (*sword-lily*). Plin.: or ācōrus (*flag*): Plin

**waterman**: **1.** nauta (*boatman*)· *Appii Forum crowded with w*, Forum Appii differtum nautis, Hor. S 1, 5, 3. **2.** portitor (*a ferryman*) *the w. of Orcus*, portitor Orci, Virg G 4, 502. Phr· *to ply as a w*, naviculariam (rem) facere, Cic Verr 5, 18, 46

**——-melon**: *cucurbita citrullus Linn.

**——-mill**: mŏla āquārια Pall. 1, 42.

**——-mint**: *mentha aquatica· Linn.

**——-pipe**: **1.** tūbus: *water is conveyed by w.s into a covered cistern*, aqua tubis in contectam cisternam deducitur, Col. 1, 5, 2. **2.** fistŭla: *the w.s by which water was supplied*, fistulae quibus aqua suppeditabatur, Cic Rab perd 11, 31.

**——-pot**: **1.** vas āquārium (gen. term for *any vessel*). **2.** hydria (*jug, ewer*) Cic. Verr 19, 47 **3.** urceus· *an amphora began to be designed, why does a mere w come out?* amphora coepit institui, cur urceus exit? Hor A P, 22 **4.** urna· *you who have a w., put in water*, tu qui urnam habes, aquam ingere, Pl. Ps 1, 2, 24

**——-proof**: *aquam, humores non transmittens; quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem, quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur, Vitr. 2, 3, 4 (e Kr) imbribus impervius (after Tac. A 15, 43, ignibus impervius, *fire-proof*). *possessing ability to resist rain* *tutum munimen ad imbres (poet.) (R and A)

**water-side**: v. SHORE, BANK

Phr *make the Hennenses measure out corn for you down by the w.*, coge ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Hennenses metiantur, Cic. Verr 3, 83, 192 *I will erect a temple by the w*, templum ponam propter aquam, Virg G 3, 14

**——-snake**: **1.** hydrus *a w lying close to the bank*, hydrus servans ripas, Virg G 4, 458 **2.** hydra (esp of the *constellation of the W*) *here the W raises itself from the lower parts*, hic sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra, Cic Arat. 214

**——-spout**: **I.** *The end of a water-pipe* *tubi (fistulae) extrema pars **II.** *In meteorology* **1.** prester, ēris, *m* (*a fiery whirlwind*, the effect of which, as described in Luc 6, 424, etc., and Plin II. 131-134, is a *w*) **2.** typhon, ōnis, *m* (similar to the prester) Plin.

**——-trough**: *alveus (alvĕŏlus) āquārius

**——-tub**. *orca aquaria

**——-wheel**: rŏta āquāria Cato R R 11, 3 Phr: *an under-shot (overshot) w wheel*, *rota subterfluente (superfusa) aqua circumacta

**——-willow**: *salix viminalis: Linn v. WILLOW.

**——-works**: **1.** āquārum ductus: *add w, channels drawn from rivers*, adde ductus aquarum, derivationes fluminum, Cic Off 2, 4, 14 **2.** āquae-ductus, ūs, *m* (*a conduit*). *you have managed the w nicely*, de aquaeductu probe fecisti, Cic Att 13, 6, 1. **3** āqua (when qualified by the context, as is aqua Claudia in Suet Claud. 20, where extensive w are described) Phr *to establish w in a town*, *aquam in urbem ducere, aquarum ductu per tubos et canales urbem instruere

**watery**: **1.** āquātilis (*wet, rainy*) *w. Auster*, aquaticus Auster, Ov M 2, 853. **2.** āquātilis (*in taste*). *cucumbers, gourds, and lettuces are w*, sunt aquatiles cucumeres, cucurbitae, lactucae, Plin 19, 12, 61 **3.** āquōsus (*abounding in water*) *w winter*, aquosa hiems, Virg E 10, 66 *a w cloud*, nubes aquosa, Ov M. 4, 621

**wattle** (*subs*) **I.** *A hurdle* crātes, is, *f* v HURDLE **II.** *The w's of a cock* palea *a cock with red w's*, gallus rubra palea, Varr R R 3, 9, 5

**wattle** (*v*)· **1.** intexo, ui, xtum, 3 (*to weave*) *that (land) will w a fence of fruitful vines round your elms*, illa (terra) tibi laetis intexet vitibus ulmos, Virg G 2, 221 **2.** contexo, ui, xtum, 3. **3** implecto, xi, xum, 3 (*to plait*) all these mostly used in the *part. pass*, as is our *w'd* v WATTLED

**wattled**: **1** crātītius *w. partitions*, c parietes, Vitr. 2, 8, *fin* **2.** contextus *the remaining part of the boats, made of w osier-twigs, was covered with hides*, reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum coriis integebatur, Caes B C 1, 54. **3.** intextus. *shields of w. osier-twigs*, scuta viminibus intexta, Caes. B. G 2, 33. Phr.: *w. work*, crates. *penning in his flock with w. fence*, claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Ep 2, 45: *they weave a soft bier of w work with twigs of arbutus*, crates et molle feretrum arbuteis texunt virgis, Virg Aen 11, 64.

**wave** (*subs*) **1.** unda (*a moving swell*, of the sea in gentle motion, or in storm, and of other things, and fig) *the sea is full of w.s*, plenum 'st undarum mare, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 33 *w. follows after w*, unda supervenit undam, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 176· *w.s of air*, aeriae undae, Lucr 2, 151: *the Campus and those w.s of the assembled electors*, Campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic Planc 6, 15 *the house pours forth a vast w. of salutees* domus vomit ingentem salutantum undam, Virg G 2, 462 *I plunge in the w.s of public life*, mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 **2.** fluctus, ūs. (*a billow, surge*, implying *more of tide or stream* than unda; hence *of the sea in storm*, and fig *of violent troubles*): *to raise the w.s by wind*, fluctus tollere vento, Virg Aen 1, 66 *when the w.s were calmed*, sedatis fluctibus, Cic Inv 2, 51, 154 *to quiet the troubled w.s*, motos componere fluctus, Virg Aen. 1, 155 *the w.s of the sea break at the mountain's base*, mare frangit fluctus ad radices montis, Lucr. 6, 695 *w.s break on a rocky shore*, fluctus franguntur a saxo, Cic Fam 9, 16 *we are tossed in this popular storm and these w.s*, in hac tempestate populi jactamur et fluctibus, Cic Planc 4, 11 *Massilia is washed by the w.s of barbarism*, Massilia barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id Flacc 26, 63. *w.s of anger*, irarum f., Lucr. 3, 299 Phr.. *in w.s*, undatim Plin.: *the sea full of w.s*, aequor undosum, Virg Aen 4, 313 *the sea rough with w.s*, mare fluctuosum, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5.

**wave** (*v*) **I** Intrans. *to undulate*. **1.** undo, 1 *Cytorus waving with box-trees*, Cytorus buxo undans, Virg G. 2, 437: *waving flames*, undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446. **2.** fluctuo, 1 (*to w violently*) *in fierce rage the air w.s*, furibundus fluctuat aer, Lucr. 6, 367 *the whole field w.s with gleaming brass*, fluctuat omnis aere renidenti tellus, Virg. G. 2, 281. **3.** fluito, 1 (*to w or stream as hair, flags, etc*) *the awnings waving over a full theatre*, pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop 3, 18, 13. **II.** Trans **1.** āgito, 1 *he w's a lance*, agitat hastam, Ov. M 3, 667. **2.** jacto, 1: *to w. the arms in regular measure*, brachia jactare in numerum, Lucr 4, 669 *to w. the hands*, manus ], Juv. 3, 106 **3.** rōto, 1 (*to w. round*). *to shake out and w. round the hair bespeaks a madman*, comas excutientem rotare fanaticum est, Quint 11, 3, 71 *he w's round his flashing sword*, rotat ensem fulmineum, Virg Aen. 9, 441

**waver**: **1.** fluctuo, 1. *to w. in a decision*, in decreto fluctuare, Cic Acad 2, 9, 29 **2.** fluito, 1 *that I may not w in suspense*, ne fluitem pendulus, Hor Ep 1, 18, 110· *the allegiance of Caecina is believed to have w'd*, creditur Caecinae fides fluitasse, Tac H. 2, 93 **3.** dūbito, 1 (*between two courses*): *that he never either w'd or feared*, se neque unquam dubitasse neque timuisse, Caes B. G 1, 41 **4.** văcillo, 1 (*to be unsteady*) *a wing legion*, legio vacillans, Cic Phil 3 12, 31. **5.** nūto, 1 (*to incline to fall, to want firmness*) *the cavalry attacks the wing line*, nutantem aciem equitatus incursat, Tac. H 3, 18 *Democritus seems to w about the nature of the gods*, Democritus nutare videtur in natura deorum, Cic N D 1, 43, 120 **6.** lăbo, 1 (*to totter*) *know that my mind, which seemed fixed before, w.s*, scito meum consilium labare, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic Att 8, 14, 2 *the allies began to w*, socii coepe unt 1, Liv 22, 61, *ad fin* Phr· *to begin to w*, lăbascere, Pl Ter *to cause to w.*, lābĕfăcere, Cic.: Tac: *in swift thought he w.s now this way now that*, animum celerem nunc huc nunc dividit illuc, Virg. Aen. 4, 285.

**wavering** (*adj*): **1.** suspensus: *the w. and fickle commons*, suspensa et incerta plebs, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66 **2.** incertus: *changing and w.*, varius incertusque, Sall. J. 74. **3.** dūbius· *the w. are determined*, dubii confirmantur, Caes. B. C 1, 3. **4.** ambīguus *w. between shame and fear*, ambiguus pudoris et metus, Tac. A 2, 40. **5.** the participles of the verbs above may be used. v. TO WAVER.

**wavering** (*subs*): **1.** fluctuātio: *during this w of their minds they might be surprised*, in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25. **2.** dūbitātio, haesĭtātio, etc. v. DOUBT, HESITATION.

**wavy**: **1.** undātus *w. (wavily-marked) kinds of shells*, concharum genera undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52. **2.** undans *w corn crops*, *undantes segetes.

3. crispus (*curling*): *w. locks*, crispi cincinni, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 32

**wax** (*v*) **I. Trans.** *to cover with wax* **1.** cēro, 1 *wings w'd by Daedalean aid*, ceratae ope Daedalea pennae, Hor Od 4, 2, 2 **2.** incēro, 1 *to w the knees of the gods*, genua incerare deorum, Juv. 10, 55 **3.** *cēra illīno, circumlīno **II. Intrans.** *to grow* opp to *to wane*. cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 *to w and wane with the moon*, crescere et decrescere cum luna, Cic Div 2, 14, 33 v. TO GROW, INCREASE Phr *to wax great*, *fieri magnus

**wax** (*subs*) cēra· *ue shape and mould the softest w at our will*, mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, Cic de Or 3, 45, 177 *bees skilfully shape the fresh w*, apes aptae recentes excudunt ceras, Virg. G 4, 57. *upon that document of evidence ue have seen that w. was put (by way of seal)*, in illo testimonio ceram esse vidimus, Cic Flacc 16, 37 Phr *images of w arranged through the hall*, disposita per atria ceraе, Ov. F. 1, 591· *easy as w to turn towards vice*, cereus in vitium flecti, Hor A P 163 *sealing-w.* *cera signatoria *a w seal*, *signum annuli cera expressum

——**-candle**: *candēla cerea cēreus fūnāli-, Val Max. cēreus (simply) Cic. v. WAX-LIGHT

——**-chandler**: *qui ceram venum dat (Kr) *cerarius (Gloss)

——**-coloured**: cērīnus· Plin

——**-doll**: *pūpula cērea (Kr)

——**-light**: cēreus *frankincense and w.s by the images*, ad statuas thus et cerei, Cic Off 3, 20, 80

**waxen**: **1.** cēreus *a w. image*, cerea effigies, Hor S 1, 8, 30 **2.** cērātus (*coated with w*) *a w. tablet*, cerata tabula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18

**waxy**: cērōsus *w honey*, cerosum mel, Plin.

**way**: **1.** via (the most gen. Latin word, *road, journey, manner*; corresponding widely to the English uses of *way*)· *I was going along the sacred w*, ibam via sacra, Hor Sat 1, 9, 1 *Appius made a paved w. (a raised Roman road)*, Appius viam munivit, Liv 9, 29 *a dusty w*, pulverulenta via, Cic. Att 5, 14, 1 *I turned out of the w. to the right*, ad dextram de via declinavi, id Fin 5, 2, 5· *to shew the w*, monstrare v, Juv 14, 103: *two w.s led to Luceria*, duae ad Luceriam ferebant v, Liv 9, 2 *he takes his w.*, it v, Virg. Aen. 6, 122 *take your w*, carpe v, ib. 629 *to enter on a w*, insistere v, Ter. Eun 2, 3, 2 *I have a certain w (manner) and plan*, habeo certam v ac rationem, Cic. Verr Act 1, 16, 48 *w.s not so much of justice as of litigation*, non tam justitiae quam litigandi viae, id. Leg 1, 6, 18 **2.** iter, itinĕris, *n.* (*journey, road, manner*, this last use rare in prose) *I will tell you on the w.*, dicam in itinere, Ter Ph 3, 3, 33· *whither does your w lie?* quo iter est tibi? Hor S 1, 9, 16. *they thought they must hasten their w*, maturandum iter existimabant, Caes B C 1, 63 *there were two w.s by which they could leave home*, erant duo itinera quibus domo exire possent, Caes B G 1, 6 *we must open a w. by our swords*, ferro i. aperiendum est, Sall. C 58 *the w. (path) of my duty*, viam officii mei, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 1 *fortune points out the w. of safety*, fortuna salutis monstrat i., Virg Aen 2, 387 **3.** cursus, ūs (*course*). *to hold on one's w. with a most favourable wind*, secundissimo vento cursum tenere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83. **4.** mŏdus (*manner*): *they are not always treated in the same way*, non semper tractantur uno modo, Cic. Or. 35: *in every w.*, omnibus modis, Ter. Hec 4, 4, 79· *in this w.*, ad hunc modum, Caes B. G. 5, 24 *in a wonderful w*, mirum in m., Caes B G. 1, 41. **5.** rătio (*plan, system, method*; the most extensive equivalent for the English *way* in significations of this kind): *the same w. and line of defence*, eadem ratio viaque defensionis, Cic Verr. 5, 1, 4 *there is no w of resisting*, ratio nulla est restandi, Lucr. 1, 111 *new w.s of warning*, novae bellandi rationes, Caes B G. 3, 20 **6.** mōs, mōris, *m* (*use, wont*) *as is my w*, ut meus est mos, Hor S 1, 9, 1 *the w. and custom of the state*, mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148 Phr. *by the w* obiter. *he will read by the w*, obiter leget, Juv. 3, 241 used by Pliny for *incidentally*, not by Cicero who uses quasi praeteriens (Div in Caecil 15, 50), or strictim *I began to reflect by the w*, coepi mecum inter vias cogitare, Ter Eun 4, 2, 1. *in the w* · obvius *he put himself in my w*, se mihi obvium dedit *who puts himself in my w.*, qui obviam obsistit mihi, Pl Am. 3, 4, 2 *to be in the w (hinder)*, obesse, obstare, impedire, impedimento esse *out of the w* dēvius (*off the high-road*)· *an out of the w path*, devium iter, Cic āvius (*lonesome, pathless*), Luci Liv Virg longinquus, remotus v DISTANT *out of the w. and abstruse matters*, reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic Brut 11, 44 *out of the common w.*, extra ordinem, Cic. *to be out of the w. (absent, not at hand)*· abesse, non praesto esse longe abesse (*far away*): *get out of the way*, abi, apage, Pl. *go your w.*, i, abi. Pl Ter. *come this w*, concede huc Pl Ter *a long w off*, distans, longinquus *to be a long w. off*, longe abesse, distare *he met him halfway*, ad medium viae obvius fuit, Liv. 33, 1 *to make w*, progredi (*to progress*) proficere (*to prosper*) *to make w (yield)*, cedere, decedere: *to give w.*, cedere (*yield*); labare, nutare (*to give w. from weakness*) *to have one's own w*, *res pro arbitrio gerere, vincere *'tis hard fighting with one who will have his w.*, contendere durum est cum victore, Hor. S. 1, 9, 42 *have it your own w.*, *esto ut lubet. vincas sino *to go out of one's w to do*, sine causa (ultro) facere *a night of w.*, iter, actus, Cic Caec 26, 74 *w.s and means*, reditus, opes, pecuniae v REVENUE, RESOURCES *w of a ship*, impetus *one hand steers a ship however much w. she may have on*, navem manus una regit quantovis impete euntem, Lucr 4, 904 *to get under w*, ab ancora solvi, ancoram solvere, tollere (*to weigh anchor*)

**wayfarer**: viātor *the penniless w. will sing before the robber*, cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv 10, 22 *a weary w*, lassus viator, Matt 2, 6, 14.

**wayfaring-tree**: vīburnum: *the pliant w's*, lenta viburna, Virg E 1, 26

**waylay**: insĭdior, 1 *let us w Tuscan boars*, Tuscis insidiemur apris, Mart 12, 14, 10 v WAIT, AMBUSH

**waymark**: *columna, pila itineris index (Kr.).

**wayside**: Phr. *by the w* · ad viam. *a nut-tree by the w*, nux juncta viae, Ov Nux Eleg 1 *a w inn* (1) dēversōrium, Cic (2) dēvertĭcŭlum Ter. Tac

**wayward**: **1.** pertĭnax (*persistent in one's own way, wilful*) *fortune wayward in her tyrannous sport*, fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. **2.** inconstans (*changeable*) *the w winds*, inconstantes venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80 **3.** lēvis, mōbilis, mūtābilis, etc.. v. CHANGEABLE.

**waywardness**: **1.** lībīdo, ĭnis, *f*: *fortune glorifies and obscures actions rather from w. than according to truth*. fortuna res ex libidine magis quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C 8 *which rests with another's will, not to say w*, quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic Fam 9, 16, 3. **2.** impĕtus, ūs (*wayward impulse* in particular cases): *to act from w. rather than from reflection*, *impetu potius quam cogitatione agere. **3.** lēvĭtas, inconstantia, etc. v. FICKLENESS, CAPRICE

**we**: nōs, nosmet (emphatic), nosmet ipsi (*we ourselves*) Like the other personal pronouns, nos need not be expr before the *first pers plur.* of verbs, unless for emphasis or distinction Thus *we all must needs go the same way*, omnes eodem cogimur, Hor but *we (it is we that) make you a goddess, Fortune*, nos te facimus, Fortuna, deam, Juv.

**weak**: **1.** infirmus (opp to firmus, validus, fortis; *w. in body, mind*, or *resources*, used both of persons and of things) *I am very w.*, sum admodum infirmus, Cic Acad 1, 4, 14 *w health*, infirma valetudo, id Brut. 48, 180· *a feeble and w mind*, tenuis atque infirmus, Caes B C. 1, 32 *a w state*, civitas, Caes. B G 7, 17 *w securities*, cautiones, Cic Fam. 7, 18, 1 **2.** debĭlis, e (*unready, useless, w from defects*) *were you to give a sword to a helpless old man*, si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic Sest. 10, 24 *one is w in the shoulder, one in the loins, one in the hip*, ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, Juv 10, 227 *who would be so w. in this part of his mind?* qui hac parte animi tam debilis esset? Cic Brut. 61, 219 *a praetorship disabled and w*, manca et debilis praetura, id. Mil 9, 25 **3.** imbēcillus (*unwarily and essentially w*)· *a w. man is torn to pieces by a strong beast*, homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic Fam. 7, 1, 3 *the medicine is weaker than the disease*, imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic Att. 10, 14, 2 *a w mind*, animus, id. Div. 2, 60, 125 **4.** invălĭdus (*having but little strength* opp to validus, robustus) *Camillus now through old age w for bodily service*, Camillus jam ad munera corporis senecta invalidus, Liv 6, 8 *walls w against assailants*, moenia adversus impetus invalida, Tac A 12, 16 **5.** languĭdus (*faint, sluggish*, it describes *the effect of weakness*)· *w with wine and wakeful orgies*, vino vigiliisque languidus, Cic Verr 3, 12, 31: *a w. stream*, l aqua, Liv. 1, 4 *a w. and enervated philosopher*, l et enervatus philosophus, Cic de Or 1, 52, 226. **6.** confectus (*made w., by weariness, etc*). *wearied and w*, fessi confectique, Liv. 1, 23, *fin.*

**7.** fractus (*broken*): *our age now is so w*, jamque adeo fracta est aetas, Lucr 2, 1151 *what is so w., so petty?* quid est tam fractum? tam minutum? Cic Brut 83, 287 **8.** ēnervātus (*nerveless, utterly w*): *w men*, homines enervati, Cic Sest 10, 24 *a w and womanish opinion*, enervata muliebrisque sententia, id Tusc 2, 6, 15 *a soft and w philosophy*, mollis et effeta ratio, ib. 4, 17, 38 **9.** aeger, ra, rum (poetical; *feeble as with disease*) *w. mortals*, mortales aegri, Virg. Aen 2, 268 *you prolong w hopes (hopes that have no healthy strength and must fall)*, spes extenditis aegras, Sil 9, 543. **10.** lēvis, e (*w. where weight implies strength*)· *you seek other (arguments) too thless and w*, alia quaedam inania et levia conquiris, Cic Planc. 26, 63. *a thing that is w and of no validity*, quod leve et infirmum est, id Rosc. Com 2, 6 **11.** tĕnuis, e (*thin*, and so fig. *slender, w.*)· *a w. constitution*, tenuis valetudo, id de Sen. 11, 35 *a vein and w hope*, inanis et tenuis spes, id Rosc. Com 14, 43

**12.** exilis, e (*thin*)· *a w voice*, exilis vox, Quint 11, 3, 15. **13.** exīguus (*scanty, w*, where number or fulness makes strength) *w forces*, exiguae copiae, Caes B C 2, 39. *a strong or w voice*, vox grandis aut exigua, Quint. 11, 3, 15 **14.** hĕbes, ētis (*w* where keenness is strength) *both eyes being naturally w*, utroque oculo natura hebete, Plin 9, 15, 20: *the senses they thought w and slow*, sensus hebetes et tardos arbitrabantur, Cic Acad. 1 8, 31 Phr *weaker in ships*, inferior navibus, Caes B C. 1, 57 *the weaker in the long contest*, minor in certamine longo, Hor Ep 1, 10, 35: *to be w*: languere, parum valere *to grow w*, deficere (*to fail*). *to attack any one's*

*w. side,* *nudum latus invadere *in his letters he attacks his sister and his mother on their w side,* epistolis et sororis et matris imbecillitatem aucupatur, Cic Flacc. 37, 92

**weaken:** 1. infirmo, 1 *he had w'd the other legions by indiscriminate granting of leave,* reliquas legiones promiscuis commeatibus infirmaverat Tac A 15, 10 *to w the credit of a witness,* testis fidem infirmare, Cic Rosc Com. 15, 45 2. dēbilito, 1 *the tongue w'd by suffering,* lingua debilitata malis, Lucr 6, 1149 *old age w's the strength of the mind,* senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg Aen 9, 611. 3. ēnervo, 1 (a strong word) *sleep, banquets and ease have w'd body and spirit,* somnus et vinum et epulae enervavere corpora animosque, Liv 23, 18, *ad fin* 4 frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 (because coherence of parts constitutes strength) *to w and subdue tribes,* nationes frangere domareque, Cic Prov Cons 13, 33 *to be w'd by pain,* dolore frangi id Fin 2, 29, 95 5. commūnio, īvi, ītum, 3 *Lælius broke and w Livius thus,* Lælius fregit et communivit Livianum, Cic Off 2, 11, 40 *to w and impair a sense of duty,* communere et violare officium, id Quint 6, 26 6. immūto, 1 *they w'd their bodies by ease, their minds by passion,* corpus otio, animum libidinibus immutabant, Tac H 2, 93. 7. ēlĕvo, 1 (*to lessen, disparage*) *to w suspicions,* elevare suspiciones, Cic Am 24, 88 *that which was an adversary (his arguments),* quod elevat adversarium, id de Or 2, 58, 236 8. attĕnuo, 1 *a legion w'd (thinned) by battles,* legio proelis attenuata, Caes B C 3, 89

9. extĕnuo, 1 *I saw my hope w'd and vanishing,* vidi spem nostram extenuari et evanescere, Cic Att 3, 13, 1

10. lăbĕfacto, 1 (*to make to totter*), *the year before had w'd the farmers,* superiore annus labefactarat aratores, Cic Ver 3, 18, 47 * *with hope of w ing (shaking) their allegiance,* spe labefactandae fidei, Liv 24, 20, *fin.* 11 hĕbĕto, 1 (*to blunt, dull*) *with mind and body w'd,* animo et corpore hebetato Suet Claud 2 12 obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (*to blunt by blows*) *I would not have the abilities of young men w'd, their shamelessness strengthened,* adolescentium ingenia obtundi nolui, corroborari impudentiam, Cic de Or 3, 24, 93. [N B—The English *to weaken* is a general and extensive word. the Latins use special verbs, which negative particular elements of strength, or express elements of weakness The proper verb must be selected with due regard to the context. probably some few might be added to the above, as possible to use in composition, though not of themselves equivalents of *to weaken.*]

**weakening:** 1. dēbĭlĭtātio *a w of your spirit,* animi tui, Cic Pis 36 2. infractio *a certain w and dejection of the mind,* infractio quaedam animi et dejectio, Cic Tusc 3, 7, 14. 3. dēmĭnūtio *interpreting the exaltation of the woman as a w. (lowering) of himself,* mulierbe fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens, Tac A. 1, 14 *Weakening* is more often expr by the verbs e. g. *luxury cannot be indulged without a w of the constitution,* *luxuriae non indulgetur nisi ut enervetur (debilitetur, frangatur) corporis valetudo.

**weakly** (*adv*): 1. infirme: Cic. 2. imbĕcille (only imbecillius found in Cic) 3. pārum vălĭde (invalide only in Arnob.) More commonly expressed by circumlocution with *adj.*

**weakly** (*adj.*): invălĭdus, aeger: v WEAK

**weakness:** 1. infirmĭtas *w. of body,* i corporis, Cic Brut. 91, 313: *w of mental power,* i. animi, id. Rosc Am 4, 10. 2. dēbĭlĭtas. *w. of limbs,* membrorum d., Liv. 33, 2: *w. of mind,* animi d, Cic. Fin 1, 15, 49. 3. imbĕcillĭtas *disease and w of body,* morbus et i corporis, id Att 11, 6, 4. *on account of w and helplessness we require friendship,* propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata est amicitia, id Am 8, 26 *w. of judgment,* i. consilii, id Fin 1, 32, 117 4. languor (*w visibly evidenced by languor*) *the mind owing to the body's w cannot use limbs or senses,* animus languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, id Div 2, 62, 128 5. lĕvĭtas (of arguments, etc) *the w of which opinion wants no words (to refute it) from me,* cujus opinionis levitas non desiderat orationem meam, id N. D 2, 17, 45

6 tĕnŭĭtas *the w of the treasury,* t aerarii, id Off 2, 21, 74 7. exĭlĭtas: *the w of a woman's voice,* t femineae vocis, Quint 1, 11, 1 8. mollĭtĭes, ei, or, -ia, ae, f (*softness, irresolution*) *you know our Nicias' feebleness and w,* nosti Niciae nostri imbecillitatem, mollitiam, Cic Att 12, 26, 2 *it is w of mind not to be able to endure want for a time,* animi est mollitia inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes B G 7, 77 *of such w (tenderness) and gentleness am I,* qua mollitia sum ac lenitate, Cic Sull 6, 18 9 vĭtium, culpa, error. v FAULT FAILING Phr *w of a kingdom, state* *regni, reipublicae opes attritae, fractae, senescentes *w of the eyes,* *oculi hebetiores and often *w of a thing,* would be expr in Latin by the *adj*

**weal:** I. *Welfare* prospĕrĭtas, ūtĭlĭtas, etc v WELFARE Phr *the common w, public w,* res publica, bonum publicum, publica (communis omnium) utilitas *the w or woe of the Roman people,* populi Romani prospera vel adversa, Tac. A 1, 1 *faithful in w and woe,* *pei prospeias idem adversasque res fidus II. *A mark of a blow* vībex, ĭcis, *f. the marks and ws of stripes,* verberum vulnera atque vibices, Plin 30, 13, 39

**wealth:** I. *Riches, plenty* · 1. dīvĭtiae, arum (gen term, applied to *w of many kinds*) *some set before them w, others power,* divitias alii praeponunt, alii potentiam, Cic Am 6, 20 *you here will possess your piled up heaps of w,* exstructis in altum divitus potietur heres, Hor. Od 2, 3, 20 *in the language of Crassus I saw the w and the beauties of his mind,* in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, Cic de Or. 1, 35, 161

2. ŏpes, ŏpum (*resources*) *affluent in w and plenty,* opibus et copiis affluentes, id Agr 2 30, 82 *another hoards up his w,* condit opes alius, Virg G 2, 507 3 ŏpŭlentia (*great w*) *as a state we are in poverty, as individuals in w,* publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam habemus, Sall. C. 52, 16 *the w of the Lydians,* Lydorum opulentia, Tac. A 4, 55. 4. cōpia (*plenty, store,* usually qualified by a genitive) *the tax-farmers brought their w into that province,* publicani suas copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, Cic Manil 7, 17 *w. of matter begets w. of words,* rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125 5. ābundantia (*overflowing w.*) *w. and plenty of everything,* omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Am. 23, 87. II. *Prosperity:* v. PROSPERITY. Phr. *may you live in health and w,* *valens beatusque (et felix) vitam agas.

**wealthy:** 1. dīves, ĭtis (*rich;* used *abs.,* or with qualification) *the w. man courts me though poor,* pauperem dives me petit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10 *w in lands,* dives agris, Hor S 1, 2, 13: *w in cattle,* d. pecoris, Virg E 2, 20. 2. lōcuples, ētis (*stronger than dives*) *moneyed and w men,* pecuniosi et locupletes, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16 *a w and well-filled house,* l et referta domus, id de Or. 1, 35, 161 *w in words, rather meagre in matter,* oratione l, rebus ipsis jejunior, id Fin. 5, 5, 13 3. ŏpŭlens, ŏpŭlentus (*rich in means and resources; opp. to inops*): *w. and prosperous,* opulentus fortunatusque, id Off. 2, 20, 70 · *a part of Numidia more w in men,* pars Numidiae viris opulentior, Sall J. 16 *provinces w in money,* provinciae pecuniae opulentae, Tac H 2, 6 4. ābundans (*overflowing*) *a man not indeed of extravagant splendour, but yet wealthy,* non luxuriosus quidem homo, sed abundans, Cic Phil 2, 27, 66 *his language was not w (luxuriant), yet not poor,* non erat ab, non inops tamen oratio, id Brut 67, 238. 5. cōpiōsus *furnished and w in everything,* rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus, id Cat 2, 8, 18 *a full, varied, and w style,* multa et varia, et c oratio, id de Or 2, 53, 214.

6. beātus (*prospered with good things*): *a most rich and w state,* opulentissima et beatissima civitas, id N D. 3, 33, 81. *w enough with my one Sabine farm,* satis beatus unicis Sabinis, Hor. Od 2, 18, 14 7. fortūnātus (*well off*) *a w and powerful man,* f et potens, Cic. Off 2, 20, 69 8. pecūniosus (*w. in money*) homo pecuniosissimus, *a most w man,* Cic Ver 5, 9, 24 Phr. *to be w. in anything,* aliqua re florere, abundare, affluere, circumfluere: Cic *to become w.,* locupletari · Cic *to make w,* divitias, fortunas, etc. augere, amplificare: Cic · *very w,* perdives. Cic praedives Liv Tac.

**wean:** I. Lit. Phr *to w an infant* infantem lacte depellere, ab ubere depellere. *a lion just w'd from the teat of his tawny mother,* fulvae matris ab ubere jam lacte depulsus leo, Hor. Od 4, 4, 14 prohibere a matre (cf. Virg. G 3, 398) *auferre uberibus, a mamma disjungere (Georg) *they young go aduably become w'd from the mother,* catuli (a matre) minutatim desuefiunt, Varr L R. 2, 9, 12 II. Fig *to w. any one fr a habit* desuefacere (only found in pass. voice) dedocere (*to unteach*). *we are w's the people from the use of false terms,* vitium populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, Hor Od 2, 2, 20 *to be w'd from* desuefieri *the multitude now w'd from (their love of) harangues,* multitudo jam desuefacta a contionibus, Cic Clu 40, 110 *a beast w'd from its fury,* fera rabiem desueta, Stat Theb. 5, 231 *you must w yourself from your fruit-baskets,* dediscendae tibi sunt sportellae, Cic Fam 9, 20, 2

**weapon:** 1. tēlum (esp of *missile ws;* but also used of *any offensive weapon*) *they were hurling ws,* tela conjiciebant, Caes. B. G 1, 26 *Ajax fell on his sword, Ulysses drew the w out of his body,* Ajax ferro incubuit, Ulixes e corpore telum eduxit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18 Fig *the goodwill of the citizens is no unimportant w. for achieving success,* non mediocre telum ad res gerendas benevolentia civium, Cic. Am 17, 81.

2. arma, orum (*implements of war*): v. ARMS. Phr.: *furnished with w.s against wrongs,* armatus contra injurias, Sall J 31

**wear** (*subs.*) trītus, ūs (*rubbing*): Cic Phr *w and tear,* detrimentum. intertrimentum. Scaevola Dig. v. WASTE

**wear** (*v.*): A. Trans. I. *To impair by rubbing:* 1. tĕro, trīvi, trītum. 3 *time w.s hard flint,* tempus terit rigidas silices, Ov Tr 4, 6, 14 · *a worn (threadbare) garment,* trita vestis, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 38. 2. attĕro: *Hannibal had greatly worn down the strength of Italy,* Hannibal Italiae opes maxime attriverat, Sall. J. 5. 3. dētĕro: *stone pavements worn by the feet of multitudes,* strata volgi pedibus detrita viarum saxea, Lucr. 1, 316 4. contĕro (the strongest compound of tero) · *we w. out our oxen,* conterimus boves, Lucr. 2, 1160: *to w. out a book by constant reading,* conterere librum legendo, Cic Fam. 9, 25, 1. 5. tĕnuo, 1 (*to make thin*): *a worn body,* tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84. 6. exĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (*to eat away*) *sorrow w.s the mind,* aegritudo exest animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27. v. TO CONSUME, TO WASTE. II. *To wear, carry*

*on the body, as clothes* **1.** gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *to w. a garment,* vestem gerere, Luer 5, 1419 *to w ornaments,* ornamenta g , Suet. Caes 84 **2.** gesto, 1 *he wore a laurel chaplet,* coronam auream gestavit, Suet Tib 69 *to w a ring on the finger,* g. gemmam digito, Plin 2, 63, 63. The *part wearing* may be expressed by (1) indūtus (*of any garment*) *wearing anything you like,* quodlibet indutus, Hor Ep 1, 17, 28: *w ing slippers,* in lutus soccis, Cic de Or 3, 32, 127 (2) āmictus (*of upper garments*) *w ing a toga,* amictus toga, Cic Phil 2, 34, 85 Of single Latin words may be used, acc to the special article: *w ing shoes,* calceatus *w ing a toga,* togatus *w ing a cloak,* palliatus (palliolatim amictus, Pl) *w ing the praetexta,* praetextatus

**B.** Intrans. *To stand wear* · Phr.: *to w. (last) through all time,* omnem durare per aevom, Luer 3, 604: *they will w. well and improve by age,* annos ferent et vetustate proficient, Quint. 2, 4, *ad init*

**wearied:** **1.** fātīgātus *w with labour and battle,* labore proeliique fatigati, Sall J 76 **2.** dēfātigātus (*utterly w*) *that the fresh and new troops might relieve the w ,* ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes B G 5, 17 **3.** fessus *w with war,* militia fessus, Hor Od 3, 4, 38 **4.** dēfessus. *w. with the business of the forum,* forensibus negotiis defessus, Cic de Or 2, 6, 23 Phr. *thoroughly w ,* lassitudine confectus, oppressus Caes *w and breathless with running,* cursu ac lassitudine exanimatus, Caes B G 2, 23 . v TIRED

**weariness:** **1.** lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f to sleep more soundly from w ,* arctius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic Inv 2, 4, 14 **2** fātīgātio (*a being tired out,* implying great previous exertion; and stronger than lassitudo) *w of horses and men,* f equorum atque hominum, Liv 22, 15 **3.** dēfātigātio *w and satiety,* d et satietas, Cic Phil 5, 7, 20 **4.** languor (*faintness, languor*) *this walking has brought on me a w ,* haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter Heaut 4, 6, 3. **5.** taedium (*a feeling of disgust at what has lasted too long*) *a w at the war,* taedium belli, Liv 8, 2, *init*

**wearisome:** **1.** ŏpĕrōsus (*costing trouble*). *a w and troublesome task,* labor operosus et molestus, Cic N. D. 2, 23, 59 **2.** lăbōriōsus *nothing will be more w. and troublesome than a province,* nihil erit laboriosius molestiusque provincia, Cic Leg 3, 8, 19 **3.** mōlestus (*annoying,* entailing trouble which is grudged all the while) *a troublesome and w province,* provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic Mur 8, 18 **4.** longus (*tedious, long*) *not to make a w tale,* ne longum faciam, Hor S 1, 3, 137 Phr. *I find this w ,* taedet me (taedum me capit) hujus rei Pl Ter. Cic.

**wearisomely:** **1.** ŏpĕrōse: Cic **2.** lăbōriōse Pl.: Cic

**weary** (*adj*) · **1.** lassus *I have come w from a journey,* lassus veni de via, Pl. Ps 2, 2, 66 *poppies with w (drooping) neck,* lasso papavera collo, Virg Aen. 9, 436 **2.** languĭdus (*faint from weariness*). *the oxen drawing the plough with w. neck,* vomeris boves collo trahentes languido, Hor Epod 2, 64. **3.** fessus, fātīgātus, etc (these words expressing *fatigue from actual exertion,* which *weary* in English does not always imply) v. WEARIED Phr. · *to grow weary* (*tired*) fatigari, lassari *I am w. of this* taedet me hujus rei, satietas me tenet (where *dislike* is more predominant than *fatigue*): v. WEARISOME.

**weary** (*v.*) **A.** Trans.. **1.** fātīgo, 1 · *when they had w'd themselves with fighting,* quum pugna semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10, *init.* **2** dēfātīgo, 1 (*to w. out*) *when they w.'d out our men with constant labours,* quum nostros assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes B G 7, 41. **3.** lasso, 1 (poet) *that a longer letter w not your weak body,* longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov Her 20, 241 **4.** obtundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 (*to w by importunity*): *do not w me over and over again on this matter,* ne me obtundas de hac re saepius, Ter Ad 1, 2, 33 *that lengthiness may not be thought to have w'd your hearers,* ne longitudo obtudisse aures videatur, Cic Or 66, 221 **B.** Intrans. *to weary of a thing* **1.** dēfātīgor, 1 *dep , I will never rest nor w ,* nunquam conquiescam neque defatigabor, Cic de Or 3, 36, 145 **2.** dēfīscor, fessus, 3 *I will not w of trying,* non defetiscar experiri, Ter Ph 4, 1, 23 v TO TIRE

**weasand:** v WINDPIPE, THROAT

**weasel:** mustēla Plin Fig *I am resolved never to trust a w again,* certum 'st mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 43

**weather** (*subs*) **1.** caelum (*the state of the atmosphere*) *the varying character of the w ,* varius caeli mos, Virg G 1, 51 *fine w.,* c serenum, Virg. G 1, 260 *stormy w. with much rain and clouds,* c crebris imbribus ac nebulis foedum, Tac Agr. 12 *inclemency of w ,* caeli intemperies, Liv 8, 18 **2.** tempestas (*the w. of a particular time, good or bad*): *having got w favourable for the voyage,* nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes B G. 4, 23 *clear w ,* clara t, Virg Aen. 9, 20 *beautiful w ,* egregia t, Cic Att 9, 13, 2 *rough w ,* turbida t, Pl Rud 4, 3, 3 foeda t, Liv 2, 62 *very cold w ,* t perfrigida, Cic Verr 4, 40, 86 Phr *clear cloudless w.,* liquidissima caeli tempestas, Lucr 4, 170 *dry w ,* siccitas, Liv 40, 29, *init fine w ,* serenitas, Cic Div. 2, 45, 94. tranquilla serenitas, Liv 2, 62. *rainy w ,* imbres, Col *stormy w ,* tempestas, Virg Luci , etc (and all varieties of weather may be expressed by the special words for *winds, thunder etc*) *the w side,* *pars opposita vento

**weather** (*v.*) ‖. A nautical phrase *to w a cape* (*to get round it in spite of adverse winds*) *per adversos (obliquos) ventos promontorium circumvehi (circumvehi, used in Liv 8, 2, is not enough by itself, as it does not imply the difficulty) ‖. *to w.* (*or w out*) *a storm* *procellam durare: cf Hor Od 1, 14, 7, vix durare carinae possint imperiosius aequor Or use perferre, superare, vincere (*to endure, overcome*) Fig. (from either sense of *weather*) *to work your way round and out of a difficulty,* or *to last out, endure to the end and overcome .* * difficultates, res adversas, etc , eluctari, superare, vincere ; durare, perferre: *to w any trouble,* quemvis durare laborem, Virg. Aen 8, 577. *he w'd many storms, never to be sunk in the adverse waves of trouble,* aspera multa pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 22

**weather-beaten** *imbribus, tempestate, etc afflictus, jactatus (*of the actual hardships*) (Kr ); duratus, asper (*of the personal appearance that results*).

**weather-cock:** *vexillum ventorum index (Ki ) · *a brazen w. upon a tower,* *aeneus in turri venti variabilis index Fig. *of a shifty, fickle person* *ventis mobilior, levior.

**weather-glass:** *barometrum, fistula Torricelliana: (of no Latin authority, as the thing did not exist)

**weatherwise:** *mutationum caeli peritus (Georg ): caeli interpres. Phr . *see that you be w ,* caeli varium praedicere motem cura sit, Virg. G 1, 51

**weave:** **1.** texo, xui, xtum, 3 *we find her w ing at the loom,* texentem telam offendimus, Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 44 *coverings for the body either woven or sewn,* tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150 *let a basket be woven of twigs,* texatur fiscina virga, Virg G. 1, 266. Fig. · *love unweaves the work which your writings have woven,* amor quod tua texuerunt scripta retexit opus, Ov Pont 1, 3, 30. **2.** intexo (*to w in, among*) *to w purple marks among white threads,* purpureas notas intexere albis filis, Ov. M 6, 577 **3.** contexo (*to w together*) *the woven wool of sheep,* villae ovium contextae, Cic N D 2, 63, 158 **4.** necto, xui and xi, xum, 3 (*of any fastening*) *parsley for w ing chaplets,* nectendis apium coronis, Hor Od 4, 11, 3 **5.** plecto, xui and xi, xum (*to plait,* mostly used in *pass part* , and by poets) *woven chaplets,* plexae coronae, Lucr 5, 1398

**weaver** · textor *mantles struck by the reed of the w ,* lacernae percussae textoris pectine, Juv. 9, 30 *a woman w ,* textrix, Matt 4, 19, 1 Phr *w s reed or sley,* pecten *w s yarn-beam,* scapus v. Smith's Ant p 940

**web** · **1.** tēla (*the w while yet on the loom*) · *Penelope unweaving her w ,* Penelope telam retexens, Cic Acad 2, 29, 95 *spiders' w s,* araneorum telae, Pl Stich 2, 2, 25 **2** textūra (*the woven thing when complete, with reference to the texture*): *the w of Coan Minerva,* Coae textura Minervae, Prop. 4, 5, 23 **3.** textum (*a woven piece*) *costly w s,* pretiosa texta, Ov H 17, 223. Phr *the w s* (*of the feet of swimming birds*), *membranae, membranulae *the spider's w that hangs from the roof,* summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M 4, 179

**——-footed:** Phr. *w. birds,* *natatores (*swimmers*) *water-birds have webbed feet,* *avium natantium digiti membranulis inter se continuantur.

**wed:** v TO MARRY

**wedded:** ‖. Lit v TO MARRY. ‖. Fig *devoted, attached to* dēditus addictus, dēvōtus (all constr with *dat.*): *amans, amantissimus* (with *gen* ) *to be w to a thing,* multus esse in re, totus esse in re; servire, adhaerescere alicui rei; amplecti aliquid · *he is w to his opinion,* *in sententia obstinatus est (*he is firmly fixed*): v DEVOTED, ATTACHED

**wedding-day:** dies nuptiarum: *to fix the w ,* *diem nuptiis dicere, eligere; nuptias in diem constituere *to be at a wedding feast,* in nuptiis cenare, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 7.

**wedge** (*subs*) cŭneus *they used to split the cleavable wood with w s,* cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, Virg G 1, 144. *then lines are arranged in w s,* acies per cuneos compontur, Tac. Germ 6 Phr *the land narrows as it were to a w ,* terra velut in cuneum tenuatur, Tac Agr 10

**wedge** (*v*): cūneo, 1 *if anything needs w ing in wood,* si quid cuneandum sit in ligno, Plin. 16, 40, 76 *the mountain pass was in so as to leave but a narrow ridge,* jugum montis in angustum dorsum cuneatum, Liv 44, 4

**wedlock:** mātrīmōnium v MARRIAGE Phr *born in lawful w ,* *ex justo matrimonio susceptus, justa uxore natus; matre familias ortus; legitimus (*legitimate,* opp to pellice ortus, nothus) *born out of w ,* nullo (incerto) patre natus, spurius (Gaius defines "spurii filii" as "sine patre filii," *offspring,* that is, *of an unknown father and a prostitute*): pellice ortus, nothus (*of a known father and a concubine*): adulterino sanguine ortus (*born to one man from another's wife*). Plin.

**Wednesday:** *dies Mercurii.

**weed** (*subs.*) ‖. *A noxious or useless plant* herba inūtilis, infēlix, sterilis *by incantation corn is marred and fades to a barren w ,* carmine laesa Ceres sterilem vanescit in herbam, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 31 *the w. darnel,* infelix lolium, Virg G. 1, 154 Phr.: *a serpent fed on poisonous w s,* coluber mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471. ‖. *Widow's w.s,* i. e. *mourning dress* *vestes lugubres viduarum.

**weed** (*v.*): **1.** runco, 1 *to w. out thorns,* r. spinas, Cat *to w. crops,* r. segetes, Varr **2.** ērunco, 1 Col.: or expr by *steriles herbas evellere, effodere, sarrire (*to hoe*). Phr : *he w s a garden,* *hortum steriles herbas

diligens purgat, Curt 4, 1, 21 *let us try whether I more vigorously w my mind, or you my field of brambles*, ceterum spinas animone ego fortius an tu evellas agro, Hor. Ep 1, 14, 4

**weeder:** 1. runcātor. Col. 2. sarritor (*hoei*): Varr. Col

**week:** 1. hebdōmas, ădis, *f* (Cic. uses it of *the critical seventh day* in *diseases*, Fam 16, 9, Gellius speaks of the "hebdomades lunae," *the moon's quarters* the Romans did not reckon time by weeks) 2. septimāna Cod Theod Or expr. by septem dies, septem dierum spatium Phr *w days and holidays*, dies profesti festique (cf Liv 34, 3) *on w days and holidays* (*common and sacred days*), profestis lucibus et sacris, Hor Od 4, 15, 25 cf. sacri et negotiosi dies, Tac. A 14, 41. *w. day dress*, *vestis quotidiana (Kr)

**weekly:** *hebdōmādālis. Sid Phr *w. wages*, *wages paid w*, *merces septimo quoque die (per singulas hebdomadas) soluta.

**ween:** v TO THINK.

**weep:** 1. lăcrimo, 1 (*to shed tears*, as the consequence of emotion, whether it be joy or sorrow) *I was distressed at your w ing*, te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic Att 15, 27, 2 · *I w for joy*, lacrimo gaudio, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 55 *with w ing eyes*, oculis lacrimantibus, Cic Sest. 69, 144 *is the girl w ing for that?* num id lacrimat virgo? Ter Eun 5, 1, 13 (this use is rare) 2. lăcrĭmor, 1, *dep* (distinguished by Georg as meaning, *to be moved to tears*, the distinction in sense seems doubtful) · *was there any one who did not w ?* ecquis erat quin lacrimaretur? Cic Verr. 5, 46, 121 3. fleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*to shed tears with sobs, to w from grief*) *he forbad me to w*, ille me flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep 6, 14 *you would have forced the stones to w. and lament*, lapides flere et lamentari coegisses, Cic de Or. 1, 57, 245: *a mother w s for her only son*, flet unicum mater, Cat. 39, 5 *to w for the death of a son*, filii necem f, Tac. A 6, 10. 4. plōro, 1 (*to w and wail aloud*) *I am weary with w ing*, plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att 15, 9, 1 *to w over a crime*, plorare commissum, Hor. Od 3, 27, 38 5. lāmentor, 1 (*of continued bitter w ing*): *to w sorrowfully*, flebiliter lamentari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49 *I saw her w ing for her mother's death*, vidi eam matrem l mortuam, Ter Ph 1, 2, 46 6. ējŭlo (*to weep or wail as at a funeral*) *Hercules himself he had seen w ing in the greatness of his sufferings*, Herculem ipsum viderat magnitudine dolorum ejulantem, Cic Tusc 2, 7, 19 7. dēfleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*to w over*) *we wept over impending misfortunes*, impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic Brut 96, 329. 8. dēplōro, 1 (strengthened from ploro) *w ing with mournful voice*, lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic Tusc 2, 13, 32. 9. illacrĭmo and -or, 1 (*to w at or over*): *to w. over the death of Socrates*, illacrimari morti Socratis, Cic N. D 3, 33, 82 Phr *to weep one's eyes out*, lacrimis confici. *to w. copiously*, lacrimarum vim profundere, Cic. *w. no more*, desine flere *to make any one w*, lacrimas alicui movere, elicere, Cic Pl. *the man for joy w s like a child*, homini cadunt lacrimae, quasi puero, gaudio, Ter. Ad 4, 1, 20.

**weeper:** I. plorātor Mart. Or expr by the verb, qui lacrimat II. *A badge of mourning* *luctūs insigne; a mitella lugubris, etc (*the crape-band tied on the arm at a funeral*) (Kr)

**weeping:** 1. flĕtus, ūs *w and groaning*, fletus gemitusque, Cic Rosc Am 9, 24 *lamentation and w*, lamentatio fletusque, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30 2. ploratus, ūs: *the whole place resounds with the w s of women*, omnia muliebrem ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17, *ad fin* 3. lāmenta, orum: *the grief and w. of friends*, dolor et lamenta amicorum, Cic de Sen 20, 73. 4. lāmentātio *sorrow, tears, w*, aegritudo, lacrimae, lamentatio, Pl Merc 5, 2 29 5. lăcrĭmae, arum (*tears*) *nor can I speak for w*, neque prae lacrimis loqui possum, Cic Mil. 38, 105

**weeping-birch:** *betula pendula Linn

—— **-willow.** *salix Babylonica Linn.

**weevil:** curculio, onis, *m* Plin *curculio granarius Linn *the w destroys the heap of corn*, populat farris acervum curculio, Virg. G 1, 185

**weigh:** I. *To ascertain weight*, of the person 1. pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 *she w s and balances the herbs*, pensas examinat herbas, Ov. M 14, 270 *do you w. this matter by its real, not its nominal weight*, vos eam rem suo non nominis pondere penditote, Cic Verr. 4 1, 1. 2. expendo, di, nsum, 3 *w Hannibal, how many pounds will you find?* expende Hannibalem, quot libras invenies? Juv 10, 147 *a hundred pounds of gold was w'd out*, expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic Flacc 28, 68 *I am not wont to count so much as to w. arguments*, argumenta non tam numerare soleo quam expendere, id. de Or. 2, 76, 309 3. perpendo (*to w. thoroughly*) *most diligently w ing the importance of different duties*, diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, id Mur 2, 3 4. penso, 1 *to w gold*, aurum pensare, Liv 38, 24. *a resolution long w'd*, diu pensata sententia, Sil, 7, 223 5. pensĭto, 1 (*freq.* of penso) *to w in equal balance*, pensitare aequa lance, Plin. 7, 7, 5 *to w a matter*, p. rem, Liv. 4, 41 6 pondĕro, 1 *he w s his fists*, pugnos ponderat, Pl Am. 1, 1, 156 *we must w the motives from which each man has acted*, quo quisque animo fecerit ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49 7 exămino, 1 (*to discriminate nicely by the balance*) · *pieces of iron w'd carefully to a certain weight*, taleae ferreae ad certum pondus examinatae, Caes B G. 5, 12: *to w all things by their verbal, not their real value*, omnia verborum momentis non rerum ponderibus examinare, Cic Rep 3, 8, 12 8. tĭtŭlor, 1 *they w* (*balance*) *words*, trutinantur verba, Pers 3, 82 For other fig uses of *weigh* v TO PONDER, TO CONSIDER

II. *To w, w down*, of the thing 1. pendo (strictly of *weight of metal, of money, etc*) *let not a talent w less than eighty pound by Roman weights*, talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv 38, 38 2. grăvo, 1 (*to load, w down*) *to w down with burdens*, gravare sarcinis, Tac. A 1, 20 *evils w. the heaven the more they are known*, mala magis hoc quo sunt cognitiora gravant, Ov Tr 4, 6, 28 3. dēgrăvo, 1 *let the vine w down the elm*, vitis degravet ulmum, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 35 · *though skilful swimmers, fatigue and wounds w. them down*, peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera degravant, Liv 4, 33, *ad fin* 4. prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3 *Greece w'd down by spoils*, Graecia exuviis pressa, Prop 4, 1, 114 5. dēprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3: *the force of the wind w s down the cloud*, vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr 6, 432 6. opprĭmo *w'd down by the heavy burden of their arms*, gravi onere armorum oppressi, Caes B G 4, 24 v. TO PRESS, TO OPPRESS.

**weigher:** 1. ponderātor (lit) Cod Theod. 2. pensĭtātor (fig.) Gell 3. exămĭnātor (fig) Tert Expr. by the verb *he is a careful w. of arguments*, *argumenta accurate ponderat, pensitat, examinat.

**weighing:** expr. by verb v. TO WEIGH.

—— **machine:** *machina ad pendendum.

**weight** (*subs.*) · 1. pondus, ĕris, *n.* (the most gen. term, *w. in a balance, heaviness*, and fig. *burden, influence*) *unfair w.s brought by the Gauls*, pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv 5, 48. *the atom moves by heaviness and w*, atomus movetur gravitate et pondere, Cic Fat 11, 24 *all w s fall to the earth by their own gravitation*, in tellurem feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, id Rep 6, 17 *w of cares*, p. curarum, Luc 9, 951 *w of testimony*, p testimonii, Cic Top 19, 73 *my introduction had great w. with you*, mea commendatio magnum apud te pondus habuit, id. Fam 13, 25.

2. grăvĭtas (*heaviness*) *the first beginnings of things must needs move by their w*, necesse est gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Lucr 2, 83 *the w of sentences*, sententiarum g, Cic de Or 2, 17, 72 3. lībrāmentum (*a w to counterpoise something at the other end of a crane or the like*) · *a heavy leaden w*, grave l plumbi, Liv 24, 34.

4. mōmentum (*w to turn the scale, w in balance*, mostly fig) *the sun bears by their very shape keep their w.s in balance*, astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, Cic N D 2, 46, 117 *by the smallest w s the greatest turnings of the scale are produced*, minimis momentis maximae inclinationes fiunt, Cic Phil 5, 10, 26 *to balance every thing according to its proper w*, unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, id Font 6, 12

5. auctōritas (*influence*) *he has w., reputation, and an army*, auctoritatem, nomen, exercitum habet, id Phil 11. 10, 26 *words of laws somewhat more ancient, so as to have more w*, legum verba paulo antiquiora, quo plus auctoritatis habeant, id Leg 2, 7, 18 Phr · *matters of w*, res graves, dignae v. WEIGHTY *to have great w*, multum valere, posse. *to attach great w. to a thing* · rem magni pendere, aestimare. Ter Cic *a pound w*, libra pondo (lit *a pound by w.*) · *the army decreed to the dictator a golden crown of a pound w*, exercitus dictatori coronam auream libram pondo decrevit, Liv 3, 29.

**weightily:** grăvĭter Cic. but generally this adverb is expressed by a circumlocution *to argue w*, *gravissimis, firmissimis argumentis uti *this opinion is w confirmed*, *haec sententia gravissimis auctoritatibus firmatur

**weighty:** I. *Heavy* v HEAVY. II. *Cogent, forcible* 1. grăvis, e. *most w causes*, gravissimae causae, Cic. Fam 5, 12, 7 *w. sentences*, sententiae g, Cic Brut. 95, 325 2. firmus *w precepts of duty*, officii praecepta firma, Cic Off 1, 2, 6 v. FORCIBLE

**welcome** (*adj*). 1. acceptus (*gladly received*) *what you approve must be deemed pleasant and w*, quod approbaris id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic Tusc 5, 15, 45. *a most w. slave*, servus acceptissimus, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 56 2. grātus (*giving pleasure*): *w and wished-for love*, amor gratus et optatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1 *a w guest*, g conviva, Hor S 2, 2, 119 3. laetus: *that name was w to the soldiers*, laetum militibus id nomen, Tac H 4, 68 4. jūcundus *that was very pleasing and w. to the soldiers*, id militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Caes B C 1, 86. 5. commŏdus (*coming at the right time*): *I received a w letter*, litteras accepi commodas, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 25. 6. opportūnus *no one is more w. for all this*, ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. Eun 5, 8, 47. 7. exspectātus (*long looked for*) *you will come dear and w. to all*, carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. Fam 16, 7 *an arrival most charming, most w.*, adventus suavissimus, exspectatissimus, id Att. 4, 4 A.

**welcome** (*v.*). 1. sālūto, 1 (*to greet*) *Lysiteles w s Charmides*, Charmidem Lysiteles salutat, Pl Trin. 5, 2, 29 2. salvēre jubeo *I w d him*, salvere jussi, Pl Asin 2, 4, 4 3. excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to receive*) *to w. with kind look*, benigno vultu excipere, Liv 30, 14 4. accĭpio: *I wish to w in grand style the great men*, magnifice volo summos viros accipere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 34.

**welcome** (*interj*): 1. salve. *W., Mysis!* O Mysis, salve, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7 2. salvus sis *W., Crito!* salvus sis,

Crito, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7 Or, if decided joy at an arrival is to be expr., *exspectatus adeo, exspectatum, exoptatum te video

**welcome** (*subs*) sălūtātio (*a greeting*) *the armies exchanged words of w.*, inter exercitus salutatio facta, Liv 1, 1, *fin* Generally expr. by *verb* and *adverb* *I gave him a warm w.*, *amantissime eum excepi · *he had a cold w.*, *frigide exceptus est

**weld:** 1. ferrūmĭno, ī Plin 2. conferrūmĭno, ī Plin

**welding:** ferrūmĭnātio Plin · v SOLDERING.

**welfare:** 1. sălus, ūtis, *f* · *the w of states depends on the counsels of the best men*, in optimorum consilius posita est civitatium salus, Cic Rep 1, 34, 51 *that he may consult for his own w*, ut suae saluti consulat, Caes B G 5, 27 *what I think to be for your w, that I advise*, saluti quod tibi esse censeo id consuadeo, Pl. Merc 1, 2, 32 2. commŏdum · *the w of the state*, e reipublicae, Liv 10, 25, *fin* : *the public w*, publica commoda, Hor Ep 2. 1, 3 3. bŏnum · *the public w*, bonum publicum, Sall C 38 4. ūtilĭtas (*w in external advantages*) : *to devote himself to their interests and w*, eorum commodis utilitatique servire, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 8, 24. *nature who consults and provides for the w and advantages of all*, natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, Cic N D 2, 22, 58 5. incŏlūmĭtas (*a state of perfect safety*) *w is a safe and complete preservation of well-being*, incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. Inv 2, 56, 169. Phr : *to consult for the public w*, rei publicae consulere, Cic. *our w demands this*, *res nostrae hoc postulant (res may not unfrequently in such phrases stand for w) to wish any one's w* *salvum aliquem velle

**welkin:** aer, caelum v SKY

**well** (*subs*) 1 pŭteus (*a pit dug for water*) *we have seen warm water drawn from clear wells*, ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi vidimus, Cic N. D 2, 9, 25 *to dig a w*, puteum fodere, Pl Most 2, 1, 32 2 fons, tis, *m* (*a spring, fountain*) v. FOUNTAIN Phr. *medical wells*, *fontes medicae salubritatis. *mineral wells*, *fontes metallicae aquae v. WATER *the enclosure round a well's mouth*, pŭteal Cic *a well-cover*, *putei operculum *a well-digger*. puticanus Plin *w.-water* puteanae (putealeS) aquae. Lucr Col Plin.

**well** (*v*) *to well, well forth, well out* scăteo, profluo, etc v TO GUSH, to FLOW

**well** (*adj.*) 1. salvus (*w in body or circumstances*) *I saw your son just now alive, well, and safe*, hunc tuum modo vivum, salvum, et sospitem vidi, Pl Capt 4, 2, 93 *would that we could have conversed while all was well*, utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, Cic Fam 4, 1, 1. 2. sānus (*sound in mind or body*) *well and in good health*, sanus recteque valens, Hor Ep 1, 16, 21. *if he be made well again by that medicine*, si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92 3. vălens (*in health*) : *the doctor is quite positive that you will soon be well*, medicus plane confirmat prope diem te valentem fore, Cic Fam. 16, 9, 2. 4. integer (*unwounded*) : *the infant wishes himself to be well and safe*, infans se integrum salvumque vult, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. Phr. · *to be well* : valere, bene valere ; bene se habere ; valetudine bona, firma, integra uti Cic. v HEALTH, HEALTHY *to get well* convalescere, ex morbo evadere, recreari Cic. *to look well*, *sanus videri, sanitatem corporis vultu prodere *you do not look quite well*, *vix satis valens (firmus, robustus) videris, paullo infirmior (debilior, languidior) videris *my people are never so well in any other place*, mei nusquam salubrius degunt, Plin Ep 5, 6, 46.

**well** (*adv*) 1. bĕne (most general word, used both *abs* and with verbs and participles) *it is well*, bene est, bene habet, bene agitur, Cic Tel *it is well with husbands*, bene est maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 89 *a country house well built*, villa bene aedificata, Cic *a field well tilled*, ager bene cultus, Cic *to speak, do, well*, bene dicere, facere : *the gods do well to you*, tibi Di bene faciant, Pl, *to buy well* (*advantageously*), bene emere, Cic *to do well* (*save well*) bene rem gerere, se habere. 2. prŏbe (*excellently, thoroughly*) *up to this point we have done well*, usque adhuc actum est probe, Pl. Mil 2, 6, 107 *Antipater whom you well remember*, Antipater quem tu probe meministi, Cic de Or 3, 50, 194 *well drunk*, appotus probe, Pl. Am 1, 1, 126 3. recte (*rightly*) *it seems done well and regularly*, i atque ordine factum videtur, Cic Quint 7, 28 *there was one to whom I could well entrust a letter to you*, fuit cui recte litteras darem, id Att 4, 1, 1 *to look out well for oneself*, recte sibi videre, Ter Ph 1, 4, 12 4. pulchre (*beautifully*) *it is well and wisely said*, pulchre sapienter dictum, Ter Eun 3, 1, 26 *it is well with me*, pulchre est mihi, Cic N D 1, 41, 114 5. belle (*neatly, nicely*) *Terentia was less well*, Terentia minus belle habuit, Cic Fam 9, 9, 1 *to operate well* bene facere (*in medicine*), Cato R R 157 6. scienter (*well in point of skill, science*) *to sing well, to play on the lute well*, *scienter canere, citharam modulari. 7. scite (*tastefully*) *to arrange a banquet well*, scite convivium exornare, Sall J 85 8. praeclare (*admirably well*) *you do well*, praeclare facitis, Cic Phil 3, 10, 25 Some other Latin adverbs expressing *special excellence* might serve to render the English *well*, though not strictly translateable by *well* when found in Latin authors Phr. *to take anything well*, in bonam partem accipere Cic. *to wish any one well* favere alicui Cic *to let well alone* (prov.), quieta non movere · *because Apelles knew when to let well alone*, quod Apelles manum de tabula scisset tollere, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80 *well met! I was looking for you*, eheu opportune te ipsum quaerito, Ter. Ad 1, 2, 1

**well** (*interj*) · 1. esto (*be it so*) 2. non repugno (*I do not object*) 3 licet (*all right!*) 4. bene est (*'tis well*) 5. audio, teneo (of an impatient listener who says *well I go on*) : Pl. Ter. (of these colloquial phrases no one is exactly coextensive with Eng *well*, which is sometimes hardly emphatic enough to require any distinct rendering by a Latin word)

**well-affected:** 1. bĕnĕvŏlus (*kind*) *well towards any one*, erga aliquem bene, Pl Capt 2, 2, 100 2. āmīcus (*friendly*) *the tribunes of the plebs are well towards us*, tribuni plebis sunt nobis amici, Cic Q Fr. 2, 1, 16 3. prōpĭtius (*favourable*) of one whose favour is courted) · *they hope he is well, the other they think angry*, hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att 8, 16 4. prōnus (thus used in poets and post-Aug prose) *if only the deities be well, and help*, si modo prona assint numina, Stat S 4, 8, 61 *Nero's court was well towards him*, prona in eum aula Neronis, Tac. H 1, 11 v FRIENDLY, FAVOURABLE Phr. *to be well* favere v TO FAVOUR.

**——-being:** sălus, fēlīcĭtas, etc · v WELFARE.

**——-born:** 1. nōbĭlis (*high-born*) *Clodia, a well-lady*, Clodia mulier nobilis, Cic Coel 13, 21. 2. ingĕnuus (*free-born*) : *well and illustrious parents*, ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91. 3. honesto loco natus ; nobili genere ortus : Cic.

**——-bred:** 1. lĭbĕrālĭter ēdūcātus (describes *a man who has actually had a good education*). *a well-man*, homo liberaliter educatus, Cic Fin 3, 17, 57. 2. cōmis (*courteous*, as the result of good breeding) *well, kind, affable men*, comes, benigni, faciles, Cic Balb. 16, 36. 3. urbānus (*polished*) *a well man*, homo urbanus, Cic Fam 3, 8, 3 4. hūmānus (*polite, obliging*) *a most affable and well man*, homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic Att 16, 16, C, 3.

**well-favoured:** pulcher, formōsus etc v. BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME

**——-disposed:** v. WELL-AFFECTED

**——-known:** 1. pervulgātus : *well slanders*, maledicta pervulgata, Cic. Coel 3, 6. 2. cēlĕbrātus (*told over and over again*) · *what is so trite and well?* quid tam tritum atque celebratum est? Cic Flacc 27, 65 3. nōbĭlis (*renowned*) *the great and well rhetorician Isocrates*, Cic Inv 2, 2, 7. Phr *it is well*, constat, certum est *it is well to me that*. me non fugit, non praeterit (constr. with *acc* and *infin*) · Cic.

**——-spent:** Phr *a well-spent life*, vita acta honestissime, Cic . v. TO SPEND.

**——-versed:** 1. versatus *men well in a variety of public matters*, viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, Cic Rep 3, 3, 4 2. pĕritus *well in many things*, peritus multarum rerum, Cic Font 7, 25 3. expertus *youths well in war*, experti belli juvenes, Virg. Aen 10, 172 v PRACTISED Phr. *he was equally well in matters of the city and the country*, urbanas rusticasque res pariter callebat, Liv 39, 40

**——-wisher:** bĕnĕvŏlus, āmīcus etc : v. FRIEND.

**welt** (*subs*) *limbus (*border, hem*), margo, ĭnis, *m* (*edge*), extrēma sūtūra.

**welt** (*v*) *circumsuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (perh only in *part*)

**welter** (*v*) *to roll about* vŏlūtor, i *dep* *to w to the wind* (Milton, Lyc), *vento jactante volutari *to w in one's blood*, *sanguine perfusus volutari, versari or -re ; sanguine madere et morienseque suo se in vulnere versat, Virg. Aen 11, 669

**wen:** ganglion Veg.

**wench** (*subs*) 1. pŭellŭla : *he found a lute-playing w*, nactus est puellulam citharistriam, Ter. Ph 1, 2, 31 2. mŭlĭercŭla : *will they take their wives with them to the camp?* num suas secum mulierculas in castra sunt ducturi? Cic Cat 2, 10, 23 v. GIRL, PROSTITUTE

**wench** (*v*) scortor, 1 : Pl. · Ter

**wend:** Phr . *to w one's way*, carpere viam v TO GO

**west** (*subs*) 1. occĭdens *from east to w*, ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic N D 2, 66, 164 2. occāsus, ūs (or occasus solis) *towards the w.*, in occasum, Virg Aen 11, 317 · *a man coming from the w*, ab occasu veniens imbri, ib 9, 668. *the aspect of Aquitania is between w and north*, Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes B. G 1, 1 Phr. *the extreme east on w*, orientis aut obeuntis solis ultimae partes, Cic. Rep 6, 20, 22. *the region of the w*, vespertina regio, Hor S. 1, 4, 30.

**west** (*adj*). occĭdentālis, occĭduus : v. WESTERN. Phr. *the w wind*, ventus occidentalis : Gell. In classical Latin expr by one word : 1. Favōnius : *to date the beginning of spring from the w. wind*, veris initium a Favonio notare, Cic. Verr 5, 10, 27. 2. Zephўrus : *Tempe moved by w winds*, Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24

**westerly:** Phr. *a westerly gale*, ab occasu veniens (flans) ventus, Virg. : v WEST (*subs*).

**western:** 1. ad occĭdentem · Cic. . v WEST (*subs.*) 2. occĭdentālis, Plin : Gell. 3. occĭduus (poet) : *the Crab has set in the w. waters*, Cancer occiduas subivit aquas, Ov. F 1, 314

**westwards** (*adv.*) : in occasum, occasum versus : v. WEST (*subs*).

**wet** (*adj.*) · 1. hūmĭdus (*moist or that brings moisture*, opp. to aridus, siccus) *the earth w. with showers*, ex imbribus humida tellus, Lucr. 2, 873 : *w. summers*, humida solstitia, Virg. G. 1, 100 2. ūvĭdus (*saturated with moisture*) : *w. garments*, uvida vestis

mentā, Hor Od 1, 5, 14 *fields w with constant rains*, ruīna assiduis uvida aquis, Ov F 4, 686 **3.** ūdus (*damp on the surface, swimming w th water*) *w fens*, udae paludes, Ov F 6, 401 *the w palate*, u palatum, Virg G 3, 388 **4.** mādidus (*wet through, dripping*) *a bundle of letters w. through with water*, fasciculus epistolārium aqua madidus, Cic Q Fr 2, 12, 4 *cheeks w (with tears)*, madidae genae, Ov A A 1, 660 **5** mādens *w (marshy) plains*, madentes campi, Tac H 5, 17 Phr *w weather*, imbres, pluvia v. RAIN, RAINY *cheeks are w. with tears*, lacrimis madent genae, Ov A. A 3, 378. *the earth becomes w with the constant rain-clouds*, nubibus assiduis tellus madescit, id M 1, 66 *the place is w with water*, locus humet aqua, Ov. F 4, 146 *they grow w with the foam of those that follow*, humescunt spumis sequentum, Virg G 3, 111.

**wet** (*v.*): **I.** Trans. **1** mādēfācio, fēci, factum, 3 (*to wet through*) *to w. a sponge*, madefacere spongiam, Suet Vesp 16; Cic. **2** hūmecto, 1 (poet.): *to w the cheeks with tears*, lacrimis humectare genas, Lucr 1, 919 **3.** rīgo, 1 · *the rains sprinkle and w sea and land*, imbres maria ac terras spargentque rigantque, Lucr 6, 613 **II.** Intrans **1.** hūmeo, 2, hūmesco, 3 *the place is wet*, locus humet, Ov. F 4, 146 **2.** mādeo, 2, mādesco, 3 · *the earth is w*, terra madet, Virg Aen. 12, 690 Cic **3.** permādesco, 3 (stronger). Col Phr *he is w through*, aqua madidus est, Col (c Ki)

**wet-nurse**: nutrix, īcis *each mother suckles her own child, children are not entrusted to w s*, sua quemque mater uberibus alit, nec nutricibus delegantur, Tac G 20 *we seem to have sucked in error almost with our n's milk*, paene cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videmur, Cic Tusc. 3, 1, 2

**wether**: vervex, ēcis, *m* · *to sacrifice wethers*, sacrificium facere vervecibus, Cic Leg 2, 22, 55.

**wetness**: hūmor, ōris *an external w. seems very like sweat*, humor extrinsecus sudori videtur imitari, Cic Div. 2, 27, 58 v MOISTURE

**wettish**: hūmidulus. *w flax*, humidulum linum, Ov A A 3, 629 v DAMP

**whale**: **1.** bālaena *the dolphins suckle their young, as does the w*, delphini nutriunt uberibus, sicut balaena, Plin 9, 8, 7 *the huge backs of w s*, balaenārum immania terga, Ov M 2, 9 **2.** cētus, i, *m* (also *n*, and in plur. cete): *huge w s*, immania cete, Virg Aen 5, 822: (the word is rather indefinite for *any great sea animal* it is used by Vitruvius for the constellation of *the Whale*) **3.** pistrix, īcis, *f* (a doubtful *sea monster*, perh. *a whale*). *a w with huge body*, immani corpore pistrix, Virg. Aen 3, 427 (of Scylla) *the back of the Whale (constellation)*. Pistricis terga, Cic. Arat. 152

—— **-fishing**: *captura bālaenārum (Kr)

**whaler**: *a ship for whale-fishery*. *nāvis cetaria

**wharf**: **1.** nāvāle, is, *n* (usu. *pl*) Cic. **2.** crēpīdo, ĭnis, *f*. *a piratical galley sailed up to all the wharves of the city*, piraticus myoparo ad omnes urbis crepidines accessit, Cic. Verr. 5, 37, 97.

**what** (*pron.*): **I.** Interrogative, independent or dependent. **1.** quid (used substantively): *what do you want?* quid tibi vis? Hor.: *take care what you do*, vide quid agas, Ter. *what if he restore it?* quid si reddet? Ter. *what? have you brought your daughter?* quid? adduxtin' filiam? Ter. **2.** quidnam (*what, pray?* the termination "nam" adds liveliness to the question): *I come back to see what Chaerea is doing here*, reviso quidnam Chaerea hic agat, Ter. **3.** ecquid (asks with expectation of negative) *what hope is there further?* cquid spei porrost? Ter. **4.** quis (used adjectively for *what*, chiefly with substantives which denote a person) *Madvig Lat Gr 88, 1*) *what senator?* quis senator? Cic in such cases the inquiry seems after the name only, and not, as with "qui," after the character. **5.** qui, quae, quod (an inquiry after *character, kind, etc* is usually implied): *what Chaerea?* qui Chaerea? Ter *what sweeter song can be found? what more pleasant actor?* qui cantus dulcior invenīri potest? qui actor jucundior? Cic. *what power have I?* quae in me est facultas? Cic **6.** quīnam (a mere strengthening of qui). **7.** quālis (*of what kind, sort*) *what honour, what natural affection think you that they possess?* quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic **8.** quantus (*of what an amount, how great*) *for what did he buy it?* quanti emit? Ter **II.** Exclamatory quid (substantive); qui, quālis, quantus (adjectives), with distinctions as given above *O what embracings, what joys there were!* O qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor S 1, 5, 43: *O what an appearance, and worthy of what a picture!* O qualis facies et quali digna tabella! Juv. 10, 157. *What* in this use may also be rendered by "quam" with adj *what a shameful deed!* quam indignum facinus! Ter **III.** Relative equivalent to *that which* **1.** quod *why do you wish for what you possess?* cur optas quod habes? Hor **2** quae, *n pl* (if, as frequently in English, the relative *what* sums up several things) *what you have written to me I feel to be true*, quae ad me scripsisti ea sentio esse vera, Cic

**whatever**: **1.** quīcunque used both adjectively and, in the neuter, substantively *by whatever method I could*, quacunque potui ratione Cic *whatever you see*, quodcunque vides, Prop. with genitive of noun. *whatever soldiers you can gather*, quodcunque militum contrahere poterātis, Cic Att 8, 12, A **2.** quīsquis the neuter quicquid is chiefly substantive, constr like quodcunque, but in other genders and cases it is used adjectively. *whatever man*, quisquis homo, Pl. *with whatever design he did it*, quoquo consilio fecit, Cic ("Quicunque" and "quisquis" are both used when among a number of specimens in a class none is excepted; but "quisquis" appears more summarily to dismiss the specimens as equal among themselves e g quodcunque est, tibi habe, *take all that there is* quicquid est tibi habe, *take anything or everything that there is it is all the same*. Perhaps too "quicquid" leaves it more uncertain whether there is much or little).

**wheal**: **I.** *A pustule* · pustula Plin. **II** *The mark of a stripe* vībex v. STRIPE (II.)

**wheat**: trīticum *he made them promise a hundred and twenty bushels of wheat*, trīticī modios centum viginti pollicēri coegit, Caes B C 2, 18 Phr. *a wheat crop*, triticea messis, Virg. G. 1, 219. *a wheat field*, *ager tritico consitus (Kr.) · *a grain of wheat*, * trītici granum (Kr) *wheat straw*, * stramentum trīticeum (Kr.).

**wheaten**: **1.** trīticeus· *wheaten bran*, triticei furfures, Varr R R *w meal*, trīticeum far, Col *w. bread*, *panis trīticeus (Kr) **2.** silīgineus *w. bread*, panis s, Sen. Ep. 123, *med*

**wheedle**: **1.** blandior, ītus, 4 *dep* · *the cunning flatterer often w s by pretending to dispute*, callidus assentator saepe litigare se simulans blanditur, Cic Am. 26, 99. **2.** ēblandior (*to wheedle or coax out*) *work or rather w it out of him*, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic Att 16, 16 C. *votes w d out*, eblandita suffragia, id. Planc 4, 10: v. TO COAX, TO FLATTER

**wheedler**: assentātor, ādūlātor, blandus. v. FLATTERER

**wheedling**: **1.** blandītiae, arum: *to win the good will of citizens by wheedling and flattery is shameful*, benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est, Cic Am. 17, 61. **2.** blandimentum (mostly in *plur*) · *you have ruined me with your w.*, pessum dedisti blandimentis me tuis Pl Rud 2, 6, 23. **3.** ādūlātio: v. FLATTERY

**wheel**. **1.** rōta: *the spokes of broken w s*, radii fractarum rotarum, Ov M 2, 317 *a potter's w.*, rota figularis, Pl Epid 3, 2, 35. *in this he is thought to say that happiness does not mount the w (of fortune)*, in eo putatur dicere ne rotam beatam vitam non escendere, Cic Tusc 5, 9, 24 *the w. (inconstancy) of fortune*, rota fortunae, id Phs 10, 22 **2.** tympănum (*a drum like w*) *by pulleys and w s*, per trochleas et tympana, Lucr 4, 906 **3.** rhombus (*a magician's w. or circle*) · *to draw down the moon by Thessalian w.*, Thessalico lunam deducere rhombo Mart 9, 30, 9 **4.** orbis, is, *m* (poet) *worn-tired w s*, ferrati orbes, Virg G 3, 361. **5.** orbĭcŭlus (*the w. of a pulley*) · Vitr Phr.: *to lock a w*, sufflaminare rotam, Sen.: *he locks the w.*, rotam astringit sufflamine, Juv. 8, 148 For *wheel* in the sense of *a turning round*, v. EVOLUTION

**wheel** (*v.*) **1.** circumāgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *before they could w. round their horses*, prius quam equos frenis circumagerent, Liv. 1, 14, *fin*. *the enemy w ing round*, circumagens se hostis, id 4 28 **2.** converto, ti, sum, 3 *they force the rest to w round*, reliquos sese convertere cogunt, Caes B. C 1, 46 Phr *again, at the word of command, they w'd round*, rursus vocati convertere vias, Virg Aen 5, 582 *the kite w ing in circles through the air*, ducens per aera gyros miluus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33 *to w. right about*, signa convertere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *to w to the right*, in hastam *to w. to the left*, in scutum (R and A)

**wheel-barrow**: pābo, ōnis, *m.*: Isid Gloss.

—— **-drag**: sufflāmen v. WHEEL (*subs*)

—— **-rut**: orbīta *I hoped that the wheel of state had so turned that we could hardly see any wheel-rut marked*, sperabam sic orbem reipublicae esse conversum ut vix impressam orbitam videre possemus, Cic Att 2, 21, 2

—— **-work**: *rotae (*wheels*).

—— **-wright**: *rhēdārius, vēhiculārius, carpentārius, plaustrārius Capitol Lampr

**wheeze** (*v*) perh ănhēlo, 1 (*to pant*) Cic: spiritum aegre ducere Cic

**wheezing**: (*subs.*) perh. ănhēlĭtus ūs. Cic

**wheezing, wheezy** (*adj.*): **1** ănhēlans, ănhēlus *w. old men*, senes anheli, Virg G. 2, 135. **2.** asthmāticus (*asthmatic*). Plin.

**whelk** (a shell fish). *buccinum undatum

**whelp** (*subs*). **1.** cătŭlus *let the wild beasts conceal their w s*, catulos ferae celent, Hor Od 3, 3, 41. *the w s of a lioness*, catuli leaenae, ib. 3, 20, 2. **2.** scymnus (poet): *lions' w s*, scymni leonum, Lucr 5, 1036.

**whelp** (*v.*). catulos edere, parere: v. TO BRING FORTH.

**when**: **1.** quum the most general word for the varying shades of meaning of *when*: it denotes the coincidence of two facts, or the sequence of one after the other. When used purely of *time* with no idea of *cause and effect*, quum is constr with *indic.* of any tense (v Lat. Gr. § 485): so too with indic. of repeated actions, when it means *as often as*. Where *cause and effect* are implied, constr. with *subj.*: hence in historical sequence it usually takes *subj.* (v Lat. Gr. §§ 483, 484), *some relation of cause and effect* being almost necessarily implied with *subj.*, if for *when* we might substitute *since, whereas, etc.* · or if it is used by periphr. to supply the lack of a *past part. active* in Latin. **2.** ŭbi: denotes a point of time from which some other takes its be-

ginning *w. (as soon as) the Helvetii were informed they sent ambassadors*, ubi Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos mittunt, Caes B G 1, 7 it is constr with *ubi* usually; the *subj*, where it occurs, being hardly attributable to "ubi" e g, *w once a man has perjured himself he must not henceforth be believed*, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet Cic Rab Post 13, 36: where the *subj* is used because it is a supposed case **3.** ŭt *as soon as ever* to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action *w I had read your letter, immediately I wrote mine* litteras scripsi statim ut tuas legeram, Cic Att. 2, 12, 3 **4.** quando interrogative, direct, and in dependent sentences *O country, w shall I see you?* O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Hor S 2, 6, 60. *we do not see w old age is creeping over us*, non intelligitur quando obrepat senectus, Cic Phr. *Caesar, when he had landed his army, hastened against the enemy*, Caesar exposito exercitu ad hostes contendit, Caes *Sabinus w he had encouraged his men, gave the signal*, Sabinus suos hortatus signum dat, id *Tarquinius, w besieging Ardea, lost his kingdom*, Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans regnum perdidit, Liv *since the time w Deucalion climbed the mountain*, ex quo Deucalion montem ascendit, Juv 1, 81 *w (what, time) first Deucalion cast the stones into an empty world*, quo tempore primum Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem, Virg. G. 1, 62

**whence:** unde *not does he come thence w I would have preferred*, nec inde venit unde mallem, Cic *w has Cinna been dislodged?* unde dejectus est Cinna? id: *that he might answer me, w he came*, ut mihi responderet unde esset, id *I do not recal to mind w I have fallen, but w I have risen*, non recordor unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic Att 4, 16, 10: *the relation will be brief if the beginning be made w it must needs be*, brevis erit narratio si unde necesse est inde initium sumetur, Cic Inv 1, 20, 28 *who had killed the man w (from whom) he himself was born*, qui eum necasset unde ipse natus esset, id Rosc Am 26, 71

**whencesoever:** **1.** undĕcunque Sen. Phn. **2.** unde unde Tert

**whenever:** **1.** quandocunque *w. business draws me to Rome*, quandocunque trahunt negotia Romam, Hor Ep 1, 14, 17 **2.** utcunque: *w morals have failed*, utcunque defecere mores, Hor. Od 4, 4, 35 **3.** quŏties (*as often as*, of repeated actions) *w it is disputed which is the first, Pacuvius wins the fame*, ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior, autert Pacuvius famam, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 55. **4.** quŏtiescunque *the rest shall be ready for you w you wish*, cetera quotiescunque voletis parata vobis erunt, Cic Tusc 3, 34, 84

**where:** **I.** Interrogative· **1.** ŭbi *w am I to find Pamphilus?* ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ter *w in the world?* ubi gentium? Pl. *I could not even guess w. on earth you were*, ne suspicabar quidem ubi terrarum esses, Cic **2** ŭbinam *w is the man?* ubinam est homo? Pl *I see not where the mind can take its stand*, non video ubinam mens insistere possit, Cic **II.** Relative **1.** quā *I shall be spoken of w. violent Aufidus roars*, dicar qua violens obstrepit Aufidus, Hor Od 3, 30, 10 **2.** ŭbi *w a tyrant is, there we must say there is absolutely no commonwealth*, ubi tyrannus est, ibi dicendum est plane nullam esse rempublicam, Cic. *Where* may often be turned by the cases of the relative "qui" e g, *the house w*, domus in qua; *the place w*, locus in quo, apud quem; *a matter w*, res in qua etc

**whereas:** quoniam, quando, quandoquidem, quum v. SINCE, WHILE *Whereas*, when serving to shew an adversative relation of two clauses, is often not expressed in Latin. e. g., *we heard you say that we thought all men enemies who were not with us, w you thought all men friends who were not against you*, te dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare nisi qui nobiscum essent, te omnes qui contra te non essent tuos, Cic.

**whereby.** **I.** Interrogative· quā re, ratione, viā; quo pacto Cic **II.** Relative quo, quā viā, etc; per quod, per quae, Cic

**wherefore:** **I.** Interrogative **1.** quāre, quamobrem, cur, quid Cic **2** quāpropter Pl Ter **II.** Relative expressing a conclusion from grounds distinctly stated **1.** quāre *w I thus recommend him to you*, quare sic tibi eum commendo, Cic **2** quamobrem (referring *to one distinctly stated reason*) *conceit of power is odious, w I say nothing of my own powers*, arrogantia ingenii odiosa est, quamobrem nihil dico de meo ingenio, Cic **3.** quāpropter (in transitions, referring to *several reasons*) *w I shall say this*, quapropter hoc dicam, Cic **4** quŏcirca *w the senate in our ancestors' time rightly decreed*, quocirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, Cic **5.** proinde (*consequently* used in *animated exhortation* esp) *w let them either depart, or keep quiet*, proinde aut exeant, aut quiescant, Cic

**wherein:** in quo, in quā re, in quibus (if many things are referred to)

**whereof:** cujus, cujus rei, quorum de quo, qua re, quibus (if in *where of* the *of* means *concerning*).

**whereto:** **I.** Interrogative **1.** quo (*to what end*) *w. should you reserve such a wicked enemy?* quo tam sceleratum hostem reserves? Cic. **2.** quorsum· *will you not say w. this tends?* non dices quorsum haec tendant? Hor S 2, 7, 21 **II.** Relative· *to which* cui, cui rei ad quod, ad quam rem acc. to the context

**whereupon:** **1.** quo facto (*after the doing of which*) **2.** post quae (*after which*)

**wherever:** **1.** quācunque *wherever he went*, quacunque iter fecit, Cic **2.** ŭbīcunque *w. you are, you are in the same ship*, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, Cic

**wherry:** cymba, cymbŭla, linter, lembus. v. BOAT Phr *safe in the refuge of my two-oared w*, tutus biremis praesidio scaphae, Hor Od 3, 29, 62. *two-oared wherries*, biremes lembi, Liv. 24, 40

**wherryman:** *nauta, rēmex, īgis, m (a rower) v ROWER

**whet (*v*):** **I.** Lit. **1.** ăcuo, ui, ūtum, 3 *they hear the shrill sound of the saw when it is being w'd*, stridorem serrae audiunt quum acuitur, Cic Tusc 5, 40, 116 *the lioness w's her terrible teeth*, leaena dentes acuit timendos, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10 **2.** exăcuo (strengthened). *the boar w's his teeth*, sus exacuit dentes, Virg G. 3, 255 **II.** Fig. *to provoke, stimulate* ăcuo, exăcuo *to w the tongue by practice in speaking*, linguam a exercitatione dicendi, Cic Brut 97, 331 *Tyrtaeus w'd manly spirits for mutual war*, Tyrtaeus mares animos exacuit in Martia bella, Hor A P 403

**whet** (*subs.*) *a stimulus to the appetite*· gustātio, Petr

**whether** (*pron*) ŭter *w of us two is on the people's side, you or I?* uter nostrum est popularis, tune an ego? Cic Rab. perd. 4, 11: v. WHICH.

**whether** (*conj.*): **I.** In single questions **1.** nĕ (attached to the most important word in the question) *w Publilius will go, you will be able to know from Aletius*, Publilius iturusne sit, ex Aledio cognosces, Cic **2.** num: *I ask w things would happen differently from what they do happen*, quaero num aliter ac nunc eveniunt eventura sint, Cic **3.** an (after verbs of *doubting, not knowing, etc.*): *I do not know w I may (not) better call it patience*, nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, Cic Lig 9, 26 there is really no ellipse of a negative here; it is only that *I am not sure w*, in Latin, conveyed a leaning to the affirmative, whereas in English it leans to the negative *I doubt w I should (not) place* (i e *I am almost inclined to place*) *Thrasybulus the first of all men*, dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, Nep Thras 1 **4.** si (after verbs of *seeing, trying*) *I will go and see w, he is at home*, ibo et visam si domi est, Pl. *the Helvetii tried w. they could break through*, Helvetii si perrumpere possent conati, Caes B G. 1, 8 **5.** utrum (very rare in this use) *will you dare to say that it matters not w the Sicilians think well of you?* an hoc dicere audebis utrum de te Sicili bene existiment, ad rem non pertinere? Cic. Ver 2, 69, 167 **II.** In double questions, *whether... or* **1.** utrum an, anne, ne *w he spoke in a Roman sense, or as the Stoics speak, I will hereafter inquire*, utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, ut Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic: *w they think this or pretend it, you will understand*, id utrum illi sentiant anne simulent, tu intelliges, id *w you have bought it or not*, utrum emeris necne, id. **2.** ne... an *w in the whole compass of the speech, or in the beginning, or in the end, or in both*, in totone circuitu orationis, an in principiis, an in extremis, an in utraque parte, Cic **3.** ...an, ne, the Latin word for *whether* being not expressed *w. wounded or white, have I deserted your standard?* saucius an sanus numquid tua signa reliqui? Ov. *so that it was uncertain w they were conquerors or conquered*, ut incertum fuerit victissent victine essent, Liv. **III.** *Whether... or*, where a matter is left undecided, but a conclusion drawn whichever way it be: sive... sive, seu... seu (the former Ciceronian, the latter, as also sive... seu, seu... sive, in Caes and in the poets) *w I am thinking, or writing, or reading, I am wont to use that as my favourite place*, sive quid mecum ipse cogito sive quid aut scribo aut lego, illo loco libentissime soleo uti, Cic· *w it was done rightly or wrongly, I confess myself the doer*, seu recte seu pervorse facta sunt, egomet fecisse confiteor, Pl *w by guile or w. the fates of Troy so willed it*, sive dolo seu Trojae sic fata ferebant, Virg *w it is madness or any one has hanged you*, seu furor est, sive aliquis nocuit, Ov

**whetstone:** cos, cōtis, *f I will play the part of a w which can sharpen steel*, fungar vice cotis acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor A P. 304 *to sharpen axes on the w*, subigere in cote secures, Virg Aen 7, 627: *they said that anger was as it were the w. of courage*, iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cotem esse dicebant, Cic Acad 2, 44, 135

**whey:** sērum *feed your young hounds with curds w*, catulos pasce sero pingui, Virg G 3, 406.

**which:** **I.** Interrogative· **1.** quis, qui (*w out of many*): the former generally *subs*, the latter *adj*: v. WHAT. **2.** uter (*w of two*): *the king not knowing w was Orestes*, ignorante rege uter esset Orestes, Cic Am. 7, 24 **II.** Relative qui, quae, quod.

**whichever:** **1.** quicunque, quisquis (*of several*): v. WHATEVER. **2.** utercunque (*of two*). *there are said to be great forces ready on both sides, so that, w conquers, there will be nothing to surprise one*, magnae utrinque copiae paratae esse dicuntur, ita ut utercunque vicerit non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam 6, 4.

**whiff:** *hālĭtus, ūs (*breath*).

**whig:** factio factionis quae nominatur "whig"

**while** (*subs*): tempus, spătium, mŏra v TIME Phr. *hold your peace for a little w.*, tace parumper, Pl Curc. 2, 3, 78 *Milo delayed for a little w*, Milo paullisper commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28 *I have been speaking a long w.*, diu loquor, Pl Ps 2, 3, 21: *the crime was*

*committed a great w. ago*, scelus factumst jam diu, Pl. Most 2, 2, 45 *a little w after*, paullo post, Cic Fam 16, 5, 2 *a good w. after*, aliquanto post, id Caec 1 11: *in a little w.*, in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut 5, 2, 2 *that I might see you after so long a w.*, ut te tanto intervallo viderem, Cic Fam 15, 14, 2 *in the mean w. Munatius comes*, interim venit Munatius, id Fam 10, 12, 2 *worth w.*, operae pretium, Cic. Liv.

**while** (*conj*): 1. dum (the present is almost always used with *dum*, though the rest of the sentence may be in a past tense · as, dum haec *parantur*, Saguntum jam *oppugnabatur*, *while these preparations were* [lit *are*] *making*, *Saguntum was already being assaulted*, Liv : but when dum signifies *as long as*, it may take a past or future: as, hoc feci *dum licuit*, *I did this as long as I was permitted*, Cic · v Lat Gr. § 393, *Obs* 2): *w this was being done in Apulia, the Samnites did not keep the town of Interamna*, dum haec in Apulia gerebantur, Samnites Interamnam urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 *w he wished to be like Alexander, he was found most unlike the Crassi*, dum Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus Cic. Brut 81, 282 with *subj.* in the oratio obliqua *some say that w he was being bound to the stake Flaccus enjoined silence*, quidam tradunt dum ad palum deligatur silentium iussu Flaccum imposse, Liv 26, 16 also with *subj* in directa or, chiefly in the poets, *the maiden, w she was flying saw not the snake*, puella, dum fugeret, non vidit hydrum, Virg G 4, 457 also with *subj* if *while* is nearly the same as *until*, and has any idea of *purpose* : *wait a little, w. he sleeps out his first sleep*, paullisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum, Pl Am 2, 2, 64 2. dōnec (*as long as* it has the same constructions as dum v Lat Gr. § 499): *w. I was pleasing to you*, donec gratus eram tibi, Hor. Od 3, 9, 1. 3. quum (*when, whereas*) *w I was at Athens I frequently heard Zeno*, Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic N D 1, 21, 59 *and w friendship has many advantages, this is the chief of all*, quumque amicitia plurimas contineat commoditates, tum illa praestat omnibus, id Am 7, 23. *While* with the English participle is not expressed in Latin *I dictated this w. walking* haec dictavi ambulans, Cic

**while, while away** (*v*) Phr. *to w away the time, the hours*, tempus, horas fallere: *meantime they w away the intervening hours with converse*, interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Ov M 8, 642 Fallere is *to beguile* : peth *to while away* should be *to wile away* : if simply *to pass the time*, then use tempus terere, degere v. TO PASS

**whilom**: ōlim, quondam, antea v. FORMERLY

**whim**: 1. lībīdo, ĭnis, *f. it depends on the will, not to say the w. of another*, positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic Fam. 9, 16, 3. 2. arbĭtrium *they would themselves entirely according to their w and pleasure*, ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic Or 8, 24. 3. impĕtus, ūs (*sudden impulse*) *rather from w. than discretion*, impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29 Plin *full of w s and fancies* *inconstantiae levitatisque plenus

**whimper**: vāgio, 4 v. TO CRY

**whimpering**: vāgītus, ūs v CRY.

**whimsical**: 1. lēvis, e (*fickle, shifting*) *w and untrustworthy men*, homines leves atque fallaces, Cic Am. 25, 91 2 mōbilis, e: *the Gauls are w. in adopting plans*, Galli sunt mobiles in consiliis capiendis, Caes. B G. 4, 5. 3. insŏlens (*full of surprises, capricious*): *fortune never weary of playing her w. game*, fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. 4. rīdĭculus (*funny*): *O what a w and droll thing!* O rem ridiculam et jocosam! Cat 56, 1 Phr. *a w and jickle mind*, inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic Tusc 4, 35, 76

**whimsically**: 1. ex libidine (*acc to one's w and pleasure*) Sall 2. *insŏlenter (*capriciously*) · v. WHIMSICAL

**whine** (*v*) Phr *to w piteously*, *miserabiliter vagire (Georg) *another* (*beggar*) *w s in earnest, let me too have a slice*, saltem alter et mihi findetur quadra, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 49

**whine** (*subs*) peth. *cantus (*a drawl, sing-song*) there is no exact word for the *nasal utterance* implied in *whine*.

**whinny** (*v*) hinnio, 4 *the horse w s with limbs all shaking*, equus concussis artubus hinnit, Luci 5, 1076

**whinnying** (*subs*): hinnītus, ūs · *Saturn filled Pelion with his shrill w.* Saturnus Pelion hinnitu implevit acuto, Virg G 3, 94.

**whip** (*subs*): 1. flagellum (*a severe w, scourge*) *the Porcian law did away with rods, this merciful man has introduced w s*, Porcia lex virgas amovit, hic misericors flagella retulit, Cic Rab. perd 4, 12 *he cracked his w*, insonuit flagello, Virg Aen 5, 579 2. flagrum *a Vestal was scourged with a w*, caesa est flagro Vestalis, Liv 28, 11 3 scūtica (*a lash*) *that you may not punish one who deserves the w with the cruel scourge*, ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor S 1, 3, 119 4. lōra n pl (*w of thongs*) *the public slaves lashed him with the w*, servi publici eum loris ceciderunt, Cic Phil 8, 8, 24 5. virga (*a switch, riding-w*) *my mule-driver shakes his w and beckons to me*, mihi mulio commota virga annuit, Juv 3, 317 6 verber, ĕris, *n.* (*a w actually in use*), *they press on with plaited w*, illi instant verbere torto, Virg G 3, 106

**whip** (*v*): I. *To strike with a lash.* 1. flāgello, 1 *he w'd his quaestor*, quaestorem suum flagellavit, Suet Cal 26 2. verbĕro, 1 *he who unjustly w s a slave*, qui servum injuria verberat, Cic Fin 4, 27, 76 II. *To sew slightly* lēviter suo v SEW Phr *w'd to death*, flagellis ad mortem caesus, Hor S 1, 2, 41 *I am driven like a top by the lash, which a boy w s round*, agor ut verbere turbo quem versat puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4 *w'd by the triumvir's lash*, sectus flagellis triumviralibus, Hor Epod 4, 11.

—— **-out**: Phr *drink, piper; come, w your pipe out of your mouth*, bibe tibicen, age, effer ex ore tibias, Pl Stich 5, 4, 36

**whirl** (*subs*) · 1. turbo, ĭnis, *m* · *the w (rotation) of the heavens*, turbo caeli, Lucr 5, 623 *the mighty w (of a weapon thrown)*, immanis turbo (contorti teli), Virg Aen. 6, 594 *the spindle balanced with its round w* (or *whorl*), libratum tereti turbine fusum, Cat 64, 315 2. vortex, ĭcis, *m.* (vertex) *a torrent with eddying w*, torto vortice torrens, Virg Aen 7, 567 *a w of duties*, v. officiorum, Sen. 3. vertīgo, ĭnis, *f.* · *the heavens in swept round in ceaseless w*, assidua rapitur vertigine caelum, Ov. M 2, 70. 4. vertĭcillus *the w of a spindle* Plin

**whirl** (*v*) I. Trans: 1. torqueo, rsi, tum, 2 *to w the thongs of the sling*, torquere verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309 2. contorqueo: *Eridanus w ing forests in his furious eddy*, insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus, Virg. G 1, 481 *that the sphere may w round with velocity*, ut globus celeritate contorqueatur, Cic N D 1, 10, 24 3. rōto, 1: *he w s him through the air like a sling*, per auras more rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 517 *a w ing tornado*, rotans turbo, Luci 1, 295 II. Intrans: torqueor Cic: rōtor Ov.: *in orbem, in gyrum agi, circumagi, moveri, ferri, (Kr).

**whirligig**: perh turbo, ĭnis, *m.* (lit *top*, hence anything that has the whirling motion of a top v Smith's Lat. Dict. s v turbo).

**whirling** · contortio *a w ing round of the right hand*, contortio dexterae Auct Her 4, 19, 26.

**whirlpool**: 1. vortex, ĭcis, *m so that the waters circling round are sucked in and make a w*, ut circumlatae aquae in se sorbeantur et vorticem efficiant, Sen Q. N. 5, 13. 2. gurges, ĭtis, *m* (*a strong eddy*; chiefly poet) *here turbid with mud and of yawning depth a w boils*, turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges aestuat, Virg Aen 6, 296 3. vōrāgo, ĭnis, *f* (*a devouring gulf*) *the horse sunk in the w s*, submersus equus voragine ruptus, Cic. Div 1, 33, 73

**whirlwind**: 1. turbo, ĭnis, *m* : *wind driven round and circling round the same place is a w*, ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum turbo est Sen Q N 5, 13: *I who amid w s and waves had steered the ship of the state*, qui in turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic Pis 9, 20. 2. vortex, ĭcis, *m they were swept round and beaten down by the w*, vortice intorti afflictabantur, Liv. 21, 58

3. prester, ēris, *m. what the Greeks called fiery w s from their nature*, presteras Graii quos ab re nominitarunt, Lucr 6, 423 *a "prester" is a fiery w*, prester igneus est turbo, Sen. Q N 5, 13

**whirr** (*subs*) strĭdor (the nearest word, but it implies *whizzing sound* as well) *the w of wings*, stridor pennarum, Plin 11, 29, 35

**whirr** (*v*) strīdeo, di, 2: *with w ing wings*, stridentibus alis, Virg. Aen. 1, 397

**whisk** (*subs*) *a light brush* scōpŭla Cato Col

**whisk** (*v*) Phr *to w or brush off*, *everrere, excūtere *to w about (to move quickly about)*, *circumvolitare.

**whiskers**: no exact word: *w.'d cheeks*, hirsutae genae, Mart 6, 52, 4

**whiskey**: *aqua vitae

**whisper** (*subs*) sūsurrus *be open; I will have no low murmurs or w*, palam age, nolo ego murmurillum neque susurrum heri, Pl Rud 5, 3, 48 *the hedge shall with gentle w. (of bees) oft invite sleep*, saepes saepe levi somnos suadebit inire susurro, Virg E. 1, 56 *to hear gentle w s*, blandos audire susurros, Prop 1, 11, 13 *gentle w s*, lenes susurri, Hor. Od 1, 9, 19

**whisper** (*v*) 1. sūsurro, 1 *the breeze of the w ing wind*, aura susurrantis venti, Virg Cul 154 *I hear it w'd that she is an Athenian citizen*, susurrari audio civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter Andr 4, 4, 40 2. insūsurro, 1 *to w. to another*, insusurrare alteri, Cic. Tusc 5, 36, 103 *to w into the ears*, insusurrare in aures, id Q Fr. 1, 1, 4, 13 Phr. *to w. something or another to the slave*, in aurem dicere nescio quid puero, Hor S 1, 9, 9

**whisperer**: sūsurrātor: *only w s come*, susurratores dumtaxat veniunt, Coel in Cic Fam. 8, 1, 4

**whispering** (*subs*) sūsurrus v WHISPER

—— (*adj*), sūsurrus: *a w. tongue*, susurra lingua, Ov M. 7, 825.

**whist** (*subs*) *lusus cartarum qui nominatur "whist"

**whist** (*interj.*) · st, tace Plaut Ter

**whistle** (*subs*): I. *The sound* v WHISTLING. II. *The instrument.* *fistŭla

**whistle** (*v*): I. Intrans. 1. sībilo, 1 *lest the wind may w. (through the ropes)*, ne sibilet aura, Luc. 2, 698 · *the creaking ropes w.*, stridor rudentum sibilat, Sil. 17, 258: sibilo seems rather of a *hissing* than of a *clear flute-like w* 2. strīdeo, 2; strīdo, 3 (*of the wind*) *the woods w (with the wind)*, stridunt silvae, Virg Aen. 2, 418. Phr. · *to w. to any one to come*, *sibilo aliquem provocare (Kr). II. Trans.. Phr.: *to w a tune*, *fistulato ore modos exprimere, canere.

**whistling** (*subs*) 1. sībĭlus (*pl.* in the poets sibila, orum, *n*) *to give a sign by w*, sibilo signum dare, Liv 25, 8: *the w of the coming south-west wind*, venientis sibilus Austri, Virg E 5, 82 *shepherd's w* (*pipings*), pastoria sibila, Ov. M 13, 785 2. strīdor, ōris (*of the wind*) *the w. of the storm*, stridor procellae, Prop 3, 7, 47.

**whistling** (*adj*) · 1. sībĭlus Virg 2 stridens (*of the wind*): v TO WHISTLE (II)

**whit**: Phr. *Sisyphus turns a stone and advances not a w*, Sisyphus versat saxum neque proficit hilum, Poet Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10. *not a w. better*, nihilo melius, Cic: *every w as good*, omnino, omni ex parte par. v ALTOGETHER

**white** (*adj*) 1. albus (*dead white, opp to ater*) *Democritus could not distinguish things w and black*, Democritus alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic Tusc 5, 39, 114 *w horses*, a equi, Virg G 3, 82 *a w paleness blanches his cheek*, ora pallor albus inficit, Hor Ep. 7, 15 pedibus albis, *with w* (*chalked*) *feet*, Juv 1, 111 2. candĭdus (*glistening w opp to nigei*) *w er than swans*, candidior cygnis, Virg E 7, 38 *w. lilies*, c lilia, Prop 1, 20, 38. *So acte w. with snow*, Sotacte nive candidum, Hor Od 1, 9, 1 3. cānus (*hoary*): *w. waves*, cani fluctus, Luci 2, 767: *w hairs*, c. capilli, Hoi Od 2, 11, 15 *w. rime*, cana pruina, ib 1, 4, 4. 4. nīveus (*snowy*): *garments w as snow*, nivea vestis, Ov M 10, 432. Phi. *to be w*, albēre, albīcare, candēre, canēre (acc to kind of whiteness) *the plains are w with bones*, campi ossibus albent, Virg Aen 12, 36 *the meadows are w with hoar-frost*, prata albicant pruinis, Hor Od 1, 4. 4 *the ivory is w*, candet ebur, Cat 64, 45 *while the grass is w*, dum gramina canent, Virg G. 3, 325 *the iron glows w in the fire*, ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr 1, 491

**white-bait**: *clupea lutulus

—— **-lead**: cerussa. Plin

—— **-swelling**: *hydarthrus Med.

—— **-thorn**: *onopardium acanthium. Bot.

—— **-vitriol**: *sulphas zinci

**white** (*subs*). 1. album *spotted with w*, maculis insignis et albo, Virg G 3, 56 · *the w of an egg*, album ovi, Cels *of an eye*, a oculi, Cels 2. candor *the w of an egg*, c ovi, Plin

**whiten**: I. Trans 1. dealbo, 1. *those columns which you see w'd*, illae columnae quas dealbatas videtis, Cic Verr 1 55, 145 2. candēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3 *to w ivory*, c. ebur, Pl Most. 1, 3, 102 II. Intrans · 1 albesco, 3 *the sea ws*, mare albescit, Cic Ac 2, 33, 105. 2. cānesco, 3 *the sea w s beneath the oars*, canescunt aequora remis, Ov. H. 3, 65.

**whiteness**: 1. albĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* *w of the head*, capitis albitudo, Pl Trin. 4, 2, 52. 2. candor *dazzling w.*, splendidissimus candor, Cic Rep 6, 16 v. WHITE (*subs*)

**whitewash** (*subs*) albārium Vitr

**whitewash** (*v*): dealbo, 1. *to whitewash two walls from the same pot*, duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, Cur. Cic Fam 7, 29, 2 Phi. *he contracted for w.ing the columns*, columnas poliendas albo locavit, Liv 40, 51.

**whither**: I. Interrogative · 1. quo: *w. are you rushing?* quo ruitis? Hor.: *w. in the world?* quo terrarum, quo gentium? Pl 2. quorsum *I know not w. I am going*, nescio quorsum eam, Ter. II. Relative quo *he will go w. you wish, who has lost his purse*, ibit eo quo vis qui zonam perdidit, Hor Ep 2, 2, 40.

**whithersoever**: quocunque. Cic.

**whiting**: I. *The fish* *gadus merlangus Linn. II. *A soft chalk*: *calx, calcis, *f.*

**whitish**: 1. albĭdus: *w. foam*, albida spuma, Ov. M. 3, 74 2. sŭbalbus Varr 3. sŭbalbĭdus Plin 4. succandĭdus Plin

**whitlow**: părōnўchia (and părōnўchium) Plin.

**Whitsunday**: *dies primus Pentecostes

**Whitsuntide**: Pentēcostē (= πεντηκοστή, *the fiftieth day after Easter*) Eccl dies festi Pentecostes Eccl. pentecostālis (*adj*) Eccl *Whitsuntide holidays*, feriae pentecostales (Ruhnke Kr)

**whiz**: strīdeo, di, 2 *a whizzing arrow*, stridens sagitta, Virg Aen 12, 319

**whizzing** (*subs*) strīdor *the w of wings*, stridor pennarum, Plin 11, 29, 35

**whizzing** (*adj*) strīdŭlus *the w. cornel-spear sounds*, sonitum dat stridula cornus, Virg Aen 12, 267

**who**: I. Interrogative 1. quis *who is the man?* quis homo 'st? Ter *reflect who is said to have defrauded whom?* considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur, Cic 2. quisnam in emphatic or lively questions Pl Ter, etc II. Relative qui

**whoever**: 1. quicunque *whoever he is, I profess myself his enemy*, quicunque is est, ei me profiteor inimicum, Cic Fam. 10, 31, 3 2. quisquis *he who shall strike an enemy shall be to me a Carthaginian, whoever he shall be*, hostem qui feriet mihi erit Carthaginiensis, quisquis erit, Enn ap. Cic. Balb 22, 51 v WHATEVER.

**whole** (*adj*): 1. tōtus *the w. state*, tota respublica, Cic Mil 23, 61 *they marched unanterruptedly through the w. night*, tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes B G 1, 26 *w you came out w and unhurt*, si totus et integer exieras, Pers 5, 173 2. omnis, e (*all*) *the w heaven, earth, and sea*, omne caelum totaque cum universo mari terra, Cic Fin 2, 34, 112 *the w island*, omnis insula, Caes B G 5, 13 3. cunctus (*all collectively*) *the w. senate and people*, cunctus senatus populusque, Liv, 9, 6 *the w world*, c terrarum orbis, Virg Aen 1, 233. 4. ūnīversus *he is beloved by the w. province and by each separate part of it*, ab universa provincia generatimque a singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic Verr. 2, 69, 168 5. integer (*unimpaired*) *the lower part of the piles remained w*, pars inferior subsicarum integra remanebat, Caes. B G 7, 35 *w. and unimpaired in every respect*, omnibus rebus integri incolumesque, Cic Fam 13, 4, 3. 6. sānus (*sound*) *w and sound*, sanus incolumis valens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: *if he were made w by that medicine*, si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic Off 3, 24, 92 7. sŏlĭdus (*complete*). *to receive the w pay for half the year's service*, militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4 *some days are wanting to the w. year*, desunt dies solido anno, Liv 1, 19.

**whole** (*subs.*) 1. tōtum *the w depends on this*, totum in eo est, Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, 1 *upon the w*, in toto, id Att 13, 20, 4 2. ūnīversĭtas (*the w.* opp. to *the parts*) *the w of the human race*, universitas generis humani, Cic N. D 2, 65, 164 *I pronounce at once upon the w, the parts I will test by a reading*, jam nunc de universitate pronuntio, de partibus experiar legendo, Plin Ep 3, 15 3. ūnīversum · *the first elements of mind which are in this same w* (*universe*) *he calls gods*, principia mentis quae sunt in eodem universo deos esse dicit, Cic. N D. 1, 43, 120. *not singly, but as a w*, non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv 9, 26, *med* 4 summa (*the w. amount*) *nothing shall be taken from the w*, de summa nil decedet, Ter Ad 5, 3, 30 *on the w*, ad summam, Cic. 5. omnia (*all the parts*) · *the w. depends on this*, in eo sunt omnia, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 5. *The w. of* may also be expressed by *adj*: *the w. of the land*, tota terra v. WHOLE (*adj.*) Phr.: *upon the w.* (*all things considered*), *omnibus perpensis

**wholesale**: mercātūra magna, mercātūra magna et cōpiōsa Phr. *business, if it is retail, is to be deemed mean, if w and extensive, is not so much to be censured*, mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa non est admodum vituperanda, Cic Off 1, 42, 151 *to carry on a w business*, magnam mercaturam facere, Cic (e Kr) · *Caesar sold the booty of that town w.* (*in one lot*), Caesar sectionem ejus oppidi universam vendidit, Caes B. G 2, 33. *A w dealer* 1. qui magnam facit mercaturam Cic 2. mercātor (as opp. to caupo) Cic 3. *negotiator magnarius, App Fig *by w* · acervatim, indiscrete, nullo discrimine v. INDISCRIMINATELY.

**wholesome**: 1. sālūtāris, e. *w and vital warmth*, salutaris et vitalis calor, Cic N D 2, 10, 27 *reason fatal to many, w for very few*, ratio multis pestifera, admodum paucis salut, ib 3, 27, 69 *a w herb*, herba salutaris, Plin. 2. sālubris, e (more limited to what is *w for the body*) *w sleep*, somni salubres, Virg G 3, 530 *w breezes*, s aurae, Hor Carm S 31 *most w counsels*, salubernima consilia, Tac Agr. 21

**wholly**: 1. omnīno: *either w. or in great part*, aut omnino, aut magna ex parte, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 1. 2. plāne *he is w without common sense*, communi sensu plane caret, Hor S 1, 3, 66. 3. prorsus (*absolutely, decidedly*) *I am w. of that opinion*, ita prorsus existimo, Cic Tusc. 2, 5, 14 4. ex tōto *nor yet can you w abandon them*, nec tamen ex toto deserere illa potes, Ov Pont. 4, 8, 72 Or expr. by ex omni parte, omni ratione, etc v. ALTOGETHER, ENTIRELY. Phr *that is w. false*, falsum est id totum, Cic Rep 2, 15, 28 *a man w. made up of deceit and lies*, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, id Clu. 26, 72 *w wrapt up in those trifles*, totus in illis (nugis), Hor S 1, 9, 2. *Wholly* may also be expr by per in compounds, or by the superlative degree of *adj*

**whoop**: ūlŭlātus, ūs *they raise a w.*, tollunt ululatum, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 v. SHOUT, WAR-CRY.

**whore** (*subs*) · mĕretrix, scortum, prostĭbŭlum v. PROSTITUTE.

**whore** (*v*). scortor, 1: Pl. Ter.

**whoredom**: Phr: *to commit w* (of men) scortari, stupia facere: *h. had committed w. with Fulvia*, erat ei cum Fulvia stupri consuetudo, Sall C. 23 of women pudicitiam prostituere, Suet corpus publicare, id vulgare, Liv meretricium facere, Suet.

**whoremonger**: 1. scortātor: Pl. Hor 2. stuprātor (*ravisher*): Quint Suet

**whorish**: 1 meretrīcius: *w. life*, m vita, Cic Coel 20, 49. 2. lĭbidĭnosus (*lustful*) Cic 3. impŭdīcus (*immodest*) Cic

**whortle-berry**: vaccīnum Plin. vaccinium myrtillus Linn.

**whose** (*adj*) · cūjus *w. girl is it*, virgo cuja 'st, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 29 *w. cattle?* cujum pecus? Virg E 3, 1.

**why** (*interr*). 1. cur *why does he love?* cur amat? Ter. *what is the reason why he is not afraid?* quid est causae cur non is pertimescat? Cic. 2. quid *why do I argue?* quid ego argumentor? Cic. *say why you have come*, eloquere quid venisti, Pl 3. quāre: *why did you deny it?* quare negasti? Cic *I do not know why*, nescio quare, Cic 4. quamobrem · *I thank you a rascal. Why, pray?* Scelestissimum te arbitror. Nam quamobrem? Pl. *to what end? why? for what cause?* quem ad finem? quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic v WHEREFORE Phr.: *why not?* quidni? Ter.: Cic. *why do we not mount our horses?* quin conscendimus equos? Liv 1, 57

**why** (*interj*). no one word for it in all cases in interrogations expr. by nam, either subjoined to a *pronoun* or at the beginning: *why what kind of a dream*

*is that of Tarquinius Superbus?* cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium? Cic Div. 1, 22, 43 *why what am I doing?* nam quid ago? Vrg Aen 12, 637· in wondering assertions by at *what is the question? whether the thing was done? why that is certain,* quid quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat, Cic Mil. 6, 15 or by immo *(nay)* · *is not then the cause good? why it is most excellent,* causa igitur non bona est? immo optima, id Ait 9, 7, 4 Phr. *why yes,* enim, enimvero *your wife said you called me* St *Why yes, I did order you to be called,* te uxor aiebat tua me vocare. *St* Ego enim vocari jussi, Pl Casin 2, 4, 2 *do you indeed say so?* So *Why yes I do,* am' vero? *So.* ajo enimvero, Pl Am 1 1, 188

**wick:** 1. ellychnium Plin 2. filum *(thread)* · *a candle whose wick is trimmed and husbanded,* candela cujus dispensa et tempero filum, Juv 3, 287 *rush wick,* scirpea fila, Prud

**wicked:** 1. scĕlestus *a w., atrocious, and abominable crime,* res scelesta, actio, negotia, Cic Rosc Am 22, 62 *O w. and audacious villain,* O scelestum atque audacem hominem, Ter Eun 4, 4, 41 2. scĕlĕrātus· *a w., guilty, and criminal man,* vir sceleratus, facinorosus, nefarius, Cic Rep 3, 17, 27 *the w. madness of war,* scelerata insania belli, Vrg Aen 7, 461 3. nĕfārius *(impious)* · *w. vows,* n vota, Cic Clu 68, 194 4. mălus (opp to bonus) *a w. and worthless man,* malus et nequam homo, Pl Ps 4, 7, 1 5. prāvus *(vicious, in the wrong direction,* opp to rectus): *w. advisers,* pravi impulsores, Tac H 4, 68 6. impius *(unnatural)* · *men w. and crime-stained,* impii et consceleratı, Cic Pis 20, 46· *criminal and w. deeds,* sclerata atque impia facta, Luci 1, 84. 7. improbus *(opp to probus, against what is honest and upright)* · *worthless and w.,* nequam et improbus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21 v. BAD, CRIMINAL

**wickedly:** 1. scĕlestē Liv. 2. scĕlĕrātē Cic. 3. nĕfārie Cic 4. impie: Cic. 5. improbe Cic

**wickedness:** 1. scĕlus, ĕris, *n. abominable w.,* detestabile scelus, Cic Am 8, 27 *on one side contends duty, on the other w.,* hinc pietas, illinc scelus, id Cat 2, 11, 25 2 nĕfas *(sin against divine law)* *they all dared monstrous w.,* ausi omnes immane nefas, Virg Aen 6, 624 3. flāgĭtium *(shameful act)* · *to leave no crime, no w. undone,* nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13. 4. impietas. *w. and crime,* impietas et scelus, Cic Fin 4, 24, 66. 5. improbĭtas· *w. and perverseness,* improbitas perversitasque, Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, 38 Phr. *to commit an act of shameful w.,* aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic Verr Act 1, 13, 37; aliquid impie nefarieque committere, ib 1, 2, 6

**wicker:** 1. vīmĭneus· *w. covers,* vimmea tegumenta, Caes B C 3, 63 *w. hurdlework,* vimmeae crates, Virg G 1, 95. 2. crātĭcius *(wattled)* Viti 3 crātĭcĭlus Cato Phr. *hurdles of w.-work,* textae crates, Hor Ep 2, 45 *w.-work shields,* scuta vimmibus intexta, Caes B G. 2, 33

**wide:** 1. lātus: *a w. ditch,* lata fossa, Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 59 *a marsh not wider than fifty feet,* palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes B G 7, 19 *it is of wider extent than is here set forth,* latius patet quam hic exponitur, Cic Inv 1, 46, 86 2. amplus *(roomy)* *the w. porch,* amplae porticus, Virg Aen 3, 353 3 spātĭōsus. *the w. sea,* spatiosum aequor, Plin 4, 1 1 4. pātŭlus *(open)* *the w. world,* patulus mundus, Luci 6, 108. 5. pătens *w. plains,* campi patentes, Liv. 21, 47 *the w. and open haven,* caelum patens atque apertum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2. 6. laxus (opp to angustus)· *a w. (open) door,* laxa janua, Ov. Am 1, 8, 77: *where there was wider scope for negligence,* in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, Liv. 24, 8 Phr.: *benevolence extending far and w.,* benevolentia late longeque diffusa, Cic. Leg 1, 12, 34 *the air is of w. extent,* aër late patet, id Or 1, 55, 235 *a mistake spread far and w.,* error longe lateque diffusus, id Fin 2, 24, 115. *that our words may not be w. of our mark,* ne ab eo quod propositum est aberret oratio, id Caecin 19, 55

**wide-spreading:** pātŭlus: *a w. beech,* patula fagus, Vrg E 1, 1· *a plane-tree with w. boughs,* platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic de Or. 1, 7, 28

**widely:** 1. lāte *that they might wander less w.,* ut minus late vagarentur, Caes B G 1, 2· *a people w. reigning,* populus late rex, Vrg Aen 1, 21 2. spatiōse in compar *more w.,* spatiosius, Ov Am 3 6, 85 3. laxe in superl *the planet Mercury wanders most w.,* Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, Phn. 2, 16, 13

**widen** 1. dilāto, 1· *to w. a camp,* dilatare castra, Liv 27, 46 2 extendo, di, tum, 3. *he bade the plains w., the valleys sink,* jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, Ov M. 1, 43 3 laxo, 1 *that we might w. the forum,* ut forum laxaremus, Cic Att 4, 16, 14

4. amplifico, 1 *the city seemed to need w.ing,* urbs amplificanda visa est, Liv 1, 44

**width:** 1. lātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* *the w. of a ditch,* l. fossae, Caes B G 2, 12 2. amplĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* (size) *the w. between the horns,* amplitudo cornuum, Caes B G 6, 26 3. laxĭtas (*wide extent*) *the w. of the sea,* laxitas maris, Plin 4, 12, 24

**widow:** vĭdua *who was so long a w. without her husband,* quae tam diu vivo suo vidua caruit, Pl Stich 1, 1, 2 Phr *to become a w.,* viduam fieri, Cic in viduitate relinqui, Liv 40, 4 *a w's fund,* * aerarium viduis sustinendis, alendis, ei aerarium viduarum (Ki) *w.'s alimony,* *pecunia viduae alendae, sustinendae data, destinata (Ki)

**widowed:** 1. viduātus *Agrippina w. by the death of Domitian,* Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet Galb 5: *w. of Phoebus' light,* viduatos lumine Phoebi, Vrg Cul 372 2 vĭdŭus *he joins the vine to w. trees,* vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor Od 4, 5, 30 3. orbus *a w. couch,* orbum cubile, Cat 66, 21

**widower:** vĭdŭus vir *to weep when a w. deprived of his wife,* abducta viduum conjuge flere virum, Ov H 8, 86 Phr. *to become a w.,* viduum fieri, amittere uxorem, Cic. (e Ki)

**widowhood:** 1. viduĭtas *Aebutius who had long been maintained by the w. and loneliness of Caesennia,* Aebutius qui jamdiu Caesenniae viduitate ac solitudine alebatur, Cic Caec 5, 13 Liv 2 orbĭtas: Just 2, 4.

**wield:** I. Lit. 1. tracto, 1 *to w. weapons,* tela tractare, Liv 7, 32 *there is no one who w.s manly arms with more grace,* virilia speciosius arma non est qui tractet, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 53 2 ūtor, sus, 3, *dep* · *that he might w. arms well,* bene ut armis uteretur, Cic Deiot 10, 28 II. Fig 1. gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 *that they might w. their power,* ut potestatem gererent, Cic Verr 2, 55, 138 2. tĕneo, ui, ntum, 2 *Aeolus sits w.ing his sceptre,* sedet Aeolus sceptra tenens, Vrg Aen. 1, 57 v. TO USE, TO EMPLOY

**wife:** 1. uxor, ōris *to take a w.,* uxorem adjungere, Cic Fin. 2, 20, 68 *has then Antipho taken a w. without my consent?* itane tandem uxorem duxit Antipho injussu meo? Ter. Phorm 2, 1, 1 2. conjux, jŭgis (*a partner*). *wives and children,* conjuges ac liberi, Cic Cat 4, 9, 18 3. mārīta (mostly poet) *chaste wives,* castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139 Phr. *if you refuse to take a w.,* si tu negaris ducere, Ter Andr. 2, 3, 5. *the maiden became the w. of him whose w. Caecilia had been,* virgo ei nupsit cui Caecilia ante nupta fuerat, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: *to give to w.,* in matrimonium dare Caes B G. 1, 3: for *other* phrases, v TO MARRY.

**wig:** 1. cāpillamentum *disguised in a w.,* capillamento celatus Suet Cal 11 2. gălērum *a yellow w. hiding her black hair,* nigrum flavo caput abscondente galero, Juv 6, 120 3. gălērĭcŭlum: *a w. being fitted to his head because his hair was thin,* galericulo capiti propter raritatem capillorum adaptito, Suet Oth 12 4. calliendrium, Hor S 1, 8, 48 [NOTE—A wig was sometimes called crines emti, Ov A A. 3, 165 cf Becker, Gallus, iii, p 151 ]

**wig-maker:** * capillamentorum textor (Kr)

**wild:** 1. fĕrus *what various kinds of beasts there are, both tame and w.,* quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum, Cic N D 2, 39, 99 *a w. goat,* f capra, Vrg Aen 4, 130 *w. fruits,* f fructus, id G 2, 36 *w. mountains,* f montes, id E 5, 28. *from w. and savage has rendered them gentle and civilized,* ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, Cic Inv 1, 2, 2 2. agrestis, e (*of the fields* as opp *to town*) *the roots of w palms,* radices palmarum agrestium, Cic Verr 5, 38, 99 *a w race of men,* genus hominum agreste, Sall C 6. 3. silvestris, e (*of the woods*) *w cornels,* silvestria cornia, Hor S 2, 2, 57 4 rūdis, e (*rough, uncultivated*) *w grass,* herba rudis, Mart 2, 90. 5. incultus *a w. and woodland way,* inculta et silvestris via, Cic Brut 74, 259 6. vastus (*desolate,* of places) *a mountain w. naturally,* mons vastus ab natura, Sall J 48 Fig · *men in their looks and gestures w. and uncouth,* vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic de Or 1, 25, 115 7. immānis, e (*monstrous*) *an enemy savage and w.,* hostis ferus et immanis, Cic Verr. 2, 21, 51 8. saevus *savage, w., fierce,* agrestis, saevus, truculentus, Ter Ad 5, 4, 12 v. FIERCE 9. insānus (*mad*) *a w.er passion,* insanior cupiditas Cic Verr 4, 18, 39 10. āmens *a most w. design,* amentissimum consilium, Cic Att 7, 10 *blind with w fury,* amenti caeca furore, Cat 64, 197 Phr *the deep lairs of w.-beasts,* stabula alta ferarum, Vrg Aen 6, 179 *timid w.-asses,* timidi onagri, Vrg G 3, 409 *a bristly w.-boar,* setosus aper, id E 7, 29 *a w.-ox,* urus, Caes B G 6, 28 *w.-thyme,* serpyllum, Vrg E 7, 11.

**wilderness:** 1. locus dēsertus, also desertum as *subs* Caes Vrg Vulg v DESERT 2. sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* *what a w there was in the fields, what a waste,* quae solitudo esset in agris, quae vastitas, Cic Verr 4, 51, 114 *where they make a w. they call it peace,* ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant, Tac Agr 30 3. vastĭtas *let them not prefer a w and solitude to friendly nations,* ne vastitatem ac solitudinem mallent quam amicos populos, Tac A 13, 55 *into such a w. did he turn the Sabine land,* tantam vastitatem in Sabino agro reddidit, Liv. 3, 26. Phr.· *land reduced by pestilence to a desolate w.,* genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic Agr 2, 26, 70

**wildly.** insāne (*madly*) gen. expr by *adj* or *noun he rages w.,* * furibundus est, summo furore saevit, insanit· Phr. *the priestess raves w. through the cave,* in antro bacchatur vates, Vrg Aen. 6, 78

**wildness:** 1. fĕrĭtas: *in human form the w and savageness of a brute,* in figura hominis feritas et immanitas belluae, Cic Off. 3, 6, 32. 2. immānĭtas *roughness and w of nature,* asperitas et immanitas naturae, Cic Am 23, 87.

**wile** (*subs.*). ars, fraus, dolus v. ART, DECEIT

**wile** (*v*) allĭcio, dēcĭpio v TO DECEIVE, TO BEGUILE.

**wilful:** 1. pervĭcax, ācis *that he should be of such a w. spirit!* adeon'

pervicaci esse animo? Ter Hec 4, 1, 17 **2.** pertĭnax, ācis *you will be very w if you persist in this*, pertinacissimus fueris si in eo perstiteris, Cic. Fin 2, 33, 107. **3.** obstĭnātus *a more w determination*, voluntas obstinatior, Cic Att 1, 11, 1 **4.** contŭmax, ācis (*stiff-necked*) *who more w?* quis contumacior? Cic Ver 2, 78, 192 for these meanings of *wilful*, v OBSTINATE **5.** rēmĕrārius (*headstrong, rash*) *that blind and w tyrant of the mind, passion*, caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic Inv 1, 2, 2 Phr *it is a compulsory, not a w offence*, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis, Cic Lig 2, 5

**wilfully:** |. *Stubbornly* **1.** pervĭcăcĭter Liv **2.** pertĭnăcĭter Varr. v OBSTINATELY. || *Purposely* **1.** consulto *it is important whether the wrong he done under excitement, or w and deliberately*, interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi an consulto et cogitate hat injuria, Cic Off 1, 8, 27 **2.** de industria *wrongs which are inflicted w in order to damage*, injuriae quae nocendi causa de industria inferuntur, Cic Off 1, 7, 24 **3.** dēdĭta ŏpĕra *to do w*, o d facere, Cic de Or 3, 57, 193 Phr *w, knowingly, with my eyes open I go to ruin*, prudens, sciens, vidensque pereo, Ter Eun 1, 1, 27 *not w* imprudenter, per imprudentiam v UNINTENTIONALLY

**wilfulness:** **1** pervĭcācia: *your w and arrogance*, pervicacia tua et superbia, Liv 9 34, *ad fin* **2.** pertĭnācia *w which is near akin to perseverance*, pertinacia quae perseverantiae finitima est, Cic Inv 2, 54, 165 **3.** contŭmācia, *not did his independence or w mislead any*, nec libertas aut contumacia fraudi cuiquam fuit, Suet Aug 54 v OBSTINACY **4.** lĭbīdo, ĭnis *f* (*wantonness*) *fortune ennobles and obscures all things more in w than according to the truth*, fortuna res cunctas magis ex libidine quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall C 8

**wilily:** astūte, callĭde, vafre, subdŏle v ARTFULLY, CUNNINGLY

**wiliness:** |. astūtia *our hope lies in this w*, est nobis spes in hac astutia, Pl Capt 2, 1, 53 **2.** versūtia (*in plu*) *not (as thamman w not Greek cunning*, non Punicae versutiae nec Graecа calliditas, Liv 42, 47. **3.** callĭditas *it is to be called w rather than wisdom*, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic Off 1, 19, 63 v CUNNING, ARTFULNESS

**will** (*subs*) | *The faculty of volition, desire, purpose* **1** vōluntas *that is w which desires anything with reason*, voluntas est quae cum ratione aliquid desiderat, Cic. Tusc 4, 6, 12 *the decision and w of the multitude*, judicium voluntasque multitudinis, Cic Rep 1, 43, 69 *to shew what was his w*, ostendere quid esset suae voluntatis, Caes B C 3 109: *what you seek I will grant of my own free w*, istuc quod expetis mea voluntate concedam, Cic Div in Caecil 9, 27. **2.** stŭdium (*good will, zeal*) *what good w, what favour did Pamyrus bring?* quod studium, quem favorem secum attulit Pamyrus? Cic Rosc Com 10, 29 v INCLINATION, ZEAL **3.** sententia (*w expressed*) *as far as I understood the old man's w about the marriage*, quantum intellexi veris sententiam de nuptus, Ter Andr 1, 3, 2. **4.** consĭlium (*purpose*) *whether by chance, or by the w of the immortal gods*, sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, Caes B. G. 1, 12: v. PURPOSE, INTENT **5.** lĭbīdo, ĭnis, *f.* (*w and pleasure*) *not wont to obey even their kings except at their own w*, ne regibus quidem parere solīti nisi ex libidine, Tac. A 4, 46. **6.** arbĭtrium. *to rule not according to another's dictation, but after one's own w*, non ad alterius praescriptum sed ad suum arbitrium imperare, Caes. B. G 1, 36: *Jupiter's nod and w*, Jovis nutus et arbitrium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.

Phr *you will do it with my good w*, me lubente facies, Pl Am 2, 2, 218 *I sent him away very much against my w*, ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, Cic Fam 13, 63 || *Testament* **1.** testāmentum *to make a w*, testamentum facere, Cic Mil 18, 48 *to seal a w*, t obsignare, Cic ib. *he will secure this by his w*, id testamento cavebit, Cic Fin 2, 31, 102 *to have the right of making a w*, factionem testamenti habere, id Fam 7, 21. *to alter a w*, testamentum mutare, id Clu 11, 31 *to forge a w*, t subjicere, supponere, Cic *to open (unseal) a w*, t resignare, Hor Ep 1, 7, 9 **2.** tăbŭlae testamenti (Cic. Fam 7, 21), or tăbŭlae simply *a new w*, novae tabulae, Plin Ep 2, 20, 7 (the context shewing the nature of the document) Phr *the use and profits of all his property he leaves by w to Caesennia*, usum et fructum omnium bonorum suorum Caesenniae legat, Cic Caec 4, 11 *to die without making a w*, mori intestato, id de Or 1, 40, 183 *a forger of a w*, testamentorum subjector, id Cat 2, 4, 7, testamentarius, id Sest 17, 39 *adoption by w*, t adoptio, Plin

**will** (*v*) |. *To desire* vŏlo, vŏlui, velle, *in our forefathers w'd it that about all the magistrates you should give your votes twice*, majores de omnibus magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic Agr. 2, 11, 26 *I will do what you w*, faciam quod vultis, id Rep 1, 24, 38 *If will* has no emphasis on it, it is in Latin generally expressed by the future tense Phr *as you w*, ut libet, Ter Heaut 4, 4, 16 *I would (should will) that* velim (*of things possible*), vellem (*of impossible*) constr with *subj* Cic *would that*, utinam (*in earnest prayer*) constr *subj* Cic Liv etc || *To leave by w* **1** lēgo, 1 *he was a large sum to his wife*, uxori grandem pecuniam legat, Cic Clu. 12, 33 **2.** rēlinquo, līqui, ctum, 3 *to w money to any one*, relinquere pecuniam alicui, Quint 5, 11, 33

**willing:** **1.** vŏlens *it is a toil to restrain the w*, labor est inhibere volentes, Ov M. 2, 128 **2.** lĭbens *actions which were praised before so w. a senate*, res quae tam libenti senatu laudarentur, Cic Att 1, 14, 3 **3.** promptus (*forward, ready*) *the mind of the Gauls is ready and w for war*, animus Gallorum alacer ac p est ad bella, Caes B G 3, 19 **4.** părātus *which they are w to do*, quod parati sunt facere, Cic Quint 2, 8 **5.** făcĭlis, e (*compliant*). *so may you find the gods w when you pray*, sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 280

**willingly:** **1.** lĭbenter *that men may hear you w. and eagerly*, ut homines te libenter studioseque audiant, Cic Div in Caecil. 12, 39 **2.** prompte *more w*, promptius (opp to cunctanter), Tac H 1, 55 Phr *w and with all my heart*, lubentissimo corde atque animo, Pl Ps 5, 2, 27

**willingness:** **1.** vŏluntas *greater w for preserving the common interests*, major ad communes fortunas conservandas voluntas, Cic Cat. 4, 7, 14. **2.** făcĭlitas *kindness and w*, comitas et facilitas, id Mur 31, 66. **3.** stŭdium, favor v ZEAL Phr *with w, great w*, libenter, libentissime v WILLINGLY.

**willow:** sālix, ĭcis, *f* : *the plant w*, lenta salix, Virg. E 3, 83 Phr. *a w stick*, salignus rustis, Hor. S 1, 5, 22 *a bed of w s*, salictum, Cic Ag 2, 14, 36

**wily** · **1** vāfer *w in argument*, in disputando v, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26 **2.** versūtus: Cic **3.** callĭdus *w. and cunning men*, versuti homines ac callidi, Cic. Off 2, 3, 10. **4.** astūtus *cunning, w, deceitful, artful, shrewd, sly*, versutus, astutus, fallax, malitiosus, callidus, vafer, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57. v. CUNNING.

**wimble:** tărĕbra. Cato Plin.

**win:** **1.** vinco, vīci, victum, 3 (*to w. in competition*) · *the Romans had not won by valour or in open field*, non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, Caes B G 7, 9 *that side won in the senate which preferred favour to truth*, vicit in senatu pars illa quae vero gratiam praeferebat, Sall J 16 *to w. a trial*, vincere judicio, Cic Rosc. Com. 18, 53 *to w a bet*, sponsione v, id Quint 27, 84 *to w a cause*, causam v, Ov H. 16, 75 **2.** lucror, 1 *they play at dice with such heedlessness of winning or losing that they will, when all is gone, stake their own person*, aleam exercent tanta luctandi perdendive temeritate, ut, cum omnia defecerunt, de corpore contendant, Tac G 24 *who returned having won a name from conquered Africa*, qui domita nomen ab Africa luctatus redit, Hor Od 4, 8, 19 **3.** tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *he was to w. the whole sum who threw the highest throw*, tollebat universos denarios qui Venerem jecerat, Suet Aug 71 **4.** acquīro, quīsīvi, ītum, 3 *to w friends*, acquirere amicos, Sall J 13 v TO GET, TO GAIN **5.** consĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (*to attain to*) *that you may w the highest honours*, ut amplissimos honores consequare, Cic. Plane 5, 12. **6.** assĕquor, 3 · *to w immortality*, immortalitatem assequi, Cic Planc 37, 90 **7.** concĭlio, 1 (*to make friendly*) · *legions which he was intending to w over to himself by money*, legiones quas sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic Fam 12, 23, 2 *to w the heart of the commons*, conciliare animos plebis, Liv 1, 35 **8.** allĭcio, lexi, lectum, 3 (*to entice*) *there is nothing which so w s and attracts as does similarity of character to friendship*, nihil est quod tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am 14, 50 Phr *boasting that he never won more at play*, glorians nunquam se prosperiore alea usum, Suet Cal 41

**wince:** Phr *to w with sudden pain*, *prae dolore subito moveri, commoveri, motum non supprimere*: *to stand without wincing*, *stare immotus, intrepidus v TO SHRINK, TO START

**winch:** sūcŭla. Cato

**wind** (*subs*). |. Lit. and Fig: **1.** ventus *the air flowing to and fro makes w s*, aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic N D 2, 39, 101 *the sea is agitated by the violence of the w s*, mare ventorum vi agitatur atque turbatur, Cic. Clu 49, 138 *the w rises*, ventus increbrescit, id Fam 7, 20 · *to run before the w*, dare vela ventis, Nep Annib 8 *to sail with a side w*, obliquare sinus velorum ad ventum, Virg. Aen 5, 16 *to be wind-bound*, vento teneri, Caes *the gods have lulled the w s*, Di stravere ventos, Hor. Od 1, 9, 10 *to waste words on the w s*, ventis verba profundere, Liber 4, 932 *having got a favourable w*, ventum nactus secundum, Caes B. G 4, 23 **2.** aura (*gentle w*, usually) *deceitful w*, fallax aura, Hor. Od 1, 5, 11: *the canvas rent by the boisterous w s*, carbasus persissa petulantibus auris, Luci 6, 111. **3.** flāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*blast*, poet) *like the rising w s, when they rage in the woods*, ceu flamina prima cum frementi silvis, Virg Aen 10, 97. **4.** flātus, ūs *when we enjoy a favourable w of fortune, we are wafted to our wished-for haven*, quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic Off 2, 6, 19. Pm. *that I long ago perceived and got w of*, id jam pridem sensi et subolebat mihi, Pl. Ps 1, 5, 7. ||. *Flatulency*: q. v.

**wind** (*v.*). v. TO SCENT

**wind** (*v.*): |. *To blow (a horn)*: *cornu inflare, sonare v TO BLOW, TO SOUND ||. *To turn, to turn round some object*: **1.** volvo, vi, ūtum, 3: *to w. thread*, volvere filum, Varr. L. L 4, 23. **2.** circumvolvo *a plant that w s itself not only round briars but round trees*, herba non solum spinis verum etiam arboribus se circumvolvens, Plin 16, 44, 92 **3.** torqueo, rsi, tum, 2 *the snake w s his scaly folds in coiling knots*, serpens volubi-

libus squamosos nexibus orbes torquet, Ov. M. 3, 41 **4.** glŏmĕro, 1 (*to w into a ball*) *to w. wool into balls*, g. lanam in orbes, Ov M 6, 19 **5.** sĭnuo, 1 *they w in coils their huge backs*, sinuant (angues) immensa volumine terga, Vrg Aen 2, 208 *the plain w s irregularly between the river Visurgis and the hills*, campus medius inter Visurgim et colles inaequalitei sinuatur, Tac A 2, 16 **6.** insĭnuo, 1 (*to w into*) *when they had wound their way into the squadrons of cavalry*, quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, Caes B G. 4, 33 *you must retrace your steps by the same path by which you wound your way in*, eadem qua te insinuaveris retro via repetenda est, Liv 9, 2 **7.** sustollo (*to raise by w ing up*): *a machine w s up with slight effort many things of great weight by pulleys and wheels*, multa per trochleas et tympana pondere magno levi sustollit machina risu, Luc 4, 906.

**wind-up:** Phr *to w -up one's affairs*, res domesticas ac familiares in ordinem redigere, cf Auct Her 3, 9, 116 *to w.-up a clock*, *horologium intendere *to w.-up a speech*, orationem concludere, absolvere (R and A)

**winded:** anhēlans (*panting*) Phr *don't you see that I am quite w ith running?* non vides me ex cursu anhelitum ducere? Pl As 2, 2, 61

**windfall:** Fig *unexpected profit* *lucrum, lucellum inspĕrātum

**winding** (*subs*) sĭnus, ūs, flexus, ūs v CURVE, BEND.

**winding** (*adj*). **1.** flexuōsus *a w way*, flexuosum iter, Cic N. D 2, 57, 144 **2.** sĭnuōsus *Maeander w in curves*, Maeander flexibus sinuosus, Plin 5, 29, 31 **3.** tortŭōsus *from w. and closed passages fuller sounds come*, ex tortuosis locis et inclusis soni referuntur ampliores, Cic N D 2, 57, 144. Phr.: *the waters of Adria washing Calabria's w ing bays*, freta Adriae curvantis Calabros sinus, Hor Od. 1, 33, 16

—— **-sheet:** *tunica funebris: *vestimentum funebre: *vestis funebris or feralis

**windlass:** **1.** ergăta, *m* . Vitr. **2.** sūcŭla Cato R R **3** trochleae (*pulleys*) Vitr v CRANE

**windmill:** mola ventī Cod Just 2, 42, 10 (e Kr), *mola vento versatilis, mola aeria (after mola aquaria, *water-mill*)

**window:** **1.** fĕnestra (*an opening for light and air*, closed by shutters). *the moon entered the w s with double shutters*, bifores intrabat luna fenestras, Ov. Pont 3, 3, 5 *the closed w s*, junctae fenestrae, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1. v. Smith's Ant. p 500. **2.** spĕcŭlāre (*a w. glazed* with lapis specularis v. ibid.) · *the w s admit the clear rays of the sun*, specularia puros admittunt soles, Mart 8, 14, 3. [NOTE—*Glass-windows*, fenestrae vitreae, are first mentioned by Jerome in the 4th century of our era] Phr.: *to furnish with w s*, fenestrare, Plm.: *w -pane*, *vitrum fenestrae, speculare: v above.

—— **-frame:** *margo ligneus fenestrarum (Kr.).

—— **-shutters:** **1** fŏrĭcŭlae Varr. R. R 1, 59, 1. **2.** lūmĭnāria, ium. *broad w.-shutters*, l lata, Cato R R. 14 cf. Cic Att. 15, 26, 4

—— **-tax:** tributum in singulas fenestras impositum, after Caes B. C. 3, 32 (e Kr)

**windpipe:** **1.** arterĭa aspĕra *the w , for so the doctors call it, has an opening near the root of the tongue*, aspera arteria, sic enim a medicis appellatur, ostium habet adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic N. D. 2, 54, 136. **2.** arteriae, arum *the w becomes vested by silence*, arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, Auct Her. 3, 12, 21. **3.** cānālis ānimae (*passage for the breath*): Plin.

**windward:** Phr. *the w. side*, pars ad ventum conversa, obversa (cf. spelunca conversa ad Aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107)

**windy:** ventōsus *a w day*, dies ventosus, Quint *w weather*, caelum ventosum, aer ventosus, Plin. *the w Alps*, ventosae Alpes. Ov. Am 2, 16, 19 *w fame* (fig), ventosa gloria, Vrg. Aen 11, 728 Phr *it is very w to-day*, *vehemens flat, coortus est hodie ventus (Kr)

**wine:** **1.** vīnum. *red, dark-coloured w* , v. rubrum, atrum, nigrum, Plin *white, light-coloured w* , v album, Plin ; candidum, Pall : *new w* , v novum, Cic , recens, Plin *old w* , v vetus, Cic *dry w* , v. austerum, Cels *sweet w.*, v dulce, Cic. *fine w* , v bonum, Sen., generosum, Plin. *weak w* , v nullarum virium, Cels , imbecillum, Plin : *the w becomes sour*, v acescit, Col *the w is sour*, v acet, Cato *it is not every w that grows sour by age* non omne vinum vetustate coacescit, Cic Sen 18, 65 *to wash away cares with sweet w.*, dulci mala vino lavere, Hor Od 3, 12, 2 on the wines of antiquity, v Smith's Ant 1201. Phr *to drink much w* , largiore vino uti, Liv Curt *to drink too much w* , vino se obruere, Cic Deiot 9, 26 *to drink very little w* , vini esse parcissimum (*opp* vini plenus), Suet Oct. 77 *fond of wine*, vinosus, Hor Ep 1, 19, 6 (all from Kr) v TO DRINK, DRUNK **2** mĕrum (*sheer unmixed w*) *how the slut tipples off the w* , ut inguriat impura haec merum avaritia, Pl Curc 1, 2, 35. **3.** mustum (*new w*) *he boils down on the fire the juice of the sweet new w* , dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem, Virg. G 1, 295 **4.** tēmētum (*any strong drink*, poet) *a cask of w* cadus temeti, Hor Ep 2, 2, 163 **5.** Bacchus (meton.) *let the cups swim with generous w.*, madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5. **6.** Liber (meton) *when truthful w opens the secrets of the heart*, condita cum veraci aperit praecordia Liber, Hor. S 1, 4, 89 *I have had my full of the best of w* , me compleri flore Liberi, Pl. Cist 1, 2, 8. **7.** vappa (*flat w.*) *accustomed to drink flat w on common days*, solitus potare vappam profestis diebus, Hor S 2, 3, 144

—— **-bibber:** **1.** vīnŏlentus *lest he fall, though sober, into the boisterous play of the w s*, ne sobrius in violentum vinolentorum incidat, Cic Tusc 5, 41, 118 **2.** vīnōsus v. WINE

—— **-cellar:** **1.** apŏthēca (v Smith's Ant p 105, for the ancient method of storing wine). *whole w s*, apothecae totae, Cic. Phil 2, 27, 67 **2.** horreum (*store*) *you spare to take down from the w your amphora*, parcis deripere horreo amphoram, Hor Od 3, 28, 7 **3.** cella vīnāria. Plaut Phr *a wine jar first stowed in the w. in Tullus' consulship*, amphora fumum bibere instituta consule Tullo, Hor Od 3, 8, 11.

—— **-merchant:** vīnārius: *the wine which I sold yesterday to the w.*, vina quae heri vendidi vinario, Pl. Asin 2, 4, 30.

**wing** (*subs.*) **I.** Lit. **1.** āla *cocks clap their w s*, galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. in Cic Div 2, 26, 57 *that they (the bees) may be able to spread their w s to the summer sun*, ut possint alas pandere ad aestivum solem, Vrg G 4, 27. **2.** pennae, ārum (*feathers*) *birds keep their young warm beneath their w s*, aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic N D. 2, 52, 129 · *to unfold the w s*, explicare pennas, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: *bees shake their w s*, apes pennis coruscant, Virg G 4, 73. Fig., *those who had clipped my w s would not have them grow again*, qui mihi pennas inciderant nolunt easdem renasci, Cic. Att 4, 2, 5 *to be on the w* , volare. v. TO FLY. **II.** Fig. (1.) *the wing of an army* 1. cornu (*extremity, w of an army*) · *the enemy's line was repulsed on the left w.*, hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa est, Caes. B G. 1, 52. **2.** āla (prop the cavalry stationed on the wing). *the right w.*, dextera ala, Liv. 27, 2 Phr : *the cavalry on the w.*, alarii equites, Liv. 40, 40. (2.) *the wing of a building* · **āla:** Vitr 6, 4, 28.

**wing** (*v*) · Phr. · *to w. one's way through the air*, aeriās carpere vias, Ov. A A. 2, 44

**winged:** **1.** ālātus: *when first he touched the roofs with his w heels*, ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis, Vrg Aen 4, 259 **2.** ālīger *a w. flock*, agmen aligerum, Vrg Aen 12, 249 **3.** ālīpes, pēdis (*wing-footed*, of Mercury) *the w god*, alipes deus, Ov F. 5, 100. **4.** pennātus *those w. horses which they call pegasi*, pennati equi quos pegasos vocant, Plin 8, 21, 30. *the w Zephyr*, pennatus Zephyrus, Lucr 5, 737 **5.** pennĭger *the class of animals that are w and tenant the air*, genus animantium pennigerum et aerium, Cic Tim 10 **6.** pennipŏtens (*strong of w*) *the w tribes*, penni potentes, Luci 5, 789 **7.** vŏlūcer (*flying*) *some animals that swim nature has appointed to dwell in the water, others that are w to enjoy the free air*, alias bestias nantes aquarum incolas esse voluit natura, alias volucres caelo frui libero, Cic. Fusc. 5, 13, 38 *more swiftly than the wind on a w. arrow*, citius vento volucrique sagitta, Vrg Aen. 5, 242.

**wink** (*subs*) **1.** nictātio. *crocodiles have no w (no power of w ing) on account of their hard eyes*, crocodili sine ulla nictatione propter praeduros oculos, Plin 11, 37, 57 **2.** nictus, ūs: *you give a sign by a w* , nictu signa feruntis, Ov M 3, 460 (here, as in the other passages of poets where the word occurs, some would read "nutu").

**wink** (*v*) Lit and Fig **1.** nicto, 1 (also nictor) *it is natural to most to be continually w ing*, plerisque naturale ut nictare non cessent, Plin. 11, 37, 54. *and let her not nod, w., or beckon to any man*, neque illa illa homini nutet, nictet, adnuat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 39 **2.** connīveo, nīvi or nixi 2 *the larger birds w with the lower cheek*, graviores altum inferiore gena connivent, Plin 11, 37, 57 *this I allow, in some cases I even w at it*, ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam in rebus etiam conniveo, Cic Phil 1, 7, 18 For this sense, *to close the eyes at, pretend not to see*, may be used, ignosco, indulgeo, praetermitto v TO ALLOW, TO PARDON

**winner:** victor, superior v. VICTOR, SUCCESSFUL

**winning:** **I.** *Successful in competition* v SUCCESSFUL **II.** *Able to win over any one* **1.** blandus *we will try which of us is the more w* , experiemur nostrum uter sit blandior, Pl Cas 2, 3, 58 *w words*, blanda verba. Ov. M. 2, 575 **2.** suāvis, e (*sweet in manner*). *men are called courteous when they are kind, compliant, w* , comes benigni faciles suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36 **3.** āmoenus (post-Aug in this sense): *a gentle and w disposition*, ingenium mite et amoenum, Iac A. 2, 64 **4.** făcundus (*w by words*) *love made him w.*, facundum faciebat amor, Ov. M 6, 469. **5.** vēnustus (*w by beauty, charming*): *most w beauty*, forma venustissima, Suet Aug 79 Phr : *w. conversation and manners*, sermonum atque morum suavitas, Cic Am. 18, 66.

**winnow:** **I.** Prop.: **1.** ventĭlo, 1 *many forbid the corn to be w'd in the barns*, frumenta in horreis multi ventilare vetant, Plin 18, 30, 73. **2.** ēvanno, 3 Varr **II.** Fig.: *to sift, examine*: excūtio, scrūtor, perscrūtor: v. TO EXAMINE

**winnower:** ventilātor · Col.

**winnowing-fan:** **1.** vannus, *f.*: *the mystic w of Iacchus*, mystica vannus Iacchi, Virg. G. 1, 166. **2.** ventilābrum Col.

**winter** (*subs*) · **1.** hiems, ēmis, *f.*: *to undergo this severity of cold and w.*, hanc vim frigorum hiememque excipere, Cic. Rab. Post 15, 42: *the depth of w* , hiems summa, id Verr. 4, 40, 86: *in the beginning of w* , inita hieme, Caes. B. G. 3, 7. *before the end of w.*,

ante exactam hiemem, ib. 6, 1: *is there a place where the w's are milder?* est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor Ep 1, 10, 15 *a very severe w.*, gravissima h, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 **2.** brūma (strictly, *the w solstice*) · *could the sun's approach and withdrawal be recognised by the summers and w's*, posset solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N D 2, 7, 19 *about which (islands) some have written that in w they have a continuous night for thirty days*, de quibus nonnulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub bruma esse noctem, Caes B G 5, 13. *sluggish w returns*, bruma recurrit iners, Hor Od 4, 7, 12. Phr: *w time* hiemale tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33 annus hibernus, Hor. Ep 2, 29 *w dress*, hibernae tunicae, Pl Mil 3, 1, 94 *w. months*, brumales menses, Plin *I wish to know where you mean to pass the w*, cupio scire ubi sis hiematurus, Cic Fam 7, 9 *we allow the swallows to lie idle through the w*, sulcos vacuos perhiemare patimur, Col 11, 3, 4

**winter** (*v*) **1.** hiēmo, 1 *three legions which were wintering near Aquileia, he leads out from their w-quarters*, tres legiones, quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes B G 1, 10 · *let the merchant go to sea and w in the midst of the waves*, naviget ac medius hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 71 **2.** hībernō, 1. *tunnies, wherever they are detained till the equinox, there w*, thynni ubicunque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin 9, 15, 20 § 51 *the Carthaginian was going to w between the rocks of Formiae and the sands of Liternum*, Poenus inter Formiana saxa ac Literni arenas hibernaturus erat, Liv. 22, 16

——**-quarters: 1.** hīberna, ōrum (*sc* castra) *he led his army to w. among the Sequani*, in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, Caes B G 1, 54 *he gathered provision into the Claudian camp and there formed his w.*, pabulum in Claudiana castra convexit ibique hiberna aedificavit, Liv. 23, 48 **2.** hībernāculum (*a w residence*) *these are my w*, hoc hibernaculum est, Plin Ep 2, 17, 7 *the w (w barracks) of the Carthaginians were almost entirely of wood*, hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3 *the legions were sent to their w*, legiones in hiberna remissae, Pac A 2, 23.

**wintry: 1** hiēmālis, e *a long and w voyage*, navigatio longa et hiemalis, Cic Fam. 6, 20, 1 **2.** hībernus *the w. Alps*, hibernae Alpes, Hor S 2, 5, 41 **3.** brūmālis, e *the earth lies hid beneath w snow*, brumali sub nive terra latet, Ov Pont. 4, 5, 4 *w winds*, b. venti, Luc 5, 407 **4.** frīgidus (*cold*), nīvālis (*snowy*), if definite description be wanted ▼ COLD, SNOWY.

**wipe: 1** tergeo, si, sum, 2 *to w. the forehead with a handkerchief*, frontem sudario tergere, Quint 6, 3, 60. *to be washed or rubbed in w'd*, lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl Poen 1, 2, 10.

**2.** dētergeo (*to w off, w clean*) *to w the perspiration on his brow with his arm*, sudorem frontis brachio d, Suet Ner. 24. *to w the head with one's mantle*, caput pallio d, Pl. Cas 2, 3, 23. **3.** extergeo *with which the shoes are w'd*, qui extergentur baxeae, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 40 **4.** abstergeo: *to w. the lips*, labellum a., Pl Asm 4, 1, 52. **5.** pertergeo (*to w thoroughly*) · *a slave w'd the table with a purple cloth*, puer gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11 **6.** sicco, 1 (*to w. dry*): *to w the forehead with a handkerchief*, sudario frontem s, Quint. 11, 3, 148. **7.** dēleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*to w. or blot out*) · *to w. out writings with a sponge*, delere scripta spongia, Suet. Cal 20 · *to w. out their former disgrace*, ad delendam priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30. Phr *to w the nose*, emungere se, Auct Her. 4, 54, 67

**wire:** *filum metallicum (Georg.) · *brass, iron, silver w*, *filum aeneum, ferreum, argenteum Phr: *to draw w*, *metallum in fila ducere, tenuare *w-work, w.-netting* perh *transenna (a grating, a lattice v Dr Smith's Lat Dict) *I shall cleverly w this fellow to-day*, hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, Pl Pers 4, 3, 11 *network of brass w*, reticulum aeneum, Fest s v secespitam *you dance like a puppet, but another pulls the w's*, duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor S 2, 7, 82

**wisdom: 1.** sapientia (the highest and most comprehensive word) *w the mother of all good things, to express the love of which the Greek word philosophy was framed*, mater omnium bonarum rerum sapientia, a cujus amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen inventi, Cic Leg 1, 22, 58 *chief of all virtues is that w which the Greeks call σοφία, the knowledge of things divine and human*, princeps omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam Graeci σοφίαν vocant, rerum divinarum atque humanarum scientia, id Off 1, 43, 153 *w which is to be deemed the art of living*, sapientia quae vivendi ars putanda est, id. Fin 1, 13, 42 *the first w is to be rid of folly*, sapientia prima est stultitia caruisse, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 41 *I give you such advice as I can with my w*, moneo quae possum pro mea s, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 73. **2.** prūdentia (*practical w*) *the w which the Greeks call φρόνησις is the knowledge of what is to be sought and what avoided*, p, quam Graeci φρόνησιν vocant, est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic Off 1, 43, 153: *political w*, civilis p, id Rep. 2, 25, 46 **3.** consilium (*judgment, wise purpose*) *she lacks w and discretion*, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu 65, 184 *the greatness of the w. by which all this is done now w of ours can attain to comprehend*, quae quanto consilio geruntur nullo consilio assequi possumus, id N D 2, 38, 97 *in plus mix a little folly with your w*, misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor Od 4, 12, 27. **4.** ratio (*reason, wise system*, opp to *headstrong force*) *that Ariovistus had conquered rather by w. and judgment than by valour*, Ariovistum magis ratione ac consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes B G. 1, 40. Phr: *with w, great w*, sapienter, sapientissime ▼ WISELY

**wise** (*adj*) **1.** sapiens · *M. Buculeius, a man in my judgment no fool, and in his own very w*, M Bucculeius, homo neque meo judicio stultus, et sua valde sapiens, Cic de Or 1, 39, 179 *a good and w king*, rex bonus et sapiens, id Rep 2, 29, 52 *a word to the w is enough*, dictum sapienti sat est, Pl. Pers 4, 7, 19 *he is the w. man (philosopher) whom we seek*, is est sapiens quem quaerimus, Cic Tusc 4, 17, 37. **2.** prūdens *who was wiser than P. Octavius, or more skilled in law?* quis P Octavio prudentior, jure peritior? Cic Clu 38, 107 *the counsels of the w*, prudentium consilia, id de Or 1, 9, 36. **3.** sciens (*knowing, skilful*) *the ship that has the wisest pilot*, navis quae scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic Inv 1, 34, 58 **4.** pĕritus (*skilled by experience*) *the wisest generals*, peritissimi duces, Caes B C 3, 73 Phr. *to be w*, sapere *they are w in my opinion*, sapiunt mea sententia, Ter *are you a whit the wiser now?* num quid nunc es sapientior? Pl.

**wise** (*subs.*) mōdus, rātio ▼ MANNER, METHOD Phr: *in no w. was the magnitude of that advantage comparable to the other disadvantage*, nequaquam fuit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic Inv. 2, 8, 26 *that in no w. pleases me*, id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl Capt 3, 4, 54 · *in any w.*, omnino, saltem Cic.

**wiseacre:** *sāpiens (the irony being made plain by the context); sibi sapiens, ceteris ineptus; ineptus, insulsus (*foolish*, if undisguised contempt be needed).

**wisely: 1.** sāpienter: *how w our kings saw this*, quam sapienter reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic Rep 2, 17, 31: *there is no one who can more w. advise you than yourself*, nemo est qui tibi sapientius suaderе possit te ipso, Cic. Fam 2, 7. **2** prūdenter *to act w.*, p facere, Cic Fin 5, 6, 15.

**wish** (*subs*) **1.** optātio (*act of wishing*) *when Neptune had allowed him three w's*, cui quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic Off 3, 25, 94. **2.** optātum (*the thing w'd*) *having obtained which w*, quo optato impetrato, Cic Off 1, 25, 94 *in all your affairs fortune has answered to my w's*, in omnibus tuis rebus meis optatis fortuna respondit, id Fam 2, 1, 2 *beyond my w*, praeter optatum meum, id. Pis 20, 46 *according to one's w*, optato, id Att 13, 28, 3. **3.** vōluntas (*will, consent*) *so that the citizens assented to his w's*, ut ejus voluntatibus cives assentirent, Cic Manil 16, 48 *I will comply with your w*, obsequar voluntati tuae, id Fin 2, 6, 17 **4.** dēsīdĕrium (*longing for something absent*) *a w for the city*, desiderium urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1 · *you will fulfil all my expectation and long-cherished w*, expleris omnem exspectationem diuturnum desiderii nostri, id de Or 1, 47, 205 **5.** vōtum (*prayer*) · *the w's of his own avarice*, vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr 5, 54, 142. *having gained a w.*, voti potens, Ov M 8, 80 *does one of Attalus' cities occur to you as a w?* an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? Hor Ep. 1, 11, 5 Phr.. *to follow with one's best w's*, omnibus optimis prosequi, Cic Fam. 4, 12, 2 *you have my very best w's for success*, quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit, Cic: *according to one's w.*, ex sententia, de s, Cic. *nothing was more agreeable to my w's*, nihil mihi fuit optatius, Cic Fam. 1, 5

**wish** (*v*) **1.** opto, 1 (*to w. for as good*, implying some *choice*) *that a man ought to admire, w for, or seek nothing except what is honourable and seemly*, nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere, Cic Fin 1, 20, 66 *Phaethon w'd to be taken up into the chariot of his father*, Phaethon optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur, ib. 3, 25, 94 *we often w'd to see this day*, hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter Hec 4, 4, 29 **2.** exopto, 1 (*to w earnestly*) *what the majority of men deem best that they chiefly w for*, quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur ea maxime exoptant, Cic Off 1, 32, 118 **3.** cupio, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (expresses the *actual emotion of wishing, the impulse of the mind*) *whose attempts they did not w to check, if they could, and, if they had w'd, could hardly do so*, cujus conatus illi nec, si possent, reprimere cuperent, et, si vellent, vix possent, Cic Mil 12, 32 *the more you have got the more you w for*, quanto plura parasti tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 148 **4.** vōlo, vōlui, velle *Aelius w'd to be a Stoic*, Aelius Stoicus esse voluit, Cic Brut 56, 206 *I w you to answer me this*, illud volo ut respondeas, id Vatin 7, 18. *how I w we could have had Anaetius with us*, quam vellem Panaetium nobiscum habuisse, id Rep. 1, 10, 15 *you w for pikes, cohorts*, vis pila, cohortes, Juv 10, 94 *I and he w each other well*, ego hunc et mi hic bene volumus, Pl Ps 1, 3, 4 **5.** dēsīdĕro, 1 (*to long for*) · *I am neither afraid for honours nor do I w. for glory*, nec honores sitio nec desidero gloriam, Cic Q Fr 3, 5, 3. **6.** prĕcor, 1, *dep* (*to pray for, express a w*). *so to leave your country that one's fellow-citizens may w for your return*, sic exire e patria ut cives reditum precentur, Cic Pis 14, 33 Phr *objects to be coveted and w'd for*, expetenda atque optabilia, Cic de Or 1, 51, 221. *this was one of the things I w'd for*, hoc erat in votis, Hor S. 2, 6, 1. *as you w*, ut placet, ut libet ▼ TO WILL: *I w you joy*, gratulor tibi, Cic Fam. 6, 12.

**wishing:** optātio: Cic. de Or 3, 53, 205 v WISH.

**wisp:** **1.** mānīpūlus (*handful*) manipuli herbae, *ws of grass*, Varr. R R 1, 49 **2.** fascĭcūlus (*bundle*). *tied up in ws*, in f. manuales c ligatum, Plin 19, 1, 3. **3.** *pēnĭcūlus (*a little brush*) Pl · v. WHISK

**wist:** v. TO KNOW.

**wistful:** *anxius, sollicitus (words usually applied to the *mind* in Latin, whereas *w* seems to be almost always an epithet of *gaze, looks, etc*) *desiderii plenus, cupidus (*longing, eager*) Phr *your eyes looked wistfully around for something*, desiderĭa vere aliquid oculi tui, Tac Agr 45

**wit:** **1.** ingĕnium (*natural power of intellect*) *to this first class (of good qualities which are inborn) belong teachableness, memory; and all these are comprised under the one name w*, prioris generis (virtutum quae ingenerantur) est docilitas, memoria; quae fere omnia appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic Fin 5, 13, 36 · *a man of the most vigorous w*, vir acerrimo ingenio, id Or. 5, 18 *he is of a dull w*, hebeti ingenio est, id Phil. 10, 8, 17 *a vein of w*, ingeni vena, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 9 *he greatly patronised w s (men of w)*, ingenia maxime fovit, Suet Vesp 18 v GENIUS, TALENT. **2.** ācŭmen (*penetration*) *he applied his w, to the Greek writings*, admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 161 **3.** lēpos, ŏris, *m.* (*elegance*) *such w in his mirthful talk*, tantus in jocando lepos, Cic. de Or 1, 7, 27 **4.** făcētiae, ārum (*witty, humorous sayings*) *I have often seen much done in court by humour and w*, multum in causis persaepe lepore et facetiis profici vidi, Cic de Or 2, 54, 219 *a customed to mock at Tiberius with bitter w*, Tiberium acerbis facetiis irridere solitus, Tac A 5, 2 **5.** sal, sălis, *m* (*pungent smartness*) *P Scipio surpassed all in pungent w and humour*, P Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, Cic Brut 34, 128 *the w. of Plautus*, Plautini sales, Hor A. P. 271. **6.** dicācĭtas (*repartee*) *a sharp and smart style of facetiousness is called w*, peracutum et breve genus facetiarum dicacitas nominata est, Cic de Or 2, 54, 218 *low w* scurrilis dicacitas, 2, 60, 244 Phr *a man of w*, homo acutus, facetus, etc v. WITTY · *a town w* scurra, urbanus scurra Cic Pl.: Hor *have you any w s about you?* satin' sanus es? Ter Heaut 4, 3, 29: *the man is out of his w s* insanit homo, Hor. S 2, 7, 118 : v. MAD

**wit:** Phr.: *to w* scīlicet : v NAMELY.

**witch:** (*subs*) **1.** sāga (*a wise diviner enchantress*) *old women are called w s, because they pretend to much wisdom*, sagae anus dictae, quia multa scire volunt (a sagiendo, i e, sentiendo), Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65 **2.** māga (*dealer in magic*): *the spells and arts of w s*, cantus artesque magarum, Ov. M. 7, 195. **3.** vēnēfĭca (*one who uses poisonous drugs*) *the spell of a more cunning w.* veneficae scientior in carmen, Hor. Ep 5, 71 *what say you, old w?* quid ais, venefica? Ter Eun 5, 1, 9

**witch** (v) v TO BEWITCH

**witchcraft:** **1.** măgĭcē, ēs, ars magica · *arts of w*, magicae artes Virg Aen 4, 493 v. MAGIC **2.** carmĭna, ĭnum. *n pl.* (*charms, spells*) · *Circe by w changed Ulysses' crew*, carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Vig E 8, 70 **3.** cantus, ūs · *w. attempts e'en to draw down the moon from her car*, cantus et e curru lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 21. **4.** vēnēfĭcium · *w. and enchantments*, veneficia et cantiones, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. **5** effascĭnātio (*bewitching, charming*): *why do we oppose w. with a peculiar prayer?* cur effascinationibus peculiari adoratione occurrimus? Plin. 28, 2, 5.

**with:** I. By Latin prepositions · **1.** cum (with *abl.*): (1) *together w., in company w.*: *I lived w. Pansa*, vixi cum Pansa, Cic.: *you sup w me*, cenas mecum, Hor. *together w*, is frequently expressed by una cum v. TOGETHER (II) *furnished w he comes w a lantern*, cum laterna advenit, Pl *ships w provision*, naves cum commeatu, Liv. (III) of time *w early dawn*, cum prima luce, Cic (IV) to indicate circumstances, accompaniments, manner, etc *w great loss to the state*, cum magna calamitate civitatis, Cic. *to beseech w many tears*, multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes *w. the utmost zeal*, cum summo studio, Liv. (V) of help, alliance, etc · *w the help of the gods*, cum dis juvantibus, Liv *Romulus allied his kingdom w that of the above king*, Romulus regnum suum cum Sabinorum rege sociavit, Cic (VI) generally, with words denoting intercourse, hostile or friendly; comparison, deliberation *to deal w any one*, agere cum aliquo. *to fight w*, dimicare cum *to agree w*, consentire c *to compare w*, conferre c *to deliberate w oneself, or another*, secum reputare, cum aliquo deliberare **2.** āpud (with *acc*). applied to a person with reference to the place where he is, or to his mind: *you shall sup w. me (at my place)*, apud me cenabis, Pl. *this is of little avail w me*, haec apud me minimum valent, Cic. *w. our ancestors (in their time, among them) this was the practice*, apud majores nostros haec factitata, Cic. **3.** pĕnes (with *acc*) *in the power of, resting w . w whom is the authority*, penes quem est potestas, Cic · *is that harp-girl w you?* istaec penes vos psaltria est? Ter **4.** in (with *abl*) · where *with* means *in the midst of*, and where it implies *notwithstanding w all their great debts they have also greater property*, magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, Cic *w all you great learning you will not omit this*, in tanta tua doctrina hoc non praetermittes, id. **5.** ex (with *abl*) *in consequence of* · *when the commonwealth was in a distrubed state w debt*, quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic **6.** pro (with *abl.*) *considering w you wisdom you will consider the rest*, reliqua tu pro tua prudentia considerabis, Cic **7.** ab (with *abl*) after verbs of beginning *I had a mind to begin w that*, ab eo exordiri volui, Cic **II.** By cases of the Latin noun without preposition **1.** Ablative of the instrument, manner, cause *he killed him w his own hand*, manu sua occidit, Cic *to be tormented w expecting*, angi exspectatione, Cic *he advances w the longest possible marches*, quam maximis itineribus contendit, Caes. *to attend to w great diligence*, magna diligentia curare, Pl of qualities, substance *endowed w talent*, praeditus ingenio, Cic *woven w twigs*, viminibus intextum, Caes. of contents, fulness *he filled the goblet w wine*, implevit mero pateram *a grove thick w trees*, nemus densum arboribus, Ov. of mixture, junction *he mixed honey w Falernian wine*, mella miscebat Falerno, Hor. *dishonesty combined w crime*, improbitas scelere juncta, Cic (Of the Latin cases the ablative most frequently expresses *with* · and under the above heads most of the various uses of abl for *with* might be brought but it is often optional whether the *prep* cum be added, e g, in mixture, manner the prose writers rather prefer using the *prep*, or including *with* in the Latin compound verb; the poets more often omit it: with *the instrument*, strictly so called, the Latins rarely, if ever, use cum.) **2.** Dative. after verbs of anger, contention, comparison, mixing; though the prose writers in the latter cases prefer the *abl* with *prep* *there is no reason why I should be angry w. the young man*, adolescenti nihil est quod succenseam, Ter. *Amyntas alone contends w. you*, solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg. *to compare great things with small*, parvis componere magna, id · *he was proud of the honour mingled w his burden*, mixtoque oneri gaudebat honore, Ov **3.** Genitive with a few adjectives denoting abundance *abounding w milk*, lactis abundans, Virg **III.** By being included in the Latin verb *to mix fragments w wine*, commiscere frusta mero, Virg : but most of such compounds with con take the *prep* with the *abl.*, or take the *dat.*: *to go w any one*, comitari aliquem *who will find fault with it?* quis id reprehenderit? Cic *to agree w any one*, assentiri alicui *to have done w a matter*, perfunctus esse re *he goes on w. his villany*, persequitur scelus ille suum, Ov **IV.** *With* combined with an English noun is often turned by a Latin adv *w. pleasure*, libenter: *w. zeal*, studiose or by an adj *he did this w. pleasure*, laetus hoc fecit or by a participial construction *w speed*, adhibita celeritate Phr *what would you w me?* quid me vis? Ter. *what shall we do w. the child?* quid faciemus puero? Ter *w all my heart*, ex animo, Ter.. *this seems to be the same w that*, hoc idem videtur esse atque id, Cic *he came w. two legions*, *venit duas habens legiones *having the wind w. him*, ventum nactus secundum, Caes.: *I know not what course to take w that girl*, neque quid consilii capiam scio de virgine istac, Ter : *they contend one w another*, inter se contendunt, Cic

**withal:** sīmŭl *I proved this to Caecilius, and w pointed out the following*, demonstravi haec Caecilio, simul et illud ostendi, Cic Att 1, 1 Phr *he fed on such meat as was most sweet and w of easiest digestion*, utebatur eo cibo qui suavissimus esset et idem facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic Fin 2, 20, 64

**withdraw:** **A.** Trans **1.** abdūco, xi, ctum, 3 *it will be lawful to take away and w*, auferre et abducere licebit, Cic Quint 27, 84 **2.** dēdūco *to w an army from these parts*, exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes B G 1, 44 used esp in this military sense: cf Liv 32, 27 **3.** subdūco (*to w quietly*) *some cohorts withdrawn from the right wing he leads round behind the line*, cohortes aliquot subductas ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv 27, 48 *many stones having been withdrawn from the tower*, compluribus lapidibus ex turri subductis, Caes B C 2, 11. **4.** abstrăho, xi, ctum, 3 (implies *deprivation to some one*) *if they could have withdrawn some forces from Lepidus*, si quas copias a Lepido abstraxissent, Cic Fam 10, 18, 3. **5.** dētrăho *they despised the legion for its weakness, now that two cohorts were w*, legionem detractis cohortibus duabus propter paucitatem despiciebant, Caes B G 3, 2. **6.** rēmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (*to move away*) *having withdrawn the horses out of sight*, remotis ex conspectu equis, Caes B G. 1, 25 **7.** surrĭpio, ripui, reptum, 3 (*to steal*). *you withdrew yourself from the forum*, surripuisti te de foro, Pl. Men 3, 2, 26 **8.** āverto, ti, sum, 3 (*to turn away, divert*) *the terrors of accusation in the people's thoughts from the hope of success*, terrores accusationis populi animorum a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21, 43 *Pompey had withdrawn himself from Caesar's friendship*, Pompeius se a Caesaris amicitia averterat, Caes B C. 1, 4 **9.** āvŏco, 1 *Socrates appears first to have withdrawn philosophy from abstruse matters and brought it into common life*, Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis philosophiam avocavisse, et ad vitam communem adduxisse, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 15 **10.** rĕtracto, 1 (*to take back*) *there is no cause for them to withdraw words*, nihil est quod dicta retractent, Virg. Aen. 12, 11 . v. TO RETRACT.

**B.** Intrans.: **I.** *To retire*: **1.** cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 . *I will withdraw and depart*, ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93.

**2.** rĕcēdo · *the centurions withdrew from the place where they stood*, centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt

Caes B G. 5, 43 **3.** detrecto, 1 (*to w from, decline*) · *to w from duties,* officia detrectare, Quint. **II.** *To depart, retreat* se subducere, deducere removere, submovere, avertere v 10 DEPART, TO RETREAT Phr *to withdraw from the public gaze,* *conspectum hominum vitare, devitare v TO SHUN *to w from contest,* deponere contentionem, Liv 4, 6 *to w from office,* abdicare se magistratu, Cic Cat 3, 6, 15 v TO ABDICATE, TO RESIGN

**wither:** I Trans **1.** torreo, ui, tostum, 2 (*to parch*) *the dogstar ws the herbs with dry thirst,* canis arenti torret arva siti, Pib 1, 4, 42 *to be w'd by the sun's heat,* solis ardore torreri, Cic Rep 6, 20, 21 **2** uro, ussi, ustum, 3 *Pontus w'd by constant cold,* ustus ab assiduo rigore Pontus, Ov. Tr 3, 2, 8 **3.** corrumpo, perdo v TO SPOIL, TO DESTROY II Intrans **1** flaccesco, cui, 3 *expose the fennel, when you have gathered it, till it w,* feniculum quum legeris exponito dum flaccescat, Col 12, 7, 4 **2.** marceo, 2. *the chaplets were w'ng,* marcebant coronae, Claud Rapt Pros 3, 244 **3.** marcesco, 3 *the beech and Turkey oak w quickly,* fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt, Plin 16, 40, 77 **4.** languesco, gui, 3 (*to droop, grow weak*) *the vines w,* vites langues cunt, Plin 18, 15, 27 **5.** viesco, 3 *a w'ng fig-tree,* viescens ficus, Col 12, 15, 1 **6.** aresco, rui, 3 (*to grow dry*) *the grass to w and die,* herbas arescere et interfici, Cic Oecon in Non 450, 1. **7.** exăresco *a whole wood w'd up from its very roots,* silva omnis exarsit radicibus, Suet Galb 1

**withered** · **1.** flaccĭdus *a w leaf,* flaccidum folium, Plin **2.** marcĭdus *w. lilies,* lilia marcida, Ov M 10, 192 **3.** rūgōsus (*wrinkled*) *w cheeks,* rugosae genae, Ov Am 1, 8, 112 Phr *to be w* marcere v TO WITHER

**withhold** · **1.** rētĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (*to keep back*) *that the pay is withheld,* retineri mercedem, Pl Asin 2, 4, 37 **2.** supprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 *money which he withheld,* sestertia quae ille suppressit, Cic Clu 36, 99 **3.** comprimo *they condemned the corndealers for w'ng the corn,* frumentarios ob annonam compressam damnarunt, Liv. 38, 35 **4.** cohĭbeo, ui, itum, 2 *it ought to show that the Academicians were wise in w'ng their assent from uncertainties,* argumento esse debet prudentes Academicos a rebus incertis assensionem cohibuisse, Cic N D 1, 1, 1 **5** sustĭneo (*to defer*) *to w a dangerously easy assent,* assensus lubricos sustinere, Cic Acad 2, 34, 108 **6.** rĕcūso, 1 (*to refuse*) *I will w nothing from you on your asking,* nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic de Or 2, 29, 128. When *withholding* means *refraining* it may also be expressed thus *I cannot w assent, approbation,* non possum quin assentiar, laudem; non possum non assentiri, laudare.

**withholding:** 1. retentio *a w of assent,* assensionis retentio, Cic Acad 2, 18, 59. **2.** suppressio (in plur) *his acts of spoliation and w'ng (embezzlement) of money as judge,* praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic Clu 25, 68

**within** (*prep*) **1.** intra, with acc. (*of place, time, and limit generally*) *w. my walls,* intra parietes meos, Cic Att 3, 10, 2. *who had received Ariovistus w their borders,* qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes B G 1, 32. *w twenty days,* intra viginti dies, Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 77 *to banquet w the law,* epulari intra legem, Cic. Fam 9, 26, 4. **2.** inter, with acc (*during a definite time*). *the crimes committed w ten years,* quae inter decem annos nefarie facta sunt, Cic Ver. Act. 1, 13, 37 **3.** in, with *abl.*: *they keep their forces w the camp,* copias in castris continent, Caes B C 1, 66 *w. a few days,* in diebus paucis, Ter. And 1, 1, 77 **4.** cis, with acc. (*on the hither side of a boundary*) *the Germans who dwell w the Rhine,* Germanos qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Caes B G 2, 3 *w a few days,* cis dies paucos, Pl Truc 2, 3, 27 (only in Plautus and late writers thus) **5.** citra, with acc *w the mountain-range of Taurus,* c Tauri jugum, Liv 38, 48 Phr *he was w a hair of being killed,* haud multum abfuit quin interficeretur, Liv 42, 44

**within** (*adv*) **1.** intus *when they had an enemy both without and w,* quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes B G 3, 69 *the treachery is w, the danger is shut up w.,* intus insidiae sunt, intus inclusum periculum est, Cic Cat 2, 5, 11 *is your brother w?* estne frater intus? Ter Ad 4, 2, 30 *these passions even w in the mind are at variance,* hae cupiditates intus etiam in animis dissident, Cic Fin 1, 13, 44 **2.** intrinsĕcus (*on the inside*) *to pitch vessels w and without,* vasa intrinsecus et exterius picare, Col 12, 43 **3.** intra (not Augustan as adv) Col Plin **4.** intro (*into the inside*) *he comes w to us,* intro ad nos venit, Ter. Eun 5, 7, 2: not used by good writers except with verbs of motion *Within* may often be expressed by Lat adj *war w and without (at home and abroad),* internum simul externumque bellum, Tac H. 2, 69: v. INWARD, INTERNAL.

**without** (*prep*) · **I.** By Latin prepositions **1.** extra, with acc (*on the outside of*). *faults are committed within and w the walls of Ilion,* illacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 16 *rather w (free from) vices than with virtues,* magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac H 1, 49 **2.** sine, with *abl* (denotes *want or absence*, whether of good or evil) *w. wings,* sine pennis, Pl Asin 1, 1, 180 *not w great hope,* non sine magna spe, Caes B G 1, 44 *w trouble,* sine molestia, Ter Eun 5, 4, 6 *w doubt,* sine dubio, Cic N D 1, 21, 58 **3.** absque, with *abl* (in comedy and late prose) *a whole day w sun,* absque sole perpetuus dies, Pl. Most 3, 2, 78 **II.** By Latin negatives *he hears without being prayed to,* non vocatus audit, Hor Od 2, 18, 40 *w any certain order,* nullo certo ordine, Caes B G 2, 11 *no one can be condemned w. his cause being heard,* incognita causa nemo condemnari potest, Cic Ver 1, 9, 25 the negative may also be included in the Latin compound adj or adv *a man w wisdom,* vir imprudens *he acted w wisdom,* fecit imprudenter **III.** By Latin adjectives or verbs expressing deprivation · *that he might not be w a share,* ne expers partis esset, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 39 *the mind w the body,* mens vacans corpore, Cic N D 1, 10, 25 *to be w. blame,* carere culpa, Ter Hec 4, 4, 41 **IV.** In phrases where *without* represents *except, unless,* praeter, nisi, quin, extra quam, extra quam si, ut non, may be used: *it would be lawful for them to lay down arms w they had been condemned of a capital charge,* licere ab armis discedere praeter reum capitalium damnatis, Sall C 36 *he swore that he would not return w he were victorious,* juravit se nisi victorem non reversurum, Caes B C 3, 87 *so that I could in no way enter without their seeing me,* ut nullo modo intrire possum quin me viderent, Ter Eun 5, 2, 2: *w they are unwilling to perish by hunger,* extra quam si nolint fame perire, Cic. Inv 2, 57, 172 *he will prefer being thought a good man w. being so, to being one w. being thought so,* malet existimari bonus vir ut non sit quam esse ut non putetur, id. Fin. 2, 22, 71.

**without** (*adv*) **1.** extra *both within the body and w. there are certain goods,* et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic Fin 2, 21, 68 *a nut has nothing hard w (on the outside),* nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 31. **2.** extrinsĕcus (often *from w.*) *if they trembled at the appearance from w of some formidable object,* si tremerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic Acad 2, 15, 48 *he has encompassed the soul with a body and clothed it w.,* animum circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, id. Tim 6 **3.** exterius (strictly, *more on the outside*, in comparison with things that are *more within*): *cities lying w,* urbes exterius sitae, Ov. M 6, 420 **4.** foris (*out of doors*, opp. to domi) *left within, waited for w.,* relictus intus, exspectatus foris, Cic Sall. 5, 17 *some fruits have the soft substance within, the wood w, as nuts; others the soft substance w, the wood within, as plums,* alterum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; alius foris corpus, intus lignum ut prunis, Plin 15, 28, 34 Phr *either by home resources or succours from w.,* vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes. B C 2, 5 v OUTWARD, FOREIGN

**withstand:** 1. rĕsisto, stĭti, 3 *when the legions withstood the enemy,* quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes B G 2, 22 *the wise plans of my consulship by which I w that tribune of the commons,* consilia consulatus mei quibus illi tribuno plebis restitissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48. **2.** resto, stĭti, 1 (later than resisto) *you, the many, hardly w. the few,* pauci plures vix restant, Liv 23, 45, *fin* **3.** obsisto, stĭti, 3 (*to stand in the way*, implies perhaps *less active resistance* than does resisto) *who when they attempted to w and make defence,* qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic Verr 4, 43, 94 · *to w. all his designs,* o omnibus ejus consiliis, id Cat 3, 7, 17 **4** obsto, stĭti, 1 *why do you oppose and w my interests?* cur meis commodis officiis atque obstas? Cic. Rosc Am 38, 112 **5.** rĕpugno, 1 (*to fight against*) *our men at first withstood them bravely,* nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Caes B G 3, 4 *the consuls neither gave in nor yet vehemently withstood it,* consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic Fam 1, 2, 2 v TO RESIST, TO OPPOSE

**withy**; vīmen, ĭnis, *n* · *the countrymen used to pluck there the low w s and rushes, and the marsh-loving sedge,* agrestes illic fluticosa legebant vimina cum juncis gratamque paludibus ulvam, Ov M. 6, 345 Phr *coverings made of w s,* viminea tegumenta, Caes. B C. 3, 63. *a bed* (*plantation*) *of w s,* viminetum, Varr

**witless:** amens, stultus, ineptus · v SENSELESS, FOOLISH

**witness** (*subs*) **I.** *The person witnessing* **1.** testis *with me, as with a good judge, arguments have more weight than witnesses,* apud me, ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus valent quam testes, Cic Rep 1, 38, 59 *I will produce you w s,* dabo tibi testes, ib 1, 37, 58 *to summon w s,* testificari, id Verr. 2, 59, 146 *I call you as my w.,* testem te testor mihi, Pl Rud 5, 2, 51 *what you one, Rome, to the Veros, the river Metaurus is w,* quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus testis Metaurum flumen, Hor Od 4, 4, 38 **2.** auctor (*a warrant, voucher*) *when this from one w. had made its way to many, one passing it on to another, there seemed to be many w s to the fact.* hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, atque alius alii transdiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, Caes B. C 2, 29. **3.** arbĭter, tri, *m* (*one who is present to hear or see*) *Pomponius rose, and having removed all w s, bade the young man come to him,* Pomponius surrexit remotisque arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112 **4.** spectātor (*a beholder*). *a w. of the contest* spectator certaminis, Liv. 1, 28 v EYEWITNESS, SPECTATOR **II.** *The evidence given.* testimonium *to bear w against any one,* testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic Rosc Am 36, 102: *false w.,* falsa testimonia, Pl. Rud. prol. 13 *to deliver by way of w.,* dicere pro testimonio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: v. EVIDENCE. Phr · *to invoke as w.* ·

testari, testificari *I involve all men and gods as ws*, omnes homines dcosque testor, Cic Caecin. 29, 83 *he involved as ws men, she a goddess*, ille homines, haec est testificata deam, Ov H 20, 160 *to call as w to a summons*, antestari (of the plaintiff when summoning the defendant into court· cf Hor S 1, 9, 76) *to bear w.*, testari, testificari. ▼ TO WITNESS.

**witness** (v.)· ‖. *To attest* 1 testor, 1: *I confess, you may w., Quirites, set your seal thereto*, confiteor, testere licet, signare Quirites, Ov. Pont 4, 15, 11 *that the matter might be better w'd to by the eyes of many*, ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, Cic Coel 27, 64 2. attestor, 1 *a short fable of Aesop ws this*, hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3 3. testificor, 1 *you w what I have at any time said or written*, testificaris quid dixerim aliquando aut scripserim, Cic Tusc 5, 11, 33. The Latin verbs are more used in the general sense *to protest, aver*; for the strictly legal sense some phrase with testis, testimonium seems preferred ‖. *To see, behold, observe* ▼ TO SEE, TO BEHOLD, TO OBSERVE

**witnessing**: 1. testificātio (*a bearing of witness*) *if all w of that fact were removed*, si omnis testificatio ejus rei tolleretur, Cic Verr. 4, 42, 92. 2. testātio Quint

**witticism**: dictĕrium (*a bon mot*) *you utter your ws on all*, dicteria dicis in omnes, Mart 6, 44, 3· there seems to be no other Latin substantive in the singular for *a witticism* for the plural use facetiae, sales, joci ▼ WIT, WAGGERY. Phr *a good w!* facete dictum! Pl Capt. 1, 2, 73 *the Sicilians are never so hard put to it as not to have some w. a propos*, nunquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic Verr. 4, 43, 95.

**wittily**: 1. făcētē *to laugh at the Stoics w. and neatly*, facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, Cic. Fin 1, 11, 39 2. lēpĭdē: *he jested w.*, lepide lusit, id de Or. 3, 43, 171 3. salse *to say something w.*, dicere aliquid salse, id. de Or 2, 68, 275. 4. urbāne *being w attacked*, urbane vexatus, id Q. Fr 2, 1, 3 5. festīve *to defeat an argument w.*, festive argumentum dissolvere, id Div 7, 15, 35 For the distinctions of sense, ▼ WIT, WITTY

**witty**: 1. făcētus (*of elegant wit*) *pleasant and w., and of a merry style of conversation*, dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic Off 1, 30, 108 2. lēpĭdus *we know how to distinguish an inelegant saying from a w. one*, scimus murbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor A P 273 3. urbānus (*of refined town polish, opposed to rusticus*) *this man you think pleasant, w., and frank*, hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, Hor S 1, 4, 90 4. salsus (*sharp, pungently witty*): *to be ever so facetious and w. is not a thing of itself so overmuch to be coveted*, esse quamvis facetum atque salsum non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, Cic de Or 2, 56, 228 *many laughable and w sayings of the Greeks*, ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, ib. 2, 54, 217. 5. dĭcax (*smart in attack or repartee*) *a charming, w., and elegant fellow*, homo venustus et dicax et urbanus, Cat 21, 2 *w at your expense*, dicax in te, Cic Phil 2, 31, 78 6. ingēnĭōsus (*of natural parts, wit*, in the older sense of the word) *a man w and learned*, vir ingeniosus et eruditus, Cic. Att. 14, 20.

**wizard**: 1. măgus. *what witch, what w., by Thessalian drugs, will be able to loose you?* quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis magus venenis potent? Hor. Od. 1, 27, 22 2. vēnēfĭcus (*one who uses poisonous drugs*)· *what w in the whole of Italy*, quis in tota Italia veneficus, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7

**wizened**: 1. rētorrĭdus: *a w forehead*, retorrida frons, Col.: *a w. mouse*, retorridus mus, Phaedr 4, 1, 27 2. *contractus (*drawn, shrivelled*), rūgōsus (*wrinkled*), tĕnuis (*thin, small*)

**woad**. 1. vitrum· *all the Britons dye themselves with w., which produces a blue colour*, omnes Britanni se vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes B. G. 5, 14. 2. glastum Plin 22, 1, 2. 3. *isatis tinctoria: Linn.

**woe**: dolor, luctus, aerumna, calamitas ▼ GRIEF, SORROW Phr *w is me!* vae mihi, vae mihi misero, Pl Ter *w to the vanquished*, vae victis, Liv 5, 48

**woeful**: 1. tristis, e *I never saw you more w*, nunquam ego te tristiorem vidi esse, Pl Cist 1 1, 55 *a w countenance*, vultus tristis, Pl Most. 3, 2, 124: *w wars*, tristia bella, Hor A P. 73 2. maestus *why do I see you so w. and sad?* quid vos maestos esse tam tristesque conspicor? Pl Bac. 4, 4, 18 *with w and disturbed looks*, maesto et conturbato vultu, Auct Her 3, 15, 27 3. miserābilis e (*moving pity*) *a w sight*, miserabilis aspectus, Cic Phil. 2, 29 73 4. flēbĭlis, e (*lamentable*)· *set before your eyes that pitiable and w sight*, ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic Phil 11, 3, 7 5. luctuōsus (*fraught with sorrow*) *wretched and w times*, misera tempora et luctuosa, Cic Fam 5, 14 6. aerumnōsus (*of persons loaded with grief*) *unhappy and w*, infelix et aerumnosus, Cic. Verr 5, 62, 162 ▼ SAD, PITIABLE, GRIEVOUS

**woefully**: 1 *misĕre it is w written, Pseudolus! Ps. O most w!* misere scriptum, Pseudole! Ps O miserume! Pl Ps 1, 1, 72 2. flēbĭlĭter. *to lament w*, flebiliter lamentari, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 49 3. triste (poet) *why weep you more w. than captive Andromache?* quid fles captiva tristius Andromacha? Prop. 2, 20, 2: ▼ SORROWFULLY, MISERABLY, PITEOUSLY.

**wolf**: 1. lŭpus· *the lioness follows the w., the w. the goat*, leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Virg E. 2, 63 2. lūpa (*she-wolf*)· *a gray she-w running down from the Lanuvian lands*, ab agro rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino, Hor Od 3, 27, 3. Phr *the teats of a w* lupina ubera, Cic Cat 3, 8, 19

**wolfs-bane**: *a plant*· ăcŏnītum *not do hapless gatherers pluck wolfsbane unawares*, nec miseros fallunt aconita legentes, Virg G 2, 152 used also by Pliny perh the Latin word includes more than one species *aconitum napellus, Bot. ▼ Smith's Lat. Dict. aconitum.

——**-claw**: *lycopus or lycopodium clavatum Bot.

——**-milk**: *a plant with a milk-like sap* tithymălus Plin *euphorbia, Linn

**woman**: 1. mŭlier, ĕris (used both of *married* and *unmarried*, but esp. *a grown w, not a girl*) *ah w, because of the weakness of their mind our ancestors would have under guardians*, mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic Mur 12, 27 *a chaste w. (wife)*, pudica mulier, Hor Epod. 2, 39 2. fēmĭna (refers esp. to *sex*; opp to vir) *how Sithon was doubtful in sex, now man, now w.*, ut ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov M 4 280. 3. puella (*a young w*) *young w already married*, puellae jam virum expertae, Hor Od 3, 14, 10 4. virgo, ĭnis (*maiden, young unmarried w*) *ah! hapless w*, ah! virgo infelix, Virg E 6, 47 5. jŭvĕnis (*young w*) *Cornelia is a young w*, Cornelia juvenis est, Plin. 7, 36, 36. 6. ānus, ūs (*an old w.*) *what old w is so crazy as to fear that?* quae est anus tam delira quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc 1, 21, 48. 7. vētŭla (implying *contempt* generally) *all your friends, Fabulla, are either old w. or ugly*, omnes aut vetulas habes amicas, aut turpes, Fabulla, Mart. 8 79, 1. Phr. *belonging to a w.*: 1. muliebris: *the route of a w*, vox muliebris Cic. de Or 3, 11, 41 *the rights of women*, muliebria jura, Liv. 34 3 *in w's fashion*, muliebriter, Hor Od. 1, 37, 22. 2. fēmĭneus (mostly poetical; and with esp. reference to *sex*, as opp. to *male*) *the sex of w*, femineus sors, Ov. M 6, 680 *love for a w*, femineus amor, id Am 3, 2, 40.

**womanish**: 1. mŭliebris *a w. and weak sentiment*, muliebris enervataque sententia, Cic Tusc 2, 6, 15 2. fēmĭneus· *she was inflamed with a w love of booty and spoil*, femineo praedae et spoliorum ardebat amore, Virg. Aen. 11, 782 3. effēmĭnātus (*effeminate*). *that there be nothing w or soft*, ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic Off 1, 35, 129

**womanishly**: mŭliebrĭter. *if he give himself up w to wailings and tears*, si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 48

**womanly**: mŭliebris *w beauty*, muliebris venustas, Cic Off 1, 36, 130

**womb**: 1. ūtĕrus. Hor Od 3, 22, 2. 2. venter, tris, *m.* (*the belly*): *she pays for the killing of men when yet in the w*, homines in ventre necandos conducit, Juv 6, 596. 3. alvus, *f* *to carry in the w*, in alvo gestare, Pl Stich 2, 1, 5.

**wonder** (*subs*). ‖. *Astonishment* 1. mīrātio *to excite w.*, mirationem facere, Cic Div 2, 22, 49 2. admīrātio (more used than miratio both most frequently express *w at something grand and admirable*) *to feel w*, admiratione affici, Cic Off. 2, 10, 37 *astounded with w*, admiratione obstupefacti, id Deiot 12, 34 *w at a fluent and wise speaker*, adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, id Off 2, 14 *the consul was seized with w that they did not begin the fight*, consulem adm. incessit quod non pugnam inirent, Liv. 7, 34. 3. stūpor (*blank amazement*)· *when all the others were rooted to the spot in w and silence*, quum stupor silentiumque ceteros defixisset, Liv 6, 40 ▼ ASTONISHMENT, AMAZEMENT. ‖. *The thing wondered at, a prodigy, a miracle* 1. mīrācŭlum *the portents and ws of dreaming philosophers*, portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, Cic N. D. 1, 8, 18 *the seven ws of the world*, *septem miracula mundi: ▼ MIRACLE, PRODIGY. 2. mīrum *you tell of great ws*, nimia mira memoras, Pl Am 5, 1, 53. Phr: *a w (of a person)*, homo mirificus, Cic. Att 4, 11, 2 *when lost in w I was gazing on this*, haec cum intuerer stupens, Cic. Rep 6, 18, 18 *what w is it if old men are at times weak?* quod mirum in senibus si infirmi sunt aliquando? Cic de Sen. 11, 35. *no wonder*: non mirum est, non est quod miremur, Cic. also by quippe, scilicet, nempe; *no w for he was a kindly man*, quippe benignus erat, Hor. S 1, 2, 4 (e Kr)

**wonder** (v.): 1. mīror, 1, *dep. I cannot sufficiently w. at the carelessness of the man*, mirari satis hominis neglegentiam non queo, Cic Att. 10, 5, 3 *if any one w.s that I come here to accuse*, si quis miratur me ad accusandum descendere, id Div. in Caec. 1, 1· *do you w at the son's taking after the father?* idne tu miraris si patrissat filius? Pl Ps. 1, 5, 27 2. admīror. *I w'd at the shortness of your letter*, admiratus sum brevitatem epistolae, Cic. Att 6, 9: *I w. how he escaped*, admiror quo pacto fugerit, Hor S 1, 4, 99: *I w that they are not contented in serious matters with their native tongue*, admiror cur in gravissimis rebus non delectet eos patrius sermo, Cic Fin. 1, 2, 4 3. demīror (*to w greatly*) *that you in your folly desired this, I w. not, that you hoped in my consulship to gain it, I do greatly w.*, haec ego vos concupisse pro vestra stultitia non miror, sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. Agr. 2, 36 100 *I w. who knows*, demiror qui sciat, Pl. Am 2, 2, 133.

**wonderful:** 1. mīrus (*strange, surprising,* in any way) *I am possessed with a w longing for the city,* mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic Fam 2, 11 *the minds of all were changed in a w manner,* mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes B G 1, 41

2. mīrābilis, e *unexpected and w,* inopinatum ac mirabile, Cic Parad 5, 1, 35 *w to tell,* mirabile dictu, Vrg G 2, 30 3. mīrandus *sunk to a w depth,* mirandam in altitudinem depressum, Cic Verr 5, 27, 68 4. admīrābilis, e (esp *admirable*) *a w orator,* adm in dicendo vi, Cic de Or 1, 2, 6 *these things they call paradoxical, ue w.,* haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicimus, Cic Fin 4, 27, 74 5. admīrandus *things to be looked up to and w,* suspicienda et admiranda, Cic Div 2, 72, 148 *w sights, though of small things,* admiranda spectacula levium rerum, Vrg G 4, 3. 6 mīrificus (*surprising in effect*) · *a token of great height and w construction,* turris magna altitudine mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes B C 3, 112 7 permīrus (*very w*) *it seems to me very w that there is any one,* mihi permirum videtur quemquam exstare, Cic Div 2, 47, 99. Phr *to be w.,* esse miraculo, Liv. 25, 8: *he changes himself into all kinds of w shapes,* omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Vrg G 4, 441.

**wonderfully:** 1 mīre · *the municipal towns are w partial to the boy,* puero municipia m favent, Cic Att 16, 11, 6 2. mīrābiliter *to rejoice w,* in laetari, Cic Fam 11, 14 3 mīrifice *to be w delighted,* m delectari, Cic Acad 2, 2, 4 4. admīrābiliter *to speak too w and too grandly,* nimis adm nimisque magnifice dicere, Cic Tusc 4, 16, 36 Phr *to hate w,* nimis modis odisse, Ter. Hec 1, 2, 104 *that was w. serviceable toward the harmony of the state,* id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1 *our Cnaeus has proved w covetous of a regal power like that of Sulla,* mirandum in modum Cnaeus noster simillimus Sullani regni concupivit, Cic Att 9, 7, 3

**wonderfulness:** admīrābilitas *how great is the w of the things of heaven and earth,* quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic N. D 2, 36, 90.

**wondrous:** v WONDERFUL.

**wont** (*subs*) 1. mos, mōris, *m* Cic 2 consuētūdo, inis, *f against w and custom,* contra morem consuetudinemque, Cic Off 1, 41, 148 v CUSTOM Phr *my eyes see further than is their w,* longius assueto lumina nostra vident, Ov H 6, 72 *joyful beyond their w,* praeter solitum laeti, Vrg G 1, 412

**wont** (*adj*) suētus, assuētus v ACCUSTOMED Phr *to be w* solere, assolere, consuevisse, assuevisse v TO ACCUSTOM. *I am w so to do,* ita fert mea consuetudo, Cic. *as I am w. to do,* ut meus est mos, Ho.

**wonted:** 1. assuētus *it is pleasing to spend time in one' w art,* tempus assueta ponere in arte juvat, Ov Pont 1, 5, 36. 2. consuētus *Proteus seeking his w caves* Proteus consueta petens antra, Vrg G 4, 429 3. sōlītus *the countryman will go to his w. task,* ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. Fast. 4, 168 v CUSTOMARY

**woo:** 1. pĕto, īvi and ii, ītum, *many a'd her, she scorned her wooers,* multi illam petiere, illa aversata petentes, Ov M. 1, 478 2. cōlo, ui, cultum, 3 (*to court with ambitious views*) *that he might w her more effectively,* quo efficacius coleret, Suet Oth 2 3. capto, 1: *to w maidens,* captare puellas, Ov A. A 1, 403. 4. ămo, 1 (*to love*) *if any one knows not the art of w ing,* si quis artem non novit amandi, Ov. A. A 1, 1. 5. ambio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (*to court the favour of*) · *thee the poor man w.s with constant prayer,* te pauper ambit sollicita prece, Hor Od 1, 35, 5

**wood:** I. *The substance, timber* · 1. lignum · *the trunk of a fig-tree, useless w,* truncus ficulnus, inutile lignum, Hor S 1, 8, 1 in pl of *small sticks,* eso *firewood he ordered a fire to be made with green and moist w,* ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit, Cic Verr 1, 17 2. mātēria (*large solid w, timber*) *between the bank and the w,* inter ripam et materiam, Col *all w, whether of cultivated or wild trees, we use partly for warming the body, partly for building,* omni materia et culta et silvestri partim ad calefaciendum corpus utimur, partim ad aedificandum, Cic N. D 2, 60, 151 Phr *the substance of w,* lignea materia, Cic Inv 2, 57, 170: v WOODEN.

II. *The place where trees are* 1. silva *fire would destroy the w s,* ignes conficerent silvas, Lucr 1, 905 *Caesar determined to cut down the w s,* Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B G 3, 29

2. nēmus, ŏris, *n* (*a wood with glades and pasture*) *w s and forests,* nemora silvaeque, Cic Div. 1, 50 *a w thick with trees,* nemus densum arboribus, Ov F. 6, 9 3. lūcus (strictly, *a sacred w or grove*) *the w s which India bears,* quos gerit India lucos, Virg G 2, 122 4. saltus, ūs (*a w'd glen, valley, a forest-pasture*) *so that he hunted out of his hiding-places, and forests or w s,* ut ille latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripuerit, Caes B. G 6, 43. *let them feed in the open w s,* saltibus in vacuis pascant, Virg. G. 3, 143. Fig : *to get one safe out of the w (of danger),* ex saltu damni effere foras, Pl Men 5, 6, 30

**woodcock:** scōlŏpax: Nemes.: *scōlŏpax rusticōla* Linn.

**wooded:** silvestris, silvosus, nemorosus, saltuosus v WOODY.

**wooden:** 1. ligneus *a w bridge,* ligneus ponticulus, Cic Fusc 5, 20

2. ligneŏlus (*of small objects*) *a w candlestick,* l lychnuchus, Cic Q Fr. 3, 7, 2.

**wood-engraving:** *ars scalpendi lignum

**woodland** · silvae, nemora, saltus · v WOOD Phr. *w glades,* nemorum saltus, Virg E 6, 56 *the w. Fawn,* silvicola Faunus, Virg Aen 10, 551: *w deer, w boar,* cerva silvicultrix, aper nemorivagus, Cat 63, 72 *w caves,* silvestria antra, Ov M 13, 47

——**-louse** 1. ŏniscus: Plin. 2 multĭpēda (also millĕpēda, centĭpēda) Plin

——**-man** · 1. lignātor (*one who cuts wood for an army*) *the w being overpowered,* oppressis lignatoribus, Caes B G 5, 26. 2. *qui ligna caedit (lignicida not used, as Varro says, L L. 8, 13, 119)

——**-nymph:** 1. Dryas, ădis (*tree nymph*) *trip it hither ye Fauns and maiden w s,* ferte simul Faunique pedem, Dryadesque puellae, Virg G 1, 11 in *sing* rare *often has a rustic w lurked under this leaf,* saepe sub hac latuit rustica frondе Dryas, Mart 9, 62, 14 2. Hămadryas, ădis (mostly in pl *nymphs inseparable from their trees*) · *the sisters w s,* Hamadryades sorores, Prop 2, 23, 93

——**-pecker:** picus *there are too small birds with crooked claws, as the w s, of great moment in augury,* sunt et parvae aves uncorum unguium, ut pici, in auspiciatu magni, Plin 10, 18, 20.

——**-pigeon:** palumbes, ĭs, *m* and *f* · *the hoarse w s,* raucae palumbes, Virg E 1, 58

**woody:** I. *Full of w fibres* · lignōsus *a w fruit* lignosus fructus, Plin 24, 9, 42 II. *Abounding in trees* 1. silvestris, e *a w place,* silvestris locus, Cic Am 19, 68. 2. silvōsus *w glens,* silvosi saltus, Liv 9, 2 3 nēmŏrōsus *w. Zacynthus,* nemorosa Zacynthus, Virg Aen 3, 270 4 saltuōsus (*full of wood or w'd defiles*) loca saltuosa, Sall J 38

**wooer:** 1. prŏcus: *Penelope cruel to her w s,* Penelope difficilis procis, Hor Od 3, 10, 11. *shameless w s* (fig.), impudentes proci, Cic Brut. 96, 330.

2 ămātor (*lover*) *he who had been a friend became a w,* qui fuerat cultor factus amator erat, Ov A A 1, 722

3. ămāsius (*a sweetheart*): Pl. Gell.

**woof:** 1. trāma (*the cross threads,* opp to stamen but Sen Ep 90, seems to distinguish it from subtemen). Fig *a tenacious w. (or web),* tenax trama, Plin 11, 24, 28 2. subtēmen, ĭnis, *n* · *the w is inserted between by the sharp shuttles,* inseritur medium radius subtemen acutis, Ov. M 6, 56 v. Smith's Dict Ant TELA, p 941.

**wool:** 1. lāna *you come to me with your distaff and w,* ad me venis cum tua colu et lana, Cic de Or 2, 68, 277. *to card w,* lanam carere, Pl Men 5. 2, 46 *to spin w,* l ducere, Ov M 4, 34 *to dye w,* l tingere, ib 6, 9 *to work in w,* l facere, ib 6, 31 *w shorn near Lucera,* lanae tonsae prope Lucerам, Hor Od. 3, 15, 13 *thin fleecy clouds like w,* tenuia vellera lanae, Virg G 1, 397 2. lānūgo, ĭnis, *f* (*woolliness, down*) *how soft as w,* comae lanugĭnis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23 Phr. *a woven w w,* lanarius, Pl Aul 3, 5, 14: *w bearing trees,* lanigerae arbores, Plin. · *much cry and little w,* * vox et praeterea nihil.

**woollen:** lāneus *a w cloak,* laneum pallium, Cic N. D 3, 34, 83. *a w waistcoat,* thorax laneus, Suet Aug. 82.

——**-draper:** lānārius (prop *a worker in wool*): Inscr.

**woolly:** 1. lāneus *pears with a w skin,* pira colio laneo, Plin 15, 15, 16

2. lānātus (*covered with wool*) · *w sheep,* lanatae oves, Col *w apples (with a downy skin),* lanata mala, Plin.

3. lānīger (*wool bearing* poet.). *the w flocks,* lanigerae greges, Virg. G. 3, 287

**wool-working:** lānĭfĭcus · *a w. hand,* lanifica manus, Tib 2, 1, 10

**word.** I. *A word, spoken or written.* 1. verbum (the most general term, of *words, spoken or written*). *a w. once uttered flies away past recall,* semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor Ep 1, 18, 71. *you see that by this one w two things are meant,* videtis hoc uno verbo significari duas res, Cic Caecin 32, 88 *the very w itself, "pleasure," has no dignity,* verbum ipsum voluptatis non habet dignitatem, id Fin 2, 23, 75 *to stamp things with w s by way of marks,* ut signa quaedam sic verba rebus imprimere, id Rep 3, 2, 3 *choice of w s is the origin of eloquence,* delectus verborum origo est eloquentiae, id Brut 72, 253 *what need of w s?* quid verbis opus? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 289: *unsuiting w.s,* contumelia verborum, Caes B G 5, 58 *character, disgrace, infamy, are but w s and folly,* existimatio, dedecus, infamia, verba sunt atque ineptiae, Cic. Pis 27, 65 *the force of w s, not the weight of things,* verborum momenta non rerum pondera, id Rep. 3, 8, 12 *in w all are free,* verbo sunt liberi omnes, ib 1, 31, 47 · *Latin plays translated w for w. from the Greek,* fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4: *w for w,* verbum e verbo, id Tusc 3, 4, 7 · *to translate w for w,* verbum pro verbo reddere, id Opt Gen Or. 5, 14 verbum verbo, Hor A P 133 *in a w (to sum up all in one w),* uno verbo, Cic Phil 2, 22, 54 *O that you could say that w (saying) from your heart and with truth,* utinam istuc verbum ex animo ac vere diceres Ter Eun 1, 2, 95

2. dictum (*a spoken w. or saying*): *what is the matter, that no one values my w?* quod hoc est negoti neminem meum dictum magni facere? Pl Asin 2, 4, 1 *to seduce by fine w s,* phaleratis dictis ducere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 16: *he obeyed his w,* dicto paruit, Liv. 9, 41. 3. vŏcābŭlum (*an appellation of a particular thing*) · *the name is that which is given to each person as the distinctive special and fixed w. by which each is called,* nomen est quod unicuique personae attribuitur quo suo quaeque pro-

prio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic Inv 1, 24, 34 *without changing the things they changed the w s*, rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id Leg 1, 13, 38 **4.** nōmen, ĭnis, *n (a name) to apply new w s to new things*, novis rebus nova nomina imponere, Cic Fin 3, 1, 3 **5** vox, vōcis, *f (an expression, utterance, of one or more words) that he, who is always saying that we ought diligently to bring out the force that underlies w s, does not understand the meaning of this word "pleasure,"* eum qui crebro dicat diligenter oportere exprimi quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, non intellegere quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, Cic Fin 2, 2, 6 *a w uttered cannot return*, nescit vox missa reverti, Hor A P 390 *determine that there is no succour in these words. I am a Roman citizen*, constitue nihil esse opis in hac voce, Civis Romanus sum, Cic Verr 5, 65, 168 *when the w s of that gladiator had become known*, quum illius gladiatoris voces pernotuissent, id Mur 25, 50 Phr *a w with you* ausculta paucis audi paucis paucis te volo Ter *in a w, in a few w s* breviter paucis ne multa Cic *to give all w s to any one*, maledicere alicui, Cic *to give any one a good w*, favere, suffragari, alicui (*to favour, vote for*) · Cic . commendare aliquem (*to recommend*) Cic *to have w s with any one* altercari cum aliquo, Liv v. TO QUARREL **II.** *Message, information:* hence, *to send, send back w*, nuntiare, renuntiare certiorem facere aliquem *to write, write back w*, scribere, rescribere v. MESSAGE, TO INFORM **III.** *Promise to keep one's w*, fidem praestare, servare *to break one's w*, fidem violare, fallere *to take a person's w*, alicui credere *he will believe my w. sooner than your oath*, injurato plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl Am. 1, 1, 284 · *he is as good as his w*, firmavit fidem, Ter Andr 3, 1, 4 v PROMISE

**word** (*v*) · concīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *having changed a few terms in the form and in the w ing of the oath*, paucis verbis carminis concipiendique juris-jurandi mutatis, Liv 1, 32 v. TO EXPRESS

**wordy:** verbōsus *a w pretence of wisdom*, verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic Mur 14, 30 *he objected to him as w and careless in his history*, ut verbosum in historia neglegentemque carpebat, Suet Cal 34

**work** (*subs*) **1.** ŏpus, ĕris, *n (the act of w ing*, and *the thing completed by the w*, as a building a book, etc) *for eight successive months they had no lack of w*, menses octo continuos opus his non defuit, Cic Ver 4, 24, 54: *speaking in all other cases is play, in the exertions at the bar it is laborious w*, omnium ceterarum rerum oratio ludus est, in caussarum contentionibus magnum est quoddam opus, id. de Or 2, 17, 72 *the toilsome w of war*, grave Martis opus, Virg Aen 8, 516 *to accomplish w*, opus efficere, Cic Att 9, 11, 2 *an urn of beautiful w (workmanship)*, hydria praeclaro operē, id Ver. 4, 14, 32 in plur. esp of *siege-works he commenced an attack on the city by w s*, operibus oppugnare urbem est adortus, Liv 37, 5: *w s and fortifications*, opera munitionesque, Cic Phil 13, 9, 20: *demolition of public w s, (buildings)*, publicorum operum depopulatio, id Ver Act 1, 4, 12 *I have an important w (book) in hand*, habeo magnum opus in manibus, id. Acad. 1, 1, 2. **2.** ŏpĕra (*labour, pains*) *the hand and w of men*, hominum manus atque opera, Cic Off. 2, 2, 14 *to bestow great zeal and much w on matters*, magnum studium multamque operam in res conferre, ibid 1, 6, 19 *you had spent more w and labour*, plus operae laborisque consumpseras, id de Or. 1, 55, 234 in the agricultural writers esp of *a day's w. for a labourer, one day's w. for a boy*, puerilis una opera, Col 11, 2, 44: *there will remain a w. to mark this foreign travel*, exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic Att 15, 11, 2 *w s of spiders (spiders' webs)*, operae araneorum, Pl Asin 2, 4, 19 **3.** lăbor (*labour, trouble*) *what money or w he may have spent on this matter*, quid sumptus in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, Cic Inv. 2, 38, 112: *to lighten w*, laborem levare, id Or 34, 120 *the fruit of w the glad crops and w s of oxen*, sata laeta boumque labores, Virg G 1, 325

**4.** factum (*a thing done*) *a glorious and divine w*, factum praeclarum atque divinum, Cic Phil 2, 44, 114 *the w s of men and oxen*, hominum, boum facta, Ov H 10, 60. **5.** res, rei, *f (a thing, a matter taken in hand) he undertakes the w*, rem suscipit, Caes B G 1, 9

**6.** ŏpuscŭlum (*a small w*, esp *a writing*), *why an ungrateful reader depreciates my w s*, mea cur ingrata opuscula lector piemat, Hor Ep 1, 19, 35 **7.** ŏpella (*petty w*) *the w of the forum*, opella forensis, Hor Ep 1, 7, 8 **8.** pensum (*the day's portion weighed out to wool-spinners*): *maidens plying their nightly w*, noctuma carpentes pensa puellae, Virg G 1, 390 · *I shall recall myself to my duty and w*, me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic de Or. 3, 30, 119 Phr *w s of art*, artes *works of art wrought by Parrhasius*, artes quas Parrhasius protulit, Hor Od 4, 8, 5: *woman's w* tela (*weaving*), lana, lanificium (*wool-working*), pictura (*embroidery*) acc to the special kind *zeal for woman's w*, operosae Minervae studium, Hor Od 3, 12, 4 *the w s (machinery) of a clock, etc* machinatio *when we see anything moved by w s, as a sphere, a timepiece, and many other things*, quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, ut alia permulta, Cic N D 2, 38, 97 *the w s (place where the w ing is done) of a manufactory* *officīna *good w s*, *recte honesteque facta, virtus *this is not the w of chance*, id evenit non casu, Cic N D 2, 2, 6 *a w is a w. of time*, *tempore eget ad confidendum

**work** (*v*) **I.** Intrans **1.** ŏpĕror, 1, *dep* · *the older bees w within*, seniores apes intus operantur, Plin 11, 10, 10 *the youth w ing in the new fields*, arvis novis operata juventus, Virg Aen 3, 136 *some woman w ing at the web*, aliqua textis operata, Tib 2, 1, 65 **2.** lăbōro, 1 *as long as they understood that they were sowing, spending, and w ing for themselves and not for Verres*, quamdiu intelligebant sese sibi, non Verri, serere, impendere, laborare, Cic Ver 3, 52, 121 with acc of the task *w'd at I w at my task*, pensa laboro, Prop 4, 3, 33 **3.** ēlăbōro (*to w thoroughly*) *I am bound to w for this that my countrymen may be more learned*, debeo in eo elaborare ut sint doctiores cives mei, Cic Fin 1, 4, 10 Phr *the bees w within*, apes intus opus faciunt, Varr. R R 3, 16 *I have engaged to w to day for three sesterces*, ego operam meam tribus nummis hodie locavi the phrs. with "operam" seem more used in classical Latin than the verb "operor" v WORK (*subs*). For *w* meaning *ferment*. v TO FERMENT **II.** Trans. **1.** exerceo, ui, itum, 2 (*to keep in constant w or stir*) *to collect and w troops*, copias cogere, exercere, Caes. B. G 5, 55 *the body must be w'd*, exercendum corpus, Cic. Off 1, 23, 79 *I'll w you to-day as you deserve*, ego te exercebo hodie ut dignus es, Ter Ad 4, 2, 48 *they w the hills with the ploughshare*, exercent vomere colles, Virg. Aen 7, 798 *fields or mines for the w ing of which we may be reserved*, arva aut metalla quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac Agr. 31 **2.** exercĭto, 1 (chiefly in pass part) *the mind stirred and w'd with cares*, curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic Rep. 6, 26, 28. **3.** ăgĭto, 1 (*to shake*) · *to be w'd and stirred by the violence of the winds*, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu 49, 138 *to be w'd and terrified by the fires of the Furies*, agitari et perterreri Furiarum taedis ardentibus, id Rosc. Am 24, 67.

**4.** sŭbigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*to stir up*, esp *of soil*) *practised in w ing the soil*, glebis subigendis exercitati, Cic. Agr 2, 31, 84 *let him put the meal into a mortar, add water gradually, and w it well*, farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paullatim addito, subigitoque pulcre, Cato R R 74 **5.** cŏlo, ui, cultum, 3 (*to till*) *it is not all fields that are w'd that bear fruit*, agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic Tusc 2, 5, 13 **6.** tracto, 1 (*to w this way and that, to handle*) *the wax w'd by the thumb is moulded into many shapes*, cera tractata pollice multas flectitur in facies, Ov M 10, 285 *to w the helm of state*, tractare gubernacula reipublicae, Cic Sest 9, 20 **7.** fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 *to w in wax*, fingere e cera, Cic. Veri 4, 13, 30 **8.** fabrĭcor, 1 (*to w in hard substances*) *those who w. statues*, in qui signa fabricantur, Cic Off 1, 41, 147 *cups w'd out of beechwood*, fabricata fago pocula, Ov. M. 8, 669 *images wrought of gold*, simulacra ex auro fabricata, Suet Ner 32. **9.** mōlior, ītus, 4 (*to set in motion with effort*) *the husbandman having w'd the soil with the curved plough*, agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro, Virg G 1, 494 *these feelings chiefly are to be w'd in the minds of the judges by our speaking*, haec maxime sunt in judicum animis oratione molienda, Cic de Or 2, 51, 206

**10.** efficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*to effect*) · *fortune w s great changes by small forces*, fortuna parvis momentis magnas rerum commutationes efficit, Caes B C 3, 68 v TO EFFECT, TO PRODUCE **11.** admĭnistro, 1 (*to manage*) *to w a ship*, administrare navem, Caes B G 3, 14 v TO MANAGE. Phr *to w vigorously and diligently on a thing*, in aliqua re acriter et diligenter versari, Cic Rep 1, 22, 35 *whatever can be w'd out or effected*, quidquid elaborari aut effici potest, id Fam 9, 16, 2 *to w up*: perficere *to w up skins, wool*, coria, lanas p., Plin ; *to w one's way through* penetrare, perfodere (*to dig through*) *to w. one's way up to power*, ad summas emergere opes, Luci 2, 13 *I have seen many w their way out (from profligacy) to virtue*, multos vidi emersisse ad frugem bonam, Cic Cael 12, 28 *to w well* (*be useful, succeed*) prodesse, provenire *y his design had w'd well*, si consilium provenisset, Tac. H 3, 41

**work-basket:** **1.** quăsillum *among the w s (in the work-room) gold was weighed out*, inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, Cic Phil 3, 4, 10 **2.** quălus *your w and weaving Cytherea's winged son takes from you*, tibi qualum Cythereae puer ales, tibi telas aufert, Hor Od 3, 17, 4 **3.** călătĭbus *you draw out wool, and lay the fleecy mass when finished in the w s*, vos trahitis lanam calathisque peracta refertis vellera, Juv 2, 54.

**——-day:** negotiosus dies, Tac. A. 13, 41 Phr *on w.-days (common days) and holidays*, profestis lucibus et sacris, Hor Od 4, 15, 25. v WEEK-DAY.

**worker:** v WORKMAN Phr.: *a good worker (diligent)* diligens *a w. in metals*, *faber metallicus *a w. in iron, bronze*, f ferrarius, aerarius Plin : *in gold, silver*, *aurarius, argentarius.

**workhouse:** **1.** ergastŭlum (*house of correction and forced labour*) Cic : Liv **2.** *ptōchotrŏphium, οι ptōchium (*poor-house*) Cod Justin

**working:** **1.** tractātio (*handling, management*) *the w and employment of the voice*, tractatio et usus vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 59. **2** fabrica *the w of brass and iron*, fabrica aeris atque ferri, Cic. N. D 2, 13, 35. **3.** cultus, ūs *the w. of the ground*, cultus agrorum, Liv. 4, 12. **4.** cultu *the w. of the ground*, agri cultio, Cic. Sen. 16, 56. **5.** effectus, ūs *of which herbs you might see the force and w*, quarum herbarum vim et effectum videres, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 47. v. EFFECT.

**workman:** 1. ŏpĭfex, ĭcis · *all w are employed in a low art*, omnes opifices in sordida arte versantur, Cic Off 1, 42, 150 *w and slaves*, opifices atque servitia, Sall C 50 2. ŏpĕrārius (generally used rather in contempt) *those whom you would despise as w and barbarians*, quos, sicut operarios barbarosque contemnas, Cic Tusc 5, 36, 104. 3. ŏpĕra (usually in *plur*, of *day labourers*) Col . *you will be added a ninth w to my Sabine farm*, accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor S 2, 7, 118 4. artifex, ĭcis (*an artist*, more skill is implied than in opifex) . *those w marte likenesses of the body*, illi artifices corporis simulacra faciebant, Cic Fam 5, 12, 7 *a cunning w (fig)*, artifex callidus, id Fin 2, 35, 116 5. făber, bri (*a worker in hard substances*) *a w in wood*, faber tignarius, Cic Brut 73, 257 *w s in marble, ivory, or brass*, marmoris aut eboris fabri aut aeris, Hor Ep 2, 1, 96 6. sellŭlārius (*w. at a sedentary trade, indoor w*) *the multitude of outdoor and indoor w*, opificum vulgus et sellularii, Liv 8, 20 Phr *w handle w's tools*, tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor Ep 2, 1, 116

**workmanlike:** faber, bra, brum *w art*, fabrĭ ars, Ov. M 8, 159 v. SKILFUL, INGLNIOUS

**workmanship:** 1. ŏpus, ĕris, *n* · *of these he was delighted, not with the w, but with the weight*, quorum iste non opere delectabatur sed pondere, Cic Verr 4, 56, 124 2. ars, artis, *f.* · *seven tripods equal in weight and w*, septem tripodas pondere et arte pares, Ov. H 3, 32.

**workshop:** 1. officīna *nor can a w have anything noble*, nec quidquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Cic Off 1, 42, 150 *whose house is a most profitable w of forgeries*, cujus domus quaestuosissima est falsorum chirographorum officina, id Phil 2, 14, 35. 2. fabrīca *Vulcan who is said to have been master-smith in a w at Lemnos*, Vulcanus qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, id. N. D 3, 22, 55 Phr . *a weaver's w*, textrinum Vitr v SHOP

**workwoman:** *ŏpĕrāria (*one who works for hire*) used by Plautus ironically. Phr. *she lived a hard life, being a w in wool, for her livelihood*, vitam duriter egebat lana ac tela victum quaeritans, Ter Andr 1, 1, 48 for *w*, as *needlewoman*, there is no one Latin term, though carding and spinning wool were done by women *young women at their task late at night*, nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg

**world:** I. *The world considered as extent of space, the universe, earth*

1. mundus (*the universe*, Gr κοσμος) *the w is as it were the common home of gods and men, or the city of both*, est mundus quasi communis deorum atque hominum domus aut urbs utrorumque, Cic N. D. 2, 62, 154 *this our w. you say is not for certain round, for possibly it may be of some other shape, and countless other w s there may be of other shapes*, nec hunc ipsum mundum pro certo rotundum esse dictis; nam posse fieri ut alia sit figura · innumerabilesque mundos alios aliarum esse formarum, ib 18, 48 *the ramparts of the mighty w*, magni moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1145 . *whatever limit bounds the w, let him attain to it*, quicunque mundo terminus obstitit, hunc tangat, Hor. Od 3, 1, 53 (in poetry m. often means no more than *the earth*). . 2. orbis, is, *m* (*the sphere of earth*, in prose terrae or terrarum is generally added) *should the w. crash in ruins upon him*, si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor Od 3, 3, 7 : *no bay in the w.*, nullus in orbe sinus, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 83 : *the w. and all nations*, orbis terrarum gentesque omnes, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33 . *the Campanian land, the finest in the w.*, ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, ib. 28, 76 *Liber comes enriched from the eastern w.* (*chime*), Liber eoo dives ab orbe venit, Ov. F 3, 466 3. terrae, ārum (*all lands*) *all the money in the w.*, tanta pecunia quanta sit in terris, Cic Agr 2, 23, 62 *where in the w ?* ubi terrarum? Cic *wherever in the w she shall be taken I am resolved to follow*, quoquo terrarum aspotabitur certumst persequi, Ter Ph 3, 3, 18 4. nātūra (or rerum, *all nature, creation*) *Cleanthes gives the name of God to the mind and soul of the whole w*, Cleanthes totius naturae mentem atque animo nomen Dei tribuit, Cic N D 1, 14, 37 *a certain reason that pervades the whole w*, ratio quaedam per omnem rerum naturam pertinens, ib. 14, 36 II *Mankind, all men, the public, human affairs, etc*

1. mundus (rare in this use) *if you will read the records and annals of the w*, tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, Hor S 1, 3, 112 2. hŏmĭnes, um *whatever the w does*, quicquid agunt homines, Juv. 1, 85 *this is the way the w lives*, sic vita hominum est, Cic *since the w began*, post homines natos, Cic 3. omnes, ium . *the worst poet in the w*, pessimus omnium poeta, Cat *who is there of all the w ?* quis enim est omnium? Cic : *the whole w are agreed*, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic 4. gentes, ium (*all nations*) *where in the w are we?* ubinam gentium sumus? Cic 5. pōpŭlus (*the public*) · *what says the w.?* quis populi sermo est? Pers. 1, 63 *the w hisses me, but I applaud myself*, populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse, Hor S 1, 1, 66

6. vulgus, i, *n* *if the question were asked after the speech was concluded the judgment of the wise man would never differ from the judgment of the w*, perorata causa si quaereretur nunquam sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discreparet, Cic Brut 52, 198 *which we perceive to be acceptable to the w.*, quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, id Att. 2, 22, 3 7. sēcŭlum (*the age, men with whom we live*) . *I know this w. and its ways*, novi ego hoc seculum moribus quibus siet, Plaut 8. res, rērum (*affairs*) *ignorance of the w*, insciti rerum, Hor *Ulysses, not to be sunk by the buffeting waves of the w.*, Ulixes adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 22 III. *Things temporal* as opposed *to eternal; things not religious* 1. *mundus · Vulg, *passim* 2. *sēcŭlum *loose the body's slave from the chains of the w*, servientem corpori absolve vinclis saeculi, Prud this sense of *world*, being Christian, finds no one classical Latin equivalent expr by res profanae (as opposed to sacrae), humanae, voluptates, illecebrae voluptatum, curae humanae Phr : *a citizen of the w* . mundanus *Socrates, when asked of what city he called himself a citizen, answered, Of the w*, Socrates quum rogaretur cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum, inquit, Cic Tusc 5, 37, 108 · *since the beginning of the w*, ex omnium saeculorum memoria, Cic. *a deed that will last to the w's end*, factum in saecula rituum, Sil. 12, 312 *w without end*, *in secula seculorum, Eccl *in the w* is often a mere expletive *who in the w.?* quis tandem? *nothing in the w*, nihil omnino, plorsus nihil *I am the very wretchedest man in the w.*, prorsus mihil abest quin sim miserrimus, Cic. Att 11, 15, 3 *a man of the w*, homo politus, urbanus, lautus (*polished*) morum peritus, multum cum hominibus versatus (*experienced*) *knowledge of the w* (as opp to *mere scholastic learning*), rerum, hominum, temporum notitia, Tac. Dial. 29 : *as the w. goes*, ut sunt mores, Ter ut nunc est, Hor. *to bring before the w.* (*to make public*), in medium proferre, Cic. *the w* sometimes with adjectives means *a class* · *the literary w.*, homines docti, litterati, eruditi . Cic *the fashionable w*, elegantiores *not quite polished enough for this critical w.*, minus aptus acutis naribus horum hominum, Hor S. 1, 3, 30 *to leave the w.* (*to die*), e vita excedere . *the next w*, *futura vita *a w of waters*, *aquarum immensitas, *a w of wonders*, *miraculorum infinita vis ac varietas

**worldliness:** 1. *prōfānitas *the w of the ancient heathen writers*, superiorum profanitas Tert Pall 2. 2. *rerum terrenarum amor, studium.

**worldly:** 1. *sēcŭlāris, e · *w. lusts*, saecularia desideria, Vulg Tit ii. 12 2. In class Latin no exact equivalent the idea is too essentially Christian perh prōfānus *I hate the w. throng*, odi profanum vulgus, Hor Od. 3, 1, 1 the distinction between *priest* and *people* being analogous to that between *worldly* and *spiritual* or, terrenus, terrestris (*earthly*), humanus (*human*) Phr *a w-minded man*, *homo divinorum incuriosus, voluptatibus deditus *could you but rid yourself of chilling w cares, you might follow the leading of heavenly wisdom*, si frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses quo te caelestis sapientia duceret ires, Hor Ep 1, 3, 26

**worm** (*subs*) · I. *The animal:*

1. vermis, is, *m* *you may see live w s produced from decaying dung*, videre licet vivos existere vermes stercore de taetro, Lucr. 2, 871 *earth-w s*, vermes terreni, Plin 18, 17, 45 *where their w. dieth not*, ubi vermis non moritur, Vulg. Mark ix 44 2. vermĭcŭlus (*little w*) · *these substances, when decaying, produce w s*, haec quum sunt putrefacta vermiculos parunt, Lucr 2, 899 3 lumbrīcus *that they may search the marsh and dig up w s*, ut limentur paludem effodiantque lumbricos, Col 7, 9 *get away, you w, who have just crept out from beneath the earth*, foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo Pl Aul 4, 4, 1 *w s (intestinal) hurt calves*, solent vitulos nocere lumbrici, Col 6, 30 4. curcŭlio, ōnis, *m.* (*corn-w*) *the w. destroys the heap of corn*, populat farris acervum curculio, Virg G 1, 185 5. tīnea (*small w* that destroys books, wood, etc) Virg. Hor Col · *intestinal w* Plin 6. tĕrĕdo, ĭnis, *f.* (*the boring w*) *the ship destroyed by the secret w*, occulta vitiata teredine navis, Ov Pont 1, 1, 69 II. *A disease under a dog's tongue*, supposed to be caused by *a w* . vermiculus, lytta. Plin III. *The w. of a screw* *spira cochleae; the Gr περικόχλιον. Phr : *the w s*, a disease, vermināțio. Plin *to have the w s*, verminare Sen *full of w.s*, verminosus, Plin

**worm** (*v*) Phr. · *to w out of any one* (*a secret or the like*), *extorquere, elicere *to w one's way in*, insinuare se, irepere *when he had w'd his way into an intimacy with him*, quum se ejus in familiaritatem insinuasset, Cic. Caec 5, 13 *to w their way into the register*, irepere in tabulas, id Arch 5, 10.

**——-eaten:** 1 vermĭcŭlōsus Pall 2. cārĭōsus (*decayed*) Plin Phr *some trees are more, some less w.*, vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin 17, 24, 37 *being w. is an evil common to all trees*, arborum communis morbus vermiculatio, ib

**——-wood** · absinthium . Plin · *bitter w*, absinthia taetra, Luer 1, 935 Phr. . *a cup of w mixture*, poculum absinthiatum, Sen · *w. wine*, absinthites . Col.

**wormy:** verminosus, vermiculosus . v. WORM, WORM-EATEN.

**worry:** I. *To vex, torment.* 1. cŭcio, 1 . *how he w s himself*, ut ipsus sese cruciat, Pl. Bac 3, 3, 89 . *don't w. yourself, I entreat*, ne crucita te, obsecro, Ter Eun 1, 2, 15. 2. vexo, 1 : Cic. 3. exercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 Cic. : v. TO VEX, TO TORMENT II. *To tear, drive about;* as a sporting term lānio, lăcĕro, ăgĭto: v. TO TEAR, TO HUNT

**worse** (*adj*). 1 pējor *more positively bad*, in a comparison of two evils) : *a disgraceful escape from death is w. than any death*, turpis fuga mortis est omni morte pejor, Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 29 · *the matter cannot be in a w. state*, pejore res loco non potis est esse, Ter. Ad 3, 2, 46 *to fall away to the w.*, in pejus ruere, Virg. G. 1, 200. 2. dēterior

*(less good, that has degenerated) the fall has not made my property w*, ruina rem non fecit deteriorem, Cic Att 14, 11, 2 *the w cause in court*, deterior causa in judiciis, id Caec 16, 46 *empire changed for the w*., mutatus in deterius principatus, Tac A 4, 6 **3.** gravior *(more severe) a w wound*, gravius vulnus, Caes B.G. 1, 48. **4.** vilior *(more worthless). bath and worth without money is w than mere seaweed*, genus et virtus nisi cum re vilius alga est, Hor S 2, 5, 8. *Worse* serves loosely for comparative in many kinds of badness. hence many Latin comparatives may at times express it *he is wicked, dishonourable, base, etc, you are w*, * ille scelestus, inhonestus, turpis, tu scelestior, inhonestior, turpior *a w. fault*, major culpa, Hor v BAD Phr *fruits grow w*, poma degenerant, Vug G. 2, 59 *the evil grows w. every day*, ingravescit in dies malum, Cic Brut 1, 10, 1 *a disease growing w*, ingravescens morbus, id Div. 2, 6, 16 *slothfulness will grow w*, intendetur socordia, Tac A 2, 38 *to make the morals of a state w or better*, vel corumpere mores civitatis vel corrigere, Cic Leg 3, 14, 32. *things marred and made w*, corrupta ac depravata, id Mur 12, 27 *there is nothing, Antipho, that cannot be made w by bad telling*, nil est, Antipho, quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16 *to make a matter w. by words*, verbis rem exasperare, Quint 4, 2, 75 *by which matters had been made w*, quo aggravatae res essent, Liv 4, 12 *she makes my suffering w*, illa meos casus ingravat, Ov Tr. 3, 4, 60 *I can be none the w for what they may do*, mihi nihil ab istis nocere potest, Cic Cat 3, 12, 27. *to come out none the w*, totus et integer exire, Pers 1 5, 173.

**worse** (*adv.*) · **1.** pējus *I hated him much w than Clodius*, hunc oderam multo pejus quam Clodium, Cic Fam 7, 2, 3. **2.** dēterius *does the grass shine or smell w than Libyan floor?* deterius Libycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis? Hor Ep 1, 10, 19

**worship** (*v.*) · **1.** vĕnĕror, 1 *to w the gods*, venerari deos, Cic N D. 3, 21, 53 · *to w Epicurus as a god*, v Epicurum ut deum, id Tusc 1, 21, 48. **2.** ădōro, 1 (more emphatic than *veneror*) *Ennius we w as we do groves sacred from antiquity*, Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoramus, Quint 10, 1, 88 *some w the crocodile*, crocodilon adorat pars, Juv 15, 2 **3.** cŏlo, ui, cultum, 3 *(by formalities) the gods whom we are wont to worship, pray to, and venerate*, dii quos nos colere, precari, venerarique solemus, Cic N D 1, 42, 119 *to w by flamens and priests*, per flamines et sacerdotes colere, Tac A 1, 10.

**worship** (*subs.*) **1.** vĕnĕrātio *whatever excels, rightly claims w*, veneratione ni habet justam quidquid excellit, Cic N. D 1, 17, 45. **2.** ădōrātio · *to propitiate the gods by w*, propitiare deos adoratione, Plin 29, 4, 20 **3.** cultus, ūs *the w of the gods*, deorum c, Cic Tusc. 1, 26, 64 *having venerated the deities by w*, veneratus numina cultu, Ov M. 5, 279 **4.** rēligio *w is that which offers attention and ceremony to a being of superior nature*, religio est quae superioris cujusdam naturae curam caerimoniamque affert, Cic Inv 2, 53, 161 **5.** sacra, orum (*the details of w, sacrifices, vessels, etc*) : *he admitted the Sabines into the state, adopting one common w*, Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep 2, 7, 13 Phr. *having finished w*, re divina facta, Pl. Am 3, 3, 13 *to conduct divine w*, rem divinam facere, Cic N D. 3, 18, 47 *performing w*, operatus, Virg. sacris operatus, Liv *your w*, as a title, perh expr by a vocative: * venerande, praeclare, dignissime vir.

**worshipful:** *vĕnĕrābĭlis, rĕvĕrendus, augustus, dignissimus: but no one of these was used specially as a title of honour to persons in office, till post classical times.

**worshipper:** **1** cultor · *an unfrequent w of the gods*, deorum cultor infrequens, Hor. Od 1, 34, 1 **2.** vĕnĕrātor *that w of your house*, ille domus vestrae venerator, Ov. Pont 2, 2, 1. **3** admirātor (*admirer*) : *a w of antiquity*, adm antiquitatis, Quint 2, 5, 21 Phr. *I am a most devout w. of poetry*, poeticen religiosissime veneror, Plin Ep. 3, 15, 2 *quite a w of mine*, homo mei observantissimus, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 2, 11.

**worst** (*adj.*) : **1.** pessĭmus (*superlatively bad*) *the w. poet in the world*, pessimus omnium poeta, Cat 49, 6 *the w and most faithless spirit*, mens pessima et infidelissima, Cic Fam 11, 1, 1 **2.** deterrĭmus (*fallen from good to very bad*) *a form of government changed from good to w*, genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic Rep 2, 26, 48 *w and most shameless man*, deterrime et impudentissime, id. Verr. 2, 16, 40 **3.** extrēmus (*extreme, last in a list of evils*) *the w madness*, extrema dementia, Sall. J. 3 *to suffer famine, sword, and the very w*, famem ferrumque et extrema pati, Tac H 4, 59 **4.** ultĭmus: *to suffer all the w*, omnia ultima pati, Liv 37, 54 **5.** suprēmus (*highest in an ascending scale of evils*) *the w. punishment*, supremum supplicium, Cic Leg 2, 9, 22 Phr *when he saw his w enemy*, ubi vidit inimicissimum suum, Cic. Mil 9, 25 *to make the w of a matter*, *rem in deterius (pejus) interpretari

**worst** (*adv*) pessime *stolen bees thrive w*, furtivae apes pessime provenunt, Plin 19, 7, 37

**worst** (*v*) vinco, vīci, victum, 3 · *to w in fight*, pugna vincere, Cic. Manil 18, 55 *he has w'd him in argument*, argumentis vicit, Pl Am. 1, 1, 267 v TO CONQUER, TO DEFEAT

**worsted** (*subs*). *lana, laneum filum v WOOL

**worsted** (*adj*). *laneus. v. WOOLLEN

**wort:** **I.** *Herb* · herba but the English *wort* only appears in compounds

**II.** *Unfermented beer* poti *mustum ex hordeo factum

**worth** (*subs*) **1.** prĕtium (*price, value*) *no one has a field of greater w.*, agrum pretii majoris nemo habet, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 12 *the man is of small w*, homo parvi pretii est, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 14. *a moderate lawyer is of some w*, consultus juris mediocris in pretio est, Hor A P 372 **2.** aestĭmātio (*valuation*) *it is to be valued highly, but it is a w in quality not quantity*, est illud quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic Fin 3, 10, 34. *which (napkin) does not trouble me from its w but it is a keepsake*, quod me non movet aestimatione, verum est mnemosynon, Cat 12, 12 v VALUE **3.** dignĭtas (*worthiness*) : *all know that he is not wanting in w or influence*, omnes intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic Fam 11, 17, 1. v DIGNITY.

**4.** virtus, ūtis, *f* *w and honour*, virtus atque integritas, Cic Font 13, 29 *that good wares may sell for their real w*, quae probast merx pro virtute ut veneat, Pl. Mil 3, 1, 133 v EXCELLENCE Phr *a man of great w*, vir amplissimus, gravissimus, Cic

**worth** (*adj*) dignus (with *abl*) *they think the men w arguing with*, homines dignos quibuscum disseratur putant, Cic Acad 2, 6, 18 *w. their hearing*, dignum horum auribus, id Rep 1, 13 19 v WORTHY Phr. *what are pigs w. here?* quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? Pl Men. 2, 2, 15 *you have a charming slave, w. any price you like*, habes graphicum servum et quantivis pretii, id Epid 3, 3, 29 *do not look to what the man is w.*, noli spectare quanti homo sit, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 14: *he is w nothing*, nihili est, Cic *when estates in land were w. little*, quum jacerent pretia praediorum, id Rosc Com 12, 33 *provided that one gold coin should be w ten silver*, dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv 38, 11 *to be w much (little)*, multum (parum) valere: *do you not know what money is w?* nescis quo valeat numus? Hor S 1, 1, 73 *this is w something to me*: *hoc mihi in lucro est, hinc ego pecuniam lucior *to count it as w. something*, id deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16 *he is w a large sum of money*, *divitias maximas habet; *you wished to be known as w. (to be rated at) a great sum in landed property*, voluisti magnum agri modum censeri, Cic Fl 32, 80 *it is w knowing what guardians the virtue (of Augustus) has*, est operae pretium cognoscere quales aedituos habeat virtus, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 229

**worthy:** **I.** *Deserving* · dignus: (1) with *abl* *a man most w of his ancestors*, vir majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil 3, 10, 25 *you are w of stripes*, dignus es verberibus, Pl. Mil 2, 3, 71 · *flattery is not w. even of a free man*, assentatio ne libero quidem digna est, Cic Am 24, 89 (2) with *relative* and *subj*. *w. of commanding*, dignus qui imperet, id. Leg 3, 2, 5 (3) with *infin.* (only in poets) *w. to be praised in song*, dignus cantari, Virg E. 5, 54 · (4) with ut (very rarely) *I am not w, compared with you, to drive a stake into a wall*, non sum dignus prae te ut figam palum in parietem, Pl Mil 4, 4, 4. **II** *Possessing worth, good*. Phr *w and suitable men*, digni et idonei, Sall C 51 but this use is not Ciceronian for this sense use laudandus, optimus v GOOD, ESTIMABLE Phr *I think not myself w. of such honour*, haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg Aen 1, 335

**worthily:** digne *philosophy can never be praised w enough*, numquam laudari satis digne potest philosophia, Cic de Sen 1, 2 Phr · *to praise w*, pro dignitate laudare, Cic Rosc Am 12, 33 *to reward w*, *pro meritis rependere.

**worthiness:** dignĭtas *a w for the consular office*, dignitas consularis, Cic. Mur 13, 28 gen the *adj* would be used *none doubted his w for the office*, *nemo dubitavit quin dignus esset qui eligeretur

**worthless:** **1.** inūtĭlis, e (*useless*) *a helpless and w man*, homo meis atque mutuis, Cic Off 3, 6, 31 **2** vīlis, e (*paltry*) *nothing is so w in common*, nihil est tam vile neque tam vulgare, Cic Rosc Am 26, 71 **3.** lēvis, e (*of no weight or worth*) *w and venal judges*, leves ac numarii judices, Cic Clu 28, 75 **4** nāmus, e (*containing nothing of value, unmeaning*) *to be pleased with w. things, as glory*, delectari inanibus rebus, ut gloria, Cic Am 14, 49: *our w. contentions*, inanes nostrae contentiones, id de Or 3, 2, 7 **5.** mĭser (contemptuously) *abandoned and w man*, homo perditus miserque, Ter Eun 3, 1, 28 **6.** nēquam, indecl. (mostly of *moral worthlessness*) : *w. and wicked freedmen*, libertini nequam et improbi, Cic Rosc Am 45, 130 *fish is w. unless fresh*, pisces nequam est nisi recens. Pl Asin 1, 3, 26 v. BAD.

**worthlessness:** **1.** levĭtas. *the w of which opinion, refuted as it has been by Cotta, needs no words from me*, cujus opinionis levitas confutata a Cotta non desiderat orationem meam, Cic N D 2, 17, 45 *folly and w*, futilitas levitasque, ib 28, 70 **2.** ināne (poet) *what w is there in things?* quantum est in rebus inane! Pers 1, 1

**wound** (*subs*) **1.** vulnus, ĕris, *n.* (*inflicted by a weapon or sharp instrument*) *after giving and receiving many ws*, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes B G. 1, 50. *to suffer ws for one's country*, pro patria vulnera excipere, Cic Sest 10, 23. *defend our leaves from the w of the sharp knife*, ab acutae vulnere falcis frondes defendite nostras, Ov M 9, 383 *the ws which he inflicted on the state, the same he cured*, quae reipublicae vulnera im-

ponebat eadem ille sanabat, Cic. Fin 4, 24, 66 **2.** plāga (*a blow meant to injure*) *to inflict a deadly w.*, multi feram plagam infligere, id Vat. 8, 20 Fig *this w is less painful from a friend*, haec plaga leviōr est ab amico, id Fam 9, 16, 7 **3.** ulcus, ĕris, n (*sore from a w*) *unhealed ws*, incurata ulcera, Hor Ep 1, 16, 24 **4.** cicatrix, īcis, f (*scar*) *to show his ws in front*, cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic de Or 1, 28, 124 *to reopen a w already closed*, reficiare obductam jam cicatricem, id Agr 3, 2, 4

**wound** (v) **1.** vulnĕro, 1 (*to inflict a w*) *let no man w any one before he see Induciomarus slain*, neu quis quem vulneret priu-quam Inducioniarum interfectum viderit, Caes B G 5, 58 *he is w'd in the face by a sling*, in adversum os funda vulneratur, ib 35 *to be w'd by the edge of the steel*, acie ferri vulnerari, Cic Sest 10, 24 *this might w the feelings of men*, vitorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv 34, 7 **2.** saucio, 1 (*to render disabled, to put hors de combat* stronger than vulnero): *Rubrius is w'd in the mêlée*, Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic Verr 1, 26, 67 Fig. *the words are keen; they w reputation*, aculeata sunt; famam sauciant, Pl Bac 1, 1, 30 **3.** laedo, si, sum, 3 (*to hurt*; lit and fig) *if he has w'd none*, si neminem laesit, Cic Mur 40, 87 **4.** offendo, di, sum, 3 (*to offend*) *to w any one's feelings*, offendere cujusquam animum, Cic Fam 9, 16, 6 Phr *they do not w man*, hominem non vulnere laedunt, Ov. M. 4, 602 *severely w'd by fortune*, fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic Acad 1, 3, 11

**wounded:** saucius *we see the w carried off the field*, videmus ex acie efferri saucios, Cic Tusc 2, 6, 38 *some of us w by the deadly bite*, pars de nobis funesto saucia morsu, Ov M 11, 373. *w feelings*, saucius animus, Cic Att 1, 17, 1 saucius means *w nearly to the death*, or *deeply hurt*, vulneratus (v TO WOUND), *struck by a weapon, having a wound inflicted*, whether slight or severe

**woven** v. TO WEAVE.

**wrangle:** **1.** rixor, 1, *dep. one man ws about a trifle*, alter rixatur de lana capruina, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 15 **2.** altercor, 1, *dep we sit idle, w ing like women*, sedemus desides, mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv 3, 68 **3.** jurgo, 1 *how will he w. with you?* quid jurgabit tecum? Ter Andr 2, 3, 15. v TO QUARREL

**wrangling:** **1.** rixa *discipline was destroyed by disputes or ws*, corrupta jurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac H 2, 27. **2.** altercātio *then ensued not only a sharp debate but even a w*, magna ibi non disceptatio modo sed etiam altercatio fuit, Liv 38, 32 **3.** jurgium: *whence arise evil ws, evil words, abuse*, ex quibus jurgia, maledicta, contumeliae gignuntur, Cic Am 21, 78 v QUARREL (*subs*).

**wrap:** **1.** involvo, vi, ūtum, 3 *they w their cloaks round their left arms*, sinistras sagis involvunt, Caes B. C. 75 *he is w'd in smoke*, involvitur fumo, Ov M. 2, 232 **2.** obvolvo *having w'd up his arm in woollen bandages*, brachio lanis fasciisque obvoluto, Suet Dom. 17 · *are you to w. up your fault in fair words?* verbis decoris obvolvas vitium? Hor S 2, 7, 42 **3.** amicio, icui or ixi, ictum, 4 *the cloak in which he was w'd*, pallium quo amictus, Cic de Or 3, 32, 127. *whatever is w'd up in trashy paper*, quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 270. **4.** vēlo, 1 (*to veil*) *with head close w'd*, capite velato, Cic N. D. 2, 3, 10 *w'd in a purple robe*, purpurea velatus veste, Ov. M 2, 23. **5.** obdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to draw over*): *with his cloak w'd tightly round him*, obducta veste, Tac A. 4, 70 *the trunks of trees are w'd in bark or rind*, trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic. N D 2, 47, 120 **6.** tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3 (*by way of protection*) *with this same hood I w me up if it rains*, eodem tegillo tectus esse soleo si pluit, Pl Rud 2, 7, 19 **7.** intorqueo, rsi, tum, 2 (*to wind tightly round*) *w ing his cloak round his left arm*, pallamento circum laevum brachium intorto, Liv 25, 16, *ad fin*

**wrapper:** **1.** involucrum. *the w (case) of a shield*, involucrum clipei, Cic N D 2, 14, 37 **2.** tĕgūmentum *ws for the body, woven or sewn*, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic N D 2, 60, 150 **3.** sāgum (*cloak*) *a w fastened by a brooch*, sagum fibula consertum, Tac Germ 17 **4.** tūnica (poet) *you (my book) will supply ws for machines*, scombris tunicas dabis, Mart 4, 87, 8

**wrath:** Phr · *to vent one's w upon any one*, aliquem ulcisci ac persequi, Cic *each w'd a sanguinary vengeance*, se quisque ultione et sanguine explebant, Tac A 4, 25: *nor would he w vengeance on innocent hostages*, neque se in obsides innoxios saevitiurum, Liv. 28, 34

**wreath:** ‖. *Something twisted or curled* **1.** vŏlūmen, inis, n · *ws of black smoke*, nigri volumina fumi, Ov M 13 601 **2.** vertex, icis, m *a w. of fire*, igneus vertex, Luci 6, 298 **3.** tortus, ūs *a serpent with manifold ws*, tortu multiplicabili draco, poet, Cic Tusc 2 9, 22 Or expr by *adj. ws of flame*, * tortae flammae ‖. *A garland* **1** sertum (in *plur.*) *they twine fragrant ws round their temples*, odoratis innectunt tempora sertis, Ov Tr. 5, 3, 3 **2.** cōrōna *ws twined of linden*, nexae philyris coronae, Hor. Od 1, 38, 2 **3** cŏrŏlla *a plaited w*, corolla plectilis, Pl Bac 1, 1, 37. **4** torques, is, m and *fem the altars decked with woven ws*, nexis ornatae torquibus aarae, Virg. G. 4, 276 v GARLAND

**wreathe:** **1.** torqueo, rsi, tum, 2 *he w's his scaly rings in circling coils*, ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes torquet, Ov M 3, 42 **2.** convolvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3 *the snake w ing his body*, anguis convolvens terga, Virg G 3, 426 **3.** sĕro, ui, rtum, 3 (*in pass part*) · *w'd chaplets*, sertae coronae, Lucan 10, 164 **4.** necto, xui and xi, ctum, 3 (*to bind round*) *their heads will be w'd with olive*, caput nectentur oliva, Virg Aen 5, 309 Phr. *Alecto, her neck w'd with vipers*, Alecto torquata colubris, Ov H 2, 119 *the w'd snakes of the Furies' locks*, intorti capillis Eumenidum angues, Hor Od. 2, 13, 35

**wreck** (*subs.*): ‖. *Of a ship*. naufrăgium: *to perish by w*, naufragio perire, Cic Deiot. 9, 25. *the w (fragments of the ship) covers the sea*, naufragium operit freta, Sil 10, 323 Phr *if he swims out from a w*, si fractis enatat navibus, Hor A P. 20. ‖. Fig: *breaking up, ruin* **1.** naufrăgium *the w of one's fortunes*, naufragium fortunarum, Cic. Rab perd 9, 25. **2.** ruīna v RUIN Phr. *should the w of the world fall on him*, si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor Od. 3, 3, 8: *the w. of former greatness*, *reliquiae pristini splendoris

**wreck** (v) · **1.** frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*to break*) *many ships being w'd*, compluribus navibus fractis, Caes. B G. 4, 29 *all my fortunes were w'd*, omnis res mea fracta est. Hor S. 2, 3, 19 **2.** illido, si, sum, 3 (*to dash upon*) · *to w on the shallows*, illidere vadis, Virg Aen 1, 112. **3.** laedo, si, sum, 3 *nor did the sea w ships and shipmen on the rocks*, nec aequora laedebant naves ad saxa vinosque, Luci. 5, 999 Phr. *many have been w'd*, multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic Fam 16, 9, 1

**wrecked:** naufrăgus: *he saw Marius an exile and w*, Marium expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic Pis 19, 43: *a w. ship*, naufraga puppis, Ov H 2, 16. Fig *a company of w men*, naufragorum manus, Cic Cat 2, 11, 24

**wren:** trēgŭlus Auct Carm Phil. 13.

**wrench** (v) **1.** intorqueo, rsi, tum, 2 *to w the ankle*, talum intorquere, Auct B Hisp 38. **2.** extorqueo *to w out (dislocate) a joint*, articulum ext, Sen v TO SPRAIN

**wrench** (*subs*) v SPRAIN

**wrest:** **1** extorqueo, rsi, tum, 2: *the danger was w'd from your hands*, tibi sica de manibus extorta est, Cic Cat 1, 6, 16 *to w a sentence from the judges by force of language*, ex sententias de manibus judicum vi quadam orationis, id Or 2, 18, 74 *from whom my pleasure is thus w'd*, cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 139 **2.** torqueo (fig) *to w everything for the advantage of his own cause*, omnia torquere ad suae causae commodum, Cic Inv 2, 14, 46. **3.** dētorqueo *to produce suspicion and hatred by slandering and w.ing the meaning of everything* calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficere, Liv 42, 42; *to w a word for the worse*, detorquere verbum in pejus, Sen Phr. *to w the sense*, male, perverse interpretari, Cic

**wrestle:** luctor, 1 *Milo will w. at Olympia*, luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic Fat 13, 30. *to w. (contend) and cope with you*, tecum luctari et congredi, id Sull 16, 47 v. TO STRIVE, TO CONTEND.

**wrestler:** **1.** luctātor *he is a crafty w*, luctator dolosus est, Pl Ps 5, 1, 5 *a w thrice thrown has lost the palm*, luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam, Sen Ben 5, 3. **2.** athlēta (*w. or athlete in public games*) · *when he saw the ws practising*, quum athletas se exercentes videret, Cic de Sen 9, 27

**wrestling:** **1.** luctātio: *there can be no w without an adversary*, sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic Fat 13, 30 *with the Academicians it is a w. in the dark, for they assert positively nothing*, cum Academicis incerta est, qui nihil affirmant, id. Fin 2, 14, 43 **2.** luctātus, ūs. Plin **3.** lucta (poet): *the contest of w*, certamen luctae, Aus. 93, 7 **4.** luctāmen (poet) *struggling* · Virg Aen 8, 89 Phr *a w.-school*, palaestra, Cic Pl Ter. *the director of a w.-school*, palaestrita, Cic.

**wretch:** **1.** miser (*in pity*) *he kisses the door, poor w*, foribus miser oscula figit, Luci 4, 1175 **2.** nēquam (*vile w*) *you are a rascal and a w*, malus et nequam es, Pl Asin 2, 2, 39 **3** perditus (*abandoned w*) · *you most abandoned w*, tu omnium maxime perditissime, Cic Verr. 2, 26, 65.

**wretched:** **1.** miser *a w and unhappy man*, homo miser atque infelix, Cic.: *w, unhappy, suffering*, miser, infelix, aerumnosus, Cic. *he suffers from w ambition*, misera ambitione laborat, Hor S 1, 4, 26 *a w (worthless) straw on grating straw*, stridenti miserum stipula caimen, Virg E. 3, 27. **2.** miserābilis, e (*pitiable*): *a w sight*, miserabilis aspectus, Cic Phil 2, 29, 73. **3.** flēbilis, e (*causing tears*) *a miserable and w appearance*, misera et flebilis species, Cic Phil 11, 3, 7 v. UNHAPPY, WOEFUL, POOR

**wretchedly:** **1.** miserе *w anxious to get away*, misere discedere quaerens, Hor S 1, 9, 8 **2.** miserābiliter *to die w*, m. emori, Cic Tusc 1, 40, 95. **3.** male (qualifying things, the excess of which is bad) *I am w. afraid*, male metuo, Ter Hec 3, 2, 2 *w. hoarse*, rauci male, Hor. S 1, 4, 66. The *superl* may sometimes express *w.* with an *adj*. *w. poor* mendicissimus, Cic.

**wretchedness:** 1. mīsĕria *wheresoever virtue is, there w and utter misery cannot be*, ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic Fin 5, 32, 95 *the w (poverty) of the commons increased every day*, indies miseriae plebis crescebant, Liv 6, 34 2. aerumna *w is distressful sorrow*, aerumna est aegritudo laborosa, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 3. ĕgestas (*bitter poverty*) *poverty or rather w and beggary*, paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic Parad 6, 1, 45 v. MISERY.

**wriggle:** torqueor, tortor, sinuor v. TO WRITHE Phr: *w, wry turns*, *sinuosi flexus

**wright,** ŏpĭfex, artĭfex, făber *w* occurs chiefly in compounds; where a Latin *artz* would specify the craft *e g* *fabri plaustrarius, *a wheel-w*

**wring:** 1. torqueo, rsi, tum, 2 *a bitter taste will w the mouths of those who try it*, ora tentantum torquebit amator, Virg G 2, 247. *I am wrung (with anxiety) night and day*, equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic Att 7, 9, 4 2. crŭcio, 1 (*to torture*), *bodies wrung with dire torments*, cruciata diris corpora tormentis, Ov M 3, 694 Phr *to w towels dry*, *aquam linteis exprimere *to w the neck*, *collum obtortum frangere [e torquere, Liv 4, 53, and c obtorquere, Cic Clu 21, 59, is something milder, *to drag off forcibly by the neck*] c frangere, *to break the neck by hanging*, Sall C 55

**— from,** extorqueo v TO EXTORT

**wrinkle:** rūga *grey hairs, w s*, cani, rugae, Cic Sen 18, 62 *old age furrows your brow with w s*, rugis frontem senectus exarat, Hor Epod 8, 4 Phr. *when you have more w s on your brow than creases in your dress*, rugosiorem cum geras stola frontem, Mart 3, 93, 3. *to make full of w s*, corrugare, Hor

**wrinkled:** 1. rūgōsus *w cheeks*, rugosae genae, Ov Am 1, 8, 112 2. rūgātus *w (marked as with w s) shells*, rugatae conchalium testae, Plin Phr *the north wind that makes the apples w*, aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis, Plin 15, 16 18

**wrist:** no single word in class writers Celsus explains the Greek καρπὸς by prima palmae pars *carpus Anat. Phr: *edge l with image at the w*, ad manus finibus latus, Suet Caes 45

**writ:** I. *Anything written* Phr *Holy W* *litterae, sanctae, divinae, corpus litterarum sanctarum (*the whole Bible*); biblia sacra, scripturae sacrae: all these phrases are of course unclassical, and more or less modern II. *A legal instrument conferring authority* mandātum, praescriptum (*order*): auctōritas (*warrant*). litterae (*letter of appointment*). cf. Suet Vesp 8 Phr. *to issue a w for the apprehension of a criminal*, *edere litteras ut maleficus comprehendatur

**write:** 1. scrībo, psi, ptum, 3: *when letters are written with a pen in a book*, quom in libro scribuntur calamo litterae, Pl Ps 1, 5, 131 *w this song on the middle column*, hoc carmen media scribe columna, Prop 4, 7, 83 *Antidius was w ing a Grecian history*, Antidius Graecam scribebat historiam, Cic Tusc 5, 38, 112 *who could w worthily of Mars?* quis Martem digne scripserit? Hor Od 1, 6, 14 *a letter carefully written*, epistola perdiligenter scripta, Cic Att 1, 11, 1: with *infin* of information *he w s that he will come*, scribit se affore, Caes B G 5, 48 with *relat clause w to me what you are doing*, scribe ad me quid agas, Cic Fam. 7, 12, 2 *to w. an order to do*, by *subj*, with or without ut: *to w me word to come*, scribere ad me ut venirem, id. Att 11, 7, 2 *he w s to Labienus to come*, scribit Labieno venire, Caes B G 5, 46 *absol*, *to be an author he whom no one has excelled in w ing*, ille quo nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, Cic Rep. 2, 11, 21. 2. conscrībo (*to draw up in writing*) · *a book written about his consulship and acts*, liber de consulatu et de rebus gestis suis conscriptus, Cic Brut 35, 132 *pages written in a beautiful hand*, tabellae lepida conscriptae manu, Pl Ps 1, 1, 28 3. perscrībo (*to w in full, w out*) *he w s of what had been done*, rem gestam perscribit, Caes B G 5, 47 *my brother has written out your speech*, frater meus tuam orationem perscripsit, Cic Fam 5, 4, 2 4. exscrībo (*to copy as an extract*) *I w out the inscriptions in the forum*, tabulas in foro exscribo, Cic Verr 2, 77, 189 5. transcrībo (*to w from one book into another*) *the will written into another set of tablets*, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, Cic. Clu 14, 41 6. describo (*to copy, or to w down plainly*) *Balbus wrote to me that he had written out my fifth book, De Finibus*, Balbus scripsit ad me se quintum De Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic Att 13, 21, 4 · *the songs which I have written on the back of the beech*, quae in cortice fagi carmina descripsi, Virg E 5, 14 7. rescrībo (*to w again, w back*). *to w over again and correct*, rescribere et corrigere, Suet. Caes 56 *to your morning letter I wrote answer at once yesterday*, antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi, Cic Att 13, 23, 1 Phr · *to w a careless hand*, *negligenter exarare litteras (Ki) *to w a good hand*, lepidis literis conscribere, Pl Ps 1, 1, 28. *I got your letter written in an unsteady hand*, accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus litteruhis, Cic. Fam 16, 15, 2 *I wrote these few lines*, hoc litterulas exaravi, Cic Att 12, 1, 1 *I write this at Rome*, dabam Romae, Cic · *to w (publish) against any one*, *contra aliquem librum edere *to put thoughts in w ing*, mandare litteris cogitationes, Cic *to w down in short hand*, notis excipere velocissime, Suet Tit 3 *there is w evidence for this*, exstat hoc, memoriae traditum est, Cic

**writer·** 1. scriptor *Diphilus Crassus' w (secretary) and reader*, Diphilus Crassi scriptor et lector, Cic de Or 1, 30, 136 *the w s and teachers on the liberal arts must be read*, bonarum artium scriptores et doctores legendi, ibid 1, 34, 158 *a most elegant and polished w*, venustissimus scriptor et politissimus, id Or 9, 29 2 scriba (*a public w, clerk*) *these w s are an honourable class, for to them integrity the public accounts are entrusted*, scribarum ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae committuntur, Cic Verr 3, 79, 183 v CLERK, COPYIST 3. auctor (*author*) *the w of the Alexandrine war is uncertain*, Bellum Alexandrini incertus auctor est, Suet Caes 56 *w s whom I am now often reading*, auctores quos nunc lecito, Cic Att 12, 18, 1. *The w* of a particular document is perhaps more often expressed by a periphrasis with the verb. *the w of this letter*, qui hanc epistolam scripsit, conscripsit

**writhe:** 1. tortor, 1 *dep you will see all the parts w ing with the fresh wound*, omnia cernes recenti vulnere torqueri, Lucr 3, 661 2. torqueor, 2 *dep: that the wise man cannot be happy when he is w ing under the rack*, non posse sapientem beatum esse quum equleo torqueatur, Cic Fin 3, 13, 42

**writing:** I. *Act of writing* 1. scriptio *soreness of the eyes which hinders my w.*, lippitudo quae impediat scriptionem meam, Cic Att 10, 17, 2 *nothing is so useful for speaking as w* nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit quantum scriptio, id Brut 24 92 2 scriptūra *constant and diligent w*, assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic de Or. 1, 33, 150 II. *The thing written* · 1. scriptum *when the meaning of the writer seems to disagree with the actual w*, quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, Auct Her 1, 11, 19 *the w s of Lucilius*, scripta Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56 2. scriptūra *that the w might not perish with the poet*, ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5 3. tābŭlae, arum (*documents*) · *w s in Greek characters*, tabulae Graecis litteris confectae, Caes. B G 1, 29 4. charta (*paper*) *I fear lest my very w. may betray me*, charta ipsa ne nos prodat pertimesco, Cic Att 2, 20 Misc. Phr. *the art of w*, ars scribendi, Cic *ars scriptoria (Ruhn) *love of w.*, scribendi alacritas, Cic Att 16, 3 *a w-case*, scrinium Hor *w-ink*, *scriptorium atramentum, Cels. *a w-pen*, calamus scriptorius, Cels.; calamus fissipes, Aus. Ep 7, 49 *penna scriptoria (late): v PEN *w-paper*, *charta scriptoria (Kr) *w-tablet*, codicilli, orum Cic pugillares, ium. Suet: Plin. *a w-desk*, *mensa scriptoria (Ki): *a w-master*, *magister artis scribendi, artis scriptorius magister (Kr).

**wrong** (*adj*) 1. prāvus (*having a false direction*; opp to rectus) *than which nothing can be more w*, quo nihil pravius esse potest, Cic Tusc 3, 33, 80 *things base and w*, turpia et prava, Juv 14, 41 2. perversus *bad and w*, pravum et perversum, Cic Rosc Com. 10, 30 3. falsus (*false, mistaken*) *that is altogether w*, falsum est id totum, Cic Rep 2, 15, 28 *the mind prone to w*, acclinis falsis animus, Hor. S 2, 2, 6 4. ălienus (*unsuitable*) · *they engage in a w place*, alieno loco praelium committunt, Caes B G 1, 15. 5. vĭtiōsus (*faulty*) *a w comparison*, exemplum vitiosum, Auct Her 2, 29 46 6. injustus (*unjust*): *how w. that was towards his country he did not see*, id quam injustum in patriam esset non videbat, Cic Off 3, 21, 82 7. īnīquus *what is more w or more shameful than this?* quid hoc iniquius aut indignius? Cic Quint. 2, 8. Phr *wrong measure:* *mensura iniqua, non justa cf. Liv 5, 48, *fin* · *to form a w conclusion*, vitiose concludere, Cic Acad. 2, 30, 98 *to be w.* (of persons) errare· *she took the w. road*, erravit via, Virg Aen 2, 739 *you are wholly w*, tota erras via, Ter. Eun 2, 2, 14 *I had sooner be w with Plato than right with your others*, errare malo cum Platone quam istis vera sentire, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 39 *we may be w, but how could a god be w?* possumus falli, deus falli qui potuit? id. N D 1, 31, 76 *whom the Egyptians think it w to name*, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, ibid 22, 56

**wrong** (*subs*) 1. nĕfas, *indecl.* (*a sin against all laws divine and human*) *right and w are reversed*, fas versum atque nefas, Virg G. 1, 505. 2. injūria *those w s which are inflicted wilfully with intent to damage*, illae injuriae quae nocendi causa de industria inferuntur, Cic. Off 1, 7, 24 *to avenge w s*, injurias ulcisci, Caes B G. 1, 12 *to avert a w*, injuriam propulsare, Cic v INJUSTICE, INJURY

**wrong** (*v*) no one Latin verb is the exact counterpart 1. laedo, si, sum, 3 (*to hurt*, the context determines the *hurt* to be a *wrong*) *it is a property of the human heart that you hate one whom you have w'd*, proprium est humani ingenii odisse quem laeseris, Tac Agr 42. 2. fraudo, 1 (*to defraud*) · *he who has w'd and deceived a partner*, qui socium fraudarit et fefellerit, Cic Rosc Com 6, 17. Phr: *it is foreign to a wise man's nature not only to w. any, but even to damage any*, alienum a sapiente est non modo injuriam cui facere, verum etiam nocere, Cic Fin 3, 21 71 *to w. a man*, injuriam cui inferre, Cic. *he w s himself*, ipsus sibi injurius est, Ter. *I w. Domitius in comparing him with Cato*, inique Catonem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21.

**wrong-doer:** 1. mălĕfĭcus: Cic 2. mălĕfactor Pl.. v. MALEFACTOR, CRIMINAL

**wrongful:** injustus, injūriōsus, īniquus v. UNJUST

**wrongfully:** injuste, injūriōse, īnique · v. UNJUSTLY.

**wrongly**: 1. mălĕ (*badly*) *he will act altogether w*, facĭet omnĭno male, Cic Att 9, 10, 4 *the wheels w (foolishly) wished for*, male optati axes, Ov M 2, 148 2. perpĕram. *whether rightly or w*, seu recte seu perperam, Cic Quint. 8, 23. 3. prāve. *putting things done rightly among good actions, things done w among bad*, recte facta in bonis actionibus ponens, prave in malis, Cic Acad 1, 10, 37 4 falso (*erroneously*) *when Tarquinius was w said to be alive*, quum Tarquinius vivere falso diceretur, Cic Rep 2, 21, 38 5. vitiōse (*faultily*) *I have inferred w*, vitiose conclusi Cic Acad 2, 30, 98.

**wroth**: īrātus, īrācundus v. ANGRY

**wrought**: factus, confectus v. TO MAKE, TO WORK

**wry**: 1. distortus *w faces*, distorti vultus, Quint *legs grown awry*, distorta crura, Hor S 1, 3, 47 2 obstĭpus *all things must be w*, omnia fieri obstipa necesse est, Luci 4, 516. *with head awry*, obstipo capite, Hor S 2, 5, 92 3 prāvus *limbs that had grown out awry*, elapsi in pravum artus, Tac H 4, 81 Phr *the bitter taste will cause a w face*, amaror torquebĭtur ora, Virg G 2, 247 *Fufius imitates the w faces of Fimbria*, Fufius Fimbriae oris pravitatem imitatur, Cic de Or 2, 22, 91

**wry-neck** (*a bird*) iynx, yngis, *f*. Plin *•iynx or yunx torquilla*; Linn

**wryness**: prāvĭtas *w, distortion, defect of shape in the limbs*, membrorum pravitas, distortio, deformitas, Cic Tusc 4, 13, 29

**wych-elm**: *ulmus scabra Linn.

# Y.

**YACHT**: prīva nāvis, tūrēmis, cĕlox, etc according to the nature of the vessel, but the varieties of rig do not correspond to those of modern ships *the poor man in his hired boat is as sick as the rich man in his trireme yacht*, pauper conducto navigio aeque nauseat ac locuples quem ducit priva triremis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 92

**yam**: *dioscŏrea Linn

**yard**: I *A court* 1. ārea · *a y before a house*, area domus, Plin Ep 6, 20, 4 2. cohors, tis, *f.* · (written also cors and chors in this sense) *the y in which the fowls stray about*, cohors per quam vagantur gallinae, Col 8, 3 *the y of the eighty y*, cortis aves, Mart 13, 45, 2 II. *A measure* *ulna approximately, where great exactness is not needed *with a gown six y s long*, cum bis ter ulnarum toga, Hor Epod 4, 8 Phr *a shield a y. long*, parma tripedalis, Liv. 38, 21 III. *A sail-yard* · antenna *the ropes which bound the y s to the masts*, funes qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes B G 3, 14 *the t ps of the sail-clad y s*, cornua velatarum antennarum, Virg Aen 3, 549

**yarn**: I. Lit 1. *līnum nētum (*linen y*) Ulp 2 *lāna nēta (*woollen y*) Ulp Or use filum lini, lanae II. Fig *a long story* fābŭla longa v TALE

**yawl** · perh lembus, scāpha modern distinctions in boats and ships do not correspond to ancient

**yawn** (*v.*) 1. oscĭto, 1 (*to open the mouth* in weariness, etc) *he y s immediately on reaching the threshold of his villa*, oscitat extemplo tetigit quum limina villae, Lucr 3, 1078 *to y too loudly*, clare nimis et sonore osc, Gell 4, 20. 2. oscĭtor, 1, *dep*. *how he stretches and y s*, ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl Men 5, 2, 80. 3. hio, 1 (*to gape, open wide*) *vast caverns y*, vasti specus hiant, Plin. 34, 7, 18 *the swelling waves y*, tumentes hiant undae, Lucan 5, 641. 4. dēhisco, hīvi (in the *inf*. dehisse), *the y ing sea opens to view the ground between the waves*, unda dehiscens terram inter fluctus aperit, Virg Aen 1, 106 Phr. *he descends into the y ing chasm*, descendit in hiatum, Cic Off 3, 9, 38: *a cave of vast and y ing mouth*, spelunca vasto immanis hiatu, Virg Aen 6, 237.

**yawn** (*subs*) oscĭtātio Plin

**ye**: vos

**yea**: I. *In assent* v YES. II. *In enforcing what precedes*, often joined with *more or rather* immo, immo etiam, quin, quin etiam, quin potius v NAY.

**yean**: pāno, ēnĭtor v. TO BEAR, TO BRING FORTH

**year**: annus *Romulus fixed that there should be ten months in his y*, Romulus in anno constituit menses quinque bis esse suo, Ov F 1, 27 *no one is so old that he does not think he may live a y*., nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere Cic Sen 7, 24 *at the beginning of the y*, anno incipiente, meunte; anni principio, exordio, initio Cic Liv *at the end of the y*, anno exeunte, desinente, expleto, circumacto Cic Liv S me cases of annus are used adverbially, without or with a prep (1) Anno *lastly I bought that for four minae*, quatuor minis emi istunc anno, Pl Men. 1, 3, 22: *who have not now held a senate for almost a y*, qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv 3, 39, *fin* *twice a y*, bis anno Plin *he died the y. before I was censor*, anno ante me censorem mortuus est, Cic Cic adds *in* with numerals *three a y*, ter in anno, Rosc. Am 46, 132 (2) Annum *for a whole y*, the *matrons mourned him*, annum matronae luxerunt eum, Liv. 2, 7 *a y hence*, ad annum, Cic *for a y* in annum *the command was prolonged for a y*, prorogatum in a imperium est, Liv 37, 2 of time past or future *it was done sixteen y s ago*, abhinc annos factumst sedecim, Pl *fifteen y s after*, annum post quintum decimum, Liv *The y before*, annus superior, proximus *the y after*, annus sequens, posterus, Cic Liv *it is a hundred and ten y s since the law was passed*, centum et decem anni sunt quum lata lex est, Cic Off 2, 21, 75 In speaking of age *he is twenty y s old*, viginti annos natus est, habet, Cic. *I am more than twenty y s old*, plus annis viginti natus sum, Pl: *thus died Galba, being seventy-three y s old*, hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac H. 1, 49 *when, being eighty y s old he had gone to Egypt*, quum annotum octoginta in Aegyptum isset, Nep Ages 8. *I am in my eighty-fourth y*, quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic Sen 10, 32 Phr *a half y*. semestre spatium, Plin *you will see that that reign could hardly last half a y*, intelliges id regnum vix semestre esse posse, Cic. Att 10, 8, 7 *two y s, three y s, etc* · biennium, triennium, etc *he lived five y s longer* vixit quinquennium postea, Cic *well stricken in y s*, aetate provectus, Cic *I at your y s did not think of love*, ego istuc aetatis non amori operam dabam, Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 48 *to wish any one a happy new y*, *novum annum laeta optare alicui et omnari (cf Plin Ep 4, 15, 5) *I had recently served out my y*, annuum tempus prope jam emeritum habebamus, Cic. Att 6, 3, 3 *you have a full y's pay, give a full y.'s work*, annua aera habes, annuam operam ede, Liv 5, 4 *I saw that youth every y, Meliboeus*, illum vidi juvenem Meliboee quotannis, Virg E 1, 43

**yearly** (*adj*) 1. annuus (in prose generally *lasting through the year*, in poetry, *recurring every year*, but rarely thus in prose) *the y. changes of the seasons* annuae commutationes, Cic Inv 1, 48, 59 *offer the y sacrifices to great Ceres*, a magnae sacra refer Cereri, Virg. G. 1, 338 2. anniversārius (*recurring as the year comes round*): *y sacrifices*, a. sacra, Cic. Veri 4, 39, 84 *the swiftness of the heavens accomplishing their y changes*, impetus caeli confi-ciens vicissitudines a, Cic. N D 2, 38, 97 Phr *the honour was increased by the offer of a y. salary of five hundred thousand sesterces*, honor auctus est oblatis in singulos annos quingenis sestertiis, Tac A 13, 34

**yearly** (*adv*) 1. quŏtannis · *the Sicilians pay tribute y*, Siculi quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic Veri 2, 53, 131 2. in singulos annos v prec. art 3. in singulis annis *the sun performs y two journeys from the opposite ends of heaven*, sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo conficiens facit, Cic N D 2, 40, 102

**yearn**: dēsīdĕro, 1 · *what nature wants, seeks, yearns for*, quid natura velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic Am 24, 88 *that day and night you may love me, y for me*, dies noctesque me amies, me desideres, Ter Eun 1, 2, 113. Phr *I y for the city*, me desiderium tenet tui bis, Cic Fam 2, 11, 1 *you will do all that we have so long wanted and y d for*, expletis omnem exspectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, id. de Or 1, 47, 205

**yearning**: dēsīdĕrium *to have a passionate y for me*, desiderio nostri aestuare, Cic Fam. 7, 18, 1 *Rome and my home occur to me, and a y. for the place*, Roma domusque subit desiderium que locorum, Ov Tr 3, 2, 21

**yeast**: fermentum *bread without y*, panis sine fermento, Cels Fig.: *take thus as y. to make your choler rise*, accipe et istud fermentum tibi habe, Juv 3, 188

**yell** (*v*) 1. ŭlŭlo, 1 *the priest of the inspiring mother (Cybele) y s*, ululat matris entheae Gallus, Matt 5, 41, 3. 2. ējŭlo, 1 (*with pain*) *Hercules himself on Oeta he had seen y ing from excess of pain*, ipsum Herculem in Oeta viderat magnitudine dolorum ejulantem, Cic Tusc 2, 7, 19

**yell** (*subs*) 1. ŭlŭlātus, ūs *they shout and raise a y*, conclamant et ululatum tollunt, Caes B G 5, 37. 2. ējŭlātio (*of pain*) *a groan may be permitted sometimes to a man, a y of pain not even to a woman*, ingemiscere nonnunquam viro concessum est, ejulatio ne mulieri quidem, Cic. Tusc 2, 23, 55. Phr *discordant y s*, dissoni clamores, Liv 4, 28 *cries echoing with mad y s*, antra ululata furoribus, Stat Th 1, 328

**yellow**: 1. flāvus *the y stream of honey*, flavus mellis liquor, Lucr 1, 937 *y corn-fields*, flava arva, Virg G. 1, 316 *y gold*, flavum aurum, id Aen 1, 592 *y hair*, flava coma, Hor Od 1, 5, 4 2. flāvens *Galaesus waters the y corn-lands*, humectat flaventia culta Galaesus, Virg G. 4, 126 3. fulvus (*deep y, tawny*). *y. hair*, f caesaries, Virg Aen 11, 642: *y sand*, f arena, ib 12, 741 4. lūteus (*orange yellow*). *a y paleness*, l pallor, Hor Ep 10, 16, *a y robe*, l palla, Tib 1, 7, 46 5. crŏceus (*saffron*) *y flowers*, crocei flores, Virg G 4, 109 *a y. mantle*, c. chlamys, id Aen. 11, 775. 6. lūridus (*pale y*, mostly of things that look ghastly and unpleasant) *y. teeth*, lurĭdi dentes, Hor Od 4, 13, 10 7. galbānus (*greenish y*) *y robes*, galbana (vestimenta), Juv 2, 97 8 gilvus (etymologically connected with *yellow*, but applied by Varro and Virgil only to horses) Phr. *when the harvest shall be y. with ripe ears*, quum maturis flavebit messis aristis, poet, Col 10, 311

**yellowish**: 1. subflāvus *y hair*, s capillus, Suet Aug 79 2. flāvidus *y turnip-tops*, flavida rapacia, Plin

**yelp**: gannio, 4. *to y. is properly said of dogs*, gannire proprie est canum, Non 450, 11. Fig *what is he y.ing for?* quid ille gannit? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17. Phr *dogs caress their puppies with a y ing sound*, canes catulos gannitu vocis adulant, Luci. 5, 1070

**yeoman**: no exact word. agri or agrōrum dŏminus or simply agrārius, Cic Att 1, 19, 4 agrĭcŏla, cŏlonus (*farmer*, but not necessarily of his own land): *sturdy yeomen*, fortes coloni.

Virg G. 3, 288 Phr. · *he is an independent y, ploughing his own acres,* paterna rura bobus exercet suis, Hor. Ep. 2. 3 *yeomen of the guard,* *supatores corporis, satellites v BODY-GUARD

**yes:** **I.** By single adverbs **1.** ita *what mean you? is it panegyrics? yes, said Antonius,* quidnam? an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic de Or. 2, 10, 43 *you said, I think, you were called Menarchmus? M yes, certainly,* Menaechmum opinor te vocari dixeras? M ita vero, Pl. Men 5, 9, 37 **2.** sic *do you say that Phanium is left alone? G yes,* ais Phanium relictam solam? G sic, Ter Ph 2, 2, 2 **3.** maxŭme *throw the dice, father D yes, certainly,* pace, patet talos D maxume, Pl. Asin 5, 2, 54. **4** admŏdum **5** oppīdo *so you say he is gone, afraid of his father's arrival? G. yes P And that the old man is in a rage? G yes, exactly,* itane patris mis adventum veritum hinc abisse? G admodum P et natum senem? G oppido, Ter Ph 2, 2, 1 **6.** certe *it is wet else then because it is an evil? A yes,* est miserum igitur quoniam malum? A certe, Cic Tusc 1, 5, 9 **7.** sane *is her beauty what they say? P. yes, quite,* estne ut fertur forma? P sane, Ter Eun 2, 3, 70 **8.** plane, plānissime *money has been given him to live on while working out some other rascality G yes, exactly so,* argentumst objectum, ut sit qui vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat G planissume, Ter Ph 5, 2, 4 **9.** ētiam *do you want anything else? A yes, that you come directly,* numquid vis? A etiam, ut actutum venias, Pl Am 1, 3, 46 *to answer either yes or no,* aut "etiam" aut "non" respondere, Cic Acad. 2, 32, 104 **II.** By ellipse with enim, enimvero, nempe, in corroborating a preceding assertion *your wife said you called me S yes, I did order you to be called,* te uxor aiebat tua me vocare S ego enim te vocari jussi, Pl Casin 2, 4, 2. *do you really say so? S yes I do,* am' tu vero? S. ita enimvero, Pl Am 1, 1, 188 *I know now what you want, yes, you want me to go away,* scio jam quid velis, nempe hinc me abire vis, Pl Merc 4, 4, 36 **III** By repetition of the word on which the emphasis rests in the interrogation, and this is probably the most frequent way in Latin of expressing a simple *yes* as an affirmative to a question *does Dempho deny that she is his kinswoman? G yes,* hanc Dempho negat esse cognatam? G negat *do you want me? D yes, you,* mene vis? D te *has he sold her? P yes,* vendidit? P vendidit, Ter Ph *is this your opinion? M yes,* sicinest sententia? M sic *are you taking her to my father? S yes,* ad patremne duci? S ad eum ipsum, Ter Heaut Phr *say either yes or no,* vel tu alias vel neges, Pl Rud 2, 4, 14 *Diogenes says yes, Antipater no,* Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic Off 3, 23, 91 *to say yes to a proposal* assentiri v TO ASSENT

**yesterday** (*adv*) hĕri or hĕrī. *where to-day is the Lyre which shone y?* ubi est hodie quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov F 2, 76 *my substance is less to-day than it was y,* res hodie minor est heri quam fuit, Juv 3, 23 *y-evening,* heri vesperi, Ter. And 4, 4, 29

**yesterday** (*subs*) he-ternus dies *the discussion of y and to-day,* hesterni atque hodierni diei disputatio, Cic de Or 3, 21, 81 Phr. *of y* hesternus *the conversation of y,* h sermo, Cic Rep 3, 12, 21 *the night of y (yesternight),* h nox, Ov. H 19, 72 *the day before y,* nudius tertius, Cic Att. 14, 11

**yet:** **I.** As an adversative particle, in contrasts, transitions, etc **1.** tămen *though he is free from blame, yet is he not without suspicion,* quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione t. non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am 20, 55. *though the expectation be great, y. you will surpass it,* quamvis exspectatio sit magna, t. eam vinces, id Rep. 1, 23, 37 · *though I told you to come, y I understand that you are of use where you are,* licet tibi significarim ut venires, t intelligo te istic prodesse, id. Att 3, 12, 3 without a *though,* after an indicative clause, freq with sed *it is difficult to do, but y I will try,* difficile factu est, sed conabor t, id Rep 1, 43, 66 with neque *and y not and y these are not uno mental,* neque t illa non ornant, id de Or 2, 85, 347 **2.** vērum tămen or verum-tamen *a foolish resolve, y merciful,* consilium stultum, verum tamen clemens, Cic Veri 5, 39, 101 **3.** nīhilōminus *(nevertheless) there was less cause for grief, but y assuredly cause for punishment,* minus dolendum fuit, sed punendum certe n, Cic Mil 7, 19 **4.** attămen (*but y*) · *the change of place seemed to do me good, y etc.,* visa est mihi loci mutatio profuisse, attamen, etc : Cic Fam 7, 26, 2 **5.** quanquam (*and y.,* esp in exceptions made by the speaker himself) *and y what am I saying?* q quid loquor? Cic Cat 1, 9, 22 *and y I should like to know,* q scire sane velim, id N D 3, 16, 42 **6.** etsi (*though, in fact,* to restrict) *I suffer for my rashness ; and y what rashness was it?* do poenas temeritatis meae ; e quae fuit illa temeritas? Cic Att 9, 10, 2 **7** sed (*but*) *you have found me at leisure, y more so from active toil than in mind,* me otiosum nactus es, s otiosiorem operis quam animo, Cic Rep 1, 9, 14 **8** at (chiefly after clauses with *if*) · *if you despise manhood, y expect that the gods are mindful of right and wrong,* si genus humanum temnitis, at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg Aen 1, 543 *a state of our country, y not good, y at least safe,* status civitatis, si non bonus, at saltem certus, Cic Fam 9, 8, 2 **9** saltem (*at least*) : *if that cannot be, y this can,* si illud non licet, s hoc licebit, Ter Eun 4, 2, 12 **II.** Of time, of degree *still, further, etc.* **1.** ădhuc (*up to this point*) *there is nothing y. for you to fear,* nil adhuc est quod vereare, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 1 *he found the king y wavering,* regem consecutus est fluctuantem a, Liv 33, 49 *if there is y room for prayers,* si quis a precibus locus, Virg Aen 4, 319 with comparative (not thus in Cicero) · *this embassy is yet milder,* haec legatio est a lenior, Liv. 21, 18 **2** ētiam (*even y, yet more*) *do you not y know me well?* non satis me pernosti e? Ter Andr 3, 2, 23 *because he has not y given the minae,* quia minas non e dedit, Pl Ps 1, 3, 46 *I beg of you y this one thing,* unum e hoc vos oro, Ter. Eun 5, 8, 54 *in minds there are y greater varieties,* in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic Off 1, 30, 107 **3.** etiamnunc, or -num (*even now*) *is the woman y within?* e. mulier intus? Pl Merc 4, 5, 14 (e is usu with present tenses) Phr. *not y,* nondum *it is not y a hundred and ten years since the law was passed,* nondum centum et decem anni sunt quum lex lata est, Cic. Off 2, 21, 75 (nondum is of the non-existence or non-occurrence of a thing when something else exists or happens, or of the non-occurrence of what is yet expected to happen whereas non with adhuc, etiam, is *as yet not*)

**yew:** taxus, *f* *y s are bent into bows,* taxi torquentur in arcus, Virg G 2, 448 Phr *a wood of y s,* taxea silva, Stat S 5, 5, 29 *poison made from y,* taxicum venenum, Plin 16, 10, 20

**yield:** **A.** Trans **I** *To produce, bear* **1.** fĕro, tŭli, lātum (*to bear*) *the earth which can y fruits,* quae terra fruges ferre possit, Cic Leg 2, 27, 67 **2.** effĕro *that which the fields y,* id quod agri efferant, id Rep 2, 4, 9 **3.** prōfĕro Plin **4.** părio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 *the corn and other things which the earth y s,* fruges et reliqua quae terra pariat, Cic. N D 2, 4 **5.** fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*to y. copiously*) · *which the earth y s with the greatest bounty,* quae terra maxima cum largitate fundit, id. N. D 2, 62, 156. **6.** effundo *lands y. corn,* segetes fruges effundunt, id. Or. 15, 48 **II.** *To give, grant, impart, offer, etc.* **1.** affĕro *it y s much pleasure,* jucunditatis plurimum affert id Fin 1, 16, 53 **2.** praesto, stĭti, stĭtum, and stātum, 1 (*to offer*) · *do you bid me y. my head to the lightning stroke?* jubes me fulminibus praestare caput? Luc 5, 770 **3.** praebeo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 *you must y to the sword your neck,* praebenda est gladio cervix, Juv 10, 345. **III.** *To give up, allow, cede, surrender* · **1** do, dĕdi, dātum, 1 (*to give up*) *in geometry y you y the first points you must y all,* in geometria prima si dederis danda sunt omnia, Cic Fin 5, 28, 83: *to y the palm to any one,* palmam dare alicui, Cic **2.** concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to allow, cede*) *allow and y this to my modesty,* date et concedite hoc pudori meo, Cic. Veri. 1, 12, 32 *Sicily had been y'd up in too hasty despair,* Sicilia nimis celeri desperatione concessa, Liv 21, 1. **3.** cēdo *y ing up many rightful claims,* cedens multa de suo jure, Cic Off. 2, 18, 64 **4.** trādo, dĭdi, ĭtum, 3 (*to hand over*) *I y to you my share of the talking,* meam partem loquendi t tibi, Pl Asin 3, 1, 14. **5.** dēdo, 3 (*to surrender*) *that they should y their city, lands, altars, hearths, and themselves,* urbem, agrum, aras, focos, seque uti dederent, Pl Am 1, 1, 71. *Remus is y'd up for punishment,* Remus ad supplicium deditur, Liv 1, 5 *to y the limbs to sleep,* d somno membra, Luer 3, 113 *to y themselves up heart and soul to this charm of learning,* d. se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, Cic Fuse 5, 39, 115 **B.** Intrans.

**1.** cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *wherever we more the air seems to give place and y,* quacunque movemur videtur aer quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N D 2, 33, 83 *our armies y'd to Varrathus,* Varratho exercitus nostri cesserunt, id Off 2, 11, 40 *y ing to the gods in no other point save immortality,* nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens caelestibus, id N D. 2, 61, 153 *to y. to entreaties,* c. precibus, id Planc 4, 9 **2.** concēdo *I am resolved to y to no man living,* certum est concedere homini nato nemini, Pl. Cas 2, 4, 15 *the senate y'd to your demand,* concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic Mur 23, 47 **3.** obsĕquor, secutus, 3, dep (*to comply*) *I will y. to your wish,* obsequar voluntati tuae, Cic Fin 2, 6, 17. *to y to one's inclinations,* animo obsequi, Pl Mil 3, 1, 83 Phr *to y to profit, pleasure, etc* esse usui, voluptati, etc. *to y one's right,* decedere de jure suo, Cic Att 16, 2, 1 *to y. a position,* ex loco cedere, Liv. 3, 63 *to y the palm,* palmam deferre, Cic de Or. 2, 56, 227: *Cotta at length y s,* tandem dat Cotta manus, Caes B G. 5, 31 *y ing to the entreaties of his father,* victus patris precibus, Liv 23, 8 *forced to y in the long contest,* minor in certamine longo, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 35

**yielding** (*subs.*) **1.** cessio (*surrendering, a legal term*) · *a y in point of right,* in jure c, Cic Top 5, 28. **2.** concessio: *by our y they have lost all the force of their right,* nostra concessione omnem vim sui juris amiserunt, Cic Att. 3, 24, 1 Generally the subs. *yielding* would be expressed by a phrase with verb: *our y proves our cause weak,* *quod cedimus causam arguit infirmam

**yielding** (*adj*) **I.** *Of persons* obsĕquens, obsĕquiōsus, facilis v COMPLAISANT. **II.** *Of things soft, flexible* · mollis *y. water,* mollis aqua, Ov. A A 1, 476 v. SOFT, PLIANT

**yoke** (*subs*) jūgum : *we place y s on some beasts,* quibusdam bestiis juga imponimus, Cic N. D 2, 60, 151 *a cow that shakes off the y,* bos j. detrectans, Virg G 3, 57 : *to remove the y from the oxen,* j demere bobus, Hor. Od 3, 6, 42. *a pair of oxen to plough with fewer y s of oxen,* minus multis jugis arare,

Cic Verr 3, 51, 120 Of the *doorway made by three spears*, under which a vanquished enemy was sent in token of submission *the dictator sent the Aequians under this y*, sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv. 3, 28 hence Fig *from whose necks they had removed the y of slavery*, cujus a cervicibus jugo servile dejecerant, Cic Phil 1, 2, 6 *the Brigantes have been able to throw off the y*, Brigantes jugo exuere potuere, Tac Agr 31 *to bear the y (of wedlock)*, ferre jugo, Hor Od 2, 5, 1 · *love unites by a y*, jugo cogit Venus, id Od. 3, 9, 18 For *yoke* figuratively used v. also DOMINION, TYRANNY.

**yoke** (*v*) **1.** jungo, nxi, nctum, 3 *to y horses to a chariot*, currus et equos jungere, Virg G 3, 114 *y suitable pairs*, aptos junge pares, ib 167 *to y to a chariot*, jugo ad currum, Plin *I will y (join) to you Deiopea in firm wedlock*, Deiopeam connubio jungam stabili, Virg Aen 1, 73 **2.** conjungo (*to y together*) · *to y together two pairs of horses*, bis conjungere binos equos, Luci 5, 1299 Phr *to y a beast*, jugum imponere bestiae. Cic. jugo subdere bestiam Plin.

—— **-fellow:** **1.** conjux, jŭgis (the exact word, but only used of *a married pair*) *true ys*, bom conjuges, Cat 61, 233 **2.** sŏcius (*partner*) *a y and partner in my toil*, s. et consors laboris, Cic. Brut 1, 2

**yoked:** jŭgālis, e *horses and beasts of burden y*, j equi jumentaque, Curt *two y (horses)*, gemini jugales, Virg Aen 7, 280.

**yolk:** **1.** vitellus *hard eggs contain a male y*, marem colubent callosa ova) vitellum, Hor S 2, 4, 14 **2** lūteum (*the yellow part*) *the ys from pigeons' eggs*, lutea ex ovis columbarum, Plin

**yon, yonder:** if used as *adj*, expl by demonstr. pronouns **1.** iste or istic (*that near you, that which you see*) *y benches (where you were sitting) were deserted on your arrival*, adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic Cat. 1, 7, 16 **2.** ille or illic (of more remote things) *y man is Sosia*, illic est Sosia, Pl Am prol 148 When a person is seen coming, it is often expr. by ecce, *behold y comes to meet me the man I am seeking*, quem quaero ecce obviam mihi'st, Pl. Bac 4, 4, 16 often ecce is combined with accus of pronoun *y is her very self*, eccam ipsam, Ter Eun 4, 5, 12 *y comes in haste your wife*, eccillam festinat uxor tua, Pl Stich 4, 1, 30 *I see her y*, eccistam video, id Curc 5, 2, 17

**yore:** Phr. *of yore* **1.** olim *thus of y they spoke*, sic olim loquebantur, Cic de Or. 2, 43, 183 **2.** quondam *great was the reverence of y for the hoary head*, magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani, Ov F 5, 57 *Days of y*, tempora antiqua *Men of y*, antiqui, veteres *such precepts gave those men of y to their juniors*, haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus, Juv. 14, 189 v ANCIENTLY, ANCIENT

**young** (*adj*) **1.** jūvĕnis (rare as *adj* in the positive degree) *even by a whole year*, toto junior anno, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 44 *a y sheep*, ovis juvenis, Col **2.** ădŏlescens *that I may use the same right when old that I used when y*, eodem ut jure uti senem liceat quo sum usus adolescentior, Ter Hec. prol alt. 3. **3.** parvus (*small*) *y children*, p liberi, Cic Rep. 2, 21, 37. **4.** parvŭlus *a y Aeneas*, p. Aeneas, Virg Aen. 4, 326 **5.** infans (*infant*) *y children*, infantes pueri, Cic de Or 2, 39, 162. **6.** nŏvus (*new, fresh*) *y offspring*, nova proles, Luci. 1, 260 *a y bride*, n. nupta, Cat 61, 80 **7.** nŏvellus *a y goat*, n. capra, Varr *y vines*, n vites, Virg. E 3, 11 Of men and women at various points of youth the above are used substantively and some other terms *A y. child*, infans *a y. lad (boy)*, puer · *y. girl*, puella · *y man*, adolescens, juvenis *y. woman*, virgo Phr *a very y man*, homo peradolescens, Cic Manil 21, 61 *to grow y again*, repuerascere, Cic. juvenescere, Ov Plin

**young** (*subs*) *offspring* **1.** partus, ūs (*of any creature*) *animals fight for their y*, bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, Cic Tusc 5, 27, 79 **2.** lētus, ūs *animals that have many y at a birth*, quae multiplices fetus procreant, Cic. N D 2, 51, 128. **3** pŭles, is, *f when the eagle has fed her young*, ubi esca aquila replevit prolem suam, Phaedr 2, 4, 19 **4** sŭbŏles *the y of the flock*, suboles gregis, Hor. Od 3, 13, 8 **5.** pullus (*of any animal*; but the kind is generally defined by some addition) *y of horse, ass*, p equinus, asininus, Varr Col *the y of a frog*, pulli ranae, Hor S 2, 3, 314; *the y of pigeons*, p columbini, Cic Fam 9, 18, 3 **6.** cătŭlus (*of quadrupeds*) · *let the beasts hide their y*, catulos ferae celent, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41 v WHELP

**younger:** **1.** jūnior v YOUNG **2.** minor *y by one month*, m uno mense, Hor Ep 2, 1, 40 *they daughters of king Ptolemy*, filia minor Ptolemaei regis, Caes. B C 3, 112 Phr. minor natu Cic aetate minor Ov.

**your:** tuus (*sing*) vester, tra, trum (*plur*).

**yourself** (*sing.*) tu ipse, tute; tutemet (*colloquial*) *plur*, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.

**youth:** **I.** *The age of youth* · **1.** jūventus, ūtis, *f things which are done in y and strength*, quae juventute et viribus geruntur, Cic Sen 6, 15 **2** jūventa *he had not so borne him from his y*, non ita se a juventa eum gessisse, Liv 35, 42 *hot tempered in y*, calidus in, Hor Od 3, 14, 27. **3.** jūventas (poet) · *active y*, levis j, Hor Od 2, 11, 6 **4** ădŏlescentia (*ripening y*, earlier than juventus strictly, but used generally) *old age steals upon y more quickly than y upon boyhood*, citius adolescentiae senectus quam puerilae adolescentiae obrepit, Cic Sen 2, 4 *in early y*, meunae 9 id Off 1, 32, 117 *from the earliest y*, jam a prima adolescentia, id Fam 1, 9, 23. **5.** puĕrĭtia (*boyhood*) · *from y upwards*, a p, Cic Rep 1, 6, 10. **6.** aetas, ātis, *f* (determined by the context to mean *youth*) *the inexperience of early y*, inscientia aetatis inscientia, Cic Off 1, 34, 122 · *the flower of y*, flos aetatis, id Phil 2, 2, 3 *things which his y allowed*, quae ipsius aetas pertulit, id Ver 1, 12, 33 Phr *from y. up*, a puero, pueris (acc to the number) *sing* or *plur*) *from tender y*, ab infantia Tac *the years of y*, juvenes anni, Ov M 7, 295 **II.** *A body of youth*. jūventus *all the y. had assembled*, omnis j convenerat, Caes B G. 3, 16 *the Trojan y*, Trojana j, Virg Aen 1, 467 **III.** *A youth, young man* juvenis, adolescens, puer. Of these three juvenis is older than adolescens, puer younger; and this last, though used of persons as old as twenty, seems meant in such cases to emphasize their youthfulness v YOUNG

**youthful:** **1.** jūvĕnĭlis, e *y freedom of speaking*, j dicendi licentia, Cic Brut 91, 316 *y years*, j anni, Ov M 8, 632 **2.** jūvĕnĭlis, e (poet and late prose) *a y body*, j corpus, Virg Aen 5, 475 **3.** puĕrĭlis, e (*boyish*) *of y appearance, but matured wisdom*, puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic Div 2, 23, 50

**youthfully:** **1** jūvĕnĭlĭter *exulting y*, j. exsultans, Cic Sen 4, 10 **2.** puerorum, adolescentium more, modo, Cic **3.** puĕrĭlĭter Phaedr

**youthfulness:** *full of youth* *aestus juventutis (Ruhnk)

# Z.

**ZANY:** **I.** *A fool, jester* **1.** sannio *what can be so ridiculous as a z is?* quid potest esse tam ridiculum quam sannio est? Cic de Or 2, 61, 2 1. **2.** maccus (in the Atellane plays) Dion **3** coprea (*a coward*) Suet Tib 61 **4** *fatuus (Seneca in Ep 50, speaks of a fatua kept by a Roman lady of rank) v BUFFOON but the Latin scurra is something much more polished than the English *zany* or *buffoon* **II.** *A simpleton* homo ineptus, stultus, etc *simpletons and z s*, stulti, stolidi, fatui Pl. Bac 5, 1, 2.

**zeal:** **1.** studium *to employ z and pains in anything*, s operamque in re ponere, Cic Fin 1, 1, 1 *let there be ever z, never delay*, s semper adsit, cunctatio absit, id Am 13, 44 *to show readiness and z*, alacritate ac studio uti, Caes B G 4, 24 *I promise you my best z*, tibi polliceor eximium meum studium, Cic Fam 5, 8, 4 *our countrymen burned with z for oratory*, nostri homines dicendi studio flagraverunt, id de Or 1, 4, 14 *to be possessed with z*, teneri studio, Cic 2. ardor, ōris (*warm eagerness*) *such was their z. for the fight*, tantus fuit ardor animorum, Liv 22, 5 · *whose rashness we checked and quenched their z*, quorum repressimus impetum ardoremque restinximus, Cic ad Br. 2, 7, 1 **3.** fervor, ōris *youthful z*, f aetatis, id Sen 13, 45 **4.** ălacritas (*readiness for action*) *z in defence of the state*, a reipublicae defendendae, id Phil 4, 1, 1. **5.** industria (*diligence*) · *to employ z in writing*, i. in scribendo ponere, id Fam 3, 9, 3 *devotion and z*, studium et industria, id Sen 7, 22 Phr *I will attend to it with z and diligence*, studiose diligenterque curabo, id Att 16, 16, A, 5 *such was his painstaking and constant z*, talis erat labor, assiduitas, id Balb 2, 6

**zealot** · Phr *an eager z for my reputation*, existimationis meae studiosissimus cupidissimusque, Cic Verr 2, 47, 117 *a z in your cause*, acerrimus tui defensor, id Fam 1, 1, 2 *superstitious philosophers, nay, one may say, frantic z s*, philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic Div 2, 57, 118

**zealous:** **1.** studiōsus *z in all learning*, s omnium doctrinarum, Cic Fam 4, 3, 3 *z for his success*, studiosi illius victoriae, id Att 1, 16, 8 **2.** ācer (*sharp, fiery*) *a most z patriot*, civis acerrimus, Cic Fam 10, 28, 1 **3.** ardens (*warm*) *spurred and z*, acer, ardens, Cic Or. 28, 99. **4.** vehĕmens (*violent*) *z and fiery*, v acerque, Cic Caec. 10, 28

**zealously** **1.** studiōse *to seek z*, s investigare, Cic Rep 1, 11, 17. **2.** acrĭter *they attend more z*, acrius advertunt animum, Luci 3, 54 *most z*, acerrime, Cic. **3.** ardenter *to desire z*, cupere a., Cic Tusc 4, 17, 39 **4.** intente (*earnestly*) *while the levies were prosecuted more z*, cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv 8. 17 **5.** ēnixe (*with strenuous effort*) *to undertake a cause z*, e causam suscipere, Cic Sest 16, 38 *they helped more z*, enixius adjuverunt, Liv. 29, 1 **6.** industrie *to manage diligently and z*, diligenter industrieque administrare, Caes B G 7, 60.

**zebra:** *equus zebra. Cycl

**zebu:** *bos Indicus Cycl.

**zenith:** *vertex. Phr *the sun is in the z*, *sol supra verticem est, rectis desuper radius ferit.

**zephyr:** **1** Zĕphўrus · *Tempe stirred by z s*, zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor Od 3, 1, 24. **2.** Favōnius (*the pure Latin word*). *by the pleasing return of spring and the z*, grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. Od 1, 4, 1

**zero** (*cipher, nothing*) *zero, signum absentis numeri Fig. *nihil, ni-

hilum *his worth is z*, *nihili aestimandus est

**zest:** | Lit *relish, taste* săpor, gustus v RELISH || Fig: 1. gustātus, ūs *they have no z for true praise*, verae laudis gustatum non habent, Cic Phil 2, 45, 115 2 āmor (*love, passion*) *to do a thing with z*, *cum amore agere 3. impĕtus, ūs *pleadings when recited lose all their z and warmth*, actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin Ep 2, 19, 2

**zig-zag:** Phr *z paths*, anfractus viārum, Liv. 33, 1 *z ways on a hillside*, anfractus jugi, id. 44, 4: *a black*



*cloud through which z and quivering flames broke*, atra nubes ignei spiritus tortus vibratusque discursibus rupta, Plin Ep 6, 20, 9

**zodiac:** *Zōdiăcus, *m*, only in late writers the zodiac is described in Cicero as, signifer orbis, signifer circulus; orbis duodecim signorum, orbis in duodecim partes distributus (Inv 2, 42, 89 Tusc 1, 28, 68 N D 2, 20, 53) in Virgil (G. 1, 239) by obliquus ordo signorum

**zone:** |. *A girdle* cingŭlum, zōna v GIRDLE ||. *A division of the earth* 1. cingŭlus *the earth surrounded by certain zs*, terra circumdata quibusdam cingulis, Cic Rep 6, 20, 21 2. zōna *five zs compass the earth*, quinque tenent caelum zonae, Virg G. 1, 233 *the fifth z is hotter than the others*, quinta zona est ardentior illis, Ov M 1, 46 *the torrid z*, z torrida, Plin. Phr *the frigid (icy) z*, glacialis polus. Ov M 2, 173 glacialis regio Col

**zoological:** *zoologicus Mod Lat (Kr) Phr *z garden*, *vivarium, septum ferarum (Kr)

**zoology:** *descriptio animantium *zoologia Mod Lat (Kr) Phr *to study z*, *animantium naturam investigare.

**zoophyte:** *zoophytum: Linn.

THE END.

# INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

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## A C H

*Aaron* Aărŏn, -onis (*m*)
*Abæ*, Abæ, arum (*f*).
*Abantes, the*, Abantes, um (*m*), *of or belonging to the Abantes*, Abantius, -a, -um
*Abaris*, Abaris, idis *and* -is (*m*).
*Abas*, Abas, antis (*m*), *of or belonging to Abas*, Abantēus, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Abas*, Abantiades, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Abas*, Abantias, -adis (*f*).
*Abbeville* Abbātis villa (*f*)
*Abdēra*, Abdēra, -æ (*f*), *and* Abdēra, -orum (*n*); *an Abderite*, Abderītes, -æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Abdera*, Abderītĭcus, a, um, *and* Abdērītānus, -a, -um.
*Abel*, Abēl, -ēlis, *and* Abēlus, i, *also* Abel, *indecl* (*m*), *of or belonging to Abel*, Abēlicus, a, um
*Abella*, v *Avella*
*Aberdeen*, Aberdona, -æ (*f.*).
*Abigail*, Abigāil, -ilis (*f*)
*Abijah*, Abias, -æ (*m*)
*Abila*, v *Abyla*
*Abimelech*, Abimelĕchus, i (*m.*).
*Abingdon*, Abendonia, -æ (*f*).
*Abnōba*, Abnōba, -æ, v *Black Forest.*
*Aborigines, the*, Aborigĭnes, -um (*m.*).
*Aboukir*, Canōpus, i (*m*)
*Abraham*, Abrăham, -āmis, Abrahāmus, -i, *and* Abras, -æ (*m*), *descendant of Abrahām*, Abrahāmīdes *and* Abramīdes, æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Abraham*, Abrāmēus, a, -um
*Abrantes*, Abrantium, -ii (*n.*).
*Absalom*, Absălon, **or** Absălo, **-onis,** *and* Absalōmus, -i (*m*)
*Absyrtus*, v *Osero and Cherso.*
*Absyrtus*, Absyrtus, i (*m*).
*Abula*, v *Avila.*
*Abydos*, Abydus, -i (*m. and f*); *of or belonging to Abydos*, Abydēnus, -a, -um.
*Abÿla*, v *Ceuta.*
*Abyssinia*, Abyssinia, -æ (*f*).
*Acamas*, Acamas, -antis (*m*)
*Acanthus*, Acanthus, -i (*m.*), *Acanthean*, Acanthius, a, -um.
*Acapulco*, Portus Aquæ pulchræ.
*Acarnania*, Acarnānia, -æ (*f*), *an Acarnanian*, Acarnān, ānis, *the Acarnanians*, Acarnānes, -um (*m*); *Acarnanian*, Acarnānĭcus, -a, -um
*Acastus*, Acastus, -i (*m.*)
*Acca*, Acca, æ (*f*).
*Acce*, v *Acre*
*Accentia*, Acherontia, -æ (*f*).
*Accenues*, v *Jenaub*
*Acesta*, Acesta, æ (*f*), *the Acestans*, Acestæi, orum (*m*)
*Acestes*, Acestes, -æ (*m*)
*Achæa or Achaia*, Achāia, æ (*f*), *Achæan*, Achæus, -a um, Achaīus, a, -um (*poetical*); Achīvus, -a, -um, *and* Achāĭcus, -a, um, *the Achæans*, Achæi, -orum (*m*), *an Achæan female*, Achāīas, ădis (*f.*)
*Achæmenes*, Achæmēnes, is (*m*), *of or belonging to Achæmenes*, Achæmenius, a, um, *a descendant of Achæmenes*, Achæmenides, -æ (*m*)
*Acharnæ*, Acharnæ, ārum (*f*), *Acharnian*, Acharnānus, -a, -um, *and* Acharnensis, -e
*Achātes*, Achātes, æ (*m.*)
*Achelous, the*, Achēlōus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to the Achelous*, Achelōĭus, -a, -um; *a daughter of the Achelous*, Achelōis, idis, *and* Achelōias, -ădis.
*Acheron, the*, Achĕron, -ontis (*m*), *of or belonging to the Acheron, Acherontian*, Acherontĭcus, -a um *and* Acherontēus, -a, -um, *also usually* Acherūsius, -a, -um
*Achillas*, Achillas, -æ (*m*)
*Achilleid, the*, Achillēis, -ĭdis (*f*)
*Achilles*, Achilles, -is (*m*), *poetical also* -ēi *and* -i (*after* 2d *decl*), *of or belonging to Achilles*, Achillēus, -a, -um, *and* Achillĭacus a, um, *a son or descendant of Achilles*, Achillīdes, -æ (*m*), *the tomb of Achilles*, Achillēum, -i (*n*)
*Acidalia*, Acidālia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Acidalia, Acidalian*, Acidālius, -a, -um
*Acilla*, Acilla, æ (*f.*).
*Acilius*, Acilius, -i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Acilius*, Acīlius, -a, -um, *and* Acīliānus, a, um
*Aciris*, v *Acri*
*Acis*, Acis, -idis (*m*), *the river*; (*f.*) *the island*
*Acmon*, Acmōn, -ōnis (*m*)
*Acœtes*, Acœtes, -æ (*m*)
*Acragas*, v *Agrigentum*
*Acre* (*St Jean d'Acre*), Ace, -es, *and* Aca, æ (*f*).
*Acri, the*, Acĭris, -is (*m*)
*Acrisius*, Acrīsius, ii (*m.*), *of or belonging to Acrisius*, Acrisiōnēus, a, -um, *son or descendant of Acrisius*, Acrisiones, æ (*m*), *daughter or female descendant of Acrisius*, Acrisiōne, -ēs, *and* Acrisiōnēis, -idis (*f*).
*Acroceraunian*, Acrŏcērāunius, a, um, *the Acroceraunian mountains*, Acroceraunia, -orum (*n.*)
*Acrocorinthus*, Acrocorinthus, -i (*f.*).
*Acron*, Acron, -ōnis (*m*)
*Actæon*, Actæon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Acte*, Acte, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Acte, Actæan*, Actæus, -a, um
*Actium*, Actium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Actium, Actian*, Actiācus, a, um, *and* Actius, a, -um
*Actor*, Actor, ōris (*m*), *son or descendant of Actor*, Actōrĭdes, -æ
*Aculeo*, Acūleo, ōnis (*m*)
*Adam*, Adāmus, i, *also indecl*, Adam (*m.*)
*Adda, the*, Adda, -æ (*f*)
*Adeline*, Adelina, æ (*f*)
*Adherbal*, Adherbal, ālis (*m*)
*Adiabene*, Adiabēnē, es, *and* bēnā, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Adiabene*, Adiabēnicus, a, -um, *and* Adiabēnus, -a, -um
*Adige, the*, Athesis, -is (*m*).
*Admeto*, Admēto, ūs (*f*)
*Admētus*, Admētus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Admetus, Admetean*, Admetēus, -a, um
*Adolphus*, Adolphus, i (*m*)
*Adonis*, Adonis, is *or* -idis, *and* Adon, ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Adonis*, Adōnēus, a, um, *the festival of Adonis* Adonia, orum (*n*)
*Adour, the*. Atūris, is, *or* Atur, -ūris (*m*)
*Adramyttium*, Adrāmyttium, *or* -tēon, *genitive* i (*n*), *and* Adrāmyttēos -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Adramyttium*, Adramyttēnus, -a, um.
*Adrastea*, Adrastēa or -īa, æ (*f*).
*Adrastus*, Adrastus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Adrastus*, Adrastēus, a, -um, *daughter or female descendant of Adrastus*, Adrastis, idis
*Adria, Adriacus, Adrianus*, &c, v. *Hadria*
*Adrianople*, Adrianōpŏlis, -is (*f*)
*Adriatic Sea, the*, Sinus Adriāticus
*Adrumetum*, v *Hadrumetum.*
*Aduatuca*, v. *Tongres*
*Æa*, Æa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Æa, Æan*, Ææus, -a, -um.
*Æacus*, Æăcus. -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Æacus, Æăcius, -a, -um, son or descendant of Æacus*, Æăcides, -æ; *of or belonging to a son of Æacus*, Æacidēius, a, um
*Æca*, Æcæ, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Æca, Æcæus*, Æcæus, -a, -um
*Æas*, Æas, antis (*m*)
*Æantēum*, v *Ajax*
*Æbutius*, Æbutius, -i (*m*), *Æbutian*, Æbutius, a, -um
*Ædessa*, v *Edessa*
*Ædui*, Ædui, orum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Æduan*, Æduan, Æduīcus, a, um
*Æetes*, Æētes *or* Æēta, -æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Æetes, Æētean*, Æētēus, a, -um, *and* Æētius, -a, um, *daughter or female descendant of Æetes*, Æētias, -ădis, Æētīne, es, *and* Æētis, -idis
*Ægæ*, Ægæ *or* Ægeæ, ārum (*f*), *of or belonging to Ægæ, Ægæan*, Ægæus, a, -um, *inhabitants of Ægæ*, Ægēātes, um (*m*)
*Ægæon*, Ægæon, -ōnis *and later* -ōnis (*m.*).
*Ægates, the*, Ægates, -ium (*f.*)
*Ægeæ*, v *Ægæ*
*Ægean, the, Sea*, Ægæum Mare
*Ægeria*, v *Egeria*
*Ægeus*, Ægĕus, -i, *and* Ægēus, ĕos (*m*), *son or descendant of Ægeus*, Ægīdes, æ (*m*)
*Ægialē*, Ægialē, -es (*f*)
*Ægialeus*, Ægialēus, ĕi, *and* Ægialēus, ĕos (*m*)
*Ægina*, Ægina, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Ægina*, Æginensis, e, *and* Æginētĭcus, a, -um, *an inhabitant of Ægina*, Æginēta, -æ (*m*).
*Æginium*, Æginium, -ii (*n.*).
*Ægira*, Ægira, -æ (*f*).
*Ægisthus*, i (*m*)
*Ægium*, Ægium, -ii (*n.*), *of or belonging to Ægium*, Ægius, -a, -um.
*Ægle*, Ægle, -es (*f*)
*Ægon*, Ægon, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Ægosthena*, Ægosthēna, -orum (*n*); *the inhabitants of Ægosthena*, Ægosthēnenses, ium
*Ægypt*, &c, v. *Egypt.*
*Ægyptus*, Ægyptus, -i (*m*)
*Ælian*, Ælianus, i (*m*)
*Ælian*, v *Ælius*, *Ælia*, Ælia, æ (*f*)
*Ælius*, Ælius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Ælius, Ælian*, Ælianus, a, -um, *and* Ælius, -a, um, *the Ælian house*, Ælia gens
*Aello*, Aello, -ūs (*f*)
*Æmilia*, Æmilia, æ (*f*).
*Æmilius*, Æmilius, ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Æmilius, or the Æmilian gens*, Æmilian, Æmilianus, -a, -um, *and* Æmilius, a, um
*Æmon*, Æmon, -ōnis (*m*); *son of Æmon* Æmonides.
*Æmonia*, &c, v *Hæmonia*
*Ænaria*, v *Ischia*
*Æneas*, Æneas, -æ (*m*), *son or descendant of Æneas*, Ænēades, æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Æneas*, Ænēius, a, -um, *a poem relating to Æneas*, Ænēis, -idos (*f.*).
*Æneid, the*, Ænēis, idos (*f*)
*Ænia or Ænea*, Ænia or Ænea, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Æneas, Æncan.*, Æneānus, -a, -um, *inhabitants of Ænea*, Æneātes, -um (*m*), Æniānes, um (*m*), *and* Æneienses, -ium (*m*)
*Ænus*, Ænus, -i, 1 (*m*) *river*, 2 (*f.*) *city*
*Æolia*, Æŏlia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Æolia, Æolian*, Æolius, a, um, *and* Æolius a, um, *the Æolians*, Æŏles,

-ūm (n.) *and* Æōlis, ōrum (*m*); *land of the Æolians*, Æolis, idos (*f*)

**Æolus**, Æōlus, i (*m*), *son or descendant of Æolus*, Æolīdes, -æ (*m*), *daughter or female descendant of Æolus*, Æolis, īdis (*f*)

**Æpytus**, Æpytus, i (*f*), *Æpytian, of or belonging to Æpytus*, Æpythus, -a, -um

**Æqui**, *the*, Æqui, ōrum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Æqui*, Æquicus, a, um, *and* Æquīculus, a, -um, *an Æquian*, Æquicŭlus, -i (*m*).

**Æsar**, *the*, Æsar, -āris (*m*), **Æsarian**, Æsārēus, a, um

**Æschines**, Æschīnes, is (*m*)

**Æschylus**, Æschylus, i (*m*), *of Æschylus*, Æschylēan, Æschylēus, -a, -um

**Æsculapius**, Æsculapius, ii (*m*), *Æsculapian*, Æsculapius, -a, um, *a temple of Æsculapius*, Æsculāpium, -ii (*n*)

**Æsepus**, *the*, Æsēpus, -i (*m*), *Æsepian*, Æsēpius, a, um

**Æsernia**, Æsernia, æ (*f*), *Æsernian, of or belonging to Æsernia*, Æserninus, a, -um

**Æsis**, Æsis, is, i (*m*) *a river* —2 (*f*) *a town, of or belonging to Æsis*. Æsīnas, -ātis (*adj*)

**Æson**, Æson, ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Æson*, Æsonius, -a, -um, *son of Æson*, Æsonīdes, -æ (*m*)

**Æsop**, Æsōpus, i (*m*), *Æsopian, of or belonging to Æsop*, Æsōpēus, a, um, *and* Æsōpius, a, -um

**Æsula**, Æsŭla, æ (*f*), *Æsulan*, Æsŭlānus, -a, um

**Æthalia**, v *Elba*

**Æthiopia**, v *Ethiopia*

**Æthon**, Æthon, ōnis (*m*)

**Ætna**, Ætna, æ, *and* Ætne, es (*f*), *mountain and city, of or belonging to Ætna*, *Ætnean*, Ætnæus, a, um (*of the mountain*), *and* Ætnensis, -e (*of the city*)

**Ætolia**, Ætolia, æ (*f*) *Ætolian*, Ætolicus, a, um, Ætolius, a, um, *and* Ætolus, a, um, *an Ætolian*, Ætōlus, -i (*m*), *an Ætolian female*, Ætōlis, -idis (*f*)

**Ætolus**, Ætōlus, i (*m*) *son or descendant of Ætolus*, Ætōlides

**Afranius**, Afranius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Afranius*, Afraniānus, a, -um, *and* Afranius, a, -um.

**Africa**, Africa, æ (*f*); *African*, Afer, Afrā, -um, Africānus, -a, -um, *and* Afrīcus, -a, um

**Agamede**, Agamēdē, es (*f*)

**Agamēdes**, Agamēdes, -is (*m*).

**Agamemnon**, Agamemnon *or* -no, *genitive* ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Agamemnon*, Agamemnōnius, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Agamemnon*, Agamemnōnīdes, -æ (*m.*)

**Aganippē**, Aganippē, es (*f*), *Aganippēan*, Aganippēus, a, um, *and* Aganippicus, a, um, *also, fem adj* Aganippis, īdos

**Agar**, v *Hagar*

**Agatho**, Agātho, ōnis (*m*)

**Agathocles**, Agāthocles, -is (*m*), *of or belonging to Agathocles*, *Agathoclean*, Agathoclēus, a, um

**Agathyrna**, v *St Agatha*

**Agave**, Agavē, es (*f*)

**Agbatana**, v *Ecbatana*

**Agde**, Agatha, -æ (*f*)

**Agen**, Aginnum, i (*n*).

**Agendicum**, Agendicum, -i (*n.*).

**Agenor**, Agēnor, ōris (*m*), *of or belonging to Agenor*, Agēnorēus, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Agenor*, Agēnorides, æ (*m*)

**Agesilāus**, Agēsilāus, -i (*m*)

**Agesipolis**, Agēsipolis, -is (*m.*)

**Agincourt**, Agincurtium, -ii (*n.*).

**Agis**, Agis, idis, *acc* Agin. *Cic., and* Agim, *Curt* (*m*).

**Aglaia**, Aglāĭa, æ, *and* aïe, -es (*f.*).

**Aglaophon**, Aglaophon, ontis (*m.*).

**Aglauros**, Aglauros, -i (*f*)

**Agnes**, Agnes, etis (*f.*).

**Agnon**, Agnon, -ōnis (*m.*).

**Agnonides**, Agnōnīdes, -æ (*m*).

**Agrigentum**, Agrigentum, -i (*n*), *Greek* Acrāgas, -antis (*m*); *of Agrigentum, Agrigentine*, Agrigentinus, -a, -um, *and* Acra- *or* Agragantinus, -a, -um

**Agrippa**, Agrippa, æ (*m.*), *of or belonging to Agrippa*, Agrippianus, a, um, *and* Agrippīnus, a, um

**Agrippina**, Agrippīna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Agrippina*, Agrippīnensis, e, *and* Agrippīnĭānus, -a, um

**Agron**, Agron, onis (*m*)

**Agylla**, Agylla, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Agylla*, Agyllīnus, -a, -um

**Agyrium**, Agyrium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Agyrium*, *Agyrian*, Agyrinensis, e, *and* Agyrīnus, a, -um

**Ahab**, Achābus, -i (*m*)

**Ahasuerus**, Ahasuerus, i (*m.*).

**Aia**, *the*, Allia, æ (*f.*)

**Aix**, Aquæ Sextiæ (*pl*, *f*).

**Aix la Chapelle**, Aquisgranum, -i (*n*)

**Ajaccio**, Urcinium, ii (*n*)

**Ajax**, Ajax, ācis (*m*), *tomb of Ajax*, Ajacēium, ii (*n*)

**Alhissar**, Thyatīra, -æ (*f.*).

**Alabanda**, Alabanda, -æ (*f.*), *and* Alabanda, ōrum (*n*), *of or belonging to Alabanda*, Alabandensis, -e; Alabandēnus, a, um, Alabandĭcus, a, um, *and* Alabandīnus, a, -um, *an inhabitant of Alabanda*, Alabandeus, -ei (*m*); *the inhabitants of Alabanda*, Alabandes, -ium (*m*), *and* Alabandi, ōrum

**Alans**, *the*, Alāni, ōrum (*m*), *Alanian*, Alānus, a, um

**Alaric**, Alarĭcus, -i (*m*)

**Alastor**, Alastor, ōris (*m*).

**Alatri**, Aletrium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Alatri*, Aletrīnas ātis (*adj.*)

**Alazon**, *the*, } Alazon, ōnis (*m*)
**Alazan**, *the*, }

**Alba**, Alba, -æ (*f*), *Alban*, Albānus, -a, um *and* Albensis, -e; *the Albans*, Albani, ōrum (*m*)

**Albania**, Albānia, æ (*f*); *Albanian*, Albānus, -a, -um

**Albany** Albania, -æ (*f*); Villa Albana, *Albanian*, Albānus, a, -um

**Albengo**, Albium Ingaunum, -i (*n*).

**Albinius**, Albinius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Albinius*, Albiniānus, -a, -um.

**Albinus**, Albinus, -i, (*m*).

**Albion**, Albion, -ōnis, i. (*f*) *as country* —2. (*m*) *as masc., prop n.*

**Albis**, Albis, -is (*m.*).

**Album**, Album, -i (*n*), v. *Albengo and Ventimiglia*

**Albius**, Albius, -ii (*m.*), *of or belonging to Albius or the Albia gens*, Albius, -a, -um, *and* Albiānus, -a, -um

**Albucius**, Albucius, -ii (*m*); *Albucian*, Albucius, -a, -um

**Alcæus**, Alcæus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Alcæus, Alcaic*, Alcāĭcus, -a -um; *son or descendant of Alcæus*, Alcīdes, æ (*voc* -dē *and* -dă).

**Alcala**, Complutum, -i (*n.*).

**Alcamenes**, Alcămēnes, -is (*m*).

**Alcander**, Alcander, -dri (*m.*).

**Alcanor**, Alcānor, -ōris (*m.*).

**Alcathoë**, Alcathoe, -es (*f.*).

**Alcathous**, Alcathous, -i (*m.*)

**Alce**, Alce, -es (*f*)

**Alcenor**, Alcēnor, -ōris (*m.*).

**Alcestis**, Alcestis, -is (*f*).

**Alcibiades**, Alcĭbĭădes, -is (*voc* -de).

**Alcidamas**, Alcidamas, -antis (*m.*).

**Alcides**, v. *Alcæus*.

**Alcimachus**, Alcimachus, -i (*m.*).

**Alcimede**, Alcimēde, -es (*f.*).

**Alcimedon**, Alcĭmēdon, -ontis (*m.*).

**Alcimus**, Alcimus, -i (*m*).

**Alcinoüs**, Alcinoüs, -i (*m*).

**Alcis**, Alcis, -idis (*f*)

**Alcmæon**, Alcmæo, -ōnis (*m.*), *of or belonging to Alcmæon*, Alcmæōnius, -a, -um

**Alcman**, Alcman -ānis (*acc also* -ānă), *of or belonging to Alcman*, Alcmānicus, -a, um, *and* Alcmānius, -a, -um

**Alcmena**, Alcmēna, -æ, *or* Alcmēnē, -es (*f.*).

**Alcon**, Alco, -ōnis (*m*)

**Alcyone**, Alcyŏnē, es (*f*), *Alcyonean*, Alcyonēus, -a, -um

**Aldborough**, Isurium, -ii (*n*).

**Alderney**, Riduna, -æ (*f*)

**Alecto**, Alectō *or* Allectō, -ūs (*f*)

**Alelan**, Alēĭus, -a, -um: *the Alelan plain*, Alēĭus campus.

**Alemanni**, *the*, Alemanni, -ōrum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Alemanni, Alemannic*, Alemannicus, a, -um

**Alemon**, Alēmon, -ōnis (*m*), *son or descendant of Alemon* Alemōnides, -æ (*m.*).

**Aleppo**, Berœa, -æ (*f*)

**Alería**, Alēria, -æ (*f*) *and* Alalia, -æ (*f.*)

**Alétes**, Alētes, æ (*m*).

**Aletium**, Aletium, -ii (*n*), *Aletian, of or belonging to Aletium*, Aletīnus, -a, -um

**Alexander**, Alexander, dri (*m*)

**Alexandria**, Alexandrīa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Alexandria, Alexandrine*, Alexandrīnus, -a, um

**Alexandrópolis**, Alexandrŏpŏlis, -is (*f*)

**Alexio**, Alexio, ōnis (*m*)

**Alfenus**, Alfēnus, -i (*m.*)

**Alfred**, Alfrēdus, -i; *purer Latin*, Irenæus, -i (*m*).

**Algidus**, Algidus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Algidus*, Algidensis, -e, *and* Algidus, -a, -um

**Algiers**, Algeria, æ (*f*), **Julia Cæsarea** (*f*)

**Alicante**, Lucentum, -i (*n.*)

**Alimentus**, Alimentus, i (*m*)

**Alinda**, Alinda, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Alinda*, Alindensis, -e

**Alise**, Alesia, æ (*f*)

**Allia**, Allia, æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Allia*, Alliensis, -e

**Alice**, Alicia, -æ (*f*)

**Allienus**, Alliēnus, -i (*m*).

**Allier**, *the*, Elāver, ēris (*m*)

**Allifæ**, Allifæ, -arum (*pl*, *f*); *of or belonging to Allifæ, Allifanian*, Allifānus, a, -um

**Allobrogian**, *an*, Allobrox, -ŏgis (*m*), *the Allobrogians*, Allobrŏges, -um, *Allobrogian*, Allobrŏgicus, -a, -um

**Almaden**, Sisāpon, -onis (*m*)

**Almo**, Almo, ōnis (*m*), *a river* —2 *a man's name* Almon, -ōnis (*f*), *a city*

**Alnwick**, Alnevicum, i (*n*)

**Aloëus**, Alŏeus, ei (*m*), *son or descendant of Aloeus*, Aloïdes, -æ (*m*)

**Alonë**, Alŏne, -es (*f*).

**Alontio**, v *Aluntium*.

**Alope**, Alope, es (*f*).

**Alorus**, Alŏrus, -i (*f*), *the inhabitants of Alorus*, Aloritæ, -arum (*m.*).

**Alphenor**, Alphēnor, -ōris (*m*).

**Alpheus**, *the*, Alphēus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to the Alpheus*, Alphēus, -a, -um, *as pecul. fem adj*, Alphēas, -ādis (*p*)

**Alps**, *the*, Alpes, -ium (*f*), *of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine*, Alpīnus, -a, um, *and* Alpīcus, -a, -um.

**Alsace**, Alsatia, -æ (*f*)

**Alsium**, Alsium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Alsium*, Alsiensis, -e, *and* Alsius, -a, -um.

**Altinum** (*mod. Altino*), Altinum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Altinum*, Altīnās, *gen* -ātis, *and* Altīnus, -a, -um

**Aluntium** (*now Alontio*), Aluntium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Aluntium*, Aluntīnus, -a, um

**Alyattes**, Alyattes, -is *or* -ei (*m.*).

**Alymon**, Alymon, -ōnis (*m*).

**Alyzia**, Alyzia *or* -zēa, -æ (*f.*).

**Amalec**, Amalēchus, -i (*m*).

**Amalekites**, *the*, Amalechītæ, -arum (*m*)

**Amalfi**, Melphia, -æ (*f*)

**Amalthea**, Amalthēa, -æ (*f.*); *temple of Amalthea*, Amalthēum, -i (*n*).

**Amanda**, Amanda, -æ (*f*).

**Amanus**, Amānus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Amanus*, Amanensis, e, *and* Amanicus, -a, -um, *the passes of Amanus*, Amanicæ pylæ

**Amaryllis**, Amărўllis, īdis (*f*), *acc* -ĭdă, *voc* -ĭ

**Amarynthus**, Amarynthus, -i, *Amarynthian*, Amarynthis, -idis (*fem adj*)

**Amaseno**, *the*, Amasenus, -i (*m*)

**Amasia**, Amasĭa, -æ (*f*), *a city*; (*m.*) *masc prop. name*

**Amasis**, Amāsis, -is (*m*)

**Amastris** (*now Amastro*), Amastris, -is (*f.*), *of or belonging to Amastris*, Amastrĭăcus, -a, -um; *inhabitants of Amastris*, Amastrīāni, -orum (*m*).

**Amathus**, Amăthūs, untis (*f*), *acc. poet.* -unta, *of or belonging to Amathus, Amathusian*, Amathūsius, -a, -um *and* Amathūsiăcus, -a, -um

**Ambiani**, *the*, Ambiani, -orum (*m*)

**Ambiorix**, Ambiorix, ĭgis (*m.*).

**Ambivius**, Ambivius, -ii (*m*)

**Ambracia**, Ambrăcia, -æ (*f*); *Ambracian*, Ambrăcius, a, um, Ambrăciensis, e *Ambracian Gulf* (*now Gulf of Arta*), Ambracius sinus; *an inhabitant of Am*

*orum*, Ambraciōta *or* tes, *gen* æ (*m*), *fem ad* Ambracias, ādis

*Ambrones, the*, Ambrōnes, -um (*m*)

*Ambrosē*, Ambrōsius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Ambrose, Ambrosian*, Ambrōsiānus, -a, um

*Amelia*, Amelia, -æ (*f*). Vid, *also, Ameria*

*Ameria* (*now Amelia*), Amēria, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Ameria, Amerian*, Amērīnus, -a um

*America*, Americа, æ (*f*), *for long quantity of penult*, v *Humboldt, Hist de la Geog*, vol iv, p 52, *sq*, *American*, Amēricānus, a, um, *the United States of America*, Civitātes Fœderatæ Americānæ, *North America*, Americа Septentrionālis, *South America*, Americа Meridiāna

*Amestratus*, Amestrātus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Amestratus, Amestratian*, Amestrātinus, a, um

*Amiens*, Samarobriva, -æ (*f*)

*Amilcar*, v *Hamilcar*

*Amiræan* Aminæus, a, -um

*Amisus*, Amīsus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Amisus, Amisian*, Amīsēnus, -a, -um

*Amiternum*, Amiternum, i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Amiternum, Amiternian*, Amiternīnus, a, um, *and poet* Amiternus, a, um

*Amitinum*, Amītīnum, -i (*n*); *Amitinian*, Amitinensis, e

*Ammianus*, Ammiānus, -i (*m*)

*Ammon*, Ammon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Ammon, Ammonian*, Ammōniacus, a, um

*Ammonites, the*, Ammonitæ, arum (*m.*).

*Amœbeus*, Amœbēus, -ei (*m*), *acc poet* -ĕa

*Amorgus*, Amorgos *or* -gus, i (*f*).

*Amos*, Amosus, i, *and* Amos *indecl* (*m*).

*Ampelius*, Ampelius, ii (*m*)

*Amphiarāus*, Amphiarāus -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Amphiaraus*, Amphiarāeus, a, um, *son or descendant of Amphiaraus*, Amphiarāĭdes, -æ (*m*)

*Amphicratus*, Amphicratēs, -is (*m*)

*Amphictyon*, Amphictyon, -ōnis (*m*), *the Amphictyons*, Amphictyōnes, -um, *acc.* -ās (*Amphictyonic council*)

*Amphidamas*, Amphidāmas, -antis (*m*)

*Amphilochi, the*, Amphilōchi, orum (*m*), *the country of the Amphilochi*, Amphilochia, -æ (*f*), *Amphilochian*, Amphilochicus, a, -um, *or* lochius, -a, -um.

*Amphilochus*, Amphilochus, -i (*m*)

*Amphimedon*, Amphimēdon, -ontis (*m.*).

*Amphinomus*, Amphinōmus, -i (*m*)

*Amphion*, Amphīon, ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Amphion*, Amphīōnius, a, um

*Amphipolis*, Amphipōlis, is (*f*), *of or belonging to Amphipolis, Amphipolitan*, Amphipolītānus, a, um, *an inhabitant of Amphipolis*, Amphipōlītes, æ (*m*).

*Amphissa*, Amphissa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Amphissa*, Amphissius, -a, -um

*Amphithemis*, Amphithēmis, -idis (*m.*).

*Amphitrite*, Amphitrīte, -ēs (*f*)

*Amphitryo*, Amphitrŭo *or* Amphitryon, onis (*m*), *son or descendant of Amphitryo*, Amphitryōnīades, -æ (*m.*), *fem. adj*, *of or descended from Amphitryo*, Amphitryōnis, -idis.

*Amphrysus*, Amphrȳsus, i (*m*); *of or belonging to Amphrysus, Amphrysian*, Amphrȳsius, a, um, *and* Amphrȳsiācus, -a, um

*Ampsaga, the*, Ampsāga, -æ (*m.*).

*Ampsanctus*, Ampsanctus, i (*m.*)

*Ampycus*, Ampȳcus, i (*m*), *son or descendant of Ampycus*, Ampȳcīdes, -æ (*m.*)

*Ampyx*, Ampyx, -ȳcis (*m.*).

*Amsanctus*, v. *Ampsanctus.*

*Amsterdam*, Amstelædamum *and* -lodamum, -i (*n*)

*Amulius*, Amūlius, -ii (*m.*).

*Amy*, Amicia, -æ, *and* Amata, -æ (*f*).

*Amyclæ*, Amyclæ, -ārum (*f*); *of or belonging to Amyclæ, Amyclæan*, Amyclæus, -a, -um, *and* Amyclānus, -a, -um.

*Amyclas*, Amyclas, -æ (*m*), *son or descendant of Amyclas*, Amyclīdes, -æ (*m.*).

*Amycus*, Amȳcus, -i (*m*)

*Amydon*, Amȳdon, -ōnis (*f*)

*Amȳmōne*, Amȳmōnē, es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Amymone*, Amȳmōnius, -a, um

*Amynander*, Amȳnander, -dri (*m*).

*Amyntas*, Amyntas, -æ (*m*), *son or descendant of Amyntas*, Amyntiădes, -æ (*m*)

*Amyntor*, Amyntor, -ōris (*m*), *son or descendant of Amyntor*, Amyntorides, -æ (*m*)

*Amȳthāon*, Amȳthāon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or descended from Amythaon*, Amythāōnius, -a um

*Amyzon*, Amyzon, -ōnis (*f*)

*Anacharsis*, Anăcharsis, is (*m*)

*Anacreon* Anacrĕon, -ontis (*m*), *of or belonging to Anacreon, Anacreontic*, Anacreontēus, -a, -um, *or* -ĭus, a, um, *and* Anacreontĭcus, a, um

*Anactorium*, Anactōrium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Anactorium, Anactorian*, Anactōrius, -a, -um

*Anagnia*, Anagnia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Anagnia, Anagnian*, Anagnīnus, -a, -um.

*Anaitis*, Anăitis, idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Anaïtis*, Anaïtĭcus, a, um

*Ananias*, Ananīas, -æ (*m*)

*Anaphe*, Anăphe, es (*f*).

*Anăpo, the*, Anăpis, is, *or* Anăpus, -i (*m*)

*Anas, the*, Anas, -æ (*m*)

*Anastasius*, Anastāsius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Anastasius*, Anastāsiānus, -a, -um

*Anaurus, the*, Anaurus, -i (*m*)

*Anaxagoras*, Anaxăgŏras, -æ (*m.*), *of or belonging to Anaxagoras, Anaxagorēan*, Anaxagorēus, -a, um

*Anaxander*, Anaxander, -dri (*m*).

*Anaxarchus*, Anaxarchus, -i. (*m.*).

*Anaxarete*, Anaxărĕte, es (*f.*)

*Anaxilaus*, Anaxĭlaus, i (*m.*)

*Anaximander*, Anaximander, -dri (*m*)

*Anaximēnes*, Anaxĭmēnes, -is (*m*)

*Anaxipolis*, Anaxĭpŏlis, -is (*m.*).

*Ancæus*, Ancæus, -i (*m.*).

*Ancalites, the* Ancălites, -um (*m*)

*Ancharius*, Ancharius, -ii (*m*); *Anchari an, of or belonging to Ancharius*, Ancharianus, -a, um.

*Anchemolus*, Anchēmŏlus, -i (*m*)

*Anchiale*, Anchiălē, -es (*f*); *of or belonging to Anchiale*, Anchialītānus, -a, -um (*late*)

*Anchialus*, Anchiălus, -i (*f*), *a city*; (*m.*) *man's name*

*Anchises*, Anchīses, -æ (*m*); *of or belonging to Anchises*, Anchisæus *or* -sēus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Anchises*, Anchīsiădes, -æ (*m.*).

*Ancona*, Ancon, ōnis, *and* Ancōna, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Ancona*, Anconītānus, -a, -um.

*Ancus*, Ancus, -i (*m.*).

*Ancyra*, Ancȳra, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Ancyra*, Ancȳrānus, -a, -um.

*Andalusia*, Bætica, -æ (*f.*), *or* Vandalitia, -æ (*f.*).

*Andanis, the*, Andānis, -is (*m*).

*Andatis*, Andātis, -is (*f.*).

*Andantonium*, Andantonium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Andantonium*, Andantoniensis, -e

*Andegavi, the*, Andegāvi, -orum (*m*)

*Andera*, Andĕra, -orum (*n*).

*Anderītum*, Andērītum, -i (*n*)

*Andernach*, Antunnācum, -i (*n*)

*Andes, the*, Andes, -um (*m.*); *a people of Gaul, and, 2 city of Italy*, *of or be longing to Andes* (2), Andīnus, a, -um

*Andocides*, Andŏcĭdes, is (*m.*)

*Andræmon*, Andræmon, ōnis (*m*)

*Andrew*, Andrĕus, -æ (*m.*).

*Andriaca*, Andriaca, -æ, *and* -iace, -es (*f*)

*Andrian*, v. *Andros.*

*Andricus*, Andrĭcus, -i (*m.*).

*Andriscus*, Andriscus, -i (*m.*).

*Andro*, v *Andron.*

*Androbulus*, Androbūlus, -i (*m.*).

*Androcles*, Androcles, -is (*m.*)

*Androcydes*, Androcȳdes, is (*m*).

*Andrŏgeus*, Andrŏgĕus, -i *and* -on, *gen.* -onis, *acc.* -ona (*m*); *of or belonging to Androgeus*, Andrŏgĕōnēus, -a, -um.

*Andromache*, Andrŏmachē, -es, *and* -cha, -æ (*f.*).

*Andromeda*, Andrŏmĕda, -æ, *and* -mēdē, -ēs (*f*)

*Andromenes*, Andrŏmĕnes, -is (*m*)

*Andron*, Andron, -onis (*m of or belonging to Andron*, Andronius, -a, -um.

*Andronicus*, Andronīcus, -i (*m*)

*Andros*, Andros *and* Andrus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Andros, Andrian*, Andrius a, -um

*Androsthenes*, Androsthĕnes, is (*m*)

*Androtion*, Androtion, onis (*m*)

*Andorra*, Andurа, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Andorra*, Andurensis, -e

*Anemo* (*now Amone*), *the*, Anēmo, onis (*m*)

*Anemurium*, Anēmūrium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Anemurium*, Anemuriensis, e

*Angerōna*, Angerōna, æ (*f*), *festival in honor of Angerona*, Angeronālia, ium *and* -orum (*n.*)

*Angers*, Andegāva, æ (*f*)

*Anguia*, Angitia, -æ (*f*)

*Anglesey*, Mona, æ (*f*)

*Angli, the*, v *England*

*Angora*, Ancȳra, -æ (*f*)

*Angrivarii*, Angrivārii, orum (*m*).

*Anicius*, Anīcius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Anicius, Anician*, Anīcĭānus, -a, um.

*Anio* (*now Teverone*), *the*, Anio, -onis, Anien, -ēnis, *and* Anienus, i (*m.*); *of or be longing to the Anio*, Aniēnus, -a, -um (*poet*), *and* Aniensis, e; *a dweller on the Anio*, Aniēnĭcōla, -æ (*m.*).

*Anigros, the*, Anigros, -i (*m*).

*Anistorgis*, Anistorgis, -is (*f.*).

*Anius*, Anius, -ii (*m*)

*Anjou*, Andes, -ium (*m*), *of Anjou*, Andi nus, a, -um

*Anna*, } Anna, -æ (*f*)
*Anne*, }

*Annæa*, Annæa, -æ (*f.*)

*Annæus*, Annæus, -i (*m*).

*Annalis*, Annālis, is (*m.*).

*Annapolis*, Annapolis, -is (*f.*).

*Anneia*, Anneĭa, æ (*f.*).

*Anneius*, Anneĭus, ii. (*m.*).

*Annianus*, Anniānus, -i (*m*).

*Annibal*, v *Hannibal*

*Anniceris*, Annĭcēris, is *and* -idis (*m*) *the followers of Anniceris*, Annicērēi, -orum (*m*)

*Annia*, Annia, -æ (*f*)

*Annius*, Annius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Annius, Annian*, Annius, -a, -um; Anniānus, -a, -um, *descendants of the Annia gens*, Anniādæ, arum (*m*)

*Ansbach*, Onolsbacum, -i (*n.*)

*Anser*, Anser, -ēris (*m.*).

*Antæopolis*, Antæopolis, -is (*f*); *Antæopolitan*, Antæŏpŏlites, -æ (*m.*).

*Antæus*, Antæus, -i (*m*)

*Antandros*, Antandros, *and* -drus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Antandros*, Antandrius, -a, -um

*Antarctic Ocean*, Oceanus Antarcticus.

*Antemnæ*, Antemnæ, -arum (*f*), *also in sing*, *but unus*, emna, æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Antemnæ*, Antemnātes, -ium, (*m*)

*Antenor*, Antēnor, -ōris (*m.*), *of or be longing to Antenor*, Antēnŏrēus, -a, -um; *son of Antenor*, Antēnŏrĭdes, -æ (*m*).

*Anteros*, Antĕros, -ōtis (*m*)

*Anthedon*, Anthēdon, -ōnis (*f*); *of or belonging to Anthedon*, Anthedŏnius, -a, -um

*Anthemus*, Anthēmus, -untis (*f*), *and* Anthemūsias, ădis (*f*), *of or belonging to Anthemus*, Anthemūsius, -a, -um.

*Anthium*, Anthium, -ii (*n*)

*Anthony*, v *Antonius*

*Antiānīra*, Antiānīra, æ (*f*)

*Antibes*, Antipolis, -is (*f*)

*Anticinōbis*, Anticinōbis, -idis (*f.*).

*Anticlea*, Anticlēa, -æ (*f*).

*Anticlides*, Anticlīdes, -æ (*m*)

*Anticȳra*, Antĭcȳra, -æ (*f*); *the inhabitants of Anticyra*, Anticȳrenses, -ium (*m*)

*Antigenes*, Antigĕnes, -is (*m*)

*Antigenides*, Antigēnĭdas, *and* -des, -æ (*m*).

*Antigone*, Antigŏnē, -es, *and* -gona, -æ (*f*)

*Antigonēa*, Antigonēa *or* -nia, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Antigonea*, Antigŏnensis, -e.

*Antigonus*, Antigŏnus, i (*m*)

*Antigua*, Antigua, -æ (*f*)

*Antilibanus*, Antilībanus, -i (*m.*).

*Antilochus*, Antilŏchus, i (*m*)

*Antimachus*, Antimăchus, -i (*m*)

*Antinōus*, Antīnōus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Antinous*, Antīnōēus, a, -um.

*Antinum*, Antīnum, i (*n.*), *inhabitants of Antinum*, Antīnātes, -um (*m*)

*Antioch*, Antiŏchēa, *and* chĭa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Antioch*, Antiŏchensis, e; Antiŏchēnus, -a, um (*late*), Antiŏchēus *or* chĭus, a, -um (*Cic*); *the inhabitants of Antioch*, Antiochienses, ium (*m*).

*Antiochus*, Antiŏchus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Antiochus*, Antiochīnus, a, -um (e. g., bellum, &c., *Cic.*), *pecul fem*, Antiŏchis, -ĭdos

*Antiope*, Antiŏpē, -ēs, *and* -opa, æ (*f*)

*Antiparos*, Oleăr·s, i (*f*)

*Antipater*, Antĭpātĕr, tri (*m*)

*Antipatria*, Antipatri·a, æ (*f*)

*Antiphas*, Antĭphas, antis (*m*)

*Antiphates*, Antiphātes, -æ (*m*).

*Antiphellus*, Antiphellus *or* -los, -i (*f*)

*Antipho*, Antipho, -ōnis, *and* Antiphon, ontis (*m*).

*Antipolis*, Antĭpŏlis, is (*f*), *of or belonging to Antipolis*, Antipŏlītānus, -a, um

*Antirrhium*, Antirrhium, i (*n*)

*Antissa*, Antissa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Antissa*, Antissæus, a, um

*Antisthenes*, Antisthĕnes, is *and* æ (*m*)

*Antistius*, Antistius, ii (*m*)

*Antium*, Antium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Antium*, Antias, *gen* ātis, Antiānus -a, -um, Antiātīnus, a, um, Antiensis, -e, *and* Antius, a, um

*Antōninus*, Antōninus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Antoninus*, Antonīniānus, -a, -um

*Antoniopŏlis*, Antoniŏpŏlis, is (*f*), *the inhabitants of Antoniopolis*, Antoniopŏlītæ, arum (*m*)

*Antonius*, Antōnius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Antonius*, Antonianus, -a, um, *and* Antonius, a, -um.

*Anxirm*, Antinum, i (*n*)

*Antron*, Antron, ōnis (*f*)

*Antwerp*, Antuerpia, æ (*f*), *of Antwerp*, Antuerpianus, a, -um, *and* Antuerpiensis, e

*Anubis*, Anūbis, is *and* idis (*m*)

*Anxur*, Anxur, ŭris (*n*), *a city, also a mountain and name of a hero, both masc*; *of or belonging to Anxur*, Anxūras, ātis, *and* Anxurus a, um (*poet*)

*Anytus*, Anȳtus, i (*m*)

*Aon*, Aon, ŏnis (*m*), *son or descendant of Aon*, Aonides, æ (*m*)

*Aŏnia*, Aŏnia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Aonia*, Aŏnius, -a, um, *pecul fem*, Aŏnis, ĭdis, *inhabitants of Aŏnia*, Aŏnes, -um, *acc* as (*m*)

*Aosta*, Augusta Prætoria (*f.*).

*Aous*, *the*, Aŏus, -i (*m*)

*Apamēa*, Apamēa *or* -mīa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Apamea*, Apămensis, -e, *and* Apămēnus, a, -um, *the inhabitants of Apamea*, Apamei, orum (*m*)

*Apella*, Apella, æ (*m*)

*Apelles*, Apelles, -is (*m*), *of or belonging to Apelles*, Apellēus, -a, -um.

*Apennines*, *the* (*mountains*), Apennīni Montes (*m*), *Apennine*, Apennīnus, a, -um.

*Aper*, Aper, Apri (*m*)

*Aperantia*, Aperantia, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Aperantia*, Aperantī, orum (*m.*).

*Aphareus*, Aphāreus, -ei (*m.*), *of or relating to Aphareus*, Apharēĭus, a, um

*Aphas*, Aphas, antis (*m*)

*Aphesas*, Aphēsas, antis, *acc* -anta (*m*)

*Aphidna*, Aphidna, æ, *and* idnæ, arum (*f*)

*Aphrodisias*, Aphrŏdīsias, -ădis (*f*); *of or belonging to Aphrodisias*, Aphrodīsiensis, -e, *and* Aphrodī-ēus, a, -um, *the inhabitants of Aphrodisias*, Aphrodisienses, -ium (*m*)

*Aphrodisium*, Aphrodīsium, -ii (*n*).

*Apicius*, Apicius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Apicius*, *Apician*, Apicĭānus, -a, -um, *and* Apicius, a, um

*Apidanus*, *the*, Apidānus, i (*m*).

*Apion*, Apion, -onis (*m*).

*Apis*, Apis, -is (*m*)

*Apodoti*, *the*, Apodōti, -orum (*m*).

*Apollinaris*, Apollinaris, is (*m.*)

*Apollo*, Apollo, inis (*m*), *of or belonging to Apollo*, Apollinĕus, -a, um, *and* Apollināris, -e.

*Apollŏdōrus*, Apollŏdōrus, i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Apollodorus*, Apollodorēus, -a, -um, *the followers or imitators of Apollodorus*, Apollodorēi, -orum (*m*).

*Apollonia*, Apollōnia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Apollonia*, Apollōniensis, -e, *and* Apollōniātes, a, um, *an inhabitant of Apollonia*, Apollōnātes, -æ, *and* Apollonias, -ātis -um (*f*)

*Apollonides*, Apollōnides, -æ (*m*)

*Apollonis*, Apollōnis, -idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Apollonis*, Apollōnĭdensis, -e.

*Apollonius*, Apollonius, ii (*m*).

*Apollos*, Apollos, i (*m*)

*Apollyon*, Apollyon, -ōnis, (*m*)

*Aponus*, Apŏnus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Aponus*, Apŏnīnus, -a, um, *and* Apŏnus, a, um.

*Appenzell*, Abbatis Cella (*f*).

*Appia*, Appia, æ (*f*), *a city, of or belonging to Appia, Appian*, Appiānus, a, -um

*Appian*, v *Appius*, *Appian Way*, Appia Via (*f*)

*Appius*, Appius, ii (*m*), *and Appia*, Appia, æ (*f*), *Roman proper names*; *the Appian family*, Appia gens, *of or belonging to the Appia gens, or to Appius*, Appiānus, -a, -um, *pecul. fem* Appias, ădis, *son or descendant of Appius*, Appiădes, -æ (*m*)

*Appleby*, Aballaba, -æ (*f*)

*Appuleius*, Appŭlēius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Appuleius*, Appulēĭānus, a, -um

*Appula*, v *Apulia*

*Apronius*, Apronius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Apronius*, Aprōnĭānus, a, um

*Aprustum*, Aprustum, i (*n*), *inhabitants of Aprustum*, Aprustāni, -orum (*m*)

*Apta* (*a city*), Apta (Julia), æ (*f*), *inhabitants of Apta*, Aptenses, ium (*m*)

*Apuleius*, v *Appuleius*

*Apulia*, Apūlia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Apulia, Apulian*, Apūlus, a, um, *and* Apūlicus, a, um

*Apulum*, Apulum, i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Apulum*, Apulensis, e

*Aquila*, Aquila, æ (*m*)

*Aquileia*, Aquilēĭa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Aquileia*, Aquilēiensis, e, *and* Aquilēĭus, a, -um

*Aquilius*, Aquĭlius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Aquilius*, Aquilĭānus, -a, -um, *and* Aquĭlius, a, um

*Aquinum* (*now Aquino*), Aquīnum i (*n*), *of or belonging to Aquinum*, Aquīnas, ātis, *the inhabitants of Aquinum*, Aquīnātes, ium

*Aquitania*, Aquitānia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Aquitania*, Aquitānus, a, -um, Aquitānīcus, a, um, *and* Aquitānensis, -e, *the inhabitants of Aquitania*, *Aquitani*, Aquitāni, -ōrum (*m*)

*Arabella*, Arabella, -æ (*f*)

*Arabia*, Arăbia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Arabia, Arabian*, Arabicus, a, um; Arăbius, a, um (Arabus, a, um, Arabiānus, -a, -um; *and* Arabinus, a, -um, *late*), *an Arab*, Arăbs, ăbis (*m*), *an Arab female*, Arabissa, -æ, *the Arabians*, Arăbes, um

*Arachne*, Arachne, ēs (*f*), *of or belonging to Arachne*, Arachnæus, a, um

*Arachōsia*, Arachōsia, -æ (*f*); *Arachosian*, Arachōsius, -a, um, *the Arachosians*, Arachosii, -orum, *and* Arachōtæ, -arum (*m*)

*Aracynthus*, Aracynthus, i (*m*)

*Arădus*, Arădus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Aradus*, Arădēus, a, um, *and* Arădius, -a, -um

*Aragon*, Aragonia, æ (*f*)

*Aramæa*, Aramæa, -æ (*f*), *the Aramæi*, Aramæi, orum (*m*)

*Arar*, *the*, Arar *or* Ărăris, is, *acc* -im *sometimes* in, *abl* i (*m*); *of the Arar*, Arărĭcus, a, -um

*Ararat*, Araiat (*m*), *indecl.*

*Aratus*, Arātus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Aratus*, Aratēus, -a, -um

*Arausio*, Arausio, ōnis (*f*)

*Araxes*, *the*, Araxes, -is (*m*), *of or belonging to the Araxes*, Araxēus, a, -um

*Arbaces*, Arbăces, -is (*m*)

*Arbēla*, Arbēla, orum (*n.*), *the country of, around Arbela*, Arbēlītes, ĭdis (*f*)

*Arcadia*, Arcădia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Arcadia, Arcadian*, Arcădicus, a, -um, *and* Arcadius, a, um; *an Arcadian*, Arcas, ădis *n.*), *acc poet.* ăa *ana pl* dās.

*Arcadius*, Arcădius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Arcadius*, Arcadiānus, a, -um

*Arcæ*, Arcæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Arcæ, Arcan*, Arcānus, a, -um

*Arcesilas*, Arcesĭlas, æ (*m*)

*Arcesilāus*, Arcesĭlāus, -i (*m*)

*Archangel*, Archangelŏpŏlis, is, *and* Michaelŏpŏlis, -is (*f*)

*Arche*, Arche, -ēs (*f*).

*Archebūlus*, Archĕbūlus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Archebulus*, Archebūlēus, a, -um

*Archelais*, Archelāis, ĭdis (*f*)

*Archelāus*, Archelāus, i (*m*)

*Archemāchus*, Archemāchus, -i (*m*)

*Archemōrus*, Archemōrus, -i (*m*)

*Archias*, Archias, -æ (*m*), *of or relating to Archias*, Archiācus, a, um

*Archibald*, Archibaldus, -i (*m*)

*Archidēmus*, Archidēmus, -i (*m.*).

*Archigēnes*, Archigēnes, -is (*m*)

*Archilŏchus*, Archilochus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Archilochus*, Archilochĭus, -a, um

*Archimēdes*, Archimēdes, -is (*m*), *of or belonging to Archimedes*, Archimēdēus, a, um.

*Archipelago* (*Grecian*), Ægæum Mare

*Archippe*, Archippe, ēs (*f*)

*Archippus*, Archippus, -i (*m*).

*Archytas*, Archȳtas, æ (*m*)

*Ardea*, Ardea, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Ardea*, Ardeātīnus, a um, *and* Ardeas, -ātis, *the inhabitants of Ardea*, Ardeātes, -um (*m*)

*Ardennes* (*Forest of*), Arduenna (silva), -æ

*Arecomici*, *the*, Arecōmĭci, orum (*m*)

*Arelāte* (*now Arles*), Arĕlas, ātis (*f*), *usu* Arelātē, is (*n*), *of or belonging to Arelate*, Arelātensis, e

*Aremberg*, Areburgium, -ii (*n*)

*Areopagus*, Arēopăgus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to the Areopagus, Areopagitic*, Arēopăgĭticus, a, -um, *an Areopagite, a member of the Areopagus*, Arēopăgites, -æ (*m*)

*Arestor*, Arestor, -ōris (*m*); *son or descendant of Arestor*, Arestōrĭdes, -æ (*m.*)

*Arethe*, *the*, Arēthe, -ēs (*m*)

*Arethusa*, Arethūsa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Arethusa*, Arethūsæus, a, um, *and* Arethūsius, a, um, *pecul fem*, Arethūsis, ĭdis (*poet*)

*Arevaci*, *the*, Arĕvăci, ōrum (*m*)

*Arezzo*, v *Aretium*

*Arganthonius*, Arganthōnius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Arganthonius*, Arganthōnĭăcus, a, um

*Argentoratum*, Argentōratum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Argentoratum*, Argentōrātensis, e

*Argiletum*, Argilētum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Argiletum*, Argilētānus, -a, um.

*Argimusæ* (*the islands*), Argĭmūsæ, arum (*f*), *sc* insulæ

*Argo*, Argō, *gen* -gus, *acc* gō (*f*), *of or relating to the Argo*, Argōus, a, -um.

*Argolis*, Argŏlis, ĭdis (*f*), *of or belonging to Argolis, Argolic*, Argŏlĭcus, -a, um

*Argonauts*, *the*, Argonautæ, arum (*m*)

*Argos*, Argos (*n*), *indecl, ana* argi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Argos, Argive*, Argēus *or* gĭus, a, um, *and* Argīvus, a, -um

*Argus*, Argus, i (*m*)

*Argyle*, Argathelia, -æ (*f*)

*Aria*, Ăria, æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Aria*, Ărĭus, a, um, *the inhabitants of Aria*, Arĭi, orum (*m.*)

*Ariadne*, Ariadna, æ *and* dnē, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Ariadne*, Ariadnæus, -a, -um

*Ariana*, Ariāna, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Ariana*, Ariānus, a, um

*Arimanthes*, Arimănthes, is (*m*)

*Arimaspi*, *the*, Arimaspi, orum (*m*).

*Arimathēa*, Arimathĭa, æ (*f*)

*Arminum*, Arīminum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Arminum*, Arīminensis, -e *the inhabitants of Arminum*, Arīminenses, -ium (*m*)

*Ariobarzanes*, Ariobarzănes, -is (*m*

*Arion.* Arĭon, ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Arion*, Arĭōnius, a -um

*Ariovistus*, Arĭovistus, i (*m*)

*Arisba*, Arisba, -æ, *and* bē, -es (*f*).

*Aristæus*, Aristæus, i (*m*)

*Aristagoras*, Aristagŏras, æ (*m*).

*Aristander*, Aristander, dri (*m*)

*Aristarchus*, Aristarchus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Aristarchus, Aristarchēan*, Aristarchēus, -a, -um.

*Aristeas*, Aristeas, -æ (*m.*).

*Aristides*, Aristĭdes, is (*m*)

*Aristippus*, Aristippus, i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Aristippus, Aristippean*, Aristippēus, a, um

*Aristius*, Aristius, -ii (*m*)

*Aristo*, Aristo, onis (*m*); *of or belonging to Aristo*, Aristōnēus, a, -um

*Aristobulus*, Aristobūlus, i (*m*)

*Aristodemus*, Aristodēmus, i (*m*)

*Aristogiton*, Aristogĭto, ōnis (*m*)

*Aristomache*, Aristomăche, es (*f.*).

*Aristomenes*, Aristomēnes, is (*m*).

*Aristonicus*, Aristŏnicus, -i (*m*)

*Aristophanes*, Aristophănes, is (*m*); *of or belonging to Aristophanes, Aristophanic*, Aristophănēus *or* ĭus, a, um, *and* Aristophănĭus, -a, -um (*late*).

*Aristotle*, Aristŏtēles, is (*m*), *of or belonging to Aristotle, Aristotelian*, Aristŏtelēus *or* -ĭus, -a, um.

*Aristoxenus*, Aristoxĕnus, -i (*m.*)

*Aristus*, Aristus, i (*m*).

*Arius*, Arĭus, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Arius, Arian*, Arĭānus, -a, -um; *the Arians*, Arĭani, -orum

*Arianian*, Arĭānius, a, um

*Arkansas*, Arkansa, æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Arkansas*, Arkansiensis, -e

*Arles*, v *Arelate*

*Armagh*, Ardmacha, -æ (*f*)

*Armenia*, Armēnia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Armenia, Armenian*, Armēnius, a, -um, *and* Armeniăcus, -a, -um

*Arminius*, Arminius, -ii (*m*), v *Hermann*

*Armorica*, Armŏrĭca, æ (*f*), *Armorican*, Armoricus, a, -um

*Arna*, Arna, -æ (*f.*), *the inhabitants of Arna*, Arnātes, ium (*m*), *of or belonging to Arna*, Arnensis, e

*Arne*, Arne, es (*f*)

*Arnhem*, Arnecanum, i (*n*)

*Arno*, the, Arnus, i (*m*); *of or belonging to the Arno*, Arnensis, e

*Arnobius*, Arnobius, -ii (*m*)

*Arnus*, v *Arno*.

*Arpi*, Arpi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Arpi*, Arpānus, a, um, *and* Arpīnus, a, um

*Arpinum*, } Arpīnum, i (*n*), *of or belong*
*Arpino*, } *ing to Arpinum*, Arpīnas, -ātis, *and* Arpīnus, a, um, *an inhabitant of Arpinum*, Arpīnas, ātis (*m*)

*Arran*, Glota, æ (*f*)

*Arrezzo*, Arrētium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Arrezzo*, Arrētinus, -a, -um

*Arrhene*, Arrhēnē, es (*f*)

*Arrhidæus*, Arrhidæus, i (*m*).

*Arria*, Arria, æ (*f*)

*Arsaces*, Arsăces, -is, *acc* en (*m*), *son or descendant of Arsaces*, Arsăcīdes, æ (*m*), *the Arsacidæ*, Arsăcĭdæ, arum (*m*); *of or belonging to Arsaces*, Arsăcus, a, um

*Arsanias, the*, Arsanias, æ (*m*)

*Arsinoë*, Arsinŏē, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Arsinoe*, Arsinoēnsis, e, um, *the district of Arsinoe (in Ægypt)*, Arsinŏītes nomos (*m*)

*Arsippus*, Arsippus, -i (*m*).

*Arta*, Ambracia, æ (*f*), *Gulf of Arta*, An bracius Sinus.

*Arta, the*, Aretho, -ōnis (*m*)

*Artabanus*, Artăbānus, -i (*m*)

*Artabrum, Prom*, v *Finisterre, Cape*

*Artaphernes*, Artaphernes, is (*m*)

*Artaxata (now Ardaschir)*, Artaxăta, orum (*n*)

*Artaxerxes*, Artaxerxes, -is (*m*).

*Artemidorus*, Artĕmĭdōrus, -i (*m*)

*Artemisia*, Artemisia æ (*f.*)

*Artemisium*, Artemisium, -ii (*n*).

*Artemo*, Artĕmo, ōnis (*m.*).

*Arthur*, Arthurus, -i (*m.*)

*Artois, province of*, Artĕbatensis ager *or* comitatus; *people of Artois*, Artebātes, -ium (*m*): v. *Atrebates*.

*Arundel*, Aruntĭna, æ (*f*).

*Aruns*, Aruns, -untis (*m*)

*Arupium*, Arūpium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Arupium*, Arupīnus, -a, um

*Arverni*, Arverni, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Arverni*, Arvernus, a, -um

*Arzenheim*, Argentaria, -æ (*f*).

*Asa*, Asa, æ (*m*)

*Asaph*, Asăphus, i (*m*)

*Asburg*, Asciburgum, ii (*n.*)

*Ascalon (now Ascalan)*, Ascălo, ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Ascalon*, Ascălōnius, -a, um, *an inhabitant of Ascalon*, As calonīta æ (*m*)

*Ascanius*, Ascānius, ii (*m.*)

*Asciburgium*, v. *Asburg*

*Asclepiades*, Asclēpĭădes, æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Asclepiades, Asclepiadean*, Asclepiadēus, -a, um

*Asclēpiodorus*, Asclepiŏdōrus, i (*m*).

*Asclēpiodotus*, Asclēpiŏdōtus, i (*m*).

*Asconius*, Ascōnius, ii (*m*)

*Ascoli*, v. *Asculum*

*Ascra*, Ascra, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Ascra, Ascræan*, Ascræus, a, um

*Asculum (now Ascoli)*, Ascŭlum *or* Asculum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Asculum*, Asculānus, a, um, Asculīnus, a, -um, Asculanensis, -e (*late*).

*Asdrubal*, v *Hasdrubal*.

*Asbel*, Asbălus, i (*m*).

*Askur*, Assur, -ūris (*m*)

*Asia*, Asia, -æ (*f*), *Asia Minor*, Asia Minor, *of or belonging to Asia, Asiatic*, Asiāticus, -a, -um, *and* Asiānus, a, um, Asius, a, um, *pecul fem*, Asis, idis (*p*)

*Asine*, Asīne, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Asine, Asinæan*, Asinæus, a, um

*Asinius*, Asīnius, ii (*m*), *Asinian (of or belonging to the Asinia gens)*, Asinius, -a, um

*Asisium (now Assisi)*, Asisium, ii (*n.*), *inhabitants of Asisium*, Asisīnates, ium (*m*)

*Asius*, Asius, ii (*m*)

*Asmodæus*, Asmŏdæus, -i (*m*)

*Asopus (now Asopo)*, *the*, Asōpus, i (*m.*), *of or belonging to the Asopus (fem adj)*, Asōpis, ĭdos (*f*), *son or descendant of the Asopus*, Asōpĭades, æ (*m*)

*Asoph or Asow (Sea of)*, Palus Mæōtis, idis (*f.*)

*Aspasia*, Aspăsia, æ (*f*)

*Aspendus*, Aspendus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Aspendus*, Aspendius, a, um.

*Asphaltites (lake)*, Asphaltītes, æ (*m*), *and* Asphaltītes Lăcus

*Asprenas*, Asprēnas, atis (*m*)

*Aspro Potamo*, Achelous, -i (*m.*).

*Assorus (now Asoro)*, Assorus, i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Assorus*, Assorīnus, -a, -um

*Assus*, Assus *or* Assos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Assus*, Assius, -a, um.

*Assyria*, Assyrĭa, -æ (*f*) *of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian*, Assyrius, a, -um, *the Assyrians*, Assyrii, orum

*Asta*, Asta, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Asta*, Astensis, e

*Astaboras, the*, Astăbōras, -æ (*m*)

*Astacus*, Astăcus, i (*f*), *and* Astăcum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Astacus*, Astacēnus, -a, -um—2 Astăcus, -i (*m.*), *son or descendant of Astacus*, Astăcĭdes, -æ (*m*)

*Astapa*, Astapa, -æ (*f*).

*Astarte*, Astarte, es (*f*)

*Asterie*, Asterie, -es, *and* -ria, -æ (*f*).

*Astorga*, Asturica, -æ (*f*)

*Astræa*, Astræa, æ (*f*)

*Astræus*, Astræus, -i (*m*)

*Astura*, Astura, -æ (*f*)

*Asturia*, Asturia, -æ (*f*), *Asturian*, Astur, ūris, *and* Astyr, -yris, *and* Asturīcus, -a, -um, *the Asturians*, Astūres, -um (*m.*).

*Asturica*, v *Astorga*

*Astyages*, Astyăges, is (*m.*)

*Astyanax*, Astyānax, -actis (*m.*).

*Astynome*, Astynŏmē, -es (*f*).

*Astypalæa*, Astypălæa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Astypalea*, Astypalæensis, -e, Astypalæĭcus, -a, -um, *and* Astypalæĭus, -a, -um (*poet*).

*Atabyria*, Atabyria, æ (*f*); *Atabyrian (from Mount Atabyris)*, Atabyrius, -a, um

*Atalanta*, Atalanta, -æ, *and* -lante, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Atalanta, Atalantæan*, Atalantæus, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Atalanta*, Atalantiădes, -æ (*m*)

*Atarne*, Atarne, es, *and* tarnēa, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Atarne*, Atarnītes, -æ (*m*)

*Atax*, Atax, -ăcis (*m*), *of or belonging to Atax (or the Atax, now Aude)*, Atăcĭnus, a, -um

*Ateius*, Ateĭus, ii (*m*)

*Atella*, Atella, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Atella, Atellan*, Atellānus, a, um, *and* Atellanius, -a, -um

*Aternus*, Aternus, i (*m*), *Aternian*, Aternus, -a, um

*Aternum*, Aternum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Aternum, Aternian*, Aternensis, -e

*Aternus*, Aternus, i (*m*)

*Ateste (now Esto)*, Ateste, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Ateste*, Atestinus, a, um

*Athamanta*, Athămānia, æ (*f*), *the Athamanians*, Athamānes, um (*m*), *a female of Athamania*, Athāmānis, -idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Athamania*, Athamānus, a, um

*Athamas*, Athămas, antis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Athamas*, Athamantēus a, -um, *or* ĭus, a, um, Athamantĭcus, a, -um, *son of Athamas*, Athamantiades, -æ (*m*), *daughter of Athamas*, Athămantis, idis (*f*)

*Athanasius*, Athanăsius, ii (*m.*)

*Athens*, Athēnæ, arum (*f.*), *of or belonging to Athens*, Athenæus, -a, -um, *and* Athenĭensis, e, *the Athenians*, Athenæi, -orum (*m.*), Athenienses, -ium, *and* Athenæopolītæ, arum (*unus*)

*Athenæus*, Athēnæus, -i (*m*).

*Athenais*, Athēnais, -idis (*f.*).

*Athenio*, Athēnio, -onis (*m*)

*Athenodorus*, Athenŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).

*Athesis, the*, Athĕsis, -is (*m*).

*Athos (Mount)*, Athos, -o, *and* Atho, -ōnis (*m*)

*Atilius*, Atĭlius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Atilius (or the Atilia gens)*, Atĭlius, a, -um, *and* Atilianus, -a, -um

*Atina*, Atīna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Atina*, Atīnas, ātis, *the inhabitants of Atina*, Atīnātes, -ium (*m.*).

*Atinius*, Atĭnius, -ii (*m*), *Atinian*, Atĭni us, -a, -um.

*Atius*, Atius, -a, -um, *Atian*, Atianus *or* Attianus, -a, um

*Atlantes, the*, Atlantes, um (*m*)

*Atlantic, the, Ocean*, Atlanticum Mare Oceanus Atlanticus

*Atlas*, Atlas, antis (*m*), *of or belonging to Atlas*, Atlanticus, -a, um, Atlantĭăcus, a, -um, Atlantius, -a, um, *and* Atlantēus *or* ĭus, a, um, *son or descendant of Atlas*, Atlantiădes, -æ (*m*), *daughter or female descendant of Atlas*, Atlantias, ădis, *and* Atlantis, -idis *or* -ĭdos (*f*), *the daughters of Atlas*, Atlantides, -um (*f*)

*Atlantis*, Atlantis, -idis (*f*).

*Atrax*, Atrax, ăcis, i (*m*) *a river sprung from Atrax*, Atrăcides, -æ (*m*), Atrăcis, -idis (*f*)—2 (*f*) *a city of Thessaly, of or belonging to Atrax*, Atrăcius, a, um (=*Thessalian, poet*)

*Atrebates, the*, Atrēbātes, ium (*m*), *Atrebatian*, Atrēbātĭcus, a, um

*Atreus*, Atreus, -ĕi (*m*), *of or belonging to Atreus*, Atrĕus *or* Atrēĭus, a, um (*p*), *son or descendant of Atreus*, Atrīda *or* Atrīdes, -æ (*m*)

*Atria*, Atria, æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Atria*, Atriāni, orum (*m*), *and* Atriātes, -um; *of or belonging to Atria*, Atriātĭcus, -a, -um

*Atropatene*, Atropătēnē, -es (*f*), *the inhabitants of Atropatene*, Atropateni, -ōrum (*m*).

*Atropos*, Atrŏpos, -i (*f*).

*Atta*, Atta, -æ (*m*)

*Attalea*, Attalēa *or* lis, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Attalea*, Attalenses, -ium (*m*).

*Attalis*, Attălis, -idis (*f.*).

*Attalus*, Attalus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Attalus*, Attalicus, a, um

*Attica*, Attica, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Attica, Attic*, Atticus, a, um, *fem. adj.*, Atthis, idis.

*Atticus*, Atticus, i (*m.*)

*Attila*, Attila, -æ (*m*).

*Attus*, Attus, -i (*m*)

*Aturus (now Adour)*, *the*, Atŭrus, i (*m*) *of or belonging to the Aturus*, Aturĭcus -a, -um

*Atys*, Atys *or* Attys ўos (*m*).

*Aude, the,* v *Atax.*
*Aufidus, the,* Aufidus, i (*m.*)
*Augeas,* Augēas, -æ (*m*)
*Augsburg,* Augusta Vindelicorum.
*Augst,* Augusta Rauracorum
*Augusta,* Augusta, -æ (*f*)
*Augustus,* Augustus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Augustus, Augustan,* Augustālis, -e, Augustānus, a, um, Augustensis, -e (*late*), Augustēus, -a, um (*late*), Augustiānus, -a, -um, *and* Augustīnus, -a, -um
*Augustine,* Augustīnus, -i (*m*)
*Augustōdūrum,* Augustōdūrum, -i (*n*)
*Aulerci, the,* Aulerci, -ōrum (*m*)
*Aulis,* Aulis, -idis (*f*)
*Aulon,* Aulon, -ōnis (*m*).
*Aulus,* Aulus, -i (*m*)
*Auxuale,* Alhemala, -æ (*f*).
*Aurelianum,* v *Orleans*
*Aurelianus,* Aurēliānus, i (*m*).
*Aurelius,* Aurelius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Aurelius* (*or the Aurelia gens*), *Aurelian,* Aurelius, -a, -um
*Aurora,* Aurora, -æ (*f*)
*Aurunci, the,* Aurunci, ōrum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Aurunci, Auruncan,* Auruncus, -a, um
*Ausar, the,* Ausar, -āris (*m*)
*Ausci, the,* Ausci, orum (*m*)
*Ause, the,* Alsa, -æ (*f*)
*Ausetani, the,* Ausetani, -orum (*m*)
*Auson,* Auson, ōnis (*m*)
*Ausones, the,* Ausŏnes, um (*m*), *poet.,* Ausōnidæ, arum (*m*)
*Ausonia,* Ausŏnia, -æ (*f*), *Ausonian,* Ausōnius, -a, -um, *pecul fem.* Ausonis, -idis (*p*).
*Ausonius,* Ausŏnius, ii (*m*)
*Austria,* Austria, æ (*f*), *Austrian,* Austriăcus, a, um
*Autololes, the,* Autŏlŏles, -um (*m*)
*Autolycus,* Autŏlўcus, -i (*m*)
*Automedon,* Automēdon, -ontis (*m*)
*Autonoë,* Autonŏe, es (*f*), *of or relating to Autonoe,* Autonoēius, -a, um
*Autrey,* Autreia, -æ (*f*)
*Autun,* Augustodunum, i (*n*)
*Auvergne,* Arvernia, æ (*f*), Arverni, -orum (*m.*)
*Auximum,* Auxīmum, i (*n*), *the inhabitants of Auximum,* Auximātes um (*m*)
*Avallon,* Avallo, ōnis (*f*)
*Avaricum,* Avaricum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Avaricum,* Avaricensis, -e
*Avella,* Abella, æ (*f*)
*Avellino,* Abellinum, i (*n*)
*Aventhes,* Aventicum, i (*n*)
*Avenio* (*now Avignon*), Avēnio, ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Avenio,* Avenicus -a, -um (*late*)
*Aventicum,* Aventĭcum, i (*n*)
*Aventine, the* (*Mount*), Aventinus, i (mons), (*m*), *of or belonging to the Aventine,* Aventinus, -a, um, Aventiensis, -e, *and* Aventinensis, -e
*Avernus,* Avernus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Lake Avernus, Avernian,* Avernus, a, -um, Avernālis, e
*Avianus,* Avianus, -i (*m*)
*Avice,* Avisia, æ (*f*)
*Avido,* Abȳdos, -i (*f*)
*Avila,* Abula, æ (*f*).
*Avienus,* Aviēnus, -i (*m*)
*Avignon,* v. *Avenio*
*Avington,* Abonis, is (*f.*).
*Avitus,* Avĭtus, i (*m*).
*Avon, the,* Antŏna, æ (*m*).
*Avranches,* Abrincæ, -arum (*f*), Abrincatui, -orum (*m*)
*Axion,* Axion, onis (*n*)
*Axius, the,* Axius, -ii (*m*)
*Axminster,* Axa, -æ (*f*)
*Ixona, the,* Axŏna, æ (*m.*).
*Azan* (*Mount*), Azan, -ānis (*m*).
*Azania,* Azānia, -æ (*f.*); *Azanian,* Azanius, -a, -um.
*Azariah,* Azarĭas, -æ (*m*).
*Azof, Sea of,* Palus Mæōtis, -idis (*f*).
*Azotus,* Azŏtus, i (*f*).
*Azores, the* (*islands*), Accipitrum Insulæ
*Azura,* Azura, -æ (*f*), *and* Azuritanum oppidum.

## B.

*Baalbek,* v. *Balbek*
*Bab-el-Mandeb,* Dēre *or* Dīre, -es (*f.*).
*Babylon,* Babylon, -ōnis (*f*); *the country around Babylon, Babylonia,* Babylōnia, æ (*f*), *Babylonian,* Babylonĭăcus, -a, -um, Babylonicus, -a, um, Babylōnius, a, -um, *and* Babylonĭensis, -e
*Bacchis,* Bacchis, -idis (*m*), *descendants of Bacchis, the Bacchiadæ,* Bacchĭădæ, -arum (*m*), *of or relating to Bacchis,* Bacchēis, -idis (*pecul fem*)
*Bacchus,* Bacchus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic,* Bacchēus *or* -ĭus, a, -um, Bacchĭcus, -a, -um, *and* Bacchēĭus, -a, um
*Bacchylides,* Bacchўlides, -is (*m*)
*Bactra,* Bactra ōrum (*n*)
*Bactria,* Bactria, æ (*f*), *Bactrian,* Bactrĭānus, -a, um, Bactrīnus, -a, -um, *and* Bactrius, a, -um.
*Bactrus* (*now Balk*), Bactrus, -i (*m*)
*Badajos,* Pax Augusta, æ (*f*)
*Baden,* Badena, -æ, *and* Bada, -æ (*f.*)
*Batica,* Bætĭca, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Batica,* Bæticus, a, -um
*Bætis, the,* Bætis, -is (*m*); *of or belonging to the Bætis,* Bætĭcus, a, -um
*Bætulo,* Bætŭlo, -ōnis (*f*); *of or belonging to Bætulo,* Bætulonensis, e
*Bæturia,* Bæturia, æ (*f*)
*Baffo,* Paphus, -i (*f*)
*Bagacum,* Bagăcum, -i (*n*)
*Bagdad,* Bagdatum, -i (*n.*), *and* Seleucia, æ (*f*)
*Bagoas,* Bagōas, -æ (*m*)
*Bagradas, the,* Bagradas, æ (*m*).
*Bahr el Kolsum,* Heroōpolĭtĭcus Sinus
*Baia,* Baiæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Baia, Baian,* Baiānus, a, -um
*Baiocasses, the,* Baiocasses, ium, *and* Baiocassi, orum (*m*)
*Bairenth,* Baruthum, -i (*n*)
*Bambridge,* Banus Pons (*m*)
*Balbek,* Heliŏpŏlis, is (*f*).
*Balbinus,* Balbĭnus, -i (*m*)
*Balbus,* Balbus, -i (*m*)
*Baldwin,* Baldunus, -i (*m*)
*Baleares, the,* Baleārcs, -ium (*f*); *of or belonging to the Baleares, Balearic,* Baleārĭcus, -a, -um, Baleāris, e; *the inhabitants of the Baleares,* Baleāres, -ium (*m*).
*Balk,* Bactra, -orum (*n*)
*Balkan* (*Mount*), Hæmus, -i (Mons), (*m.*)
*Balthazar,* Balthazar, āris (*m*), *and also indecl*
*Baltic Sea, the,* Mare Suēvicum (*n.*), *usu* Sinus Codānus (*but this is prop. only the S W. part*)
*Bamberg,* Babebergа, æ (*f.*).
*Bambyce,* Bambўce, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Bambyce,* Bambўcius, -a, -um.
*Bampton,* Bamptonia, æ (*f.*).
*Banburn,* Banburia, -æ (*f*)
*Bandusia,* Bandusia, -æ (*f*)
*Bangor,* Bangorium, ii (*n.*), *and* Bangertium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Bangor,* Bangorĭensis, -e
*Bantia* (*now Banza*), Bantia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bantia, Bantian,* Bantīnus, a, -um
*Baphărus, the,* Baphărus, -i (*m*).
*Barabbas,* Barabbas, æ (*m*)
*Barbadoes,* Barbāta, -æ (*f*)
*Barbara* Barbara, -æ (*f*)
*Barbary,* Barbaria, æ (*f.*), Africæ ora Septentrionalis
*Barca,* Barce, es (*f*), *the inhabitants of Barca,* Barcæi, orum (*m*).
*Barcas,* Barcas, -æ (*m*); *Barcine, of or descended from Barcas,* Barcæus, -a, -um; Barcinus, -a, -um.
*Barcelona,* Barcĭno, -ōnis (*f*); *of or belonging to Barcelona,* Barcinōnensis, -e.
*Bardesey,* Adros, -i (*f*), Andrium Edri.
*Bardulph,* Bardulphus, i (*m*)
*Barium* (*now Bari*), Barium, -ii (*n.*), *of or relating to Barium,* Barĭānus, -a, -um.
*Barnabas,* Barnabas, -æ (*m*)
*Barnet,* Sullonĭăcæ, -arum (*f*)
*Barsabas,* Barsabas, -æ (*m*).
*Bartholomew,* Bartholomæus, i (*m*)
*Baruch,* Baruch (*indecl*), *and* Barūchus, i (*m*)
*Basil or Basle,* Basilea, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Basil,* Basileensis, e, *the canton of Basle,* Pagus Basileensis
*Basil* (*man's name*), Basilius, -ii (*m.*).
*Basilica,* Sicyon, ōnis (*f*)
*Basilides,* Basilĭdes, æ (*m*).
*Basilrpotamo,* Eurōtas, -æ (*m*).
*Bassānia,* Bassania, -æ (*f*); *the inhabitants of Bassania,* Bassanītæ, -arum (*m*)
*Bassus,* Bassus -i (*m*).
*Bastarnæ, the,* Bastarnæ, -arum (*m.*).
*Bastuli, the,* Bastŭli, orum (*m*)
*Batavi, the,* Batāvi, orum (*m*), *the country of the Batari, Batavia,* Batavĭa -æ (*f*), *Batavian,* Batāvus, a, -um
*Bath,* Aquæ Solis
*Bathsheba,* Bathsheba, -æ (*f*).
*Bathyllus,* Bathyllus, -i (*m.*)
*Bato,* Bāto, ōnis (*m*).
*Battis,* Battis, idis (*f*).
*Battus,* Battus, -i (*m*), *son or descendant of Battus,* Battĭădes, -æ (*m*)
*Baubo,* Baubo, -ōnis (*f*)
*Baucis,* Baucis, idis, (*f*)
*Baul,* Baul, orum (*m*).
*Bautzen,* Budissa, -æ (*f*)
*Bavaria,* Bavaria, æ (*f*), Boiocaria, -æ (*f*), *Bavarian,* Boius, -a, -um
*Bavay,* Bagacum, i (*n*)
*Bayeux,* Arægenuæ, -arum (*f*), Baiocæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Bayeux,* Baiocensis, e
*Bayona,* Abobrica, æ (*f*)
*Bayonne,* Lapurdum, i (*n.*); Bajona, -æ (*f*)
*Beatrice,* Beatrix, -icis (*f*)
*Beauvais,* Bellovăcum, -i (*n*), Bratuspantium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Beauvais,* Bellovacensis, -e
*Bebryces, the,* Bebryces, -um (*m*), *Bebrycian,* Bebrycius, -a, -um, *Bebrycia,* Bebrycia, -æ (*f*)
*Bebryx,* Bebryx, -ycis (*m*)
*Bechires, the,* Bechīres, -um (*m.*).
*Bede,* Beda, -æ (*m*)
*Bedford,* Lactodūrum, -i (*n*).
*Bedriacum,* Bedriacum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Bedriacum,* Bedriacensis, -e
*Beelzebub,* Beelzebul, ūlis (*m*), *and* Beelzebub, *indecl*
*Beirout,* Berўtus, -i (*f.*)
*Bega,* Pax Julia (*f*)
*Beled el jerid,* Gætulia, -æ (*f*).
*Belgæ, the,* Belgæ, -arum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Belgæ,* Belgicus, -a, -um
*Belgium,* Belgium, -ii (*n.*), *Belgian,* Belgicus, a, -um, *a Belgian,* Belga, -æ (*m*), v *foregoing.*
*Belgrade,* Alba Græca, -æ (*f.*); Taurunum, -i (*n*)
*Belisarius,* Belisarius, -ii (*m.*).
*Belize,* Belisium, -ii (*n*)
*Belle Isle,* Calonesus, -i (*f*).
*Bellerophon,* Bellĕrŏphon, -ontis (*m.*); *of or relating to Bellerophon,* Bellĕrŏphontēus, -a, -um
*Bellocassi,* Bellocassi, -orum (*m*).
*Bellona,* Bellona, æ (*f*)
*Bellonāci, the,* Bellŏvaci, -orum (*m*).
*Belluno,* Bellunum, -i (*n*).
*Belus,* Bēlus, -i (*m*); *son or descendant of Belus,* Belīdes, -æ (*m*); *a daughter or female descendant of Belus,* Belis, -idis (*f*).
*Benacus, Lake* (*Lago di Garda*), Benācus, -i (lacus), *of or relating to Benacus,* Benācensis, -e
*Benaiah,* Benaia, -æ (*m*).
*Benedict,* Benedictus, i (*m*)
*Benedicta,* Benedicta, æ (*f*).
*Benevento,* Beneventum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Benevento,* Beneventānus, a, -um
*Benjamin,* Benjamin, -inis (*m*)
*Bengal,* Bengala, -æ (*f.*), Gangetica tellus; *Bay of Bengal,* Sinus Gangeticus
*Bennet = Benedict,* q. v.
*Berecyntus* (*Mount*), Berĕcyntus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Berecyntus, Berecyntian,* Berecyntius, -a, -um, Berecyntĭăcus, -a, um.
*Berenice,* Berenīce, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Berenice,* Berenicēus, a, um
*Bergamo,* Bergŏmum, -i (*n.*); *of Bergamo, Bergamot,* Bergŏmensis, -e
*Bergen,* Berga, -æ (*f*)
*Berlin,* Berŏlīnum, -i (*n*)
*Bermuda Islands,* Bermūdæ Insulæ (*f.*)
*Bern,* Arctŏpŏlis, -is (*f*); Berna, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Bern,* Bernensis, -e, *canton of Bern,* Pagus Bernensis.
*Bernard,* Bernardus, -i (*m*)
*Bernice = Berenice,* q. v.
*Beroë,* Beroë, -es (*f*)
*Berœa,* Berœa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Berœa,* Berœæus, -a, -um, *and* Berœensis, -e.
*Berosus,* Berōsus, i (*m*).

*Berry*, Bituricensis provincia (*f*), *an in habitant of Berry*, Bituix, -icis (*m*)
*Bertha*, Bertha, æ (*f*)
*Bertram*, Bertramus, i (*m*).
*Berwick (upon Tweed)*, Barvicus, -i (*f*)
*Berytus (mod Beirout)*, Berytus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Berytus*, Berytius, -a, -um *and* Berytensis, -e.
*Besançon*, Vesontio, ōnis (*f*)
*Bessi, the*, Bessi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Bessi*, Bessicus, -a, -um
*Bethany*, Bethania, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Bethany*, Bethanitæ, -arum (*m*)
*Bethlehem*, Bethlehem (*indecl*), *of or belonging to Bethlehem*, Bethlehemicus, a, -um, *an inhabitant of Bethlehem*, Bethlehemites, æ (*m*), Bethlehemītis, idis (*f*)
*Bethphage*, Bethphagē, es (*f*)
*Bethsaida* Bethsaida, -æ (*f*)
*Bethulia*, Bethulia, æ (*f*)
*Beverley*, Betuaria, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Beverley*, Betuariensis, -e
*Bianor*, Biānor, ōris (*m*).
*Bias*, Bias, -antis (*m*)
*Bibracte*, Bibracte, is (*n*)
*Bibrax*, Bibrax, actis (*f*)
*Bilbilis*, Bilbīlis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Bilbilis*, Bilbilitānus, a, um
*Biledulgerid*, v *Beled-el-jerid*
*Binchester*, Binonium, -ii (*n*), *and* Vinnovium, ii (*n*)
*Bingen*, Bingium, ii (*n*)
*Bion*, Bion, ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Bion*, Bionēus, a, um
*Bipontum*, v *Zweybrucken*
*Bisaltæ, the*, Bisaltæ, arum (*m*), *the land of the Bisaltæ*, Bisaltia, -æ (*f*)
*Biscay*, Cantabria, -æ (*f*), *a Biscayan*, Cantaber, -bri (*m*), *Biscayan*, Cantabricus, -a, um, *Bay of Biscay*, Oceanus Cantabricus
*Bistones, the* (= *Thracians*), Bistōnes, -um (*m*), *poet acc* -ās, *Bistonian*, Bistonius, -a, -um; *pecul fem*, Bistōnis, -idis
*Buhynia*, Bithynia, -æ (*f*), *Buhynian*, Bithynius, -a, um, Bithynicus, a, um, *and* Bithynus, -a, -um, *also as pecul fem*, Bithynis, -idis
*Bitias*, Bitias, -æ (*m*)
*Biton*, Biton, -ōnis (*m*)
*Biturriges, the*, Bitūrīges, um (*m*); *of or belonging to the Biturriges*, Bituricus, -a, um, *a Biturrigian*, Bitūrix, -igis (*m*)
*Black Forest*, Abnōba, æ (*f*), (sc. silva)
*Blackwater, the*, Dabrona, -æ (*m.*).
*Blæsus*, Blæsus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Blæsus*, Blæsianus, -a, -um
*Blanche*, Blanca, -æ (*f*).
*Blanda*, Blanda, -æ (*f*).
*Blandeno*, Blandēno, ōnis (*f*).
*Blasco*, Blascon, ōnis (*f*)
*Blemyæ, the*, Blēmyæ, -arum; Blemyes, -um, *and* Blemyi, -ōrum (*m*)
*Blois*, Blæsæ *or* Blesæ, -arum (*f*).
*Bobbio*, Bobium, -ii (*n*)
*Bocchar*, Bocchar, -āris (*m*)
*Bocchus*, Bocchus, -i (*m*)
*Bodincomagum*, Bodincomagum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Bodincomagum*, Bodincomagensis, -e
*Bodotria (Firth of Forth)*, Bodotria, -æ (*f*)
*Bœbe*, Bœbe, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Bœbe, Bœbean*, Bœbēius, a, -um, *pecul. fem*, Bœbēis, -idis, *esp as name of Lake Bœbeis*
*Bœotia*, Bœōtia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Bœotia, Bœotian*, Bœōtius, -a, -um, Bœotus, -a, um, *and* Bœōtus, -a, -um.
*Boethius*, Boéthius, -ii (*m*).
*Boëthus*, Boëthus, -i (*m*).
*Bogud*, Bogud, -ūdis (*m*)
*Bohemia*, Boihemum *and* Boiohemum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Bohemia, Bohemian*, Boiohemicus, -a, -um, *and* Boiohemus, -a, -um.
*Boii, the*, Boii, -ōrum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Boii, Boian*, Boiicus, -a, -um.
*Boiorix*, Boiorix, -igis (*m*).
*Bola*, Bola, -æ, *and* Bolæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bola*, Bolānus, -a, -um.
*Bolanus*, Bolānus, -i (*m*).
*Bolbitine*, Bolbītīne, -es (*f*); *of or belonging to Bolbitine*, Bolbītīnus, a, -um; *the Bolbitine mouth (of the Nile)*, Bolbitīnum ostium.
*Bologna*, Bononia, -æ (*f.*).
*Bolsena* Vulsinii, -orum (*m*); *of or belonging to Bolsena*, Vulsiniensis, -e; *Lake of Bolsena*, Lacus Vulsiniensis
*Bolton*, Boltonia, -æ (*f*)
*Bombay*, Petimuda, æ (*f*)
*Bona*, Hippo, -onis, Regius (*m*).
*Bonifacio (Straits of)*, Fretum Taphros.
*Boniface*, Bonifacius, -ii (*m*)
*Bonn*, Bonna, -æ (*f*)
*Borbetomagus*, v *Worms*
*Bordeaux*, Burdigala, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Bordeaux*, Burdigalensis, -e
*Borysthenes the*, Borysthēnes, is (*m*), *of or relating to the Borysthenes*, Borysthenius, -a, um, *dwellers along the Borysthenes*, Borysthenidæ *or* nitæ, arum (*m*)
*Bosporus, the*, Bospōrus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to the Bosporus*, Bospōrānus, a, um; Bospōrius, a, -um, Bospōricus, -a, um, *and* Bosporiensis, -e
*Bostar*, Bostar, āris (*m*)
*Boston*, Bostonia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Boston, Bostonian*, Bostoniensis, e
*Bothnia*, Bothnia, æ (*f*), *Gulf of Bothnia*, Sinus Bothnicus
*Boulogne* (Bononia ad mare), Gessoriacum, -i (*n.*)
*Boullon*, Bullio, -onis (*f*); *of Boullon*, Bullonienses, e
*Bourbon (Isle of)*, Insula Borbonia, -æ (*f*)
*Bourdag (Mount)*, Tmolus, i (*m*)
*Bourdeaux*, v *Bordeaux*.
*Bourges*, Bituriges, -um (*m*), *or* Avaricum, -i (*n*).
*Boyne, the*, Boandus, -i (*m*).
*Brabant*, Brabantia, -æ (*f*)
*Bracara (now Braga)*, Bracara, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Bracara*, Bracarensis, -e.
*Bradanus, the*, Bradanus, -i (*m.*).
*Braganza*, Brigantia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Braganza*, Brigantinus, -a, um
*Brandenburg*, Brandeburgium, -ii (*n.*)
*Brauron*, Brauron, -onis (*m*).
*Brazil*, Brazilia, -æ (*f*)
*Brecknock*, Brechinia, æ (*f*), *Brecknockshire*, Brechiniensis ager
*Breda*, Breda, -æ (*f*)
*Bredevoort or Brevoort*, Bredefortia, -æ (*f.*), Brefurtium, ii (*n.*)
*Bremen*, Brema, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Bremen*, Bremensis, -e.
*Brennus*, Brennus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Brennus*, Brennicus, -a, -um.
*Brenta, the*, Medoācus, i (*m*), Major; Brentēsia, -æ (*m*)
*Brescia*, Brixia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Brescia*, Brixiānus, -a, um.
*Breslau*, Vratislavia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Breslau*, Vratislaviensis, -e
*Brest*, Brivātes portus (*m*)
*Bretagne*, Armorica, -æ (*f*); Britannia Minor *of or belonging to Bretagne*, Britannus, a, um, *an inhabitant of Bretagne*, Britto, onis (*m*)
*Breuni, the*, Breuni, orum (*m*).
*Brian*, Brianus, -i (*m*).
*Briançon*, Brigantia, -æ (*f*).
*Briareus*, Briarēus, ēos *and* -ei (*m*); *of or relating to Briareus*, Briarēius, -a, -um.
*Bridget*, Brigitta, æ (*f*).
*Bridlington*, Brillendunum, -i (*n.*)
*Brienne*, Brena, æ (*f*)
*Brigantes, the*, Brigantes, -um (*m.*), *of or belonging to the Brigantes*, Brigantiacus, a, -um.
*Brilessus*, Brilessus, -i (*m.*)
*Brindisi*, Brundisium, ii (*n.*), q v.
*Brinnius*, Brinnius, -ii (*m*).
*Brises*, v. *sq.*
*Brises*, Brīses, æ (*m*), *daughter of Brises*, Brisēis, Brīsēis, idos, *acc* -idem *and* ida (*f*)
*Bristol*, Bristolia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Bristol*, Bristoliensis, -e
*Britain*, Britannia, æ (*f*), *Great Britain*, Magna Britannia, *of or belonging to Britain, British*, Britannicus, -a, -um, *and* Britannus, -a, -um, *pecul. poet. fem*, Britannis, -idis; *a Briton*, Britannus, -i (*m.*); Britto, onis (*m*), *late*; *the British* Britanni, -orum (*m*); *the British Isles*, Insulæ Britannicæ; *the British Channel*, Oceanus Britannicus; *New Britain*, Britannia Nova
*Britomartis*, Brītōmartis, -is (*f*).
*Brixellum (now Brisello)*, Brixellanum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Brixellum*, Brixellānus, -a, -um
*Brixia*, v *Brescia*
*Brondolo*, Brundūlus, -i (*m*)
*Brontes*, Brontes, -æ (*m*).
*Brougham*, Brabomacum, -i (*n.*)
*Broughton*, Leucopibia, æ (*f*).
*Bructeri, the*, Bructēri, orum (*m.*)
*Bruges*, Brugæ, arum (*f*)
*Brugh*, Axelodunum, i (*n*), *prob*
*Brundisium*, Brundisium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Brundisium, Brundisian*, Brundisīnus, -a, um, *but more usu* Brundisīnus, a, um
*Brundulus*, v *Broudolo*.
*Brundusium*, v *Brundisium*
*Brunswick*, Brunonis Vicus, Brunōpōlis, -is (*f*), Brunsviga, -æ (*f*), *and* Brunsvicum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Brunswick*, Brunsvicensis, e, *and* Brunsvigensis, -e
*Brussels*, Bruxellæ, arum (*f*)
*Bruttium*, Bruttium, -ii (*n*), *Bruttian, of Bruttium*, Bruttius, -a, -um, Bruttianus, a, -um, *the inhabitants of Bruttium*, Bruttii, orum (*m*)
*Brutus*, Brutus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Brutus*, Brutinus, a, -um, *and* Brutianus -a, um
*Bryanium*, Bryānium, -ii (*n*)
*Bubassus*, Bubassus, -i (*f*), *Bubassian*, Bubassius, a, -um, *pecul. poet fem*, Bubassis, -idos
*Bubastis*, Bubastis, -is (*f*), *the district of Bubastis*, Būbastītes (nomus), æ (*n*); *of or belonging to (the goddess) Bubastis*, Bubastius, -a, -um
*Bucephala*, Bucephāla, æ (*f*).
*Bucephalus*, Bucephālus, i (*m*).
*Bucharest*, Bucaresta, -æ (*f*)
*Buckingham*, Neomagus, i (*f*).
*Buda*, Aquincum, -i (*n*); Buda, æ (*f*)
*Budweis*, Budissa, -æ (*f*).
*Buena Vista*, Belvedera, -æ (*f*)
*Buffalo*, Urōpōlis, -is (*f*).
*Buenos Ayres*, Beneventum Americanum (*n*)
*Bulgaria*, Bulgaria, æ (*f*); *the Bulgarians*, Bulgari, -orum, *and* Bulgares, -um (*m.*).
*Bulness or Boulness*, Tunnocelum, -i (*n.*)
*Bupalus*, Būpālus, -i (*m*)
*Bura*, Bura, -æ (*f*).
*Burdigala*, v *Bordeaux*.
*Burgos*, Burgi, orum (*m*)
*Burgundy*, Burgundia, -æ (*f*), *the Burgundians*, Burgundii, -orum (*m*).
*Burrampooter, the*, Dyardanes, -is (*m.*)
*Burton*, Burtonia, æ (*f*).
*Bursa*, Prusa, -æ (*f*)
*Bury*, Buria, -æ (*f*), Faustini villa
*Busiris*, Busīris -is *and* Idis, acc in (*m*), *the district of Busiris (in Ægypt)*, Busīrites, æ (*m*), nomus
*Butes*, Būtes, æ (*m*)
*Buthrotum (now Butrinto)*, Buthrōtum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Buthrotum*, Buthrotius, -a, -um
*Butos*, Butos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Butos*, Butīcus, a, -um
*Butrinto*, v *Buthrotum*
*Buxentum*, Buxentum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Buxentum*, Buxentinus, -a, -um, *and* Buxentius, -a, -um
*Buxton*, Bucostenum, -i (*n*)
*Byblis*, Byblis, Idis *and* Idos (*f*)
*Byblus*, Byblos *or* Byblus, i (*f*)
*Byrsa*, Byrsa, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Byrsa*, Byrsicus, -a, -um
*Byzacium*, Byzācium, -ii (*n*), *of or relating to Byzacium*, Byzācēnus, a, um *and* Byzacius, a, -um
*Byzantium*, Byzantium, -ii (*n*); *Byzantine, of or belonging to Byzantium*, Byzantius, -a, -um; *and late forms*, Byzantinus, -a, -um, *and* Byzantiācus, a, -um.
*Byzas*, Byzas, æ (*m*).

## C.

*Cabes (Gulf of)*, Syrtis Minor (*f.*)
*Cabillonum*, Cabillōnum, -i (*n*).
*Cabira*, Cabīra, -orum (*n*).
*Cabiri, the*, Cabīri, -orum (*m*).
*Cabrera*, Capraria, -æ (*f*)
*Cabyle*, Cabȳle, -es *and* -yla, -æ (*f*), *inhabitants of Cabyle*, Cabylētæ, arum (*m*).
*Cabul*, Arigæum, -i (*n*).

*Cadus*, Cacus, i (*m*)
*Cadzi*, Gades, -ium (*f*).
*Cadmia*, Cadmīa *or* Cadmēa, -æ (*f*)
*Cadmus*, Cadmus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Cadmus, Cadmean*, Cadmēus, -a, um, *and* Cadmēĭus, a, um, *peculfem*, Cadmeis, -idos, *daughter or female descendant of Cadmus*, Cadmeis, -idos (*f*)
*Cadurci, the*, Caduri, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Cadurci*, Cadureus, -a, -um, *and* Cadurcensis, -e
*Cadusia*, Cadūsia, æ (*f*); *the Cadusii*, Cadūsi, -orum (*m*)
*Cadwallader*, Cadwalladarus, i (*m*)
*Cæcilia*, Cæcilia, æ (*f*)
*Cæcilius*, Cæcilius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Cæcilius or the Cæcilia gens*, Cæcilĭānus, a, um, *and* Cæcilius, a, -um
*Cæcīna*, Cæcina, -æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Cæcina*, Cæcinānus, -a, -um.
*Cæcuban (the district)*, Cæcubus ager (*m.*); *Cæcuban*, Cæcubus, a, -um
*Cælum or Cœlum*, Cælum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Cælum*, Cælīnus, -a, -um
*Cælus or Cœlus*, Cælius *or* Cœlius, -ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Cælius*, Cælĭānus, a um
*Cælius (Mount)*, Cælius, ii (*m*), *little Cælius*, Cælĭŏlus, i (*m*), *and* Cælĭcŭlus, -i (*m*)
*Cæn*, Cadomum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Cæn*, Cadomensis, -e
*Cæneus*, Cæneus, ei (*m*)
*Cænina*, Cænīna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cænina*, Cænīnensis, e, *and* Cænīnus, a, -um
*Cænis*, Cænis, idis (*f*)
*Cænys*, Cænys, -yos (*f*)
*Cæparius*, Cæparius, -ii (*m*)
*Cæpasius*, Cæpasius, -ii (*m*)
*Cæpio*, Cæpio, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Cære (now Cervetri)*, Cære, *indecl* (*n*), *but with heteroclgen*, Cærītis, *and abl*, Cærēte, *of or belonging to Cære*, Cæres, ētis *and* ītis, *and* Cærētānus, -a, -um
*Caer-gwent*, Venta Silurum
*Caerleon*, Isca Silurum
*Caermarthen*, Maridunum, -i (*n*)
*Caernarvon*, Segontium, -ii (*n*)
*Caerrhyn*, Conovium ii (*n*)
*Cæsar*, Cæsar, ăris (*m*), *of or belonging to Cæsar*, Cæsarĭānus, -a, -um, Cæsarensis, -e, *and poet*, Cæsarēus, -a, um
*Cæsarea*, Cæsarēa *or* -īa, æ (*f*)
*Cæsaraugusta*, Cæsaraugusta, -æ (*f*)
*Cæsario*, Cæsario, onis (*m*)
*Cæsena (now Cesena)*, Cæsēna, -æ (*f*), *Cæsenian, of or belonging to Cæsena*, Cæsenas, -ātis
*Cæsius*, Cæsius, ii (*m*); *Cæsian*, Cæsius, -a, um
*Cæso*, Cæso, -onis (*m*)
*Cæsonius*, Cæsonius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Cæsonius, Cæsonian*, Cæsonĭānus, -a, um, *and* Cæsonius, -a, -um
*Caffa*, Theodosia, æ (*f*), *Straits of Caffa*, Bosporus Cimmerius
*Cagliari*, Caralis, is (*f*), q v
*Cahors*, Cadurcum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Cahors*, Cadurcensis, -e.
*Caiaphas*, Caiaphas, æ (*m*)
*Caius*, Caïcus, i (*m*)
*Caieta*, Caieta, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Caieta*, Caietānus, -a, -um
*Cain*, Caïn (*indecl*) *and* Caïnus, -i (*m*)
*Caia*, Caia, æ (*f*).
*Caius*, Caius, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Caius*, Caïānus, -a, -um
*Caister*, Venta Icenorum
*Calabria*, Calabria, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Calabria, Calabrian*, Calābri, -bra, -brum, Calabricus, -a, um
*Calacta*, Calacta, æ *and* te, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Calacta*, Calactīnus, -a, -um.
*Calahorra*, Calagurris, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Calahorra*, Calagurrītānus, -a, -um.
*Calais*, Calaïs, -idis (*m*)
*Calais*. Caletum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Calais*, Caletanus, a, um, *and* Caletensis, -e.
*Calamis*, Calămis, -idis (*m*)
*Calatia*, Calatia, -æ (*f*), *Calatian, of or belonging to Calatia*, Calatīnus, a, -um.
*Calatrava*, Oretum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Calatrava*. Oretānus, -a, um

*Calauria*, Calaurēa, -æ, *and* Calauria, -æ (*f*)
*Calbis*, Calbis, -is (*m*), *of or belonging to the Calbis*, Calbiensis, -e
*Calchas*, Calchas, antis (*m*)
*Calchedon*, v *Chalcedon*
*Caleb*, Caleb, *indecl*, Calebus, i (*m*)
*Caledonia*, Calēdōnia, æ (*f*), *Caledonian*, Calēdōnius, a, -um, *and* Caledonicus, -a, um, *the Caledonians*. Calēdŏnes, -um (*m*)
*Cales (now Calvi)*, Cales, -ium (*f pl*).
*Calety, the*, Calēti, orum (*m.*)
*Caletri*, Aletrium, ii (*n*)
*Calidius*, Calidius -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Calidius*, Calidiānus, a, -um.
*Calidus*, Calĭdus, i (*m*)
*California*, California, -æ (*f*), Regio Auriera
*Caligula*, Caligŭla, -æ (*m*).
*Callias*, Callias, -æ (*m*)
*Callicles*, Callicles, -is (*m*).
*Callicrates*, Callicrātes, -is (*m*).
*Callicratidas*, Callicrătidas, -æ (*m*)
*Callidame*, Callidāme, es (*f*)
*Callides*, Callides, -æ (*m*)
*Callidemides*, Callidēmides, -is (*m*)
*Callimachus*, Callimachus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Callimachus, Callimachēan*, Callimachius, -a, um
*Calliope*, Calliŏpe, es, *and poet*, Calliŏpēa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Calliope*, Calliŏpēĭus -a, -um
*Callipho*, Callipho, onis *and* -phon, -onis (*m*)
*Callipolis*, Callipŏlis, is (*f*)
*Callipides*, Callipĭdes, æ (*m*).
*Callirhoe*, Callirhŏe, es (*f*)
*Callisthenes*, Callisthĕnes, -is (*m*)
*Callisto*, Callisto, ûs *and* -ōnis (*f*)
*Callistratus*, Callistratus, -i (*m*)
*Callithera*, Callithēra, orum (*n*).
*Callon*, Callon, -onis (*m*)
*Calpe*, Calpe, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Calpe, Calpian*, Calpētānus, a, um
*Calpurnius*, Calpurnius, ii (*m*), *Calpurnian, of or belonging to Calpurnius or the Calpurnia gens*, Calpurnius, a, -um, *and* Calpurnĭānus, a, um
*Calvary (Mount)*, Golgotha (*n., indecl*), Calvaria, -æ (*f*).
*Calvēna*, Calvēna, æ (*m*).
*Calvi*, v *Cales*
*Calvina*, Calvīna, æ (*f*)
*Calvinus*, Calvīnus, i (*m*)
*Calvisius*, Calvisius, ii (*m*), *Calvisian*, Calvisiānus, -a, -um.
*Calvus*, Calvus, i (*m*)
*Calŷbe*, Calybe, es (*f*)
*Calycadnus*, Calycadnus, -i (*m*).
*Calydna*, Calydna, æ, *and* Calydne, -es (*f*)
*Calydon*, Calydon, ōnis, *acc.* -ōnem *and* -ōna (*f*), *of or belonging to Calydon, Calydonian*, Calydōnius, -a, um, *peculfem*, Calydonis, idis
*Calymna*, Calymna, æ (*f*).
*Calypso*, Calypso, ûs, *less usu* ōnis (*f*)
*Camaldunum*, Camaldunum, i (*n*)
*Camarana, Camarina*, } Camarīna, æ (*f.*)
*Cambay*, Monoglossum, i (*n*)
*Cambrai*, Camaracum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Cambray*, Camaracensis, e
*Cambrian, the (mountains)*, Cambŭri Montes
*Cambyses*, Cambўses, is (*m*).
*Cambridge*, Cantabrigia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cambridge*, Cantabrigiensis, e
*Cameria*, Cameria, æ (*f*), *and* Camerium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Cameria*, Camerinus -a, um
*Camerinum (now Camerino)*, Camerinum, i (*n*)
*Camertes, the*, Camertes, ium (*m*), *Camertian*, Cameres, ĭtis, Camertīnus, a, -um
*Camilla*, Camilla, -æ (*f*).
*Camillus*, Camillus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Camillus* Camillanus, a, um
*Camirus*, Camīrus, -i (*m*)
*Camissares*, Camissāres, is (*m.*).
*Campagna di Roma*, Latium, -ii (*n*); Romanus ager
*Campania*, Campānia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Campania, Campanian*, Campānicus, a, um; Campānus, -a, um
*Cana*, Cāna, -æ (*f*)

*Canace*, Cănăce, es (*f*).
*Canachus*, Canachus, i (*m.*).
*Canada*, Canada, æ (*f*)
*Cana*, Cānæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Canæ*, Canaïus, -a, um.
*Canary, the (islands)*, Canariæ, -arum (insulæ), (*f*), Insulæ Fortunatæ, *of or belonging to the Canaries, Canary (as adj)*, Canariensis, -e
*Canistro (Cape)*, Canastræum, i (*n*), sc promontorium
*Candace*, Candăce, es (*f*)
*Candavia*, Candāvia, -æ (*f*).
*Candia*, Creta, æ (*f.*), v. *Crete.*
*Candia*, Cāndĭa, -æ (*f*)
*Candidus*, Cāndĭdus, -ii (*m*)
*Canimus*, Canīmus, -ii (*m*); *Canimian*, Canimānus, a, -um
*Canius*, Cānius, -ii (*m*)
*Cannæ*, Cannæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Cannæ*, Cannensis, -e
*Canninefates, the*, Canninēfātes, -um (*m*), *of or relating to the Canninefates*, Canninēfas, -ātis
*Canopus*, Canōpus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Canopus*, Canopicus, -a, -um, Canōpītānus, -a, um, *and poet*, Canōpēus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Canopus*, Canopītæ, -arum (*m*)
*Canosa*, v *Canusium*
*Cantabria*, Cantabria, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Cantabria, the Cantabri*, Cantabri, -orum (*m*), *in sing*, Cantaber, -bri (*m*), *Cantabrian, of the Cantabri* Cantaber, -bra, -brum, *but usu* Cantabricus, a, -um
*Canterbury*, Cantuaria, æ (*f*)
*Canthara*, Canthăra, -æ (*f*).
*Cantharus*, Canthărus, i (*m*).
*Cantium*, v *Kent*
*Cantius*, Cantius ii (*m*)
*Canuleius*, Canŭlēius, i (*m*), *Canuleian*, Canuleius, -a, -um.
*Canus* Cānus, -i (*m.*)
*Canusium (now Canosa)*, Canusium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Canusium, Cănūsian*, Canūsinus, -a, um, *and* Canusīnātus, -a, um.
*Canute*, } Canutius, ii (*m*)
*Canutius*, }
*Capanens*, Capanēus, ei, *acc* ea, *voc* eu (*m*), *of or belonging to Capaneus*, Capanēius, a, um, *and* Capanēus, a, um
*Cape Baba*, Lectum, -i (*n.*), promontorium
*Cape Blanco*, Album promontorium
*Cape Bœo*, Lilybæum, i (*n*), promontorium
*Cape Bruzzano*, Zephyrium, -i (*n*), promontorium
*Cape Comorin*, Comaria, -æ (*f*)
*Cape Colonna*, Columnarum Caput, *Cape delle Colonne*, Lacīnium, -ii (*n*), promontorium
*Cape Colonna*, Sunium, -ii (*n*), promontorium
*Cape Cro (n Crete)*, Criumētōpon, -i (*n*)
*Cape Ducato*, Leucates, æ (*m*)
*Cape Espartel*, Ampelūsia, æ (*f*)
*Cape Faro*, Pelorus, -i (*m*)
*Cape Finisterre*, Artabrum, -i (*n*), promontorium
*Cape Gardafui*, Aromata (*n.*), promontorium.
*Cape Horn*, Hornanum *or* Horniense promontorium
*Cape of Good Hope*, Promontorium Bonæ Spei
*Cape Matapan*, Tænarum, -i (*n.*), *and* Tænarus, i (*m.*).
*Cape Miseno*, Misenum, -i (*n*), promontorium
*Cape North*, Boreale Caput
*Cape d'Oro*, Caphārĕus, ei (*m.*).
*Cape Passaro*, Pachynum, i (*n*), promontorium.
*Cape Romania*, Magnum promontorium
*Cape Skyllo*, Scylæum, -i (*n.*), promontorium
*Cape Spartivento*, Herculis promontorium
*Cape St Angelo*, Malea, -æ (*f*)
*Cape St. Maria*, Cuneum, -i (*n*), promontorium
*Cape St. Vincent*, Sacrum promontorium
*Cape Trafalgar*, Junōnis promontorium.
*Cape Trapani*, Drepanum promontorium
*Cape Verd*, Arsenarium promontorium Caput Viride

*Cape Lonchio*, Coryphasium promontorium

*Capella*, Capella, -æ (*n*)

*Capena*, Capēna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Capena, Capenian*, Capēnas, -ātis, Capenātis, e, *and poet*, Capēnus, -a, -um

*Capernaum*, Capharnaum, i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Capernaum*, Capharnæus, -a, -um

*Capetus*, Capētus, i (*m*)

*Caphareus*, Caphāreus, -ei, *acc* ea, *voc* eū (*m*), *of or belonging to Caphareus*, Caphārēus, -a, -um; *poet. fem*, Caphāris, idis

*Capissa*, Capissa, æ (*f*); *the country around Capissa*, Capissene, es (*f.*)

*Capitium*, Capitium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Capitium*, Capitinus, a, -um

*Capito*, Capito, -ōnis (*m*)

*Capitol, the*, Capitolium, -ii (*n.*), *of or be longing to the Capitol, Capitoline*, Capitolīnus, -a, -um

*Capitulum*, Capitulum, -i (*n*), *the people of Capitulum*, Capitulenses, -ium (*m*)

*Capo d'Oro*, Capharcus, q. v.

*Cappadocia*, Cappadŏcia, æ (*f.*), *Cappadocian*, Cappadŏcius, -a, -um, Cappadŏcus, -a, um, *and* Cappadŏcicus, -a, -um, *an inhabitant of Cappadocia*, Cappadox, -ŏcis (*m*), *the Cappadocians*, Cappadoces, -um (*m.*).

*Capra*, Capra, æ (*m.*)

*Capraria*, Caprāria, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Capraria*, Caprāriensis, -e.

*Capreæ (now Capri)*, Capreæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Capreæ*, Caprēnsis, -e

*Caprius*, Caprius, -ii (*m*)

*Capsa*, Capsa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Capsa*, Capsensis, e; *the inhabitants of Capsa*, Capsenses, ium.

*Capua*, Capua, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Capua, Capuan*, Capuensis, e; *the inhabitants of Capua*, Capuenses, -ium (*m.*)

*Capys*, Cāpys, -ȳos (*m.*).

*Caracalla*, Caracalla, -æ (*m*).

*Caractacus or Caradoc*, Caractacus, -i (*m*)

*Caralis*, Cārālis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Caralis*, Cārālitanus, a, um.

*Carambis*, Carambis, is (*f*), *of or belonging to Carambis*, Carambīcus, -a, -um.

*Carana*, Carāna, -orum (*n*); *of or belonging to Carana*, Carānītes, *pecul fem*

*Caranus*, Carānus, -i (*m*)

*Carasu, the*, Cydnus, -i (*m.*).

*Carausius*, Carausius, -ii (*m*).

*Carbania*, Carbānia, -æ (*f*)

*Carbo*, Carbo, -onis (*m*), *of or belonging to Carbo*, Carbōniānus, a, um.

*Carcassone*, Carcāso, -onis (*f*)

*Carcine*, Carcīne, -es (*f*); *Gulf of Carcine*, Sinus Carcinītes.

*Cardia*, Cardia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Cardia*, Cardiānus, -a, -um.

*Cardigan*, Cerctica, æ (*f*)

*Carduchi, the*, Cardūchi, -orum (*m*).

*Caresa*, Carēsa, -æ (*f*)

*Caresus*, Carēsus, i (*m*)

*Caria*, Cāria, æ (*f*), *Carian*, Cārīcus, -a, -um, *a Carian*, Cār, āris (*m.*); *the Carians*, Cāres, -um.

*Carina*, Carīna, æ (*f*)

*Carinas*, Carīnas, ātis (*m.*).

*Carinola*, Calenum, -i (*n*)

*Carinthia*, Carinthia, -æ (*f*).

*Carlisle*, Carleolum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Carlisle*, Carliolensis, -e

*Carlsruhe*, Caroli Hesychium, -i (*n.*).

*Carmania*, Carmānia, -æ (*f*); *the inhabitants of Carmania*, Carmāni, -orum (*m*)

*Carmel (Mount)*, Carmēlus, -i (*m*); *also* Carmel, *indecl* (*m*); *of or belonging to Carmel*, Carmelus, -a, -um, *an inhabitant of Mount Carmel, a Carmelite*, Carmelītes, -æ (*m*); Carmelītus, -idis (*f*)

*Carmenta*, Carmenta, -æ, *and* Carmentis, -is (*f*); *of or belonging to Carmenta*, Carmentālis, e

*Carmona*, Carmo, -onis, *and* Carmona, -æ (*f.*), *the inhabitants of Carmona*, Carmonenses, -ium (*m.*).

*Carnac*, Thebæ, -arum (*f.*).

*Carnarvon*, Segontium, -ii (*n.*).

*Carneades* Carnēades, -is (*m*); *of or belonging to Carneades*, Carneādēus, -a, -um

*Carni, the*, Carni, -orum (*m*), *of or be longing to the Carni*, Carnicus, a, um

*Carnuntum*, Carnuntum, i (*n*), *and* Carnus, untis (*f*)

*Carnutes, the*, Carnūtes, um (*m.*)

*Carolina*, Carōlīna, æ (*f.*)

*Caroline*, Carolina, æ (*f*)

*Carpathus*, Carpathus, -i (*f*); *of or be longing to Carpathus*, Carpathius, -a, um, *the Carpathian Sea*, Mare *or* Pelagus Carpathium.

*Carpentras*, Carpentoracte, -es (*f.*).

*Carpetania*, Carpetānia, -æ (*f*); *Carpetanian*, Carpētānus, -a, um, *the Carpetanians*, Carpēsii, orum, *and* Carpetani, -orum

*Carræ*, Carræ *or* Carrhæ, -arum (*f*).

*Carseoli (now Carsoli)*, Carsĕōli, -orum (*m.*), *of or belonging to Carseoli*, Carsĕōlānus, -a, -um

*Carsulæ*, Carsulæ, -arum (*f*), *of or be longing to Carsula, Carsulan*, Carsulānus, a, um.

*Carteia*, Carteia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Carteia*, Carteianus, -a, -um, *and* Carteiensis, -e.

*Carthæa*, Carthæa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Carthæa*, Carthæus, a, -um, *and* Carthēius, a, -um

*Carthage*, Carthāgo, -ĭnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carthage, Carthaginian*, Carthaginiensis, e, *and* Punicus, a, -um; *New Carthage*, Carthago Nova.

*Carthagena*, Carthāgo Nova

*Cartismandua*, Cartismandua, -æ (*f.*).

*Carus*, Cārus, -i (*m*).

*Carusa*, Carūsa, -æ (*f.*).

*Carventum*, Carventum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Carventum*, Carventānus, -a, -um

*Carvilius*, Carvilius, -ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Carvilius or the Carvilia gens*, Carvilius, -a, um, *and* Carvilhānus, -a, -um.

*Caryæ*, Caryæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Caryæ, Caryan*, Caryus, -a, -um; *pecul fem*, Caryātis, -idis; *the inhabitants of Caryæ*, Caryātes, -ium (*m*)

*Caryanda*, Caryanda, æ (*f*).

*Carystus*, Carystus *or* tos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carystus, Carystian*, Carystus, a, -um, *and poet. only*, Carystēus, -a, um

*Casal*, Bodincomagum *or* -conigum, i (*n*).

*Casca*, Casca, æ (*m*).

*Cascellius*, Cascellius, -ii (*m*)

*Cashel*, Casella, -æ (*f.*), Cassilia, -æ (*f.*).

*Castlinum*, Castlīnum, -i (*n*); *of or be longing to Castlinum*, Castlīnus, -a, um

*Casinum*, Casīnum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Casinum*, Casinus, -a, um, *and* Casīnas, -atis

*Casius (Mount)*, Casius, -ii (*m*)

*Casus*, Casus, i (*f.*)

*Casperia*, Caspēria, -æ (*f*)

*Caspian Sea, the*, Caspium Mare, *the Caspii, dwellers on the Caspian*, Caspii, -orum, *and* Caspiani, orum (*m.*), *Caspian*, Caspius, a, um, *and* Caspiăcus, -a, -um

*Cassander*, Cassander, -dri (*m*)

*Cassandra*, Cassandra, -æ (*f*)

*Cassandrea*, Cassandrēa, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Cassandrea, Cassandrean*, Cassandrensis, -e

*Cassano*, Cosa, -æ (*f.*).

*Cassel (in Hesse)*, Castellum Cattorum.

*Cassia*, Cassia, -æ (*f*).

*Cassiodorus*, Cassiŏdōrus, -i (*m*).

*Cassiope*, Cassiŏpe, es, *and* Cassiŏpēa, -æ, *and* Cassiŏpēa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cassiope*, Cassiŏpĭcus, a, -um

*Cassiterides*, v *Scilly Islands.*

*Cassius*, Cassius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Cassius, Cassian*, Cassius, a, um, *and* Cassianus, -a, -um

*Cassivelaunus*, Cassivelaunus, -i (*m*).

*Castabala*, Castăbăla, orum (*n*); *the inhabitants of Castabala*, Castabalenses, -ium

*Castalia*, Castălia, -æ (*f*), *Castalian, of or belonging to Castalia*, Castalius, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Castălis, -idis

*Caster*, Durobrivæ, -arum (*f*), *or* Venta Icenorum.

*Castile*, Castillia, -æ (*f*).

*Castor*, Castor, ōris (*m.*), *of or belonging to Castor*, Castŏreus, -a, -um.

*Castoria*, Celetrum, -i (*n.*).

*Castri*, v *Delphi*

*Castricius*, Castricius, ii (*m.*), *Castrician, of or relating to Castricius*, Castricius, -a, -um, *and* Castriciānus, -a, -um

*Castronius*, Castrōnius, ii, (*m*)

*Castulo*, Castŭlo, onis (*f*), *of or belonging to Castulo*, Castulōnensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Castulo*, Castulonenses, ium (*m*).

*Catabani*, Catabāni, -orum, *and* Catabānes, um (*m.*).

*Catabathmus*, Catabathmus, i (*m*)

*Cataclupa*, Catadūpa, -orum (*n*), *the dwellers around Cataclupa*, Catadūpi, -orum (*m*)

*Catalonia*, Catalauna, -æ (*f*)

*Catalauni*, Catalauni, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Catalauni*, Catalaunicus, a, -um

*Catana*, Catana *or* Catina, -æ (*f*), v *Catina*

*Cataonia*, Cataŏnia, -æ (*f*), *the people of Cataonia* Cataŏnes, -um (*m.*).

*Catharine*, Cathărīna, æ (*f*)

*Catienus*, Catiēnus, -i (*m.*), *of or relating to Catienus*, Catienus, -a, um

*Catiline*, Catilīna, æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Catiline*, Catilinarius, -a, um

*Catilius*, Catilius, ii (*m*)

*Catillus*, Catillus, -i (*m*).

*Catina*, Catīna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Catina*, Catinensis, -e; *less usu.*, Catinaensis, e.

*Catius*, Catius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Catius*, Catānius, a, um

*Cato*, Cāto, -ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Cato*, Catonīnus, a, -um, *and* Catonĭănus, -a, -um

*Catti, the*, Catti, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Catti*, Catticus, a, um

*Cattwyck*, Cattorum vicus

*Catullus*, Catullus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Catullus*, Catullĭānus, a, -um

*Catulus*, Catulus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Catulus*, Catulĭānus, a, -um

*Caturiges, the*, Caturīges, um (*m*).

*Catus*, Catus, -i (*m*)

*Caucasus (Mount)*, Caucāsus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Caucasus, Caucasian*, Caucāsius, a, um; *the Caucasian pass or defiles*, Caucasiæ portæ

*Cauci, the*, v *Chauci.*

*Caudex*, Caudex, -icis (*m.*).

*Caudium*, Caudium, ii (*n.*), *of or belonging to Caudium, Caudine*, Caudīnus, -a, -um, *the Caudine defile*, furcæ Caudinæ

*Caulares*, Caulāres, -is (*m*)

*Caulon*, Caulon, -ōnis (*m.*), *and* Caulōnia, æ (*f*)

*Caunus*, Caunus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Caunus, Caunian*, Caunius, a, -um, *pecul masc adj*, Caunites, -æ.

*Cavaillon*, Caballio, -onis (*f.*)

*Cavri, the*, Cavri, -orum (*m*)

*Cayster, the*, Caystros *or* -trus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to the Cayster*, Caystrius, -a, um

*Cazlona*, Castŭlo, onis (*f*)

*Cea*, } Cēa, æ (*f*) *and* Ceos, i, *acc.* Ceo,
*Ceos*, } and *abl* Ceo (*f*), *of or belonging to Ceos*, Cēus, a, um.

*Cebenna*, v *Cevennes*

*Cebren*, Cebren, -ēnis (*m*); *daughter or female descendant of Cebren*, Cebrēnis, -idis (*f*)

*Cecil*, Cæcilius, -ii (*m*)

*Cecrops*, Cecrops, ōpis (*m*), *of or belonging to Cecrops, Cecropian*, Cecrŏpius, a, um, *son or descendant of Cecrops*, Cecropides, -æ (*m*), *daughter or female descendant of Cecrops*, Cecrŏpis, -idis (*f*); *land of Cecrops*, Cecrŏpia, -æ (*f*).

*Cedrosi, the*, Cedrōsi, -orum (*m*); *country of the Cedrosi*, Cedrōsis, -idis (*f*)

*Cefali*, Cephalœdis, -idis (*f*), *or* Cephalœdium, -ii (*n*), v *Cephalœdis*

*Cefalonia*, Cephallenia, -æ (*f*), q. v

*Celado, the*, Celădus, -i (*m*)

*Celadon*, Celădon, -ontis (*m*)

*Celænæ*, Celænæ, -arum (*f*); *of or be longing to Celænæ*, Celænæus, -a, -um.

*Celæno*, Celæno, -ûs (*f*).

*Celendris (now Celindro)*, Celenderis *or* -dris, -is (*f.*); *the region of Celendris* Celenderītis regio.

*Celenna*, Celenna, -æ (*f.*).

*Celer*, Celer, -eris (*m.*).

*Celetrum*, Celetrum, -i (*n*)
*Celeus*, Celēus, ĕi (*m*)
*Celindro*, v *Celendris*
*Cella*, Cella, -æ (*m*)
*Celsa*, Celsa, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Celsa*, Celsenses, -ium (*m*)
*Celsius*, Celsius, -i (*m*)
*Celtæ*, } Celtæ, -arum (*m*), *of or be-*
*Celtis*, *the*, } *longing to the Celts, Celtic*, Celticus, -a, um, *in Celtic*, Celtice (*adv*); *the land of the Celts*, Celtica, -æ (*f*)
*Celtiberia*, Celtibēria, æ (*f*); *a Celtiberian*, Celtiber, -bēri (*m*), *the Celtiberians*, Celtibēri, -orum, *Celtiberian*, Celtiber, -bēra, -bērum, Celtibēricus, -a, um.
*Cenæum*, Cenæum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Cenæum*, Cenæus, a, -um.
*Cenchreæ*, Cenchrĕæ, arum (*f*); *of or belonging to Cenchreæ*, Cenchræus, a, -um, *and pecul fem*, Cenchrēis, -idis.
*Cenchrius*, Cenchrius, ii (*m*).
*Cenomani*, *the*, Cēnōmāni, orum (*m*).
*Censennia*, Censennia, -æ (*f*).
*Censōrinus*, Censōrīnus, -i (*m*.)
*Centenius*, Centēnius, ii (*m*).
*Cento*, Cento, ōnis (*m*).
*Centobrica*, Centobrica, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Centobrica*, Centobricenses, -ium (*m*)
*Centorbi*, v *Centuripa*
*Centrones*, *the*, Centrŏnes, -um (*m*); *of or belonging to the Centrones*, Centrōnicus, -a, um
*Centumalus*, Centumalus, i (*m*).
*Centum Cellæ* (*now Civita Vecchia*), Centum Cellæ, -arum (*f*)
*Centūripa* (*now Centorbi*), Centūrīpa, -orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Centuripa*, Centuripīnus, -a, -um.
*Ceos*, v. *Cea*
*Cephalenia*, Cephalēnia, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Cephalenia*, Cephalēnes, -um, *and* Cephalenītæ, arum (*m*).
*Cephalo*, Cephalo, -onis (*m*)
*Cephalœdis* (*now Cefalù*), Cephalœdis, -idis (*f*), *and* Cephalœdium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Cephalœdis*, Cephalœditānus, -a, -um
*Cephalus*, Cephālus, -i (*m*).
*Cepheneæ*, *the*, Cephēnes, -um (*m*.).
*Cepheus*, Cepheus, -ei (*m*.), *of or descended from Cepheus*, Cephēius, -a, -um, *and* Cephēus, -a, -um, *daughter or female descendant of Cepheus*, Cephēis, -idis.
*Cephisodorus*, Cephisŏdōrus, -i (*m*.).
*Cephisōdōtus*, Cephisōdōtus, i (*m*.)
*Cephisus*, *the*, } Cephisus, -i (*m*.), *of or be-*
*Cephisso*. } *longing to the Cephisus*, Cephisius, -a, um, *pecul fem*, Cephīsis, -idis, *and* Cephisias, -ădis.
*Cerambus*, Cerambus, -i (*m*).
*Ceramicus*, Ceramicus, -i (*m*)
*Cērāmus*, Cērāmus, -i (*f*.), *of or belonging to Ceramus*, Cērāmīcus, -a, -um.
*Cerastæ*, *the*, Cerastæ, -arum (*m*.); *of or relating to the Cerastæ*, Cerastis, -idis (*f*.)
*Cerasus*, Cerasus, -untis (*f*.).
*Ceraunian (mountains)*, *the*, Ceraunia, -orum (*n*.), *Ceraunian*, Ceraunius, -a, -um.
*Ceraunus*, Ceraunus, -i (*m*.).
*Cerberus*, Cerberus, -i (*m*.); *of or belonging to Cerberus*, Cerbereus, -a, -um.
*Cercasorum*, Cercasorum, -i (*n*.).
*Cercetius* (*Mount*), Cercetius, -ii (*m*.), Mons
*Cercina*, Cercina, æ (*f*.); *the inhabitants of Cercina*, Cercinītāni, -orum (*m*.)
*Cercinum*, Cercinum, -i (*n*).
*Cercopes*, *the* Cercōpes, -um (*m*).
*Cercyon*, Cercȳon, -ōnis (*m*.); *of or belonging to Cercyon*, Cercȳōnēus, -a, -um.
*Ceres*, Cĕres, -ĕris (*f*.); *of or belonging to Ceres*, Cerĕālis, -e.
*Cerigo*, Cythera, -orum (*n*), q. v.
*Cerinthus*, Cerinthus, -i (*m*).
*Cermorum*, Cermorum, -i (*n*).
*Ceron*, Ceron, -onis (*m*.).
*Certima*, Certima, -æ (*f*.).
*Cervetere*, Cære (*indecl*.), (*n*.), q. v., *and* Agylla, -æ (*f*.).
*Cervara*, Cervāria, -æ (*f*.).
*Cesena*, Cæsēna, -æ (*f*.).
*Cestius*, Cestius, -ii (*m*.); *of or belonging to Cestius*, Cestiānus, a, -um

*Cestria*, Cestria, æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Cestria*, Cestrini, -orum (*m*.).
*Cetaria*, Cetaria, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Cetaria*, Cetariēnsi, -orum (*m*).
*Cethegus*, Cēthēgus, -i (*m*.)
*Cetio*, Cētō, -ūs (*f*).
*Ceuta*, Ceutria, -æ (*f*.), Abȳla, -æ (*f*.).
*Ceutrones*, *the*, Ceutrŏnes um (*m*).
*Ceva*, Cēba, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Ceva*, Cebānus, -a, -um
*Cevennes* (*mountains*), Cebenna, Cevenna, *and* Gebenna, -æ (*m*), *of or belonging to the Cevennes*, Cebennicus, -a, -um.
*Ceylon*, Taprobana, -æ (*f*.).
*Ceyx*, Cēyx, -ȳcis (*m*).
*Chabrias*, Chabrias, -æ (*m*.)
*Chærea*, Chærea, -æ (*m*).
*Chæreas*, Chærēas, -æ (*m*).
*Chærestratus*, Chærestratus, -i (*m*).
*Chærippus*, Chærippus, -i (*m*)
*Chæronēa*, Chæronēa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Chæronea*, Chæronensis, -e
*Chalcedon*, Chalcēdon *and* Calchēdon, -ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Chalcedon, Chalcedonian*, Chalcēdŏnius, -a, -um.
*Chalciope*, Chalciŏpe, -es (*f*.).
*Chalcis*, Chalcis, -idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Chalcis, Chalcidian*, Chalcidicus, -a, um, Chalcidensis, -e, *and* Chalcidicensis, -e
*Chaldeans*, *the*, Chaldæi, -orum (*m*.), *Chaldean*, Chaldæus, -a, um, *and* Chaldaïcus, -a, -um
*Chalonītis*, Chalonītis, -idis (*f*); *the inhabitants of Chalonuis*, Chalonītæ, -arum (*m*)
*Châlons*, Catalaunum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Châlons*, Catalaunensis, -e —2 (*sur Saone*) Cabillonum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Chalons*, Cabillonensis, e.
*Chalybes*, *the*, Chălȳbes, -um (*m*.)
*Chalybs*, *the*, Chălybs, -ȳbis (*m*).
*Cham* (*usu Ham*), Cham (*m*., *indecl*.).
*Chambery*, Camberiacum, -i, *and* Camberium, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Chambery*, Camberiacensis, e, *and* Camberiensis, -e
*Chamavi*, *the*, Chamāvi, -orum (*m*)
*Champagne*, Campania Franco-Gallica, -æ (*f*.)
*Chanaan*, } Chānaan *and* Chānan (*f*, *in-*
*Canaan*, } *decl*); *of or belonging to Canaan*, Chananæus, a, -um, *pecul. fem*., Chananītis, -idis; *the Canaanites*, Chananæi, orum (*m*)
*Chaon*, Chaon, -ōnis (*m*).
*Chaonia*. Chāŏnia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Chaonia, Chaonian*, Chāŏnius, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Chaŏnis, -idis, *the Chaonians*, Chāŏnes, um (*m*)
*Charadrus*, Charădrus, i (*m*).
*Charax*, Chărax, -ăcis (*f*), *the inhabitants of Charax*, Charăcēni, -orum (*m*.); *the territory of Charax*, Charăcēne, -es (*f*)
*Charaxus*, Charaxus, -i (*m*)
*Charente*, *the*, Carantŏnus, -i (*m*.).
*Charenton*, Charentonium, -ii (*n*).
*Chares*, Chāres, -etis (*m*)
*Chariclo*, Chariclo. -ûs (*f*.).
*Charidemus*, Charidēmus, -i (*m*)
*Charisius*, Charisius, -ii (*m*)
*Charity*, Charitas, -ātis (*f*)
*Charles*, Carōlus, -i (*m*)
*Charleston*, } Carolŏpŏlis, -is (*f*), *of or*
*Charlestown*, } *belonging to Charleston*, Carolopolitānus, -a, um.
*Charlotte*, Caroletta, -æ (*f*)
*Charlotteville*, Carolettŏpŏlis; *of or belonging to Charlotteville*, Carolettopolitanus, a, -um.
*Charmidas*, Charmidas, -æ (*m*.)
*Charmis*, Charmis, is (*m*.)
*Charon*, Chāron, -ontis (*m*.); *of or belonging to Charon*, Charonēus, -a, -um.
*Charondas*, Charondas, -æ (*m*).
*Charopus*, Charopus, -i (*m*).
*Chartreuse* (*the great*), Carthusia, -æ (*f*.), Magna.
*Charybdis*, Chărybdis. -is (*f*.), *acc*. -im *or* -im
*Chasuari*, *the*, Chasuāri, -orum (*m*.).
*Chatillon*, Castellio, -onis (*f*.).
*Chatti*, *the*, v *Catti*
*Chauci*, *the*, Chauci *or* Cauci, -orum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Chauci, Chaucian*, Chaucius, -a, -um.

*Chaus*, *the*, Chaus, -i (*m*)
*Chelidon*, Chelīdon, ōnis (*f*)
*Chelidonium*, Chĕlidōnium, -ii (*n*)
*Chelmsford*, Cæsaromagus, i (*f*)
*Chelonatas*, Chĕlōnātas *and* Chĕlōnītes æ (*m*)
*Chemnitz*, Chemnitium, i. (*n*)
*Cherbourg*, Cæsaris Burgus, i, *or* Carĕburgus, i (*m*)
*Cherronesus*, Cherrōnēsus *or* Chersōnēsus, i (*f*.), *inhabitants of the Cherronesus*, Cherronenses, -ium (*m*), *of or belonging to the Cherronesus*, Cherronensis, -e, *or* Chersonensis, -e (*esp. of the Thracian Chersonesus*)
*Chersīdāmas*, Chersīdāmas, -antis (*m*).
*Chersiphron*, Chersiphron, -ōnis (*m*.).
*Cherso*, v. *Absyrtides*.
*Chersonesus*, v *Cherronesus*
*Cherusci*, *the*, Cherusci, -orum (*m*)
*Chesippus*, Chēsippus, -i (*m*)
*Chester*, Cestria, -æ (*f*), Deva, æ (*f*.), *Cheshire*, Cestriensis Comitatus.
*Chiana*, *the*, Clānis, -is (*m*)
*Chilo*, Chilo *or* Chilon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Chichester*, Cicestria, -æ (*f*).
*Chimæra*, Chimæra, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Chimæra*, Chimærēus, a, -um
*China*, Sinarum regnum, *the Chinese*, Sinæ, -arum (*m*), *of or belonging to China, Chinese*, Sinensis, -e.
*Chione*, Chiōne, es (*f*), *son of Chione*, Chionides, -æ (*m*)
*Chios*, Chios *and* Chius, ii (*f*), *of or belonging to Chios, Chian*, Chius, a, um
*Chiron*, Chīron, ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Chiron*, Chirōnicus, a, um, *and* Chironius, a, um
*Chitro*, Citium, i (*n*)
*Chiusi*, Clusium, ii (*n*).
*Chloe*, Chlōe, -es (*f*)
*Chloreus*, Chloreus, -ĕi *and* eos (*m*)
*Chloris*, Chlŏris -idis (*f*)
*Chlorus*, Chlōrus, i (*m*)
*Choaspes*, *the*, Choaspes, -is (*m*)
*Chœrilus*, Chœrilus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Chœrilus*, Chœrilus, a, -um
*Chorasmii*, *the*, Chorasmii, -orum (*m*) *of or belonging to the Chorasmii*, *Chorasmian*, Chorasmius, a, um
*Chremes*, Chremes, -etis, *acc* eta (*m*)
CHRIST, CHRISTUS, -i (*m*)
*Christiana*, Christiana, æ (*f*)
*Christopher*, Christophŏrus, -i (*m*)
*Chromis*, Chromis, -is (*m*)
*Chrysa*, Chrȳsa, æ, *and* Chrȳse, es (*f*)
*Chrysālus*, Chrysālus, -i (*m*)
*Chrysaor*. Chrȳsaor, ŏris (*m*)
*Chrysas*, Chrysas, -æ (*m*)
*Chryses*, Chryses, æ (*m*), *daughter of Chryses*, Chrȳsēis, idis (*f*)
*Chrysippus*, Chrysippus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Chrysippus*, Chrysippēus, -a, -um
*Chrysis*, Chrȳsis, -idis (*f*)
*Chrysogonus*, Chrysŏgŏnus, i (*m*)
*Chrysopolis*, Chrysŏpŏlis, is (*f*)
*Chrysorrhoas*, *the*, Chrysorrhoas, æ (*m*)
*Chrysostom*, Chrysostomus, -i (*m*).
*Chthonius*, Chthonius, ii (*m*)
*Chunni*, v. *Huns*
*Chusistan*, Susiana, -æ (*f*)
*Cibyra*, Cibȳra, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cibyra*, Cibyraticus, a, -um *the inhabitants of Cibyra*, Cibyrātæ, arum (*m*).
*Cicely*, Cæcilia, -æ (*f*)
*Cicereus*. Cicĕrcius, -ii (*m*)
*Cicero*, Cicĕro, -ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Cicero, Ciceronian*, Ciceronianus, -a um
*Cicestra*, v. *Chichester*
*Cicirrus*, Cicirrus, -i (*m*)
*Cicones*, *the*, Cicŏnes, -um (*m*)
*Cicuta*, Cicūta, -æ (*m*.).
*Cilicia*, Cilicia, -æ (*f*.); *of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician*, Cilix, ĭcis; *pecul poet. fem*., Cilissa, -æ; Ciliciensis, -e, *and* Cilicius, -a, -um, *a Cilician*, Cilix, -icis (*m. and f*.).
*Cilix*, Cilix, -icis (*m*).
*Cilla*, Cilla, -æ (*f*).
*Cilnius*, Cilnius, -ii (*m*.)
*Cilo*, Cilo, -ōnis (*m*).
*Cimbri*, *the*, Cimbri, -orum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Cimbri, Cimbrian*, Cimber, -bra, -brum, *and* Cimbricus, -a -um.
*Cimetra*, Cimetra, -æ (*f*.).

*Ciminus*, Cīminus, ı (*m*), *of or belonging to Ciminus*. *Cimmian*, Cimminius, a, um

*Cimmerians*, *the*, Cimmerii, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Cimmerians*, Cimmĕrius, a, um

*Cimolus*, Cimōlus, ı (*m*), *of or belonging to Cimolus*, *Cimolian*, Cimolius, a, -um

*Cimon*, Cimon, ōnis (*m*)

*Cinara*, Cinara, æ (*f*)

*Cincinnati*, Cincinnatōpŏlis, is (*f*)

*Cincinnatus*, Cincinnātus, ı (*m*).

*Cinciolus*, Cinciolus, ı (*m*)

*Cincius*, Cincius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Cincius*, *Cincian*, Cincius, a, um.

*Cineas*, Cineas, -æ (*m*)

*Cinethii*, *the*, Cinethii, -orum (*m*).

*Cingetorix*, Cingetōrix, igis (*m*)

*Cingula*, Cingŭla, -æ (*f*)

*Cingulum*, Cingulum, ı (*n*), *of or belonging to Cingulum*, Cingulānus, -a, um

*Cinna*, Cinna, -æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Cinna*, Cinnānus, -a, um

*Cinyps*, *the*, Cinyps, ȳpis *or* -ȳphis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cinyps*, Cinyphius, -a, um

*Cinyras*, Cinyras, -æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Cinyras*, Cinyræus, -a, -um, *and* Cinyrēius, a, um

*Circassia*. Cercetia, æ (*f*), *the Circassians*, Cercetæ, arum (*m.*)

*Circe*, Circe, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Circe*, *Circean*, Circæus, a, -um

*Circei*, Circeii, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Circello*, Circellensis, e

*Cirrha*, Cirrha, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cirrha*, Cirrhæus, a, -um.

*Cirta*, Cirta, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cirta*, Cirtensis, e

*Cispius*, Cispius, -ii (*m.*).

*Cisseus*, Cisseus, -ĕi *or* eos (*m*), *daughter of Cisseus*, Cissēis, ĭdis (*f*)

*Cithæron*, Cithæron, ōnis (*m*).

*Citium*, Citium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Citium*, Citiensis, e, *an inhabitant of Citium*, Citiēus, i (*m*)

*Citrus*, Citrus, ii (*m*)

*Civita Vecchia*, Centumcellæ, -arum (*f.*).

*Clanius*, *the*, Clanius, -ii (*m*)

*Clara*, Clara, æ (*f*)

*Claros*, Clăros *or* Clarus, -i (*f.*), *of or belonging to Claros*, Clarius, -a, -um.

*Clastidium*, Clastidium, ii (*n.*)

*Claterna*, Claterna, -æ (*f*)

*Claudia*, Claudia, æ (*f*), v *Claudius*

*Claudiopolis*, Claudiŏpolis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Claudiopolis*, Claudiopŏlītānus, a, -um

*Claudius*, Claudius, ii (*m*), *Claudian*, *of or belonging to Claudius*, Claudius, -a, -um, *and* Claudianus, -a, -um, *the Claudian family*, Claudia gens.

*Clausus*, Clausus, ı (*m*)

*Clazomenæ*, Clazomĕnæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Clazomenæ*, Clazomenæus, -a, um, *and* Clazŏmēnius, -a, um, *inhabitants of Clazomenæ*, Clazomenii, -orum (*m*)

*Cleander*, Cleander, dri (*m*)

*Cleanthes*, Cleanthes, is (*m*), *of or belonging to Cleanthes*, Cleanthēus, -a, -um.

*Clearchus*, Clearchus, i (*m*)

*Clemens*, Clēmens, -entis (*m.*).

*Clement*,

*Cleobis*, Cleŏbis, -is (*m.*)

*Cleobulus*, Cleobūlus, -i (*m*).

*Cleombrotus*, Cleombrōtus, -i (*m.*).

*Cleomedon*, Cleomēdon, -ontis (*m.*).

*Cleomenes*, Cleŏmēnes, -is (*m*)

*Cleon*, Cleon, ontis (*m*)

*Cleonæ*, Cleŏnæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Cleonæ*, Cleonæus, -a, -um.

*Cleopas*, Cleopas, -æ (*m.*)

*Cleopatra*, Cleopatra, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Cleopatra*, Cleopatranus, -a, -um, *and* Cleopatricus, -a, -um

*Cleophantus*, Cleophantus, -i (*m.*).

*Cleophon*, Cleophon, -ontis (*m*).

*Clermont*, Claromontium, -ii (*n.*); **Augustonemetum**, -i (*n*).

*Clevas*, Clevas, -æ (*m.*)

*Cleves*, Clivia, -æ (*f.*).

*Climax*, Climax, -ăcis (*f*).

*Clinias*, Cliniās, -æ (*m.*) *son of Clinias*, Cliniades, æ (*m*)

*Clio*, Clio, -ūs (*f*)

*Clisthenes*, Clisthĕnes, -is (*m.*)

*Clitæ*, Clitæ, arum (*f*)

*Clitarchus*, Clitarchus, -i (*m*).

*Clitennum*, Clitennum, ı (*n*), *of or belonging to Clitennum*, Clitennīnus, a, um

*Clitomachus*, Clitomăchus, -i (*m*)

*Clitor*, Clītor, ōris (*m*), *and* Clītōrium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Clitor*, Clitōrius, -a, um

*Clitumnus*, Clitumnus, -i (*m.*).

*Clitumno*,

*Clius*, Clītus, ı (*m*)

*Cloanthus*, Cloanthus, -i (*m.*).

*Clodia*, Clodia, -æ (*f*)

*Clodius*, Clodius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Clodius*, *Clodian*, Clodius, -a, -um, *and* Clodianus, -a, um

*Cloelia*, Cloelia, -æ (*f*)

*Cloelius*, Cloelius, -ii (*m*)

*Clonius*, Clonius, -ii (*m*).

*Clotho*, Clōtho, -ūs (*f*).

*Cluentia*, Cluentia, -æ (*f.*).

*Cluentius*, Cluentius, ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Cluentius*, *Cluentian*, Cluentānus, -a, -um; *the Cluentian family*, Cluentia gens.

*Clulius*, Clulius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Clulius*, *Clulian*, Clulius, -a, um

*Clunia*, Clunia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Clunia*, Clunensis, -e

*Clupea*, Clupea, -æ, *and* Clupeæ, -arum (*f*)

*Clusium*, Clusium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Clusium*, *Clusian*, Clusīnus, a, -um.

*Cluvia*, Cluvia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cluvia*, *Cluvian*, Cluvianus, -a, -um

*Cluvius*, Cluvius, -ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Cluvius*, Cluviānus, -a, -um.

*Clyde*, *the*, Glota, -æ (*f.*), *the Frith of Clyde*, Glotæ Æstuarium

*Clymene*, Clymĕne, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Clymene*, Clymēnæus, -a, -um, *and* Clymenēius, -a, um, *daughter of Clymene*, Clymenēis, ĭdis (*f*).

*Clytæmnestra*, Clytæmnestra, -æ (*f*)

*Clytia*, Clytia, -æ, *and* Clytie, es (*f*).

*Clytius*, Clytius, -ii (*m*)

*Clytus*, Clytus, -i (*m*)

*Cnæus* *or* *Cneius*, Cnæus *or* Cneius, -i (*m*)

*Cnidos*, Cnidos *or* Cnidus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Cnidos*, *Cnidian*, Cnidius, -a, -um

*Cnōsus*, Cnōsus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Cnosus*, *Cnosian*, Cnosius, -a, -um, *and* Cnosiăcus, a, um, *pecul. poet. fem*, Cnosias, -ădis, *and* Cnosis, -ĭdis.

*Coblentz*, Confluentes, -ium (*m.*); **Confluentia**, æ (*f.*)

*Cocalus*, Cocalus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Cocalus*, Cocalis, ĭdis (*f*)

*Cocceius*, Coccеius, -ii (*m*)

*Cocinthum*, Cocinthum, -i (*n*)

*Cocles*, Cocles, -ĭtis (*m*).

*Cocytus*, *the*, Cocȳtus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cocytus*, Cocytius, -a, -um.

*Codomannus*, Codomannus, -i (*m*)

*Codrus*, Codrus, -i (*m*)

*Cœlius*, Cœlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cœlius*, Cœliānus, -a, um

*Cœlus*, Cœlus, -i (*m*).

*Cœranus*, Cœranus, -i (*m.*).

*Cœus*, Cœus, -i (*m*).

*Cognac*, Conacum, -i (*n.*).

*Coimbra*, Conimbrica, -æ (*f*).

*Colchester*, Colcestria, æ (*f*)

*Colchis*, Colchis, ĭdis *and* ĭdos (*f*); *of or belonging to Colchis*, *Colchian*, Colchicus, -a, -um, *and* Colchus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Colchis*, Colchi, orum (*m*)

*Coldingham*, Coldania, -æ, *or* Colania, -æ (*f*).

*Collatia*, Collātia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Collatia*, *Collatian*, Collātinus, -a, -um

*Cologne*, Colonia Agrippīnensis (*f*)

*Colonus*, Colōnus, -i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Colonus*, Colōnēus, a, -um

*Colophon*, Colophon, -ōnis (*m*); *of or belonging to Colophon*, Colŏphōniacus, -a, -um, *and* Colophōnius, -a, -um

*Colossæ*, Colossæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Colossæ*, *Colossian*, Colossinus, -a, -um, *the Colossians*, Colossenses, -ium (*m.*)

*Columella*, Colūmella, -æ (*m*).

*Comana*, Cŏmāna, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Comana*, Comānus, a, um.

*Comania*, Comania, æ (*f*)

*Comines*, Cominium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Cominium*, Comminius, a, -um, *and* Comminus, -a, -um

*Commagene*, Commagēnē, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Commagene*, Commagēnus, a, um

*Commodus*, Commŏdus, -i (*m*).

*Complutum*, Complutum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Complutum*, Complutensis, -e

*Compostella*, Compostella, æ (*f*)

*Compsa*, Compsa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Compsa*, Compsānus, a, um

*Comum* (*now Como*), Cŏmum, ı (*n*), *of or belonging to Comum*, Comensis, e

*Concani*, *the*, Concāni, orum (*m*).

*Concordia*, Concordia, æ (*f*)

*Condate*, Condāte, -is (*n*), *of or belonging to Condate*, Condas, atis, *and* Condatinus, -a, um

*Condé*, Condatum, ı (*n*)

*Condrusi*, *the*, Condrūsi, orum (*m*)

*Conon*, Conon, ōnis (*m*)

*Conrad*, Conradus, ı (*m*)

*Consaburo*, Consaburo, onis (*f*), *ana* Consaburum, ı (*n*), *of or belonging to Consaburo*, Consaburensis, e

*Consentia*, Consentia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Consentia*, Consentinus, -a, um

*Consentius*, Consentius, ii (*m*).

*Considius*, Considius, -ii (*m*)

*Constance*, Constantia, æ (*f*), *name of a woman and city*

*Constance*, *Lake of*, Brigantinus Lacus

*Constans*, Constans, -antis (*m*)

*Constant*,

*Constantia*, Constantia, æ (*f*)

*Constantina*, Constantina, æ (*f*)

*Constantine*, Constantinus, ı (*m*), *of or belonging to Constantine*, Constantinānus, a, -um

*Constantinople*, Constantinōpŏlis, -is (*f*) *of or belonging to Constantinople*, Constantinopŏlītānus, a, -um, *the Straits of Constantinople* Bosporus Thracius.

*Constantius*, Constantius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Constantius*, Constantiācus, a, -um, Constantiānus, a, um, *and* Constantiensis, e

*Consus*, Consus, ı (*m*)

*Contessa*, *Gulf of*, Sinus Strymonicus

*Contrebia*, Contrebia, æ (*f*)

*Conway*, Conovium, ii (*n*)

*Conza*, Compsa, æ (*f*)

*Copæ*, Copæ, arum (*f*), *the Lake of Copa*, *or Lake Copais*, Copais, ĭdis (*f*), palus

*Copais Lake*, v *foregoing*

*Copenhagen*, Hafnia *or* Haunia, æ (*f.*), Codania, æ (*f*)

*Coponius*, Coponius, ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Coponius*, Coponiānus, -a, -um

*Coptus*, Coptus *or* Coptos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Coptus*, Coptĭcus, -a, -um, *an inhabitant of Coptus*, Coptītes, -æ (*m*)

*Cora*, Cŏra, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cora*, Corānus a, um

*Coracesium*, Coracēsium, -ii (*n*)

*Coras*, Coras, æ (*m*)

*Corax*, Corax, -ăcis (*m*)

*Corbio*, Corbio, -onis (*m*), *a man's name*—2 (*f*) *a city*

*Corbulo*, Corbŭlo, -ōnis (*m*)

*Corcyra* (*now Corfu*), Corcȳra, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Corcyra*, *Corcyrean*, Corcȳræus, -a, -um

*Cordova*, Cordŭba, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Cordova*, Corduběnsis, -e

*Cordus*, Cordus, -i (*m*)

*Corea*, Corea, -æ (*f*)

*Corfinium*, Corfinium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Corfinium*, **Corfiniensis**, -e, *and* Corfinius, -a, -um.

*Corfu*, v. *Corcyra*

*Corinna*, Corinna, -æ (*f*

*Corinth*, Corinthus, ı (*f*), *of or belonging to Corinth*, *Corinthian*, Corinthius, -a, -um, *and* Corinthiācus, -a, -um, *the Gulf of Corinth*, Sinus Corinthiacus

*Coriolanus*, Coriolanus, -i (*m.*).

*Coriolı*, Coriolı, -orum (*m.*)

*Corippus*, Coripppus, i (*m.*).

*Cork*, Corcagia *or* Corragia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Cork*, Corcagiensis, -e, *or* Corcensis, -e.

*Cornelia*, Cornēlia, æ (*f.*)
*Cornelius*, Cornēlius, ii (*m.*); *Cornelian*, Cornēlius, a, -um, *and* Cornēliānus, a, -um, *the Cornelian family*, Cornelia gens
*Corniculum*, Cornĭcŭlum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Corniculum*, Corniculānus, -a, -um
*Cornificius*, Cornificius, -ii (*m.*).
*Cornutus*, Cornūtus, i (*m*)
*Cornwall*, Cornubia, -æ (*f*)
*Coræbus*, Coræbus, -i (*m.*).
*Coromandel*, Coromandela, -æ (*f*)
*Coron*, *Corone*, Cŏrōnē, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Corone*, *Coronean*, Coronæus, -a, -um, *Gulf of Coron*, Sinus Messeniacus
*Coronea*, Cŏrōnēa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Coronea*, Cŏrōnensis, e.
*Coronis*, Corōnis, -idis (*f*), *son of Coronis*, Corōnides, -æ (*m*)
*Correse*, Cures, -ium (*m*)
*Corsica*, Corsica, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Corsica*, *Corsican*, Corsus, -a, -um, *and* Corsĭcus, -a, -um, *the Corsicans*, Corsi, -orum (*m*)
*Cortona*, Cortōna, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cortona*, Cortonensis, e
*Corvinianus*, Corvinānus, -ii (*m*)
*Corvinus*, Bilgantium, ii, *or* Carvonium, ii (*n*)
*Corvus*, Corvus, i (*m*)
*Corybantes*, *the*, Corybantes, -um (*m*), *of or belonging to the Corybantes*, *Corybantian*, Corybantius, a, -um
*Corybas*, Corybas, -antis (*m*)
*Corycus*, Cōrȳcus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Corycus*, *Corycian*, Corycius, a, -um.
*Corydon*, Corydon, ōnis (*m*)
*Coryna*, Corȳna -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Coryna*, *Corynean*, Corynæus, a, -um
*Coryphasium*, Corȳphāsium, -ii (*n*)
*Corythus*, Corythus i (*m*)
*Cos* (*now Stanco*), Cos *or* Cōus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Cos*, *Coan*, Cōus, a, -um
*Cosa*, Cōsa, -æ, *and* Cosæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Cosa*, Cosanus, -a, -um.
*Cosconius*, Cosconius, -ii (*m*).
*Cosenza*, Consentia, -æ (*f*).
*Cosmus*, Cosmus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Cosmus*, Cosmiānus, a, -um.
*Cossinius*, Cossinius, -ii (*m*)
*Cossus*, Cossus, i (*m*).
*Cossutia*, Cossutia, -æ (*f*).
*Cossutius*, Cossutius, -ii (*m.*).
*Cothon*, Cōthon, -ōnis (*f*)
*Cotiso*, Cōtiso, ōnis (*m*)
*Cotrone*, Croton, -ōnis (*f*)
*Cotta*, Cotta, -æ (*m*)
*Cottius*, Cottius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Cottius*, *Cottian*, Cottiānus, a, -um; *the Cottian Alps*, Alpes Cottianæ *or* Cottiæ
*Cotton*, Cotton, ōnis (*f*).
*Cottus*, Cottus, -i (*m.*)
*Cotus*, Cōtus, -i (*m*)
*Cotyæum*, Cotyæum, i (*n*)
*Cotyla*, Cōtȳla, æ (*m*)
*Cotys*, Cotys, -ȳis *or* -ȳos (*m*)
*Cotytto*, Cōtytto, -ūs (*f.*)
*Coventry*, Conventria, -æ (*f*)
*Cowbridge*, Bovium, -ii (*n*).
*Cragus* (*Mount*), Cragus, -i (*m*)
*Cracow*, Cracovia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cracow*, Cracoviensis, -e
*Cranon*, Cranon, -ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Cranon*, *Cranonian*, Cranōnius, a, -um
*Crantor*, Crantor, -ōris (*m*).
*Crassipes*, Crassipes, ēdis (*m*)
*Crassus*, Crassus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Crassus*, Crassiānus, a, -um
*Craterus*, Cratērus, i (*m*)
*Crates*, Crātes, -etis (*m*), *man's name*.—2 Crātes, -is (*m*), *a rover*
*Cratis*, *Crathis*, Crāthis, is *and* -idis (*m*)
*Cratinus*, Cratīnus, -i (*m*).
*Cratippus*, Cratippus, -i (*m.*).
*Crato*, Crāto, -ōnis (*m*).
*Crau*, *La*, Campi Lapidei (*m*)
*Crediton*, Cridia, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Crediton*, Cridiensis, e.
*Cremaste*, Crēmaste, es (*f*)
*Cremera*, *the*, Crēmēra, æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Cremera*, Cremerensis, e
*Cremnitz*, Cremnicum, i (*n.*)
*Cremona*, Cremōna, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cremona*, Cremonensis, e.

*Cremutius*, Cremutius, -ii (*m.*).
*Crenæus*, Crenæus, -i (*m*).
*Creon*, Creon, -ontis (*m*)
*Cresphontes*, Cresphontes, -is (*m*)
*Cressy*, Carisiacum, i (*n*).
*Crete* (*now Candia*), Crēta, -æ, *and* Crētē, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Crete*, *Cretan*, Creticus, a, -um, Cretensis, -e, *poet*, Cretæus, a, um, *and* Crēsius, -a, -um, *a Cretan*, Cres, -ētis (*m*), Cressa, -æ (*f*), *the Cretans*, Crētes, -um.
*Cretheus*, Crethēus ĕos *and* ei (*m*), *of or relating to Cretheus*, Crethēius, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Cretheus*, Crethīdes, -æ (*m.*)
*Creüsa*, Creūsa, æ (*f.*)
*Crimea*, Chersonesus Taurica (*f.*); *the Crim Tartars*, Tauri, -orum (*m.*).
*Crimisus*, *the*, Crimisus, -i (*m*)
*Crispina*, Crispīna, -æ (*f*)
*Crispinus*, Crispīnus, -i (*m.*).
*Crispus*, Crispus, -i (*m*)
*Crissa*, Crissa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Crissa*, Crissæus, a, -um.
*Crithote*, Crithōte, -es (*f*).
*Critias*, Critias, -æ (*m.*)
*Crito*, Crito, -ōnis (*m*)
*Critobulus*, Critobūlus, i (*m.*).
*Critolaus*, Critōlāus, i (*m*)
*Critonius*, Critōnius, -ii (*m.*).
*Croatia*, Croatia, -æ (*f*)
*Crocale*, Crōcāle, -es (*f*).
*Crœsus*, Crœsus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Crœsus*, Crœsius, a, -um
*Cronstadt*, Brassovia, -æ, *and* Stephānopolis, is (*f*)
*Croton*, *Cotrone*, Croton, -ōnis, *and* Crotōna, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Croton*, Crotoniensis, e, *an inhabitant of Croton*, Crotōniātes, -æ (*m*)
*Crustumerium*, Crustumērium, -ii, *and* Crustūmīnum, i (*n*), *and* Crustūmēri, ōrum (*m.*), *of or belonging to Crustumerium*, Crustūmērīnus, -a, -um, *and* Crustumīnus, -a, -um
*Crustumium*, Crustumium, ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Crustumium*, Crustūmius, -a, -um
*Ctesias*, Ctesias, -æ (*m*)
*Ctesibius*, Ctesĭbius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Ctesibius*, Ctesibĭcus, -a, -um.
*Ctesiphon*, Ctēsĭphon, ontis (*m.*), *a man's name*—2 (*f.*) *a city*
*Cuba*, Cuba, æ (*f*)
*Cuballum*, Cuballum, -i (*n*)
*Cularo*, Cularo, ōnis (*f*); *of or belonging to Cularo*, Cularōnensis, -e.
*Culeo*, Culeo, -ōnis (*m*)
*Cumæ*, Cūmæ, arum (*f.*), *also poet*, Cymē, -es (*f*); *of or belonging to Cumæ*, Cumæus -a, -um, *and* Cumānus, -a, -um
*Cumberland*, Cumbria, æ (*f*)
*Cuneus*, Cunēus, -ei (*m*)
*Cuningham*, Cunigamia, -æ (*f*)
*Cupid* Cŭpīdo, -ĭnis (*m*); **Amor**, -ōris (*m*), *of or relating to Cupid*, Cupidĭneus. -a, -um
*Cupiennius*, Cupiennius, -ii (*m*)
*Cupra*, Cupra, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cupra*, Cuprensis, -e.
*Curdistan*, Curdia, -æ (*f.*); *the Curds*, Curdi, -orum (*m*)
*Cures*, *Coresse*, Cūres, ium (*m*); *of or belonging to Cures*, Curensis, -e, *an inhabitant of Cures*, Cūres, ētis (*m*)
*Curetes*, *the*, Curētes um (*m*), *of or belonging to the Curetes*, Curēticus, -a, -um
*Curiatius*, Curiātius, ii (*m*)
*Curio*, Curio, -ōnis (*m*); *of or belonging to Curio*, Curiōniānus, -a, um
*Curiosolitæ*, *the*, Curiosolitæ arum, *and* Curiosolites, um (*m*)
*Curius*, Curius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Curius*, Curiānus, -a, -um
*Curland*, Curonia, -æ (*f*).
*Cursor*, Cursor, ōris (*m.*)
*Curtius*, Curtius, -ii (*m*)
*Curzola*, Corcyra Nigra (*f*)
*Curzolari*, Echinādes, -um (*f*), insulæ.
*Cuta*, Cuta, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cuta*, Cutæus, a, -um
*Cuthbert*, Cuthbertus, -i (*m*)
*Cutilæ*, Cutilæ, -arum (*f*); *of or belonging to Cutilæ*, Cutilensis, -e. *and* Cutilius, -a, um.
*Cutina*, Cutina, -æ (*f*).
*Cyane*, Cyāne, -es (*f*)
*Cyanean* (*islands*), Cyāneæ, arum (*f.*), *of or belonging to the Cyanean Islands* *Cyanean*, Cyaneus, -a, -um
*Cybele*, Cybēle, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Cybele*, Cybelēius, -a, um
*Cyclades*, *the* (*islands*), Cyclādes, um (*f*)
*Cycnus*, Cycnus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Cycnus*, Cycnēius, -a, -um
*Cydas*, Cydas, -æ (*m*)
*Cydippe*, Cydippe, -es (*f*).
*Cydnus*, *the*, Cydnus, i (*m*).
*Cydonia*, Cydōnia, æ, *and* Cydon, -ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Cydon*, *Cydonian*, Cydonius, a, -um, *an inhabitant of Cydon*, Cydon, -ōnis (*m*), *the inhabitants of Cydon*, Cydoniātæ, -arum (*m*).
*Cyllarus*, Cyllarus, -i (*m.*).
*Cyllene*, Cyllēnē, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Cyllene*, *Cyllenian*, Cyllenæus, -a, -um, *and* Cyllenius, -a, -um.
*Cylon*, Cylon, -onis (*m*); *of or relating to Cylon*, Cylonius, a, um.
*Cyme*, Cyme, -es (*f*), *Cymean*, Cymæus, -a, -um
*Cymodocē*, Cymodŏce, -es (*f*).
*Cymothoe*, Cymothoē, -es (*f*)
*Cynapes*, *the*, Cynapes, -is (*m.*)
*Cynosarges*, Cynŏsarges, -ium (*f*).
*Cynoscephalæ*, Cynoscĕphalæ, -arum (*f.*)
*Cynossema*, Cynossēma, -atis (*n*).
*Cynthia*, Cynthia, æ (*f*)
*Cynthus* (*Mount*), Cynthus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Cynthus*, Cynthius, -a, -um
*Cyrnus*, Cyrnus, i (*f*)
*Cyparissia*, Cyparissia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Cyparissia*, *Cyparissian*, Cyparissius, a, um, *Gulf of Cyparissia*, Sinus Cyparissius
*Cyparissus*, Cyparissus, i (*m*)
*Cyprian*, Cyprianus, -i (*m*)
*Cyprus*, Cyprus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Cyprus*, *Cyprian*. Cyprius, a, -um, Cypricus, -a, um, *and late*, Cypriacus, -a, um, *pecul fem.*, Cypris, -idis (*esp as appell. of Venus*)
*Cypsela*, Cypsēla, -orum (*n*).
*Cypselus*, Cypsēlus, -i (*m*), *son of Cypselus*, Cypselīdes, -æ (*m*)
*Cyrene*, Cyrēnē, -es, *and* Cyrēnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cyrene*, *Cyrenean*, Cyrēnaïcus, a, um, Cyrēnæus, -a, um, *and* Cyrenensis, e, *the country around Cyrene*, Cyrenaïca, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Cyrene*, Cyrenaïci, -orum, *and* Cyrenenses, -ium (*m*)
*Cyril*, Cyrillus, i (*m*)
*Cyrus*, Cyrus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Cyrus*, Cyrēus, a, -um
*Cyssus*, Cyssus, -untis (*f*)
*Cyta*, Cyta, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Cyta*, *Cytean*, Cytæus, a, -um, *and* Cytæus, -a, -um (*poet*), *pecul fem*, Cytæis, -idis
*Cythera*, Cythēra, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Cythera*, Cythērēius, -a, -um, *and* Cythēriācus, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Cytherēis -idis, Cytherēias, -ādis, *and* Cytherēa, -æ (*esp as appell. of Venus*).
*Cythnus*, Cythnus *or* Cythnos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Cythnus*, Cythnius, -a, -um
*Cytorus*, Cytōrus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Cytorus*, *Cytorian*, Cytorius, -a, um, *and* Cytoriācus, a, -um
*Cyzicus*, Cyzicus, -i (*m*), *man's name*.—2 (*f*) *a city and* Cyzicum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Cyzicus*, Cyzicēnus, -a -um.

## D.

*Daæ*, *the*, v *Dahæ*.
*Dacia*, Dācia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Dacia*, *Dacian*, Dacicus, a, -um, *a Dacian*, Dācus, -i (*m*), *the Dacians*, Dāci, -orum (*m*)
*Dædala*, Dædāla, orum (*n*)
*Dædalion*, Dædalion, -ōnis (*m*).
*Dædalus*, Dædālus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Dædalus*, *Dædalean*, Dædalius, -a, -um, *and* Dædalēius, -a, -um.
*Dagon*, Dagon, *indecl*, *and perhaps* ōnis (*m*)
*Dahæ*, *the*, Dahæ, -arum (*m.*)
*Dalecarlia*, Dalecarlia, æ (*f*)
*Dalila*, Dalila, -æ (*f*)
*Dalmatia*, Dalmatia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Dalmatia*, *Dalmatian*, Dalmaticus, -a, -um, *the Dalmatians*, Dalmatæ, -arum (*m*)

*Dama*, Dāma, -æ (*m.*).
*Damalis*, Dāmālis, -idis (*f.*)
*Damaris*, Damaris, idis (*f.*)
*Damascus*, Damascus, -i (*f.*), *of or belonging to Damascus*, Damascus, -a, -um, *and* Damascēnus, -a, -um, *the territory of Damascus*, Damascēnē, -es, *and* Damascēna, æ (*f.*)
*Dāmasichthon*, Dāmasichthon, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Damasippus*, Damasippus, -i (*m.*)
*Damio*, Damio, ōnis (*m.*)
*Damocles*, Dāmŏcles, is (*m.*).
*Damocritus*, Dāmocritus, -i (*m.*).
*Damœtas*, Damœtas, -æ (*m.*).
*Damon*, Dāmon, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Danai*, Dānāi, -es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Danae*, Danaëius, -a, -um
*Danai, the*, Dānāi, -orum (*m.*)
*Danaus*, Dānāus, -i (*m.*), *sons or descendants of Danaus*, Dānāidæ, -arum (*m.*), *daughters or female descendants of Danaus*, Dānāides, -um (*f.*)
*Danes, the*, Dani, -orum (*m.*); *Danish*, Danicus a, -um, *land of the Danes*, v. *Denmark*
*Daniel*, Daniel, -ēlis, *and* Danēlus, -i (*m.*)
*Dantzic*, Dantiscum, -i (*n.*), Gedānum, -i (*n.*)
*Danube, the*, Dānŭbius, -ii (*m.*), Ister, tri (*m.*) (*prop only a part*), *Danubian*, Danubĭnus, -a, -um
*Daphne*, Daphne, -es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Daphne*, Daphnæus, -a, -um, *and* Daphnicus, -a, -um
*Daphnis*, Daphnis, -idis (*m.*).
*Daphnus*, Daphnus, -untis (*f.*).
*Daphnusa*, Daphnusa, æ (*f.*)
*Dardanelles* (*Straits of the*), Hellespontus, -i (*m.*)
*Dardania*, Dardānia, æ (*f.*), *Dardanian, of or belonging to Dardania*, Dardanius, -a, -um. *and* Dardanicus, a, -um, *the Dardanians*, Dardāni, -orum (*m.*).
*Dardanus*, Dardānus, i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Dardanus*, Dardanus, a, -um, *and* Dardanius, a, -um, *son or descendant of Dardanus*, Dardānides, æ (*m.*), *daughter or female descendant of Dardanus*, Dardānis, -idis, *descendants of Dardanus*, Dardānidæ, -arum *contracted* -ûm (*m.*) (*poet for Trojans and Romans*)
*Dares*, Dāres, -ētis (*m.*)
*Darius*, Dārius, -ii, *or* Dārēus, -i (*m.*).
*Darmstadt*, Darmstadium, -ii (*n.*), *of Darmstadt*, Darmstadiensis, -e.
*Dartmouth*, Dartmuthia, -æ (*f.*).
*Dascylium*, Dascylium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Dascylos, -i (*f.*)
*Dasius*, Dasius, -ii (*m.*)
*Datis*, Datis, -is (*m.*).
*Daulis*, Daulis, idis (*f.*); *of Daulis, Daulian*, Daulius, a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Daulias, -ădis.
*Daunia*, Daunia, -æ (*f.*), *of Daunia, Daunian*, Daunius, a, -um, *and* Dauniācus, a, um
*Daunus*, Daunus, -i (*m.*)
*Dauphiny*, Delphinatus, -us (*m.*), *of Dauphiny*, Delphinas, ātis
*Davenport*, Bennavenna, -æ (*f.*)
*David*, Dāvid, *indecl.*, *and* Dāvid, -idis (*m.*), *of or belonging to David*, Dāvidicus, a, um
*David's, St*, Menevia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to St David's*, Meneviensis, -e.
*Davus*, Dāvus, i (*m.*)
*Dead Sea*, Lacus Asphaltītes, -æ (*m.*).
*Deal*, Dola, -æ (*f.*)
*Deborah*, Dĕbŏra, -æ (*f.*).
*Debreczin*, Debrecīnum, -i (*n.*).
*Decăpŏlis*, Dĕcăpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Decapolis*, Decăpŏlītānus, -a, -um
*Decelia*, Decēlia, -æ (*f.*)
*Decentius*, Decentius, -ii (*m.*).
*Decetia*, Decētia, -æ (*f.*).
*Decidius*, Decidius, -ii (*m.*).
*Decimius*, Decimius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Decimus*, Decimiānus, -a, -um.
*Decise*, Decēna, -æ (*f.*).
*Decius*, Decius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Decius*, Deciānus, -a, -um.
*Dee, the* Deva, -æ (*m.*).
*Deianira*, Dēiānīra, -æ (*f.*)
*Deidamia* Deidamīa, -æ (*f.*).
*Deiopea*, Deiōpēa, -æ (*f.*)
*Deiotarus*, Dēiōtārus, -i (*m.*).
*Deiphile*, Deiphīle, -es (*f.*).

*Deiphobe*, Dēiphōbe, -es (*f.*).
*Deiphobus*, Dēiphōbus, -i (*m.*).
*Dejanira*, v *Deianira*.
*Delhi*, Chisobora, -æ (*f.*)
*Delft*, Delphium, -ii (*n.*).
*Delia*, Delia, æ (*f.*)
*Delium*, Delium, -ii (*n.*).
*Delos*, Dēlos *or* Dēlus, -i (*f.*); *of Delos, Delian*, Delius, -a, um, *and* Dēlăcus, -a, -um
*Delphi*, Delphi, orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Delphi, Delphic*, Delphicus, -a, um.
*Delta*, Delta, *indecl* (*n.*).
*Delus*, v *Delos*
*Demades*, Demădes, -is (*m.*).
*Demarata*, Demarata, -æ (*f.*)
*Demaratus*, Dēmarātus, -i (*m.*).
*Demea*, Demea, -æ (*m.*).
*Demetrias*, Demetrias, ădis (*f.*), *of or belonging to Demetrias*, Demētriăcus, -a, um.
*Demetrium*, Demetrium, -ii (*n.*).
*Demetrius*, Demetrius, -ii (*m.*)
*Demiurgus*, Demiurgus, -i (*m.*).
*Demochares*, Dēmŏchares, -is (*m.*).
*Democrates*, Democrates, -is (*m.*).
*Democritus*, Democritus, i (*m.*), *of Democritus, Democritēan*, Democritēus, -a, -um, *and* Democritīcus, a, -um; *the disciples of Democritus*, Democritēi *or* -ītīci, -orum (*m.*)
*Demodocus*, Demŏdŏcus, -i (*m.*).
*Demoleon*, Demŏleon, -ontis (*m.*).
*Demolēus*, Demolēus, -i (*m.*)
*Demonicus*, Dēmŏnicus, -i (*m.*).
*Demophoon*, Demŏphoon, ontis (*m.*).
*Demotica*, Didymotĭchos, -i (*n.*).
*Demosthenes*, Dēmosthēnes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Demosthenes*, Demosthēnicus, a, -um.
*Dendera*, v. *Tentyra*.
*Denmark*, Dania, -æ (*f.*); *an inhabitant of Denmark*, v *Danes*.
*Dennys*, v. *Denys*
*Denys*, Dionysius, -ii (*m.*)
*Deodatus*, Deodatus, -i (*m.*).
*Derbe*, Derbe, -es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Derbe, Derbean*, Derbæus, -a, -um, *an inhabitant of Derbe*, Derbētes, -æ (*m.*).
*Derbent*, Albaniæ portæ, -arum (*f.*).
*Derbices, the*, Derbices, -um (*m.*).
*Derby*, Darbia, -æ (*f.*); Derventia, -æ (*f.*); *Derbyshire*, Derbicensis (Derbiensis) comitatus.
*Dercetis*, } Dercētis, -is (*f.*), *and* Dercēto,
*Derceto*, } -ûs (*f.*).
*Dercyllus*, Dercyllus, -i (*m.*).
*Derpat*, v. *Dorpat*.
*Derry*, Deria, -æ (*f.*).
*Dertona*, Dertōna, -æ (*f.*).
*Derwent*, Derventus, -i (*m.*).
*Desmond*, Desmonia, -æ (*f.*).
*Despoto* (*Mount*), Rhodope, -es (*f.*).
*Dessau*, Dessavia, -æ (*f.*)
*Detmold*, Detmoldia, -æ (*f.*).
*Deucalion*, Deucălion, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Deucalion*, Deucalĭōnēus, -a, -um; *son of Deucalion*, Deucalĭōnides, *and* Deucălides, -æ (*m.*).
*Deuxponts*, Bipontium, -ii (*n.*).
*Deva*, Decidava, -æ (*f.*)
*Deventer*, Daventria, -æ (*f.*).
*Devonshire*, Devonia, -æ (*f.*).
*Dexippus*, Dexippus, -i (*m.*).
*Dia*, Dia, -æ (*f.*).
*Diadumenus*, Diadūmēnus, -i (*m.*).
*Diagondas*, Diagondas, -æ (*m.*).
*Diagoras*, Diagŏras, æ (*m.*).
*Diana*, Diāna, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Diana*, Dianius, -a -um
*Dianium*, Diānium, -ii (*n.*).
*Dicæa*, Dicæa, -æ (*f.*)
*Dicæarchia*, Dicæarchia, -æ (*f.*); *inhabitants of Dicæarchia*, Dicæarchæi, -orum (*m.*)
*Dicæarchus*, Dicæarchus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Dicæarchus*, Dicæarchēus, -a, -um.
*Dicte* (*Mount*), Dicte, -es, *and* Dicta, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Dicte, Dictean*, Dictæus, -a, -um.
*Dictynna*, Dictynna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dictynna*, Dictynnæus, -a, -um.
*Dictys*, Dictys, -ys *or* -ys (*m.*).
*Didius*, Didius, -ii (*m.*), *of or belonging to Didius, Didian*, Didius, -a, -um

*Dido*, Dido, -ûs, *less usual* -ōnis (*f.*).
*Didymaon*, Didymāon, ōnis (*m.*).
*Didymus*, Didymus, -i (*m.*).
*Dieppe*, Deppa, -æ (*f.*).
*Digentia*, Digentia, æ (*f.*).
*Digitius*, Digītius, ii (*m.*)
*Digne*, Dinia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
*Dijon*, Divio, onis (*f.*); Diviodunum, -i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Dijon*, Diviodunensis, e
*Dimarchus*, Dimarchus, -i (*m.*)
*Dindymus* (*Mount*), Dindymus, -i (*m.*) *and* Dindyma, ōrum (*n.*), *of or belonging to Dindymus*, Dindymēnus, a, -um; Dindymus, -a, um
*Dinia*, Dinia, æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Dinia*, Diniensis, e.
*Dinochares*, Dinochares, -is (*m.*)
*Dinocrates*, Dinocrates, -is (*m.*).
*Dinomache*, Dinŏmăche, es (*f.*)
*Dinomachus*, Dinŏmăchus, -i (*m.*)
*Dinon*, Dinon *or* Dino, ōnis (*m.*)
*Dio*, Dio *or* Dion, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Diochares*, Diŏchares, is (*m.*), *of or relating to Diochares*, Diocharīnus, -a, um.
*Dioclea*, Diocleæ, -æ (*f.*)
*Diocles*, Diocles, -is (*m.*), *of or belonging to Diocles*, Diocleus, -a, -um.
*Diocletian*, Diocletiānus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Diocletian*, Diocletiānus, -a -um
*Diodorus*, Diodōrus, -i (*m.*).
*Diodotus*, Diŏdōtus, -i (*m.*)
*Diogenes*, Diŏgĕnes, is (*m.*).
*Diognetus*, Diognētus, i (*m.*).
*Diognotus*, Diognōtus, -i (*m.*).
*Diomedes*, Diŏmēdes, is (*m.*), *of or belonging to Diomedes, Diomēdēan*, Diŏmēdēus, -a, -um
*Dion*, v *Dio*
*Dione*, Diŏne, es, *and* Diona, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dione*, Diŏnæus, -a, -um.
*Dionysia*, Dionȳsia, -æ (*f.*).
*Dionysius*, Dionȳsius, -ii (*m.*)
*Dionysodorus*, Dionȳsŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
*Diophanes*, Diophānes, -is (*m.*)
*Diores*, Diōres, -æ (*m.*).
*Dioscuri, the*, Dioscuri, -orum (*m.*).
*Diospolis*, Diospolis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Diospolis*, Diospolitānus, -a, -um, *and masc adj*, Diospolītes, -æ.
*Diotrephes*, Diotrephes, -is (*m.*)
*Diphilus*, Diphīlus, -i (*m.*).
*Dipsas*, Dipsas, -ădis (*f.*), *a woman's name*—2. Dipsas, -antis (*m.*), *a river*.
*Dipso*, Ædepsum, -i (*n.*).
*Dirce*, Dirce, -es, *and* Dirca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dirce, Dircæan*, Dircæus, -a, -um
*Discordia*, Discordia, -æ (*f.*).
*Diva*, Deva, -æ (*f.*).
*Divum*, Dium, -ii (*n.*), *of or belonging to Divum, Dian*, Diensis, -e.
*Divio*, v. *Dijon*
*Divitiacus*, Divitiācus, i (*m.*)
*Divodurum*, Divodurum, -i (*n.*).
*Divona*, Divōna, æ (*f.*)
*Dnieper, the*, Borysthenes, -is (*m.*)
*Dniester, the*, Danaster, tri, *and* Tyras, æ (*m.*).
*Docimus*, Docimus, -i (*m.*)
*Dodona*, Dōdōna, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Dodona*, Dodonæus, -a, -um, *and* Dodonius, -a, -um. *pecul. fem.*, Dōdōnis, -idis.
*Dolabella*, Dolabella, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Dolabella* Dolabelliānus, -a -um
*Doliche*, Dolīche, -es (*f.*)
*Dolichus*, Dolichus, -i (*m.*).
*Dolon*, Dōlon, onis (*m.*)
*Dolonci*, *the*, Doloncæ, -orum (*m.*).
*Dolopia*, Dōlopia, -æ (*f.*), *the Dolopians*, Dōlŏpes, um (*m.*), *Dolopian*, Dōlŏpēus, -a, -um
*Domitia*, Domitia, æ (*f.*).
*Domitian*, Domitiānus, -i (*m.*).
*Domitius*, Domitius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Domitius*, Domitius, -a, -um, *and* Domitianus, -a, -um
*Don, the*, Tanaïs, -is (*m.*)
*Donatus*, Donātus, i (*m.*).
*Doncaster*, Danum, -i (*n.*).
*Donegal*, Dungalia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Donegal*, Dungalensis, -e
*Donusa*, Donūsa, æ (*f.*).
*Dora*, Dora, -æ (*f.*)
*Dorcas*, Dorcas, ădis (*f.*).
*Dorceus*, Dorcēus, eos *and* ei (*m.*

*Dorchester*, Dorcestria, æ (*f*)
*Dordogne, the*, Duranius, -ii (*m*).
*Dorians, the*, Dōres, um (*m*); *of or relating to the Dorians, Dorian*, Dōrius, -a, -um, Doricus, a, um, *and* Dorienses, e; *fem adj*, Doris, idis, *the country of the Dorians*, Dōris, idis (*f*).
*Dorion*, Dorion, -ii (*n*)
*Doris*, v sub *Dorians*
*Doriscus*, Doriscus, i (*f*).
*Dornoch*, Dornodūnum, -i (*n*).
*Doron*, Doron *or* Dōrum, i (*n*).
*Dorotheus*, Dōrōtheus, i (*m*)
*Dorothy*, Dōrothea, æ (*f*)
*Dorpat*, Dorpatum, i, *and* Derbatum, -i (*n*)
*Dorso*, Dorso, ōnis (*m*).
*Dort*, Dordracum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Dort*, Dordracensis, e
*Dortmund*, Dormundia, -æ (*f*), Tremonia, -æ (*f*)
*Dortrecht* = *Dort*.
*Dorus*, Dōrus, -i (*m*.).
*Dorylæum*, Dorylæum, -i (*n*.); *of or belonging to Dorylæum*, Dorylæus, a, -um, *and* Dorylensis, -e
*Dositheus*, Dositheus, -i (*m*.)
*Dossennus*, Dossennus, i (*m*)
*Dotion*, Dotion, -ii (*n*)
*Doto*, Dōto, -us (*f*.).
*Douay*, Catuacum, i (*n*), Duacum, -i (*n*.); *of or relating to Douay*, Duacensis, -e.
*Doubs, the*, Alduabis, is, *or* Dubis, -is (*m*.).
*Douglas*, Duglasium, -ii (*n*)
*Dourdan*, Dordanum, -i (*n*.).
*Douro, the*, Durius, ii (*m*)
*Dour, the*, v *Douro*
*Dover*, Dubris, is (*m*), Dubræ, -arum (*f*).
*Down*, Dunum, i (*n*), *County Down*, Dunensis Comitatus
*Draburg*, Dravoburgum, -i (*n*.).
*Draco*, Drāco, -ōnis (*m*.)
*Dragonara*, Geronium, ii (*n*).
*Dragone, the*, Drāco, -onis (*m*)
*Drances*, Drances, is (*m*)
*Drapano*, Drepānum, -i (*n*.), Promontorium.
*Drave, the*, Dravus, -i (*m*).
*Drepanum*, Drēpānum, -i (*n*.), *and* Drepăta, -orum (*n*)
*Drinus*, *the*, Drinus, -i (*m*.).
*Drina*, Drinus, -i (*m*.).
*Drogheda*, Droghēdæa. æ (*f*.).
*Dromiscus*, Dromiscus. -i (*f*.)
*Dromus* Drōmus *or* Drōmos, -i (*m*).
*Dronthum*, Nidrosia, -æ (*f*)
*Druentia, the*, Druentia, -æ (*m*); *of or belonging to the Druentia*, Druentiacus, -a, -um
*Drusilla*, Drusilla, -æ (*f*.).
*Druso*, Druso, -ōnis (*m*.).
*Drusus*, Drūsus, -i (*m*.); *of or belonging to Drusus*, Drusianus, -a, -um, *and* Drusinus, -a, -um
*Dryads, the*, Dryădes, -um (*f*.); *a Dryad*, Dryas, -ădis
*Dryas*, Dryas, -antis (*m*.); *son of Dryas*, Dryantiădes *or* Dryantĭdes, -æ (*m*).
*Drymæ*, Drymæ, -arum (*f*.), *of or belonging to Drymæ*, Drymæus, -a, -um.
*Drymo*, Drymo, -ūs (*f*).
*Drymusa*, Drymūsa, -æ (*f*.).
*Dryope*, Dryŏpe, es (*f*.).
*Dryopes, the*, Dryŏpes, -um (*m*).
*Dubis, the*, Dubis, -is (*m*).
*Dublin*, Dublinum, -i (*n*.); Dublinia, -æ (*f*.), *and perhaps* Eblana, -æ (*f*.); *of Dublin*, Dublimiensis, -e
*Dubris*, Dubris, -is (*m*.).
*Dudley*, Dudleia, æ (*f*.)
*Duero or Douro* = *Durius*, q v.
*Duilius*, Duillius, -ii (*m*.); *Duillian*, Duillius, -a, -um
*Duina*, Duina, -æ (*f*.)
*Dulgibini, the*, Dulgibini, -orum (*m*.).
*Dulichium*, Dulichium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Dulichium, Dulichian*, Dulichius, -a, um
*Dumbarton or Dunbriton*, Britannodunum, -i (*n*)
*Dumfries*, Dunfreia, æ (*f*.).
*Dumnacus*, Dumnăcus, -i (*m*.).
*Dumnorix*, Dumnŏrix, -igis (*m*.).
*Dunbar*, Dumbarum, -i (*n*.)
*Dunblain*, Dumblanum, -i (*n*.).
*Dundalk*, Dunkrânum, -i (*n*.).
*Dundee*, Allectum, -i (*n*)
*Dunkirk*, Dunquerca, æ (*f*.).
*Dunstan*, Dunstanus, -i (*m*.).
*Durance, the*, Druentia, æ (*m*.).
*Duranius, the*, Duranius, -ii (*m*.).
*Durazzo*, v *Dyrrachium*
*Duria, the*, Duria, -æ (*f*).
*Durham*, Dunelmum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Durham*, Dunelmensis, -e.
*Duris*, Duris, idis (*m*)
*Durius, the (now Douro)*, Durius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to the Durius*, Duriensis, e
*Durnomagus*, Durnomagus, -i (*f*).
*Durocortorum*, Durocortorum, -i (*n*).
*Duronia*, Durōnia, -æ (*f*)
*Duronius*, Duronius, ii (*m*)
*Dusseldorf*, Dusseldorpium, ii (*n*).
*Duvina, the*, Duina, -æ (*f*.); Carambæis, -is (*m*)
*Dymas*, Dymas. -antis (*m*.), *daughter of Dymas*, Dymantis, idis (*f*)
*Dyme*, Dyme, es, *and* Dymæ, -arum (*f*.); *Dymæan*, Dymæus, a, -um
*Dyrrachium*, Dyrrachium, -ii (*n*); *of or* *Durazzo*, *belonging to Dyrrachium*, Dyrrachīnus, a, um, *the inhabitants of Dyrrachium*, Dyrrachīni *or* ēni, -orum (*m*.).

## E.

*Eaduh*, v. *Eduh*.
*Eadulph*, Eadulphus, -i (*m*.)
*Earinus*, Earīnus, -i (*m*)
*Ebersdorf*, Aula Nova (*f*)
*Ebora*, Ebora, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Evora*, Eborensis, -e.
*Eboracum*, Eborācum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Eboracum*, Eboracensis, e
*Ebro, the*, Iberus, -i (*m*).
*Ebura*, Ebuia, -æ (*f*.)
*Eburodunum*, Eburodunum, i, (*n*.), *of or belonging to Eburodunum*, Eburodunensis, -e.
*Eburônes, the*, Eburōnes, -um (*m*)
*Eburovices, the*, Eburovices, -um (*m*)
*Ebusus*, Ebusus *or* Ebusos, -i (*f*.), *of or Ivica*, *belonging to Ebusus*, Ebusĭtānus, a, -um.
*Ecbatana*, Ecbătāna, orum (*n*), and -æ (*f*), *and* ānæ, -arum (*f*)
*Ecetra*, Ecetra, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Ecetra*, Ecetrānus, -a, um
*Echecrates*, Echecrātes, -is (*m*)
*Echedemus*, Echēdēmus, i (*m*)
*Echidna*, Echidna, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Echidna*, Echidnæus, a, -um
*Echinades, the*, Echinădes, -um (*f*), insulæ.
*Echinus*, Echinus, -i (*f*).
*Echinussa*, Echinussa, -æ (*f*)
*Echion*, Echīon, -ōnis (*m*); *of or belonging to Echion*, Echīonius, -a, -um, *son of Echion*, Echīonīdes, -æ (*m*)
*Echo*, Echo, -ūs (*f*)
*Eculeo*, Eculeo, ōnis (*m*)
*Eden, the*, Ituna, -æ (*f*)
*Edessa*, Edessa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Edessa*, Edessæus, a, um, *and* Edesēnus, -a, -um
*Edinburgh*, Alata Castra (*n*), Edinum *or* Edenburgum, i (*n*); *of or belonging to Edinburgh*, Edenburgensis, e
*Edetani, the*, Edetāni, -orum (*m*)
*Edgar*, Edgarus, -i, *and* Edgar, -āris (*m*.).
*Edith*, Editha, -æ (*f*).
*Edmund*, Edmundus, i (*m*).
*Edom*, Edom, *indecl* (*m*), *a man's name*. —2. (*f*), *name of a country*; Idumæa, -æ (*f*)
*Edoni, the*, Edōni, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Edoni, Edonian*, Edōnus, -a, -um, *and* Edonius, -a, um, *pecul. fem*, Edōnis, -īdis
*Edonus* (*Mount*), Edōnus, -i, *and* Edon, -ōnis (*m*).
*Edusa*, Edusa, -æ (*f*.)
*Edward*, Edoardus, -i, *and* Edvardus, -i (*m*).
*Edwin*, Edvīnus, -i (*m*).
*Eetion*, Eētion, -ōnis (*m*); *of or relating to Eetion*, Eētiōnēus, -a, -um.
*Egbert*, Egbertus, -i (*m*).
*Egeria*, Egĕria, -æ (*f*).
*Egerius*, Egĕrius, -ii (*m*).
*Egesinus*, Egĕsīnus, -i (*m*.).
*Egesta*, Egesta, -æ (*f*.)
*Egidius*, Egidius, -ii (*m*.)
*Egina*, v. *Enghia*.
*Egmont*, Egmontum, -ii (*n*.).
*Egnatia*, Egnātia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Egnatia*, Egnatinus, -a, um
*Egnatius*, Egnatius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Egnatius*, Egnatianus, a, -um
*Egypt*, Ægyptus *and* tos, i (*f*), v *Ægypt*
*Eisleben*, Islebia, -æ (*f*).
*Elæa*, Elæa, æ (*f*.), *of or belonging to Elæa*, Elæensis, e
*Elæus*, Elæus, -untis (*f*)
*Elam*, Elam, *indecl.* (*m*.), *descendants of Elam, the Elamites*, Elamītæ, arum
*Elatea*, Elatēa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Elatea*, Elatensis, e, *and* Elatensis, -e.
*Elath*, Ælana, æ (*f*.); *of or belonging to Elath*, Ælanītĭcus, -a, -um
*Elatus*, Elātus, -i (*m*), *son of Elatus*, Elatēĭus, -i (*m*)
*Elaver*, *the*, Elāver, ĕris (*m*)
*Aliver*, *the*, Elāver, ĕris (*m*)
*Elba*, Ilva, æ (*f*), Æthalia, -æ (*f*.).
*Elbe, the*, Albis, is (*m*)
*Elbing*, Elbinga, -æ (*f*)
*Eldred*, Eldredus, -i (*m*)
*Elea*, Elea, -æ (*f*), *of Elea, Eleatic*
*Velia*, Eleāticus, a, -um, *and* Eleātes, -æ (*m*)
*Eleanor*, Eleanora, -æ (*f*)
*Eleazar*, Eleazar, -āris, *and* Eleazarus, i (*m*)
*Electra*, Electra, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Electra*, Electrius, -a, -um
*Electryon*, Electrўon, ōnis (*m*)
*Electus*, Electus, i (*m*.).
*Elefta*, Elatēa, -æ (*f*)
*Eleleus*, Elelēūs, -eos *and* -ēi (*m*)
*Elephantine*, Elephantine, es (*f*)
*Elephantis*, Elephantis, -idis (*f*)
*Eleusa*, Elcusa, æ (*f*)
*Eleusis*, Eleusis *or* Eleusin, -inis (*f*), *of or belonging to Eleusis, Eleusinian*, Eleusinius, a, -um, *and* Eleusinus, -a, -um
*Elias*, Elias, æ (*m*)
*Elicius*, Elicius, ii (*m*).
*Eliezer*, Ehezer, *indecl* (*m*.).
*Elijah* = *Elias*.
*Elimea*, Elimēa, -æ (*f*)
*Elimbo* (*Mount*), Olympus, -i (*m*.)
*Elimiotis*, Elimiōtis, -idis (*f*.).
*Elis*, Elis, -idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Elis, Elean*, Elĭus *or* Elēus, a, -um, *late* Elidensis, e, *pecul fem*, Elias, -ădis.
*Elisa* Elisa *or* Elissa, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Elisa*, Elisæus, -a, um
*Elisabeth*, Elisabetha, æ (*f*), *also indect*
*Elisha*, Elisæus, -i (*m*)
*Eliza*, Eliza, æ (*f*)
*Elizabeth*, v *Elisabeth*
*Elmesly*, Ulmētum, i (*n*.)
*Elorus*, Elōrus, -i (*m*.), *and* Elorum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Elorus, Elorian* Elōrus, a, -um. *and* Elorinus, -a, -um *also written* Helōrus, &c
*Elpenor*, Elpēnor, ōris (*m*).
*Elsineur*, Elsenora, -æ (*f*)
*Elusa*, Elusa, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Elusa*, Elusāni, -orum, *and* Elusātes, -ium (*m*)
*Ely*, Elia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Ely* Elensis, e
*Elymæi, the*, Elymæi, orum (*m*), *the country of the Elymæi*, Elymāis, idis (*f*)
*Elysium*, Elysium, ii (*n*), *Elysian*, Elysius, a, -um, *the Elysian Fields*, Elysii Campi
*Emathia*, Emăthia, æ (*f*), *Emathian*, Emăthius, a, um; *pecul. fem.*, Emăthis idis
*Emathion*, Emăthion, -ōnis (*m*).
*Emboli*, Amphīpŏlis, is (*f*).
*Embrun*, Eburodunum, -i (*n*)
*Emeric or Emery*, Almericus, -i (*m*).
*Emerita*, Emĕrita -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Merida*, Emeritānus, -a, -um, *and* Emeritensis, e
*Emisa*, Emisa *or* Emēsa, -æ (*f*.); *of or belonging to Emisa*, Emisēnus, -a, -um
*Emma*, Emma, -æ (*f*)
EMMANUEL, EMMANUEL, *indecl.* (*m*.)
*Emmaus*, Emmāus, -i (*f*).
*Emodus* (*Mount*), Emodus, i (*m*.), **Mons** Emōdi, -orum (*m*), Montes, *and* Emōdes, -is (*m*), Mons.
*Empedocles*, Empĕdocles, is (*m*); *Empedoclean*, Empedocleus, a, -um
*Emporia*, Empŏria, -orum (*n*)
*Emporiæ*, Empŏriæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Emporiæ*. Emporitānus, -a -um.

*Empulum*, Empulum, -i (*n*)
*Emus*, the, Amisia, æ, *and* Amisius, -ii (*m*)
*Enceladus*, Encēlādus, -i (*m*)
*Endymion*, Endymion, ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Endymion*, Endymiōnēus, -a, um
*Eneti*, v *Heneti*
*Engadda*, } Engadda, æ (*f*)
*Ain Jidy*, }
*Enghien*, Angia, æ (*f*)
*Engia or Enghia*, Ægina, -æ (*f*), q. v.
*England*, Anglia, -æ (*f*), v *Britain; English*, Anglicus, -a, -um, *and* Anglicanus, a, um; *an Englishman*, Anglus, -i (*m*), *New England*, Nova Anglia (*f*), *a New Englander*, Novus Anglicanus
*Engyon*, Engyon, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Engyon*, Engynus, a, um
*Enipeus*, Enipeus, eos *or* ei (*m*)
*Enna*, Enna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Enna*, Ennæus, -a, -um, *and* Ennensis, -e.
*Enneacrunos*, Enneacrūnos, i (*m.*).
*Enneapolis*, Enneapōlis, is (*f*).
*Ennius*, Ennius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Ennius*, Enniānus, a, um
*Ennodius*, Ennōdius, -ii (*m*)
*Ennomus*, Ennōmus, i (*m*)
*Enoch*, Enoch, *indecl* (*m*), *sons, descendants of Enoch*, Enochītæ, -arum (*m*)
*Enos*, Ænos, -i (*f*).
*Entella*, Entella, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Entella*, Entellīnus, -a, -um
*Entellus*, Entellus, -i (*m*)
*Enyo*, Enyo, -ūs (*f*)
*Eordæa*, Eordæa, -æ (*f*), *Eordæan*, Eordæus, a, um, *and* Eordensis, e
*Epaminondas*, Epaminondas, æ (*m*).
*Epaphras*, Epaphras, æ (*m*)
*Epaphroditus*, Epaphrōditus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Epaphroditus*, Ephaphroditiānus, a, um
*Epaphus*, Epaphus, i (*m*)
*Epeans*, the, Epēi, orum (*m*)
*Epenetus*, Epenētus, -i (*m*).
*Eperio*, Aperiascio, onis (*f.*); Eperiæ, -arum (*f*)
*Epeus*, Epēus, i (*m*)
*Ephesus*, Ephēsus, -i (*f*), *of Ephesus, Ephesian*, Ephēsius, -a, -um, *and* Ephesīnus, a, -um
*Ephialtes*, Ephialtes, æ (*m.*)
*Ephorus*, Ephōrus, -i (*m*)
*Ephraim*, Ephraim, *indecl*, *and* Ephraimus, i (*m*)
*Ephyra*, Ephyra, -æ, *and* Ephyre, -es (*f*); *of or belonging to Ephyra*, Ephyræus, a, -um, *and* Ephyrēius, -a, -um, *an inhabitant of Ephyra* (*a Corinthian*), Ephyrēlādes, -æ (*m*); Ephyrēias, -ādis (*f*).
*Epicharis*, Epicharis, -is (*m*)
*Epicharmus*, Epicharmus, i (*m.*); *of Epicharmus*, Epicharmius, -a, -um
*Epiclerus*, Epiclērus, -i (*m*)
*Epicnemidii*, *the*, Epicnēmidii, -orum (*m*)
*Epicrates*, Epicrātes, -is (*m*).
*Epictetus*, Epictētus, i (*m*)
*Epicurus*, Epicūrus, -i (*m*), *of Epicurus, Epicurean*, Epicurēus, -a, -um
*Epidamnus*, Epidamnus, -i (*f*), *of Epidamnus, Epidamnian*, Epidamnius, -a, um
*Epidaurus*, Epidaurus, -i (*f*), *and* Epidaurum, -i (*n*); *of Epidaurus, Epidaurian*, Epidaurius, -a, um, *and late* Epidauritānus, -a, -um
*Epidicus*, Epidīcus, -i (*m*).
*Epigenes*, Epigenes, is (*m*)
*Epigoni*, *the*, Epigōni, orum (*m*).
*Epimenides*, Epimēnides, -is (*m*)
*Epimetheus*, Epimēthēus, ēos *and* ei (*m*), *daughter of Epimetheus*, Epimēthis, -idis (*f*).
*Epiphanes*, Epiphānes, -is (*m*).
*Epiphania*, Epiphānia, -æ (*f*).
*Epiphanius*, Epiphānius, -ii (*m.*).
*Epipolæ*, Epipōlæ, -arum (*f.*).
*Epirus*, Epīrus *and* Epīros, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Epirus*, Epirōticus, -a, -um, *and* Epirensis, -e, *an inhabitant of Epirus, an Epirote*, Epirōtes *and* Epirota, -æ (*m*).
*Epona*, Epōna, -æ (*f.*).
*Epopeus*, Epōpeūs, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*)
*Epopos*, Epōpos, -i (*m.*)
*Eporedia*, Eporedia, -æ (*f.*).
*Eppius* Epplus -ii (*m*).
*Epponina*, Epponīna, -æ (*f*)
*Epytus*, Epytus, i (*m*), *son of Epytus*, Epytides, -æ (*m*)
*Erasinus*, *the*, Erasīnus, -i (*m*)
*Erasistratus*, Erasistrātus, -i (*m*)
*Erasmus*, Erasmus, i (*m*)
*Erastus*, Erastus, i (*m*)
*Erato*, Lrato, us (*f*)
*Eratosthenes*, Eratosthēnes, is (*m*)
*Erbessus*, Erbessus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Erbessus*, Erbessensis, -e
*Erebus*, Erebus, -i (*m.*), *of Erebus*, Erebēus, -a, -um
*Erechtheus*, Erechthēus, ēos *or* ei (*m*), *of or relating to Erechtheus*, Erechthēus, a, -um, *son or descendant of Erechtheus*, Erechthīdes, æ (*m*); *daughter or female descendant of Erechtheus*, Erechthis, īdis
*Eressus*, Eressus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Eressus, Eressian*, Eressius, -a, um
*Eretri* = *Erythræ*, q v
*Eretria*, Erctria, -æ (*f*), *of Eretria, Eretrian*, Eretrius, a, um, Eretriensis, e, *and* Eretrias, ātis (*m*, *f*), *the Eretrians* (*sect of Eretrian philosophers*), Eretrici, -orum (*m*)
*Eretum*, Erētum, -i (*n.*), *of Eretum, Eretian*, Erētinus, -a, um
*Erfurt*, Erfordia, -æ (*f*)
*Ergavica*, Ergavica, æ (*f*), *of Ergavica*, Ergayicensis, e
*Ergetium*, Ergētium, ii (*n*), *of Ergetium, Ergetian*, Ergetīnus, a, -um
*Erginus*, Erginus, i (*m*)
*Erichtho*, Erichtho, -ūs (*f*)
*Erichthonius*, Erichthōnius, ii (*m*), *of or derived from Erichthonius*, Erichthonius, -a, um
*Ericinium*, Ericinium, ii (*n*)
*Eridanus*, *the*, Eridānus, -i (*m*)
*Erigone*, Erigone, es (*f*), *of or relating to Erigone*, Erigoneius, a, um
*Erigonus*, Erigōnus, -i, *and* Erigon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Erinna*, Erinna, -æ, *and* Erinne, es (*f*)
*Erinys*, Erinys, yos (*f*)
*Eriphyle*, Eriphylē, es, *and* Eriphyla, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Eriphyle*, Eriphylæus, a, -um
*Eris*, Eris, idis (*f*)
*Erisichthon*, Erisichthon, -ōnis (*m*).
*Erissi*, Eressus, q v
*Eriza*, Eriza, -æ (*f*), *of Eriza*, Erizenus, -a, -um
*Erlangen*, Erlanga, æ (*f.*)
*Ernest*, Ernestus, -i (*m*).
*Eros*, Eros, ōtis (*m*)
*Erycina*, v *Eryx*
*Erymanthus* (*Mount*), Erymanthus, -i (*m*), *of Erymanthus. Erymanthian*, Erymanthius, a, -um, *pecul fem.*, Erymanthias, ādis, *and* Erymanthis, īdis.
*Erymas*, Erymas, -antis (*m*)
*Erythea*, Erythēa *or* -thia, -æ (*f*); *of or relating to Erythea*, Erytheus, a, -um, *pecul. fem.*, Erythēis, īdis
*Erythræ*, Erythræ, -arum (*f*), *of or relating to Erythræ, Erythræan*, Erythræus, -a, -um
*Eryx* (*Mount*), Eryx, -ycis (*m*), *of or relating to Eryx*, Erycinus, -a, -um, *esp in fem*, Erycina, *as appell of Venus — 2 a man's name*, Eryx, -ycis (*m*)
*Esaias*, Esaias, æ (*m*).
*Esaro*, *the*, Æsar, ātis (*m*)
*Esau*, Esau, *indecl*, *and* Esavus, i (*m*)
*Escurial*, Escurīācum, i, *and* Escuriale, -is (*n*)
*Esdras*, Esdras, -æ (*m*).
*Esino*, *the*, Æsis, -is (*m*)
*Esk*, *the*, Esca, -æ (*f*)
*Eskdale*, Escia, -æ (*f*).
*Eskihissar*, Stratonicēa, -æ (*f*), Laodicēa, -æ (*f*)
*Espartel*, *Cape*, Ampelusia, -æ (*f.*).
*Esquilæ*, Esquiliæ, -arum (*f*)
*Esquiline* (*Mount*), Esquilīnus, -i (*m*), Mons; *of the Esquiline, Esquiline*, Esquilīnus, a, -um, *and* (*from Esquiliæ*) Esquilius, -a, -um
*Essēdōnes*, *the*, Essēdōnes, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Essedones*, Essēdōnius, a, -um
*Essæni*, *the*, Esseni, -orum (*m*).
*Essenide*, Xanthus, -i (*f.*)
*Essui*, *the*, Essui, -orum (*m.*).
*Esselle*, Stella, -æ (*f.*).
*Esther*, Esther, *indecl* (*f*)
*Estremadura*, Extrema Duri *or* Extrema dura, -æ (*f*)
*Esula*, Esula, -æ (*f*).
*Eteocles*, Eteocles, is *and* eos (*m*); *of or relating to Eteocles*, Eteoclēus, -a, -um
*Ethelbald*, Ethelbaldus, -i (*m*)
*Ethelbert*, Ethelbertus, -i (*m*)
*Ethelfied*, Ethelfredus, -i (*m*)
*Ethelred*, Ethelredus, -i (*m*)
*Ethelstan*, Ethelstanus, i (*m*)
*Ethelwald*, Ethelwaldus, -i (*m*)
*Ethelwold*, Ethelwoldus, -i (*m*).
*Ethiopia*, Æthiopia, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Ethiopia, Ethiopian*, Æthiōpius, a, -um, *and* Æthiops, -ōpis; *the Ethiopians*, Æthiōpes, -um (*m*).
*Ethopia*, Ethopia, -æ
*Etovissa*, Etovissa, æ (*f.*).
*Etruria*, Etruria, -æ (*f*), Tyrrhenia, -æ, *and* Tuscia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Etruria, Etrurian*, Etruscus, -a, -um; Tyrrhēnicus, -a, -um, Tyrrhēnus, a, um, Tuscus, -a, -um, Tuscānus, -a, -um, *and* Tuscānicus, -a, -um, *the Etrurians*, Etrusci, -orum, Tusci, -orum, *and* Tyrrhēni, -orum (*m*)
*Eu*, Auga, -æ (*f*), Augium, ii (*n*)
*Eubius*, Eubius, -ii (*m*)
*Eubœa*, Eubœa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Eubœa, Eubœan*, Eubœus, -a, um, *and* Eubœicus, -a, um, *pecul fem*, Eubœis, -idis
*Eubulides*, Eubulīdes, -æ (*m*).
*Eubulus*, Eubūlus, -i (*m*)
*Euchæria*, Euchēria, -æ (*f.*)
*Euchenius*, Euchēnius, -ii (*m.*).
*Euclid*, Euclides, -æ (*m*)
*Euctus*, Euctus, i (*m*).
*Eudæmon*, Eudæmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Eudamus*, Eudāmus, -i (*m*).
*Eudemus*, Eudēmus, -i (*m*)
*Eudorus*, Eudōrus, i (*m*).
*Eudoses*, *the*, Eudoses, -um (*m*).
*Eudoxia*, Eudoxia, -æ (*f*)
*Eudoxus* Eudoxus, i (*m*)
*Eufemia*, *Gulf of*, Vibonensis Sinus.
*Eugene*, } Eugēnius, ii (*m.*),
*Eugenius*, }
*Eugenium*, Eugēnium, ii (*n*)
*Euhemerus*, Euhēmērus, i (*m*).
*Euhydrium*, Euhydrium, ii (*n.*)
*Eumedes*, Eumēdes, is (*m.*).
*Eumelus*, Eumēlus, i (*m*)
*Eumenes*, Eumēnes, is (*m.*), *of or relating to Eumenes*, Eumēnēticus, -a, -um
*Eumenia*, Eumēnia, -æ (*f*)
*Eumenides*, *the*, Eumēnides, -um (*f*), v *Fury, in 1st part*
*Eumolpus*, Eumolpus, -i (*m*), *son or descendant of Eumolpus*, Eumolpides, æ (*m*), *the descendants of Eumolpus, the Eumolpidæ* (*a priestly family*), Eumolpidæ, -arum (*m*)
*Eumolus*, Eumōlus, -i (*m*)
*Eunice*, Eunice, es (*f*)
*Eunomus*, Eunōmus, -i (*m.*).
*Eunus*, Eunus, i (*m.*).
*Euodia*, Euodia, -æ (*f*)
*Eupalium*, Eupalium, -ii (*n*), *and* Eupalia, -æ (*f*)
*Eupator*, Eupātor, ōris (*m*).
*Euphemia*, Euphemia, æ, *or* Euphēme, -es (*f*)
*Euphorbus*, Euphorbus, i (*m*)
*Euphorion*, Euphōrion, ōnis (*m*).
*Euphranor*, Euphrānor, ōris (*m*)
*Euphrates*, *the*, Euphrātes, is, *acc.* -em *and* en (*m*), *of or relating to the Euphrates*, Euphratæus, -a, um, *pecul fem in late poet*, Euphrātis, -idis.
*Euphronius*, Euphronius, ii (*m.*)
*Euphrosyne*, Euphrōsyne, -es, *and* Euphrōsyna, æ (*f*).
*Eupolemus*, Eupōlēmus (*m*).
*Eupolis*, Eupōlis, -idis (*m*).
*Eure*, *the*, Audura, -æ (*f*).
*Euripides*, Euripides, -is (*m*); *of or relating to Euripides, Euripidean*, Euripidēus, -a, -um
*Euripus*, Eurīpus, -i (*m.*)
*Euromus*, Eurōmus, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Euromus*, Eurōmensis, -e
*Europa*, Eurōpa, -æ, *and* Eurōpē, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Europa*, Europæus, -a, -um
*Europe*, Eurōpa, -æ, *and* Eurōpe, -es (*f*), *of or relating to Europe, European*. Europæus, -a, -um, *and* Europensis, -e (*late*)

*Europus*, Eurōpus, -i (*m*)
*Eurōtas*, *the*, Eurōtas, -æ (*m.*).
*Euryale*, Euryāle, -es (*f*).
*Eurylus*, Eurylus, -i (*m*)
*Euryanassa*, Euryānassa, -æ (*f*).
*Eurybates*, Eurybātes, is (*m*).
*Eurybiades*, Eurybiādes, -is (*m*).
*Euryclea*, Eurycl ea, æ (*f*)
*Eurydamas*, Eurydāmas, antis (*m*).
*Eurydice*, Eurydice, es, *and* Eurydica, -æ (*f*)
*Eurylochus*, Eurylōchus, -i (*m*)
*Eurymachus*, Eurymachus, i (*m.*).
*Eurymēdon*, Eurymēdon, -ontis (*m*)
*Eurymus*, Eurymus, -i (*m*), *son of Eurymus*, Eurymides, æ (*m*)
*Eurynome*, Eurynome, -es (*f.*).
*Euryone*, Euryone, es (*f*)
*Eurypylus*, Eurypylus, -i (*m*); *of Eurypylus*, Eurypylius, -ĭdis (*fem adj.*)
*Eurysthenes*, Eurysthenes, -is (*m*).
*Eurystheus*, Eurystheus, -ĕos *or* -ĕi (*m*), *of or relating to Eurystheus*, Eurysthēus, -a, -um.
*Eurytion*, Eurytion, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Eurytus*, Eurytus, -i (*m*), *daughter of Eurytus*, Eurytis, ĭdis (*f*)
*Eusebius*, Eusebius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Eusebius*, Eusebiānus, a, -um
*Eustace*, Eustachius, ii (*m*)
*Eustathius*, Eustathius, ii (*m*).
*Euterpe*, Euterpe, es (*f*)
*Euthycrates*, Euthycrates, is (*m*)
*Eutrapelus*, Eutrapelus, -i (*m*)
*Eutropius*, Eutropius, ii (*m.*).
*Eutyches*, Eutyches, -is (*m*)
*Eutychides*, Eutychides, -æ (*m.*).
*Eutychus*, Eutychus, -ĭdis (*f*)
*Eutychus*, Eutychius, -ii (*m*)
*Euxine*, *the* (*Sea*), Euxīnus, -i (*m*), Pontus, *and* Euxinum, -i (*n*), Maie, *Euxine* (*as adj*), Euxīnus, -a, -um
*Eva*, v. *Eve*
*Evadne*, Evadne, -es (*f*)
*Evagoras*, Evagŏras, æ (*m*)
*Evagrius*, Evagrius, -i (*m*)
*Evan*, Evan, antis (*m*)
*Evander*, Evander, dri, *and* Evandrus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Evander*, Evandrius, -a, -um
*Evanthia*, Evanthia, -æ (*f*)
*Evanthius*, Evanthius, ii (*m.*)
*Eve*, Eva, -æ (*f*)
*Evenor*, Evēnor, -ōris (*m*).
*Evenus*, *the*, Evēnus, i (*m*); *of or relating to the Evenus*, Evēnīnus, -a, -um.
*Everard*, Everardus, -i (*m*).
*Evora*, Ebora, æ (*f*)
*Evreux*, Eborica, -æ (*f*), Ebroïcæ, -arum (*f*), *of Evreux*, Ebroicensis, e
*Ex*, *the*, Isca, æ (*f*).
*Exadius*, Exădius, -ii (*m*).
*Excisum*, Excīsum, -i (*n*)
*Exeter*, Isca Damnoniorum; Exonia, -æ (*f*); *of Exeter*, Exoniensis, -e
*Exquiliæ*, v. *Esquiliæ*
*Ezechias*, *Hezekiah*, Ezēchias, -æ (*m*)
*Ezechiel*, Ezēchiel, -ēlis (*m*)
*Ezra*, Ezra, -æ, *or* Esdras, -æ (*m*)

## F.

*Fabaris*, *the*, Fābāris, -is (*m.*).
*Fabatus*, Fabātus, i (*m.*).
*Fabernus*, Fabernus, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Fabernus*, Faberiānus, -a, -um.
*Fabianus*, *Fabian*, Fabiānus, i (*m.*).
*Fabius*, Fābius, -ii (*m*); *of Fabius, Fabian*, Fabius, -a, -um, *and* Fabiānus, -a, um; *the Fabii*, Fabii, -orum (*m*)
*Fabrateria*, Fabrateria, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Fabrateria*, Fabraternus, -a, um
*Fabricius*, Fabricius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Fabricius, Fabrician*, Fabricius, -a, -um, *and* Fabricianus, -a, -um.
*Fabulla*, Fabulla, -æ (*f*)
*Fabullus*, Fabullus, -i (*m.*).
*Fadia*, Fadia, -æ (*f*)
*Fadius*, Fadius, -ii (*m.*).
*Faenza*, Faventia, æ (*f*), q v.
*Fæsulæ*, Fæsulæ, arum, *and* Fæsŭla, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Fæsulæ*, Fæsulānus, -a, -um
*Fagutal*, Fagūtal, -ālis (*n*), *of or belonging to the Fagutal*, Fagutālis, -e.
*Fairford*, Pulcrum Vadum, -i (*n.*).

*Faith*, Fides, -ei (*f*).
*Falcidius*, Falcidius, -ii (*m*); *of Falcidius*, Falcidius, -a, -um, *and* Falcidiānus, -a, -um
*Falerii*, Falĕrii, -orum (*m*), *of Falerii, Falerian*, Falisci, -a, -um, Faleriensis, -e; *and* Faleriensis, -e
*Falernian*, Falernus, -a, um, *the Falernian wine*, vinum Falernum; *the Falernian district*, Falernus ager.
*Falmouth*, Voluba, -æ (*f*); Cenionis Ostia, -orum (*n*)
*Famieh*, Apamēa, -æ (*f*), Syriæ.
*Fannius*, Fannius, -ii (*m*), *of Fannius*, Fannius, -a, -um, *and* Fanniānus, -a, -um
*Farfa*, *the*, Farfārus, -i, *or* Fabaris, -is
*Farfarus*, (*m*)
*Farnham*, Vindomum, -i (*n*)
*Faro di Messina*, Sicŭlum Fretum (*n.*).
*Farsa*, Pharsālus, -i (*f.*).
*Faunus*, Faunus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Faunus*, Faunius, -a, um, *son or descendant of Faunus*, Faunigĕna, -æ (*m.*).
*Fausta*, Fausta, -æ (*f*)
*Faustianus*, Faustiānus, -i (*m*).
*Faustina*, Faustīna, -æ (*f.*)
*Faustinus*, Faustīnus, i (*m*); *of or relating to Faustinus*, Faustinianus, -a, -um.
*Faustulus*, Faustŭlus, -i (*m*)
*Faustus*, Faustus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Faustus*, Faustiānus, -a, -um.
*Faventia*, Faventia, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Faventia*, Faventinus, -a, -um.
*Faveria*, Faverīna, -æ (*f*)
*Favonius*, Favonius, ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Favonius*, Favoniānus, -a, -um.
*Favorinus*, Favorīnus, -i (*m*).
*Fayal*, Insula Fāgālis
*Felicia*, Felīcia, -æ (*f.*)
*Felicitas*, Felīcĭtas, -ātis (*f*)
*Felix*, Felix, -icis (*m*).
*Felsina*, Felsina, -æ (*f.*)
*Fenestella*, Fenestella, -æ (*m*), *a man's name*—2. (*f*) *a gate of Rome.*
*Ferdinand*, Ferdinandus, i (*m*)
*Ferentina*, Ferentīna, -æ (*f.*).
*Ferentinum*, Ferentīnum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Ferentinum*, Ferentinensis, -e, *the inhabitants of Ferentinum*, Ferentinātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*), *and* Ferentini, -orum (*m*)
*Fermo*, Firmum, -i (*n*), q. v.
*Feronia*, Ferōnia, -æ (*f*)
*Ferrara*, Ferraria, -æ (*f*), *of Ferrara*, Ferrariensis, -e
*Fescennia*, Fescennia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Fescennia*, Fescenninus, -a, -um.
*Festus*, Festus, -i (*m.*).
*Fez*, Fessa, -æ (*f*), *the kingdom of Fez*, Fessānum Regnum.
*Fezzan*, Phazania, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Fezzan*, Phazanii, -orum (*m.*).
*Fibrenus*, *the*, Fibrēnus, -i (*m*).
*Ficulnea*, Ficulnea *or* Ficulea, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ficulnea*, Ficulensis, -e, *and* Ficulnensis, -e, *the inhabitants of Ficulnea*, Ficuleātes *and* Ficulenses, -um (*m*)
*Fidar*, *the*, Evēnus, -i (*m.*).
*Fidena*, Fidēna, -æ, *and* Fidēnæ, -arum (*f.*), *of or belonging to Fidena*, Fidēnas, -ātis
*Fidentia*, Fidentia, -æ (*f.*); *of Fidentia*, Fidentīnus, -a, -um
*Fidius*, Fidius, -ii (*m*).
*Fiesole*, Fæsulæ, -arum (*f.*).
*Figulus*, Fīgŭlus, -i (*m*).
*Filibe*, Philippŏpŏlis, is (*f.*).
*Fimbria*, Fimbria, -æ (*m.*), *of or relating to Fimbria*, Fimbriānus, -a, -um
*Finisterre, Cape*, Artabrum, -i (*n*), Promontorium
*Finland*, Finnōnia, -æ (*f*); Finnia, -æ (*f*), *of Finland, Finnish*, Finnicus, -a, -um, *the Finns*, Fenni, -orum (*m*).
*Firmicus*, Firmicus, -i (*m.*)
*Firmius*, Firmius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Firmius*, Firmiānus, a, -um
*Firmum*, Firmum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Firmum*, Firmānus, a, -um.
*Flaccus*, Flaccus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Flaccus*, Flacciānus, -a, -um.
*Flamen*, Flāmen, -ĭnis (*m.*)
*Flaminia*, Flaminia, -æ (*f.*)
*Flaminius*, Flāmĭnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Flaminius*, Flamīnius, -a, -um
*Flanates*, *the*, Flanātes, um (*m*); *of or relating to the Flanates*, Flanaticus, -a um
*Flanders*, Flandria, -æ (*f*); *of Flanders Flemish*, Flandricus, a, -um
*Flavia*, Flavia, -æ (*f*).
*Flavianus*, *Flavian*, Flāvĭānus, -i (*m*).
*Flavina*, Flāvīna, -æ (*f*), *of Flavina, Flavinian*, Flavinius, a, -um.
*Flavinus*, Flavīnus, -i (*m*)
*Flaviopolis*, Flāvĭŏpŏlis, -is (*f*); *of or relating to Flaviopolis*, Flaviopŏlitānus, a, -um
*Flavius*, Flavius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Flavius, Flavian*, Flavius, -a, -um, *and* Flavianus, -a, -um
*Flensburg*, Flenŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*), Flensburgia, æ (*f*)
*Fleury*, Floriācum, -i (*n.*).
*Flevo*, Flevo, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Flevum*, Flēvum, -i (*n*).
*Flora*, Flōra, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Flora*, Floralis, -e
*Florens*, Florens, -entis (*m.*).
*Florence*, Florentia, -æ (*f*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Florence, Florentine*, Florentīnus, -a, -um, *and* Florentius, -a, -um—2. *a female name*
*Florentinus*, Florentīnus, -i (*m*).
*Florentius*, Florentius, -ii (*m.*).
*Florian*, Floriānus, i (*m.*).
*Florida*, Flōrĭda, -æ (*f.*); *of Florida*, Floridensis, -e
*Floronia*, Florōnia, -æ (*f.*)
*Florus*, Flōrus, i (*m*).
*Flushing*, Flessinga, -æ (*f*).
*Fochia*, Phocæa, -æ (*f.*).
*Folia*, Fŏlia, -æ (*f*)
*Fondi*, Fundi, orum (*m.*).
*Fontainebleau*, Fons Bellaqueus (*m*), Bellofontānum, i (*n*)
*Fontanes*, Fontes, -ium (*m*).
*Fonteia*, Fonteia, -æ (*f*).
*Fonteius*, Fonteius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Fonteius*, Fonteius, -a, -um, *and* Fonteiānus, a, -um.
*Fontenellas*, Fontanella, -æ (*f.*).
*Foqui*, Fochium, -ii (*n.*).
*Forentum*, Fŏrentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Forentum*, Forentānus, a, -um
*Formiæ*, Formiæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Formiæ*, Formiānus, -a, -um
*Formianus*, Formiānus, -i (*m.*).
*Formosa*, Formōsa, -æ (*f*)
*Forth* (*the Frith of*), Bodotriæ Æstuarium.
*Fortore*, *the*, Frento, -onis (*m*).
*Fortuna*, Fortūna, -æ (*f*).
*Fortunate Islands*, Fortunatæ Insulæ -arum (*f.*)
*Fortunatus*, Fortunātus, -i (*m.*).
*Forŭli*, Forŭli, -orum (*m*); *of or belonging to Forŭli*, Forulānus, -a, -um.
*Fosi*, *the*, Fosi, orum (*m.*).
*Fossa*, Fossa, -æ (*f*)
*Fossano*, Fossanum, -i (*n.*).
*Fossius*, Fossius, -ii (*m.*)
*Fossombrone*, Forum Sempronii (*n*).
*Fox Island*, Alopeconnesus, -i (*f.*)
*France*, Gallia, -æ (*f*), *in class. Lat.* Francia, -æ (*f.*), *in very late Lat.*; *the inhabitants of France, the French*, Galli, -orum (*m.*), *in late Lat.*, Franci, orum (*m*); *French, of or belonging to France*, Gallicus, a, -um, *and* Gallicanus, -a, -um; *in late Lat.*, Francus, -a, -um, *and* Francicus, -a, -um.
*Frances*, Francesca, -æ (*f*).
*Francis*, Franciscus, -i (*m*).
*Franconia*, Franconia, -æ (*f*).
*Frango*, Frango, -onis (*m*).
*Frankfort*, Francofurtum, -i (*n.*).
*Frascati*, Tusculum, i (*n*)
*Frederic*, Friderīcus, -i (*m*).
*Fredericksburg*, Fridericoburgum, -i (*n.*).
*Fredericktown*, Friderīcopŏlis, -is (*f.*).
*Fregellæ*, Frĕgellæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Fregellæ*, Fregellānus, -a -um
*Freyus*, Forum Julii (*n.*); *of Freyus*, Forojuliensis, -e.
*Frentani*, *the*, Frentāni, -orum (*m*), *of or concerning the Frentani*, Frentanus, -a -um.
*Frento*, *the*, Frento, -onis (*m.*).
*Fresilia*, Fresilia, -æ (*f.*).
*Freyberg*, Freyberga, -æ (*f.*)
*Freyburg*, Freyburgum, -i (*n*)

*Friesland*, Frisia, æ (*f*), *East Friesland*, Frisia Orientalis; *West Friesland*, Frisia Occidentalis

*Frisii, the*, Frisii, -orum (*m*), *of the Frisii*, *Frisian*, Frisiānus, -a, -um

*Frontinus*, Frontīnus, i (*m*)

*Fronto*, Fronto, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Fronto*, Frontōniānus, -a, um

*Frūsīno*, } Frūsino, ōnis (*f*), *of or re-*
*Frusinone*, } *lating to Frusino*, Frusīnas, -ātis (*adj*)

*Fucinus* (*Lake*), Fucīnus, -i (*m*), Lacus.

*Fuego* (*Terra del*), Insula Ignis *or* Ignium

*Fuffetius*, Fuffētius, ii (*m*).

*Fufidius*, Fufīdius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Fufidius*, Fufidiānus, a, -um

*Fufius*, Fufius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Fufius*, Fufius, -a, -um

*Fulcinius*, Fulcinius, ii (*m*)

*Fuld*, Fulda, -æ (*f*), *of Fuld*, Fuldensis, -e

*Fulfulæ*, Fulfūlæ -arum (*f*).

*Fulgentius*, Fulgentius, -ii (*m*).

*Fulginia*, Fulginia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Fulginia*, Fulginas, -ātis (*adj*).

*Fuligno*, Fulginium, -ii (*n*).

*Fulk*, Fulco, -ōnis (*m*).

*Fulvia*, Fulvia, -æ (*f*).

*Fulvius*, Fulvius, -ii (*m*.); *of or relating to Fulvius*, Fulviānus, -a, -um.

*Fundanius*, Fundānius, -ii (*m*.), *of or concerning Fundanius*, Fundāniānus, -a, -um

*Fundi*, Fundi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Fundi*, Fundānus, -a, -um.

*Funen*, Fionia, -æ (*f*.).

*Furina*, Furīna, -æ (*f*.), *of or relating to Furina*, Furinālis, -e

*Furius*, Furius, -ii (*m*)

*Furnius*, Furnius, ii (*m*)

*Fuscinus*, Fuscīnus, i (*m*).

*Fuscus*, Fuscus, -i (*m*)

*Fusius*, Fusius, -ii (*m*.).

## G.

*Gaba*, Gaba, -æ, *and* Gabe, -es (*f*).

*Gabala*, Gābāla, æ, *and* Gābāle, -es (*f*).

*Gābāli, the*, Gābāli, orum (*m*); *of or relating to the Gabali*, Gābālicus, -a, -um, *and late* Gabalitānus, a, um

*Gabaon*, Gabaon, *indecl* (*f*), *of or belonging to Gabaon*, Gabaonītīcus, -a, -um, *an inhabitant of Gabaon*, Gabaonītes, -æ (*m*).

*Gabba*, Gabba, -æ (*m*).

*Gabellus, the*, Gabellus, -i (*m*.).

*Gabienus*, Gabienus, -i (*m*.)

*Gabii*, Gabii, orum (*m*), *of Gabii*, *Gabine*, Gabīnus, -a, um, Gabiniānus, a, -um, *and* Gabiensis, -e

*Gabinia*, Gabinia, æ (*f*)

*Gabinius*, Gabinius, ii (*m*)

*Gabriel*, Gabriel, *indecl*, *and* Gabriel, -ēlis (*m*)

*Gadara*, Gadara, orum (*n*)

*Gades*, Gādes, ium (*f*), *of Gades*, Gāditānus, -a, -um

*Gaeta*, Caiēta, æ (*f*), q. v

*Getulia*, Gætulia, -æ (*f*), *of Gatulia*, *Gætulian*, Gætūlicus, -a, um, *and* Cætūlus, -a, -um

*Gaius*, Gaius, -ii (*m*)

*Galæsus*, } *the*, Galæsus, i (*m*)
*Galaeso*, }

*Galanthis*, Galanthis, -idis (*f*)

*Galatæ, the*, Galātæ, -arum (*m*)

*Galatea*, Galatēa, -æ (*f*).

*Galatia*, Galatia, -æ (*f*); Gallogræcia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Galatia*, *Galatian*, Galātīcus, -a, -um, *the Galatians*, Galātæ, arum (*m*), Gallogræci, -orum (*m*.).

*Galba*, Galba, -æ (*m*), *of or relating to Galba*, Galbiānus, -a, -um

*Galen*, Galēnus, -i (*m*)

*Galepsus*, Galepsus, -i (*f*)

*Galeria*, Galeria, -æ (*f*.).

*Galerius*, Galerius, -ii (*m*.), *of Galerius*, *Galerian*, Galerius, a, um.

*Galesus*, v. *Galæsus*.

*Galicia*, Gallæcia, -æ (*f*.), *Galician*, Gallæcus, -a, um; Gallāicus, -a, -um

*Galilee*, Galilæa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Galilee*, Galilæus, -a, -um; *Sea of Galilee*, Gennēsaras, -æ (*m*.), Lacus, *or* Tiberiādis Lacus, v. *also Gennesareth*.

*Galla*, Galla, -æ (*f*)

*Gallia*, v. *Gaul*

*Galliena*, Galliena, -æ (*f*).

*Gallienus*, Gallienus, -i (*m*.).

*Gallina*, Gallīna, æ (*m*)

*Gallio*, Gallio, onis (*m*).

*Gallipoli*, Callipolis, -is (*f*.).

*Gallius*, Gallius, -ii (*m*.)

*Gallonius*, Gallonius, ii (*m*).

*Gallus*, Gallus, -i (*m*.).

*Galway*, Gallīva, æ (*f*)

*Gamaliel*, Gamaliel, *indecl*, *and* Gamaliel, -ēlis (*m*)

*Ganges, the*, Ganges, -is *and* -æ (*m*), *of or relating to the Ganges*, Gangēticus, -a, -um, *pecul. fem*, Gangēnis, -idis.

*Ganymedes*, Ganymēdes, -is (*m*), *of Ganymede*, Ganymēdēus, -a, -um.

*Gaps*, Tacāpe, es (*f*).

*Garamantes, the*, Garāmantes, -um (*m*); *of or relating to the Garamantes*, Garamantīcus, a, um; *pecul fem*, Garamantis, -idis.

*Garda* (*Lago di*), Benācus, -i (*m*), Lacus

*Garganus* (*Mount*), Gargānus, -i (*m*), Mons, *of Garganus*, Gargānus, -a, -um.

*Gargaphia*, Gargaphia, -æ *and* -phie, -es (*f*)

*Gargara*, Gargāra, -orum (*n*); *of or relating to Gargara*, Gargārīcus, -a, -um.

*Gargettus*, Gargettus, -i (*m*), *of Gargettus*, *Gargettian*, Gargettius, -a, -um.

*Gargilius*, Gargilius, -ii (*m*); *of Gargilius*, Gargiliānus, -a, -um.

*Garigliano*, *the*, Liris, -is (*m*).

*Garonne, the*, Garumna, -æ (*m*); *of or relating to the Garonne*, Garumnicus, -a, -um

*Gascony*, Vasconia, -æ (*f*.).

*Gateshead*, Gabrosentum, -i (*n*).

*Gath*, Geth, *indecl* (*f*); *of or belonging to Gath*, Gethæus, -a, -um

*Gaul*, Gallia, -æ (*f*.), *of Gaul*, *Gallic*, Gallicus, -a, -um, *and* Gallicānus, -a, -um; *the Gauls*, Galli, -orum (*m*.).

*Gaurus* (*Mount*), Gaurus, -i (*m*.), *of or relating to Mount Gaurus*, Gaurānus, -a, -um

*Gavius*, Gavius, ii (*m*); *of or relating to Gavius*, Gaviānus, a, -um

*Gaza*, Gaza, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Gaza*, Gazānus, -a, -um, *and* Gazāticus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Gaza*, Gazæi, -orum, Gazāni, -orum, *and* Gazātæ, -arum (*m*).

*Gedrosia*, Gedrōsia, -æ (*f*); *of or concerning Gedrosia*, Gedrōsius, -a, -um.

*Gegānius*, Gegānius, -ii (*m*).

*Geidumi, the*, Geidumi, -orum (*m*.).

*Gela*, Gēla, -æ (*f*), *a city*, *of Gela*, Gelānus, a, -um, *and* Gelōus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Gela*, Gelenses, -ium (*m*). —2 Gēla *or* Gēlas, -æ (*m*.), *a river*.

*Gelduba*, Gelduba, -æ (*f*.).

*Gellia*, Gellia, -æ (*f*)

*Gellius*, Gellius, ii (*m*).

*Gelon*, Gēlo, -ōnis (*m*.).

*Gelonī, the*, Gelōni, -orum (*m*.), *of the Gelonī*, Gelōnus, a, um

*Gemella*, Gemella, -æ (*f*)

*Geminius*, Geminius, ii (*m*)

*Gemmius*, Gemīnus, -i (*m*)

*Genabum*, Genābum, -i (*n*), *and* Genābus, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Genabum*, Genabensis, e

*Genaunī, the*, Genauni, -orum, *and* Genaunes, um (*m*)

*Genesius*, Genesius, -ii (*m*).

*Geneva*, Genēva, -æ (*f*); Augusta Allobrogum; *of or belonging to Geneva*, Genevensis, -e, *Lake of Geneva*, Lacus Lemānus

*Gennadius*, Gennadius, -ii (*m*)

*Gennesareth*, Gennēsar *and* Gennesareth, *indecl*. (*f*), *the inhabitants of Gennesareth*, Gennesarēni, -orum (*m*); *Lake of Gennesareth*, Lacus Gennēsar, *indecl*., *and* Gennesaras, -æ (*m*.), v. sub *Galilee*.

*Genoa*, v *Genua*.

*Gentia*, Gentia, -æ (*f*).

*Gentius*, Gentius, -ii (*m*.)

*Genua*, } Genua, æ (*f*); *of or belonging*
*Genoa*, } *to Genua*, Genuensis, -e, *and* Genuas, -ātis, *Gulf of Genoa*, Sinus Ligusticus.

*Genucius*, Genucius, -ii (*m*.).

*Genusus*, Genūsus, i (*m*.).

*Georgia*, Georgia, æ (*f*)

*Georgius*, Georgius, -ii (*m*.).

*Gera*, Gera, -æ (*f*).

*Geræstus*, Geræstus, -i (*f*.).

*Geranīa*, Geranīa, -æ (*f*.)

*Gerard*, Geraldus, -i (*m*.).

*Gergenti*, v. *Girgenti*.

*Gergithus*, Gergithus, -i (*f*.).

*Gergovia*, Gergovia, -æ (*f*.)

*Germalus*, Germalus, i (*m*)

*Germanicus*, Germānicus, -i (*m*.).

*Germany*, Germania, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Germany or the Germans*, Germānicus, -a, -um, *and* Germānus, a -um, *the Germans*, Germāni, -orum Alemanni, -orum (*m*.).

*Geronium*, Gerōnium, -ii (*n*.).

*Gerontia*, Gerontia, æ (*f*).

*Gerrha*, Gerrha, -orum (*n*).

*Gertrude*, Gertruda, -æ (*f*)

*Geryon*, Gēryon, ōnis, *and* Geryŏnes, æ (*m*); *of or relating to Geryon*, Geryŏnēus, -a, -um.

*Gessoriacum*, Gessoriācum, i (*n*.), *of or belonging to Gessoriacum*, Gessoriacus, -a, -um.

*Getæ, the*, Gētæ, arum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Getæ*, Geticus, a, -um, *and pecul. masc*, Gētes, -æ. *In sing. usual as name of a slave*, Gēta, -æ (*m*.)

*Geth*, v *Gath*

*Getone*, Getone, -es (*f*).

*Ghent*, Ganda, -æ (*f*), *and* Gandavum, -i (*n*), *of Ghent*, Gandavensis, e

*Gibraltar*, Calpe, -es (*f*); *Strait of Gibraltar*, Fretum Herculeum, *or* Gaditānum

*Gideon*, Gedeon, -ōnis (*m*)

*Gilbert*, Gilbertus, -i (*m*)

*Gildo*, Gildo, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Gildo*, Gildonicus, -a, -um

*Giles*, Ægidius, ii (*m*).

*Gillian*, Juliana, -æ (*f*).

*Girgenti*, Agrigentum, i (*n*), q. v.

*Gisgo*, Gisgo, -ōnis (*m*)

*Glabrio*, Glabrio, -ōnis (*m*).

*Glamorganshire*, Glamorgania, -æ (*f*.).

*Glaphyrus*, Glaphyrus, -i (*m*.).

*Glasgow*, Glascovium, -ii (*n*.)

*Glastonbury*, Glastonia, -æ (*f*).

*Glauce*, Glaūce, es (*f*)

*Glaucia*, Glaucia, -æ (*m*).

*Glaucio*, Glaucio, -ōnis (*m*)

*Glaucippus*, Glaucippus, -i (*m*)

*Glaucus*, Glaucus, -i (*m*.).

*Globulus*, Globūlus, -i (*m*).

*Glogau*, Glogavia, -æ (*f*).

*Gloucester*, Glocestria, -æ (*f*.).

*Glycera*, Glȳcĕra, -æ (*f*)

*Glycerium*, Glycĕrium, ii (*f*).

*Glycerius*, Glycĕrius, -ii (*m*)

*Glycon*, Glȳcon, ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Glycon*, Glycōnius, -a, -um.

*Gnatho*, Gnātho, -ōnis (*m*).

*Gnatia*, v. *Egnatia*.

*Gnidus*, v *Cnidus*

*Gnipho*, Gnipho, -ōnis (*m*.).

*Gnosus*, v *Cnosus*

*Godard*, Godardus, -i (*m*).

*Godesberg*, Ara Ubiorum

*Godfrey*, Gothofredus, i, *and* Godfridus, -i (*m*)

*Godwin*, Godwīnus, -i (*m*).

*Golgi*, Golgi, -orum (*m*)

*Golgotha*, Golgotha, *indecl* (*m*)

*Golconda*, Golconda, -æ (*f*), Dachīnabades, -is (*f*).

*Goliath*, Goliath, *indecl*., *and* Gōlias, æ (*m*.).

*Gomorrha*, Gomorrha, -æ (*f*), Gomorrhum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Gomorrha*, Gomorrhæus, -a, -um

*Gomphi*, Gomphi -orum (*m*), *the inhabitants of Gomphi*, Gomphenses, -um (*m*).

*Gonni*, Gonni, -orum (*m*), *and* Gonnus, -i (*m*)

*Good Hope* (*Cape of*), Promontorium Bonæ Spei

*Gophnitica*, Gophnītica, -æ (*f*).

*Gordian*, Gordiānus, -i (*m*.)

*Gordium*, Gordium, -ii (*n*).

*Gordius*, Gordius, -ii (*m*)

*Gorduni, the*, Gorduni, -orum (*m*.).

*Gorge*, Gorge, -es (*f*)

*Gorgias*, Gorgias, æ (*m*).

*Gorgon, a*, Gorgon *or* Gorgo, -ōnis (*f*.); *the Gorgons*, Gorgŏnes, -um, *of or relating to the Gorgons*, Gorgŏnēus, a, -um.

*Gorgonius*, Gorgonius, ii (*m*).

*Gorlitz*, Gorlitium, ii (*n*)

*Gortyn*, Gortys *or* Gortyn, -ȳnis, *and* Gortȳra, æ (*f*); Gortȳne, -es (*f*); *of Gor*

*tyn, Gortynian,* tortymăcus, **a, um,** *and* Gortynius, a, um, *pecul fem*, Gortynis, idis

*Gotha,* Gotha, æ (*f*), *of Gotha,* Gothānus, -a, -um

*Goths, the,* Gothi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Goths, Gothic,* Gothicus, a, um, *the country of the Goths, Gothland,* Gothia, æ (*f*)

*Gottingen,* Gottinga æ (*f*)

*Gozo,* Gaulos, -i (*f*)

*Gracchus,* Gracchus, i (*m*), *the Gracchi,* Gracchi, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Gracchi,* Gracchānus, a, -um

*Grace,* Gratia, æ (*f*), *the Graces,* Gratiæ, arum, *and* Charites, um (*f*)

*Græcinus,* Græcinus, i (*m*)

*Gramont,* Grandmontium, ii (*n*)

*Grampian (Hills),* Grampius, -ii (*m*), Mons

*Granada,* Granata, æ (*f*), *of Granada,* Granatensis, e

*Grandio,* Grandio, -ōnis (*m*)

*Grane,* Grane -es (*f*).

*Granicus, the,* Granicus, -i (*m*)

*Granius, the,* Granius, -ii (*m*).

*Granta, the,* v *Cam*

*Gratian,* Gratiānus, i (*m*)

*Gratianopolis,* Gratiānōpŏlis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Gratianopolis,* Gratianopolitanus, a, um

*Gratidianus,* Gratidianus, i (*m*)

*Gratidius,* Gratidius, ii (*m*)

*Gratius,* Grātius ii (*m*), *of or relating to Gratius,* Gratiānus, a, um

*Gratus,* Gratus, i (*m*)

*Gravesend,* Gravesenda, æ (*f*)

*Gravisca,* Gravisca, æ, arum, *and less usual,* Gravisca, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Gravisca,* Gravisciānus, a, um

*Greece,* Græcia, æ (*f*), Hellas, ădis (*f*), *of or belonging to Greece, Greek, Grecian,* Græcus, a, -um, *later or less usual,* Græcānicus, -a, um, Graius, -a, um, Græciensis, e, *and* Helladicus -a, um, *the Greeks,* Hellēnes, -um, *and* Græci, orum (*m*)

*Greenwich,* Gronaicum i, *and* Grenovicum, i (*n*)

*Gregorian,* Grēgōriānus, -i (*m*)

*Gregory,* Grēgōrius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Gregory, Gregorian,* Gregoriānus, -a, um

*Gretfswald* Gryphiswalda, -æ (*f*)

*Grenoble,* Gratianōpŏlis, -is (*f*)

*Griffith,* Griffithus, ii (*m*)

*Grimnes,* Grimnes, -um (*f*)

*Groningen,* Groninga, æ (*f*)

*Grosphus,* Grosphus, -i (*m*)

*Grudii, the,* Grudii, orum (*m*)

*Grumentum,* Grumentum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Grumentum,* Grumentinensis, -e

*Grunium,* Grunium, -ii (*n*)

*Gryllus,* Gryllus, i (*m*)

*Grynia,* Grynia, æ (*f*), Grynium, -ii (*n*), *of Grynia, Grynean,* Grynēus, -a, -um

*Guadalquivir, the,* Bætis, is (*m*)

*Guadalviar, the,* Durias, -æ, *and* Turia, -æ (*m*)

*Guadiana, the,* Anas, æ (*m*).

*Guardafui, Cape,* Arōmăta (*n*), Promontorium

*Gubbio,* Eugubium, ii (*n*).

*Guienne,* Aquitania, æ (*f*), q. v

*Guilford,* Guilfordia, -æ (*f.*)

*Guinea,* Guinea, -æ (*f*)

*Gulussa,* Gulussa, -æ (*m*).

*Gutta,* Gutta, -æ (*m*)

*Guy,* Guido, ōnis (*m*)

*Gyaros, Gyarus or* Gyāros, -i (*f.*)

*Gyas,* Gyas *or* Gyes, æ (*m*).

*Gyges,* Gyges, -æ (*m*), *of or relating to Gyges,* Gygæus, -a, -um

*Gylippus,* Gylippus, -i (*m*)

*Gymnesia, the,* Gymnēsiæ, -arum (*f.*), insulæ, *an inhabitant of the Gymnesiæ,* Gymnes, ētis (*m*).

*Gyndes, the,* Gyndes, -æ (*m*).

*Gyrton,* Gyrton, -ōnis, *and* Gyrtōna, -æ (*f.*)

*Gythium,* Gythēum *or* Gythium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Gythium,* Gytheātes, -æ (*m.*).

*Gythius, the,* Gythius, -ii (*m*)

## H.

***Haarlem,*** v. *Harlem*

***Habakuk,*** Habacuc *or* Abacuc, *indecl.* (*m.*).

***Habsburg,*** Habsburga, -æ (*f*)

***Hadamgton,*** Hadina, -æ (*f*)

***Hadersleben,*** Hadersleblia, æ (*f.*).

***Hadria,*** Hadria, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Hadria,* Hadriācus, a, um, Hadriānus, a, -um, *and* Hadriaticus, a, -um, *the Hadriatic Sea* v *Adriatic*

***Hadrian,*** Hadriānus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Hadrian,* Hadriānus, -a, -um, *and* Hadriānēus, e.

***Hadrumetum,*** v *Adrumetum.*

***Hæmon,*** Hæmon, -ōnis (*m*)

***Hæmonia,*** Hæmonia, -æ (*f*); *of Hæmonia,* Hæmōnius, -a, -um

***Hæmus,*** Hæmus, -i (*m*)

***Hagar,*** Hagar, -aris (*f*)

***Hagna,*** Hagna, æ (*f*)

***Hagnias,*** Hagnius, ii (*m*); *son of Hagnias,* Hagniădes, æ (*m.*)

***Hague,*** Haga Comitum

***Halæsa,*** Halæsa, -æ (*f*), *of Halæsa, Halæsian,* Halæsinus, -a, um

***Halæsus,*** Halæsus, -i (*m*)

***Halcyone,*** v *Alcyone*

***Hales, the,*** Hales, ētis (*m*).

***Haliacmon, the,*** Haliacmon, -ōnis (*m*).

***Haliartus,*** Haliartus, -i (*f*), *of Haliartus,* Haliartius, -a, um

***Halicarnassus,*** Halicarnassus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Halicarnassus,* Halicarnassēus, a, um, *and* Halicarnassensis, e

***Halius,*** Halius, ii (*m*)

***Halle,*** Hala, -æ (*f*), *or* Hala Saxŏnum

***Halmydessus,*** Halmydessus, -i (*f*).

***Halone,*** Halōne, es (*f*).

***Halonesus,*** Halonēsus, -i (*f*)

***Halus,*** Halus *or* Halos, -i (*f*)

***Halys, the,*** Hălys, -yos (*m*).

***Ham,*** Hametum, -i (*n*) —2. (*m*) v. *Cham*

***Hamadan,*** Ecbătāna, orum (*n.*)

***Hama,*** Hamæ, -arum (*f*)

***Haman,*** Haman, *indecl*, *and* -anis (*m.*).

***Hamaxobii, the,*** Hamaxobii, -orum (*m.*).

***Hamburg,*** Hamburgum, -i (*n*); *of Hamburg* Hamburgensis, e.

***Hamilcar,*** Hamilcar, -ăris (*m.*).

***Hampton,*** Hamptonia, æ (*f*); *of Hampton,* Hamptoniensis, -e

***Hampshire,*** Hanonia, -æ (*f.*), Hamptoniensis Comitatus · *New Hampshire,* Nova Hanonia

***Hannah,*** Anna, -æ (*f.*)

***Hannibal,*** Hannibal, -ălis (*m*).

***Hanno,*** Hanno, -ōnis (*m*)

***Hanover,*** Hanovera, -æ (*f*), ***Hanoverian,*** Hanoverānus, -a, -um.

***Harfleur,*** Harflevium, ii (*n*).

***Harlem,*** Harlemum, -i (*n.*)

***Harman or Herman,*** Hermannus, -i (*m.*).

***Harmodius,*** Harmodius, -ii (*m.*).

***Harmonia,*** Harmŏnia, -æ (*f*).

***Harmonius,*** Harmŏnius, -ii (*m*).

***Harold,*** Haroldus, -i (*m*).

***Harpagus,*** Harpăgus, -i (*m*).

***Harpalus,*** Harpalus, -i (*m.*)

***Harpalyce,*** Harpălyce, -es (*f.*)

***Harpalycus,*** Harpălycus, -i (*m*)

***Harpasus, the,*** Harpăsus, -i (*m.*); *of the Harpasus,* Harpasides, -æ (*m.*).

***Harpax,*** Harpax, -ăcis (*m*)

***Harpocrates,*** Harpocrātes, is (*m*).

***Harpocration,*** Harpocrātion, -onis (*m.*).

***Harpy, a,*** Harpyia, -æ (*f*); *usually in plural, the Harpies,* Harpyiæ, -arum.

***Hartford,*** Vadum Cervinum (*n*), Harfordia, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Hartford,* Harfordiensis, -e

***Harwich,*** Harvicum, -i (*n*).

***Harz Forest,*** Hercynia Silva

***Hasdrubal,*** Hasdrŭbal, -ălis (*m*).

***Hastings,*** Hastingæ, -arum (*f*).

***Hatford,*** Hatfordia, -æ (*f.*).

***Hatterius,*** Hatterius, ii (*m*)

***Havana,*** Havanna, -æ (*f*); Fanum St Christophŏri

***Havre,*** Havrea, -æ (*f.*).

***Havre de Grace,*** Gratiæ Portus; Caracotinum, -i (*n.*)

***Hebata,*** Hebata, -æ (*f*)

***Hebe,*** Hēbē, -es (*f.*).

***Hebrews, the,*** Hebræi, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Hebrews, Hebrew,* Hebræus, -a, -um, *and* Hebraïcus, -a, -um

***Hebrides, the,*** Ebūdes, -um, *or* Ebūdæ, -arum (*f*), Insulæ.

***Hebron,*** Hebron, *indecl* (*m.*), *a man's name; sons or descendants of Hebron, Hebronites,* Hebronītæ, -arum (*m*) —2 (*f*) *a city*

***Hebrus, the,*** Heorus, -i (*m.*).

***Hecabe,*** Hecăbe, -es (*f*)

***Hecale,*** Hecăle, -es (*f*).

***Hecatæus,*** Hecatæus, -i (*m.*)

***Hecate,*** Hecăte, -es (*f*), *of or relating to Hecate,* Hecatæus *and* Hecatēius, -a -um, *pecul fem*, Hecatēis, -idis

***Hecato,*** Hecăto, ōnis (*m*)

***Hecatompylos,*** Hecatompylos, -i (*f*)

***Hector,*** Hector, -ŏris (*m*), *of or relating to Hector, Hectorian,* Hectoreus, -a, -um

***Hecuba,*** Hecŭba, -æ, *and* Hecŭbe, -es (*f*)

***Hecyra,*** Hecȳra, -æ (*f*).

***Hedymeles,*** Hedȳmĕles, -is (*m*).

***Hegeas,*** Hegeas, -æ (*m*)

***Hegesias,*** Hegēsias, -æ (*m.*)

***Hegesilochus,*** Hegesilŏchus, -i (*m.*).

***Heidelberg,*** Heidelberga, -æ (*f*)

***Helen,*** Helēna, -æ (*f*).

***Helena,*** Helēna, -æ (*f*)

***Helenus,*** Helēnius, ii (*m*)

***Helenor,*** Helēnor, ŏris (*m*)

***Helenus,*** Helēnus, -i (*m*)

***Helernus,*** Helernus, -i (*m*)

***Helicaon,*** Helĭcaon, ōnis (*m*), *of Helicaon,* Helicāonius, -a, -um

***Helice,*** Helĭce, es (*f*)

***Helico,*** Helĭco, -onis (*m*).

***Helicon,*** Hĕlicon, ōnis (*m*); *of or belonging to Helicon,* Helicōnius, a, -um, *pecul. fem*, Heliconis, ĭdis, *and* Helicōnias, ădis, *in plural (of the Muses),* Helicōnides *and* Helicōniădes, um

***Heligoland,*** Insula Sancta (*f*)

***Helimus,*** Helimus, i (*m*)

***Heliodorus,*** Heliodorus, ii (*m*)

***Heliogabalus,*** Heliogabălus, i (*m*)

***Heliopolis,*** Heliopŏlis, is (*f*), *of or relating to Heliopolis,* Heliopolitanus, a um, *pecul masc adj*, Heliopolītes, -æ *the inhabitants of Heliopolis,* Heliopŏlītæ, -arum (*m*)

***Hellanice,*** Hellănice, -es (*f*)

***Hellanicus,*** Hellanĭcus, -i (*m*)

***Hellas,*** Hellas, ădis (*f*), v *Greece*

***Helle,*** Helle, -es (*f*)

***Hellen,*** Hellen, ēnis (*m*)

***Hellespont,*** Hellespontus, i (*m*) *of the Hellespont, Hellespontine,* Hellespontius cus, -a, -um, Hellespontĭcus, -a, -um; *and* Hellespontius, -a, -um.

***Hellusii, the,*** Hellusii, -orum (*m*)

***Helmstadt,*** Helmstadium, ii (*n*)

***Helorus,*** v *Elorus*

***Helos,*** Helos (*n*), *the inhabitants of Helos,* v *sq*

***Helots, the,*** Hēlŏtes, um, *and* Helotæ -arum (*m*)

***Helva,*** Helva, -æ (*m*)

***Helvetii, the,*** Helvetii, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Helvetii,* Helvetius, -a, um

***Helvidius,*** Helvidius, -ii (*m*)

***Helvii, the,*** Helvii, -orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Helvii, Helvian,* Helvicus, -a -um.

***Helvius,*** Helvius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Helvius,* Helvianus, a, -um

***Hemina,*** Hemina, -æ (*m.*)

***Henetі, the,*** Henĕti, orum (*m*)

***Heniochi, the,*** Heniochi, -orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Heniochi,* Heniŏchius, a, -um

***Henrietta,*** Henrietta, -æ (*f*)

***Henry,*** Henricus, -i (*m*)

***Hephæstion,*** Hephæstion, ōnis (*m*)

***Heraclea,*** Heraclēa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Heraclea, Heraclean,* Heracleensis, -e, Heraclēus, a, -um, *and* Heracleōticus, -a, -um, *pecul masc* Heracleōtes, æ (*m*)

***Heraclenm,*** Heracleum, -i (*n*)

***Heraclianus,*** Heraclĭanus, -i (*m.*)

***Heraclides,*** Heraclĭdes, -æ (*m*)

***Heraclius,*** Heraclītus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Heraclitus,* Herachtēus, -a, um

***Heraclius,*** Herachus, -ii (*m*)

***Heræa,*** Heræa, -æ (*f*)

***Heraklitza,*** Heraclēa (Thracia), -æ (*f.*)

***Herbert,*** Herbertus, -i (*m*)

***Herbita,*** Herbīta, -æ (*f*); *of or relating to Herbita,* Herbitensis, -e.

***Hercates, the,*** Hercates, -um (*m*)

***Herculano,*** } Herculānum, -i, Herculā

***Herculaneum,*** } neum, -i, or -mum, -ii (*n.*), *of or belonging to Herculaneum, Herculanean,* Herculānensis, -e, Herculanus *and* -lānus -a, -um; *and late* Herculeānus, a, -um

***Hercules,*** Hercules -is (*m*); *of or relating*

*to Hercules* Herculeus, -a, -um, Herculanus *or* -lanius, -a, um, *and* Heracleus, a, um, *son or descendant of Hercules*, Heraclides, æ (*m*)

*Hercynian*, Hercynius, a, um, *the Hercynian Forest*, Hercynia Silva, Hercynius Saltus, *and* Hercynii Saltus

*Hercynna*, Hercynna, æ (*f*)

*Herdonia*, Herdonia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Herdonia* Herdoniensis, -e

*Herdonius*, Herdōnius, ii (*m*)

*Hereford*, Herefordia, æ (*f*), Antonium, -ii (*n*), *of Hereford*, Antonensis -e

*Herennius*, Herennius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Herennius*, Herennianus, a, um

*Herford*, v *Hertford*

*Herillus*, Herillus, -i (*m*), *the followers of Herillus*, Herilli, -orum (*m*)

*Herius*, Herius, i (*m*)

*Hernus*, Hernus, ii (*m*)

*Hermachus*, Hermachus i (*m*)

*Hermæum*, Hermæum, -i (*n*).

*Hermagoras*, Hermagŏras, -æ (*m*), *the disciples of Hermagoras*, Hermagorei, orum (*m*)

*Herman*, Hermannus, i, *and* Arminius, -ii (*m*)

*Hermandica*, Hermandica, -æ (*f*)

*Hermannstadt*, Hermannōpŏlis, -is (*f*)

*Hermaphroditus*, Hermaphrŏditus, -i (*m*)

*Hermas*, Hermas, æ (*m*)

*Hermathena*, Hermathēna, -æ (*f*)

*Hermes*, Hermes, æ (*m*), v *Mercury*.

*Hermias*, Hermias, æ (*m*)

*Hermianus*, Hermianus, ii (*m*)

*Hermioni*, Hermiōne, -es (*f*); *of or belonging to Hermione*, Hermiōnicus, -a, -um, *and* Hermiōnius, -a, -um

*Hermiones, the*, Hermiōnes, -um (*m*).

*Hermippus*, Hermippus, i (*m*)

*Hermodorus* Hermŏdōrus, -i (*m*)

*Hermogenes*, Hermŏgĕnes, -is (*m*), *of or relating to Hermogenes*, Hermogĕnianus, a, -um

*Hermolaus*, Hermolaus, -i (*m*)

*Hermopolis*, Hermŏpŏlis, is (*f*), *of Hermopolis*, *Hermopolitæ*, Hermopolites, -æ (*m*)

*Hermotimus*, Hermotimus, -i (*m*)

*Hermunduri, the*, Hermundŭri, orum (*m.*).

*Hermus, the*, Hermus, i (*m*)

*Hernici, the*, Hernici, -orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Hernici*, *Hernican*, Hernicus, -a, -um

*Hero*, Hero, -ūs (*f*)

*Herod*, Herōdes, is (*m*), *of or relating to Herod*, Herodĭānus, a, -um, *the Herodians* (*partisans of Herod*), Herodiāni, orum (*m*), *daughter of Herod*, Herodias, ădis (*f*)

*Herodian*, Herōdiānus, -i (*m*)

*Herodias*, Herōdias, -ădis (*f*), *strictly, daughter of Herod*

*Herodotus*, Herōdōtus, i (*m*)

*Herophile*, Herophile, -es (*f*)

*Herostratus*, Herostrātus, -i (*m*).

*Herse*, Herse, -es (*f*)

*Hersilia*, Hersilia, æ (*f*)

*Hertford*, Harfordia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Hertford*, Harfordiensis, -e; *county of Hertford, Hertfordshire*, Harfordiensis Comitatus

*Herus*, Hērus, -i (*m*)

*Hesiod*, Hesiŏdus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Hesiod*, Hesiodēus, -a, -um.

*Hesione*, Hesiōne, es (*f*)

*Hesperia*, Hespĕria, -æ (*f*); *of or relating to Hesperia*, *Hesperian*, Hespĕrius, -a, um, *peculiar fem*, Hesperis, -ĭdis.

*Hesperus*, Hespĕrus, -i (*m*), *daughter of Hesperus*, Hesperis, ĭdis (*f*), *usually in plural*, Hesperĭdes, -um (*f*).

*Hesse*, Hessia *or* Hassia, -æ (*f*).

*Hester*, v. *Esther*

*Hestiæotis*, Hestiæŏtis, -ĭdis (*f.*)

*Hesychius*, Hēsўchius, -ii (*m.*)

*Hexham*, Axelodunum, -i (*n*)

*Hezekiah*, Ezēchias, -æ (*m.*).

*Hibernia*, Hibernia, -æ (*f*).

*Hicesius*, Hicesius, -ii (*m*)

*Hicetaon*, Hicētāon, ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Hicetaon*, Hicetaōnius, -a, -um

*Hiempsal*, Hiempsal, -ălis (*m*)

*Hiempsas*, Hiempsas, -æ (*m.*).

*Hiera*, Hiera, -æ (*f*)

*Hieracia*, Hieracia, æ (*f*)

*Hierapolis*, Hierapolis, -is (*f.*), *of or belonging to Hierapolis*, Hierapolitānus, -a, um, *the inhabitants of Hierapolis*, Hierapolitæ, arum

*Hierapytna*, Hierapytna, æ (*f*)

*Hieras*, Hierās, -æ (*m*)

*Hierax*, Hierax, ăcis (*m*)

*Hieremias*, v *Jeremiah*

*Hieres* (*Iles d'*), Stœchădes, -um (*f*), Insulæ

*Hericho*, v. *Jericho*.

*Hiero*, Hiero, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Hiero*, Hieronicus, a, -um

*Hierocæsarea*, Hierocæsarēa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Hierocæsarea*, Hierocæsariensis, e

*Hierocles*, Hierocles, is (*m.*)

*Hierōnўmus*, v *Jerome*

*Hierosŏlўma*, v *Jerusalem*

*Hieron*, Hierum *or* Hieron, i (*n.*).

*Hilaira*, Hilāira, -æ (*f*)

*Hilario*, Hilario, ōnis (*m*)

*Hilarius*, } Hilarius, -ii (*m*)
*Hilary*, }

*Hilārus*, Hilārus, i (*m*)

*Hildesheim*, Ascalingium, -ii (*n*), Hildesia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Hildesheim*, Hildesiensis, -e

*Hillus*, Hillus, -i (*m*)

*Himella, the*, Himella, æ (*f*).

*Himera*, Himera, -æ (*f*), *and* Himēra, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Himera* Himērænus, -a, -um —2. (*m.*) *a river of the Himera*, Himerensis, e.

*Himerius*, Himērius, -ii (*m.*)

*Himilco*, Himilco, -ōnis (*m*).

*Himmalaya* (*Mountains*), v Emodi Montes, Imaus Mons (*in part*)

*Hipparchus*, Hipparchus, -i (*m.*).

*Hipparinus*, Hipparīnus, -i (*m*).

*Hipparis, the*, Hipparis, -is (*m.*).

*Hippasus*, Hippāsus, i (*m*), *son of Hippasus*, Hippāsĭdes, -æ (*m*)

*Hippea*, Hippēa, -æ (*f.*).

*Hippia*, Hippia, æ (*f*)

*Hippias*, Hippias, -æ (*m*)

*Hippius*, Hippius, ii (*m*).

*Hippo*, Hippo, -ōnis (*m*), *and* Hippo Regius, *of or belonging to Hippo*, Hipponensis, -e

*Hippocoon*, Hippŏcŏon, -ontis (*m*).

*Hippocrates*, Hippocrātes, -is (*m*); *of or relating to Hippocrates*, Hippocraticus, -a, -um

*Hippocrene*, Hippocrēnē, -es (*f.*); *of Hippocrene*, Hippocrenæus, -a, -um; *peculiar fem*, Hippocrēnis, -ĭdis, *esp in plural* (*of the Muses*), Hippocrēnĭdes, -um.

*Hippodamas*, Hippodămas, -antis (*m.*).

*Hippodamīa*, Hippodămia, -æ, *and* Hippŏdŏme, -es (*f*)

*Hippodamus*, Hippodamus, -i (*m*).

*Hippolochus*, Hippolŏchus, -i (*m*)

*Hippolyte*, Hippŏlўte, es (*f*)

*Hippolytus*, Hippŏlўtus, -i (*m*)

*Hippomēdon*, Hippŏmēdon, -ontis (*m.*).

*Hippomenes*, Hippŏmenes, -æ *and* -is (*m*) *daughter of Hippomenes*, Hippŏmĕnēis, -ĭdis (*f*)

*Hippona*, Hippōna, -æ (*f.*).

*Hipponax*, Hippōnax, actis (*m*); *of or relating to Hipponax*, Hipponactēus, -a, -um

*Hipponicus*, Hipponicus, -i (*m*)

*Hippothōon*, Hippŏthōon, -ontis (*m*).

*Hippus*, Hippus *or* Hippos, -i (*f*), *a city* —2 (*m*) *a river*

*Hirpini, the*, Hirpīni, -orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Hirpini*, Hirpīnus, -a, -um

*Hirrus*, Hirrus, -i (*m*)

*Hirtius*, Hirtius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Hirtius*, Hirtiānus, a, -um, *and* Hirtius, a, -um

*Hispalis*, Hispalis, -is (*f*), *of or relating to Hispalis*, Hispalensis, -e, *and* Hispalensis, -e

*Hispania*, v *Spain*

*Hispaniola*, Hispānĭōla, -æ (*f*)

*Hispellum*, Hispellum, -i (*n*), *of Hispellum*, Hispellas, ātis, *and* Hispellensis, -e

*Hispo*, Hispo, -onis (*m*)

*Hispulla*, Hispulla, -æ (*f*).

*Histria*, Histria, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Histria*, *Histrian*, Histricus, a, -um, *and* Histrus, -a, um; *the Histrians*, Histri, -orum (*m*)

*Hoang-Ho*, Bautisus, i (*m.*)

*Holland*, Batāvia, -æ (*f.*); *of Holland*, Batāvus, a, -um

*Holmia*, } Holmia, æ (*f.*), *and* Holmœ,
*Holmi*, } -orum (*m*)

*Holofernes*, Holofernes, is (*m.*)

*Holstein*, Holsatia, -æ (*f.*)

*Homeritæ, the*, Homeritæ arum (*m.*)

*Homerus*, Homērus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Homer*, *Homeric*, Homēricus, a -um, *and* Homērius, -a, um, *a Homerid*, Homerista, æ (*m*)

*Homole*, Homŏle, es (*f*)

*Homolium*, Homŏlium, ii (*n.*).

*Homona*, Homona, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Homona*, Homonensis, -e

*Honoria*, Honoria, -æ (*f.*)

*Honorius*, Honorius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Honorius*, Honoriānus, a, -um, *son of Honorius*, Honoriādes, æ (*m.*), *daughter of Honorius*, Honorias, ădis (*f.*)

*Horace*, Horatius, ii (*m*), q. v

*Horatia*, Horātia, -æ (*f*)

*Horatio* = *Horatius*

*Horatius*, } Horātius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Horace*, } Horatiānus, a, um, *and* Horatius. a, um, *the Horatii*, Horātii, orum (*m*)

*Hormisdas*, Hormisdas, æ (*m*)

*Hortalus*, Hortālus, i (*m*)

*Horta*, } Hortanum, -i (*n*), *of or be*
*Hortanum*, } *longing to Horta, Hortine*. Hortīnus, -a, -um

*Horus*, Horus *or* Horos, -i (*m*)

*Hostilia*, Hostilia, æ (*f*), *of Hostilia*, Hostilĭensis, -e

*Hostilius*, Hostīlius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Hostilius*, Hostīliānus, a, um, *and* Hostīlius, -a, -um

*Hostus*, Hostus, -i (*m*)

*Hubert*, Hubertus, i (*m*)

*Hugh*, Hugo, -ōnis (*m*).

*Humber, the*, Abus, i (*m*)

*Humphrey*, Humphredus, -i, *and* Onuphrius, -ii (*m*)

*Hungary*, Hungaria, -æ (*f*)

*Huns, the*, Hunni, orum, *and* Chunni, -orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Huns*, Hunnicus, a, -um.

*Huntingdon*, Huntingdonia, æ (*f*); *of Huntingdon*, Huntingdonensis, -e, *and* Huntingtonensis, e, *Huntingdonshire*, Comitatus Huntingdonensis

*Huy*, Huum, i (*n.*)

*Hyacinthus*, Hyacinthus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Hyacinthus*, Hyacinthius, a, -um.

*Hyale*, Hyāle, -es (*f.*).

*Hyampolis*, Hyampolis, -is (*f*)

*Hyantes, the*, Hyantes, um (*m.*), *of or relating to the Hyantes* Hyantius, -a, -um *and* Hyantēus a, um

*Hyas*, Hyas, -antis (*m*), *sister of Hyas*, Hyas, -ădis (*f*), *esp in plural, the Hyades*, Hyădes, um

*Hybla*, Hybla -æ (*f*), *a city*, (*m*) *a mountain*, *or of belonging to Hybla, Hyblæan*, Hyblæus, -a, -um, *and* Hyblensis, e

*Hydaspes, the*, Hydaspes, -is (*m.*), *of or relating to the Hydaspes*, Hydaspēus, -a, -um

*Hyde*, Hyde, es, *and* Hyda, -æ (*f*)

*Hydraotes, the*, Hydraōtes, -æ (*m*)

*Hydrela*, Hydrēla, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Hydrela*, Hydrelatānus, a, -um, *the inhabitants of Hydrela*, Hydrelitæ, arum (*m*)

*Hydruntum*, Hydruntum, -i (*n*), *and* Hydrus, -untis (*f*), *the inhabitants of Hydruntum*, Hydruntīni, -orum (*m*)

*Hydrussa*, Hydrussa, -æ (*f*)

*Hygēa*, Hygēa *or* Hygia, æ (*f.*).

*Hyginus*, Hyginus, -i (*m*)

*Hylæ, the*, Hylæ, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Hylæ*, Hylæus, -a, -um.

*Hylæus*, Hylæus, -i (*m*)

*Hylas*, Hylas, -æ (*m*)

*Hyle*, Hyle, es (*f*)

*Hyles*, Hyles, -æ (*m*)

*Holeus*, Hylēus, eos *and* -ei (*m.*).

*Hyllus*, Hyllus, -i (*m*).

*Hylonome*, Hylŏnŏme, -es (*f*).

*Hymen*, Hymen (*only in nom and voc.*) *and* Hymenæus, i (*m*)

*Hymettius*, Hymettius, -ii (*m*)

*Hymettus* (*Mount*), Hymettus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Hymettus*, Hymettius, a, -um

*Hypæpa*, Hypæpa, -orum (*n*); *of or belonging to Hypæpa*, Hypæpēnus, -a, um.

*Hypanis, the*, Hypānis, is (*m*); *of or belonging to the Hypanis*, Hypanēius, -a -um.

*Hypasis, the,* Hypăsis, is (*m*)
*Hypata,* Hypăta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hypata,* Hypātæus, -a, -um, *and* Hypatīnus, a, um
*Hypatius,* Hypatius, -ii (*m*).
*Hyperbius,* Hyperbius, -ii (*m.*)
*Hyperbolus,* Hyperbŏlus, i (*m*).
*Hyperboreans, the,* Hyperbŏrĕi, orum (*m*)
*Hyperēa,* Hyperēa *or* -ria, æ (*f*)
*Hyperides,* Hyperides, is (*m*).
*Hyperion,* Hyperīon, ōnis (*m*), *daughter of Hyperion,* Hyperīŏnis, ĭdis (*f*), *of or belonging to Hyperion,* Hyperīŏnius, -a, -um
*Hypermnestra,* Hypermnestra, -æ, *and* nestre, es (*f*).
*Hypsæa,* Hypsæa, -æ (*f.*).
*Hypsæus,* Hypsæus, i (*m*)
*Hypseus,* Hypsĕus, -eos *and* ei (*m*).
*Hypsicrates,* Hypsicrătes, -is (*m*)
*Hypsipyle,* Hypsipўle, -es (*f*), *of Hypsipyle,* Hypsipylæus, -a, -um
*Hyrcania,* Hyrcānia, -æ (*f*); *of Hyrcania, Hyrcanian,* Hyrcānius, -a, -um, *and* Hyrcānus, -a, -um
*Hyrie,* Hyrie, es (*f.*); *of Hyrie,* Hyriēticus, a, -um
*Hyrieus,* Hyrieŭs, eos *or* ei (*m*), *of Hyrieus,* Hyriēus, -a, -um
*Hyrium,* Hyrium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Hyrium,* Hyrīnus, -a, -um.
*Hyrmine,* Hyrmĭne, es (*f*).
*Hyrtacus,* Hyrtăcus, -i (*m*), *son of Hyrtacus,* Hyrtăcides, -æ (*m*)
*Hystaspes,* Hystaspes, -is (*m*).

## I.

*Ia,* Ia, -æ (*f*)
*Iacchus,* Iacchus, -i (*m*)
*Iacob,* v *Jacob*
*Iacobus,* Iacōbus, -i (*m*); v. *also James*
*Iader, the,* Iader, ēris (*m*), *of or relating to the Iader,* Iadertinus, -a, -um.
*Iæra,* Iæra, -æ (*f*)
*Ialysus,* Iălysus, -i (*m.*), *a man's name.*—2. (*f*) *a city of or belonging to Ialysus,* Ialўsius, a, -um.
*Iambichus,* Iambichus, -i (*m.*).
*Ianthe,* Ianthe, -es (*f*)
*Iapetus* Iāpĕtus, -i (*m*), *son of Iapetus,* Iāpĕtīonides, æ (*m*), Iapetīdes, -æ (*m.*).
*Iapis,* Iāpis, -idis (*m*).
*Iapydia,* Iapydia, -æ (*f.*); *of Iapydia, Iapydian,* Iāpis, ydis, *the Iapydians,* Iapydes, um (*m*)
*Iapygia* Iāpўgia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Iapygia,* Iāpўgius, a, um, *the Iapygians,* Iāpўges, um (*m*)
*Iapyx,* Iāpyx, ўgis (*m*)
*Iarbas,* Iarbas, æ (*m*)
*Iasion,* Iasion, -ōnis (*m*) = *sq.*
*Iasius,* Iasius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Iasius* Iāsius, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Iasius,* Iāsīdes, -æ (*m*), *daughter or female descendant of Iasius,* Iāsis, -idis (*f*)
*Iaso,* Iāso, ūs (*f*)
*Iason,* v *Jason*
*Iassus,* Iassus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Iassus,* Iassius, a, -um, *and* Iassensis, e, *the Gulf of Iassus,* Iassius Sinus
*Iaxartes, the,* Iaxartes, æ (*m.*).
*Iazyges, the,* Iazўges, um (*m.*)
*Iberia,* Ibēria, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Iberia, Iberian,* Ibērius, -a, -um, *and* Ibēricus, -a, -um, *an Iberian,* Iber, -ēris (*m.*); *the Iberians,* Ibēres, -um, *and* Ibēri, -orum (*m.*)
*Iberus,* *Ebro,* } *the,* Ibērus, i (*m.*).
*Ibis,* Ibis, -idis *and* is (*f*)
*Ibycus,* Ibўcus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Ibycus,* Ibycius, a, -um
*Icadius,* Icādius, -ii (*m*).
*Icaria,* v *Icarus.*
*Icarius,* Icarius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Icarius,* Icarius, a, -um, *daughter of Icarius,* Icāris, -idis, *and* Icariōtis, idis (*f*).
*Icarus,* Icārus *and* Icăros, i, *and* Icāria, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Icarus,* Icarius, -a, -um, *the Icarian Sea,* Icarium Mare.
*Iccius,* Iccius, -ii (*m*).
*Iceland, (perhaps)* Thule, -es (*f*), Islandia, -æ (*f*), *Icelandish,* Islandicus, -a, um.
*Icelus,* Icēlus -i (*m*).

*Iceni, the,* Icēni, orum (*m*)
*Ichnusa,* Ichnūsa, æ (*f*)
*Ichthyophagi,* Ichthyŏphăgi, -orum (*m*).
*Icilius,* Icilius, -ii (*m*)
*Iconium,* Icŏnium, -ii (*n.*), *of Iconium, Iconian,* Iconiensis, e.
*Ictinus,* Ictĭnus, -i (*m*)
*Icus,* Icus *or* Icos, -i (*f*)
*Ida (Mount),* Ida, -æ, *and* Ide, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Ida, Idæan,* Idæus, -a, -um.—2 *a female name*
*Idæus,* Idæus, -i (*m*)
*Idalia,* Idalia, -æ (*f.*), v *sq.*
*Idalium,* Idalium, -ii (*n*), *of Idalium, Idalian,* Idalius, a, um, *pecul fem,* Idălis, -idis.
*Idas,* Idas, æ (*m.*).
*Idmon,* Idmon, -ōnis (*m.*), *of Idmon,* Idmōnius, -a, um
*Idomeneus,* Idomēnĕus, eos *or* ei (*m*), *poet acc* ĕa
*Idumæa,* Idumæa, -æ (*f.*), *of Idumea, Idumæan,* Idumæus, a, -um.
*Idyia,* Idўia, -æ (*f*)
*Ieremias,* v *Jeremiah.*
*Jericho,* v *Jericho*
*Ierne,* Ierne, -es (*f*) = *Hibernia.*
*Ierosolyma,* v *Jerusalem*
Iesus, v Jesus
*Igilgili,* Igilgili, *indecl* (*n*); *of or belonging to Igilgili,* Igilgilitānus, -a, -um.
*Iguium,* Igŭvium, -ii (*n*), *the inhabitants of Iguvium,* Iguvinātes, -ium, *and* Iguvini, -orum (*m*).
*Ilsworth,* Icenorum Oppidum.
*Ilchester,* Iscălis *or* Ischălis, -is (*f*)
*Ilerda,* Ilerda, æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Ilerda,* Ilerdenses, -ium (*m*)
*Ilergetes, the,* Ilergētes, -um, *and* Ilergētæ, -arum (*m*)
*Ilia,* Ilia, æ (*f*).
*Iliad, the,* Ilias, -ădis (*f*)
*Ilion,* v *Ilium*
*Ilione,* Ilĭona, æ, *and* Ilŏne, -es (*f*).
*Ilioneus,* Ilioneus, -eos *and* -ei (*m*).
*Ilissus, the,* Ilissus, -i (*m*).
*Ilithyia,* Ilithyia, -æ (*f*)
*Ilium,* Ilium *and* Ilion, -ii (*n.*), *of or belonging to Ilium (or Troy), Trojan,* Ilius, -a, -um, Ilăcus, -a, -um, *and* Ilensis, -e, *a woman of Ilium,* Ilias, -ădis (*f.*); *usual in plural,* Ilădes, -um
*Ilkley,* Olicana, -æ (*f*)
*Illyria,* Illyria, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Illyria, Illyrian,* Illyricus, a, -um, *and* Illyrius, -a, -um; *pecul fem,* Illyris, -idis.
*Ilucia,* Ilucia, -æ (*f.*).
*Ilurco,* Ilurco, ōnis (*f*), *of Ilurco,* Ilurconensis, e
*Iluro,* Iluro, -ōnis (*f.*); *of Iluro,* Ilurensis, e
*Ilus,* Ilus, -i (*m*); *son or descendant of Ilus,* Ilădes, -æ (*m*).
*Ilva,* Ilva, -æ (*f*).
*Imachara,* Imachara, -æ (*f.*); *of Imachara,* Imacharensis, e
*Imaon,* Imăon, ōnis (*m.*).
*Imaus (Mount),* Imaus, -i (*m*), mons.
*Imbarus,* Imbărus, i (*m*)
*Imbrasus,* Imbrăsus, -i (*m*); *son of Imbrasus,* Imbrăsĭdes, -æ (*m*).
*Imbreus,* Imbrĕus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
*Imbrinium,* Imbrinium, ii (*n*)
*Imbrius,* Imbrius *or* Imbros, -i (*f*); *of Imbrus, Imbrian,* Imbrius, a, -um.
*Imola,* Forum Cornelii.
*Inachia,* Inachia, -æ (*f.*)
*Inachus,* Inachus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Inachus, Inachian,* Inachius, a, -um, *son or descendant of Inachus,* Ināchīdes, -æ (*m*), *daughter or female descendant of Inachus,* Inachis, -idis (*f*). —2 *a river of the Inachus,* Inachius, a, -um; *pecul fem,* Inachis, -idis.
*Inarime,* Inărīme, -es (*f*).
*Index,* Index, -icis (*m.*).
*India,* India, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of India,* Indi, -orum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Indi or India,* Indicus, -a, um, *and* Indus, -a, um, *the Indian Ocean.* Erythræum Mare, *the East Indies* India Orientalis, *the West Indies,* India Occidentalis.
*Inducimarus,* Induciomārus, -i (*m.*).
*Indus, the,* Indus, i (*m*)
*Ingævones, the,* Ingævŏnes, -um (*m.*)
*Ingauni, the,* Ingauni, -orum (*m.*)
*Ingram* Engelhardt, i (*m.*).

*Inn, the,* Ænus *or* Œnus, -i (*m.*)
*Innspruck,* Æni Pons *or* Œnipons, ontis (*m.*)
*Innstadt,* Boiodurum, -i (*n*).
*Ino,* Ino, -ûs (*f*), *of or belonging to Ino* Inous, -a, um.
*Insubres, the,* Insubres, ium (*m*), *of or relating to the Insubres, Insubrian,* Insuber *or* bris, -e
*Intemelium,* Intemēlium, ii (*n*), *the inhabitants of Intemelium,* Intemēli, -orum (*m*)
*Interamna,* Interamna, -æ, *and* Interamnæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Interamna,* Interamnas, -ātis (*adj*), *and* Interamnensis, e, *the Interamnians,* Interamnātes, -um (*m.*)
*Inuus,* Inuus, -i (*m.*)
*Io,* Io, ûs (*f*).
*Joannes,* v. *John.*
*Iob,* v *Job.*
*Iocasta,* v *Jocasta.*
*Iolaus,* Iōlāus, -i (*m*).
*Iolcos,* Iolcos *or* Iolcus, -i (*f.*), *of or belonging to Iolcos,* Iolcĭācus, a, um
*Iole,* Iole, es (*f*).
*Iollas,* Iollas, -æ (*m.*).
*Ion,* Ion, -ōnis (*m*).
*Jonas,* v *Jonas*
*Ionia,* Iōnia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Ionia, Ionian,* Ionicus, a, -um, Ionius, -a, um, *and* Ion, -onis (*as adj*), *pecul fem,* Iōnis, -idis, *the Ionians,* Iōnes um (*m*), *the Ionian Sea,* Mare Iōnium
*Iopas,* Iōpas, -æ (*m*)
*Iordanes,* v *Jordan*
*Ios,* Ios, i (*f.*)
*Josephus,* v *Joseph*
Ἰωπη, Iotape, -es (*f*)
*Iphianassa,* Iphianassa, -æ (*f.*).
*Iphicles,* Iphĭcles, -is (*m.*)
*Iphiclus,* Iphĭclus, i (*m*).
*Iphigenia,* Iphĭgēnia, -æ (*f*).
*Iphimedia,* Iphĭmēdia -æ (*f*)
*Iphinous,* Iphinōus, -i (*m*)
*Iphis,* Iphis, -idis (*m*); *daughter of Iphis* Iphias, -ădis (*f*) —2 (*f*) *name of a woman*
*Iphitus,* Iphītus, -i (*m*).
*Ipsala,* Cypsĕla, -orum (*n*).
*Ipswich,* Gippeswicum, -i (*n*).
*Iran,* Ariāna, -æ (*f*), Aria, -æ, (*f*).
*Ireland,* Hibernia, -æ (*f*), Ierne, -es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Ireland, Irish,* Hibernicus, -a, -um
*Irenæus,* Irenæus, -i (*m.*).
*Irene,* Irēne, -es (*f*).
*Iresiæ,* Iresiæ, -arum (*f.*).
*Iri, the,* Eurōtas, -æ (*m*).
*Iria,* Iria, -æ (*f*); *the inhabitants of Iria* Iriates, -ium, *and* Irienses, -ium (*m*).
*Iris,* Iris, -is *and* -idis (*f*), *a goddess* —2. (*m*) *a river.*
*Irus,* Irus, -i (*m*)
*Isaac,* Isaacus, -i, *and* Isaac, *indecl.* (*m.*).
*Isabella,* Isabella, -æ (*f.*).
*Isæus,* Isæus, -i (*m*)
*Isaiah,* Isaïas *or* Esaïas, æ (*m*), *of or relating to Isaiah,* Isaïānus, -a, -um
*Isara, the,* Isāra, æ (*m*)
*Isaura,* Isaura, -orum (*n.*), Isaurus, i (*f*)
*Isauria,* Isauria, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Isauria, Isaurian,* Isauricus, -a, um, *the Isauri,* Isauri, -orum (*m*)
*Isaurus, the,* Isaurus, i (*m*)
*Isca,* Isca, -æ (*f*)
*Iscariot* (i. e, *of Kerioth*), Iscariōtes, -æ (*m*).
*Ischia,* Aenāria, -æ (*f*), Inārime, es (*f*)
*Ischomache,* Ischŏmache, -es (*f*)
*Iseo (Lago d'),* Sebīnus, i (*m.*), Lacus.
*Isere,* Isāra, -æ (*m*).
*Ishmael,* Ismael *or* Ismahel, ēlis (*m*), *sons or descendants of Ishmael, the Ishmaelites,* Ismaēlītæ, arum (*m*).
*Isidorus,* Isidōrus, -i (*m*).
*Isigonus,* Isigōnus, -i (*m*).
*Isis,* Isis, -is *and* -idis (*f*); *of or belonging to Isis,* Isiăcus, -a, -um.
*Ismael,* v *Ishmael.*
*Ismara,* Ismāra, orum (*n*); v. *sq.*
*Ismarus (Mount),* Ismārus, -i (*m*), *and* Ismāra, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ismarus,* Ismārius, -a, um, *and* Ismārĭcus, -a, -um.
*Ismene,* Ismēne, -es (*f*).
*Ismenias,* Ismēnias, -æ (*m.*).
*Ismenus, the,* Ismēnus, i (*m.*); *of the Ismenus. Ismenian,* Ismēnius, a, um

*pecul fem*, Ismenis, -idis (*poet for Theban*)
*Ismir*, Smyrna, æ (*f.*), q v
*Isnich*, Nicæa, æ (*f.*), q v
*Isocrates*, Isocrates, is (*m.*), *of or relating to Isocrates*, Isocratēus, a, um, *and* Isocrātĭcus, a, um
*Isola Farnese*, Veii, orum (*m.*), q v.
*Ispahan*, Aspadana, orum (*n.*)
*Israel*, Israel, *indecl*, *and* Israël, -ēlis (*m.*), *son or descendant of Israel*, Israēlīta, -æ (*m.*), *in plural, the Israelites*, Israēlītæ, arum (*m.*), *an Israelitish woman, a daughter of Israel*, Israēlītis, -idis (*f.*), *of or belonging to the Israelites*, Israēlīticus, -a, -um
*Issa*, Issa, æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Issa*, Issæus, a, um, Issaicus, -a, -um, *and* Issensis, e
*Issachar*, Issachar, *indecl* (*m.*)
*Issc*, Isse, -es (*f.*)
*Issny*, Isna, æ (*f.*)
*Issoire*, Issodurum, i (*n.*)
*Issus*, Issus, i (*f.*), *of or belonging to Issus*, Issius, a, -um
*Istævones*, Istævones, -um (*m.*).
*Ister*, v *Danube*
*Istria*, v *Histria*
*Istropolis*, Istropōlis, -is (*f.*)
*Italica*, Italica, -æ (*f.*), *of Italica*, Italicensis, -e
*Italus*, Italus, -i (*m.*).
*Italy*, Italia, -æ (*f.*), *in poet*, Hesperia, -æ (*f.*); Ausonia, -æ (*f.*), Œnotria, -æ (*f.*); *and* Saturnia, æ (*f.*), q v, *of or belonging to Italy, Italian*, Italicus, -a, -um, *and* Italus, a, -um, *pecul fem*, Italis, idis (*for poet forms, v under the poet. names above*), *the Italians*, Itali, orum (*m.*)
*Ithaca*, Ithăca, æ, *and* Ithace, es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Ithaca*, Ithăcus, -a, -um, *and* Ithacensis, -e.
*Ithome*, Ithome, -es (*f.*).
*Itonus*, Itōnus, i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Itonus*, Itonius, -a, -um.
*Ituræa*, Iturræa, -æ (*f.*), *Ituræan*, Iturræus, a, -um
*Ityæ*, Ityæ, -yos (*m.*)
*Iulis*, Iŭlis, -idis (*f.*)
*Iulus*, Iulus, -i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Iulus, derived from Iulus*, Iulēus, -a, -um
*Iviça*, Ebusus, -i (*f.*), q v.
*Ivrea*, Epōrēdia, æ (*f.*).
*Ivry*, Iberium, -ii (*n.*).
*Ixion*, Ixīon, -ōnis (*m.*), *of or relating to Ixion*, Ixīonius, a, -um, *son of Ixion*, Ixīonides, -æ (*m.*)

## J.

*Jabesh*, Jabesh, *indecl.* (*m.*).
*Jaca*, Jacca, æ (*f.*).
*Jacob*, Jacob, *indecl* (*m.*)
*Jael*, Jael, *indecl* (*f.*)
*Jafet*, v. Japhet
*Jaffa*, Joppe, -es (*f.*), v. *Joppa*.
*Jairus*, Jairus, -i (*m.*).
*Jamaica*, Jamaica, æ (*f.*).
*Jamblichus*, v *Iamblichus*.
*James*, Jacŏbus, -i (*m.*)
*Jamestown*, Jacobipolis, -is (*f.*).
*Jane*, Joanna, -æ (*f.*)
*Janiculum* (*Mount*), Janicŭlum, -i (*n.*), *of the Janiculum*, Janicŭlāris, e.
*Janina*, Epirus, -i (*f.*).
*Janissary, Cape*, v *Jenischehr*
*Janus*, Jānus, -i (*m.*), *of or relating to Janus*, Jānālis, -e, *and* Jānuālis, -e.
*Japan*, Japonia, -æ (*f.*).
*Japetus*, v. *Iapetus*
*Japhet*, Japhet *or* Japheth, *indecl.*, *and* Japĕtus, -i (*m.*)
*Jaques*, Jacōbus, -i (*m.*).
*Jaquet*, Jacōba, -æ (*f.*)
*Jared*, Iaredus, -i (*m.*).
*Jason*, Jāson, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Jason*, Jāsōnius, -a, -um, *son of Jason*, Jasōnīdes, -æ (*m.*).
*Jaspar*, Gaspar, -aris (*m.*)
*Jassy*, Jassium, -ii (*n.*)
*Javolēnus*, Javōlēnus, -i (*m.*).
*Jeanette*, Joanetta, -æ (*f.*).
*Jebba*, Jebba, -æ (*f.*).
*(Jebus*, Jebus, -i (*m.*); *the descendants of Jebus the Jebusites*, Jebusæi, -orum (*m.*) *of or relating to the Jebusites*, Jebusiăcus, -a, -um
*Jechonias*, Jechonias, -æ (*m.*).
*Jeddo*, Jedum, -i (*n.*)
*Jehosaphat*, Jehoshaphat, *indecl* (*m.*).
*Jena*, Jena, -æ (*f.*)
*Jenaub, the*, Acesines, -is *or* -æ (*m.*).
*Jenet*, v. *Jeanette*
*Jenischehr, Cape*, Sigæum, i- (*n.*), Promontorium
*Jeofrey*, Galfridus, i (*m.*).
*Jephta*, Jephta, -æ (*f.*)
*Jephtha*, Jephthe *or* Jephte, *indecl.* (*m.*)
*Jeremiah*, } Jeremias, æ, *and* Hieremias,
*Jeremy*, } -æ (*m.*)
*Jericho*, Jericho *or* Hiericho, *indecl.* (*f.*), *and* Hierichos, -i, *or* Hierīcus, -untis (*f.*), *of or belonging to Jericho*, Hierichontĭnus, -a, um
*Jeroboam*, Jeroboamus, i (*m.*)
*Jerome*, Hieronymus, i (*m.*).
*Jersey*, Cæsarēa, -æ (*f.*)
*Jerusalem*, Hierosolyma, -orum (*n.*), Hierosolyma, -æ (*f.*), Hierusalem *and* Jerusalem, *indecl.* (*f.*), *the inhabitants of Jerusalem*, Hierosolymītæ, -arum (*m.*), *of or belonging to Jerusalem*, Hierosolymārius, -a, um.
*Jesse*, Jesse *or* Jessæ, *indecl.* (*m.*), *of or relating to Jesse*, Jessæus, -a, -um, *and* Jessēus, -a, -um
JESUS, JESUS, -ū, *acc* -um (*m.*).
*Jewry*, v. *Judea*.
*Jezabel*, Jezabel, *indecl.*, *and* Jezabel, ēlis (*f.*).
*Joab*, Joab, *indecl* (*m.*).
*Joan*, Joanna, -æ (*f.*)
*Joanna*, Joanna, -æ (*f.*).
*Joas*, Joas, *indecl.* (*m.*).
*Job*, Job, *indecl.*, *and* Jobus, -i (*m.*)
*Jocasta*, Jocasta, -æ (*f.*), *and* Jocaste, -es
*Joel*, Joel, *indecl.* (*m.*)
*John*, Joannes *or* Johannes, -is (*m.*)
*Jorgny*, Jovinīacum, -i (*n.*)
*Joinville*, Joanvilla, -æ (*f.*)
*Jonas*, Jonas, -æ (*m.*), *of or relating to Jonas*, Jonæus, a, um
*Jonathan*, Jonathan, *indecl*, *and* Jonathas, -æ (*m.*).
*Joppa*, Joppe, es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Joppa*, Joppicus, -a, -um
*Jordan, the*, Jordānes, is (*m.*).
*Joseph*, Joseph, *indecl*, *and* Josephus, -i (*m.*).
*Josephus*, Josephus, i (*m.*).
*Joshua*, Josue, *indecl*, *also*, Jesus, -ū (*m.*).
*Josiah*, Josias, -æ (*m.*).
*Jotham*, Jotham, *indecl*, *and* Jothamus, -i (*m.*)
*Jouy*, Jovium, ii (*n.*).
*Jovian*, Jŏvĭānus, i (*m.*)
*Jovinian*, Jovinīānus, -i (*m.*), *the followers of Jovinian*, Jovinianistæ, -arum (*m.*).
*Jovinus*, Jovīnus, i (*m.*)
*Jovius*, Jovius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Jovius*, Joviānus, a, um, *and* Jovius, -a, -um
*Juba*, Juba, -æ (*m.*).
*Jubellius*, Jubellius, ii (*m.*).
*Judah*, Juda, æ (*m.*).
*Judæa*, v. *Judea*
*Judas*, Judas, æ (*m.*)
*Judea*, Judæa, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Judea, Jewish*, Judæus, a, -um, *and* Judaïcus, a, um.
*Judith*, Judith, *indecl*, *and* Juditha, -æ (*f.*)
*Jugurtha*, Jugurtha, æ (*m.*), *of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine*, Jugurthīnus, a, um
*Julia*, Julia, æ (*f.*)
*Julian*, Juliānus, i (*m.*).
*Juliana*, Juliāna, -æ (*f.*)
*Juliers*, Juliacum, i (*n.*)
*Julii Forum*, v *Frejus*; *the inhabitants of Forum Julii*, Julienses, -ium (*m.*)
*Juliobriga*, Juliobrīga, -æ (*f.*), *of Juliobriga*, Juliobrigensis, e.
*Juliopolis*, Juliopolis, is (*f.*), *the inhabitants of Juliopolis*, Juliopolītæ, -arum (*m.*)
*Julius*, Julius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Julius or the Julia gens*, Julian, Julius, -a, -um, *and* Juliānus, a, -um.
*Juncus*, Juncus, -i (*m.*), *of or relating to Juncus*, Juncianus, -a, -um.
*Junia*, Junia, -æ (*f.*)
*Junius*, Junius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Junius or the Junia gens*, Junian, Junius, -a, -um, *and* Juniānus, a, -um, *son or descendant of Junius* (*Brutus*), Juniadēs, -æ (*m.*).
*Juno*, Juno, ōnis (*f.*); *of or relating to Juno, Junonian*, Junōnius, -a, -um, *and* Junonālis, e, *the temple of Juno*, Heræum, -i (*n.*)
*Jupiter*, Jupiter, *gen.* Jovis, &c. (*m.*); *of or relating to Jupiter*, Jovius, a, -um *and* Jovialis, -e (*late*)
*Jura* (*Mount*), Jura, -æ (*m.*), *of or relating to Jura*, Jurensis, -e.
*Justina*, Justīna, æ (*f.*)
*Justinian*, Justiniānus, -i (*m.*), *of or relating to Justinian*, Justiniānēus, a, -um
*Justin = Justinus*, q v
*Justinopolis*, Justinōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
*Justinus*, Justīnus, -i (*m.*), *of or relating to Justinus*, Justiniānus, a, -um
*Justus*, Justus, i (*m.*)
*Jutland*, Chersonesus Cimbrica (*f.*), Jutia, æ (*f.*)
*Juturna*, Jūturna, -æ (*f.*), *of or relating to Juturna*, Juturnālis, e
*Juvenal*, Jŭvenālis, is (*m.*)
*Juvencus*, Juvencus, -i (*m.*).
*Juventius*, Juventius, -ii (*m.*)

## K.

*Kaffa*, v *Caffa*
*Kaffraria*, Caffraria, -æ (*f.*)
*Kaisarieh*, Cæsarēa, æ (*f.*), q. v
*Kakosia*, Thisbe, es (*f.*).
*Kalabaki*, Palæphatus, -i (*f.*).
*Kalpaki*, Orchomēnus, i (*f.*), q. v
*Karasu, the*, Caystrus, -i (*m.*)
*Kate, Katharine*, v *Catharine*
*Kattegat*, v *Cattegat*
*Kedar*, Kedar, *indecl* (*m.*), *a man.* [2] *f.*, *a city*
*Kedron, the*, Cedron, -onis (*m.*)
*Kempten*, Campodunum, i (*n.*)
*Kenchester*, Magnæ, arum (*f.*)
*Kendal*, Concangium, -ii (*n.*)
*Kent*, Cantium, ii (*n.*), Cantia, æ (*f.*)
*Kertsch*, Panticapæum, -i (*n.*)
*Kessel*, Castellum Menapiorum.
*Keswick*, Causennæ, arum (*f.*).
*Khabour, the*, Centrites, -æ (*m.*).
*Kiel*, Chilonium, ii (*n.*).
*Kiew*, Chiovia, -æ (*f.*)
*Kilkenny*, Cella (Ianum) St Canici, Kilkennia, -æ (*f.*), *of Kilkenny*, Kilkenniensis, -e.
*Killaloe*, Laona, æ (*f.*).
*Kills, the, for Kyll*, q v
*Kilmore*, Chilmoria, æ (*f.*)
*Kingston*, Regiopōlis, -is (*f.*), *Kingston upon-Hull*, Regiodunum (Hullinum), -i (*n.*), *Kingston upon Thames*, Regiodunum Tamesinum
*Kinnaird's Head*, Tæzalum -i (*n.*), Promontorium.
*Kiow*, v. *Kiew*.
*Kishon, the*, Kison, -onis (*m.*).
*Kizil-irmak, the*, Halys, -yos (*m.*).
*Kissavo* (*Mount*), Ossa, -æ (*f.*)
*Kola*, Cola, -æ (*f.*), Lapporum.
*Kolokythra, the*, Gythus, ii (*n.*), *Gulf of Kolokythra*, Laconicus Sinus, Gythea tes Sinus
*Konieh*, Iconium, ii (*n.*)
*Konigsberg*, Regiomontum, i (*n.*), Mons Regius (*m.*), *of or belonging to Königsberg*, Regiomontānus, a, um
*Kopenhagen*, v *Copenhagen*
*Krimea*, v *Crimea*
*Kronstadt*, v *Cronstadt*.
*Kuban, the*, Hypanis, -is (*m.*)
*Kudros*, Cytorus, -i (*f.*).
*Kur, the*, Cyrus, i (*m.*)
*Kurds, the*, Carduchi, orum (*m.*), *Kurdistan*, Carduchia, æ (*f.*)
*Kuttenberg*, Cutna, -æ (*f.*).
*Kyle*, Cola, æ (*f.*).
*Kyll, the*, Celbis *or* Gelbis is (*m.*).

## L.

*Labdacus*, Labdăcus, i (*m. of or relating to Labdacus, descended from Labdacus*, Labdacius, -a, -um (*poet. for Theban*), *sons or descendants of Labdacus*, Labdăcīdæ, -arum (*m.*).
*Labeo*, Labeo, ōnis (*m.*).
*Laberia*, Labēria, -æ (*f.*).
*Laberius*, Labērius, ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Laberius*, Labērīānus, -a, -um
*Labicum*, Labīcum, -i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Labicum*, Labicānus, a, -um. *the inhabitants of Labicum*, Labici, orum (*m.*)

*Laurentus*, Labiēnus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Labienus*, Labiēnianus, -a, -um.
*Labinius*, Labīnius, ii (*m*)
*Labulla*, Labulla, -æ (*f*)
*Labullus*, Labullus, -i (*m*)
*Lacedæmon*, Lacedæmon, ōnis (*f*), Sparta, æ (*f*), q v, *of or belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian*, Lacedæmōnius, a, um
*Lacerius*, Lacērius, ii (*m*)
*Lacetania*, Lacetania, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Lacetania*, Lacetāni, -orum (*m*).
*Laches*, Laches, -ētis (*m*)
*Lachesis*, Lachēsis, -is (*f*)
*Lacinium*, Lacīnium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Larinium, Lacinian*, Lacinius, -a, -um, *and* Lacimensis, -e
*Lacobriga*, Lacobrīga, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Lacobriga*, Lacobrīgensis, e
*Lacon*, Lacon, ōnis (*m*)
*Laconia*, Lacōnia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Laconia, Laconian*, Lacōnicus, -a, um, *a Laconian*, Lăco *or* Lăcon, -ōnis (*m*); Lacæna, -æ (*f*)
*Lactantius*, Lactantius, -ii (*m*)
*Lactucinius*, Lactūcīnius, i (*m*)
*Lacydes*, Lacȳdes, is (*m*)
*Ladas*, Lădas, -æ (*m*)
*Lade*, Lade, es (*f*).
*Ladon*, *the*, Lădon, ōnis (*m*)
*Læca*, Læca, æ (*m*)
*Lælaps*, Lælaps, -apis (*m*)
*Lælia*, Lælia, æ (*f*)
*Lælius*, Lælius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Lælius*, Lælianus, a, um
*Lænas*, Lænas, -ātis (*m*)
*Laerte*, Laerte, es (*f*), *of Laerte*, Laërtius, -a, -um
*Laertes*, Laertes, *and poet* Laerta, -æ (*m*), *of or relating to Laertes*, Laertius, a, um, *son of Laertes*, Laertiădes, æ (*m*)
*Læstrygones*, *the*, Læstrygŏnes, um (*m*), *of the Læstrygones, Læstrygonian*, Læstrygōnius, a, um
*Lætorius*, Lætōrius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Lætorius*, Lætorius, -a, um
*Lætus*, Lætus, i (*m*)
*Lævi*, *the*, Lævi, -orum (*m*)
*Lævina*, Lævīna, -æ (*f*)
*Lævinius*, Lævīnius, -ii (*m*)
*Lævinus*, Lævīnus, i (*m*.)
*Lævius*, Lævius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Lævius*, Lævianus, -a, -um
*Lævus*, Lævus, -i (*m*)
*Lagos*, Lagos, -i (*f*)
*Lagōus*, *the*, Lagōus, -i (*m*)
*Lagus*, Lagus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Lagus* (*or the Lagidæ*), Lagēus, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Lagus*, Lagīdes, -æ (*m*)
*Laïs*, Lāïs, -ĭdis (*f*)
*Laïus*, Lāïus, -ii (*m*), *son of Laïus*, Lāïădes, -æ (*m*)
*Lalage*, Lălăge, es (*f*).
*Lamia*, Lāmia, -æ (*m*); *of or relating to Lamia*, Lamiānus, -a, -um —2. (*f*.) *a city*
*Lampadius*, Lampădius, ii (*m*.)
*Lampetie*, Lampetie, -es (*f*)
*Lamponia*, Lamponia, -æ (*f*)
*Lampridia*, Lampridia, -æ (*f*)
*Lampridius*, Lampridius, -ii (*m*)
*Lamprus*, Lamprus, -i (*m*).
*Lampsacus*, Lampsăcus, -i (*f*), *and* Lampsăcum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Lampsacus, Lampsacene*, Lampsăcēnus, -a, -um, *and* Lampsacius, a, -um.
*Lampsus*, Lampsus, -i (*f*.)
*Lampus*, Lampus, -i (*m*)
*Lamus*, Lāmus, -i (*m*)
*Lanassa*, Lanassa, -æ (*f*)
*Lancia*, Lancia, æ (*f*.), *of or belonging to Lancia, Lancian*, Lanciensis, -e
*Langobardi*, v *Lombardy*
*Lanuvium*, Lanuvium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian*, Lanuvīnus, -a, um
*Laocoon*, Lăocoon, -ontis (*m*).
*Laodamia*, Lăodāmia, -æ (*f*)
*Laodice*, Lăodĭce, es (*f*)
*Laodicea*, Lăodĭcēa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Laodicea*, Laodicensis, e, *the inhabitants of Laodicea*. Laodicēni -orum (*m*)
*Laomache*, Lăomăche, es (*f*).
*Laomedon*, Lāŏmēdon, -ontis (*m*.), *of or belonging to Laomedon*, Laomedontēus, -a, -um, *and* Laomedontius, a, -um; *son of Laomedon*, Laomedontiădes, -æ (*m*)
*Lapathus*, Lapathus, -untis (*f*).
*Lapitha*, Lapitha, æ (*f*)
*Lapithæ*, *the*, Lapithæ, arum (*m*), *of or relating to the Lapithæ*, Lapithæus *or* -thēius, -a, um
*Lapurdum*, Lapurdum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Lapurdum*, Lapurdensis, e
*Lara*, Lăra, æ (*f*)
*Larentia*, Larentia, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Larentia*, Larentālis, -e
*Lares*, *the*, Lāres, ium (*m*), *of or relating to the Lares*, Lărālis, e.
*Largius*, Largius, -ii (*m*)
*Largus*, Largus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Largus*, Largiānus, -a, -um
*Larinum*, Larinum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Larinum*, Larīnas, -ātis (*adj*), *and* Larīnus, a, um.
*Larissa*, Lārissa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Larissa*, Lārissæus, a, -um, *the inhabitants of Larissa*, Larissenses, ium (*m*)
*Larissus*, *the*, Larissus, -i (*m*)
*Larius* (*Lake*), Lārius, -ii (*m*), Lacus; *of or belonging to* (*the Lake*) *Larius*, Lārius, a, -um
*Laronia*, Larōnia, -æ (*f*)
*Laronius*, Larōnius, ii (*m*)
*Lartidius*, Lartidius, ii (*m*)
*Lartius*, Lartius, -ii (*m*.)
*Lasæa*, Lasæa, -æ (*f*)
*Lasia*, Lasia, -æ (*f*).
*Lateranus*, Laterānus, -i (*m*), *Lateran*, Laterānus, a, -um
*Latinius*, Latinius, ii (*m*)
*Latins*, *the* v *Latium*
*Latinus*, Lātīnus, -i (*m*)
*Latium*, Lātium, ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Latium Latin*, Lātīnus, -a, -um; Lătius, a, um, *and late* Latiniensis, -e, *born in Latium*, Latinīgĕna, -æ (*m*), *the Latins*, Latīni, orum (*m*)
*Latmus*, Latmus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Latmus, Latmian*, Latmius, -a -um
*Latona*, Lātōna, æ (*f*), Lăto, ūs (*f*); *of or relating to Latona*, Lātōius, -a, um, *and* Latonius, a, um, *son of Latona*, Latoïdes, æ (*m*), *and* Latōnigĕna, æ (*m*); *daughter of Latona*, Latoïs, ĭdis, Latonia, -æ, *and* Latōnigĕna, -æ (*f*)
*Latreus*, Latreus, -eos *and* -ei (*m*.).
*Latris*, Latris, is (*f*)
*Latro*, Latro, onis (*m*); *of or relating to Latro*, Latronĭānus, a, -um
*Laud*, *the*, Laud, *indecl* (*m*)
*Laura*, Laura, æ (*f*)
*Laurence*, Laurens, entis, *and* Laurentius, -ii (*m*)
*Laurentius*, Laurentius, ii (*m*.).
*Laurentum*, Laurentum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian*, Laurens, -entis (*adj*); Laurentīnus, -a, -um; *and* Laurentius, -a, -um.
*Laureolus*, Laurĕolus, -i (*m*.).
*Lauro*, Lauro, -ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Lauro*, Laurōnensis, e
*Laurus*, Laurus, i (*m*)
*Laus*, Laus, -dis (*f*.), Pompeia, *of or relating to Laus*, Laudensis, -e.
*Laüs*, *the*, Laüs, -i (*m*), v *Policastro*
*Lausanne*, Lausanna, -æ (*f*); Lausonium, -ii (*n*)
*Lausus*, Lausus, -i (*m*)
*Laverna*, Laverna, -æ (*f*.); *of or relating to Laverna*, Lavernālis, e
*Lavernium*, Lavernium, -ii (*n*.).
*Lavinia*, Lāvīnia, æ (*f*)
*Lavinium*, Lavinium, ii (*n*), *and* Lavinum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Lavinium, Lavinian*, Lavīnius, a, -um, *and* Lavīnus, a, um, *the inhabitants of Lavinium*, Lavīnienses, ium (*m*).
*Lavoro* (*Terra di*), Campania, -æ (*f*.).
*Lawrence*, v *Laurence*
*Lazarus*, Lazārus, -i (*m*)
*Leah*, Lēa, æ (*f*)
*Leæna*, Leæna, æ (*f*)
*Leander*, Leander *and* Leandrus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Leander*, Leandrius, -a, -um, *and* Leandricus, -a, -um
*Learchus*, Learchus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Learchus*, Learchēus, -a, -um
*Lebade*, Lebăde, es (*f*)
*Lebadea*, Lebēdēa *or* dĭa, -æ (*f*).
*Lebbeus*, Lebbeus, i (*m*)
*Lebedus*, Lēbĕdus, i (*f*)
*Lebinthus*, Lebinthus, i (*f*)
*Lecca*, v *Læca*
*Lech*, *the*, Lechus, -i (*m*)
*Lechæum*, Lechæum, i (*n*), *and* Lechæ -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Lecheum, Lechæan*, Lechæus, a, -um
*Lectus*, Lectus, -ii (*m*).
*Lectum*, Lectum, i (*n*)
*Leda*, Lēda, -æ, *and* Lede, -es (*f*.); *of or relating to Leda*, Ledæus, a, -um, *and* Ledēius, -a, -um.
*Ledas*, Lēdas, æ (*m*)
*Ledus*, Ledus, i (*m*).
*Leeds*, Ledesia, æ (*f*)
*Leghorn*, Liburnicus Portus
*Leicester*, Legecestria, -æ (*f*)
*Leipsic*, Lipsia, -æ (*f*)
*Leith*, Letha, -æ (*f*)
*Leleges*, *the*, Lēlĕges, -um (*m*), *of or relating to the Leleges*, Lēlĕgēius, -a, um *pecul fem*, Lelegēis, ĭdis.
*Lelex*, Lēlex, ēgis (*m*)
*Leman* (*Lake*), v. *Geneva.*
*Lemgo*, Lemgovia, -æ (*f*)
*Lemnos*, Lemnos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Lemnos, Lemnian*, Lemnius, -a, -um, *and* Lemniăcus, -a, -um, *pecul fem*. Lemnias, ădis, *an inhabitant of Lemnos*, Lemnicŏla, -æ (*m*).
*Lemovices*, *the*, Lemovices, -um (*m*.), *of or belonging to the Lemovices*, Lemovicensis, e
*Lemovicum*, Lemŏvicum, -i (*n*)
*Lemovii*, *the*, Lemŏvii, orum (*m*.)
*Lenas*, v *Lænas*
*Lenius*, Lenius, ii (*m*)
*Lentidius*, Lentidius, ii (*m*)
*Lentinus*, Lentinus, i (*m*)
*Lento*, Lento ōnis (*m*)
*Lentulus*, Lentŭlus, -i (*m*)
*Leo*, Leo, -ōnis (*m*)
*Leon*, Leon, -ontis (*m*)
*Leonard*, Leonardus, i (*m*).
*Leonidas*, Leōnĭdas, -æ (*m*).
*Leonides*, Leonīdes, æ (*m*.)
*Leonnatus*, Leonnātus, -i (*m*)
*Leonorius*, Leonorius, ii (*m*).
*Leontini*, Leontini, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Leontini*, Leontīnus, -a, -um
*Leontium*, Leontium, ii (*f*).
*Leontius*, Leontius, -ii (*m*)
*Leontopolis*, Leontŏpŏlis, -is (*f*.); *of or belonging to Leontopolis*, Leontopŏlites -æ (*m*)
*Leopold*, Leopoldus, -i (*m*.)
*Leotychides*, Leotȳchīdes, -æ (*m*).
*Lepanto*, Naupactus, -i (*f*); *Gulf of Lepanto*, Sinus Corinthiăcus
*Lepidus*, Lĕpĭdus, -i (*m*.); *of or belonging to Lepidus*, Lepidānus, -a, -um, *and* Lepidiānus, -a, um
*Lepinus*, Lepinus, i (*m*).
*Leponti*, *the*, Leponti, -orum (*m*.); *of or belonging to the Leponti*, Leponticus, -a, -um
*Lepreon*, Lepreon, -i (*n*.).
*Lepria*, Lepria, -æ (*f*)
*Leprion*, Leprion, -ii (*n*.)
*Lepta*, Lepta, æ (*m*).
*Leptines*, Leptines, -is (*m*)
*Leptis*, Leptis, is (*f*), *of or belonging to Leptis*, Lepticus, a, um, *and* Leptĭcānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Leptis*, Leptitāni, -orum (*m*)
*Lerida*, Ilerda, -æ (*f*), q. v.
*Lerina*, Lerīna, -æ (*f*)
*Lerna*, Lerna, -æ, *and* Lerne, -es (*f*.); *of or belonging to Lerna*, Lernæus, -a, -um
*Lero*, Lero, -ōnis (*f*)
*Leros*, Leros, -i (*f*)
*Lesbia*, Lesbia, -æ (*f*)
*Lesbos*, Lesbos *and* Lesbus, -i (*f*.); *of or belonging to Lesbos, Lesbian*, Lesbius, -a, um, Lesbōus, -a, -um, *and* Lesbiăcus, a, -um, *pecul fem*, Lesbias, -ădis, *and* Lesbis, -ĭdis
*Lessina*, Eleusis, inis (*f*), q v
*Lethe*, *the*, Lēthē, -es (*f*.); *of or relating to the Lethe, Lethean*, Lethæus, -a, -um
*Lethon*, *the*, Lethon, -ōnis (*m*.).
*Lettia*, *Lettice*, } Lætitia, -æ (*f*)
*Letus*, Letus, -i (*m*)
*Leuca*, Leuca, -æ (*f*).
*Leucadia*, Leucădia, -æ (*f*), *and* Leucas, -ădis (*f*); *of or belonging to Leucadia*, Leucădius, -a, -um, *pecul. masc*, Leucātes, -æ
*Leucæ*, Leucæ, -arum (*f*)
*Leucātes* (*Cape*), Leucātes, -æ (*m*.).

*Leuce*, Leuce, es (*f*)
*Leuce, the*, Leuci, orum (*m*), *the country of the Leuci*, Leucia, -æ (*f*)
*Leucippe*, Leucippe, -es (*f*)
*Leucippus*, Leucippus, i (*m*), *daughter of Leucippus*, Leucippis, -idis (*f*)
*Leucon*, Leucon, -onis (*m*)
*Leuconöe*, Leuconöe, es (*f*)
*Leucopetra*, Leucopetra, -æ (*f*)
*Leucophryna*, Leucophryna, -æ (*f*)
*Leucopolis*, Leucopolis, -is (*f*)
*Leucosia*, Leucosia, -æ (*f*)
*Leucosyri, the*, Leucosyri, -orum (*m*).
*Leucothea*, Leucothea, -æ (*f*)
*Leucothöe*, Leucothöe, es (*f*).
*Leuctra*, Leuctra, -orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Leuctra*, Leuctricus, -a, -um
*Levaci, the*, Levaci, -orum (*m*).
*Levadia*, Lebadea, æ (*f*)
*Levana*, Levana, æ (*f*)
*Levant, the*, Orions, -entis (*m*)
*Levi*, Levi, *indecl* (*m*), *but acc* Levim
*Leviathan*, Leviathan, *indecl* (*m*)
*Leviticus*, Leviticus, -i (*m*)
*Lewsina*, v *Lessina*
*Lewes*, Lesua, æ (*f*)
*Lewis*, Ludovicus, -i (*m*)
*Lexovii, the*, Lexovii, orum (*m*)
*Leyden*, Lugdunum, -i (*n*), Batavorum.
*Libanus* (*Mount*), Libanus, -i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Libanus*, Libanus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem*, Libanitis, -idis.
*Liber*, Liber, -eri (*m*).
*Libera*, Libera, -æ (*f*)
*Libethra*, Libethra, -æ (*f*), *and* Libethrus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Libethra*, Libethris, -idis (*fem adj*), *usual in plural, of Muses*
*Libethrum*, Libethrum, -i (*n*)
*Libo*, Libo, -onis (*m*)
*Liburna*, Liburna, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Liburna*, Liburnicus, a, -um, *and* Liburnus, a, -um, *the Liburnians*, Liburni, -orum (*m*)
*Libya*, Libya, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Libya*, *Libyan*, Libycus, -a, -um, Libystinus, -a, -um, *pecul masc*, Libys, -yos, *and* Libs, -ibis, *fem*, Libyssa, -æ, *and* Libystis, -idis, *the Libyans*, Libyes, -um, *and* Libyi, -orum (*m*)
*Licentius*, Licentius, -ii (*m*).
*Licenza, the*, Digentia, -æ (*m*).
*Licerius*, Licerius, -ii (*m*)
*Lichades* (*islands*), Lichades, -um (*f*)
*Lichas*, Lichas, æ (*m*).
*Licinia*, Licinia, æ (*f*)
*Licinianus*, Licinianus, -i (*m*)
*Licinius*, Licinius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Licinius*, Licinius, -a, -um, *and* Licinianus, a, -um
*Lacinus*, Licinus, -i (*m*)
*Licymnia*, Licymnia, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Licymnia*, Licymnius, -a, -um.
*Liddesdale*, Lidalia, -æ (*f*)
*Liege*, Leodicum *or* Leodium, -ii (*n*), *of Liege*, Leodicensis, -e
*Liffey, the*, Avenlifnius, -ii (*m*).
*Ligarius*, Ligarius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Ligarius*, Ligarianus, -a, -um
*Ligdus*, Ligdus, -i (*m*)
*Ligea*, Ligea, -æ (*f*)
*Liger, the*, Liger, eris (*m*); *of or relating to the Liger*, Ligericus, -a, -um.
*Lignitz*, Lignitia, æ (*f*).
*Ligny*, Ligneum, ei (*n*)
*Ligur*, Ligur, -uris (*m*)
*Liguria*, Ligūria, æ (*f*), *of Liguria*, *Ligurian*, Ligur, uris (*adj*), Ligusticus, -a, um *and* Ligurinus, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Ligustis, -idis; *the Ligurians*, Ligures, -um (*m*)
*Ligurius*, Ligurius, -ii (*m.*).
*Ligustinus*, Ligustinus, -i (*m*).
*Lilybæum*, Lilybæum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Lilybæum*, Lilybæus, -a, -um; Lilybētius, a, -um, *and* Lilybætānus, -a, -um
*Lima*, Lima, -æ (*f.*)
*Limburg*, Limburgum, -i (*n.*); *of Limburg*, Limburgensis, -e
*Limera*, Limera, æ (*f.*).
*Limerick*, Limericum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Limerick*, Limericensis, -e
*Limia*, Limia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Limia*, Limicus, -a, -um
*Limnæa*, Limnæa, -æ (*f*)
*Limoges*, Augustoritum, -i (*n.*).
*Limonum*, Limonum, -i (*n.*).
*Limyra*, Limyra, -æ, *and* Limyre, -es (*f*), *and* Limyra, -orum (*n*)
*Lincoln*, Lindum, i (*n*), Lincolnia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Lincoln*, Lincolniensis, e
*Lindau*, Lindovia, -æ (*f*)
*Lindus*, Lindus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Lindus*, Lindius, -a, um
*Lingen*, Linga, -æ (*f*)
*Lingones, the*, Lingones, -um (*m*), *of or relating to the Lingones*, Lingonicus, -a, -um, *and* Lingonensis, -e
*Linus*, Linus, -i (*m*)
*Lionel*, Leonellus, i (*m*)
*Lipara*, Lipara, -æ, *and* Lipare, -es (*f*), *Lipari*, } *of or relating to Lipara*, *Liparæan*, Liparæus, a, -um, Liparensis, e, *and* Liparitanus, -a -um; *the Lipari Islands*, Æolidæ Insulæ
*Liparus*, Liparus, -i (*m*)
*Lippe, the*, Lupia, -æ (*m*).
*Lirinus*, Lirinus, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Lirinus*, Lirinensis, -e
*Lisippe*, Lisippe, -es (*f*)
*Liris, the*, Liris, -is (*m*), *the dwellers on the Liris*, Lirinates, -um *or* -ium (*m*)
*Lisbon*, Olisipo, -onis (*f*), *of or belonging to Lisbon*, Olisiponensis, -e.
*Lisieux*, Lexovium, -ii (*n*)
*Lisinæ*, Lisinæ, arum (*f*).
*Lissum*, Lissum, -i (*n*).
*Litana*, Litana, æ (*f*).
*Luternum*, Literum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Luternum*, Luternus, -a, -um, *and* Luternīnus, -a, -um
*Luternus, the*, Luternus, -i (*m*).
*Litubium*, Litubium, -ii (*n*).
*Livadia*, Bœotia, -æ (*f*), Hellas, -ādis (*f.*); *Lake of Livadia*, Copaïs Lacus, q v
*Livia*, Livia, -æ (*f*)
*Livianus*, Livianus, -i (*m*)
*Livias*, Livias, ādis (*f*)
*Livilla*, Livilla, -æ (*f*)
*Livinetus*, Livinetus, -ii (*m.*).
*Livius*, Livius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Livius*, Livius, -a, -um, *and* Livianus, -a, -um
*Livonia*, Livonia, -æ (*f*)
*Livy*, Livius, -ii (*m*), q v
*Locri, the*, Locri, -orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Locri*, Locrensis, -e, *the country of the Locri*, Locris, -idis (*f*). —2 Locri, -orum (*m.*), *a city*; *of Locri*, Locrensis, e
*Locris*, v. *foregoing*.
*Locutius*, Locutius, -ii (*m*).
*Lodi*, Laus, -audis (*f*), Pompeia.
*Loire, the*, Liger, eris (*m.*), q v
*Lois*, Lois, idis (*f*)
*Lollia*, Lollia, -æ (*f*)
*Lollianus*, Lollianus, -i (*m.*).
*Lollius*, Lollius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Lollius*, Lollianus, -a, um
*Lombardy*, Langobardia, -æ (*f*), *the Lombards*, Langobardi, -orum (*m*); *Lombard*, Langobardus, -a, -um
*London*, Londinium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to London*, Londinensis, -e, *New London*, Novum Londinium.
*Londonderry*, Robertum, -i (*n*).
*Long Island*, Macris, -idis (*f*), sc insula
*Longarenus*, Longarēnus, -i (*m*)
*Longford*, Longoforidia, æ (*f.*).
*Longinus*, Longinus, -i (*m*)
*Longula*, Longula, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Longula*, Longulanus, -a, -um.
*Longuntica*, Longuntica, -æ (*f*)
*Longus*, Longus, -i (*m*)
*Loracina, the*, Loracina, -æ (*m.*).
*Lorch*, Lauriacum, i (*n*)
*Lorium*, Lorium, ii (*n*), *and* Lorii, -orum (*m*)
*Loryma*, Loryma, -orum (*n*).
*Lot*, Lot *or* Loth, *indecl.* (*m*).
*Lothian*, Laudania, -æ (*f*)
*Lotophagi, the*, Lotophagi, -orum *and* -ōn (*m*); *the land of the Lotophagi*, Lotophagitis, -idis (*f*)
*Louis*, Ludovicus, i (*m*).
*Louisa*, Ludovica, -æ (*f*)
*Low Countries*, Gallia Belgica (*f.*).
*Lua*, Lua, -æ (*f*)
*Lubeck*, Lubecum, i (*n.*).
*Luca*, Luca, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Luca*, Lucensis, -e, *the inhabitants of Luca* Lucenses, -ium (*m*)
*Lucagus*, Lucagus, i (*m*).
*Lucan*, Lucanus, -i (*m*)
*Lucania*, Lucania, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Lucania*, *Lucanian*, Lucanus, -a, um, *and late* Lucanicus, a, -um
*Lucas*, v *Luke*.
*Lucca*, Luca, -æ (*f*), q v
*Luceria*, Lucceia, -æ (*f*)
*Lucerius*, Lucerius, -ii (*m.*)
*Lucetum*, Lucetum, -i (*n*).
*Lucentum*, Lucentum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Lucentum*, Lucentius, -a -um
*Lucera*, Lucēria, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Luceria*, Lucerinus, -a, -um
*Lucerne*, Luceria, -æ, *and* Lucerna, -æ (*f*), *of Lucerne*, Lucernensis, -e, *Canton of Lucerne*, Pagus Lucernensis.
*Lucetius*, Lucetius, ii (*m*)
*Lucia*, Lucia, æ (*f*)
*Luciliānus*, Lucilianus, i (*m*)
*Lucilius*, Lucilius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Lucilius*, Lucilianus, -a, -um
*Lucilla*, Lucilla, -æ (*f*)
*Lucillus*, Lucillus, -i (*m*).
*Lucina*, Lucina, -æ (*f*)
*Lucinda*, Lucinda, æ (*f.*)
*Lucinius*, Lucinius, -ii (*m*).
*Lucius*, Lucius, -ii (*m*)
*Lucretia*, Lucretia, -æ (*f.*).
*Lucretilis* (*Mount*), Lucretilis, -is (*m*); *of or belonging to Lucretilis*, Lucretilinus, a, -um.
*Lucretius*, Lucretius, -ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Lucretius*, Lucretianus, -a, -um.
*Lucrine* (*Lake*), *the*, Lucrinus, i (*m*), Lacus, *of or relating to the Lucrine Lake*, Lucrinus, a, -um, *and* Lucrinensis, e
*Luctatius*, v *Lutatius*
*Lucullus*, Lucullus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Lucullus*, Lucullanus, -a, -um, Luculhanus, -a, um, *and* Lucullēus, -a, -um
*Lucumo*, Lucumo, -onis (*m.*).
*Lucus*, Lucus, -i (*m*)
*Lucy*, Lucia, -æ (*f*)
*Lugano*, Lucanum, i (*n*); *Lago di Lugano*, Ceresius Lacus
*Lugdunum*, Lugdunum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Lugdunum*, Lugdunensis, -e.
*Luke*, Lucas, æ (*m*)
*Luna*, Luna, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Luna*, Lunensis, -e
*Lund*, Londinium, -ii (*n*), Scandinorum Lunda, -æ (*f*), Gothorum
*Lüneburg*, Lunæburgum, -i (*n.*).
*Lunus*, Lunus, i (*m*)
*Lupercal*, Lupercal, ālis (*n*).
*Lupercus*, Lupercus, -i (*m*).
*Lupia, the*, Lupia, -æ (*m*)
*Lupinus*, Lupinus, -i (*m*).
*Lupus*, Lupus, -i (*m*)
*Lurco*, Lurco, -onis (*m*)
*Lurda, the*, Lurda, -æ (*m*)
*Lusatia*, Lusatia, -æ (*f*)
*Luscienus*, Luscienus, -i (*m*)
*Luscinus*, Luscinus, -i (*m*).
*Luscus*, Luscus, -ii (*m*).
*Luscus*, Luscus, -i (*m*)
*Lusignan*, Lusignanum, i (*n*)
*Lusitania*, Lusitania, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Lusitania*, *Lusitanian*, Lusitanus, -a, -um
*Lusius, the*, Lusius, ii (*m*)
*Lutatius*, Lutatius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Lutatius*, Lutatianus, a, -um, *and* Lutatius, -a, -um
*Lutetia*, Lutetia, æ (*f*)
*Lutorius*, Lutorius, -ii (*m*)
*Luxemburg*, Augusta Romanduorum Lucibus, -um, -i (*n*)
*Luxuil*, Luxovium, -ii (*n*), *of Luxuil*, Luxoviensis, -e
*Lycæus*, Lycoreus, -ei (*m.*).
*Lycabas*, Lycabas, -æ (*m*)
*Lycabettus*, Lycabettus, -i (*m.*)
*Lycæus* (*Mount*), Lycæus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Lycæus* Lycæus a, -um
*Lycambes*, Lycambes, -æ (*m*), *of or relating to Lycambes*, Lycambæus *or* beus, -a, -um
*Lycaon*, Lycaon, onis (*m*); *of or relating to Lycaon*, Lycaonius, -a, -um, *daughter of Lycaon*, Lycaonis, -idis (*f*)
*Lycaonia*, Lycaonia, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Lycaonia*, Lycaones, -um (*m*) Lycaonian, Lycaonius, -a, -um.
*Lycaste*, Lycaste, -es (*f.*).
*Lycastus*, Lycastus, -i (*f.*)
*Lyce*, Lyce, -es (*f*)

*Lyceum*, Lyceum, i (n.)
*Lychnidus*, Lychnidus, -i (f.).
*Lycia*, Lycia, -æ (f), *of Lycia*. Lycius Lycius, -a, -um.
*Lycidas*, Lycidas, -æ (m)
*Lycisca*, Lycisca, -æ (f)
*Lyciscus*, Lycuscus, i (m).
*Lyco*, Lyco, ōnis (m.)
*Lycomēdes*, Lycomēdes, -is (m), *of or relating to Lycomedes*, Lycomedēus, -a, -um.
*Lycon*, Lycon, -ōnis (f), *a city*.—2. (m.) *a man's name*
*Lycophron*, Lycophron, -ōnis (m).
*Lycopolis*, Lycopolis, is (f) *of or belonging to Lycopolis*, Lycopolitanus, -a, -um, *pecul masc*, Lycopolites, -æ.
*Lycorias*, Lycorias, -adis (f).
*Lycoris*, Lycoris, -idis (f)
*Lycormas*, Lycormas, -æ (m).
*Lycortas*, Lycortas, æ (m.)
*Lycotas*, Lycotas, -æ (m.)
*Lycus*, Lycus, -i (f), *of or belonging to Lycus*, Lycius, -a, -um
*Lycurgus*, Lycurgus, -i (m), *of or belonging to Lycurgus*, Lycurgēus, -a, -um, *son of Lycurgus*, Lycurgides, -æ (m.)
*Lycus*, Lycus, -i (m)
*Lydda*, Lydda, æ (f)
*Lydē*, Lydē, es (f)
*Lydia*, Lydia, -æ (f), *a female name*.—2. *a country, of or belonging to Lydia, Lydian*, Lydius, a, um, *and* Lydus, -a, -um, *the Lydians*, Lydi, orum (m)
*Lygdamus*, Lygdamus, -i (m)
*Lymne*, Lemanis, i, *and* Lemanis, -is, Portus (m)
*Lyncestæ*, *the*, Lyncestæ, -arum (m), *of or belonging to the Lyncestæ*, Lyncestus, -a, um, *and* Lyncestius (m.), Lyncestis, idis (f.)
*Lynceus*, Lyncēus, eos *and* -ei (m), *of or relating to Lynceus*, Lyncēus, -a, -um; *son of Lynceus*, Lyncides, -æ (m.).
*Lyncus*, Lyncus, -i (m)
*Lynn*, v. *Lymne*.
*Lyons*, Lugdunum, -i (n.), Æduorum, *the Lyonnois or district around Lyons*, Lugdunensis Ager; *of or belonging to Lyons*, Lugdunensis, -e, *Gulf of Lyons*, Sinus Ligusticus.
*Lyrnessus*, Lyrnessus, i (f), *of or belonging to Lyrnessus*, Lyrnessius, -a, -um; *pecul fem*, Lyrnesis, -idis, *and* Lyrnessias, -adis
*Lysander*, Lysander, dri (m)
*Lysanias*, Lysanias, -æ (m)
*Lysias*, Lysias, -æ (m), *man's name, of or relating to Lysias*, Lysiacus, a, -um; *son of Lysias*, Lysiades, -æ (m)—2. Lysias, -adis (f), *a city*.
*Lysidicus*, Lysidicus, -i (m)
*Lysimachia*, Lysimachia, -æ (f), *of or belonging to Lysimachia*, Lysimachiensis, -e.
*Lysimachus*, Lysimachus, -i (m.).
*Lysinoē*, Lysinoē, -es (f.)
*Lysippus*, Lysippus, -i (m.).
*Lysis*, Lysis, -idis (m.), *a man's name*.—2. Lysis, -is (m), *a river*.
*Lysistratus*, Lysistratus, -i (m.).
*Lyso*, Lyso, -ōnis (m)
*Lystra*, Lystra, -æ (f); Lystra, -orum (n.), *and* Lystræ, -arum (f.), *the inhabitants of Lystra*, Lystrēni, -orum (m.).
*Lytrotes*, Lytrotes, -æ (m).

## M.

*Maas*, *the*, v. *Meuse*.
*Mabel*, Mabilia, -æ, *or* Amabilis, -is (f.)
*Macæ*, *the*, Macæ, -arum (m)
*Macareus*, Macareus, -eos *and* -ei (m), *daughter of Macareus*, Macarēis, -idis (f).
*Macaria*, Macaria, -æ (f)
*Macarius*, Macarius, -ii (m).
*Mācātus*, Mācātus, -i (m).
*Maccabæus*, Maccabæus, -i (m.); *the Maccabees*, Maccabæi, -orum.
*Macedon*, } Mācēdōnia, -æ (f.); *of or be-*
*Macedonia*, } *longing to Macedonia. Macedonian*, Macedōnicus, -a, -um, Macedōnius, -a, -um; *and poet.*, Macēdōnicus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc*, Macēdo, -ōnis; *a Macedonian*, Macedo, -ōnis (m.), *th Macedonians*. Macēdones, -um.
*Macedon*, Mācēdon, -ōnis (m.), *a man's name*; *of or relating to Macedon*, Macedonianus, -a, -um
*Macella*, Macella, -æ (f), *of or belonging to Macella*, Macellinus, a, um
*Macellinus*, Macellinus, -i (m)
*Macer*, Macer, -cri (m)
*Macherus*, Mācherus, -untis (f).
*Machaon*, Machāon, -ōnis (m), *of or relating to Machaon*, Machāonicus, -a, -um, *and* Machāonius, -a, um.
*Macistus*, Macistus, -i (m)
*Macra*, Macra, -æ (f.), *an island*.—2. (m) *a river*
*Macrianus*, Macriānus, i (m).
*Macrinus*, Macrinus, -i (m.)
*Macris*, Macris, -idis (f)
*Macro*, Macro, -ōnis (m).
*Macrobii*, *the*, Macrobii, orum (m.).
*Macrobius*, Macrobius, ii (m.)
*Macrones*, *the*, Macrones, um (m)
*Macronisi*, Helena, -æ, *and* Macris, -idis (f)
*Macula*, Macula, -æ (m)
*Madagascar*, Hannōnis Insula, -æ (f).
*Madauri*, Madauri, -orum (m), *of or belonging to Madauri*, Madaurensis, e.
*Madeira* (*Islands*), *the*, Purpurāriæ Insulæ (f).
*Madian*, Madian, *indecl* (f), v. *Midian*.
*Madoci*, Madōcus, -i (m).
*Madras*, Melange, -es (f.).
*Madrid*, Mantua, -æ (f), Carpetanorum, Madritum, -i (n).
*Maduateni*, Maduatēni, -orum (m)
*Madyus*, Madytus, -i (f)
*Mæander*, *the*, Mæander *or* Mæandrus, -i (m), *of or relating to the Mæander*, Mæandrius, -a, -um, *and* Mæandricus, -a, -um.
*Mæandria*, Mæandria, -æ (f).
*Mæcenas*, Mæcēnas, -atis (m), *of or relating to Mæcenas*, Mæcēnātiānus, -a, -um
*Mæcia*, Mæcia, æ (f).
*Mæcilius*, Mæcilius, ii (m.)
*Mæcius*, Mæcius, -ii (m).
*Mædi*, *the*, Mædi, -orum (m), *of or relating to the Mædi*, Mædicus, -a, -um.
*Mælius*, Mælius, ii (m), *of or relating to Mælius*, Mælius, -a, -um, *and* Mælianus, -a, -um
*Mænalus* (*Mount*), Mænala, -orum (n), Mænālius, -i (m), *of or belonging to Mænalus*, Mænālius, -a, um, *pecul masc*, Mænalides, -æ, *fem*., Mænalis, -idis.
*Mænaria*, Mænaria, -æ (f)
*Mænius*, Mænius, -ii (m), *of or relating to Mænius*, Mæniānus, -a, -um
*Mænoba*, Mænoba, æ (f)
*Mæon*, Mæon, -ōnis (m)
*Mæones*, *the*, Mæones, um (m.), *the country of the Mæones*, *Mæonia*, Mæonia, -æ (f), *of Mæonia*, *Mæonian*, Mæonius, -a, -um, Mæon, -ōnis, *and* Mæonides, æ (m), Mæonis, -idis (f)
*Mæotis* (*Lake*), Mæotis, -idis (f), Palus, *also*, Mæotis (*absol*), Mæotica Palus, Mæoticus Lacus, *and* Mæotides Paludes, *of or belonging to Lake Mæotis*, *Mæotic*, Mæoticus *and* Mæotius, -a, -um; *the dwellers on or around the Mæotis*, Mæotæ, -arum, *and* Mæonidæ, arum (m)
*Mæra*, Mæra, -æ (f.).
*Mæstricht*, Trajectum, -i (n.), ad Mosam
*Mævia*, Mævia, -æ (f.).
*Mævius*, Mævius, ii (m), *of or belonging to Mævius*, Mæviānus, -a, -um
*Magdala*, Magdala, -æ (f), *and* Magdalum, -i (n.), *of or belonging to Magdala*, *Magdalene*, Magdalēnē, -es (f)
*Magdalene* Magdalēna, æ, *and* Magdalēnē, es (f), *fem proper name, but* v *foregoing*
*Magdeburg*, Magdeburgum, -i (n), *of Magdeburg*, Magdeburgensis, -e.
*Mageddo*, Mageddo, *indecl* (f), *the inhabitants of Mageddo*, Mageddæ, -arum (m)
*Magetobria*, Magetobria, -æ (f.).
*Maggiore* (*Lago*), Verbānus, -i (m.), Lacus.
*Magia*, Magia, -æ (f).
*Magius*, Magius, -ii (m).
*Magnentius*, Magnentius, -ii (m.), *the partisans of Magnentius*, Magnentiāni, -orum (m)
*Magnes*, Magnes, -ētis (m.).
*Magnesia*, Magnesia, æ (f), *of or belonging to Magnesia*, *Magnesian*, Magnesius, a, -um; Magnētius, a, -um, Magnes, -ētis (m); *and* Magnessa, -æ (f), *the inhabitants of Magnesia*, Magnētes, um (m)
*Magnus*, Magnus, i (m).
*Mago*, Mago, -ōnis (m)
*Magog*, Magog, *indecl*. (m.).—2. (f) *a city*
*Magontiacum*, Magontiācum, -i (n.).
*Magra*, *the*, Macra, -æ (m).
*Magrada*, *the*, Magrada, æ (m)
*Magulla*, Magulla, -æ (f), *of or belonging to Magulla*, Magullīnus, -a, -um.
*Magus*, Magus, -i (m)
*Maherbal*, Maherbal, -ālis (m.).
*Mahon* (*Port*), Magonis Portus (m.); *sometimes* Magi, -ōnis
*Maia*, Maia, æ (f), *son of Maia*, Maiades, æ (m), *and* Māiūgēna, -æ (m).
*Maidstone*, Madus, -i (f).
*Main*, *the*, Mænus *or* Mœnus, i (m)
*Maine*, Cenomania, -æ (f), *of or belonging to Maine*, Cenomānensis, -e, *the inhabitants of Maine*, Cenomanni, -orum (m.).
*Maius*, Maius, -ii (m.).
*Majorian*, Majoriānus, -i (m).
*Majorca*, Balearis Major *or* Balearium Major (f), Majōrica, -æ (f), *late*
*Malabar*, Male, -es (f)
*Malacca*, Aurea Chersonēsus
*Malaca*, } Mālaca, æ (f), *of or belong-*
*Malaga*, } *ing to Malaca*, Malacitanus, -a, -um
*Malachi*, Malachias, -æ (m)
*Malchinus*, Malchīnus, i (m)
*Malchio*, Malchio, -ōnis (m.)
*Malchus*, Malchus, -i (m)
*Maldan*, Camaldunum, -i (n)
*Malea*, Malea, æ (f), *of or relating to Malea*, Maleōticus, a, -um, *and* Malēus *or* Malius, -a, -um.
*Maleventum*, Maleventum, i (n)
*Malians*, *the*, Mālies, eōn (m), *of or belonging to the Malians*, *Malian*, Mālicus, a, um, Mahensis, e, *and* Malius -a, um, *the Malian Gulf*, Māliacus Sinus
*Malleolus*, Malleōlus, -i (m).
*Malli*, *the*, Malli, -orum (m.).
*Mallia*, Mallia, -æ (f.).
*Mallius*, Mallius, -ii (m), *of or relating to Mallius*, Mallius, a, um.
*Mallœa*, Mallœa, -æ (f).
*Mallus*, Mallus *or* Mallos, -i (f), *of or belonging to Mallus*, Mallōtes, -æ (m)
*Malmsbury*, Maldunense Cœnobium.
*Malta*, Melita, æ (f), q v
*Malthace*, Malthācē, -es (f).
*Malthinus*, Malthīnus, -i (m)
*Mambre*, Mambre, *indecl*, *and* Mambra, -æ (f)
*Mamercinus*, Mamercīnus, i (m)
*Mamercus*, Mamercus, i (m).
*Mamertines*, *the*, Mamertīni, -orum (m)
*Mamertine*, Mamertīnus, a, -um
*Mamertus*, Mamertus, -i (m)
*Mamilia*, Mamilia, -æ (f)
*Mamilius*, Mamilius, -ii (m.), *of or relating to Mamilius*, Mamiliānus, -a, um
*Mammæa*, Mammæa, -æ (f), *of or relating to Mammæa*, Mammæānus, -a, -um
*Mamortha*, Mamortha, -æ (f)
*Mamurius*, Mamurius, ii (m)
*Mamurra*, Mamurra, æ (m); *of or relating to Mamurra*, Mamurrānus, -a, um
*Man* (*Isle of*), Mona, æ (f), Insula
*Manasses*, Manasses, -æ, *and* Manasse, *indecl*. (m)
*Manastabal*, Manastabal, ālis (m).
*Manchester*, Mancunium, -ii (n)
*Mancia*, Mancia, -æ (m)
*Mancinus*, Mancīnus, i (m), *of or belonging to Mancinus*, Mancīniānus, -a, -um.
*Mandela*, Mandēla, -æ (f), *of or belonging to Mandela*, Mandelānus, -a, -um.
*Mandonius*, Mandōnius, -ii (m)
*Mandrocles*, Mandrocles, -is (m.)
*Mandropolis*, Mandropolis, is (f.).
*Mandubii*, Mandūbii, -orum (m).
*Manduria*, Manduria, -æ (f)
*Manes*, Mānes, -ētis (m.), *the followers of Manes*, Manichæi, -orum (m)
*Manetho*, Manetho, -ōnis (m.)
*Manfredonia*, Manfredonia, -æ (f).
*Manheim*, Manhemium, -ii (n.)

*Manta*, Manta, æ (*f*)
*Manuchæans, the*, v *Manes*.
*Manucius*, Manūcius, -ii (*m*).
*Manilia*, Manīlia, -æ (*f*)
*Manilius*, Manīlius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Manilius*, Manīliānus, a, um
*Manilla*, Lusonia, æ (*f*), *the Manilla Islands*, Lusoniæ Insulæ.
*Manius*, Mānius, ii (*m*)
*Manlius*, Manlius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Manlius*, Manlius, a, um, *and* Manliānus, -a, -um
*Mannus*, Mannus i (*m*)
*Mansfeld*, Mansfeldia, -æ (*f*), *of Mansfeld*, Mansfeldensis, e
*Mantinēa*, Mantinēa, -æ (*f*)
*Manto*, Manto, ûs (*f*)
*Mantua*, Mantua, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Mantua, Mantuan*, Mantuanus, a, -um.
*Manturna*, Manturna, -æ (*f*)
*Manacanda*, Manacanda, orum (*n*).
*Marathe*, Marathe, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Marathe*, Marathēnus, -a, -um.
*Marathon*, Marathon, -ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Marathon*, Marathōnius, -a, -um, *poet fem*, Marathōnis, -idis
*Marathus*, Marathus, -i (*m*), *a man's name*—2 *or* Marathos, i (*f*), *a city*—3 Marāthus, -untis (*f*), *another city*.
*Marbach*, Collis Peregrinorum; Marbach ium, ii (*n*)
*Marbway*, Amasia, -æ (*f*), Cattorum; Mattium, ii (*n*)
*Marcella*, Marcella, -æ (*f*)
*Marcellina*, Marcellīna, æ (*f*).
*Marcellinus*, Marcellīnus, -i (*m*)
*Marcellus*, Marcellus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Marcellus*, Marcellīnus, -a, -um
*Marcion*, Marcion, ōnis (*m.*), *of or relating to Marcion*, Marcionēnsis, -e, *masc adj*, Marcionīta *or* -ista, æ
*Marcius*, Marcius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Marcius*, Marcius, -a, um, *and* Marciānus, a, -um
*Marcodurum*, Marcodurum, -i (*n.*).
*Marcolica*, Marcolica, æ (*f*)
*Marcomanni, the*, Marcomanni, orum (*m.*), *the country of the Marcomanni*, Marcomannia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to the Marcomanni*, Marcomannicus, -a, um
*Marcus*, Marcus, i (*m*)
*Mardi, the*, Mardi, -orum (*m*)
*Mardochæus*, Mardochæus, -i (*m.*).
*Mardonius*, Mardonius, ii (*m*)
*Mardus, the*, Mardus, i (*m*)
*Marea*, Marea, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Marea, Mareotic*, Mareoticus, -a um, *pecul fem*, Mareōtis, idis, *the Mareotic Lake*, Mareōtis, -idis (*f*), *absol*, *and* Mareotis Palus, *the inhabitants of Marea*, Mareōtæ, -arum (*m*)
*Margiana*, Margiāna, æ (*f.*).
*Margum*, Margum, -i (*n*)
*Maria*, Maria, æ (*f.*)
*Mariandyni, the*, Mariandyni, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Mariandyni*, Mariandynus, a, -um
*Marianus*, Marianus, i (*m.*).
*Marica*, Marica, æ (*f.*).
*Maricas*, Maricas, -æ (*m*).
*Maricus*, Maricus, -i (*m.*).
*Marina*, Marīna, -æ (*f.*).
*Marinus*, Marīnus, -i (*m.*).
*Maritza, the*, Hebrus, -i (*m.*)
*Marius*, Marius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Marius*, Mariānus, -a, -um
*Mark*, Marcus, -i (*m*)
*Marlborough*, Cunetio, -onis (*f.*).
*Marmara*, Proconnēsus, -i (*f*), *Sea of Marmara*, Propontis, -idis (*f*)
*Marmaduke*, Marmaducus, -i, *and* Valentīnianus, -i (*m.*).
*Marmarica*, Marmărica, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Marmarica* Marmaricus, -a, -um, *an inhabitant of Marmarica*, Marmărides, -æ (*m.*).
*Marne, the*, Matrōna, -æ (*m*)
*Maro*, Māro, -ōnis (*m.*), *of or relating to Maro*, Maronianus, -a, -um.
*Maroboduus*, Maroboduus, -i (*m.*).
*Marocco*, Mauriocitenum, i (*n*), Marocanum Regnum.
*Maronea*, Marōnēa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Maronea*, Marōnēus, -a, -um, *pecul masc*, Marōnītes, -æ.
*Maronilla*, Maronilla, æ (*f*)
*Maronillus*, Maronillus, -i (*m.*).
*Marpessus (Mount)*, Marpessus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Marpessus*, Marpessius, a, -um
*Marrubium*, Marrubium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Marrubium*, Marrubius, a, um
*Marrucini, the*, Marrucīni, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Marrucini*, Marrucinus, -a, -um
*Mars*, Mars, -rtis (*m*); *poet* Mavors, -rtis (*m*), *of or relating to Mars*, Martius, a, um, Martiālis, e *and* Mavortius, -a, -um
*Marsæus*, Marsæus, -i (*m*).
*Marseilles*, Massīlia, -æ (*f*), q. v
*Marsi, the*, Marsi, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Marsi, Marsian*, Marsicus, a, -um, *and* Marsus, -a, um
*Marsigni, the*, Marsigni, -orum (*m*).
*Marsus*, Marsus, i (*m*)
*Marsyas*, Marsyas, -æ (*m*).
*Martha*, Martha, æ (*f*).
*Martial*, Martiālis, is (*m.*).
*Martianus*, Martiānus, -i (*m.*).
*Martin*, Martīnus, i (*m*).
*Martina*, Martīna, -æ (*f.*).
*Martinus*, Martīnus, i (*m*).
*Marulla*, Marulla, æ (*f*).
*Marullus*, Marullus, -i (*m*).
*Marus, the*, Marus, -i (*m*)
*Mary*, Maria, æ (*f*)
*Masada*, Masada, -æ (*f*).
*Mascat*, Machorbe, -es, *and* Mescha, -æ (*f*)
*Masgaba*, Masgaba, æ (*m*).
*Masinissa*, Masinissa, æ (*m.*).
*Maso*, Maso, -onis (*m*).
*Massa*, Massa, -æ (*m*).
*Massada*, v *Masada*.
*Massæsyli, the*, Massæsȳli, -orum (*m*), *the country of the Massæsyli*, Massæsȳlia, -æ (*f.*)
*Massagetæ, the*, Massagētæ, -arum (*m.*).
*Massalia*, v *Massilia*
*Massic (Hills), the*, Massicus, -i (*m*), Mons, *and* Massicus, orum (*m.*), *Massic*, Massicus, a, -um
*Massilia*, Massilia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Massilia, Massilian*, Massaliōticus, -a, -um, Massiliensis, -e; *and* Massilītanus, -a, -um
*Massiva*, Massīva, -æ (*m.*).
*Massyli, the*, Massȳli, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Massyli*, Massylēus, -a, -um, *and* Massylius, a, um.
*Mastricht*, v. *Maestricht*
*Mastusia*, Mastusia, -æ (*f.*).
*Masurius*, Masurius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Masurius*, Masurīānus, -a, -um.
*Maternus*, Maternus, -i (*m*)
*Matho*, Mātho, -ōnis (*m*)
*Matienus*, Matiēnus, -i (*m*)
*Matilda*, Matilda, æ (*f*)
*Matinius*, Matīnius, -ii (*m*).
*Matinus (Mount)*, Matinus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Mount Matinus, Matinian*, Matīnus, a, -um
*Matisco*, Matisco, ōnis (*f*)
*Matius*, Matius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Matius*, Matiānus, -a, -um.
*Matrina*, Matrīna, æ (*f*)
*Matrinius*, Matrīnius, -ii (*m*).
*Matrinus*, Matrīnus, -i (*m*)
*Matrona, the*, Matrōna, -æ (*m.*).
*Matronianus*, Matroniānus, -i (*m*).
*Matthew*, Matthæus, -i, *and* Matthēus, -i (*m*)
*Matthias*, Matthias, -æ (*m*).
*Mattium*, Mattium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Mattium, Mattian*, Mattiācus, -a, -um.
*Mattius*, Mattius, ii (*m*).
*Mattus*, Mattus, -i (*m*).
*Matuta*, Matūta, -æ (*f.*).
*Maud*, Matilda, æ (*f.*)
*Maurentius*, Maurentius, -ii (*m.*)
*Mauri, the*, v *Mauritania*
*Mauritius*, *Maurice*, } Mauritius, -ii (*m.*)
*Mauricus*, Maurīcus, -i (*m*).
*Mauritania*, Mauritānia, -æ; *of or belonging to Mauritania*, Mauritanicus, a, -um; *the inhabitants of Mauritania, the Moors*, Mauri, -orum (*m.*), *of or belonging to the Moors, Moorish*, Maurus, -a -um; Mauricus, -a, -um, *and (poet.)* Maurūsius *or* Maurūsiācus, a, um.
*Mausolus*. Mausōlus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Mausolus*, Mausōlēus, -a, um
*Mavors*, Mavors, -rtis (*m*), *appell of Mars*.
*Maxentius*, Maxentius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Maxentius*, Maxentiānus, a, -um
*Maximian*, Maximiānus, -i (*m*)
*Maximilian*, Maximilliānus, -i (*m*)
*Maximina*, Maximīna, æ (*f*).
*Maximinus*, Maximīnus, i (*m.*); *of or relating to Maximinus*, Maximiānus, -a, um
*Maximus*, Maximus, i (*m*)
*Maxulla*, Maxulla, -æ (*f*).
*Mayenne*, Meduānum, -i (*n*)
*Mayence*, Moguntiacum, -i (*n.*)
*Mazaca*, Mazāca, æ (*f*).
*Mazacæ, the*, Mazacæ, arum (*m*)
*Mazaces, the*, Mazaces, -um (*m*)
*Mazara*, Mazara, æ (*f*)
*Meander, the*, v *Meander*
*Meaux*, Melda, arum (*f.*); *of Meaux*, Meldensis, e
*Mecca*, Macoraba, orum (*n.*).
*Mechlin*, Mechlinia, -æ (*f.*).
*Mecklenburg*, Megālopōlis, -is (*f*).
*Mecyberna*, Mecyberna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mecyberna*, Mecybernæus, -a, -um
*Medaba*, Medaba, *indecl.* (*f.*)
*Medama*, Medama, -æ (*f*)
*Medea*, Mēdēa, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Medea*, Mēdēis, idis (*fem adj*)
*Medelin*, Metallīnum, i (*n*)
*Medeon*, Medeon, ōnis (*f*), *the inhabitants of Medeon*, Medionii, -orum (*m*)
*Media*, Mēdia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Media, Median*, Medicus, -a, -um, *and* Mēdus, -a, um; *the Medes*, Mēdi, orum (*m*)
*Medina*, Jathrrippa, -æ (*f.*)
*Mediolanum*, *Milan*, } Mediolanum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Mediolanum*, Mediolanensis, e.
*Mediomatrici, the*, Mediomatrici, -orum (*m*)
*Medion*, v *Medeon*.
*Mediterranean (Sea), the*, Mare Nostrum Mare Magnum, *only in late Latin*, Mediterrāneum Mare
*Medoacus*, Medoacus, -i (*m*)
*Medon*, Medon, ontis (*m*), *a son or descendant of Medon*, Medontīdes, -æ (*m.*)
*Medora*, Medora, -æ (*f*)
*Medubriga*, Medubrīga, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Medubriga*, Medubrigensis, -e
*Meduli, the*, Mēdūli, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Meduli*, Medullīnus, a, -um, *and* Medullus, -a, -um
*Medullia*, Medullia, -æ (*f*).
*Medullina*, Medullīna, æ (*f*)
*Medullus (Mount)*, Medullus, -i (*m*)
*Medusa*, Mēdūsa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Medusa*, Medusæus, a, -um
*Medway, the*, Meduacus, -i (*m*)
*Megabazus*, Megabazus, i (*m*)
*Megabocchus*, Megabocchus, -i (*m*)
*Megabyzus*, Megabyzus, i (*m*)
*Megadorus*, Megadōrus, -i (*m*)
*Megæra*, Megæra, æ (*f*)
*Megale*, Megale, -es (*f*), *appell of Cybele*, *of or relating to Megale*, Megalesius, -a -um
*Megalopolis*, Megalōpōlis, -is, *of or belonging to Megalopolis*, Megalopolitanus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*, Megalopolitæ, arum (*m.*)
*Megara*, Megăra, -æ (*f*), *name of a woman*—2 (*f*) *and* Megăra, -orum (*n*), *a city, of or belonging to Megara*, Megarēus, -a, -um; Megaricus, -a, um, Megarensis, -e, *and (late poet)* Megarēius, -a, -um, *the country of Megara*, Megaris, Idis (*f*).
*Megareus*, Megarēus, eos *and* ei (*m*), *of or relating to Megareus*, Megarēius, -a, -um
*Megarice*, Megărice, -es (*f*)
*Megasthenes*, Megasthēnes, -is (*m*)
*Megeda*, Megeda, -æ (*f*).
*Meges*, Meges, -ētis (*m*).
*Megilla*, Megilla, æ (*f*).
*Megillus*, Megillus, -i (*m.*)
*Megisba*, Megisba, -æ (*f*).

*Megiste*, Megiste, es (*f*).
*Megistus*, Megistus, i (*m*)
*Misena*, Misena, æ
*Mela*, Mela, æ (*m*)
*Melæ*, Melæ, arum (*f*)
*Melæna*, Melæna, æ (*f*)
*Melænæ*, Melænæ, arum (*f*)
*Melambium*, Melambium, ii (*n.*)
*Melampus*, Melampus, -ōdis (*m*)
*Melaneus*, Melaneūs, eos *and* -ei (*m*).
*Melante*, Melanta, æ (*f*)
*Melanippe*, Melanippe, -es (*f.*)
*Melano*, Melano, -ūs (*f*
*Melanira* Melanira, æ (*f*
*Melanthius*, Melanthius, ii (*m*)
*Melantho*, Melantho, -us (*f*)
*Melanthus*, Melanthus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Melanthus*, Melanthēus, -a, -um
*Melas, the*, Melas, ānis (*m*)
*Melasso*, Pedasum, i (*n*)
*Melchisedech*, Melchisedech, *indecl* (*m.*).
*Meldæ*, v *Meaux*
*Meldi, the*, Meldi, -orum (*m*); *of the Meldi* (*or of Meaux*), Meldensis, -e.
*Meleager*, Meleager *and* Melcagrus, gi (*m*), *of or relating to Meleager*, Melcāgrius, -a, -um *and* Melcāgrēus, a, um *pecul fem* (*strictly fem patron*), Melcagris, -idis
*Meleda*, Melita, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Meleda*, Melitæus, a, um
*Meles, the*, Meles, ētis (*m*), *of or relating to the Meles*, Melētēus, a, um
*Melete*, Melete, es (*f.*)
*Melfa, the*, Melpis, is (*m*).
*Melfi*, Melphia, -æ (*f*)
*Melibœa*, Melibœa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Melibœa*, Melibœus, -a, -um, *and* Melibœensis, -e (*late*)
*Melibœus*, Melibœus, i (*m*)
*Milicent*, Melicentia, æ (*f*).
*Melicerta*, Melicerta *and* Melicertes, -æ (*m*)
*Melida*, v *Meleda*
*Melissa*, Melissa, -æ (*f*)
*Melissus*, Melissus, i (*m*)
*Melita*, Melita, -æ, *and* Melite, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Melita* (*Malta*), Melitensis, e, (*of Meleda*) Melitæus, -a, -um
*Melius*, Melius, -ii (*m.*)
*Mella*, Mella, -æ (*m*)
*Melodunum*, Melodunum, -i (*n*)
*Melos*, Melos *or* Melus, i (*f.*), *of or belonging to Melos*, Melinus, -a, -um, *and* Melius, -a, um
*Melpomēne*, Melpōmĕne, -es (*f*).
*Melpum*, Melpum, -i (*n*)
*Melun*, Melodunum, i (*n*)
*Memmius* Memmius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Memmius, Memmian*, Memmius, a, -um, *and* Memmiānus, a, -um; *a member of the Memmian line*, Memmiādes, -æ (*m*), *poet*
*Memnon*, Memnon, -ōnis (*m.*), *of or belonging to Memnon*, Memnōnius, a, um
*Memphis*, Memphis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Memphis*, Memphiticus, -a, -um, *pecul masc*, Memphītes, æ; *pecul fem*, Memphītis, -idis
*Mena*, Menas, -æ, *and* Menas, -ātis (*m*).
*Menalcas*, Menalcas, -æ (*m*)
*Menalius*, Menalius, -ii (*m*) *ander*, Menander *or* Menandrius, -dri (*m*); *of or relating to Menander*, Menandrēus, -a, um
*Menapia*, Menāpia, -æ (*f*), *the Menapii*, Menāpii, -orum (*m*), *Menapian*, Menāpicus, a, um.
*Menas*, v *Mena*
*Mende*, Mende es, Mendis, is, *and* Mendæ, -arum (*f.*), *of or belonging to Mende, Mendian*, Mendæsius, a, um, *and* Mendæus, a, um; *pecul masc*, Mendes, -ētis.
*Mendes*, Myndus, -i (*f*).
*Menecles*, Menecles, -is (*m*); *of or relating to Menecles*, Meneclius, -a, -um
*Meneclides*, Meneclides, -is (*m*).
*Menecrates*, Menecrates, -is (*m*).
*Menedemus*, Menedēmus, -i (*m*).
*Menelaïs*, Menelaïs, -idis (*f*)
*Menelaïus* (*Mount*), Menelaïus, -ii (*m.*).
*Menelaus*, Mēnēlāus *and* Menelāos, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Menelaüs*, Menelāēus, -a, -um
*Menenius*, Menēnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Menenius*, Menēnius, -a, -um, *and* Menenianus, a, um

*Menes*, Mĕnes, ētis (*m*)
*Menestheus*, Menesthēus, eos *and* ei (*m*)
*Menippus*, Menippus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Menippus*, Menippēus, a, um
*Mennis*, Mennis, is (*f*)
*Meno*, Mēno, ōnis (*m*)
*Menœceus*, Menœcĕus, -eos *and* ei (*m*), *of or belonging to Menœceus*, Menœcēus, -a, um
*Menœtes*, Menœtes, -æ (*m*)
*Menœtius*, Menœtius, -ii (*m*), *son of Menœtius*, Menœtiādes, æ (*m*).
*Menon*, Mēnon, ōnis (*m*)
*Mentissa*, Mentissa, -æ (*f*)
*Mentor*, Mentor, ōris (*m*); *of or belonging to Mentor*, Mentōreus, -a, -um
*Mentz or Menz*, v *Mayence*
*Mercury*, Mercurius, -ii (*m*), Hermes, æ (*m*), *of or relating to Mercury*, Mercurĭālis, -e, Hermæus, -a, -um
*Mercy*, Misericordia, -æ (*f*)
*Merenda*, Merenda, -æ (*m*)
*Mergus*, Mergus, -i (*m*)
*Merida*, Emerita, -æ (*f*), Augusta
*Meriones*, Meriōnes, -æ (*m*)
*Mermerus*, Mermĕrus, i (*m*)
*Mermessus*, Mermessus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Mermessus*, Mermessius, -a, -um
*Meroabandes*, Meroabandes, -æ *or* -is (*m*).
*Merobriga*, Merobrīga, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Merobriga*, Merobrigensis, -e
*Meroe* Meroe, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Meroe*, Meroïticus, a, um, *and* Meroïtānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Meroe*, Meroēni, -orum (*m*)
*Merope*, Merŏpe, -es (*f*)
*Merops*, Merops, -ōpis (*m*)
*Merric*, Merricus, -i (*m*)
*Merula*, Merula, -æ (*m*)
*Mesembria*, Mesembria, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Mesembria*, Mesembriacus, -a, um
*Mesene*, Mĕsēne, -es (*f*)
*Mesopotamia*, Mesopotămia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Mesopotamia*, Mesopotāmius, -a -um, *and* (*late*) Mesopotamēnus, -a, um
*Messa*, Messa, -æ (*f*).
*Messala*, Messāla, -æ (*m*)
*Messalina*, Messalīna, -æ (*f*)
*Messalinus*, Messalīnus, -i (*m*)
*Messana*, } Messāna, -æ (*f*), *of or belong-*
*Messina*, } *ing to Messana*, Messanensis, -e.
*Messapia*, Messāpia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Messapia, Messapian*, Messāpius, -a, -um
*Messapus*, Messāpus, -i (*m*)
*Messeis*, Messēis, -idis (*f*)
*Messena*, Messēna, -æ, *and* Messēne, es (*f*)
*Messenia*, Messēnia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Messenia*, Messēnius, -a, -um.
MESSIAH, MESSIAS, -æ (*m*)
*Messina*, Messāna, æ (*f*), q v, *Faro di Messina*, Fretum Siculum
*Messius*, Messius, -ii (*m*)
*Mestra*, Mestra, -æ (*f*)
*Mesua*, Mesua, -æ (*f*)
*Metabus*, Metăbus, -i (*m.*)
*Metagonium*, Metagōnium, ii (*n*)
*Metallinum*, Metallīnum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Metallinum*, Metallīnensis, e
*Metauna*, Metaūna, -æ (*f*).
*Metapontum*, Metapontum, i (*n*); *of or belonging to Metapontum*, Metapontīnus, -a, -um.
*Metaurum*, Metaurum, -i (*n*).
*Metaurus, the*, Metaurus, -i (*m*), *dwellers on the Metaurus*, Metaurenses, -ium (*m*)
*Metelin* (*the island*), Lesbos, -i (*f*), q v — 2 (*the city*) Mytilēnē, -es (*f*), q v
*Metella*, Metella, -æ (*f*)
*Metellus*, Metellus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Metellus*, Metellīnus, a, -um.
*Methion*, Methīon, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Methone*, Methone, -es (*f*)
*Methusaleh*, Methusala, -æ (*m.*)
*Methydrium*, Methydrium, -ii (*n*)
*Methymna*, Methymna, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Methymna*, Methymnæus, a, -um; *pecul fem*, Methymnias, -ādis
*Metia*, Metia, -æ (*f*).
*Metianus*, Metiānus, -i (*m*)
*Metilius*, Metilius, -ii (*m*)
*Metina*, Metina, -æ (*f*).
*Metiosedum*, Metiosedum, -i *n.*).
*Metiscus*, Metiscus, -i (*m.*)

*Metius*, Metius, ii (*m*)
*Meton*, Mēton, -ōnis (*m*)
*Metro, the*, Metaurus, i (*m*), q v
*Metrodorus*, Metrŏdōrus, i (*m*)
*Metronax*, Metronax, actis (*m*)
*Metrophanes*, Metrophānes, -is (*m*)
*Metropolis*, Metrŏpŏlis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Metropolis*, Metropŏlītānus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Metropolis*, Metrŏpŏlītæ, arum (*m*)
*Mettis*, Mettis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Mettis*, Mettæus, -a, -um, *and* Mettensis, -e
*Mettius*, Mettius, -ii (*m*)
*Mettus*, Mettus, -i (*m.*).
*Metz*, Divodūrum, -i (*n*); Metæ, -arum *and* Mettis, is (*f*), q v.
*Meuse, the*, Mosa, -æ (*f*).
*Mevania*, Mevānia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Mevania*, Mevānas, ātis (*adj*)
*Mexico*, Hispania Nova, Regio Mexicana, *Mexican*, Mexicānus, -a, -um — 2 (*the city*) Mexicŏpŏlis, -is (*f*), Mexicanorum Metrŏpŏlis
*Mezentius*, Mezentius, ii (*m*)
*Micah*, Michæas, -æ (*m*)
*Michael*, Michael, ēlis (*m*), *Church of St Michael*, Michaēlium, -ii (*n*)
*Micipsa*, Micipsa, -æ (*m*)
*Micon*, Micon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Midas*, Midas, -æ (*m*)
*Middletown*, Mesŏpŏlis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Middletown*, Mesŏpŏlītānus, -a, -um
*Midian*, Midian, *indecl* (*m*), *descendants of Midian, Midianus*, Midiānītæ *or* Madianītæ, arum (*m*), *of or belonging to Midian or the Midianites, Midianitish*, Madianæus, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Madianītis, -idis
*Midias*, Midias, -æ (*m.*)
*Midyth*, Halmydessus, -i (*f*)
*Milan*, Mediolanum, i (*n*), q v
*Milanion*, Milānion, -ōnis (*m*)
*Miles*, Milo, -onis (*m*)
*Miletopolis*, Milētopŏlis, -is (*f*), *the inhabitants of Miletopolis*, Miletopŏlītæ, -arum (*m*)
*Miletus*, Milētus, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Miletus, Milesian*, Milēsius, -a, um, *pecul fem.*, Milētis, -idis — 2 (*m*) *a man's name, daughter of Miletus*, Milētis, -idis (*f*)
*Milford*, Milfordia, -æ (*f*), *of Milford*, Milfordiensis, -e.
*Milonia*, Milonia, -æ (*f*).
*Millionius*, Millionius, -ii (*m*).
*Millo*, Melos, -i (*f.*)
*Milly*, Milhacum, -i (*n.*)
*Milo*, Milo, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Milo*, Miloniānus, -a, -um
*Milonius*, Milonius, -ii (*m.*)
*Miltiades*, Miltiădes, -is (*m*)
*Milvian* (*Bridge*), v. *Mulvian.*
*Milyæ, the*, Milyæ -arum (*m*)
*Milyas*, Milyas, -ādis (*f.*)
*Mimas*, Mimas, -antis (*m*)
*Mimnermus*, Mimnermus, -i (*m*).
*Minæi, the*, Minæi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Minæi*, Minæus, a, -um
*Minatius*, Minātius, -ii (*m.*)
*Mincius*, } *the*, Mincius, -ii (*m*); *born on*
*Mincio*, } *the Mincius*, Minciades, -æ (*m*).
*Mindius*, Mindius, -ii (*m*)
*Minerva*, Minerva, æ (*f*); *Greek* Athene, -es, *of or relating to Minerva*, Minervālis, -e; *Temple of Minerva*, Athēnæum, -i (*n.*)
*Minervium* Minervium, -ii (*n*).
*Mingrelia*, Mingrelia, -æ (*f*); Colchis, -idis (*f.*), q v.
*Minho, the*, Minius, -ii (*m*)
*Minio, the*, Mimo, -ōnis (*m*)
*Minius, the*, Minius, -ii (*m*)
*Minorca*, Balearis Minor *or* Baleārium Minor (*f*), *also late* Minōrica, -æ (*f*).
*Minos*, Mĭnos, -ōis (*m*), *of or relating to Minos*, Minōius *and* Minōus, -a, -um, *daughter of Minos*, Minōis, -idis (*f*)
*Minotaur*, Minotaurus, -i (*m*)
*Minturnæ*, Minturnæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Minturnæ*, Minturnensis, -e
*Minucia*, Minucia, -æ (*f*)
*Minucius*, Minūcius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Minucius, Minucian*, Minūcius -a, -um
*Minyæ, the*, Minyæ, -arum (*m.*).
*Minyas*, Mīnyas, æ (*m*). *daughter of*

*Minyas*, Minyēias, adis *and* Minyeis, idis (*f*), *of or relating to Minyas*, Minyēius, a, -um

*Mirobriga*, Mirobrīga, -æ (*f*). *of or belonging to Mirobriga*, Mirobrigensis, e

*Misagenes*, Misagēnes is (*m*)

*Misenum*, } (*Cape*), Misēnum, i (*n*), Pro
*Miseno*, } montorium, *and* Misēna, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to* (*Cape*) *Misenum*, Misēnensis, e, *and* Misēnās, ātis (*adj*)

*Misenus*, Misenus, i (*m*)

*Mistra*, Lacedæmon, ōnis (*f*), Sparta, æ (*f*), qq v

*Misua*, Misua, æ (*f*)

*Mithradates*, Mithradātes, is (*m*), *more correct than* Mithridātes, is (*m*), *of or relating to Mithradates*, Mithradāticus, -ius *or* tēius, -a, um *the Mithradatic war*, bellum Mithradāticum

*Mithras*, Mithras *or* Mithres, æ (*m*), *of or relating to Mithras*, Mithriacus, a, -um

*Mitylene*, Mitylēnē, -es (*more correctly* Mytilene), Mitylēna, -æ, *and* Mitylēnæ, -arum (*f.*). v *Mytilēnē*

*Mitys*, *the*, Mitys, -ȳos *or* -ys (*m*).

*Mnaseas*, Mnāsēas, -æ (*m*)

*Mnaso*, Mnaso, -ōnis (*m*)

*Mnemon*, Mnēmon, -ōnis (*m*).

*Mnemosyne*, Mnēmōsȳne, -es, *and* Mnemosyna, -æ (*f*)

*Mnesarchus*, Mnēsarchus, -i (*m.*).

*Mnesilochus*, Mnesilŏchus, -i (*m*).

*Mnesitheus*, Mnesitheus, -i (*m*)

*Mnestheus*, Mnesthēus, eos *and* ei (*m.*).

*Mnevis*, Mnevis, idis (*m.*)

*Moab*, Moab, *indecl* (*m*), *son or descendant of Moab, a Moabite*, Moabītes, -æ (*m.*), *daughter of Moab, a Moabitish woman*, Moabītis, -idis (*f*)

*Mocha*, Mŏca, -æ (*f*)

*Modena*, Mutina, -æ (*f.*), q. v.

*Modesta*, Modesta, -æ (*f*).

*Modestinus*, Modestīnus, -i (*m*)

*Modestus*, Modestus, -i (*m*).

*Modius*, Modius, -ii (*m*)

*Modon*, Mothōne, es (*f*)

*Mœnus*, *the*, Mœnus, i (*m*).

*Mœris*, Mœris, idis (*m*), *Lake of Mœris, or Lake Mœris*, Mœridis Lacus

*Mœsa*, Mœsa, æ (*f*)

*Mœsia*, Mœsia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Mœsia, Mœsian*, Mœsiācus, Mœsicus, -a, -um, *and* Mœsius, -a, -um, *the Mœsians*, Mœsi, orum (*m*)

*Mogontia*, Mogontia, -æ (*f*).

*Mogrus*, Mogrus, i (*m*)

*Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacensis, -e

*Moldavia*, Moldavia, -æ (*f*)

*Molo*, Molo, ōnis (*m*)

*Moloch*, Moloch, *indecl* (*m*)

*Molorchus*, Molorchus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Molorchus*, Molorchēus, a, -um

*Molossi*, *the*, Molossi, orum (*m*), *the country of the Molossi, Molossis*, Molossis, -idis (*f*), *of or belonging to the Molossi, Molossian*, Molossus, a, -um.

*Molossus*, Molossus, -i (*m*)

*Molpeus*, Molpēus, eos *or* -ei (*m*)

*Moluccæ (Islands)*, *the*, Moluccæ, -arum (*f*), Insulæ

*Molycria*, Molycria, -æ (*f*)

*Mona*, Mona, -æ (*f*)

*Monæses*, Monæses, is (*m.*)

*Monapia*, Monapia, -æ (*f*)

*Monesi*, *the*, Monesi, orum (*m*).

*Moneta*, Mŏnēta, æ (*f.*)

*Monimus*, Monīmus, -i (*m.*)

*Monmouth*, Monumethia, -æ (*f*), *Monmouthshire*, Monumethensis Comitatus

*Montanus*, Montānus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Montanus*, Montaniānus, -a, -um.

*Montauban*, Mons Albānus (*m.*).

*Montgomery*, Mons Gomericus (*m.*), *county of Montgomery*, Montgomericensis Comitatus

*Montpelier*, Mons Pessulānus *or* Pessulus (*m.*).

*Montreal*, Mons Regālis (*m*).

*Montrose*, Mons Rosarum (*m.*).

*Monychus*, Monȳchus, -i (*m.*).

*Mopsium*, Mopsium, -ii (*n.*).

*Mopsos*, Mopsos, -i (*f*).

*Mopsuestia*, Mopsuestia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mopsuestia*, Mopsuestēnus, a, -um

*Mopsus* Mopsus, -i (*m*), *the partisans of Mopsus*, Mopsii *or* Mopsiāni, -orum (*m*)

*Moravia*, Moravia, -æ (*f*), *the Moravians*, Moravi, -orum (*m*)

*Morgan*, Morgānus, -i (*m*).

*Morges*, Morginum, -i (*n*)

*Morgus*, *the* Morgus, i (*m*)

*Morimene*, Morimene, -es (*f*)

*Morini*, *the*, Morīni, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Morini*, Morinus, -a, -um

*Morpeth*, Corstorpitum *or* Morstorpitum, i (*n*)

*Morpheus*, Morphēus, -eos *and* ei (*m*)

*Mosa*, *the*, Mosa, æ (*f*)

*Moscheni*, *the*, Moschēni, orum (*m*)

*Moschi*, *the*, Moschi orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Moschi*, Moschīcus, a, um

*Moschus*, Moschus, i (*m*).

*Moscow*, Moscua, æ (*f*)

*Moselle*, *the*, Mosella, æ (*m*), *of or belonging to the Moselle*, Mosellēus, -a, um.

*Moses*, Mōses is (*m*), *and* Mōyses, is, *acc* Mosen *and* Moysen, *of or relating to Moses, Mosaic*, Mōsēus, -a, -um, Mōsīcus, a, um, *and* Mosēīus, -a, -um

*Mossini*, *the*, Mossīni, -orum (*m*)

*Mosteni*, *the*, Mostēni, -orum (*m*).

*Mothone*, Mŏthōne, es (*f.*).

*Motya*, Motya, æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Motya*, Motyensis, -e.

*Mucia*, Mucia, -æ (*f.*)

*Mucius*, Mucius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Mucius, Mucian*, Mucius, -a, -um, *and* Muciānus, -a, -um.

*Mugillanus*, Mugillānus, -i (*m.*).

*Mulhausen*, Mulhusia, -æ (*f.*)

*Mullus*, Mullus, -i (*m*)

*Mulucha*, *the*, Mulucha, -æ (*m*).

*Mulvius*, Mulvius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Mulvius, Mulvian*, Mulvius, -a, -um, *and* Mulviānus, -a, -um

*Mummia*, Mummia, -æ (*f*).

*Mummius*, Mummius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Mummius*, Mummiānus, -a, -um.

*Munatius*, Munatius, -ii (*m.*)

*Munda*, Munda, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Munda*, Mundensis, -e.

*Mundus*, Mundus, -i (*m*)

*Munich*, Monachium, -ii (*n*).

*Munster*, Momonia, -æ (*f*)

*Munychia*, Munychia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Munychia*, Munychius, -a, -um

*Murena*, v *Murēna*

*Murcia*, Murcia, æ (*f*).

*Murcus*, Murcus, -i (*m.*).

*Murena*, Murēna, æ (*m*); *of or relating to Murena*, Murēniānus, -a, um.

*Murgantia*, Murgantia *or* Murgentia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Murgantia*, Murgantinus, a, -um, *or* Murgentinus, -a, um

*Murgis*, Murgis, -is (*f*)

*Murranus*, Murrānus, -i (*m.*).

*Murray*, Murevia *or* Moravia, -æ (*f.*), Scottiæ.

*Mursia*, Mursia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Mursia*, Mursīnus, -a, -um.

*Murviedro*, Saguntum, -i (*n.*), q. v.

*Mus*, Mus, -ūris (*m*)

*Musæus*, Musæus, -i (*m.*).

*Muse*, Musa, -æ (*f.*), *the Muses*, Musæ, -arum (*f*), v. *first part.*

*Musea*, Musea, -æ (*f*).

*Musonius*, Musōnius, -ii (*m*).

*Mustela*, Mustēla, -æ (*m.*).

*Mustius*, Mustius, -ii (*m.*)

*Mutenum*, Mutenum, -i (*n.*).

*Mutgo*, Mutgo, -onis (*m.*)

*Muthul*, *the*, Muthul, *indecl.* (*m.*).

*Mutila*, Mutila, -æ (*f.*)

*Mutina*, Mutina, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Mutina*, Mutinensis, -e.

*Mutius*, v *Mucius*.

*Mutusca*, Mutusca, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Mutusca*, Mutuscæi, -orum (*m.*).

*Muzuris*, Muzuris, -is (*f*)

*Mycale*, Mycāle, -es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Mycale*, Mycalæus, -a, -um, *and* Mycalensis, e

*Mycalessus*, Mycalessus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mycalessus*, Mycalessius, -a, -um.

*Mycenæ*, Mycēnæ, -arum; Mycēne, -es; *and* Mycēna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mycenæ*, Mycenæus, -a, -um, *peculiar*, Mycēnis, -idis.

*Mycon*, Mycon, -ōnis (*m*).

*Mycōnus* Mycŏnus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Myconus*, Myconius, a, -um

*Mygdon*, Mygdon, ōnis (*m*), *son of Mygdon*, Mygdōnides, æ (*m*)

*Mygdonia*, Mygdōnia, æ (*f*), *the Mygdones*, Mygdōnes, um (*m*), *Mygdonian*, Mygdōnius, -a, um, *peculiar fem*, Mygdōnis, -idis

*Mylæ*, Mylæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Mylæ, Mylæan*, Mylæus, a, um

*Mylas*, *the*, Mylas, -æ (*m.*)

*Mylasa*, Mylāsa, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Mylasa*, Mylāēus a, um; *inhabitants of Mylasa*, Mylasēni, -ōrum *and* Mylasenses, -ium (*m*)

*Mylē*, Mylē, es (*f*)

*Myndus*, Myndus, i (*f*)

*Myonnesus*, Myonnēsus, -i (*f*).

*Myra*, Myra, -orum (*n*).

*Myriandrus*, Myriandrus, i (*f*).

*Myrina*, Myrīna, -æ (*f*)

*Myrinus*, Myrīnus, -i (*m*)

*Myrlea*, Myrlēa, æ (*f*)

*Myrmecides*, Myrmēcides, æ (*m*).

*Myrmecum*, Myrmēcium, ii (*n*).

*Myrmex*, Myrmex, ēcis (*f*)

*Myrmidon*, Myrmidon -ōnis (*m*).

*Myrmidons*, *the*, Myrmidōnes, -um (*m.*).

*Myron*, Myron, -ōnis (*m*).

*Myrrha*, Myrrha, -æ (*f*).

*Myrsilus*, Myrsilus, -i (*m.*).

*Myrtale*, Myrtāle, -es (*f.*)

*Myrtilus*, Myrtilus, -i (*m.*)

*Myrtos*, Myrtos, i (*f*); *of or belonging to Myrtos, Myrtoan*, Myrtōus, -a, -um; *the Myrtoan Sea*, Myrtōum Mare.

*Mys*, Mys, -ȳos (*m.*).

*Myscelus*, Myscēlus, -i (*m*).

*Mysia*, Mysia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian*, Mȳsius, -a, -um, *and* Mysus, -a, -um, *the Mysians*, Mysi, -orum (*m.*).

*Mystes*, Mystes, -æ (*m.*).

*Mystia*, Mystia, -æ (*f*).

*Mystos*, Mystos, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Mystos*, Mystēus, -a, -um

*Mytilēne*, Mytilēnē, -es (*f*), *more correct than* Mitylene, *of or belonging to Mytilene, Mytilenæan*, Mytilēnæus, -a, -um, *and* Mytilēnensis, -e

*Myus*, Myus, -untis (*f.*)

## N.

*Naaman*, Naaman, -anis (*m*).

*Naasson*, Naasson, ōnis (*m*)

*Nabal*, Nabal, -ālis (*m*)

*Nabathæa*, Nabathæa, æ (*f.*), *the Nabathæi*, Nabathæi, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Nabathæa, or the Nabathæi* Nabathæus, -a, um.

*Nabis*, Nabis, -is (*m*)

*Nabuchodonosor*, v *Nebuchadnezzar*.

*Nadab*, Nadab, *indecl* (*m.*)

*Nævia*, Nævia, -æ (*f.*).

*Nævius*, Nævius, -ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Nævius, Nævian*, Nævius, -a, -um, *and* Næviānus, -a, -um.

*Nagidus*, Nagidus, i (*f*)

*Nahavali*, *the*, Nahavāli, -orum (*m*)

*Nairads*, *the*, Nāïades, um (*f*); *a Nairad* Nāïas, -ādis (*f.*)

*Nain*, Naïn *or* Naïn *indecl* (*f*)

*Namnetes*, *the*, Namnētes *or* Nannētes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Namnetes*, Namnēticus, -a, -um

*Namur*, Namurcum, -i (*n*)

*Nancy*, Nanceium, ii (*n*)

*Nannetus*, Nannētus, -ii (*m.*).

*Nannetes*, *the*, v *Namnetes*

*Nantes*, Nannētes, -um (*m.*)

*Nantuates*, *the*, Nantuātes, -um (*m*)

*Napæ*, *the*, Napæi, -orum (*m*)

*Naples*, } Neapolis, is (*f*), q v ; *poet.* Par
*Napoli*, } thēnŏpe, -es (*f*), *Bay of Naples*, Sinus Cūmānus

*Napoli (di Romania)*, Nauplia, -æ (*f.*) *Gulf of Napoli*, Sinus Argolicus

*Nar*, *the*, Nar, āris (*m*).

*Naraggara*, Naraggara, -æ (*f.*)

*Narbo*, } Narbo, -ōnis (*m*); *of or be*
*Narbonne*, } *longing to Narbo*, Narbonensis, -e, *and* Narbōnicus, -a, -um

*Narcissus*, Narcissus, -i (*m*).

*Nardo*, Neritum i (*n.*).

*Nariandus*, Nariandus, -i (*m*)

*Narisci*, *the*, Narisci, -orum (*m*)

*Narnia*, } Narnia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging*
*Narni*, } *to Narnia*, Narniensis, -e

*Naro, the,* Naro, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Narona,* Narōna, -æ (*f*)
*Narses,* Narses, -is (*m*), v *sq*
*Narseus,* Narseus, -ei (*m*); *of or belonging to Narseus or Narses,* Narsensis, -e
*Narthecusa,* Narthecūsa, -æ (*f.*).
*Narycium,* Narycium, ii (*n*), *of or be longing to Narycium,* Narycius, -a, -um
*Nasamones, the,* Năsămŏnes, -um (*m*); *of or belonging to the Nasamones,* Nasamonius, a, -um, *and* Năsămōniăcus, -a, -um
*Nasica,* Nasīca, -æ (*m*)
*Nasidienus,* Nasidiēnus, -i (*m.*).
*Nasidius,* Nasidius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Nasidius,* Nasidiānus, -a, -um.
*Naso,* Năso, onis (*m*)
*Nasos,* Nasos, -i (*f*)
*Nassau,* Nassovia, -æ (*f.*).
*Natalis,* Nātālis, is (*m*)
*Nathan,* Nathan, *indecl* (*m.*).
*Nathaniel,* Nathanael, ēlis (*m*).
*Natiso, the* Natīso, -ōnis (*m*).
*Natolia,* Asia Minor, Anatolia, -æ (*f.*).
*Natta,* Natta, -æ (*m*)
*Naubolus,* Naubŏlus, -i (*m*); *son of Naubolus,* Naubolides, æ (*m*)
*Naucrates,* Naucrātes, is (*m*)
*Naucratis,* Naucrātis, -idis (*f*), *of or be longing to Naucratis,* Naucraticus, -a, um, *and pecul masc.,* Naucratītes, -æ (*m*)
*Naulocha,* Naulocha, -æ (*f*)
*Naulochos,* Naulochos, i (*f*)
*Naulochum,* Naulŏchum, -i (*n*).
*Naumachus,* Naumăchus, -i (*f*).
*Naupactus,* Naupactus, -i (*f*), *and* Naupactum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Naupactus,* Naupactĭus, a, -um.
*Nauplius,* Nauplius, ii (*m.*), *son of Nauplius,* Naupliădes, -æ (*m*)
*Nauportum,* Nauportum, i (*n*).
*Nausicaa,* Nausicaa, æ, *and* Nausicaē -es (*f.*)
*Nausiphanes,* Nausiphānes, -is (*m*).
*Nausiphānus,* Nausiphōnus, i (*m*).
*Naustathmus,* Naustathmus, -i (*f*).
*Nautes,* Nautes, -æ (*m*)
*Nautius,* Nautius, ii (*m*).
*Navasca,* Vasconia, æ (*f*).
*Navarro* Pylus, -i (*m*), Messēniacus.
*Navius,* Navius, -ii (*m*)
*Naxos,* Naxus *or* Naxus, i (*f*); *of or be longing to Naxos, Naxian,* Naxius, -a, -um
*Nazanzus* Nazanzus *or* Nazianzus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Nazanzus,* Nazanzius, -a, -um.
*Nazareth,* Nazareth, *indecl*, *and* Nazara, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Nazareth,* Nazaræus, -a, -um, Nazarēnus, a, -um, *and* Nazarus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Nazareth, Nazarenes,* Nazaræi, -orum (*m*)
*Nazianzus,* v *Nazanzus*
*Nea,* Nea, -æ (*f.*).
*Neæthus, the,* Neæthus, -i (*m.*).
*Neal,* Nigellus, -i (*m.*).
*Nealces,* Nealces, -is (*m*)
*Neapolis,* Neāpŏlis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Neapolis, Neapolitan,* Neāpŏlītānus, a, -um; *pecul. masc.,* Neapolītes, -æ; *pecul fem*, Neapolītis, -idis
*Nearchus,* Nearchus, -i (*m.*).
*Nebis, the,* Nebis, -is (*m*).
*Nebo,* Nebo, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Nebridius,* Nebridius, -ii (*m.*).
*Nebrissa,* Nebrissa, -æ (*f.*).
*Nebrodes (Mount),* Nebrōdes, -æ (*m.*).
*Nechar, the,* Nicer, -cri (*m.*)
*Nectanabis,* Nectănăbis, -is *or* -idis (*m*).
*Negropont (the island),* Eubœa, -æ (*f*), q. v.—2. *(the city)* Chalcis, -idis (*f*), q v
*Nehemiah,* Nehemias, -æ (*m*).
*Neleus,* Neleus, eos *and* ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Neleus,* Nēlēius, -a, -um, *and* Nelēus, -a, -um; *son of Neleus,* Nelīdes, -æ (*m*)
*Nelo, the,* Nelo, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Nemausus,* Nemausus, -i (*f.*), *and* Nemausum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nemausus,* Nemausensis, -e.
*Nemea,* Nemea, -æ, *and* Nemeē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nemea,* Nemeæus, -a, -um, *and* Nemēīus, -a, -um.
*Nemesianus,* Nemēsiānus, -i (*m*).
*Nemesis,* Nemēsis, -is (*f.*).
*Nemetacum.* Nemetacum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nemetacum* Nemetacensis, -e
*Nemetes, the,* Nēmētes, -um (*m*), *of or be longing to the Nemetes,* Nemetensis, e
*Nemossus,* Nemossus, -i (*f*)
*Nemours,* Nemorosium, -ii (*n*)
*Nemrod,* v *Nimrod.*
*Neo,* Neo *or* Neon, -ōnis (*m*).
*Neobule,* Neobūle, es (*f.*).
*Neocæsarea,* Neocæsarēa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Neocæsarea,* Neocæsarīensis, e
*Neocles,* Neocles, is *or* -i (*m.*), *son of Neocles,* Neoclīdes, -æ (*m*)
*Neon,* v *Neo*
*Neoptolemus,* Neoptōlēmus, -i (*m.*)
*Neoris,* Neōris, is (*f*)
*Nepet,* Nepet, *indecl* (*n*), Nēpēte, Nepte, *and* Nēpe, -is (*n.*), *of or belonging to Nepet or Nepe,* Nepēsīnus, -a, -um, *and* Nepensis, -e
*Nephele,* Nephēle, -es (*f*), *of or relating to Nephele,* Nephelæus, -a, -um, *daughter of Nephele,* Nephēlēias, -ādis, *and* Nephēlēis, -idis (*f*).
*Nephelis,* Nephēlis, -idis (*f*)
*Nepheris,* Nephēris, -is (*f*)
*Nephthali,* Nephthali, *indecl* (*m.*)
*Nepos,* Nepos, -ōtis (*m.*)
*Nepotianus,* Nepotiānus, -i (*m*)
*Neptune,* Neptunus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Neptune, Neptunian,* Neptunius, -a, -um, *and* Neptunālis, -e, *daughter of Neptune* Neptunīne, es (*f*)
*Nequinum,* Nequīnum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Nequinum,* Nequīnas, -ātis (*adj*)
*Neratius,* Nerātius, -ii (*m*).
*Nereid, a,* v *Nereus*
*Nereus,* Nerēus, eos *or* ei (*m*), *of or belonging to Nereus,* Nerēius, a, um, *and late* Nerīnus, -a, um, *daughter of Nereus, a Nereid,* Nerēis, -idis, *and* Nerīne, -es (*f*)
*Nerigos,* Nerigos, -i (*f*)
*Neriphus,* Neriphus, -i (*f*).
*Neritus,* Neritus *or* Neritos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Neritus,* Neritius, a, -um.
*Nerius,* Nerius, -ii (*m*)
*Nero,* Nēro, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Nero,* Nerōnius, -a, -um, Nerōnēus, -a, -um, *and* Nērōniānus, -a, -um.
*Nerulum,* Nerulum, i (*n*); *of or belonging to Nerulum,* Nerulōnensis, -e
*Nerva,* Nerva, æ (*m*), *of or relating to Nerva,* Nervīnus, a, um, *and* Nervālis, e
*Nervii, the,* Nervĭi orum (*m*); *of or relating to the Nervii,* Nervīcus, -a, -um.
*Nesæe,* Nesæe, es (*f*)
*Nesæas,* Nesæas, -æ (*m*)
*Nesimachus,* Nesimachus, -i (*m.*).
*Nesis,* Nēsis, -idis (*f*)
*Nesos,* Nēsos, i (*f*)
*Nessa,* Nessa, -æ (*f*)
*Nessus,* Nessus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Nessus,* Nessēus, -a, -um
*Nestor,* Nestor, -ōris (*m.*), *of or belonging to Nestor, Nestorian,* Nestŏreus, a, um, *son of Nestor,* Nestŏrides, -æ (*m.*)
*Nestorius.* Nestorius, ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Nestorius,* Nestorĭānus -a, -um, *the followers of Nestorius, Nestorians,* Nestorĭāni, orum (*m*)
*Nestus, the,* Nestus, -i (*m*)
*Netherby,* Castra Exploratorum
*Netherlands, the,* Gallia Belgica (*f*).
*Netum,* Netum, -i (*n*), *the inhabitants of Netum,* Netinenses, ium, *and* Netīni, -orum (*m*)
*Neufchatel,* Neocomum, -i (*n*)
*Nevers,* Nivernium, ii (*n*); **Noviodunum,** -i (*n*)
*Newark,* Nova Arca, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Newark,* Novarcensis, -e.
*New Britain,* Nova Britannia, æ (*f*)
*New Brunswick,* Novum Brunsvicum, -i (*n*).
*New Castle,* Castella Nova (*f*)
*New Castle,* Novum Castellum, i (*n*)
*New Grenada,* Castella Aurea, -æ (*f.*)
*New Guinea,* Guinea Nova, -æ (*f*)
*New Hampshire,* v. *Hampshire*
*New Haven,* Novus Portus (*m.*)
*New Holland,* Hollandia Nova, -æ (*f*)
*New Ireland,* Nova Hibernia, -æ (*f*)
*New Jersey,* Nova Cæsarēa, -æ (*f*), *or* Neo-Cæsarēa; *of or belonging to New Jersey,* Neo Cæsarīensis, -e.
*New Market,* Agoropōlis, -is (*f*)
*New Orleans* Nova Aurēlia, æ (*f*); Novum Aurelianum, -i (*n.*), Neo Genabum, i (*n*); *of New Orleans,* Neo Aurelianensis, e; Neo-Genabensis, -e
*New port,* Novus Portus, ūs (*m*)
*Newton,* } Neapolis, -is (*f*), Oppidum
*Newtown,* } Novum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Newtown,* Neapolitānus, -a, -um.
*New York,* Novum Eborācum, -i (*n.*), *of or belonging to New York,* Nec-Eborācensis, -e
*Nicæa,* Nicæa, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Nicæa, Nicæan or Nicene,* Nicæensis, -e, *and (late)* Nicēnus, a, um.
*Nicæus,* Nicæus, -i (*m*)
*Nicander,* Nicander, -dri (*m*).
*Nicanor,* Nicānor, -ōris (*m*).
*Nicator,* Nicātor, -ōris (*m.*).
*Nice,* Nicæa, æ (*f*), q. v
*Nicea,* v. *Nicæa*
*Niceachus,* Niceachus, -i (*m*)
*Nicephorium,* Nicephorium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Nicephorium,* Nicephorius -a, -um
*Nicephorius, the,* Nicephŏrius, -ii (*m.*).
*Nicephorus,* Nicephŏrus, -i (*m*)
*Nicēratus,* Nicērātus, -i (*m*)
*Niceros,* Nicēros, -ōtis (*m.*); *of or relating to Niceros,* Niceronānus, -a, -um
*Nicetius,* Nicetius, ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Nicetius,* Nicetiānus, -a, -um.
*Nicias,* Nicias, -æ (*m*)
*Nicholas,* Nicŏlaus, -i (*m*), q v.
*Nico,* Nico *or* Nicon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Nicocles,* Nicocles, -is (*m*)
*Nicocreon,* Nicocreon, ontis (*m*)
*Nicodamus,* Nicodāmus, i (*m*)
*Nicodemus,* Nicodēmus, -i (*m*)
*Nicodorus,* Nicodōrus, -i (*m*)
*Nicolas,* v *Nicholas*
*Nicolaus,* Nicolaus, -i (*m.*), *of or relating to Nicolaus,* Nicolaus, -a, um; *the followers of Nicolaus,* Nicolaïtæ, -arum (*m.*).
*Nicomachus,* Nicomăchus, -i (*m.*).
*Nicomedes,* Nicomēdes, -is (*m.*)
*Nicomedia,* Nicomēdia, -æ (*f.*), *the inhabitants of Nicomedia,* Nicomēdenses, -ium (*m*)
*Nicon,* v *Nico*
*Nicophanes,* Nicŏphānes, is (*m.*).
*Nicopolis,* Nicŏpŏlis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Nicopolis,* Nicopolitānus, -a, -um
*Nicosthenes,* Nicosthĕnes, is (*m.*).
*Nicostratus,* Nicostrātus, i (*m*)
*Niger, the,* Niger, gri, *or* Nigris, -is (*m.*).
*Niger,* Niger, -gri (*m*), *a partisan of Niger,* Nigrīānus, -i, (*m*).
*Nigidius,* Nigidius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Nigidius,* Nigidiānus, -a, -um.
*Nigrinus,* Nigrīnus, -i (*m*)
*Nigritæ, the,* Nigritæ, -arum (*m*)
*Nile, the,* Nilus, -i (*m.*), *of or relating to the Nile* Nilăcus, -a, -um, *and* Nilōticus, -a, -um. *pecul masc*, Nilōtes, -æ, *pecul. fem*, Nilōtis, -idis
*Nileus,* Nilĕus, -eos *and* -ei (*m*).
*Nilus,* Nilus, i (*m*).
*Nimrod, or* Nemrod, *indecl.* (*m.*).
*Nimuegen,* Noviŏmagus, i (*f*), q. v.
*Nineveh,* Ninivē, -es, *and* Niniva, æ (*f*); *also,* Ninus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Nineveh,* Ninivītes, -a, um, *the inhabitants of Nineveh.* Ninivītæ, -arum (*m*).
*Ninnius,* Ninnius, -ii (*m*)
*Ninus,* Ninus, -i (*m*), *son of Ninus,* Ninyas, -æ (*m.*)
*Niobe,* Niobe, -es, *and* Nioba, -æ (*f*); *of or relating to Niobe,* Niobēus, -a, um *son of Niobe,* Niobides, æ (*m*)
*Niphates (Mount),* Niphātes, -æ (*m.*).
*Niphe,* Niphe, -es (*f.*)
*Nireus,* Nīreus, eos *or* ei (*m*)
*Nisæa,* Nisæa, æ (*f*)
*Nisibis,* Nisibis, is (*f*), *of or belonging to Nisibis,* Nisibēnus, -a, -um
*Nismes,* Nemausus, -i (*f*), q v
*Nisuetæ, the,* Nisuetæ, -arum (*m*)
*Nisus,* Nisus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Nisus,* Nīsēus, -a, -um, *and* Nisēius, -a, -um, *daughter of Nisus,* Nisēis, -idis (*f.*).
*Nisyrus,* Nisyrus, -i (*f*)
*Nitiobriges, the,* Nitiobriges, -um (*m.*).
*Noa,* Noa, -æ (*f*)
*Noæ,* Noæ, -arum (*f.*), *the inhabitants of Noæ,* Noēni, -orum (*m.*).
*Noah,* Noe, *indecl*, *and* Noa, -æ (*m.*)
*Noami,* Noëmi, *indecl*, *and* Noëmis, -is (*f.*).
*Nobilior,* Nōbĭlĭor, -ōris (*m.*).
*Nocera,* Nūceria, æ (*f*), q v.

*Noarius*, Nodĭnus, -i (*m*)
*Noel*, Noelius, -ii, *and* Natalis, -is (*m*)
*Noetus* Noëtus -i (*m*), *the followers of Noetus*, Noetiani -orum (*m*)
*Nola*, Nola, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Nola*, Nolānus -a, -um
*Nolība*, Nolība, -æ (*f*)
*Nomades, tae*, Nomades, -um (*m*).
*Nomentum*, Nomentum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Nomentum*, Nomentānus, -a, -um
*Nomentanus*, Nomentānus, -i (*m*).
*Nomion*, Nōmion, -ōnis (*m*).
*Nomius*, Nomius, -ii (*m*)
*Nona*, Nona, -æ (*f*)
*Nonacris*, Nonācris, -is (*f*), *a mountain and city*, *of or belonging to Nonacris*, Nonacrĭnus, a, um, *and* Nonacrīnus, -a, -um
*Nonianus*, Nonĭānus, -i (*m*)
*Nonius*, Nonius, -ii (*m*).
*Nora*, Nora, -orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Nora*, Norensis, -e.
*Norba*, Norba, -æ, *and* Norbe, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Norba*, Norbānus, -a, -um, *and* Norbensis, -e
*Norbanus*, Norbānus, -i (*m*).
*Norcia*, Nursia, -æ (*f*), q. v.
*Noreia*, Noreia, æ (*f*).
*Norfolk*, Norfolcia, -æ (*f*); Icenŏpŏlis, -is (*f*)
*Noricum*, Norĭcum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Noricum*, Norĭcus, a, um
*Norman*, Normannus, i (*m*)
*Normandy*, Normannia, æ (*f*)
*North Sea*, Oceanus Germānicus.
*Northumberland*, Northumbria, -æ (*f*).
*Norway*, Norvegia, æ (*f*)
*Norwich*, Venta Icenorum, Nordovicum, i (*n*)
*Notium*, Notium, ii (*n*)
*Nottingham*, Nottinghamia, æ (*f*).
*Novana*, Novāna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Novana*, Novānensis, -e
*Novaria*, Novaria, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Novaria*, Novariensis, -e
*Novatian*, Novatiānus, i (*m*)
*Novatius*, Novātius, -ii (*m*)
*Novatus*, Novātus, i (*m*); *daughter of Novatus*, Novatilla, -æ (*f*)
*Novellius*, Novellius, ii (*m*).
*Novellus*, Novellus, -i (*m*).
*Novesium*, Novesium, ii (*n*).
*Novia*, Novia, æ (*f*)
*Noviodūnum*, Noviodūnum, -i (*n*.).
*Noviomagus*, Noviŏmagus, -i (*f*), *or* Noviomagum, -i (*n*)
*Novius*, Novius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Novius*, Noviānus, -a, -um.
*Nubia*, Nubārum Regio, Nubia, -æ (*f*); *the Nubians*, Nubæ, -arum, *and* Nubæi, -orum (*m*)
*Nuceria*, Nūcēria, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Nuceria*, Nūcērīnus, a, -um
*Nucula*, Nucula, -æ (*m*)
*Nuditanum*, Nuditānum, i (*n*.).
*Nuithones*, *the*, Nuithones, -um (*m*.).
*Numa*, Numa, -æ (*m*.)
*Numantia*, Numantia, æ (*f*.); *of or belonging to Numantia*, Numantīnus, -a, -um.
*Numanus*, Numānus, -i (*m*).
*Numenius*, Numenius, -ii (*m*.).
*Numeria*, Nūmēria, -æ (*f*).
*Numerian*, Numerĭānus, -i (*m*).
*Numerius*, Numerius, -ii (*m*).
*Numicius*, Numĭcius, -ii (*m*).
*Numius*, *the*, Numĭcus, -i. *or* Numĭcius, -ii (*m*)
*Numida*, Numīda, -æ (*m*)
*Numidia*, Numidia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Numidia*, *Numidian*, Numidĭcus, -a, -um, Numidiānus, -a, -um, *and poet.* Nōmas, -ādis (*adj*); *the inhabitants of Numidia*, *the Numidians*, Numidæ, arum, *sync* -ûm (*m*); *a Numidian*, Numida, æ (*m*)
*Numidius*, Numĭdius, -ii (*m*).
*Numisius*, Numisius, -ii (*m*.).
*Numistro*, Numistro *or* Numestro, -ōnis (*f*.), *of or belonging to Numistro*, Numistrānus, a, -um.
*Numitor*, Numitor, -ōris (*m*)
*Numitoria*, Numitōria, -æ (*f*).
*Numitōrius*, Numitōrius, -ii (*m*.).
*Numius*, Numius, -ii (*m*.)
*Nuremberg*, Norimberga *or* Noriberga, -æ (*f*.).
*Nursæ*, Nursæ, -arum (*f*.).

*Nursia*, Nursia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Nursia*, Nursīnus, -a, -um
*Nycteus*, Nyctĕus, -eos *and* -ei (*m*); *daughter of Nycteus* Nyctēis, -idis (*f*)
*Nyctymene*, Nyctymēne, -es (*f*).
*Nymphæa*, Nymphæa, -æ (*f*)
*Nymphæum*, Nymphæum, i (*n*.).
*Nymphæus*, *the*, Nymphæus, -i (*m*).
*Nymphidius*, Nymphidius, ii (*m*.).
*Nymphius*, Nymphius, ii (*m*.).
*Nympho*, Nympho, -ōnis (*m*)
*Nymphodorus*, Nymphŏdōrus, -i (*m*.).
*Nysa*, Nysa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Nysa*, *Nysæan*, Nysæus, -a, -um, Nysēius, -a, -um; Nysius, -a, -um; *and* Nysiăcus, a, -um, *pecul fem.*, Nysēis, -idis, *and* Nysias, -ădis
*Nysæus*, Nysæus, -i (*m*).
*Nyssos*, Nyssos, -i (*f*).
*Nysus*, Nysus, -i (*m*).

## O.

*Oasis*, Oăsis, -is (*f*), *of or relating to the Oasis*, Oăsēnus, -a, -um.
*Oaxes*, *the*, Oaxes, -is (*m*).
*Obadiah*, Obadias, -æ (*m*).
*Obed*, Obed, *indecl* (*m*).
*Obrimas*, *the*, Obrimas, -æ (*m*.).
*Obsidius*, Obsidius, ii (*m*); *of or relating to Obsidius*, Obsidiānus, -a, -um.
*Ocalea*, Ocalea, -æ, *and* Ocalee, -es (*f*.).
*Occia*, Occia, -æ (*f*)
*Oceănus*, Oceănus, i (*m*); *son of Oceanus*, Oceanīdes, -æ (*m*), *daughter of Oceanus*, Oceanītis, -idis (*f*).
*Ocelenses*, *the*, Ocelenses, -ium (*m*.)
*Ocilla*, Ocella, -æ (*m*.), *a man's name.*—2 (*f*.) *a woman's name*
*Ocellina*, Ocellīna, æ (*f*.).
*Ocellum*, Ocellum, -i (*n*)
*Ocha*, Ocha, -æ (*f*)
*Ochus*, Ochus, -i (*m*.).
*Ocilis*, Ocilis -is (*f*).
*Ocnus*, Ocnus, i (*m*.).
*Ocrea*, Ocrea, æ (*m*)
*Ocriculum*, Ocrĭcŭlum, -i (*n*.), *of or belonging to Ocriculum*, Ocrĭcŭlānus, -a, -um
*Ocrisia*, Ocrisia, -æ (*f*).
*Octavia*, Octavia, -æ (*f*)
*Octavianus*, Octavĭānus, -i (*m*.), v. *Octavius*
*Octavius*, Octavius, ii (*m*.); *of or relating to Octavius or the Octavia gens*, Octavius, a, -um, *and* Octavĭānus, -a, -um.
*Octodurus*, Octodurus, -i (*m*.); *of or belonging to Octodurus*, Octodurensis, -e.
*Octogesa*, Octogesa, -æ (*f*.).
*Octolophus*, Octolophus, -i (*m*.), *and* Octolŏphum, i (*n*)
*Ocyale*, Ocyale, -es (*f*).
*Ocythoe*, Ocўthŏē, -es (*f*.).
*Oder*, *the*, Viadrus, -i (*m*.).
*Odessa*, Odessus *or* -sos, -i (*f*)
*Odites*, Odītes, æ (*m*.).
*Odomantes*, *the*, Odomantes, -um (*m*.); *of or belonging to the Odomantes*, Odomanticus, -a, -um
*Odrysæ*, *the*, Odrўsæ, -arum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Odrysæ*, Odrўsius, -a, -um
*Odyssee*, *the*, Odyssēa, æ (*f*).
*Œa*, Œa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Œa*, Œensis, -e
*Œagrus*, Œagrus *or* Œager, -gri (*m*); *of or belonging to Œagrus*, Œagrius, -a, -um
*Œanthe*, Œanthe, -es, *and* Œanthia, -æ (*f*.)
*Œbălus*, Œbălus, i (*m*.); *of or belonging to Œbalus*, *Œbalian*, Œbalius, a, -um, *son or descendant of Œbalus*, Œbălĭdes, -æ (*m*.), *daughter or female descendant of Œbalus*, Œbălis, -idis (*f*.); *poet. also for* Laconian
*Œchalia*. Œchalia, -æ (*f*); *of Œchalia*, Œchălis, -idis (*fem adj*)
*Œdipŏdes*, v. *sq*
*Œdipus*, Œdĭpus, -i, *and* Œdīpus, -ōdis (*m*), *poet also*, Œdīpŏdes, æ (*m*), *of or relating to Œdipus*, Œdipŏdĭŏnius, -a, um, *son of Œdipus*, Œdipŏdĭŏnides, æ (*m*.).
*Œneus*, (Eneus, -eos *and* ei (*m*); *of or belonging to Œneus*, Œnēius *and* Œnēus, -a, -um, *daughter of Œneus*, Œnēis, -idis (*f*), *son or descendant of Œneus*, Œnīdes, -æ (*m*).
*Œnīdæ*, *the*, Œnĭdæ, -arum (*m*)

*Œnoa*, Œnoa, -æ (*f*.).
*Œnomaus*, Œnōmaus, -i (*m*.)
*Œnone*, Œnōne, es (*f*.).
*Œnope*, Œnope, -es (*f*.).
*Œnopia*, Œnōpia, -æ (*f*.); *of or belonging to Œnopia*, Œnopius, a, um.
*Œnotria*, Œnōtria, -æ (*f*.); *of or belonging to Œnotria*, *Œnotrian*, Œnotrius, -a, -um; *the Œnotri*, Œnotri, -orum (*m*.)
*Œnus*, *the*, Œnus, -i *or* -untis (*m*).
*Œnussa*, Œnussa, -æ (*f*); *the Œnussæ* (*Islands*), Œnussæ, -arum (*f*), Insulæ
*Œta* (*Mount*), Œta, -æ, *and* Œte, -es (*f*.), *also* (*late*) Œta, -æ (*m*); *of or belonging to Œta*, Œtæan, Œtæus, -a, -um.
*Ofanto*, *the*, Aufidus, -i (*m*.).
*Ofellus*, Ofellus, i (*m*).
*Ofilus*, Ofilus, -ii (*m*.).
*Oglio*, *the*, Ollius, -ii (*m*).
*Ogulnia*, Ogulnia, -æ (*f*).
*Ogulnius*, Ogulnius, -ii (*m*.)
*Ogyges*, Ogyges, -is, *and rarely* -i (*m*), *of or relating to Ogyges*. *Ogygian*, Ogygius, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Ogygus*, Ogygides, -æ (*m*.), *in plural poet. for* Thebans.
*Ogygus*, Ogygus, -æ (*f*).
*Oileus*, Oïlĕus, -eos *or* -ei (*m*), *son of Oileus*, Oïlides, -æ (*m*).
*Oise*, *the*, Æsia, -æ (*f*).
*Olana*, *the*, Olana, -æ, *or* Olane, -es (*f*).
*Olarso*, Olarso, -ōnis (*f*)
*Olbia*, Olbia, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Olbia*, Olbiānus, -a, -um, *and* Olbiensis, -e
*Olbiŏpŏlis*, Olbiŏpŏlis, is (*f*), *an inhabitant of Olbiopolis*, Olbiŏpŏlīta, -æ (*m*.).
*Olcades*, *the*, Olcades, -um (*m*)
*Olcinium*, Olcinium, -ii (*n*), *the inhabitants of Olcinium*, Olcinĭtes, -um, *or* Olcinĭtæ, arum (*m*.)
*Oldenburg*, Branesia, -æ (*f*.)
*Olearus*, Oleārus *or* Olcāros, -i (*f*).
*Oleastros*, Oleastros, -i (*f*.), *of or belonging to Oleastros*, Oleastrensis, -e.
*Olennius*, Olennius, ii (*m*)
*Olenos*, Olēnos *or* Olēnus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Olenus*, Olēnius, -a, -um
*Olenus*, Olēnus, i (*m*) *son of Olenus* Olenides, -æ (*m*).
*Oleron*, Uharus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Oleron*, Olarōnensis, -e.
*Oliarus*, v *Olearus*
*Olisippo*, Olisippo, -ōnis (*f*.); *of or belonging to Olisippo*, Olisipponensis, -e.
*Olives* (*Mount of*), Mons Oliverum.
*Oliver*, Olivarus, i (*m*)
*Olivia*, Olivia, -æ (*f*)
*Olizon*, Olizon, -onis (*f*.).
*Ollius*, *the*, Ollius, -ii (*m*.)
*Olmius*, Olmius, -ii (*m*)
*Olmutz*, Ebūrum, i, *and* Olmucium, -ii (*n*.)
*Oloaritus*, Oloaritus, -i (*m*).
*Oloessa*, Oloessa, -æ (*f*.).
*Olophyxos*, Olophyxos, -i (*f*.)
*Olurus*, Olūrus, -i (*f*)
*Olybrius*, Olybrius, -ii (*m*.); *of or relating to Olybrius*, Olybriacus, -a, -um.
*Olympia*, Olympia, æ (*f*.), *of or belonging to Olympia*, *Olympic or Olympian*, Olympiacus, -a, -um; Olympicus, -a, -um, Olympius, -a, -um; *and* (*late*) Olympiānus, -a, -um
*Olympias*, Olympias, -ădis (*f*.).
*Olympio*, Olympio, -ōnis (*m*)
*Olympiodorus*, Olympiŏdōrus, -i (*m*).
*Olympus* (*Mount*), Olympus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to Olympus*, *Olympian*. Olympicus, a, -um, *and* Olympius, -a, -um.
*Olynthia*, Olynthia, -æ (*f*.).
*Olynthus*, Olynthus *or* Olynthos, -i (*f*.); *of or belonging to Olynthus*, *Olynthian*, Olynthius, a, -um.
*Ombos*, Ombos, -i (*f*.); *of Ombos*, *Ombite*, Ombites, -æ (*masc. adj*).
*Ombrone*, *the*, Umbro, -ōnis (*m*).
*Omphale*, Omphăle, -es, *and* Omphăla, -æ (*f*).
*Onchestus*, Onchestus, -i (*f*.); *of or belonging to Onchestus*, Onchestius, -a -um
*Onesicritus*, Onesicritus, -i (*m*)
*Onesimus*, Onēsimus, -i (*m*).
*Onoba*, Onoba, -æ (*f*).
*Onomarchus*, Onŏmarchus, -i (*m*.)
*Onomastus*, Onŏmastus, -i (*m*.).

*Ontario (Lake)*, Andiatrocus, -i (*m*), Lacus

*Opharus, the*, Opharus, -i (*m*), *dwellers on the Opharus*, Opharĭtæ, -arum (*m*)

*Ophĕltes*, Ophĕltes, -æ (*m.*)

*Ophion*, Ophīon, -ōnis (*m*); *of or relating to Ophion*, Ophiōnius, -a, -um, *son of Ophion*, Ophiōnides, -æ (*m*)

*Ophir*, Ophir, *indecl* (*f*), *of or belonging to Ophir*, Ophīrius, a, -um

*Ophites*, Ophītes, -æ (*m*)

*Ophius*, Ophius, -ii (*m*), *daughter of Ophius*, Ophias, ădis (*f*)

*Ophiusa*, Ophiūsa *or* Ophūssa, æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Ophiusa*, Ophiūsius, -a, -um.

*Ophradus, the*, Ophradus, i (*m*)

*Opici, the*, Opici, orum (*m*), *of the Opici*, *Opican*, Opicus, -a, um

*Opilius*, Opilius, ii (*m*)

*Opimia*, Opīmia, æ (*f*)

*Opimius*, Opīmius, -ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Opimius*, Opimius, -a, -um, *and* Opimiānus, a, -um

*Opis*, Opis, -is (*f*)

*Opitergium*, Opitergium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Opitergium*, Opitergīnus, -a, -um.

*Opiternius*, Opiternius, -ii (*m*)

*Oplacus*, Oplācus, -i (*m*)

*Oporto*, Cale, -es (*f*); Portus Calensis, *of or belonging to Oporto*, Calensis, -e.

*Oppia*, Oppia, -æ (*f*)

*Oppianicus*, Oppiānĭcus, i (*m*)

*Oppian*, Oppiānus, i (*m*)

*Oppidius*, Oppidius, ii (*m*)

*Oppius*, Oppius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Oppius*, Oppius, -a, -um

*Ops*, Ops, Opis (*f.*), *of or relating to Ops*, Opālis, -e

*Opsius*, Opsius, -ii (*m*)

*Optantius*, Optantius, ii (*m.*)

*Opus*, Opus, -untis (*f*), *of or belonging to Opus*, *Opuntian*, Opuntius, -a, -um

*Orange*, Arausio, ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Orange*, Arausiensis, e.

*Orata*, Orāta, æ (*m*).

*Orbelus (Mount)*, Orbēlus, -i (*m.*).

*Orbilius*, Orbĭlius, -ii (*m.*).

*Orbius*, Orbius, -ii (*m*).

*Orbona*, Orbōna, -æ (*f.*).

*Orcades, the*, Orcădes, -um (*f*), Insulæ.

*Orchamus*, Orchāmus, -i (*m*)

*Orcheni, the*, Orchēni, orum (*m*)

*Orchinius*, Orchinius, ii (*m*).

*Orchŏmĕnos*, Orchŏmĕnos *or* -nus, -i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Orchomenos*, Orchomēnius, -a, um

*Orcus*, Orcus, i (*m*)

*Ordessus*, Ordessus, i (*f*)

*Ordovices, the* Ordovices, -um (*m*).

*Ordymnus (Mount)*, Ordymnus, i (*m*)

*Oreads, the*, Oreădes, -um (*f.*), *an Oread*, Oreas, -ădis (*f*)

*Orestæ, the*, Orestæ, -arum (*m*), *country of the Orestæ*, Orestis, ĭdis (*f*)

*Orestes*, Orestes, æ *and* is (*m*), *of or relating to Orestes*, Orestēus, a, um

*Orestilla*, Orestilla, -æ (*f*)

*Oretum*, Orētum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Oretum*, Orētānus, -a, -um

*Oreus*, Orēus, -i (*f*), *and* Oreum, i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Oreus*, Orēticus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Oreus*, Oritāni, -orum (*m*).

*Orgas*, Orgas, -æ (*m*).

*Orge*, Orge, es (*f*)

*Orgessum*, Orgessum, -i (*n.*).

*Oricus*, Orĭcus *or* Orĭcos, -i (*f*), *and* Oricum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Oricus*, Oricius, -a, um, *the inhabitants of Oricus*, Oricīni, -orum (*m*)

*Origen*, Origĕnes, -is (*m.*); *a follower of Origen* Origĕnista, -æ, *and* Origĕniānus, -i (*m*)

*Orion*, Orion, -onis (*m*)

*Orippo*, Orippo, -ōnis (*f*)

*Orithyia*, Orithyia, -æ (*f*)

*Orus*, Orius, -ii (*m.*).

*Orkney, the (Islands)*, Orcădes, um (*f.*), Insulæ.

*Orlando*, Orlandus, -i (*m.*)

*Orleans*, Genabum, -i (*n*), q v, Aurēlia, -æ (*f.*), Aurēlianum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Orleans*, Aurelianensis, e; v *New Orleans*

*Ornasdas*, v *Hormisdas*

*Ornithus*, *Ornȳtus*, } Ornithus *or* Ornȳtus, i (*m*)

*Oroanda*, Oroanda, orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Oroanda*, Oroandicus, -a, -um, *and* Oroandensis, -e

*Oroandes*, Oroandes, is (*m*).

*Oroaes*, Orŏades, is (*m*)

*Oromedon*, Orŏmēdon, ontis (*m*)

*Orontes*, Orontes, -is (*m*), *a man's name*.—2 *the Orontes*, Orontes, -is *and* -i (*m*), *a river*, *or of or belonging to the Orontes*, Orontēus, a, -um.

*Oropus*, Orŏpus, -i (*f*)

*Orosius*, Orōsius, -ii (*m*)

*Orpheus*, Orpheūs, -eos *and* -ei (*m*), *of or belonging to Orpheus*, Orphēus, -a, -um, *and* Orphicus, -a, -um.

*Orpidius*, Orphīdius, -ii (*m*).

*Orphitus*, Orphītus, -i (*m*).

*Orphne*, Orphne, es (*f*)

*Orsilochus*, Orsilŏchus, -i (*m.*).

*Orsinus*, Orsinus, -i (*m*)

*Orthobula*, Orthōbŭla, æ (*f*).

*Orthosia*, Orthōsia, -æ (*f*)

*Orthrus*, Orthrus, i (*m*)

*Ortiagon*, Ortiagon, onis (*m*)

*Ortona*, Ortōna, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Ortona*, Ortonensis, e.

*Ortygia*, Ortygia, æ, *and* Ortygie, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Ortygia*, *Ortygian*, Ortygius, a, um.

*Osaces*, Osăces, -is (*m*)

*Osca*, Osca, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Osca*, Oscensis, e

*Osci, the*, Osci, **-orum** (*m*); *Oscan*, Oscus, -a, um

*Oscan*, Oscanius, -i (*m*)

*Oscus*, Oscus, i (*m*)

*Osdroene*, Osdroēne, -es, *and* Osdroēna, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Osdroene*, Osdroēnus, -a, um

*Osero*, Absōrus, -i (*f*).

*Osi, the*, Osi, -orum (*m.*).

*Osii, the*, Osii, -orum (*m*).

*Osmius*, Osmius, -ii (*m*)

*Osiris*, Osīris, is *and* -idis (*m*).

*Osismii, the*, Osismii, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Osismii*, Osismicus, -a, -um

*Osmund*, Osmundus, -i (*m.*).

*Osphagus, the*, Osphăgus, -i (*m.*).

*Ossa (Mount)*, Ossa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Ossa*, Ossæus, -a, -um.

*Ossuna*, Genua, -æ (*f*), Ursorum.

*Ostanes*, Ostānes, -is (*m*).

*Ostend*, Ostenda, æ (*f*)

*Ostia*, Ostia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Ostia*, Ostiensis, -e

*Ostorius*, Ostorius, -ii (*m.*).

*Ostrogoths, the*, Ostrogothi, **-orum** (*m.*).

*Oswald*, Oswaldus, -i (*m*).

*Otacilius*, Otacilius, -ii (*m.*).

*Otho*, Otho, -ōnis (*m.*), *of or relating to Otho*, Othonĭānus, -a, -um

*Othrys (Mount)*, Othrys, -yos *or* -yis (*m*); *of or belonging to Othrys*, Othrysius, -a, -um

*Othus*, Othus, -i (*m*).

*Otranto*, Hydruntum, -i (*n.*), q v., *and* Hydrus -untis (*f*).

*Otricoli*, Ocrĭcŭlum, -i (*n.*), q. v.

*Otris*, Otris, -is (*f.*).

*Otto*, Otho, -ōnis (*m*)

*Otus*, Otus, -i (*m*).

*Ouessant*, Uxantis, -is (*f.*).

*Ovetum*, Ovētum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Ovetum*, Ovetānus, -a, -um.

*Ovia*, Ovia, -æ (*f*)

*Ovid*, Ovidius, ii (*m.*).

*Oviedo*, Ovētum, -i (*n*), q v.

*Ovinius*, Ovīnius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Ovinius*, Ovinius, -a, -um

*Ovius*, Ovius, -ii (*m*).

*Owen*, Audonenus, -i, *and* Eugĕnius, -ii (*m*)

*Oxathres*, Oxathres, is (*m.*).

*Oxford*, Oxonia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Oxford*, Oxoniensis, -e

*Oxiæ*, Oxiæ, -arum (*f*), Insulæ.

*Oxiones, the*, Oxiŏnes, -um (*m*)

*Oxus, the*, Oxus, -i (*m*)

*Oxyartes*, Oxyartes, is (*m*).

*Oxydracæ, the*, Oxydracæ, arum (*m*).

*Oxyrrynchus*, Oxyrrynchus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Oxyrrynchus*, Oxyrrynchītes, æ (*masc adj*)

*Ozolæ, the*, Ozŏlæ, -arum (*m.*).

*Ozomene*, Ozŏmēnē, -es (*f.*).

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## P.

*Pacarius*, Pacarius, -ii (*m*)

*Pacatus*, Pācātus, i (*m*)

*Paccius*, Paccius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Paccius*, Pacciānus, a, um

*Pacensis*, v *Pax*

*Pachynum*, Pachȳnum, -i (*n*), *and* Pachȳnus, -i (*f*), *Greek form*, Pachȳnos i (*f*)

*Pacilius*, Pacilius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Pacilius*, Pacilĭānus, a, -um

*Pacilus*, Pacilus, -i (*m*)

*Paconius*, Paconius, ii (*m*)

*Pacorus*, Pacōrus, -i (*m*)

*Pactius*, Pactius, -ii (*m*)

*Pactolus, the*, Pactōlus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to the Pactolus*, Pactōlis, ĭdis (*fem adj*)

*Pactumeius*, Pactumeius, -ii (*m*)

*Pactye*, Pactye, es (*f*)

*Paculla*, Paculla, -æ (*f*)

*Pacuvius*, Pācŭvius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Pacuvius*, Pacŭvĭānus, a, -um

*Paderborn*, Paderborna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Paderborn*, Paderbornensis, -e

*Padua*, Patavium, -ii (*n*), q v

*Padus*, } *the*, Padus, i (*m*), *of or relating Po*, } *to the Padus or Po*, Pādānus, -a, um, *dwellers on the Po*, Padāni, -orum (*m*)

*Padusa, the*, Padūsa, -æ (*f*)

*Pæan*, Pæan, ānis (*m*)

*Pæmani, the*, Pæmāni, orum (*m*)

*Pænula*, Pænula, -æ (*n*)

*Pæon*, Pæon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Pæon*, Pæōnius, -a, -um

*Pæŏnes, the*, Pæŏnes, -um (*m*), *the country of the Pæones*, *Pæonia*, Pæŏnia, æ (*f*), *Pæonian*, Pæŏnius, a, um, *and pecul. fem*, Pæŏnis, ĭdis

*Pæonius*, Pæŏnius, -ii (*m*)

*Pæstum*, Pæstum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Pæstum*, Pæstānus, -a, -um

*Pætina*, Pætina, -æ (*f.*).

*Pætus*, Pætus, -i (*m*)

*Pæzon*, Pæzon, -ontis (*m*)

*Pagæ*, Pagæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Pagæ*, Pagæus, a, um

*Pagasæ*, Pāgāsæ, -arum, *and* Pagasa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Pagasæ*, Pagasæus, -a, -um, *and* Pagāsĭcus, a, -um

*Palæmon*, Palæmon, ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Palæmon*, Palæmōnius, a, -um.

*Palæno*, Palæno, -ûs (*f*)

*Palæocomum*, Helicon, ōnis (*m*), q v

*Palæpaphos*, Palæpaphos *or* phus, i (*f*)

*Palæphatus*, Palæphātus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Palæphatus*, Palæphatius, -a, -um.

*Palæste*, Palæste, -es (*f*)

*Palæstina*, v *Palestine*

*Palætyrus*, Palætyrus, i (*f*)

*Palamēdes*, Palămēdes, is (*m*), *of or relating to Palamedes*, Palamēdēus, -a, -um; Palamēdĭcus, -a, -um, *and* Palamēdiăcus, -a, -um

*Palatine (Mount)*, Palātinus, -i (*m*), Mons, Palātium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to the Palatine Mount*, Palātinus, -a, um

*Palermo*, Panormus, -i (*f*), q v

*Pales*, Pāles, -is (*f*), *of or relating to Pales*, Palīlis, -e

*Palestine*, Palæstīna, -æ *and* tine, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Palestine*, Palæstīnus, **-a**, um, *and (late)* Palæstīnensis, e

*Palestrina*, Prænēste, is (*n*), q v.

*Palfurius*, Palfurius, -ii (*m*)

*Palibrothra*, Palibothra *or* Palimbothra -æ (*f*)

*Palici, the*, Palīci, -orum (*m.*)

*Palinuro (Cape)*, Palinūrum, -i (*n*), Promontorium

*Palinurus*, Palīnūrus, i (*m*).

*Palla*, Palla, -æ (*m.*).

*Palladius*, Palladius, -ii (*m.*).

*Pallanteum*, Pallantēum, -i (*n*), *of or relating to Pallanteum*, Pallantēus, -a, -um.

*Pallas*, Pallas, -ădis (*f*), *appellation of Minerva*; *of or relating to Pallas*, **Pallădius**, -a, -um —2. Pallas, **-antis** (*m.*), *a man's name*; *of or relating to* **Pallas**, Pallantius, -a, -um, *and* Pallantēus, -a, -um, *daughter or female descendant of Pallas*, Pallantias, -ădis, *and* Pallantis, -ĭdis (*f.*)

*Pallene*, Pallēne, -es (*f*), *of or belonging*

*to Pallene, Pallenean*, Pallenæus, -a, -um, *and* Pallenensis, e.

**Palma**, Palma, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Palma*, Palmensis, -e

**Palmæ** (*Island of*), Palmaria, -æ (*f*), Insula.

**Palmyra**, Palmyra, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Palmyra*, Palmyrēnus, -a, -um.

**Paltus**, Paltus, i (*f.*).

**Palumbus**, Palumbus, -i (*m*).

**Pamisus**, Pamīsus, -i (*m*)

**Pammenes**, Pammēnes, -is (*m*).

**Pampelona**, Pampelo, -onis (*f*), Pampelōna, æ (*f*)

**Pamphila**, Pamphīla, -æ (*f*)

**Pamphilus**, Pamphilus, -i (*m*).

**Pamphylia**, Pamphylia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Pamphylia, Pamphylian*, Pamphylus, -a, -um, *and* (*late*) Pamphȳlus, -a, -um

**Pan**, Pan, -ānos *or* -ānis (*m*).

**Panacia**, Panācēa, -æ (*f*).

**Panacra**, Panacra, -æ (*f*).

**Panænus**, Panænus, i (*m*).

**Panætius**, Panætius, ii (*m*).

**Panætolium**, Panætōlium, -ii (*n*); *of or relating to the Panætolium*, Panætōlicus, -a, -um

**Panaretus**, Panārētus, -i (*m*).

**Panchaia**, Panchaia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Panchaia*, Panchæus, -a, -um, Panchāicus, -a, -um, *and* Panchaïus, -a, -um.

**Panda**, Panda, -æ (*f*).

**Pandæ**, *the*, Pandæ, -ārum (*m*,); *of or belonging to the Pandæ*, Pandæus, -a, -um

**Pandana**, Pandana, -æ (*f*)

**Pandarus**, Pandārus, -i (*m*)

**Pandataria**, Pandatāria, -æ (*f*).

**Pandion**, Pandīon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Pandion*, Pandīonius, -a, -um.

**Pandora**, Pandōra, æ (*f.*).

**Pandosia**, Pandosia, -æ (*f*).

**Pandrosos**, Pandrōsos, -i (*f.*).

**Pangæus** (*Mount*), Pangæus, -i (*m.*), *and* Pangæa, -orum (*n*); *of or belonging to Mount Pangæus*, Pangæus, -a, -um

**Panionium**, Pānīonium, -ii (*n*), *of or relating to the Panionium*, Pamōnius, -a, um

**Pannicus**, Pannicus, -i (*m.*).

**Pannonia**, Pannōnia, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Pannonia, Pannonian*, Pannōnicus, -a, um, *and* Pannōnius, -a, -um; *pecul fem*, Pannōnis, īdis

**Panope**, Pānōpe, es, *and* Panopēa, -æ (*f.*).

**Panopeus**, Panopeūs, -eos *or* -ei (*m*)

**Panopolis**, Pānōpōlis, -is (*f*), *of or relating to Panopolis*, Panopōlītes, -æ (*masc adj*).

**Panormus**, Panormus *or* Panhormus, -i (*f*); Panormum, i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Panormus*, Panormitānus, -a, -um.

**Pansa**, Pansa, æ (*m*), *of or relating to Pansa*, Pansiānus, a, -um

**Pantagias**, *the*, Pantagias, -æ (*m*)

**Pantaleon**, Pantaleon, -ontis (*m*)

**Pantanus**, Pantānus, -i (*m*)

**Pantheon**, Pantheon *or* Pantheum, -i (*n*).

**Pantheus**, Panthēus, i (*m*).

**Panthius**, Panthius, ii (*m*)

**Panthus**, Panthus (*contracted from* Panthous), i, *voc* u (*m*); *son of Panthus*, Panthoïdes, -æ (*m.*).

**Panticapæum**, Panticāpæum, i (*n*); *of or belonging to Panticapæum*, Panticapensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Panticapæum*, Panticāpæi, orum (*m*)

**Pantilius**, Pantilius, ii (*m*).

**Pantolabus**, Pantolabus, -i (*m.*).

**Panurgus**, Panurgus, -i (*m*)

**Panyasis**, Panyasis, -is (*m.*)

**Panysus**, *the*, Panysus, -i (*m*).

**Paphlagonia**, Paphlagōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Paphlagonia, Paphlagonian*, Paphlagōnius, -a, -um, *the Paphlagonians*, Paphlagōnes, -um (*m*).

**Paphnutius**, Paphnutius, -ii (*m*).

**Paphos**, Paphos *or* Paphus, i (*f*); *of or belonging to Paphos, Paphian*, Paphius, -a, -um.

**Paphus**, Paphus, -i (*m*).

**Papia**, Papia, -æ (*f*).

**Papilus**, Papilus, -i (*m.*).

**Papinian**, Papiniānus, -i (*m.*).

**Papinius**, Papinius, -ii (*m.*).

**Papinus**, Papīnus, -i (*m*).

**Papirian**, Papiriānus, -i (*m*)

**Papirius**, Papirius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Papirius*, Papīnius, -a, um, *and* Papiriānus, a, -um

**Papius**, Papius, -ii (*m*)

**Papus**, Papus, -i (*m*)

**Parada**, Parada, -æ (*f*)

**Paradise**, Paradisus, -i (*m*).

**Paretacene**, Parætācēnē, -es (*f*); *the inhabitants of Parætacene*, Parætacēni, orum (*m.*).

**Paretonium**, Parætōnium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Paretonium*, Parætōnius, -a, -um

**Paralus**, Paralus, -i (*m*).

**Parca**, Parcæ, arum (*f.*).

**Parenzo**, Parentium, ii (*n*)

**Parhedrus**, Parhedrus, -i (*m*).

**Paris**, Paris, īdis, *acc* -idem, **-in**, *or* **-im** (*m*), *a man's name.*

**Paris** (*city*), Lutetia, -æ (*f.*), Parisiorum; Parisii, -orum (*m.*); *the Parisians*, Parisii, -orum (*m*); *of or relating to Paris, Parisian*, Parisiācus, -a, -um.

**Parium**, Parium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Parium*, Pariānus, -a, -um

**Parma**, Parma, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Parma*, Parmānus, -a, -um, *and* Parmensis, e; *the inhabitants of Parma*, Parmenses, -ium (*m*)

**Parmenides**, Parmēnides, is (*m.*)

**Parmenio**, Parmēnio, -ōnis (*m.*).

**Parmeniscus**, Parmēniscus, -i (*m.*).

**Parnassus** (*Mount*), Parnassus *or* Parnāsus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Parnassus, Parnassian*, Parnassius, -a, -um, *pecul. fem*, Parnassis, īdis.

**Parnes** (*Mount*), Parnes, -ētis (*m.*)

**Paropamisus**, Paropamīsus, -i (*m.*); *the dwellers on the Paropamisus*, Paropamīsadæ, -arum, *and* Paropamīsi, -orum (*m*).

**Pararēa**, Pararēa, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Pararea*, Paroreātæ, -arum (*m.*).

**Paros**, Pāros *and* Pārus, i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Paros, Parian*, Parius, -a, -um.

**Parparus** (*Mount*), Parparus, -i (*m.*).

**Parrhasia**, Parrhasia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Parrhasia, Parrhasian*, Parrhasius, a, -um, *pecul. fem*, Parrhasis, -idis (*poet for* Arcadian)

**Parrhasius**, Parrhāsius, -ii (*m*).

**Parthalis**, Parthalis, -is (*f.*).

**Parthaon**, Parthāon, -ōnis (*m*); *of or relating to Parthaon* Parthāōnius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Parthaon*, Parthāōnides, -æ (*m.*)

**Parthenæ**, Parthēnæ, -es (*f.*)

**Parthenii**, *the*, Parthēnii, -orum (*m*).

**Parthenium**, Parthēnium *or* Parthenion, -ii (*n*), Promontorium.

**Parthenius** (*Mount*), Parthēnius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Mount Parthenius*, Parthēnius, -a, -um.

**Parthenius**, Parthēnius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Parthenius*, Parthemiānus, -a, -um

**Parthenon**, Parthēnon, -ōnis (*m*).

**Parthenopæus**, Parthēnopæus, -i (*m.*).

**Parthenope**, Parthēnōpe, -es (*f*), *of or relating to Parthenope*, Parthēnōpēius, -a, -um.

**Parthenopolis**, Parthēnōpōlis, -is (*f*)

**Parthia**, Parthia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Parthia, Parthian*, Parthius, -a, -um, *and* Parthus, -a, um, *the Parthians*, Parthi, orum (*m*)

**Parthum**, Parthum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Parthum*, Parthīnus, a, -um.

**Parthusi**, *the*, Parthusi, -orum (*m*).

**Paryadres** (*Mount*), Paryadres, -æ (*m.*)

**Pasargadæ**, Pasargādæ, -arum (*f.*).

**Pasias**, Pasias, -æ (*m.*)

**Pasiphaë**, Pāsiphāë, es, *and* Pasiphaa, -æ (*f.*), *daughter of Pasiphaë*, Pasiphāēia, -æ (*f.*).

**Pasiteles**, Pāsitēles, -is (*m.*).

**Pasithea**, Pasithea, -æ, *and* Pasithēe, -es (*f.*).

**Pasitigris**, *the*, Pasitigris, -idis *or* -is (*m.*)

**Passalæ**, *the*, Passalæ, -arum (*m.*).

**Passaro**, Passaro, ōnis (*f.*).

**Passau**, Passavium, -ii (*n*).

**Passerinus**, Passerīnus, -i (*m.*).

**Passienus**, Passiēnus, -i (*m.*).

**Passy**, Paciacum, -i (*n.*).

**Pastillus**, Pastillus, -i (*m*)

**Pastona**, Pastona, -æ (*f.*)

**Patale**, Patale, -es (*f*); *of or belonging to Patale.* Patalius, -a, -um.

**Patami**, *the*, Patami, -orum (*m.*).

**Patara**, Patara, -æ (*f.*) *and* -orum (*n.*), *of or belonging to Patara*, Pataræus, -a -um, *and* Pataricus, -a, -um, *pecul. masc*, Patārēūs, -eos *or* -ei, *pecul fem*, Patarēis, īdis, *the inhabitants of Patara*, Patārāni, orum (*m*)

**Patavium**, Patavium, ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Patavium*, Patavīnus, -a, um.

**Paterculus**, Paterculus, -i (*m*).

**Pateria**, Paterīa, æ (*f.*).

**Paterninus**, Paternīnus, -i (*m.*)

**Paternus**, Paternus, i (*m*).

**Patience**, Patientia, -æ (*f*)

**Patina**, Patīna, æ (*m.*).

**Patmo**, Patmos, -i (*f*).

**Patiscus**, Patiscus, -i (*m*)

**Patmos**, Patmos *or* Patmus, -i (*f.*)

**Patræ**, Patræ, arum (*f*); *of or belong* } *ing to Patræ*, Patrensis, e.

**Patricius**, Patricius, ii (*m*), *of or relat* } *ing to Patricius*, Patricius, -a, -um

**Patrobas**, Patrobas, -æ (*m*).

**Patrobius**, Patrobius, -ii (*m*).

**Patrocles**, Patrocles, -is (*m*).

**Patroclus**, Patroclus, i (*m*); *of or relating to* (*a*) *Patroclus*, Patrocliānus, -a -um.

**Patro**, Patro, -ōnis (*m.*).

**Patulcius**, Patulcius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Patulcius*, Patulciānus, a, um

**Pau**, Palum, -i (*n*)

**Paul**, Paullus *or* Paulus, i (*m*)

**Paulla**, Paulla, -æ (*f*).

**Paullina**, Paullīna, æ (*f*)

**Paullinus**, Paullīnus, -i (*m*)

**Paullus**, Paullus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Paullus*, Paullīnus, -a, um

**Paullulus**, Paullūlus, -i (*m*).

**Pausanias**, Pausanias, -æ (*m*)

**Pausias**, Pausias, -æ (*m*); *of or belonging to Pausias*, Pausiācus, -a, -um.

**Pausilypus** (*Mount*), Pausilypum, -i (*n.*), *and* Pausilypus, -i (*m*), Mons

**Pausistratus**, Pausistrātus, -i (*m*).

**Pavia**, Ticīnum, -i (*n*), q v.

**Pavo**, Pāvo, -onis (*m*).

**Pax**, Pax, -ācis (*f*), Julia (*a town*), *of or belonging to Pax (Julia)*, Pacensis, e.

**Paxæa**, Paxæa, æ (*f*)

**Pedanius**, Pedānius, -ii (*m*).

**Pedasum**, Pedāsum, -i, *and* Pedasa, -orum (*n.*).

**Pedasus**, Pedāsus, -i (*f*).

**Pedianus**, Pedīānus, -i (*m*)

**Pedius**, Pēdius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Pedius*, Pedius, a, -um.

**Pedo**, Pedo, -ōnis (*m*).

**Peducæus**, Peducæus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Peducæus*, Peducæānus, a, -um.

**Pedum**, Pedum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Pedum*, Pedānus, -a, um

**Pegasus**, Pēgasus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Pegasus, Pegasean*, Pegasēus, a, -um, Pegasēius, -a, -um, *and* Pegasius, -a, -um, *pecul. fem*, Pegāsis, īdis.

**Pegu**, Belynga, æ (*f*)

**Pekin**, Pequinum, -i (*n.*).

**Pelagius**, Pelagius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Pelagius* Pelagiānus, -a, um, *the Pelagians*, Pelagiāni, orum (*m*)

**Pelagon**, Pelāgon, -ōnis (*m*)

**Pelagones**, *the*, Pelāgōnes, -um (*m*), *the country of the Pelagones*, Pelagōnia, æ (*f.*)

**Pelasgi**, *the*, Pelasgi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgic*, Pelasgus, a, -um, *and* Pelasgius, -a, -um; *the land of the Pelasgi*, Pelasgia, æ, *and* Pelasgis, -idis (*f*)

**Pelethronius**, Pelethrōnius, ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Pelethronius*, Pelethrōnius, -a, -um

**Peleus**, Pelēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m*); *of or relating to Peleus*, Pelēius, -a, -um, *son of Peleus*, Pelīdes, -æ (*m.*)

**Pelias**, Pēlias, -æ (*m*); *daughter of Pelias*, Pēliās, -ādis (*f.*)

**Pelides**, v. *Peleus.*

**Peligni**, *the*, Peligni, orum (*m.*), *of or relating to the Peligni*, Pelignus, -a, -um.

**Peligrus**, Peligrus, -i (*m*)

**Pelion** (*Mount*), Pēlion, -ii (*n.*); Pēlios, -ii (*m*); *and* Pelius Mons; *of or relating to Mount Pelion*, Pēlius, -a, -um, *and* Peliacus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pēliās -ādis.

**Pelium**, Pelium, -i[1] (*n.*)

*Pella*, Pella, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Pella, Pellæan*, Pellæus, -a, -um
*Pellenæus (Mount)*, Pellenæus, -i (*m*)
*Pellendönes, the*, Pellendönes, -um (*m*).
*Pellene*, Pellēnē, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Pellene*, Pellēnæus, -a, -um, *and* Pellēnensis, e
*Pellio*, Pellio, ōnis (*m*)
*Pelopea*, Pēlōpēa, -æ (*f*)
*Pelopidas*, Pelopidas, -æ (*m*)
*Peloponnesus*, Peloponnēsus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian*, Peloponnēsius, -a, um, Peloponnēsiăcus, -a, um, *and (late)* Peloponnensis, -e.
*Pelops*, Pēlops, ŏpis (*m*), *of or relating to Pelops*, Pēlŏpēus, a, um, Pelopēius, -a, -um, *and* Pēlŏpius, a, -um, *pecul fem.*, Pelopēĭs, -ĭdis, *and* Pelopēis, -ĭdis, *son or descendant of Pelops*, Pelŏpīdes, -æ (*m*), *usually in plural, the Pelopidæ*, Pēlŏpĭdæ, arum (*m*)
*Pelorus*, Pelōrus, -i (*m*), *and* Pelōrum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Pelorus, Pelorian*, Pelōrĭtānus, a, um, *pecul fem*, Pelōrĭās, -ădis, *and* Pelōrĭs, -ĭdis
*Pelusium*, Pēlūsium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Pelusium, Pelusian*, Pēlūsius, a, -um, Pelusiăcus, -a, -um, *and* Pelusiānus, -a, -um, *pecul masc*, Pelusiōtes or -ōta, æ (*an inhabitant of Pelusium*)
*Peneleus*, Pēnēleus, -eos or -ei (*m.*).
*Penelope*, Pēnēlŏpa, æ, *or* Penelope, -es (*f.*), *of or relating to Penelope*, Penelopēus, -a, -um
*Penestia*, Penestia, -æ (*f*); *the inhabitants of Penestria*, Penestæ, -arum (*m*).
*Penēus, the*, Pēnēus, i (*m*), *of or relating to the Peneus*, Penēus, -a, -um, *and* Penēĭus, a, um; *pecul fem*, Penēis, -ĭdos
*Pennine (Alps)*, Penninæ Alpes (*f*), v. *Alps; of or relating to the Pennine Alps*, Penninus, a, um
*Pennsylvania*, Pennsylvania, -æ (*f*), *Pennsylvanian*, Pennsylvanius, -a, -um
*Pennus*, Pennus -i (*m*)
*Pentadius*, Pentādius, ii (*m*)
*Pentapolis*, Pentăpŏlis, is (*f*); *of or belonging to Pentapolis*, Pentăpŏlĭtānus, -a, -um
*Pentedactylos (Mount)*, Taygētus, -i (*m*)
*Pentelicus (Mount)*, Pentēlicus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Mount Pentelicus*, Pentēlĭcus, a, um, *and* Pentēlensis, e
*Penthesilea*, Penthēsilēa, æ (*f*)
*Penthеus*, Penthēus, eos or ei (*m*), *of or belonging to Pentheus*, Penthēus, -a, -um, *son or descendant of Pentheus*, Penthīdes, -æ (*m*)
*Pentri, the*, Pentri, orum (*m*)
*Peparethius*, Pēpărēthius, i (*f*); *of or belonging to Peparethus*, Peparethius, a, -um
*Pera*, Chrysocĕras, ātis (*n*)
*Peræa*, Peræa, -æ (*f*).
*Percival*, Percivallus, -i (*m.*).
*Percote*, Percōte, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Percote*, Percōtius, -a, -um.
*Perdiccas*, Perdiccas, æ (*m*).
*Perdix*, Perdix, ĭcis (*m*)
*Peregrine*, Peregrīnus, -i (*m*).
*Perenna*, Perenna, æ (*f*)
*Perennis*, Perennis, -is (*m*)
*Perga*, Perga, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Perga*, Pergæus, -a, -um, *and* Pergensis, -e
*Pergamus*, Pergăma, -orum, Pergămum, i (*n*) *and* Pergămus, i (*f*); *of or belonging to Pergamus*, Pergămēnus, -a, -um, *and* Pergămeus, -a, -um.
*Pergus*, Pergus, -i (*m*)
*Periander*, Periander, dri, *and* Periandrus, -i (*m*)
*Peribomius*, Peribomius, -ii (*m*)
*Pericles*, Pericles, -is (*and sometimes* -i) (*m.*)
*Periclymenus*, Periclўmĕnus, -i (*m.*).
*Perigord*, Petricoriensis regio (*f.*).
*Perigueux*, Petricorium, -ii (*n.*).
*Perilaus*, Perilāus, i (*m*).
*Perilla*, Perilla, -æ (*f.*)
*Perillus*, Perillus, -i (*m*).
*Perillus*, Perillus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Perillus*, Perillēus, -a, -um
*Perimede*, Perimēde, -es (*f.*); *Perimēdēan*, Perimēdēus, -a, -um.
*Perimele*, Perimēle, -es (*f*).
*Perinthus*, Perinthus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Perinthus, Perinthian*, Perinthius, -a, -um
*Periphanes*, Periphānes, -is (*m.*).
*Periphas*, Periphas, -antis (*m*).
*Peripheres*, Periphērēs, æ (*m*)
*Permessus, the*, Permessus, i (*m.*), *of or relating to the Permessus*, Permessius, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Permessis, -ĭdis.
*Pernambuco*, Pernambocum, -i (*n.*).
*Pero*, Pēro, -ūs (*f*)
*Perolla*, Perolla, -æ (*f*).
*Perouse*, Perusa, -æ (*f*)
*Perpenna*, Perpenna æ (*m*).
*Perperene*, Perpĕrēnē, -es (*f*); *of or belonging to Perperene*, Perpĕrēnus, -a, -um.
*Perperna*, Perperna, -æ (*m*)
*Perpignan*, Perpĭgnānum, i (*n*).
*Perrhæbi, the*, Perrhæbi, -orum (*m*); *the country of the Perrhæbi*, Perrhæbia, -æ (*f*), *Perrhæbian*, Perrhæbius, -a, -um
*Persa*, Persa, -æ (*m*)—2 (*f*) *a woman's name; daughter of Persa*, Persēis, -ĭdis (*f*)
*Perseus*, Persæus, -i (*m*).
*Persephone*, v *Proserpina*
*Persepolis*, Persĕpŏlis, -is (*f*).
*Perses*, Persēs, -æ (*m*), *of or relating to Perses*, Persēius, -a -um, *and* Persēus, -a, -um, *daughter of Perses*, Persēis, -ĭdis (*f*).
*Perseus*, Persēus, -eos or -ei (*m*); *of or relating to Perseus*, Persēius, -a, -um, *and* Persēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Persēis, -ĭdis.
*Persia*, Persis, -ĭdis (*f*); Persia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Persia, Persian*, Persicus, -a, -um, *and (late)* Persēus, a, -um; *pecul fem*, Persis, -ĭdis; *a Persian*, Persa *and* Persēs, æ (*m.*); *the Persians*, Persæ, arum (*m*)
*Persicus*, Persicus, -i (*m*), *an appellative; of or relating to Persicus*, Persicĭānus, -a, um.
*Persis*, v *Persia.*
*Persius*, Persius, -ii (*m*).
*Perth*, Fanum St Joannis ad Tavum; Perthum. -i (*n*).
*Pertinax*, Pertinax, -ācis (*m*).
*Peru*, Peruvia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Peru*, Peruvĭānus, -a, -um
*Perugia*, Pĕrūsia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Perusia*, *Perusian*, Pĕrūsīnus, -a, -um
*Pesaro*, Pisaurum, -i (*n*), q. v.
*Pescara*, Aternum, -i (*n*)
*Pescara, the*, Aternus, -i (*m.*)
*Pescennius*, Pescennius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Pescennius*, Pescenniānus, -a, -um
*Pessinus*, Pessinus, untis (*f*); *of or belonging to Pessinus*, Pessinuntius, -a, -um, *and (late)* Pessinuntĭcus, -a, -um.
*Pesth*, Pessium, ii (*n*)
*Pesti*, Pæstum, -i (*n*), q. v.
*Petale*, Petale, -es (*f*).
*Petavio*, Petavio, -ōnis (*f.*); *of Petavio*, Petavionensis, -e
*Peter*, Petrus, -i (*m*).
*Peterborough*, Petuaria, -æ (*f*); Petroburgum, -i (*n*)
*Petersburg, St*, Petropŏlis, -is (*f.*).
*Peterwardein*, Acimincum, -i (*n*)
*Petilia*, Petilia, -æ (*f.*); *of Petilia, Petilian*, Petilīnus, -a, um
*Petilium*, Petilium, ii (*n*)
*Petilius*, Petilius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Petilius, Petilian*, Petilius, -a, -um, *and* Petilĭānus, -a, -um
*Petosiris*, Petŏsīris, -ĭdis (*m*)
*Petra*, Petra, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Petra*, Petræus, -a, um, *and (late)* Petrensis, -e, *pecul masc*, Petrītes, -æ.
*Petræa*, Petræa, -æ (*f*), Arabia; *of Arabia Petræa*, Petræus, -a, -um.
*Petreius*, Petreius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Petreius*, Petreiānus, -a, -um
*Petrina*, Petrīnæ, -arum (*f*); *of or belonging to Petrinæ*, Petrinus, -a, -um.
*Petro*, Petro, -ōnis (*m*)
*Petrocorii, the*, Petrŏcŏrii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Petrocorii*, Petrŏcŏrĭcus, -a, -um
*Petronia*, Petrōnia, -æ (*f*).
*Petronius*, Petrōnius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Petronius, Petronian*, Petronius, -a, -um, *and* Petroniānus, -a, -um.
*Petrus*, v *Peter.*
*Pettalus*, Pettālus, -i (*m.*).
*Peuce*, Peuce, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Peuce*, Peucēnus, -a, -um.
*Peucestes*, Peucestes, -is (*m*).
*Peucetia*, Peucētia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Peucetia, Peucetian*, Peucetius, -a, -um.
*Phacium*, Phacium, -ii (*n*).
*Phæacia*, Phæācia, æ (*f.*), *the Phæacians*, Phæăces, um (*m*), *in sing*, Phæax, ācis, *Phæacian*, Phæācius, -a, -um, *and* Phæăcus, -a, -um
*Phædimus*, Phædimus, -i (*m*).
*Phædo*, Phædo, -ōnis (*m*).
*Phædra*, Phædra, -æ (*f*)
*Phædria*, Phædria *or* Phædrias, -æ (*m*)
*Phædrus*, Phædrus, -i (*m*)
*Phæneas*, Phæneas, -æ (*m*)
*Phæocomes*, Phæcŏcŏmes, -æ (*m*)
*Phæstum*, Phæstum, -i (*n*); Phæstus -i (*f.*), *of or belonging to Phæstum*, Phæstius, -a, -um, *pecul fem.*, Phæstias, -ădis
*Phaethon*, Phaēthon, -ontis (*m*), *of or relating to Phaethon*, Phaethontius, -a, -um, *and* Phaethontēus, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Phaethontias, ădis, *and* Phaethontis, -ĭdis
*Phæthusa*, Phaethūsa, æ (*f*).
*Phalæcus*, Phalæcus, -i (*m*)
*Phalangius*, Phalangius, -ii (*m*).
*Phalanna*, Phalanna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Phalanna*, Phalannæus, -a, -um
*Phalantus*, Phalantus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Phalantus*, Phalantēus, -a, -um, *and* Phalantīnus, -a, -um.
*Phalara*, Phalāra, -orum (*n*)
*Phalaris*, Phalāris, -ĭdis, *acc* -idem *or* -in (*m.*)
*Phalasarna*, Phalasarna, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Phalasarna*, Phalasarnēus, a, um
*Phalasia*, Phalāsia, -æ (*f*)
*Phaleg*, Phaleg, *indecl* (*m.*)
*Phalerum*, Phalērum, -i, *and* Phalēra, -ōrum (*n*), *of or belonging to Phalerum*, Phalērĭcus, -a, -um, *pecul. masc.*, Phalērēus, eos *or* ei
*Phalerion*, Phalerion, -ōnis (*m*).
*Phalerus*, Phalērus, -i (*m*)
*Phalesina*, Phalesina, -æ (*f*).
*Phaliscus*, Phaliscus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Phaliscus*, Phaliscus, -a, -um
*Phaloria*, Phaloria, -æ (*f*).
*Phamea*, Phamea, æ (*m*)
*Phanæ*, Phanæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Phanæ*, Phanæus, a, -um.
*Phanagoria*, Phanagoria, -æ (*f*)
*Phanias*, Phanias, æ (*m*)
*Phanote*, Phanote, es (*f*)
*Phanotea*, Phanotēa, -æ (*f*)
*Phanuel*, Phanuel, -ēlis (*m*)
*Phaon*, Phaon, ōnis (*m*), *lover of Sappho*—2 Phaon, -ontis (*m*), *freedman of Nero.*
*Pharæ*, Pharæ, -ārum (*f*), *of or belonging to Pharæ*, Pharæus, -a, um
*Pharaoh*, Pharao *or* Pharaon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Pharasmanes*, Pharasmanes, -is (*m*)
*Pharathon*, Pharathon, -ōnis (*f*), *an inhabitant of Pharathon*, Pharathōnites, -æ (*m*).
*Pharisee, a*, Pharisæus, -i (*m*); *the Pharisees*, Phariswi, ōrum (*m*), *of or relating to the Pharisees, Pharisaic*, Pharisæus, a, um, *and* Pharisaïcus, -a, -um.
*Pharmacusa*, Pharmacusa, -æ (*f*).
*Pharnabazus*, Pharnabazus, -i (*m*).
*Pharnaces*, Pharnaces, -is (*m*).
*Pharnacia*, Pharnacīa, -æ (*f*)
*Pharos*, Pharos *or* Pharus, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Pharos*, Pharius, a, -um, *and* Pharĭăcus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Pharos*, Pharĭtæ, -arum (*m*)
*Pharsalus*, Pharsālus, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Pharsalus, Pharsalian*, Pharsālicus, -a, um, *and* Pharsālius, -a, -um.
*Pharus*, v. *Pharos*
*Pharusii, the*, Pharusii, -orum (*m*)
*Phasania*, Phasania, -æ (*f*)
*Phaselis*, Phasēlis, -ĭdis (*f*), *of or belonging to Phaselis*, Phaselītes, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Phaselis*, Phaselītæ, -arum (*m*).
*Phasis, the*, Phāsis, -is *and* -ĭdis (*m*), *of or belonging to the Phasis*, Phāsiānus, -a, -um, *and* Phāsiacus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem*, Phasias, ădis, *and* Phasis, -ĭdis (*poet for* Colchian)
*Phatnitic*, Phatnĭticus, -a, um; *the Phatnitic mouth (of the Nile)*, Phatnĭticum Ostium

*Phazania*, Phazania, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Phazania*, Phazanius, -a, -um

*Pheca*, Pheca, -æ (*f*)

*Phegeus* Phegēŭs, eos *or* ei (*m*), *of or belonging to Phegeus*, Phegēius, -a, -um, *daughter of Phegeus*, Phēgis, -idis (*f*).

*Phellus*, Phellus, i (*m*)

*Phellusa*, Phellusa, æ (*f*)

*Phemius*, Phēmius, ii (*m*)

*Phemonoë*, Phemonoë, -es (*f*).

*Pheneus*, Pheneus *or* Pheneos, -i (*f*), *and* Phenеum, i (*n*), *the inhabitants of Pheneus*, Phenеātæ, -arum (*m*).

*Pheræ*, Pherææ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Pheræ, Pheræan*, Pherææus, -a, -um

*Phereclus*, Phēreclus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Pherecius*, Phereclēius, -a, -um

*Pherecrates*, Phereclātes, is (*m*), *of or relating to Pherecrates*, Phereclātius, a, -um

*Pherecydes*, Phereclўdes, is (*m*); *of or relating to Pherecydes*, Phereclўdēus, -a, -um

*Pheres*, Pheres, ētis (*m*); *son of Pheres* Pherētiades, -æ (*m*)

*Pheretius*, Pherētius, i (*m*)

*Phœbæi, the*, Pherezæi, orum (*m*).

*Phiale*, Phiāle, es (*f*).

*Phidias*, Phīdias, æ (*m*); *of or relating to Phidias*, Phīdiacus, -a, -um

*Philippides*, Philippīdes, -is (*m*).

*Philippus*, Philippus, -i (*m*)

*Philon*, Philon, -ōnis (*m*).

*Philyle*, Philўle, -es (*f*).

*Phigellus*, Phigellus, -i (*m*).

*Philadelphia*, Philadelphīa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Philadelphia, Philadelphian*, Philadelphēnus, -a, -um, *the Philadelphians*, Philadelphēni, orum (*m*)

*Philadelphus*, Philadelphus, -i (*m*.).

*Philæ*, Philæ, arum (*f*)

*Philæni*, Philæni -orum *or* -ōn (*m*).

*Philænis*, Philænis, idis (*f*)

*Philænus* Philænus, -i (*m*)

*Philanus*, v *Philani*

*Philagrius*, Philagrius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Philagrius*, Philagriānus, -a, -um.

*Philammon*, Philammon, ōnis (*m*).

*Philarchus*, Philarchus, i (*m*)

*Philargyrus*, Philargўrus, -i (*m*.).

*Phileas*, Phileas, -æ (*m*)

*Philemenus*, Philemēnus, -i (*m*).

*Philemon*, Philēmon, -ōnis (*m*).

*Philetor*, Philetor, -ōris (*m*).

*Philetos*, Philetos, -ōtis (*m*).

*Philesius*, Philesius, -ii (*m*)

*Philetæus*, Philetærus, i (*m*)

*Philētas*, Philētas, -æ (*m*), *of or belonging to Philetas*, Philetæus, -a, -um.

*Philetes*, Philētes, -æ (*m*).

*Philetus*, Philētus, -i (*m*).

*Philibert*, Philibertus, -i (*m*).

*Philinus*, Philinus, i (*m*)

*Philip*, Philippus, -i (*m*), q. v.

*Philippa*, Philippa, -æ (*f*).

*Philippeville*, Philippēpŏlis, is (*f*), q v

*Philippi*, Philippi, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Philippi*, Philippēus, -a -um; Philippensis, e, *and* Philippicus, -a, um, *the Philippians*, Philippenses, -ium (*m.*)

*Philippides*, Philippides, -æ *or* -is (*m*).

*Philippopolis*, Philippōpŏlis, -is (*f*); *of or belonging to Philippopolis*, Philippōpŏlitānus, -a, um

*Philippus*, Philippus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Philippus or Philip*, Philippicus, a, um, *and* Philippēus, -a -um

*Philipsburg*, Philippōpŏlis, is (*f*), q. v.

*Philiscus*, Philiscus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Philiscus*, Philiscius, -a, -um

*Philistinæ, the*, Philistæi, *and* Philistīni, -orum (*m*), *the country of the Philistines*, Philistæa, -æ, *and* Philistium, *n decl* (*f*), *Philistinæ*, Philistæus, -a, -um, *and* Philistinus, -a, -um

*Philistio*, Philistio, -ōnis (*m*).

*Philistus*, Philistus, -i (*m*).

*Phillyrides*, v. *Philyra.*

*Philo*, Philo, -ōnis (*m.*).

*Philocharis*, Philocharis, -is (*m*).

*Philochorus*, Philŏchŏrus, -i (*m.*).

*Philocles*, Philŏcles. is (*m*).

*Philocrates*, Philocrātes, -is (*m*).

*Philoctetes*, Philoctētes, -æ (*m*); *of or relating to Philoctetes*, Philoctētæus, -a, -um.

*Philodamus*, Philodāmus, -i (*m.*).

*Philodemus*, Philodēmus, -i (*m*).

*Philodorus* Philŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).

*Philogenes*, Philŏgēnes, is (*m*)

*Philogonus*, Philŏgŏnus, -i (*m.*).

*Philolaus*, Philŏlāus, -i (*m*)

*Philomedes*, Philŏmēdes, -is *or* -æ (*m.*)

*Philomela*, Philomēla, æ (*f.*)

*Philomelium*, Philomelium, ii (*n.*), *of or belonging to Philomelium*, Philomēlienses, -ĭum

*Philomelus*, Philŏmēlus, -i (*m*)

*Philometor*, Philŏmētor, oris (*m.*).

*Philon*, v *Philo*

*Philonides*, Philŏnīdes, æ (*m*).

*Philonis*, Philŏnis, -idis (*f*)

*Philopator*, Philŏpātor, -ōris (*m*)

*Philophron*, Philŏphron, -ōnis (*m.*).

*Philopœmen*, Philŏpœmen, -ēnis (*m*)

*Philostratus*, Philostrātus, i (*m*)

*Philotas*, Philŏtas, -æ (*m*)

*Philotera*, Philotera, -æ (*f*)

*Philotes*, Philotes, -æ (*m*)

*Philotimus*, Philŏtimus, -i (*m*)

*Philoxenus*, Philoxĕnus, -i (*m*).

*Philus*, Philus, -i (*m*)

*Philyra*, Philўra, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Philyra*, Philўræus, -a, -um, *and* Philyrēius, -a, -um, *son of Philyra*, Philўrĭdes (*poet* Philly-), -æ (*m*)

*Philyrides*, v *foregoing*

*Phineas*, Phineas, æ (*m*).

*Phineus*, Phinēus, -eos *or* ei (*m*), *of or relating to Phineus*, Phinēus, -a, -um, *and* Phinēius, -a, um, *son of Phineus*, Phinīdes. -æ (*m*)

*Phinŏpōlis*, Phinŏpōlis, -is (*f*).

*Phintia*, Phintia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Phintia*, Phintiensis, -e

*Phintias*, Phintias, -æ (*m*)

*Phison, the*, Phison, ōnis (*m*).

*Phlegethon*, Phlegēthon, ontis (*m*); *of or belonging to Phlegethon*, Phlegethontēus, -a, um, *and* Phlegētiontius, a, um, *pecul fem*, Phlegethontis, -idis

*Phlegon*, Phlegon, ontis (*m*)

*Phlegra*, Phlegra, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Phlegra*, Phlegræus, -a, -um.

*Phlegræus*, Phlegræus, -i (*m*)

*Phlegyas*, Phlĕgўas, æ (*m*).

*Phlius*, Phlius, untis (*f*); *of or belonging to Phlius, Phliasian*, Phliāsius, -a, um, *the inhabitants of Phlius*, Phliuntii, -orum (*m*)

*Phlogis*, Phlŏgis, -idis (*f*).

*Phobetor*, Phobētor, -ōris (*m*).

*Phoca*, Phoca, -æ (*m*)

*Phocæa*, Phocæa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Phocæa, Phocæan*, Phōcāicus, a, -um; Phocæus, a, -um, *and* Phōcæensis, e, *pecul fem*, Phōcāis, idis; *the inhabitants of Phocæa*, Phocæenses, -ium, *and* Phocæi, -orum (*m*)

*Phocas*, Phocas, -æ (*m*)

*Phocion*, Phocion, -ōnis (*m*)

*Phocis*, Phōcis idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Phocis, Phocian*, Phocāicus, -a, -um, Phocēus, -a, -um, *and* Phocensis, -e, *the Phocians*, Phocenses, ium (*m.*)

*Phocus*, Phocus, -i (*m*).

*Phoda*, Phoda, -æ (*f*)

*Phœbas*, Phœbas, ādis (*f*)

*Phœbe*, Phœbe, -es (*f*)

*Phœbidas*, Phœbidas, -æ (*m*).

*Phœbus*, Phœbus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Phœbus*, Phœbēus, -a, -um, Phœbēius, -a, um, *and* Phœbiācus, -a, um

*Phœnice*, Phœnīce, es (*f*)

*Phœnicia*, Phœnīce, -es, *and* Phœnīcia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Phœnicia Phœnician*, Phœnīcius, -a, um, *pecul masc*, Phœnix, -īcis, *pecul. fem*, Phœnissa, æ, *the Phœnicians*, Phœnīces um (*m*).

*Phœnicus*, Phœnīcus, -untis (*f*).

*Phœnicusa*, Phœnīcūsa, æ (*f*)

*Phœnix*, Phœnix, īcis (*m*)

*Pholegandrus*, Pholegandrus, -i (*f*)

*Pholoë (Mount)*, Pholŏe, es (*f*); *of or belonging to Pholoë*, Pholŏētius, -a, -um

*Pholus*, Phŏlus, -i (*m*).

*Phorbas*, Phorbas, -antis (*m*)

*Phorcus*. Phorcus, -i, *or* Phorcys, -ўos (*m*), *daughter of Phorcus*, Phorcis, -idis (*f*)

*Phormio*, Phormio, ōnis (*m*).

*Phoroneus*, Phŏrōnēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m*); *of or relating to Phoroneus*, Phŏrōnēus, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Phoroneus*, Phorōnis, idis (*f.*)

*Phorontis*, Phoiontis, -idis (*f*)

*Photinus*, Photinus, -i (*m*), *followers of Photinus*, Photiniāni. -orum (*m*)

*Photius*, Photius, -ii (*m*)

*Phraates*, Phraates *or* Phrahates, -æ (*m*)

*Phradmon*, Phradmon, ōnis (*m*)

*Phragandæ*, Phragandæ, -arum (*f.*).

*Phrahates*, v *Phraates.*

*Phrixus*, Phrixus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Phrixus*, Phrixēus, -a, -um

*Phrygia*, Phrўgia -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Phrygia, Phrygian*, Phrygius, a, -um, *the Phrygians*, Phryges, -um (*m*) *in sing*, Phrўx, ўgis (*m*)

*Phryne*, Phrўne, es (*f*)

*Phrynichus*, Phrynīchus, -i (*m*)

*Phryx, the*, Phryx, -ўgis (*m*

*Phthia*, Phthia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Phthia*, Phthius, a, um; *pecul fem*, Phthias, -ādis, *the territory of Phthia, Phthiōtis*, Phthiōtis, idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Phthiotis*, Phthiōtĭcus, a, -um, *the inhabitants of Phthia or Phthiotis* Phthiōtæ, -arum (*m*)

*Phyaces*, Phyāces, æ (*m.*)

*Phycari, the*, Phycari, -orum (*m*)

*Phycus*, Phycus, untis (*m*)

*Phylace*, Phylace, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Phylace*, Phylacēus, -a, um, *and* Phylacēius, a, -um, *pecul fem*, Phylacēis, -idis

*Phylarchus*, Phylarchus, -i (*m*).

*Phylax*, Phylax, ācis (*m*).

*Phyle*, Phўle, -es (*f*)

*Phylleus*, Phyllēus, eos *or* -ei (*m*)

*Phyllis*, Phyllis, -idis (*f*).

*Phyllus*, Phyllus, -ii (*m*)

*Phyllodoce*, Phyllŏdŏce, es (*f.*).

*Physcella*, Physcella, æ (*f*).

*Placentia*, Placentia, æ (*f*), q v

*Piava, the*, Plāvis, -is (*m*)

*Picens*, Picens, entis (*m*), v *Picenum*

*Picentia*, Picentia, æ (*f*)

*Picenum*, Picēnum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Picenum*, Pīcēnus, -a, -um, Pīcens, -entis (*adj*), *and* Picentinus -a, um, *the Picentines*, Picentes, -ium (*m*)

*Pictavi, the*, Pictāvi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Pictavi*, Pictāvicus, a, um, *and* Pictavus, -a, um

*Pictones, the*, Pictŏnes, um (*m*), *of or belonging to the Pictones*, Pictŏnĭcus, -a, um

*Picts, the*, Picti, -orum (*m*).

*Pictor*, Pictor -ōris (*m*)

*Picus*, Pīcus, -i (*m*)

*Pidauro or Puhauro*, Epidaurus, -i (*f*), q v

*Piedmont*, Pedemontium, -ii (*n*).

*Pieria*, Pīēria, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Pieria, Pierian*, Pīērius, a, um, *and* Pierīcus, -a, um, *pecul fem*, Pieris, -idis, *especially in plural (of the Muses)*, *the Pierians*, Pīērĭdes, um (*m*)

*Pierus*, Pīērus, i (*m*)

*Pietola*, Andes, ium (*f*)

*Pilate*, Pīlātus, i (*m*)

*Pilia*, Pilia -æ (*f*)

*Pilius*, Pilius, ii (*m*)

*Pilumnus*, Pilumnus, -i (*m*).

*Pimplea*, Pimplēa, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Pimplea, Pimpleian*, Pimplēus, a um, *pecul fem*, Pimplēis, -idis, *and* Pimpleias, ādis; *esp in pl. (for the Muses)*

*Pinara*, Pinara, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Pinara*, Pinarītæ, -arum (*m*)

*Pinarius*, Pinārius, ii (*m*), *usually in plural, the Pinarii*, Pinārii, orum

*Pinarus, the*, Pinārus -i (*m*)

*Pindar*, Pindārus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Pindar, Pindaric*, Pindārĭcus, -a, um, *and (late)* Pindāreus, -a, um

*Pindasus (Mount)*, Pindasus, i (*m*)

*Pindenissus*, Pindenissus, -i (*f*), *the inhabitants of Pindenissus*, Pindenissēe, -arum (*m*)

*Pindus (Mount)*, Pindus, -i (*m.*)

*Pinnius*, Pinnius, -ii (*m*)

*Pinus*, Pinus, -i (*m*)

*Plumbino*, Plumbĭnum, -i (*n*)

*Pyverno*, Privernum, -i (*n*).

*Pippa*, Pippa, -æ (*f.*)

*Piræus*, Piræus, -i (*m*), Pirāēus, eos *or* -ei (*m*); *and* Piræa, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Piræus*, Piræus, -a, -um

*Pirene*, Pirēnē, -es (*f*), *of Pirene, Pirenian*, Pirēnis, -idis (*fem adj*)

*Pirithous*, Pirīthŏus, -i (*m*)

*Pirusti, the*, Pirusti, -orum (*m*)

*Pisa*, Pisa, -æ (*f*); *of or relating to Pisa*, Pisæus, -a, -um.—2 *the ancient* Pisæ q v.

*Pisæ* } Pisæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging*
*Pisa* } *to Pisæ, Pisan*, Pisæus, -a, -um, *and* Pisānus, -a, um
*Pisander*, Pisander, dri (*m*).
*Pisaurilla*, Rubicon, ōnis (*m*)
*Pisaurum*, Pisaurum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Pisaurum*, Pisaurensis, e.
*Pisaurus, the*, Pisaurus, -i (*m*)
*Pisenor*, Pisēnor, ōris (*m*)
*Pisidia*, Pisidia, æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Pisidia, Pisidian*, Pisidicus, -a, -um; *the Pisidæ*, Pisidæ, arum (*m*)
*Pisistratus*, Pisistrātus, -i (*m*), *son of Pisistratus*, Pisistrātides, æ (*m*).
*Pisitheus*, Pisitheus, -i (*m*)
*Piso*, Pīso, -ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Piso*, Pisonianus, a, um.
*Pistoia*, Pistōium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Pistoia*, Pistoiensis, -e.
*Pistus*, Pistus, i (*m*)
*Putana*, Pitāna, -æ, *and* Pitāne, -es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Putana*, Pitānæus, -a, -um
*Pitharatus*, Pitharatus, -i (*m*)
*Pithecusa*, Pithecūsa, æ, *and* Pithecūsæ, -arum (*f*)
*Pitholaus*, Pithōlāus, i (*m*)
*Pitholeon*, Pitholeon, -ontis (*m*)
*Pitinum*, Pitinum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Pitinum*, Pitinas, -ātis (*adj*)
*Pittacus*, Pittācus, -i (*m*)
*Pittheus*, Pitthēus, eos or ei (*m.*), *of or belonging to Pittheus*, Pitthēus *or* Pitthēius, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Pitthēis, -idis
*Pituanius*, Pituānius, ii (*m*)
*Pitulum*, Pitulum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Pitulum*, Pitulānus, -a, -um
*Pityusæ, the*, Pityūsæ, arum (*f*)
*Pius*, Pius, ii (*m*)
*Placentia*, Placentia, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Placentia*, Placentīnus, -a, -um
*Placia*, Placia, æ (*f*)
*Placideianus*, Placideiānus, -i (*m*).
*Placidia*, Placidia, -æ (*f*)
*Placidus*, Placidus, -i (*m*).
*Plætorius*, Plætorius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Plætorius, Plætorian*, Plætorius, -a, um, *and* Plætoriānus, a, -um
*Plaguleius*, Plaguleius, ii (*m.*).
*Plaisance*, Placentia, -æ (*f*).
*Planaria*, Planāria, -æ (*f*).
*Planasia*, Planāsia, -æ (*f*)
*Plancina*, Plancīna, -æ (*f.*).
*Plancius*, Plancius, -ii (*m*)
*Planetæ*, Planetæ, -arum (*f*).
*Plancus*, Plancus, i (*m*); *of or relating to Plancus*, Plancīanus, -a, -um.
*Planius*, Planius, -ii (*m*)
*Platææ*, Platææ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Platææ, Platæan*, Platæēus, -a, um, *and* Platæensis, e; *the inhabitants of Platææ*, Platæenses, -ium (*m*).
*Platea*, Platēa, -æ (*f*)
*Plateæ*, Plateæ, -arum (*f*).
*Plato*, Plāto, -ōnis (*m*); *of or relating to Plāto, Platonic*, Platōnicus, -a, -um, *the Platonists*, Platōnici, orum (*m.*).
*Plator*, Plator, oris (*m*)
*Plautia*, Plautia, æ (*f*)
*Plautianus*, Plautiānus, -i (*m*).
*Plautillus*, Plautillus, i (*m*).
*Plautius*, Plautius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Plautius, Plautian*, Plautius, -a, um
*Plautus*, Plautus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Plautus*, Plautīnus, -a, -um, *and* Plautiānus, a, um
*Plavis, the*, Plāvis, is (*m*)
*Plead, a*, Plēias, ādis (*f.*), *the Pleiads*, Plēiādes, um (*f*)
*Pleione*, Plēiōne, es (*f*)
*Pleminius*, Plēminius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Pleminius*, Pleminiānus, a, um
*Plemmyrium*, Plemmyrium, -ii (*n*)
*Plestia*, Plestia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Plestia*, Plestīnus -a, -um
*Pleumosii, the*, Pleumosii *or* Pleumoxii, -orum (*m*).
*Pleuratus*, Pleurātus -i (*m*).
*Pleuron*, Pleuron, -ōnis (*f*); *of or belonging to Pleuron*, Pleurōnius, a, um.
*Plinius*, Plinius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Plinv*, Plinianus, -a, -um
*Plinthius*, Plinthius, -ii (*m*)
*Plinv*, Plinius, -ii (*m*), q. v.
*Plisthenes*, Plisthēnes, -is (*m*); *of or relating to Plisthenes*, Plisthenius, a, -um; *son of Plisthenes*, Plisthēnides, -æ (*m*).

*Plistia*, v. Plestia.
*Plitendum*, Plitendum, -i (*n.*).
*Plocamus*, Plōcāmus, i (*m*)
*Plotæ, the*, Plōtæ, -arum (*f*), Insulæ
*Plotina*, Plotīna, -æ (*f*)
*Plotinus*, Plōtinus, i (*m*).
*Plotius*, Plōtius, -ii (*m*).
*Plutarch*, Plutarchus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Plutarch*, Plutarchēus, -a, -um.
*Plutianus*, Plutiānus, i (*m*)
*Pluto*, Plūto *or* Plūton, -ōnis (*m*); *of or relating to Pluto, Plutonian*, Plūtōnius, -a, um
*Plutus*, Plūtus, i (*m*)
*Pluvina*, Pluvina, æ (*f.*).
*Plymouth*, Tamārōpōlis, is (*f.*), *Plymouth Sound*, Tamari Ostia
*Po, the*, Pādus, i (*m*), q. v; *Greek and poet*, Eridānus, -i (*m.*).
*Podalirius*, Podalirius, -ii (*m.*).
*Podarce*, Podarce, -es (*f*).
*Podarces*, Podarces, -is (*m.*).
*Pœas*, Pœas, antis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pœas*, Pœantius, -a, um; *son of Pœas*, Pœantiades, -æ (*m.*).
*Pœcile*, Pœcile, es (*f.*).
*Pœni, the*, v *Carthage*
*Pœnius*, Pœnius, -ii (*m*)
*Poitiers*, Pictavium, -ii (*n.*).
*Portou*, Ager Pictavicus *or* Pictōnicus; v. *Pictavi and Pictones*
*Pola*, Pōla, -æ (*f*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Pola*, Polensis, -e, *and* Pōlāticus, -a, -um —2 (*m*) *a man's name*
*Poland*, Polonia, æ (*f*); *Polish*, Poloniensis, e, *in classical Latin included in* Sarmatia, æ (*f*)
*Polcas*, Polcas, -æ (*m.*).
*Polemarchus*, Polemarchus, -i (*m*).
*Polemo* Polēmo *or* Polēmon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Polemo*, Polemōnēus, -a, um, *and* Polemōniācus, a, um.
*Polemocrates*, Polemocrātes, -is (*m*).
*Policastro*, Buxentum, -i (*n*); *Gulf of Policastro*, Laus, -i (*m*) Sinus
*Policoro*, Heraclēa, -æ (*f*)
*Poliorcetes*, Poliorcētes, -æ (*m*)
*Polites*, Pōlites, -æ (*m*)
*Polla*, Polla, æ (*f*)
*Pollentia*, } Pollentia, -æ (*f*); *of or be-*
*Pollenza*, } *longing to Pollentia*, Pollentīnus, -a, um
*Polles*, Polles, -ētis (*m*)
*Pollio*, Pollio, ōnis (*m*).
*Pollius*, Pollius, -ii (*m*).
*Polluia*, Polluia, -æ (*f*).
*Pollux*, Pollux, -ūcis (*m*).
*Polus*, Pōlus, -i (*m*)
*Polusca*, Polusca, -æ (*f*).
*Polyænus*, Polyænus, i (*m*).
*Polyaratus*, Polyaratus, -i (*m.*).
*Polybe*, Polybe, -es (*f.*).
*Polybetes*, Pōlybētes, -æ (*m.*).
*Polybius*, Pōlybius, -ii (*m*).
*Polybus*, Pōlybus, -i (*m.*).
*Polycarp*, Polycarpus, -i (*m*).
*Polycharmus*, Polycharmus, -i (*m.*).
*Polycles*, Polycles, is (*m*).
*Polycletus*, Polyclētus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Polycletus*, Polyclētēus, -a, -um.
*Polycrates*, Polycrātes, is (*m.*).
*Polycratia*, Polycrātia, æ (*f*)
*Polydæmon*, Polydæmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Polydamas*, Polydāmas, -antis (*m*).
*Polydectes*, Polydectes, -æ (*m*).
*Polydector*, Polydector, ōris (*m.*).
*Polydora*, Polydōra, æ (*f*)
*Polydorus*, } Polydōrus, -i (*m*); *of or re-*
*Polydore*, } *lating to Polydorus*, Polydorēus, -a, um
*Polygnotus*, Polygnōtus, -i (*m*).
*Polyhymnia*, Polyhymnia, -æ (*f*).
*Polyidus*, Polyīdus, i (*m*)
*Polymestor*, Polymestor *or* Polymnestor, -ōris (*m*)
*Polymnus*, Polymnus, -i (*m*).
*Polymices*, Pōlymices, -is (*m*).
*Polypemon*, Polypēmon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Polyphemus*, Polyphēmus, -i (*m.*).
*Polyphontes*, Polyphontes, æ (*m.*).
*Polypœtes*, Polypœtes, -æ (*m*).
*Polyxena*, Polyxēna, -æ, *or* Polyxēne, -es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Polyxena*, Polyxēnius, -a, -um
*Polyxenus*, Polyxēnus, -i (*m.*).
*Polyxo*, Polyxo, -ūs (*f*)
*Pomerania*, Pomerania, æ (*f.*), *Pomeranian*, Pomerānus, -a, -um.
*Pometia*, Pomētia, -æ (*f*); Pomētii, -orum (*m*), *of Pometia, Pometian*, Pometīnus -a, -um, *and* Pometīnensis, -e.
*Pomona*, Pōmōna, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Pomona*, Pomōnālis, -e
*Pompeia*, Pompeia, æ (*f*).
*Pompeianus*, Pompeiānus, -i (*m*)
*Pompeii*, Pompeii, -orum (*m*); *of or belonging to Pompeii*, Pompeiānus, -a, -um
*Pompeiopolis*, Pompeiopōlis, -is (*f*)
*Pompeius*, } Pompeius, -ii (*m*), *of or re-*
*Pompey*, } *lating to Pompeius, Pompēian*, Pompeiānus, -a, -um, *and* Pompēius, a, -um
*Pompilius*, Pompilius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Pompilius, Pompilian*, Pompilius, -a, -um, *and* Pompilhānus, -a, -um.
*Pompilla*, Pompilla, -æ (*f.*).
*Pompillus*, Pompillus, -i (*m.*).
*Pomponia*, Pompōnia, -æ (*f*).
*Pomponian*, Pomponiānus, i (*m*)
*Pomponius*, Pompōnius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Pomponius, Pomponian*, Pomponius, -a, -um, *and* Pomponiānus, -a, -um
*Pomptine (Marshes), the*, Pomptinæ Paludes, Pomptina Palus; *Pomptine*, Pomptīnus, Pontīnus, *or* Pontīnus, -a, -um.
*Pomptinus*, Pomptīnus, -i (*m*)
*Pomtine (Marshes)*, v. *Pomptine.*
*Pondicherry*, Ponticerium, -ii (*n.*).
*Pontia*, Pontia, æ (*f*), *a city*, *of or belonging to Pontia*, Pontiānus, -a, -um — 2 *a woman's name*
*Ponticus*, Ponticus, i (*m*)
*Pontidia*, Pontidia, -æ (*f.*).
*Pontidius*, Pontidius, -ii (*m.*)
*Pontificius*, Pontificius, -ii (*m*)
*Pontine (Marshes)*, v. *Pomptine.*
*Pontius*, Pontius, ii (*m*)
*Pontus*, Pontus, -i (*m*), *a country* —2 (*the Euxine Sea*), Pontus Euxīnus, *and absol*, Pontus, -i (*m*)
*Popilia*, Popilia, -æ (*f.*).
*Popilius*, Popilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Popilius*, Popilius, -a, -um, *and* Popiliānus, -a, -um.
*Poppæa*, Poppæa, -æ (*f.*).
*Poppæus*, Poppæus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Poppæus, Poppæan*, Poppæus, -a, -um, *and* Poppæānus, -a, -um
*Populonia*, Populōnia, æ (*f*), *and* Populōnium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Populonia* Populoniensis, -e.
*Porcia*, Porcia, æ (*f*)
*Porcius*, Porcius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Porcius or the Porcia gens, Porcian*, Porcius, -a, -um
*Porius*, Porius, -ii (*m*)
*Poros*, Calauria, -æ (*f*).
*Porphyrio*, Porphȳrio, ōnis (*m.*).
*Porphyrius*, Porphyrius, -ii (*m*)
*Porphyrius*, } Porphyrius, -ii (*m*)
*Porphyry*, }
*Porsenna*, Porsēna *or* Porsenna, -æ (*m.*)
*Port Mahon*, v *Mahon.*
*Porto*, v *Oporto*
*Porto Raco*, Insula St Joannis Portus Divitis.
*Port Royal*, Annapolis, -is (*f.*).
*Portsmouth*, Magnus Portus (*m*).
*Portugal*, Lusitānia, -æ (*f*), q v.
*Portumnus*, Portumnus, -i (*m.*).
*Portunus*, Portunus, -i (*m.*).
*Porus*, Porus, -i (*m*)
*Posen*, Posna, -æ (*f.*).
*Posidea*, Posidēa, -æ (*f*).
*Posides*, Posides, is (*m.*).
*Posidēum*, Posidēum, -i (*n.*).
*Posidippus*, Posidippus, -i (*m.*).
*Posidius*, Posīdius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Posidius*, Posīdiānus, -a, -um.
*Posidonia*, Posidonia, -æ (*f*).
*Posidonius*, Posidōnius, -ii (*m.*).
*Posthumia*, } Posthūmia *or* Postūmia, -æ
*Postuma*, } (*f*)
*Posthumius*, } Postūmius *or* Postūmius,
*Postumius*, } -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Postumius, Postumian*, Postūmius, -a -um.
*Postumulenus*, Postūmulānus, -i (*m.*)
*Postumus*, Postūmus *or* Posthūmus, i (*m*)
*Potamo*, Potāmo, -ōnis (*m*).
*Potentia*, Potentia, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Potentia*, Potentīnus, -a, um
*Potentius*, Potentius, -ii (*m.*).
*Potenza*, Potentia, -æ (*f*), q v.
*Pothinus*, Pothīnus, -i (*m.*).
*Potidæa*, Potidæa, -æ (*f*)

*Potidania*, Potidānia, æ (*f*)
*Potitius*, Potitius, ii (*m*), *the Potitii*, Potitii, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Potitius*, Potitianus, a, um
*Potitus*, Potitus, i (*m*)
*Potnia*, Potniæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Potnia*, Potnias, ădis (*fem adj*)
*Potsdam*, Botstampium, -ii (*n*)
*Puzzuolo*, Puteōli, orum (*m*), *Gulf of Puzzuolo*, Puteōlānus Sinus
*Prænestе*, Prænestе, is (*n*), *and* Prænestis, is (*f*) *of or belonging to Prænestе*, Prænestīnus, a, um
*Prætorium*, Prætorium, ii (*n*)
*Prætutian*, Prætutius, a, um, *and* Prætutiānus a, um
*Pragne*, Botōbīnum, -i (*n*), Praga, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Pragne*, Pragensis, e
*Prasiæ*, Prasiæ, arum (*f*)
*Prasii, the*, Prasii, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Prasii*, *Prasian*, Prasiānus, a, -um
*Prasutagus*, Prasutagus, i (*m*)
*Prazagoras*, Praxăgŏras æ (*m*)
*Praxeas*, Praxeas, æ (*m*), *of or relating to Praxeas*, Praxeānus, a, -um
*Praxilla*, Praxilla, æ (*f*)
*Praxiteles*, Praxitēles, is (*m*), *of or relating to Praxiteles*, Praxitēlius, -a, um
*Prayo*, Praxo, -ōnis *or* ûs (*f*)
*Precianus*, Preciānus, -i (*m*)
*Prepesinthus*, Prepesinthus *or* thos, -i (*f*)
*Presburg*, Brecislaburgum, -i, Posonium, -ii (*n*)
*Prestianus*, v *Precianus*
*Pretus*, Pretus, -ii (*m*)
*Preveza*, Nicopolis, is (*f*), q v
*Priam* Priamus i (*m*), *of or belonging to Priam* Priamēius, -a, um, *son of Priam*, Priamides, æ (*m*), *daughter of Priam*, Priamēis, idis (*f*)
*Priapus*, Priāpus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Priapus*, *Priapean*, Priāpēus, -a, um.
*Priene*, Priēne, es, *and* Priēna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Priene* Prienæus, -a, um, Priēnius, -a, um, *and* Prienensis, -e
*Primus*, Primus, i (*m*)
*Princeps* Princeps, ipis (*m*)
*Prineus*, Prineus, i (*m*)
*Prion*, Prion, -onis (*m*)
*Prisca*, Prisca, æ (*f*)
*Priscian*, Prisciānus, -i (*m*)
*Prisciana*, Priscilla, -æ (*f*)
*Priscilla*, Priscilla, æ (*f*)
*Priscillianus*, Priscillianus, -i (*m*); *the followers of Priscillianus*, Priscillianistæ, arum (*m*)
*Priscus*, Priscus, i (*m*)
*Privernum*, Privernum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Privernum*, Privernas, -ātis (*adj*), *the inhabitants of Privernum*, Privernātes, um (*m*)
*Probātus*, Probātus, i (*m*)
*Probinus*, Probinus, i (*m*)
*Probus*, Probus, -i (*m*)
*Procas* Procas, æ (*m*)
*Prochorus*, Prochōrus, -i (*m*).
*Prochyta*, } Prochyta, -æ, *and* Prochyte,
*Procida*, } es (*f*).
*Procilius*, Procilius, -ii (*m*)
*Procilla*, Procilla, -æ (*f*)
*Procles*, Procles, is (*m*)
*Proclus*, Proclus, -i (*m*)
*Procne*, Procne *or* Progne, -es (*f*).
*Proconnesus*, Proconnēsus, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Proconnesus*, Proconnēsius, a, um, *and* Proconnensis, -e.
*Procopius*, Procopius, ii (*m*); *of or relating to Procopius*, Procopiānus, -a, -um
*Procris*, Procris, is (*f*).
*Procrustes* Procrustes, æ (*m*).
*Procula*, Procula, -æ (*f*)
*Proculeia*, Proculēia, æ (*f*)
*Proculeius*, Proculēius, ii (*m*)
*Proculus*, Prōculus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Proculus*, Proculiānus, -a, -um
*Prodicus*, Prodicus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Prodicus*, Prodicius, -a, -um
*Proerna*, Proerna, -æ (*f*)
*Prœtus*, Prœtus, -i (*m*), *daughter of Prœtus*, Prœtis, -idis (*f*)
*Progne*, v Procne
*Prometheus*, Promēthĕus, -eos *or* -ei (*m*); *of or belonging to Prometheus*, *Promethian*, Promēthius, a, -um; *son of Prometheus*, Promēthides, -æ (*m.*).
*Promolus*, Prŏmōlus, -i (*m.*).
*Propertius*, Propertius, -ii (*m*)
*Prophthasia*, Prophthasia, -æ (*f*)
*Propontus*, Propontus, -idis (*f*), *of or belonging to the Propontis*, Propontīacus, a, um
*Proserpina*, Proserpīna, -æ (*f*).
*Prosper*, Prosper, -ĕri (*m*)
*Prosymna*, Prosymna, -æ, *and* Prosymne, -es (*f*)
*Protagoras*, Protagŏras, æ (*m*), *of or relating to Protagoras*, Protagŏrēus, -a, um
*Prote*, Prote, es (*f*)
*Protenor*, Protēnor, ōris (*m*)
*Protesilaus*, Protesilāus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Protesilaus*, Protesilāēus, a, um
*Proteus*, Prōteus, eos *or* ei (*m*)
*Prothous*, Prōthōus, i (*m*)
*Proto*, Proto, ûs (*f*)
*Protodamas*, Protŏdămas, antis (*m*)
*Protogenes*, Protŏgĕnes, is (*m*)
*Provence*, Provincia, æ (*f*)
*Proxenus*, Proxĕnus, i (*m*)
*Proximus*, Proximus, i (*m*)
*Prudence*, Prudentia, æ, *and* Providentia, æ (*f*)
*Prudens*, Prudens, entis (*m*)
*Prudentius*, Prudentius, ii (*m*).
*Prusa*, Prusa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Prusa*, Prusensis e.
*Prusias*, Prusiās, æ (*m*), *a man's name; son of Prusias*, Prusiādes, -æ (*m*)—2 Prusiās, -ādis (*f*), *a city, of or belonging to Prusias*, Prusiācus, a, -um.
*Prussia*, Borussia, -æ (*f*), *Prussian*, Borussicus, a, -um
*Prytanis*, Prytānis, -is (*m*).
*Psamathe*, Psamathe, -es (*f.*)
*Psammathus*, Psammathus, untis (*f*).
*Psammetichus*, Psammētichus, -i (*m.*).
*Pseas*, Psĕcas, adis (*f*)
*Pseudolus*, Pseudŏlus, -i (*m.*)
*Psile*, Psīle, -es (*f*)
*Psillis, the*, Psillis, idis (*m*).
*Psophis*, Psŏphis, idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Psophis*, Psophidius, -a, um.
*Psyche*, Psȳche, es (*f*).
*Psylli, the*, Psylli, orum (*m*).
*Psyllus*, Psyllus, i (*m*)
*Psyttalia*, Psyttalia, -æ (*f*).
*Pteleon*, Pteleon *or* Pteleum, -i (*n*)
*Pterelas*, Pterelas, -æ (*m.*).
*Ptolemæus*, } Ptolēmæus, -i (*m*), *of or re-*
*Ptolemy*, } *lating to Ptolemæus*, Ptolēmæēus, -a, -um, Ptolemaĕus, -a, -um, *and* Ptolēmăicus, -a, um, *daughter of Ptolemy*, Ptolemāīs, -idis (*f*).
*Ptolemais*, Ptolemāis, -idis (*f*), *of or belonging to Ptolemais*, Ptolemensis, -e, *and* Ptolemaīdensis, e.
*Ptolemy*, v *Ptolemæus.*
*Publia*, Publia, -æ (*f*)
*Publicius*, Publicius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Publicius*, Publiciānus, a, -um
*Publicola*, Publicŏla, -æ (*m*).
*Publilius*, Publilius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Publilius*, Publilius, -a, um.
*Publius*, Publius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Publius*, Publiānus, a, um
*Puebla de los Angelos*, Angelopolis Americana (*f*)
*Pugno*, Pugno, -ōnis (*m*).
*Pulchellus*, Pulchellus, -i (*m*).
*Pulcher*, Pulcher, -chri (*m*).
*Pulcheria*, Pulchēria, -æ (*f.*)
*Pulchra*, Pulchra, -æ (*f.*).
*Pullus*, Pullus, -i (*m*)
*Pulto*, Pulto, -ōnis (*m*).
*Pulvillus*, Pulvillus, -i (*m*).
*Punic*, Pūnicus, -a, -um, v. *Carthage*
*Pupienus*, Pupiēnus, -i (*m*)
*Pupinia*, Pupinia, -æ (*f*).
*Pupius*, Pupius, -ii (*m*)
*Purpureo*, Purpureo, -ōnis (*m*).
*Puteoli*, Puteōli, orum (*m*); *of or belonging to Puteoli*, Puteōlānus, a, -um
*Pydna*, Pydna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Pydna*, *Pydnæan*, Pydnæus, -a, -um
*Pygela*, Pygela, -æ (*f*)
*Pygmies, the*, Pygmæi orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Pygmies*, *Pygmean*, Pygmæus, -a, -um
*Pygmalion*, Pygmālion, ōnis (*m*); *of or relating to Pygmalion*, Pygmāliōnēus, -a, -um
*Pylades*, Pylădes, -æ *and* -is (*m*), *of or relating to Pylades*, Pyladēus, -a, um
*Pylæ*, Pylæ, -arum (*f*); *of or relating to Pylæ*, Pylāicus, -a, -um.
*Pylæmenes*, Pylæmēnes, is (*m.*); *of or relating to Pylæmenes*, Pylæmēnius, a -um
*Pylene*, Pylēne, -es (*f*).
*Pylos*, Pylos *or* Pylus, -i (*f*, *sometimes m*) *of or belonging to Pylos*, *Pylian*, Pylius -a, um.
*Pyra*, Pyra, -æ (*f*)
*Pyracmon*, Pyracmon, ōnis (*m*)
*Pyræ*, Pyræ, -arum (*f*)
*Pyramus*, Pyrămus i (*m*), *of or relating to Pyramus*, Pyrameus, -a, um
*Pyrenees, the*, Pyrēnæus Mons, Pyrēnæi Montes, *and absol*, Pyrēnæus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to the Pyrenean Mountains*, *Pyrenean*, Pyrēnæus, -a, um, Pyrēnāicus, a, um
*Pyrene*, Pyrēne, es (*f*)
*Pyreneus*, Pyrēneus, eos *or* ei (*m.*).
*Pyretus*, Pyrētus, -i (*m*)
*Pyrgi*, Pyrgi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Pyrgi*, Pyrgensis, -e
*Pyrgo*, Pyrgo, -ûs (*f*)
*Pyrgōteles*, Pyrgotēles, is (*m*).
*Pyrgus*, Pyrgus, i (*m*)
*Pyriphlegēthon*, Pyriphlegēthon, -ontis (*m*)
*Pyrnos*, Pyrnos, i (*f*)
*Pyrnus*, Pyrnus, i (*m*)
*Pyrodes*, Pyrodes, -æ (*m.*)
*Pyrois*, Pyrŏis, -entis (*m*).
*Pyromachus*, Pyromăchus, i (*m*)
*Pyrrha*, Pyrrha, æ *and* Pyrrhe, -es (*f*), *a woman, of or relating to Pyrrha*, Pyrrhæus, a, -um —2 *a city, of Pyrrha*, *Pyrrhean*, Pyrrhæus, -a, -um, *pecul fem.*, Pyrrhias, -ădis
*Pyrrha*, Pyrrha, -æ (*f*)
*Pyrrhas*, Pyrrhias, -æ (*m*)
*Pyrrho*, Pyrrho, -ōnis (*m*), *the followers of Pyrrho*, *Pyrrhonists*, Pyrrhōnii, -orum (*m*)
*Pyrrhus*, Pyrrhus, -i (*m.*), *son or descendant of Pyrrhus*, Pyrrhides, æ (*m.*), *in plural as an appellation of the Epirots.*
*Pythagoras*, Pythăgŏras, æ (*m*); *of or belonging to Pythagoras*, *Pythagorean*, Pythagŏrēus, -a, -um, *and* Pythagŏrīcus, -a, -um
*Pytheas*, Pytheas, -æ (*m*)
*Pythias*, Pythias, -æ (*m*), *a man's name*—2 ădis (*f*), *a woman's name*
*Python*, Pythion, -ōnis (*m*)
*Pythis*, Pythis, -is (*m*)
*Pythium*, Pythium, -ii (*n.*)
*Pythius*, Pythius, -ii (*m*)
*Pytho*, Pytho, -ōnis (*m*), *a man's name.*—2 Pȳtho, -ûs (*f*) = *Delphi*; *of or belonging to Pytho*, *Pythian*, Pythius, -a, -um, *and* Pythicus, -a, -um.
*Pythocles*, Pythocles, is (*m*)
*Pythocritus*, Pythocritus, -i (*m*).
*Pythodicus*, Pythodicus, i (*m*).
*Pythodorus*, Pythŏdōrus, -i (*m*).
*Python*, Python, -ōnis (*m*)
*Pythopolis*, Pythŏpŏlis is (*f*).
*Pyxites*, Pyxites, -æ (*m*).

## Q.

*Quadi, the*, Quadi, orum (*m*).
*Quadratus*, Quadrātus, -i (*m*)
*Quadrigarius*, Quadrigārius, ii (*m*)
*Quanero* (*Gulf of*), Flanaticus Sinus.
*Quariates, the*, Quariātes, um (*m.*)
*Quarta*, Quarta, -æ (*f.*)
*Quartilla*, Quartilla, æ (*f.*)
*Quartius*, Quartus, -i (*m*)
*Quebec*, Stenŏpŏlis, is (*f*), Canadensis Lȳcŏpŏlis, -is (*f*)
*Quedlanburg*, Quedlinburgum, -i (*n.*)
*Queensborough*, Reginæ Burgus, -i (*m*).
*Queen's County*, Comitatus Reginālis
*Quercens*, Quercens, -entis (*m*)
*Quesnoy*, Quercētum, -i (*n*).
*Quietus*, Quiētus, -i (*m*)
*Quinctilius*, v. *Quintilius*
*Quinta*, Quinta, -æ (*f.*).
*Quintia*, Quintia, æ (*f*)
*Quintilian*, Quintilianus, i (*m*)
*Quintilius*, Quintilius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Quintilius*, Quintiliānus, -a, -um
*Quintilla*, Quintilla, -æ (*f*)
*Quintillus*, Quintillus, -i (*m*)
*Quintin*, Quintinus, -i (*m*).
*Quintius* Quintius *or* Quinctius, ii (*m*) *of or relating to Quintius*, *Quintian* Quintius, -a, -um, *and* Quintianus. -a -um
*Quintus*, Quintus, -i (*m.*).

*Quirinus*, Quirinus, ii (*m*)
*Quirinus*, Quirīnus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Quirinus*, Quirīnus, -a, -um, *and* Quirīnālis, -e
*Quirites*, Quirītes, -um *and* ium (*m*).
*Quito*, Fanum Sancti Francisci (*n.*).
*Quiza*, Quiza, -æ (*f*)

## R.

*Raab*, Jaurinum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Raab*, Jaurīensis, e.
*Raab, the*, Arabo, -ōnis (*m*).
*Rabirius*, Rabirius, -ii (*m*).
*Rabocentus*, Rabocentus, i (*m.*).
*Rabonius*, Rabōnius, ii (*m*).
*Rabulius*, Rabulius, ii (*m*).
*Rachel*, Rachel, *indecl* (*f.*)
*Rachias*, Rachias, æ (*m*)
*Racilia*, Racilia, -æ (*f*)
*Racilius*, Racilius, -ii (*m.*).
*Raecius*, Raecius, -ii (*m.*).
*Raetia*, v *Rhætia*
*Ragusa*, Ragusa, -æ (*f*), Rhausium, -ii (*n.*).
*Rahab*, Rahab, *indecl* (*f*)
*Rajoo, the*, Sadus, i (*m*)
*Ralla*, Ralla, æ (*m*)
*Ralph*, Radulphus, i (*m*)
*Rama*, Rama, -æ, *and* Rame, -es (*f.*)
*Rameses*, Rameses, æ *or* is (*m.*).
*Randal*, Ranulphus, -i (*m*)
*Raphael*, Raphael, -ēlis (*m*)
*Raphana*, Raphana, -æ (*f*)
*Raphia*, Raphia, æ (*f.*)
*Ratisbon*, Ratisbona, æ (*f*); Augusta Tiberii (*f*)
*Raudian (Plain), the*, Raudius Campus, *and* Raudii Campi (*m*)
*Raunonia*, Raunōnia, æ (*f*)
*Rauraci, the*, Rauraci, orum (*m*)
*Ravenna*, Ravenna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Ravenna*, Ravennas, -ātis (*adj*), *and* (*late*) Ravennātensis, -e.
*Ravi, the*, Ravi, -orum (*m*)
*Raymond*, Raymundus, -i (*m*)
*Reate*, Reāte, -is (*n.*), *of or belonging to Reate*, Reātīnus, a, -um.
*Rebecca*, Rebecca, -æ (*f.*).
*Rebillus*, Rebillus, i (*m*).
*Rebius*, Rebius, -ii (*m*)
*Receptus*, Receptus, i (*m*).
*Rector*, Rector, ōris (*m*)
*Red Sea*, Sinus Arabicus (*m*)
*Rediculus*, Rēdiculus, -i (*m*).
*Redones*, Rēdŏnes, -um (*m*); *of or belonging to the Redones*, Redŏnicus, -a, -um.
*Reggio*, Rhegium, -ii (*n*), q. v.
*Regilla*, Regilla, æ (*f*)
*Regillanus*, Regillānus, -i (*m.*).
*Regillian*, Regillianus, -i (*m.*).
*Regillum*, Regillum, -i (*n*)
*Regillus*, Regillus, -i (*m*)
*Regina*, Rēgina, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Regina*, Reginensis, -e.
*Reginus*, Reginus, -i (*m*).
*Regulus*, Regulus, -i (*m*)
*Remens, the*, Remens, -entis (*m*).
*Remi, the*, Remi, orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Remi*, Remensis, -e.
*Remigius*, Remigius, -ii (*m*).
*Remmius*, Remmius, ii (*m*); *of or relating to Remmius, Remmian*, Remmius, -a, -um.
*Remulus*, Rēmŭlus, -i (*m.*).
*Remuria*, Rēmuria *or* Remoria, æ (*f*).
*Remus*, Rēmus, -i (*m*).
*René*, Renātus, -i (*m*)
*Rennes*, Rhedŏnes, um (*m.*).
*Repentinus*, Repentīnus, -i (*m*).
*Retian (Alps)*, Retiæ (Alpes) (*f.*)
*Retovium*, Retovium, -ii (*n*); *Retovian*, Retovīnus, a, -um
*Reuben*, Reuben, *indecl*, *and* Reubenus, -i (*m*)
*Reudigni, the*, Reudigni, -orum (*m*).
*Reynold*, Reginaldus, -i (*m*).
*Rha, the*, Rha, *indecl* (*m*).
*Rhacotis*, Rhacōtus, is (*f*).
*Rhadamanthus*, Rhadāmanthus, -i (*m*).
*Rhadamistus*, Rhadāmistus, -i (*m*)
*Rhætia*, Rhætia *or* Rætia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Rhætia, Rhætian*, Rhæticus *or* Ræticus, -a, -um, *and* Rætus, a, um; *the Rhæti*, Rhæti *or* Ræti, orum (*m*).
*Rhameses*, v. *Rameses*.
*Rhamnes*, Rhamnes, -ētis (*m*).
*Rhamnus*, Rhamnus, -untis (*f*); *of or belonging to Rhamnus*, Rhamnūsius, -a, um; *pecul fem*, Rhamnūsis, -idis

*Rhamses*, v. *Rameses*
*Rhanis*, Rhānis, īdis (*f*).
*Rhascupolis*, Rhascūpŏlis, -is (*m.*).
*Rhea*, Rhea, æ (*f*)
*Rhebas, the*, Rhebas, -æ (*m*).
*Rhedones, the*, v *Redones*
*Rhegium*, Rhēgium, -ii, *and* Rhēgion, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Rhegium*, Rhegīnus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Rhegium*, Rhegienses, -ium (*m*).
*Rhems*, Remi, ōrum (*m*); Durocortorum, i (*n*)
*Rhemetalces*, Rhemetalces, -æ (*m.*).
*Rhemi*, v. *Remi*.
*Rhemnius*, Rhemnius, -ii (*m.*).
*Rhene*, Rhēnē, -es (*f*).
*Rhenus*, v *Rhine*
*Rhesus*, Rhēsus, -i (*m*)
*Rhetenor*, Rhētēnor, -ōris (*m*)
*Rhetico (Mount)*, Rhetĭco, onis (*m*).
*Rhianus*, Rhiānus, -i (*m*).
*Rhidagus, the*, Rhidagus, -i (*m*).
*Rhine, the*, Rhēnus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to the Rhine, Rhenish*, Rhēnānus, -a, -um, *the dwellers on the Rhine*, Rhēni, -orum (*m*)
*Rhinocolura*, Rhinocōlūra *or* -corūra, æ (*f*)
*Rhinthon*, Rhinthon, ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Rhinthon*, Rhinthōnicus, a, um
*Rhion*, v *Rhium*
*Rhipæi (Mounts)*, Rhipæi *or* Rhiphæi, -orum (*m*), Montes, *Rhipæan*, Rhipæus *or* Rhiphæus, -a, um
*Rhipe*, Rhīpe, es (*f*)
*Rhipeus*, Rhipēus *or* Rhipheus, eos *and* -ei (*m*)
*Rhiphæi (Mounts)*, v *Rhipæi*
*Rhium*, Rhium *or* Rhion, ii (*n*)
*Rhizo*, Rhizo, ōnis (*f*), *the inhabitants of Rhizo*, Rhizonītæ, -arum (*m*)
*Rhizus*, Rhizus, -untis (*m*)
*Rhoas, the*, Rhoes, -æ (*m*)
*Rhoda*, Rhoda, -æ, *or* Rhode, -es (*f*), *a woman's name*—2 *a city*; *of or belonging to Rhoda*, Rhodensis, -e.
*Rhodanus*, v *Rhone*.
*Rhodē*, v *Rhoda*
*Rhodes*, v *Rhodus*
*Rhodo*, Rhodo, onis (*m*)
*Rhodope*, Rhŏdŏpe, es (*f*), *a mountain*, *of or belonging to Rhodope*, Rhodopēius *and* Rhŏdŏpēus, -a, -um—2 *a woman's name*
*Rhodopis*, Rhŏdŏpis, -idis (*f*)
*Rhodus*, Rhŏdus *and* Rhŏdos, i (*f*), *of Rhodes*, *or belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian*, Rhodius, a, -um, Rhodiacus, -a, um; *and* Rhodiensis, e
*Rhodussa*, Rhodussa, -æ (*f*)
*Rhœbus*, Rhœbus, -i (*m*)
*Rhœcus*, Rhœcus, -i (*m*)
*Rhœtēum*, Rhœtēum *and* Rhetium, i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Rhœteum, Rhœtean*, Rhœtēus *and* Rhœtēus, a, um, *and* Rhœtiensis, e
*Rhœteus*, Rhœteus, -eos *or* ei (*m.*).
*Rhœtus*, Rhœtus, -i (*m.*).
*Rholus*, Rholus, -i (*m*).
*Rhone, the*, Rhŏdānus, -i (*m*); *of or belonging to the Rhone*, Rhŏdānītis, -idis (*fem. adj*)
*Rhosos*, Rhosos, i (*f*); *of or belonging to Rhosos*, Rhosiăcus, -a, -um, *and* Rhosius, a, um.
*Rhoxolani, the*, Rhoxolani *or* Roxolēni, -orum (*m*).
*Rhudiæ*, v *Rudiæ*
*Rhunca*, Rhunca, -æ (*f*)
*Rhyndacus, the*, Rhyndăcus, -i (*m*)
*Rhytium*, Rhytium *or* Rhytion, -ii (*n.*).
*Richard*, Ricardus, -i (*m*).
*Ricimer*, Ricīmer, -ēris (*m*)
*Ricina*, Ricina, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Ricina*, Ricinensis, e, *and* Ricinianus, -a, -um
*Riduna*, Riduna, -æ (*f*)
*Rieti*, Reāte, -is (*n*), q v
*Riga*, Riga, -æ (*f*)
*Rigodulum*, Rigodulum, -i (*n.*).
*Rimini*, Arīminum, -i (*n*), q v.
*Ripæi (Mountains)*, v *Rhipæi*
*Ripon*, Rigodunum, i (*n*).
*Robert*, Robertus, i (*m*)
*Rochefort*, Rupifortium, ii (*n*)
*Rochelle*, Rupella, -æ (*f*), *New Rochelle*, Rupella Nova
*Rochester*, Durobrivæ, arum, Roffa, -æ (*f.*), *of Rochester*, Roffensis, -e.

*Roger*, Rogerus, -i (*m*).
*Romanus*, Romānus, -i (*m*)
*Rome*, Rōma, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Rome, Roman*, Rōmānus, -a, um, *unusual*, Romanensis, e, *and* Romānĭcus, -a, -um, *the Romans*, Romāni, -orum (*m.*)
*Romilius*, Romilius, -ii (*m*).
*Romney*, Romānum, i (*n*)
*Romula*, Rōmŭla, -æ (*f*)
*Romulea*, Romulea, -æ (*f*)
*Romulus*, Rōmŭlus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Romulus, Romulian*, Romŭlus, -a, -um, Romulius, -a, um, Romuleus, -a, -um, *and* Romularis, e, *son or descendant of Romulus*, Romŭlides, -æ (*m*), *in plural poet for* Romans
*Romus*, Rōmus, i (*m.*)
*Rosamund*, Rosamunda, æ (*f*).
*Roscius*, Roscius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Roscius, Roscian*, Roscius, a, um, *and* Rosciānus, -a, -um.
*Rose*, Rosa, -æ (*f*)
*Rosetta*, Bolbitine, es (*f.*), *of Rosetta*, Bolbitīnus, -a, -um.
*Rosse*, Rossa, -æ (*f*)
*Rostock*, Rostochium, -ii (*n*); Bunitium, -ii (*n*)
*Rossello*, Rusellæ, -arum (*f*)
*Rotomagus*, Rotomagus, -i (*m*), *and* Rotomagi, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Rotomagus*, Rotomagensis, e
*Rotterdam*, Roterodamum, i (*n*)
*Rotundus*, Rotundus, -i (*m*)
*Rouen*, Rotomagus, -i (*f*)
*Roussillon*, Ruscino, ōnis (*f*), q v, Ursolis, -is (*f*)
*Rowland*, Rolandus, i (*m*)
*Roxane*, Roxāne *or* Rhoxāne, es (*f*)
*Rozolani, the*, v *Rhoxolani*
*Rubeas*, Rubeas, æ (*m*)
*Rubellius*, Rubellius, ii (*m*)
*Rubi*, Rubi, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Ruvo*
*Rubicon, the*, Rubicon, ōnis (*m.*)
*Rubria*, Rubria, æ (*f*)
*Rubrius*, Rubricus, -i (*m*).
*Rubrius*, Rubrius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Rubrius, Rubrian*, Rubrius, -a, um *and* Rubriānus, -a, um
*Rudiæ*, Rudiæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Rudiæ*, Rudinus, a, -um
*Rufa*, Rufa, -æ (*f*)
*Rufilla*, Rufilla, -æ (*f*)
*Rufillus*, Rufillus, -i (*m*)
*Rufina*, Rufina, æ (*f*)
*Rufinus*, Rufīnus *or* Ruffīnus, i (*m*)
*Rufio*, Rufio, -onis (*m*)
*Rufius*, Rufius, ii (*m*)
*Rufræ*, Rufiæ, -arum (*f*); *of or belonging to Rufiæ*, Rufrānus, -a, -um
*Rufrenus*, Rufrēnus, i (*m*)
*Rufrium*, Rufrium, -ii (*n*).
*Rufulus*, Rufŭlus, -i (*m*).
*Rufus*, Rufus, i (*m*)
*Ruga*, Ruga, -æ (*m*)
*Rugen*, Rugia, -æ (*f*)
*Rugii, the*, Rugii, orum (*m*).
*Rullianus*, Rullianus, -i (*m*).
*Rullus*, Rullus, -i (*m*)
*Rupert*, Rupertus, -i (*m*).
*Rupilia*, Rupilia, æ (*f*).
*Rupilius*, Rupilius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Rupilius, Rupilian*, Rupilius, a, -um
*Rusarus*, Rusarus, -i (*f*)
*Rusca*, Rusca, -æ (*f*)
*Ruscino*, Ruscino, ōnis (*f*)
*Ruscinus, the*, Ruscinus, -i (*m*)
*Ruscio*, Ruscio, -ōnis (*m*).
*Ruscius*, Ruscius, -ii (*m*)
*Rusconiæ*, Rusconiæ, -arum (*f.*), *of or belonging to Rusconæ*, Rusconiensis, -e.
*Rusellæ*, Rusellæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Rusellæ*, Rusellānus, -a, -um
*Ruso*, Ruso, ōnis (*m*).
*Ruspina*, Ruspina, -æ (*f*)
*Russia*, Russia, -æ (*f*), Sarmatia, æ (*f.*), Europæa, *of or belonging to Russia*, Russicus, a, um
*Russius*, Russius, ii (*m*)
*Rusticelius*, Rusticelius, -ii (*m*)
*Rusticus*, Rusticus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Rusticus*, Rusticiānus, -a, -um
*Rusucurum*, Rusucurum, -i (*n*)
*Ruteni, the*, Ruteni, ōrum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Ruteni, Rutenian*, Rutēnus, -a, -um.
*Ruth*, Ruth *indecl.* (*f.*)

*Rutila*, Rutila, æ (*f*)
*Rutilia* Rutilia, -æ (*f*)
*Rutilius*, Rutilius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Rutilius* Rutilianus, -a, -um
*Rutilus*, Rutilus, -i (*m*)
*Rutuba*, Rutuba, -æ (*m*).
*Rutubis*, Rutubis, -is (*f*)
*Rutuli, the*, Rutuli, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Rutuli*, Rutulus, a, -um
*Rutupiæ*, Rutupiæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Rutupiæ*, Rutupinus, -a, -um
*Ruvo*, Rubi, orum (*m*)
*Rye*, Rium, -ii (*n*)

## S.

*Saar, the*, Sara, æ, *and* Sarāvus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to the Saar*, Sarāvicus, -a, um
*Sabæ*, Sabæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Sabæ*, Sabæus, -a, um.
*Sabæa*, Sabæa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Sabæa, Sabæan*, Sabæus, -a, -um
*Sabata*, Sabata, -æ, *and* Sabate, es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Sabata*, Sabatinus, -a, -um
*Sabazius*, Sabazius, ii (*m*)
*Sabella*, Sabella, -æ (*f*)
*Sabelli, the*, Sabelli, orum (*m*), *of or be longing to the Sabelli*, Sabellicus, -a, -um, *and* Sabellus, a, um
*Sabellius*, Sabellius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Sabellius*, Sabelliānus, -a, -um
*Sabellus*, Sabellus, i (*m*)
*Sabidius*, Sabidius, -ii (*m.*)
*Sabina*, Sabīna, -æ (*f*).
*Sabines, the*, Sabīni, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Sabines, Sabine*, Sabīnus, -a, um
*Sabinius*, Sabinius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Sabinius*, Sabiniānus, -a, -um.
*Sabis, the*, Sabis, -is (*m*), v *Sambre*
*Sabile*, Sabolium, ii (*n*).
*Sabrata*, Sabrata, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Sabrata*, Sabratensis, -e
*Sabrina, the*, Sabrīna, æ (*m*)
*Sabus*, Sabus, -i (*m*)
*Sacæ, the*, Sācæ, -arum (*m*), *in sing*, Sā cus, -æ (*m*).
*Sacci*, Sacer, -cri (*m*)
*Sacerdos*, Sacerdos, -otis (*m*)
*Sacrani, the*, Sacrāni, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Sacrani*, Sacrānus, a, -um
*Sacrata*, Sacrāta, æ (*f*)
*Sacrovir*, Sacrovir, -iri (*m*), *of or relating to Sacrovir*, Sacrovirānus, -a, -um.
*Sacred (applied to places)*, Sacer, Sacra, Sacrum, *as, Sacred Mount*, Sacer Mons (*m*), *Sacred Way*, Sacra Via (*f*), *Sacred Promontory*, Sacrum Promontorium (*n*), &c.
*Sadala*, Sadales *or* Sadala, æ (*m*)
*Sadducees, the*, Sadducæi, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Sadducees*, Sadducæus, -a, -um
*Sæpinum*, Sæpīnum, i (*n*), *the inhabitants of Sæpinum*, Sæpinātes, -um (*m.*).
*Sætabis*, Sætabis -is (*f*); *of or relating to Sætabis*, Sætabus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Sætabis*, Sætabitani, orum (*m*)
*Safinius*, Safinius, -ii (*m*)
*Sagana*, Sāgāna, æ (*f*)
*Sagantes, the*, Sagāntes, is, *and* Sagāntus, -i (*m*)
*Sagaris, the*, Sāgāris, is (*m*), *of or relating to the Sagaris*, Sagāritis, -idis (*fem adj.*).
*Sages*, Sāges, æ *or* -is (*m*)
*Sagis, the*, Sagis, -is (*m*)
*Sagitta*, Sagitta, -æ (*m.*).
*Sagra, the*, Sagras, -æ (*m*)
*Saguntum*, Saguntum, -i (*n*), Saguntus *or* tos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine*, Saguntīnus, -a, -um
*Sahara (Desert of)*, Libyæ Deserta, -orum (*n.*)
*Saint*, v St., *in alphabetical order.*
*Saintes*, Mediolānum, -i (*n.*), Santonum; Santŏnes, um (*m*)
*Sais*, Sāis, is (*f*); *of or belonging to Sais*, Saïticus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc*, Saïtes, -æ, *the inhabitants of Sais*, Saïtæ, -arum (*m*)
*Salacia*, Sālācia, -æ (*f*), *a goddess*—2 *a city*; *of or belonging to Salacia*, Salācien sis, -e.
*Salaco*, Salaco, -ōnis (*m*)
*Salamanca*, Salmantica, -æ (*f.*) q. v.
*Salamis*, Sālāmis, inis (*f*); *of or belonging to Salamis, Salaminian*, Salamīnius, -a, -um, *and* Salaminiācus, -a, -um.
*Salanus*, Salānus, -i (*m*)
*Salapia*, Sālāpia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Salapia*, Salapīnus, a, -um, *and* Salapitānus, -a, -um
*Salaria*, Salaria, æ (*f*), *a city*, *of or belonging to Salaria*, Salariensis, e—2 (*adj*) Salaria Via, *the Salarian Way*, *of or relating to the Salarian Way*, Salariānus, -a, um
*Salassi, the*, Salassi, orum (*m*)
*Salassus*, Salassus, -i (*m*)
*Salathiel*, Salathiel, -ēlis (*m*)
*Salduba* Salduba, æ (*f*)
*Salee*, Sala, æ (*f*).
*Saleius*, Saleius, -ii (*m*)
*Salentum*, Salentum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Salentum, Salentine*, Salentīnus, a, -um, *the inhabitants of Salentum*, Salentīni (*or* Sallent.), orum (*m*)
*Salera*, Salera, -æ (*f*).
*Salerno*, *Salernum*, Salernum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Salernum*, Salernitānus, -a, -um, *Gulf of Salerno*, Pæstānus Sinus
*Salienus*, Salienus, -i (*m*)
*Salii, the*, Sahi, -orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Salii*, Sahāris, -e, *and* Salius, -a, -um
*Salina*, Salīnæ, -arum (*f*)
*Salinator*, Salinātor, -oris (*m*)
*Salins*, Salinæ, -arum (*f*)
*Salisbury*, Sarisburia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Salisbury*, Sarisburiensis, e
*Salius*, Salius, -ii (*m*)
*Sallust*, Sallustius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Sallust, Sallustian*, Sallustiānus, a, -um
*Salyes the*, Salyes, -um, *and* Salyi, orum (*m.*)
*Salmacis*, Salmācis, idis (*f*)
*Salmani, the*, Salmāni, orum (*m.*)
*Salmantica*, Salmantica æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Salmantica*, Salmanticensis, e
*Salmon*, Salmon, ōnis (*f*), *a city.*—2 (*m*) *a man's name*
*Salmone*, Salmōne, es (*f*)
*Salmoneus*, Salmonēus, eos *or* ei (*m*), *daughter of Salmoneus*, Salmōnis, -idis (*f*)
*Salo, the*, Salo, ōnis (*m*)
*Salome*, Salome, -es (*f*)
*Salomon*, Sālomon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Salomon or Solomon*, Salomōnius, -a, -um, *and* Salomōnius, -a, -um
*Salona*, Sālōna, æ, *and* Salōnæ, -arum (*f.*), *of or belonging to Salona*, Salōnensis, -e, *and* Salonīnus, -a, -um.—2 (*in Lnadia*), Amphissa, -æ (*f*), q v, *Gulf of Salona*, Crissæus Sinus
*Salonichi*, Thessalonica, æ (*f*), q v, *Gulf of Salonichi*, Thermæus Sinus
*Salonina*, Salonīna, -æ (*f*)
*Salonius*, Salonius, -i (*m*)
*Salonius*, Salonius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Salonius*, Salomānus, a, -um
*Salpe*, Salpe, -es (*f*)
*Salpesa*, Salpesa, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Salpesa*, Salpesānus, -a. -um
*Salpis*, Salpis, is (*f*); *of or belonging to Salpis*, Salpīnus, a. -um. *and* Salpīnas, -ātis (*adj*)
*Salus*, Sālus, -ūtis (*f*)
*Salutio*, Sālūtio, ōnis (*m*)
*Salvia*, Salvia, -æ (*f*)
*Salvianus*, Salviānus -i (*m*)
*Salvidienus*, Salvidiēnus, -i (*m*)
*Salvius*, Salvius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Salvius*, Salviānus, -a, um
*Salzburg*, Salisburgum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Salzburg*, Salisburgensis, e.
*Samarcand*, Maracanda, orum (*n*)
*Samaria*, Samāria, -æ (*f*); *the inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans*, Sāmāritæ, arum, *and* Samaritāni, orum (*m*); *of or belonging to Samaria, Samaritan*, Samarēus, a, -um, Samaritānus, -a, -um, *and* Samaritīcus a, -um; *pecul fem*, Samaritis, -idis
*Samarobriva*, Samārobrīva, -æ (*f*)
*Sambre, the*, Sabis, -is (*m*); *of or relating to the Sambre*, Sambricus, -a, -um (*late*)
*Same*, Same, es (*f.*), *the inhabitants of Same*, Samæi, -orum (*m.*).
*Samiarius*, Samiarius, -ii (*m*).
*Sammonicus*, Sammōnicus, -i (*m.*).
*Sammonium*, Sammōnium, -ii (*n.*)
*Samnites, the*, Samnites, -um *and* ium (*m*), *in sing*, Samnis, itis, *of or belonging to the Samnites, Samnite*, Samnīticus, a, um
*Samnium*, Samnium, ii (*n*), *the Samnites* v. *foregoing*
*Samos*, Samos *or* Samus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Samos, Samian*, Samius, a. um
*Samosata*, Samosata, orum. *n*), *and* Samosata, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Samosata*, Samosatensis, -e
*Samothrace*, Samothrāca, æ, Samothra
*Samothraki* cia æ, *and* Samothrāce, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Samothrace*, Samothracēnus, a, -um, Samothrācicus, -a, -um, *and* Samothrācius, -a, um
*Sampso*, Sampso, -ōs *or* -ōnis (*f*)
*Samson*, Samson, *indecl*, *and* Samson ōnis (*m*)
*Samsoun*, Amisus, i (*f*), q v
*Samuel*, Samuel, ēlis (*m*)
*Sancia*, Sancia, æ (*f*)
*Sanctio*, Sanctio, ōnis (*f.*)
*Sanctus*, Sanctus, -i (*m*)
*Sancus*, Sancus, -i (*m*)
*Sanda, the*, Sanda, æ (*m*)
*Sandarion*, Sandarion, ōnis (*m*).
*Sandwich*, Sabulovīcum, -i (*n.*)
*Sanga*, Sanga, -æ (*m*)
*Sangarius, the*, Sangarius, -ii (*m.*), *of or belonging to the Sangarius*, Sangarius, a. -um.
*Sanni, the*, Sanni, orum (*m*)
*Sannio*, Sannio, -ōnis (*m*)
*Sanquinius*, Sanquinius, ii (*m*)
*Santones, the*, Santŏnes, -um, *and* Santŏni, -orum (*m*); *of or relating to the Santones*, Santŏnicus, -a, -um
*Saone, the* Arar, -āris (*m*).
*Sapæi, the*, Sapæi, orum (*m*)
*Sapandus*, Sapandus, -i (*m*)
*Sapharus*, Saphārus, -i (*m*)
*Saphon*, Saphon, -ōnis (*f*)
*Sapis, the*, Sāpis, -is (*m*)
*Sapor*, Sapor, -ōris (*m*)
*Sapphira*, Sapphira, -æ (*f*)
*Sappho*, Sappho, ūs (*f*), *of or relating to Sappho, Sapphic*, Sapphicus, -a, um
*Sarabat, the*, Hermus, i (*m*)
*Saracens, the*, Sarracēni, -orum (*m.*)
*Saragossa*, Cæsaraugusta, æ (*f*)
*Sarah*, Sara, æ (*f*)
*Sarangæ, the*, Sarangæ, arum (*m*)
*Sardanapalus*, Sardānāpālus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Sardanapalus*, Sardanāpālicus, -a, -um
*Sardes*, v *Sardis*
*Sardinia*, Sardinia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Sardinia, Sardinian*, Sardōus, a, -um, Sardus, -a, um, *and* Sardinius, -a, -um, Sardiniensis, -e, *and* Sardōnius, a, -um
*Sardis*, Sardes *or* Sardis ium (*f.*), *of or belonging to Sardis*, Sardus, -a, -um, *and* Sardianus, a, um, *the inhabitants of Sardis*, Sardiani, -orum (*m*)
*Sardones, the*, Sardŏnes, -um (*m*)
*Sare*, Sare, -es (*f*).
*Sarepta*, Sārepta *and* Sarephta, æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sarepta*, Sareptēnus, -a, -um
*Sarmolenus*, Sarmolēnus, i (*m*)
*Sarmatia*, Sarmatia, æ (*f*), *the Sarmatians*, Sarmatæ, -arum (*m*), *of or be longing to Sarmatia*, Sarmaticus, a, -um, *pecul fem*, Sarmātis, -idis
*Sarmentus*, Sarmentus, i (*m*)
*Sarnus*, *the*, Sarnus, -i (*m*)
*Sarno*,
*Saronic* (*Gulf*), Saronicus Sinus (*m.*), *Saronic*, Sarōnicus, a, -um *pecul fem*, Sarōnis, idis
*Sarpedon, the*, Sarpēdon, -ōnis (*m*
*Sarrastes, the*, Sarrastes, um (*m.*)
*Sarsina*, Sarsīna, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Sarsina*, Sarsīnas, ātis (*adj.*).
*Sart*, v *Sardis*.
*Sarus, the*, Sarus, -i (*m*)—2 (*m*) *a man's name.*
*Saseno*, Sason, -onis (*f*).
*Sassæi, the*, Sassæi, orum (*m.*)
*Sassia*, Sassia, -æ (*f*).
*Sassula*, Sassŭla, -æ (*f*)
*Satellius*, Satellius, -ii (*m*)
*Saticula*, Saticŭla, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Saticula*, Saticulānus, -a, -um
*Satrapene*, Satrapēne, -es, (*f*)
*Satriano* Satrianum, -i (*n*)

*Satricum*, Satrĭcum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Satricum*, Satrĭcānus, a, um.
*Satricus*, Satrĭcus, -i (*m*).
*Satrius*, Satrius, ii (*m*)
*Saturnalium*, Saturnālium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Saturnium*, Saturnālius, a, -um
*Saturnius*, Satŭrnius, -ii (*m*).
*Saturnus*, Saturnus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Saturn*, Saturnius, -a, um
*Saturnia*, Saturnia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Saturnia*, Saturnīnus, a, um
*Saturnianus*, Saturnīnus, i (*m*)
*Saturnus*, v *Saturn*
*Satyrus*, Satyrus, i (*m*)
*Saufeia*, Saufeia, -æ (*f*).
*Saufeius*, Saufeius, -ii (*m*).
*Saufeius*, Saufeius, i (*m*).
*Saul*, Saul, *indecl*, *and* Saŭl, ūlis (*m*)
*Sauromatæ*, *the*, Saurŏmātæ, -ārum (*m*), *of the Sauromatæ*, *Sauromatian*, Sauromātes, æ (*m*), Sauromātis, īdis (*f*)
*Savē*, Save, es (*f.*)—2 *the Save*, v *Savus*
*Saverrio*, Saverrio, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Savo*, *the*, Savo, -ōnis (*m*)
*Savone*, Savo, -ōnis (*f*)
*Savoy*, Sabaudia, æ (*f*)
*Savus*, *the*, Savus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to the Savus*, Savensis, -e
*Saxa*, Saxa, æ (*m.*)
*Saxons*, *the*, Saxŏnes, um (*m*), *in sing*, Saxo, -ōnis; *the country of the Saxons*, *Saxony*, Saxŏnia, æ (*f*), *Saxon*, Saxŏnĭcus, a, um
*Scæan* (*Gate*), *the*, Scæa Porta, *and* Scææ Portæ (*f*).
*Scæva*, Scæva, -æ (*m*)
*Scævenus*, Scævīnus, i (*m*)
*Scævola*, Scævŏla, æ (*m*)
*Scala*, Scalæ, -arum (*f*)
*Scalabis*, Scalabis, is (*f*), *of or belonging to Scalabis*, Scalabitānus, -a, -um
*Scaldis*, *the*, Scaldis, is (*m*).
*Scamander*, *the*, Scamander, -dri (*m*), *of or belonging to the Scamander*, Scamandrius, -a, -um
*Scammo*, Scammos, i (*f*)
*Scandilus*, Scandĭlus, -ii (*m*)
*Scandinavia*, Scandia, -æ, *and* Scandināvia, -æ (*f*)
*Scantinius*, Scantinius, ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Scantinius*, Scantinius, a, -um.
*Scantius*, Scantius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Scantius*, Scantiānus, a, -um
*Scaptia*, Scaptia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Scaptia*, *Scaptian*, Scaptius, -a, -um, *of or belonging to the Scaptian tribe*, Scaptiensis, -e
*Scaptius*, Scaptius, -ii (*m*)
*Scapula*, Scapula, -æ (*m*); *of or belonging to Scapula*, Scapulānus, -a, -um.
*Scarpanto*, Carpathus, i (*f*), q. v
*Scarphæ*, Scarphæ, æ (*f.*)
*Scarpona*, Scarpona, æ (*f*)
*Scaurinus*, Scaurīnus, i (*m*)
*Scaurus*, Scaurus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Scaurus*, *Scaurian*, Scaurĭānus, -a, -um.
*Scenitæ*, *the*, Scenītæ, arum (*m*).
*Scepsis*, Scepsis, -is (*f*); *of or belonging to Scepsis*, *Scepsian*, Scepsius, -a, um
*Scepsius*, Scepsius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Scepsius*, Scepsiānus, -a, -um
*Scerdilædus*, Scerdilædus, -i (*m*)
*Schaffhausen*, Scaphusia, -æ (*f*)
*Scheldt*, *the*, Scaldis, is (*m.*), q. v.
*Schera*, Schera, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Schera*. Scherīnus, -a, um.
*Schinussa*, Schinussa, æ (*f*)
*Schleswig*, Heidĕba, -æ (*f*)
*Schönbrunn*, Fons Bellus (*m*)
*Schænos*, Schœnos, i (*f*)
*Schœnus*, Schœnus, i (*m.*), *of or relating to Schœnus*, Schœneus, -a, -um, *daughter of Schœnus*, Schœnēis *and* Schœnis, -ĭdis (*f*)
*Sciathus*, Sciathus *or* Sciathos, -i (*f*)
*Scilla*, Scillæum, -i (*n.*)
*Scilly Islands*, Cassiterides, -um (*f*), Insulæ
*Scio*, Chios, -ii (*f.*), q. v
*Scione*, Scionē, -es (*f.*)
*Scipio*, Scipio, -ōnis (*m*); *poet* (*in form patr.*) Scipiădes, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Scipio*, Scipiōnius, -a, -um
*Sciron*, Scīron, -ōnis (*m.*), *of or belonging to Sciron*, *Scironian*, Scirōn us, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Scirōnis, -ĭdis
*Scissis*, Scissis, -is (*f*).
*Sclavini*, v *Slavonia*

*Sclavonia*, v. *Slavonia*
*Scodra*, Scodra, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Scodra*, Scodrensis, e
*Scopas*, Scopas, æ (*m*)
*Scope*, Scŏpe, -es (*f.*)
*Scopinas*, Scopīnas, -æ (*m.*)
*Scopius*, Scopius, -ii (*m*)
*Scordisci*, *the*, Scordisci, orum (*m*)
*Scordus* (*Mount*), Scordus, i (*m.*).
*Scotland*, Scōtia, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Scotland*, *Scottish*, Scoticus, -a -um; *the Scots or Scotch*, Scōti, orum (*m.*).
*Scotussa*, Scotussa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Scotussa*, Scotussæus, -a, -um.
*Scribonia*, Scribonia, æ (*f.*)
*Scribonian*, Scribōniānus, -a (*m.*).
*Scribonius*, Scribonius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Scribonius*, Scribonianus, -a, -um
*Scrofa*, Scrofa, æ (*m*)
*Scultenna*, *the*, Scultenna, -æ (*m*).
*Scutari*, Chrysopolis, is (*f*)
*Scydrothemis*, Scydrothemis, -is (*m.*).
*Scylace*, Scylace, -es (*f*)
*Scylaceum*, Scylăcēum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Scylaceum*, Scylăcēius, -a, -um, Scylăcēus, -a, um, *and* Scylacinus, a, um.
*Scylax*, Scylax, -ăcis (*m*).
*Scylla*, Scylla, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Scylla*, Scyllæus, -a, -um
*Scyllæum*, Scyllæum, -i (*n.*)
*Scyllis*, Scyllis, is (*m*)
*Scymnus*, Scymnus, -i (*m*)
*Scyron*, Scyron, ōnis (*m.*)
*Scyros*, Scyros *or* Scyrus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Scyros*. *Scyrian*, Scyrius, -a, -um, *and* Scyrētĭcus, a, -um; *pecul fem*, Scyrias, ădis, *and* Scyrēis, -ĭdis
*Scytala*, Scytala, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Scytala*, Scytalicus, -a, -um
*Scythia*, Scythia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Scythia*, *Scythian*, Scythicus, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Scythis, -ĭdis, *the Scythians*, Scythæ, -arum (*m.*), *a Scythian*, Scythes, -æ (*m*), Scythissa, -æ (*f.*).
*Scythopolis*, Scythōpŏlis, -is (*f*); *the inhabitants of Scythopolis*, Scythopolītæ, -arum (*m*)
*Sebaste*, Sebaste, es (*f*), *of or belonging to Sebaste*, Sebastēnus, -a, um
*Sebastia*, Sebastia, -æ (*f.*)
*Sebastian*, Sebastiānus, -i (*m*)
*Sebastopolis*, Sebastŏpŏlis, is (*f.*)
*Sebennytic*, Sebennyticus, -a, -um; *the Sebennytic mouth* (*of the Nile*), Sebennyticum Ostium
*Sebethus*, *the*, Sēbēthus -i (*m*), *of or relating to the Sebethus*, Sebethis, -ĭdis (*fem. adj*)
*Sebinus*, Sēbīnus, -i (*m.*), Lacus.
*Sebosus*, Sēbōsus, i (*m*).
*Secchio*, *the*, Gabellus, -i (*m*).
*Secchau*, Secovium, -ii (*n*).
*Secundilla*, Secundilla, æ (*f*).
*Secundinus*, Secundīnus, i (*m*).
*Secundus*, Secundus, -i (*m*).
*Sedecias*, Sedecias, -æ (*m*)
*Sedigitus*, Sedigitus, -i (*m*)
*Sedochezi*, *the*, Sedochezi, -orum (*m*).
*Sedulius*, Sedŭlius, -ii (*m*)
*Sedunum*, Sedunum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Sedunum*, Sedūni, -orum (*m*)
*Sedusii*, *the*, Sedusii, orum (*m*)
*Segeda*, Segeda, æ (*f*)
*Segedin*, Segedunum, -i (*n*)
*Segedunum*, } Segodunum, -i (*n.*), *or* Se-
*Segodunum*, } godunum
*Segesta*, Segesta, æ, *or* Segeste, -es (*f.*), *of or belonging to Segesta*, Segestānus, -a, -um, *and* Segestensis, -e.
*Segestes*, Segestes, æ (*m*)
*Segestica*, Segestica, -æ (*f*)
*Segida*, Segida, -æ (*f*)
*Segimerus*, Segimerus, -i (*m*)
*Segimund*, Segimundus, -i (*m*).
*Segisama*, Segisama, -æ, *and* Segisamo, -onis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Segisama*, Segisamonensis, e.
*Segni*, *the*, Segni, orum (*m*)
*Segobriga*, Segobriga, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Segobriga*, Segobrigensis, e
*Segonax*, Segonax, -actis (*m*)
*Segontia*, Segontia *or* Seguntia, æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Segontia*, Segontīnus, -a, -um.
*Segontiaci*, *the*, Segontiaci, -orum (*m.*).
*Segontium*, Segontium, -ii (*n*).
*Segorbe*, Segobriga, -æ (*f.*)

*Segovellauni*, *the*, Segovellauni orum (*m*).
*Segovia*, Segovia, æ (*f*)
*Segre*, *the*, Sicŏris, -is (*m*)
*Segulius*, Segulius, -ii (*m.*)
*Segusiani*, *the*, Segusiāni, -orum *m*.
*Segusio*, Segusio -onis (*f*)
*Segusium*, Segusium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Segusium*, Segusiensis -e
*Seia*, Seia, -æ (*f*)
*Seine*, *the*, Sēquăna, -æ (*f*)
*Seissel*, Sesselium, -ii (*n*).
*Seius*, Seius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Seius*, Seiānus, a, -um
*Sejanus*, Sejānus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Sejanus*, Sejāniānus, -a, -um
*Selachusa*, Selachusa, æ (*f*)
*Selambina*, Selambina, æ (*f.*).
*Sele*, *the*, Silărus, -i (*m*)
*Selena*, Selēne, es (*f*).
*Seleucia*, Sēleucia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Seleucia*, Seleuciensis, -e, Seleucĭānus, -a, -um, *and* (*late*) Seleucēnus, -a, -um, *pecul fem*, Seleucis, -ĭdis.
*Seleucis*, Seleucis, -ĭdis (*f*), v *the foregoing*
*Seleucus*, Seleucus, -i (*m*).
*Selge*, Selge, es (*f*); *of or belonging to Selge*, Selgĭticus, a, um
*Selicia*, Selicia, æ (*f*).
*Selicius*, Selicius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Selicius*, Selicĭānus, -a, -um
*Selimbria*, *the*, Penēus, -i (*m*)
*Selinus*, Selīnus, -untis (*f.*), *of or belonging to Selinus*, Selinūsius, a, -um, *the inhabitants of Selinus*, Selinuntii, orum (*m*)
*Selivria*, Selymbria, -æ (*f*), q. v
*Sellasia*, Sellasia, -æ (*f*)
*Selle*, Selle, -es (*f.*).
*Selli*, *the*, Selli, orum (*m*).
*Sellium*, Sellium, -ii (*n.*)
*Sellius*, Sellius, ii (*m.*)
*Selsey*, Seolesia, -æ (*f.*).
*Selymbria*, Selymbria, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Selymbria*, Selymbrĭānus -a, -um
*Sem or Shem*, Sem, *indecl* (*m*)
*Semele*, Sēmĕle, es, *and* Semĕla, æ (*f.*) *of or relating to Semele*, Semēlēius, a, -um, *and* Semelēus, -a, -um
*Semiramis*, Semīrămis, is *and* -ĭdis (*f*), *of or relating to Semiramis*, Semirāmius, -a, -um
*Semnones*, *the*, Semnŏnes, -um (*m*)
*Semo*, Sēmo, -ōnis (*m*)
*Sempronia*, Sempronia, æ (*f*)
*Sempronius*, Semprōnius, ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sempronius*, *Sempronian*, Sempronius, a, -um, *and* Sempronĭānus, -a, -um.
*Sena*, Sena, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Sena*, Senānus, -a, -um, *and* Senensis, -e.
*Senaar*, v. *Sennaar*
*Seneca*, Seneca, -æ (*m*)
*Senegal*, *the*, Darădus, -i (*m.*)
*Senia*, Senia, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Senia*, Seniensis, -e.
*Senigaglia*, Sena, æ (*f.*), Gallica; Senogallia, -æ (*f*), q. v.
*Sennaar*, Sirbitum, i (*n.*)
*Sennacherib*, Sennacherib, *indecl* (*m.*)
*Senogallia*, Senogallia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Senogallia*, Senogallensis, -e
*Senones*, *the*, Sennŏnes, -um (*m*), *of or belonging to the Senones*, Sennōnicus -a, -um, *the country of the Senones*, Sennōnia, -æ (*f*).
*Sens*, Agendicum, -i (*n.*), Senŏnes, -um (*m.*).
*Sentinum*, Sentīnum, -i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Sentinum*, Sentīnas, ātis (*adj.*).
*Sentinus*, Sentinus, i (*m*)
*Sentius*, Sentius, -ii (*m*)
*Sepias*, Sepias, ădis (*f*)
*Sepiussa*, Sepiussa, -æ (*f.*)
*Seplasia*, Seplăsia, -æ (*f*), *and* Seplasia, -orum (*n*).
*Seppius*, Seppius, -ii (*m*)
*Septa*, Septa, -orum (*n.*).
*Septicius*, Septicius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Septicius*, Septicĭānus, -a, -um.
*Septimania*, Septimania, -æ (*f.*).
*Septimia*, Septimia, æ (*f*)
*Septimius*, Septimius, -i (*m.*).
*Septimius*, Septimius, -ii (*m*)
*Septimuncia*, Septimuncia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Septimuncia*, Septimunciensis, -e.

*Septimus*, Septimus, -i (*m*)
*Sequana*, v *Scine*
*Sequani*, *the*, Sēquāni, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Sequani*, Sequānicus, -a, um, *and* Sequanius, -a, -um.
*Seraehi*, *the*, Seraehi, orum (*m*)
*Serapion*, Serapion ōnis (*m*)
*Serapis*, Serāpis, is *and* -idis (*m*), *of or relating to Serapis*, Serāpiacus, a, um
*Serbi*, *the*, Serbi -orum (*m*)
*Serbonis* (*Lake*), Serbōnis, idis (*f*)
*Serchio*, *the*, Ēsar, -aris (*m*), q v
*Serdica*, Serdica, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Serdica*, Serdicensis -e, *and* Serdicē nus, -a, um
*Serena*, Serēna æ (*f*)
*Serenianus*, Serenianus, i (*m*)
*Serenus*, Serēnus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Serenus*, Serēnīānus, a, -um
*Seres*, *the*, Seres, -um (*m*), *in sing*, Ser, -ēris, *of or relating to the Seres*, Sēricus, -a, um
*Seresius*, Seresius, i (*m*)
*Sergestus*, Sergestus, -i (*m*)
*Sergia*, Sergia, -æ (*f*)
*Sergiolus*, Sergiōlus, -i (*m*)
*Sergius*, Sergius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Sergius*, *Sergian*, Sergius, -a, -um
*Seria*, Seria, -æ (*f*)
*Seringapatam*, Brachme, -es (*f*)
*Seriphus*, Seriphus *or* Seriphos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Seriphus*, Seriphius, -a, um
*Seriphe*, Seriphe, ēs (*f*).
*Serphanto*, Seriphus, -i (*f*), q. v
*Serranus*, Serrānus, -i (*m.*)
*Serretes*, *the*, Serrētes, um (*m*)
*Serri*, *the*, Serri, orum (*m.*)
*Serrium*, Serrium, ii (*n.*).
*Sertoria*, Sertoria, æ (*f*)
*Sertorius*, Sertōrius, -ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Sertorius*, Sertōriānus, -a, um.
*Servæus*, Servæus, i (*m*)
*Servia*, Servia, -æ (*f.*), Mœsia Superior.
*Servian*, Serviānus, -i (*m*)
*Servilia*, Servilia, -æ (*f*)
*Servilius*, Servilius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Servilius*, *Servilian*, Servilius, -a, -um, *and* Servilianus, a, -um.
*Servius*, Servius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Servius*, Serviānus, -a, -um
*Sesamum*, Sesāmum, -i (*n*)
*Sesamum*, Sesānium, ii (*n*)
*Sēsōōsis* = *Sesostris*
*Sesostris*, Sēsostris, -is, *also* Sesōōsis, -is (*m*)
*Sessa*, Suessa, æ (*f*)
*Sessia*, Sessia, -æ (*f*)
*Sestinum*, Sestinum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Sestinum*, Sestīnas, ātis (*adj.*).
*Sestius*, Sestius, ii (*m*)
*Sesto*, Sextum, -ii (*n*).
*Sestos*, Sestos, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Sestos*, Sestiācus, -a, um, *pecul. fem*, Sestis, -idis, *and* Sestias, -ādis
*Setabis*, v. *Setabis*
*Seth*, Seth, *indecl* (*m*), *of or relating to Seth*, Sēthiānus, -a, um
*Setia*, Sētia, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Setia*, Sētīnus, -a, -um
*Setius* (*Mount*), Sētius, -ii (*m*), Mons, *of or belonging to Mount Setius*, Sēthānus, -a, um
*Seuthes*, Seuthes, æ (*m*).
*Seuthusa*, Seuthusa, -æ (*f.*)
*Severa*, Sevēra, æ (*f*)
*Severian*, Severiānus, i (*m*)
*Severinus*, Severīnus, -i (*m*).
*Severn*, *the*, Sabrina, æ (*m*).
*Severus*, Sevērus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Severus*, Severiānus, -a, -um
*Seville*, Hispalis, -is (*f.*), q. v.
*Sevinus*, Sevīnus, -i (*m*)
*Sevo* (*Mount*), Sevo, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Sextia*, Sextia, -æ (*f.*).
*Sextilia*, Sextilia, -æ (*f*)
*Sextilius*, Sextilius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Sextilius*, Sextiliānus, -a, -um
*Sextillus*, Sextillus, -i (*m*)
*Sextius*, Sextius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sextius*, Sextius, -a, -um, *and* Sextiānus, -a, -um.
*Sexius*, Sextus, -i (*m*)
*Shadrach*, Shadrach, *indecl* (*m.*).
*Shannon*, *the*, Juernus, -i (*m.*)
*Shippey*, Toliapis, -is (*f*).
*Shrewsbury*, Salopia, æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Shrewsbury*, Salopiensis -e
*Shetland* (*Isands*), *the*, Æmodæ, arum (*f*), Insulæ
*Siambis*, Siambis, -is (*f*)
*Sibae*, Sibde, -es (*f*)
*Siberia*, Siberia, -æ (*f.*)
*Sibuzates*, *the*, Sibuzātes, ium (*m*)
*Sibyll*, Sibylla, -æ (*f*)
*Sica*, Sīca, æ (*m*)
*Sicambri*, *the*, Sicambri, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Sicambri*, Sicamber, -bra, -brum
*Sicambria*, Sicambria, æ (*f*)
*Sicani*, *the*, Sicani, orum (*m*), *of or relating to the Sicani*, Sicānius, -a, -um, *and* Sicānus, a, um (*post. for* Sicilian).
*Sicca*, Sicca, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Sicca*, Siccensis, -e
*Siccius*, Siccius, -ii (*m*)
*Sichæus*, Sichæus, i (*m*).
*Sichem*, Sichem, *indecl* (*m*), *a man's name* —2. (*f*) *a city*
*Sicily*, Sicilia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Sicily*, *Sicilian*, Sicilus, -a, -um, *and* Siciliensis, -e, *pecul fem*, Sicēlis, -idis, *the Sicilians*, Sicīli, orum (*m.*)
*Sicinius*, Sicinius, ii (*m*)
*Sicinus*, Sicinus, -i (*f.*)
*Sicoris*, the, Sicōris -is (*m*).
*Siculi*, *the*, Sicŭli, orum (*m*), v *Sicily*
*Siculus*, Sicŭlus, -i (*m.*)
*Sicyon*, Sicyon, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sicyon*, *Sicyonian*, Sicyōnius, -a, -um.
*Side*, Sida, -æ, *and* Side, es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Side*, Sidensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Side*, Sidetæ, -arum (*m.*)
*Sidicinum*, Sidicinum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Sidicinum*, Sidicīnus, -a, -um.
*Sidon*, Sidon -ōnis (*f*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Sidon*, *Sidonian*, Sidōnius, -a, -um; *pecul fem*, Sidōnis, -idis —2 (*m*) *a man's name*
*Sidonius*, Sidonius, -ii (*m*)
*Sidra* (*Gulf of*), Syrtis, -is (*f.*), Major
*Sidus*, Sidus, -untis (*f.*).
*Sidusa*, Sidusa, -æ (*f.*)
*Sienna*, Sena, -æ (*f.*)
*Sifanto*, Siphnus, -i (*f.*), q v
*Siga*, Siga, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Siga*, Sigensis, -e
*Sigambri*, *the*, v *Sicambri*
*Sigeum*, Sigēum *and* Sigēon, -i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Sigeum*, Sigēus, -a, -um, *and* Sigēius, a, -um
*Sigida*, Sigida, æ (*m*)
*Sigipedes*, *the*, Sigipedes, -um (*m.*).
*Signia*, Signia, æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Signia*, Signīnus, -a, -um.
*Signius* (*Mount*), Signius, æ (*m.*).
*Sigovesus*, Sigovesus, -i (*m.*).
*Sila*, Sila, æ (*f*); *of or relating to Sila*, Silānus, -a, um.
*Silana*, Silāna, -æ (*f*).
*Silanio*, Silānio, -onis (*m*)
*Silānus*, Silānus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Silanus*, Silānius, -a, um
*Silarus*, *the*, Silārus, -i (*m*)
*Silas*, Silas, æ (*m*)
*Silbium*, Silbium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Silbium*, Silbiānus, -a, -um.
*Sileni*, *the*, Silēni, orum (*m.*)
*Silenus*, Silēnus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Silenus*, Silēnicius, -a, -um
*Silesia*, Silesia, -æ (*f.*).
*Sileum*, Silēum, -i (*n*).
*Silici*, *the*, Silici, -orum (*m.*)
*Silius*, Silius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Silius*, *Silian*, Silius, -a, -um, *and* Silianus, -a, -um
*Silo*, Silo, -onis (*m*), *a man's name* —2 (*f.*) *a city*
*Siloa*, Siloa, -æ, *and* Siloe, *indecl.* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Siloa*, Silous, -a, -um.
*Silpia*, Silpia, -æ (*f*)
*Silures*, *the*, Silures, -um (*m*)
*Silus*, Silus, -i (*m*)
*Silvanus*, Silvānus, -i (*m.*).
*Silvester*, Silvester, -tris (*m.*).
*Silvi*, *the*, Silvi, -orum (*m.*).
*Silvia*, Silvia, -æ (*f*)
*Silvinus*, Silvinus, -i (*m.*).
*Silvius*, Silvius, -ii (*m.*)
*Simæthus*, v. *Symæthus*
*Simalio*, Simalio, ōnis (*m*)
*Simbruvium*, Simbruvium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Simbruvium*, Simbruvīnus (*or* Simbruīnus), -a, -um.
*Simeon*, Simeon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Simittu*, Simittu, *indecl* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Simittu*, Simittuensis e
*Simmias*, Simmias, -æ (*m*), *of or relating to Simmias*, Simmiēus, a, um
*Simo*, Simo, ōnis (*m*)
*Simois*, *the*, Simōis, entis *or* entos (*m.*).
*Simon*, Simon, ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Simon*, Simoniānus, -a, -um
*Simonides*, Simōnides, æ (*m*); *of or relating to Simonides*, Simōnidēus, -a, um.
*Simplex*, Simplex, icis (*m*)
*Simulans*, Simulans, -antis (*m*)
*Simulus*, Simŭlus, -i (*m*).
*Simus*, Simus, -i (*m*)
*Simyra*, Simyra, -æ (*f*)
*Sinda*, Sinda, æ, *and* Sindos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Sinda*, Sindicus, a, um, *and* Sindensis -e
*Sindes*, Sindes, -es *or* is (*m*)
*Sindi*, *the*, Sindi, orum (*m*).
*Singara*, Singāra, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Singara*, Singarēnus, -a, um.
*Singidunum*, Singidunum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Singidunum*, Singidūnensis, e
*Singili*, Singili, *indecl* (*n*), *of or belonging to Singili*, Singilensis, -e
*Sinigaglia*, v *Senigaglia*
*Sinis*, Sinis, -is (*m*)
*Sinna*, Sinna, æ (*f*)
*Sinnaces*, Sinnaces, is (*m*)
*Sinnius*, Sinnius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Sinnius*, Sinniānus, -a, -um
*Sinon*, Sinon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Sinope*, Sinōpe, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Sinope*, Sinōpicus, a, um, *and* Sinopensis, -e, *pecul fem*, Sinōpis, -idis.
*Sintice*, Sintice, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Sintice*, Sinticus, a, um, *the inhabitants of Sintice*, Sinti orum (*m*)
*Sinub*, Sinope, -es (*f*), q v.
*Sinuessa*, Sinuessa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Sinuessa*, Sinuessānus, -a, -um.
*Sion* (*Mount*), Sion, *indecl.* (*f*)
*Siphnus*, Siphnus, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Siphnus*, Siphnius, a, -um
*Sipontum*, Sipontum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Sipontum*, Sipontīnus, a, -um
*Sipylus* (*Mount*), Sipylus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to Sipylus*, Sipylēus, a, um, *and* Sipylēius, a, um, *and* Sipylensis. e
*Sir*, *the*, Iaxartes. -æ (*m*)
*Syræ*, Sirænarum (*f*)
*Sirbitum*, Sirbitum, -i (*n*)
*Sirbonis* (*Lake*), Sirbōnis, -idis (*f.*)
*Sirens*, *the*, Sirēnes, -um (*f*), *a Siren*, Siren, -ēnis, *of or relating to the Sirens*, Sirēnius, a, um, *pecul. fem*, Sirēnis, -idis.
*Siris*, *the*, Sīris, -is (*m*), *of or relating to the Siris*, Sīrinus, -a, -um —2. (*f.*) *a city*, *of or belonging to Siris*, Sirīnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Siris*, Sirini, -orum (*m.*)
*Sirmia*, Sirmia, -æ (*f*).
*Sirmio*, Sirmio, -ōnis (*m*)
*Sirmium*, Sirmium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Sirmium*, Sirmiensis, -e
*Sirpi*, Sirpi, -orum (*m*)
*Sirpicus*, Sirpicus, -i (*m.*)
*Sisapo*, Sisapo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sisapo*, Sisapōnensis, -e
*Siscennius*, Siscennius, -ii (*m*).
*Siscia*, Siscia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Siscia*, Siscīānus, a, -um
*Sisenna*, Sisenna, -æ (*m*)
*Sisennus*, Sisennus, -i (*m*)
*Sisser*, Sisser, ēris (*m.*)
*Sisigambis*, Sisigambis, is (*f*)
*Sisteron*, Segustero, -onis (*f*), Civitas Segesterorum
*Sisyphus*, Sisyphus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Sisyphus*, Sisyphius, -a, um, *son of Sisyphus*, Sisyphīdes, -æ (*m*)
*Sithon*, Sithon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Sithonii*, *the*, Sithōnii, -orum (*m.*), Sithonian, Sithōnius, -a, um *pecul. fem*, Sithōnis, -idis (*poet. for* Thracian)
*Sitia*, Sitia, -æ (*f.*).
*Sitifi*, Sitifi, *indecl* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sitifi*, Sitifensis, -e.
*Sitones*, *the*, Sitōnes, -um (*m.*)
*Sittace*, Sittace, -es (*f*); *the territory of Sittace*, Sittācēne, -es (*f*)
*Sittius*, Sittius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Sittius*, Sittiānus, -a, -um
*Siwah*, Ammonium, ii (*n.*)
*Sixtus*, Sixtus, -i (*m.*).
*Skye* (*Isle of*), Ebuda Orientalis
*Skyro*, Scyros, -i (*f.*), q v
*Slavonia*, Sclavonia *or* Slavonia, -æ (*f*), *the Slavonians*, Slavi, orum, *and* Sclavones, um (*m*)

*Slesvick*, Slesvicum, -i (*n*)
*Sluys*, Clausulæ, arum (*f*)
*Smardis*, Smerdis, is (*m*)
*Smilax*, Smilax, ācis (*f*)
*Smintha*, Smintha, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Smintha, Sminthian*, Sminthius, a, um, *and* Smintheus, a, um, *as an appellation of Apollo, Sminthian*, Smintheus -eos *or* -ei (*m*)
*Smyrna*, Smyrna, æ (*f*), *a city, of or belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnæan*, Smyrnæus, -a, -um —2 *a woman's name*
*Sobii, the*, Sobii, -orum (*m.*)
*Sochis*, Sochis, -is (*m*)
*Socho*, Socho, *indecl* (*f*)
*Socotora*, Dioscoridis Insula (*f*)
*Socrates*, Socrates, is (*m*), *of or relating to Socrates, Socratic*, Socraticus, -a, um; *the followers of Socrates*, Socratici, -orum (*m*)
*Socration*, Socration, ōnis (*m*)
*Socunda*, Socunda, -æ (*f*)
*Sodii, the*, Sodii, orum (*m*)
*Sodinus, the*, Sodinus, i (*m*)
*Sodom*, Sodoma, -æ (*f*), Sodamum, i (*n*), *and* Sodama, -orum (*n.*), *the inhabitants of Sodom*, Sodomītæ, -arum (*m*); *of or belonging to Sodom*, Sodomiticus, -a, -um
*Sogdiana*, Sogdiana, æ (*f*); *the inhabitants of Sogdiana*, Sogdiani, -orum (*m*)
*Sogdonacus*, Sogdonacus, -i (*m*)
*Sohemus*, Sohemus, i (*m*)
*Solonius*, Suessio, onis (*f.*), Augusta Suessionum
*Sol*, Sol, ōlis (*m*)
*Sole*, Sole, -es (*f*)
*Soletum*, Soletum, -i (*n*)
*Soli*, Soli *or* Solœ, orum (*f*), *of or belonging to Soli*, Solensis, -e.
*Solimna*, Solimna, æ (*f*)
*Solinus*, Solinus, -i (*m*).
*Sollius*, Sollius, ii (*m*)
*Solomon*, v *Salomon*
*Solon*, Solon, ōnis (*m*)
*Solonæ*, Solonæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Solonæ*, Solonas, -ātis (*adj*)
*Solonium*, Solonium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Solonium*, Solonius, a, -um
*Solorus*, Solorus, i (*m*)
*Solovettus*, Solovettus, -ii (*m*).
*Solus*, Solus, -untis (*f*), *of or belonging to Solus*, Soluntinus, a, um.
*Solva*, Solva, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Solva*, Solvensis, e
*Solway (Firth of)*, Itunæ Æstuarium (*n*)
*Solymæ, the*, Solymi, orum (*m*)
*Solymus*, Solymus, i (*m*)
*Somno*, Somno, -ōnis (*m*)
*Sontini, the*, Sontini, -orum (*m*).
*Sontius, the*, Sontius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sontius*, Sontius, a, um.
*Sopater*, Sopater, -tri (*m*).
*Sophene*, Sophene, -es (*f*), *the inhabitants of Sophene*, Sophēni, -orum (*m*)
*Sophia*, Sophia, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Sophia*, Sophianus, -a -um
*Sophocles* Sophocles, is (*m.*), *of or relating to Sophocles, Sophoclean*, Sophoclēus, a, -um
*Sophonia*, Sophonia, -æ (*f*).
*Sophonisba*, Sophonisba, -æ (*f*)
*Sophronius*, Sophronius, -ii (*m*).
*Sophron*, Sophron, -ōnis (*m*)
*Sophronia*, Sophronia, -æ (*f*)
*Sophroniscus*, Sophroniscus, i (*m*)
*Sophronius*, Sophronius, -ii (*m*)
*Sophus*, Sophus, i (*m*).
*Sopolis*, Sopolis, -is (*m*).
*Sora*, Sora, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Sora*, Soranus, a, -um
*Soracte (Mount)*, Soracte, -is (*n.*), *of or belonging to Mount Soracte*, Soractinus a, -um
*Soranus*, Soranus, -i (*m*).
*Sordice*, Sordice, -es (*f*)
*Sordones, the*, Sordones, -um (*m*).
*Sordus, the*, Sordus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to the Sordus*, Sordicēnus, -a, -um
*Sorrento*, Surrentum, -i (*n*)
*Sosagoras*, Sosagoras, æ (*m*)
*Sosia*, Sosia, -æ (*m*), *a man's name* —2 (*f*) *a woman's name.*
*Sosias*, Sosias, -æ (*m*)
*Sosibius*, Sosibius, -ii (*m.*)
*Sosicles*, Sosicles, -is (*m*).
*Sosigenes*, Sosigenes, -is (*m.*)
*Sosilaus*, Sosilaus, -i (*m.*)
*Sosilus*, Sosilus, i (*m*)

*Sosimenes*, Sosimenes -is (*m.*)
*Sosipater*, Sosipater, tris (*m.*).
*Sosippus*, Sosippus, -i (*m*)
*Sosis*, Sosis, is (*m*), *a man* —2. (*f*) *a woman*
*Sosistratus*, Sosistratus, -i (*m*)
*Sositheus*, Sositheus, i (*m.*)
*Sosius*, Sosius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Sosius or the Sosii*, Sosianus, a, um
*Sosthenes*, Sosthenes, -is (*m.*).
*Sostratus*, Sostratus, i (*m*)
*Sosus*, Sosus, i (*m*)
*Sotacus*, Sotacus, -i (*m*).
*Sotades*, Sotades, -is (*m*), *of or relating to Sotades*, Sotadeus, a, -um, *and* Sotadicus, a, -um.
*Sotas*, Sotas, æ (*m.*)
*Soter*, Soter, ēris (*m*)
*Soterichus*, Soterichus, i (*m.*)
*Soteridas*, Soteridas, æ (*m*)
*Sothis*, Sothis, -is (*m.*)
*Sotiates, the*, Sotiates, -um *or* -ium (*m*)
*Sotimus*, Sotimus, -i (*m*)
*Sotira*, Sotira, -æ (*f*)
*Southampton*, Clausentum, i (*n*)
*Soza*, Soza, æ (*f*)
*Spa*, Aquæ Spadanæ, -arum (*f.*)
*Sparo*, Spaco, -ūs (*f*)
*Spain*, Hispania, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Spain, Spanish*, Hispanus, a, -um; Hispaniensis, e, *and* Hispanicus, -a, -um, *the Spanish Sea*, Ibericum Mare, *the Spaniards*, Hispani, -orum (*m*); *Greek and poet.* Iberia, *and its derivs, used for* Hispania, -æ, v *Iberia*
*Spalathra*, Spalathra, -æ (*f*)
*Spalatro*, Spalatum, -i (*n*)
*Sparta*, Sparta, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Sparta, Spartan*, Spartanus, -a, -um, *and* Spartiacus, -a, um, *the inhabitants of Sparta, Spartans*, Spartatæ, -arum (*m*), Spartani, orum (*m*)
*Spartacus*, Spartacus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Spartacus*, Spartacus, a, um
*Spartan*, Spartanus, -i (*m*)
*Spatale*, Spatale, es (*f*)
*Spectatus*, Spectatus, -i (*m*)
*Speier*, v *Spire*
*Spelæum*, Spelæum, i (*n*)
*Spelunca*, Spelunca, -æ (*f*)
*Sperchēus, the*, Sperchēus *or* Sperchius, -ii (*m*); *of or belonging to the Sperchens*, Sperchēius, -idis (*fem adj*), *son of Sperchēus*, Sperchēonides, æ (*m*)
*Sperchiæ*, Sperchiæ arum (*f*)
*Sperchius, the*, v *Sperchēus*
*Spesuppus*, Spesuppus, i (*m.*)
*Spezia*, Tiparenus, -i (*f*).
*Sphærus*, Spherus, -i (*m*)
*Sphagiæ*, Sphagiæ, -arum (*f.*)
*Spicilus*, Spicilus, -ii (*m.*).
*Spina*, Spina, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Spina* Spinēticus, -a, -um
*Spino*, Spino, -ōnis (*m*).
*Spintharus* Spinthārus, -i (*m*).
*Spinther*, Spinther, -ēris (*m*)
*Spintium*, Spintum, -i (*n*)
*Spio*, Spio, ūs (*f.*)
*Spiræum*, Spiræum, -i (*n*)
*Spire*, Augusta Nemetum; Noviomagus, -i, *and* Spira, -æ (*f*).
*Spiridion*, Spiridion, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Spoletum*, Spōlētum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Spoletum*, Spoletinus, -a, -um
*Spongia*, Spongia, -æ (*m*)
*Sporades, the*, Spōrādes, um (*f*), Insulæ
*Sporus*, Spōrus, -i (*m*)
*Spurinna*, Spurinna, -æ (*m*)
*Spurinus*, Spurinus, -i (*m*)
*Spurius*, Spurius, -ii (*m.*)
*Squillace*, Scylacēum, -i (*n*), q. v.; *Gulf of Squillace*, Scylacēus Sinus
*St Agatha*, Agathyrna, -æ (*f*), *and* Agathyrnum, -i (*n*)
*St. Alban's* Fanum St Albani (*n*)
*St Andrew's*, Andreōpōlis, is (*f.*)
*St Angelo*, Castrum St Angeli (*n*), Angēlōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
*St. Bertrand*, Bertranōpōlis, -is (*f*)
*St. Catharine's*, Insula Catharinæ (*f.*).
*St Christoval*, Fortaltium St Christophōri (*n.*)
*St. Cloud*, Fanum St. Clodoaldi (*n*)
*St Cruz*, Fanum St. Crucis (*n.*)
*St. David's*, Menevia, -æ (*f*)
*St. Denis*, Catolacum -i (*n*)
*St Domingo*, Hispaniola, -æ (*f*)
*St Eufemia (Gulf of)*, Lameticus Sinus

*St. Fe*, Fanum St Fidei (*n*)
*St. George*, Insula St Georgii (*f*)
*St Gothard*, Adūlas *or* Adūla, -æ (*m*).
*St Jago*, Insula St Jacobi (*f*), *an island* —2 *a city*, Fanum St Jacobi (*n*).
*St James*, Fanum St Jacobi (*n*)
*St Jean d'Acre*, Ace, -es (*f*)
*St. Juan de Puerto Rico*, Fanum St Joannis Portus Divitis
*St Maura*, Leucadia, -æ (*f*), q v
*St Michael*, Fanum St Michaëlis (*n*).
*St Omer*, Audomarōpōlis, is (*f*)
*St Quentin*, Augusta Veromanduorum (*f.*)
*St Remi*, Fanum St Remigii (*n*)
*St Sebastian*, Donastienum, i (*n*)
*St Stephen's*, Fanum St Stephāni (*n*).
*St Thomas* Insula St Thomæ (*f*), *an island* —2 Fanum St Thomæ (*n*), *town.*
*Staberius*, Staberius, ii (*m*)
*Stabiæ*, Stabiæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Stabiæ*, Stabianus, a, um
*Stabulum*, Stabulum, -i (*n*)
*Stadius*, Stadius -ii (*m*)
*Stafford*, Staffordia, -æ (*f*)
*Stagira*, Stagira, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Stagira, Stagirite*, Stagirites, -æ (*masc adj*).
*Staius*, Staius, -ii (*m*)
*Stalimene*, Lemnos, -i (*f*), q v
*Stamford*, Stamfordia, -æ (*f*)
*Stanwicks*, Congavata, æ (*f*)
*Stanco*, Cos, q v
*Standia*, Dia, æ (*f*)
*Staphylus*, Staphylus, ii (*m*)
*Staphylus*, Staphylus, -i (*m.*)
*Staseas*, Staseas, -æ (*m*)
*Stasimus*, Stasimus, -i (*m*)
*Statianus*, Statianus, i (*m*).
*Statiellæ*, Statiellæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Statiellæ*, Statiellas, -ātis (*adj*), *and* Statiellensis, e
*Statilia*, Statilia, æ (*f*)
*Statilius*, Statilius, -ii (*m*)
*Status*, Status, ii (*m*)
*Statonia*, Statonia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Statonia*. Statoniensis, -e
*Statorius*. Statorius, ii (*m*)
*Stauri, the*, Stauri, orum (*m*)
*Stelendena*, Stelendēna, æ (*f*)
*Stella*, Stella, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Stella*, Stellas, ātis (*adj*), *and* Stellatinus, -a, -um
*Stellio*, Stellio, -ōnis (*m*)
*Stenacum*, Stenacum, i (*n*)
*Stenebœa*, Stēnēbœa *or* Sthēnēbœa, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Stenebœa*, Stenebœius, a, -um
*Stentor*, Stentor, ōris (*m*) *of or relating to Stentor*, Stentōreus, -a, -um
*Stephane*, Stephane, es (*f*)
*Stephania*, Stephania, æ (*f*)
*Stephanio*, Stephanio, onis (*m*)
*Stephanus*, Stephanus, -i (*m*)
*Stephen*,
*Stercutius*, Stercutius, -ii (*m*)
*Steria*, Steria, æ (*f*)
*Sterope*, Sterope. -es (*f*)
*Steropes*, Stĕrōpes, æ (*m*).
*Stertinius*, Stertinius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Stertinius*, Stertinius, a, um
*Stesichorus*, Stesichorus, i (*m*); *of or belonging to Stesichorus*, Stesichorius, a -um
*Sthenebœa*, v. *Stenebœa*
*Sthenelus*, Sthenelus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Sthenelus*, Sthenelēius, a, um. *pecul. fem.*, Sthenelēis, idis
*Sthenius*, Sthenius, -ii (*m*)
*Stheno*, Sthēno, -ūs (*f*)
*Sthenobœa = Sthenēbœa.*
*Sterling*, Sterlinia, -æ (*f*), Mons Dolorosus (*m*)
*Stetin*, Sedinum, -i (*n*).
*Stichius*, Stichus, i (*m.*)
*Stilbon*, Stilbon, -onis (*m.*)
*Stilicho*, Stilicho, **-ōnis (*m.*)**; *of or relating to Stilicho*, Stilichōnius, **-a, -um**
*Stilo*, Stilio, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Stilo*, Stilo, -onis (*m*)
*Stilpo*, Stilpo, -onis (*m*).
*Stimicon*, Stimicon, -onis (*m*)
*Stimon*, Stimon, -onis (*f.*)
*Stimula*, Stimula, -æ (*f.*).
*Stipax*, Stipax, -acis (*m*)
*Stiria*, Stiria, -æ (*f.*).
*Stobi*, Stobi, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Stobi* Stobensis, -e

*Stockholm*, Holmia, æ (*f.*).
*Stœchades*, *the*, Stœchădes, um (*f.*), *in sing*, Stœchas, ădis
*Stola*, Stola, -æ (*m*)
*Stolo*, Stolo, onis (*m*)
*Storax*, Storax, -acis (*m*)
*Strabo*, Strabo, -ōnis (*m*)
*Strait of Caffa*, Bospōrus Cimmerius (*m*)
*Strait of Constantinople*, Bosporus Thracius (*m*)
*Strait of Dover*, Fretum Gallicum
*Strait of Gibraltar*, v *Gibraltar*
*Strait of St Bonifacio*, Taphros, i (*f*).
*Stralsund*, Sumonia, æ (*f*)
*Strassburg*, Argentorātum, -i (*n*)
*Stratioki*, Munychia, æ (*f*)
*Straitppocles*, Straitppocles, -is (*m*).
*Stratius*, Stratius, ii (*m*)
*Strato*, Strāto, onis (*m*)
*Stratocles*, Stratoclēa *or* Stratoclīa, -æ (*f*)
*Stratocles*, Stratocles, is (*m*)
*Stratonice*, Strātonīce, es (*f*)
*Stratonicea*, Stratonicēa, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Stratonicea*, Stratōnicensis, -e, Stratonicēus, eos *or* ei (*masc adj*), *pecul fem*, Stratonicis, -idis
*Stratonicus*, Stratonicus, i (*m*).
*Stratonidas*, Stratonidas, æ (*m*)
*Stratophanes*, Stratŏphānes, -is (*m*)
*Stratorius*, Stratorius, ii (*m*)
*Stratus*, Stratus *or* Stratos, -i (*f*)
*Strivali (Islands)*, Plōtæ *or* Strophădes Insulæ (*f*)
*Stromboli*, } Strongȳle, es (*f*).
*Strongyle*, }
*Strongoli*, Petelia, -æ (*f*)
*Strongylion*, Strongylion, -ōnis (*m.*)
*Strophades*, *the*, Strophădes, um (*f*), Insŭlæ
*Strophius*, Strophius, ii (*m*)
*Struma*, Struma, æ (*m*)
*Strymon*, Strymon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to the Strymon*, *Strymonian*, Strymōnius, a, -um, *pecul fem*, Strymōnis, -idis
*Stubera*, Stubera, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Stubera*, Stuberæus, a, um.
*Stura*, *the*, Stura, æ (*m*)
*Sturii*, *the*, Sturii, orum (*m*)
*Sturium*, Sturium, ii (*n*)
*Stuttgard*, Stuttgardia, æ (*f*)
*Stymphălis*, *the*, Stymphălis, is (*m*)
*Stymphălus*, Stymphălus, i (*m*), Stymphălum *or* Stymphălon, i (*n*); *and* Stymphăla, orum (*n*), *Stymphalian*, Stymphălius, -a, um, *and* Stymphălicus, a, um, *pecul fem*, Stymphălis, -idis, *especially in plural*, *the Stymphalian* (*birds*), Stymphălides, -um
*Styphelus*, Styphēlus, -i (*m*)
*Styx*, Styx, ygis (*f*), *of or belonging to the Styx*, Stygius, a, -um
*Suadones*, *the*, Suadones, um (*m.*)
*Suari*, *the*, Suari, -orum (*m*)
*Suasa*, Suāsa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Suasa*, Suasānus a, um
*Subernius*, Subernius, ii (*m*)
*Subis*, *the*, Subis, is (*m*)
*Sublacensis*, Sublăcensis, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sublacensis*, Sublăcensis, e.
*Sublician* (*Bridge*), Sublicius, -ii (*m*), Pons
*Subota*, Subota, -orum (*n.*).
*Subrius*, Subrius, -ii (*m*)
*Subur*, Subur -uris (*f*), *a city*.—2. (*m.*) *a river*
*Subura*, Sūbūra *or* Sūburra, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Subura*, Suburānus, -a, um, *and* Suburrānus, a, um, *the inhabitants of the Subura*, Subūrānenses, -um (*m*).
*Succabar*, Succabar, -āris (*n*)
*Succasses*, *the*, Succasses, -um (*m*).
*Succubo*, Succubo, -ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Succubo*, Succubonitānus, -a, um.
*Suche*, Suche, -es (*f*)
*Sucinium*, Sucinium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Sucinium*, Sucinĭānus, -a, -um, *and* Sucinensis, e
*Sucrana*, Sucrana, -æ (*f*).
*Sucro*, *the*, Sucro, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Sucro* Sucrōnensis, -e.
*Sucuro*, Sucūro, ōnis (*m*).
*Sudertum*, Sudertum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Sudertum*, Sudertānus, -a, -um
*Sudines*, Sudines, -æ *or* is (*m*)
*Sue*, Sue, -es (*f*)
*Suecus*, Suēcius -ii (*m.*)
*Sueconi*, *the*, Sueconi, -orum (*m*)
*Suedius*, Suedius, ii (*m*).
*Suel*, Suel, ēlis (*n*), *of or belonging to Suel*, Suelitānus, a, um
*Suelleni*, *the*, Suellēni, orum (*m*).
*Suemus*, *the*, Suemus, i (*m*)
*Suessa*, Suessa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Suessa*, Suessānus, a, um
*Suessetani*, *the*, Suessetāni, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Suessetani*, Sucssetānus, -a, um
*Suessiones*, *the*, Suessiones, -um (*m*), *of or belonging to the Suessiones*, Suessionensis, e
*Suessula*, Suessūla, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Suessula*, Suessūlānus, a, um
*Suetius*, Suetius, ii (*m*)
*Suetonius*, Suētōnius, ii (*m*).
*Suetri*, *the*, Suetri, -orum (*m*)
*Suetrius*, Suetrius, ii (*m*)
*Suevi*, *the*, Suevi, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Suevi*, Suēvicus, -a, -um, *and* Suēvus, a, um, *the country of the Suevi*, Suevia, -æ (*f.*)
*Suevius*, Suevius, -ii (*m*)
*Suez*, Arsinŏe, es (*f*)
*Suffenas*, Suffēnas, atis (*m*)
*Suffenates*, *the*, Suffēnātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
*Suffenus*, Suffēnus, i (*m*).
*Suffetia*, Suffētia, -æ (*f.*).
*Suffolk*, Suffolcia, -æ (*f*)
*Suffucius*, Suffucius, -ii (*m*).
*Sugambri*, *the*, v *Sicambri*
*Suilla*, Suilla, -æ (*f*)
*Suillius*, Suillius, -ii (*m.*)
*Suillum*, Suillum -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Suillum*, Suillas, -ātis (*adj*)
*Suiones*, *the*, Suiones, -um (*m*)
*Sulci*, Sulci, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Sulci*, Sulcensis, -e
*Sulcius*, Sulcius, -ii (*m*)
*Sulla*, v *Sylla*
*Sullanus*, Sullānus, -i (*m*)
*Sulloniacis*, Sullonĭacis, -is (*f.*).
*Sully*, Sullĭacum, i (*n.*).
*Sulmo*, } Sulmo, ōnis (*m*); *of or be-*
*Sulmone*, } *longing to Sulmo*, Sulmonensis, e, *and* (*late*) Sulmontĭnus, -a, -um
*Sulpicia*, Sulpicia, -æ (*f*).
*Sulpicilla*, Sulpicilla, -æ (*f*).
*Sulpicius*, Sulpicius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Sulpicius or the Sulpicia gens*, *Sulpician*, Sulpicius, -a, -um, *and* Sulpicĭānus a, um
*Sumiathus*, Sumiathus, -i (*m*).
*Sunici*, *the*, Sunici, orum (*m*)
*Sunium*, Sūnium *and* Sūnion, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Sunium*, *Sunian*, Sunĭas, ădis (*f*)
*Superbus*, Superbus, -i (*m*)
*Sura*, Sūra, -æ (*f*), *a city* —2 (*m*) *a man's name*; *of or relating to Sura*, Surānus, -a, -um
*Surræ*, *the*, Surræ, arum (*m.*).
*Surdaones*, *the*, Surdaŏnes, -um (*m*).
*Surena*, Surēna *or* Surēnas, -æ (*m*).
*Surius*, *the*, Surius, -ii (*m*)
*Surrentium*, Surrentum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Surrentum*, *Surrentine*, Surrentīnus, -a, -um
*Susa*, Susa, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Susa*, Susius, a, -um, *pecul fem*, Susis, idis, v *Susiana*
*Susan*, } Susanna, -æ (*f*).
*Susanna*, }
*Susarion*, Sūsārion, onis (*m.*); *of or relating to Susarion*, Susariōnius, -a, -um.
*Susas*, *the*, Susas, -æ (*m*).
*Susiana*, Sūsiāna, -æ, *and* Susiāne, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Susiana*, Susiānus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Susiana*, Susiani, -orum, *and* Susi, orum (*m*)
*Susus*, Susus, i (*m*)
*Suthul*, Suthul, *indecl* (*f.*)
*Sutrium*, Sutrium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Sutrium*, Sutrīnus, -a, -um, *and* Sutrius, a, -um
*Sweden*, Suecia, -æ (*f*); *Swedish*, Suecicus, -a, um
*Switzerland*, Helvetia, -æ (*f*), q v.
*Syagrius*, Syagrius, -ii (*m.*).
*Syagrium*, Syagrium, -i (*n*)
*Sybaris*, Sȳbāris, -is (*f*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Sybaris*, Sybarītānus, -a, -um, *and* Sybarītĭcus, -a, -um, *an inhabitant of Sybaris*, Sybarītes, -æ (*m.*); Sybarītis, idis (*f.*).—2. (*m*) *a man's name.*
*Syce*, Syce, -es (*f*)
*Sycurium*, Sycurium, -ii (*n*).
*Sycussa*, Sycussa, -æ (*f*)
*Sydopta*, Sydopta, -æ (*f*)
*Syene*, Syēne, es (*f*), *of Syene*, Syenītæ æ (*masc adj*), *the inhabitants of Syene*, Syenītæ, arum (*m*)
*Syleum*, Syleum, -i (*n*)
*Sylla*, Sylla, -æ (*m*), *of or relating to Sylla*, Syllānus, -a, um
*Syllus*, Syllus, i (*m*).
*Symæthus*, *the*, Symæthus, i (*m*), *of or belonging to the Symæthus*, Symæthius *or* thēus, a, -um, *pecul fem*, Symæthis, -idis
*Syme*, Syme, -es (*f*).
*Symmachus*, Symmachus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Symmachus*, Symmachiānus, -a, um
*Symplegades*, *the*, Symplēgădes, -um (*f*), *in sing*, Symplēgas, ădis
*Symposion*, Symposion, -ii (*n.*).
*Symposius*, Symposius, -ii (*m*).
*Syncenastus*, Syncēnastus, -i (*m*)
*Synephebi*, *the*, Synephēbi, -orum (*m*)
*Synnada*, Synnăda, æ (*f*), Synnas, ădis (*f*), *and* Synnāda, orum (*n*); *of or belonging to Synnada*, Synnādensis, e, *and* Synnādicus, -a, -um
*Syphax*, Syphax, -ăcis (*m*)
*Sypheum*, Sypheum, -i (*n*)
*Syracuse*, Syrācūsæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Syracuse*, Syracūsan, Syrācūsānus, -a, -um, Syrācūsius, -a, -um, *and poet*, Syrācōsius, -a, -um
*Syrbotæ*, *the*, Syrbotæ, -arum (*m*).
*Syria*, Syria, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Syria*, *Syrian*, Syrĭacus, -a, -um, Syrius, -a, -um; *and* Syrus, -a, um, *the Syrians*, Syri, orum (*m*)
*Syrie*, Syrie, -es (*f*)
*Syrinx*, Syrinx, -ingis (*f.*).
*Syriscus*, Syriscus, -i (*m.*).
*Syrmatæ*, Syrmatæ, -arum (*m*).
*Syrnos*, Syrnos, -i (*f*).
*Syro*, Syro, -ōnis (*m*).
*Syrophœnician*, Syrophœnix, -icis (*m*). Syrophœnissa, -æ (*f*)
*Syros*, Sȳros, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Syros*, Sȳrius, -a, -um, *and* Sȳrius a, -um.
*Syrtes*, *the*, Syrtes, -ium (*f*), *the greater Syrtis*, Syrtis major; *the smaller Syrtis*, Syrtis minor, *of or belonging to the Syrtes*, Syrtĭcus, a, -um, *pecul masc.*, Syrtītes, -æ.
*Syrus*, Sȳrus, -i (*m*)
*Szegedin*, v. *Segedin*

## T.

*Tabæ*, Tabæ, -arum (*f.*).
*Taber*, Taberium, -ii (*n.*).
*Tabis*, Tabis, -is (*m*).
*Tabitha*, Tabītha, -æ (*f*).
*Tabraca*, Tabrăca, æ (*f*).
*Taburnus*, Taburnus, i (*m*).
*Tacape*, Tacăpe, es (*f*)
*Tacfarinas*, Tacfarinas, -ātis (*m*)
*Tachompso*, Tachompso, -ūs (*f.*)
*Tachus*, Tachus, -i (*m*)
*Tacitus*, Tacītus, i (*m*)
*Tadcaster*, Tadecastrum, -i (*n*).
*Tader*, *the*, Tader, -ēris (*m*)
*Tadiates*, Tadiātes, -um *or* ium (*m*)
*Tadmates*, Tadmātes, -um *or* ium (*m*)
*Tadmor*, v *Thadmor*
*Tadute* Tadūte, -es (*f*)
*Tænarum*, v *Matapan*; *of or belonging to Tænarum*, Tænarius, -a, -um; *a female of Tænarum*, i e, *Laconia* Tænăris, ĭdis (*f*); *a man of Tænarum*, i e, *Laconia*, Tænarides, -æ (*m*); *the lower regions*, *the lower world*, Tænāra, -orum (*n. plural*)
*Tagaste*, Tagaste, ēs (*f*).
*Tages*, Tages, -ētis (*m*), *of or belonging to Tages*, Tagētĭcus, -a, -um
*Tagus*, v *Tajo*
*Tajo*, Tagus, i (*m*)
*Talassio*, Talassio, -ōnis, *and* Talassius, -ii (*m.*), v *Talassus*
*Talassius*, Talassius, -i (*m*), *another form for Talassio*
*Talaus*, Talāus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Talaus*, Talaĭōnius, a, -um *a son or descendant of Talaus*, Talaĭōnides, -æ (*m.*)
*Talos*, Talos, -i (*m.*).

*Taulhybius*, Talthybius, ii (*m*)
*Tamar*, Tamārus, -i (*m*)
*Tambre*, Tamāris, -is (*m*), *and* Tamara -æ (*f*)
*Tamēsis*, v *Thames*.
*Tamos*, Tamos, i (*m*)
*Tampsapor*, Tampsapor, -ōris (*m.*).
*Tamworth*, Tamaworthina, -æ (*f.*).
*Tanager*, Tanager, -gri (*m*)
*Tanagra*, Tanāgra, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Tanagra*, Tanagræus, -a, -um, *and* Tanagricus, a, -um.
*Tanagrus*, *another form of Tanager*.
*Tanais*, v *Don*.
*Tanaquil*, Tanāquil, -ilis (*f*)
*Tanaro*, *the*, Tanārus, -i (*m*).
*Tanas*, Tanas, -æ (*m*)
*Tanedo*, Tanētum, -i (*n*)
*Tangier*, Tingis, -is (*f*)
*Tanis*, Tanis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to Tanis*, Tanitĭcus, a, um, *and* Tanītes, -æ (*masc adj*), *Tanitic Nome or Nome of Tanis*, Tanites Nomos
*Tantalus*, Tantălus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Tantalus*, Tantalēus, -a, -um, *and* Tantalicus, -a, -um, *a son or descendant of Tantalus*, Tantălides, -æ (*m*); *a daughter or female descendant of Tantalus*, Tantălis, idis (*f*)
*Taonmno*, Tauromenium, ii (*n*)
*Taphius* (*Mount*), Taphius, ii (*m*); *of or belonging to Taphius*, Taphiusius, -a, -um
*Taphros*, v. *Bonifacio*
*Taprobane*, v *Ceylon*.
*Taranis*, Taramis, -is (*m*)
*Tarantase*, Tarantasia, æ (*f*).
*Taranto*, Tarentum, -i (*n.*).
*Taras*, Tarās, antis (*m.*)
*Tarasco*, Tarasco, -ōnis (*m*)
*Tarbelli*, Tarbelli, orum (*m.*), *of or belonging to the Tarbelli*, Tarbellicus, -a, -um, *and* Tarbellus, a, -um
*Tarchon* Tarcho, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Tarentum*, Tarentum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Tarentum*, Tarentinus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Tarentum*, Tarentini, -orum
*Targovisco*, Targoviscum, i (*n*).
*Tarichæa*, Tarichæa, æ (*f*).
*Tarn*, *the*, Tarnis, is (*m*)
*Taro*, Tarus, -i (*m*)
*Tarpa*, Tarpa, æ (*m*)
*Tarpeia*, Tarpeĭa, æ (*f*)
*Tarpeian Mount*, Mons Tarpeĭus, Tarpeĭum Saxum, Tarpeĭa rupes
*Tarpeius*, Tarpeĭus, ii (*m*)
*Tarquin*, Tarquinius, ii (*m*)
*Tarquinii*, Tarquinii, orum (*m.*).
*Tarracina*, Tarracina, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Tarracina*, Tarracinensis, e, *the inhabitants of Tarracina*, Tarracinenses
*Tarraco*, Tarrăco, ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Tarraco*, Tarraconensis, -e.
*Tarragona*, Tarraco, ōnis (*f*).
*Tarsus*, Tarsus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Tarsus*, Tarsensis, -e, *the inhabitants of Tarsus*, Tarsenses.
*Tartarus*, Tartărus, -i (*m*), *and in plural*, Tartăra, -ōrum (*n*), *of or belonging to Tartarus*, *Tartarean*, Tartareus, a, -um.
*Tartessus*, Tartessus, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Tartessus*, Tartessius, a, -um, Tartessiacus, -a, um; *and fem. adj.*, Tartessis, -idis
*Taruenna*, Taruenna, -æ (*f.*), v. *Terouenne*
*Tarusates*, Tarusātes, -um *or* -ium (*m*)
*Tarvisus*, Tarvīsus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Tarvisus*, Tarvisānus, -a, -um, v *Treviso*
*Tatianus*, Tatiānus, -i (*m*).
*Tatienses*, Tatienses, -um (*m.*).
*Tatius*, Tatius, -i (*m*)
*Tatta* (*Lake*), Tatta, -æ (*f*), v. *Tuzla*
*Taulantii*, Taulantii, -orum (*m*).
*Taum Æstuarium*, v *Tay*
*Taunton*, Thonodūnum, -i (*n.*).
*Tauric Chersonese*, Chersonēsus Taurica, v *Crimea*
*Taurini*, Taurini, -orum (*m.*); v. *Turin*.
*Tauris*, Tauris, idis (*f*)
*Taurisci*, Taurisci, orum (*m*).
*Tauromenium*, Tauromenium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Tauromenium*, Tauromenitanus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Tauromenii, -orum; v. *Taormino*.

*Tauroscythæ*, Tauroscythæ, -ārum (*m*)
*Taurunum*, Taurūnum, i (*n.*), *the inhabitants of Taurunum*, Taurunenses, -ium.
*Taurus* (*Mount*), Taurus, i (*m*), *Pass of Taurus*, Tauri Pylæ
*Taxiles*, Taxiles, æ (*m*)
*Tay Frith* (*f*), Taum (-i) Æstuarium
*Tay* (*River*), Tavus, i (*m*)
*Taygete*, Taygēte, es (*f*)
*Taygetus* (*Mount*), Taygētus, -i (*m.*), *and* Taygēta, -ōrum (*n plural*).
*Teanum*, Teānum, -i (*n*); *the inhabitants of Teanum*, Teani, orum
*Teate*, Teāte, -is (*n.*), *the inhabitants of Teate*, Teatini, -orum
*Tech*, Tecum, i (*n*)
*Tecmessa*, Tecmessa, -æ (*f*)
*Tecmon*, Tecmon, ōnis (*m.*)
*Tectosages*, Tectosāges, -um (*m.*)
*Tegea*, Tegēa, -æ, *and* Tegēe, -ēs (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tegea*, Tegeæus, -a, -um; Tegeēus, -a, um, Tegeaticus, -a, -um, *and fem adj*, Tegeatis, -idis, *the latter is also used poetically for a female Arcadian*
*Telamon*, Telāmon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Telamon*, Telamonius, a, um; *a son of Telamon*, Telamoniădes, -æ
*Telchines*, Telchines, um (*m*).
*Teleboans*, Telebŏæ, -ārum (*m*), *and* Telebŏi, -ōrum (*m*); *Teleboan Islands*, Telebŏides Insulæ
*Telegonus*, Telegŏnus, -i (*m*)
*Telemachus*, Telemăchus, i (*m*).
*Telephus*, Tēlephus, -i (*m*)
*Telesia*, Telesia, æ (*f*), *of or relating to Telesia*, Telesīnus, -a, -um.
*Telesinus*, Telesīnus, -i (*m.*)
*Telestes*, Telestes, -æ *or* -is (*m*).
*Telethusa*, Telethūsa -æ (*f*).
*Telina Vallis*, v *Valteline*.
*Telini*, Telini, -orum (*m.*).
*Tellus*, Tellus, -ūris (*f*).
*Telmessus*, Telmessus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Telmessus*, Telmessicus, -a, -um, Telmessius, -a, -um, *and fem adj*, Telmessis, idis, *the inhabitants of Telmessus* Telmessenses, -ium.
*Telo*, Telo, ōnis (*m*)
*Telo Martius*, v *Toulon*.
*Telos*, Telos, -i (*f*).
*Telxiope*, Telxiŏpe, es (*f*).
*Temesa*, Temēsa, -æ (*f*).
*Temese*, Temēse, es (*f*)
*Temeswar*, v *Tomiswar*.
*Temnos*, Temnos, -i (*f*)
*Tempe*, Tempe (*n plural*).
*Tempyra*, Tempўra, -orum (*n plural*).
*Tenchteri*, Tenchthēri, orum (*m plural*).
*Tenedos*, Tenēdos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Tenedos* Tenedius, -a, um
*Teneriffe*, Nivaria, -æ (*f*)
*Tenes*, Tenes, -æ *or* is (*m*).
*Tenos*, Tenos, i (*f*)
*Tentyra*, Tentўra, orum (*n. plural*), v. *Dendera*, *of or belonging to Tentyra*, Tentyrītes, -a, -um, *and masc adj*, Tentyrītes, -æ; *the Nome of Tentyra*, Tentyrītes Nomos, *the inhabitants of Tentyra*, Tentyrītæ, -arum (*m plural*)
*Teos*, Teos, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Teos*, *Tean or Teian*, Teius, -a, um
*Teredon*, Terēdon, ōnis (*f*); *of or belonging to Teredon*, Teredonius, -a, -um.
*Terence*, Terentius, -ii (*m*)
*Terentia*, Terentia, æ (*f.*)
*Terentianus*, Terentianus, -i (*m.*).
*Terentilla*, Terentilla, -æ (*f*).
*Terentillus*, Terentillus, i (*m*).
*Terentius*, Terentius, ii (*m.*), *of or relating to Terentius*, Terentianus, -a, -um; Terentinus, -a, -um.
*Teres*, Teres, -ētis (*m*).
*Tereus*, Tereus, -ei *and* -eos (*m*); *a son or descendant of Tereus*, Terēides, -æ
*Tergeste*, Tergeste, is (*n.*), v *Trieste*, *of or belonging to Tergeste*, Tergestinus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Tergeste*, Tergestini.
*Terias*, Terias, -æ (*m.*).
*Terina*, Terīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Terina*, Terinæus, -a, -um.
*Termes*, Termes, -ētis (*f*)
*Termessus*, Termessus, -i (*f*); *the inhabitants of Termessus*, Termessenses.
*Terminæ*, Thermæ Himerenses.
*Terni*, Interamnia, -æ (*f.*)
*Ternova*, Ternohum, -ii (*n.*)

*Terouenne*, Taruenna, æ, *and* Tarvenna æ (*f*)
*Terpander*, Terpander, -dri (*m*)
*Terpsichore*, Terpsichŏre, -es (*f*).
*Terpsis*, Terpsis, -idis (*f*)
*Terra Nuova*, Gela, æ (*f*)
*Terracina*, Tarracina, æ (*f*), q. v.
*Tertullian*, Tertullianus, i (*m*).
*Tertullus*, Tertullus, -i (*m*)
*Tesino*, Ticīnus, -i (*m*)
*Tethys*, Tēthys, ўos (*accus* -ya *or* -yn (*f*)
*Tetragonis*, Tetrăgonis, -idis (*f*)
*Tetricus*, Tetricus, i (*m.*); *of or relating to Tetricus*, Tetricianus, -a, um
*Teucer*, Teucer, cri (*m*)
*Teuchira*, Teuchira, -æ (*f*)
*Teucria*, Teucria, æ (*f*), v *Troy*, *of or belonging to Troy*, Teucrus, a, um, Teucrius, a, um (*used only in the plural n*), *the Trojans*, Teucri, *a Trojan female*, Teucris, idis (*f*).
*Teutana*, Teutāna, æ (*f*)
*Teutates* Teutātes, -æ (*m*)
*Teuthrania*, Teuthrania, -æ (*f.*), *and* Teuthranie, es (*f*)
*Teuthras*, Teuthras, antis (*m*), *of or relating to Teuthras*, Teuthrantĕus, -a -um, Teuthrantius, -a, um
*Teuthredon*, Teuthrēdon, onis (*m*).
*Teutoburgium*, Teutoburgium, -ii (*n.*)
*Teutones*, Teutŏnes, -um (*m*), *of or belonging to the Teutones*, Teutonicus, -a, um
*Thabena*, Thabēna, æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Thabena*, Thabenenses, ium.
*Thabor* (*Mount*), Itabyrius Mons.
*Thabraca*, Thabrăca, æ (*f*); v. *Tabraca*
*Thaddeus*, Thaddēus, i (*m.*)
*Thadmor*, Thadamōra, æ (*f*); **Palmўra**, -æ (*f*)
*Thais*, Thaïs, -idis (*f*).
*Thalassius*, Thalassius, ii (*m*)
*Thales*, Thales, ētis (*m*).
*Thalestris*, Thalestris, -is (*f.*).
*Thalia*, Thalia, -æ (*f*)
*Thalarchus*, Thallarchus, -i (*m.*).
*Thallumetus*, Thallumētus, -i (*m.*)
*Thames*, Tamēsis, -is (*m.*)
*Thamugas*, Thamūgas, ădis (*f.*)
*Thamyras*, Thamўras, -æ (*m.*).
*Thanet*, Tanātus, -is (*f*)
*Thapsacus*, Thapsăcus, -i (*m*); *inhabitants of Thapsacus*, Thapsacenses
*Thapsus*, Thapsus, -i (*f*), *of or belonging to Thapsus*, Thapsitanus, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Thapsus*, Thapsitani
*Thasos*, Thasos, -i (*f*); *of or belonging to Thasos*, Thasius, a, um.
*Thaumaci*, Thaumăci, orum, -ōrum.
*Thaumas*, Thaumas, -antis (*m*); *of or relating to Thaumas*, Thaumantēus, -a, -um; *a daughter of Thaumas*, Thaumantis, idis, *and* Thaumantias, -ădis.
*Theætetus*, Theætetus, i (*m*)
*Theagenes*, Theagēnes, -is (*m.*).
*Theaki*, Ithăca, -æ (*f*)
*Theano*, Theāno, -ûs (*f*)
*Thebæ*, Thebæ, -ārum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thebes*, *Theban*, Thebānus, -a, um, *the inhabitants of Thebes*, Thebani, -orum.
*Thebais*, Thebāis, -idis (*f*)
*Thebe*, Thebe, -es (*f*)
*Thebes*, Thebæ, -ārum (*f*), *Theban*, Thebānus, -a, um, *Thebans*, Thebāni, -orum
*Theiss*, Tibiscus, -i (*m*)
*Themis*, Themis, -idis (*f*)
*Themiscyra*, Themiscўra, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Themiscyra*, Themiscyræus, a, um, Themiscyrius, -a, -um Themiscyrēnus, -a, -um
*Themison*, Themīson, -ōnis (*m*)
*Themisonium*, Themisonium, -ii (*n*), *the inhabitants of Themisonium*, Themisones, um
*Themisto*, Themisto, -ûs (*f*)
*Themistocles*, Themistŏcles, -is (*m*), *of or relating to Themistocles*, Themistoclēus, -a, um
*Thera*, Thera, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Thera*, Theræus, -a, um
*Theobald*, Theobaldus, -i (*m.*).
*Theoclea*, Theoclēa, -æ (*f*)
*Theocritus*, Theocritus, -i (*m*) *of or belonging to Theocritus*, Theocriteus, -a, -um.
*Theodamas*, Theodāmas, -antis (*m.*); *of or relating to Theodamas*, Theodamantēus, -a, -um

*Theodora*, Theodōra, -æ (*f*)
*Theodore*, Theodōrus, i (*m*)
*Theodotus*, Theodotĭcus, i (*m.*)
*Theodosia*, Theodōsĭa, æ (*f*)
*Theodosianus*, Theodosiānus, -i (*m*)
*Theodosius*, Theodosĭus, ii (*m*)
*Theodotion*, Theodotĭon, ōnis (*m*)
*Theodotus*, Theodōtus, i (*m*)
*Theodulf*, Theodulfus, i (*m*)
*Theogenes*, Theogĕnes, is (*m*)
*Theognis*, Theognis, idis (*m*)
*Theomedes*, Theomēdes, is (*m*).
*Theon*, Theon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or relating to Theon*, Theonīnus, a, -um
*Theonoe*, Theonŏe, es (*f*)
*Theophanes*, Theophănes, is (*m*).
*Theophilus*, Theophĭlus, i (*m*)
*Theophrastus*, Theophrastus, -i (*m*)
*Theopolis*, Theopŏlis, is (*m.*)
*Theopompus*, Theopompus, i (*m.*).
*Theorus*, Theōrus, i (*m*)
*Theotima*, Theotima, æ (*f*)
*Theotimus*, Theotimus, i (*m*)
*Theoxena*, Theoxena, -æ (*f*)
*Theoxenus*, Theoxenus, -i (*m*)
*Thera*, Thera, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Thera*, Theræus, -a, um.
*Theramenes*, Theramĕnes, is (*m*).
*Therapnæ*, Therapnæ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Therapnæ*, Therapnæus, -a, um
*There*, There, es (*f*)
*Thericles*, Thericles, is (*m*).
*Thermodon*, Thermŏdon, ontis (*m*)
*Thermopylæ*, Thermopylæ, arum (*f*)
*Theron*, Theron, ontis (*m*).
*Thersander*, Thersander, dri (*m*).
*Thersilochus*, Thersilŏchus, -i (*m*)
*Thersites*, Thersītes, -æ (*m*)
*Thesēis*, Thesēis, -idis (*f*)
*Theseus*, Thesēus, -ei *or* eos (*m.*), *of or relating to Theseus*, Thesēius, a, -um, Thesēus, -a, um, *a son of Theseus*, Thesīdes, -æ (*m*), *the Athenians, as descendants of Theseus*, Thesīdæ, -arum (*m*)
*Thespiæ*, Thespiæ, ārum (*f*), *of or belonging to Thespiæ*, Thespiacus, a, -um, Thespius, adis (*fem adj*)—*Hence, the Muses, as being honored at Thespiæ, were called* Thespiades Deæ, *the inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Thespienses, -ium
*Thespis*, Thespis, is *and* idis (*m*)
*Thespius*, Thespius, ii (*m*), *a son or descendant of Thespius*, Thespiades, æ.
*Thesprotia*, Thesprotia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Thesprotia*, Thesprotius, a, -um
*Thessalia*, Thessalia, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian*, Thessalicus *and* Thessalius, a, -um, *the Thessalians*, Thessāli, orum; *a female Thessalian*, Thessālis, -idis
*Thessalonica*, Thessalonīca, -æ (*f*), *the inhabitants of Thessalonica*, Thessalonicenses, ium
*Thetford*, Sitomagus, i (*f.*).
*Thionville*, Theodōnis Villa
*Thorn*, Thorunium, ii (*n*)
*Thrace*, Thracia, -æ (*f*), *a Thracian*, Thrax, -ācis, *Thracian*, Thracicus, a, um, Thracius, a, -um; Threīcius, a, -um
*Thraso*, Thraso, -ōnis (*m*).
*Thrasybulus*, Thrasybūlus, -i (*m*).
*Thrasymedes*, Thrasymēdes, -is (*m*).
*Thria*, Thria, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Thria, Thriasian*, Thriasius, -a, -um
*Thrius*, Thrius, -untis (*f*)
*Thucydides*, Thucydĭdes, -is (*m*), *Thucydidean*, Thucydidēus, -a, -um.
*Thule*, Thule, es (*f.*)
*Thuri*, v *Thurium*
*Thurium*, Thurium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Thuri, -orum (*m*); *of or belonging to Thurium*, Thurinus, -a, um, *the inhabitants of Thurium*, Thuriātes, -um *or* -ium
*Thyamis*, Thyămis, -is (*m*).
*Thyatira*, Thyatīra, -æ (*f*); *the inhabitants of Thyatira*, Thyatirēni, orum.
*Thyestes*, Thyestes, -æ, *rarely* -is (*m.*), *son or descendant of Thyestes*, Thyestiades, æ.
*Thymbra*, Thymbra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thymbra*, Thymbræus, -a, -um.
*Thymele*, Thymēle, -es (*f.*).
*Thyni*, Thyni, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Thyni* (=*Bithynian*), Thynæus, a, -um.
*Thynias*, Thynias, ădis (*f*).
*Thyone*, Thyŏne, es (*f.*)
*Thyræum*, Thyræum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Thyræum*, Thyræus, -a, -um
*Thyrsis*, Thyrsis, -is (*m*)
*Tiber*, Tibĕris, -is, Tibris, -is *or* -idis, Thybris, -is *or* idis (*m*), *of or belonging to the Tiber*, Tiberīnus, -a, -um
*Tiberias*, Tiberias, -ădis (*f*).
*Tiberinus*, Tiberīnus, i (*m.*)
*Tiberis*, v *Tiber*
*Tiberius*, Tiberius, -ii (*m*)
*Tibiscus*, v *Theiss*
*Tibulla*, Tibulla, æ (*f*)
*Tibullus*, Tibullus, -i (*m*)
*Tibur*, Tibur, -ŭris (*n*), *of or belonging to Tibur*, Tiburs, -urtis (*m, f, n*), Tiburtīnus, -a, um, Tiburnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Tibur*, Tiburtes, -ium (*m*).
*Tiburnus*, Tiburnus, -i (*m*).
*Tiburtus*, Tiburtus, -i (*m*).
*Ticinum*, Ticinum, -i (*n*), v. *Pavia*, *of or belonging to Ticinum*, Ticinensis, -e, Ticinus, -a, -um
*Ticinus*, Ticinus, i (*m*), v *Tesino*
*Tifata*, Tifāta, -orum (*n*); *of or belonging to Tifata*, Tifatinus, a, -um
*Tifernum*, Tifernum, i (*n*), *the inhabitants of Tifernum*, Tifernātes, -um *or* -ium
*Tigellinus*, Tigellinus, -i (*m.*).
*Tigellius*, Tigellius, -ii (*m*)
*Tigranes*, Tigrānes, -is *or* -æ (*m.*)
*Tigranocerta*, Tigranocerta, orum (*n plural*)
*Tigris*, Tigris, -is *or* -idis (*m*).
*Timæus*, Timæus, i (*m*)
*Timagenes*, Timagĕnes, is (*m.*).
*Timagoras*, Timagŏras, -æ (*m.*).
*Timandra*, Timandra, -æ (*f.*).
*Timanor*, Timănor, ōris (*m*).
*Timanthes*, Timanthes, is (*m*).
*Timarete*, Timarētе, -es (*f.*).
*Timasicrates*, Timasicrātes, is (*m*).
*Timochares*, Timochăres, -is (*m*).
*Timocles*, Timŏcles, -is (*m*)
*Timocrates*, Timocrātes, is (*m*).
*Timoleon*, Timolĕon, -ontis (*m.*)
*Timon*, Timon, onis (*m*).
*Timothy*, Timothēus, -i (*m.*).
*Tingis*, v *Tangier*
*Tiphys*, Tiphys, yis *or* -yos (*m*).
*Tiresias*, Tiresias, -æ (*m.*).
*Tiridates*, Tiridātes, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
*Tiro*, Tiro, -ōnis (*m*).
*Tiryns*, Tiryns, -nthis (*f*); *of or belonging to Tiryns*, Tirynthius, a, -um
*Tisagoras*, Tisagŏras, -æ (*m*).
*Tisamenes*, Tisamenes, is (*m.*).
*Tisias*, Tisias, -æ (*m*).
*Tisiphone*, Tisiphŏne, -es (*f*).
*Tissaphernes*, Tissaphernes, -is (*m.*).
*Titan*, Titan, anis (*m*); *of or belonging to the Titans*, Titanis, -idis (*fem. adj.*); *a female Titan*, Titanis, -idis
*Tithonus*, Tithōnus, i (*m*); *of or belonging to Tithonus*, Thonius, -a, -um
*Titian*, Titianus, -i (*m*)
*Titicuses*, Titicuses, -ium (*m.*)
*Titinius*, Titinius, -ii (*m*)
*Titius*, Titius, ii (*m*)
*Titurius*, Titurius, ii (*m*).
*Titus*, Titus, -i (*m*)
*Tityos*, Tityos, -i (*m*)
*Tivoli*, Tibur, -uris (*n.*)
*Tlos*, Tlos, ois (*f*)
*Tmarus (Mount)*, Tmarus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Tmarus*, Tmarius, -a, -um
*Tmolus (Mount)*, Tmolus, -i (*m*), *of or belonging to Tmolus*, Tmolius, -a, -um.
*Tobias*, Tobias, -æ (*m*)
*Toby*, Tobias, -æ (*m*)
*Tolbiacum*, Tolbiăcum, i (*n.*).
*Toledo*, Tolētum, -i (*n.*)
*Toletum*, v. *Toledo*
*Tolometa*, Ptolemais, -idis (*f.*).
*Tolosa*, Tolōsa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Tolōsa*, Tolosanus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Tolosa*, Tolosātes, -um *or* -ium (*m*)
*Tomi*, Tomi, -orum (*m plural*); v. *Tomisvar*.
*Tomisvar*, v. *Tomi*.
*Tomyris*, Tomyris, -is (*f*).
*Tongres*, Aduatūca, -æ (*f*); Tungri, -orum (*m*).
*Tonnerie*, Tornodūrum -i (*n.*).
*Tornacum*, v *Tournay*.
*Torone*, Torone, es (*f.*).
*Torquemada*, Augusta Nova
*Torres Vedras*, Arandis, -is (*f.*)
*Tortona*, Dertōna, æ (*f.*)
*Tortosa*, Dertōsa, -æ (*f*).
*Toulu*, Tolla, æ (*f*)
*Toulon*, Telo Martius
*Toulouse*, Tolōsa, æ (*f*), q. v.
*Tournay*, Tornacum, -i (*n*)
*Tours*, Cæsarodūnum, -i (*n*), *and* Turones, um (*m*).
*Trachin*, Trachin *or* Trachis, -inis (*f*), *of or belonging to Trachin*, Trachinius -a, um.
*Trachonītis*, Trachonītis, -idis
*Trajan*, Trajānus, -i (*m*).
*Trajectum Mosæ*, v *Maestricht*
*Trajectum ad Rhenum*, v *Utrecht*.
*Tralles*, Tralles, -ium (*f*), *of or belonging to Tralles*, Trallianus, -a, -um
*Trapani*, v. *Drepanum*
*Trapezus*, Trapezus, untis (*f*), v *Trebisonde*
*Traun* (*Lake*), Gemundānus Lacus
*Trebia*, Trebia, -æ (*f.*).
*Trebisonde*, Trapezus, -untis (*f*)
*Trebonian*, Trebonianus, i (*m*)
*Trebula*, Trebŭla, -æ (*f*); *inhabitants of Trebula*, Trebulāni, -orum (*m*)
*Trecæ* v *Troyes*.
*Treia*, Treia, -æ (*f*), *inhabitants of Treia*, Treienses, -ium (*m plural*)
*Tremiti*, Diomedēa, æ (*f*)
*Trent*, Tridentum, -i (*n*), q v
*Treres*, Treres, -um (*m plural*)
*Treveri*, Treveri, orum (*m plural*), v *Treves*.
*Treves*, Treveri, orum (*m*), *and also* Augusta, -æ (*f*), Trevirorum
*Trevino*, Tarvesium, ii (*n*)
*Triboci*, Tribŏci, orum (*m plural*)
*Tricala*, Tricca, æ (*f*)
*Tricasses*, Tricasses, ium (*m. plural*)
*Tricca*, Tricca, -æ (*f.*), v *Tricala*, *of or belonging to Tricca*, Tricc æus, a, um
*Tridentum*, Tridentum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Tridentum, or Trent*, Tridentīnus, a, um.
*Trieste*, Tergeste, -is (*n*), *of or belonging to Tergeste*, Tergestinus -a, -um, v *Tergeste*
*Trigno, the*, Trinium flumen
*Trinacria*, Trinacria, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Trinacria* (=*Sicilian*), Trinacrius, -a, -um, Trinacris, idis (*f.*)
*Triuncomalee*, Spatana, æ (*f*)
*Trinobantes, the*, Trinobantes, ium *or* -um (*m plural*)
*Triobris*, Triobris, is (*m*).
*Tripoli*, Gea, -æ (*f*), *and also* Tripolis, is (*f*); *of or belonging to Tripolis*, Tripolitānus, -a, -um, Tripoliticus, a, um
*Triptolemus*, Triptolemus, i (*m.*).
*Triton*, Triton, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Tritonia*, Tritonia, æ (*f*)
*Tritonis*, Tritōnis, idis (*f*)
*Trivia*, Trivia, -æ (*f*)
*Troas*, Troas, ădis (*f.*).
*Trœzene*, Trœzene, -es, and Trœzen, ēnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Trœzene*, Trœzenius, a, -um
*Trogilus*, Trogĭlus, i (*f*); *of or belonging to Trogilus*, Trogilius, a, um
*Troglodytes*, Troglodytæ, -arum (*m plural*); *of or belonging to the Troglodytes*, Troglodyticus, -a, -um; *the country of the Troglodytes*, Troglodytice, -es (*f*)
*Troja*, Troja, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Troy*, Trojānus, -a, um, *the Trojans*, Trojani, orum, *and* Trojugĕnæ, -arum (*m. plural*), *the Trojan females*, Troades, -um (*f*).
*Trophonius*, Trophonius, -ii (*m*)
*Troppau*, Troppavia, -æ (*f*)
*Tros*, Tros, -ōis (*m*).
*Troy*, Troja, -æ (*f*); v. *Troja*.
*Troyes*, Augustobona, -æ (*f*), Trecæ, -arum (*f*)
*Truxillo*, Castra Julia.
*Tryphon*, Tryphon, ōnis (*m.*)
*Tubero*, Tubero, ōnis (*m*)
*Tudela*, Tulonium, -ii (*n*)
*Tuder*, Tuder (*n. indecl*), *of or belonging to Tuder*, Tuders, -rtis (*masc adj*), *the inhabitants of Tuder*, Tudertini, -orum.
*Tudri*, Tudri, -orum (*m*)
*Tugia*, Tugĭa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tugia*, Tugiensis, e.
*Tuisco*, Tuisco, ōnis (*m*)

*Tullia*, Tullia, æ (*f*)
*Tulliola*, Tulliŏla, æ (*f*)
*Tullius*, Tullius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Tullius*, Tullianus, a, -um
*Tullus*, Tullus, i (*m*).
*Tully*, Tullius, -ii (*m*)
*Tungri*, Tungri, orum (*m*), v *Tongres*
*Tunis*, Tunes, -ētis (*f*), *and* Tunētum, -i (*n*).
*Turbo*, Turbo, -ōnis (*m*)
*Turicum*, v *Zurich*
*Turin*, Augusta Taurinorum
*Turkey*, Turcia, -æ (*f*), *Turkish*, Turcicus, a, -um, *the Turks*, Turcæ, arum (*m*)
*Turnus*, Turnus, -i (*m*)
*Turones*, Turŏnes, -um (*m*), v *Tours*
*Turpio*, Turpio, -ōnis (*m*)
*Tuscany*, Tuscia, -æ, Etruria, -æ (*f*), *Tuscan*, Tuscus, -a, um, Etruscus, -a, -um
*Tusculum*, Tusculum, -i (*n*), *of or belonging to Tusculum*, Tusculanensis, e
*Tuzla (Lake)*, Tatta Palus
*Tyana*, Tyāna, -orum (*n plural*), *and* Tyana, æ (*f*)
*Tyche*, Tyche, -es (*f*)
*Tychicus*, Tychicus, -i (*m*)
*Tychius*, Tychius, ii (*m*)
*Tydeus*, Tydeus, ei *or* -eos (*m*), *a son or descendant of Tydeus*, Tydīdes, -æ (*m*)
*Tylos*, Tylos, -i (*f*)
*Tyndareus*, Tyndareus, i (*m*), *of or relating to Tyndareus*, Tyndareus, a, -um, *a daughter of Tyndareus*, Tyndaris, idis (*f*), *a son or descendant of Tyndareus*, Tyndaïdes, æ (*m*)
*Typhoeus*, Typhoeus, -ei *or* -eos (*m*), *of or belonging to Typhoeus*, Typhoëus, a -um
*Typhon*, Typhon, -ōnis (*m*), *of or belonging to Typhon*, Typhonēus, -a, -um
*Tyrannio*, Tyrannio, ōnis (*m*)
*Tyre*, Tyrus, -i (*f*), Sarra, -æ (*f*), *Old Tyre*, Palætyrus, -i (*f*), v. *Tyrus*
*Tyro*, Tyro, -ūs (*f*)
*Tyrrheni, the*, Tyrrhēni, -orum (*m plural*)
*Tyrrhenia*, Tyrrhenia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Tyrrhenia*, Tyrrhēnus, -a, um, Tyrrhenicus, -a, -um
*Tyrrheus*, Tyrrheus, ei *or* -eos (*m*); *the sons of Tyrrheus*, Tyrrhīdæ, -arum (*m*).
*Tyrtæus*, Tyrtæus, i (*m*).
*Tyrus*, Tyrus, i (*f*); v. *Tyre*, *Tyrtan*, Tyrius, -a, um, Sarranus, -a, -um
*Tzernitz*, Zervæ, -arum (*f*)

## U.

*Ubii, the*, Ubii, -orum (*m*).
*Ubisci, the*, Ubisci -orum (*m*).
*Ucalegon*, Ucalegon, -ontis (*m*.).
*Ucemi, the*, Ucēni, orum (*m*.).
*Ucubis*, Ucubis, is (*f*)
*Udini, the*, Udīni, orum (*m*).
*Uduba, the*, Uduba, -æ (*m*.)
*Ufente, the*, Ufens, -entis (*m*), *of or relating to the Ufens*, Ufentīnus, a, -um
*Uffugum*, Uffugum, -i (*n*).
*Ukraine*, Ukrania, -æ (*f*).
*Uluarus*, Uluarus, -i (*f*.), v *Oleron.*
*Ulia*, Ulia, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Ulia*, Uliensis, -e.
*Ulixes*, v. *Ulysses*
*Ulm*, Ulma, -æ (*f*); Alcimoennis, -is (*f*).
*Ulmi*, the, Ulmi, -orum (*m*).
*Ulphilas*, Ulphilas, -æ (*m*.)
*Ulpia*, Ulpia, æ (*f*.).
*Ulpian*, Ulpiānus, i (*m*).
*Ulpius*, Ulpius, ii (*m*.); *of or relating to Ulpius, Ulpian*, Ulpius, -a, -um, *and* Ulpiānus, -a, -um
*Ulster*, Ultonia, -æ (*f*).
*Ulubræ*, Ulubræ, -arum (*f*); *of or belonging to Ulubræ*, Ulubrānus, -a, um, *and* Ulubrensis, -e.
*Ulysses*, Ulysses, -is *and* -i (*m*.); *of or relating to Ulysses*, Ulyssēus, -a, -um.
*Umbrenus*, Umbrēnus, -i (*m*)
*Umbria*, Umbria, -æ (*f*); *the Umbri*, Umbri, -orum (*m*); *of or belonging to Umbria, Umbrian*, Umber, -bra, -brum; Umbricus, -a, -um.
*Umbricius*, Umbricius, -ii (*m*.).
*Umbrius*, Umbrius, -ii (*m*.)
*Umbro, the*, Umbro, -onis (*m*.)
*Ummidia*, Ummidia, -æ (*f*.)
*Ummidius*, Ummidius, -ii (*m*.).



*Una*, Una, -æ (*f*).
*Unelli, the*, Unelli, -orum (*m*)
*Unimanus*, Unimānus, -i (*m*.).
*Unsingis, the*, Unsingis, -is (*m*.).
*Upis*, Upis, -is (*m*)
*Upsal*, Upsala, -æ (*f*)
*Urania*, Urania, -æ, *and* Uranie, -es (*f*.)
*Uranopolis*, Uranōpŏlis, -is (*f*.).
*Uranus*, Urānus, -i (*m*)
*Urba*, Urba, æ (*f*)
*Urban*, Urbānus, -i (*m*)
*Urbi, the*, Urbi, -orum (*m*)
*Urbicius*, Urbicius, ii (*m*).
*Urbicua*, Urbicua, -æ (*f*.).
*Urbicus*, Urbicus, i (*m*)
*Urbinia*, Urbinia, æ (*f*)
*Urbinius*, Urbinius, -ii (*m*.), *of or relating to Urbinius*, Urbinianus, a, -um
*Urbinum*, Urbinum, -i (*n*); *an inhabitant of Urbinum*, Urbīnas, ātis (*m*.)
*Ure, the*, Urus, i (*m*)
*Urgao*, Urgao, ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Urgao*, Urgaonensis, -e
*Urgi*, Urgi, *indecl* (*n*), *of or belonging to Urgi*, Urgitānus, -a, -um
*Urgia*, Urgia, æ (*f*)
*Urgo*, Urgo -ōnis (*f*)
*Urgulania*, Urgulania, -æ (*f*).
*Uri, the*, Uri, orum (*m*.)
*Uria*, Uria, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Uria*, Urias, -ātis (*m*), *and* Uritānus, a, um
*Urias*, Urias, æ (*m*)
*Urites, the*, Uĭtes, -um (*m*).
*Urius*, Urius, ii (*m*)
*Ursanius*, Ursānius, -ii (*m*.).
*Ursicinus*, Ursicīnus, i (*m*.).
*Ursidius*, Ursidius, ii (*m*)
*Ursinian*, Ursinianus, -i (*m*).
*Ursinus*, Ursīnus, i (*m*)
*Urso*, Urso (*or* Ursus), -ōnis (*f*); *of or belonging to Urso*, Ursonensis *or* Ursaonensis, e
*Ursolis*, Ursolis, is (*f*)
*Ursula*, Ursŭla, -æ (*f*)
*Ursulus*, Ursŭlus, i (*m*).
*Uruncis*, Uruncis, -is (*f*).
*Usalla*, Usalla, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Usalla*, Usallitānus, -a, -um.
*Usar, the*, Usar, -ārus (*m*)
*Uscana*, Uscāna, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Uscana*, Uscanensis, -e
*Ushant = Ouessant*
*Usidicani, the*, Usidicāni, -orum (*m*.).
*Uspetes, the*, Uspētes. um (*m*).
*Uspi*, Uspi, -orum (*m*)
*Uspe*, Uspe, -es (*f*), *of or belonging to Uspe*, Uspensis, -e
*Ussubium*, Ussubium, -ii (*n*).
*Ustica*, Ustica, -æ (*f*).
*Utende*, Statutanda, -orum (*n*).
*Utens, the*, Utens, -ntis (*m*)
*Uthina*, Uthīna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Uthina*, Uthinensis, -e.
*Utica*, Utica, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Utica*, Uticensis, -e.
*Utrecht*, Trajectum, -i (*n*.), ad Rhenum
*Uxama*, Uxāma, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Uxama*, Uxamensis, -e
*Uxantis*, Uxantis, -is (*f*)
*Uxellodunum*, Uxellŏdūnum, -i (*n*.)
*Uxentum*, Uxentum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Uxentum*, Uxentīnus, -a, -um.
*Uzalis*, Uzalis, -is (*f*); *of or belonging to Uzalis*, Uzalensis, -e.
*Uzes*, Ucetia, -æ (*f*).
*Uzia*, Uzia, -æ (*f*)
*Uzila*, Uzila, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Uzila*, Uzilensis, -e.
*Uzziah*, Uzzias, -æ (*m*.).

## V.

*Vabar, the*, Vabar, -aris (*m*.).
*Vacca*, Vacca -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Vacca*, Vaccensis, -e, *and* Vaccæus, -a, um
*Vaccus*, Vaccius, -ii (*m*)
*Vaccus*, Vaccus, -i (*m*)
*Vacerra*, Vucerra, -æ (*m*.).
*Vacuna*, Vācūna, -æ (*f*); *of or relating to Vacuna*, Vacunālis, -e.
*Vada*, Vada, -æ (*f*) —2 Vāda, -orum (*n*.)
*Vadimonis (Lake)*, Vadimōnis Lacus (*m*.)
*Vadomarius*, Vadomarius, -ii (*m*).
*Vaga*, Vaga, -æ (*f*), *another form of* Vacca, q v., *adj*., Vagensis, -e.
*Vagellius*, Vagellius, -ii (*m*)
*Vahalis, the*, Vāhālis *or* Vāhālis, is (*m*)
*Vaison*, Vasio, ōnis (*f*).
*Vala*, Vāla, æ (*m*)
*Valence*, Valentia, -æ (*f*), q v.
*Valencia*, Valencia *or* Valentia, -æ (*f*).
*Valenciennes*, Valentianæ, -arum (*f*).
*Valens*, Valens, entis (*m*)
*Valentia*, Valentia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Valentia*, Valentīnus, -a, -um
*Valentina*, Valentina, -æ (*f*).
*Valentine*, Valentīnus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Valentine*, Valentinianus, -a, -um.
*Valentinian*, Valentinianus, -i (*m*)
*Valentius*, Valentius, -ii (*m*.).
*Valenza*, Valentinum, -i (*n*.).
*Valeria*, Valēria, -æ (*f*.), *a woman*—2. *a city*, *of or belonging to Valeria*, Valērienses, -e
*Valerian*, Valerianus, -i (*m*.).
*Valerius*, Valerius, ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Valerius, Valerian*, Valerius, -a, -um, *and* Valerianus, -a, -um
*Valerus*, Valērus, -i (*m*.).
*Valetium*, Valetium, -ii (*n*)
*Valgius*, Valgius, ii (*m*)
*Valgus*, Valgus, -i (*m*)
*Valladolid*, Pintia, -æ (*f*), Vallisoletum -i (*n*)
*Vallei, the*, Vallæi, -orum (*m*.).
*Vallebona*, Vallēbōna, æ (*f*).
*Valli, the*, Valli, -orum (*m*.).
*Vallelinæ*, Vallis Tellina (*f*)
*Vandals, the*, Vandali, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Vandals, Vandal*, Vandalicus, -a, -um
*Van Diemen's Land*, Diemeni Insula (*f*)
*Vangio*, Vangio, ōnis (*m*.)
*Vangiones, the*, Vangiones, um (*m*)
*Vannes*, Civitas Venetorum, Venētia, -æ (*f*)
*Vannius*, Vannius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Vannius*, Vanniānus, -a, -um.
*Vapincum*, Vapincum, -i (*n*.), *of or belonging to Vapincum*, Vapincensis, -e
*Var, the*, Varus, i (*m*.).
*Vardæi, the*, Vardæi, orum (*m*).
*Vardanes*, Vardanes, -æ *or* -is (*m*.)
*Vardar, the*, Axius, -ii (*m*)
*Varduli, the*, Varduli, orum (*m*)
*Varenus*, Varēnus, -i (*m*)
*Vargula*, Vargula, æ (*m*)
*Varguntians*, Varguntēius *and* Vargontēius, -ii (*m*)
*Varia*, Varia, -æ (*f*), *a city*.—2 *a woman's name*
*Varilla*, Varilla, æ (*f*)
*Varillus*, Varillus, -i (*m*.)
*Varini, the*, Varini, -orum (*m*.)
*Varinus*, Varīnus, -i (*m*.)
*Variola*, Variŏla, -æ (*f*)
*Varisidius*, Varisidius, -ii (*m*).
*Varius*, Varius, -ii (*m*).
*Varro*, Varro, -ōnis (*m*); *of or belonging to Varo, Varronian*, Varrōniānus, -a, um
*Varronianus*, Varronianus, -i (*m*)
*Varus*, Vārus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Varus*, Variānus, -a, -um
*Vasaces*, Vasaces, is (*m*)
*Vasates, the*, Vasātes, -um *or* -ium, *and* Vasātæ, arum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Vasates*, Vasaticus, -a, -um
*Vascones, the*, Vascŏnes, -um (*m*), *of or belonging to the Vascones, Vasconian*, Vascŏnicus, -a, -um; *the country of the Vascones*, Vasconia, -æ (*f*.)
*Vatia*, Vatia, -æ (*m*)
*Vatican (Mount)*, Vaticānus, -i (*m*), Mons *or* Collis; *of or belonging to the Vatican, Vatican*, Vaticānus, -a, -um
*Vatienus*, Vatiēnus, -i (*m*)
*Vatinius*, Vatinius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Vatinius, Vatinian*, Vatinianus, -a, -um.
*Vatusium*, Vatusium, -ii (*n*); *of or belonging to Vatusium*, Vatusicus, -a, -um
*Vecilius*, Vecilius, -ii (*m*).
*Vectenus*, Vectēnus, -i (*m*).
*Vectidius*, Vectidius, -ii (*m*.).
*Vectis*, Vectis, -is (*f*.).
*Vectius*, Vectius, -ii (*m*).
*Vecturius*, Vecturius, -ii (*m*.).
*Vedius*, Vedius, ii (*m*).
*Vegetius*, Vegetius, -ii (*m*).
*Veia*, Veia, æ (*f*.).
*Veianius*, Veiānius, -ii (*m*).
*Veianus*, Veiānus, -i (*m*.)
*Veiento*, Veiento, -onis (*m*.).
*Veii*, Veii, -orum (*n*.); *of or belonging to*

*Veii, Veian,* Veiens, entis (*adj*), *and* Veientānus, a, -um
*Vejovis,* Vejovis, is (*m*)
*Velabrum,* Vēlābrum, i, *and* Velabra, orum (*n*), *of or belonging to Velabrum,* Velabrensis, e
*Velauni, the,* Velauni, -orum (*m*)
*Velia,* Vēlia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Velia,* Veliensis, e, *and* Velīnus, -a, -um
*Veliræ,* Velitræ, -arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Velitræ,* Velitернus, a, -um, *and* Velitернīnus, -a, um
*Velius,* Velius, -ii (*m*)
*Vellavi, the,* Vellavi, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Vellavi,* Vellavus, -a, -um.
*Velleda,* Vellēda, -æ (*f*)
*Velleius,* Velleius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Velleius,* Velleiānus, -a, -um
*Velletri,* Velitræ, -arum (*f.*), q. v.
*Vellica,* Vellica, -æ (*f*)
*Vellocatus,* Vellocatus, -i (*m.*).
*Vellodunum,* Vellodunum, -i (*n.*).
*Vellutus,* Vellūtus, -i (*m*)
*Velocasses, the,* Velocasses, -ium (*m*).
*Velocius,* Vēlōcius, ii (*m*)
*Velox,* Velox, ocis (*m*)
*Venafrum,* Venāfrum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Venafrum,* Venafrānus, -a, -um.
*Vendome,* Castrum Vindonicum, -i (*n*).
*Veneti, the,* Venēdi, -orum (*m*).
*Veneti, the,* Vēnēti, orum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Veneti, Venetian,* Venetus, -a, -um, *and* Venētus, -a, -um; *the country of the Veneti,* Venetia, -æ (*f.*).
*Venice,* Venetiæ, arum (*f*); *Venetian,* Venetus, -a, -um.
*Venilia,* Venilia, æ (*f.*).
*Venno,* Venno, -onis (*m*).
*Vennonius,* Vennōnius, -ii (*m.*).
*Venosa,* Venusia, -æ (*f*), q. v.
*Venta,* Venta, æ (*f*)
*Ventidius,* Ventidius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Ventidius,* Ventidiānus, -a, -um.
*Venuleia,* Venuleia, -æ (*f*).
*Venuleius,* Venuleius, -ii (*m.*).
*Venulus,* Venūlus, -i (*m*)
*Venus,* Venus, ĕris (*f*), *of or relating to Venus,* Venĕrius *or* Veneĕrius, -a, -um.
*Venusia,* Vēnūsia, -æ (*f.*), *and* Venusium, -ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Venusia,* Venusīnus, -a, um
*Venustus,* Venustus, -i (*m*).
*Venzone,* Vannia, -æ (*f*)
*Vera Cruz,* Vera Crux, -ūcis (*f.*).
*Veragri, the,* Vēragri, -orum (*m*).
*Verannia,* Verannia, -æ (*f.*)
*Verannius,* Verannius, -ii (*m*).
*Verax,* Verax, -ācis (*m.*).
*Verbanus (Lake),* Verbānus, -i (*m.*). Lacus.
*Verbinum,* Verbinum, -i (*n*).
*Vervins,*
*Vercellæ,* Vercellæ, -arum (*f*); *of or belonging to Vercelli,* Vercellensis, -e, *and* Vercellinus, a, -um.
*Vercellinus,* Vercellius, -ii (*m*)
*Vercingetorix,* Vercingetorix, -igis (*m*)
*Verconnius,* Verconnius, -ii (*m*).
*Verdun,* Verodunum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Verdun,* Verodunensis, -e
*Veretum,* Verētum, i (*n*), *of or belonging to Veretum,* Verētinus, -a, -um
*Vergæ,* Vergæ, arum (*f*)
*Vergellius,* Vergellius, -i (*m*).
*Vergentum,* Vergentum, -i (*n.*).
*Vergilius,* v *Virgilius.*
*Vergium,* Vergium, -ii (*n.*), *of or belonging to Vergium,* Vergestānus, -a, -um
*Vergunni, the,* Vergunni, -orum (*m.*).
*Veria,* Veria, -æ (*f*)
*Verina,* Vērina, -æ (*f.*).
*Vermina,* Vermina, -æ (*m*).
*Vernon,* Vellaunodunum, -i (*n.*).
*Verolamium,* Verolamium, -ii, *or* Verolamum, -i (*n.*).
*Veromandui, the,* Veromandui, -orum (*m*)
*Verona,* Verōna, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Verona,* Verōnensis, -e.
*Verres,* Verres, -is (*m*); *of or belonging to Verres,* Verreus, -a, -um, *and* Verrīnus, -a, -um
*Verritus,* Verritus, -i (*m.*).
*Verrius,* Verrius, -ii (*m.*).
*Verrugo,* Verrūgo, -inis (*f.*).
*Verrutius,* Verrutius, -ii (*m.*).
*Versailles,* Versaliæ, -arum (*f.*).
*Vertumnus,* Vertumnus, -i (*m*).
*Verulamium,* v. *Verolamium.*
*Verulæ,* Verūlæ, -arum (*f*); *of or belonging to Verulæ,* Verūlānus, -a, -um.

*Verus,* Vērus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Verus,* Verānus, -a, -um, *and* Verīnus, -a, -um.
*Vervins,* Verbinum, -i (*n*)
*Vesagus,* Vesagus, -i (*m*)
*Vescelia,* Vescelia, -æ (*f.*)
*Vescia,* Vescia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Vescia,* Vescīnus -a, -um
*Vescularius,* Vesculārius, -ii (*m.*).
*Veseris, the,* Veseris, -is (*m*)
*Vesontio,* Vesontio, onis (*f*); *of or belonging to Vesontio,* Vesontiensis, -e.
*Vespa,* Vespa, æ (*m.*).
*Vespasia,* Vespasia, -æ (*f*)
*Vespasian,* Vespasiānus, i (*m*).
*Vespasius,* Vespasius, -ii (*m*).
*Vespillo,* Vespillo, -ōnis (*m.*).
*Vespronius,* Vespronius, ii (*m.*).
*Vesta,* Vesta, æ (*f.*), *of or relating to Vesta,* Vestālis, e.
*Vestia,* Vestia, -æ (*f*).
*Vestienus,* Vestiēnus, -i (*m*).
*Vestilia,* Vestilia, -æ (*f*)
*Vestilius,* Vestilius, -ii (*m.*).
*Vestini, the,* Vestīni, orum (*m.*), *of or belonging to the Vestini,* Vestinus, -a, -um.
*Vestinus,* Vestinus, -i (*m*)
*Vestorius,* Vestorius, ii (*m.*), *of or belonging to Vestorius,* Vestoriānus, -a, -um
*Vestrutius,* Vestrutius, ii (*m.*).
*Vesulus (Mount),* Vēsūlus, -i (*m.*), Mons
*Vesuni, the,* Vesuni, -orum (*m.*).
*Vesunna,* Vesunna, æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Vesunna,* Vesunnīcus, -a, -um
*Vesuvius (Mount),* Vēsūvius, -ii (*m.*), *and* Vēsēvus, -i (*m.*), *of or belonging to Vesuvius, Vesuvian,* Vesuvius, -a, -um; Vesēvus, -a, um, *and* (*late*) Vesvius, -a, -um
*Veteranio,* Veterānio, onis (*m.*).
*Vetilius,* Vetilius, -ii (*m*)
*Vetrasinus,* Vetrasīnus, -i (*m.*).
*Vetronius,* Vetronius, -ii (*m*).
*Vettius,* Vettius, -ii (*m*).
*Vettona,* Vettona, æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Vettona,* Vettonensis, -e.
*Vettones, the,* Vettŏnes *or* Vectŏnes, -um (*m*); *country of the Vettones,* Vettŏnia, -æ (*f.*)
*Vettonianus,* Vettoniānus, -i (*m.*).
*Vetulonia,* Vetulōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vetulonia,* Vetuloniensis, e.
*Veturia,* Veturia, æ (*f.*).
*Veturius,* Veturius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Veturius,* Veturius, -a, -um.
*Vetusius,* Vetusius, -ii (*m*).
*Vevay,* Viviscum *or* Vibiscum, -i (*n.*)
*Vibelli, the,* Vibelli, -orum (*m.*).
*Vibenna,* Vibenna, -æ (*f*)
*Vibennius,* Vibennius, -ii (*m.*).
*Vibidia,* Vibidia, æ (*f*).
*Vibidius,* Vibidius, -ii (*m.*).
*Vibienus,* Vibienus, -i (*m*).
*Vibilius,* Vibilius, -ii (*m.*).
*Vibius,* Vibius, ii (*m*); *of or relating to Vibius,* Vibius, -a, um
*Vibo,* Vibo, -ōnis (*f*), *of or belonging to Vibo,* Vibonensis, e.
*Vibulanus,* Vibulānus, -i (*m*)
*Vibulenus,* Vibulēnus, -i (*m.*).
*Vibullius,* Vibullius, -ii (*m*)
*Vicentia,* Vicentia, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Vicentia,* Vicentīnus, -a, -um
*Victa,* Victēa, -æ, *or* Vicentia, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Victa,* Victinus, -a, -um=*foregoing.*
*Vichy,* Aquæ Calidæ, -arum (*f.*).
*Victor,* Victor, -ōris (*m.*)
*Victoria,* Victōria, -æ (*f.*), *of or belonging to Victoria,* Victoriensis, -e.
*Victorian,* Victoriānus, -i (*m.*).
*Victoriatus,* Victoriatus, -i (*m.*).
*Victorinus,* Victorinus, i (*m.*)
*Victorius,* Victorius, -ii (*m*)
*Victumviræ,* Victumviræ, arum (*f*)
*Vidius,* Vidius, -ii (*m*).
*Vienna,* Vindōbōna, -æ (*f*); *of or belonging to Vienna, Viennese,* Vindobonensis, -e.
*Vienne,* Vienna, æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vienne,* Viennensis, -e.
*Vigellius,* Vigellius, -ii (*m.*).
*Vigilius,* Vigilius, -ii (*m*)
*Villius,* Villius, ii (*m*)
*Viminal (Mount), the,* Vimĭnālis, -is (*m.*), Mons, Collis; *of the Viminal, Viminal,* Vimĭnālis, -e
*Vincennes,* Vincentia, -æ (*f.*)

*Vincent,* Vincentius, -ii (*m*).
*Vincentia,* Vincentia, æ (*f*).
*Vincentius,* v *Vincent*
*Vinclum,* Vinclum, -i (*n.*), *of or belonging to Vinclum,* Vinclensis, -e.
*Vincius,* Vincius, -ii (*m*).
*Vindalium,* Vindalium, -ii (*n*).
*Vindelicia,* Vindēlĭcia, -æ (*f*), *the Vindelici,* Vindelici, -orum (*m.*), *Vindelician,* Vindēlĭcus, a, um.
*Vindex,* Vindex, -icis (*m.*).
*Vindia,* Vindia, -æ (*f*)
*Vindicius,* Vindicius, -ii (*m*).
*Vindilis,* Vindilis, is (*f*)
*Vindobona,* v *Vienna*
*Vindonissa,* Vindonissa, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Vindonissa,* Vindonissensis, -e
*Vindullus,* Vindullus, -i (*m*).
*Vinicius,* Vinicius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Vinicius,* Viniciānus, -a, -um
*Vinidius,* Vinidius, -ii (*m*).
*Vinius,* Vinius, -ii (*m*)
*Vinovia,* Vinovia, æ (*f*).
*Vintimuglia,* Album Intemelium, -ii (*n.*).
*Viola,* Viola, -æ (*f*)
*Violens,* Violens, entis (*m*).
*Vipsania,* Vipsānia, æ (*f*).
*Vipsanius,* Vipsānius, ii (*m.*).
*Vipstana,* Vipstāna, -æ (*f*).
*Vipstanus,* Vipstānus, i (*m*).
*Virbius,* Virbius, -ii (*m*)
*Virdius,* Virdius, -ii (*m*).
*Virdomarus,* Virdomārus, -i, *or* Virduma rus, i (*m*)
*Virgilianus,* Virgilianus, -i (*m*).
*Virgil,* Virgilius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Virgil,* Virgilĭānus, a, um.
*Virginia,* Virginia, -æ (*f*), *of or relating to Virginia,* Virginiensis, -e.
*Virginius,* Virginius, -ii (*m*)
*Viriathus,* Viriāthus *or* Viriātus, i (*m.*); *of or relating to Viriathus,* Viriathīnus, -a, -um.
*Viridasius,* Viridasius, -ii (*m*).
*Virrius,* Virrius, -ii (*m.*).
*Virro,* Virro, -onis (*m*)
*Virtius,* Virtius, -uis (*f*).
*Virunum,* Virunum, -i (*n*); *of or belonging to Virunum,* Virunensis, -e.
*Viscellinus,* Viscellinus, -i (*m*)
*Viscus,* Viscus, -i (*m.*)
*Viserius,* Viserius, ii (*m*).
*Visellia,* Visellia, -æ (*f*)
*Visellius,* Visellius, ii (*m*), *of or relating to Visellius, Visellian,* Viscillius, -a, -um
*Visigoths, the,* Visigŏthæ, arum, Visi gŏthi, orum (*m*)
*Viso (Mount),* Vesulus, i (*m*), Mons
*Visontio* = *Vesontio*
*Vistilia,* Vistilia æ (*f*).
*Vistula, the,* Vistūla, -æ, *and* Vistulus, -i (*m.*)
*Visurgis, the,* Visurgis, -is (*m*).
*Vitalian,* Vitalianus, i (*m*).
*Vitalius,* Vitalius, -ii (*m*).
*Vitellia,* Vitellia, æ (*f*)
*Vitellinus,* Vitellinus, -i (*m*)
*Vitellius,* Vitellius, ii (*m*); *of or relating to Vitellius,* Vitellianus, -a, um
*Viterbo,* Viterbium, ii (*n*).
*Vitia,* Vitia, æ (*f*)
*Vitrasia,* Vitrasia, -æ (*f*)
*Vitrasius,* Vitrasius, -ii (*m*), *of or belonging to Vitrasius,* Vitrasiānus, -a, um.
*Vitruvius,* Vitruvius, -ii (*m*)
*Vittoria,* Victoria, æ (*f*)
*Viturgia,* Viturgia, -æ (*f*)
*Vivarium,* v *Viviers.*
*Vivian,* Viviānus, -i (*m.*)
*Viviers,* Vivārium, ii (*n*), *of or belonging to Viviers,* Vivariensis, e.
*Vivisci, the,* Vivisci, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Vivisci,* Viviscus, -a, -um.
*Vlicha,* Olpæ, -arum (*f*)
*Vlie, the,* Fossa Corbulonis (*f*)
*Vlieland,* Flevolandia, -æ (*f*).
*Vlissingen,* Flesinga, æ (*f*)
*Vocates, the,* Vocātes, um *or* ium (*m.*).
*Vocetius (Mount),* Vocetius, -ii (*m.*), Mons
*Vocio,* Vocio, -ōnis (*m*).
*Voconius,* Vocōnius, -ii (*m*), *of or relating to Voconius,* Voconius, a, -um, *and* Voconiānus, -a, -um
*Vocontii, the,* Vocontii, -orum (*m*), *of or belonging to the Vocontii,* Vocontius, -a um
*Vocula,* Vocula, æ (*m*).
*Vogesus,* v. *Vosegus*

*Vous*, Volæ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Volæ*, Volānus, -a, um
*Volaginius*, Volaginius, -ii (*m*).
*Volana*, Volāna, -æ (*f*)
*Volandum*, Volandum, -i (*n*)
*Volaterræ*, Volāterræ, arum (*f*), *of or belonging to Volaterræ*, Volaterrānus, -a, um
*Volcæ, the*, Volcæ, arum (*m*).
*Volero*, Volēro, -ōnis (*m*)
*Volesus*, Volēsus *and* Volūsus, -i (*m.*), v *Volusus*
*Volga, the*, Rha, *indecl* (*m*)
*Vologesus*, Vologesus, i, *and* Vologeses, -is (*m*)
*Volscens*, Volscens, entis (*m*)
*Volsci, the*, Volsci, orum (*m*); *of or belonging to the Volsci, Volscian*, Volscus, -a, um.
*Volsciani, the*, Volsciani, orum (*m.*).
*Volscius*, Volscius, -ii (*m*)
*Volsinii*, Volsinii *or* Volsinium, orum (*m*), *of or belonging to Volsinii*, Vulsiniensis, -e, *and* Volscinus *or* Volsinius, -a, -um.
*Volterra*, Volaterræ, arum (*f*), q. v.
*Volturno*, Vulturnus, -i (*m*).
*Volumnia*, Volumnia, -æ (*f*)
*Volumnius*, Volumnius, -ii (*m*); *of or relating to Volumnius*, Volumniānus, -a, -um
*Volumnus*, Volumnus, -i (*m.*).
*Volupia*, Volupia, æ (*f*)
*Volusenus*, Volusēnus, i (*m.*).
*Volusianus*, Volusiānus, -i (*m*).
*Volusius*, Volusius, -ii (*m.*).
*Volusus*, Volūsus, -i (*m*), *of or relating to Volusus, Volusian*, Volūsinus, -a, -um.
*Volventius*, Volventius, -ii (*n.*).
*Vonones*, Vonōnes, -is (*m.*).
*Vopiscus*, Vopiscus, -i (*m.*).
*Voranus*, Vorānus, -i (*m*)
*Vosges, les*, *Vosegus* (*Mount*), } Vōsēgus *or* Vōgesus, -i (*m.*), Mons.
*Vostizza*, Ægium, ii (*n*), q v.
*Votienus*, Votiēnus, -i (*m*).
*Vulcan*, Vulcānus, -i (*m.*); *Greek and poet*, Hephæstus, -i (*m*); *of or relating to Vulcan, Vulcanian*, Vulcānius, -a, -um, *and* Vulcanālis, -e.
*Vulcatius*, Vulcatius, -ii (*m.*).
*Vulpenius*, Vulpenius, -ii (*m.*)
*Vulsinii*, v. *Volsinii*
*Vulso*, Vulso, ōnis (*m.*)
*Vulteius*, Vulteius, -ii (*m.*).
*Vulturcius*, Vulturcius, -ii (*m*).
*Vultur* (*Mount*), Vultur, uris (*m.*), Mons.
*Vulturnum*, Vulturnum, -i (*n.*)
*Vulturnus, the*, Vulturnus, i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Vulturnus*, Vulturnālis, -e.

## W.

*Waag*, Vagus, -i (*m.*)
*Waal*, Vahālis, -is (*m*).
*Wadi el Arisch*, Ægypti fluvius.
*Wadi el Berber*, Tusca, -æ (*m.*).
*Wadi Quaham*, Cinyps, -ȳpis (*m.*).
*Wadi Musa*, Petra, -æ (*f.*).
*Walcheren*, Gualacra, -æ (*f.*).
*Waldeck*, Valdēcum, -i (*n.*).
*Waldhust*, Valdhusta, -æ (*f.*).
*Wales*, Britannia Secunda; Cambria, -æ (*f.*); Vallesia, -æ (*f.*).
*Wallachia*, Dacia, æ (*f.*), *of which it formed part*; Vallachia, -æ (*f.*).
*Wallingford*, Calēva, -æ (*f.*).
*Walton*, Valtonia, -æ (*f.*).
*Walsingham*, Parathalassia, -æ (*f.*).
*Wantage*, Vanatinga, -æ (*f.*)
*Wardein*, Varadinum, -i (*n*).
*Waren*, Virunum, -i (*n*)
*Warminster*, Verlucio, -ōnis (*f.*).
*Warrington*, Rigodūnum, -i (*n.*).
*Warsaw*, Varsovia, -æ (*f.*).
*Warwick*, Calunia, -æ (*f*).
*Wash* (*the*), Metaris Æstuarium.

*Washington*, Heroopōlis, -is (*f.*).
*Waterford*, Menapia, æ (*f.*).
*Waterloo*, Nicephorium, -ii (*n.*).
*Weichsel, the*, Vistula, -æ (*m*).
*Weissenburg*, Alba Selusiana
*Weissenfels*, Leucopetra, æ (*f.*).
*Wells*, Fontes Belgæ.
*Welten*, Veldidena, -æ (*f*).
*Werden*, Moradūnum, i (*n.*).
*Wertach*, Vinda, æ (*f*)
*Weser*, Visurgis, -is (*m*)
*West Bothnia*, Bothnia Occidentālis.
*West Chester*, Cestria Occidentalis.
*Western Islands*, Accipitrum Insulæ, v. *Azores.*
*West Indies*, India Occidentalis.
*Westminster*, Westmonasterium, -ii (*n.*).
*Westphalia*, Guestfalia, -æ (*f*)
*West Point*, Zephyrium, ii (*n.*)
*Whitechurch*, Album Monasterium.
*White Sea*, Album Mare.
*Widden*, Viminacium, -ii (*n.*).
*Wien*, Vindobona, æ (*f.*); v. *Vienna.*
*Wiener Wald*, Boiorum Deserta.
*Wiesbaden*, Aquæ Mattiacæ.
*Wight* (*Isle of*), Vectis Insula
*Willoughby*, Veromētum, -i (*n.*).
*Wilna*, Vilna, -æ (*f.*).
*Wilton*, Ellandūnum, -i (*n*).
*Winchester*, Venta Belgarum; Vintonia, -æ (*f*)
*Windischgratz*, Slavograecium, -ii (*n.*)
*Windsor*, Vindesorium, -ii (*n*).
*Winterthur*, Vitodūrum, -i (*n*).
*Wittenberg*, Vitemberga, æ (*f*).
*Wolfenbuttel*, Guelferbytum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Wolfenbüttel*, Guelferbytanus, -a, -um
*Wolga*, Rha, *indecl.* (*m.*).
*Worcester*, Vigornia, -æ (*f*); Brannovium, ii (*n*)
*Worms*, Borbetomagus, -i (*f.*); Augusta Vangionum
*Wrozeter*, Uriconium, -ii (*n.*).
*Würzberg*, Artaunum, -i (*n.*), Herbipolis, -is (*f.*); Wurceburgum, -i (*n.*).

## X.

*Xalapa*, Jalapa, -æ (*f.*).
*Xalon, the*, Bilbilis, -is (*m.*).
*Xanten*, Castra Vetera.
*Xanthe*, Xanthe, ēs (*f.*).
*Xanthias*, Xanthias, -æ (*m*).
*Xanthippe*, Xanthippe, -es (*f.*).
*Xanthippus*, Xanthippus, -i (*m.*)
*Xantho*, Xantho, -ūs (*f*).
*Xanthus, the*, Xanthus, -i (*m*).
*Xelsa*, Celsa, -æ (*f*)
*Xelva*, Xelva, -æ (*f*)
*Xenagoras*, Xenagōras, æ (*m*).
*Xenarchus*, Xenarchus, -i (*m*).
*Xeno*, Xeno, ōnis (*m*).
*Xenocles*, Xenōcles, is (*m*).
*Xenocrates*, Xenocrātes, is (*m.*).
*Xenodorus*, Xenodōrus, i (*m.*)
*Xenomenes*, Xenomēnes, is (*m*).
*Xenophanes*, Xenophānes, is (*m*).
*Xenophantus*, Xenophantus, -i (*m.*).
*Xenophilus*, Xenophīlus, -i (*m.*).
*Xenophon*, Xenōphon, -ontis (*m.*), *of or relating to Xenophon*, Xenophontēus, -a, -um
*Xerxes*, Xerxes, -is (*m.*).
*Xigonza*, Saguntia, -æ (*f*).
*Xilocastro*, Ægira, -æ (*f*).
*Xistus*, Xistus, -i (*m.*)
*Xucar*, Sucro, ōnis (*m.*).
*Xuthe*, Xuthe, -es (*f*).
*Xuthus*, Xuthus, -i (*m*).
*Xylenopolis*, Xylenopōlis, is (*f.*)

## Y.

*Yare, the*, Garienis, -is (*m*).
*Yarmouth*, Gariānonum, i (*n*).
*Yarrow*, Yarrovia, -æ (*f*)

*Yarrow* (*River*), Yarrōvus, -i (*m.*)
*Yarum*, Girvium, ii (*n*)
*Yellow River*, Flavus Amnis.
*Yellow Sea*, Flavum Mare
*Yemen*, Arabia Felix, *and also* Amania, -æ (*f.*)
*Yeniset*, Ienisia, -æ (*f*)
*Yenne*, Canna, -æ (*f.*), *and also* Yenna -æ (*f*)
*Yepes*, Ispinum, -i (*n*).
*Ygualada*, Aqualātum, -i (*n*).
*Yll*, Hyla, -æ (*f.*)
*Ylst*, Ilostum, i (*n.*)
*Ynesta*, Egelasta, -æ (*f*)
*Yonne*, Icauna, -æ (*f*).
*York*, Eborācum, -i (*n*), *and also* Eboracopōlis, -is (*f*), *of or belonging to York*, Eboracensis, -e; Eboracopolitānus, -a, -um, v *New York.*
*Yorktown*, Nicopōlis Americana.
*Ypres*, Hypræ, -ārum (*f*).
*Ysendick*, Isendicum, -i (*n.*).
*Yssel, the*, Isala, æ (*m*)
*Ysselberg*, Ysselburgum, -i (*n.*).
*Ystadt*, Istadium, -ii (*n*)
*Yucatan*, Iucatania, -æ (*f*).
*Yunto*, Tagrus, -i (*m*).
*Yvoire*, Aquaria, æ (*f*).
*Yvoix* (*District*), Carinacum, -i (*n.*)
*Yvorz* (*City*), Epoissus, -i (*m.*).

## Z.

*Zabulon*, Zabulon, -ōnis (*m*)
*Zacharias*, Zacharīas, -æ (*m*).
*Zachary*, Zacharias, æ (*m*)
*Zaccheus*, Zacchēus, i (*m*)
*Zacynthus* (*now Zante*), Zacynthus, i (*f.*) *of or belonging to Zacynthus*, Zacynthius, -a, -um
*Zadok*, Zadōcus, i (*m.*)
*Zagrus* (*Mount*), Zagrus, -i (*m*).
*Zaleucus*, Zaleucus, -i (*m*).
*Zama*, Zama, -æ (*f*), *of or belonging to Zama*, Zamensis, e.
*Zamolxis*, Zamolxis, is (*m.*).
*Zancle*, Zancle, es (*f*)
*Zante*, Zacynthus, i (*f*), q v
*Zarangæ*, Zarangæ, -arum (*m*)
*Zariaspa*, Zariaspa, -æ, *and* Zariaspe, -es (*f*)
*Zea*, Cēa, -æ, *and* Ceos, i (*f*), *of or belonging to Cea*, Cēus, -a, um
*Zebedee*, Zebedæus, -i (*m*)
*Zedekiah*, Zedekīas, æ (*m*)
*Zeitoun* (*Gulf*), Sinus Malacus.
*Zela*, Zela, æ (*f*)
*Zelotes*, Zelōtes, -æ (*m*)
*Zelotus*, Zelōtus, -i (*m*).
*Zeno*, Zeno, -ōnis (*m*).
*Zenobia*, Zenobia, -æ (*f*).
*Zenobius*, Zenobius, -ii (*m.*).
*Zenodotus*, Zenodōtus, i (*m*).
*Zephyrus*, Zephȳrus, -i (*m*).
*Zetes*, Zetes, æ (*m*).
*Zetus*, Zetus, -is (*m*)
*Zeugis*, Zeugis, -is (*f*).
*Zeugma*, Zeugma, -ātis (*n*).
*Zeuxis*, Zeuxis, -is *and* -idis (*m.*).
*Zila*, Zela, æ (*f*)
*Zilis*, Zilis, -is (*f.*).
*Zoe*, Zoe, -es (*f*)
*Zoilus*, Zoīlus, i (*m*).
*Zois*, Zoīs, -idis (*f*).
*Zon*, Zōn, -ontis (*m.*).
*Zopyrion*, Zopyrion, -ōnis (*m*).
*Zopyrus*, Zopȳrus, -i (*m*)
*Zoroaster*, Zoroastres, -æ *and* -is (*m*).
*Zosimus*, Zosimus, -i (*m*)
*Zoster*, Zoster, -ēris (*m.*)
*Zurich*, Turīcum, i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Zurich*, Turicensis, -e
*Zweibrucken*, Bipontium, ii, *and* Bipontum, -i, *of or belonging to Zweibrucken, or Bipontium, Bipont*, Bipontinus -a, -um
*Zwickau*, Cyguca, -æ (*f.*).



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